



# **Flexural Strengthening of RC Continuous T-Beams At Hogging Zone Using Different Strengthening Techniques And Materials**

By

**Ayman Mohamed Mahmoud Aboraya**

A Thesis Submitted to the  
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Science  
in  
Structural Engineering

**Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University**  
Giza, Egypt  
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**Title of Thesis :**

**Flexural Strengthening of RC Continuous T-Beams At Hogging Zone Using  
Different Strengthening Techniques And Materials**

**Key Words:**

**Carbon Fiber Polymers, Continuous beam strengthening , Hogging Zone**

**Summary :**

The aim of the current thesis is to study the flexural behavior of RC continuous T-beam at hogging zone with column restriction. A seven specimens were strengthened by three different strengthening materials. The behavior of strengthening materials was studied in two different strengthening positions namely the flange and web regions. The results indicated that strengthening Beams in flange region gave better results than strengthening them in web region. Using Reinforcing steel bars in strengthening the flange region proved to be an effective technique in terms of both capacity and ductility.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, thanks to ALLAH who guided and helped me to finish this work in this proper shape.

The support of my father, my mother and my family cannot be praised enough; to them this thesis is dedicated.

I wish also to express my sincere gratitude to my research supervisor, Prof. Dr. Hamed M. Hadhoud., for his valuable advice, comments and his efforts in reviewing the manuscript.

I wish to record my special appreciation and gratitude to my advisor, Sayed H. Sayed, for his valuable guidance, helpful suggestion and continuous support during the research program.

Special Thanks to MSc. Shady M. Nabil for his valuable help; especially through his supervision on experimental program and result analysis.

Finally, I would like to thank The effort of the technicians of the reinforced testing materials laboratory, Housing & Building National Research Center is also appreciated.

# Table of contents

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| <b>Acknowledgements</b> .....                                  | i    |
| <b>Table Of Contents</b> .....                                 | ii   |
| <b>List Of Tables</b> .....                                    | v    |
| <b>List Of Figures</b> .....                                   | vi   |
| <b>Abstract</b> .....  | ix   |
| <b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>                                 | 1    |
| 1.1 Background.....  | 2    |
| 1.2 Problem statement.....                                     | 2    |
| 1.3 Objectives.....  | 2    |
| 1.4 Methodology.....   | 2    |
| 1.5 Thesis structure.....                                      | 3    |
| <b>CHAPTER 2: Literature Review</b>                            |      |
| 2.1 Overview.....  | 4    |
| 2.2 Fiber Reinforced polymers.....                             | 4    |
| 2.2.1 Fibers.....  | 4    |
| 2.2.2 Matrix.....  | 5    |
| 2.2.3 MATERIAL PROPERTIES.....                                 | 6    |
| 2.4 FRP Products.....  | 7    |
| 2.4.1 Applications of FRP.....                                 | 7    |
| 2.4.1.1 Rehabilitation and retrofitting applications.....      | 7    |
| 2.4.1.2 Applications Subjected to Aggressive Environments..... | 8    |
| 2.4.1.3 Applications in Construction.....                      | 9    |
| 2.4.1.4 Method of applying FRP laminates.....                  | 10   |
| 2.4.2 Failure modes.....                                       | 10   |
| 2.4.3 Design for FRP strengthening in bending.....             | 11   |
| 2.5 FRP LAMINATES BOND TO CONCRETE.....                        | 12   |
| 2.6 DUCTILITY.....   | 12   |
| 2.7 STRENGTHENING OF RC BEAMS WITH FRP REINFORCEMENT           | 13   |
| 2.7.1 General.....   |      |
| .....  | 13   |
| 2.7.2 Externally Bonded FRP (EB FRP).....                      | 17   |

|       |   |    |
|-------|---|----|
| 2.7.3 | Near Surface Mounted FRP (NSM FRP).....   | 19 |
| 2.8   | PREVIOUS RESEARCH WORKS ON CONTINUOUS BEAMS...                                    | 22 |
| 2.9   | OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURRENT STATE OF ART.....                                     | 27 |
| 2.10  | PROBLEMS OF STRENGTHENING THE NEGATIVE MOMENT<br>REGION OF CONTINUOUS T BEAM..... | 29 |

