

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Reinforced Cement Concrete & Pre-stressed Concrete



Comprehensive Theory
with Solved Examples and Practice Questions





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CONTENTS

Reinforced Cement Concrete & Pre-stressed Concrete

CHAPTER 1

Introduction 1-18

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Types of Concrete	1
1.3	Importance of Design Codes in the Design of Structures	2
1.4	Characteristic Strength of Concrete	3
1.5	Grade of Concrete	4
1.6	Durability of Concrete.....	4
1.7	Concrete Mix Design	6
1.8	Steps involved in Mix Design of Concrete as per IS Recommendation	7
1.9	Sampling of Designed Concrete Mix (As per IS 456 : 2000)	8
1.10	Acceptance Criteria (As per IS 456 : 2000)	8
1.11	Testing of Concrete	9
1.12	Behaviour of Concrete under Uniaxial Compression .	11
1.13	Behaviour of Concrete in Tension.....	12
1.14	Modulus of Elasticity and Poisson's Ratio of Concrete	14
1.15	Effect of duration of Loading on Stress-Strain Curve .	15
1.16	Creep of Concrete.....	15
1.17	Compressive Strength of Concrete in the Design of Structures	16
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	17

CHAPTER 2

Basic Design Concepts..... 19-35

2.1	Introduction	19
-----	--------------------	----

2.2	Necessity of Designing Reinforced Concrete Structures	19
2.3	Design Philosophies for the Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures	20
2.4	Load and Resistance Factor Design	23
2.5	IS 456: 2000 Recommendations for LSM.....	24
2.6	Young's Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (E_c)	27
2.7	Steel Reinforcement	27
2.8	Cover Requirements as per IS 456: 2000	29
2.9	Spacing of Reinforcement.....	30
2.10	Other Important Considerations in Reinforced Concrete.....	30
2.11	Major Reasons of Structure Failure	31
2.12	List of Major Indian Standard (IS) Codes relating to Reinforced Concrete.....	31
2.13	Major Challenges for a Structural Designer	32
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	33

CHAPTER 3

Working Stress Method (WSM) of Design 36-70

3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	Analysis of Composite/Non-Homogeneous Sections.....	36
3.3	Modular Ratio	38
3.4	Transformed Area of Reinforcement	39
3.5	Cracking Moment.....	39
3.6	Behaviour of Reinforced Concrete in Flexure.....	39
3.7	Permissible Stresses in Concrete and Steel	41

3.8	Reinforced Concrete Structures Design (WSM).....	43
3.9	Singly Reinforced Sections.....	44
3.10	Doubly Reinforced Beam Section.....	49
3.11	Singly Reinforced Flanged Section	52
3.12	Doubly Reinforced Flanged Section.....	53
3.13	Limitations of WSM of Design.....	53
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	65
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	69

CHAPTER 4

Analysis and Design by Limit State Method (LSM)..... 71-129

4.1	Introduction	71
4.2	Analysis of Beams by LSM	71
4.3	Assumptions in the Analysis and Design by LSM	71
4.4	Analysis of Singly Reinforced Sections	74
4.5	Requirements of Flexural Design.....	88
4.6	Deflection Control by Limiting the Span/Depth Ratio.....	92
4.7	Selection of Member Sizes.....	93
4.8	Effective Span Provisions.....	93
4.9	Moment & Shear Coefficients for Continuous Beams.....	94
4.10	Design of Reinforced Concrete Rectangular Beams.....	95
4.11	Reinforcement Arrangement in Different Types of Beams.....	97
4.12	Comparison between WSM and LSM of Design.....	100
4.13	Slabs as Rectangular Beams	109
4.14	Transverse Moments in One Way Slabs.....	110
4.15	Slabs Carrying Concentrated Load.....	111
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	119
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	126

CHAPTER 5

Design of Doubly Reinforced Beam by Limit State Method 130-146

5.1	Introduction	130
-----	--------------------	-----

5.2	Doubly Reinforced Beam Section.....	130
5.3	Hanger Bars v/s Compression Reinforcement	131
5.4	Analysis of Doubly Reinforced Rectangular Beam Sections	131
5.5	Limiting Moment of Resistance	132
5.6	Balanced Doubly Reinforced Sections.....	132
5.7	Design of Doubly Reinforced Rectangular Beam Section	133
5.8	Design Steps for a Given Factored Moment (M_u)	135
5.9	Deflection Control in Doubly Reinforced Beams	135
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	142
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	143

CHAPTER 6

Design for Shear in Reinforced Concrete 147-176

6.1	Introduction	147
6.2	Shear in Reinforced Concrete.....	147
6.3	Shear Stress Distribution in Rectangular Section	148
6.4	Modes of Cracking of Reinforced Concrete under Shear	151
6.5	Combined Effect of Bending Stress and Shear Stress in a Beam.....	152
6.6	Shear Transfer Mechanism	153
6.7	Nominal Shear Stress	154
6.8	Critical Sections for Shear.....	156
6.9	Design Shear Strength of Concrete without Shear Reinforcement.....	156
6.10	Shear Reinforcement in Beams	158
6.11	Minimum Shear Reinforcement.....	162
6.12	Maximum Spacing of Shear Reinforcement.....	163
6.13	Steps for Shear Reinforcement Design.....	163
6.14	Shear Connectors in Members subjected to Flexure.....	163
6.15	Lattice Girder Effect	164
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	170
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	174

