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TEKLA BASECAMP

Introduction to Tekla's Analysis and Design Solutions:
Tekla Structural Designer and Tekla Tedds

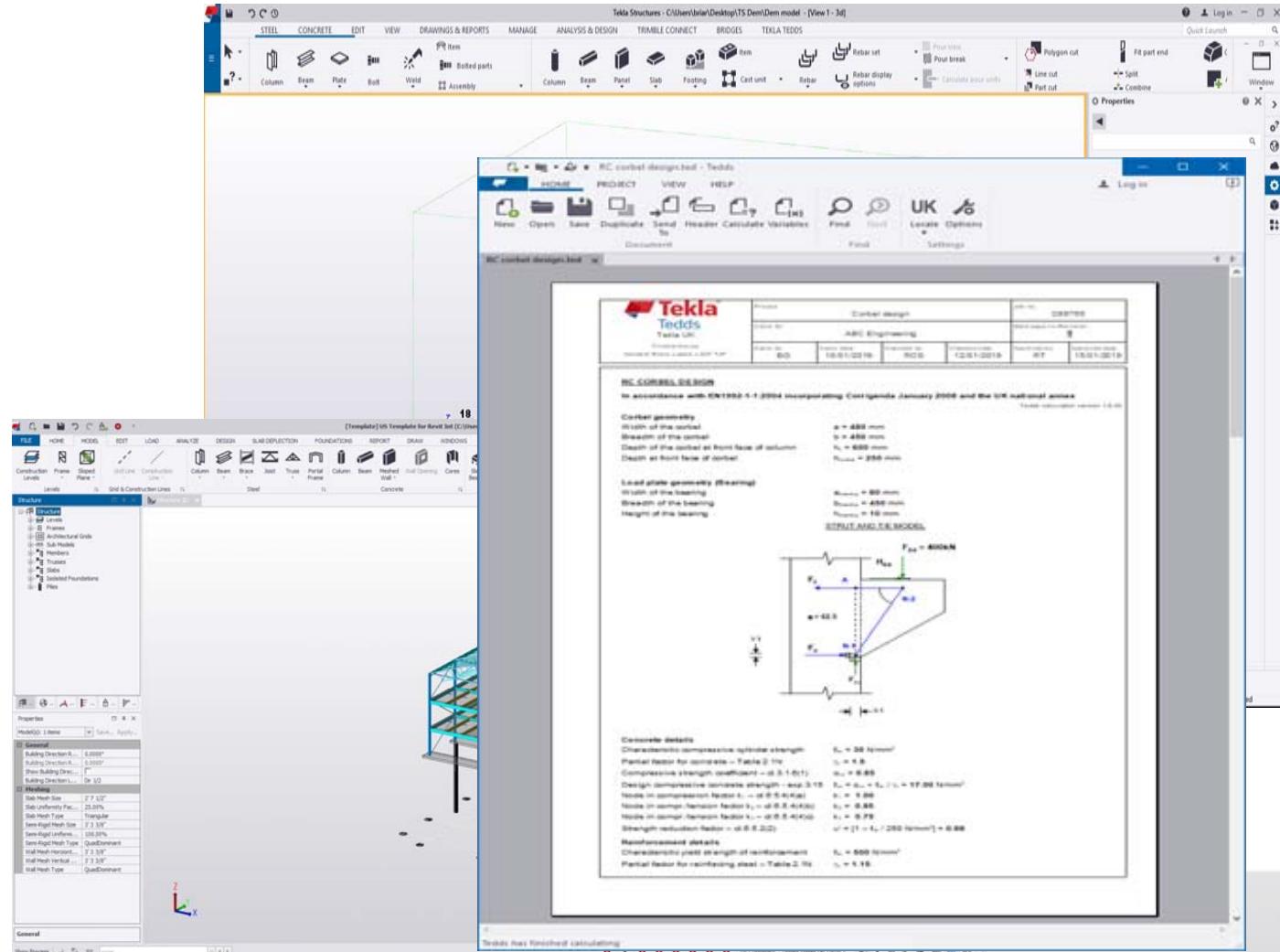
Brian Armour, PE
Business Manager, Analysis and Design



