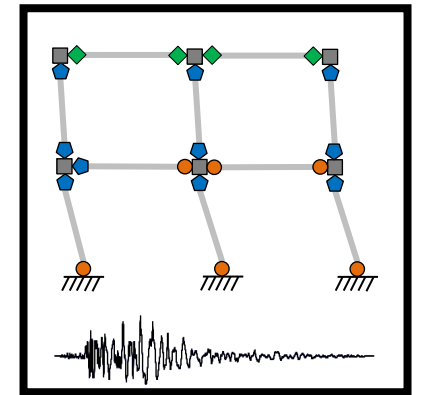
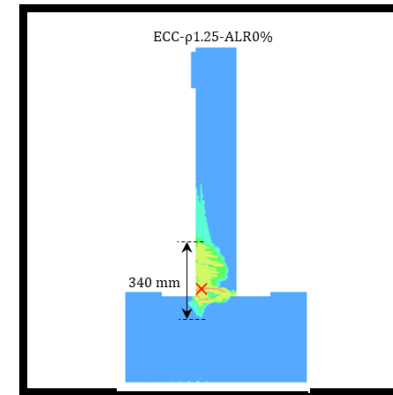
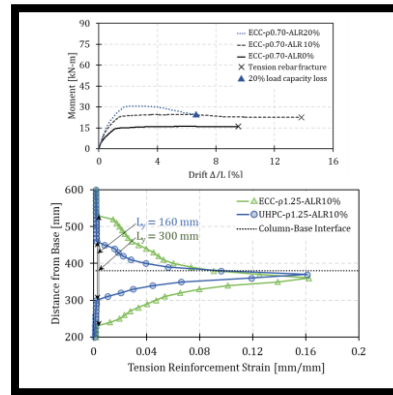
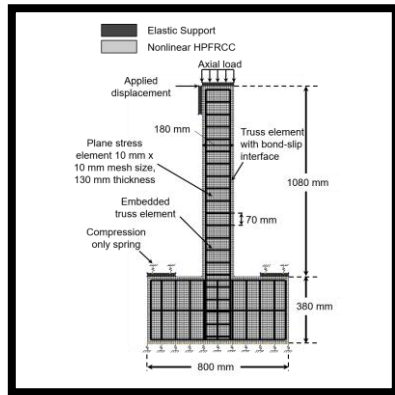


MOMENT-ROTATION RESPONSE OF REINFORCED UHPC COLUMNS UNDER VARYING AXIAL LOADS



Joseph A. Almeida, Ronit Sthapit, **Matthew J. Bandelt Ph.D. P.E.**

J.A. Reif, Jr., Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
New Jersey Institute of Technology

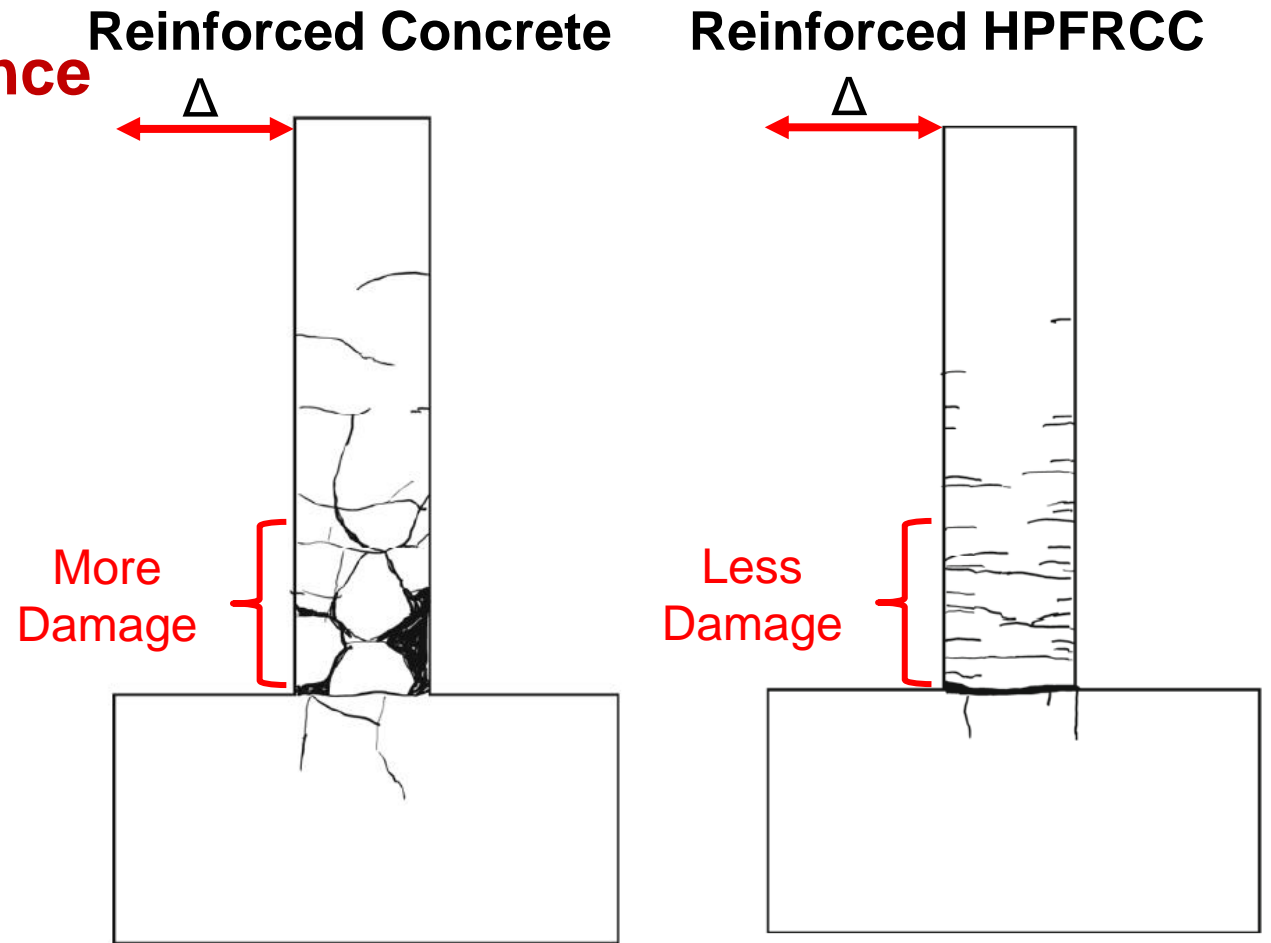
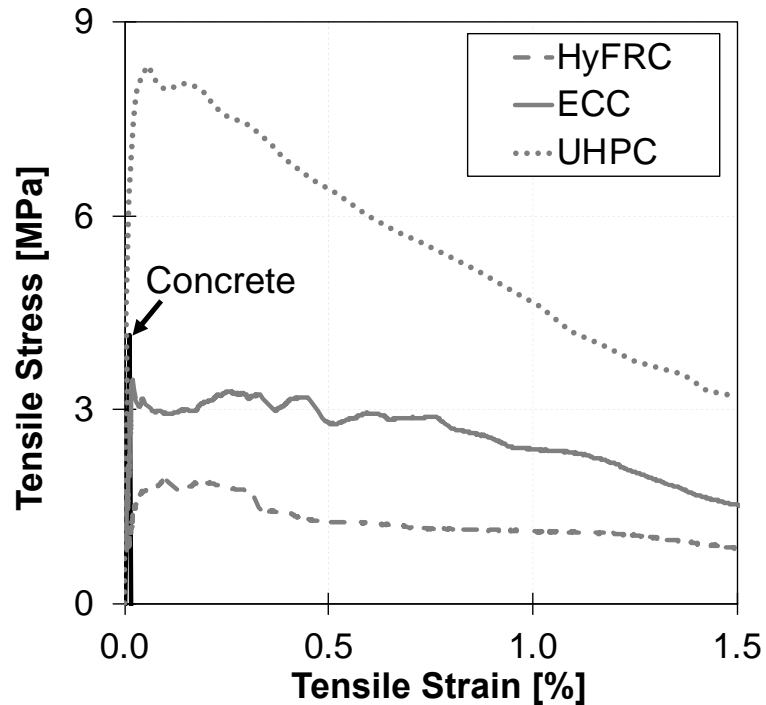


ACI Convention – Fall 2023
Innovative Applications of UHPC in Columns, Part 1 of 2
Boston, Massachusetts
29 October 2023

