

Project: Amsterdam industrial
Project number: 20231090
Author: Dave the Engineer



Project: Amsterdam industrial	
Project number: 20231090	
Author: Dave the Engineer	

Table of contents

- [1 Project data](#)
- [2 Brief summary of results of sectional checks](#)
- [3 Sectional checks](#)
- [3.1 Section S 1](#)
- [4 List of design members](#)
- [5 List of reinforced sections](#)
- [6 List of used materials](#)

1 Project data

Project title Amsterdam industrial
Author Dave the Engineer
Date of creation 04.01.2023
Version 23.0.0.3259

National code

National code	EN 1992-1-1:2014-12
Design working life	50 years

2 Brief summary of results of sectional checks

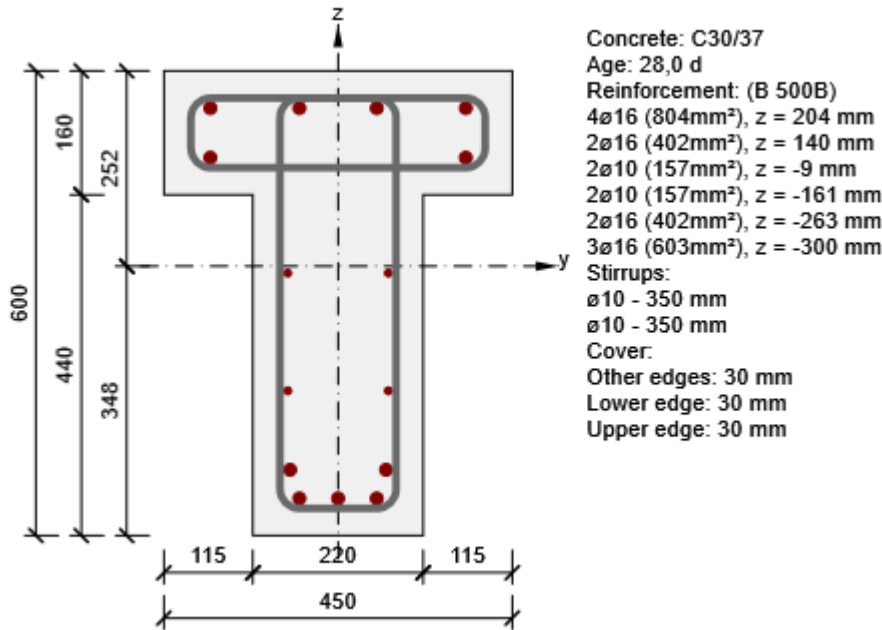
Section name	Design member	Reinforced cross-section	Value [%]	Result status
S 1	M 1 (Beam)	R 1	93,4	✓

3 Sectional checks

3.1 Section S 1

3.1.1 Critical extreme S 1 - E 1

Design member	M 1
Reinforced cross-section	R 1



3.1.1.1 Load effects - internal forces

Load type	Combination type	N [kN]	V _y [kN]	V _z [kN]	T [kNm]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]
Total	Fundamental ULS	0,0	0,0	50,0	10,0	145,0	20,0
Total	Characteristic	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	120,0	0,0
Total	Quasi-permanent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0

3.1.1.2 Overall

Governing type of check	N _{Ed} [kN]	M _{Ed,y} [kNm]	M _{Ed,z} [kNm]	V _{Ed} [kN]	T _{Ed} [kNm]	Value [%]	Check
Interaction	0,0	145,0	20,0	50,0	10,0	93,4	OK
Type of check	N _{Ed} [kN]	M _{Ed,y} [kNm]	M _{Ed,z} [kNm]	V _{Ed} [kN]	T _{Ed} [kNm]	Value [%]	Check
Capacity N-M-M	0,0	145,0	20,0			53,3	OK
Shear	0,0			50,0	10,0	24,3	OK
Torsion					10,0	32,2	OK
Interaction	0,0	145,0	20,0	50,0	10,0	93,4	OK
Stress Limitation	0,0	120,0	0,0			58,7	OK
Crack Width	0,0	100,0	0,0			56,3	OK

Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section: 100,0 %

Nonconformity

Nonconformities	
⚠	Shear is resisted by concrete, shear reinforcement is required according to detailing provisions, see 6.2.2
⚠	Check of interaction of shear and torsion acc. to 6.3.2 (5) is not satisfactory, therefore it was necessary to check ultimate capacity at interaction of all components of internal forces
⚠	Upper or lower design value of internal forces of one of SLS combinations caused to happen concrete stress higher than concrete tensile strength (section is cracked). Based on code and calculation settings it is assumed that the concrete resists no tension in SLS checks for all combinations of current extreme. The assumptions for SLS checks in other extremes of current section are not influenced.

The action of concrete in tension is excluded because the cracks appear, see clause 7.1 (2)

3.1.1.3 Capacity N-M-M

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

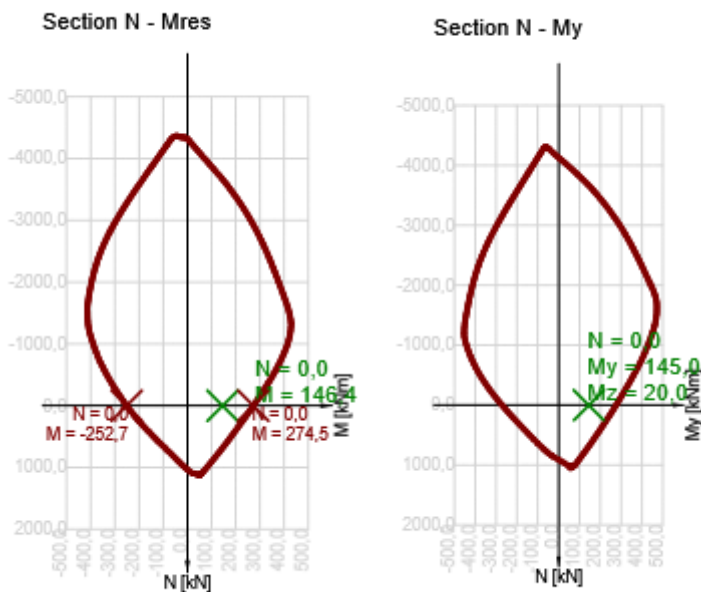
N_{Ed} [kN]	$M_{Ed,y}$ [kNm]	$M_{Ed,z}$ [kNm]	Type	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
0,0	145,0	20,0	Nu-Mu-Mu	53,3	100,0	OK

Design resistance of css subjected to bending and axial force

Type	F_{Ed}	F_{Rd1}	F_{Rd2}
N [kN]	0,0	0,0	0,0
M_y [kNm]	145,0	271,9	-250,4
M_z [kNm]	20,0	37,5	-34,5

