UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

# Design of a Slab on Grade According to EC2 

## Calculation application in Excel

Kevin Lassfolk

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## EXAMENSARBETE

Författare: Kevin Lassfolk
Utbildning och ort:
Byggnadsteknik, Vasa
Inriktningsalternativ/Fördjupning:
Konstrukturteknik
Handledare:
Anders Borg (Novia)

Titel: Dimensionering av en markliggande betongplatta enligt EC2
Datum 9.4.2021 Sidantal $28 \quad$ Bilagor 3


#### Abstract

Abstrakt

Syftet med detta examensarbete var att få en uppdaterad beräkningsapplikation i Excel för dimensionering av markliggande plattor. I detta examensarbete ingick, förutom en Excel beräkningsapplikation, denna avhandling samt en kort anvisning om beräkningsapplikationens användning. Arbetet var avgränsat så att det endast berör dimensionering med armeringsnät och rektangulära eller kvadratiska plattor. Beställare för detta examensarbete var Sweco Finland Oy.

Avhandlingen behandlar dimensioneringen av en markliggande betongplatta. Val av grunddata förklaras först kort, sedan förklaras dimensioneringsgången mer grundligt. Det framkommer även vad de olika faktorerna som beräknas påverkar i dimensioneringen.

Avhandlingen baserar sig främst på boken BY45 BLY7 Betonilattiat 2018, men även i eurocoder och nationella bilagor. Beräkningen av sprickhållfasthet och sprickbredd görs enligt boken by210, och genomstansningen beräknas enligt EC2:6.4 + NA(FI)

Som resultat av detta examensarbete är en fungerande Excel beräkningsapplikation, vilket förenklar beräkningen av markliggande plattor. Denna beräkningsapplikation kommer ersätta den nuvarande Mathcad beräkningsapplikationen av SKOL-föreningen.


Språk: Engelska Nyckelord: Betong, Markliggande platta, Beräkningsapplikation

## BACHELOR'S THESIS

Author: Kevin Lassfolk
Degree Programme:
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Supervisors:

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#### Abstract

The purpose of this bachelors' thesis was to get an updated calculation application in Excel for designing slabs on grade. Included are this thesis as well as an Excel calculation application and a short instruction on how to use the calculation application. The work was bounded so that it only touches designing with reinforcement mesh and rectangular or square slabs. Customer for this final work was Sweco Finland Oy.

The thesis deals with the designing of a slab on grade. First the selection of the basic data is explained briefly, after that the designing part is explained more thoroughly. It also emerges what the various factors calculated affect in the design.

The bachelors' thesis is based primarily on the book BY45 BLY7 Betonilattiat 2018, but also in Eurocodes and national annexes. The calculation of crack strength and crack width is made according to book by210, and the punching shear resistance is calculated according to EC2:6.4 + NA(FI)

A result of this thesis is a working Excel calculation application, which simplifies the calculation of slabs on grade. This application will replace the current Mathcad application set out by the SKOL-association.


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## OPINNÄYTETYÖ

| Tekijä: | Kevin Lassfolk |
| :--- | ---: |
| Koulutusohjelma ja paikkakunta: | Rakennustekniikka, Vaasa |
| Suuntautumisvaihtoehto: | Rakennesuunnittelu |
| Ohjaajat: | Veli-Matti Hannila (Sweco Finland Oy) |
|  | Anders Borg (Novia) |

Nimike: Maanvaraisen teräsbetonilaatan suunnittelu EC2:n mukaisesti

Päivämäärä 9.4.2021 Sivumäärä 28 Liitteet 3

## Tiivistelmä

Tämän opinnäytetyön tarkoituksena oli tehdä Exceliin päivitetty laskentapohja maanvaraisen laatan mitoitukseen. Opinnäytetyö sisältää tämän tutkielman, Excellaskentapohjan sekä lyhyen ohjeen laskentapohjan käytöstä. Työ rajoitettiin niin, että se koskee vain mitoitusta raudoitusverkolla ja suorakulmaisilla tai neliömäisillä laatoilla. Tämän opinnäytetyön asiakas oli Sweco Finland Oy.

Tutkielma käsittelee maanvaraisen betonilaatan mitoitusta. Perustiedon valinnasta kerrotaan lyhyesti, ja sitten selitetään mitoituskaavat perusteellisesti. Tulee myös esiin, mihin eri lasketut tekijät vaikuttavat mitoituksessa.

Opinnäytetyö perustuu ensisijaisesti kirjaan BY45 BLY7 Betonilattiat 2018, mutta myös eurokoodiin ja kansallisiin liitteisiin. Halkeilukestävyyden ja halkeamaleveystarkastelun laskeminen tehdään kirjan by210 mukaan, ja laatan lävistyskestävyys lasketaan EC2:6.4 + NA(FI) mukaisesti

Tämän opinnäytetyön tuloksena on toimiva Excel-laskentapohja, joka yksinkertaistaa maanvaraisen laatan laskemista. Tämä laskentapohja korvaa nykyisen SKOL-ryhmän Mathcad-laskentapohjan.

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## 1. Introduction

Slabs on grade are common in Finland and are the type of flooring found in most industrial buildings today. However, designing the slab can be difficult and time consuming, and the modes of designing are renewed periodically. There are different applications that can calculate and design slabs on grade today, but these applications often demand a certain amount of knowledge about the application itself, to work properly. The SKOL association has made a Mathcad calculation application, but it is very clumsy to use and it is uncertain if it always updates the calculations after the information is updated. Therefore, I have chosen to do an Excel calculation application for slabs on grade, on order by Sweco, as the topic for my bachelors' thesis. I chose to do it in Excel because most people have experience of it and know how it works.

Sweco have a deal with the SKOL association to update the calculation application for slabs on grade, so the Excel calculation application, that is a result of this bachelors' thesis, will replace the current Mathcad application. The bachelors' thesis also includes, in addition to this thesis and the Excel calculation application, a brief instruction on how to use the calculation-application.

### 1.1 Employer

Sweco is a company founded in 1997 in Sweden. Since then, it has grown and is now operating in most countries in northern Europe, including Finland. Sweco Finland offers services from architecture and design planning to infrastructure and environmental planning. Sweco Finland has today approximately 2500 employees. (Sweco, 2020)

SKOL ry is an association in Finland of which about 140 different companies are members. The association mainly works on developing the planning and consulting sector in Finland. As a joint project between planning agencies and schools that are members of the SKOL association, various calculation applications have been made that each SKOL member can use. Most of the calculation applications are made in Excel, but some are made in Mathcad.

### 1.2 Goals and limits of the work

The aim of this work is to create a useful Excel calculation application, which is updated according to today's standards, a simple instruction book to the calculation application, as well as for this thesis to serve as a more in-depth instruction book for designing slabs on grade. The work is bounded to treat rectangular or square slabs with mesh reinforcement. The thesis is written in English, while the Excel application and the short instruction are written in Finnish.

The Excel application will be compared to the existing Mathcad application, to ensure that it works correctly. How I will examinate this is written in Chapter 2.1. Outside actors will also check and verify the Excel application.

### 1.3 Main references

The calculations are based primarily on the Finnish book BY 45 BLY 7 Betonilattiat 2018, which in turn is based in Eurocodes and the national annex. The calculation of cracks is based on the book by210 (Leskelä, 2008), which is also based on the Eurocodes. These books are published by Suomen Betoniyhdistys ry, which is an association in Finland working to develop the concrete sector. Among other things, they hold seminaries in concrete designing and have issued several technical instructions and standards, which facilitate concrete designing. (Suomen betoniyhdistys ry)

The Eurocodes used are:
(SFS-EN 1990-1-1(AC:2010); Eurocode: Basis of structural design) + NA(FI)_2019
(SFS-EN 1991-1-1(AC:2009); Eurocode 1: Actions on structures. Part 1-1: General actions. Densities, selfweight, imposed loads for buildings) + NA(FI)_2017
(SFS-EN 1992-1-1(A1:2015); Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures. Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings) + NA(FI)_2019

Continuing this work, (BY 45 BLY 7 Betonilattiat 2018) will be referred as (BY 45), (SFS-EN 1990-1-1(AC:2010)) will be referred as (ECO), (SFS-EN 1991-1-1(AC:2009)), will be referred as (EC1) and (SFS-EN 1992-1-1(A1:2015)) will be referred as (EC2). A reference to a table in a given chapter is written as follows (EC2:1.2.3 table 3).

## 2. The procedure of designing concrete ground slabs

When designing a slab on grade, there is a certain order to follow. First, by determining the purpose of the space where the slab should be, is it an office or a warehouse space? Which loads affect the slab, exposure classes and requirements set can be chosen when the purpose has been determined. (BY 45, p. 55) After all the basic information is collected and it is known what requirements exist, the calculations can begin.

