

Table of Contents

Contributors XVII

Notations XXIII

Acronyms XXXI

Preface 1

1 Scope 2

- 1.1 Aim of the fib Model Code 2010 3
- 1.2 Format 3
- 1.3 Levels of approximation 3
- 1.4 Structure of the **fib** Model Code 2010 4

2 Terminology 6

- 2.1 Definitions 7
- 2.2 References 19

3 Basic principles 20

- 3.1 General 21
 - 3.1.1 Levels of performance 21
 - 3.1.2 Levels-of-approximation approach 21
- 3.2 Performance-based design and assessment 23
 - 3.2.1 General approach 23
 - 3.2.2 Basis for verification 23
- 3.3 Performance requirements for serviceability, structural safety, service life and reliability 25
 - 3.3.1 Performance criteria for serviceability and structural safety 25
 - 3.3.1.1 Serviceability limit states 25
 - 3.3.1.2 Ultimate limit states 27
 - 3.3.1.3 Robustness 28
 - 3.3.2 Service life 28
 - 3.3.2.1 Specified service life and residual service life 28
 - 3.3.2.2 Verification of service life 29
 - 3.3.3 Reliability 30
 - 3.3.3.1 Target reliability level 30
 - 3.3.3.2 Component reliability and system reliability 32
- 3.4 Performance requirements for sustainability 33
 - 3.4.1 General 33
 - 3.4.2 Performance requirements for environmental impact 34
 - 3.4.3 Performance requirements for impact on society 34
- 3.5 Life cycle management 35
 - 3.5.1 General 35
 - 3.5.2 Quality management 35
 - 3.5.2.1 General 35
 - 3.5.2.2 Project quality plan 36
 - 3.5.2.3 Life cycle file 37
 - 3.5.3 Quality management in design 38
 - 3.5.3.1 Objectives 38
 - 3.5.3.2 Design file 39
 - 3.5.3.3 Briefing phase 39
 - 3.5.3.4 Scouting phase 40
 - 3.5.3.5 Basis of design phase 40
 - 3.5.3.6 Project specification phase 42

	3.5.3.7	Final design phase	43
	3.5.3.8	Detailed design phase	44
	3.5.4	Quality management in construction	45
	3.5.4.1	Objectives	45
	3.5.4.2	As-built documentation (birth certificate document)	45
	3.5.5	Quality management in conservation	45
	3.5.5.1	Objectives	45
	3.5.5.2	Service life file	46
	3.5.6	Quality management in dismantlement	46
	3.5.6.1	Objectives	46
	3.5.6.2	Dismantlement document	47
4 Principles of structural design	48		
4.1	Design situations	49	
4.2	Design strategies	49	
4.3	Design methods	50	
4.4	Probabilistic safety format	51	
4.4.1	Limit state design principles	50	
4.4.2	Safety formats	50	
4.4.4.1	General	51	
4.4.4.2	Basic rules for probabilistic approach	52	
4.5	Partial factor format	52	
4.5.1	General	52	
4.5.1.1	Basic variables	52	
4.5.1.2	Design condition	53	
4.5.1.3	Design values of basic variables	53	
4.5.1.4	Representative values of basic variables	55	
4.5.2	Basic rules for partial factor approach	60	
4.5.2.1	General	60	
4.5.2.2	Ultimate limit states	61	
4.5.2.3	Fatigue verification	66	
4.5.2.4	Verification of structures subjected to impact and explosion	67	
4.5.2.5	Serviceability limit states	67	
4.6	Global resistance format	69	
4.6.1	General	69	
4.6.2	Basic rules for global resistance approach	69	
4.6.2.1	Representative variables	69	
4.6.2.2	Design condition	70	
4.7	Deemed-to-satisfy approach	71	
4.7.1	General	71	
4.7.2	Durability related exposure categories	71	
4.8	Design by avoidance	73	
5 Materials	74		
5.1	Concrete	75	
5.1.1	General and range of applicability	75	
5.1.2	Classification by strength	75	
5.1.3	Classification by density	76	
5.1.4	Compressive strength	76	
5.1.5	Tensile strength and fracture properties	77	
5.1.5.1	Tensile strength	77	
5.1.5.2	Fracture energy	78	
5.1.6	Strength under multiaxial states of stress	79	
5.1.7	Modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio	81	
5.1.7.1	Range of application	81	
5.1.7.2	Modulus of elasticity	81	
5.1.7.3	Poisson's ratio	82	
5.1.8	Stress-strain relations for short term loading	82	
5.1.8.1	Compression	82	
5.1.8.2	Tension	83	
5.1.8.3	Multiaxial states of stress	84	

