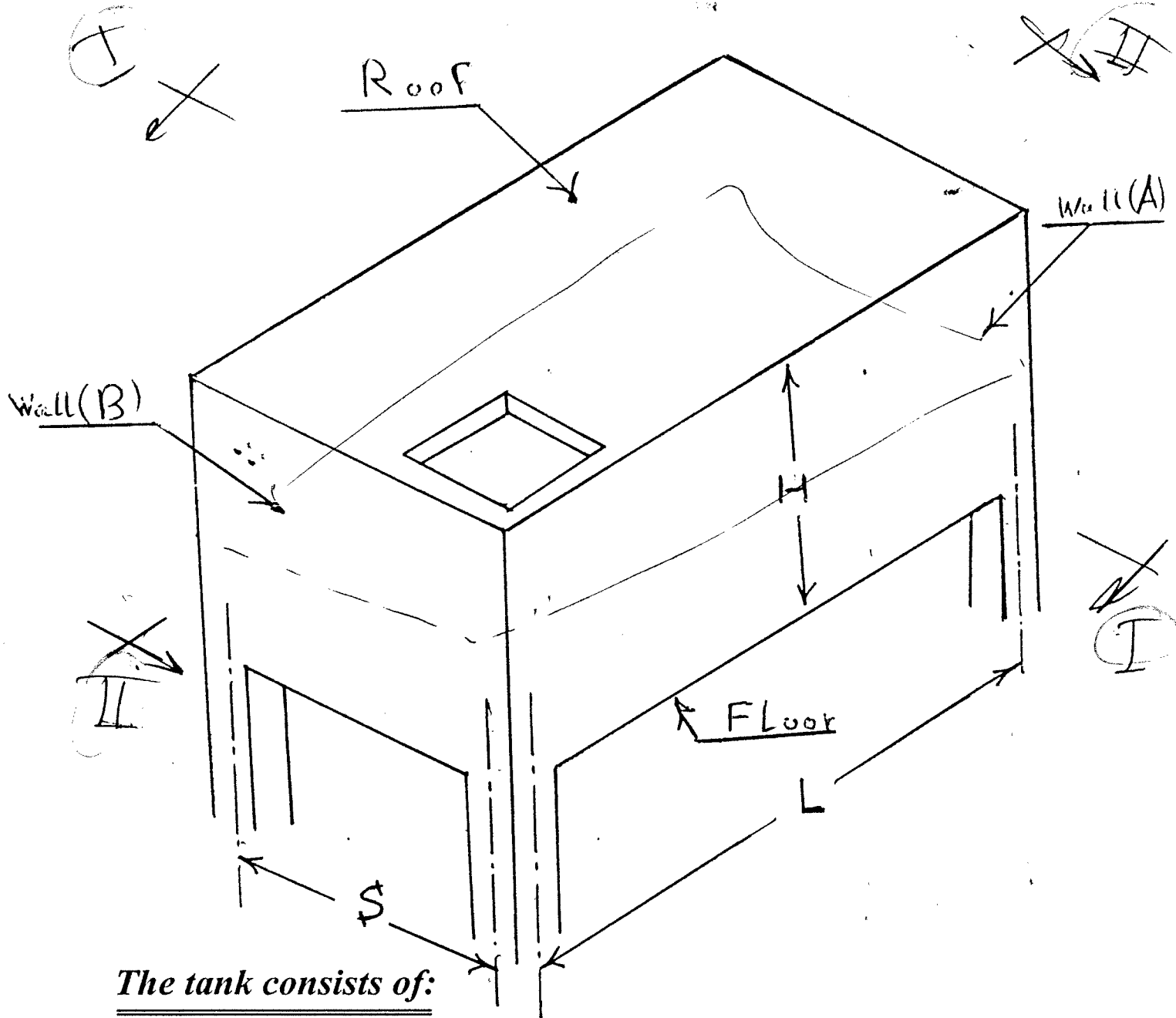


## Design of Rectangular Elevated Tanks



The tank consists of:

1- Roof (سقف).

