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RESEARCH OF DURABILITY COMPRESSED REINFORCED CONCRETE ELEMENTS FROM HIGH-STRENGTH CONCRETE BASED ON THE DEFORMATION MODEL WITH EXTREME STRENGTH CRITERION

Results of experimental research strength of compressed concrete elements from high-strength concrete are presented. Effect of applying high-strength concrete on ultimate deformation of most compressed concrete brink ε_{cu} and strength of compressed concrete elements are investigated. On the basis of theoretical calculations statistical analysis of strength compressed concrete elements from high-strength concrete in normal sections with obtained experimental data on the basis of improved strength calculating methods of concrete elements from high-strength concrete in normal sections by using program complex «CRC-12» are compared.

Keywords: *reinforced concrete element, ultimate concrete deformation, deformation model, strength criterion, program complex, high-strength concrete.*

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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МІЦНОСТІ СТИСНУТИХ ЗАЛІЗОБЕТОННИХ ЕЛЕМЕНТІВ ІЗ ВИСОКОМІЦНИХ БЕТОНІВ НА ОСНОВІ ДЕФОРМАЦІЙНОЇ МОДЕЛІ З ЕКСТРЕМАЛЬНИМ КРИТЕРІЄМ МІЦНОСТІ

Наведено результати експериментальних досліджень міцності стиснутих залізобетонних елементів із високоміцних бетонів. Установлено вплив застосування високоміцних бетонів на граничну деформацію найбільш стиснутої грані бетону ε_{cu} й міцність стиснутих залізобетонних елементів. На основі статистичного аналізу порівняно теоретичні розрахунки міцності стиснутих залізобетонних елементів із високоміцних бетонів у нормальних перерізах з отриманими експериментальними даними на основі розробленої вдосконаленої методики розрахунку міцності залізобетонних елементів із високоміцних бетонів у нормальних перерізах з використанням програмного комплексу «CRC-12».

Ключові слова: *залізобетонний елемент, гранична деформація бетону, деформаційна модель, критерій міцності, програмний комплекс, високоміцний бетон.*

Introduction. In European construction practice reinforced concrete structures with high performance concrete is widely used. Their use is regulated by normative documents [1]. Widespread use in the global construction practice concretes with high performance and technological properties, which is denoted by the term High Performance Concrete (HPC) is evident and irreversible. This trend is caused by growing need of society in unique and reliable engineering buildings and constructions use the high-strength concrete. Characteristic for such concrete is high and ultra-high strength, low penetration, high corrosion resistance and durability, superior deformation characteristics. It should be noted that these properties are achieved with the use of highly mobile mixes, and sometimes self-compacting [5, 6].

Review of recent sources of research and publications. Presently process of harmonization of normative documents for designing of concrete and reinforced concrete structures and their elements with Eurocode-2 is conducted. Concrete durability class is calculated within the range of *C 12/15* to *C 90/105*. In standards functioning in Ukraine and the rules for designing reinforced concrete structures classes of concrete, only durability within the range of *C 3,5* to *C 60* was calculated. In comparison with the standards [1] this fact corresponds to the classes of concrete durability to *C 50/60*. In [1] classes of concrete durability the limit *C 90/105* is. in Ukrainian functioning norms and rules [2] there are no data regarding the calculation of reinforced concrete elements (RCE) durability from HPC which is true for different types of deformation. That is why the study of these issue as well as definite physical and mechanical characteristics of RCE from high strength concretes is an urgent task.

Parts of the common problems unsolved earlier. Deformation model (DM) application in the theory of the reinforced concrete is the proper step forward, as it makes use of deformed solid body mechanism equations complete set: physical ones for concrete and reinforcement, geometrical and equilibrium equations. As a result, DM allows determining precisely the limit of reinforcement modification, RCE reinforcement modification durability; to consider the character of concrete complete diagrams and to reinforce behavior of other characteristics. Considering descending branches of compression charts which reflects the process of material bearing capacity decrease as a result of increase of its destruction together with the use of DM with extreme strength criterion (ESC); to provide an opportunity to analytically get boundary deformation of RCE concrete compressed brink [3 – 5, 8 – 18].

Experimental research of ultimate characteristics of concrete compressed zone, deformability and strength of RCE from HPC, theoretical calculations at central and noncentral compression and comparison based on the methodology of DM with ESC with experimental research data and their statistical analysis are actual tasks.