5.1.8.4	Shear friction behaviour in cracks	86
5.1.9	Time effects	86
5.1.9.1	Development of strength with time	86
5.1.9.2	Strength under sustained loads	87
5.1.9.3	Development of modulus of elasticity with time	88
5.1.9.4	Creep and shrinkage	88
5.1.10	Temperature effects	94
5.1.10.1	Range of application	94
5.1.10.2	Maturity	94
5.1.10.3	Thermal expansion	94
5.1.10.4	Compressive strength	95
5.1.10.5	Tensile strength and fracture properties	95
5.1.10.6	Modulus of elasticity	96
5.1.10.7	Creep and shrinkage	96
5.1.10.8	High temperatures	98
5.1.10.9	Low temperatures (cryogenic temperatures)	98
5.1.11	Properties related to non-static loading	98
5.1.11.1	Fatigue	98
5.1.11.2	Stress and strain rate effects – impact	100
5.1.12	Transport of liquids and gases in hardened concrete	101
5.1.12.1	Permeation	102
5.1.12.2	Diffusion	103
5.1.12.3	Capillary suction	105
5.1.13	Properties related to durability	106
5.1.13.1	General	106
5.1.13.2	Carbonation progress	106
5.1.13.3	Ingress of chlorides	107
5.1.13.4	Freeze-thaw and freeze-thaw de-icing agent degradation	107
5.1.13.5	Alkali-aggregate reaction	108
5.1.13.6	Degradation by acids	108
5.1.13.7	Leaching progress	109
5.2	Reinforcing steel	110
5.2.1	General	110
5.2.2	Quality control	110
5.2.3	Designation	110
5.2.4	Geometrical properties	111
5.2.4.1	Size	111
5.2.4.2	Surface characteristics	111
5.2.5	Mechanical properties	111
5.2.5.1	Tensile properties	111
5.2.5.2	Steel grades	112
5.2.5.3	Stress-strain diagram	112
5.2.5.4	Ductility	113
5.2.5.5	Shear of welded joints in welded fabric	113
5.2.5.6	Fatigue behaviour	113
5.2.5.7	Behaviour under extreme thermal conditions	114
5.2.5.8	Effect of strain rate	114
5.2.6	Technological properties	114
5.2.6.1	Bendability	114
5.2.6.2	Weldability	114
5.2.6.3	Coefficient of thermal expansion	114
5.2.6.4	Provisions for quality control	114
5.2.7	Special types of steels	115
5.2.8	Assumptions used for design	115
5.3	Prestressing steel	117
5.3.1	General	117
5.3.2	Quality control	117
5.3.3	Designation	117
5.3.4	Geometrical properties	118
5.3.5	Mechanical properties	118
5.3.5.1	Tensile properties	118

