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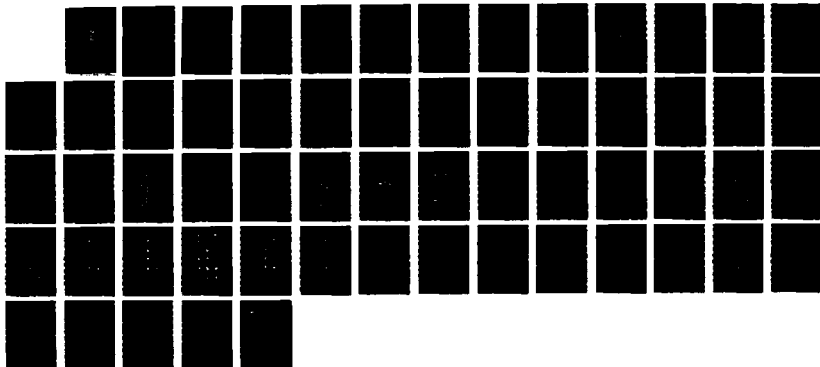
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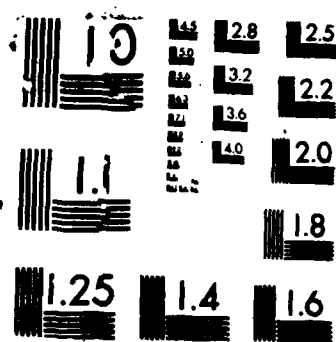
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER Technical Report ITL-87-2	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A181712	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) A CASE PROJECT STUDY OF FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF CONCRETE FLAT SLABS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final report
7. AUTHOR(s) David Raisanen and the CASE Task Group on Finite Element Analysis		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY US Army Corps of Engineers Washington, DC 20314-1000		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station Information Technology Laboratory PO Box 631, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180-0631		12. REPORT DATE January 1987
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 56
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. This report was prepared under the Computer- Aided Structural Engineering (CASE) Project. A list of CASE reports is printed on the inside of the back cover.		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Computer-aided design Concrete slabs Flooring, Concrete Finite element method CTSTRUDL (Computer program)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This is a study aimed at providing guidance for the use of finite element analysis programs. As part of the Computer-Aided Structural Engineer- ing (CASE) Committee study, it focuses on techniques for concrete flat slabs. With a purpose of developing criteria for finite element analysis of flat slab floors, this report has two objectives. To compare methods for the most ac- ceptable yield and to apply these guidelines to the active design problem. (Continued)		

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

requires that this report include element selection, initial assumptions, comparisons of verification study, results, discussion of results, conclusions, and recommendations using the finite element methods. A powerhouse erection bay floor slab was selected for the problem solutions, with the GTSTRU DL program's "IPBQQ" element the only one suited to this problem. (K. 24 Apr. 1964)

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PREFACE

This report is aimed at providing guidance for the use of the finite element method of analysis for the design/analysis of concrete floor slabs. The work was sponsored under funds provided to the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) by the Civil Works Directorate, Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE), US Army, as part of the Computer-Aided Structural Engineering (CASE) Project.

Input for the report was obtained from the CASE Task Group on the Finite Element Analysis. Members and others who directly contributed to the report were:

David Raisanen, North Pacific Division (Chairman)
Rich Flauaus, St. Louis District
Dick Huff, Kansas City District
Paul LaHoud, Huntsville Division
Jerry Foster, Federal Energy & Regulatory Commission
Ed Alling, USDA - Soil Conservation Service
Paul Weirsma, Seattle District
Lucian Guthrie, OCE
N. Radhakrishnan, WES
Robert Hall, WES
H. Wayne Jones, WES
Kenneth Wills, Georgia Institute of Technology

The report was compiled and written by Mr. David Raisanen. Dr. Radhakrishnan, Chief, Information Technology Laboratory (ITL), WES, and CASE Project Manager, along with Dr. Robert Hall, Research Civil Engineer, ITL, WES, and H. Wayne Jones, Civil Engineer, ITL, WES, monitored the work. This report was edited by Ms. Gilda Shurden, Information Products Division, ITL, WES, with Ms. Frances Williams coordinating text and figure layout. Mr. Lucian Guthrie, Structures Branch, Civil Works Directorate, was the OCE point of contact.

COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was the previous Director of WES. Col Dwayne G. Lee, CE, is the present Commander and Director. Dr. Robert W. Whalin is Technical Director.

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CONVERSION FACTORS, NON-SI TO SI (METRIC) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Non-SI units of measurement used in this report can be converted to SI (metric) units as follows:

<u>Multiply</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To Obtain</u>
feet	0.3048	metres
inches	2.54	centimetres
kip-feet	1355.818	newton-metres
kips (force) per square foot	47.88026	kilopascals
kip-inches	112.9848	newton-metres
pounds (force) per square foot	47.88026	pascals
pounds (force) per square inch	6.894757	kilopascals

A CASE PROJECT STUDY OF FINITE ELEMENT
ANALYSIS OF CONCRETE FLAT SLABS

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Background

1. This study has been prepared as part of the Computer-Aided Structural Engineering (CASE) Project study of finite element analysis techniques for concrete flat slabs. It is part of a Corps-wide program to provide guidance for the use of finite element analysis programs.

2. Information contained in this report is based on results from a study developed in 1983 by the CASE Finite Element Methods (FEM) Task Group. Flat slabs with large openings present a common design problem for the Corps, and standard analysis procedures do not adequately cover the effects of these openings. This study also investigated the effects of including the contribution of shear to the transverse deflections of the slab by including an element which could adequately capture this behavior. The problem selected for study is a concrete floor slab in a powerhouse erection bay and the above problem areas are included in the investigation along with corresponding illustrations. Plan and elevation views are shown in Figures 1a and 1b. The slab has overall dimensions of 123 by 76 ft* and is 2 ft 9 in. thick. It is made of 3,000 psi concrete and is reinforced with 40 grade Rebars in both faces. There are two large hatchway openings which measure 27 by 20 ft. The floor is supported by walls on three sides and by three rows of interior columns on approximately 20-ft spacings. The main design load is a 1,000-psf uniformly distributed load.

Purpose

3. The purpose of the study reported herein is to develop finite element analysis criteria for flat slab floors in situations in which ordinary design methods will not suffice. These criteria will address modeling methods, deflections, and stresses.

* A table of factors for converting non-SI units of measurement to SI (metric) units is presented on page 3.

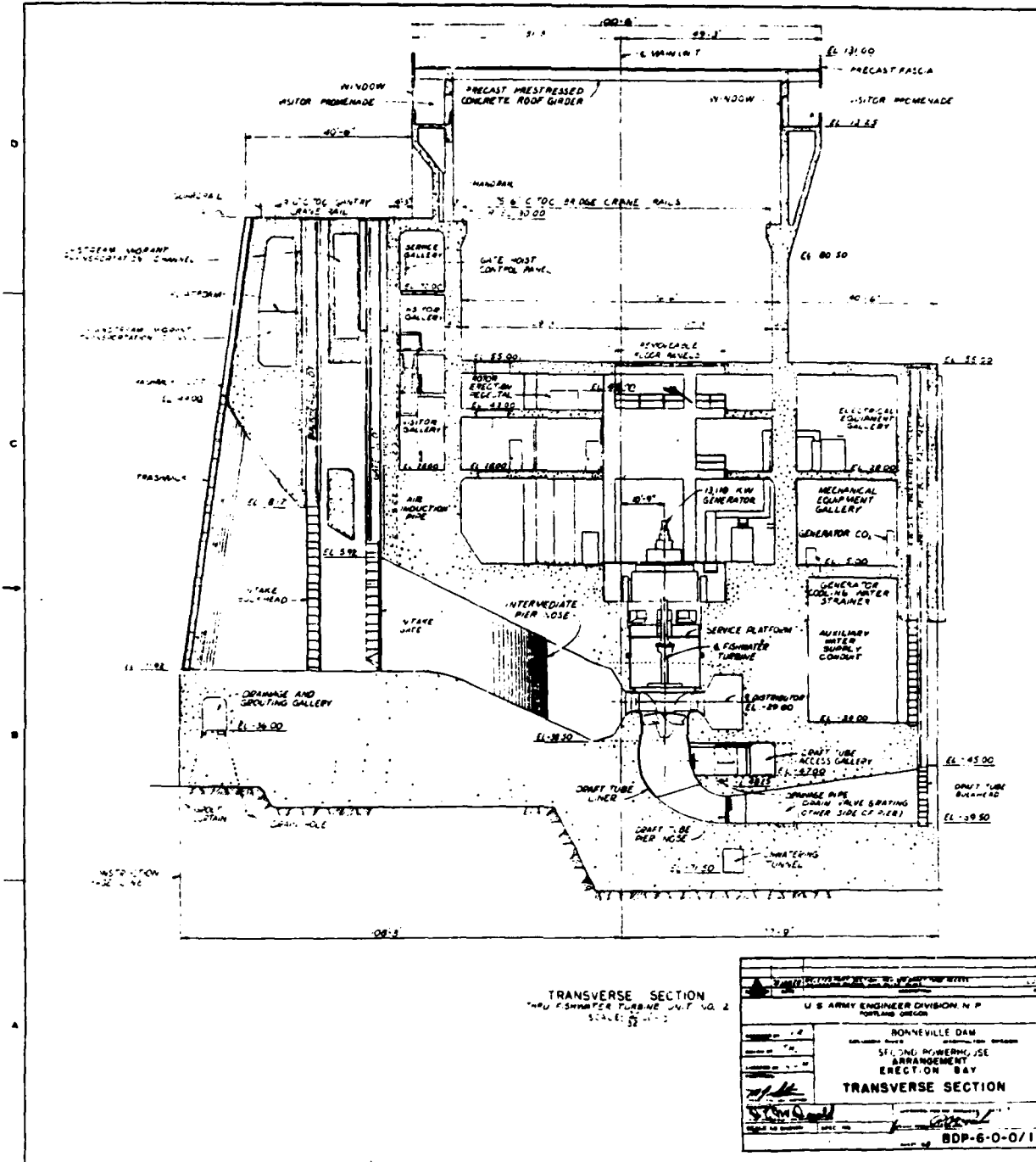


Figure 1a. Elevation view of powerhouse erection bay, concrete outline, transverse section

Objectives

4. This study has two objectives. The first objective is to compare FEM models with closed-form or other analytical methods to ensure that modeling techniques, mesh criteria, and element types will yield acceptable results for design. These results will then be used to develop guidelines for future analyses. The second objective is to analyze the above slab and to show how these guidelines are used in an actual analysis.

Scope

5. The scope of this study is to analyze deflections and stresses caused by the slab's dead load and a uniform live loading of 1,000 psf due to generator and turbine parts. Neither temperature and curing stresses nor interaction of the slab with the remainder of the structure will be analyzed. The following will be presented:

- a. Element selection.
- b. Initial assumptions.
- c. Comparisons of verification study with closed-form analysis.
- d. Results from FEM analysis of the slab problem.
- e. Discussion of FEM results of the slab problem.
- f. Conclusions and recommendations on analysis of flat slabs using FEM.

PART II: ELEMENT SELECTION

Criteria

6. Based on the requirements for a slab analysis, the following factors were considered in element selection:

- a. It must be able to accommodate concentrated and uniform loading.
- b. Output shall be displacements and stresses at nodal points.
- c. Shearing deflection contributions shall be taken into account since the span/depth ratio of the slab is less than 10.
- d. In-plane stresses will not be considered.

On the basis of the above criteria, the GTSTRUDL program has an element suited to the problem. The "IPBQQ" element will allow for shear deflection and bending deflection.

Problem Idealization

Verification study problems

7. Two finite element programs and two different elements were chosen for the verification study. The membrane element from E³SAP was used to model plate-bending action without the shear deformation capability. The GTSTRUDL IPBQQ element was used to study the same problems, but including the effects of shear deformation. This verification study consisted of two problems. The first being a 20 by 20-ft slab (Figure 2a), simply supported along all edges and subjected to a uniform loading. This problem was analyzed by the use of four meshes: the first has 1 element, the second, 4, the third, 16, and the fourth, 64, each succeeding mesh being the result of dividing each element in the previous mesh into 4 equal elements (Figures 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2e). Only one fourth of the plate was modeled, allowing for symmetry. The second problem used the same meshes and loading, but was representative of an interior panel of a continuous slab supported at each corner by a column. The boundary conditions were modified to reflect this support condition.

Powerhouse slab study

8. The slab was modeled for both the E³SAP and the GTSTRUDL analyses, with 16 elements per panel, as suggested by the verification study. The only difference in these analyses was that the IPBQQ element of GTSTRUDL allows for shear deflections. Mesh refinement around reentrant corners was not done in the general model since an actual design would isolate these areas

with a smaller model for separate analyses. The slab was assumed fixed at all edges which were framing into walls. Supporting columns were modeled as "pin" supports. Figure 3 illustrates the three lines where results from the analysis were interpreted.

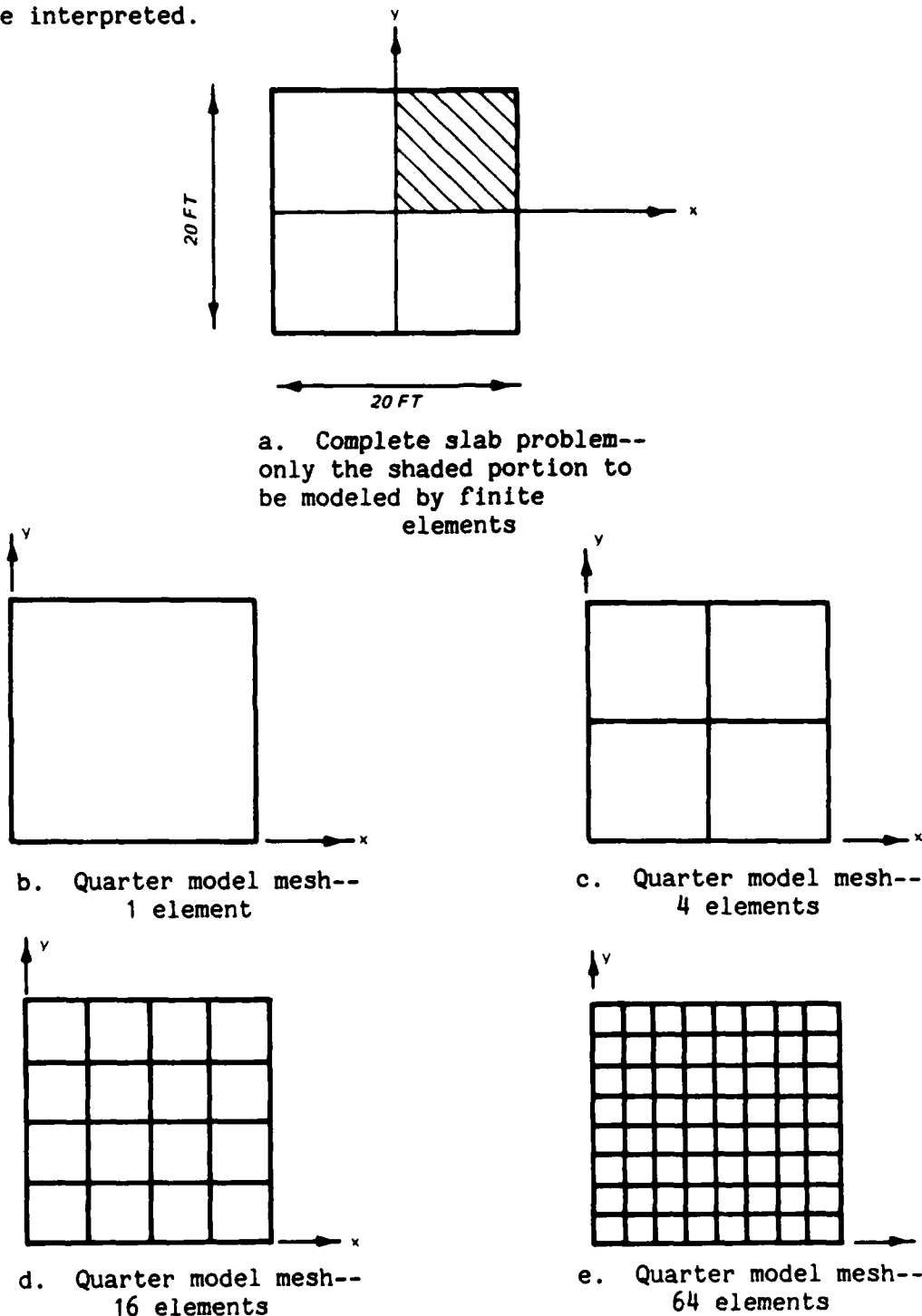


Figure 2. Meshes for slab verification study

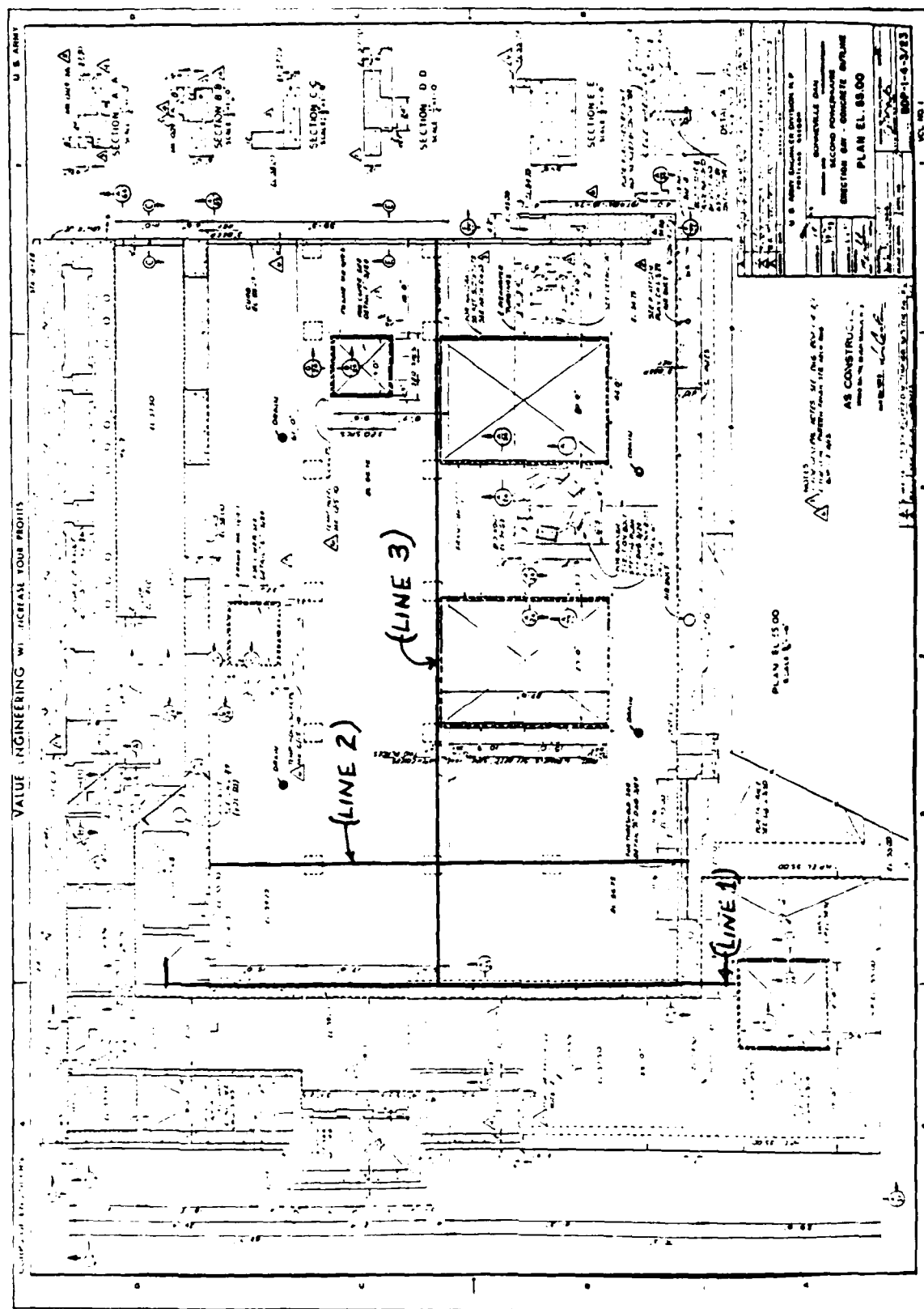


Figure 3. Plan view of powerhouse erection bay showing the three column lines on the slab along which interpretation of analysis results will take place

PART III: MODELING TECHNIQUES

E³SAP Model

9. The verification study showed that acceptable results would be obtained with a mesh of 16 elements in each slab panel. This pattern was used in forming the meshes for the powerhouse slab. The slab was analyzed using the mesh shown in Figures 4a-4c. The TYPE 6 membrane element was used. This element requires four nodes per element. Element thickness is an input item. The boundary of the slab at wall intersections was modeled as a fixed-edge condition with all deflections and rotations set to zero. The nodes at interior columns and walls were allowed to rotate with the deflection still set to zero. Loading was set at 1,000 psf live load due to stacking of generator and turbine parts plus the slab dead load. Loading on the hatch covers was transferred as concentrated loads at the nodal points on the periphery of the hatch opening. Material properties were set at values corresponding to a concrete with f'_c , ultimate concrete strength, equal to 3,000 psi at 28 days.

