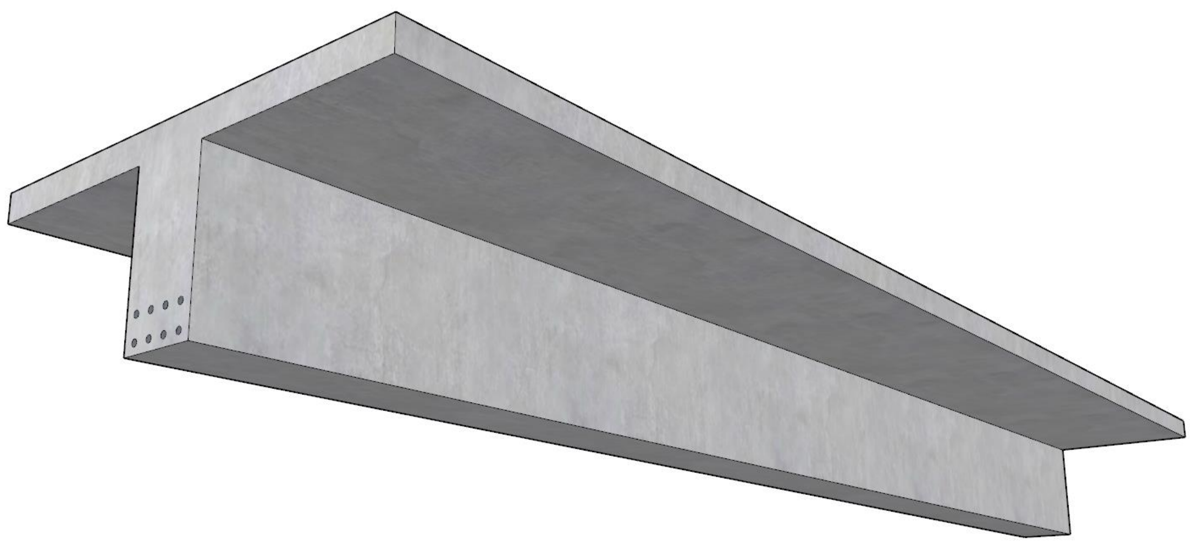
Flexural Strength of Flanged Reinforced Concrete Beam (T-Beam Section) - ACI 318-14



Flexural Strength of Flanged Reinforced Concrete Beam (T-Beam Section) - ACI 318-14

Determining the design flexural strength for the reinforced concrete T-beam shown in the following figure. Compare the calculated values in the Reference and the hand calculations with values obtained by spBeam engineering software program from StructurePoint.

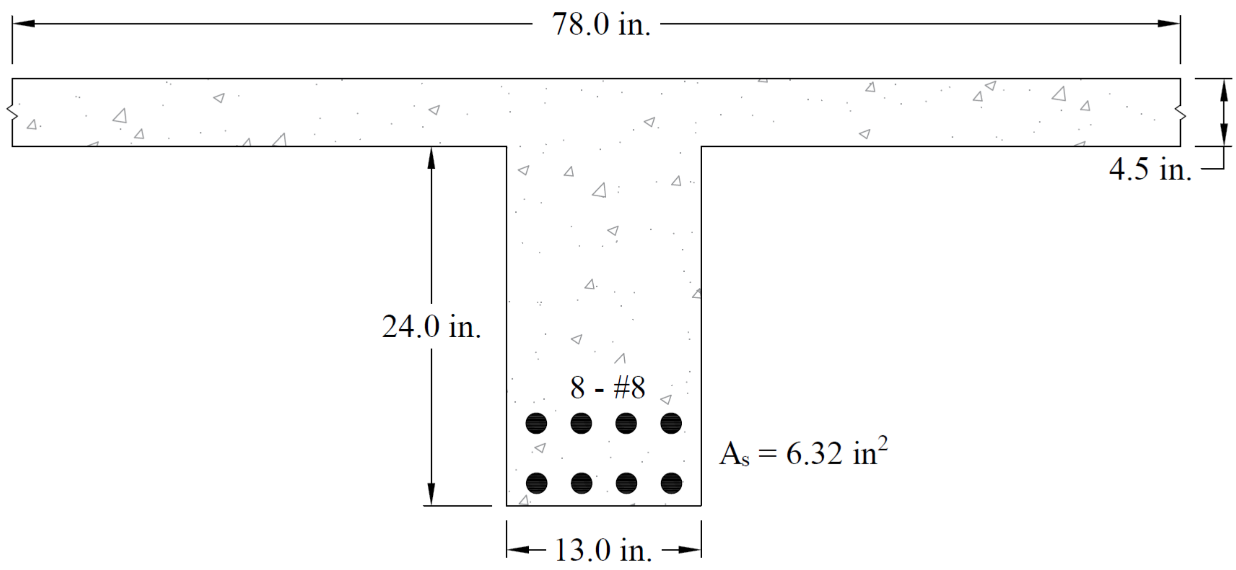


Figure 1 – Flanged Reinforced Concrete Beam (T-Beam) Cross-Section

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Code

Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-14) and Commentary (ACI 318R-14)

