



BEAM-COLUMN IN-PLANE RESISTANCE BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF EQUIVALENT GEOMETRIC IMPERFECTIONS

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Assessment of the flexural buckling resistance of bisymmetrical I-section beam-columns using FEM is widely discussed in the paper with regard to their imperfect model. The concept of equivalent geometric imperfections is applied in compliance with the so-called Eurocode's general method. Various imperfection profiles are considered. The global effect of imperfections on the real compression members behaviour is illustrated by the comparison of imperfect beam-columns resistance and the resistance of their perfect counterparts. Numerous FEM simulations with regard to the stability behaviour of laterally and torsionally restrained steel structural elements of hot-rolled wide flange HEB section subjected to both compression and bending about the major or minor principal axes were performed. Geometrically and materially nonlinear analyses, GMNA for perfect structural elements and GMNIA for imperfect ones, preceded by LBA for the initial curvature evaluation of imperfect member configuration prior to loading were carried out. Numerical modelling and simulations were conducted with use of ABAQUS/Standard program. FEM results are compared with those obtained using the Eurocode's interaction criteria of Method 1 and 2. Concluding remarks with regard to a necessity of equivalent imperfection profiles inclusion in modelling of the in-plane resistance of compression members are presented.

Keywords: steel I-section, beam-column, flexural buckling resistance, equivalent geometric imperfections, FEM modelling

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1. INTRODUCTION

The classical linear stability theory of structures is based on assumptions of the idealized structure perfect geometry and the structure residual stress free state in the initial configuration adopted as a reference one for modelling the stability behaviour. Furthermore, for the flexural bifurcation buckling behaviour of plane frameworks it is required that all the frame members are under pure compression. The prebuckling internal force state needs therefore to be decomposed into a membrane stress resultant state (axial forces) and the flexural stress resultant state (bending moments) that are in the equilibrium with applied actions [35]. Steel beam-columns of real structural frameworks do not however comply with these assumptions since firstly – they are fabricated with unavoidable initial curvature and residual stresses due to the heat treatment technological production processes of rolling or welding, and secondly – coupling of the membrane and flexural internal force states that results in compression/tension and bending of framework members right from the beginning of the load application. Hence, the bifurcation instability described by the linear buckling theory does not generally take place since the structure response to actions belongs to the class of nonlinear equilibrium path problems analysed within the framework of either the second order theory (a direct extension of the linear buckling theory) or the large deformation theory (the nonlinear buckling theory) [36].

Analytical or numerical solutions related to the strength limit of hypothetically perfect structures constitute therefore an upper bound limit of the resistance evaluations based on the nonlinear equilibrium path behaviour of real structures the imperfections of which are of infinitesimally small values [33]. Furthermore, in case of applied actions producing purely membrane state of stress, the bifurcation instability behaviour of hypothetically perfect structures has to be interpreted as the limiting behaviour of real structural systems the imperfections of which are of infinitesimally small values. The practical implication of the above statements is that the inelastic buckling strength predictions of perfect systems may be obtained numerically with use the so-called GMNIA (geometrically and materially nonlinear analysis with imperfections taken into account) in which the imperfection types are reduced to a representative one of an infinitesimally small value. Results obtained in this way for frameworks the members of which are subjected to combined membrane and flexural stress states are practically coinciding with those of GMNA (geometrically and materially nonlinear analysis without imperfections taken into account). Moreover, in case of applied actions producing purely membrane state of stress resultants, GMNIA with an

infinitesimally small value of the representative imperfection allows for the buckling strength estimation of perfect members (analysis denoted hereafter by GMNA+) the prediction of which could not have been possible by the direct use of GMNA.

The imperfection of a representative type is treated as an equivalent imperfection which has a similar effect on the stability behaviour of the structure as the combined effect of all imperfections. The most useful concept with this regard is concerned with an equivalent geometric imperfection as the representative imperfection. The adopted initial configuration is therefore related to a distorted initial geometry profile that is postulated to be a combination of LBA eigenmodes [10] (evaluated from the linear buckling analysis of perfect structure) with an appropriate scaling of their amplitudes. In case of steelwork design, the scaling procedure has to conform with the so-called Eurocode's general method [11]. Hence, the amplitude of equivalent geometric imperfection of the lowest eigenmode of the frame member most sensitive to buckling is linked to the strength of the single member based on the Eurocode's buckling curve formulation and dependent upon the member cross section type, the proportion of section dimensions, the direction and type of buckling and finally the steel strength value. The detailed explanation of the Eurocode's general method is given in the ECCS Manual [30]. Numerical validation of this method for prismatic members is presented in [29]. Considering only a single imperfection profile which is defined by the lowest buckling mode can lead to errors in some cases of structural system strength evaluations. Therefore, combinations of the basic mode with higher buckling modes should also be investigated [28]. The direction of the imperfection amplitude is also of a high importance in regard to the external load application. Introduction to the incorporation of equivalent member imperfections in the global analysis of steel frames are given in [8, 15]. The overall definitions of the equivalent initial imperfection are presented in [3, 4] for Class 2 and Class 3 cross-sections and in [23] for all the cross-section classes. Practical application of the so-called Eurocode's general method to design of steel beam-columns is presented in [6, 13, 19, 24].

In EN 1993-1-1 [11], member imperfections can be considered indirectly as well, by using the resistance interaction formulae. For the member subjected to compression and bending, two alternative methods are available, namely Method 1 [7] (so-called "the French–Belgian approach") and Method 2 [16] (so-called "the Austro–German approach"). Both of these methods make use of the buckling curve approach in a well-known Ayrton-Perry format [5] and the concept of equivalent bow imperfection [26].

Nowadays, numerical solutions of buckling problems are obtained mainly with the use of the finite element method [34]. Analytical and numerical solutions of the buckling resistance of steel beam-

columns may be found in many papers and monograph publications, [9, 20, 22, 27, 31, 33, 35] among others. For the case of in-plane beam-column buckling a new design method is presented in [32]. This proposal is compatible with Eurocode's general method and combines the advantages of the interaction and generalized slenderness concepts. This method is validated against numerical results using GMNIA with imperfections in the form of initial bow geometric imperfection (with a constant amplitude related to the length of member) and residual stresses. Advanced geometric and material nonlinear analysis for direct design on steel structure will be the standard method of structural steel design over the next few decades [25].

In the present study, the structure initial deflected profile in the form of a LBA multi-modes combination used as the equivalent geometric imperfection profile is considered. The effect of equivalent imperfection profile on the buckling resistance of real steel members of a wide flange section subjected to compression and moment gradient bending is examined. The amplitude corresponding to the lowest eigenmode is calculated according to the general method of [11] while for the amplitude of the second lowest eigenmode, two values are taken into account as indicated in [14]. FEM discrete computational models are built with use of shell elements within the large displacements theory implemented in the ABAQUS/Standard package via the NLGEOM option [1, 2]. A number of computer simulations for different imperfection profiles have been run using GMNIA. The results are presented in the form of dimensionless interaction graphs describing the pair of internal stress resultants at the ultimate limit state. Discrete points of resistance curves of imperfect members evaluated from GMNIA are compared with those obtained with use of GMNA+ and regarded as a close estimation of the results referred to their perfect counterparts (columns and beam-columns). Finally, the results based on Eurocode's analytical formulations according to Method 1 and Method 2 are verified by comparing them with the results from GMNIA for the imperfection profiles considered. Practical conclusions are drawn with regard to the effect of single and multiple mode imperfection profiles on the buckling strength of beam-column elements.

2. THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

2.1. DESCRIPTION OF BEAM-COLUMNS GEOMETRY AND LOADING

Beam-columns of the HEB 300 rolled section are considered that are fully laterally and torsionally restrained between end supports for buckling and bending about y - y (Fig. 1b) axis while for buckling and bending about z - z axis the modelling of in-plane buckling and bending is relevant to

all the situations of in-span unrestrained and restrained boundary conditions (in general simply supported beam-columns). The LHS support is hinged and immovable in x direction while the RHS is also hinged but with the allowance for longitudinal movement. The beam-column section is of class 1 (insensitive to local buckling of section walls). The range of slenderness ratio of 0.2-4.0 is regarded for both considered planes of flexural buckling and bending. Table 1 shows the beam-column lengths corresponding to the considered range of the slenderness ratio.

Table 1. List of member lengths with corresponding slenderness ratios considered in numerical simulations

Axis	Beam-column length [mm] for Euler slenderness $\bar{\lambda}$								
	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Strong $\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}_y$	2444	6111	12221	18332	24443	30553	36664	42775	48886
Weak $\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}_z$	1454	3634	7268	10901	14535	18169	21803	25436	29070

Three load cases of simply supported beam-columns are analysed, namely, elements with uniform bending moment diagram (UM-IP), triangular bending moment diagram (TM-IP) and finally with anti-symmetric bending moment diagram (AM-IP), where IP = Y, Z corresponds to the notation $ip = y, z$ (see Table 2 and Fig. 2). Table 2 shows the load cases considered in numerical simulations.

Table 2. Load cases considered

Case	Symbol	Moment gradient factors	
		Strong axis ψ_y	Weak axis ψ_z
1	UM-Y	1.0	–
2	TM-Y	0.0	–
3	AM-Y	-1.0	–
4	UM-Z	–	1.0
5	TM-Z	–	0.0
6	AM-Z	–	-1.0

UM – uniform moment diagram; opposite sign end moments (reference cases)
 TM – triangular moment diagram; end moment applied only over one support
 AM – anti-symmetric moment diagram; consistent sign end moments

2.2. MATERIAL MODEL, FINITE ELEMENT TYPES AND GEOMETRIC DISCRETIZATION

For material description, the constitutive model of elasto-plasticity with Huber-Mises yield condition is used [17]. The Huber-Mises surface is a potential for plastic strains, so the associated flow rule is applied. What’s more, to make possible modelling material behaviour shown in Fig. 1a in case of uniaxial tension test, the isotropic strain hardening is also needed [18]. For the uniaxial tension test, represented graphically in Fig. 1a the following dimensionless coordinates $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma/f_y$ and $\bar{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon/\varepsilon_y$ are assumed (where $\varepsilon_y = f_y/E$). Adopted elastic-plastic material constitutive model meets the requirements of the EN 1993-1-1 [11]. Considered beam-columns are made of steel S 235. The following properties of the parent material are assumed: $E = 210$ GPa, $\nu = 0.3$, $f_y = 235$ MPa, $f_u = 1.1 \times f_y$, $\varepsilon_u = 0.15$.

