

STUDY ON UNIFIED BEARING CAPACITY OF RECTANGULAR CONCRETE-FILLED STEEL TUBULAR COLUMN SUBJECTED TO AXIAL COMPRESSION

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ABSTRACT: This paper summarizes the calculating methods of the bearing capacity of rectangular concrete-filled steel tubular columns(CFT) subjected to axial compression, and then points out the deficiency of the existing calculation methods of the bearing capacity. Based on the analysis of the experimental data, the concept of the effective confinement of rectangular CFT columns are introduced. The effects of the cross-sectional aspect ratios, the strength of in-filled concrete, the thickness of steel tube, the equivalent confining coefficient and the longitudinal stiffener on the bearing capacity are carefully considered, and the unified model of the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns are presented. The model may be applicable to calculate the bearing capacity of the normal strength concrete filled steel tubular column, the high-strength concrete-filled steel tubular column, the concrete filled thin-walled steel tubular column and concrete-filled stiffened thin-walled steel tubular column. The predictions of the model agree well with large experimental results. Comparisons are also made with predicted column bearing capacity using the existing design codes.

Keywords: Concrete-filled steel tube, Bearing capacity, Effective confinement, Short column, Axial compression

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete-filled steel tube is a new structure, which has developed on the basis of steel reinforced concrete structure and spiral hoop reinforced concrete structure. The earliest concrete filled steel tube structure was used as the pier of English Severn railway bridge built in 1879, at that time, the purpose of pouring concrete into the tube is to prevent the erosion of steel tube and carry axial compression. Subsequently, due to the high axial load capacity, good ductility, large energy absorption of concrete filled steel tubes, it has been widely used in structural columns of multi-storey and tall buildings, bridges, barriers and so on(ACI318[1], CECS28:90[2], EC4[3], DL/T5085-1999[4]). The increment in structural properties of CFT columns is mainly determined by the composite action between the steel tube and core concrete. The core concrete confined by steel tube behaves in a triaxial stress state and also prevents the wall of steel tube from inward buckling.

According to the cross-sectional shapes, concrete filled steel tubular column may be divided into circular and rectangular CFT column. The behavior of rectangular CFT column differ from that of its circular counterpart, this is mainly because that the confinement action of circular steel tube to concrete is greater than its rectangular counterpart, and that the local buckling is more likely to occur for rectangular CFT column. Therefore, circular CFT columns have been widely used in civil engineering (Han[5], Zhong[6]). While rectangular CFT columns are not widely used, the main reason is that the study on the mechanical behavior of rectangular CFT is not systematic and perfect, and the related unified design codes are also lack for different kinds of rectangular CFT columns.

The determination of the bearing capacity is the key to study the performance of rectangular CFT columns. Scholars have done a lot of experimental study and theoretical analysis on the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT column, the plentiful and substantial achievements have been obtained, and the related design specifications and technical regulations are also established. But great difference also exists in the design specifications and technical regulations of different countries(ACI318[1], EC4[3], ASCCS[7], AIJ[8]), and even if the different standards in the same country such as China (DL/T5085-1999[4], JCJ01-89[9], CECS159-2004[10], GJB4142-2000[11], DBJ13-51-2003[12]). The existing calculating models have higher calculating precision only for rectangular CFT columns with normal concrete strength, but it will produce great errors by using the existing models to predict the bearing capacity of other types rectangular CFT columns such as high-strength concrete-filled steel tubular column, concrete filled thin-walled steel tubular column and concrete-filled stiffened thin-walled steel tubular column. Based on the analysis of many experimental data, this paper presents a unified bearing capacity for different types of rectangular CFT columns. The effects of the cross-sectional aspect ratios, the strength of in-filled concrete, the thickness of steel tube, the equivalent confinement coefficient and the longitudinal stiffener on the bearing capacity are carefully considered. The predictions of the proposed model agree well with large experimental data.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many studies have been carried out to investigate the behavior of rectangular CFT columns subjected to axial compression, it is well known that the bearing capacity and ductility can be certainly increased by the confinement of rectangular steel tube, The earliest study on the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns were widely carried out(Han[5], Zhong[6], Furlon[13], Yu and Niu[14], Uy.[15], Cai[16]), the calculating models of the bearing capacity of CFT columns mainly include the following types:

EC4[3] is the most recently completed international standard in composite construction. EC4 covers concrete-filled and partially filled steel tubes and concrete-filled steel tube with or without reinforcement. EC4 considers the confinement effects for circular sections when relative slenderness has value less than 0.5. EC4 uses the limit state concepts to acquire the aim of serviceability and safety by applying partial safety factors to load and material properties. It is the only code that treats the effects of long-term loading separately. Based on the superposition method of steel tube and core concrete, the ultimate axial bearing capacity of a rectangular column is that

$$N = A_s f_y + A_c f_{co}' \quad (1)$$

Where, A_s is the section area of steel tube, f_y is the tensile yield strength of steel tube, A_c is the section area of core concrete, f_{co}' is the compressive strength of unconfined concrete column.

The ACI and Australian Standards (AS) use the same equation for calculating the bearing capacity. The confinement of steel tube to concrete are not well considered in both codes. The limiting thickness of steel tube to prevent local buckling is almost the same for both codes and is calculated in succeeding paragraphs. The equation of the bearing capacity is given by

$$N = A_s f_y + 0.85 A_c f_{co}' \quad (2)$$

Han[5] considered the effect of rectangular steel tube on the bearing capacity, taking the confinement effect coefficient as main parameter, the bearing capacity is determined by

$$N = f_{sc} A_{sc} \quad (3)$$

Where, A_{sc} is the section area of CFT columns, f_{sc} is the compound strength of CFT columns subjected to axial compression, whose expression is that

$$f_{sc} = (1.212 + B\xi + C\xi^2)f_{co}' \quad (4)$$

Where, $B = 0.138f_y / 215 + 0.765$, $C = -0.072f_c / 15 + 0.0216$, ξ is the confinement effect coefficient, the expression is that

$$\xi = \frac{A_s f_y}{A_c f_{co}'} \quad (5)$$

Also, the section should follow these limits: side/edge of steel columns should be greater than or equal to 20mm and thickness of the steel should be greater than or equal to 4mm.

