



Gränslastberäkning – en enkel och snabb väg till maximal bärförmåga



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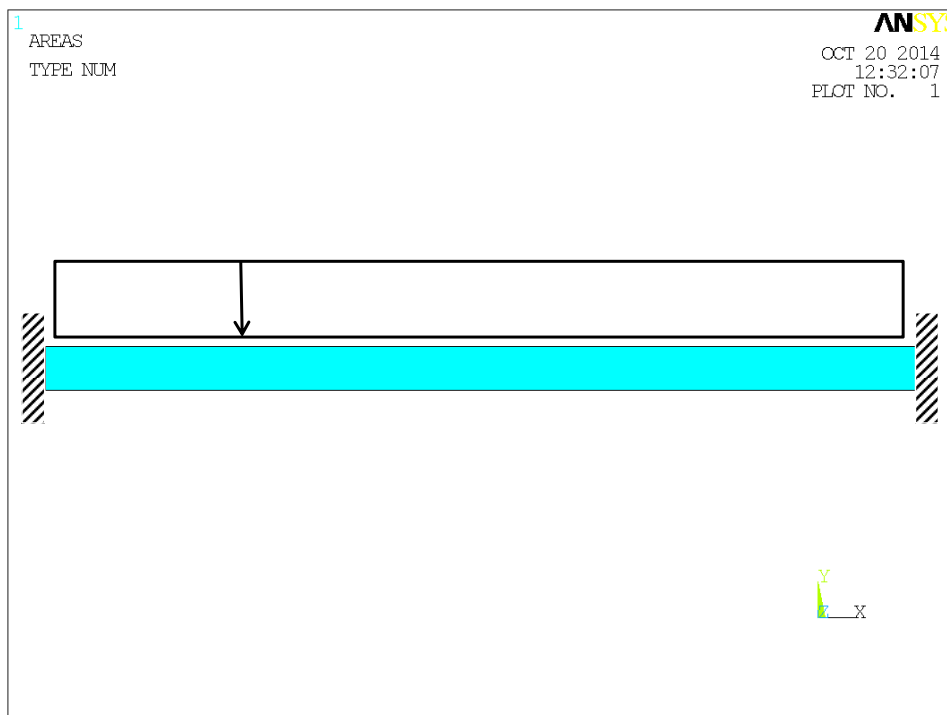
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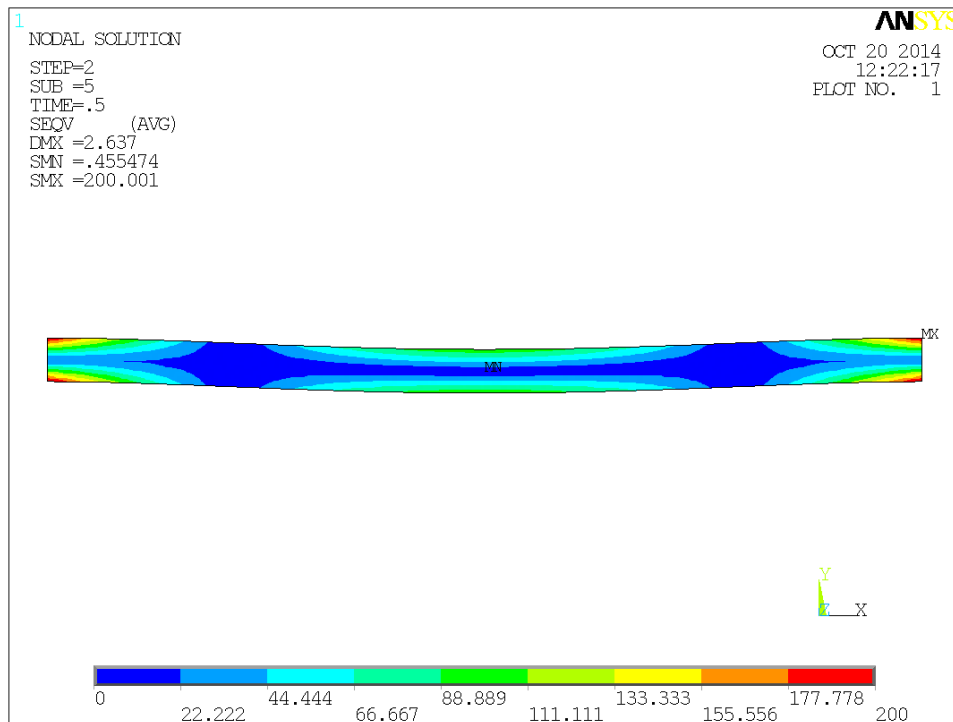
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Illustration av begreppet gränslast. Inspänd balk belastad med utbredd last.