2- Walls (حوائط جانبية) (acts as beams for the roof & floor).

3- Floor (أرضية).

## II] Roof:

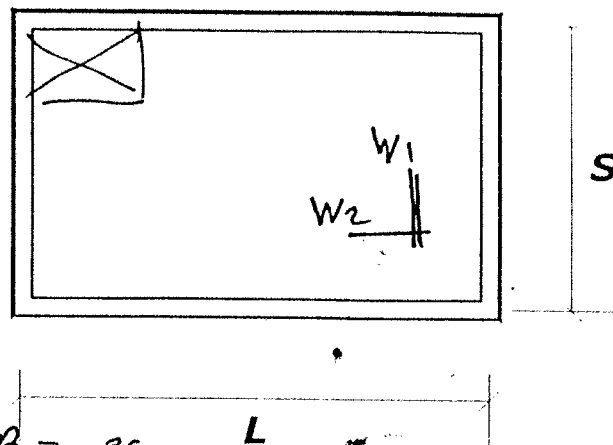
يتم تصميم سقف الخزان كبلابة  
عادية (T.W.S) تتركز ارتكاز بسيط  
(simple) على حوائط الخزان و

الحمل عليها  $w_{roof}$

$$w_{roof} = t_s \gamma_{R.C.} + COV. + L.L.$$

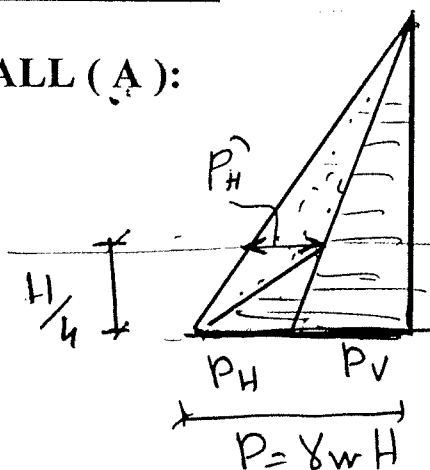
For T.W.S :  $\alpha = 0.92 - 0.15$  ,  $\beta = \frac{0.35}{\gamma_2}$   
 $L.L. \leq 5.0$

ملاحظة: قطاعات السقف تصمم (cracked) لأنه لا يلامس المياه

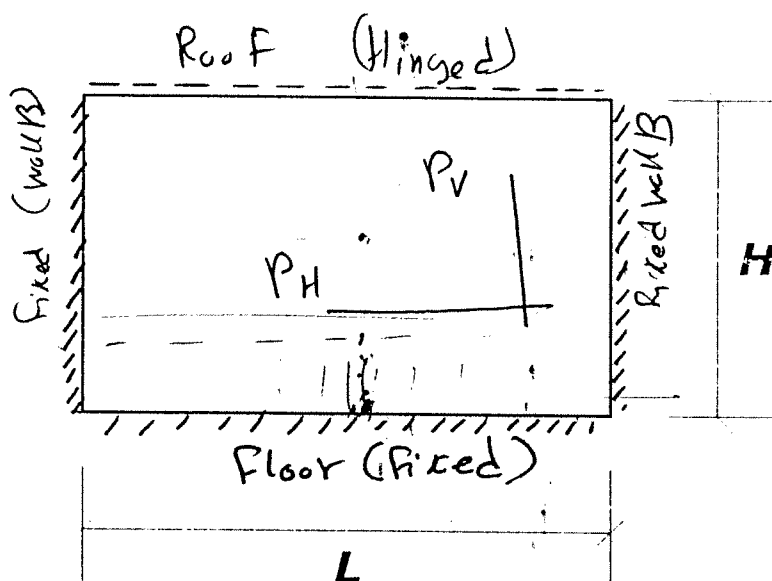


## II] WALLS :

WALL (A):