In the code of AISC[17], the equivalent substitution principle is adopted, which converts the concrete strength to steel strength, the equation of concrete filled rectangular steel tube is that

$$N = A_s F_{cr} \quad (6)$$

Where, A_s is the section area of the steel tube, the expression of F_{cr} is that

$$F_{cr} = \begin{cases} (0.658^{\lambda_c^2}) F_{my} & \lambda_c \leq 1.5 \\ (0.877 / \lambda_c^2) F_{my} & \lambda_c > 1.5 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Where, $F_{my} = f_y + 0.85f_{co}'(A_c / A_s)$, $\lambda_c = \frac{\sqrt{F_{my} / E_s}}{i_s \pi}$, E_s is the elastic modulus of steel tube, i_s is the radius of gyration of steel tube.

Considering the effect of concrete strength, Yu[18] proposed the bearing capacity of concrete filled square steel tube is that

$$N = A_s f_y + A_c f_c (1 + \phi) \quad (8)$$

Where, ϕ is the coefficient of concrete strength, the expression is that

$$\phi = 17(D/t)^{-2}(f_y / f_c) \quad (9)$$

Where, D is the length of square steel tube, t is the thickness of steel tube.

Based on the analysis of research results, we can conclude that some deficiency also exists in the calculating methods of the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns.

The existing models of the bearing capacity have higher calculating precision only for the limited experimental data, but for large experimental data, the calculating models have the bigger errors among different countries specifications, so the calculating accuracy of the existing models need to be further improved.

Scholars have studied the effect of length to width ratio of rectangular steel tube on the bearing capacity, but these studies have been limited to experimental research. The approximate law that the bearing capacity changes with the length to width ratio of rectangular steel tube can be obtained by experimental study, but the numerical and theoretical relations between the length to width ratio and the bearing capacity are not proposed.

The existing study mainly concerned on plain rectangular CFT columns, but for high strength rectangular CFT columns, the study is not only few, but also lack of systematic analysis. Meanwhile, the confinement effect of rectangular steel tube to concrete is also affected by the concrete strength, how to reflect the effect of concrete strength on the calculating models of the bearing capacity is urgent to be solved.

The bearing capacity of plain concrete filled steel tube is different from that of thin-walled concrete filled steel tube, the effect of the thickness of thin-walled steel tube, and the longitudinal stiffened rib on the bearing capacity are not reflected in existing calculation methods.

The behavior of rectangular CFT columns differs from that of circular CFT columns owing to the confinement of core concrete provided by steel tube. It is shown that the confinement of rectangular CFT columns is not as good as its circular counterpart. This is due to the fact that the confinement of rectangular steel tube to concrete may be divided into the effective and non-effective confining zone. In existing calculating methods of the bearing capacity, the influence of the effective confining zone on the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns is not reflected.

3. THE PROPOSED UNIFIED MODELS OF THE BEARING CAPACITY

3.1 The Confining Action of Rectangular Steel Tube to Concrete

The confining action of rectangular CFT columns are much less than that of circular CFT columns. This is mainly because that the confining action of rectangular steel tube to concrete is uneven, and the local buckling is more likely to occur due to the stress concentration in the corner of rectangular steel tube. In addition, the effective confinement can not be fully provided in the middle of section side of rectangular CFT columns. It is considered that the confining stress of steel tube is applied to concrete by arch action, and the arch action occurs within the section of rectangular CFT columns, whose shape is quadratic parabola. The confining action of rectangular steel tube to concrete is shown in Fig.1, from the figure, we can conclude that the non-effective confining area is maximum at the top of arch, and the effective confining area is minimum at the same time. According to the analysis of large experimental data, this paper believes that the quadratic parabola of initial angle is about 10° . The effective confining area of core concrete by rectangular steel tube is that

$$A_e = A - A_u \quad (9)$$

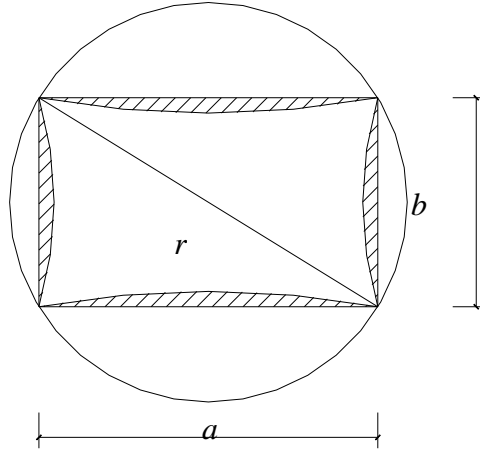


Figure 1. The Confining Action of Rectangular Steel Tube to Concrete

Where, A_e is the effective confining area, A is the area of rectangular CFT columns, A_u is the non-effective confining area, whose expression is that

$$A_u = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{12ab} \quad (10)$$

This paper defines the coefficient of the effective confining area of rectangular CFT columns k_s is that

$$k_s = \frac{A_e}{A} \quad (11)$$

Substituting Eq. 9 into Eq. 11, We can conclude that

$$k_s = 1 - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{12ab} \quad (12)$$

3.2 The Proposed Model of the Bearing Capacity

Based on the proposed calculating equation of the bearing capacity of circular CFT columns (Cai[16]), the effects of the section shape, the strength of in-filled concrete, the thickness of steel tube, the equivalent confinement effect coefficient and the longitudinal stiffener on the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns are well considered. According to the analysis of large experimental data, this paper presents a unified calculating model for the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns. The expression of N is that

$$N = k_s k_e N_c + A_{ss} f_{ss} \quad (13)$$

Where, k_e is the area ratio of rectangular CFT to the circumcircle (shown in Figure 1), whose expression can be shown by Eq. 14; A_{ss} and f_{ss} are respectively the section area and yield strength of longitudinal stiffener; N_c is the bearing capacity of the corresponding circular CFT columns, whose diameter is the circumcircle of rectangular CFT columns. The expression of N_c can be shown by Eq. 15.

$$k_e = \frac{4ab}{\pi(a^2 + b^2)} \quad (14)$$

$$N_c = A_{ec} f_{co}' (1 + k \xi_e) \quad (15)$$

Where, A_{ec} is the circumcircle area of rectangular CFT columns, the expression is given by Eq.16. f_{co}' is the axial compressive strength of unconfined concrete, the conversion relation between f_{co}' and the cubic compressive strength is shown in Table 1. ξ_e is the equivalent confinement effect coefficient, the expression is given by Eq. 17. k is the increasing coefficient of the concrete strength, when $\xi_e \leq 1.235$, $k = 2$; when $\xi_e \leq 0.40$ and the concrete strength grade \leq C50, $k = 2.6$; when $\xi_e \geq 1.235$, $k = 1/\sqrt{\xi_e} + 1.1$.

$$A_{ec} = \pi(a^2 + b^2)/4 \quad (16)$$

$$\xi_e = A_{es} f_{ey}' / A_{ec} f_{co}' \quad (17)$$

Where, A_{es} and f_{ey}' are respectively the thickness of circumcircle steel tube and yield strength, which is same as those of rectangular CFT columns.

