



Durability of Glass Fibre Reinforced Composites

- Experimental Methods and Results

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CompTest 2004



RWTHAACHEN
RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE AACHEN



Overview

■ Introduction

- Main project goals
- Goal of experimental program



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- Materials
- Testing methods and interpretation



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■ Conclusions



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VUB-Brussels & RWTH Aachen

Projects:

**Development of Durable Glass Fibre
Reinforced Cementitious Composite**

**- Development of cement with
neutral pH after hardening**



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IPC (Inorganic Phosphate Cement)



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IPC (Inorganic Phosphate Cement)

- **Modelling of mechanical behaviour**



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- Modelling durability



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- Modelling of mechanical behaviour
- **Modelling durability**

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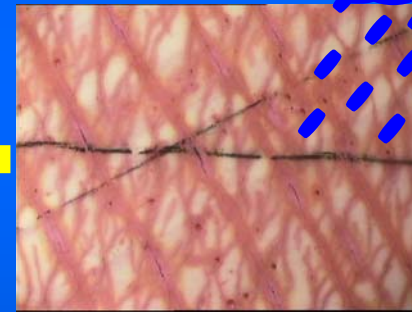
Project:

Development of Durable Glass Fibre
Reinforced Concrete

macro-scale:
combination of
measurement
techniques



series of
experiments



- Modelling of mechanical behaviour
- Modelling durability

Goal of experimental program

Durability of Fibre/Textile Reinforced concrete

- experimental setup
- damage mechanisms

Fibres are attacked:

Chemical degradation

Formation of reaction products in flaws



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Matrix is degraded:

Formation of matrix cracks

Chemical attack



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Fibres are attacked:

Chemical degradation

Formation of reaction products in flaws

Matrix is degraded:

Formation of matrix cracks

Chemical attack

Matrix-fibre interface is modified:

Formation of hydration products: embrittlement

Mechanical wear (cyclic load)





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Durability of Fibre/Textile Reinforced concrete

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Function of

- **Materials**
- **Temperature**
- **Humidity**
- **Mechanical load**



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Function of

- Materials
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} Constant environmental loading
(elevated RH and T)

Goal of experimental program

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Function of

- Materials
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Mechanical load

Constant environmental loading
(elevated RH and T)

Repeated environmental loading
(wetting-drying & freezing-thawing)



Constant environmental load

Materials

- AR-glass fibres and OPC (Ordinary Portland cement, $\text{pH} = 13,5$)
- AR-glass fibres and IPC (Inorganic Phospate Cement)
- E-glass fibres and IPC (Inorganic Phospate Cement)

Constant environmental load: Accelerated Ageing

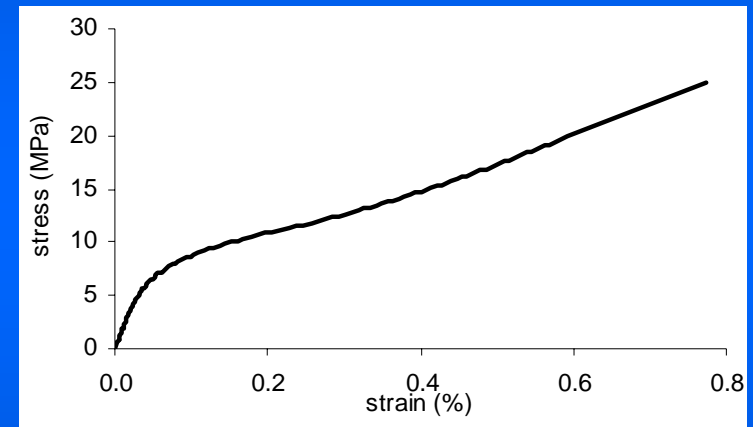
- water, 50°C

Cyclic environmental load

Materials

-E-glass fibres and IPC (Inorganic Phosphate Cement, pH = 7)

Series 1: no pre-loading



Cyclic environmental load: Accelerated Ageing

- wetting-drying (60 cycles)
- freezing-thawing (60 cycles)

