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Effects From Structural Analysis

Axial force, N (tension -ve and comp +ve) (ensure >= 0)	55000	kN	OK
Major plane shear force, V_y	3000	kN	
Minor plane shear force, V_z	0	kN	
Major plane primary bending moment, M_{xp}	15000	kNm	
Minor plane primary bending moment, M_{yp}	0	kNm	
Imperfection eccentricity (in h direction), e_h = MIN (0.05h, 20mm)	20	mm	
Imperfection eccentricity (in b direction), e_b = MIN (0.05b, 20mm)	20	mm	
Major plane eccentric (nominal) moment, $M_{eh} = N.e_h$	1100	kNm	
Minor plane eccentric (nominal) moment, $M_{eb} = N.e_b$	1100	kNm	
Major plane max design bending moment, M_x = MAX ($M_{xp}+M_{add,x}$, M_{eh})	**15000**	kNm	
Minor plane max design bending moment, M_y = MAX ($M_{yp}+M_{add,y}$, M_{eb})	**1100**	kNm	

Material Properties

Characteristic strength of concrete, f_{cu} (≤ 105N/mm^2; HSC)	65	N/mm^2	OK
Yield strength of longitudinal steel, f_y	460	N/mm^2	
Yield strength of shear link steel, f_{yv}	460	N/mm^2	

Bracing or Unbraced Column

Braced or unbraced column ? (affects slenderness criteria)	Braced		*cl.3.8.1.5*

(Braced columns occurs when lateral loads are resisted by walls or other bracing;
unbraced columns occur when lateral loads are resisted by bending in columns)

Section Dimensions

Section type (affects concrete area, slenderness, steel area req)	Rectangular		
Depth (larger), h (rectangular) or diameter, D (circular)	2800	mm	
Width (smaller), b (rectangular) or N/A (circular)	600	mm	
Area of section, A_c = b.h (rectangular) or $\pi D^2/4$ (circular)	1680000	mm^2	
Major plane clear height, $l_{clear,x}$	4.000	m	*cl.3.8.1.6*
Minor plane clear height, $l_{clear,y}$	4.000	m	*cl.3.8.1.6*
Major plane effective height, $l_{eff,x}$	4.000	m	*cl.3.8.1.6*
Minor plane effective height, $l_{eff,y}$	4.000	m	*cl.3.8.1.6*
Longitudinal steel reinforcement diameter, ϕ	32	mm	
Total longitudinal steel reinforcement number (uniaxial bending), n_l	84		Note
Total longitudinal steel area provided (uniaxial bending), $A_{sc} = n_l.\pi.\phi^2/4$	**67557**	mm^2	
Total longitudinal steel reinforcement number (orthogonal bending), n_{l+}	0		Note
Total longitudinal steel area provided (orthogonal bending), $A_{sc+} = n_{l+}.\pi.\phi^2/4$	**0**	mm^2	
Total longitudinal steel area provided, $A_{sc}+A_{sc+}$	**67557**	mm^2	

(Note A_{sc} is the total longitudinal steel area for the relevant uniaxial plane of bending only, whilst A_{sc+} is the total longitudinal steel area for bending in the orthogonal plane, excluding steel counted within A_{sc})

Shear link diameter, ϕ_{link}	12	mm	
Number of links in a cross section, i.e. number of legs, n_v	4		
Area provided by all links in a cross-section, $A_{sv,prov} = n_v.\pi.\phi_{link}^2/4$	**452**	mm^2	
Pitch of links, S	150	mm	
Cover to all reinforcement, cover (usually 35 (C35) or 30 (C40) internal; 40 e	35	mm	
Cover to main reinforcement, $cover_{main} = cover + \phi_{link}$	47	mm	

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Utilisation Summary

Braced or unbraced			**Braced**
	[Major]	**[Minor]**	**[Overall]**
Slenderness (short or slender)	**Short**	**Short**	**Short**

Item	UT	Remark
Max (braced) slenderness	17%	OK
Max (unbraced) slenderness	N/A	N/A
Shear ultimate stress	28%	OK
Shear (with axial load) design capacity	80%	OK
Shear (axial confinement) design capacity	70%	OK
Method 1 (nominal moments; slender column Euler buc	11%	OK
Method 2 (nominal moments; short column crushing)	84%	OK
Method 3 (small assumed moments; short column crus	96%	OK
Method 4 (biaxial design moments; short column crushi	92%	OK
Total utilisation	**96%**	**OK**
Detailing requirements	**NOT OK**	

Convergence
Converged

Design Column (Iterative)

% Vertical reinforcement **4.02** %

Estimated steel reinforcement quantity (220 – 300kg/m^3) **364** kg/m^3

7850 . [(A_{sc} +A_{sc+}) / A_c + ($A_{sv,prov}$.(h+b or 2D)/S) / A_c]; No laps;

Estimated steel reinforcement quantity (220 – 300kg/m^3) **509** kg/m^3 *IStructE*

11000 . [(A_{sc} +A_{sc+}) / A_c + ($A_{sv,prov}$.(h+b or 2D)/S) / A_c]; Laps;

[Note that steel quantity in kg/m^3 can be obtained from 110.0 x % rebar];

Material cost: concrete, c 250 units/m^3 steel, s 3500 units/tonne

Reinforced concrete material cost = [c+(est. rebar quant).s].A_c **3416** units/m

Column Effective Height

Table 3.19 — Values of β for braced columns

End condition at top	End condition at bottom		
	1	2	3
1	0.75	0.80	0.90
2	0.80	0.85	0.95
3	0.90	0.95	1.00

Table 3.20 — Values of β for unbraced columns

End condition at top	End condition at bottom		
	1	2	3
1	1.2	1.3	1.6
2	1.3	1.5	1.8
3	1.6	1.8	—
4	2.2	—	—

3.8.1.6.2 *End conditions*

The four end conditions are as follows.

a) *Condition 1.* The end of the column is connected monolithically to beams on either side which are at least as deep as the overall dimension of the column in the plane considered. Where the column is connected to a foundation structure, this should be of a form specifically designed to carry moment.

b) *Condition 2.* The end of the column is connected monolithically to beams or slabs on either side which are shallower than the overall dimension of the column in the plane considered.

c) *Condition 3.* The end of the column is connected to members which, while not specifically designed to provide restraint to rotation of the column will, nevertheless, provide some nominal restraint.

d) *Condition 4.* The end of the column is unrestrained against both lateral movement and rotation (e.g. the free end of a cantilever column in an unbraced structure).

