

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY,  
PESHAWAR

I. D 12430

BATCH 2015

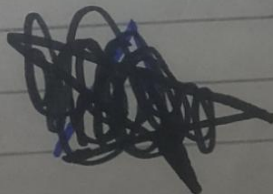
B.TECH CIVIL

NAME DANISH KHATTAK

FINAL TERM

PAPER REINFORCED CONCRETE  
STRUCTURE

DATE: 28/9/2020

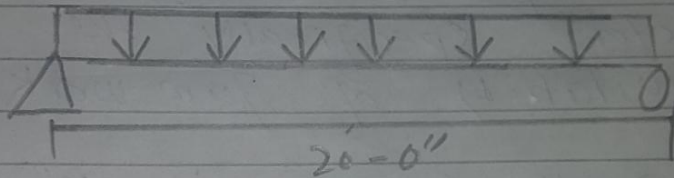


## Question No 1

Design the Beam of shear and flexural stress show below as per ACI 318.4

$$W_D = 0.75 \text{ /kip/ft}$$

$$W_L = 0.75 \text{ kips}$$



Take  $f'_c = 3 \text{ ksi}$  and  $f_y = 40 \text{ ksi}$

\* Flexural and shear design of Beam as per ACI

**Solution**

step No 01 Size.

\* For 20' length,  $h_{min} = \frac{L}{16} = \frac{20 \times 12}{16} = 15''$

\* For grade 40, we have  $h_{min} =$

$$15 \times (0.4 + 40,000 / 100,000) = 12''$$

\* This is the minimum requirement of the code for depth beam.

\* How do we select 18" deep beam

\* Generally the minimum requirement of the code for depth (height)

\* Generally the minimum beam width is 12" therefore width of the beam is taken as 12"

\* The final selection of beam size depends on several factors specifically the availability of form work.

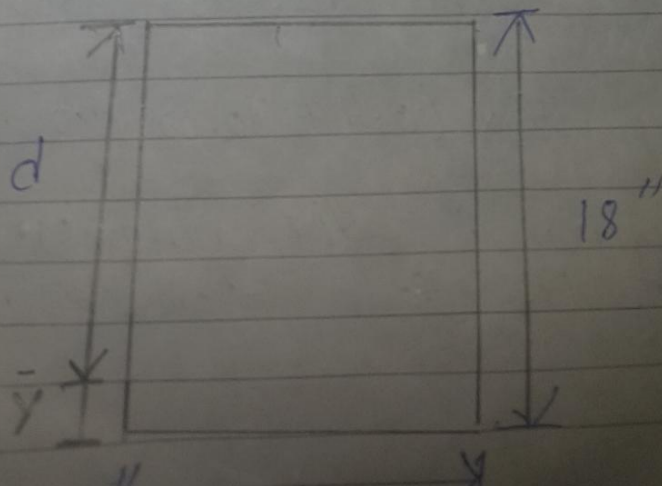
\* Depth of beam  $h = 18"$

\*  $h = d + \bar{c}$ ;  $\bar{c}$  is usually taken from 2.5 to 3.0 inch.

\* For  $\bar{c} = 2.5$  in;  $d = 18 - 2.5 = 15.5$

\* width of beam cross section ( $b_w$ ) = 12"

\* In RCN width of beam is usually denoted by  $b_w$  instead of  $b$ .



## Step No. 2 Loads

$$\star \text{ Self weight of beam} = \gamma_c b_w h = 0.15 \\ \times (12 \times 18 / 144) = 0.225 \text{ kips/ft}$$

$$\star W_u = 1.2 W_D + 1.6 W_L \\ = 1.2 \times (0.225 + 0.75) + \\ 1.6 \times 0.75 = 2.37 \text{ kips/ft}$$

## Step 3 Analysis

### \* Flexural Analysis

$$M_u = W_u L^2 / 8 = 2.37 \times (20)^2 \times 12 / 8 = \\ 1422 \text{ in-kips}$$