Theoretical research of boundary characteristics concrete compressed zone and mentioned above RCE strength were conducted on the basis of DM with ESC and were given in [8 – 18].

Purpose of the research. In connection with lack of experimental data, researches of influence concrete strength class on ε_{cu} value – concrete ultimate deformation compressed zone, and compressed RCE strength, including strength received with HPC, experimental RCE research and executed comparative analysis of obtained results with analytical calculations on the basis DM with ESC were conducted.

The main purpose of experimental research is determination of stress-strain state and internal forces distribution, compressed concrete brink ultimate deformations of high-strength concrete reinforced concrete elements, working under flat central and noncentral compression, and also verification improved methods of calculating strength RCE from HPC in normal sections on the basis DM with ESC [18].

Main material and results. In DM applying the full set of Deformed Solid Mechanics equations is used: physical ones (for concrete and armature), geometrical and

equilibrium equations. As a result, it is possible to find overreinforced RCE strength and overreinforced limit more accurately, considering concrete and armature character and other characteristics complete diagrams. Application the DM with ESC gives an opportunity to calculate the strength of reinforced concrete elements in normal section and to receive physical and mechanical characteristics for a wide range of concrete classes (from C 3,5 to C 120 and more) [3 – 5, 17, 18].

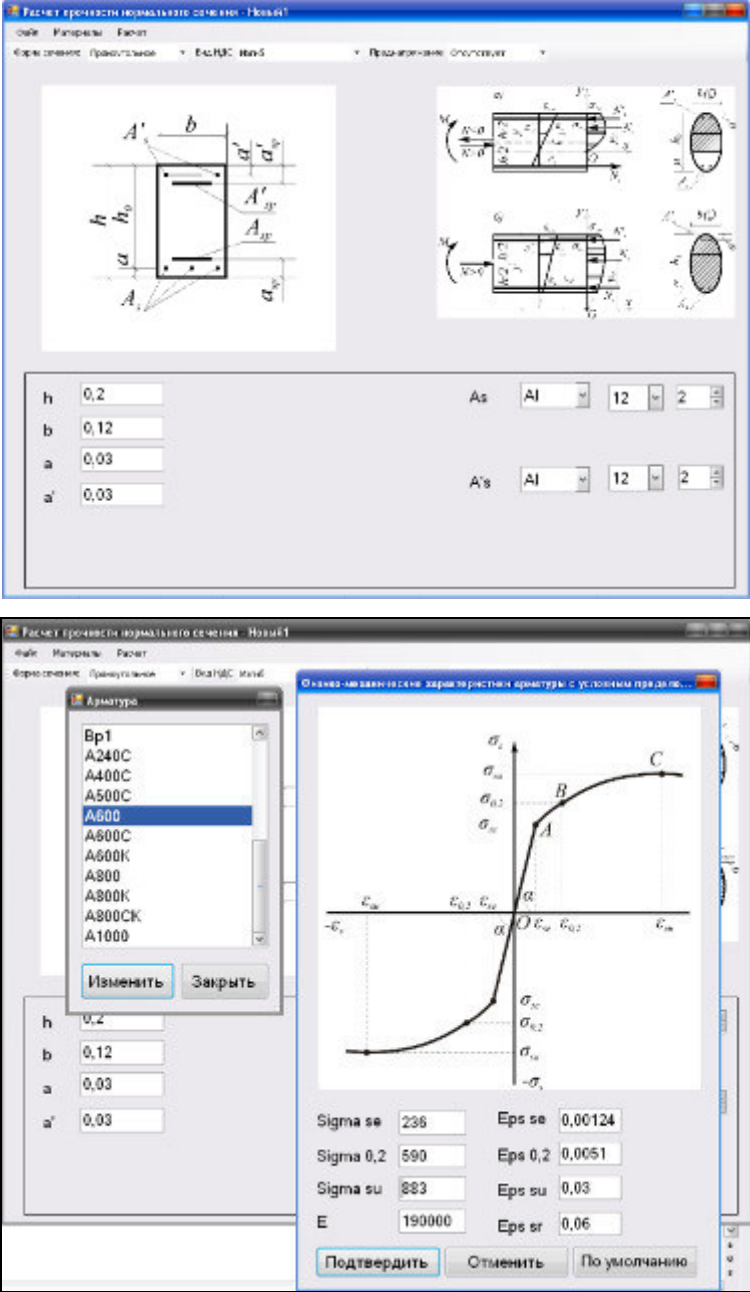


Figure 1 – The software complex «CRC – 12»

For the solution of the problem checking strength of compressed reinforced concrete elements in the normal section on the basis on DM with ESC on PC algorithm of engineering methods of RCE calculation and software package «CRC – 12» (Figure 1) [18] with application numerical and optimization methods for different classes of concrete strength was developed, including high strength (from 10 to 120 MPa) and for different classes of reinforcing steel.