Reference

[1] Reinforced Concrete Design, 8th Edition, 2017, Chu-Kia Wang, Charles G. Salmon, Jose A. Pincheira, Gustavo J. Parra-Montesinos, Oxford University Press, Example 4.4.1.

[2] spBeam Engineering Software Program Manual v5.50, StructurePoint LLC., 2018.

Design Data

f_c' = 4,500 psi normal weight concrete

f_y = 60,000 psi

Cover = 3.5 in. to the center of the reinforcement

Beam cross-section: 13 in. × 28.5 in. (Including flange thickness)

Flange thickness = 4.5 in.

Tension reinforcement = 8-#8 bars

Beam span length = 24 ft o.c.

Beams are centered 13 ft apart

Supporting columns dimensions = 28 in. x 28 in.

Solution

1. Effective Flange Width

Determining the effective flange width following ACI-6.3.2.1, the effective flange width b_f will be:

$$b_f = smallest\ of \begin{bmatrix} b_w + 16t_f \\ b_w + \dfrac{L_n}{4} \\ b_w + s_w \end{bmatrix}$$ **ACI 318-14 (6.3.2.1)**

$$b_f = smallest\ of \begin{bmatrix} 13\text{ in.} + 16 \times 4.5\text{ in.} = 85\text{ in.} \\ 13\text{ in.} + \dfrac{24\text{ ft} \times 12\text{ in.} - 28\text{ in.}}{4} = 78\text{ in.} \\ 13\text{ in.} + (13\text{ ft} \times 12\text{ in.} - 13\text{ in.}) = 156\text{ in.} \end{bmatrix} = 78\text{ in.}$$

2. Flanged Section Analysis

Rectangular section behavior is assumed where the stress block depth "a" is less than the flange thickness ($a<t_f$) and yielding of the reinforcement is expected.

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c^{'} b_f} = \frac{6.32\text{ in.}^2 \times 60\text{ ksi}}{0.85 \times 4.5\text{ ksi} \times 78\text{ in.}} = 1.27\text{ in.} \le t_f = 4.5\text{ in.}$$

Assumption of rectangular section behavior is correct. For such a small value of "a" rectangular section behavior is correct. For such a small value of a, it is clear that ($\varepsilon_s > \varepsilon_y$).

3. Nominal Flexural Strength

The beam section will be treated as a rectangular section with stress block depth is a = 1.27 in.,

$$Moment\ arm = d - \frac{a}{2} = 25\text{ in.} - \frac{1.27\text{ in.}}{2} = 24.36\text{ in.}$$

Nominal flexural strength will be:

$$M_n = A_s f_y \left(Moment\ Arm\right) = 6.32\text{ in.}^2 \times 60\text{ ksi} \times 24.36\text{ in.} \times \frac{1\text{ ft}}{12\text{ in.}} = 770\text{ ft-kips}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{1.27\text{ in.}}{0.828} = 1.53\text{ in.}$$

Where:

$$\beta_1 = 0.85 - \frac{0.05 \times \left(f_c^{'} - 4000\right)}{1000} = 0.85 - \frac{0.05 \times \left(4500 - 4000\right)}{1000} = 0.828$$ **ACI 318-14 (Table 22.2.2.4.3)**

$$\varepsilon_t = \left(\frac{0.003}{c}\right) d_t - 0.003 = \left(\frac{0.003}{1.53\text{ in.}}\right) \times 25\text{ in.} - 0.003 = 0.046 > 0.005$$

Therefore: ϕ = 0.90 (function of the extreme-tension layer of bars strain) **ACI 318-14 (21.2.1)**

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \times 770\text{ kip-ft} = 693\text{ kip-ft}$$

4. Flexural Strength of Flanged Reinforced Concrete Beam – spBeam Software

spBeam is widely used for analysis, design and investigation of beams, and one-way slab systems (including standard and wide module joist systems) per latest American (ACI 318) and Canadian (CSA A23.3) codes. spBeam can be used for new designs or investigation of existing structural members subjected to flexure, shear, and torsion loads. With capacity to integrate up to 20 spans and two cantilevers of wide variety of floor system types, spBeam is equipped to provide cost-effective, accurate, and fast solutions to engineering challenges.

spBeam provides top and bottom bar details including development lengths and material quantities, as well as live load patterning and immediate and long-term deflection results. Using the moment redistribution feature engineers can deliver safe designs with savings in materials and labor. Engaging this feature allows up to 20% reduction of negative moments over supports reducing reinforcement congestions in these areas.

