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Nuri Mohamed Elbasha
University of Wollongong

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BEHAVIOUR OF OVER REINFORCED HSC HELICALLY CONFINED BEAMS

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of
the degree

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

from

SCHOOL OF CIVIL, MINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

THE UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

BY

NURI MOHAMED ELBASHA, B.E., M.ENG (First class)

2005

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the research work described in this thesis is my own work and the experimental program was carried out by the candidate in the laboratories of Civil, Mining and Environmental Engineering, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia. This is to certify that this work has not been submitted for a degree to any university or institute except where specifically indicated.

Nuri Mohamad Elbasha

December 2005

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

List of relevant journal and conference papers published during Ph.D candidature.

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Hadi, M. N. S. and Elbasha, N. M. (2005). "Effect of Tensile Reinforcement Ratio and Compressive Strength on the Behaviour of Over Reinforced HSC Helically Confined." *Construction and Building Materials Journal*, (In Press). Letter of acceptance 2 Sept 2005

Elbasha, N. M. and Hadi, M. N. S. (2004). "Investigating the Strength of Helically Confined HSC Beams." *Int. Conf. Of Structural & Geotechnical Engineering, and Construction Technology, IC-SGECT'04*, Mansoura, Egypt, 23-25 March 2004, pp. 817-828.

Elbasha, N. M. and Hadi, M. N. S. (2004). "Effects of the Neutral Axis Depth on Strength Gain Factor for Helically Confined HSC Beam." *Int. Conf. on Bridge Engineering & Hydraulic Structures, BHS2004*. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ISBN 983-2871-62-X. 26-27 July 2004, pp. 213-217.

Hadi, M. N. S. and Elbasha, N. M. (2004). "A New Model for Helically Confined High Strength Concrete Beams." *7th International Conference on Concrete Technology in Developing Countries. Modelling and Numerical Methods for Concrete Materials*. 5-8 October 2004. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. University of Technology MARA. pp. 29-40.

Hadi, M. N. S. and Elbasha, N. M. (2005). "The Effect of Helical Pitch on the Behaviour of Helically Confined HSC Beams." *Australian Structural Engineering Conference, ASEC 2005*. Newcastle. Editors: MG Stewart and B Dockrill. 11-14 September. Paper 54. 10 pages.

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ABSTRACT

The technology of high strength concrete and high strength steel have improved over the last decade although high strength concrete is still more brittle than normal strength concrete. As this brittleness increases, particularly with the use of over-reinforced sections, they may, suddenly fail without any warning.

The research reported in this thesis deals with the installation of helical confinement in the compression zone of over-reinforced high strength concrete beams. This study is divided into three parts as follows:

1) State of the Art & Literature Review

This part deals with state of the art and literature review. Helical confinement is more effective than rectangular ties, compression longitudinal reinforcement and steel fibres in increasing the strength and ductility of confined concrete. Helical reinforcement upon loading increases the ductility and compressive strength of axially loaded concrete due to resistance to lateral expansion caused by Poisson's effect. Based on this concept helical reinforcement could be used in the compression zone of over-reinforced high strength concrete beams. The effectiveness of helical confinement depends on different important variables such as helical pitch and diameter. Thus there is a need for an experimental programme

to prove that installing helical confinement in the compression zone of an over-reinforced concrete beam enhances its strength and ductility and to study the behaviour of over-reinforced high strength concrete beams subjected to different variables.

2) The Experimental Programme & Test Analysis

This part deals with an experimental programme and analysis of test results. Extensive experimental work was done because the beams should be full size in order to accurately represent real beams. Twenty reinforced concrete beams, 4 m long \times 200 mm wide \times 300 mm deep were helically confined in the compression zone and then tested in the civil engineering laboratory at the University of Wollongong. In this programme the following areas were studied: the effect of helical pitch, helical diameter, concrete compressive strength and longitudinal reinforcement ratio, on the behaviour of over-reinforced HSC helically confined beams.

