

شرکت مهندسين کهن کارآزما



ترميم و تقويت بتن

آدرس: تهران، جهان آرا، کوچه ۳۱، پلاک ۱۸، واحد ۱

تلفن تماس: ۰۹۱۲۷۹۵۸۸۹ - ۰۹۱۲۷۹۶۸۴۱۲

www.kohankarazma.com

تابستان ۹۶

علل خرابی بتن:

۱- در اثر آتش :



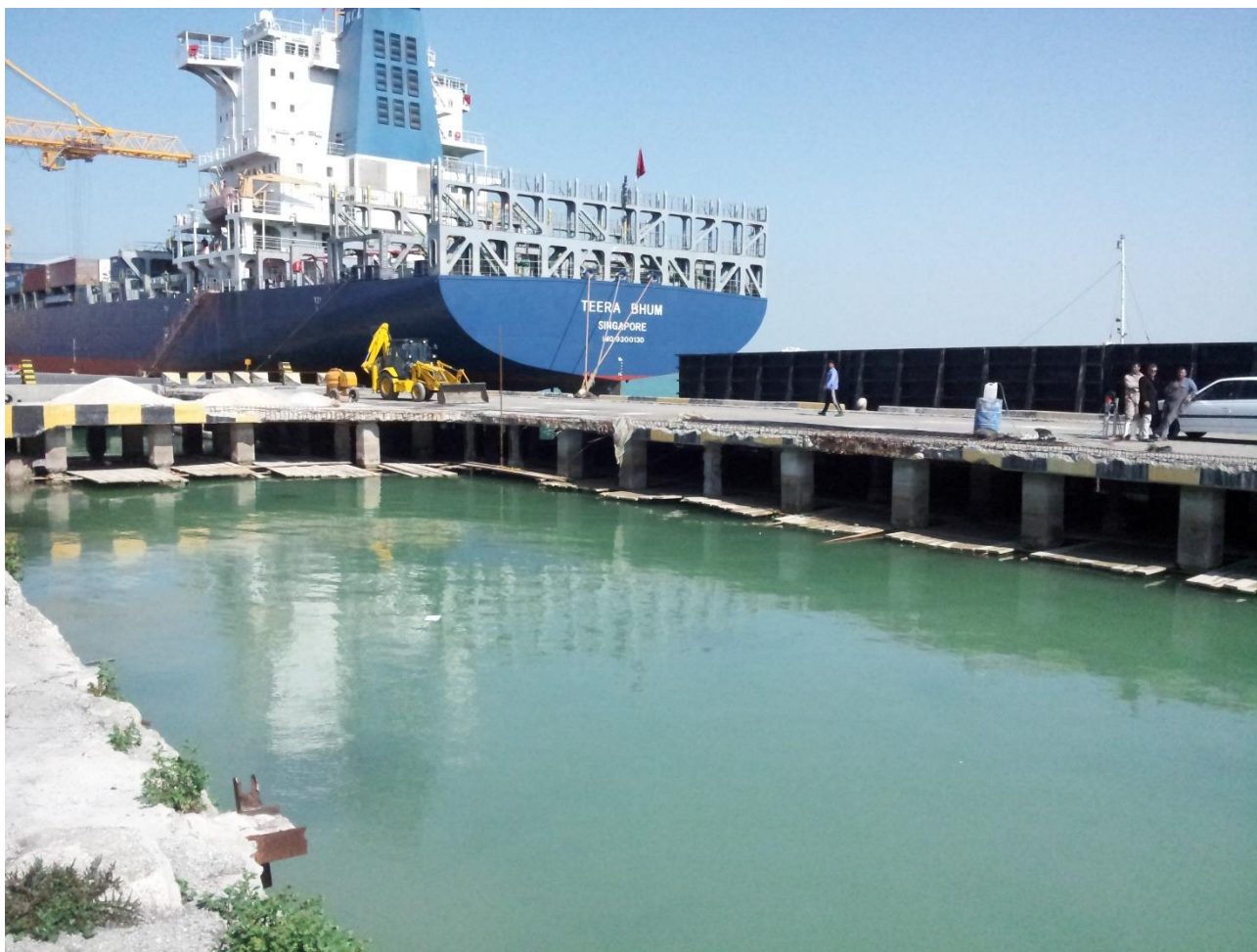
علل خرابی بتن:

۲- انبساط سنگدانه ها:



علل خرابی بتن:

تأثیرات آب دریا:



اسکله بندر بوشهر

علل خرابی بتن:

تاثیرات آب دریا:



علل خرابی بتن:

تأثيرات آب دریا:



علل خرابی بتن:

تأثيرات آب دریا:



علل خرابی بتن:

تأثيرات آب دریا:



علل خرابی بتن:

سوال:

چه راهکارهایی برای بتن ریزی پایه اسکله پیشنهاد میکنید؟

علل خرابی بتن:

تأثیرات آب دریا:



علل خرابی بتن:

خوردگی باکتریال:



علل خرابی بتن:

آسیب های مکانیکی:

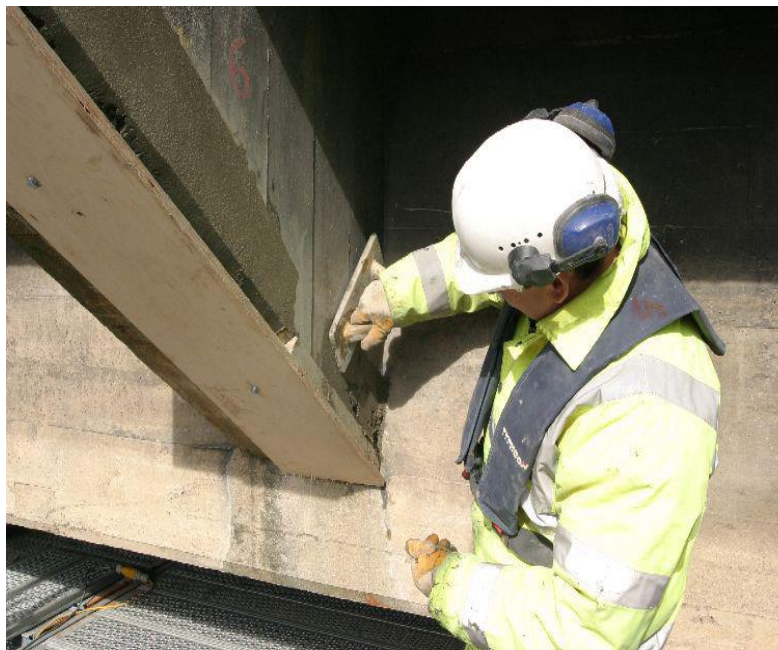


آسیب وارده به تیر اصلی یک پل بتنی
(تخریب کاور و نمایان شدن تعدادی از
آرماتورها)

ترمیم سازه

روش های ترمیم :

- تزریق در ترک
- جایگزینی مواد با کیفیت بالاتر



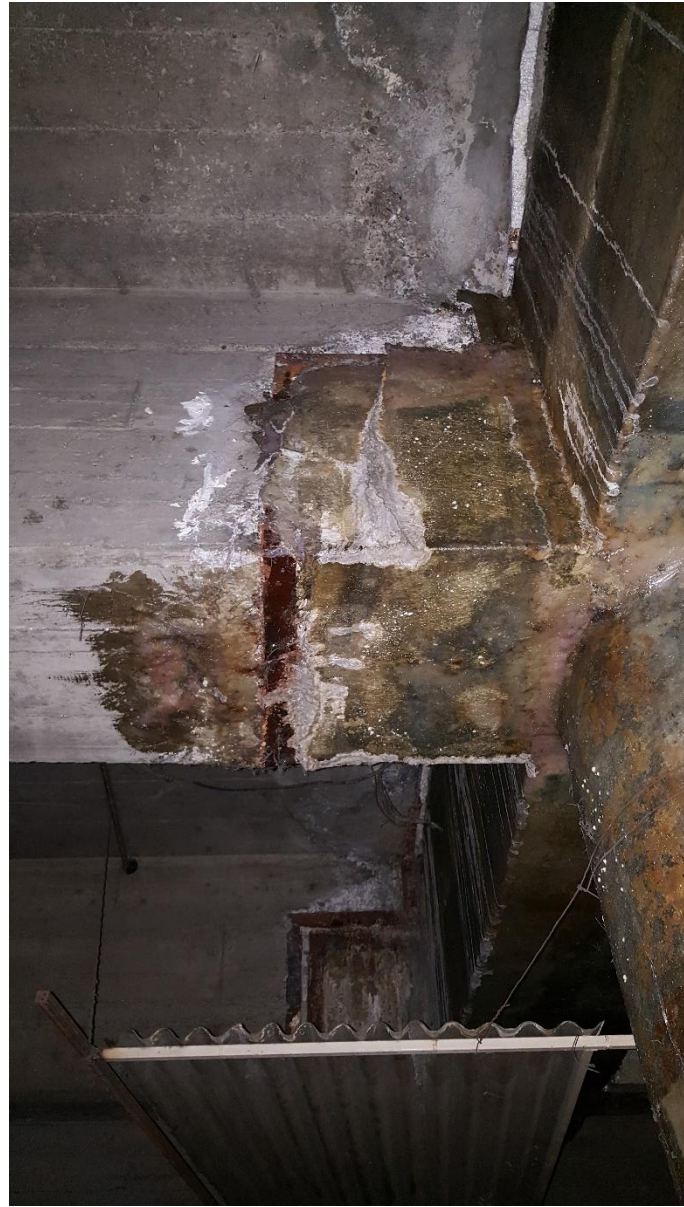
علل ترک:

باید قبل از ترمیم علت ترک خوردگی مشخص گردد.

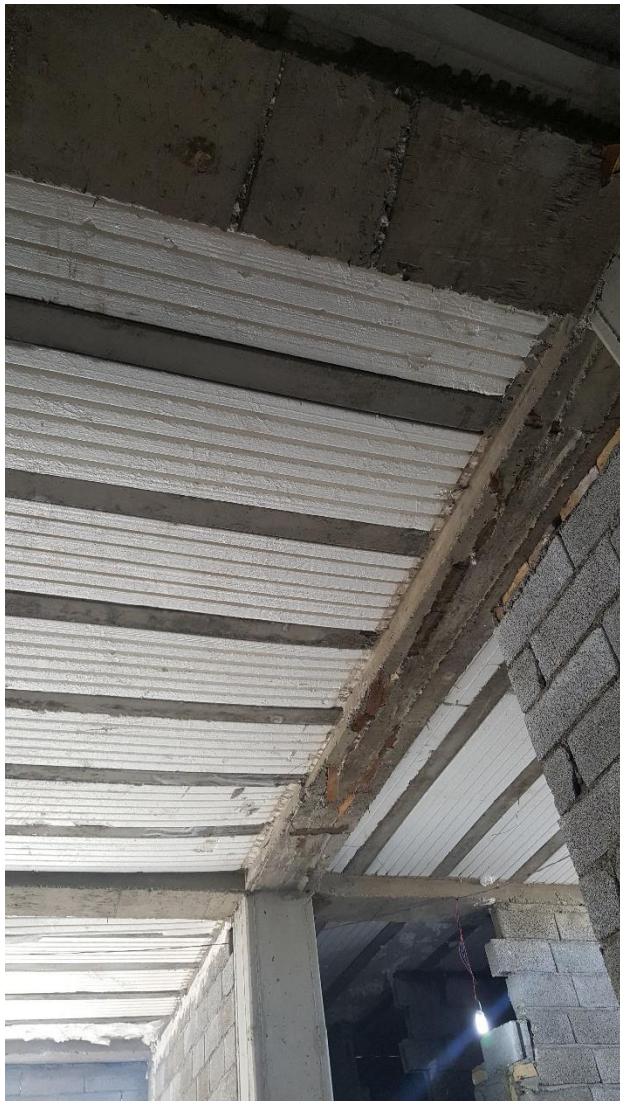
- ترک ناشی از جمع شدگی
- انقباض و انبساط حرارتی
- بارگذاری
- عوامل شیمیایی
- خوردگی میلگرد



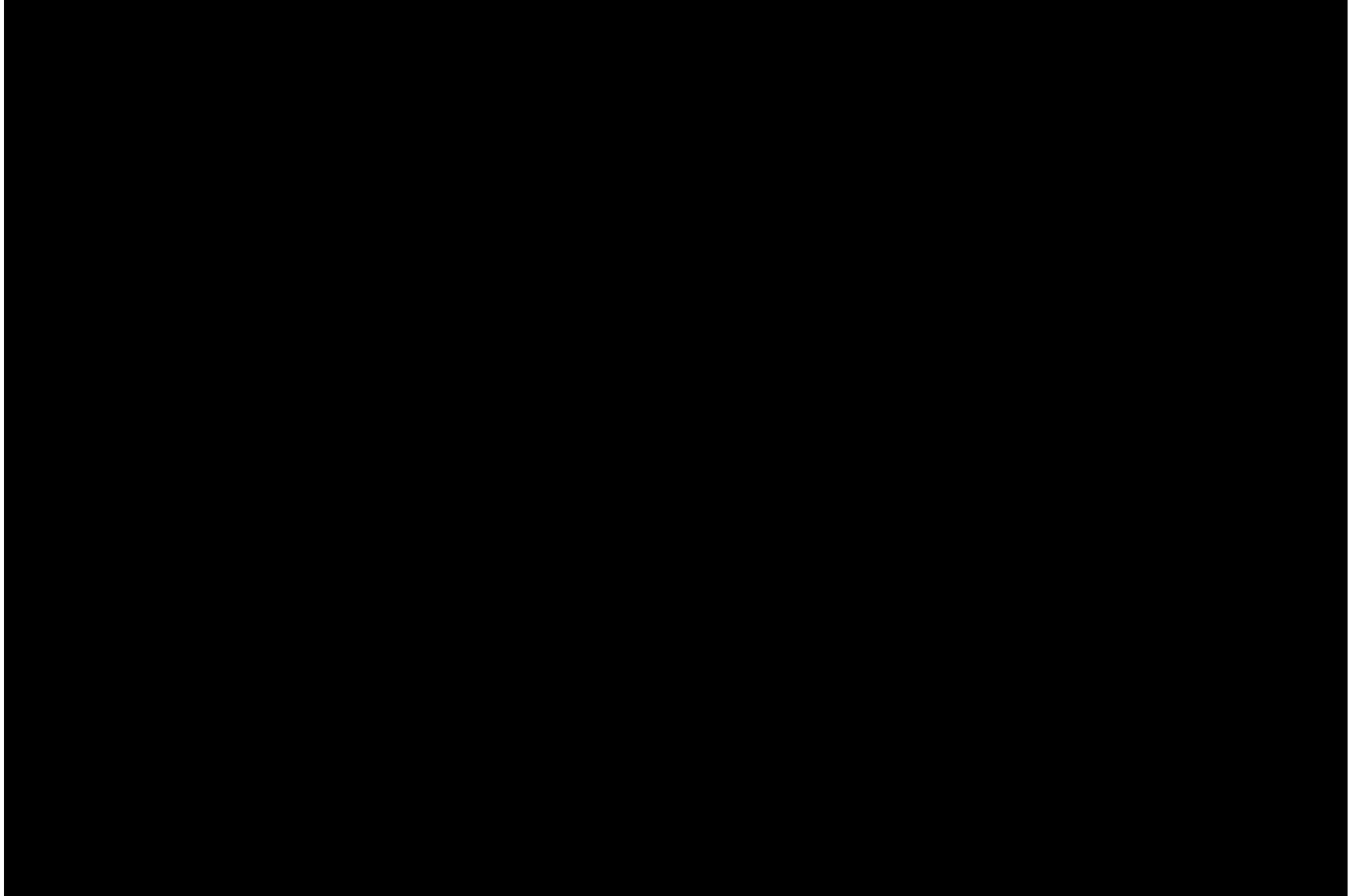




ترک در بتن



تزریق ترک



تزریق ترک:

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- ترک ناشی از جمع شدگی
- انقباض و انبساط حرارتی
- بارگذاری زیاد



تزریق پلی اورتان

جهت **آب بندی**، ۲ جزئی، واکنش در مجاورت آب، ویسکوزیته کم،
انبساط تا ۴۰ برابر

تزریق پلی اکریلیک:

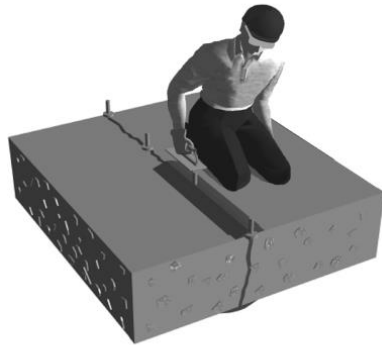
جهت **آب بندی**، ۳ جزئی شامل: رزین-شتاب دهنده-هاردنر، زمان
واکنش متفاوت - مقاوم در برابر اسیدها و بازها - ویسکوزیته پایین
قابل مقایسه با ویسکوزیته آب

تزریق رزین اپوکسی

جهت مصارف **سازه ای**، ۲ جزئی، مقاومت بالا،

FIELD GUIDE TO
CONCRETE REPAIR
APPLICATION PROCEDURES

**Structural
Crack Repair by
Epoxy Injection**



Structural Crack Repair by Epoxy Injection (ACI RAP-1)

1

ترمیم و مرمت:

ACI 546R-04

Concrete Repair Guide

Reported by ACI Committee 546

Jay H. Paul
Chair

Paul E. Gaudette
Secretary

James P. Barlow
Paul D. Carter
Michael M. Chehab
Marwan A. Daye
Floyd E. Dimmick
Peter H. Emmons
Michael J. Garlich
Steven H. Gebler
I. Leon Glassgold

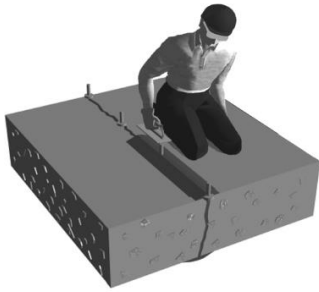
Yelena S. Golod
Harald G. Greve
Robert F. Joyce
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Brian F. Keane
Benjamin Lavon
Kenneth M. Lozen
James E. McDonald

Kevin A. Nichols
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Don T. Pyle
Richard C. Reed
Johan L. Silfwerbrand
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Joe Solomon
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Ronald R. Stankie
George I. Taylor
Alexander Vaysburd
D. Gerald Walters
Patrick M. Watson
Mark V. Ziegler

FIELD GUIDE TO
CONCRETE REPAIR
APPLICATION PROCEDURES

**Structural
Crack Repair by
Epoxy Injection**



Structural Crack Repair by Epoxy Injection (ACI RAP-1)



- ترک ناشی از خوردگی آرماتور نباید با تزریق رزین اپوکسی ترمیم گردد، چنانچه خوردگی ادامه یابد ترک های جدید پیدار خواهد شد.

- تمیز کردن سطوح مجاور ترک به عرض ۱.۳ سانتیمتر از هر طرف.
برای این کار از برس سیمی استفاده گردد.

- انتخاب رزین اپوکسی با ویسکوزیته مناسب .

- عرض ترک کمتر از ۰.۳ میلیمتر باید با رزین اپوکسی ویسکوزیته پایین (500 CPS or less) پر گردد. (۵۰۰ برابر ویسکوزیته آب)

- فاصله پورت ها معمولا ۲۰ سانتیمتر است. پورت ها دقیقا روی ترک ها اجرا می گردد. هرچه ترک ها عریض تر باشد فاصله پورت ها می تواند بیشتر شود.

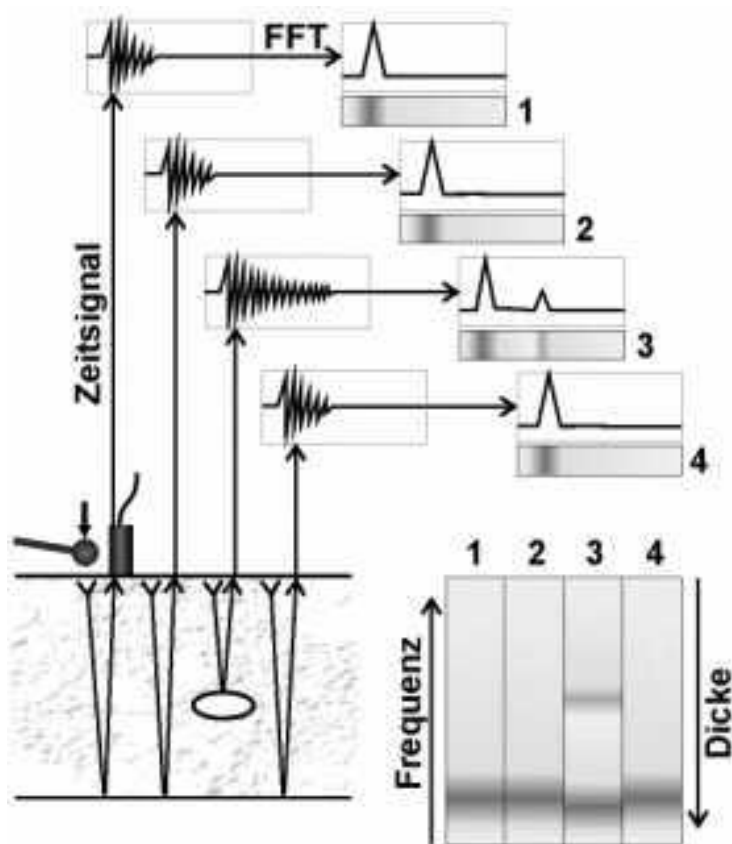
- در تزریق افقی، تزریق باید از قسمت دارای ترک عریض تر و در تزریق قائم باید از پایین به بالا انجام گردد.

- چنانچه در پورت مجاور پورت در حال تزریق پس زدگی ایجاد شود، درپوش آن پورت را بسته تزریق را از پورت بعدی از سر می گیرند.