Advanced numerical simulations presented hereafter are based on shell modelling technique applying 4-node thin shell finite elements with linear shape functions and reduced integration (S4R). Fig. 1b presents the exemplary shell model of a beam-column element in bending about stronger axis of inertia y - y where the continuous lateral and torsional in-span restraints are applied at the web-flange junctions. In case of bending about weaker axis of inertia (z - z), support conditions are applied in an analogous way but without in-span restraints. To solve nonlinear boundary value problems of buckling, ABAQUS/Standard program is used, in which the theory of moderately large deformation is implemented and available through the NLGEOM option.

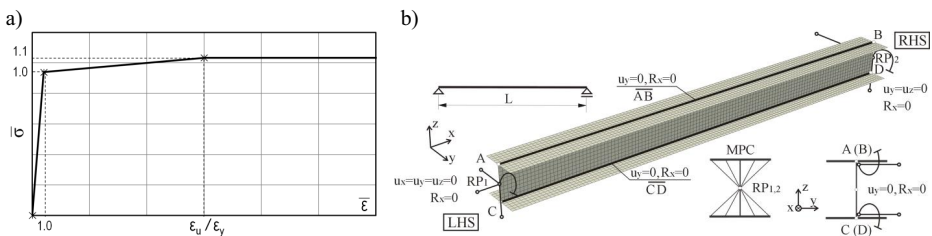


Fig. 1. Basis for numerical analysis, a) assumed relationship between stress and strain in uniaxial tension test, b) FE SM model in bending about stronger axis of inertia y - y

2.3. EQUIVALENT GEOMETRIC IMPERFECTION PROFILES AND THEIR AMPLITUDES

In the following, single and multiple imperfection profile cases are considered for strong and weak axes in-plane bending and compression. Geometric imperfections corresponding to the lowest

bifurcation mode (half-sine wave profile) as well as to the second lowest bifurcation mode (sine wave profile) are taken into account. For the first half-sine wave flexural mode, the amplitudes $e_{0,y} = e_{0,y,1}$ and $e_{0,z} = e_{0,z,1}$ are applied. For comparison, in the case of the second sine wave flexural mode two different amplitude values of $e_{0,y,2}$ and $e_{0,z,2}$ are considered.

The characteristic value of the half-sine wave imperfection amplitudes is determined according to the so-called general method of EN 1993-1-1 [11] from:

$$(2.1) \quad e_{0,ip} = \alpha_{ip} \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_{pl,Rk}}{N_{cr,ip}}} - 0.2 \right) \frac{M_{c,ip,Rk}}{N_{pl,Rk}}$$

where:

$ip = y, z$; α_{ip} – the imperfection factor for the buckling curve corresponding to the direction ip of in-plane bending and buckling, $N_{cr,ip}$, $M_{c,ip,Rk} = W_{ip} f_y$ – the buckling force and the cross-section bending resistance corresponding to the ip direction of flexural buckling and bending.

Amplitudes of first mode imperfection profile are calculated according to the Eq. (2.1) taking the section resistances $M_{c,ip,Rk}$ equal to $M_{pl,ip,Rk}$, respectively $M_{cy,pl,Rk} = W_{y,pl} f_y$ or $M_{cz,pl,Rk} = W_{z,pl} f_y$ for the plastic hinge formation about the axes y - y or z - z . The calculated values are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Amplitudes of first mode imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$, $\alpha_z = 0.49$)

Axis	Lowest mode amplitudes [mm] for Euler slenderness $\bar{\lambda}_{ip}$ ($ip = y, z$)								
	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Strong $e_{0,y} = e_{0,y,1}$	0	12.8	34.1	55.4	76.7	98.0	119.3	140.7	162.0
Weak $e_{0,z} = e_{0,z,1}$	0	8.9	23.7	38.5	53.3	68.1	82.9	97.7	112.5

For the amplitudes of higher order buckling modes, different approaches to the evaluation of their amplitude values are considered as discussed in details in [14]. In cases involving the second mode, the sine wave amplitude $e_{0,ip,2}$ in relation to that of $e_{0,ip} = e_{0,ip,1}$ of the initial deflection profile, two possibilities were suggested in [14]:

1. The amplitudes of the successive eigenmodes yield from the concept of buckling length equivalence $e_{0,ip,i} = e_{0,ip} / i$, leading for $i = 2$ to the ratio $e_{0,ip,i} / e_{0,ip} = 1/2$.

2. The amplitudes of the successive eigenmodes yield from the concept of strain energy equivalence $e_{0,ip,i} = e_{0,ip} / i^2$, leading for $i = 2$ to the ratio $e_{0,ip,i} / e_{0,ip} = 1/4$.

Considered hereafter cases of the single imperfection profile are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Imperfection profiles for the single imperfection profile

Axis	Amplitudes considered for imperfection profile		
	First mode Case 1	Second mode	
		Case 2a	Case 2b
Strong	$e_{0,y1}$	$e_{0,y2a} = e_{0,y1}/2$	$e_{0,y2b} = e_{0,y1}/4$
Weak	$e_{0,z1}$	$e_{0,z2a} = e_{0,z1}/2$	$e_{0,z2b} = e_{0,z1}/4$

The effect of multiple mode imperfection profile on the buckling resistance of beam-columns is simulated by considering two lowest buckling modes of the different wave amplitude as shown in Table 5. Cases a and b refer to the notation used in Table 4.

Table 5. Imperfection profile combinations for the double imperfection profile

Axis	Amplitudes considered for imperfection profile	
	First mode and second mode acc. to Case 1 and 2a	First mode and second mode acc. to Case 1 and 2b
Strong	$e_{0,y1}$ "+" $e_{0,y2a}$	$e_{0,y1}$ "+" $e_{0,y2b}$
Weak	$e_{0,z1}$ "+" $e_{0,z2a}$	$e_{0,z1}$ "+" $e_{0,z2b}$

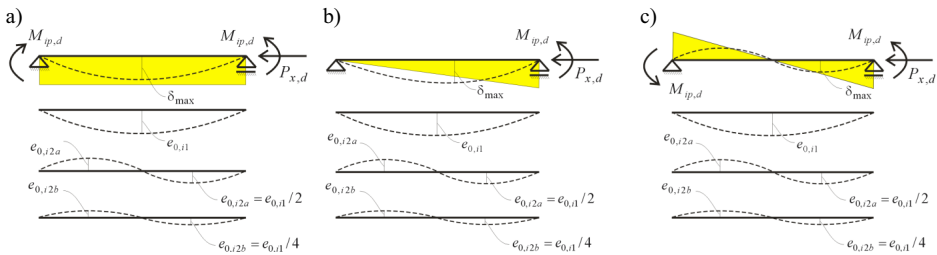


Fig. 2. Considered load cases of simply supported beam-columns of HEB 300 cross-section ($ip = y, z$) together with imperfection profiles. Moment diagrams: a) UM-IP, b) TM-IP, c) AM-IP ($IP = Y, Z$)

The summary of load cases and imperfection profiles considered is presented in Fig. 2. The applied moments $M_{ip,d}$ produce the linear first order moment gradient action effect while the longitudinal

applied force $P_{x,d}$ produces the axial force action effect of N_{Ed} being constant along the beam-column length.

2.4. EFFECT OF MESH REFINEMENT ON THE BUCKLING RESISTANCE

Before conducting the simulations, a study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance is carried out for bending and buckling about y - y and z - z axes, and for a selected single value of the slenderness ratio $\bar{\lambda}_{ip}$ equal to 0.5, where $ip = y, z$. The study governs the uniform bending cases UM-IP and the dimensionless moments $m_{c,ip} = 0.0$ (axial compression of imperfect beam-column), 0.5, 0.9, where $m_{c,ip} = M_{Ed,ip} / M_{pl,ip,Rd}$. The following loading sequence is used:

- Step 0: Identification of the reference configuration prior to loading as a deflected profile corresponding to the lowest buckling mode with amplitude according to Eq. (2.1).
- Step 1: Application of concentrated moments of the above stated value over the member supports in order to get the prebuckling bending state of action effects.
- Step 2: Application of the displacement along the x - x axis of the RHS support in an incremental way using the Newton-Raphson algorithm in order to follow up the nonlinear equilibrium path and the maximum reactive force at the RHS support that corresponds to the limit point on the equilibrium path.

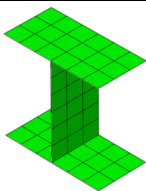
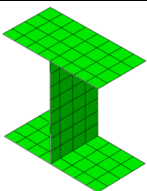
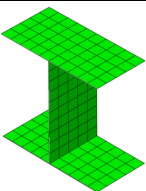
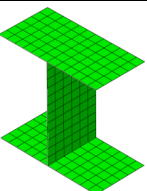
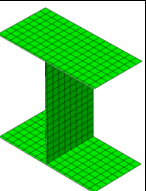

It is noticeable that the reversal of steps 1 and 2 of the loading sequence, i.e. first the application of the force along the x - x axis at the RHS support of a value lesser than that of the column buckling resistance and then the application of equal and opposite rotations at the LHS and RHS supports leads to the results being practically the same as for the sequence adopted hereafter [12].

Table 6 shows the cases considered for the study of the influence of mesh refinement on the buckling resistance and Table 7 summarizes the considered meshes.

Table 6. Parameters of beam-columns considered in the study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance

$\bar{\lambda}_{ip}$	UM-Y ($L_y = 6111$ mm)	UM-Z ($L_z = 3634$ mm)
0.5	$m_{cy} = 0.0, 0.5, 0.9$	$m_{cz} = 0.0, 0.5, 0.9$

Table 7. Regular meshes considered in the study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance

Me_1	Me_2	Me_3	Me_4	Me_5	Me_6
					
$a \approx b \approx 50$ mm FE _y = 2196 FE _z = 1314	$a \approx b \approx 37.5$ mm FE _y = 3672 FE _z = 2184	$a \approx b \approx 30$ mm FE _y = 6120 FE _z = 3630	$a \approx b \approx 25$ mm FE _y = 8784 FE _z = 5220	$a \approx b \approx 18.8$ mm FE _y = 16272 FE _z = 9696	$a \approx b \approx 15$ mm FE _y = 23606 FE _z = 14036
Notation: Me_i – mesh identification symbol, a/b – size ratio of the finite element that is approximately equal to unity, FE _{ip} – number of finite elements in the mesh.					