CHAPTER 7**Design for Bond in Reinforced Concrete..... 177-194**

7.1	Introduction	177
7.2	Bond in Reinforced Concrete	177
7.3	Mechanism of Force Transfer Through Bond.....	177
7.4	Bond Stress	178
7.5	Various Types of Bond in Reinforced Concrete.....	178
7.6	Flexural Bond	179
7.7	Anchorage/Development Bond.....	180
7.8	Development Length.....	180
7.9	Mechanisms of Bond Failure	182
7.10	Factors Affecting the Bond Strength.....	183
7.11	Anchoring Reinforcing Bars	183
7.12	Bearing Stress at Bends	184
7.13	Reinforcement Splicing.....	185
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	187
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	191

CHAPTER 8**Design for Torsion in Reinforced Concrete..... 195-215**

8.1	Introduction	195
8.2	Mechanism of Torsion in Reinforced Concrete Structures	195
8.3	Plain Concrete Subjected to Torsion.....	197
8.4	Torsionally Reinforced Concrete Subjected to Torsion	198
8.5	Analysis for Torsion	199
8.6	IS 456: 2000 Provisions for the Design of Reinforcement in Members Subjected to Torsion	200
8.7	Design For Torsion as per Working Stress Method ...	202
8.8	Design for Torsion as per Limit State Method.....	204
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	212
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	214

CHAPTER 9**Analysis and Design of Flanged Beams by LSM..... 216-235**

9.1	Introduction	216
9.2	Flanged Beams	216
9.3	Compressive Stress Distribution in the Flange.....	217
9.4	Effective Width of Flange.....	217
9.5	Analysis of Flanged Beams Sections.....	219
9.6	Derivation of the Expression to Determine ' y_f '	225
9.7	Types of Analysis Problems.....	225
9.8	Integral Action of Slab and Beam	226
9.9	Design of Flanged Beam Sections (by Limit State Method)	226
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	233
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	235

CHAPTER 10**Limit State of Serviceability-Deflection and Cracking..... 236-246**

10.1	Introduction	236
10.2	The Limit States of Serviceability-Deflection and Cracking	236
10.3	Limit State of Serviceability: Deflection	237
10.4	Control of Deflection.....	238
10.5	Selection of Preliminary Dimensions of the Structural Elements	238
10.6	Short-Term Deflection	239
10.7	Long-Term Deflections	241
10.8	Check on Total Deflection.....	243
10.9	Limit State of Serviceability: Cracking	243
10.10	Other Limit States of Serviceability.....	245
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	246

CHAPTER 11**Two Way Slab Design.....247-274**

11.1 Introduction	247
11.2 One Way v/s Two Way Slabs	247
11.3 Torsion in Two Way Slabs	248
11.4 Wall-Supported and Column/Beam Supported Slabs.....	249
11.5 Design of Wall-Supported (or Rigid Beam Supported) Two-Way Slabs	250
11.6 Thickness of Slabs.....	250
11.7 Analysis of Two Way Slabs	251
11.8 Shear in Two Way Uniformly Loaded Slabs	257
11.9 Flat Slabs.....	264
11.10 Analysis of Bending Moments in a Flat Slab	266
11.11 Shear in Flat Slabs.....	267
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	269
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	272

CHAPTER 12**Design of Staircase.....275-289**

12.1 Introduction	275
12.2 Basic Terminologies Related to a Staircase.....	275
12.3 Types of Staircases	276
12.4 Loads & Load Effects on Stair Slab.....	279
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	284
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	286

CHAPTER 13**Design of Compression
Members/Columns..... 290-331**

13.1 Introduction	290
13.2 Compression Member/Column.....	290
13.3 Classification of Columns.....	290
13.4 Effective Length of a Column.....	292
13.5 Unsupported Length of a Column	293

13.6 IS 456: 2000 Recommendations for the	
Design of Columns.....	294
13.7 Design of Short Columns under Axial Compression	298
13.8 Design of Short Columns with Axial Load and Uniaxial Bending.....	304
13.9 Failure Modes in Eccentric Compression	305
13.10 Design Strength of Axially Loaded Short Columns with Uniaxial Bending.....	306
13.11 Design of Short Columns under Axial Compression with Biaxial Bending.....	309
13.12 Interaction Surface.....	309
13.13 IS 456: 2000 Procedure for the Design of Columns with Axial Load and Bi-Axial Bending	310
13.14 Design Steps for the Design of Column with Axial Load and Bi-Axial Bending	311
13.15 Analysis of Long/Slender Columns	314
13.16 Design of Slender/Long Columns	316
13.17 Limitations of Design Charts of SP-16.....	319
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	324
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	330