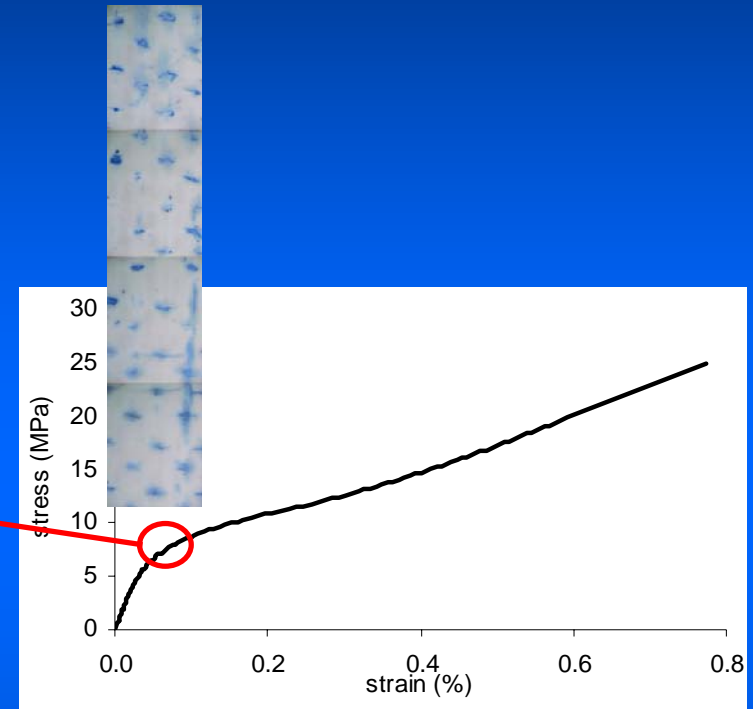
Cyclic environmental load

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Series 1: no pre-loading

Series 2: multiple-cracking zone



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Cyclic environmental load

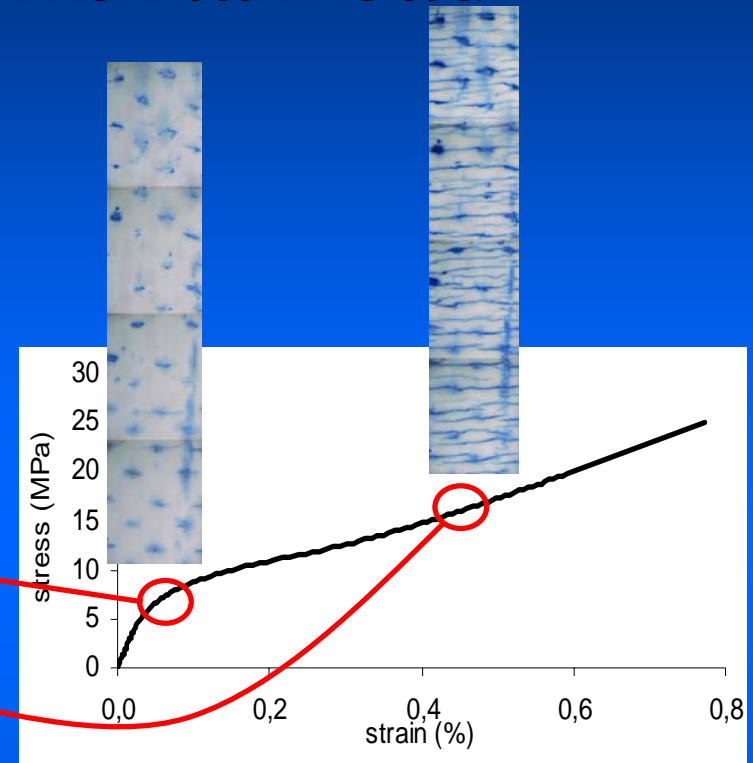
Materials

-E-glass fibres and IPC (Inorganic Phosphate Cement, pH = 7)

Series 1: no pre-loading

Series 2: multiple-cracking zone

Series 3: post-cracking zone



Cyclic environmental load: Accelerated Ageing

- wetting-drying (60 cycles)
- freezing-thawing (60 cycles)

Experimental program

After environmental loading (constant or cyclic)

Matrix cracking: microscope & camera



Experimental program

After environmental loading (constant or cyclic)

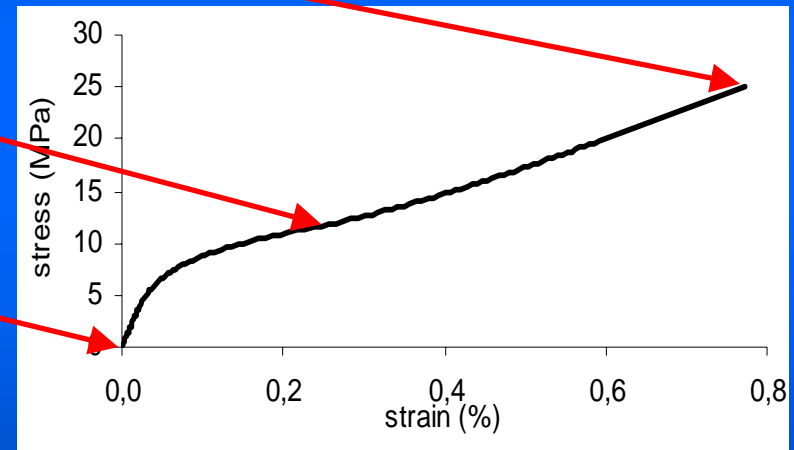
Matrix cracking: microscope & camera

Static loading

- Strength: fibre strength or matrix-fibre interface quality

- Post-cracking stiffness: fibre quality

- Pre-cracking stiffness: matrix quality



Experimental program

After environmental loading (constant or cyclic)

Matrix cracking: microscope & camera

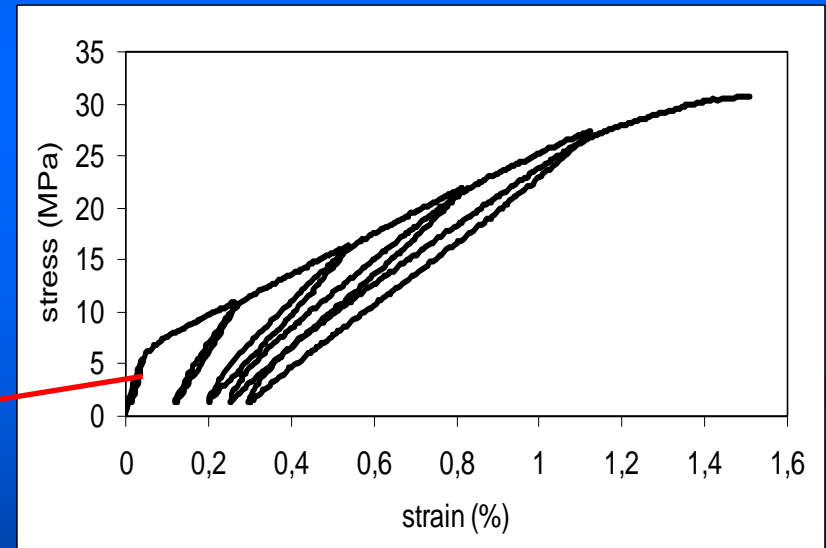
Static loading

- Strength: fibre strength or matrix-fibre interface quality

- Post-cracking stiffness: fibre quality

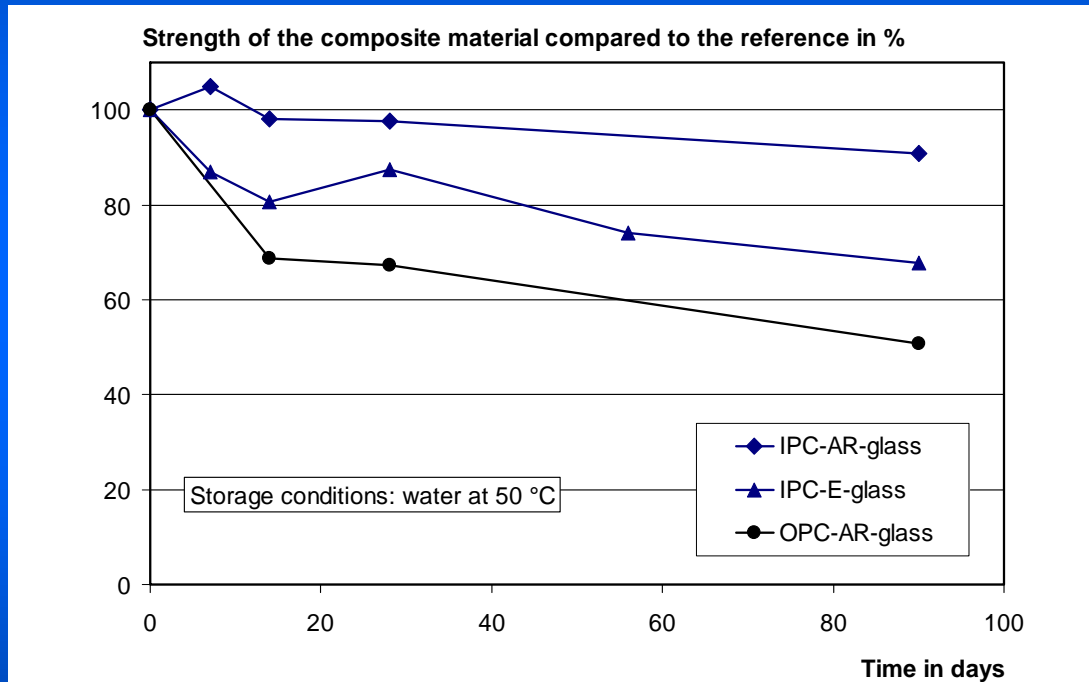
- Pre-cracking stiffness: matrix quality

