

Self-Compacting Concrete Jacketing – Tests and Analysis

Meena Bhagat¹, Asmita Mhatre², Monica More³

Department of Civil Engg, VIVA Institute of technology.

Abstract : This study presents experimental and analytical results obtained from the application of a reinforced self-compacting concrete jacketing technique for the rehabilitation of shear damaged reinforced concrete beams. Three shear-dominated beams were initially subjected to monotonic four-point bending loading. The damaged beams were first restored using self-compacting concrete jackets that encased the bottom width and both vertical sides of the beams including small diameter steel bars and U-formed stirrups and then retested. The applied jacket was designed to increase the shear capacity of the initially tested beams and to alter their brittle failure mode to a more ductile one. Test results indicated that this jacketing technique is a promising rehabilitation method since the strength and the overall performance of the jacketed beams was ameliorated with respect to the initial specimens. Analytical results of the flexural and the shear capacity of the tested beams are also presented. Comparisons between test data and predicted strength values showed a good agreement.

Keywords: Self-compacting concrete; reinforced concrete; jacket; tests; shear; flexure; damage; beam; analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Jacketing is a well-known rehabilitation technique of poorly detailed or damaged reinforced concrete members that provides increased strength, stiffness and overall enhancement of the structural performance [1]. Jackets constructed by conventional cast-in-place concrete [2], premixed, non-shrink, flowable, rapid and high-strength cement-based mortar [3], shotcrete [1, 4], Textile-Reinforced-Mortars [5] and Fibre-Reinforced Polymers [6] have been examined in existing inadequate or damaged structural elements.

1.1 Nomenclature

- b, d width and effective depth of the cross-section of the beam, respectively, mm
- a shear span of the tested beams equal to 600 mm
- x, c depth of neutral axis in flexural and in shear analysis, respectively, mm
- f_c , f_{ct} mean cylinder compressive and splitting tensile strength of concrete, respectively, MPa
- f_{yw} yield strength of the steel stirrups equal to 255 MPa
- l, l' ratio of the tension and compression steel longitudinal reinforcement, respectively, %
- d' concrete centroid cover of the compression steel bars of the initially tested beams equal to 25 mm
- size effect coefficient in shear analysis that equals to: $1.08 = 1.2 - 0.2a / 0.65$ ($a = 0.6$ m)
- V_u ultimate shear capacity, N (1 kN = 1000 N)
- M_{V_u} bending moment corresponding to the ultimate shear capacity ($= aV_u$), N-mm (1 kN-m = 106 N-mm)
- $M_{R,u}$ ultimate flexural capacity (ultimate bending moment resistance), N-mm (1 kN-m = 106 N-mm)
- F_{si} force of the steel bars of the initial beam, N (1 kN = 1000 N)
- F_{sj} force of the steel bars of the jacket, N (1 kN = 1000 N)

Recently, the rehabilitation of flexural damaged reinforced concrete beams using self-compacting concrete jackets has been experimentally investigated. Test results indicated that the flexural capacity of the jacketed beams was ameliorated with respect to the capacity of the initial specimens. The application of this self-compacting concrete jacketing technique is extended herein to shear-dominated beams.

