



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**THERMAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSES OF ROLLER
COMPACTED CONCRETE DAMS**

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**THERMAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSES OF
ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE DAMS**

By

KHALED HAMOOD BAYAGOOB

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

December 2007



DEDICATION

To all Members of my Family



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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Faculty : Engineering

In the present study, a finite element computer code has been developed and is capable for simulating the sequence of construction of the roller compacted concrete dams taking into account the effects of the reservoir water temperature and climatic changes. The probability of cracking can be determined where the variation of the material mechanical properties with time are incorporated using the newly efficient experimental models found in literature.

The developed code has been validated first for some numerical examples found in literature. Then the code has been verified against the monitoring temperatures measured by the installed thermocouples in a real case study in Malaysia where good agreement has been obtained between the code predicted results and monitoring temperatures. Then the developed code has been applied for the simulation of sequence of construction and operation phase taking into account the reservoir water operation affects on the upstream dam side. Realistic and identical thermal and structural responses from both the two-dimensional and the three-dimensional models have been obtained. Thus the two-dimensional model can be sufficiently



used for the analysis of gravity roller compacted concrete dams without losing or sacrificing the accuracy level.

The capability of the developed code has been demonstrated by analyzing a large roller compacted concrete dam of 169 m in height where the impact of the placement schedule on the thermal and structural response has been investigated. The obtained results show that, the placement schedule has significant effect in reducing the tensile stresses at the critical zones of high foundation restraints.

Moreover, the developed code has been applied for the determination of the thermal and structural response of an unsymmetrical double curvature arch concrete dam as a general case. The roller compacted concrete technology has been tried as an alternative to the proposed conventional method utilizing the special code for the discretization of the arch dam gorges which was modified in the present study for roller compacted concrete arch dam problem. High tensile stresses at the dam bottom and the abutment boundaries in the upstream side have been observed. In addition to small regions of high compressive stresses near the abutment sides in the downstream side. Thus, a special attention should be paid to these regions in the design of roller compacted concrete arch dams.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**ANALISIS STRUKTUR DAN TERMA UNTUK EMPANGAN KONKRIT
TERMAMPAT GOLEK**

Oleh

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Dalam kajian ini, satu aturcara unsur-terhingga telah dibangunkan yang mampu melakukan simulasi turutan pembinaan empangan konkrit termampat golek yang mengambilkira kesan suhu air takungan serta perubahan cuaca. Kemungkinan dimana retakan akan berlaku juga boleh diramal dimana variasi sifat mekanikal terhadap masa telah digunakan dalam aturcara ini mengambilkira model baru berasaskan kajian literatur.

Aturcara yang dibangunkan ini telah dipastikan ketepatannya dengan beberapa contoh numerikal yang terdapat dalam literatur. Kemudian aturcara ini telah disahkan dengan membandingkan suhu yang diambil di sebuah tapak pembinaan empangan di Malaysia. Keputusan yang memberangsangkan telah diperolehi antara nilai yang diambil di tapak serta nilai simulasi aturcara yang dibangunkan. Kemudian, aturcara yang dibangunkan ini telah digunakan untuk mensimulasi turutan pembinaan di tapak yang mengambilkira kesan kerj- operasi air di bahagian atas empangan. Kelakuan struktur yang tepat serta realistik telah diperolehi antara aturcara yang dibangunkan dengan suhu yang diambil melalui jangkassuhu di tapak pembinaan bagi model tiga-

dimensi serta dua-dimensi. Oleh itu, model dua-dimensi boleh digunakan secara efisien untuk analisis struktur empangan konkrit termampat golek tanpa menjejaskan ketepatan.

Selain itu aturcara yang dibangunkan ini telah digunakan untuk menentukan kelakuan struktur serta terma sebuah empangan dua-lengkungan tidak-simetri sebagai sebuah contoh biasa. Teknologi konkrit termampat golek telah dikaji sebagai alternatif kepada konkrit biasa dengan menggunakan kaedah konvensional untuk diskretasi empangan gerbang dan mengubahsuaikannya untuk analisis empangan jenis konkrit termampat golek. Tegasan tegangan yang tinggi di bahagian bawah empangan serta di bahagian sempadan abutmen telah dikenalpasti.

Julat serta kebolehan aturcara yang dibangunkan ini telah ditunjukkan dengan menganalisis sebuah empangan konkrit termampat golek besar dengan ketinggian 169 meter dimana kesan turutan letakan konkrit di tapak pembinaan terhadap kelakuan struktur serta terma telah dikaji secara mendalam. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa kesan turutan letakan konkrit di tapak pembinaan memainkan peranan penting dalam menurunkan tegasan tegangan di bahagian-bahagian kritikal seperti di bahagian asas empangan. Juga dilihat bahawa terdapat tegasan mampatan yang tinggi di beberapa kawasan abutmen bahagian bawah empangan. Oleh itu, perhatian yang lebih perlu diberikan oleh para jurutera empangan kepada bahagian-bahagian tersebut dalam rekabentuk empangan konkrit termampat golek.

