

# Prediction of Concrete Fracture Mechanics Behavior and Size Effect using Cohesive Zone Modeling

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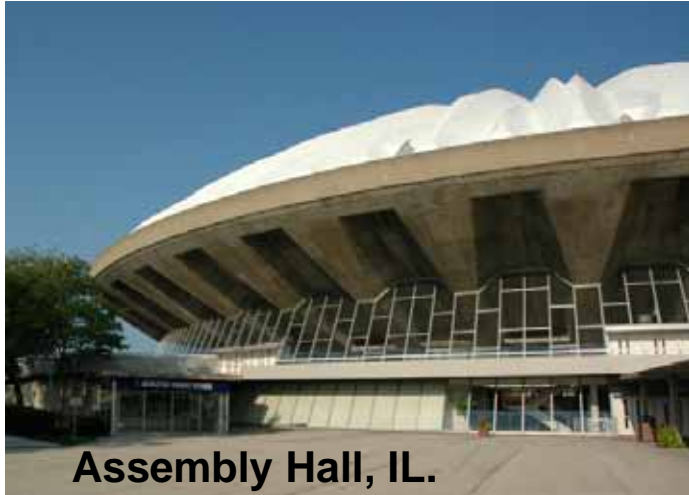


Center of Excellence for Airport Technology, UIUC



Federal Aviation Administration

# Concrete Structures



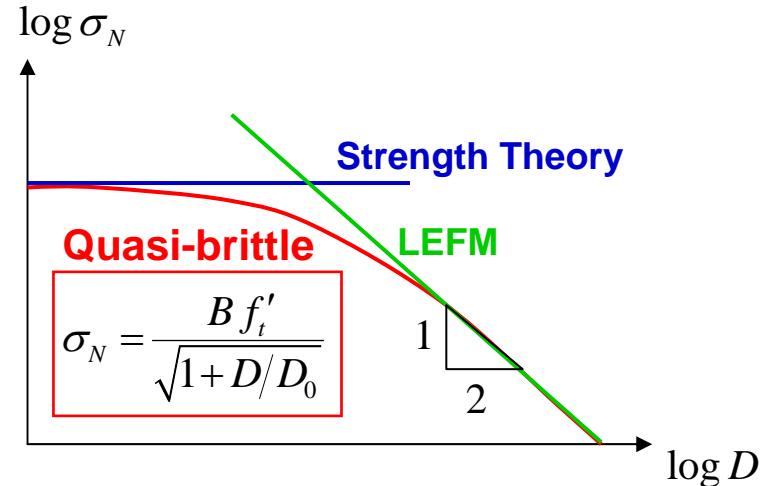
- Scaling
- Size Effect
- Fracture Mechanics



# Fracture Mechanics Size Effect

## ■ Size Effect Method (SEM)

- ▶ Energy concept
- ▶ Equivalent elastic crack model
- ▶ Two size-independent fracture parameters:  $G_f$  and  $c_f$



Bazant ZP, Kazemi MT. 1990, Determination of fracture energy, process zone length and brittleness number from size effect, with application to rock and concrete, *International Journal of Fracture*, 44, 111-131.

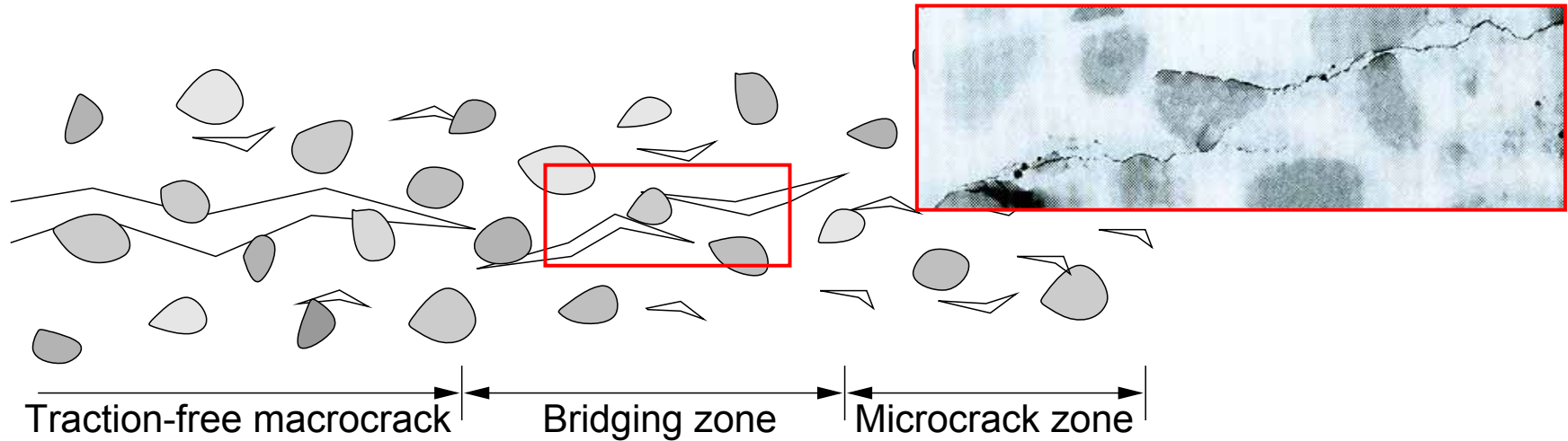
## ■ Two-Parameter Fracture Model (TPFM)

- ▶ Equivalent elastic crack model
- ▶ Two size-independent fracture parameters :  $K_I$  and  $CTOD_c$

