

APPENDIX A

A.1 Design values for SFRC

The values in Table A-1 are determined from third-point beam bending tests. The beams were cast and tested in accordance to the procedure of the Japanese Concrete Institute (1983).

Table A-1: Design values for Residual flexural strength ratio of SFRC (Bekaert, 2001).

R _e values			
Dosage (kg/m ³)	RC-80/60-BN ^(v)	RC-65/60-BN	RL-45/50-BN
15	→ 42	38	-
20	52	47	38
25	60	56	45
30	68	63	52
35	75	69	58
40	80	75	63
45	86	80	68
50	90	85	72
55	95	89	77
60	99	93	80
65	102	97	84

^(v) Notation for hooked-end, collated steel fibres, aspect ratio (length/diameter) of 80 mm, length of 60 mm and made of low carbon bright steel.

A.2 Interior load-carrying capacity using Meyerhof formula

In the traditional method of designing the SFRC ground slabs, the Meyerhof (1962) formulae are used. The strength term is modified to take the post-cracking strength of the SFRC into account. The interior load-carrying capacity for the SFRC ground slab presented in chapter 3 can be calculated using the following input values:

$K = 1.9 \text{ MPa / mm}$ (determined from plate-bearing test).

$E = 28 \text{ GPa}$ (determined from cylinder and beam bending test).

$\mu = 0.2$ (estimated).

$f_{ct} = 6.7 \text{ MPa}$ (determined from beam-bending test).

$f_{e,3} = 2.3 \text{ MPa}$ (determined from beam bending test).

$$R_{e,3} = \frac{2.3}{6.7} \cdot 100 = 34 \text{ percent.}$$

Depth of the slab = 125 mm

Steel fibre content = 15 kg/m³ (RC-80/60-BN)

The size of loading plate = 100 x 100 mm (The equivalent radius for the loading plate is 56.4).

Calculate the radius of relative stiffness:

$$L_r = \left(\frac{28 \times 10^3 \times (125)^3}{12(1 - (0.2)^2) \times 1.9} \right)^{0.25} = \underline{223.6 \text{ mm}}$$

Calculate the limit moment of resistance:

$$M_o = \left(1 + \frac{34}{100} \right) \times 6.7 \frac{1000 \times (125)^2}{6} \times 10^{-6} = 23.4 \text{ kN.m/ m width}$$

Calculate the interior load-carrying capacity of the SFRC ground slab:

$$P_i = 6 \times 23.4 \times \left(1 + \frac{2 \times 56.4}{223.6} \right) = \underline{211 \text{ kN}}$$

The $R_{e,3}$ value obtained from Table A-1 is 42 percent (see the arrow), which is higher than the actual value obtained experimentally by conducting a third-point bending test. If the design $R_{e,3}$ (Table A-1) is used, the load-carrying capacity of the slab is increase to 224 kN (0.6 percent higher).

APPENDIX B

Lim et al. (1987)
40 kg/ cubic m

APPENDIX B

Loading and geometry

$$h := 100\text{mm} \quad (\text{Depth})$$

$$b := 100 \cdot \text{mm} \quad (\text{Width})$$

$$L := 750\text{mm}$$

$$fsh := \frac{6}{5} \quad (\text{Form factor for shear})$$

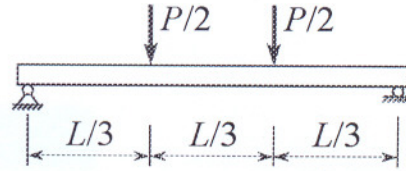


Figure B-1: Test set up for the beam.

Adopted stress - strain response

$$E := 25.4 \cdot \text{GPa}$$

$$\mu := 0.2$$

$$G := \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \mu)}$$

$$G = 10.58333 \text{ GPa}$$

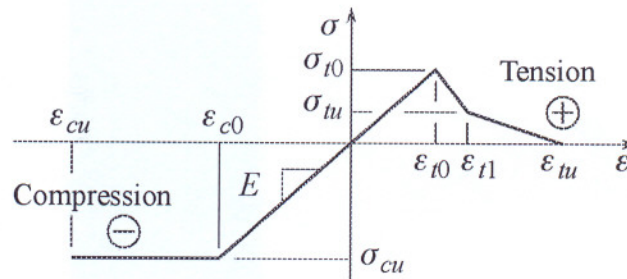


Figure B-2: Schematic diagram for the stress-strain response

$$\sigma_{t0} := 2.8 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t0} := \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t0} = 1.10236 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\sigma_u := 1.0 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t1} := 7 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_{tu} := 0.1$$

$$\varepsilon_{c0} := -0.0014$$

$$\sigma_{cu} := \varepsilon_{c0} \cdot E$$

$$\sigma_{cu} = -35.56 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{cu} := -0.4$$

$$\lambda := \frac{\sigma_u - \sigma_{t0}}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{t0}}$$

$$\lambda = -3.05207 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\Psi := \frac{\sigma_u}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{tu}}$$

$$\Psi = -0.01007 \text{ GPa}$$

Tensile stress-strain function

$$f_{ct}(\varepsilon_t) := (\varepsilon_t \geq 0) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{t0}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{\varepsilon_{t0}} \cdot \varepsilon_t \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_t > \varepsilon_{t0}) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{t1}) \cdot [\lambda \cdot (\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{t0}) + \sigma_{t0}] \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_t > \varepsilon_{t1}) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{tu}) \cdot \Psi \cdot (\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{t1})$$

$$\varepsilon_t := 0, 0.00001 \dots \varepsilon_{tu}$$

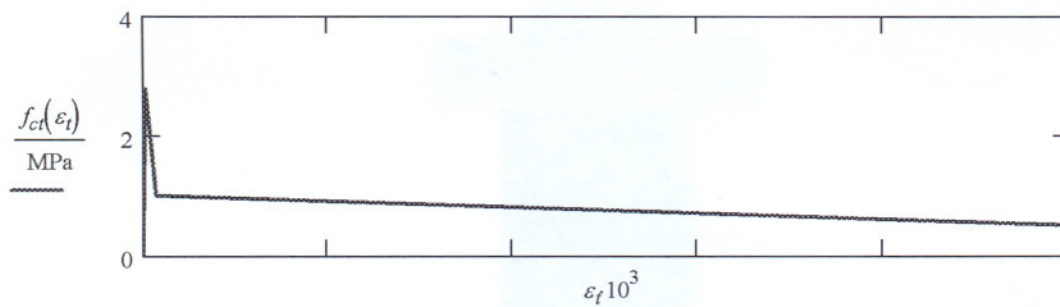


Figure B-3: Assumed tensile stress-strain response.

Compressive stress-strain function

$$f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) := (\varepsilon_c \geq \varepsilon_{c0}) \cdot (\varepsilon_c < 0) \cdot E \cdot \varepsilon_c \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_c \geq \varepsilon_{cu}) \cdot (\varepsilon_c < \varepsilon_{c0}) \cdot \sigma_{cu}$$

$$\varepsilon_c := \varepsilon_{cu}, \frac{199 \cdot \varepsilon_{cu}}{200} \dots 0$$

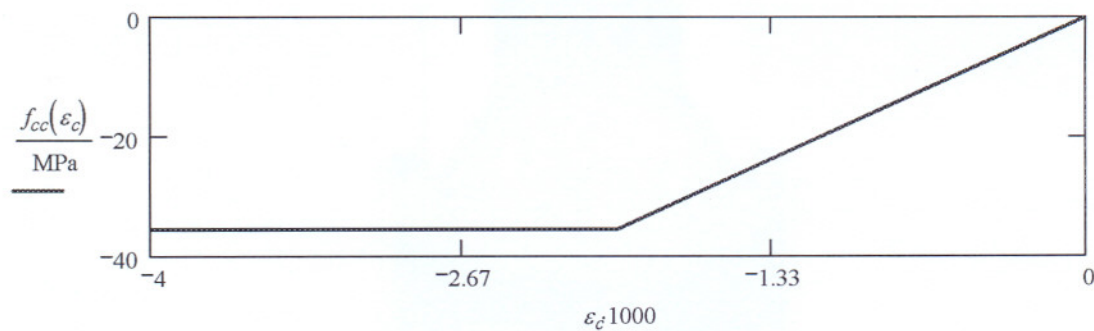


Figure B-4: Assumed compressive stress-strain response



Calculating moment-curvature response

$$\phi(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \frac{\varepsilon_{bot}}{h - a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{-a}{h - a} \cdot \varepsilon_{c.bot}$$

$$F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} := \varepsilon_{t0}$$

$$a0 := \frac{h}{2} \quad F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = -7 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 7 \text{ kN}$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} = 1.10236 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.23333 \text{ m kN}$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.23333 \text{ m kN}$$

$$Mext(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) + Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)$$

Given $F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) + F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) = 0 \cdot \text{kN}$

Solve(ε_{bot}, a) := Find(a)

$i := 1..20$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} :=$

0.00001
0.00004
0.00007
0.00008
0.0001
ε_{t0}
0.0002
0.0003
0.00035
ε_{t1}
0.001
0.002
0.003
0.007
0.009
0.01
0.03
0.06
0.08
ε_{tu}
0.1

$a_i := \text{Solve}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a0)$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} := \varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\phi_i := \phi(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$M_i := \text{Mext}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\sigma_{b_i} := f_{ct}(\varepsilon_{b_i})$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} =$

$a_i =$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} \cdot 10^3 =$

$1 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$8 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1.10236 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$
0.01
0.03
0.06
0.08
0.1

50
50
50
50
50
50
46.8078
42.62231
40.78348
31.15894
26.04069
18.35165
14.9798
9.81758
8.65163
8.20232
4.57493
3.07768
2.52844
2.08689

mm

-0.01
-0.04
-0.07
-0.08
-0.1
-0.11024
-0.17599
-0.22285
-0.24105
-0.31683
-0.35209
-0.44953
-0.52857
-0.76204
-0.85239
-0.89352
-1.43828
-1.90525
-2.07522
-2.13137

Calculated moment-curvature response

$M_i =$

0.04233
0.16933
0.29633
0.33867
0.42333
0.46667
0.66769
0.73533
0.74633
0.66
0.56739
0.4873
0.47057
0.45537
0.45082
0.44833
0.39244
0.29766
0.23291
0.16755

$m \cdot \text{kN}$ $\phi_i =$

$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2.20472 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$3.75995 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$5.22851 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$5.91051 \cdot 10^{-3}$
0.01017
0.01352
0.0245
0.03529
0.07762
0.09852
0.10894
0.31438
0.61905
0.82075
1.02131

m^{-1}

Measured moment-curvature response

$k := 1..19$

$\phi_{c_k} :=$

$0m^{-1}$
$0.0014m^{-1}$
$0.0017m^{-1}$
$0.0028m^{-1}$
$0.0034m^{-1}$
$0.0041m^{-1}$
$0.0055m^{-1}$
$0.0076m^{-1}$
$0.011m^{-1}$
$0.014m^{-1}$
$0.017m^{-1}$
$0.022m^{-1}$
$0.028m^{-1}$
$0.034m^{-1}$
$0.042m^{-1}$
$0.075m^{-1}$
$0.1m^{-1}$
$0.12m^{-1}$
$0.14m^{-1}$

$Mc_k :=$

$0m \cdot kN$
$0.344m \cdot kN$
$0.457m \cdot kN$
$0.571m \cdot kN$
$0.657m \cdot kN$
$0.714m \cdot kN$
$0.738m \cdot kN$
$0.686m \cdot kN$
$0.611m \cdot kN$
$0.543m \cdot kN$
$0.514m \cdot kN$
$0.514m \cdot kN$
$0.514m \cdot kN$
$0.49m \cdot kN$
$0.47m \cdot kN$
$0.45m \cdot kN$
$0.45m \cdot kN$
$0.45m \cdot kN$
$0.45m \cdot kN$