The following shall be calculated:

- Point-load deflection and ground pressure
- Slab reinforcement
- Punching shear failure
- Cracking resistance

However, to calculate these, the following must also be calculated:

- Moment of the point-load
- Affects the reinforcement quantity, crack strength and crack width.
- Is calculated according to Westergaard's formulas.
- The relative distribution of the load, $a_{k}$
- Is used as a factor in Westergaard's formulas.
- Affects the moment caused by the point load
- The radius of the relative stiffness, $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{k}}$
- Affects the relative distribution of the load
- The stiffness of the slab, D
- Affects the radius of the relative stiffness, $I_{k}$
- Is affected by the effective depth of the slab and the elastic modulus of concrete.
- Properties of the foundation, $k$
- Affects the radius of the relative stiffness, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{k}}$.
- Is affected by the coefficient of ground reaction and the properties of the subbases.
- Shrinkage and friction
- Affects the central thrust which, in turn, affects the reinforcement quantity and crack strength. (BY 45 p.69)
- If the shrinkage cannot occur freely, due to thickenings in the slab or if the friction is too large, the central thrust will be large.
- Temperature differences
- Between casting and use
- Affects the central thrust by shrinkage.
- Between the upper and lower edge of the slab
- Provides an additional moment
- For example, in freezer warehouses or bakeries.


### 2.1 Basic data

Basic data contains both things that external factors make demands on, as well as things that can be chosen more freely. For example, a project may have requirements for the constructions that must be met, this may be the choice of consequence class. In contrast, the choice of concrete strength for the same project can be chosen freely.

### 2.1.1 Data used in the comparison

When comparing the calculation application with the Mathcad application, there will be a total of 3 calculations, one in which the reinforcement is located in the centre of the slab, one in which the reinforcement is located in the lower edge of the slab and one where the reinforcement is located both in the upper and lower edges of the slab.
The following basic data will be used in the comparison. When selecting basic data, I have tried to select what is commonly used.

Execution class: 2, sets, among other things, requirements for the competence of planners, performers, as well as maximum concrete strength.

Consequence class: $\quad 2$, which gives a security coefficient $K_{\text {FI }}$ of 1,0

Time of use: 50 years, which affects nothing, 100 years would require thicker protective layer.

Concrete: C30/37

Cement class: $N$, which has a normal curing rate.
Type of rebar: B500B, common type of rebar

Exposure class: XC2, which means that the slab will be wet most of its service life, which is common for ground slabs when RH of the ground is almost always around $100 \%$
Dimensions of the slab: $\quad 10 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m} \times 0,12 \mathrm{~m}$

Loads: Load class B A permanent load of $2 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
A payload of $2,5 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
A point load of 10 kN
(load surface 200mm*200mm)
The slab is placed on a 200 mm thick layer of insulation (XPS 400), under the insulation there is 300 mm packed gravel. The subbase is densely packed gravel.

### 2.1.2 Material and its properties

What strength the concrete should have, exposure classes, time of use and steel quality are selected. The choice of the strength of concrete depends on several things, including the
execution class and the exposure class (table 1). It's possible to choose between C12/15 and C90/105. But usually it lies between C20/25 and C50/60 .
For execution class 1 , a maximum strength of C20/25 may be used (EC2+NA(FI)), which is also the recommended value. (Betoni.com, betonityypit ja oikean betonin valinta)

Table 1. Exposure classes also make recommendations of the strength class. (SFS:7022 (Korjattu 2019):Table 3)

| w/c enintăăn | Rasitusluokat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ei korroosiontai rasituksen vaaraa | Karbonatisoitumisen aiheuttama korroosio |  |  |  | Kloridien aiheuttama korroosio |  |  |  |  |  | Jäädytys-sulatusrasitus ${ }^{\text {12 2 }}$ ) |  |  |  | Aggressiivinen kemiallinen rasitus |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Merivesi |  |  | Kloridit muusta kuin merivedestả |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | x0 | XC1 | XC2 | XC3 | XC 4 | XS1 | XS 2 | XS 3 | XD 1 | XD 2 | XD 3 | XF $1^{3}$ ) | XF 2 | XF $3^{3}$ ) | XF4 | XA 1 | XA2 | XA3 |
|  |  | 0,90 | 0,80 | 0,60 | 0,60 | 0,50 | 0,45 | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,55 | 0,45 | 0,60 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,45 | 0,50 | 0,45 | 0,40 |
| Vähimmäislujuusluokka | C12/15 | C20/25 | C20/25 | C30/37 | C30/37 | C30/37 | C35/45 | C35/45 | C30/37 | C30/37 | C35/45 | C30/37 | C30/37 | C30/37 | C35/45 | C30/37 | C35/45 | C40/50 |
| Vähimmäissementtimäärä (kg/m ${ }^{3}$ ) |  | 160 | 160 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 320 | 320 | 300 | 300 | 320 | 270 | 330 | 300 | 360 | 300 | 320 | 330 |
| Ilmamäära ${ }^{5}$ (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,04) | 5,04) | 4,04) | 5,04) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1)}$ Lisakksi pakkasenkestävyyden vaatimukset litteen A taulukon A.1-FI mukaan. <br> 2) Rasitusluokissa XF2 ja XF 4 edellytetyt betonin vesi-sementtisuhteen, ilmamāărăn ja sementtimảarrăn vaatimukset ovat sementtilaaduille CEM L, CEM II/A-D CEM II/A-LL, CEM II/A-M ja CEM II/B-M taulukossa 2-Fl esitetyin rajoituksin. <br>  tarvitse tāyttyä mutta betonin F-lukuvaatimuksen tulee tāyttyā. 50 vuoden suunnitell ulla kāyttöiallä F-lukuvaatimus rasitusluokass a XF1 on 1,0 ja rasitusluokassa XF3 1,5. <br> F-Juvun arvoja vesi-sementtisuhteen, ilmamāărăn ja kiviaineksen ylănimell israjan funktiona on esitetty taulukossa D.1-FI. <br>  <br> ${ }^{5)}$ Y1i7 \% tavoiteil mamäärà eiole suositeltava. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Exposure classes are selected according to the environment of the slab:
X0 where there is no risk of corrosion or attacks.
XC1-XC4 is used against carbonatization.
XD1-XD3 is used when the concrete is exposed to salts. Not seawater.
XS1-XS3 is used when the concrete is exposed to seawater.
XF1-XF4 is used at risk of freezing/thawing.
XA1-XA3 is used in aggressive chemical environment.
(EC2:Table 4.1)

Time of use is selected according to the time of use of the rest of the building, usually 50 or 100 years. 50 years is the most common and then no additional requirements are applied, while 100 years of use may provide requirements for thicker layers of protection for the reinforcement (table 2).

Steel quality is selected with a tensile strength of 500 MPa or 600 MPa , as ordinary steel or stainless steel. According to the eurocodes, 600 MPa is the highest value you are allowed to have if you size according to the eurocodes. [EC2:3.2]+NA(FI). The most common reinforcement mesh that is used today have a tensile strength of 500 MPa .

Cement class is also chosen. Depending on the rate of hardening, the cement is divided into different classes, S (slow), N (normal) and R (rapid). This affects the shrinkage, where the R class gives the greatest shrinkage, and the $S$ class provides the least shrinkage. (EC2:B. 2 (1))

### 2.1.3 Geometry

The final thickness of the slab is estimated. As an origin value, it can be below 120 mm thick at smaller point loads than 30 kN and 120 mm or higher at larger point loads. (BY 45, p. 9293) The length of the slab in $x$ and $y$ joints is selected. In case the slab is divided and casted with joints, the distance between the edges of a slab is selected. There are no limits on how
large the slabs are allowed to be, but given what can be cast in a day, the area should not exceed about 50 mx 50 m .
The thickness of the protective layer is affected by exposure classes, time of use and nearby materials. See table 2 and picture 1 below.

Table 2. Impact of exposure class and time of use on the thickness of the protective concrete layer (EC2 + NA(FI))

| Betonipeitteen vähimmäisarvovaatimus Cmin , dur $^{\text {( }} \mathrm{mm}$ ) eri ympäristöolosuhteissa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kriteeri | Rasitusluokka standardin SFS-EN 1992-1-1 taulukon 4.1 mukaan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | x0 | XC1 | XC2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{xC3} \\ & \mathrm{xC4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{XD1} \\ \mathrm{XS} 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { XD2, } \\ \text { XS2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{XD} 3, \\ \text { XS3 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Betoniteräs | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| Jänneteräs | 10 | 20 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| 100 vuoden suunniteltu käyttöikä | +0 | +0 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +5 |

Huomautus 1. Tartuntajänteille, joiden pitkäaikainen jännitys käyttörajatilassa on korkeintaan $400 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$, sovelletaan betoniteräkselle asetettuja vaatimuksia.

Huomautus 2. Betonipeitteen vähimmäisarvoa voidaan pienentää 5 mm , mikäli betonin lieriölujuus on vähintään 10 MPa suurempi kuin säilyvyyden kannalta vaadittava vähimmäislieriölujuus.

Huomautus 3. Betonipeitteen vähimmäisarvovaatimukset koskevat myös jänneterästen ankkureita ja valuun asennettavia metalliosia ellei niitä ole korroosiosuojattu rasitusluokkaa vastaavasti.

Huomautus 4. Betonin säilyvyyden tulee myös muilta osin täyttää 100 vuoden käyttöikävaatimus, mikäli rakenteen suunniteltu käyttöikä on 100 vuotta


Picture 1: The thickness of the concrete layer against different foundations. If the slab is casted directly on the ground, a protective layer with a thickness of at least 50 mm should be used, while a thickness of at least $c_{n o m}=10 m m+c_{\text {min, dur }}$ should be used if the slab is casted on cellular plastic or a plastic film. (BY 45, p. 93)

### 2.1.4 The impact of the environment

Temperature differences. The surrounding temperature difference between casting and use is determined, as well as the temperature difference between the top and the bottom side of the slab, if there is a difference. The latter can provide an additional moment if the temperature distribution of the slab is unevenly distributed, specifically, tensile stress occurs at the cooler surface. (BY 45, p. 105)

Number of days after casting when the slab is loaded, when the aftercare is ended, and the time of examination is determined. The RH value at the time of examination is also guessed. All these values affect the shrinkage of the slab. If you want to get a final value on the shrinkage, you can choose the time for examination to 999999 days or another high number.

