

GENERALIZED PLANE APPROACHES TO THE HOMOGENIZATION OF HETEROGENEOUS BI-DIMENSIONAL SOLIDS

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents the results of an ongoing research about the homogenization of bi-dimensional solids constituted by a heterogeneous material and loaded in their plane. It is assumed that these solids are non layered but they are set up by inclusions in a matrix: this is typical of the masonry walls where the inclusions are the bricks or stones and the matrix is the mortar.

When the wall is loaded by in-plane forces, the different mechanical characteristics of the phases give different out-of-plane behaviour and originate a 3-D stress state which have an important influence in the plastic behaviour and damage evolution [1, 2]. In Figure 1 the numerically evaluated stress state of a masonry cell loaded in a vertical direction and bounded to the sides are shown.

In the homogenization framework it is necessary to take into account this aspect, therefore a 3-D finite element analysis should be performed. Nevertheless this approach is very expensive, since the heterogeneity and uncertainties of the micro-structures should be considered [3].

In order to overcome this aspect, the following 2-D approaches are considered: the classical plane stress and the generalized plane strain [4]. In particular, the latter one, already applied by Pegon and Anthoine [5, 6], has allowed to take into account in a in-plane analysis the out-of-plane effects due to the material's heterogeneities (see Figure 2).

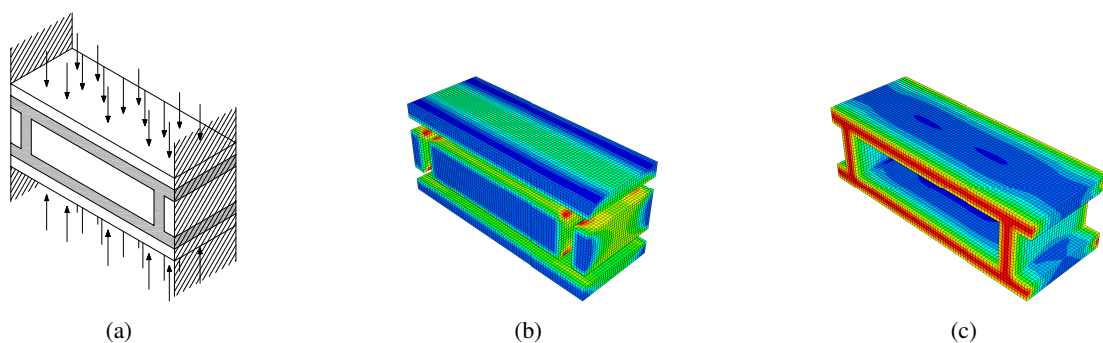


Figure 1: 3D model of a masonry cell (a). Out-of-plane stresses in the brick (b) and in the mortar (c).



Figure 2: Generalized plane strain model of a masonry cell (a). Out-of-plane stresses in the brick and in the mortar (b).

This procedure is extended to analyse the non-periodic masonry walls. The analyses are performed in the elastic domain.

Moreover, in order to estimate the collapse surface, the generalized plane strain state and the Dvorak's model [7] are used, adopting the Lubliner's concrete plasticity model [8] as the yield surface for each phase. This approach overcomes the shortcoming of the plane stress which does not take into account the out-plane stress component.

The obtained results permit to compare the different numerical models in the multiscale modelling of heterogeneous bi-dimensional solids, highlighting their advantages and reliability in the inelastic RVE estimate.

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