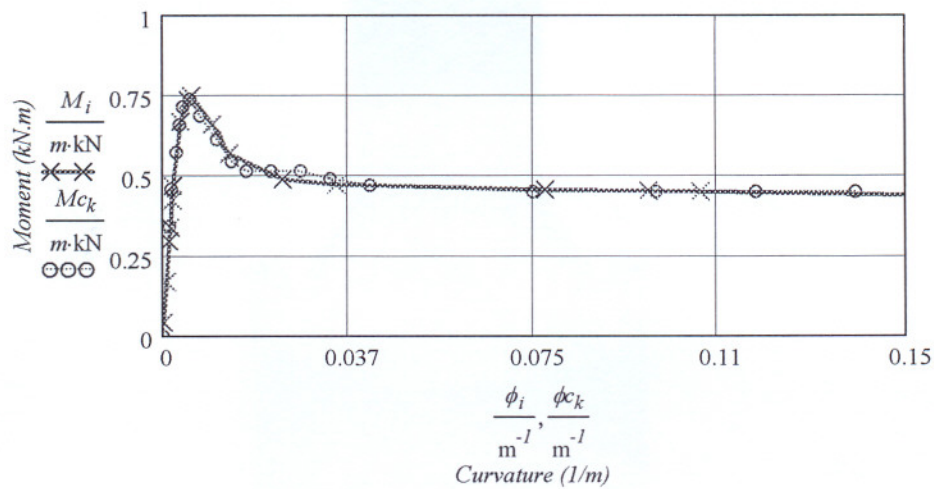


Figure B-5: Measured and calculated moment-curvature responses

Lim et al. (1987)
40 kg/ cubic m

Output sStress-strain responses

$$\sigma_i := f_{cc}(\varepsilon_{t_i})$$

$\sigma_b =$	MPa	$\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_b} =$	MPa
0.254		-0.254	
1.016		-1.016	
1.778		-1.778	
2.032		-2.032	
2.54		-2.54	
2.8		-2.8	
2.52603		-4.47027	
2.22083		-5.66042	
2.06822		-6.1227	
1		-8.04761	
0.99698		-8.94321	
0.98691		-11.41803	
0.97684		-13.42576	
0.93656		-19.35593	
0.91641		-21.65078	
0.90634		-22.69544	
0.70493		-35.56	
0.40282		-35.56	
0.20141		-35.56	
0		-35.56	

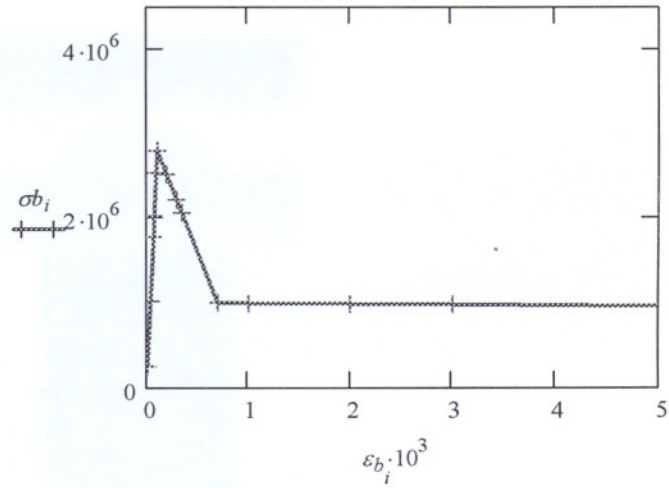


Figure B-6: Output tensile stress-strain response.

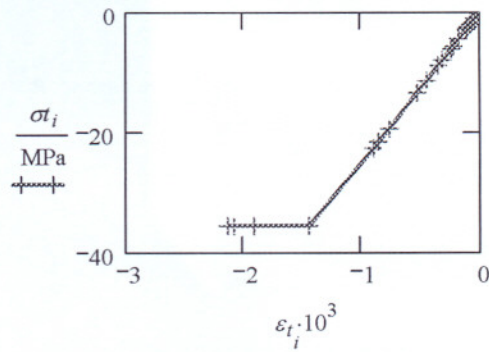


Figure B-7: Output compressive stress-strain response.

Calculating load-deflection response

$$M_{max} := \max(M)$$

$$M_{max} = 0.74633 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\phi h := \text{lookup}(M_{max}, M, \phi)_1 \quad \phi h = 5.91051 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{MaxPos} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M)_1 \quad \text{MaxPos} = 9$$

$$M1 := \text{submatrix}(M, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_1 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M) = 20$$

$$M2 := \text{submatrix}(M, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_2 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 11$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} = 1$$

$$Mmin := \min(M2)$$

$$Mmin = 0.23291 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\text{MinPos2} := \text{match}(Mmin, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MinPos2} = 11$$

$$\text{posi} := \text{match}(M2_{\text{MinPos2}}, M)_1$$

$$\text{posi} = 19$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 11$$

Lim et al. (1987)
40 kg/ cubic m

APPENDIX B

$$x := 0m, 0.025m .. 0.25m$$

$$ms(x, M) := M \cdot \frac{x}{0.25m}$$

$$\Delta ms(x, M) := \max(M2) - ms(x, M)$$

$$M1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.04233 \\ 0.16933 \\ 0.29633 \\ 0.33867 \\ 0.42333 \\ 0.46667 \\ 0.66769 \\ 0.73533 \\ 0.74633 \end{pmatrix} m \cdot kN$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 10^{-4} \\ 8 \times 10^{-4} \\ 1.4 \times 10^{-3} \\ 1.6 \times 10^{-3} \\ 2 \times 10^{-3} \\ 2.20472 \times 10^{-3} \\ 3.75995 \times 10^{-3} \\ 5.22851 \times 10^{-3} \\ 5.91051 \times 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} m^{-1} \quad M2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.74633 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.56739 \\ 0.4873 \\ 0.47057 \\ 0.45537 \\ 0.45082 \\ 0.44833 \\ 0.39244 \\ 0.29766 \\ 0.23291 \end{pmatrix} m \cdot kN$$

$$\Delta M2 := M_{max} - M2$$

$$\phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5.91051 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.01017 \\ 0.01352 \\ 0.0245 \\ 0.03529 \\ 0.07762 \\ 0.09852 \\ 0.10894 \\ 0.31438 \\ 0.61905 \\ 0.82075 \end{pmatrix} m^{-1} \quad \Delta M2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.08633 \\ 0.17894 \\ 0.25903 \\ 0.27576 \\ 0.29096 \\ 0.29551 \\ 0.298 \\ 0.35389 \\ 0.44867 \\ 0.51342 \end{pmatrix} m \cdot kN$$

Deflection due to bending moment

$$\delta m_i := \begin{cases} \int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{lininterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms(x, M_i)\right) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{lininterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx & \text{if } (i \leq \text{MaxPos}) \\ \int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{lininterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms(x, M_i)\right) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{lininterp}\left(\Delta M2, \phi_2, \Delta ms\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx & \text{if } (\text{MaxPos} \leq i) \end{cases}$$

Deflection due to shear force

$$P_i := M_i \cdot \frac{6}{L}$$

$$\delta h_i := \frac{P_i \cdot fsh}{G \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 2} \cdot \int_{0mm}^{\frac{L}{3}} 1 \cdot dx \quad \delta_i := \delta h_i + \delta m_i \quad per_i := \frac{\delta h_i \cdot 100}{\delta_i}$$

$P_i =$

0.33867
1.35467
2.37067
2.70933
3.38667
3.73333
5.34148
5.88263
5.97063
5.28
4.53913
3.8984
3.76457
3.64293
3.60654
3.58665
3.13952
2.38128
1.8633
1.34041

kN

$\delta m_i =$

0.01198
0.04792
0.08385
0.09583
0.11979
0.13205
0.21772
0.28739
0.31661
0.46696
0.5856
1.00489
1.42467
3.07687
3.89296
4.29941
12.3192
24.21103
32.08356
40.03073

mm

$\delta h_i =$

4.8 · 10 ⁻⁴
1.92 · 10 ⁻³
3.36 · 10 ⁻³
3.84 · 10 ⁻³
4.8 · 10 ⁻³
5.29134 · 10 ⁻³
7.5706 · 10 ⁻³
8.33759 · 10 ⁻³
8.4623 · 10 ⁻³
7.48346 · 10 ⁻³
6.43341 · 10 ⁻³
5.5253 · 10 ⁻³
5.33561 · 10 ⁻³
5.1632 · 10 ⁻³
5.11163 · 10 ⁻³
5.08344 · 10 ⁻³
4.44972 · 10 ⁻³
3.37504 · 10 ⁻³
2.6409 · 10 ⁻³
1.89979 · 10 ⁻³

mm

$\delta_i =$

0.01246
0.04984
0.08721
0.09967
0.12459
0.13735
0.22529
0.29573
0.32507
0.47445
0.59203
1.01042
1.43
3.08203
3.89807
4.30449
12.32365
24.21441
32.0862
40.03263

mm

$per_i =$

3.85259
3.85259
3.85259
3.85259
3.85259
3.85259
3.36036
2.81931
2.60324
1.5773
1.08667
0.54683
0.37312
0.16753
0.13113
0.1181
0.03611
0.01394
8.23063 · 10 ⁻³
4.74561 · 10 ⁻³

Measured load-deflection response

$j := 1..19$

$Pa_j :=$

$\delta a_j :=$

0kN
2.6kN
3.5kN
4.5kN
6.0kN
5.7kN
5.5kN
5.0kN
4.5kN
4.0kN
4.0kN
4.0kN
4.0kN
3.8kN
3.6kN
3.6kN
3.5kN
3.5kN
3.5kN

0mm
0.08mm
0.11mm
0.15mm
0.25mm
0.309mm
0.34mm
0.4mm
0.48mm
0.62mm
0.67mm
0.88mm
1.32mm
2mm
2.84mm
3.88mm
4.4mm
4.9mm
6mm

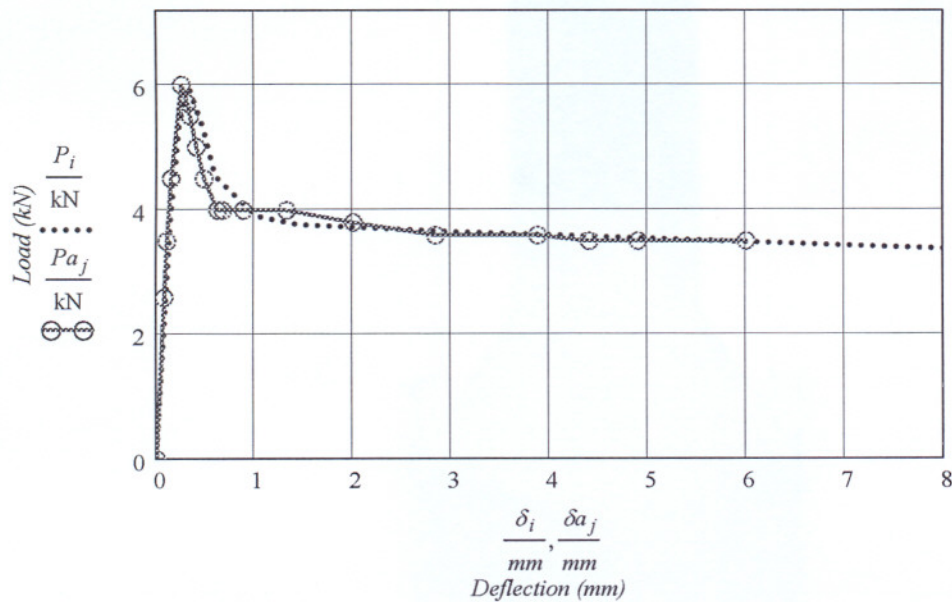


Figure B-8: Comparison between measured and calculated load-deflection responses.