### \* Analysis for shear in beam

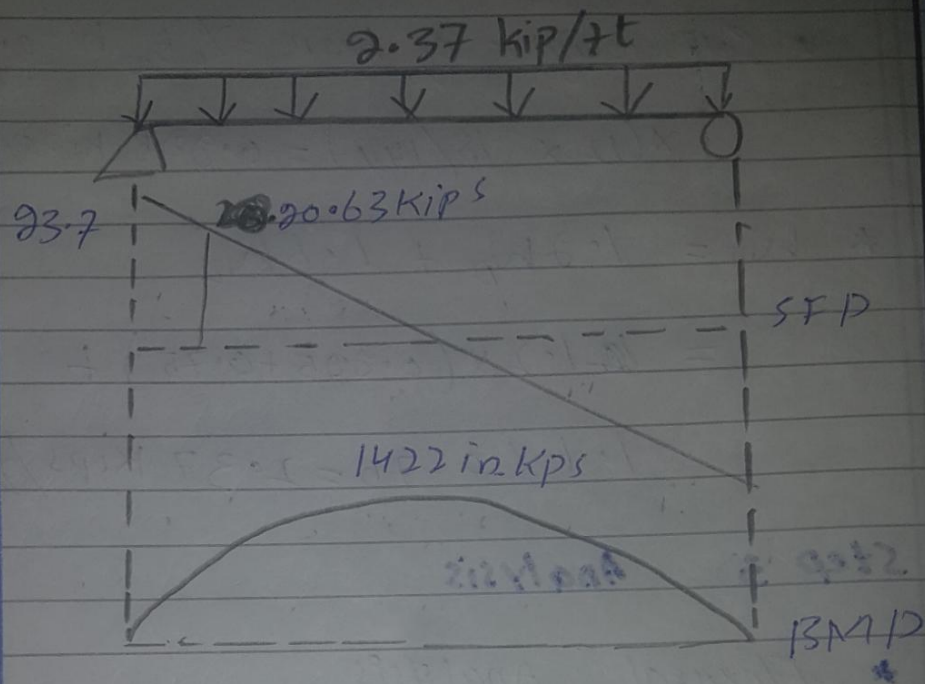
$$V = 23.7 \text{ kips}$$

To find  $V_u$  at a distance 'd' from face support  $d = 15.5'' = 1.29'$

using similarity of triangles:

$$V_u / (10 - 1.29) = 23.7 / 10$$

$$V = 23.7 \times (10 - 1.29) / 10 = 20.63 \text{ k}$$



### Setp 4 design

\* Design for flexure

- $\phi M_n \geq M_u$  ( $\phi M_n$  is  $M_{design}$  or  $M_{capacity}$ )
- For  $\phi M_n = M_u$

$$\phi A_s f_y (d - a/2) = M_u$$

$$A_s = M_u / \{ \phi f_y (d - a/2) \}$$

- Calculate 'A<sub>s</sub>' by trial and success method.

### • First trial

• Assume  $a = 4''$

$$\bullet A_s = 1422 / \left[ 0.9 \times 40 \times \left[ 15.5 - (4/2) \right] \right] = 2.92 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\bullet a = A_s f_y / (0.85 f_c' b w)$$

$$\bullet 2.92 \times 40 / (0.85 \times 3 \times 12) = 3.81 \text{ inches}$$

### Design for flexure:

#### 2nd trial:-

$$\bullet A_s = 1422 / \left[ 0.9 \times 40 \times \left[ 15.5 - (3.82/2) \right] \right]$$
$$= 2.90 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\bullet a = 2.90 \times 40 / (0.85 \times 3 \times 12)$$
$$= 3.79 \text{ inches}$$

#### 3rd trial:-

$$\bullet A_s = 1422 / \left[ 0.9 \times 40 \times \left[ 15.5 - (3.79/2) \right] \right]$$
$$= 2.90 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\bullet a = 4.49 \times 40 / (0.85 \times 3 \times 12) = 3.79 \text{ inches}$$

• Close enough to the previous value of "a" so that  $A_s = 2.90 \text{ inch}^2$  OK

\* Check for maximum and minimum reinforcement allowed by ACI

$$* 3 \left( \sqrt{f'_c / f_y} \right) b_w d = 3 \times \left( \sqrt{3000} / \sqrt{40000} \right) b_w d = 0.004 \times 12 \times 15.5 = 0.744 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\cdot \left( 200 / f_y \right) b_w d = \left( 200 / 40000 \right) \times 12 \times 15.5 = 0.93 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\cdot A_{smin} = 0.93 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\cdot A_{smin} = 0.27 \left( f'_c / f_y \right) b_w d = 0.27 \times (3/40) \times 12 \times 15.5 = 3.76 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\cdot A_{smin} (0.93) < A_s (2.90) < A_{smax} (3.76)$$

• Bar placement 5 # 7 bars

will provide 3.0 in<sup>2</sup> of steel area which is significantly greater than required.

• other option can be explored for example.

- 7 # 6 bar ( $3.08 \text{ in}^2$ )
- 4 # 8 bars ( $3.16 \text{ in}^2$ )
- or combination of two different size bar

### Design of shear

- $V_u = 20.63 \text{ kips}$
- $\phi V_c = (\text{capacity of concrete in shear})$   
 $= \phi 2 \sqrt{f'_c} b w d$   
 $= 0.75 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3000} \times 12 \times 15.5 / 1000 =$   
 $15.98 \text{ kips}$

As  $\phi V_c < V_u$  shear reinforcement is required.

