

GENERIC PYTHON SCRIPT FOR ANALYSING EXPERIMENTAL REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS

Jonna Manie – June 7, 2018



Civil Engineering
Geotechnical Engineering
Petroleum Engineering



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 - Scripting
 - Executing analyses
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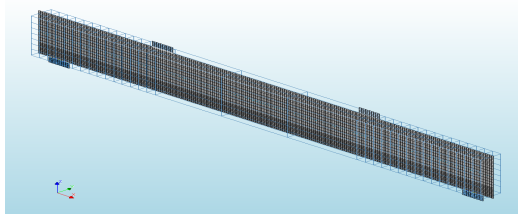
Content

- Introduction
- Input
 - Beam
 - Reinforcement
 - Plates
- Output
 - Results
 - Report
 - Convergence
- Future

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Introduction

- Geometry model
- Mesh
- Prepared analyses
- Post-processing
- Report generation

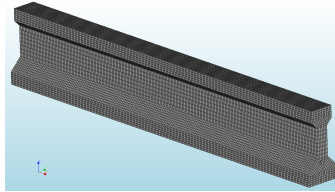


```
# model=2; 2D shell model; all Y displacements supported, fastest calculation.
# model=2.5; 2D shell model; out-of-plane beam movement allowed
# model=3; 3D solid model
model=2
#
#Symmetry conditions (0 no symmetry;1 symmetry plane at right side, which requires input of the left part of the beam
only!!)
#Bottom and top plates can have their original dimensions even if they are placed on the symmetry axis:
#script will half the force load if needed
symR=0
```

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Input: Beam - Geometry

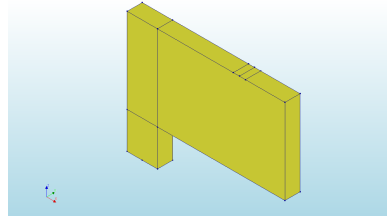
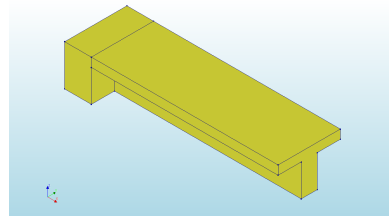
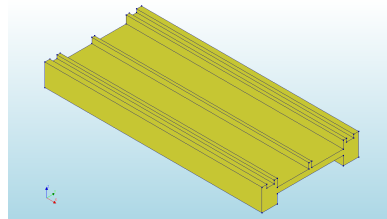
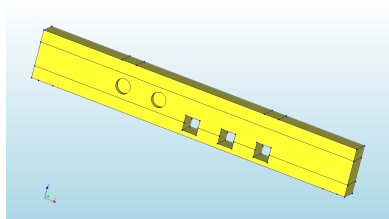
- Simple: length width height
- Advanced: Cross-sections
- Web openings
- Height dependent element size
- Concrete material properties



```
# GENERIC INPUT WITH VERTICAL sections for each section a list of Y, Z coordinates clock wise input
# secX[0]= start cross section
# (< X >,[< Y >,< Z >,< 1])
# secX[0]=( 0 ,[-width/2 , 0 , ,
               -width/2 , 0 , ,
               -width/2 , height ,
               +width/2 , height ] )
```

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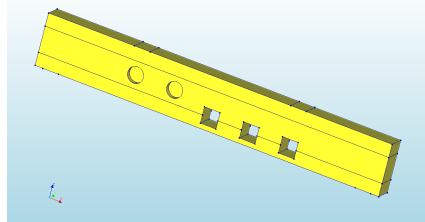
Input: Beam – 3D Examples



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Input: Beam - Web openings

- Circular openings
- Rectangular openings
- Variable width
- Along the beam axis

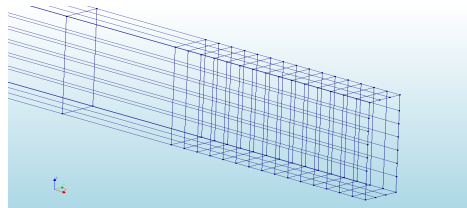


```
### WebOpenings
### webOpenings can be placed along the beam
### input position ( Y not used), dimensions( width not used ), amount and ctc distance
### X Y Z is middle of hole, for dimensions: if height = 0 than circle, else if height > 0 than rectangle
# position dimensions
# [ X , Y , Z ] , [length/diameter , width, height], nr. , c.t.c. )
webOpen[0]=( [1500 , 0 , 400 ] , [ 250 , width, 0 ], 2 , 625 )
webOpen[1]=( [2750 , 0 , 200 ] , [ 250 , width, 250 ], 3 , 625 )
```