GTSTRU DL Model

10. The slab was analyzed using the mesh shown in Figures 5a and 5b. It uses the IPBQQ element which requires eight nodes per element, four corner nodes plus four intermediate nodes along the sides. Element thickness is an input item. The verification study showed that this mesh would produce acceptable results. The problem was analyzed with two different sets of boundary conditions. For the first analysis, the boundary of the slab at the wall intersection was modeled as fixed with both rotations and deflections set to zero. Columns were handled the same as for the E³SAP model described above. The second analysis modeled the walls and columns as springs with axial and moment stiffness coefficients. These coefficients were calculated from frame analysis runs made for a 1-ft strip of wall, representative of the wall configuration at the node in question. This run was made to provide a more accurate representation of the slab boundaries than could be provided by using the simplified pinned or fixed assumptions of the first analysis. The GTSTRU DL input files for both runs are shown in Appendix A.

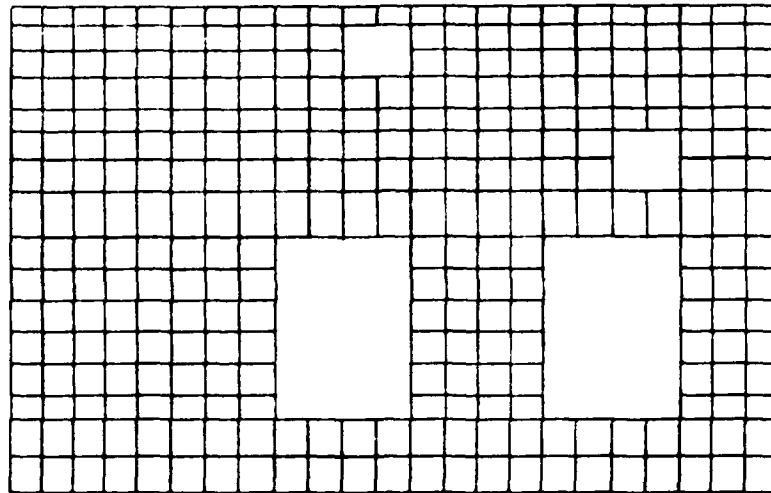


Figure 4a. Finite element mesh for running E^3 SAP model

17	24	51	69	85	102	119	136	153	165	177	188	205	222	239	256	273	285	297	308	325	342	359	376
16	33	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	164	176	187	204	221	238	255	272	284	296	307	324	341	358	375
15	32	49	66	83	100	117	134	151	163	175		203	220	237	254	271	283	295	306	323	340	357	374
14	31	48	65	82	99	116	133	150	162	174	186	202	219	236	253	270	282	294	305	322	339	356	373
13	30	47	64	81	98	115	132	149	161	173	185	201	218	235	252	269	281	293	304	321	338	355	372
12	29	46	63	80	97	114	131	148	160	172	184	200	217	234	251	268	280	292	303	320	337	354	371
11	28	45	62	79	96	113	130	147	159	171	183	199	216	233	250	267	279	291		319	336	353	370
10	27	44	61	78	95	112	129	146	158	170	182	198	215	232	249	266	278	290	302	318	335	352	369
9	26	43	60	77	94	111	128	145	157	169	181	197	214	231	248	265	277	289	301	317	334	351	368
8	25	42	59	76	93	110	127	144				196	213	230	247	264				316	333	350	367
7	24	41	58	75	92	109	126	143				195	212	229	246	263				315	332	349	366
6	23	40	57	74	91	108	125	142				194	211	228	245	262				314	331	348	365
5	22	39	56	73	90	107	124	141				193	210	227	244	261				313	330	347	364
4	21	38	55	72	89	106	123	140				192	209	226	243	260				312	329	346	363
3	20	37	54	71	88	105	122	139	156	168	180	191	208	225	242	259	276	288	300	311	328	345	362
2	19	36	53	70	87	104	121	138	155	167	179	190	207	224	241	258	275	287	299	310	327	344	361
1	18	35	52	69	86	103	120	137	154	166	178	189	206	223	240	257	274	286	298	309	326	343	360

Figure 4b. Node numbering of mesh for running E^3 SAP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
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993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024

Figure 4c. Element numbering of mesh for running E³SAP model

Validity of Mesh

11. The mesh selected gave elements with a maximum aspect ratio of 1.83:1, well under a ratio of 4:1 which is suggested as a maximum based on past experience. This ratio allows for accurate results in both deformation and stress calculations. High stresses exist at reentrant corners in the actual slab, however this particular mesh is not refined in these areas. This mesh gives an approximation of moments sufficient for design, although the designers should bear in mind that a refined grid in areas of high stress gradient may be necessary for some problems.

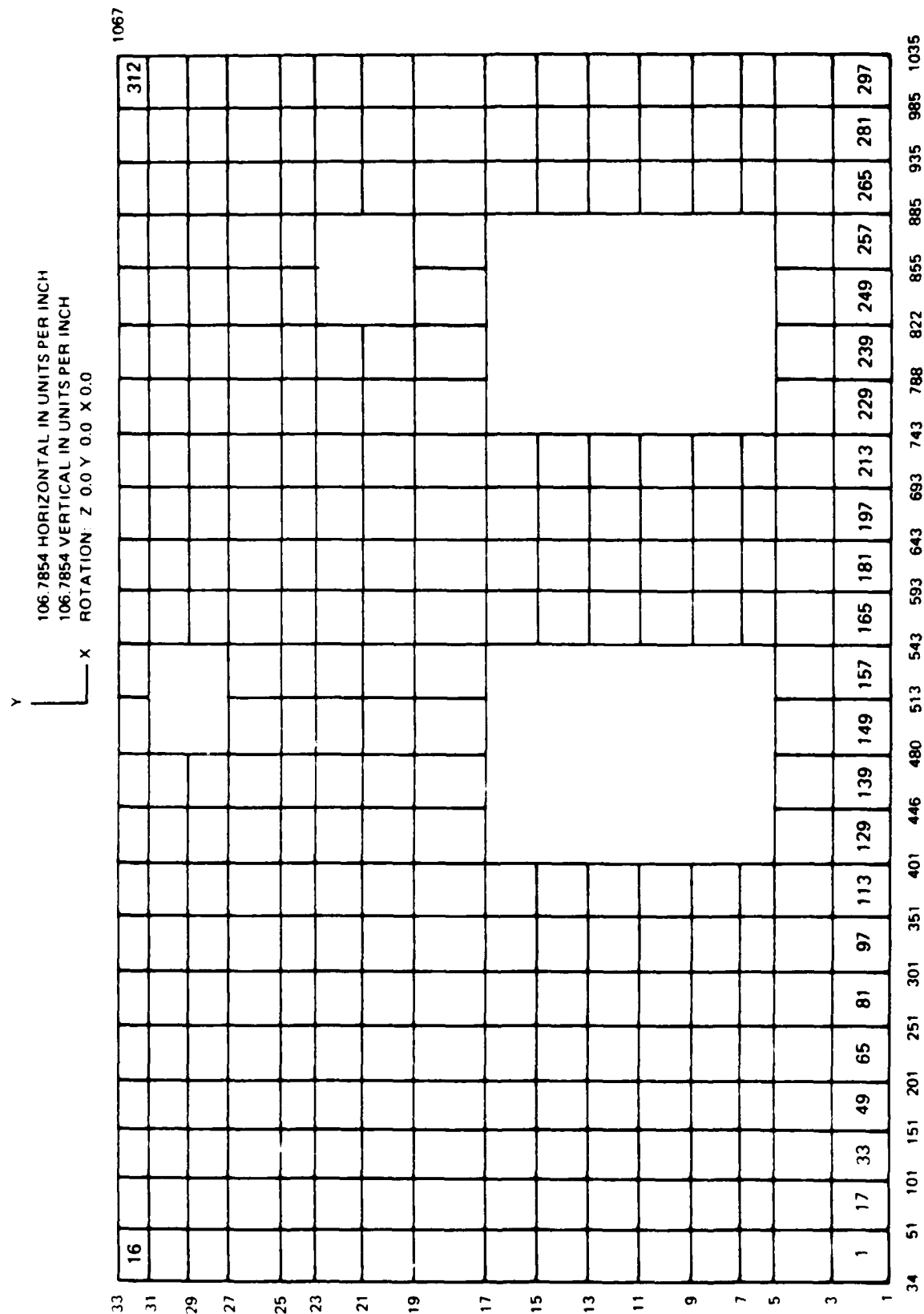


Figure 5a. Finite element mesh for running GSTRUDL model, first view

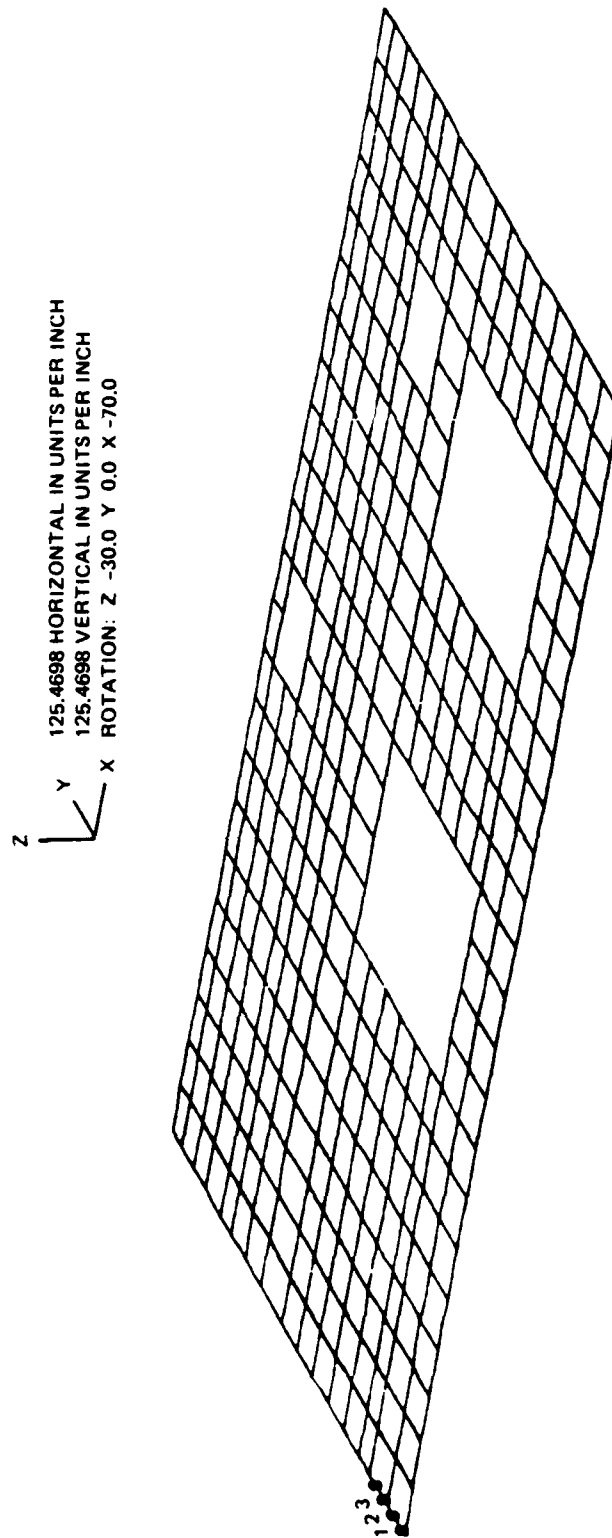


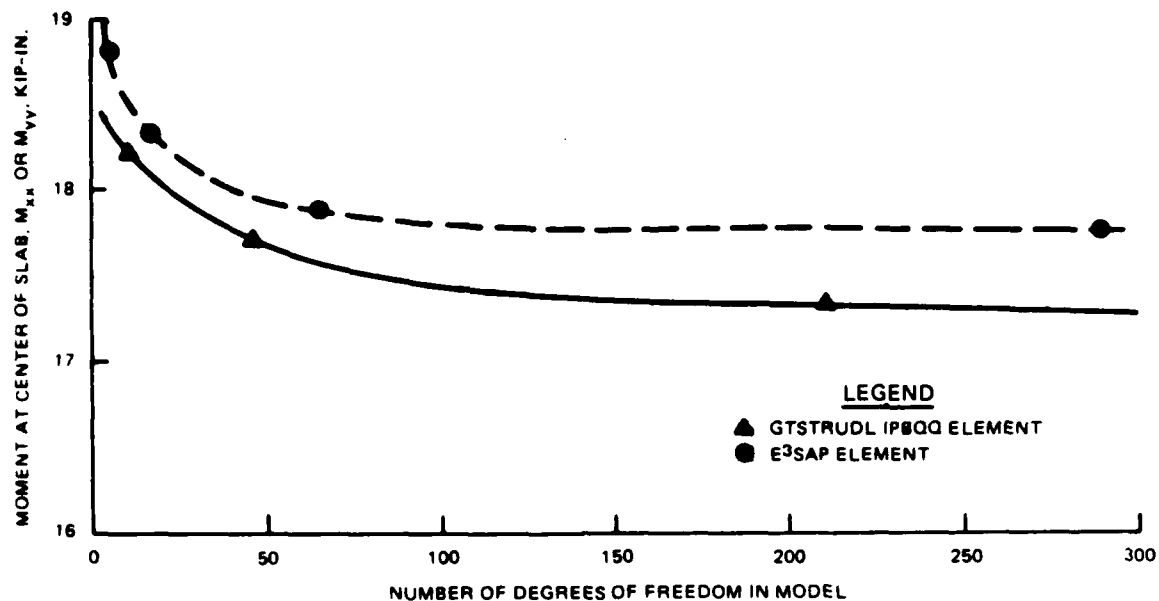
Figure 5b. Finite element mesh for running GTSTRU DL model, second view

PART IV: FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

12. Results from the GTSTRU DL and E³SAP verification problem for a simply supported slab with a uniform load are shown in Figures 6a and 6b. The results for the fully fixed edge slab are shown in Figure 7. These results indicate that four elements are adequate for modeling one quarter of a square plate for either set of boundary conditions. The theoretical results for the simply supported plate are shown in Appendix B. Timoshenko's plate theory equation is shown with added coefficients to account for shear deformations. As seen from these results, the shear deformations are important and the GTSTRU DL element matches the theoretical results. A theoretical solution for the continuous slab was not available.

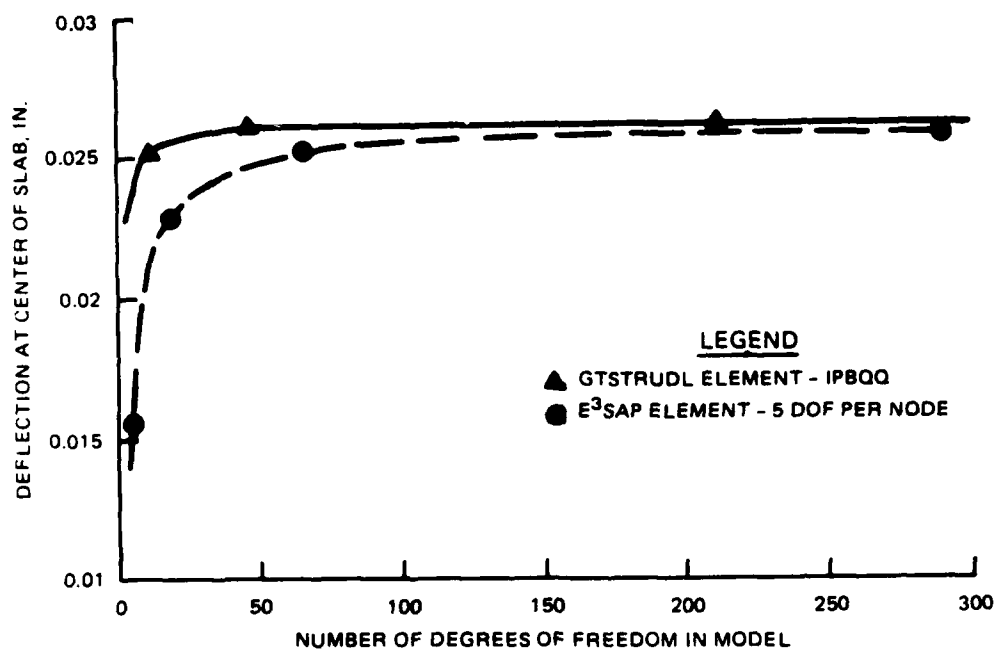
13. The powerhouse slab analysis with fixed edges was analyzed using the programs, E³SAP and GTSTRU DL. Selected results and graphed comparisons for deflection and moments are shown in Figures 8 through 14b.

14. Selected results from the GTSTRU DL analysis using elastic springs to model the wall and column supports are compared with the GTSTRU DL fixed-support analysis in Figures 14c through 17. Figures 18 through 20 show the contour plots of the moments, M_{xx} , M_{yy} , and M_{xy} , respectively, for the GTSTRU DL analysis of the slab with fixed supports. Figures 21 through 23 show the contour plots of the moments, M_{xx} , M_{yy} , and M_{xy} , respectively, for the GTSTRU DL analysis of the slab with elastic spring supports. All runs were checked to ensure equilibrium of the model. All reactions were totaled and compared with the original loading conditions. The values for the spring constants were calculated by using a 1-ft strip model of the structure for each wall configuration with a moment applied at the slab support level. The Corps' CFRAME computer program was used for making the analysis of these 1-ft strips.



PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN MODEL							
	5	9	14	46	66	211	290	863
GTSTRU DL		18,215		17,708		17,341		17,263
E3SAP	18,815		18,301		17,888		17,780	
	1 ELEMENT		4 ELEMENTS		16 ELEMENTS		64 ELEMENTS	

Figure 6a. Comparative graph and tabular recordings of moments at center of slab, M_{xx} or M_{yy} , from verification study using programs GTSTRU DL and E³SAP for simply supported slab



PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN MODEL							
	5	9	14	46	66	211	290	863
GTSTRU DL		0.0253		0.0262		0.0262		0.0262
E³SAP	0.0155		0.0228		0.0252		0.0258	
	1 ELEMENT		4 ELEMENTS		16 ELEMENTS		64 ELEMENTS	

Figure 6b. A comparative graph and tabular recording of deflection at center of slab, from verification study using programs GTSTRU DL and E³SAP for simply supported slab

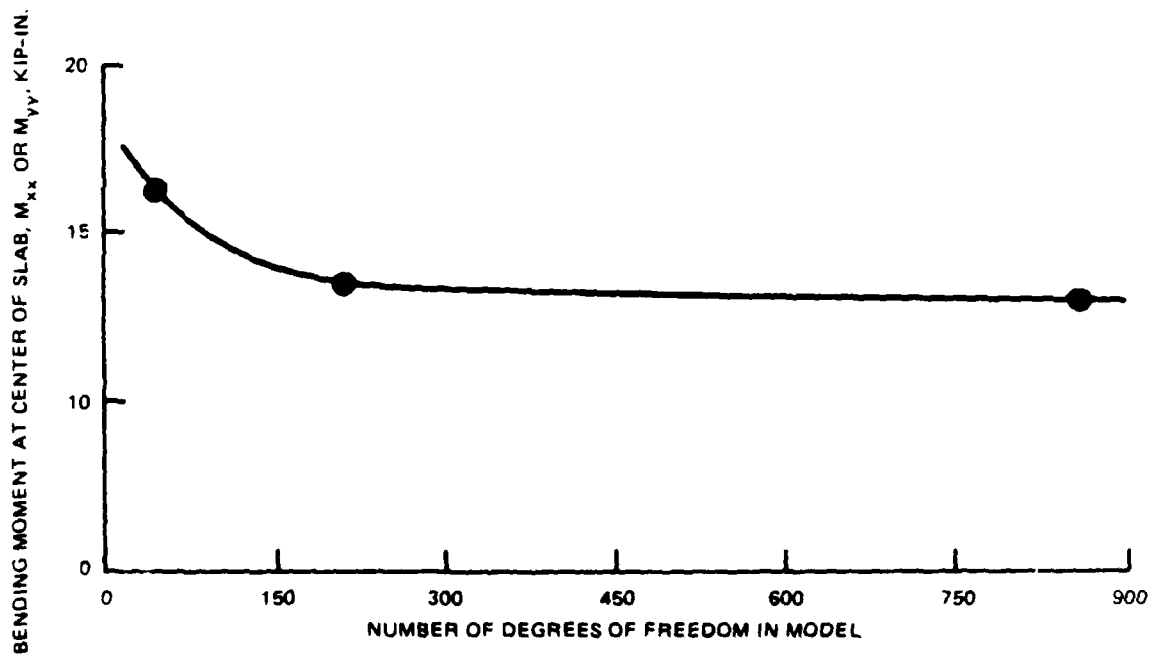
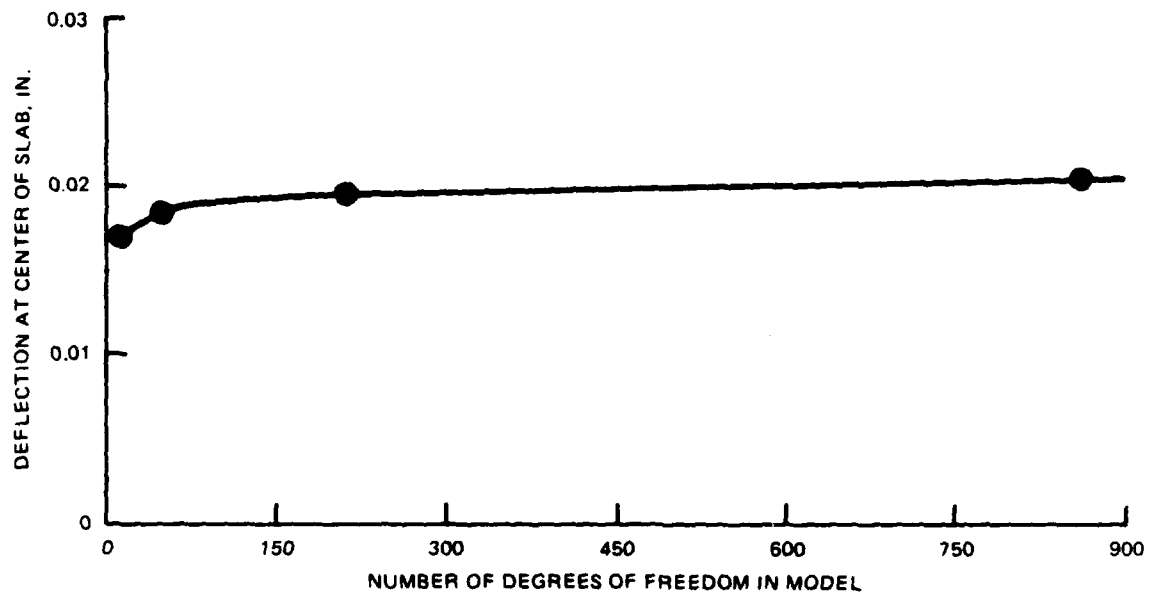


Figure 7. Graph of moment and deflection at center of slab from verification study using GTSTRUDL for fixed edge slab

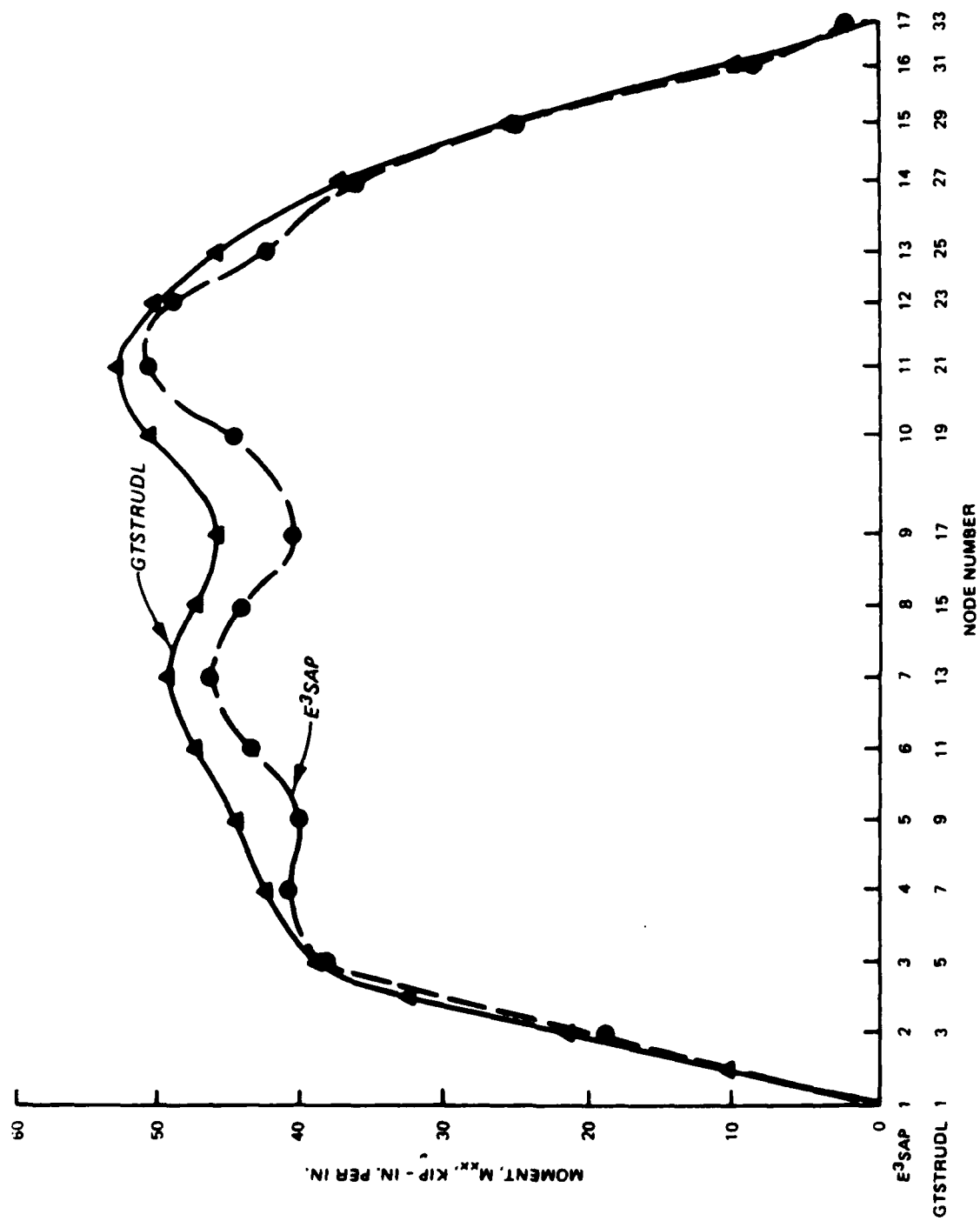


Figure 8. Moment, M_{xx} , along line 1 for comparing the results from GTSTRU DL and E3SAP for the powerhouse slab

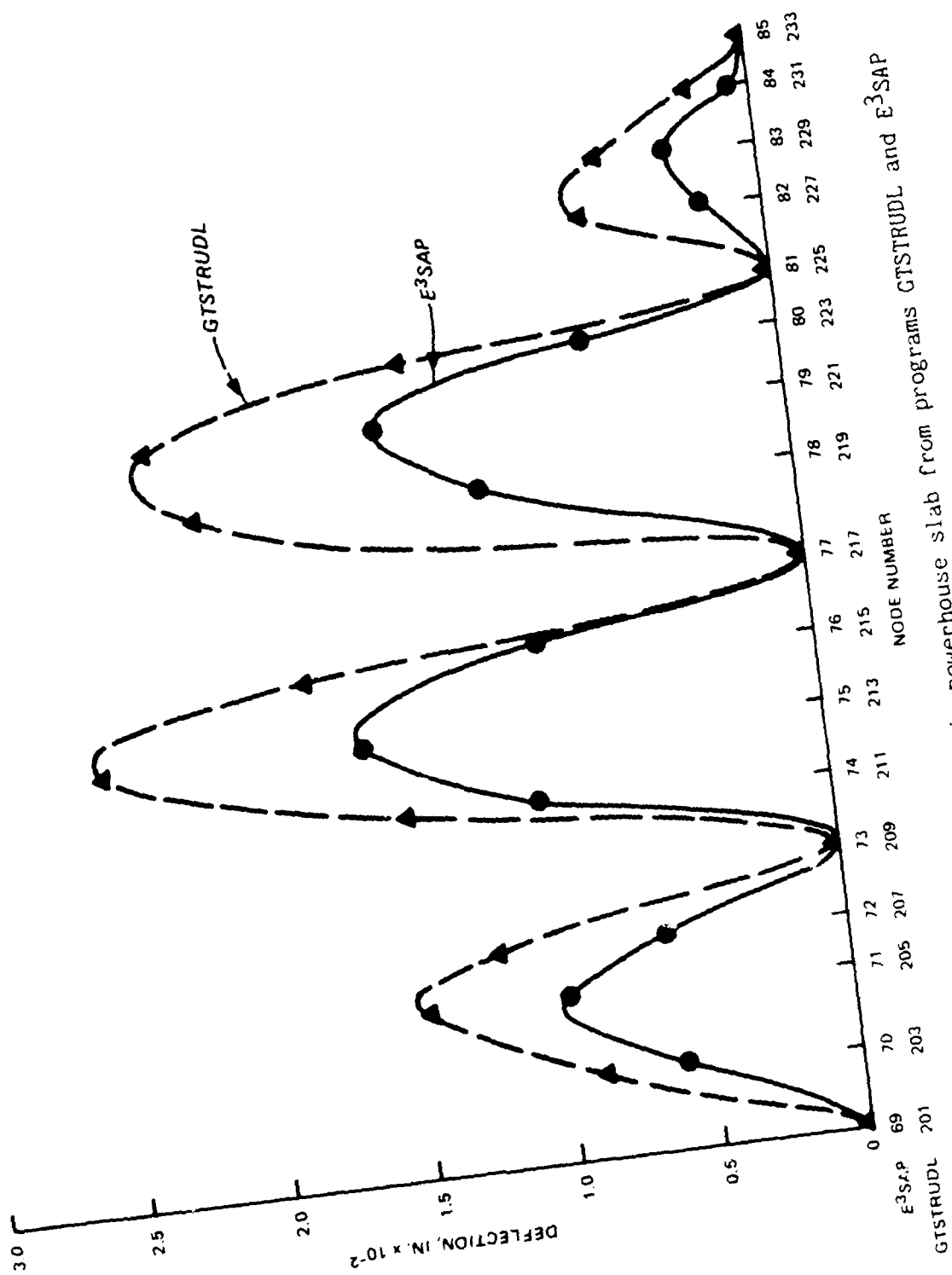


Figure 9. Deflections along line 2 in powerhouse slab from programs GTSTRU DL and E3SAP

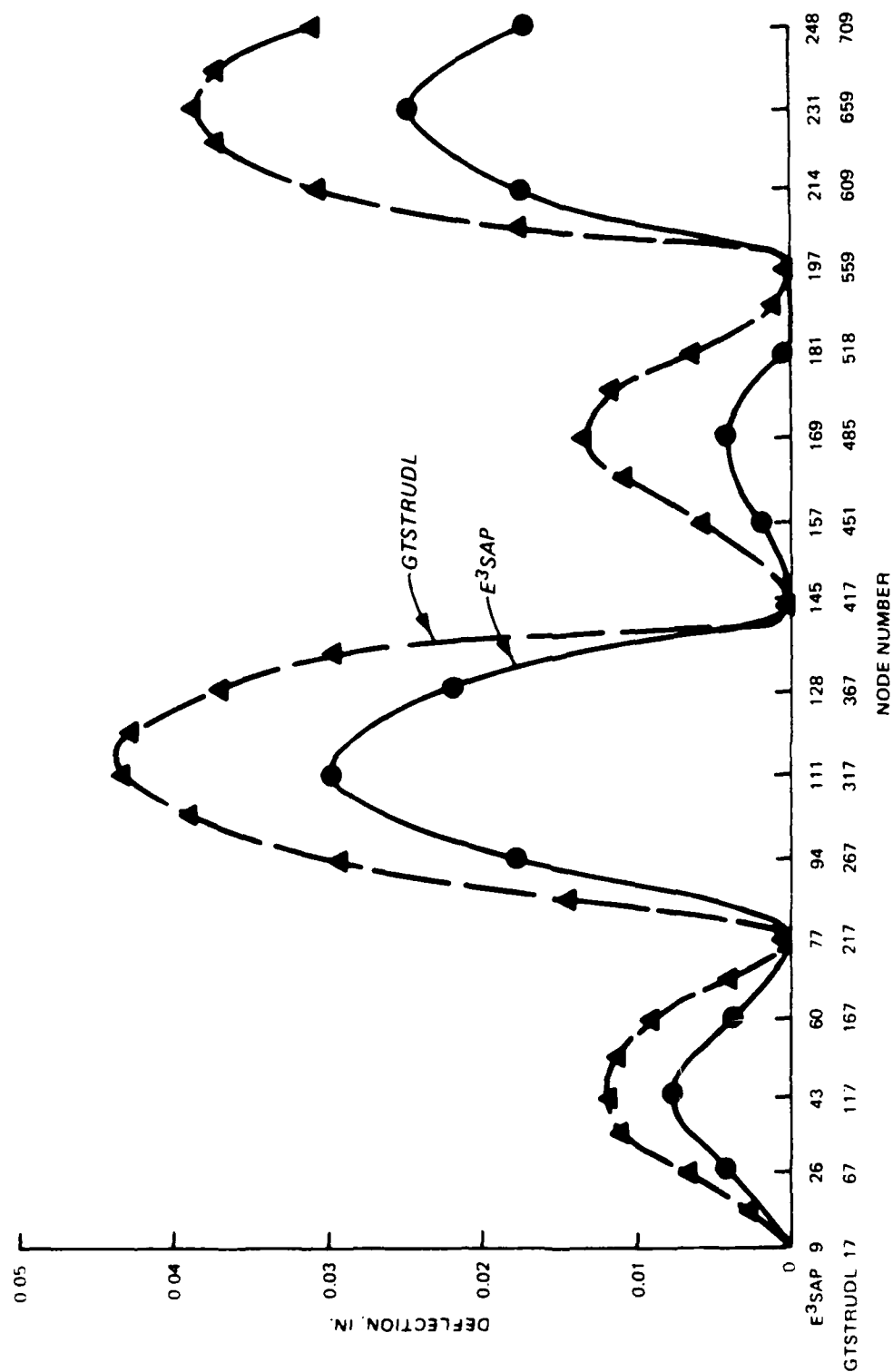


Figure 10. Deflections along line 3 in powerhouse slab from programs GTSTRU DL and E3SAP

