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Effect of Steel Fiber and Different Environments on Flexural Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Beams

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Abstract: The main kind of deterioration in marine Reinforced Concrete (RC) structures and other infrastructures is steel bar corrosion due to cracks in concrete surfaces, which leads to the reduction of the load carrying capacity, ductility, and structural safety. It seems that steel fibers can reduce and delay the cracking, and increase the flexural strength and ductility of marine RC structures. To do so, in marine atmosphere and the tidal zone of the Oman Sea and fresh water, the flexural behavior of beams containing Plain Concrete (PC), Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement (SFRC), RC, Concrete with Steel fiber, and bar Reinforcement ((R+S)C) at 28, 90 and 180 days were determined. Beams were 99 un-cracked and pre-cracked beams, with dimensions of 200 × 200 × 750 mm. Based on results and at 180 days, the flexural strength and toughness of pre-cracked (R+S)C beams were 22–43% higher than the pre-cracked RC beams. The effect of steel fiber on the increment of load capacity and the toughness of pre-cracked RC beams were approximately the same. By addition of steel fiber to un-cracked RC beams, load capacity and toughness were increased up to 20%. The load capacity and toughness in marine atmosphere and tidal zone were approximately 15% lower than the fresh water condition.

Keywords: load capacity; toughness; Service Stiffness; steel fiber; marine environment

1. Introduction

One of the most important subjects for engineers is consideration of the strength and durability of marine concrete structures [1]. In term of durability, parts of structure that are placed in the marine atmosphere and tidal zone are subjected to aggressive agents and the worst deterioration. The main kind of deterioration in marine RC structures is steel bar corrosion due to chloride ion penetration. During the service life of marine structures, concrete cracking can facilitate the chloride penetration and increase the steel bar corrosion [2]. To reduce the concrete cracking, fibers can delay the start and growth of the cracks. Fibers can decrease the crack width and increase the Flexural Strength (f_r) and Toughness (T) [3,4].

Among the fibers, steel fibers, by an excellent bonding performance with the surrounding cementitious matrix, can effectively improve the flexural strength and toughness of Reinforced Concrete (RC) beams [5]. However, the role of steel fiber can be affected by the environmental conditions. In a marine environment, the addition of steel fibers to the RC beams may have no positive effect on toughness due to the probable corrosion of steel fibers. Consequently, before the study of steel fibers' role in the flexural behavior of RC beams in a marine environment, the durability of SFRC should be reviewed. Moreover, the effect of steel fiber on the corrosion of bar in an aggressive environment should be studied.

1.1. Durability of SFRC

In terms of SFRC durability, Kim et al. [6] investigated that the addition of fiber to concrete has no effect on its resistance to carbonation. The highest average residual strength and toughness was related to the addition of hooked-end steel fibers as compared with polypropylene and polyvinyl alcohol fibers. Vaishali and Rao [7] showed that use of steel, glass, and polypropylene fibers reduces the concrete chloride ion permeability by about 42%, 36% and 40%, respectively, and chloride ion permeability of specimens containing steel fibers is less than polypropylene and glass fibers. Anandan et al. [8] found that until 180 days, by addition of steel fibers to concrete, f_r in alternate wetting and drying cycles increases 8% to 18%. The f_r of specimens, which were cured in salt solution, was increased 8–15%. Abbas et al. [9] found that after chloride ions exposure, steel fibers on the surface of SFRC specimens are corroded up to a specified depth (3 mm), and there is no evidence of corroded fibers at a higher depth. They investigated that fiber length has not important effect on the durability properties of specimens, but a higher volume of fiber improves the durability properties.

1.2. Comparison of Steel Bar and Steel Fiber Corrosion

In terms of steel bar and fiber corrosion in concrete, Janotka et al. [10] resulted that while the bar shows corrosion at 2% calcium chloride, the fibers do not indicate any harmful corrosion until the chloride content is 6%. They investigated that the addition of chloride to concrete can be less harmful in SFRC rather than RC. Granju and Balouch [11] showed that in the case of SFRC, fiber corrosion is less active than a steel bar. They found that the crack-bridging capacity of the fiber in specimens that are placed in a marine-like environment is increased by corrosion. Sadeghi-Pouya et al. and Mihashi et al. [12,13] investigated that steel fibers in cylinder specimens show less damage than the normal bar in these samples. Moreover, the Flexural performance of specimens with corroded steel fiber is not decreased by corrosion attack. Söylev and Özturan [14] found that the corrosion rate of the bar in concrete reinforced with glass and polypropylene fibers is higher than SFRC in cylinder specimens.

1.3. Effect of Steel Fiber on Strength and Toughness of RC Beams in Laboratory Condition

In term of effect of steel fiber on $f_{r(RC)}$ and $T_{(RC)}$, Bentur and Mindesst [15] found that by the addition of steel fibers, the $f_{r(RC)}$ is increased 32–55%. Ahad and Aziz [16] investigated that steel fiber increases the maximum load capacity (P_{max}) of RC T-beams (5–12%). Vandewalle [17] found that by the addition of steel fiber to the RC beam, the mean value of crack width and spacing are decreased 37% and 20%, respectively. Campione and Mendola and Meda et al. [18,19] found that steel fibers could increase the T_{RC} by useful effects on increasing the bar-to-concrete bond. Mertol et al. [20] investigated that $T_{(R+S)C}$ is greater than T_{RC} . They found that by increasing the reinforcement ratio by over 1.6%, $T_{(R+S)C}$ becomes significantly more than T_{RC} . Therefore, the effect of steel fiber in increment of strength and ductility of RC beams in laboratory and standard condition is considerable.

