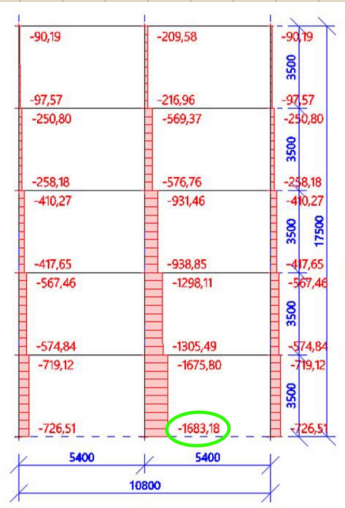




Assignment 4

Larina Ponomarenko

1. Geometric imperfections

$$e_i = \sigma_0 \cdot L_h \cdot L_m \cdot \frac{b}{2}$$

$$L_h = \frac{2}{1/h} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3,5-0,45}} = 1,145, \quad \frac{2}{3} \leq L_h \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{take } L_h = 1$$

$$L_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)} = 0,816$$

$$b = 0,8h = 0,8(3,5 - 0,45) = 2,44 \text{ m}$$

$$e_i = \frac{1}{200} \cdot 1 \cdot 0,816 \cdot 2,44 \cdot 0,5 = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

Additional moment due to geometric imperfections:

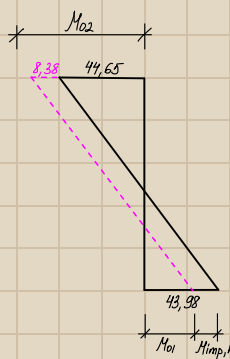
$$M_{imp} = N_{ed} \cdot e_i$$

$$M_{imp,f} = 1683,18 \cdot 0,005 = 8,42 \text{ kNm}$$

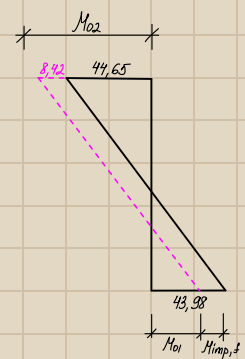
$$M_{imp,h} = 1675,8 \cdot 0,005 = 8,38 \text{ kNm}$$

Design moments:

$M_{imp,h}$:



$M_{imp,f}$:



$$M_{01}^h = M_f - M_{imp,h} = 35,6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{01}^f = M_f - M_{imp,f} = 35,56 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{02}^h = M_h + M_{imp,h} = 53,03 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{02}^f = M_h + M_{imp,f} = 53,07 \text{ kNm}$$

2. Slenderness of the column

must satisfy the condition: $\lambda \leq \lambda_{lim}$

$$\lambda = \frac{l_0}{i}$$

*purple recalculations are due to having to increase h_c to 350 mm later in the solution

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A_c}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} b_c h_c^3 = \frac{0,25 \cdot 0,35^3}{12} = 8,9323 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

$$A_c = 0,25^2 = 625 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{8,9323 \cdot 10^{-4}}{625 \cdot 10^{-4}}} = 0,101 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2,44}{0,101} = 24,16$$

$$\text{Limiting slenderness: } \lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20ABC}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$A(\text{effect of creep}) = 0,7$$

$$B(\text{effect of reinforcement ratio}) = 1,1$$

$$C(\text{effect of bending moments}) = 1,7 - r_m$$

$$r_m = \frac{M_{01}}{M_{02}} = \frac{35,56}{53,03} = 0,67 \Rightarrow C = 1,7 - 0,67 = 1,03$$

$$n(\text{relative normal force}) = \frac{N_{Ed}}{A_c \cdot f_{cd}} = \frac{1683,18}{0,25^2 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3} = 1,616$$