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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 7th December 2007 to conduct the final examination of Khaled Hamood Bayagoob on his Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled “Thermal and Structural Analyses of Roller Compacted Concrete Dams” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Saya mengesahkan bahawa satu Jawatankuasa Pemeriksa telah berjumpa pada 7 Disember 2007 untuk menjalankan peperiksaan akhir bagi Khaled Hamood Bayagoob untuk menilai tesis Doktor Falsafah beliau yang bertajuk “ANALISIS STRUKTUR DAN TERMA UNTUK EMPANGAN KONKRIT TERMAMPAT GOLEK” mengikut Akta Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Ijazah Lanjutan) 1980 dan Peraturan Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Ijazah Lanjutan) 1981. Jawatankuasa Pemeriksa tersebut telah memperakukan bahawa calon ini layak dianugerahi ijazah Doktor Falsafah.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

KHALED HAMOOD BAYAGOOB

Date: 1st February 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
APPROVAL	viii
DECLARATION	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF NOTATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xxii
 CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 General	9
2.2 Thermal and Structural Analysis of RCC Gravity Dams	10
2.3 Thermal and Structural Analysis of Arch RCC Dams	25
2.4 Mechanical Properties and Constitutive Relationships of RCC Materials	27
2.5 Concluding Remarks	34
3 METHODOLOGY	36
3.1 General	36
3.2 Finite Element Formulation of the Continuum Mechanics	38
3.2.1 Conventional Isoperimetric Finite Elements	41
3.2.2 Interface Isoparametric Finite Element Formulation	43
3.3 RCC Material Constitutive Relationship	47
3.3.1 Linear Elastic Constitutive Relationship	47
3.3.2 Elasto-plastic Constitutive Relationship	49
3.3.3 Interface Element Material Constitutive Relationship	53
3.4 Simplified Crack Analysis	61
3.5 Finite Element Formulation of the Heat Transfer Problem	63
3.5.1 Finite Element Solution of the Heat Transfer Problem	64
3.5.2 Contact Resistance Element Formulation for Heat Transfer Problem	69
3.5.3 Time Step Solution of the Heat Equation	73
3.5.4 Initial Conditions in the Heat Transfer Problems	74
3.5.5 Simulation of the Boundary Conditions in RCC Dams	76
3.5.6 Heat of Hydration in <i>RCC/Concrete</i>	77
3.5.7 Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient h	80
3.5.8 Calculations of the Ambient Temperature	80
3.5.9 Water Structure Interaction	81
3.6 Finite Element Idealization of the RCC Arch Dam	84
3.6.1 Arch Dam Body Idealization	84
3.6.2 Arch Dam Foundation Modeling	87



3.7	Concluding Remarks	93
4	COMPUTATIONAL STRATEGIES, CODING AND VERIFICATION	95
4.1	General	95
4.2	Computational Strategies for Thermal Analysis	95
4.2.1	Simulation of Sequence of Construction	95
4.2.2	Solution steps and Algorithm for Thermal Analysis	96
4.3	Computational Strategies for Structural Analysis	97
4.3.1	Linear Elastic Stress Analysis	99
4.3.2	Elasto-Plastic Analysis	99
4.4	Host Finite Element Program	104
4.5	Development of the Finite Element Code	104
4.5.1	Main Program	104
4.5.2	Main Subroutines	105
4.5.3	Auxiliary subroutines	110
4.6	Verification of the Developed FE Code for the Thermal and Structural Analyses	114
4.6.1	Verification of the Developed Code for Thermal Analysis	114
4.6.2	Verification of the Developed Code for Structural Analysis	126
4.7	Conclusion	142
5	THERMAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF RCC GRAVITY DAMS	143
5.1	General	143
5.2	Analysis of Kinta RCC Dam	144
5.2.1	Description of Kinta RCC Dam	145
5.2.2	Problem Modeling	145
5.2.3	Two-dimensional Thermal and Structural Analysis Results of Kinta Dam	150
5.2.4	Three-dimensional Thermal and Structural Analysis	168
5.2.5	Simplified crack analysis	193
5.3	Analysis of Roodbar RCC Dam	194
5.3.1	Problem Definition	194
5.3.2	Problem Modeling	195
5.3.3	Thermal Analysis of Roodbar RCC Dam	199
5.3.4	Structural Response of Roodbar	201
5.4	Summary and Conclusions	206
5.4.1	Thermal Response of RCC Dams	206
5.4.2	Structural Response of RCC Dams	207
6	THERMAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF RCC ARCH DAMS	209
6.1	General	209
6.2	Geometry of Ostour Dam	210
6.3	Finite Element Modeling	211
6.4	Material Properties and Site Condition	213
6.5	Construction Schedule	214
6.6	Simulation of the Initial Conditions	215