3) Analytical Models to Predict the Strength & Ductility

This part deals with the analytical models used to predict the strength and ductility of over-reinforced high strength concrete beams based on the findings of this study. A comparison between the experimental and predicted results shows an acceptable agreement.

This study concludes that helical reinforcement is an effective method for increasing the strength and ductility of over-reinforced high strength concrete beams.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	I
DECLARATION	II
ACNOWLEDGEMENTS	III
LIST OF PUBLICATION	IV
ABSTRACT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES	XV
LIST OF TABLES	XIX
NOTATION LIST	XXII

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL	1
1.2 RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE	2
1.3 OBJECTIVE	4
1.4 SCOPE OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH	5
1.5 OUTLINE OF THE THESIS	6

CHAPTER 2 HIGH STRENGTH STEEL AND HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE

2.1 GENERAL	10
2.2 HIGH STRENGTH STEEL	11

2.2.1 Reinforcing steel bars	11
2.2.2 Type of reinforcing steel bars	12
2.2.3 Mechanical properties	13
2.2.4 Advantages of high strength steel	14
2.3 HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE	15
2.3.1 Definition	15
2.3.2 Properties of high strength concrete	19
2.3.3 Economics of HSC	25
2.3.4 Main factors affecting the cost of HSC	26
2.3.5 Advantages of using HSC	28
2.4 SUMMARY	29
CHAPTER 3 CONCRETE CONFINEMENT- STATE OF THE ART	
3.1 GENERAL	31
3.2 CONFINEMENT MECHANISM	32
3.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN HELIX AND TIE CONFINMENT	33
3.4 EFFICIENT CONFINEMENT	36
3.5 CODE PROVISIONS FOR CONFINEMENT	40
3.6 FACTORS AFFECTING CONFINEMENT	43
3.7 CONFINED CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	46
3.8 DUCTILITY	50

3.8.1 Definition	50
3.8.2 Beam Ductility Factors	50
3.8.3 Predicting beams ductility	55
3.9 SUMMARY	59
CHAPTER 4 LITERATURE REVIEW	
4.1 GENERAL	60
4.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION ON CONFINED COLUMNS AND BEAMS	61
4.2.1 Base and Read (1965)	61
4.2.2 Shah and Rangan (1970)	63
4.2.3 Ahmad and Shah (1982)	63
4.2.4 Martinez et al. (1984)	64
4.2.5 Issa and Tobaa (1994)	66
4.2.6 Cusson and Paultre (1994)	68
4.2.7 Ziara et al. (1995)	70
4.2.8 Mansur et al. (1997)	72
4.2.9 Foster and Attard (1997)	74
4.2.10 Pessiki and Pieroni (1997)	76
4.2.11 Bing et al. (2001)	77
4.2.12 Hadi and Schmidt (2002)	79
4.3 DISCUSSION OF PAST RESEARCH	79

4.4 SUMMARY	83
CHAPTER 5 EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM	
5.1 GENERAL	84
5.2 MATERIALS	85
5.2.1 High Strength Concrete	85
5.2.2 Reinforcement	86
5.2.2.1 Longitudinal reinforcement	86
5.2.2.2 Helical reinforcement	87
5.3 BEAMS	88
5.3.1 Formwork	93
5.3.2 Beam Cages	94
5.3.3 Casting and Curing	98
5.3.4 Variables examined	99
5.3.4.1 First group	100
5.3.4.2 Second group	100
5.3.4.3 Third group	103
5.3.4.4 Fourth group	105
5.4 INSTRUMENTATION	108
5.5 TESTING	110
5.5.1 Test Setup	110

5.5.2 Test Procedure	112
5.5.3 Test Observation	112
5.6 SUMMARY	115
CHAPTER 6 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	
6.1 GENERAL	116
6.2 TEST RESULTS OF THE 20 BEAMS	116
6.2.1 Midspan deflection	117
6.2.2 Concrete beam strains	122
6.2.3 Moment curvature	123
6.2.4 Concrete cover spalling off	124
6.2.5 Helical pitch	126
6.3 THE EFFECT OF HELICAL PITCH	127
6.3.1 First group	128
6.3.2 Second group	134
6.4 THE EFFECT OF CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	143
6.5 THE EFFECT OF REINFORCEMENT RATIO	149
6.6 THE EFFECT OF HELICAL YIELD STRENGTH	158
6.7 EFFECT OF HELIX DIAMETER	163
6.8 STRENGTH AND DUCTILITY ENHANCEMENT	169
6.9 SUMMARY	172

