Zeitschrift:	IABSE congress report = Rapport du congrès AIPC = IVBH Kongressbericht
Band:	12 (1984)
Artikel:	New column for tall reinforced concrete buildings
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-12279

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New Column for Tall Reinforced Concrete Buildings

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A twenty-five story condominium constructed by Kajima Corp. is the highest reinforced concrete building in Japan, meeting the structural requirements for earthquake resistance. However, demand for the construction of taller buildings, particularly in urban reconstruction, is increasing. Therefore it has become necessary to develop new structural systems, especially a column system applicable to high-rise buildings taking into account earthquake resistance, economy and execution of works.

Now, in the twenty-five story condominium, the special lateral reinforcement which combines a circular spiral hoop and conventional lateral hoop is used. Since the concrete is effectively restrained by this special lateral reinforcement, it was proved that the restoring force is slightly reduced by cyclic lateral loading as shown in Fig.2.

So, for $30 \sim 40$ story buildings, we have devised a new column system using high-strength concrete, small-size H-shaped steel and special lateral reinforcements, as shown in Fig.1.

And many specimens were tested to investigate the structural characteristics of the column system. The central compressive force was applied to test specimens as shown in Fig.3. As a result of this test, the maximum load capacity and its reduction ratio for the KS-type column compared to the central compressive force are the same or more than those for the conventional H-type column which uses H-shaped steel with a large sectional area.

The bending and shearing force was applied to test specimens as shown in Fig.4. As a result of these tests, the special lateral reinforcement is superior to the conventional lateral reinforcement on the capacity of restoring force after the maximum load. And the load capacity and ductility of this column are sufficient performance comparing with the conventional column under high compressive or tensile axial load. In addition, this new column has restoring characteristics regardless of the internal H-shaped steel load direction.

As a result of our research, design range of the column has been setting up like Fig.5. And the construction of economical forty-story buildings has been made possible.

NEW COLUMN FOR TALL REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS BACKGROUND **DESIGN** RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT Ultimate design strength conventional 15cm In Japan, demand for the construction calculated by AIJ code (large H-shaped steel) special 1conventional of 30~40 story condominium is growing. Design range of newly 15cm 150 n=0.70 devised column So it has become necessary to develop tonf Ultimate strength of new column system taking into account reinforced concrete column 2100 calculated by ACI code earthouake resistance, economy and 450 S n=0.3 Design range of special execution of works. 50 reinforced concrete colum 50-8 A1+A2 A1 M (t-m) 2×300 spiral hoop N õ 0.5 1.5 2 -= = [00 A.F. Fig.3 Axial Loading Tests square hoop A. : Equivalent sectional area 03 of concrete (I) 200 N=O $A_n = BD + (n - 1 + A + A)$ high-strength concrete compression N=0.52F.BD F. Concrete design strength N= 1.05F.BD 150 Fig.5 Design ange of Coumn ۵. small-size H-shaped steel 100 N=-0.45F.BD Fig.1 Newly Devised Column 50 F.= 360kgf/cm2 . B= D= 35cm special lateral 2./D=2.86 R=s/0. Restoring 00 08 00 reinforcement 10 20 30 40 KS Type) -R(x10-3rad) strong axial biaxial weak axial conventional latera loading loading loading reinforcement special conventional of I 40 (H Type) I I Reduction For at 200 200 R=1/100rad 20 2150 150 0 Ō 5 10 15 20 25 /Fc=300kgf/cm2 . B=D=40cm 1100 a 100 an example of analytical Number of Loading Cycles N=0.4F.BD 50 deformation magnified one 50 Fig.2 R=8/Q . Q/D=3.25 2/2 hundred times Effects of Special Lateral Reinforcements 20 Ő 10 30 40 30 40 10 20 0 Fig.6 Perspective of First Building ~ R(× 10-3rad) on Restoring Force for Cyclic Loading Fig.4 Bending and Shear Tests under Constant Axial Load in which System to be Applied

VI – POSTERS