

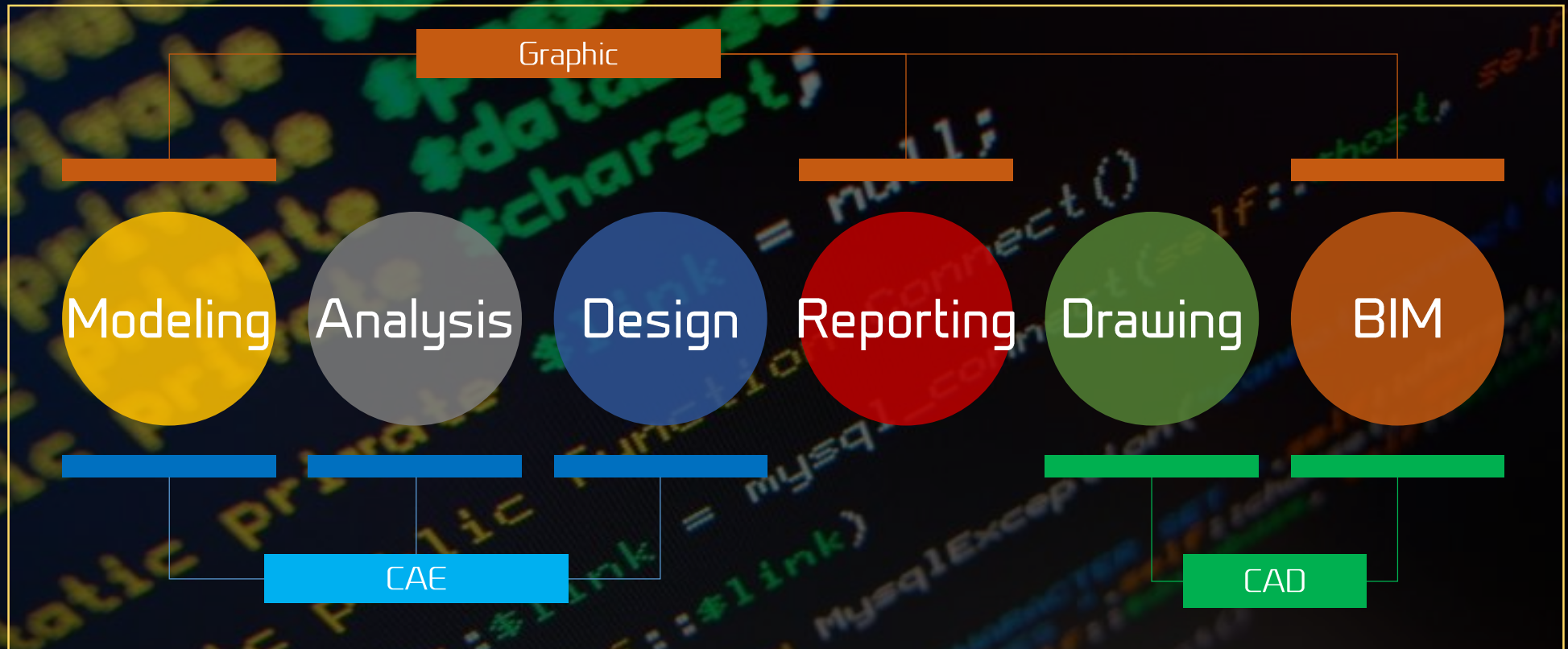


midas nGen

Next Generate Solution
for Building Analysis and Design

Product Overview

midas nGen



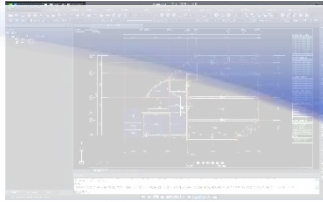
Next Generation Software
Through Fusion Technology (CAE + CAD + Graphic)

Core Technology of midas IT

CAD

midas Drawing

Auto-generation and
Revision of
Structural Drawings



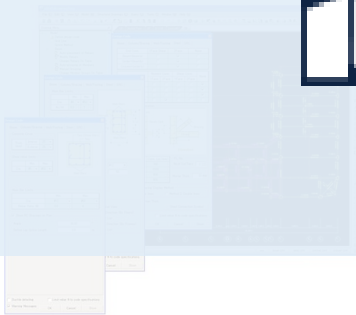
I-CAD

2D CAD



Dshop

Drawing for Members



CAE + Graphic

midas Gen / Civil

General Purposed Structural Analysis
and Design System

Advanced Nonlinear
Analysis System

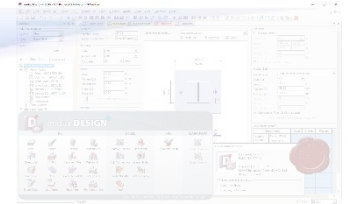


midas FEA

CAE (Design)

Design+

Structural Component
Design & Detailing



Soil Works

Geotechnical
Solutions for Practical
Design



Midas nGen

Next Generate Software
for Building Analysis and Design

Generation for Plan & Section Drawing

Generation for Member list

Edit of Drawing

Linear/Nonlinear Analysis, Eigenvalue Analysis,
Construction Sequence Analysis

Pushover / Time History Analysis

Graphic Base on Parasolid Tech.

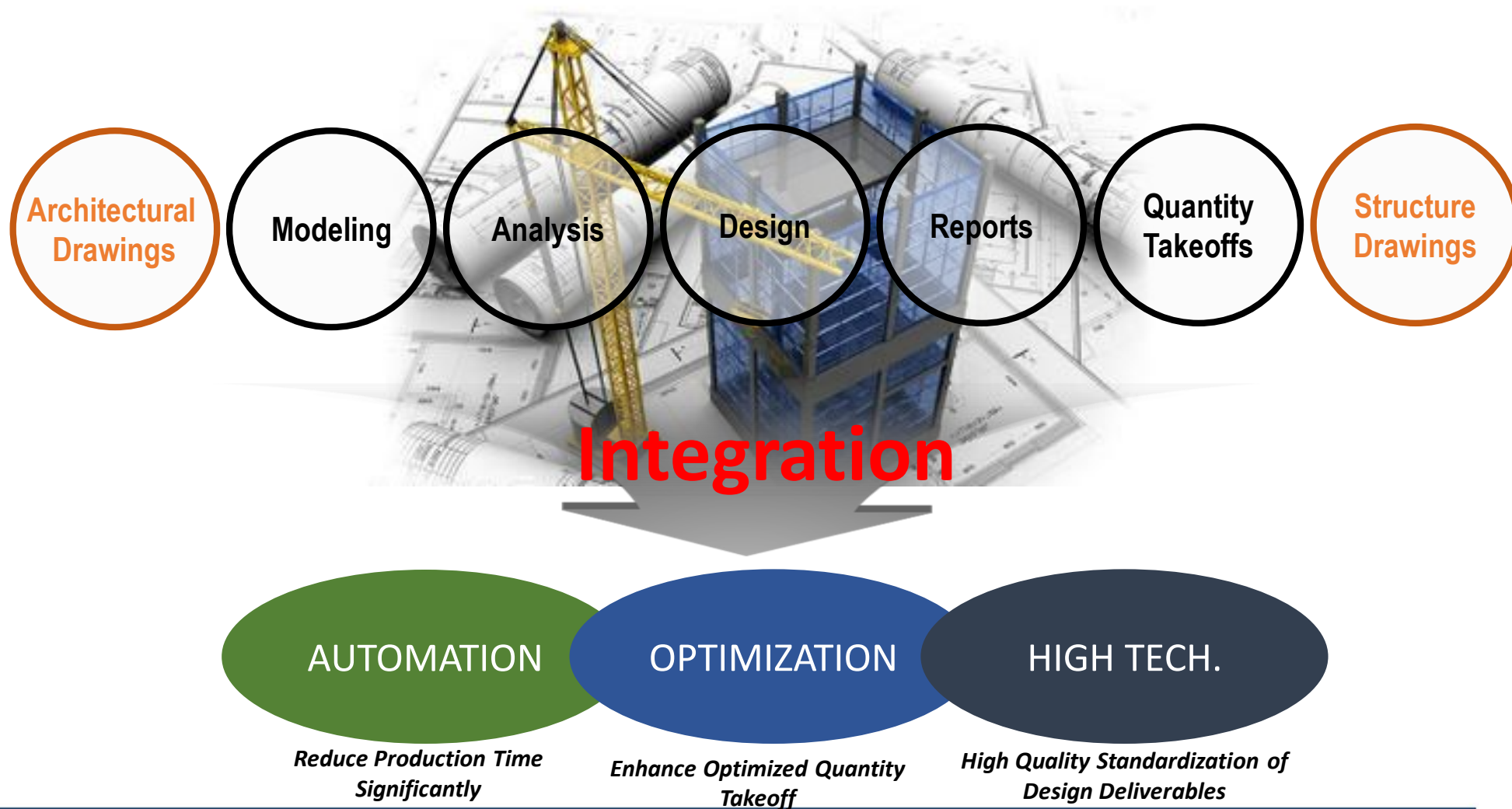
Eurocode, BS, ACI, ASCE. National Annex

Design for All Member type

Design for Soil, Temporary structure

Concept of nGen

All-In-One Design System



Main Features of midas nGen

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION
AUTOMATION
OPTIMIZATION
HIGH TECH.

Total Solution

Automated and optimized process from modeling to report generation

Modeling

Easy & Fast CAD based Modeling

- Cad Tracing based modeling
- Auto-generation of members from 2D drawings

Loading

Building Specialized Loading

- Slab Load
- Auto-generation of wind and seismic loads

Analysis

Accurate Analysis Results

- Auto-generation of mesh by members
- Various analysis cases which can be separately or jointly analyzed

Design

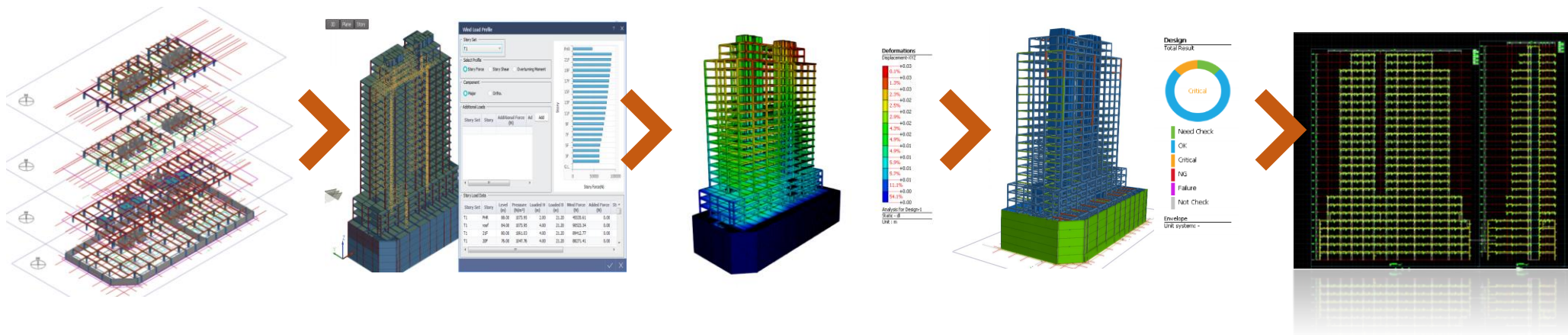
Optimum Design

- Optimum section size by preliminary design
- Status of design acceptance criteria displayed in colors

Output

Auto-generation of Output

- Auto-generation of structural drawings and reports
- Quantity takeoffs by members, materials, etc.



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

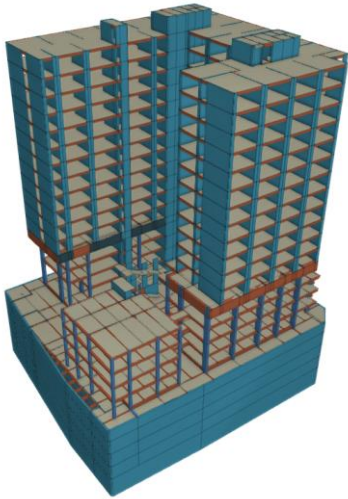
HIGH TECH.

Versatile Structural System

Analysis and Design for Versatile Material and Structural System using One Solution

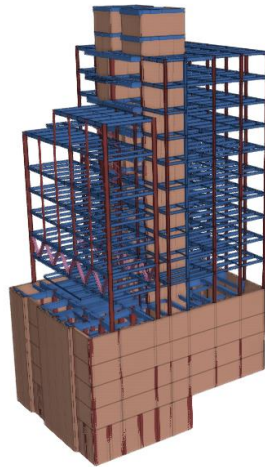
RC Building

Modeling & Design
for Slab and Wall Member



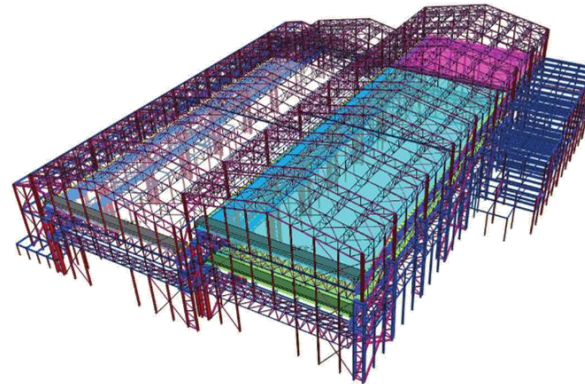
Steel Building

Auto Generation of
Design Parameters



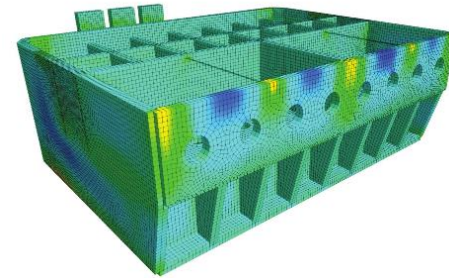
Plant Structure

Crane Girder
Analysis and Design



Irregular

Auto-mesh Generation
considering Openings



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

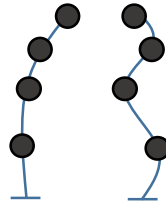
OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

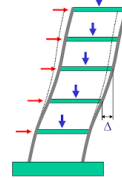
Analysis Type

Various and Advanced Analysis Capabilities

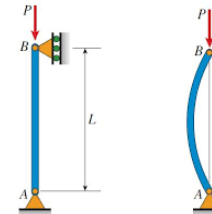
Modal Analysis



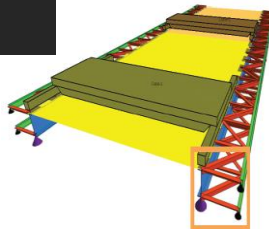
P-Delta Effect



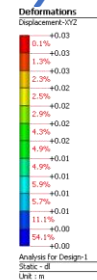
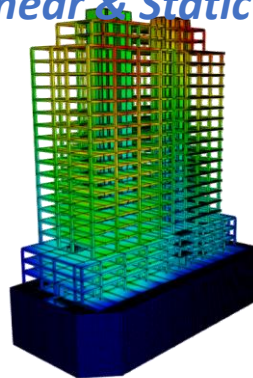
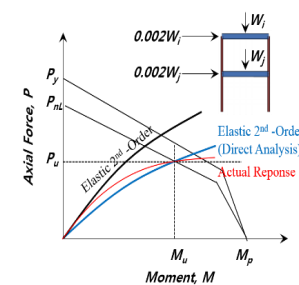
Linear Buckling



Crane Analysis



Linear & Static Analysis

Direct Analysis
(Dec. 2016)C.S. Analysis
(available in 2017)

Parametric analysis using analysis cases

various analysis cases composed of combinations of
Members + Loads + Boundary Conditions

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Steel & RC Design Code

Implementation of International Design Code

| Steel Design Code | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| US | AISC360-10(LRFD) |
| | AISC360-10(ASD) |
| | AISC360-10M(LRFD) |
| | AISC360-10M(ASD) |
| | AISC360-05(LRFD) |
| | AISC360-05(ASD) |
| | AISC360-05M(LRFD) |
| | AISC360-05M(ASD) |
| | AISC-ASD89 |
| Eurocode | EN1993-1-1-2005 |
| | EN1993-1-1-1992 |
| British | BS5950-1-1990 |
| Korean | KSSC-LSD09 |
| | KSSC-ASD03 |
| | AIK-ASD83 |

| RC Design Code | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| US | ACI318-11 |
| | ACI318-08 |
| | ACI318-05 |
| | ACI318-02 |
| | ACI318-99 |
| | ACI318-95 |
| | ACI318-89 |
| Eurocode | EN1992-1-1:2004 |
| | EN1992-1-1:1992 |
| British | BS8110-1997 |
| Korean | KCI-USD12 |
| | KCI-USD07 |
| | KCI-USD03 |
| | KCI-USD99 |