### 2.1.5 Loads

The permanent load consists of built-up structures and equipment, which cannot be moved, such as light walls, large machines, etc. The shrinkage causes a frictional force, which is treated as a permanent load. (BY 45, p. 57)
The loads can be calculated by hand or taken from ready-made tables with minimum loads. (Table 3 below). The value of the load that is used depends on the load class, which is selected according to the purpose of use of the space. For example, living areas belongs to Class A , offices to Class B, etcetera. Different load classes can be found in (EC1: table 6.1, table 6.3, table 6.7).
The variable action includes person loads, freight loads and traffic loads. The point load, which may be due to, for example, a truck or storage shelves, primarily affects the amount of reinforcement. In point loads from vehicles, the load is multiplied by a dynamic factor. If the vehicle has air tyres, the factor is 1.4 and if the vehicle has compact tyres the factor is 2. (BY $45, \mathrm{p} .60$ ) All projects are unique, and therefore one must determine loads individually for each project. (BY 45, p. 57)

Table 3: Example of minimum payload and point loads (BY 45, Table 6.2)

|  | Load class | Variable action <br> $\left[\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right]$ | Pointload $[\mathrm{kN}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Living areas | A | 2,0 | 2,0 |
| Office areas | B | 2,5 | 2,0 |
| Archival areas | E1 | 7,5 | 7,0 |
| Storage areas | E2 | case by case | case by case |
| Lecture halls and <br> meeting halls | C2 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| Dance and <br> gymnastics halls | C4 | 5,0 | 4,0 |
| Grandstands, <br> terraces | C5 | 6,0 | 4,0 |
| Shopping areas | D1 | 4,0 | 4,0 |

### 2.1.6 Safety coefficients

Safety coefficients are determined according to SFS-EN 1990. Affecting factors here are the consequence class and the type of load. The largest of the following load cases is used in the calculations. [ECO: (6.10a),(6.10b)]+NA(FI)
$\gamma_{\text {G.sup.a }} * K_{F I} *($ selfweight + permanent action $)$
$\xi * \gamma_{G . s u p . a} * K_{F I} *($ selfweight + permanent action $)+\gamma_{Q 1} * K_{F I}$ $*($ main variable action $)+\gamma_{Q 1} * K_{F I} * \Psi_{0} *(v a r i a b l e ~ a c t i o n) ~$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \gamma_{G . s u p . a}=1,35 \\
& \xi=0,85 \\
& \gamma_{Q 1}=1,5 \\
& K_{F I}=0,9 \text { if } R C 1 \\
& K_{F I}=1 \text { if } R C 2 \\
& K_{F I}=1,1 \text { if } R C 3 \quad[\text { [ECO: table A1.2]+NA(FI) }
\end{aligned}
$$

The point-load applies:
$\gamma_{Q 1} * K_{F I} *($ pointload $) * \Psi$
Where: $\quad \Psi=$ Dynamic factor
$\Psi=1$ in case there is no dynamic factor
$\Psi=1,4 \mathrm{In}$ case the truck has air tires
$\Psi=2$ in case the truck has compact tires

### 2.2 Excel

When constructing formulas in excel, it is important to know on how the formulas work. The formulas work well with each other and often multiple formulas are built into one formula, therefore it is also important to keep track of the order inside the formula.
Excel formulas that the calculation application is built by:

- Name cells: Cells can be named and thus simplify the calculations, as the name of the cell can be entered instead of its position.
- IF(Statement; if true; if false): Used if there are statements, gives one answer if the statement is true, another if the statement is false.
- MAX(value 1;value 2): Reproduces the largest value of the specified cells.
- MIN(value 1;value 2): Reproduces the smallest value of the specified cells.
- VLOOKUP(Lookup value; area where to search; which column the value to return can be found in; exact or approximate value) In the area it is looking for, the lookup value should be in the first column.
- AND(statement 1; statement 2) Provides TRUE if both statements are met or FALSE if only one or no statement is met. Works fine with IF and OR funktion
- OR(statement 1; statement 2): Provides TRUE if one of the statements is met, FALSE if nothing is met.
- Makro, checkbox that gives either TRUE or FALSE in an optional cell depending on whether it is ticked or not.
(Microsoft, 2020)


## 2 Calculations

Most of the formulas are taken from the book BY 45 BLY 7 Betonilattiat 2018, so only the formula number is written after the formula. In case other sources have been used, they will be written in front of the formulas.

### 2.1 The relative distribution of the load

The relative distribution of the load is calculated according to the radius of the load area and the radius of the relative stiffness. (BY 45, p. 102)

$$
\begin{equation*}
a_{k}=\frac{r}{l_{k}} \tag{20}
\end{equation*}
$$

There are 2 ways to calculate the radius of the load area, depending on the type of load it is. If the load comes from a wheel, such as a truck, the radius is calculated according to the following formula.

$$
\begin{equation*}
r=\sqrt{\frac{P}{\pi * q}}+\frac{h}{2} \tag{17}
\end{equation*}
$$

If the load comes from a flat surface, such as the foot of a shelf, the radius is calculated according to the following formula.

$$
\begin{equation*}
r=\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}+\frac{h}{2} \tag{15}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Where: } & \text { P }=\text { point-load } \\
& q=\text { tire pressure } \\
& h=\text { height of the slab } \\
& A=\text { load area. }
\end{array}
$$

The radius of the relative stiffness depends on the coefficient of subgrade reaction, $k$, and the stiffness of the slab, D. (BY 45, p. 101) and (ACl 360R, p. 30)

$$
\begin{equation*}
l_{k}=\sqrt[4]{\frac{D}{k}} \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

D is obtained according to the following equation. If the reinforcement is placed in the middle, $d=0,85 * h$ may be used.

$$
\begin{equation*}
D=\frac{E_{c m} d^{3}}{12} \tag{19}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{cm}}$, which is the strength module of concrete, is obtained according to the following formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
E_{c m}=22 *\left(\frac{f_{c m}}{10}\right)^{0,3} \tag{EC2:Table3.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

### 2.2 Properties of the foundation

The coefficient of subgrade reaction is calculated according to the following formula. The answer is received in MN/m3.

$$
\begin{equation*}
k=\frac{1}{\frac{h_{1}}{E_{1}}+\frac{h_{2}}{E_{2}}+\frac{h_{i}}{E_{i}}+\frac{1}{k_{m}}} \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $h$ accounts for the thickness of the different layers, E stands for the strength module of the layers, and $k_{m}$ accounts for the coefficient of ground reaction. The coefficient of ground reaction is different for each site, therefore one should give it according to the results of the ground examination. (BY 45)

### 2.3 Moment of the point-load

The location of the point-load affects the design moment. There are 5 different places to place the point-load, on the centre of the slab, on the joint between slabs, on the joint in the corner of several slabs, on the free edge of the slab and on the free corners of the slab. The largest positive and negative moment that occurs in these locations will become the design moment for the slab.

If the distance between two point-loads is less than $2^{*} h$, where $h$ is the thickness of the slab, these are counted together as one point-load. (BY 45, p. 96)

Moments are calculated according to Westergaard's formulas.
If the point load acts in the middle of the slab:
$M_{1 \max }=+P *\left(0,056-0,211 * \log a_{k}\right)$
$M_{1 \text { min }}=-0,02 * P$

Where $\mathrm{M}_{1 \text { max }}$ acts right below the point load, and $\mathrm{M}_{1 \text { min }}$ alongside the point load.
If the point load acts on the joint between 2 slabs:

$$
\begin{align*}
& M_{2 \max }=+P\left(0,049+0,015 a_{k}-0,263 * \log a_{k}\right)  \tag{25}\\
& M_{2 \text { min }}=-0,033 * P \tag{26}
\end{align*}
$$

If the point load acts on the edge of the slab

$$
\begin{align*}
& M_{3 \text { max }}=+P\left(0,013+0,068 a_{k}-0,526 * \log a_{k}\right)  \tag{27}\\
& M_{3 \text { min }}=-0,066 * P \tag{28}
\end{align*}
$$

If the point load acts on the joint in the corner between slabs

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{4 \min }=\frac{P}{8}\left(1-0,74 a_{k}^{0,6}\right) \tag{29}
\end{equation*}
$$

If the point-load acts on the free corners of the slab.

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{5 \text { min }}=\frac{P}{2}\left(1-1,23 a_{k}^{0,6}\right) \tag{30}
\end{equation*}
$$

If the point-load acts on the free corners of the slab, the torque should be considered. It is uncertain whether it has been considered In Westergaard's formulas and would need to be examined more accurately. If it has not been taken into account, the moment in the free corner should be increased by a factor of about 1.9. (BY 45, p. 98)

As point load on the centre of the slab counts loads whose load area is farther from the edge of the slab than the value of $I_{k}$ (Picture 2). (BY 45, p. 94)


Picture 2: The picture shows the boundaries between the placements of the
point load (BY 45, p. 94)

### 2.4 Point-load deflection and ground pressure

The deflection and soil pressure are calculated according to Westergaard's formulas, as well as according to Figure 6.28 of the book BY45, (picture 3 below).