### **CHAPTER 3: Experimental program**

|     |                             |    |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|
| 3.1 | GENERAL.....                | 30 |
| 3.2 | SPECIMENS DETAILS.....      | 32 |
| 3.3 | BEAMS FABRICATION.....      | 32 |
| 3.4 | STRENGTHENING OF BEAMS..... | 32 |
| 3.5 | MATERIAL PROPERTIES.....    | 33 |
| 3.6 | LOADING SETUP.....          | 35 |
| 3.7 | INSTRUMENTATION<br>.....    | 35 |

### **CHAPTER 4: EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

|       |                        |    |
|-------|------------------------|----|
| 4.1   | SUMMARY.....           | 59 |
| 4.2   | RESULT DETAILS .....   | 61 |
| 4.2.1 | Control Beam (CB)..... | 61 |
| 4.2.2 | B-St-F.....            | 63 |
| 4.2.3 | B-St-W.....            | 68 |
| 4.2.4 | B-Sh-F.....            | 72 |
| 4.2.5 | B-Sh-W.....            | 76 |
| 4.2.6 | B-La-F.....            | 80 |
| 4.2.7 | B-La-W.....            | 84 |

### **CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION OF EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

|       |  |     |
|-------|--|-----|
| 5.1   | Failure loads.....   | 89  |
| 5.2   | Ductility.....   | 90  |
| 5.3   | Steel strain:.....   | 91  |
| 5.4   | Modes of failure:.....   | 52  |
| 5.5   | Concrete strain.....   | 93  |
| 5.6   | Strengthening material strain.....   | 94  |
| 5.7   | Strengthening material-cost effectiveness analysis.....                        | 95  |
| 5.7.1 | Beams strengthened with steel in flange and web, (B-St-F) and<br>(B-St-W)..... | 102 |

|       |  |     |
|-------|--|-----|
| 5.7.2 | Beams strengthened by CFRP sheets in flange (B-Sh-F).....          | 102 |
| 5.7.3 | Beams strengthened by CFRP sheets in web region (B-Sh-W).....      | 103 |
| 5.7.4 | Beams strengthened by NSM laminates in flange region (B-La-F)..... | 103 |
| 5.7.5 | Beams strengthened by NSM laminates in web region (B-La-W).....    | 104 |

## **CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS**

|     |                  |     |
|-----|------------------|-----|
| 6.1 | Conclusions..... | 99  |
| 6.2 | Future work..... | 100 |
|     | REFERENCES.....  | 101 |
|     | Appendix.....    | 108 |



## List of Tables

| Table   | page |
|---|------|
| Table 2.1 Mechanical properties of different FRP's.....   | 5    |
| Table 2.2 Mechanical properties of matrix.....  | 6    |
| Table 2.3 Reinforced concrete (RC) two-span beams strengthened in flexure with external bonded CFRP sheets.....                         | 23   |
| Table 2.4 Table 2.4 Reinforced concrete continuous beams strengthened in flexure with external CFRP laminates.....                      | 24   |
| Table 2.5 Reinforced concrete (RC) continuous beams with different arrangements of internal steel bars and external CFRP laminates..... | 25   |
| Table 2.6 Reinforced high strength concrete (RHSC) continuous beams strengthened with CFRP.....   | 27   |
| Table 2.7 Results from FEM.....   | 28   |
| Table 2.8 Comparison between experimental results and FEM result  | 29   |
| Table 3.1 Details of tested beams.....  | 45   |
| Table 3.2 Compressive Strength of Tested cubes.....   | 45   |
| Table 4.1 Results Of Test Specimens.....  | 59   |
| Table 5.1 ductility ratio of beams.....   | 90   |
| Table 5.2 Yield load of tested beams.....   | 91   |
| Table 5.3 Concrete compressive strain at the same level of load and failure load.....   | 93   |
| Table 5.4 detailing of material costs for beams strengthened by steel   | 95   |
| Table 5.5 detailing of material costs for beams strengthened by CFRP sheets on flange region.....                                       | 96   |
| Table 5.6 detailing of material costs for beams strengthened by CFRP sheets on web region.....  | 96   |
| Table 5.7 detailing of material costs for beams strengthened by NSM laminates on flange region.....                                     | 97   |
| Table 5.8 detailing of material costs for beams strengthened by NSM laminates on web region.....  | 97   |