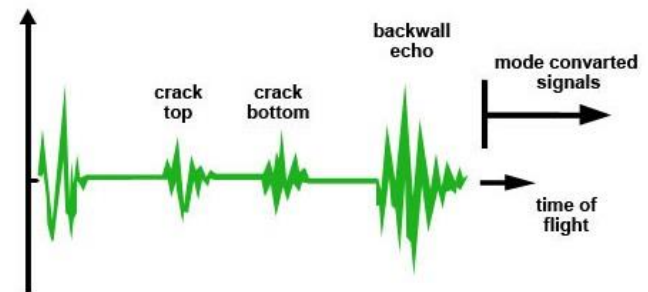
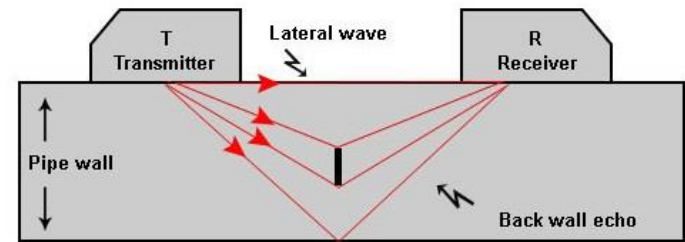
- جهت کنترل پرشدن ترک یا می توان کرگیری انجام گردد و یا از ارزیابی غیر مخرب استفاده کرد. در تست مخرب (کرگیری) حداقل قطر کر ۵ سانتیمتر می باشد.

- تست های غیر مخرب شامل:

IE : Impact Echo



UPV: Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity



SASW: Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves



Concrete Repair Guide

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ترمیم بتن:



زدودن بتن آسیب دیده

زدودن زنگ زدگی از میلگرد

لایه ضد خوردگی

لایه چسبنده



ترمیم با گروت پایه سیمانی

لایه رندرینگ

لایه محافظ



آماده سازی زیر سطح با بتن کن





removal concrete with handlance / ceiling jet

Falch® - world of water jetting



قبل

بعد





Sika Rep

پایه سیمانی

تک جزئی

حاوی پلیمر

در ترکیب با آب استفاده می شود

مقاومت بالا در برابر یون کربن و کلر

بدون فرسودگی، غیر سمی

افقی و قائم - سطوح داخلی و خارجی

مقاومت نهایی ۴۰ مگاپاسکال

ضخامت لایه اجرایی بین ۵ تا ۳۰

میلیمتر

ضخامت کمتر: Sika-Fine و یا

Sikarep-100



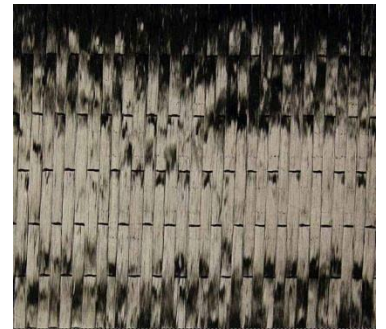
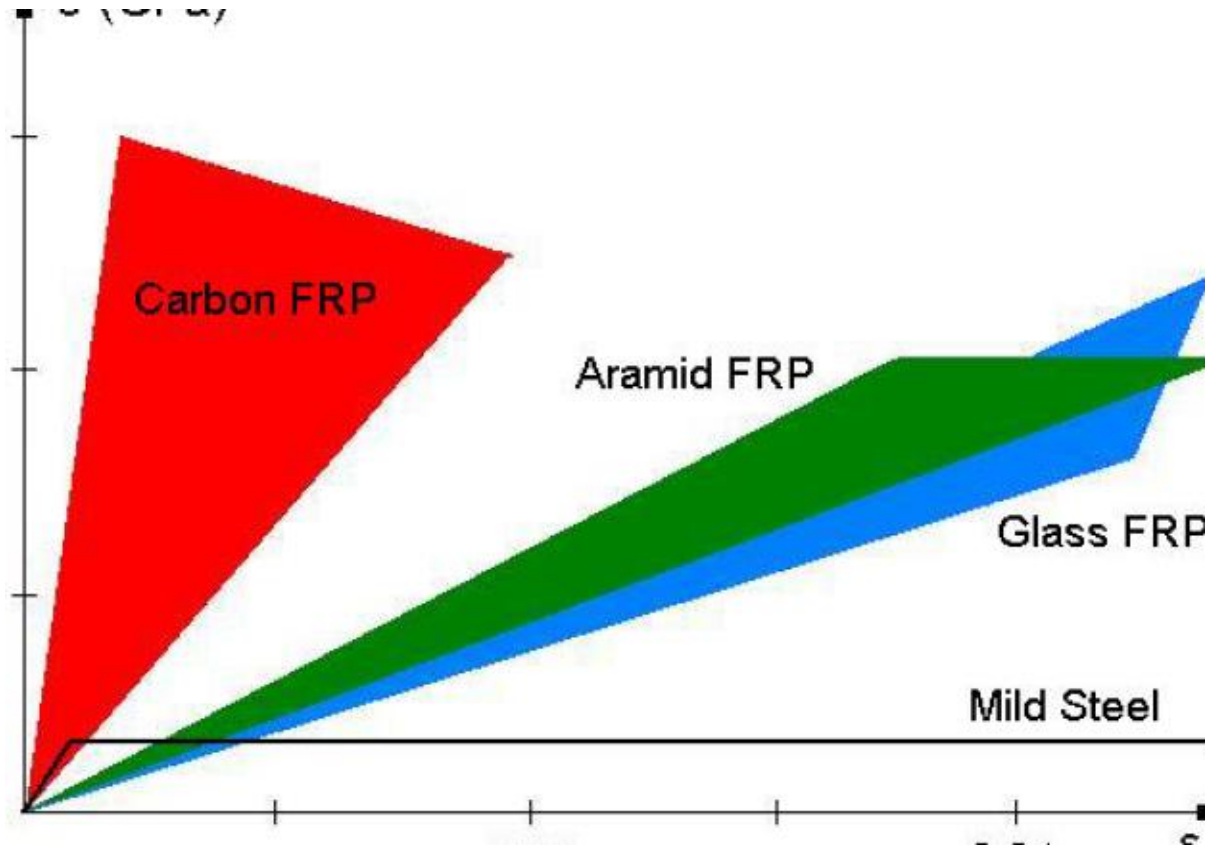
تقویت سازه

در سطح المانهای سازه ایی (تقویت اعضای سازه ای)

- پوشش یا نصب الیاف های پلیمری مرکب (FRP)
- پوشش های بتنی (Concrete Jacketing)
- پوشش های فولادی (Steel Jacketing)
- پوشش تسمه های فولادی



مقایسه مقاومت کششی FRP



Carbon FRP



Glass FRP



Aramid FRP

SikaWrap®-300C Carbon Fiber Fabric for Structural Strengthening

Description	- Unidirectional, woven, carbon fiber fabric for the dry and wet application process - Equipped with wet fibers that keep the fabric stable (heat-set process)	
Uses	Strengthening of reinforced concrete structures, brickwork and timber in case of flexural and shear load due to: - Increases of loading capacity - Changes of building utilisation - Repair of defects - Prevention of defects caused by earthquakes - Meeting of changed standards or specifications	
Advantages	- Multifunctional use as bending or shear reinforcement - Flexibility of surface geometry (beams, columns, chimneys, piles, walls) - Resistance against chemicals and environmental conditions (no corrosion) - Fabric available in 2 widths for optimum utilisation - Fiber orientation tailor-made	
Technical Data		
Fiber type	High strength carbon fibers	
Fiber orientation	0° (unidirectional)	
Construction	Warp: Carbon fibers (99 % of total areal weight) Weft: Thermoplastic heat-set fibers (1 % of total areal weight)	
Areal weight	300g/m² ± 5 %	
Fiber Density	1.80 g/cm³	
Fabric design thickness	0.17 mm (based on total carbon content)	
Tensile strength of fibers	3'900 N/mm² (nominal)	
Tensile E-modulus of fibers	230'000 N/mm² (nominal)	



The information, and, in particular, the recommendations relating to the application and end-use of Sika products, are given in good faith based on Sika's current knowledge and experience of the products when properly stored, handled and applied under normal conditions within their shelf-life. In practice, the difference in materials, substrate and actual site conditions are such, that no warranty in respect of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose, nor any liability arising out of any legal relationship whatsoever, can be assumed either from this information, or from any written recommendations, or from any other advice given. The preparatory rights of third parties must be observed. All orders are accepted subject to our current terms of sale and delivery. Users should always refer to the most recent issue of the Technical Data Sheet for the product concerned, copies of which will be supplied on request or can be accessed in the internet under: www.sika.ch/brochures.

Sika® CarboDur® M

Pultruded carbon fibre plates for structural strengthening as part of a Sika® CarboDur® system

System Description	Sika® CarboDur® plates are pultruded carbon fibre reinforced polymer (CFRP) laminates, designed for strengthening concrete, timber, masonry, steel and fibre reinforced polymer structures. Sika® CarboDur® plates are bonded onto the structure as externally bonded reinforcement using Sikadur® 30 epoxy resin based adhesive for normal, or Sikadur® 30 LP epoxy resin based adhesive for elevated temperatures during application and / or service. Please refer to the relevant Product Data Sheet for more detailed information about each of these adhesives.
Uses	Sika® CarboDur® systems are used to improve, increase or repair the performance and resistance of structures for: Increased Load Carrying Capacity: - Increasing the load capacity of floor slabs, beams and bridge sections - For the installation of heavier machinery - To stabilise vibrating structures - For changes in building use Damage to structural elements due to: - Deterioration of the original construction materials - Steel reinforcement corrosion - Accidents (Vehicle impact, earthquakes, fire) Improvement of serviceability and durability: - Reduced deflection and crack width - Stress reduction in the steel reinforcement - Improved fatigue resistance Change of the structural system: - Removal of walls and / or columns - Removal of floor and wall sections to create access / openings Resistance to possible events: - Increased resistance to earthquakes, impact or explosion etc. To repair design or construction defects such as: - Insufficient / inadequate reinforcement - Insufficient / inadequate structural depth

Construction



(Template for local translation, only for internal use)

SikaWrap®-930 G/45

Woven glass fiber fabric for structural strengthening

Product Description	SikaWrap®-930 G/45 is a unidirectional woven glass fiber fabric for the wet application process.	
Uses	Strengthening of reinforced concrete structures, brickwork and timber to increase flexural and shear load capacity. Reasons: - Prevention of defects caused by seismic action - Blast mitigation (accidents or terrorism) - Improved seismic performance of masonry walls - Electrical environments that ask for non-conductive material - Strength and ductility of columns - Improved serviceability - Structural upgrading to comply with current standards	
Characteristics / Advantages	- Manufactured with wet fibers to keep the fabric stable (heat-set process) - Multifunctional use for every kind of strengthening requirement - Flexibility of surface geometry (beams, columns, chimneys, piles, walls, silos) - Approvals available in several countries - Economical compared to traditional techniques - Excellent cost performance - Non conductive	
Tests		
Approval / Standards	Conforms to the requirement of: ICBO Evaluation Report ER 9558 (USA)	
Product Data		
Form		
Fiber Type	E-glass fibers	
Fabric Construction	Fiber orientation: 0° (unidirectional)	
	Warp: white glass fibers (98% of total areal weight). Weft: white thermoplastic heat-set fibers (2% of total areal weight).	

Construction



Types of FRP



Carbon FRP



Glass FRP



Basalt FRP

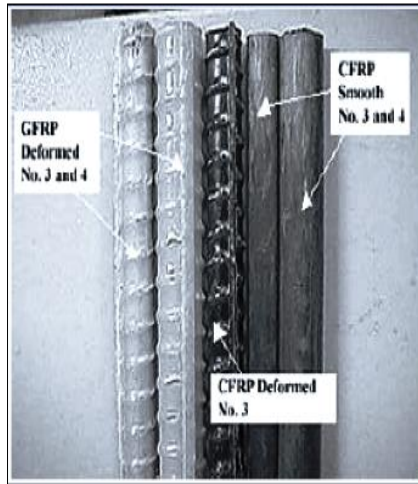


Aramid FRP

Shapes of FRP



Laminate FRP



Rebar FRP



Profile FRP

مزایای استفاده از FRP

- وزن کم (چگالی آن در حدود ۲۰٪ فولاد است)
- مقاومت کششی زیاد
- مقاومت در برابر خوردگی
- نفوذناپذیری مغناطیسی
- امکان تقویت به صورت خارجی
- حمل و نقل آسان و سرعت اجرای بالا به دلیل وزن کم

نصب FRP :

فیلم در خصوص نصب FRP

Applications of FRP



Shear Strengthening



Shear Zone Strengthening



Compression Strengthening



Shear Strengthening



Flexural Strengthening & Deflection controlling



Shear Strengthening



Flexibility increasing



Shear & Flexural Strengthening



Shear & Flexural Strengthening
K.K Company - www.Kohankarazma.com



Connection Strengthening

Shear Strengthening



Shear Zone Strengthening



Compression Strengthening



Shear Strengthening



Flexural Strengthening & Deflection controlling



Shear Strengthening



Flexibility increasing



Shear & Flexural Strengthening



Shear & Flexural Strengthening



Connection Strengthening



Shear Strengthening - masonry wall



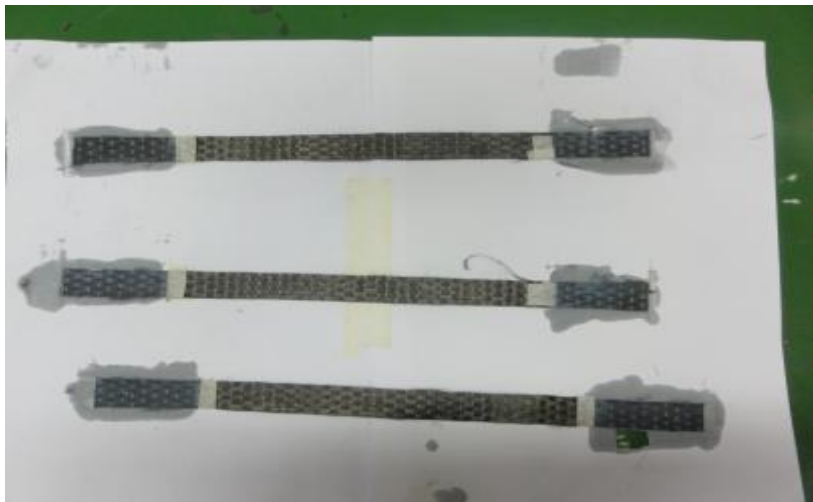
Deflection control – PT Slab



Negative Moment – Slab



تست متریال



تست اجرا



پیش تنیده FRP :



در سطح المانهای سازه ایی (تقویت اعضای سازه ای)

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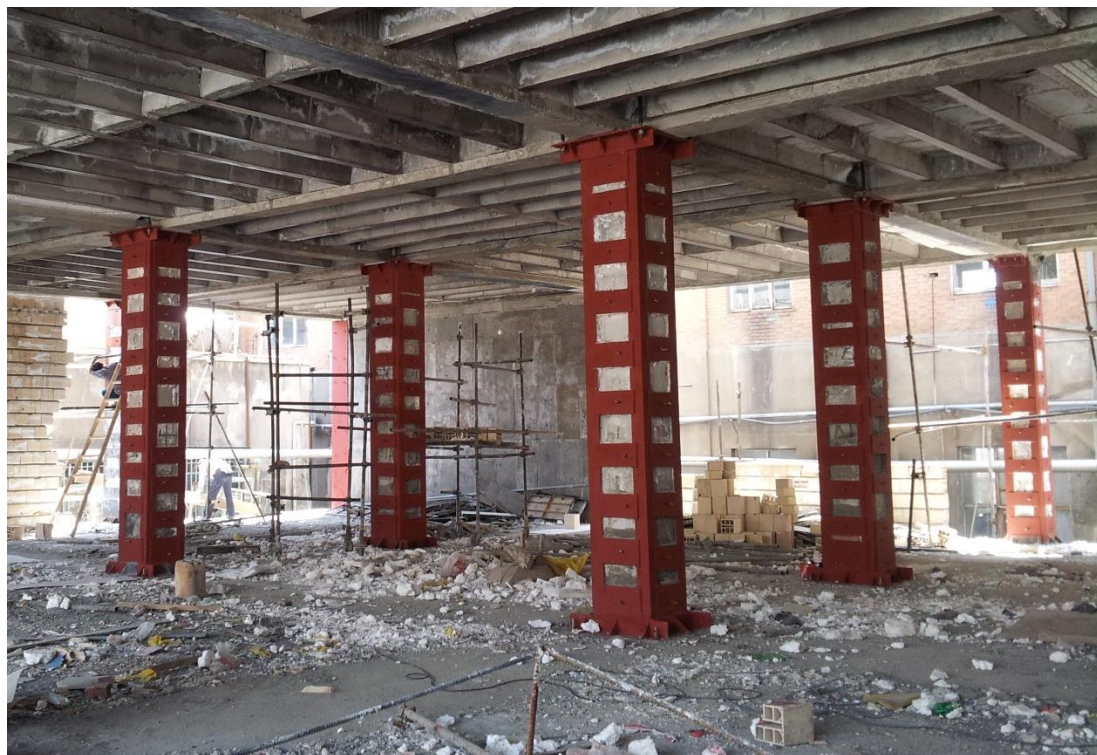
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در سطح کل سازه (اضافه کردن سیستم سازه ای جدید):

- اضافه کردن دیوارهای سازه ای (برشی بتنی، فولادی و بنایی)
- استفاده از بادبندهای فولادی
- استفاده از جداگرهای لرزه ای
- افزایش میرایی ساختمان
- قاب های پیرامونی



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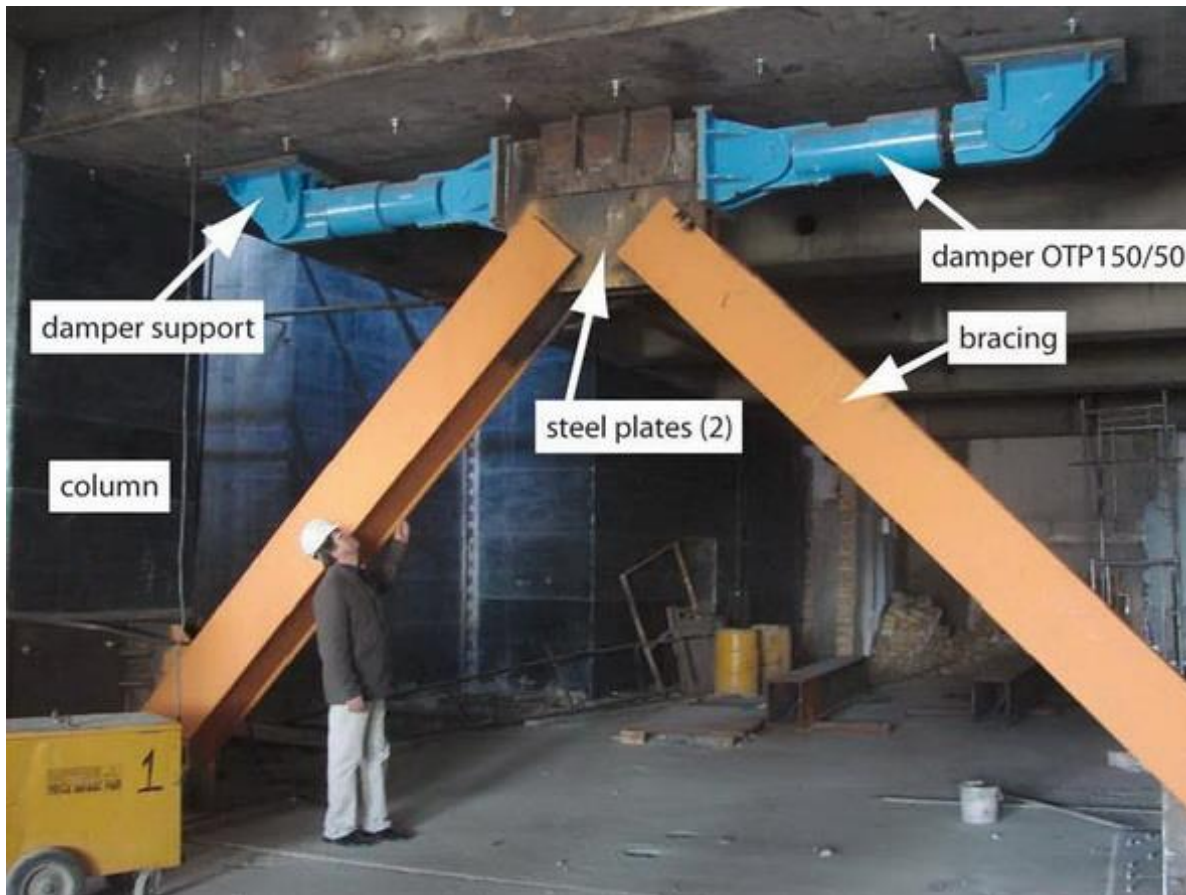
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- قاب های پیرامونی



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جمهوری اسلامی ایران

معاونت برنامه ریزی و نظارت راهبردی رئیس جمهور

راهنمای روش ها و شیوه های بهسازی لرزه های ساختمان های موجود و جزئیات اجرایی

نشریه شماره ۵۲۴

معاونت نظارت راهبردی

دفتر نظام فنی اجرایی

<http://tec.mporg.ir>

PRESTANDARD AND COMMENTARY FOR THE SEISMIC REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
سازمان مدیریت و برنامه ریزی کشور

دستورالعمل بهسازی لرزه‌ای ساختمان‌های موجود

نشریه شماره ۳۶۰

معاونت امور فنی
دفتر امور فنی، تدوین معیارها
و کاهش خطرپذیری ناشی از زلزله
۱۳۸۵

جمهوری اسلامی ایران

تفسیر دستورالعمل بهسازی لرزه‌ای
ساختمان‌های موجود (ویرایش اول)
نشریه شماره ۳۶۱

معاونت برنامه‌ریزی و نظارت راهبردی رییس جمهور
معاونت نظارت راهبردی
دفتر نظام فنی اجرایی
<http://tec.mporg.ir>

دستورالعمل بهسازی لرزه‌ای ساختمان‌های بنایی غیر مسلح موجود

نشریه شماره ۳۷۶

معاونت امور فنی
دفتر امور فنی، تدوین معیارها
و کاهش خطرپذیری ناشی از زلزله
۱۳۸۶

ACI 440.2R-02

Guide for the Design and Construction of Externally Bonded FRP Systems for Strengthening Concrete Structures

Reported by ACI Committee 440

ACI encourages the development and appropriate use of new and emerging technologies through the publication of the *Emerging Technology Series*. This series presents information and recommendations based on available test data, technical reports, limited experience with field applications, and the opinions of committee members. The presented information and recommendations, and their basis, may be less fully developed and tested than those for more mature technologies. This report identifies areas in which information is believed to be less fully developed, and describes research needs. The professional using this document should understand the limitations of this document and exercise judgment as to the appropriate application of this emerging technology.

