

Reinforced Concrete Strength at Slab and Column Intersection

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a method modified from that as first suggested by Siao¹ to determine the effect on column strength taking into consideration the effect of confinement by the surrounding slab. Previous test results²⁻⁴ obtained by others (37 test specimens in total) have been used to justify the proposed method. Results show reasonable agreement between actual and predicted values.

Keywords: Confined Concrete, Column Strength, Floor Slab

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Present day reinforced concrete column construction involves high strength concrete. But floor slab systems are of lower concrete strength. The ACI⁵ code lays down guidelines for determining concrete strength of column at the slab/column junction under such circumstances but this does not take into account the effect of slab reinforcement and its contribution to confinement stress on the column concrete. By increasing the amount of slab reinforcement, column strength in the slab can be raised and hence no special precaution or consideration as recommended by the code may be required when column strength exceeds 1.4 times the strength of the slab system if sufficient confinement reinforcement is provided in slab.

RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

A rational method of determining column strength at its intersection with the floor system would be highly desirable to designers when encountering concrete with different strengths for the column and slab systems as column strength tends to be higher for obvious reasons. This could mean obviating the need to use concrete of higher strength for the floor slab in and around the column.

THEORY

As first suggested by Siao¹ the concrete at the column/slab intersection is subjected to triaxial stresses and due to confinement stresses generated from the slab reinforcement the concrete failure stress is raised by an amount equal to the confinement stress multiplied by a factor k_1 . Using a modified equation as proposed by Siao¹ the apparent floor concrete strength f'_{cp} is predicted by:

$$0.85f'_{cp} = 0.85f'_{cs} + k_1f_1 \quad [1]$$

where

f'_{cs} = cylinder strength of floor concrete,

f_1 = confinement stress

k_1 is proposed¹ to be 5

The specimens (see Figures 1-3) which were tested by others²⁻⁴ have been used to determine the validity of the Eq.(1). The effective or actual floor concrete strength f'_{ce} is computed using the following equation :

$$P_u = A_s f_y + A_n 0.85 f'_{ce} \quad [2]$$

where

P_u = actual failure load,

A_s = steel reinforcement area,

f_y = yield stress of steel,

A_n = net area of concrete.

DETERMINATION OF CONFINEMENT PRESSURE

Figures 4-5 show the crack pattern in the slabs tested by others²⁻⁴ to failure. These will affect the way in which slab reinforcement is taken into consideration in determining confinement pressure at the column/slab junction.

BIANCHINI ET AL'S SPECIMENS²

Figure 4 shows how confinement pressure f_1 is generated in the slabs tested by Bianchini et al². By considering equilibrium of forces acting on portion of the slab 'e f g h I j' the slab reinforcements contributing to confinement pressure on one face of column are slab bars 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'. However it is observed that the lengths of these bars are insufficient to develop the full yield strength of the steel. Full development length in tension is given by the equation⁵.

Where

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{25\sqrt{f'_c}} d_b \quad [3]$$

l_d = development length, in.

d_b = bar diameter, in.

f'_c = cylinder strength of floor concrete, psi.

f_y = yield stress of steel, psi.

It is also observed that longitudinal splitting cracks occurred in the slabs where the reinforcements are placed due possibly to insufficient anchorage length for full development of yield stress. Sample calculations are included in the appendix to show how confinement pressure is obtained in such a case.

