

RCC Structure – Column

Case Example – Uniaxial Bending:

Analyze a 350 mm x 450 mm column both end pinned with unsupported length 3.2 m subjected to design axial load of 1200 kN, and Moment 250 kNm in one direction. Consider concrete grade M20, Fe415 grade 25 mm diameter 10 longitudinal steel bars with clear cover 40 mm.

Analysis:

Data:

Characteristic strength of concrete $f_{ck} = 20 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 20\text{e}3 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Yield strength of steel $f_y = 415 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 415\text{e}3 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Column cross section area = 350mmx450 mm

Unsupported length = 3.2 m

Steel area $A_s = 0.25\pi \cdot 25^2 \cdot 10 = 4909 \text{ mm}^2$

Concrete area $A_c = 350 \times 450 - A_s$

Percent steel $pt = A_s \cdot 100 / (375 \times 375) = 3.12\%$

A. Design Load:

- (i) Axial load = 1200 kN
- (ii) Moment-X = 250 kNm

B. Effective cover (d'):

Clear cover (40 mm) + bar diameter (25mm)/2 = 52.5 mm

Major Axis depth ratio = $d'/D = 52.5/450 = 0.117$

C. Slenderness ratio (Clause 25.1.2 IS: 456)

- (i) Effective length (Table 25 IS 456 Case 3) 3.2 m
- (ii) Slenderness ratio $Le/D = 3.2/0.350 = 9.14 < 12$ (short column)

E. Minimum Eccentricity (Clause 39.2 IS: 456)

- (i) Eccentricity $\epsilon_{min} = Le/500 + D/30 = (3200/500) + (350/30) = 19.73$
- (ii) Eccentricity $\epsilon = M_u/P_u = (250\text{e}6)/(1200\text{e}3) = 208.36 \text{ mm}$
- (iii) Eccentricity $\epsilon > \epsilon_{min}$ Design for moment

F. Design for Axial and uniaxial Bending (Clause 39.3 IS: 456)

- (i) A. Axial load $P_u = 0.4 f_{ck} \cdot A_c + 0.67 f_y \cdot A_s = 0.4 \cdot 20\text{e}3 \cdot (375^2 - 4909)/1\text{e}6 + 0.67 \cdot 415\text{e}3 \cdot 4909/1\text{e}6 = 1085.73 + 1364.94 = 2451 \text{ kN}$
- (ii) $P_u > 1200 \text{ kN}$ (Load applied).
- (iii) B. Use P-M interaction curve for $(d'/D) = 0.116$ or close
 - a. X-parameter = $M_{u_x} / (f_{ck} b D^2) = 250\text{e}6 / (20 \cdot 350 \cdot 450^2) = 0.176$
 - b. Y-parameter = $P_u / (f_{ck} b D) = 1200 \cdot \text{e}3 / (20 \cdot 350 \cdot 450) = 0.381$
 - c. Check the (pt/f_{ck}) curve and its value (≈ 0.14) at intersection of X-Y
 - d. Actual $pt/f_{ck} = 3.12/20 = 0.156$ which is $>$ recommended value 0.14.

G. Tie-bar diameter and spacing (Clause 26.5.3.2 IS: 456)

- (i) Tie bar diameter cannot be less than $\phi/4 = 25/4 = 6.25$ mm
- (ii) \therefore Use 8 mm diameter for the Tie-bar.
- (iii) Tie-bar spacing
 - a. Equal to dimension of the column (350 mm)
 - b. $16 \times \phi = 16 \times 25 = 400$ mm
 - c. Minimum 300 mm
- (iv) \therefore Tie bar spacing = 300 mm

H. Material Estimates

- (i) Concrete volume: $0.35 \times 0.45 \times 3.2 = 0.504$ m³
 - (ii) Cement quantity: M20 Volume of cement 1:5.5 = $0.504 \times 1440/5.5 = 132$ kg
 - (iii) Steel quantity: ϕ -25 mm x 32 m length; ϕ 8 mm x 18 m length ≈ 132 kg
- Add necessary allowances for wastage, shrinkage etc. to the above estimates.