

Seismic Evaluation of Beam-Column Assemblages Strengthened with FRP and Anchored with Spike Anchors

Elias I. Saqan, Ph.D.

Chair and Professor of Civil Engineering
American University in Dubai, UAE



Hayder A. Rasheed, Ph.D.

Professor of Civil Engineering
Kansas State University, Kansas



Tarek Alkhrdaji, Ph.D.

Vice President
Structural Technologies, Maryland



Presentation Outline

- Research Objectives
- Experimental Program
- Material Properties
- Loading Protocol
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

Research Objectives

- To evaluate the seismic performance of RC frame elements reinforced with modern code requirements and strengthened in flexure with CFRP fabric for increased demand
- To examine the delay or control of CFRP debonding using different arrangements of spike anchors and full wraps

RC Column Ductility Improvement



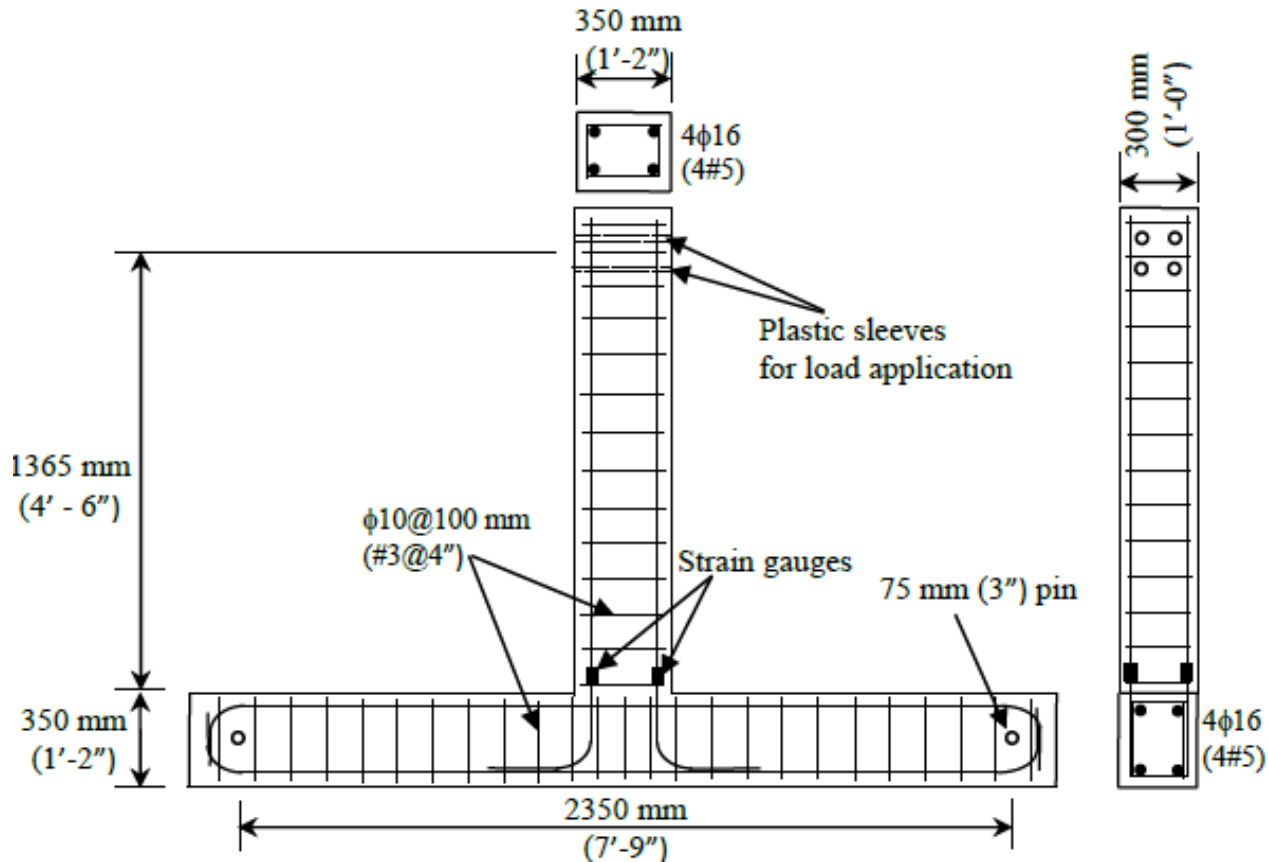
Experimental Program

- Five large scale beam-column assemblages were built
- All specimens had same steel reinforcement details
- One control specimen (BCA-1)
- One specimen strengthened with CFRP fabric and anchored with full wraps (BCA-2)
- Three specimens strengthened with CFRP fabric and anchored with different arrangements of spike anchors

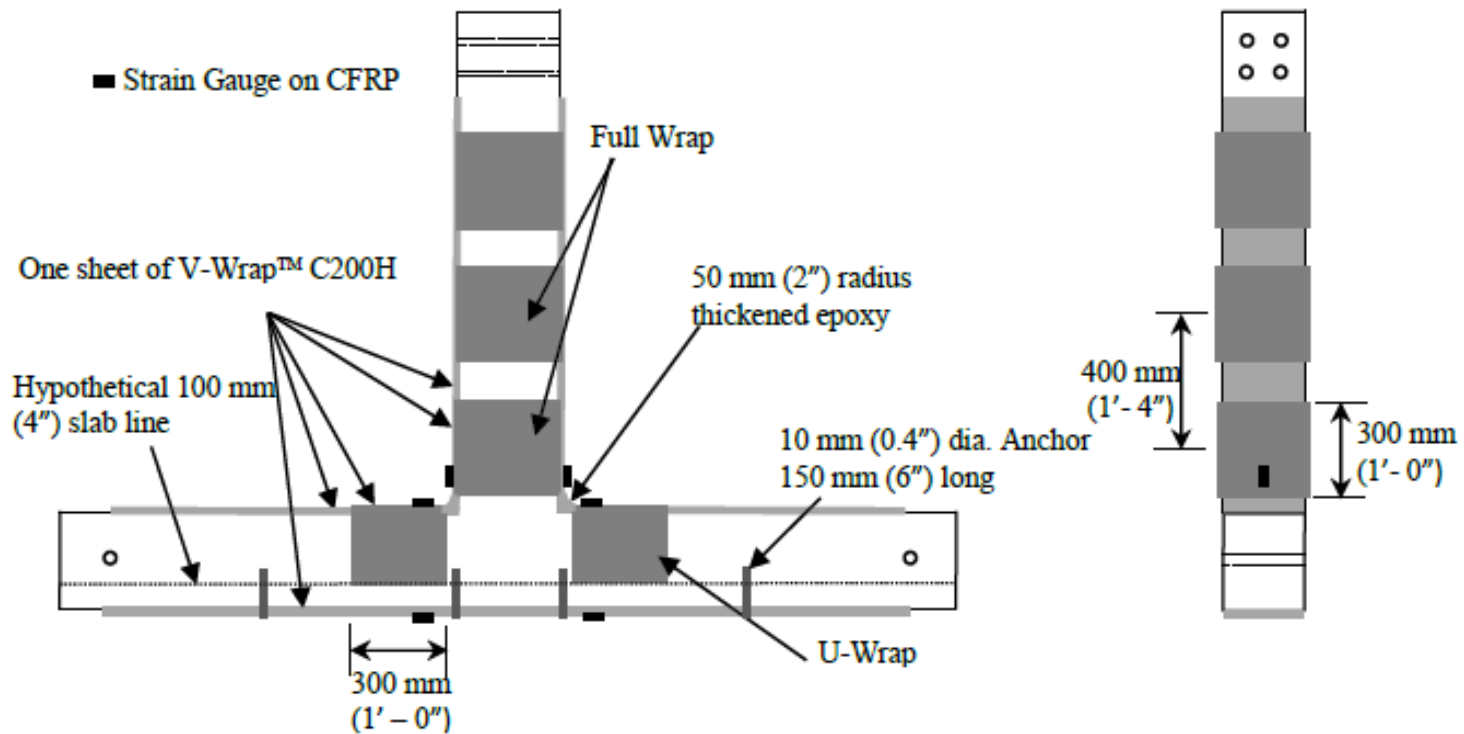
Experimental Program

- One specimen strengthened with CFRP fabric and anchored with a single spike anchor replacing each full wrap (BCA-3)
- One specimen strengthened with CFRP fabric and anchored with five spike anchors in plastic hinge region “dense arrangement” (BCA-4)
- One specimen strengthened with CFRP fabric and anchored with a parallel spike anchor confined with full wraps (BCA-5)

