

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING  
Structural Engineering

# Evaluation of Protective layers on Masonry Structures against Impact

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of  
Master of Science in Civil Engineering  
(Structural Engineering)

by

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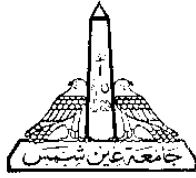
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# Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Civil Engineering Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

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# Thesis Summary

Hydraulic structures in Egypt are considered to be one of the oldest buildings throughout the world and its system is considered to be one of the most complex. The strength of these structures reduced due to deterioration in masonry elements for the hydraulic effect of the water. Impact load due to ship collision and debris on hydraulic structures is one of the most significantly decreasing factors that affect its durability of these structures. This necessitates the use of unusual techniques that would enhance the efficiency of operation and upgrade of such structures to current codes of practices.

One of these techniques is the use of different cementitious mixes as a protective layer on masonry hydraulic structures, these mixes are tested and prepared in the lab with different admixtures as (Plasticizer, Adhesive, Fiber, Rubber, and Fly Ash) with different ratios for Fiber (3% & 4%), Rubber (30% & 40%) as sand replacement by volume. The standard compressive, and splitting strength tests were conducted to judge the effect of the added admixtures on concrete behavior. Moreover, impact testing program was applied to specific specimens, with dimensions 200 mm width and height, and 50 mm thickness. The number of blows to first crack load and ultimate was determined. The relationship between the mechanical properties and impact resilience is also presented. The results showed that as the percent of fiber increased, the resistance to impact increased. The variation in results was discussed. Fiber-4% of the sand volume exhibited the best impact resistance, estimated about five times over control mix, with ratio of 83% reduction of compressive strength.

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# Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Chapter (1) : Introduction.....   | 1  |
| 1.1. General .....  | 1  |
| 1.2. Introduction .....   | 1  |
| 1.3. Research Objectives .....  | 3  |
| 1.4. Organization of Thesis .....   | 3  |
| Chapter (2) : Literature Review .....                                     | 5  |
| 2.1. Characteristics of Masonry Structures .....                          | 5  |
| 2.1.1. Behavior under compression loads .....                             | 5  |
| 2.1.2. Behavior under Dynamic (Impact) loads .....                        | 8  |
| 2.2. Characteristics of materials .....                                   | 17 |
| 2.2.1. Fiber.....   | 17 |
| 2.2.2. Rubber .....   | 20 |
| 2.2.3. Fly ash .....  | 23 |
| 2.3. Hydraulic Structures.....  | 24 |
| 2.4. Rehabilitation of Hydraulic structures. ....                         | 25 |
| 2.4.1. Implementing Masonry in Rehabilitation of Hydraulic Structures: .  | 25 |
| 2.4.2. Implementing Steel in Rehabilitation of Hydraulic Structures:..... | 27 |
| 2.4.3. Implementing Concrete in Rehabilitation of Hydraulic Structures .. | 30 |
| Chapter (3) : Experimental Work.....                                      | 33 |
| 3.1. Work stratgy .....   | 33 |
| 3.2. Materials .....  | 33 |
| 3.2.1. Water .....  | 33 |
| 3.2.2. Portland cement.....   | 33 |
| 3.2.3. Fine Aggregate .....   | 34 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 3.2.4. Coarse Aggregate .....               | 35 |
| 3.2.5. Bricks.....                          | 35 |
| 3.2.6. Addicrete DM2.....                   | 36 |
| 3.2.7. Addibond 65 .....                    | 38 |
| 3.2.8. Fly ash .....                        | 40 |
| 3.2.9. Polypropylene Fiber .....            | 41 |
| 3.2.10. Crumb Rubber .....                  | 42 |
| 3.3. Experimental Program.....              | 42 |
| 3.4. Mixes Preparation .....                | 42 |
| 3.5. Experimental tests .....               | 45 |
| 3.5.1. Methodology of mixes preparing ..... | 45 |
| 3.5.2. Curing.....                          | 45 |
| 3.5.3. Hardened Concrete Tests .....        | 45 |
| 3.6. Impact Test .....                      | 46 |
| 3.7. Test Idea .....                        | 46 |
| 3.7.1. Charpy Impact Test .....             | 48 |
| 3.8. Impact Test Apparatus .....            | 50 |
| 3.8.1. Apparatus data.....                  | 50 |
| 3.8.2. Impact apparatus description.....    | 51 |
| 3.9. Specimens Preparation .....            | 52 |
| 3.10. Impact Test Preparation .....         | 54 |
| 3.11. Impact Test steps .....               | 54 |
| 3.12. Calculation of Impact Force.....      | 54 |
| 3.13. Calculation of Impact Energy .....    | 56 |
| Chapter (4) : Analysis Results.....         | 57 |
| 4.1. Hardened Concrete Properties.....      | 57 |