ULTRA-HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE (UHPC) AND HIGH PERFORMANCE FIBER REINFORCED CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES (HPFRCCs)

- What we know of UHPCs:

- Enhanced mechanical performance
- Improved damage tolerance
- High durability

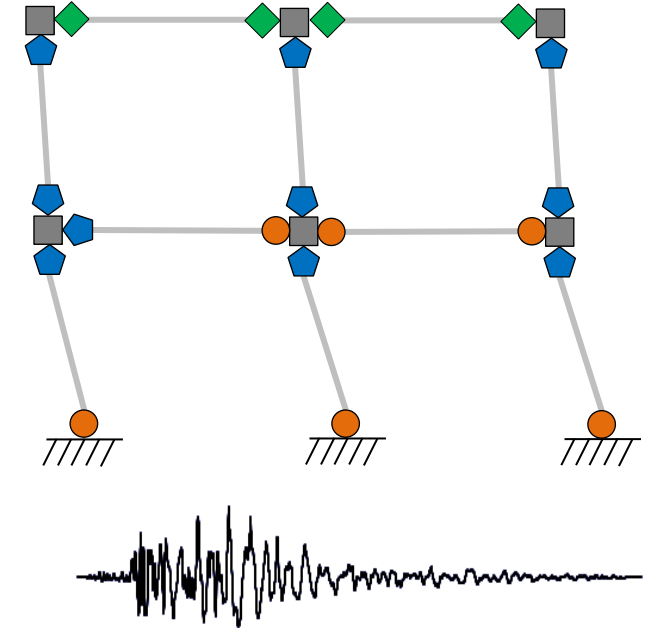


(Frank et al., 2017)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

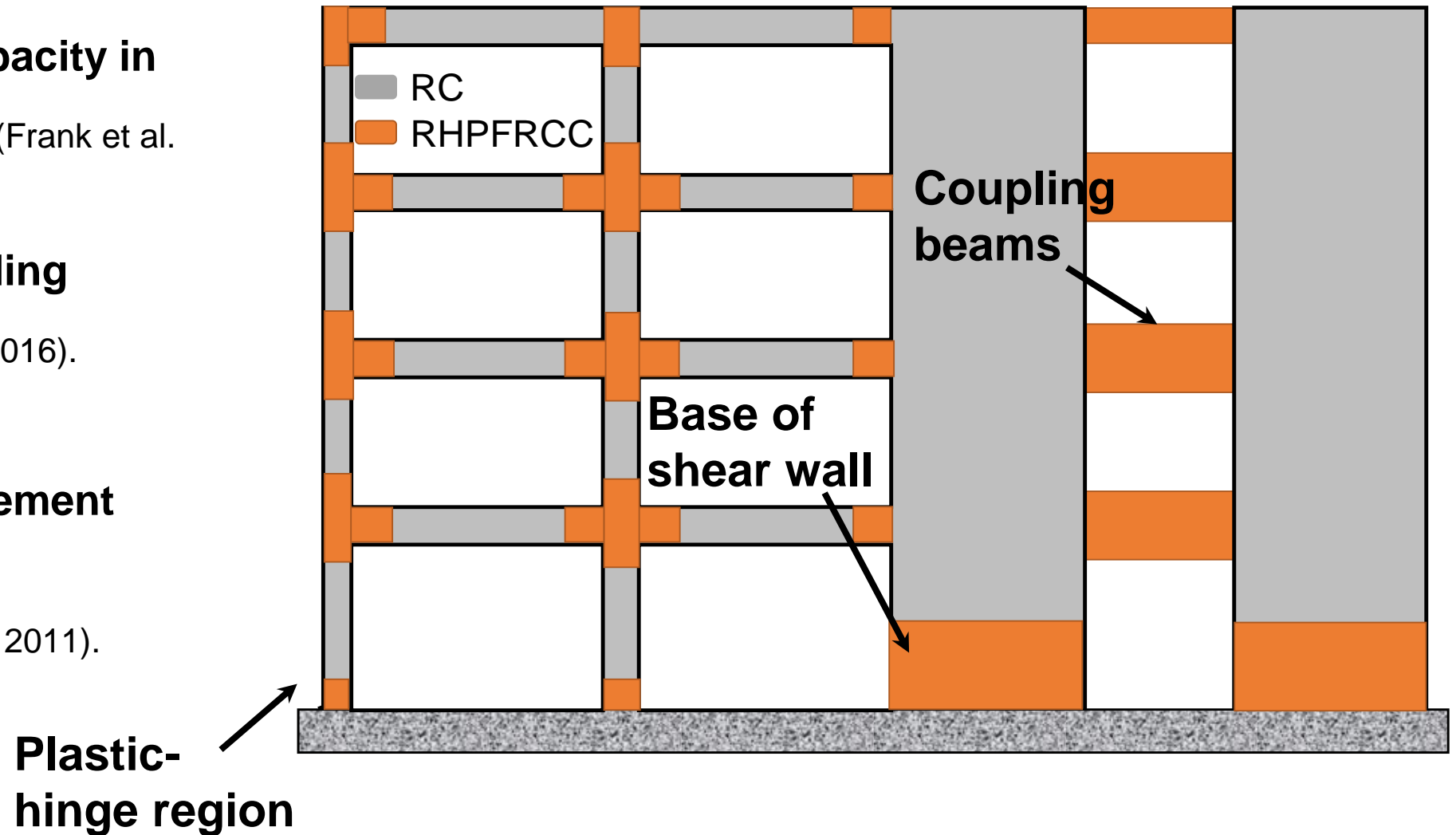
Research questions:

- What gaps exist to characterize **system level** behavior of HPFRCC systems?
- How do **HPFRCC structural systems compare** to **traditional concrete** systems?



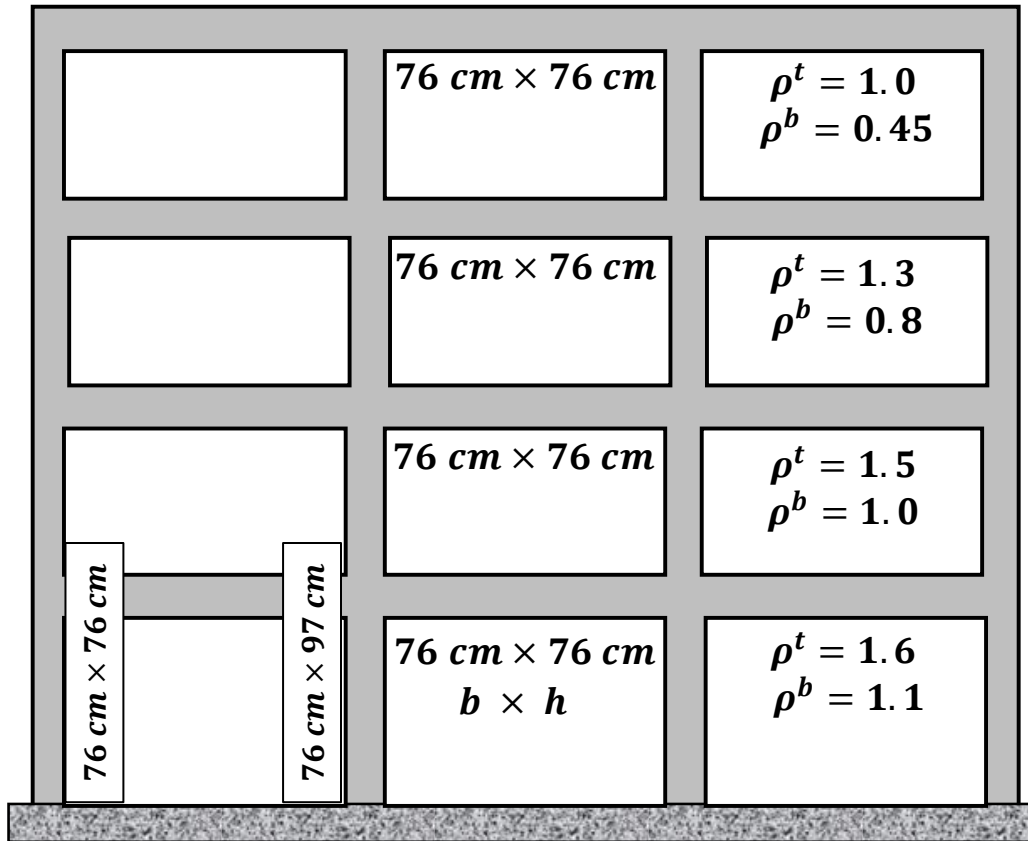
REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIMENTAL SEISMIC RESEARCH

1. **High deformation capacity in beams and columns** (Frank et al. 2015, Wu et al. 2017).
2. **High Shear and Bending deformations** (Zheng, 2016).
3. **Reduce transverse reinforcement requirement** (Lequesne, 2010).
4. **Structural fuse** (Oslen, 2011).