In the process of experimental research of concrete compressed reinforced concrete elements deformation and reinforcement in specific cross sections of reinforced concrete elements were measured. Particular attention was given to determination of concrete ultimate deformations and reinforcement in specific sections of reinforced concrete elements.

For studying, concrete class and load application eccentricity on strength and deformation reinforced concrete elements were impacted; test samples have been divided into three groups:

1. Columns, concrete compressive strength $f_{cm,cube} = 61$ MPa, eccentricity of load application $e_0 = 0$ mm (K-1-1-II, K-1-2-II), $e_0 = 3$ mm (K-1-3-ME, K-1-4-ME), $e_0 = 12$ mm (K-1-5-BE, K-1-6-BE);

2. Columns, concrete compressive strength $f_{cm,cube} = 69$ MPa, eccentricity of load application $e_0 = 0$ mm (K-2-1-II, K-2-2-II), $e_0 = 3$ mm (K-2-3-ME, K-2-4-ME), $e_0 = 12$ mm (K-2-5-BE, K-2-6-BE);

3. Columns, concrete compressive strength $f_{cm,cube} = 75$ MPa, eccentricity of load application $e_0 = 0$ mm, (K-3-1-II, K-3-2-II), $e_0 = 3$ mm, (K-3-3-ME, K-3-4-ME), $e_0 = 12$ mm (K-3-5-BE, K-3-6-BE);

Central and noncentral compressed reinforced concrete elements test results were analyzed on specific samples according to the class of concrete, type and eccentricity of load application. The samples by length have a rectangular cross section with a constant height and dimensions – 120×120 mm for transfer of eccentricity application of load in the supporting part of the column. Schemes of geometric dimensions, reinforcement and location of strain gauges on concrete were shown at Figure 2 and Figure 3.

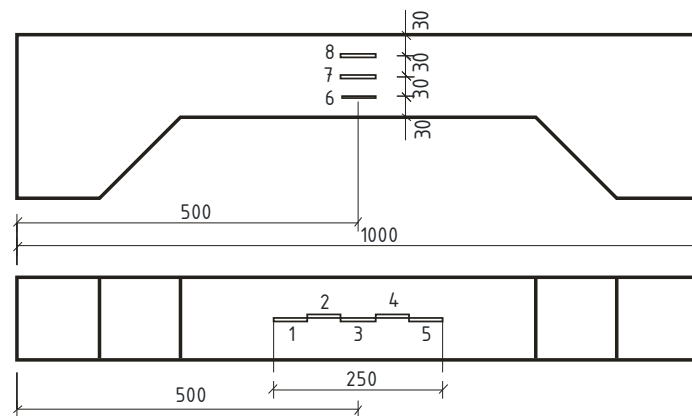


Figure 2 – The scheme of arrangement a strain sensors on the concrete surface

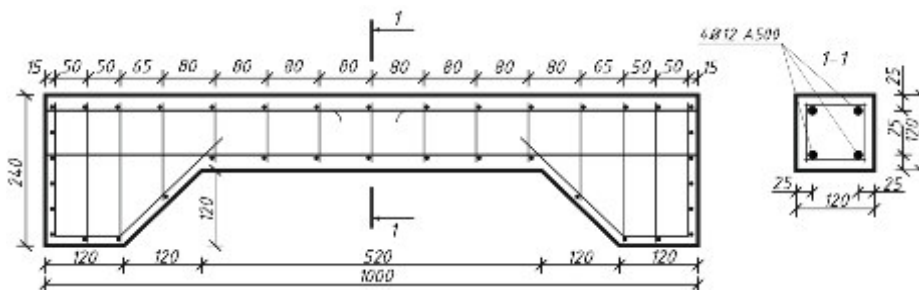


Figure 3 – Scheme of reinforcement and geometrical dimensions of experimental samples (concrete columns)

Reinforcement of the samples was performed symmetrically, four longitudinal armature rods class A500, diameter 12 mm, connected with spatial cage using welding clamps armature with class A240C, diameter 6.5 mm, with increments 80 mm (Figure 3, 4).



