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Strengthening of Reinforced Concrete Beams using Near-Surface Mounted FRP

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Abstract- The rehabilitation and strengthening of reinforced concrete members using Near Surface Mounted (NSM) technique has proven its success and becoming popular in the world of construction. The NSM technique using carbon, aramid, and glass fiber reinforced polymers (FRP) bars has attracted the attention of many researchers during the last decades. This paper presents a numerical analysis investigation of the behavior of strengthened beams with Three types of FRP; carbon fiber bar (CFRP), aramid fiber bar (AFRP), and glass fiber bar (GFRP) in flexural. Three dimensional finite element beam models are created on the finite element software ANSYS-2013 to study the flexural response of the investigated models. The constructed non-linear finite element models were verified by the experimental work results that are available in reference. A parametric study was conducted to examine the effect of type, number, diameter of NSM FRP bars, and bond length on the flexural response and ultimate load carrying capacity of the strengthened beams. Some of the studied parameters affected the strength capacity, stiffness, ductility and energy absorption of the beam models.

Index Terms— RC beams, Shear, Repair, Rectangular opening, FRP, Nonlinear, FEA, ANSYS.

I. INTRODUCTION

Strengthening and repair of reinforced concrete structures have been among the most important challenges in structure engineering. Furthermore the cost of rehabilitation and repair in most cases is far less than the cost of replacement and thus reducing service interruption time [1]. The main reasons for strengthening a structure; (1) enhance load carrying capacity, (2) to reduce deflection at a service loading, and (3) to control width and distribution of cracks [2].

The early methods for strengthening and repairing of reinforced concrete structures have been used in Europe since the 1950 by using near surface mounted steel rods [3], however the use of steel bars in NSM method has resulted in several disadvantages including difficulty in handling at site and possibility of corrosion at the adhesive-steel interface. Also externally bonded systems have shown their effectiveness in strengthening RC structures. The use of bonded steel plates and bars for the strengthening and rehabilitation of RC structures has been popular for many years [4]. Recently, the use of externally bonded fiber reinforced polymer laminates has been one of the most attractive methods for strengthening reinforced concrete and a large number of research and practical projects have been undertaken [5, 6, and 1]. More recently, the near surface mounted (NSM) FRP has become an attractive method for strengthening RC members and masonry, thus increasing flexural and shear strength.

The advantages of FRP versus steel as NSM reinforcement are better corrosion resistance, ease and speed of installation due to its light weight, and smaller groove size due to the higher tensile strength. Compared to externally bonded FRP reinforcement, the NSM system has a number of advantages [7, 8]: (a) NSM FRP technique does not require extensive surface preparation work, and after groove cutting, requires minimal installation time compared to externally bonded FRP laminates. (b) NSM reinforcement is protected by the concrete cover and so are less exposed to accidental impact and mechanical damage, fire, and vandalism; this aspect makes this technology particularly suitable for the strengthening and repairing of negative moment regions of beams and slabs. (c) NSM reinforcement is less prone to debonding from the concrete substrate; (d) the aesthetics of a strengthened structure with NSM reinforcement are virtually unchanged.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many studies on the use of NSM FRP for flexural and shear strengthening of RC beams have been published. Jung et al. [9] performed an experimental investigation on the flexural behavior of RC beams strengthened with NSM CFRP reinforcement. Two amounts of CFRP strips were examined, namely 21 mm² and 35 mm², they reported that the NSM strengthened specimens utilized the CFRP reinforcement more efficiency than those of externally bonded strengthened beams. De- Lorenzis et al. [10] used FRP bars as a near surface mounted for shear and



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Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

flexural strengthening, their test results showed that for flexural strengthened RC beams, an increase of 44% of the ultimate strength compared to that of the control beam. El-Hacha and Rizkalla [11] conducted a study on the flexural strengthening of RC beams using NSM FRP technique. Various variables were examined: number of the FRP rod/strip, form of FRP: strip/rod and type of FRP: glass and carbon, they found in their study that using NSM reinforcement for flexural strengthening with CFRP strips has a higher load carrying capacity than those of the CFRP rod for the same axial stiffness. Such result was explained as a possibility of an early de-bonding that occurred between the CFRP rod and epoxy interface.

The main objective of this research is to study the behavior of NSM strengthening with different types of FRP bars, such as carbon fiber (CFRP), aramid fiber (AFRP), and glass fiber (GFRP). Also parametric study is performed to examine the effects of the bond length, bar type, and diameter on some important structural properties; such as stiffness, ductility and energy absorption of the beam models.

III. NONLINEAR FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

In this paper, ANSYS- 2013 finite element program is used for analysis. The concrete damaged plasticity model in ANSYS provides a general capability for modeling concrete in all types of structures using concepts of isotropic damaged elasticity in combination with isotropic tensile and compressive plasticity to represent the inelastic behavior of concrete. The SOLID 65 element was used to model the concrete, this element has eight nodes with three degrees of freedom at each node – translations in the nodal x, y, and z directions, this element is capable of plastic deformation, cracking in three orthogonal directions, and crushing. LINK180 element was used to model steel and CFRP tendons, this element is a 3D spar element and it has two nodes with three degrees of freedom – translations in the nodal x, y, and z directions, the element is also capable of plastic deformation.

A. Verification of the Nonlinear Finite Element Modeling

To verify the nonlinear finite element modeling constructed by the use of the nonlinear finite element analysis program ANSYS. A seven models, which are identical to those tested experimentally by S.M. Soliman, E. El-Salakawy & B. Benmokrane [12] are prepared and constructed by the program, their results are compared to those obtained experimentally to check the validity of the finite element modeling. Figure (1) shows the dimension and the reinforcement details for the strengthened tested beams with NSM FRP bars. The beams were tested in four-point bending over a simply supported clear span of 2600 mm with shear span equal (3.02). A 500 kN closed-loop MTS actuator was used to apply the load, the rate of loading was 0.02 mm/sec up to failure.

* Model B0 was tested as a control specimen to obtain the capacity of the un-strengthened beams, with dimensions 3010 mm long, 200 mm-wide and 300 mm-deep. Two steel bars with 10mm diameter were used in the bottom and top of this beam. Two-legged 8-mm diameter steel stirrups spaced at 100 mm over the whole length of the beam were used to avoid any shear failure.