$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 1,03}{\sqrt{1,616}} = 14,77$$

$$33,9 > 12,48 \Rightarrow \text{the column is slender}$$

We must increase the bending moments by $\sim 30\%$ (M_{02}^f)

$$M_{Ed,1} = 53,07 \cdot 1,3 = 68,99 \approx 67 \text{ kNm}$$

3. Design of reinforcement

We assume $N_{Rd} = N_{Ed}$

$$0,8 A_c \cdot f_{cd} + A_s \cdot \sigma_s = N_{Ed} \Rightarrow A_{s, \text{req}, 1} = \frac{N_{Ed} - 0,8 A_c \cdot f_{cd}}{\sigma_s}$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}, 1} = \frac{1683,18 - 0,8 \cdot 0,25^2 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3}{400 \cdot 10^3} = 0,002124 \text{ m}^2 = 2124 \text{ mm}^2$$

Design using the graph:

$$\mu = \frac{M_{Ed,1}}{b_c \cdot h_c^2 \cdot f_{cd}} = \frac{67}{0,25^3 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3} = 0,131 \text{ - relative bending moment}$$

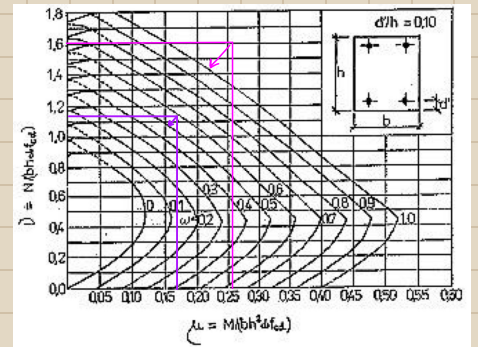
$$\nu = \frac{N_{Ed}}{b_c \cdot h_c \cdot f_{cd}} = \frac{1683,18}{0,25^2 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3} = 1,154 \text{ - relative normal force}$$

Determine ω from the graph - relative exploitation of concrete part of the cross-section

$$\omega = 0,5 ?$$

$$A_{s,req,2} = \frac{\omega A_c \cdot f_{cd}}{f_{yd}} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,25^2 \cdot 16,67}{434,78} = 0,001677$$

$$= 0,002396 \text{ m}^2 = 2396 \text{ mm}^2$$



Design $8\phi 20$ (could also do $6\phi 20$, $A_{s,prov} = 1885 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$A_{s,prov} = 8\pi \cdot 10^2 = 2513 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req,1}; A_{s,req,2}$$

Detailing rules:

$$A_{s,min} \leq A_{s,prov} \leq A_{s,max}$$

$$A_{s,min} = \max\left(\frac{0,1 N_{Ed}}{f_{yd}}; 0,002 A_c\right) = \max\left(\frac{0,1 \cdot 1683,18}{434,78 \cdot 10^3} \text{ m}^2; 0,002 \cdot 0,25^2 \text{ m}^2\right) =$$

$$= \max(376,8 \text{ mm}^2; 125 \text{ mm}^2) = 376,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,max} = 0,04 A_c = 2500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$376,8 \text{ mm}^2 < 2513 \text{ mm}^2 < 2500 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ oopsie!}$$

I can change the design to $6\phi 22$, which will give $A_{s,prov} = 2281 \text{ mm}^2$, but it is less than $A_{s,req,2}$, and since this method is more "precise" I don't want to risk it. For my current design $A_{s,prov}$ insignificantly exceeds the limit value, so I will dare to keep it.

However, I want to check the min clear spacing of the rebars:

$$S_c = \max(20 \text{ mm}; 1,2\phi) = \max(20 \text{ mm}; 1,2 \cdot 20 \text{ mm}) = 24 \text{ mm}$$

— c same as for the beam with $\phi 20$; ϕ_{sw} assume 8 mm

$$S = \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 30 - 28 - 4 \cdot 20}{3} = 31,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$31,3 \text{ mm} > 24 \text{ mm} \checkmark$$

4. Check of column - interaction diagram

Column cross-section

$$b_c = h_c = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi_{sw} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