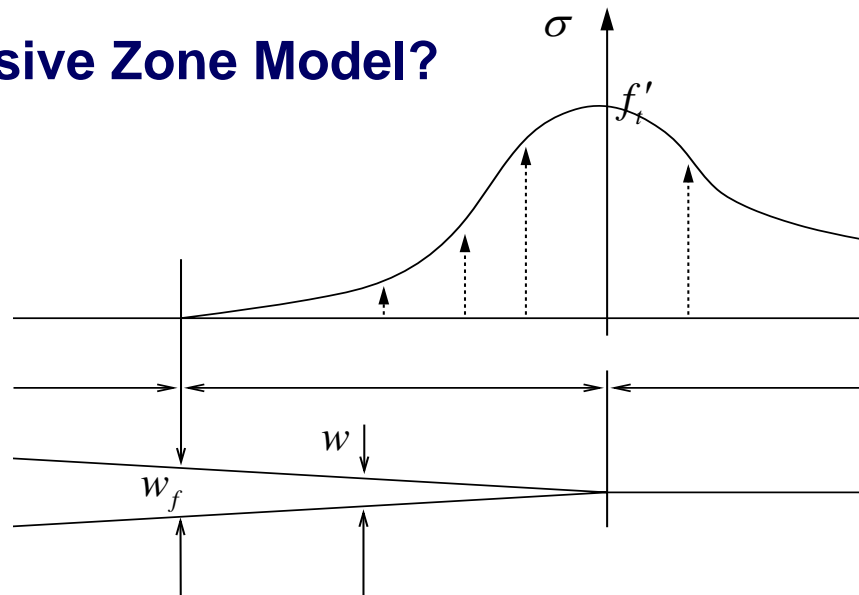
Jenq, Y. and Shah, S.P. 1985, Two parameter fracture model for concrete, *Journal of Engineering Mechanics*, 111, 1227-1241.



# Mechanisms of Concrete Fracture



## ■ Why Cohesive Zone Model?



# Outline

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- **Motivation**
- **Cohesive Zone Model for Concrete**
- **Finite Element Analysis Implementation**
- **Numerical Prediction of Three-point Bending Tests**
- **Size Effect**
- **Summary**



# Concept of Cohesive Zone Model

## ■ Stage I

- ▶ Elastic behavior

## ■ Stage II

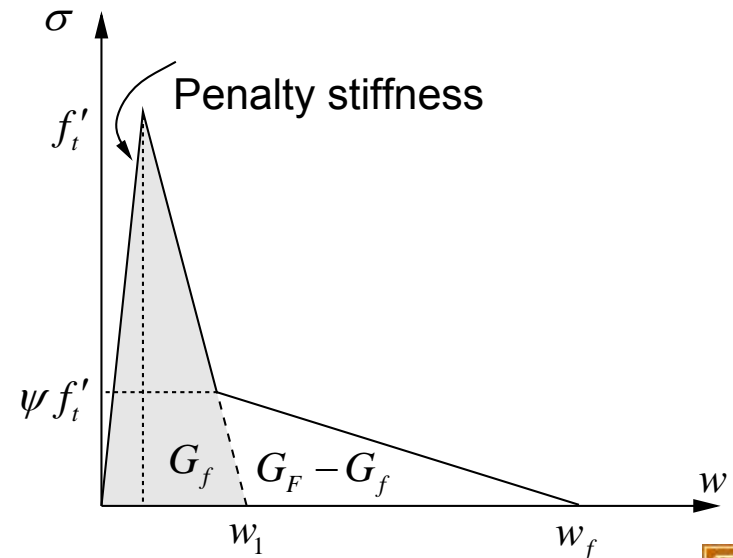
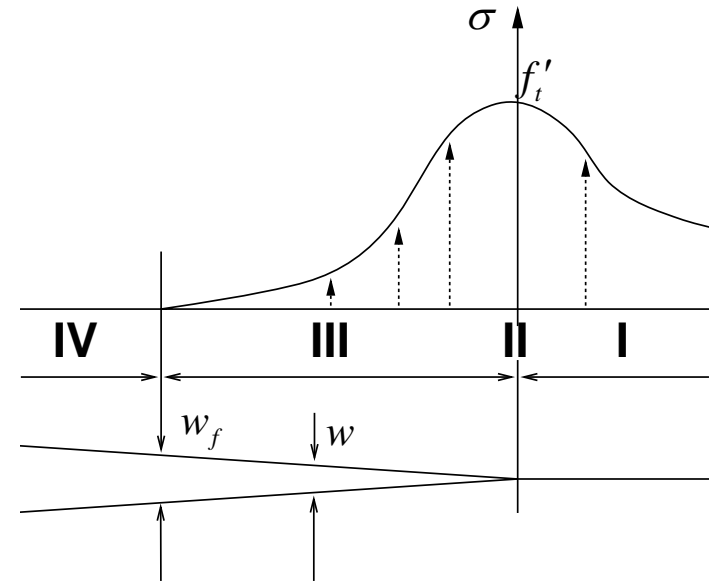
- ▶ Crack initiation
- ▶ Tensile strength