Nonconformity

No nonconformities



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
N_{Ed}	Design value of the applied axial force caused by permanent and variable external load, and by secondary effects of prestressing
$M_{Ed,y}$	Design value of the applied bending moment around y axis caused by permanent and variable external load, and by secondary effects of prestressing
$M_{Ed,z}$	Design value of the applied bending moment around z axis caused by permanent and variable external load, and by secondary effects of prestressing
Type	Nu-Mu-Mu: Cross-sectional resistance is determined assuming proportional change of all components of acting internal forces (the eccentricity of normal force remains constant) until interaction surface is reached. The change of acting internal forces can be interpreted as the movement along the line connecting the origin of coordinate system (0,0,0) and the point of acting internal forces (N_{Ed} , $M_{Ed,y}$, $M_{Ed,z}$). Two points of intersection of the connecting line and interaction surface, which can be found,

	represent two sets of forces of resistance. Three resistance forces are determined in each point of intersection by the program: normal force capacity N_{Rd} , and capacities in flexure M_{Rdy} and M_{Rdz}
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
F_{Ed}	The applied design force caused by external load (without effects of prestressing)
F_{Rd1}	First set of forces of resistance resulting from first point of intersection reached at interaction surface
F_{Rd2}	Second set of forces of resistance resulting from second point of intersection reached at interaction surface

3.1.1.4 Shear

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

V_{Ed} [kN]	N_{Ed} [kN]	V_{Rd} [kN]	Check zone	Clause	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
50,0	0,0	206,1	without reduction	6.2.3(3)	24,3	100,0	OK


Design and resistance shear forces

V_{Ed} [kN]	$V_{Rd,c}$ [kN]	$V_{Rd,max}$ [kN]	$V_{Rd,r}$ [kN]	$V_{Rd,s}$ [kN]	V_{Rd} [kN]
50,0	75,4	418,1	593,5	206,1	206,1

Input values and intermediate results of shear design

n_c	a_{sw} [mm ² /m]	A_{sl} [mm ²]	b_w [mm]	d [mm]	z [mm]	θ [°]	α [°]	σ_{cp}^* [MPa]	α_{cw} [-]
2	449	1521	220	511	459	21,8	90,0	0,0	1,00
$C_{Rd,c}$ [-]	k [-]	k_1 [-]	ρ_l [-]	σ_{cp} [MPa]	σ_{wd} [MPa]	v_{min} [MPa]	v [-]	v_1 [-]	
0,12	1,63	0,15	0,01	0,0	231,4	0,4	0,53	0,60	

Nonconformity

Nonconformities	
	Shear is resisted by concrete, shear reinforcement is required according to detailing provisions, see 6.2.2

Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
V_{Ed}	Design value of the applied shear force (with effect of prestressing)
N_{Ed}	Design value of the applied axial force (with effect of prestressing)
V_{Rd}	Final value of the design shear resistance
Check zone	Type of zone in which check is performed
Clause	The number of clause (type of method) used for shear check
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
$V_{Rd,c}$	The design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
$V_{Rd,max}$	The design value of the maximum shear force which can be sustained by the member, limited by crushing of the compression struts
$V_{Rd,r}$	Limit value of design shear force considered without reduction by Beta factor acc. (6.2.2(6))
$V_{Rd,s}$	Design value of the shear force which can be sustained by the yielding of shear reinforcement
n_c	Number of branches of shear reinforcement

a_{sw}	The cross-sectional area of the shear reinforcement per unit length
A_{sl}	The area of the tensile longitudinal reinforcement
b_w	The width of the cross-section in the centroid of css
d	Effective depth of the cross-section
z	The inner lever arm
θ	The angle between the concrete compression strut and the beam axis perpendicular to the shear force
α	The angle between shear reinforcement and the beam axis perpendicular to the shear force
σ_{cp}^*	The mean compressive stress (measured positive) in the concrete due to the design axial force taking account of the reinforcement. σ_{cp}^* serves for determining α_{cw} (see. EN 1992-1-1, chap. 6.2.3 (3))
α_{cw}	Coefficient taking account of the state of the stress in the compression chord
$C_{Rd,c}$	Coefficient for calculation the design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
k	Coefficient for calculation the design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
k_1	Coefficient for calculation the design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
ρ_l	Reinforcement ratio of the tensile longitudinal reinforcement
σ_{cp}	The mean compressive stress (measured positive) in the concrete cross-section due to the design axial force. σ_{cp} is limited to value $0,2 \cdot f_{cd}$ (EN 1992-1-1 chap. 6.2.2 (1))
σ_{wd}	Design stress of the shear reinforcement, see note 2 of clause 6.2.3 (3)
v_{min}	Coefficient for calculation the design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
v	Concrete strength reduction factor for the calculation of shear resistance
v_1	Concrete strength reduction factor for the calculation of shear resistance

3.1.1.5 Torsion

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

T_{Ed} [kNm]	T_{Rd} [kNm]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
10,0	31,0	32,2	100,0	OK

Design and resistance torsional moments

T_{Ed} [kNm]	$T_{Rd,c}$ [kNm]	$T_{Rd,max}$ [kNm]	$T_{Rd,s}$ [kNm]	$T_{Rd,sl}$ [kNm]	T_{Rd} [kNm]
10,0	16,1	43,5	32,3	31,0	31,0

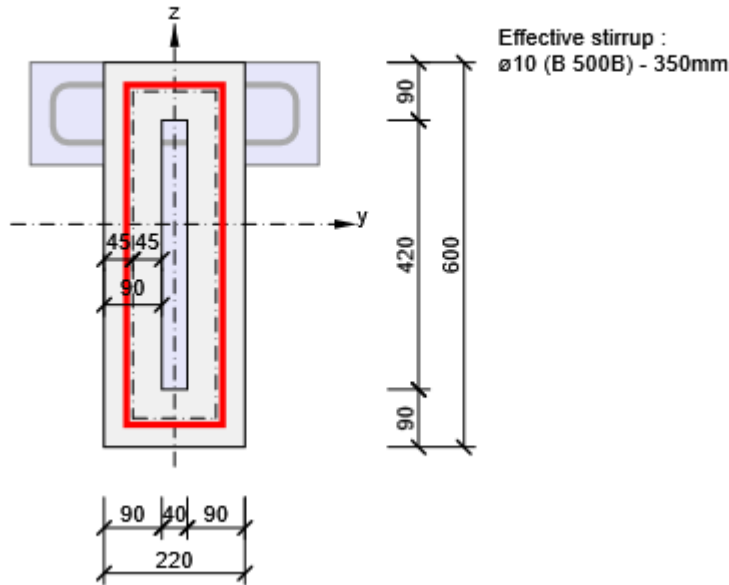
Input values and intermediate results of torsion design

