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An experimental investigation on the effect of post-fire-curing on fire damaged concrete using nonlinear resonance vibration method

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ABSTRACT

In this study, an experimental study has been carried out to investigate the effect of post-fire-curing on property of fire damaged concrete by using a nonlinear resonance vibration method. This method can sensitively indicate the degree of fire-damaged concrete. Concrete samples were prepared and exposed to different high temperatures. After water cooling, samples were cured in ambient conditions for different post-fire-curing periods. Hysteretic nonlinearity parameter, one of the damage indicator, was obtained by amplitude-dependent resonance frequency shifts. After curing, splitting tensile strength was measured on each sample to characterize the variation of residual strength. As a results, the variation of hysteretic nonlinearity parameter and residual strength was investigated for various post-fire-curing periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

After exposing to fire, concrete structure suffers the decrease of reliability and safety due to thermophysical and thermochemical effects of concrete(Bazant 1996). Degradation of material properties(compressive strength, elastic modulus, etc.) due to fire exposure is accompanied by the development of contact-type defect which are mainly caused by hygrothermal effect and chemical dehydration(Handoo 2002, Yim 2012, Yim 2014). Experimental investigations have been carried out to ascertain the effects of high temperature on the material properties of concrete with various mixtures and different fire scenarios(Bazant 1996, Handoo 2002, Chang 2006, Lee 2008). Meanwhile, many researches have been performed to investigate the effect of fire damage on concrete using nondestructive test. It has been reported that nonlinear nondestructive methods can more sensitively evaluate distributed defects and contact-

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type defects than linear mtehods(Stauffer 2005, Jhang 2009).

In this study, as a part of efforts to evaluate residual material properties according to post-fire-curing periods and target temperature, nonlinear resonance vibration method was performed on thin concrete disks to obtain hysteretic nonlinearity parameter(HNP), one of the damage indicator, and residual splitting tensile strength. Then, the effect of post-fire-curing periods on HNP and residual strength was investigated.

2. SAMPLE PREPARATION

Concrete samples were made with 2 different mixing ratios as given at Table1. The maximum size of aggregate was 19mm and the maximum size of same was 4mm. The admixture and additional materials were not used. Samples were casted and molded into cylindrical shape with 100mm in diameter and 200mm in height. After 28 days of water curing, specimens were cut into thin disk (about 25mm in thickness). That’s because concrete has low thermal conductivity, damage induced by heat cannot be deeply transferred. In the previous study, testing on thin disks was able to assess the presence of damage caused by fire (Dilek 2007). Also, thin circular disks can reduce the sample size, which has advantage for real application in field(Dilek 2007, Dilek 2008). Therefore, using thin disks of concrete can be considered to be reasonable to identify the degree of damage.

Table 1 Mix proportions of concrete samples (kg/m^3)

Label	Water	Cement	Fine aggregate	Coarse aggregate	Water-to-cement ratio	Fine-to-coarse aggregate ratio
A	160	320	744	1100	0.5	0.68
B	171	285	744	1100	0.6	0.68

In this study, concrete disks were stored in drying oven at 80℃ during 24hours to avoid hygrothermal spalling before applying fire damage. After drying period, all the concrete disks were immediately moved and stored in electrical furnace for 1hour with specified target temperatures; 200°C, 400°C and 600°C. Then, the samples were taken out of the furnace and soaked into 20℃ water for cooling during 3 hours. After cooling, concrete samples were taken out from water and kept in laboratory condition(ambient temperature) with different post-fire-curing; 7days, 1month, 6months. For each mixing ratio and fire scenarios(including targer temperature and post-fire-curing), 5samples were prepared to reduce the experimental error and to validate the reproducibility of tensile strength test and nonlinear resonance vibration method.

3. NONLINEAR RESONANCE VIBRATION

In this study, nonlinear resonance vibration method was adopted to investigate the amplitude-dependent resonance characteristics of fire-damaged concrete, which can be sufficiently described by the phenomenological model for hysteretic nonlinearity(Van Den Abeele 2000). The constitutive relation for elastic modulus *M can be expressed as follows:*

$$M(\varepsilon,\dot{\varepsilon}) = M_0\left\{1-\alpha_{\mathrm{h}}\left[\Delta\varepsilon+\varepsilon(t)\mathrm{sign}(\dot{\varepsilon})\right]+\cdots\right\} \tag{1}$$

