

Structural Analysis & Design Software





Amy Heilig, PE

CEO - USA Office Technical Support & Sales Engineer Dlubal Software, Inc.



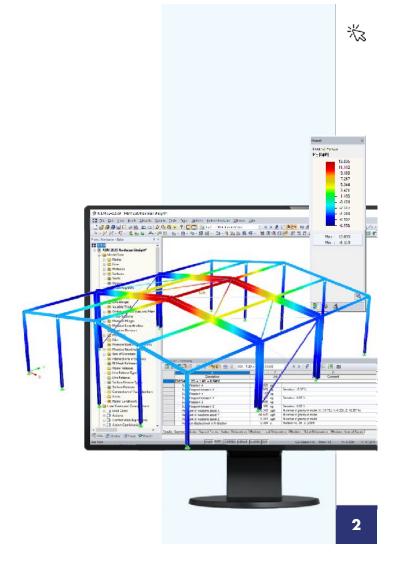
Alex Bacon, EIT

Technical Support Engineer Dlubal Software, Inc.



Webinar

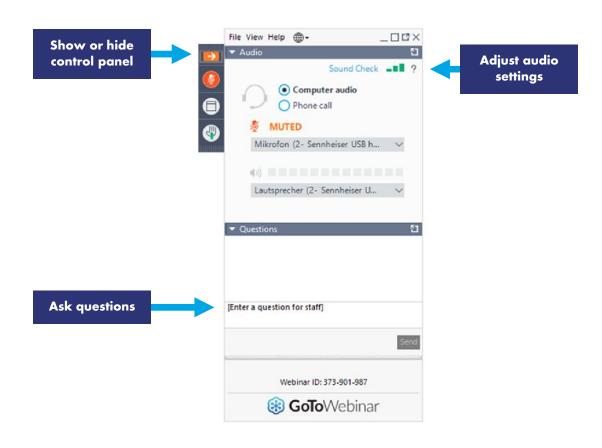
CSA \$16:19 **Steel Design** in RFEM



QuestionsDuring thePresentation









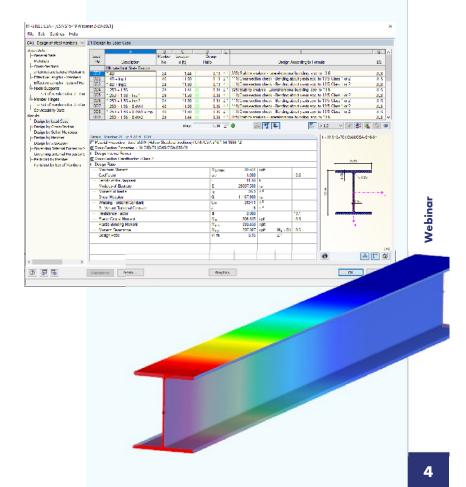
淡

Content



- 01 Structure and load overview in RFEM
- New CSA \$16:19 Annex O.2 stability requirements
- 03 Analysis calculation and results review
- CSA S16:19 steel member design in RF-STEEL CSA
- 05 Steel member design results review





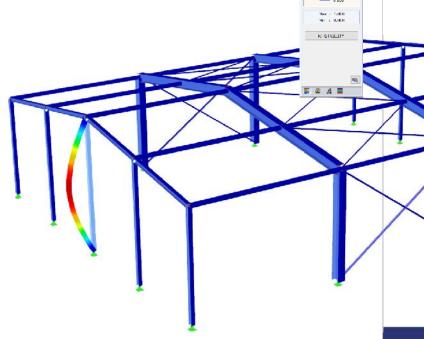


CSA S16:19 Stability Considerations

Design for Structure Stability [Clause 8.4]

- Stability requirements [Clause 8.4.1]
 - Consideration to deformation, P-Delta, P-delta, geometric imperfections, stiffness reduction, uncertainty in strength/stiffness
- Methods of analysis and design for stability [Clause 8.4.2]
 - Simplified stability analysis method [Clause 8.4.3]
 - Stability effects in elastic analysis [Clause O.2]

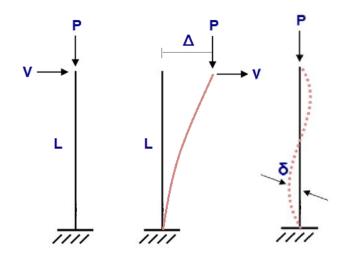




8.4.3 Simplified Stability Requirements

Simplified stability analysis method [Clause 8.4.3]

- P-∆ effects [Clause 8.4.3.2]
 - 2nd order analysis (RFEM approach) [Clause 8.4.3.2a]
 - U₂ amplification factor, axial loads and bending moments [Clause 8.4.3.2b]
- Notional Lateral Loads [Clause 8.4.3.3]
 - 0.005 x factored gravity load
 - Applied independently in 3D structure's orthogonal directions