APPENDIX C

Loading and geometry

$$h := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Depth})$$

$$b := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Width})$$

$$L := 450\text{mm}$$

$$f_{sh} := \frac{6}{5} \quad (\text{Form factor for shear})$$

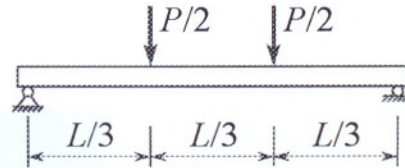


Figure C-1: Test set up for the beam.

First estimation of the stress-strain response

$$E := 28 \cdot \text{GPa}$$

$$\mu := 0.2$$

$$G := \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \mu)}$$

$$G = 11.66667 \text{ GPa}$$

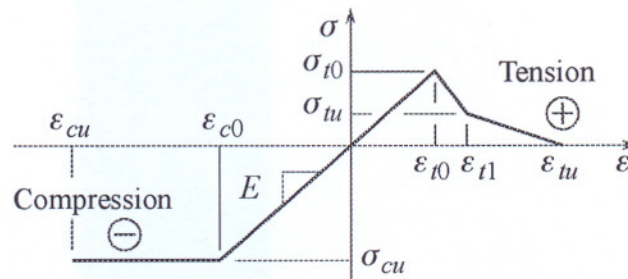


Figure C-2: Schematic diagram for the stress-strain response.

$$\sigma_{t0} := 4.5 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t0} := \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t0} = 1.60714 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\sigma_u := 1.9 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t1} := 11.60714 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_{tu} := 0.1$$

$$\varepsilon_{c0} := -0.0016$$

$$\sigma_{cu} := \varepsilon_{c0} \cdot E$$

$$\sigma_{cu} = -44.8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{cu} := -0.4$$

$$\lambda := \frac{\sigma_u - \sigma_{t0}}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{t0}}$$

$$\lambda = -2.6 \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the middle part of the tensile } \sigma\text{-}\varepsilon \text{ response})$$

$$\Psi := \frac{\sigma_u}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{tu}}$$

$$\Psi = -0.01922 \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the last part of the tensile } \sigma\text{-}\varepsilon \text{ response})$$

Tensile stress-strain function

$$f_{ct}(\varepsilon_t) := (\varepsilon_t \geq 0) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{t0}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{\varepsilon_{t0}} \cdot \varepsilon_t \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_t > \varepsilon_{t0}) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{t1}) \cdot [\lambda \cdot (\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{t0}) + \sigma_{t0}] \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_t > \varepsilon_{t1}) \cdot (\varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{tu}) \cdot \Psi \cdot (\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_{tu})$$

$$\varepsilon_t := 0, 0,00001 \dots \varepsilon_{tu}$$

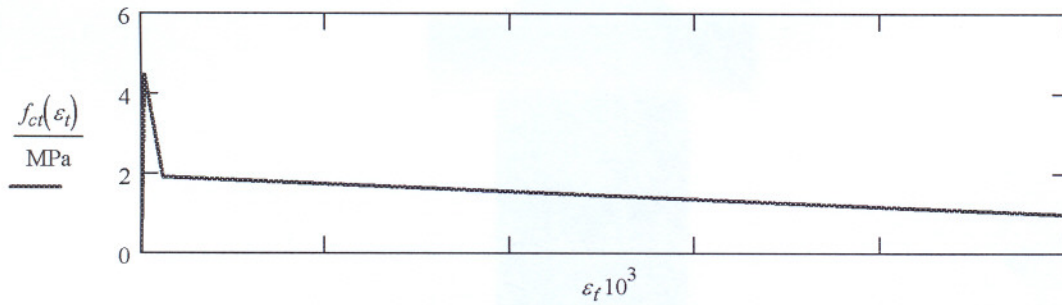


Figure C-3: Assumed tensile stress-strain response.

Compressive stress-strain function

$$f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) := (\varepsilon_c \geq \varepsilon_{c0}) \cdot (\varepsilon_c < 0) \cdot E \cdot \varepsilon_c \dots$$

$$+ (\varepsilon_c \geq \varepsilon_{cu}) \cdot (\varepsilon_c < \varepsilon_{c0}) \cdot \sigma_{cu}$$

$$\varepsilon_c := \varepsilon_{cu}, \frac{199 \cdot \varepsilon_{cu}}{200} \dots 0$$

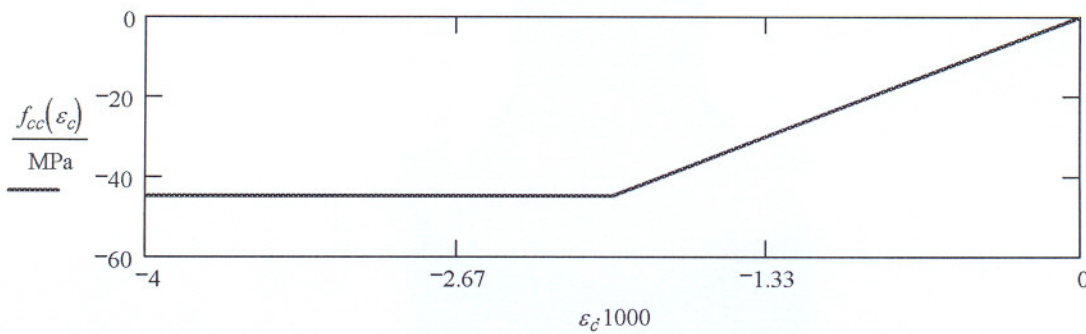


Figure C-4: Assumed compressive stress-strain response.

Calculating moment-curvature response

Refer to Figure 3.2 in section 3.2.2

$$\phi(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \frac{\varepsilon_{bot}}{h - a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{-a}{h - a} \cdot \varepsilon_{c.bot}$$

$$F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} := \varepsilon_{t0}$$

$$a0 := \frac{h}{2} \quad F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = -25.3125 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 25.3125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} = 1.60714 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 1.26563 \text{ m kN}$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 1.26563 \text{ m kN}$$

$$M_{ext}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) + Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)$$

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**

**First estimate of the
stress-strain response
15 kg/ cubic m**

Calculated by: J.M. Robertts
Checked by: J.M. Robertts
Date: 20-04-2005
Chapter: 5

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Given $F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) + F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) = 0 \cdot \text{kN}$

$Solve(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := Find(a)$

$i := 1..20$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} :=$

0.00001
0.00004
0.00007
0.00008
0.0001
ε_{t0}
0.0002
0.0004
0.0005
0.0006
0.0008
0.0009
ε_{t1}
0.002
0.0025
0.003
0.007
0.009
0.07
ε_{tu}

$a_i := Solve(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a0)$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} := \varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\phi_i := \phi(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$M_i := Mext(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\sigma_{b_i} := f_{ct}(\varepsilon_{b_i})$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} =$


$a_i =$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} \cdot 10^3 =$

ε_{b_i}	a_i	$\varepsilon_{t_i} \cdot 10^3$
1·10 ⁻⁵	75	-0.01
4·10 ⁻⁵	75	-0.04
7·10 ⁻⁵	75	-0.07
8·10 ⁻⁵	75	-0.08
1·10 ⁻⁴	75	-0.1
1.60714·10 ⁻⁴	75	-0.16071
2·10 ⁻⁴	74.19224	-0.19574
4·10 ⁻⁴	65.7458	-0.31213
5·10 ⁻⁴	62.01461	-0.35241
6·10 ⁻⁴	58.73579	-0.38615
8·10 ⁻⁴	53.20499	-0.43973
9·10 ⁻⁴	50.82289	-0.4612
1.16071·10 ⁻³	45.4371	-0.50438
2·10 ⁻³	34.90281	-0.60649
2.5·10 ⁻³	31.31002	-0.65949
3·10 ⁻³	28.65076	-0.70831
7·10 ⁻³	18.94111	-1.01167
9·10 ⁻³	16.72799	-1.12966
0.07	5.73385	-2.78214
0.1	4.33583	-2.97659

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**

**First estimate of the
stress-strain response
15 kg/ cubic m**

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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA
Checked by: J.M. Roberts
Date: 20-04-2005
Chapter: 5



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$\phi_i =$	$\frac{l}{m}$	$M_i =$	$m \cdot \text{kN}$
1.33333·10 ⁻⁴		0.1575	
5.33333·10 ⁻⁴		0.63	
9.33333·10 ⁻⁴		1.1025	
1.06667·10 ⁻³		1.26	
1.33333·10 ⁻³		1.575	
2.14286·10 ⁻³		2.53125	
2.63825·10 ⁻³		3.02218	
4.74754·10 ⁻³		3.99707	
5.68276·10 ⁻³		4.15126	
6.57432·10 ⁻³		4.21365	
8.26489·10 ⁻³		4.17754	
9.07468·10 ⁻³		4.10633	
0.0111		3.81496	
0.01738		3.24251	
0.02106		3.12254	
0.02472		3.05446	
0.05341		2.90317	
0.06753		2.87106	
0.48521		1.69905	
0.68651		1.07699	

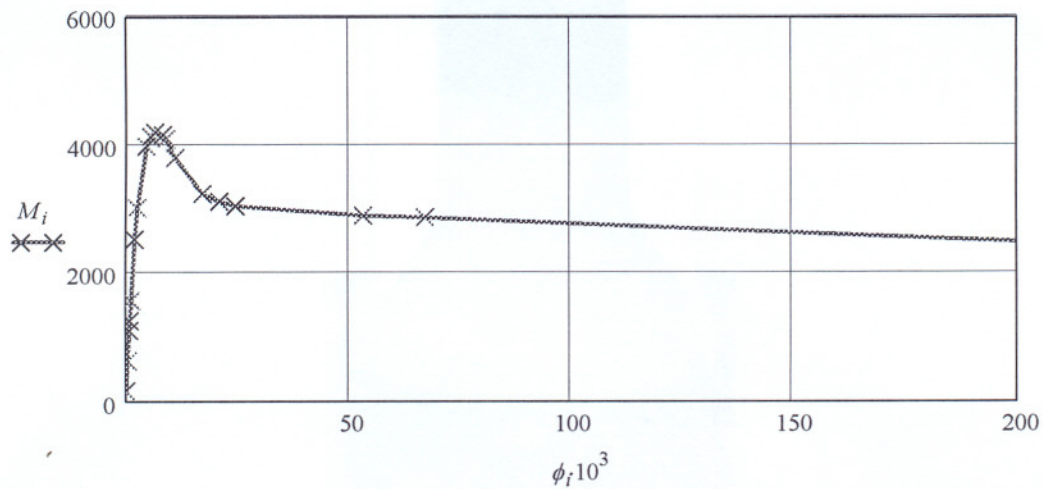


Figure C-5: Calculated moment-curvature response.