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*Co-chairs of the subcommittee that prepared this document.

Note: The committee acknowledges the contribution of associate member Paul Kelley.

Fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) systems for strengthening concrete structures have emerged as an alternative to traditional strengthening techniques, such as steel plate bonding, section enlargement, and external post-tensioning. FRP strengthening systems use FRP composite materials as supplemental externally bonded reinforcement. FRP systems offer advantages over traditional strengthening techniques: they are lightweight, relatively easy to install, and are noncorrosive. Due to the characteristics of FRP materials, the behavior of FRP strengthened members, and various issues regarding the use of externally bonded reinforcement, specific guidance on the use of these systems

is needed. This document offers general information on the history and use of FRP strengthening systems; a description of the unique material properties of FRP; and committee recommendations on the engineering, construction, and inspection of FRP systems used to strengthen concrete structures. The proposed guidelines are based on the knowledge gained from worldwide experimental research, analytical work, and field applications of FRP systems used to strengthen concrete structures.

Keywords: aramid fibers; bridges; buildings; carbon fibers; concrete; corrosion; crack widths; cracking; cyclic loading; deflections; development length; earthquake-resistant; fatigue; fiber-reinforced polymers; flexure; glass fiber; shear; stresses; structural analysis; structural design; time-dependent; torsion.

CONTENTS

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1.5—Notation

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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
سازمان مدیریت و برنامه‌ریزی کشور

راهنمای طراحی و ضوابط اجرایی بهسازی ساختمان‌های بتنی موجود با استفاده از مصالح تقویتی FRP

نشریه شماره ۳۴۵

معاونت امور فنی
دفتر امور فنی، تدوین معیارها و
کاهش خطرپذیری ناشی از زلزله

۱۳۸۵

DESIGN MANUAL

Strengthening Reinforced Concrete Structures with Externally-Bonded Fibre Reinforced Polymers

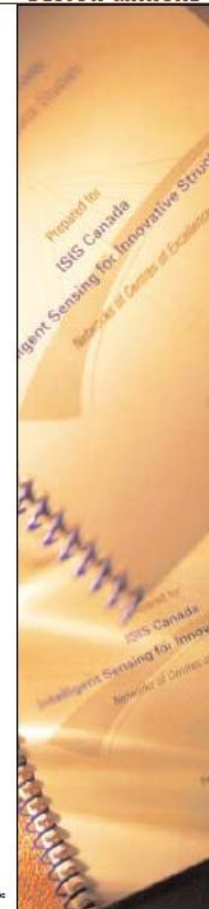


Design Manual No. 4
September 2001



ISIS CANADA

The Canadian Network of Centres of Excellence on Intelligent Sensing for Innovative Structures
Le réseau canadien de Centres d'excellence sur les innovations en structures avec systèmes de détection intégrés



NCHRP

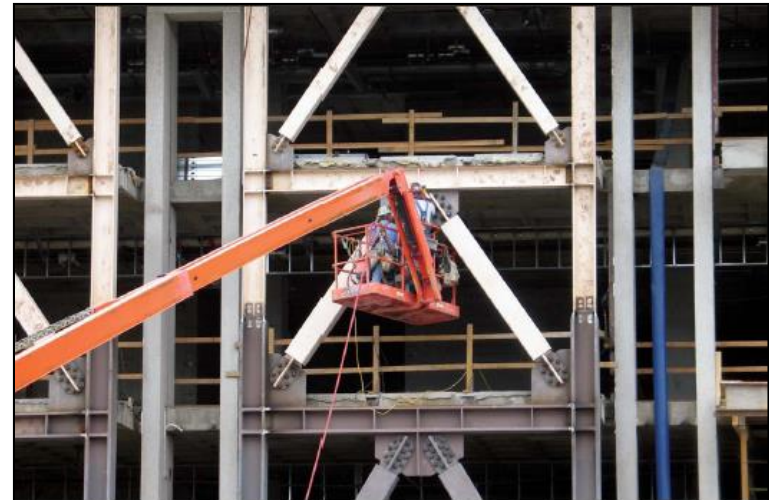
REPORT 514

NATIONAL
COOPERATIVE
HIGHWAY
RESEARCH
PROGRAM

Bonded Repair and Retrofit of Concrete Structures Using FRP Composites

*Recommended Construction
Specifications and Process
Control Manual*

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



Techniques for the Seismic Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings

FEMA 547/2006 Edition



FEMA



معرفی پروژه های تقویت و بهسازی لرزه ای (مقاوم سازی)

پروژه ها

موزه دکتر علی شریعتی



ساختمان مسکونی دکتر علی شریعتی توسط شهرداری تهران تبدیل به موزه و مرکز فرهنگی گردیده است. همزمان با بازسازی ساختمان، عملیات بهسازی لرزه ای آن اجرا گردید. ساختمان از نوع سازه بنایی غیر مسلح با دیوارهای باربر ثقلی جانبی بوده است. مشکل اصلی این ساختمان کمبود عناصر مقاوم در برابر بارهای جانبی بوده که برای رفع این مشکل در یک جهت دیوارهای برشی جدید احداث گردیده و در جهت دیگر دیوارهای آجری توسط نوارهای FRP کربنی از نوع CFRP Laminate تقویت گردیده است.

مطالعات و مشاوره طرح توسط شرکت سوئیسی **SMteam GmbH** و عملیات اجرایی کامپوزیت های کربن زیر نظر موسسه فدرال سوئیسی **EMPA** انجام شده و آقای پروفیسور **Urs Mayer** در مراحل مختلف از پروژه بازدید نموده اند.

مودهای شکست درون صفحه دیوار باربر بنایی

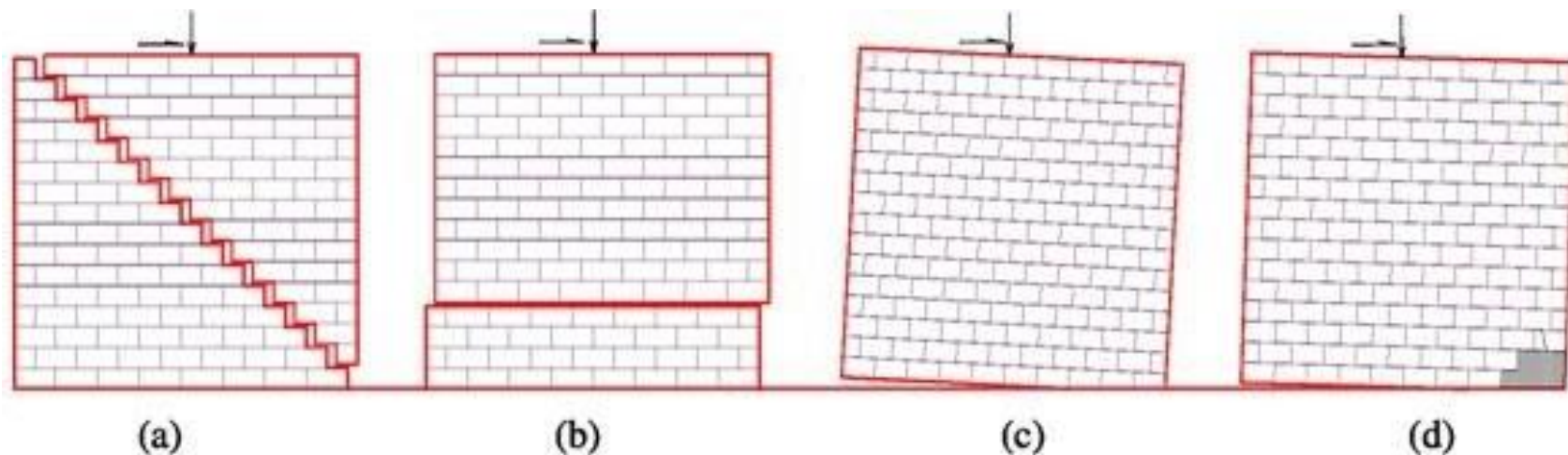
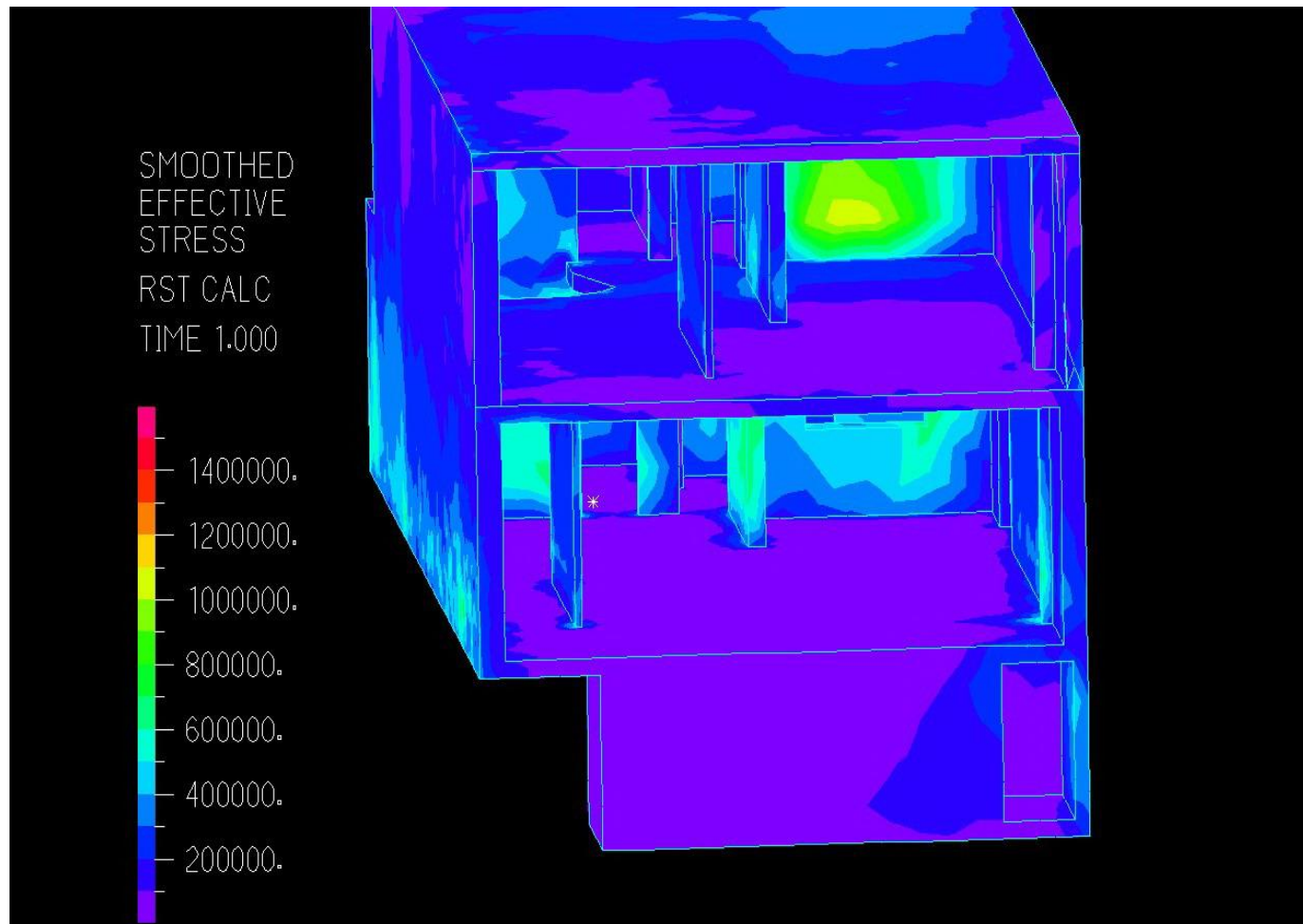


Figure 1 In-plane failure modes of a laterally loaded URM wall: a) shear failure, b) sliding failure, c) rocking failure, and d) toe crushing



مدلسازی در نرم افزار ADINA



نظارت بر اجرای لیمنیت های CFRP توسط پروفیسور Mayer



دیوار برشی جدید و اجرای سقف کامپوزیت



آماده سازه سطح زیر کار جهت نصب لمینیت CFRP

Concept?



نصب لمينيت CFRP



مهار انتهایی لمینیت CFRP

هتل آزادی



ساختمان ۲۸ طبقه بتنی این هتل دارای ۵۰۰ اتاق بوده و از این نظر بزرگترین هتل کشور می باشد. سازه این هتل قبل از تدوین آیین نامه زلزله طراحی و احداث گردید و از لحاظ تحمل نیروهای جانبی ناشی از زلزله دارای دو مشکل اساسی بوده است.

۱- کمبود میلگرد برشی در ستون ها

۲- وجود طبقه نرم در لابی به ارتفاع ۱۰.۵ متر برای رفع مشکل اول از روش دورپیچ کردن ستونها با استفاده از الیاف کربن (CFRP) استفاده شده است. برای رفع مشکل طبقه نرم و محدود کردن جابجایی ساختمان از بادبندهای فلزی در ترکیب با دمپرهای هیدورلیک استفاده شده است.

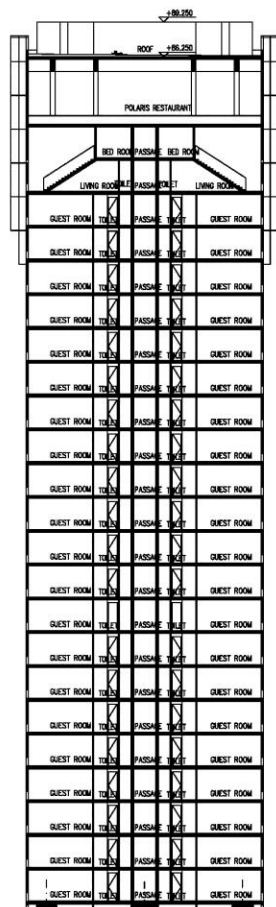
طراحی و مشاوره پروژه توسط شرکت

سوئسی SMteam GmbH و کنترل کیفیت

کامپوزیت های کربنی توسط موسسه فدرال سوئسی

EMPA انجام گردیده است.





سازه در هر دو طبقه دارای دیوارهای بتنی پارتیشن بوده ولی این دیوارها در دو طبقه پایین ادامه پیدا نکرده اند.

ضخامت دیوارهای پارتیشن ۲۰ سانتیمتر می باشند. نسبت

ضخامت به ارتفاع مطابق با ضوابط آیین نامه آمریکا بود.

توزیع جرم یکنواخت در طبقات ۲ تا ۲۸ وجود داشته.

فاصله مرکز جرم تا مرکز سختی در طبقات ۲ تا ۲۸ کم ولی در

طبقه همکف زیاد بود که اثرات پیچشی نا مطلوب در زلزله های

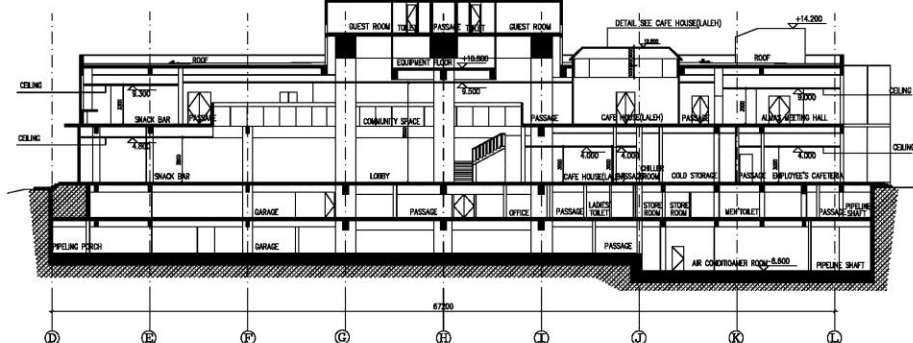
قوی ایجاد می نمود.

از آنجا که سازه نزدیک به گسل شمال تهران بود توسط

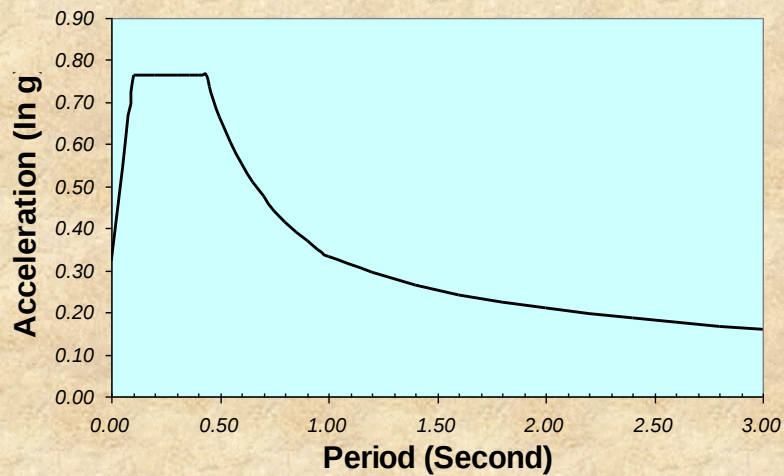
پژوهشگاه بین المللی زلزله و مهندسی زلزله طیف طرح ویژه

ساختگاه برای آن تهیه گردید. از این طیف برای تحلیل طیفی

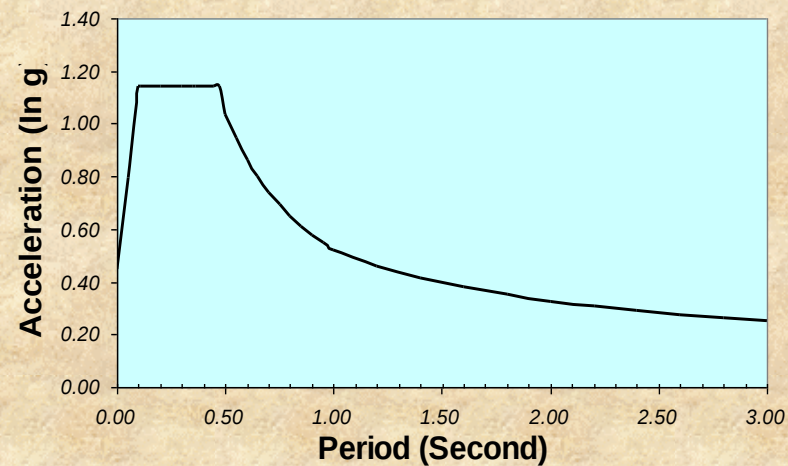
غیر خطی و تاریخچه زمانی غیر خطی استفاده گردید.



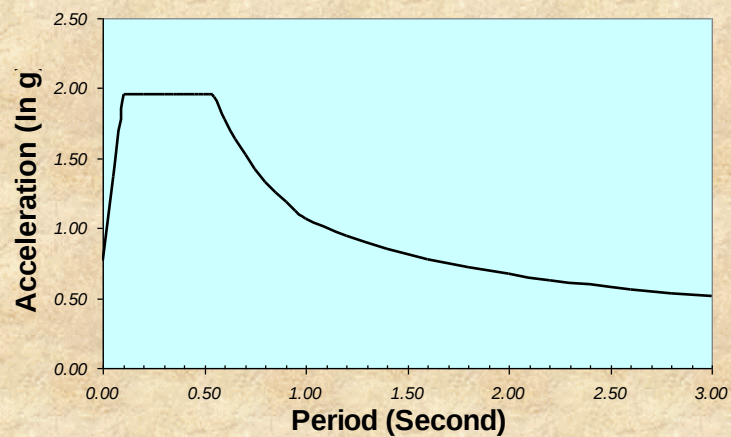
Design Spectrum For Azadi Grand Hotel For 200
Year Return Period



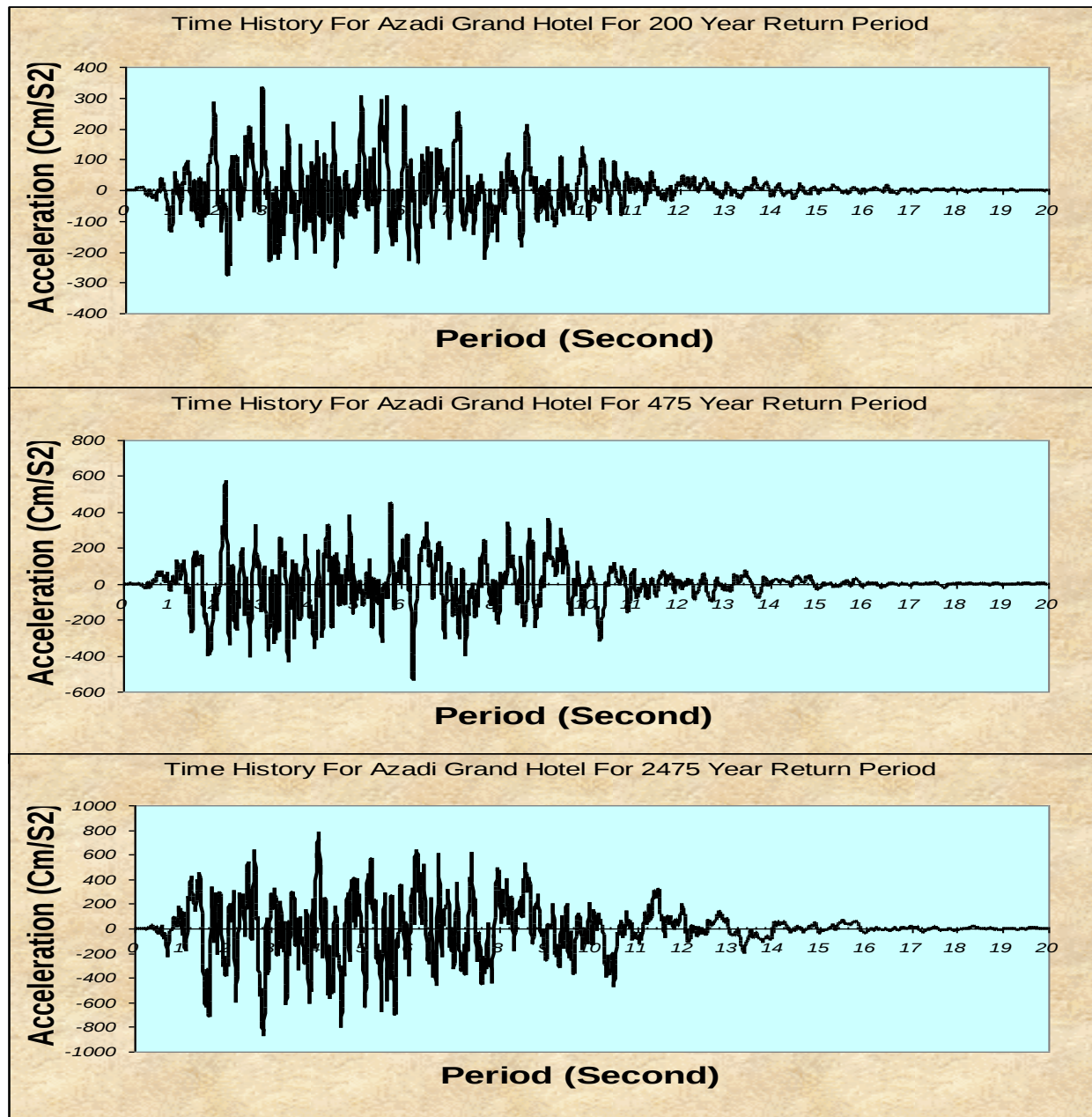
Design Spectrum For Azadi Grand Hotel For 475
Year Return Period