A_k [mm ²]	u_k [mm]	t_{eff} [mm]	a_{sw} [mm ² /m]	A_{sl} [mm ²]	A_{sp} [mm ²]	θ [°]
66300	1280	90	224	1722	0	21,8

Nonconformity

No nonconformities

Equivalent thin-walled section for torsion check



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
T_{Ed}	Design value of the applied torsional moment (with effect of prestressing)
T_{Rd}	Governing design torsional resistance moment
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
$T_{Rd,c}$	The design torsional cracking moment
$T_{Rd,max}$	The design torsional resistance moment
$T_{Rd,s}$	The design value of the torsional moment, which can be sustained by the yielding of torsion reinforcement
$T_{Rd,sl}$	The design value of the torsional moment, which can be sustained by the yielding of longitudinal reinforcement
A_k	The area enclosed by the centre-lines of the connecting walls, including inner hollow areas
u_k	The perimeter of the area A_k
t_{eff}	The effective wall thickness
a_{sw}	Cross-sectional area of the shear reinforcement per unit length used for torsion check
A_{sl}	Area of longitudinal reinforcement inside of the stirrup, which is effective for torsion resistance
A_{sp}	Area of prestressing reinforcement inside of the stirrup, which is effective for torsion resistance
θ	The angle between the concrete compression strut and the beam axis perpendicular to the shear force

3.1.1.6 Interaction

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

N_{Ed} [kN]	M_{Edy} [kNm]	M_{Edz} [kNm]	V_{Ed} [kN]	T_{Ed} [kNm]	Value V+T [%]	Value V+T+M [%]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
0,0	145,0	20,0	50,0	10,0	53,2	93,4	93,4	100,0	OK

Interaction check of shear and torsion (concrete)

$V_{Rd,c}$ [kN]	$T_{Rd,c}$ [kNm]	$V_{Rd,max}$ [kN]	$T_{Rd,max}$ [kNm]	Eq. 6.31 [%]	Eq. 6.29 [%]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
75,4	16,1	418,1	43,5	128,3	35,0	35,0	100,0	OK

Interaction check of shear and torsion (longitudinal reinforcement)

A_{sl} [mm ²]	F_{sl} [kN]	$F_{sl,lim}$ [kN]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
2526	366,4	1176,9	31,1	100,0	OK

Interaction check of shear and torsion (shear reinforcement)

a_{sw} [mm ² /m]	F_{sw} [kN]	$F_{sw,lim}$ [kN]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
224	51,9	97,6	53,2	100,0	OK


Interaction check of shear, torsion, bending and normal force

F_b [kN]	$\Delta F_{td,s}$ [kN]	$\Delta F_{td,t}$ [kN]	$\Delta \epsilon_s$ [1e-4]	$\Delta \epsilon_t$ [1e-4]	Extreme in bar	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
260,9	125,0	241,3	2,5	8,7	5	93,4	100,0	OK

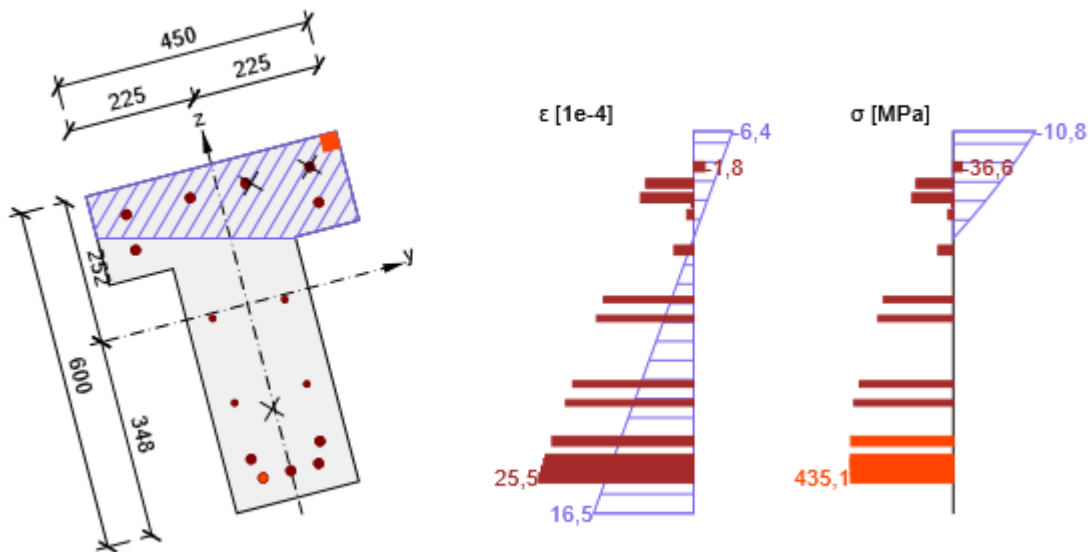
Detailed check of reinforcement

Bar	y_i [mm]	z_i [mm]	$\Delta \epsilon_{st}$ [1e-4]	ϵ [1e-4]	ϵ_{lim} [1e-4]	$\Delta \sigma_{st}$ [MPa]	σ [MPa]	σ_{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
5	-50	-300	11,1	25,5	450,0	147,6	435,1	465,9	93,4	OK

Nonconformity

Nonconformities	
	Check of interaction of shear and torsion acc. to 6.3.2 (5) is not satisfactory, therefore it was necessary to check ultimate capacity at interaction of all components of internal forces

Stress and strain distributions in the cross-section



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
N_{Ed}	Design value of the applied axial force (with effect of prestressing)
M_{Edy}	Design value of the applied bending moment around y axis (with effect of prestressing)

