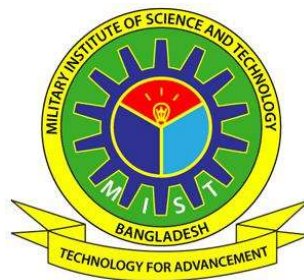


BEHAVIOUR OF CONCRETE FILLED SATAINLESS STEEL COLUMN UNDER AXIAL COMPRESSIVE LOAD

by
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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

The thesis titled “Behaviour of Concrete-filled Stainless Steel Tubular Columns Under Axial Compressive Loads”, submitted by Md. Abdul Bari, Student Number: 1017110008(P) Session: Apr. 2017/Oct. 2018 has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Structural Engineering on 21st January, 2021.

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Neither the thesis nor any part of it has been concurrently submitted for any degree at any other investigation.

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ABSTRACT

Concrete filled stainless steel tubular columns (CFSST) is an improved and innovative version of composite structure due to better mechanical properties compared to mild steel such as higher strength and ductility, corrosion resistance, fire resistance, speedy construction and low maintenance cost. It exhibits a rounded stress-strain behaviour with significant strain hardening. This study presents experimental as well as extensive numerical investigations on concrete filled stainless steel tubular (CFSST columns under concentric and eccentric axial loads. The experimental program conducted with twenty-four (24) CFSST columns. Out of those eighteen (18) concretes filled and six (6) hollow columns were constructed with various size, shape and concrete strength. These CFSST columns were tested for concentrically applied axial loads to observe the failure behaviour, the ultimate load carrying capacity and axial deformation. Numerical simulations were conducted on CFSST columns under axial compression using finite element method. Both geometric and material nonlinearities were included in the FE model. A concrete damage plasticity model was used to simulate the concrete material behaviour. Static general solution strategy was implemented to trace a peak and post peak response of CFSST columns under various conditions of loading. To validate the model, simulations were conducted with exactly same geometric and mechanical properties of current experimental study and test specimens from published literatures. Comparisons were also made between the FE predictions and experimental results in terms of peak load and corresponding strain, load versus deformation curves and failure modes of the CFSST columns. In general, the FE model was able to predict the strength and load versus displacement behaviour of CFSST columns with the accuracy of 95 percent.

A parametric study was conducted using the numerical model to investigate the influences of geometric and mechanical properties of CFSST columns subjected to axial compression. The geometric variables were load eccentricity ratio (e/D), construction stainless steel ratio (D/t) and slenderness ratio (L/D) to generate more results to investigate the behaviour of CFSST columns. The concrete strength was varied from normal (30 MPa) to ultra-high strength (120 MPa) and steel strength 448 MPa to 707 MPa. In general, e/D ratio, D/t ratio, L/D ratio, strength of steel and concrete was found to greatly influence the overall carrying capacity and ductility of CFSST columns. The effects of ultra-high strength concrete (120 MPa) and high strength stainless steel of 707 MPa on column behaviour was also explored. The Numerical results are also compared with the code predicted capacities (AISC-LRFD 2010). Finally, on the basis of the parametric study a prediction co-relation $P_0 = A_s \sigma_{0.2} + (D/t)^{-0.014} A_c f'_c$. has been proposed to determine the sectional capacity with 98 percent accuracy for CFSST square columns.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Background of the Study	2
1.3 Objective and Scope of the Study	3
1.4 Organization of the Thesis	4
 CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Types of composite columns	8
2.3 Research on concrete filled steel tubular column	9
2.3.1 Bond behaviour of concrete-filled tubes	9
2.3.2 Confinement effect of CFSST columns	12
2.3.3 Experimental investigations	13
2.3.4 Numerical investigations	17
2.4 AISC code predicted capacity	20
2.5 Limitation of AISC code	23
2.6 Conclusions	23
 CHAPTER 3: EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF CFSST COLUMN	
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Test program	25
3.2.1 Test specimen's preparation	26
3.2.2 Introduction to test parameters	27

