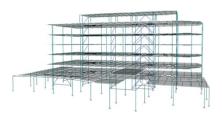
Chapter 17

Structural Modeling and Computer Analysis Intro to the Design of steel structures



Structural Modeling with SAP2000 - Steel Design

Steel Design of Bean-Columns

- While many structural members can be treated as axially loaded columns or as beams with only flexural loading, most beams and columns are subjected to some degree of both bending and axial load.
- > This is especially true of **statically indeterminate** structures.
- > Even the roller support of a simple beam can experience friction that restrains the beam longitudinally, inducing axial tension when transverse loads are applied.

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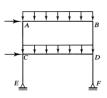
Steel Design of Bean-Columns

- Many columns can be treated as pure compression members with negligible error.
- If the column is a one-story member and can be treated as pinned at both ends, the only bending will result from minor accidental eccentricity of the load.
- For many structural members, however, there will be a significant amount of both effects, and such members are called *beam-columns*.

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Steel Design of Bean-Columns

> Consider the rigid frame:



- ➤ For the given loading condition, the horizontal members AB and CD must not only support the vertical uniform load but must also assist the vertical members in resisting the concentrated lateral load.
- > Therefore, all members of this frame can be considered beam-

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Steel Design of Bean-Columns – Interaction Formulas

> The required relationship is expressed as:

Required Strength
Available Strength

> For compression members, the strengths are axial forces

$$\frac{P_r}{P_c} \le 1.0$$
 $\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \text{required axial strength}$
 $\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \text{available axial strength}$

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Steel Design of Bean-Columns – Interaction Formulas

> The required relationship is expressed as:

 $\frac{\text{Required Strength}}{\text{Available Strength}} \! \leq \! 1.0$

> If the member is subjected to bending as well, then:

$$\frac{P_r}{P_c} + \frac{M_r}{M_c} \le 1.0 \qquad \frac{M_r}{M_c}$$

 M_r = required bending strength M_c = available bending strength

Structural Modeling with SAP2000 - Steel Design

Steel Design of Bean-Columns - Interaction Formulas

> The required relationship is expressed as:

$$\frac{\text{Required Strength}}{\text{Available Strength}} \! \leq \! 1.0$$

> For biaxial bending, there are two moment ratios:

$$\frac{P_r}{P_c} + \left(\frac{M_{rx}}{M_{cx}} + \frac{M_{ry}}{M_{cy}}\right) \le 1.0$$

Where x and y subscript refer to the x and y axes.

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Steel Design of Bean-Columns - Interaction Formulas

> For load and resistance factor design (LRFD):

For
$$\frac{P_u}{\phi_c P_n} \ge 0.2$$
 $\frac{P_u}{\phi_c P_n} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{M_{ux}}{\phi_b M_{nx}} + \frac{M_{uy}}{\phi_b M_{ny}} \right) \le 1.0$

For
$$\frac{P_u}{\phi_c P_n} < 0.2$$
 $\frac{P_u}{2\phi_c P_n} + \left(\frac{M_{ux}}{\phi_b M_{nx}} + \frac{M_{uy}}{\phi_b M_{ny}}\right) \le 1.0$

Where x and y subscript refer to the x and y axes.

Structural Modeling with SAP2000 - Steel Design

Steel Design of Bean-Columns - Interaction Formulas

> For load and resistance factor design (LRFD):

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For
$$\frac{P_u}{\phi_c P_n} < 0.2$$
 $\frac{P_u}{2\phi_c P_n} + \left(\frac{M_{ux}}{\phi_b M_{nx}} + \frac{M_{uy}}{\phi_b M_{ny}}\right) \le 1.0$

 P_u = required axial strength

 P_n = available axial strength

 ϕ_c = resistance factor for compression

 M_u = required bending strength M_n = available bending strength ϕ_b = resistance factor for bending

Structural Modeling with SAP2000 - Steel Design

Steel Design of Bean-Columns - Interaction Formulas

> For allowable stress design (ASD):

For
$$\frac{P_a}{P_n/\Omega_c} \ge 0.2$$
 $\frac{P_a}{P_n/\Omega_c} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{M_{ox}}{M_{nx}/\Omega_b} + \frac{M_{oy}}{M_{ny}/\Omega_b} \right) \le 1.0$

For
$$\frac{P_a}{P_n/\Omega_c} < 0.2$$
 $\frac{P_o}{2P_n/\Omega_c} + \left(\frac{M_{ox}}{M_{nx}/\Omega_b} + \frac{M_{oy}}{M_{ny}/\Omega_b}\right) \le 1.0$

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Any questions?

