

A Behaviour of Axially Loaded Steel Concrete Composite Long Columns with Basalt Fiber

Arunya.A, S.Thendral, R. Chitra

Abstract - Composite sections have numerous favorable circumstances over unadulterated steel and solid segments. From the past examinations, it has been demonstrated that the yield strain of the high-quality steel is more prominent than a definitive compressive strain of the solid when exposed to stacking. Consequently, this investigation is centered around the impact of early solid pounding on the conduct of the composite sections. In order to maximize the contribution of the concrete to prevent early crushing of the concrete, the concrete reinforced with basalt fiber was considered. In this project, there are twenty one column specimens were casted to study the mechanical behavior in detail. The impact of basalt fiber on the quality and disappointment conduct of composite sections were wanted to explore. For the structure of composite sections, the standard Eurocode-4 plan strategy has been pursued. To ponder the test execution of the proposed composite sections, the two closures with stuck help condition and hub stacking tests were considered.

Keywords—Basalt fiber, steel-encased composite columns, concrete filled tubular column, load-carrying capacity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Composite development using steel and cement are utilized in worldwide nearly when the two materials ended up accessible for auxiliary architects. During the previous couple of decades, steel-solid composite auxiliary frameworks have been utilized in numerous tall structures everywhere throughout the world. The utilization of steel-solid composite segments has expanded simultaneously with the expansion in the development of tall structures and long-length structures. Steel-solid composite segment is a pressure part, involving either a solid encased hot-moved steel area or a solid filled cylindrical segment of hot-moved steel and is commonly utilized as a heap bearing part in a composite confined structure. In a composite segment both the steel and cement would oppose the outside stacking by communicating together by security and rubbing. The solid and steel are joined in such a style, that the upsides of both the materials are used viably in composite section. The lighter weight and higher quality of steel grant the utilization of littler and lighter establishments[1],[3],[5].

Revised Manuscript Received on July 22, 2019.

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This framework joins the inflexibility and formability of strengthened cement with the quality and speed of development related with auxiliary steel to deliver a monetary structure Composite sections have numerous points of interest over unadulterated steel and solid segments[2],[4],[6]. To boost the upside of the composite sections, the ongoing investigations have concentrated on the steel encased solid composite segments with various creative adjustments. In this paper, a definitive quality and method of disappointment of steel encased solid composite sections affected by basalt fiber would be intended to ponder in detail

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

The main objectives of the experimental program were (a) to study the behavior of steel encased concrete and tubular composite columns strengthened with Basalt fiber, (b) to study the effect of fiber reinforcement on composite columns on the basis of ultimate load carrying capacity and failure pattern, (c) to carry out the comparative study of the failure pattern and crushing behavior between controlled steel-concrete composite column and strengthened fiber reinforced steel-concrete composite columns and (d) to predict the axial load carrying capacity of steel-concrete composite columns reinforced with fibers[7],[9],[11]

Materials

A. Cement, Fine and Coarse Aggregates

The locally available ordinary Portland cement with a strength grade of 43 and specific gravity of 3.05 conforming to IS:12269 is used in the present study. Natural medium river sand with the grain size less than 4.75mm and specific gravity 2.7 is used as a fine aggregate[8],[10],[12]. Granite stone with particle size 12-16mm and specific gravity 2.64 is used as a coarse aggregate. Water quality is maintained in accordance to the quality standards of drinking water with pH of 6.9.

B.Rebar, Structural Steel and Tube

The 6mm and 8mm diameter HYSD steel reinforcement bars of grade Fe415 is used. Structural steel of grade Fe250 is used as a I-section in encased composite columns and tubular section in tubular composite columns[13],[15],[17]

C.Basalt Fibers

Basalt Basalt is a characteristic, hard, thick, dim dark colored to dark volcanic molten shake starting at a profundity of many kilometers underneath the earth and coming about the surface as liquid magma. What's more, it's dim, dim in

shading, framed from the liquid magma after hardening. The generation of basalt fiber comprises of soften arrangement, expulsion, fiber development, use of greases up lastly winding[14],[16], [18]. This technique is otherwise called turning. A fiber is a material made into a long fiber with a thickness by and large in the request of 300g/cm2 of 50cm. The perspective proportion of length and measurement can be running from thousand to vastness in persistent filaments. It is don't experience any poisonous response with water and don't dirty air too. The principle elements of the strands are to convey the heap and give solidness, quality, warm dependability and other auxiliary properties in the BFRP. The morphology of the basalt fiber use in this investigation is appeared in Fig. 1. The properties of the basalt fiber utilized in this investigation are recorded in Table 1.



Fig. 1- Morphology of Basalt fiber

Table - 1 Properties of the basalt fiber

SL. NO.	CHARACTERISTICS	VALUE
1.	Density	2650 kg/m ³
2.	Tensile strength	4200 N/mm ²
3.	Elastic modulus	10500kg/mm ²
4.	Strain at break	0.0315
5.	Elongation at break	3.1-6 %

D.Mix Design

Blend structure for M25 evaluation concrete by Indian standard prescribed technique for solid blend configuration is followed in this examination (according to IS: 10262-2009). Every solid blend all through the investigation were set up with a consistent water-to-concrete proportion of 0.45 and a focused on compressive quality of 25 MPa. The Table 2 speaks to the blend extent of the solid.

