



PROJECT: ECOLOGICAL AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR RECOVERING
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FROM LCA AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY POINT OF VIEW

2020-1-RO01-KA203-080223

USE OF A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS SOFTWARE TO DETERMINE THE BEARING CAPACITY RESERVE FOR AN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING



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Universitatea
Transilvania
din Braşov



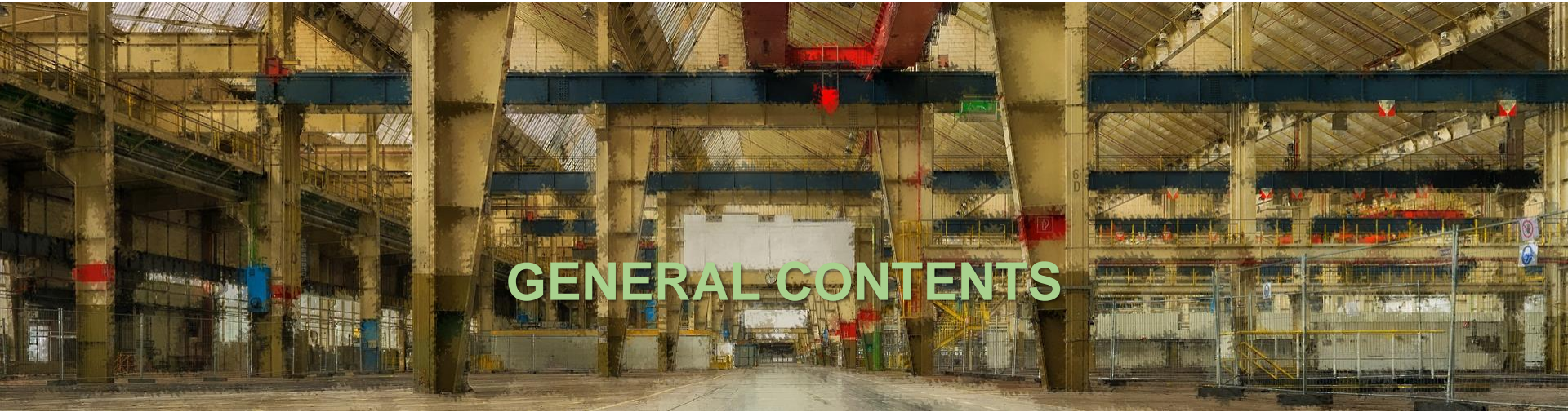
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GREEN
BUILDING
COUNCIL



Rybaki17
Zespół Szkół Budownictwa Nr 1

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1. CHOICE AND INITIALIZATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS SOFTWARE
2. DEFINITION OF THE MATERIALS AND SECTIONS PROPERTIES
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4. DEFINITION OF THE LOADS
5. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS
6. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS
7. DETERMINATION OF BEARING CAPACITY
8. DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND MAKING A DECISION
9. CONCLUSIONS

1. CHOICE AND INITIALIZATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

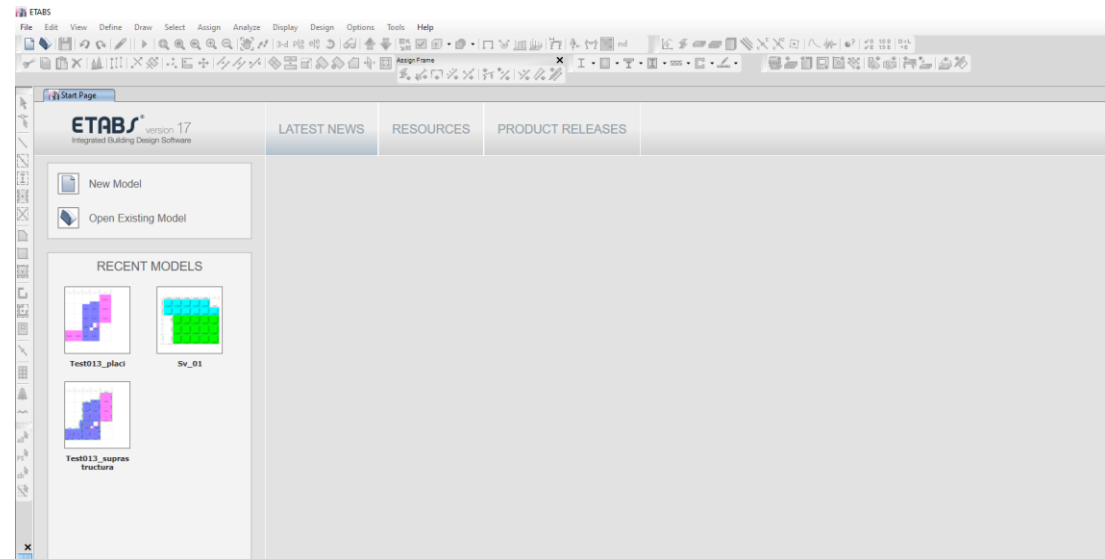
The choice of the structural analysis software with functions dedicated to the type of analysed/modelled structure