Output stress-strain responses

$$\sigma_i := f_{cc}(\varepsilon_{t_i})$$

$\sigma_b =$	MPa	$\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_b} =$	MPa
0.28		-0.28	
1.12		-1.12	
1.96		-1.96	
2.24		-2.24	
2.8		-2.8	
4.5		-4.5	
4.39786		-4.5	
3.87786		-5.48066	
3.61786		-8.73966	
3.35786		-9.8676	
2.83786		-10.81214	
2.57786		-12.31253	
1.9		-12.91364	
1.88387		-14.12265	
1.87425		-16.9818	
1.86464		-18.46576	
1.78775		-19.83255	
1.7493		-28.32664	
0.57669		-31.63045	
0		-44.8	
		-44.8	

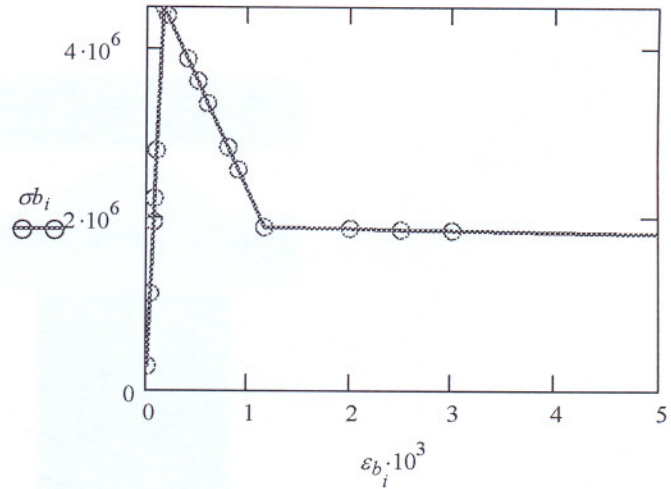


Figure C-6: Output tensile stress-strain response.

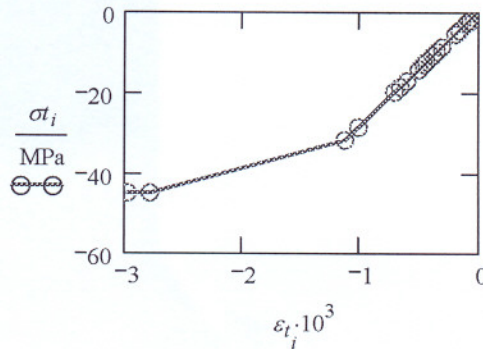


Figure C-7: Output compressive stress-strain response.

Calculating load-deflection response

Refer to Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5 in section 3.2.3

$$M_{max} := \max(M)$$

$$M_{max} = 4.21365 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\phi h := \text{lookup}(M_{max}, M, \phi)_1 \quad \phi h = 6.57432 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{MaxPos} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M)_1 \quad \text{MaxPos} = 10$$

$$M1 := \text{submatrix}(M, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_1 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M) = 20$$

$$M2 := \text{submatrix}(M, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_2 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 10$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} = 1$$

$$Mmin := \min(M2)$$

$$Mmin = 1.69905 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\text{MinPos2} := \text{match}(Mmin, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MinPos2} = 10$$


$$\text{posi} := \text{match}(M2_{\text{MinPos2}}, M)_1$$

$$\text{posi} = 19$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 10$$

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**

**First estimate of the
stress-strain response
15 kg/ cubic m**

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Checked by: J.M. Robberts
Date: 20-04-2005
Chapter: 5

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$$x := 0m, 0.015 \cdot m .. 0.15m$$

$$ms(x, M) := M \cdot \frac{x}{0.15m} \quad \Delta ms(x, M) := \max(M2) - ms(x, M)$$

$$M1 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0.1575 \\ \hline 0.63 \\ \hline 1.1025 \\ \hline 1.26 \\ \hline 1.575 \\ \hline 2.53125 \\ \hline 3.02218 \\ \hline 3.99707 \\ \hline 4.15126 \\ \hline 4.21365 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad m \cdot kN$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1.33333 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ \hline 5.33333 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ \hline 9.33333 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ \hline 1.06667 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 1.33333 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 2.14286 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 2.63825 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 4.74754 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 5.68276 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline 6.57432 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \frac{I}{m}$$

$$M2 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4.21365 \\ \hline 4.17754 \\ \hline 4.10633 \\ \hline 3.81496 \\ \hline 3.24251 \\ \hline 3.12254 \\ \hline 3.05446 \\ \hline 2.90317 \\ \hline 2.87106 \\ \hline 1.69905 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad m \cdot kN$$

$$\Delta M2 := M_{max} - M2$$

$$\phi_2 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6.57432 \times 10^{-3} \\ \hline 8.26489 \times 10^{-3} \\ \hline 9.07468 \times 10^{-3} \\ \hline 0.0111 \\ \hline 0.01738 \\ \hline 0.02106 \\ \hline 0.02472 \\ \hline 0.05341 \\ \hline 0.06753 \\ \hline 0.48521 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad m^{-1}$$

$$\Delta M2 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0.03612 \\ \hline 0.10733 \\ \hline 0.39869 \\ \hline 0.97114 \\ \hline 1.09112 \\ \hline 1.15919 \\ \hline 1.31048 \\ \hline 1.34259 \\ \hline 2.51461 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad m \cdot kN$$

Deflection due to bending moment

$$\delta m_i := \int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms\left(x, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{linterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (i \leq \text{MaxPos})$$

$$\int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, ms\left(x, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}\left(\Delta M2, \phi_2, \Delta ms\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (\text{MaxPos} \leq i)$$

Deflection due to shear force

$$P_i := M_i \cdot \frac{6}{L}$$

$$\delta v_i := \frac{P_i \cdot fsh}{G \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 2} \cdot \int_{0mm}^{\frac{L}{3}} 1 \cdot dx$$

$$\delta_i := \delta v_i + \delta m_i$$

$P_i =$	$\delta m_i =$	$\delta v_i =$	$\delta_i =$
kN	mm	mm	mm
2.1	2.875 · 10 ⁻³	7.2 · 10 ⁻⁴	3.595 · 10 ⁻³
8.4	0.0115	2.88 · 10 ⁻³	0.01438
14.7	0.02013	5.04 · 10 ⁻³	0.02516
16.8	0.023	5.76 · 10 ⁻³	0.02876
21	0.02875	7.2 · 10 ⁻³	0.03595
33.75	0.04621	0.01157	0.05778
40.29573	0.05643	0.01382	0.07024
53.29426	0.09585	0.01827	0.11412
55.35015	0.11114	0.01898	0.13012
56.18204	0.12479	0.01926	0.14405
55.7005	0.1479	0.0191	0.167
54.75101	0.15818	0.01877	0.17695
50.86612	0.18301	0.01744	0.20045
43.23349	0.26539	0.01482	0.28021
41.63382	0.31626	0.01427	0.33053
40.72619	0.36721	0.01396	0.38117
38.70896	0.76961	0.01327	0.78288
38.28087	0.96796	0.01312	0.98108
22.65397	6.83411	7.76708 · 10 ⁻³	6.84188
14.35984	9.94767	4.92337 · 10 ⁻³	9.9526

Measured load-deflection responses

$P1_i :=$	$\delta l_i :=$	$P2_i :=$	$\delta 2_i :=$	$P3_i :=$	$\delta 3_i :=$
0kN	0 · mm	0 · kN	0	0 · kN	0 · mm
5.65 · kN	0.0195 · mm	5.90 · kN	0.0073 · mm	5.77 · kN	0.0098 · mm
10.54 · kN	0.027 · mm	10.55 · kN	0.0171 · mm	10.78 · kN	0.0098 · mm
15.17 · kN	0.029 · mm	15.90 · kN	0.022 · mm	20.90 · kN	0.02 · mm
20.10 · kN	0.032 · mm	20.40 · kN	0.022 · mm	29.70 · kN	0.029 · mm
25.31 · kN	0.039 · mm	25.40 · kN	0.024 · mm	36.00 · kN	0.037 · mm
35.56 · kN	0.051 · mm	29.60 · kN	0.029 · mm	41.17 · kN	0.044 · mm
40.93 · kN	0.059 · mm	36.60 · kN	0.032 · mm	46.70 · kN	0.049 · mm
45.90 · kN	0.066 · mm	45.50 · kN	0.041 · mm	53.99 · kN	0.068 · mm
50.21 · kN	0.071 · mm	48.15 · kN	0.05 · mm	20.30 · kN	2.13 · mm
51.60 · kN	0.09 · mm	17.00 · kN	1.46 · mm	21.60 · kN	2.6 · mm
18.10 · kN	2.29 · mm	17.60 · kN	1.5 · mm	21.00 · kN	2.74 · mm
17.10 · kN	2.38 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.52 · mm	20.30 · kN	2.9 · mm
17.10 · kN	2.75 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.53 · mm	20.30 · kN	3.13 · mm
16.80 · kN	2.8 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.55 · mm	18.35 · kN	3.3 · mm
16.80 · kN	3.01 · mm	18.50 · kN	1.67 · mm	18.35 · kN	3.5 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.2 · mm	18.70 · kN	1.71 · mm	17.60 · kN	3.7 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.35 · mm	18.50 · kN	2.00 · mm	17.40 · kN	3.8 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.52 · mm	18.10 · kN	2.15 · mm	16.30 · kN	3.9 · mm
15.79 · kN	4.58 · mm	15.67 · kN	4.11 · mm	15.80 · kN	4.02 · mm

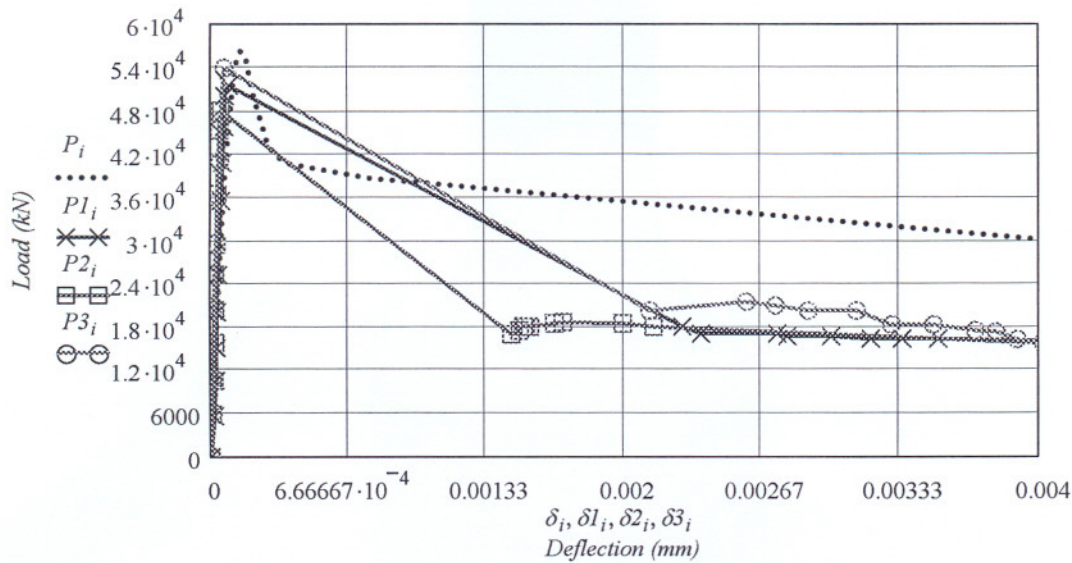


Figure C-8: Comparison between measured and calculated load-deflection responses.

Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Loading and geometry

$$h := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Depth})$$

$$b := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Width})$$

$$L := 450\text{mm}$$

$$f_{sh} := \frac{6}{5} \quad (\text{Form factor for shear})$$

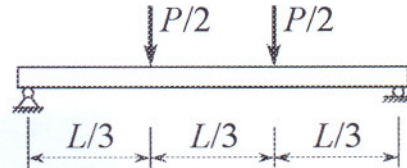


Figure C-9: Test set up for the beam.

