

fib Symposium
CEB·FIP
2023 ISTANBUL
5-7 JUNE

Method for Bending Beam Tests of Fibre Reinforced Concrete

Budapest University of Technology and
Economics, Budapest, Hungary

building for the future
Durable · Sustainable · Resilient



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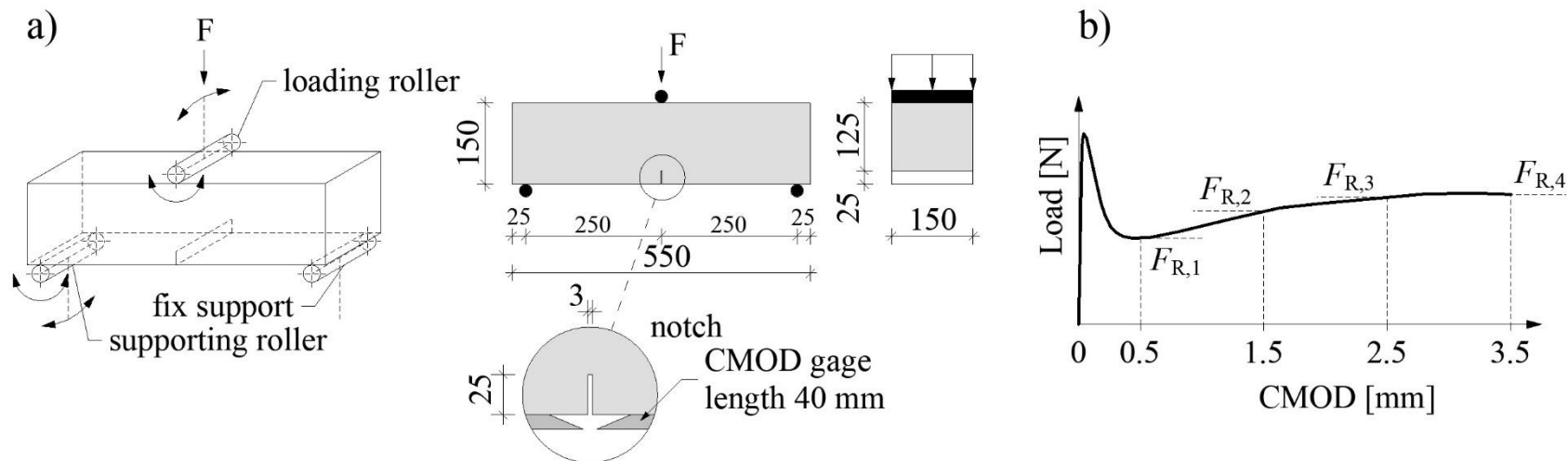
06.06.2023

Material parameters – residual strengths: $f_{R,i,m}$ ($i= 1,2,3,4$)

