





Article

Flexural Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Beams under Instantaneous Loading: Effects of Recycled Ceramic as Cement and Aggregates Replacement

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Abstract: The flexural behavior of five reinforced concrete beams containing recycled ceramic as cement and aggregate replacement subjected to a monotonic static load up to failure was studied. A full-scale, four-point load test was conducted on these beams for 28 days. The experimental results were compared with the conventional concrete as a control specimen. The cross-section and effective span of these beams were (160 × 200 mm) and 2200 mm, respectively. The data recorded during the tests were the ultimate load at failure, steel-reinforcement bar strain, the strain of concrete, cracking history, and mode of failure. The beam containing 100% recycled aggregates displayed an ultimate load of up to 99% of the control beam specimen. In addition, the first crack load was almost similar for both specimens (about 14 kN). The deflection of the beam composed of 100% of the recycled aggregates was reduced by 43% compared to the control specimen. Regardless of the recycled ceramic aggregates ratio, quantities such as service, yield, and ultimate load of the proposed beams exhibited a comparable trend. It was asserted that the ceramic wastes might be of potential use in producing high-performance concrete needed by the structural industry. It might be an effective strategy to decrease the pressure on the environment, thus reducing the amount of natural resources usage.

Keywords: recycled aggregates; ceramic waste; reinforced concrete beam; flexural capacity

1. Introduction

In recent years, various issues related to the environment have encouraged researchers to utilize renewable and sustainable materials in the construction industry for cleaner and green construction [1–4]. Currently, concrete is the most consumed human-made material, with global consumption of up to 15 billion tons of natural aggregates every year [5,6]. The utilization of waste materials can help our environment by reducing the consumption of non-renewable natural resources, lessening the problems of landfills [7,8]. Conservative usage of natural resources and reducing the waste generated by the industry are among the

main strategies to attain cleaner and more sustainable productions [9–12]. The utilization of industrial wastes by the construction industry is one of the alternative ways to preserve natural resources [13–15]. The wastes generated by construction demolition are the major contributor to the residues (approximately 75%). According to Zimbili et al. [16], ceramic is the highest among all generated construction waste materials, about 54%. The global production of tiles shows growth of approximately 5.2%, with 13.5 million m² in 2018 from 8.6 million m² in 2008 [17]. Medina et al. [18] stated that about 5 to 7% of the total production goes into landfill in the ceramic industry due to various technical problems. These wastes have highly resistant to biological, chemical, and physical degradation forces and have high durability performance. Therefore, the ceramic industries must find an alternative way to reuse these wastes instead of simply disposing of them [19].

Several studies [20–23] showed that ceramic materials have strong resistance against forces of biodegradation. Due to the high contents of crystalline aluminum and silica in ceramics, they are beneficial as auxiliary cement for enhancing the strength and durability performance of binders and concrete made from ceramics [24–26]. In spite of the recycling of some ceramic wastes by the construction sectors, the uses of the amount of generated ceramic wastes remain insignificant [23,27]. Therefore, other industries must recycle these wastes to lessen environmental concerns. As the building industries are the major users of such ceramic wastes, they can significantly contribute to surmounting ongoing environmental problems. Without any significant transformation in manufacturing and applications, the geopolymer industry can safely recycle these ceramic wastes. In addition, the cost associated with the landfill required by such wastes can be reduced, and the substitution of raw and natural constituents can thereby reduce energy usage and contribute toward conservation.

Many studies have acknowledged that the worldwide construction industries can be more sustainable if much of these industrial wastes can be efficiently reused in Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)-free concrete and binder production [28–31]. Consequently, intensive research has been carried out to produce high-performance concrete containing recycled materials such as supplementary cementing components [32,33] and waste aggregates [34–37]. However, more studies became essential in full-scale models to utilize these recycled aggregates for structural applications. It is also essential to assess the load-deformation response of various components containing recycled aggregates.

Mukai et al. [38] utilized recycled concrete for structural applications. They prepared some reinforced concrete beams with a cross-section of 150 × 150 mm and a length of 1800 mm using the recycled aggregates at replacement levels of 15% and 30%. The results revealed an insignificant difference in the ultimate flexural capacity of the beams cast with the waste aggregates compared to the control sample. Yagashita et al. [39] used three types of wastes in the structural component as a replacement for the full aggregates. A minor reduction in the ultimate moment capacity was observed for the beams prepared with high-grade recycled aggregates. Arezoumandi et al. [40] tested full-scale reinforced concrete beams of dimensions 300 × 460 mm and 3000 mm long. The overlay of the recycled concrete aggregate-incorporated beams was shown to have a comparable flexural capacity as that of the control beam. However, these beams showed a lower cracking moment than the control specimen. Seare-Paz et al. [9] designed eight reinforced concrete beams with partial or full replacement of recycled aggregates. The cracking moments of the beams were decreased with the increasing percentage of replacement. However, the crack patterns of the conventional concrete and the one made with recycled aggregates showed analogous trend [33]. Sato et al. [6] observed an insignificant difference in the crack patterns between the traditional concretes and the reinforced ones made from recycled aggregates. More than 37 beams of a size of 150 mm × 200 mm and a span of 2800 mm were designed with recycled aggregates obtained from different sources, sizes, ages, and even the water–cement ratio. They used two methods to determine the specimens' immediate and long-term loading.

The flexural behaviors of various recycled aggregates containing concrete beams (RACB) were tested for the service loads. The experimentally obtained results were compared with the traditional concrete, wherein the water to cement ratio (w/c) of all mixes was kept fixed, and an identical moment was applied. The RACB composed of 100% replaced aggregates showed 13% higher service deflection than the conventional specimen [41]. In addition, these RACBs displayed more considerable mid-span deflections than the control specimen, which were in the allowed range suggested by American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318 [42]. However, the studies related to the structural behavior of recycled aggregates and their uses in practical construction applications at the full-scale size models for assessing the load-deflection responses of the recycled aggregates remain deficient. To evaluate the structural application potential of these recycled aggregates, a flexural load test of the reinforced recycled concrete is necessary. Furthermore, it is important to determine the effect of fine and coarse recycled aggregates on the performance of the reinforced concrete beams.

In short, intensive studies were conducted to determine the mechanical and durability performance of the recycled aggregates incorporated in reinforced concrete beams as coarse aggregates substitute [43,44] or fine aggregates [45]. However, no study has been carried out to evaluate the effect of each parameter (recycled fine/coarse aggregates separately and their combination) on the flexural behavior of the reinforced concrete beams. In this perception, we evaluated the effects of recycled ceramic fine aggregates (RF), recycled ceramic coarse aggregates (RC), and recycled ceramic fine and coarse aggregates (RA) on the flexural performance of full-scale reinforced concrete beams.

2. Experimental Program

2.1. Material and Mix Proportions

In this work, OPC cement (Type I) was utilized as per the ASTM C150-15 standard, and the ceramic wastes (used as a replacement for cement and fine/coarse aggregates) were procured from a local factory (Malaysia). The obtained wastes were ground into a fine powder using a jaw crusher before being sieved according to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) C33-16. The crushed ceramic wastes with particle sizes ranging from 4.75 to 10 mm were used as coarse aggregates to replace the natural coarse aggregates. The ceramic aggregates passed through a 4.75 mm sieve and were retained with a 75 μm sieve and were used as a fine aggregate replacement. About 4 kg of ceramic wastes with particles sized below 150 μm were ground using a grinder (Los Angeles abrasion machine) for approximately eight hours. The resultant waste ceramic powder (WCP) satisfied the requirement of ASTM C618-17a to be used as a pozzolanic material that contained $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ above 70% (classified as class F pozzolan). Table 1 shows the chemical composition of the ceramic wastes and OPC. Following ASTM C33-13 recommendation, both natural fine/ceramic aggregates were improved. The maximum particle sizes of ceramic and natural coarse aggregates were 10 mm and retained on sieved No. 4.75 mm. Figure 1 displays the SEM image of OPC and ceramic powder.

Table 1. Compositions of ceramic waste powder and OPC.