* Model B1 to B4 have the same properties of model B0, but each beam is strengthened with one 9.5 mm-diameter CFRP bar inside a square groove (19 mm). The test parameter in this series is the bonded length; 12d, 24d, 48d and 60d for B1, B2, B3, and B4, respectively, where d is the bar diameter.

* Model B5 and B6 have the same properties of model B0 and strengthened with 12.7 mm-diameter CFRP and GFRP bar inside a square groove (25.4 mm) at 48d bonded lengths for the two beams.

Deflections and load capacities of experimental models vs. finite element models at ultimate Load with differences in percentage were shown at Table (1) and Figure (2). It is seen that the FEM models provided good predictions against the experimental data, including maximum errors of 13.52%, and 16.00% for the ultimate loads and the maximum deflection, respectively.

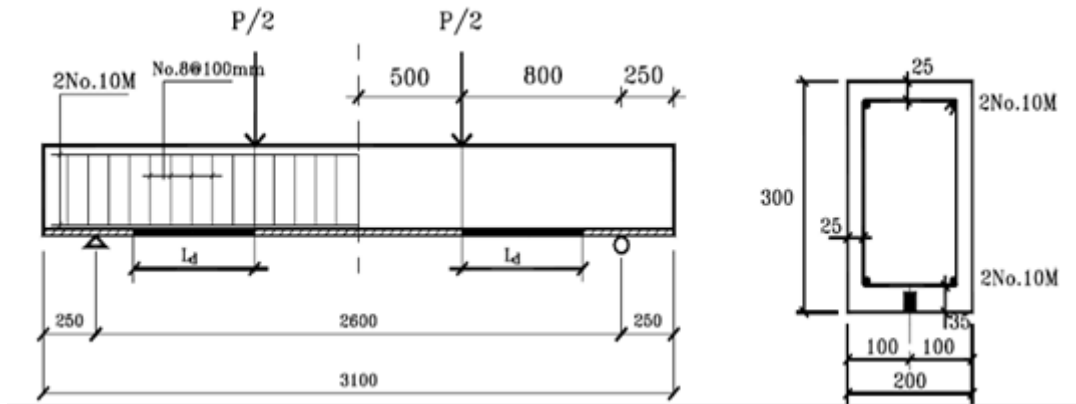


Fig (1) Dimensions and reinforcement details of the tested beams

Table (1) Deflections and Load Capacities of Experimental versus Finite Element Models

Beam No.	Experimental data		Analytical data		Difference percentage	
	Ultimate Load (kN)	Maximum deflection (mm)	Ultimate Load (kN)	Maximum deflection (mm)	Load %	Deflection %
B0	55.00	75.89	54.66	83.10	0.62%	9.50%
B1	66.89	17.20	68.00	16.90	1.66%	1.74%
B2	72.64	25.38	79.00	22.80	8.76%	11.30%
B3	93.87	23.97	93.60	27.40	0.30%	14.30%
B4	96.37	26.80	96.00	31.09	0.38%	16.00%
B5	108.00	19.00	102.50	18.90	5.40%	0.53%
B6	112	49.36	98.66	47.20	13.52%	4.58%

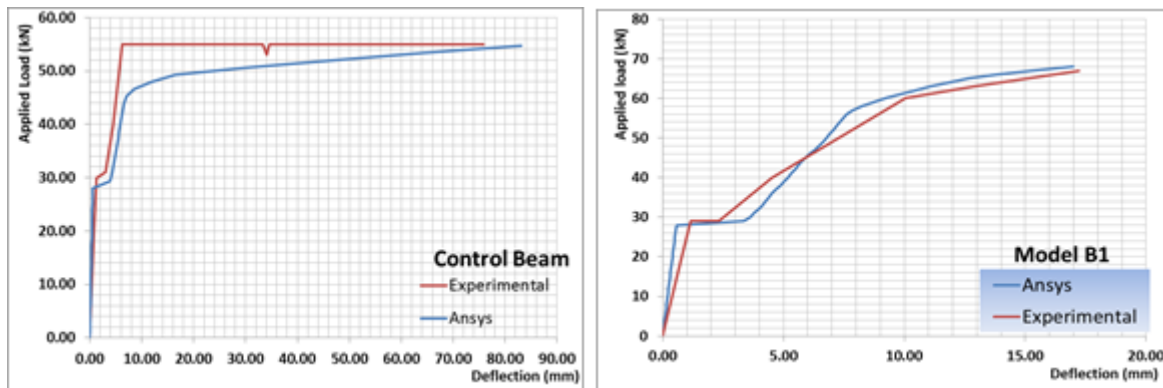


Fig (2) load deformation responses for B0 and B1

IV. PARAMETRIC STUDY

In this numerical study all models were rectangular (200 mm × 300 mm) with length 3100 mm. 52 specimens of a rectangular RC beams were strengthened with different types of fiber carbon (CFRP), aramid fiber (AFRP) and glass fiber (GFRP). The models include 36 specimens strengthened with one bar CFRP, AFRP and GFRP with different diameter 9.50, 12.70, and 16.00 mm having bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d. The other models include 16 specimens strengthened with two and three bars CFRP and GFRP with 9.50mm diameter and having bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d, Table (3) show the study model details.



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The properties of the steel and FRP reinforcing bars used in this study are listed in Table (2). An epoxy adhesive type (HIT RE 500) was used in this study. The HIT RE 500 is a high strength two-part epoxy based adhesive and can be applied on wet or dry surfaces, it is specially designed for fastening into solid base materials in a wide range of material temperatures (49o C down to -5o C). The tensile strength and modulus of elasticity of the HIT RE 500 adhesive are 43.5 and 1493 MPa, respectively.