Adopted stress-strain response

$$E := 28 \cdot \text{GPa}$$

$$\mu := 0.015$$

$$G := \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \mu)}$$

$$G = 13.7931 \text{ GPa}$$

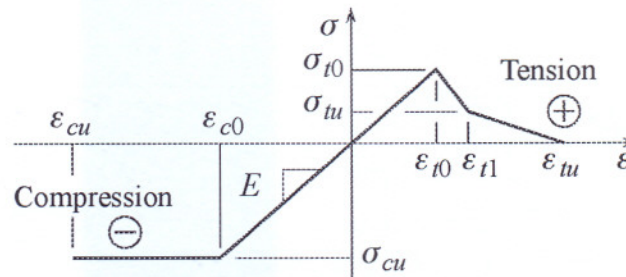


Figure C-10: Schematic diagram for the stress-strain response.

$$\sigma_{t0} := 4.2 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{t0} := \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{E} \quad \epsilon_{t0} = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\sigma_u := 1.1 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{t1} := 13 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad \epsilon_{tu} := 0.08$$

$$\epsilon_{c0} := -0.0016$$

$$\sigma_{cu} := \epsilon_{c0} \cdot E \quad \sigma_{cu} = -44.8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{cu} := -0.4$$

$$\lambda := \frac{\sigma_u - \sigma_{t0}}{\epsilon_{t1} - \epsilon_{t0}} \quad \lambda = -2.69565 \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the middle part of the tensile } \sigma\text{-}\epsilon \text{ response})$$

$$\Psi := \frac{\sigma_u}{\epsilon_{t1} - \epsilon_{tu}} \quad \Psi = -0.01398 \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the last part of the tensile } \sigma\text{-}\epsilon \text{ response})$$

Tensile stress-strain function

$$f_{ct}(\epsilon_t) := (\epsilon_t \geq 0) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{\epsilon_{t0}} \cdot \epsilon_t \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot [\lambda \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{t0}) + \sigma_{t0}] \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{tu}) \cdot \Psi \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{tu})$$

$$\epsilon_t := 0, 0.00001 \dots \epsilon_{tu}$$

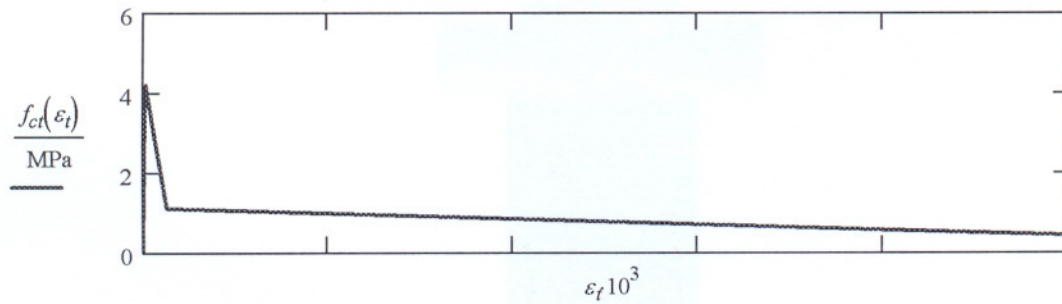


Figure C-11: Assumed tensile stress-strain response.

Compressive stress-strain function

$$f_{cc}(\epsilon_c) := (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < 0) \cdot E \cdot \epsilon_c \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{cu}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot \sigma_{cu}$$

$$\epsilon_c := \epsilon_{cu}, \frac{199 \cdot \epsilon_{cu}}{200} \dots 0$$

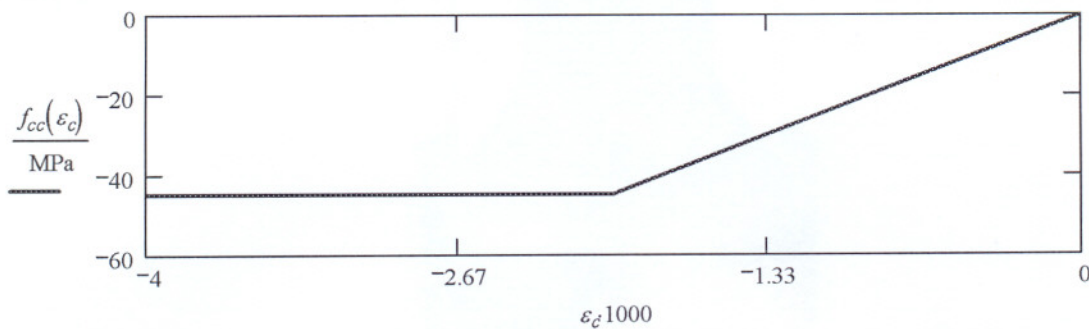


Figure C-12: Assumed compressive stress-strain response.

Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

Calculating moment-curvature response

$$\phi(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \frac{\varepsilon_{bot}}{h - a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{-a}{h - a} \cdot \varepsilon_{c.bot}$$

$$F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$M_c(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$M_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} := \varepsilon_{t0}$$

$$a0 := \frac{h}{2} \quad F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = -23.625 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 23.625 \text{ kN}$$


$$\varepsilon_{bot} = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$M_c(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 1.18125 \text{ m kN}$$

$$M_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 1.18125 \text{ m kN}$$

$$M_{ext}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := M_c(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) + M_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)$$

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**

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Checked by: J.M.Robberts
Date: 20-04-2005
Ref: Chapter 5



Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Given $F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) + F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) = 0 \cdot \text{kN}$

$Solve(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := Find(a)$

$i := 1..20$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} :=$

0.00001
0.00004
0.00007
0.00008
0.00009
ε_{t0}
0.0002
0.0004
0.0005
0.0006
0.0007
0.0008
ε_{t1}
0.002
0.0025
0.003
0.007
0.009
0.07
ε_{tu}

$a_i := Solve(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a0)$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} := \varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\phi_i := \phi(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$M_i := Mexl(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\sigma_{b_i} := f_{ct}(\varepsilon_{b_i})$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} =$

$a_i =$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} \cdot 10^3 =$

$1 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$8 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$9 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$
0.07
0.08

75
75
75
75
75
75
75
73.66931
64.58606
60.7309
57.35878
54.36866
51.68005
41.0663
32.03271
28.15605
25.3521
15.71833
13.67899
3.81283
3.37498

mm

-0.01
-0.04
-0.07
-0.08
-0.09
-0.15
-0.19303
-0.30246
-0.34016
-0.37149
-0.39797
-0.42051
-0.49008
-0.54308
-0.57771
-0.61017
-0.81938
-0.9031
-1.82573
-1.84142

$\phi_i =$	$M_i =$
$1.33333 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{l}{m}$	0.1575 m · kN
$5.33333 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.63
$9.33333 \cdot 10^{-4}$	1.1025
$1.06667 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.26
$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.4175
$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	2.3625
$2.62018 \cdot 10^{-3}$	2.94361
$4.68308 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.77405
$5.60104 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.8887
$6.4766 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.91902
$7.31978 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.89386
$8.1367 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.82901
0.01193	3.1575
0.01695	2.43118
0.02052	2.20399
0.02407	2.06926
0.05213	1.76063
0.06602	1.71135
0.47884	0.78373
0.54561	0.63011

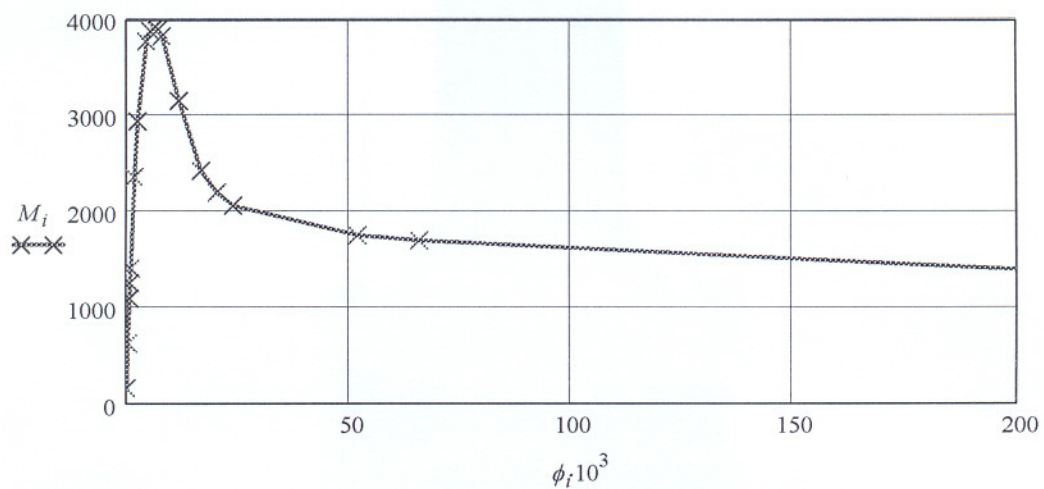


Figure C-13: Calculated moment-curvature response.

Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Output stress-strain responses

$$\sigma_i := f_{cc}(\varepsilon_{t_i})$$

$\sigma_{b_i} =$	MPa	$\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_{b_i}} =$	MPa
0.28		-0.28	
1.12		-1.12	
1.96		-1.96	
2.24		-2.24	
2.52		-2.52	
4.2		-4.2	
4.06522		-5.40475	
3.52609		-8.46892	
3.25652		-9.52438	
2.98696		-10.40171	
2.71739		-11.14306	
2.44783		-11.77414	
1.1		-13.72223	
1.09022		-15.20618	
1.08323		-16.1758	
1.07624		-17.08473	
1.02033		-22.94277	
0.99238		-25.28667	
0.13977		-44.8	
0		-44.8	

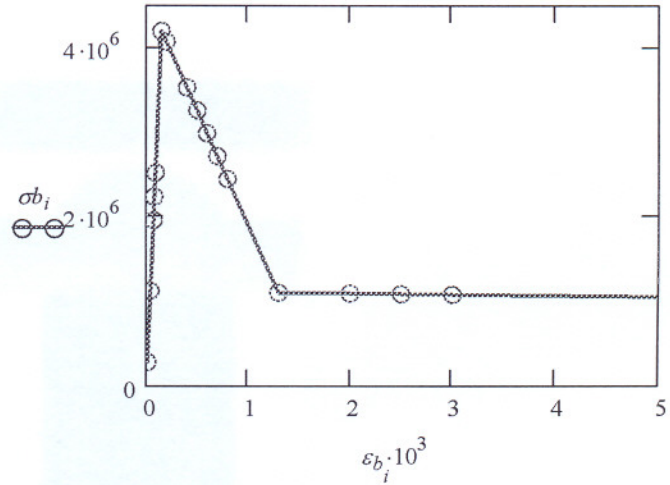


Figure C-14: Output tensile stress-strain response.

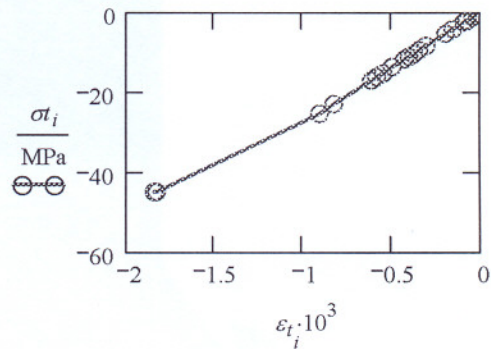
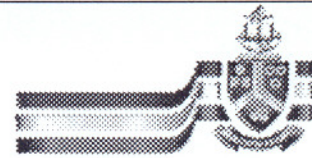


Figure C-15: Output compressive stress-strain response.



Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Calculating load-deflection response

$$M_{max} := \max(M)$$

$$M_{max} = 3.91902 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\phi h := \text{lookup}(M_{max}, M, \phi)_1 \quad \phi h = 6.4766 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{MaxPos} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M)_1 \quad \text{MaxPos} = 10$$

$$M1 := \text{submatrix}(M, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_1 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M) = 20$$

$$M2 := \text{submatrix}(M, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_2 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 10$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} = 1$$

$$Mmin := \min(M2)$$

$$Mmin = 0.78373 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$\text{MinPos2} := \text{match}(Mmin, M2)_1$$

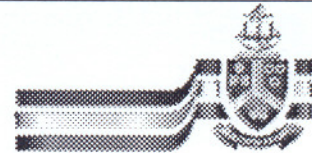
$$\text{MinPos2} = 10$$

$$\text{posi} := \text{match}(M2_{\text{MinPos2}}, M)_1$$

$$\text{posi} = 19$$

$$\text{length}(M2) = 10$$

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**



Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

$$x := 0m, 0.015 \cdot m .. 0.15m$$

$$ms(x, M) := M \cdot \frac{x}{0.15m} \quad \Delta ms(x, M) := \max(M2) - ms(x, M)$$

0.1575
0.63
1.1025
1.26
1.4175
2.3625
2.94361
3.77405
3.8887
3.91902

$M1 =$ $m \cdot kN$

$1.33333 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$5.33333 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$9.33333 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$1.06667 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$2.62018 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$4.68308 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$5.60104 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$6.4766 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$\phi_1 =$ $\frac{l}{m}$

3.91902
3.89386
3.82901
3.1575
2.43118
2.20399
2.06926
1.76063
1.71135
0.78373

$M2 =$ $m \cdot kN$

$$\Delta M2 := M_{max} - M2$$


6.4766×10^{-3}
7.31978×10^{-3}
8.1367×10^{-3}
0.01193
0.01695
0.02052
0.02407
0.05213
0.06602
0.47884

$\phi_2 =$ m^{-1}

0
0.02516
0.09001
0.76152
1.48784
1.71504
1.84977
2.15839
2.20767
3.1353

$\Delta M2 =$ $m \cdot kN$

**Modelling non-linear
behaviour of SFRC**

Calcul:  UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA
Checked by: J.M.Robberts
Date: 20-04-2005
Ref: Chapter 5



Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Deflection due to bending moment

$$\delta m_i := \int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, ms(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, ms(\frac{L}{3}, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (i \leq \text{MaxPos})$$

$$\int_{0m}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, ms(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{linterp}(\Delta M2, \phi_2, \Delta ms(\frac{L}{3}, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (\text{MaxPos} \leq i)$$

Deflection due to shear force

$$P_i := M_i \cdot \frac{6}{L}$$

$$\delta v_i := \frac{P_i \cdot fsh}{G \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 2} \cdot \int_{0mm}^{\frac{L}{3}} 1 \cdot dx \quad \delta_i := \delta v_i + \delta m_i \quad \text{perc}_i := \frac{\delta v_i \cdot 100}{\delta_i}$$

$P_i =$

P_i	kN
2.1	
8.4	
14.7	
16.8	
18.9	
31.5	
39.24811	
50.32062	
51.84927	
52.25365	
51.91817	
51.05347	
42.10002	
32.41574	
29.38647	
27.59007	
23.47509	
22.818	
10.4497	
8.40141	

$\delta m_i =$

δm_i	mm
$2.875 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
0.0115	
0.02013	
0.023	
0.02588	
0.04313	
0.0558	
0.09364	
0.10833	
0.12123	
0.13259	
0.14301	
0.18854	
0.25385	
0.30253	
0.35159	
0.74425	
0.93928	
6.73864	
7.69906	

$\delta v_i =$

δv_i	mm
$6.09 \cdot 10^{-4}$	
$2.436 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$4.263 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$4.872 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$5.481 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$9.135 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
0.01138	
0.01459	
0.01504	
0.01515	
0.01506	
0.01481	
0.01221	
$9.40056 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$8.52208 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$8.00112 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$6.80778 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$6.61722 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$3.03041 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
$2.43641 \cdot 10^{-3}$	

$\delta_i =$

δ_i	mm
$3.484 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
0.01394	
0.02439	
0.02787	
0.03136	
0.05226	
0.06719	
0.10823	
0.12337	
0.13639	
0.14764	
0.15781	
0.20075	
0.26325	
0.31105	
0.35959	
0.75105	
0.9459	
6.74167	
7.70149	

$\text{perc}_i =$

perc_i
17.47991
17.47991
17.47991
17.47991
17.47991
17.47991
17.47991
16.9412
13.48299
12.18804
11.11087
10.19768
9.38169
6.08172
3.5709
2.73977
2.22505
0.90643
0.69957
0.04495
0.03164

Adopted stress-strain response
Fibre content = 15 kg / cubic metre

APPENDIX C

Measured load-deflection responses

$P1_i :=$	$\delta1_i :=$	$P2_i :=$	$\delta2_i :=$	$P3_i :=$	$\delta3_i :=$
0kN	0 · mm	0 · kN	0	0 · kN	0 · mm
5.65 · kN	0.0195 · mm	5.90 · kN	0.0073 · mm	5.77 · kN	0.0098 · mm
10.54 · kN	0.027 · mm	10.55 · kN	0.0171 · mm	10.78 · kN	0.0098 · mm
15.17 · kN	0.029 · mm	15.90 · kN	0.022 · mm	20.90 · kN	0.02 · mm
20.10 · kN	0.032 · mm	20.40 · kN	0.022 · mm	29.70 · kN	0.029 · mm
25.31 · kN	0.039 · mm	25.40 · kN	0.024 · mm	36.00 · kN	0.037 · mm
35.56 · kN	0.051 · mm	29.60 · kN	0.029 · mm	41.17 · kN	0.044 · mm
40.93 · kN	0.059 · mm	36.60 · kN	0.032 · mm	46.70 · kN	0.049 · mm
45.90 · kN	0.066 · mm	45.50 · kN	0.041 · mm	53.99 · kN	0.068 · mm
50.21 · kN	0.071 · mm	48.15 · kN	0.05 · mm	20.30 · kN	2.13 · mm
51.60 · kN	0.09 · mm	17.00 · kN	1.46 · mm	21.60 · kN	2.6 · mm
18.10 · kN	2.29 · mm	17.60 · kN	1.5 · mm	21.00 · kN	2.74 · mm
17.10 · kN	2.38 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.52 · mm	20.30 · kN	2.9 · mm
17.10 · kN	2.75 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.53 · mm	20.30 · kN	3.13 · mm
16.80 · kN	2.8 · mm	18.10 · kN	1.55 · mm	18.35 · kN	3.3 · mm
16.80 · kN	3.01 · mm	18.50 · kN	1.67 · mm	18.35 · kN	3.5 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.2 · mm	18.70 · kN	1.71 · mm	17.60 · kN	3.7 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.35 · mm	18.50 · kN	2.00 · mm	17.40 · kN	3.8 · mm
16.40 · kN	3.52 · mm	18.10 · kN	2.15 · mm	16.30 · kN	3.9 · mm
15.79 · kN	4.58 · mm	15.67 · kN	4.11 · mm	15.80 · kN	4.02 · mm

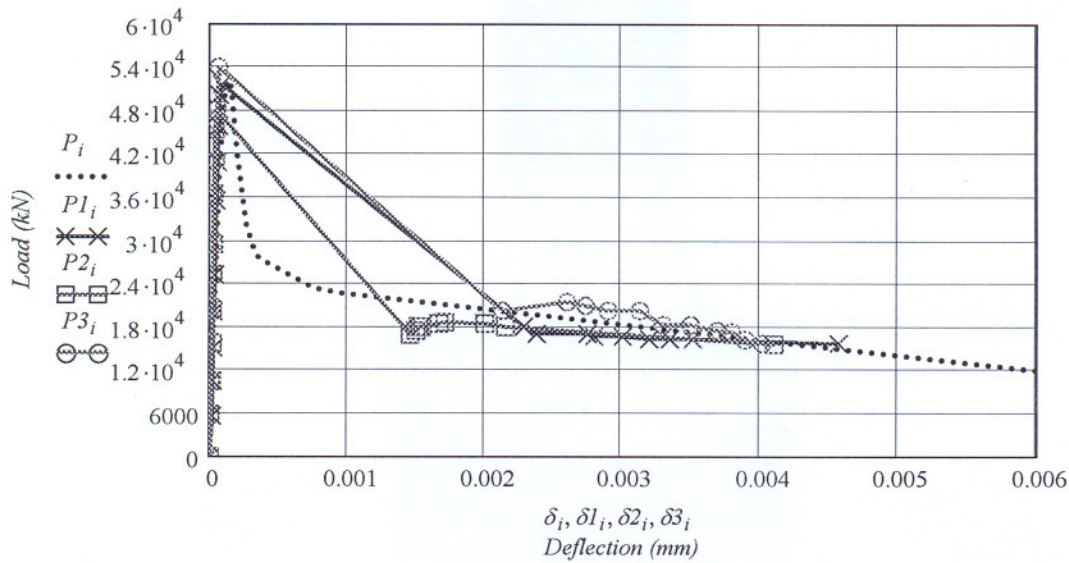


Figure C-16: Comparison between measured and calculated load-deflection responses.

The developed cracking subroutine is shown in Figure C-172. The FORTRAN V.6 was used to write the subroutine.

```

subroutine ucrack(scrack, esoft, ecrush, ecp, dt, dtd1, n, nn, kc, inc,
* ndi, nshear, shrfac)
implicit real*8 (a-h, o-z)                                dp

  StressMax = 4.d0
  CrushingStrain = 1e20
  ElasticMod = 10.0d3
  SoftMod1 = 0.077d4
  StrainLimit = 30d-4
  SoftMod2 = 0.002d4

c  programme
  scrack = StressMax
  esoft = SoftMod1
  ecrush = CrushingStrain

  if (ECP .GT. StrainLimit) then
    esoft = SoftMod2
c  calculate the yield stress that corresponds to the second softening modulus..
c  Calculate the strain at original yielding
  Sigma1 = StressMax
  Epsilon1 = Sigma1/ElasticMod

c  Calculate the stress at switchover from softening modulus 1 to softening modulus 2
  Epsilon2 = StrainLimit
  Sigma2 = Sigma1 - SoftMod1*(Epsilon2-Epsilon1)

c  calculate the B value in y = Ax + B [Sigma = -SoftMod2*Epsilon + Constant]
  B = Sigma2 + SoftMod2*Epsilon2

c  calculate the strain at which the second softening modulus line crosses the elastic one
  Epsilon3 = B / (ElasticMod + SoftMod2)

c  convert to stress and assign to cracking stress
  Sigma3 = ElasticMod * Epsilon3

  scrack = Sigma3
endif

```

Figure C-17: The developed subroutine to allow the input of a bilinear softening curve.

In the subroutine different terms were used to represent parameters in the σ - ε response of the SFRC. These terms are:

StressMax = Tensile strength (σ_{t0}).

CrushingStrain = Crushing strain (Large value to prevent occurrence of crushing).

ElasticMod = Young's modulus for the SFRC.

SoftMod1 = Absolute value of the slope of the middle part of the tensile σ - ε response.

StrainLimit = Residual strain (ε_{ru}).

SoftMod2 = Absolute value of the slope of the last part of the tensile σ - ε response.

APPENDIX D

Loading and geometry

- $h := 150\text{mm}$ (Depth)
- $b := 150\text{mm}$ (Width)
- $L := 600\text{mm}$
- $f_{sh} := \frac{6}{5}$ (Form factor for shear)

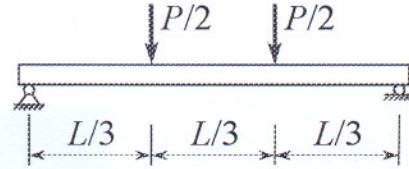


Figure D-1: Test set up for the beam.

