

Calculation of fourside supported Slab

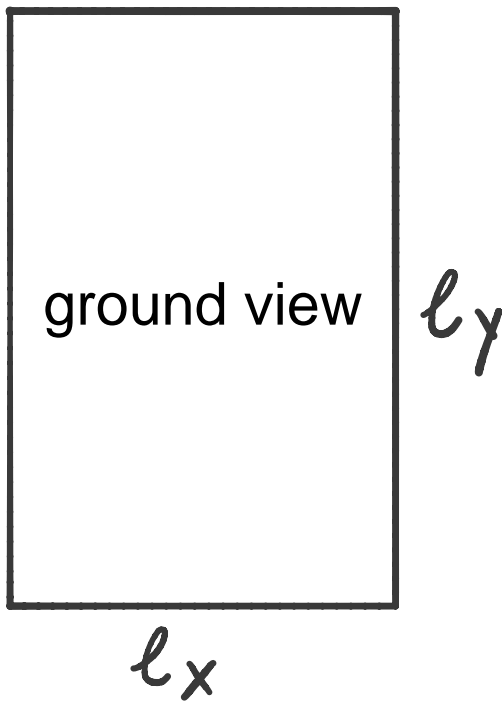
What do we need for the calculation?

1. Dimensions
2. Materials
3. Loads

What steps do we take for the calculation?

1. Characteristic Loads -> Design Loads
2. Calculation of Deformation
3. Design of Reinforcement

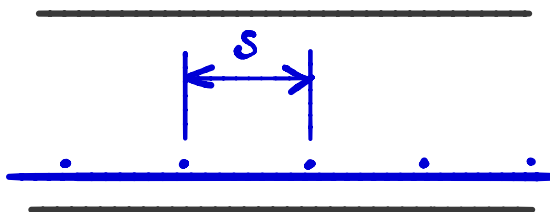
1. Dimensions



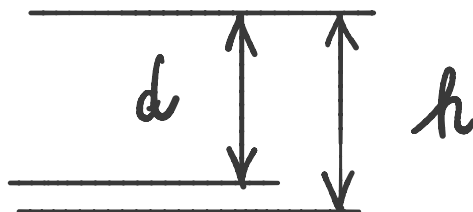
Supporting Spans
(e.g. middles of walls)

x-direction = short span

4 side support, openings
< 1.5 m, < 1/4 of span



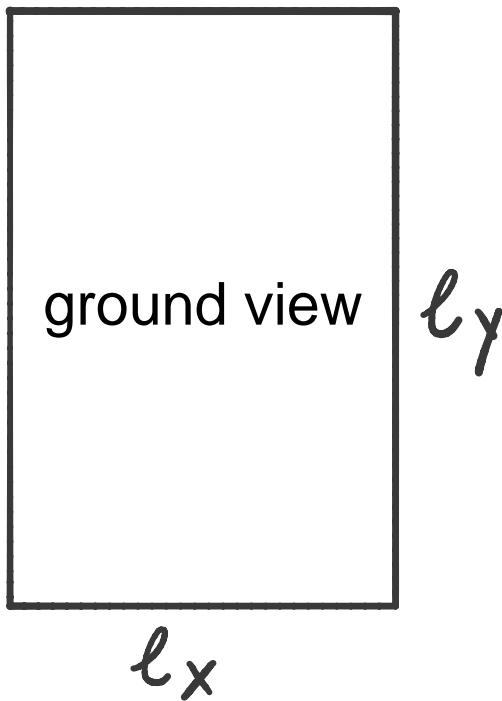
cut



h = height of slab

d = static height

1. Dimensions

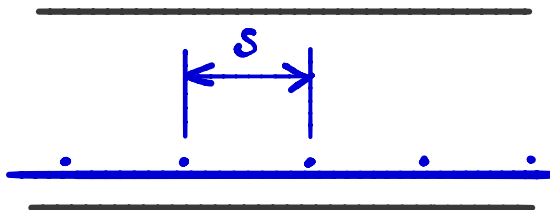


example:

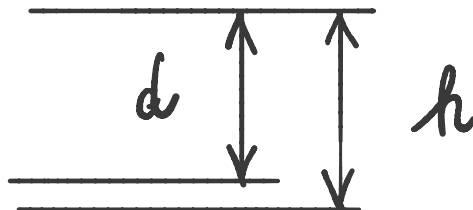
$$l_x = 5.0 \text{ m}$$

$$l_y = 7.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{l_y}{l_x} = \frac{7.5}{5.0} = 1.5 \text{ span ratio}$$



cut



$$h = 160 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 125 \text{ mm}$$

2. Materials

Concrete:

C20/30 PC275

C25/35 PC300

C30/37 PC325



\bar{E} -Modulus

30'000 35'000

$$E \approx 32'500 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

with professional use of average concrete,
for slabs concrete will never be critical part of design

2. Materials

Concrete:

C20/30 PC275

C25/35 PC300

C30/37 PC325



\bar{E} -Modulus

$$E \approx 32500 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

with professional use of average concrete,
for slabs concrete will never be critical part of design

Steel:

S500

B500B

B500



-> $f_y = 460 \text{ N/mm}^2$ (yield)

$$f_{dy} = f_y / 1.05$$

$$f_{yd} = 435 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

check your local steel quality

3. Loads

Concept of Design Loads (d)

In static calculation always check two basic topics:

a) Serviceability (d,ser)

- > Deformations
- > Cracks/Aesthetics
- > Vibrations, etc.

b) Structural Safety (d)

- > Calculation of required Reinforcement
- > Check of tensile/compression Pressures
- > Check of Settling

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Concept of Design Loads (d)

In static calculation always check two basic topics:

a) Serviceability (d,ser)

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- > Cracks/Aesthetics
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↳ Deformation of Slab

b) Structural Safety (d)

- > Calculation of required Reinforcement
- > Check of tensile/compression Pressures
- > Check of Settling

↳ Required Reinforcement

3. Loads

3a. Characteristic Loads

-> real and effective loads without any factors

Self Weight g

Dead Load a

Life Load n

3. Loads

3a. Characteristic Loads

-> real and effective loads without any factors

Self Weight g

$$g = \underset{\substack{\text{h slab} \\ | \\ \text{concrete}}}{0,16} \cdot 25 = 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Dead Load a

$$a = \underset{\substack{\text{split/sand} \\ | \\ \text{garden slabs}}}{0,04} \cdot 20 + 0,04 \cdot 24 = 1,76 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Life Load n

$$n = 3,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

according swiss codes for a terrace

3. Loads

3b. Design Loads for Deformation

-> Security factors according codes (partly reduction due to probability of appearance)

Self Weight g -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,0

Dead Load a -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,0

Life Load n -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 0,3

3. Loads

3b. Design Loads for Deformation

-> Security factors according codes (partly reduction due to probability of appearance)

Self Weight g -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,0

Dead Load a -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,0

Life Load n -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 0,3

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{p_{d,ser}} &= 1,0 \cdot 4,0 + 1,0 \cdot 1,76 + 0,3 \cdot 3,0 \\ &= 6,66 \approx \underline{6,7 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Loads

3c. Design Loads for Structural Safety

-> Security factors according codes (Life Load acting as main impact)

Self Weight g -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,35

Dead Load a -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,35

Life Load n -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,5

3. Loads

3c. Design Loads for Structural Safety

-> Security factors according codes (Life Load acting as main impact)

Self Weight g -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,35

Dead Load a -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,35

Life Load n -> $g_{d,ser}$: Factor 1,5

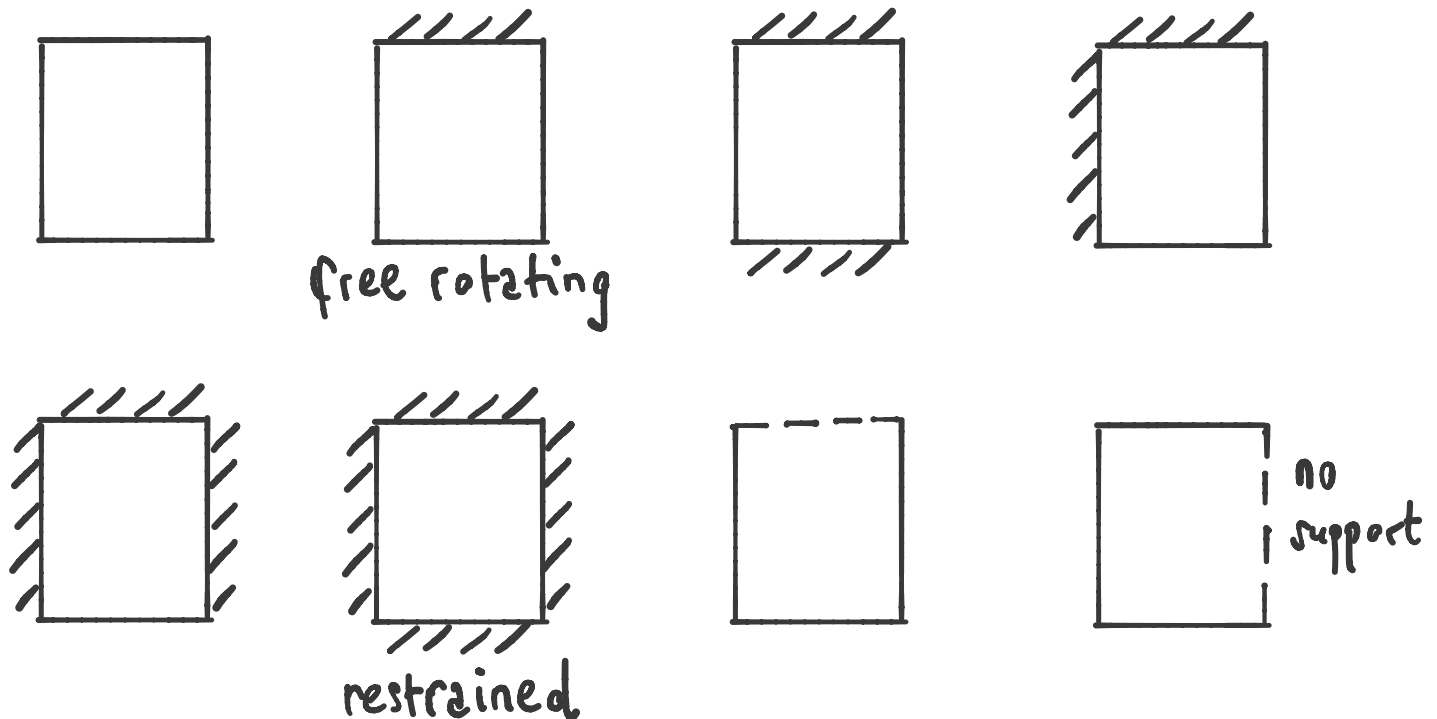
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{p_d} &= 1,35 \cdot 4,0 + 1,35 \cdot 1,76 + 1,5 \cdot 3,0 \\ &= 12,28 \approx \underline{12,3 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