Table (2) Material properties

Bar type	Bar diameter (mm)	Modules of elasticity (GPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Ultimate strain %
CFRP	9.50	122	1536±18	1.22±0.07
	12.70, 16.00	134	986±50	0.74±0.05
GFRP	9.5,12.7,16.00	42	749±27	1.80±0.04
AFRP	9.5,12.7,16.00	70	1300±15	1.90±0.05
Steel	11.3	200	F _y =454 F _u =571	0.23

Table (3) study model details

Model	Type of FRP	Diameter of FRP	No. of bars	Groove width	Bonded length
BC1	Carbon	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	12d
BA1	Aramid	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	12d
BG1	Glass	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	12d
BC5	Carbon	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	12d
BA5	Aramid	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	12d
BG5	Glass	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	12d
BC9	Carbon	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	12d
BA9	Aramid	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	12d
BG9	Glass	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	12d
BC2	Carbon	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	24d
BA2	Aramid	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	24d
BG2	Glass	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	24d
BC6	Carbon	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	24d
BA6	Aramid	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	24d
BG6	Glass	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	24d
BC10	Carbon	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	24d
BA10	Aramid	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	24d
BG10	Glass	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	24d
BC3	Carbon	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	48d
BA3	Aramid	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	48d
BG3	Glass	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	48d
BC7	Carbon	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	48d
BA7	Aramid	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	48d
BG7	Glass	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	48d
BC11	Carbon	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	48d

Cont. Table (3) Study model details

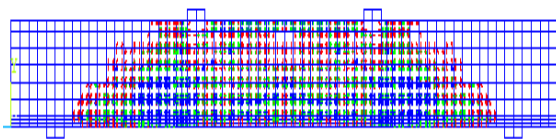
Model	Type of FRP	Diameter of FRP	No. of bars	Groove width	Bonded length
BA11	Aramid	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	48d
BG11	Glass	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	48d
BC4	Carbon	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	60d
BA4	Aramid	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	60d

BG4	Glass	9.50 mm	1	2d (19 mm)	60d
BC8	Carbon	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	60d
BA8	Aramid	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	60d
BG8	Glass	12.70 mm	1	2d (25.40 mm)	60d
BC12	Carbon	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	60d
BA12	Aramid	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	60d
BG12	Glass	16.00 mm	1	2d (32.00 mm)	60d
BC13	Carbon	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	12d
BG13	Glass	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	12d
BC14	Carbon	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	24d
BG14	Glass	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	24d
BC15	Carbon	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	48d
BG15	Glass	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	48d
BC16	Carbon	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	60d
BG16	Glass	9.50 mm	2	2d (19.00 mm)	60d
BC17	Carbon	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	12d
BG17	Glass	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	12d
BC18	Carbon	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	24d
BG18	Glass	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	24d
BC19	Carbon	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	48d
BG19	Glass	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	48d
BC20	Carbon	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	60d
BG20	Glass	9.50 mm	3	2d (19.00 mm)	60d

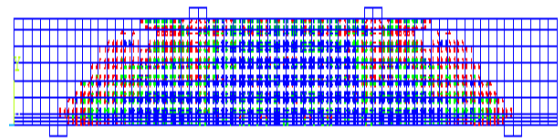
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Cracks patterns

The failure modes were ductile failure, and varied with changing bond length. It can be observed that by increasing the bond length from 12d to 60d, the cracks increase, spread, and start to appear on the compression zone of the beam specimens as shown in Figure 3. Also the Figure 3 shows the spread of cracks increases with the decrease of modulus of elasticity of FRP bars. The spread of cracks in carbon specimens is less than both aramid and glass specimens due to higher modulus of elasticity of carbon than glass and aramid. In glass and aramid specimens at 12d bond length, a few cracks start to appear in the compression zone of the beam specimen.

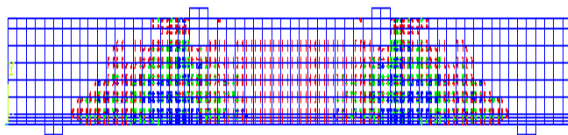


Bond length =12d (Glass-9.50mm)

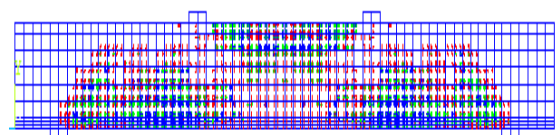


Bond length =60d (Glass-9.50mm)

Fig (3) cracks patterns



Bond length =12d (Carbon-16.00mm)



Bond length =60d (Carbon-16.00mm)

Continues of figure (3) cracks patterns

B. Effect of type and diameter of NSM FRP bars

The results are shown in Table 4 and Figure 4 to Figure 7, where (P_{cr}, Δ_{cr}) , (P_y, Δ_y) , and (P_u, Δ_u) , which are the coordinates of first cracking point, elastic limit point (or yield), and ultimate point, respectively are given. Using



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Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

information gained from load-deflection relations, the ductility index (μ_{Δ}), the initial un-cracked elastic stiffness (K_i), and the energy absorption index (E.A.I = the ratio of total area under load-deflection curve to area under elastic part at the same curve) are listed in Table 5. They are calculated from the following equations.

$$\mu_{\Delta} = \Delta_u / \Delta_y \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$K_i = P_{cr} / \Delta_{cr} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Table (4) load-deflection values for 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d bond length

Δ_u (mm)	P_u (kN)	Δ_v (mm)	P_v (kN)	Δ_{cr} (mm)	P_{cr} (kN)	Model	Bond
							length
83.18	54.67	8.6	47	2	28.5	B0	-
16.9	68	8	58	2	28.5	BC1	12d
21.63	69	7.5	54	2	28	BA1	
29.5	68	7.8	53	2	27.5	BG1	
12.9	71	7.5	62	1.9	28.5	BC5	
17.45	72	7.5	58	2	28	BA5	
19.5	70.66	7.5	55	1.9	27	BG5	
12.99	75	7.5	65	1.6	28.5	BC9	
15.48	75	8	64	1.9	28	BA9	
19.6	75	8	58	1.9	27.5	BG9	
22.8	79	7.5	56	2	28.5	BC2	
33.9	79	7.5	55	2	28	BA2	
35.5	72	7.5	53	2	27	BG2	
15.9	86.86	8.2	70	1.6	29	BC6	
21.17	83	8	59	2	28.5	BA6	
21.9	72	8	55	1.9	27	BG6	
16.7	104	9	86	1.6	29	BC10	
20.85	100	8	69	1.9	28.5	BA10	
33.4	94	8	62	1.9	27.5	BG10	
27.4	93.6	7.5	58	2	28.5	BC3	48d
40.44	88	7.5	55	2	27.5	BA3	
53.4	82.66	7.5	55	2	27	BG3	
18.9	102.5	8	74	1.5	28.5	BC7	
38.61	98	7.8	61	2	29	BA7	
43.2	96	8	56	2	27.5	BG7	
27.6	107	8	86	1.4	28.5	BC11	
37.12	102	8	73	1.9	28	BA11	
37.5	98.4	8	62	2	28	BG11	
31.09	96	8	60	2	28.5	BC4	
56.9	92	7.5	55	2	27.5	BA4	
64.7	92	7.5	55	2	27	BG4	
23.3	105	8	76	1.5	28	BC8	
50.51	100	7.5	61	2	28	BA8	



