

NON LINEAR FAILURE OF CORBEL FOR IBS BLOCKWORK

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Istimewa buat,

*Ayah dan Ibu yang disayangi
Terima kasih di atas segala pengorbanan dan kasih sayang yang kalian curahkan,
Selagi jasad dikandung badan, dirimu tidak kulupakan.*

Yang diingati,

pensyarah-pensyarah yang dihormati yang tidak henti memberi ilmu,

Rakan-rakan seperjuangan,

*Segala kenangan & ranjau yang kita lalui bersama,
Sentiasa terpahat di sanubari ini,
Semoga kita mencapai segala yang kita hajati,
Di dunia dan di akhirat.*

“Sesungguhnya yang baik itu datangnya dari ALLAH S.W.T, dan yang buruk itu datangnya dari kekhilafan saya sendiri”

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ABSTRAK

Teknologi IBS tumbuh pesat di seluruh dunia. Salah satu topik yang kerap dibincangkan sekarang ialah gabungan blok konkrit yang fleksibel untuk membentuk sebuah rumah dengan cepat. Kajian ini membincangkan tentang blok konkrit berbentuk L dan T dalam skala penuh. Perisian unsur terhingga, Autodesk Multiphysics digunakan untuk menghasilkan model blok konkrit tersebut. Mekanisme gagal blok konkrit telah diperolehi dengan membandingkan keputusan antara ujian eksperimen dan perisian unsur terhingga. Ujian makmal adalah untuk mencari kriteria kegagalan pada titik-titik tertentu dalam tiga kitaran beban. Dari anjakan, pekali geseran boleh ditentukan. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa mekanisme kegagalan daripada model adalah sama seperti ujian makmal. Tetapi, peratusan anjakan antara ujian makmal dan perisian analisis unsur terhingga adalah terlalu besar dan pekali geseran tidak dapat dikira.

ABSTRACT

IBS technology grows rapidly around the world. One of the frequent topic discuss now is the flexibility of blockworks are to be assemble to form a house quickly. This study present the behaviour of T-shape and L-shape full scale blockwork. The Autodesk Multiphysics finite element software was used to develop the blockwork element modelling. The mechanism of failure was obtained by comparing the results between experimental and finite element analysis output. The laboratory test was to find the failure criteria at certain load levels within three load cycle approach. From the displacement obtained, the coefficient of friction can be determined. The result shown that the mechanism of failure obtain from modelling is similar as laboratory test. But, the percentage different between laboratory test and finite element analysis software was far too great and the coefficient of friction could not be calculated.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE
	DECLARATION	
	SUPERVISOR RECOGNITION	
	TITLE	i
	STUDENT RECOGNITION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRAK	v
	ABSTRACT	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
	LIST OF FIGURE	x
	LIST OF TABLE	xii
1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Objective	2
	1.4 Scope of Study	3
2	LITERATURE RIVIEW	
	2.1 History of IBS in Malaysia	4
	2.2 Type of IBS	6
	2.3 Brickwork and Blockwork	7
	2.3.1 Classification	7

2.3.2	Varieties	8
2.4	Types of Frictions	10
2.4.1	History	11
2.4.2	Dry Friction	13
2.4.3	Static Friction	14
2.4.4	Kinetic Friction	15
2.4.5	Fluid Friction	16
2.4.6	Lubricant Friction	16
2.4.7	Skin Friction	17
2.4.8	Internal Friction	17
2.5	Blockwork Bond Patterns	18
2.6	Mortarless Block System	20
2.6.1	Mortar System Vs Mortarless System	20
2.7	Interlocking Block	22
2.8	Lightweight Concrete	24
2.8.1	No Fines Concrete	25
2.8.2	Lightweight Aggregate Concrete	25
2.8.3	Aerated Concrete	26
2.8.4	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lightweight Concrete	28

3

METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	30
3.2	Methodology Procedure	30
3.3	Laboratory Testing	32
3.3.1	Introduction	32
3.3.2	Restraint	33
3.3.3	Linear Variable Differential Transformers (LVDT)	34
3.3.4	Three Load Cycles	35
3.4	Modelling Using Autodesk CAD	36
3.5	Finite Element Analysis Using Autodesk Multiphysics	40

	3.5.1	Element	41
	3.5.2	Meshing	41
	3.5.3	Boundary Condition	43
	3.5.4	Loads	45
	3.5.5	Type of Analysis	46
4		RESULT AND ANALYSIS	
	4.1	Introduction	51
	4.2	Cyclic of Loads	52
	4.3	Load and Displacement Profile	58
	4.4	Autodesk Multiphysics	62
	4.5	Verification of the Autodesk Multiphysics Model	62
5		CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
	5.1	Conclusion	68
	5.2	Recommendation	69
		REFERENCE	70
		APPENDIX	73