## ■ Stage III

- ▶ Non-linear cohesive law
- ▶ Bi-linear softening curve for concrete

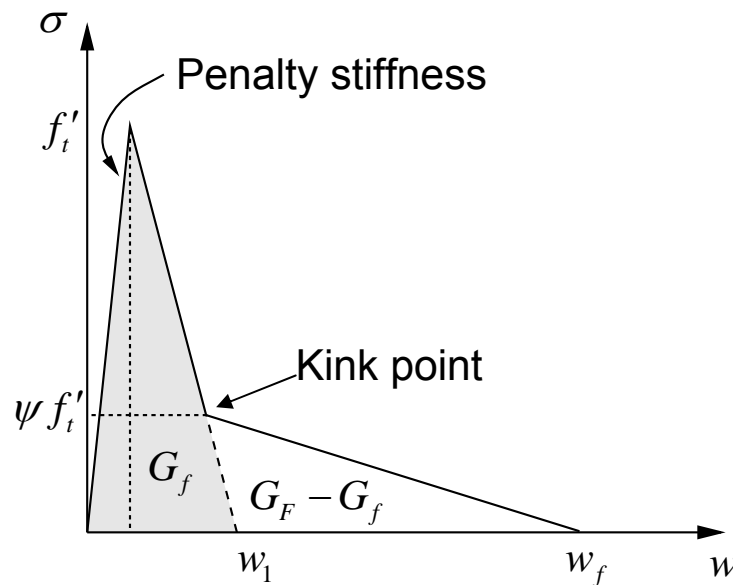
## ■ Stage IV

- ▶ Traction-free macro-crack



# Determination of the Cohesive Law

## Bi-linear softening curve



$$w_1 = \frac{2G_f}{f'_t}$$

$$w_f = \frac{2}{\psi f'_t} [G_F - (1 - \psi)G_f]$$

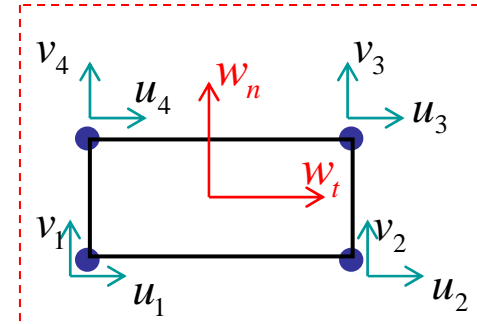
- **Cohesive strength :  $f'_t$** 
  - ▶ Splitting test
- **Initial fracture energy :  $G_f$** 
  - ▶ Size effect method (SEM)
  - ▶ Two-parameter fracture model (TPFM)
- **Total fracture energy:  $G_F$** 
  - ▶ Hillerborg's work-of-fracture method
- **The stress ratio of the kink point :  $\psi$** 
  - ▶ Peterson : 1/3
  - ▶ Wittmann : 0.25
  - ▶ Bazant : 0.15~0.33

# FEA Implementation

## Principle of Virtual Work

▶ Virtual Internal Work = External Virtual Work

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\sigma} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_c} \delta \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{T} d\Gamma_c = \int_{\Gamma} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{F} d\Gamma$$



## FEA Formulation

$$\left[ \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{E} \mathbf{B} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_c} \mathbf{N}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{N} d\Gamma_c \right] \mathbf{u} = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{P} d\Gamma$$

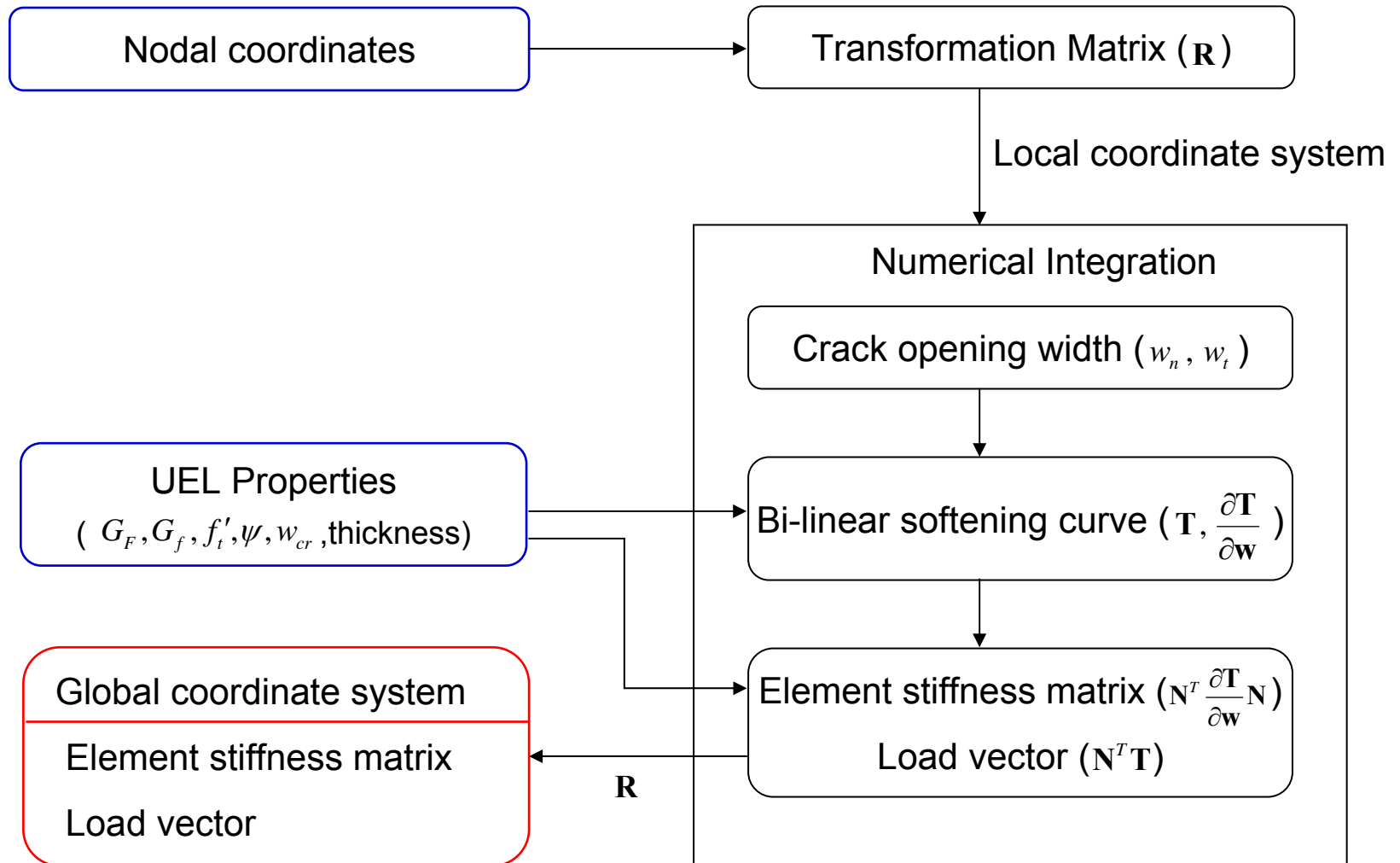
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{T}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial T_t}{\partial w_t} & \frac{\partial T_t}{\partial w_n} \\ \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial w_t} & \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial w_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial T_n}{\partial w_n} = \begin{cases} f'_t / w_{cr} & (0 \leq w_n < w_{cr}) \\ -f'_t / (w_1 - w_{cr}) & (w_{cr} \leq w_n < w_k) \\ -\psi f'_t / (w_f - w_k) & (w_k \leq w_n < w_f) \\ 0 & (w_n \geq w_f) \end{cases}$$