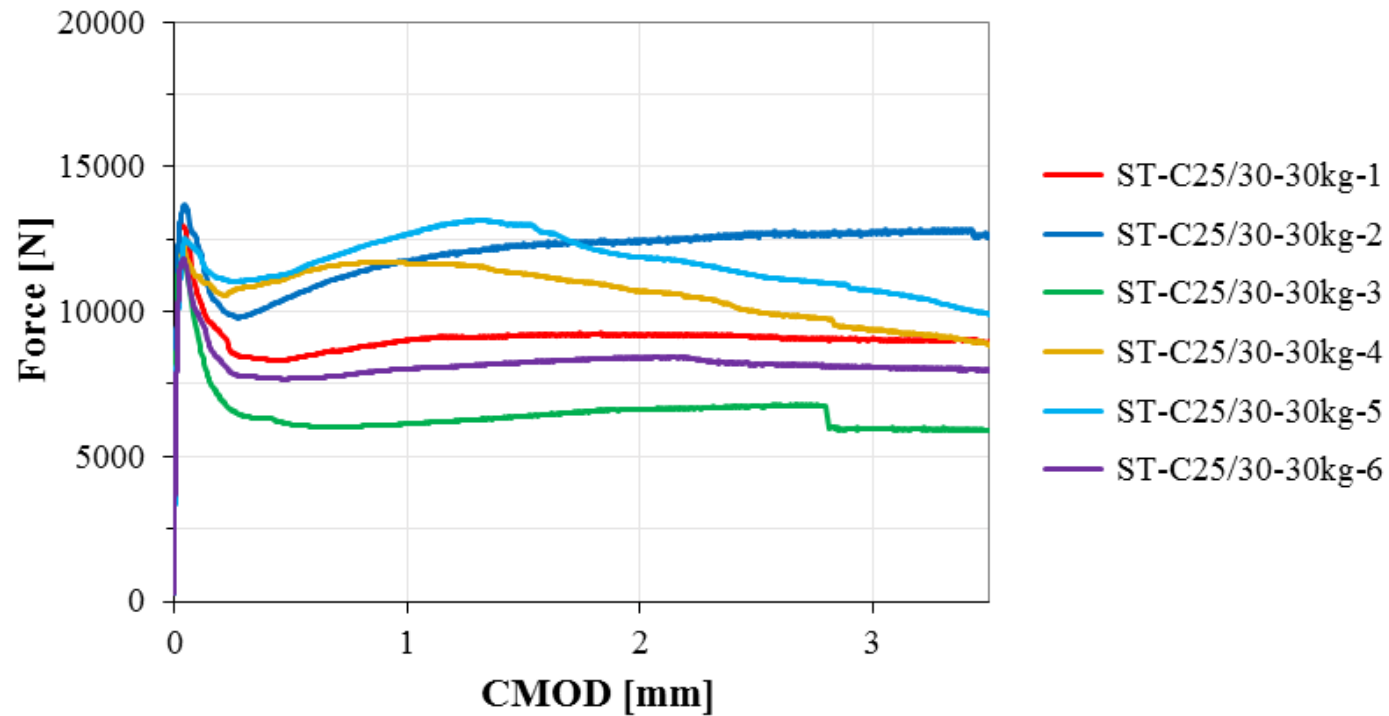
↓
Mean value: $f_{R,i,m}$

↓
Characteristic value: $f_{R,i,k}$

↓
Design values: $f_{R,i,d}$



Low characteristic value – even negative
if characteristic value is calculated with statistical method.



Increase the size of the reference area
super size panels (Stefan Bernard)
800 → 1200 mm

Dispersion of the results are lower, but:

- 1) round panel tests are not used for determining material parameters
- 2) very heavy specimens



E. S. Bernard, “Development of a 1200-mm-diameter round panel test for post-crack assessment of fiber-reinforced concrete,” *Advances in Civil Engineering Materials* 2, no. 1 (2013): 457-471

Types of scattering according to Cavalaro and Aguado:

a) Testing procedure scatter

Accuracy of the machine: measuring the force, deflection, etc.

b) Production process scatter

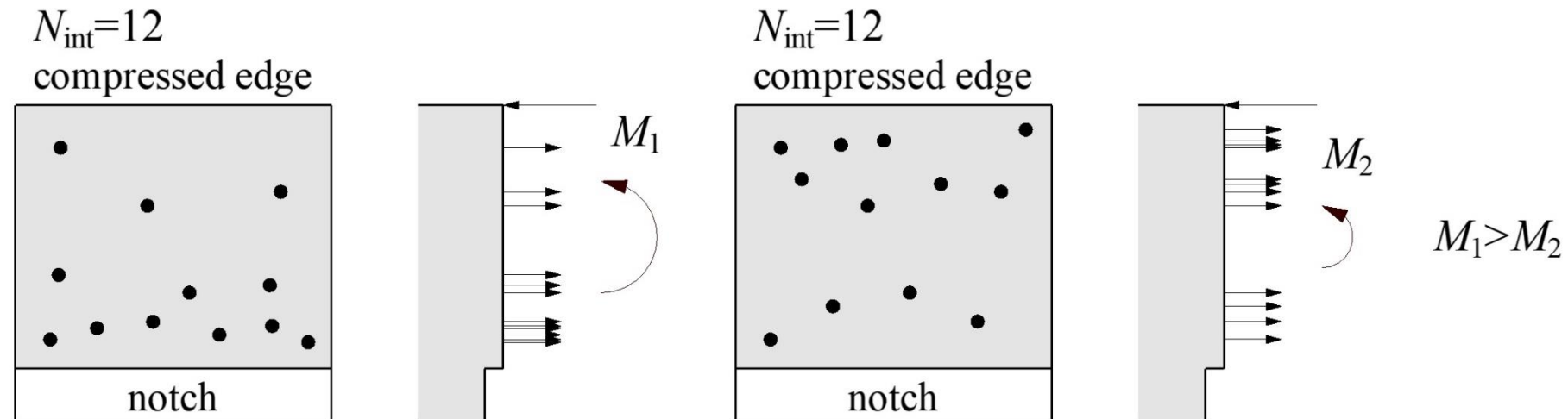
Manufacturing of the specimens, mixing of the concrete, storage.

c) Intrinsic scatter

Location of the fibers on the fracture surface.