II. EXPERIMENT

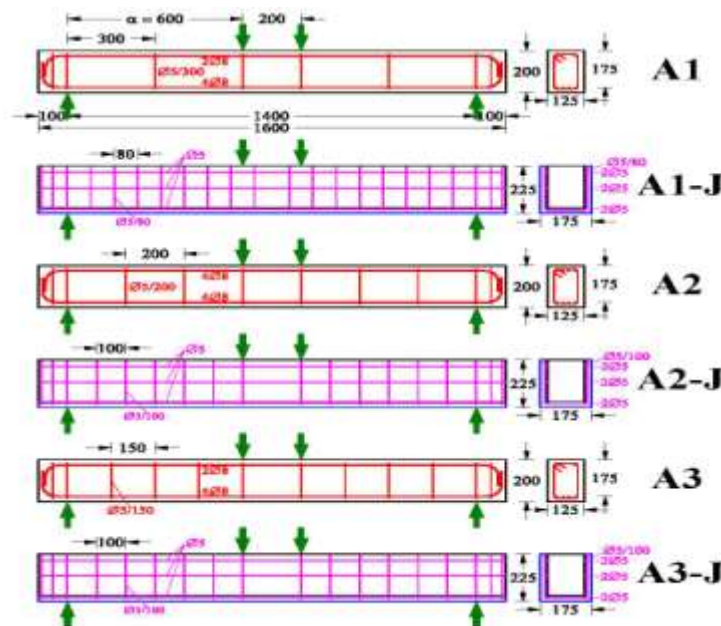
Three reinforced concrete beams with total length 1.6 m and cross-sectional dimensions 125/200 mm have been constructed. Geometrical and reinforcement characteristics of these specimens are displayed in Figure 1 (beams A1, A2 and A3). The mean compressive and tensile strength of the commonly used concrete of these initial specimens was 24.8 MPa and 2.1 MPa, respectively, as measured from uniaxial compression and splitting tests of six cylinders per testing, respectively. The measured tensile yield strength of the deformed longitudinal steel bars and the mild steel stirrups was 570 MPa and 255 MPa, respectively, whereas their ultimate tensile strength was found to be 770 MPa and 357 MPa, respectively. Beams were designed in order to demonstrate shear failure mode and for this reason inadequate amount of stirrups has been provided.

1.2 Jacketed beams

After the initial loading, the shear damaged beams were rehabilitated using reinforced jackets made of self-compacting concrete. The thickness of the jackets was 25 mm. Jackets encased the bottom width and both vertical sides of the damaged beams (U-formed jacketing). The steel reinforcement of the jackets consists of small diameter 5 mild steel straight bars and U-formed stirrups with tensile strength at yield 255 MPa and at ultimate 357 MPa. ment characteristics of the jacketed beams.

figure 1 (beams A1-J, A2-J and A3-J). The objective of the self-compacting concrete jacketing design was twofold; first to fully restore the shear damaged beams and second to increase the amount of the provided reinforcement, focused on the shear reinforcement, in order to enhance the performance of the jacketed beams with respect to the initially tested beams and, potentially, to alter their failure mode to a more ductile one.

Initially tested beams sustained severe shear damages, spalling of concrete cover and intense diagonal cracking. All loose concrete fragments were completely removed and the missing concrete parts reconstructed by jacketing reformed and re-casted by self-compacting concrete. No special roughening of the surface of the damaged beams was performed prior jacketing construction. L-shaped mild steel dowels with 5 mm diameter were installed in the vertical sides of the initial beams in order to support the longitudinal bars of the jacket. Dowels were bonded by injected epoxy resin into 7 mm holes that were drilled before. The amount of the provided dowels was rather low; every side bar of the jacket had dowels 5 per 150 mm. Steel bars, stirrups and dowels of the jacketed beams were all welded together

