

## SSNV214 - Law of behavior BETON\_RAG : cyclic loading of a concrete test-tube

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### Summary:

This document presents a test making it possible to validate the capacities of the model of behavior BETON\_RAG, used to consider the behavior long-term of the structures affected by the reaction alkali-aggregate. One simulates the behavior of a test-tube under cyclic loading in simple traction.

## 1 Problem of reference

The loading consists of the application of two cycles of loading in traction then of two cycles of loading in compression.

### 1.1 Geometry

The test is pressed on a unit cubic finite element.

### 1.2 Property of materials

Young modulus:  $E = 32000 \text{ MPa}$

Poisson's ratio:  $\nu = 0.2$

Tensile strength:  $\sigma_{ft} = 3.0 \text{ MPa}$

Compressive strength:  $\sigma_{fc} = 38.3 \text{ MPa}$

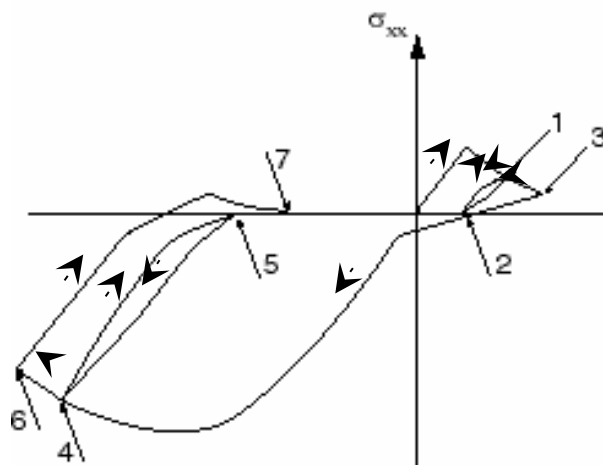
Deformation with the peak of compression:  $\epsilon_{fc} = 2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Deformation with the peak of traction:  $\epsilon_{ft} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$

### 1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

Control in displacement

1. traction  $\epsilon_{xx} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
2. relaxation (with  $\sigma_{xx} = 0$ )
3. traction  $\epsilon_{xx} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
4. compression  $\epsilon_{xx} = -4,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
5. relaxation (with  $\sigma_{xx} = 0$ )
6. compression  $\epsilon_{xx} = -5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
7. traction  $\epsilon_{xx} = 0$



The answer of the model is given Figure 2-1.

## 2 Reference solution

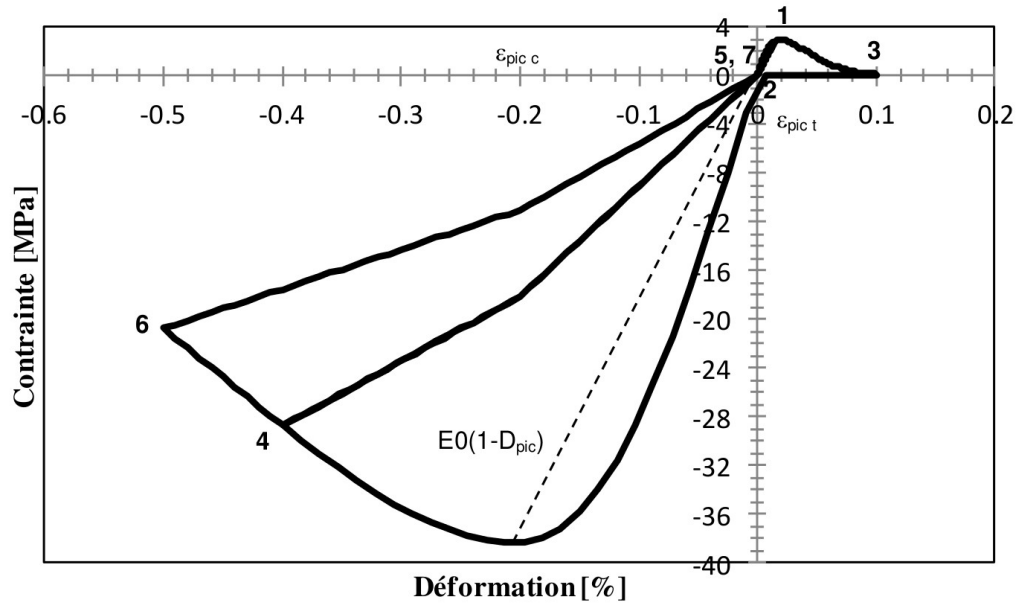


Figure 2-1 : Simulation of the behavior of the concrete under uniaxial cyclic loading

This test makes it possible to validate the capacity of the model to reproduce a uniaxial cyclic loading. Piloting in imposed deformation makes it possible to traverse the totality of the curve, including the lenitive part.  $D_{pic}$  corresponds to the damage with the peak of compression. The classification from 1 to 7 corresponds at the various stages of loading quoted with the §1.1.3. No unrecoverable deformation is visible since the part of the model tested is elastic endommageable.

## 3 Modeling A

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### 3.1 Characteristic of modeling

The problem is modelled in 3D.

### 3.2 Characteristic of the grid

1 mesh HEXA8

### 3.3 Sizes tested and results

| Identification  | Moments | Type            | Reference | Tolerance |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>SIXX(N6)</i> | 1.0     | external source | 3.0       | 7.0%      |
| <i>SIXX(N6)</i> | 3.0     | external source | 0.0E+00   | 0.20      |
| <i>SIXX(N6)</i> | 7.0     | external source | 0.0E+00   | 1.0E-05   |

## 4 Summary of the results

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Results calculated by Code\_Aster check the not-regression.