Interpretation cycles:
matrix-fibre interface



Results: constant environmental loading

- tensile strength



OPC:

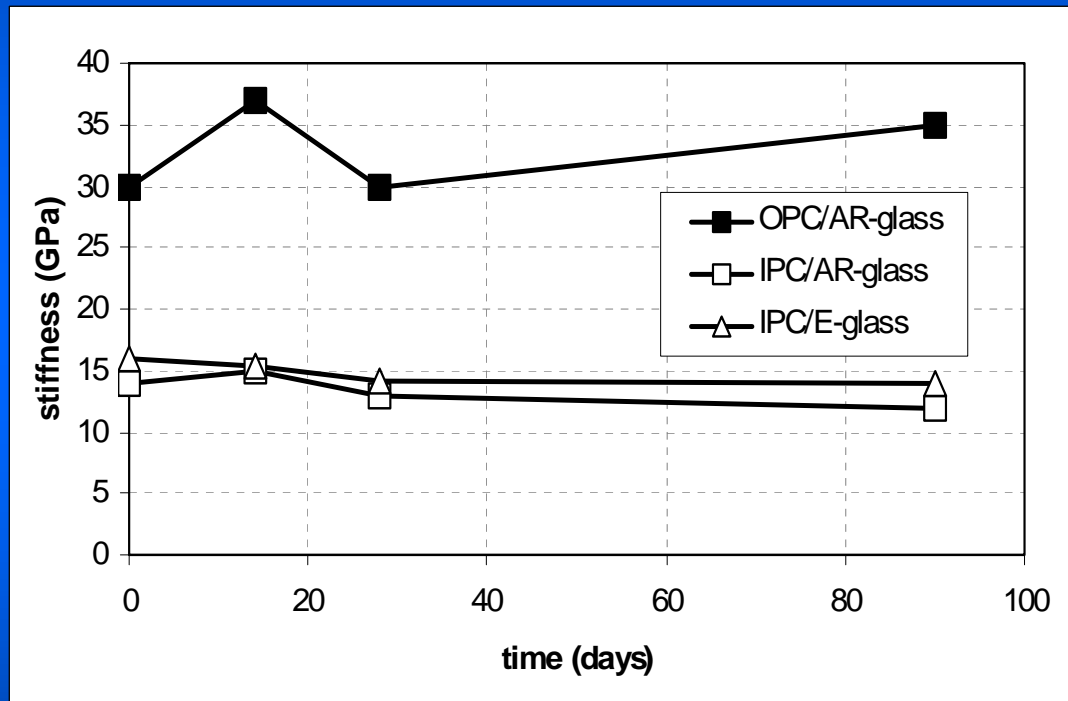
- Loss of strength: fibre attack

IPC:

- Less loss of strength

Results: constant environmental loading

Monotonic tensile loading: pre-cracking stiffness (E_{c1})



OPC:

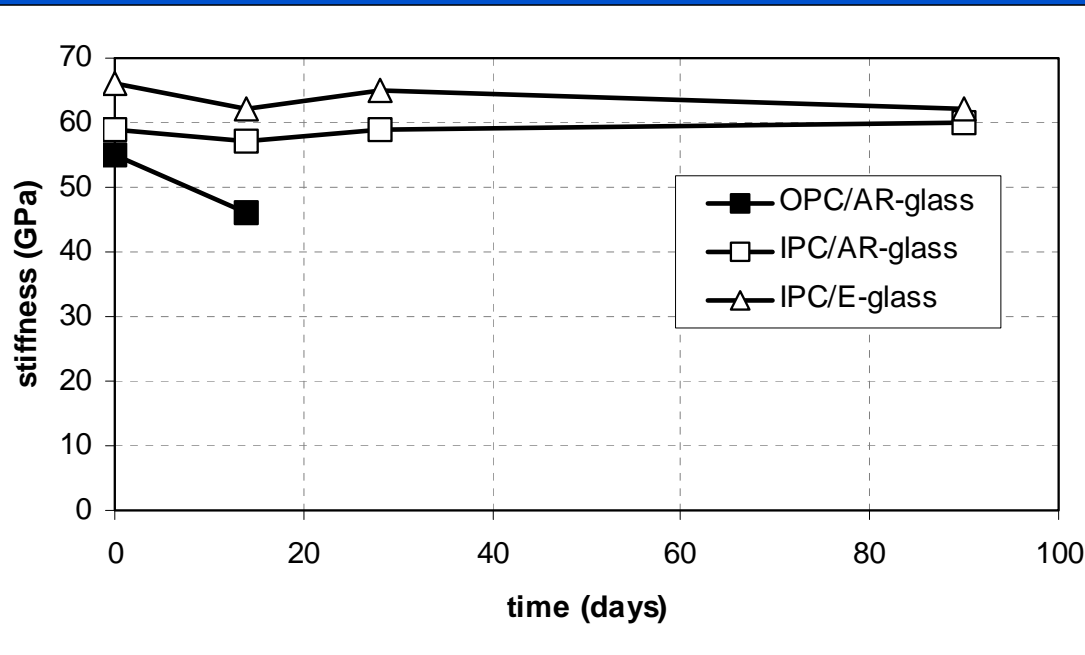
- Loss of strength: fibre attack
- Matrix stable

IPC:

- Less loss of strength
- Matrix stable

Results: constant environmental loading

Monotonic tensile loading: post-cracking stiffness



OPC:

- Loss of strength: fibre attack
- Matrix stable
- Ductility lost

IPC:

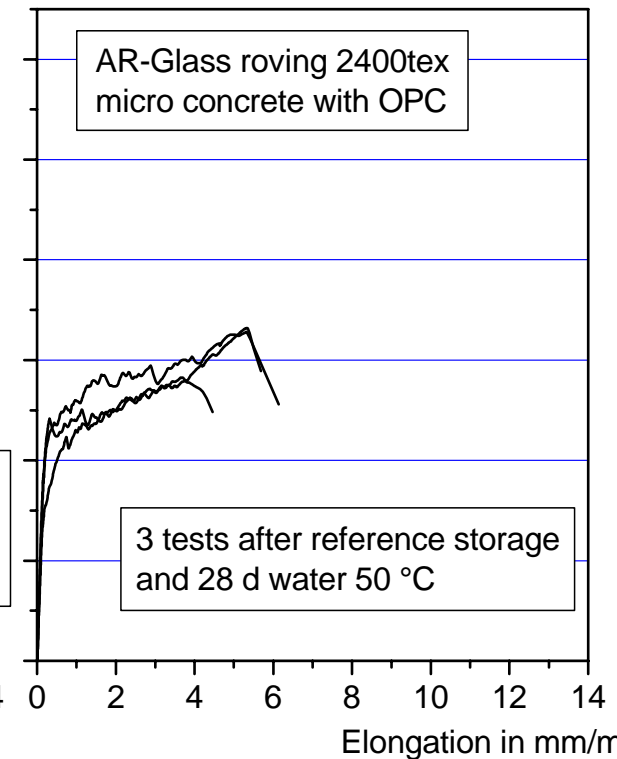
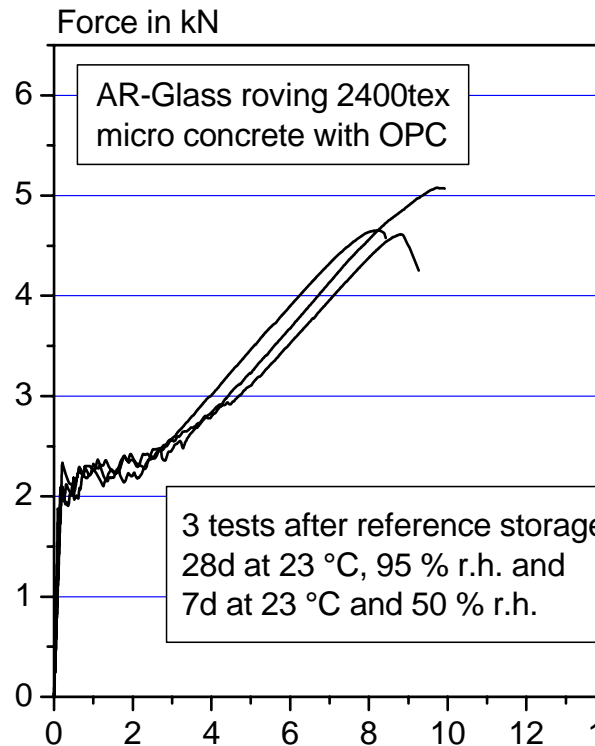
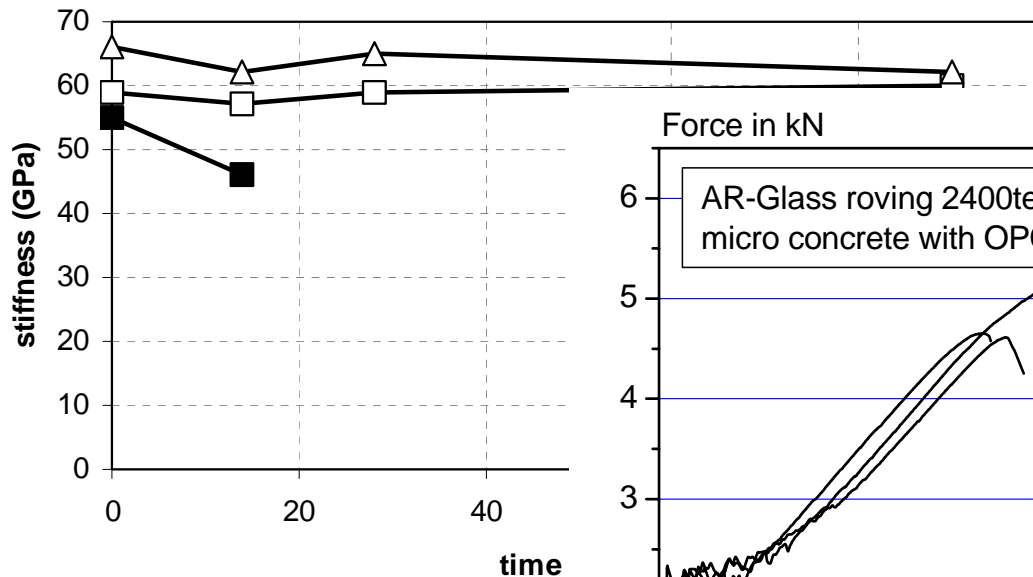
- Less loss of strength
- Matrix stable
- Fibres not attacked seriously

Results: constant environmental loading

Monotonic tensile loading: post-cracking stiffness (E_{III})

OPC:

- Loss of strength: fibre



Cyclic environmental load

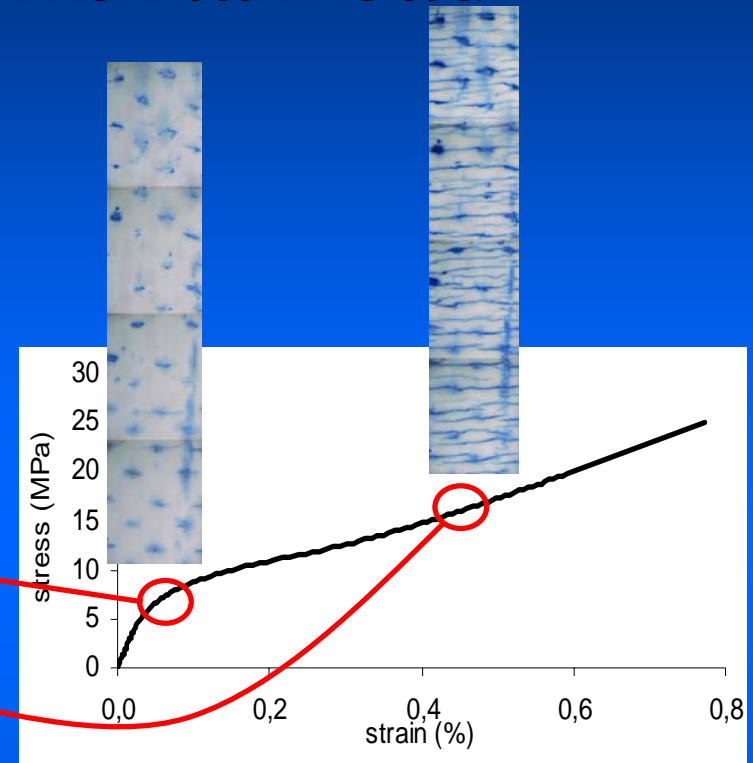
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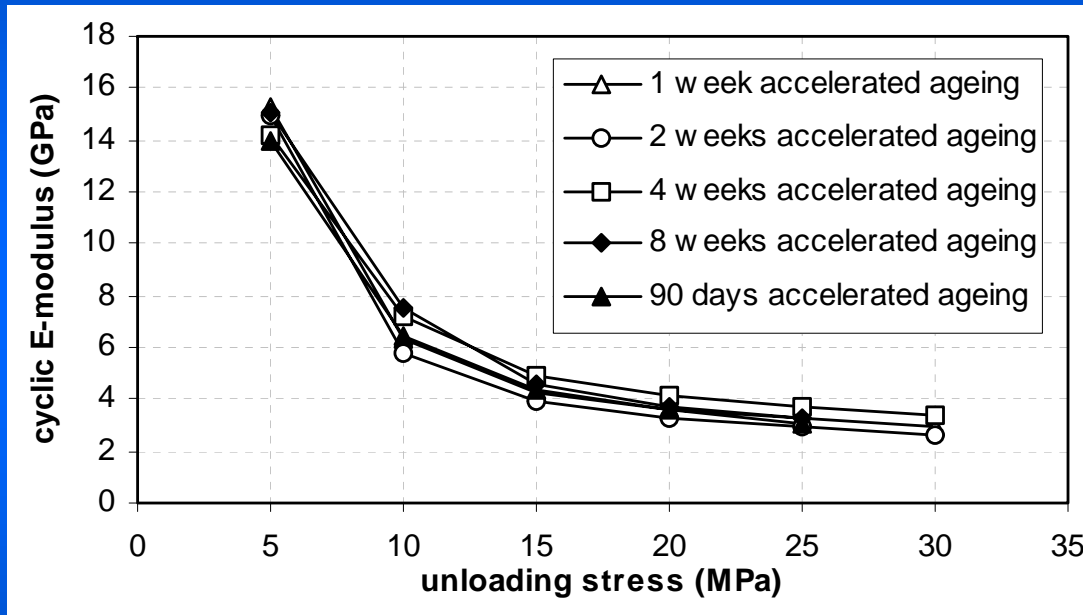