5.3.5.2	Stress-strain diagram	118
5.3.5.3	Fatigue behaviour	119
5.3.5.4	Behaviour under extreme thermal conditions	119
5.3.5.5	Effect of strain rate	120
5.3.5.6	Bond characteristics	121
5.3.6	Technological properties	121
5.3.6.1	Isothermal stress relaxation	121
5.3.6.2	Deflected tensile behaviour (only for strands with nominal diameter ≥ 12.5 mm)	122
5.3.6.3	Stress corrosion resistance	122
5.3.6.4	Coefficient of thermal expansion	122
5.3.6.5	Residual stresses	122
5.3.7	Special types of prestressing steel	122
5.3.7.1	Metallic coating	122
5.3.7.2	Organic coating	123
5.3.7.3	Exterior sheathing with a filling product	123
5.3.8	Assumptions used for design	123
5.4	Prestressing systems	125
5.4.1	General	125
5.4.2	Post-tensioning system components and materials	125
5.4.2.1	Anchorages and coupling devices	125
5.4.2.2	Ducts	126
5.4.2.3	Filling materials	127
5.4.2.4	Quality control	128
5.4.3	Protection of tendons	128
5.4.3.1	Temporary corrosion protection	128
5.4.3.2	Permanent corrosion protection	128
5.4.3.3	Permanent corrosion protection of prestressing steel	128
5.4.3.4	Permanent protection of FRP materials	129
5.4.3.5	Fire protection	129
5.4.4	Stresses at tensioning, time of tensioning	129
5.4.4.1	Time of tensioning	129
5.4.4.2	Tendons made from prestressing steel	129
5.4.4.3	Tendons made from FRP materials	130
5.4.5	Initial prestress	130
5.4.5.1	General	130
5.4.5.2	Losses occurring in pretensioning beds	130
5.4.5.3	Immediate losses occurring during stressing	130
5.4.6	Value of prestressing force during design life (time $t > 0$)	133
5.4.6.1	Calculation of time-dependent losses made of prestressing steel	133
5.4.6.2	Calculation of time-dependent losses made of FRP	137
5.4.7	Design values of forces in prestressing	137
5.4.7.1	General	137
5.4.7.2	Design values for SLS and fatigue verifications	137
5.4.7.3	Design values for ULS verifications	137
5.4.8	Design values of tendon elongations	137
5.4.9	Detailing rules for prestressing tendons	138
5.4.9.1	Pretensioning tendons	138
5.4.9.2	Post-tensioning tendons	138
5.5	Non-metallic reinforcement	139
5.5.1	General	139
5.5.2	Quality control	139
5.5.3	Designation	139
5.5.4	Geometrical properties	140
5.5.4.1	Configuration	140
5.5.4.2	Size	140
5.5.4.3	Surface characteristics	140
5.5.5	Mechanical properties	140
5.5.5.1	Tensile strength and ultimate strain	140
5.5.5.2	Type	141

5.5.5.3	Stress-strain diagram and modulus of elasticity	141
5.5.5.4	Compressive and shear strength	141
5.5.5.5	Fatigue behaviour	141
5.5.5.6	Creep behaviour	142
5.5.5.7	Relaxation	142
5.5.5.8	Behaviour under elevated temperature and under extreme thermal conditions	142
5.5.6	Technological properties	142
5.5.6.1	Bond characteristics	142
5.5.6.2	Bendability	142
5.5.6.3	Coefficient of thermal expansion	142
5.5.6.4	Durability	143
5.5.7	Assumptions used for design	143
5.6 Fibres/fibre reinforced concrete	144	
5.6.1	Introduction	144
5.6.2	Material properties	144
5.6.2.1	Behaviour in compression	144
5.6.2.2	Behaviour in tension	145
5.6.3	Classification	146
5.6.4	Constitutive laws	146
5.6.5	Stress-strain relationship	148
5.6.6	Partial safety factors	150
5.6.7	Orientation factor	150
6 Interface characteristics	152	
6.1 Bond of embedded steel reinforcement	153	
6.1.1	Local bond-slip relationship	153
6.1.1.1	Local bond stress-slip model, ribbed bars	153
6.1.1.2	Influence of transverse cracking	155
6.1.1.3	Influence of yielding, transverse stress and longitudinal cracking and cyclic loading	155
6.1.1.4	Influence of creep and fatigue loading	157
6.1.1.5	Unloading branch	158
6.1.1.6	Plain (non-ribbed) surface bars	158
6.1.2	Influence on serviceability	159
6.1.3	Anchorage and lapped joints of reinforcement	159
6.1.3.1	Minimum detailing requirements	159
6.1.3.2	Basic bond strength	160
6.1.3.3	Design bond strength	161
6.1.3.4	Design anchorage length	162
6.1.3.5	Contribution of hooks and bends	163
6.1.3.6	Headed reinforcement	163
6.1.3.7	Laps of bars in tension	164
6.1.3.8	Laps of bars in compression	164
6.1.3.9	Anchorage of bundled bars	165
6.1.3.10	Lapped joints of bundled bars	165
6.1.4	Anchorage and lapped joints of welded fabric	165
6.1.4.1	Design anchorage length of welded fabric	165
6.1.4.2	Design lap length of welded fabric in tension	165
6.1.4.3	Design lap length of welded fabric in compression	166
6.1.5	Special circumstances	166
6.1.5.1	Slipform construction	166
6.1.5.2	Bentonite walling	166
6.1.5.3	Post-installed reinforcement	166
6.1.5.4	Electrochemical extraction of chlorides (ECE)	167
6.1.6	Conditions of service	167
6.1.6.1	Cryogenic conditions	167
6.1.6.2	Elevated temperatures	167
6.1.7	Degradation	167
6.1.7.1	Corrosion	167
6.1.7.2	Alkali silica reaction (ASR)	168
6.1.7.3	Frost	168