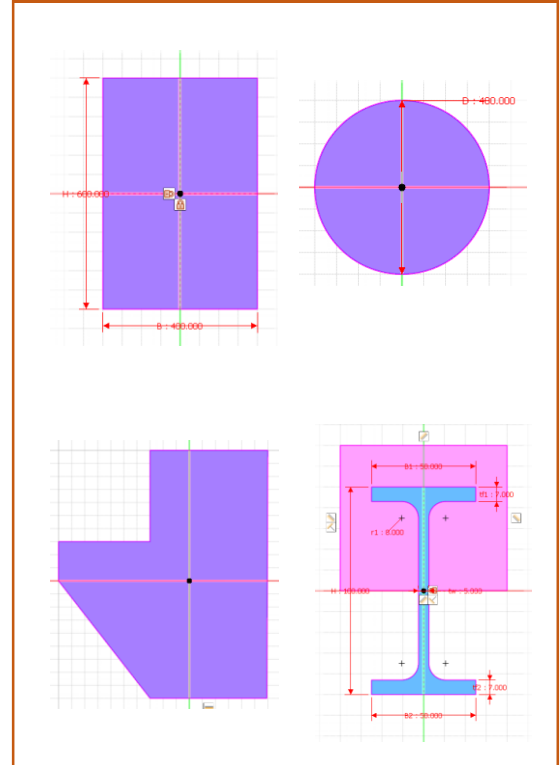
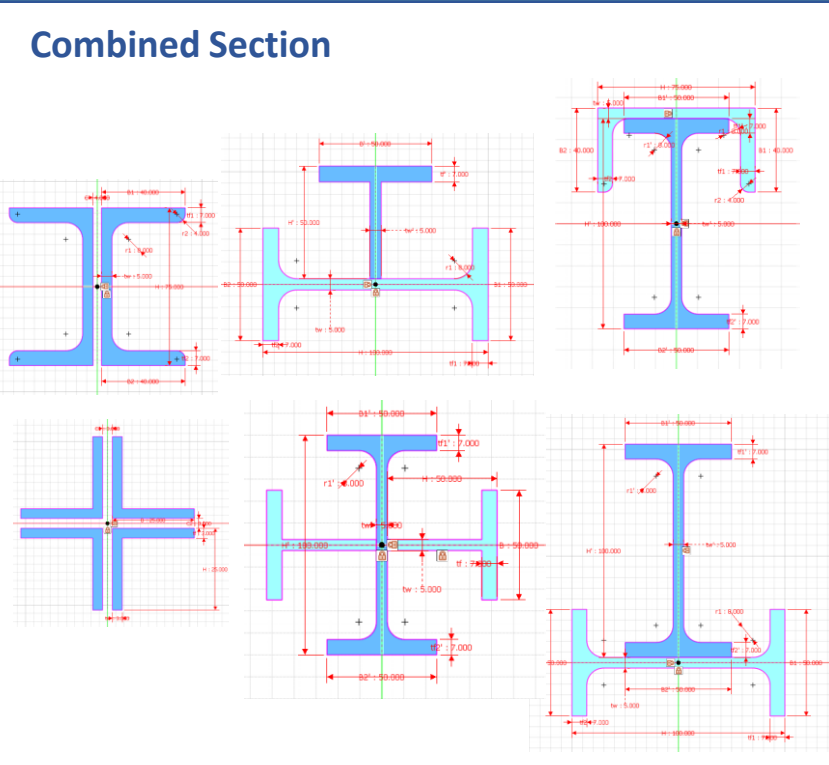
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

International Section Database and User-defined Sections

RC Section



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

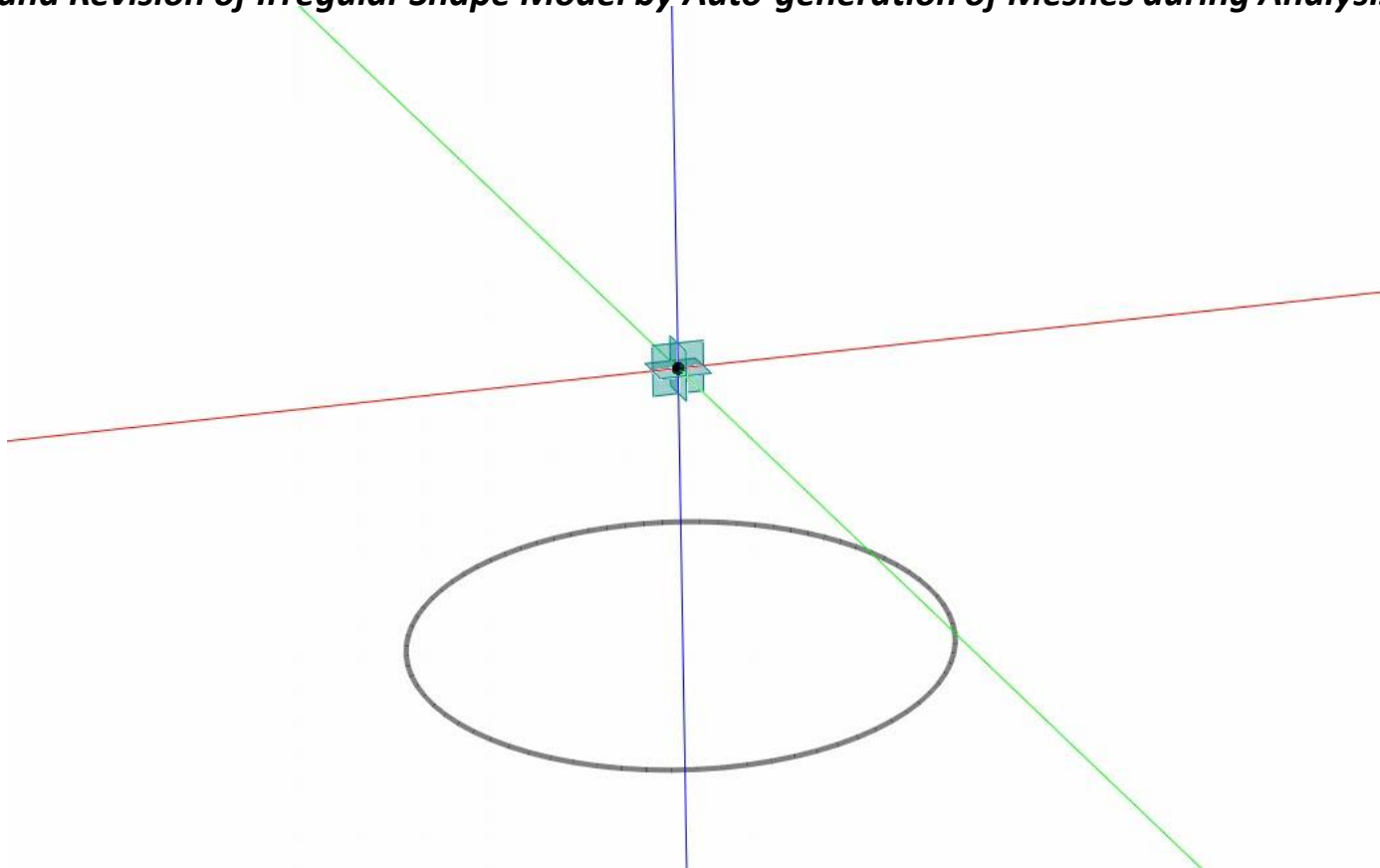
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Auto-generation of Members

Easy Modeling and Revision of Irregular Shape Model by Auto-generation of Meshes during Analysis



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

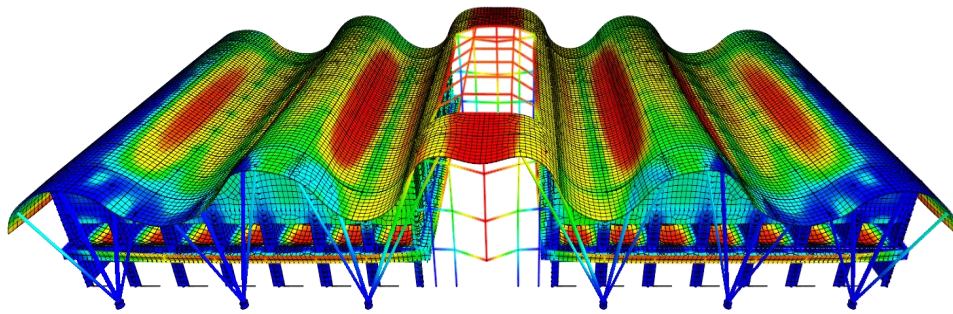
OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

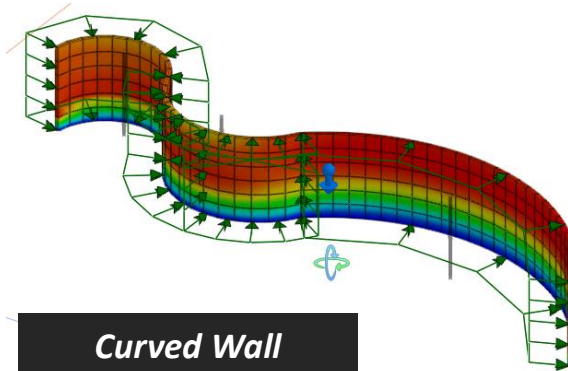
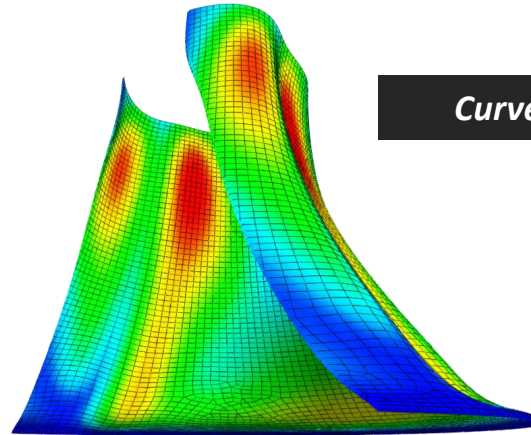
Auto-generation of Members

Easy Modeling and Revision of Irregular Shape Model by Auto-generation of Meshes during Analysis

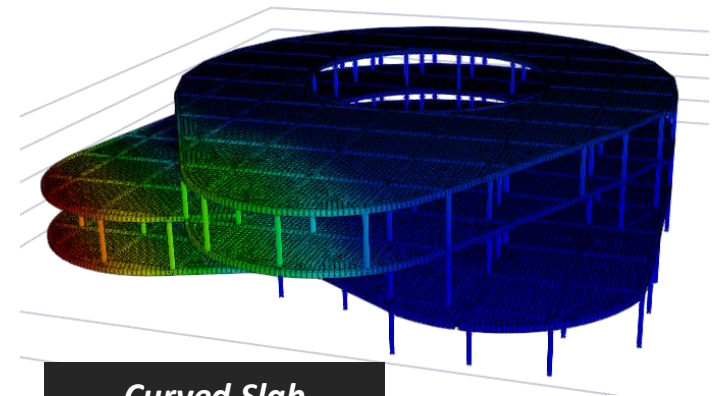
Irregular Shape



Curved Shell



Curved Wall



Curved Slab

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Automatic Design

Various National Annex of Eurocode

Code Setting

Design Grouping

Load Combination

Run Design

Reporting

BS & Eurocode

User-defined Grouping

Auto-generation

User Design Environment

Summary Report

Design Code Setting

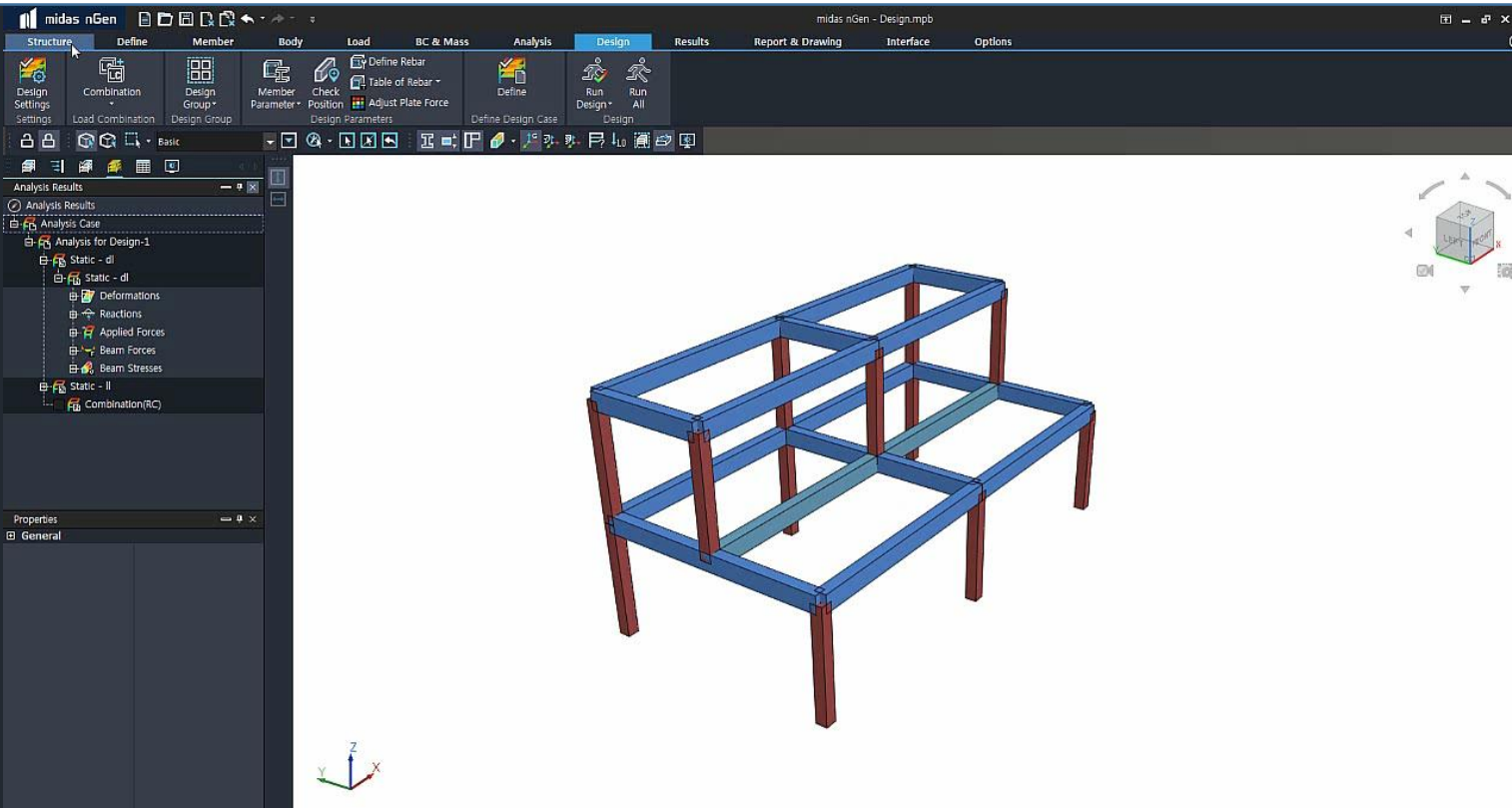
Automatic Grouping

Automatic Load Factor

Strength / Service Check

Detail Report

Change Section / Rebar



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

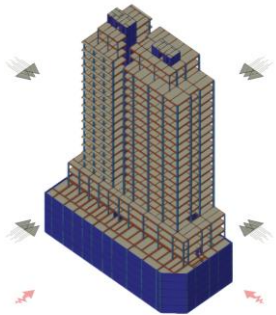
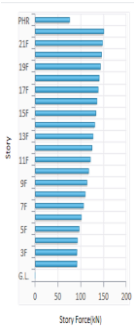
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

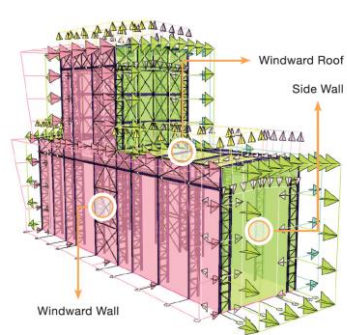
HIGH TECH.