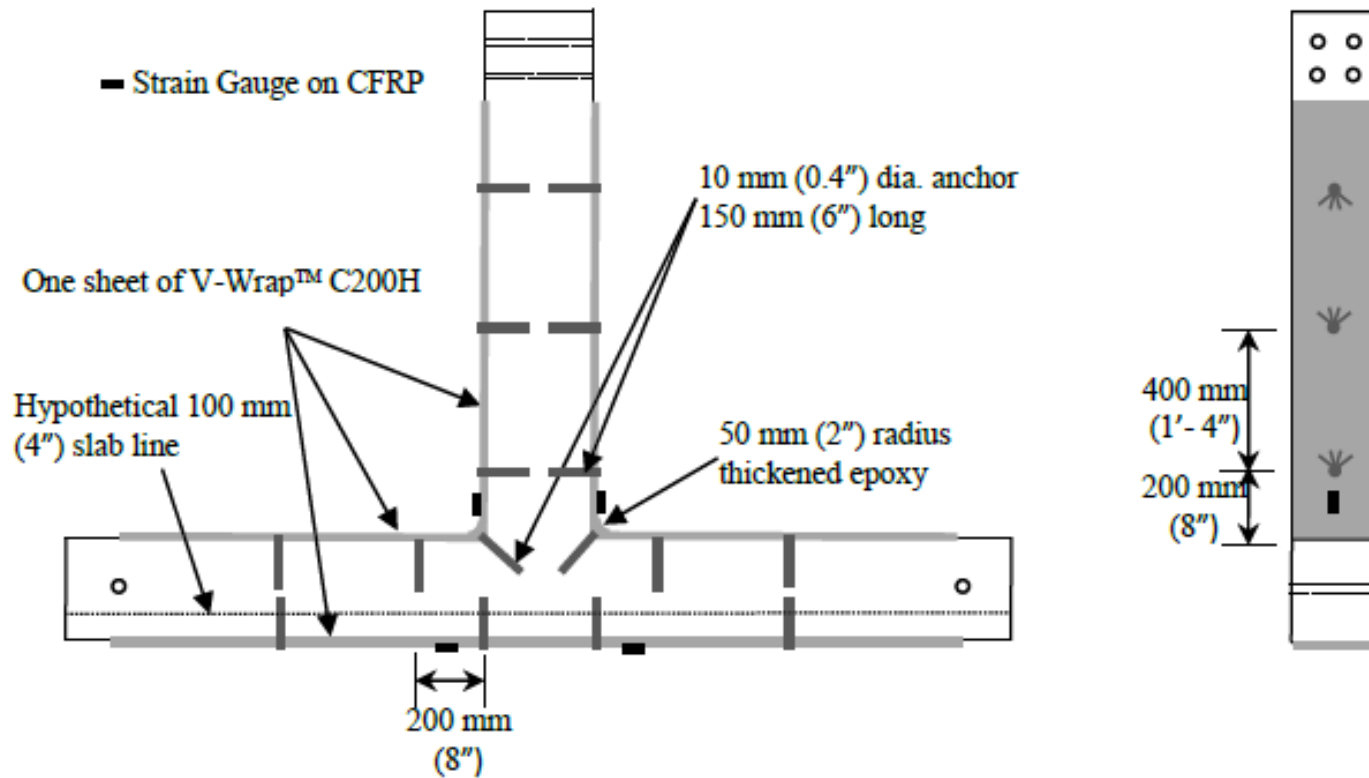
Specimens Dimensions and Internal Reinforcement



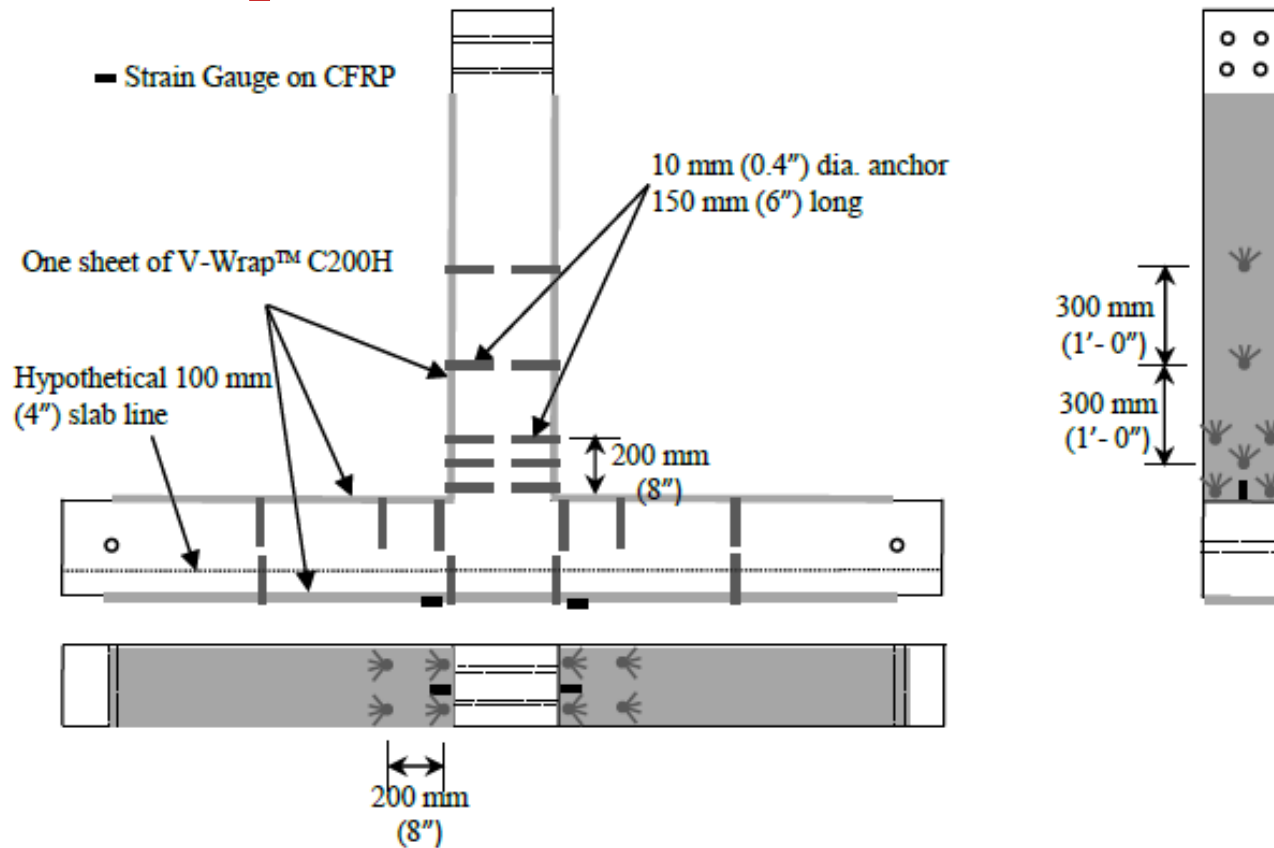
Strengthened with CFRP Fabric and Full Wraps BCA-2



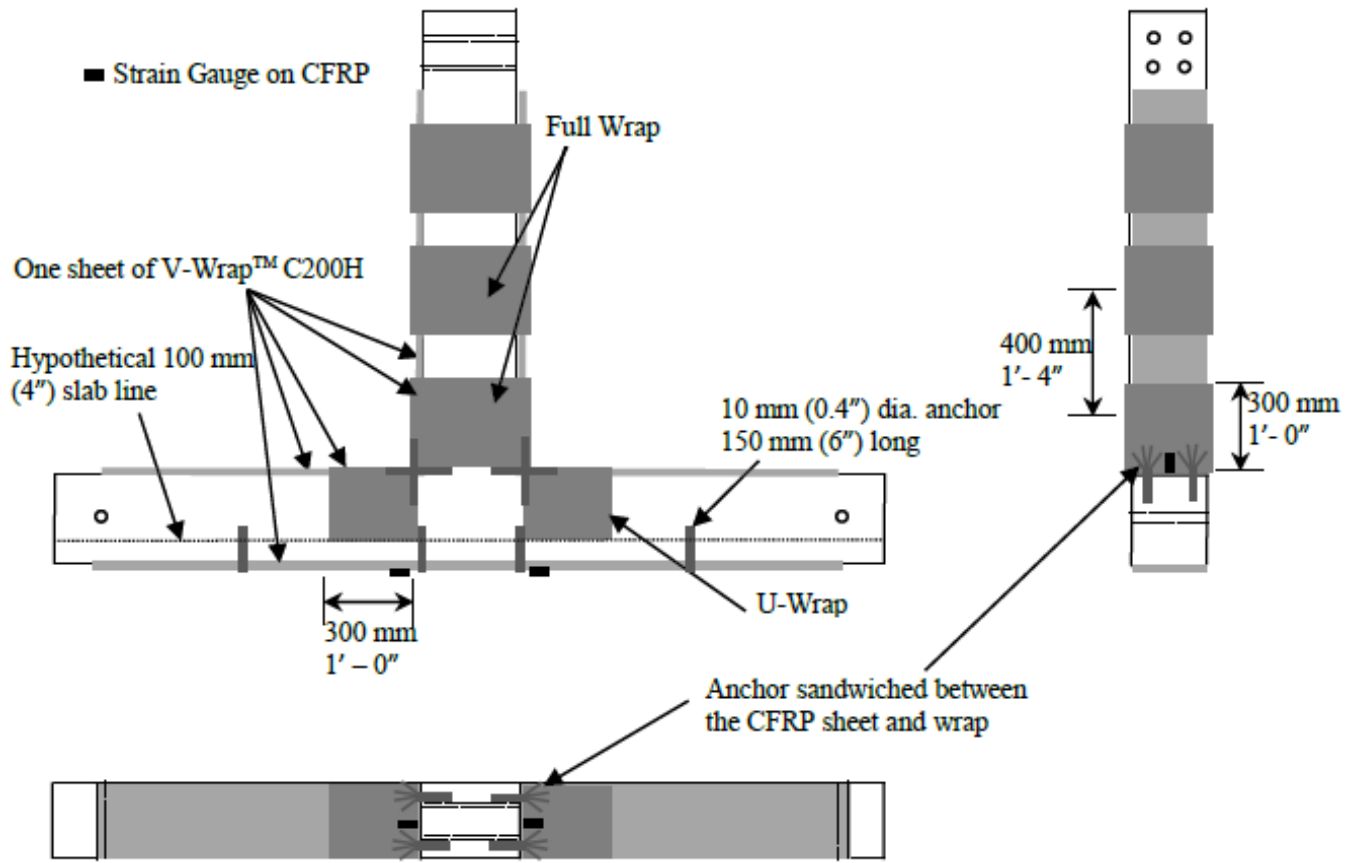
Strengthened with CFRP Fabric and Arrangement 1 Spike Anchors – BCA-3