Design Spectrum For Azadi Grand Hotel For
2475 Year Return Period



انواع تحلیل ها ؟





کمبود میلگردهای برشی



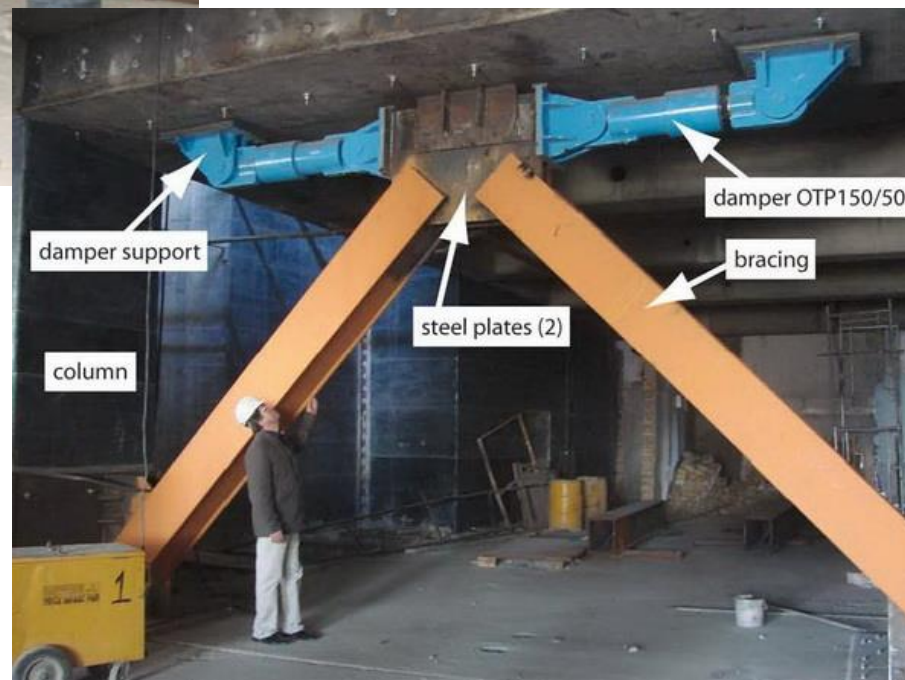


وجود طبقه نرم در لابی



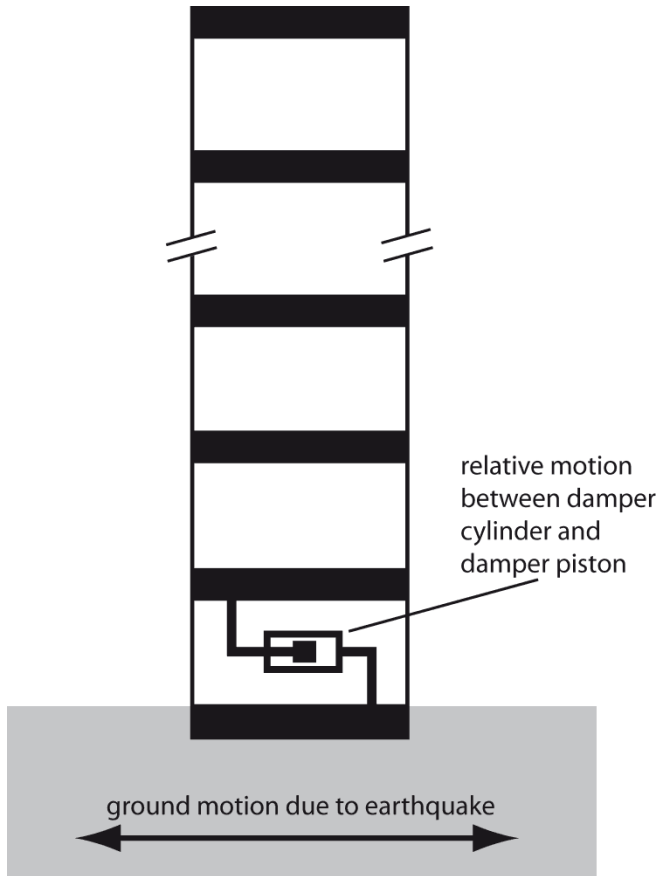


تقویت فشاری و برشی ستون ها

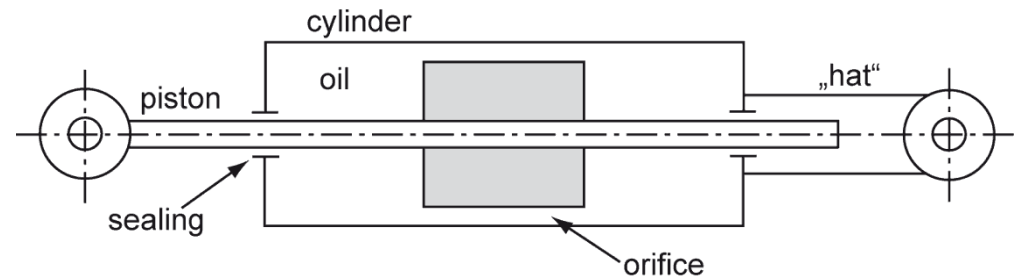


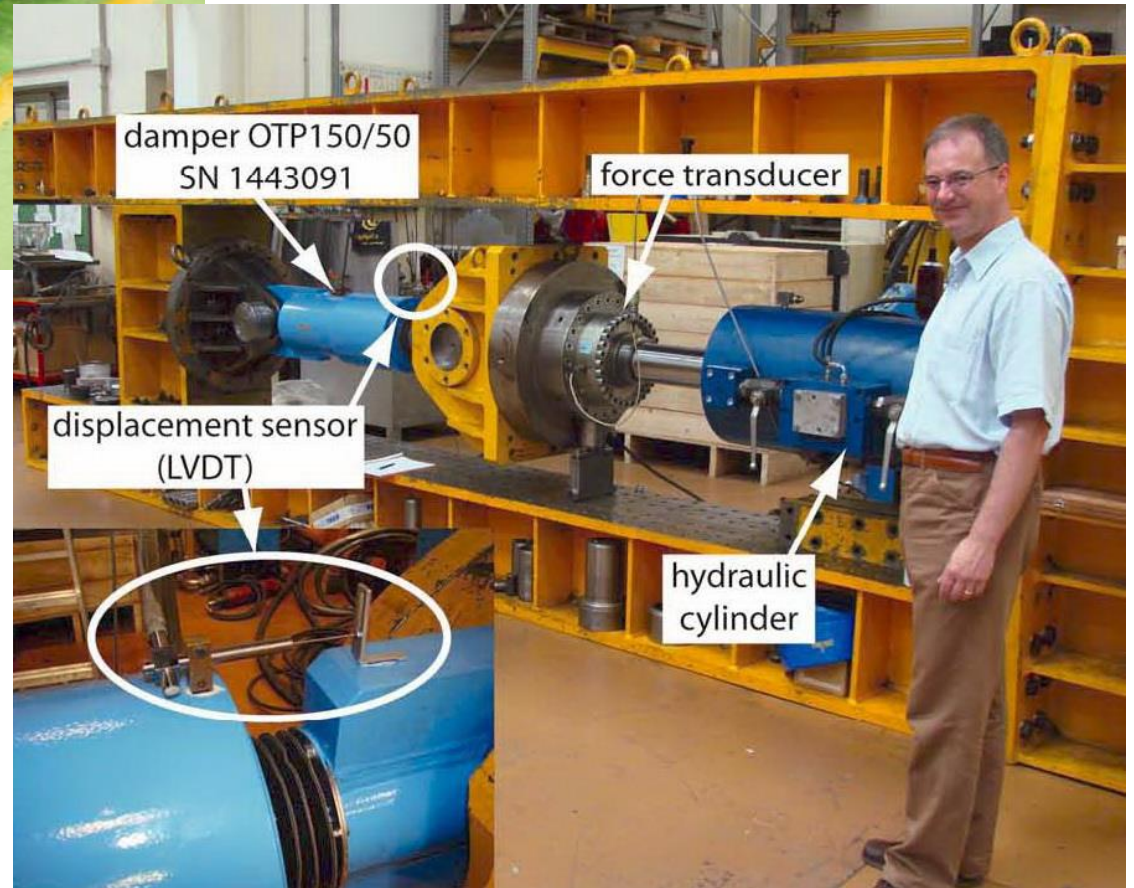
نصب بادبند و دمپر

■ Building with damper



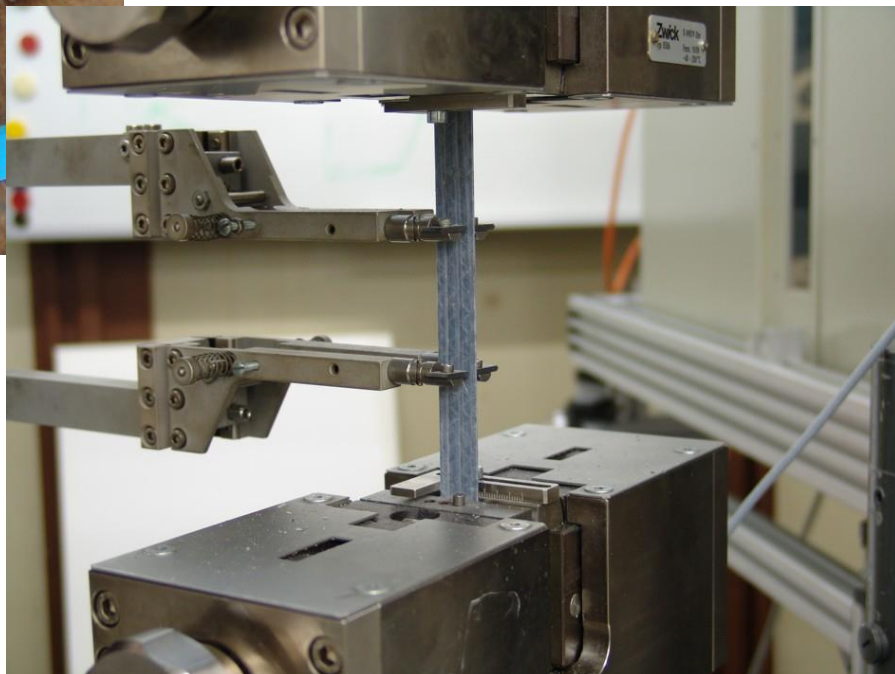
■ Damper



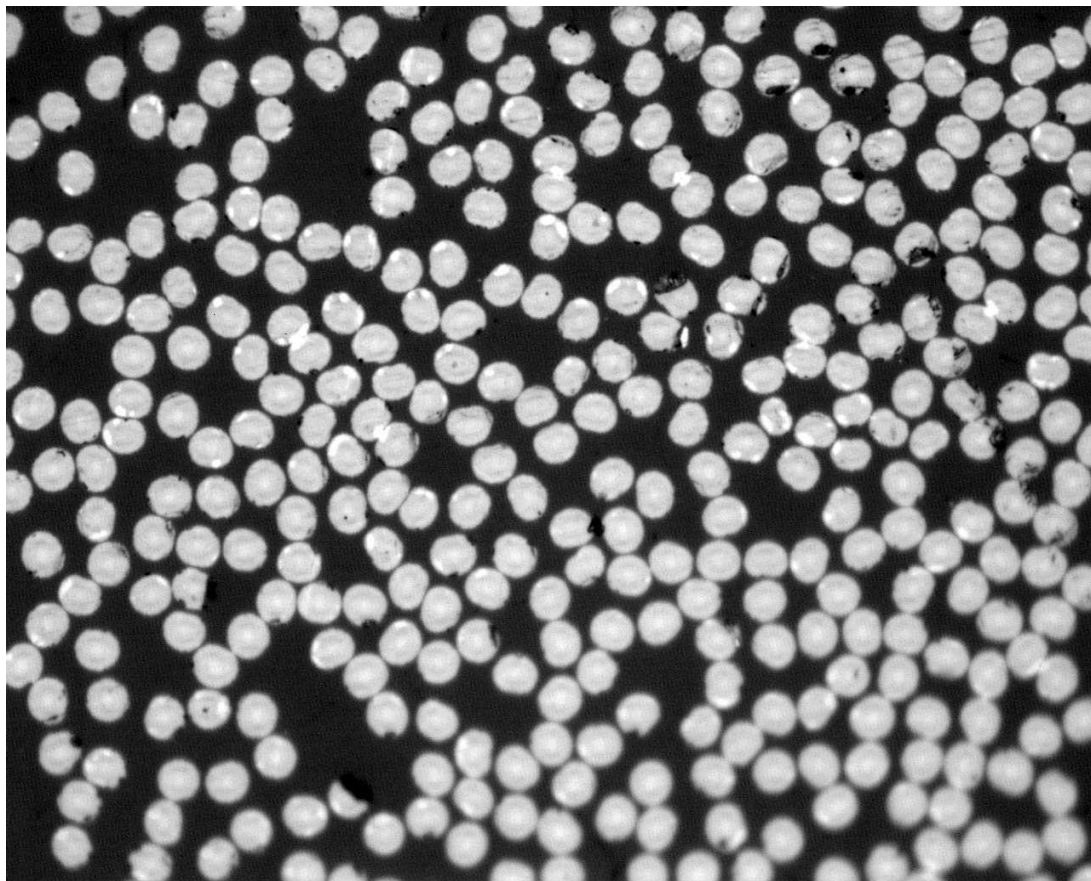
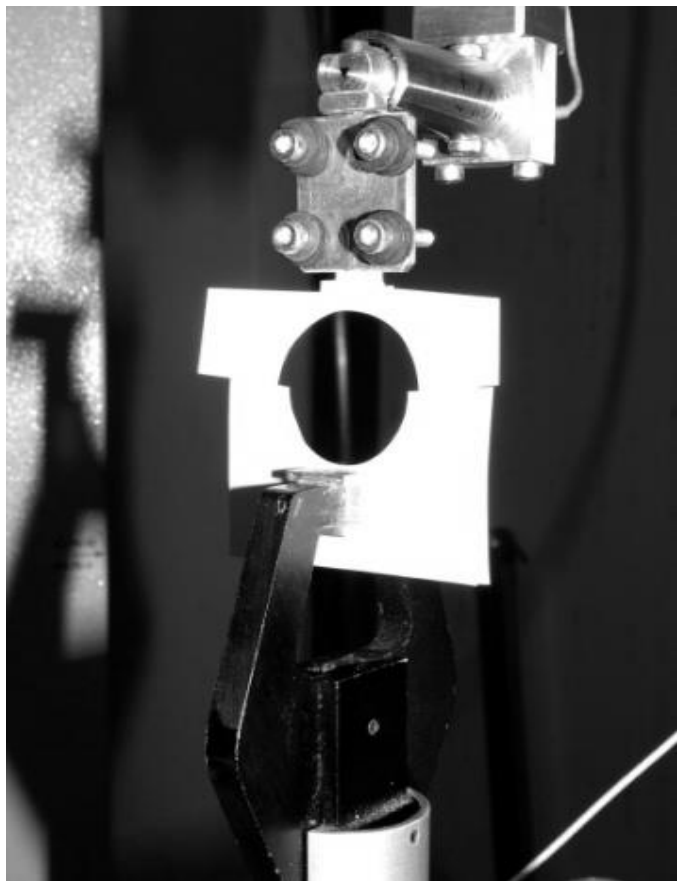




تست رزین اپوکسی



تست الیاف کربن



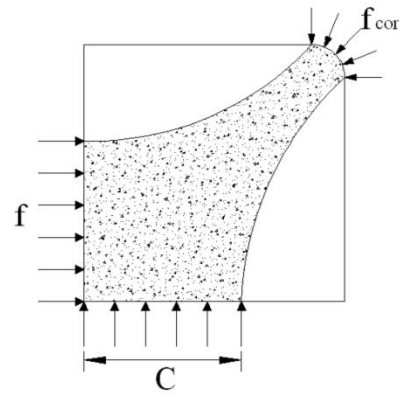
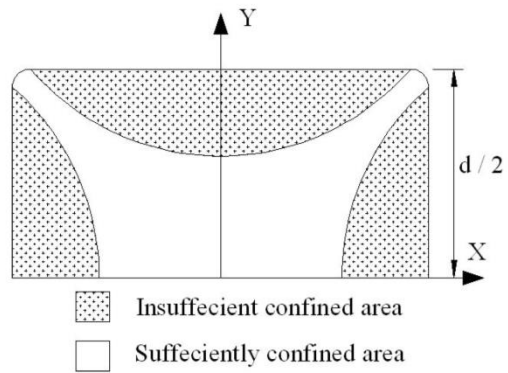
تست یک فیبر کربن



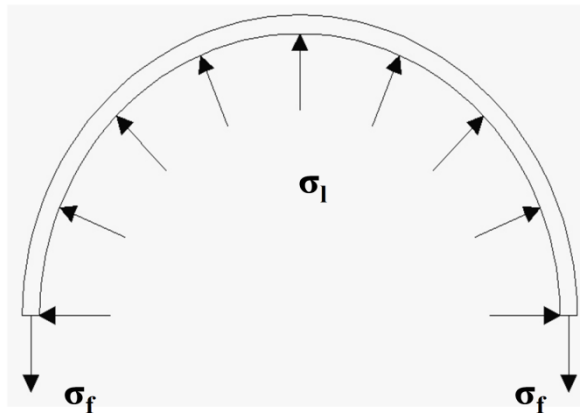
تست اجرا (Pull off test)



Rectangular Columns



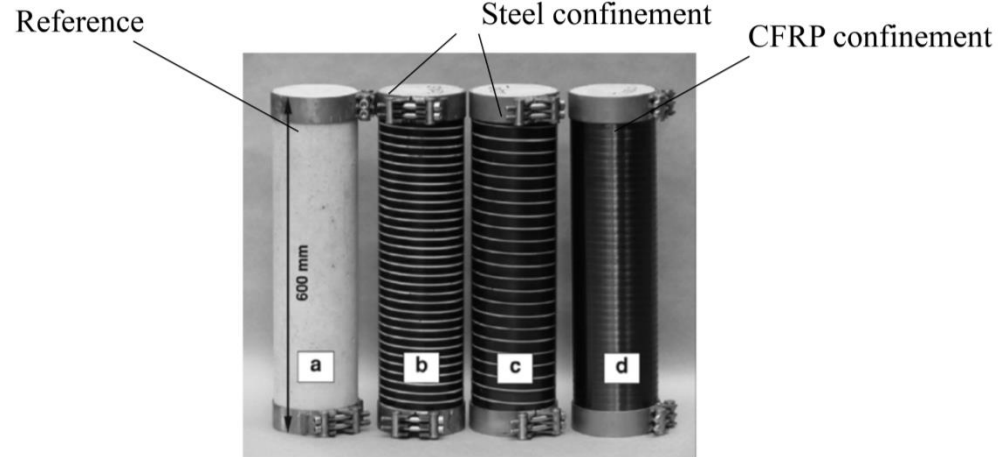
Circular columns





Prestressed confined concrete columns

PhD student Lars Janke



L. Janke, C. Czaderski, J. Ruth, M. Motavalli, Experiments on the residual load-bearing capacity of prestressed confined concrete columns, Engineering Structures 31 (2009) 2247-2256

Prestressed confined concrete columns

PhD student Lars Janke

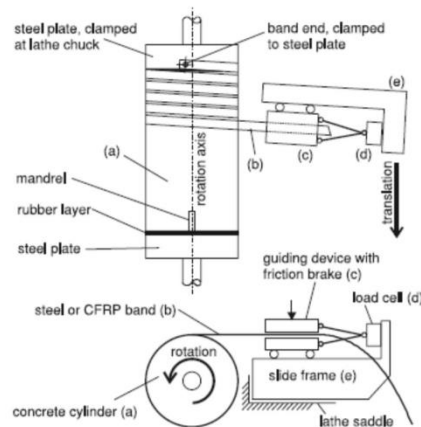


Fig. 4. Prestressing procedure.

zaderski, J. Ruth, M. Motavalli, Experiments on the residual load-bearing capacity of prestressed confined concrete columns, tructures 31 (2009) 2247-2256

Prestressed confined concrete columns

PhD student Lars Janke

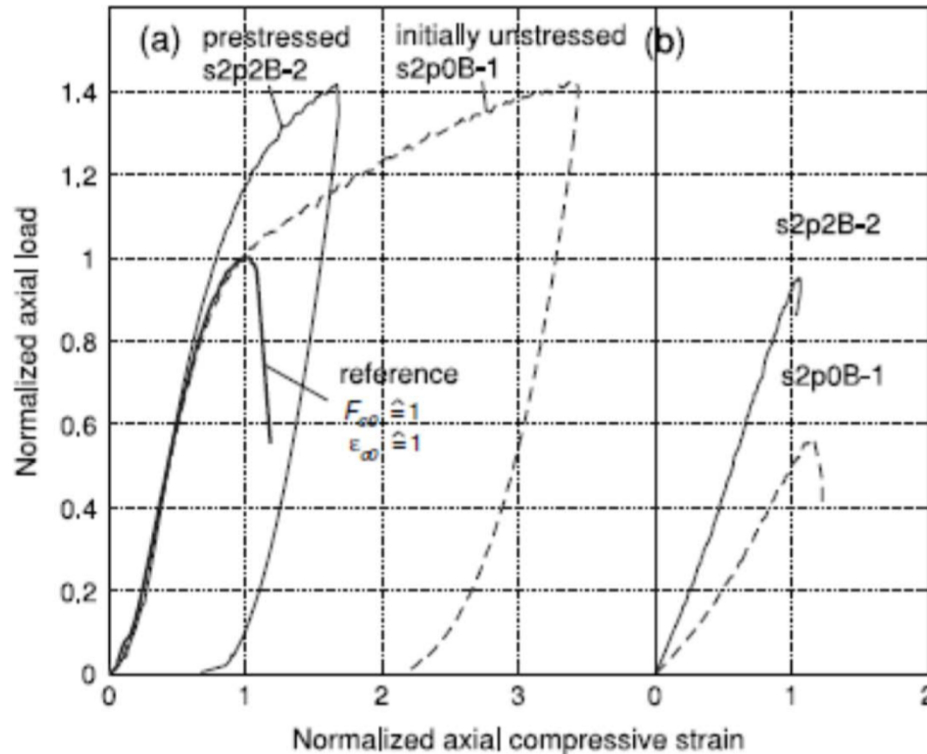


Fig. 7. Typical axial load-compressive strain curves of Series B: (a) load cycle to 140% of F_{c0} with confinement, (b) breaking test after removal of confinement.