4. Czerny Table(s)

Austrian engineer who put the values for two directional bearing slabs in tables

Tables have a range from 1:2 to 2:1 for span ratios l_x/l_y

There are more than 20 different tables for all kind of support cases and load distributions:

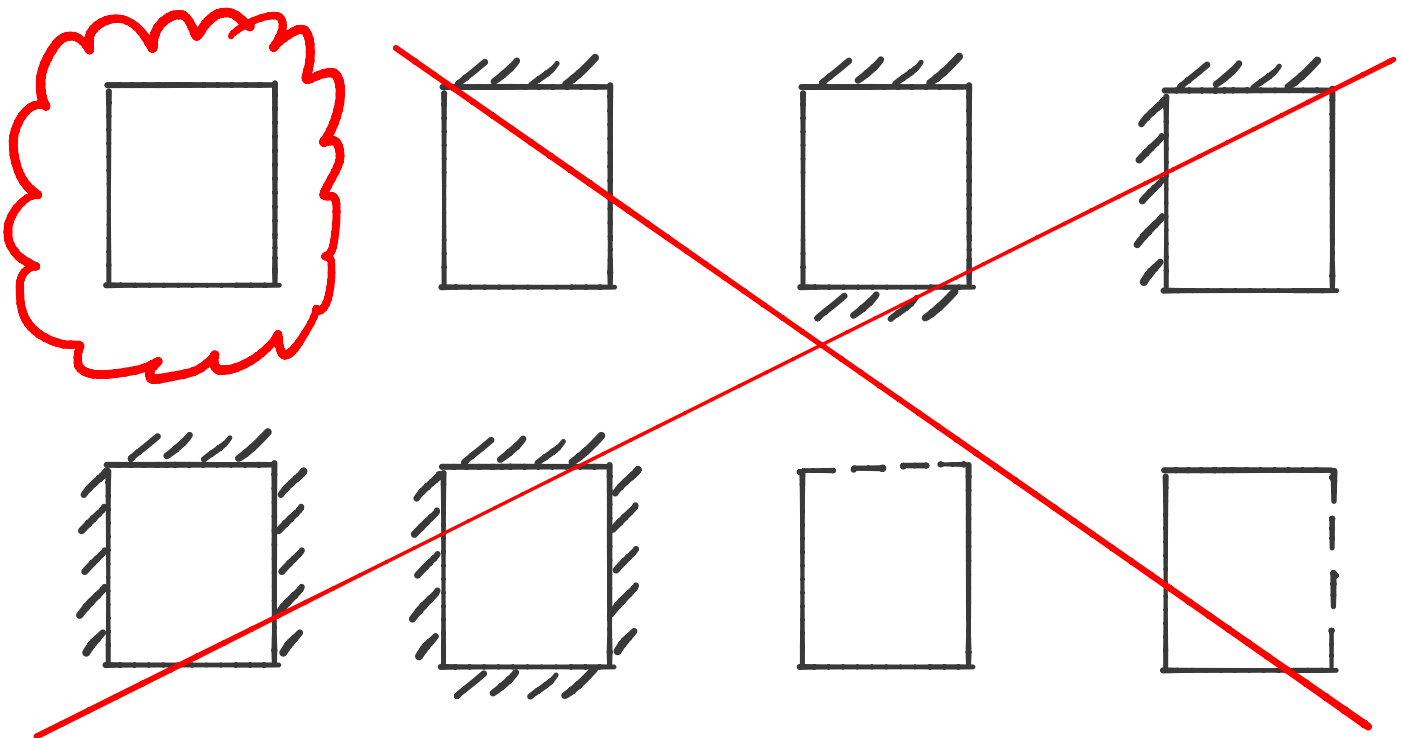


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There are more than 20 different tables for all kind of support cases and load distributions:



Czerny Tabel 2.2.1

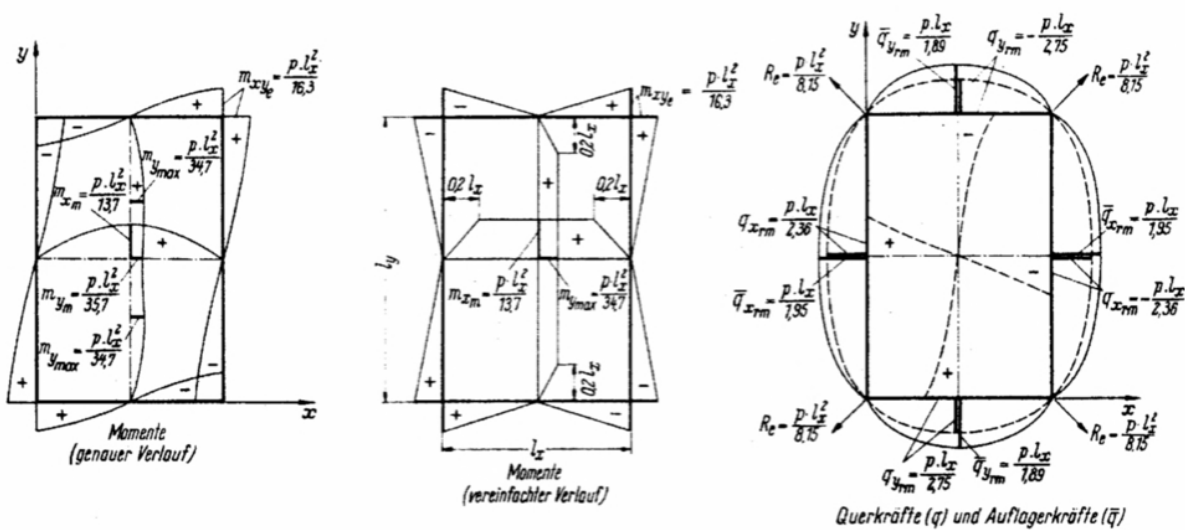
evenly loaded, foursided, free rotating support

2.2 Tafeln für gleichmäßig vollbelastete vierseitig gelagerte Rechteckplatten

2.2.1 Einspannungsfreie Lagerung der vier Ränder

$l_y : l_x$	1,00	1,05	1,10	1,15	1,20	1,25	1,30	1,35	1,40	1,45	1,50
$m_{x_{\text{min}}} =$	27,2	24,5	22,4	20,7	19,1	17,8	16,8	15,8	15,0	14,3	13,7
$m_{y_{\text{max}}} =$	27,2	27,5	27,9	28,4	29,1	29,9	30,9	31,8	32,8	33,8	34,7
$m_{x_{\text{ve}}} = \pm$	21,6	20,6	19,7	19,0	18,4	17,9	17,5	17,1	16,8	16,5	16,3
$R_e =$	10,8	10,3	9,85	9,5	9,2	8,95	8,75	8,55	8,4	8,25	8,15
$q_{x_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,96	2,87	2,78	2,71	2,64	2,58	2,52	2,47	2,43	2,39	2,36
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rm}}} =$	2,19	2,15	2,11	2,07	2,04	2,02	2,00	1,98	1,97	1,96	1,95
$q_{y_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,96	2,92	2,89	2,86	2,84	2,82	2,80	2,78	2,76	2,75	2,75
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rm}}} =$	2,19	2,14	2,09	2,05	2,02	1,99	1,96	1,94	1,92	1,90	1,89
$f_m = \frac{\nu \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot d^3}$	0,0487	0,0536	0,0584	0,0631	0,0678	0,0728	0,0767	0,0809	0,0850	0,0890	0,0927

$l_y : l_x$	1,50	1,55	1,60	1,65	1,70	1,75	1,80	1,85	1,90	1,95	2,00
$m_{x_{\text{min}}} =$	13,7	13,2	12,7	12,3	11,9	11,5	11,3	11,0	10,8	10,6	10,4
$m_{y_{\text{max}}} =$	34,7	35,4	36,1	36,7	37,3	37,9	38,5	38,9	39,4	39,8	40,3
$m_{x_{\text{ve}}} = \pm$	16,3	16,1	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5	15,4	15,3	15,3	15,2	15,1
$R_e =$	8,15	8,05	7,95	7,85	7,8	7,75	7,7	7,65	7,65	7,6	7,55
$q_{x_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,36	2,33	2,30	2,27	2,25	2,23	2,21	2,19	2,18	2,16	2,15
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rm}}} =$	1,95	1,94	1,93	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92
$q_{y_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,75	2,74	2,73	2,73	2,73	2,72	2,72	2,71	2,71	2,70	2,70
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rm}}} =$	1,89	1,88	1,87	1,86	1,85	1,84	1,83	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
$f_m = \frac{\nu \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot d^3}$	0,0927	0,0963	0,0997	0,1029	0,1060	0,1093	0,1118	0,1145	0,1169	0,1195	0,1215