Strengthened with CFRP Fabric and Arrangement 2 Spike Anchors – BCA-4

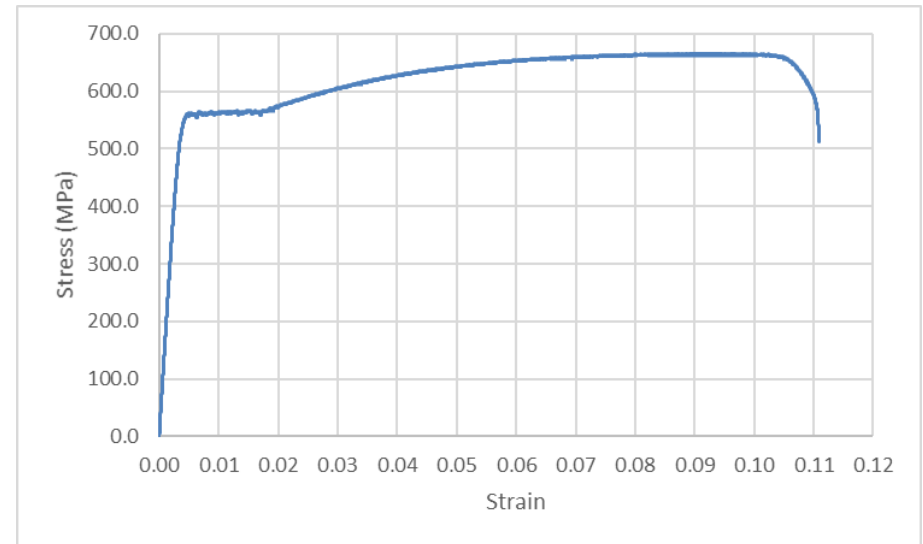


Strengthened with CFRP Fabric and Arrangement 3 Spike Anchors and Wraps—BCA-5



Material Properties

| Specimen | Day of testing concrete strength (MPa) |
|----------------------------|---|
| Control – BCA-1 | 32.0 |
| Wraps – BCA-2 | 31.9 |
| Spike Anchors 1 – BCA-3 | 35.1 |
| Spike Anchors 2 – BCA-4 | 34.5 |
| Spike Anchors 3 – BCA-5 | 29.2 |

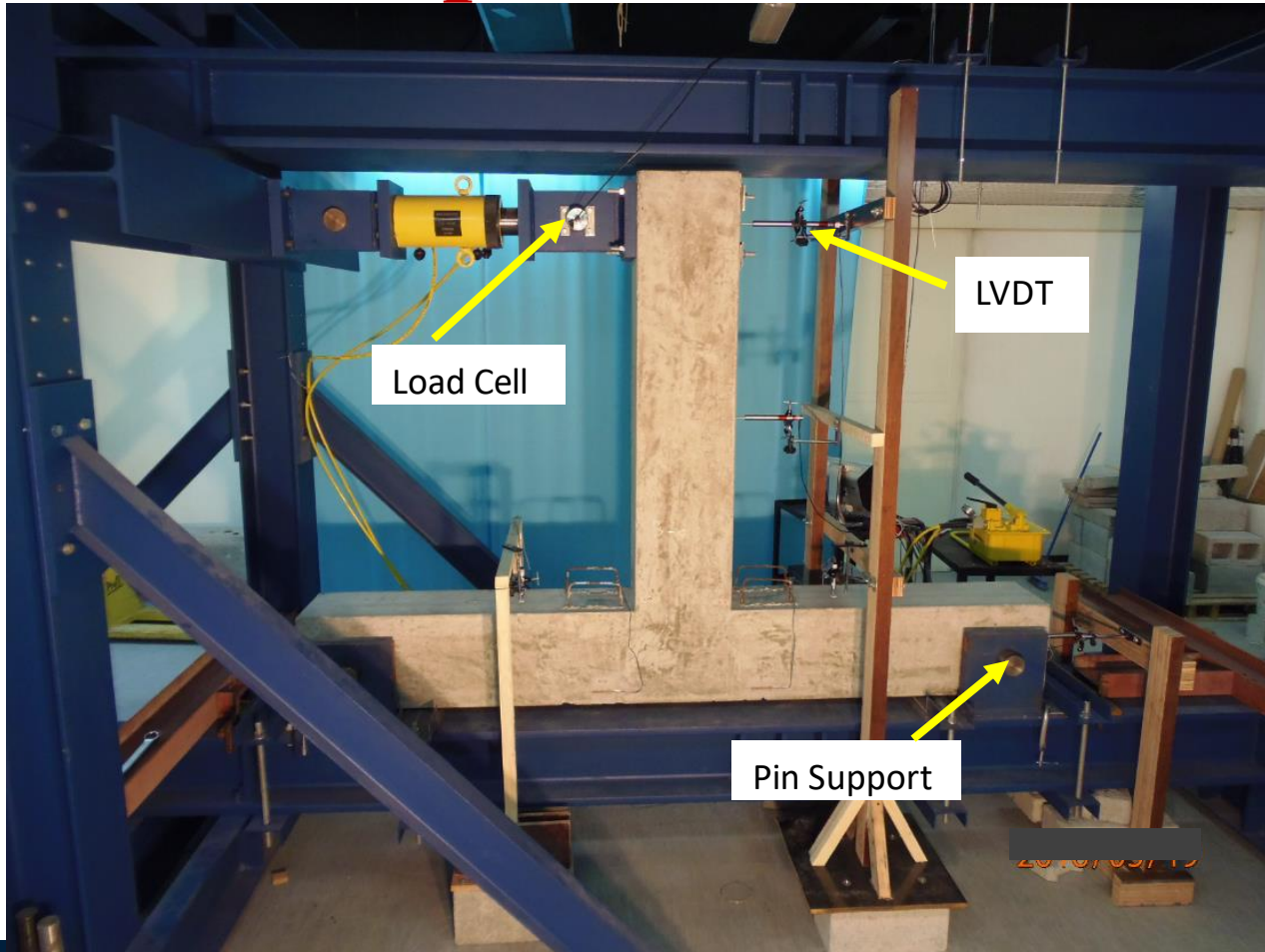


CFRP Properties*

| Fiber Type | Nominal Thickness or Diameter t_f (mm) | Ultimate Tensile Strength f_{fu} (MPa) | Elongation at Break ϵ_{fu} (%) | Modulus of Elasticity E_f (GPa) |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Carbon Dry Fiber Fabric | 0.33 | 4830 | 2.1 | 227.5 |
| Carbon Cured Laminate | 1.0 | 1240 | 1.7 | 73.77 |