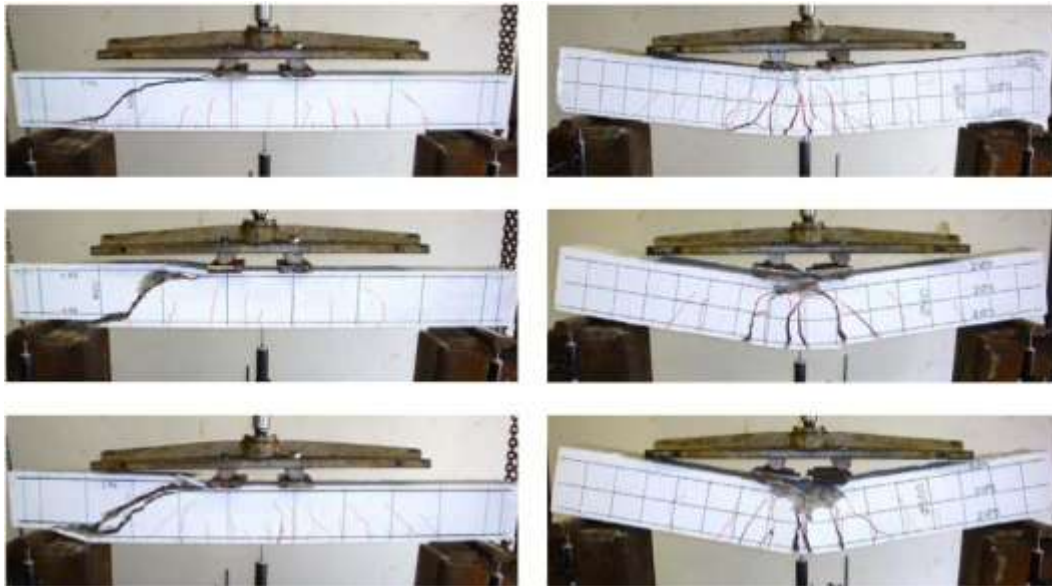


Cast-in-place self-compacting concrete with the mix proportions shown in Table 1 was used. The cement of the mixture contained 305 kg of CEM IV (W-P)/B 32.5 N and 51 kg of CEM II 42.5 N. Fine and coarse aggregates with maximum diameter 8 mm were also used. Further, superplasticizer (Glenium 21), retarder (Pozzolith 134 CF) and viscosity modifying admixture (VMA) were added in order to bring the required water reduction and fluidity, and to increase cohesion and segregation resistance [8]. The measured mean self-compacting concrete compressive and splitting tensile strength was 40.1 MPa and 3.3 MPa, respectively. After jacketing formwork stripping the final result was generally good and the limited superficial imperfections observed were fixed using high-strength, low-shrinkage and rapid-hardening cement paste [9].

1.3 Test setup

All beams were tested in monotonically increasing loading up to total failure. Beams were edge-supported on roller supports using a rigid laboratory frame. The loading was applied using a steel spreader beam in two symmetrical points in the mid-span of the beams adopting a four-point bending scheme with a shear span of 600 mm (see also Fig. 1). The ratio of the span to the effective depth of the initially tested and the jacketed beams was 3.43 and 2.93, respectively. Loading was imposed by a pinned-end actuator and measured by a load cell with an accuracy of 0.05 kN. The net mid-span deflections of the beams were recorded by three LVDTs with 0.01 mm accuracy; one was placed in the mid-span of the beam and two in the supports. Measurements of load and corresponding deflections were read and recorded continuously during the tests.

III. TEST RESULTS



experimental behavior of the initially tested and the jacketed beams is presented in Figure 2 in terms of bending moment versus mid-span deflection curves. An increase of the loading bearing capacity of the jacketed beams with respect to the corresponding initial beams can be observed. Further, the cracking patterns at failure of the beams are displayed in Figure 3

IV. CONCLUSION

The examined self-compacting concrete jacketing seems to be an effective rehabilitation technique to shear damaged reinforced concrete beams. The load bearing capacity and the overall structural performance of the jacketed beams was ameliorated with respect to the initially tested specimens. A good agreement between the predicted results and the test data of this study can be observed.

Based on the experimental and analytical results, the following

conclusions may be made:

- Using steel jacketing techniques for strengthening RC columns has been proven to be effective since it increases the column capacity to a minimum of 20%.
- The failure mode of the control reinforced concrete column was brittle while strengthening with steel jacket changed failure mode to be more ductile.
- Specimen strengthened with angles or channel sections with batten plates recorded a higher failure load than that strengthened with plates.
- Increasing number of batten plates in 4L series did not help increasing failure load, while it increased failure load for 2C series.
- Using C-sections with batten plates or plates only in strengthening concrete columns needs cautions due to the buckling consideration of their thin thicknesses.
- 4L series encountered less deformation than other specimens.
- As the surface area of concrete covered by steel jacket increases the effect of confinement also increases.

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