

# **ETC-C**

## **EPR TECHNICAL CODE FOR CIVIL WORKS**

### **2010 Edition**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Errata – July 2016**

**afcen**

French Association for Design, Construction, and In Service  
Inspection Rules for Nuclear Island Components

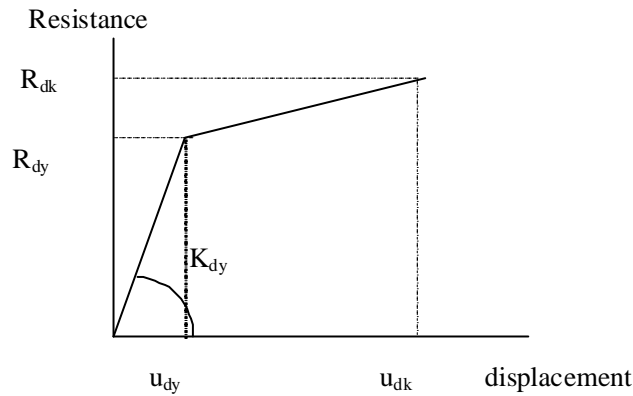
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**NOTE TO THE USER**

This document proposes modifications identified through:

- the feedback of AFCEN codes users.
- the preparation of "Traduction Française de l'Édition RCC-CW 2015".

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**Figure 1.C-5 Displacement-resistance diagram**

According to the amount of reinforcement and the concrete cross-section, the elastic bending moment  $M_{dy}$  and the cracked rigidity  $D$  ( $D = E I_{cracked}$ ) are evaluated taking into account the normal force (if any) associated with the bending moment.

The ultimate plastic bending moment  $M_{dk}$  is evaluated following the design criteria concerning the allowable strains in the concrete and in the reinforcement.

The elastic displacement of the circular slab clamped at the periphery and loaded by a unit force concentrated on a circular area is given by:

$$\frac{1}{K_{dy}} = w = \frac{a^2}{64\pi \cdot D} \cdot [(4 - 3 \cdot \gamma^2) + 4 \cdot \gamma^2 \cdot \ln \gamma]$$

**Equation 1.C-16**

With:

- $\gamma = a / r$  ;
- $\nu$ : the Poisson' ratio is taken as equal to 0.

The elastic resistance  $R_{dy}$  of the slab is calculated according to the formula of a circular slab clamped at the periphery and loaded by a unit force concentrated on a circular area:

$$R_{dy} = \frac{16\pi \cdot M_{dy}}{(1 + \nu) \cdot [\gamma^2 - 4 \ln \gamma]}$$

**Equation 1.C-17**

The maximum elastic displacement of the slab is given by:

$$u_{dy} = \frac{a^2 \cdot M_{dy}}{4 \cdot D} \cdot \frac{[(4 - 3 \cdot \gamma^2) + 4 \cdot \gamma^2 \cdot \ln \gamma]}{(1 + \nu) \cdot (\gamma^2 - 4 \cdot \ln \gamma)}$$

**Equation 1.C-18**

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