Composition (%)	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	K_2O	TiO_2	LOI
OPC	16.40	4.24	3.53	68.30	0.22	0.09	2.40
WCP	74.10	17.80	3.57	1.11	2.69	0.46	0.10

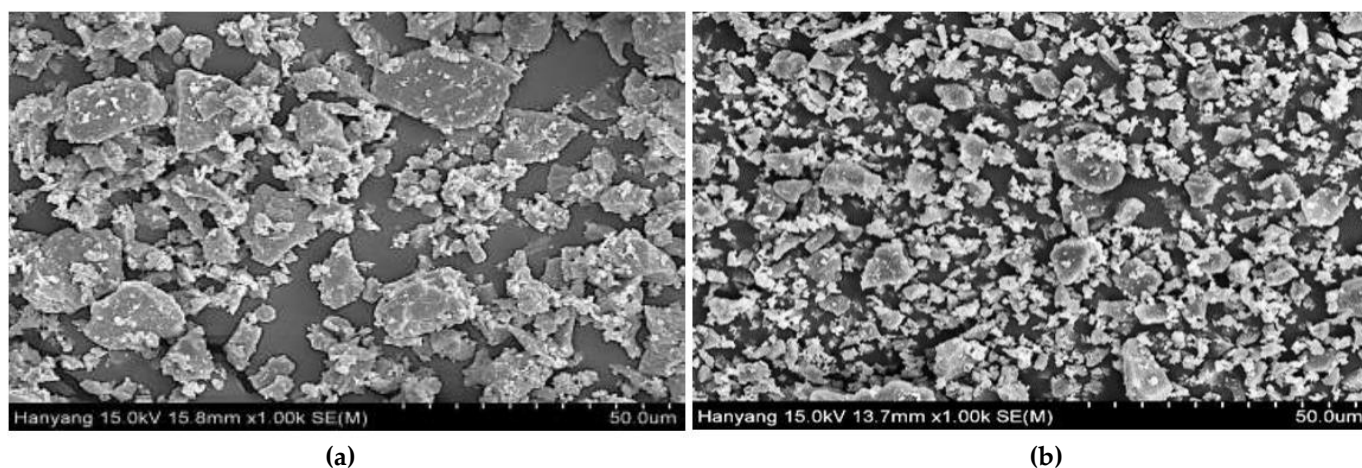


Figure 1. SEM of (a) OPC and (b) WCP.

Five concrete mixes were prepared wherein the first one was coded as conventional concrete (CC) that acted as a control sample (prepared without any ceramic waste). Another four mixtures were prepared with ceramic wastes as replacements for cement, fine aggregates, and coarse aggregates. The water/binder (w/b) ratio of 0.54 was constant in all mixtures. Table 2 displays the details of the mix proportions. A total of five reinforced concrete beams of the same size and reinforcement bars were designed with different concrete ingredients. The control specimen was made with OPC, river sand as fine aggregates, and crushed granite as coarse aggregates, known as CC. The second reinforced concrete beam also used OPC and fine aggregates, but ceramic wastes were used as coarse aggregates, and the beam was identified as RC. The third beam used similar ingredients as the control beam specimen, but 100% of the sand was replaced by fine ceramic aggregates (recycled fine aggregates or RF). The fourth beam contained RA and OPC as a binder, while 100% of fine and coarse aggregates were waste ceramic aggregates. The fifth beam (PC) used the same ingredient as the fourth beam, but 40% of the OPC was replaced by waste ceramic powder.

Table 2. Mix proportions of different concrete mixes.

Label of Specimen	OPC	WCP	River Sand	Fine Ceramic	Crushed Granite	Coarse Ceramic	Water
CC	465	0	640	0	1000	0	250
RC	465	0	640	0	0	1000	250
RF	465	0	0	640	1000	0	250
RA	465	0	0	640	0	1000	250
PC	280	185	0	640	0	1000	250

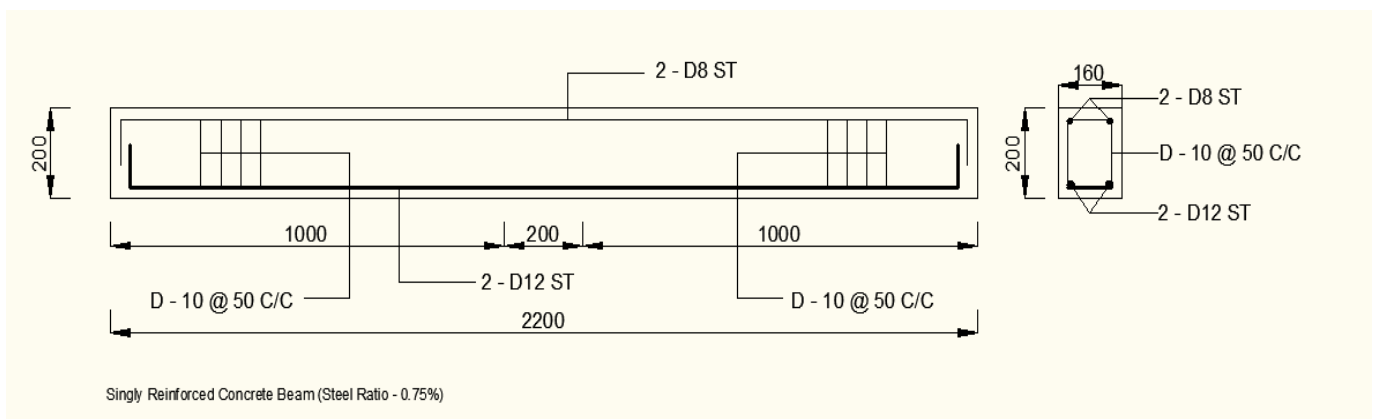
All the units in this table are kg/m³.

2.2. Details of Beam Specimens

A singly reinforced concrete beam was designed as an under-reinforced concrete beam according to Euro Code 2 (Table 3). Figure 2 illustrates the beams designed with a cross-section of 160 × 200 mm, an effective span of 2200 mm, and two longitude reinforcement bars with a diameter of 12 mm. The link was made with the deformed reinforcement bar with a diameter of 10 mm and spacing of 100 mm. The concrete mix proportions for casting the beams were designed according to the British Standard (BS 1881). For all beams, two reinforcement bars with a diameter of 12 mm were considered as the tensile steel bars at the bottom of specimens. Five reinforced concrete beams of the same size were designed with different ingredients.

Table 3. Properties of reinforced concrete specimens.

Label of Specimen	Tension Reinforcement Bars	The Ratio of Reinforcement Bars (ρ_t)	Shear Reinforcement Bars	f_c' (N/mm ²)
CC	2 ϕ 12	0.75%	ϕ 10 @ 100mm	52
RC	2 ϕ 12	0.75%	ϕ 10 @ 100mm	43.5
RF	2 ϕ 12	0.75%	ϕ 10 @ 100mm	45.6
RA	2 ϕ 12	0.75%	ϕ 10 @ 100mm	51.7
PC	2 ϕ 12	0.75%	ϕ 10 @ 100mm	41.5

**Figure 2.** Details geometry of the studied beams.

2.3. Experimental Setup of Beams for Testing

The flexural strength properties of the reinforced beams were examined under simple supported conditions and four-point load tests. This enabled the generation of a pure bending moment at the beam mid-span, yielding the highest moment and deflection. A load cell with 100 kN capacity was applied on the beams to measure the monotonic static load with the rate of 1 kN/min, wherein a manual hydraulic jack was used. The applied load was maintained for one minute to control and record the cracks' development. This procedure continued until the failure of the beam specimens. Figure 3 shows the test arrangement of the beams. For all beams, the length of the zone subjected to the pure bending moment and full span was 300 mm and 1900 mm, respectively. This paper mainly focused on the mid-span load-deflection features of the reinforced concrete beams that were measured by a linear variable displacement transducer (LVDT). An electrical strain gauge (FLA-5-11-3L) was installed on both tensile reinforced bars at mid-span to record the strain during loading until the failure of the beam. Another electrical strain gauge (PL-60-11-3L) was installed atop the mid-span of the reinforced concrete beam to monitor the strain under load. In addition, ten DEMEC discs were attached to one side of the beam at a distance of 150 mm to record the strain development on the side of the concrete surface during loading.