2019

Tekla- One Solution

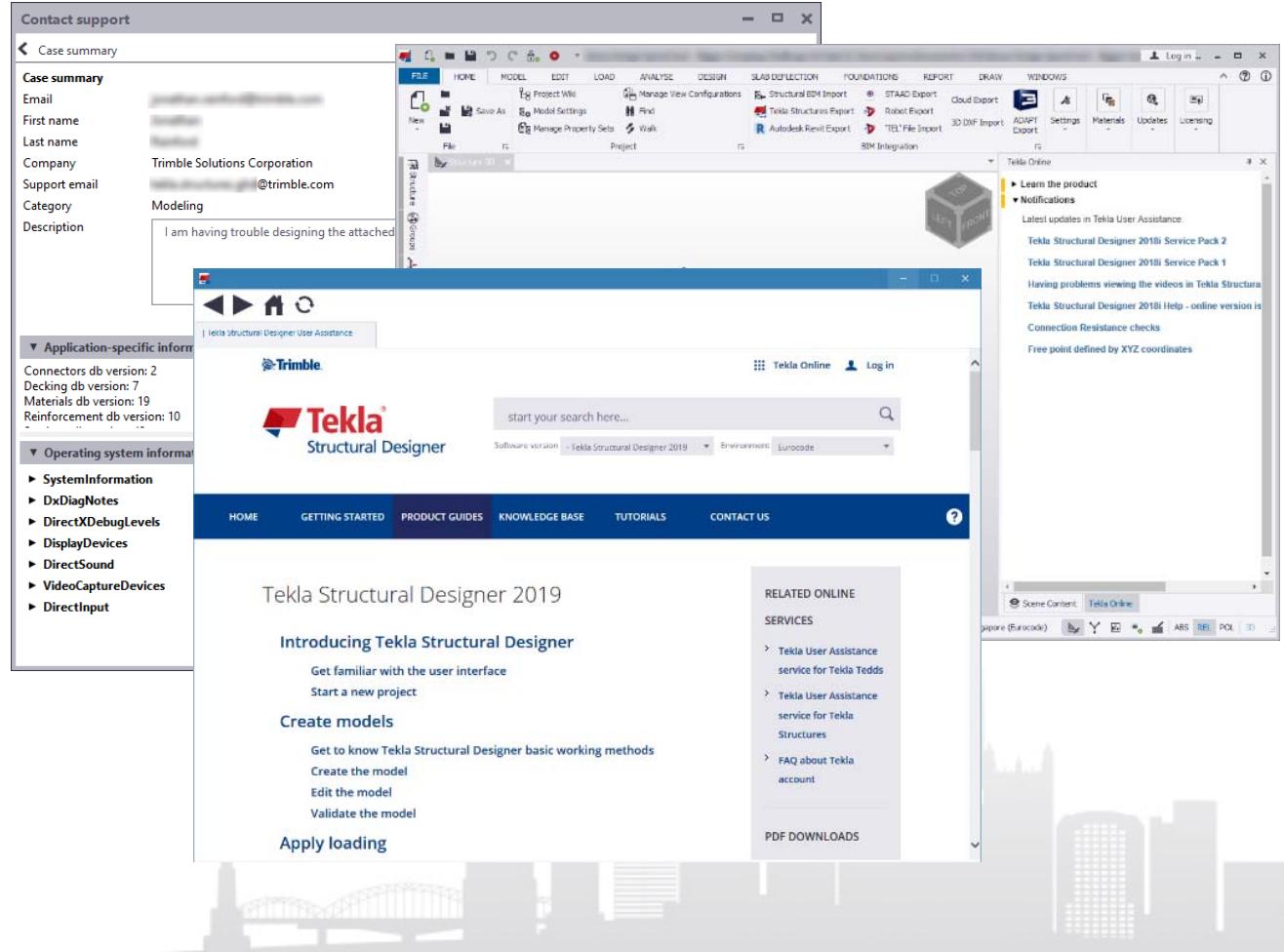
- Aligned the interface for common experience across Tekla software



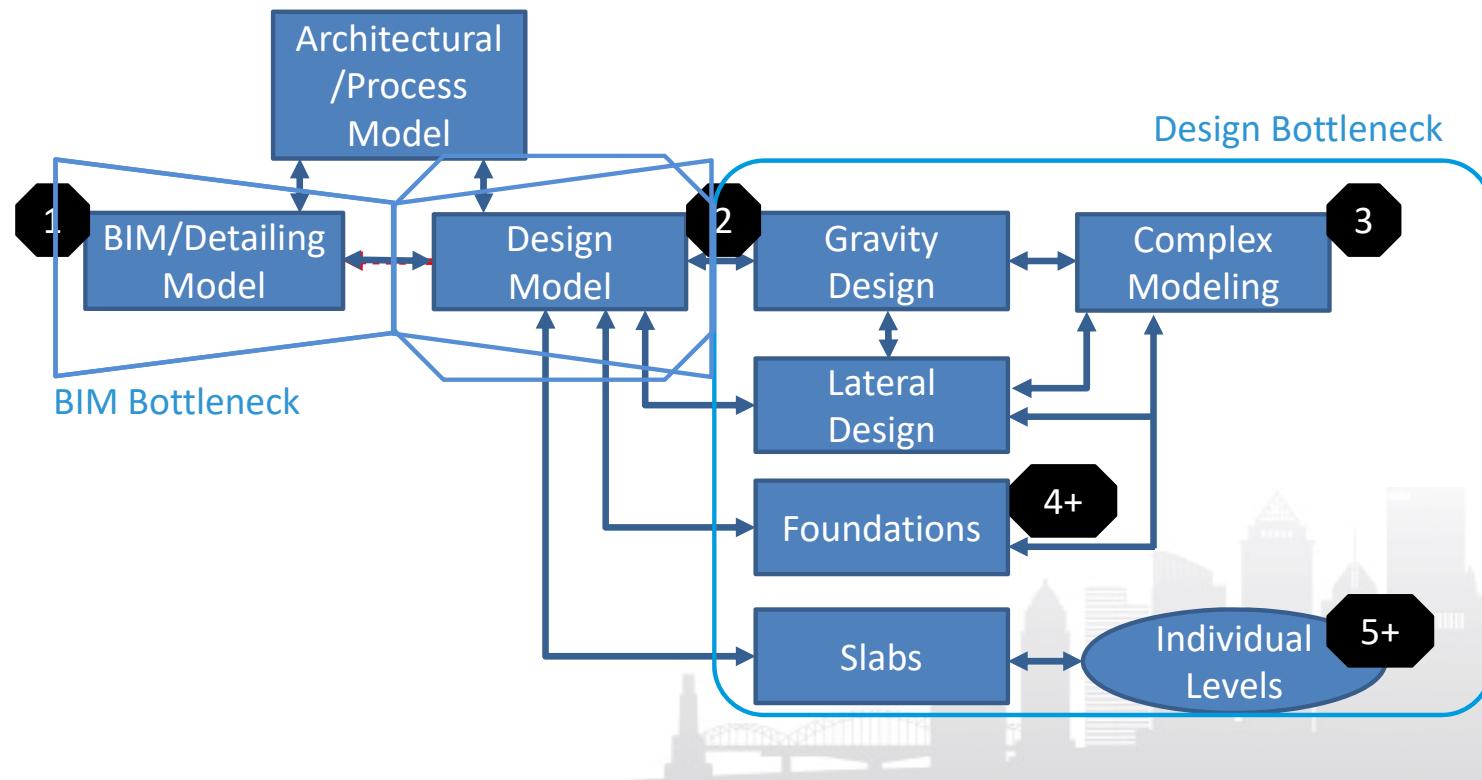
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Tekla- One Solution