Cyclic environmental load: Accelerated Ageing

- wetting-drying (60 cycles)
- freezing-thawing (60 cycles)

Results: constant environmental loading

Cyclic tensile loading: matrix-fibre interface



OPC:

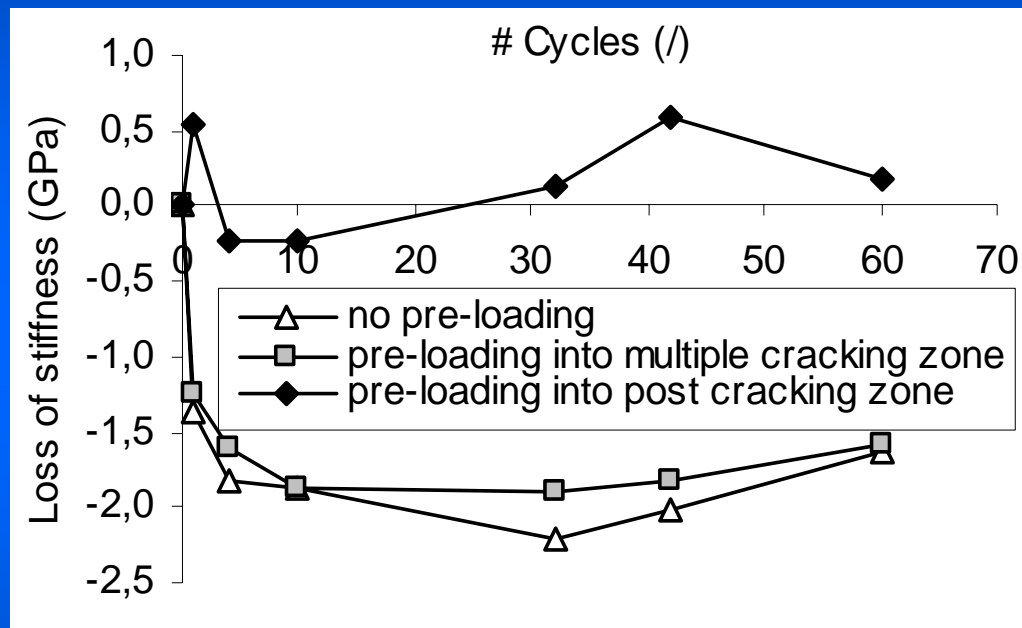
- Loss of strength: fibre attack
- Matrix stable
- Ductility lost

IPC:

- Less loss of strength
- Matrix stable
- Fibres not attacked seriously
- Interface stable

