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## BEAM BEHAVIOUR UNDER MONOTONIC LOADS

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### Abstract

In this work we interest to study the beam behavior under monotonic loads in four point, to improve the mechanical properties of a concrete beam fiber and establish an identification card of the new concrete beams were comparing these beams witnesses.

**Keywords:** matrix materials, reinforcements, fiber characterization, charge arrow monotonous beam, ductility.

### 1. Introduction

From earlier the research were based on how to reinforce materials with fiber plantin order to increase there mechanical resistance and improve there stability. In the past they used the “*Torchis* “ was of clay reinforced with straw put in place by compression.

(Kriker et al 2005) used the date palm fibers as building blocks in cement matrix composites. They showed that the increase in length and percentage of fibers improve the flexural strength and post-elastic hardness of the composite, but decrease the compressive strength.

The work presented here is an analysis of the behavior of fiber-reinforced beams armed as bellow:

- Study the effect of the incorporation of fibers in a cement matrix
- Study the recovery of fibers as reinforcements
- Determine the increase in flexural strength under monotonic loading increasing
- Observe the mode of cracking

The first set of standardized test used to determine the compressive strength and tensile strength in bending.

The second set concerns the 4-points bending beams (15x10x60 cm) that will be subjected to a monotonically increasing load until failure.

## 2. Presentation of the materials tested

### 2.1 Materials in base

For any current use of concrete fiber in the building was used aggregate crushers in the region with a dosage of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> cement

#### 2.1.1 Cement

The cement used is a type of cement CEMII 42.5 NA 442, physical properties are given in the table below

**Table 1:** The results of standard tests carried out on this cement are given in Table 2

Test		Chatelier expansion		specific surface (Blaine)mm <sup>2</sup> /g	consistency normal
start 2h50mn	End 4h06mn	hot 2.90	cold 1.65	3891	26.91

**Table 2:** Mechanical resistance cement (bar)

tests	Age		
	2days	7days	28 days
Compression (b)	143.2	266.4	433.1
Flexion (b)	35.7	58.3	77.9

#### 2.1.2 Mixing water

The water used in mixing is the tap (dam Djorf ettorba), the results of physicochemical analysis are as follows:

**Table 3:** Results of analysis of water-chemical physic

PH	Matter in suspension	Chlorides Mg/l	Sulfates Mg/l	Residue sec 105 C <sup>0</sup>	Conductivity 25 C <sup>0</sup> μs/cm
8,13	Null	234,3	123,02	800,00	0,93

#### 2.1.3 Aggregates

The gravels are Petro graphically micritic limestone partly dolomitize sandstone, sand consists mainly of these proportions: Silica and limestone following rigorous testing of these materials are characterized as follows:

**Table 4:** Particle size analysis has given us the following composition for a dosage of 350Kg/M3

Designation Class d/D	Product		
	Sand 0/3	Gravel 3/8	Gravel 8/15
Mass volumique Absolute	2,5 t/m <sup>3</sup>		2,66 t/m <sup>3</sup>
Apparent	1,85 t/m <sup>3</sup>	1,53 t/m <sup>3</sup>	1,41 t/m <sup>3</sup>
Surface properties%		1,0 %	0,80 %
Equivalent sable %	67 %		

Coefficient LA	21 % ≤ 40 %
Coefficient M.D.E	17 % ≤ 35 %
Nature	calcareous silico Sandy dolomitic limestone
Fineness modulus	1,95

**Table 5** Composition of 1 m3 of concrete

	%	Volume absolute	Mass volumique absolut [t/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Mass [Kg]	Mass volumique Apparent [t/m <sup>3</sup> ]
Ciment	13,85	112,9	3,1	350	1
Sand (0/4)	37,15	302,7	2,5	756,7	1,85
Gravel(3/8)	16	130,4	2,66	346,9	1,53
Gravel(8/15)	33	268,ç	2,66	715,2	1,41
Concrete sec	100	815	/	2168,8	/
Water	/	185	1	185	1

According to this composition were obtained concrete firm for a 1cm subsidence ratio ( $E / C = 0.53$ ), the collapse is obtained for a de6cm ( $E / C = 0.60$ ), for a Mix = 1.5%; Mix in means the ratio of fiber relative to the aggregates,. Here is the composition of the concrete practice