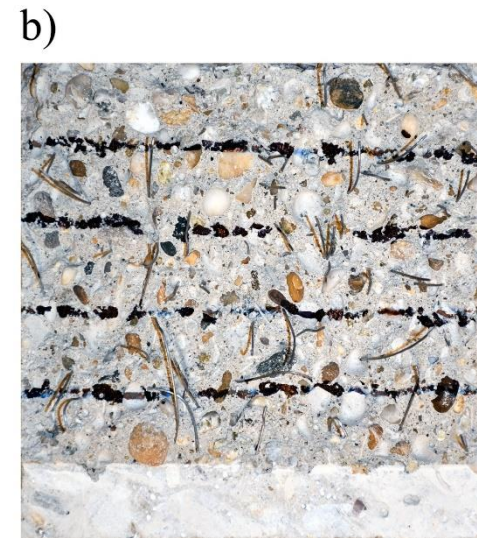
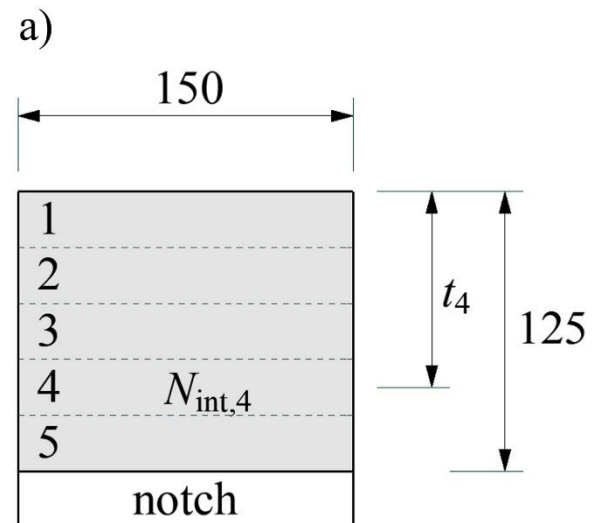
Cavalaro SHP, AguadoA(2015) Intrinsic scatter of FRC: an alternative philosophy to estimate characteristic values. Mater Struct 48(11):3537–3555

The cross section that has more fibres closer to the compressed zone has a smaller moment capacity than the sample that has more fibres farther from the compressed zone.

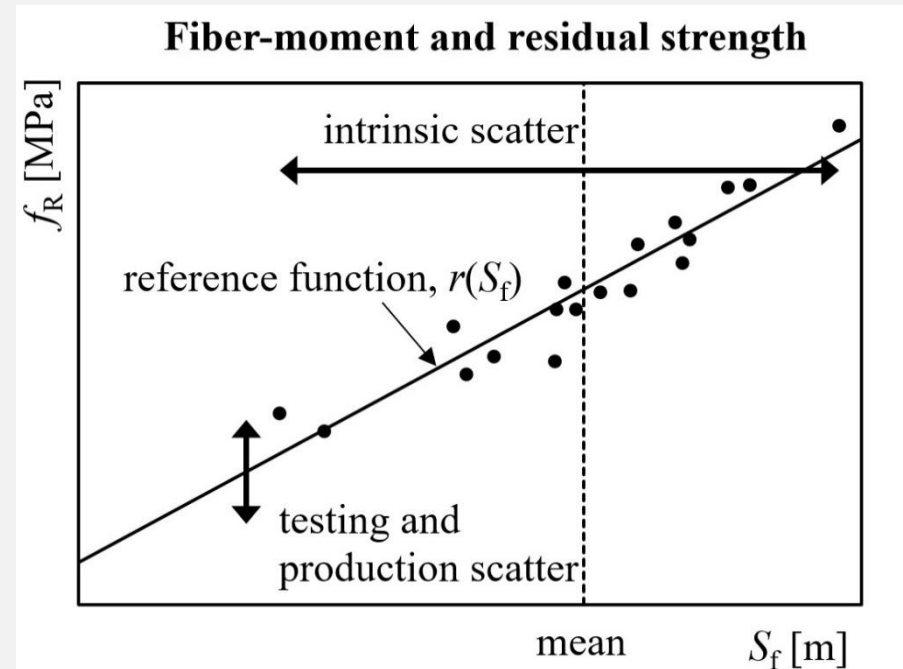


New characteristic of a fracture cross section: *fiber-moment*

$$S_f = \sum_{s=1}^5 t_s N_{int,s}$$



What is the correlation between fiber-moment (S_f) and residual strength (f_R)?