If the point load acts in the middle of the slab:
Deflection:

$$
\begin{equation*}
y_{0}=\frac{P l_{k}^{2}}{8 D}\left(1-a_{k}^{2}\left(0,217-0,367 \log a_{k}\right)\right) \tag{31}
\end{equation*}
$$

Soil pressure:

$$
\begin{equation*}
p_{0}=\frac{P}{8 l_{k}^{2}}\left(1-a_{k}^{2}\left(0,217-0,367 \log a_{k}\right)\right) \tag{32}
\end{equation*}
$$

If the point load acts on the joint between 2 slabs:

$$
\begin{align*}
& y=\frac{P}{k * l_{k}^{2}}\left(0,216-0,075 a_{k}\right)  \tag{33}\\
& p=1,5 p_{0}
\end{align*}
$$

(Figure 6.28)

If the point load acts on the edge of the slab:

$$
\begin{align*}
& y=\frac{P}{k * l_{k}^{2}}\left(0,433-0,354 a_{k}\right)  \tag{34}\\
& p=3 * p_{0}
\end{align*}
$$

(Figure 6.28)
If the point load acts on the joint in the corner between slabs, one multiplies the value that the point load in the centre of the slab gives by 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=2 * y_{0} \\
& p=2 * p_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

(Figure 6.28)
(Figure 6.28)
And if the point load acts on the free corners of the slab, one multiplies the same value by 8 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=8 * y_{0} \\
& p=8 * p_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

(Figure 6.28)
(Figure 6.28)


Picture 3: The magnitude of the ground pressure calculated from $p_{0}$. The deflection is assumed to follow the same pattern. (BY 45:Figure 6.28)

### 2.5 Shrinkage

Shrinkage is something that occurs in every concrete structure, slabs on grade makes no exception. In case the shrinkage cannot occur freely, tension occurs in the slab which increases the amount of reinforcement needed. For example, will thickenings in the slab or large friction between the slab and the base prevent shrinkage to occur freely.

The slab can be designed as a single large slab or split into smaller slabs with shrink joints. The advantage of large slabs is that the joints constitute a weak point in the slab, while advantages of splitting the slab into several parts are that it reduces tensile stresses and cracking.
Temperature changes will also affect the shrinkage. If the slab is cooled it will shrink, while it will grow if heated. One-degree change affects the slab by about $0.01 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}$. (BY 45, p. 66) (ACI 360R, p. 51)

Since the upper part of the slab usually dries faster than the lower part, the shrinkage can cause the corners of the slab to fold upwards. This applies especially to thin slabs, when the own weight of the slab is not enough to counteract this force. Over time, the slab usually straighten itself out again. (BY 45, p. 66-67) (ACI 360R, p. 51)

The shrinkage is calculated according to EC2 Chapter 3.1.4 and annex B. In this chapter, only formula numbers will be mentioned.

The final shrinkage is obtained through the following formula by adding the shrinkage due to drying with the internal shrinkage:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \varepsilon_{c s}=\varepsilon_{c d}+\varepsilon_{c a}  \tag{3.8}\\
& \text { Where } \varepsilon_{c d}=\beta_{d s} * k_{h} * \varepsilon_{c d .0}  \tag{3.9}\\
& \qquad \begin{aligned}
& \beta_{d s}=(t-t s) /\left((t-t s)+0,04 * h_{0}^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \\
& \text { Where } \quad \begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{t} \\
\text { checking }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { ts the number of days after casting to the time of } \\
\\
\text { management ended }
\end{array} \\
& h_{0}=2 * \frac{A_{c}}{u} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
A_{c}=h * L
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { plastic that delays drying. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Otherwise } u=2 * h+2 * L
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}
\end{align*}
$$

$k_{h}$ is dependent on $h_{0}$ from the following table by interpolation: (table 4)
(Table 4: Provides a value of kh depending on the $h_{0}$ value. Interpolation is used between the values. [EC2:3.1.4 table 3.3])

| $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{0}}$ | $\mathbf{k h}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 100 | 1 |
| 200 | 0,85 |
| 300 | 0,75 |
| $\geq 500$ | 0,7 |

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varepsilon_{c d .0}=0,85 *\left(220+110 * \alpha_{d s 1}\right) * \exp \left(-\alpha_{d s 2} * \frac{f_{c m}}{f_{c m 0}}\right) * \beta_{R H} \tag{B.11}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\alpha_{d s 1}$ is a factor that depends on the cement type.
$\mathrm{S}=3 \quad$ (slow)
$\mathrm{N}=4 \quad$ (normal)
$\mathrm{R}=5 \quad$ (rapid)
$\alpha_{d s 2}$ is a factor that depends on the cement type
$\mathrm{S}=0,13 \quad$ (slow)
$\mathrm{N}=0,12 \quad$ (normal)
$\mathrm{R}=0,11 \quad$ (rapid)
$f_{c m 0}=10 \mathrm{MPa}$
$\beta_{R H}=1,55 *\left(1-\left(\frac{R_{H}}{R_{H 0}}\right)^{3}\right)$
Where $R_{H}$ is the humidity of the concrete at the time of checking.
And $R_{H 0}=100 \%$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varepsilon_{c a}=\beta_{a s} * \varepsilon_{c a \infty} \tag{3.11}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { Where } \beta_{a s}=1-\exp *\left(-0,2 * t^{0,5}\right) \tag{3.13}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { And } \varepsilon_{c a \infty}=2,5 *(f c k-10) \tag{3.12}
\end{equation*}
$$

### 2.6 Temperature differences

Temperature differences are divided into two parts, temperature differences between casting and the slab taken into service, and temperature difference between the top and bottom side of the slab. Temperature differences between casting and the slab taken into service affects shrinkage. If the slab is colder during its service time than when casting, the total shrinkage increases, but if the slab is warmer during its service time than when casting, the total shrinkage decreases. (ACI 360R, p. 51)

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta L_{1}=\alpha * \Delta T * L \tag{36}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\alpha=10^{-50} \mathrm{C}^{-1}, \mathrm{~L}=$ length of the slab and $\Delta T=$ the temperature difference between casting and the slab during its service time. A positive value if the slab during its service time is colder, otherwise a negative value.

The temperature difference between the top and bottom side of the slab produces a moment that affects the reinforcement. The moment is added with the moment from the point load, which in turn affects the amount of reinforcement needed.

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{\Delta T}=\frac{\alpha * \Delta T * E_{c m} * d^{2}}{12} \tag{35}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\alpha=10^{-50} \mathrm{C}^{-1}$ and $\Delta T=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the slab has the same temperature on both sides, $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ then the slab is cooler on the top side and $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ then the slab is warmer on the top side. (BY 45, p. 66-67)

### 2.7 Friction

The friction between the slab and the base should preferably be as small as possible. If the slab is located on a plastic film, the friction is very low, but it also brings other challenges such as that the underside of the slab dries more slowly than the upper side, leading to tensions in the slab. If the slab is located on a gravel surface, the friction is twice as large, but the slab can dry more evenly.

The friction also affects the central thrust, which is also affected by the own-weight and loads of the slab. (BY 45, p. 69) This force also increases the amount of reinforcement needed. (BY 45, p. 106)
$N_{k}=(g+k t * q) * \mu_{F} * L_{x}$
Where $k t=\frac{\Delta L_{1}+\Delta L_{2}}{\Delta L}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta L_{1}=\alpha * \Delta T * L \\
& \Delta L_{2}=\varepsilon_{c s} * L \\
& \Delta L=1,5 \mathrm{~mm}
\end{aligned} \varepsilon_{c s}=\text { total shrinkage }
$$

$\mathrm{g}=$ the permanent load
$\mathrm{q}=$ payload
$\mu_{F}=$ coefficient of friction
$L_{x}=\mathrm{L} / 2$ if shrinkage is not prevented by, for example, thickenings in the slab if shrinkage is prevented, the value $L_{x}=L$ is used.

### 2.8 Slab reinforcement

The reinforcement can be placed in 3 different ways, in the centre of the slab, in the lower edge of the slab, and in both the upper and lower edge of the slab.
Reinforcement placed in the centre of the slab is common for thin slabs that have small point loads. The book recommends using this when the slab thickness is less than 120 mm and point loads are less than 30 kN . (BY $45, \mathrm{p} .92$ ) In slabs where the reinforcement is placed in the centre, the reinforcement is sized against the largest moment which provides tensile forces at the upper or lower edge of the slab.
The reinforcement placed at the lower edge is common for thin slabs and provides a more efficient reinforcement against point loads, but the crack strength at the upper edge of the slab becomes weaker. The reinforcement is designed against the positive moment giving tension to the lower edge, while the tensile strength of the concrete is estimated to cope with the negative moment at the upper edge. (BY 45, p. 106)

If the reinforcement is placed in the centre, the slab should be uncracked at both surfaces, and if the reinforcement is placed at the lower edge, the slab should be uncracked on the upper edge. If it cracks, the geometry of the slab should be changed, because there is no reinforcement that can limit the crack width.