**Table 6:** Composition of Concrete Practice Mix for 1 m3 of 1.5%

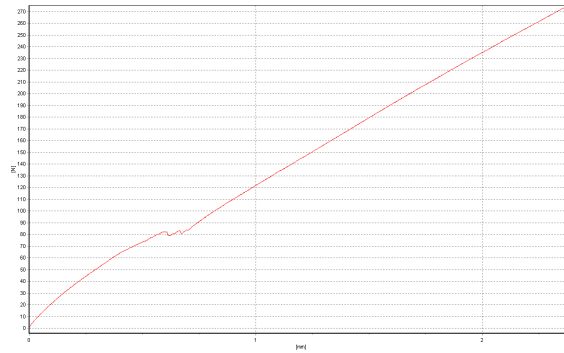
	%	Volume absolute	Mass volumique absolut [t/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Mass [Kg]	Mass volumique Apparent [t/m <sup>3</sup> ]
Ciment	14,29	112,9	3,1	350	1
Sand (0/4)	36,71	290	2,5	725	1,85
Gravel(3/8)	16	126,4	2,66	336,2	1,53
Gravel(8/15)	33	260,7	2,66	693,46	1,41
Concrete sec	100	790	/	2104,66	/
Water	/	210	1	210	1

The identifications of the various physical and mechanical aggregates showed conformance to specifications of standard NF P18 301 (Georges 1990), Also, aggregates (G1, G2 and S) shows no abnormality in their grading curves, and Based on these results in these fractions fall into classes 0 / 3, 3 / 8 and 8/15selon NF P18 560.

#### 2.1.4 Fibre Plant

We use the leaves of palms date palms of the type of Taghit Oisis "Fegousse" to the saturated state antecedent research have shown a clear difference between concrete and full of dry fiber Fiber identification:

**A) Property-mechanical:** test is used for axial tractions a sample of 20 fiber dimensions 0.35 mm thick, with a length of 30mm and a width of 6 mm,



**Figure 1:** Tensile force in function of the elongation

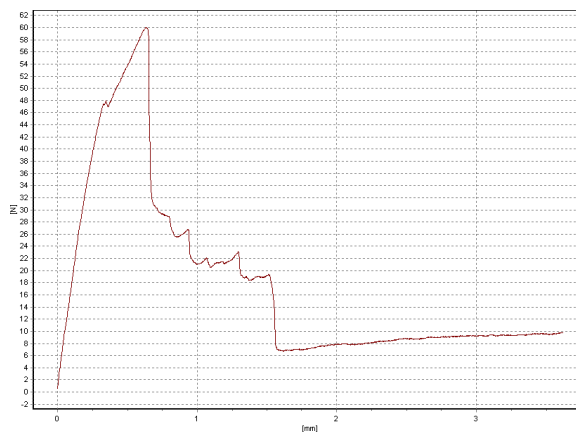
The results are given in the following table:

**Table 7:** characteristics Mechanical of the fiber

Resistance to traction (Mpa)	The longer %	Coeff of absorption %	Modulus of elasticity (Mpa)
114	6,5	132	17,58

**B) Adhesion Fibre – Concrete**

The Essay adhesion pull-out test To evaluate the bond stress fiber matrix, we use the direct test method (pull-out), so we anchor the fiber in a cement matrix and then applying a tearing force on the fiber during the test is fixed fiber dimensions (length 150mm, width 7 mm, thickness 0.55mm), the only variable is the anchorage length we take the length and 3 cm respectively 1.5,2,2.5 are used specimens



**Figure 2:** Breakout force versus slip

**Analysis of the pull-out curve:**

$P_{cr}$ : the end of the elastic behavior, it is a critical shift  $\Delta_{cr}$  (elastic zone)

$P_{max}$  is the maximum force before detachment, which corresponds to a shift  $\Delta_{max}$

$\Delta_0$ : the shift corresponding to the total detachment

After several direct axial pullout tests in the following figure summarizes the adhesion Force based on the anchorage length

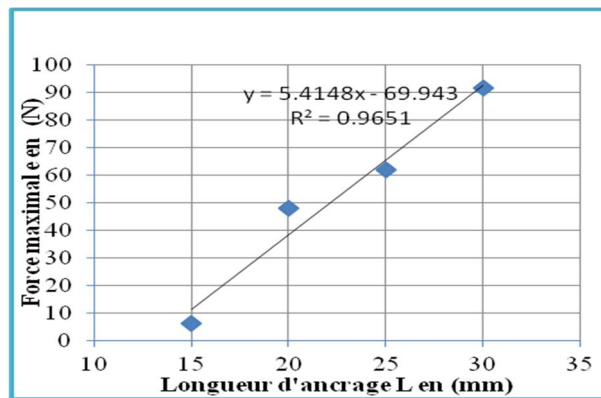


Figure 3-curve of the maximum force based on the anchorage length

### 3. Experimental Method

3.1 **Compression test:** Compression tests are carried out on cubes of 10x10x10 cm<sup>3</sup> after 28 days

