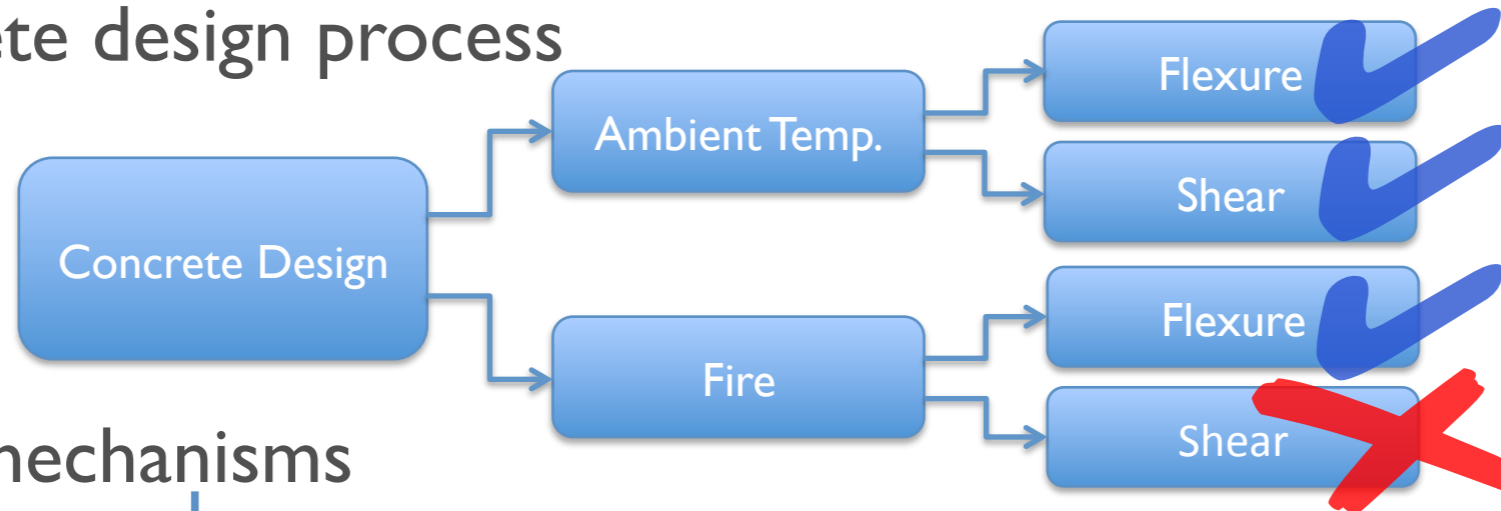


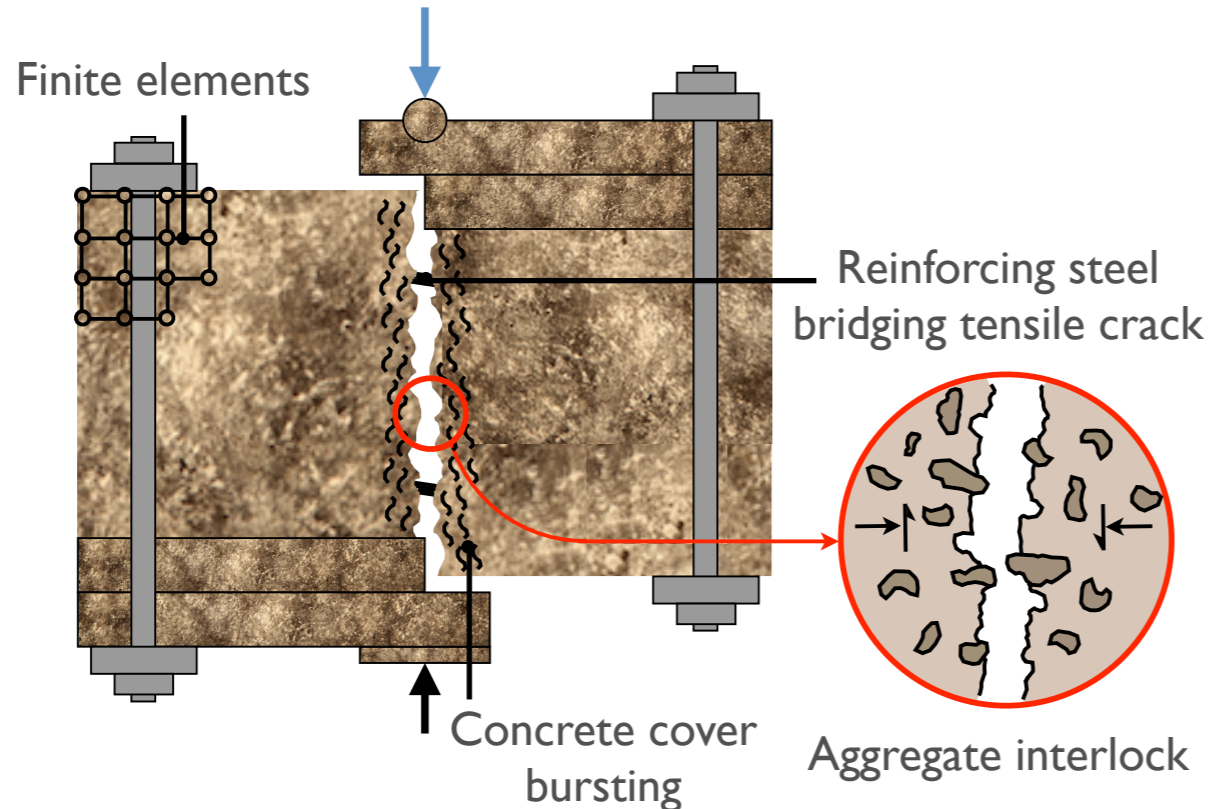


# Shear Strength of Concrete at Elevated Temperature