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Input: Reinforcement

- Horizontal bars
- Vertical bars
- Stirrups
- Material properties

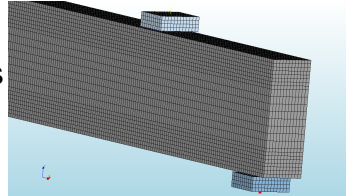


```
#Horizontal reinforcements
# for each zone with equal diameter and equal core-to-core distance
# name, number of bars,[< location X,Y,Z coordinates] ,<1=closed>< diameter> ctc-dir
E , fy,hard[%], epsult[%] )
# Name ,Nr, X , Y, Z ], 0/1,DIAM, [ X , Y, Z
# E, fy, [%], [%]
horBars[0]=( "MAIN_BOTTOM" , 4, [ [ cover , -width/2+cover, cover ],
[ length-cover, -width/2+cover, cover ] ], 0, 20, [ 0, (width-2*cover)/(4-1), 0
], 210000, 435, 6, 25 )
horBars[1]=( "MAIN_TOP" , 4, [ [ cover , -width/2+cover, height-cover ],
[ length-cover, -width/2+cover, height-cover ] ], 0, 12, [ 0, (width-2*cover)/(4-1), 0
], 210000, 435, 6, 25 )
```

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Input: Plates

- Top and bottom plates
- Point/line/surface supports/loads
- Deformation/force loads
- Beam-plate interfaces



```
#Top plates
# ( X Y Gap length width,height,P/L/S, TRX,TRY,TRZ, F/D, LOX,LOY, LOZ, SW )
topPlates[0]=( 250+1250 , 0, 10, 250, width, 100, P, 0, 1, 0, F, 0, 0, -1000, 0 )
topPlates[1]=( length-250-1250, 0, 10, 250, width, 100, P, 0, 1, 0, F, 0, 0, -1000, 0 )

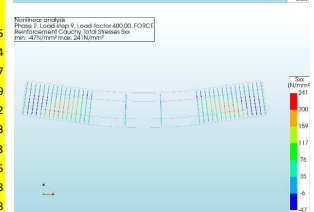
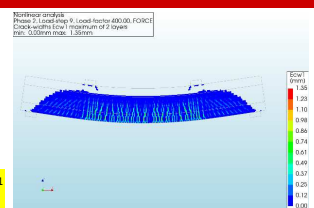
#Bottom plates
# ( X Y Gap length width,height,P/L/S, TRX,TRY,TRZ, F/D, LOX,LOY, LOZ, SW )
botPlates[0]=( 250 , 0, 10, 250, width, 100, P, 1, 1, 1, D, 0, 0, 0, 1 )
botPlates[1]=( length-250 , 0, 10, 250, width, 100, P, 0, 1, 1, D, 0, 0, 0, 1 )
```

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Output: Results

- Beam result screen shots
- Reinforcement result screen shots
- Load-displacement data

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Row	Phase	Nr	Type	Nr	Load	Factor	Result	Label	node	Value
										[MM]
1	Phase	2	Start-step	1	Load-factor		1 Displacements	TDtZ	116	-0.143739795
2	Phase	2	Load-step	2	Load-factor	50.000	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-0.753513004
3	Phase	2	Load-step	3	Load-factor	100.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-1.965300097
4	Phase	2	Load-step	4	Load-factor	150.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-3.555343529
5	Phase	2	Load-step	5	Load-factor	200.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-5.376441892
6	Phase	2	Load-step	6	Load-factor	250.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-7.446627423
7	Phase	2	Load-step	7	Load-factor	300.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-9.62709783
8	Phase	2	Load-step	8	Load-factor	350.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-12.03053775
9	Phase	2	Load-step	9	Load-factor	400.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-31.56233843
10	Phase	2	Load-step	10	Load-factor	450.00	Displacements	TDtZ	116	-14799.96663



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Output: Report

- Material data
- Geometry data
- Non-linear analysis settings
- Results
- Several formats available

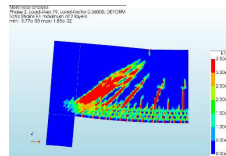
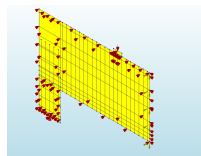
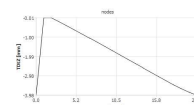