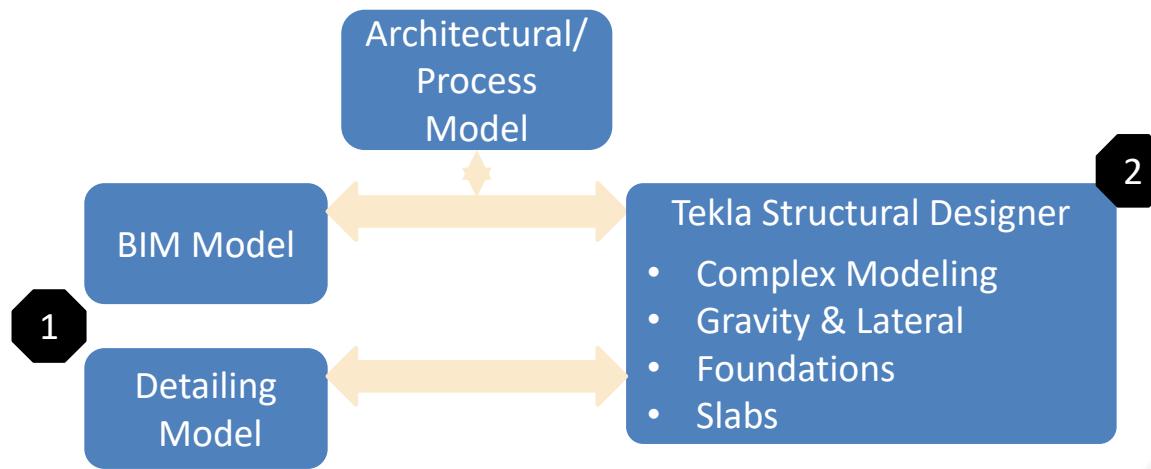
- Giving you a common user experience when using Tekla
- Common Controls are now included in all applications
 - Support Tool
 - Side Pane
 - Help Viewer
 - ATC Login



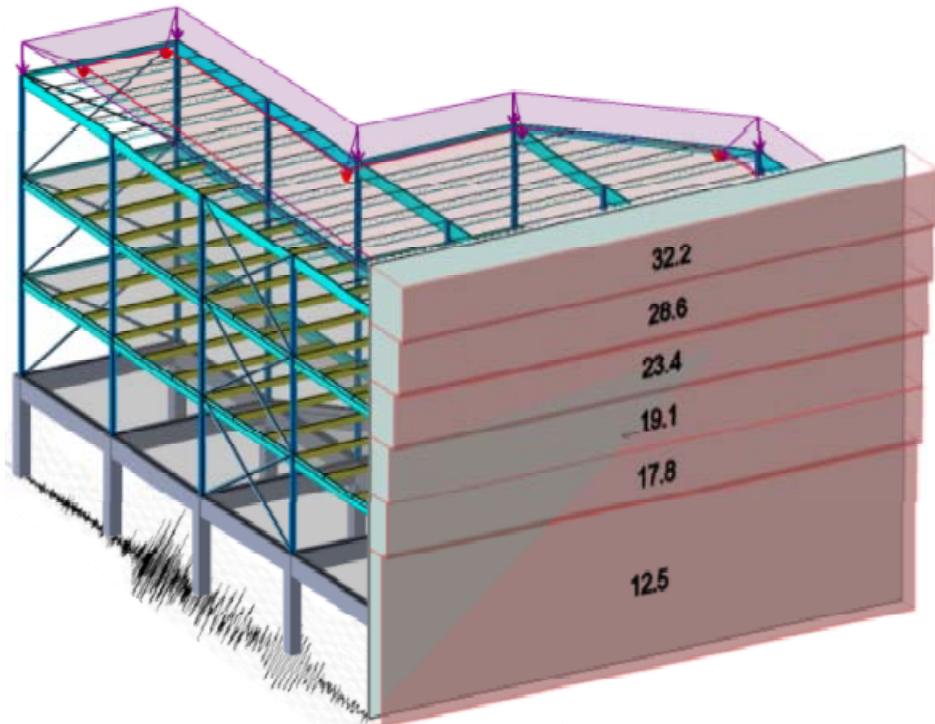
Current Project Workflow



Enhanced Project Workflow



Confidence in Loading- Automated snow, wind and seismic



Velocity Pressures

All Heights Building Geometry

Geometry	Ground Level in Model (Ignore Wind Below)
Orientation	0°
Mean Roof height, h	90.0
Level of Highest Opening in Building	81' 0"
Overall Building X Dimension	244'
Overall Building Y Dimension	310'
Torsional Rigidity Factor	1.00
Design Eccentricity Factor	0.00
Directionality Factor, K _d	0.8
Enclosure Classification	Enclosed
Gust Effect Factor, G	0.850