Figure 4 – Spatial reinforcing cage for reinforced concrete columns

According to data obtained from experimental researches ultimate characteristics of concrete compressed zone and normal sections tested samples strength were analyzed. Statistical analysis of the results is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Experimental and theoretical values of deformation and strength of concrete elements normal cross section in the stage, close to destruction

#	Model code	The maximum relative deformation of the most compressed brink of concrete		$\frac{\varepsilon_{cu, teor}}{\varepsilon_{cu, test}}$, %	Longitudinal force N_u , MH		$\frac{N_{u, teor}}{N_{u, test}}$, %
		$\varepsilon_{cu, test}$, ‰	$\varepsilon_{cu, teor}$, ‰		$N_{u, test}$	$N_{u, teor}$	
1	K-1-1-Ц	-2,40	-2,436	1,015	0,803	0,8059	1,0036
2	K-1-2-Ц	-2,38	-2,436	1,0235	0,804	0,8059	1,0023
3	K-1-3-ME	-3,24	-3,293	1,0163	0,405	0,4054	1,0009
4	K-1-4-ME	-3,22	-3,293	1,0226	0,404	0,4054	1,0034
5	K-1-5-BE	-3,50	-3,763	1,0751	0,109	0,1118	1,0256
6	K-1-6-BE	-3,67	-3,763	1,0253	0,11	0,1118	1,0163
7	K-2-1-Ц	-2,47	-2,507	1,0149	0,900	0,9097	1,0107
8	K-2-2-Ц	-2,48	-2,507	1,0108	0,920	0,9097	0,9888
9	K-2-3-ME	-3,31	-3,337	1,0081	0,450	0,4531	1,0068
10	K-2-4-ME	-3,28	-3,337	1,0173	0,445	0,4531	1,0182
11	K-2-5-BE	-3,41	-3,565	1,0454	0,115	0,1174	1,020
12	K-2-6-BE	-3,46	-3,565	1,0303	0,116	0,1174	1,0120
13	K-3-1-Ц	-2,55	-2,577	1,0105	1,00	1,0128	1,0128
14	K-3-2-Ц	-2,56	-2,577	1,0066	1,05	1,0128	0,9645
15	K-3-3-ME	-3,39	-3,383	0,9979	0,49	0,4998	1,02
16	K-3-4-ME	-3,37	-3,383	1,0038	0,50	0,4998	0,9996
17	K-3-5-BE	-3,36	-3,392	1,0095	0,12	0,1221	1,0175
18	K-3-6-BE	-3,35	-3,392	1,0125	0,118	0,1221	1,0347
Mean arithmetic value				1,0192			1,0088
Mean squared deviation				0,0177			0,0155
Coefficient of variation, %				1,7337			1,5331
Asymmetry				2,1017			-1,2412
Excess				5,4891			3,1178

Analysis of experimental data made it possible to confirm their good convergence and accuracy of strength theoretical research results, physical and mechanical properties of concrete compressed zone, etc., obtained by the method on the basis DM with ESC.

Using the DM with ESC theoretical and experimental data of the most compressed fiber of concrete (ε_{cu}) and normal sections strength of reinforced concrete element boundary deformations were compared.

Conclusions. The constant value of $\varepsilon_{cu} \approx 3,5\%$ taken in Eurocode-2 for concrete low and medium strength is overestimated for compressed concrete elements. Considering of increased fragility in the area of high-strength concrete physical would be more reasonable introduction to calculate higher reliability coefficients or lower coefficients of working conditions, rather than as it is customary in Eurocode-2, – decline ultimate deformation ε_{cu} which does not agree with experiments and calculations by the deformation model with extreme strength criterion. At the ultimate deformation of compressed concrete elements ε_{cu} many factors are involved that must be considered in their strength calculation. By calculations results based on deformation model with extreme strength criterion, ε_{cu} its value changes significantly when changing class of concrete, class of reinforcing steel, load character, cross-sectional form, etc. Conducted experimental research provides an opportunity to make conclusion about the reliability of deformation model with extreme strength criterion. Deformation models with extreme strength criterion allows to analyze a full complex of normal sections limit parameters in the stage of their destruction, also to use the corresponding calculation dependencies and to detect elastic or plastic state of reinforcing steel.

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