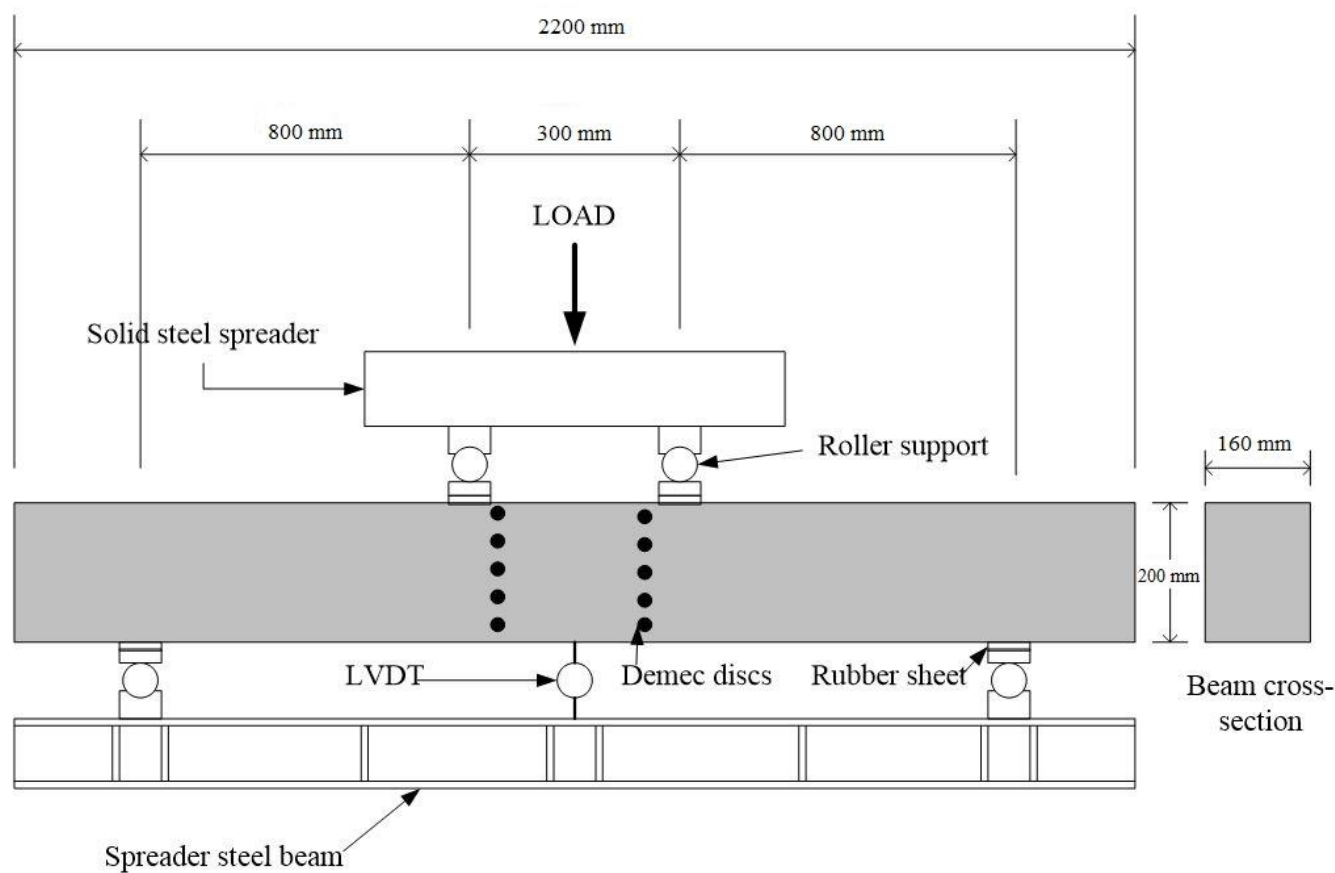


Figure 3. Arrangement of test setup of the beams.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. First Crack Load and Mode of Failure of Beams

All tested beams failed under the flexure due to the generation of many cracks on the concrete in the tension region. The first crack appeared in the tension region at the mid-span of the beam in between the two-point loads. This region was under the pure moment, and the maximum tensile stress occurred at the bottom of the beam in this region. In the next step, with the increase of the load, the number of cracks increased, and the depth of cracks from the previous load kept increasing. With a further increase in load, the widths of the cracks became wider with the simultaneous formation of more vertical cracks along the length of the constant moment and upper regions.

Table 4 shows the load at which the first crack appeared on each beam and the total number of developed cracks after the failure. The first crack in the conventional concrete appeared on a load of 14 kN in the middle of effective-span of the specimen. In this specimen, the initial crack occurred at a load of 29% of the ultimate load. The depth of this crack increased with the increase of load on the specimen, and new cracks were observed to appear on both sides of the first crack. The cracks' propagation showed their gradual spread on both sides of the first crack until the specimen was failed. In the RF and the RA beam, the first crack occurred at a load of 14 kN, comparable to the one that appeared for CC.

Furthermore, the total number of cracks in both specimens was equal. The cracks propagation in the effective span of all beams was quite similar but with a different number of total cracks before the failure. The first crack for CC, RC, RF, RA, and PC beam occurred at the applied load of 14, 10, 14, 14, and 12 kN, respectively. This difference in the load values for the occurrence of the first crack loads in different specimens can be ascribed to the unique effect of ceramic recycled aggregates on the load-bearing capacity of the beams. However, for different beams, no significant difference was observed involving the number of cracks and ultimate loads. The present findings are in good agreement with the results reported

by Chio et al. [45], wherein the addition of the recycled aggregates was shown to cause an insignificant impact on the ultimate load capacity of the reinforced concrete beams.

Table 4. Load related to the first crack and number of cracks.

Label of Specimen	A load of First Crack (kN)	Deflection at First Crack(mm)	Ultimate Load (kN)	Deflection at Ultimate Load (kN)	Total Number of Crack	Correlation of First Crack Load to Ultimate Load (%)
CC	14	3.67	47.6	28.46	16	29
RC	10	2.33	44.9	21.67	12	22
RF	14	3.04	45.8	20.55	13	31
RA	14	2.69	47.1	17.52	12	30
PC	12	3.01	45.7	17.12	15	26

3.2. Load-Deflection Behavior (Mid-Span Deflection) of Beams

Figure 4 shows the load-deflection behavior of the beams subjected to increasing static load at a rate of 1 kN/min. First, all beams revealed a similar tendency in their load-deflection behavior [7] wherein the linear behavior indicated their identical stiffness. Nonetheless, with the increasing load, the beams began to crack and their stiffness kept on decreasing with a larger deflection. All beams showed linear deflections up to the load of 42 to 44 kN. The deflections of CC, RC, RF, RA and PC beam at a load 42 kN were found to be 13.8, 13.3, 12.1, 10.7 and 13.4 mm, respectively. Compared to other beams, the CC beam displayed the highest deflection of 28.46 mm at the mid-span for the ultimate load. Beam RA was deflected by 17.52 mm at the ultimate load. The observed improvement in the load deflection may be due to the physical characteristics of the ceramic material used to make RA, producing higher stiffness than CC. Table 5 shows the maximum deflection and ultimate load of all the beams. A comparison in the deflection values of all beams showed that the RA beam was 39% lower than CC, while both specimens achieved almost similar flexural strength capacity.