According to previous studies, the durability of marine RC structures and the improvement of their flexural behavior is very important. Moreover, the positive role of steel fibers in the prevention of crack growth and increasing the flexural toughness of RC beams is considerable. However, it seems that the role of steel fiber is dependent on environmental conditions. Despite much research on the flexural parameters of SFRC and RC, no comprehensive study was performed on the effect of different environments on flexural behavior of (R+S)C beams. To do so, in the present study, by measuring the values from Load-Deflections diagrams, flexural properties of (R+S)C beams, such as maximum load capacity ($P_{max(R+S)C}$), flexural toughness ($T_{(R+S)C}$), and Service Stiffness ($S.S$) of (R+S)C beams in marine atmosphere, tidal zone, and fresh water were investigated and analyzed. Experiments were performed on about 100 concrete beams with dimensions of $200 \times 200 \times 750$ mm, in two modes of un-cracked and pre-cracked beams.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Material Properties

Ordinary Portland cement Type II was used in the present study. Silica fume, Super-Plasticizer (SP), and coarse aggregate, with a maximum size 19 mm were used. Silica fume as a cement replacement was added by 10% of weight to cementitious materials and the water to cement ratio was 0.4. Steel fibers had 50 mm length, 0.8 mm diameter, 0.5% volume fraction, and a density of 7.80 (kg/m³). Concrete mix proportions are provided in Table 1. The average of compressive strength of PC and SFRC specimens at 28 days was approximately the same (30 MPa). For compressive strength, cylindrical specimens with a diameter of 150 mm and a length of 300 mm were fabricated and tested.

Table 1. Concrete mixtures.

Mixture Index	Water	Cement	Silica Fume	Fine Agg.	Coarse Agg.	Steel Fiber	SP
	(kg/m ³)				(%)		
PC, RC	160	360	40	758	1088	—	1
SFRC, (R+S)C	160	360	40	824	996	0.5	1.2

PC: Plain Concrete; RC: Concrete with bar Reinforcement; SFRC: Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement; (R+S)C: Concrete with Steel fiber and bar Reinforcement; SP: Super-Plasticizer.

In Table 1 the beams could be divided into four series: Plain Concrete (PC), RC, Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement (SFRC), and (R+S)C.

2.2. Specimens Test

Figure 1 shows the detail of (R+S)C beams.

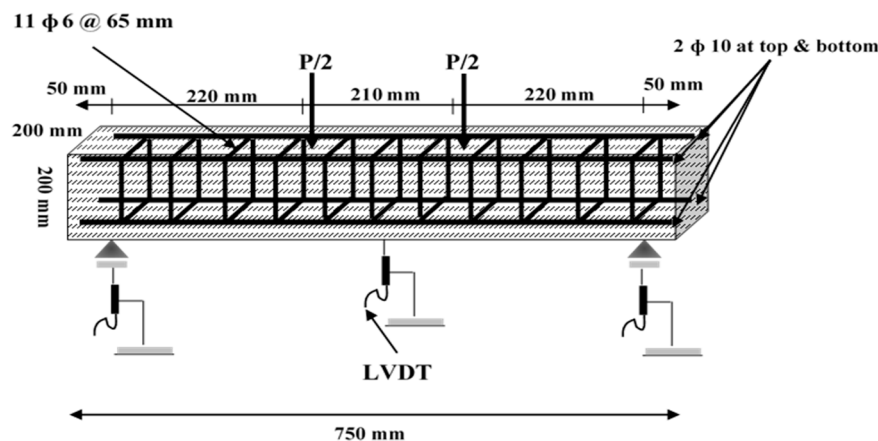


Figure 1. Details of tested beam reinforcement. LVDT: Linear Variable Differential Transformer.

All of the specimens were 200 × 200 × 750 mm with a rectangular cross section. Four-point loading was applied, producing a constant moment region of 210 mm in the middle of 650 mm clear span. Four-point loading was monotonically applied with a maximum capacity 1000 kN and the loads and deflections were simultaneously recorded. The recording rate for mid-span deflections and the load was 1 mm/min. In order to obtain the net mid-span deflection, the support settlements were subtracted from the measured mid-span deflection by using Linear Variable Differential Transformers (LVDTs). At each loading stage, the number of cracks and average crack spacing was recorded by taking the film.

The longitudinal bar size was 10 mm. The reinforcement ratio was about 0.6%. Transverse reinforcements in the form of 6 mm diameter by spacing at 65 mm were used. The cover thickness for

longitudinal and transverse reinforcement was 55 mm. The longitudinal and transverse reinforcements had a nominal yield strength of 400 MPa.

The main variables were three environments, un-cracked or pre-cracked, steel fiber, and bar. Three environments were Marine Atmospheric (MA), and marine Tidal zone (Ti) and laboratory condition (a tank of fresh Water (W)). Beams were divided to Pre-cracked (Pr) and Un-cracked (Un). Table 2 shows the details of the beams and environments. For example, in Table 2 the mixture (R+S)C (Ti-Un) shows the un-cracked (R+S)C beams in the marine tidal zone.