3.3	Column fabrication	27
3.3.1	Steel section fabrication	27
3.3.2	Concrete mix design	28
3.3.3	Concrete placement	29
3.4	Material properties	31
3.4.1	Steel properties	31
3.4.2	Concrete properties	32
3.5	Test Setup procedure	34
3.5.1	Testing machine and data acquisition system	34
3.5.2	Setup and instrumentation of specimens.	35

CHAPTER 4: FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF CFSST COLUMNS

4.1	Introduction	36
4.2	Element selection	36
4.3	Interaction between stainless steel and concrete	37
4.4	Sensitivity analysis	38
4.5	Material modeling of stainless steel	39
4.5.1	Stainless steel	39
4.6	Material modeling of concrete	40
4.6.1	Concrete damage plasticity model	41
4.6.2	Compressive meridian (K_c)	42
4.6.3	Dilation angle (ψ)	42
4.6.4	Strain hardening and softening rule	42
4.7	End boundary conditions	45
4.8	Solving techniques	46
4.9	Newton Raphson and modified newton Raphson methods	46
4.10	Conclusions	47

CHAPTER 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL RESULTS

5.1	Introduction	48
5.2	Concentrically loaded columns	48
5.3	Comparison between current experimental results and FE analysis	49

5.3.1	Material properties	49
5.3.2	Experimental and numerical behaviour of CFSST columns	50
5.4	Comparison between Tao-2011 experiment results and FE analysis	53
5.4.1	Materials properties (Tao-2011)	53
5.4.2	Comparison of Tao et al. 2011 experimental and numerical Results with current numerical results	54
5.5	Failure modes	56
5.6	Conclusions	58

CHAPTER 6:PARAMETRIC STUDY

6.1	Introduction	59
6.2	Description of specimens	59
6.3	Design of parametric study	60
6.3.1	Concrete compressive strength (f'_c)	61
6.3.2	Stainless steel 0.2% proof strength ($\sigma_{0.2}$)	61
6.3.3	Column depth to thickness ratio (D/t)	62
6.3.4	Load eccentricity ratio (e/D)	62
6.3.5	Column slenderness ratio (L/D)	63
6.4	Effect of concrete compressive strength (f'_c)	64
6.4.1	Load versus average axial deformation response	67
6.4.2	Comparison of peak load	69
6.4.3	Modes of failure	69
6.5	Effect of concrete compressive strength ($\sigma_{0.2}$)	70
6.5.1	Load versus average axial deformation response	75
6.5.2	Comparison of peak load	76
6.5.3	Modes of failure	77
6.6	Effect of column depth to steel thickness ratio (D/t)	78
6.6.1	Load versus average axial deformation response	81
6.6.2	Comparison of peak load	83
6.6.3	Modes of failure	83
6.7	Effect of load eccentricity ratio (e/D)	84
6.7.1	Load versus average axial deformation response	86
6.7.2	Comparison of peak load	88

6.7.3	Modes of failure	88
6.8	Effect of column slenderness ratio (L/D)	89
6.8.1	Load versus average axial deformation response	91
6.8.2	Comparison of peak load	93
6.8.3	Modes of failure	93
6.9	Summary of parametric study	95
6.10	Proposed design rules	99
6.11	Conclusions	101
 CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS		
7.1	General	103
7.2	Conclusions	104
7.3	Recommendations for future research	106
 REFERENCES		107