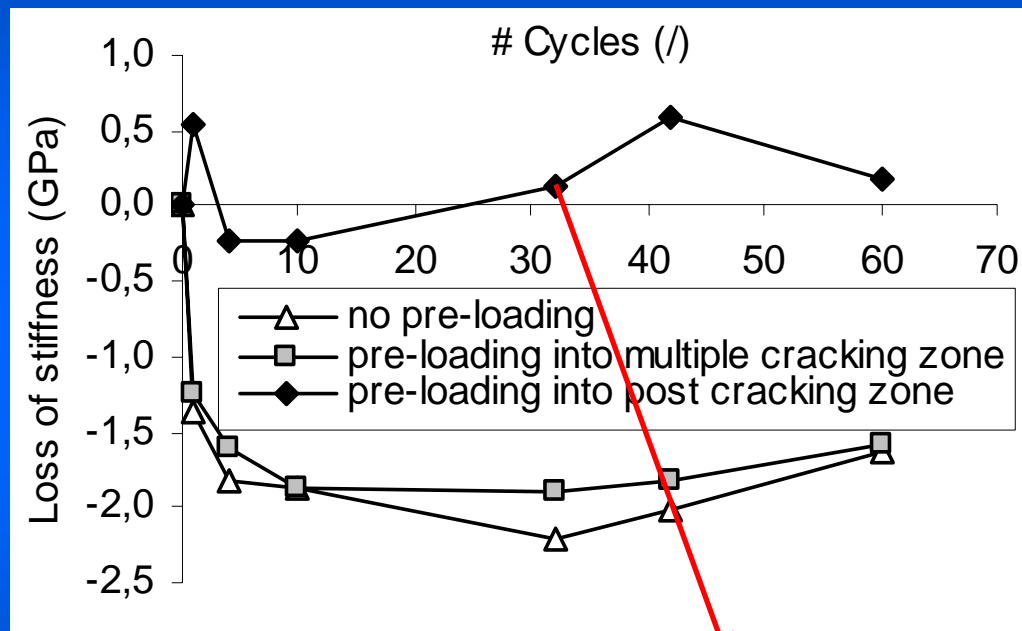
Results: repeated environmental loading

Freezing-thawing



Results: repeated environmental loading

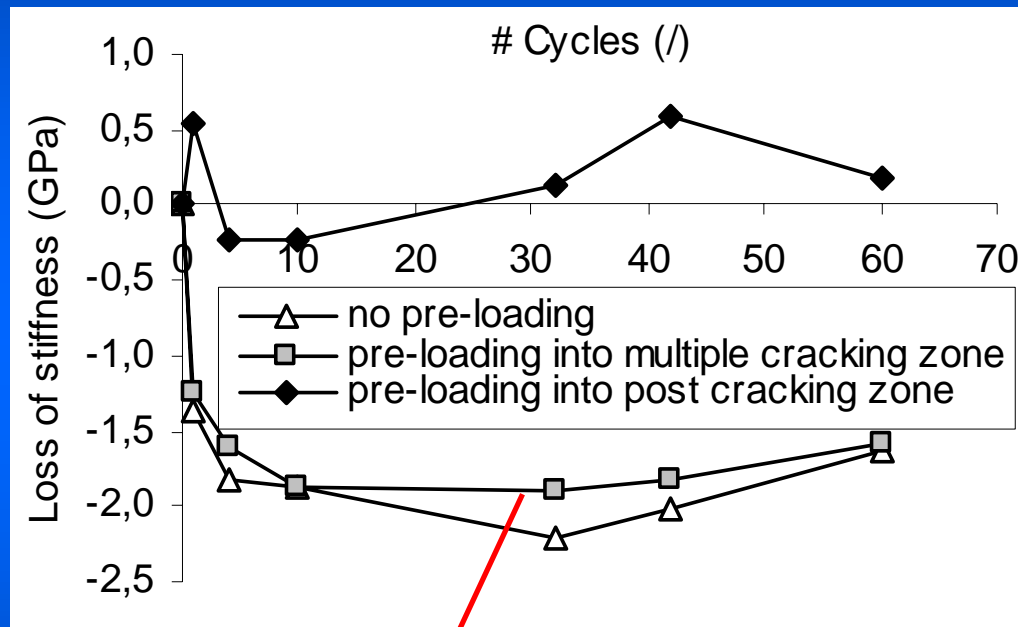
Freezing-thawing



- Pre-loading into post-cracking zone: no extra damage mechanism

Results: repeated environmental loading

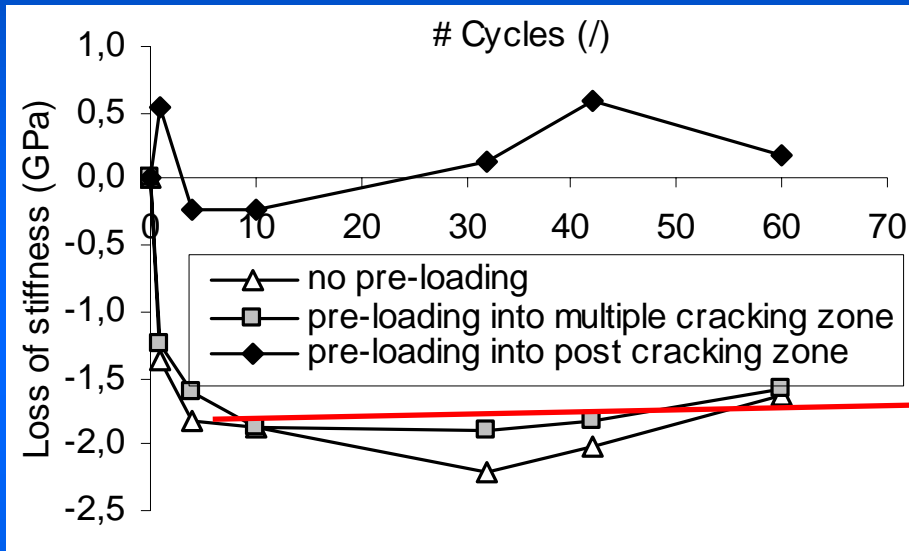
Freezing-thawing



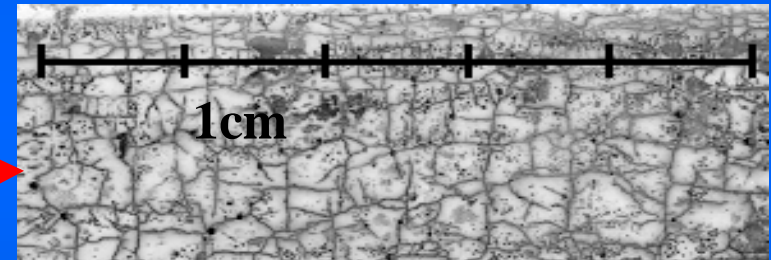
- Pre-loading into post-cracking zone: no extra damage mechanism
- No or small pre-loading: damage (matrix cracking?) first cycles