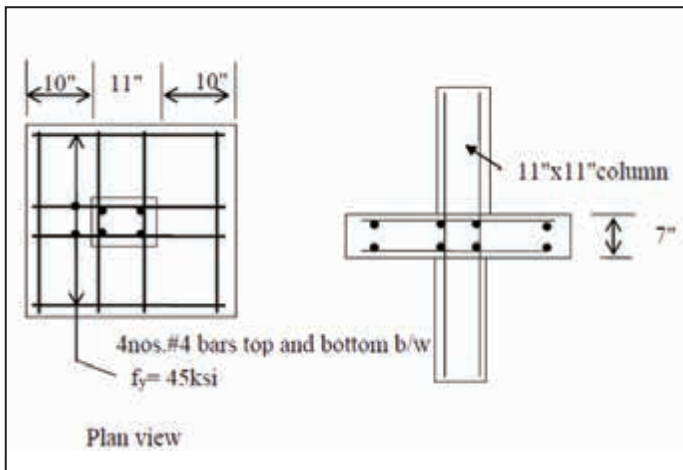


Figure 1: Bianchini's² slab specimen

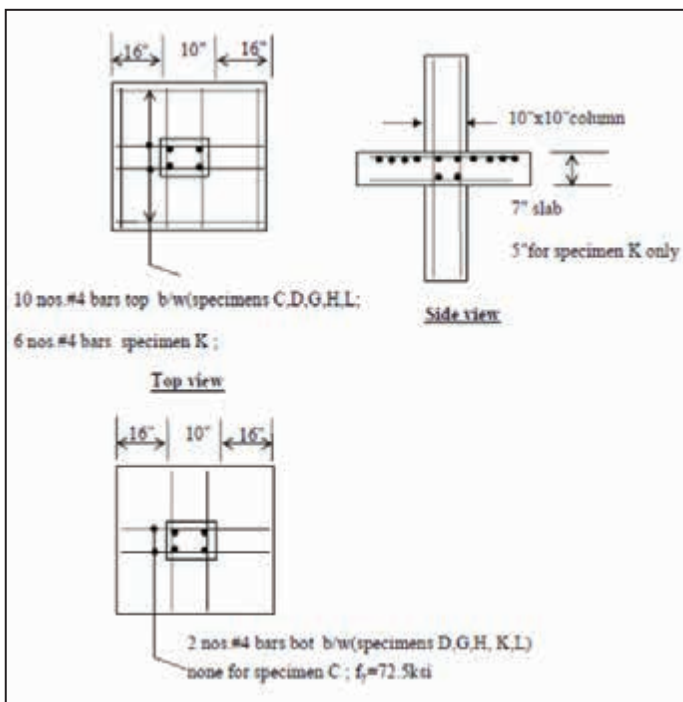


Figure 2: Gamble et al's⁴ specimens

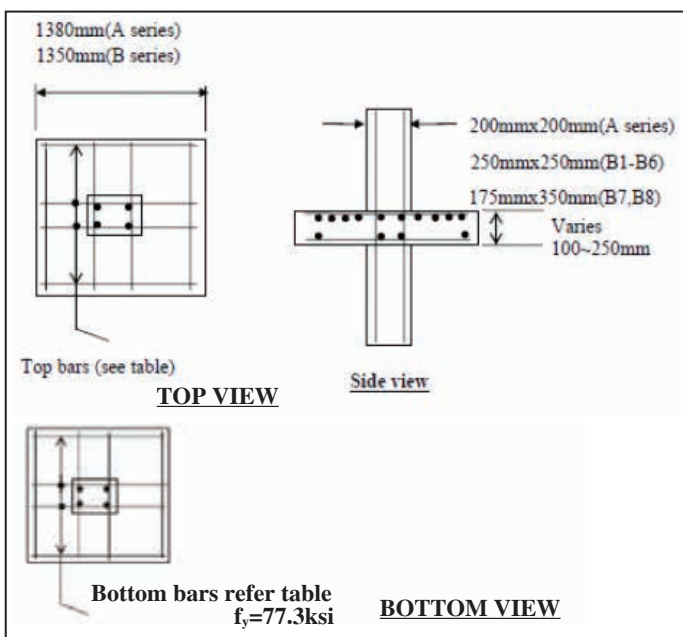


Figure 3: Ospina's³ specimens

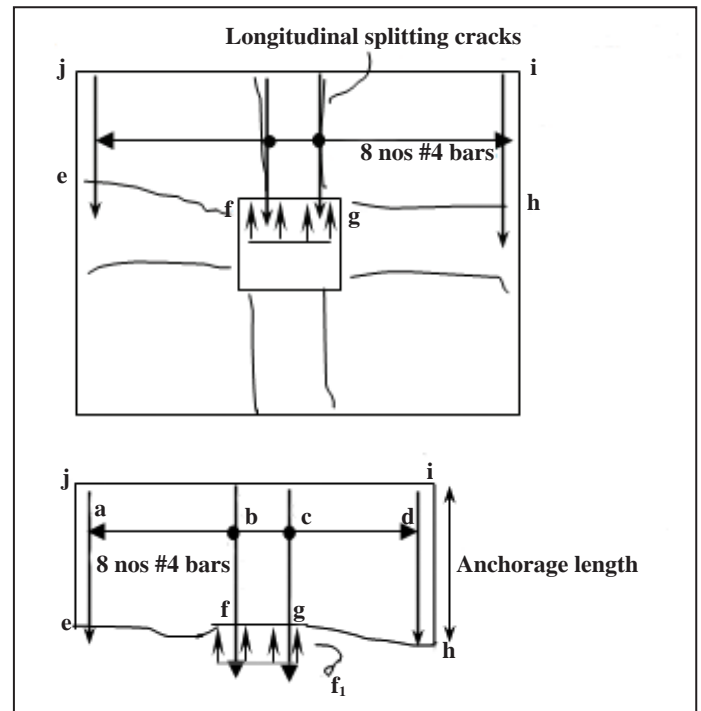