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Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

59.8	96	8.5	56	2	27	BG8	
36.1	120	8.5	91	1.4	28.5	BC12	
39.01	107	8	71	1.8	27.5	BA12	
39.14	105	8	64	1.9	27.5	BG12	
12.2	70	7.5	63	1.6	27.5	BC13	12d
18.2	70	7.8	55	1.7	27	BG13	
11.4	69	6.5	63	1.5	27.5	BC17	
16.8	70	8	60	1.8	26.5	BG17	
16.9	84	8	74	1.5	27.5	BC14	24d
28.03	80	7.5	56	1.8	27	BG14	
14.4	83	7.8	74	1.5	28	BC18	
23.7	83	8	60	1.8	26.5	BG18	
21.7	102	8	76	1.5	27.5	BC15	48d
38.6	94	8	58	1.9	27.5	BG15	
20.5	114.67	8	87	1.3	27.5	BC19	
33.9	96	8	61	1.8	26.5	BG19	
24.6	108	8.5	80	1.6	27.5	BC16	60d
56.9	95	8	58	1.9	27.5	BG16	
22.4	115	8	90	1.3	28	BC20	
36.26	98	8	61	1.8	26.5	BG20	

Table (5) Computed data at 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d bond length

Ki	$\mu\Delta$	E.A.I	Model	Bond
				length
14.25	9.67	13.22	B0	-
14.25	2.11	3.1	BC1	12d
14	2.88	3.61	BA1	
13.75	3.78	6.65	BG1	
15	1.72	2.2	BC5	
14	2.33	3.4	BA5	
14.21	2.6	3.57	BG5	
17.81	1.73	2.32	BC9	
14.74	1.94	2.67	BA9	
14.47	2.45	3.74	BG9	
14.25	3.04	4.74	BC2	
14	4.52	7.42	BA2	
13.5	4.73	8.37	BG2	
18.13	1.94	2.9	BC6	
14.25	2.65	4.52	BA6	
14.21	2.74	5.04	BG6	
18.13	1.86	2.62	BC10	



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Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

15	2.61	4.41	BA10	
14.47	4.18	7.66	BG10	
14.25	3.65	6.62	BC3	
13.75	5.39	10.07	BA3	
13.5	7.12	14.4	BG3	
19	2.36	4.01	BC7	
14.5	4.95	9.95	BA7	
13.75	5.4	11.5	BG7	
20.36	3.45	6	BC11	
14.74	4.64	8.1	BA11	
14	4.69	9.51	BG11	48d
14.25	3.65	6.62	BC3	
13.75	5.39	10.07	BA3	
13.5	7.12	14.4	BG3	
19	2.36	4.01	BC7	
14.5	4.95	9.95	BA7	
13.75	5.4	11.5	BG7	
20.36	3.45	6	BC11	
14.74	4.64	8.1	BA11	
14	4.69	9.51	BG11	60d
14.25	3.89	7.85	BC4	
13.75	7.59	15.85	BA4	
13.5	8.63	19.9	BG4	
18.67	2.91	4.9	BC8	
14	6.73	14.88	BA8	
13.5	7.04	16.21	BG8	
20.36	4.25	8.06	BC12	
15.28	4.88	10.04	BA12	
14.47	4.89	10.7	BG12	60d
17.19	1.63	1.98	BC13	
15.88	2.33	3.52	BG13	
18.33	1.75	2.01	BC17	
14.72	2.1	3.02	BG17	12d
18.33	2.11	2.57	BC14	
15	3.74	6.22	BG14	
18.67	1.85	2.55	BC18	
14.72	2.96	5.13	BG18	24d
18.33	2.71	4.32	BC15	
14.47	4.83	8.57	BG15	
21.15	2.56	4.05	BC19	
14.72	4.24	8.38	BG19	48d



ISSN: 2319-5967

ISO 9001:2008 Certified

International Journal of Engineering Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT)

Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

17.19	2.89	4.61	BC16	60d
14.47	7.11	13.24	BG16	
21.54	2.8	4.4	BC20	
14.72	4.53	9.68	BG20	

Figure (4), (5) show the load-deflection for carbon, aramid and glass specimens for different diameters 9.50mm, 12.70mm, and 16.00 mm with bond length 12d and 24d respectively. Generally, it is observed that the un-strengthened control beam has lower strength but higher deformation capacity than the strengthened beams. For bond length 12d, the GFRP specimens (BG1, BG5, and BG9) have more deformation capacity than CFRP specimens (BC1, BC5, BC9) and AFRP (BA1, BA5, BA9); the losses in deformation capacity for BG1, BG5, BG9 are 65%, 77% and 77% respectively, for BC1, BC5, BC9 are 80%, 84% and 84% and for BA1, BA5, BA9 are 74%, 79% and 81% respectively with respect to the un-strengthened control beam (table 4). The CFRP specimens have more load-carrying capacity than GFRP and AFRP specimens; as shown in figure (4), by increasing diameter of NSM FRP bars there is an increase in the ultimate load capacity, the percentage of increase in load capacity for BC1, BC5, BC9 are 24%, 30% and 37% respectively, for BG1, BG5, BG9 are 24%, 29% and 37% respectively and for BA1, BA5, BA9 are 26%, 32% and 37% respectively with respect to the un-strengthened control beam.

The results show that with increasing diameter of NSM FRP bars, the ductility index (μ_{Δ}) and energy absorption index (EAI) decrease, while the initial stiffness increases. The ductility index (μ_{Δ}) for 12.70 mm and 16.00 mm with respect to 9.50 mm is decreased by 18%, 18% in carbon, 31%, 35% in glass and 19%, 33% in aramid respectively, the energy absorption index (EAI) decreased by 29%, 25% in carbon, 46%, 44% in glass and 6%, 26% in aramid respectively, the initial stiffness is increased by 5%, 25% in carbon, 3%, 5%, in glass and 0%, 5% in aramid.

For bond length 24d, the same observation mentioned on curves shown in figure (4) is observed in figure (5). The ratios of increasing in load capacity is increased and become for carbon specimens BC2, BC6, BC10 are 45%, 59% and 90% respectively, for glass specimens BG2, BG6, BG10 are 32%, 32% and 72% respectively, and for aramid specimens BA2, BA6, BA10 are 45%, 52% and 83% respectively. The reduction in deformation capacity for BC2, BC6, BC10 reached to 73%, 81%, 80% respectively, for BG2, BG6, BG10 reached to 57%, 74%, 60% respectively, and for BA2, BA6, BA10 reached to 59%, 75%, 75% respectively with respect to the un-strengthened control beam.