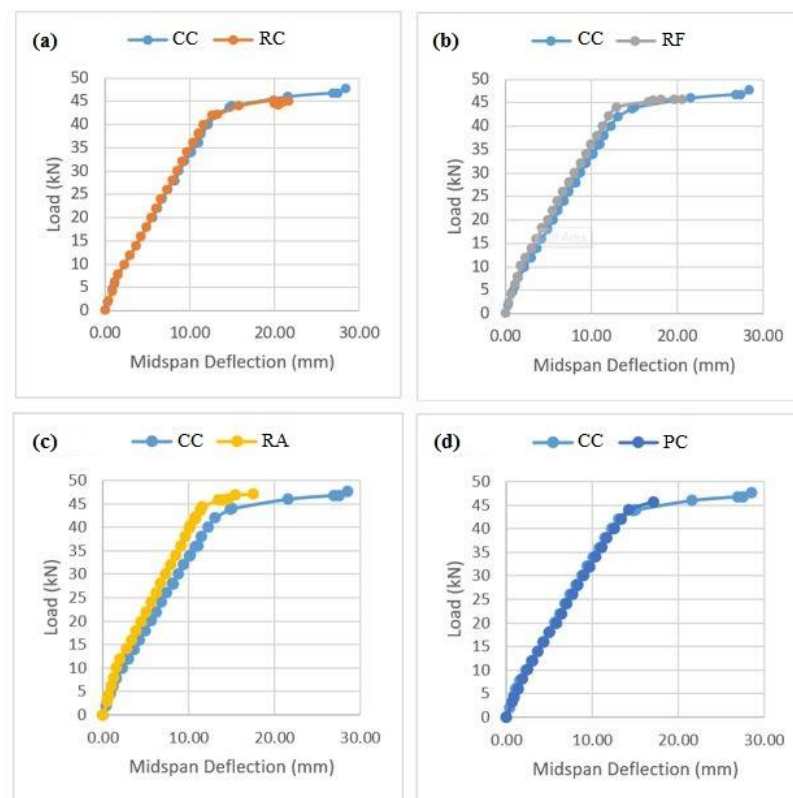


Figure 4. Comparison of mid-span deflection values of all beams containing ceramic wastes with CC (a) RC (b) RF (c) RA (d) PC.

Table 5. Deflection of beam specimens.

Label of Specimen	At First Crack Load		At Ultimate Load	
	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
CC	14	3.67	47.6	28.46
RC	10	2.97	44.9	21.67
RF	14	3.04	45.8	20.55
RA	14	2.69	47.1	17.52
PC	12	3.01	45.7	16.12

Figure 5 shows the data correlation (R^2) of each tested beam. The obtained R^2 value of 0.99 clearly indicated a fair consistency of data recording during the experiment.

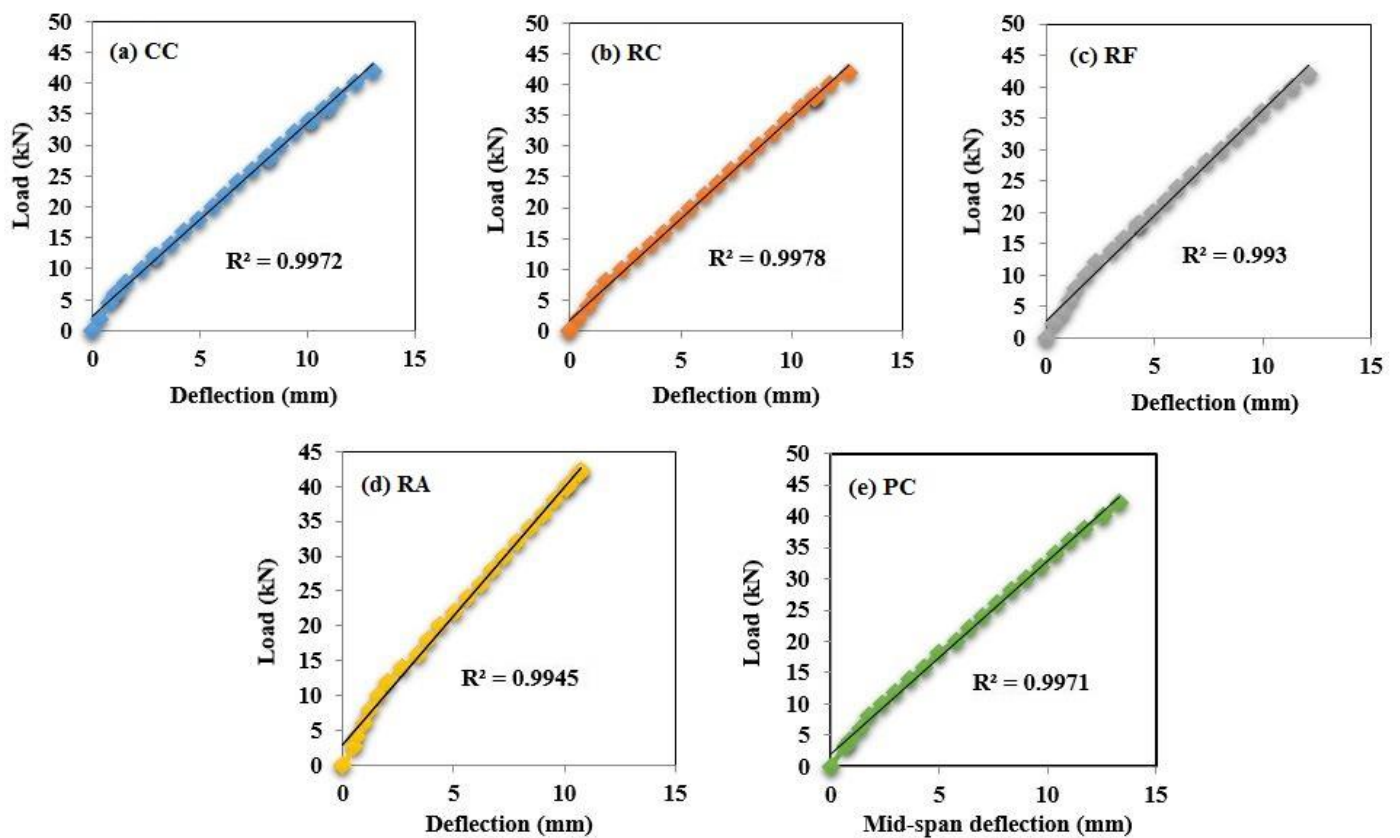


Figure 5. Load-dependent mid-span deflection of the studied beams in the linear region showing the data correlation (a) CC (b) RC (c) RF (d) RA (e) PC.

3.3. Ultimate Flexural Capacity of Beams

Table 6 illustrates the ultimate flexural capacity of the reinforced concrete beams CC, RC, RF, RA and PC, which were recorded to be 47.6, 44.9, 45.8, 47.1 and 45.7 kN, respectively. The inclusion of the waste ceramic aggregates was found to be beneficial as a total substitution for the fine and coarse aggregates. Compared to CC, the RA beam was the best and showed the highest ultimate load of 99%. The RC beam displayed the lowest ultimate experimental load of 94% compared to the CC. The ultimate experimental load of all reinforced concrete beams containing different percentages of ceramic material was almost similar. The obtained difference in the ultimate experimental load between specimen CC and RC can be due to the flakiness of coarse ceramic aggregates that adversely affected the compressive strength (CS) and flexural strength (FS) of the proposed beams [31]. The flexural capacity of CC was the highest (21.4 kNm), and for the RC beam, it was the lowest (20.2 kNm). The flexural capacity of the RA beam was 21.2 kNm which was quite close

to the CC value. The recorded small differences in the flexural capacity among different beams may be due to the physical characteristics of fine and coarse aggregates ceramic components. The values of ultimate flexural capacity (Table 6) of all beams were in the range of 20–22 kN.m, displaying their similar behavior.

Table 6. Ultimate flexural capacity of the proposed beams.

Specimen	Experimental Ultimate Load (kN)	Ultimate Moment Capacity (kN.m)	Theoretical Moment Capacity (kN.m)	Compared to CC (%)
CC	47.6	21.4	13	100
RC	44.9	20.2	13	94
RF	45.8	20.6	13	96
RA	47.1	21.2	13	99
PC	45.7	20.6	13	96

A comparison of the experimental values of the ultimate moment of the capacity of different beams with the theoretical values showed some differences. These differences may be ascribed to the factors such as: (i) the difference between the actual CS (f_c) of the cubical specimen and the f_c value used to calculate the moment capacity of the section. The theoretical moment capacity was calculated based on the concrete grade with $f_c = 30$ MPa; (ii) difference in the yielding point (f_y) of steel-reinforced bars, which was 400 MPa according to the manufacture manual and 600 MPa according to the result of the tensile stress of the steel-reinforcement bar; (iii) other factors related to the safety specified by the codes of design.