, C. Czaderski, J. Ruth, M. Motavalli, Experiments on the residual load-bearing capacity of prestressed confined concrete columns, Engineering Structures 31 (2009) 2247-2256



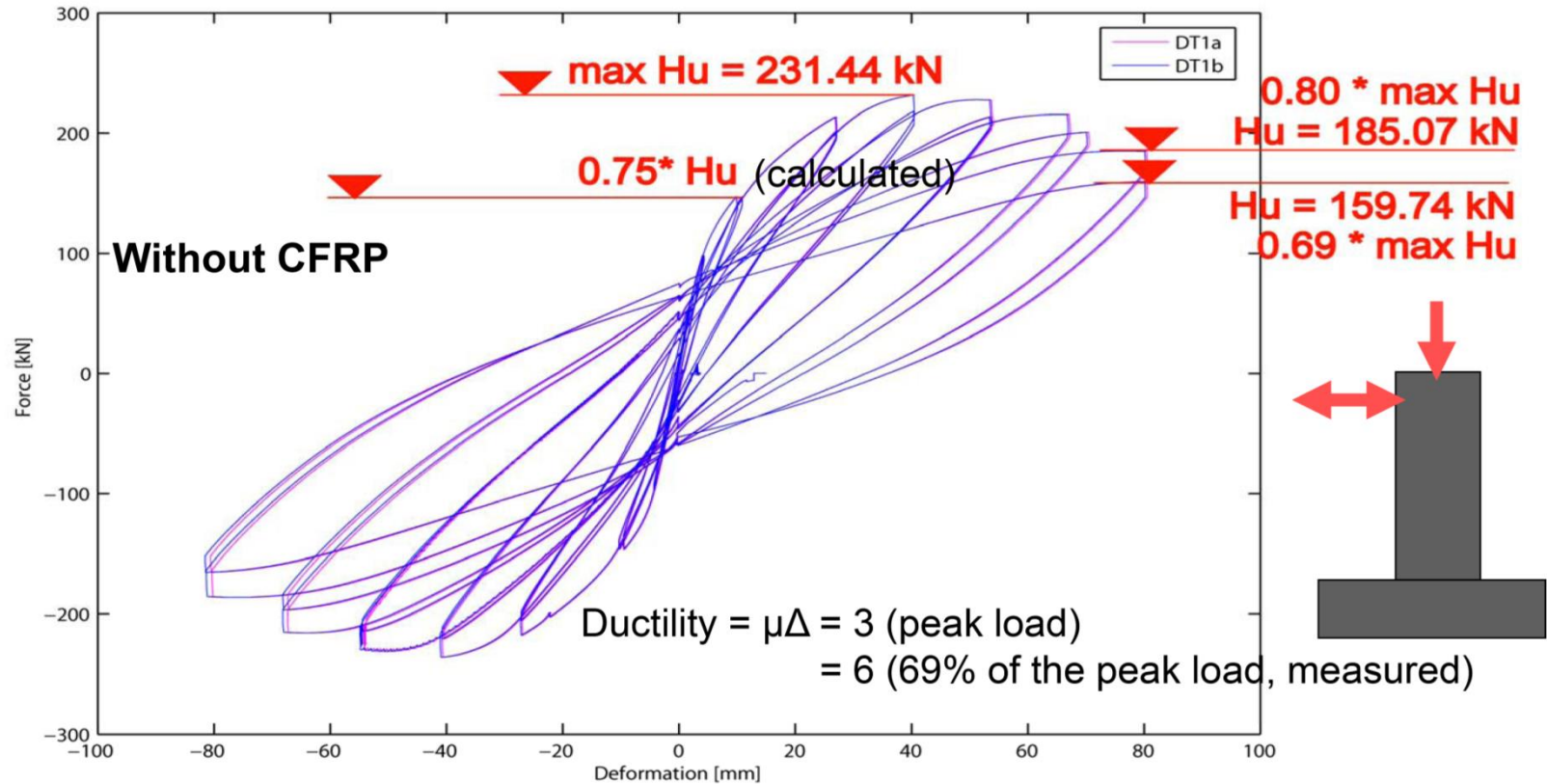
تست ستون های غیر دایره ای





Static Cyclic Tests at Empa

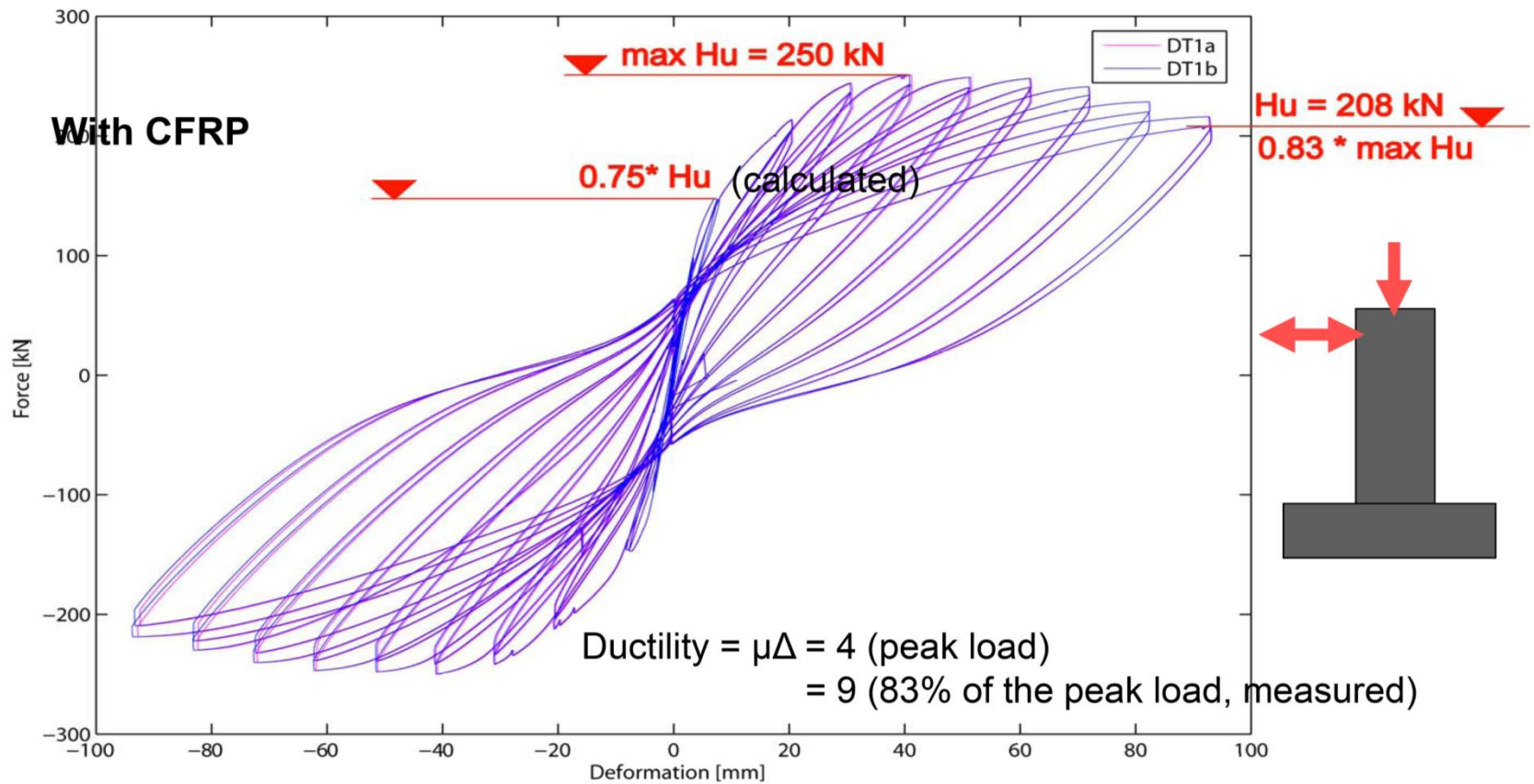
$f_c = 13.6 \text{ MPa}$



Materials Science & Technology

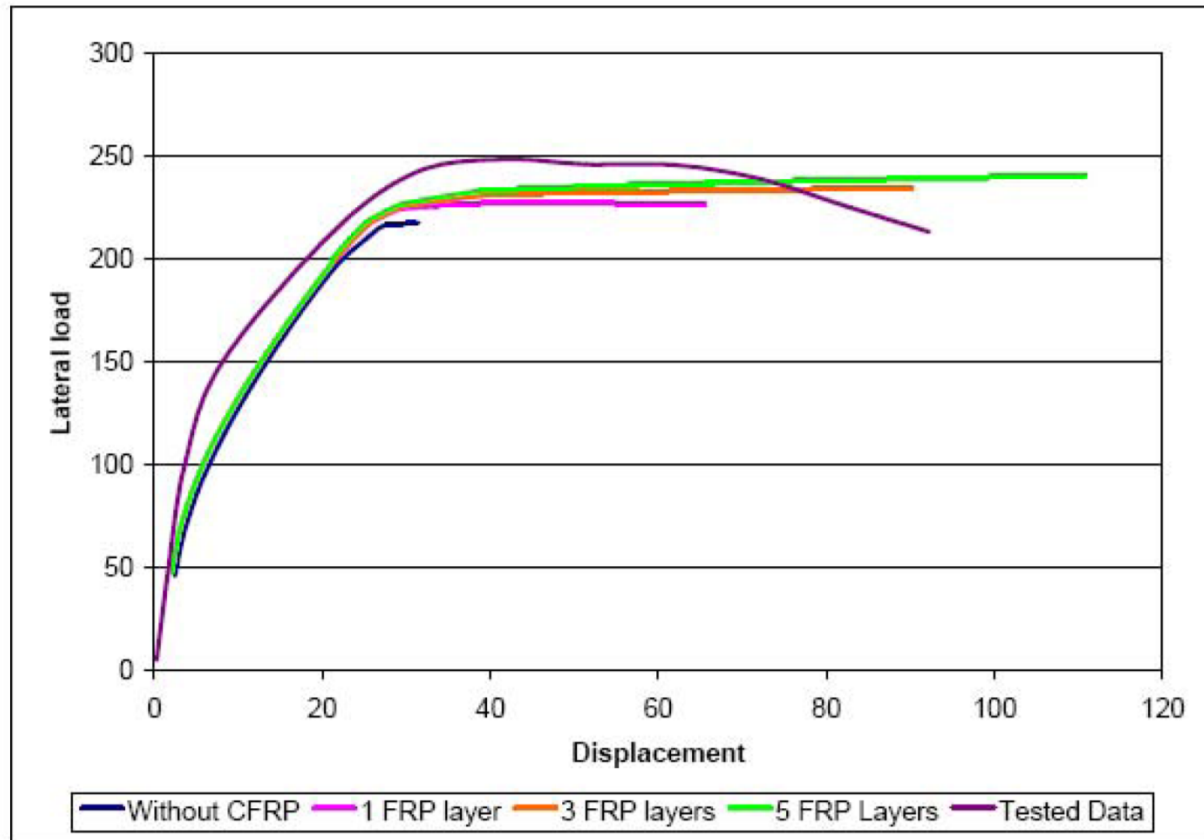
Static Cyclic Tests at Empa

$f_c = 15.6 \text{ MPa}$



Materials Science & Technology

Test vs. Calculations for the Empa Test

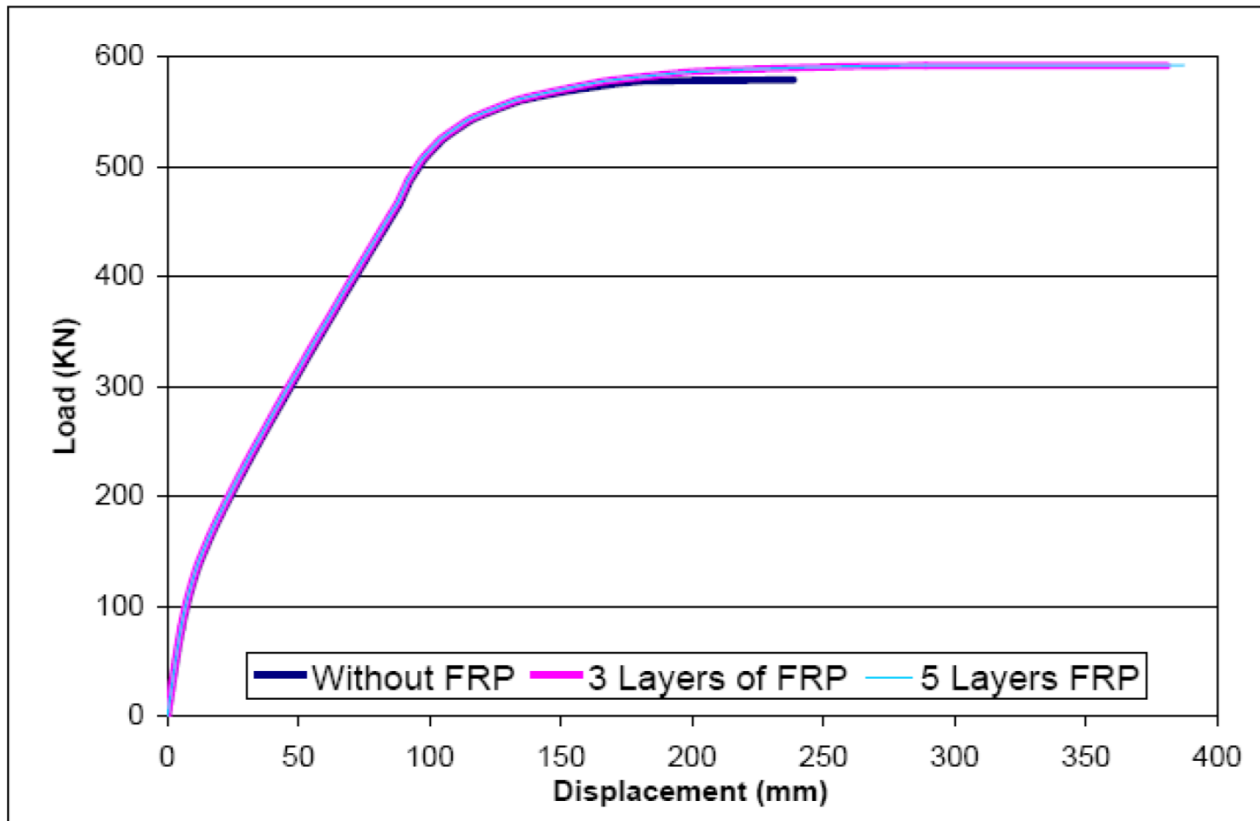


Column properties	
Concrete	17 Mpa Cylinder 19.6 MPa Cube
Side length	600 mm
Corner rounding	25 mm

Wrap properties	
Thickness (mm)	0.293
E-modulus (Mpa)	231000
Ultimate strain	0.0164

Reinforcement	
Longitudinal	16 # 16
Transverse	3 # 6
Stirup Spacing (in hinge)	100 mm
Stirup Spacing (in rest)	150 mm
Steel Strength (MPa)	500.6

Calculation of a Hotel Azadi Column Using Calibrated Analytical Procedure



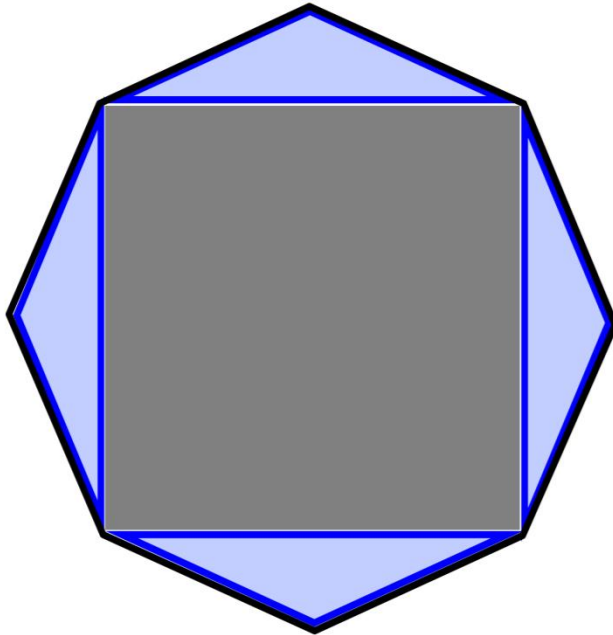
Column properties	
Concrete	20 Mpa
Side length	1400 mm
Corner rounding	50 mm

Wrap properties	
Thickness	0.36 & 0.6 (mm)
E-modulus (Mpa)	192500
Ultimate strain	0.005

Reinforcement	
Longitudinal	36 # 26
Transverse	4 # 14
Stirrup Spacing (hinge)	150 mm
Stirrup Spacing (rest)	200 mm
Steel Strength (MPa)	400

Pre-stressed confinement without bond

Injection of polymer mortar
With pressure



Axial compression test

Confined column (6 layers FRP, prestressed by 2 hoses at each column side)

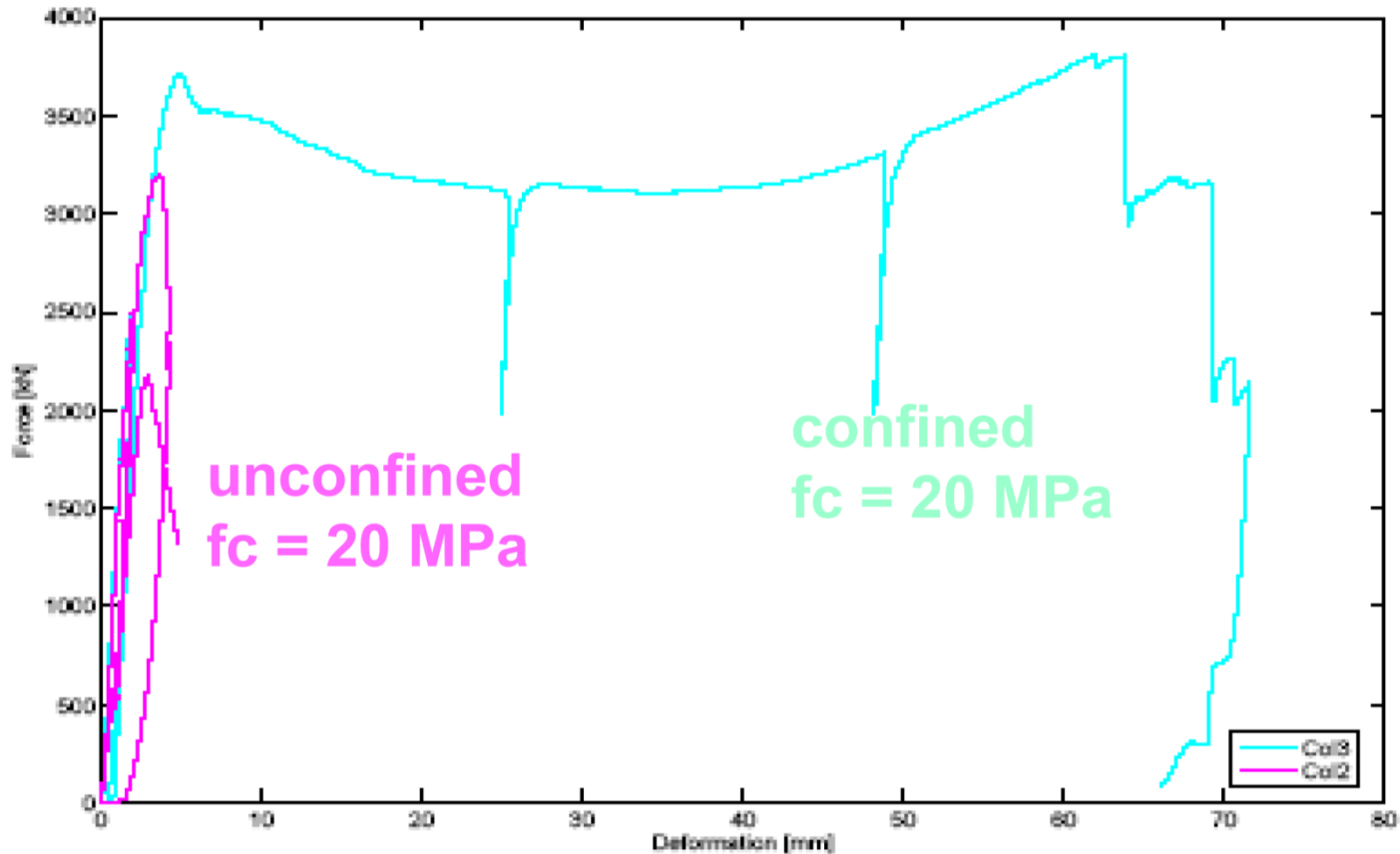
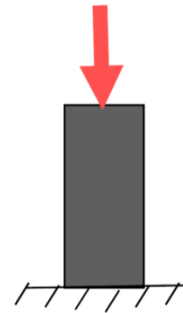
Maximum Load: 3713 kN