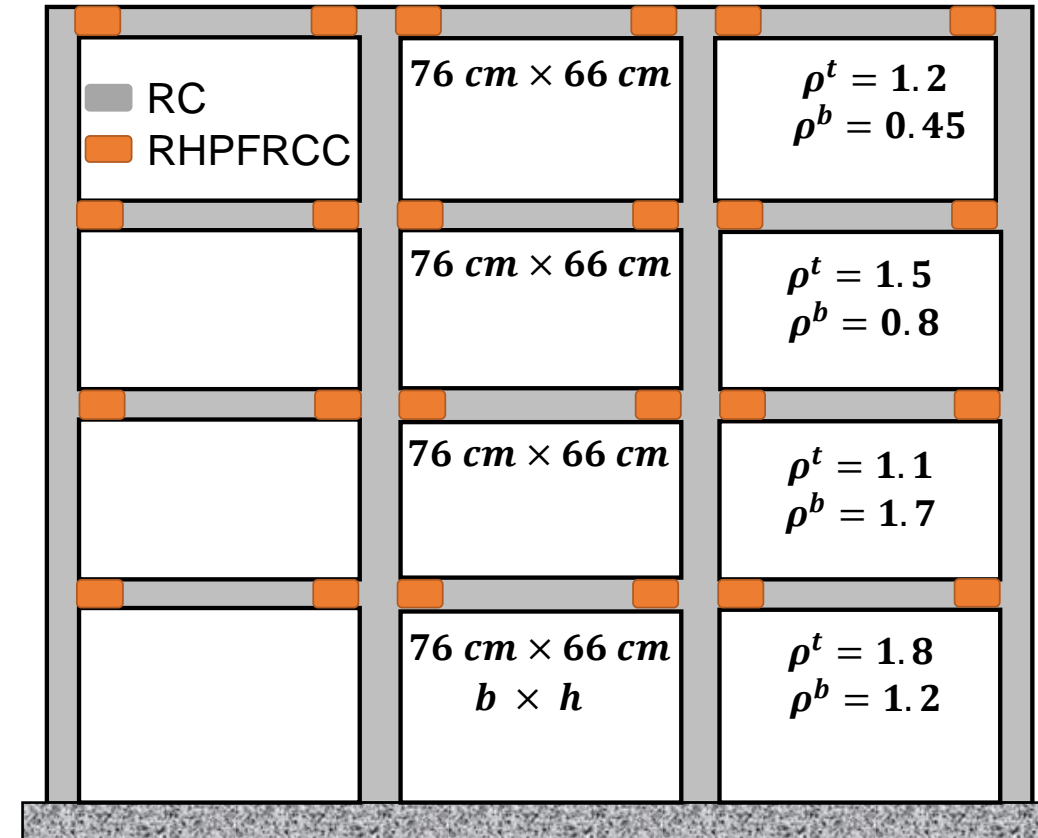
DESIGN ILLUSTRATION OF 4 STORY FRAME

(a) RC Frame



Code confirming R/C structure

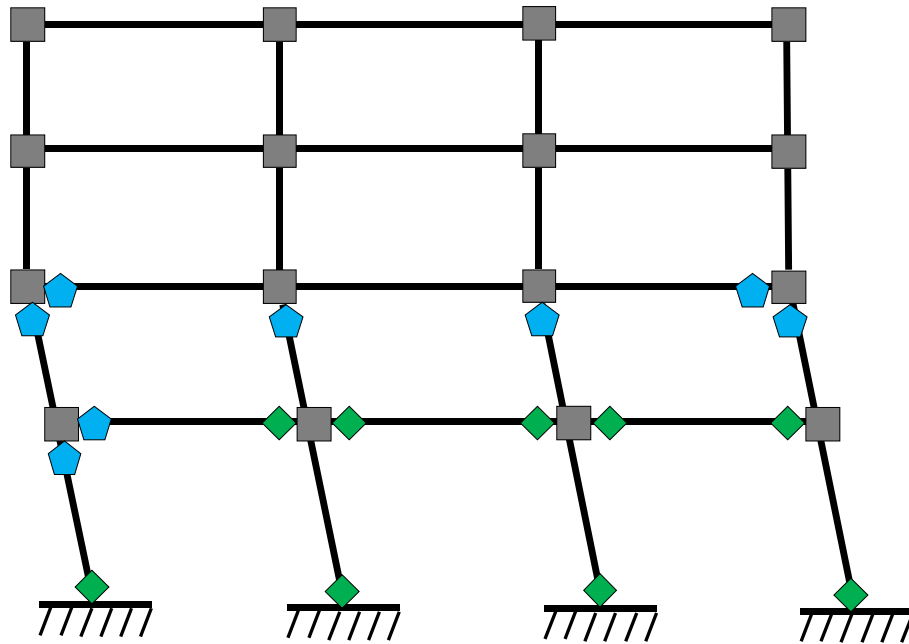
(b) HPFRCC Frame



Replace concrete with HPFRCC in beam regions.
Resize members to maintain strong-column
weak-beam.

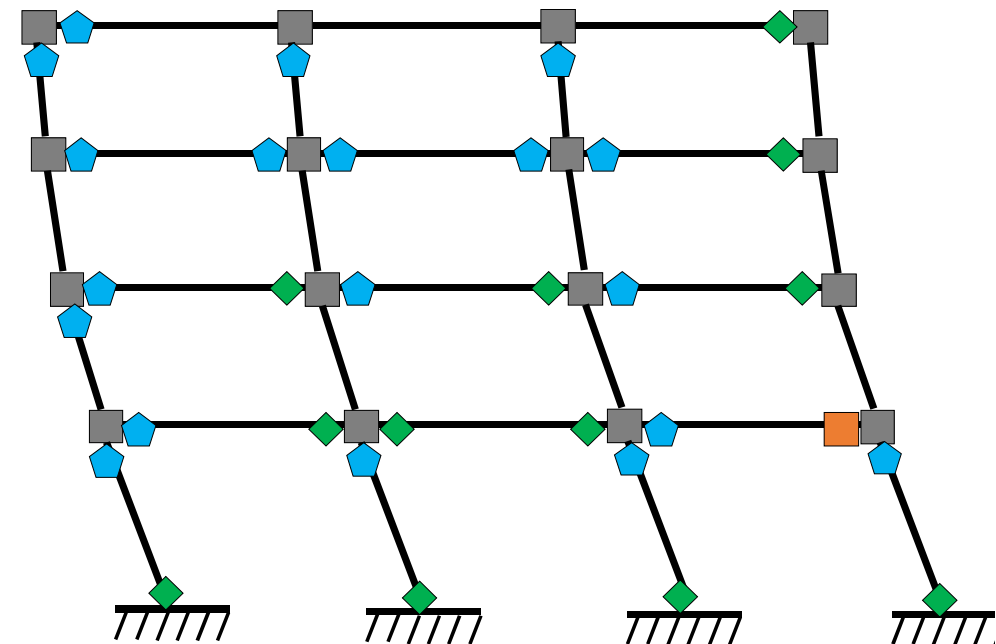
SEISMIC SYSTEM ANALYSIS

(a) RC Frame



Minor $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.2$ Moderate $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.4$

(b) HPFRCC Frame



Significant $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.8$ Collapse $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 1.0$

- When engineered for strong-column weak beam behavior, structure was **38% less likely to collapse compared to R/C using IDA**

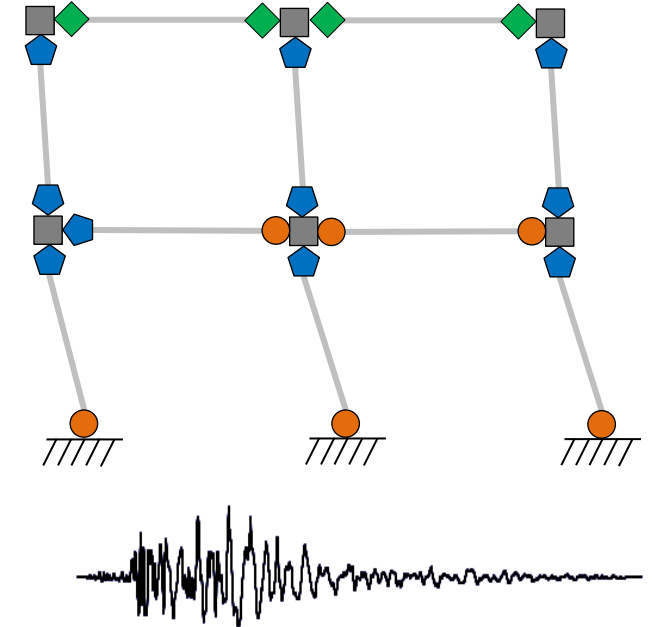
RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Research questions:



- What gaps exist to characterize **system level** behavior of HPFRCC systems?
- How do **HPFRCC structural systems compare** to **traditional concrete** systems?