- Assuming # 3, 2 legged ( $0.22 \text{ in}^2$ ) vertical stirrup

$$s = \text{Spacing required } (S_d) = \phi A_v f_y / (V_u - \phi V_c)$$

$$= 0.75 \times 0.22 \times 40 \times 15.5 / (20.63 - 15.98) =$$

$$19.12''$$

- Maximum spacing and minimum reinforcement requirement as permitted by ACI of minimum of

$$s_{\max} = A_v f_y / (50 b_w) = 0.22 \times 40000 / (50 \times 12) = 14.66''$$



$$S_{max} = d/2 = 15.5/2 = 7.75''$$

$$\bullet S_{max} = 24''$$

$$\bullet A_s f_y / (0.75 \sqrt{f'_c}) b_w d = 6.22 \times 40000 /$$

$$\{0.75 \times \sqrt{3000} \times 12\} = 17.85''$$

$$\text{therefore } S_{max} = 7.75''$$

Other check.

Check for depth of beam

$$\phi V_c < \phi 8 \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

$$\phi 8 \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0.75 \times 8 \times \sqrt{3000} \times 12 \times$$

$$15.5 / 1000 = 61.17 \text{ K}$$

$$\phi V_s = V_u - \phi V_c = 20.63 - 15.28 =$$

$$15.35 \text{ K} < 61.17 \text{ K. OK.}$$

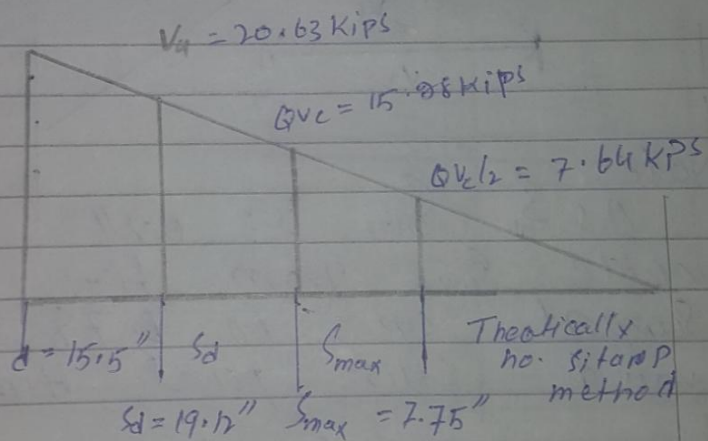
therefore depth is OK

If not increase depth of beam

### other check

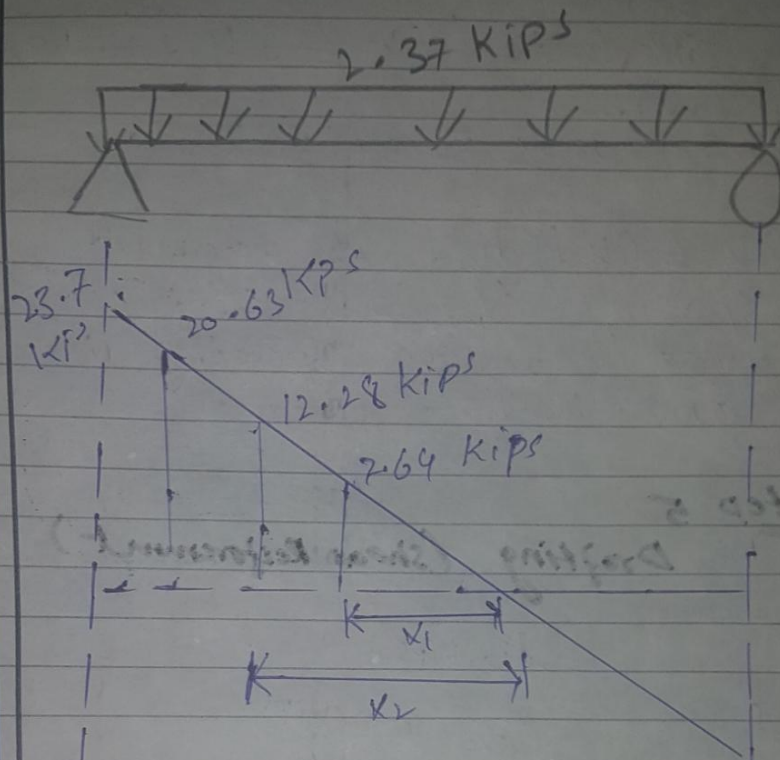
- Check if " $\phi V_s \leq \phi 4 \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$ "
- $5.35 \text{ Kips} < 30.56 \text{ Kips}$  OK
- " $\phi V_s \leq \phi 4 \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$  the maximum spacing ( $S_{max}$ ) is OK. otherwise reduce spacing by one half."