First, the results of study referred to bending and buckling about y - y axis are presented. Tables from 8 to 10 present the results respectively for $m_{cy} = 0.0, 0.5$ and 0.9 . The following notation is used: F_x is the reactive force along x - x axis at the RHS support, $|u_{x,ult}|$ – absolute value of the axial shortening corresponding to the limit point on the equilibrium path ($F_{x,max}$) in the second step of analysis.

In all the cases studied, the buckling resistance results for the meshes from the coarse one to the fine one are practically the same with regard to the accuracy used in engineering practice. This yields the equilibrium paths that practically coincide with each other.

The study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance was also carried out in case of bending and buckling about z - z axis. Tables from 11 to 13 present the results respectively for $m_{cz} = 0.0, 0.5$ and 0.9 . The same notation as in Tables from 8 to 10 is used in Tables 11-13. In regard to the buckling resistance, the effect of mesh refinement on the equilibrium path and the limit point on this path is more visible for bending and buckling about z - z axis than in the case of bending and buckling about y - y axis. The differences rise in course of the increase of the dimensionless bending moment over the dimensionless compressive force. The coarse meshes of the size in the range of 30 mm to 50 mm give for a high value of the dimensionless moment, e.g. $m_{cz} = 0.9$, the substantially lesser value of the ultimate axial force than the fine meshes of the size 15 mm to 30 mm. As a result, the equilibrium paths of the former cases are distinctively different than those for the latter cases in both prelimit and postlimit ranges of the member load-displacement relationship.

Table 8. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.0$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	3009.39	6.12
Me_2	3009.32	6.12
Me_3	3009.55	6.12
Me_4	3009.52	6.12
Me_5	3009.49	6.12
Me_6	3009.42	6.12

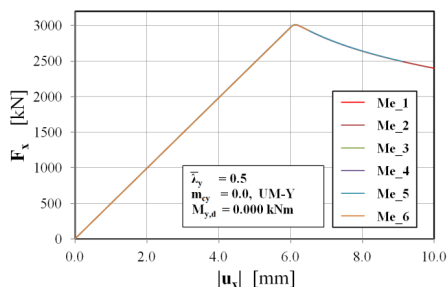


Table 9. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.5$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	1364.76	4.08
Me_2	1365.85	4.08
Me_3	1366.59	4.08
Me_4	1366.98	4.08
Me_5	1366.99	4.08
Me_6	1366.89	4.18

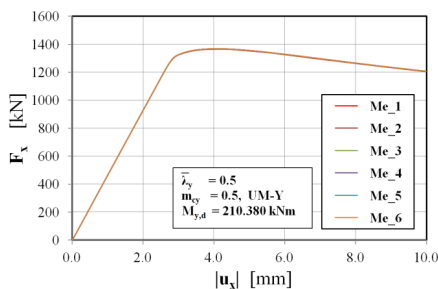


Table 10. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.9$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	387.69	7.18
Me_2	389.84	7.28
Me_3	390.80	7.38
Me_4	391.32	7.48
Me_5	391.73	7.28
Me_6	391.78	7.28

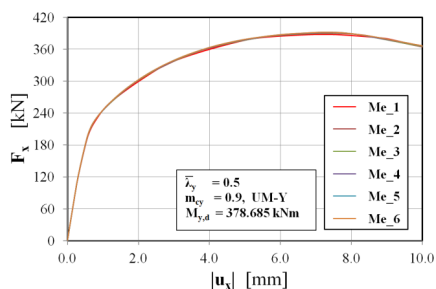


Table 11. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.0$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	3030.38	3.88
Me_2	3037.59	3.98
Me_3	3040.84	3.98
Me_4	3041.87	3.98
Me_5	3042.84	3.98
Me_6	3043.57	3.98

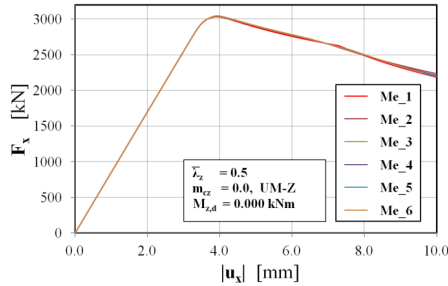


Table 12. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.5$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	1743.63	3.78
Me_2	1749.11	3.98
Me_3	1761.49	4.08
Me_4	1764.60	3.98
Me_5	1765.34	4.08
Me_6	1766.91	3.98

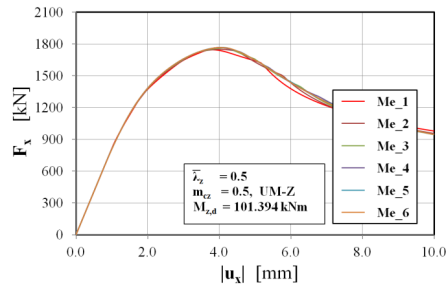
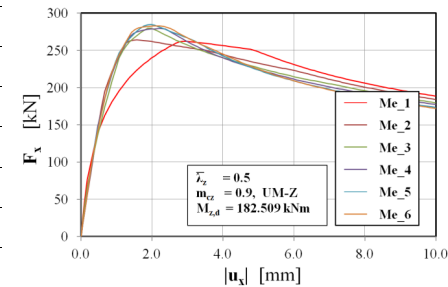


Table 13. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.9$

Mesh	$F_{x,max}$ [kN]	$ u_{x,ult} $ [mm]
Me_1	262.15	2.88
Me_2	264.05	1.58
Me_3	279.82	1.88
Me_4	279.38	2.28
Me_5	284.72	1.98
Me_6	282.85	2.13



The conducted study gave way to an adoption of meshing that yields more balanced results of FEM simulations in reference to the calculation time and the accuracy level that is acceptable from an engineering point of view. In the simulations presented hereafter the dimension of shell finite elements along the section walls mid-surface contour is taken of $a = 30$ mm (Me_3) and of a different value b along the $x-x$ axis, depending upon the member length. This yields the range of ratio a/b being between 0.91 and 1.00 for bending and buckling about axis $y-y$ and 0.94 and 1.00 for bending and buckling about axis $z-z$.

3. RESULTS OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS FOR THE IN-PLANE BENDING AND BUCKLING

3.1. BEAM-COLUMNS SUBJECTED TO AXIAL COMPRESSION

Figs. 3 and 4 present the results for imperfect beam-columns for which the applied moments are equal to zero. Results correspond to single imperfection profiles, namely, Cases 1, 2a and 2b (see Tab. 4) and are compared with results obtained with application of Eurocode's recommendations [11]. In the figures, the following designations are used: dashed line – results from adopting the Eurocode's criteria [11], solid line – Euler's curve, PER – results of elements with perfect geometry according to [12] (GMNA+ denoted by squares, LBA denoted by diamonds), IMP_1, IMP_2a, IMP_2b – results of numerical simulations of present study taking into account the appropriate imperfection profiles (GMNIA denoted by circles and triangles).

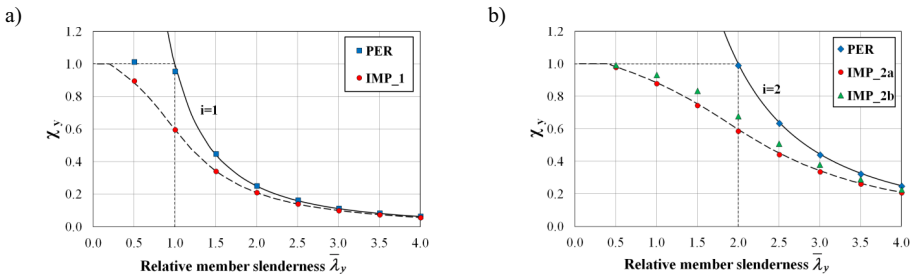


Fig. 3. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about y-y axis in case of single imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

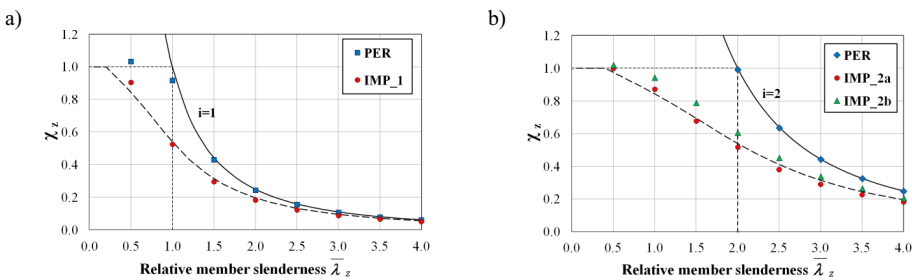


Fig. 4. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about z-z axis in case of single imperfection profile ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

Comparing the results presented in Figs. 3 and 4 for imperfect and perfect columns, the following observations can be drawn:

1. Global effect of imperfections modelled by equivalent quantities of the representative geometrical imperfection profile is important leading to the drastic reduction of the perfect member buckling resistance.
2. Results of numerical simulations for medium and large values of the slenderness ratio of imperfect columns with the equivalent imperfection profile according to the lowest LBA mode ($i = 1$ in Figs. 3a and 4a) and the amplitude of the Eurocode's general method are a bit lower than those based on the analytical buckling curve formulation adopted in [11]. The equivalent imperfection amplitude is directly proportional to the member section resistance [see Eq. (2.1)]. The greater difference between the FEM results and those yielding directly from the Eurocode's buckling curve formulation is observed for buckling about z - z axis. Such difference results from the fact that the ratio of the equivalent imperfection amplitude calculated for $M_{c,ip,Rk} = M_{pl,ip,Rk}$ and $M_{c,ip,Rk} = M_{el,ip,Rk}$ is for buckling about z - z axis much greater than that referred to buckling about y - y axis.
3. Results of numerical simulations for low values of the slenderness ratio of imperfect columns with the equivalent imperfection profile according to the lowest LBA mode ($i = 1$ in Figs. 3a and 4a) and the amplitude of the Eurocode's general method are a bit higher than those based on the analytical buckling curve formulation adopted in EN 1993-1-1 [11]. This results from the fact that the present study takes the linear strain hardening effect into account in contrast to the Eurocode's buckling curve formulation that takes a tri-linear stress-strain model with the yielding plateau and strain hardening affecting the resistance when the member slenderness ratio is lower than 0.2.
4. Global effect of imperfections represented by equivalent values of the representative geometrical imperfection profile according to the second lowest LBA mode ($i = 2$ in Figs. 3b and 4b) is of a similar tendency as for the imperfection profile according to the lowest LBA mode. It is important to notice that firstly, the Riks (or Newton-Raphson) incremental-iterative algorithm in the NLGEOM option used in ABAQUS/Standard cannot detect the effect of bifurcation instability. As a result, the imperfect column deflects according to the double curvature from the starting point of $P_{x,d}$ load application up to reaching the limit point on the nonlinear equilibrium path characterizing the imperfect member response under adopted loading conditions. Secondly, the resistance results referred to the value of amplitudes based on the slenderness ratio concept are lower than those based on the energy concept, and closer to the results of Eurocode's buckling curve formulation based on the critical force equal to the second lowest bifurcation force.