Verlauf der Schnittgrößen für das Seitenverhältnis $l_y : l_x = 1,5$

Czerny Tabel 2.2.1

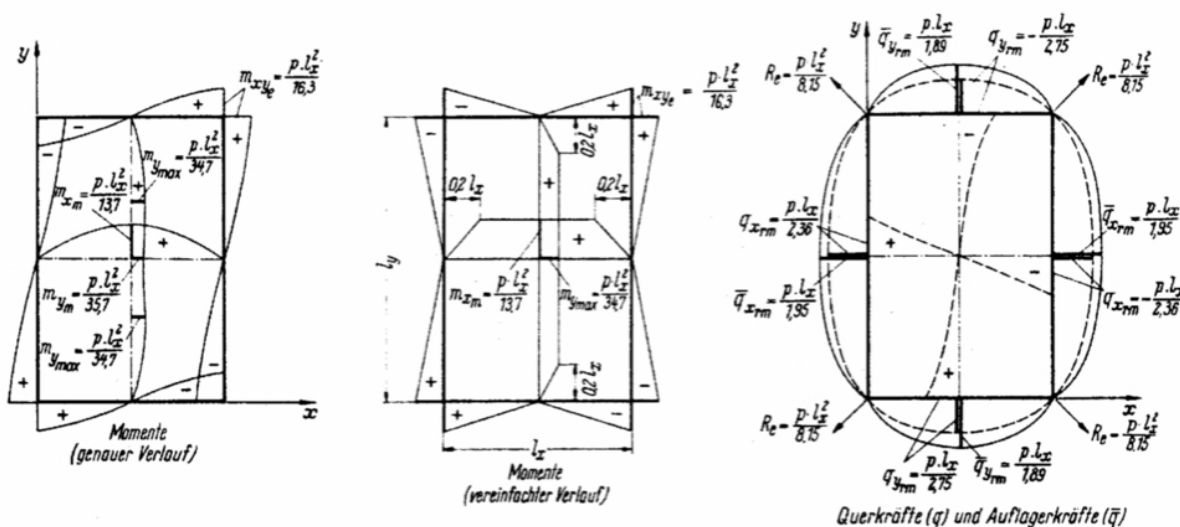
evenly loaded, foursided, free rotating support

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$m_{x_{\min}} =$	27,2	24,5	22,4	20,7	19,1	17,8	16,8	15,8	15,0	14,3	13,7
$m_{y_{\max}} =$	27,2	27,5	27,9	28,4	29,1	29,9	30,9	31,8	32,8	33,8	34,7
$m_{x_{\max}} = \pm$	21,6	20,6	19,7	19,0	18,4	17,9	17,5	17,1	16,8	16,5	16,3
$R_e =$	10,8	10,3	9,85	9,5	9,2	8,95	8,75	8,55	8,4	8,25	8,15
$q_{x_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,96	2,87	2,78	2,71	2,64	2,58	2,52	2,47	2,43	2,39	2,36
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rm}}} =$	2,19	2,15	2,11	2,07	2,04	2,02	2,00	1,98	1,97	1,96	1,95
$q_{y_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,96	2,92	2,89	2,86	2,84	2,82	2,80	2,78	2,76	2,75	2,75
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rm}}} =$	2,19	2,14	2,09	2,05	2,02	1,99	1,96	1,94	1,92	1,90	1,89
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$l_y:l_x$	1,50	1,55	1,60	1,65	1,70	1,75	1,80	1,85	1,90	1,95	2,00
$m_{x_{\min}} =$	13,7	13,2	12,7	12,3	11,9	11,5	11,3	11,0	10,8	10,6	10,4
$m_{y_{\max}} =$	34,7	35,4	36,1	36,7	37,3	37,9	38,5	38,9	39,4	39,8	40,3
$m_{x_{\max}} = \pm$	16,3	16,1	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5	15,4	15,3	15,3	15,2	15,1
$R_e =$	8,15	8,05	7,95	7,85	7,8	7,75	7,7	7,65	7,65	7,6	7,55
$q_{x_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,36	2,33	2,30	2,27	2,25	2,23	2,21	2,19	2,18	2,16	2,15
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rm}}} =$	1,95	1,94	1,93	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92
$q_{y_{\text{rm}}} = \pm$	2,75	2,74	2,73	2,73	2,73	2,72	2,72	2,71	2,71	2,70	2,70
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rm}}} =$	1,89	1,88	1,87	1,86	1,85	1,84	1,83	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
$f_m = \frac{\nu \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot d^3}$	0,0927	0,0963	0,0997	0,1029	0,1060	0,1093	0,1118	0,1145	0,1169	0,1195	0,1215