CHAPTER 14**Design of Reinforced Concrete
Shallow Foundations.....332-382**

14.1 Introduction	332
14.2 Footing as a Structural Element	332
14.3 Types of Footings.....	333
14.4 Distribution of Soil Pressure under Isolated Footings	337
14.5 Footing Design: General Requirements and Codal (IS 456 : 2000) Provisions.....	340
14.6 Plain Concrete Footings	346
14.7 Design of Rectangular Isolated Footing.....	348
14.8 Design of Sloped Isolated Footing.....	351
14.9 Design of Circular Isolated Footing of Uniform Thickness.....	352
14.10 Design of Wall	354

14.11 Design of Combined Footings.....	366
14.12 Design Aspects of Two Column Combined Footing.....	366
14.13 Combined Footing of Beam-Slab	367
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	375
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	379

CHAPTER 15

Design of Retaining Walls..... 383-395

15.1 Introduction	383
15.2 Types of Retaining Walls	383
15.3 Forces on Retaining Walls.....	384
15.4 Stability of Retaining Wall.....	385
15.5 Proportioning and Design of Elements of Cantilever Retaining Walls.....	388
15.6 Proportioning and Design Elements of a Counterfort Wall	388
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	389
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	392

CHAPTER 16

Design of Water Tanks 396-422

16.1 Introduction	396
16.2 Classification of Water Tanks.....	396
16.3 General Design Consideration.....	397
16.4 Other Design Considerations.....	400
16.5 Causes of Cracking and Its Control	401
16.6 Joints.....	402
16.7 Design Consideration for a Movement Joint.....	404
16.8 Design of Tanks	404
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	414
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	415

CHAPTER 17

Prestressed Concrete423-487

17.1 Introduction	423
17.2 Relative Comparison of Prestressed and Reinforced Concrete Beam	423
17.3 Terminologies	424
17.4 Need of High Strength Concrete In Prestressing	425
17.5 Need of High Tensile Steel in Prestressing.....	426
17.6 Advantages of Prestressed Concrete.....	426
17.7 Design of High Strength Concrete Mixes	427
17.8 High Tensile Steel.....	428
17.9 Cover Requirements in Prestressed Concrete Members.....	429
17.10 Protection of Prestressing Steel	429
17.11 Prestressing Methods.....	429
17.12 Tensioning Devices.....	429
17.13 Systems of Prestressing.....	430
17.14 Assumptions in the Analysis and Design of Prestressed Concrete Members.....	433
17.15 Analysis of Prestress.....	433
17.16 Prestress Pressure Distribution in Beams.....	439
17.17 Effect of Loading on Stresses in Tendons.....	440
17.18 Prestressed Beam with Parabolic Tendon Profile	441
17.19 C-Line or Pressure Line	442
17.20 The Concept of Load Balancing	447
17.21 Stresses in Beam at Different Stages of Loading.....	450
17.22 Prestress Losses.....	451
17.23 Cracking Moment.....	459
17.24 Design of Prestressed Concrete Beam Members.....	461
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	478
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	484

CHAPTER 18**Earthquake Resistant
Design of Structures..... 488-529**

18.1 Earthquake.....	488
18.2 Internal Structure of Earth.....	489
18.3 Fault.....	489
18.4 Elastic Rebound Theory.....	490
18.5 Earthquake Terminologies	490
18.6 Measurement of Earthquake.....	491
18.7 Seismic Zone Map, 2002	492
18.8 Strong Motion Characteristics	492
18.9 Strong Motion Seismology Terminology	493
18.10 Continuous Load Transfer Path.....	495
18.11 Symmetric and Uniform Structure	496
18.12 Stiffness and Strength.....	497
18.13 Horizontal and Vertical Members	498
18.14 Twisting of Buildings	499
18.15 Ductility.....	499
18.16 Lateral Load Resisting Elements	500
18.17 Design Horizontal Earthquake Load.....	500
18.18 Design Vertical Earthquake Load.....	500
18.19 Combination of Two or Three Component Motion..	500
18.20 Load Factors for Plastic Design of Steel Structures ..	501
18.21 Partial Safety Factor for Limit State Design of Reinforced Concrete and Prestressed Concrete Structures	501

18.22 Elastic Analysis Methods.....	503
18.23 Seismic Analysis Factors.....	504
18.24 Design Seismic Base Shear (V_B).....	507
18.25 Seismic Weight (IS 1893 : 2002, Part-I)	508
18.26 Distribution of Design Force (IS 1893 : 2002, Part-I). 508	
18.27 General Recommendations	514
18.28 Flexural Members.....	515
18.29 Slab	518
18.30 Columns and Frame Members subjected to Bending and Axial Load	518
18.31 Joints of Frames	522
18.32 Shear Walls.....	523
<i>Objective Brain Teasers.....</i>	<i>524</i>

CHAPTER 19**Masonry Design 530-541**

19.1 Introduction	530
19.2 Terminologies	530
19.3 Masonry Reinforcement.....	533
19.4 Design Loads.....	533
19.5 Effective Height of Walls	534
19.6 Effective Length of Walls.....	535
19.7 Lintel.....	535
<i>Objective Brain Teasers.....</i>	<i>538</i>
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers.....</i>	<i>540</i>



Introduction

CHAPTER

1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Concrete is one of the most common building material used for constructing civil engineering structures and is essential in the infrastructure development of any nation. Concrete is used in the construction of various types of structures which include buildings, bridges, piers, chimneys, pavements, dams, hydraulic structures, conveying pipes, liquid retaining tanks/structures, assembly halls, auditorium, swimming pools, bunkers etc. and the list goes on.