Figure 4: Crack pattern in Bianchini's slab² and bars contributing to confinement stress

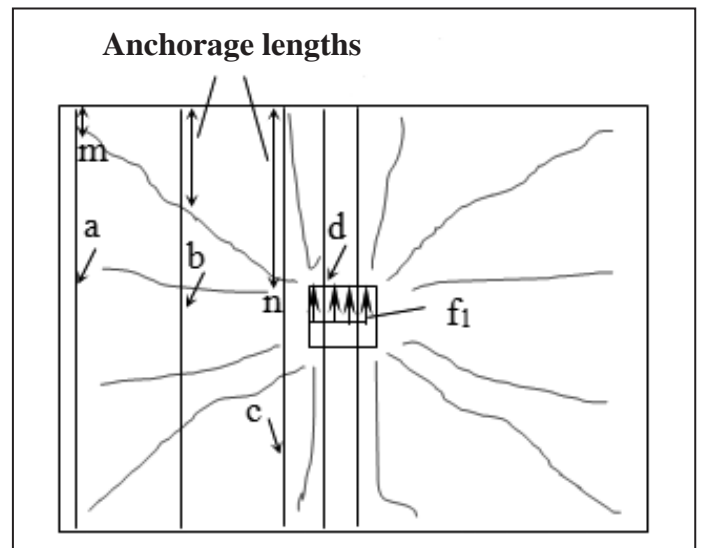


Figure 5: Crack pattern in Gamble et al and Ospina et al's slab^{3,4} and effective anchorage length of slab reinforcements