1. CHOICE AND INITIALIZATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

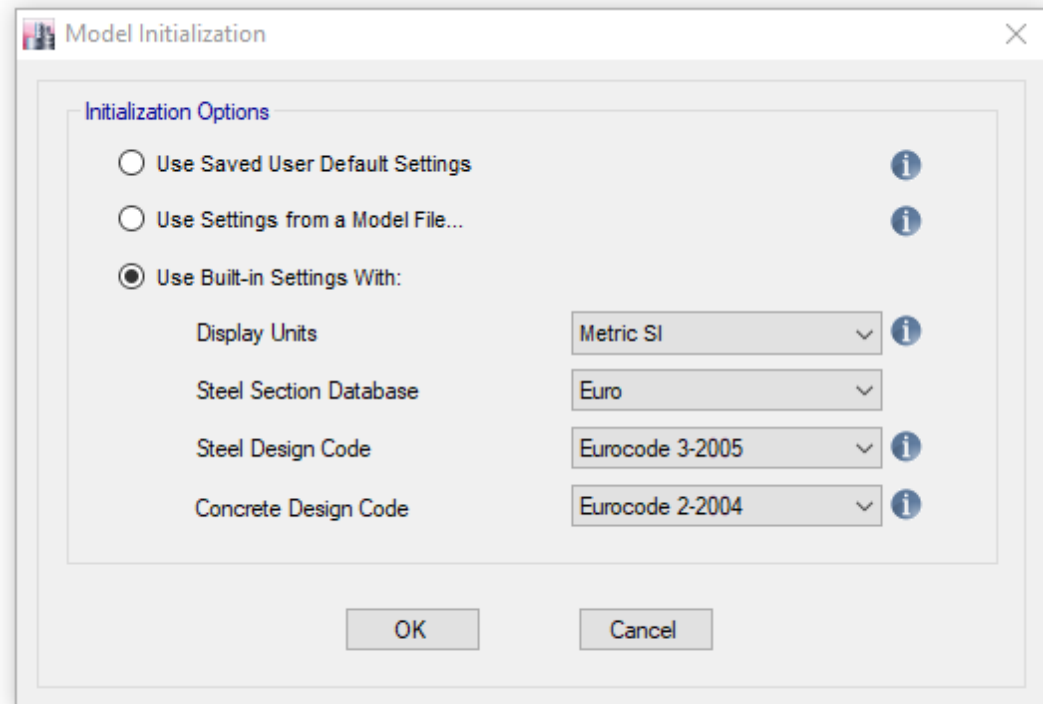
The advantage of using the ETABS software is the fact that it has a high degree of use at an international level.

SAP2000 | ETABS



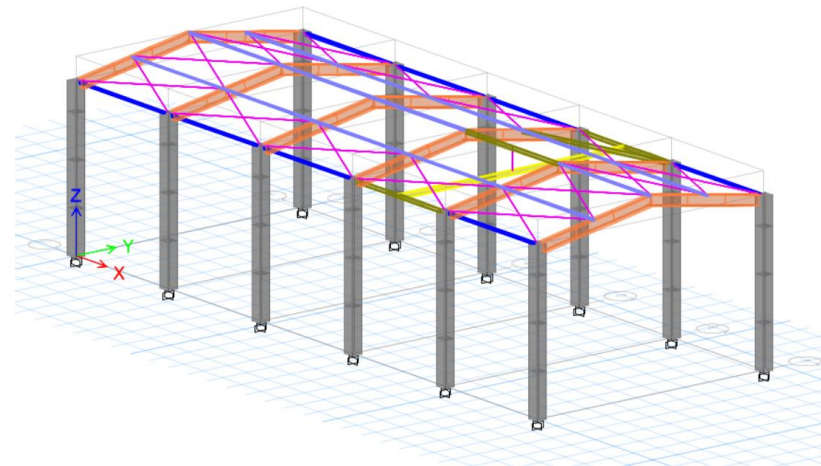
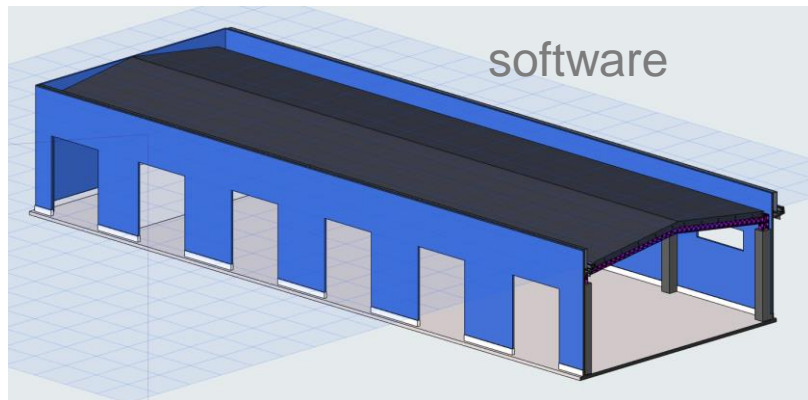
Initialization of the structural analysis software ETABS

The initialization is done with the opening of a new model with the desired measurement units and the norms to be used.