Table 2 - Mix proportion of the concrete.

	Cement	Fine Aggregate (Sand)	Coarse Aggregate	Water
Weight in Kg (for per m ³)	425.78	708.88	1084.12	191.6
Ratio	1	1.67	2.55	0.45

III. OPTIMUM BASALT FIBER REINFORCEMENT

There are 42 number of cube specimens were casted with 14 different ratios of basalt fiber reinforcements by varying 0.2 to 2.6% in concrete volume fraction to find the optimum percentage of basalt reinforcement [31],[33]. The compressive strength of concrete cube specimens was tested at 28 days in accordance with IS:516-1999. The values of compressive strength test of mixes at 28 days are shown in Fig. 2. From the test results, the optimum value of basalt reinforcement was found as 0.4% of concrete volume fraction.

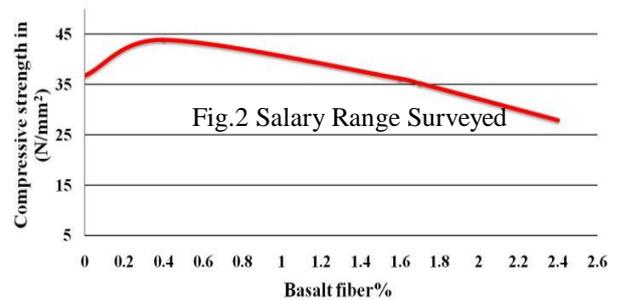


Fig. 2. Comparison of compressive strength

IV. DESCRIPTION OF TEST SPECIMENS

The test program consists of seven (7) types and twenty one (21) numbers of long columns including controlled specimens. There are three groups of specimens were casted. They are ordinary reinforced concrete (RC) column, steel encased concrete composite (SECC) columns and concrete filled tubular composite (CFTC) columns with and without basalt fiber reinforcements. The column specimen types and corresponding number of specimens casted were listed in Table 3 [32],[34]. The concrete filled tubular composite columns were further classified as reinforced concrete filled tubular composite (RCFT) columns and plain concrete filled tubular composite (PCFT) columns [19],[21],[23]. All the specimens were fabricated with same cross section and length as 100mmx100mm and 1300mm. The slenderness ratio of the column is kept constant for all specimens as 45.03. All the columns except the PCFT column type have been reinforced with four 8mm



diameter longitudinal bars at each corner of the section and 6mm diameter lateral reinforcements at 20mm c/c spacing throughout the length. The ratio of structural steel section area to the gross concrete area of the cross section is 0.0207. The concrete filled tubular composite columns were casted with the market available hot rolled hollow tubular section of size 100mmx100mm in cross section and 3mm minimum thickness is used [20], [22], [24]

Table - 3 Name of Specimen

Sl. No	Name of Specimen	Volume Fraction (%)	No. of Columns
1.	Ordinary reinforced Column (RC)	-	3
2.	Basalt fiber reinforced R.C Column (BFRC)	0.4	3
3.	Steel Encased concrete composite column (SECC)	-	3
4.	Basalt fiber reinforced Encased composite column (BFSECC)	0.4	3
5.	Reinforced concrete filled tubular composite columns (RCFT)	-	3
6.	Plain concrete filled tubular composite columns (PCFT)	-	3
7.	Basalt reinforced concrete filled tubular composite columns (BFRCFT)	0.43	

V. TEST SETUP AND INSTRUMENTATION

A Test on concrete

The compressive strength and flexural strength of concrete will be evaluated by testing at 28 days in accordance with IS: 516-1999. The split tensile strength of concrete also determined by testing at 28 days in accordance with IS 5816:1999 [25], [27], [29]

B. Column Test

The columns were planned to test in pure compression by an UTM (Universal testing machine). The ultimate compressive load capacity of the machine is 500 KN. The columns test set-up is illustrated in [26], [28], [30], which shows the general characteristics of the testing platens and the instrumentation used in the testing. Axial load will be applied to the composite columns specimens at the rate of 5 KN/s to find the ultimate load carrying capacity. The reading of axial load and lateral displacement will be measured by using an electronic data acquisition system during testing of each specimen.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PLAY

The experimental study shows that the basalt reinforcement in concrete increases the compressive strength of concrete. It also reveals that the inclusion of basalt fibers into concrete mixture reduces the workability with increasing fiber content.

The column specimens were in the curing process. So, it's unable to present the entire result of this study. After testing the specimens experimentally, the numerical study is also planned to carry out in Finite Element Analysis software ANSYS (Civil FEM). The result from both studies will be compared to find the accuracy of the study. By the analysis of results, we will try to find the empirical relations for predicting the basalt reinforced composite columns load carrying capacities. We expect that the intrusion of basalt fiber in the concrete will improve the load carrying capacity of the column and increase the concrete contribution in composite column by reducing the premature concrete spalling.

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