	6.1.7.4	Fire <i>168</i>
	6.1.8	Anchorage of pretensioned prestressing tendons <i>169</i>
	6.1.8.1	General <i>169</i>
	6.1.8.2	Design bond strength <i>169</i>
	6.1.8.3	Basic anchorage length <i>169</i>
	6.1.8.4	Transmission length <i>170</i>
	6.1.8.5	Design anchorage length <i>170</i>
	6.1.8.6	Development length <i>170</i>
6.2 Bond of non-metallic reinforcement <i>171</i>		
	6.2.1	Local bond stress–slip model <i>171</i>
	6.2.1.1	Local bond stress–slip model for FRP rebars <i>171</i>
	6.2.1.2	Local bond stress–slip model for externally bonded FRP <i>171</i>
	6.2.2	Bond and anchorage of internal FRP reinforcement <i>172</i>
	6.2.3	Bond and anchorage of externally bonded FRP reinforcement <i>172</i>
	6.2.3.1	Bond-critical failure modes <i>172</i>
	6.2.3.2	Maximum bond length <i>173</i>
	6.2.3.3	Ultimate strength for end debonding – anchorage capacity <i>174</i>
	6.2.3.4	Ultimate strength for end debonding – concrete rip-off <i>175</i>
	6.2.3.5	Ultimate strength for intermediate debonding <i>175</i>
	6.2.3.6	Interfacial stresses for the serviceability limit state <i>175</i>
	6.2.4	Mechanical anchorages for externally bonded FRP reinforcement <i>175</i>
6.3 Concrete to concrete <i>176</i>		
	6.3.1	Definitions and scope <i>176</i>
	6.3.2	Interface roughness characteristics <i>176</i>
	6.3.3	Mechanisms of shear transfer <i>177</i>
	6.3.4	Modelling and design <i>179</i>
	6.3.5	Detailing <i>181</i>
6.4 Concrete to steel <i>183</i>		
	6.4.1	Classification of interaction mechanisms <i>183</i>
	6.4.2	Bond of metal sheeting and profiles <i>183</i>
	6.4.2.1	Metal sheeting <i>183</i>
	6.4.2.2	Steel profiles <i>183</i>
	6.4.2.3	Interface strength <i>184</i>
	6.4.2.4	Shear stress–slip relationships <i>184</i>
	6.4.2.5	Influence of the type of loading <i>184</i>
	6.4.2.6	Determination of properties by testing <i>185</i>
	6.4.3	Mechanical interlock <i>185</i>
	6.4.3.1	Classification of devices <i>185</i>
	6.4.3.2	Strength evaluation <i>186</i>
	6.4.3.3	Force-shear slip constitutive relationships <i>187</i>
	6.4.3.4	Influence of the type of loading <i>189</i>
	6.4.3.5	Determination of properties by testing <i>189</i>
7 Design <i>190</i>		
7.1 Conceptual design <i>191</i>		
	7.1.1	General <i>191</i>
	7.1.2	Methodology <i>191</i>
	7.1.2.1	Input <i>192</i>
	7.1.2.2	Activities <i>192</i>
	7.1.2.3	The role of expertise, insight and tools <i>193</i>
	7.1.3	Structural concept and basis for design <i>193</i>
7.2 Structural analysis and dimensioning <i>194</i>		
	7.2.1	General <i>194</i>
	7.2.2	Structural modelling <i>194</i>
	7.2.2.1	General <i>194</i>
	7.2.2.2	Geometric imperfections <i>195</i>
	7.2.2.3	Structural geometry <i>195</i>