Adopted stress-strain response

- $E := 23.0 \cdot \text{GPa}$
- $\mu := 0.2$
- $G := \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \mu)}$
- $G = 9.58333 \text{ GPa}$

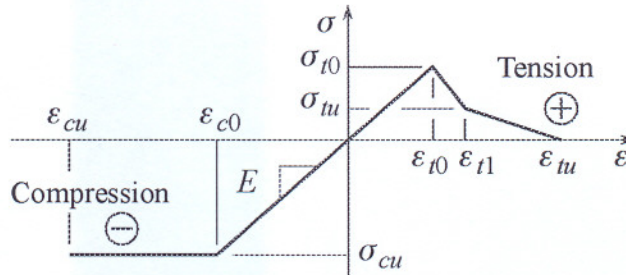


Figure D-2: Schematic diagram for the stress-strain response.

$\sigma_{t0} := 1.9 \cdot \text{MPa}$	$\epsilon_{t0} := \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{E}$	$\epsilon_{t0} = 8.26087 \times 10^{-5}$
$\sigma_u := 0.9 \cdot \text{MPa}$	$\epsilon_{t1} := 9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\epsilon_{tu} := 0.1$
$\epsilon_{c0} := -0.0016$	$\sigma_{cu} := \epsilon_{c0} \cdot E$	$\sigma_{cu} = -36.8 \text{ MPa}$
$\epsilon_{cu} := -0.4$		
$\lambda := \frac{\sigma_u - \sigma_{t0}}{\epsilon_{t1} - \epsilon_{t0}}$	$\lambda = -1.2234 \text{ GPa}$	(The slope of the middle part of the tensile σ - ϵ response)
$\Psi := \frac{\sigma_u}{\epsilon_{t1} - \epsilon_{tu}}$	$\Psi = -9.08174 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GPa}$	(The slope of the last part of the tensile σ - ϵ response)

Tensile stress-strain function

$$f_{ct}(\epsilon_t) := (\epsilon_t \geq 0) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{\epsilon_{t0}} \cdot \epsilon_t \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot [\lambda \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{t0}) + \sigma_{t0}] \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{tu}) \cdot \Psi \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{tu})$$

$$\epsilon_t := 0, 0.00001 \dots \epsilon_{tu}$$

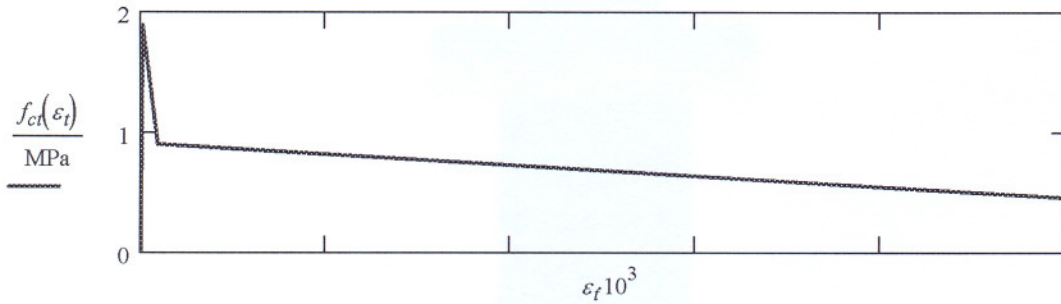


Figure D-3: Assumed tensile stress-strain response.

Compressive stress-strain function

$$f_{cc}(\epsilon_c) := (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < 0) \cdot E \cdot \epsilon_c \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{cu}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot \sigma_{cu}$$

$$\epsilon_c := \epsilon_{cu}, \frac{199 \cdot \epsilon_{cu}}{200} \dots 0$$

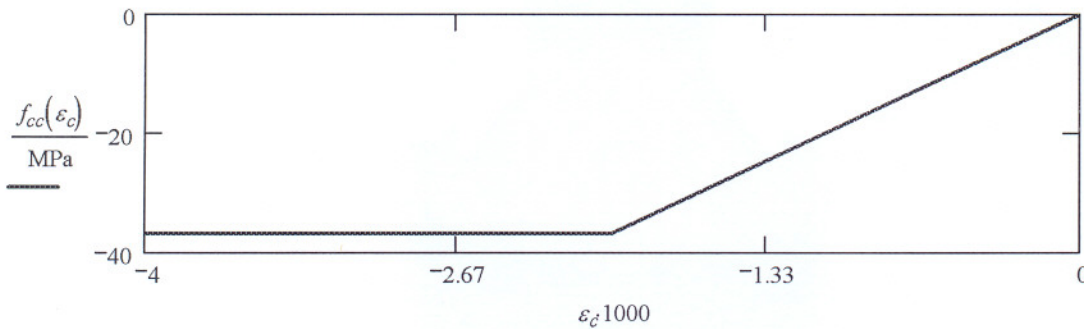


Figure D-4: Assumed compressive stress-strain response.

Calculating moment-curvature response

$$\phi(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \frac{\varepsilon_{bot}}{h - a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{-a}{h - a} \cdot \varepsilon_{c.bot}$$

$$F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} := \varepsilon_{t0}$$

$$a0 := \frac{h}{2} \quad F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = -10.6875 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 10.6875 \text{ kN}$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} = 8.26087 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.53438 \text{ m kN}$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.53438 \text{ m kN}$$

$$M_{ext}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) + Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)$$

Given $F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) + F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) = 0 \cdot \text{kN}$

$Solve(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := Find(a)$

$i := 1..20$

$\varepsilon_{b_i} :=$

0.00001
0.00004
0.00007
0.00008
ε_{t0}
0.00009
0.0002
0.0004
0.0005
0.0006
0.0007
0.0008
ε_{t1}
0.002
0.0025
0.003
0.007
0.009
0.08
ε_{tu}

$a_i := Solve(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a0)$

$\varepsilon_{t_i} := \varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\phi_i := \phi(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$M_i := Mexl(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$

$\sigma_{b_i} := f_{ct}(\varepsilon_{b_i})$

Calculating load-deflection response

$M_{max} := max(M)$ $M_{max} = 1.92952 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN}$ $\phi_h := lookup(M_{max}, M, \phi)_1$

$\phi_h = 5.05274 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{m}}$ $MaxPos := match(M_{max}, M)_1$ $MaxPos = 9$

$M1 := submatrix(M, 1, MaxPos, 1, 1)$ $\phi_1 := submatrix(\phi, 1, MaxPos, 1, 1)$

$$\text{length}(M) = 20 \quad M2 := \text{submatrix}(M, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_2 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1) \quad \text{length}(M2) = 11$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} := \text{match}(M_{\text{max}}, M2)_1 \quad \text{MaxPos2} = 1 \quad M_{\text{min}} := \text{min}(M2)$$

$$M_{\text{min}} = 0.70978 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN} \quad \text{MinPos2} := \text{match}(M_{\text{min}}, M2)_1 \quad \text{MinPos2} = 11$$

$$\text{posi} := \text{match}(M2_{\text{MinPos2}}, M)_1 \quad \text{posi} = 19 \quad \text{length}(M2) = 11$$

$$x := 0\text{m}, 0.02 \cdot \text{m} .. 0.2\text{m} \quad \text{ms}(x, M) := M \cdot \frac{x}{0.2\text{m}} \quad \Delta\text{ms}(x, M) := \text{max}(M2) - \text{ms}(x, M)$$

$$\Delta M2 := M_{\text{max}} - M2$$

Deflection due to bending moment

$$\delta m_i := \left| \begin{array}{l} \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{lininterp}(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{lininterp}\left(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (i \leq \text{MaxPos}) \\ \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{lininterp}(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{lininterp}\left(\Delta M2, \phi_2, \Delta\text{ms}\left(\frac{L}{3}, M_i\right)\right) \cdot x \, dx \quad \text{if } (\text{MaxPos} \leq i) \end{array} \right.$$

Deflection due to shear force

$$P_i := M_i \cdot \frac{6}{L}$$

$$\delta v_i := \frac{P_i \cdot fsh}{G \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 2} \cdot \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} 1 \cdot dx$$

$$\delta_i := \delta v_i + \delta m_i$$

APPENDIX D

Measured load-deflection responses

$Pl_i :=$	$\delta l_i :=$
0kN	0 · mm
20.0 · kN	0.16 · mm
17.0 · kN	0.25 · mm
15.5 · kN	0.5 · mm
14.50 · kN	1.0 · mm
14.0 · kN	1.5 · mm
14.4 · kN	1.6mm
14.3 · kN	1.8mm
14.5 · kN	1.9mm
14.6 · kN	2.2mm
14.3 · kN	2.3mm
14.2 · kN	2.4mm
14.1 · kN	2.5mm
13.6 · kN	2.7mm
13.5 · kN	2.9mm
13.2 · kN	3.0 · mm
13.1 · kN	3.2mm
12.9 · kN	3.4mm
12.5 · kN	3.8mm
12.1 · kN	4.0 · mm

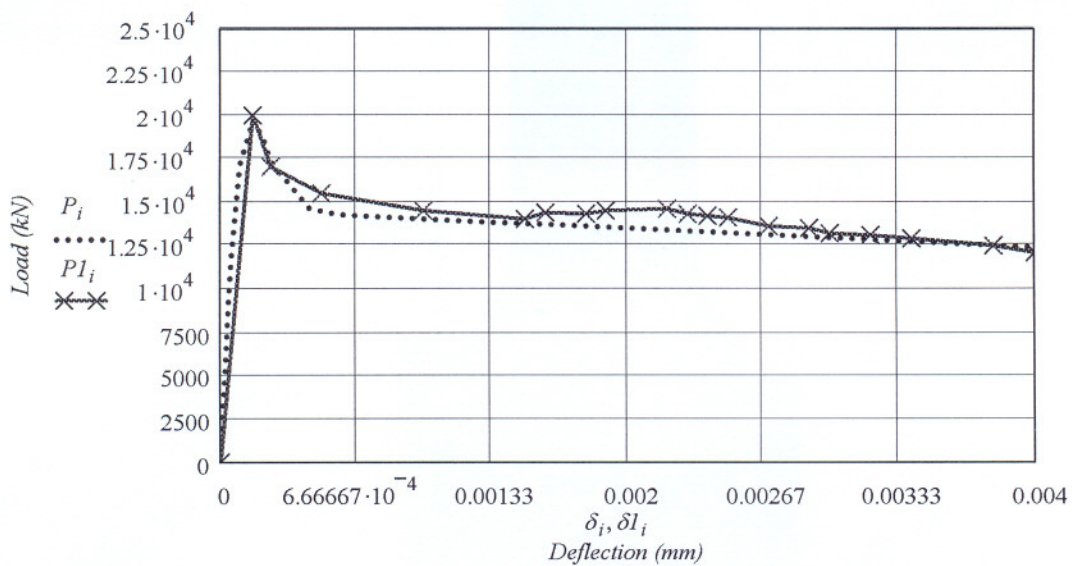


Figure D-5: Comparison between measured and calculated load-deflection responses.

Loading and geometry

$$h := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Depth})$$

$$b := 150\text{mm} \quad (\text{Width})$$

$$L := 600\text{mm}$$

$$fsh := \frac{6}{5} \quad (\text{Form factor for shear})$$

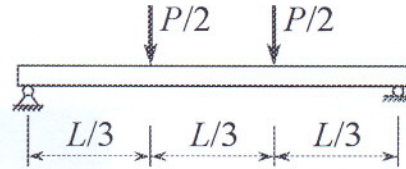


Figure D-6: Test set up for the beam.