Beam analysis and design requires engineering judgment in most situations to properly simulate the behavior of the targeted beam and take into account important design considerations such as: designing the beam as rectangular or T-shaped sections; using the effective flange width or the center-to-center distance between the beam and the adjacent beams. Regardless which of these options is selected, spBeam provide users with options and flexibility to:

1. Design the beam as a rectangular cross-section or a T-shaped section.
2. Use the effective or full beam flange width.
3. Include the flanges effects in the deflection calculations.
4. Invoke moment redistribution to lower negative moments
5. Using gross (uncracked) or effective (cracked) moment of inertia
6. Design the beam as singly or doubly reinforced section.

For illustration and comparison purposes, the following figures provide a sample of the results obtained from an spBeam model created for the beam covered in this design example.

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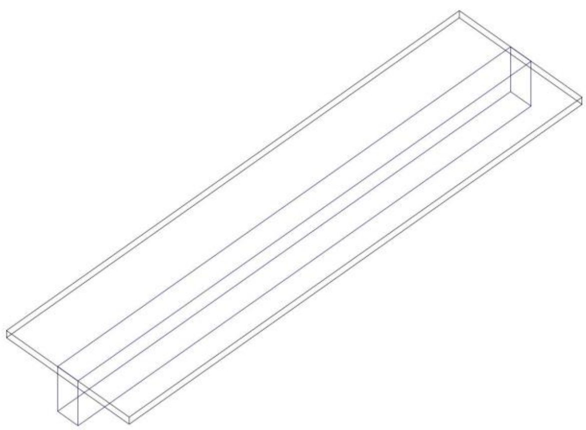
spBeam v5.50
A Computer Program for Analysis, Design, and Investigation of
Reinforced Concrete Beams and One-way Slab Systems



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1. Input Echo

1.1. General Information

File Name	...\Strength of T Section (Investigation) 4.4....
Project	Strength of T Section (Investigation) 4.4.1 - ACI318 -14
Frame	
Engineer	SP
Code	ACI 318-14
Reinforcement Database	User Defined
Mode	Investigation
Number of supports =	2
Floor System	One-Way/Beam

1.2. Solve Options

Live load pattern ratio = 0%
Deflections are based on gross section properties.
Long-term deflections are NOT calculated.
Compression reinforcement calculations selected.
Default incremental rebar design selected.
Moment redistribution NOT selected.
Effective flange width calculations NOT selected.
Rigid beam-column joint NOT selected.
Torsion analysis and design NOT selected.

1.3. Material Properties

1.3.1. Concrete: Slabs / Beams

w_c	150	lb/ft³
f'_c	4.5	ksi
E_c	4066.8	ksi
f_r	0.50311	ksi

1.3.2. Concrete: Columns

w_c	150	lb/ft³
f'_c	4	ksi
E_c	3834.3	ksi
f_r	0.47434	ksi

1.3.3. Reinforcing Steel

f_y	60	ksi
f_{yt}	60	ksi
E_s	29000	ksi
Epoxy coated bars	No	

1.4. Reinforcement Database

Size	Db	Ab	Wb	Size	Db	Ab	Wb
	in	in²	lb/ft		in	in²	lb/ft
#3	0.38	0.11	0.38	#4	0.50	0.20	0.67

Size	Db	Ab	Wb	Size	Db	Ab	Wb
	in	in²	lb/ft		in	in²	lb/ft
#5	0.63	0.31	1.04	#6	0.75	0.44	1.50
#7	0.88	0.60	2.04	#8	1.00	0.79	2.67
#9	1.13	1.00	3.40	#10	1.27	1.27	4.30
#11	1.41	1.56	5.31	#14	1.69	2.25	7.65
#18	2.26	4.00	13.60				

1.5. Span Data

1.5.1. Slabs

Span	Loc	L1	t	wL	wR	H_{min}
		ft	in	ft	ft	in
1	Int	24.000	4.50	3.250	3.250	0.00

1.5.2. Ribs and Longitudinal Beams

Span	Ribs			Beams		Span
	b	h	Sp	b	h	H_{min}
	in	in	in	in	in	in
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	28.50	18.00

1.6. Support Data

1.6.1. Columns

Support	c1a	c2a	Ha	c1b	c2b	Hb	Red %
	in	in	ft	in	in	ft	
1	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.000	100
2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.000	100