### Step 5 Drafting (Shear Reinforcement)



$S/2 = 3.8''$

#3, 2 legged stirrup @ 7.75" c/c	#3, 2 legged stirrup @ 12" etc
6.78	3.88



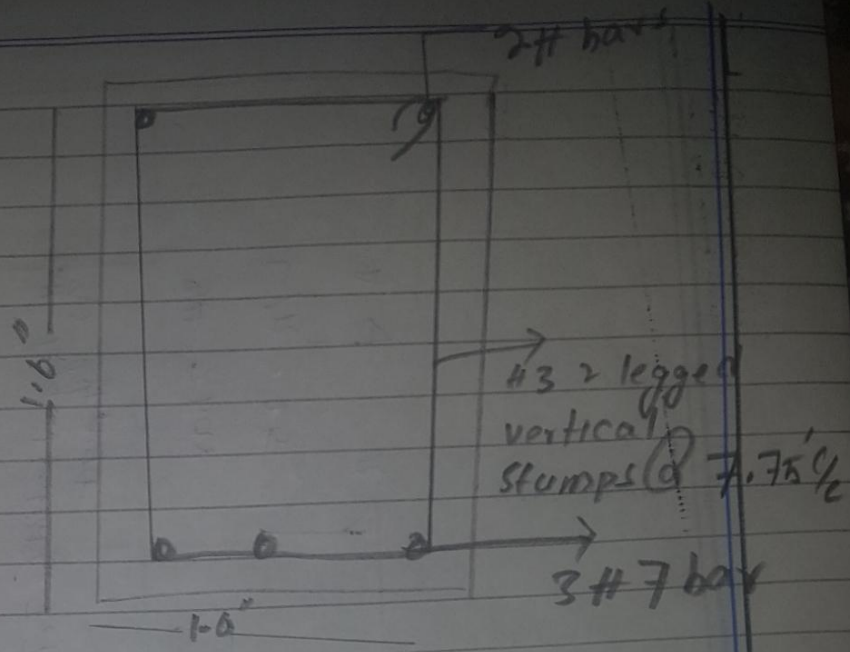
Note  
 As  $S_d$   $S_{max}$  we will  
 provide  $S_{max}$  from the  
 support up to  $6.78$  ft  
 Beyond this point throughout