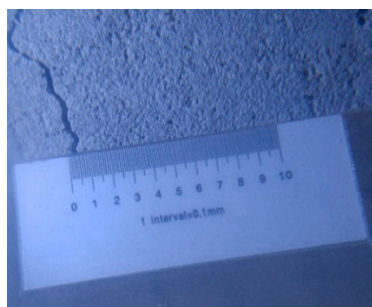
Table 2. Details of the test condition.

Mixture Index	Environment			Pre-Cracked	Steel Fiber	Steel Bar
	Laboratory	Marine Zone				
	Water	Atmospheric	Tidal			
PC (Ti)			✓			
SFRC (Ti-Un)			✓		✓	
RC (Ti-Un)			✓			✓
(R+S)C (Ti-Un)			✓		✓	✓
SFRC (Ti-Pr)			✓	✓	✓	
RC (Ti-Pr)			✓	✓		✓
RC (MA-Pr)		✓		✓		✓
RC (W-Pr)	✓			✓		✓
(R+S)C (Ti-Pr)			✓	✓	✓	✓
(R+S)C (MA-Pr)		✓		✓	✓	✓
(R+S)C (W-Pr)	✓			✓	✓	✓

Ti: Tidal zone; Un: Un-cracked beam; Pr: Pre-cracked beam; MA: Marine Atmospheric; W: fresh Water; ✓: condition of performed test.

2.3. Methods

The fresh concrete was cast in $200 \times 200 \times 750$ mm beam specimens. At least three beams were cast for each mix. Twenty-four hours after demolding, for simulating the real condition of cracking in marine structures, the beams that should be cracked, were loaded under four-point loading to induce cracks of 0.35 mm widths. Because of the reduction of crack width after un-loading, cracking continued until approximately 0.5 mm width (empirically and based on a test of different beams). The crack widths were measured on the tension face by means graduated magnifier (Figure 2).



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Graduated magnifier. (a) On the crack; (b) on the beam.

Then the beams were carried to the marine atmosphere and tidal zone of the Oman Sea and fresh water. Beams condition in the Oman Sea is shown in Figure 3.

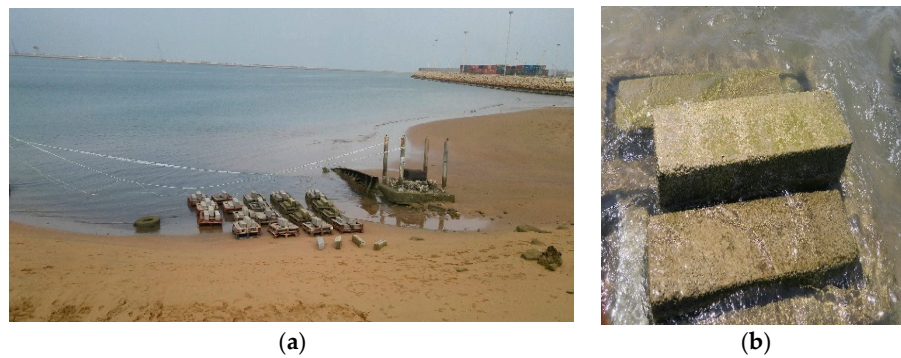


Figure 3. Beams condition in the Oman Sea. (a) Sea environment; (b) beams.

Table 3 shows the chemical composition of the Oman Sea water [21].

Table 3. Chemical composition of Oman sea water.

Composition	g/L
Cl^-	26.900
SO_3^-	3.800
Na^+	13.100
Mg^{2+}	1.800

The temperature in the Oman Sea was 20–25 °C and the pH value was 7.56. The measured values were Load and Deflections, and the calculated parameters were P_{max} , f_r , T and $S.S$ at 28, 90 and 180 days.

3. Discussion of Results

Considering the achieved load-deflection diagram (Figures 4–6), the calculated parameters were P_{max} , f_r , T , and $S.S$ of PC, SFRC, RC, and (R+S)C beams in marine atmosphere, tidal zone, and fresh water (according to Tables 4 and 5). In term of f_r , T and $S.S$ definitions:

Table 4. Maximum load capacity (P_{max}) and Flexural Strength (f_r) results.

Mixture Index	P_{max} (kN)			f_r (MPa)		
	28 (Days)	90 (Days)	180 (Days)	28 (Days)	90 (Days)	180 (Days)
PC (Ti)	74.05	60.21	53.97	6.02	4.89	4.39
Variation (%)	5.61	3.24	5.65	5.61	3.24	5.65
SFRC (Ti-Un)	108.43	80.64	67.04	8.81	6.55	5.45
Variation (%)	4.63	5.61	3.35	4.63	5.61	3.35
RC (Ti-Un)	174.11	149.61	131.55	14.15	12.16	10.69
Variation (%)	3.12	4.41	4.25	3.12	4.41	4.25
(R+S)C (Ti-Un)	198.54	170.16	156.02	16.13	13.83	12.68
Variation (%)	4.15	3.31	2.59	4.15	3.31	2.59
SFRC (Ti-Pr)	69.66	55.55	50.44	5.66	4.51	4.10
Variation (%)	2.61	2.59	3.35	2.61	2.59	3.35
RC (Ti-Pr)	180.03	141.65	125.29	14.63	11.51	10.18
Variation (%)	4.59	6.61	2.65	4.59	6.61	2.65
RC (MA-Pr)	174.28	148.49	144.06	14.16	12.07	11.70
Variation (%)	3.35	4.49	2.68	3.35	4.49	2.68
RC (W-Pr)	201.39	172.08	168.90	16.36	13.98	13.72
Variation (%)	3.19	2.89	3.78	3.19	2.89	3.78
(R+S)C (Ti-Pr)	156.70	165.54	181.45	12.73	13.45	14.74
Variation (%)	2.61	2.65	3.65	2.61	2.65	3.65
(R+S)C (MA-Pr)	158.47	168.93	183.10	12.88	13.73	14.88
Variation (%)	5.41	5.42	3.25	5.41	5.42	3.25
(R+S)C (W-Pr)	167.01	195.11	205.78	13.57	15.85	16.72
Variation (%)	2.65	3.54	1.12	2.65	3.54	1.12

Table 5. Toughness (*T*) and Service Stiffness (*S.S*) results.