5. For practical simulations of the buckling resistance of steel members, the imperfection profile cannot miss the form of initial curvature representing the lowest eigenmode. The imperfection profile has to be based on the initial curvature representing the lowest eigenmode and successive modes, if it is necessary.

Figs. 5 and 6 present the results of imperfect columns for which double imperfection profiles are used, namely Case 1 “+” 2a, and Case 1 “+” 2b (see Table 5) and are compared with outcomes resulting from the application of Eurocode’s recommendations [11]. In the figures, the following designations are used: dashed line – results from adopting the Eurocode’s criteria, solid line – Euler’s curve, IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b – results of numerical simulations of present study taking into account the appropriate imperfection profiles (GMNIA denoted by circles and triangles).

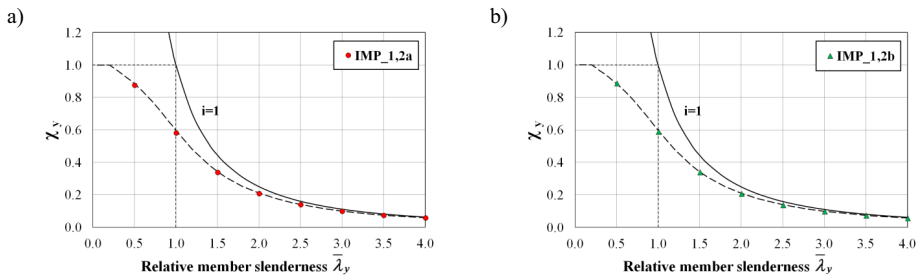


Fig. 5. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about y - y axis in case of double imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

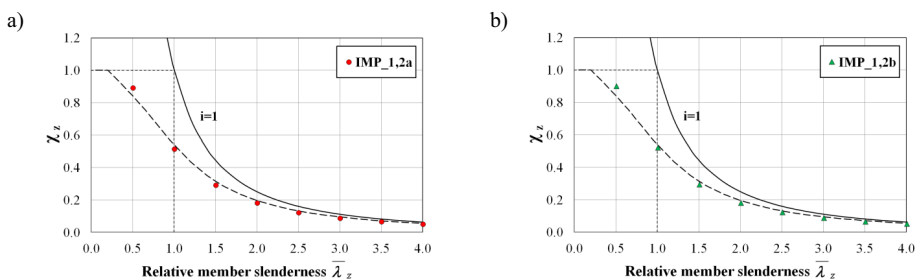


Fig. 6. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about z - z axis in case of double imperfection profile ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

Comparing the results presented in Figs. 5 and 6 one can conclude the following:

1. Inclusion of the double imperfection profile and the amplitudes according to the Eurocode's general method evaluated on the basis of plastic section resistances results, for slenderness ratios of around one or less, in a better reproduction of the buckling curves than in case of application of the single imperfection profile according to the lowest eigenmode.

2. Despite the fact that for the single imperfection profile according to the second lowest mode, the results obtained for the amplitude based on the slenderness ratio concept are closer to the buckling curve (the modified Eurocode's one evaluated analytically for the critical force equal to the second lowest bifurcation force, i.e. for $i = 2$), the results of double imperfection profile with the amplitude based on the energy concept are closer to the original Eurocode's buckling curve.

3. The general conclusion from the numerical study presented in this section is that the resistance of real steel structural systems should be based on either:

a) a single imperfection profile according to the lowest eigenmode and its amplitude based on the elastic section resistance $M_{c,ip,Rk} = M_{el,ip,Rk}$ rather than on the section class dependent resistances of $M_{c,ip,Rk}$, for a better accuracy of buckling strength predictions of members with larger values of the slenderness ratio (over that distinguishing notionally the regions of inelastic and elastic buckling), or

b) a double imperfection profile according to the combination of the lowest and the second lowest bifurcation modes, and their amplitudes based on class dependent section resistances $M_{c,ip,Rk}$ rather than on the resistance $M_{c,ip,Rk} = M_{el,ip,Rk}$, for a better accuracy of buckling strength predictions of members with low up to medium values of the slenderness ratio (up to that distinguishing notionally the regions of inelastic and elastic buckling).

It is important to notice that in the present study of class 1 section members the application of $M_{c,ip,Rk} = M_{pl,ip,Rk}$ is used throughout the FEM simulations.

3.2. BEAM-COLUMNS SUBJECTED TO IN-PLANE BENDING AND BUCKLING

The results of numerical simulations are illustrated graphically by the relationship between the normalized first-order moment $m_{c,ip} = M_{ip,Ed,max} / M_{ip,pl,Rd}$ and the axial force $N_{ip,max,Ed}$ corresponding to the limit point on the nonlinear equilibrium path at the ultimate limit state for bending and buckling about ip axis, normalized with reference to the design plastic resistance of the cross-section in compression $N_{pl,Rd}$, i.e. $n_{c,ip} = N_{ip,max,Ed} / N_{pl,Rd}$. The first order moments $M_{ip,Ed,max} = M_{ip,Ed,max}^I$ are used for the graphical illustration of numerical results for both perfect and imperfect beam-columns. It has to be noted that a comprehensive analysis of the perfect beam-

column resistance with regard to the normalized second-order moment $m''_{c,ip} = M''_{ip,Ed,max} / M_{ip,pl,Rd}$ was presented in [12].

The following figures present the resistance interaction curves. Obtained results are referred to four different values of the relative flexural slenderness ratio $\bar{\lambda}_{ip}$, namely, 0.5 (black); 1.0 (blue); 1.5 (green) and 2.0 (red). Additionally, interaction resistance curve for the relative flexural slenderness $\bar{\lambda}_{ip} = 0.2$ was created (grey), for which the beam-column with perfect geometry was analyzed (without the effect of imperfections). In the figures, the following designations were adopted: $_1$ – geometric imperfection profile corresponding to the lowest bifurcation mode with amplitude $e_{0,y1}$ or $e_{0,z1}$ (solid line with a proper marker), $_1,2a$ and $_1,2b$ – geometric imperfection profile corresponding to the combination of two lowest eigenmodes with two different values of the second mode amplitude $e_{0,y2a}$ or $e_{0,z2a}$ (solid line with a proper marker) and $e_{0,y2b}$ or $e_{0,z2b}$ (long-dashed line), respectively, PER – results of elements with perfect geometry (pale line).

Figs. 7, 8 and 9 correspond to bending and buckling about y - y axis with regard to the single imperfection profile. Figs. 10, 11 and 12 present the results of similar investigations made available for bending and buckling about z - z axis. Figs. 7a and 10a, 8a and 11a as well as 9a and 12a show the results for a single imperfection profile corresponding to the lowest eigenmode (see Table 4, case 1) evaluated for the amplitude based on $M_{ip,pl,Rd}$. Figs. from 7b to 12b show the similar results for a single imperfection profile corresponding to the second lowest eigenmode (see Table 4, cases 2a, 2b). They are compared with the results obtained in [12] for perfect beam-columns (pale line).

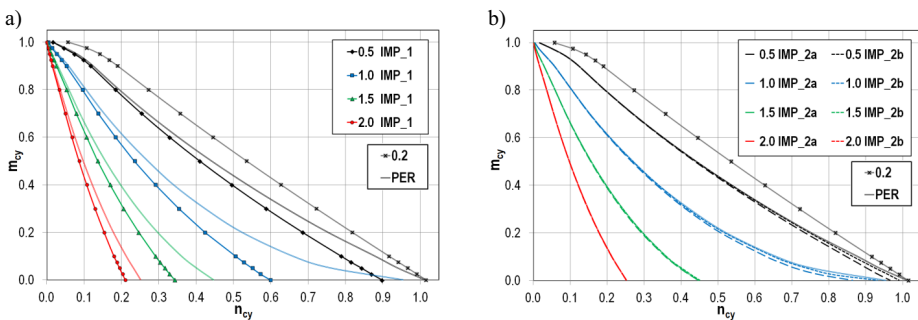


Fig. 7. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of UM-Y; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

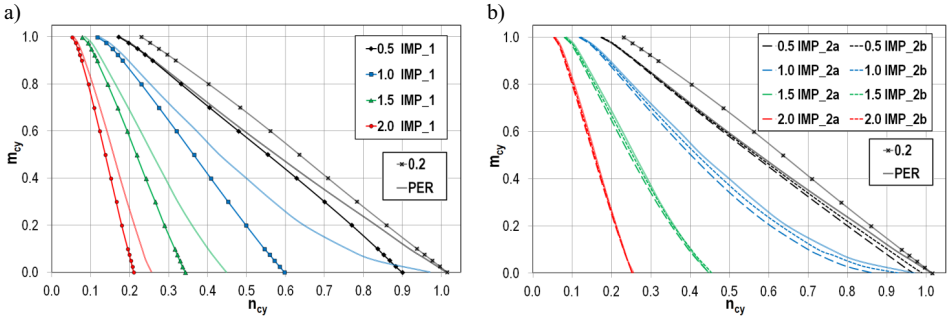


Fig. 8. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of TM-Y;

a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

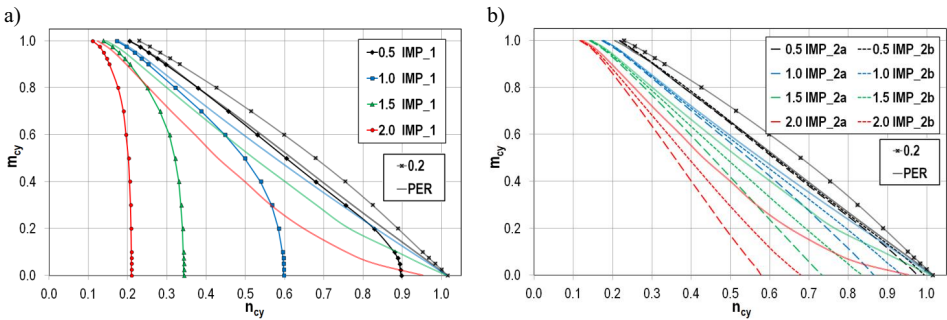


Fig. 9. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

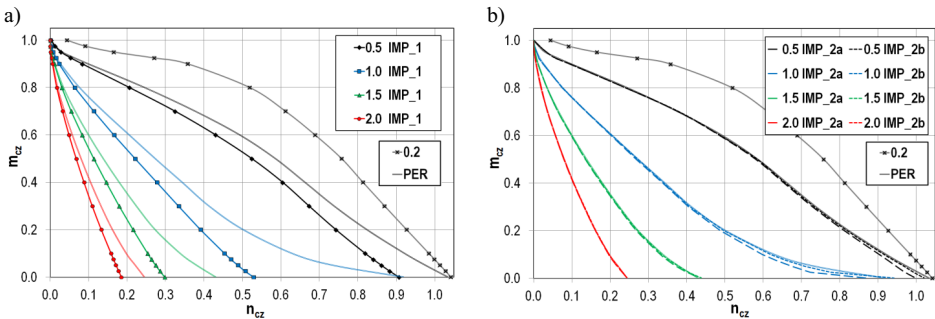


Fig. 10. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z;