Table 1. Conversion Relation between
Axial Compressive Strength and Cubic Compressive Strength

Concrete strength grade	C50	C55	C60	C65	C70	C75	C80	C85	C90	C95	C100
Conversion coefficient	0.67	0.693	0.716	0.739	0.762	0.785	0.808	0.831	0.854	0.877	0.900

3.3 The Test Verification of the Calculating Model

Using Eq.13, a large number of experimental data of rectangular CFT columns are analyzed and verified, the comparison between the calculating results and the experimental results are shown in Table 2. In Table 2, N_e is the experimental results, N_{c1} is the calculating results of the proposed equation in this paper, N_{c2} and N_{c3} are respectively the calculating results of China GB(2000) and EC4. The calculating results show that the average value of the ratio of N_e / N_c of the models in this paper is 0.99, and the mean square deviation is 0.01; while the average value of the ratio of N_e / N_c of China GB(2000) is 0.97, and the mean square deviation is 0.02; the average value of the ratio of N_e / N_c of EC4 is 1.18, and the mean square deviation is 0.03. Therefore, the calculating model in this paper not only has higher calculation precision, but also may be applicable to predict the bearing capacity of different kinds of rectangular CFT columns. While the calculation precision of China GB(2000) takes second place, and the calculating results of EC4 is conservative, which is low ratio 18% compared with experimental data.

Table 2. Comparison between Experimental Results and Calculating Values of the Bearing Capacity of Rectangular CFT Columns

References	$a /$ mm	$b /$ mm	$t /$ mm	$f_y /$ Mpa	$f_{co}' /$ Mpa	$N_e /$ kN	$N_{c1} /$ kN	$\frac{N_e}{N_{c1}}$	$\frac{N_e}{N_{c2}}$	$\frac{N_e}{N_{c3}}$
Shakir and Zeghiche [19]	120.0	80.0	5.00	386	28.0	950.0	976.4	0.97	0.97	0.99
	120.0	80.0	5.00	386	25.5	950.0	941.4	1.01	0.96	1.01
	120.0	80.0	5.00	384	25.5	900.0	938.4	0.96	0.96	0.96
	120.0	80.0	5.00	384	28.0	910.0	973.3	0.93	0.97	0.96
	120.0	80.0	5.00	343	27.4	900.0	902.1	1.00	0.97	1.04
	120.0	80.0	5.00	343	28.6	900.0	918.3	0.98	0.98	1.03
	120.0	80.0	5.00	357	28.0	920.0	931.9	0.99	0.97	1.03
Shakir and Mouli[20]	120.0	80.0	5.00	357	26.5	850.0	911.4	0.93	0.97	0.96
	120.0	80.0	5.00	341	27.0	900.0	893.6	1.01	0.97	1.05
	120.0	80.0	5.00	341	29.4	920.0	925.9	0.99	0.98	1.05
	120.0	80.0	5.00	362	27.0	950.0	925.9	1.03	0.97	1.05
	120.0	80.0	5.00	362	26.0	955.0	912.1	1.05	0.96	1.07
	150.0	100.0	5.00	346	29.3	1370.0	1285.4	1.07	0.97	1.16
	150.0	100.0	5.00	346	29.3	1210.0	1285.4	0.94	0.97	1.03
	150.0	100.0	5.00	346	29.3	1340.0	1285.4	1.04	0.97	1.14
	150.0	100.0	5.00	346	29.3	1200.0	1285.4	0.93	0.97	1.02
	150.0	100.0	5.00	340	29.7	1300.0	1281.2	1.01	0.97	1.11
	150.0	100.0	5.00	340	29.7	1190.0	1281.2	0.93	0.97	1.02
	150.0	100.0	5.00	340	30.0	1320.0	1287.2	1.03	0.97	1.13
	150.0	100.0	5.00	340	30.0	1200.0	1287.2	0.93	0.97	1.02
Schneider [21]	152.3	76.6	3.00	430	25.0	819.0	790.6	1.04	0.85	1.01
	152.3	76.6	4.47	383	21.6	1006.0	870.5	1.16	0.84	1.05
	152.4	101.8	4.32	413	21.6	1144.0	1175.4	0.97	0.92	0.99
	152.7	102.8	4.57	365	19.8	1224.0	1100.9	1.11	0.92	1.13
	151.4	101.3	5.72	324	19.8	1335.0	1153.1	1.16	0.93	1.16
	152.4	102.1	7.34	358	19.8	1691.0	1456.1	1.16	0.93	1.10
Jiang et al.[22]	200.0	150.0	4.00	284	22.1	1423.0	1961.7	0.73	1.27	1.09
	300.0	150.0	4.00	284	22.1	1993.0	2578.3	0.77	1.19	1.11
	300.0	200.0	4.00	284	22.1	2410.0	3224.3	0.75	1.21	1.10
Wang and Jiang [23]	150.0	150.0	4.00	308	36.4	1358.0	1378.3	0.99	0.82	1.00
	150.0	125.0	4.00	308	36.4	1092.0	1230.9	0.89	0.85	0.92
	150.0	110.0	4.00	308	36.4	988.0	1139.1	0.87	0.86	0.91
	150.0	100.0	4.00	308	36.4	920.0	1076.4	0.85	0.88	0.90
Han and Yang[24]	100.0	100.0	2.86	228	39.7	760.0	819.9	0.93	1.14	1.36
	100.0	100.0	2.86	228	39.7	800.0	819.9	0.98	1.14	1.43
	120.0	120.0	2.86	228	39.7	992.0	1051.6	0.94	1.08	1.32
	120.0	120.0	2.86	228	39.7	1050.0	1051.6	1.00	1.08	1.39
	110.0	100.0	2.86	228	39.7	844.0	873.8	0.97	1.12	1.39
	110.0	100.0	2.86	228	39.7	860.0	873.8	0.98	1.12	1.42
	150.0	135.0	2.86	228	39.7	1420.0	1341.0	1.06	1.02	1.42
	150.0	135.0	2.86	228	39.7	1340.0	1341.0	1.00	1.02	1.34
	90.0	70.0	2.86	228	39.7	554.0	609.0	0.91	1.24	1.42

