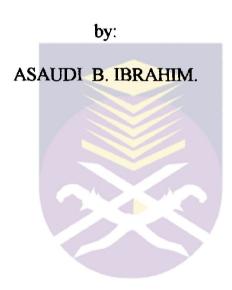
## THERMAL ANALYSIS OF

# CRACKED BEAM



A Report Submitted to the School of Civil Engineering, MARA Institute of Technology, Shah Alam In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements For The Award of a Degree in Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) (Civil)

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"In the name of Allah, the All - Compassionate, the All - Merciful. Praise is only for Allah, the lord of the Universe".

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	v
List of Plates	vi
Notations	vii
Abstract	

### CHAPTER 1.0 Introduction

1.1	General	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Objectives	3

### CHAPTER 2.0 Thermal Analysis

2.1	Introduction to thermal analysis	4
2.2	Thermal analysis in ANSYS	6
2.3	Steady State Thermal Analysis	7
2.3.1	Heat Flow Fundamentals	8
2.3.2	Heat Flow Matrices	9
2.3.3	Mass Transport Option	10

## CHAPTER 3.0 Finite Element Analysis Using ANSYS

3,1	Procedure / Methodology	11
3.2	Build the Model	11
3.2.1	Defining Elements Type	11
3.2.2	Defining Material Properties	12
3.3	Apply Loads and Obtained Solutions	13
3.4	Review the Results	13

#### **ABSTRACT:**

Cracks may occur not only due to submerge of column or support but also moment in structure, shrinkage, creep, change in temperature and others. Reinforcement concrete detailing might lead to thermal cracking and in this study a part of a cracked beam is analysed with respective to thermal changes. The overall structural behaviour of the beam may be influenced due to this crack existence.

This project concerns the temperature distribution on a cracked beam model, when heat is applied. The temperature distribution is determined using ANSYS Software Version 5.0, available at the CADEM Centre, ITM. Temperature selected in the analysis were from 26°C to 33°C and four conditions of "applied forces" were applied to the model.

From this study the void area within the crack do not influence the heat distribution but affects the movement due to restrained conditions.

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### 1.1 General

The change in temperatures can produce stress in concrete structures of the same order of magnitude as the dead or live loads. However, stresses due to temperature are produced only when the thermal expansion or contraction is restrained. High tensile stresses due to temperature often result in cracking of concrete. Once this occurs, the restraint to thermal expansion or contraction of concrete is gradually removed and its stresses reduced.

Most design codes require that temperature effects be considered, although in many cases very little guidance is given on how this can be done. Thermal stresses can be substantially reduced and the risk of damage caused by temperature eliminated by provision of expansion joints and sufficient welldistributed reinforcements. For this reason and because of the complexity of the problem, many structures are designed with virtually no calculation of the effects of temperature. However, for important structures exposed to large temperature variations, for example structures with members of relatively large depth exposed to the weather, it is appropriate to have assessment of the magnitude of temperature variation and the corresponding stress.

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