|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 4.1.1. Compressive Strength of Concrete.....                     | 57  |
| 4.1.2. Tensile Strength of Concrete.....                         | 63  |
| Chapter (5) : Statistical Analysis of IMPACT TEST RESULTS .....  | 69  |
| 5.1. Control Case (without Protective Layers) Impact Tests ..... | 69  |
| 5.2. Clay Brick.....   | 70  |
| 5.2.1. Impact Resistance and Absorbed Energy.....                | 72  |
| 5.3. Sand Brick .....  | 78  |
| 5.3.1. Impact Resistance and Absorbed Energy.....                | 79  |
| 5.4. Cement Brick.....   | 81  |
| 5.4.1. Impact Resistance and Absorbed Energy.....                | 83  |
| 5.5. Summary of Impact Test Results .....                        | 86  |
| 5.5.1. Compressive Strength of brick.....                        | 86  |
| 5.5.2. Impact Results for three types of Bricks.....             | 87  |
| 5.6. Coefficient of Variation for Different Mixes.....           | 92  |
| 5.7. Standard Deviation of Different Mixes.....                  | 94  |
| Chapter (6) : Conclusions and recommendations .....              | 98  |
| Conclusions .....  | 98  |
| Further Research Recommendations.....                            | 99  |
| References .....   | 100 |

