

Column Cross-Sectional Capacity Due to Eccentric Load on The Construction of The Gor Setara Marabahan

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Submission date: 03-Jul-2023 02:39PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2125927345

File name: tric_Load_on_The_Construction_of_The_Gor_Setara_Marabahan_2.pdf (2.11M)

Word count: 3221

Character count: 16725

Acceptance Letter No.: 2023/ETT/JUN/071

Date: 21/06/2023

Official Acceptance of Research Paper

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Column Cross-Sectional Capacity Due to Eccentric Load on The Construction of The Gor Setara Marabahan

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Received:

Revised:

Accepted:

Published: (Size9)

Abstract - Gedung Olahraga Setara Marabahan is one of the sports facility buildings built in Marabahan, South Kalimantan. During the construction of the Gedung Olahraga Setara Marabahan, the construction experienced inaccuracies, which resulted in the installation of steel columns. The steel column is not installed parallel to the centroid axis of the concrete column, which causes the concrete column to experience an eccentric load. The eccentric load can be divided into two types of loads: the centric axial force P_n and the bending moment M_n [1]. The eccentricity of a cross section has a significant impact on the load applied to that section; the eccentricity of the load also allows the column to deform in shape and position, such as the emergence of lateral deflections [2]. Because it will have an impact on column collapse, which is a critical matter that needs to be taken seriously because column collapse will have fatal consequences for the construction that has been built [3]. The analysis uses the planned and existing conditions of the building. The column cross section size is 50x50 cm, the reinforcement used is 19 mm in diameter as the main reinforcement, and the stirrups are 10 mm in diameter with a spacing of 150 mm. The data used in this study used test and measurement data from the laboratorium struktur and laboratorium survey FT ULM. The laboratory data is then processed using 3D analysis software to obtain the internal forces that occur at the structure's cross-section, followed by theoretical calculations. To get the crack pattern, FEM (finite element method)-based software is used. From the results of the analysis of the planned and existing building conditions, it is clear that the eccentricity that occurs in the existing conditions of the building experiences a greater moment increase compared to the planned building conditions. The increased moment results in a deflection, and as the axial load and eccentric distance increase, the resulting deflection increases.

Keywords - Column, Eccentricity, FEM, Marabahan, Material.

1. Introduction

Gedung Olahraga Setara Marabahan is one of the sports facility buildings built in Marabahan, South Kalimantan. Setara Marabahan GOR has main structures such as columns and beams made of reinforced concrete and steel. During the construction of the Setara Marabahan GOR, the construction experienced inaccuracies, which resulted in the installation of steel columns. The steel column is not installed parallel to the centroid axis of the concrete column, which causes the concrete column to experience an eccentric load.

The centric axial force P_n and the bending moment M_n are two different types of loads that make up the eccentric load [1]. A concrete cover that becomes loose at the failure limit before the reinforcing steel loses its position is typically used to identify it [4]. Numerous forces, including the compressive force that exceeds the column's capacity,

might result in the collapse or destruction of the column structure [3].

2. Theritical Study

2.1. Concrete Structure

The structural column carries the weight from the beam and is a vertical rod of the frame [5]. In reinforced concrete, the concrete itself resists compression while the reinforcing steel resists tension, making it a column material that is pressure- and tension-resistant [3]. The column supports the axial load (P_0) in this scenario without experiencing a bending moment ($M_n = 0$). According to the loading conditions, columns can be categorized as either axial and uniaxial (mixed axial loads and one axis bending moment) or biaxial (combined axial loads and two axis bending moments) [6].



2.2. Centric Load Column

A centric load column is a column that, when the compressive load P is parallel to the column axis, Columns with centric loads experience axial forces but do not experience bending moments. Column failure can occur in concrete crushed in compression or reinforcing steel yielded in tension. The maximum centric load capacity is obtained by adding the contribution of the concrete ($A_g - A_{st}$) $0.85 f_c$ and the contribution of the reinforcing steel, namely $A_{st} f_y$, where A_g is the gross cross-sectional area and A_{st} is the total area of the steel reinforcement.

2.3. Eccentric Load Column

If the compressive load P coincides with the longitudinal axis of the column, it means that, without eccentricity, theoretical calculations produce uniform compressive stresses on the surface of the cross section. When the compressive force acts at e from the longitudinal axis, the column flexes as the moment $M = P(e)$ arises. The distance e is called the eccentricity of the force about the column axis [7]. It is not the same as in the event of a load without eccentricity, where the compressive stress that occurs is not evenly distributed over the entire cross-sectional surface but will appear larger on one side compared to the other [2]. The minimum eccentricity limit for stirrup columns in the direction perpendicular to the bending axis is 10% of the column thickness and 5% for round columns [6].

