

**One-Way Frame Analysis**  
**Simplified Design, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., PCA 2004**

**Notation:**

$D$	= shorthand for dead load	$w_d$	= load per unit length on a beam from dead load
$l_n$	= clear span from face of support to face of support in concrete design	$w_l$	= load per unit length on a beam from live load
$L$	= shorthand for live load	$w_u$	= load per unit length on a beam from load factors

## 2.3 FRAME ANALYSIS BY COEFFICIENTS

The ACI Code provides a simplified method of analysis for both one-way construction (ACI 8.3.3) and two-way construction (ACI 13.6). Both simplified methods yield moments and shears based on coefficients. Each method will give satisfactory results within the span and loading limitations stated in Chapter 1. The direct design method for two-way slabs is discussed in Chapter 4.

### 2.3.1 Continuous Beams and One-Way Slabs

When beams and one-way slabs are part of a frame or continuous construction, ACI 8.3.3 provides approximate moment and shear coefficients for gravity load analysis. The approximate coefficients may be used as long as all of the conditions illustrated in Fig. 2-2 are satisfied: (1) There must be two or more spans, approximately equal in length, with the longer of two adjacent spans not exceeding the shorter by more than 20 percent; (2) loads must be uniformly distributed, with the service live load not more than 3 times the dead load ( $L/D \leq 3$ ); and (3) members must have uniform cross section throughout the span. Also, no redistribution of moments is permitted (ACI 8.4). The moment coefficients defined in ACI 8.3.3 are shown in Figs. 2-3 through 2-6. In all cases, the shear in end span members at the interior support is taken equal to  $1.15w_u\ell_n/2$ . The shear at all other supports is  $w_u/2$  (see Fig. 2-7).  $w_u\ell_n$  is the combined factored load for dead and live loads,  $w_u = 1.2w_d + 1.6w_l$ . For beams,  $w_u$  is the uniformly distributed load per unit length of beam (plf), and the coefficients yield total moments and shears on the beam. For one-way slabs,  $w_u$  is the uniformly distributed load per unit area of slab (psf), and the moments and shears are for slab strips one foot in width. The span length  $\ell_n$  is defined as the clear span of the beam or slab. For negative moment at a support with unequal adjacent spans,  $\ell_n$  is the average of the adjacent clear spans. Support moments and shears are at the faces of supports.

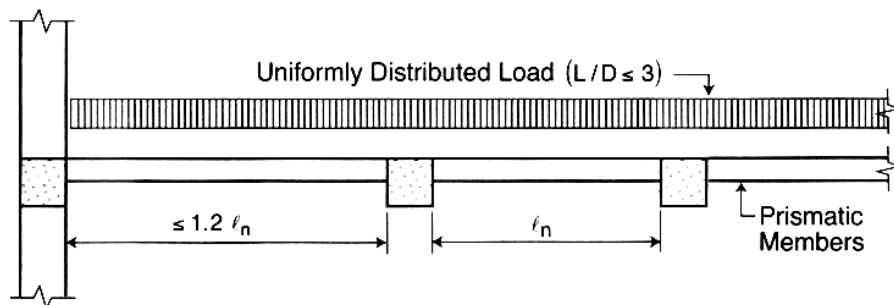


Figure 2-2 Conditions for Analysis by Coefficients (ACI 8.3.3)