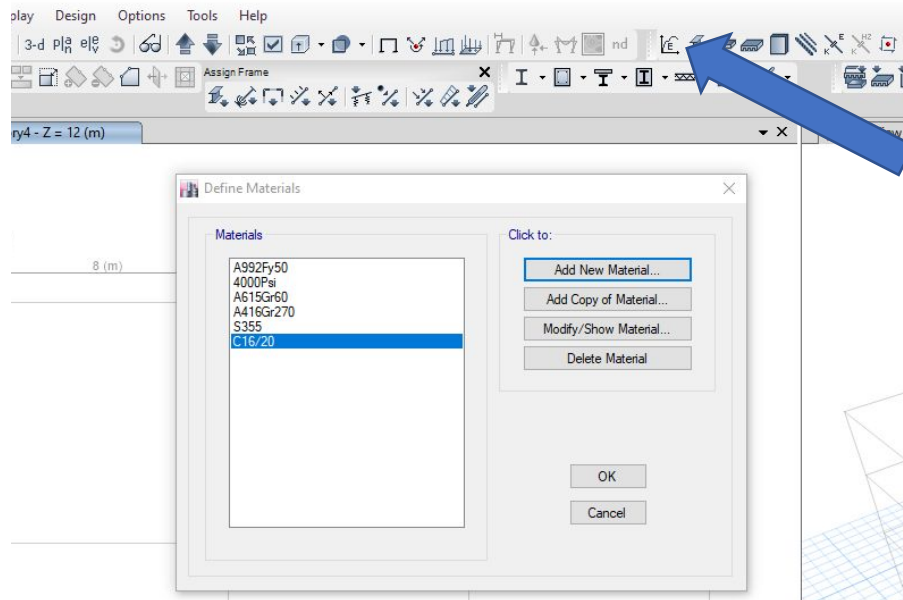
Initialization of the structural analysis software ETABS

The geometry of the structure can be entered : - manual, point to point,
- by importing from BIM/CAD software



2. DEFINITION OF THE MATERIALS AND SECTIONS PROPERTIES

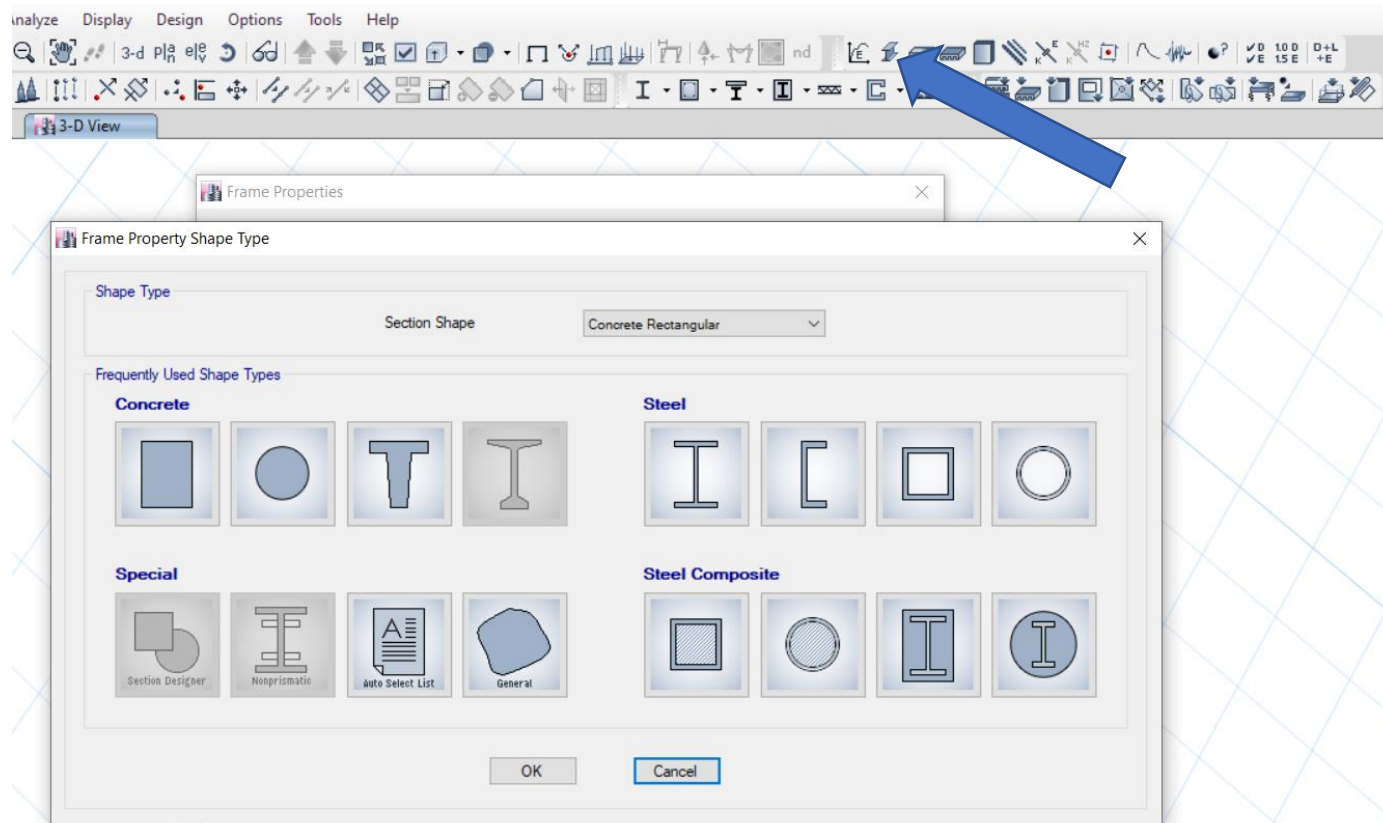
The definition of materials according to the results obtained through laboratory samples or in situ tests is done by accessing the menu program.