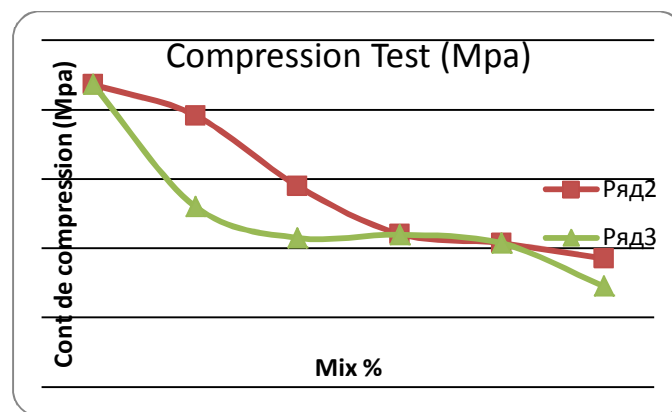


Figure 4: test on cubes of 10x10x10 cm<sup>3</sup> after 28 days

### 3.2 Tensile test 4-point bending

They summers 7X7X28 performed on samples after 28 days

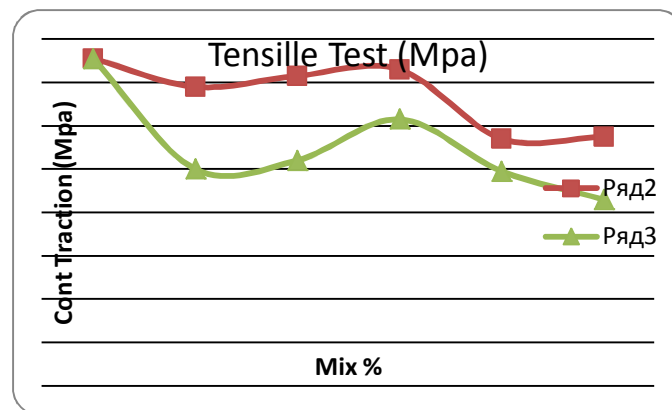


Figure 5: 7X7X28 performed on samples after 28 days

After compression tests and tensile Note that there is a considerable drop constraint (over 50%) are increasing the fiber content (Mix) as is consistent with studies Similar [2]

**Reinforcement**

For the longitudinal reinforcement is used under the terms of 4T10 non fragile (Section A.4.2 of BAEL)

For transverse reinforcement conditions of shear imposes  $\Phi 6$  spacing of 7 cm at the supports.

We chose the minimum percentage to see the behavior of concrete in tension and compression.