a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

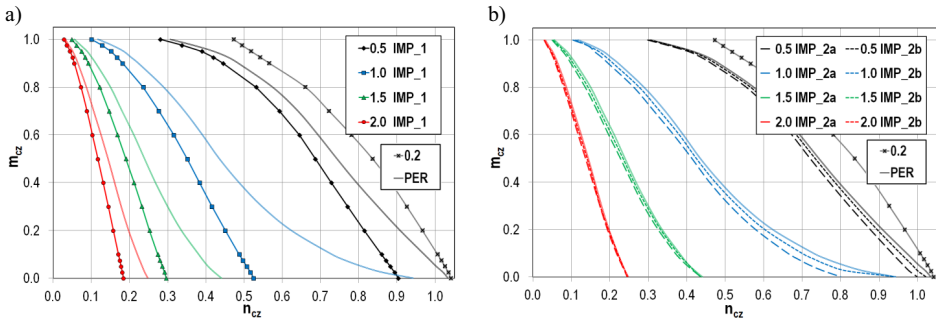


Fig. 11. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

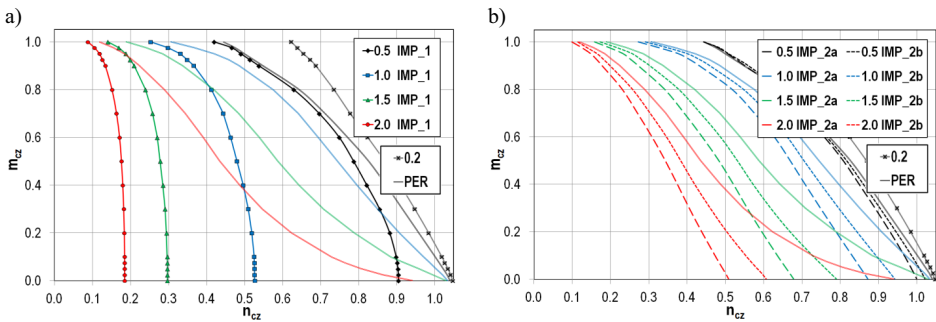


Fig. 12. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of AM-Z; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Figs. 13, 14 and 15 present the results for double imperfection profiles marked by solid and dashed lines, respectively for cases $e_{0,ip1}^{“+”}e_{0,ip2a}$ and $e_{0,ip1}^{“+”}e_{0,ip2b}$ (see Table 5) and evaluated for the amplitudes based also on $M_{ip,pl,Rd}$. They are compared with numerical results obtained for the amplitude value $e_{0,ip1}$ (dotted line) to assess the effect of the higher order eigenmode in combination with the lowest one on the buckling resistance.

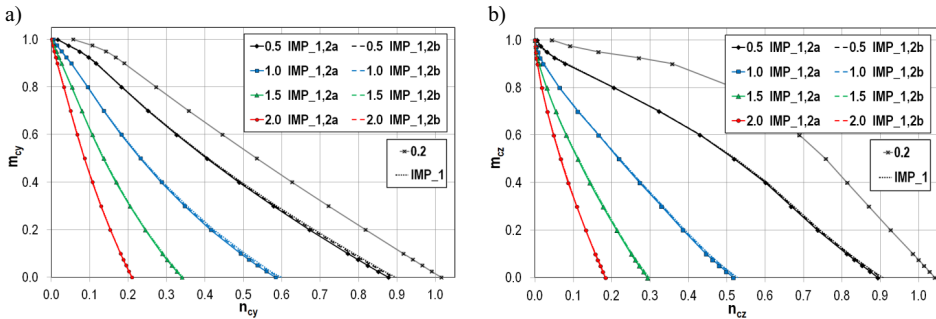


Fig. 13. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and UM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

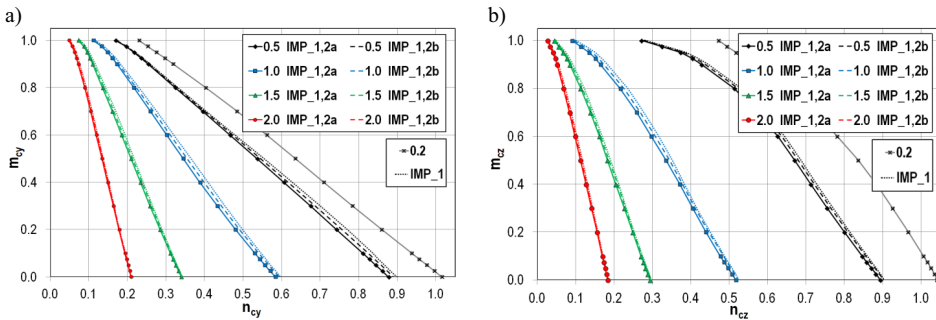


Fig. 14. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and TM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

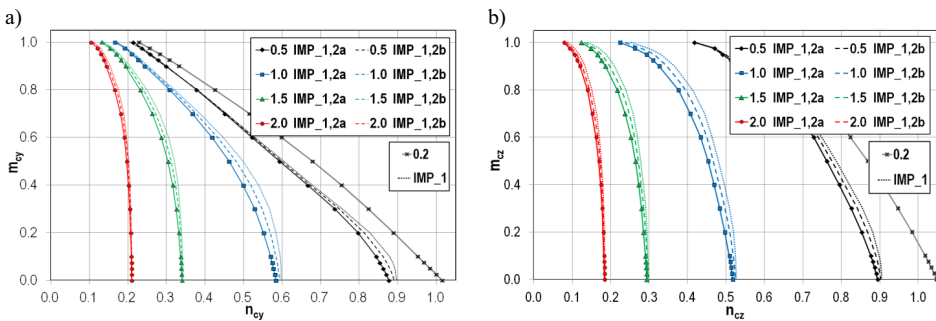


Fig. 15. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and AM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

Comparing the results presented in figures shown in this subsection, one can conclude the following:

1. Global effect of imperfections modelled by equivalent quantities of the representative geometrical imperfection profile is more important for low values of bending moments and their influence on the resistance decreases when the bending stress resultant starts to dominate over the axial force.
2. The effect of multiple mode imperfection profile on the member resistance is negligible in case of uniform bending but starts to have a more significant influence on the beam-column behaviour for nonuniform bending cases that are referred to the higher moment gradient (the lower moment gradient ratio ψ_{ip}). For the moment gradient ratio $\psi_{ip} = -1$ the differences are the highest and they are more visible for the medium values of the stress resultants ratio $m_{c,ip} / n_c$ (or $n_c / m_{c,ip}$) and contrarily less visible for dimensionless stress resultants approaching the unit values.
3. The upper bound resistance interaction curve is created by the FEM results of a single imperfection profile according to the lowest eigenmode while the lower bound of this curve by numerical results of a double imperfection profile according to the combination of the lowest eigenmode and the second lowest mode with the amplitude relevant to the buckling length concept. The results of a double imperfection profile with the amplitude relevant to the energy concept are placed in between.
4. The results for beam-columns referred to a single imperfection profile corresponding to the second lowest eigenmode are placed above those for a single imperfection profile corresponding to the lowest eigenmode.

3.3. COMPARISON OF IMPERFECT BEAM-COLUMN RESISTANCES WITH EUROCODE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The results derived from numerical simulations are compared with those of EN 1993-1-1 [11]. In the figures, the following designations were adopted: $_1$ – geometric imperfection profile corresponding to the lowest bifurcation mode with amplitude $e_{0,ip1}$ (solid line with a proper marker), $_1,2a$ and $_1,2b$ – geometric imperfection profile corresponding to the combination of two lowest eigenmodes with two different values of the second mode amplitude $e_{0,ip2}$, namely $e_{0,ip2a}$ (solid line with a proper marker) and $e_{0,ip2b}$ (long-dashed line), respectively, EC – results from adopting the EN 1993-1-1 [11] resistance criteria according to Method 1 or Method 2 (dotted line).

EN 1993-1-1 [11] introduces two methods for the strength verification of beam-columns. The analytical formulation of interaction resistance according to Eurocode’s Method 1 is regarded a more accurate approximation of the results of FEM simulations. The comparison of dimensionless interaction curves given in Figs. 16 to 18 for bending and buckling about y - y axis and in Figs. 19 to 21 for bending and buckling about z - z axis constitutes a verification exercise of the formulation presented in the current design practice codification [11] since it utilizes EC Method 1 (EC3–M1). The accuracy of EC Method 2 may be examined by the comparison of dimensionless interaction curves given in Figs. 22 to 24 for bending and buckling about y - y axis and in Figs. 25 to 27 for bending and buckling about z - z axis obtained from FEM simulations and the Eurocode’s analytical formulation based on the interaction factors corresponding to EC Method 2 (EC3–M2).

