

# Vedlegg 6

## EUROCODEexpress

**Project Eurocodes****1. EC1-SNØ-001****SNØLAST PÅ TAK**

Eurokode 1 (EC1) Laster på konstruksjoner, Snølast, EN1991-1-3:2003

**2. Snølast på mark**

(EN1991-1-3 §4, Tillegg C)

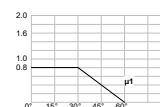
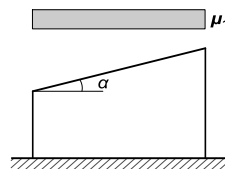
Klima region : Norway

Tabell NA.4.1(901), Ålesund

 $s_{k,o}=3.0\text{ kN/m}^2$ ,  $H_g=150\text{ m}$ ,  $H=150\text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta s_k=1.0\text{ kN/m}^2$  $s_k=3.0+[(150-150)/100]\times 1.0=3.000\text{ kN/m}^2$ ,  $3.000\text{ kN/m}^2$ , (Ålesund)Karakteristiske verdier av snølast på mark:  $s_k=3.000\text{ kN/m}^2$ **3. Snølast på tak**

(EC1 EN1991-1-3:2003 §5)

pulttak tak (EC1-1-3 §5.3.2))

Takvinkel :  $\alpha=0.000^\circ$ Eksponeeringsfaktor :  $C_e=1.000$  (EC1-1-3 §5.2(7))Termisk faktor :  $C_t=1.000$  (EC1-1-3 §5.2(8))**3.1. Formfaktorer**

(EN1991-1-3 §5.3)

Formfaktorer,  $\alpha=0.00^\circ$ ,  $\mu_1=0.800$ 

(Tabell 5.2)

**3.2. Snølast**

(EN1991-1-3 §5.3.2)

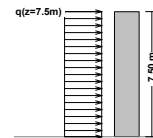
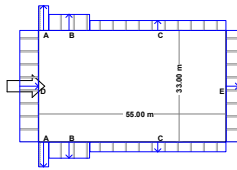
 $S_l=\mu_1 \cdot C_e \cdot C_t \cdot S_k=0.800 \times 1.000 \times 1.000 \times 3.000=2.400\text{ kN/m}^2$

**Project Eurocodes****1. EC1-VIND-001****VINDTRYKK PÅ VERTIKALE VEGGER**

Eurokode 1 (EC1) Laster på konstruksjoner, Vindlast , EN1991-1-4:2005

**1.1. Rektangulær bygning**

Bygningshøyde :  $h = 7.50$  m  
 Bygningsbredde på tvers av vind:  $b = 33.00$  m  
 Bygningsdybde :  $d = 55.00$  m

**1.2. Basisvindhastighet**

(EN1991-1-4, §4.2)

$v_{bo} = 29.00$  m/s, Norway NS-EN, Sone: 8  
 $v_b = C_{dir} \cdot C_{season} \cdot V_{bo} = 29.00$  m/s

**1.3. Terrengvirkninger**

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.2, Tillegg A)

**Terrengkategori : II**

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.4.1)

Område med lav vegetasjon og spredte hindringer (trær, bygninger)

**Ruhetsfaktor  $C_r(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.2)

Terrengkategori: II,  $z = 7.500$  m,  $z_o = 0.050$  m,  $z_{min} = 4$  m,  $z_{max} = 200$  m,  $z_{oII} = 0.050$  m

$$k_r = 0.19 \cdot (0.050/0.05)^{0.07} = 0.190$$

$$C_r(z) = k_r \cdot \ln(z/z_o) = 0.190 \times \ln(7.500/0.050) = 0.952$$

**Terrengformfaktor  $C_o(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.3)

$$H/L_u = 0/0 = 0.00, H/L_u = 0.00 \leq 0.05, L_e = 0.10$$

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.A.2)

$$C_o(z) = 1.000$$

(Lign.A.1)

**Turbulensfaktor  $K_t$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.4)

$$K_t = 1.000$$

**Eksponeringsfaktor  $C_e(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.5)

Terrengkategori: II

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.4.1)

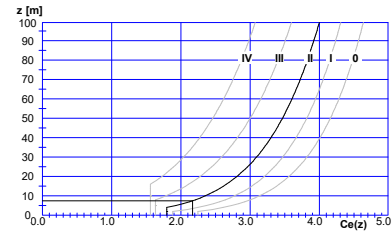
$$z = 7.50$$
 m,  $k_r = 0.190$ ,  $l_v(z) = 0.200$ ,  $C_e(z) = 2.173$

(EN1991-1-4, Lign.A. 4.8, 4.7, 4.4, 4.3)

$$q(z) = C_e(z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \cdot V_b^2 = [0.001] \times 2.173 \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 = 1.142 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

**1.4. Vindlastfaktor  $q(z)=C_e(z) \cdot q_b=C_e(z) \cdot (0.625) \cdot V_b^2$** 

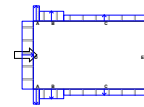
(EN1991-1-4, §4.5)

 $V_b=29.00\text{m/sec}$  $z=7.50\text{m}$ ,  $C_r(z)=0.952$ ,  $C_o(z)=1.000$ ,  $K_t=1.000$  $q(z)=C_e(z) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\rho) \cdot V_b^2=[0.001]C_e(z) \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 \text{ kN/m}^2$  $c(z)=2.173$  $q(z)=[10^{-3}] \times 2.173 \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 = 1.14 \text{ kN/m}^2$ **1.5. Vindkrefter på vertikale vegger**

(EN1991-1-4, §7.2.2)

**Formfaktor  $C_{pe}$** 

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.7.1)

 $h/d=7.50/55.00=0.136$ ,  $e=15.00\text{m}$ Sone : A, ( 3.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-1.20$ ,  $C_{pe,1}=-1.40$ Sone : B, ( 12.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.80$ ,  $C_{pe,1}=-1.10$ Sone : C, ( 40.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.50$ ,  $C_{pe,1}=-0.50$ Sone : D, ( 33.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=0.70$ ,  $C_{pe,1}=1.00$ Sone : E, ( 33.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.30$ ,  $C_{pe,1}=-0.30$ Vindtrykk på veggoverflater  $w_e=q(z) \cdot C_{pe}$  [kN/m<sup>2</sup>]

(EN1991-1-4, 5.1)

	A		B		C		D		E	
	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$
$z=7.50 \sim 0.00\text{m}$ ,	-1.370	-1.599	-0.914	-1.256	-0.571	-0.571	0.799	1.142	-0.343	-0.343

**Vindkrefter på veggoverflater  $F_w=w_e \cdot A$  [kN]**

	A (3.00m)		B (12.00m)		C (40.00m)		D (33.00m)		E (33.00m)	
	$z_c$ [m]	$dz$ [m]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]
$z=7.50 \sim 0.00\text{m}$ ,	3.75	7.50	-30.832	-82.219	-171.290	197.841	-84.789			

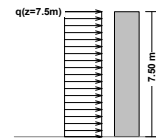
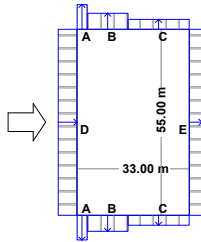
**Vindkrefter [kN] på veggoverflater, og momenter [kNm] rundt fot**Sone : A, Kraft  $F_w = -30.83 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 115.62 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : B, Kraft  $F_w = -82.22 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 308.32 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : C, Kraft  $F_w = -171.29 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 642.34 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : D, Kraft  $F_w = 197.84 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 741.90 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : E, Kraft  $F_w = -84.79 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 317.96 \text{ kNm}$

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Eurokode 1 (EC1) Laster på konstruksjoner, Vindlast , EN1991-1-4:2005

**1.1. Rektangulær bygning**

Bygningshøyde :  $h = 7.50$  m  
 Bygningsbredde på tvers av vind:  $b = 55.00$  m  
 Bygningsdybde :  $d = 33.00$  m

**1.2. Basisvindhastighet**

(EN1991-1-4, §4.2)

$v_{bo} = 29.00$  m/s, Norway NS-EN, Sone: 8  
 $v_b = C_{dir} \cdot C_{season} \cdot V_{bo} = 29.00$  m/s

**1.3. Terrengvirkninger**

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.2, Tillegg A)

**Terrengkategori : II**

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.4.1)

Område med lav vegetasjon og spredte hindringer (trær, bygninger)

**Ruhetsfaktor  $C_r(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.2)

Terrengkategori: II,  $z = 7.500$  m,  $z_o = 0.050$  m,  $z_{min} = 4$  m,  $z_{max} = 200$  m,  $z_{oII} = 0.050$  m

$$k_r = 0.19 \cdot (0.050/0.05)^{0.07} = 0.190$$

$$C_r(z) = k_r \cdot \ln(z/z_o) = 0.190 \times \ln(7.500/0.050) = 0.952$$

**Terrengformfaktor  $C_o(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.3.3)

$$H/L_u = 0/0 = 0.00, H/L_u = 0.00 \leq 0.05, L_e = 0.10$$

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.A.2)

$$C_o(z) = 1.000$$

(Lign.A.1)

**Turbulensfaktor  $K_t$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.4)

$$K_t = 1.000$$

**Eksponeringsfaktor  $C_e(z)$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.5)

Terrengkategori: II

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.4.1)

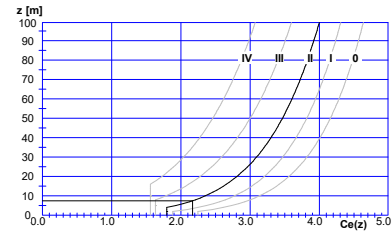
$$z = 7.50$$
 m,  $k_r = 0.190$ ,  $l_v(z) = 0.200$ ,  $C_e(z) = 2.173$

(EN1991-1-4, Lign.A. 4.8, 4.7, 4.4, 4.3)

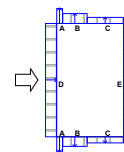
$$q(z) = C_e(z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \cdot V_b^2 = [0.001] \times 2.173 \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 = 1.142 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

**1.4. Vindlastfaktor  $q(z)=C_e(z) \cdot q_b=C_e(z) \cdot (0.625) \cdot V_b^2$** 

(EN1991-1-4, §4.5)

 $V_b=29.00\text{m/sec}$  $z=7.50\text{m}, C_r(z)=0.952, C_o(z)=1.000, K_t=1.000$  $q(z)=C_e(z) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\rho) \cdot V_b^2=[0.001]C_e(z) \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 \text{ kN/m}^2$  $c(z)=2.173$  $q(z)=[10^{-3}] \times 2.173 \times 0.625 \times 29.00^2 = 1.14 \text{ kN/m}^2$ **1.5. Vindkrefter på vertikale vegger**

(EN1991-1-4, §7.2.2)

**Formfaktor  $C_{pe}$**  $h/d=7.50/33.00=0.227, e=15.00\text{m}$ Sone : A, ( 3.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-1.20, C_{pe,1}=-1.40$ Sone : B, ( 12.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.80, C_{pe,1}=-1.10$ Sone : C, ( 18.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.50, C_{pe,1}=-0.50$ Sone : D, ( 55.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=0.70, C_{pe,1}=1.00$ Sone : E, ( 55.00xh),  $C_{pe,10}=-0.30, C_{pe,1}=-0.30$ 

(EN1991-1-4, Tab.7.1)

Vindtrykk på veggoverflater  $w_e=q(z) \cdot C_{pe}$  [kN/m<sup>2</sup>]

(EN1991-1-4, 5.1)

	A		B		C		D		E	
	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$	$w_{e,10}$	$w_{e,1}$
$z=7.50 \sim 0.00\text{m}$ ,	-1.370	-1.599	-0.914	-1.256	-0.571	-0.571	0.799	1.142	-0.343	-0.343

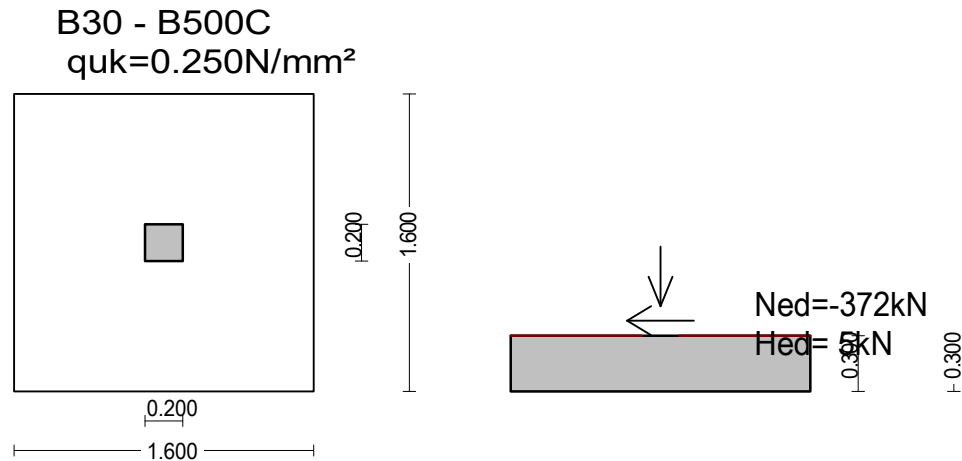
**Vindkrefter på veggoverflater  $F_w=w_e \cdot A$  [kN]**

	A (3.00m)		B (12.00m)		C (18.00m)		D (55.00m)		E (55.00m)	
	$z_c$ [m]	$dz$ [m]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]	$F_w$ [kN]
$z=7.50 \sim 0.00\text{m}$ ,	3.75	7.50	-30.832	-82.219	-77.081	329.734	-141.315			

**Vindkrefter [kN] på veggoverflater, og momenter [kNm] rundt fot**Sone : A, Kraft  $F_w = -30.83 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 115.62 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : B, Kraft  $F_w = -82.22 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 308.32 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : C, Kraft  $F_w = -77.08 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 289.05 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : D, Kraft  $F_w = 329.73 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 1236.50 \text{ kNm}$ Sone : E, Kraft  $F_w = -141.31 \text{ kN}$ ,  $z_c = 3.75\text{m}$ , Moment  $M_w = z_c \cdot F_w = 529.93 \text{ kNm}$

Project Eurocodes1. EC7-FUNDAM.-003**Fundament av stålsøyle Ned-Hed-Med**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, EC0 EN1990:2002, +NA-NS:2008)

Dimensjonering av Betong

Betong- og stålkvalitet: B30-B500C

(EC2 §3)

Beskrivelse av miljøet : XC2

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Betongoverdekning : Cnom=45 mm

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Egenvekt betong : 25.0 kN/m<sup>3</sup> $\gamma_c=1.50$ ,  $\gamma_s=1.15$ 

(EC2 Tabell 2.1N)