Research objectives:

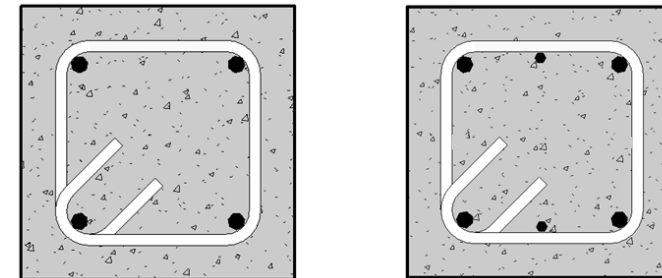
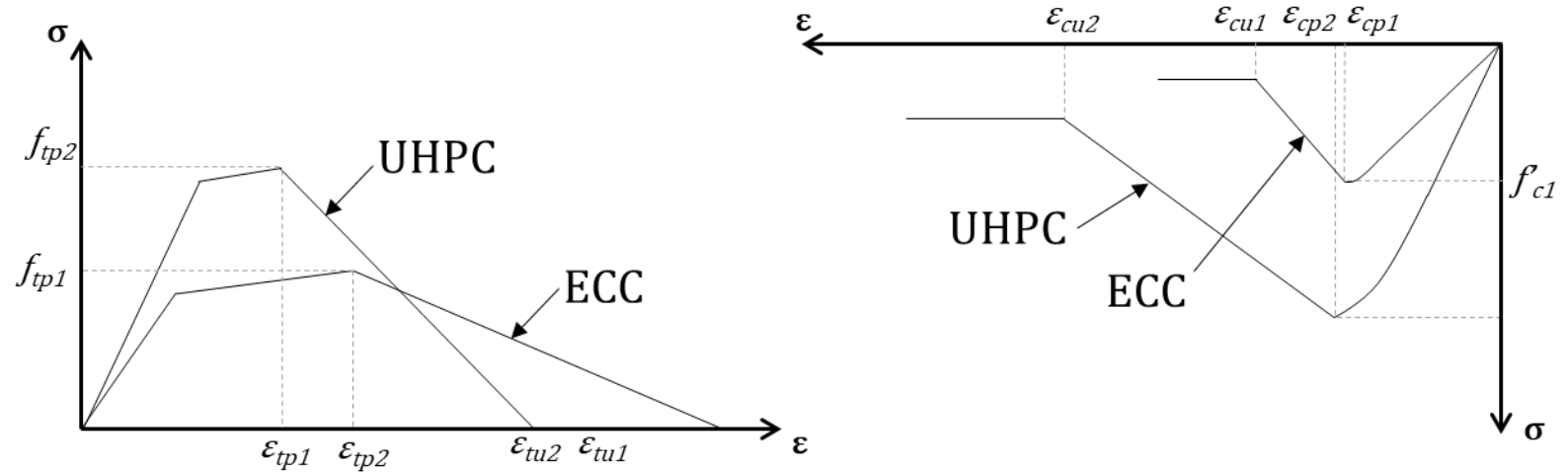
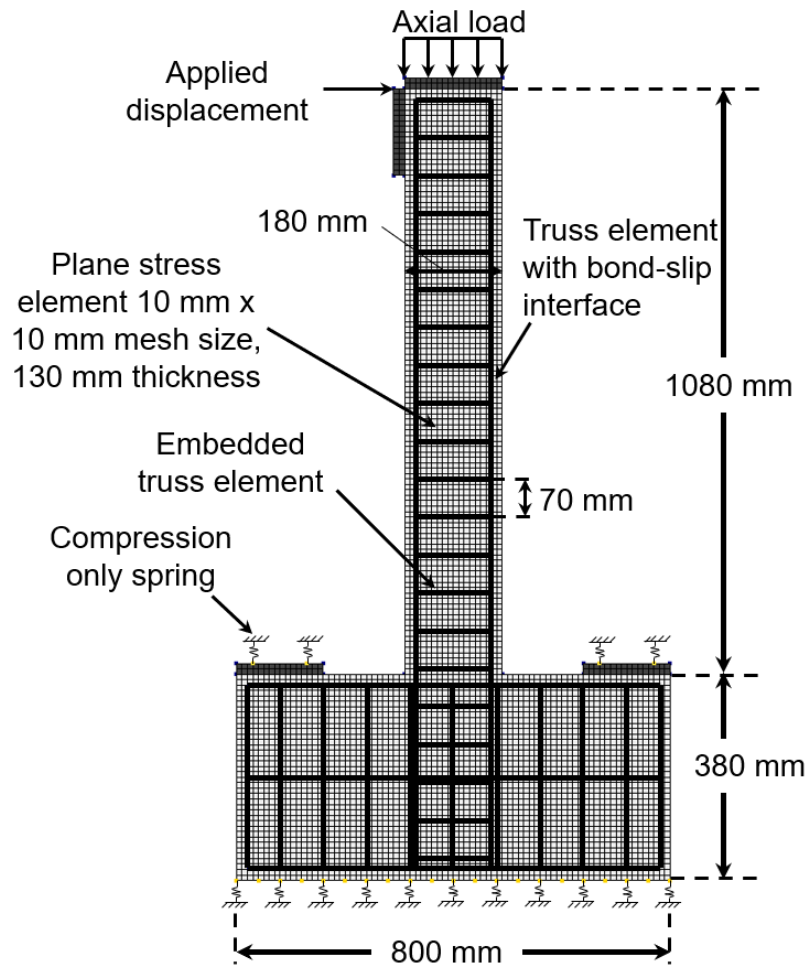
- Identify factors that influence structural response of columns
- Develop tools to efficiently simulate response



