

Design Of Portal Frame

This two volume proceedings contains 11 invited keynote papers, 33 invited papers, and 225 contributed papers presented at the Fourth International Conference on Advances in Steel Structures (ICASS '05) held on 13-15 June 2005 in Shanghai, China. ICASS provides a forum for discussion and dissemination by researchers and designers of recent advances in the analysis, behaviour, design and construction of steel structures. Contributions to the papers came from 22 countries around the world and cover a wide spectrum of topics including: Constructional Steel, Hybrid Structures, Nonferrous Metals, Analysis of Beams and Columns, Computations, Frames, Design, Space Structures, Fabrication, along with a variety of other key subjects presented at the conference.

Plastic Design of Steel Frames assesses the current status and future direction of computer-based analyses of inelastic strength and stability for direct frame design. It shows how design rules are used in practical frame design and provides an introduction to the second-order theory of inelastic frame design. The book includes two computer programs on a diskette: one for the first-order analyses and the other for the second-order plastic hinge analysis of planar frame design. The second-order program can be used to predict realistic strengths and stabilities of planar frames, thereby eliminating the tedious task of estimating factors for individual member capacity checks. Both programs include clear input instructions. The diskette also contains the Fortran source-code listing for the second-order plastic-hinge analysis, enabling the user to customize the program. The programs will run on an IBM PC-AT or equivalent machine with 640 kB of memory and 30 MB hard drive.

CONTENTS: Part 1: Working Stress Method 1. Introduction 2. Theory of reinforced beams and Slabs 3. Shear and bond 4. Torsion 5. Doubly reinforced beams 6. T and L-Beams 7. Design of beams and Slabs 8. Design of stair cases 9. Reinforced brick and hollow tile roofs 10. Two-way slabs 11. Circular slabs 12. Flat slabs 13. Axially loaded columns 14. Combined direct and bending stresses 15. Continuous and isolated footings 16. Combined footings 17. Pile foundations 18. Retaining Walls Part 11: Water Tanks 19. Domes 20. Beams curved in plan 21. Water tanks-1 Simple cases 22. Water tanks-11 Circular & INTZE Tanks 23. Water tanks-111: Rectangular tanks 24. Water tanks-IV: Underground tanks Part 111: Miscellaneous Structures 25. Reinforced concrete pipes 26. Bunkers and silos 27. Chimneys 28. Portal frames 29. Building frames Part IV: Concrete Bridges 30. Aqueducts and box culverts 31. Concrete Bridges Part V: Limit State Design 32. Design concepts 33. Singly reinforced section 34. Doubly reinforced sections 35. T and L-Beams 36. Shear bond and torsion 37. Design of beams and slabs 38. Axially loaded columns 39. Columns with Uniaxial and Biaxial bending 40. Design of stair cases 41. Two way slabs 42. Circular slabs 43. Yield Line theory and design of slabs 44. Foundations Part IV: Prestressed concrete and Miscellaneous Topics 45. Prestressed concrete 46. Shrinkage and creep 47. Form-Work 48. Tests for cement and concrete

An unexpected brittle failure of connections and of members occurred during the last earthquakes of Northridge and Kobe. For this reason a heightened awareness developed in the international scientific community, particularly in the earthquake prone countries of the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe, of the urgent need to investigate this topic. The contents of this volume result from a European project dealing with the 'Reliability of moment resistant connections of steel frames in seismic areas' (RECOS), developed between 1997 and 1999 within the INCO-Copernicus joint research projects of the 4th Framework Program. The 30 month project focused on five key areas: *Analysis and syntheses of research results, including code provisos, in relation with the evidence of the Northridge and Kobe earthquakes; *Identification and evaluation through experimental means of the structural performance of beam-to-column connections under cyclic loading; *Setting up of sophisticated models for interpreting the connection response; *Numerical study on the connection influence on the seismic response of steel buildings; *Assessment of new criteria for selecting the behaviour factor for different structural schemes and definition of the corresponding range of validity in relation of the connection typologies.

BS 5950, the design code for structural steel has been greatly revised. Joannides and Weller introduce the new code and provide the necessary information for design engineers to implement the code when designing steel structures in the UK.

Steel frames are used in many commercial high-rise buildings, as well as industrial structures, such as ore mines and oilrigs. Enabling construction of ever lighter and safer structures, steel frames have become an important topic for engineers. This book, split into two parts covering advanced analysis and advanced design of steel frames, guides the reader from a broad array of frame elements through to advanced design methods such as deterministic, reliability, and system reliability design approaches. This book connects reliability evaluation of structural systems to advanced analysis of steel frames, and ensures that the steel frame design described is founded on system reliability. Important features of the this book include: fundamental equations governing the elastic and elasto-plastic equilibrium of beam, sheer-beam, column, joint-panel, and brace elements for steel frames; analysis of elastic buckling, elasto-plastic capacity and earthquake-excited behaviour of steel frames; background knowledge of more precise analysis and safer design of steel frames against gravity and wind, as well as key discussions on seismic analysis. theoretical treatments, followed by numerous examples and applications; a review of the evolution of structural design approaches, and reliability-based advanced analysis, followed by the methods and procedures for how to establish practical design formula. Advanced Design and Analysis of Steel Frames provides students, researchers, and engineers with an integrated examination of this core civil and structural engineering topic. The logical treatment of both advanced analysis followed by advanced design makes this an invaluable reference tool, comprising of reviews, methods, procedures, examples, and applications of steel frames in one complete volume.