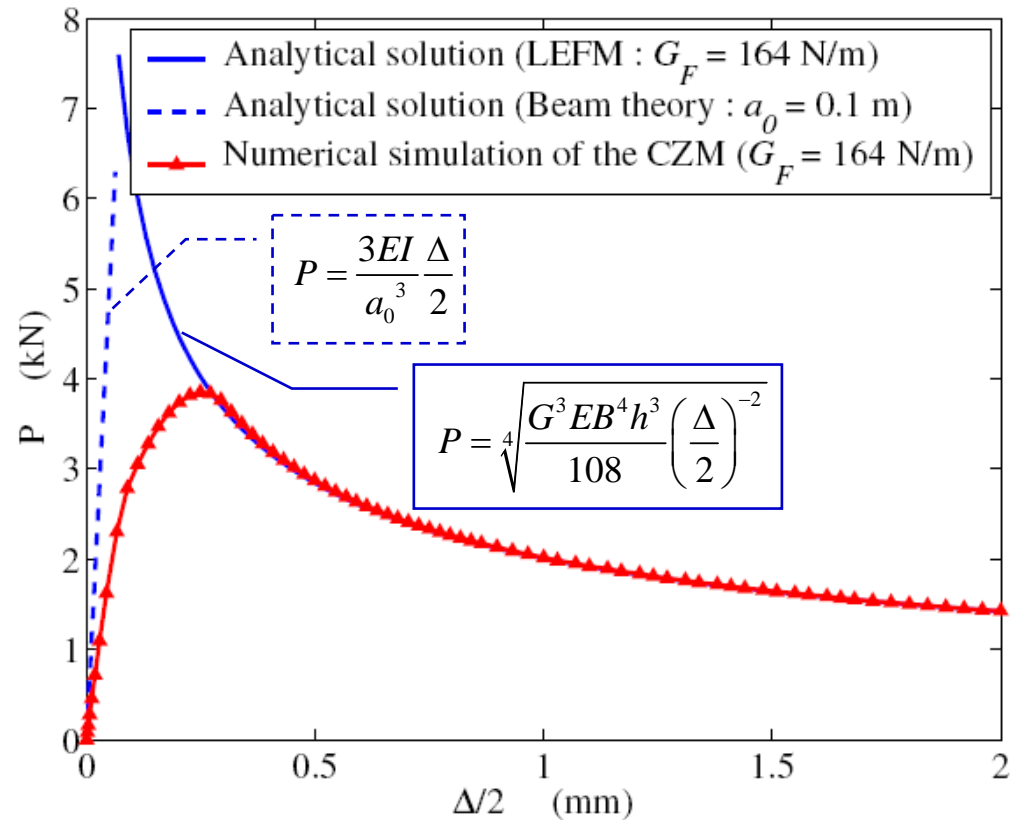
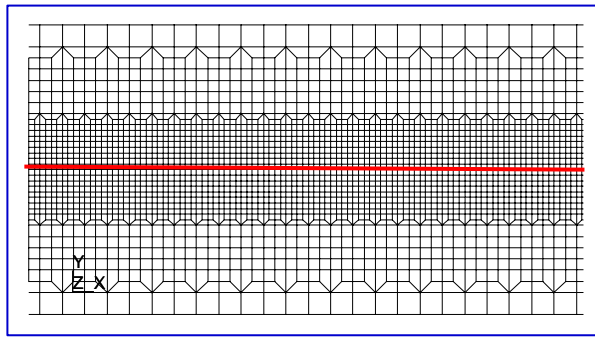
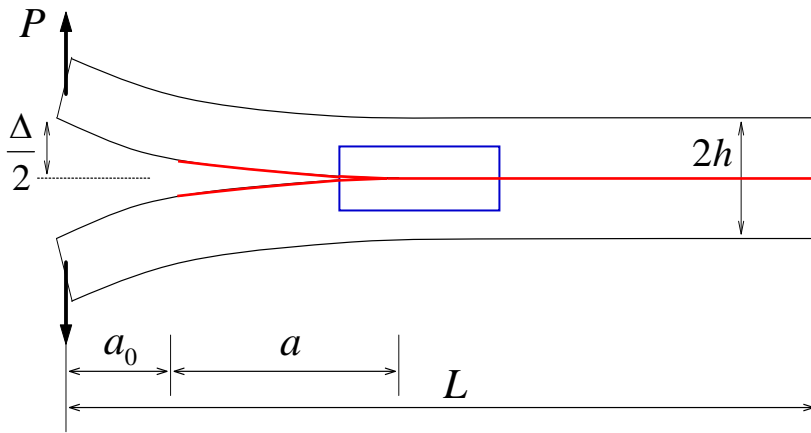


# ABAQUS User Element (UEL)



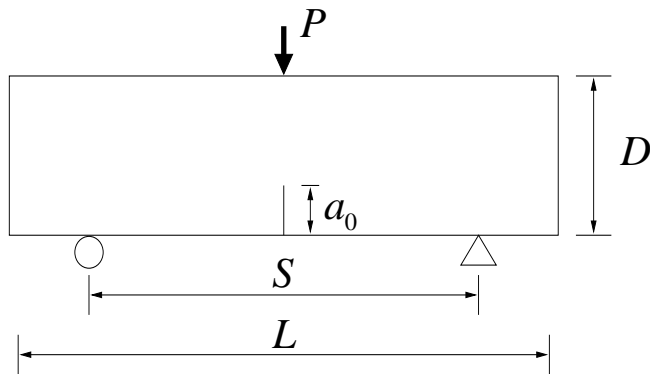
# Numerical Verification

## Double Cantilever Beam (DCB) Test



# Three-Point Bending Test

- ▶ Obtain fracture parameters
- ▶ Compare load-CMOD curves
- ▶ Size effect



[mm]