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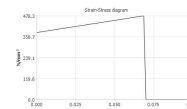
- Material: Concrete-ULS
- Material: Interface
- Material: STIRRUP9ULS
- Material: STIRRUP1ULS
- Material: Steel
- Material: WEB9ULS
- Material: WEB1ULS
- Material: WEB3ULS
- Material: WEB5ULS
- Geometry: geoBeam3
- Geometry: geoBottomPlate0
- Geometry: geoTopPlate0
- Geometry: geoInterfaceTopPlate0
- Data: Integration
- Geometry support sets
- SUPPLOADZ
- Symmetry
- supBeamY
- supBottomPlate0
- supTopPlate0
- Geometry load cases
- DEFORM
- SW
- Analysis definition: Nonlinear analysis
- DCF Commands
- Load-displacement diagram

Load-displacement diagram



Material: WEB1ULS

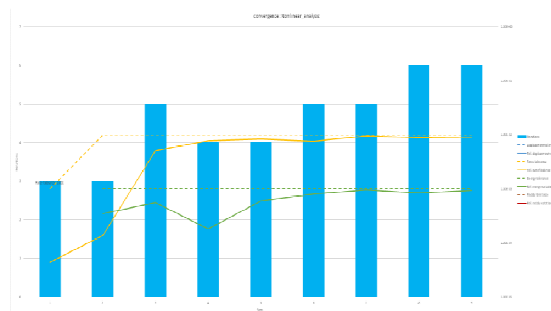
Name	Value
Material class	Reinforcement and plate foundations
Material model	Von Mises plasticity
Color	blue
Young's modulus	180000 N/mm²
Yield	355 N/mm²
Plastic hardening	Plastic strain yield stress
Strain-Strain diagram	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
Hardening type	Strain hardening
Hardening type	Isotropic hardening



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Output: Convergence

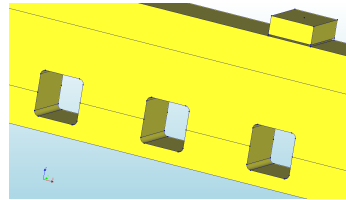
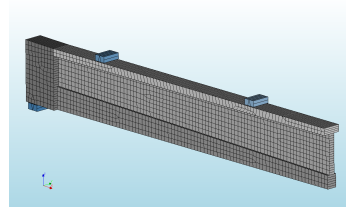
- Compact:
 - Stepwise
 - CSV file
 - Excel graph
- Detailed
 - Per iteration
 - CSV file



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Future Developments

- Based on user feedback
 - Missing functionality
 - Change requests
 - Improvements
 - Missing information
 - Clarification/explanation
- Tapered beams
- Chamfers and fillets
- ...



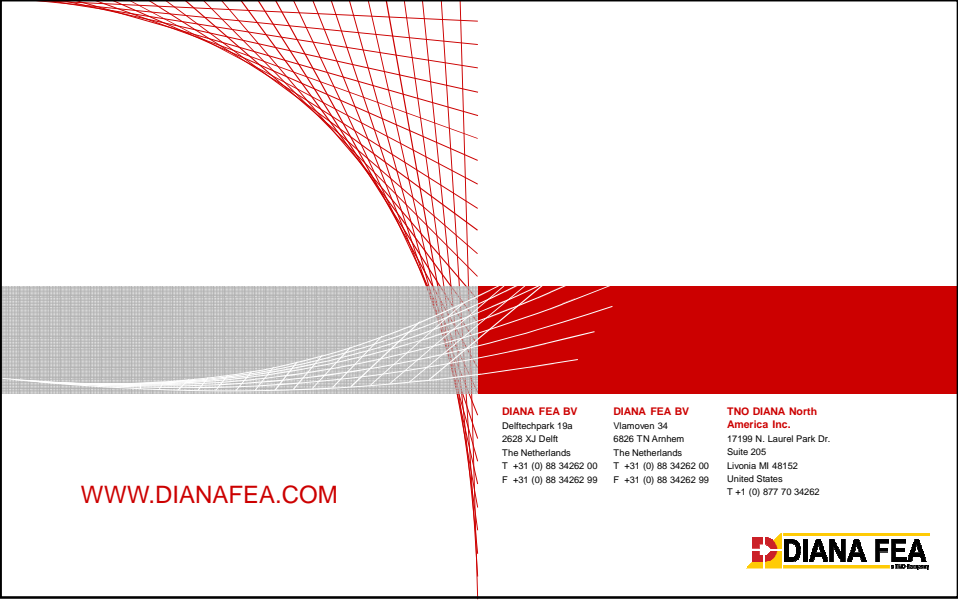
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Question?



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