Mixture Index	<i>T</i> (N.m)			<i>S.S</i> × 10 ⁶ (N/m)		
	28 (Days)	90 (Days)	180 (Days)	28 (Days)	90 (Days)	180 (Days)
PC (Ti)	58.13	47.41	47.35	55.54	39.13	29.44
Variation (%)	3.12	3.18	4.15	2.61	4.51	2.68
SFRC (Ti-Un)	398.59	292.05	290.85	—	—	—
Variation (%)	2.15	3.61	3.14	—	—	—
RC (Ti-Un)	2178.21	1808.36	1607.44	27.64	22.44	21.91
Variation (%)	3.15	4.16	4.78	4.65	3.23	1.25
(R+S)C (Ti-Un)	2434.49	2080.40	1903.79	35.04	30.21	25.44
Variation (%)	3.25	3.14	4.16	2.58	3.46	4.53
SFRC (Ti-Pr)	314.68	276.10	230.50	—	—	—
Variation (%)	2.66	2.78	3.45	—	—	—
RC (Ti-Pr)	2099.82	1712.92	1517.75	32.15	25.14	21.48
Variation (%)	1.25	2.68	2.54	3.25	2.45	2.64
RC (MA-Pr)	2067.02	1827.10	1749.92	24.43	23.57	21.72
Variation (%)	2.65	3.56	2.53	3.46	2.65	2.89
RC (W-Pr)	2402.02	2048.96	2044.09	45.09	29.67	28.90
Variation (%)	5.89	5.12	4.19	2.63	5.78	2.65
(R+S)C (Ti-Pr)	1873.45	2024.83	2167.06	28.61	29.21	30.58
Variation (%)	2.63	5.46	5.63	2.65	1.89	2.65
(R+S)C (MA-Pr)	1913.80	2038.86	2236.40	25.98	30.35	31.05
Variation (%)	2.43	4.56	5.26	3.19	2.14	2.56
(R+S)C (W-Pr)	2023.62	2339.04	2499.11	28.31	38.76	39.94
Variation (%)	2.64	3.15	1.16	2.48	2.35	2.59

As can be known, f_r as a flexural strength is calculated from P_{max} (Equation (1)) [22]:

$$f_r = P_{max}L/bh^2 \quad (1)$$

where L is span length (650 mm), b is the average width (200 mm), and h is the average depth of the beam (200 mm). The T is a measure of the energy absorption capacity of the beam, which is calculated by the area of the load-deflection diagram up to a specific point, such as maximum deflection [23]. A comparison of the T cannot be easily carried out for beams with fiber and bar, as it is quite difficult to identify a maximum deflection. However, in this study for calculating the T , maximum deflection was selected 15 mm for all of the beams. $S.S$ values were determined as the slope of the load-deflection diagram following the initiation of flexural cracking, and were obtained by calculating the line slope between the two points corresponding to 50% and 80% of the P_{max} on the ascending branch of the load-deflection diagram [20].

After the determination of result data and plot of diagrams for each mixture series, the trend of diagrams was determined and drawn. Scatter of the diagrams was generally related to small changes in temperature and the humidity condition at the time of making the concrete and error in the sensitivity of machine sensors in the record of the diagram. The average flexural load-deflection diagram was shown in Figures 4–6. In following sections, by measured values from Load-Deflections diagram effect of steel fibers on P_{max} , f_r , T and $S.S$ of PC and RC beams (un-cracked and pre-cracked) in marine atmosphere, tidal zone, and fresh water will be studied.

3.1. Flexural Strength and Toughness of Pre-Cracked (R+S)C Beams in Water and Marine Atmosphere Condition

Figure 4 shows the load-vertical deflection diagrams for pre-cracked RC and (R+S)C beams at 28, 90 and 180 days in fresh water and marine atmosphere condition.