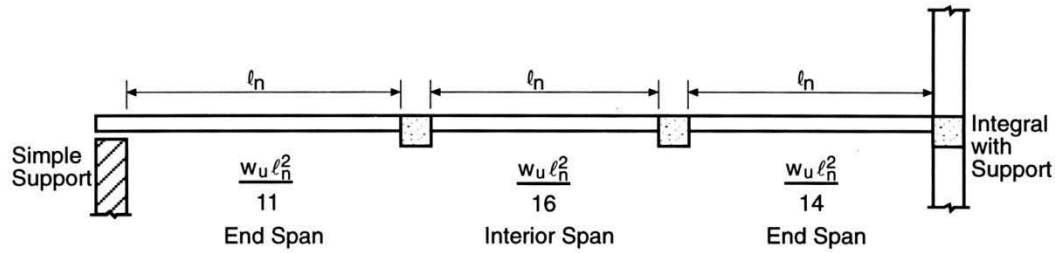


Figure 2-3 Positive Moments—All Cases

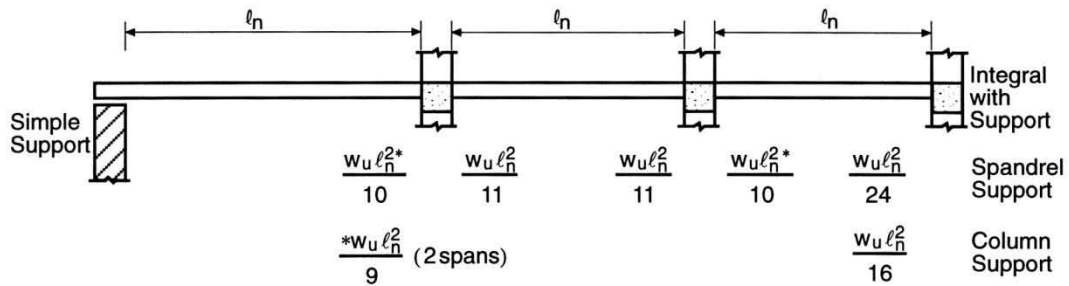


Figure 2-4 Negative Moments—Beams and Slabs

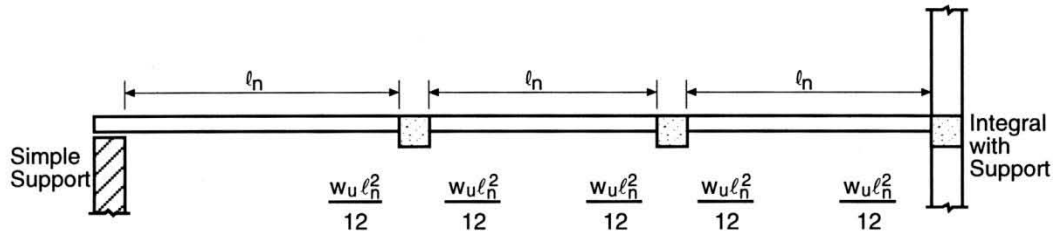


Figure 2-5 Negative Moments—Slabs with spans ≤ 10 ft

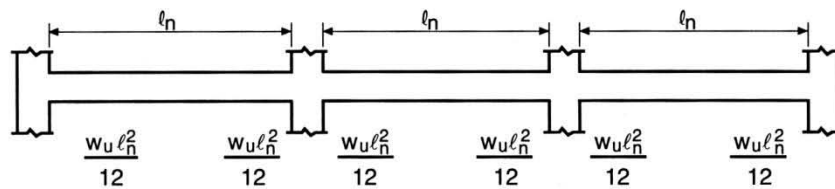


Figure 2-6 Negative Moments—Beams with Stiff Columns ( $\Sigma K_c / \Sigma K_b > 8$ )

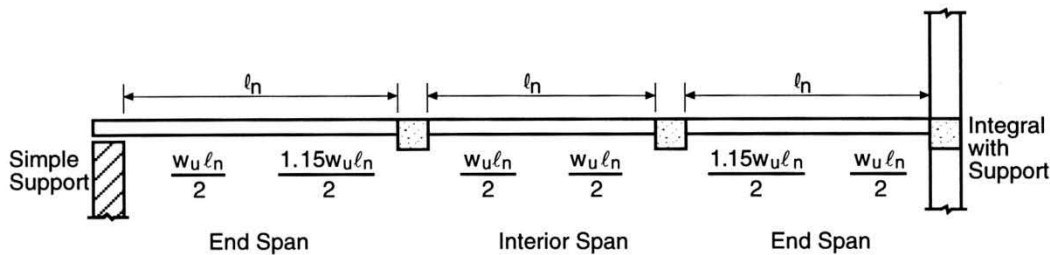


Figure 2-7 End Shears—All Cases