In the moment used in the calculations, the addition moment from temperature differences is also considered.

$$
M_{E d}=\frac{M_{\max }}{M_{\min }}+M_{\Delta T}
$$

The following formulas apply if the reinforcement is in the centre or at either edge.

$$
\begin{equation*}
e_{d}=\frac{M_{E d}}{N_{E d}} \tag{37}
\end{equation*}
$$

If $e_{d}>a_{s}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{s}=\frac{\beta * b * d * f_{c d}}{f_{y d}}+\frac{N_{E d}}{f_{y d}} \tag{39}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \beta=1-\sqrt{1-2 \mu} \\
& \mu=\frac{M_{s d}}{b * d^{2} * f_{c d}} \\
& M_{s d}=M_{E d}-N_{E d *} a_{s} \tag{38}
\end{align*}
$$

If $e_{d} \leq a_{s}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{s}=\frac{N_{E d}}{f_{y d}} \tag{40}
\end{equation*}
$$

For thicker slabs than 120 mm that have large point loads, reinforcement at both the upper and lower edge is recommended.

Then the reinforcement will take care of all the tensile forces from the different loads. (BY 45, p. 93)

The reinforcement is designed according to the same formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{s}=\frac{\beta * b * d * f_{c d}}{f_{y d}}+\frac{N_{E d}}{f_{y d}} \tag{39}
\end{equation*}
$$

For the reinforcement amount at the upper edge, the negative moment $M_{\min }$ is used, and for the reinforcement amount at the lower edge, the positive moment $M_{\max }$ is used in calculating $\mathrm{M}_{\text {sd }}$

### 2.9 Punching shear failure

The punching shear failure is calculated according to EC2:6.4 + NA(FI).
The requirement is that $V_{E d} \leq V_{R d}$
The punching shear resistance is obtained by EC2: (6.50)

$$
\begin{gather*}
V_{R d}=C_{R d, c} * k *\left(100 * \rho_{l} * f_{c k}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} * 2 * \frac{d}{a} \geq v_{\text {min }} * 2 * \frac{d}{a}  \tag{6.50}\\
\text { Where } C_{R d, c}=\frac{0,3 *\left(\frac{D}{d}+1,5\right)}{\gamma_{c} *\left(\frac{D}{d}+4\right)} \tag{FI}
\end{gather*}
$$

$d$ is the effective depth of the slab, which is measured from the top side of the slab to the centre of gravity by the bottom reinforcing mesh.
$D$ is the diameter of the round pillar, or if the pillar is square, $D$ is calculated according to $D=\sqrt{c_{1} * c_{2}}$ where $c_{1}$ and $c_{2}$ are the side measure of the pillar. [EC2:6.4.4(1)+NA(FI))

$$
\begin{equation*}
k=1+\sqrt{\frac{200}{d}} \leq 2,0 \tag{EC2:6.4.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\rho_{l}=\sqrt{\rho_{l y}+\rho_{l x}} \leq 0,02 \tag{EC2:6.4.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\rho_{l y}$ and $\rho_{l x}$ is the share of tension reinforcement in the area $6 * d_{\text {eff }}+$ the width of the point load in y direction or x direction.
$f_{c k}=$ Characteristic value of cylinder pressure strength
$a=\theta * d$, where $0,5 \leq \theta \leq 2$.
a is the distance from the edge of the pillar to the control section.

$$
\begin{equation*}
v_{\min }=0 \tag{FI}
\end{equation*}
$$

The punching shear force $V_{E d}$ may be reduced for slabs on grade according to the Eurocode. (SFS-EN 1992-1-1(A1:2015) 6.4.4(2))

The punching shear force $V_{E d}$ is obtained according to the following formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{E d}=\frac{V_{E d, r e d}}{u * d} \tag{6.49}
\end{equation*}
$$

$V_{E d, r e d}$ is a reduced value of the punching shear force. $u=$ The perimeter of the control section

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{E d, r e d}=V_{E d}-\Delta V_{E d} \tag{6.48}
\end{equation*}
$$

$V_{E d}=$ The point-load
$\Delta V_{E d}=$ Contact pressure from the ground reduced by the own weight of the slab within the control section.

### 2.10Cracking resistance

Cracking is calculated according to (BY 45) and (Leskelä, 2008)
Crack strength is calculated according to the formula:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \frac{N_{E k}}{A_{C} * f_{c t m}}+\frac{M_{E k}}{M_{C R}} \leq 1  \tag{43}\\
& \text { Where } \quad M_{C R}=f_{c t m} * \frac{b * h}{6}
\end{align*}
$$

If the crack strength is exceeded, the actual crack width shall be calculated.
It is calculated according to:

$$
\begin{align*}
& w_{k}=s_{r . \max } *\left(\varepsilon_{s m}-\varepsilon_{c m}\right)  \tag{46}\\
& s_{r . \max }=k_{3} * c+\frac{k_{1} * k_{2} * k_{4} * \emptyset}{\rho_{c . e f f}}
\end{align*}
$$

(Leskelä, 2008, p. 360)
$k_{1}=0,8$ for round bars with deformation patterns
$k_{1}=1$ for smooth rebars
$k_{2}=0,5$ when bending
$\mathrm{k}_{2}=1$ at pure traction
$\mathrm{k}_{3}=3,4$ according to the national annex
$\mathrm{k}_{4}=0,425$ according to the national annex
c= Concrete layer
$\emptyset=$ Diameter of reinforcement
And $\rho_{\text {s.eff }}=\frac{A_{s}}{A_{c . e f f}}$
(Leskelä, 2008, p. 360)

Where $A_{c . e f f}=b * h_{\text {c.eff }}$
$h_{c . e f f}=\min \left(2,5 *(h-d) ; \frac{h-x}{3} ; \frac{h}{2}\right)$
(Leskelä, 2008, p. 353)
Where $x=k x * d$
(Leskelä, 2008, p. 346)

$$
k x=\sqrt{\left(\rho+\rho_{c}\right)^{2} * \alpha e^{2}+2 *\left(\rho+\rho_{c} * \frac{d_{c}}{d}\right) * \alpha e}-\left(\rho+\rho_{c}\right) * \alpha e
$$

(Leskelä, 2008, p. 320)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Where } \rho & =\frac{A_{s}}{b * d} \\
\rho_{c} & =\frac{A_{s c}}{b * d} \\
\alpha e & =\frac{E_{s}}{E_{c m}}
\end{aligned}
$$

(Leskelä, 2008, p. 320)

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(\varepsilon_{s m}-\varepsilon_{c m}\right)=\frac{\sigma_{s}-k_{t} f_{c t m} \rho_{\text {s.eff }} *\left(1+\alpha e * \rho_{s . e f f}\right)}{E_{s}} \geq 0,6 * \frac{\sigma_{s}}{E_{s}} \tag{47}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{t}}=0,6$ for short-term loads and 0,4 for long-term loads

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sigma_{s}=\sigma_{c} *\left(0,5 * \frac{k x}{\rho}+\alpha e * \frac{A_{s c}}{A_{s}} * \frac{k x-\frac{d_{c}}{d}}{k x}\right) \tag{Leskelä,2008,p.346}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\sigma_{c}=\frac{M}{0,5 * b * d^{2} * k x *\left(1-\frac{k x}{3}\right)+\alpha e * A_{S c} *\left(d-d_{c}\right) * \frac{k x-\left(\frac{d_{c}}{d}\right)}{k x}}$
The requirement that needs to be met is $w_{k} \leq w_{\max }$
Where $w_{\max }$ is the maximum permissible crack width and is determined primarily according to the exposure class. (BY 45, p. 25)

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Results of this final work

The result of this final work is a working excel calculation application and instructions to it. It is updated according to today's standards and will simplify and accelerate the designing of slabs on grade.

The calculation-application starts with the selection of basic data. Under the heading "Materiaalit ja materiaaliosavarmuudet", are the right concrete strength, exposure classes, usage time, steel and uncertainty coefficients selected. Maximum permissible crack width is automatically calculated according to the selections that have been made.
Under the heading "Geometria", are the thickness of the slab, the thickness of the protective layer, as well as the length measure of the slab selected. In case the reinforcement is located in the centre of the slab doesn't the thickness of the protective layer need to be filled. The application will automatically calculate the protective layer in that case. See picture 4 below.

| Materiaalit ja materiaaliosavarmuudet: |  |  | Geometria: |  |  | Lähtötiedot OK! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Betoni $=$ | C30/37 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kabonatisoituminen= | XC2 |  | Laatan paksuus $\mathrm{h}=$ | 120 | mm |  |
| Kloridirasitus= | - |  | Suojabetoni paksuus ap:ssa $\mathrm{c}_{\text {ap }}=$ | 35 | mm |  |
| Kemiallinen rasitus= | - |  | Suojabetoni paksuus yp:ssa $\mathrm{c}_{\text {yp }}=$ | 35 | mm |  |
| Käyttöikä = | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halkeiluraja= | 0,3 | mm | Kutistumissaumaväli $x$-suunnassa $L_{\text {x }}=$ | 10 | m |  |
| Betoniteräs= | B500B |  | Kutistumissaumaväli y-suunnassa $L_{y}=$ | 8 | m |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betonin osavarmuusluku $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betonin lujuuden korjauskertoimet $\alpha_{c c}$ | 0,85 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\alpha_{c t}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betoniteräksen osavarmuusluku $\gamma_{S}$, | 1,15 |  |  |  |  |  |

Picture 4: The first part of the Excel application. Basic data is selected in the yellow fields.
In the following part of the calculation application, picture 5, is information about the reinforcement filled in. The location of the reinforcement, the diameter of the steel, and the cc distance between the reinforcement rods are selected. Depending on where the reinforcement is placed, some cells will be gray and others yellow, where only the yellow ones need to be filled in.

| Raudoitus |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sijainti: | Keskeinen raudoitus |  |
| Teräs $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{kesk} \text {. }}=$ | 8 mm |  |
| k= | 200 mm |  |
| As,kesk | 251,3 mm2/m | HUOM! Valittu raudoitus on molempiin suuntaan |
| Teräs $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{ap}}\left(\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{x}}\right)=$ | 10 mm |  |
| $\mathrm{k}=$ | 150 mm |  |
| As,ap | $523,6 \mathrm{~mm} 2 / \mathrm{m}$ |  |
| Teräs $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{yp}}\left(\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{y}}\right)=$ | 8 mm |  |
| $\mathrm{k}=$ | 150 mm |  |
| As,yp | $335,1 \mathrm{~mm} 2 / \mathrm{m}$ |  |

Picture 5: The placement of the reinforcement and the reinforcement quantity is selected.
Under the heading "Alustan tiedot", picture 6 below, the structure of the foundation is selected. It is possible to have up to 4 different layers, which can be selected from a dropdown menu, in the application. The thickness is written, while the E module is automatically selected depending on the layer selected.

