

Unstiffened thin-walled girder under uniform loading

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Abstract. The paper focuses on the stresses and deformations of welded plate girders subjected to uniformly distributed edge loading. The critical load parameters of the web plate under the action of edge loading, shear, bending, and compressive stresses are determined. The horizontal edges of the web plate are considered to be elastically restrained, with vertical edges simply supported. The post-buckling behaviour of this web plate is analysed. In the post-buckling situation, the parts of the web plate are assumed to be simply supported and the edge load balanced by shear stresses on the adjacent edges. Numerical results of the continuous analytical and the finite element method are compared with results obtained from the Eurocode 3 formulas and with the test results.

Key words: plate girder, buckling load, post-buckling behaviour, ultimate load, Eurocode.

1. INTRODUCTION

In steel girder design, as a rule, shear strength and local stability of the web are ensured. However, the local stability condition of the web is not necessary, since the loss of stability does not result in the loss of the carrying capacity of the girder. The theory of the behaviour of plate girders in shear and bending and the ultimate load design of steel plate girders is described in [1–3]. The mathematical treatment of the interaction between the initial distortions and in-plane loading is described in [4]. The results obtained from hundreds of tests on girders varying in cross-sectional dimensions and in materials are described in [5–10]. These results open up the possibility to verify the values of the calculated ultimate loads. However, the test results are not entirely comparable because of different definitions of the ultimate load. Practical design methods and formulas for thin plate I-girders were elaborated by Höglund [5,6,9,10]. The behaviour of the webs of plate and box girders, subjected to repeated buckling, is described in [11,12].

The carrying capacity of a slender plate girder in the post-critical stage depends on the slenderness parameters of the web and flange stiffness characteristics (compressive, torsional, and flexural rigidity). In this paper a calculation model is developed for girders without transverse and longitudinal stiffeners. The initial imperfections of the girder web are not taken into account, as they have no practical effect on the value of the ultimate load for slender plate girders.

2. STRESSES AND DISPLACEMENTS BEFORE BUCKLING

Let us consider a slender plate girder under uniform edge loading. When the I-girder is loaded to the point of losing local stability, the web of the girder will buckle, forming several half-waves in the longitudinal direction (Fig. 1). The web area with the length of one or several half-waves can be considered as a separate plate (panel) for the theoretical study.

The main assumptions for an analytical study based on the plate theory [13] are:

- 1) the girder is laterally restrained, i.e. no lateral-torsional buckling occurs,
- 2) the girder flanges have certain rigidity and are elastically connected to the web,
- 3) the relative elongation of flanges (ϵ_y^f) and the web (ϵ_y^w) are equal:

$$\epsilon_y^w = \epsilon_y^f, \quad (x=0, h). \quad (1)$$

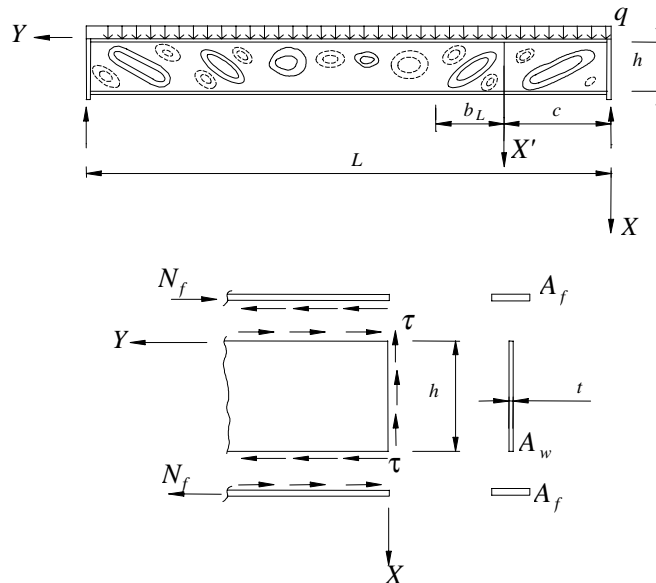


Fig. 1. Analytical model and stresses between the web and flanges.