Spänningar. Sträckgräns uppnås vid stöd för en relativ last på 0.5.



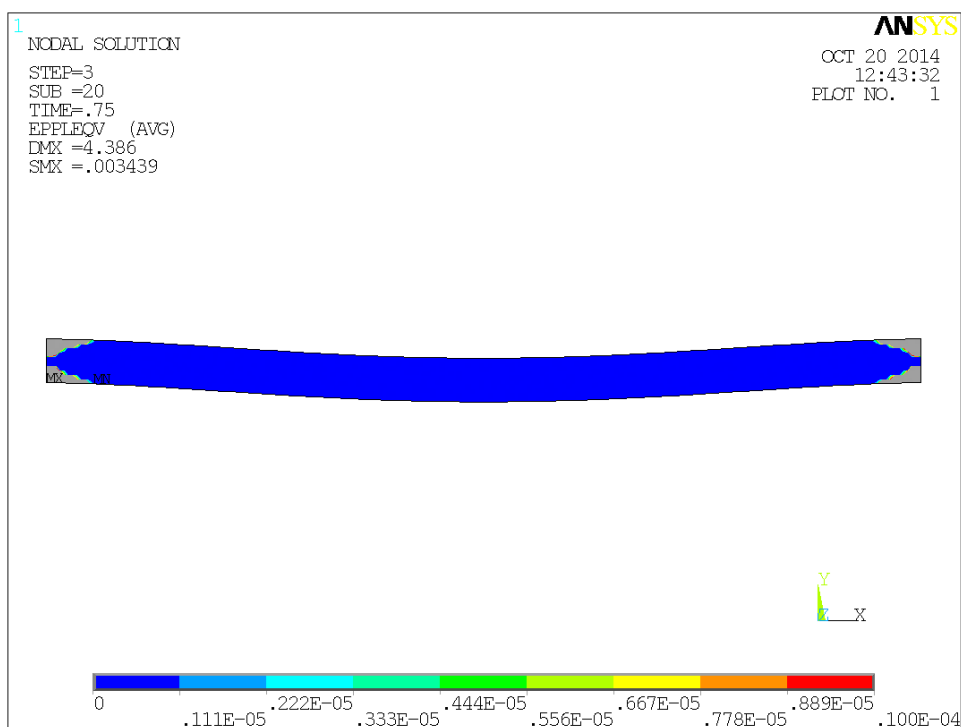
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För högre last är plastiska töjningar (=grått) mer illustrativa än spänningar. Utvecklad flyttled vid stöd för relativ last på 0.75.