## List of Figures

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Fig. 2.1      Tensile stress-strain relationships for the composite FRP and its components..... | 5    |
| Fig. 2.2      Stress-strain relationships for different fibers and steel.....                   | 6    |
| Fig. 2.3      Failure Modes of RC Beams Strengthened with FRP Strips...                         | 11   |
| Fig. 2.4      Equilibrium of the CFRP.....  | 21   |
| Fig. 2.6      Method of applying CFRP in the hogging zone of continuous T beam.....             | 28   |
| Fig. 3.1.a     Control Beam Details.....  | 36   |
| Fig. 3.1.b     B.St.F Details.....  | 37   |
| Fig. 3.1.c     B.St.F Details.....  | 38   |
| Fig. 3.1.d     B.Sh.F Details.....  | 39   |
| Fig. 3.1.e     B.Sh.W Details.....  | 40   |
| Fig. 3.1.f     B.La.F Details.....  | 41   |
| Fig. 3.1.g     B.La.W Details.....  | 42   |
| Fig. 3.2.a     Simplified test approach.....  | 43   |
| Fig. 3.2.b     Beam adjustment on load cell.....  | 44   |
| Fig. 3.3.a     Formwork used in casting beams.....  | 46   |
| Fig.3.3,b     Formwork used in casting beams.....   | 46   |
| Fig.3.3,c     Formwork used in casting beams.....   | 47   |
| Fig. 3.4.a     Removing concrete cover for strengthening beams with steel                       | 47   |
| Fig. 3.4.b     Drilling holes on both sides of the for the stitching steel bars.....            | 48   |
| Fig. 3.4.c     Drilled holes on both sides of the for the stitching steel bars.....             | 48   |
| Fig. 3.4.d     Putting adhesion latex.....  | 49   |
| Fig. 3.4.e     casting the cement grout.....  | 49   |
| Fig. 3.5.a     Roughing concrete surface using hammer hand.....                                 | 50   |
| Fig. 3.5.b     Roughing concrete surface using hammer hand.....                                 | 50   |
| Fig. 3.5.c     Mixing epoxy paste by weight.....  | 51   |
| Fig. 3.5.d     Spreading epoxy paste on surface.....  | 51   |
| Fig. 3.6.a     Cleaning CFRP laminates from dirt and dust.....                                  | 52   |

|            |  |    |
|------------|--|----|
| Fig. 3.6.b | CFRP laminates after cleaning.....                                     | 52 |
| Fig. 3.6.c | Splitting CFRP laminates into 200mm by 1.2 mm.....                     | 53 |
| Fig. 3.6.d | CFRP laminates after splitting.....                                    | 53 |
| Fig. 3.6.e | Strains glued to CFRP laminates.....                                   | 54 |
| Fig. 3.6.f | Marking the grooves positions for CFRP Laminates.....                  | 54 |
| Fig. 3.6.g | Cutting the grooves for CFRP Laminates by an electrical<br>cutter..... | 55 |
| Fig. 3.6.h | Grooves were cut.....  | 55 |
| Fig. 3.6.i | Sikadur 30 used as an epoxy resin.....                                 | 56 |
| Fig. 3.6.j | Putting the resin inside the grooves.....                              | 56 |
| Fig. 3.6.k | Putting NSM laminates inside the grooves.....                          | 57 |
| Fig. 3.7   | Compressive strength test for concrete cubes.....                      | 57 |
| Fig. 3.8   | General beam were put on testing machine.....                          | 58 |
| Fig. 4.1.a | Yield and Failure Loads for all Specimens.....                         | 60 |
| Fig. 4.1.b | Deflections at Failure Loads for All Specimens.....                    | 60 |
| Fig.4.2    | Load – Deflection Relationship of CB.....                              | 62 |
| Fig. 4.3.  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of CB.....                    | 62 |
| Fig. 4.4   | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of CB.....             | 63 |
| Fig. 4.5   | Crack pattern of CB.....   | 63 |
| Fig. 4.6   | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-St-F).....                        | 65 |
| Fig. 4.7   | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-St-F).....              | 65 |
| Fig. 4.8   | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-St-F)..          | 66 |
| Fig. 4.9   | Load – Strengthening material strain relationship of (B-St-F).         | 66 |
| Fig.4.10.a | Crack pattern of (B-St-F).....   | 67 |
| Fig.4.10.b | Crack pattern of (B-St-F).....   | 67 |
| Fig. 4.11  | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-St-W).....                        | 69 |
| Fig. 4.12  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-St-W).....              | 69 |
| Fig. 4.13  | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-St-W).           | 70 |
| Fig. 4.14  | Load – Strengthening steel strain relationship of (B-St-W).....        | 70 |
| Fig.4.15.a | Crack pattern of (B-St-W).....   | 71 |
| Fig.4.15.b | Crack pattern of (B-St-W).....   | 71 |
| Fig. 4.16  | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-Sh-F).....                        | 73 |
| Fig. 4.17  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-Sh-F).....              | 73 |
| Fig. 4.18  | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-Sh-F).           | 74 |