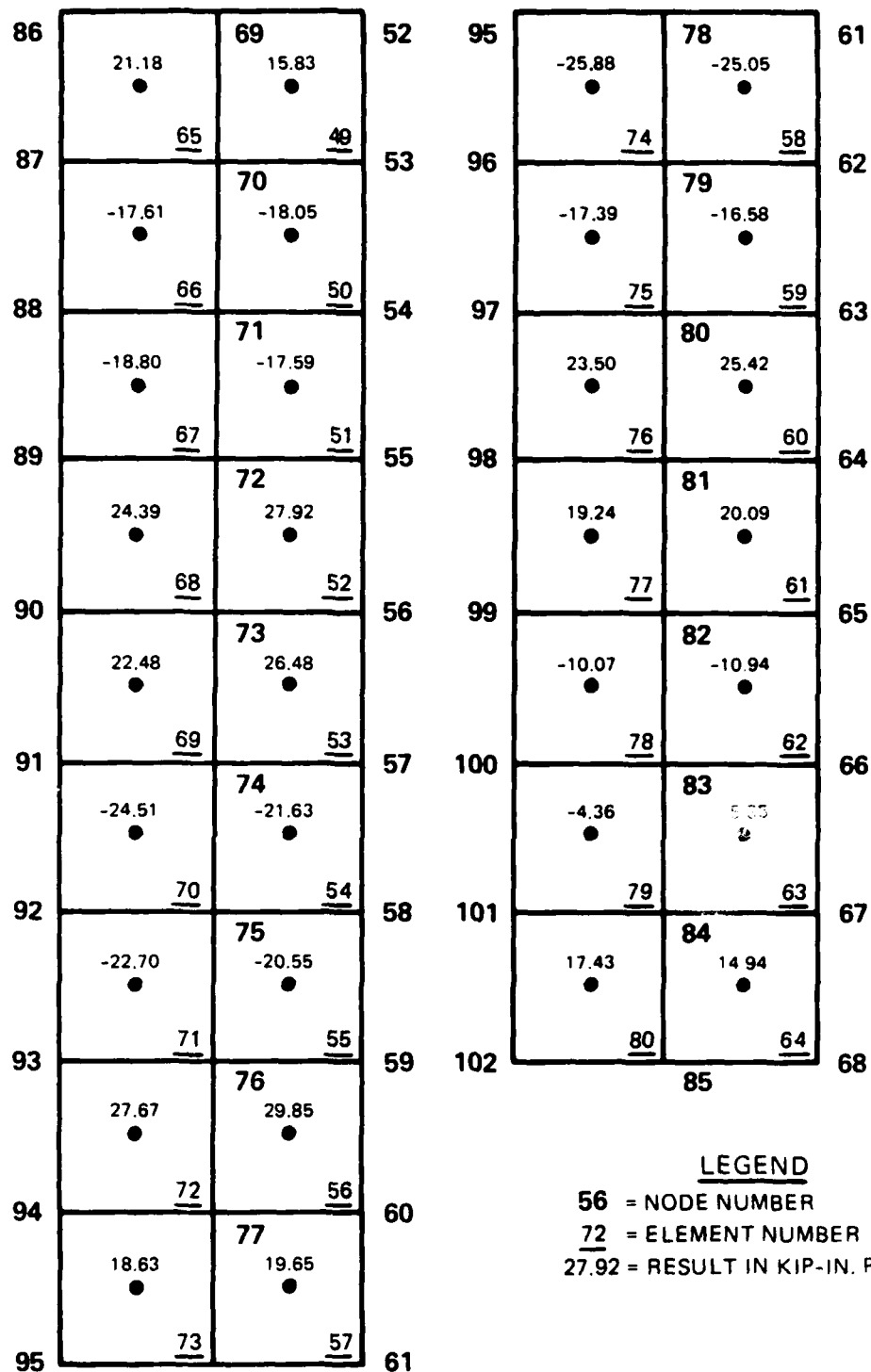


Figure 11a. Tabulation of E³SAP moment, M_{yy} , results along line 2 in powerhouse slab (results at element centers)

201			AVERAGE	219			AVERAGE
51.32	51.32	51.32	51.32	-18.66	-18.86	-40.64	
<u>65</u>	<u>49</u>	20.85	20.85	<u>74</u>	<u>58</u>	-26.85	-26.88
20.85	20.84			-26.85	-26.91		
-9.40	203	-9.42	-9.93	-34.56	221	-34.64	-33.41
-10.44	-10.46			-32.19	-32.26		
<u>66</u>	<u>50</u>	-19.23	-19.24	<u>75</u>	<u>59</u>	-20.44	-20.48
-19.23	-19.26			-20.44	-20.51		
-27.36	205	-27.44	-26.25	-7.41	223	-7.44	-15.07
-25.06	-25.14			-22.69	-22.72		
<u>67</u>	<u>51</u>	-17.55	-17.61	<u>76</u>	<u>60</u>	39.09	39.25
-17.55	-17.66			39.09	39.40		
-9.52	207	-9.70	25.90	99.60	225	100.24	94.23
-42.10	-42.28			88.23	88.86		
<u>68</u>	<u>52</u>	38.11	38.25	<u>77</u>	<u>61</u>	27.98	28.10
38.11	38.38			27.98	28.22		
116.94	209	117.71	117.14	-33.38	227	-33.48	-20.46
116.56	117.33			-7.44	-7.54		
<u>69</u>	<u>53</u>	35.58	35.71	<u>78</u>	<u>62</u>	-10.57	-10.60
35.58	35.84			-10.57	-10.62		
-46.77	211	-46.95	-31.71	-13.20	229	-13.22	-13.00
-16.46	-16.64			-12.78	-12.81		
<u>70</u>	<u>54</u>	-27.18	-27.23	<u>79</u>	<u>63</u>	-3.96	-3.97
-27.18	-27.28			-3.96	-3.98		
-36.60	213	-36.69	-36.73	5.08	231	5.07	5.73
-36.76	-36.85			6.39	6.38		
<u>71</u>	<u>55</u>	-24.82	-24.87	<u>80</u>	<u>64</u>	19.59	19.59
-24.82	-24.92			19.59	19.59		
-11.56	215	-11.72	-27.41	32.84	233	32.84	32.84
-43.10	-43.25						
<u>72</u>	<u>56</u>	43.77	43.91				
43.77	44.05						
129.19	217	129.93	121.14				
112.34	113.09						
<u>73</u>	<u>57</u>	25.01	25.11				
25.01	25.21						
-62.42	219	-62.62	-40.64				

LEGEND
 208 = NODE NUMBER
 68 = ELEMENT NUMBER
 38.11 = RESULT IN KIP-IN. PER IN.

Figure 11b. Tabulation of GTSTRU DL moment, M_{yy} , results along line 2, (results at nodes)

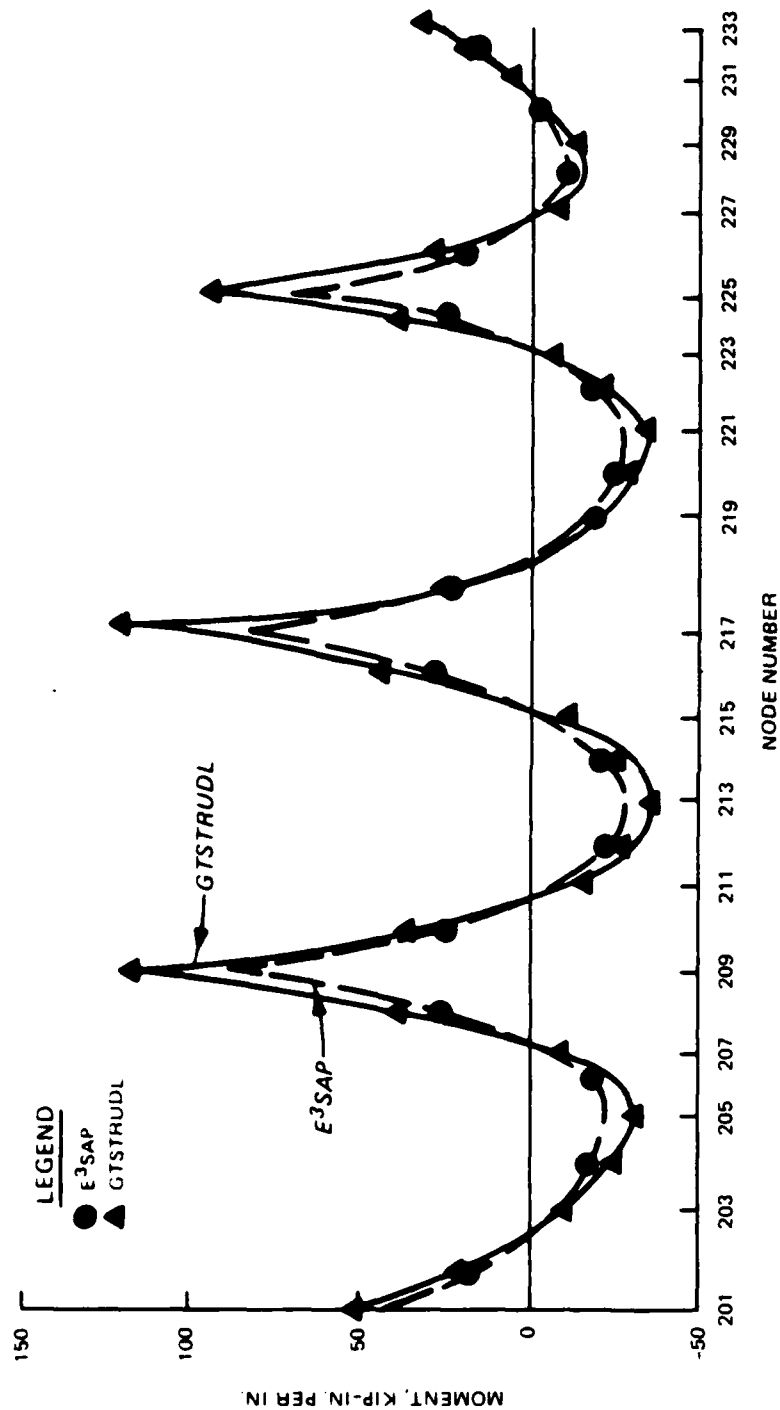
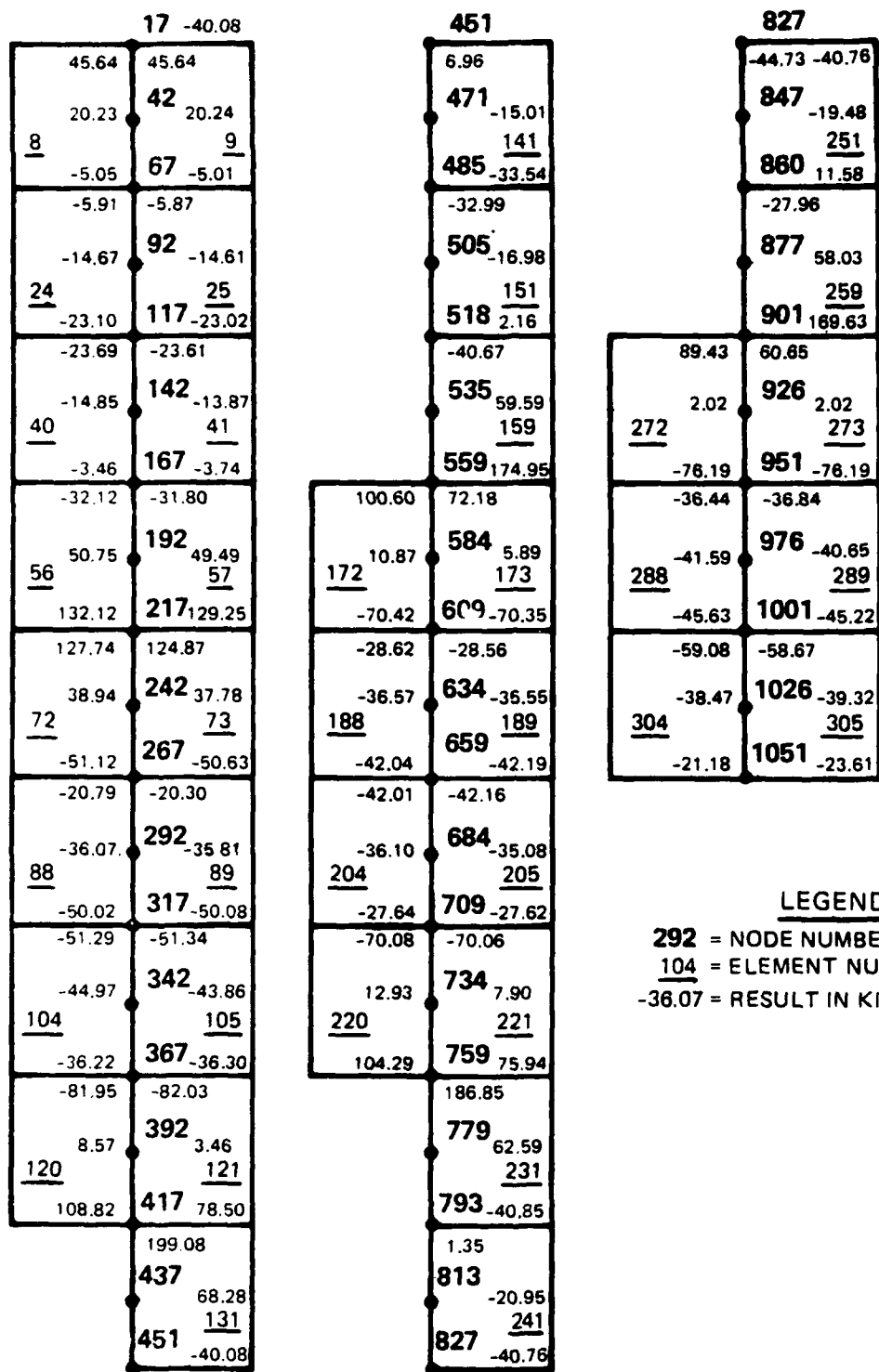


Figure 11c. Result comparison of moment, M_{yy} , along line 2 for programs GTSTRU DL and E³SAP



LEGEND
 292 = NODE NUMBER
 104 = ELEMENT NUMBER
 -36.07 = RESULT IN KIP-IN. PER IN.

Figure 12a. Tabulation of GTSTRUDL moment, M_{xx} , results along line 3 (results at nodes)

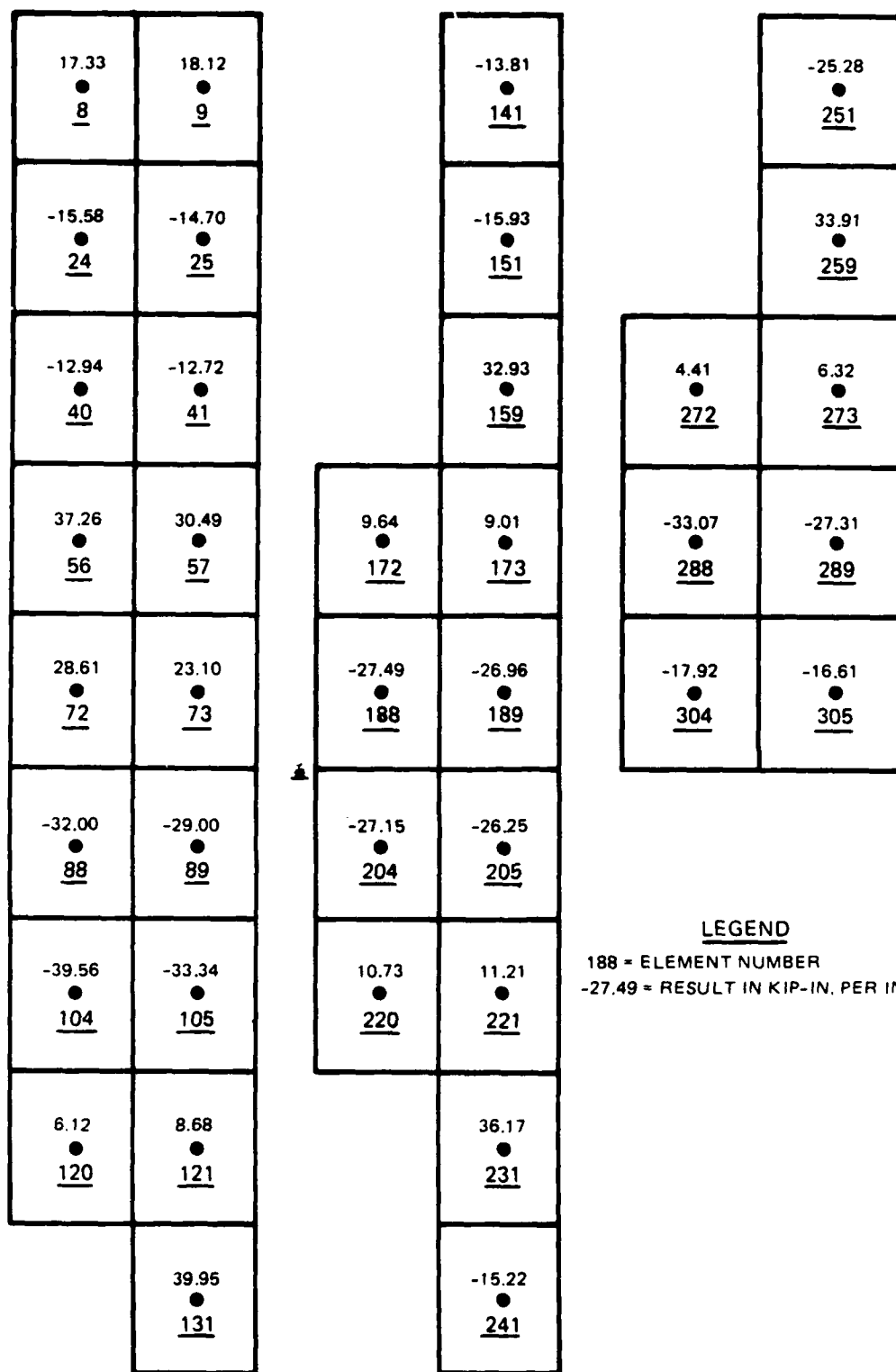


Figure 12b. Tabulation of E³SAP moment, M_{xx} , results along line 3 (results at element center)

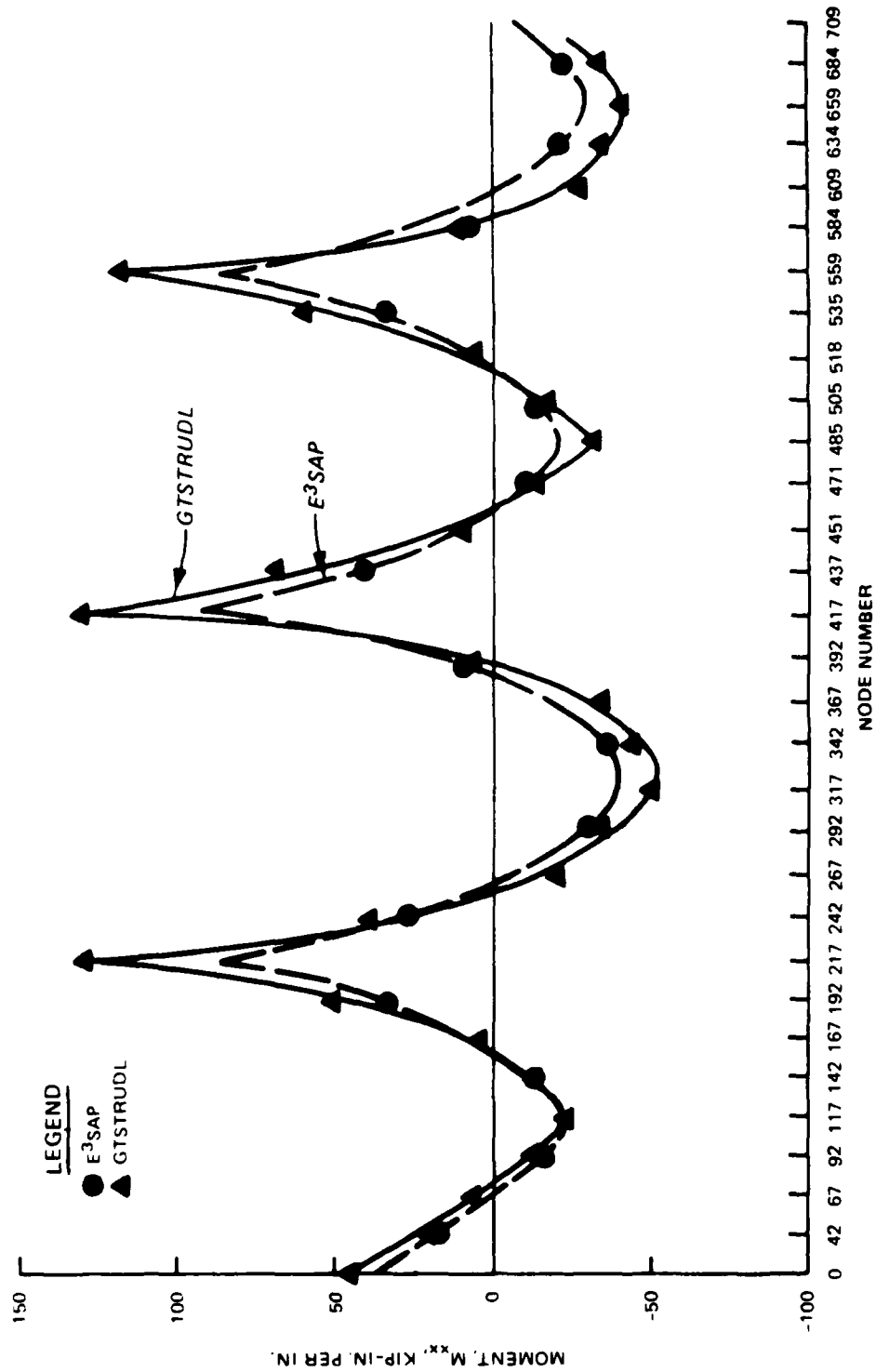
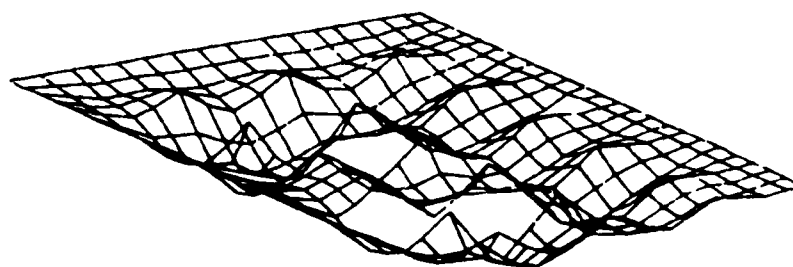