At the bottom of this part, is the layer that the slab will be casted on selected.


Under the following heading, the loads of the surroundings are selected, see picture 7. These loads will either increase or decrease the shrinkage or by temperature differences give additional momentum to the slab.

| Ympäristön kuormitukset |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laatan kutistuvan osan pituus $\quad \mathrm{L}=$ <br> Valun ja käyttötilanteen I-tilaero $\quad \Delta \mathrm{T}=$ <br> Lämpötilaerojen aiheuttama rasitus $=$ | 5 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$ | Rakennusten sisäinen lämpötila |
|  | 10 |  |  |
|  | Ei lämpötilaeroja |  |  |
| Hyötykuorm. alkamisajankohta $\mathrm{t}_{0}=$ | 28 | $\jmath_{\text {vrk }}^{\text {vrk }}$ |  |
| Betonin ikä jälkihoidon päätyttyä $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}}=$ | 7 |  |  |
| Laatan yläpuolinen suht. kosteus $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{H}}=$ | 40 |  |  |
| Sementtiluokka (S,R,N) | N |  |  |
| Betonin kosteus tarkasteluaikana $\mathrm{RH}=$ | 40 | \% |  |
| Betonin ikä tarkasteluhetkellä, pitkäaikaisvaikutukset $\mathrm{t}=$ | 999999 | vrk |  |

Picture 7: The loads of the surrounding area, whitch is mainly affecting the shrinkage.
Under the heading "Kuormitukset", picture 8 below, loads, load class, load area and the type of load are selected. If the load comes from an air-filled wheel, the dynamic factor can also be considered. Also where on the slab the point load will be needs to be filled in. The ownweight is automatically calculated.
Different ready-made tables can be used, in case there are no exact values.


[^1]Under the last heading, picture 9 below, the security coefficients for the loads are selected. The consequence class, load coefficients and the coefficient of how the torque should be considered are selected. The load coefficients should not be unnecessarily changed.

| Kuormien varmuuskertoimet |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luotettavuusluokka | RC 2 | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{Fl}}=$ |  |  |
| Osavarmuus- ja yhdistelykertoimet SFS-EN 1990 mukaan |  |  |  |  |
| $\gamma_{\mathrm{G}, \text { sup, } \mathrm{a}}=1$ |  | yhtälö 6.10a | STR/GEO | Sarja B |
| $\gamma_{\mathrm{G}, \text { sup, } \mathrm{b}}=$ | 1,15 | yhtälö 6.10b | STR/GEO |  |
| $\gamma_{\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{inf}}=$ | 1 | yhtälöt 6.10b | STR/GEO |  |
| $\gamma_{\mathrm{Q} 1}=$ | 1,5 | yhtälö 6.10b | STR/GEO |  |
| $\psi=$ | 1 | sysäyslisä |  |  |
| $\mathrm{x}=$ | 1,9 | Vääntömome | laatan nurk |  |

Picture 9: Safety coefficients of the loads according to ECO. The torque impact is around $2 x$ the origin moment, but varies little from case to case.

In the first part of the results there are some intermediate values, picture 10. All these values affect the momentum of the point load. These exist to easily see different values the calculation application calculated and compare it with other calculations.

## 2. TULOKSET

2.1 Väliarvoja

| Alustaluku | $\mathrm{k}=$ | 62,50 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :--- |
| Laatan jäykkyys | $\mathrm{D}=$ | 2,90 | MNm |
| Laatan elastinen jäykkyyssäde | $\mathrm{lk}=$ | 0,464 | m |
| Kosketuspaine | $\mathrm{qr}=$ | 250,0 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Pistekuorman säde | $\mathrm{r}=$ | 0,173 | m |
| Suhteellinen kuorm. <br> jakautuma | $\mathrm{ak}=$ | 0,372 | m |

Picture 10: Intermediate values for calculating the moments of the point load.
In the following part of the results, the momentum, ground pressure and deflection can be checked in the different points, picture 11. If the slab does not hold, you can check where the design momentum is and produce a separate solution for reinforcing that particular area.

| 2.2 Laattaan ja alustaan kohdistuva rasitus |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tapaus 1. Pistekuorma laatan keskellä: |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{1 \text { max }}=$ | 2,198 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{1 \text { min }}=$ | -0,3 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{p}=$ | 5,50 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,09 | mm |
| Tapaus 2. Pistekuorma sauman keskellä: |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{2 \text { max }}=$ | 2,512 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{\text {2min }}=$ | -0,495 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{p}=$ | 8,25 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
|  | $y=$ | 0,14 | mm |
| Tapaus 3. Pistekuorma laatan reunalla: |  |  |  |
|  | $M_{3 \text { max }}=$ | 3,961 | kNm/m |
|  | $M_{\text {3min }}=$ | -0,99 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{p}=$ | 16,49 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
|  | $y=$ | 0,22 | mm |
| Tapaus 4. Pistekuorma saumojen nurkassa: |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{4 \text { min }}=$ | -1,108 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{p}=$ | 11,00 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
|  | $y=$ | 0,18 | mm |
| Tapaus 5. Pistekuorma laatan nurkassa: |  |  |  |
|  | $M_{5 \text { min }}=$ | -4,562 | kNm/m |
|  | $\mathrm{p}=$ | 43,99 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,70 | mm |
| Lämpötilaerosta aiheutuva taivutusmomentti: |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{\Delta T}=$ |  | kNm/m |
| Keskeinen vetovoima | $\mathrm{Nd}=$ | 37,5 | kN |
| Max pohjapaine | $\mathrm{p}_{\text {max }}=$ | 44,0 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Max taipuma | $\mathrm{y}_{\text {max }}=$ | 0,70 | mm |

Picture 11: Here are the dimensioning moments on the edge of the slab (positive moment) and in the corner of the slab (negative moment). In case the slab does not hold for the negative momentum, the need for additional reinforcement can be calculated separately for that area.

In the last part of the results, picture 12, the utilization rate of the reinforcement is at the top. A little further down there is the utilization rate of crack strength and crack width, and after that comes the utilization rate of the punching shear. Finally, the greatest utilization rate is presented for the slab.

### 2.3 Raudoitus <br> Alapinnan raudoitus: <br> Keskeinen raudoitus <br> Yläpinnan raudoitus:

| Vaadittu[ $\left.\mathrm{mm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Valittu[mm $2 / \mathrm{m}]$ | Käyttöaste [\%] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 225,1 | 251,3 | $90 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

2.4 Taipuma ja halkeaman leveys:

| Laatan taipuma $y=$ | 0,70 | mm |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Halkeilukestävyys yläpinnassa: | 0,49 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Halkeilukestävyys alapinnassa: | 0,43 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti yläpinnassa: | - | $\leq 1$ | - |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti alapinnassa: | - | $\leq 1$ | - |

### 2.5 Laatan lävistyminen

| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan keskellä $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,14 | $\leq 1$ | Ok ! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan reunalla $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,21 | $\leq 1$ | Ok ! |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan nurkassa $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,34 | $\leq 1$ | Ok ! |

Maksimi käyttöaste: $\quad 0,90 \leq 1 \quad$ Laatta kestää!

### 3.2 Results of comparing with the Mathcad-file

These comparisons are found in the appendices. Each appendix contains the Excel application data and results, and the result of the corresponding data for the Mathcad application at the end.
When comparing the Excel calculation application to the Mathcad application, some differences are found. Causes of these differences are identified and we have discussed how to proceed after this. Most of the reasons depend on different interpretations, as well as different approaches to calculating different things. Despite this, the Excel calculation application is considered to work properly.