1.6.2. Boundary Conditions

Support	Spring		Far End	
	K_z	K_{ry}	Above	Below
	kip/in	kip-in/rad		
1	0	0	Pinned	Pinned
2	0	0	Pinned	Pinned

1.7. Load Data

1.7.1. Load Cases and Combinations

Case	Dead	Live
Type	DEAD	LIVE
U1	1.200	1.600

1.7.2. Line Loads

Case/Patt	Span	Wa	La	Wb	Lb
		lb/ft	ft	lb/ft	ft
Live	1	6015.00	0.000	6015.00	24.000

1.8. Reinforcement Criteria

1.8.1. Slabs and Ribs

	Units	Top Bars		Bottom Bars	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Bar Size		#3	#4	#3	#4

	Units	Top Bars		Bottom Bars	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Bar spacing	in	1.00	18.00	1.00	18.00
Reinf ratio	%	0.14	5.00	0.14	5.00
Clear Cover	in	3.00		3.00	

There is NOT more than 12 in of concrete below top bars.

1.8.2. Beams

	Units	Top Bars		Bottom Bars		Stirrups	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Bar Size		#3	#3	#4	#4	#3	#4
Bar spacing	in	1.00	18.00	1.00	18.00	6.00	18.00
Reinf ratio	%	0.14	5.00	0.14	5.00		
Clear Cover	in	3.00		3.00			
Layer dist.	in	1.00		1.00			
No. of legs						2	6
Side cover	in					1.50	
1st Stirrup	in					3.00	

There is NOT more than 12 in of concrete below top bars.

1.9. Reinforcing Bars

1.9.1. Top Bars

Top Bars: --- NONE ---

1.9.2. Bottom Bars

Span	Continuous		Discontinuous			
	Bars	Cover	Bars	Length	Start	Cover
		in		ft	ft	in
1	4-#8	1.00				
	4-#8	5.00				

1.9.3. Transverse Reinforcement

Span	Stirrups (2 legs each unless otherwise noted)
1	11-#3 [3L] @ 5.2 + 6-#3 @ 5.7 + 3-#3 @ 11.5 + <-- 34.4 --> + 3-#3 @ 11.5 + 6-#3 @ 5.7 + 11-#3 [3L] @ 5.2

2. Design Results

2.1. Flexural Capacity

Span	Top						Bottom				
	x	$A_{s,top}$	ΦM_n-	M_u-	Comb Pat	Status	$A_{s,bot}$	ΦM_n+	M_u+	Comb Pat	Status
	ft	in²	k-ft	k-ft			in²	k-ft	k-ft		
1	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	U1 All	OK	6.32	692.93	0.00	U1 All	OK
	8.400	0.00	0.00	0.00	U1 All	OK	6.32	692.93	630.49	U1 All	OK
	12.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	U1 All	OK	6.32	692.93	692.93	U1 All	OK
	15.600	0.00	0.00	0.00	U1 All	OK	6.32	692.93	630.49	U1 All	OK
	24.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	U1 All	OK	6.32	692.93	0.00	U1 All	OK