Results: repeated environmental loading

Freezing-thawing



First cycles: matrix cracking
Later: stabilisation

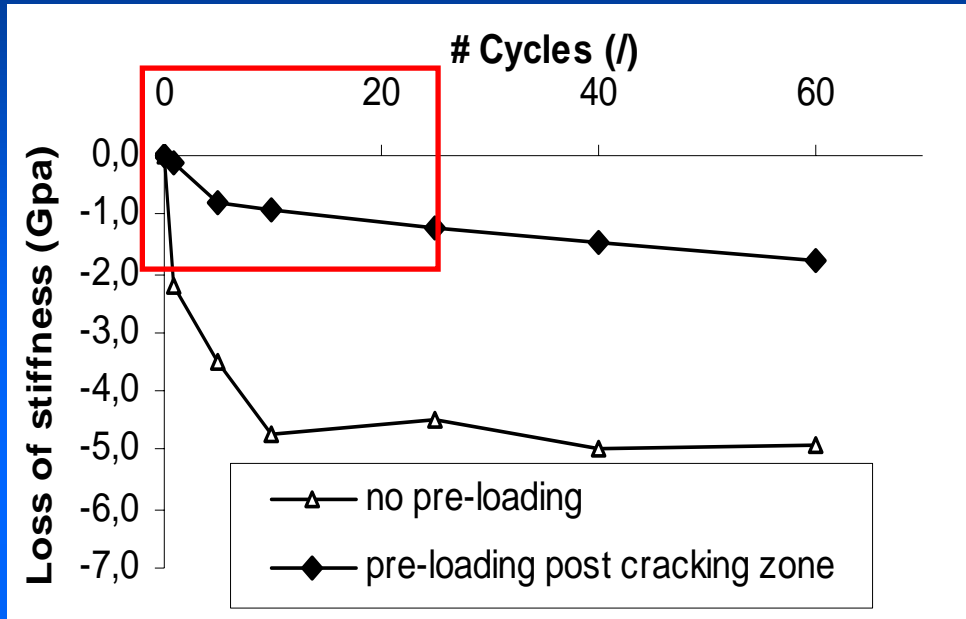


- Random alignment cracking
- No large internal stresses due to fibres

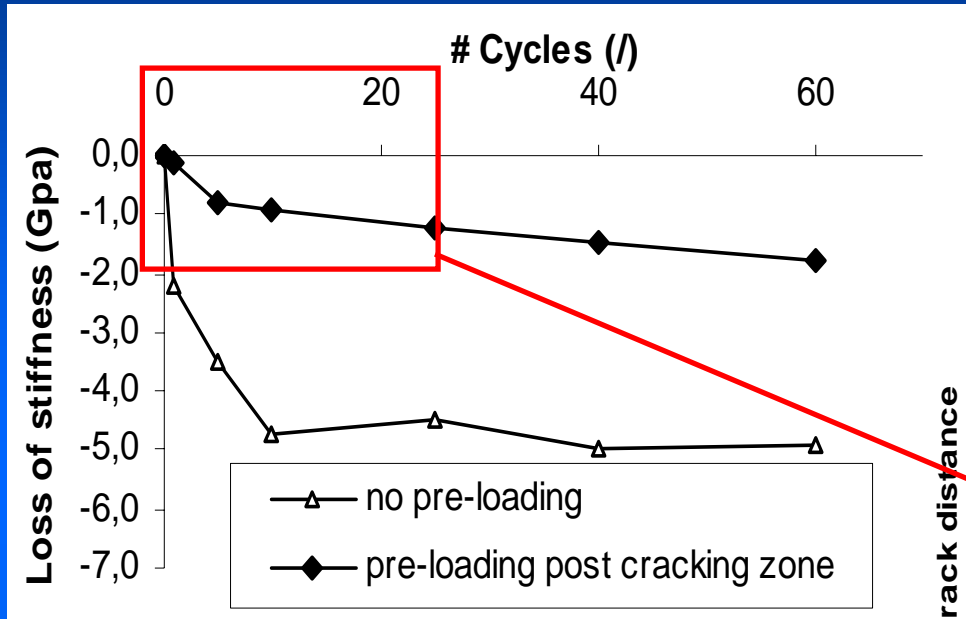
No loss of strength: no damage to fibres

Results: repeated environmental loading

Wetting-drying

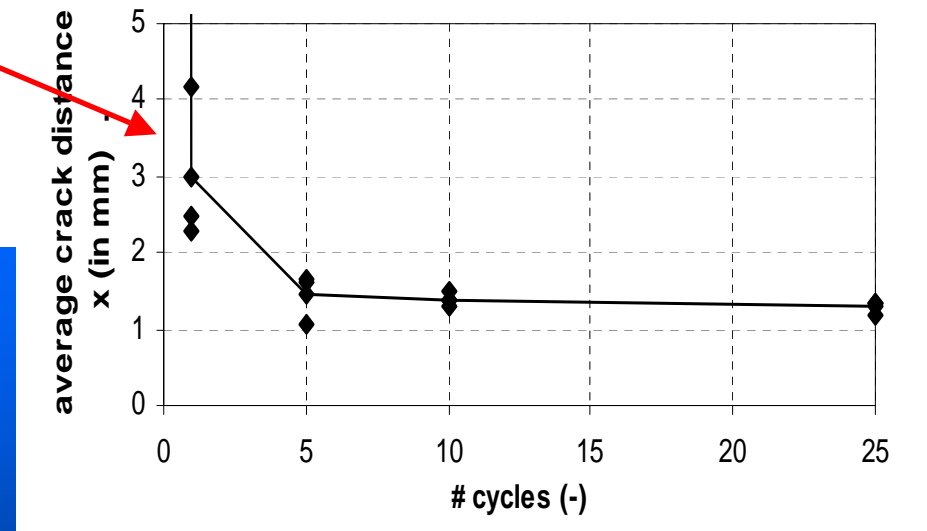
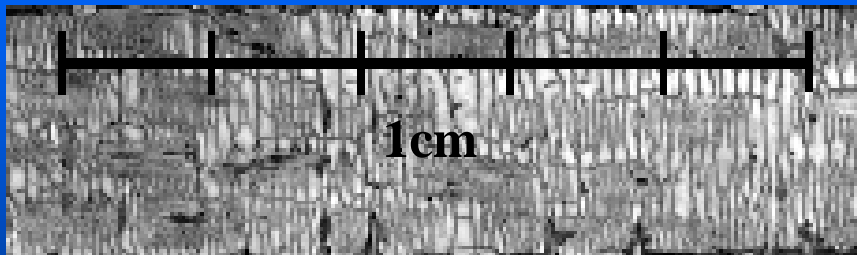