Where M_0 is the linear elastic modulus, ε is the strain, $\dot{\varepsilon}$ is the strain rate, α_{h} is hysteretic nonlinearity parameter (HNP), $\Delta\varepsilon$ is the strain amplitude in proportion to input amplitude, and sign ($\dot{\varepsilon}$) = 1 if $\dot{\varepsilon} > 0$ or sign ($\dot{\varepsilon}$) = -1 if $\dot{\varepsilon} < 0$. There have been reported that amplitude-dependent resonance characteristics, such as nonlinear attenuation, harmonic generation, and amplitude-dependent resonance frequency shift, can be used as damage indicators highly sensitive to distributed contact-type defects for different materials(Van Den Abeele 2001). Among them, the shift of resonance frequency was measured to obtain HNP of fire-damaged concrete disks depending on the change in input amplitude. The relationship between change in input amplitude and the shift of resonance frequency can be expressed as follows(Van Den Abeele 2000, Van Den Abeele 2001):

$$\frac{f_0 - f}{f_0} = \alpha_{\mathrm{h}}\Delta\varepsilon \tag{2}$$

Where f_0 is the measured linear resonance frequency, and f is the measured resonance frequency at increased input amplitudes.

3.1 EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Nonlinear resonance vibration was performed on the basis of impact induced by dropping steel beads. The schematic diagram are shown in fig.1. The steel bead was dropped on the center of a concrete disk that induces the fundamental flexural resonance vibration. The vibration signal of a concrete disk was measured by a shear piezo-electric accelerometer (PCB 353B15; PCB Piezotronics Inc.) which was attached at the opposite side of concrete disk. The excitation amplitude was measured by peak amplitude of acceleration signal. In order to avoid the noise from external experimental conditions, a soft mat (2 inch) was used to support a concrete disk. The measured signal was converted into digital through an analogue-to-digital converter converter (NI PXI 4472-B; National Instruments Corp.), and then the signal were stored in PC.

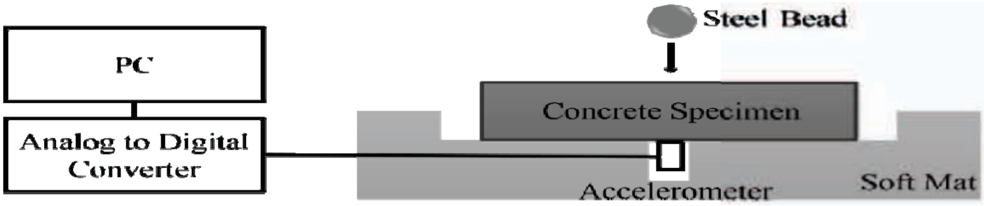
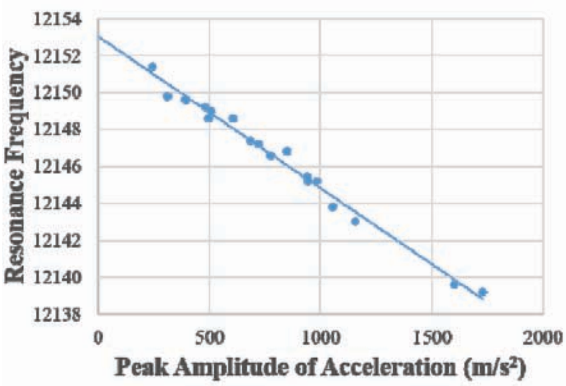


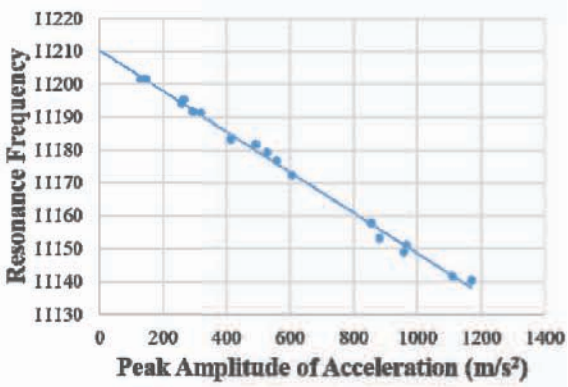
Fig.1 The schematic diagram of nonlinear resonance vibration method