Wind Load

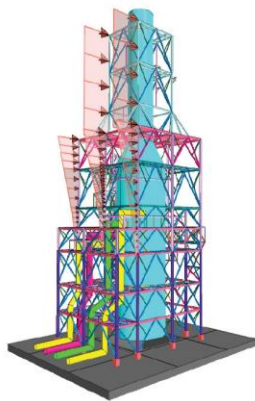
Wind Load for Versatile Structures



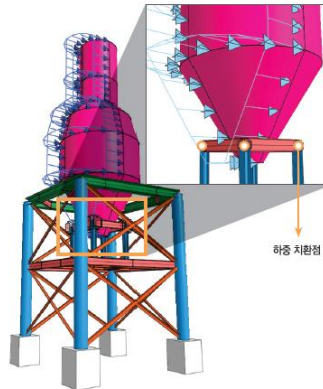
Building



Enclosed Structure



Open Structure



Converted from Reaction

Design Wind Load(General)

Name: EN1991:2005(General)-4

Design Code: EN1991:2005

National Annex: Recommended

Range (Z): 0 m ~

Average Roof Height (H):

Common Parameters

Terrain Category: II

Basic Wind Velocity: 26 m/s

Directional Factor: 1

Seasonal Factor: 1

Turbulence Factor: 1

Orographic Effects

Effects of Neighbouring High-rise S

Raising of Displacement Height

Structural Factor

Structural Factor: 1

Pressure and Force Coefficients

Structure Type: (Partial) Enclosed

Considered: ☐ Internal ☐ Roof ☐ Frict

Auto Calculation of Pressure Coefficient

☒ Apply ABS Max ☐ Apply Average

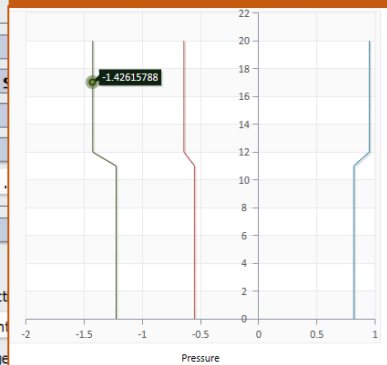
| Coefficient | | | |
|-------------|----------|------|------|
| | X | Y | |
| Cpe(...) | Windward | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Leeward | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Side A | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | ABS ... | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Report

Wind Load Code

ASCE7-10
ASCE7-05
IBC 2012
IBC 2009
EN1991:2005
KBC 2009

Wind Load Function



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

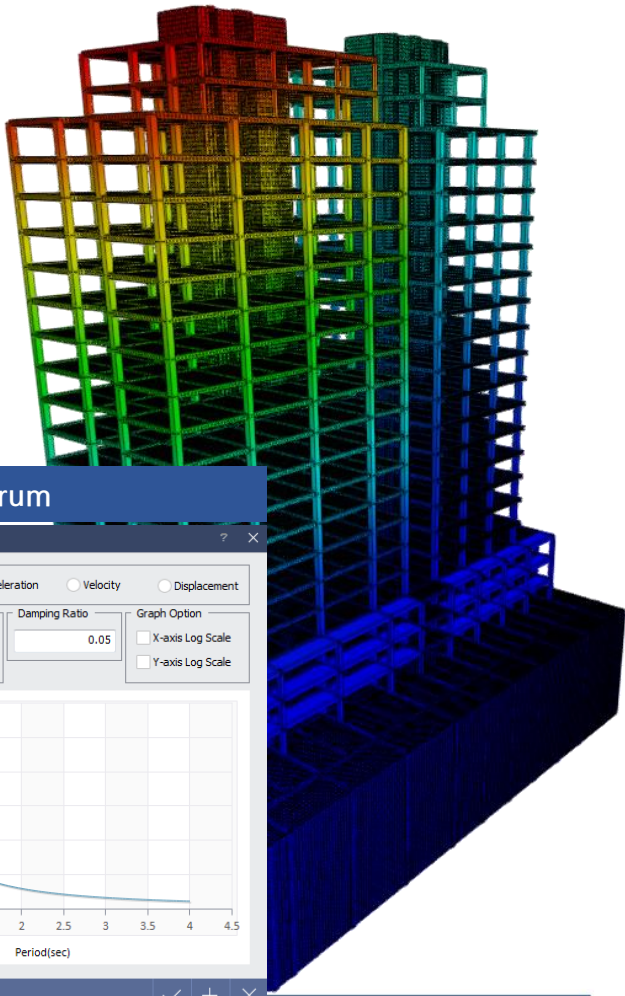
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Seismic Load

Implementation of International Design Code



Design Seismic Load

Name: EN1998:2004(Static)-1

Code: EN1998:2004

National Annex: Malaysia

Seismic Load Parameters

Region: Peninsular Mal.
Ground Type: Stiff Soil
Response Spectrum Type: Horizontal Elas

Spectrum Parameters

Soil Factor(S): 1.5
Tb: 0
Tc: 0.3
Td: 1.25

Behavior Factor: 1.5
Lower Bound Factor: 0.2
Importance Factor: 1
Viscous Damping Ratio: 5 %
Site Natural Period: 0.5

Structural Parameters

Major: 0
Ortho: 0
Analytical Period: 0
Approximate Period: 0
Fundamental Period: 0 sec

Code of Seismic Load

- ASCE7-10
- ASCE7-05
- IBC 2012
- IBC 2009
- UBC 1997
- EN1998:2004
- KBC 2009

National Annex

Malaysia

Static Seismic Load

Seismic Load Profile

Story Set: T1
Mass Source:
Select Profile:
Story Force
Story Shear
Overturning Moment
Component: Major
Ortho
Additional Loads:
Story Set: Story Additional Force (N) Ad Add
Story Load Data

| Story Set | Story | Level (m) | Weight (N) | Seismic Force (N) | Added Force (N) | Story Force (N) | Story Shear (N) |
|-----------|-------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| T1 | PHR | 108.00 | 23409... | 602708.82 | 0.00 | 602708.82 | 0.0 |
| T1 | roof | 104.00 | 87149... | 2140393.39 | 0.00 | 2140393.39 | 602708.8 |
| T1 | 21F | 100.00 | 92196... | 2155992.05 | 0.00 | 2155992.05 | 2743102.1 |
| T1 | 20F | 96.00 | 13246... | 2943678.46 | 0.00 | 2943678.46 | 4899094.7 |

Response Spectrum

Response Spectrum Function

Function Name: Response Spectrum Function-1
Design Spectrum: EN1998:2004(RS)-1

Spectrum Data Type:
Normalized Acceleration
Acceleration
Velocity
Displacement

Scaling:
Scale Factor: 1
Max. Value: 0 g

Damping Ratio: 0.05

Graph Option:
X-axis Log Scale
Y-axis Log Scale

Input Unit: Period

Period (sec) | Spectrum Data

| Period (sec) | Spectrum Data |
|--------------|---------------|
| 0.00 | 0.26 |
| 0.04 | 0.26 |
| 0.08 | 0.26 |
| 0.12 | 0.26 |
| 0.16 | 0.26 |
| 0.20 | 0.26 |
| 0.24 | 0.26 |
| 0.28 | 0.26 |
| 0.32 | 0.24 |
| 0.36 | 0.21 |
| 0.40 | 0.19 |

Spectrum Data(g) | Period(sec)

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

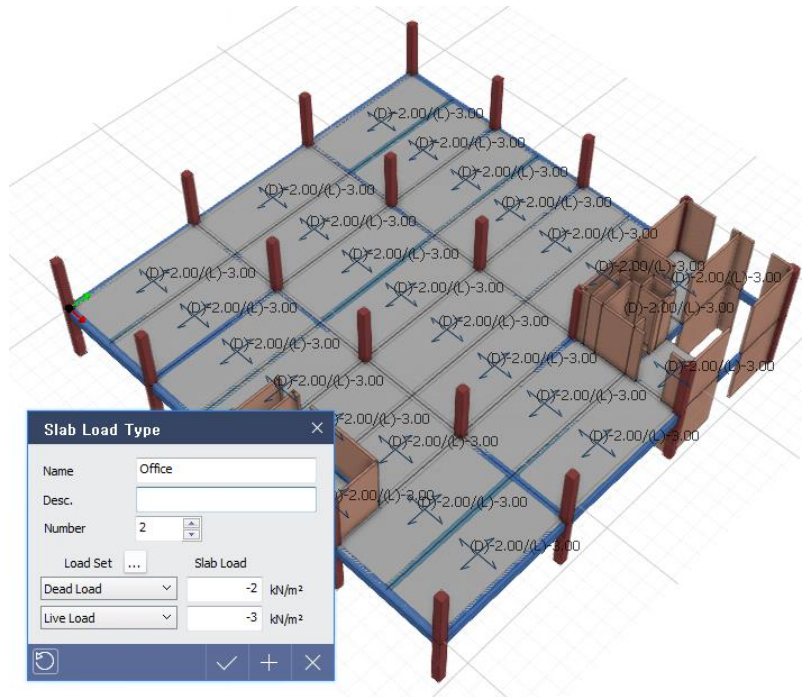
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

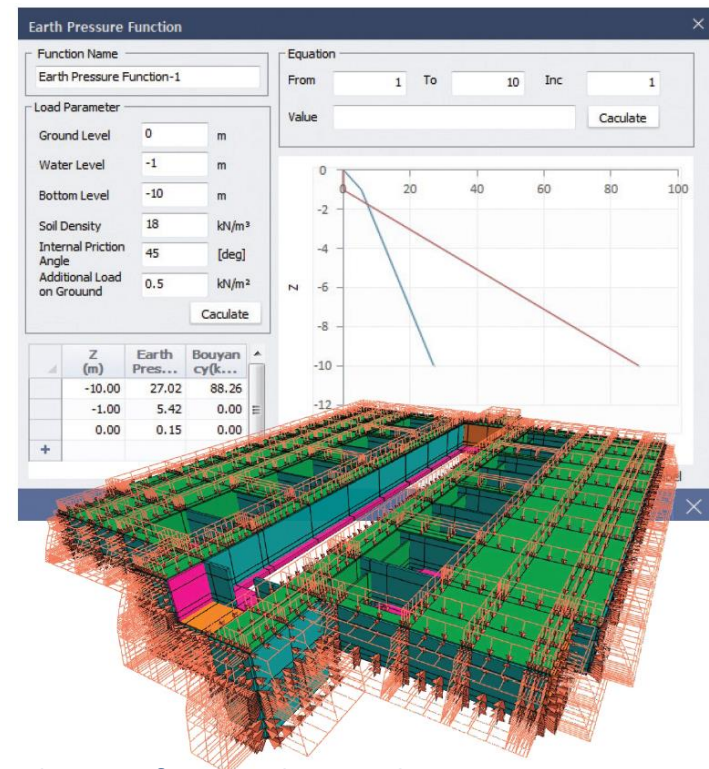
Slab and Pressure Loading

Slab Load



Dead and Live Loads entered to Slab Members

Earth Pressure Load



Loading Definition by Earth Pressure Function

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

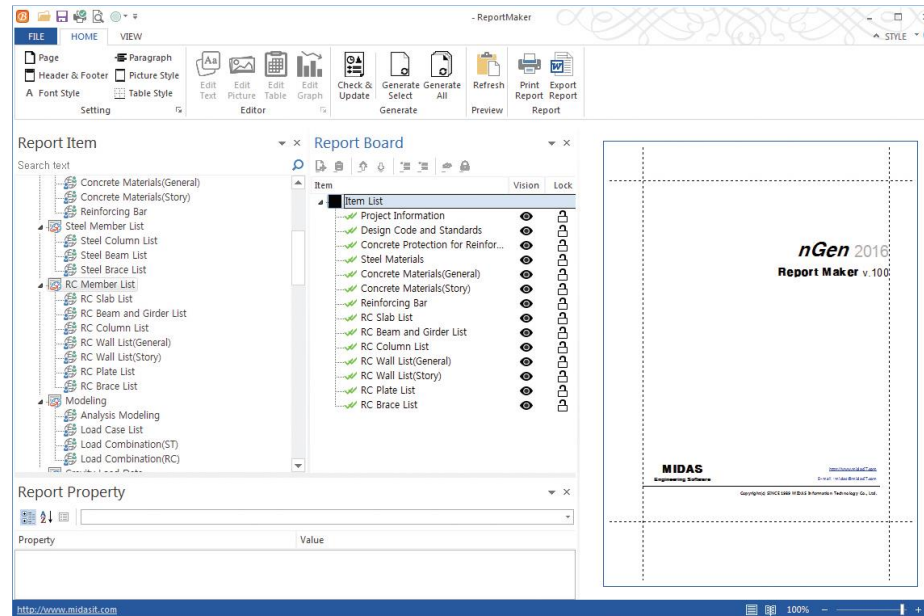
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Auto-generation of high-quality outputs

Structural calculation report



User specified templates

Auto-arrange modeling and analysis result graphics

One click to generate a structural calculation report

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

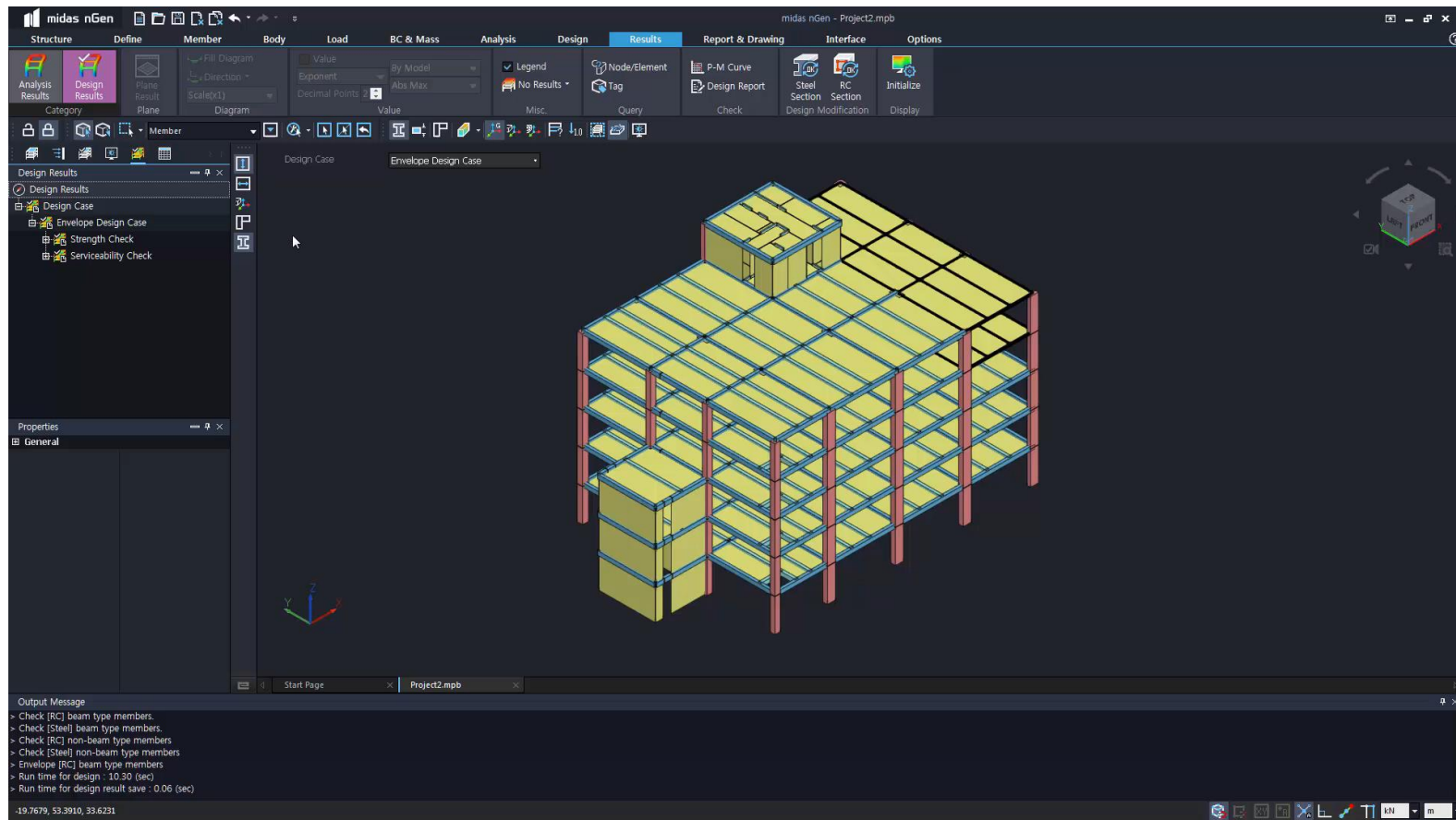
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Auto-generation of high-quality outputs

Structural calculation report



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

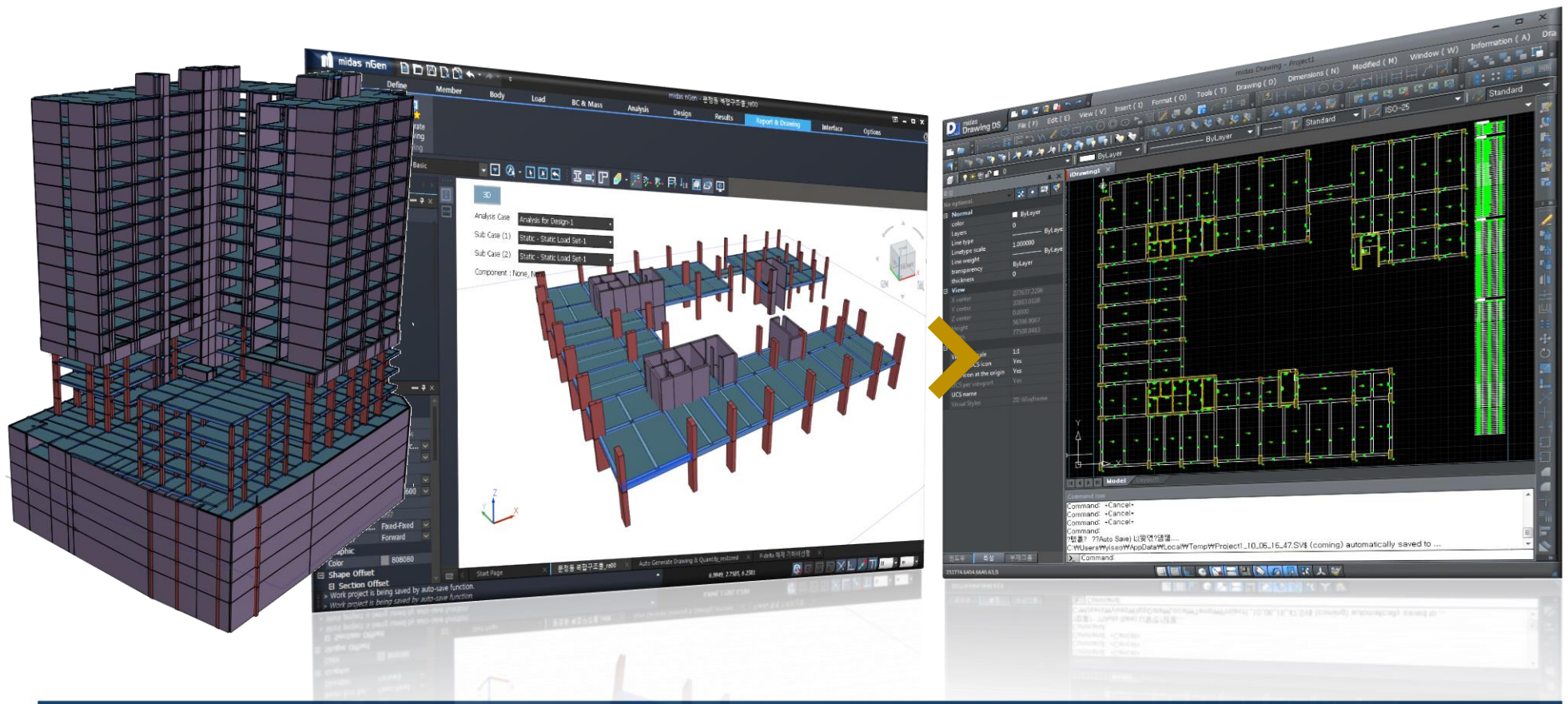
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Auto-generation of high-quality outputs