Verlauf der Schnittgrößen für das Seitenverhältnis $l_y:l_x = 1,5$

Czerny Tabel 2.2.1

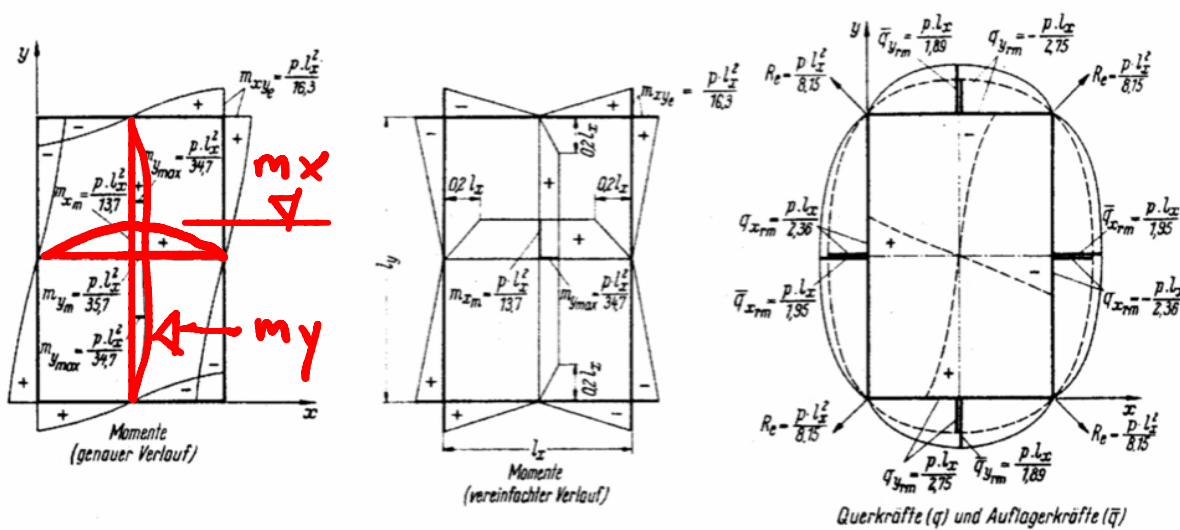
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$m_{y_{\max}}$ =	27,2	27,5	27,9	28,4	29,1	29,9	30,9	31,8	32,8	33,8	34,7
$m_{x_{\max}}$ = ±	21,6	20,6	19,7	19,0	18,4	17,9	17,5	17,1	16,8	16,5	16,3
R_e =	10,8	10,3	9,85	9,5	9,2	8,95	8,75	8,55	8,4	8,25	8,15
$q_{x_{\text{rnm}}}$ = ±	2,96	2,87	2,78	2,71	2,64	2,58	2,52	2,47	2,43	2,39	2,36
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rnm}}}$ =	2,19	2,15	2,11	2,07	2,04	2,02	2,00	1,98	1,97	1,96	1,95
$q_{y_{\text{rnm}}}$ = ±	2,96	2,92	2,89	2,86	2,84	2,82	2,80	2,78	2,76	2,75	2,75
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rnm}}}$ =	2,19	2,14	2,09	2,05	2,02	1,99	1,96	1,94	1,92	1,90	1,89
f_m = $\frac{\nu \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot d^3}$	0,0487	0,0536	0,0584	0,0631	0,0678	0,0728	0,0767	0,0809	0,0850	0,0890	0,0927

$l_y : l_x$	1,50	1,55	1,60	1,65	1,70	1,75	1,80	1,85	1,90	1,95	2,00
$m_{x_{\min}}$ =	13,7	13,2	12,7	12,3	11,9	11,5	11,3	11,0	10,8	10,6	10,4
$m_{y_{\max}}$ =	34,7	35,4	36,1	36,7	37,3	37,9	38,5	38,9	39,4	39,8	40,3
$m_{x_{\max}}$ = ±	16,3	16,1	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5	15,4	15,3	15,3	15,2	15,1
R_e =	8,15	8,05	7,95	7,85	7,8	7,75	7,7	7,65	7,65	7,6	7,55
$q_{x_{\text{rnm}}}$ = ±	2,36	2,33	2,30	2,27	2,25	2,23	2,21	2,19	2,18	2,16	2,15
$\bar{q}_{x_{\text{rnm}}}$ =	1,95	1,94	1,93	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,92
$q_{y_{\text{rnm}}}$ = ±	2,75	2,74	2,73	2,73	2,73	2,72	2,72	2,71	2,71	2,70	2,70
$\bar{q}_{y_{\text{rnm}}}$ =	1,89	1,88	1,87	1,86	1,85	1,84	1,83	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
f_m = $\frac{\nu \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot d^3}$	0,0927	0,0963	0,0997	0,1029	0,1060	0,1093	0,1118	0,1145	0,1169	0,1195	0,1215



