

Comparative Study of Steel, Bamboo and Glass Fiber as reinforcing material in Concrete Beams : A Review

Anand Kumar, Jayant Supe

Department of Civil Engineering, Rungta College of Engineering and Technology, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

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Concrete is the most principally utilized material in the development field took after by steel as reinforcements. The present day situation is seeing a quick change in the building material industry and step by step new innovations are supplanting the ordinarily utilized materials. Scientists everywhere throughout the world are endeavoring to enhance concrete by the utilization of fibers, pozzolanas and different admixtures. Steel is given in the pressure side fundamentally in order to balance the powerless zone of concrete that is Tension. In spite of the fact that it is thought to be the best for this work yet at the same time it gets eroded by the activity of the nature in this way, emerges the point of searching for an option. A standout amongst the most well-known choices is Fiber strengthened polymer rebars (FRP's). In the present trial examination supplanting of Ordinary Concrete with Glass fiber and bamboo fiber Reinforced Concrete along these lines considered on the progressions of Compressive Strength and Ultimate Crushing loads In This study e are reviewing publications related to advancement in concrete technology and development.

Keywords : Flexural, UTM, Tensile strength, Bamboo, Fiber, loading, flexural strength.

I. INTRODUCTION

The general practical monetary development, efficiency, and the prosperity of a country depend vigorously on the usefulness, unwavering quality, and sturdiness of its built offices. Be that as it may, aside the natural and operational condition, the constituent materials representing the expanding instances of basic insufficiency and practical outdated nature are recorded in the constructed environment.

Weakening in solid structures is a noteworthy test looked by the framework and scaffold ventures around the world. The decay is fundamentally because of natural impacts, which incorporates consumption of steel, progressive loss of quality with maturing, rehashed high force stacking, temperature variation, solidification of defrost cycles, contact with synthetic concoctions and saline water and introduction to ultra-violet radiations. This issue, combined with amendments in basic codes expected to represent the characteristic marvels like seismic tremors or natural weakening powers, requests

improvement of fruitful basic retrofit innovations. The auxiliary retrofit issue has two alternatives, repair/retrofit or devastation/remaking. Generally, the pattern inside the US development ventures has been towards the last alternative. This arrangement has turned out to be progressively unsuitable because of changing financial and social states of mind concerning existing structures. This reality prompts the need for advancement of proper auxiliary retrofit/repair frameworks.

The investigation of a pillar part has been examined here to decide the adjustment or systems utilized till date to redesign its reinforcing properties and admixtures use to give rigidity. In Chapter 1, we have talked about the benefits of the utilizing Glass fiber, bamboo fiber rather than rebar as a longitudinal bar in RC pillar from the development perspective. A writing audit is an evaluative report of concentrates found in writing identified with chosen region. The writing survey ought to portray, condense, assess, and elucidate the writing. A writing audit goes past the look for data and incorporates the recognizable proof and explanation of connection between the writing and field of research. While the type of writing audit may differ with different sorts of studies. We have diverse writing audit from papers, journals, websites and exposition.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Chand et. al. (2017) Established that the Tensile quality of bamboo has been tentatively decided parallel and opposite to the fiber course. Distinctive properties are shown in two ways in bamboo because of the essential basic contrast introduce in the two bearings. Striking contrasts exist in the appropriation of cells inside one culm, both evenly and vertically. Anxiety estimations of bamboo under elastic burdens are additionally dictated by utilizing the Finite Element Method (FEM) programming ABAQUS and the disappointment stack designs have been created

and analyzed. Flexural quality and redirection in bamboo decided tentatively matches intimately with the FEM produced values.

Nigarwal et. al. (2016) Arranged a relative report between the DC network conduct of bamboo fiber gathered from upper and base part of bamboo, arranged a hypothesis diagram confirmed with the exploratory outcomes.

Akinyele et. al. (2015) Discovered that the interfacial bond qualities of rattan-concrete were in the range 0.082 - 0.598 N/mm² rely upon the species, concrete grade and other normal conditions. The trial consequences of 0.34 - 0.38 N/mm² got by fall inside the range. Additionally, Youssef gave 0.56 - 0.68 N/mm² for some bamboo species fortified with concrete. Every one of the discoveries fall in the vicinity of 3.94 and 28.86% of steel-solid bond quality of 2.07 N/mm² of practically identical solid review (Neville and Brook). It was discovered that the moduli of flexibility for three types of Rattan were 3396, 516 and 11,106 N/mm² for *C. deerratus*, *E. macrocarpa* and *L. secundiflorum* separately (Lucas and Dahunsi). The utilization of rattan support in lieu of traditional steel fortifications requires better comprehension under hub stacking and execution conditions. Examined the flexural conduct of two-way pieces strengthened with rattan and regular fortifications under pivotal stacking.