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Effective Depth and Width

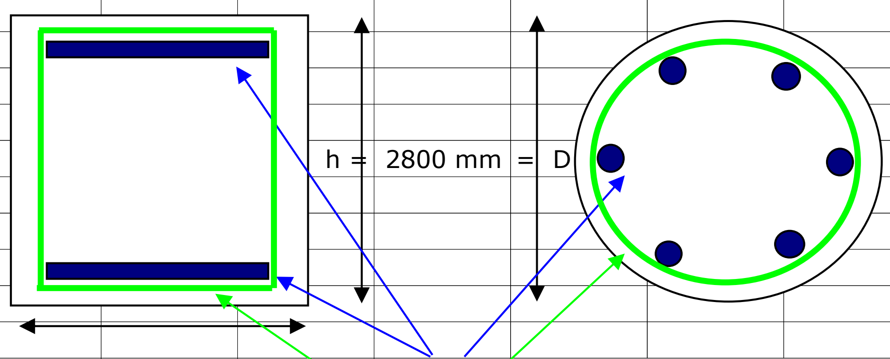
Number of layers of steel at each extremity for rect cols, n_{layers} 8 layer(s)

(Note n_{layers} affects the effective h' or b' depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)

Spacer reinforcement, s_r = MAX (ϕ, 25mm, user)	150	mm		150	mm
Plane of bending	h-plane	or		major plan	
Effective depth, h' = h - $cover_{main}$ - [ϕ+(n_{layers}-1)(ϕ+s_r)]/2 rect			75%	2100	mm
= D - $cover_{main}$ - ϕ/2 circular					
Effective width, b' = b - $cover_{main}$ - [ϕ+(n_{layers}-1)(ϕ+s_r)]/2 rect			90%	537	mm
= D - $cover_{main}$ - ϕ/2 circular					

(Note multiple steel layer for h'- or b'- plane bending depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect o

Detailing Instructions



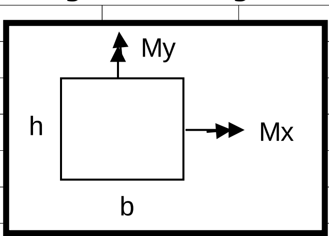
A_{sc} = 84 T32 Symmetrically Distributed

Links = 4 legs of T12@150mm pitch

Cover =	35 mm
Concrete =	65 MPa
Rebars =	460 MPa
Links =	460 MPa
Steel % =	4.02 %
Bending plane =	h-plane
n_{layers} =	8

(Note rect column shown for bending in h-plane, not b-plane)

Bending Moment Sign Convention



		BS8110
Slenderness of Column (Whether Short or Slender)		
Major plane slenderness, $l_{eff,x}$/(h or D)	1.4	
Minor plane slenderness, $l_{eff,y}$/(b or D)	6.7	
Short column limiting slenderness (15 braced; 10 unbraced)	15.0	*cl.3.8.1.3*
Major plane column slenderness (short if < criteria, slender if > criteria)	**Short**	
Minor plane column slenderness (short if < criteria, slender if > criteria)	**Short**	
Overall column slenderness (includes major and minor planes)	**Short**	
Major plane max slenderness $l_{clear,x}$/(h or D)	1.4	*cl.3.8.1.7*
Minor plane max slenderness $l_{clear,y}$/(b or D)	6.7	*cl.3.8.1.7*
Max (braced or unbraced) slenderness utilisation (<= 60)	**11%**	**OK**
Major plane max slenderness $l_{eff,x}$/(h or D)	1.4	*cl.3.9.3.7.2*
Minor plane max slenderness $l_{eff,y}$/(b or D)	6.7	*cl.3.9.3.7.2*
Max (braced) slenderness utilisation (<= 40)	**17%**	**OK**
Major plane max slenderness $l_{clear,x}$/(b^2/h or D)	31.1	*cl.3.8.1.8*
Minor plane max slenderness $l_{clear,y}$/(b^2/h or D)	31.1	*cl.3.8.1.8*
Max (unbraced) slenderness utilisation (<= 100)	**N/A**	**N/A**
Major plane max slenderness $l_{eff,x}$/(h or D)	1.4	*cl.3.8.5, cl.3.9.3*
Minor plane max slenderness $l_{eff,y}$/(b or D)	6.7	*cl.3.8.5, cl.3.9.3*
Max (unbraced) slenderness utilisation (<= 30)	**N/A**	**N/A**

Note for RC columns and walls, slenderness limits are as follows:-

braced short (stocky) $l_{eff,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*15*	*cl.3.8.1.3*
braced slender $l_{clear,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*60*	*cl.3.8.1.7*
braced slender $l_{eff,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*40*	*cl.3.9.3.7.2*
unbraced short (stocky) $l_{eff,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*10*	*cl.3.8.1.3*
unbraced slender $l_{clear,x/y}$/(b or D)	*60*	*cl.3.8.1.7*
unbraced slender $l_{clear,x/y}$/(b or D)	*60, 100b/h*	*cl.3.8.1.8*
unbraced slender $l_{eff,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*30*	*cl.3.8.5*
unbraced slender $l_{eff,x/y}$/(h/b or D)	*30*	*cl.3.9.3.7.2*