 $f_{cd}=\alpha_{cc} \cdot f_{ck}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 30/1.50=17.00$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{ctd}=\alpha_{ct} \cdot f_{ctk0.05}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 2.0/1.50=1.13$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{yd}=f_{yk}/\gamma_s=500/1.15=435$  MPa

(EC2 §3.2.7)

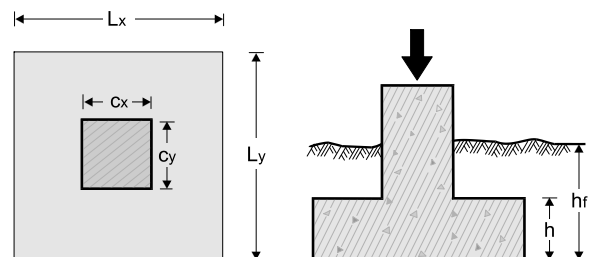
Betongens elastisitetsmodul  $E_{cm}=33.0$  GPa1.1. Dimensjoner - Materialer - Laster**Dimensjoner**

Fundament Lx= 1.600 m Ly= 1.600 m

Søyle cx= 0.200 m cy= 0.200 m

Fundamenthøyde h= 0.300 m

Fundamentdybde hf= 0.300 m

Fundamentareal Af= 2.56 m<sup>2</sup>Volum av fundament Vf= 0.77 m<sup>3</sup>**Fundamentmaterialer**

Betong- og stålkvalitet: B30-B500C

(EC2 §3)

Betongoverdekning: Cnom=45 mm

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Effektiv høyde av tverrsnitt  $d=h-d_1$ ,  $d_1=C_{nom}+\varnothing(3/2)=45+3 \times 12/2=63$  mm,  $d=300-63=237$  mmEgenvekt betong: 25.0 kN/m<sup>3</sup> $\gamma_c=1.50$ ,  $\gamma_s=1.15$ 

(EC2 Tabell 2.1N)

 $f_{cd}=\alpha_{cc} \cdot f_{ck}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 30/1.50=17.00$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{yd}=f_{yk}/\gamma_s=500/1.15=435$  MPa

(EC2 §3.2.7)

**Grunn**

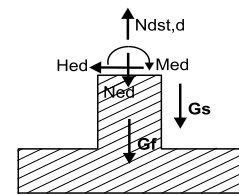
Bærekapasitet av jord/grunn  $q_{uk} = 0.250 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Grunnens egenvekt  $\gamma = 16.000 \text{ kN/m}^3$

**Laster**

Egenvekt fundament  $0.77 \times 25.00 \text{ Gf} = 19.25 \text{ kN}$

Dimensjonerende laster

Vertikal last nedover  $N_{ed} = 372.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Horizontal last  $H_{ed} = 5.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Moment  $M_{ed} = 4.00 \text{ kNm}$   
 Vertikal last oppover  $N_{dst,d} = 0.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Horizontal last  $H_{ed2} = 5.00 \text{ kN}$

**Eurocode parametere**Kontroll av jordtrykkskapasitet

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6)

Partialfaktorer for laster og grunnegenskaper

(EC7 Tab. A.1-A.4, EC8-5 §3.1)

Likevekt grensetilstand (EQU), Konstruksjon grensetilstand (STR), Geoteknisk grensetilstand (GEO)  
 ( EQU ) (STR/GEO)  
 ( A1,A2+M2 )

Laster	Permanent Ugunstig	$\gamma_{Gdst}$	1.10	1.20
	Permanent Gunstig	$\gamma_{Gstb}$	0.90	1.00
	Variable Ugunstige	$\gamma_{Qdst}$	1.50	1.50
	Variable Gunstige	$\gamma_{Qstb}$	0.00	0.00
Grunnegenskaper	Effektiv friksjonsvinkel	$\gamma_{\phi}$	1.25	1.25
	Effektiv kohesjon	$\gamma_c$	1.25	1.25
	Udrenert skjærfasthet	$\gamma_{cu}$	1.40	1.40
	Jordtrykkfasthet	$\gamma_{qu}$	1.40	1.40
	Tyngdetetthet	$\gamma_w$	1.00	1.00

$\gamma_{R,v}(R3) = 1.00$ ,  $\gamma_{R,h}(R3) = 1.00$ ,  $\gamma_{R,e}(R3) = 1.00$

Lastfaktorer :  $\gamma_G = 1.35$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$ ,  $\xi \cdot \gamma_G = 0.89 \times 1.35 = 1.20$

(EC0 Tillegg A1)

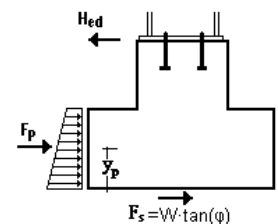
Kombinasjon av ulykkeslaster : (EC7)  $\psi_2 = 0.30$

Kombinasjon av ulykkeslaster : (EC2)  $\psi_2 = 0.30$

Dimensjonering av armert betong (EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004)**1.2. Passivt jordtrykk på fundament**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §9.5)

Jordfriksjonsvinkel  $\phi_d = \phi_k / \gamma_M = 40.00 / 1.25 = 32.00^\circ$   
 Grunnens egenvekt  $\gamma_k = 16.00 \text{ kN/m}^3$   
 Fundamenteringsdybde  $h_f = 0.300 \text{ m}$   
 Fundament høyde  $h = 0.300 \text{ m}$   
 Fundamentbredde  $B_y = 1.600 \text{ m}$   
 Passiv Jordtrykkskoeffisient  $K_p = 3.255$   
 Jordtrykk på topp  $p_1 = 16.00 \times 0.000 \times 3.255 = 0.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 Jordtrykk i bunn  $p_2 = 16.00 \times 0.300 \times 3.255 = 15.62 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 Kraft fra jordtrykk  $F_{prd} = 0.5 \times (0.00 + 15.62) \times 1.600 \times 0.300 = 3.75 \text{ kN}$   
 Angrepspunkt for jordlast  $y_p = 0.333 \text{ m}$

**1.3. Glidningsmotstandskrefter i fundamentbasen**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6.5.3(8))

Jordfriksjonsvinkel  $\delta_k = 40.00^\circ$

Vertikal last EQU  $V_d = 372.00 + 0.90 \times (19.25 + 0.00) = 389.33 \text{ kN}$

STR/GEO A1,A2+M2  $V_d = 372.00 + 1.00 \times (19.25 + 0.00) = 391.25 \text{ kN}$

Kraftmotstanden som følge av friksjon  $R_d$

EQU ,  $R_d = V_d \cdot \tan(\delta_k / \gamma_M) = 389.33 \times \tan(40.00^\circ / 1.25) = 243.28 \text{ kNm}$

STR/GEO A1,A2+M2,  $R_d = V_d \cdot \tan(\delta_k / \gamma_M) = 391.25 \times \tan(40.00^\circ / 1.25) = 244.48 \text{ kNm}$



**1.4. Bruddkontroll ved glidning**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6.5.3)

Den horisontale kraften som virker utover, motvirkes av passivt jordtrykk som opptrer på siden av fundament, og friksjon i fundamentbasen

Sum av glidningskrefter  $H_{ed} = 5.00 \text{ kN}$

Sum av krefter mot glidning  $H_{rd} = 243.28 + 0.90 \times 3.75 / 1.00 = 246.65 \text{ kN}$

Glidningskontroll  $H_{ed} = 5.00 \text{ kN} < R_{d} = 246.65 \text{ kN}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.5. Kontroll likevekt av krefter oppover**

Last (EQU),  $0.90 \times \text{Permanent} + 1.50 \times \text{Variabel}$

(EC7 §2.4.7.2)

Vertikal krefter oppover  $N_{dst,d} = 0 \text{ kN}$

Vertikal krefter nedover  $G_k = 19.25 + 0.00 = 19.25 \text{ kN}$

Krefter å holde nede  $N_{stb,d} = \gamma G_k = 0.90 \times 19.25 = 18 \text{ kN}$

$N_{dst,d} = 0 \text{ kN} < 18 \text{ kN} = N_{stb,d}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.6. Kontroll av grunnens bæreevne**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6)

Last (EQU, STR/GEO A1, A2+M2),  $1.20 \times \text{Permanent} + 1.50 \times \text{Variabel}$

(EC7 §2.4.7.3)

Dimensjonerende laster

Vertikal last i fundamentbasen  $N_{ed} = 372.00 + 1.20 \times (19.25 + 0.00) = 395.10 \text{ kN}$

Vertikal last i fundamenttopp  $N_{ed1} = 372.00 + 1.20 \times 0.00 = 372.00 \text{ kN}$

Moment i fundamentbasen  $M_{ed} = 4.00 + 5.00 \times 0.300 - 0.90 \times (3.75 / 1.00) \times 0.333 = 4.38 \text{ kNm}$

eksentrisitet  $e_x / L_x = M_{yy} / (N \cdot L_x) = 4.38 / (395.10 \times 1.600) = (1 / 144.457) = 0.007$

Eksentrisitet  $e_c = 4.38 / 395.10 = 0.011 \text{ m}$ ,  $e_c \leq 1.600 / 3 = 0.533 \text{ m}$

Jordtrykk  $q_1 = 0.161 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $q_2 = 0.148 \text{ N/mm}^2$

trykk fra egenvekt  $q = 10^{-3} f_x (395.10 - 372.00) / (1.60 \times 1.600) = 0.009 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Effektivt fundament  $L' = 1.600 - 2 \times 0.011 = 1.578 \text{ m}$

(EC7 Tillegg D)

Effektivt fundamentareal  $A' = 1.578 \times 1.600 = 2.52 \text{ m}^2$

(EC7 Tillegg D)

Jordtrykk  $q = N_{ed} / A' = 10^{-3} f_x \times 395.10 / (1.58 \times 1.600) = 0.156 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Bæreevnekontroll  $R_d = A' \cdot q_{uk} / \gamma_M = 2.525 \times (10^3 \times 0.25) / 1.40 = 450.86 \text{ kN}$

$N_{ed} = 395.10 \text{ kN} < 450.86 \text{ kN} = N_{rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.7. Dimensjonering for bøyning**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.1)

**Bøyning i nederste overflate**

$M_{ed}(yy) = 1000 \times (0.156 - 0.009) \times 1.600 \times 0.700^2 / 2 = 57.62 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{ed}(xx) = 0.125 \times 372 \times 1.600 \times (1 - 0.200 / 1.600)^2 = 56.96 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{ed} = 57.62 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $b = 1600 \text{ mm}$ ,  $d = 237 \text{ mm}$ ,  $K_d = 3.95$ ,  $x/d = 0.07$

$\epsilon_c / \epsilon_s = 1.5 / 20.0$ ,  $K_s = 2.36$ ,  $A_s = 573 \text{ mm}^2$

Minimum armering  $A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk}$  ( $A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ) (EC2 §9.3.1)

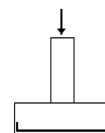
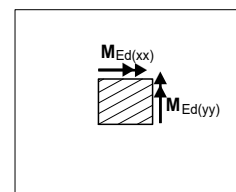
Minimum armering  $\phi 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

$M_{ed} = 56.96 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $b = 1600 \text{ mm}$ ,  $d = 237 \text{ mm}$ ,  $K_d = 3.97$ ,  $x/d = 0.07$

$\epsilon_c / \epsilon_s = 1.5 / 20.0$ ,  $K_s = 2.36$ ,  $A_s = 567 \text{ mm}^2$

Minimum armering  $A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk}$  ( $A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

Minimum armering  $\phi 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

**Armering av fundament i nederste overflate**

Armering i x-x retning:  $\phi 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ), **6Ø12** ( $678 \text{ mm}^2$ )

Armering i y-y retning:  $\phi 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ), **6Ø12** ( $678 \text{ mm}^2$ )

**Bøyning i øverste overflate**

$$M_{ed}(yy) = 0.125 \times 0.1.600 \times (1 - 0.200/1.600)^2 = 0.00 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ed}(xx) = 0.125 \times 0.1.600 \times (1 - 0.200/1.600)^2 = 0.00 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ed} = 0.00 \text{ kNm}, b = 1600 \text{ mm}, d = 237 \text{ mm}, K_d = 0.00, x/d = 0.00$$

$$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_{cs} = 0.0 / 0.0, K_s = 0.00, A_s = * \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk} \quad (A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}) \quad (\text{EC2 §9.3.1})$$

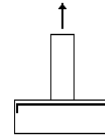
$$\text{Minimum armering } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

$$M_{ed} = 0.00 \text{ kNm}, b = 1600 \text{ mm}, d = 237 \text{ mm}, K_d = 0.00, x/d = 0.00$$

$$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_{cs} = 0.0 / 0.0, K_s = 0.00, A_s = * \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk} \quad (A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

**Armering av fundament i øverste overflate**

$$\text{Armering i x-x retning: } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}), \quad 6\varnothing 12 \quad (678 \text{ mm}^2)$$

$$\text{Armering i y-y retning: } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}), \quad 6\varnothing 12 \quad (678 \text{ mm}^2)$$

**1.8. Dimensjonering for skjær**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.2)

Skjærkontrollen er dekket gjennom kontroll av skjærkapasitet for gjennomlokking, fordi den kritiske skjærflaten for gjennomlokking er antatt å ha en vinkel lik  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ,  $\tan(\theta) = 1$

**1.9. Dimensjonering for gjennomlukking**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.4)

$$\text{Fundamentutkrager x-x, } L_1 = 0.700 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}, L_2 = 0.700 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Fundamentutkrager y-y, } L_1 = 0.700 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}, L_2 = 0.700 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dimensjonerende snitt i } 1.0d = 0.237 \text{ m} < 2.0d \quad (\text{EC2 §6.4.2.2})$$

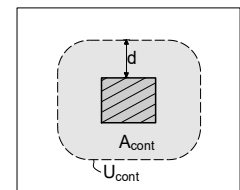
$$\text{Bruddflatehelning lik } \theta = 45^\circ, \tan(\theta) = 1$$

$$U_{cont} = (0.200 + 0.200 + 0.200 + 0.200) + 3.14 \times (0.237 + 0.237) = 2.288 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Fundamentareal av dimensjonerende snitt}$$

$$A_{cont} = 0.200 \times 0.200 + 0.200 \times 0.474 + 0.200 \times 0.474 + 3.14 \times 0.237 \times 0.237 = 0.41 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum effektiv fundamentthøyde i kritisk tverrsnitt } d_m = 237 \text{ mm}$$



$$\text{Dimensjonerende skjærspenning ved kritisk snitt } V_{ed} = N_{ed} \cdot \sigma_0 \cdot A_{cont}, \quad v_{ed} = V_{ed} \beta / U_{cont}$$

$$\sigma_0 = 372.00 / (1.600 \times 1.600) = 145.31 \text{ kN/m}^2, \quad \beta = 1.15$$

