

# Non-destructive evaluation and pattern recognition for SCRC columns using the AE technique

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**Abstract.** Steel-confined reinforced concrete (SCRC) columns feature highly complex and invisible mechanisms that make damage evaluation and pattern recognition difficult. In the present article, the prevailing acoustic emission (AE) technique was applied to monitor and evaluate the damage process of steel-confined RC columns in a quasi-static test. AE energy-based indicators, such as index of damage and relax ratio, were proposed to trace the damage progress and quantitatively evaluate the damage state. The fuzzy C-means algorithm successfully discriminated the AE data of different patterns, validity analysis guaranteed cluster accuracy, and principal component analysis simplified the datasets. A detailed statistical investigation on typical AE features was conducted to relate the clustered AE signals to micro mechanisms and the observed damage patterns, and differences between steel-confined and unconfined RC columns were compared and illustrated.

**Keywords:** steel-confined RC structure; acoustic emission; damage evaluation; cluster analysis; pattern recognition

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## 1. Introduction

Steel-confined reinforced concrete (RC) columns are widely used in civil engineering, especially in high-rise buildings, large-span bridges, and massive structures. The casing steel tube serves as a formwork and protective jacket that constrains the plastic deformation of core concrete and prevents premature shear failure (Han *et al.* 2009). Several scholars (Liu *et al.* 2009, Wang *et al.* 2017, Zhou *et al.* 2008) have investigated the mechanical behavior of steel-confined RC columns under different loading conditions and proved that the proposed column features good confinement effects, loading capacity, and anti-seismic capacity. The wide utilization of steel-confined RC column emphasizes the necessity of developing structural health monitoring (SHM) and evaluating approaches.

Acoustic emission (AE) is a non-destructive technique that can provide reliable and real-time information on various structures; it has been widely explored in civil engineering for SHM and damage recognition (Abouhussien and Hassan 2017). At present, most studies on AE utilization are focused on concrete structures (Behnia *et al.* 2014, Carpinteri *et al.* 2011) and steel materials (Droubi *et al.* 2017). Due to the highly complex and invisible damage patterns, few studies have

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