	90.0	70.0	2.86	228	39.7	576.0	609.0	0.95	1.24	1.47
	100.0	75.0	2.86	228	39.7	640.0	679.2	0.94	1.20	1.43
	100.0	75.0	2.86	228	39.7	672.0	679.2	0.99	1.20	1.50
	120.0	90.0	2.86	228	39.7	800.0	861.9	0.93	1.12	1.34
	120.0	90.0	2.86	228	39.7	760.0	861.9	0.88	1.12	1.27
	140.0	105.0	2.86	228	39.7	1044.0	1064.6	0.98	1.07	1.36
	140.0	105.0	2.86	228	39.7	1086.0	1064.6	1.02	1.07	1.41
	150.0	115.0	2.86	228	39.7	1251.0	1192.3	1.05	1.04	1.43
	150.0	115.0	2.86	228	39.7	1218.0	1192.3	1.02	1.04	1.39
	160.0	120.0	7.20	228	39.7	1820.0	2527.2	0.72	1.45	1.27
	160.0	120.0	7.20	228	39.7	1770.0	2527.2	0.70	1.45	1.23
	130.0	85.0	2.86	228	39.7	760.0	873.4	0.87	1.11	1.24
	130.0	85.0	2.86	228	39.7	820.0	873.4	0.94	1.11	1.34
	140.0	80.0	2.86	228	39.7	880.0	878.3	1.00	1.10	1.41
	140.0	80.0	2.86	228	39.7	740.0	878.3	0.84	1.10	1.19
Han and Yang [25]	120.0	120.0	3.80	330	27.3	882.0	928.9	0.95	1.04	1.10
	120.0	120.0	3.80	330	31.2	921.7	960.2	0.96	1.02	1.12
	120.0	120.0	3.80	330	49.3	1080.0	1105.7	0.98	0.97	1.13
	120.0	120.0	3.80	330	52.5	1078.0	1131.5	0.95	0.96	1.10
	140.0	140.0	3.80	330	16.0	940.8	1002.7	0.94	1.05	1.09
	140.0	140.0	3.80	330	16.7	921.6	1010.4	0.91	1.05	1.06
	140.0	140.0	3.80	330	54.6	1499.0	1425.1	1.05	0.93	1.20
	120.0	120.0	5.90	321	30.0	1176.0	1312.6	0.90	1.10	1.06
	120.0	120.0	5.90	321	25.8	1195.0	1278.8	0.93	1.10	1.11
	120.0	120.0	5.90	321	52.5	1372.0	1493.5	0.92	1.05	1.09
	140.0	140.0	5.90	321	16.3	1342.0	1428.3	0.94	1.07	1.11
	140.0	140.0	5.90	321	54.6	2009.0	1847.4	1.09	1.01	1.28
	200.0	200.0	5.90	321	17.6	2058.0	2178.7	0.94	1.05	1.10
Tomii and Sakino [26]	100.0	100.0	2.29	298	32.6	508.0	503.7	1.01	0.96	1.15
	100.0	100.0	2.20	346	21.8	521.0	480.5	1.08	1.01	1.25
	100.0	100.0	2.99	294	21.0	539.0	531.6	1.01	1.04	1.18
	100.0	100.0	4.25	290	20.2	680.0	693.8	0.98	1.08	1.15
Tomii and Sakino [27]	150.0	150.0	2.00	348	29.0	1191.8	1035.1	1.15	1.11	1.55
	150.0	150.0	3.20	306	29.0	1322.1	1235.4	1.07	1.13	1.43
	150.0	150.0	4.30	300	29.0	1502.1	1455.2	1.03	1.15	1.36
	150.0	150.0	2.00	348	22.1	1010.7	906.3	1.12	1.12	1.47
	150.0	150.0	3.20	306	22.1	1139.2	1106.6	1.03	1.14	1.35
	150.0	150.0	4.30	300	22.1	1321.0	1326.4	1.00	1.15	1.29
	150.0	150.0	2.00	348	14.4	800.3	761.4	1.05	1.12	1.35
	150.0	150.0	3.20	306	14.4	937.6	961.6	0.97	1.14	1.24
	150.0	150.0	4.30	300	14.4	1125.9	1181.4	0.95	1.14	1.20
Kenji [28]	148.0	148.0	4.38	262	25.4	1153.0	1111.3	1.04	1.02	1.20
	148.0	148.0	4.38	262	40.5	1414.0	1295.9	1.09	0.96	1.26
	148.0	148.0	4.38	262	77.0	2108.0	2207.4	0.95	1.13	1.38
	215.0	215.0	4.38	262	25.4	1777.0	1818.6	0.98	0.97	1.11
	215.0	215.0	4.38	262	41.1	2424.0	2223.8	1.09	0.91	1.22
	215.0	215.0	4.38	262	80.3	3837.0	4203.1	0.91	1.08	1.31
	323.0	323.0	4.38	262	25.4	3367.0	3226.9	1.04	0.91	1.16