The uniformly distributed load q can be expanded into the Fourier series as

$$q = \sum_{p=1,3,\dots} q_p \sin \frac{p\pi y}{L} = q_1 \sin \frac{\pi y}{L} + q_3 \sin \frac{3\pi y}{L} + q_5 \sin \frac{5\pi y}{L} + \dots, \quad (2)$$

where

$$q_1 = \frac{4}{\pi} q, \quad q_3 = \frac{4}{3\pi} q, \quad q_5 = \frac{4}{5\pi} q.$$

Using the equations of equilibrium [¹³]

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (4)$$

the stress components of the girder web before buckling can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{1x} = \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1,\dots} p \sin ay \left[A'_p \operatorname{ch} ax + B'_p \operatorname{sh} ax + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{ch} ax - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{sh} ax \right) C_p \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{sh} ax - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{ch} ax \right) D_p \right], \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{1y} = \frac{-E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1,\dots} p \sin ay \left[A'_p \operatorname{ch} ax + B'_p \operatorname{sh} ax + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{ch} ax - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1+3\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{sh} ax \right) C_p \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{sh} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1+3\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{ch} ax \right) D_p \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{1xy} = \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1,\dots} p \cos ay \left[A'_p \operatorname{sh} ax + B'_p \operatorname{ch} ax + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{sh} ax - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{ch} ax \right) C_p \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{ch} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{sh} ax \right) D_p \right], \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $A'_p = A_p/L$, $B'_p = B_p/L$, $a = p\pi/L$, μ is the Poisson ratio and E is the modulus of elasticity.

The unknown coefficients A_p , B_p , C_p , and D_p are determined from the boundary conditions:

$$1) \sigma_{1x} = -\frac{q}{t}, \quad (x=0)$$

$$A'_p - \frac{1-\mu}{(1+\mu)p\pi} D_p = -\frac{q_p}{tE} \frac{1+\mu}{p\pi}, \quad (8)$$

$$2) \sigma_{1x} = 0, \quad (x=h)$$

$$A'_p \text{chah} + B'_p \text{shah} + \left(\frac{h}{L} \text{chah} - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \text{shah} \right) C_p + \left(\frac{h}{L} \text{shah} - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \text{chah} \right) D_p = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$3) \varepsilon_y^w = \varepsilon_y^f, \quad (x=0)$$

$$A'_p - K_p \left(B'_p + \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \frac{1}{p\pi} C_p \right) + \frac{1}{p\pi} D_p = 0. \quad (10)$$

$$4) \varepsilon_y^w = \varepsilon_y^f, \quad (x=h)$$

$$A'_p (\text{chah} + K_p \text{shah}) B'_p (\text{shah} + K_p \text{chah}) + C_p \left[\frac{h}{L} \text{chah} + \frac{1}{p\pi} \text{shah} + \left(\frac{h}{L} \text{shah} + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \text{chah} \right) K_p \right] + D_p \left[\frac{h}{L} \text{shah} + \frac{1}{p\pi} \text{chah} + \left(\frac{h}{L} \text{chah} + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \text{shah} \right) K_p \right] = 0, \quad (11)$$

where

$$K_p = \frac{\beta}{\alpha_1(1+\mu)p\pi}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{A_f}{A_w}, \quad \beta = \frac{L}{h}.$$

The stress components of the separate plate $b_L \times h$ of the girder web before buckling can be written as

$$\sigma_{1x} = \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1, \dots} p \left(\cos \frac{p\pi c}{L} \sin ay + \sin \frac{p\pi c}{L} \cos ay \right) \left[A'_p \text{chax} + B'_p \text{shax} + \left(\frac{x}{L} \text{chax} - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \text{shax} \right) C_p + \left(\frac{x}{L} \text{shax} - \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \text{chax} \right) D_p \right], \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma_{1y} = \frac{-E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1,\dots} p \left(\cos \frac{p\pi c}{L} \sin ay + \sin \frac{p\pi c}{L} \cos ay \right) \left[A'_p \operatorname{ch} ax + B'_p \operatorname{sh} ax \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{ch} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1+3\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{sh} ax \right) C_p + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{sh} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{1+3\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{ch} ax \right) D_p \right], \quad (13)$$

$$\tau_{1,xy} = \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \sum_{p=1,\dots} p \left(\cos \frac{p\pi c}{L} \cos ay - \sin \frac{p\pi c}{L} \sin ay \right) \left[A'_p \operatorname{sh} ax + B'_p \operatorname{ch} ax \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{sh} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{ch} ax \right) C_p + \left(\frac{x}{L} \operatorname{ch} ax + \frac{1}{p\pi} \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu} \operatorname{sh} ax \right) D_p \right], \quad (14)$$

where $0 \leq x \leq h$, $0 \leq y \leq b_L$.