(EC2 §6.4.3 Fig.6.21N)

$$v_{ed} = (372.00 - 145.31 \times 0.41) \times 1.15 / 2.288 = 157.03 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Armering ved kritisk snitt } A_{sxx} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}, \quad A_{syy} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$A_{s1}^2 = (A_{sxx}) (A_{syy}) = 3.59 \times 3.59, \quad A_{s1} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Gjennomlokkingskapasitet uten skjærarmering  $V_{rdc}$** 

(EC2 §6.4.4)

$$V_{rdc} = [C_{rdc} \cdot k \cdot (100 \rho_1 \cdot f_{ck})^{0.33} \cdot (2d/a)] \cdot b_w \cdot d \quad (\text{EC2 Lign.6.50})$$

$$V_{rdc} \geq [v_{min} \cdot 2d/a] \cdot b_w \cdot d, \quad d = d_m = 237 \text{ mm}, \quad a = 237 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_{rdc} = 0.18 / \gamma_c = 0.18 / 1.50 = 0.120, \quad f_{ck} = 30 \text{ MPa}, \quad b_w = 1000 \text{ mm}, \quad d = 237 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = 1 + \sqrt{(200/d)} \leq 2, \quad k = 1.92$$

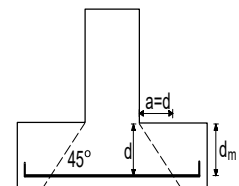
$$\rho_1 = A_{s1} / (b_w \cdot d) = 359 / (1000 \times 237) = 0.0015$$

$$v_{min} = 0.0350 \cdot k^{0.67} \cdot \sqrt{f_{ck}} = 0.30 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad (\text{EC2 Lign.6.3N})$$

$$V_{rd, c (min)} = 0.001 \times (0.30 \times 2 \times 237 / 237) \times 1000 \times 237 = 142.20 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_{rdc} = 0.001 \times [0.120 \times 1.92 \times (0.15 \times 30)^{0.33} \times 2 \times 237 / 237] \times 1000 \times 237 = 180.30 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_{ed} = 157.03 \text{ kN/m} \leq V_{rdc} = 180.30 \text{ kN/m}, \quad \text{skjær og gjennomlokkingskapasitet OK}$$



$$V_{rdmax} = \alpha_{cw} \cdot b_w \cdot z \cdot v_1 \cdot f_{cd} / (\cot \theta + \tan \theta), \quad V_{ed} / \max(V_{rdmax}) = 0.49, \quad \theta = 45.0^\circ \cot \theta = 1.00 \tan \theta = 1.00$$

$$\alpha_{cw} = 1.00 \quad z = 0.9d, \quad f_{ck} = 30.0 \leq 60 \text{ MPa} \quad v_1 = 0.6 [1 - f_{ck} / 250] = 0.6 [1 - 30 / 250] = 0.528, \quad f_{cd} = 17.00 \text{ MPa}$$

$$V_{rdmax} = 0.001 \times 1.00 \times 800 \times 0.9 \times 237 \times 0.528 \times 17.00 / 2.00 = 765.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{ed} = 372.0 \text{ kN} < 765.8 \text{ kN} = V_{rdmax}, \quad \text{Kontroll tilfredsstilt}$$

**2. Forankring av fundamentarmering**

(EC2 §9.8.2.2, §8.4)

$$x=h/2=0.150\text{m}, R=1000\times0.000\times0.150\times1.600=0.00\text{ kN}$$

$$e=0.15b=0.030\text{m } z_e=0.655\text{ m}, z_i=0.900d=0.213\text{m}$$

$$F_s=R\cdot z_e/z_i=0.00\times0.655/0.213=0.00\text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_{sd}=F_s/A_s=1000\times0.00/678=0\text{ MPa}$$

Forankringslengde er minst lik

(EC2 Lign.8.3)

$$l_{b,rqd}=(\sigma_{sd}/f_{bd})=(12/4)\times(0/2.55)=0\text{mm}$$

$$\sigma_{sd}=435.00\times0/678=0\text{MPa } f_{bd}=2.25\times1.00\times f_{ctd}=2.55\text{ MPa (EC2 §8.4.2)}$$

Dimensjonerende forankringslengde

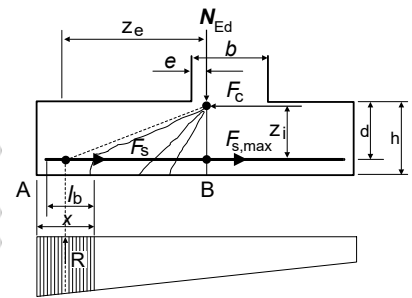
(EC2 §8.4.4, T.8.2)

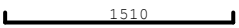
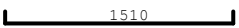
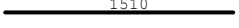
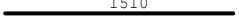
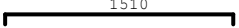
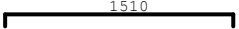
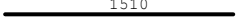
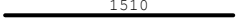
$$l_{bd}=0.70\times0=0\text{mm}, C_{nom}=45\text{mm}>3\times12=36\text{mm}=(3\varnothing)$$

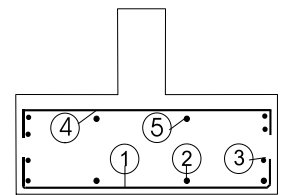
$$\text{Minimum forankringslengde } l_{b,min}=\max(0.30l_{b,rqd}, 10\varnothing, 100\text{mm})=120\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Nødvendig forankringslengde, lengdearmering } l_{bd}=120\text{mm}=0.120\text{m}$$

$$l_{bd}=120\text{mm}>(x-C_{nom})=105.00. \text{ Bøyning } 60\text{mm i endene for forankring.}$$

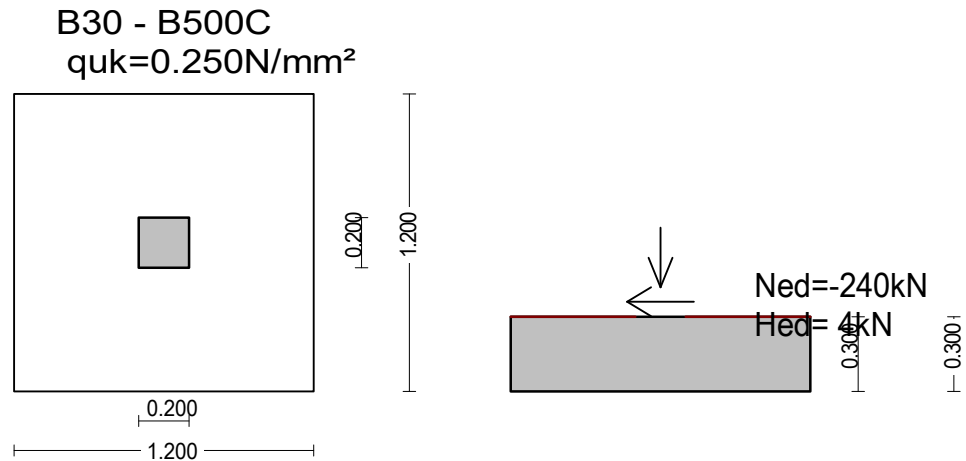
**3. Bøyeliste**

Num	Pos. nr.	Armering [mm]	Ant.	Ø	g/m [kg/m]	Lengde [m]	Vekt [kg]
1	①	60  60	6	12	0.888	1.630	8.68
2	②	60  60	6	12	0.888	1.630	8.68
3	③	 1510	2	8	0.395	1.510	1.19
4	③	 1510	2	8	0.395	1.510	1.19
5	④	60  60	6	12	0.888	1.630	8.68
6	⑤	60  60	6	12	0.888	1.630	8.68
7	③	 1510	2	8	0.395	1.510	1.19
8	③	 1510	2	8	0.395	1.510	1.19
Total vekt [kg]						39.48	



Project Eurocodes1. EC7-FUNDAM.-003**Fundament av stålsøyle Ned-Hed-Med**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, EC0 EN1990:2002, +NA-NS:2008)

Dimensjonering av Betong

Betong- og stålkvalitet: B30-B500C

(EC2 §3)

Beskrivelse av miljøet : XC2

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Betongoverdekning : Cnom=45 mm

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Egenvekt betong : 25.0 kN/m<sup>3</sup> $\gamma_c=1.50$ ,  $\gamma_s=1.15$ 

(EC2 Tabell 2.1N)

 $f_{cd}=\alpha_{cc} \cdot f_{ck}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 30/1.50=17.00$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{ctd}=\alpha_{ct} \cdot f_{ctk0.05}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 2.0/1.50=1.13$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{yd}=f_{yk}/\gamma_s=500/1.15=435$  MPa

(EC2 §3.2.7)

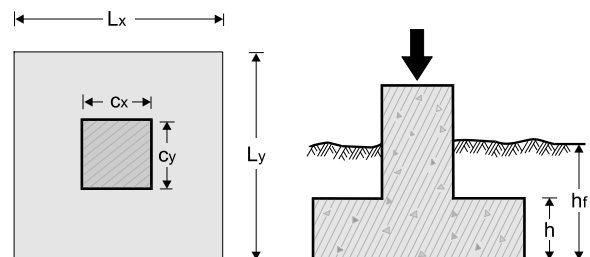
Betongens elastisitetsmodul  $E_{cm}=33.0$  GPa1.1. Dimensjoner - Materialer - Laster**Dimensjoner**

Fundament Lx= 1.200 m Ly= 1.200 m

Søyle cx= 0.200 m cy= 0.200 m

Fundamenthøyde h= 0.300 m

Fundamentdybde hf= 0.300 m

Fundamentareal Af= 1.44 m<sup>2</sup>Volum av fundament Vf= 0.43 m<sup>3</sup>**Fundamentmaterialer**

Betong- og stålkvalitet: B30-B500C

(EC2 §3)

Betongoverdekning: Cnom=45 mm

(EC2 §4.4.1)

Effektiv høyde av tverrsnitt  $d=h-d_1$ ,  $d_1=C_{nom}+\varnothing(3/2)=45+3 \times 12/2=63$  mm,  $d=300-63=237$  mmEgenvekt betong: 25.0 kN/m<sup>3</sup> $\gamma_c=1.50$ ,  $\gamma_s=1.15$ 

(EC2 Tabell 2.1N)

 $f_{cd}=\alpha_{cc} \cdot f_{ck}/\gamma_c=0.85 \times 30/1.50=17.00$  MPa

(EC2 §3.1.6)

 $f_{yd}=f_{yk}/\gamma_s=500/1.15=435$  MPa

(EC2 §3.2.7)

**Grunn**

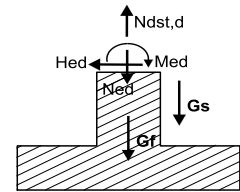
Bærekapasitet av jord/grunn  $q_{uk} = 0.250 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Grunnens egenvekt  $\gamma = 16.000 \text{ kN/m}^3$

**Laster**

Egenvekt fundament  $0.43 \times 25.00$   $G_f = 10.75 \text{ kN}$   
 Vekt av grunn  $(1.44 \times 0.30 - 0.43) \times 16.00$   $G_s = 0.03 \text{ kN}$

Dimensjonerende laster

Vertikal last nedover  $N_{ed} = 240.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Horizontal last  $H_{ed} = 4.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Moment  $M_{ed} = 2.00 \text{ kNm}$   
 Vertikal last oppover  $N_{dst,d} = 0.00 \text{ kN}$   
 Horizontal last  $H_{ed2} = 4.00 \text{ kN}$

**Eurocode parametere**Kontroll av jordtrykkskapasitet

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6)

Partialfaktorer for laster og grunnegenskaper

(EC7 Tab. A.1-A.4, EC8-5 §3.1)

Likevekt grensetilstand (EQU), Konstruksjon grensetilstand (STR), Geoteknisk grensetilstand (GEO)  
 ( EQU ) (STR/GEO)

( A1, A2+M2 )

Laster	Permanent Ugunstig	$\gamma_{Gdst}$	1.10	1.20
	Permanent Gunstig	$\gamma_{Gstb}$	0.90	1.00
	Variable Ugunstige	$\gamma_{Qdst}$	1.50	1.50
	Variable Gunstige	$\gamma_{Qstb}$	0.00	0.00

Grunnegenskaper	Effektiv friksjonsvinkel	$\gamma_{\phi}$	1.25	1.25
	Effektiv kohesjon	$\gamma_c$	1.25	1.25
	Udrenert skjærfasthet	$\gamma_{cu}$	1.40	1.40
	Jordtrykkfasthet	$\gamma_{qu}$	1.40	1.40
	Tyngdetetthet	$\gamma_w$	1.00	1.00

$\gamma_{R,v}(R3) = 1.00$ ,  $\gamma_{R,h}(R3) = 1.00$ ,  $\gamma_{R,e}(R3) = 1.00$

Lastfaktorer :  $\gamma_G = 1.35$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$ ,  $\xi \cdot \gamma_G = 0.89 \times 1.35 = 1.20$

(EC0 Tillegg A1)

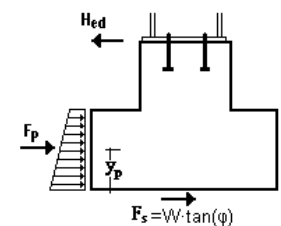
Kombinasjon av ulykkeslaster : (EC7)  $\psi_2 = 0.30$

Kombinasjon av ulykkeslaster : (EC2)  $\psi_2 = 0.30$

Dimensjonering av armert betong (EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004)**1.2. Passivt jordtrykk på fundament**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §9.5)

Jordfriksjonsvinkel	$\phi_d = \phi_k / \gamma_M = 40.00 / 1.25 = 32.00^\circ$
Grunnens egenvekt	$\gamma_k = 16.00 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Fundamenteringsdybde	$h_f = 0.300 \text{ m}$
Fundament høyde	$h = 0.300 \text{ m}$
Fundamentbredde	$B_y = 1.200 \text{ m}$
Passiv Jordtrykkskoeffisient	$K_p = 3.255$
Jordtrykk på topp	$p_1 = 16.00 \times 0.000 \times 3.255 = 0.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Jordtrykk i bunn	$p_2 = 16.00 \times 0.300 \times 3.255 = 15.62 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Kraft fra jordtrykk	$F_{prd} = 0.5 \times (0.00 + 15.62) \times 1.200 \times 0.300 = 2.81 \text{ kN}$
Angrepspunkt for jordlast	$y_p = 0.333 \text{ m}$

**1.3. Glidningsmotstandskrefter i fundamentbasen**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6.5.3(8))

Jordfriksjonsvinkel  $\delta_k = 40.00^\circ$

Vertikal last EQU  $V_d = 240.00 + 0.90 \times (10.75 + 0.03) = 249.70 \text{ kN}$

