Contents

1 Introduction **1**
- 1.1 Preamble 1
- 1.2 Notation 2
- 1.3 Sample applications 2
  (1.3.1 Kimberley-Clark warehouse – 1.3.2 Sleipner A offshore platform – 1.3.3 Frame corner – 1.3.4 Base slabs in LNG storage tank)
- 1.4 The question of accuracy (1.4.1 – Reasons for caution) 20
- 1.5 Challenges remaining 27
- 1.6 Objectives 29
- 1.7 Scope of report 30
- 1.8 References 30

2 Design using linear stress analysis **33**
- 2.1 Introduction 33
- 2.2 Membrane structures 34
  (2.2.1 Notation – 2.2.2 General – 2.2.3 Reinforcement in one direction – 2.2.4 Isotropically reinforced panels – 2.2.5 The general solution – 2.2.6 Some comments on the angle θ – 2.2.7 The design concrete compression strength, $f_{cd.}$ – 2.2.8 Example – Design of a reinforced concrete squat shear wall)
- 2.3 Slabs and shells 52
  (2.3.1 General – 2.3.2 Stress resultants – 2.3.3 Equilibrium, stress transformation and boundary conditions for slabs – 2.3.4 Normal moment yield criterion for slabs – 2.3.5 Sandwich model for the dimensioning of shell elements – 2.3.6 Dimensioning of slab and shell elements in design practice – 2.3.7 Example 1 – 2.3.8 Example 2)
- 2.4 3D solid modelling 70
  (2.4.1 Introduction – 2.4.2 Background – 2.4.3 Application to reinforced concrete – 2.4.4 Reinforcement dimensioning for 3D stresses - example 1 – 2.4.5 Reinforcement dimensioning for 3D stresses - example 2)
- 2.5 References 78

3 Essential nonlinear modelling concepts **83**
- 3.1 Introduction 83
- 3.2 Nonlinear concrete behaviour 84
  (3.2.1 Concrete in compression – 3.2.2 Concrete in tension – 3.2.3 Modelling of tension stiffening – 3.2.4 Modelling of concrete cracks – 3.2.5 Modelling of reinforcement)
- 3.3 Nonlinear concrete modelling framework 98
  (3.3.1 Elasticity – 3.3.2 Plasticity – 3.3.3 Damage – 3.3.4 Mixed models – 3.3.5 Discrete modelling frameworks)
- 3.4 Solution methods 102
  (3.4.1 Newton-Raphson method – 3.4.2 Modified Newton-Raphson method)
- 3.5 Precision of nonlinear concrete FE analyses 104
- 3.6 Safety and reliability 105
- 3.7 Statistical analyses 114
- 3.8 Concluding remarks 115
- 3.9 References 115

4 Analysis and design of frame structures using non-linear models **121**
- 4.1 Introduction 121
- 4.2 Notation 122

4.3 Nonlinear models of frame elements 123
(4.3.1 Lumped versus distributed plasticity – 4.3.2 Distributed models – 4.3.3 Section models: fibre elements vs. strut-and-tie – 4.3.4 Modelling of shear – 4.3.5 Modelling Bond Slip in Beams – 4.3.6 Analysis of a section)
4.4 Interpretation of results 148
(4.4.1 Localisation problems – 4.4.2 Physical characteristics of localised failure in concrete – 4.4.3 Regularisation techniques for force-based frame elements – 4.4.4 Practical considerations)
4.5 References 160

5 Analysis and design of surface and solid structures using non-linear models 165
5.1 Introduction 165
5.2 Notation 165
5.3 2D Structures with in-plane loading 166
5.4 Plate and shell structures (5.4.1 Layered elements) 170
5.5 Three dimensional solid structures 173
(5.5.1 Introduction – 5.5.2 Models based on non-linear elasticity – 5.5.3 Fracture-plasticity modelling – 5.5.4 Microplane model – 5.5.5 Examples of the application of 3D FE modeling)
5.6 References 190