Note for plain (unreinforced) walls, slenderness limits are as follows:-

braced short (stocky) l_{eff}/THK	*15*	*cl.3.8.1.3*
unbraced short (stocky) l_{eff}/THK	*10*	*cl.3.8.1.3*
braced or unbraced slender l_{eff}/THK	*30*	*cl.3.9.4.4*

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Moments From Slenderness Effects

Additional moment for slender columns, $M_{add,x}$	$M_{add} = N a_u$	N/A	kNm
Additional moment for slender columns, $M_{add,y}$		N/A	kNm
Major plane effective height, $l_{eff,x}$		N/A	m
Minor plane effective height, $l_{eff,y}$		N/A	m
Deflection in x (h in this equation = h or D)	$a_u = \beta_a K h$	N/A	mm
Deflection in y (h in this equation = b or D)		N/A	mm
Coefficient in x (b' in this equation = h or D)	$\beta_a = \frac{1}{2000}\left(\frac{l_e}{b'}\right)^2$	N/A	
Coefficient in y (b' in this equation = b or D)		N/A	
Reduction factor due to axial loads	$K = \frac{N_{uz} - N}{N_{uz} - N_{bal}} \le 1$	N/A	
Ultimate axial load	$N_{uz} = 0.45 f_{cu} A_c + 0.95 f_y A_{sc}$	N/A	kN
Axial load at balanced failure, $N_{bal} = 0.25 f_{cu} A_c$		N/A	kN

Single Axis Moment From Biaxial Moments

Major plane max design bending moment, M_x	15000	kNm
Minor plane max design bending moment, M_y	1100	kNm
Ratio $N/(bhf_{cu})$ rectangular or $N/(D^2 f_{cu})$ circular	0.50	
Enhancement coefficient for biaxial bending, β	0.42	

3.7.
3.7.

Table 3.22 — Values of the coefficient β

$\frac{N}{bhf_{cu}}$	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	≥ 0.6
β	1.00	0.88	0.77	0.65	0.53	0.42	0.30

Effective depth, h' = h or D - $cover_{main}$ - $\phi/2$	2737	mm
Effective width, b' = b or D - $cover_{main}$ - $\phi/2$	537	mm

(Note for the purpose of determining equivalent single bending axis, single steel layer assumed)

If $\frac{M_x}{M_y} \ge \frac{h'}{b'}$	then increased major plane bending	$M_x + \beta \frac{h' M_y}{b'}$	17330	kNm
If $\frac{M_x}{M_y} < \frac{h'}{b'}$	then increased minor plane bending	$M_y + \beta \frac{b' M_x}{h'}$	N/A	kNm

Increased single axis bending moment, M	**17330**	kNm
Plane of design moment for rectangular columns (h- or b-)	**h-plane**	

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				<u>BS8110</u>
Shear (With Axial Load)				cl.3.4.5.12
Shear insignificant if M/N < 0.6 (h or b) for rect, 0.6 D for circ	315 <	1680	mm	
(Note h or b depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)				
Maximum shear force, V_d = MAX (V_y, V_z)		3000	kN	
Ultimate shear stress, $v_{ult} = V_d / A_c$ (< $0.8f_{cu}^{0.5}$ & {5.0,7.0}N/mm²)		**1.79**	N/mm²	*BC2*
Note the ultimate shear stress limit of 5.0 or 7.0N/mm² is used for f_{cu} ≤ 60 or 105N/mm² respecti				*cl.3.4.5.2*
Ultimate shear stress utilisation		**28%**		**OK**
Design shear stress, $v_d = V_d / A_c$		**1.79**	N/mm²	
(Shear capacity enhancement by ***either*** *calculating v_d at d from support and comparing against*				
unenhanced v_c as clause 3.4.5.10 BS8110 ***or*** *calculating v_d at support and comparing against*				
enhanced v_c within 2d of the support as clause 3.4.5.8 BS8110 both ***not applicable*** *as described*				
in clause 3.4.5.12 BS8110;)				
Area of tensile steel reinforcement provided (uniaxial bending), $A_{s,prov} = A_{sc}$ / 2		33778	mm²	
$\rho_w = 100A_{s,prov}/A_c$		2.01	%	
Effective distance to tension steel, h' or b'		2100	mm	
(Note h' or b' depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)				
$v_c = (0.79/1.25)(\rho_w f_{cu}/25)^{1/3}(400/(h' \text{ or } b'))^{1/4}$; $\rho_w<3$; $f_{cu}<80$; (400/(h' or b'))¹		**1.10**	N/mm²	*BC2*
				cl.3.4.5.4
Including axial force effects	$v_c' = v_c + 0.6\dfrac{NVh}{A_c M} < v_c' = v_c\sqrt{1 + N/(A_c v_c)}$	**6.09**	N/mm²	
N/A_c		32.7	N/mm²	
V_d(h or b)/M or V_dD/M but < 1.0		0.48		
(Note h or b depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)				
Minimum shear strength, v_r = MAX (0.4, 0.4 (MIN (80, f_{cu})/40)$^{2/3}$)		**0.55**	N/mm²	*BC2*
				cl.3.4.5.3
Check v_d < 0.5v_c' for no links (minor structural elements)		**VALID**		
Concrete shear capacity v_c'.(A_c)		**10235**	kN	
Check 0.0v_c' < v_d < v_r + v_c' for nominal links		**VALID**		
Provide nominal links A_{sv} / S > v_r.(b or h rect, D circ)/(0.95f_{yv}) i.e.		**0.76**	mm²/mm	
(Note b or h depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)				
Concrete and nominal links shear capacity (v_r + v_c').(A_c)		**11163**	kN	
Check v_d > v_r + v_c' for design links		**N/A**		
Provide shear links A_{sv} / S > (b or h rect, D circ)(v_d-v_c')/(0.95f_{yv}) i.		**0.76**	mm²/mm	
(Note b or h depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)				
Concrete and design links shear capacity ($A_{sv,prov}$/S).(0.95f_{yv}).(h or		**13925**	kN	
Area provided by all links in a cross-section, $A_{sv,prov}$		452	mm²	
Tried $A_{sv,prov}$ / S value		3.02	mm²/mm	
Design shear (with axial load) resistance utilisation		**80%**		**OK**
Shear (Axial Confinement)				
Minimum confining pressure, f_s	Moderate Seismic Design | 0.035fck	1.87	N/mm²	*McFarlane*
				IStructE, 07
Confining pressure, $f_s = [A_{sv,prov}/S].f_{yv}/b_c$		2.68	N/mm²	*McFarlane*
Width, b_c = [(b or h) for rect, 0.6 D for circ] − 2.cover − ϕ_{link}		518	mm	*IStructE, 07*
Area provided by all links in a cross-section, $A_{sv,prov}$		452	mm²	
Tried $A_{sv,prov}$ / S value		3.02	mm²/mm	
Design shear (axial confinement) resistance utilisation		**70%**		**OK**