NUMERICAL MODELING OF COLUMNS

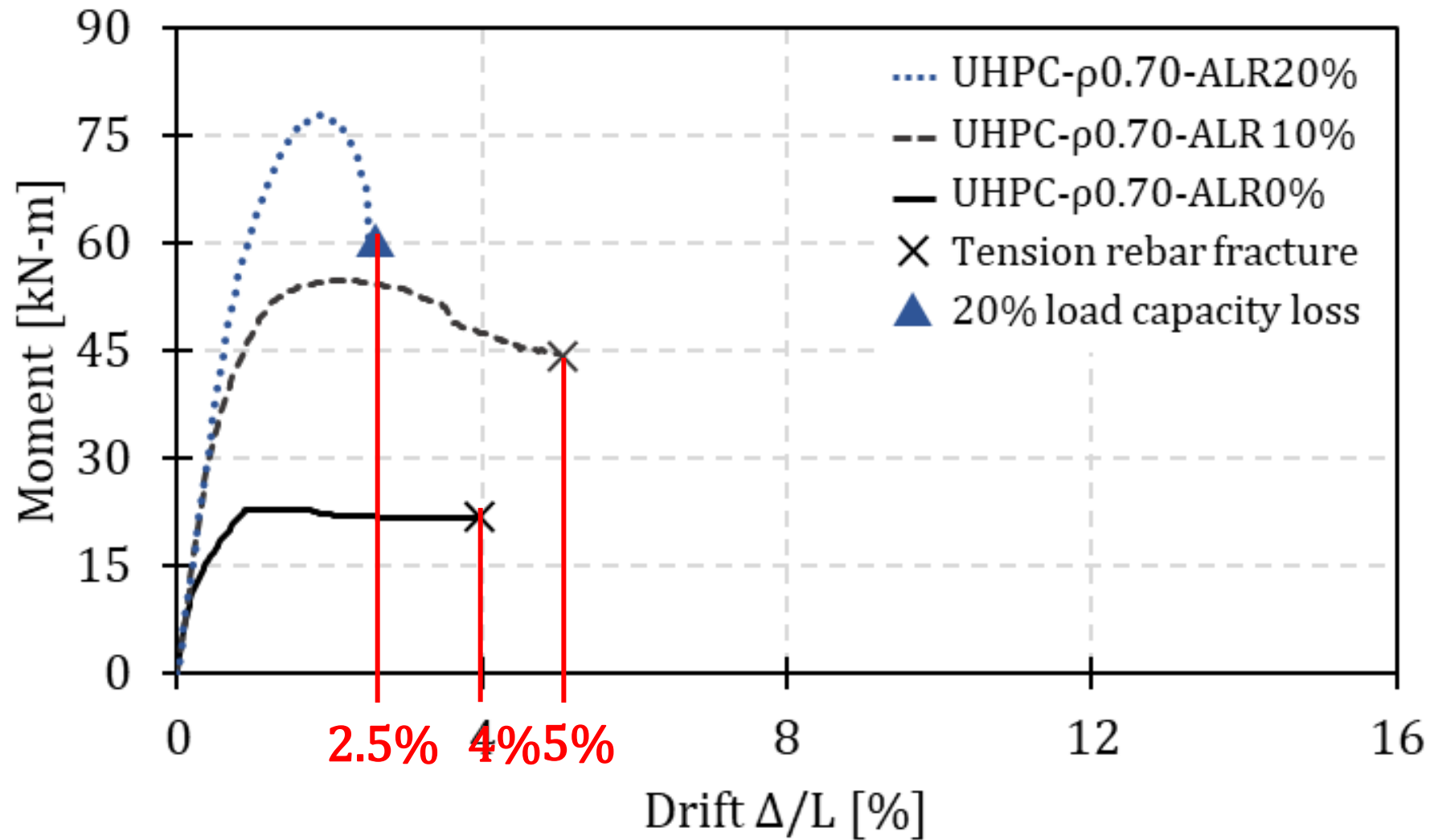
-  Elastic Support
-  Nonlinear HPFRCC

Main design variables

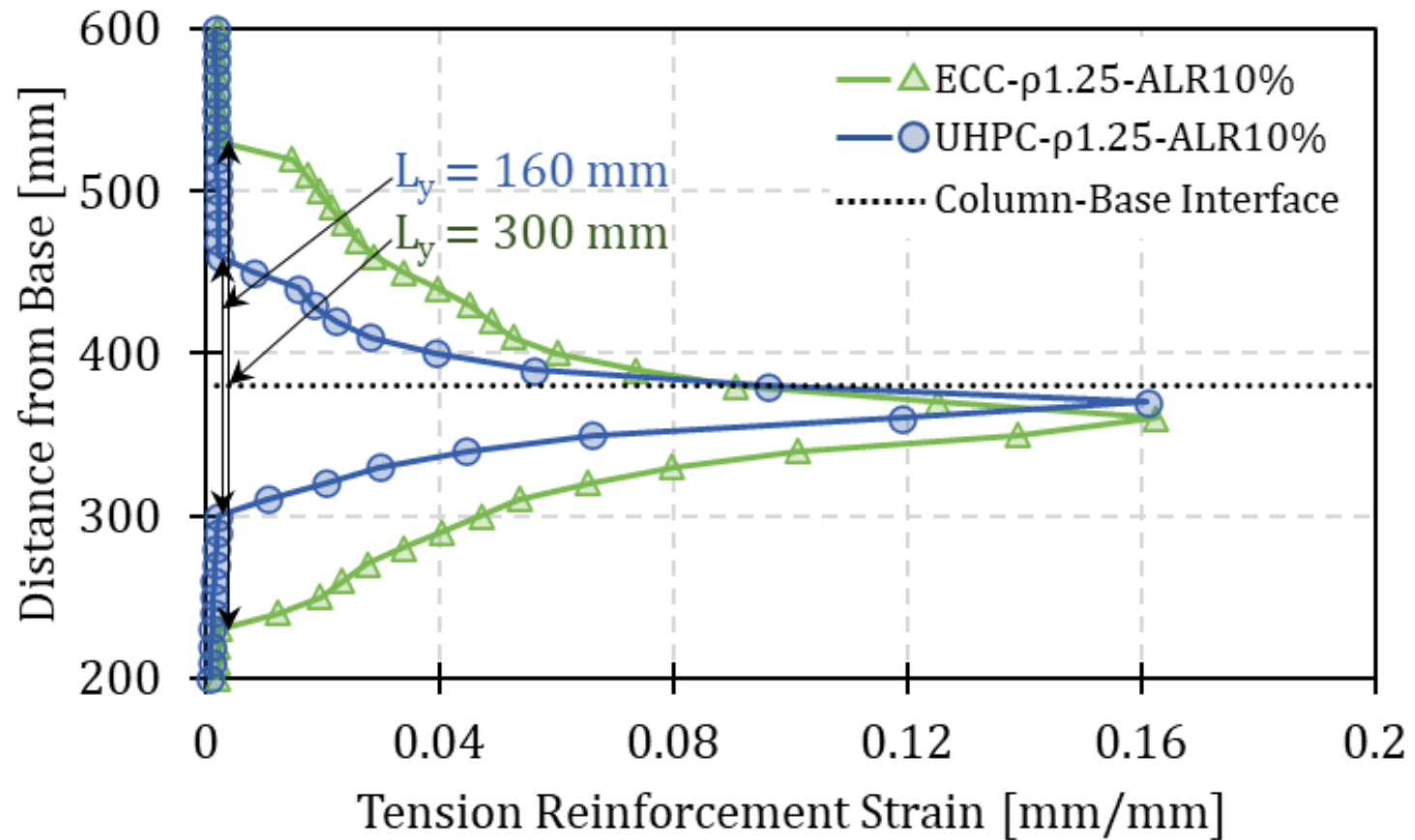


Varying Axial Load

MOMENT-DRIFT RESPONSE

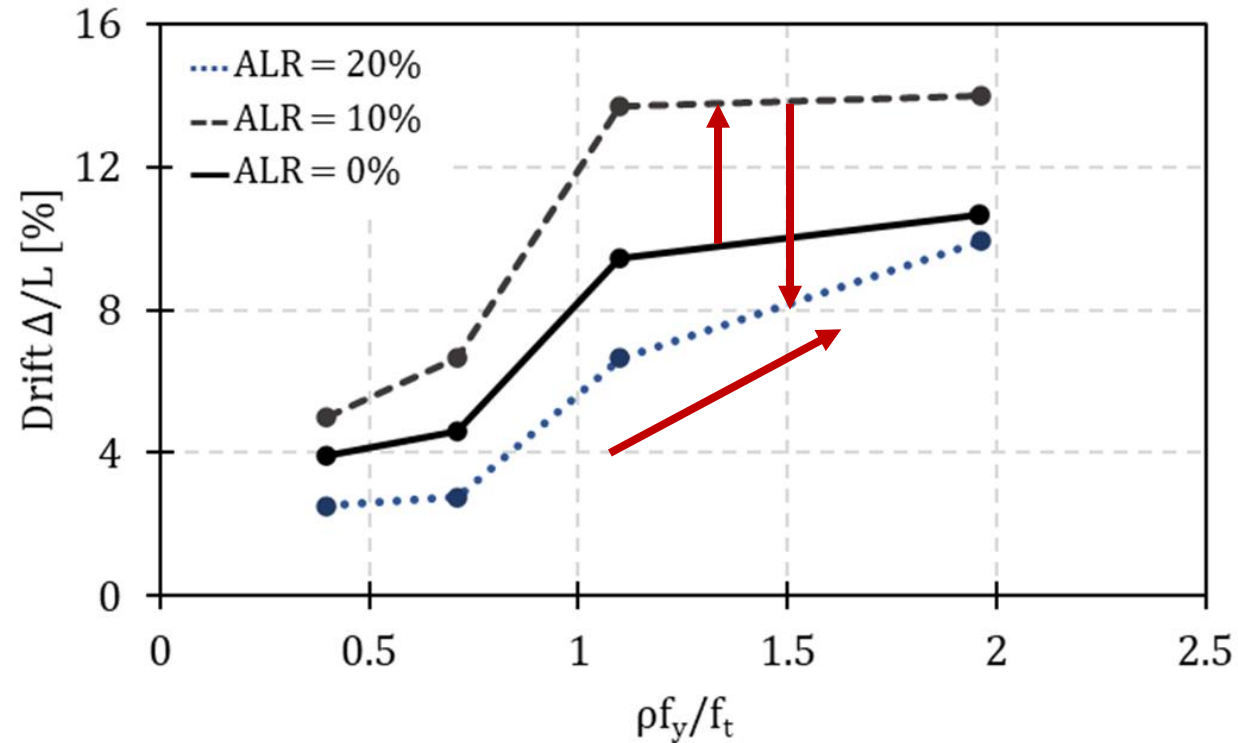


MECHANICS AFFECTING DRIFT CAPACITY



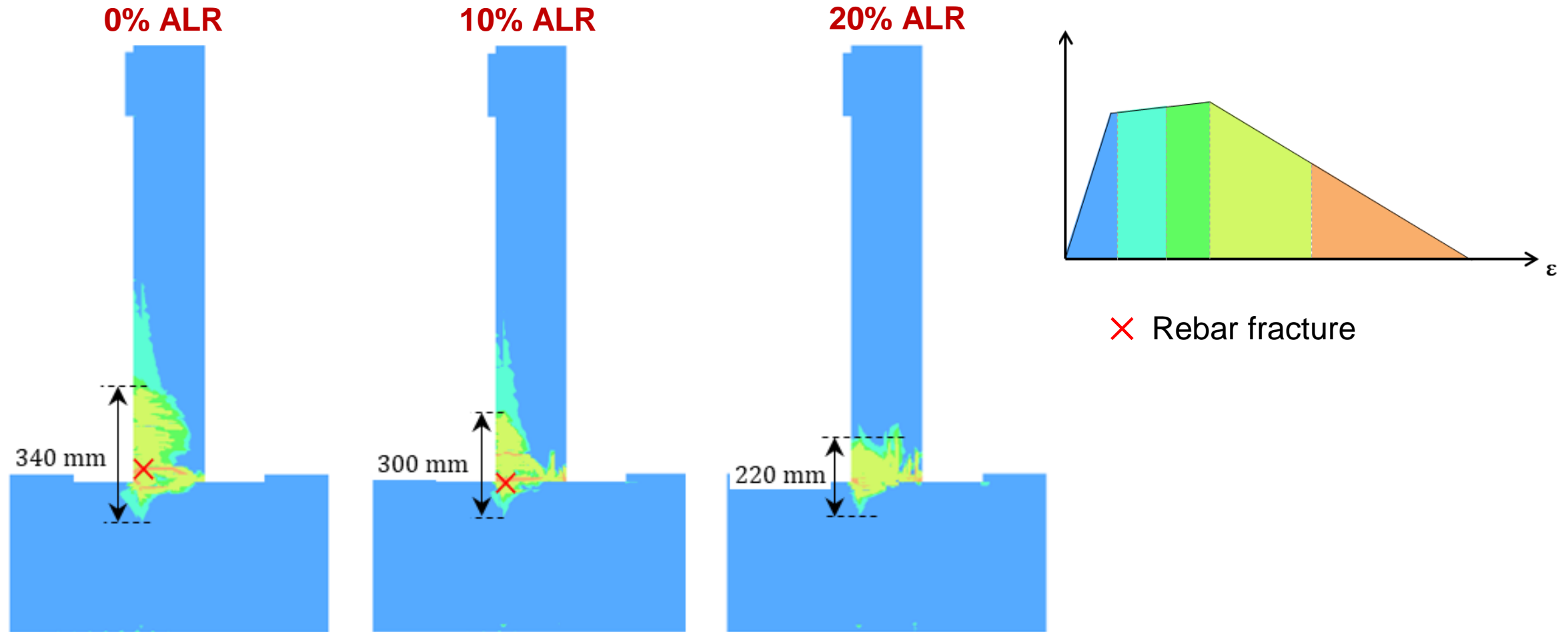
- Increase in tensile strength \rightarrow high bond stresses \rightarrow more concentrated plastic strain distribution

COMBINED EFFECTS OF ρ , f_t , AND AXIAL LOAD