CHAPTER 7 PREDICTING FLEXTURE STRENGTH
OF OVER-REINFORCED HELICALY CONFINED HSC BEAMS

7.1 GENERAL	173
7.2 AS3600 (2001) RECOMMENDATION FOR OVER-REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM	174
7.3 EFFECT OF SPALLING OFF THE CONCRETE COVER	177
7.4 STRESS BLOCK PARAMETERS	179
7.5 MODELS FOR PREDICTING THE ENHANCED STRENGTH OF CONFINED CONCRETE	183
7.6 MODELS COMPARISON	185
7.7 A NEW MODEL	191
7.8 SUMMARY	196

CHAPTER 8 PREDICTING DISPLACEMENT
DUCTILITY INDEX

8.1 GENERAL	197
8.2 DUCTILITY	198
8.3 DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL TO PREDICT THE DISPLACEMENT DUCTILITY	199
8.4 ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION OF DISPLACEMENT DUCTILITY	204

8.5 APPLICATION OF THE MODEL IN PRACTICE	212
8.6 SUMMARY	215
CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
9.1 GENERAL	216
9.2 CONCLUSIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK	217
9.3 ANALYTICAL STUDY	220
9.3.1 Predicting flexure strength	220
9.3.2 Predicting displacement ductility index	221
9.4 RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	221
REFERENCES	224
APPENDIX A Stress-strain of longitudinal, helical confinement and shear reinforcing steel bars	234
APPENDIX B Load-midspan deflection of the 20 tested beams	239
APPENDIX C Strains at 0, 20 and 40 mm depth from top surface of the beams	250
APPENDIX D Prediction moment capacity	262
APPENDIX E Statistical modelling output	271

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 3.1 Effectively confined concrete for helix and rectangular tie	35
Figure 3.2 Effective confined concrete for rectangular tie	36
Figure 3.3 Confined and unconfined compression concrete in beams	37
Figure 3.4 Comparison of total axial load strain curves of tied and spiral columns (Park and Paulay, 1975).	39
Figure 3.5 Confining pressure by helical confinement	43
Figure 3.6 Effect of helical confinement on the beams before and after the concrete cover spalling off	49
Figure 3.7 Idealised load mid-span deflection for displacement ductility factor	52
Figure 3.8 Idealised moment curvature for curvature ductility factor	54
Figure 3.9 Idealised load concrete compressive strain for strain ductility factor	55
Figure 5.1 Loading configuration and specimen details.	90
Figure 5.2 Five beams with different helical pitch in wooden formwork	93
Figure 5.3(a) Measuring the spacing for stirrups and longitudinal reinforcement	95

Figure 5.3(b) Fixing the stirrups and longitudinal reinforcement	95
Figure 5.4(a) Fixing the helical reinforcement	96
Figure 5.4(b) Handling the cages using lift	96
Figure 5.5 Beam Cage cross section	97
Figure 5.6 Configuration of Helical Reinforcement	97
Figure 5.7 Beam casting	98
Figure 5.8 Beam curing	99
Figure 5.9 Embedment strain gauge	109
Figure 5.10 Steel U shape from base side to support LVDT for measuring midspan deflection.	110
Figure 5.11 Steel U shape from rafter side to support LVDT to measure midspan deflection	111
Figure 5.12 Beam loading	111
Figure 5.13 Cracks just after spalling off concrete cover	113
Figure 5.14 Cracking at ultimate load for beam R12P25-A105	113
Figure 5.15 General behaviour of load-midspan deflection of not well confined beams	114
Figure 5.16 General behaviour of load-midspan deflection of well confined beams	114
Figure 6.1 (a) Strain distribution before loss of the concrete cover (b) Calculated strain distribution (ϵ_o) after spalling off the concrete cover	125
Figure 6.2 Load-deflection curves for beams with different helix pitch	130
Figure 6.3 Moment-curvature curves for beams with different helix pitch	131
Figure 6.4 Ultimate deflection versus helix pitch	131