Basic Wind Data

Basic Wind Speed, V	115 mph
Directionality Factor, K _d	0.8
Enclosure Classification	Enclosed
Gust Effect Factor, G	0.850

Seismic Wizard

Basic Information

Structure details	Height to the highest level: 30' 0" ft, in
Ignore seismic in floor (and below)	none
Number of stories	5
Site Occupancy	D - Stiff soil
Risk Category	II
I _g - Importance Factor	1.000
Max earthquake spectral response acceleration	S _h - short period: 12.00 % g
S _h - 1s period	14.00 % g
Design spectral response acceleration	S _h - short period: 12.80 % g
S _h - 1s period	20.91 % g

Seismic Design Category

Seismic Design Category	D
Alternative SDC	User Defined SDC

Seismic Force Resisting System

Seismic Force Resisting System Dir 1	System: C. Moment-Resisting Frame Systems
Type: 4. Ordinary steel moment frames	Seismic Force Resisting System Dir 2
Coefficients & Factors Dir 1	System: B. Building Frame Systems
R - response modification coefficient: 3.500	Type: 2. Special steel/conc. braced frames
Ω _u - system over-strength factor: 3.000	Coefficients & Factors Dir 2
C _u - deflection amplification factor: 3.000	R - response modification coefficient: 6.000
ρ - redundancy factor: 1.300	Ω _u - system over-strength factor: 2.000
C _u - deflection amplification factor: 5.000	C _u - deflection amplification factor: 5.000
ρ - redundancy factor: 1.300	ρ - redundancy factor: 1.300

Design Confidently- Transparency in design

Unknown

Beyond Scope

Error

Warning

Fail

Pass

The screenshot shows a structural model on the left and two analysis results windows on the right.

SB 2-7 results (AISC)

- Summary
- Classification
- Shear Modulus
- Flexure
- 1 Construction Stage
- 2 LRFD_s-1.2D+1.6L
- 3 LRFD_s-1.2D+1.6L+0.5S
- Span 1 W 8x21 A992-50
 - Welding: 12.0
 - Flange Top
 - LTB Flange Btm: 0" - 12"
- 4 LRFD_s-1.2D+L+1.6S
- Flexure Minor
- Axial Tension
- Axial Compression
- Combined Forces
- Torsion
- Deflection

IB1 results (ACI 318, 2011)

1B1 14"x24" - Longitudinal Bars - Bottom: 1' 11 7/8" - 11' 3 1/8" - 3D Building Analysis - 2 LRFD_s-1.2D+1.6S

Largest applied positive moment in region: $M_{u,region} = 36.2 \text{ kip ft}$

Design moment in region: $M_u = |M_{u,region}| = 36.2 \text{ kip ft}$

Strength reduction factor: $\phi = 0.900$ ACI 318-11: Section 9.3

Effective depth in region: $d = 1' 9 3/4" \text{ ft, in}$

Width of compression face: $b = 1' 2" \text{ ft, in}$

Nominal strength coefficient of resistance: $R_n = M_u / (\phi \times b \times d^2) = 0.073 \text{ ksi}$

Stress block depth factor: $\beta_s = 0.850$ ACI 318-11: Section 10.2.7.3

Concrete compressive strength: $f'_c = 4.000 \text{ ksi}$

Concrete compressive stress: $\omega_t = 0.319 \times \beta_s = 0.271$

Limiting strength coefficient of resistance: $R_{nt} = \omega_t \times (1 - (0.59 \times \omega_t)) \times f'_c = 0.911 \text{ ksi}$ Notes on ACI 318-08 Section 10.3.4

Steel yield strength: $f_y = 60.00 \text{ ksi}$

Required tension reinforcement ratio: $\rho = \min[0.85 \times (f'_t / f_y) \times (1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 \times R_n / (0.85 \times f'_t))}), 0.319 \times \beta_t \times f'_t / f_y] = 0.001$ Notes on ACI 318-08 Section 7 Eq.(3)

Required compression steel area for bending in region: $A'_s = 0.00 \text{ in}^2$

Required tension steel area for bending in region: $A_s = \rho \times b \times d = 0.37 \text{ in}^2$