3. POST-BUCKLING STATE

Let us consider the panel $b_L \times h$ (Fig. 1) loaded by stresses according to Eqs. (12)–(14). In the post-buckling state, in terms of displacements the membrane stresses are [13]

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right], \quad (15)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right], \quad (16)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E(1-\mu)}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right], \quad (17)$$

and the strain–displacement equations

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad (18)$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2, \quad (19)$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \quad (20)$$

Using the equations of equilibrium (3), (4) and relationships (12)–(20), the membrane stresses in the post-buckling state may be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x = \sigma_{1x} + \frac{Et^2\pi^2}{h^2} \sum_k \sum_l R_{kl} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{h} \cos \frac{l\pi y}{b_L} + \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \left\{ - \sum_p \cos \alpha' y \left[E_p \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x + F_p \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + G_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x \right) + H_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x \right) \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (C_{10} + \mu C_{20}),\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_y = \sigma_{1y} + \frac{Et^2\pi^2}{h^2} \sum_k \sum_l S_{kl} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{h} \cos \frac{l\pi y}{b_L} + \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \left\{ - \sum_p \cos \alpha' y \left[E_p \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x + F_p \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + G_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x + \frac{\mu + \mu_2}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x \right) + H_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x + \frac{\mu + \mu_2}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x \right) \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (C_{20} + \mu C_{10}),\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{yx} = \tau_{1xy} + \frac{Et^2\pi^2}{h^2} \sum_k \sum_l T_{kl} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{h} \sin \frac{l\pi y}{b_L} + \frac{E\pi}{1+\mu} \left\{ \sum_p \sin \alpha' y \left[E_p \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x + F_p \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + G_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x + \frac{\mu}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x \right) + H_p \left(\frac{x}{b_L} \operatorname{ch} \alpha' x + \frac{\mu}{\mu_2} \frac{1}{p\pi} \operatorname{sh} \alpha' x \right) \right] \right\},\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

where

$$\alpha' = \frac{p\pi}{b_L}, \quad \mu_1 = \frac{1-\mu}{2}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1+\mu}{2}.$$

Relative elongations of the flange and the girder web are equal. The girder flanges possess flexural rigidity and cannot buckle. The longitudinal edges of the plate will remain rectilinear and can move freely (Fig.2). Thus the unknown coefficients $E_p, F_p, G_p, H_p, C_{10}$, and C_{20} can be found from the boundary conditions

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \varepsilon_y^f = \varepsilon_y^w, \quad (x=0, h) \quad (24)$$

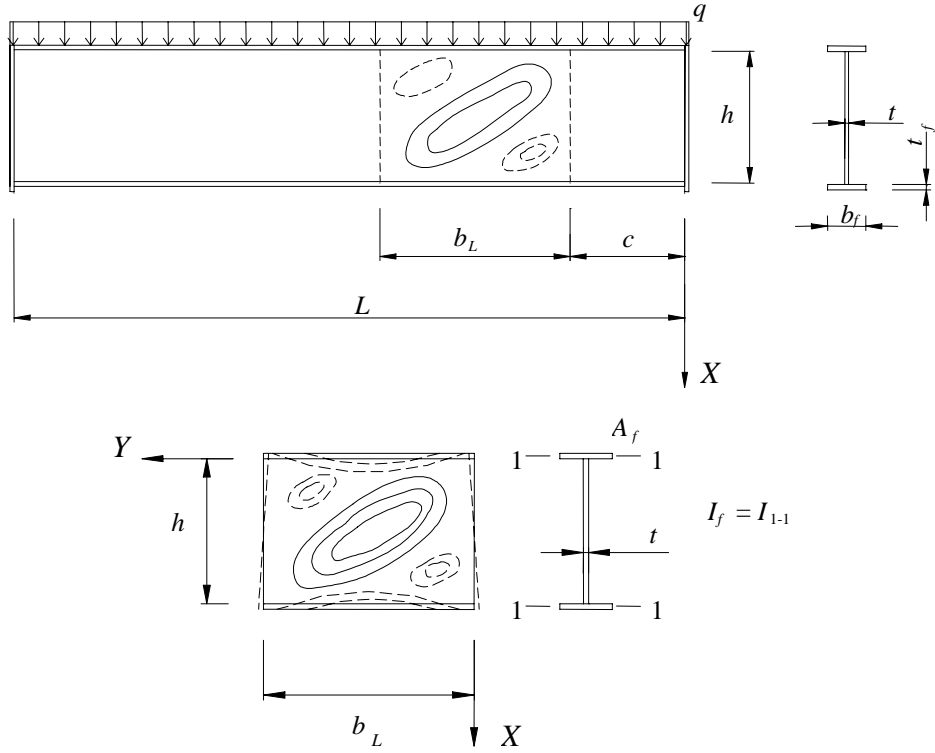


Fig. 2. A buckled panel of the girder web.