- Drift capacity is a function of **relative tensile strengths**
- Higher relative reinforcement ratios \rightarrow higher bond stress demands \rightarrow higher plastic stain distributions \rightarrow higher drift capacities
- Increase in axial load ratio (ALR) increases and then decreases drift capacity

FAILURE MECHANISMS AND DAMAGE PATTERNS



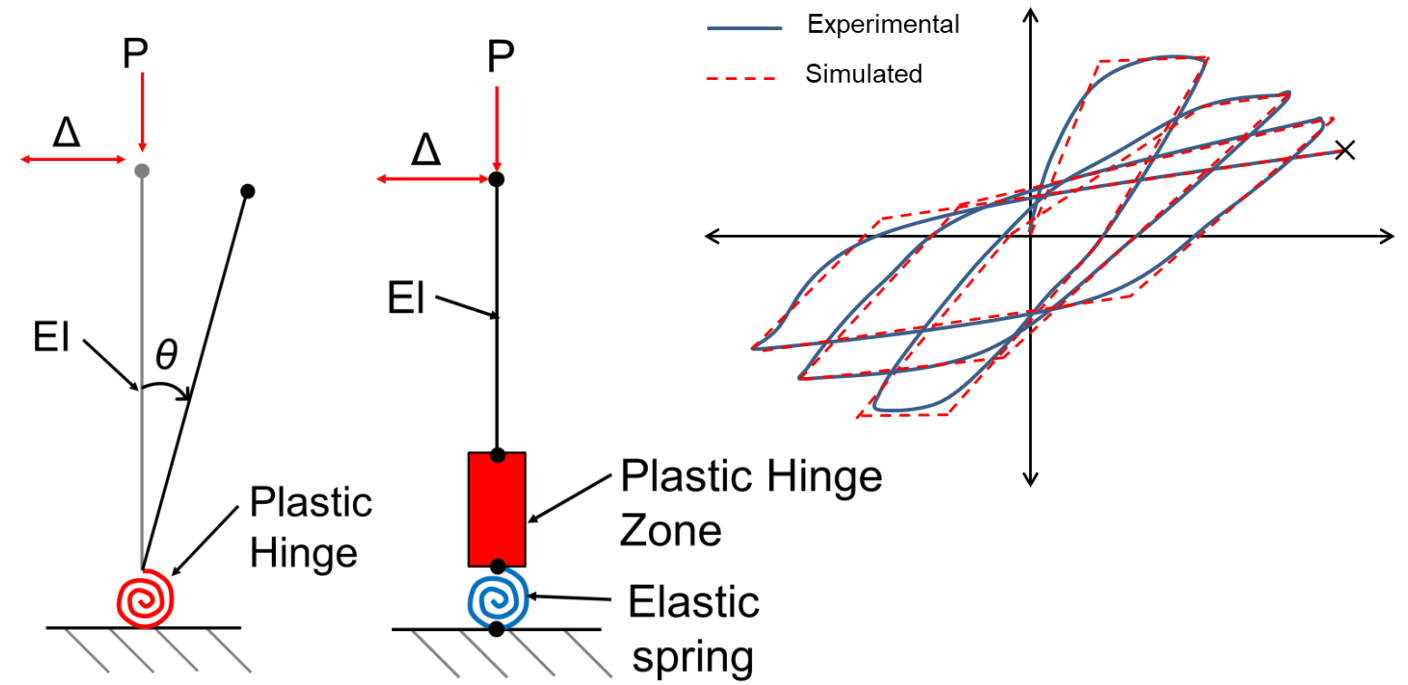
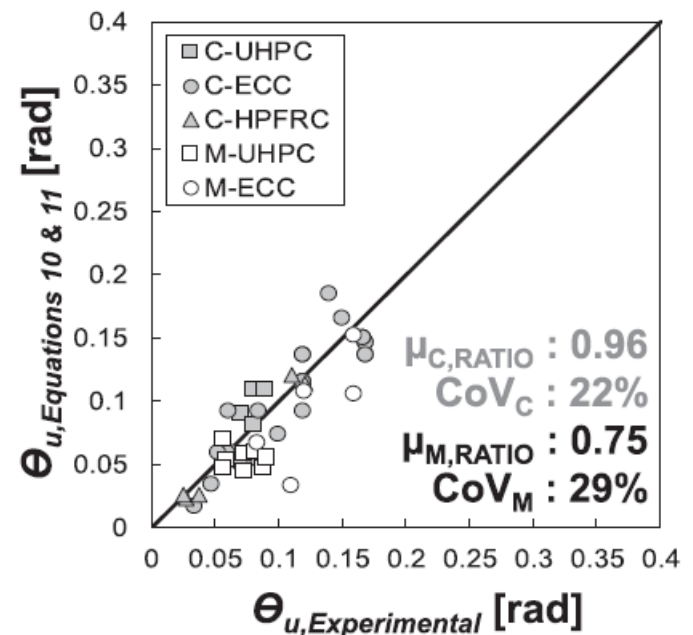
- Increase in axial load → smaller damage area and drift capacity
- Failure mechanism shift from tension to compression between 10%-20% ALR