no reinforcement is required  
 however we will provide

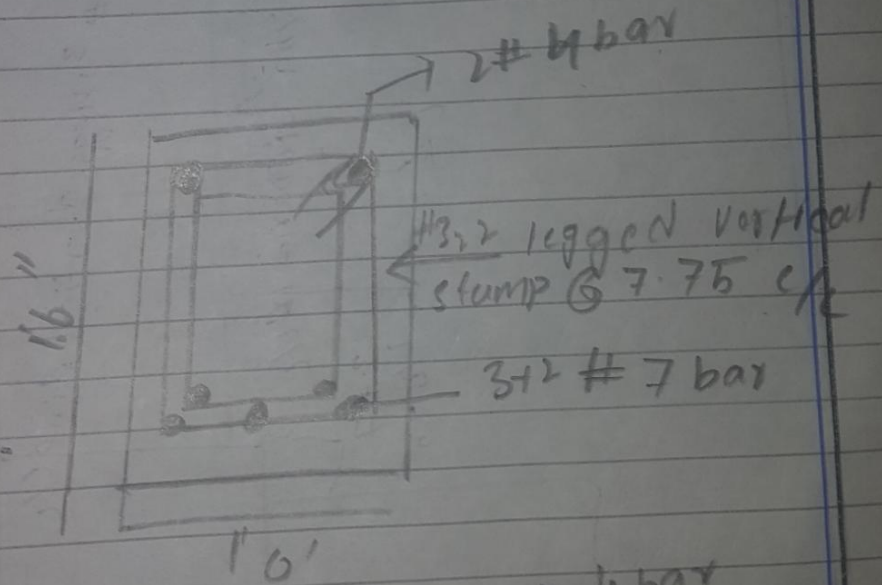
# 3 2-legged

Stirrups @ 12 in C/C

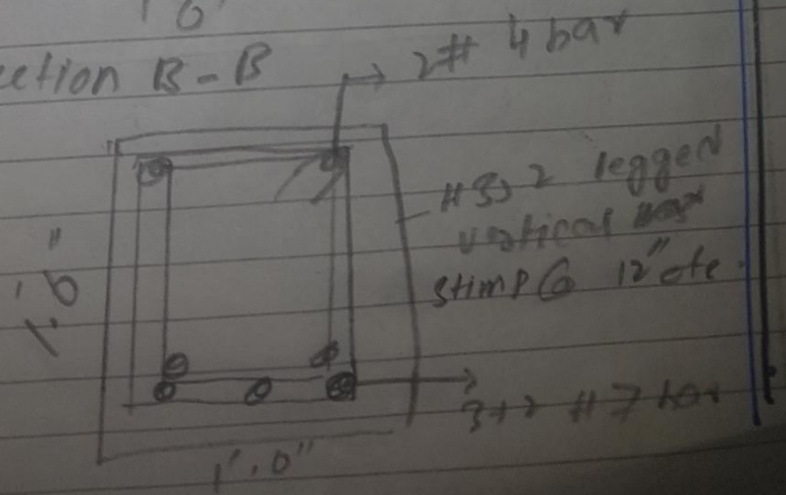




Section A-A



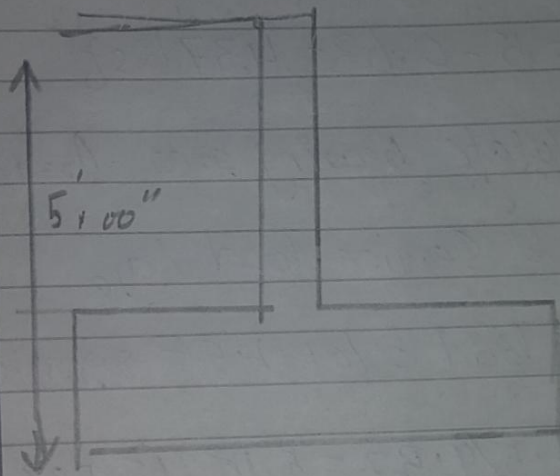
Section B-B



## Question No 2

12 in thick concrete wall carried

12 in  
dead load 10 kip/ft  
L load 12.5 kips



### Step #01

Estimate the thickness of footing,  $h$ .

- Assuming a base thickness  $h = 12$  in
- Effective depth  $d = 12 - 3$  in cover -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (bar diameter) = 0.85 in

### Step 2

Calculate weight of fill and weight of concrete  $W$

- $W = W_{conc} + W_{fill} = 1 \times 0.15 + 4 \times 0.12$   
 $= 0.63 \text{ Ksf}$

**Step 3**

Calculate effective bearing capacity  $q_e$

- $q_e = q_a - W$

$$q_e = 5 - 0.63 = 4.37 \text{ Ksf}$$

**Step 4** Calculate bearing area  $A_{req}$

- $A_{req} = \text{Service load} / q_e$

$$\text{Service load} = 10 + 12.5 = 22.5 \text{ Kips}$$

$$A_{req} = 22.5 / 4.37 = 5.15 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ per foot of length}$$

- Trying a footing 5 ft 2 in wide

**Step 5** Calculate design pressure on base of footing due to factored load  $q_u$

$$q_u = \text{Factored load} / \text{Bearing area}$$

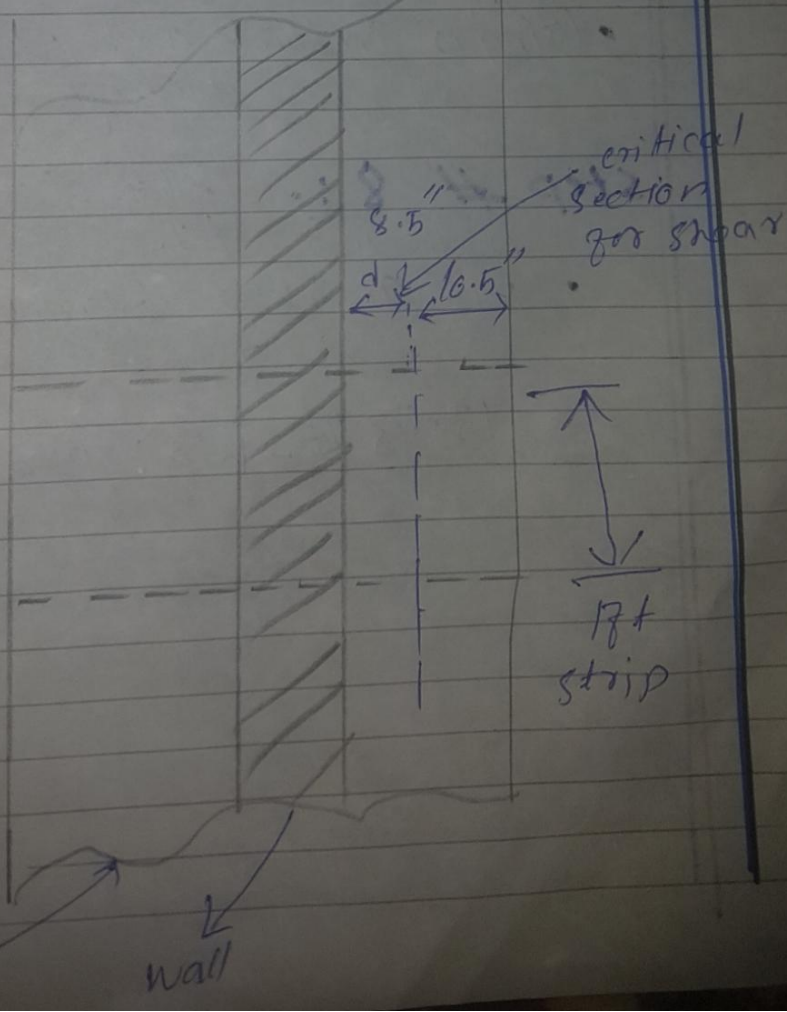
$$\text{Factored load} = 1.2(10) + 1.6(12.5)$$