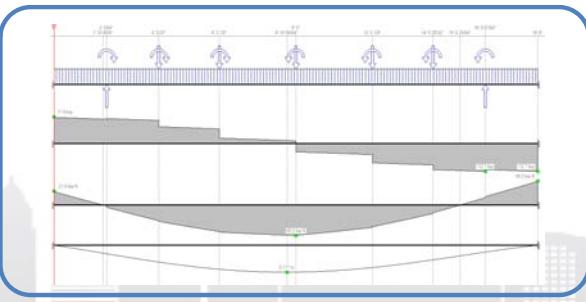
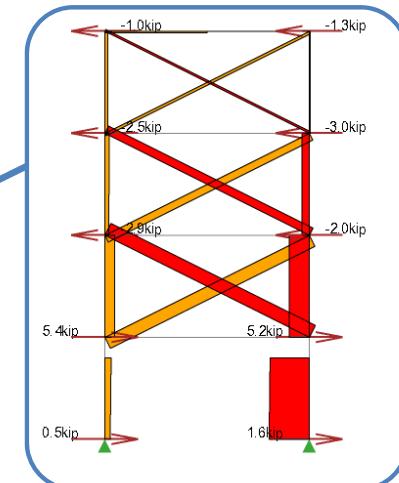
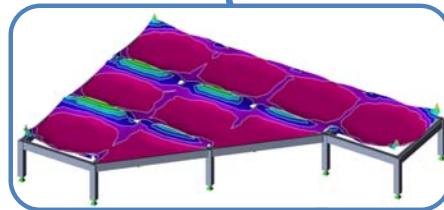
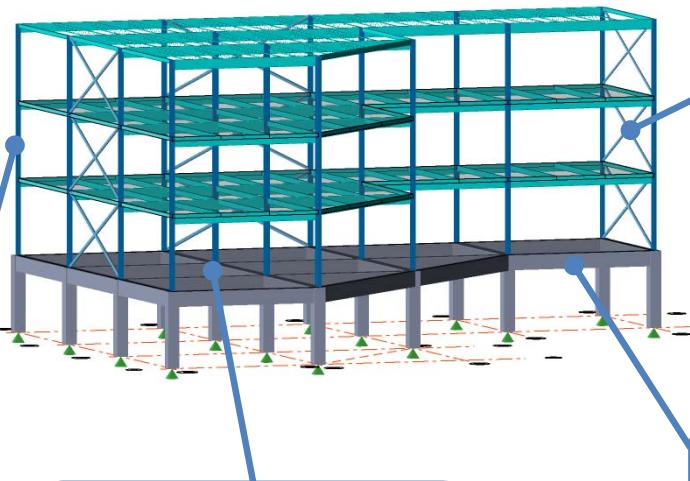
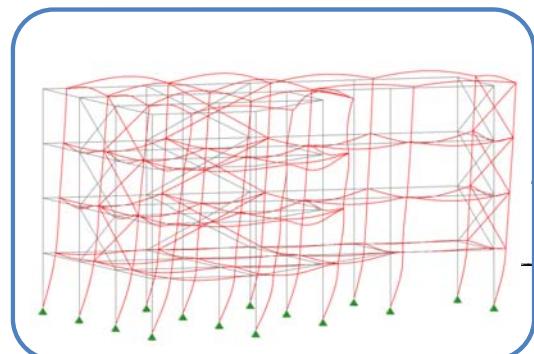
Additional required steel area for torsion: $A_t = 0.00 \text{ in}^2$

Additional required steel area for torsion in region: $A_{t,region} = 0.00 \text{ in}^2$

Required tension steel area in region: $A_{s,totals} = A_s + A_t = 0.37 \text{ in}^2$

SB 2-3	SB 2-4	SB 2-5	SB 2-6	SB 2-7				
SB 3-3	SBR1	1	W 8x21	A992-50 8' 0"		0.055	Pass	Results...
SB 2-4	SBR2	1	W 8x21	A992-50 15' 0"		0.384	Pass	Results...
SB 3-4	SBR2	1	W 8x21	A992-50 15' 0"		0.368	Pass	Results...
SB 2-5	SBR2	1	W 14x30	A992-50 15' 0"		0.060	Pass	Results...
SB 3-5	SBR2	1	W 8x21	A992-50 15' 0"		0.191	Pass	Results...

Review Confidently: Graphical results – model, level, individual



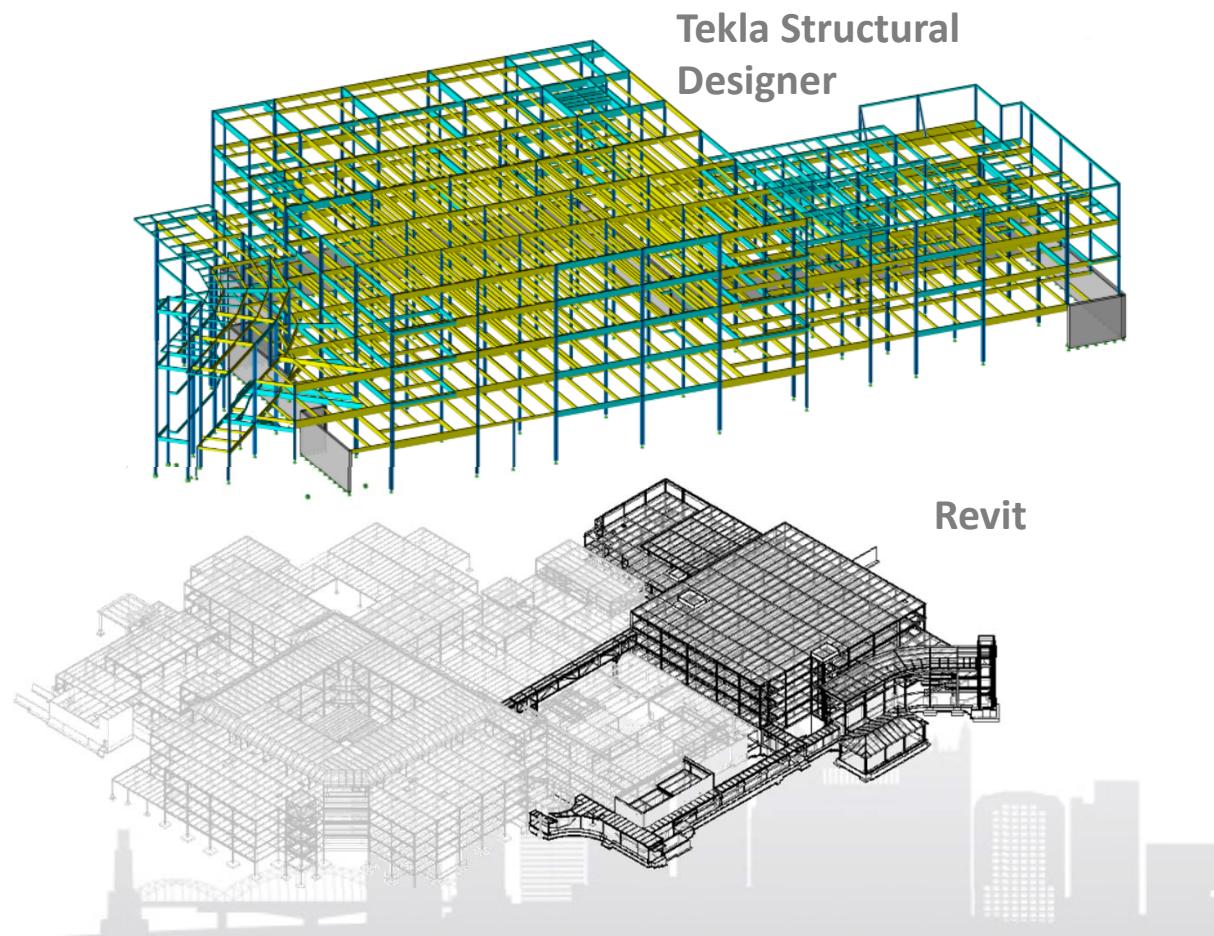
Tekla Structural Designer- Moving structural engineering forward