Andonian et. al. (2015) Various examinations have been done on normal strengthening materials, for example, wood jute bamboo raffia palmand palm stalk. Consideration is bit by bit been centered around the utilization of bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), rattan (*Calamusdeerratus*) and other characteristic fiber fortifying materials as elective fortifications in concrete particularly for minimal effort lodging for rustic networks. In provincial networks of Ghana, babadua is utilized as a part of covering and its stems

are integrated with structure of houses before smearing with mud (Schreckenbach and Abenkwa). Thomas and Shehata (2014) have examined the twisting of cementations materials, for example, Portland concrete, silica smoke, and fly fiery debris. These materials are having noteworthy points of interest over different mixes and surprisingly better upgrades over plain Portland concrete.

Lam et al. [2014] contemplated the impact of fly fiery debris and silica smolder on compressive and break practices of concrete and closed upgrade in quality properties of cement by including distinctive level of fly powder and silica rage.

George et al. (2013) detailed a work on the pre-focused on fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) reinforcing framework which can be a proficient technique to improve the productivity of FRP materials and the conduct of the fortified individuals under administration conditions. A technique utilizing somewhat impregnated carbon-basalt cross hybrid fiber sheets (CBHFS) was proposed to enhance the malleable limit of dry fiber sheets. The test outcomes showed that the malleable limit of dry fiber sheets can be improved adequately and that it isn't impacted by the example length when fiber hybridization and halfway impregnation are connected together.

Gang et al. (2013) exhibited a trial ponder on the flexural conduct of RC shafts fortified with steel-wire nonstop basalt fiber composite plates. This work investigated a technique for flexurally fortifying reinforced cement (RC) shafts utilizing recently created steel-wire nonstop basalt fiber composite plates (SBFCPs) that comprises of steel wires and persistent basalt-fiber-reinforced polymer (BFRP) composites. The test outcomes uncovered that the SBFCP reinforced examples performed predominant than the unstrengthened example regarding load limit and part solidness. A parametric report affirmed that

the volumetric proportion of steel wires in the SBFCPs impact the heap limit and firmness of examples fortified with SBFCPs. The outcomes likewise demonstrated that harbor by steel plates and jolts enhances the heap limit and pliability of fortified examples.

Obaidat et al. (2011) prepared a test program to think about the flexure and shear conduct of the basically harmed full-scale reinforced cement (RC) pillars retrofitted utilizing CFRP covers. The important parameters considered were inner support proportion, position of retrofitting and the length of CFRP. The test comes about showed that the bars retrofitted utilizing CFRP covers are fundamentally viable and are reestablished to firmness and quality qualities almost equivalent to or more than those of the control shafts. The outcomes likewise uncovered that retrofitting shifts the method of inability to be weak and the viability of the fortifying system utilizing CFRP in flexure diversified relying upon the length.

Kim and Frangopol (2011) introduced an approach to foresee the basic execution of structures through Structural Health Monitoring (SHM). The reasons for SHM have been distinguished as evaluating basic execution, anticipating remaining administration life and giving a choice instrument to ideal upkeep arranging.

Bukhari et al. (2010) assessed the commitment of CFRP sheets on the shear limit of constant fortified solid shafts and explored the current outline rules for shear fortifying of pillars utilizing CFRP sheets and proposed an adjustment to Concrete Society Technical Report TR55. A sum of seven, two traverse ceaseless solid shafts were thrown with rectangular cross-area. Out of these bars one pillar was taken as control bar and the rest of the bars were reinforced utilizing different setups of CFRP sheets. The trial comes about showed that the shear limit of the pillars was substantially improved by utilizing CFRP sheets

and 450 fiber introduction to the pivot of the shaft was observed to be more compelling. Ceroni (2010) explored tentatively on the RC shafts remotely fortified utilizing carbon fiber strengthened plastic (CFRP) overlays and Near Surface Mounted (NSM) bars under monotonic and cyclic burdens.

Martinola et al. (2010) considered the fortifying and repair of RC shafts by utilizing a coat made of fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) with elastic solidifying conduct. For repairing of RC shafts, the bars were at first harmed and after that in the long run repaired. A numerical examination was likewise completed to contemplate the fortification conduct. The trial and numerical outcomes uncovered the viability of the proposed procedure both at extreme and usefulness restrict states.