	323.0	323.0	4.38	262	41.1	4950.0	4665.6	1.06	0.96	1.30
	323.0	323.0	4.38	262	80.3	7481.0	8345.3	0.90	1.03	1.25
	144.0	144.0	6.36	618	25.4	2572.0	2962.2	0.87	1.12	1.02
	144.0	144.0	6.36	618	40.5	2808.0	3137.0	0.90	1.15	1.06
	144.0	144.0	6.36	618	77.0	3399.0	4572.9	0.74	1.62	1.13
Zhang et al.[29]	101.3	101.3	4.97	347	52.5	1310.0	1272.5	1.03	1.02	1.22
	103.6	103.6	4.90	347	52.5	1340.0	1300.0	1.03	1.00	1.22
	102.0	102.0	4.97	347	52.5	1370.0	1284.4	1.07	1.01	1.27
	142.0	142.0	5.11	347	52.5	2160.0	2069.1	1.04	0.94	1.21
	142.0	142.0	5.08	347	52.5	2250.0	2062.2	1.09	0.94	1.27
	142.0	142.0	5.07	347	52.5	2280.0	2059.8	1.11	0.94	1.28
	142.1	142.1	3.02	255	52.5	1360.0	1554.0	0.88	0.92	1.08
	142.1	142.1	3.02	255	52.5	1150.0	1554.0	0.74	0.92	0.91
	143.1	143.1	3.02	255	52.5	1328.0	1571.2	0.85	0.92	1.04
	142.1	142.1	2.01	305	38.3	1328.0	1178.3	1.13	0.93	1.37
	142.1	142.1	2.01	305	38.3	1364.0	1178.3	1.16	0.93	1.41
	140.9	140.9	2.01	305	38.3	1280.0	1163.0	1.10	0.93	1.34
	103.5	103.5	5.01	347	69.8	1500.0	1471.3	1.02	0.97	1.21
	102.1	102.1	4.97	347	69.8	1330.0	1436.4	0.93	0.97	1.10
	101.9	101.9	5.03	347	69.8	1440.0	1442.4	1.00	0.97	1.19
	142.3	142.3	5.09	347	69.8	2520.0	2362.6	1.07	0.90	1.23
	142.4	142.4	5.10	347	69.8	2610.0	2367.5	1.10	0.90	1.28
	139.1	139.1	5.06	347	69.8	1700.0	2276.8	0.75	0.91	0.87
	141.5	141.5	3.08	255	69.8	1920.0	1845.7	1.04	0.88	1.25
	142.4	142.4	3.05	255	69.8	2060.0	1858.2	1.11	0.88	1.33
	141.6	141.6	3.04	255	69.8	1960.0	1839.0	1.07	0.88	1.28
	143.2	143.2	2.03	305	69.8	1990.0	1736.1	1.15	0.84	1.32
	142.3	142.3	2.01	305	69.8	1855.0	1712.4	1.08	0.84	1.25
	140.5	140.5	2.00	305	69.8	1780.0	1673.4	1.06	0.84	1.23
Ye [30]	130.3	101.6	5.03	347	52.5	1580.0	1502.1	1.05	0.97	1.21
	130.3	102.3	5.14	347	52.5	1600.0	1530.9	1.05	0.97	1.21
	130.3	102.3	5.14	347	52.5	1640.0	1530.9	1.07	0.97	1.24
	162.9	101.5	2.00	305	52.5	1068.0	1151.9	0.93	0.85	1.05
	163.9	100.3	1.99	305	52.5	1080.0	1140.5	0.95	0.85	1.07
	160.8	102.7	2.04	305	52.5	1080.0	1164.9	0.93	0.86	1.06
	161.4	105.9	2.96	255	52.5	1420.0	1303.1	1.09	0.89	1.29
	158.2	105.7	2.93	255	52.5	1440.0	1279.2	1.13	0.90	1.34
	159.1	103.3	4.80	347	52.5	1875.0	1649.2	1.14	0.90	1.25
	156.7	102.4	4.80	347	52.5	1915.0	1623.5	1.18	0.90	1.30
	188.8	104.4	4.85	347	52.5	1820.0	1819.2	1.00	0.85	1.04
	166.3	120.2	2.94	255	52.5	1580.0	1491.5	1.06	0.90	1.27
	161.0	126.2	2.98	255	52.5	1580.0	1533.8	1.03	0.91	1.25
	160.3	126.0	2.92	255	52.5	1560.0	1514.0	1.03	0.90	1.24
	167.4	136.1	5.13	347	52.5	2510.0	2240.3	1.12	0.92	1.28
	170.8	135.3	5.07	347	52.5	2470.0	2242.6	1.10	0.91	1.25
	188.4	121.6	4.88	347	52.5	2260.0	2113.7	1.07	0.87	1.16
	190.9	120.4	4.83	347	52.5	2510.0	2097.1	1.20	0.87	1.29
	125.7	102.7	5.15	347	69.8	1840.0	1691.4	1.09	0.94	1.27

	130.0	120.4	5.03	347	69.8	1820.0	1937.2	0.94	0.92	1.10
	132.3	102.7	4.98	347	69.8	1725.0	1713.8	1.01	0.92	1.16
	160.2	102.1	2.00	305	69.8	1555.0	1377.6	1.13	0.82	1.27
	162.8	99.6	2.13	305	69.8	1460.0	1386.5	1.05	0.82	1.18
	162.3	98.5	2.00	305	69.8	1545.0	1340.0	1.15	0.81	1.28
	159.1	105.1	2.93	255	69.8	1610.0	1513.6	1.06	0.85	1.24
	163.8	102.2	2.93	255	69.8	1680.0	1500.4	1.12	0.84	1.29
	162.6	104.5	3.04	255	69.8	1640.0	1547.6	1.06	0.85	1.23
	156.9	103.4	4.71	347	69.8	2090.0	1851.1	1.13	1.00	1.25
	162.0	106.9	4.81	347	69.8	2320.0	1965.1	1.18	0.99	1.31
	158.9	102.6	4.74	347	69.8	2060.0	1856.6	1.11	0.99	1.22
	164.6	119.7	2.01	305	69.8	1800.0	1643.4	1.10	0.82	1.24
	157.1	122.5	2.01	305	69.8	1800.0	1622.5	1.11	0.83	1.27
	161.9	119.0	2.00	305	69.8	1740.0	1612.0	1.08	0.83	1.23
	160.4	125.1	2.85	255	69.8	1855.0	1777.4	1.04	0.86	1.23
	160.0	125.6	2.88	255	69.8	2030.0	1787.1	1.14	0.86	1.34
	161.1	125.0	2.81	255	69.8	2040.0	1773.1	1.15	0.85	1.35
	167.9	137.1	5.10	347	69.8	2600.0	2581.1	1.01	0.88	1.15
	172.7	133.2	5.08	347	69.8	2700.0	2560.1	1.05	0.88	1.19
	194.8	121.0	4.72	347	69.8	2700.0	2435.7	1.11	0.94	1.19
	189.6	121.7	4.81	347	69.8	2680.0	2432.2	1.10	0.95	1.20
	162.7	100.7	2.97	255	52.5	1080.0	1248.8	0.86	0.89	1.02
	160.2	122.7	2.03	305	52.5	1400.0	1372.8	1.02	0.87	1.19
	160.1	119.4	2.01	305	52.5	1420.0	1333.2	1.07	0.87	1.24
	161.5	124.3	2.00	305	52.5	1320.0	1389.4	0.95	0.87	1.11
Tao and Yu[31]	60.0	60.0	1.87	282	81.0	382.0	405.3	0.94	1.17	1.21
	60.0	60.0	1.87	282	81.0	350.0	405.3	0.86	1.17	1.11
	100.0	100.0	1.87	282	81.0	860.0	910.4	0.94	1.07	1.12
	100.0	100.0	1.87	282	81.0	840.0	910.4	0.92	1.07	1.10
	150.0	150.0	1.87	282	81.0	1662.0	1806.1	0.92	1.02	1.04
	150.0	150.0	1.87	282	81.0	1740.0	1806.1	0.96	1.02	1.09
	200.0	200.0	1.87	282	81.0	2890.0	2995.3	0.96	0.99	1.06
	200.0	200.0	1.87	282	81.0	2920.0	2995.3	0.97	0.99	1.07
	250.0	250.0	1.87	282	60.0	3304.0	3089.2	1.07	0.87	1.19
	250.0	250.0	1.87	282	60.0	3400.0	3089.2	1.10	0.87	1.22
	60.0	60.0	2.00	404	50.9	318.0	330.8	0.96	1.00	1.12
	60.0	60.0	2.00	404	50.9	322.0	330.8	0.97	1.00	1.13
	100.0	100.0	2.00	404	50.9	770.0	665.1	1.16	0.91	1.30
	100.0	100.0	2.00	404	50.9	772.0	665.1	1.16	0.91	1.31
	150.0	150.0	2.00	404	50.9	1300.0	1210.8	1.07	0.86	1.18
	150.0	150.0	2.00	404	50.9	1420.0	1210.8	1.17	0.86	1.29
	200.0	200.0	2.00	404	50.9	1990.0	2127.1	0.94	0.93	1.13
	200.0	200.0	2.00	404	50.9	2054.0	2127.1	0.97	0.93	1.17
	250.0	250.0	2.00	404	50.9	3100.0	3014.1	1.03	0.89	1.21
	250.0	250.0	2.00	404	50.9	2965.0	3014.1	0.98	0.89	1.16
	60.0	60.0	2.00	404	81.0	422.0	439.9	0.96	1.10	1.11
	60.0	60.0	2.00	404	81.0	406.0	439.9	0.92	1.10	1.06
	150.0	150.0	2.00	404	81.0	2060.0	2064.1	1.00	1.06	1.17