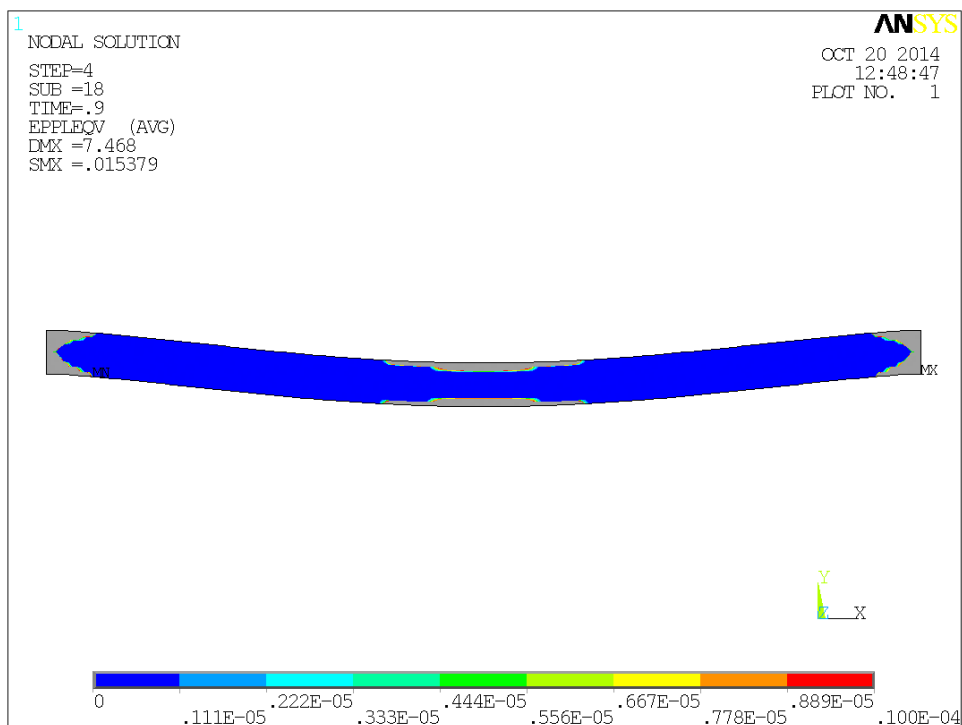
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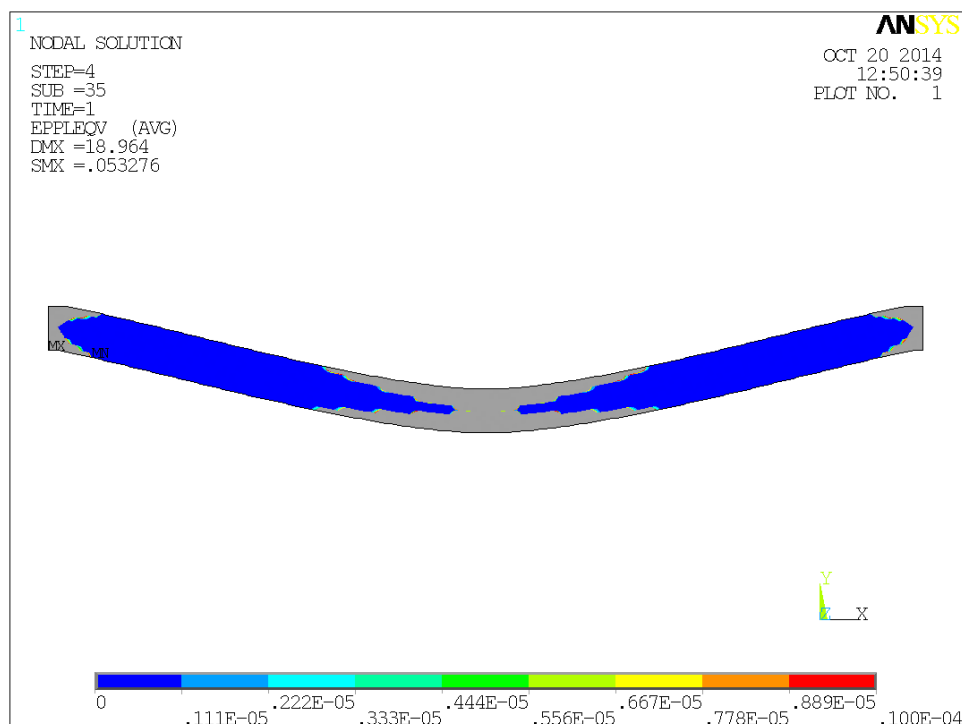
Begynnande plasticering i fält, bibehållen flyttled över stöd för relativ last på 0.9.