|            |   |    |
|------------|---|----|
| Fig. 4.19  | Load – Strengthening steel strain relationship of (B-Sh-F)..          | 74 |
| Fig.4.20.a | Crack pattern of (B-Sh-F).....  | 75 |
| Fig.4.20.b | Crack pattern of (B-Sh-F).....  | 75 |
| Fig.4.20.c | Crack pattern of (B-Sh-F).....  | 76 |
| Fig. 4.21  | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-Sh-W).....                       | 77 |
| Fig. 4.22  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-Sh-W).....             | 78 |
| Fig. 4.23  | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-Sh-W)           | 78 |
| Fig. 4.24  | Load – Strengthening steel strain relationship of (B-Sh-W)....        | 78 |
| Fig.4.25.a | Crack pattern of (B-Sh-W).....  | 79 |
| Fig. 4.26  | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-St-W).....                       | 80 |
| Fig. 4.27  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-St-W).....             | 82 |
| Fig. 4.28  | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-St-W).          | 82 |
| Fig. 4.29  | Load – Strengthening steel strain relationship of (B-St-W)....        | 83 |
| Fig.4.30.a | Crack pattern of (B-St-W).....  | 83 |
| Fig.4.30.b | Crack pattern of (B-St-W).....  | 84 |
| Fig. 4.31  | Load – Deflection Relationship of (B-La-W).....                       | 85 |
| Fig. 4.32  | Load - Steel tension strain relationship of (B-La-W).....             | 86 |
| Fig. 4.33  | Load - Concrete Compression strain relationship of (B-La-W)           | 86 |
| Fig. 4.34  | Load – Strengthening Laminate strain relationship of<br>(B-La-W)..... | 87 |
| Fig.4.35.a | Crack pattern of (B-La-W).....  | 87 |
| Fig.4.35.b | Crack pattern of (B-La-W).....  | 88 |
| Fig. 5.1   | Load-Deflection curve of tested beams.....                            | 89 |
| Fig. 5.2   | Cracking, Yield, and Failure Loads for All Specimens.....             | 90 |
| Fig. 5.3   | Load-Strain curve of all beams.....                                   | 91 |
| Fig. 5.4   | Load-concrete compressive strain of tested beams.....                 | 94 |
| Fig. 5.5   | Strengthening material strain of tested beams.....                    | 94 |
| Fig. 5.6   | Strengthening Material-Cost Effectiveness .....                       | 97 |
| Fig. 5.7   | Capacity gain/cost (% / LE).....                                      | 98 |

## **Abstract**

Even though Reinforced Concrete (RC) continuous beams are widely used in the field of civil engineering, not many experimental work for repairing and strengthening continuous T beams has been done; particularly, experiments for strengthening the hogging zone of continuous T beams with existence of a column restraint are not very popular.

This study concentrates on studying the flexural behavior of RC continuous T-beam with a column restraint using different materials and different methods of strengthening.

Seven experimental specimens were designed in order to give equal flexural capacity by using three strengthening materials. Those strengthening materials were Reinforcing Steel bars, fiber reinforced polymer Sheets (FRP sheet), and near surface mounted laminates (NSM laminates).

The main goals of these experiments are:

1. Studying the behavior of different types of strengthening materials (Steel, Carbon sheets and Near Surface Carbon Fiber Reinforced Laminates) at hogging zone.
2. Strengthening material adjustment, like different places of strengthening ,for example strengthening web region versus flange region.
3. Studying the Strengthening material-Cost effectiveness.