$$EI_f \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} = \pm \sigma_x, \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0. \quad (y = 0; b_L) \quad (26)$$

Substituting the plate deflection function

$$w = t \sum_m \sum_n w_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{h} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b_L} \quad (27)$$

and stress expressions (21)–(23) into the differential equation of equilibrium of the plate for in-plane loading [13]

$$\frac{D}{t} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = \sigma_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\tau_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad (28)$$

where

$$D = \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)},$$

we obtain a system of non-linear algebraic equations for the calculation of the parameters w_{mn} by the Bubnov–Galjorkin method [14]. This system consists of three parts: the linear, quadratic, and cubic part. The solution of this system gives the parameters w_{mn} and thus the stresses in the plate can be calculated. The ultimate load is determined by the limit stress criterion proposed by von Mises [4]

$$\sigma_e(q) = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - \sigma_x \sigma_y + 3\tau_{xy}^2} \leq f_y, \quad (29)$$

where the stresses include the bending and membrane components and f_y is the yield stress. The load q which corresponds to the criterion (29) is considered to be the ultimate load.

4. THEORETICAL BUCKLING LOAD

In order to study the influence of the torsional rigidity of the flange on the critical buckling load of the girder web, the following plate deflection function was used:

$$w = t \sum_m \sum_n w_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{L} \left[\sin \frac{m\pi x}{h} + f_{mn}(x) \right], \quad (30)$$

where

$$f_{mn}(x) = C_{mn} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi x}{h} + D_{mn} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi x}{h} + E_{mn} \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi x}{h} + F_{mn} \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi x}{h}. \quad (31)$$

The unknown coefficients C_{mn} , D_{mn} , E_{mn} , and F_{mn} are determined from boundary conditions

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = \mp T \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^2 \partial x}, \quad (x = 0, h) \quad (32)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (y = 0, L) \quad (33)$$

where T is torsional rigidity of the flange

$$T = \frac{GI_c}{Dh} = 2(1-\mu) \frac{b_f}{h} \left(\frac{t_f}{t} \right)^3. \quad (34)$$

Here I_c is the inertia moment of the flange about the local axis c (Fig. 3).

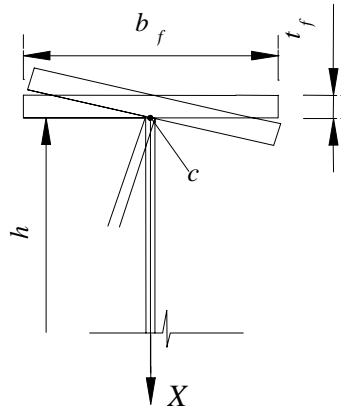


Fig. 3. Torsion of the flange.

The buckling load parameter K is a function of the girder slenderness ratio L/h and of the torsional parameter T of the flange

$$K\left(T, L/h\right) = \frac{q_{cr} h^2 12 (1 - \mu)^2}{Et^3 \pi^2}. \quad (35)$$

It can be determined from the linear part of the non-linear algebraic system for parameters w_{mm} , and the critical load for the whole girder can be calculated from Eq. (35).

5. FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

In parallel with the calculations with the continuous analytical method based on the plate theory, finite element models were used to determine the buckling and the ultimate load (according to Eq. (29)). The numerical results were obtained using the COSMOS/M non-linear finite element analysis [15]. One half of the finite element model and the first buckling mode are shown in Fig. 4.

The results of the analytical and FEM calculations are presented in Fig. 5. It can be seen that the value of the torsional rigidity T of the flange influences significantly the critical uniform buckling load q .

6. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

The aim of the experiments was to determine the ultimate strength of the girders and to compare it with the results obtained with theoretical analysis (continuous and discrete models) and the Eurocode 3 formulas [16].