Figure 12c. Result comparison of moment, M_{xx} , along line 3 for programs GTSTRUDL and E³SAP



LOAD CASE 1

Figure 13. Deflected shape plot of powerhouse slab from E³SAP, fixed support condition

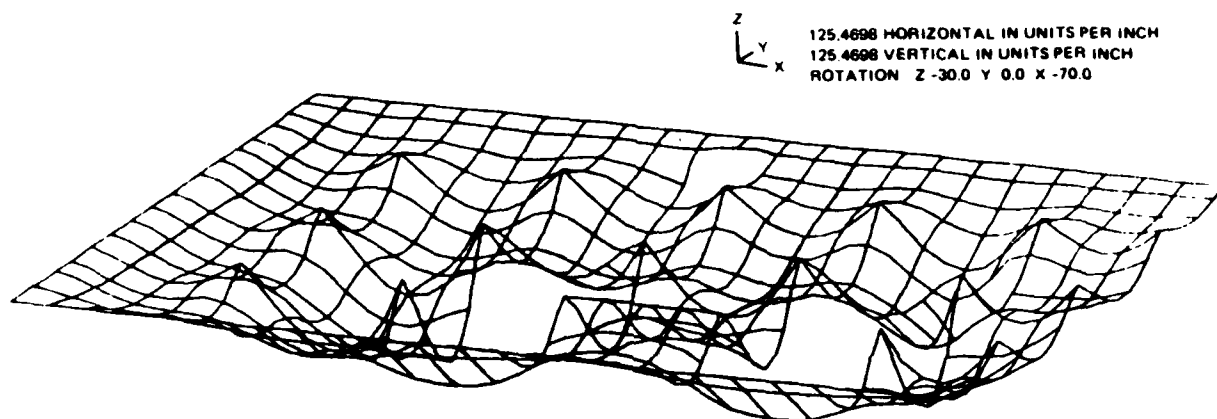


Figure 14a. Deflected shape of powerhouse slab from GTSTRU DL, fixed support condition

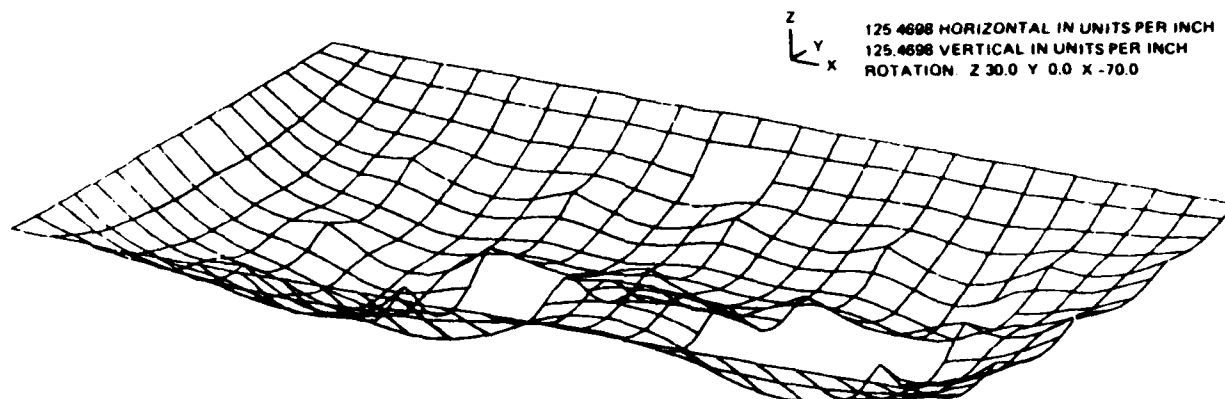


Figure 14b. Deflected shape of powerhouse slab from GTSTRU DL, elastic support condition

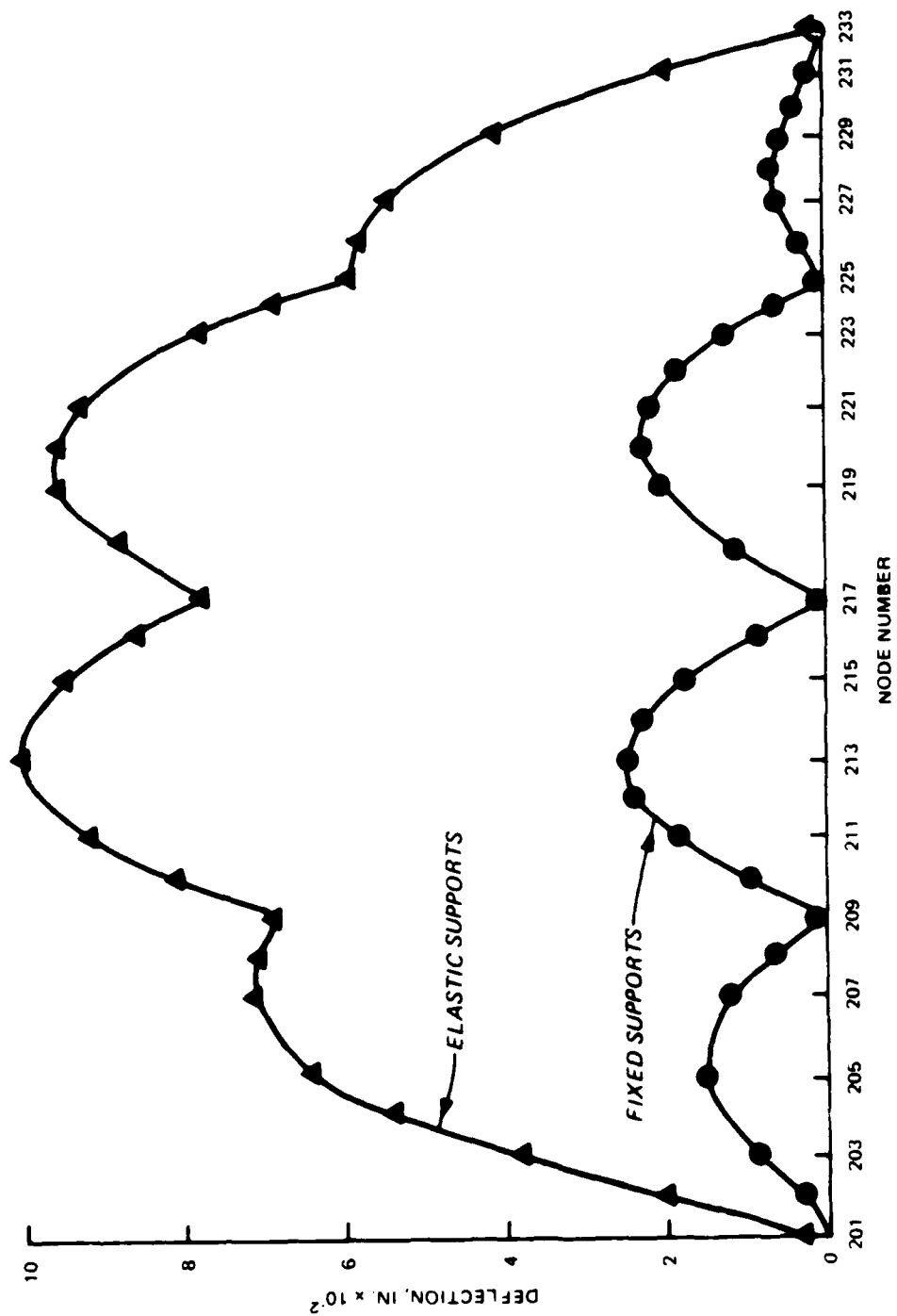


Figure 14c. Deflection comparison of powerhouse slab along line 2 from GTSTRUDL, fixed support versus elastic spring condition

NODE NUMBER	M_{xx} "FIXED" ANALYSIS KIP-IN. PER IN.	M_{xx} "SPRING" ANALYSIS KIP-IN. PER IN.
1	0.00	0.00
3	21.63	6.53
5	39.00	11.05
7	42.38	14.37
9	44.24	17.42
11	47.28	19.21
13	49.10	20.16
15	47.14	20.40
17	45.65	20.84
19	50.47	20.69
21	52.69	18.17
23	49.99	16.46
25	45.79	14.71
27	37.17	11.24
29	25.68	7.51
31	9.94	3.24
33	0.00	0.00

Figure 15a. Tabular record of moment, M_{xx} , along line 1 of powerhouse slab from GTSTRUDL comparing fixed-edge analysis versus elastic spring supports

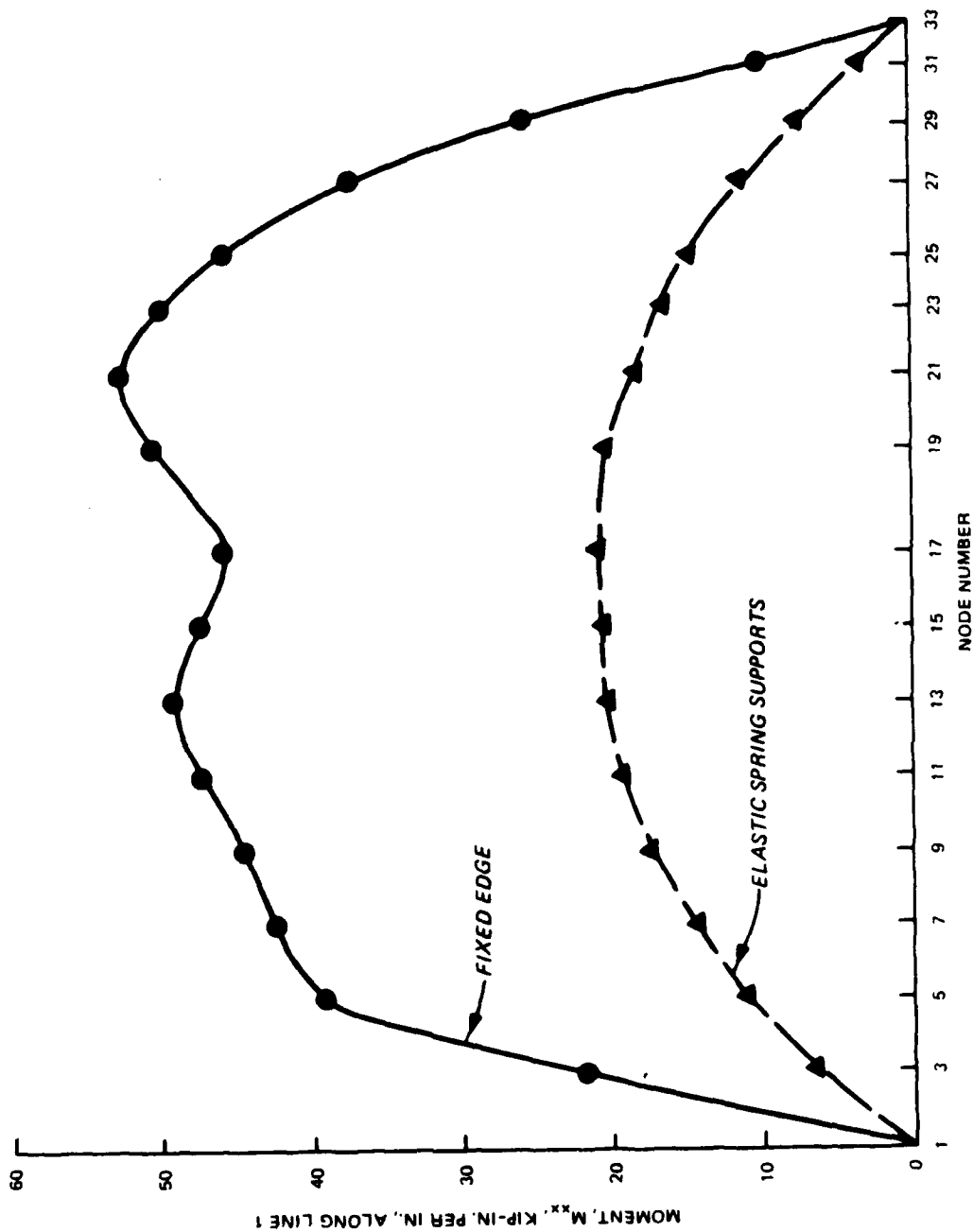


Figure 15b. Graphed record of moment, M_{xx} , along line 1 of powerhouse slab from GTRUDL comparing fixed-edge versus elastic spring support condition

201	
<u>65</u> 63.46 17.32 -28.78	55.76 <u>49</u> 17.25 203 -28.79
<u>66</u> -21.13 -31.36 -40.95	-21.14 <u>50</u> -31.42 205 -41.16
<u>67</u> -38.17 -32.07 -24.88	-38.39 <u>51</u> -32.18 207 -26.64
<u>68</u> -45.63 9.26 69.81	-47.39 <u>52</u> 9.98 209 58.32
<u>69</u> 137.69 35.75 -60.12	126.19 <u>53</u> 36.42 211 -61.73
<u>70</u> -22.20 -33.71 -42.67	-23.86 <u>54</u> -33.73 213 -43.18
<u>71</u> -42.83 -30.75 -16.28	-43.33 <u>55</u> -30.78 215 -17.94
<u>72</u> -49.08 39.47 133.54	-50.74 <u>56</u> 40.14 217 122.30
<u>73</u> 108.82 16.86 -67.51	97.57 <u>57</u> 17.95 219 -69.61

219	
<u>74</u> -25.34 -34.53 -41.94	-27.44 <u>58</u> -34.40 221 -42.40
<u>75</u> -40.33 -26.67 -11.02	-40.80 <u>59</u> -26.79 223 -11.86
<u>76</u> -35.80 55.91 151.17	-36.65 <u>60</u> 55.97 225 143.24
<u>77</u> 32.68 -4.33 -37.76	24.75 <u>61</u> -3.72 227 -38.97
<u>78</u> -25.60 -28.13 -29.88	-26.81 <u>62</u> -28.13 229 -29.99
<u>79</u> -30.12 -20.16 -9.95	-30.22 <u>63</u> -20.12 231 -9.89
<u>80</u> -13.91 17.26 48.17	-13.86 <u>64</u> 16.80 233 48.17

LEGEND

233 = NODE NUMBER

80 = ELEMENT NUMBER

16.80 = MOMENT IN KIP-IN. PER IN.

Figure 16a. Tabular record of moment, M_{yy} ,
along line 2 of powerhouse slab from GTSTRU DL
with elastic supports (results at nodes)

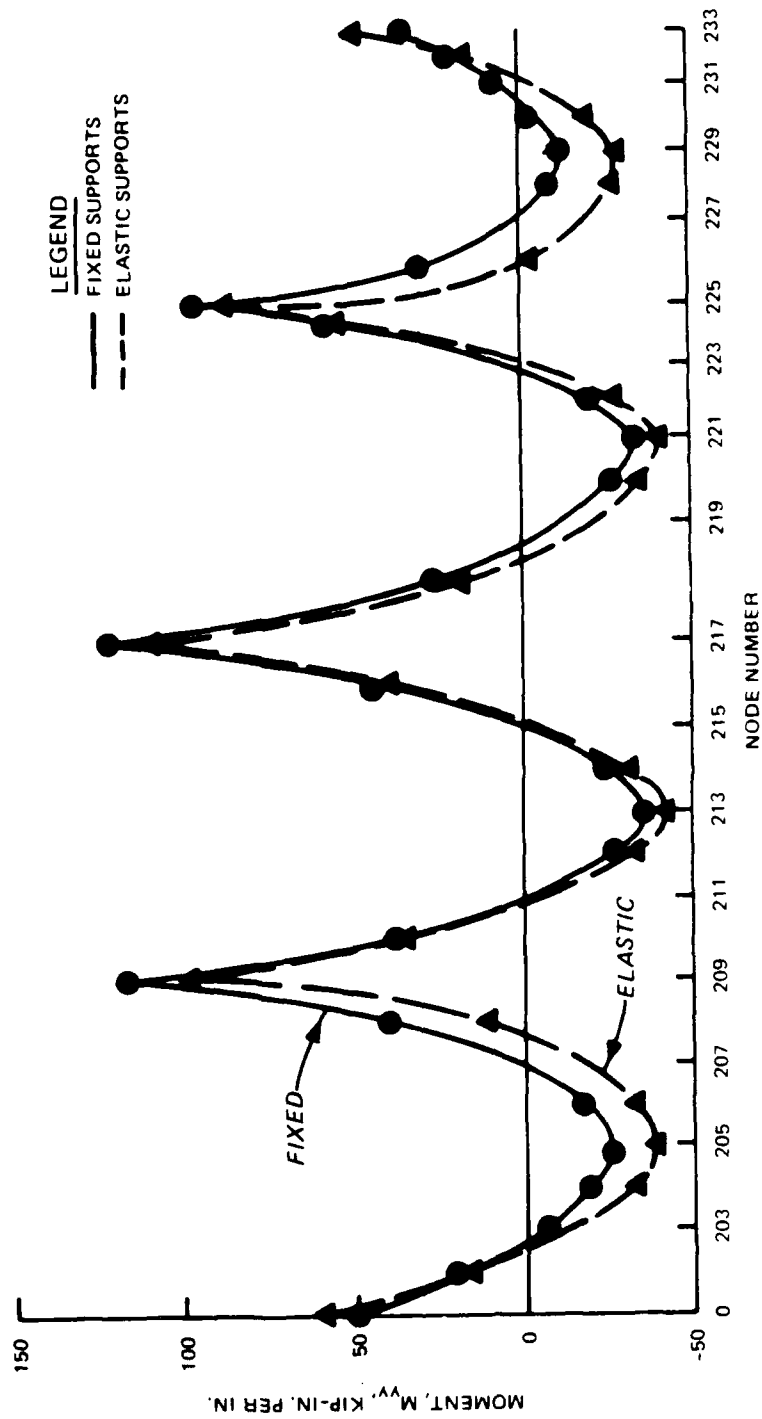


Figure 16b. Graphed record of moment, M_{yy} , along line 2 of powerhouse slab from GTSFRUDL comparing fixed support versus elastic support condition