1.2 TYPES OF CONCRETE

1.2.1 Plain Concrete

Concrete can be defined as a mass which is made from any cementing material and consists of sand, gravel and water. Mixing of such naturally occurring materials along with a cementing material results in a partial solid mass (when wet) that can be molded in any shape and form and later becomes hard on drying. Concrete is being used as a building material probably from the last 150 years.

Concrete is a highly successful building material and has gained wide popularity because of the following reasons:

1. Concrete is highly durable even under hostile environmental conditions.
2. It can be easily casted into any shape and size.
3. It is relatively cheaper and widely available.

The most important property of concrete is its compression resisting ability i.e. compressive strength, which supersedes any other building material. At present, we have concrete grades ranging from 5 MPa to 100 MPa.

The major drawback of concrete is that it cannot resist significant tension. The tensile strength of concrete is about 10% of its compressive strength. Thus, the use of plain concrete as a building material is limited to such places where tensile stresses/strains never develop. For example pedestals, mass concreting in dams etc.

1.2.2 Reinforced Concrete

Concrete has gained so much importance and popularity because of the development of **reinforced concrete**. Introducing the reinforcing bars in concrete makes the concrete an excellent composite building material which can resist significant amount of tensile stresses/strains also. Construction of load bearing building elements like beams, slabs etc. is made possible due to the reinforced concrete only. Steel bars embedded in the tension zone of concrete make it able to take tension.

In reinforced concrete, strain compatibility is assumed to exist i.e. there exists a perfect bond between the concrete and steel bars so that strain in concrete is equal to the strain in steel at the interface of concrete and steel. Moreover, since the failure of concrete is brittle in nature which takes place without giving any warning, introduction of steel in concrete makes it a ductile material which gives sufficient warning before collapse.

Now tensile stresses occur either directly (e.g. direct tension, flexural tension) or indirectly (e.g. shear which causes tension along the diagonal planes). Temperature and shrinkage effects may also induce tensile stresses. At all such locations, steel is invariably provided which is in fact inevitable, that passes across the tensile cracks. Insufficient steel causes propagation of cracks which can lead to complete failure.

Embedding reinforcing bars in compression zone of concrete increases the compressive strength of member (e.g. In columns, doubly reinforced beams etc.).

1.2.3 Prestressed Concrete

Development of prestressed concrete took place along with the reinforced concrete. It is a high strength concrete with high tensile wires embedded in concrete and tensioned before the application of actual working load. While doing so, the concrete can be compressed to such an extent that when the structure is actually loaded, there is almost no tension developed in the beam section. Prestressed concrete is frequently used where, even a hair line crack is not admissible like, high pressure vessels, pipes, water tanks etc. and at locations which are subjected to fatigue loading like long span bridges or rail sleepers etc.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN CODES IN THE DESIGN OF STRUCTURES

Different countries have formulated their own codes for laying down the guidelines for the design and construction of structures. These codes came into picture after a collaborative effort of highly experienced structural engineers, construction engineers, academicians and other eminent fellows of respective areas. These codes are revised periodically based on current research and trends (e.g. IS 456: 1978 and IS 456: 2000). Codes serve the following objectives/purposes:

1. They ensure structural stability/safety by specifying certain minimum design requirements.
2. They make the task of a designer rather simple by making available results in the form of tables and charts.
3. They ensure a consistency in procedures adopted by the various designers in the country.
4. They protect the designer against structural failures that are caused by improper site construction practices, i.e., codes have legal sanctity and one can have a stand on the basis of these design codes.

1.3.1 Basic Indian Standard Codes for Structural Design

Some of the basic Indian Standard codes for reinforced concrete published by the BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) are:

1. IS 456: 2000 Plain and reinforced concrete-Code of practice.
2. IS 875: 1987 (Part-I to V) Code of practice for design loads.
3. IS 1893: 2002 Criteria for earthquake resistant design of structures.
4. IS 13920: 1993 Ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.

1.4 CHARACTERISTIC STRENGTH OF CONCRETE

Due to wide variation in the characteristics of concrete constituents (sand, coarse aggregates etc.), concrete is subjected to considerable variation in strength. Also, due to non-homogeneous nature of concrete, specimens taken from the same mix may give different compressive strengths in tests. This variation can be controlled by strict quality control and quality assurance.

Statistically, the variation in concrete strength is studied in terms of **standard deviation** and/or **coefficient of variation**.

$$\text{Coefficient of variation} = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean strength}}$$

Experimentally, it is found that probability distribution of concrete strength (for a particular concrete mix as found out by compressive strength tests in laboratory on a large number of specimens) follows **normal/Gaussian distribution**. The **coefficient of variation varies generally in the range of 0.01 to 0.02**. With higher degree of quality control, this variation can be reduced.

As pointed earlier, due to significant variation in the compressive strength of concrete (tested on concrete cube/cylinder specimens), it is quite essential to ensure that a certain minimum strength of concrete can always be obtained from a given mix. This is obtained by defining **Characteristic Strength** of concrete (which is applicable for other materials also).