- if  $L' > H'$



Load distribution according to Grashoff

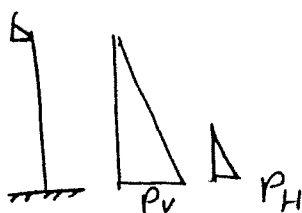
$$r = \frac{L'}{H'} = \frac{0.76L}{0.87H} = \dots$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{r^4}{1+r^4} , \quad \beta = \frac{1}{1+r^4}$$

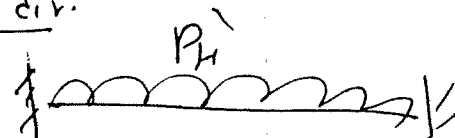
$$\alpha + \beta = 1.0$$

$$\therefore p_H = \beta \cdot p , \quad p_V = \alpha \cdot p$$

Val dir.



Wall dir.



-if  $L' < H'$

$$r = \frac{H'}{L'} = \frac{0.87H}{0.76L} = \longrightarrow \therefore \alpha = \frac{r^4}{1+r^4} \quad , \quad \beta = \frac{1}{1+r^4}$$

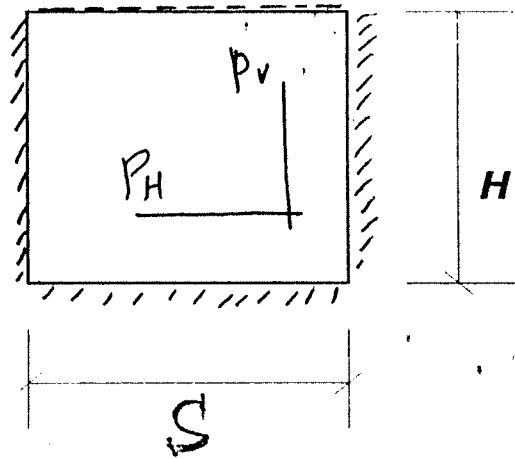
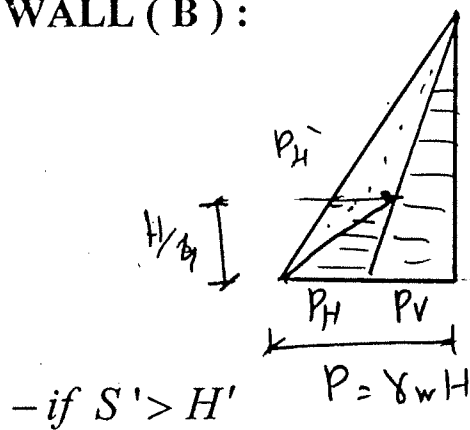
$$\therefore p_H = \alpha \cdot p \quad , \quad p_V = \beta \cdot p$$

In both cases the load will be redistributed due to fixation in the floor.

يحدث إعادة توزيع للحمل في الجزء السفلي من الحائط نتيجة التثبيت على ارتفاع  $(H/4)$

$$\therefore p_H' = \frac{3}{4} P_H$$

WALL ( B ) :



$$r = \frac{S'}{H'} = \frac{0.76S}{0.87H} = \longrightarrow \therefore \alpha = \frac{r^4}{1+r^4} \quad , \quad \beta = \frac{1}{1+r^4}$$

$$\therefore p_H = \beta \cdot p \quad , \quad p_V = \alpha \cdot p$$

- if  $S' < H'$

$$r = \frac{H'}{S'} = \frac{0.87H}{0.76S} = \dots \rightarrow \therefore \alpha = \frac{r^4}{1+r^4}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{1+r^4}$$