M_{Edz}	Design value of the applied bending moment around z axis (with effect of prestressing)
V_{Ed}	Design value of the applied shear force (with effect of prestressing)
T_{Ed}	Design value of the applied torsional moment (with effect of prestressing)
Value V+T	Utilization of the cross-section (for interaction of shear and torsion) related to the limit value
Value V+T+M	Utilization of the cross-section (for interaction of shear, torsion and bending) related to the limit value
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
$V_{Rd,c}$	The design shear resistance of the member without shear reinforcement
$T_{Rd,c}$	The design torsional cracking moment
$V_{Rd,max}$	The design value of the maximum shear force which can be sustained by the member, limited by crushing of the compression struts
$T_{Rd,max}$	The design torsional resistance moment
Eq. 6.31	The value of the exploitation of the cross-section according to equation (6.31) EN 1992-1-1
Eq. 6.29	The value of the exploitation of the cross-section according to equation (6.29) EN 1992-1-1
A_{sl}	Cross-sectional area of longitudinal reinforcement used for shear and/or torsion check. In case of torsion, it is area of reinforcement inside of the stirrup, which is effective for torsion resistance
F_{sl}	Tensile force due to shear and torsion in longitudinal reinforcement inside of the stirrup, which is effective for torsion resistance
$F_{sl,lim}$	Limit value of tensile force in longitudinal reinforcement inside of the stirrup, which is effective for torsion resistance ($F_{sl,lim}=A_{sl}*f_{yd}$)
a_{sw}	The cross-sectional area (per unit length) of the most utilized stirrup leg due to shear and torsion
F_{sw}	Tensile force (per unit length) in the most utilized stirrup leg due to shear and torsion.
$F_{sw,lim}$	Load bearing resistance (per unit length) of the most utilized stirrup length due to shear and torsion (usually $F_{sw,lim}=a_{sw}*f_{ywd}$)
F_b	Resultant force in longitudinal reinforcement due to bending and normal force
$\Delta F_{td,s}$	Additional tensile force in longitudinal reinforcement due to shear calculated as $V_{Ed} * \cot\theta$
$\Delta F_{td,t}$	Additional tensile force in longitudinal reinforcement due to torsion
$\Delta \epsilon_s$	Additional tensile strain in the bar/tendon due to shear
$\Delta \epsilon_t$	Additional tensile strain in the bar/tendon due to torsion
Extreme in bar	Number of the non-prestressed bar with the extreme value of the check
Bar	Number of reinforcement bar with the extreme value of the check
y_i	y-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
z_i	z-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
$\Delta \epsilon_{st}$	Additional tensile strain in the bar/tendon due to shear and torsion
ϵ	Strain in the bar/tendon due to shear, torsion and bending
ϵ_{lim}	Limit value of strain in the bar/tendon
$\Delta \sigma_{st}$	Additional tensile stress in the bar/tendon due to shear and torsion
σ	Stress in the bar/tendon due to shear, torsion and bending
σ_{lim}	Limit value of the stress in the bar/tendon

3.1.1.7 Stress limitation

Stress limitation - short-term effect

Type of check	Component type	Index	σ [MPa]	σ_{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
7.2(3)-Quasi	Concrete fibre	1	-7,6	-13,5	56,5	100,0	OK

Stress limitation - long-term effect

Type of check	Component type	Index	σ [MPa]	σ_{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
7.2(5)-Char	Reinforcement bar	5	234,8	400,0	58,7	100,0	OK

Project: Amsterdam industrial

Project number: 20231090

Author: Dave the Engineer

Detailed check of concrete - short-term effect

Type of check	Fibre	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	N [kN]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
7.2(2)-Char	1	-225	252	0,0	120,0	0,0	-9,2	-18,0	50,9	OK
7.2(3)-Quasi	1	-225	252	0,0	100,0	0,0	-7,6	-13,5	56,5	OK

Detailed check of reinforcement - short-term effect

Type of check	Bar	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	N [kN]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
7.2(5)-Char	9	50	-300	0,0	120,0	0,0	222,9	400,0	55,7	OK

Detailed check of concrete - long-term effect

Type of check	Fibre	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	N [kN]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
7.2(2)-Char	1	-225	252	0,0	120,0	0,0	-5,3	-18,0	29,4	OK
7.2(3)-Quasi	1	-225	252	0,0	100,0	0,0	-4,4	-13,5	32,6	OK



Detailed check of reinforcement - long-term effect

Type of check	Bar	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	N [kN]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
7.2(5)-Char	5	-50	-300	0,0	120,0	0,0	234,8	400,0	58,7	OK

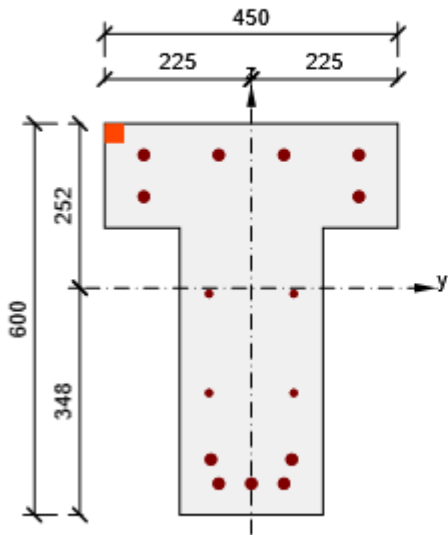
Creep coefficient

Way of assessment	h ₀ [mm]	A _c [mm ²]	u [mm]	t [d]	t ₀ [d]	t _s [d]	RH [%]	Use γ _{lt}	φ(t,t ₀) [-]
Automatic	161	168800	2100	18250,0	28,0	7,0	65,0	No	2,03

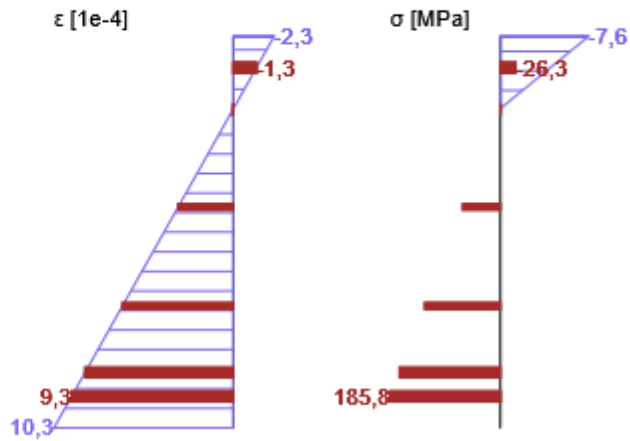
Nonconformity

Nonconformities	
	Upper or lower design value of internal forces of one of SLS combinations caused to happen concrete stress higher than concrete tensile strength (section is cracked). Based on code and calculation settings it is assumed that the concrete resists no tension in SLS checks for all combinations of current extreme. The assumptions for SLS checks in other extremes of current section are not influenced.
	The action of concrete in tension is excluded because the cracks appear, see clause 7.1 (2)

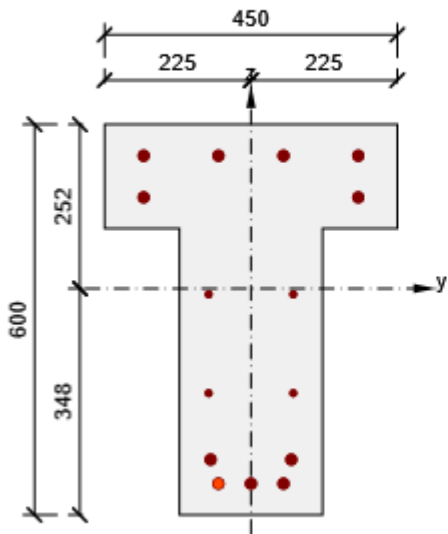
Stress and strain distributions in the cross-section