Maximum displacement: -63.8 mm (at failure)

Maximum average reinforcement strain: $-2500 \mu\epsilon$

Maximum average FRP strain: $-8063 \mu\epsilon + 2300 \mu\epsilon = 10363 \mu\epsilon$

Cylinder strength of concrete after 28 days: 19.5 MPa, Test was after 35 days (waiting for additional data)

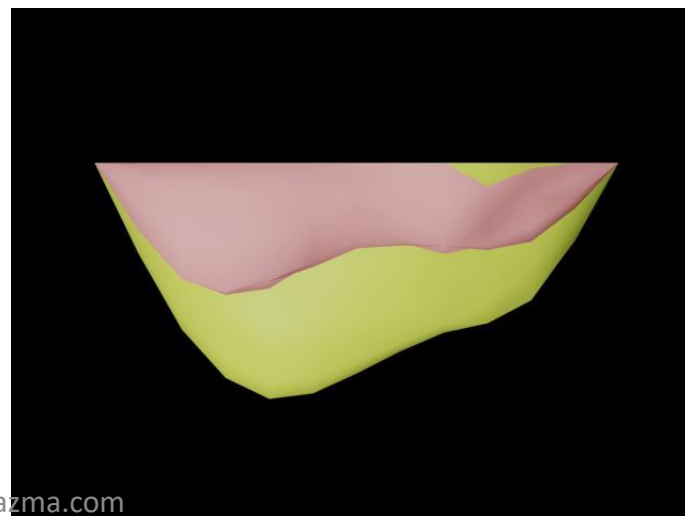


ivalli



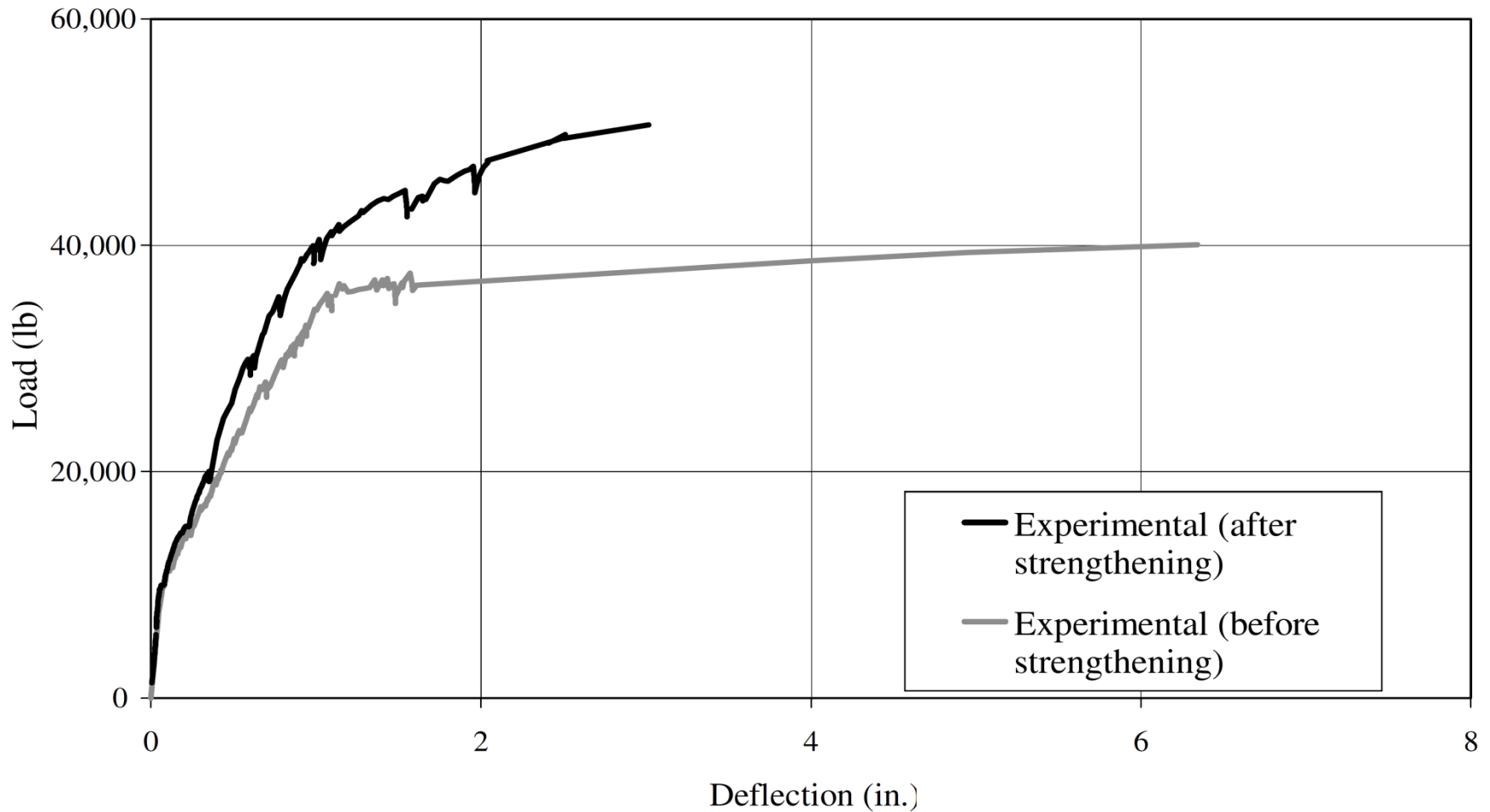


قسمتی از دال پارکینگ هتل آزادی
 به علت حذف ستون موجود دارای
 خیز حداکثری به میزان ۱۱
 سانتیمتر بوده است. این دال به ابعاد
 تقریبی ۸ متر در ۱۲ متر و
 ضخامتی در حدود ۱۷ سانتیمتر
 بوده است. پس از تقویت دال با
 CFRP پس از اعمال خیز منفی به
 دال توسط جک های هیدرولیک و
 نصب CFRP میزان خیز به حدود ۶
 سانتیمتر محدود گردید.



Deflection:

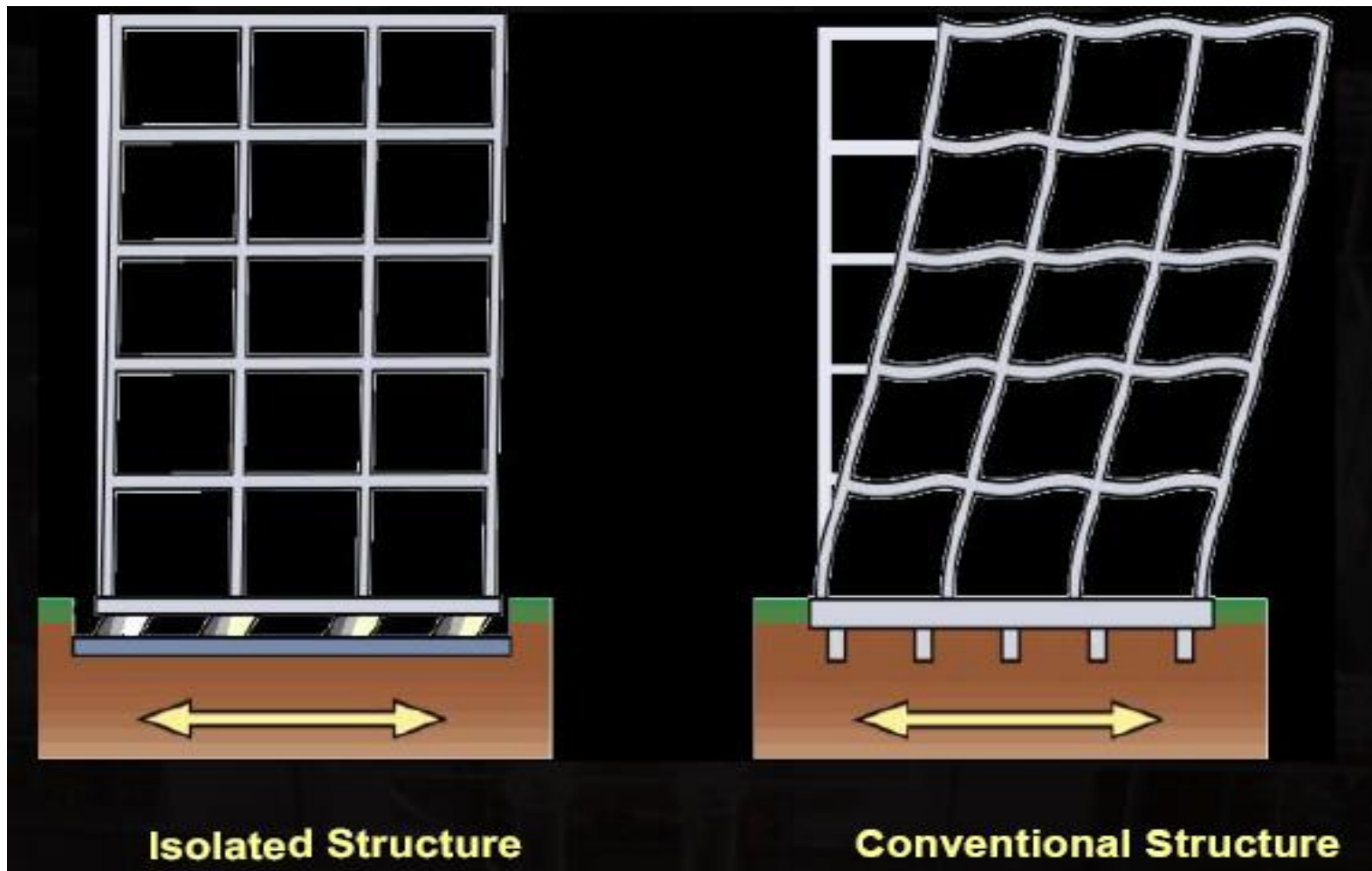
For seismic



روش های تقویت در سطح المانهای سازه ایی (تقویت اعضای سازه ای)

روش های بهسازی لرزه ای (مقاوم سازی کلی سازه)

جداگرهای لرزه ای و میراگرها:



WEST JAPAN POSTAL SERVICE COMPUTER CENTRE IN KOBE



6 Story, 500,000 sq ft space, supported on 120 bearings

Response during Kobe's 1995

	Isolated	Conventional
Ground	0.30g	0.27g
6th Floor	0.10g	0.97g
	67 % reduction	260 % amplification

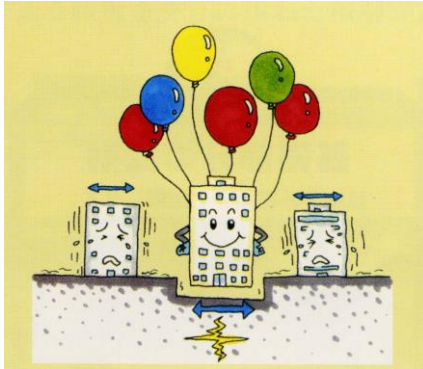
MATSUMURA GUMI TECHNICAL RESEARCH CENTER



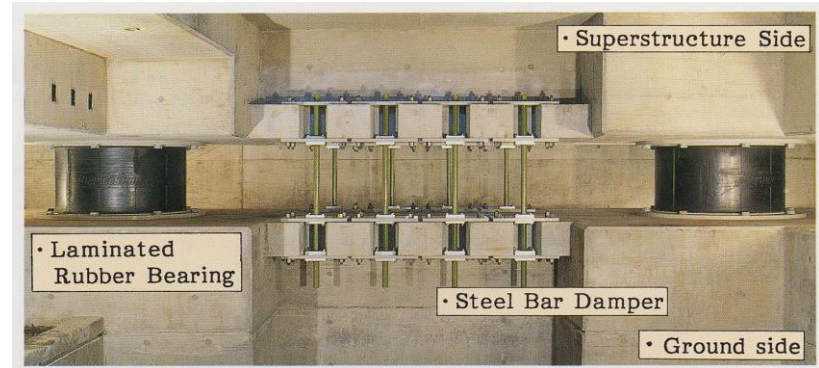
Response during Kobe's 1995

	Isolated	Conventional
Ground	0.28g	0.28g
Roof	0.20g	0.98g
	29 % reduction	250 % amplification

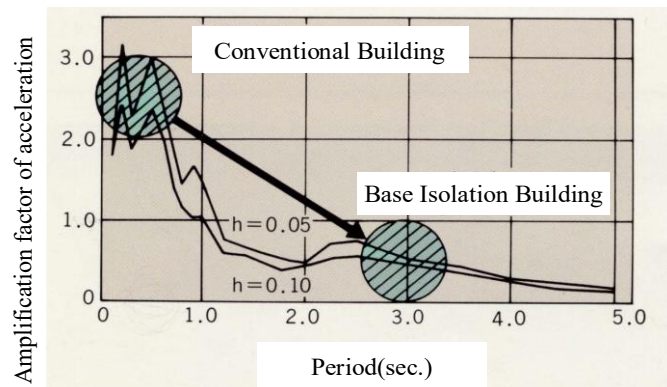
Base Isolation Building



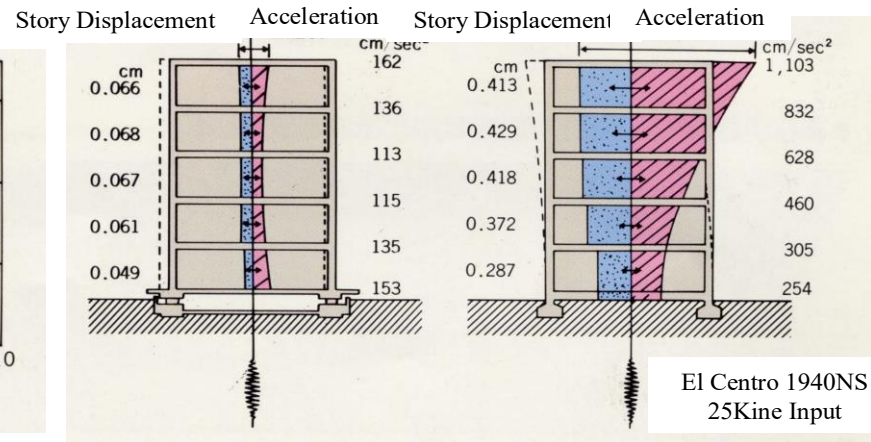
Principle



Base Isolation System

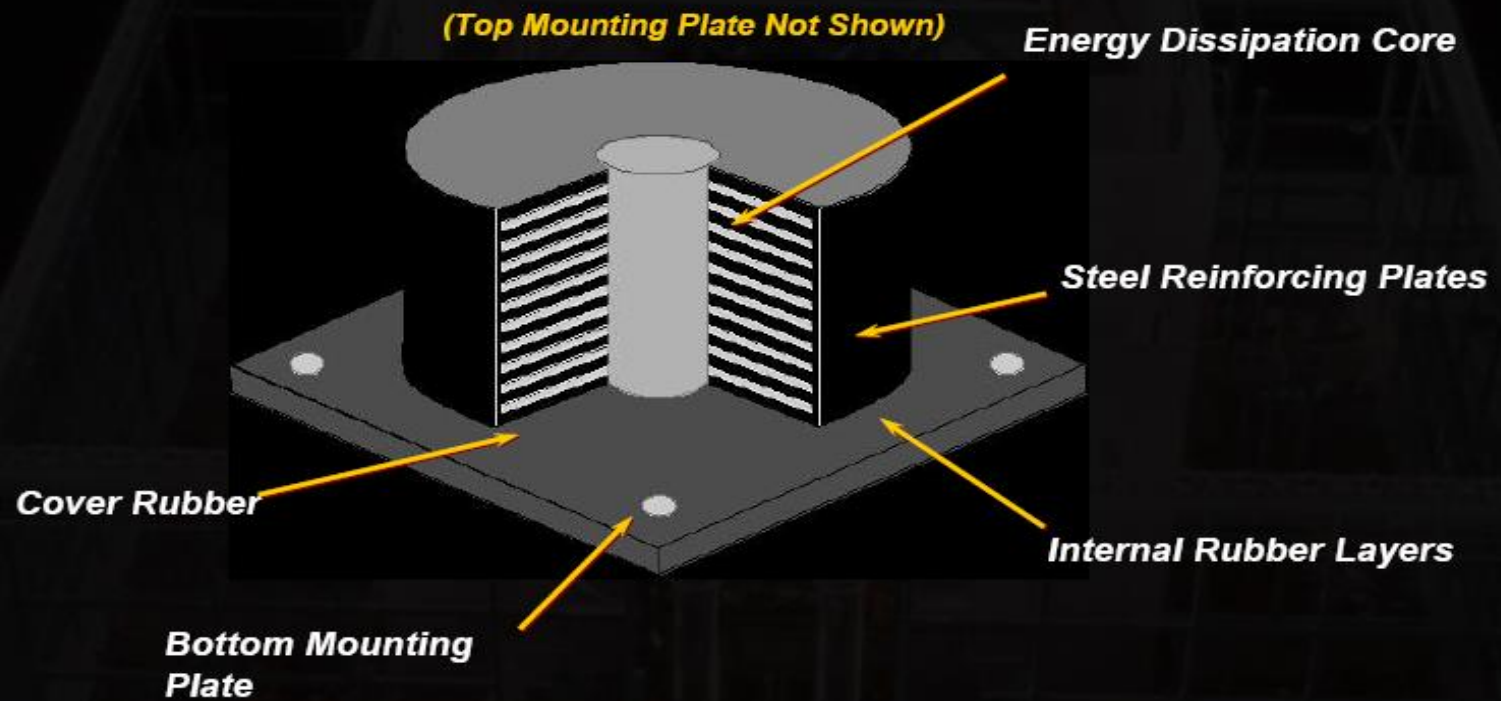


Seismic Acceleration Response Spectrum

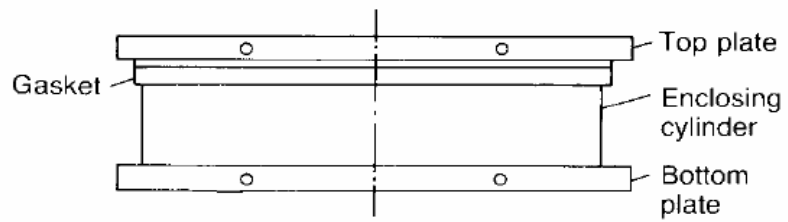


Comparison of Seismic Response

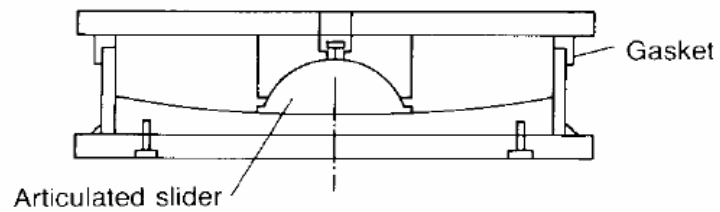
Seismic Isolator



جدا سازهای لغزشی



FPS Isolator elevation

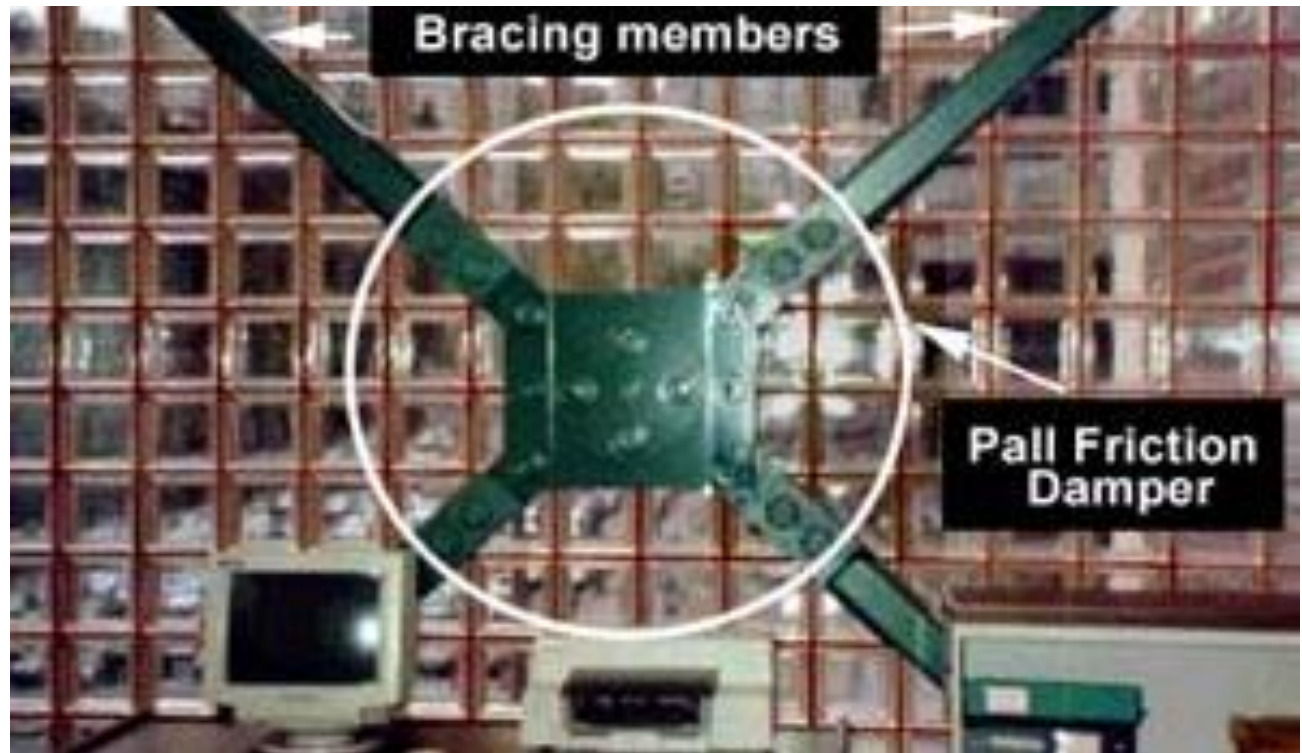
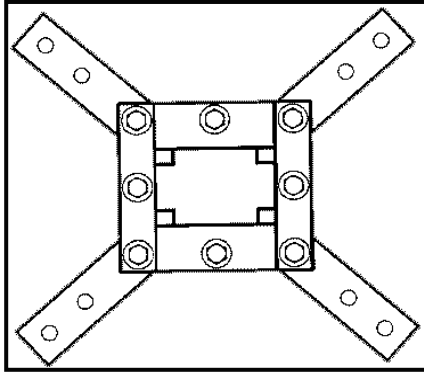