Depth ( $D$ )	Span ( $S$ )	Length ( $L$ )	Notch ( $a_0$ )	Thickness ( $t$ )
63	250	350	21	80
150	600	700	50	80
250	1000	1100	83	80



# Experimental Results

## ■ Fresh and Hardened Properties of the Concrete

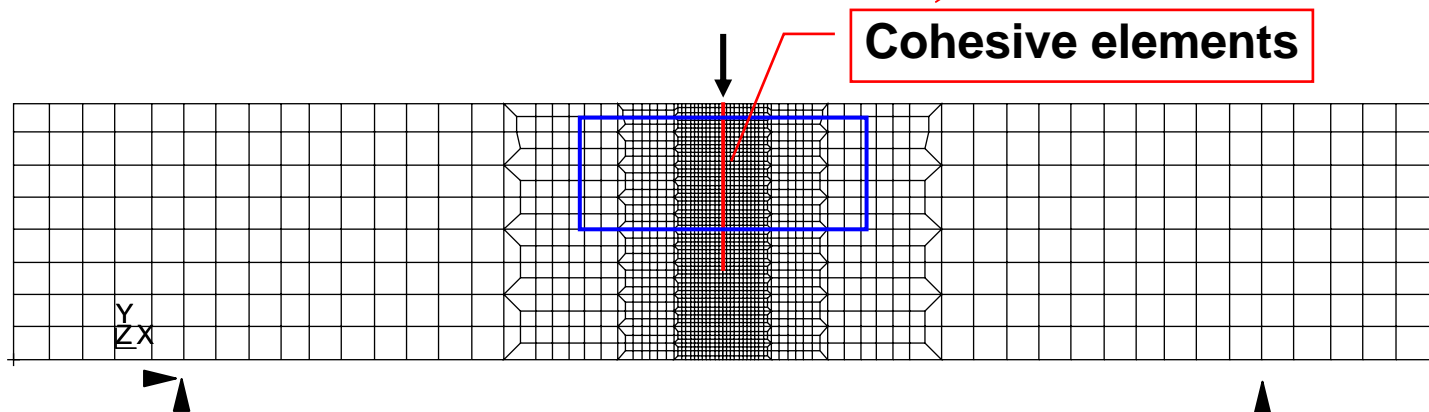
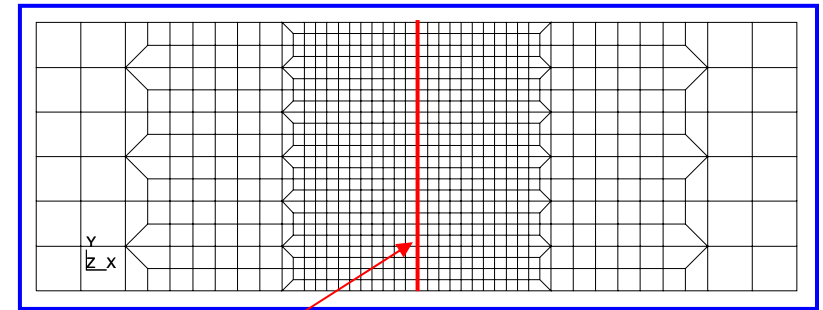
Fresh Concrete		Hardened Concrete	
Density	2403 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength	58.3 MPa
Slump	100 mm	Split strength	4.15 MPa
Air content	2.8 %	Modulus of elasticity	32.0 GPa

## ■ Fracture Parameters

	Hillerborg	TPFM		SEM	
	$G_F$ (N/m)	$K_I$ (MPa m <sup>1/2</sup> )	CTOD <sub>c</sub> (mm)	$G_f$ (N/m)	$c_f$ (mm)
B250-80a	193	1.261	0.0167	52.1	24.36
B250-80b	139	1.203	0.0181		
B250-80c	169	1.497	0.0319		
B150-80a	N/A	N/A	N/A		
B150-80b	170	1.086	0.0255		
B150-80c	159	0.983	0.0115		
B63-80a	N/A	N/A	N/A		
B63-80b	106	1.012	0.0159		
B63-80c	N/A	0.834	0.0115		
CB63-80a	123	1.130	0.0142		
CB63-80b	124	1.002	0.0075		
CB63-80c	123	1.293	0.0184		



# Specimen Geometry and FE Mesh



# Numerical Validation – Small Beam

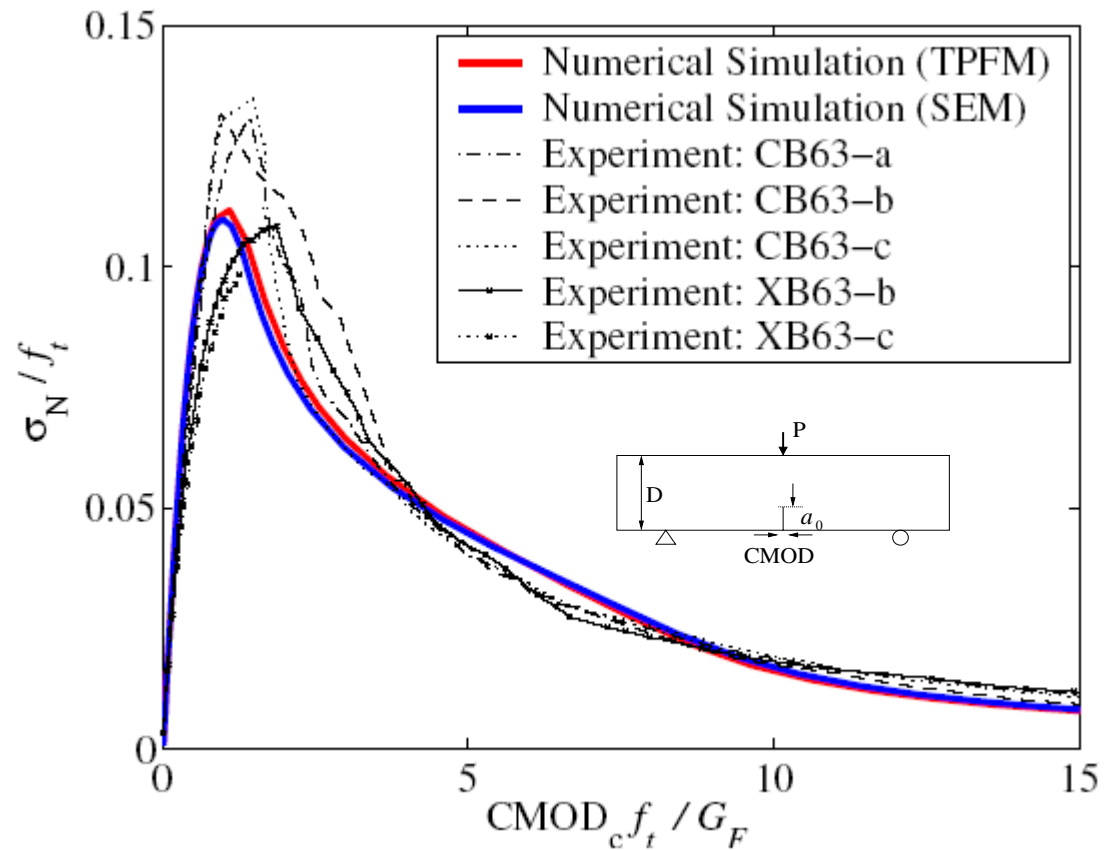
$D = 63$  (mm)