STR/GEO A1, A2+M2  $V_d = 240.00 + 1.00 \times (10.75 + 0.03) = 250.78 \text{ kN}$

Kraftmotstanden som følge av friksjon  $R_d$

EQU ,  $R_d = V_d \cdot \tan(\delta_k / \gamma_M) = 249.70 \times \tan(40.00^\circ / 1.25) = 156.03 \text{ kNm}$

STR/GEO A1, A2+M2,  $R_d = V_d \cdot \tan(\delta_k / \gamma_M) = 250.78 \times \tan(40.00^\circ / 1.25) = 156.71 \text{ kNm}$

**1.4. Bruddkontroll ved glidning**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6.5.3)

Den horisontale kraften som virker utover, motvirkes av passivt jordtrykk som opptrer på siden av fundament, og friksjon i fundamentbasen

Sum av glidningskrefter  $H_{ed} = 4.00 \text{ kN}$

Sum av krefter mot glidning  $H_{rd} = 156.03 + 0.90 \times 2.81 / 1.00 = 158.56 \text{ kN}$

Glidningskontroll  $H_{ed} = 4.00 \text{ kN} < R_{d} = 158.56 \text{ kN}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.5. Kontroll likevekt av krefter oppover**

Last (EQU),  $0.90 \times \text{Permanent} + 1.50 \times \text{Variabel}$

(EC7 §2.4.7.2)

Vertikal krefter oppover  $N_{dst,d} = 0 \text{ kN}$

Vertikal krefter nedover  $G_k = 10.75 + 0.03 = 10.78 \text{ kN}$

Krefter å holde nede  $N_{stb,d} = \gamma G_k = 0.90 \times 10.78 = 10 \text{ kN}$

$N_{dst,d} = 0 \text{ kN} < 10 \text{ kN} = N_{stb,d}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.6. Kontroll av grunnens bæreevne**

(EC7 EN1997-1-1:2004, §6)

Last (EQU, STR/GEO A1, A2+M2),  $1.20 \times \text{Permanent} + 1.50 \times \text{Variabel}$

(EC7 §2.4.7.3)

Dimensjonerende laster

Vertikal last i fundamentbasen  $N_{ed} = 240.00 + 1.20 \times (10.75 + 0.03) = 252.94 \text{ kN}$

Vertikal last i fundamenttopp  $N_{ed1} = 240.00 + 1.20 \times 0.00 = 240.00 \text{ kN}$

Moment i fundamentbasen  $M_{ed} = 2.00 + 4.00 \times 0.300 - 0.90 \times (2.81 / 1.00) \times 0.333 = 2.36 \text{ kNm}$

eksentrisitet  $e_x / L_x = M_{yy} / (N \cdot L_x) = 2.36 / (252.94 \times 1.200) = 0.008$

Eksentrisitet  $e_c = 2.36 / 252.94 = 0.009 \text{ m}$ ,  $e_c \leq 1.200 / 3 = 0.400 \text{ m}$

Jordtrykk  $q_1 = 0.184 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $q_2 = 0.168 \text{ N/mm}^2$

trykk fra egenvekt  $q = 10^{-3} f_x (252.94 - 240.00) / (1.20 \times 1.200) = 0.009 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Effektivt fundament  $L' = 1.200 - 2 \times 0.009 = 1.181 \text{ m}$

(EC7 Tillegg D)

Effektivt fundamentareal  $A' = 1.181 \times 1.200 = 1.42 \text{ m}^2$

(EC7 Tillegg D)

Jordtrykk  $q = N_{ed} / A' = 10^{-3} f_x \times 252.94 / (1.18 \times 1.200) = 0.178 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Bæreevnekontroll  $R_d = A' \cdot q_{uk} / \gamma_M = 1.417 \times (10^3 \times 0.25) / 1.40 = 253.07 \text{ kN}$

$N_{ed} = 252.94 \text{ kN} < 253.07 \text{ kN} = N_{rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent

**1.7. Dimensjonering for bøyning**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.1)

**Bøyning i nederste overflate**

$M_{ed}(yy) = 1000 \times (0.178 - 0.009) \times 1.200 \times 0.500^2 / 2 = 25.35 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{ed}(xx) = 0.125 \times 240 \times 1.200 \times (1 - 0.200 / 1.200)^2 = 25.00 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{ed} = 25.35 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $b = 1200 \text{ mm}$ ,  $d = 237 \text{ mm}$ ,  $K_d = 5.16$ ,  $x/d = 0.05$

$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_s = 1.1 / 20.0$ ,  $K_s = 2.34$ ,  $A_s = 250 \text{ mm}^2$

Minimum armering  $A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk}$  ( $A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ) (EC2 §9.3.1)

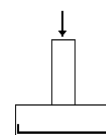
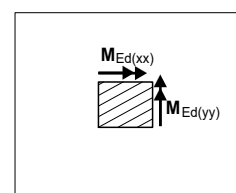
Minimum armering  $\varnothing 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

$M_{ed} = 25.00 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $b = 1200 \text{ mm}$ ,  $d = 237 \text{ mm}$ ,  $K_d = 5.19$ ,  $x/d = 0.05$

$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_s = 1.1 / 20.0$ ,  $K_s = 2.34$ ,  $A_s = 247 \text{ mm}^2$

Minimum armering  $A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk}$  ( $A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

Minimum armering  $\varnothing 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ )

**Armering av fundament i nederste overflate**

Armering i x-x retning:  $\varnothing 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ), **5Ø12** ( $565 \text{ mm}^2$ )

Armering i y-y retning:  $\varnothing 12 \text{ s} 315$  ( $359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$ ), **5Ø12** ( $565 \text{ mm}^2$ )

**Bøyning i øverste overflate**

$$M_{ed}(yy) = 0.125 \times 0.1.200 \times (1 - 0.200/1.200)^2 = 0.00 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ed}(xx) = 0.125 \times 0.1.200 \times (1 - 0.200/1.200)^2 = 0.00 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ed} = 0.00 \text{ kNm}, b = 1200 \text{ mm}, d = 237 \text{ mm}, K_d = 0.00, x/d = 0.00$$

$$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_s = 0.0 / 0.0, K_s = 0.00, A_s = * \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk} \quad (A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}) \quad (\text{EC2 §9.3.1})$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

$$M_{ed} = 0.00 \text{ kNm}, b = 1200 \text{ mm}, d = 237 \text{ mm}, K_d = 0.00, x/d = 0.00$$

$$\varepsilon_c / \varepsilon_s = 0.0 / 0.0, K_s = 0.00, A_s = * \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } A_s \geq 0.26 b d \cdot f_{ctm} / f_{yk} \quad (A_s = 357 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

$$\text{Minimum armering } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m})$$

**Armering av fundament i øverste overflate**

$$\text{Armering i x-x retning: } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}), \quad 5\varnothing 12 \quad (565 \text{ mm}^2)$$

$$\text{Armering i y-y retning: } \varnothing 12 \text{ s } 315 \quad (359 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}), \quad 5\varnothing 12 \quad (565 \text{ mm}^2)$$

**1.8. Dimensjonering for skjær**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.2)

Skjærkontrollen er dekket gjennom kontroll av skjærkapasitet for gjennomlokking, fordi den kritiske skjærflaten for gjennomlokking er antatt å ha en vinkel lik  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ,  $\tan(\theta) = 1$

**1.9. Dimensjonering for gjennomlukking**

(EC2 EN1992-1-1:2004, §6.4)

$$\text{Fundamentutkrager x-x, } L_1 = 0.500 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}, L_2 = 0.500 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Fundamentutkrager y-y, } L_1 = 0.500 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}, L_2 = 0.500 > d = 0.237 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dimensjonerende snitt i } 1.0d = 0.237 \text{ m} < 2.0d \quad (\text{EC2 §6.4.2.2})$$

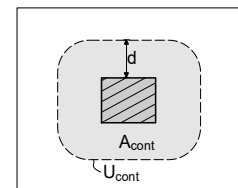
$$\text{Bruddflatehelning lik } \theta = 45^\circ, \tan(\theta) = 1$$

$$U_{cont} = (0.200 + 0.200 + 0.200 + 0.200) + 3.14 \times (0.237 + 0.237) = 2.288 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Fundamentareal av dimensjonerende snitt}$$

$$A_{cont} = 0.200 \times 0.200 + 0.200 \times 0.474 + 0.200 \times 0.474 + 3.14 \times 0.237 \times 0.237 = 0.41 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Minimum effektiv fundamentthøyde i kritisk tverrsnitt } d_m = 237 \text{ mm}$$



$$\text{Dimensjonerende skjærspenning ved kritisk snitt } V_{ed} = N_{ed} - \sigma_o \cdot A_{cont}, \quad v_{ed} = V_{ed} \beta / U_{cont}$$

$$\sigma_o = 240.00 / (1.200 \times 1.200) = 166.67 \text{ kN/m}^2, \quad \beta = 1.15$$

(EC2 §6.4.3 Fig.6.21N)

$$v_{ed} = (240.00 - 166.67 \times 0.41) \times 1.15 / 2.288 = 86.28 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Armering ved kritisk snitt } A_{sxx} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}, \quad A_{syy} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$A_{s1}^2 = (A_{sxx})(A_{syy}) = 3.59 \times 3.59, \quad A_{s1} = 3.59 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Gjennomlokkingskapasitet uten skjærarmering  $V_{rdc}$** 

(EC2 §6.4.4)

$$V_{rdc} = [C_{rdc} \cdot k \cdot (100 \rho_1 \cdot f_{ck})^{0.33} \cdot (2d/a)] \cdot b_w \cdot d \quad (\text{EC2 Lign.6.50})$$

$$V_{rdc} \geq [v_{min} \cdot 2d/a] \cdot b_w \cdot d, \quad d = d_m = 237 \text{ mm}, \quad a = 237 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_{rdc} = 0.18 / \gamma_c = 0.18 / 1.50 = 0.120, \quad f_{ck} = 30 \text{ MPa}, \quad b_w = 1000 \text{ mm}, \quad d = 237 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = 1 + \sqrt{(200/d)} \leq 2, \quad k = 1.92$$

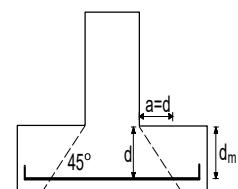
$$\rho_1 = A_{s1} / (b_w \cdot d) = 359 / (1000 \times 237) = 0.0015$$

$$v_{min} = 0.0350 \cdot k^{0.67} \cdot \sqrt{f_{ck}} = 0.30 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad (\text{EC2 Lign.6.3N})$$

$$V_{rd, c(min)} = 0.001 \times (0.30 \times 2 \times 237 / 237) \times 1000 \times 237 = 142.20 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_{rdc} = 0.001 \times [0.120 \times 1.92 \times (0.15 \times 30)^{0.33} \times 2 \times 237 / 237] \times 1000 \times 237 = 180.30 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_{ed} = 86.28 \text{ kN/m} \leq V_{rdc} = 180.30 \text{ kN/m}, \quad \text{skjær og gjennomlokkingskapasitet OK}$$



$$V_{rdmax} = \alpha_{cw} \cdot b_w \cdot z \cdot v_1 \cdot f_{cd} / (\cot \theta + \tan \theta), \quad V_{ed} / \max(V_{rdmax}) = 0.31, \quad \theta = 45.0^\circ, \quad \cot \theta = 1.00, \quad \tan \theta = 1.00$$

$$\alpha_{cw} = 1.00, \quad z = 0.9d, \quad f_{ck} = 30.0 < 60 \text{ MPa}, \quad v_1 = 0.6 [1 - f_{ck} / 250] = 0.6 [1 - 30 / 250] = 0.528, \quad f_{cd} = 17.00 \text{ MPa}$$

$$V_{rdmax} = 0.001 \times 1.00 \times 800 \times 0.9 \times 237 \times 0.528 \times 17.00 / 2.00 = 765.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{ed} = 240.0 \text{ kN} < 765.8 \text{ kN} = V_{rdmax}, \quad \text{Kontroll tilfredsstilt}$$

**2. Forankring av fundamentarmering**

(EC2 §9.8.2.2, §8.4)

$$x=h/2=0.150\text{m}, R=1000\times0.000\times0.150\times1.200=0.00\text{ kN}$$

$$e=0.15b=0.030\text{m } z_e=0.455\text{ m}, z_i=0.900d=0.213\text{m}$$

$$F_s=R\cdot z_e/z_i=0.00\times0.455/0.213=0.00\text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_{sd}=F_s/A_s=1000\times0.00/565=0\text{ MPa}$$

Forankringslengde er minst lik

(EC2 Lign.8.3)

$$l_b, r_{qd}=(\sigma/\sigma_{fd})=(12/4)\times(0/2.55)=0\text{mm}$$

$$\sigma_{sd}=435.00\times0/565=0\text{MPa } f_{bd}=2.25\times1.00\times f_{ctd}=2.55\text{ MPa } \quad (\text{EC2 §8.4.2})$$

Dimensjonerende forankringslengde

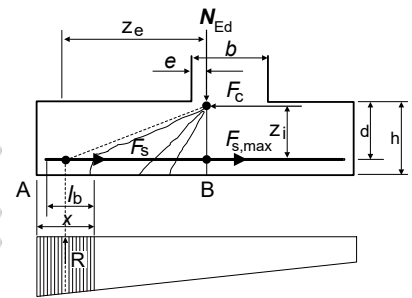
(EC2 §8.4.4, T.8.2)

$$l_{bd}=0.70\times0=0\text{mm}, C_{nom}=45\text{mm}>3\times12=36\text{mm}=(3\phi)$$

$$\text{Minimum forankringslengde } l_{b,min}=\max(0.30l_{brqd}, 10\phi, 100\text{mm})=120\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Nødvendig forankringslengde, lengdearmering } l_{bd}=120\text{mm}=0.120\text{m}$$

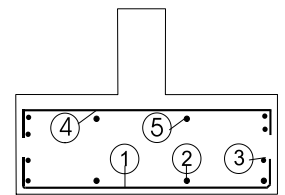
$$l_{bd}=120\text{mm}>(x-C_{nom})=105.00. \text{ Bøyning } 60\text{mm i endene for forankring.}$$

**3. Bøyeliste**

Num	Pos. nr.	Armering [mm]	Ant.	Ø	g/m [kg/m]	Lengde [m]	Vekt [kg]
1	①	60 1110 60	5	12	0.888	1.230	5.46
2	②	60 1110 60	5	12	0.888	1.230	5.46
3	③	1110	2	8	0.395	1.110	0.88
4	③	1110	2	8	0.395	1.110	0.88
5	④	60 1110 60	5	12	0.888	1.230	5.46
6	⑤	60 1110 60	5	12	0.888	1.230	5.46
7	③	1110	2	8	0.395	1.110	0.88
8	③	1110	2	8	0.395	1.110	0.88