FPS Isolator section

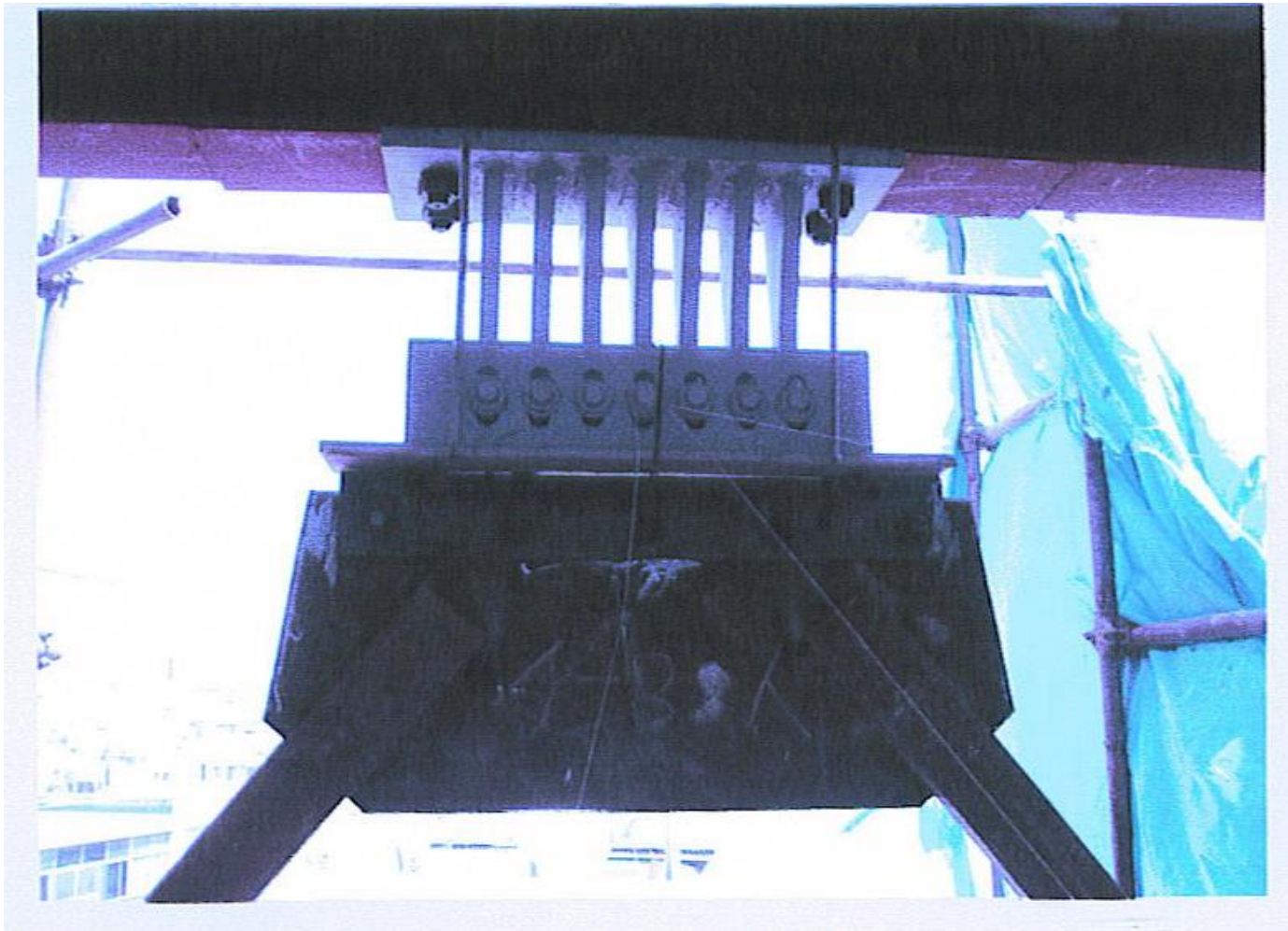
(b) FPS System



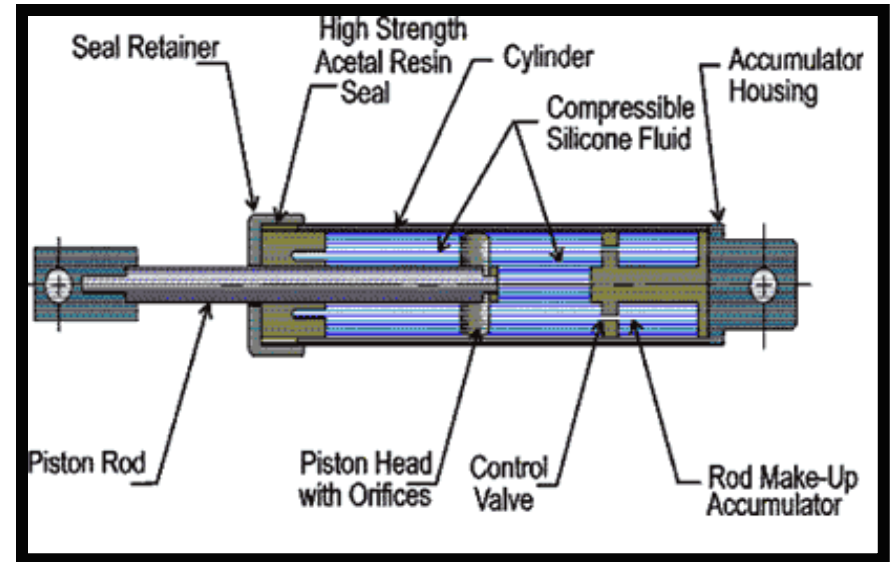
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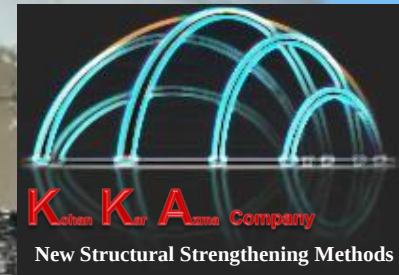
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میراگر ویسکوز



مبانی طراحی تقویت با FRP



Introduction to Structural Strengthening with FRP Design & Methods

*K.K Company -
www.KohanKarazma.com*

Reasons for strengthening

- Deterioration due to ageing
- Crashing of vehicles into bridge components
- Degradation such as corrosion of steel reinforcement
- Poor initial design such as corrosion of steel reinforcement
- Lack of maintenance
- Accidental events such as earthquakes
- Increase in service loads
- Change to the structural system
- Large crack widths
- Large deformation

Advantages of FRP as compared with steel

- Low weight and therefore easier application
- Very flexible during installation
- High strength (although this strength cannot be exploited in unstressed applications)
- Good fatigue resistance
- Immunity to corrosion

Disadvantages

- Performance under elevated temperatures
- Effect of UV radiation
- Application of FRP and adhesives need qualified personnel
- Adhesives are dangerous for people and environment
- Material behavior: linear elastic to failure

Column strengthening

Short Circular Columns in Pure Compression

Short column

$\frac{\ell_u}{D_g} \leq \frac{6.25}{\sqrt{P_f / f'_c A_g}}$	For structure	Equation 5-1a CSA-A23.3-94
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$\frac{\ell_u}{D_g} \leq 8.5$	For bridge	Equation 5-1b CSA-S6-88
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Confinement

The compressive strength of the confined concrete, f'_{cc} , is determined from the following equation:

$$f'_{cc} = f'_c (1 + \alpha_{pc} \omega_w) \quad \text{Equation 5-4}$$

For a continuous confinement, the volumetric ratio of the FRP strength to the concrete strength is defined as:

$$\omega_w = \frac{2f_{frp}}{\phi_c f'_c} \quad \text{Equation 5-3}$$

The ultimate confinement pressure due to FRP strengthening, f_{frp} , may be determined as:

$$f_{\ell frp} = \frac{2N_b \phi_{frp} f_{frpu} t_{frp}}{D_g} \quad \text{Equation 5-2}$$

According to Theriault and Neale (2000), the FRP confining wrap is required to develop a minimum confinement pressure:

$$f_{\ell frp} \geq 4 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{Equation 5-5}$$

To limit axial strains that may occur in a heavily strengthened column, the factored strength due to the concrete of an FRP confined column should not exceed the nominal strength of the concrete of an un-strengthened column

$$k_e \alpha_1 \phi_c f'_{cc} \leq \alpha_1 f'_c$$

Equation 5-6

where k_e is a strength reduction factor applied for unexpected eccentricities and, α_1 , the ratio of average stress in the rectangular compression block to the specified concrete strength.

The factored axial load resistance, P_{rmax} , for a confined column is given by the following equation:

$$P_{rmax} = k_e [\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_{cc} (A_g - A_{st}) + \phi_s f_y A_{st}]$$

Equation 5-9

Short Rectangular Columns in Pure Compression

the columns must have their corners rounded so that their radii, r , satisfy the lesser of the following conditions:

$$r \geq \frac{b}{6}$$

Equation 5-10

$$r \geq 35\text{mm}$$

Equation 5-11

The maximum slenderness ratio for a short rectangular column, supporting an axial load only with no significant bending, is given by:

$$\frac{\ell_u}{h} \leq \frac{7.5}{\sqrt{P_f / f'_c A_g}}$$

Equation 5-12a
CSA-A23.3-94

The compressive strength of the confined concrete is determined from the following equation:

$$f'_{cc} = f'_c (1 + \alpha_{pr} \omega_w) \quad \text{Equation 5-15}$$

For a continuous confinement, the volumetric strength ratio is defined as:

$$\omega_w = \frac{f_{\ell frp}}{\phi_c f'_c} \quad \text{Equation 5-14}$$

The confinement pressure due to the FRP strengthening of a rectangular section is computed as:

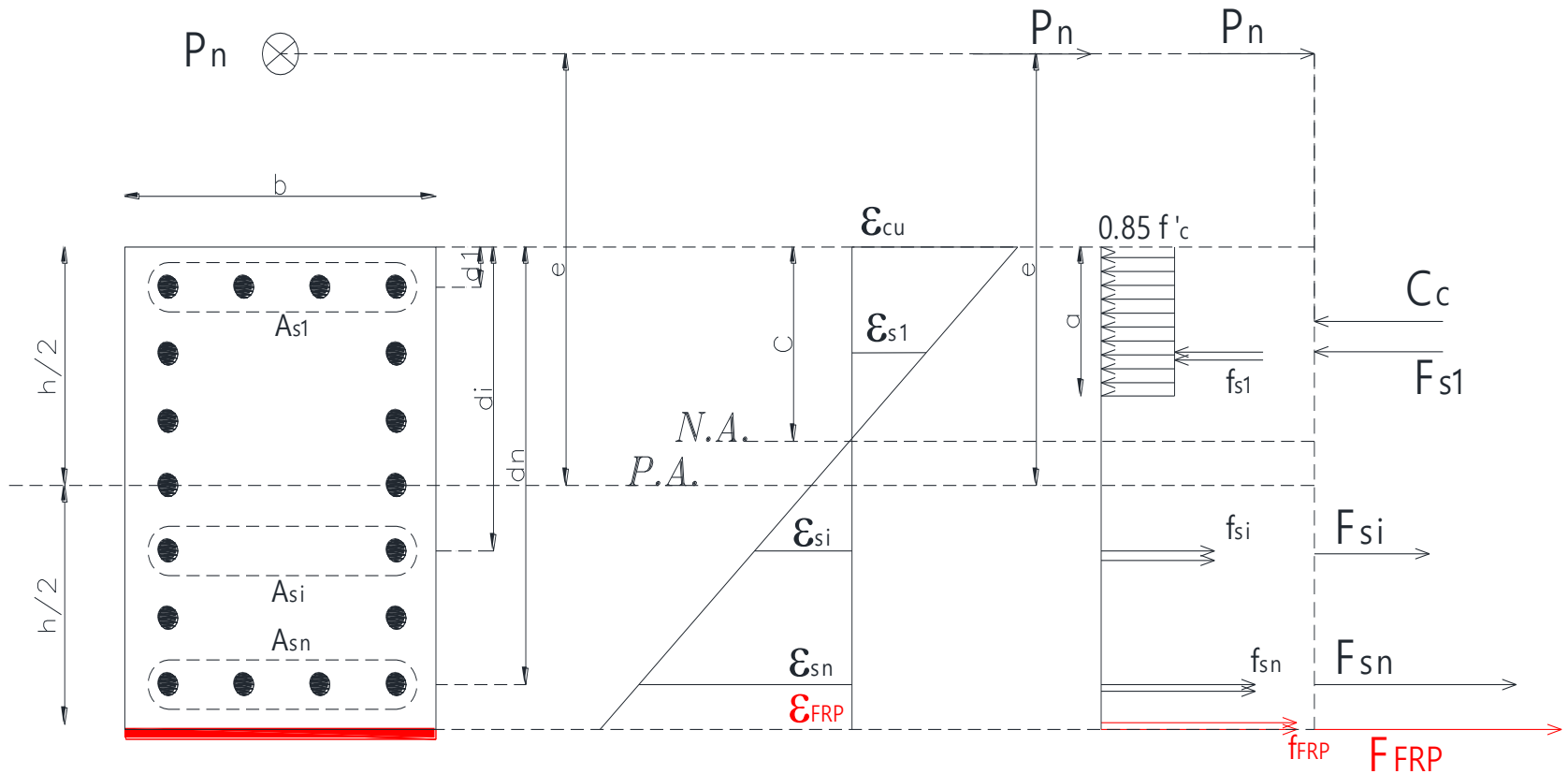
$$f_{frp} = \frac{2N_b \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frp} t_{frp} (b + h)}{bh} \quad \text{Equation 5-13}$$

where the FRP strain, ε_{frp} , is equal to 0.002 for non-prestressed confinement and E_{frp} is the modulus of elasticity of the FRP. The effectiveness of the confinement pressure is far less for rectangular sections than it is for circular columns.

Columns Flexural Strengthening



Columns Flexural Strengthening



Determination of Flexural Capacity of Concrete Columns:

Step1. Guess the distance of Neutral Axis from the Compressive Axis and calculation the height of equivalent rectangular stress block (a).

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

Step2. calculation of stress and force in rebar and calculation of concrete force.

$$-f_{yi} \leq f_{si} = 600 \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{c} \right) \leq f_{yi}$$

$$C_c = 0.85 f'_c ab$$

$$\text{if } d_i > a \rightarrow F_{si} = A_{si} f_{si}$$

$$\text{if } d_i < a \rightarrow F_{si} = A_{si} (f_{si} - 0.85 f'_c)$$

Step3. P_n and e will be calculated by the following equations:

Equilibrium Equations:

$$P_n = C_c + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{si}$$

$$M_n = C_c \left(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{si} \left(\frac{h}{2} - d_i \right)$$

$$e = \frac{M_n}{P_n} = \frac{1}{P_n} \left[C_c \left(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{si} \left(\frac{h}{2} - d_i \right) \right]$$

Step4. For each supposed C , will obtained unique P_n , M_n & e . By Try and Adjustment Method, desired e will be obtained.

If obtained e in step 3 is equal to e_0 (desirable e), e is acceptable; If $e < e_0$ must Select a smaller C and If $e > e_0$ must select a bigger C .

The above steps 1 to 4 will use in calculation of Interaction Curve in Strengthened Column by FRP, But **M_n & e** must calculated by following equations:

$$M_n = P_n \times e = C_c \left(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{si} \left(\frac{h}{2} - d_i \right) + F_{FRP} \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$e = \frac{M_n}{P_n} = \frac{1}{P_n} \left[C_c \left(\frac{h}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{si} \left(\frac{h}{2} - d_i \right) + F_{FRP} \left(\frac{h}{2} - h \right) \right]$$

The above equations are based on ACI 318. If we use $\phi_c f'_c$ instead of f'_c and $\phi_y f_y$ Instead of f_y , they will change into CSA code.

Ductility:

For seismic applications, FRP jackets should be designed to provide a confining stress sufficient to develop concrete compression strains associated with the displacement demands. The maximum usable compressive strain in concrete for FRP-confined circular reinforced concrete members can be found by use of following Equation (Mander et al. 1988).

$$\varepsilon'_{cc} = \frac{1.71(5 f'_{cc} - 4 f'_c)}{E_c}$$

Ideas to increase ductility in square and rectangular sections:

While the confinement of rectangular columns have very low efficient for increasing the axial strength, it could be very effective for improving the ductility of rectangular columns.

Increase in ductility leads to the reduction of earthquake forces.

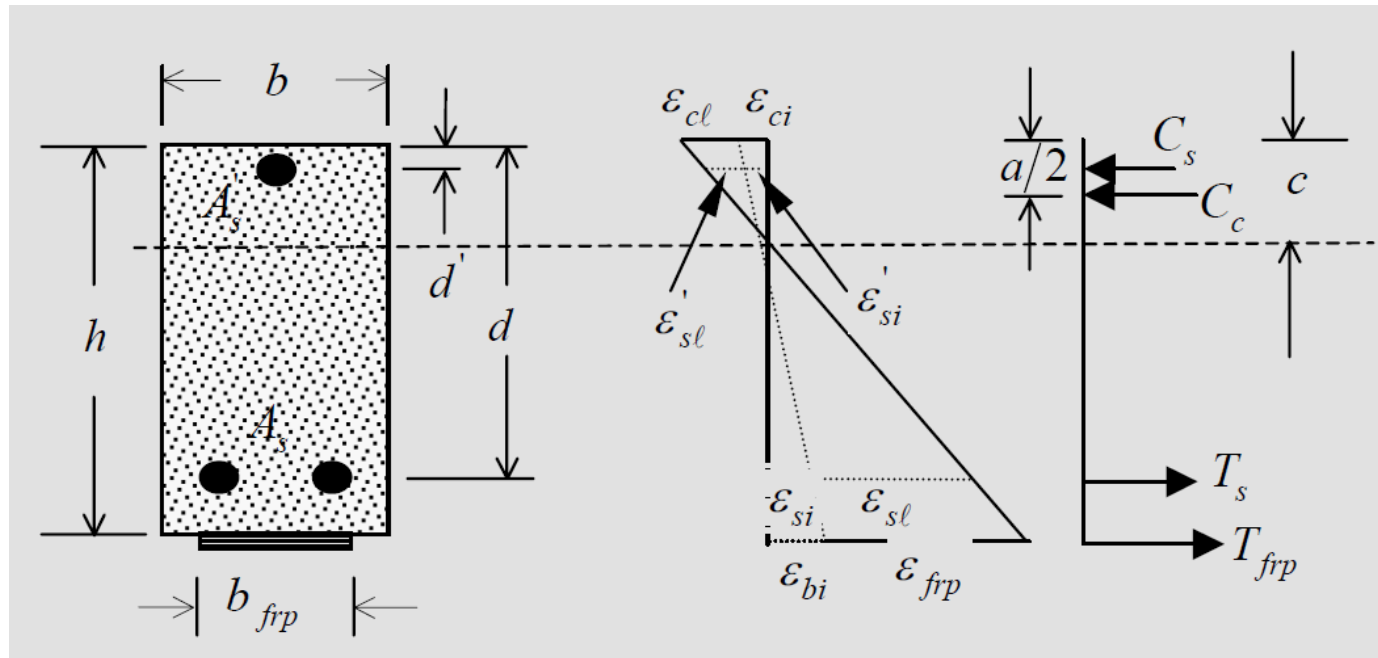
In base of FEMA 356, For concrete columns under combined axial load and biaxial bending, the combined strength shall be evaluated considering biaxial bending. When using linear procedures, the design axial load, PUF , shall be calculated as a force-controlled action in accordance with Section 3.4. The design moments, MUD , shall be calculated about each principal axis in accordance with Section 3.4. Acceptance shall be based on the following equation:

Beam strengthening

Flexural Failure Modes

Four failure modes may occur for a beam strengthened with externally-bonded FRPs:

- 1- Concrete crushing;
- 2- Steel yielding followed by concrete crushing;
- 3- Steel yielding followed by FRP rupture;
- 4- Debonding of the FRP reinforcement near or at the concrete/FRP interface.



Stress and Strain Distribution (Tension and Compression Reinforcement)

$$\frac{\varepsilon_c}{c} = \frac{\varepsilon_s}{d - c} = \frac{\varepsilon_{frp} + \varepsilon_{bi}}{h - c} = \frac{\varepsilon'_s}{c - d'} \quad \text{Equation 4-31}$$

$$C_s = \phi_s f'_s A'_s \quad \text{Equation 4-32}$$

$$\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_c \beta_1 b c + \phi_s f'_s A'_s = \phi_s f_s A_s + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frp} A_{frp} \quad \text{Equation 4-33 with } f'_s = E_s \varepsilon'_s \leq f_y$$

Mode 1 : Compression failure of concrete

When neither the compressive nor tensile steel reinforcement have yielded, the position of the neutral axis is determined by a quadratic equation in terms of c in the form:

$$\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_c \beta_1 b c^2 + \left(\phi_s E_s \varepsilon_{cu} (A_s + A'_s) + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} (\varepsilon_{cu} + \varepsilon_{bi}) \right) c - \left(\phi_s E_s \varepsilon_{cu} (A_s d + A'_s d') + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} h \varepsilon_{cu} \right) = 0$$

Equation 4-35

Check the strains in the materials to verify whether the assumed failure mode is correct:

$$\varepsilon'_s = \varepsilon'_{si} + \varepsilon'_{sl} = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{c - d'}{c} \right)$$

Equation 4-34a

$$\varepsilon_s = \varepsilon_{si} + \varepsilon_{sl} = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right)$$

Equation 4-34b

$$\varepsilon_{frp} = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{h - c}{c} \right) - \varepsilon_{bi}$$

Equation 4-34c

The resisting moment is computed from:

$$M_r = \phi_s f_s A_s \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) - \phi_s f'_s A'_s \left(d' - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frp} A_{frp} \left(h - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

Equation 4-36

Mode 2 : Steel yielding followed by concrete crushing

When both the tensile and compression steel have yielded, Equations 4-35 and 4-36 become:

$$\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_c \beta_1 b c^2 + \left(\phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} (\varepsilon_{cu} + \varepsilon_{bi}) - \phi_s f_y (A_s - A'_s) \right) c - \phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} h \varepsilon_{cu} = 0$$

Equation 4-37

Check the strains in equations 4-34a, 4-34b and 4-34c by c obtained from equation 4-37:

$$M_r = \phi_s f_y \left[A_s \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) - A'_s \left(d' - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frp} A_{frp} \left(h - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

Equation 4-38

In order to compute c when $(\varepsilon'_s \geq \varepsilon_y)$ & $(\varepsilon_s \leq \varepsilon_y)$ or $(\varepsilon'_s \leq \varepsilon_y)$ & $(\varepsilon_s \geq \varepsilon_y)$ one must use Equations 4-33 and 4-34a or 4-34b.