$$= 32 \text{ Kips}$$

- $q_u = 32 / 5.17 = 6.19 \text{ Ksf}$

step #06 Calculate the critical shear  $V_u$

- Only one way shear is significant in wall footing hence determining critical shear at distance  $d$  from the face of support.
- $d = 12 - 3 \text{ in cover} - 1/2 \text{ (bar deformation)} = 8.5 \text{ in}$ .
- $V_u = q_{ub}(k-d)$
- $V_u = 6.14 \times 1/2 \left\{ (25 - 8.5) / 12 \right\} = 8.51 \text{ kips/ft}$





### Step #07 Check the Shear Capacity $\phi V_c$

- Check the thickness for Shear.
- Shear Capacity  $\phi V_c = \phi 2 \sqrt{f'_c} b d$   
 $= \{0.75 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3500} \times 12 \times 8.5\} / 1000$   
 $\phi V_c = 9.65 \text{ kips}$

- Since  $\phi V_c > V_u$ , the footing depth is OK otherwise choose a new thickness and repeat the previous steps
- Using 12 in thick and 5 ft 2 in wide footing

### Step # 8 :- Calculate maximum moment $M_u$

- $M = q_u b k^2 / 2 = 6.19 \times 1 \times (25/12)^2 / 2$   
 $= 13.43 \text{ ft-kips per ft.}$