Results: repeated environmental loading

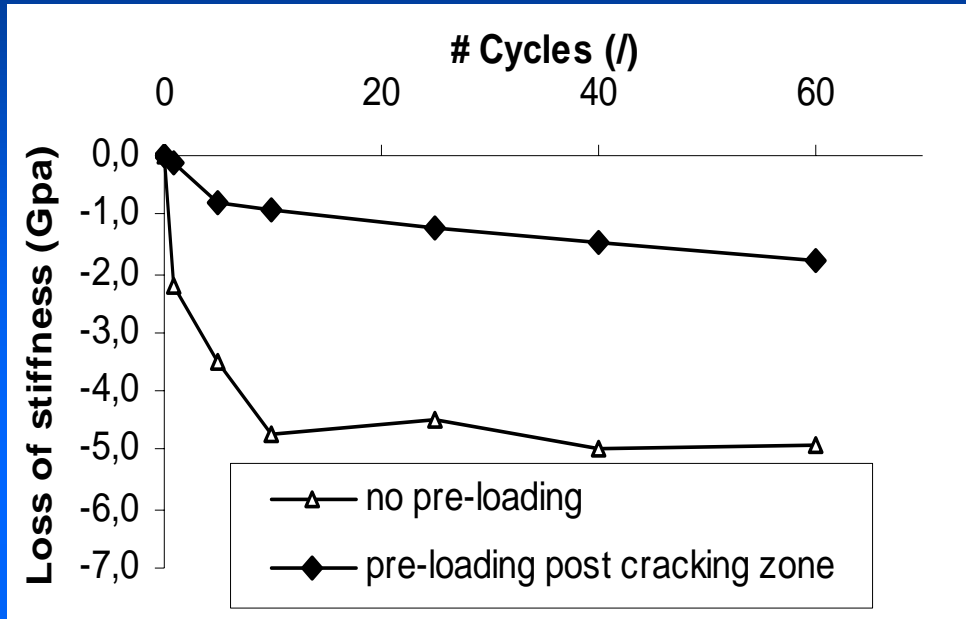


Wetting-drying

- first cycles matrix cracking
- later other damage mechanism

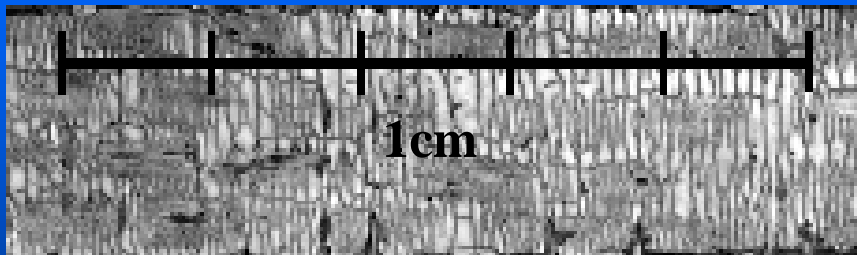


Results: repeated environmental loading

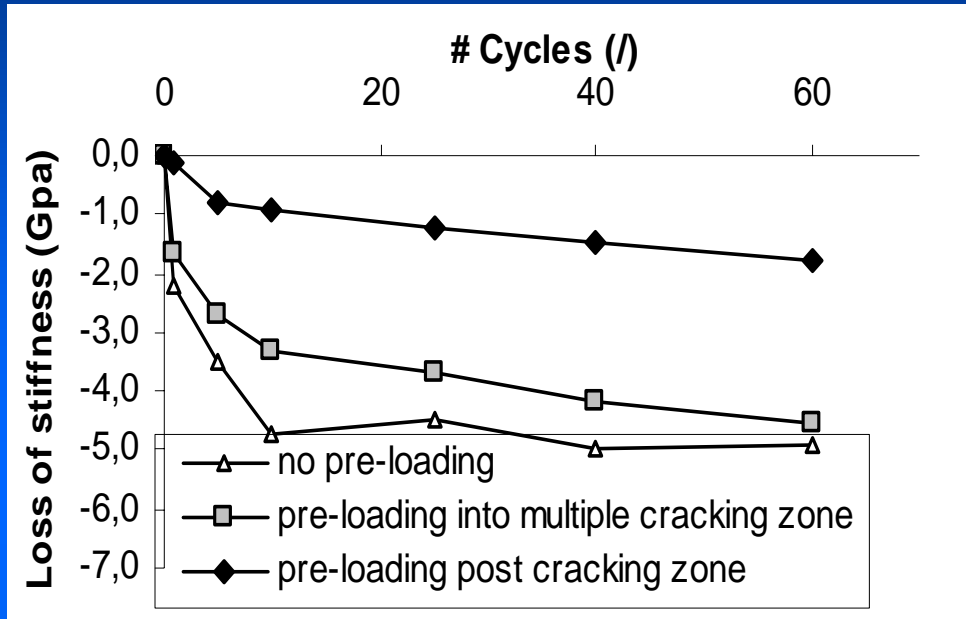


Wetting-drying

- first cycles matrix cracking
- later other damage mechanism
- cracks aligned and perpendicular to fibres:
internal stresses due to
presence of fibres

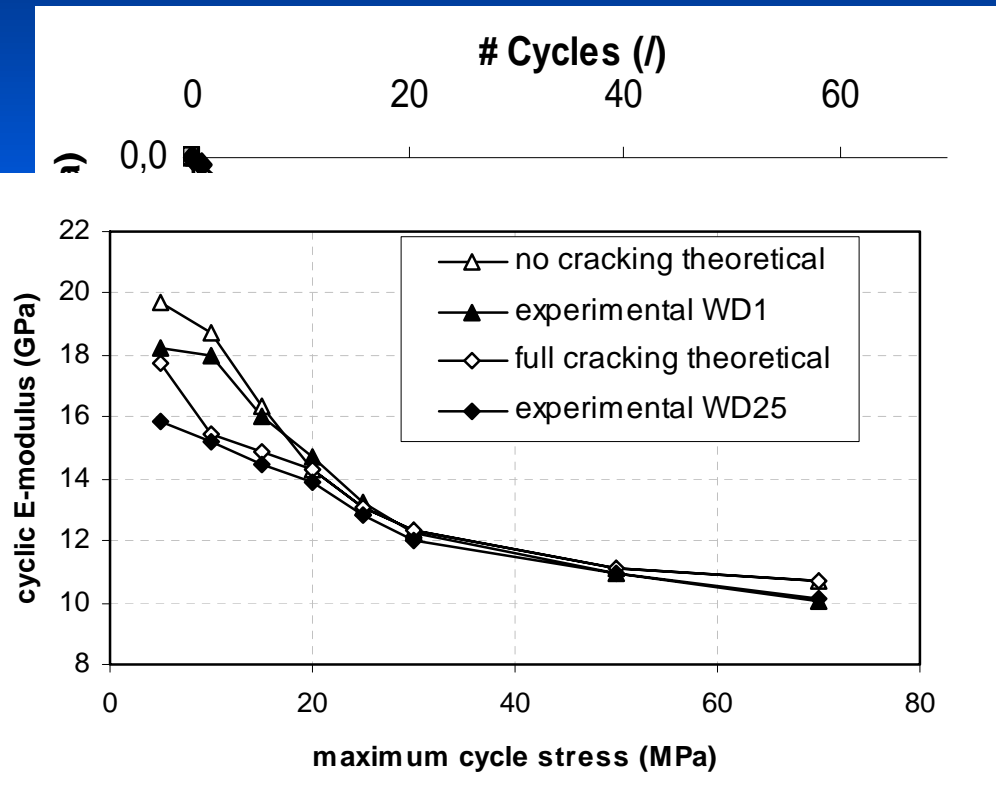


Results: repeated environmental loading



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- cracks aligned and perpendicular to fibres:
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- no evolution strength: fibres not attacked

Results: repeated environmental loading



- first cycles matrix cracking
- later other damage mechanism
- cracks aligned and perpendicular to fibres:
 - internal stresses due to presence of fibres
- no evolution strength: fibres not attacked
- cyclic loading: matrix-fibre interface wear due to cyclic loading



Conclusions

Constant environmental loading:

Cyclic environmental loading:



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- pH has considerable influence on fibre strength

Cyclic environmental loading:



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- IPC prevents low durability due to chemical attack

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- Freezing thawing: fibres prevent early fracture
- Same fibres can provoke damage due to wetting-drying



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Constant environmental loading:

- pH has considerable influence on fibre strength
- IPC prevents low durability due to chemical attack

Cyclic environmental loading:

- Freezing thawing: fibres prevent early fracture
- Same fibres can provoke damage due to wetting-drying
 - First WD cycles: matrix cracking
 - Later: matrix-fibre interface degradation