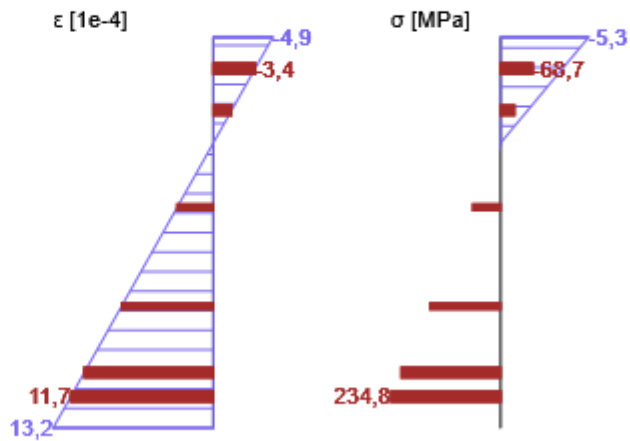
Results presented for :
 - Quasi-permanent combination
 - Short-term stiffness calculation



Stress and strain distributions in the cross-section



Results presented for :
 - Characteristic combination
 - Long-term stiffness calculation



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
Type of check	The number of clause and the type of SLS combination used for the calculation of stress limitation
Component type	Specification of type of css component (concrete fibre/bar/tendon) with extreme value of the check
Index	Number of concrete fibre, reinforcement bar or tendon with the extreme value of the check
σ	Stress in css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) calculated for appropriate SLS combination
σ_{lim}	Limit value of the stress in css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) calculated for appropriate SLS combination
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
Fibre	Number of concrete fibre with the extreme value of the check

y_i	y-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
z_i	z-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
N	Normal force for appropriate SLS combination
M_y	Bending moment around y axis for appropriate SLS combination
M_z	Bending moment around z axis for appropriate SLS combination
Bar	Number of reinforcement bar with the extreme value of the check
h_0	The notional size = $2A_c/u$, where A_c is the concrete cross-sectional area and u is the perimeter of that part which is exposed to drying
A_c	The cross-sectional area of the concrete
u	The perimeter of that part which is exposed to drying
t	The age of concrete at the moment considered
t_0	The age of concrete at loading
t_s	The age of the concrete at the beginning of drying shrinkage (or swelling). Normally this is at the end of curing
RH	is the factor to account for relative humidity
Use γ_{lt}	Use long-term delayed strain estimation factor acc. to Annex B, clause B.105 (103)
$\varphi(t, t_0)$	Calculated value of creep coefficient

3.1.1.8 Crack width

Crack width - short-term effect

Combination	N [kN]	M_y [kNm]	M_z [kNm]	w_k [mm]	w_{lim} [mm]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
Quasi	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,133	0,300	44,2	100,0	OK

Crack width - long-term effect

Combination	N [kN]	M_y [kNm]	M_z [kNm]	w_k [mm]	w_{lim} [mm]	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
Quasi	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,169	0,300	56,3	100,0	OK

Intermediate results and coefficients for crack width calculation - short-term effect

x [mm]	$h_{c,eff}$ [mm]	d [mm]	$A_{c,eff}$ [mm ²]	$A_{s,eff}$ [mm ²]	$A_{p,eff}$ [mm ²]	$\rho_{p,eff}$ [-]
110	155	538	34117	1005	0	0,03
k_t [-]	$\epsilon_{sm}-\epsilon_{cm}$ [1e-4]	k_1 [-]	k_2 [-]	k_3 [-]	k_4 [-]	
0,60	5,8	0,80	0,50	3,40	0,43	
c [mm]	ϵ_1 [1e-4]	ϵ_2 [1e-4]	$s_{r,max}$ [mm]	Φ [mm]	σ_s [MPa]	
40	10,3	-2,3	228	16	185,8	

Intermediate results and coefficients for crack width calculation - long-term effect

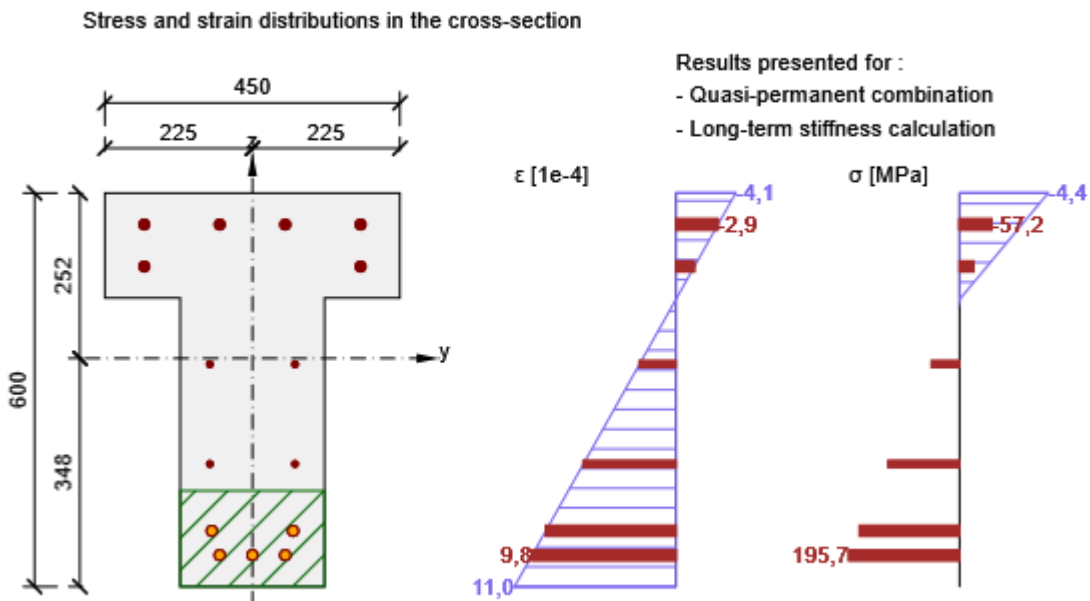
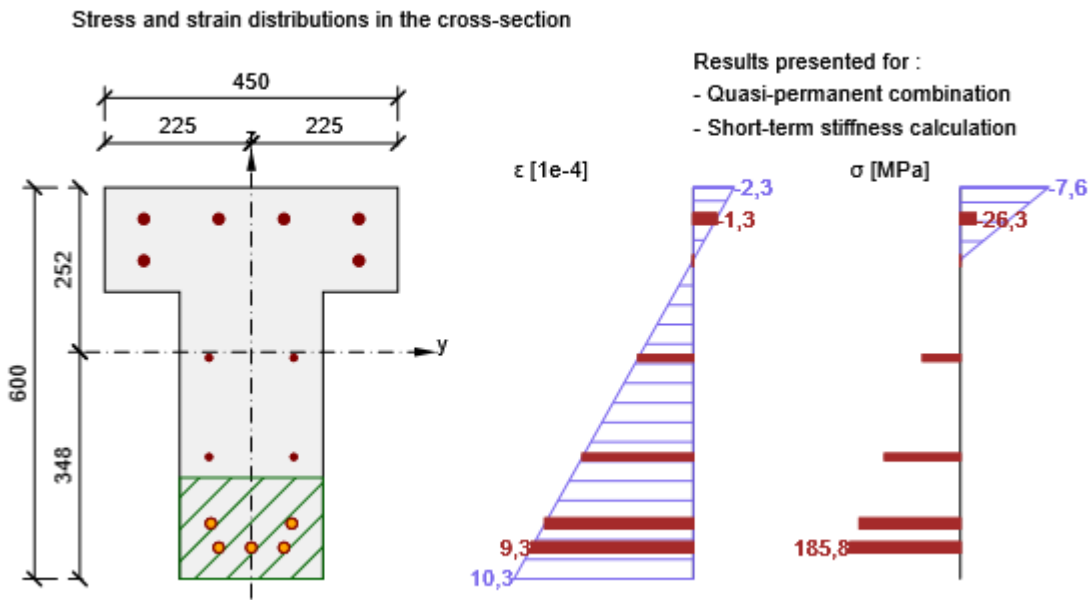
x [mm]	$h_{c,eff}$ [mm]	d [mm]	$A_{c,eff}$ [mm ²]	$A_{s,eff}$ [mm ²]	$A_{p,eff}$ [mm ²]	$\rho_{p,eff}$ [-]
162	146	538	32114	1005	0	0,03
k_t [-]	$\epsilon_{sm}-\epsilon_{cm}$ [1e-4]	k_1 [-]	k_2 [-]	k_3 [-]	k_4 [-]	
0,40	7,6	0,80	0,50	3,40	0,43	
c [mm]	ϵ_1 [1e-4]	ϵ_2 [1e-4]	$s_{r,max}$ [mm]	Φ [mm]	σ_s [MPa]	
40	11,0	-4,1	223	16	195,7	