The results show that as the bond length increases, the ductility index (μ_{Δ}) and energy absorption index (EAI) increase, the initial stiffness increase for carbon while glass and aramid the values are very close to each other. The ductility index (μ_{Δ}) for 12.70 mm and 16.00 mm with respect to 9.50 mm is decreased by 36%, 39% in carbon, 42%, 12% in glass and 41%, 42% in aramid respectively, the energy absorption index (EAI) decreased by 39%, 45% in carbon, 40%, 9% in glass and 39%, 41% in aramid respectively, the initial stiffness is increased by 27%, 27% in carbon, 5%, 7%, in glass and 2%, 7% in aramid.

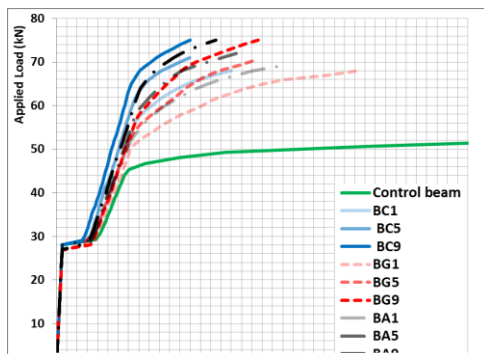


Fig (4) load deflection
Bond length = 12d

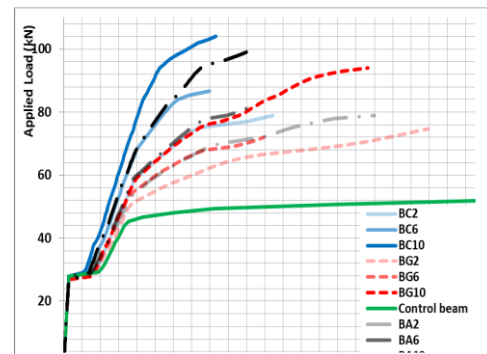


Fig (5) load deflection
Bond length = 24d



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International Journal of Engineering Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT)

Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

Figure (6), (7) and shows the load-deflection for carbon, aramid and glass specimens for different diameters 9.50mm, 12.70mm, and 16.00 mm with bond length 48d and 60d respectively.

For bond length 48d, the ratios of increasing in load capacity for carbon specimens BC3, BC7, BC11 reached 71%, 87%, 96%, for aramid specimens BA3, BA7, BA11 reached 61%, 79%, 87% respectively and for glass specimens BG3, BG7, BG11 reached 51%, 76% and 80% respectively. The reduction in deformation capacity reached for BC3, BC7, BC11 67%, 77%, 67%, for BA3, BA7, BA11 51%, 54% 55% respectively and BG3, BG7, BG11 36%, 48% and 55% respectively with respect to the un-strengthened control beam.

The ductility index (μ_{Δ}) for 12.70 mm and 16.00 mm with respect to 9.50 mm is decreased by 35%, 5% in carbon, 24%, 34% in glass and 8%, 14% in aramid respectively, the energy absorption index (EAI) decreased by 39%, 9% in carbon, 20%, 34% in glass and 1%, 20% in aramid respectively, the initial stiffness is increased by 33%, 43% in carbon, 2%, 4%, in glass and 5%, 7% in aramid.

For bond length 60d, The same behavior is observed, with increasing the bond length, the ratios of increasing in load carrying capacity increased and reached for BC4, BC8, BC12 76%, 92% and 119% respectively, for BA4, BA8, BA12 68%, 83% and 96% respectively and for BG4, BG8, BG12 68%, 76% and 92% respectively with respect to the un-strengthened control beam. The reduction in deformation capacity for BC4, BC8, BC12 are 63%, 72%, 57% respectively, for BA4, BA8, BA12 are 32%, 39%, 53% respectively and for BG4, BG8, BG12 are 22%, 28% and 53% respectively.

The ductility index (μ_{Δ}) and the energy absorption index (EAI) decreased as the FRP diameter increased, it is observed at diameter 12.70mm both ductility index and energy absorption index decreased with respect to diameter 9.50mm by 25% and 38% respectively in carbon, 18% and 19% respectively in glass, and 11% and 6% respectively in aramid, for 16.00mm diameter the decreasing are 9% and 3% respectively in carbon, 43% and 46% respectively glass, and 36% and 37% respectively in aramid.

The initial stiffness for diameter to 12.70mm and 16.00mm leads is increased with respect to diameter 9.50mm by 31%, 43% respectively in carbon, 0%, 7% respectively in glass and 2%, 11% respectively in aramid.

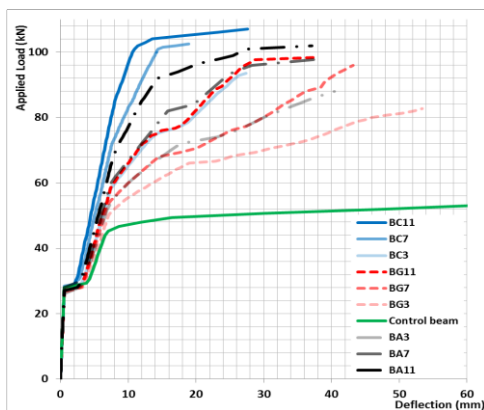


Fig (6) load deflection
Bond length = 48d

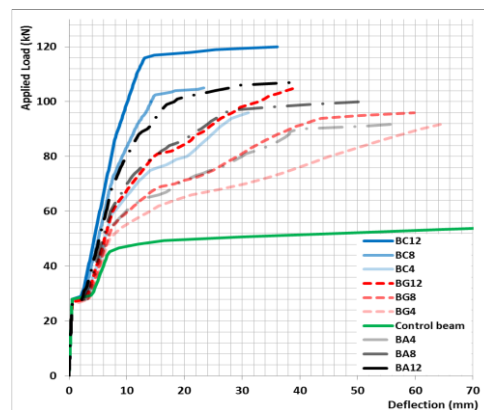


Fig (7) load deflection
Bond length = 60d

C. FRP tensile stress results

Figures (8), (9), (10), and (11) show the load-stress curves for carbon, aramid and glass specimens for diameters 9.50 mm, 12.70 mm, and 16.00 mm with bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d respectively. It is observed that, for all types of FRP bars, as the bond length of NSM bar increases, the bar tensile stress and the ultimate load capacity increases. For bond length 12d, the ratio of actual tensile stress to ultimate tensile stress for carbon specimens BC1, BC5, BC9 are 27%, 30%, 25% respectively, for glass specimens BG1, BG5, BG9 are 53%, 32%, 28% respectively, and for aramid specimens BA1, BA5, BA9 by approximately are 29%, 22% and 16% respectively.