Verlauf der Schnittgrößen für das Seitenverhältnis $l_y : l_x = 1,5$

4. Deformation

$$f_{el} = \frac{\rho_{d,ser} * l_x^4}{E * h^3} * Czerny$$

4. Deformation

$$f_{el} = \frac{p_{d,ser} \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot h^3} \cdot C_{zerny}$$

$$C_{zerny} = 6,7 \cdot 10^{-12} \\ 4 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^6$$

$$f_{el} = \frac{6,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 5000^4}{32 \cdot 500 \cdot 160^3} \cdot 0,0927 = 2,92 \text{ mm}$$

↳ elastic, uncracked (homogeneous)



$$f_{eff} \approx 4 \cdot 2,92 = \underline{11,7 \text{ mm}}$$

$$f_{zdm} \approx \frac{l_x}{250 \dots 350} \approx \frac{5000}{300} = \underline{16,7 \text{ mm}}$$

→ $f_{eff} < f_{zdm}$ → (ü)

4. Deformation

$$f_{el} = \frac{p_{d,ser} \cdot l_x^4}{E \cdot h^3} \cdot C_{zerny}$$

simple beam:

$$f_{el} = \frac{5 \cdot 6,7 \cdot 5000^4}{384 \cdot 32500 \cdot \frac{1000 \cdot 160^3}{12}} = 3,7 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_{el} = \frac{6,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 5000^4}{32500 \cdot 160^3} \cdot 0,0927 = 2,92 \text{ mm}$$

↳ elastic, uncracked (homogeneous)



$$\underline{f_{eff}} \approx 4 \cdot 2,92 = \underline{11,7 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\underline{f_{2dm}} \approx \frac{l_x}{250 \dots 350} \approx \frac{5000}{300} = \underline{16,7 \text{ mm}}$$

→ $f_{eff} < f_{2dm}$ → (ü)

6. Reinforcement

6a. Bending Moments

$$m_{x/y} = \frac{p * l_x^2}{Czerny_{x/y}}$$

6. Reinforcement

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$$m_{x/y} = \frac{p \cdot l_x^2}{Czerny_{x/y}}$$

always x

*according
direction*

6. Reinforcement

6a. Bending Moments

$$m_{x/y} = \frac{p \cdot l_x^2}{\text{Czerny } x/y}$$

$$m_{dx} = \frac{12,3 \cdot 5,0^2}{13,7} = 22,4 \text{ kNm/m'}$$

$$m_{dy} = \frac{12,3 \cdot 5,0^2}{34,7} = 8,9 \text{ kNm/m'}$$

6. Reinforcement

6a. Bending Moments

$$m_{x/y} = \frac{p \cdot l_x^2}{\text{Czerny } x/y}$$

$$m_{dx} = \frac{12,3 \cdot 5,0^2}{13,7} = 22,4 \text{ kNm/m'}$$

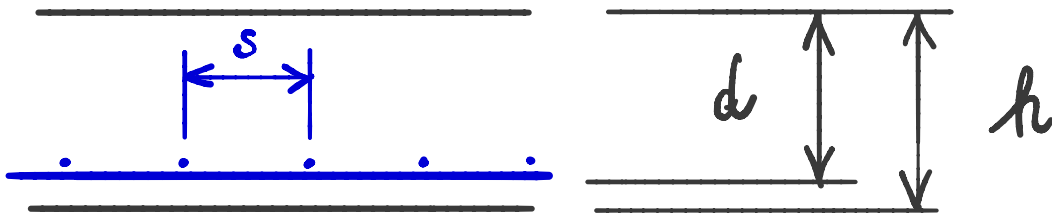
$$m_{dy} = \frac{12,3 \cdot 5,0^2}{34,7} = 8,9 \text{ kNm/m'}$$

simple beam: $\frac{12,3 \cdot 5,0^2}{8} = 38,4$

6. Reinforcement

6b. Minimum Reinforcement $A_{s,min}$

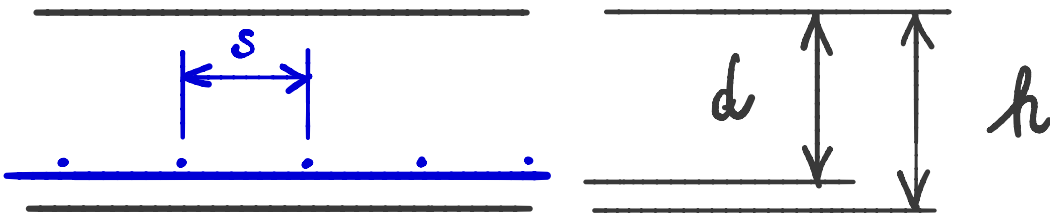
$$A_{s,min} = 0,15\% * d * 1'000$$



6. Reinforcement

6b. Minimum Reinforcement $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0,15\% \cdot d \cdot 1'000$$



$$\underline{A_{s,min} = 0,15\% \cdot 1000 \cdot 160 = \underline{240 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{e.g. } \varnothing 8 \quad s = 200$$