3.4. Strain of Reinforcement Bars under Applied Load

The tensile strain of the reinforcement bars was measured by the electrical strain gauges fixed to the bars and embedded in the concrete beams. Figure 6 illustrates the load–strain curve of the reinforcement specimens. The tensile strain behavior of all studied reinforcement bars was similar to the load deflection of the beams, displaying a linear (elastic) region and finally yielding elasto-plastic behavior. The tensile strain at the point of yield for beams CC, RC, RF, RA and PC were recorded to be 3739×10^{-6} , 3388×10^{-6} , 3727×10^{-6} , 3116×10^{-6} and 3337×10^{-6} , respectively. With the increase of applied load, the strain of the reinforced beams was increased until their failure in the plastic region. The values of the tensile strain of the reinforcement bar and the related load of all beams at the failure point are shown in Table 7. The ultimate tensile strain of the embedded steel-reinforced bars in the beams was affected by the nature of different concrete used in the beam. The embedded steel-reinforced RA beam showed smaller strain than other specimens, which may be due to the characteristics of waste ceramic aggregates used for its casting that enhanced the performance of the reinforced concrete. In brief, the behavior of the reinforcement bars was elastic up to the strain value in the range of 3350×10^{-6} to 3750×10^{-6} . Beyond this strain, the behavior was elastoplastic, and then the reinforcement bars reached their ultimate tensile strain, failing in the plastic region.

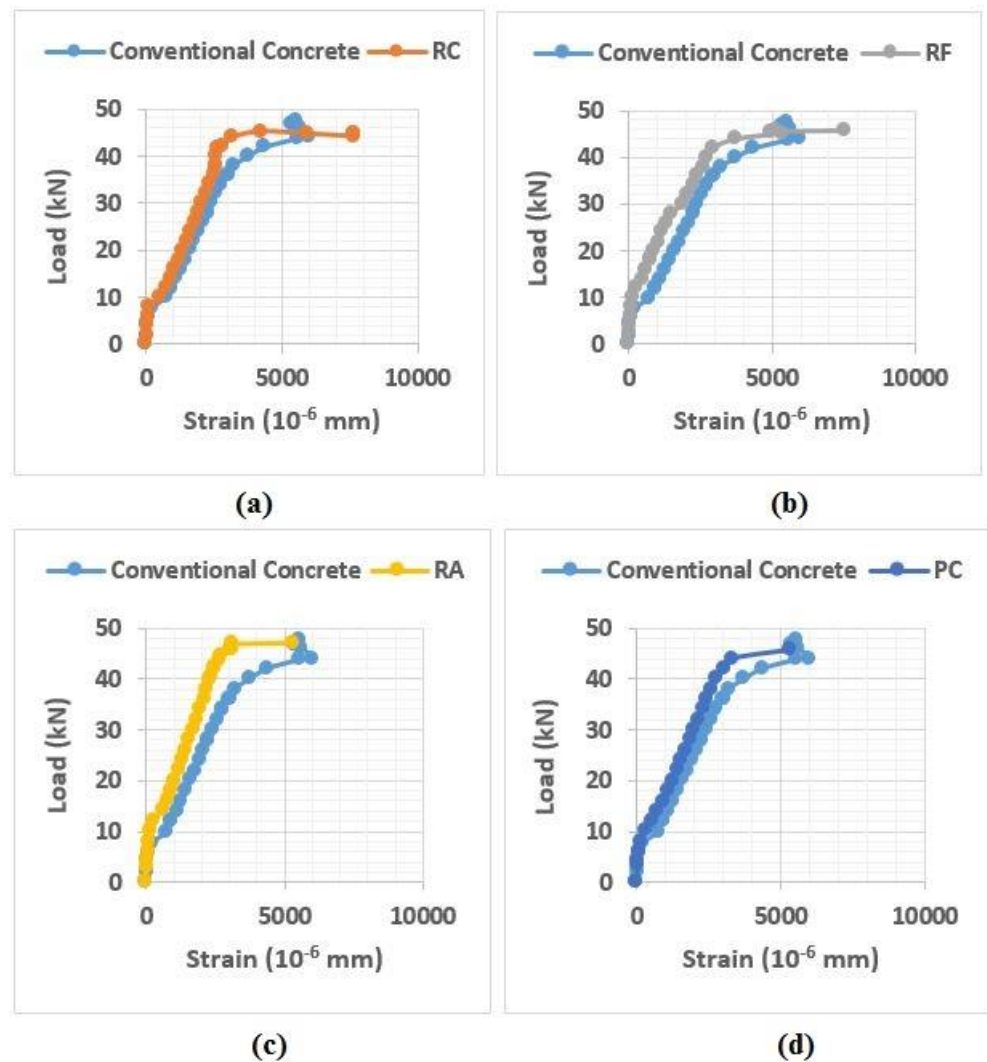


Figure 6. Load–strain curve of the reinforcement bars used in beams (a) RC (b) RF (c) RA (d) PC.

Table 7. Tensile strain of the reinforcement bars and ultimate loads.

Specimen	First Crack Load (kN)	Reinforcement Bar Strain (10^{-6})	50% of Ultimate Load (kN)	Reinforcement Bar Strain (10^{-6})	Ultimate Load (kN)	Reinforcement Bar Strain (10^{-6})
CC	14	1117	23.80	1932	47.6	5551
RC	10	528	22.45	1510	44.9	7727
RF	14	478	22.90	1176	45.8	7524
RA	14	594	23.55	1323	47.1	5316
PC	12	552	22.35	1409	45.7	5320

3.5. Strain of Concrete under Applied Loads

The electrical strain gauge positioned at the concrete surface atop the beam was used to record the concrete's compressive strength (CS) in the compression region (Figure 7). All beams except PC revealed quite similar behavior in the CS development. At 40 kN load, the strain of CC, RC, RF, RA, and PC beams were 1331×10^{-6} , 1278×10^{-6} , 1178×10^{-6} , 1118×10^{-6} and 1821×10^{-6} , respectively. The observed significant difference in the strain value between PC and other beams was due to the replacement of cement with ceramic wastes. Essentially, the pozzolanic reaction of ceramic waste powder occurred at longer curing periods (after 28 days of curing age), wherein the delay in the hydration process could cause lower early strength development of the proposed concrete [32,33].

The RA beam achieved the minimum strain compared to other specimens, which can be attributed to the synergistic improved performance of ceramic fine and coarse aggregates. The observed improved strain values of CC (1331×10^{-6}) and RF (1178×10^{-6}) at 40 kN can be ascribed to the physical characteristic of fine ceramic aggregates that produced better inter-locking to the binder and aggregates, yielding more stiffness and less strain in RF beam. The strain of RC beam was lower compared to CC, which was mainly due to the effect of coarse ceramic aggregates that caused more stiffness compared to the natural coarse aggregates. Conversely, the strain of RC beam was higher than RF, indicating that the fine ceramic aggregates had a significant impact on the stiffness of the beam. It was affirmed that the flakiness of the coarse ceramic aggregates was more influential than the fine ceramic aggregates. Overall, the coarse and fine ceramic aggregates inclusion in the concrete produced the best effect with significant improvement in the specimens' stiffness. This enhancement was mainly ascribed to the better inter-locking and binding of the fine and coarse ceramic aggregates together [14].

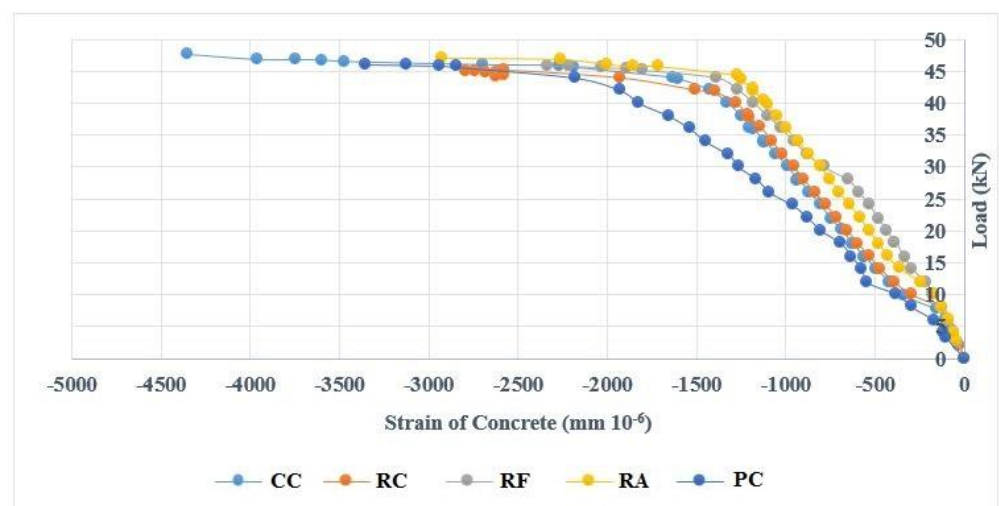


Figure 7. Load–strain curve of concrete in beam specimens.