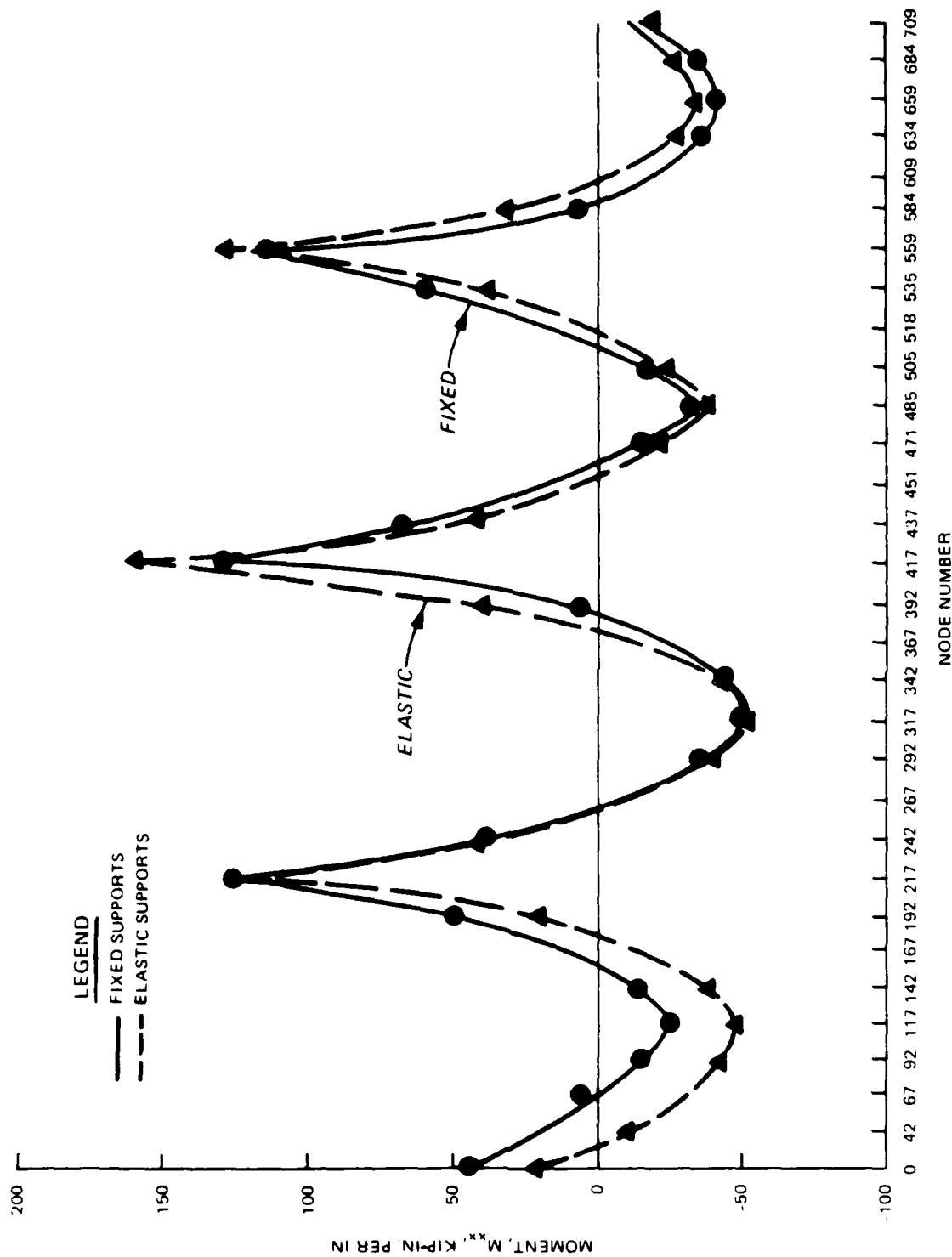
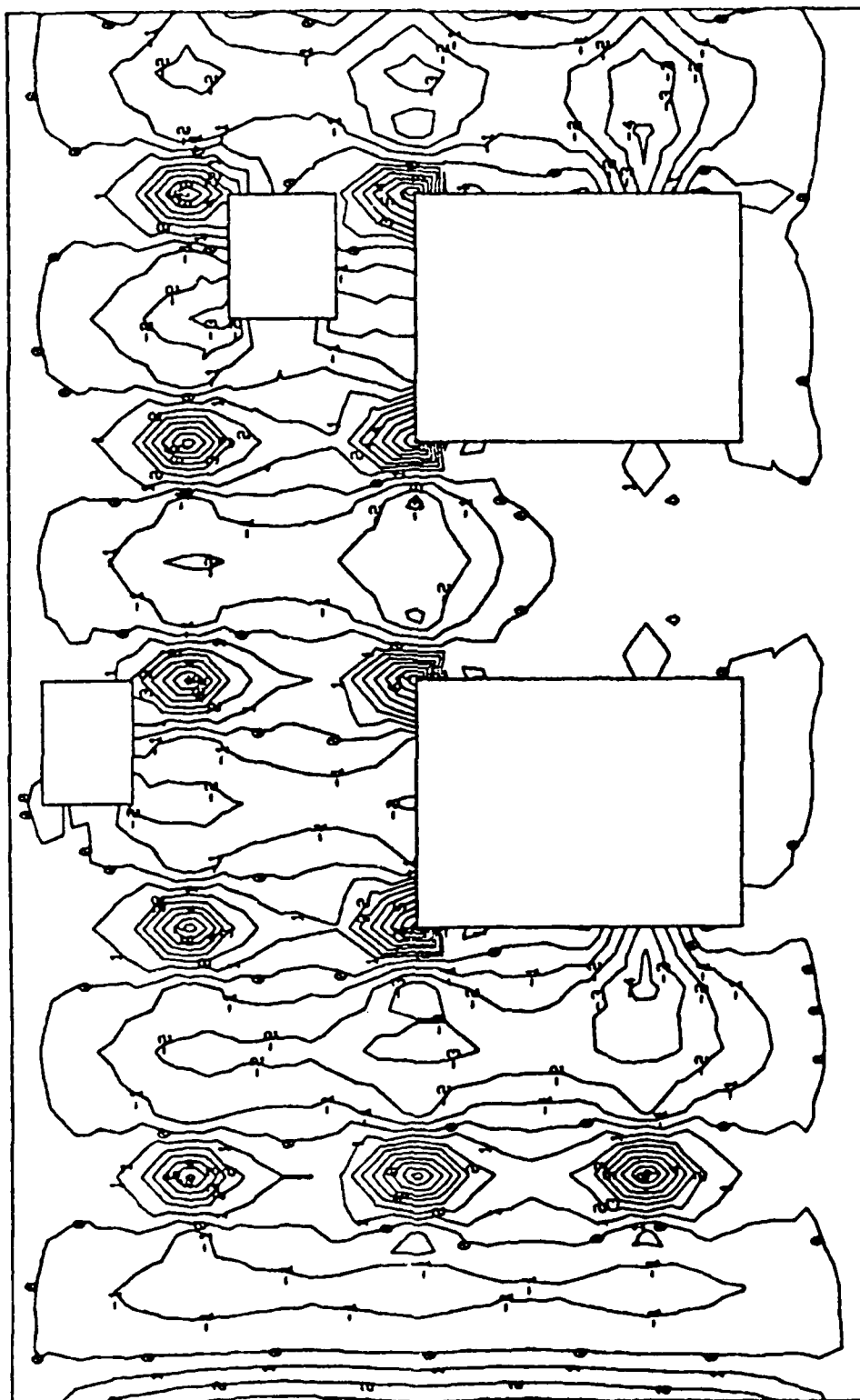


Figure 17. Graphed record of moment, M_{xx} , along line 3 of powerhouse slab from GTSTRUDL comparing fixed support versus elastic support condition

MAX MID CONTOUR STEP 15.00000 INCH-KIP/INCH
 LD 1 MIN -- 66.1869 MAX 128.8019
 > HARD

Y
 X

110.1484 HORIZONTAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 110.1484 VERTICAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 ROTATION: Z 0.0 Y 0.0 X 0.0



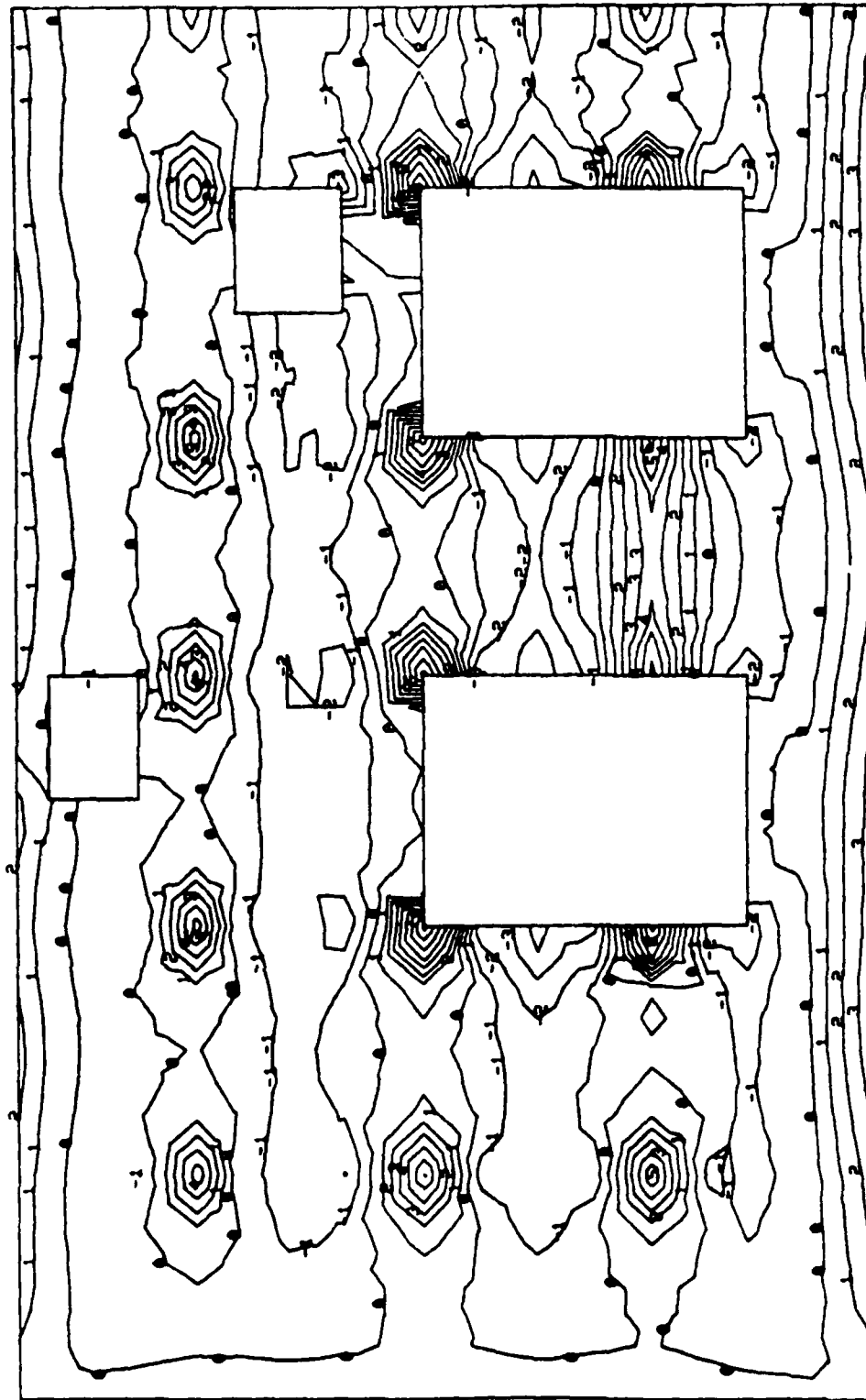
DRSLAB1

Figure 18. Moment contour plot, M_{xx} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with fixed supports

RVV MID CONTOUR STEP 20.00000 INCH-KIP/INCH
 LD 1 MIN - 88.6617 MAX 168.0675
 > HARD

Y
 X

110.1484 HORIZONTAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 110.1484 VERTICAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 ROTATION: 2 0.0 Y 0.0 X 0.0



DSLSLAB1

Figure 19. Moment contour plot, M_{yy} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with fixed supports

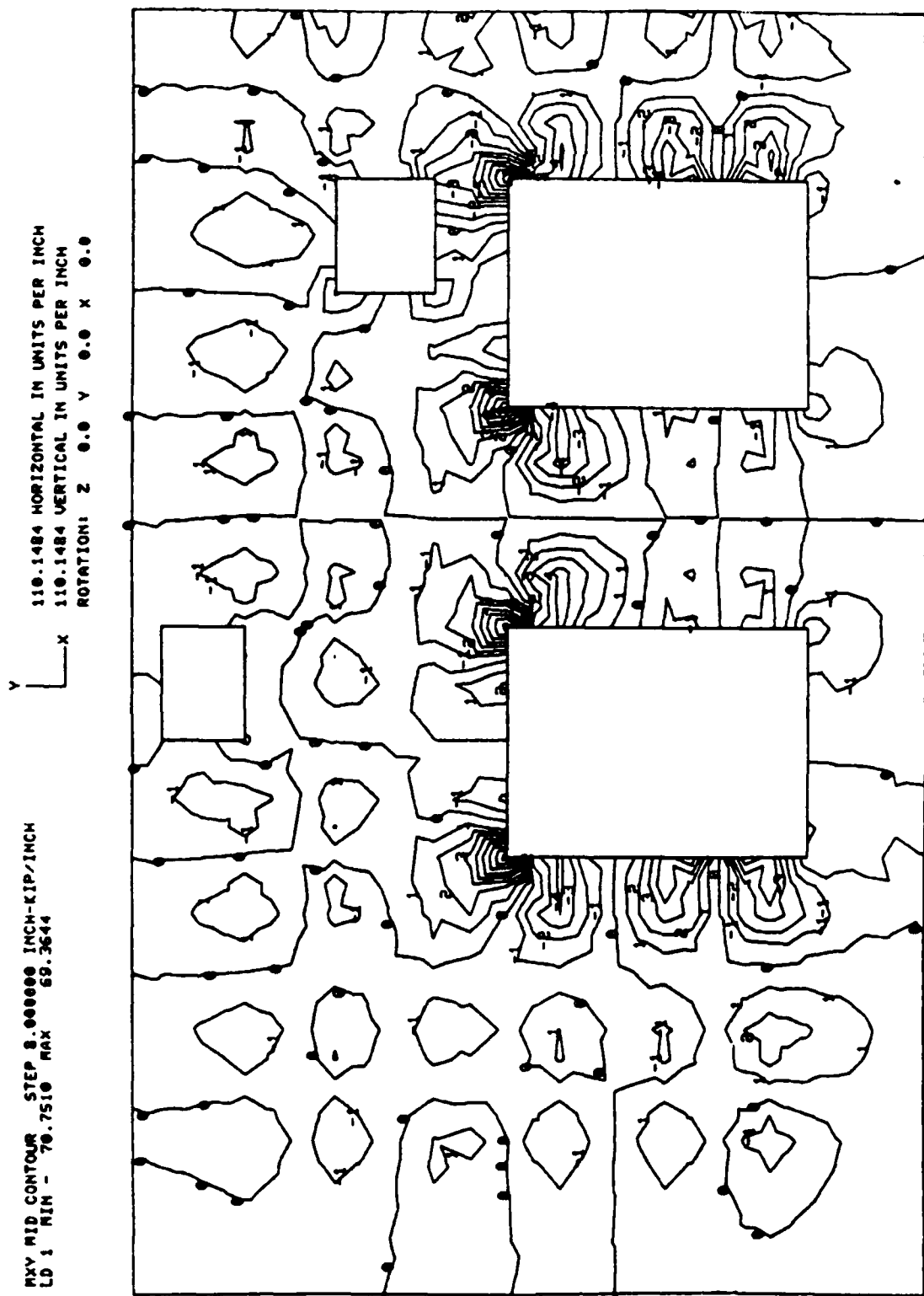
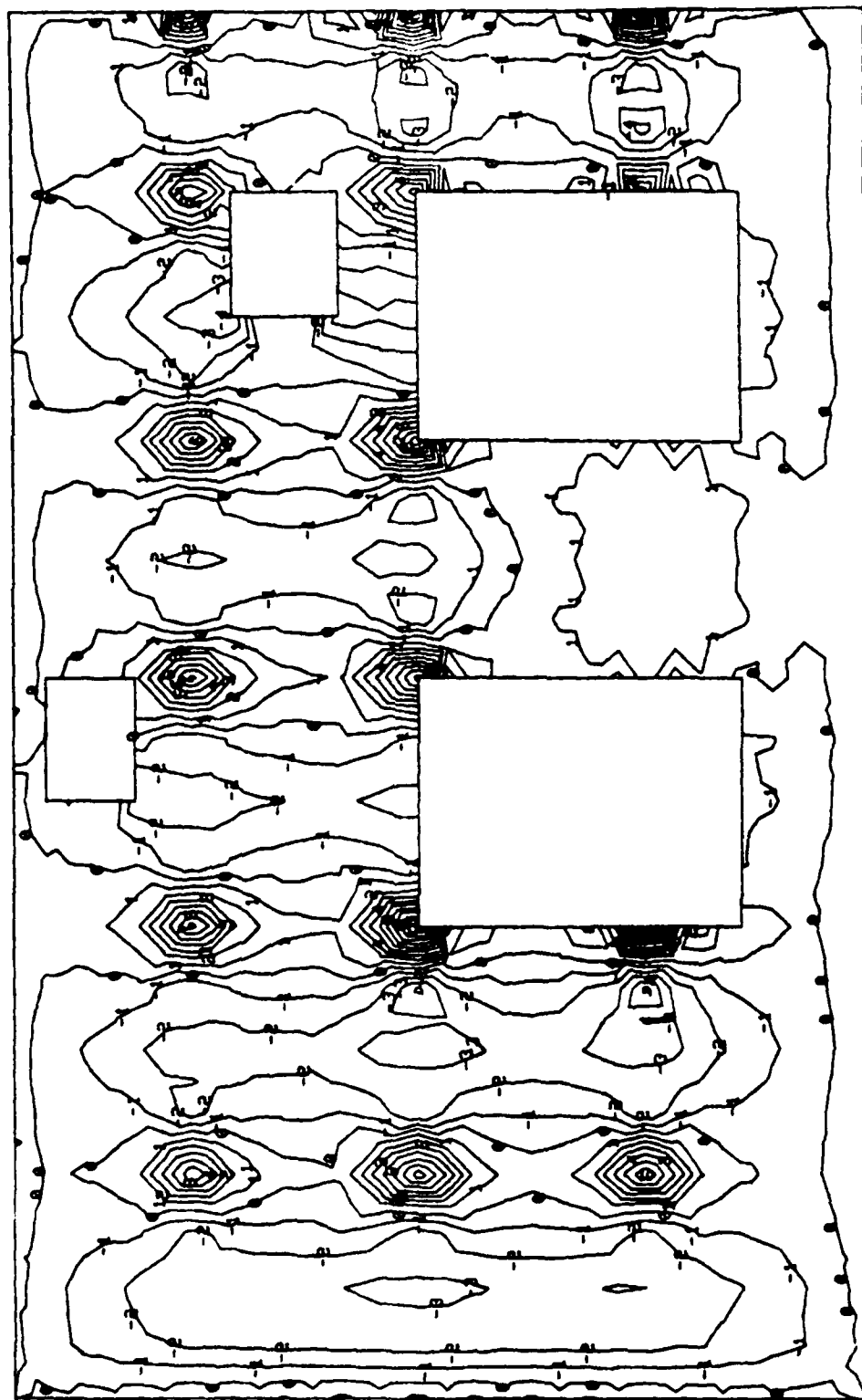