Auto-generation of Structural Plan/Elevation using Modeling Information



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Member Offset

Easy Generation of Construction Shape Model

Analytical Model



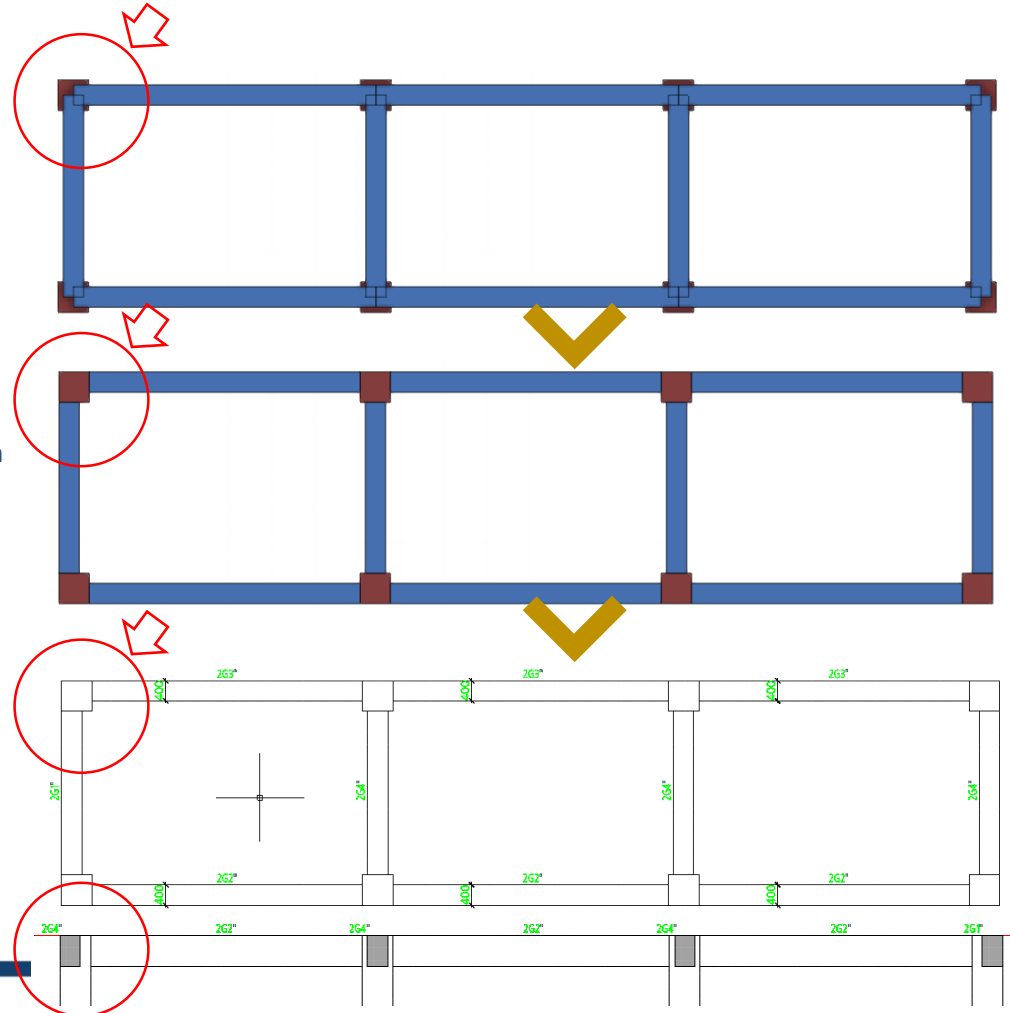
Construction Shape Model

- Members auto-cut or merged reflecting the connectivity between member types
- Set the reference of section to the top of beam or slab members



Structural Drawing

- Auto-generation of drawings considering offset information
- Framing Plan / Elevation



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

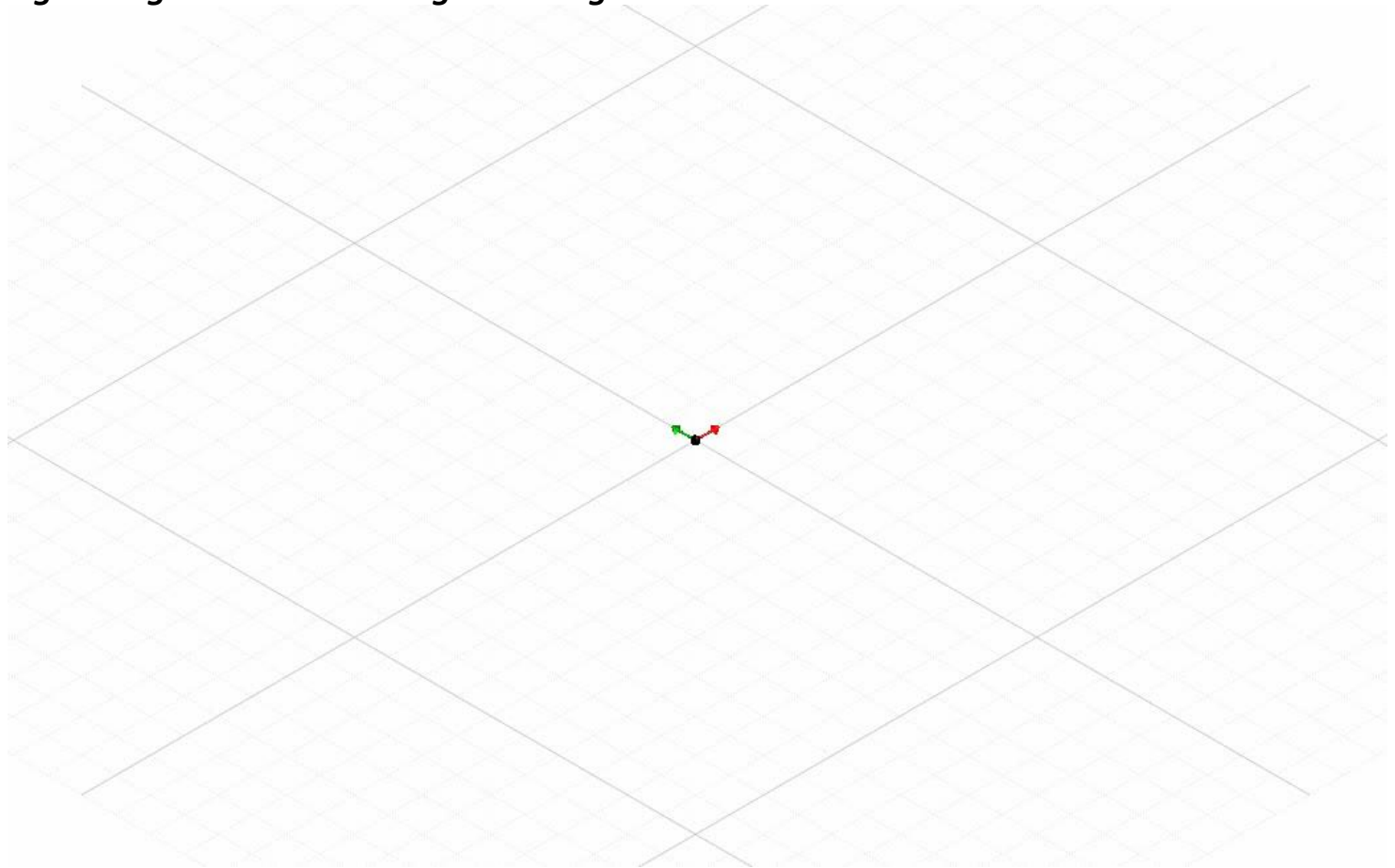
OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

CAD based Modeling

Easy & fast CAD based Modeling through Grid and Tracing Modeling

- Define members by a way of drawing lines in CAD
- Use snap points, or define a member by specifying the coordinates of the member end points
- Various editing functionality such as Extend / Trim / Offset



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Cad Tracing

- Assign members on CAD tracing lines
- Snap points on intersect or end points of CAD tracing
- Auto-generation of members by recognizing CAD layer



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

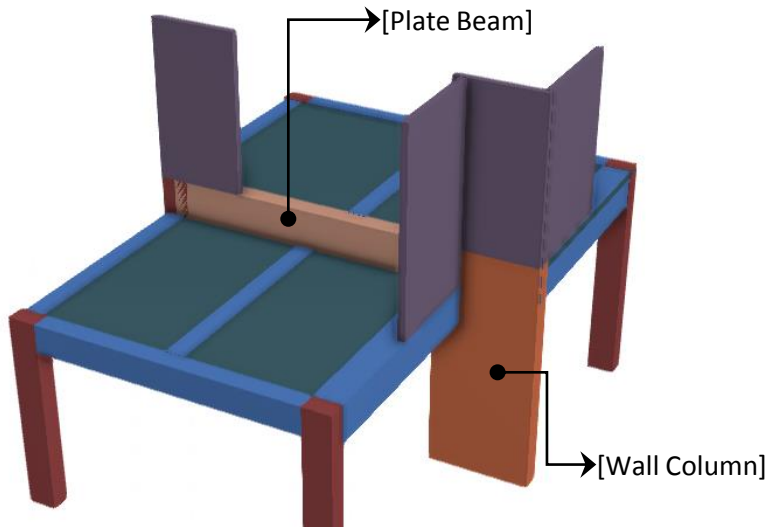
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

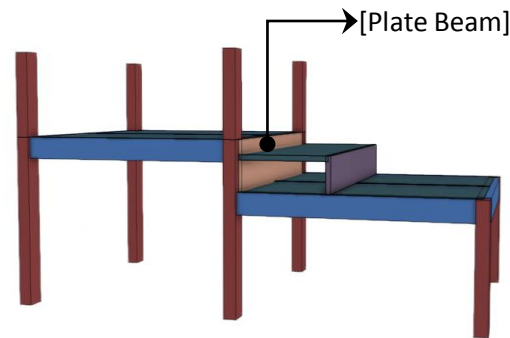
HIGH TECH.

Generate Shape

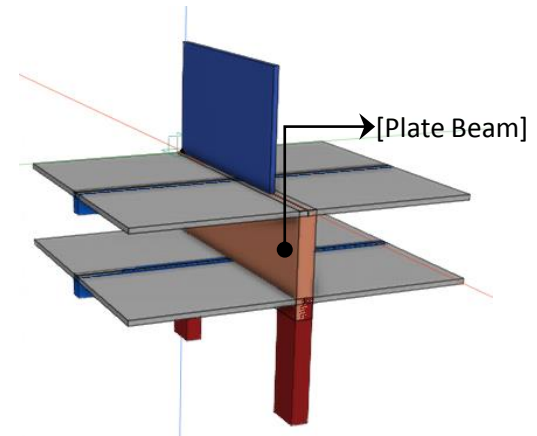
Analysis and Design of Different Slab Level Model



[Different Slab Level Model]



[Transfer Floor Model]

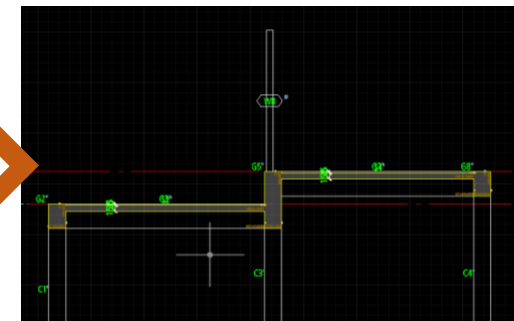
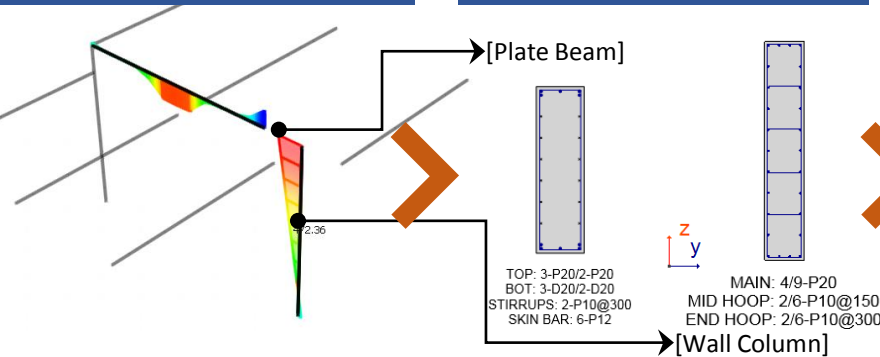
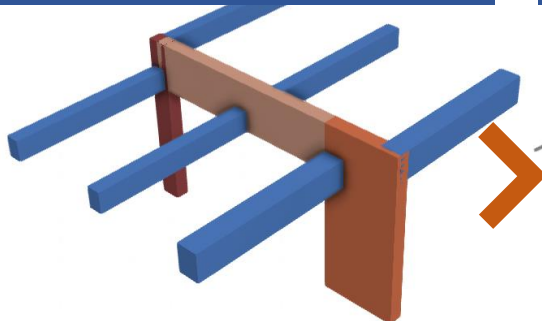


Modeling Shape

Analysis Result

Member Design

Drawing (Section)



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

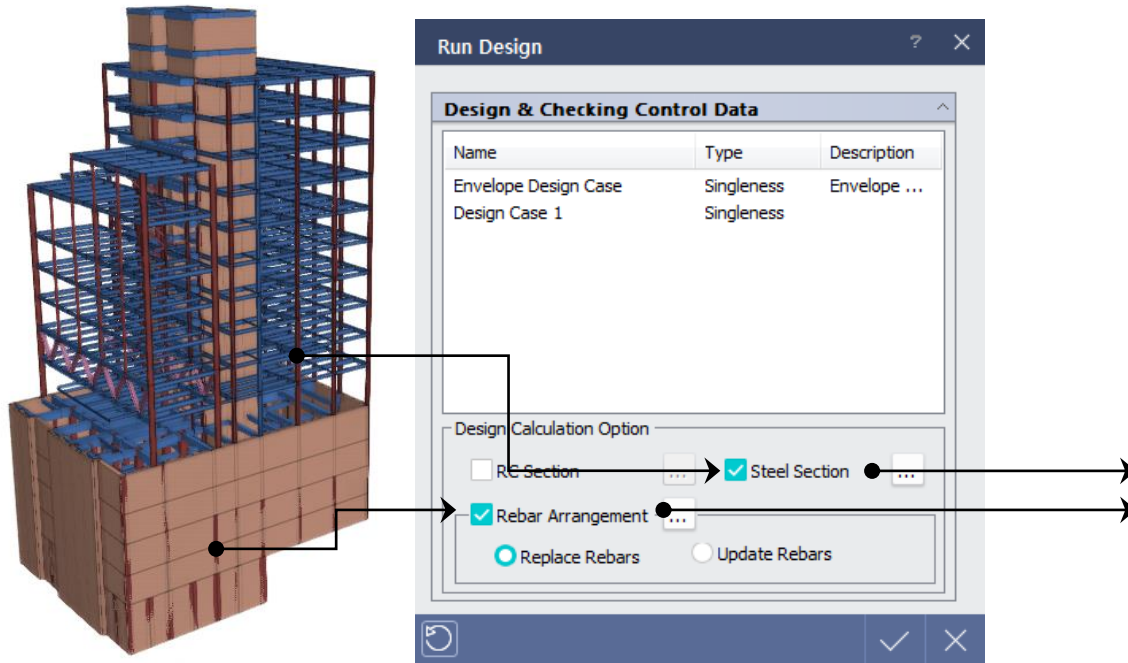
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Optimal Design

Optimal steel section and reinforcement calculations



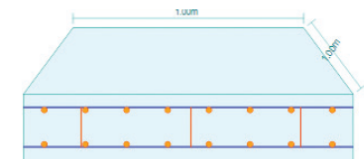
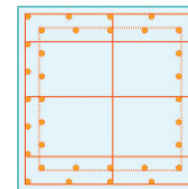
Rebar Placement Optimal Design

Calculate the member capacity satisfying the target design strength ratio for each design category

Calculate the minimum reinforcement ratio of the most unfavorable member for each member group

Calculate the reinforcement in reference to the bar placement range settings by section sizes