"The TSD to Revit link has been a significant timesaver between engineer and technician. Another benefit we have found is the certainty that our analytical model is identical to our Revit model in plan geometry and sizing."

~Daniel Kilbert, P.E., LEED AP

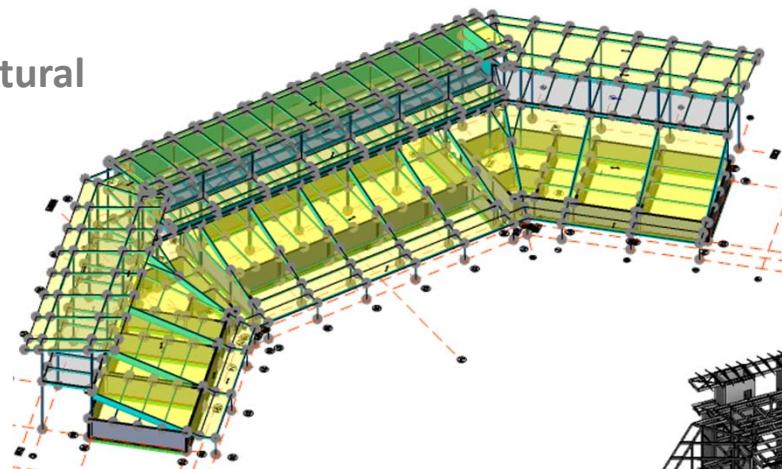


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Tekla Structural Designer- moving the industry forward

Tekla Structural
Designer



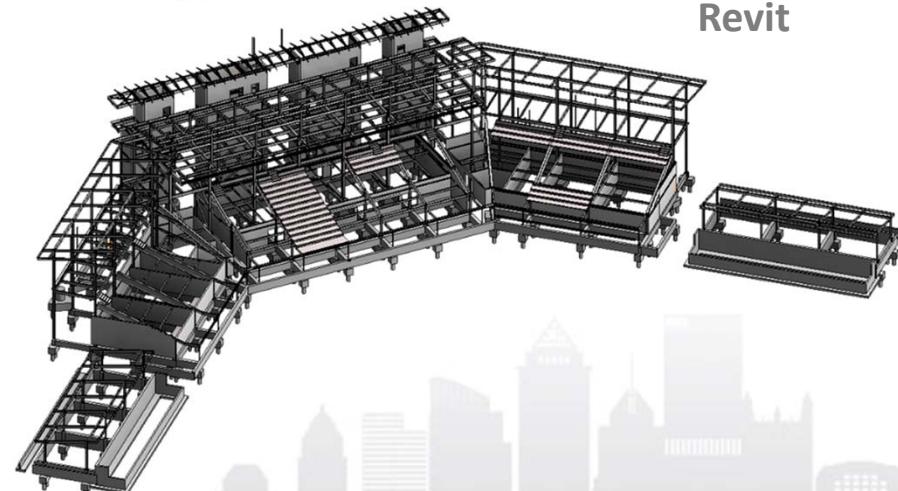
*"This is the reason we
switched from RAM to TSD"*
~Steve Murray, P.E.

SLAM

The S/L/A/M Collaborative

Jimmy John's Field
Utica, MI

Revit

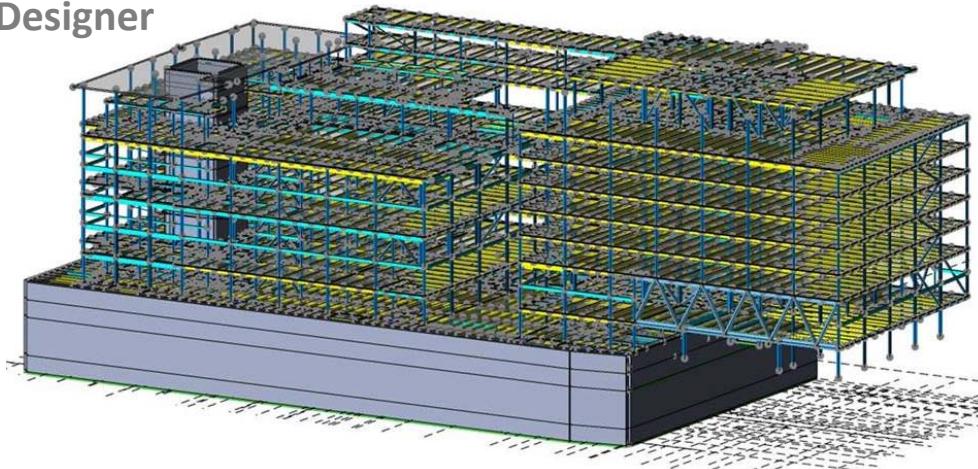


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The Hub on Causeway
Boston, MA