3. Diagrams

3.1. Loads


```
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Project: Strength of T Section (Investigation) 4.4.1 - ACI318 -14
Frame:
Engineer: SP
Code: ACI 318-14
Date: 05/17/21
Time: 11:16:49
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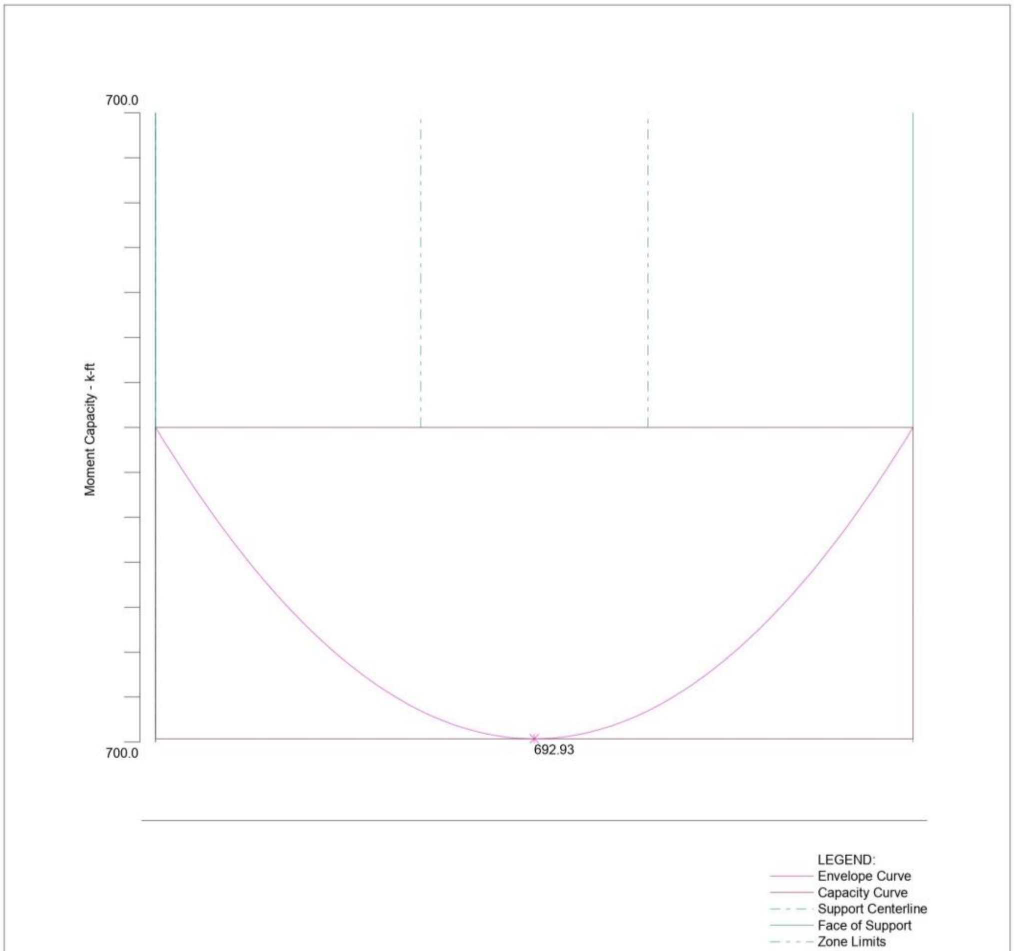
3.3. Moment Capacity

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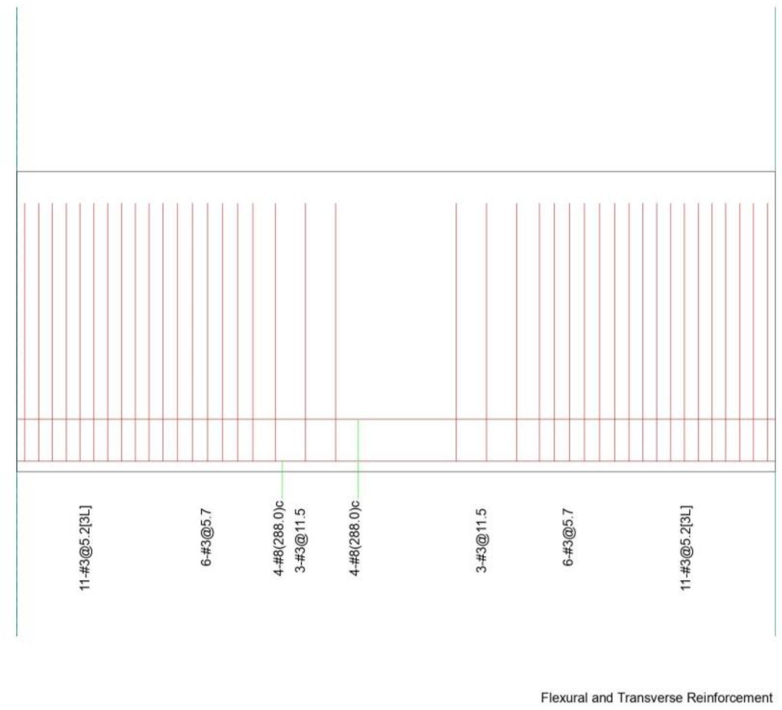
3.4. Reinforcement

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Frame:
Engineer: SP
Code: ACI 318-14
Date: 05/17/21
Time: 11:16:49
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5. Comparison of Analysis Results

Table 1 - Comparison of Results				
Method	**Reinforcement**	**$A_{s,provided}$,** in.^{2}	**b_f,** in.	**ϕM_n,** kip-ft
Reference	8 #8	6.32	78	693.00
Hand	8 #8	6.32	78	693.00
spBeam	8 #8	6.32	78	692.93

In all of the hand calculations and the reference used illustrated above, the results are in precise agreement with the automated exact results obtained from the spBeam program. The reference example displayed the nominal flexural capacity without having the strength reduction factor applied. Based on the calculations shown in Section 3 of this document, a value of 0.9 for the flexural reduction factor is applied in Table 1. Note the spBeam feature of the effective flange width calculation was not deployed as it is more conservative than the required code provisions.