Figure 8 shows the concretes load–strain behavior in the compression region. The data recorded using two different methods showed similar behavior, indicating the usefulness of both methods to measure the strains of the concretes. Amongst all specimens, the RA beam showed the lowest strain value of 1118×10^{-6} , which may be due to the presence of nearly angular-shaped ceramic aggregates with roughened surfaces that improved the cohesion and stiffness of the recycled concrete matrix [34]. The changing slope (stiff and flat) of the curve (Figure 8) showed varying stiffness of the specimens, wherein the RA beam displayed a sharper slope than the other specimens, indicating its lower load–strain performance. In addition, the load–strain graph of PC showed a gentle slope compared to other specimens, indicating its significant strain-load performance than other specimens.

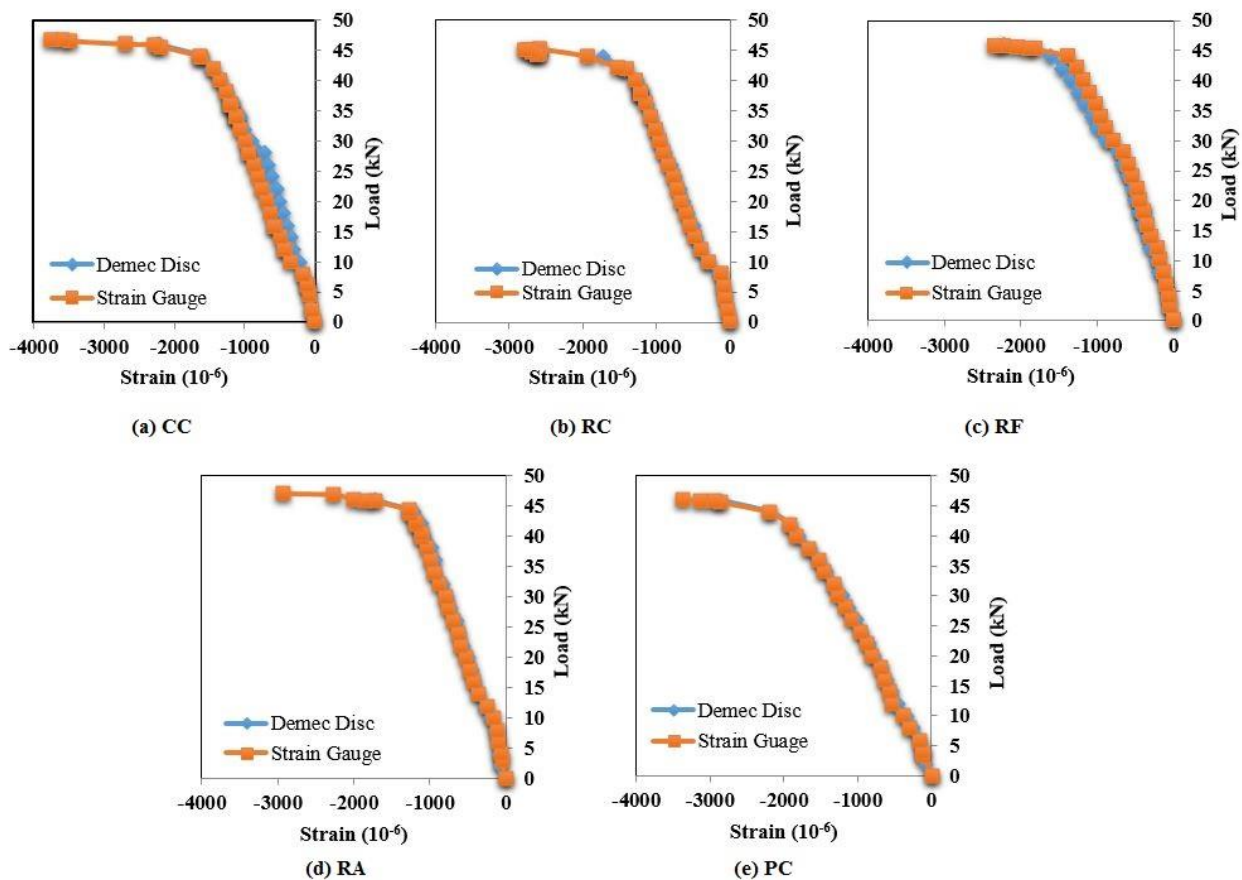


Figure 8. Load–strain behavior of the beams in the compression region (a) CC (b) RC (c) RF (d) RA (e) PC.

3.6. Compression and Tension of Beams

The compressive and tensile strain development of the beams was recorded by increasing the static load during the test. Figure 9 shows the strain of the specimens under the load up to their failure. The negative and positive signs indicated the CS and tensile strain (TS) of the studied specimens. The values of CS at the yield point of the beam RA, RC, RF, RA, and PC were 1600×10^{-6} , 1720×10^{-6} , 1607×10^{-6} , 1720×10^{-6} , and 1800×10^{-6} , respectively. The values of TS at the yield point of the beam RA, RC, RF, RA, and PC were 3739×10^{-6} , 3363×10^{-6} , 3727×10^{-6} , 3115×10^{-6} , and 3162×10^{-6} , respectively. CC beam started to yield a load of about 42 kN until the ultimate strain of the steel bars and finally failed at 47.6 kN. The mode of failure of all tested beams revealed a similar pattern with different behavior of the ultimate load, which is probably because of the characteristics of the materials used for the beam design. The stress-strain curves of different specimens showed that with the increase of load in the concrete, the strain of the steel-reinforcement bar was increased. However, the strain of the steel-reinforcement bar was more significant than the strain of concrete, which may be due to the difference in the cross-section area and elastic modulus. The CC beam showed the minimum TS of the steel-reinforcement bar, which may be due to the higher stiffness of concrete with less deflection. In addition, the RA beam was made with ceramic wastes as coarse and fine aggregates replacement that performed better than other specimens. Generally, the RF beam showed a minimum strain of steel-reinforcement bar than other beams (except RA), which was due to the usage of fine ceramic aggregates in the concrete mixes.