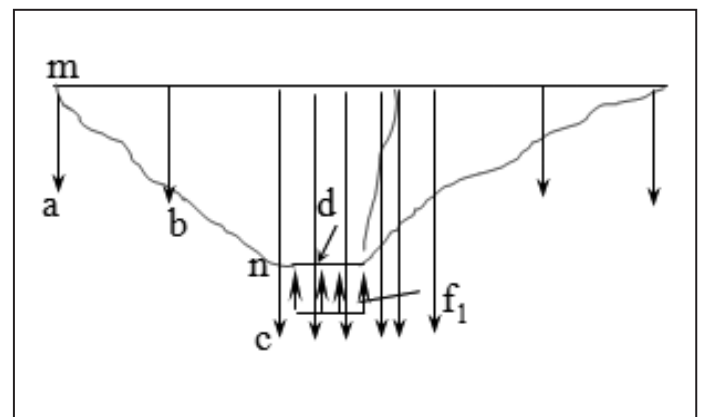


Figure 6: Slab reinforcement bars^{3,4} contributing to confinement stress

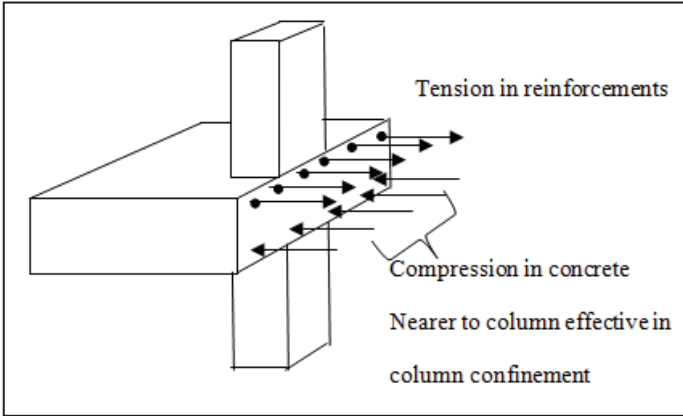


Figure 7: Forces acting across face of column due to moment in slab³

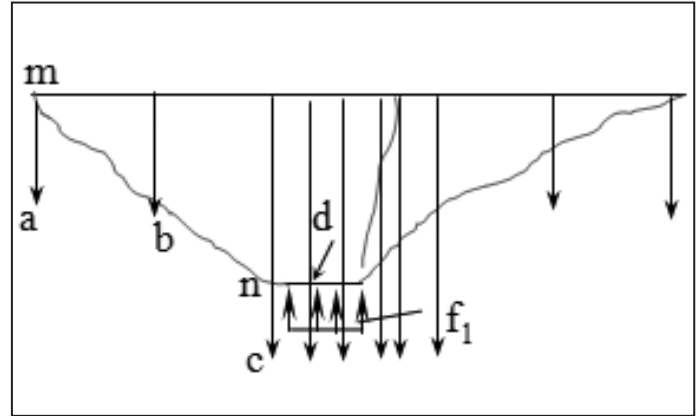


Figure 9: Slab reinforcement bars³ contributing to confinement stress

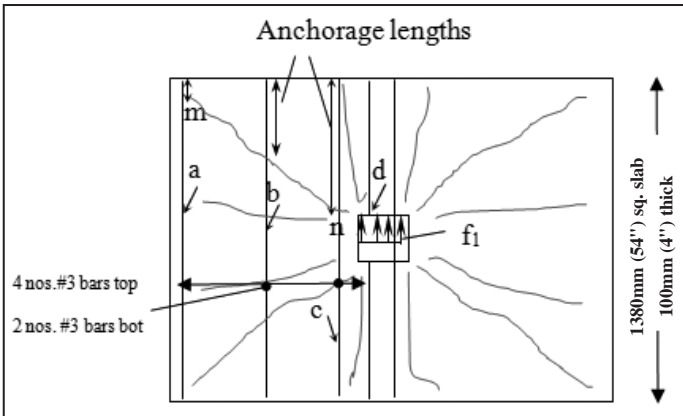


Figure 8: Crack pattern in slab specimen A1-A³ and effective anchorage length of slab reinforcements

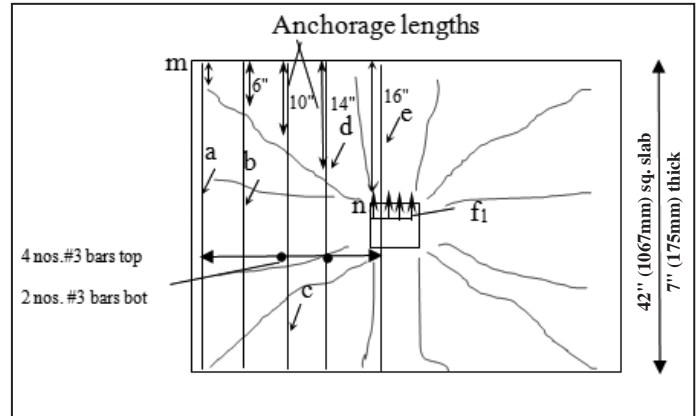


Figure 10: Crack pattern in slab specimen C⁴ and effective anchorage length of slab reinforcements