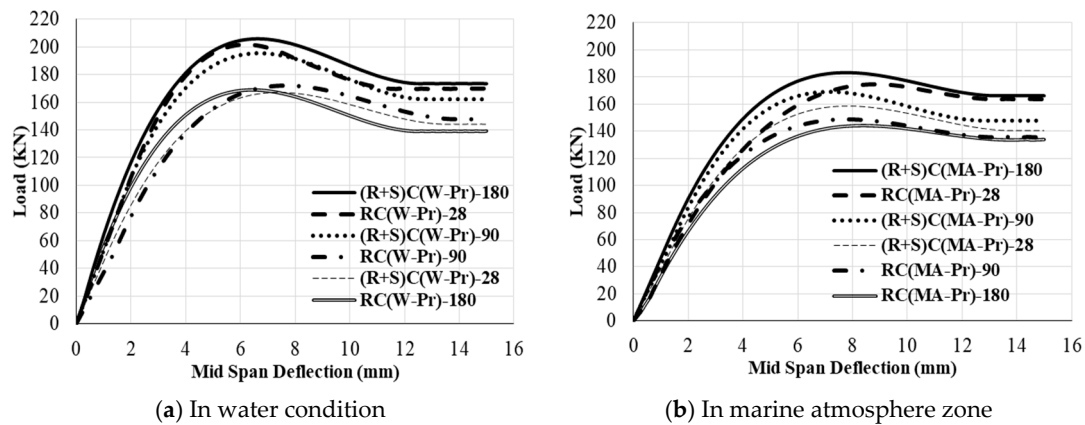


Figure 4. Load-vertical displacement diagrams of pre-cracked specimens stored in: (a) water condition; (b) marine atmosphere zone. RC: Concrete with bar Reinforcement; (R+S)C: Concrete with Steel fiber and bar Reinforcement. Pr: Pre-cracked beam; MA: Marine Atmospheric; W: fresh Water.

In the water conditions, $P_{max(Pr-RC)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)28}$ by addition of steel fibers were decreased about 16%. However, $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ were 22% higher than $P_{max(Pr-RC)180}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)180}$. Consequently, with an increasing of age, the role of steel fiber in arresting the cracks will be significant. In water condition, up to 180 days, the effect of steel fiber on increment of $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ and $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ was approximately the same. By the addition of steel fiber to the pre-cracked RC beam in water environment, the $S.S_{(Pr-RC)28}$ was decreased by about 37%. However, at 180 days, the $S.S_{(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ was 38% higher than $S.S_{(Pr-RC)180}$. Because of the cracking limitation, as well as delay in the growing of cracks, the role of steel fiber in $S.S_{(Pr-RC)}$ at 180 days will be increased. The main reason for decreasing the $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ and $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ by addition of steel fiber at 28 days may be related to a higher porosity in concrete in primary ages. Increasing $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ and $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ at 180 days in water environment may be due to the effect of steel fibers in increasing the bar-to-concrete bond and bridging faces of cracks [19,24]. Generally, the use of steel fibers in concrete can be efficient in the limitation of cracks at both micro and macro dimensions. At the micro-level, steel fibers prevent the beginning and development of cracks, and after the micro-cracks link with together and change to macro-cracks, steel fibers prepare mechanisms that provide effective bridging and reduce the rate of crack growth, finally enhancing the toughness and ductility [3,4].

By addition of steel fiber to pre-cracked RC beams in the marine atmosphere environment, the $P_{max(Pr-RC)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)28}$ were decreased 9% and 7%, respectively. With increasing the age, $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ were approximately 27% higher than $P_{max(Pr-RC)180}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)180}$. Thus, in marine atmosphere environment like to water condition, the steel fiber role in limitation of crack width at 180 days was bolded. According to the Figure 4, at 28 days, the amount of $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ in the water and marine atmosphere condition did not have noticeable differences, while at 180 days, the role of marine atmosphere environment in decrease of $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ will be bolded. In a marine atmosphere environment of up to 180 days, the effect of steel fiber on the growth of $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ was approximately the same. By addition of steel fiber to the pre-cracked RC beam, the $S.S_{(Pr-RC)28}$ was decreased by about 6%. However, at 180 days, the $S.S_{(Pr-(R+S)C)180}$ was 43% higher than $S.S_{(Pr-RC)180}$.

The reason for the decrease of $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ at 28 days by the addition of steel fibers in the marine atmosphere region may be due to an increase in the concrete porosity by steel fiber and a lack of concrete self-healing in early ages. Moreover, a serious deficiency may exist in the transition zone of FRC. Especially in the earlier ages, there is a thick and weak transition zone with a lot of porosity between steel fibers and the paste, which can lead to a decrease in the flexural capacity [25].

However, with increasing the age, decreasing the porosity, and consolidating the transition zone, the role of steel fibers on the enhancement of $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ will be increased.

Moreover, the appearance of light corrosion at the surface of the steel fibers leads to an enhancement of their bond and further friction with the cementitious matrix, and finally, $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ will be increased. Since the formation of cracks in concrete was delayed by the addition of steel fiber [26], an increment of $S.S$ by the addition of steel fiber to the pre-cracked RC beams would be justified. According to Figure 4, at the beginning of the diagram, the slope of diagram for pre-cracked (R+S)C beams was higher than pre-cracked RC beams. It may be due to the increase of rigidity by steel fibers by arresting the cracks and reducing the deflection.

3.2. Flexural Strength and Toughness of Un-Cracked Beams in Marine Tidal Zone

Figure 5 shows the load-vertical deflection diagrams for un-cracked beams in tidal zone at 28, 90 and 180 days.