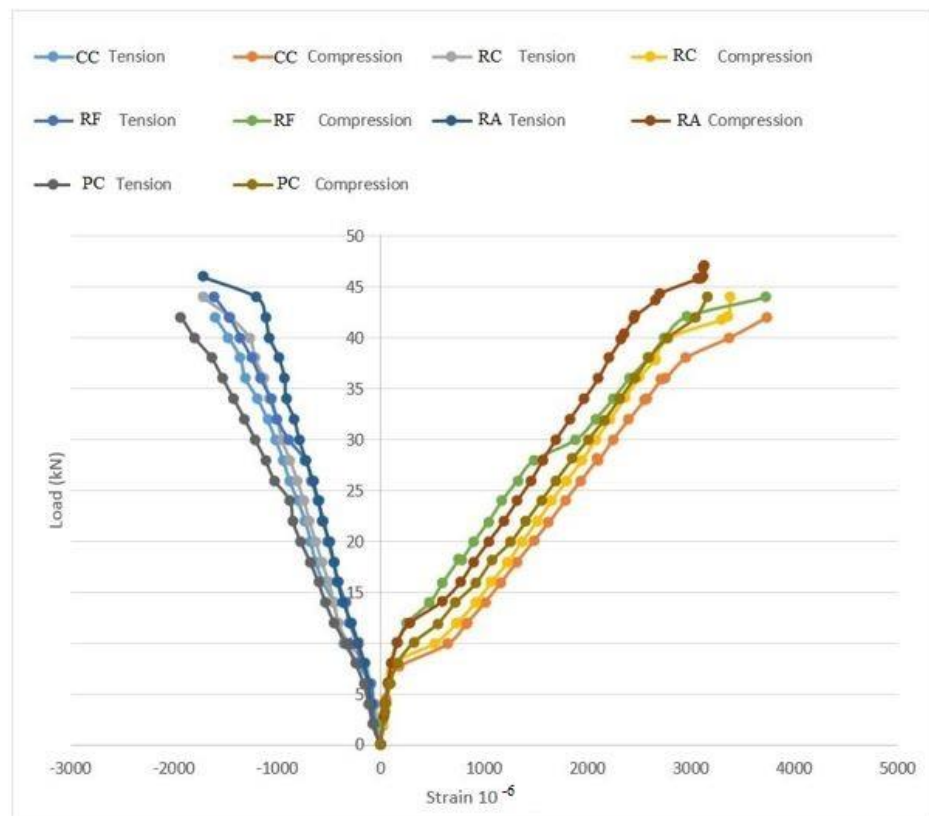


Figure 9. Load against mid-span strain of the beams.

3.7. Position of Neutral Axis in Beams

Figures 10–14 show the depth of the neutral axis for all beams. The neutral axis position was determined by the measured concrete strain along with the depth of the beams. Generally, with the increase of applied load, the neutral axis was shifted upward [35], which was due to the exposure of the beams under the pure positive moment. Consequently, the region under compression became narrower until the failure of the concrete in the compression region. Table 8 shows the depth of the neutral axis of all beams at the point of the appearance of the first crack and failure load. The movement of the neutral axis in specimen CC was recorded to be 26 mm.

Table 8. Depth of neutral axis in first crack load and failure load.

Specimen	Load at First Crack (kN)	The Depth of Neutral Axis at First Crack Load (mm)	Ultimate Load (kN)	The Depth of Neutral Axis at Ultimate Load (mm)
CC	14	74	47.6	61
RC	10	71	44.9	48
RF	14	73	45.8	46
RA	14	61	47.1	43
PC	12	79	45.7	61

The depth neutral measured from the top of the beam specimens.

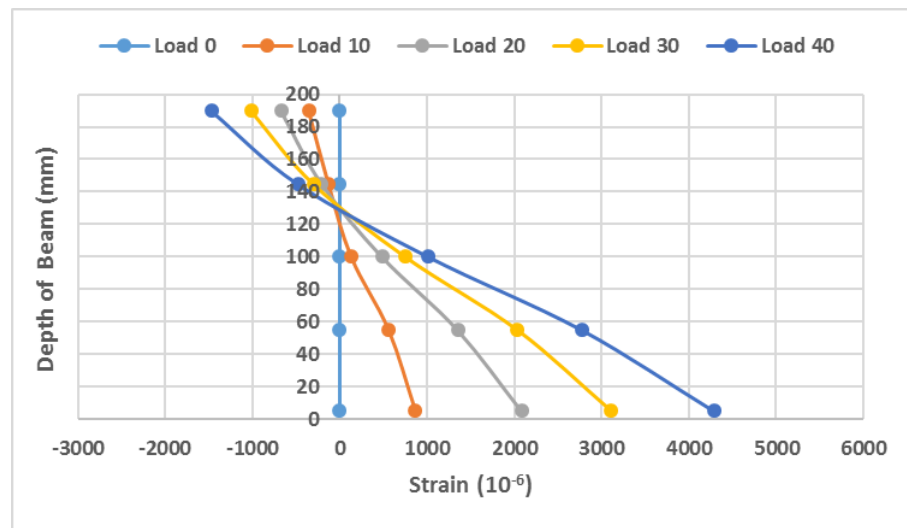


Figure 10. Depth of neutral axis for CC.

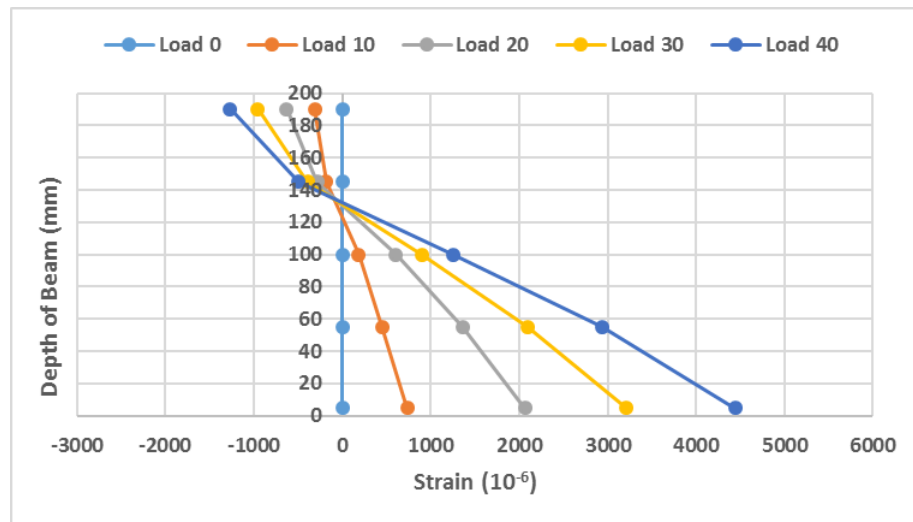


Figure 11. Depth of neutral axis for RC.

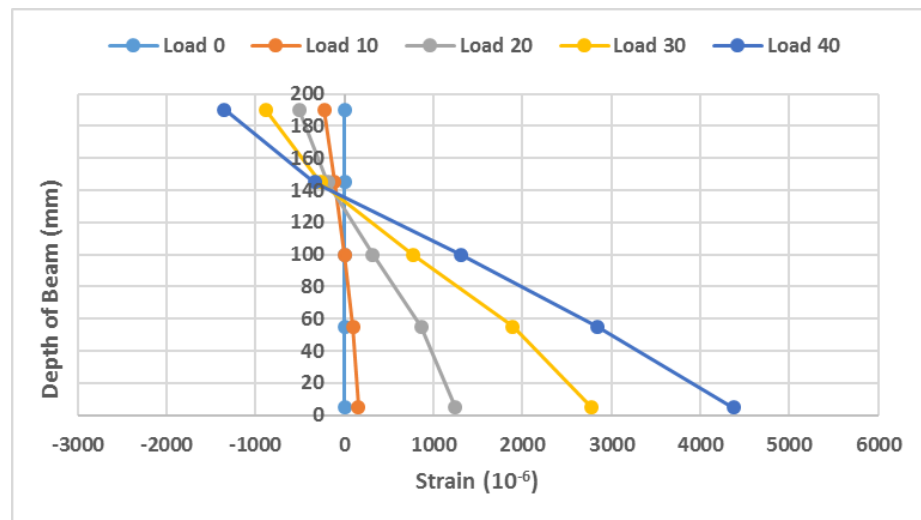


Figure 12. Depth of neutral axis for specimen RF.

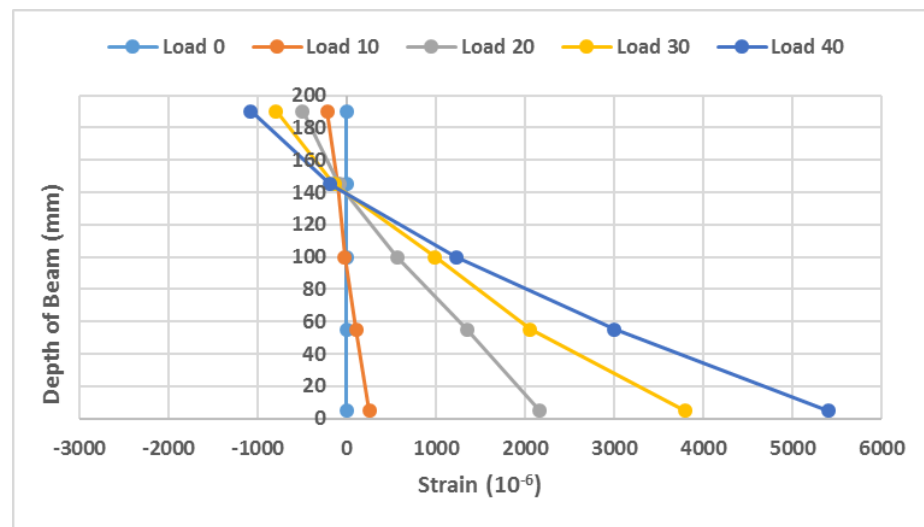


Figure 13. Depth of neutral axis for RA.