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ISO 9001:2008 Certified

International Journal of Engineering Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT)

Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

For bond length 24d, the ratio of actual tensile stress to ultimate tensile stress for carbon specimens BC2, BC6, BC10 by approximately are 49%, 51% and 47% respectively, for glass specimens BG2, BG6, BG10 by approximately are 74%, 40% and 55% respectively, and for aramid specimens BA2, BA6, BA10 by approximately are 57%, 35% and 35% respectively.

For bond length 48d, the ratio of actual tensile stress to ultimate tensile stress for carbon specimens BC3, BC7, BC11 by approximately are 68%, 76% and 70% respectively, for glass specimens BG3, BG7, BG11 by approximately are 107% , 79% and 67% respectively, and for aramid specimens BA3, BA7, BA11 by approximately are 71%, 57% and 48% respectively.

For bond length 60d, the ratio of actual tensile stress to ultimate tensile stress for carbon specimens BC4, BC8, BC12 by approximately are 76 % , 86% and 86% respectively, for glass specimens BG4, BG8, BG12 by approximately are 128%, 93% and 71% respectively, and for aramid specimens BA4, BA8, BA12 by approximately are 87%, 78% and 49% respectively.

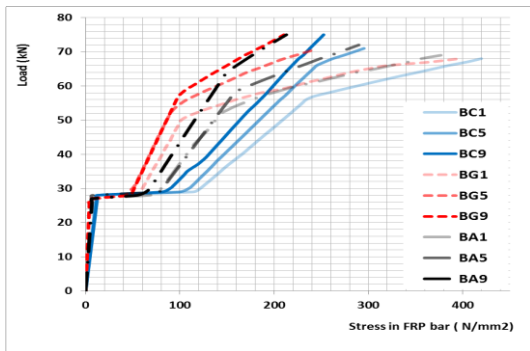


Fig (8) load stress
Bond length = 12d

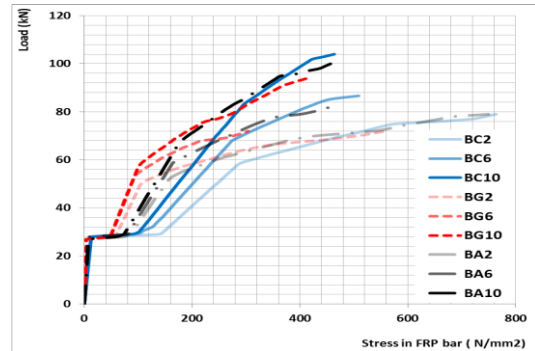


Fig (9) load stress
Bond length = 24d

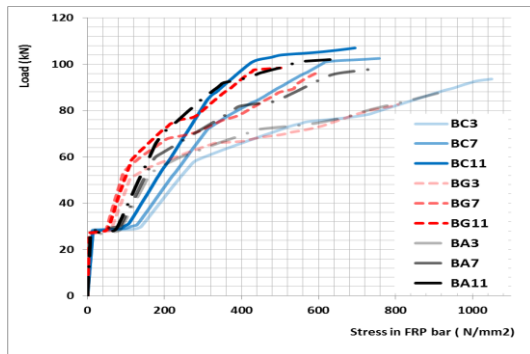


Fig (10) load stress
Bond length = 48d

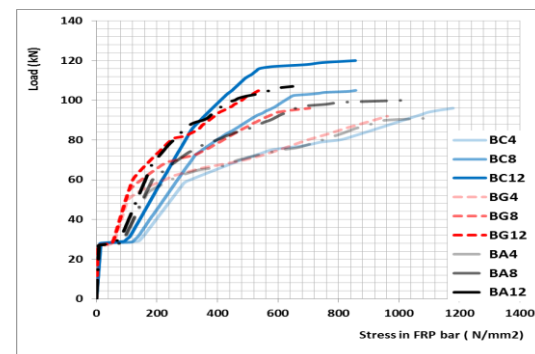


Fig (11) load stress
Bond length = 60d

D. Effect of type and number of NSM FRP bars

To study the effect of type and number of NSM FRP bars on flexural response and failure mode of the different models ,twenty four models of two types of fibers (fiber carbon (CFRP) and glass fiber (GFRP)) were studied, with constant other parameters such as diameter of strengthened NSM FRP bars and bond length.

It is observed that increasing number of NSM FRP bars lead to little increase in the ultimate load capacity and little decrease in deformation capacity due to little enhancements of bond resistance. As the bond length increase, the number of bars has more effect in increasing in the ultimate load capacity. Figure (12), (13) show the load-deflection curve for carbon and glass specimens at diameter 9.50mm by using one bar, two bars and three bars with bond length 12d and 24d respectively. For bond length 12d, there is an increase in the load carrying capacity



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ISO 9001:2008 Certified

International Journal of Engineering Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT)

Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

for carbon specimens BC1, BC13, BC17 by approximately 24%, 28% and 26% and for glass specimens BG1, BG13, BG17 by approximately 24%, 28% and 28% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam. But the loss in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC1, BC13, BC17 by approximately 80%, 85% and 86% and for glass specimens BG1, BG13, BG17 by approximately 65%, 78% and 80% than the un-strengthened control beam.

For bond length 24d, basically same observation mentioned on curves shown in Figure (12) with increasing in ratio of capacity are observed in Figure (13). The ratios of increasing in load carrying capacity for BC2, BC14, and BC18 by approximately 45%, 54% and 52% and for BG2, BG14, BG18 by approximately 32%, 46% and 52% respectively than the un- strengthened control beam. And the reduction in deformation capacity for BC2, BC14, and BC18 by approximately 73%, 80% and 83% and for BG2, BG14, BG18 by approximately 57%, 66% and 72% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam.