Total vekt [kg]

25.36

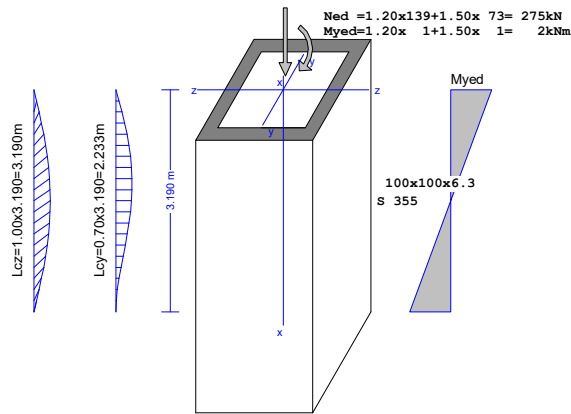




## Project Eurocodes

### 1. EC3-SØYLE-001

Dimensjonering av søyler, Søyler belastet med aksiallast og bøyningsmoment  
( EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-NS:2008)



#### 1.1. Beregningsstandarder

EN1990:2002, Eurokode 0 Grunnlag for prosjektering  
 EN1991-1-1:2002, Eurokode 1-1 Laster på konstruksjoner  
 EN1993-1-1:2005, Eurokode 3 1-1 Prosjektering av stålkonstruksjoner  
 EN1993-1-3:2005, Eurokode 3 1-3 Kaldformede tynnplateprofiler  
 EN1993-1-5:2006, Eurokode 3 1-5 Platekonstruksjoner

#### 1.2. Materialer

**Stål: S 355**

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

$t \leq 40$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 355$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 510$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 335$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 470$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Elastisitetsmodul  $E = 210000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Poisson-tall  $\nu = 0.30$ , Enhetsmasse  $\rho = 7850$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Partial Lasterfaktorer**

(EN1990, Tillegg A1)

$\gamma_G = 1.20$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$

**Materialfaktorer**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

$\gamma_{M0} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M1} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

#### 1.3. Last

(EN1991-1-1 )

Permanent last  $N_{gk} = 138.90$  kN,  $M_{gk} = 0.90$  kNm

Variabel last  $N_{qk} = 72.50$  kN,  $M_{qk} = 0.60$  kNm

#### 1.4. Dimensjoner

Søylelengde  $L = 3.190$  m

Knekkklengde y-y:  $L_{cr,y} = 0.700 \times 3.190 = 2.233$  m

Knekkklengde z-z:  $L_{cr,z} = 1.000 \times 3.190 = 3.190$  m

**1.5. Dimensjonerende laster, Lastkombinasjoner**

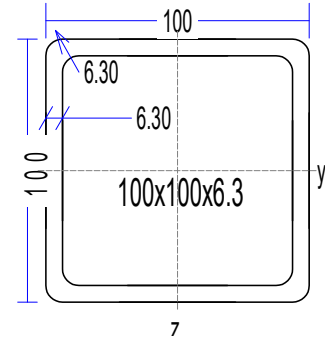
Bruddgrensetilstanden, Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, T.A1.2A, T.A1.2B)

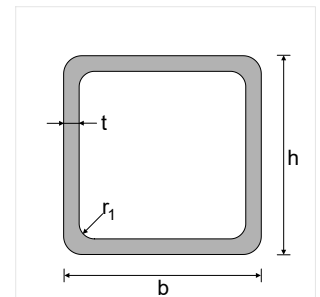
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ned} &= \gamma_G \cdot \text{Ngk} + \gamma_Q \cdot \text{Nqk} = 1.20 \times 138.90 + 1.50 \times 72.50 = 275.43 \text{ kN} \\ \text{Myed} &= \gamma_G \cdot \text{Mygk} + \gamma_Q \cdot \text{Myqk} = 1.20 \times 0.90 + 1.50 \times 0.60 = 1.98 \text{ kNm} \\ \text{Vzed} &= \text{Myed}/L = 1.98 / 1.595 = 1.24 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

**1.6. Ståltverrsnitt geometri****Tverrsnitt 100x100x6.3-S 355****Tverrsnittsdata for profiler**

Profilets totale høyde	h=	100.00 mm
Profilets totale bredde	b=	100.00 mm
Steghøyde	hw=	87.40 mm
Høyde på den rette delen av steget	dw=	81.10 mm
Stegtykkelse	tw=	6.30 mm
Flenstykkelse	tf=	6.30 mm
Avrundingsradius for en kilsveis	r=	6.30 mm
Egenvekt pr løpemeter	=	17.50 Kg/m

**Tverrsnitt geometri**

Areal	A=	2220 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Tregghetsmoment	Iy=	3.140x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	Iz= 3.140x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>
Tverrsnittsmodul	Wy=	62.800x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	Wz=62.800x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Plastisk tverrsnittsmodul	Wpy=	76.300x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	Wpz=76.300x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Tregghetsradius	iy=	37.6 mm	iz= 37.6 mm
Skjærareal	Avz=	1110 mm <sup>2</sup>	Avy= 1110 mm <sup>2</sup>
Torsjonskonstant	It=	5.360x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	ip= 53 mm <sup>4</sup>
Torsjonsmodul	Wt=	111.00x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	

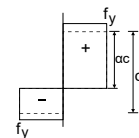
**1.7. Klassifisering av ståltverrsnitt, Bøyning og trykk**

(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

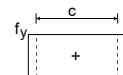
Maksimale og minimale spenninger i tverrsnitt  $\sigma = \text{Ned}/A_{el} \pm \text{Myed}/W_{el,y} \pm \text{Mzed}/W_{el,z}$   
 $\sigma = [10^3] 275.43/2220 \pm [10^6] 1.98/62.8 \times 10^3 \pm [10^6] 0.00/62.8 \times 10^3$   
 $\sigma_1 = 156 \text{ N/mm}^2, \sigma_2 = 93 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (trykk har positivt fortegn)

**Steg**

$c = 100.0 - 3 \times 6.3 = 81.1 \text{ mm}$ ,  $t = 6.3 \text{ mm}$ ,  $c/t = 81.1/6.3 = 12.87$   
 S 355,  $t = 6.3 \leq 40 \text{ mm}$ ,  $f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$   
 Posisjon av nøytralaksel for kombinert Bøyning og trykk  
 $\text{Ned}/(2t \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0}) = 137715 / (2 \times 6.3 \times 355 / 1.05) = 32.3 \text{ mm}$   
 $\alpha = (81.1/2 + 32.3) / 81.1 = 0.899 > 0.5$   
 $c/t = 12.87 \leq 396 \times 0.81 / (13 \times 0.899 - 1) = 30.03$   
 Steget er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

**Flens**

$c = 100.0 - 3 \times 6.3 = 81.1 \text{ mm}$ ,  $t = 6.3 \text{ mm}$ ,  $c/t = 81.1/6.3 = 12.87$   
 S 355,  $t = 6.3 \leq 40 \text{ mm}$ ,  $f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$   
 $c/t = 12.87 \leq 33 \times \epsilon = 33 \times 0.81 = 26.73$   
 Flensene er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

**Tverrsnittsklasse er 1, Bøyning og trykk****1.8. Tverrsnittskapasitet, Søyletverrsnitt**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for trykk**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.4)

**Nc.ed=275.43 kN**

Trykkraftkapasitet  $N_{plrd} = A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-3}] \times 2220 \times 355 / 1.05 = 750.57 \text{ kN}$   
 $\text{Ned} = 275.43 \text{ kN} < 750.57 \text{ kN} = N_{c,rd} = N_{plrd}$ , Kontroll godkjent  
 $\text{Ned}/N_{c,rd} = 275.43/750.57 = 0.367 < 1$

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyningmoment y-y**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

**My,ed= 1.98 kNm**Bøyningmomentkapasitet  $M_{pl,y,rd} = W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-6}] \times 76.300 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 25.80 \text{ kNm}$ 

My,ed= 1.98 kNm &lt; 25.80 kNm = My,rd=Mpl,y,rd, Kontroll godkjent

My,ed/My,rd= 1.98/25.80= 0.077&lt;1

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for skjær z**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

**Vz,ed= 1.24 kN**Av=A·h/(b+h)=2220x100.0/(100.0+100.0)= 1110mm<sup>2</sup>, Av=1110mm<sup>2</sup>Plastisk skjærkraftkapasitet  $V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \sqrt{3}) / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-3}] \times 1110 \times (355 / 1.73) / 1.05 = 216.67 \text{ kN}$ 

Vz,ed= 1.24 kN &lt; 216.67 kN = Vz,rd=Vpl,z,rd, Kontroll godkjent

Vz,ed/Vz,rd= 1.24/216.67= 0.006&lt;1

hw/tw=(100.0-2x6.3)/6.3=87.4/6.3=13.87&lt;=72x0.81/1.00=72ε/η=58.32 (η=1.00)

S 355, t= 6.3<= 40 mm, fy=355 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ε=(235/355)<sup>0.5</sup>=0.81

Skjærknekking er ikke aktuelt

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyning, aksialkraft og skjær**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.9)

**N.ed= 275.43kN (Trykk), Vz,ed= 1.24kN, My,ed= 1.98kNm**

Npl,rd=750.57kN, Mpl,y,rd=25.80kNm, Vpl,z,rd=216.67kN

Ned=275.43kN &gt; 0.25x750.57=0.25xNpl,rd=187.64kN

Ned=275.43kN > [10<sup>-3</sup>]x0.5x2x87.4x6.3x355/1.05=0.5hw·tw·fy/γM0=186.16 kN

n=Ned/Npl,rd=275/751= 0.367

Må ta hensyn til virking av aksialkraft

(EC3 §6.2.9.1 Lign.6.33, Lign.6.34, Lign.6.35)

Ved=1.24kN &lt;= 0.50x216.67=0.50xVpl,rd=108.33kN

Ikke nødvendig å ta hensyn til virking av skjærkraft

(EC3 §6.2.8.2)

Mny,rd=Mpl,y,rd(1-n)/(1-0.50aw), Mny,rd&lt;=Mpl,y,rd

(EC3 Lign.6.39)

n=Ned/Npl,rd=275/751=0.367

aw=(A-2b·t)/A, aw&lt;=0.5, aw=(2220-2x100x6.3)/2220=0.43

(§6.2.9.1.5)

af=(A-2h·t)/A, af&lt;=0.5, af=(2220-2x100x6.3)/2220=0.43

Mny,rd=Mpl,y,rd(1-n)/(1-0.50aw)=25.80x0.808, Mny,rd&lt;=Mpl,y,rd, Mny,rd=20.84kNm

(EC3 Lign.6.39)

Mnz,rd=Mpl,z,rd(1-n)/(1-0.50af)=0.00x0.808, Mnz,rd&lt;=Mpl,z,rd, Mnz,rd=0.00kNm

(EC3 Lign.6.40)

My,ed= 1.98 kNm &lt; 20.84 kNm =Mny,rd, Kontroll godkjent

My,ed/Mny,rd= 1.98/20.84= 0.095&lt;1

**1.9. Bøyningsknekking, (Bruddgrensetilstanden)**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.1)

**Nc,ed=275.43 kN, Lcr,y=2.233 m, Lcr,z=3.190 m**

Knekkledder: Lcr,y=0.700x3190=2233mm, Lcr,z=1.000x3190=3190mm

Relativ slankhet (Tverrsnittsklasse: 1)

(EC3 §6.3.1.3)

 $\bar{\lambda}_y = \sqrt{(A \cdot f_y / N_{cr,y})} = (L_{cr,y} / i_y) \cdot (1 / \lambda_1) = (2233 / 37.6) \times (1 / 76.06) = 0.781$  $\bar{\lambda}_z = \sqrt{(A \cdot f_y / N_{cr,z})} = (L_{cr,z} / i_z) \cdot (1 / \lambda_1) = (3190 / 37.6) \times (1 / 76.06) = 1.115$  $\lambda_1 = \pi \sqrt{(E / f_y)} = 93.9 \epsilon = 76.06, \epsilon = \sqrt{(235 / f_y)} = 0.81$ 

y-y Knekkurve:c, Imperfeksjonsfaktor:αy=0.49, χy=0.674

(T.6.2,T.6.1, Fig.6.4)

 $\Phi_y = 0.5 [1 + \alpha_y (\bar{\lambda}_y - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}_y^2] = 0.5 \times [1 + 0.49 \times (0.781 - 0.2) + 0.781^2] = 0.947$  $\chi_y = 1 / [\Phi_y + \sqrt{(\Phi_y^2 - \bar{\lambda}_y^2)}] = 1 / [0.947 + \sqrt{(0.947^2 - 0.781^2)}] = 0.674 <= 1 \chi_y = 0.674$ 

z-z Knekkurve:c, Imperfeksjonsfaktor:αz=0.49, χz=0.476

 $\Phi_z = 0.5 [1 + \alpha_z (\bar{\lambda}_z - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}_z^2] = 0.5 \times [1 + 0.49 \times (1.115 - 0.2) + 1.115^2] = 1.346$  $\chi_z = 1 / [\Phi_z + \sqrt{(\Phi_z^2 - \bar{\lambda}_z^2)}] = 1 / [1.346 + \sqrt{(1.346^2 - 1.115^2)}] = 0.476 <= 1 \chi_z = 0.476$ Reduksjonsfaktor  $\chi = 1 / [\Phi + \sqrt{(\Phi^2 - \bar{\lambda}^2)}], \chi <= 1.0, \Phi = 0.5 [1 + \alpha (\bar{\lambda} - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}^2], \chi = 0.476$ 

(EC3 Lign.6.49)

Nb,rd=χ·A·fy/γM1= 0.476x[10<sup>-3</sup>]x2220x355/1.05=357.27kN

(EC3 Lign.6.47)

Nc,ed= 275.43 kN &lt; 357.27 kN =Nb,rd, Kontroll godkjent

Nc,ed/Nb,rd= 275.43/357.27= 0.771&lt;1

**1.10. Vipping, (ULS)**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.2)

**My,ed=1.98 kN, L=3.190m, Lcr,y=2.233m, Lcr,z=3.190m, Lcr,lt=3.190m**

Ideelt moment for vipping (EC3 §6.3.2.2.2, EN1993:2002 Tillegg C)

*Timoshenko, S.P, Gere, J.M, Theory of elastic stability, McGraw-Hill, 1961* $M_{cr} = C_1 \cdot [\pi^2 EI_z / (kL)^2] \{ \sqrt{[(kz/kw)^2 (I_w/I_z) + (kL)^2 GIt / (\pi^2 EI_z) + (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j)^2]} - (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j) \}$ *Beregningsmetode C1, C2, C3 : ECCS 119/Galea SN030a-EN-EU Access Steel 2006* $G = E / (2(1+\nu)) = 210000 / (2(1+0.30)) = 80769 = 8.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$  $k \cdot L = 3190 \text{ mm}, z_g = h/2 = 100/2 = 50 \text{ mm}, z_j = 0 \text{ mm}$ 