$$\therefore p_H = \alpha \cdot p, \quad p_V = \beta \cdot p$$

$$\therefore p_H' = \frac{3}{4} P_H$$

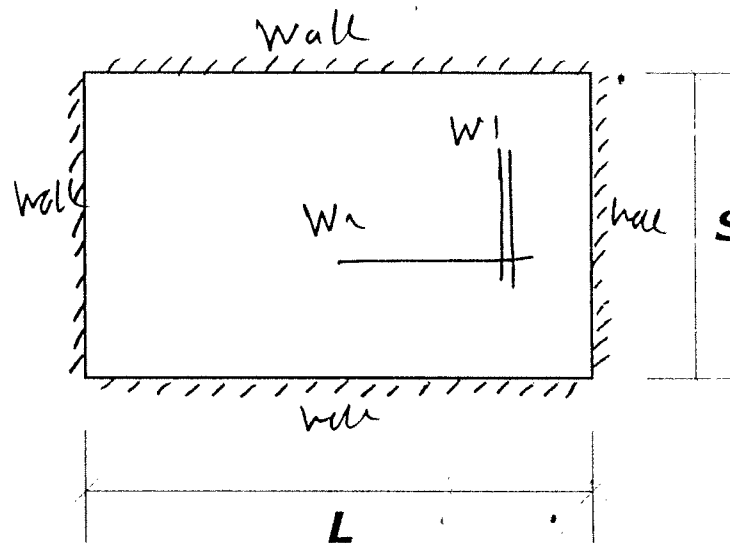
### III] Floor:

\* تصميم الأرضية كبلطة مثبتة من جميع الجهات في الحوائط الأربعة.

Assume ( $t_f$ )

$$t_f = \checkmark \quad \frac{1.1}{10.26} + 30$$

$$\therefore w_f = t_f \gamma_{R.C.} + COV. + \gamma_w H$$



load distribution according to Grashoff coff.

$$\therefore r = \frac{L'}{S'} = \frac{0.76 \times L}{0.76 \times S} = \frac{L}{S}$$

- If  $r < 2.0 \rightarrow T.W.S$

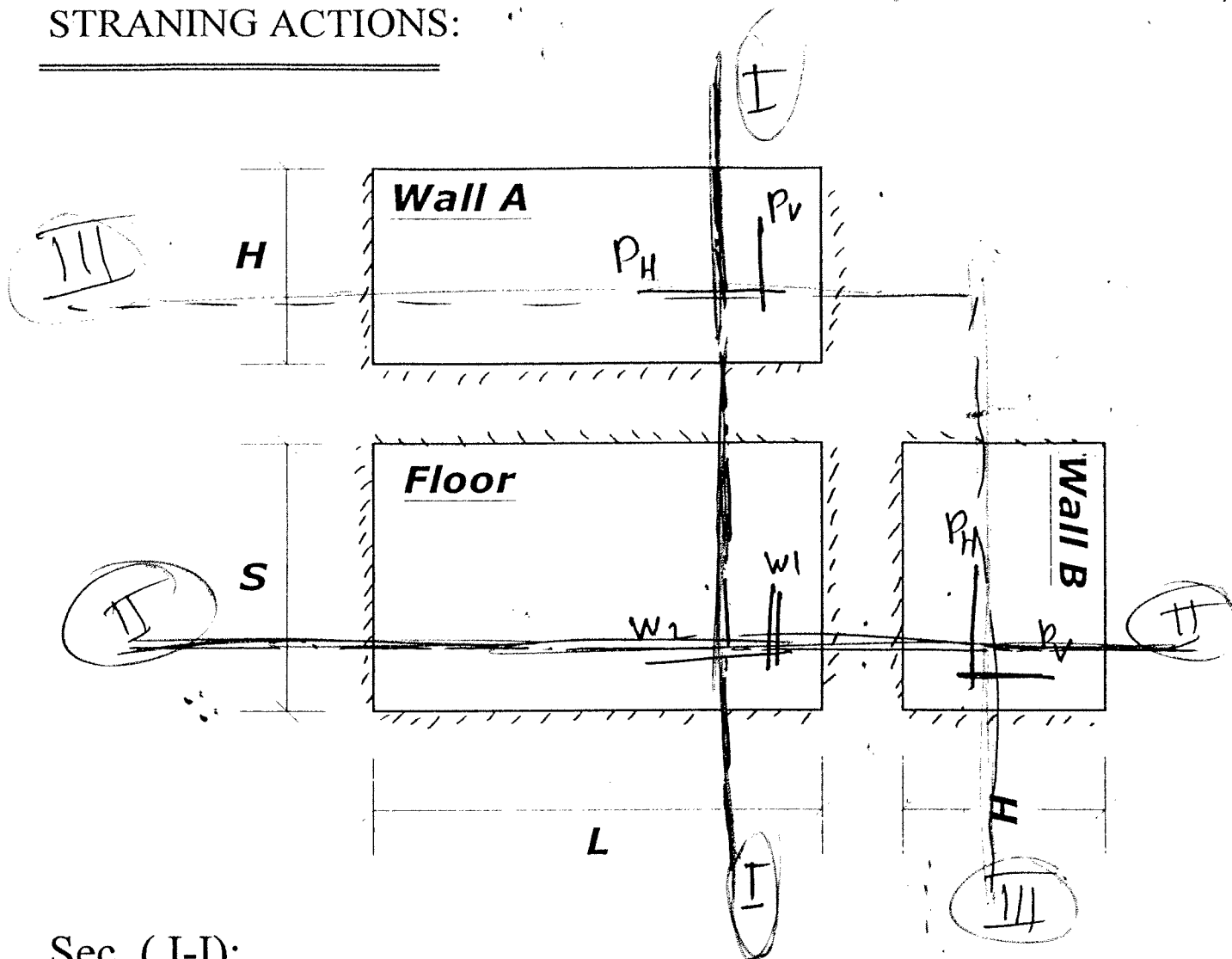
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{r^4}{1+r^4}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{1+r^4}$$

