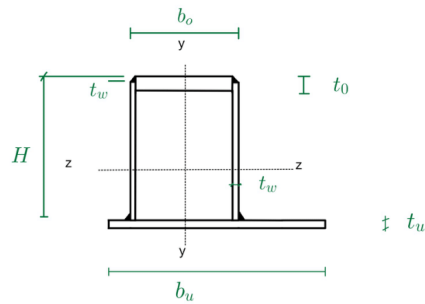


J.2 Utregning av kapasitet

Tversnitt:

EHP-bjelke



$$H := 385 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_w := 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$b_o := 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_o := 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$b_u := 245 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_u := 15 \text{ mm}$$

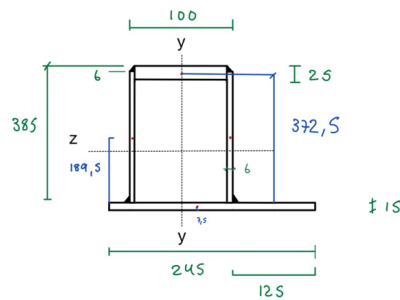
$$\text{utstikk} := 125 \text{ mm}$$

Dimensjonerende parameter:

$$f_y := 355 \quad \gamma_{m0} := 1.05 \quad E := 210 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

$$f_d := \frac{f_y}{\gamma_{m0}} = 338 \quad m_{bjelke} := 84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Areal: } A := 2 \cdot t_w \cdot (H - t_w) + b_o \cdot t_o + b_u \cdot t_u = (1.072 \cdot 10^4) \text{ mm}^2$$



Nøytalakse:

$$z_c := \frac{2 \cdot t_w \cdot H \cdot (189.5 + 15) + b_o \cdot t_o \cdot (372.5 + 15) + b_u \cdot t_u \cdot 7.5}{2 \cdot t_w \cdot H + b_o \cdot t_o + b_u \cdot t_u} = 180 \text{ mm}$$

$$z_{max} := H + t_u - z_c = 220 \text{ mm}$$

2. Arealmoment om y-akse:

$$I_{y,1} := 2 \cdot \frac{(t_w \cdot (H - t_w)^3)}{12} + 2 \cdot (t_w \cdot (H - t_w) \cdot (204.5 \text{ mm} - z_c \cdot \text{mm})^2) = (5.721 \cdot 10^7) \text{ mm}^4$$

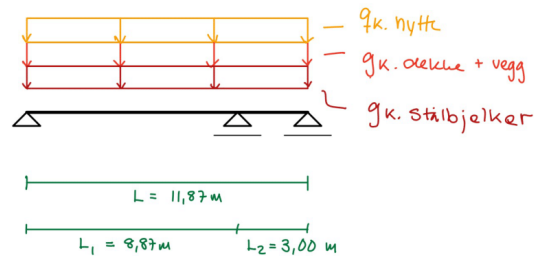
$$I_{y,2} := \frac{b_u \cdot t_u^3}{12} + b_u \cdot t_u \cdot (z_c \cdot \text{mm} - 7.5 \text{ mm})^2 = (1.092 \cdot 10^8) \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y,3} := \frac{b_o \cdot t_o^3}{12} + b_o \cdot t_o \cdot (387.5 \cdot \text{mm} - z_c \cdot \text{mm})^2 = (1.08 \cdot 10^8) \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y,tot} := I_{y,1} + I_{y,2} + I_{y,3} = (2.744 \cdot 10^8) \text{ mm}^4$$

Motstandsmoment: $W_y := \frac{I_{y,tot}}{z_{max}} = (1.246 \cdot 10^6) \text{ mm}^3$

Statisk system for bjelken:



$$L := 11.87 \text{ m}$$

$$L_1 := 8.87 \text{ m}$$

$$L_2 := 3 \text{ m}$$

Dimensjonerende laster:

Egenlast:

$$g_{k,bjelke} := m_{bjelke} \cdot 9.81 \frac{m}{s^2} = 0.824 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$g_{k,dekke} := 1 \frac{kN}{m^2} \cdot 125 \text{ mm} = 0.125 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$g_{k,vegg} := 0.6 \frac{kN}{m^2} \quad \text{byggforsk 471.031 61}$$

$$g_{bjelker} := 5 \cdot g_{k,bjelke} = 4.12 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$g_{veggelement} := 2 \cdot g_{k,vegg} \cdot 2.46 \text{ m} = 2.952 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$g_{k,egen} := g_{bjelker} + g_{veggelement} = 7.072 \frac{kN}{m}$$

Nyttelast:

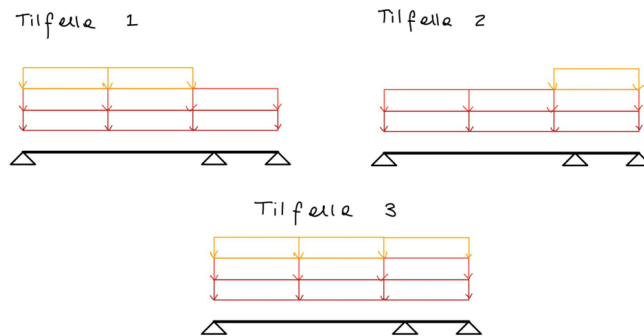
$$q_{k,nytte} := 4 \frac{kN}{m^2} \cdot b_o = 0.4 \frac{kN}{m} \quad \text{PDF-fil med laster tilhørende bygget}$$

Dimensjonerende bruddlast:

$$q_{ed} := g_{k,egen} \cdot 1.2 + q_{k,nytte} \cdot 1.5 = 9.087 \frac{kN}{m}$$

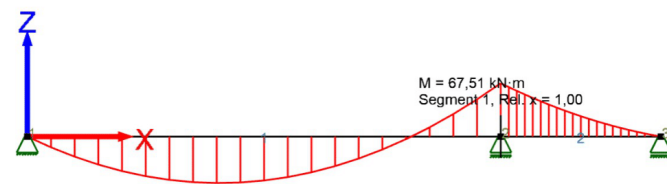
Bjelken er en 2 felts-bjelke må man velge det tilfellet av kraftfordeling som gir størst dimensjonerende moment.

Deler opp i tre forskjellige tilfeller for bruddgrensetilstand:



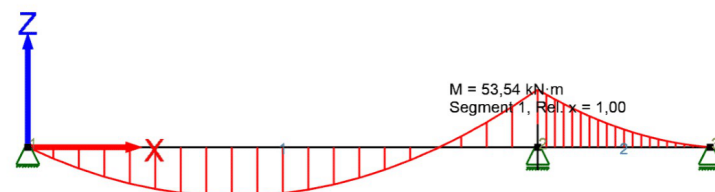
Ved å bruke FEM-design programmet focus-konstruksjon får man disse 3 tilfellene av momentdiagram:

Tilfelle 1



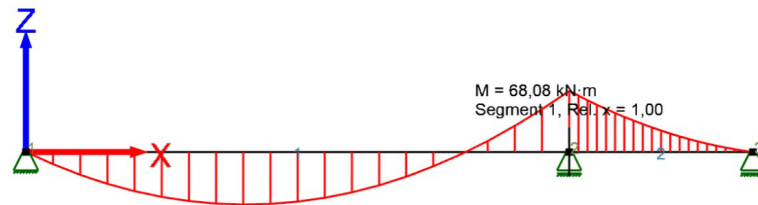
$$M_{max} = 67,51 \text{ kNm}$$

Tilfelle 2



$$M_{max} = 53,54 \text{ kNm}$$

Tilfelle 3

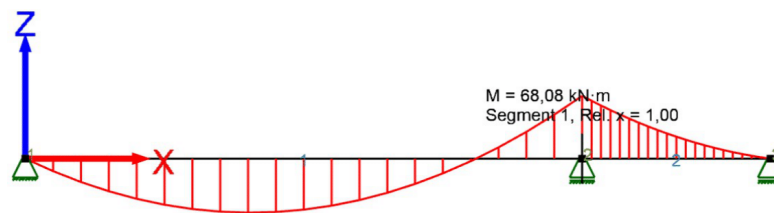


$$M_{max} = 68.08 \text{ kNm}$$

Er ikke store forskjeller mellom tilfelle, men ser at tilfelle 3 har størst dimensjonerende moment. Bruker derfor tilfelle 3 videre i kapasitetsberegningene.

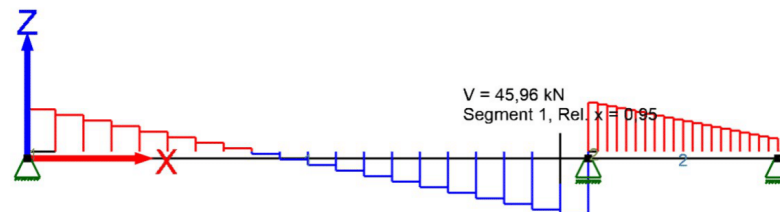
FEM-design programmet focus-konstruksjons gir både M- og V-diagram til bjelken, tillegg til dimensjonerende lastvirkning for moment og skjærkraft:

M-diagram



Moment: $M_{Ed} := 68.08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

V-diagram



Skjærkraft: $V_{Ed} := 45.96 \text{ kN}$

Videre kontrolleres moment- og skjærkapasitet i henhold til elastisitetsteorien:

Momentkapasitet:

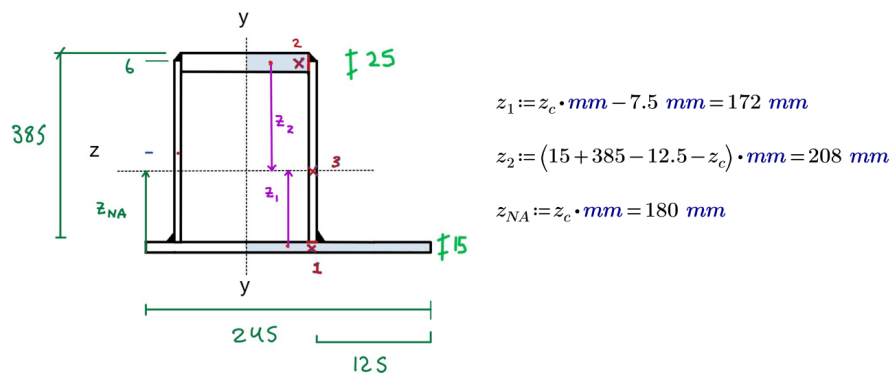
$$M_{El.Rd} := W_y \cdot f_d \cdot \frac{N}{mm^2} = 421.285 \text{ kN} \cdot m$$

$$M_{Ed} < M_{El.Rd} \quad); \text{ momentkapasitet ok}$$

$$\text{Bøyespennning: } \sigma_{M.topp} := \frac{M_{Ed}}{I_{y.tot}} \cdot z_{max} = 54.636 \frac{N}{mm^2}$$

$$\sigma_{M.bunn} := \frac{M_{Ed}}{I_{y.tot}} \cdot (-z_c \cdot mm) = -44.619 \frac{N}{mm^2}$$

Skjærkapasitet:



Skjærspenninger:

$$\text{Generell Formel: } \tau = \frac{V_{Ed} \cdot S_y}{I_y \cdot t_{min}} \quad \text{der} \quad t_{min} := t_w = 6 \text{ mm}$$

Areal:

$$A_{nedre.flens} := \frac{100 + 2 \cdot 6 + 125}{2} \cdot 15 \cdot mm^2 = (1.778 \cdot 10^3) \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{topp.flens} := \frac{100 \cdot 25}{2} \cdot mm^2 = (1.25 \cdot 10^3) \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{steg.under.NA} := \frac{(z_{NA} - 15 \cdot mm)}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot mm = 494 \text{ mm}^2$$

1. Areal Moment:

Generell Formel: $S_y = \sum A_i \cdot z_i$

$$S_{y, nedre.flens} := A_{nedre.flens} \cdot z_1 = (3.063 \cdot 10^5) \text{ mm}^3$$

$$S_{y, topp.flens} := A_{topp.flens} \cdot z_2 = (2.596 \cdot 10^5) \text{ mm}^3$$

$$S_{y, NA} := (A_{nedre.flens} \cdot z_1) + (A_{steg, under.NA} \cdot z_{NA}) = (3.952 \cdot 10^5) \text{ mm}^3$$

Skjærspenninger overgang flens/steg:

$$\tau_{nedre.flens.steg} := \frac{V_{Ed} \cdot S_{y, nedre.flens}}{I_{y, tot} \cdot t_{min}} = 8.551 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

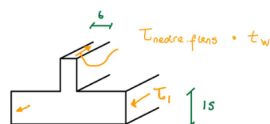
$$\tau_{topp.flens.steg} := \frac{V_{Ed} \cdot S_{y, topp.flens}}{I_{y, tot} \cdot t_{min}} = 7.248 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Skjærspenninger ved nøytralaksen:

$$\tau_{NA} := \frac{V_{Ed} \cdot S_{y, NA}}{I_{y, tot} \cdot t_{min}} = 11.034 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

I flensene:

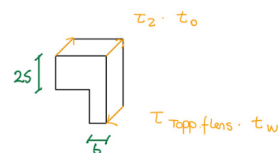
Nedre flens:



$$2 \cdot \tau_1 \cdot t_u = \tau_{nedre.flens.steg} \cdot t_w$$

$$\tau_1 := \frac{\tau_{nedre.flens.steg} \cdot t_w}{2 \cdot t_u} = 1.71 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Topp flens:



$$\tau_2 \cdot t_o = \tau_{topp.flens.steg} \cdot t_w$$

$$\tau_2 := \frac{\tau_{topp.flens.steg} \cdot t_w}{t_o} = 1.74 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Ser at bøyespenningene dominerer, og at topp flens/steg er mest kritisk:

Tversnittskapasitet:

EC3 6.2.1 (6.1)