STRUCTURAL MODELING OF HPFRCC SYSTEMS

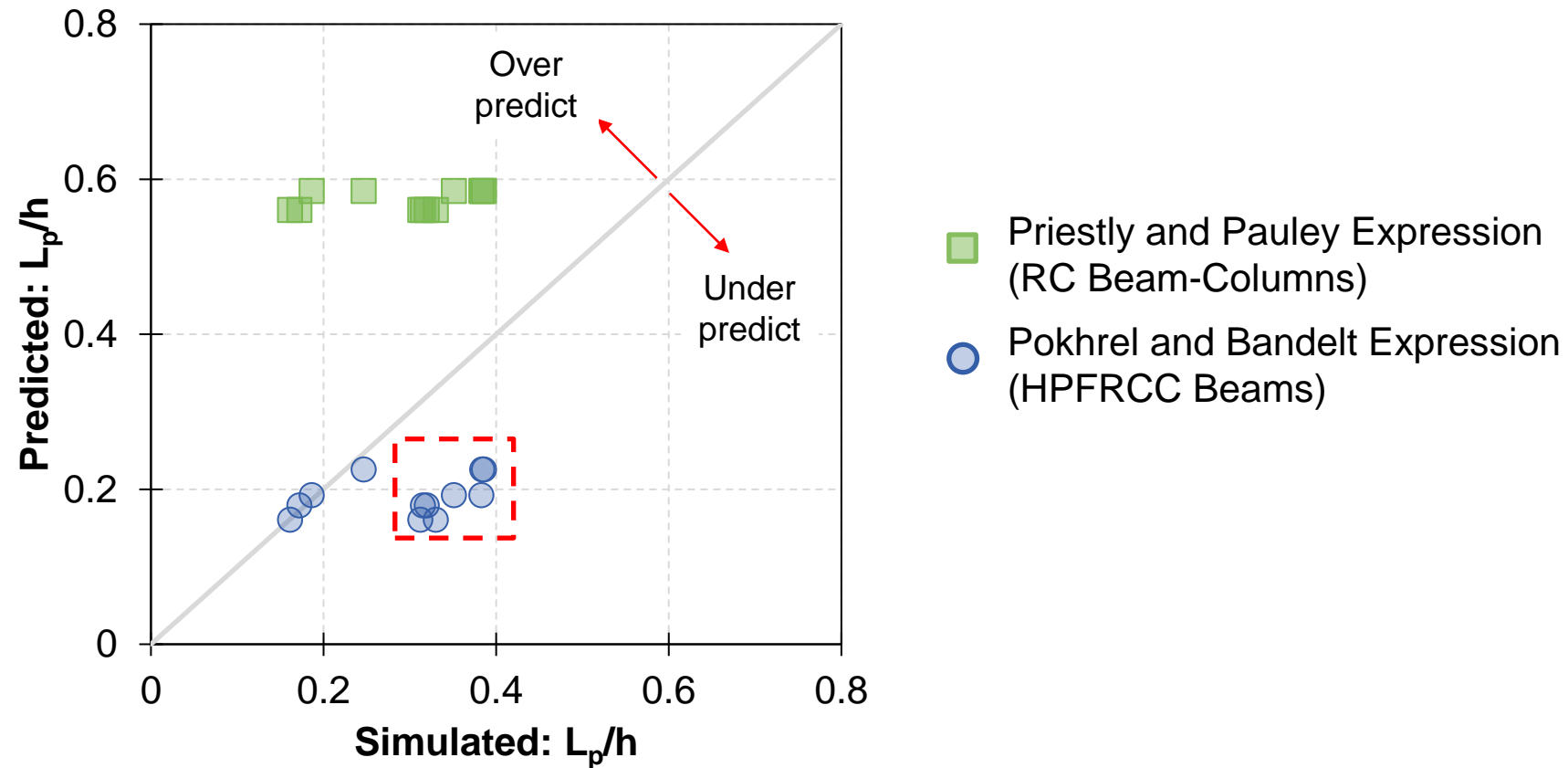
Characterize component level behavior and damage patterns to develop accurate expressions

Accurately model component level response

$$L_p = \beta_0 \frac{\rho}{f_t} + \beta_1 \frac{P}{A_g f'_c} + \dots$$

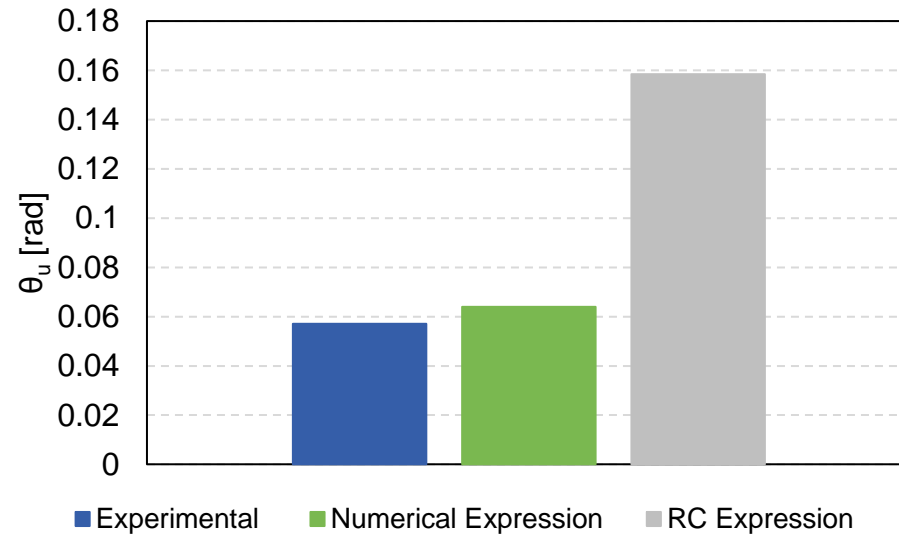
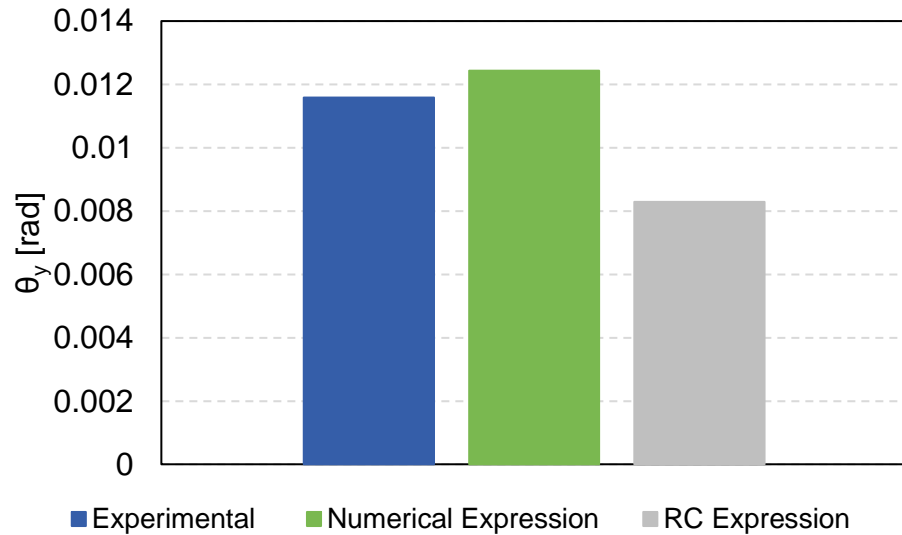


EXISTING PLASTIC HINGE LENGTH EXPRESSIONS

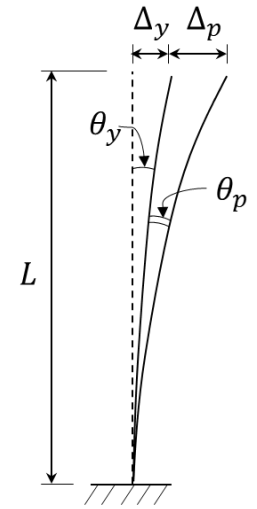


- Existing RC expression significantly over predicts simulated values
- HPFRCC expression diverges as axial load increases