7.2.2.4	Calculation methods	196
7.2.3	Dimensioning values	199
7.2.3.1	Concrete	199
7.2.3.2	Reinforcing steel	204
7.2.3.3	Prestressing steel	205
7.2.4	Analysis of structural effects of time-dependent behaviour of concrete	205
7.2.4.1	General	205
7.2.4.2	Levels of refinement of the analysis	206
7.2.4.3	Probabilistic and deterministic approach	207
7.2.4.4	Prediction models for concrete and significance of the analysis	207
7.2.4.5	Time-dependent analysis based on ageing linear viscoelasticity	208
7.2.4.6	Constitutive laws in ageing linear viscoelasticity	208
7.2.4.7	Simplified approaches for time-dependent analysis	208
7.2.4.8	Effective homogeneous concrete structures with rigid or stress-independent yielding of restraints	208
7.2.4.9	Effective homogeneous concrete structures with additional steel structural elements	211
7.2.4.10	Approximate algebraic formulation for the constitutive relation: age-adjusted effective modulus (AAEM) method	212
7.2.4.11	General method	213
7.3	Verification of structural safety (ULS) for predominantly static loading	215
7.3.1	General	215
7.3.2	Bending with and without axial force	215
7.3.2.1	Beams, columns and slabs	215
7.3.2.2	Shells	215
7.3.3	Shear	217
7.3.3.1	General	217
7.3.3.2	Members without shear reinforcement	219
7.3.3.3	Members with shear reinforcement	220
7.3.3.4	Hollow core slabs	222
7.3.3.5	Shear between web and flanges of T-sections	223
7.3.3.6	Shear at the interface between concrete cast at different times	224
7.3.4	Torsion	226
7.3.5	Punching	227
7.3.5.1	General	227
7.3.5.2	Design shear force, shear-resisting effective depth and control perimeter	227
7.3.5.3	Punching shear strength	230
7.3.5.4	Calculation of rotations around the supported area	231
7.3.5.5	Punching shear resistance outside the zones with shear reinforcement or shearheads	233
7.3.5.6	Integrity reinforcement	234
7.3.6	Design with stress fields and strut-and-tie models	234
7.3.6.1	General	234
7.3.6.2	Struts	235
7.3.6.3	Ties	235
7.3.6.4	Nodes	236
7.3.7	Compression members	236
7.3.7.1	Stability of compressed members in general	236
7.3.7.2	Biaxial eccentricities and out-of-plane buckling	238
7.3.8	Lateral instability of beams	239
7.3.9	3D solids	240
7.3.9.1	Stress limit requirements	240
7.3.9.2	Ductility requirements	240