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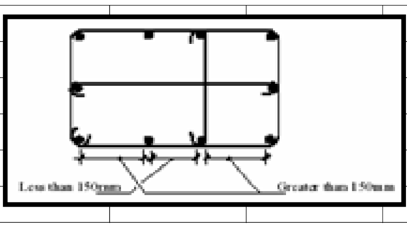
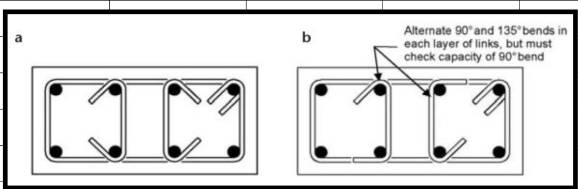
			BS8110
Detailing Requirements			
All detailing requirements met ?	NOT OK		
By definition, $b <= h$			OK
Min dimension (to facilitate concreting >= 200mm)	**600**	mm	OK
Min longitudinal steel reinforcement number, n_l (>= 4 rectangular; >=6 circul	**84**		OK
Min longitudinal steel reinforcement diameter, ϕ (>=12mm)	**32**	mm	OK
Percentage of reinforcement $(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})/A_c$ x 100%	**4.02**	%	OK
Percentage of reinforcement A_{sc}/A_c x 100% (>0.40%, [0.40+0.01(f_{cu}-60)]% and <5.00%)			*TR49 cl.3.1.*
Longitudinal steel reinforcement pitch (>75mm+ϕ, >100mm+ϕ if T40; <=300	**112**	mm	OK
Rectangular col bar pitch = [(b or h)-2.cover$_{main}$-ϕ]/(n_l/(2.n_{layers})-1)	112	mm	
(Note b or h depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)			
Circular col bar pitch = π.(D-2.cover$_{main}$-ϕ)/n_l	N/A	mm	
Note an allowance has been made for laps in the min pitch by increasing the criteria by the bar diameter.			
Min link diameter, ϕ_{link} (>=0.25ϕ; >=6mm NSC; >=10mm HSC)	**12**	mm	OK
Max link pitch, S	**150**	mm	OK
Max link pitch, S (<=12 ϕ NSC, <=10 ϕ HSC, <=24 ϕ_{link} HSC, <=300mm, <=	*288*	*mm*	
Require an overall enclosing link.			
Require additional restraining links for each alternate longitudinal bar in each direction.			
No unrestrained bar should be further than 150mm clear distance from a restrained bar.			



Require through slab / beam depth column links in edge and corner columns due to lack of restraint.			
Max link pitch, S	**150**	mm	NOT OK
Max link pitch, S (<=10 ϕ.f_1.f_2.f_3 HSC, <=24 ϕ_{link}.f_1.f_2.f_3 HSC)	*142*	*mm*	*McFarlane*
Axial stress, N/(f_{cu}.A_c)	0.50		*IStructE, 07*
Spacing factor, f_1 = 0.27(f_{cu}.A_c)/N	0.54		
Spacing factor, f_2 = ϕ_{link}/12	1.00		
Spacing factor, f_3 = f_{yv}/500	0.92		



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			<u>*BS8110*</u>
Method 1 (Axial Force; Nominal Moments for Non-Continuous (Precast) Floors; Slender Column Eule			
Axial buckling capacity (Euler) major plane, $N_{cap,Euler} = \pi^2.E_{c,28}.I_x/l_{eff,x}^2$	**1E+07**	kN	
Axial buckling capacity (Euler) minor plane, $N_{cap,Euler} = \pi^2.E_{c,28}.I_y/l_{eff,y}^2$	**5E+05**	kN	
Elastic modulus of concrete, $\boxed{E_{c,28} = K_o + 0.2 f_{cu,28}}$	33.0	GPa	
Cracked second moment of area major plane, $0.5I_x = 0.5b.h^3/12$ o	5.5E+11	mm^4	
Cracked second moment of area minor plane, $0.5I_y = 0.5h.b^3/12$ o	2.5E+10	mm^4	
Axial capacity utilisation = $N/N_{cap,Euler}$	**11%**		**OK**
Method 2 (Axial Force; Nominal Moments for Non-Continuous (Precast) Floors; Short Column Crushi			
Percentage of reinforcement $(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})/A_c \times 100\%$	4.02	%	
Axial capacity, $N_{cap} = 0.40f_{cu}.A_c + (0.75f_y-0.40f_{cu}).(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})$	**65231**	kN	*cl.3.8.4.3*
(Note for perfect axial conditions, $N_{cap} = 0.45f_{cu}.A_c + (0.95f_y-0.45f_{cu}).(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})$)			
Axial capacity utilisation = N/N_{cap}	**84%**		**OK**

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Method 3A (Axial Force; Small Assumed Moments for <15% Adjacent Spans Difference in Continuou

Approximate method for allowing for moments: multiply the axial load from the floor immediately above the column being considered) by:

1.25-interior columns
1.50-edge columns
2.00-corner columns

but keep the columns to constant size for the top two storeys.