The testing schema is shown in Fig. 6.

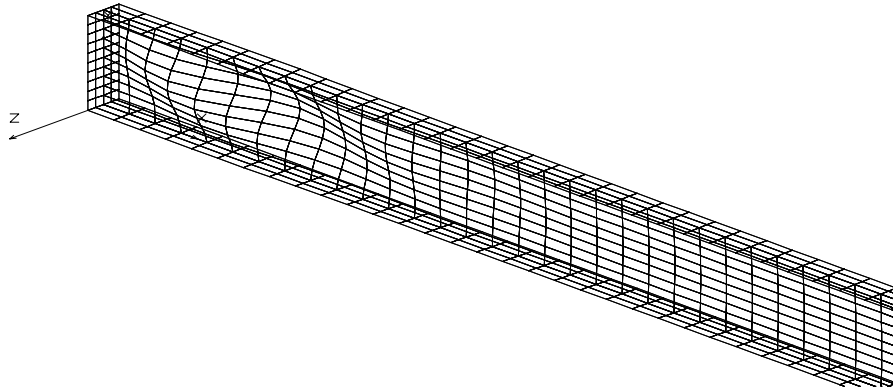


Fig. 4. FEM grid and deformed shape of the web after buckling.

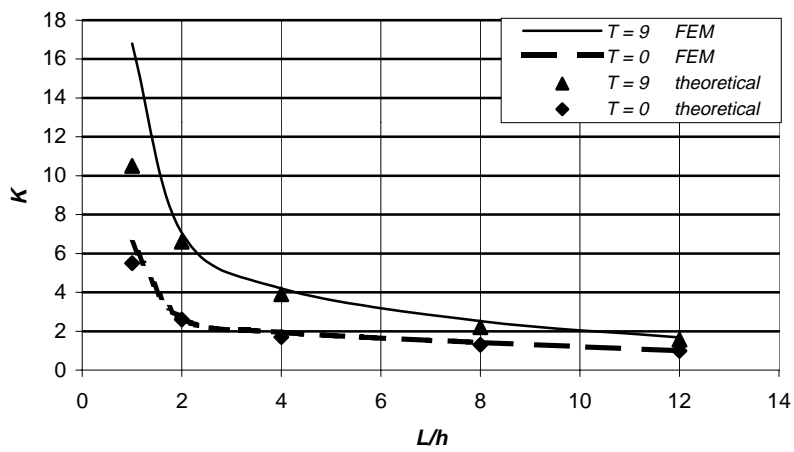


Fig. 5. Dependence of the buckling load parameter K on L/h .

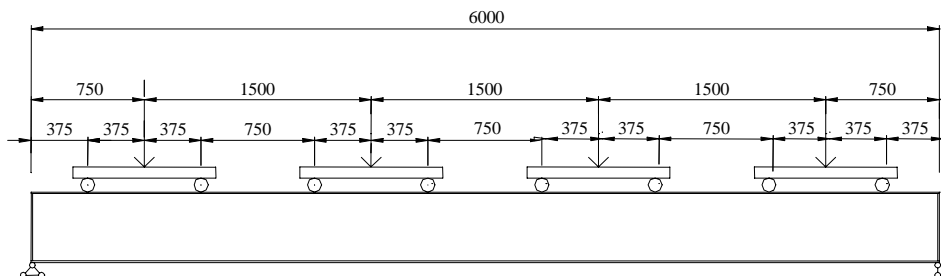


Fig. 6. Schema of the girder test.

Special lateral supports provided stability to the compressed flange in the horizontal plane. The distance between the supports was 2.0 m. The webs of all the test girders had considerable initial imperfections. Thus it was difficult to determine the exact critical buckling load experimentally. The ultimate load in these tests was determined by the pressure drop in the loading jack hydraulic system.

Eight girders were tested. The geometrical characteristics of the tested girders are shown in Table 1.

Girders T_1 and T_4 were provided with additional stiffeners at the ends.

Two forms of failure were observed: 1) buckling of the compressed flange in the middle of the span, 2) formation of a prolonged diagonal fold in the web close to one of the girder supports; the length of this fold was approximately 4 to 5 times the web height (typical shear failure mode). In this case, the ultimate load was determined by the web's shear buckling. The first form of collapse was observed on girders T_1 and T_5 , the second form on girders T_2 to T_4 and T_6 to T_8 .