6.6.1	Determination of the Initial Foundation Temperature	216
6.6.2	RCC Placement Temperature	217
6.7	Thermal Response of Ostour RCC Arch Dam	218
6.8	Structural Response of Ostour <i>RCC</i> Arch Dam	221
6.9	Summary and Conclusions	234
6.9.1	Thermal Response of RCC Arch Dams	234
6.9.2	Structural Response of RCC Arch Dams	235
7	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	237
	REFERENCES	244
	APPENDICES	251
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	256
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	257

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 Material Properties of the <i>RCC</i> Model Block	122
4.2 Comparison of Vertical Deflections (in mm)	128
4.3 Comparison of Bending Stresses σ_x (N/mm ²)	129
4.4 Comparison of Vertical Deflections (in mm)	129
4.5 Comparison of Bending Stresses σ_x (N/mm ²)	129
4.6 Comparison of Bending Stresses along the Inner Beam Radius	131
4.7 Comparison of Shear Stresses along the Outer Beam Radius	132
4.8 Comparison of Deflection (<i>x</i> -displacement) at the Free End (mm)	132
4.9 Comparison of Bending Stresses along the Upper Outer Radius	132
4.10 Comparison of Shear Stresses along the Lower Outer Radius	133
4.11 Comparison of Displacements along the Upper Outer Radius	133
4.12 Comparison of Normal Stresses along the Inner Radius	134
4.13 Comparison of Shear Stresses along the Outer Beam Radius	134
4.14 Comparison of Displacements along the Upper Outer Radius	134
5.1 Thermal and structural properties of Kinta dam	149
5.2 Elasto-plastic <i>RCC</i> Material Properties	186
5.3 Max. and Min. Elasto-plastic stresses due to L.F 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0	191
5.4 Comparison of linear and elasto-plastic stresses	192
6.1 Material Properties for Ostour Arch Dam	213
6.2 Average Monthly Recorded Temperatures Close to Ostour Dam Site (Mianeh City - www.weather.ir)	214
6.3 Predicted Minimum and Maximum Principal Stresses from Linear Analysis	233

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Distribution of RCC Dams throughout the World at the End of 2002 (Completed and Under Construction, Dunstan 2003)	3
2.1	Summary of Thermal Study Process (Tatro and Schrader, 1992)	11
2.2	Reservoir water temperature approximation (Koga et al. 2003)	22
2.3	Temporal Development of the <i>RCC</i> Static Elastic Modulus (Conrad, et. al. 2003)	28
2.4	<i>RCC</i> Shear test result (Filho et al. 2003)	31
3.1	Study Methodology Flow Chart	37
3.2	Three-dimensional Body under the Action of Different Loads	40
3.3	Geometry of the Interface Element	45
3.4	Vertical Contraction Joints in an Arch <i>RCC</i> Dam	54
3.5	Kinds of Contraction Joints in Arch Dams	56
3.6	Constitutive Relationships for the Interface Element	61
3.7	Thermal Boundary Conditions	66
3.8	Foundation Block Modeling	75
3.9	Creation of the Convection Boundaries	77
3.10	Adiabatic Temperature Rise of Mass Concrete (ACI, 207-1R)	79
3.11	Willow Creek dam <i>RCC</i> Mixes Adiabatic Temperature Rise (ACI, 207-5R)	79
3.12	Water-Structure Interaction Idealization	83
3.13	Water Structure Interaction Convection Boundaries	83
3.14	ADAP Code Idealization of Concrete Arch Dam Body	85
3.15	Arch dam body modeling	86
3.16	Modified arch dam body idealization	87