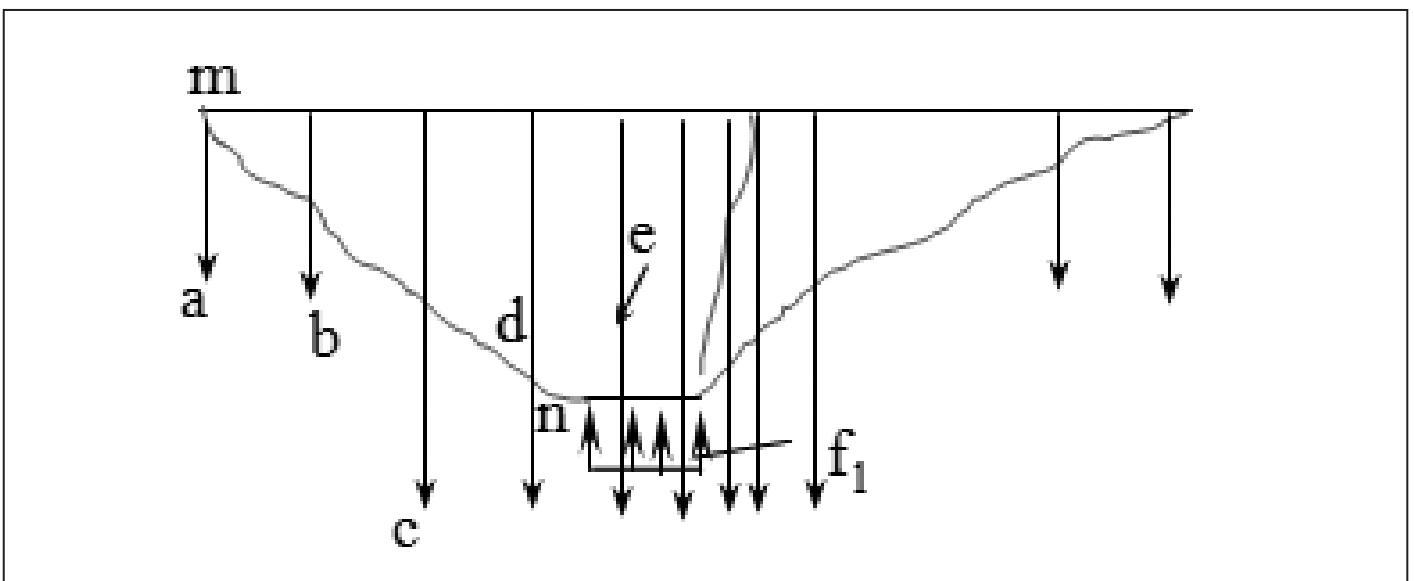


Figure 11: Slab reinforcement bars⁴ contributing to confinement stress

OSPINA ET AL³ AND GAMBLE ET AL⁴ 'S SPECIMENS

Figure 5 shows the crack pattern in test specimens by Ospina et al³ and Gamble et al⁴. These were different from Bianchini et al 's specimens². The former showed diagonal cracks m n extending from corner of column to corner of slab. Figure 6 shows the free body diagram of forces acting on one quarter of the slab. Slab bar 'a' can be ignored as anchorage length is minimal. For bars 'b' , 'c' and 'd' their anchorage lengths need to be compared against that from Eqn.(3) to determine their effectiveness which could be less than full. Also to be noted is that both top and bottom bars are to be considered even if pressure is not uniform as number of top and bottom slab bars were not the same. This could be attributed to the fact that depth of slab to column width ratio is low less than or about unity. For Ospina et al's slabs³ majority of specimens had loads applied onto the slab to induce moments in slabs at column face so that slab reinforcements

were stressed to a certain percentage of or full yield strain. In such cases effectiveness of slab reinforcement in generating confinement pressure is reduced proportionately. However due to moments applied compression forces were induced at bottom of the slab as shown in Figure 7. These compression forces could still contribute to restraining forces but their effectiveness was less as only that near the column could reasonably be considered to be effective. Their effectiveness is assumed to be half (see sample calculations for specimen A1-B³).