Creep coefficient

Way of assessment	h_0 [mm]	A_c [mm ²]	u [mm]	t [d]	t_0 [d]	t_s [d]	RH [%]	Use γ_{lt}	$\varphi(t, t_0)$ [-]
Automatic	161	168800	2100	18250,0	28,0	7,0	65,0	No	2,03

Nonconformity

Nonconformities	
⚠	Upper or lower design value of internal forces of one of SLS combinations caused to happen concrete stress higher than concrete tensile strength (section is cracked). Based on code and calculation settings it is assumed that the concrete resists no tension in SLS checks for all combinations of current extreme. The assumptions for SLS checks in other extremes of current section are not influenced.



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
Combination	Combination used for calculation including rsup or rinf coefficient acc. to 5.10.9
N	Normal force for quasi-permanent combination
M_y	Bending moment around y axis for quasi-permanent combination
M_z	Bending moment around z axis for quasi-permanent combination
w_k	The crack width calculated according to 7.3.4
w_{lim}	Limit value of crack width according to table 7.1N
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
x	Depth of compression zone (position of neutral axis)
$h_{c,eff}$	Depth of effective tension area of the concrete surrounding the reinforcement or prestressing tendons (7.3.2 (3))
d	Effective depth of the cross-section
$A_{c,eff}$	Effective area of the concrete in tension surrounding the reinforcement or prestressing tendons
$A_{s,eff}$	Effective area of reinforcing steel within effective area of the concrete
$A_{p,eff}$	Effective area of prestressing steel within effective area of the concrete
$\rho_{p,eff}$	Ratio of the effective area of prestressing and reinforcing steel and effective area of the concrete in tension
k_t	Factor dependent on the duration of the load (7.3.4 (2))
k_1	Coefficient which takes account of the bond properties of the bonded reinforcement (7.3.4 (3))
k_2	Coefficient which takes account of the distribution of strain
c	Thickness of concrete cover of main longitudinal reinforcement
ϵ_1	Greater tensile strain at the boundaries of the section considered, assessed on the basis of a cracked section
ϵ_2	Lesser tensile strain at the boundaries of the section considered, assessed on the basis of a cracked section
$s_{r,max}$	Maximum final crack spacing
ϕ	Diameter of bar or equivalent diameter of bar for more diameters of bars within effective tension area of the concrete
σ_s	Maximum stress in the tension reinforcement assuming a cracked section
h_0	The notional size = $2A_c / u$, where A_c is the concrete cross-sectional area and u is the perimeter of that part which is exposed to drying
A_c	The cross-sectional area of the concrete
u	The perimeter of that part which is exposed to drying
t	The age of concrete at the moment considered
t_0	The age of concrete at loading
t_s	The age of the concrete at the beginning of drying shrinkage (or swelling). Normally this is at the end of curing
RH	is the factor to account for relative humidity
Use γ_{lt}	Use long-term delayed strain estimation factor acc. to Annex B, clause B.105 (103)
$\phi(t, t_0)$	Calculated value of creep coefficient

3.1.1.9 Detailing rules

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

N_{Ed} [kN]	$M_{Ed,y}$ [kNm]	$M_{Ed,z}$ [kNm]	Ratio _{long} [%]	Ratio _{shear} [%]	Governing [%]	Limit [%]	Check
0,0	145,0	20,0	91,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	OK

Check of detailing provisions of longitudinal reinforcement

Type	Value _{calc}	Value _{lim}	Ratio [%]	Check
------	-----------------------	----------------------	--------------	-------

Project: Amsterdam industrial

Project number: 20231090

Author: Dave the Engineer



Minimal reinf. ratio for longitudinal reinforcement (9.2.1.1 (1)) [%]	1,01	0,15	15,0	OK
Maximal reinf. ratio for longitudinal reinforcement (9.2.1.1(3)) [%]	1,50	4,00	37,4	OK
Minimal clear distance of longitudinal reinforcement (8.2 (2)) [mm]	23	21	91,7	OK
Maximal axial distance of longitudinal reinforcement (9.2.3 (4)) [mm]	214	350	61,0	OK

Check detailing provisions of shear reinforcement

Type	Value _{calc}	Value _{lim}	Ratio [%]	Check
Minimal reinf. ratio for shear reinforcement (9.2.2 (5)) [%]	0,20	0,09	43,0	OK
Maximal distance of stirrups (9.2.2 (6)) [mm]	350	383	91,3	OK
Maximal transversal distance of branches of stirrups (9.2.2 (8)) [mm]	150	383	39,1	OK
Minimum mandrel diameter of stirrup (8.3 (2)) [-]	4,00	4,00	100,0	OK