	150.0	150.0	2.00	404	81.0	1980.0	2064.1	0.96	1.07	1.12
Yu et al.[32]	100.0	100.0	1.90	404	121	1220.0	1352.0	0.90	1.06	1.07
	100.0	100.0	1.90	404	121	1209.0	1352.0	0.89	1.06	1.06
Tao et al.[33]	249.9	250.2	2.50	234	50.1	3700.0	3588.8	1.03	0.83	1.18
	248.0	251.0	2.50	234	50.1	3530.0	3580.3	0.99	0.83	1.13
	248.7	252.3	2.50	234	50.1	3500.0	3564.4	0.98	0.82	1.11
	248.6	252.6	2.50	234	50.1	3620.0	3601.9	1.01	0.83	1.15
	190.1	190.2	2.50	234	54.8	2250.0	2391.4	0.94	0.85	1.10
	189.1	190.3	2.50	234	54.8	2240.0	2385.6	0.94	0.85	1.10
	189.5	190.9	2.50	234	54.8	2195.0	2369.0	0.93	0.84	1.07
	129.7	130.5	2.50	234	54.8	1310.0	1286.1	1.02	0.92	1.27
	129.6	130.5	2.50	234	54.8	1300.0	1288.3	1.01	0.92	1.26
	129.7	130.2	2.50	234	54.8	1300.0	1272.1	1.02	0.91	1.26
	129.7	130.5	2.50	234	54.8	1270.0	1286.1	0.99	0.92	1.23
	128.2	129.1	2.50	234	54.8	1150.0	1217.0	0.94	0.89	1.14
	249.0	126.0	2.50	234	50.1	2010.0	1830.2	1.10	0.79	1.19
	129.6	65.8	2.50	234	54.8	695.0	677.5	1.03	0.88	1.20
Wang and Li [34]	553.0	180.0	1.49	222	37.2	1788.0	2103.2	0.85	0.61	0.50
	553.0	180.0	1.49	222	15.6	1082.5	1070.5	1.01	0.63	0.61
	463.0	150.0	1.45	222	37.2	1300.0	1502.0	0.87	0.61	0.51
	463.0	150.0	1.45	222	15.6	943.0	782.6	1.20	0.63	0.73
	418.0	135.0	1.44	222	37.2	1216.0	1240.6	0.98	0.61	0.58
	418.0	135.0	1.44	222	18.3	779.8	729.7	1.07	0.63	0.65
	372.0	120.0	1.49	222	37.2	916.0	1011.3	0.91	0.62	0.54
	372.0	120.0	1.49	222	18.3	536.0	607.2	0.88	0.63	0.54
He and Liu [35]	298.0	100.0	0.92	229	14.1	398.0	419.7	0.95	0.63	0.77
	299.0	100.0	0.92	229	14.1	377.0	420.4	0.90	0.63	0.73
	296.0	100.0	0.92	229	17.7	429.0	495.7	0.87	0.63	0.71
	302.0	100.0	0.92	229	17.7	434.0	500.6	0.87	0.62	0.71
	358.0	120.0	0.89	229	14.1	483.0	572.4	0.84	0.63	0.69
	357.0	120.0	0.89	229	17.7	533.0	683.3	0.78	0.62	0.65
	358.0	150.0	1.45	223	14.1	877.0	854.3	1.03	0.70	0.92
	446.0	150.0	1.45	223	14.1	893.0	949.5	0.94	0.64	0.77
	453.0	150.0	1.45	223	17.7	958.0	1132.3	0.85	0.63	0.69
	447.0	150.0	1.45	223	17.7	976.0	1125.1	0.87	0.63	0.71
Zhang and Chen [36]	200.0	200.0	1.25	373	29.7	1590.0	1561.5	1.02	0.86	1.17
	200.0	200.0	1.25	373	29.7	1826.0	1748.0	1.04	0.97	1.34
	200.0	200.0	1.25	373	29.7	2002.0	1934.5	1.03	1.07	1.47
	300.0	300.0	1.25	373	32.9	4195.0	3324.7	1.26	0.80	1.38
	300.0	300.0	1.25	373	32.9	4240.0	3511.2	1.21	0.85	1.40
	300.0	300.0	1.25	373	32.9	4140.0	3697.7	1.12	0.89	1.36
Lv et al.[37]	200.0	200.0	5.00	227	24.7	2061.0	1893.4	1.09	0.93	1.24
	200.0	200.0	5.00	227	28.3	2530.0	2334.4	1.08	1.06	1.42
	200.0	200.0	5.00	227	32.5	2468.0	2474.4	1.00	1.03	1.30
	300.0	300.0	5.00	227	24.7	3621.0	3457.6	1.05	0.88	1.16
	300.0	300.0	5.00	227	28.3	4603.0	4209.2	1.09	0.97	1.36
	300.0	300.0	5.00	227	32.5	4872.0	4524.2	1.08	0.95	1.32
	100.0	100.0	2.29	198	32.6	507.0	549.5	0.92	0.98	1.17