Perform design checks



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

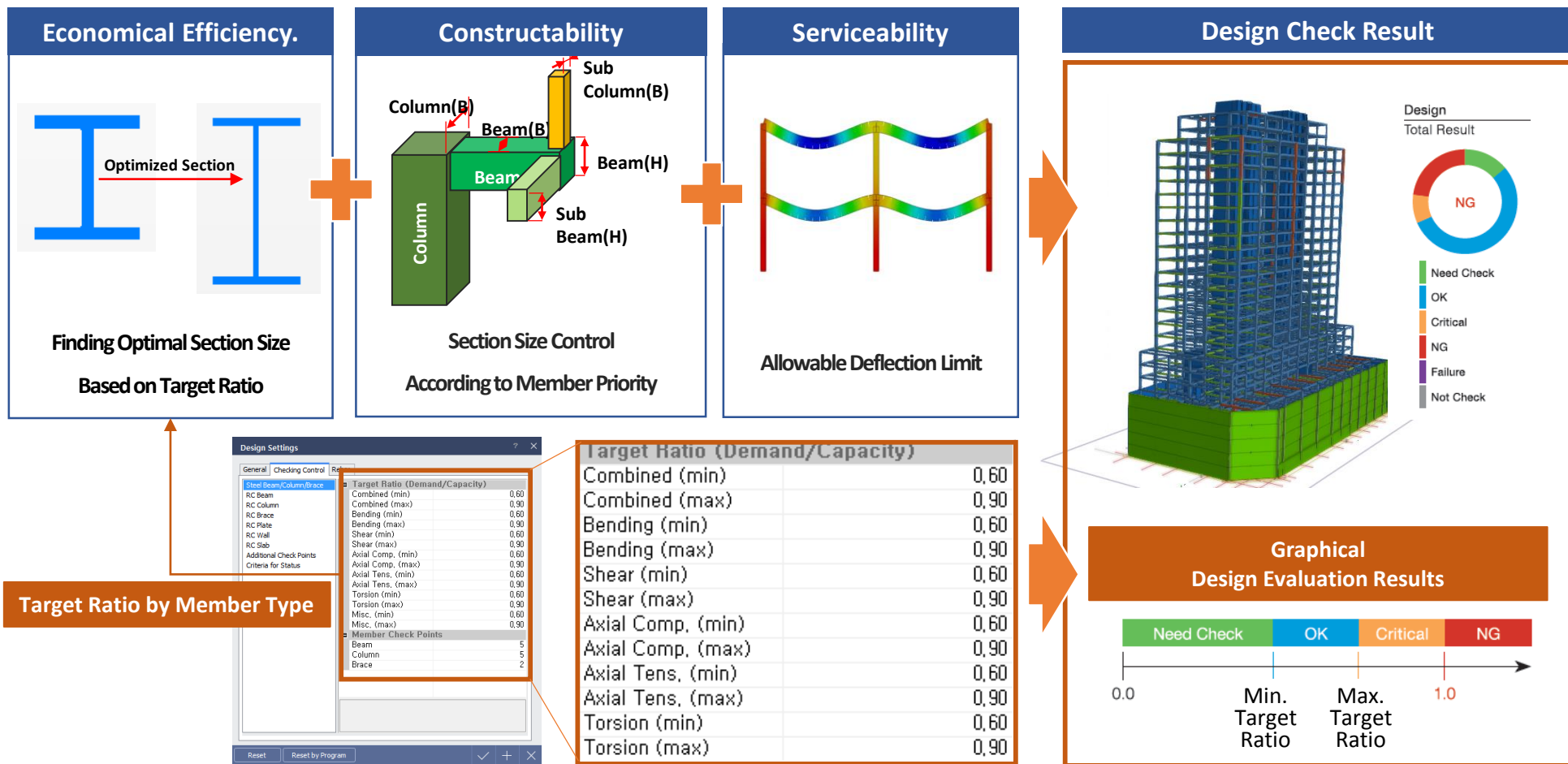
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Design Results based on Target Ratio

Optimal Section Size and Rebar Area Calculation



Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

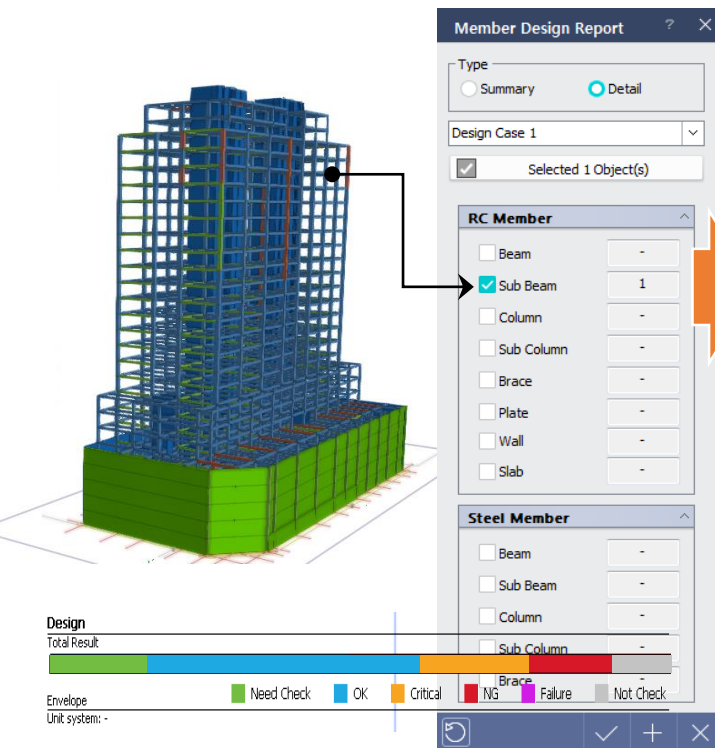
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

Design Report

Detail Calculation Report according to the Specified Design Code



Summary Report

Report Contents according to the Code Design Procedure

Immediate LCB svLCB2 (1.00D+1.00L)
 $(\Delta_i)_L / \Delta_{allow} = 3.244 \text{ mm} / 26.087 \text{ mm} = 0.124 < 1.000$

1) Design parameters

$M_D = 61.875 \text{ kN-m}$, $M_{D+L} = 123.750 \text{ kN-m}$
 $f_r = 2.817 \text{ MPa}$, $n = E_s / E_c = 6.675$
 $I_g = 7200000000 \text{ mm}^4$, $I_{cr} = 2084432358 \text{ mm}^4$
 $I_{cr} / I_g = 0.290$
 $(I_e)_D = 7200000000 \text{ mm}^4$, $(I_e)_{D+L} = 2918994461 \text{ mm}^4$

2) Calculate immediate deflection

$(\Delta_i)_L = (\Delta_i)_{D+L} - (\Delta_i)_D = 4.263 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_D = 1.084 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_{D+L} = 5.346 \text{ mm}$

F. Deflection Check(Long-term Deflection) (at 0.50L, 3.00 m)

Long-Term LCB svLCB2 (1.00D+1.00L)
 $\Delta_{total} / \Delta_{allow} = 7.779 \text{ mm} / 16.667 \text{ mm} = 0.467 < 1.000$

1) Design parameters

Live load sustain ratio = 0.500
 $M_{sus} = 92.812 \text{ kN-m}$, $(I_e)_{sus} = 4062653640 \text{ mm}^4$, $\rho' = 0.00256$
 $\zeta = 2.000$ (5 years or more)
 $\lambda_{\Delta} = \frac{\zeta}{1+60\rho'} = 1.773$

3) Calculate long-term deflection

$(\Delta_{tot})_L = \Delta_{ep} + \Delta_{sh} + (\Delta_i)_L = 9.371 \text{ mm}$
 $\Delta_{ep} + \Delta_{sh} = \lambda_{\Delta} \cdot (\Delta_i)_{sus} = 5.109 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_L = 4.263 \text{ mm}$

Detail Report

E. Deflection Check(Immediate) (at 0.50L, 3.00 m)

Immediate LCB svLCB2 (1.00D+1.00L)
 $(\Delta_i)_L / \Delta_{allow} = 3.244 \text{ mm} / 26.087 \text{ mm} = 0.124 < 1.000$

1) Design parameters
 $M_D = 61.875 \text{ kN-m}$, $M_{D+L} = 123.750 \text{ kN-m}$
 $f_r = 2.817 \text{ MPa}$, $n = E_s / E_c = 6.675$
 $I_g = 7200000000 \text{ mm}^4$, $I_{cr} = 2084432358 \text{ mm}^4$
 $I_{cr} / I_g = 0.290$
 $(I_e)_D = 7200000000 \text{ mm}^4$, $(I_e)_{D+L} = 2918994461 \text{ mm}^4$
2) Calculate immediate deflection
 $(\Delta_i)_L = (\Delta_i)_{D+L} - (\Delta_i)_D = 4.263 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_D = 1.084 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_{D+L} = 5.346 \text{ mm}$

F. Deflection Check(Long-term Deflection) (at 0.50L, 3.00 m)

Long-Term LCB svLCB2 (1.00D+1.00L)
 $\Delta_{total} / \Delta_{allow} = 7.779 \text{ mm} / 16.667 \text{ mm} = 0.467 < 1.000$

1) Design parameters
Live load sustain ratio = 0.500
 $M_{sus} = 92.812 \text{ kN-m}$, $(I_e)_{sus} = 4062653640 \text{ mm}^4$, $\rho' = 0.00256$
 $\zeta = 2.000$ (5 years or more)
 $\lambda_{\Delta} = \frac{\zeta}{1+60\rho'} = 1.773$
2) Calculate multiplier for long-term effects
 $(\Delta_{ep})_L = \Delta_{ep} + \Delta_{sh} = (\Delta_i)_L = 9.371 \text{ mm}$
 $\Delta_{ep} + \Delta_{sh} = \lambda_{\Delta} \cdot (\Delta_i)_{sus} = 5.109 \text{ mm}$
 $(\Delta_i)_L = 4.263 \text{ mm}$

Sub Clause No.

Main Features of midas nGen

INTEGRATION

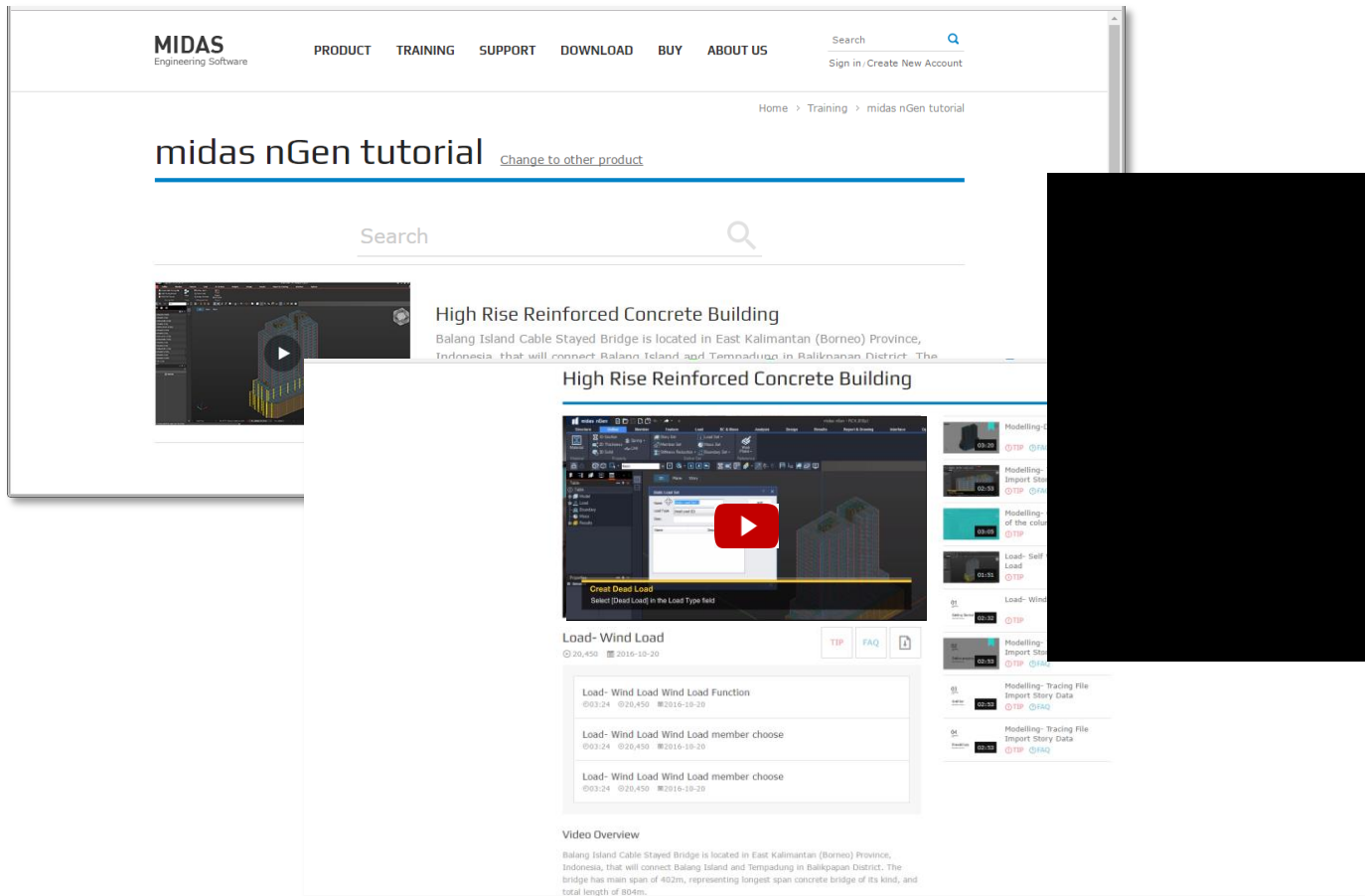
AUTOMATION

OPTIMIZATION

HIGH TECH.

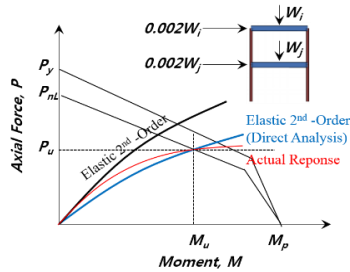
Technical Materials

Various Training Materials such as Video Tutorials and Webinars

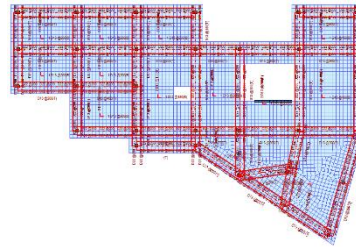


Future Development Plan

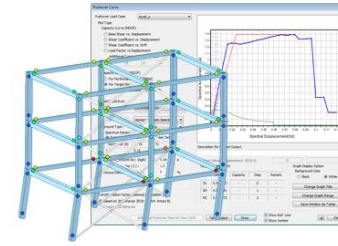
Customization of Design and Drawings



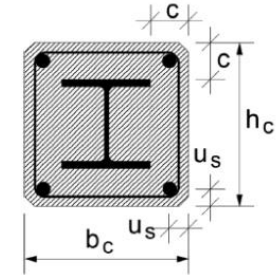
**Direct Analysis
& Design**



**Flat Slab
Analysis & Design**



**PBM
(P.O. & T.H.)**



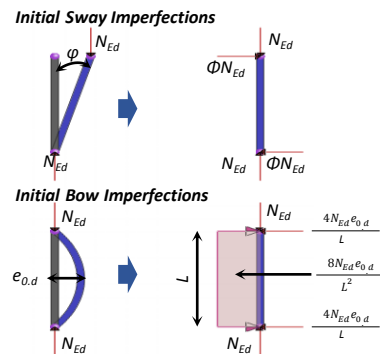
**SRC / Deck
Modeling & Design**

Oct. 2016

Dec. 2016

2017~

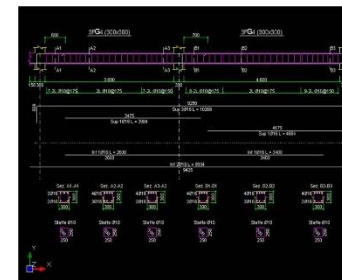
Notional Load



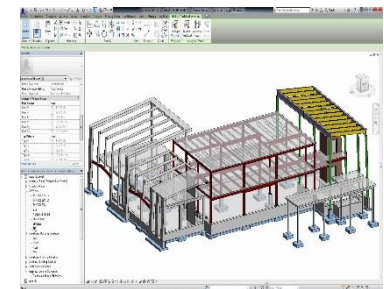
C.S. Analysis

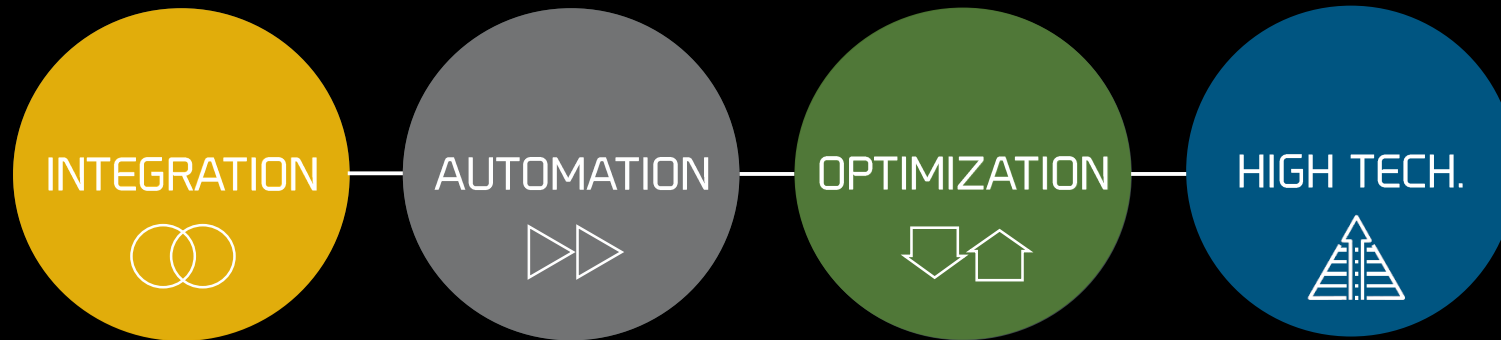


Customization of Outputs



Interface for Revit





Modeling
~
Outputs

Auto-generate
Auto-Design
Outputs

Analysis & Design
System for
Optimal Quantity

Design Reporting
Advanced Tech.