6 Advanced modelling and analysis concepts 195
6.1 Introduction 195
6.2 Constitutive frameworks 195
(6.2.1 Non-linear elasticity – 6.2.2 Plasticity – 6.2.3 Continuum damage mechanics – 6.2.4 Smeared crack models – 6.2.5 Microplane models)
6.3 Solution strategies 214
(6.3.1 Introduction – 6.3.2 Newton-Raphson method – 6.3.3 Modified Newton-Raphson method – 6.3.4 Incremental displacement method – 6.3.5 The constant arc length method – 6.3.6 Line searches – 6.3.7 Convergence criteria – 6.3.8 Load-displacement incrementation)
6.4 Other issues 223
(6.4.1 Post peak response of compression elements – 6.4.2 Effects of ageing and distress in concrete – 6.4.3 Effects of ageing and distress in reinforcing steel – 6.4.4 Second order effects)
6.5 References 227

7 Benchmark tests and validation procedures 233
7.1 Introduction 233
7.2 Calibration and validation of NLFEA models 234
(7.2.1 Overview of model calibration and validation process – 7.2.2 Level 1: model calibration with material properties – 7.2.3 Level 2: validation and calibration with systematically arranged element–level benchmark tests – 7.2.4 Level 3: validation and calibration at structural level)
7.3 Selection of global safety factor 239
7.4 Other issues in the use and validation of NLFEA programs 241
(7.4.1 Problem definition and model selection – 7.4.2 Working within the domain of the program's capability)
7.5 Case 1: Design of a shear wall with openings 244
(7.5.1 Objective – 7.5.2 Level 1 calibration – 7.5.3 Level 2 and 3 validation – 7.5.4 Evaluation of global safety)
7.6 Case study II: design of simply supported deep beam 250
(7.6.1 Objective – 7.6.2 Calibration and validation of NLFEAP-1 – 7.6.3 Calibration and validation of NLFEAP-2 – 7.6.4 Analysis of deep beam)

7.7 Summary and future trends in model validation 260
7.8 Future trends in model validation 261
7.9 References 263

8 Strut-and-tie modelling 265
8.1 Introduction 265
8.2 Notation 266
8.3 Overview of the STM 267
(8.3.1 Strut-and-tie models – 8.3.2 Components of strut-and-tie models – 8.3.3 Admissible strut-and-tie models)
8.4 STM design steps (8.4.1 Complications in STM design) 270
8.5 Some considerations in using the STM 271
(8.5.1 Rules in defining D-regions – 8.5.2 Two- and three-dimensional D-regions – 8.5.3 Capacity of struts – 8.5.4 Uniqueness of strut-and-tie models – 8.5.5 Strain incompatibility of struts and ties – 8.5.6 Tension stiffening in ties – 8.5.7 Influence of tie anchorages – 8.5.8 Size, geometry, and strength of nodal zones – 8.5.9 Load redistribution and ductility requirements)
8.6 Computer-based STM 279
8.7 Modelling aspects using computer-based STM 280
(8.7.1 Identifying strut-and-tie models – 8.7.2 Refining strut-and-tie models – 8.7.3 Other considerations – 8.7.4 Static indeterminacy of strut-and-tie models – 8.7.5 Procedures to solve statically indeterminate strut-and-tie models – 8.7.6 Dimensioning nodal regions)
8.8 Design example using computer-based tools 298
(8.8.1 Problem statement – 8.8.2 Solution)
8.9 References 303

9 Special purpose design methods for surface structures 307
9.1 Introduction 307
9.2 Notation 307
9.3 Design of slabs and shear walls: perfect plastic approach 309
(9.3.1 Slabs subjected to bending loads – 9.3.2 Ultimate load determination – 9.3.3 Failure mode determination – 9.3.4 Material optimization – 9.3.5 Plates subjected to in-plane loads)
9.4 Design of slabs using the reinforcement field approach 318
(9.4.1 Linear yield conditions for element nodal forces – 9.4.2 Material optimisation through stress redistribution – 9.4.3 Slab subjected to bending loads – 9.4.4 Dimensioning procedure)
9.5 Design of shear-walls: the stringer-panel approach 321
(9.5.1 Linear-elastic version – 9.5.2 Non-linear version – 9.5.3 A three-step design procedure – 9.5.4 Example)
9.6 References 329

10 Concluding remarks 331
10.1 Introduction 331
10.2 Structural performance based design in practice 331
10.3 Benefits of non-linear modelling and analyses 333
10.4 Code provisions 335
10.5 Specification of design loads 335
10.6 Maintenance 336
10.7 References 337