3.2 RESULTS

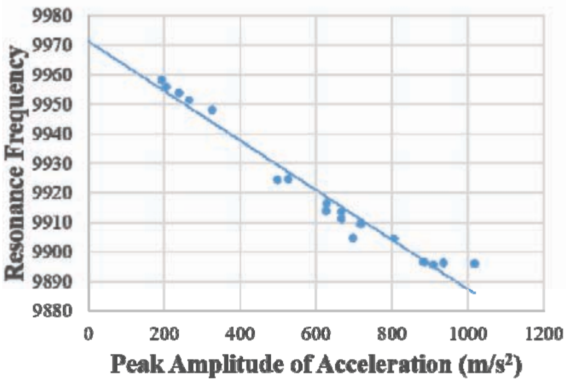
To measure shift of resonance frequency with excitations, steel bead was dropped on each concrete disk 20 times differed with drop-height. As representative results, Fig. 2 shows the amplitude-dependent resonance frequencies at 7days after curing. Resonance frequency decreased as excitation amplitude increased. The linear resonance frequency in Eq. (2) is defined as resonance frequency at smallest excitation; so, the linear regression analysis was adopted to calculate the linear resonance frequency at zero excitation. Also, Fig. 3 shows relative resonance frequency shifts of each target temperature and each mixing ratio, at 7 days after curing.



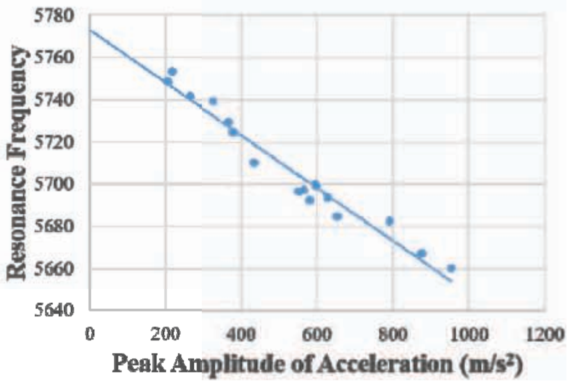
(a) A reference



(b) A200℃

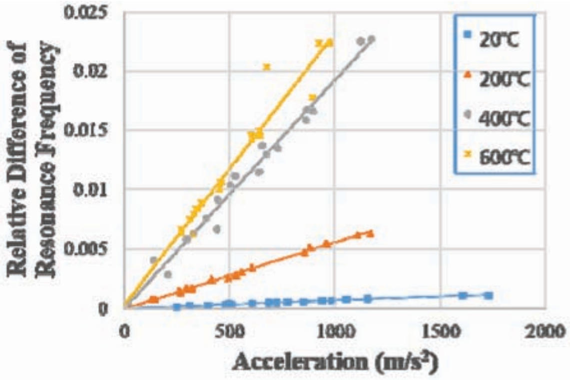


(c) A400℃

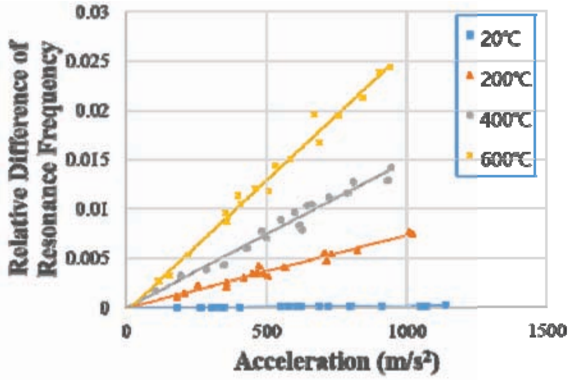


(d) A600℃

Fig. 2 Amplitude-dependent resonance frequencies



(a) Mix proportion A

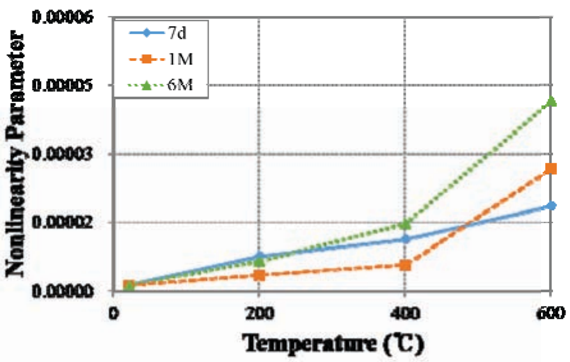


(b) Mix proportion B

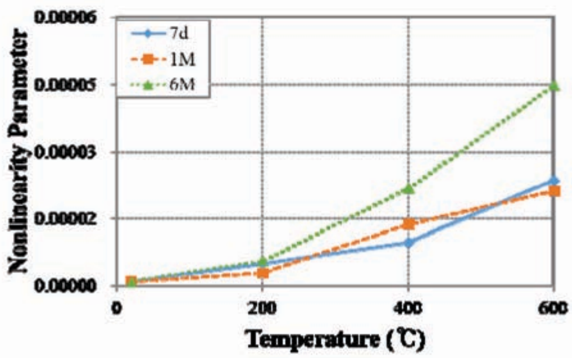
Fig. 3 The relative resonance frequency shifts versus excitation magnitude

The HNP was calculated from Eq. (2), as the slope between measured acceleration and relative shift of resonance frequency. Fig. 3 show the linear regression analysis to determine HNP from the results. Each slope of the lines denotes the calculated HNP, and it became steeper as rising the target temperature.