2. DEFINITION OF THE MATERIALS AND SECTIONS PROPERTIES

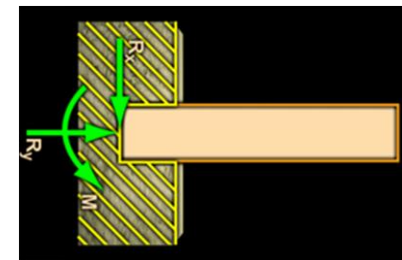
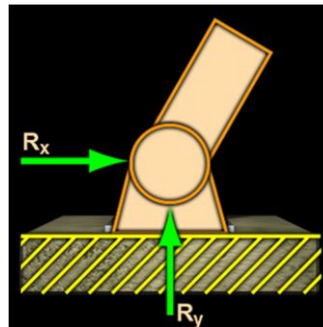
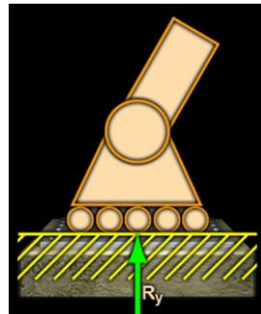
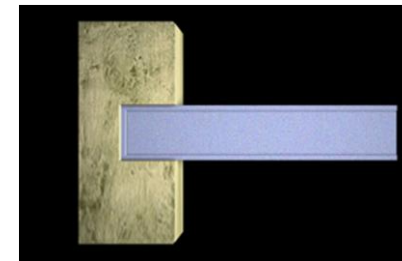
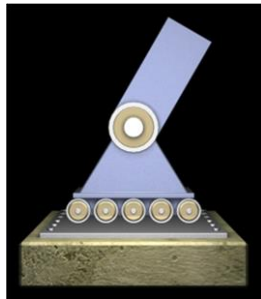
The next step is to define the cross-sections of the structural elements and the properties of the surface elements (reinforced concrete slabs, concrete diaphragms, etc.)





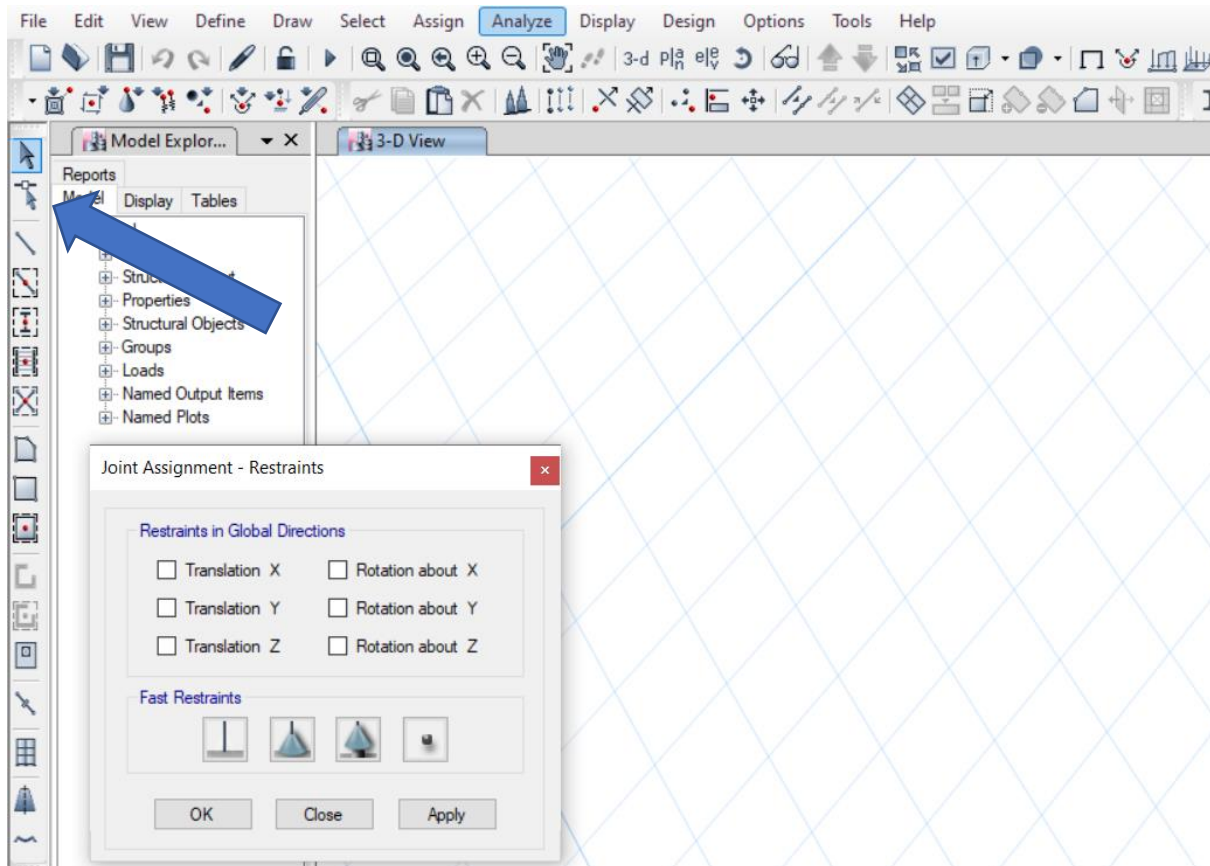
3. DEFINITION OF THE RESTRAINTS

They can be: simple supported, pin or fixed.