(EN1993:2002 Lign.C.11)

 $k_y = 0.7, k_z = 1.0, k_w = 1.0, \psi = -1.000, C_1 = 2.550, C_2 = 0.000, C_3 = 0.000$  $M_{cr} = [10^{-6}] 2.550 \times [\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 3.140 \times 10^6 / 3190^2]$  $\times \{ [(1.0/1.0)^2 \times (0.000 \times 10^9 / 3.140 \times 10^6)]$  $+ 3190^2 \times 8.1 \times 10^4 \times 5.360 \times 10^6 / (\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 3.140 \times 10^6)]^{0.5} \} = 1341.8 \text{ kNm}$  $\bar{\lambda}_{lt} = \sqrt{(W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / M_{cr})} = \sqrt{[10^{-6}] \times 76.300 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1341.8} = 0.142$ 

(EC3 Lign.6.56)

 $\bar{\lambda}_{lt} \leq 0.40, \chi_{lt} = 1.00$ 

(EC3 §6.3.2.2.4)

 $\chi_{lt, mod} = \chi_{lt} / f, \chi_{lt, mod} \leq 1, \chi_{lt, mod} \leq 1 / \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2 = 1 / 0.142^2 = 49.54$ 

(EC3 §6.3.2.3(2), Lign.6.58)

 $K_c = 1 / (1.33 - 0.33\psi) = 0.602, \psi = -1.00$ 

(EC3 Tab.6.6)

 $f = 1 - 0.5(1 - K_c)[1 - 2.0(\bar{\lambda}_{lt} - 0.8)^2] = 1 - 0.5 \times (1 - 0.602)[1 - 2.0 \times (0.142 - 0.8)^2] = 0.973, f \leq 1.0$  $\chi_{lt, mod} = \chi_{lt} / f = 1.000 / 0.973 = 1.027, \chi_{lt, mod} \leq 1.0, \chi_{lt, mod} \leq 49.54, \chi_{lt, mod} = 1.000$  $M_{b,rd} = \chi_{lt} \cdot W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 1.000 \times [10^{-6}] \times 76.300 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 25.80 \text{ kNm}$ 

(EC3 Lign.6.55)

 $M_{y,ed} = 1.98 \text{ kNm} < 25.80 \text{ kNm} = M_{b,rd}, \text{ Kontroll godkjent}$  $M_{y,ed} / M_{b,rd} = 1.98 / 25.80 = 0.077 < 1$ **1.11. Bøyning og aksialkraft, Søyle (ULS)**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.3)

**Ned=275.43 kN, My,ed=1.98 kNm** $N_{ed} / (\chi_y \cdot N_{rk} / \gamma_{M1}) + k_{yy} \cdot M_{y,ed} / (\chi_{LT} \cdot M_{y,rk} / \gamma_{M1}) \leq 1$ 

(EC3 Lign.6.61)

 $N_{ed} / (\chi_z \cdot N_{rk} / \gamma_{M1}) + k_{zy} \cdot M_{y,ed} / (\chi_{LT} \cdot M_{y,rk} / \gamma_{M1}) \leq 1$ 

(EC3 Lign.6.62)

 $N_{rk} = A \cdot f_y = [10^{-3}] \times 2220 \times 355 = 788.1 \text{ kN}$ 

(Tab.6.7)

 $M_{y,rk} = W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y = [10^{-6}] \times 76.300 \times 10^3 \times 355 = 27.1 \text{ kNm}$  $\chi_y \cdot N_{rk} / \gamma_{M1} = \chi_y \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 0.674 \times [10^{-3}] \times 2220 \times 355 / 1.05 = 505.9 \text{ kN}$  $\chi_z \cdot N_{rk} / \gamma_{M1} = \chi_z \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 0.476 \times [10^{-3}] \times 2220 \times 355 / 1.05 = 357.3 \text{ kN}$  $\chi_{LT} \cdot M_{y,rk} / \gamma_{M1} = \chi_{LT} \cdot W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 1.000 \times [10^{-6}] \times 76.300 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 25.8 \text{ kNm}$ **Interaksjonsfaktorer, Beregningsmetode: Metode 1 Tillegg A**

(EC3 Tillegg A)

 $k_{yy} = C_{my} \cdot C_{mLT} (\mu_y / (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,y}) (1 / C_{yy}), \mu_y = (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,y}) / (1 - \chi_y \cdot N_{ed} / N_{cr,y})$ 

(EC3 Tab.A.1)

 $k_{zy} = C_{my} \cdot C_{mLT} (\mu_z / (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,y}) (1 / C_{zy}) 0.60 \sqrt{(w_y / w_z)}, \mu_z = (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,z}) / (1 - \chi_z \cdot N_{ed} / N_{cr,z})$  $N_{cr,y} = \pi^2 EI_y / l_{cr,y}^2 = 3.14^2 \times [10^{-3}] \times 210000 \times 3.140 \times 10^6 / 2233^2 = 1305 \text{ kN}$  $N_{cr,z} = \pi^2 EI_z / l_{cr,z}^2 = 3.14^2 \times [10^{-3}] \times 210000 \times 3.140 \times 10^6 / 3190^2 = 640 \text{ kN}$  $N_{cr,t} = (1 / i_p^2) \times (G \cdot I_t + \pi^2 EI_w / L_{cr,t}^2)$ 

(EC3 NCCI SN003b-EN-EU)

 $N_{cr,t} = [10^{-3}] \times (1 / 53^2) [80769 \times 5.360 \times 10^6 + \pi^2 \times 210000 \times 0.000 \times 10^9 / 3190^2] = 153040 \text{ kN}$  $\mu_y = (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,y}) / (1 - \chi_y \cdot N_{ed} / N_{cr,y}) = (1 - 275.4 / 1305) / (1 - 0.674 \times 275.4 / 1305) = 0.920$  $\mu_z = (1 - N_{ed} / N_{cr,z}) / (1 - \chi_z \cdot N_{ed} / N_{cr,z}) = (1 - 275.4 / 640) / (1 - 0.476 \times 275.4 / 640) = 0.716$  $\alpha_{lt} = 1 - I_t / I_y \geq 0 = 1 - 5.360 \times 10^6 / 3.140 \times 10^6 = 0.000$ 

(EC3 Tillegg A.1)

 $w_y = W_{pl,y} / W_{el,y} \leq 1.50, w_y = 0.076 \times 10^6 / 0.063 \times 10^6 = 1.215 \leq 1.50$ 

(EC3 Tillegg A.1)