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Contents	Page
Figure 2.1 Typical cross-sections of circular and square CFSST columns.	7
Figure 2.2 Detail X-sections of different composite columns, (i) FEC columns (a)-(c); (ii) PEC columns (d)-(e); (iii) CFSST columns (f)-(i).	9
Figure 2.3: Surface roughness of stainless steel and carbon steel	11
Figure 2.4: Bond strength of stainless steel and carbon steel	11
Figure 2.5: Schematic failure modes of stub columns.	16
Figure 2.6: Typical axial load versus axial strain of CFSST columns.	16
Figure 3.1: Different stages of fabrication of the specimen.	30
Figure 3.2: Coupon test sample	32
Figure 3.3: Typical 0.2% proof strength, ultimate strength curve	32
Figure 3.4: Splitting and shear failure mode of concrete cylinders	33
Figure 3.5: Splitting and shear failure mode of 30 MPa concrete cylinders	33
Figure 3.6: Axial split failure mode of 40 MPa concrete cylinders	42
Figure 3.7: Specimen setup on UTM	34
Figure 3.8: Test interface in the controller	34
Figure 3.9: Parameters at the controller interface	34
Figure 3.10: Test Setup of specimens' top support and bottom support	35
Figure 3.11: Full test setup of specimen	35
Figure 4.1: Finite elements used in the numerical simulation	37
Figure 4.2: Master and slave contact pair	38
Figure 4.3: Meshing technique for steel and composite sections.	39
Figure 4.4: Full stress strain curves	40
Figure 4.5: Stress–strain model proposed for confined concrete	43
Figure 4.6: Load and solution strategy.	45
Figure 4.7: Newton-Raphson iterative method	46
Figure 4.8: Modified Newton-Raphson iterative method	47
Figure 5.1: Experimental and numerical behaviour of column groups	52
Figure 5.2: Tao et al. experimental and Numerical Behavior compared with self-numerical of CFSST column.	54
Figure 5.3: Experimental failure pattern	57
Figure 5.4: Numerical failure pattern	57

Figure Contents

Figure 6.1: Typical cross section and long section of parametric CFSST column, (a) Cross section (b) Long section	61
Figure 6.2a: Effect of concrete strength on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-1)	67
Figure 6.2b: Effect of concrete strength on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-2)	67
Figure 6.2c: Effect of concrete strength on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-3)	68
Figure 6.2d: Effect of concrete strength on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-4)	68
Figure 6.2e: Effect of concrete strength on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-5)	68
Figure 6.3a: Stress contour of concrete at failure	70
Figure 6.3b: Stress contour of concrete at failure	70
Figure. 6.3c: Stress contour of steel at failure	70
Figure 6.3d: Stress contour of overall failure	70
Figure 6.4.a: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-21)	75
Figure 6.4.b: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-22)	75
Figure 6.4.c: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-23)	75
Figure 6.4.d: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-24)	75
Figure 6.4.e: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-25)	76
Figure 6.4.f: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-26)	76
Figure 6.5a: Stress contour of concrete at Failure	78
Figure 6.5b: Stress contour of concrete at Failure	78
Figure 6.5c: Stress contour of steel at failure	78
Figure 6.5d: Stress contour of overall failure	78
Figure 6.6a: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-45).	81
Figure 6.6b: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-46).	81
Figure 6.6c: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-47).	81
Figure 6.6d: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-48).	81
Figure 6.6e: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-49).	82
Figure 6.6f: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-50).	82
Figure 6.6g: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-53).	82
Figure 6.6h: Effect of yield strength of steel on axial load vs axial deformation (Set-54).	82
Figure 6.7a: Stress contour of concrete at failure	84