Figure 20. Moment contour plot, M_{xy} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with fixed supports

MXX MID CONTOUR STEP 15.00000 INCH-KIP/INCH
 LD 1 MIN - 79.1566 MAX 159.9729

110.1484 HORIZONTAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 110.1484 VERTICAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 ROTATION: Z 0.0 Y 0.0 X 0.0

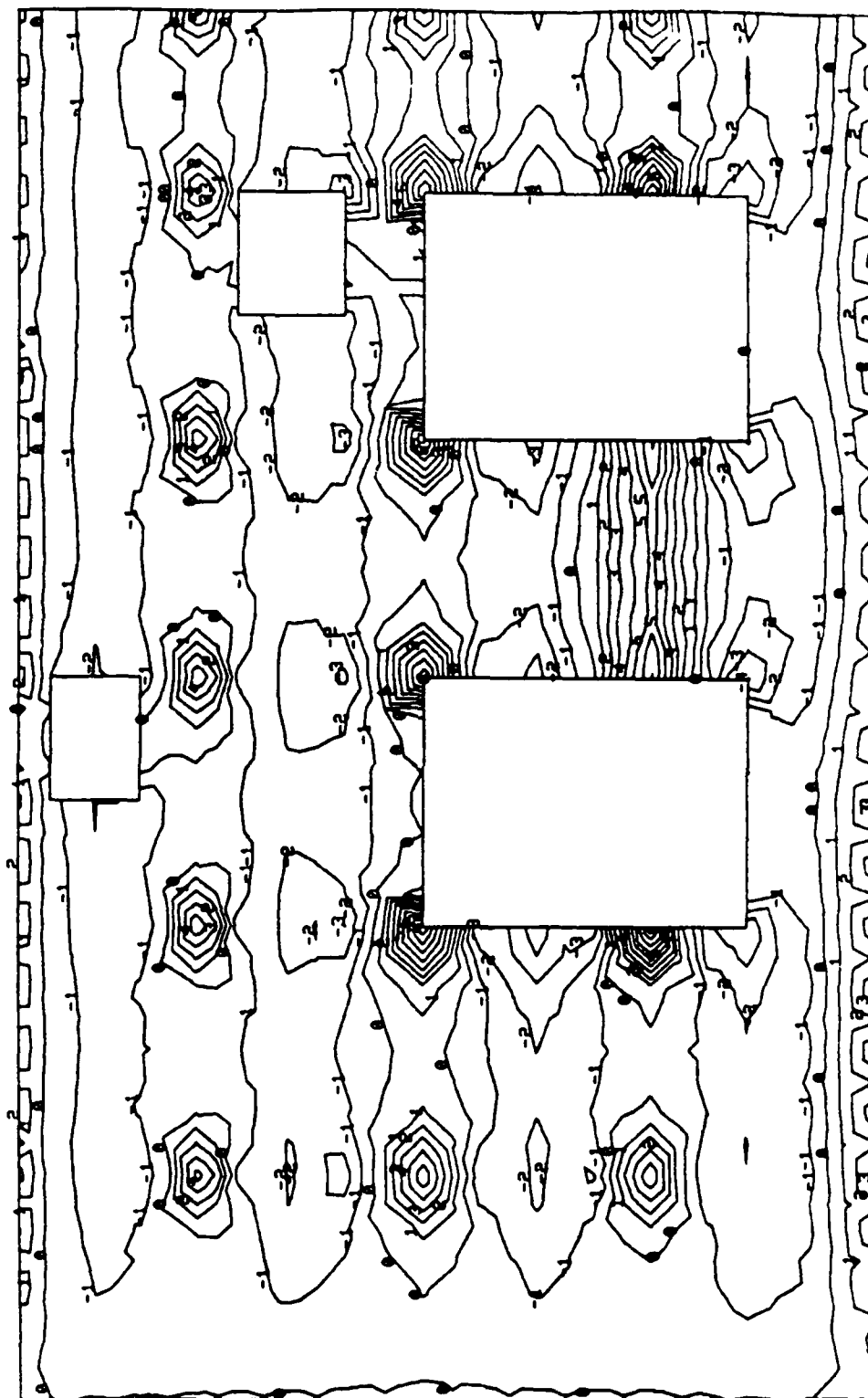


DRSLAB2

Figure 21. Moment contour plot, M_{xx} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with elastic supports

MOV MID CONTOUR STEP 20.00000 INCH-KIP/INCH
 LD 1 MIN - 91.9506 MAX 196.5805

Y
 110.1484 HORIZONTAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 110.1484 VERTICAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 ROTATION: 2 0.0 Y 0.0 X 0.0



DRSLAB2

Figure 22. Moment contour plot, M_{yy} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with elastic supports

PKV MID CONTOUR STEP 8.00000 INCH-KIP/INCH
 LD 1 MIN - 57.3303 MAX 56.9919

Y
 X

110.1484 HORIZONTAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 110.1484 VERTICAL IN UNITS PER INCH
 ROTATION: Z 0.0 Y 0.0 X 0.0

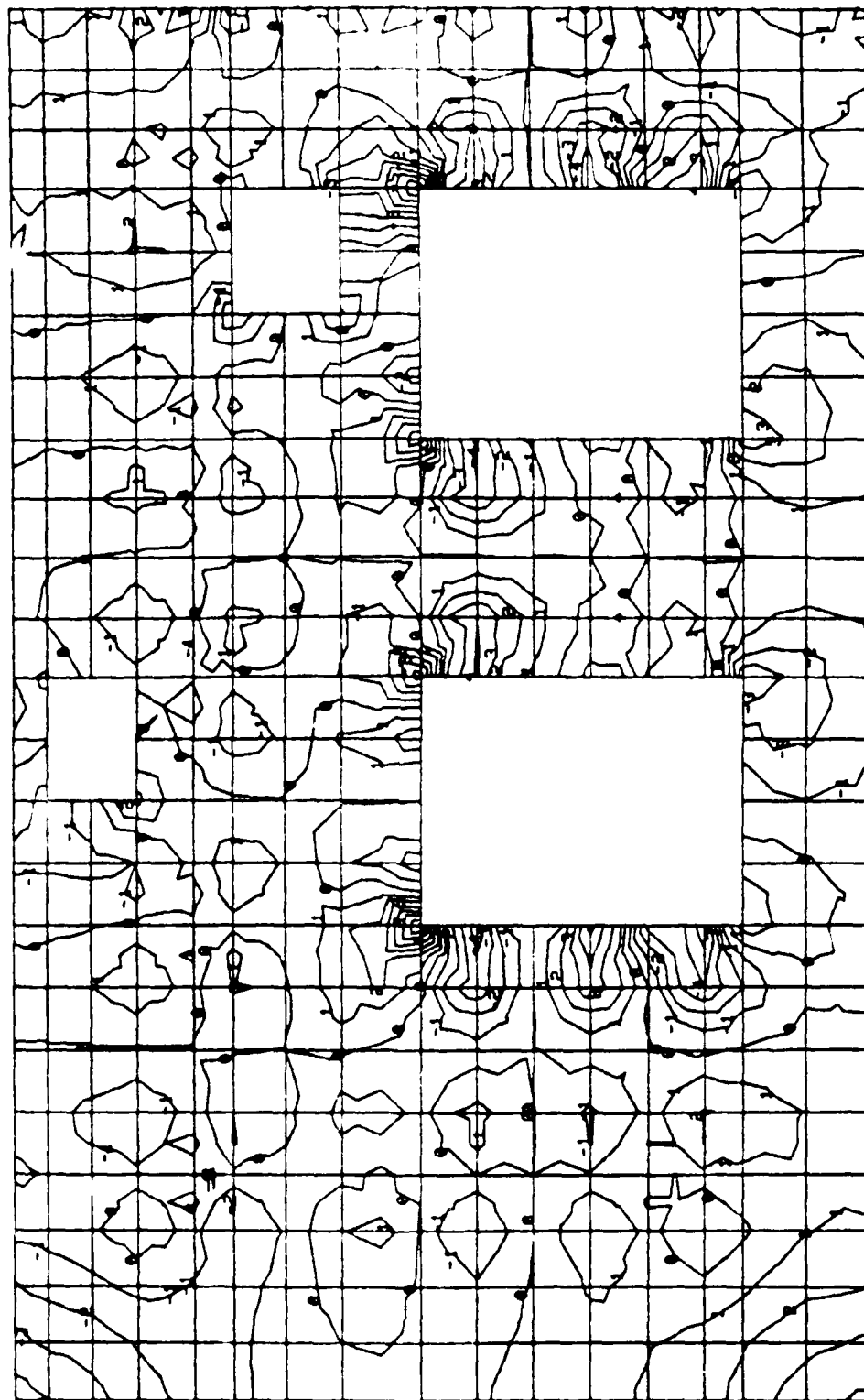


Figure 23. Moment contour plot, M_{xy} , for GTSTRUDL analysis of slab with elastic supports

PART V: INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Comparison Indications

15. This study indicated that the selected GTSTRUDL element will produce results approaching the theoretical values for the simply supported slab. Convergence to these values occurs on an asymptotic curve and practical results can be obtained by using a relatively coarse mesh. The comparison between the E³SAP membrane element and the GTSTRUDL IPBQQ element indicates that as the span/thickness ratio decreases, the contribution of shear to the deformation becomes more important. The practical guide in past years has been to neglect shear deformation if the span/thickness ratio is 10 or larger. In this study, for a span/thickness ratio equal to 10, the shear deformation resulted in only a 2 percent difference in deflection.

Slab Analysis

16. The powerhouse slab has a maximum span/thickness ratio of 7.3 and a minimum ratio of 5.1. Comparisons of the E³SAP and GTSTRUDL models (refer to Figures 9 and 10) show that the deflections increased by as much as 56 percent when shear deformations were included with the IPBQQ element. Moments increased by a maximum of 30 percent in some areas, although the moment curves are usually quite close (Figures 11c and 12c). Compared to the results of the verification study, it can be seen that decreasing the span/thickness ratio smaller than 10 caused large changes in the shear deformation.

17. Upon closer study of the finite element solution for the slab, particularly the GTSTRUDL analysis, it became apparent that the mesh used for this analysis gave good overall results. However, in areas where the moment is rapidly changing, the stress analysis falls short of the desired solution. Figure 11b, M_{yy} along line 2, and Figure 12a, M_{xx} moments along line 3, show the disparity in computed moments at a common node in areas where the moment is rapidly changing. The reader must realize that a finer mesh is desirable in areas such as around the pinned supports used to model the supporting columns, and in areas where the geometry changes abruptly, such as the corners of the openings in the slab.

Slab Analysis with Elastic Spring Supports

18. The deflection comparison along line 2, Figure 14c, dramatically illustrates the large change in deflections in the slab analysis when the fixed supports are replaced by elastic spring supports. It is evident that the "pin" assumption for the column in the previous analysis was not particularly valid. The moment comparison along line 1, Figures 15a and 15b, shows the large change that took place for the negative moments along the end wall. The maximum moment decreased by 61 percent due to rotation of the end wall. Interestingly, the moment along line 2 changed very little from the previous analysis, as indicated in Figures 16a and 16b. Also, inspection of M_{xx} along line 3, Figure 17, shows that it has not changed from the fixed support condition except at the connection to the end wall where, again, elastic rotation of the wall caused a reduction in negative moments.

19. The major difference between the two analyses is the deflections at the columns and rotation of the end wall in the elastic support analysis.

PART VI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

20. The finite element program GTSTRUDL can be used to advantage in the analysis of concrete slabs with configurations that rule out conventional analysis methods. The IPBQQ element in the GTSTRUDL library is particularly useful if the slab has a span/thickness ratio of less than 10. This study bears out the assumption that the contribution of shear to deflections become a major contributor to the deflection of this type of slab when the ratio is less than 10.

Recommendations

21. The engineer should make some verification studies for his particular problem so the proper mesh size can be selected to give usable results. The IPBQQ element allows stress and moment contour plotting as shown in Figures 18 through 23. This graphical interpretation of the output makes the job of the engineer more pleasant. The analyses pointed out the necessity for finer meshes in high stress areas. Should the engineer be interested in moments and shears near discontinuities, such as corners of openings or concentrated loadings, a finer mesh size at these points must be used.

22. The elastic spring supports analysis suggested that engineers look closely at fixity assumptions when modeling concrete slabs. Wall rotations and column shortening will give dramatically different deflection values, and negative moments will lessen considerably in some instances, as the example for this study shows.

23. When the slab has a span/thickness ratio of 10 or less, the design engineer should evaluate the need for using an element that models the shear contribution to deflections.

APPENDIX A: GTSTRU DL INPUT FILES

1. A verification study of the GTSTRU DL model involved analyses of the problem with two different boundary conditions. Input files for slabs with fixed supports and slabs with elastic spring supports are shown in this appendix.

Slabs with Fixed Supports

2. The GTSTRU DL input file for slabs with fixed supports is printed on this and the following pages.

```
STRU DL 'SLAB' 'BONNEVILLE ERECTION BAY SLAB'
UNITS FEET KIPS
TYPE PLATE BENDING
GENER 33 JOINT ID 1 1 X 0. 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 -
15. 17.5 20. 22.5 25. 27.5 30. 32.5 35. 37.5 40. 43.5 47. 49.5 52. -
54.25 56.5 58.25 60. 62.5 65. 67. 69. 71. 73. 74.5 76. SUP
MODIFY 4 ID 50 X 5. Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINT ID 251 1 X 25.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 -
13.25 15 17.5 20 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 -
54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76. SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINT ID 34 1 X 2.5 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 -
40 47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5. Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINT ID 234 1 X 22.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 -
35 40 47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 22 JOINTS ID 446 1 X 47.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. -
43.5 47 49.5 52. 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 12 JOINTS ID 434 1 X 44.75 0 Y LIST 0 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 -
65 69 73 76. SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 19 JOINTS ID 513 1 X 58.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. -
43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 73 74.5 76 SUP
GENER 11 JOINTS ID 502 1 X 55.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 65 -
73 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 30 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINTS ID 543 1 X 64. 0 Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 15 -
17.5 20 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 -
60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 4 ID 50 X 5.25 Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINTS ID 576 1 X 66.625 0 Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 40 -
47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.25 Y 0.
GENER 22 JOINTS ID 788 1 X 90.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. 43.5 -
47 49.5 52. 54.25 56.5 58.25 60. 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 12 JOINTS ID 776 1 X 87.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 -
65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 19 JOINTS ID 855 1 X 101.5 0. Y LIST 0 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40 43.5 -
47 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
GENER 11 JOIN ID 844 1 X 98.75 0. Y LIST 0 5.75 11.5 40 47 56.5 60 65 69 73 -
76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 30 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINTS ID 885 1 X 107. 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 15 -
17.5 20 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 -
```

GTSTRUDL input file for slabs with fixed supports--continued

67.5 68 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
 MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.333 Y 0.
 GENER 17 JOINTS ID 918 1 X 109.666 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 40 -
 47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP.
 MODIFY 2 ID 50 X 5.333 Y 0.
 STATUS 1 ID 35 TO 49 52 TO 82 85 TO 99 102 TO 132 135 TO 149 152 TO 182 -
 185 TO 199 202 TO 208 210 TO 216 218 TO 224 226 TO 232 235 TO 249 252 TO 282 -
 285 TO 299 302 TO 332 335 TO 349 352 TO 382 385 TO 399 402 TO 408 410 TO 416 -
 426 TO 432 435 TO 444 447 TO 466 469 TO 478 481 TO 500 503 TO 511 -
 514 TO 530 533 TO 541 544 TO 550 552 TO 558 560 TO 566 568 TO 574 577 TO 579 -
 581 TO 591 594 TO 600 602 TO 624 627 TO 629 631 TO 641 644 TO 650 652 TO 674 -
 677 TO 679 681 TO 691 694 TO 700 702 TO 724 727 TO 729 731 TO 741 744 TO 750 -
 752 TO 758 760 TO 766 768 TO 774 777 TO 786 789 TO 808 811 TO 820 823 TO 842 -
 845 TO 853 856 TO 872 875 TO 883 886 TO 892 894 TO 900 902 TO 908 910 TO 916 -
 919 TO 933 936 TO 966 969 TO 983 986 TO 1016 1019 TO 1033 1036 TO 1042 1044 -
 1050 1052 TO 1058 1060 TO 1066 418 TO 424
 JOINT RELEASES
 1009 217 225 403 417 425 559 567 759 767 893 901 909 1043 1051 -
 1051 1059 MOMENT Y MOMENT X
 551 560 601 630 651 680 701 730 751 MOMENT X
 GENER 16 ELEMENT ID 1 1 FROM 1 2 TO 51 2 TO 53 2 TO 3 2 TO 34 1 TO 52 2 TO -
 35 1 TO 2 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
 GENER 2 ELEMENT ID 129 1 FROM 401 2 TO 446 2 TO 448 2 TO 403 2 TO 434 1 TO -
 447 2 TO 435 1 TO 402 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34
 GENER 2 ELEMENTS ID 131 1 FROM 417 2 TO 451 2 TO 453 2 TO 419 2 TO 437 1 TO -
 452 2 TO 438 1 TO 418 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34
 GENER 2 ELEMENT ID 149 1 FROM 480 2 TO 513 2 TO 515 2 TO 482 2 TO 502 1 TO -
 514 2 TO 503 1 TO 481 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33
 GENER 5 ELEM ID 151 1 FROM 485 2 TO 518 2 TO 520 2 TO 487 2 TO 505 1 TO 519 -
 2 TO 506 1 TO 486 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 41 TO 41 TO 33 TO 30 TO 41 TO 30 TO 33
 ELEM 156 INCID 499 529 531 501 511 530 512 500
 ELEM 164 INCID 529 573 575 531 541 574 542 530
 GENER 16 ELEM ID 165 1 FROM 543 2 TO 593 2 TO 595 2 TO 545 2 TO 576 1 TO 594 -
 2 TO 577 1 TO 544 2
 MODIFY 3 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
 GENER 2 ELEM ID 229 1 FROM 743 2 TO 788 2 TO 790 2 TO 745 2 TO 776 1 TO 789 -
 2 TO 777 1 TO 744 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45
 GENER 8 ELEM ID 231 1 FROM 759 2 TO 793 2 TO 795 2 TO 761 2 TO 779 1 TO -
 780 2 TO 760 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34
 GENER 2 ELEM ID 249 1 FROM 822 2 TO 855 2 TO 857 2 TO 824 2 TO 844 1 TO -
 856 2 TO 845 1 TO 823 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33
 GENER 2 ELEM ID 251 8 FROM 827 33 TO 860 41 TO 862 41 TO 829 33 TO 847 30 -
 TO 861 41 TO 848 30 TO 828 33
 GENER 5 ELEM ID 252 1 FROM 833 2 TO 863 2 TO 865 2 TO 835 2 TO 849 1 TO -
 864 2 TO 850 1 TO 834 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 30 TO 44 TO 44 TO 30 TO 30 TO 44 TO 30 TO 30
 GENER 16 ELEM ID 265 1 FROM 885 2 TO 935 2 TO 937 2 TO 887 2 TO 918 1 TO -
 936 2 TO 919 1 TO 886 2
 MODIFY 2 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
 ELEMENT PROP