## Concrete design process



## Shear mechanisms

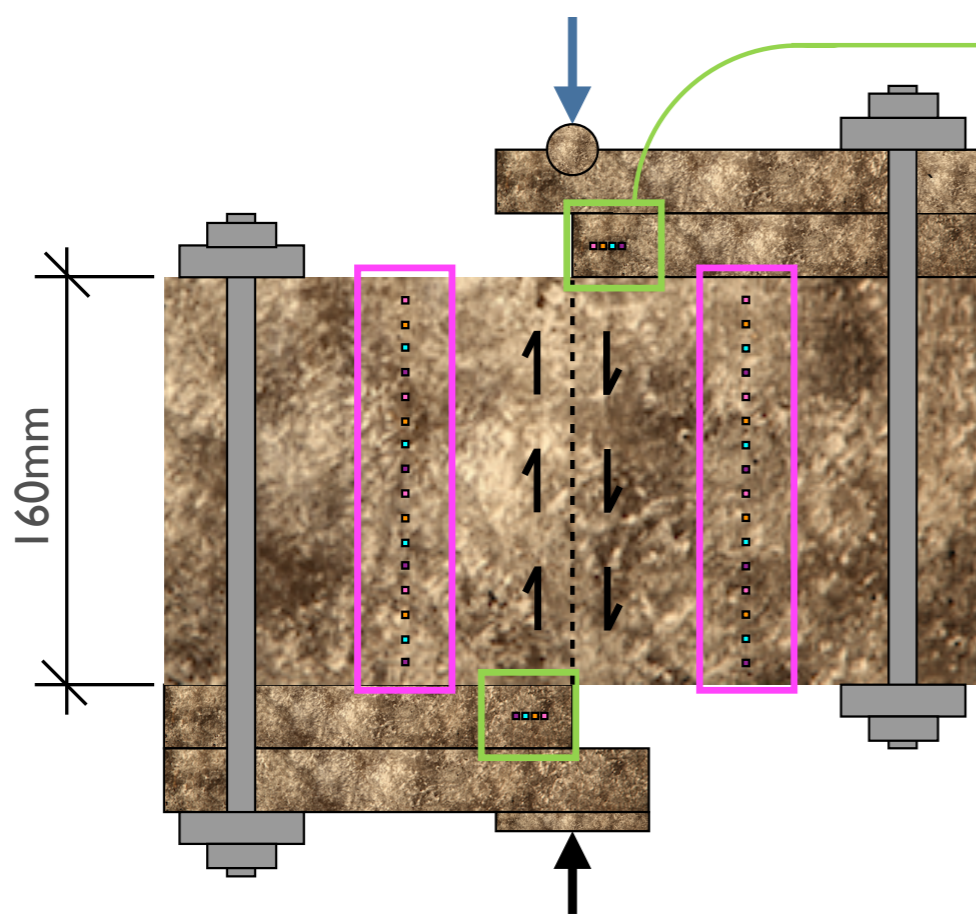


Shear is carried in RC through the interaction of:

1. Compressive force paths
2. Concrete-steel bond
3. Dowel action
4. Aggregate interlock

# Shear Strength of Concrete at Elevated Temperature

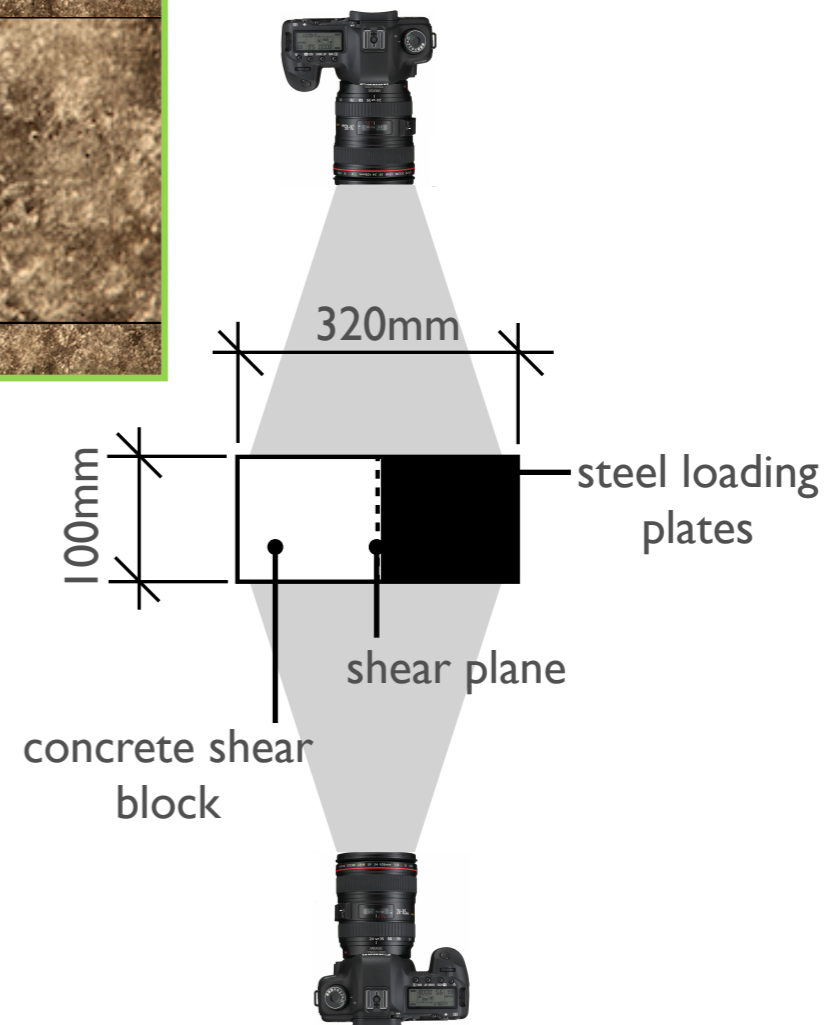
## Experimental setup



## paired pixel patches



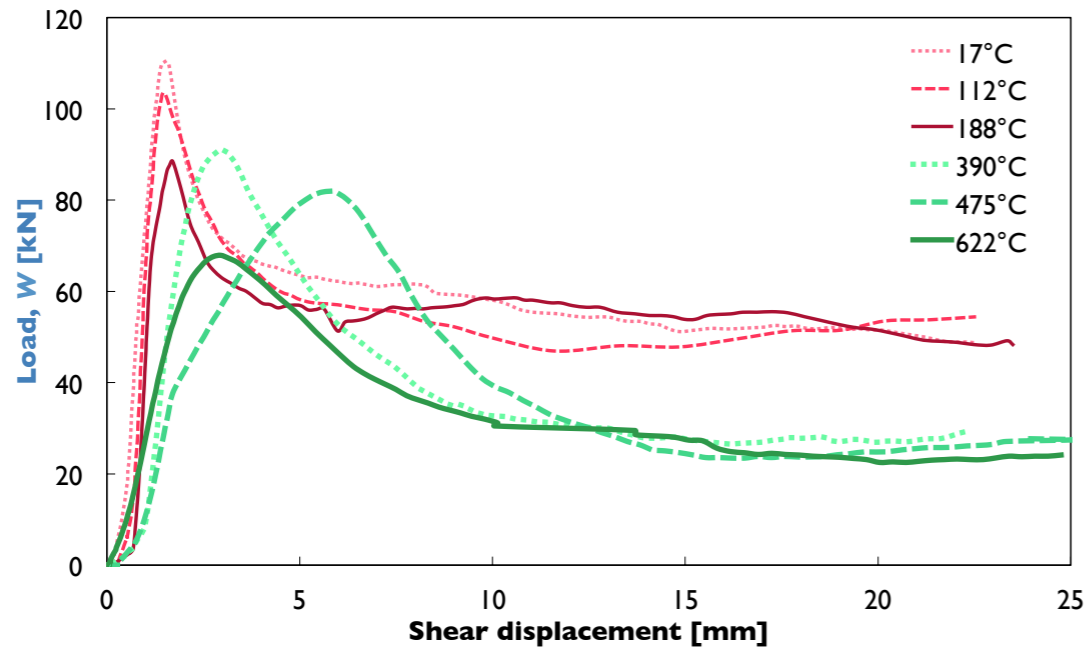
≈ 1.2mm



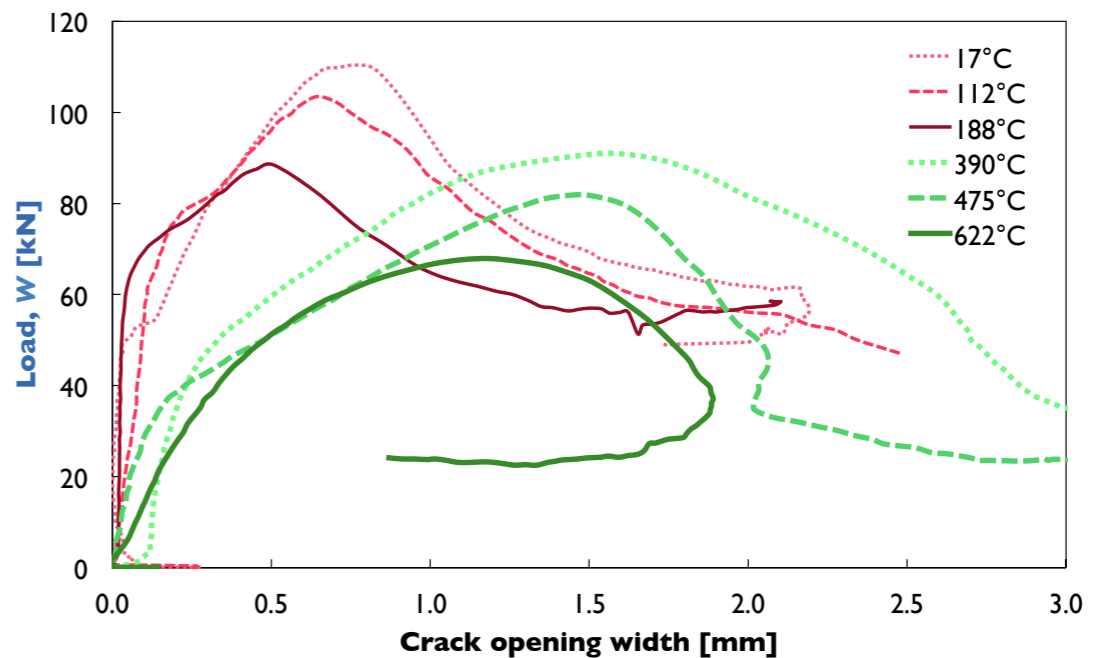
- 16 shear block specimens (ambient  $f_c=29\text{MPa}$  and  $f_t=1.8\text{MPa}$ )
- $\varnothing 6\text{mm}$  smooth steel bars ( $f_y=415\text{MPa}$ )
- 2 shear stirrups crossed shear plane
- Specimen peak internal temperatures:  $17^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $112^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $188^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $390^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $475^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $622^\circ\text{C}$

# Shear Strength of Concrete at Elevated Temperature

## Results



- Shear crack fully forms at peak load
- Two groups of post-peak frictional strength
- Frictional strength governed by: concrete-steel bond, dowel action & aggregate interlock
- Initial stiffness & peak strength reduce with temperature, whereas peak strength displacement increases