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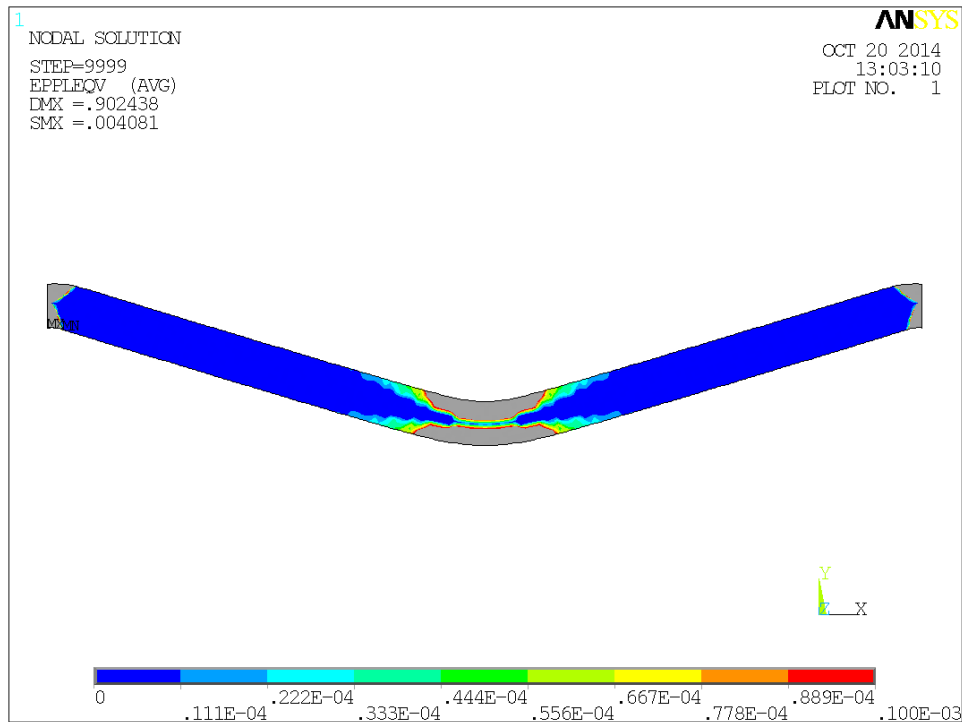
Utvecklad flyttled även i fält, konstruktionen kollapsar för relativ last på 1.



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Skillnad mellan två tidpunkter vid kollaps. Kollaps sker under konstant last dvs noll elastiska töjningstillskott. All deformation är plastisk.



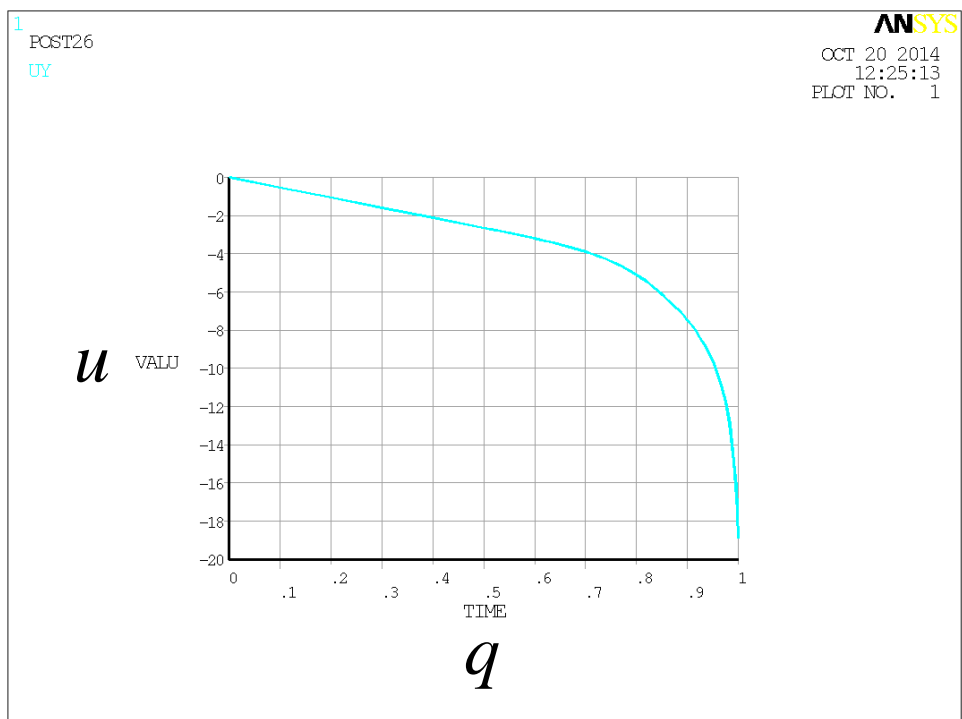
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Deformationer och töjningar växer över alla gränser när gränslasten uppnås.