# List of Figures

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 2-1, Sample, (Kaushik et. al., 2007).....  | 5  |
| Figure 2-2, Displacement Measurement in Brick and Mortar, (Kaushik et. al., 2007) .....                           | 7  |
| Figure 2-3, Failure in masonry prisms, (Kaushik et. al., 2007).....   | 8  |
| Figure 2-4, Compressive stress strain curve for masonry prisms, (Kaushik et. al., 2007) .....                     | 8  |
| Figure 2-5, Factors and parameters in a simple pendulum, (Ref. no.45) .....                                       | 9  |
| Figure 2-6, Collision Energy after Minorsky, (Sevenson, 2009) .....   | 10 |
| Figure 2-7, Equivalent Static Impact Forces Plotted against Ship .....  | 11 |
| Figure 2-8, Impact forces plotted against ship size after Knott.....  | 12 |
| Figure 2-9, Diagonal Fracture Line, (Sielicki, 2013) .....  | 13 |
| Figure 2-10, Vertical Fracture Line, (Sielicki, 2013) .....   | 13 |
| Figure 2-11, Brick wall under Lateral Dynamic Pressure Loading, (Sielicki, 2013) .....                            | 14 |
| Figure 2-12, The Behavior of Masonry Failure under Unusual Impulse Loading, (Sielicki, 2013).....                 | 16 |
| Figure 2-13, Evolution of the Blast Wave, (Sielicki, 2013) .....  | 17 |
| Figure 2-14, The Relation between Fiber Quantity and Aspect ratio, (Ref, no.20) .....                             | 18 |
| Figure 2-15, The Relation between Load and Deformation for Concrete with Different Fiber ratio, (Ref, no.20)..... | 19 |
| Figure 2-16, (a) indirect tensile strength test apparatus.....  | 19 |
| Figure 2-17, Deteriorated Masonry due to Impact, (Ref, no.33).....  | 25 |
| Figure 2-18, Deterioration in the Abutment, (Ref, no.33).....   | 26 |
| Figure 2-19, Impact Steel Protection on Guide Pier during Construction, (Technical Report, CRI).....              | 28 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 2-20, Eroded Stone Removed, Steel Plates Placed in Piers 1937 and<br>Situation in 2002. (Technical Report, CRI) .....   | 28 |
| Figure 2-21, Cracking in Guide Pier and Parapet supported by vents' arches.<br>(Technical Report, CRI).....  | 29 |
| Figure 2-22, Salheyia Regulator before and During Rehabilitation with Steel<br>Jackets. (Technical Report, CRI) .....  | 29 |
| Figure 2-23, Damage Weir Pillar at the Hydropower Plant of Albbruck Dogern,<br>(Ref, no.33) .....  | 30 |
| Figure 2-24, The Damaged Zone above the Water Level, (Ref, no.33).....   | 30 |
| Figure 2-25, damaged weir pillar at the hydropower plant of Albbruck Dogern:<br>the carved and chiseled Concrete zone (left); the placed anchors with<br>fixed reinforcement mesh for temperature measurement (right), (Ref,<br>no.33) ..... | 31 |
| Figure 2-26, Illustrate Implementation of Concrete Method in Rehabilitation. ,<br>(Ref, no.33) .....   | 31 |
| Figure 2-27, Steps of preplaced aggregate concrete. , (Ref, no.33) .....   | 31 |
| Figure 2-28, Bagged concrete. , (Ref, no.33) .....   | 32 |
| Figure 3-1, Grain Size Distribution of Fine Aggregate .....  | 34 |
| Figure 3-2, Grain Size Distribution of Coarse Aggregate .....  | 35 |
| Figure 3-3, Effect of Addicrete DM2 on Compressive Strength.....   | 38 |
| Figure 3-4, Effect of Addicrete DM2 on Water Absorption Ratio.....   | 38 |
| Figure 3-5, Effect of Addibond 65 on Flexure Strength of Cement Mortar<br>According to CMB.....  | 40 |
| Figure 3-6, Effect of Addibond 65 on the Abrasion Resistance of Cement<br>Mortar According to CMB.....   | 40 |
| Figure 3-7, Illustration of mixture I.D. ....  | 43 |
| Figure 3-8, Universal Testing Machine .....  | 45 |
| Figure 3-9, Split Tensile Test .....   | 46 |
| Figure 3-10, Impact Test Apparatus .....   | 47 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 3-11, Free Body Diagram for the Proposed Test .....                                 | 49 |
| Figure 3-12, Charpy test Free Body Diagram .....   | 49 |
| Figure 3-13, Schematic diagram for the proposed device .....                               | 51 |
| Figure 3-14, Used Device in CRI labs.....  | 51 |
| Figure 3-15, Tested Sample after construction.....   | 52 |
| Figure 3-16, Tested Sample Schematic Diagram .....   | 52 |
| Figure 3-17, Tested Sample during pouring cementious mixes .....                           | 52 |
| Figure 3-18, Tested Sample during curing .....   | 53 |
| Figure 3-19, Tested Sample after drying .....  | 53 |
| Figure 3-20, Test Apparatus .....  | 53 |
| Figure 3-21, Ship Collision with Pier .....  | 55 |
| Figure 3-22, Ship Collision with Pier .....  | 55 |
| Figure 4-1, Compressive Strength of Mixes.....   | 59 |
| Figure 4-2, Compressive Strength at 7 day. ....  | 60 |
| Figure 4-3, Compressive Strength at 28 days.....   | 62 |
| Figure 4-4, Tensile Strength of Mixes.....   | 65 |
| Figure 4-5, Tensile Strength at 7 days .....   | 65 |
| Figure 4-6, Tensile strength at 28 days.....   | 67 |
| Figure 5-1, Tensile failure for different types of bricks .....                            | 70 |
| Figure 5-2, Impact Test Results In Case without Using Fly Ash.....                         | 71 |
| Figure 5-3, Impact Test Results in Case using 20% Fly Ash.....                             | 72 |
| Figure 5-4, Absorbed Energy equation.....  | 72 |
| Figure 5-5, Impact Test Results In Case First crack using 0% Fly Ash (Clay<br>Brick).....  | 73 |
| Figure 5-6, Failure Pattern at 0% Fly Ash (Clay Brick).....                                | 74 |
| Figure 5-7, Impact Test Results In Case Failure using 0% Fly Ash (Clay<br>Brick).....      | 75 |
| Figure 5-8, Impact Test Results In Case First crack using 20% Fly Ash (Clay<br>Brick)..... | 76 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 5-9, Case of First crack using 20% Fly Ash (Clay Brick) .....                                | 77 |
| Figure 5-10, Failure Pattern at 0% Fly Ash (Clay Brick).....  | 77 |
| Figure 5-11, Impact Test Results In Case Using Fly Ash (Sand Brick).....                            | 78 |
| Figure 5-12, Impact Test Results In Case First crack using 20% Fly Ash (Sand<br>Brick).....         | 80 |
| Figure 5-13, Case of Failure using 20% Fly Ash (Sand Brick).....                                    | 80 |
| Figure 5-14, crack pattern for sand brick protective layers .....                                   | 81 |
| Figure 5-15, Crack pattern for fiber mix protective layer with sand brick.....                      | 81 |
| Figure 5-16, Impact Test Results In Case Using Fly Ash (Cement Brick). ....                         | 82 |
| Figure 5-17, Impact Test Results In Case First crack using 20% Fly Ash<br>(Cement Brick).....       | 84 |
| Figure 5-18, Impact Test Results In Case Failure using 20% Fly Ash (Cement<br>Brick).....           | 84 |
| Figure 5-19, Crack and Failure pattern for protective layers with cement<br>blocks .....            | 85 |
| Figure 5-20, Crack propagation pattern for protective layer (fiber add.) with<br>cement blocks..... | 86 |
| Figure 5-21, The Compressive Strength of Three Types of Bricks ( Clay, Sand,<br>and Cement) .....   | 87 |
| Figure 5-22, Failure Shape on Control prism (Sand Brick) .....                                      | 88 |
| Figure 5-23, Failure Shape on Control prism (Clay Brick).....                                       | 88 |
| Figure 5-24, Failure shape on Control prism (Clay Brick).....                                       | 88 |
| Figure 5-25, Failure Shape on Control prism (Cement Brick) .....                                    | 88 |
| Figure 5-26, Comparison between the Three Types of Brick, First Crack Case<br>(Control mix).....    | 89 |
| Figure 5-27, Comparison between the Three Types of Brick, Failure Case<br>(Control mix).....        | 89 |
| Figure 5-28, Failure Shape on Fiber 40% (Cement Brick Prism) .....                                  | 90 |
| Figure 5-29, Failure Shape on Fiber 40% (Cement Brick Prism) .....                                  | 90 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 5-30, Failure Shape on Fiber 40% (Cement Brick Prism) .....      | 91 |
| Figure 5-31, Three Types of Brick, First Crack Case (4% fiber mix)..... | 91 |
| Figure 5-32, Three Types of Brick, Failure Case (4% fiber mix) .....    | 92 |