 $w_z = W_{pl,z} / W_{el,z} \leq 1.50, w_z = 0.076 \times 10^6 / 0.063 \times 10^6 = 1.215 \leq 1.50$  $n_{pl} = N_{ed} / (N_{rk} / \gamma_{M1}) = 275.43 / (788.10 / 1.05) = 0.367$

```

λmax=max(0.781,1.115)=1.120 (EC3 Tillegg A.1)
Mcro=C1·[π²EIz/(kL)²]{√[(kz/kw)²(Iw/Iz)+(kL)²GIt/(π²EIz))}, C1=1.00
Mcro=[10-6]1.0x[π²x2.1x105x3.140x106/3190²]
x{ [(1.0/1.0)²x(0.000x109/3.140x106)
+3190²x8.1x104x5.360x106/(π²x2.1x105x3.140x106)]0.5 }= 526.2 kNm
λo=√([10-6]x76.300x103x355/526.2)=0.230
λo,lim=0.2√C1 [(1-Ned/Ncr,z)(1-Ned/Ncr,t)]0.25 (EC3 Tillegg A.1)
λo,lim=0.2√2.550 [(1-275.4/640)(1-275.4/153040)]0.25=0.277
εy=(My,ed/Ned)(A/Wel,y)=([103]x1.98/275.43)x(2220.0/62.800x103)=0.25

Cmy,o=0.79+0.21ψ+0.36(ψ-0.33)x(275.43/1305.0)=0.479, (ψ=-1.00) (EC3 Tillegg A, T.A.1)
λo=0.230 <= λo,lim=0.277
Cmy=Cmy,o=0.479, Cmz=Cmz,o=1.000, Cmlt=1.00

Cyy=1+(wy-1)[(2-1.6Cmy²·λmax/wy-1.6Cmy²·λmax²/wy)npl-blt]≥Wel,y/Wpl,y (Tillegg A, T.A.1)
blt=0.5alt·λo²[My,ed/(χlt·Mpl,y,rd)](Mz,ed/Mpl,z,rd) =
=0.5x0.000x0.230²[0.0/(1.000x21.2)](0.0/21.2) = 0.000
Cyy=1+(1.215-1)[(2-1.6x0.479²x1.120/1.215-1.6x0.479²x1.120²/1.215)x0.367-0.000]=1.101
Cyy≥62.800x103/76.300x103=0.823, Cyy=1.101

Czy=1+(wy-1)[(2-14.0Cmy²·λmax²/wy5)npl-dlt]≥0.6√(wy/wz)(Wel,y/Wpl,y) (Tillegg A, T.A.1)
dlt=2alt·[λo/(0.1+λz4)] [My,ed/(Cmy·χlt·Mpl,y,rd)] [Mz,ed/(Cmz·Mpl,z,rd)] =
=20.000x[0.230/(0.1+1.1154)] [0.0/(0.479x1.000x21.2)] [0.0/(1.000x21.2)] =0.000
Czy=1+(1.215-1)[(2-14.0x0.479²x1.120²/1.2155)0.367-0.000]=1.038
Czy≥0.6√(1.215/1.215)(62.800x103/76.300x103)=0.494, Czy=1.038

Cyy=1.101, Czy=1.038 (Tillegg A, T.A.1)
kyy=0.479x1.000x0.920/(1-275.43/1305.0)x(1/1.101)=0.507
kzy=0.479x1.000x0.716/(1-275.43/1305.0)x(1/1.038)x0.6x√(1.215/1.215)=0.251

Ned/(χy·Nrk/γM1)+kyy·My,ed/(χLT·My,rk/γM1)= (EC3 Lign.6.61)
275.4/(0.674x788.1/1.05)+0.507x2.0/(1.000x27.1/1.05)=0.544+0.039=0.583
0.583< 1.000, Kontroll godkjent

Ned/(χz·Nrk/γM1)+kzy·My,ed/(χLT·My,rk/γM1)= (EC3 Lign.6.62)
275.4/(0.476x788.1/1.05)+0.251x2.0/(1.000x27.1/1.05)=0.771+0.019=0.790
0.790< 1.000, Kontroll godkjent

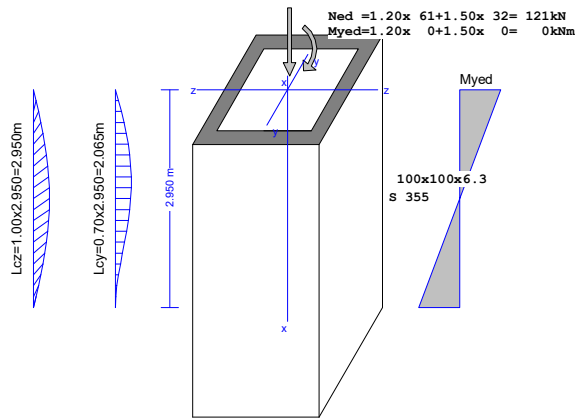
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## Project Eurocodes

### 1. EC3-SØYLE-001

#### Dimensjonering av søyler, Søyler belastet med aksiallast og bøyningsmoment

( EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-NS:2008)



#### 1.1. Beregningsstandarder

EN1990:2002, Eurokode 0 Grunnlag for prosjektering  
 EN1991-1-1:2002, Eurokode 1-1 Laster på konstruksjoner  
 EN1993-1-1:2005, Eurokode 3 1-1 Prosjektering av stålkonstruksjoner  
 EN1993-1-3:2005, Eurokode 3 1-3 Kaldformede tynnplateprofiler  
 EN1993-1-5:2006, Eurokode 3 1-5 Platekonstruksjoner

#### 1.2. Materialer

##### Stål: S 355

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

$t \leq 40$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 355$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 510$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 335$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 470$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Elastisitetsmodul  $E = 210000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Poisson-tall  $\nu = 0.30$ , Enhetsmasse  $\rho = 7850$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### Partial Lasterfaktorer

(EN1990, Tillegg A1)

$\gamma_G = 1.20$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$

##### Materialfaktorer

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

$\gamma_{M0} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M1} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

#### 1.3. Last

(EN1991-1-1 )

Permanent last  $N_{gk} = 61.10$  kN,  $M_{gk} = 0.15$  kNm

Variabel last  $N_{qk} = 31.60$  kN,  $M_{qk} = 0.05$  kNm

#### 1.4. Dimensjoner

Søylelengde  $L = 2.950$  m

Knekkklengde y-y:  $L_{cr,y} = 0.700 \times 2.950 = 2.065$  m

Knekkklengde z-z:  $L_{cr,z} = 1.000 \times 2.950 = 2.950$  m

**1.5. Dimensjonerende laster, Lastkombinasjoner**

Bruddgrensetilstanden, Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, T.A1.2A, T.A1.2B)

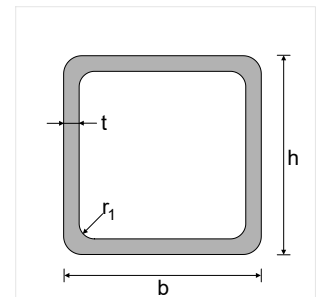
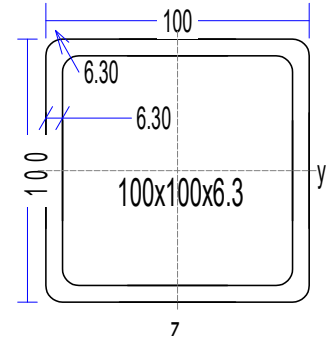
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ned} &= \gamma_G \cdot \text{Ngk} + \gamma_Q \cdot \text{Nqk} = 1.20 \times 61.10 + 1.50 \times 31.60 = 120.72 \text{ kN} \\ \text{Myed} &= \gamma_G \cdot \text{Mygk} + \gamma_Q \cdot \text{Myqk} = 1.20 \times 0.15 + 1.50 \times 0.05 = 0.26 \text{ kNm} \\ \text{Vzed} &= \text{Myed}/L = 0.26/1.475 = 0.17 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

**1.6. Ståltverrsnitt geometri****Tverrsnitt 100x100x6.3-S 355****Tverrsnittsdata for profiler**

Profilets totale høyde	h=	100.00 mm
Profilets totale bredde	b=	100.00 mm
Steghøyde	hw=	87.40 mm
Høyde på den rette delen av steget	dw=	81.10 mm
Stegtykkelse	tw=	6.30 mm
Flenstykkelse	tf=	6.30 mm
Avrundingsradius for en kilsveis	r=	6.30 mm
Egenvekt pr løpemeter	=	17.50 Kg/m

**Tverrsnitt geometri**

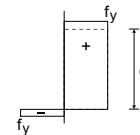
Areal	A=	2220 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Tregghetsmoment	Iy=	3.140x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	Iz= 3.140x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>
Tverrsnittsmodul	Wy=	62.800x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	Wz=62.800x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Plastisk tverrsnittsmodul	Wpy=	76.300x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	Wpz=76.300x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Tregghetsradius	iy=	37.6 mm	iz= 37.6 mm
Skjærareal	Avz=	1110 mm <sup>2</sup>	Avy= 1110 mm <sup>2</sup>
Torsjonskonstant	It=	5.360x10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	ip= 53 mm <sup>4</sup>
Torsjonsmodul	Wt=	111.00x10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	

**1.7. Klassifisering av ståltverrsnitt, Trykk Nc**

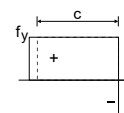
(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

Steg

c=100.0-3x6.3=81.1 mm, t=6.3 mm, c/t=81.1/6.3=12.87  
 S 355, t= 6.3 ≤ 40 mm, fy=355 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ε=(235/355)<sup>0.5</sup>=0.81  
 c/t=12.87 ≤ 33ε=33x0.81=26.73  
 Steget er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

Flens

c=100.0-3x6.3=81.1 mm, t=6.3 mm, c/t=81.1/6.3=12.87  
 S 355, t= 6.3 ≤ 40 mm, fy=355 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ε=(235/355)<sup>0.5</sup>=0.81  
 c/t=12.87 ≤ 33ε=33x0.81=26.73  
 Flensene er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

**Tverrsnittsklasse er 1, Trykk Nc,ed****1.8. Tverrsnittskapasitet, Søyletverrsnitt**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for trykk**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.4)

**Nc.ed=120.72 kN**

Trykkraftkapasitet Nplrd= A·fy/γM0=[10<sup>-3</sup>]x2220x355/1.05=750.57kN  
 Ned= 120.72 kN < 750.57 kN =Nc,rd=Nplrd, Kontroll godkjent  
 Ned/Nc,rd= 120.72/750.57= 0.161<1

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyningmoment y-y**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

**My.ed= 0.26 kNm**

Bøyningmomentkapasitet Mply,rd=Wply·fy/γM0=[10<sup>-6</sup>]x76.300x10<sup>3</sup>x355/1.05= 25.80kNm  
 My,ed= 0.26 kNm < 25.80 kNm =My,rd=Mply,rd, Kontroll godkjent  
 My,ed/My,rd= 0.26/25.80= 0.010<1

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for skjær z**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

**Vz,ed= 0.17 kN**

$$A_v = A \cdot h / (b + h) = 2220 \times 100.0 / (100.0 + 100.0) = 1110 \text{ mm}^2, A_v = 1110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Plastisk skjærkraftkapasitet } V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \sqrt{3}) / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-3}] \times 1110 \times (355 / 1.73) / 1.05 = 216.67 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{z,ed} = 0.17 \text{ kN} < 216.67 \text{ kN} = V_{z,rd} = V_{pl,z,rd}, \text{ Kontroll godkjent}$$

$$V_{z,ed} / V_{z,rd} = 0.17 / 216.67 = 0.001 < 1$$

$$h_w / t_w = (100.0 - 2 \times 6.3) / 6.3 = 87.4 / 6.3 = 13.87 < 72 \times 0.81 / 1.00 = 72 \epsilon / \eta = 58.32 \quad (\eta = 1.00)$$

$$s_{355}, t = 6.3 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235 / 355)^{0.5} = 0.81$$

Skjærnekkning er ikke aktuelt

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyning, aksialkraft og skjær**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.9)

**N.ed= 120.72kN (Trykk), Vz.ed= 0.17kN, My.ed= 0.26kNm**

$$N_{plrd} = 750.57 \text{ kN}, M_{pl,y,rd} = 25.80 \text{ kNm}, V_{pl,z,rd} = 216.67 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{ed} = 120.72 \text{ kN} \leq 0.25 \times 750.57 = 0.25 \times N_{plrd} = 187.64 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{ed} = 120.72 \text{ kN} \leq [10^{-3}] \times 0.5 \times 2 \times 87.4 \times 6.3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 0.5 h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 186.16 \text{ kN}$$

$$n = N_{ed} / N_{plrd} = 121 / 751 = 0.161$$

Ikke nødvendig å ta hensyn til virkning av aksialkraft (EC3 §6.2.9.1 Lign.6.33, Lign.6.34, Lign.6.35)

$$V_{ed} = 0.17 \text{ kN} \leq 0.50 \times 216.67 = 0.50 \times V_{pl,rd} = 108.33 \text{ kN}$$

Ikke nødvendig å ta hensyn til virkning av skjærkraft

(EC3 §6.2.8.2)

$$M_{y,ed} = 0.26 \text{ kNm} < 25.80 \text{ kNm} = M_{pl,y,rd}, \text{ Kontroll godkjent}$$

$$M_{y,ed} / M_{pl,y,rd} = 0.26 / 25.80 = 0.010 < 1$$

**1.9. Bøyningsnekkning, (Bruddgrensetilstanden)**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.1)

**Nc,ed=120.72 kN, Lcr,y=2.065 m, Lcr,z=2.950 m**

$$\text{Knekk lengder: } L_{cr,y} = 0.700 \times 2950 = 2065 \text{ mm}, L_{cr,z} = 1.000 \times 2950 = 2950 \text{ mm}$$

Relativ slankhet (Tverrsnittsklasse: 1)

(EC3 §6.3.1.3)

$$\bar{\lambda}_y = \sqrt{(A \cdot f_y / N_{cr,y})} = (L_{cr,y} / i_y) \cdot (1 / \lambda_1) = (2065 / 37.6) \times (1 / 76.06) = 0.722$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_z = \sqrt{(A \cdot f_y / N_{cr,z})} = (L_{cr,z} / i_z) \cdot (1 / \lambda_1) = (2950 / 37.6) \times (1 / 76.06) = 1.031$$

$$\lambda_1 = \pi \sqrt{(E / f_y)} = 93.9 \epsilon = 76.06, \epsilon = \sqrt{(235 / f_y)} = 0.81$$

$$y-y \text{ Knekkurve: } c, \text{ Imperfeksjonsfaktor: } \alpha_y = 0.49, \chi_y = 0.711$$

(T.6.2, T.6.1, Fig.6.4)

$$\Phi_y = 0.5 [1 + \alpha_y (\bar{\lambda}_y - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}_y^2] = 0.5 \times [1 + 0.49 \times (0.722 - 0.2) + 0.722^2] = 0.889$$

$$\chi_y = 1 / [\Phi_y + \sqrt{(\Phi_y^2 - \bar{\lambda}_y^2)}] = 1 / [0.889 + \sqrt{(0.889^2 - 0.722^2)}] = 0.711 < 1 \quad \chi_y = 0.711$$

$$z-z \text{ Knekkurve: } c, \text{ Imperfeksjonsfaktor: } \alpha_z = 0.49, \chi_z = 0.522$$

$$\Phi_z = 0.5 [1 + \alpha_z (\bar{\lambda}_z - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}_z^2] = 0.5 \times [1 + 0.49 \times (1.031 - 0.2) + 1.031^2] = 1.235$$

$$\chi_z = 1 / [\Phi_z + \sqrt{(\Phi_z^2 - \bar{\lambda}_z^2)}] = 1 / [1.235 + \sqrt{(1.235^2 - 1.031^2)}] = 0.522 < 1 \quad \chi_z = 0.522$$

$$\text{Reduksjonsfaktor } \chi = 1 / [\Phi + \sqrt{(\Phi^2 - \bar{\lambda}^2)}], \chi \leq 1.0, \Phi = 0.5 [1 + \alpha (\bar{\lambda} - 0.2) + \bar{\lambda}^2], \chi = 0.522$$

(EC3 Lign.6.49)

$$N_{b,rd} = \chi \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 0.522 \times [10^{-3}] \times 2220 \times 355 / 1.05 = 391.80 \text{ kN}$$

(EC3 Lign.6.47)

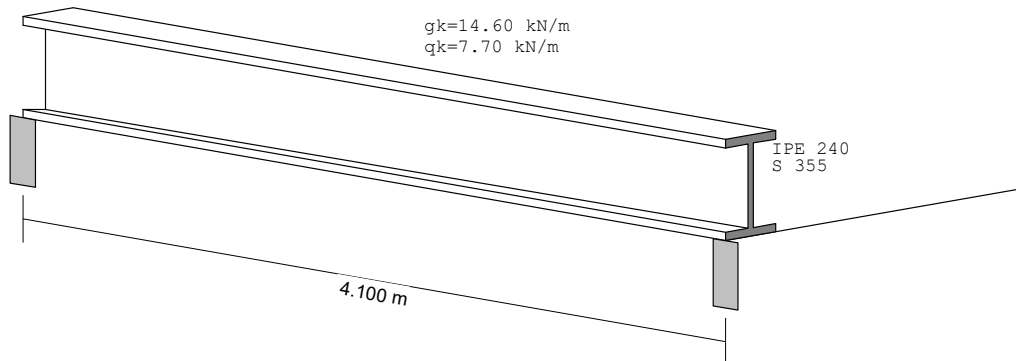
$$N_{c,ed} = 120.72 \text{ kN} < 391.80 \text{ kN} = N_{b,rd}, \text{ Kontroll godkjent}$$

$$N_{c,ed} / N_{b,rd} = 120.72 / 391.80 = 0.308 < 1$$



**Project Eurocodes****1. EC3-BJELKE-001****Dimensjonering av bjelker, Ettfelt bjelker**

( EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-NS:2008)

**Gulvbjelkens spennvidde  $L=4.100$  m, Bjelke over ett spenn****Sideveis fastholdelse: Med sideveis fastholdelse****1.1. Beregningsstandarder**

EN1990:2002, Eurokode 0 Grunnlag for prosjektering

EN1991-1-1:2002, Eurokode 1-1 Laster på konstruksjoner

EN1993-1-1:2005, Eurokode 3 1-1 Prosjektering av stålkonstruksjoner

EN1993-1-3:2005, Eurokode 3 1-3 Kaldformede tynnplateprofiler

EN1993-1-5:2006, Eurokode 3 1-5 Platekonstruksjoner

**1.2. Materialer****Stål: S 355**

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

 $t \leq 40$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 355$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 510$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> $40\text{mm} < t \leq 80$  mm, Flytegrense  $f_y = 335$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 470$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>Elastisitetsmodul  $E = 210000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Poisson-tall  $\nu = 0.30$ , Enhetsmasse  $\rho = 7850$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>**Partial Lasterfaktorer**

(EN1990, Tillegg A1)

 $\gamma_G = 1.20$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$ **Materialfaktorer**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

 $\gamma_{M0} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M1} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$ **1.3. Last**

(EN1991-1-1 )

Last på bjelkeEgenlast  $G_{k1} = 14.60$  kN/mBjelkevekt  $G_{k2} = 0.30$  kN/mPermanent last  $G_k = G_{k1} + G_{k2} = 14.90$  kN/mVariabel last  $Q_k = 7.70$  kN/m