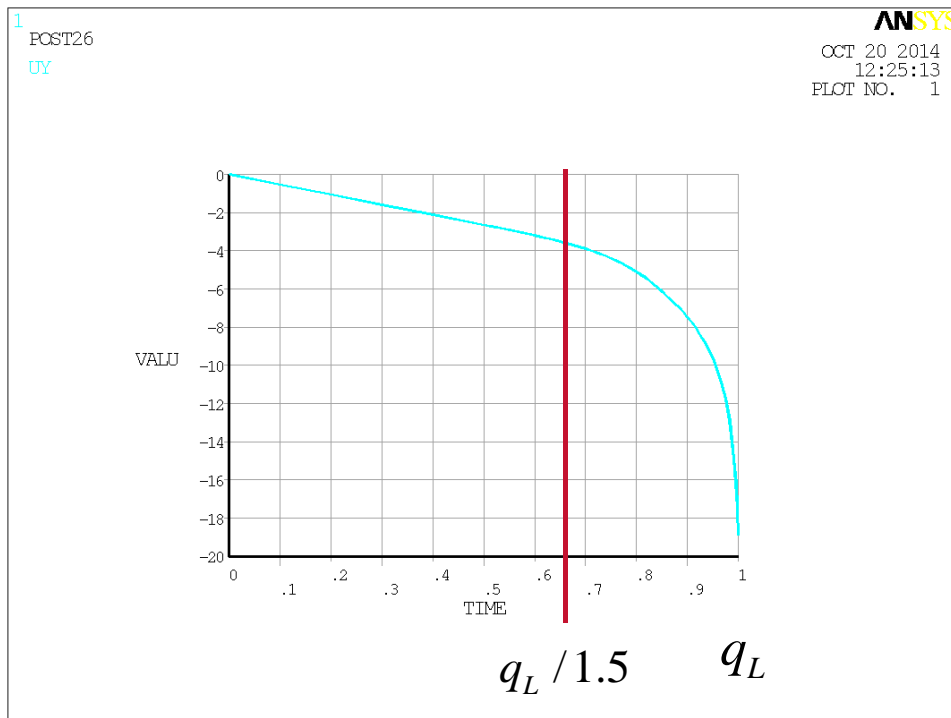
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Men med en säkerhetsfaktor 1.5 i brottgränstillstånd är deformationer i bruksgränstillstånd beskedliga.



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► Enklare konstruktioner såsom statiskt obestämda balkar, rektangulära plattor odyl analyseras med fördel medelst analytisk gränslastteori

► Antingen mha statiska teoremet (nedre gränslastteoremet, lower bound theorem) som ger lösningar på säker sida alternativt rätt lösning

► Eller mha kinematiska teoremet (övre gränslastteoremet, upper bound theorem) som ger lösningar på osäker sida alternativt rätt lösning

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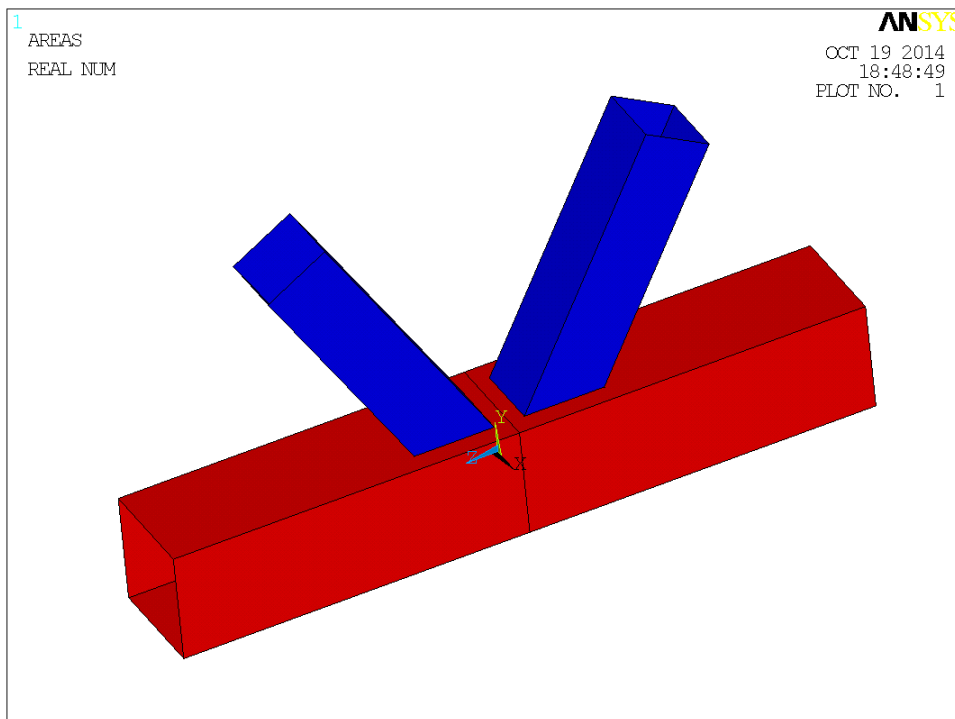