# List of Tables

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 2-1, the effect of IRA and WA on Compressive strength, (Kaushik et. al., 2007) ..... | 7  |
| Table 2-2, Codes used in Impact Analysis (Sielicki, 2013) .....                            | 16 |
| Table 3-1, Materials .....   | 33 |
| Table 3-2, Physical and Mechanical Properties.....   | 34 |
| Table 3-3, Chemical Properties .....   | 34 |
| Table 3-4, Physical Properties of Fine Aggregate .....                                     | 34 |
| Table 3-5, Physical Properties of Coarse Aggregate .....                                   | 35 |
| Table 3-6, Properties of the Clay Brick .....  | 36 |
| Table 3-7, Properties of the Sand Brick.....   | 36 |
| Table 3-8, Properties of the Cement Brick .....  | 36 |
| Table 3-9, the properties of Addicrete DM2 .....   | 37 |
| Table 3-10, the properties of Addibond 65 According to CMB.....                            | 39 |
| Table 3-11, Technical Data: (25 °C) According to CMB .....                                 | 40 |
| Table 3-12, Properties of fly ash.....   | 41 |
| Table 3-13, Properties of C.M.B Fiber .....  | 41 |
| Table 3-14, Experimental program matrix .....  | 44 |
| Table 4-1, Average Compressive Strength at 7 and 28 days.....                              | 58 |
| Table 4-2, Compressive Strength at 7 day.....  | 60 |
| Table 4-3, Compressive Strength at 28 days. ....   | 61 |
| Table 4-4, Average Tensile Strength at 7 and 28 days .....                                 | 64 |
| Table 4-5, Tensile Strength at 7 day. ....   | 65 |
| Table 4-6, Tensile strength at 28 day.....   | 67 |
| Table 5-1, Impact test results for different types of bricks.....                          | 69 |
| Table 5-2, Impact Results Using 0% Fly Ash .....   | 70 |
| Table 5-3, Impact Results Using 20% Fly Ash .....  | 70 |