



Course : Reinforced Concrete 1
TD : SERIES OF EXERCISES No. 04
(Simple Compression)

Exercise 01 :

Determine the steel reinforcement area for a rectangular-section column located on a typical floor of a building and subjected to compressive loads. The geometric characteristics of the column are as follows:

Steel type: FeE400

Concrete type: $f_{c28} = 24 \text{ MPa}$

Cracking case: Considered as prejudicial

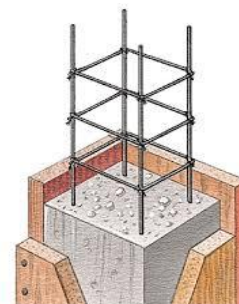
Loads:

Permanent load $G = 368 \text{ kN}$, Variable load $Q = 148 \text{ kN}$

Effective length: $L_0 = 3.00 \text{ m}$

Section dimensions: $a \times b = 18 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$

Note: The majority of the loads are assumed to be applied after 90 days.



Exercise 02 :

Design the reinforcement of an interior reinforced concrete column subjected to a concentric compressive axial force.

Ultimate axial load (ULS): $N_u = 850 \text{ kN}$

Column section: $25 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$

Buckling length: $l_f = 3.2 \text{ m}$

More than half of the load applied before 90 days

Concrete characteristic strength: $f_{c28} = 30 \text{ MPa}$

Concrete made with medium gravel (sieve size: 8 to 12.5 mm)

Steel reinforcement: High Adherence steel, $F_e = 400 \text{ MPa}$



Exercise 03 :

An isolated column in an industrial building is subjected to an ultimate compressive axial load $N_u = 1.9 \text{ MN}$. Its effective length is $L_0 = 3.00 \text{ m}$. The column is fixed at the base (foundation) and pinned at the top.

Concrete characteristic strength: $f_{c28} = 25 \text{ MPa}$

Steel reinforcement: $F_e = 400 \text{ MPa}$

Assume slenderness ratio $\lambda \approx 35$

Column cross-section is circular

Tasks:

Determine the dimensions of the cross-section.

Calculate the full reinforcement of the column.

Provide a sketch of the reinforcement layout on the column cross-section.

----- End of the Series -----