COMPARISON TO EXPERIMENTAL RESPONSES



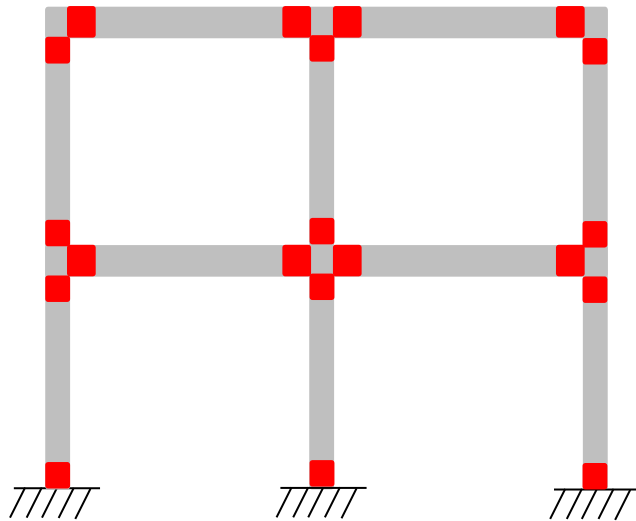
$$\theta_u = \theta_y + \theta_p$$



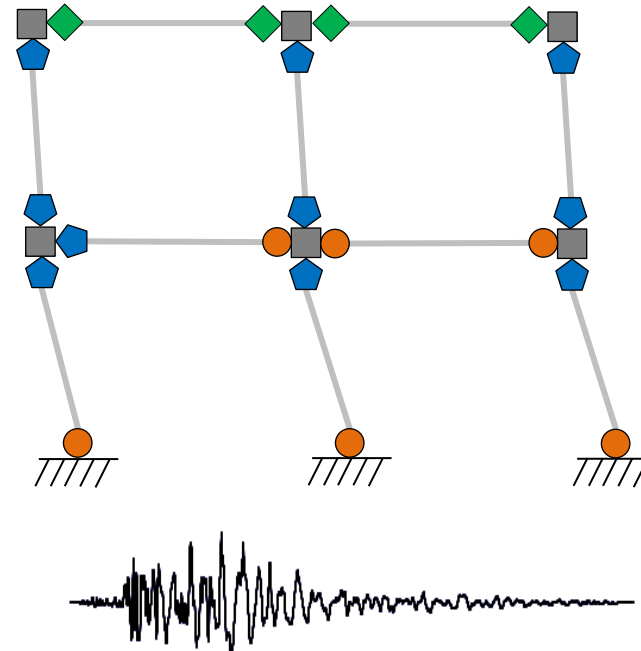
- Numerically calibrated expression reasonably predicts deformation capacity
- Existing RC expressions do not accurately predict deformation capacity

STRUCTURAL MODELING OF HPFRCC SYSTEMS

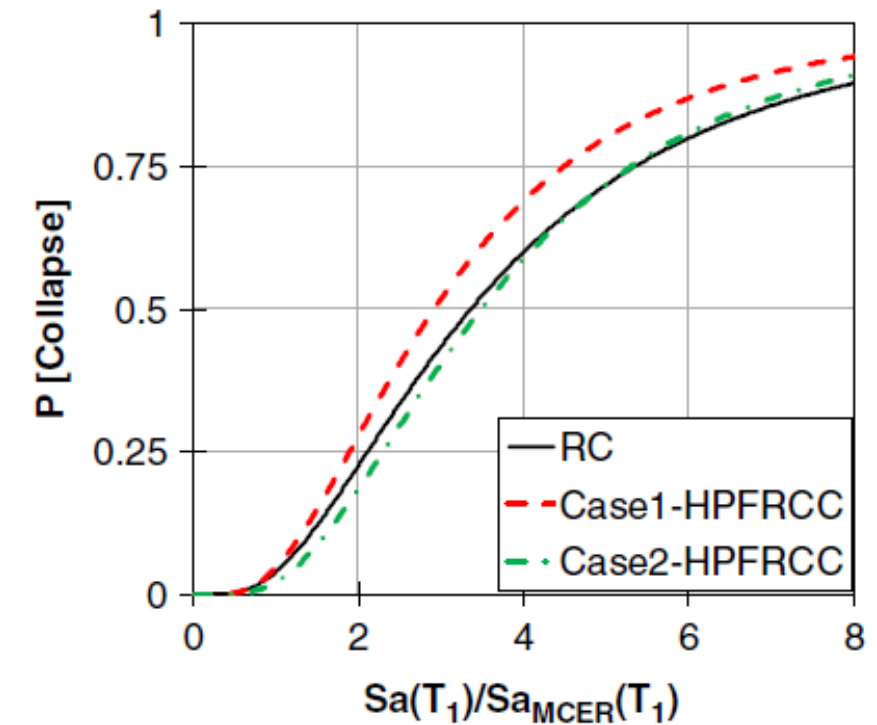
Consider archetype structures using HPFRCCs and RC



Model system level behavior



Evaluate HPFRCC and RC systems



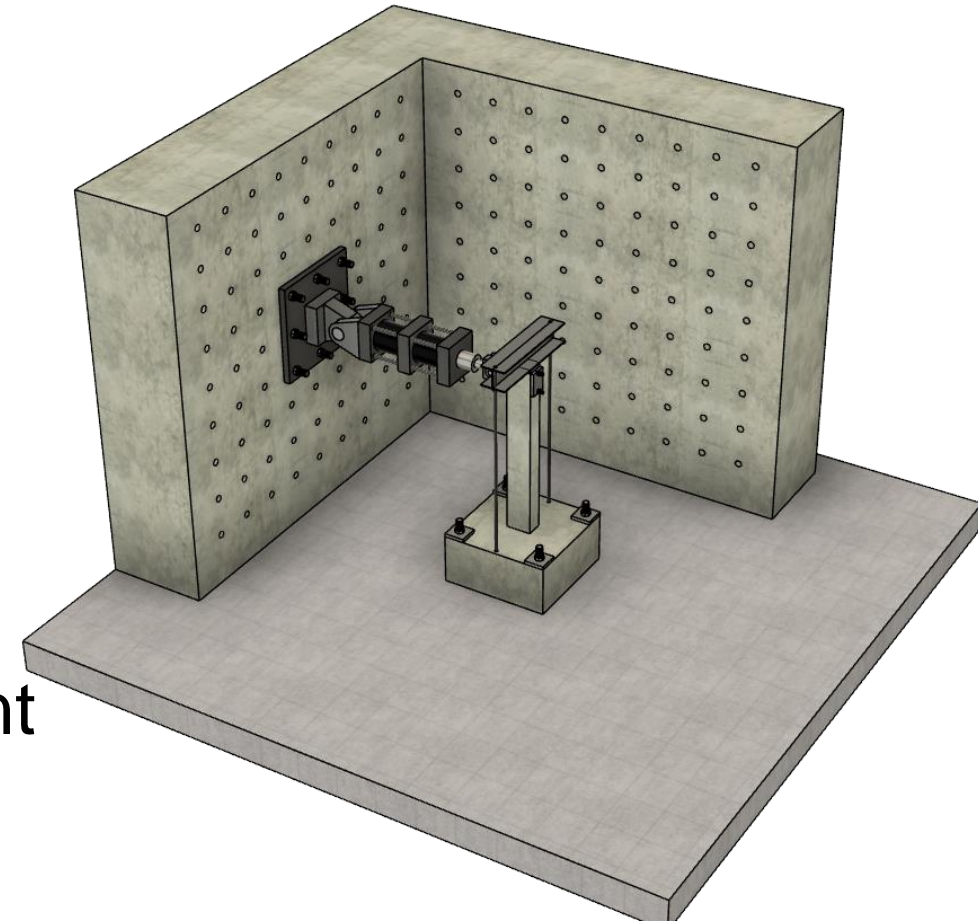
(Tariq et al. 2021)

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- HPFRCC component drift capacity is a **balance of reinforcement and tensile strength**
- Increases in axial load result in smaller damage areas and drift capacity

Big picture:

- Systematically characterizing component response to develop accurate tools for nonlinear time history analysis
- Evaluate and compare HPFRCC and RC system level responses



**Column experiments
in 2024**



THANK YOU!
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Acknowledgements

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CMMI-2141955. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