Characteristic Strength is defined as that strength of the material below which not more than 5% of the tests results are expected to fall.

$$f_{cm} = f_{ck} + 1.65\sigma$$

where

$$f_{cm} = \text{Mean strength}$$

$$f_{ck} = \text{Characteristic strength}$$

Thus, mean strength of concrete has to be significantly greater than the characteristic strength of concrete.

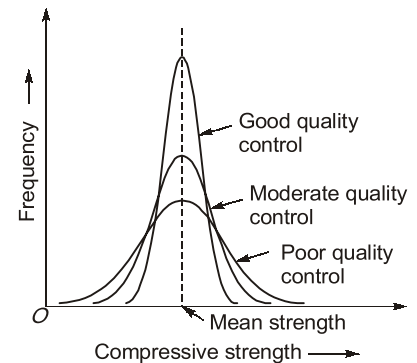


Fig. : Influence of quality control on the frequency distribution of concrete strength

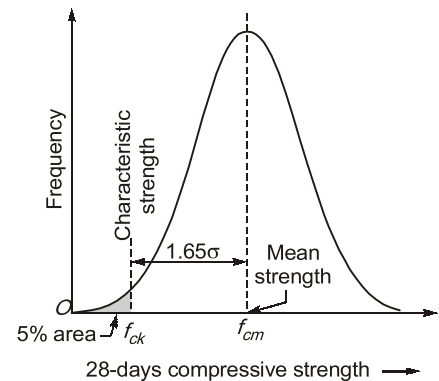


Fig. : Idealised normal distribution of concrete strength

1.5 GRADE OF CONCRETE

The desired properties of concrete are its compressive strength, tensile strength, shear strength, bond strength, density, durability, impermeability etc. Among these properties, the most important property is the compressive strength of concrete. This is measured by standard tests on concrete cube/cylinder specimens. Many other properties of concrete can be inferred from its compressive strength.

The grade of concrete is expressed in terms of its characteristic compressive strength (of 150 mm cube at 28 days) expressed in N/mm^2 or MPa, as shown in table below.

Table : Grades of Concrete (Clause 6.1, 9.2.2, 15.1.1 and 36.1)

Group (1)	Grade Designation (2)	Specified Characteristic Compressive Strength of 150 mm Cube at 28 Days in N/mm^2 (3)
Ordinary Concrete	M10	10
	M15	15
	M20	20
Standard Concrete	M25	25
	M30	30
	M35	35
	M40	40
	M45	45
	M50	50
	M55	55
M60	60	
High Strength Concrete	M65	65
	M70	70
	M75	75
	M80	80
	M85	85
	M90	90
	M95	95
	M100	100
Notes : 1. In the designation of concrete mix M refers to the mix and the number to the specified compressive strength of 150 mm size cube at 28 days, expressed in N/mm^2 . 2. For concrete of compressive strength greater than M60, design parameters given in the standard code may not be applicable and the values may be obtained from specialized literatures and experimental results.		

1.6 DURABILITY OF CONCRETE

A durable concrete is one that performs satisfactorily in the working environment during its anticipated exposure conditions during service life. The materials and mix proportions specified and used should be such as to maintain its integrity and, if applicable, to protect embedded metal from corrosion.

One of the main characteristics influencing the durability of concrete is its permeability to the ingress of water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, chloride, sulphate and other potentially deleterious substances. Impermeability is governed by the constituents and workmanship used in making the concrete. With normal-weight aggregates a suitably low permeability is achieved by having an adequate cement content, sufficiently low free water/cement ratio, by ensuring complete compaction of the concrete, and by adequate curing.

The factors influencing durability include :

- (a) the environment;
- (b) the cover to embedded steel;
- (c) the type and quality of constituent materials;
- (d) the cement content and water/cement ratio of the concrete;
- (e) workmanship, to obtain full compaction and efficient curing; and
- (f) the shape and size of the member.

The degree of exposure anticipated for the concrete during its service life together with other relevant factors relating to mix composition, workmanship, design and detailing should be considered.

1.6.1 Methods to Increase the Durability of Concrete

By reducing the permeability of concrete in following ways:

- 1. Use of high strength concrete
- 2. By proper curing of concrete
- 3. By having a low water cement ratio
- 4. Using improved quality of admixtures
- 5. By having the maximum possible compaction of concrete
- 6. By the use of well graded, dense aggregates
- 7. By minimizing the possibility of cracks at the design phase itself

By providing protection to reinforcing steel in following ways:

- 1. By providing adequate clear cover to reinforcing steel as per relevant stipulations of IS codes.
- 2. Using coated steel or suitable corrosion resistant steel.
- 3. By preventing the corrosion of steel by the methods like sacrificial protection etc.
- 4. By the use of suitable corrosion resistant cement.
- 5. Avoid use of alkali reactive aggregates.
- 6. By preventing ponding on roof slabs and on other concrete surfaces by proper drainage of water.
- 7. By having a proper control on chloride and sulphate content in the concrete mix.

1.6.2 Environmental Exposure Conditions

The general environment to which the concrete will be exposed during its working life is classified into five levels of severity, that is, mild, moderate, severe, very severe and extreme as described in table.

