



**DEFLECTION OF FLEXURAL REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES WITH
 EXTERNAL NON-METALLIC REINFORCEMENT**
 (EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION)

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Abstract. In many cases concrete structures with prestressed steel being sufficiently strong do not meet requirements for stiffness. It is possible to avoid steel prestressing in concrete structures by means of providing additional non-metallic reinforcement, which gives opportunity to increase stiffness of beams significantly. Experimental investigations of reinforced concrete beams with external non-metallic reinforcement were made. Method for calculation of deflection of beams with external non-metallic reinforcement is presented in this article. Theoretical calculations of deflections using the proposed method were performed. Sufficiently good agreement with experimental deflection values was obtained.

Keywords: reinforced concrete structures, external non-metallic reinforcement, beams, deflection, experimental stiffness, deflection calculation.

1. Introduction

In many cases reinforced concrete structures with steel bar reinforcement meet strength requirements but do not meet requirements for stiffness. Therefore it is necessary to prestress bar reinforcement or to increase cross-sectional dimensions of such structures.

Stiffness can be increased without prestressing during manufacture of concrete structures by the use of additional external non-metallic reinforcement and increased substantially [1-14]. In these references different effect of non-metallic reinforcement on deflections has been obtained. This influence is mainly determined by the type and physical-mechanical characteristics of non-metallic reinforcement. The external reinforcement can include glass plastic plates, carbon plastic strips, fibre reinforced concrete plates, polymer concrete or eternity plates, etc.

External non-metallic reinforcement can be fixed to the concrete by adhesion between reinforcing material and concrete, or glue.

In most applications of non-metallic reinforcement there is no slip between concrete and external reinforcement.

Many authors in their investigations of composite structures with external non-metallic reinforcement dealt with analysis of strength and crack resistance [2-5, 8, 9, 13, 15]. Investigation [4] deals with calculation of deflections.

2. Method for curvature calculation of flexural members with external non-metallic reinforcement

It is proposed for calculation of deflection of flexural reinforced concrete members with external non-metallic reinforcement to assume that strains in a cross-section imposed by external load vary linearly (the hypothesis of plane cross-sections is valid). Stress and strain relationship for concrete is described by the following formula proposed by the European Concrete Committee

$$\sigma_c = \frac{\epsilon_c}{\epsilon_{c1}} \left(2 - \frac{\epsilon_c}{\epsilon_{c1}} \right) f_c, \quad (1)$$

where ϵ_{c1} is the ultimate concrete strain (when $\sigma_c = f_c$), ϵ_c – concrete strain at any loading level.

Concrete tensile strain

$$\epsilon_{ctu} = c f_{ct} E_c. \quad (2)$$

Design stress and strain distribution assumed for calculation of curvature of reinforced concrete members with external non-metallic reinforcement is presented in Fig 1.

Curvature of these members is determined by well-known relationship

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\epsilon_{cm} + \epsilon_{em}}{h + 0,5d_e}, \quad (3)$$

where ϵ_{cm} and ϵ_{em} are average values of strains in concrete and external non-metallic reinforcement, d_e – thickness of external reinforcement layer.

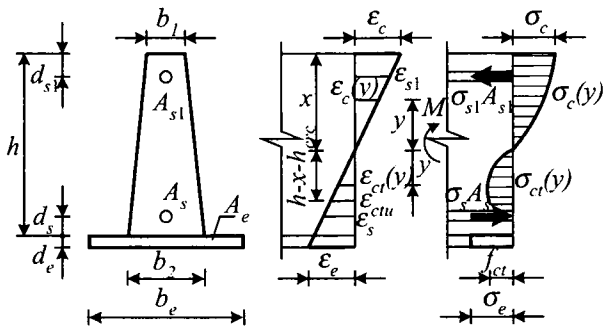


Fig 1. Design state of stresses in reinforced concrete beams with external non-metallic reinforcement for calculation of deflections

Average and compression concrete external reinforcement strains can be expressed as follows:

$$\epsilon_{cm} = \psi_c \epsilon_c \text{ and } \epsilon_{em} = \psi_e \epsilon_e. \quad (4)$$

Strains in bar reinforcement, external non-metallic reinforcement and in any layer of concrete cross-section are determined by such formulae:

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_c (h - x - d_s) / x; \quad (5)$$

$$\epsilon_e = \epsilon_c (h - x + 0,5d_e) x; \quad (6)$$

$$\epsilon_c(y) = \epsilon_c \cdot y / x. \quad (7)$$

Strain in the layer under the greatest compression is

$$\epsilon_c = \frac{c \cdot f_{ct} \cdot x}{E_c (h - x - h_{crc})}, \quad (8)$$

where h_{crc} is the height of crack in concrete under tension.