<p>7.4 Verification of structural safety (ULS) for non-static loading 242</p>	<p>7.4.1 Fatigue design 242 7.4.1.1 Scope 242 7.4.1.2 Analysis of stresses in reinforced and prestressed members under fatigue loading 242 7.4.1.3 Level II approximation: the simplified procedure 243 7.4.1.4 Level III approximation: verification by means of a single load level 243 7.4.1.5 Level IV approximation: verification by means of a spectrum of load levels 245 7.4.1.6 Shear design 246 7.4.1.7 Increased deflections under fatigue loading in the SLS 246 7.4.2 Impact and explosion 246 7.4.2.1 General remarks 246 7.4.2.2 Determination of design loads 247 7.4.2.3 Dimensioning for overall stresses 248 7.4.2.4 Structural detailing and other measures 250 7.4.3 Seismic design 251 7.4.3.1 Format of the verifications 251 7.4.3.2 Determination of seismic action effects through analysis 251 7.4.3.3 ULS verifications of inelastic flexural deformations 260 7.4.3.4 Cyclic plastic chord rotation capacity 260 7.4.3.5 Cyclic shear resistance at the ULS in members with shear reinforcement 263 7.4.3.6 ULS verification of joints between horizontal and vertical elements 263 7.4.3.7 SLS verifications of flexural deformations 263</p>
<p>7.5 Verification of structural safety (ULS) for extreme thermal conditions 264</p>	<p>7.5.1 Fire design 264 7.5.1.1 Introduction 264 7.5.1.2 Fire design principles 265 7.5.1.3 Calculation method 269 7.5.1.4 Structural elements 273 7.5.1.5 Compartmentation 275 7.5.2 Cryogenic design 276 7.5.2.1 General 276 7.5.2.2 Design loads to be considered in the design of structures for refrigerated liquefied gases 276 7.5.2.3 Failure mechanisms to be regarded in the design of structures for storing refrigerated liquefied gases 276 7.5.2.4 Concrete material properties under cryogenic conditions 277</p>
<p>7.6 Verification of serviceability (SLS) of RC and PC structures 279</p>	<p>7.6.1 Requirements 279 7.6.2 Design criteria 279 7.6.3 Stress limitation 279 7.6.3.1 Tensile stresses in the concrete 280 7.6.3.2 Limit state of decompression 280 7.6.3.3 Compressive stresses in the concrete 280 7.6.3.4 Steel stresses 280 7.6.4 Limit state of cracking 281 7.6.4.1 Requirements 281 7.6.4.2 Design criteria versus cracking 282 7.6.4.3 Limitation of crack width 282 7.6.4.4 Calculation of crack width in reinforced concrete members 283</p>

	7.6.4.5 Calculation of crack width in prestressed concrete members 286
	7.6.4.6 Control of cracking without calculation 287
	7.6.5 Limit states of deformation 288
	7.6.5.1 General 288
	7.6.5.2 Deformations due to bending with or without axial force 289
	7.6.6 Vibrations 293
	7.6.6.1 General 293
	7.6.6.2 Vibrational behaviour 293
	7.6.7 Verification of serviceability limit state by numerical simulation 294
	7.6.7.1 Fracture mechanics-based models 294
	7.6.7.2 Tension stiffening-based models 295
7.7	Verification of safety and serviceability of FRC structures 296
	7.7.1 Classification 296
	7.7.2 Design principles 296
	7.7.3 Verification of safety (ULS) 298
	7.7.3.1 Bending and/or axial compression in linear members 298
	7.7.3.2 Shear in beams 298
	7.7.3.3 Torsion in beams 300
	7.7.3.4 Walls 300
	7.7.3.5 Slabs 301
	7.7.4 Verification of serviceability (SLS) 302
	7.7.4.1 Stress limitation 302
	7.7.4.2 Crack width in members with conventional reinforcement 302
	7.7.4.3 Minimum reinforcement for crack control 302
7.8	Verification of limit states associated with durability 304
	7.8.1 General 304
	7.8.2 Carbonation induced corrosion – uncracked concrete 305
	7.8.2.1 Probabilistic safety format 305
	7.8.2.2 Partial safety factor format 307
	7.8.2.3 Deemed-to-satisfy design 308
	7.8.2.4 Avoidance-of-deterioration design 308
	7.8.3 Chloride induced corrosion – uncracked concrete 308
	7.8.3.1 Probabilistic safety format 308
	7.8.3.2 Partial safety factor format 310
	7.8.3.3 Deemed-to-satisfy design 310
	7.8.3.4 Avoidance-of-deterioration design 310
	7.8.4 Influence of cracks upon reinforcement corrosion 310
	7.8.5 Risk of depassivation with respect to prestressed steel 310
	7.8.6 Freeze-thaw attack 311
	7.8.6.1 Probabilistic safety format 311
	7.8.6.2 Partial safety factor format 311
	7.8.6.3 Deemed-to-satisfy approach 312
	7.8.6.4 Avoidance-of-deterioration method 312
	7.8.7 Chemical attack 312
	7.8.7.1 Acid attack 312
	7.8.7.2 Sulphate attack 313
	7.8.8 Alkali–aggregate reactions 314
	7.8.8.1 Probabilistic safety format 314
	7.8.8.2 Partial safety factor format 314
	7.8.8.3 Deemed-to-satisfy approach 314
	7.8.8.4 Avoidance-of-deterioration approach 314
	7.8.9 Delayed ettringite formation 314
	7.8.9.1 Probabilistic safety format 315