Percentage of reinforcement $(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})/A_c \times 100\%$	4.02	%	
Axial capacity, $N_{cap} = 0.35f_{cu}.A_c + (0.67f_y-0.35f_{cu}).(A_{sc}+A_{sc+})$	**57504**	kN	*cl.3.8.4.4*
Axial capacity utilisation = N/N_{cap}	**96%**		**OK**

Ultimate resistance of braced stocky columns (f_{cu} = 35)

Column size & braced, clear storey height limit (mm)					Area of section ($mm^2 \times 10^3$)	p=1% (kN)	p=2% (kN)	p=3% (kN)	p=4%* (kN)
< 3530	< 4411	< 5294	< 6176	< 7059					
200 x 450	250 x 360	300 x 300			90	1369	1635	1901	2168
200 x 525	250 x 420	300 x 350			105	1597	1908	2218	2529
200 x 615	250 x 490	300 x 410	350 x 350		122.5	1863	2225	2588	2950
200 x 700	250 x 560	300 x 470	350 x 400		140	2129	2543	2958	3372
200 x 800	250 x 640	300 x 540	350 x 460	400 x 400	160	2433	2907	3380	3854
200 x 900	250 x 720	300 x 600	350 x 520	400 x 450	180	2737	3270	3803	4335
200 x1000	250 x 800	300 x 670	350 x 575	400 x 500	200	3041	3633	4225	4817
200 x1200	250 x 960	300 x 800	350 x 690	400 x 600	240	3650	4360	5070	5781

* Note : Scheme design based on 4% rebar should be avoided if possible.

The ultimate loads that can be carried by columns of different sizes and different reinforcement percentages p may be obtained from Table 5 for $f_{cu} = 30N/mm^2$ and $f_y = 460N/mm^2$.

Table 5 Ultimate loads for stocky columns

Column size* mm x mm	Cross-sectional area, mm^2	p = 1% kN	p = 2% kN	p = 3% kN	p = 4% kN
300 x 300	90 000	1213	1481	1749	2016
300 x 350	105 000	1415	1728	2040	2353
350 x 350	122 500	1651	2016	2380	2745
400 x 350	140 000	1887	2304	2720	3137
400 x 400	160 000	2156	2633	3109	3585

*Provided that the smallest dimension is not less than 200mm, any shape giving an equivalent area may be used.

Method 3B (Axial Force; Small Assumed Moments; Short Column Crushing; Arup Scheme Design)

Approximate method for allowing for moments: multiply the axial load from the floor immediately above the column being considered) by:

1.25-interior columns
1.50-edge columns
2.00-corner columns

but keep the columns to constant size for the top two storeys.

Minimum column dimensions for 'stocky', braced column = clear height / 17.7

Column area where f_{cu} = 35 N/mm^2 and f_y = 460 N/mm^2 is as follows (N is axial force in Newtons):-

1% steel : Area = N/15
2% steel : Area = N/18
3% steel : Area = N/21

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		Member/Location		
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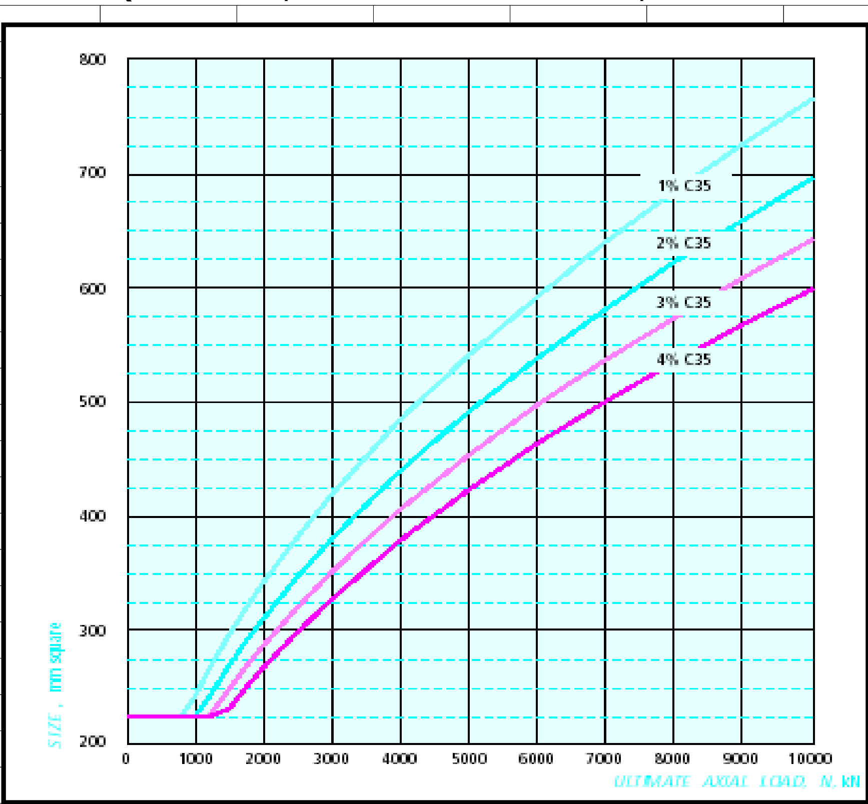
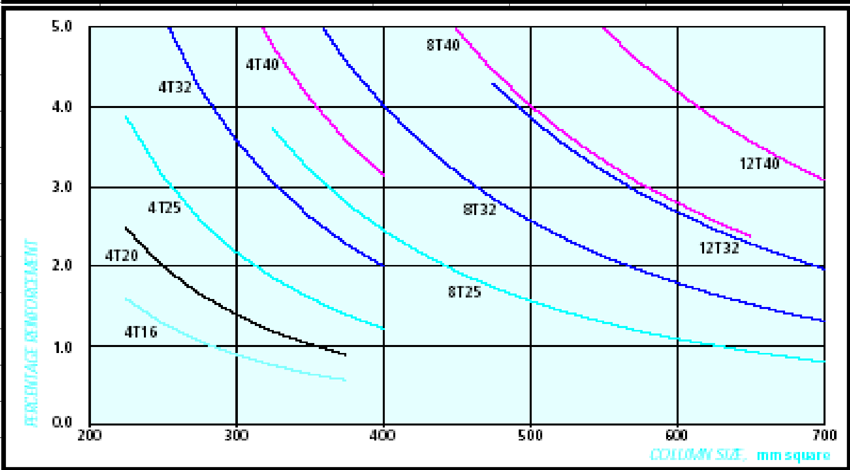
Member Design - RC Column		Made by **XX**	Date **21/11/2021**	Chd.