$f_t' = 4.15$  (MPa)

$G_f = 56.6$  &  $52.1$  (N/m)

$G_F = 119$  (N/m)

$\psi = 0.25$



# Numerical Validation – Intermediate Beam

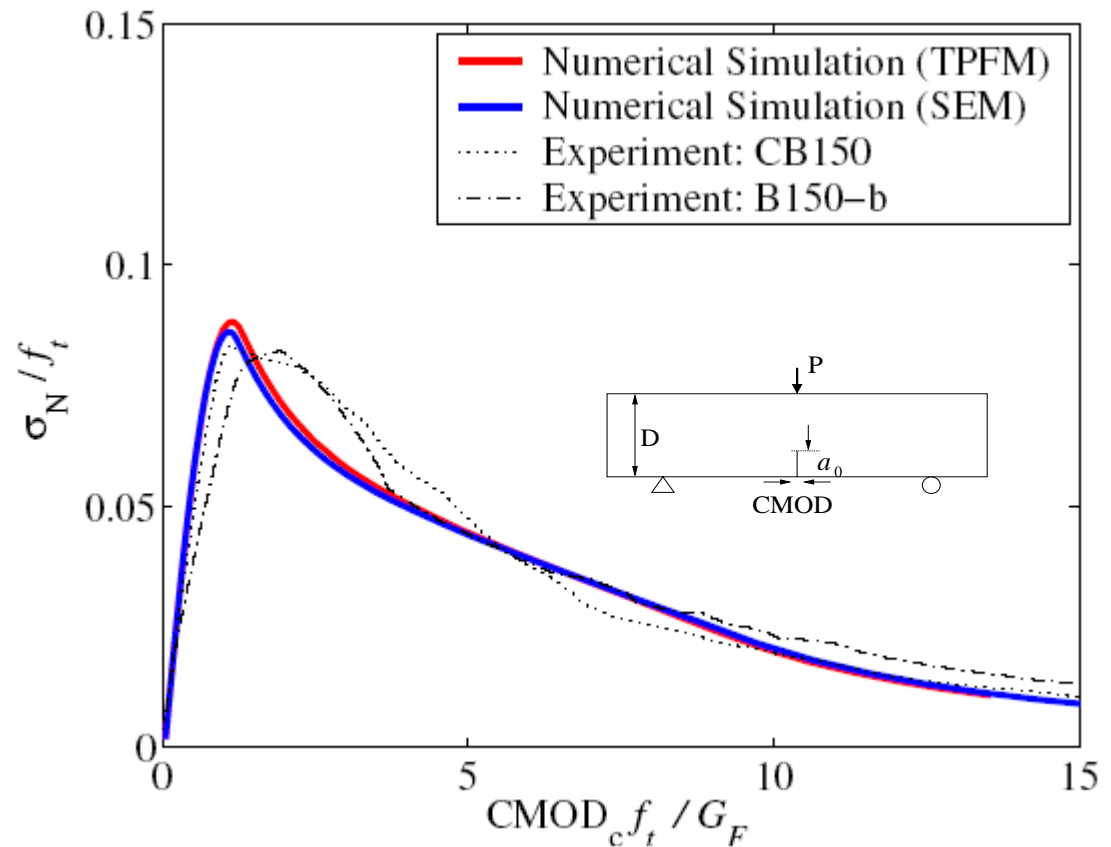
$D = 150$  (mm)

$f_t' = 4.15$  (MPa)

$G_f = 56.6$  &  $52.1$  (N/m)

$G_F = 164$  (N/m)