Figure 6.5 Effect of helix pitch on displacement ductility	132
Figure 6.6 Cover spalling off load versus helix pitch	134
Figure 6.7 Load-deflection curves for beams with different helix pitch	136
Figure 6.8 Ultimate deflection versus helix pitch	137
Figure 6.9 Effect of helix pitch on displacement ductility	138
Figure 6.10 Final deflection for beams helically confined with different helix pitch 25, 50, 75 and 100 mm	139
Figure 6.11 Core concrete of Beam 8HP25	140
Figure 6.12 Buckling in the steel bar of Beam 8HP100	140
Figure 6.13 Helix bar fracture of Beam 8HP75	141
Figure 6.14 Cover spalling off load versus helix pitch	143
Figure 6.15 Load-deflection curves for beams that have different concrete compressive strength R10P35-B72, R10P35-B83 and R10P35-B95	144
Figure 6.16 Effect of concrete strength on displacement ductility index	146
Figure 6.17 Effect of concrete strength on concrete cover spalling off load	147
Figure 6.18 Load-midspan deflection curves for beams that have different longitudinal reinforcement ratio, Beams R10P35-C95, R10P35-B95 and R10P35-D95	151
Figure 6.19 Ultimate deflection of Beam R10P35-D95	151
Figure 6.20 Effect of longitudinal reinforcement ratio on displacement ductility index	152
Figure 6.21 Crack patterns for Beam R10P35-C95	152

Figure 6.22. Effect of concrete strength on concrete cover spalling off load	154
Figure 6.23 Load at spalling off concrete cover versus ρ/ρ_{\max}	157
Figure 6.24 Displacement ductility index versus ρ/ρ_{\max}	157
Figure 6.25 Load midspan deflection curve for Beam N12P35-D85 and R12P35-D85	160
Figure 6.26 The rupture of the helical confinement of Beam N12P35-D85 at welding point.	160
Figure 6.27 Load-midspan deflection curves for beams R12P35-D85, R10P35-D85 and R8P35-D85	165
Figure 6.28 The rupture of the helical confinement of Beam R8P35-D85	166
Figure 6.29 Disintegration of the confined core of Beam R8P35-D85	167
Figure 6.30 The confined core of Beams N12P35-D85 and R12P35-D85	168
Figure 6.31 Load-midspan deflection curves for Beams 0P0-E85	171
Figure 7.1 Rectangular stress block	180

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 3.1 Bar dimension for ties and helices (AS3600, 2001)	42
Table 5.1 Mechanical properties of longitudinal reinforcement	87
Table 5.2 Mechanical properties of helical reinforcement	88
Table 5.3 Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beam	91
Table 5.4 Longitudinal reinforcement details of tested beam	92
Table 5.5 (a) Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beams in the first group	101
Table 5.5 (b) Longitudinal reinforcement details of the tested beams in the first group	101
Table 5.6 (a) Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beams in the second group	102
Table 5.6 (b) Longitudinal reinforcement details of the tested beams in the second group	102
Table 5.7 (a) Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beams in the third group	104
Table 5.7 (b) Longitudinal reinforcement details of the tested beams in the third group	104
Table 5.8 (a) Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beams in the fourth group	107
Table 5.8 (b) Concrete compressive strength and helical details of the tested beams in the fourth group	107