BENEFIT

FAST

Preliminary Design

Maximize
Productivity

ACCURATE

Practical Design

High-quality
Output

HIGH QUALITY

Construction

Fast Revision
for Changes

Project Applications

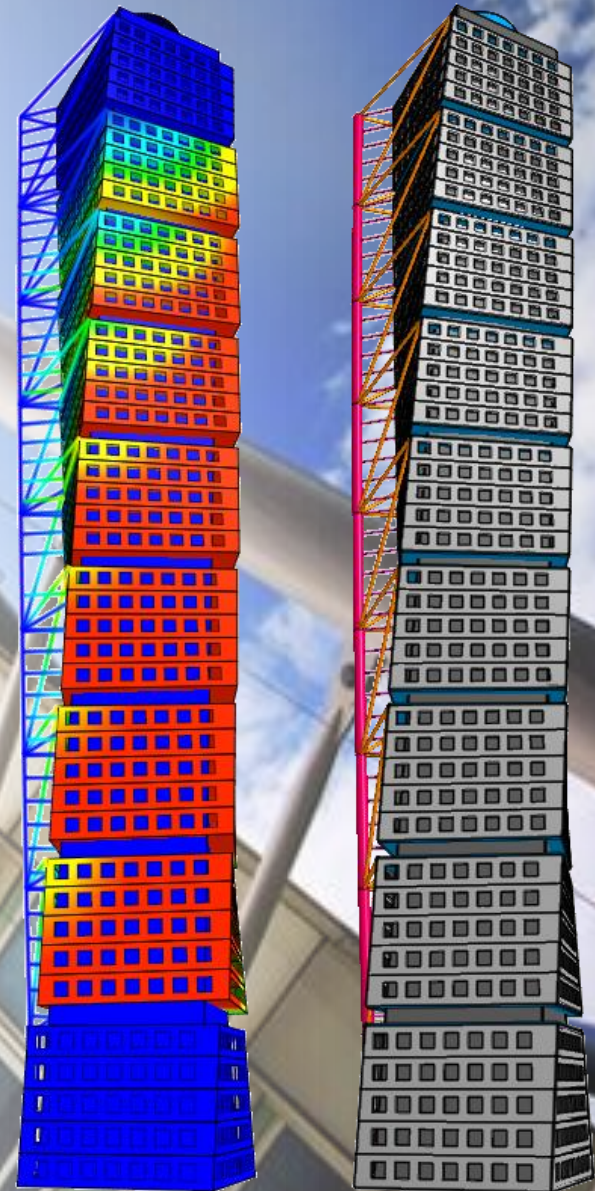
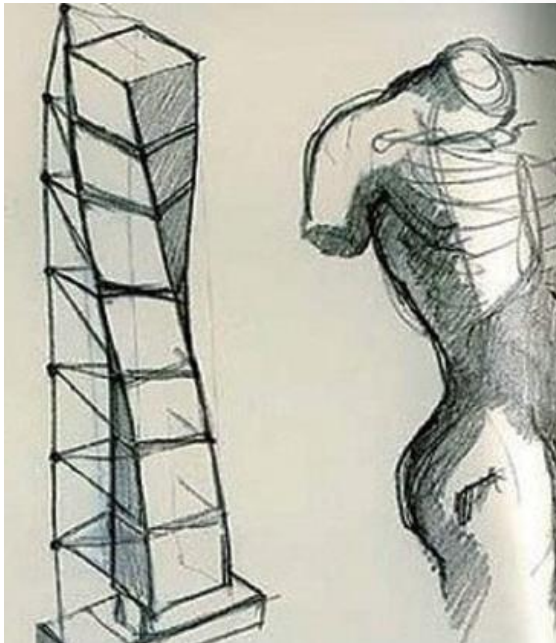
Automated and optimized process
from modeling to report generation
that provides a multidisciplinary
and fully integrated solution for
structural design.

Informal Building

Twisted Shell Member Analysis

Turning Torso is based on a sculpture by Calatrava, called Twisting Torso, which is a white marble piece based on the form of a twisting human being.

In 1999, HSB Malmö's former managing director, Johnny Örbäck, saw the sculpture in a brochure presenting Calatrava in connection with his contribution to the architectural competition for the Öresund Bridge. It was on this occasion that Örbäck was inspired to build HSB Turning Torso. Shortly afterwards he travelled to Zurich to meet Calatrava, and ask him to design a residential building based on the idea of a structure of twisting cubes.



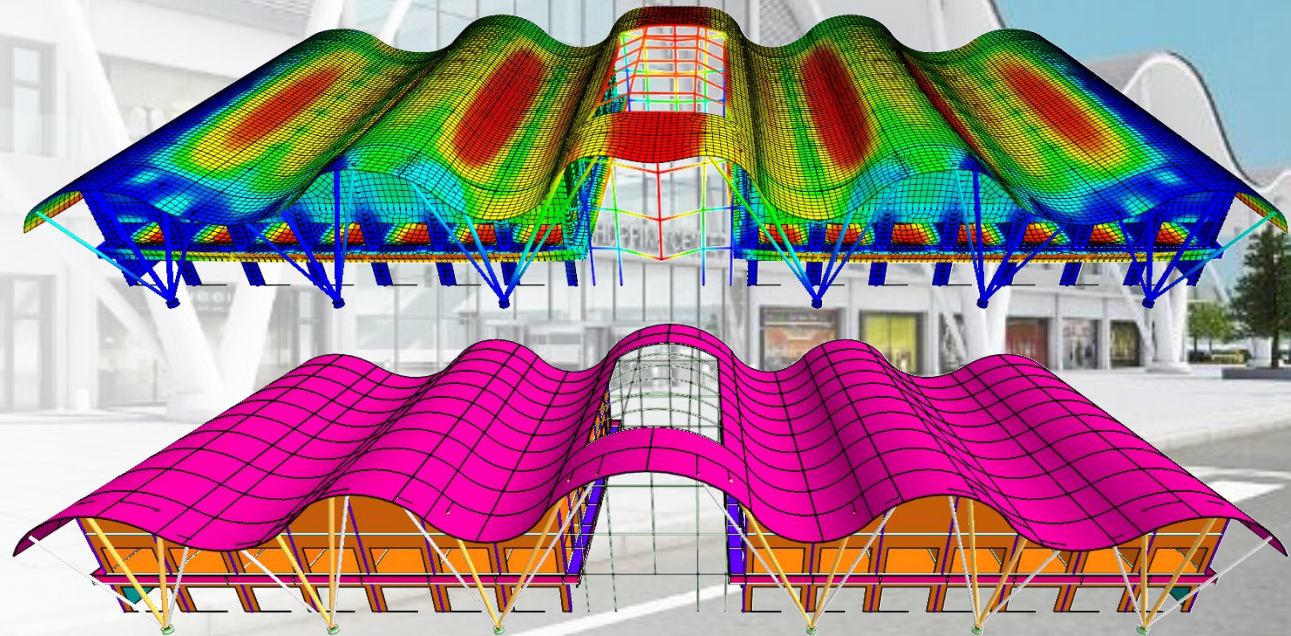
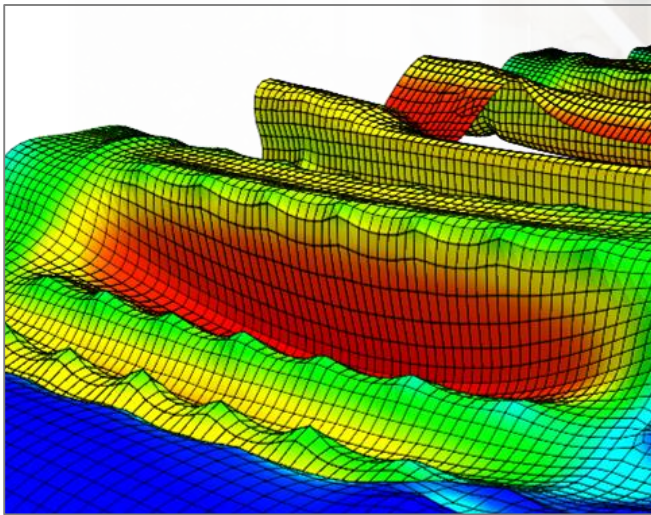
Informal Building

Curved Surface Shape Analysis

In its geometric essence, shape from texture is a cue to 3D shape very similar to binocular stereopsis and structure from motion.

All of these cues are based on the information available in multiple perspective views of the same surface in the scene.

In binocular stereopsis, the two eyes get slightly different views of the same surface; in structure from motion, the relative motion of the observer and the surface generates the different views.



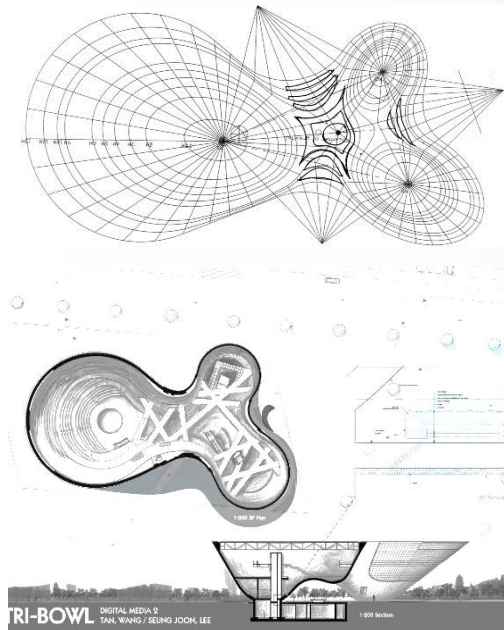
Irregular Structure

Curved Surface Shape Analysis

In its geometric essence, shape from texture is a cue to 3D shape very similar to binocular stereopsis and structure from motion.

All of these cues are based on the information available in multiple perspective views of the same surface in the scene.

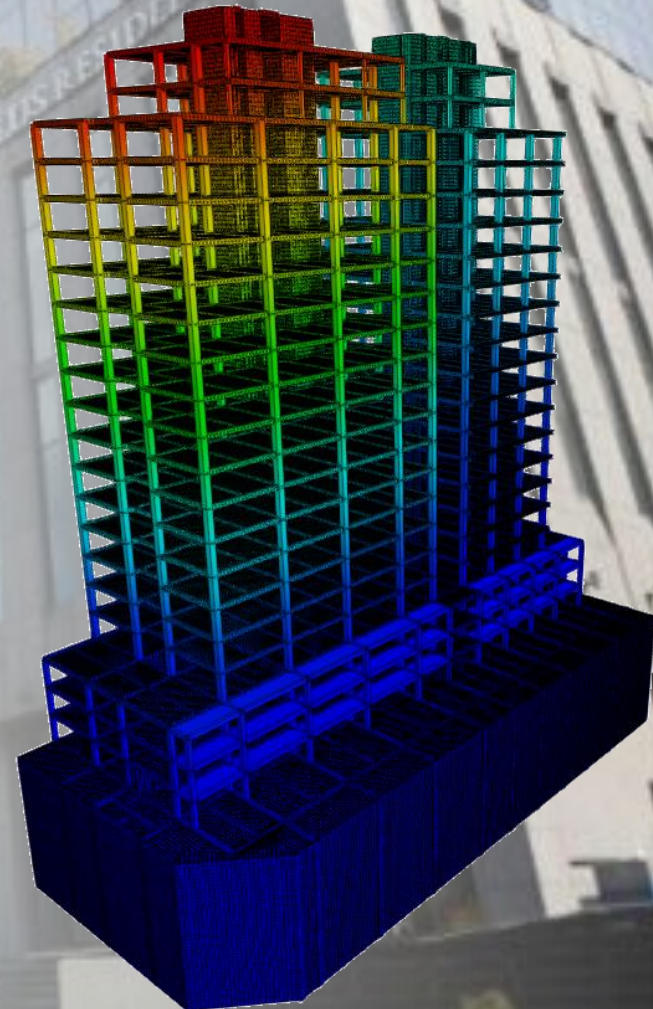
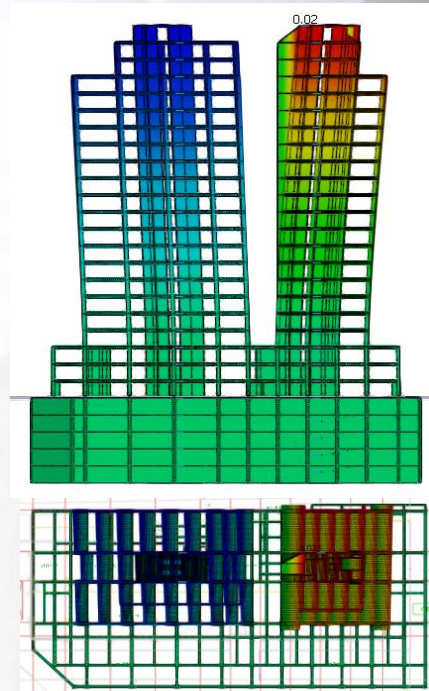
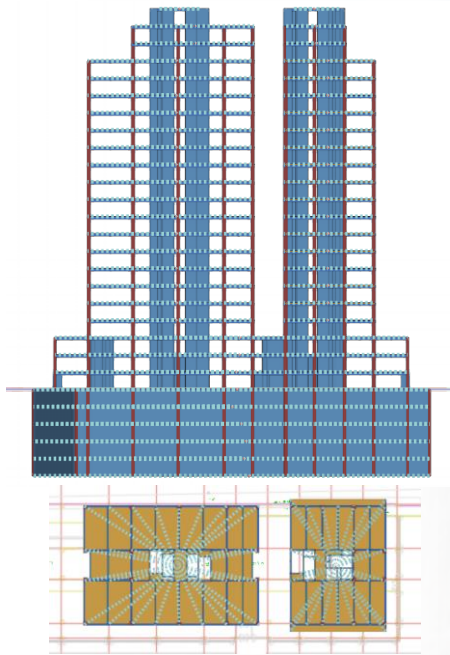
In binocular stereopsis, the two eyes get slightly different views of the same surface; in structure from motion, the relative motion of the observer and the surface generates the different views.



Multi Tower

Analysis for more than Two Independent Structures

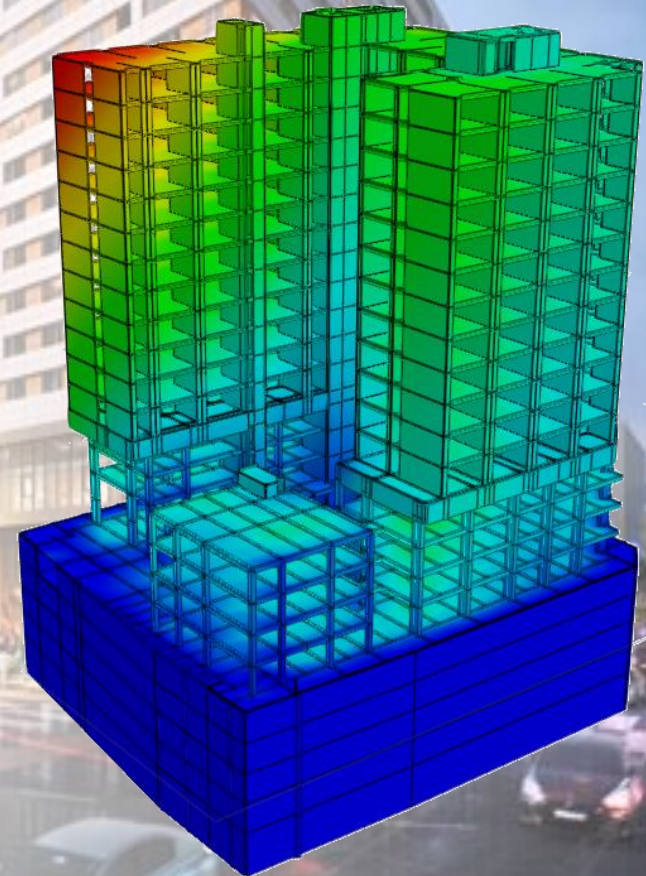
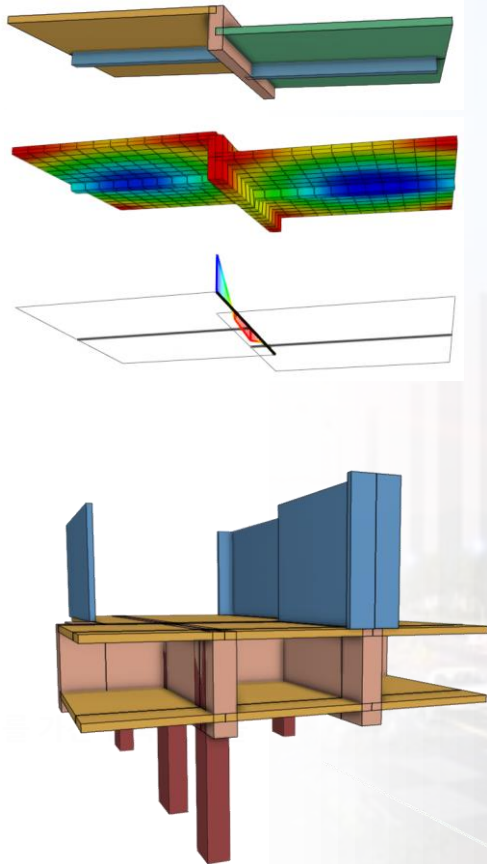
Analysis for more than two independent structures can be easily done in midas nGen. Diaphragm setting and analysis can be done conveniently for structures with more than two masses.



Complex Facilities

RC Structures with Diverse Structural Systems

Realization of diverse geometry and drawings are possible using Plate Beam and Shape Offset. Modeling of beam adjacent to horizontal member at different level can be easily done using Plate Beam members.