BS8110

Method 3C (Axial Force; Small Assumed Moments; Short Column Crushing; Economic Concrete Schem



Internal columns



CONSULTING ENGINEERS	Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers	Job No. jXXX	Sheet No. 11	Rev.
		Member/Location		
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Column BS8110	Drg.		
Member Design - RC Column		Made by XX	Date 21/11/2021	Chd.

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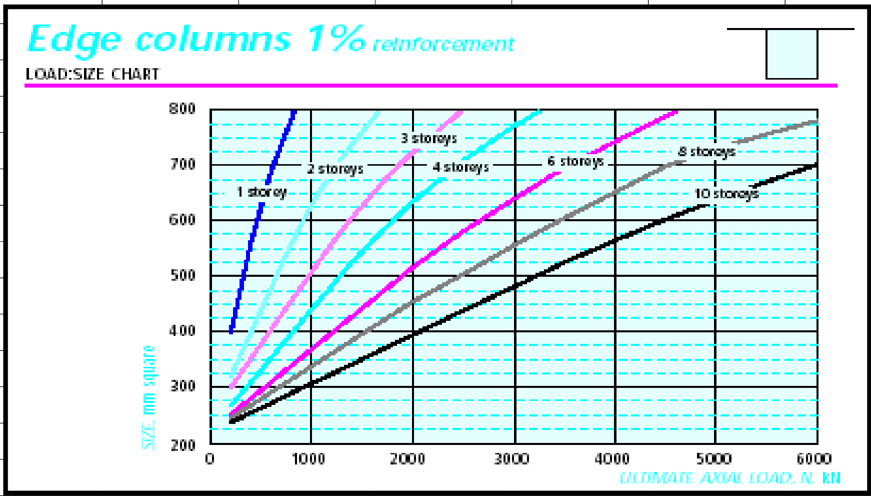
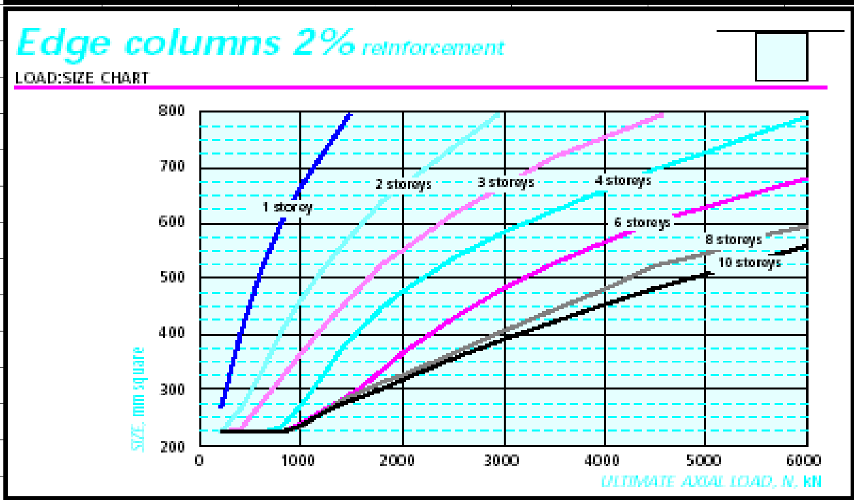
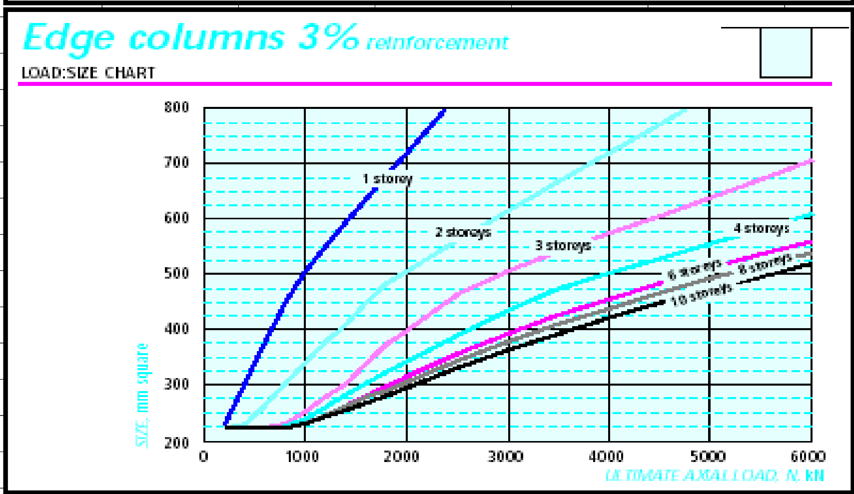
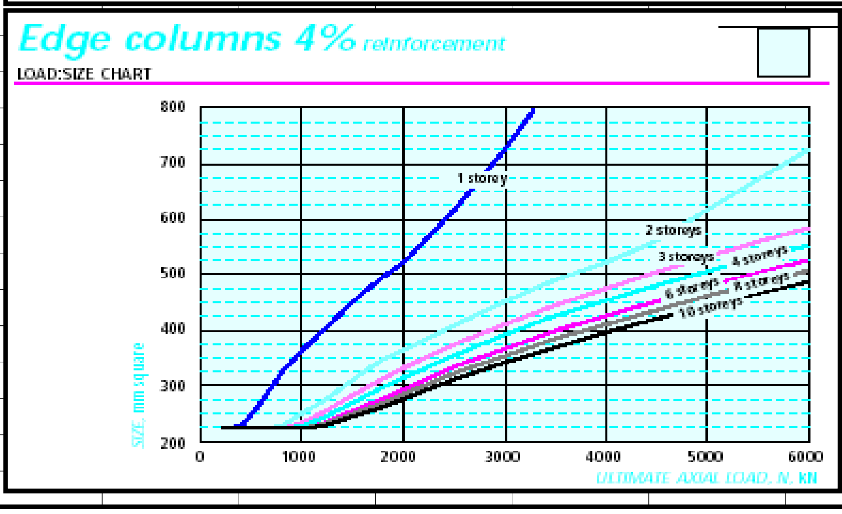
ne Design)