Taking into account the relationships presented above, average compression concrete ϵ_{cm} and external reinforcement ϵ_{em} strain can be presented by formulae (9) and (10).

$$\epsilon_{cm} = \frac{c \psi_c f_{ct} x}{E_c (h - x - h_{crc})}; \quad (9)$$

$$\epsilon_{em} = \frac{c \psi_e f_{ct} (h - x + 0,5d_e)}{E_c (h - x - h_{crc})}. \quad (10)$$

By the results of experiments with reinforced concrete members with external non-metallic reinforcement it has been established that coefficient $\psi_c = 0,93$.

Expression (11) is proposed for determining coefficient ψ_e .

$$\psi_e = 0,948 + 0,0341 \lg \left(\frac{b_e}{b_2} \right) - 0,04 \left(\frac{M}{M_{ue}} \right), \quad (11)$$

where b_e and b_2 are widths of non-metallic reinforcement and of reinforced member web; M and M_{ue} – bending moments imposed by external load and the moment when external reinforcement is about to break.

The height of crack can be determined from condition of equilibrium of moments taken about the neutral axis.

$$\int_0^x \sigma_c(y) b(y) y dy + \sigma_{s1} A_{s1} (x - d_{s1}) + \int_0^{h-x-h_{crc}} \sigma_{ct}(y) b(y) y dy + \sigma_s A_s (h - x - d_s) + \sigma_e A_e (h - x - 0,5d_e) - M = 0. \quad (12)$$

Equation (12) can be presented in this way:

$$\frac{c f_{ct}}{h - x - h_{crc}} \left\{ \frac{f_c}{E_c \epsilon_{c1}} \left[2I_c - \frac{c f_{ct} J_c}{E_c \epsilon_{c1} (h - x - h_{crc})} \right] + I_{ct,crc} - \frac{0,25 \cdot c \cdot J_{ct,crc}}{h - x - h_{crc}} + \alpha_{s1} I_{s1} + \alpha_s I_s + \alpha_e I_e \right\} - M = 0, \quad (13)$$

where $I_{ct,crc}$ is the second moment of tension concrete area above the crack in respect of the neutral axis,

$$J_{ct,crc} = \int_0^{h-x-h_{crc}} b(y) y^3 dy. \quad (14)$$

Using the iterative method from equation (13) the height h_{crc} of normal crack in concrete tension zone is calculated.

Position of the neutral in cross-section is determined by the condition of equilibrium of horizontal forces:

$$\int_0^x \sigma_c(y) b(y) dy + \sigma_{s1} A_{s1} = \int_0^{h-x-h_{crc}} \sigma_{ct}(y) b(y) dy + \sigma_s A_s + \sigma_e A_e. \quad (15)$$

This condition of equilibrium can be rearranged into such expression:

$$\frac{f_c}{E_c \epsilon_{c1}} \left[2S_c - \frac{c f_{ct} I_c}{E_c \epsilon_{c1} (h - x - h_{crc})} \right] + \alpha_{s1} S_{s1} = S_{ct,crc} - \frac{0,25 \cdot c \cdot I_{ct,crc}}{h - x - h_{crc}} + \alpha_s S_s + \alpha_e S_e. \quad (16)$$

3. Experimental investigations of flexural members with external non-metallic reinforcement

In laboratory, 15 reinforced concrete beams with external non-metallic reinforcement were tested. Beams were of variable cross-section width. Their dimensions were 70(100)×250×2600 mm. The following beams were tested: two series of beams with external reinforcement (Fig 2) and control beams: B1 – beams with 100 mm wide external non-metallic reinforcement; B2 – beams with 200 mm wide external non-metallic reinforcement; BK – control beams without external reinforcement.