7.9 Verification of robustness	316	7.8.9.2 Partial safety factor format	315
		7.8.9.3 Deemed-to-satisfy approach	315
		7.8.9.4 Avoidance-of-deterioration approach	315
7.10 Verification of sustainability	318	7.9.1 General	316
		7.9.2 Specific methods to improve robustness by structural measures	317
		7.9.2.1 Robustness by creating an alternative loading path	317
		7.9.2.2 Capacity design	317
7.11 Verifications assisted by numerical simulations	322	7.10.1 Impact on environment	318
		7.10.1.1 General	318
		7.10.1.2 Verification	319
		7.10.2 Impact on society	320
		7.10.2.1 General	320
		7.10.2.2 Verification	320
7.12 Verification assisted by testing	328	7.11.1 Purpose	322
		7.11.2 Methods of numerical simulation	322
		7.11.2.1 Numerical model	322
		7.11.2.2 Finite element method	322
		7.11.2.3 Material models	323
		7.11.2.4 Validation of numerical models	323
		7.11.3 Safety formats for non-linear analysis	324
		7.11.3.1 General	324
		7.11.3.2 Probabilistic method	324
		7.11.3.3 Global resistance methods	325
		7.11.3.4 Partial factor method	326
		7.11.4 Resistance parameter identification	327
7.13 Detailing	334	7.12.1 Scope	328
		7.12.2 Definition	328
		7.12.3 Aims of verification assisted by testing	329
		7.12.4 Requirements	329
		7.12.5 Planning	329
		7.12.5.1 Calculation model-limit states	329
		7.12.5.2 Information on basic variables	330
		7.12.5.3 Number of specimens	330
		7.12.5.4 Scale effects	330
		7.12.5.5 Actions	331
		7.12.5.6 Origin of specimens	331
		7.12.6 Testing conditions and measurements	331
		7.12.6.1 Basic and nominal variables	331
		7.12.6.2 Actions	331
		7.12.6.3 Deformation – structural behaviour	331
		7.12.7 Laboratory report	331
		7.12.8 Statistical analysis of test results	332
		7.12.8.1 Estimation of the unknown coefficients D	332
		7.12.8.2 Characteristic value	332
		7.12.9 Verification procedure	332
		7.12.9.1 Design values	332
		7.12.9.2 Verification	333
		7.13.1 Basic principles	334
		7.13.2 Positioning of reinforcement	334
		7.13.2.1 General	334
		7.13.2.2 Cover of reinforcement	334
		7.13.2.3 Minimum bar spacing	335
		7.13.2.4 Forms and bends	335
		7.13.2.5 Anchorage	336
		7.13.2.6 Lapped joints	338