Table : Environmental Exposure Conditions
(Clauses 8.2.2.1 and 35.3.2)

Sl.No.	Environment	Exposure Conditions
(i)	Mild	Concrete surfaces protected against weather or aggressive conditions, except those situated in coastal area.
(ii)	Moderate	Concrete surfaces sheltered from severe rain or freezing whilst wet. Concrete exposed to condensation and rain. Concrete continuously under water. Concrete in contact or buried under non-aggressive soil/ground water. Concrete surfaces sheltered from saturated salt air in coastal area.
(iii)	Severe	Concrete surfaces exposed to severe rain, alternate wetting and drying or occasional freezing whilst wet or severe condensation. Concrete completely immersed in sea water. Concrete exposed to coastal environment.
(iv)	Very severe	Concrete surfaces exposed to sea water spray, corrosive fumes or severe freezing conditions whilst wet. Concrete in contact with or buried under aggressive sub-soil/ground water.
(v)	Extreme	Surface of members in tidal zone. Members in direct contact with liquid/solid aggressive chemicals.

1.7 CONCRETE MIX DESIGN

Design of concrete mix for a particular grade of concrete involves proper selection of relative proportions of cement, sand and coarse aggregates. While designing a concrete mix, it is always tried to obtain a minimum strength which is equal to characteristic strength of concrete but concrete must also have the desired workability (when fresh/green), impermeability and durability (in hardened state).

1.7.1 Nominal Mix Design

Concrete mix design is a process that needs experience. Earlier, concrete mixes were specified in terms of fixed ratios like 1:2:4, 1:1.5:3 and so on for cement, sand and coarse aggregates respectively (by mass or by volume). This is a very rough method of concrete mix design which often gives wrong translations of concrete grades like M15, M20, M25, M30 etc.

IS 456: 2000 provides a more precise nominal mix proportions for M5, M7.5, M10, M15 and M20 grades of concrete in terms of total mass of aggregates, proportions of fine to coarse aggregates and volume of water to be used per 50 kg (i.e., 1 bag) of cement (which is in volume equal to **34.5 liters**). Nominal mix concrete can only be used in

Table : Proportions of nominal mix concrete as per IS 456 : 2000

Concrete Grade	Weight of FA and CA in 50 kg of cement	FA:CA	Weight of water (in kg) per 50 kg (1 bag) of cement
M5	800	Generally 1:2 but subject to an upper limit of 1:1.5 and a lower limit of 1:2.5	60
M7.5	625		45
M10	480		34
M15	330		32
M20	250		30

FA : Fine Aggregate, CA : Coarse Aggregate

ordinary concrete constructions involving concrete grade not higher than M20. For higher grades of concrete, design mix concrete is adopted.

Traditional nominal mix of 1 : 2 : 4 (cement : sand : coarse aggregate, by weight) with 33 grade of OPC conforms approximately to M15 concrete grade. This nominal mix with higher grades of cement (43, 53 grades) yields higher grades of concrete (M 20 and above).

1.7.2 Design Mix Concrete

Design mix concrete is based on the principles of “mix design” and is always preferred over nominal mix of concrete. It yields concrete of desired quality and is more economical than the nominal mix. The IS recommendations of the mix design are given in **IS 10262: 1982** and **SP 23: 1982**.

1.8 STEPS INVOLVED IN MIX DESIGN OF CONCRETE AS PER IS RECOMMENDATION

Step 1 : Determine the mean target strength (f_{cm}) from the desired characteristic strength (f_{ck}) as:

$$f_{cm} = f_{ck} + 1.65\sigma$$

where, σ is the standard deviation that depends on quality control as listed in Table 8 of IS 456: 2000. The same table has been reproduced here.

Step 2 : Determine the water-cement ratio based on 28 days strength of cement and the mean target strength of concrete. This ratio must not exceed the limits specified in Table 5 of IS 456: 2000 part of which is reproduced here.

Step 3 : Determine the water content based on requirements of workability. Select the type of proportion of fine and coarse aggregate (by mass) based on aggregate grading and type. Water requirement is usually in the range of 170-200 litres per cubic metre of concrete (without admixtures) and ratio of fine and coarse aggregates is generally taken as 1:1.5, 1:2, or 1:2.5.

Table : Standard deviation for various concrete grades

Concrete Grade	Assumed Standard Deviation (N/mm ²)
M10	3.5
M15	
M20	4
M25	
M30	5
M35	
M40	
M45	
M50	
M55	
M60	

Table : Minimum cement content and maximum water cement ratio based on exposure condition

Exposure Condition	Minimum cement content (in kg/m ³)	Maximum free water cement ratio	Minimum grade of concrete
Mild	300	0.55	M20
Moderate	300	0.50	M25
Severe	320	0.45	M30
Very Severe	340	0.45	M35
Extreme	360	0.40	M40

Step 4 : Determine the cement content (in kg/m³) as:

$$\text{Cement Content} = \frac{\text{Water content}}{\text{Water-cement ratio}}$$

Cement content should not be less than that specified in Tables 4 and 5 of IS 456: 2000 for durability considerations.