### 3.2.1 Reinforcement in the middle of the slab

For reinforcement in the centre of the slab, there are no major differences between the Excel and Mathcad application, picture 13 below. The Excel application calculates the reinforcement based on the greater of the negative and positive momentum. The punching shear utilization rate is within the approved range, and the deflection is the same. The crack width is not visible in case the crack strength is enough in Excel, but it is also similar to the calculations made in Mathcad.

| 2.3 Raudoitus <br> Alapinnan raudoitus: | Vaadittu[ $\left.\mathrm{mm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Valittu[ $\left.\mathrm{mm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Käyttöaste [\%] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Keskeinen raudoitus | 225,1 | 251,3 | 90 \% |
| Yläpinnan raudoitus: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| 2.4 Taipuma ja halkeaman leveys: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laatan taipuma $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,70 | mm |  |
| Halkeilukestävyys yläpinnassa: | 0,49 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Halkeilukestävyys alapinnassa: | 0,43 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti yläpinnassa: | - | $\leq 1$ | - |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti alapinnassa: | - | $\leq 1$ | - |
| 2.5 Laatan lävistyminen |  |  |  |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan keskellä $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,14 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan reunalla $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,21 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan nurkassa $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ | 0,34 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| Maksimi käyttöaste: | $0,90 \leq 1$ |  | Laa |



Picture 13: Comparison between the Excel application and the Mathcad application for reinforcement in the centre of the slab.

### 3.2.2 Reinforcement in the lower edge of the slab

With reinforcement in the lower edge of the slab, there are larger differences between the Excel and Mathcad application, picture 14. These differences are due to different ways of calculating the stiffness of the slab, leading to greater moment in the Mathcad application. In Mathcad, the stiffness of the slab is $\mathrm{D}=2,904 \mathrm{MNm}$, while in Excel it is $\mathrm{D}=1.25 \mathrm{MNm}$, which is a pretty big difference. The punching shear utilization rate is considered to be alright.

In short summary, it can be noted that the Mathcad application is on the safe side, but that the Excel application is considered to work well anyway.


Picture 14: Major differences between the Excel and Mathcad application when the reinforcement is placed at the bottom edge.

### 3.2.3 Reinforcement in the upper and lower edge of the slab

Here are the same differences that depend on the stiffness of the slab, picture 15. But other than that, there is nothing that gives big differences between the applications. The Excel application is considered to work well.

| 2.3 Raudoitus | Vaadittu[ $\left.\mathrm{mm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Valittu[mm²/m] | Käyttöaste [\%] | Ok | KÄYTTÖASTEET |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alapinnan raudoitus: | 134,4 | 251,3 | 53 \% |  |  |  |
| Keskeinen raudoitus Yläpinnan raudoitus: |  |  |  | Ok |  |  |
|  | 128,7 | 188,5 | 68 \% |  | RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, POS. MOMENTTI | 63 \% - OK |
|  |  |  |  |  | RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, NEG. MOMENTTI | 92 \% OK |
| 2.4 Taipuma ja halkeaman leveys: |  |  |  |  | RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, LÄVISTYS | $18 \%$ - OK |
| Laatan taipuma $\mathrm{y}=$ |  | 1,05 | mm |  | RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (AP) | $43 \%$ - OK |
| Halkeilukestävyys yläpinnassa: |  | 0,34 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! | RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (YP) | 49 \% - OK |
| Halkeilukestävyys alapinnassa: |  | 0,35 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! | POHJAPAINEEN KÄYTTÖASTE |  |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti yläpinnassa: |  | - | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |  | 44 \%-OK |
| Halkeilukapasiteetti alapinnassa: |  | - | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | HALKEAMALEVEYDET |  |
| 2.5 Laatan lävistyminen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan keskellä $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ |  | 0,12 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! | YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN | 0,3 mm - OK |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan reunalla $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Rd }}=$ |  | 0,19 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! | YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN | 0,3 mm - OK |
| Läv.kapasiteetti laatan nurkassa $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$ |  | 0,30 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |  | 0,3 mm - |
|  |  |  |  |  | ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN | 0,22 mm - OK |
| Maksimi käyttöaste: |  | 0,68 | $\leq 1$ | Laatta kestää! | ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN | 0,22 mm - OK |
|  |  |  |  | MUODONMUUTOKSET |  |
|  |  |  |  | SUURIN PAINUMA | 0,7 mm |

Picture 15: Comparison between the Excel and Mathcad application for reinforcement in the top and bottom edge of the slab.

## 4 Discussion

In this chapter I go through what I've done, what I've learned as well as second thoughts about the bachelors' thesis.

### 4.1 Flashback

I began this final work by reading about the subject. I made use of the book BY 45, but also by Eurocodes and the national annex in those places where the book did not have answers. After I had read about the subject, I started programming the excel calculation application. I got an application base to start from and fixed the rest from it. In cases where I didn't understand the theory, I contacted any of my supervisors and quickly got an explanation on the theory, so I could move on with my work.
Once the application's first version was finished, I started writing a brief instruction about how it is used. Then I went on to write this thesis. I then continued to develop the entire bachelors' thesis according to the suggestions and opinions of my supervisors, until it was ready.

### 4.2 Learning

During this bachelors' thesis, I have learned a lot about designing slabs, as well as how to make a calculation application in Excel, which I think I will benefit greatly from in the future. I've even learned from various mistakes I made, such as one mistake I made, was that I did not type the references in Excel while typing in the formulas. This made me in retrospect to search for every formula again when writing this thesis, which was time-wasting.

### 4.3 Further development

If someone wants to develop the calculation application further in the future, an option to use additional reinforcement, as well as an option to calculate thickenings in the slab would be good.
Another thing that could be done more accurately is the calculation of punching shear failure. Now it is calculated only in one control section, but it could be automated so it calculates it in several sections.

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[Accessed 1501 2021].



| SWECO |  | Rakennelaskelma, lähtötiedot |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tekijä: | FIKELV | Sivu: | 1 (1) |
|  |  | Päiväys: | 29.10.2020 |  |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  | Sijainti: |  |
| Toimisto | 2270000 | Maanvarainen laatta |  | Mod A/1 |  |
| B18 Maanvarainen laatta |  |  |  | Versio 2.0.0.0 |  |
|  | 2. TULOKSET |  |  |  |  |

### 2.1 Väliarvoja

Alustaluku
$\mathrm{k}=\quad 62,50 \quad \mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$

Laatan jäykkyys
$\mathrm{D}=\quad 2,90 \quad \mathrm{MNm}$

Laatan elastinen jäykkyyssäde $\quad \mathrm{lk}=\quad 0,464 \mathrm{~m}$
Kosketuspaine $\quad \mathrm{qr}=\quad 250,0 \quad \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
Pistekuorman säde r= 0,173 m

Suhteellinen kuorm.
jakautuma ak= $0,372 \quad \mathrm{~m}$
2.2 Laattaan ja alustaan kohdistuva rasitus

Tapaus 1. Pistekuorma laatan keskellä:

| $M_{1 \text { max }}=$ | 2,198 | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $M_{1 \text { min }}=$ | $-0,3$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $p=$ | 5,50 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,09 | mm |

Tapaus 2. Pistekuorma sauman keskellä:

| $M_{2 \text { max }}=$ | 2,512 | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2 \text { min }}=$ | $-0,495$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 8,25 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,14 | mm |

Tapaus 3. Pistekuorma laatan reunalla:

| $M_{3 \text { max }}=$ | 3,961 | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $M_{3 \text { min }}=$ | $-0,99$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $p=$ | 16,49 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |

Tapaus 4. Pistekuorma saumojen nurkassa

| $\mathrm{M}_{4 \text { min }}=$ | $-1,108$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 11,00 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,18 | mm |

Tapaus 5. Pistekuorma laatan nurkassa:

| $M_{5 \text { min }}=$ | $-4,562$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $p=$ | 43,99 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,70 | mm |

Lämpötilaerosta aiheutuva taivutusmomentti:

|  | $\mathrm{M}_{\Delta \tau}=$ |  | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Keskeinen vetovoima | $\mathrm{Nd}=$ | 37,5 | kN |
| Max pohjapaine | $\mathrm{p}_{\max }=$ | 44,0 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Max taipuma | $\mathrm{y}_{\max }=$ | 0,70 | mm |

2.3 Raudoitus

Alapinnan raudoitus:
Keskeinen raudoitus
Yläpinnan raudoitus:

| Vaadittu[mm $\left.{ }^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Valittu[mm $\left.{ }^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Käyttöaste [\%] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 225,1 | 251,3 | $90 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### 2.4 Taipuma ja halkeaman leveys:

Laatan taipuma $y=$

| 0,70 | $m m$ |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 0,49 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| 0,43 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| - | $\leq 1$ | - |
| - | $\leq 1$ | - |

2.5 Laatan lävistyminen

Läv.kapasiteetti laatan keskellä $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$
Läv.kapasiteetti laatan reunalla $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$

| 0,14 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0,21 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| 0,34 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |


|  |  | Rakenne | askelma |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( $)$ |  | Työ no: | - | Sivu | 3 (3) |
| ce |  | Työ no: | - |  |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  |  | Sijainti: |
| - | - | Maanvar | inen lattia |  | - |

## KÄYTTÖASTEET

| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, POS. MOMENTTI | $80 \%=$ OK |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, NEG. MOMENTTI | $90 \%$ - OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, LÄVISTYS | $25 \%=$ OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (AP) | $43 \%=$ OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (YP) | $49 \%=$ OK |
| POHJAPAINEEN KÄYTTÖASTE | $44 \%=$ OK |

## HALKEAMALEVEYDET

YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN
YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN
ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN
ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN
$0,27 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK
$0,27 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK

0,3 mm - OK
$0,3 \mathrm{~mm}=\mathrm{OK}$

MUODONMUUTOKSET

SUURIN PAINUMA
$0,7 \mathrm{~mm}$

| SWECO |  | Rakennelaskelma, lähtötiedot |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tekijä: | FIKELV | Sivu: | 1 (1) |
|  |  | Päiväys: | 29.10.2020 |  |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  | Sijainti: |  |
| Toimisto | 2270000 | Maanvarainen laatta |  | $\operatorname{Mod} \mathrm{A} / 1$ |  |


| B18 Maanvarainen laatta |
| :--- |
| Toteutettu SKOL Eurocode-laskentapohjahankkeessa 2008-2011 |

Materiaalit ja materiaaliosavarmuudet: Lähtötiedot OK!

| Materiaalit ja materiaaliosavarmuudet: |  | Geometria: |  |  |  | Lähtötiedot OK! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Betoni = | C30/37 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kabonatisoituminen= | XC2 | Laatan paksuus $\mathrm{h}=$ |  | 120 | mm |  |
| Kloridirasitus= | - | Suojabetoni paksuus ap:ssa | $\mathrm{c}_{\text {ap }}=$ | 35 | mm |  |
| Kemiallinen rasitus= | - | Suojabetoni paksuus yp:ssa | $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{yp}}=$ | 35 | mm |  |
| Käyttöikä = | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |

Halkeiluraja=
Betoniteräs=





| Alustan tiedot |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |


| Valita |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rakenne | Paksuus $\mathrm{h}=$ |  | Kimmomoduuli E= |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ensimmäinen kerros | Eriste | 0,2 | m | 25 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toinen kerros | Tiivis sora | 0,3 | m | 100 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kolmas kerros | - |  | m | 1 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neljäs kerros | - |  | m | 1 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Perusmaatyyppi $=$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perusmaan alustaluku $=$ | Tiivis sora |  |  |  |
|  | 200 |  |  | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Alustaluku $=$ | 62,50 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Alustan laakerointi
Laatta valetaan solumuovieristeen päälle tai laatan alla on muovikalvo tasainen hyvin tiivistetyn sora- tai murskekerroksen päällä

## Ympäristön kuormitukset

Laatan kutistuvan osan pituus
Valun ja käyttötilanteen I-tilaero $\quad \Delta \mathrm{T}=$
Lämpötilaerojen aiheuttama rasitus =


Ei lämpötilaeroja

| 28 | vrk |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 | vrk |
| 40 |  |
| N |  |
| 40 | \% |
| 999999 | vrk |




|  |  | Rakenn | ask |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (8) |  | Työ no: | - | Sivu |
|  |  | Työ no: | - |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  |  |
| - | - | Maanva | ine |  |

KÄYTTÖASTEET

RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, POS. MOMENTTI
RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, NEG. MOMENTTI RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, LÄVISTYS

RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (AP) RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (YP) POHJAPAINEEN KÄYTTÖASTE

63 \% - OK
136 \% - EI OK!
19 \% - OK
43 \% - OK
49 \% - OK
44 \% - OK

## HALKEAMALEVEYDET

| YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN | $\mathbf{0 , 3 9} \mathrm{mm}$ - EI OK! |
| :--- | :--- |
| YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN | $\mathbf{0 , 3 9} \mathrm{mm}$ - EI OK! |
| ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN | $0,22 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK |
| ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN | $0,22 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK |

MUODONMUUTOKSET

|  |  | Rakennelask | lähtötiedot |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SWECO |  | Tekijä: | FIKELV |  |  |
|  |  | Päiväys: | 29.10.2020 | Sivu: | 1 (1) |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  | Sija |  |
| Toimisto | 2270000 | Maanvarainen |  |  |  |


| 18 Maanvarainen laatta | Versio 2.0.0.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Toteutettu SKOL Eurocode-laskentapohjahankkeessa 2008-2011


Halkeiluraja=
Betoniteräs=
Kutistumissaumaväli $x$-suunnassa $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{x}}=$



Raudoitus



## Ympäristön kuormitukset

Laatan kutistuvan osan pituus
Valun ja käyttötilanteen I-tilaero $\quad \Delta \mathrm{T}=$

| 5 | m |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Rakennusten sisäinen lämpötila |
| Ei lämpötilaeroja |  |  |

Hyötykuorm. alkamisajankohta $\quad \mathrm{t}_{0}=$
Betonin ikä jälkihoidon päätyttyä $t_{s}=$
Laatan yläpuolinen suht. kosteus $\quad \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{H}}=$
Sementtiluokka (S,R,N)
Betonin kosteus tarkasteluaikana RH=
Betonin ikä tarkasteluhetkellä, pitkäaikaisvaikutukset $\mathrm{t}=$



| SWECO $\square$ |  | Rakennelaskelma, lähtötiedot |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tekijä: FIKELV |  | Sivu: | 1 (1) |
|  |  | Päiväys: | 29.10.2020 |  |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisältö: |  | Sijainti: |  |
| Toimisto | 2270000 | Maanvarainen laatta |  | Mod A/1 |  |
| B18 Maanvarainen laatta |  |  |  | Versio 2.0.0.0 |  |
|  | 2. TULOKSET |  |  |  |  |

### 2.1 Väliarvoja

| Alustaluku | $\mathrm{k}=$ | 62,50 | $\mathrm{MN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :--- |
| Laatan jäykkyys | $\mathrm{D}=$ | 1,25 | MNm |
| Laatan elastinen jäykkyyssäde | $\mathrm{lk}=$ | 0,376 | m |
| Kosketuspaine | $\mathrm{qr}=$ | 250,0 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Pistekuorman säde | $\mathrm{r}=$ | 0,173 | m |
| Suhteellinen kuorm. <br> jakautuma | $\mathrm{ak}=$ | 0,460 | m |

### 2.2 Laattaan ja alustaan kohdistuva rasitus

Tapaus 1. Pistekuorma laatan keskellä:
$M_{1 \text { max }}=$
$M_{1 \text { min }}=$
$p=$
$y=$

1,908 $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$

| $\mathrm{M}_{1 \text { min }}=$ | $-0,3$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 8,20 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |

an keskellä:
Tapaus 2. Pistekuorma sauman keskella

| $\mathrm{M}_{2 \max }=$ | 2,170 | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2 \min }=$ | $-0,495$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 12,31 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,21 | mm |

Tapaus 3. Pistekuorma laatan reunalla:

| $\mathrm{M}_{3 \max }=$ | 3,327 | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{M}_{3 \text { min }}=$ | $-0,99$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 24,61 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,31 | mm |

Tapaus 4. Pistekuorma saumojen nurkassa:

$$
\mathrm{M}_{4 \min }=
$$

| $\mathrm{M}_{4 \text { min }}=$ | $-1,005$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 16,41 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 0,26 | mm |

Tapaus 5. Pistekuorma laatan nurkassa:

| $\mathrm{M}_{5 \min }=$ | $-3,255$ | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ | 65,64 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}=$ | 1,05 | mm |
| vutusmomentti: |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M}_{\Delta T}=$ |  | $\mathrm{kNm} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| $\mathrm{Nd}=$ | 37,5 | kN |
| $\mathrm{p}_{\max }=$ | 65,6 | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{y}_{\max }=$ | 1,05 | mm |

2.3 Raudoitus

Alapinnan raudoitus:
Keskeinen raudoitus
Yläpinnan raudoitus:

| Vaadittu[mm ${ }^{2} / \mathrm{m}$ ] | Valittu[mm $\left.{ }^{2} / \mathrm{m}\right]$ | Käyttöaste [\%] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 134,4 | 251,3 | $53 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| 128,7 | 188,5 | $68 \%$ |

2.4 Taipuma ja halkeaman leveys:

Laatan taipuma $y=$
Halkeilukestävyys yläpinnassa:

| 1,05 | mm |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 0,34 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| 0,35 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| - | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| - | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |

2.5 Laatan lävistyminen

Läv.kapasiteetti laatan keskellä $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$
Läv.kapasiteetti laatan reunalla $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rd}}=$

| 0,12 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0,19 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |
| 0,30 | $\leq 1$ | Ok! |


|  |  | Rakennelaskelma |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Työ no: | - | Sivu | 3(3) |
|  |  | Työ no: | - |  |  |
| Rakennuskohde: | Työ no: | Sisälö: |  |  | Sjiainti: |
| - | - | Maanvarainen lattia |  |  | - |

## KÄYTTÖASTEET

| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, POS. MOMENTTI | $63 \%$ - OK |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, NEG. MOMENTTI | $92 \%$ - OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE MRT, LÄVISTYS | $18 \%$ - OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (AP) | $43 \%$ - OK |
| RAKENTEEN KÄYTTÖASTE KRT, HALKEAMINEN (YP) | $49 \%$ - OK |
| POHJAPAINEEN KÄYTTÖASTE | $44 \%$ - OK |

## HALKEAMALEVEYDET

YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN
YLÄPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN

ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, PITKÄAIKAINEN
ALAPINNAN HALKEAMALEVEYS, LYHYTAIKAINEN

0,3 mm - OK
$0,3 \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{OK}$
$0,22 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK
$0,22 \mathrm{~mm}$ - OK

## MUODONMUUTOKSET

SUURIN PAINUMA
$0,7 \mathrm{~mm}$


[^0]:    Language: English
    Key words: Concrete, Slab on grade, Calculation-application

[^1]:    Picture 8: Loads can be selected, for example, according to Table 3 earlier in the text.