Adopted stress-strain response

$$E := 26.7 \cdot \text{GPa}$$

$$\mu := 0.2$$

$$G := \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \mu)}$$

$$G = 11.125 \text{ GPa}$$

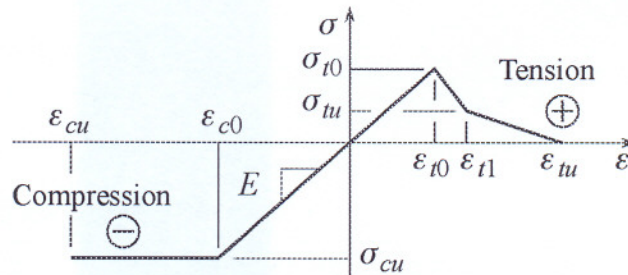


Figure D-7: Schematic diagram for the stress-strain response.

$$\sigma_{t0} := 1.90 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t0} := \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{E} \quad \varepsilon_{t0} = 7.1161 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\sigma_u := 0.6 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t1} := 9 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad \varepsilon_{tu} := 0.1$$

$$\varepsilon_{c0} := -0.0016$$

$$\sigma_{cu} := \varepsilon_{c0} \cdot E \quad \sigma_{cu} = -42.72 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{cu} := -0.4$$

$$\lambda := \frac{\sigma_u - \sigma_{t0}}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{t0}} \quad \lambda = -1.56846 \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the middle part of the } \sigma\text{-}\varepsilon \text{ response})$$

$$\Psi := \frac{\sigma_u}{\varepsilon_{t1} - \varepsilon_{tu}} \quad \Psi = -6.05449 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GPa} \quad (\text{The slope of the last part of the } \sigma\text{-}\varepsilon \text{ response})$$

Tensile stress-strain function

$$f_{ct}(\epsilon_t) := (\epsilon_t \geq 0) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_{t0}}{\epsilon_{t0}} \cdot \epsilon_t \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t0}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot [\lambda \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{t0}) + \sigma_{t0}] \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_t > \epsilon_{t1}) \cdot (\epsilon_t \leq \epsilon_{tu}) \cdot \Psi \cdot (\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{tu})$$

$$\epsilon_t := 0, 0.00001 \dots \epsilon_{tu}$$

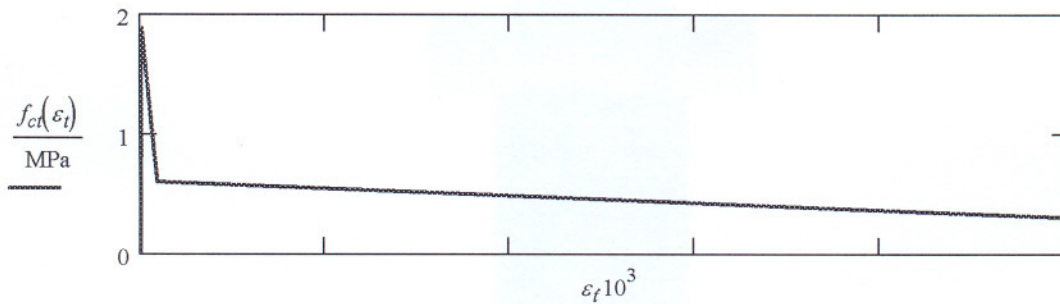


Figure D-8: Assumed tensile stress-strain response.

Compressive stress-strain function

$$f_{cc}(\epsilon_c) := (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < 0) \cdot E \cdot \epsilon_c \dots$$

$$+ (\epsilon_c \geq \epsilon_{cu}) \cdot (\epsilon_c < \epsilon_{c0}) \cdot \sigma_{cu}$$

$$\epsilon_c := \epsilon_{cu}, \frac{199 \cdot \epsilon_{cu}}{200} \dots 0$$

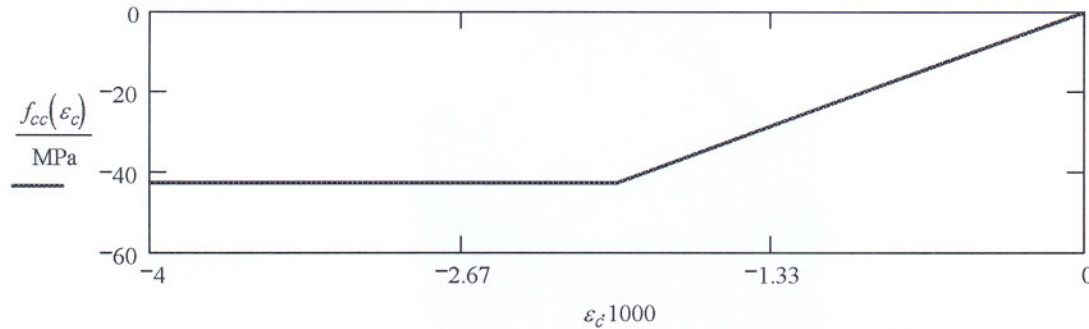


Figure D-9: Assumed compressive stress-strain response.

Calculating moment-curvature response

$$\phi(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \frac{\varepsilon_{bot}}{h - a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{-a}{h - a} \cdot \varepsilon_{c.bot}$$

$$F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a) \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)}^0 f_{cc}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := \frac{(h - a)^2 \cdot b}{\varepsilon_{c.bot}^2} \cdot \int_0^{\varepsilon_{c.bot}} f_{ct}(\varepsilon_c) \cdot \varepsilon_c d\varepsilon_c$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} := \varepsilon_{t0}$$

$$a0 := \frac{h}{2} \quad F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = -10.6875 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 10.6875 \text{ kN}$$

$$\varepsilon_{bot} = 7.1161 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Mc(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.53438 \text{ m kN}$$

$$Mct(\varepsilon_{bot}, a0) = 0.53438 \text{ m kN}$$

$$M_{ext}(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) := Mc(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a) + Mct(\varepsilon_{c.bot}, a)$$



Given $F_{cc}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) + F_{ct}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) = 0 \cdot \text{kN}$

$$\text{Solve}(\varepsilon_{bot}, a) := \text{Find}(a)$$

$$i := 1..20$$

$$\varepsilon_{b_i} :=$$

0.00001
0.00004
0.00007
ε_{t0}
0.00008
0.00009
0.0002
0.0004
0.0005
0.0006
0.0007
0.0008
ε_{t1}
0.002
0.0025
0.003
0.007
0.009
0.08
ε_{tu}

$$a_i := \text{Solve}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a0)$$

$$\varepsilon_{t_i} := \varepsilon_{c.top}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$$

$$\phi_i := \phi(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$$

$$M_i := \text{Mext}(\varepsilon_{b_i}, a_i)$$

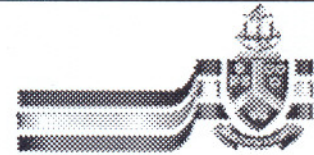
$$\sigma_{b_i} := f_{ct}(\varepsilon_{b_i})$$

Calculating load-deflection response

$$M_{max} := \text{max}(M) \quad M_{max} = 1.90367 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN} \quad \phi h := \text{lookup}(M_{max}, M, \phi)_1 \quad \phi h = 4.08891 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{l}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{MaxPos} := \text{match}(M_{max}, M)_1 \quad \text{MaxPos} = 8 \quad M1 := \text{submatrix}(M, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1)$$

$$\phi_1 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, 1, \text{MaxPos}, 1, 1) \quad \text{length}(M) = 20 \quad M2 := \text{submatrix}(M, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1)$$



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$$\phi_2 := \text{submatrix}(\phi, \text{MaxPos}, \text{length}(M) - 1, 1, 1) \quad \text{length}(M2) = 12 \quad \text{MaxPos2} := \text{match}(M_{\max}, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MaxPos2} = 1 \quad M_{\min} := \text{min}(M2) \quad M_{\min} = 0.47457 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kN} \quad \text{MinPos2} := \text{match}(M_{\min}, M2)_1$$

$$\text{MinPos2} = 12 \quad \text{posi} := \text{match}(M2_{\text{MinPos2}}, M)_1 \quad \text{posi} = 19 \quad \text{length}(M2) = 12$$

$$x := 0\text{m}, 0.02 \cdot \text{m} .. 0.2\text{m} \quad \text{ms}(x, M) := M \cdot \frac{x}{0.2\text{m}} \quad \Delta\text{ms}(x, M) := \text{max}(M2) - \text{ms}(x, M)$$

$$\Delta M2 := M_{\max} - M2$$

Deflection due to bending moment

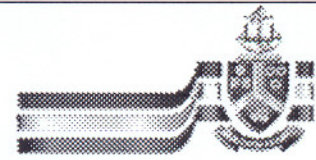
$$\delta n_i := \begin{cases} \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}(\frac{L}{3}, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx & \text{if } (i \leq \text{MaxPos}) \\ \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} \text{linterp}(M1, \phi_1, \text{ms}(x, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \text{linterp}(\Delta M2, \phi_2, \Delta\text{ms}(\frac{L}{3}, M_i)) \cdot x \, dx & \text{if } (\text{MaxPos} \leq i) \end{cases}$$

Deflection due to shear force

$$P_i := M_i \cdot \frac{6}{L}$$

$$\delta v_i := \frac{P_i \cdot fsh}{G \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 2} \cdot \int_{0\text{m}}^{\frac{L}{3}} 1 \cdot dx$$

$$\delta_i := \delta v_i + \delta n_i$$



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Measured load-deflection response

$PI_i :=$ $\delta l_i :=$

0kN	0 · mm
19.0 · kN	0.1 · mm
10.0 · kN	0.5 · mm
10 · kN	1.0 · mm
9.50 · kN	2.0 · mm
9.30 · kN	2.1mm
9.30 · kN	2.2mm
9.30 · kN	2.4mm
9.30 · kN	2.5 · mm
9.30 · kN	2.6mm
9.30 · kN	2.8mm
9.30 · kN	2.9mm
9.30 · kN	3.0 · mm
9.30 · kN	3.1mm
9.30 · kN	3.3mm
9.30 · kN	3.4mm
9.30 · kN	3.50 · mm
9.2 · kN	3.7mm
9.0 · kN	3.8mm
9.0 · kN	4.0 · mm

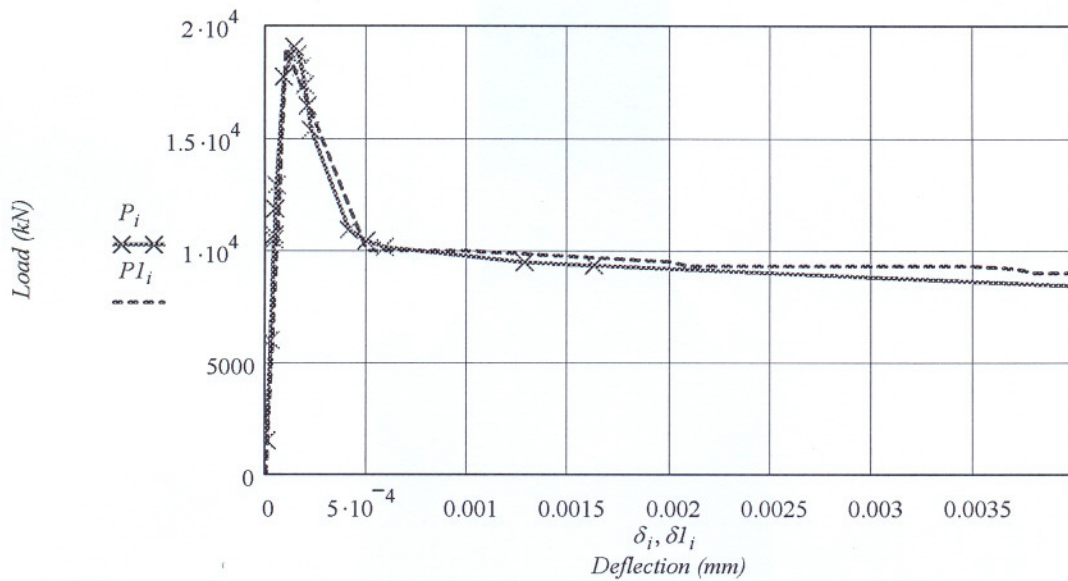


Figure D-10: Comparison between measured and calculated load-deflection responses.