

JKP Static Laboratory

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RESEARCH OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER (FRP) REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS



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Made by: <u>JKP Static Ltd.:</u>

Karoly Peter Juhasz Peter Schaul Structural engineer Civil engineer

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1. Preliminaries

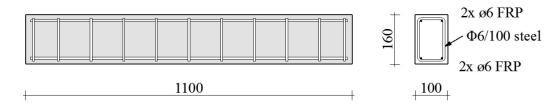
The purpose of the experiment was to investigate the effect of the different internationally recognized Fibre Reinforced Polymer (FRP) rebars in concrete beams. The research contains laboratory experiment and Finite Element Analysis (FEA). The final goal was to compare the bending capacity of different FRP rebars in concrete beams.

After the preliminary laboratory tests finite element material models were developed for each bar, which follow exactly the behavior of the noticed bar in concrete. To produce the bending failure (which causes the rupture of the FRP bars) in the concrete beams steel stirrups were applied to bear the shear stresses.

2. Test specimens

Tested beams:

1100 mm long, 160 mm high, 100 mm wide concrete beams as shown in Pic.1.



Pic. 1. Geometry of the beams

Concrete strength class: C50/60 according to Eurocode 1992-1-1.

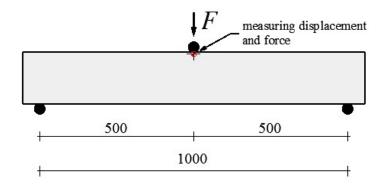
Concrete mix proportions:

Component	Туре	[kg/m ³]
Cement	CEM I 52.5 N	400
Water content		160
Aggregate 0/4		921
Aggregate 4/8		921
Superplasticizer	Mapei Dynamon NRG 1012	3,2
w/c	0,400	

Table 1. Concrete mix proportions

FRP reinforcement:	$2\Phi 6$ at tension and compression side, with 15 mm concrete covering. In the experiment two kinds of FRP material were tested: glass and basalt.
Steel stirrups:	$\Phi 6/100$ bended steel bar reinforcement
Number of beams:	3 pieces with all FRP rebars
Specimen production:	Technical University of Budapest, Czakó Adolf laboratory.
Specimen casting date:	18.05.2016 - 26.05.2016
Specimen testing date:	at the age of 28 days
Specimen storage:	at 25 °C and 55-60% relative humidity

3. Test description



Pic. 2. Details of the test

A three-point bending beam test was carried out to investigate the capacity of different FRP bars.

For the test a ZWICK-ROELL Z150 Universal Testing Machine was applied.

The span was 1000 mm, and the force was added on the middle of the beam as shown in Pic.2.

During the test the applied force and the current displacement were measured.

For all beams video was recorded during the test, and photos were taken during and after the test to recognize the failure mode and the crack development during the loading.



Pic. 3. Beam before and after testing

4. Results

After the tests the Load – Deflection diagram was determined for all beams, and the average value was calculated as well.

The first Appendix contains every Load – Deflection diagrams, and the second one contains some photos of the different behaviors of concrete beams with crack propagation.

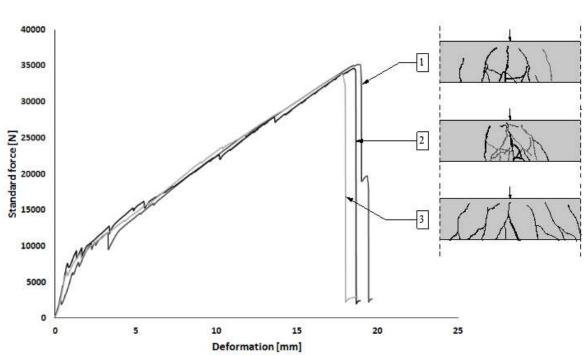
45000 40000 35000 30000 Standard force [N] 25000 GLASS_01 GLASS_02 20000 GLASS_03 BASALT_01 15000 10000 5000 0 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 **Deformation** [mm]

The summarized diagram can be seen below in Pic.4.

Pic. 4. Summarized results

On the Horizontal axis the Deformation in [mm], and on the Vertical axis the Force in [N] can be seen. The thin lines are the different beams, and the thick are the average values.

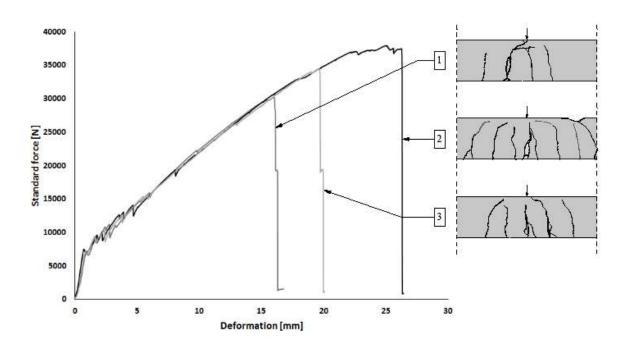
The best performance belongs to Glass 03 bar, marked with green line.



1. Appendix – Crack propagation and moment capacity of the beams

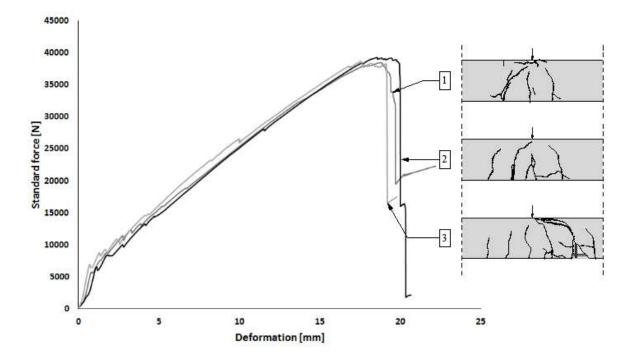






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Basalt 01

