

#### Strengthening of Reinforced Concrete L-Beams Subjected to Pure Torsion

### A Thesis e Faculty of

Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering Ain Shames University for the Fulfillment of the Requirement of M.Sc. Degree In Civil Engineering (Structural)

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B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, June 2008 Higher Institute of Engineering – El Shorouk Academy

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**STATEMENT** 

This thesis is submitted to AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering (Structural).

The work included in this thesis was carried out by author in the Department of Structural

Engineering, faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

No part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree of qualification at any other

university or institute.

The candidate confirms that the work submitted is his own and that appropriate credit has

been given where reference has been made to the work of others.

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# AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY FUVULTY OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Abstract of the M.sc. Thesis submitted by

#### **Ahmed Awad Mosad**

Title of Thesis:

Strengthening of Reinforced Concrete L-Beams Subjected to Pure Torsion

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Abstract:

Torsion failure is an undesirable brittle form of failure. In the design of many structures and under service conditions, torsion plays a significant role. Significant torsion occurs in structural members of buildings such as girders supporting eccentric columns or asymmetric slabs as well as spandrel beams and edge beams supporting cantilever floor slabs.

During the last few decades, several advantages of strengthening concrete elements using Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) have emerged. The use of this material is since been accepted by designers due to its superior properties, which include high strength to weight ratio, non-corrosiveness, and ease of installation.

The objective of this research is to investigate the behavior of RC L-shaped specimens strengthened by using carbon fiber reinforced polymers and subjected to pure torsion. The effect of different parameters such as fiber orientation and using mechanical anchors were observed in addition to FRP.

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The experimental program included five L-shaped specimens tested under pure torsion. All specimens had the same stirrups, longitudinal steel bars, and concrete dimensions.

- All specimens were flanged with L-shaped cross-section and dimensions bw/hw/bf/tf = 150/350/300/150 mm
- The first specimen was unstrengthened (control specimen), the other specimens strengthened using CFRP strips with different orientation
- Only two specimens were strengthened using CFRP strips with anchoring system

The experimental results were compared with the theoretical calculations from the Egyptian, ACI, and CSA code provisions.

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