

## Fiber-Reinforced Composite Lighting Pole Calculations

### Project Info & Details

Customer Name:	solar lighting international		
Job Name:	St Croix Project		
Address:			
City:	State	FL	
Pole Catalog Number:	DXX28_XXDN2-ARM		
Latitude, Longitude:			
Building Code:	2015 IBC		

### Referenced Codes

- 2017 Florida Building Code, 6th Edition
- ASCE 7-10: Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures
- 2013 AASHTO LTS, 6th Edition
- 2012 ANSI C136.20
- ASTM D4923-01

### Site Parameters

Exposure Category:	C	-
Ultimate Wind Speed:	170	mph
Nominal Wind Speed:	131.7	mph

### Pole Geometry

Pole Length:	28	ft
Height Above Grade:	20	ft
Embedment Depth:	8.0	ft
Test Height:	19	ft
Top Diameter:	6	in
Pole Taper:	0.14	in/ft
Bottom Diameter:	9.92	in
Diameter @ Embedment:	8.80	in
Diameter @ Centroid:	7.49	in
Diameter @ Test Height:	6.14	in

### Design Parameters

Pole Class:	II	-
Design Life :	25 yr	-
Area Type:	Proj. Area	
Proposed (Luminaire + Arm) Proj. Area:	15	ft <sup>2</sup>
Proposed Luminaire Shape:		
Additional Proj. Area (Shroud, Antennas):	6	ft <sup>2</sup>
Additional Proj. Area Shape:		-
Additional Proj. Area Diameter:		in
Center Height of Additional Proj. Area:	10	ft
Weight of Luminaire:	400	lbs
*Luminaire Arm Length:	0	ft
*Luminaire Arm Diameter:	0	in
Consider Embedment Design?:	Yes	-

\*If luminaire flush-mounted, enter zero for arm length

### Embedment Design

S <sub>1</sub> , Soil Class:	3	-
Embedment (Design):	8.00	ft
Embedment (Required):	6.49	ft
Embedment Check:	OK	-

### Result Summary

Max Pole Proj. Area (Testing Values):	17	ft <sup>2</sup>
Max Test Load (Testing Values):	1751	lbs
Max Calculated Load:	1036.6	lbs
Percent Capacity:	59.2%	-
<b>Code Specified Deflection Limit:</b>		
Deflection Limit of Structure Height (Per ASTM D4923):	10%	-
Deflection <	24	inches @ 518 lbs
<b>Client Specified Deflection Limit:</b>		
Does the Client have Deflection Requirements?	No	



Tuesday, July 10, 2018

COA 28282

This engineering analysis is based on the tested capacity of fiber-reinforced composite poles, and is not an assessment of the condition of the analyzed pole. It is the responsibility of Alliance Composites, Inc. to verify that the structure analyzed is the correct structure. If there are parameters included in this analysis that are not accurate, FDH Infrastructure Services should be notified immediately so that a revised analysis may be performed. All services provided exercise a level of diligence equivalent to the expected standards our profession. No other warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is offered. Unless signed and sealed by a professional engineer, this analysis tool is intended to be for internal estimation purposes only. The use of engineering work is limited to the expressed purpose for which it was commissioned and may not be reused, copied, or distributed for any purpose without the written consent of FDH Infrastructure Services.

(a) Wind Force on Pole

$$F_1 = 0.00256 * K_Z * G * V^2 * I_r * C_d * A$$

where **A** = projected area of pole (ft<sup>2</sup>)  
**V** = wind velocity (mph)

Code Reference

AASHTO 3.8.1 (pg. 3-05)

Height & Exposure Factor →  $K_Z = 0.87$  for (h ≤ 16.4 ft)  
 $K_Z = 2.01 * (\frac{z}{z_g})^{\frac{2}{\alpha}}$  for (h > 16.4 ft)  
 where  $z_g = 906$  ft } Based on Exposure Category  
 $\alpha = 9.50$  }  
 $z = 20$  ft ← Height Above Grade

AASHTO 3.8.4 (pg. 3-12)  
ASCE 7-10: C27.3.1 (pg. 547)

Gust Effect Factor →  $G = 1.14$  AASHTO 3.8.5 (pg. 3-13)

Wind Importance Factor →  $I_r = 0.87$  for (25 yr life) - nonhurricane region AASHTO 3.8.3 (pg. 3-06)  
 $I_r = 0.77$  for (25 yr life) - hurricane region

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 1.10$  if  $C_v Vd \leq 39$  mph-ft AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)

$C_d = \frac{129}{(C_v Vd)^{1.3}}$  (Cylindrical Members) if  $39 \text{ mph-ft} < C_v Vd < 78 \text{ mph-ft}$   
 $C_d = 0.45$  if  $C_v Vd \geq 78 \text{ mph-ft}$

Velocity Conversion Factor →  $C_v = 0.93$  for (25 yr life) - nonhurricane region AASHTO C3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)  
 $C_v = 0.88$  for (25 yr life) - hurricane region

Centroid of Trapezoid →  $h' = (\frac{h}{3}) * (\frac{2d_2 + d_1}{d_2 + d_1}) = 9.37$  ft  
 where  $d_2$  = top diameter  
 $d_1$  = bottom diameter  
 $h$  = height above grade

(b) Wind Force on Luminaire

$$F_2 = 0.00256 * K_Z * G * V^2 * I_r * C_d * E$$

where **E** = projected area of luminaire (ft<sup>2</sup>) AASHTO 3.8.1 (pg. 3-05)