* As provided by the manufacturer

Control Specimen – BCA-1



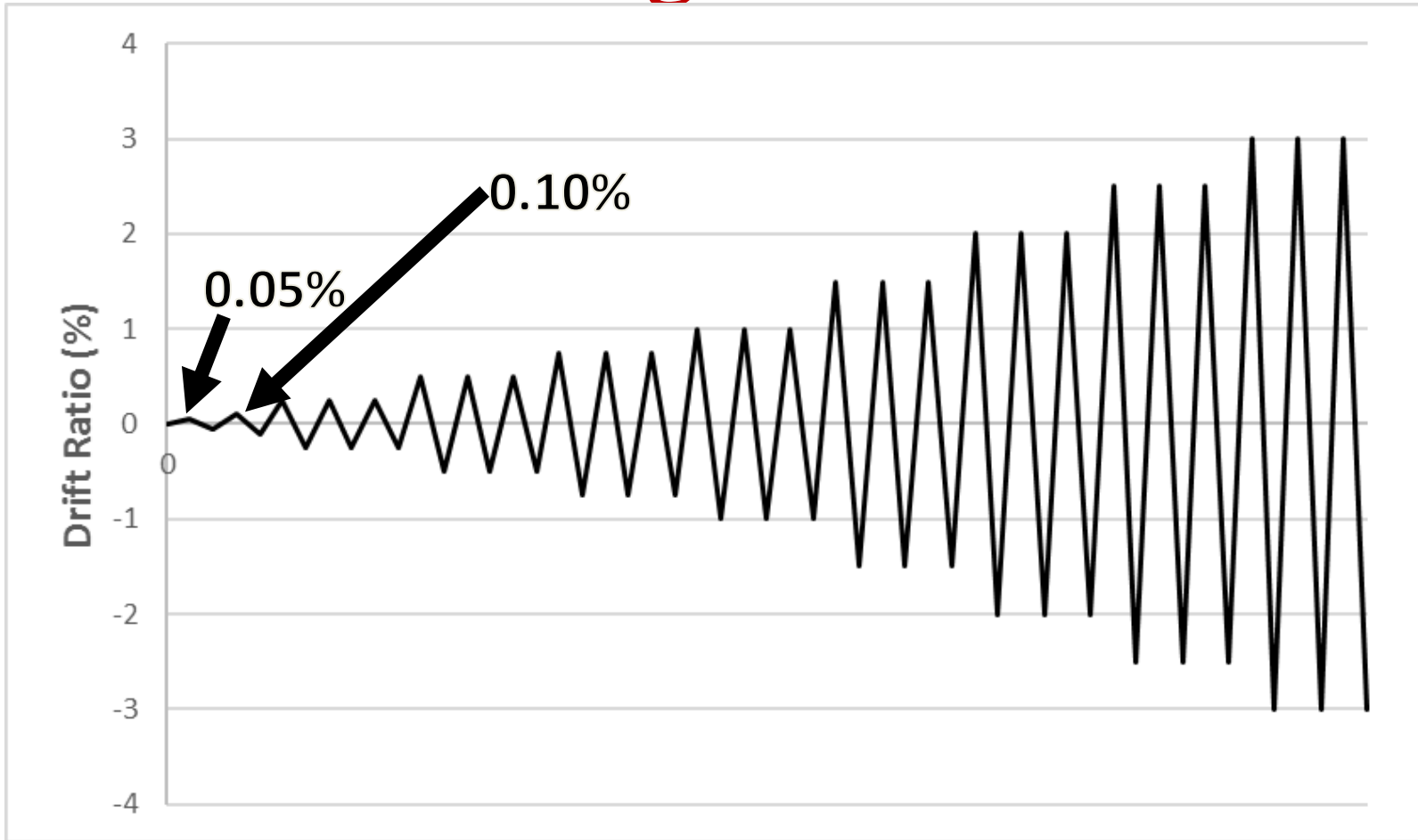
Specimen Anchored with Wraps – BCA-2



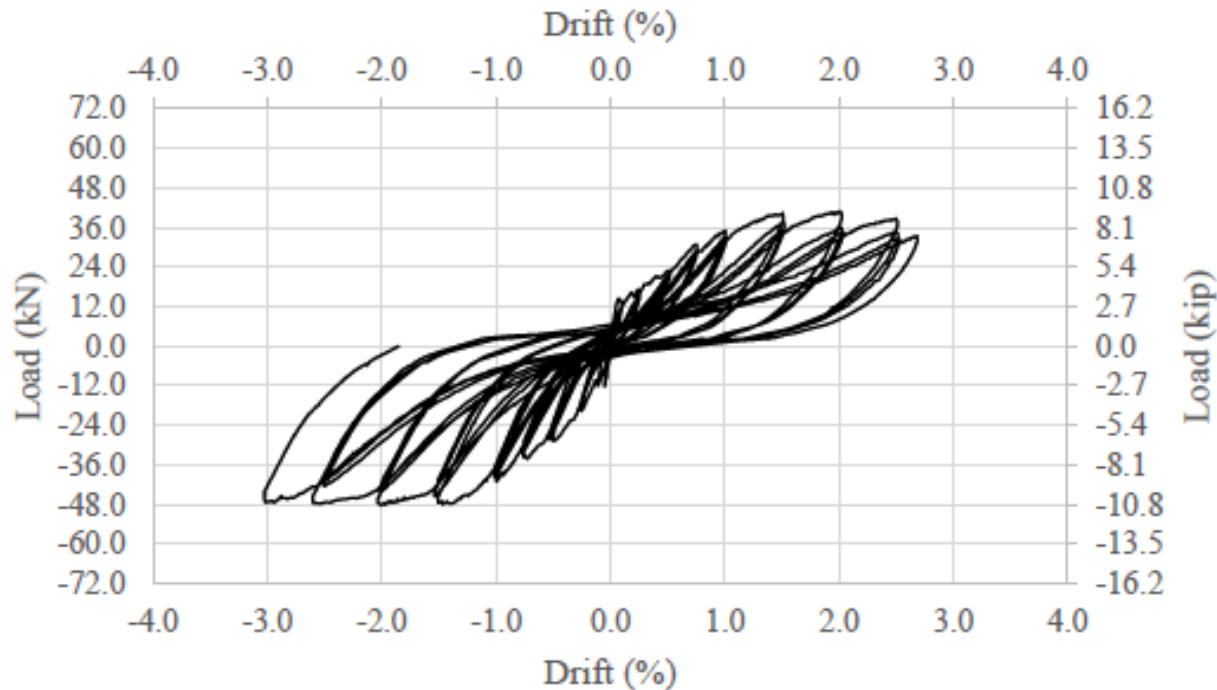
Specimen Anchored with Spike Anchors 2 – BCA-4