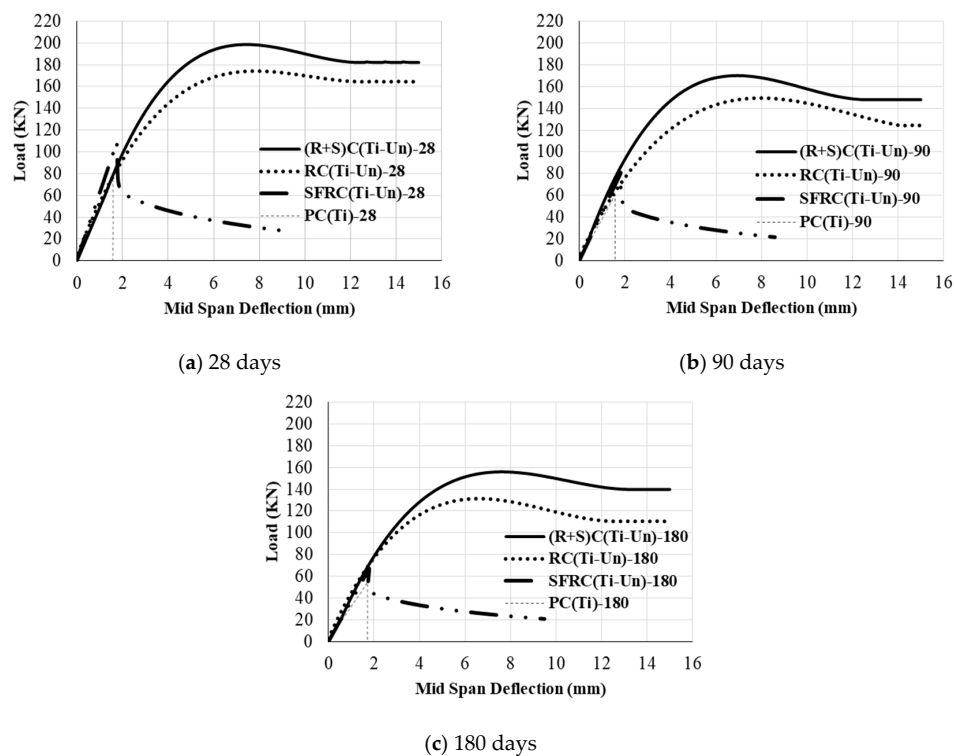


Figure 5. Load-vertical deflection diagrams for un-cracked beams in the tidal zone at: (a) 28 days; (b) 90 days; (c) 180 days. PC: Plain Concrete; SFRC: Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement; Ti: Tidal zone; Un: Un-cracked beam.

In tidal zone, by the addition of steel fibers to the PC beams, $P_{max(PC)28}$ and $T_{(PC)28}$ was increased 46% and 586%, respectively. It was cleared that the role of steel fibers in increasing the $T_{(PC)}$ is higher than the $P_{max(PC)}$. The slope of PC and SFRC diagram at the beginning was approximately the same. It can be due to the more important role of steel fiber after cracking rather than before concrete cracking. By addition of steel fibers to the un-cracked RC beams in the tidal zone environment, the $P_{max(Un-RC)28}$ and $T_{(Un-RC)28}$ were increased 14% and 12%, respectively. It was cleared that the slope of un-cracked (R+S)C and un-cracked RC diagrams is approximately the same. Moreover, by addition of steel fiber to the un-cracked RC beams, the $S.S_{(Un-RC)28}$ is increased by about 27%. In the tidal zone at 90 days, $P_{max(Un-SFRC)90}$ was 34% higher than $P_{max(PC)90}$. $T_{(Un-SFRC)90}$ was also 516% higher than $T_{(PC)90}$. Meanwhile, $P_{max(Un-(R+S)C)90}$ and $T_{(Un-(R+S)C)90}$ were about 14% higher than $P_{max(Un-RC)90}$ and $T_{(Un-RC)28}$. Moreover, $S.S_{(Un-(R+S)C)90}$ was 35% higher than $S.S_{(Un-RC)90}$.

At 180 days, by addition of steel fibers to the PC beams, $P_{max(PC)180}$ was increased 24% while the $T_{(PC)180}$ was increased 514%. It was cleared that the main role of steel fibers in increasing the $T_{(PC)}$ is

higher than the $P_{max(PC)}$. The slope of PC and SFRC diagram at the beginning was approximately the same. It may be due to the more important role of steel fiber after cracking, rather than before concrete cracking. At 180 days, in tidal zone environment, the $P_{max(UN-RC)180}$ and $T_{(UN-RC)180}$ was increased by about 19%. Thus, the positive role of steel fibers in increasing the $P_{max(UN-RC)}$ and $T_{(UN-RC)}$ was approximately the same. It was cleared that the slope of diagram related to un-cracked (R+S)C and RC beams, is approximately equaled. Moreover, By the addition of steel fiber to the un-cracked RC beams, the $S.S_{(UN-RC)180}$ was increased by about 16%.

Steel fibers could increase the rigidity by arresting the crack and reducing the crack growth. Generally, in SFRC, The corrosion may act in different manners, with the following different effects: [11] (a) if the fibers strength is reduced noticeably by the corrosion, P_{max} will be decreased, with an embrittlement behavior after P_{max} ; (b) if the crack self-healing happens during marine condition, P_{max} will be increased due to concrete continuity through the crack. Moreover, the post-peak behavior is expected to rejoin one of the non-corroded beams; and, (c) if the crack healing does not happen, corrosion of the fibers lead to an increase in their friction in the cement matrix. According to mechanisms (a) to (c), the reason for increasing the P_{max} and T may be due to the corrosion of steel fibers surface and concrete self-healing.

Because of the following reason, the corrosion of steel fibers up to 180 days cannot lead to a decrease of P_{max} : (1) the expansive forces from corrosion of steel fibers are not enough for the concrete detachment because of the little diameter of fibers and the little volume created by the oxides. Consequently, the corrosive process is not sufficient to split the concrete [27]; (2) if the crack width is thinner than about 0.1 mm than the steel fiber will not corrode. If the cracks width is ranged between 0.1 mm to 0.5 mm, a little corrosion of the steel fibers with no decrease of their section happens. Only in steel fibers crossing the crack within a 2–3 mm rim from the external faces of the beams, the wide corrosion is observed [11]. According to the reasons (1) and (2), corrosion of steel fiber and the loss of its strength is difficult. However, maybe the formation of light corrosion on the surface of steel fiber leads to an increase of the friction in the cement matrix-fiber interface and growth of P_{max} and T .