**1.4. Dimensjonerende laster, Lastkombinasjoner**

Bruddgrensetilstanden, Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, T.A1.2A, T.A1.2B)

$$\gamma_G \cdot G_k + \gamma_Q \cdot Q_k = 1.20 \times 14.90 + 1.50 \times 7.70 = 29.43 \text{ kN/m}, q_{1^2}/8 = 61.84 \text{ kNm}$$

Dimensjonerende laster, Bruddgrensetilstanden

$$M_{yed} = 29.43 \times 4.100^2 / 8 = 61.84 \text{ kNm}, V_{zed} = 29.43 \times 4.100 / 2 = 60.33 \text{ kN}$$

Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS), Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.5.3, T.A1.4)

$$G_k + Q_k = 14.90 + 7.70 = 22.60 \text{ kN/m}$$

Dimensjonerende laster, Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS)

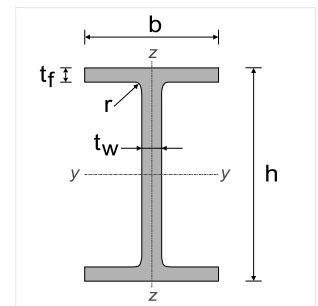
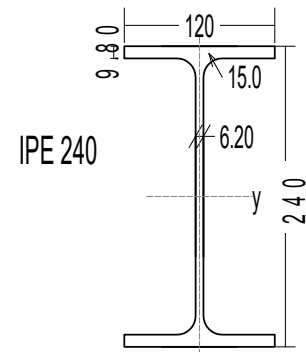
$$M_{yed} = 22.60 \times 4.100^2 / 8 = 47.49 \text{ kNm}, V_{zed} = 22.60 \times 4.100 / 2 = 46.33 \text{ kN}$$

**1.5. Ståltverrsnitt geometri****Tverrsnitt IPE 240-S 355****Tverrsnittsdata for profiler**

Profilets totale høyde	h=	240.00 mm
Profilets totale bredde	b=	120.00 mm
Steghøyde	h <sub>w</sub> =	220.40 mm
Høyde på den rette delen av steget	d <sub>w</sub> =	190.40 mm
Stegtykkelse	t <sub>w</sub> =	6.20 mm
Flenstykkelse	t <sub>f</sub> =	9.80 mm
Avrundingsradius for en kilsveis	r=	15.00 mm
Egenvekt pr løpemeter	=	30.70 Kg/m

**Tverrsnitt geometri**

Areal	A=	3912 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Tregghetsmoment	I <sub>y</sub> =	38.920×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	I <sub>z</sub> = 2.836×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>
Tverrsnittsmodul	W <sub>y</sub> =	324.30×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	W <sub>z</sub> =47.270×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Plastisk tverrsnittsmodul	W <sub>py</sub> =	366.60×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	W <sub>pz</sub> =73.920×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Tregghetsradius	i <sub>y</sub> =	99.7 mm	i <sub>z</sub> = 26.9 mm
Skjærareal	A <sub>vz</sub> =	1915 mm <sup>2</sup>	A <sub>vy</sub> = 2352 mm <sup>2</sup>
Torsjonskonstant	I <sub>t</sub> =	0.129×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	i <sub>p</sub> = 103 mm
Torsjonsmodul	W <sub>t</sub> =	13.143×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	
Hvelvingskonstant	I <sub>w</sub> =	37.391×10 <sup>9</sup> mm <sup>6</sup>	

**1.6. Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS)**

(EN1993-1-1, §7)

Bjelkenedbøyning

$$\text{Last } G+Q: w = 5 \times 22.60 \times 4100^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 38.920 \times 10^6) = 10.17 \text{ mm} = L/403 < L/200$$

$$\text{Last } Q: w = 5 \times 7.70 \times 4100^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 38.920 \times 10^6) = 3.47 \text{ mm} = L/1183 < L/360$$

Bjelkenedbøyning, Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS), Kontroll godkjent

**1.7. Klassifisering av ståltverrsnitt, Bøyningsmoment M<sub>y</sub>**

(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

Steg

$$c = 240.0 - 2 \times 9.8 - 2 \times 15.0 = 190.4 \text{ mm}, t = 6.2 \text{ mm}, c/t = 190.4 / 6.2 = 30.71$$

$$S 355, t = 6.2 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$$

$$c/t = 30.71 < 72 \epsilon = 72 \times 0.81 = 58.32$$

Steget er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

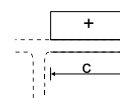
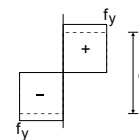
Flens

$$c = 120.0 / 2 - 6.2 / 2 - 15.0 = 41.9 \text{ mm}, t = 9.8 \text{ mm}, c/t = 41.9 / 9.8 = 4.28$$

$$S 355, t = 9.8 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$$

$$c/t = 4.28 < 9 \epsilon = 9 \times 0.81 = 7.29$$

Flensene er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

**Tverrsnittsklasse er 1, Bøyningsmoment M<sub>y,ed</sub>**

**1.8. Tverrsnittskapasitet, Bjelkesnitt**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyningsmoment y-y**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

**My,ed= 61.84 kNm**Bøyningmomentkapasitet  $M_{pl,y,rd} = W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-6}] \times 366.60 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 123.95 \text{ kNm}$  $M_{y,ed} = 61.84 \text{ kNm} < 123.95 \text{ kNm} = M_{y,rd} = M_{pl,y,rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent $M_{y,ed} / M_{y,rd} = 61.84 / 123.95 = 0.499 < 1$ **Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for skjær z**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

**Vz,ed= 60.33 kN** $A_v = A - 2b \cdot t_f + (t_w + 2r) t_f = 3912 - 2 \times 120.0 \times 9.8 + (6.2 + 2 \times 15.0) \times 9.8 = 1915 \text{ mm}^2$ 

(EC3 §6.2.6.3)

 $A_v = 1915 \text{ mm}^2 > \eta \cdot h_w \cdot t_w = 1.00 \times (240.0 - 2 \times 9.8) \times 6.2 = 1.00 \times 220.4 \times 6.2 = 1366 \text{ mm}^2$ Plastisk skjærkraftkapasitet  $V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \sqrt{3}) / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-3}] \times 1915 \times (355 / 1.73) / 1.05 = 373.76 \text{ kN}$  $V_{z,ed} = 60.33 \text{ kN} < 373.76 \text{ kN} = V_{z,rd} = V_{pl,z,rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent $V_{z,ed} / V_{z,rd} = 60.33 / 373.76 = 0.161 < 1$  $h_w / t_w = (240.0 - 2 \times 9.8) / 6.2 = 220.4 / 6.2 = 35.55 \leq 72 \times 0.81 / 1.00 = 72 \epsilon / \eta = 58.32$  ( $\eta = 1.00$ )S 355,  $t = 6.2 \leq 40 \text{ mm}$ ,  $f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\epsilon = (235 / 355)^{0.5} = 0.81$ 

Skjærknækking er ikke aktuelt

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Bøyning og skjær**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.8)

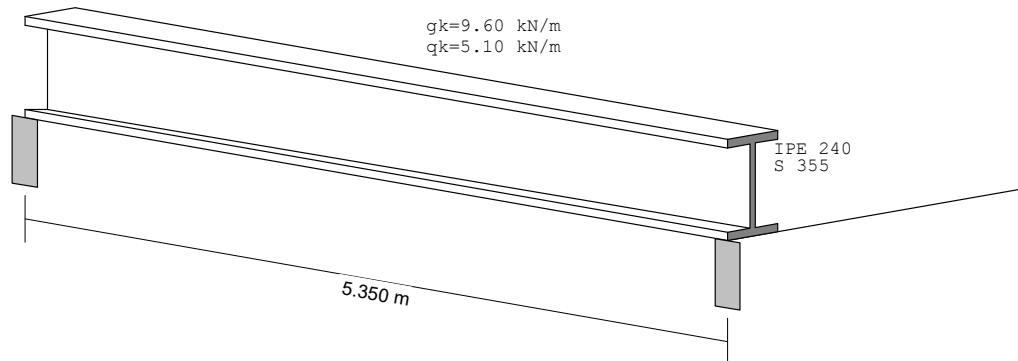
**Vz,ed=30.17kN, My,ed=46.38kNm**, Avstand  $x = 1.025 \text{ m}$  $V_{z,ed} = 30.17 \text{ kN} \leq V_{pl,z,rd} / 2 = 373.76 / 2 = 186.88 \text{ kN}$ 

(EC3 §6.2.8(2))

Interaksjon bøyningmoment og skjær kan neglisjeres

**Project Eurocodes****1. EC3-BJELKE-001****Dimensjonering av bjelker, Ettfelt bjelker**

( EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-NS:2008)

**Gulvbjelkens spennvidde L=5.350 m, Bjelke over ett spenn****Sideveis fastholdelse: Med sideveis fastholdelse****1.1. Beregningsstandarder**

EN1990:2002, Eurokode 0 Grunnlag for prosjektering

EN1991-1-1:2002, Eurokode 1-1 Laster på konstruksjoner

EN1993-1-1:2005, Eurokode 3 1-1 Prosjektering av stålkonstruksjoner

EN1993-1-3:2005, Eurokode 3 1-3 Kaldformede tynnplateprofiler

EN1993-1-5:2006, Eurokode 3 1-5 Platekonstruksjoner

**1.2. Materialer****Stål: S 355**

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

 $t \leq 40 \text{ mm}$ , Flytegrense  $f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 510 \text{ N/mm}^2$  $40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80 \text{ mm}$ , Flytegrense  $f_y = 335 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , Strekkfasthet  $f_u = 470 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Elastisitetsmodul  $E = 210000 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , Poisson-tall  $\nu = 0.30$ , Enhetsmasse  $\rho = 7850 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ **Partial Lasterfaktorer**

(EN1990, Tillegg A1)

 $\gamma_G = 1.20$ ,  $\gamma_Q = 1.50$ **Materialfaktorer**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

 $\gamma_{M0} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M1} = 1.05$ ,  $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$ **1.3. Last**

(EN1991-1-1 )

Last på bjelkeEgenlast  $G_{k1} = 9.60 \text{ kN/m}$ Bjelkevekt  $G_{k2} = 0.30 \text{ kN/m}$ Permanent last  $G_k = G_{k1} + G_{k2} = 9.90 \text{ kN/m}$ Variabel last  $Q_k = 5.10 \text{ kN/m}$

**1.4. Dimensjonerende laster, Lastkombinasjoner**

Bruddgrensetilstanden, Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, T.A1.2A, T.A1.2B)

$$\gamma_G \cdot G_k + \gamma_Q \cdot Q_k = 1.20 \times 9.90 + 1.50 \times 5.10 = 19.53 \text{ kN/m}, q_1^2/8 = 69.87 \text{ kNm}$$

Dimensjonerende laster, Bruddgrensetilstanden

$$M_{y,ed} = 19.53 \times 5.350^2/8 = 69.87 \text{ kNm}, V_{z,ed} = 19.53 \times 5.350/2 = 52.24 \text{ kN}$$

Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS), Lastkombinasjoner

(EN1990 §6.5.3, T.A1.4)

$$G_k + Q_k = 9.90 + 5.10 = 15.00 \text{ kN/m}$$

Dimensjonerende laster, Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS)

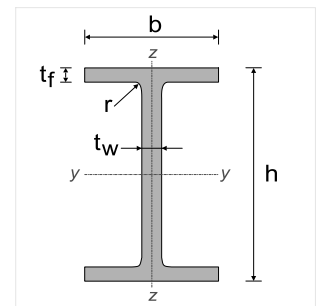
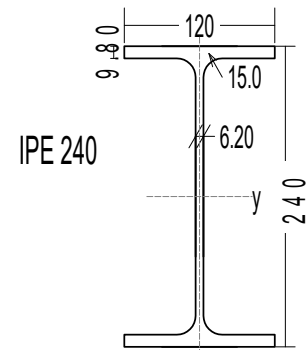
$$M_{y,ed} = 15.00 \times 5.350^2/8 = 53.67 \text{ kNm}, V_{z,ed} = 15.00 \times 5.350/2 = 40.12 \text{ kN}$$

**1.5. Ståltverrsnitt geometri****Tverrsnitt IPE 240-S 355****Tverrsnittsdata for profiler**

Profilets totale høyde	h=	240.00 mm
Profilets totale bredde	b=	120.00 mm
Steghøyde	h <sub>w</sub> =	220.40 mm
Høyde på den rette delen av steget	d <sub>w</sub> =	190.40 mm
Stegtykkelse	t <sub>w</sub> =	6.20 mm
Flenstykkelse	t <sub>f</sub> =	9.80 mm
Avrundingsradius for en kilsveis	r=	15.00 mm
Egenvekt pr løpemeter	=	30.70 Kg/m

**Tverrsnitt geometri**

Areal	A=	3912 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Tregghetsmoment	I <sub>y</sub> =	38.920×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	I <sub>z</sub> = 2.836×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>
Tverrsnittsmodul	W <sub>y</sub> =	324.30×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	W <sub>z</sub> =47.270×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Plastisk tverrsnittsmodul	W <sub>py</sub> =	366.60×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	W <sub>pz</sub> =73.920×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
Tregghetsradius	i <sub>y</sub> =	99.7 mm	i <sub>z</sub> = 26.9 mm
Skjærareal	A <sub>vz</sub> =	1915 mm <sup>2</sup>	A <sub>vy</sub> = 2352 mm <sup>2</sup>
Torsjonskonstant	I <sub>t</sub> =	0.129×10 <sup>6</sup> mm <sup>4</sup>	i <sub>p</sub> = 103 mm
Torsjonsmodul	W <sub>t</sub> =	13.143×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>	
Hvelvingskonstant	I <sub>w</sub> =	37.391×10 <sup>9</sup> mm <sup>6</sup>	

**1.6. Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS)**

(EN1993-1-1, §7)

**Bjelkenedbøyning**

$$\text{Last } G+Q: w = 5 \times 15.00 \times 5350^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 38.920 \times 10^6) = 19.58 \text{ mm} = L/274 < L/200$$

$$\text{Last } Q: w = 5 \times 5.10 \times 5350^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 38.920 \times 10^6) = 6.66 \text{ mm} = L/804 < L/360$$

Bjelkenedbøyning, Bruksgrensetilstanden (SLS), Kontroll godkjent

**1.7. Klassifisering av ståltverrsnitt, Bøyningsmoment M<sub>y</sub>**

(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

**Steg**

$$c = 240.0 - 2 \times 9.8 - 2 \times 15.0 = 190.4 \text{ mm}, t = 6.2 \text{ mm}, c/t = 190.4/6.2 = 30.71$$

$$S 355, t = 6.2 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$$

$$c/t = 30.71 < 72\epsilon = 72 \times 0.81 = 58.32$$

Steget er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

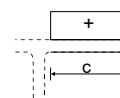
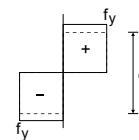
**Flens**

$$c = 120.0/2 - 6.2/2 - 15.0 = 41.9 \text{ mm}, t = 9.8 \text{ mm}, c/t = 41.9/9.8 = 4.28$$

$$S 355, t = 9.8 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235/355)^{0.5} = 0.81$$

$$c/t = 4.28 < 9\epsilon = 9 \times 0.81 = 7.29$$

Flensene er i tverrsnittsklasse 1 (EN1993-1-1, Tab.5.2)

**Tverrsnittsklasse er 1, Bøyningsmoment M<sub>y,ed</sub>**

**1.8. Tverrsnittskapasitet, Bjelkesnitt**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for bøyningsmoment y-y**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

**My,ed= 69.87 kNm**Bøyningmomentkapasitet  $M_{pl,y,rd} = W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-6}] \times 366.60 \times 10^3 \times 355 / 1.05 = 123.95 \text{ kNm}$  $M_{y,ed} = 69.87 \text{ kNm} < 123.95 \text{ kNm} = M_{y,rd} = M_{pl,y,rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent $M_{y,ed} / M_{y,rd} = 69.87 / 123.95 = 0.564 < 1$ **Bruddgrensetilstanden, Verifisering for skjær z**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

**Vz,ed= 52.24 kN** $A_v = A - 2b \cdot t_f + (t_w + 2r) t_f = 3912 - 2 \times 120.0 \times 9.8 + (6.2 + 2 \times 15.0) \times 9.8 = 1915 \text{ mm}^2$ 

(EC3 §6.2.6.3)

 $A_v = 1915 \text{ mm}^2 > \eta \cdot h_w \cdot t_w = 1.00 \times (240.0 - 2 \times 9.8) \times 6.2 = 1.00 \times 220.4 \times 6.2 = 1366 \text{ mm}^2$ Plastisk skjærkraftkapasitet  $V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \sqrt{3}) / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-3}] \times 1915 \times (355 / 1.73) / 1.05 = 373.76 \text{ kN}$  $V_{z,ed} = 52.24 \text{ kN} < 373.76 \text{ kN} = V_{z,rd} = V_{pl,z,rd}$ , Kontroll godkjent $V_{z,ed} / V_{z,rd} = 52.24 / 373.76 = 0.140 < 1$  $h_w / t_w = (240.0 - 2 \times 9.8) / 6.2 = 220.4 / 6.2 = 35.55 \leq 72 \times 0.81 / 1.00 = 72 \epsilon / \eta = 58.32$  ( $\eta = 1.00$ )S 355,  $t = 6.2 \leq 40 \text{ mm}$ ,  $f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\epsilon = (235 / 355)^{0.5} = 0.81$ 

Skjærknækking er ikke aktuelt

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

**Bruddgrensetilstanden, Bøyning og skjær**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.8)

**Vz,ed=26.12kN, My,ed=52.40kNm**, Avstand  $x = 1.337 \text{ m}$  $V_{z,ed} = 26.12 \text{ kN} \leq V_{pl,z,rd} / 2 = 373.76 / 2 = 186.88 \text{ kN}$ 

(EC3 §6.2.8(2))

Interaksjon bøyningmoment og skjær kan neglisjeres