GTSTRUDL input file for slabs with fixed supports--concluded

1 TO 312 TYPE 'IPB00' THICK 2.75
UNITS INCHES
CONSTANTS
E 3120. ALL
POISSON .17 ALL
CTE .000006 ALL
UNITS FEET
LOADING 1
ELEMENT LOADS
1 TO 312 SURF FORCE PZ -1.4125
JOINT LOADS
405 747 547 889 FORCE Z -24.1
407 749 549 891 FORCE Z -58.5
409 751 551 893 411 753 553 895 413 755 555 897 -
415 757 557 899 FORCE Z -68.8
417 559 759 901 FORCE Z -34.4
829 903 907 833 FORCE Z -9.5
862 906 863 831 FORCE Z -20.
495 569 573 499 FORCE Z -7.5
571 497 FORCE Z -21.
528 529 FORCE Z -14.
UNITS INCHES
STIFFNESS ANALYSIS
LIST DISPLACE ALL
LIST STRESSES ALL
LIST ELEMENT FORCES ALL
LIST REACTIONS ALL
SAVE DIRECT 'DRSLAB'
FINISH

Slabs with Elastic Spring Supports

5. The GSTRUDL input file for slabs with elastic spring supports is presented on this and the following pages.

```
STUDL /SLAB: 'BONNEVILLE ERECTION BAY SLAB'
UNITS FEET KIPS
TYPE PLATE BENDING
GENER 33 JOINT ID 1 1 X 0. 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 -
15. 17.5 20. 22.5 25. 27.5 30. 32.5 35. 37.5 40. 43.5 47. 49.5 52. -
54.25 56.5 58.25 60. 62.5 65. 67. 69. 71. 73. 74.5 76. SUP
MODIFY 4 ID 50 X 5. Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINT ID 251 1 X 25.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 -
15. 17.5 20. 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 -
54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76. SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINT ID 34 1 X 2.5 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 -
40 47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5. Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINT ID 234 1 X 22.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 -
35 40 47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 22 JOINTS ID 446 1 X 47.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. -
43.5 47 49.5 52. 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 12 JOINTS ID 434 1 X 44.75 0 Y LIST 0 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 -
65 69 73 76. SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 19 JOINTS ID 513 1 X 58.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. -
43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 73 74.5 76 SUP
GENER 11 JOINTS ID 502 1 X 55.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 65 -
73 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 30 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINTS ID 543 1 X 64. 0 Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 15 -
17.5 20 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 -
60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 4 ID 50 X 5.25 Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINTS ID 576 1 X 66.625 0 Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 40 -
47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.25 Y 0.
GENER 22 JOINTS ID 788 1 X 80.5 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40. 43.5 -
47 49.5 52. 54.25 56.5 58.25 60. 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 12 JOINTS ID 776 1 X 87.75 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 40 47 52 56.5 60 -
65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 34 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 19 JOINTS ID 855 1 X 101.5 0. Y LIST 0 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 40 43.5 -
47 56.5 58.25 60 62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
GENER 11 JOINT ID 844 1 X 98.75 0. Y LIST 0 5.75 11.5 40 47 56.5 60 65 69 73 -
76 SUP
MODIFY 1 ID 30 X 5.5 Y 0.
GENER 33 JOINTS ID 885 1 X 107. 0. Y LIST 0. 2.875 5.75 8.625 11.5 13.25 15 -
17.5 20 22.5 25 27.5 30 32.5 35 37.5 40 43.5 47 49.5 52 54.25 56.5 58.25 60 -
62.5 65 67 69 71 73 74.5 76 SUP
MODIFY 3 ID 50 X 5.333 Y 0.
GENER 17 JOINTS ID 918 1 X 109.888 0. Y LIST 0. 5.75 11.5 15 20 25 30 35 40 -
47 52 56.5 60 65 69 73 76 SUP
MODIFY 2 ID 50 X 5.333 Y 0.
STATUS FREE 35 TO 49 52 TO 82 85 TO 99 102 TO 132 135 TO 149 152 TO 182 -
185 TO 199 202 TO 208 210 TO 216 218 TO 224 226 TO 232 235 TO 249 252 TO 282 -
285 TO 299 302 TO 332 335 TO 349 352 TO 382 385 TO 399 402 TO 408 410 TO 416 -
428 TO 432 435 TO 444 447 TO 466 469 TO 478 481 TO 500 503 TO 511 -
514 TO 530 533 TO 541 544 TO 550 552 TO 558 560 TO 566 568 TO 574 577 TO 579 -
581 TO 591 594 TO 600 602 TO 624 627 TO 629 631 TO 641 644 TO 650 652 TO 674 -
677 TO 679 681 TO 691 694 TO 700 702 TO 724 727 TO 729 731 TO 741 744 TO 750 -
752 TO 758 760 TO 766 768 TO 774 777 TO 788 789 TO 800 811 TO 820 823 TO 842 -
846 TO 853 856 TO 872 875 TO 883 886 TO 892 894 TO 900 902 TO 908 910 TO 916 -
919 TO 933 936 TO 966 969 TO 983 986 TO 1016 1019 TO 1033 1036 TO 1042 1044 -
```

GTSTRUDL input file for slabs with elastic spring supports--continued

TO 1060 1062 TO 1058 1060 TO 1066 418 TO 424
 UNITS INCHES
 JOINT RELEASES
 1 33 KFZ 8690.
 2 TO 4 KFZ 9871. KMY 749480.
 5 7 25 KFZ 9871. KMY 553960.
 6 24 31 KFZ 8129. KMY 456200.
 8 TO 16 20 26 KFZ 11613. KMY 651720.
 17 19 KFZ 13935. KMY 782100.
 18 KFZ 16268. KMY 912400.
 21 KFZ 11032. KMY 580500.
 22 27 KFZ 10451. KMY 558450.
 23 28 TO 30 KFZ 9290. KMY 521400.
 32 KFZ 6968. KMY 391000.
 50 83 150 350 KFZ 13335. KMX 1280100.
 100 133 183 200 800 KFZ 13333. KMX 1843700.
 233 575 1017 1034 KFZ 14000. KMX 1935800.
 250 512 531 542 821 843 KFZ 14666. KMX 202800.
 283 300 383 445 467 479 501 854 873 884 KFZ 14666. KMX 1408100.
 333 592 625 642 675 692 725 742 KFZ 14000. KMX 1344100.
 400 KFZ 16000. KMX 1536100.
 433 KFZ 15333. KMX 1472100.
 776 KFZ 13000. KMX 1248100.
 787 KFZ 12000. KMX 1650300.
 917 934 967 984 KFZ 14440. KMX 1386600.
 1067 KFZ 7120. KMX 983400.
 34 51 84 101 334 KFZ 11520. KMX 3394000.
 134 151 184 KFZ 11520. KMX 3643800.
 201 301 KFZ 12036. KMX 3826000.
 234 251 284 KFZ 12672. KMX 4008200.
 361 434 446 468 480 502 513 532 810 822 844 855 874 KFZ 12672. KMX 3733400.
 384 KFZ 13824. KMX 4072800.
 401 KFZ 13248. KMX 3903000.
 543 KFZ 12348. KMX 3648500.
 578 593 626 643 676 693 726 KFZ 12096. KMX 3563700.
 743 KFZ 11232. KMX 3309100.
 776 KFZ 10368. KMX 3054600.
 788 KFZ 11520. KMX 3394000.
 885 KFZ 12478. KMX 3676400.
 918 935 968 985 1018 KFZ 12300. KMX 3624000.
 1035 KFZ 6120. KMX 1806000.
 209 217 225 409 417 425 569 567 759 767 893 901 909 1043 1051 1059 -
 KFZ 8424. KMX 16177000. KMY 16177000.
 651 680 730 751 KFZ 8424. KMX 16177000.
 801 701 KFZ 11438. KMX 14155000.
 830 880 KFZ 13584. KMX 14155000.
 851 KFZ 15717. KMX 14155000.
 LIMITS FEET
 GENER 16 ELEMENT ID 1 1 FROM 1 2 TO 51 2 TO 53 2 TO 3 2 TO 34 1 TO 52 2 TO -
 35 1 TO 2 2
 MODIFY 7 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
 GENER 2 ELEMENT ID 129 1 FROM 401 2 TO 446 2 TO 448 2 TO 403 2 TO 434 1 TO -
 447 2 TO 435 1 TO 402 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45
 GENER 8 ELEMENTS ID 131 1 FROM 417 2 TO 451 2 TO 453 2 TO 419 2 TO 437 1 TO -
 452 2 TO 438 1 TO 418 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34
 GENER 2 ELEMENT ID 149 1 FROM 480 2 TO 513 2 TO 515 2 TO 482 2 TO 502 1 TO -
 514 2 TO 503 1 TO 481 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33
 GENER 6 ELEM ID 151 1 FROM 485 2 TO 518 2 TO 520 2 TO 487 2 TO 505 1 TO 519 -
 2 TO 506 1 TO 486 2
 MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 41 TO 41 TO 33 TO 30 TO 41 TO 30 TO 33
 ELEM 156 INCID 499 529 531 501 511 530 512 500

CIRPDL input file for slabs with elastic spring supports--concluded

```

B15W 164 INCID      529 573 575 531 541 574 542 539
GENER 16 ELEM ID 165 1 FROM 543 2 TO 583 2 TO 595 2 TO 546 2 TO 576 1 TO 584 -
2 TO 577 1 TO 544 2
MODIFY 3 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
GENER 2 ELEM ID 229 1 FROM 743 2 TO 788 2 TO 790 2 TO 745 2 TO 776 1 TO 780 -
2 TO 777 1 TO 744 2
MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 45
GENER 8 ELEM ID 231 1 FROM 759 2 TO 793 2 TO 795 2 TO 761 2 TO 779 1 TO -
784 2 TO 780 1 TO 760 2
MODIFY 1 ID 10 FROM 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34 TO 34
GENER 2 ELEM ID 249 1 FROM 822 2 TO 855 2 TO 857 2 TO 824 2 TO 844 1 TO -
856 2 TO 845 1 TO 823 2
MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33 TO 30 TO 30 TO 30 TO 33
GENER 2 ELEM ID 251 8 FROM 827 33 TO 860 41 TO 862 41 TO 829 33 TO 847 30 -
TO 861 41 TO 848 30 TO 828 33
GENER 5 ELEM ID 252 1 FROM 833 2 TO 863 2 TO 865 2 TO 835 2 TO 849 1 TO -
844 2 TO 850 1 TO 834 2
MODIFY 1 ID 8 FROM 30 TO 44 TO 44 TO 30 TO 30 TO 44 TO 30 TO 30
GENER 16 ELEM ID 265 1 FROM 885 2 TO 935 2 TO 937 2 TO 887 2 TO 918 1 TO -
936 2 TO 919 1 TO 886 2
MODIFY 2 ID 16 FROM 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50 TO 50
ELEMENT PROP
1 TO 312 TYPE 'IP800' THICK 2.75
UNITS INCHES
CONSTANTS
E 3120. ALL
POISSON .17 ALL
C12 .000806 ALL
UNITS FEET
LOADING 1
ELEMENT LOADS
1 TO 312 SURF FORCE PZ -1.4125
JOINT LOADS
405 747 547 889 FORCE Z -24.1
407 749 549 891 FORCE Z -58.5
409 751 551 893 411 753 553 895 413 755 555 897 -
415 757 557 899 FORCE Z -68.8
417 659 759 901 FORCE Z -34.4
829 903 907 833 FORCE Z -9.5
882 906 863 831 FORCE Z -20.
495 569 573 409 FORCE Z -7.6
871 497 FORCE Z -21.
529 529 FORCE Z -14.
UNITS INCHES
STIFFNESS ANALYSIS
LIST DISPLACE ALL
LIST STRESSES ALL
LIST ELEMENT FORCES ALL
LIST REACTIONS ALL
PLOT DEVICE SCOPE 4014 BAUD 120
- 20 PROJECT ROTATE Z -30. Y 0. X -70.
- 20 EL NODES
END
PLOT PROJECT D 1 N FR .1 ROTATE Z -30. Y 0. X -70.
END
FINISH

```

APPENDIX B: THEORETICAL RESULTS FOR THE SIMPLY SUPPORTED PLATE

1. Calculation of theoretical deflections and moments for a simply supported slab considering shear deflections are given on this page, for plate having the following dimensions and loads;

$$a = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$h = 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$P = 1 \text{ ksf}$$

2. Using the following coefficients by Salerno and Goldberg,* for $h/a = 0.1$, $b/a = 1.0$

$$\alpha = 0.04437 \quad \bar{\alpha} = 0.04632$$

$$\bar{\beta} = 0.0481 \quad \bar{\beta}_1 = 0.0481$$

for $\nu = 0.3$ Timoshenko's** coefficient (TC) = 0.00406.

3. Correcting for different Poisson's Ratio:

$$\Delta = \frac{0.04632}{0.04437} (0.00406) \left[\frac{Pa^4}{Eh^3} \right] = (0.004238) \frac{(1)(20)^4(12)(1 - 0.17^2)}{(3120 \times 144)(2)^3}$$

$$= 0.002199 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0.02638 \text{ in.}$$

$$(M_y)_{\max} = \bar{\beta}_1 Pa^2 = 0.0481(1)(20)^2 = 19.24 \text{ kip-ft/ft}$$

Since M_x and M_y are equal at the plate center,

$$(M_x)_{\max} = 19.24 \text{ kip-ft/ft}$$

(This moment does not take into account differences due to the actual $\nu = 0.17$ and Timoshenko's $\nu = 0.30$)

* V. L. Salerno and M. A. Goldberg. 1960 (Mar). "Effect of Shear Deformations on the Bending of Rectangular Plates," American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

** S. Timoshenko and S. Woinowsky-Krieger. 1959. Theory of Plates and Shells, 2d ed., McGraw-Hill, New York.

WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS PUBLISHED UNDER THE COMPUTER-AIDED STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING (CASE) PROJECT

	Title	Date
Technical Report K-78-1	List of Computer Programs for Computer-Aided Structural Engineering	Feb 1978
Instruction Report O-79-2	User's Guide Computer Program with Interactive Graphics for Analysis of Plane Frame Structures (CFRAME)	Mar 1979
Technical Report K-80-1	Survey of Bridge-Oriented Design Software	Jan 1980
Technical Report K-80-2	Evaluation of Computer Programs for the Design/Analysis of Highway and Railway Bridges	Jan 1980
Instruction Report K-80-1	User's Guide Computer Program for Design/Review of Curvilinear Conduits/Culverts (CURCON)	Feb 1980
Instruction Report K-80-3	A Three-Dimensional Finite Element Data Edit Program	Mar 1980
Instruction Report K-80-4	A Three-Dimensional Stability Analysis/Design Program (3DSAD)	
	Report 1: General Geometry Module	Jun 1980
	Report 3: General Analysis Module (CGAM)	Jun 1982
	Report 4: Special-Purpose Modules for Dams (CDAMS)	Aug 1983
Instruction Report K-80-6	Basic User's Guide Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Dec 1980
Instruction Report K-80-7	User's Reference Manual Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Dec 1980
Technical Report K-80-4	Documentation of Finite Element Analyses	
	Report 1 Longview Outlet Works Conduit	Dec 1980
	Report 2 Anchored Wall Monolith, Bay Springs Lock	Dec 1980
Technical Report K-80-5	Basic Pile Group Behavior	Dec 1980
Instruction Report K-81-2	User's Guide Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Sheet Pile Walls by Classical Methods (CSHTWAL)	
	Report 1 Computational Processes	Feb 1981
	Report 2 Interactive Graphics Options	Mar 1981
Instruction Report K-81-3	Validation Report Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Feb 1981
Instruction Report K-81-4	User's Guide Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Cast-in-Place Tunnel Linings (NEWTUN)	Mar 1981
Instruction Report K-81-6	User's Guide Computer Program for Optimum Nonlinear Dynamic Design of Reinforced Concrete Slabs Under Blast Loading (CBARCS)	Mar 1981
Instruction Report K-81-7	User's Guide Computer Program for Design or Investigation of Orthogonal Culverts (CORTCUL)	Mar 1981
Instruction Report K-81-9	User's Guide Computer Program for Three-Dimensional Analysis of Building Systems (CTABS80)	Aug 1981
Technical Report K-81-2	Theoretical Basis for CTABS80 A Computer Program for Three-Dimensional Analysis of Building Systems	Sep 1981
Instruction Report K-82-6	User's Guide Computer Program for Analysis of Beam-Column Structures with Nonlinear Supports (CBEAMC)	Jun 1982
Instruction Report K-82-7	User's Guide Computer Program for Bearing Capacity Analysis of Shallow Foundations (CBEAR)	Jun 1982

(Continued)

WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS PUBLISHED UNDER THE COMPUTER-AIDED STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING (CASE) PROJECT

(Concluded)

	Title	Date
Instruction Report K-83-1	User's Guide: Computer Program With Interactive Graphics for Analysis of Plane Frame Structures (CFRAME)	Jan 1983
Instruction Report K-83-2	User's Guide: Computer Program for Generation of Engineering Geometry (SKETCH)	Jun 1983
Instruction Report K-83-5	User's Guide: Computer Program to Calculate Shear, Moment, and Thrust (CSMT) from Stress Results of a Two-Dimensional Finite Element Analysis	Jul 1983
Technical Report K-83-1	Basic Pile Group Behavior	Sep 1983
Technical Report K-83-3	Reference Manual: Computer Graphics Program for Generation of Engineering Geometry (SKETCH)	Sep 1983
Technical Report K-83-4	Case Study of Six Major General-Purpose Finite Element Programs	Oct 1983
Instruction Report K-84-2	User's Guide: Computer Program for Optimum Dynamic Design of Nonlinear Metal Plates Under Blast Loading (CSDOOR)	Jan 1984
Instruction Report K-84-7	User's Guide: Computer Program for Determining Induced Stresses and Consolidation Settlements (CSETT)	Aug 1984
Instruction Report K-84-8	Seepage Analysis of Confined Flow Problems by the Method of Fragments (CFRAG)	Sep 1984
Instruction Report K-84-11	User's Guide for Computer Program CGFAG, Concrete General Flexure Analysis with Graphics	Sep 1984
Technical Report K-84-3	Computer-Aided Drafting and Design for Corps Structural Engineers	Oct 1984
Technical Report ATC-86-5	Decision Logic Table Formulation of ACI 318-77, Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete for Automated Constraint Processing, Volumes I and II	Jun 1986
Technical Report ITL-87-2	A Case Committee Study of Finite Element Analysis of Concrete Flat Slabs	Jan 1987

END

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