Table 6.1	Summary of loads and midspan deflections of the 20 tested beams	118
Table 6.2	Summary of measured strains at 40 mm depth	119
Table 6.3	Summary of calculated strains at top surface of the beam	120
Table 6.4	Summary of calculated strains at 20 mm depth	121
Table 6.5	A summary of loads and mid-span deflection of first group beams	128
Table 6.6	Summary of beam curvature results of first group beams	129
Table 6.7	Summary of second group beams results	135
Table 6.8	Summary of beam strains	142
Table 6.9	Summary of beam results having different concrete compressive strength.	144
Table 6.10	Summary of beam results having different longitudinal reinforcement ratio	150
Table 6.11	Summary of beam results for Beams N12P35-D85 and R12P35-D85	161
Table 6.12	Summary of beam results for Beams R8P35-D85, R10P35-D85 and R12P35-D85	165
Table 6.13	Effect of installing helical confinement on the strength and the displacement ductility factor	171
Table 7.1	Comparison between calculated and experimental moment	177
Table 7.2(a)	Concrete stress block parameters in different codes provisions	181
Table 7.2(b)	Concrete stress block parameters in different literature	181

Table 7.3	Summary of using Ahmad and Shah (1982) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	186
Table 7.4	Summary of using Martinez et al. (1984) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	187
Table 7.5	Summary of using Mander et al. (1984) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	188
Table 7.6	Summary of using Issa and Tobaa (1994) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	189
Table 7.7	Summary of using Bing et al. (2001) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	190
Table 7.8	Summary of using modified Martinez et al. (1984) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	194
Table 7.9	Summary of using Martinez et al. (1984) Model to predict strength gain factor, which is used for calculating the moment capacity	195
Table 8.1	Experimental data used for regression analysis	205
Table 8.2	Comparison between experimental results and the values predicted using Equation 8.5	209
Table 8.3	Comparison of experimental results with the values predicted by the proposed model (Equation 8.6)	211

NOTATION LIST

A_c	cross-section area of the concrete core, in mm ²
A_g	gross area of the section, in mm ²
A_h	cross-section area of helix bar, in mm ²
A_{sh}	total cross-section area of rectangular ties, in mm ²
A_s	area of longitudinal tensile reinforcing steel, in mm ²
b	width of the cross-section of the beam, mm
C	compressive force, N or kN
d	effective depth of the cross-section, mm
d_{co}	effective depth of the section excluded the concrete cover, mm
d_h	helix bar diameter, in mm
d	effective depth of a cross-section, mm
D	the concrete core diameter, in mm
E_c	modulus of elasticity of concrete, in MPa
E_s	modulus of elasticity of reinforcement steel, in MPa
f'_c	concrete compressive strength, in MPa
f'_{cc}	axial compressive strength of confined concrete, in MPa
f_R	modulus of rupture, in MPa
f_t	tensile splitting strength, in MPa

f_{sy}	yield strength of tension reinforcement, MPa
f_{yh}	yield strength of helical reinforcement, in MPa.
h_c	maximum unsupported length of rectangular hoop, mm
K_s	ratio of the confined strength of concrete to the unconfined compressive strength of concrete
K_u	neutral axis parameter
M_u	ultimate moment capacity of a beam, in kN.m
M_{ud}	calculated moment by assuming the concrete strain at the extreme compression fibre is 0.003 of an over-reinforced concrete beam, in kN.m
P	lateral pressure on the confined concrete in MPa.
T	tensile force in longitudinal steel, N or kN
W_c	unit weight of concrete, kg/m ³
μ_d	displacement ductility factor
μ_e	strain ductility factor
μ_ϕ	curvature ductility factor
ρ_h	total volumetric ratio of helices
ρ	longitudinal reinforcement ratio
ρ_c	compression steel ratio
ρ_b	balanced reinforcement ratio
ρ_{\max}	maximum reinforcement ratio

Δ_u	midspan deflection at ultimate load, in mm
Δ_y	midspan deflection at first yield of tensile steel, in mm
β	ratio depth of the rectangular stress block to the neutral axis
α	factors for intensity of stress in a rectangular stress block
ϕ	capacity reduction factors
ϕ_u	ultimate curvature
ϕ_y	yield curvature
ϵ_u	sustainable strain in concrete
ϵ_y	yield strain in concrete
ϵ_{con}	ultimate confined compressive strain
ϵ_{cu}	compressive strain at extreme compression fibre of confined concrete at ultimate load
ϵ_o	strain at top surface of the beam
ϵ_{st}	average steel strain