3.17	ADAP Idealization for the Block Foundation	88
3.18	Basic Sub-blocks of the Foundation Block Idealization	89
3.19	Extreme Boundaries of the Foundation Block along the z-axis	90
3.20	Sub-blocks of the lower part of the foundation block	91
3.21	Sub-blocks of the right abutment of the foundation block	92
3.22	Sub-blocks of the left abutment of the foundation block	92
3.23	Final Finite Element Discretization of the Foundation Block	93
4.1	Birth and Death of Elements Technique	96
4.2	Program Flow Chart for Thermal Analysis	98
4.3	Linear and Elasto-plastic Structural Analysis Algorithm	103
4.4	General Program Flow Chart	109
4.5	A wall 30 cm Thick under Temperature 100 °C from both Sides	115
4.6	Finite element mesh idealization of the wall 30 cm thick	116
4.7	Temperature Distribution across 30 cm Wall Thick	117
4.8	FE idealization and Material Properties of the Copper Slab	118
4.9	FE and Analytical Solution Comparison	119
4.10	3-D FE Mesh of the Copper Slab with Contact Resistance Element	119
4.11	Comparisons of the Analytical and the FE Solution without and with Contact Resistance Element	120
4.12	Finite element idealization of a concrete block model	121
4.13	Adiabatic temperature rise of a concrete block	123
4.14	Nonadiabatic Temperature Rise of RCC Block Model	124
4.15	Nonadiabatic Temperature Rise and Concreting phase Effect on the Thermal Response of an RCC Block	125
4.16	Geometry and material properties of a cantilever beam	127
4.17	FE Discretization of a Cantilever Beam	128

4.18	Curved cantilever beam	130
4.19	FE Discretization of the Curved Cantilever Beam	131
4.20	Comparison of Elasto-plastic Response of a Curved Beam	136
4.21	Comparison of Elasto-plastic Stress at the Fixed End for the Inner Surface of a Curved Beam in Plan	136
4.22	Cantilever beam FE Modelling with Interface Element at Different Location	138
4.23	Deflection of a Cantilever Beam with IE under Point Load	139
4.24	Deflection of a cantilever beam with IE due to moment at the Free End	140
4.25	Deflection of a Cantilever Beam with IE due to varying Normal Stiffness k_n	141
4.26	Deflection of a Cantilever Beam due to Shear Stiffness k_s Variation	142
5.1	Typical Cross Section of Kinta Dam	146
5.2	Site Plan of Kinta Dam	147
5.3	Thermocouples Locations of the Kinta Dam Deepest Block	151
5.4	Kinta Dam Construction Progress up to Stage No. 10	151
5.5	2-D Finite Element Mesh for Stage No. 10 under Construction	152
5.6	Comparison of Predicted and Monitoring Temperatures at Level 169 m	153
5.7	Comparison of Predicted and Monitoring Temperatures at Level 179m	155
5.8	Temperatures Distributions (in °C) for Stage No.10	155
5.9	Construction Schedule of Kinta Dam	156
5.10	Monthly and Average Recorded Daily Temperatures at the Kinta Dam Site	157
5.11	Temperature Distribution after Completing the Dam Construction	157
5.12	Water Interaction FE Idealization	159

5.13	Temperature Distribution after the Complete Filling the Dam Reservoir	159
5.14	Reservoir Operation	160
5.15	Water- Dam Body Interaction Thermal Responses for Five Years of Reservoir Operation	163
5.16	Distributions of Principal Stresses at the End of Dam Construction	164
5.17	Distributions of Principal Stresses after Reservoir Complete Filling	165
5.18	Distributions of Principal Stresses after Dam Construction by Five Years	166
5.19	Variation of the Crack Index at the Dam Bottom using 2-D model	167
5.20	3-D Finite Element Mesh for Stage No. 10	168
5.21	Comparison of Predicted and Monitoring Temperatures at Level 169m	170
5.22	Comparison of predicted and Monitoring Temperatures at Level 179 m	171
5.23	Comparison between 2D and 3D predicted temperatures at level 169m	173
5.24	3-D Temperature Distribution after Completing the Dam Construction	174
5.25	3-D Water Interaction Idealization	175
5.26	3-D Temperature Distribution after the Complete Filling the Dam Reservoir	176
5.27	3-D Water- Dam Body Interaction Thermal Responses After Five Years of Reservoir Operation	179
5.28	3-D Principal Stresses Distributions after End of Construction	181
5.29	3-D Principal Stresses Distributions after 5 Years of Dam Construction	183
5.30	Variation of the Crack Index at the Dam Bottom using 3-D model	185
5.31	2-D and 3-D Upstream Displacements	185
5.32	3-D Elasto-Plastic Principal Stresses Distributions after 5-Years of Dam Construction Due to 0.5 Load Factor	188