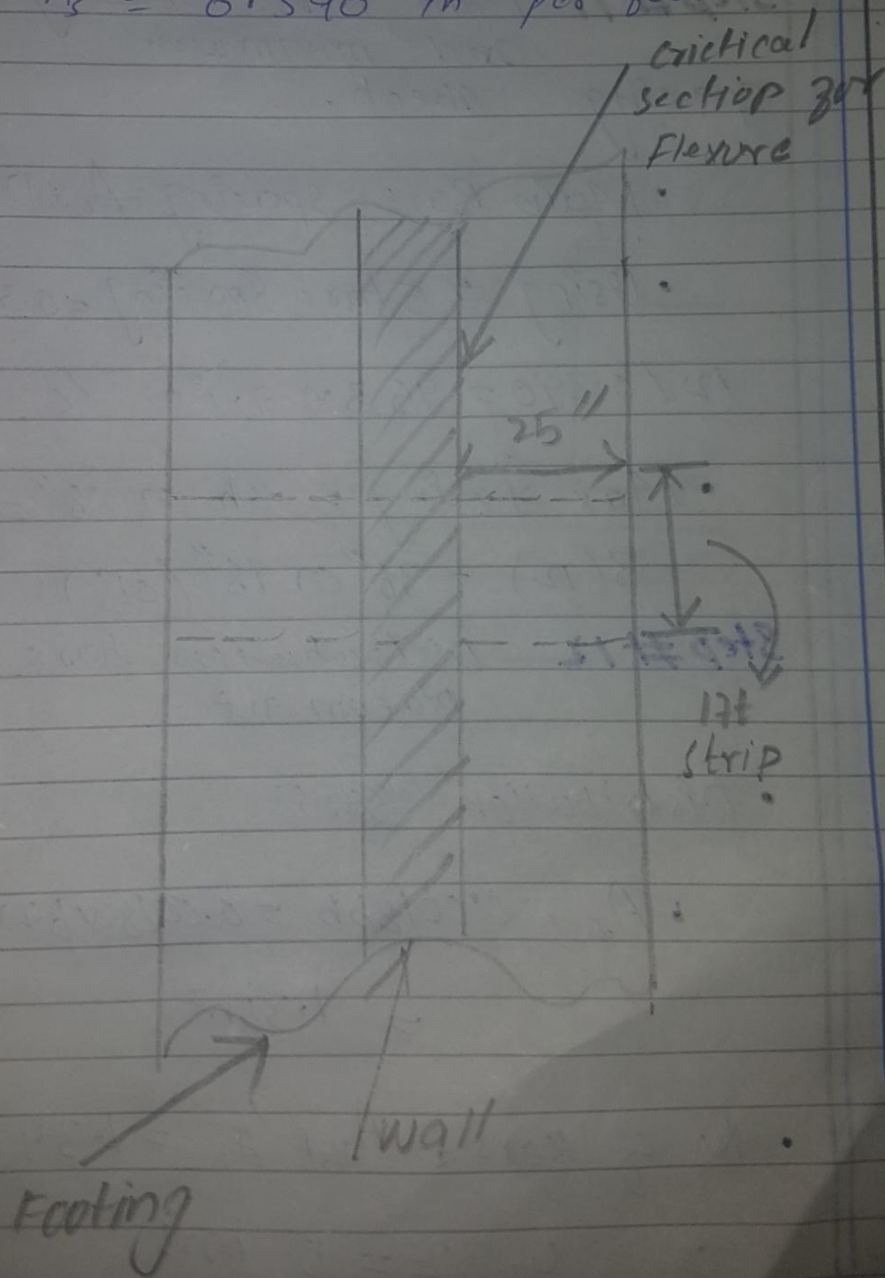
Step #9 Calculate steel area,  $A_s$

- Now using trial and success method for determining  $A_s$

$$A_s = M_u / \phi f_y (d - a/2)$$

$$a = a = 0.9h$$

- $A_s = 6.390 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per foot}$



### Step #10 Minimum reinforcement check

- Min Reinforcement
- $A_{s\min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 12 \times 12 = 0.26 \text{ in}^2$
- $A_s (0.390 \text{ in}^2) > A_{s\min} (0.26 \text{ in}^2)$  OK

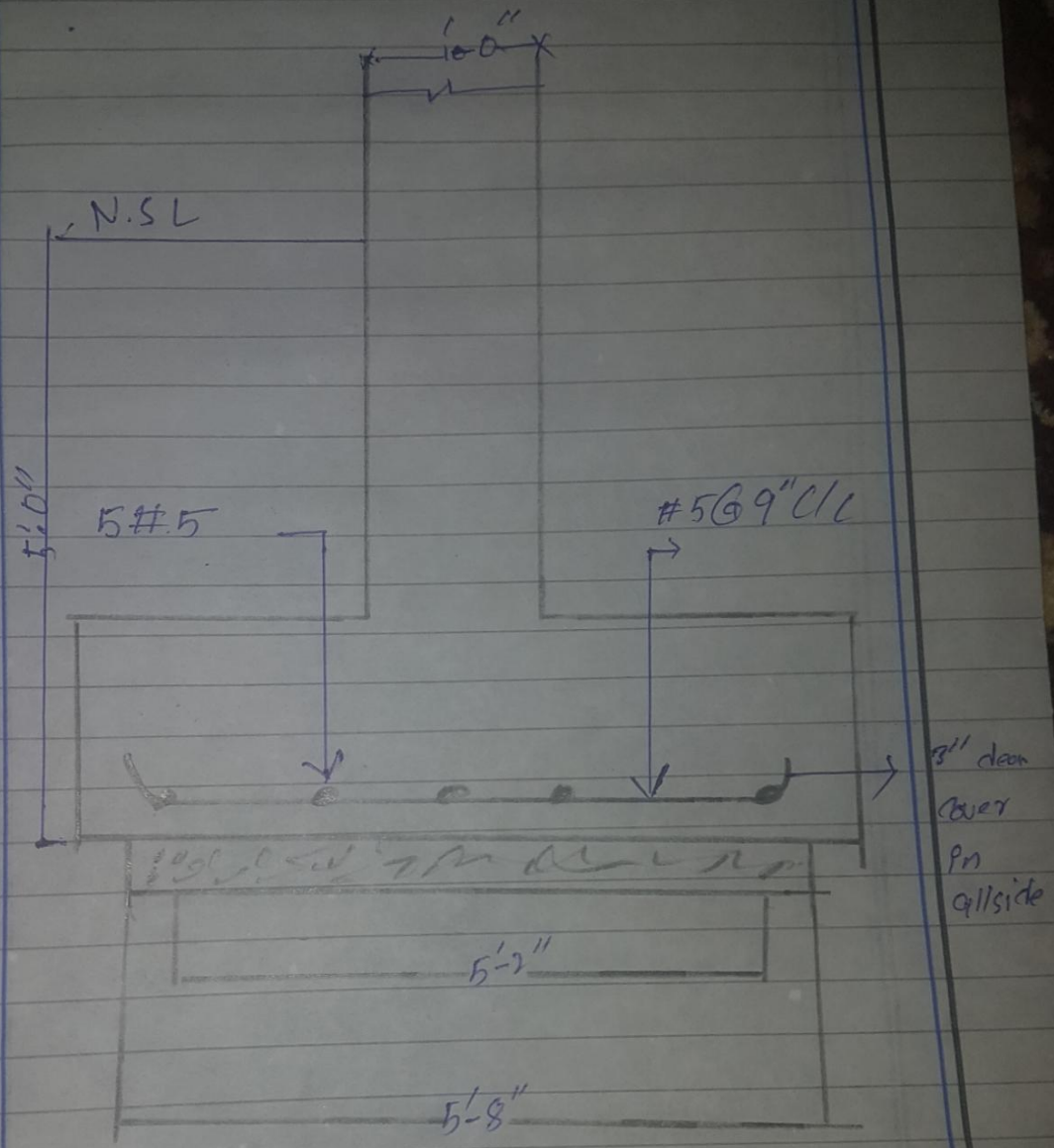
### Step #11 Main Bars Spacing and maximum spacing check.