Loading Protocol

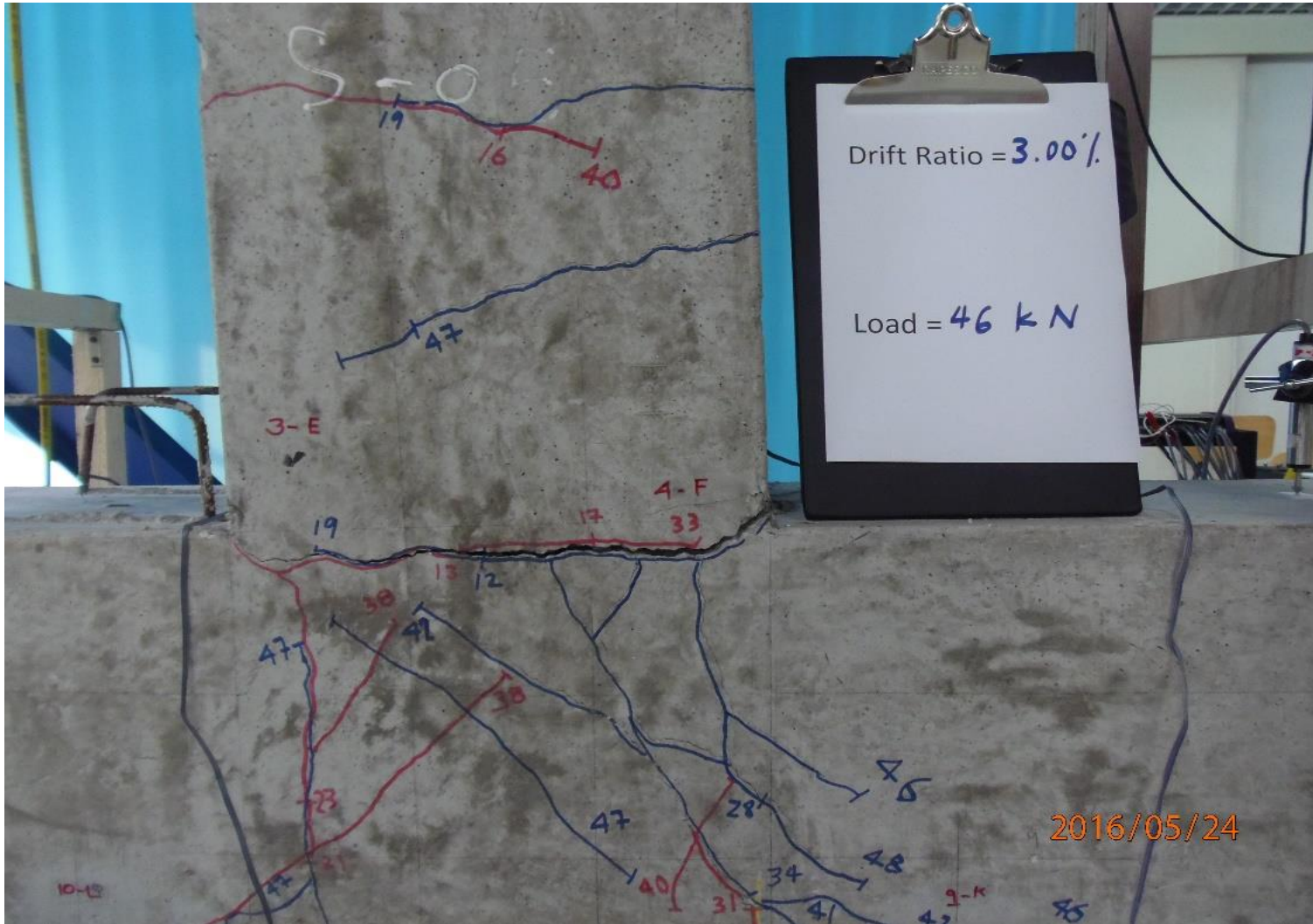


Hysteretic Response

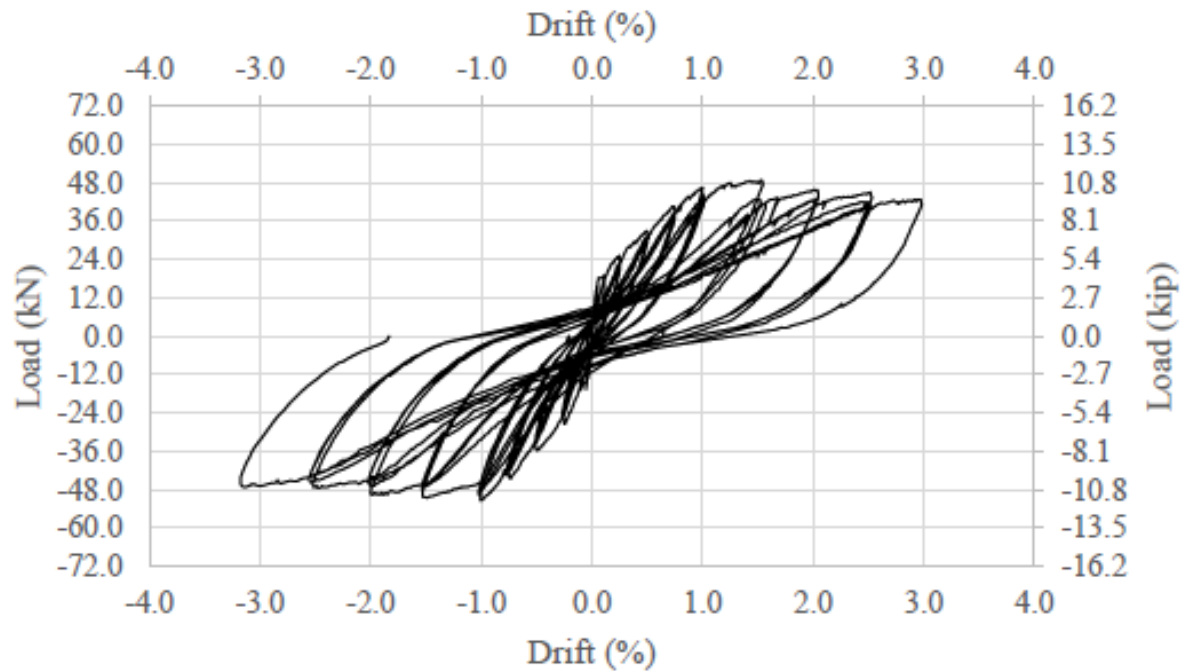


Control – BCA-1

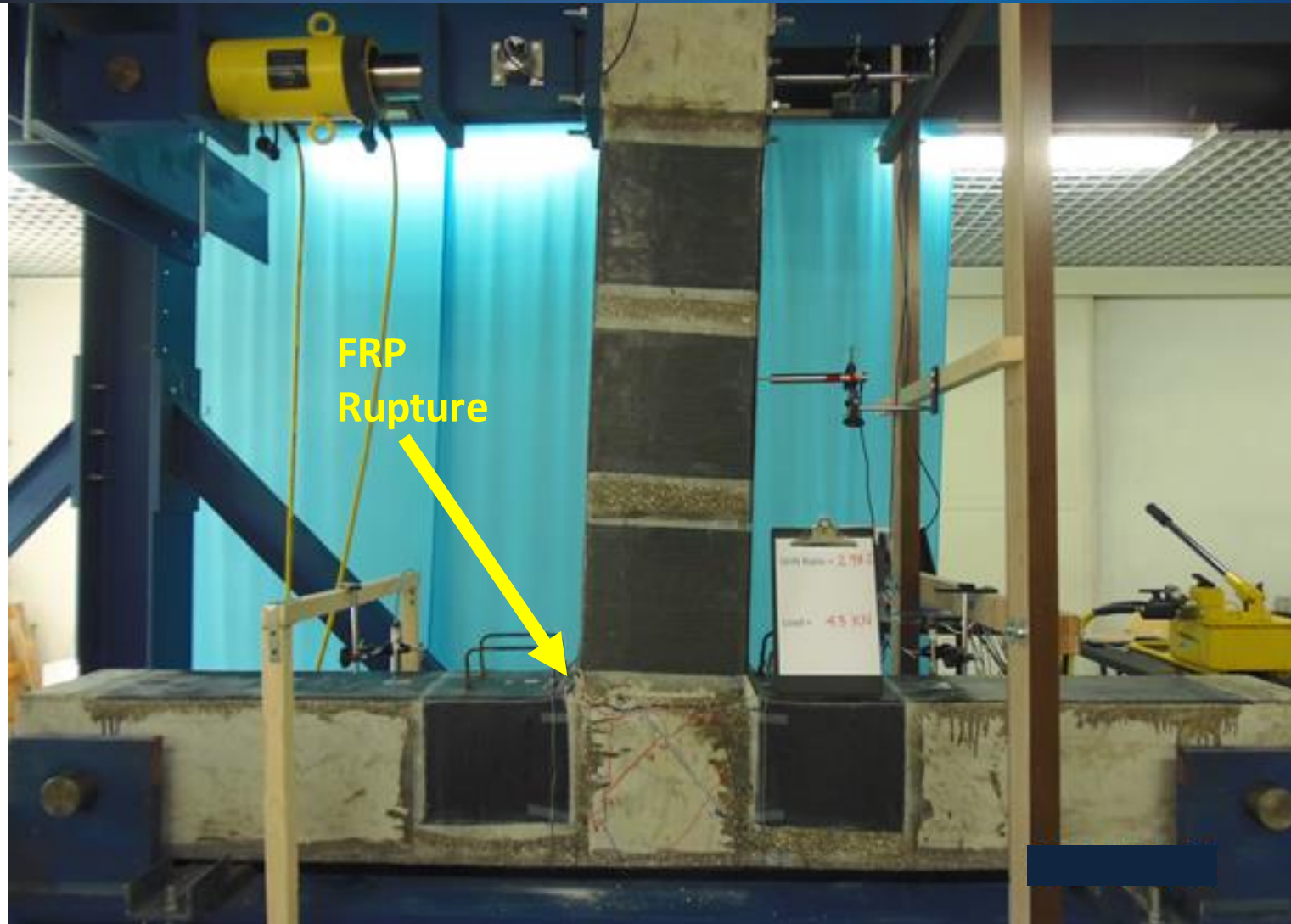


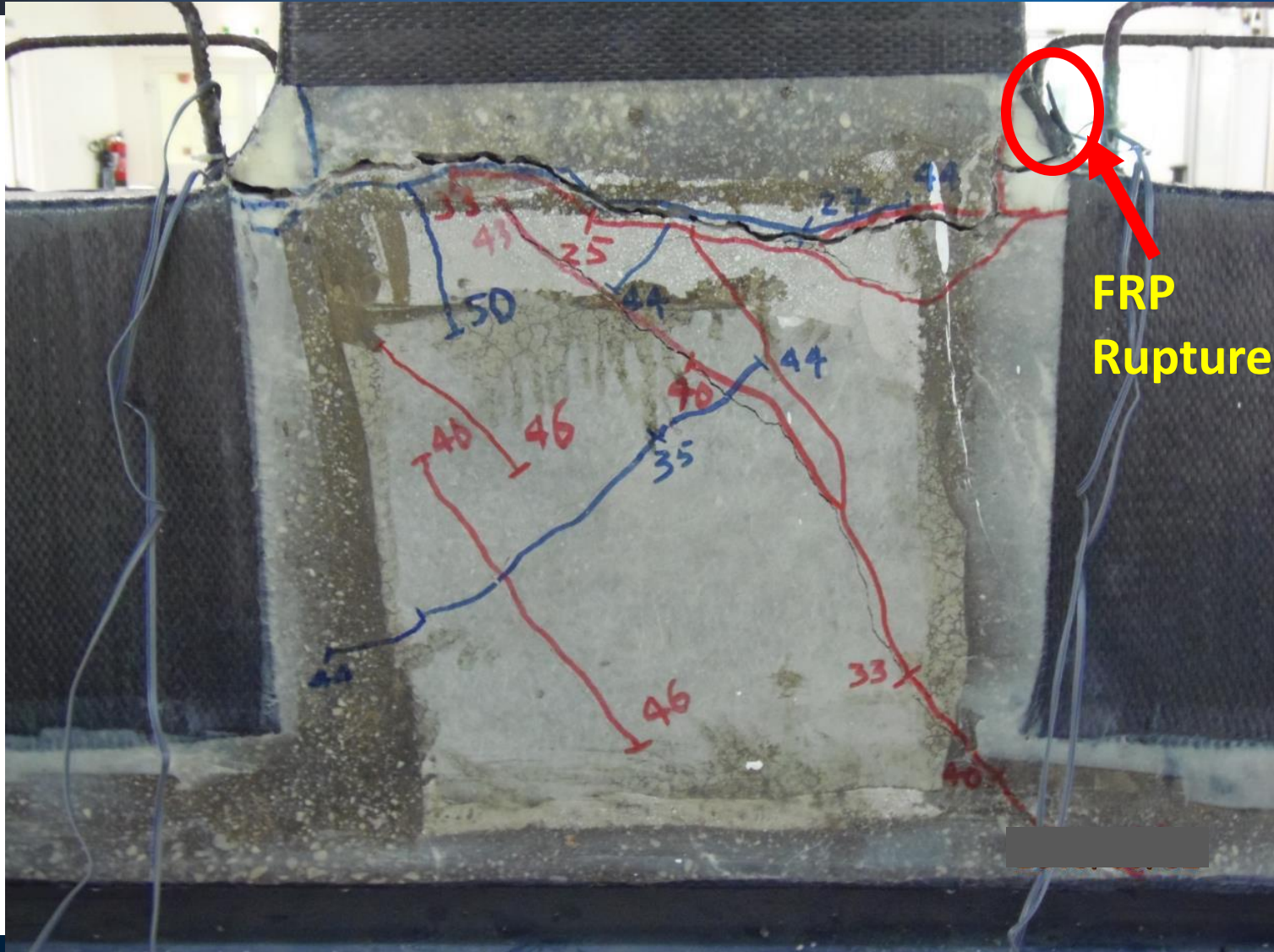


Hysteretic Response