Bøyespenning:

$$\sigma_{M, \text{topp}} := \frac{M_{Ed}}{I_{y, \text{tot}}} \cdot z_{\max} = 54.636 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Skjærspenning:

$$\tau_{\text{topp, flens, steg}} := \frac{V_{Ed} \cdot S_{y, \text{topp, flens}}}{I_{y, \text{tot}} \cdot t_{\min}} = 7.248 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Von Mises kriteriet:

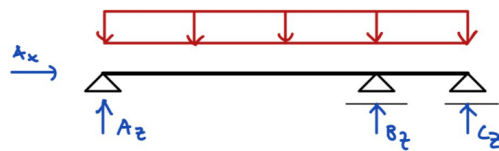
$$\sqrt{\sigma_{M, \text{topp}}^2 + 3 \cdot \tau_{\text{topp, flens, steg}}^2} \leq f_d, \quad \text{der } f_d = 338$$

$$\sqrt{\sigma_{M, \text{topp}}^2 + 3 \cdot \tau_{\text{topp, flens, steg}}^2} = 56.06 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

Tversnittskapasitet er ok i henhold til elastisitetsteorien

Kontroll av nedbøyning i bruksgrensetilstand:

Finner nedbøyning ved å bruke superposisjon:



3LVL, ukjente:

$$A_x, A_z, B_z, C_z$$

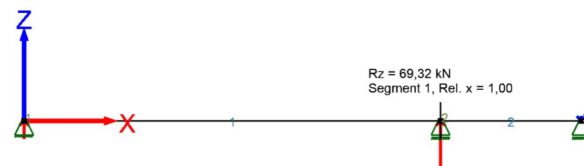
dette systemet er:

1.gang statisk ubestemt

Fordeltlast for lastifelle 3 i bruksgrensetilstand:

$$q_{ed,bruks} := g_{k,egen} + q_{k,nytte} = 7.47 \frac{kN}{m}$$

Fastholdning i B_z

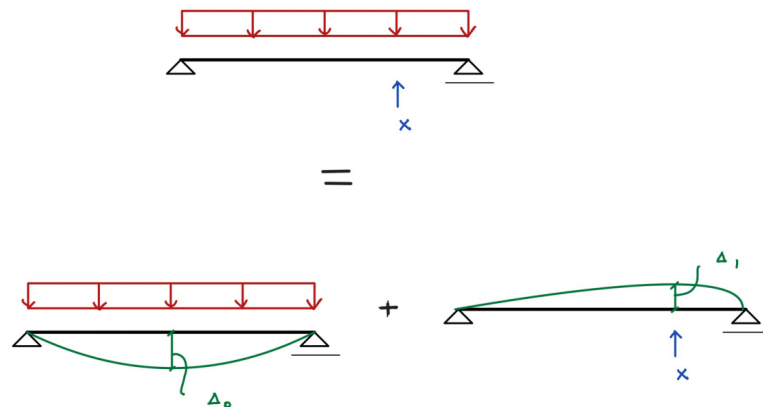


SBG: erstatter fastholdning B_z med kraft $x = 69.32kN$

Hentet fra focus:

Ved å bruke superposisjonsprinsippet får man:

$$x := 69.32 \text{ kN}$$



Innfører krav: $\Delta_0 = \Delta_1$

Total nedbøyning: $\Delta = \Delta_0 - \Delta_1$

$$\Delta_0 := \frac{5}{385} \cdot \frac{q_{ed,bruks} \cdot (L)^4}{E \cdot I_{y,tot}} = 33.436 \text{ mm} \quad \text{bjelkeformel 16}$$

$$\Delta_1 := \frac{x \cdot L_2 \cdot L_1}{6 \cdot L \cdot E \cdot I_{y,tot}} \cdot (L^2 - L_2^2 - L_1^2) = 23.924 \text{ mm} \quad \text{bjelkeformel 12}$$

Total nedbøyning: $\Delta := \Delta_0 - \Delta_1 = 9.5 \text{ mm}$

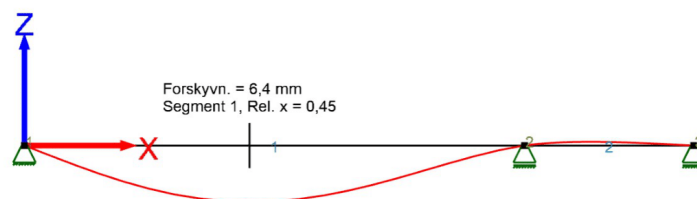
Krav til nedbøyning:

$$\frac{L}{250} = 47.48 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta \leq \frac{L}{250}$$

Beregnet nedbøyning tilfredstiller kravet

Nedbøyning fra Focus-konstruksjon:



Focus gir en annen verdi på nedbøynignen men begge verdiene er under kravet for nedbøyning.