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NON – LINEAR ANALYSIS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE
BEAM AFTER CRACK TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Reinforced Concrete (RC) beam behaves non-linearly when tensile cracks start to appear. These cracks upon treatment had proven to provide the necessary residual strength for the beams to function continually.

In this study, a non-linear finite element analysis will be adopted to seek the behaviour of RC beam after crack treatment using ANSYS 5.0 (Swanson Analysis System), which is a finite element analysis system. The beam will be modelled in three-dimensional (3-D) using SOLID 65 element types. The post-cracking strength will be measured in terms of load-displacement and stress-strain relationship.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
ABSTRACT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF SYMBLOS	v
LIST OF FIGURE	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF PLATE	ix
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Scope of work	3
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Outline of the report	4
CHAPTER 2 : NON-LINEAR FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS	
2.1 Background	5
2.2 Non-linear Material Behaviour	6
2.3 Iterative Procedures	7
2.4 Finite Element (FE) Modelling	10
2.5 Non-linear Analysis Using ANSYS Ver.5.0	11
2.5.1 Non-linear Analysis Procedure	12
2.6 The Concrete Model	13
2.6.1 Material Behaviour	14
2.7 Reinforcement Steel Model	16
2.8 Cracking	17
2.8.1 Cracking Under Static Load	18
CHAPTER 3 : FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS USING ANSYS	
3.1 Steps in Finite Element Analysis	21
3.2 Finite Element Model	24
3.2.1 Idealisation Model	24
3.2.2 Definition of Model	26
3.2.3 Boundary Condition	26
3.2.4 Application of forces	27
3.2.5 Load Step option	28
3.2.6 Review The Results	29

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The search for a way to represent the non-linearity of structure goes back to renaissance times and present theories of non-linear elastic and inelastic behaviour are the result of approximately two hundred years of steady development. But only recently has computer made it possible to put much knowledge to use in design.

The finite element method, simulated by rapid growing power of electronic digital computers, has strengthened its position in computer in computational mechanic from its early stage of performing linear analysis for simple problem into an era of conducting the more challenging task, such as non-linear, inelastic dynamic analysis and so on, for problem that are ten, hundred or thousand times more complicated than those ever attempted before. Nowadays, many people tend to view the finite element method as a well-established toll that can be readily applied to the solution of various non-linear problems. Experience has shown us that can be too optimistic in many cases, as the various phases involved a non-linear analysis are not as definite and straight forward as those of linear analysis. [Yang, Yeong-Bin, 1954]

In this study, cracks had appeared at RC beam upon which might be due to support or loading conditions. The beam shown in Figure 1.1 will be analysed with non-linear routines of Finite Element Method (FEM) and idealised as in Figure 1.2.