Steel/RC Frame

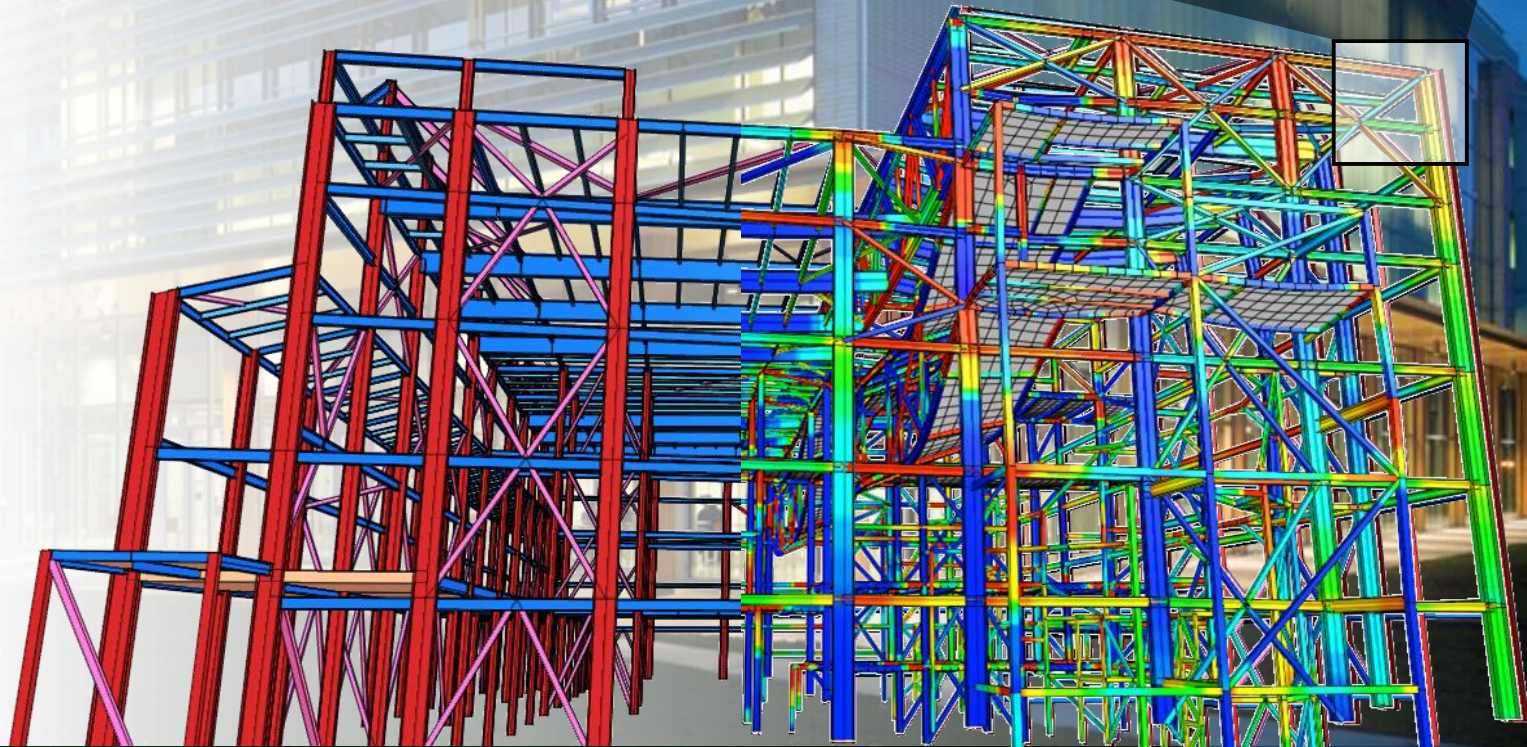
Structural Analysis & Optimal Design

In general, the optimization techniques used in structural design can be categorized into classical and heuristic search methods.

Classical optimization methods such as linear programming, nonlinear programming and optimality criteria often require substantial gradient information.

Design

Total Result



Refinery Frame

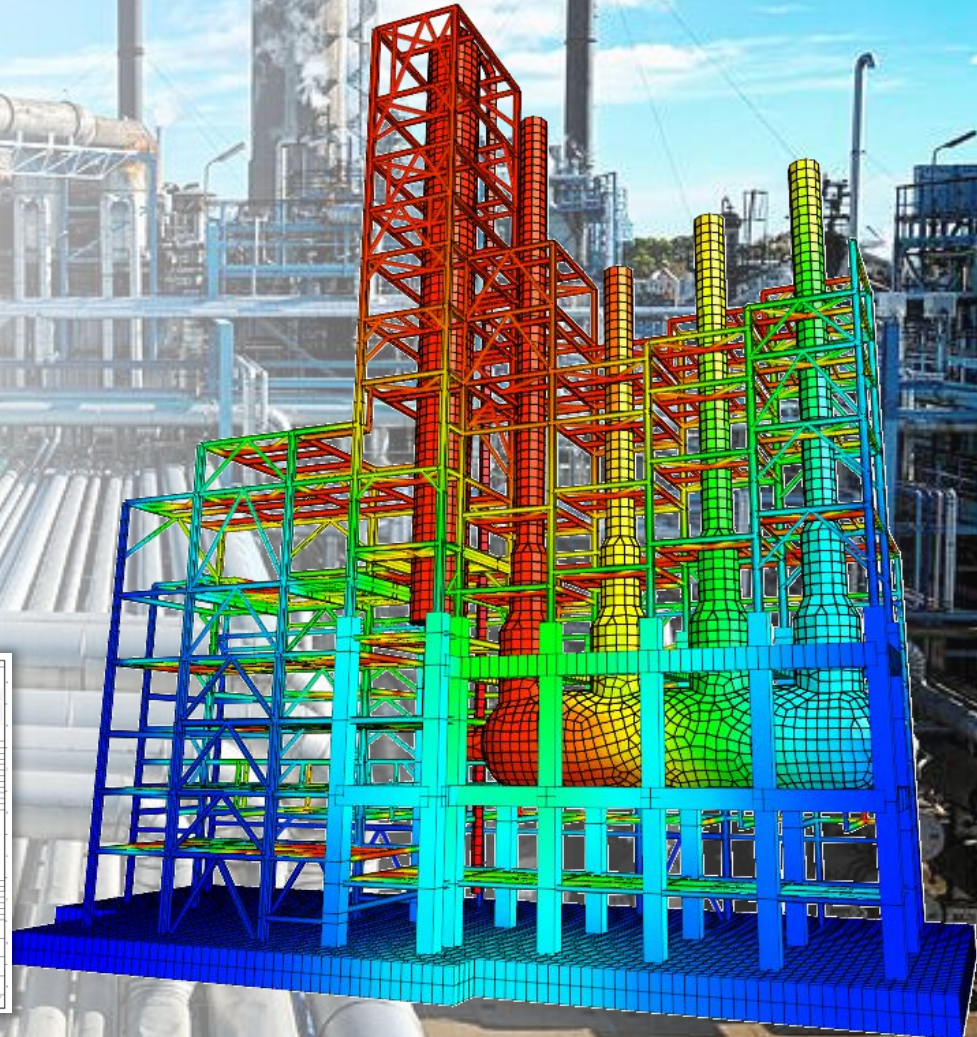
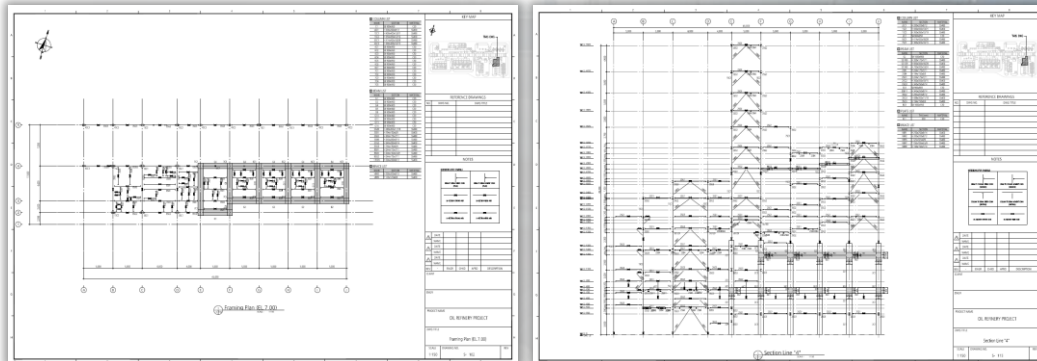
Auto Generate Drawing Data

An oil refinery or petroleum refinery is an industrial process plant where crude oil is processed and refined into more useful products such as petroleum naphtha, gasoline, diesel fuel, asphalt base, heating oil, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas.

Oil refineries are typically large, sprawling industrial complexes with extensive piping running throughout, carrying streams of fluids between large chemical processing units.

In many ways, oil refineries use much of the technology of, and can be thought of, as types of chemical plants. The crude oil feedstock has typically been processed by an oil production plant.

There is usually an oil depot (tank farm) at or near an oil refinery for the storage of incoming crude oil feedstock as well as bulk liquid products.



Refinery Silo

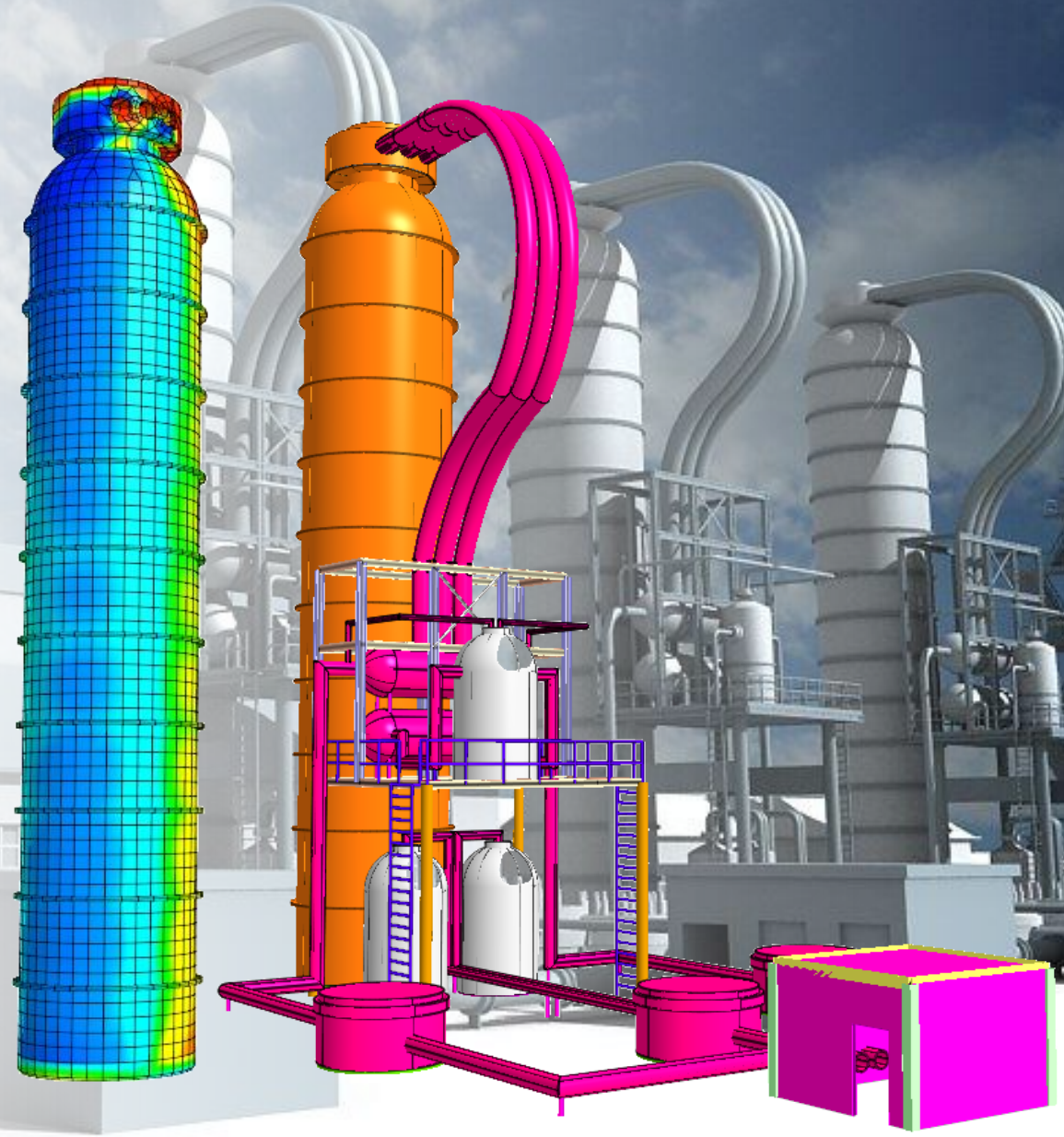
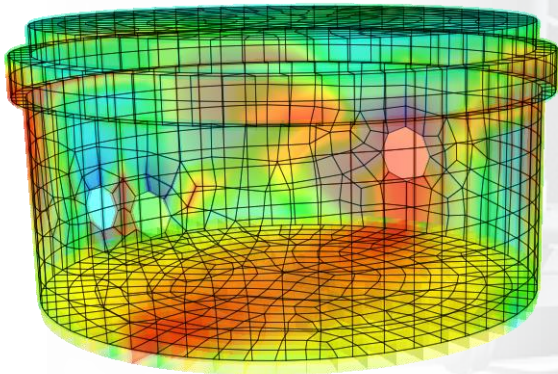
Structural Analysis for Cylindrical Shape

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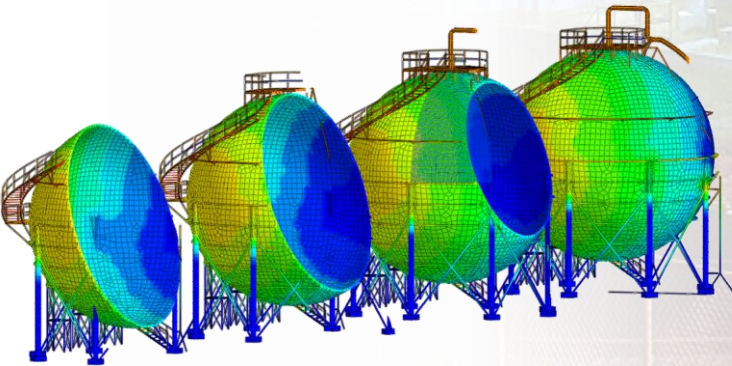
Ball Tank

Structural Analysis for Spherical Shape

This type of storage vessel is preferred for storage of high pressure fluids. A sphere is a very strong structure. The even distribution of stresses on the sphere's surfaces, both internally and externally, generally means that there are no weak points. Spheres however, are much more costly to manufacture than cylindrical or rectangular vessels.

Storage Spheres need ancillary equipment similar to tank storage - e.g. Access manholes, Safety valves, Access ladders, Earthing points .. etc.

An advantage of spherical storage vessels is, that they have a smaller surface area per unit volume than any other shape of vessel. This means, that the quantity of heat transferred from warmer surroundings to the liquid in the sphere, will be less than that for cylindrical or rectangular storage vessels.