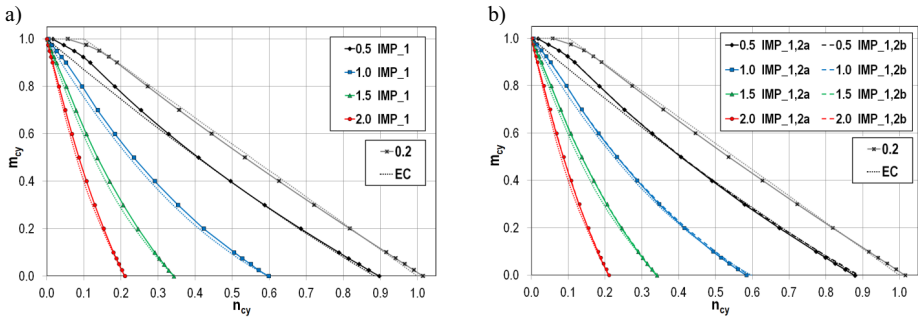


Fig. 16. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

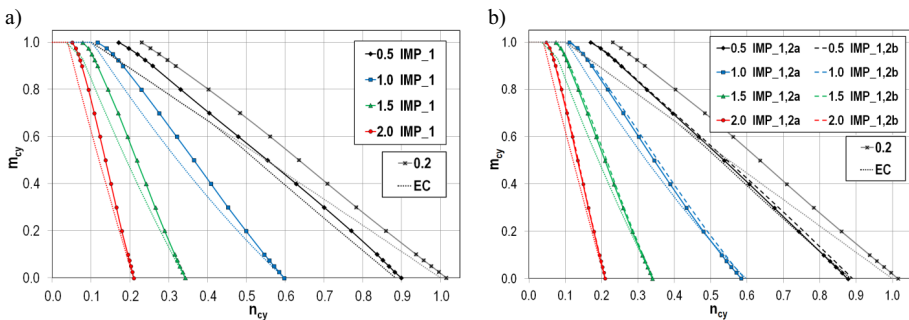


Fig. 17. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

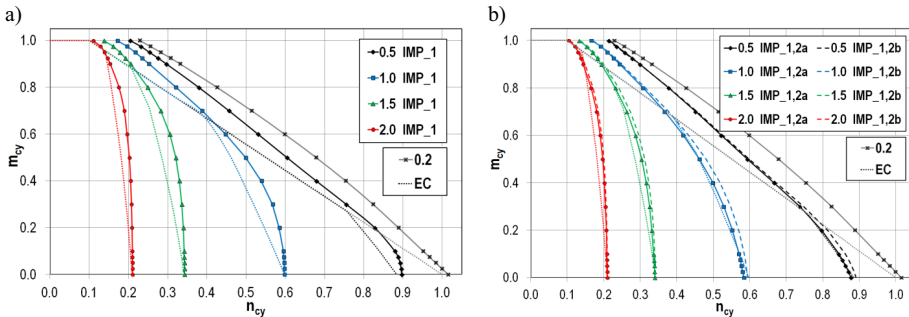


Fig. 18. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

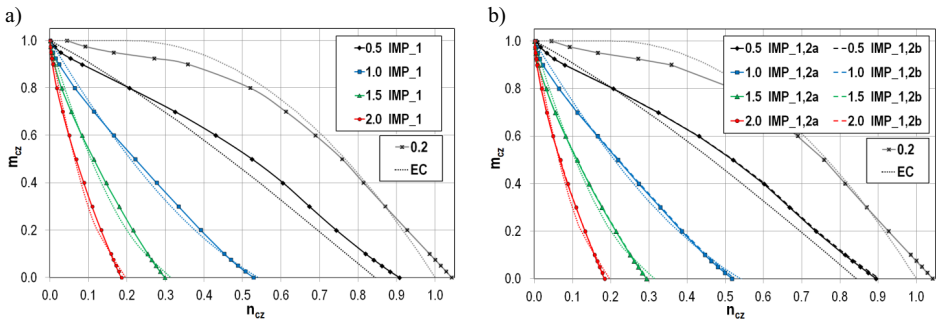


Fig. 19. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

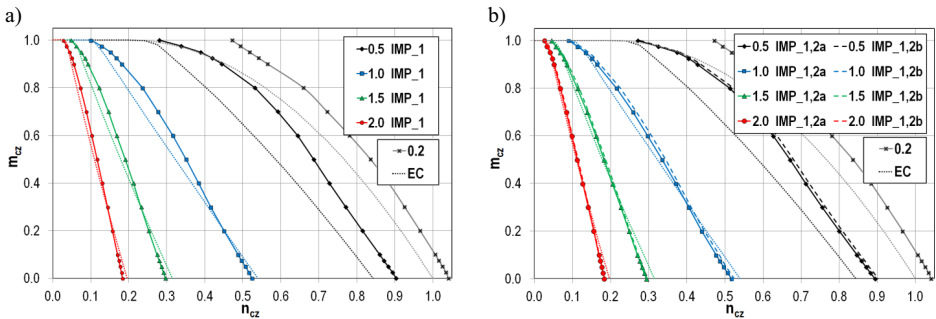


Fig. 20. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

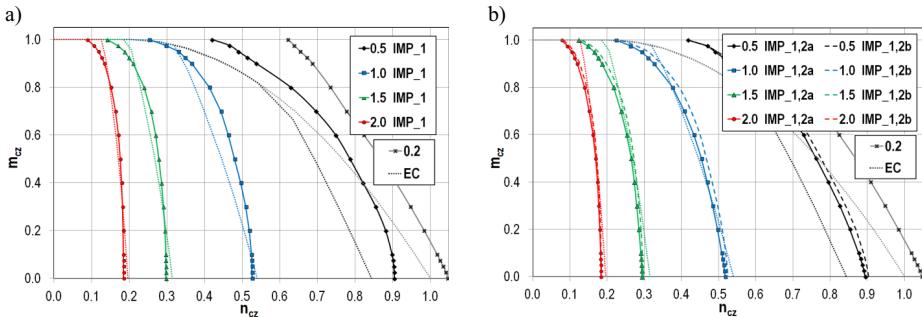


Fig. 21. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z-z axis in case of AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

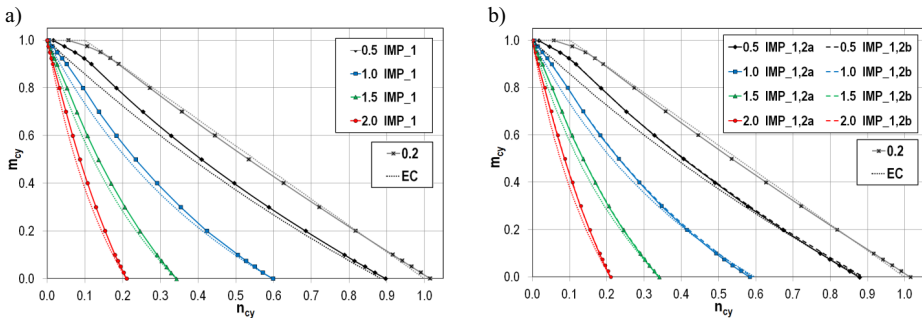


Fig. 22. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y-y axis in case of UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

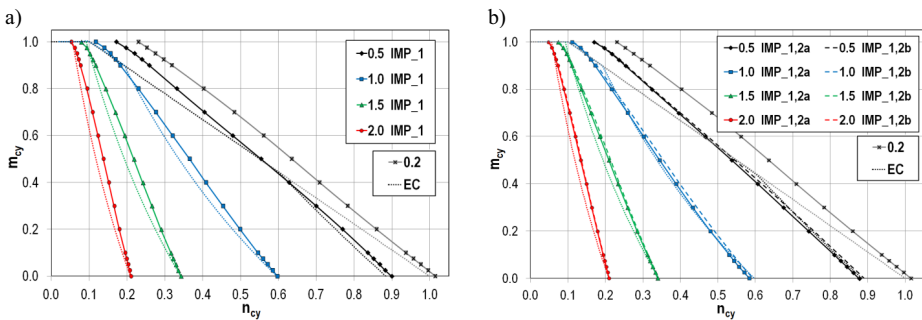


Fig. 23. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y-y axis in case of TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

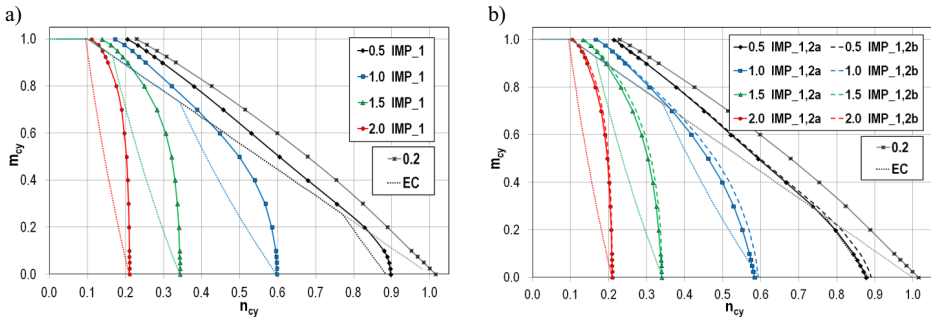


Fig. 24. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

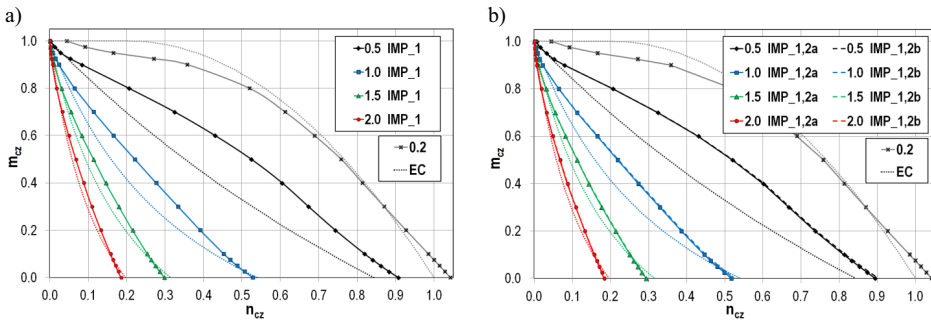


Fig. 25. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

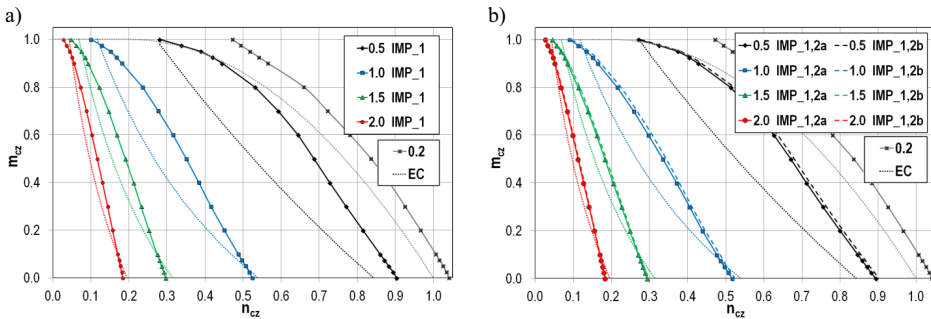


Fig. 26. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

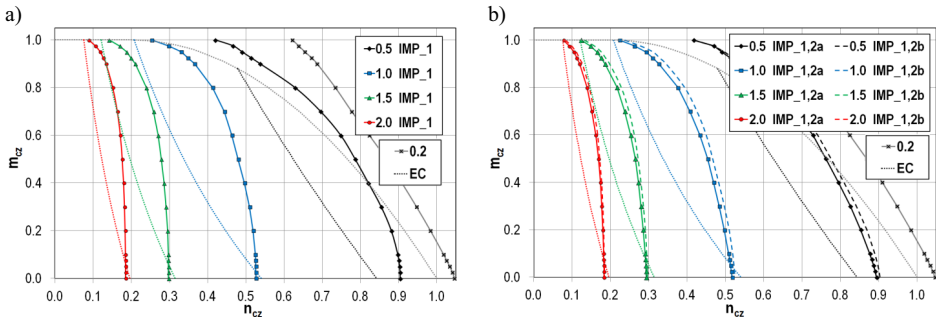


Fig. 27. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z-z axis in case of AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$);

a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Comparing the results presented in figures presented in this subsection, one can conclude the following:

1. Generally, resistance interaction curves determined in accordance with EN 1993-1-1 [11] are situated below those constructed on the basis of FEM simulations, with the exception of the pure compression ($m_{c,ip} = 0$) and very small values of $m_{c,ip}$ (see Subsection 3.1 for the extensive explanation).
2. Resistance interaction curves of EN 1993-1-1 [11] are based on both cross-section resistance check and stability verification.
3. Very good consistency of results is obtained in case of bending and buckling about y-y axis for SMY (buckling mode and the beam-column deflected profile under bending moment are alike) and TMY (buckling mode and the beam-column deflected profile under bending moment are not alike but of the same sign of displacements). A discrepancy of results may be seen in case of AMY bending moment diagram, especially for the medium values of the stress resultants ratios $m_{c,ip}$ (buckling mode and the beam-column deflected profile under bending moment are represented by two extreme displacement shapes).
4. Taking into account the multiple mode imperfection profile results in a better agreement of EC and FEM interaction curves.
5. In case of bending and buckling about z-z axis, the differences between EC and FEM interaction curves are quite visible, especially for the small and medium values of the relative flexural slenderness $\bar{\lambda}_z$. In case of the $\bar{\lambda}_z = 0.5$ resistances based on the application of EN 1993-1-1 [11] are much smaller than those determined with the use of FEM calculations in the whole range of m_{cz}

and n_c . It may result from the fact that in case of bisymmetrical I-shape sections of Class 1 and 2 cross-sections $W_{z,pl} / W_{z,el}$ ratio is much greater than that referred to the stronger axis of inertia $y-y$.

6. Although Method 1 is regarded as the most accurate approximation of the results of FEM simulations, there are still some visible differences in results obtained with use of EN 1993-1-1 [11] analytical formulation and numerical FEM based simulations.

7. Taking into account the above mentioned observations it is reasonable to develop an alternative verification method of the beam-column resistance to that of EN 1993-1-1 [11], especially in case of elements of Class 1 and 2 cross-sections, that would reduce the discrepancies existing mainly for members with moment diagrams between those of the standard TM and AM cases.

8. The verification carried out according to Method 2, relevant for members adequately torsionally and laterally restrained, leads to the results being more conservative than those obtained with use of interaction factors of Method 1 evaluated for members not susceptible to torsional deformations.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper, the comprehensive study of the geometrical imperfection shape and amplitude on the resistance of simply supported columns and beam-columns of H-sections is presented for a wide range of the slenderness ratio. The analysis was done for hot-rolled wide flange HEB 300 section subjected to both compression and bending about the major and minor principal axes and with different bending moment distributions (cases denoted by UM, TM, AM) along the member longitudinal $x-x$ axis. The global resistance curves in all cases were determined on a basis of FEM simulations using the shell modelling technique and elasto-plasticity constitutive model. Thanks to that there is no need for division onto the cases in which material behaves elastically (elastic buckling), material behaves elasto-plastically or plastically. Depending on the slenderness ratio, cross-section type, boundary conditions, imperfection type, imperfection amplitude value or material description, the global response of imperfect beam-columns is to be determined accurately. Various imperfection profiles were applied for the beam-column resistance evaluation and obtained FEM simulation results in the form of global response were compared with results based on the Eurocode's analytical formulations according to Method 1 and Method 2. Results obtained from GMNIA are based on a imperfection profile for the first buckling mode and the amplitude determined on the basis of Eq. (2.1) or on a double imperfection profile in which the second lowest buckling mode is taken with the amplitude according to two alternative concepts, namely based on the buckling length equivalence and the strain energy equivalence. For a better readability of the

paper, the detailed conclusions are numbered and placed in the text just underneath the figures corresponding to the verification exercise carried out. Nonetheless, some general conclusion are recalled hereafter in order to underline the main findings.

In case of pure compression of beam-column members with imperfection profiles being a sum of the first and second lowest buckling mode gives the results of the buckling resistance comparable to those obtained in case of a single first buckling mode imperfection profile (both in a good agreement with predictions according to Eurocode's buckling curves). On the other hand, in case of beam-columns subjected to in-plane buckling and bending, the application of double imperfection profiles leads to the results being quite close to Eurocode predictions for the bending moment distributions denoted as UM (uniform) and TM (triangular). For the antisymmetrical moment distribution (AM) there are bigger discrepancies. Thus the conclusion may be formulated that proper choice of the imperfection profile is strongly related to the member loading pattern.

The results of FEM simulations prove that the imperfection profile should always consist of the component being alike the lowest buckling mode and if necessary in combination with other components being represented by higher order buckling modes. It is important to underline that because of this fact the standard design methods based on the lowest eigenmode imperfection profile are sufficient for the buckling resistance evaluation in all the cases of members subjected to a single curvature of second order bending.

From the calculations presented in this study one may conclude that the amplitude of the equivalent imperfection profile evaluated from Eq. (2.1) should be based rather on the elastic section properties, regardless the class of the section, than on the class dependent properties. This allows for general method based predictions of the buckling strength of slender members closer to the predictions based on the Eurocode's buckling curve formulation. For inelastic buckling range, the results presented in this study are higher than the predictions based on the Eurocode's buckling curve formulation since the steel constitutive model adopted accounts for the strain hardening effect. Utilization of the elastic-perfect-plastic constitutive model would lead to a similar accuracy of predictions, regardless the member slenderness ratio.

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Received 08.11.2016

Revised 10.12.2016

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES:

Fig. 1. Basis for numerical analysis, a) assumed relationship between stress and strain in uniaxial tension test, b) FE SM model in bending about stronger axis of inertia y - y

Rys. 1. Założenia do analizy numerycznej, a) przyjęta relacja pomiędzy naprężeniem a odkształceniem w próbie jednoosiowego rozciągania, b) model FE SM przy zginaniu względem osi większej bezwładności y - y

Fig. 2. Considered load cases of simply supported beam-columns of HEB 300 cross-section ($ip = y, z$) together with imperfection profiles. Moment diagrams: a) UM-IP, b) TM-IP, c) AM-IP (IP = Y, Z)

Rys. 2. Rozpatrywane przypadki obciążenia swobodnie podpartych elementów ściskanych i zginanych o przekroju HEB 300 ($ip = y, z$) łącznie z kształtem imperfekcji. Wykresy momentów: a) UM-IP, b) TM-IP, c) AM-IP (IP = Y, Z)

Fig. 3. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about y - y axis in case of single imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

Rys. 3. Wyniki numeryczne przy czystym ściskaniu i zginaniu względem osi y - y w przypadku pojedynczej imperfekcji ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

Fig. 4. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about z - z axis in case of single imperfection profile ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

Rys. 4. Wyniki numeryczne przy czystym ściskaniu i zginaniu względem osi z - z w przypadku pojedynczej imperfekcji ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1, b) IMP_2a, IMP_2b

Fig. 5. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about y - y axis in case of double imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

Rys. 5. Wyniki numeryczne przy czystym ściskaniu i zginaniu względem osi y - y w przypadku podwójnej imperfekcji ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

Fig. 6. Numerical results for pure compression and buckling about z - z axis in case of double imperfection profile ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

Rys. 6. Wyniki numeryczne przy czystym ściskaniu i zginaniu względem osi z - z w przypadku podwójnej imperfekcji ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) IMP_1,2a, b) IMP_1,2b

Fig. 7. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of UM-Y; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 7. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyoboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku UM-Y; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 8. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of TM-Y; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 8. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyoboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku TM-Y; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 9. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 9. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyoboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku AM-Y; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 10. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 10. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyoboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku UM-Z; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 11. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 11. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku TM-Z; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 12. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of AM-Z; a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_2a or IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – perfect elements (GMNA+)

Rys. 12. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku AM-Z; a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_2a lub IMP_2b (GMNIA); PER – elementy idealne (GMNA+)

Fig. 13. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and UM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

Rys. 13. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu w przypadku podwójnej imperfekcji IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) oraz UM-IP; a) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi y - y , b) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi z - z

Fig. 14. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and TM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

Rys. 14. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu w przypadku podwójnej imperfekcji IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) oraz TM-IP; a) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi y - y , b) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi z - z

Fig. 15. Numerical results for bending and buckling in case of double imperfection profiles IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) and AM-IP; a) bending and buckling about y - y axis, b) bending and buckling about z - z axis

Rys. 15. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu w przypadku podwójnej imperfekcji IMP_1,2a, IMP_1,2b (GMNIA) oraz AM-IP; a) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi y - y , b) zginanie i wyboczenie względem osi z - z

Fig. 16. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 16. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 17. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 17. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 18. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 18. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 19. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 19. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 20. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 20. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 21. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M1

Rys. 21. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M1

Fig. 22. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 22. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku UM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Fig. 23. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 23. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku TM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Fig. 24. Numerical results for bending and buckling about y - y axis in case of AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 24. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi y - y w przypadku AM-Y ($\alpha_y = 0.34$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Fig. 25. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 25. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku UM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Fig. 26. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 26. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku TM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Fig. 27. Numerical results for bending and buckling about z - z axis in case of AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) imperfect elements with a single imperfection profile IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) imperfect elements with a double imperfection profile IMP_1,2a or IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – results from adopting the EC3–M2