Figure Contents

Figure 6.7b: Stress contour of concrete at failure	84
Figure 6.7c: Stress contour of steel at failure	84
Figure 6.7d: Stress contour of overall failure	84
Figure 6.8a: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-55)	86
Figure 6.8b: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-56)	86
Figure 6.8c: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-57)	87
Figure 6.8d: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-58)	87
Figure 6.8e: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-59)	87
Figure 6.8f: Effect of (e/D) ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve (Set-60)	87
Figure 6.9a: Stress contour of concrete at failure.	89
Figure 6.9b: Stress contour of concrete at failure.	89
Figure. 6.9c: Stress contour of steel at failure	89
Figure. 6.9d: Stress contour of overall failure	89
Figure 6.10a: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.10b: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.10c: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.10d: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.10e: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.10f: Effect of L/D ratio on axial load vs axial deformation curve	92
Figure 6.11: Stress contour of concrete at failure.	94
Figure 6.12: Stress contour of steel at failure	94
Figure 6.13: Effects of concrete strength with steel strength for different D/t	95
Figure 6.14: Effects of steel yield strength with concrete strength for different D/t.	96
Figure 6.15: Effects of D/t ratio with concrete strength.	97
Figure 6.16: Effects of D/t ratio with steel strength	98
Figure 6.17: Effects of e/D ratio with concrete strength.	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table Contents	Page
Table 2.1: Limiting width to thickness ratios for compression steel elements in composite members subject to axial compression.	21
Table 2.2: Limiting Width to Thickness Ratios for Compression Steel Elements in Composite Members Subject to Flexure.	21
Table 3.1: Geometric and Mechanical Properties of Test Specimens	26
Table 3.2: Concrete Mix Design at Saturated Surface Dry (SSD) Condition (30 MPa)	28
Table 3.3: Concrete Mix Design at Saturated Surface Dry (SSD) Condition (40 MPa).	29
Table 3.4: Concrete mix design at saturated surface dry (SSD) condition (50 MPa).	29
Table 3.5: Coupon Test Results	31
Table 3.6: Strengths of Different Concrete Cylinders of Different Age.	33
Table 4.1: Sensitivity Analysis	38
Table-5.1: Materials Properties	49
Table 5.2: Comparison of experimental and numerical result of varying concrete Strength.	51
Table 5.3: Geometrical and Mechanical Properties of Test Specimens (Tao et al-2011).	53
Table 5.4: Comparison of Experimental (Tao et al. 2011) and Numerical (Self) Results of Varying Concrete Strength and Section.	56
Table 6.1: Effect of Concrete Compressive Strength (f'_c).	63-66
Table 6.2: Effect Of Stainless Steel Yield Strength ($\sigma_{0.2}$)	71-74
Table 6.3: Effect of Column Depth to Thickness Ratio (D/t)	79-80
Table 6.4: Effect of Load Eccentricity Ratio (e/D)	85-86
Table 6.5: Effect of Column Slenderness Ratio (L/D)	90-91
Table 6.6: Comparison of Proposed Prediction Formula with AISC Code & FE Results.	100

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_c	Area of concrete,
A_s	Cross-sectional area of steel section
A_{sr}	Area of continuous reinforcing bars
D	Depth of the column cross-section
L	Specimen length
B	Width of the square steel tube
E_c	Modulus of elasticity of concrete
E_0	Initial elastic modulus of stainless steel
E_s	Modulus of elasticity of steel
F_{cr}	Critical stress,
e	Eccentricity
e/D	Eccentricity ratio
σ	Stress
σ_u	Ultimate strength of structural steel
$\sigma_{0.2}$	0.2% Proof strength
F_y	Yield strength of structural steel shape
f'_c	Compressive stress of concrete
f_{ck}	Characteristic concrete strength ($=0.67f_{cu}$ for normal strength concrete)
f_{cd}	Design value of concrete compressive strength
P_{exp}	Experimental peak load
P_{num}	Numerical peak load
P_o	Nominal compressive strength
P_p	Nominal bearing strength
P_{FE}	Peak load of FE analysis
P_{AISC}	Peak load of AISC code
P_{CR}	Peak load of proposed prediction formula
λ	Slenderness parameter
λ_p	Limiting slenderness parameter for compact element
λ_r	Limiting slenderness parameter for noncompact element
K_c	Compressive meridian
ν	Poisson Ratio
ψ	Dilation angle

N	Axial load
r_i	Internal corner radius of the cold-formed section
n	Strain-hardening exponent
N_{uc}	FE predicted ultimate strength
N_u	Ultimate strength
α	Steel ratio ($=A_s/A_c$)
ε	Strain
ε_{cu}	Ultimate axial strain
ω_0	Amplitude of initial geometric imperfections
ξ	Confinement factor

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACI	American concrete institute
AIJ	Architectural institute of Japan
AISC	American institute of steel construction
BCA	Building code of Australia
BNBC	Bangladesh national building code
CC	Concrete crushing
CFBC	Concrete filled box column
CFST	Concrete filled steel tubular
CFSST	Concrete-filled stainless-steel tubular
CHS	Circular hollow section
COV	Coefficient of variation
EC4	Euro code 4
Exp.	Experimental
FE	Finite element
FEC	Fully encased composite
FEM	Finite element model
HSC	High strength concrete
HSS	High strength steel
HSC	High strength concrete
LRFD	Load and resistance factor design
NSC	Normal strength concrete
Num	Numerical
NZBC	New Zealand building code
PEC	Partially encased composite
SSLC	Structural specifications liaison committee
SHS	Square hollow section
SCC	Self-consolidating concrete