Fig. 4 shows the relation between Hysteretic nonlinearity parameter and target temperature according to post-fire-curing periods. The variation of HNP from 400°C to 600°C can be seemed that enhanced contact-type defects results a rapid increase in hysteretic nonlinear behavior. However, it is difficult to find a clear correlation between HNP and the post-fire-curing periods.



(a) Mix proportion A



(b) Mix proportion B

Fig. 4 Correlation between hysteretic nonlinearity parameter and target temperature according to post-fire-curing periods

4. SPLITTING TENSILE STRENGTH

In order to validate the degradation of material properties in fire-damaged concrete, splitting tensile strength test was performed on each concrete disk. The overall test procedure was followed by ASTM C 496(ASTM 2011). The experimental setup was consisted with universal testing machine, data logger for load cell. Fig. 5 shows a picture of experimental apparatus.

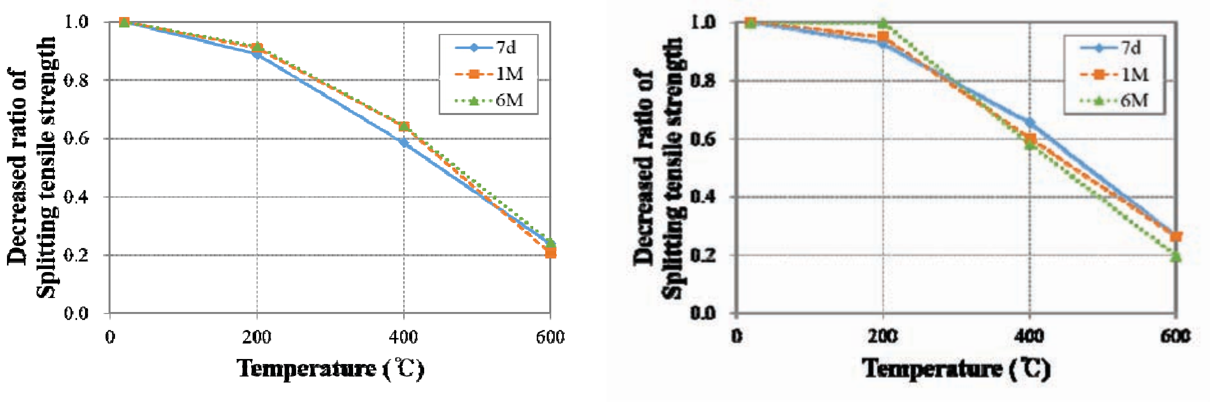
Fig. 5 Experimental apparatus

During the test, samples were loaded continuously without shock, and the maximum applied loads were recorded at failure.

The splitting tensile strength was calculated from the following equation(ASTM 2011),

$$T_s = \frac{2F}{\pi l d} \tag{3}$$

Where T_s is splitting tensile strength, F is the maximum applied load recorded at failure, l is the length of sample, and d is the diameter of sample. The decreased ratio of tensile strength are shown in Fig. 6 as averaged values.



(a) Mix proportion A (b) Mix proportion B

Fig. 6 Correlation between decreased ratio of residual splitting tensile strength and temperature according to post-fire-curing periods

The tendencies of splitting tensile strength decreased as rising the target temperature, and were almost same for all the cases regardless of mixing ratios and post-fire curing durations. In addition, the signs of recovery of tensile strength were not observed for fire-damaged concrete stored at the ambient condition during specific periods. Therefore, it can be concluded that the appropriate conditions (high humidity or saturated in water at specific temperature), should be needed to expect the recovery of material properties, which was already reported by previous researches(Poon 2001, Yang 2009, Lin 2011).

5. CONCLUSIONS

In this research, a series of tests were performed to evaluate degraded material property of concrete subjected to high temperatures according to post-fire-curing periods using nonlinear resonance vibration, a mean of nondestructive tests. One of nonlinear resonance characteristics, amplitude-dependent resonance frequency shift, was adopted to measure hysteretic nonlinearity parameter of fire-damage concrete disks. Also, the material property of the concrete disks was measured by the splitting tensile strength test. Based on the test results, with increasing the target temperature, residual tensile strength was decreased, and hysteretic nonlinearity parameter was increased regardless of different mixing ratio. In addition, port-fire-curing duration at ambient condition did not effect on the recovery of degraded tensile strength and hysteretic nonlinearity parameter.

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