5.33	3-D Elasto-Plastic Principal Stresses Distributions after 5 Years of Dam Construction Due to 0.75 Load Factor	189
5.34	3-D Elasto-Plastic Principal Stresses Distributions after 5Years of Dam Construction Due to 1.0 Load Factor	191
5.35	No. of Yielded Nodes per Load Increments due to Elasto-plastic Analysis	192
5.36	Elasto-plastic Yielded Contours	193
5.37	Roodbar Dam Cross Section	195
5.38	2-D Finite Element Idealization of the RCC Roodbar Dam	196
5.39	Roodbar Construction Progress	196
5.40	Average Monthly Air Temperatures at Roodbar Dam Site	197
5.41	Temperature Variations along the Depth of the Foundation Block for July and December Schedules	199
5.42	Temperature Distributions for Stage 25 th	200
5.43	Temperature Distributions at the End of Construction	201
5.44	Distributions of Principal Stresses at the End of Construction of Stage No. 61 For July Starting Schedule	202
5.45	Distributions of Principal Stresses at the End of Construction of Stage No. 61 for December Starting Schedule	203
5.46	Variation of the Crack Index for July Schedule	204
5.47	Variation of the Crack Index for December Schedule	205
6.1	Ostour Original Gorge View	210
6.2	Finite Element Modeling of the Block Foundation of Ostour Dam	211
6.3	Finite Element Modeling of the Ostour Dam Body	212
6.4	Finite Element Modeling of the Ostour Dam	212
6.5	Ostour Dam Construction Schedule	215
6.6	Foundation Block Initial Temperature Distributions	217
6.7	Temperatures Distribution Through the Crown Cantilever and different Horizontal Sections at the End of Construction	219



6.8	Temperatures distribution through the crown cantilever and different levels after five year of the end of construction	220
6.9	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_1) at the End of Dam Construction	223
6.10	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_2) at the End of Dam Construction	225
6.11	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_3) at the End of Dam Construction	227
6.12	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_1) after five years of the Dam Construction	229
6.13	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_2) after five years of the Dam Construction	231
6.14	Principal Stress Distribution (σ_3) after five years of the Dam Construction	233

LIST OF NOTATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Latin Upper Case

A	area
B_w	block width of the dam
$[\bar{B}]$	strain-displacement matrix
$[B]$	strain-displacement matrix
$[C]$	capacitance matrix
C_1, C_2, C_3	elasto-plastic yield surface constants
$[D]$	global element elastic rigidity matrix
$[\bar{D}]$	local elastic rigidity matrix for joint element
D_{ep}	elasto-plastic rigidity matrix
E	material elastic modulus
E_c	concrete elastic modulus
$\{F\}$	vector of equilibrated nodal force
I_1	first stress invariant tensor
J	Jacobian matrix
J_2	second stress invariant tensor
J_3	third stress invariant tensor
K_f	foundation restraint factor
K_R	structure restraint factor
$[K]$	element stiffness matrix
L	loading criterion for a joint element
N_i	shape function at node i
Q	heat transfer rate per unit area

\dot{Q}	heat of hydration rate per unit volume
$\{R\}$	nodal point applied external load vector
$\{R\}$	unbalanced (residual) nodal load vector
$\{T\}^e$	vector of element nodal temperatures
T	temperature
T_{ad}	adiabatic temperature rise
T_f	the temperature of the fluid surface
T_{max}	maximum adiabatic temperature rise
T_s	the temperature of the solid surface
$\{\dot{T}\}^e$	vector of element nodal temperatures variation with time
V	wind speed
W_{cr}	permissible dam crack width

Latin Lower Case

a	Plastic flow vector
a_1, a_2, a_3	Plastic flow subvectors
c	specific heat coefficient
c	Cohesion coefficient
$\{d\delta\}$	virtual displacement vector
dV	elemental volume
\hat{f}_c	compression strength
\hat{f}_t	tensile strength
h	convection heat transfer coefficient
h_c	concrete convection heat transfer coefficient
h_f	wind convection heat transfer coefficient

k_n	normal stiffness of the joint element
k_s	shear stiffness of the joint element
k_x, k_y, k_z	thermal conductivity coefficients in x, y, and z direction
l_x, l_y, l_z	direction cosines of the outward surface normal in x, y, and z respectively
q	heat flux
q_c	convection heat transfer rate
q_r	radiation heat transfer rate
t	time
u	tangential and normal displacements respectively
v	tangential and normal displacements respectively
w	tangential and normal displacements respectively
x, y, z	cartesian coordinate system
$\{p\}$	surface traction forces
$\{g\}$	distributed body forces

Greek Upper Case

$\{\Delta F\}$	incremental load vector
$\{\Delta \delta\}$	incremental nodal displacements vector
$\{\Delta \varepsilon\}$	incremental strains vector
$\{\Delta \sigma\}$	incremental stress vector

Greek Lower Case

α	hydration heat rate parameter
β	shear modulus reduction factor