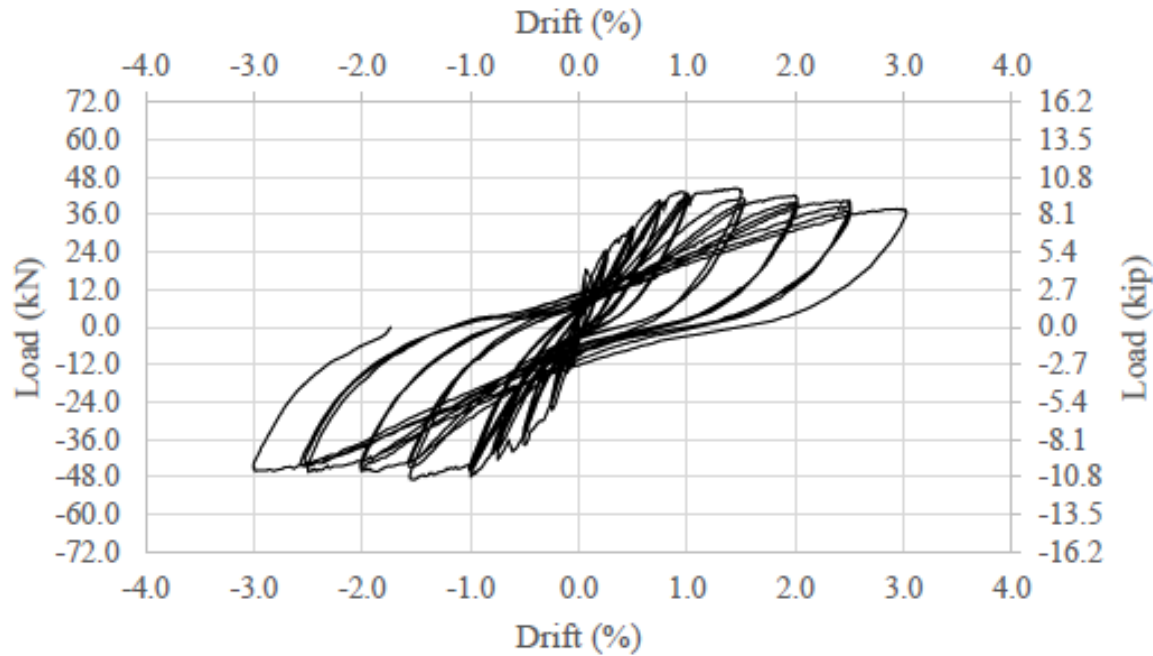
Anchored with Wraps – BCA-2



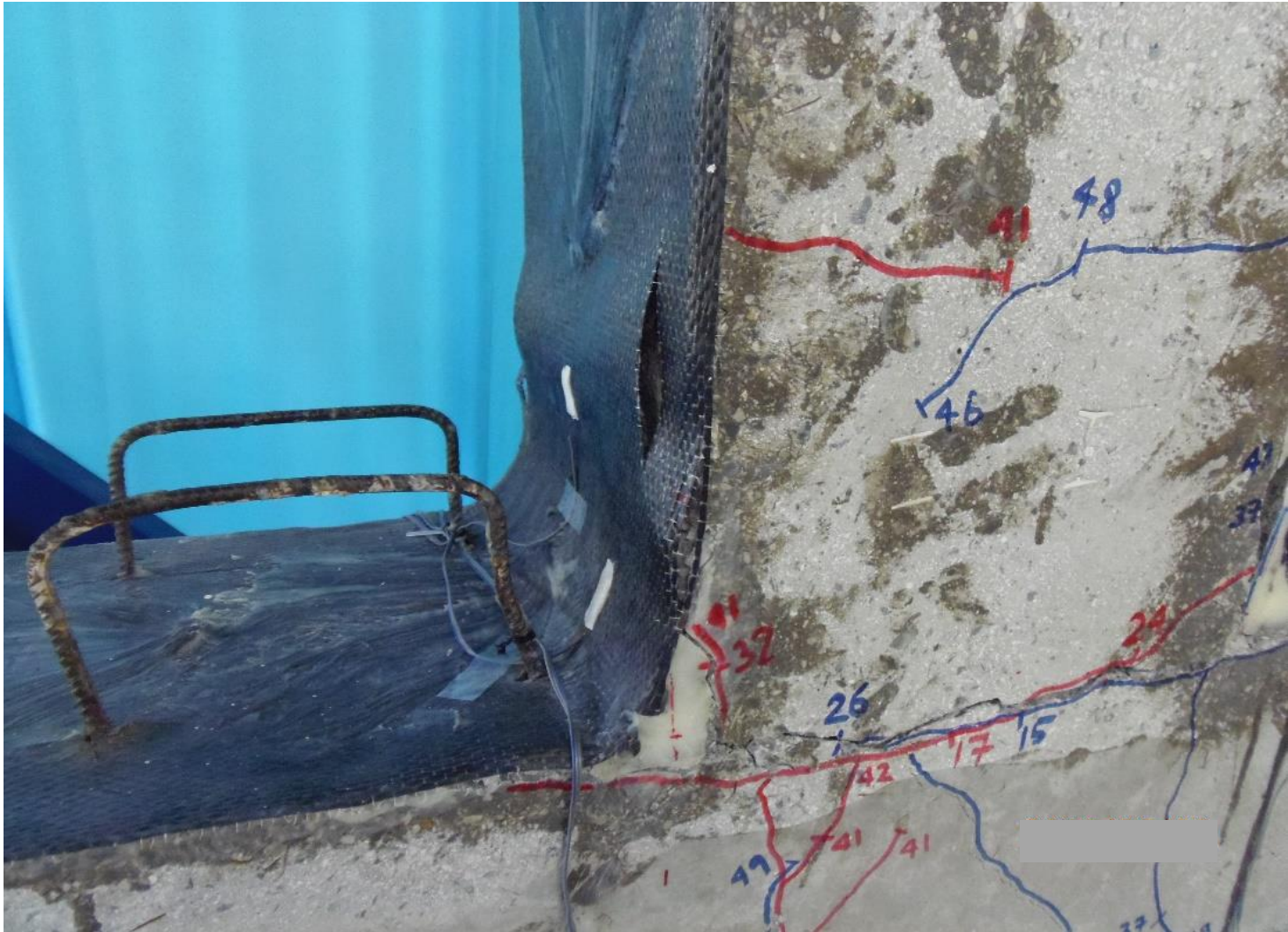


FRP
Rupture

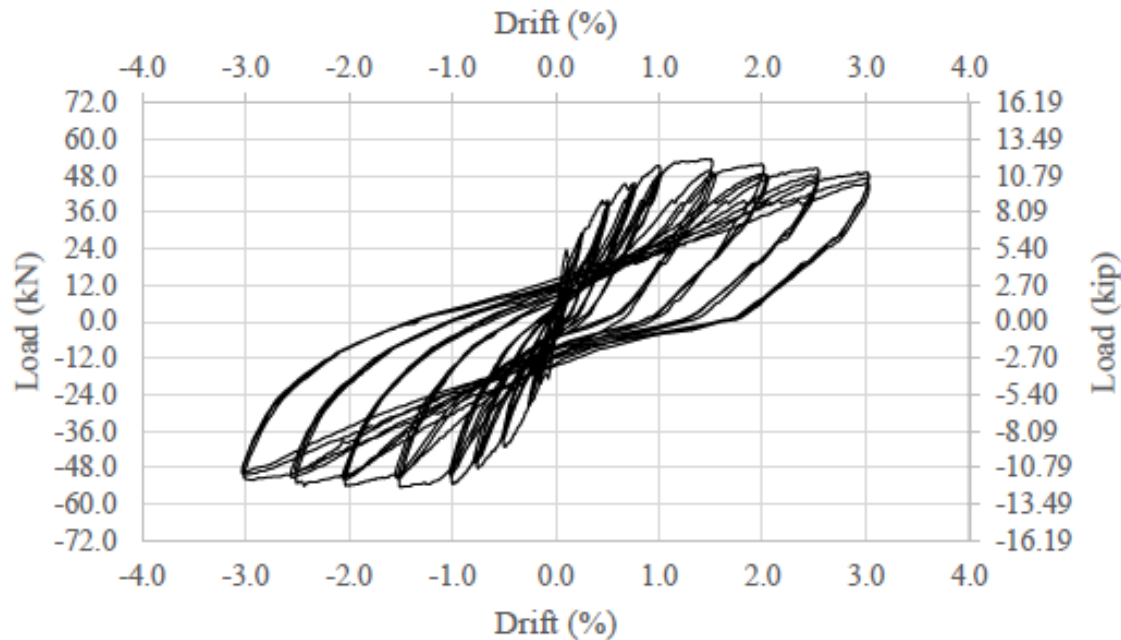
Hysteretic Response



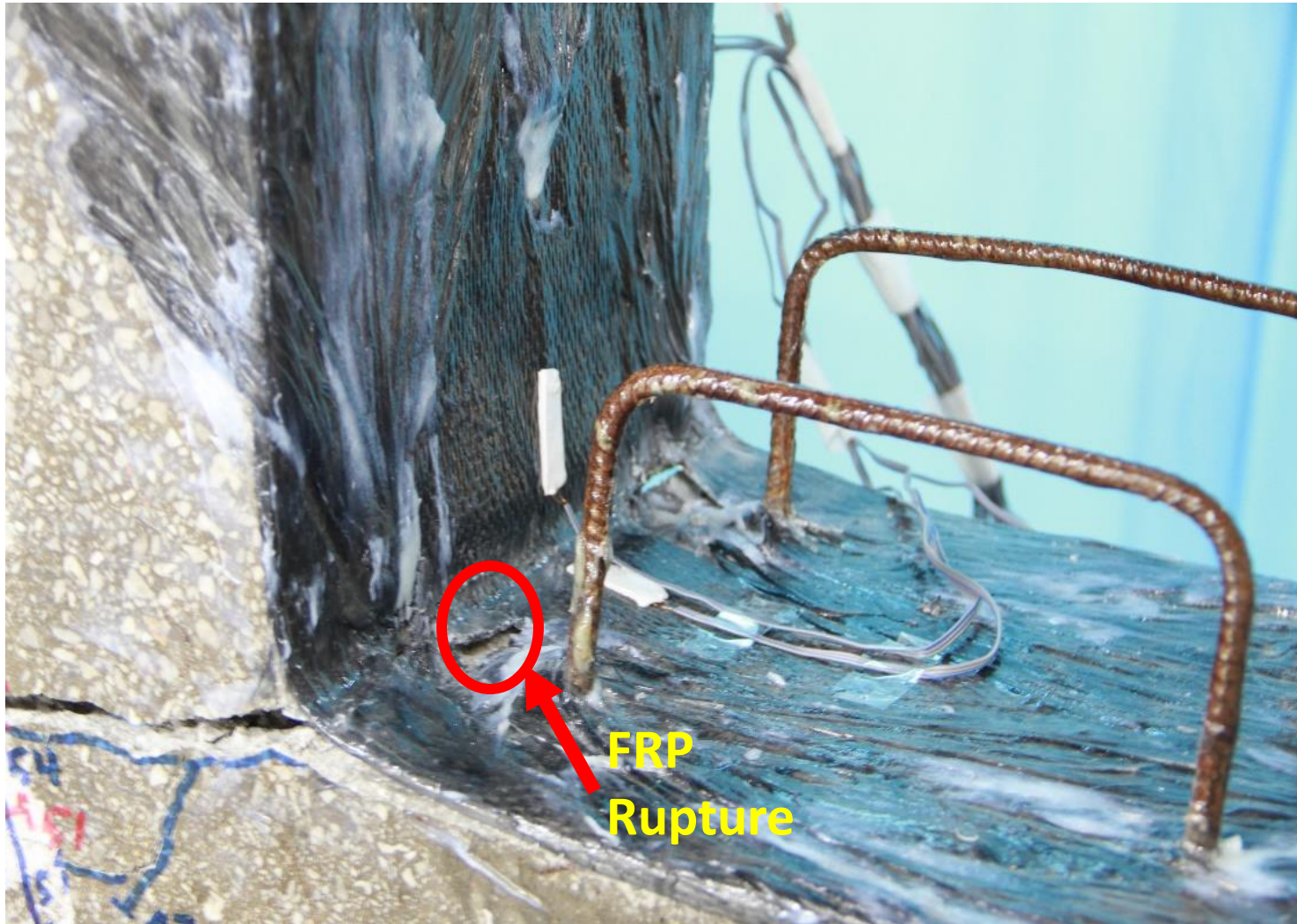