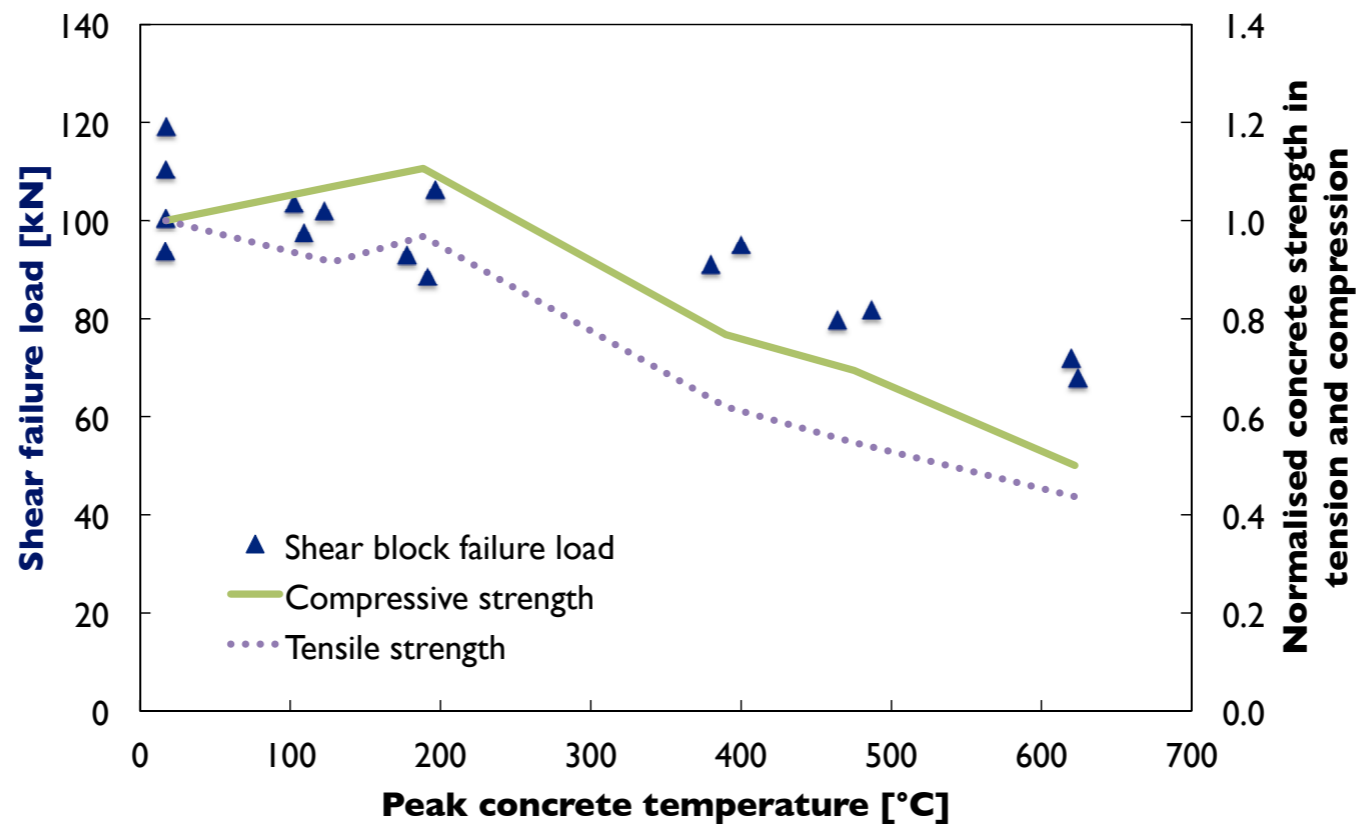


- Again two clear groups:
  - low temperatures → low displacements
  - high temperatures → high displacements
- Low temperatures: diagonal tension cracks formed and then coalesced into a shear crack
- High temperatures: straight shear crack formed
- Extensive cover bursting at high temperature, leading to increased reinforcement debonding and decreased concrete confinement



# Shear Strength of Concrete at Elevated Temperature

## Summary



- Residual compressive and tensile concrete strengths decreased with temperature
- Less pronounced shear strength decrease with temperature, due to steel
- Residual shear strength of RC is:  
governed by interaction of concrete and steel through shear mechanisms