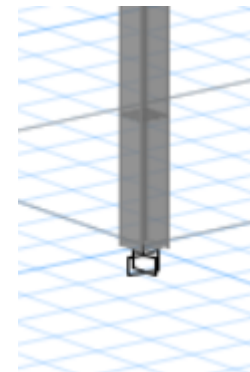
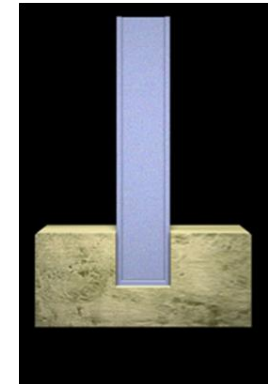




3. DEFINITION OF THE RESTRAINTS



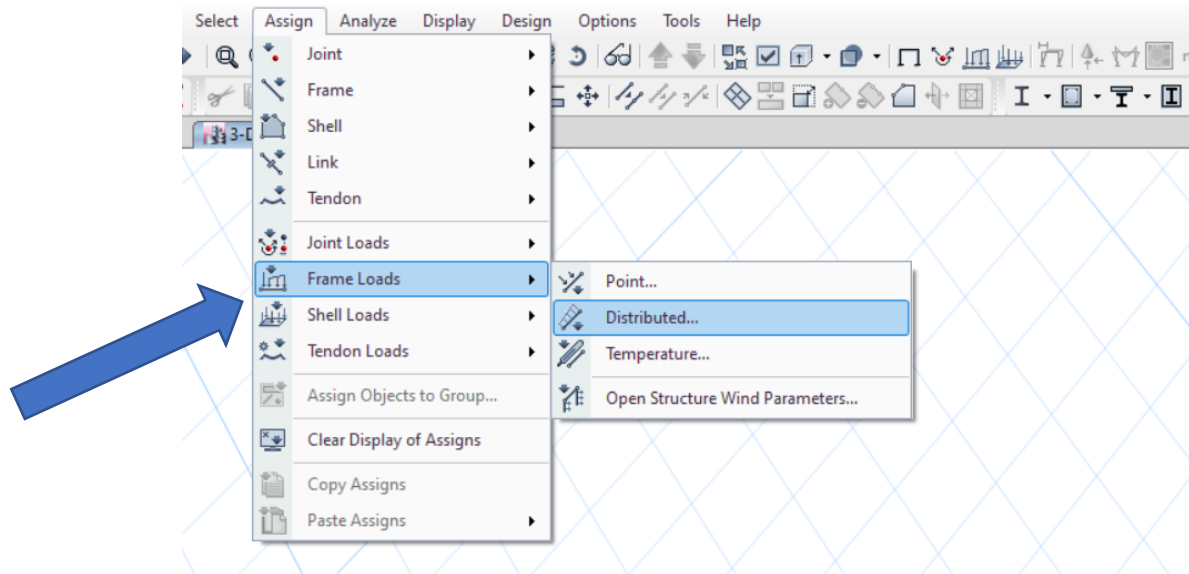
Modelling the column in the
embedment type foundation



4. DEFINITION OF THE LOADS

Evaluation of dead (permanent) loads :