Concrete of B25 class was used for the beams. Average tension strength of external non-metallic reinforcement $f_{e,m} = 14,56$ MPa, modulus of elasticity $E_e = 2400$ MPa. In the tension zone beams were reinforced with Ø16AIII class steel bars, the average yield limit of which $\sigma_y = 444,8$ MPa.

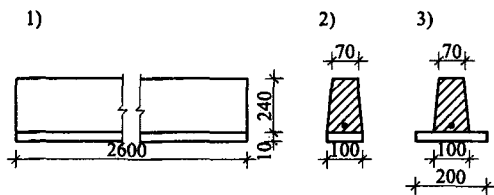


Fig 2. Experimental specimens: 1 – general view, 2 – beam B1, 3 – beam B2

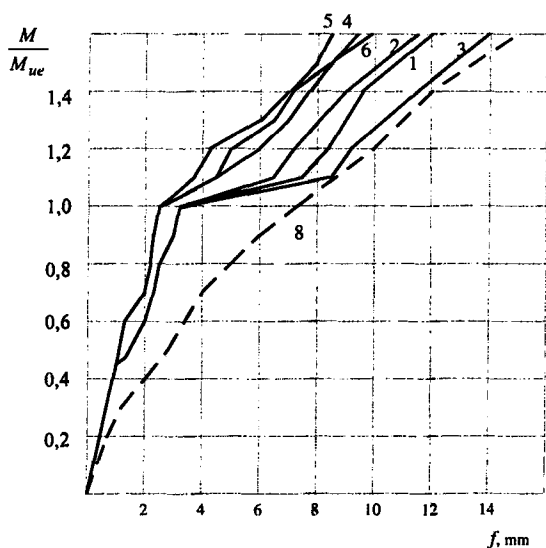


Fig 3. Experimental deflections of B1 and BK1 beams: 1 – B1-1; 2 – B1-2; 3 – B1-3; 4 – B1-4; 5 – B1-5; 6 – B1-6; 7 – B1-1; 8 – BK1 beams

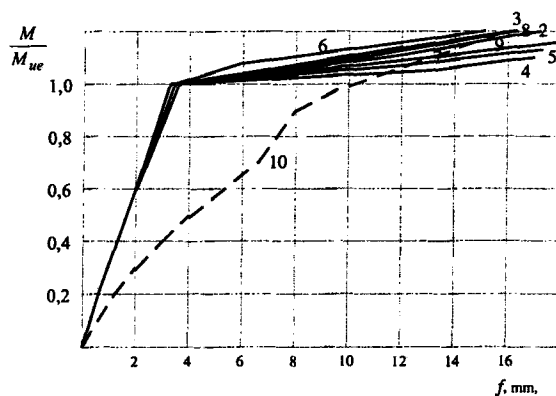


Fig 4. Experimental deflections of B2 and BK2 beams: 1 – B2-1; 2 – B2-2; 3 – B2-3; 4 – B2-4; 5 – B2-5; 6 – B2-6; 7 – B2-7; 8 – B2-8; 9 – B2-9; 10 – BK2 beams

During tests deflections of beams were recorded, the values of which are presented in Figs 3, 4.

Experimental investigations indicated that external non-metallic reinforcement substantially reduces deflection of flexural members at the same load level. Deflections of such members increase with load linearly until the external reinforcement breaks. In case of 200 mm wide strips ($\mu_e=10\%$) cracks in concrete did not effect the deflection increase rate.

External non-metallic reinforcement behaved in an elastic way. Stresses in the cross-section via cracking were distributed between adjacent cross-sections. Because of this crack the width and its influence on deflections were substantially reduced. Increase in quantity of external reinforcement leads to reducing deflections of beams until the external reinforcement breaks. Deflections of beams (B1 series) with 100 mm wide external reinforcement reduced 1,75–2,03 times in comparison with deflections of control beams, and for beams with 200 mm wide external reinforcement this reduction was 2,0–2,95 times.

Deflections substantially increased when external non-metallic reinforcement broke and became equal to or greater than deflections of control beams (Figs 3, 4).

4. Calculation of theoretical deflections and comparison with experimental values

Theoretical deflection values were calculated using the method described in this article. Deflections were calculated due to the action of bending moment $M = M_{crc} + (M_{ue} - M_{crc})/2$ and due to that at the stage of incipient breakage of external reinforcement external reinforcement (M_{ue}).