Rys. 27. Wyniki numeryczne przy zginaniu i wyboczeniu względem osi z - z w przypadku AM-Z ($\alpha_z = 0.49$); a) elementy nieidealne z pojedynczą imperfekcją IMP_1 (GMNIA), b) elementy nieidealne z podwójną imperfekcją IMP_1,2a lub IMP_1,2b (GMNIA); EC – wyniki po przyjęciu EC3–M2

Tab. 1. List of member lengths with corresponding slenderness ratios considered in numerical simulations

Tab. 1. Wykaz długości prętów odpowiadających smukłościom rozważanym w symulacjach numerycznych

Tab. 2. Load cases considered

Tab. 2. Rozważane przypadki obciążeń

- Tab. 3. Amplitudes of first mode imperfection profile ($\alpha_y = 0.34$, $\alpha_z = 0.49$)
- Tab. 3. Amplitudy pierwszej postaci imperfekcji ($\alpha_y = 0.34$, $\alpha_z = 0.49$)
- Tab. 4. Imperfection profiles for the single imperfection profile
- Tab. 4. Kształty imperfekcji pojedynczej imperfekcji
- Tab. 5. Imperfection profile combinations for the double imperfection profile
- Tab. 5. Kombinacje kształtów imperfekcji dla podwójnej imperfekcji
- Tab. 6. Parameters of beam-columns considered in the study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance
- Tab. 6. Parametry elementów ściskanych i zginanych przyjętych do badania wpływu gęstości siatki na nośność wyboczeniową
- Tab. 7. Regular meshes considered in the study of mesh refinement effect on the buckling resistance
- Tab. 7. Siatki o układzie regularnym rozważane przy badaniu wpływu gęstości siatki na nośność wyboczeniową
- Tab. 8. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.0$
- Tab. 8. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cy} = 0.0$
- Tab. 9. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.5$
- Tab. 9. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cy} = 0.5$
- Tab. 10. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cy} = 0.9$
- Tab. 10. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cy} = 0.9$
- Tab. 11. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.0$
- Tab. 11. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cz} = 0.0$
- Tab. 12. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.5$
- Tab. 12. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cz} = 0.5$
- Tab. 13. Results of FEM simulations for $m_{cz} = 0.9$
- Tab. 13. Wyniki symulacji FEM przy $m_{cz} = 0.9$

NOŚNOŚĆ ELEMENTÓW STALOWYCH ŚCISKANYCH I ZGINANYCH BEZ ZWICHRZENIA NA PODSTAWIE KONCEPCJI RÓWNOWAŻNYCH IMPERFEKCI GEOMETRYCZNYCH

Słowa kluczowe: dwuteownik stalowy, zginanie i ściskanie, nośność na wyboczenie gięte, równoważne imperfekcje geometryczne, modelowanie FEM

STRESZCZENIE:

W artykule przedstawiono obszerne studium numeryczne dotyczące wpływu kształtu i amplitudy imperfekcji o charakterze geometrycznym na nośność swobodnie podpartych elementów ściskanych i zginanych bez zwicchrzenia o przekrojach dwuteowych bisymetrycznych walcowanych typu HEB. Imperfekcje przyjęto zgodnie z koncepcją równoważnych imperfekcji geometrycznych (która ujmuje zbiorczo zarówno wpływ losowych imperfekcji geometrycznych jak również materiałowych różnych typów) w odniesieniu do tak zwanej eurokodowej metody ogólnej [11].

Zgodnie z koncepcją metody ogólnej linia wstępnego wygięcia odpowiada skalowanej formie sprężystego wyboczenia, stowarzyszonego z wektorem własnym ze sprężystej analizy wyboczeniowej (LBA). Należy jednak zwrócić uwagę, że rozważenie tylko pojedynczej imperfekcji odpowiadającej pierwszej postaci wyboczenia może w niektórych układach konstrukcyjnych prowadzić do błędów w oszacowaniu ich nośności. W analizie powinno się uwzględnić kombinację imperfekcji geometrycznych odpowiadających pierwszej podstawowej i wyższym postaciom wyboczenia [28]. W artykule rozważono wpływ imperfekcji odpowiadających dwóm najniższym postaciom wyboczenia, rozważanych oddzielnie jak również w ich kombinacji liniowej. Amplitudę równoważnej imperfekcji geometrycznej odpowiadającej pierwszemu wektorowi własnemu z analizy LBA wyznaczono zgodnie z zaleceniami metody ogólnej zgodnie ze wzorem (2.1), natomiast amplitudę odpowiadającej drugiej postaci wyboczenia wyznaczono wykorzystując dwa podejścia [14], z których pierwsze związane jest z długością wyboczeniowej pręta, zaś drugie bazuje na koncepcji równoważności energetycznej.

Analizy przeprowadzono na prętach stężonych bocznie i przeciwnieprzecznie poddanych równoczesnemu ścisaniu i jednokierunkowemu zginaniu względem obu głównych osi bezwładności. Rozważono trzy różne rozkłady wzdłuż osi $x-x$ wykresu momentu zginającego wywołanego zginaniem momentami skupionymi na końcach pręta: stały symetryczny (UM), zmienny trójkątny (TM) oraz zmienny antysymetryczny (AM). Modele numeryczne rozważanych prętów wykonano w programie ABAQUS/Standard z użyciem liniowych, prostokątnych elementów powłokowych typu S4R (ze zredukowanym całkowaniem) [1, 2]. W ramach pracy, na wybranych przykładach prętów przeprowadzono badanie wpływu gęstości siatki MES na przebieg ścieżki równowagi i otrzymaną na jej podstawie nośność pręta przy ścisaniu i zginaniu. Do opisu charakterystyki przyjętej stali konstrukcyjnej S 235 wykorzystano sprężysto-plastyczny model materiału ze wzmocnieniem izotropowym. Dzięki przyjęciu takiego modelu materiału nie ma potrzeby rozdzielania zadań na przypadki różnej fazy pracy materiału: sprężystej, sprężysto-plastycznej oraz plastycznej. Obliczenia numeryczne do wyznaczenia nośności przy ścisaniu oraz ścisaniu i zginaniu elementów imperfekcyjnych wykonano z wykorzystaniem analizy geometrycznej i materiałowo nieliniowej (GMNIA) z imperfekcją pojedynczą odpowiadającą pierwszej lub drugiej postaci wyboczenia z analizy LBA lub imperfekcją podwójną odpowiadającą kombinacji liniowej dwóch pierwszych wektorów własnych. W przypadku prętów o geometrii idealnej wykorzystano analizę geometryczną i materiałowo nieliniową z imperfekcją o kształtach i rodzajach analogicznych jak przyjętych w odniesieniu do elementów nieidealnych, lecz o nieskończenie małej amplitudzie (GMNA+). Przeprowadzone

w programie ABAQUS/Standard analizy GMNA+ i GMNIA zostały wykonane w ramach umiarkowanie dużych deformacji, tj. przy wykorzystaniu opcji NLGEOM [1, 2].

Globalny efekt wpływu imperfekcji na nośność i zachowanie się słupów i elementów zginanych zilustrowano porównując nośności elementów nieidealnych z ich odpowiednikami o geometrii idealnej. Wyniki porównań zaprezentowano na rysunkach w formie wykresów przedstawiających krzywe graniczne nośności prętów ściskanych i zginanych w bezwymiarowych współrzędnych, z których oś rzędnych opisuje proporcję maksymalnej siły ściskającej do nośności przekroju na ściskanie, natomiast oś odciętych opisuje proporcję maksymalnego momentu zginającego (I rzędu) do nośności przekroju na zginanie.

W dalszej części pracy, wyniki otrzymane z analiz numerycznych dotyczących ściskanych i zginanych elementów imperfekcyjnych porównano z krzywymi granicznymi nośności wyznaczonymi zgodnie z eurokodowymi formułami interakcyjnymi [11] przyjmując współczynniki interakcyjne dwoma alternatywnymi metodami – Metodą 1 (Rys. 16-21) oraz Metodą 2 (Rys. 22-27).

W celu lepszej czytelności artykułu, szczegółowe wnioski dotyczące poszczególnych analiz ponumerowano i umieszczono na końcu tekstu (pod rysunkami) każdego z podpunktów do punktu 3. Mimo to, niektóre ogólne wnioski przywołano w podsumowaniu artykułu w celu podkreślenia najważniejszych ustaleń wynikających z przeprowadzanych badań.

W przypadku słupów osiowo ściskanych, otrzymane z analiz numerycznych nośności na wyboczenie po przyjęciu podwójnej imperfekcji odpowiadającej kombinacji liniowej dwóch pierwszych wektorów własnych otrzymanych z analizy LBA są porównywalne do nośności słupów z pojedynczą imperfekcją odpowiadającej pierwszej postaci wyboczenia. Wyniki obliczeń numerycznych z obu modeli imperfekcji są zbliżone do eurokodowych krzywych wyboczeniowych [11]. Z drugiej strony, w przypadku elementów poddanych jednoczesnemu ściskaniu i zginaniu w płaszczyźnie wyboczenia giętnego, o ile w odniesieniu do stałego (UM) i trójkątnego (TM) rozkładu wykresu momentu zginającego przyjęcie podwójnej imperfekcji prowadzi do rezultatów bliskich otrzymanym z normowych formuł analitycznych [11], o tyle w odniesieniu do antysymetrycznego (AM) rozkładu wykresu momenty zginającego wyniki obliczeń numerycznych dość istotnie różnią się od otrzymanych zgodnie z eurokodowymi formułami interakcyjnymi [11]. Oznacza to, że właściwy wybór imperfekcji jest silnie związany ze schematem obciążenia pręta.

Otrzymane wyniki obliczeń numerycznych dowodzą, że kształt imperfekcji powinien zawsze odpowiadać pierwszej najniższej postaci wyboczenia, a jeżeli jest to konieczne (np. z uwagi na schemat obciążenia) to powinien również uwzględniać kombinację z innymi wyższymi formami wyboczenia. Należy zwrócić uwagę, że eurokodowe formuły analityczne do określania nośności elementów [11] bazują tylko i wyłącznie na imperfekcji odpowiadającej pierwszej najniższej postaci utraty stateczności.

Na podstawie zaprezentowanych w artykule obliczeń i analiz można stwierdzić, że amplituda równoważnych imperfekcji geometrycznych opisana wzorem (2.1) powinna bazować na sprężystych cechach przekroju zamiast na cechach przekroju zależnych od jego klasy. Takie założenie pozwoli w obliczeniach numerycznych z wykorzystaniem analizy GMNIA otrzymać wyniki bliższe do wyznaczonych z eurokodowych formuł interakcyjnych [11], szczególnie w odniesieniu do prętów smukłych.