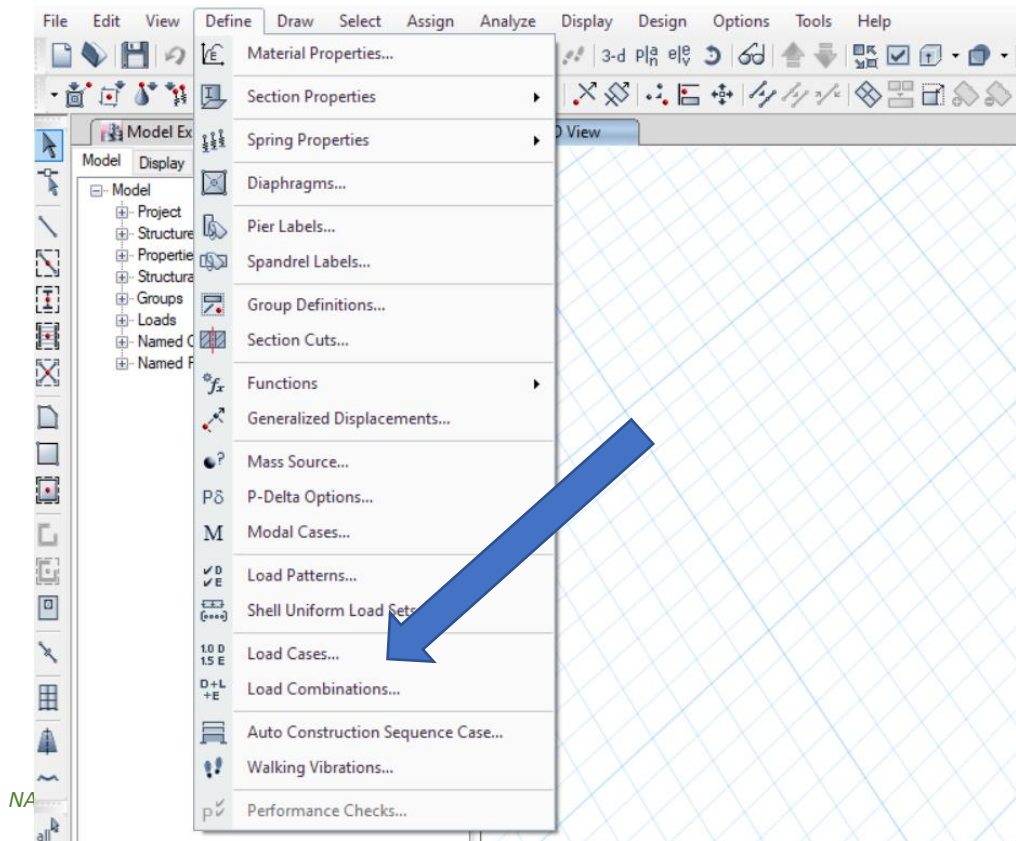
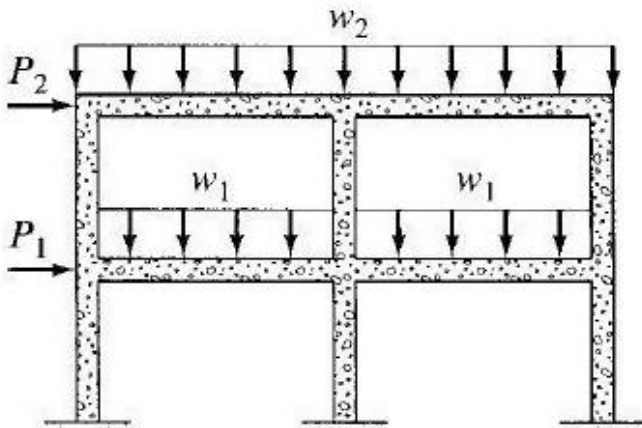
- ✓ Self weight of the structure,
- ✓ Own weight of the elements that are not in the calculation model





4. DEFINITION OF LOADS

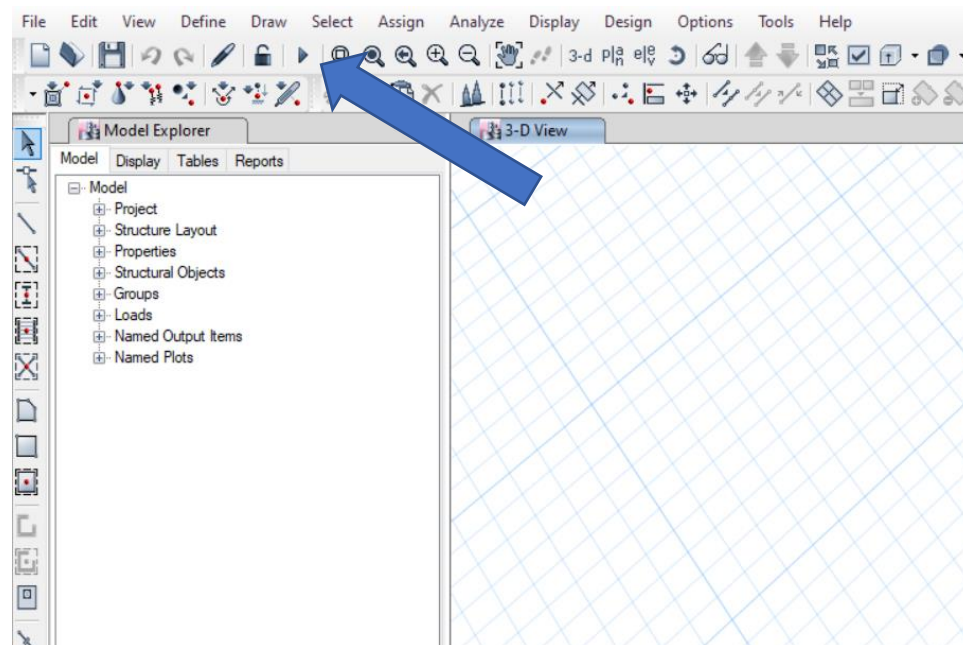
- ☐ Evaluation of live loads :
 - ☐ occupants, furniture and other equipment
 - ☐ Environmental loads (wind and snow)
- ☐ Definition of accidental loads (earthquake load, etc)
- ☐ Establishing the load cases
- ☐ Definition of load combinations



5. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

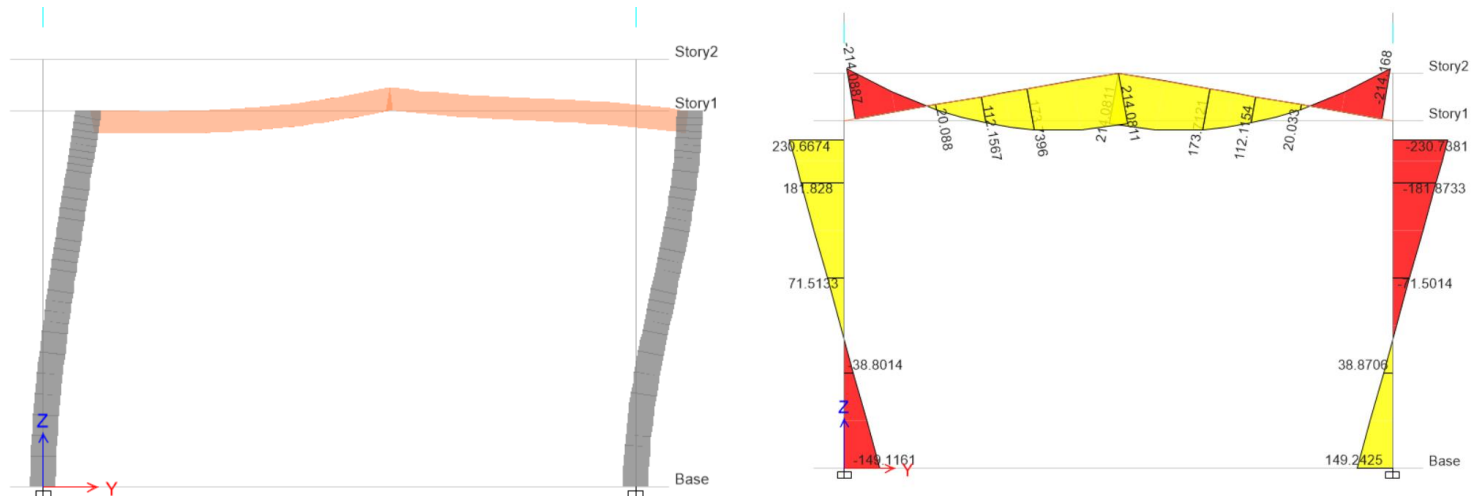
Global structural analysis by :

- ✓ Static calculation,
- ✓ Dynamic calculation.



6. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

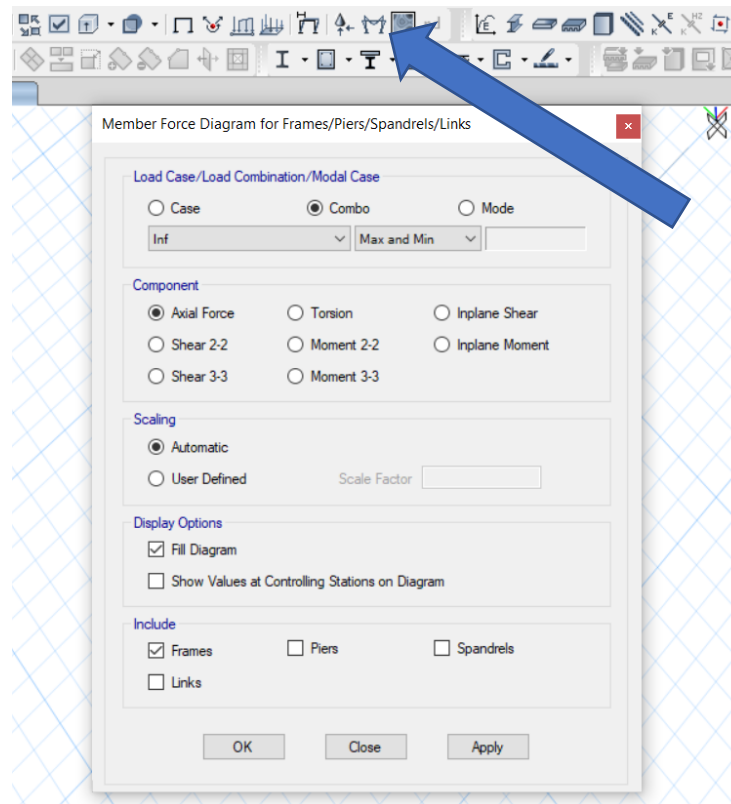
- ☐ Limit states - visualization of efforts and displacements
 - ✓ ULS
 - ✓ SLS
- ☐ Verification of efforts and displacements
- ☐ Checking drift (relative level shifts)





6. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

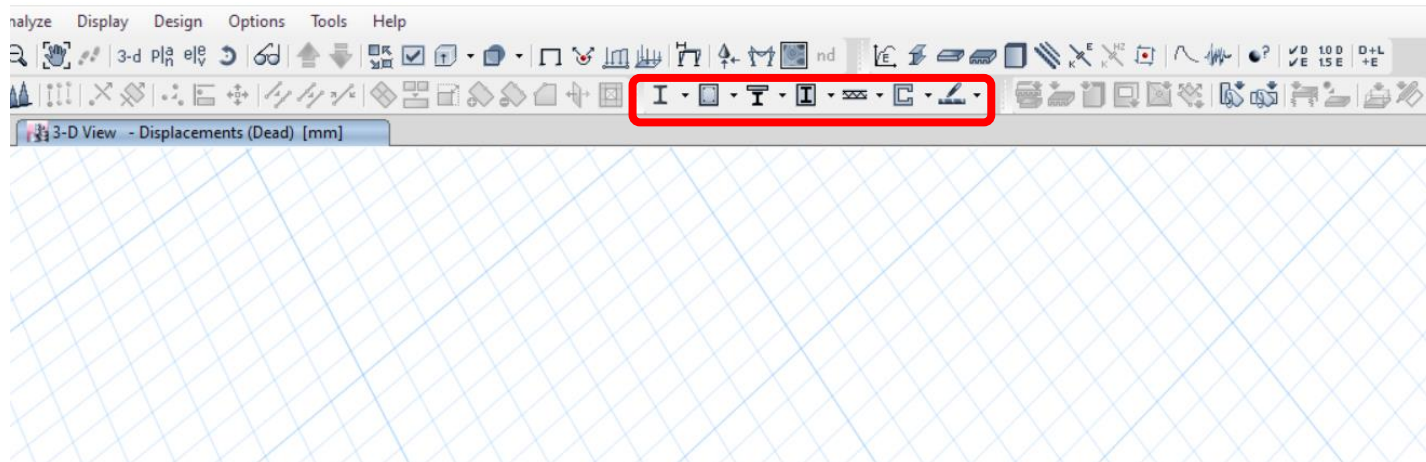
- ☐ Display of effort diagrams
- ☐ Iterative modification of the column and beam sections until the drift condition is met
- ☐ Verification of the dynamic characteristics of the structure (seismic participation mass, own vibration period of the structure, vibration modes, etc.)
- ☐ Sizing criteria (structure type, plastic or elastic analysis conditions, etc.)





7. DETERMINATION OF BEARING CAPACITY

Using the dimensioning modules, the bearing capacity of structural elements can be determined:





7. DETERMINATION OF BEARING CAPACITY

- Reinforced concrete elements, steel, steel-concrete composite structures, reinforced concrete diaphragms can be dimensioned.

The screenshot shows the software interface with the 3-D View window and two design preference dialog boxes. The 3-D View window has a toolbar with various icons for analysis, display, design, options, tools, and help. Two blue arrows point from the 3-D View window to the two design preference dialog boxes.

Steel Frame Design Preferences for Eurocode 3-2005

Item	Value
01 Design Code	Eurocode 3-2005
02 Country	CEN Default
03 Combinations Equation	Eq. 6.10
04 Reliability Class	Class 2
05 Interaction Factors Method	Method 2 (Annex B)
06 Multi-Response Case Design	Step-by-Step - All
07 Framing Type	DCH-MRF
08 Behavior Factor, q	4
09 System Overstrength Factor, Omega	1
10 Consider P-Delta Done?	No
11 Consider Torsion?	No
12 GammaM0	1
13 GammaM1	1
14 GammaM2	1.25
15 Ignore Seismic Code?	Yes
16 Ignore Special Seismic Load?	Yes
17 Is Doubler Plate Plug-Welded?	Yes
18 Consider Deflection?	Yes

Concrete Frame Design Preferences for Eurocode 2-2004

Item	Value
01 Design Code	Eurocode 2-2004
02 Country	CEN Default
03 Combinations Equation	Eq. 6.10
04 Reliability Class	Class 2
05 Second Order Method	Nominal Stiffness
06 Multi-Response Case Design	Step-by-Step - All
07 Number of Interaction Curves	24
08 Number of Interaction Points	11
09 Consider Minimum Eccentricity?	Yes
10 Design for B/C Capacity Ratio?	Yes
11 Theta0 (ratio)	0.005
12 GammaS (steel)	1.15
13 GammaC (concrete)	1.5
14 AlphaCC (compression)	1
15 AlphaCT (tension)	1
16 AlphaLCC (lightweight compression)	0.85
17 AlphaLCT (lightweight tension)	0.85
18 Pattern Live Load Factor	0.75



8. DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND MAKING A DECISION

To quantify the degree of structural damage we refer to :

$$R = \frac{\text{VALUE OF THE BEARING CAPACITY OF THE ELEMENT}}{\text{STRESS VALUE IN THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENT}} \times 100$$

The value of the degree of structural damage **R** is determined on the basis of a score assigned to each category of conditions for assessing the state of degradation of structural elements.



8. DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND MAKING A DECISION

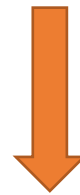
- ❑ The value of the degree of structural damage **R**, can take values between 1 and 100,
- ❑ The value $R = 100$ corresponds to a structurally unaffected building.

$R < 50$



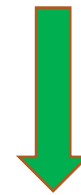
Buildings susceptible to total or partial collapse

$50 \leq R < 70$



Buildings susceptible to moderate and/or medium damage

$70 \leq R$



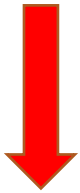
Buildings which behave similarly to a building designed according to the technical regulations in force



9. CONCLUSIONS

- A decision on demolition, strengthening or no structural intervention can be made on the basis of R:

$$R < 50$$



- ✓ DEMOLITION WITH MATERIAL RECYCLING

$$50 \leq R < 70$$



- ✓ CONSOLIDATION or
- ✓ DEMOLITION WITH RECOVERY OF MATERIALS

$$70 \leq R$$



- ✓ MAINTAINING THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE



REFERENCE

Introductory Tutorial-ETABS® 2020 Integrated Building Design Software-Computers & Structures, Inc



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