Mode 3 : Tension failure of FRP

When the failure mode is FRP rupture in tension, the tension steel has invariably yielded ($\epsilon_s \geq \epsilon_y$) and the strains are computed as;

$$\epsilon'_s = \epsilon'_{si} + \epsilon'_{sl} = (\epsilon_{frpu} + \epsilon_{bi}) \left(\frac{c - d'}{h - c} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4-39a}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_{si} + \epsilon_{sl} = (\epsilon_{frpu} + \epsilon_{bi}) \left(\frac{d - c}{h - c} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4-39b}$$

$$\epsilon_c = \epsilon_{ci} + \epsilon_{cl} = (\epsilon_{frpu} + \epsilon_{bi}) \left(\frac{c}{h - c} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4-39c}$$

The position of the neutral axis is obtained by combining Equations 4-33 and 4-39a, and by replacing the strain in the FRP by the ultimate tensile strain. After verifying for yielding of the tension steel using Equation 4-39b, the resisting moment is then computed as:

$$\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_c \beta_1 b c + \phi_s f'_s A'_s = \phi_s f_s A_s + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \epsilon_{frp} A_{frp} \quad \text{Equation 4-33}$$

$$M_r = \phi_s f_y A_s \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) - \phi_s f'_s A'_s \left(d' - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frpu} A_{frp} \left(h - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

Equation 4-40

When both the tensile and compression steel have yielded, Equation 4-40 takes the form:

$$M_r = \phi_s f_y \left[A_s \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) - A'_s \left(d' - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frpu} A_{frp} \left(h - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

Equation 4-41

Example 1:

Data:

concrete section: $b = 105 \text{ mm}$; $h = 350 \text{ mm}$

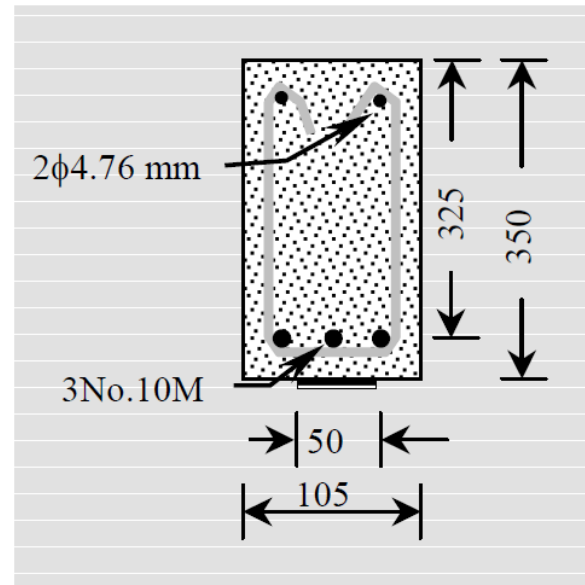
steel: $A_s = 300 \text{ mm}^2$; $d = 325 \text{ mm}$;

$$f_y = 430 \text{ MPa}$$

concrete: $f'_c = 45 \text{ MPa}$

FRP: $A_{frp} = 60 \text{ mm}^2$; $E_{frp} = 155 \text{ GPa}$;

$$\varepsilon_{frpu} = 0.0155 \text{ ; } \phi_{frp} = 0.75$$



- 1- Assume failure mode: concrete crushing and steel yielding.
- 2- Compute α_1 and β_1 :

$$\alpha_1 = 0.85 - 0.0015 f'_c \geq 0.67 \quad \text{Equation 4-6a}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.85 - 0.0015(45) = 0.78 > 0.67$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.97 - 0.0025 f'_c \geq 0.67 \quad \text{Equation 4-6b}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.97 - 0.0025(45) = 0.86 > 0.67$$

- 3- Compute the distance to the neutral axis c neglecting the contribution of the reinforcing steel in the compression zone:

$$\alpha_1 \phi_c f'_c \beta_1 b c^2 + \left(\phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} (\varepsilon_{cu} + \varepsilon_{bi}) - \phi_s f_y A_s \right) c - \phi_{frp} E_{frp} A_{frp} \varepsilon_{cu} h = 0 \quad \text{Equation 4-25}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &0.78 \times 0.6 \times 45 \times 0.86 \times 105 \times c^2 \\
 &+ (0.75 \times 155\,000 \times 60 \times (0.0035 + 0.0) - 0.85 \times 430 \times 300)c \\
 &- 0.75 \times 155\,000 \times 60 \times 0.0035 \times 350 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = 93.1 \text{ mm}$$

and

$$a = \beta_1 c = 0.86 \times 93.1 = 80.1 \text{ mm}$$

- 4- Check the strains in the materials to verify whether the assumed failure mode is correct:

$$\varepsilon_{frp} = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{h - c}{c} \right) - \varepsilon_{bi} = 0.0035 \left(\frac{350 - 93.1}{93.1} \right) - 0.0 \quad \text{Equation 4-22}$$

$$\varepsilon_{frp} = 0.00966 < \varepsilon_{frpu}$$

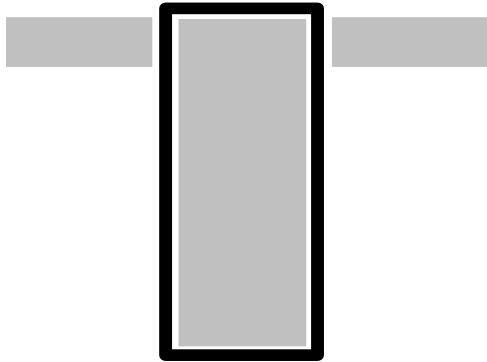
Since $\varepsilon_{frp} < \varepsilon_{frpu}$ (equal to 0.0155) and the steel has yielded, the assumed failure mode is correct and we can compute M_r as:

$$M_r = \phi_s f_y A_s \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) + \phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frp} A_{frp} \left(h - \frac{a}{2} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4-26}$$

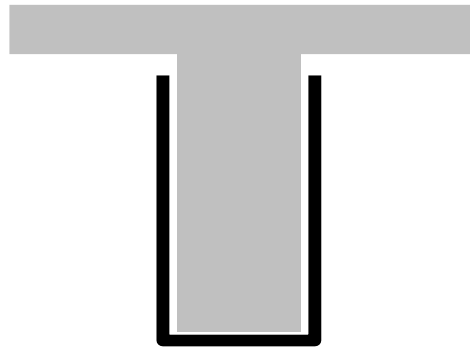
$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= 0.85 \times 430 \times 300 \left(325 - \frac{80.1}{2} \right) \\ &\quad + 0.75 \times 155\,000 \times 0.00966 \times 60 \left(350 - \frac{80.1}{2} \right) \\ M_r &= 52.16 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 52.2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

For comparison purposes, this beam without FRP strengthening would theoretically fail with a factored resisting moment equal to 32.9 kN·m, indicating that the gain in flexural strength due to the CFRP strengthening is 58%.

Shear Strengthening



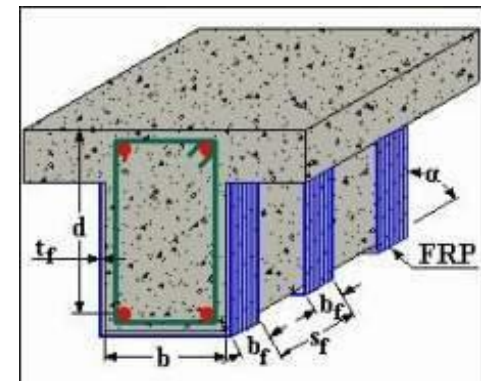
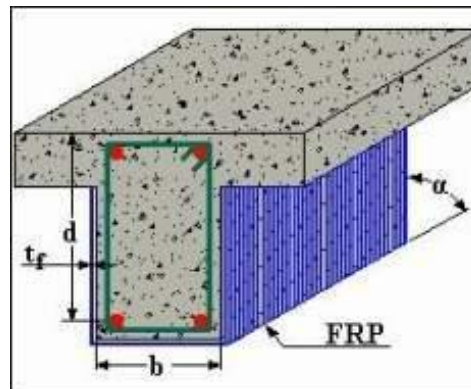
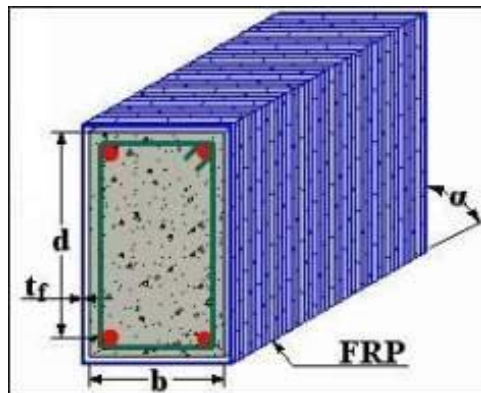
Completely wrapped



3-sided "U-wrap"

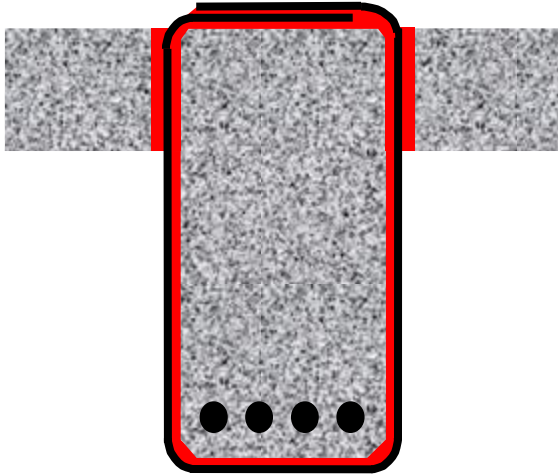


2 sides



Effectiveness decrease

Fully Wrapped Configuration

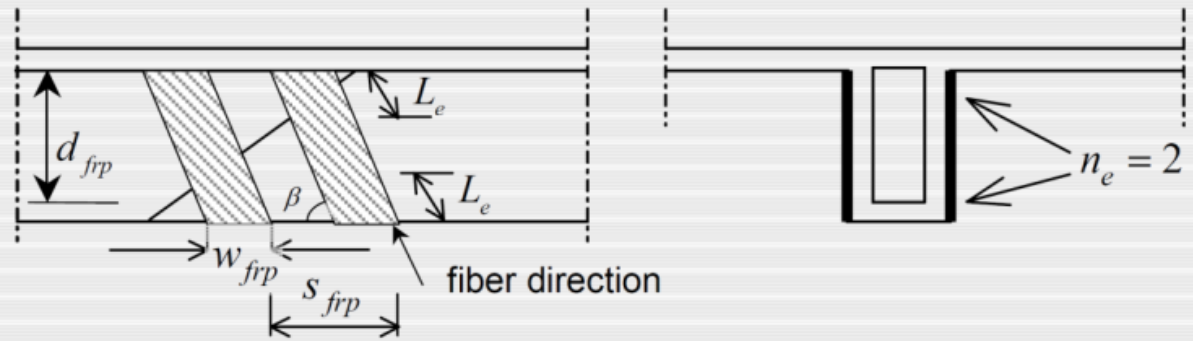


Completely wrapped
(Drill through slab)

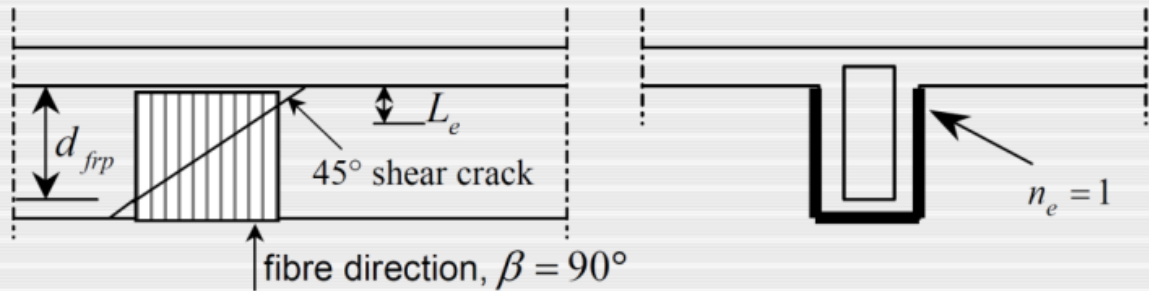


Shear in Beam

FRP materials may be applied as external stirrups to increase the shear strength of reinforced concrete sections.



(a) –FRPs on lateral faces



(b) –U-shaped bands

Figure 4.4 – Effective Lengths of Reinforcements

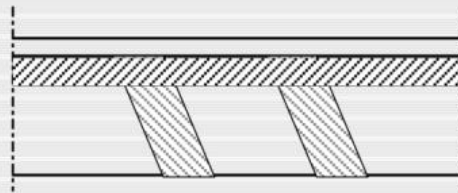


Figure 4.5 – Typical Shear Strengthening Scheme

Design Principles

$$V_r = V_c + V_s + V_{frp}$$

Equation 4-55a
CSA-A23.3-94

$$V_c = 0.2\phi_c \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Equation 4-56a
CSA-A23.3-94

$$V_s = \frac{\phi_s f_y A_v d}{s}$$

Equation 4-57a
CSA-A23.3-94

with A_v and s the area and spacing of the transverse steel reinforcement, respectively. The contribution of the FRP is:

$$V_{frp} = \frac{\phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frpe} A_{frp} d_{frp} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta)}{s_{frp}}$$

Equation 4-58

$$A_{frp} = 2t_{frp} w_{frp}$$

Equation 4-59

The effective depth of the FRP stirrups, d_{frp} , is measured from the free end underneath the slab to the bottom of the internal steel stirrups, or is equal to h when the section is totally wrapped.

The effective FRP strain ε_{frpe} is found either by testing or by using Equations 4-60a and 4-62 below. The effective strain ε_{frpe} must however be limited to a value of 0.004.

$$\varepsilon_{frpe} = R \varepsilon_{frpu}$$

Equation 4-60a

$$R = \alpha \lambda_1 \left[\frac{f_c'^{2/3}}{\rho_{frp} E_{frp}} \right]^{\lambda_2}$$

Equation 4-60b

$$\rho_{frp} = \frac{2t_{frp} w_{frp}}{b_w s_{frp}}$$

Equation 4-61

In Equation 4-60b, the reduction coefficient for the effective strain, α , is equal to 0.8 and the parameters λ_1 and λ_2 are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{CFRP rupture} & \lambda_1 = 1.35 \\ & \lambda_2 = 0.30 \end{array}$$

For GFRP rupture, Triantafillou and Antonopoulos (2000) did not prescribe values for the coefficients λ_1 and λ_2 since there was insufficient experimental data. However, it may be reasonable to use the λ_1 and λ_2 values for AFRP as being also applicable to GFRP, given the present state of knowledge; see for example Section 4.6.6.1 of this manual.

4.6.6 Design Examples

4.6.6.1 Design example 4.8 – rectangular beam

Data:

concrete section: $b = 105 \text{ mm}$;

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

steel: $A_s = 300 \text{ mm}^2$;

$$d = 325 \text{ mm} = d_{frp}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

shear reinforcement: steel stirrups of
4.76 mm diameter; $s = 225 \text{ mm}$;

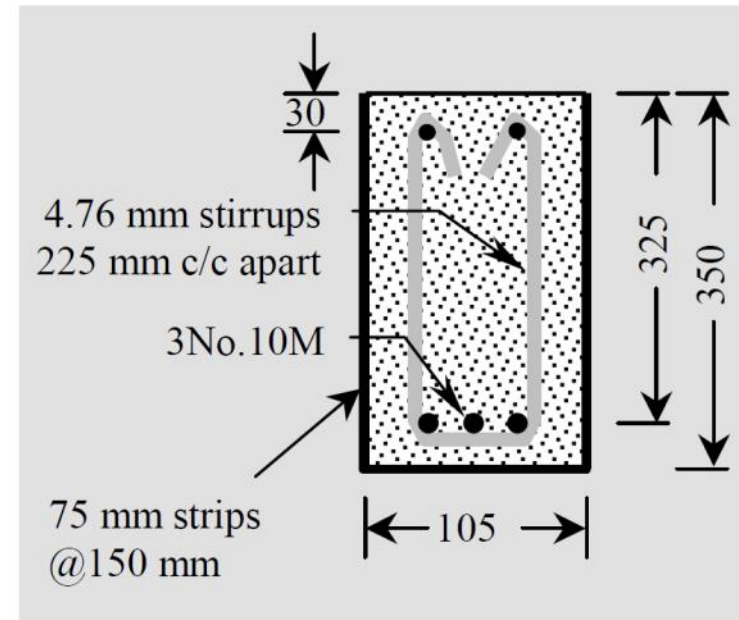
$$f_y = 600 \text{ MPa} , A_v = 36 \text{ mm}^2$$

concrete: $f'_c = 45 \text{ MPa}$

FRP: $A_{frp} = 60 \text{ mm}^2$; $E_{frp} = 155 \text{ GPa}$; $\varepsilon_{frpu} = 0.0155$; $\phi_{frp} = 0.5$

shear reinforcement: GFRP U-shaped bands; $t_{frp} = 1.3 \text{ mm}$; $w_{frp} = 75 \text{ mm}$;

$$s_{frp} = 150 \text{ mm} ; E_{frp} = 22.7 \text{ GPa} ; \varepsilon_{frpu} = 0.02 ; n_e = 1$$



- 1- The concrete (Equation 4-56a) and steel (Equation 4-57a) contributions to the shear capacity are, respectively,

$$V_c = 0.2\phi_c \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \quad \text{Equation 4-56a}$$

$$V_c = 0.2 \times 0.6 \times \sqrt{45} \times 105 \times 325 = 27.47 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

and

$$V_s = \frac{\phi_s f_y A_v d}{s} \quad \text{Equation 4-57a}$$

$$V_s = \frac{0.85 \times 600 \times 36 \times 325}{225} = 26.52 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

- 2- For the FRP contribution, we must first compute the FRP effective strain. We first compute the FRP shear reinforcement ratio as:

$$\rho_{frp} = \left(\frac{2t_{frp}}{b_w} \right) \left(\frac{w_{frp}}{s_{frp}} \right) = \left(\frac{2 \times 1.3}{105} \right) \left(\frac{75}{150} \right) = 1.24\% \quad \text{Equation 4-61}$$

the FRP area as:

$$A_{frp} = 2w_{frp}t_{frp} = 2 \times 75 \times 1.3 = 195 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{Equation 4-59}$$

and the effective anchorage length as:

$$L_e = \frac{25\,350}{(t_{frp} \times E_{frp})^{0.58}} \quad \text{Equation 4-64}$$

$$L_e = \frac{25\,350}{(1.3 \times 22\,700)^{0.58}} = 64.8 \text{ mm}$$

- 3- Compute the effective strain using Equations 4-62 and 4-63. We first determine the parameters k_1 and k_2 as follows:

$$k_1 = \left[\frac{f'_c}{27.65} \right]^{2/3} = \left[\frac{45}{27.65} \right]^{2/3} = 1.38 \quad \text{Equation 4-63a}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d_{fip} - n_e L_e}{d_{fip}} = \frac{325 - 1 \times 64.8}{325} = 0.8 \quad \text{Equation 4-63b}$$

Note: $n_e = 1$ since U-shaped stirrups are used.

The effective strain is then computed as:

$$\varepsilon_{frpe} = \frac{\alpha \phi_{fip} k_1 k_2 L_e}{9525} \quad \text{Equation 4-62}$$

$$\varepsilon_{frpe} = \frac{0.8 \times 0.5 \times 1.38 \times 0.8 \times 64.8}{9525} = 0.00301$$

- 4- Compute the effective strain using Equations 4-60. We first determine the ratio of effective-to-ultimate strain R as:

$$R = \alpha \lambda_1 \left(\frac{f'_c{}^{2/3}}{\rho_{fip} E_{fip}} \right)^{\lambda_2} \quad \text{Equation 4-60b}$$

$$R = 0.8 \times 1.23 \left(\frac{45^{2/3}}{0.0124 \times 22\,700} \right)^{0.47} = 0.229$$

Note: the values of λ_1 and λ_2 for AFRP are used in this example.

$$\varepsilon_{frpe} = R\varepsilon_{frpu} = 0.229 \times 0.02 = 0.00458 \quad \text{Equation 4-60a}$$

For design purposes, the effective strain will be the least of 0.004, 0.00458 and 0.00301; thus, $\varepsilon_{frpe} = 0.003$.

5- Finally, the FRP contribution to the shear capacity is computed as:

$$V_{frp} = \frac{\phi_{frp} E_{frp} \varepsilon_{frpe} A_{frp} d_{frp} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta)}{s_{frp}} \quad \text{Equation 4-58}$$

$$V_{frp} = \frac{0.5 \times 22\,700 \times 0.003 \times 195 \times 325 (1.0 + 0.0)}{150}$$

$$V_{frp} = 14.39 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 14.4 \text{ kN}$$

6- The factored shear resistance of the beam section is:

$$V_r = V_c + V_s + V_{frp} \quad \text{Equation 4-55a}$$

$$V_r = (27.47 + 26.52 + 14.39) \times 10^3 = 68.38 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 68.4 \text{ kN}$$

7- V_r shall be smaller than the maximum given in Equation 4-66a

$$V_r \leq V_c + 0.8\lambda\phi_c\sqrt{f'_c}b_wd \quad \text{Equation 4-66a}$$

$$68.4 \times 10^3 \leq 27.47 \times 10^3 + 0.8 \times 0.6 \sqrt{45} \times 105 \times 325 = 137.4 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

For the present case, the FRP reinforcement leads to an increase of 26.7% of the shear capacity of the beam.



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New Structural Strengthening Methods

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