CONSULTING ENGINEERS	Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers	Job No. jXXX	Sheet No. 12	Rev.
		Member/Location		
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Column BS8110	Drg.		
Member Design - RC Column		Made by XX	Date 21/11/2021	Chd.

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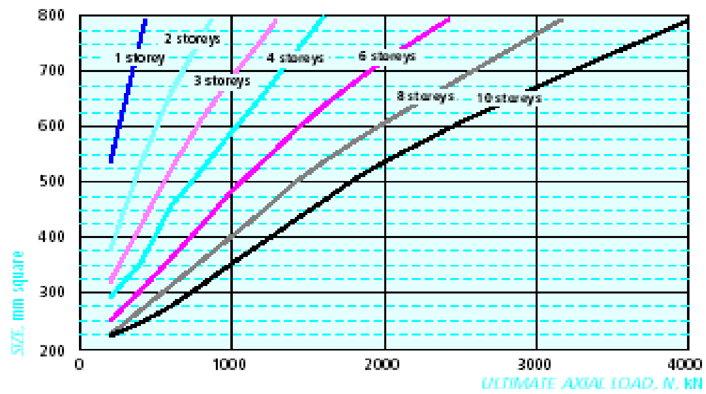
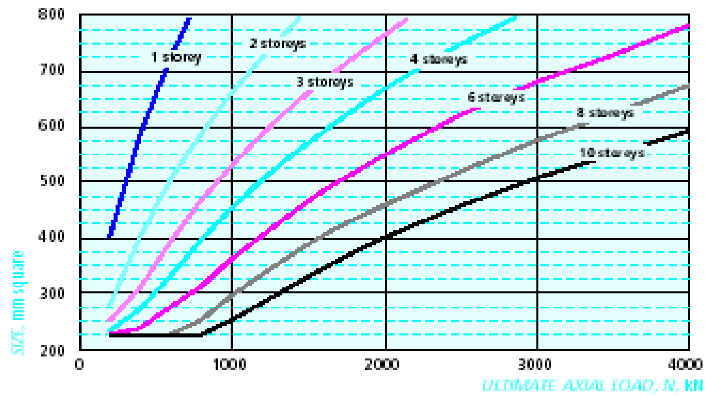
Corner columns 1% reinforcement

LOAD:SIZE CHART



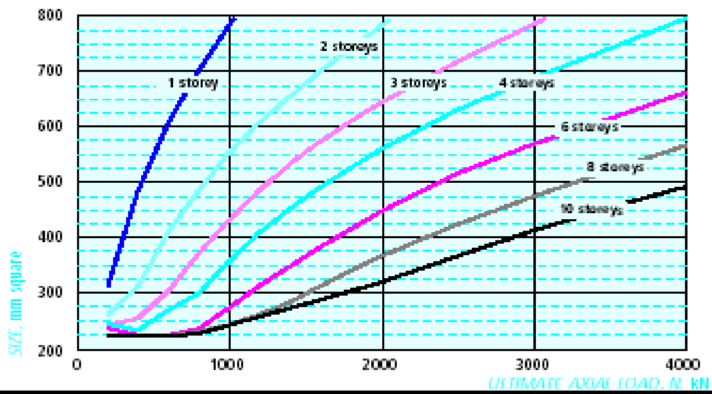
Corner columns 2% reinforcement

LOAD:SIZE CHART



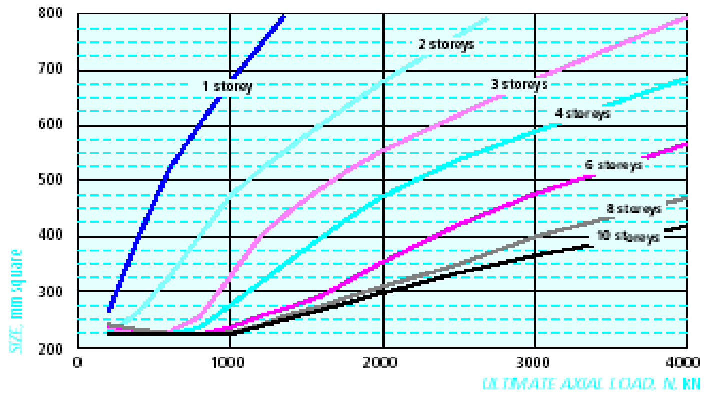
Corner columns 3% reinforcement

LOAD:SIZE CHART



Corner columns 4% reinforcement

LOAD:SIZE CHART



CONSULTING ENGINEERS	Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers	Job No.	Sheet No.		Rev.
		jXXX	13		
		Member/Location			
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Column BS8110 v	Drg.			
Member Design - RC Column		Made by XX	Date 21/11/2021	Chd.	