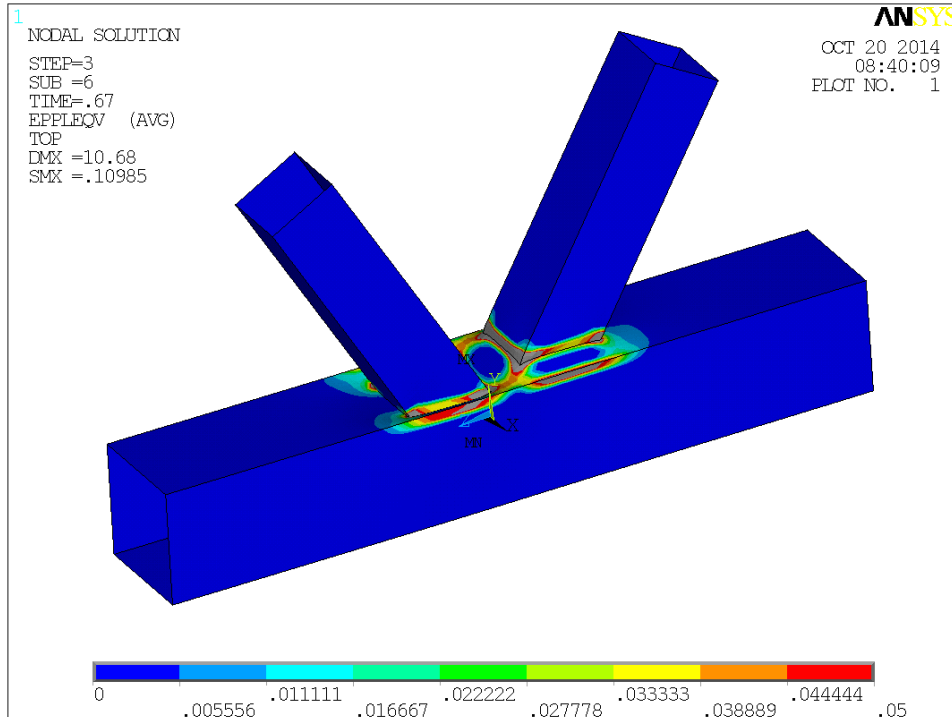
Förutsättningar för analytiska gränslastberäkningar

- ▶ Idealelastoplastiskt material (inget hårdnande)
- ▶ Små deformationer (linverkan odyl tillgodoräknas ej)
- ▶ Seg konstruktion (segt material, ingen instabilitet, inga understarka snitt)

FE-beräkning av gränslast: Anslutning VKR 120 x 5 diagonaler mot VKR 200 x 12 ramstång