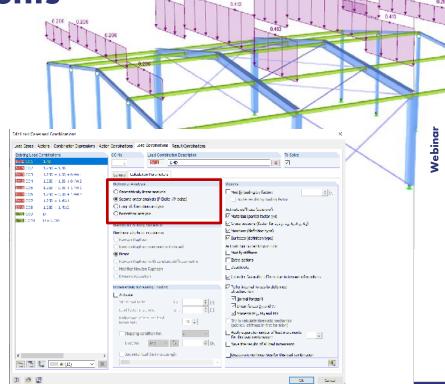




O.2 Second-Order Requirements

Stability effects in elastic analysis [Clause O.2]

- Geometric nonlinearity (second-order) effects [Clause O.2.2]
 - P-Δ and P-δ effects
 - Conditions to neglect P-δ effects [Clause O.2.2a-d]
 - P-δ included, U₁ = 1.0 (factor to account 2nd order effects due to the deformation between member ends) [Clause 13.8.5]



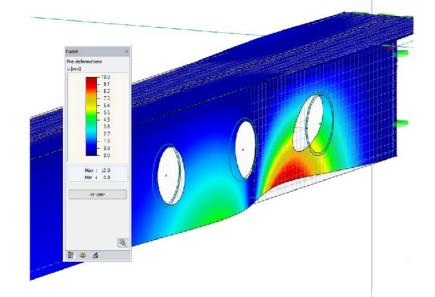




O.2 Imperfection Requirements

Geometric Imperfections [Clause 0.2.3]

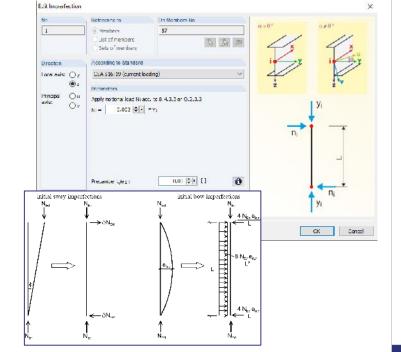
- Member and local geometric imperfections neglected for elastic analysis
- Global geometric imperfections must be accounted for with listed methods
- Global imperfections can be neglected for lateral load COs [Clause O.2.3.1]
 - Gravity loads primarily supported by vertical elements
 - 1st to 2nd order story drift ratio with reduced member stiffnesses < 1.7





O.2 Imperfection Requirements (cont'd)

- Method 1: Direct modeling (Clause O.2.3.2)
 - Displaced member intersection points (Clause 29.3 and column out-of-plumbness 1/500)
 - Difficult and requires multiple different models
- Method 2: Notional lateral loads (Clause O.2.3.3)
 - 0.002 x factored gravity load
 - Simplified stability analysis method 0.005 [Clause 8.4.3.3] vs. 0.002 magnitude
 - Applied in the direction for greatest destabilizing effect

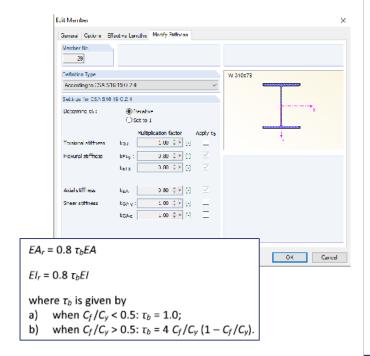




O.2 Reduced Stiffness Requirements

Reduced member stiffnesses [Clause O.2.4]

- Account for initial geometric imperfections, inelasticity, uncertainty in strength and stiffness
- Reduced member axial stiffness (EA) and flexural stiffness (EI)
 - 0.8 reduction factor
 - τ_b dependent on factored axial force (C_f) and axial strength (C_v)
- Recommended application to <u>all</u> members
- Apply to shear stiffness (GA) and torsional stiffness (GJ) when stiffnesses contribute significantly to lateral stability
- Not applicable to drifts, deflections, vibrations, periods, etc.





Dlubal Software Information







Phone: (267) 702-2815 E-mail: info-us@dlubal.com



Webinars and PDH

Upcoming Webinars

- 1 Register www.dlubal.com
- 2 Support & Learning

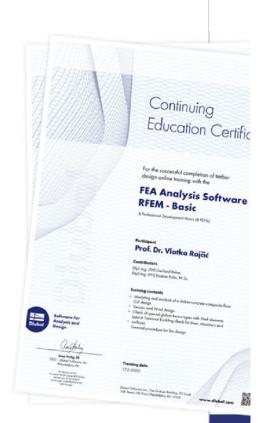
 → Webinars



3 Registration through email

PDH Certificates

- Automatically emailed to participants
- Available for the full presentation
- Additional attendees request info-us@dlubal.com







www.dlubal.com