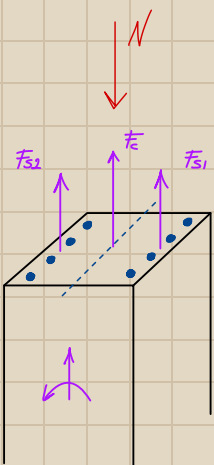
$$\phi = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 250 - 30 - 8 - 0,5 \cdot 20 = 202 \text{ mm}$$

$$z_{s1} = z_{s2} = 0,5 \cdot 250 - 30 - 8 - 0,5 \cdot 20 = 77 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = 0,5 \cdot 250 - 77 = 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{s1} = A_{s2} = 0,5 A_{s,prov} = 1256,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

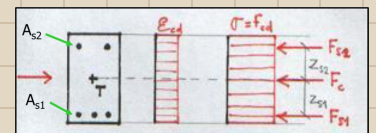


4.1) Point 0 - pure (axial) compression

$$N_{Rd,0} = F_c + F_{s1} + F_{s2} = b_c \cdot h_c \cdot f_{cd} + A_{s1} \cdot \sigma_s + A_{s2} \cdot \sigma_s =$$

$$= 0,25 \cdot 2 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 + 2513 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 400 \cdot 10^3 = 2047,08 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{Rd,0} = F_{s2} \cdot z_2 - F_{s1} \cdot z_{s1} = (A_{s2} \cdot z_{s2} - A_{s1} \cdot z_{s1}) \sigma_s = 0$$



4.2) Point 1 - strain in tensile reinforcement is 0 (almost whole CS is compressed)

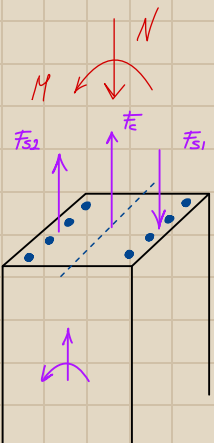
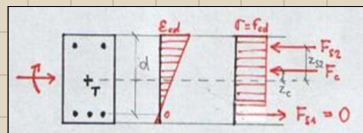
$$N_{Rd,1} = F_c + F_{s2} = 0,8 b_c \cdot d \cdot f_{cd} + A_{s2} \cdot f_{yd} = 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,202 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 +$$

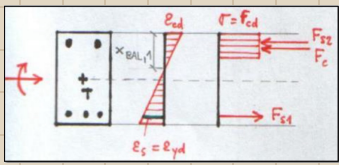
$$+ 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 = 1207,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{Rd,1} = F_c \cdot z_c + F_{s2} \cdot z_{s2} = 0,8 b_c \cdot d \cdot f_{cd} (0,5 h_c - 0,4 d) + A_{s2} \cdot f_{yd} \cdot z_{s2} =$$

$$= 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,202 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 (0,5 \cdot 0,25 - 0,4 \cdot 0,202) +$$

$$+ 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,077 = 71,83 \text{ kNm}$$



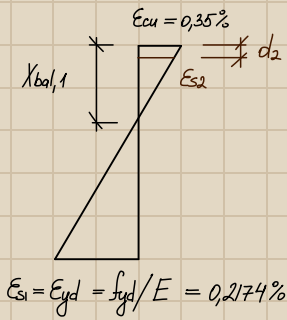


4.3) Point 2 - tensile reinforcement at yield stress

$$N_{Rd,2} = f_c + f_{s2} - f_{s1} = 0,8 b_c x_{bal,1} \cdot f_{cd} + A_{s2} \sigma_{s2} - A_{s1} f_{yd}$$

$$x_{bal,1} = \frac{\epsilon_{cu} d}{\epsilon_{s2} + \epsilon_{sy}} = \frac{0,0035 d}{0,002174 + 0,002174} = 0,125 m$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{cu}}{x_{bal,1}} = \frac{\epsilon_{s2}}{x_{bal,1} - d_2} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{s2} = \frac{\epsilon_{cu} (x_{bal,1} - d_2)}{x_{bal,1}} = \frac{0,0035 (0,125 - 0,048)}{0,125} = 0,002156 = 0,2156 \%$$