2.4. Finite Element Method (FEM)

FEM abbreviation for the finite element method, also known as the finite element method in Indonesian. Most of the fundamental ideas of FEM involve breaking the object of study down into smaller pieces in order to address problems. One of the numerical methods is the FEM method. It resolves a variety of technical issues including those relating to magnetic fields, heat transport, fluid mechanics, hydrodynamics, aerodynamics, structural mechanics, soil mechanics, rock mechanics, nuclear mechanics, aeronautics, acoustics, and medical mechanics, among others [3].

2.5. Elastic Properties of Plastic Material

Elastic is plastic; elastic is deformation due to loads that do not exceed the Young's point, which is a mechanical property that measures the stiffness of a material during an elastic deformation when a stress is applied to the material. Concrete has permanent (constant) deformation, even under low loads. According to Neville (1998), the ASTM C 469-94 modulus of elasticity can be calculated as material yield (yield strength) [1].

The elastic modulus is used to calculate the secant modulus in the 25-50% range and the compressive strength f_c . Specifically for planning the value of the modulus of elasticity in SKSNI T15-1991-03 article 3.1.5 for normal

concrete:

$$E_c = 4700\sqrt{f_c} \quad (1)$$

2.6. Material Strain Stress

The f_c stress value reaches its maximum when the strain reaches 0.002, its minimum when the strain reaches 0.00005 strain, and its maximum when the stress reaches the final strain of 40% [8], [9]. The elastic modulus is very important to determine the strength and deflection of concrete. By using the following figure, which presents a concrete stress and strain curve.

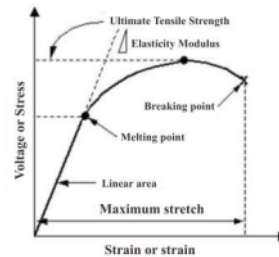


Fig. 1 Concrete stress and strain curve

The stress-strain ratio of reinforcing steel is obtained from the results of the monotonic tensile strength test (hereinafter referred to as the monotonic stress-strain ratio), as shown in the picture.

2.7. Linear and Non Linear Materials

Linear elasticity is a mathematical model for analyzing the deformation of solids. It is useful for calculating the relationship between the force applied to an object and the corresponding deformation. In other words, it refers to the stresses and strains in the material. For the deformation process to be considered linear and elastic, the following conditions must be met: the deformation, in terms of material strain, is small. When the load is removed, the material naturally returns to its original shape without deformation. In other words, the stress level of the material does not reach the yield point. Magnitude of the deformation is proportional to the applied load [8], [10]–[13].

Linear elastic materials can be seen as a generalization of Hooke's law for springs.

$$F = Ku \quad (2)$$

Where:

- F = The tensile force applied to the spring,
- u = The resulting extension of the spring
- K = Stiffness constant, spring property which is determined by material and geometry.

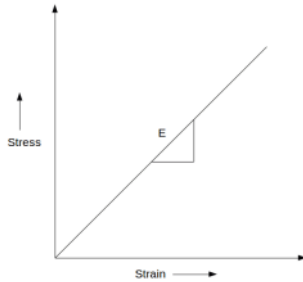


Fig. 2 Stress and strain curve for the elastic material

The stress-strain ratio of reinforcing steel is obtained from the results of the monotonic tensile strength test (hereinafter referred to as the monotonic stress-strain ratio), as shown in the picture.

2.8 Crack Pattern on Structural Element

Cracks are the most common type of damage in concrete structures where there is a separation between relatively long and narrow concrete blocks. Visually, the cracks look like lines. Cracks in concrete structures occur before or after the concrete has hardened. Cracks will occur when the concrete begins to harden but has been loaded; concrete hardens in winter due to shrinkage, settlement, and formwork [14]. If the structure is loaded with a load that causes the bending moment to be less than the cracking moment, the resulting stress is still smaller than the modulus of rupture of the concrete, $f_r = 0.70 f_c$ (7.5 f'c psi) [15]. Flexural cracks occur in areas that have the greatest bending moment values and the smallest shear forces. These cracks occur where no bending cracks are present. This happens because the shear force is greater than the resulting moment.

3. Method

3.1. Flowchart

The research method that will be carried out.

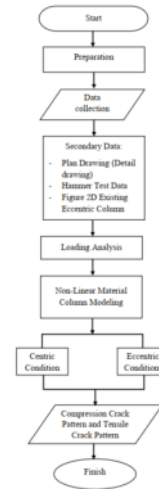


Fig. 3 Flowchart

3.2. Research Data

The data used in this study are data obtained previously from the project, the structure and material laboratory of FT ULM, and the survey laboratory of FT ULM. The data obtained from the project is plan drawings and detailing in the form of 2D and 3D modeling, while the data obtained from the structure laboratory is hammer test data and data obtained from the FT ULM survey laboratory in the form of position data for concrete columns and steel columns. All data is obtained in the form of softcopy.