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Method 4 (Axial Force; Design Biaxial Moments; Short Column Crushing or Slender Column Imperfec

(Note where relevant (h and h') or (b and b') depending on equivalent single axis of bending, for rect only)

Depth to compression steel, h_c' = (h or b for rect, D for circ) - (h' or b')	700	mm	
Area of section, A_c	1680000	mm^2	
Ratio (h' or b')/(h or b) (rect) or (h'-h_c')/D (circ)	**0.75**		
Strength of concrete, f_{cu}	**65**	N/mm^2	
Yield strength of longitudinal steel, f_y	**460**	N/mm^2	
Rectangular ratio N/bh or circular ratio N/D^2	**32.74**	N/mm^2	
Rectangular ratio (M/bh^2 or M/hb^2) or circular ratio M/D^3	**3.68**	N/mm^2	
Perform iteration	**Design Column (Iterative)**		
Iterate depth of neutral axis until the two A_s expression equal, x	2576	mm	
Steel strain, $\varepsilon_s = -\varepsilon_{cu}$ (h' or b' - x)/x	0.00063		
Steel strain, $\varepsilon_{sc} = \varepsilon_{cu}$ (x-h_c')/x	0.00248		
For $f_{cu} \leq 60\ N/mm^2$, $\varepsilon_{cu} = 0.0035$			*BC2*
			cl.2.5.3
For $f_{cu} > 60\ N/mm^2$, $\varepsilon_{cu} = 0.0035 - (f_{cu} - 60)/50000$			*cl.2.5.3*
Steel design yield strength = 460/1.05 (G460) or 250/1.05 (G250)	438	N/mm^2	
Steel elastic modulus, E_s	205000	N/mm^2	
Steel stress, $f_s = E_s.\varepsilon_s$ (< design yield strength)	129	N/mm^2	
Steel stress, $f_{sc} = E_s.\varepsilon_{sc}$ (< design yield strength) - $0.45f_{cu}$	409	N/mm^2	
Rectangular			
Concrete strain, ε_0 $2.4 \times 10^{-4}\sqrt{\frac{f_{cu}}{\gamma_m}}$	0.00158		
Factor, k_1 $\frac{0.45 f_{cu}}{\varepsilon_{cu}}\left(\varepsilon_{cu} - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{3}\right) = k_1$	24.7	N/mm^2	
Factor, k_2 $\left[\frac{(2-\varepsilon_0/\ \varepsilon_{cu})^2+2}{4(3-\varepsilon_0/\ \varepsilon_{cu})}\right] = k_2$	0.430		
For $f_{cu} \leq 60\ N/mm^2$, $\varepsilon_{cu} = 0.0035$			*BC2*
			cl.2.5.3
For $f_{cu} > 60\ N/mm^2$, $\varepsilon_{cu} = 0.0035 - (f_{cu} - 60)/50000$			*cl.2.5.3*
A_s = [N-k_1.(b or h).x] / (f_{sc}+f_s)	31244	mm^2	**OK**
A_s = [M-k_1.(b or h).x.(0.5(h or b)-k_2.x)] / [(f_{sc}-f_s).((h' or b')-0.5(h	31239	mm^2	**OK**
$A_{sc,req}$ = MAX (2.average(A_s), 0.40%A_c) if soln; from interaction cha	62483	mm^2	
$100A_{sc,req}/A_c$	**3.72**	%	
Circular			
From interaction charts, $A_{sc,req}$	N/A	mm^2	**N/A**
$100A_{sc,req}/A_c$	**N/A**	%	
Area of longitudinal steel reinforcement required (uniaxial bending), $A_{sc,req}$	62483	mm^2	
Area of longitudinal steel reinforcement provided (uniaxial bending), A_{sc}	67557	mm^2	
Axial capacity utilisation = $A_{sc,req}/A_{sc}$	**92%**		**OK**
Convergence of interaction equations	**Converged**		

BS8110

Scheme Design

Tables 2.21 to 2.23 may be used for initial sizing. This is a summary of the data contained in *Economic concrete frame elements*[2] and should be used with the following cautions:

- Loads are ultimate loads in kN.
- Internal columns are assumed to support slabs or beams of similar spans in each orthogonal direction.
- Imposed moments on edge and corner columns have been assumed; for imposed loads greater than 5.0 kN/m^2 alternative justification is required.
- Columns are 'short' and 'braced'.

Concrete columns can be concealed within partitions by using 'blade' columns. Often a 200 x 800 mm section is used because 200 mm is a practical minimum thickness and 800 mm is four times the thickness, which classifies it as a wall. For fire resistance this reduces the cover requirements compared with a column.

Table 2.21
Initial sizing for internal square columns (mm)

Percentage of reinforcement	Ultimate axial load, kN (Class C28/35 concrete)								
	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	8000	10000
1.0%	240	295	345	420	485	540	595	685	765
2.0%	225	270	310	380	440	490	540	620	695
3.0%	225	250	285	350	405	455	500	570	640
4.0%	225	230	270	330	380	425	465	535	595

Table 2.22
Initial sizing for square edge columns (mm)

	Ultimate axial load, kN (3% rebar, class C28/35 concrete)								
	400	800	1200	1600	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000
2 storeys	230	305	380	450	505				
3 storeys	225	235	280	340	400	505	575		
4 storeys	225	225	260	305	345	435	505	555	
6 storeys	225	225	250	280	315	395	455	515	560

Table 2.23
Initial sizing for square corner columns (mm)

	Ultimate axial load, kN (3% rebar, class C28/35 concrete)								
	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1600	2000	3000
2 storeys	265	315	410	485	555	–	–	–	–
3 storeys	245	255	305	375	435	485	574	–	–
4 storeys	245	235	270	300	360	410	490	559	–
6 storeys	240	225	225	240	275	315	385	450	569