$\psi = 0.25$



# Numerical Validation – Large Beam

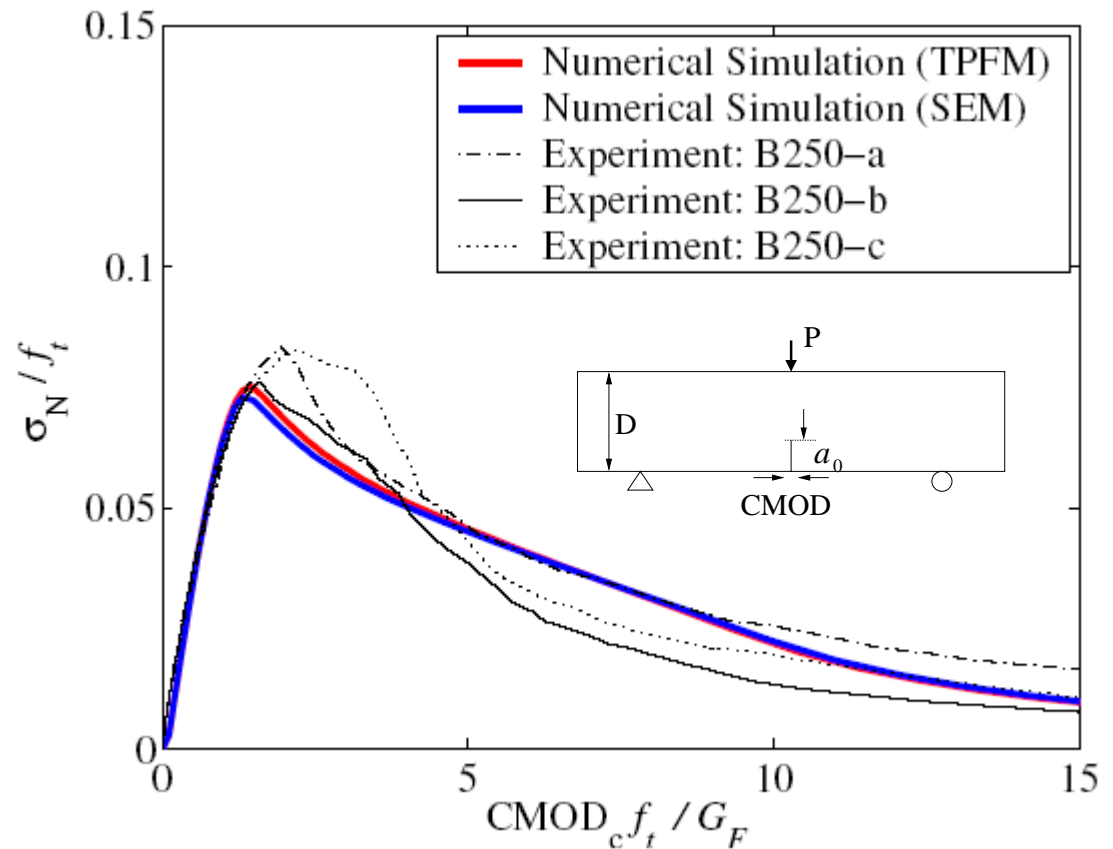
$D = 250$  (mm)

$f_t' = 4.15$  (MPa)

$G_f = 56.6$  &  $52.1$  (N/m)

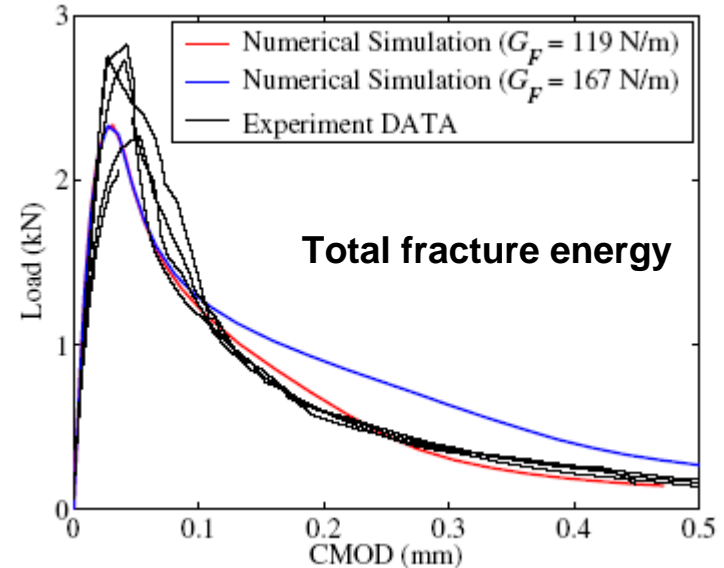
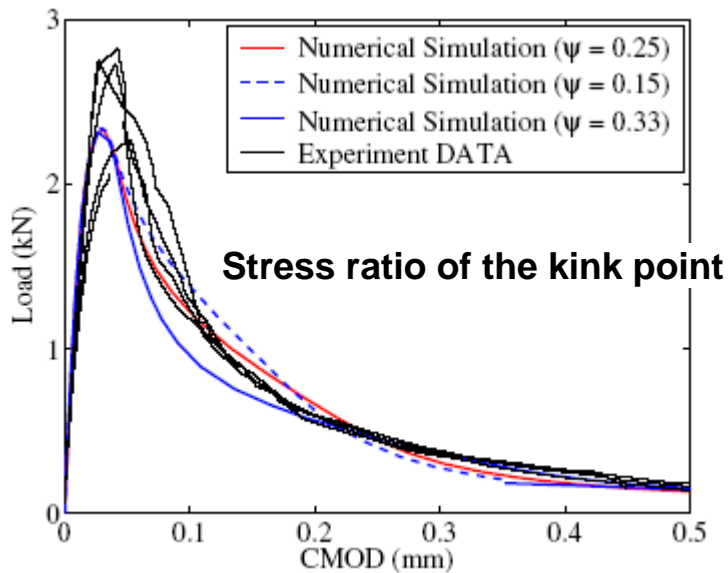
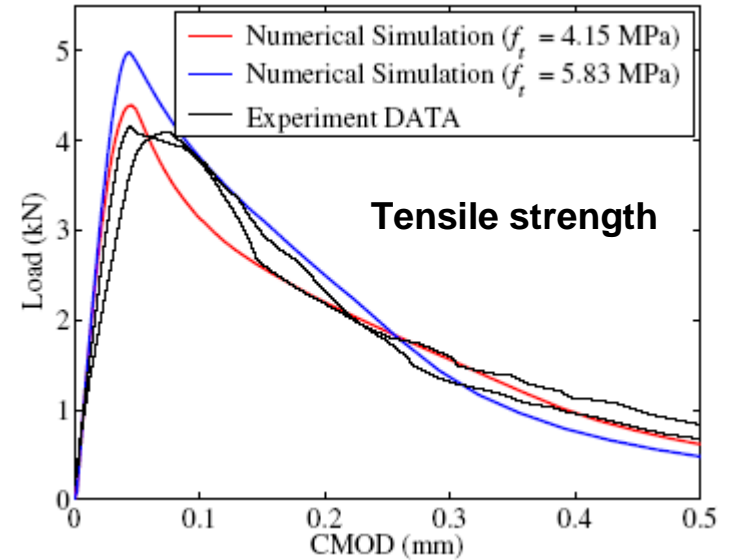
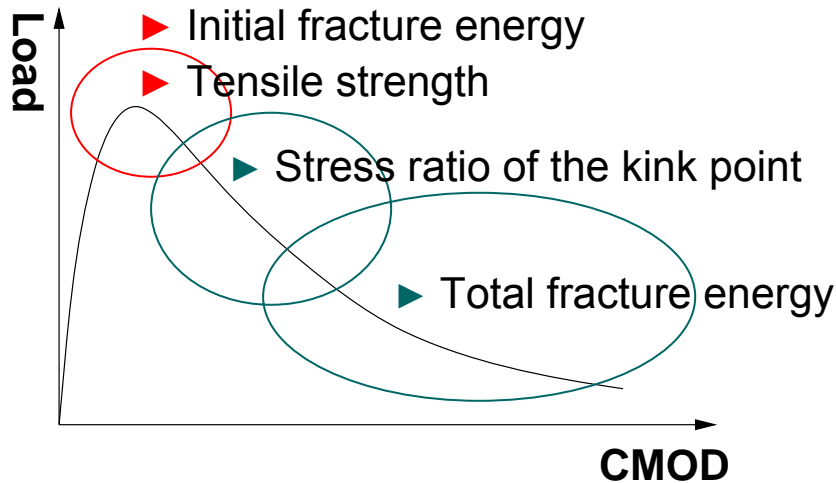
$G_F = 167$  (N/m)