The ultimate loads of the girders T_1 and T_4 (which had the rigid end stiffeners) were 20 to 30% higher than ultimate loads of the girders T_3 , T_4 without rigid end stiffeners.

Table 1. Geometrical characteristics of the tested girders

Girder No.	Web slenderness ratio $\lambda = h/t$	Girder slenderness ratio $\beta = L/h$	Web cross-sectional area A_w , mm ²	Flange cross-sectional area A_f , mm ²	Rigidity $\alpha_1 = A_f/A_w$	Rigidity $\alpha_2 = b^3 L/t I_f^2$	Rigidity of the end stiffener A_{st}/A_w	Schema of the flanges
T_1	250	12	500 × 2	120 × 6	0.72	>200 000	0.72	
T_2	250	12	500 × 2	960 ¹⁾	0.96	~9000	0.55	
T_3	333	12	500 × 1.5	960 ¹⁾	1.28	~7000	0.73	
T_4	250	12	500 × 2	120 × 6	0.72	>200 000	0.72	
T_5	250	12	500 × 2	120 × 6	0.72	>200 000 ²⁾	1.2	
T_6	250	12	500 × 2	120 × 6	0.72	~200 000 ³⁾	1.2	
T_7	270	15	400 × 1.5	900 ⁴⁾	1.5	4200 ²⁾	1.3	
T_8	270	15	400 × 1.5	100 × 8	1.33	~150 000 ²⁾	1.6	

¹⁾ flanges of girders T_2 and T_3 were made of two angles $50 \times 50 \times 4$,

²⁾ $b = 2h$,

³⁾ $b^L = h$,

⁴⁾ flanges of the girder T_7 were made from channel $80 \times 40 \times 4$.

The compressive rigidity of the support stiffeners of the girders T_5 to T_8 was increased by 50% and an additional transverse stiffener was installed (Table 2). The distance z from the end of the girder to the additional stiffener (Fig. 7) was $2h$ for girders T_5 , T_7 , T_8 , and h for the girder T_6 . The compressive rigidity of the flanges of the girders T_7 and T_8 was also increased.

The test results are shown in Table 3 where also results obtained by Höglund and Frey have been included. Comparison of numerical results of the continuous analytical, FEM, Eurocode 3 formulas and test results is shown in Fig. 8.

Table 2. Geometrical characteristics of the additional stiffeners

Girder No.	Location of the stiffener z , m	Stiffness of the stiffener $\alpha_S = A_S/A_w$	Stiffener cross-section, mm
T_5	1	0.48	80×6
T_6	0.5	0.48	80×6
T_7	0.8	0.6	60×6
T_8	0.8	0.8	80×6

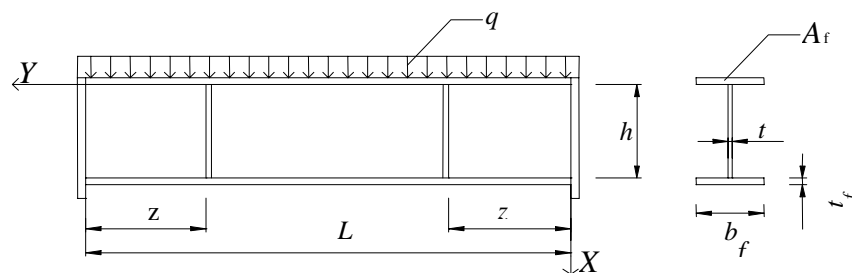


Fig. 7. Location of the additional stiffener.

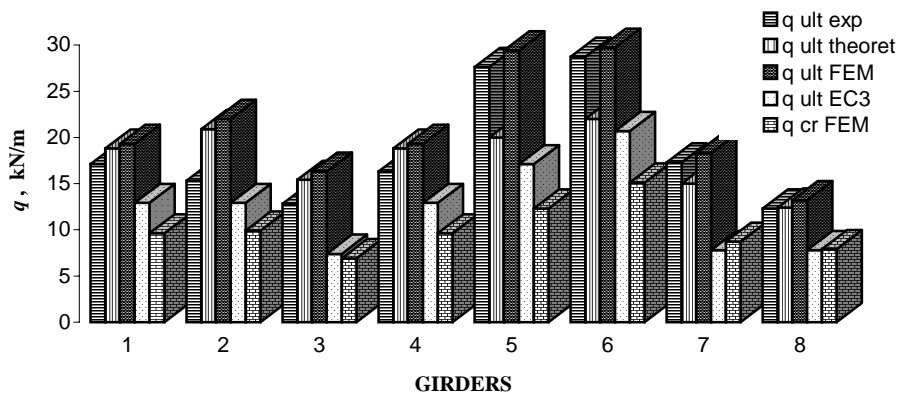


Fig. 8. Comparison of the ultimate load of the tested girders.