	100.0	100.0	2.29	198	32.6	508.0	549.5	0.92	0.98	1.17
	100.0	100.0	2.20	346	21.8	521.0	540.5	0.96	0.97	1.10
	100.0	100.0	2.20	346	21.8	520.0	540.5	0.96	0.97	1.10
	100.0	100.0	2.99	294	21.0	539.0	589.4	0.91	1.01	1.06
	100.0	100.0	2.99	294	21.0	538.0	589.4	0.91	1.01	1.06
	100.0	100.0	4.25	290	20.2	680.0	702.1	0.97	0.99	1.07
	100.0	100.0	4.25	290	20.2	679.0	702.1	0.97	0.99	1.07
Zhang [38]	120.0	120.0	3.50	330	27.3	882.0	981.0	0.90	0.98	1.04
	120.0	120.0	3.50	330	31.2	882.0	1027.8	0.86	0.97	0.99
	120.0	120.0	3.50	330	31.2	921.0	1027.8	0.90	0.97	1.03
	120.0	120.0	3.50	330	49.3	1080.0	1245.0	0.87	0.91	0.99
	140.0	140.0	3.50	330	16.0	941.0	989.6	0.95	0.98	1.06
	140.0	140.0	3.50	330	16.7	922.0	1008.6	0.91	0.99	1.03
	140.0	140.0	3.50	330	54.6	1499.0	1654.1	0.91	0.87	1.02
Fan [39]	140.0	140.0	3.50	330	54.6	1470.0	1654.1	0.89	0.87	1.00
	199.9	199.9	5.78	365	32.1	3193.0	3055.9	1.04	0.97	1.20
	200.1	200.1	5.78	365	44.1	3551.0	3461.5	1.03	0.93	1.18
	200.0	200.0	5.78	365	44.1	3593.0	3459.0	1.04	0.93	1.19
	250.1	250.1	5.78	375	32.1	4376.0	4228.7	1.03	0.94	1.18
	250.1	250.1	5.78	375	44.1	4824.0	4854.2	0.99	0.90	1.12
	250.2	250.2	5.78	375	44.1	4851.0	4857.0	1.00	0.90	1.13
	250.1	250.1	5.78	377	32.1	3747.0	4242.3	0.88	0.94	1.00
	250.1	250.1	5.78	377	44.1	4870.0	4867.8	1.00	0.90	1.13
Xu [40]	250.1	250.1	5.78	377	44.1	4467.0	4867.8	0.92	0.90	1.04
	120.0	120.0	5.60	321	30.0	1176.0	1339.1	0.88	1.03	1.01
	120.0	120.0	5.60	321	30.0	1117.0	1339.1	0.83	1.03	0.96
	120.0	120.0	5.60	321	25.8	1195.0	1254.5	0.95	1.01	1.06
	120.0	120.0	5.60	321	52.5	1460.0	1646.9	0.89	0.99	1.05
	120.0	120.0	5.60	321	52.5	1372.0	1646.9	0.83	0.99	0.99
	140.0	140.0	5.60	321	16.3	1342.0	1296.5	1.04	0.96	1.09
	140.0	140.0	5.60	321	16.2	1292.0	1293.6	1.00	0.96	1.05
	140.0	140.0	5.60	321	54.6	2009.0	2078.2	0.97	0.95	1.13
	140.0	140.0	5.60	321	54.6	1906.0	2078.2	0.92	0.95	1.07
	200.0	200.0	5.60	321	17.6	2058.0	2281.5	0.90	1.02	1.04
	200.0	200.0	5.60	321	17.6	1960.0	2281.5	0.86	1.02	0.99
Tao and Han[41]	250.0	250.0	4.60	377	29.7	2796.0	3078.6	0.91	0.96	1.03
	151.0	151.0	2.00	217	32.8	800.0	726.5	1.10	0.86	1.20
	148.0	148.0	2.00	217	24.7	600.0	604.9	0.99	0.90	1.09
	250.0	250.0	5.80	375	29.7	3289.0	3599.7	0.91	0.99	1.05
	199.9	199.9	5.80	365	29.2	2471.0	2646.4	0.93	1.02	1.08
	76.2	76.2	3.38	324	40.9	522.0	526.0	0.99	1.06	1.17
	199.9	199.9	5.80	365	37.8	3193.0	2838.3	1.12	1.00	1.30
	151.0	151.0	6.92	246	24.7	1640.0	1526.2	1.07	1.07	1.27
	250.0	250.0	5.80	375	51.9	4824.0	4374.4	1.10	0.93	1.25
	76.2	76.2	3.38	324	40.9	516.0	526.0	0.98	1.06	1.16
	250.0	250.0	5.80	375	51.9	4851.0	4374.4	1.11	0.93	1.26
	250.0	250.0	4.60	376	37.8	3747.0	3357.4	1.12	0.93	1.26
	149.0	149.0	4.30	246	38.7	1405.0	1222.7	1.15	0.96	1.32