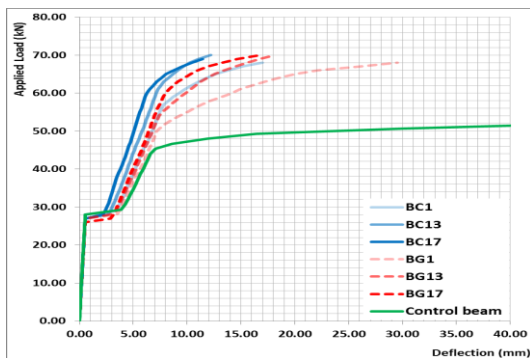


Fig (12) load deflection
Bond length = 12d

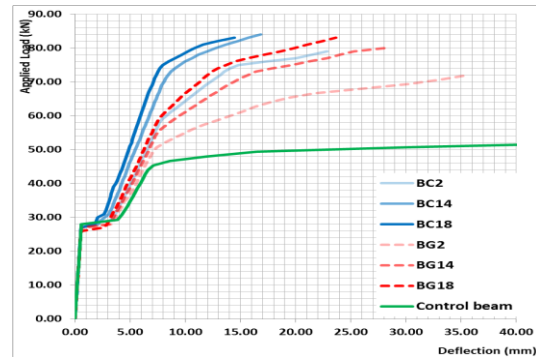


Fig (13) load deflection
Bond length = 12d

Figure (14) and (15) shows the load-deflection curve for carbon and glass specimens at diameter 9.50mm by using one bar, two bars and three bars with bond length 48d and 60d respectively. Basically same observation mentioned on curves shown in figure (12) are observed in figure (14) but the ratios of increasing in load carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC3, BC15, BC19 by approximately 71%, 87% and 110% and for glass specimens BG3, BG15, BG19 by approximately 51%, 72% and 76% respectively than the un strengthened control beam. And the reduction in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC3, BC15, BC19 by approximately 67%, 74% and 75% and for glass specimens BG3, BG15, BG19 by approximately 36%, 54% and 59% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam. For bond length 60d, the ratios of increasing in load carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC4, BC16, BC20 by approximately 76%, 98% and 110% and for glass specimens BG4, BG16, BG20 by approximately 68%, 74% and 79% respectively than the-un strengthened control beam. And the reduction in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC4, BC16, BC20 by approximately 63%, 70% and 73% and for glass specimens BG4, BG16, BG20 by approximately 22%, 32% and 56% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam.

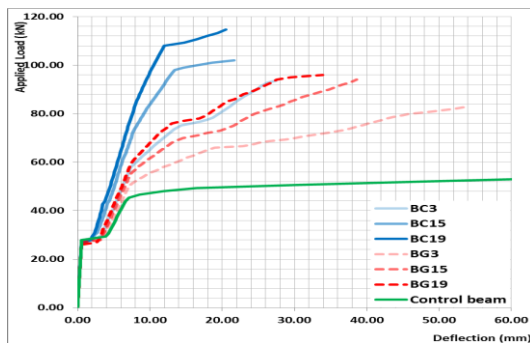


Fig (14) load deflection Bond length =
48d

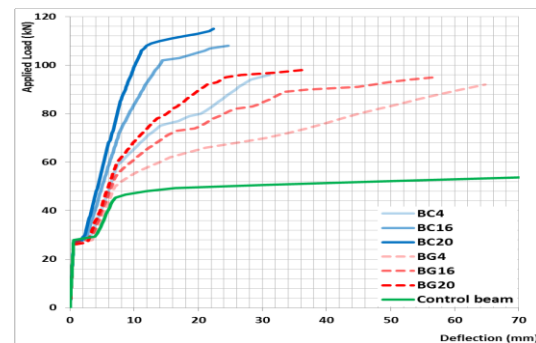


Fig (15) load deflection Bond length =
60d



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Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

Table 5 show with increasing number of NSM FRP bars for carbon or glass; there is a decrease in both ductility and energy absorption index (EAI). For bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d, the reduction in ductility with respect to one bar, for two bars CFRP are 38%, 31%, 26%, 26% respectively, and EAI are 36%, 46%, 35%, 41% respectively. For three bars CFRP, the reduction in ductility are 44%, 39%, 30%, 28% respectively, and EAI are 35%, 46%, 39%, 44% respectively. For bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d, the reduction in ductility for two bars GFRP are 23%, 21%, 32%, 18% respectively, and EAI are 47%, 26%, 40%, 33% respectively. For three bars GFRP, the reduction in ductility are 17%, 43%, 40%, 48% respectively, and EAI are 55%, 39%, 42%, 51% respectively. With increasing number of NSM FRP bars for carbon or glass, there is an increase in the stiffness. For bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d, the % of increase in initial stiffness of two and three bars with respect to one bar for both carbon are (21%, 29%), (29%, 31%), (29%, 48%) and (21%, 51%) respectively. for glass, the initial stiffness of two and three bars are (15%, 7%), (11%, 9%), (7%, 9%) and (7%, 9%) respectively.

E. Effect of Number of NSM FRP Bars with Equal Reinforcement Ratio

To study the number of FRP bar with constant FRP reinforcement ratio (3 bars 9.50mm diameter approximately equal 1 bar 16.00mm diameter) on flexural response of the different models, sixteen models of two types of fibers were studied using ANSYS. Other parameters such as type of NSM FRP bars and bond length were constants for those models. Figure (16) and (17) show the load-capacities and deformation capacity respectively for carbon and glass specimens with bar 16.00mm diameter by using one bar and 3bars of 9.50mm diameter with approximately the same FRP reinforcement ratio with bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d. It is observed that with increasing bond length in carbon or glass specimens, there is an increase in the ultimate load capacity and deformation capacities. Also using one bar with diameter 16.00 mm demonstrate increasing in the load-carrying capacity and deformation capacities than using 3 bars with diameter 9.50mm.

For bond length 12d, there is an increase in the load-carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC9, BC17 by approximately 37%, 26% and for glass specimens BG9, BG17 by approximately 37%, 28% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam. But the losses in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC9, BC17, by approximately 84%, 86% and for glass specimens BG9, BG17 by approximately 76%, 80% than the un-strengthened control beam. For bond length 24d, there is an increase in the load-carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC10, BC18 are 90%, 52% and for glass specimens BG10, BG18 are 72%, 52% than the un-strengthened control beam. But the losses in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC10, BC18, by approximately 80%, 83% and for glass specimens BG10, BG18 by approximately 60%, 72% than the un-strengthened control beam. For bond length 48d, there is an increase in the load-carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC11, BC19 by approximately 96%, 110% and for glass specimens BG11, BG19 by approximately 80%, 76% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam. The losses in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC11, BC19, by approximately 67%, 75% and for glass specimens BG11, BG19 by approximately 55%, 59% than the un-strengthened control beam. For bond length 60d, there is an increase in the load-carrying capacity for carbon specimens BC12, BC20 by approximately 119%, 110% and for glass specimens BG12, BG20 by approximately 92%, 79% respectively than the un-strengthened control beam. the losses in deformation capacity for carbon specimens BC12, BC20, by approximately 57%, 73% and for glass specimens BG12, BG20 by approximately 53%, 56% than the un-strengthened control beam.

