

Concrete structures don't necessarily collapse during a fire.

It is of economical interest to reuse the structure after appropriate repair.

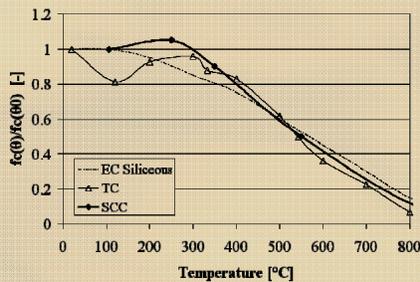
A scientific and systematic methodology to assess the damage and to estimate the residual strength is of great importance.

Concrete changes physically when heated: crack development and colour change.

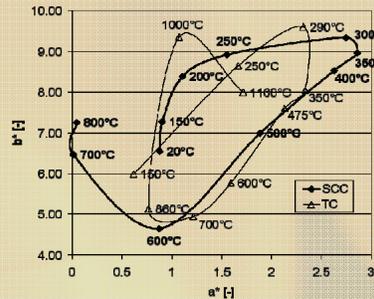
Quantification of these alterations supplies the needed information to assess the temperature and the residual strength.

TC and SCC are two types of concrete; SCC has higher flow ability which results in a larger potential for practical applications.

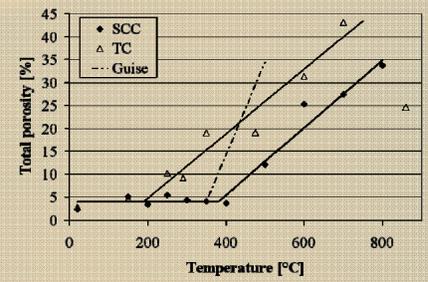
Strength degradation



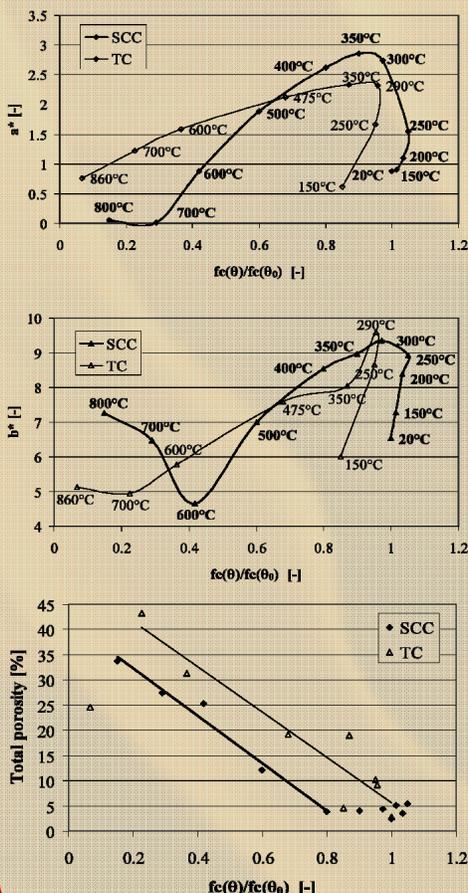
Colour change



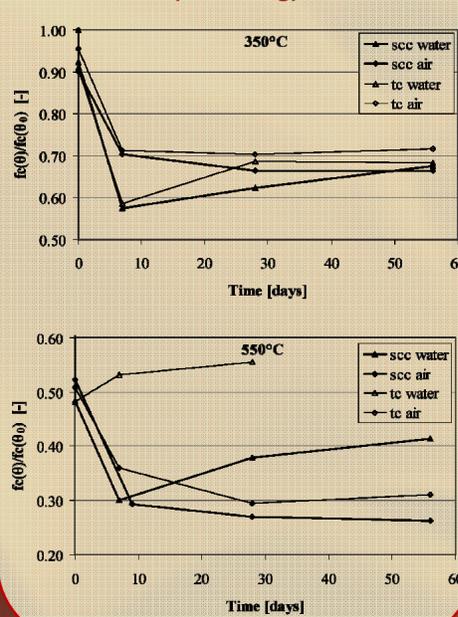
Crack development



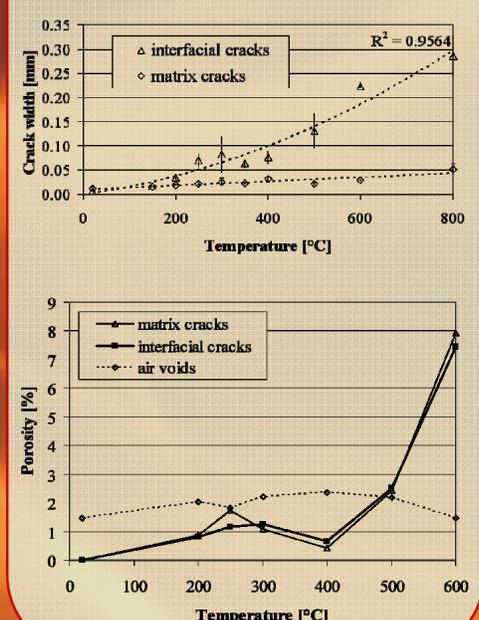
ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL STRENGTH



Effect of storage after fire (Recurring)



Cracks in cementmatrix and interfacial zone



CONCLUSIONS

1. Measurements of colour and porosity are good indicators for assessing the residual strength of concrete after fire exposure. An elliptical path in the a^*b^* -colour space can be noticed. In this colour space: $a^* \sim$ red and $b^* \sim$ yellow.
2. A strength recovery is noticeable after a further degradation of 7-28 days, but is still lower than the strength directly after cooling down (0 days after fire) to ambient temperature.
3. There are two types of cracks: interfacial and matrix cracks. They have the same contribution to the increase of the total porosity.