	127.0	127.0	4.30	485	44.9	1634.0	1652.9	0.99	1.03	1.15
	151.0	151.0	6.90	292	24.7	1735.0	1748.6	0.99	1.08	1.17
	114.0	114.0	4.39	254	32.1	915.0	832.2	1.10	1.09	1.29
	149.0	149.0	4.30	246	38.7	1425.0	1222.7	1.17	0.99	1.34
	250.0	250.0	5.80	375	37.8	4376.0	3882.3	1.13	0.97	1.29
Wang and Shang [42]	125.0	125.0	3.20	299	28.8	865.0	938.8	0.92	0.95	1.05
	125.0	125.0	4.50	296	28.8	1164.0	1159.9	1.00	1.00	1.17
	125.0	125.0	6.00	285	28.8	1444.0	1382.6	1.04	1.05	1.24
	125.0	125.0	3.20	299	38.3	1115.0	1062.5	1.05	0.91	1.19
	125.0	125.0	4.50	296	38.3	1312.0	1283.6	1.02	0.96	1.19
	125.0	125.0	6.00	285	38.3	1512.0	1506.3	1.00	1.01	1.19
He et al.[43]	273.0	273.0	3.00	380	42.8	3675.0	4565.4	0.80	0.90	0.96
	273.0	273.0	3.00	380	42.8	3689.0	4565.4	0.81	0.90	0.96
	203.0	203.0	3.00	380	42.8	3408.0	2888.0	1.18	0.95	1.46
	203.0	203.0	3.00	380	42.8	3361.0	2888.0	1.16	0.95	1.44
	233.0	233.0	3.00	318	42.8	2640.0	3298.5	0.80	0.90	0.96
	233.0	233.0	3.00	318	42.8	2603.0	3298.5	0.79	0.90	0.94
	203.0	203.0	3.00	318	42.8	2190.0	2656.6	0.82	0.93	1.00
	203.0	203.0	3.00	318	42.8	2240.0	2656.6	0.84	0.93	1.02
	183.0	183.0	3.00	380	42.8	2010.0	2177.9	0.92	0.86	1.02
	183.0	183.0	3.00	380	42.8	2070.0	2177.9	0.95	0.86	1.05
	153.0	153.0	3.00	380	42.8	1580.0	1657.1	0.95	0.88	1.06
	153.0	153.0	3.00	380	42.8	1490.0	1657.1	0.90	0.88	1.00
	153.0	153.0	4.50	340	42.8	1920.0	1938.4	0.99	0.93	1.14
	203.0	203.0	3.00	318	53.6	2405.0	3027.5	0.79	0.89	0.95
	153.0	153.0	3.00	380	53.6	1710.0	1867.8	0.92	0.85	1.02
	153.0	153.0	3.00	380	53.6	1680.0	1867.8	0.90	0.85	1.00
	153.0	153.0	3.00	318	53.6	1580.0	1940.1	0.81	0.94	1.01
	150.0	150.0	4.50	340	53.6	2010.0	2086.9	0.96	0.90	1.10
	203.0	203.0	3.00	318	25.7	2090.0	1795.5	1.16	0.89	1.29
	153.0	153.0	3.00	318	25.7	1470.0	1189.4	1.24	0.93	1.39
	150.0	150.0	4.50	340	25.7	1820.0	1563.7	1.16	1.00	1.35
Kenji et al.[44]	178.0	178.0	9.00	283	36.7	2671.0	3106.2	0.86	1.03	1.02
	179.0	179.0	5.50	248	36.6	2034.0	2128.2	0.96	0.92	1.10
	174.0	174.0	3.00	266	34.6	1642.0	1723.9	0.95	0.97	1.19
Han [45]	159.8	159.8	6.30	483	53.4	2350.0	3426.2	0.69	1.01	0.80
	115.9	115.9	4.90	309	53.4	1174.0	1425.0	0.82	0.95	0.97
	141.8	141.8	4.30	433	53.4	1618.0	2139.4	0.76	0.93	0.87
	141.8	141.8	3.90	357	53.4	1150.0	1825.5	0.63	0.90	0.72
	165.7	165.7	5.10	373	53.4	2309.0	2707.7	0.85	0.92	0.98
	133.1	133.1	4.50	324	53.4	1145.0	1703.2	0.67	0.92	0.78
	111.3	111.3	2.00	354	53.4	894.0	1034.2	0.86	0.94	1.07
	130.6	130.6	2.30	243	53.4	1250.0	1206.3	1.04	0.88	1.23
Tan et al.[46]	125.0	125.0	1.00	232	84.7	1275.0	1280.6	1.00	0.75	1.06
	125.0	125.0	1.00	232	84.7	1239.0	1280.6	0.97	0.75	1.03
	127.0	127.0	2.00	258	84.7	1491.0	1540.0	0.97	0.81	1.10
	127.0	127.0	2.00	258	84.7	1339.0	1540.0	0.87	0.81	0.99
	133.0	133.0	3.50	352	84.7	1995.0	2252.7	0.89	0.93	1.11

	133.0	133.0	3.50	352	84.7	1991.0	2252.7	0.88	0.93	1.11
	133.0	133.0	3.50	352	84.7	1962.0	2252.7	0.87	0.93	1.09
	133.0	133.0	4.70	352	84.7	2273.0	2285.8	0.99	0.88	1.15
	133.0	133.0	4.70	352	84.7	2158.0	2285.8	0.94	0.88	1.09
	133.0	133.0	4.70	352	84.7	2253.0	2285.8	0.99	0.88	1.14
	127.0	127.0	7.00	429	84.7	3404.0	2936.3	1.16	1.04	1.39
	127.0	127.0	7.00	429	84.7	3370.0	2936.3	1.15	1.04	1.38
	127.0	127.0	7.00	429	84.7	3364.0	2936.3	1.15	1.04	1.38
Liu et al.[47]	142.0	142.0	3.00	255	60.0	1952.0	1673.9	1.17	0.90	1.42
	141.8	141.8	3.00	255	60.0	1834.0	1670.1	1.10	0.90	1.33
	143.4	143.4	3.00	255	60.0	2010.0	1700.5	1.18	0.90	1.43
	143.0	143.0	3.00	255	70.0	2030.0	1863.3	1.09	0.87	1.31
	141.6	141.6	3.00	255	70.0	1773.0	1833.5	0.97	0.87	1.16
	140.9	140.9	3.00	255	70.0	1754.0	1818.6	0.96	0.88	1.16
	142.3	142.3	2.00	305	60.0	1762.0	1544.4	1.14	0.86	1.33
	139.7	139.7	2.00	305	60.0	1868.0	1498.0	1.25	0.86	1.46
	142.5	142.5	2.00	305	60.0	1909.0	1548.0	1.23	0.86	1.44
	140.7	140.7	2.00	305	70.0	1914.0	1680.8	1.14	0.84	1.32
	142.1	142.1	2.00	305	70.0	1932.0	1709.1	1.13	0.84	1.30
	142.6	142.6	2.00	305	70.0	2030.0	1719.3	1.18	0.84	1.36

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to the analysis of this paper, we can obtain the following conclusions:

The calculating precision of existing calculation models of bearing capacity are not high, the calculating results appears the bigger error among different countries specifications. Moreover, the cross-sectional aspect ratios, the effects of the thickness of thin-walled steel tube, the longitudinal stiffened rib and the concrete strength on the bearing capacity are not reflected in existing models, the calculating precision needs to be further enhanced.

Due to the confinement of rectangular steel tube to core concrete, the bearing capacity and ductility can be increased, but the increasing effect of rectangular CFT column is not as good as its circular counterpart. This is mainly because the confinement of rectangular steel tube to concrete may be divided into the effective and non-effective confining zone, so this paper firstly presents a calculating method for the coefficient of the effective confining area of rectangular CFT columns.

Based on the proposed coefficient of the effective confining area, considering the effect of the cross-sectional aspect ratios, the concrete strength, the thickness of thin-walled steel tube, the longitudinal stiffened rib on the bearing capacity, a calculating model for the bearing capacity of rectangular CFT columns are proposed, the model can be used to calculate the bearing capacity of common concrete filled steel tubular column, high strength concrete filled steel tubular column, concrete filled thin-walled steel tubular column and stiffened concrete filled steel tubular column.

The characteristic of rectangular CFT columns are reflected in the proposed model, the effects of the effective confining zone and other factors on the bearing capacity are well considered. The proposed model is not only simple, but agrees well with large experimental data.

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