$$w_1 = \alpha w_f, \quad w_2 = \beta w_f$$

- If  $r \geq 2.0 \rightarrow O.W.S$

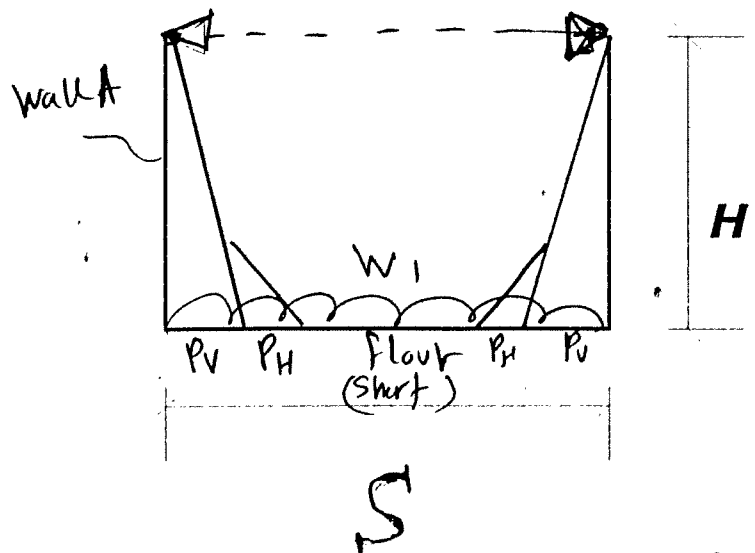
$$\therefore w_1 = w_f, \quad w_2 = 0.0$$