Tekla Structural
Designer



Revit



Courtesy of **LeMessurier**

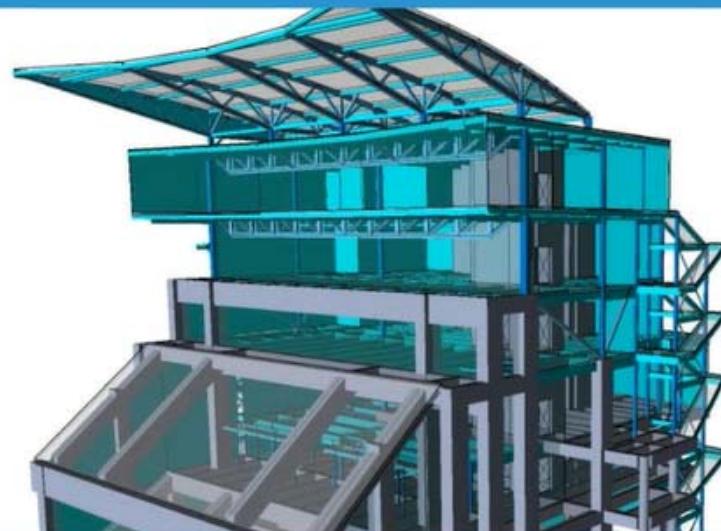
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Tekla Structural Designer- moving the industry forward



WINNER IN THE TEKLA STRUCTURAL DESIGNER CATEGORY
LAWSON ESLER



CINCINNATI TENNIS CENTER COURT SOUTH PROJECT

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Introducing Trimble's Calculation Suite

The
Engineer's
Document &
Design
System



Professional Documents- By Design

The diagram illustrates the transition from manual calculations to a professional engineering software. On the left, a hand-drawn document titled 'REINFORCEMENT DESIGN' contains notes and assumptions for a concrete beam. It includes a sketch of a rectangular beam under a uniformly distributed load (UDL) and a formula for ultimate load capacity. Below this, sections for 'Beam Design BS8110' and 'Modification of span/depth for tension' are shown, along with tables for reinforcement requirements and stress block depth factors. A large black arrow points from this manual section to the 'RC BEAM DESIGN (v2.2.11)' software interface on the right.

REINFORCEMENT DESIGN

Notes & Assumptions

- Ultimate loads
- Design span
- $\rho_g = 460 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Simply supported beams.

Sketch of a rectangular beam under UDL.

Beam Design BS8110

Design formulae for rectangular beams:

$$K = M/bd^2f_{ck} \quad \text{assumed } K \leq K'$$

$$Z = d \times LAF = d(0.5t \sqrt{0.25 - K/d})$$

$$A_s \text{ required} = \frac{M}{0.87 \times f_y \times Z}$$

Modification of span/depth for tension

$$L_s = \text{As provided} \times 288$$

$$\text{As required}$$

TMF = Tension Modification Factor.

Span/Depth Ratio for rectangular beams:

Simply supported $\Rightarrow 20$

$\therefore \text{Max span} = 20 \times d \times \text{TMF}.$

RC BEAM DESIGN (v2.2.11)

Project: What is Tedds? Job Ref: 1234

Section: RC beam design Sheet no./Rev: 3

Calc by: ARN Date: Feb 2015 Checked by: Date: Asmt by: Date:

RC BEAM DESIGN (ACI318-11)

Rectangular section details

- Section width: b = 12 in
- Section depth: h = 20 in
- Concrete details
- Compressive strength of concrete: $f_c = 4000 \text{ psi}$
- Modulus of elasticity of concrete: $E = 3834254 \text{ psi}$
- Reinforcement details
- Yield strength of reinforcement: $f_y = 60000 \text{ psi}$
- Nominal cover to reinforcement
- Cover to top reinforcement: $c_{top} = 1.5 \text{ in}$
- Cover to bottom reinforcement: $c_{bot} = 1.5 \text{ in}$
- Cover to side reinforcement: $c_{side} = 1.5 \text{ in}$

Reinforcement required

- Top reinforcement: 4 x No. 6 bars
- Bottom reinforcement: 2 x No. 3 shear legs at 8°/c
- Side reinforcement: 4 x No. 8 bars

Rectangular section in flexure (Chapter 10) - Positive moment

Factored bending moment at section: $M_u = 100,000 \text{ kip}_D \cdot \text{ft}$

Depth to tension reinforcement: $d = h - c_{top} - \phi_{eff} - \delta_{eff} / 2 = 17.625 \text{ in}$

Tension reinforcement provided: 4 x No. 8 bars

Area of tension reinforcement provided: $A_{s,prov} = 3.142 \text{ in}^2$

Minimum area of reinforcement (exp 10-3): $A_{s,min} = \max(3 \text{ psi} \times (\phi_t / 1 \text{ psi}), 200 \text{ psi}) \times b \times d / f_y = 0.705 \text{ in}^2$

PASS - Area of reinforcement provided is greater than minimum area of reinforcement required

Stress block depth factor (cl 10.2.7.3): $\beta = \min(\max(0.85 - 0.05 \times (f_y - 4 \text{ ksi}) / 1 \text{ ksi}, 0.65), 0.85) = 0.85$