The investigation indicated that strengthening RC Beams in the flange region gave better results than strengthened beams in web region. Using the CFRP sheets and NSM laminates in flange region increased the failure load. But using Reinforcing steel bars in strengthening the flange region was effective technique to preserve ductility and increase failure load.

# **Chapter (1)**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

Recently, strengthening the existing structures have become one of the most essential challenges in the field of civil engineering. Mostly, the primary reasons for strengthening of structures include:

- improving resistance to withstand underestimated loads;
- increasing load-carrying capacity for higher permit loads;
- reducing premature failure owing to inadequate detailing;
- retaining lost load-carrying capacity due to corrosion of other types of degradation caused by aging; etc.

Accordingly, a variety of strengthening techniques have been improved in order to satisfy the requirement to increase the load carrying capacity as well as to meet serviceability requirements. Some of the conventional strengthening techniques for concrete structures include:

- Expanding the member's cross-section.
- Offering extra support to shorten the span of flexural member.
- Increasing reinforcement by consequently removing and casting concrete.
- Applying additional internal or external prestressing.
- Bonding external steel plates.
- Externally bonded steel reinforced polymers ( SRP )
- Externally surface bonded FRP laminates.
- Near surface mounted technique ( NSM ).

The continuous development of fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) materials in different forms and configuration provides an alternate design technique for constructing new structures and rehabilitation of existing civil engineering infrastructure. FRP materials have successfully been used in aerospace industry across many decades.

Problems due to Corrosion in concrete reinforced steel structures are usually expected and most engineers are concerned about them. So as to eliminate the possibility of steel corrosion, the last choice seems to be non corrosive reinforcement. Recently, fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) for reinforcing bars have been used as a prestressing tendons reinforcement in newly slabs construction, for coastal and marine structures, and for structures wherein nonmagnetic properties are required like large transformer foundation pads. The exclusive advantages of FRP materials such as perfect in corrosion resistance, high strength to weight ratio, neutrally electromagnetic, and ease of handling make these materials probably suitable for the utilization in reinforced concrete defected by serviceability problems.

Currently, they are also used for repairing - rehabilitation of concrete with externally bonded laminates (**Lerchental,1970**) [1]. The use of EFRP materials for external strengthening technique of reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete (PC), and masonry structures has showed as one of the effective and rising technologies in materials and structural engineering (**Kajfasz et al.,1970**) [2].Of the current techniques of Rehabilitation, the utilization of FRP bars as near-surface-mounted (NSM) reinforcement was widely spread as a promising technology for increasing flexure and shear strength of deficiently RC members (**Swamy et al.,1987**) [3]. NSM bars is a better technique than externally bonded FRP laminated due to the possibility of anchoring the laminates into adjacent surfaces cut of the concrete member, and the minimum work preparation of surface and time of installation.

Even though, the utilization of FRP rods for strengthening applications is still a new technique, NSM steel rods were used as a strengthening technique of RC structures starting from the early 50s in Europe. although, Several disadvantages emerged from using steel bars in NSM method, like difficulty in site handling and corrosion possibility.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Lately, a large deal of research has been performed on simply supported reinforced concrete (RC) beams which strengthened with Fiber-Reinforced Polymer composites (FRP), a little literature has focused on continuous beams; especially experiments carried out on strengthening the negative moment regions of continuous T beams are so uncommon to have.

The negative moment region of continuous RC T-beam, which also called the hogging zone is a critically region due to the concurrence of maximum Flexure and shear in addition to the strengthening restrictions due to the presence of the mid-column .This Research also Compares different methods & materials of strengthening the negative moment region of a continuous beams in existence of column.

## **1.3 Objectives**

This proposal attempts to concentrate on an important practical problem that is encountered in strengthening the hogging zone of RC continuous T beam with different strengthening techniques and different materials such as CFRP sheets, NSM laminates and reinforcing steel bars.

## **1.4 Methodology**

An experimental program of seven beams was conducted to achieve the required objective. One control beam and the others strengthened by CFRP sheets, NSM laminates and Reinforcing steel bars. Beams are divided into three groups and were selected ,designed and instrumented to verify the flexural behavior of hogging zone of RC continuous T beams.

- The first group labeled as B-ST, Beams Strengthened by Reinforcing steel bars.