**4. Results of static tests:**

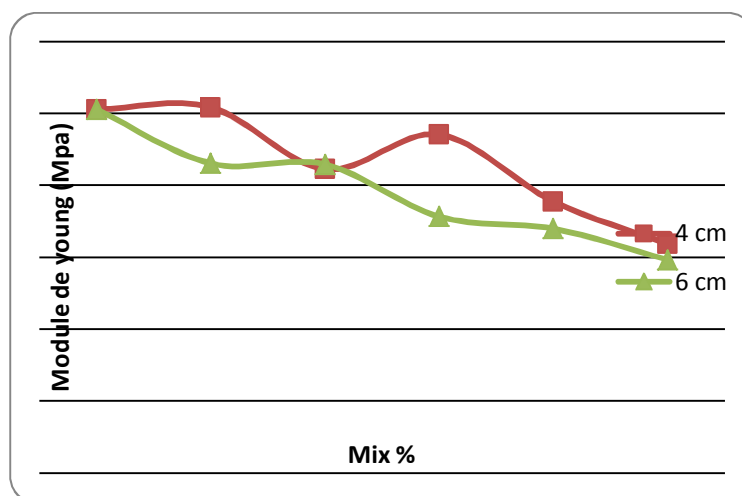
**4.1 Charge-arrow diagram**

**Analysis by the Mix**

The results obtained can be classified our sample into 2 categories, the first consisting of the control concrete, and those of Mix 0.5%, 1.0%, the second category that of 1, 5%, 2.0% and 3.0%. In the first category we find that the curves of the three components are combined in a first zone (zone without degradation) is the elastic zone and an area with a slight shift of the beginning of cracking (phase elasto-plstique) and finally a plastic phase that ends in failure. The tensile strength in bending of fiber-reinforced beams is 1.21% times more than the control concrete, for against the influence of fiber length appears in the arrow registered; it to an arrow of 2.46 mm for a fiber length of 6 cm and 2.54 mm for the fiber to 4cm Mix 0.5% in the second category there is clearly brought on beam ductility (an arrow of 3.8 mm for the Mix 3% to 6 cm fiber) against it by a break for a load of 55 KN of course this is a break due to compression

**4.2 Module of elasticity**

The modulus of elasticity is a constant mechanical stress of materials, is given by the slope of the first part of the diagram ( $\sigma, \epsilon\%$ ) is an instantaneous modulus calculated first threshold. We note that for Mix 0.5% fiber is 4 cm in the same behavior materials by the cons there is a drop in module for the other



**Figure 6 : Module of elasticity**

### 4.3 Ductility Index

Among the important advantages of fiber concretes that improve the ductility of materials, which plays an important role in seismic areas (avoids sudden destruction of a building) is an important research in the future, so we see that the contribution of fibers to dramatically improve its ductility than the control concrete (Mix for 0.5%, 1% and 1.5%)

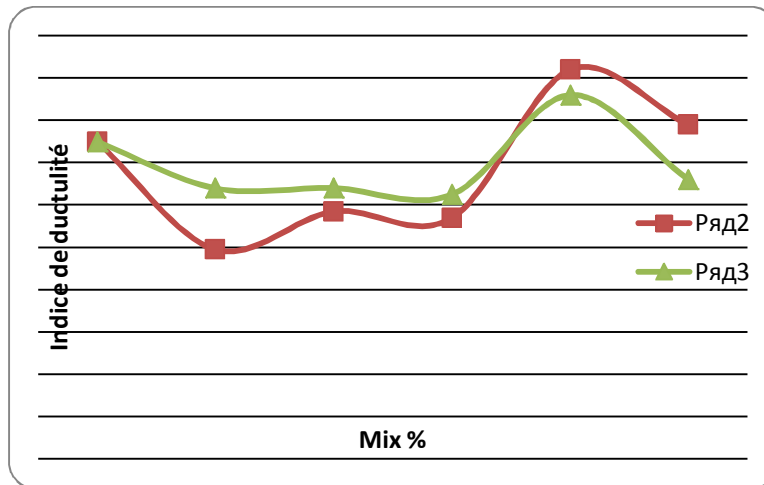
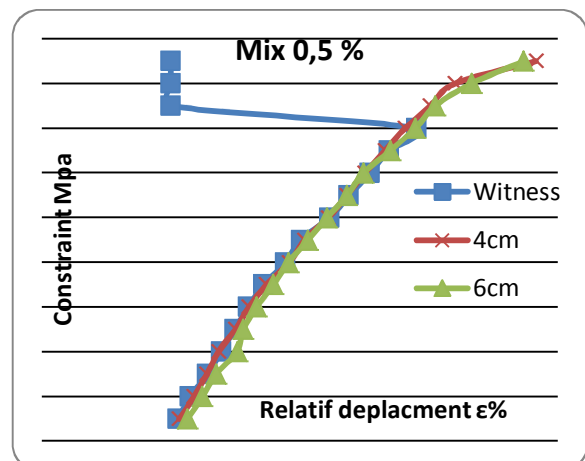
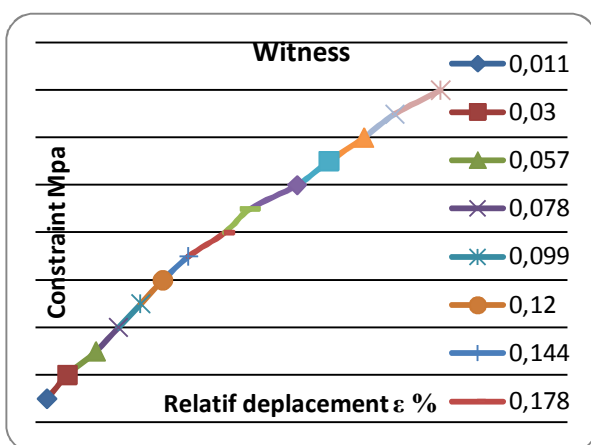