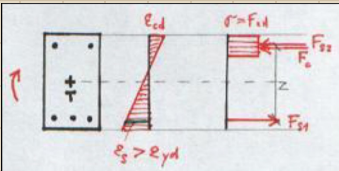


$$\epsilon_{sy} = \frac{f_{sy}}{E_s} = \frac{434,78}{200 \cdot 10^3} = 0,002174 = 0,2174 \%$$

$$\epsilon_{s2} < \epsilon_{sy} \Rightarrow \sigma_{s2} = \epsilon_{s2} E_s = 0,002156 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^3 = 431,2 MPa$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{Rd,2} = 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,125 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 + 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 431,2 \cdot 10^3 - 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 = 412,25 kN$$

$$M_{Rd,2} = f_c \cdot z_c + f_{s2} \cdot z_{s2} + f_{s1} \cdot z_{s1} = 0,8 b_c x_{bal,1} f_{cd} (0,5 h_c - 0,4 x_{bal,1}) + A_{s2} \sigma_{s2} z_{s2} + A_{s1} f_{yd} z_{s1} = 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,125 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 (0,5 \cdot 0,25 - 0,4 \cdot 0,125) + 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 431,2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,077 + 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,077 = 115,04 kNm$$



4.4) Point 3 - pure bending

$$N_{Rd,3} = f_c + f_{s2} - f_{s1} = 0$$

$$M_{Rd,3} = f_c \cdot z_c + f_{s2} \cdot z_{s2} + f_{s1} \cdot z_{s1} = 0,8 b_c x f_{cd} (0,5 h_c - 0,4 x) + A_{s2} \sigma_{s2} z_{s2} + A_{s1} f_{yd} z_{s1}$$

From normal force equation: $f_{s1} - f_c - f_{s2} = 0$

$$A_{s1} \sigma_{s1} - 0,8 x b_c f_{cd} - A_{s2} \sigma_{s2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{A_{s1} f_{yd} - A_{s2} \sigma_{s2}}{0,8 b_c f_{cd}}$$

$$\sigma_{s2} = \frac{(x - d_2) E_s \epsilon_{cu}}{x}$$

From these 2 equations we can derive:

$$\sigma_{s2}^2 A_{s2} - \sigma_{s2} (A_{s1} f_{yd} + A_{s2} E_s \epsilon_{cu} E_s) + E_s \epsilon_{cu} (A_{s1} f_{yd} - 0,8 b_c f_{cd} d_2) = 0$$

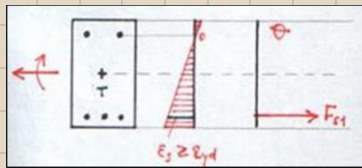
$$\sigma_{s2}^2 \cdot 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} - \sigma_{s2} (1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 + 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^3) + 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^3 (1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 - 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,202) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{s2}^1 &= 446\,020 \text{ kPa} \\ \Rightarrow G_{s2}^2 &= -158,84 \text{ kPa} \end{aligned}$$

G_{s2}^1 is greater than f_{yd} , so the other value is valid for us

$$x = \frac{2513 \cdot 10^{-6} (434,78 \cdot 10^3 + 158,84)}{0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3} = 0,164 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow M_{rd,3} &= 0,8 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,164 \cdot 16,67 \cdot 10^3 (0,5 \cdot 0,25 - 0,4 \cdot 0,164) - 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 158,84 \cdot 0,077 + \\ &+ 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,077 = 74,53 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$



4.5) Point 4 - strain in compressive reinforcement is 0

$$N_{rd,4} = \bar{f}_{s1} = A_{s1} \cdot f_{yd} = 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 = 546,3 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{rd,4} = \bar{f}_{s1} \cdot z_{s1} = A_{s1} \cdot f_{yd} \cdot z_{s1} = 1256,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,077 = 42,07 \text{ kNm}$$