The development of the limit state approach to design in recent years has focused particular attention on two basic requirements: accurate information regarding the behavior of structures throughout the entire range of loading up to the ultimate strength, and simple practical procedures to enable engineers to assess this behavior. This book satisfies these requirements by

providing practical analysis methods for the design of steel frames. The book contains a wide range of second-order analyses: from elastic to inelastic, rigid to semi-rigid connections, and simple plastic hinge method to sophisticated plastic-zone method. Computer programs for each analysis are provided in the form of a floppy disk for easy implementation. Sample problems are described and user's manuals are well documented for each program developed in the book.

This book is intended for classroom teaching in architectural and civil engineering at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Although it has been developed from lecture notes given in structural steel design, it can be useful to practicing engineers. Many of the examples presented in this book are drawn from the field of design of structures. Design of Steel Structures can be used for one or two semesters of three hours each on the undergraduate level. For a two-semester curriculum, Chapters 1 through 8 can be used during the first semester. Heavy emphasis should be placed on Chapters 1 through 5, giving the student a brief exposure to the consideration of wind and earthquakes in the design of buildings. With the new federal requirements vis a vis wind and earthquake hazards, it is beneficial to the student to have some understanding of the underlying concepts in this field. In addition to the class lectures, the instructor should require the student to submit a term project that includes the complete structural design of a multi-story building using standard design procedures as specified by AISC Specifications. Thus, the use of the AISC Steel Construction Manual is a must in teaching this course. In the second semester, Chapters 9 through 13 should be covered. At the undergraduate level, Chapters 11 through 13 should be used on a limited basis, leaving the student more time to concentrate on composite construction and built-up girders.

This book provides, in SI units, an integrated design approach to various reinforced concrete and steel structures, with particular emphasis on the logical presentation of steps conforming to Indian Standard Codes. Detailed drawings along with carefully chosen examples, many of them from examination papers, greatly facilitate the understanding of the subject.

When this volume was first published, plastic theory was the most modern method of structural analysis, and it made possible the direct design of steel frames in a way not available with only elastic methods. It is now recognized that this theory is also fundamental to structural design in materials such as reinforced concrete and aluminium. This is the first volume of a two-volume work by Professors Baker and Heyman that expounds and illustrates the methods of plastic design. Volume 1 gives the elements of the theory and covers the needs of most undergraduates and designers. A special feature of this work is the large number of exercises (140 in all) with answers. Volume 2 deals with advanced topics of theoretical analysis and practical design. The examples and the methods presented herein are extremely valuable to the engineer. The quality of the writing makes Professors Baker and Heyman's book a pleasure to read. Lord Baker (Sir John Fleetwood Baker, 1901-1985) was Professor of Mechanical Sciences and Head of the Department of Engineering at the University of Cambridge from 1943 to 1968. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Baker's pioneering research led to the development of the plastic theory of design, originally used for steel frames but now recognized as being valid for many structural materials, such as aluminium and reinforced concrete. Additionally, Baker was responsible for many curriculum innovations at the university and was the author of *The Steel Skeleton*, a two-volume work. Jacques Heyman is the former Head of the Department of Engineering at the University of Cambridge and the author of ten books, including *The Stone Skeleton*, *Elements of the Theory of Structures*, *Structural Analysis: A Historical Approach*, *Elements of Stress Analysis*, and the two-volume set *Plastic Design of Frames: Volume 1. Fundamentals with Lord Baker and Volume 2. Applications*. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Royal Academy of Engineering. He acted as a consulting engineer for a number of English cathedrals and as a member of the Architectural Advisory Panel for Westminster Abbey and of the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, and he has served on many British standards committees. *The Stone Skeleton* won the Choice Outstanding Academic Books Award in 1996.

This is an easily accessible account of critical state of soil mechanics, geotechnical centrifuge testing and the original Cam-Clay model invented by the author.

Steel and composite steel-concrete structures are widely used in modern bridges, buildings, sport stadia, towers, and offshore structures. *Analysis and Design of Steel and Composite Structures* offers a comprehensive introduction to the analysis and design of both steel and composite structures. It describes the fundamental behavior of steel and composite members and structures, as well as the current design criteria and procedures given in Australian standards AS/NZS 1170, AS 4100, AS 2327.1, Eurocode 4, and AISC-LRFD specifications. Featuring numerous step-by-step examples that clearly illustrate the detailed analysis and design of steel and composite members and connections, this practical and easy-to-understand text: Covers plates, members, connections, beams, frames, slabs, columns, and beam-columns Considers bending, axial load, compression, tension, and design for strength and serviceability Incorporates the author's latest research on composite members *Analysis and Design of Steel and Composite Structures* is an essential course textbook on steel and composite structures for undergraduate and graduate students of structural and civil engineering, and an indispensable resource for practising structural and civil engineers and academic researchers. It provides a sound understanding of the behavior of structural members and systems.

Stability Design of Steel Frames provides a summary of the behavior, analysis and design of structural steel members and frames with flexibly-jointed connections. The book presents the theory and design of structural stability and includes extensions of computer-based analyses for individual members in space with imperfections. It also shows how connection flexibility influences the behavior and design of steel frames and how designers must consider this in a limit-state analysis and design procedure. The clearly written text and extensive bibliography make this a practical book for advanced students, researchers and professionals in civil and structural engineering, as well as a useful supplement to traditional books on the theory and design of structural stability.

This report presents formal guidelines for the use of second-order inelastic analysis in the design and assessment of steel framing systems.

Dated November 2001. Supersedes BD 31/87 (ISBN 0115515348) and SB 3/88 (ISBN 0115514112)

In *Finite Element Design of Concrete Structures: practical problems and their solutions* the author addresses this blind belief in computer results by offering a useful critique that important details are overlooked due to the flood of information from the output of computer calculations. Indeed, errors in the numerical model may lead in extreme cases to structural failures as the collapse of the so-called Sleipner platform has demonstrated.