direct proportionality with a correlation coefficients ~ 0.9

From the **analytical mixing model** we can estimate:

Ideal number of fibers on the surface:

Fiber-moment of N_m fibers:

$$N_{m,a}$$

$$S_{f,m,a}$$

The number of fibres intersecting
the cross section at a 95% confidence level:

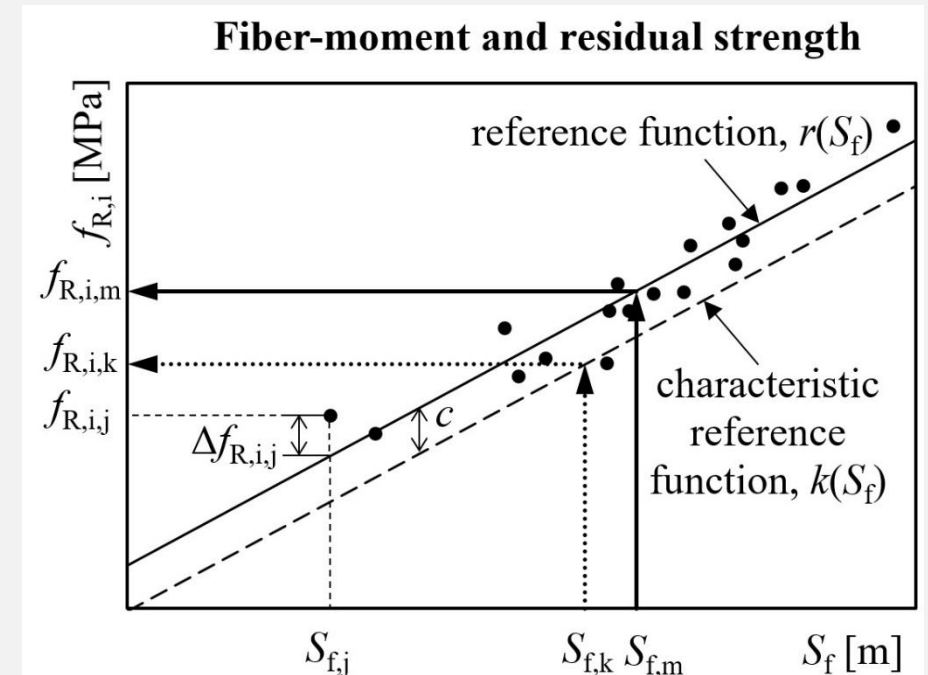
$$N_k$$

Fiber-moment of N_k fibers:

$$S_{f,k,a}$$

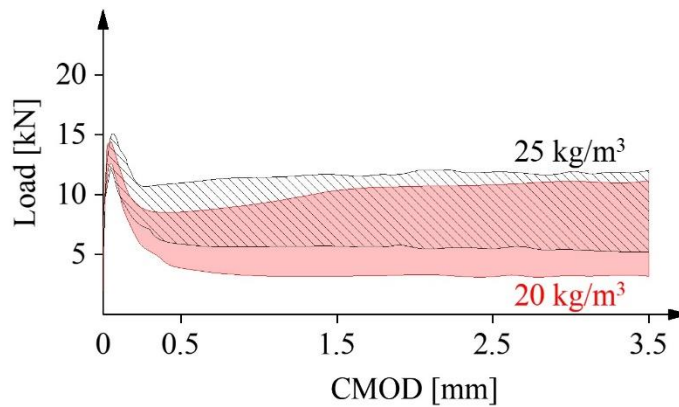
Offset of characteristic reference function

$$c$$

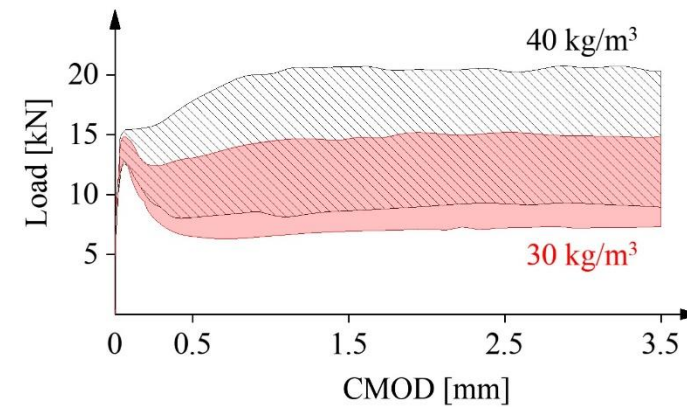


Material test results of steel and macro synthetic fiber reinforced concrete beams.