4.6) Point 5 - pure (axial) tension

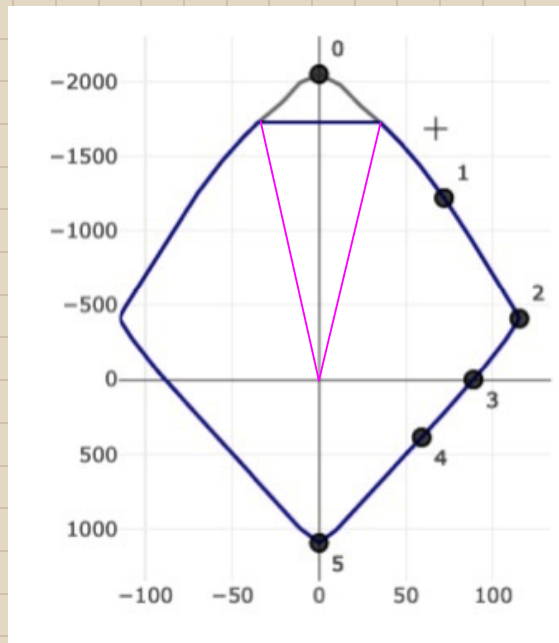
$$N_{rd,5} = \bar{f}_{s1} + \bar{f}_{s2} = A_s \cdot f_{yd} = 2513 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 434,78 \cdot 10^3 = 1092,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{rd,5} = \bar{f}_{s1} \cdot z_{s1} - \bar{f}_{s2} \cdot z_{s2} = 0$$

5) Minimal eccentricity

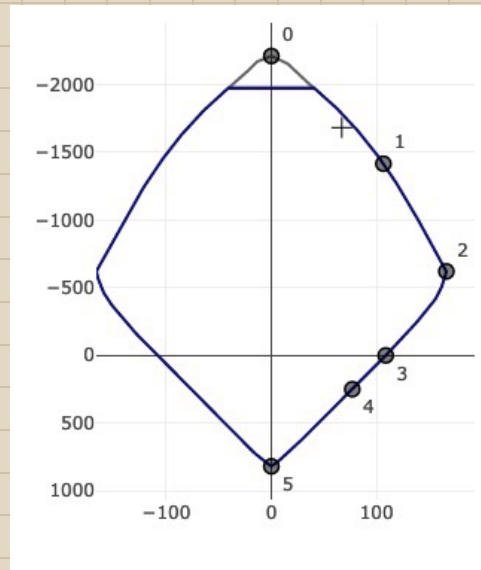
$$e_0 = \max \left(\frac{h_c}{30}; 20 \text{ mm} \right) = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_0 = N_{rd,0} \cdot e_0 = 2047,08 \cdot 0,02 = 40,94 \text{ kNm}$$

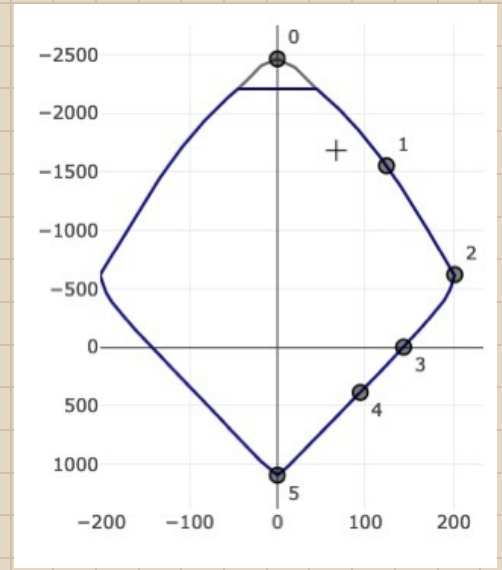


As we can see, the point of internal forces lies outside the diagram $\Rightarrow$ column doesn't pass the assessment.

I will increase $h_c = 350\text{ mm}$, but I won't recalculate the points by hand, but use the software to construct $M-N$ diagram.



6φ20



8φ20 ✓

By increasing the h_c , A_c and $A_{s,max}$ are also increased, so $A_{s,max}$ check will now be satisfied.