NOTE : Clause 8.2.4.2 of IS 456 : 2000 restricts the use of cement beyond 450 kg/m³ in order to control shrinkage and thermal cracks.

Step 5 : Determine the masses of coarse and fine aggregates based on absolute volume principle as:

$$\frac{C}{\rho_c} + \frac{FA}{\rho_{FA}} + \frac{CA}{\rho_{CA}} + V_w + V_a = 1$$

Here C , FA and CA denotes the masses of cement, fine aggregates (sand) and coarse aggregates respectively and ρ_c , ρ_{FA} and ρ_{CA} denotes the mass densities of cement, fine aggregates (sand) and coarse aggregates respectively.

V_w = Volume of water and V_a = Volume of air voids.

Step 6 : Determine the weight of ingredients per batch based on capacity of the concrete mixer.

1.9 SAMPLING OF DESIGNED CONCRETE MIX (AS PER IS 456 : 2000)

1. Samples from fresh concrete are taken as per IS 1199 and cube specimen is tested after 28 days of casting and curing as per IS 516.
2. The sampling procedure adopted must ensure that each concrete batch shall have a reasonable chance of being tested.
3. The minimum frequency of sampling of concrete of each grade shall be in accordance with the following :

Quantity of Concrete in the Work, m ³	Number of Samples
1 – 5	1
6 – 15	2
16 – 30	3
31 – 50	4
51 and above	4 plus one additional sample for each additional 50 m ³ or part thereof

4. Three test specimens are made for each sample for testing at 28 days.
5. The test results of the sample is the average of the strength of three specimens.
6. The individual variation should not be more than $\pm 15\%$ of the average otherwise the test result of sample are considered invalid.

1.10 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (AS PER IS 456 : 2000)

1.10.1 Compressive Strength

The concrete shall be deemed to comply with the strength requirements when both the following conditions are met :

- (a) The mean strength determined from any group of four non-overlapping consecutive test results complies with the appropriate limits in column 2 of Table given below.
- (b) Any individual test result complies with the appropriate limits in column 3 of Table given below.

Table : Characteristic compressive strength compliance requirement (as per Cl. 16.1 and 16.3 of IS 456: 2000)		
Specified Grade	Mean of the Group of 4 Non-Overlapping Consecutive Test Results in N/mm ²	Individual Test Results in N/mm ²
M15 or above	$\geq f_{ck} + 0.825 \times$ Established standard deviation (rounded off to nearest 0.5 N/mm ²) or $f_{ck} + 3$ N/mm ² , whichever is greater	$\geq f_{ck} - 3$ N/mm ²

NOTE



For concrete of quantity upto 30 m³, the mean of test results of all such samples shall be $f_{ck} + 4$ N/mm², minimum and the requirement of individual test result shall be $f_{ck} - 2$ N/mm². However, when the number of sample is only one, the requirement shall be $f_{ck} + 4$ N/mm², minimum.

1.10.2 Flexural Strength

When both the following conditions are met, the concrete complies with the specified flexural strength.

- (a) The mean strength determined from any group of four consecutive test results exceeds the specified characteristic strength by at least 0.3 N/mm².
- (b) The strength determined from any test result is not less than the specified characteristic strength less 0.3 N/mm².

1.11 TESTING OF CONCRETE

In case of doubt regarding the grade of concrete used, either due to poor workmanship or based on results of cube strength tests, compressive strength tests of concrete on the basis of core test and/or load test may be carried out.

1.11.1 Core Test

IS code recommendations for core tests are as follows :

- (i) Cores shall be prepared and tested as described in IS 516 and minimum 3 cores should be tested.
- (ii) Concrete in the member represented by a core test shall be considered acceptable if the average equivalent cube strength of the cores is equal to at least 85 per cent of the cube strength of the grade of concrete specified for the corresponding age and no individual core has a strength less than 75 percent.

- (iii) If core test result do not satisfy above requirements or in case where core test is not done, load test may be resorted to.

1.11.2 Load Test

IS code recommendations of load tests for flexural members are as follows:

- (i) Load tests should be carried out as soon as possible after expiry of 28 days from the time of placing of concrete.
- (ii) The structure should be subjected to a load equal to full dead load of the structure plus 1.25 times the imposed load for a period of 24 hours and then the imposed load shall be removed.
- (iii) The deflection due to imposed load only shall be recorded. If within 24 hours of removal of the imposed load the structure does not recover at least 75 percent of the deflection under superimposed load, the test may be repeated after a lapse of 72 hour. If the recovery is less than 80 percent, the structure shall be deemed to be unacceptable.