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Types of standard bricks	9
2.2	Concrete blocks	10
2.3	Manually operated blockpresses	23
3.1	Methodology Flowchart	31
3.2	L-shape and T-shape blockworks	32
3.3	Boundary condition for L-shape blockwork	33
3.4	Boundary condition for T-shape blockwork	34
3.5	Positioning of LVDT for both blockworks	35
3.6	Electronic Data Logger	36
3.7	Toolbars Menu	37
3.8	Drawing Option Menu	37
3.9	Dropdown Menu for Shape Command Box	38
3.10	Extrude and Union Command button	38
3.11	L-shape modelling	39
3.12	T-shape modelling	40
3.13	Type of element dropdown menu	41
3.14	Meshing Command button	42
3.15	L-shape blockwork meshing	42
3.16	T-shape blockwork meshing	43
3.17	Boundary condition for the top parts of model	44
3.18	Boundary condition for the bottom parts of model	44
3.19	Force menu	45
3.20	‘Event’ menu	46
3.21	‘Load Curves’ menu	47

3.22	Type of analysis menu	48
3.23	Full modelling of L-shape blockwork	49
3.24	Full modelling of T-shape blockwork	50
4.1	Deflection Curve for first cycle of L-shape blockwork	52
4.2	Deflection Curve for second cycle of L-shape blockwork	53
4.3	Deflection Curve for third cycle of L-shape blockwork	53
4.4	Deflection Curve for first cycle of T-shape blockwork	54
4.5	Deflection Curve for second cycle of T-shape blockwork	54
4.6	Deflection Curve for third cycle of T-shape blockwork	55
4.7	Crack occur during second load cycle testing for L-shape blockwork	56
4.8	Crack occur during second load cycle testing for T-shape blockwork	56
4.9	L-shape blockwork experience failure due to shear	57
4.10	T-shape blockwork experience failure due to shear	57
4.11	Load Displacement Profile for L-shape blockwork	59
4.12	Load Displacement Profile for T-shape blockwork	61
4.13	Graph of Displacement versus Load for L-shape blockwork	63
4.14	Graph of Displacement versus Load for T-shape blockwork	64
4.15	Deformation of L-shape blockwork	65
4.16	Deformation of T-shape blockwork	66

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Maximum salt content of low brick (BS 3921)	7
2.2	Interested bond pattern	19
2.3	Types and Grading of Lightweight Concrete	27
2.4	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lightweight Concrete	28
4.1	Displacement comparison	67

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Industrialized Building Systems (IBS) is a method which enables a construction to move away from the conventional labour intensive method of construction to a more manufacturing based. With this approach, components of the building are manufactured off-site (in modules) and brought on site to be assembled. The standardization of elements and fittings of houses will ultimately lead to an increase in efficiency, better quality and less wastage of time and materials. Most importantly it will provide for a lower cost structure. The cost structure is important here as affordable housing can be built to support the government's low-income housing schemes.

IBS technology grows rapidly in Malaysia. There are many research has been conduct in Malaysia to introduced a more suitable system accordance to the regulation and standard in order to support the government low-income housing schemes. One of the frequent topic discuss now is the concrete block or more known as blockwork. The blockwork are interlocking system without the need of mortar at the top and the

bottom of the block such as the conventional block which make the construction more economical.

1.2 Problem Statement

The building consists of the concrete block has been proven to be safe and reliable to receive the similar load as a conventional or construction. In Indonesia, earthquake load occurs frequently and there are many rural areas are destroyed due to ignoring seismic load in designing the building. This project was to conduct representative test of IBS Blockwork System to find the strength that created by the sliding and uplifting of blocks such that it is suitable to be use in earthquake zones.

1.3 Objective

The objective of this study is:

1. To test the blocks models of T shape and L shape as a part of IBS blockwork system in the laboratory.
2. Compare the mechanism of failure of blockwork to finite element modelling at loaded state.
3. Determine the coefficient of friction for block to slide between the others to create strength during its use.

1.4 Scope of Study

In this study, L shape and T shape blockworks was tested and analyzed using the Finite Element Analysis Software. Dimensions and characteristics of the models are similar as built in the laboratory. The result was to find the similarity of behavior between the modelling methods to obtain the reliable results of strength for IBS blockworks.

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