Input values and intermediate results for detailing

b _w [mm]	d [mm]	A _c [mm ²]	b _t * d [mm ²]	f _{yk} [MPa]	f _{yd} [MPa]	f _{ck} [MPa]	f _{ctm} [MPa]	f _{cd} [MPa]
220	511	168800	151116	500,0	434,8	30,0	2,9	20,0

Nonconformity

No nonconformities

Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
N _{Ed}	Design value of the applied axial force (with effect of prestressing)
M _{Ed,y}	Design value of the applied bending moment around y axis (with effect of prestressing)
M _{Ed,z}	Design value of the applied bending moment around z axis (with effect of prestressing)
Ratio _{long}	Critical ratio of calculated to limit value, which expresses detailing rules for longitudinal reinforcement
Ratio _{shear}	Critical ratio of calculated to limit value, which expresses detailing rules for shear reinforcement
Governing	Governing ratio of calculated to limit value, which expresses detailing rules
Limit	Limit ratio representing detailing rules
Check	Result of the check
Type	Type of checked detailing provisions
Value _{calc}	Calculated or input quantity, which expresses given detailing rule
Value _{lim}	Limit value of the quantity, which expresses given detailing rule
Ratio	Ratio of calculated or input quantity, which expresses given detailing rule, to its limit value

3.1.1.10 Response N-M-M

Results presented for combination : Fundamental ULS

N _{Ed,tot} [kN]	M _{Ed,y,tot} [kNm]	M _{Ed,z,tot} [kNm]	Concrete fibre	Extreme in bar	Value [%]	Limit [%]	Check
0,0	145,0	20,0	8	5	61,7	100,0	OK

Plane of strain

x [mm]	d [mm]	z [mm]	ε _x [1e-4]	φ _z [1e-4]	φ _y [1e-4]
186	552	460	3,9	-8,7	-33,4

Forces in components of cross-section

Component of css	N [kN]	M _y [kNm]	M _z [kNm]	A [mm ²]	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]
Concrete	-260,9	52,6	15,3	58273	59	202
Reinforcement in tension	315,7	81,7	1,1	1521	-4	-259
Reinforcement in compression	-54,9	10,6	3,5	1005	64	194
Total	0,0	145,0	20,0			

Detailed check of concrete

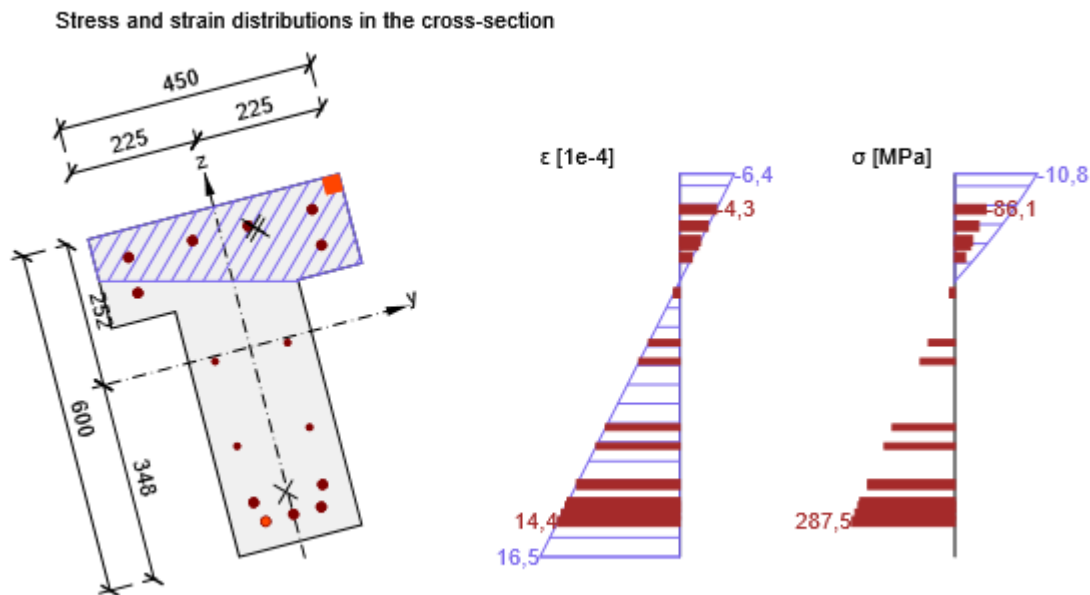
Fibre	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	ε [1e-4]	ε _{lim} [1e-4]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
8	225	252	-6,4	-35,0	-10,8	-20,0	53,9	OK

Detailed check of reinforcement

Bar	y _i [mm]	z _i [mm]	ε [1e-4]	ε _{lim} [1e-4]	σ [MPa]	σ _{lim} [MPa]	Value [%]	Check
5	-50	-300	14,4	450,0	287,5	465,9	61,7	OK

Nonconformity

No nonconformities



Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
N _{Ed,tot}	Design value of the applied axial force (with effect of prestressing)
M _{Ed,ytot}	Design value of the applied bending moment around y axis (with effect of prestressing)
M _{Ed,ztot}	Design value of the applied bending moment around z axis (with effect of prestressing)
Concrete fibre	Number of the fibre with the extreme value of the check
Extreme in bar	Number of the non-prestressed bar with the extreme value of the check
Value	Utilization of the cross-section or its component (e.g. reinforcement bar) related to the limit value
Limit	Limit value of the exploitation of the cross-section
Check	Result of the check
x	Depth of compression zone (position of neutral axis)

d	Effective depth of the cross-section
z	The inner lever arm
ϵ_x	Axial strain
Φ_z	Tangent of the angle between 'z' axis and its perpendicular projection into plane of strain (around 'y' axis)
Φ_y	Tangent of the angle between 'y' axis and its perpendicular projection into plane of strain (around 'z' axis)
Component of css	Type of component of the css
N	The value of normal force resisted by component of the css
M_y	The value of bending moment around 'y' axis resisted by component of css
M_z	The value of bending moment around 'z' axis resisted by component of css
A	Area of css component (fibre/bar/tendon...)
y_i	y-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
z_i	z-coordinate of the css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) related to the centroid of css
Fibre	Number of concrete fibre with the extreme value of the check
ϵ	Strain in current css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) calculated for ULS
ϵ_{lim}	Limit value of strain in css component (fibre/bar/tendon...)
σ	Stress in css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) calculated for appropriate SLS combination
σ_{lim}	Limit value of the stress in css component (fibre/bar/tendon...) calculated for appropriate SLS combination
Bar	Number of reinforcement bar with the extreme value of the check