EXAMPLE : 1.1

Find the quantities of cement, sand and coarse aggregates in 1 m³ of concrete for a mix proportion of 1 : 1.15 : 2.5 (by volume). The water cement ratio required is 0.56 (by weight).

$$\text{Bulk density of cement} = 1500 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Bulk density of sand} = 1780 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Bulk density of coarse aggregates} = 1650 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Assume volume of entrained air per cubic meter of concrete as 3%.

$$\text{Specific gravity of cement} = 3.15$$

$$\text{Specific gravity of sand} = 2.65$$

$$\text{Specific gravity of coarse aggregates} = 2.3$$

Solution :

Mix proportion is 1 : 1.15 : 2.5 (by volume)

Let volume of cement per m³ of concrete = x m³

$$\therefore \text{Volume of cement : FA : CA} = x : 1.15x : 2.5x \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$$

(Volume includes air volume enclosed also)

$$\text{Also, Water-cement ratio} = 0.56$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Mass of water}}{\text{Mass of cement}} = 0.56$$

$$\text{Now, bulk density of cement, } \gamma_c = 1500 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Bulk density of sand, } \gamma_{FA} = 1780 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Bulk density of coarse aggregates,

$$\gamma_{CA} = 1650 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\therefore x \text{ m}^3 \text{ of cement} \equiv 1500x \text{ kg of cement}$$

$$1.15x \text{ m}^3 \text{ of sand} \equiv 1780(1.15x) \text{ kg of sand}$$



REMEMBER

When the predominant loading on the structure is of short term nature (like wind or earth quake loading on towers, chimneys etc.) and NOT the sustained loading then it is too conservative to limit the compressive strength of concrete to 0.85 times the cylinder strength or 0.67 times the characteristic cube strength. In such cases, a suitable higher value of compressive strength may be taken.



OBJECTIVE BRAIN TEASERS

Q1 Consider the following statements regarding core test of concrete:

1. The minimum numbers of core required for the testing is 3.
2. Core shall be prepared and tested as described in IS 516.
3. Concrete shall be considered acceptable if the average equivalent cube strength of core is equal to at least 70 percent of the cube strength of same grade of concrete for corresponding age.
4. No individual core should have a strength less than 75 percent of cube strength.

Which of the above statements are CORRECT?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

Q2 Minimum cement content for concrete of grade M-35 having nominal size of aggregate 20 mm is 340 kg/m³ but at site only 10 mm nominal size of aggregate is present, then the modified minimum cement content will be

- (a) 340 kg/m³ (b) 370 kg/m³
(c) 300 kg/m³ (d) 380 kg/m³

Q3 Consider the following statements regarding testing of concrete:

1. The mean strength determined from any group of four consecutive test results should be more than or equal to $f_{ck} + 1.65\sigma$.
2. Minimum 30 samples are required to be tested for the establishment of value of standard deviation.

3. Individual test results should not fall below $f_{ck} - 3$.

Which of the above statements are CORRECT?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4 According to **IS-456:2000**, the general environment to which concrete will be exposed during its working life is classified into a level of severity.

List-I (Exposure level)

- A. Moderate
- B. Severe
- C. Very severe
- D. Extreme

List-II (Level of severity)

1. Surface of member in tidal zone
2. Concrete surface exposed to sea water spray
3. Concrete completely immersed in sea water
4. Concrete member sheltered from saturated salt air in coastal area

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q5 Tensile strength of concrete is measured by

- (a) direct tension test in the universal testing machine.
- (b) applying compressive load along the diameter of the cylinder.

- (c) applying third point load on a prism.
(d) applying tensile load along the diameter.

Q.6 In limit state method (LSM) of design, if the standard deviation is 4 for concrete of grade M25, then difference between mean load and characteristic load will be

- (a) 3.5 (b) 4.2
(c) 5.4 (d) 6.6

Q.7 How many number of samples will be taken if 40 m³ of concreting is to be done?

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

Q.8 The modulus of rupture of concrete gives

- (a) the direct tensile strength of the concrete
(b) the direct compressive strength of concrete
(c) the tensile strength of the concrete under bending
(d) the characteristic strength of the concrete

Q.9 Larger the value of standard deviation

- (a) Lower will be the variability
(b) Better will be level of control
(c) Poorer will be the level of control
(d) Not related to quality control

Q.10 Consider the following strengths of concrete:

1. Cube strength.
2. Cylinder strength.
3. Split-tensile strength.
4. Modulus of rupture.

The correct sequence in increasing order of these strengths is

- (a) 3, 4, 2 and 1 (b) 3, 4, 1 and 2
(c) 4, 3, 2 and 1 (d) 4, 3, 1 and 2

ANSWERS KEY

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (c)

Refer Clause 17.4 of IS 456:2000 [Page no. 30]

2. (d)

As per Table No. 6 of IS 456:2000,

If nominal size of aggregate = 10 mm

then adjustment in minimum cement content = 40 kg/m³

So modified minimum cement content = 340 + 40 = 380 kg/m³

3. (b)

Refer Clause 16.2 and Table 11 of IS 456 : 2000.

6. (d)

$$f_m = f_{ck} + 1.65 \times (\sigma)$$

where, f_m = mean/avg. load

σ = standard deviation

$$\therefore f_m - f_{ck} = 1.65 \times (\sigma) = 1.65 \times 4 = 6.6$$

7. (c)

Quantity of concrete	No. of sample(s)
1 to 5 m ³	1
6 to 15 m ³	2
16 to 30 m ³	3
31 to 50 m ³	4

8. (c)

$$f_{cr} = 0.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$$

= tensile strength of concrete under bending

10. (a)

Split tensile strength < Modulus of rupture < Cylinder strength < Cube strength

$$\frac{2P}{\pi DL} < 0.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}} < \text{Cylinder strength} < f_{ck}$$