# STRANING ACTIONS:



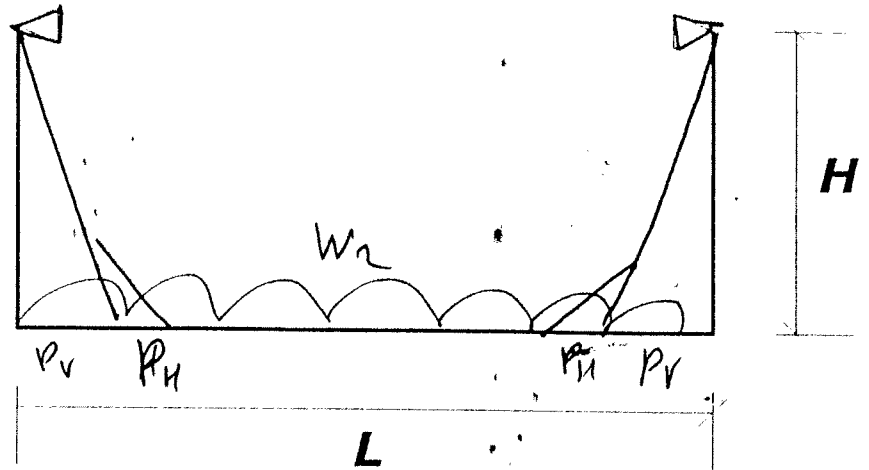
Sec. (I-I):

Wall A (vertical dir.)  
Floor (short dir.)



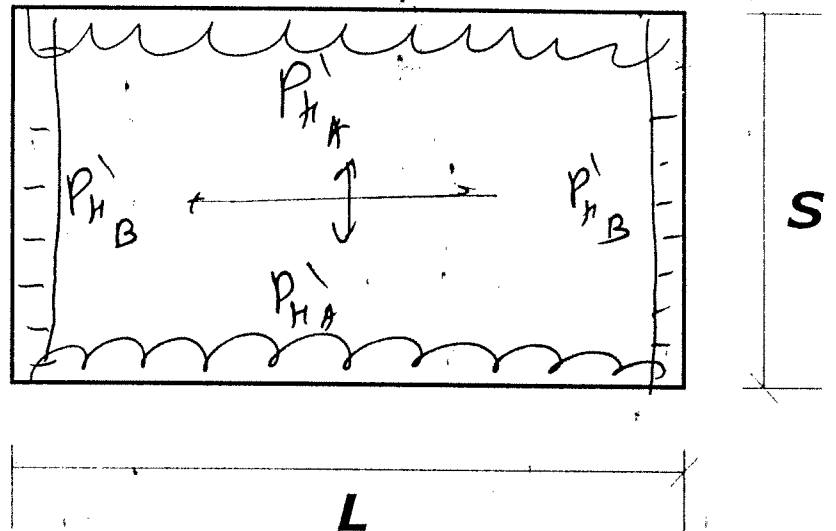
### Sec. ( II-II):

Wall B (Val)  
Floor (Long)



### Sec. ( III-III):

Wall A (H<sub>al</sub>)  
Wall B (H<sub>al</sub>)



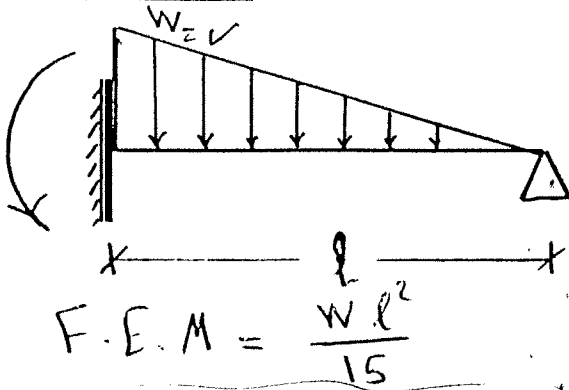
- يتم حل هذه القطاعات باستخدام (Moment distribution) لإيجاد قيم العزوم و الشد  
في الإتجاهات المختلفة ، و يمكن أيضاً استخدام (3- Moment equ.) لإيجاد العزوم  
(فقط في قطاع III-III).

$$M = \frac{w_L L^3 + w_S S^3}{12(L+S)}$$

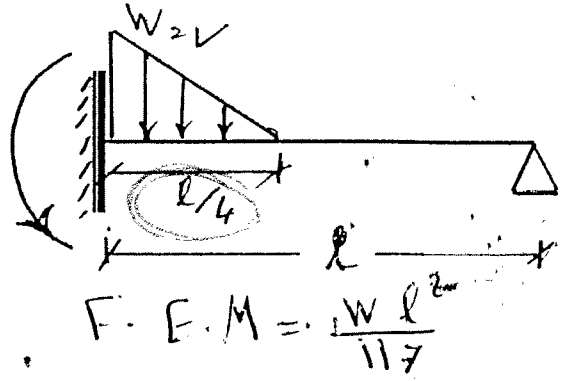
# Moment Distribution:

(Revision)

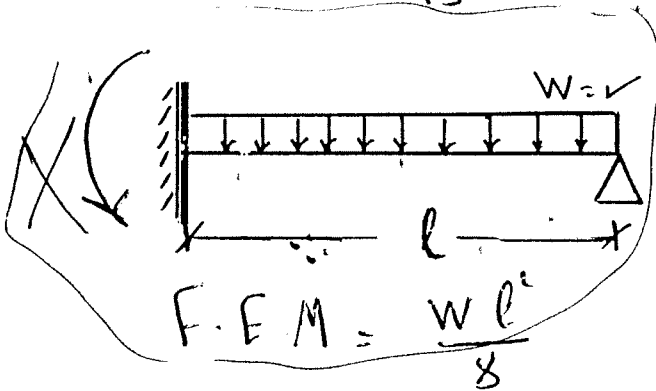
F.E.M.s :



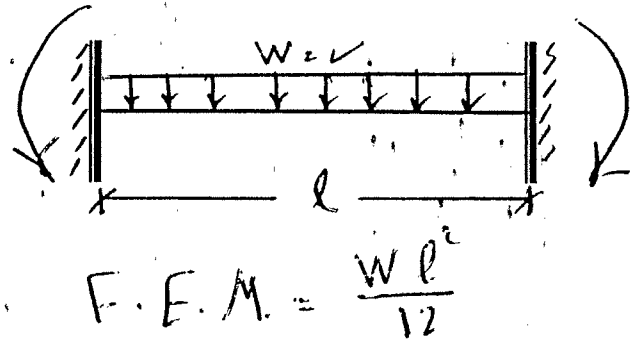
$$F.E.M = \frac{w l^2}{15}$$



$$F.E.M = \frac{w l^2}{11.7}$$

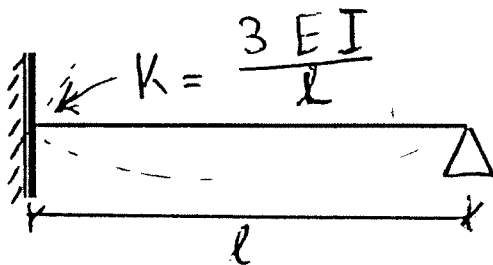


$$F.E.M = \frac{w l^2}{8}$$

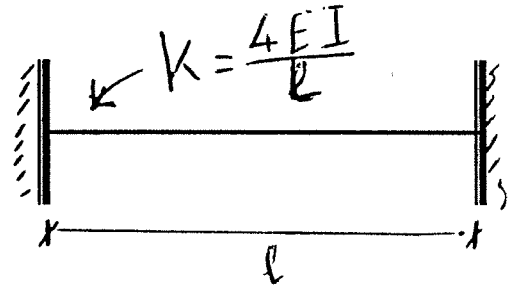


$$F.E.M = \frac{w l^2}{12}$$

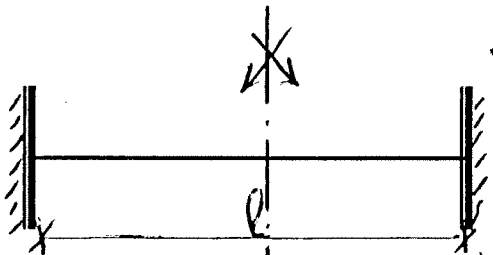
Stiffness: (K)



$$K = \frac{3EI}{l}$$



$$K = \frac{4EI}{l}$$



$$K = \frac{2EI}{l}$$

في حالة تقاطع  
محاور الجاذبية، المحاور