$\psi = 0.25$

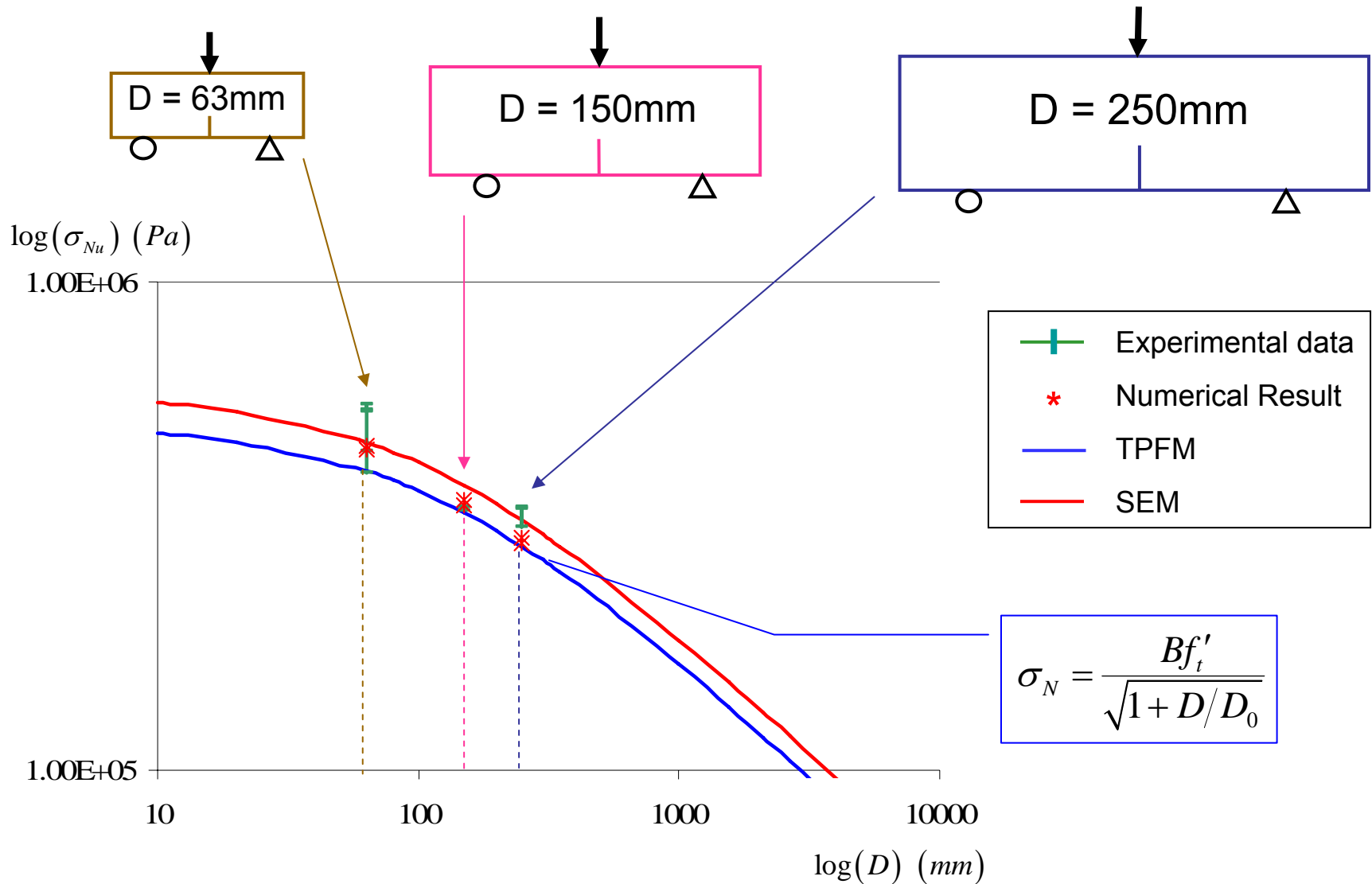




# Model Sensitivity



# Size Effect



# Summary

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## ■ Predict Load-CMOD Curve

- ▶ Bi-linear softening cohesive zone model
- ▶ Without calibration of the fracture parameters.

## ■ Investigate Size Effect

- ▶ Cohesive Zone Model with bi-linear softening
- ▶ Experiment results from Three-point bending tests
- ▶ Size effect expression:  $\sigma_N = \frac{Bf'_t}{\sqrt{1+D/D_0}}$
- ▶ Good agreement between the results from the three methods.