COMPARISON OF PREDICTIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The comparison of the predictions using the method proposed in this paper and the experimental results from the testing in the literature²⁻⁴ is shown in Table 1. It shows that the predictions are fairly accurate. Results from three different testing programs²⁻⁴ show averages of close to 1 and standard deviations of 10%.

Table 1: Test VS Predicted Slab Concrete Strength

Specimen ‡	f'_{cs} N/mm ² (psi)	f'_{cc} N/mm ² (psi)	$\frac{f'_{cc}}{f'_{cs}}$	Test		Analysis		$\frac{f'_{ce}}{f'_{cp}}$	
				P_u kN (kips)	f'_{ce} N/mm ² (psi)	f_1 N/mm ² (psi)	f'_{cp} N/mm ² (psi)		
1	S90I3.0 17.1 (2480)	51 (7400)	2.98	3115 (700)	42.1 (6110)	508	37.7 (5470)	1.12	
2	S75I3.0 22.2 (3220)	51.3 (7440)	2.31	3289 (739)	45.2 (6550)	579	45.7 (6625)	0.99	
3	S75I3.0 15.9 (2300)	43.2 (6260)	2.72	2893 (650)	38.8 (5630)	489	35.7 (5178)	1.09	
4	S60I3.0 14.3 (2080)	45.3 (6570)	3.17	3071 (690)	41.7 (6050)	465	33.2 (4813)	1.26	
5	S60I2.0 23.7 (3430)	45.7 (6620)	1.93	3115 (700)	42.3 (6140)	598	47.9 (6946)	0.93 [†]	
6	S50I2.0 21.3 (3090)	40.6 (5890)	1.91	2581 (580)	34.1 (4940)	566	44.3 (6422)	0.84 [†]	
7	S50I2.0 15.2 (2210)	34.4 (4990)	2.26	2448 (550)	32.1 (4660)	479	34.7 (5028)	0.93 [†]	
8	S40I2.0 17.0 (2460)	25.9 (3760)	1.53	1922 (432)	24.1 (3490)	506	37.5 (5433)	0.93 [†]	
9	S45I1.5 19.8 (2870)	34.3 (4970)	1.73	2670 (600)	35.5 (5150)	546	42 (6083)	1.04 [†]	
10	S37I1.5 15.2 (2200)	22.6 (3270)	1.49	2003 (450)	25.4 (3680)	478	34.6 (5011)	1.13 [†]	
11	S30I1.5 13.4 (1940)	25.6 (3710)	1.91	1980 (445)	18.2 (3640)	489	31.6 (4579)	0.98 [†]	
‡Specimens 1-11 from Bianchini et al ²							Average=1.02 Std. deviation=0.114		

12	A1-A	40	105	2.63	3914	100.3	11.3	106	0.96
13	A1-B	40	105	2.63	3678	93.1	9.18	94	0.99
14	A1-C	40	105	2.63	3498	87.6	7.06	81.5	1.07
15	A2-A	46	112	2.43	3820	97.4	8.55	96.3	1.01
16	A2-B	46	112	2.43	3807	97	7.13	87.9	1.10
17	A2-C	46	112	2.43	3591	90.4	5.7	79.5	1.14
18	A3-A	25	89	3.56	3437	85.7	7.53	69.3	1.24
19	A3-B	25	89	3.56	3174	77.6	6.12	60.9	1.27
20	A3-C	25	89	3.56	2275	50.1	4.7	52.6	0.95
21	A4-A	23	106	4.61	3272	80.6	7.53	67.3	1.20
22	A4-B	23	106	4.61	2927	70.1	6.12	59	1.19
23	A4-C	23	106	4.61	2376	53.2	4.7	50.6	1.05
24	B-1	42	104	2.48	4072	71.5	6.7	81.5	0.88
25	B-2	42	104	2.48	5359	96.1	8.93	94.5	1.02
26	B-3	44	113	2.57	5078	90.7	6.83	84.2	1.08
27	B-4	44	113	2.57	6298	114	11.36	110.8	1.03
28	B-5	15	95	6.33	2703	45.4	6.15	51.2	0.89
29	B-6	15	95	6.33	3720	64.8	8.32	63.9	1.01
30	B-7	19	120	6.32	2758	47.5	6.08	54.7	0.87
31	B-8	19	120	6.32	4032	72.3	8.22	67.35	1.07