Calculations were performed taking into account the average strength characteristics of concrete and steel bar reinforcement as well as actual geometrical characteristics of beams (Table 1). Calculation results are presented in Table 2.

Deflections of beams with external non-metallic reinforcement were compared with their theoretical values. The difference between experimental and theoretical values of deflections of beams subjected to bending moment $M = M_{crc} + (M_{ue} - M_{crc})/2$ was up to 9% and this difference at the stage of incipient breakage of external reinforcement was up to 8% (with exception of B2-7 beams) (Table 2).

5. Conclusions

Application of external non-metallic reinforcement makes it possible to avoid prestressing of steel reinforcement to provide a required stiffness of structures.

Experimental investigations have indicated that due to external non-metallic reinforcement the deflection of beams is reduced by 1,75–2,03 times when percentage

Table 1. Dimensions of beam specimens and mean strength values of concrete

Beam	b_1 , m	b_2 , m	b_e , m	h , m	f_{cm} , MPa	$f_{ct,m}$, MPa	E_{cm} , MPa
B1-1	0,684	0,09	0,099	0,245	28,72	1,75	28000
B1-2	0,692	0,1015	0,103	0,245	28,72	1,75	28000
B1-3	0,733	0,108	0,100	0,247	28,72	1,75	28000
B1-4	0,695	0,090	0,101	0,245	27,25	1,78	29000
B1-5	0,737	0,1085	0,102	0,248	27,25	1,78	29000
B1-6	0,722	0,104	0,101	0,247	27,25	1,78	29000
B2-1	0,725	0,103	0,220	0,241	28,5	2,59	30700
B2-2	0,0680	0,096	0,215	0,243	28,5	2,59	30700
B2-3	0,0741	0,110	0,199	0,243	28,5	2,59	30700
B2-4	0,0705	0,090	0,201	0,245	31,1	2,72	30700
B2-5	0,0719	0,1042	0,200	0,244	31,1	2,72	30700
B2-6	0,0740	0,1085	0,200	0,244	31,1	2,72	30700
B2-7	0,0681	0,094	0,200	0,248	26,65	2,71	31000
B2-8	0,0720	0,1028	0,200	0,249	26,65	2,71	31000
B2-9	0,0740	0,1101	0,200	0,247	26,65	2,71	31000

Table 2. Experimental and theoretical beam deflections

Beam	Deflections at $M = M_{cr} + (M_{ue} - M_{cr})/2$			Deflection at incipient breakage of external reinforcement M_u		
	f_{obs} , mm	f_{cal} , mm	f_{cal}/f_{obs}	f_{obs} , mm	f_{cal} , mm	f_{cal}/f_{obs}
B1-1	2,30	2,39	1,04	3,05	3,26	1,07
B1-2	2,22	2,44	1,09	2,95	3,15	1,07
B1-3	2,33	2,45	1,05	3,04	3,28	1,08
B1-4	2,11	2,11	1,00	2,52	2,58	1,02
B1-5	1,95	2,03	1,04	2,40	2,57	1,07
B1-6	2,24	2,15	0,96	2,50	2,57	1,03
B2-1	2,59	2,71	1,04	3,34	3,46	1,03
B2-2	2,75	2,74	0,99	3,46	3,43	0,99
B2-3	2,60	2,73	1,05	3,39	3,51	1,03
B2-4	2,72	2,83	1,04	3,64	3,76	1,03
B2-5	2,74	2,92	1,06	3,20	3,69	1,15
B2-6	2,78	2,94	1,06	3,54	3,82	1,08
B2-7	2,51	2,74	1,09	3,20	3,39	1,06
B2-8	2,70	2,75	1,02	3,45	3,51	1,02
B2-9	2,73	2,80	1,02	3,40	3,40	1,0

of this reinforcement $\mu = A_e/A_c = 5\%$ and 2,04-3,04 times when this percentage $\mu=10\%$.

When external non-metallic reinforcement is used, influence of cracks in tension zone on deflections of structures is reduced substantially. The calculation method proposed in this article gives an opportunity to determine deflections of composite structures with external non-metallic reinforcement with sufficient accuracy.

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