Anchored with Spike Anchor 1 – BCA-3



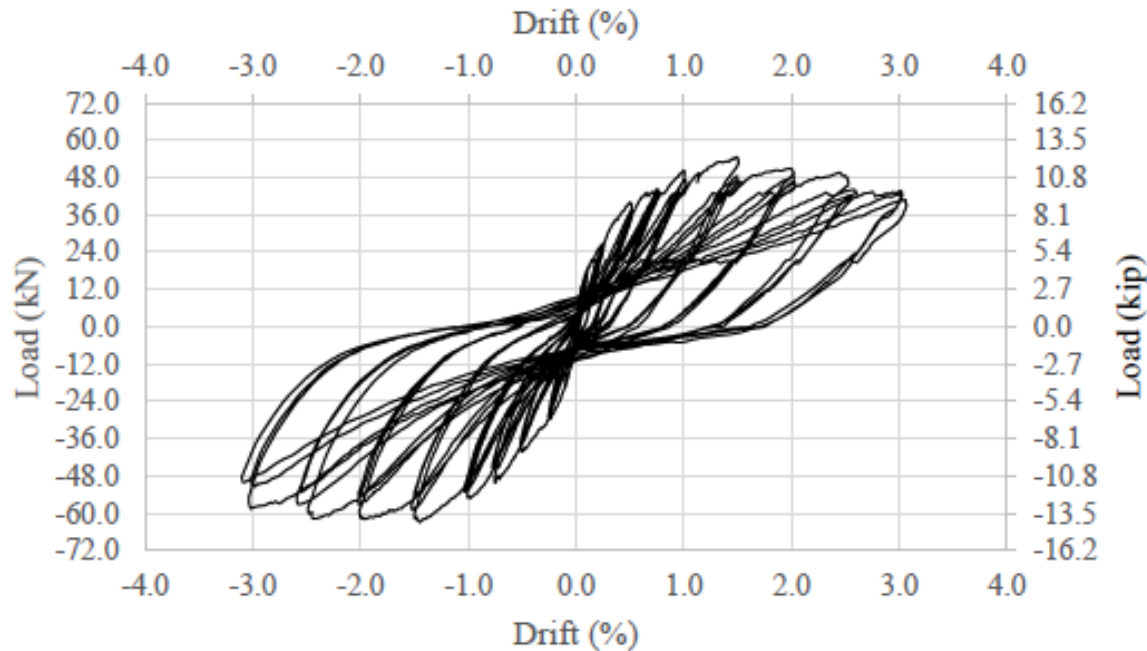
Hysteretic Response



Anchored with Spike Anchor 2 – BCA-4



Hysteretic Response



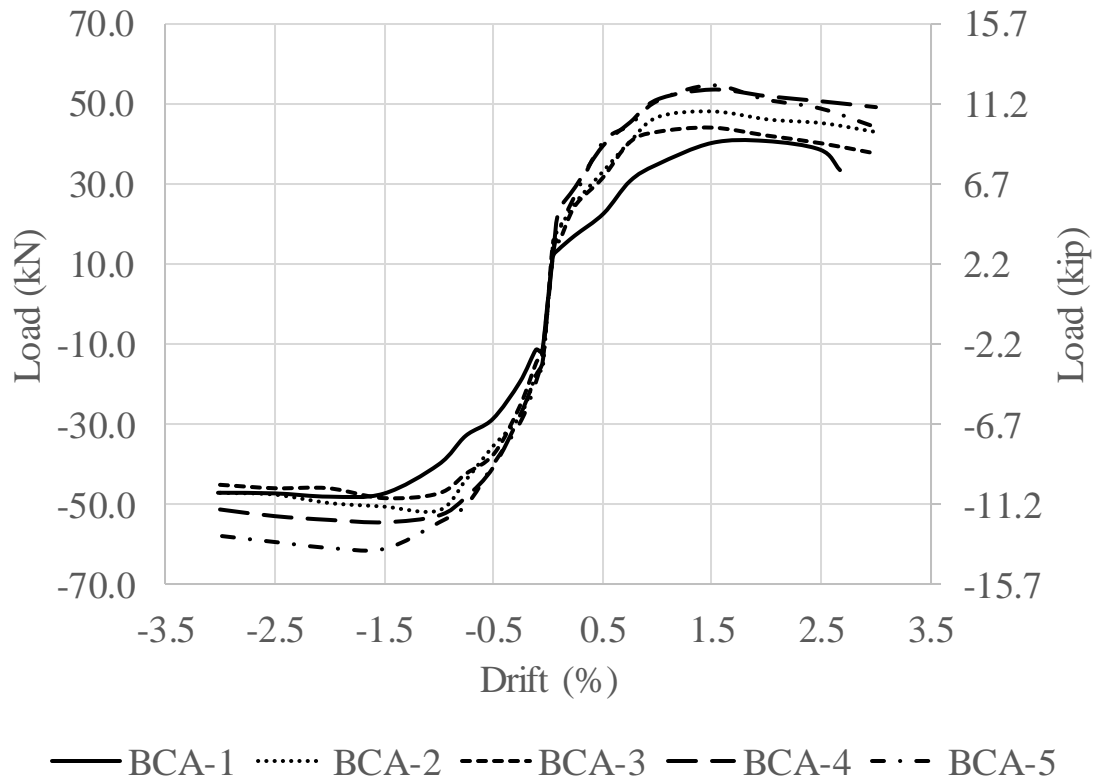
Anchored with Spike Anchor 3 and Wraps – BCA-5