4 List of design members

Design member M 1

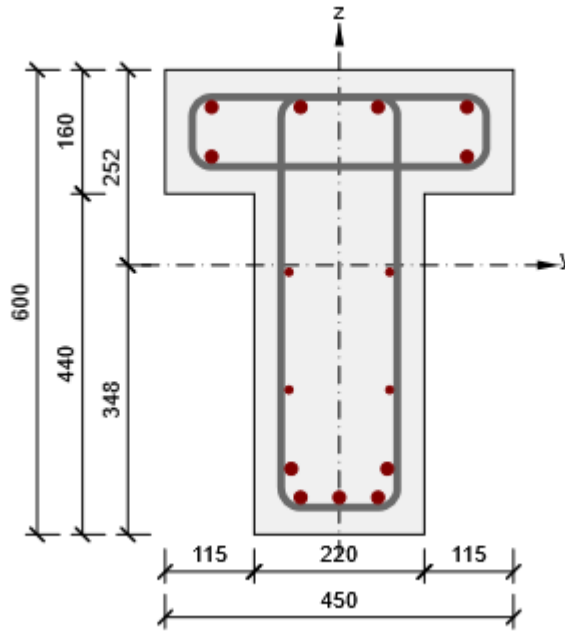
Member type	Beam
Exposure class	XC3, XD1
Relative humidity	65,0 %
Φ_{inf}	Calculated
Structural member importance	Major

Flexural slenderness data

Clear distance between faces of the supports (5.3.2.2 (1)) m	Width of supporting element (5.3.2.2 (1))		Support condition	
	Left mm	Right mm	Left	Right
1,00	400	400	Non-continuous member	Non-continuous member

5 List of reinforced sections

Reinforced section R 1



Cross-section components

T-shaped cross-section (450 / 600 / 220 / 160mm), Material: C30/37

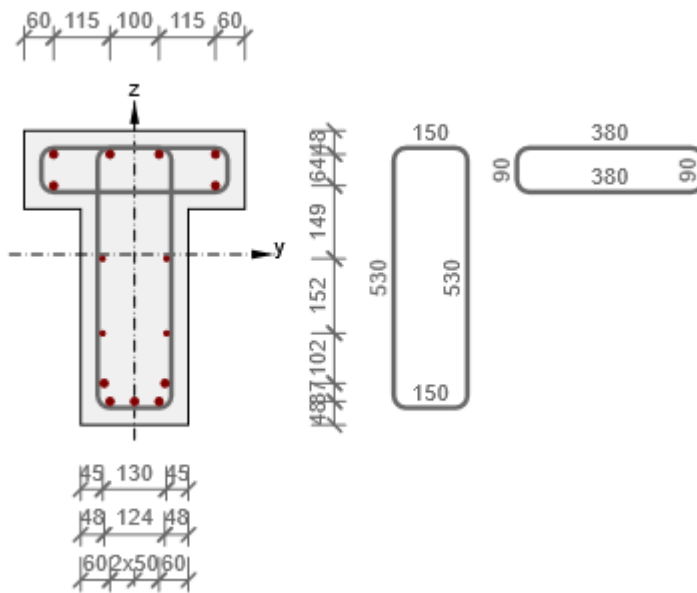
Cross-section characteristics

A [mm ²]	S _y [mm ³]	S _z [mm ³]	I _y [mm ⁴]	I _z [mm ⁴]	C _{gy} [mm]	C _{gz} [mm]	i _y [mm]	i _z [mm]
168800	0	0	5431325624	1605426667	0	0	179	98

Concrete cover related to cross-section edges

1	30 mm
2	30 mm
3	30 mm
4	30 mm
5	30 mm
6	30 mm
7	30 mm
8	30 mm

Project: Amsterdam industrial
 Project number: 20231090
 Author: Dave the Engineer



Longitudinal reinforcement [kg/m]	Shear reinforcement [kg/m]	Total mass [kg/m]	Reinforcement / m3 concrete [kg/m³]
20	4	24	141

Longitudinal reinforcement

Bar	Ø [mm]	Material	Y [mm]	Z [mm]
1	16	B 500B	165	204
2	16	B 500B	50	204
3	16	B 500B	-50	204
4	16	B 500B	-165	204
5	16	B 500B	-50	-300
6	16	B 500B	0	-300
9	16	B 500B	50	-300
10	16	B 500B	-62	-263
11	16	B 500B	62	-263
7	16	B 500B	-165	140
8	16	B 500B	165	140
12	10	B 500B	-65	-9
13	10	B 500B	-65	-161
14	10	B 500B	65	-161
15	10	B 500B	65	-9

Stirrups

Stirrup	Ø [mm]	Material	Distance [mm]	Closed	Shear check	Torsion check	Diameter of mandrel
1	10	B 500B	350	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,00
2	10	B 500B	350	Yes	Yes	No	4,00

Stirrup	Vertex	Y [mm]	Z [mm]
1	1	-75	217
1	2	-75	-313
1	3	75	-313
1	4	75	217
2	1	-190	217
2	2	-190	127

Project: Amsterdam industrial
 Project number: 20231090
 Author: Dave the Engineer



2	3	190	127
2	4	190	217

6 List of used materials

Concrete

Name	f_{ck} [MPa]	f_{cm} [MPa]	f_{ctm} [MPa]	E_{cm} [MPa]	ν [-]	Unit mass [kg/m ³]
C30/37	30,0	38,0	2,9	32836,6	0,20	2500
$\epsilon_{c2} = 20,0 \cdot 10^{-4}, \epsilon_{cu2} = 35,0 \cdot 10^{-4}, \epsilon_{c3} = 17,5 \cdot 10^{-4}, \epsilon_{cu3} = 35,0 \cdot 10^{-4},$ Exponent - n: 2,00, Aggregate size = 16 mm, Cement class: R (s = 0,20), Diagram type: Parabolic						

Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
f_{ck}	Characteristic compressive cylinder strength of concrete at 28 days
f_{cm}	Mean value of concrete cylinder compressive strength
f_{ctm}	Mean value of axial tensile strength of concrete
E_{cm}	Secant modulus of elasticity of concrete
ϵ_c	Compressive strain in the concrete at the peak stress f_c
ϵ_{cu}	Ultimate compressive strain in the concrete

Reinforcement Steel

Name	f_{yk} [MPa]	f_{tk} [MPa]	E [MPa]	ν [-]	Unit mass [kg/m ³]
B 500B	500,0	540,0	200000,0	0,20	7850
$f_{tk}/f_{yk} = 1,08, \epsilon_{uk} = 500,0 \cdot 10^{-4},$ Type: Bars, Bar surface: Ribbed, Class: B, Fabrication: Hot rolled, Diagram type: Bilinear with an inclined top branch					

Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
f_{yk}	Characteristic yield strength of reinforcement
f_{tk}	Characteristic tensile strength of reinforcement
E	Modulus of elasticity of reinforcement steel
ϵ_{uk}	Characteristic strain of reinforcement or prestressing steel at maximum load