Table 3. Comparison of the test results

Girder No.	Ultimate load $q_{ult\ exp}$, kN/m	$q_{ult\ exp} / q_{ult\ EC3}$ ¹⁾	Geometrical characteristics	
T_1	17.0	1.40	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 250$; $\alpha_1 = 0.72$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$
T_2	15.3	1.18	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 250$; $\alpha_1 = 0.72$; $\alpha_2 \approx 9000$
T_3	12.8	1.83	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 333$; $\alpha_1 = 1.28$; $\alpha_2 \approx 7000$
T_4	16.3	1.25	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 250$; $\alpha_1 = 0.72$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$
$T_5^{2)}$	28.0	1.65	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 250$; $\alpha_1 = 0.72$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$ $z = 2h$
$T_6^{2)}$	28.7	1.44	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 12$;	$\lambda = 250$; $\alpha_1 = 0.72$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$ $z = h$
$T_7^{2)}$	17.3	2.47	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 15$;	$\lambda = 270$; $\alpha_1 = 1.5$; $\alpha_2 \approx 4200$ $z = 2h$
$T_8^{2)}$	12.0	1.71	$L = 6.0$; $\beta = 15$;	$\lambda = 270$; $\alpha_1 = 1.33$; $\alpha_2 > 150\,000$ $z = 2h$
B4 Höglund [¹⁰]	15.8 ³⁾	1.67	$L = 9.0$; $\beta = 15$;	$\lambda = 300$; $\alpha_1 = 0.77$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$
3B Frey [⁸]	15.1 ³⁾	1.40	$L = 8.1$; $\beta = 13.5$;	$\lambda = 300$; $\alpha_1 = 0.75$; $\alpha_2 > 200\,000$

¹⁾ $q_{ult\ EC3}$ – ultimate load calculated according to Eurocode 3,

²⁾ girder with an additional transverse stiffener,

³⁾ ultimate load calculated by interpolation.

Installation of the additional stiffener resulted in an increase of the ultimate load capacity of the girders T_5 to T_8 approximately by 60%, which was to be expected.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The buckling and ultimate loads of slender plate girders were investigated theoretically and experimentally. Eight girders of 6 m span were tested. The analysis included plate theory and use of the finite element method.

The results confirm that the ultimate load of a thin-walled girder without transverse stiffening ribs depends on the girder slenderness and on the compressive rigidity of the flanges. The buckling load depends on the torsional rigidity of the flanges, but this is not important for plate girders in which the span-to-depth ratio is relatively great.

In the post-critical situation, the largest deformations and stresses for girders of medium slenderness ratio ($\beta = 12$ to 16) appear in the supporting zone of the girder ($z = 0$ to $z = 2h$). For very slender girders ($\beta > 16$), the failure occurs in the middle of the girder.

The ultimate load calculated using Eurocode 3 shear buckling resistance formulas [15] is from 60 to 80% of the experimental ultimate load and from 50 to 70% of the load obtained using the plate theory and the finite element method.

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Jäikusribideta õhukeseseinaline tala ühtlasel koormusel

Priit Vilba ja Siim Idnurm

Artiklis on kirjeldatud ühtlase hajukoormusega koormatud jäikusribideta õhukeseseinalise tala pingeid ja deformatsioone juhul, kui tala seina horisontaalsed servad on elastselt ühendatud vöödega ja vertikaalsed servad vabalt toetatud. On

määratud tala seina stabiilsuse kadu tekitava ühtlaselt jaotatud koormuse, nihke-, painde- ja survepingete kriitilised väärtused. On uuritud tala seina pärast kriitilist olukorda eeldades, et pärast kriitilises olukorras on tala seinosa vaadeldav servadel vabalt toetatud plaadina, mille koormus tasakaalustatakse külgservadel mõjuvate nihkejõudude poolt. Katsetulemusi on võrreldud pideva analüütilise meetodi, lõplike elementide meetodi ja Eurocode 3 valemite abil saadud arvutustulemustega.