Pannirselvam et al. (2009) considered the fortifying and repair of RC shafts by utilizing a coat made of fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) with elastic solidifying conduct. For repairing of RC shafts, the bars were at first harmed and after that in the long run repaired. A numerical examination was considered to analyze the behaviour of reinforcement. The examination analysis uncovered the viability of the proposed procedure both at extreme and usefulness restrict states.

Krishnan et al. (2009) studied the flexural fortifying of RC pillars fortified utilizing carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) textures. An aggregate of ten number of pillars were thrown, out of which two shafts were dealt with as control examples and the staying eight bars were reinforced utilizing CFRP texture in single and twofold layers which are parallel to bar hub at the base under virgin condition. Every one of the bars were outlined as under fortified area and tried up to disappointment under monotonic and cyclic burdens. Static and cyclic reactions of the considerable number of shafts were evaluated as far as quality, solidness, malleability proportion, vitality ingestion limit factor,

holding between CFRP texture and concrete and the related methods of disappointments. The hypothetical minute ebb and flow relationship and the heap dislodging reactions were anticipated for all the fortified shafts and control bars by utilizing ANSYS programming and contrasted and the exploratory outcomes. The correlation uncovered that the reinforced shafts display upgraded flexural quality and solidness and composite activity until disappointment.

Siddiqui (2009) examined the flexure and shear conduct of RC pillars fortified with remotely reinforced fiber strengthened polymer (FRP) composites. Six RC bars were thrown and separated into two gatherings, each gathering containing three bars. The examples of the main gathering were intended to be frail in flexure and solid in shear; though the examples of the second gatherings were intended to be feeble in shear and solid in flexure. In each gathering out of three shafts one bar was taken as control pillar and remaining bars were reinforced utilizing distinctive CFRP fortifying plans. Test outcomes uncovered that the holding of CFRP sheets with U-shape end harbor clung to the strain side is best in flexural fortifying; while holding of slanted CFRP strips to the side faces RC pillars is extremely effective in upgrading the shear limit of bars.

Esfahani et al. (2007) inspected the impact of reinforcing bar proportion (ρ) on the flexural conduct of reinforced cement (RC) shafts fortified with carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) sheets. Twelve number of RC pillar examples were thrown, out of which three examples were dealt with as control examples and staying nine examples were fortified in flexure utilizing CFRP sheets. Bar areas with three shifting fortifying proportions, ρ , were utilized as longitudinal ductile support in examples. It was watched that the flexural quality and solidness of the reinforced shafts expanded contrasted with the control examples. The test outcomes presumed that

the plan rules of ACI 440.2R-02 and ISIS Canada overestimate the impact of CFRP sheets in improving the flexural quality of bars with little estimation of ρ contrasted with the most extreme esteem (ρ_{max}) determined in the above rules and with the expansion in ρ esteem in the pillars, the proportions of test load to the heap figured utilizing two outline rules likewise expanded.

Saafan (2006) researched tentatively the effectiveness of GFRP composites in fortifying essentially bolstered reinforced cement (RC) bars outlined with inadequacy in shear. Utilizing the hand lay-up method, progressive layers of a woven fiber glass texture were reinforced along the shear traverse to improve the shear limit and to maintain a strategic distance from calamitous untimely disappointment modes. Eighteen number of bars were tried to think about the impact of different shear fortifying plans and variable longitudinal support proportions on the basic conduct of RC shafts. The test outcomes uncovered that by legitimate use of GFRP envelops impressive increment by the shear quality and upgrades in the general auxiliary conduct could be accomplished for the pillars with shear inadequacy.

III. CONCLUSION

The basic perceptions produced using the overviews of the current writing with respect to the fortifying of reinforced cement (RC) pillars are abridged as takes after:

- ✓ Most of the exploration works have been made to research flexural and shear conduct of RC rectangular shafts fortified with fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) composites.
- ✓ Till date no work has been accounted for to think about the elastic conduct of RC bars utilizing fiber fortified polymer composites as a principle fortification.

- ✓ A restricted work has been accounted for on the fortifying of RC shafts with web openings and no investigation has been accounted for on the reinforcing of bars with transverse opening utilizing BFRP composites.

IV. REVIEWS

In light of the basic perceptions produced using the study of existing literary works and to accomplish the target illustrated in the past section, the extent of the present research consider is condensed as takes after:

To examine the shear conduct of rectangular shape section RC, glass fiber and bamboo fiber bars under static stacking condition.

To inspect the shear conduct and methods of disappointment of RC shear lacking bars remotely fortified with various fiber strengthened polymer.

To explore the impact of various test parameters, for example, fiber sum and dispersion, reinforced surface, number of layers, fiber introduction and end harbor framework on the shear limit of RC pillars fortified with remotely reinforced composites.

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