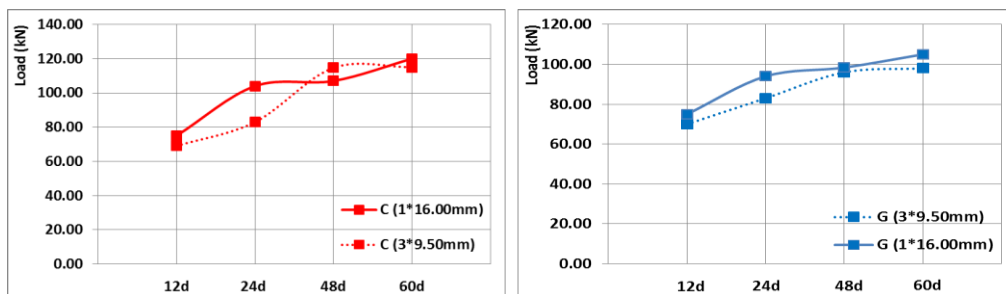


Fig (16) Load-capacities for one bar with diameter 16.00 mm specimens and 3 bars with diameter 9.50mm specimen

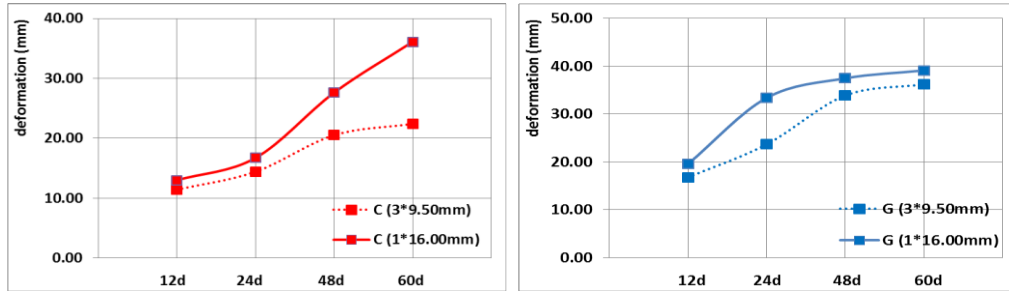


Fig (17) deformation-capacities for one bar with diameter 16.00 mm specimens and 3 bars with diameter 9.50mm specimen

Figure (18) shows the ductility and EAI for carbon and glass specimens with bar diameter 16.00mm by using one bar and 3bars of 9.50mm diameter with approximately the same FRP reinforcement ratio with bond length 12d, 24d, 48d, and 60d. It is observed that with increasing bond length of FRP NSM bars, the ductility and EAI increase. Also using one bar with diameter 16.00 mm shows an increase in the ductility index and EAI than using 3 bars with diameter 9.50mm.

For bond length 12d with three bars 9.50mm in diameter, there is a decreasing in ductility with 0% in carbon and 14% in glass with respect to one bar 16.00mm in diameter; also EAI has decreased by 13% in carbon and 19% in glass, for bond length 24d the decreasing in ductility is 0% in carbon and 29% in glass and for EAI is 3% in carbon and 33% in glass. With increasing bond length, the ratio of decreasing in ductility is increased for carbon and become 26% and 34% for 48d and 60d respectively, while for EAI, the ratio is 33% and 42% respectively. It can be noted, for bond length 48d and 60d, the ratio of decreasing for both ductility index and EAI is insignificant and not more than 10%.

All specimens have close elastic stiffness with small difference and be neglected for different bond length and FRP type.

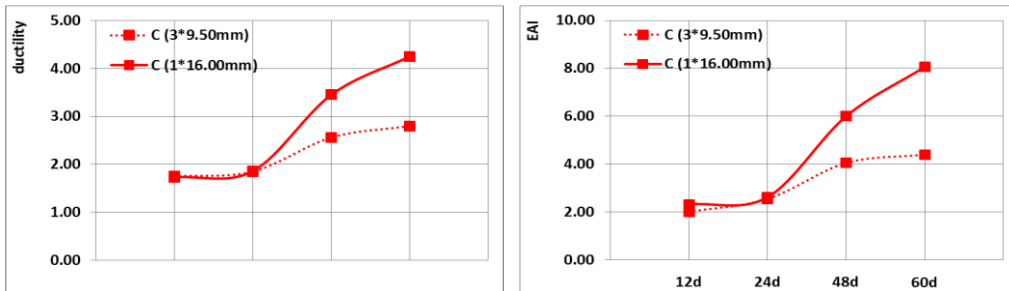


Fig (17) Ductility and EAI for one bar with diameter 16.00 mm specimens and 3 bars with diameter 9.50mm specimen

VI. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions from this study can be drawn:

- 1- The un-strengthened control beam has lower strength but higher deformation capacity than the strengthened beams.
- 2- The mode of failure for the strengthened beams is debonding in the form of concrete cover splitting at the level of the steel reinforcement.
- 3- Generally as the bond length of NSM FRP bars increase, the initial stiffness, ultimate load capacity, deformation capacity and energy absorption index (EAI) increase, the increasing is more significant with bond length not less than 48 time bar diameter.
- 4- With increasing diameter of NSM FRP bars, there is a decrease in ductility index (μ_{Δ}), energy absorption index (EAI) and increase in initial stiffness.
- 5- Increasing the number of FRP NSM bars for the same reinforcement ratio has resulted in a little increase in the ultimate load capacity with lower deformation capacity due to the enhancement of bond resistance.



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ISO 9001:2008 Certified

International Journal of Engineering Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT)

Volume 4, Issue 5, September 2015

- 6- Increasing number of NSM FRP bars reduces ductility and energy absorption index (EAI), while increasing in stiffness. Also using one bar with diameter 16.00 mm has increased load-carrying capacity, deformation capacity and EAI than using 3 bars with diameter 9.50 mm.

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