7.13.2.7	Deviations and curvatures	339
7.13.3	Prestressed structures	340
7.13.3.1	Anchorage of prestressing wires and strands	340
7.13.4	Bearings and joints	340
7.13.5	Structural members	341
7.13.5.1	Unreinforced structural members	341
7.13.5.2	Beams and T-beams	341
7.13.5.3	Slabs	342
7.13.5.4	Compression members	343
7.13.6	Special aspects of precast concrete elements and composite structural members	345
7.13.6.1	General	345
7.13.6.2	Bearings	345
7.13.6.3	Mortar joints	347
7.13.6.4	Loop connections	347
7.13.6.5	Transverse stresses in the anchorage zone of prestressed tendons	348
7.14	Verification of anchorages in concrete	350
8 Construction 352		
8.1	General	353
8.2	Execution management	353
8.2.1	Assumptions	353
8.2.2	Documentation	353
8.2.3	Quality management	353
8.3	Reinforcing steel works	354
8.3.1	Transportation and storage	354
8.3.2	Identification	354
8.3.3	Cutting and bending	355
8.3.4	Welding	356
8.3.5	Joints	357
8.3.6	Assembly and placing of the reinforcement	357
8.3.7	Construction documents – reinforcement	357
8.4	Prestressing works	357
8.4.1	General	357
8.4.2	Packaging, transportation, storage and handling of materials and components	358
8.4.3	Prestressing works for post-tensioning tendons	358
8.4.3.1	Installation of tendons	358
8.4.3.2	Tensioning operations	359
8.4.3.3	Grouting of prestressing ducts	360
8.4.4	Prestressing works for pretensioning tendons	361
8.4.4.1	Installation of tendons	361
8.4.4.2	Tensioning operations	361
8.4.4.3	Sealing	362
8.4.5	Replacement of tendons	362
8.4.6	Construction documents – prestressing	363
8.5	Falsework and formwork	363
8.6	Concreting	363
8.6.1	Specification of concrete	363
8.6.2	Placing and compaction	364
8.6.3	Curing	364
8.6.4	Execution with precast concrete elements	364
8.6.5	Geometrical tolerances	364
9 Conservation 366		
9.1	General	367
9.2	Conservation strategies and tactics	367
9.2.1	General	367
9.2.2	Strategy using proactive conservation measures	368
9.2.2.1	Condition based conservation	368

9.3 Conservation management 370	9.2.2.2 Time dependent conservation 369 9.2.3 Strategy using reactive conservation measures 369 9.2.4 Situations where conservation measures are not feasible 369
9.4 Condition survey 373	9.3.1 Through-life conservation process 370 9.3.2 Conservation plan 373
9.5 Condition assessment 378	9.4.1 Condition survey and monitoring activities 373 9.4.3 Tools and techniques for surveys and monitoring 374 9.4.4 Gathering data for condition control purposes 375 9.4.5 General flow of condition survey process 377
9.6 Condition evaluation and decision-making 379	9.5.1 Identification of deterioration mechanisms and prediction of damage 378 9.5.2 Identification of deterioration mechanism 378 9.5.3 Factors influencing deterioration 379 9.5.4 Determination of deterioration level and rate 379
9.7 Interventions 381	9.6.1 General 379 9.6.2 Threshold levels for deterioration of material and/or structural performance 380 9.6.3 Judgement criteria 380 9.6.4 Selection of interventions 380
9.8 Recording 385	9.7.1 Maintenance interventions 382 9.7.2 Preventative interventions 382 9.7.3 Remedial interventions 382 9.7.4 Rebuild, reconstruction and replacement 382 9.7.5 Strengthening or upgrading interventions 383 9.7.6 Other activities and measures 383 9.7.7 Execution of interventions 384
10 Dismantlement 386	
10.1 General 387	
10.2 Preparing dismantlement 388	10.2.1 General 388 10.2.2 Consequence class of the structure 388 10.2.3 Structural analysis for dismantlement 388 10.2.4 Investigation of potential contamination 388 10.2.5 Waste disposal concept 388 10.2.6 Preparation report 389
10.3 Health and safety provisions 389	
Index 390	