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 0.5$  (Luminaires w/ generally rounded surfaces) AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 1.2$  (Luminaires with rectangular flat side shapes) AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)

(c) Wind Force on Arm

$$F_3 = 0.00256 * K_Z * G * V^2 * I_r * C_d * R$$

where **R** = projected area of arm (ft<sup>2</sup>) AASHTO 3.8.1 (pg. 3-05)

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 1.10$  if  $C_v Vd \leq 39$  mph-ft AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)

$C_d = \frac{129}{(C_v Vd)^{1.3}}$  (Cylindrical Members) if  $39 \text{ mph-ft} < C_v Vd < 78 \text{ mph-ft}$   
 $C_d = 0.45$  if  $C_v Vd \geq 78 \text{ mph-ft}$

(d) Wind Force on Additional EPA

$$F_4 = 0.00256 * K_Z * G * V^2 * I_r * C_d * U$$

where **U** = projected area of additional EPA (ft<sup>2</sup>) AASHTO 3.8.1 (pg. 3-05)

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 1.10$  if  $C_v Vd \leq 39$  mph-ft AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)

$C_d = \frac{129}{(C_v Vd)^{1.3}}$  (Cylindrical Members) if  $39 \text{ mph-ft} < C_v Vd < 78 \text{ mph-ft}$   
 $C_d = 0.45$  if  $C_v Vd \geq 78 \text{ mph-ft}$

Wind Drag Coefficient →  $C_d = 1.7$  (Flat Members) AASHTO 3.8.6 (pg. 3-15)



(e) Deflection Test Force

$$F_d = \frac{M_B}{(L - L_1)}$$

→ L = 20 ft = pole length above ground line or base  
 L<sub>1</sub> = 1 ft = length from pole top to test force application point  
 M<sub>B</sub> = 9848 ft-lbs = max total resultant moment at pole base

AASHTO 8.7.1 (pg. 8-05)

(f) Strength Test Force

Force Description	Bending Moment in Pole = (Pressure x Area) x Distance = Force x Distance									
	K <sub>z</sub>	G	V (mph)	I <sub>r</sub>	C <sub>v</sub> Vd (mph-ft)	C <sub>d</sub>	EPA (ft <sup>2</sup> )	F <sub>x</sub> (lbs)	D <sub>x</sub> (ft)	M <sub>Bx</sub> (ft-lbs)
Wind Force on Pole (F <sub>1</sub> )	0.90	1.14	131.7	0.77	72.3	0.49	6.09	213.8	9.4	2003.16
Wind Force on Luminaire (F <sub>2</sub> )	0.90	1.14	131.7	0.77	-	0.50	7.50	263.2	21.0*	5528.24
Wind Force on Arm (F <sub>3</sub> )	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	-	-	-	-
Wind Force on Additional Projected Area (F <sub>4</sub> )	0.90	1.14	131.7	0.77	0.0	1.10	6.60	231.7	10.0	2316.60
Additional Moment due to Weight of Luminaire (M <sub>1</sub> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0	0.0	0.00
<b>Total Resultant Moment at Pole Base**</b>										<b>9848.00</b>

\*Luminaire and Arm assumed height = 1 ft above top of pole

\*\*Max M<sub>Bx</sub> is calculated using the maximum of F<sub>2</sub> & F<sub>3</sub> since combined Projected Area is provided

$$F_d = \frac{M_B}{(L - L_1)} = 518.32 \text{ lbs}$$

→ A **safety factor of 2.0** against failure in bending is specified for the test. (AASHTO C8.7.1)

$$F_s = 2 * F_d = 1036.63 \text{ lbs}$$

(g) Embedment Checks

Code Reference

$$d = 0.5A \{1 + [1 + (4.36h / A)^{1/2}]\}$$

2015 IBC: Equation 18-1 (pg. 427)

where d = depth of embedment in earth = 6.49 ft  
 A = 2.34P / (S<sub>1</sub> b) = 1.55 ft  
 b = diameter of the embedded post = 0.73 ft  
 h = distance from ground surface to point of application of "P" = 19.0 ft  
 P = applied lateral force = 518.32 lbs  
 S<sub>1</sub> = allowable lateral soil-bearing pressure (use Table 1806.2 for a reference) = 1067 psf  
 → Based on one-third the depth of embedment

TABLE 1806.2

CLASS OF MATERIALS	VERTICAL FOUNDATION PRESSURE (psf)	LATERAL BEARING PRESSURE (psf/ft below natural grade)	LATERAL SLIDING RESISTANCE	
			Coefficient of friction <sup>a</sup>	Cohesion (psf) <sup>b</sup>
1. Crystalline bedrock	12,000	1,200	0.70	---
2. Sedimentary and foliated rock	4,000	400	0.35	---
3. Sandy gravel and/or gravel (GW and GP)	3,000	200	0.35	---
4. Sand, silty sand, clayey sand, silty gravel and clayey gravel (SW, SP, SM, SC, GM, GC)	2,000	150	0.25	---
5. Clay, sandy clay, silty clay, clayey silt, silt and sandy silt (CL, ML, MH and CH)	1,500	100	---	130

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479kPa, 1 pound per square foot per foot = 0.157 kPa/m.

a. Coefficient to be multiplied by the dead load.

b. Cohesion value to be multiplied by the contact area, as limited by Section 1806.3.2.