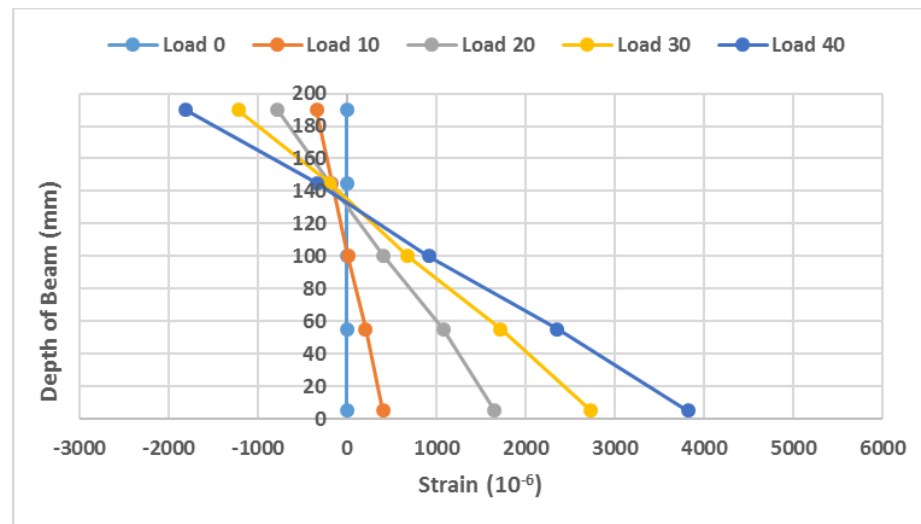


Figure 14. Depth of neutral axis for PC.

3.8. Distribution of Crack on Beams Span

Figure 15 shows the generated cracks distribution along the beams' span. For all beams, the first crack appeared in the mid-span of the pure moment region. In CC, three out of 16 cracks were located in the pure moment region, indicating the occurrence of 19% of the cracks in that region. The number of cracks in the pure moment region for the beam RC, RF, RA and PC were 3, 3, 2 and 4, respectively. In addition, the beam RC and PC showed 25% of crack formation in the pure moment region, while specimen RA displayed only 17% of the cracks in this region. This difference can be due to the characteristics of the ceramic materials used for designing the beams and the improved ultimate load capacity of the proposed beams. Additionally, the number of cracks in different beams varied in the range of 12 to 16. In short, it was demonstrated that by controlling the applied load, the deflection of beam specimens and the number of cracks could be adjusted.

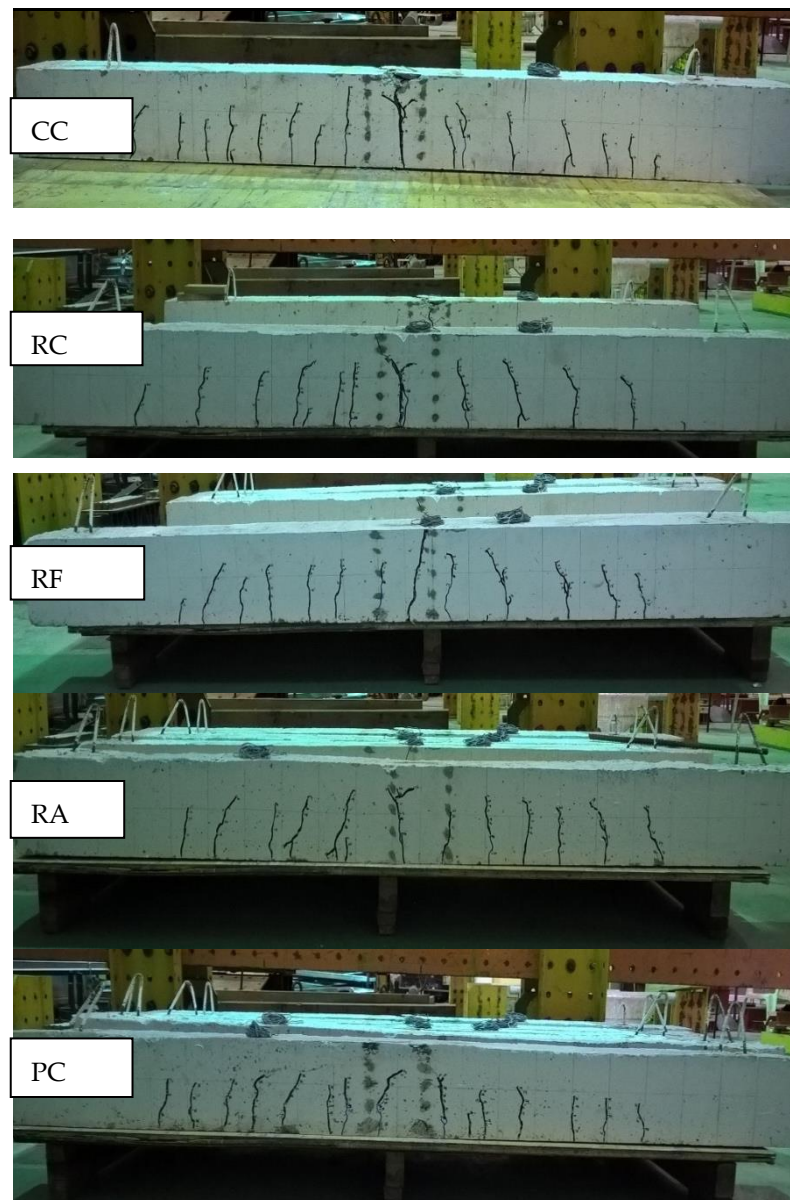


Figure 15. Distribution of cracks in all specimens.

4. Conclusions

The effects of recycled ceramic aggregates on the flexural strength behavior of the reinforced concrete and five full-scale beams were tested. The conclusions of this study can be presented as follows:

- i. The strength performance of the reinforced concrete beam made of recycled ceramic waste and conventional concrete to some extent showed a similar trend under applied stress, wherein an equal number of cracks across the length of the beam was formed. All beams failed in flexure because of the longitudinal reinforcement bar and subsequent rupture of the concrete in the compression region.
- ii. The overall performance of the reinforced concrete beams containing 100% ceramic waste as fine and coarse aggregates revealed an acceptable performance compared to the control beam. It was affirmed that ceramic wastes could be efficiently used in the production of sustainable concrete.
- iii. A comparison of the ultimate experimental load of all beams with CC showed that the RA beam achieved up to 99% of the ultimate load of the CC beam. Additionally, the

- first crack loads were similar for both specimens (14 kN). The total number of cracks for the CC and RA beam was 16 and 14, respectively.
- iv. The RA beam containing ceramic wastes as fine and coarse aggregates showed a reduction in the beam deflection by 43% compared to the CC beam. The RC and RF beams attained a 24% and 28% reduction in the deflection, respectively.
 - v. The experimental result of the flexural capacity of all beams was quite close to the CC beam, wherein the difference between the maximum and minimum flexural capacity was only 1.21 kNm. The flexural capacity of RC was only 6% lower than the CC, indicating the potential benefits of the ceramic wastes in replacing cement and aggregates in the normal concrete.

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Abbreviations

CC	Conventional concrete
RWC	Recycled wastes ceramic
RCBs	Reinforced concrete beams
RF	Recycled wastes ceramic as fine aggregates
RC	Recycled wastes ceramic as coarse aggregates
RA	Recycled wastes ceramic as fine and coarse aggregates
OPC	Ordinary Portland cement
LVDTs	linear variable displacement transducer
w/c	Water-cement ratio
w/b	Water to binder ratio

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