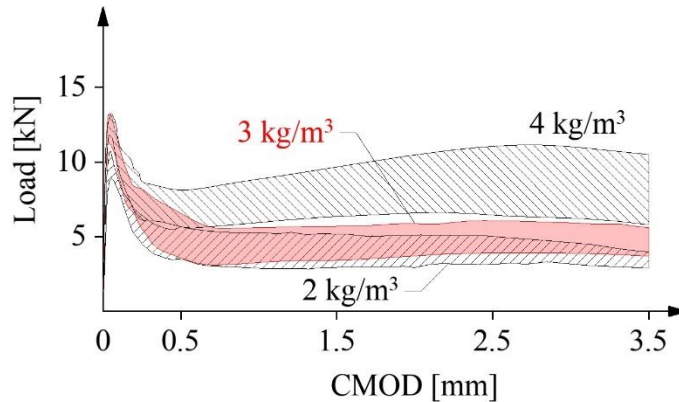
a) Steel FRC



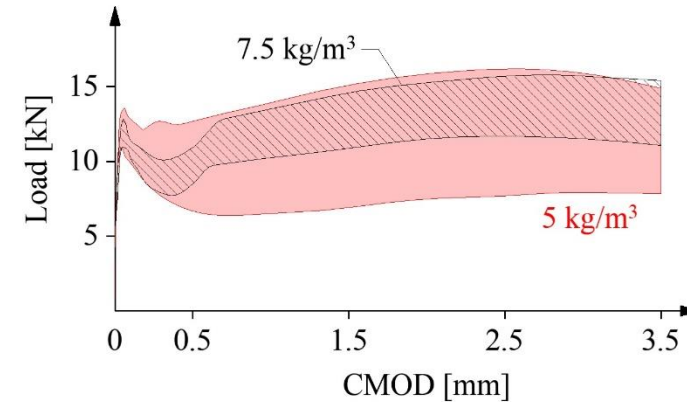
b) Steel FRC



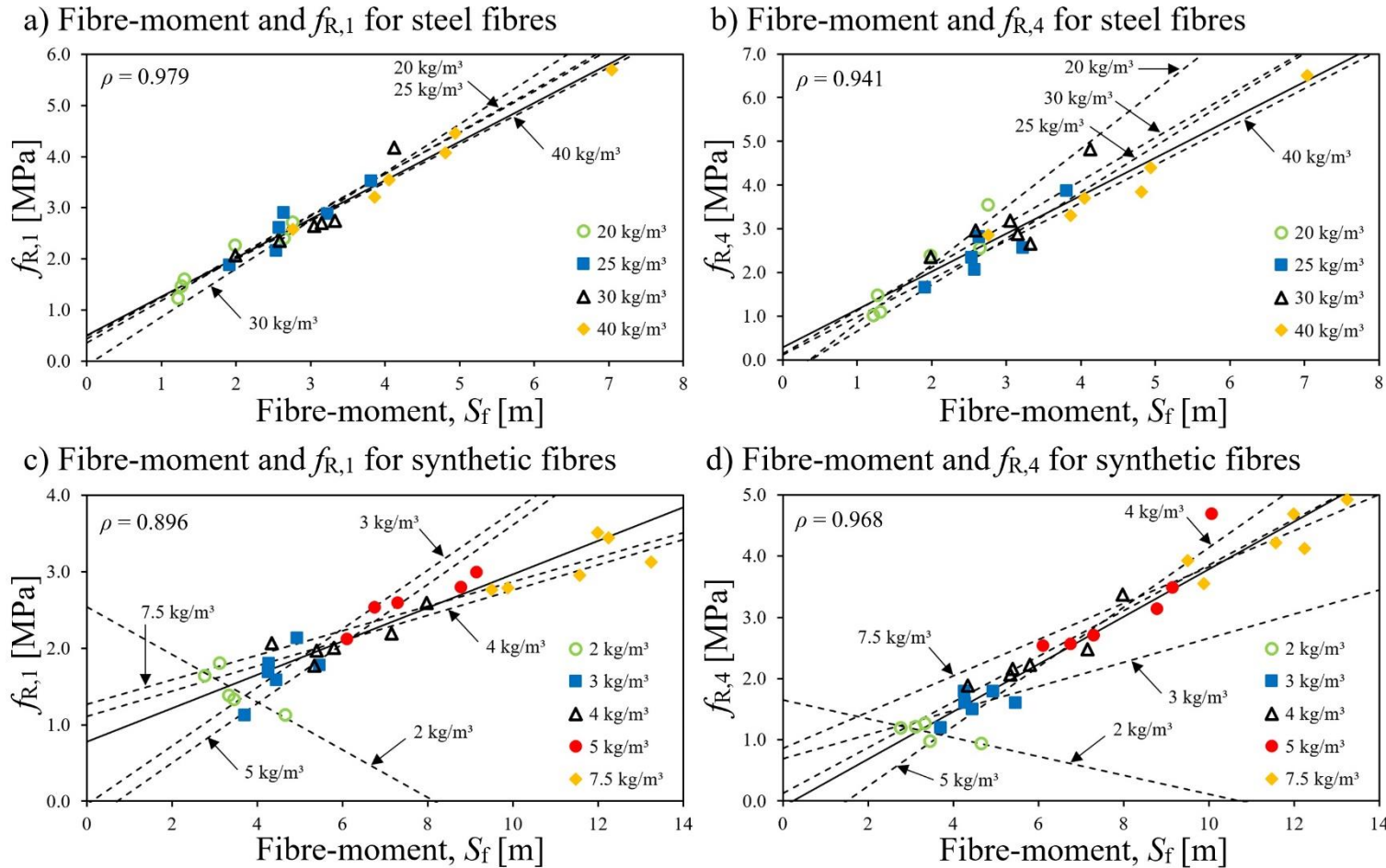
c) Synthetic FRC



d) Synthetic FRC



Fiber-moment and residual strength diagram.



Results of statistical evaluation and proposed evaluation.

Mean and characteristic values of residual strengths for steel FRC, MPa

| dosage kg/m ³ | Statistical evaluation | | | | Proposed evaluation | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | $f_{R,1,m}$ | $f_{R,1,k}$ | $f_{R,4,m}$ | $f_{R,4,k}$ | $f_{R,1,m}$ | $f_{R,1,k}$ | $f_{R,4,m}$ | $f_{R,4,k}$ |
| 20 | 1.938 | 0.645 | 2.010 | -0.15 | 1.938 | 1.271 | 2.010 | 0.793 |
| 25 | 2.658 | 1.380 | 2.556 | 0.897 | 2.386 | 1.513 | 2.207 | 1.034 |
| 30 | 2.778 | 1.188 | 3.146 | 1.258 | 2.690 | 1.634 | 3.054 | 1.485 |
| 40 | 3.925 | 1.555 | 4.103 | 1.304 | 3.437 | 2.685 | 3.536 | 2.398 |

Mean and characteristic values of residual strengths for steel FRC, MPa