Depth of equivalent rectangular stress block: $a = A_{s,prov} \times f_y / (0.85 \times f_y \times b) = 4.62 \text{ in}$

Net tensile strain in extreme tension fibers: $\epsilon_u = 0.003 \times (d - c) / c = 0.00673$

Strength reduction factor (cl 9.3.2): $\phi = \min(\max(0.65 + (s - 0.002) \times (250 / 3), 0.65), 0.9)$

Nominal moment strength: $M_n = A_{s,prov} \times f_y \times (d - a/2) = 240,568 \text{ kip}_D \cdot \text{ft}$

Required nominal moment strength: $M_u / \phi = 111,111 \text{ kip}_D \cdot \text{ft}$

PASS - Nominal moment strength exceeds required nominal moment strength

Minimum allowable bot bar spacing: $s_{min,bot} = \max(b, 1\text{in}) = 1,000 \text{ in}$

Actual bot bar spacing: $s_{act,bot} = (b - 2 \times c_{top}) - 2 \times \phi_t - N_{top} \times \delta_{top} / (N_{top} - 1) = 1,417 \text{ in}$

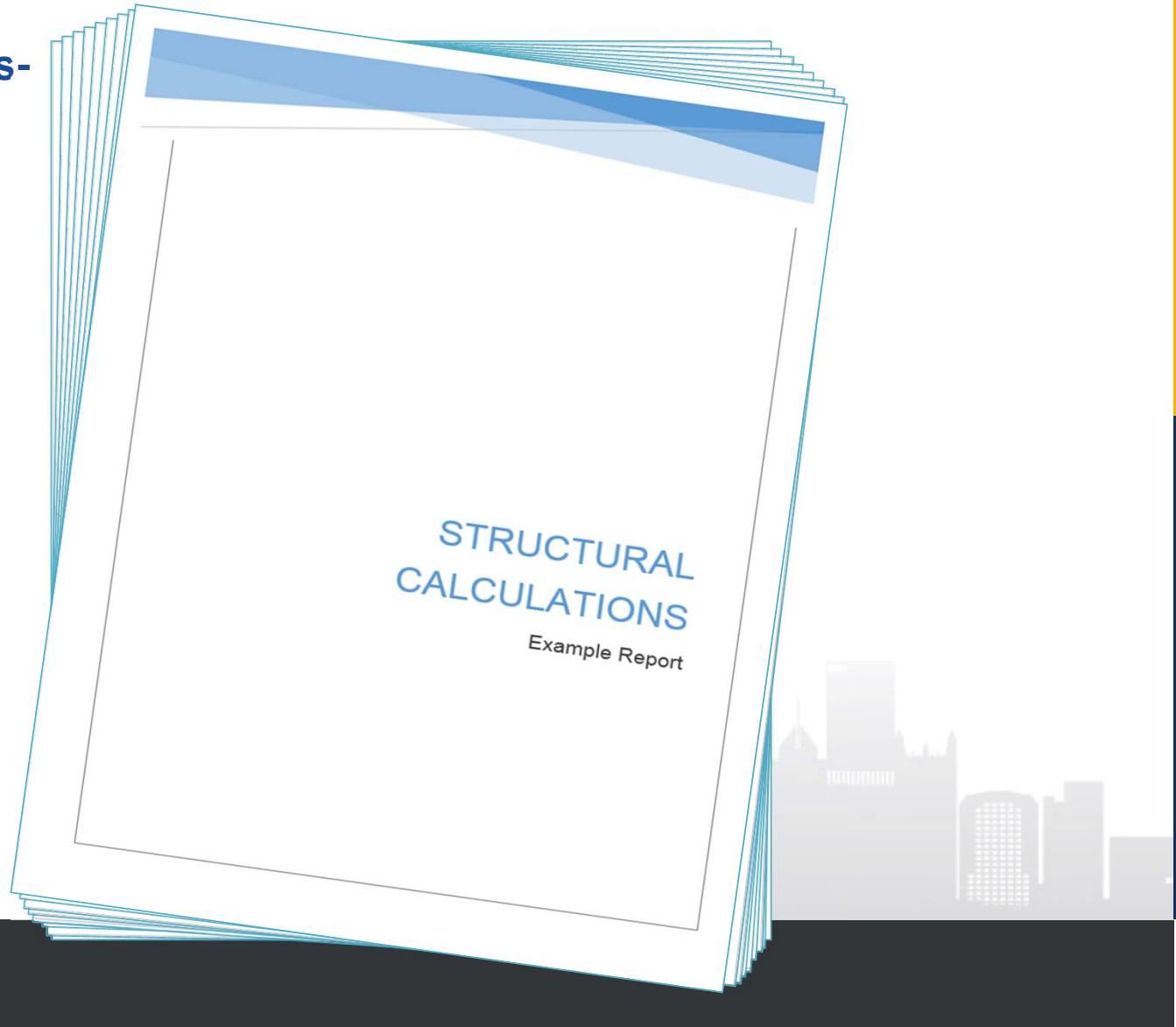
Minimum allowable top bar spacing: $s_{min,top} = 1,000 \text{ in}$

Actual top bar spacing: $s_{act,top} = (b - 2 \times c_{top}) - 2 \times \phi_t - N_{top} \times \delta_{top} / (N_{top} - 1) = 1,750 \text{ in}$

PASS - Actual bar spacing exceeds minimum allowable

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Professional Documents- Easy with TEDDS



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Let's take a look!



Tekla Tedds

Tekla Tedds Integrator for Tekla Structures

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Let's take a look!

Product Demonstration



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