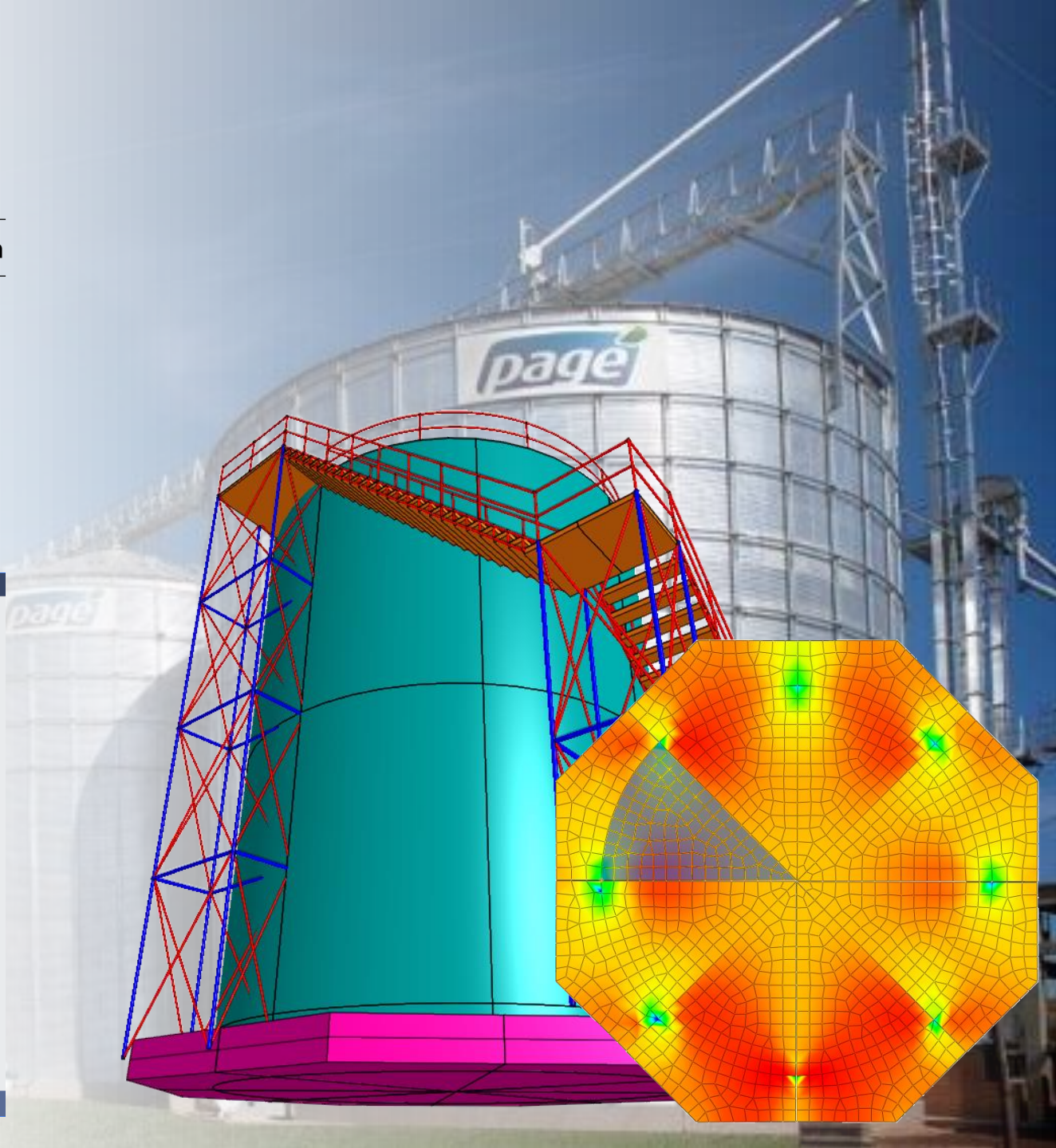
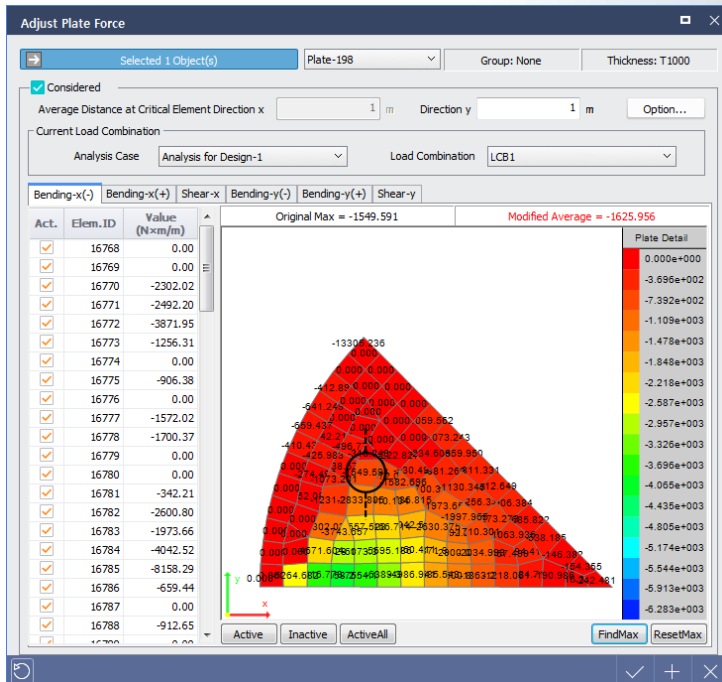


Foundation

Structural Analysis & Design for Mat Foundation

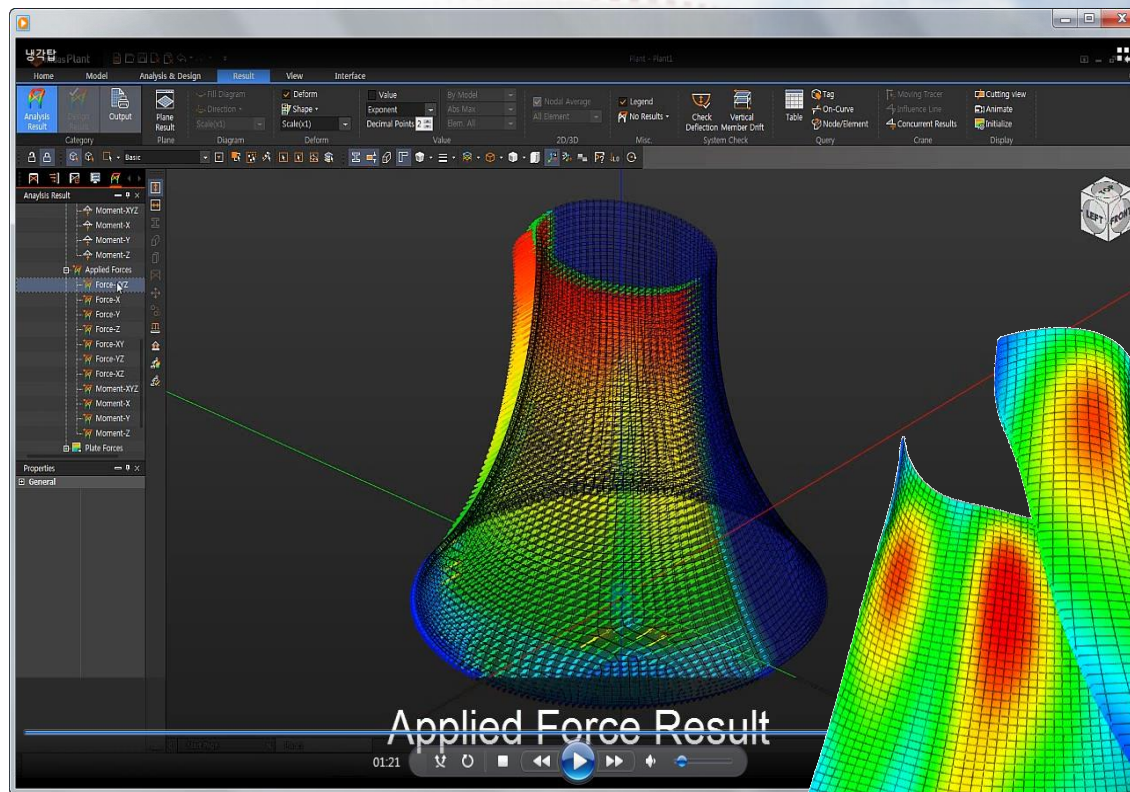
An on-grade mat foundation is an above-ground type of foundation used to provide load-bearing capacity in expansive, rocky or hydro collapsible soils.

The foundation is created by connecting a series of thermal-grade heat resistant plastic forms or Insulated Concrete Forms ICF's often made from Expanded or extruded polystyrene, set directly on grade, and then monolithically pouring a post tension, rebar or Fiber reinforced concrete slab (usually 4" - 8").



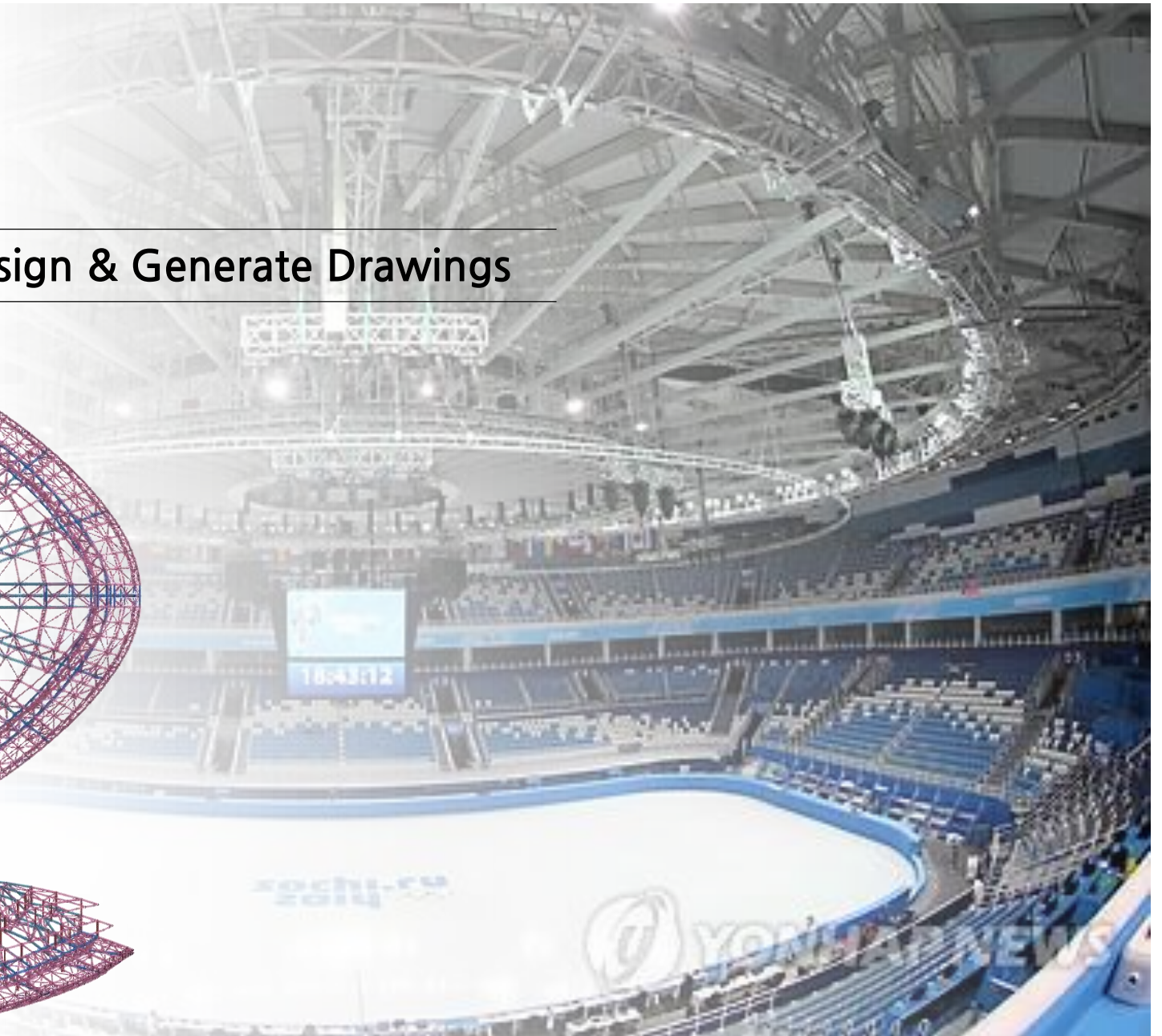
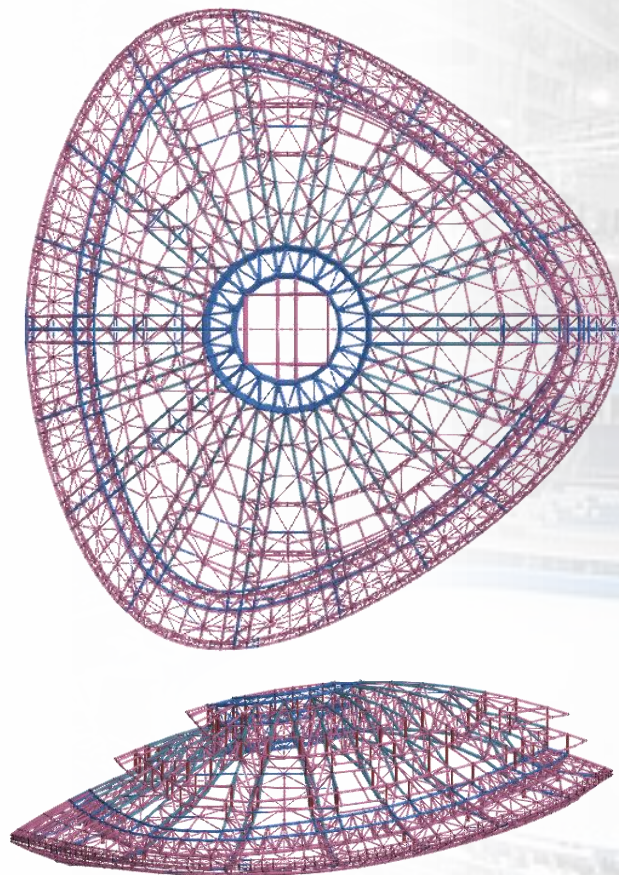
Cooling Tower

Shell Member Analysis



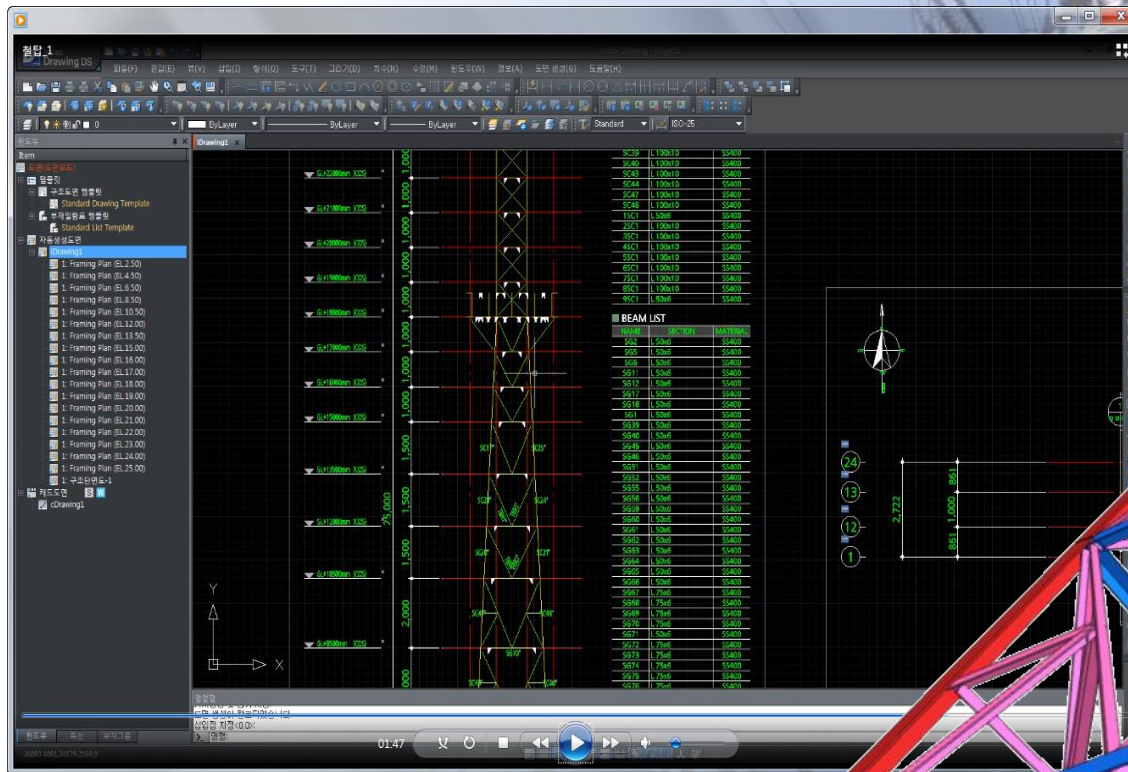
Stadium

Steel Member Design & Generate Drawings



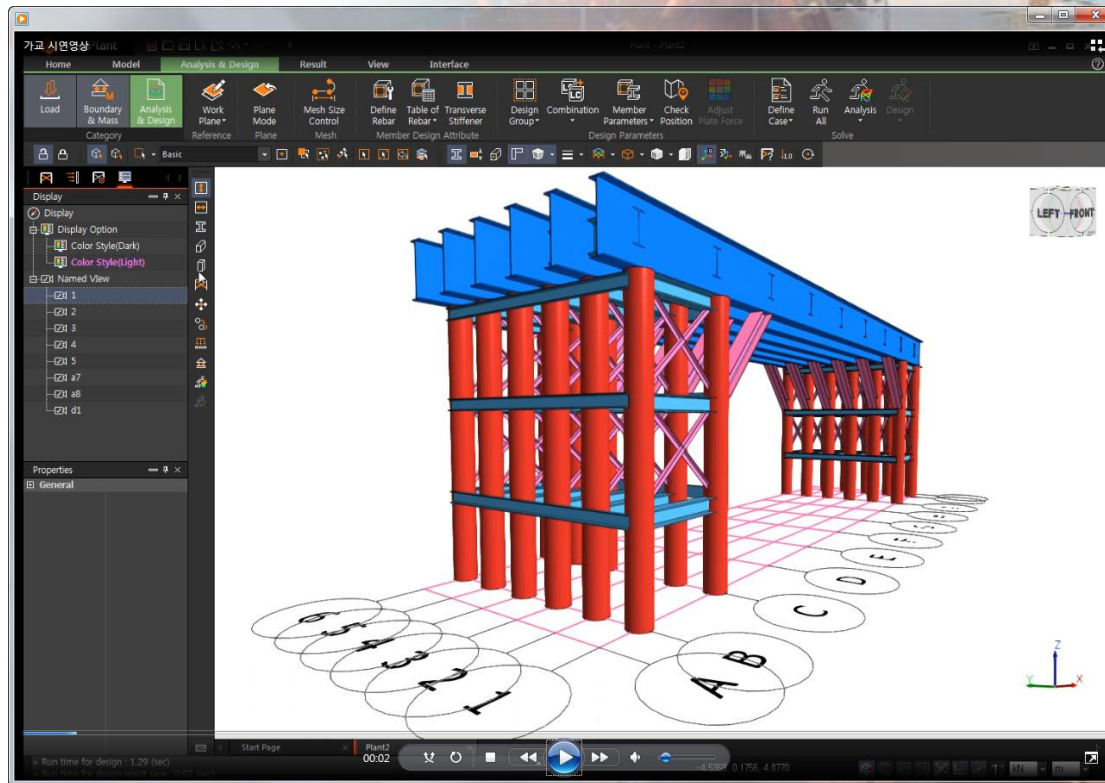
Pylon Tower

Steel Member Design & Generate Drawings



Steel Bridge

Steel Member Design & Generate Drawings



RC Structure

Plate Member Design & Generate Drawings