- Main Bars: spacing =  $A_b \times 12 / A_s$
- Using #5 bars Spacing =  $0.31 \times 12 / 0.390 = 9.53 \approx 9 \text{ in. } \checkmark$
- Max Spacing =  $3h$  or  $18'' = 3(12) = 36''$  or  $18''$  (OK)

### Step #12 Distribution bars placement

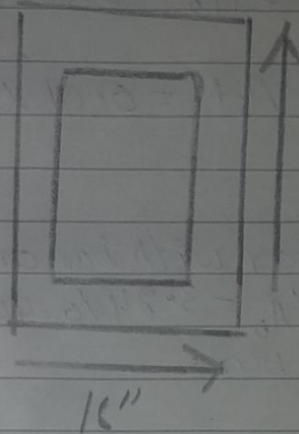
- Distribution Bars
- $A_{\text{dist}} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 12 \times 12 = 1.31 \text{ in}^2$
- No of Bars =  $A_{\text{dist}} / A_b = 1.34 / 0.31 = 4.32 = 5$  bars

- Step # 13



### Question No 3

Design a 18" x 18" column for a factored axial compressive load of 300 kip the material strength or  $f_c' = 3 \text{ ksi}$  and  $f_y = 40 \text{ ksi}$



### Solution:-

Normal strength ( $\phi P_n$ ) of axially loaded column is

$$\phi P_n = 0.80 \phi \left\{ 0.85 f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + A_{st} f_y \right\}$$

$$\bullet A_g = 18 \times 18 = 324 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\bullet \text{Let } A_{st} = 1\% \text{ of } A_g = 0.01 \times 324$$
$$= 3.24$$

$$\bullet \phi P_n = 0.80 \times 0.65 \times \left\{ 0.85 \times 3 \times (324 - 3.24) + 3.24 \times 40 \right\}$$

Question No 2  
Design a 12" x 12" column  
using 40ksi steel and 4ksi concrete  
Load of 300kips and moment of 120k-ft  
Strength of  $f_c = 4ksi$  and  $f_y = 40ksi$

$$\neq 492 \text{ kips} > (P_u = 300 \text{ kips}) \text{ O.K.}$$

$$\text{Therefore } A_{st} = 0.01 \times 324 = 3.24 \text{ in}^2$$

### Main Bars:

- Using #6 bar with bar area  $A_b = 0.44 \text{ in}^2$
- No of bar =  $A_s / A_b = 3.24 / 0.44 = 7.36 = 8 \text{ bar}$
- Use 8 #6 bars

### Tie bar

- Using #3 bar with bar area  $A_b = 0.11 \text{ in}^2$
- Center-to-center spacing shall not exceed the least of:

①  $16d_b$  of longitudinal bar =  $16 \times 0.75 = 12''$

②  $48d_b$  of tie bar =  $48 \times 3/8 = 18''$

③ Smallest dimension member =  $12''$

Therefore use #3 ties @  $12''$  o/c