‡Specimens 12-31 from Ospina et al ⁴								Average=1.05 Std deviation=0.113	
32	C	29.7 (4300)	89 (12900)	3	3787 (850)	59.9 (8690)	5.61 (813)	63.3 (9082)	0.95
33	D	30.3 (4400)	96.6 (14000)	3.18	4673 (1050)	76.5 (11090)	7.86 (1140)	76.6 (11100)	1.00
34	G	42.8 (6200)	90.3 (13100)	2.11	4895 (11000)	80.6 (11690)	9.31 (1350)	96.6 (14100)	0.83
35	H	17.2 (2500)	85.5 (12400)	4.96	3338 (750)	51.7 (7500)	5.93 (860)	52 (7540)	0.99
36	K	35.2 (5100)	72.4 (10500)	2.06	5318 (1195)	88.5 (12830)	8.48 (1230)	83.0 (12030)	1.07
37	L	33.1 (4800)	83.4 (12100)	2.52	5118 (1150)	84.8 (12290)	8.48 (1230)	82.8 (12010)	1.02
‡Specimens 32-37 from Gamble et al ³								Average=0.97 Std. deviation=0.066	
Overall Average=1.03 Std. deviation=0.111									
†Column failure									

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compressive Strength and Confinement Reinforcement

Compressive strength of the floor slab is governed by the confinement stress which is dependent on the slab reinforcement. It appears that both top and bottom slab reinforcements are equally effective in providing confinement to the column force within the slab. If the slab reinforcement is stressed initially due to loading applied to the slab its effectiveness in providing confinement is reduced but account has to be taken of the compression force generated from the bending moment in the slab caused by the slab loading. Consideration has also to be given to the anchorage length of the slab reinforcement as full yield strength cannot be achieved if this is inadequate.

Crack Pattern

Bianchini's specimens² show crack patterns different from that for Ospina's³ and Gamble's specimens³. Diagonal cracks were observed in the latter. A possible reason is that cracks tend to form at right angles to slab reinforcement. For Bianchini's specimens there were no steel reinforcement between locations j and f (see Fig. 4) whereas for Ospina and Gamble's specimens there were reinforcement in two directions between corresponding locations m and n (see Fig. 5). Hence in the latter the diagonal cracks formed at 45° to the slab reinforcement running in two perpendicular directions.

Further Research

Further research needs to be done for cases where confinement from slab for edge and corner columns and also where confinement is provided by beams. Where beams are concerned

consideration needs to be taken of the width of the beam as this could be less than the column width. There is also a need to study further the effect of the depth of slab to column width ratio on column strength. Specimens considered in this paper have depth of slab to column width ratio of 0.5 – 1.17. But as slab thickness increase relative to column width the confining effect of slab reinforcement may be reduced.

CONCLUSIONS

A method has been proposed to predict the compressive strength of a column/slab joint based on confining pressure derived from the slab reinforcement. This method would enable one to predict the location of failure ie. whether failure is in the column or in the slab. Comparison of predicted to actual failure stresses shows good agreement. But more work needs to be done to take into consideration confinement from beams and also from slabs for edge and corner columns. ■

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PROFILES



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