| dosage kg/m ³ | Statistical evaluation | | | | Proposed evaluation | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | $f_{R,1,m}$ | $f_{R,1,k}$ | $f_{R,4,m}$ | $f_{R,4,k}$ | $f_{R,1,m}$ | $f_{R,1,k}$ | $f_{R,4,m}$ | $f_{R,4,k}$ |
| 2 | 1.455 | 0.870 | 1.115 | 0.791 | 1.495 | 1.334 | 1.136 | 0.999 |
| 3 | 1.686 | 0.964 | 1.583 | 1.102 | 1.686 | 0.949 | 1.583 | 1.064 |
| 4 | 2.100 | 1.492 | 2.364 | 1.202 | 2.100 | 1.613 | 2.364 | 1.678 |
| 5 | 2.847 | 1.399 | 3.183 | 1.383 | 2.847 | 1.902 | 3.182 | 2.038 |
| 7.5 | 3.097 | 2.394 | 4.238 | 3.143 | 3.097 | 2.457 | 4.239 | 3.387 |

Advantage

- Specimens with fibers with non-uniform dispersion can be eliminated (both *good* and *bad* dispersion).
- Higher and more realistic characteristic value.
- Characteristic value never will be negative.
- With the mixing model the ideal fiber distribution can be predicted.

Disadvantage

- More labor.
- Method is sensitive for counting of the fibers.

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