3.3. Flexural Strength and Toughness of Pre-Cracked Beams in Marine Tidal Zone

Figure 6 shows the load-vertical deflection diagrams for pre-cracked SFRC, RC, (R+S)C, and PC beams in the tidal zone at 28, 90 and 180 days.

It was found that the $P_{max(PC)28}$ is approximately 6% higher than $P_{max(Pr-SFRC)28}$ in the tidal zone. However, the $T_{(Pr-SFRC)28}$ was 441% higher than $T_{(PC)28}$. It may be related to the more important role of steel fiber in T rather than the P_{max} . By addition of steel fiber to pre-cracked RC beams, the $P_{max(Pr-RC)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)28}$ were decreased 13% and 11%, respectively. It may be due to a higher porosity of concrete in pre-cracked (R+S)C beams rather than pre-cracked RC beams at 28 days. The effect of steel fiber on the decrease of $P_{max(Pr-RC)28}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)28}$, was approximately the same. Moreover, by the addition of steel fiber to the pre-cracked RC beams, $S.S_{(Pr-RC)28}$ was decreased by about 11%. $P_{max(Pr-SFRC)90}$ was 8% lower than $P_{max(PC)90}$, $T_{(Pr-SFRC)90}$ was 482% higher than $T_{(PC)90}$. $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)90}$, and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)90}$, were about 17% higher than $P_{max(Pr-RC)90}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)90}$. The $S.S_{(Pr-(R+S)C)90}$ is 16% more than $S.S_{(Pr-RC)90}$.

At 180 days, it was cleared that the $P_{max(PC)180}$ is approximately 7% higher than $P_{max(Pr-SFRC)180}$ in the tidal environment. However, the $T_{(Pr-SFRC)180}$ was 387% higher than $T_{(PC)180}$. It may be due to the bolded role of steel fiber in T rather than P_{max} . By addition of steel fiber to pre-cracked RC beams, $P_{max(Pr-RC)180}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)180}$ were increased by about 43%. Reduction of steel bar corrosion in pre-cracked (R+S)C beams and an increase of $P_{max(Pr-R)C}$ and $T_{(Pr-R)C}$, (Pr-RC) may be due to three reasons: (1) the cracks width in (R+S)C beams is lower than the RC beams due to the bridging of cracks by the steel fibers and the higher fracture resistance of (R+S)C beams; (2) based on observation analysis, the formation of self-healing products in some of the cracks in the SFRC beam is considerable; and, (3) anodic and cathodic region are formed in steel bars when the corrosion of the steel bar will happen in pre-cracked RC beams. In the case of (R+S)C beams, steel fibers are distributed randomly.

Consequently, it is possible to touch the steel bar and fiber and interconnect in the cover zone. Due to their connectivity, the anodic region is extended from the steel bar to steel fibers. Hence, the steel fibers play the role of the sacrificial anodic zone and the corrosion in the cathodic region continues until the availability of hydroxyl ions. Thus, steel fiber will be corroded before the steel bar and the corrosion of steel bar will be reduced or stopped. The rest of the steel fibers that is disconnected to the steel bar will be preserved by the concrete alkalinity [13]. Therefore, in pre-cracked (R+S)C beams, bonding between bar and cement past will be higher than the pre-cracked RC beams. Consequently, $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ will be higher than $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$ and $T_{(Pr-RC)}$.