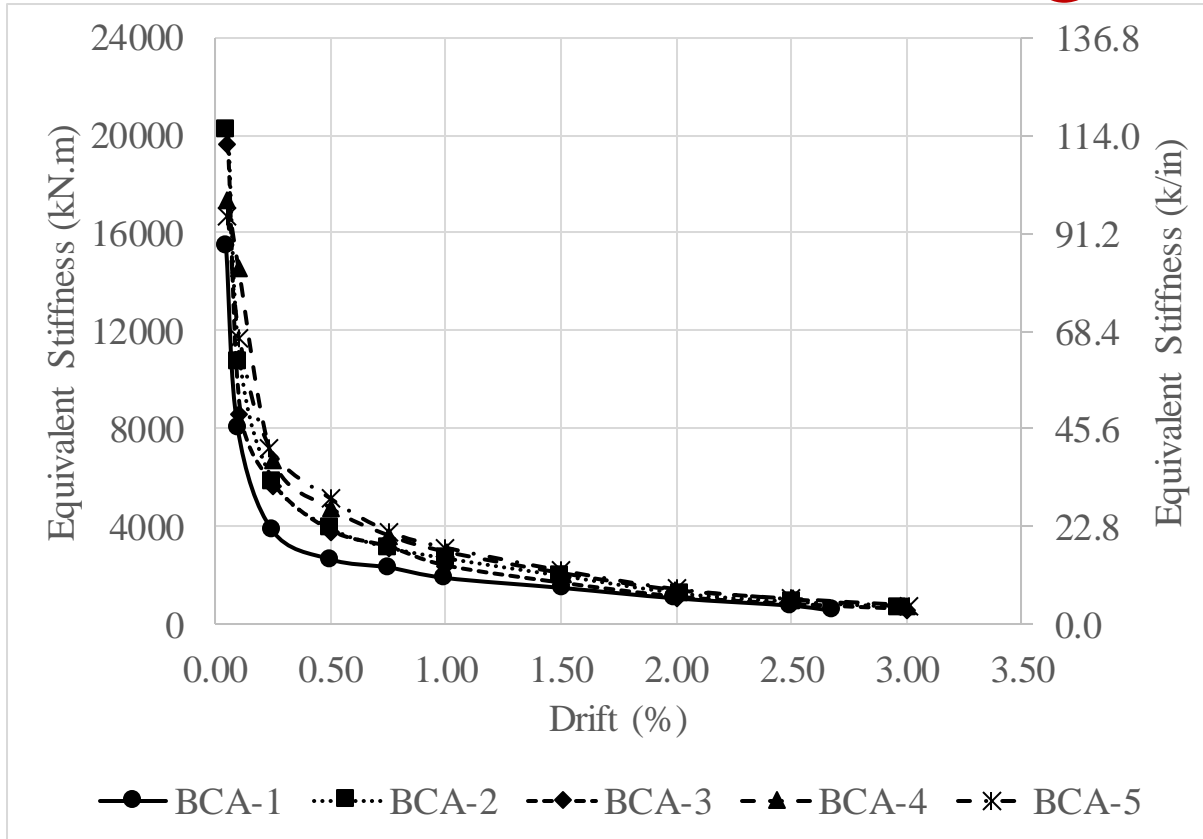
Cracking, Yielding, and Ultimate Loads

| Specimen | Cracking Load | Drift ratio | Yielding Load | Drift ratio | Average Ultimate Load | Drift ratio | % increase in strength |
|----------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | kN (kip) | % | kN (kip) | % | kN (kip) | % | |
| BCA-1 | 13.6 (3.06) | 0.10 | 33.4 (7.51) | 0.92 | 40.9 (9.20) | 2.00 | ----- |
| BCA-2 | 18.5 (4.16) | 0.25 | 37.9 (8.52) | 0.65 | 48.8 (10.97) | 1.50 | 19.3 |
| BCA-3 | 17.8 (4.00) | 0.06 | 37.4 (8.41) | 0.65 | 46.5 (10.45) | 1.35- 1.50 | 13.7 |
| BCA-4 | 23.0 (5.17) | 0.10 | 47.5 (10.68) | 0.85 | 53.95 (12.12) | 1.46- 1.50 | 31.9 |
| BCA-5 | 20.0 (4.50) | 0.13 | 47.9 (10.77) | 0.93 | 58.75 (13.20) | 1.45- 1.49 | 43.6 |

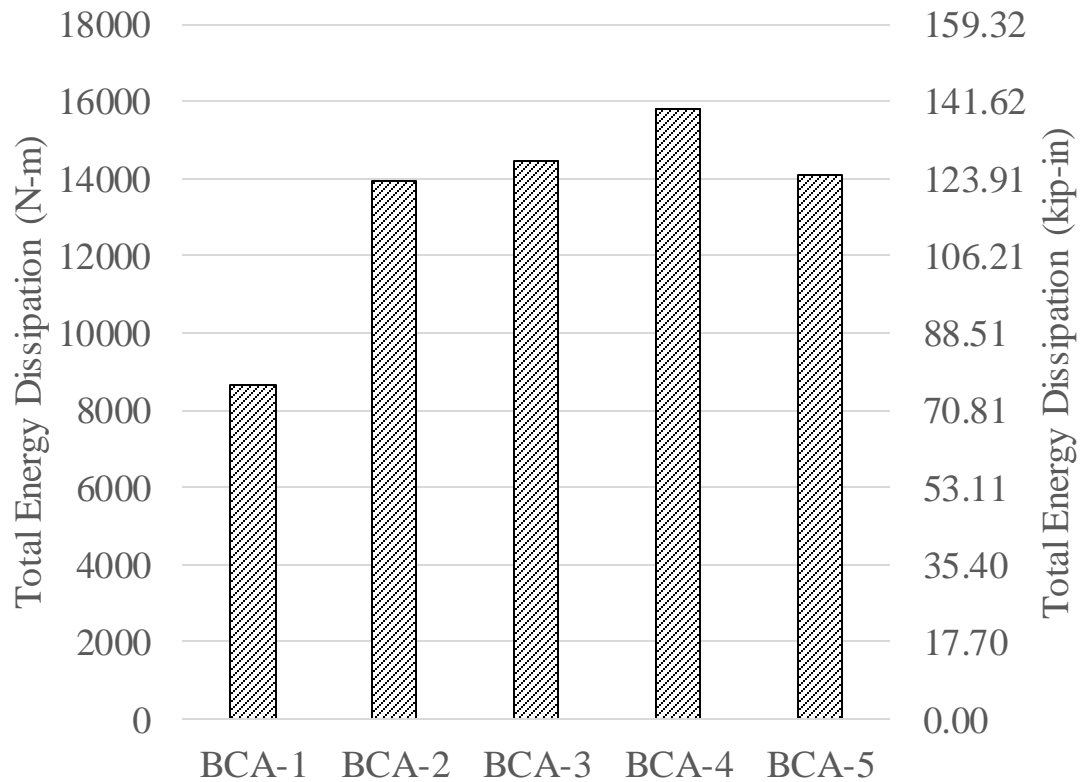
Envelope Curves



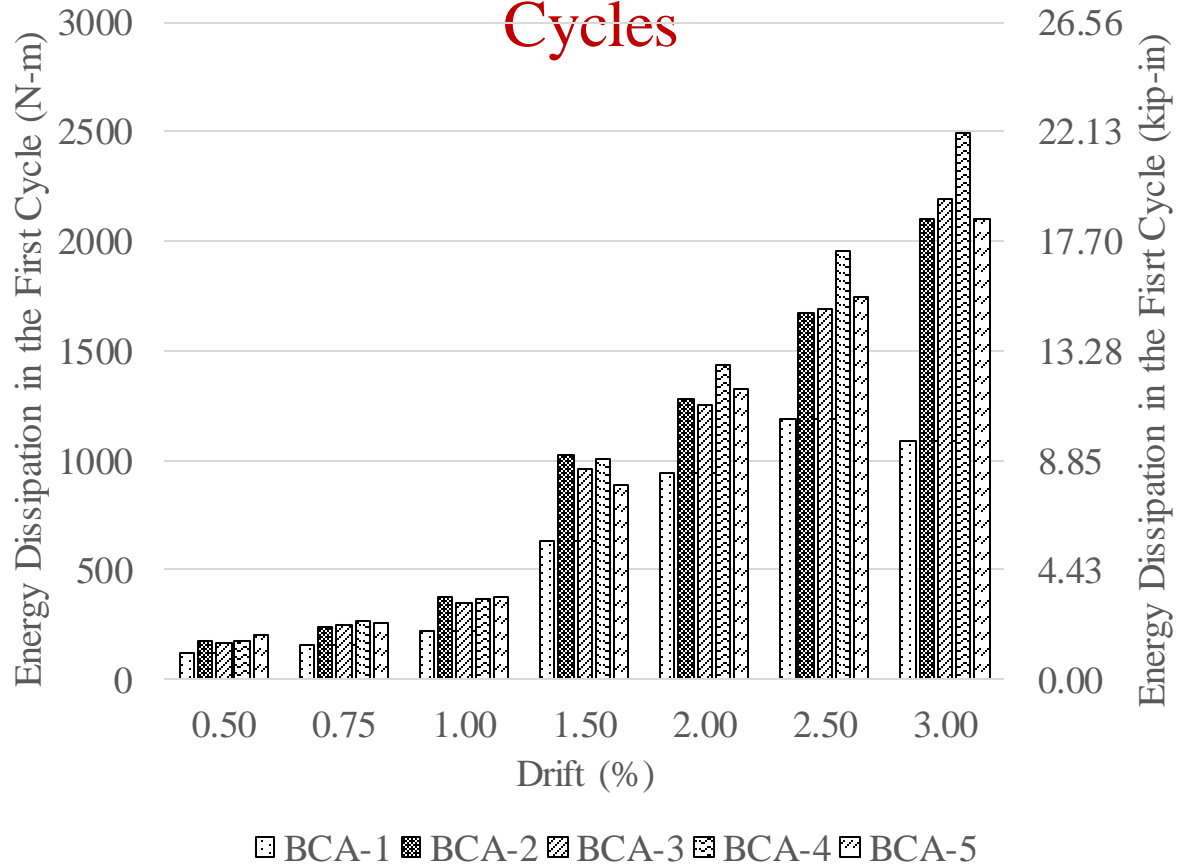
Peak-to-Peak Stiffness Degradation



Total Energy Dissipation



Energy Dissipated in the First Cycle of Each Set of Drift Cycles



Conclusions

- All strengthening schemes improved the behavior compared to that of the control specimen in terms of:
 - Strength
 - Total energy dissipated
 - Stiffness degradation
- Providing dense spike anchors is structurally equivalent to the hybrid scheme combining parallel anchors and full wrapping

Conclusions

- Dense spike anchor scheme out-performed the full wrapping
- The total energy dissipated during the testing was the greatest for the dense spike anchor configuration
- Further studies with various ratios of axial to bending forces are required to better understand the performance of these anchor systems

Acknowledgment



شركة الخليج للقوالب الخرسانية الجاهزة ذ.م.م.
GULF PRECAST CONCRETE CO. L.L.C.

CELEBRATING 32 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE 1984-2016

AUD Lab Technicians:

Nehemiah Paragoso

Loreto Araojo