6. Reinforcement

6c. Required Reinforcement $A_{s,req}$

$$A_{s,req} = \frac{m_d * 10^6}{0,9 * d * f_{dy}}$$

6. Reinforcement

6c. Required Reinforcement $A_{s,req}$

$$A_{s,req} = \frac{m_d \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot d \cdot f_{dy}}$$

$$A_{s,req} = \frac{22,4 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 125 \cdot 435} = 458 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$> A_{s,min}$

$\rightarrow \phi 10 \quad s = 150$

6. Reinforcement

6c. Required Reinforcement $A_{s,req}$

$$A_{s,req} = \frac{m_d \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot d \cdot f_{dy}}$$

$$A_{x,req} = \frac{22,4 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 125 \cdot 435} = 458 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$$

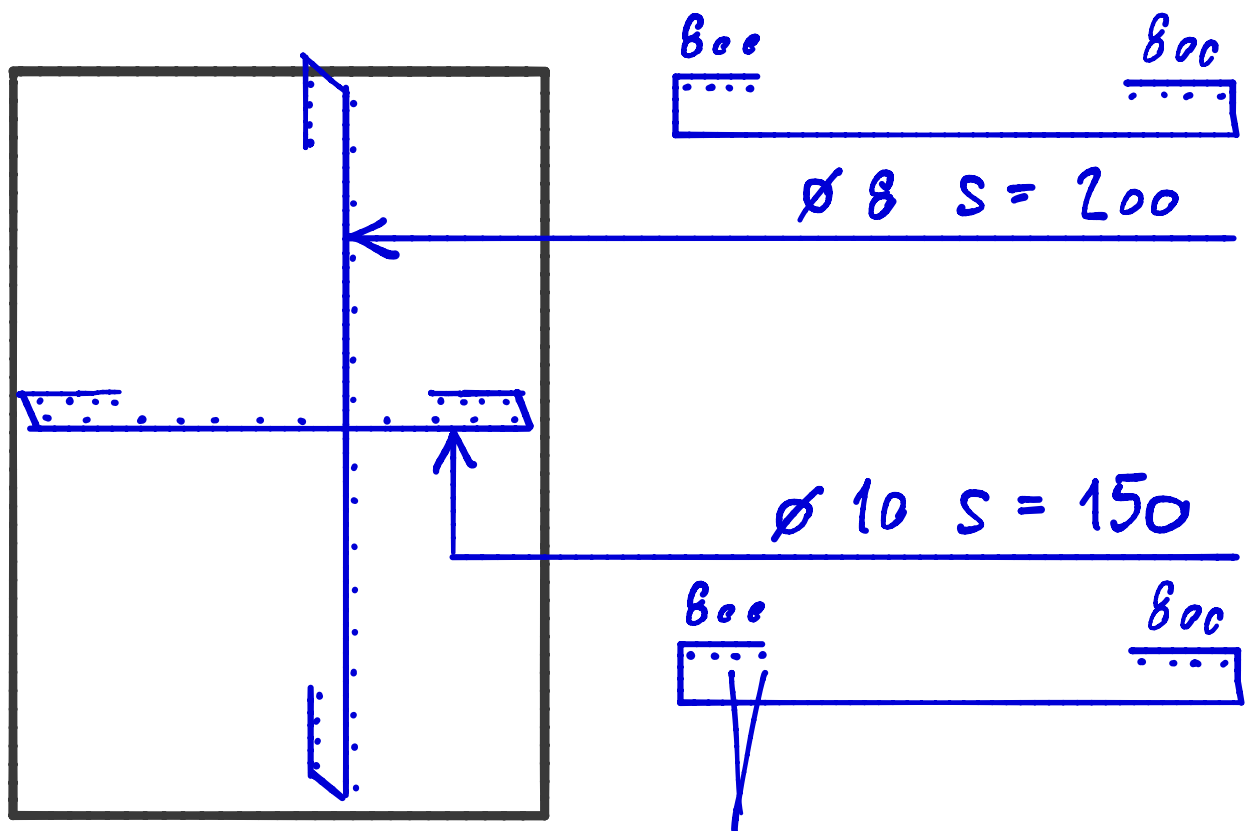
\rightarrow $\phi 10 \quad s=150$ $> A_{s,min} = 240$

$$A_{y,req} = \frac{8,9 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 125 \cdot 435} = 182 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$$

\rightarrow $\phi 8 \quad s=200$ $< A_{s,min} = 240$

6. Reinforcement

6d. Design of Reinforcement



4 rebars of lower rfm

— blue → lower rfm

— red → upper rfm (not necessary)
→ optional $\phi 8 / 200$ (min.)

Summary

1. Dimensions l_x l_y h d
2. Materials E f_{yd}
3. Characteristic Loads g a n
4. Design Loads $P_{d,ser}$ P_d
5. Calculation of Deformation f_{eff}
6. Design of Reinforcement A_{smiz} , A_{sx} , A_{sy}