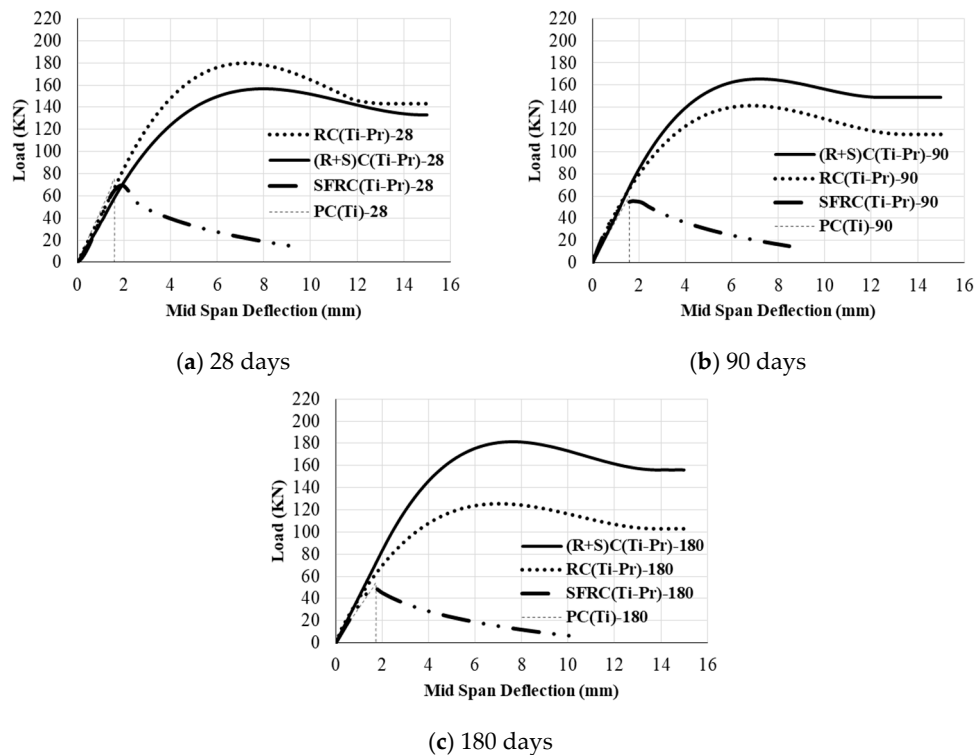


Figure 6. Load-vertical deflection diagrams for pre-cracked beams in the tidal zone at: (a) 28 days; (b) 90 days; and (c) 180 days.

It was indicated that by addition of steel fiber to the pre-cracked RC beams, $S.S_{(Pr-RC)180}$ is increased by 42%. It may be because of the steel fiber role in the limitation of cracking and reducing the growth of cracks, as well as the decreasing of porosity in higher ages. At the beginning of the diagram, the slope of diagram for pre-cracked (R+S)C beams in tidal zone was higher than pre-cracked RC beam at 180 days. It indicated that the higher rigidity of pre-cracked (R+S)C beams rather than pre-cracked RC ones. It was cleared that in the presence of steel fibers, there is not noticeable difference between the $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ with $P_{max(Pr-RC)28}$ or $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)28}$ with $T_{(Pr-RC)28}$ in three environments (the marine atmospheric, tidal zone, and fresh water condition). However, with increasing the specimens age, $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ in marine atmosphere and tidal zone were decreased approximately 11% to 14% rather than fresh water condition. As can be expected, the decrease of P_{max} and T in the tidal zone will be higher than the marine atmosphere environment. Deterioration of concrete in marine structures can be occurred in three zones: (1) submerged zone; (2) tidal zone; and, (3) atmospheric zone. Usually, RC elements that are placed in the submerged zone are exposed to chemical reactions and a little corrosion. RC elements, which are situated in the tidal zone, are exposed to freezing and thawing, physical actions, corrosion, chemical reactions, and erosion. RC elements, which are placed in the marine atmosphere zone, are exposed to the corrosion and chemical reactions. Therefore, it is expected that the deterioration in RC elements that are exposed to the tidal zone is higher than the other location [28].

In Tables 4 and 5, the average calculated parameters from Load-Deflection diagrams (from Figures 4–6) such as P_{max} , f_r , T and $S.S$ at 28, 90 and 180 days is shown. The variation of results for each test series is presented. The maximum variation was 6.61%.

4. Conclusions

In the present study, by examining about 100 beams with dimensions of $200 \times 200 \times 750$ mm, the effect of steel fiber and different environments on the flexural behavior of RC beams was investigated. Environments were fresh water, Oman sea atmosphere, and tidal zone. Beams were pre-cracked and un-cracked. The ages were 28, 90, and 180 days. The measured values were Load and Deflections, and the calculated parameters were P_{max} , f_r , T and $S.S$.

In water and marine atmosphere condition:

By addition of steel fiber, in 28 days, $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$, $T_{(Pr-RC)}$, and $S.S_{(Pr-RC)}$ 6–37% were decreased, and in 180 days, $P_{max(Pr-RC)}$, $T_{(Pr-RC)}$ and $S.S_{(Pr-RC)}$ 22–43% were increased. In 180 days, the role of steel fibers on toughness and load capacity of RC beams was important.

In tidal zone:

By the addition of steel fibers to the PC beams, $P_{max(PC)}$ and $T_{(PC)}$ was increased. It was cleared that the main role of steel fibers in increasing the $T_{(PC)}$ was higher than the $P_{max(PC)}$. The toughness of pre-cracked SFRC was approximately five times the toughness of PC beams. Load capacity and toughness of pre-cracked (R+S)C beams were 43% higher than the pre-cracked RC beams. By addition of steel fiber to un-cracked RC beams, the load capacity and toughness were increased by up to 20%.

In water condition, marine atmosphere and tidal zone:

The effect of steel fiber on the increment of $T_{(RC)}$ and $P_{max(RC)}$ was approximately the same. In 28 days, the amount of $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ in three environments were approximately equalled. At 180 days, $P_{max(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ and $T_{(Pr-(R+S)C)}$ in marine atmosphere and tidal zone were up to 15% lower than fresh water condition.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Notations

FRC	Concrete with fiber Reinforcement
PC	Plain Concrete
SFRC	Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement
RC	Concrete with bar Reinforcement
(R+S)C	Concrete with Steel fiber and bar Reinforcement
Pr	Pre-cracked beam
Pr-(R+S)C	Pre-cracked Concrete with Steel fiber and bar Reinforcement
Pr-SFRC	Pre-cracked Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement
Pr-RC	Pre-cracked Concrete with bar Reinforcement
Un	Un-cracked beam
Un-(R+S)C	Un-cracked Concrete with Steel fiber and bar Reinforcement
Un-SFRC	Un-cracked Concrete with Steel fiber Reinforcement
Un-RC	Un-cracked Concrete with bar Reinforcement
Ti	Tidal zone
MA	Marine Atmosphere
W	fresh Water
P_{max}	maximum load capacity
T	flexural Toughness
$S.S$	Service Stiffness
f_r	Flexural strength

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