3.3. Stages of Research

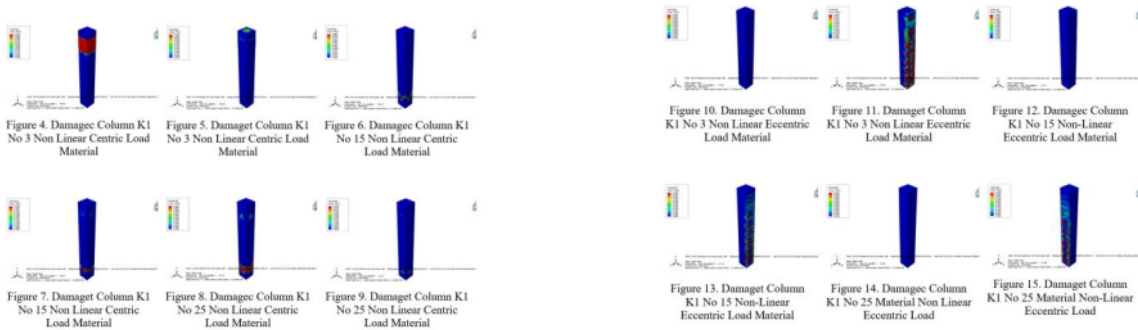
The stages carried out in this study are:

1. Initial Condition Analysis Using ETABS Software.
2. Eccentric Loading Variations.
3. Analysis Using P-M Software.
4. Analysis using ABAQUS Software.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Plan Condition Non Linear Centric Load

The results of the crack pattern analysis with centric load can be seen in the following figure 4, figure 5, figure 6, figure 7, figure 8, and figure 9.



- Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 3

The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 3, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 4. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to centric compressive axial load occurs at the top of the column body. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 3, damaget parameters can be seen in Figure 5. The cracking pattern that occurs due to centric pull axial loads occurs at the top of the column body, the cracks due to pulling in column K1 no 3 are very small.
 - Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 15

The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 6. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to axial compressive load centric occurs at the bottom of the column body. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, damaget parameters can be seen in Figure 7. The pattern of cracks that occur due to axial loads of centric pull occurs at the bottom of the column body, cracks due to pulling on the column.
 - Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 25

The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 25, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 8. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to axial compressive load centric occurs at the bottom of the column body. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 25, damaget parameters can be seen in Figure 9. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to axial compressive load centric occurs at the bottom of the column body.
- 4.2. Existing Condition Non Linear Eccentric Load**
- The results of the crack pattern analysis with centric load can be seen in the following figure 10, figure 11, figure 12, figure 13, figure 14, and figure 15.
- Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 3

The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 3, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 10. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 3, DAMAGEC parameters, the concrete column did not experience pressure due to axial load so that at increment to 100 the value obtained was 0, so that the cross-section of column K1 No 3 did not experience cracks due to eccentric axial load. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 3, damaget parameters can be seen in Figure 11. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to the axial load of the excentric pull occurs on the side of the column that is deflected.
 - Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 15

Results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 12. The results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, DAMAGEC parameters, concrete columns did not experience damage due to compression so that in increment to 100 the value obtained 0, so that the cross-section of column K1 No 15 did not experience cracks due to eccentric axial loads. Results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, damaget parameters can be seen in Figure 13. The results of the cross-sectional analysis with the DAMAGET parameter showed that the concrete column had compressive damage, the pattern of cracking that occurs due to the axial load of the excentric pull occurs on the side of the column that is deflected.
 - Parameter Damagec and Damaget Kolom K1 No 25

Results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 25, damagec parameters can be seen in Figure 14. The results of cross-sectional analysis with DAMAGEC parameters, column K1 No. 25 concrete does not experience deformation due to compression and concrete does not crack due to pressure. Results of the cross-sectional analysis of column K1 No 15, damaget

parameters can be seen in Figure 15. The results of cross-sectional analysis with DAMAGET parameters. The pattern of cracking that occurs due to the axial load of the excentric pull occurs on the side of the column that is deflected.

5. Conclusion

From this study it can be concluded that:

Based on the results of the study obtained, the following are the conclusions of this study. Results of the analysis of crack patterns on concrete columns with eccentric load conditions, tensile collapse occurs, crack patterns occur on one side of the column, crack patterns due to deflection that occur by eccentric axial loads, while in axial centric load conditions, compressive collapse occurs so that crack patterns occur at the top and bottom of the column

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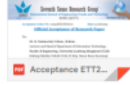
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