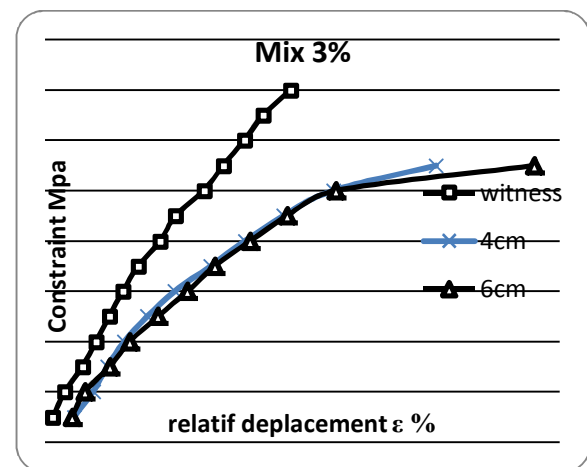
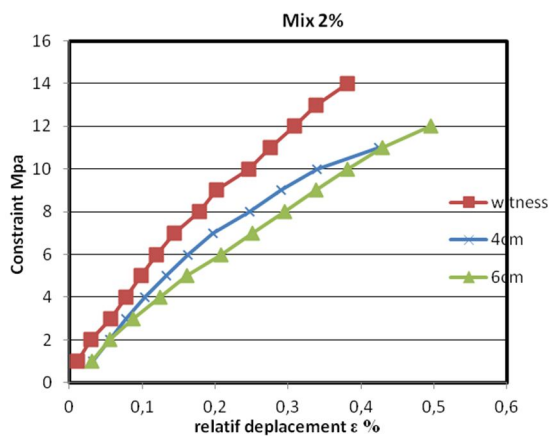
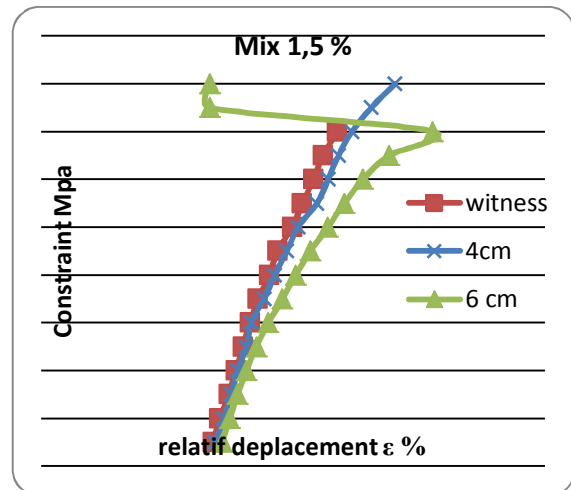
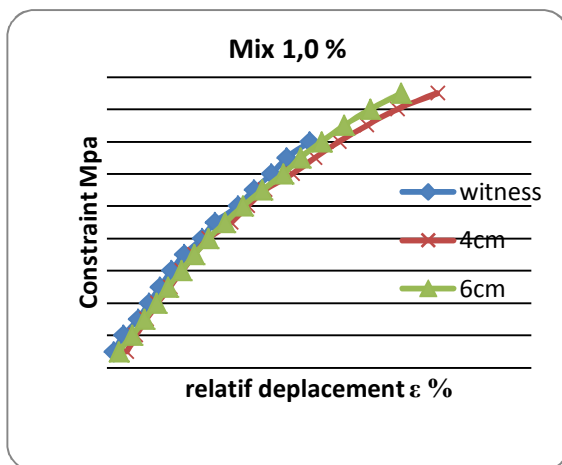
Figure 7 : Ductility Index

### 5. Conclusion

The incorporation of the fibers of date palms wet brings a significant improvement in the behavior of beams in four point bending ductility and its bearing capacity, noting that actual performance summers were obtained without requiring a particular choice of cement (CPJ 45) commonly used with a dosage of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> or natural aggregates after the crusher, recalling that the compressive stress of the control concrete was 21.5 MPa, our goal was to explore the possibility of using fiber in the current building, after analyzing the different steps it is clear that the Mix 0.5% of the fibers of 4 cm gives the best results, the tensile strength was 1.21% higher than the control concrete by cons ductility was lower than the control concrete, the increase in fiber actually increased its plastic deformation for the Mix 0.5% (4 cm) is the strain at break is greater than that of control concrete by 50% but in a sharp decrease its compressive stress and tensile

#### Results of tests:





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