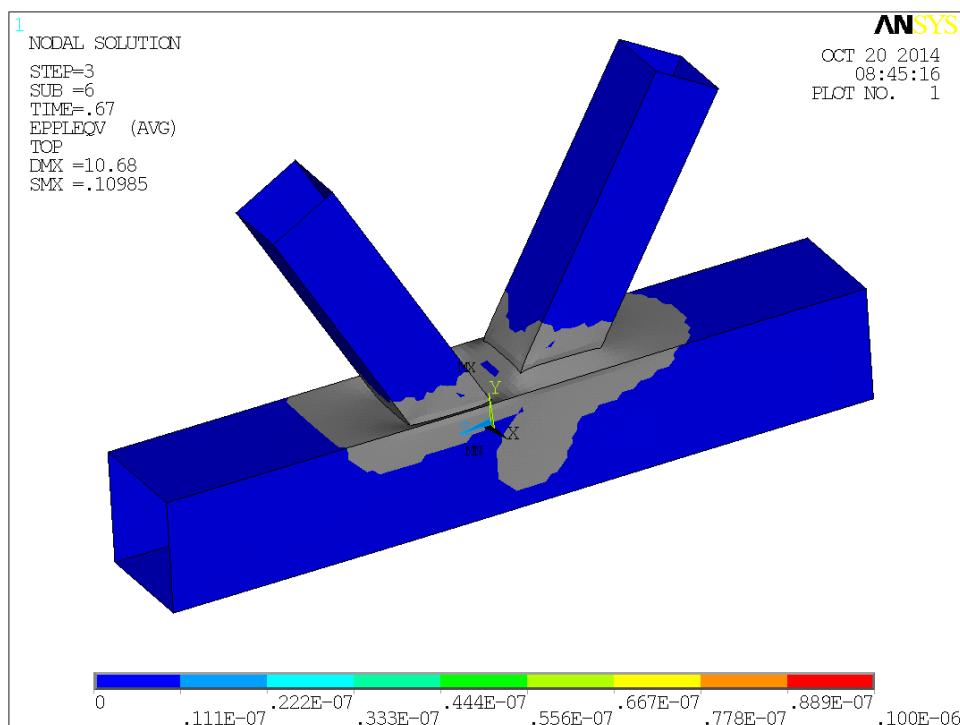
Plastiska töjningar skalade mot 5 % vid $2/3 N_p$ i diagonalen för $N=0$ i ramstång.



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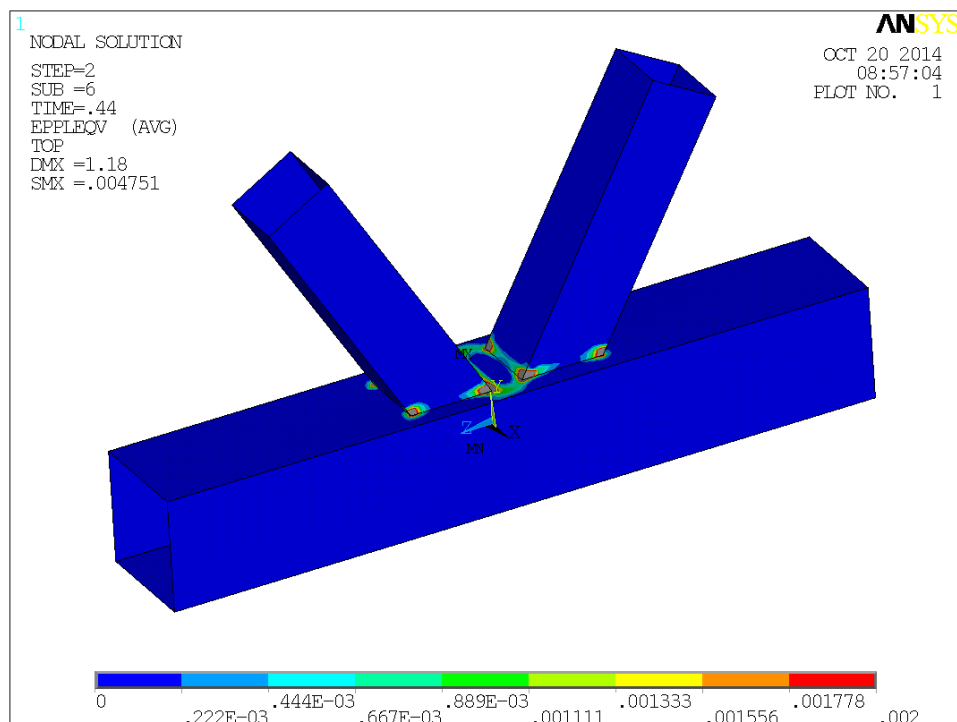
Grått = plasticerade områden för diagonalkraft $2/3 N_p$.



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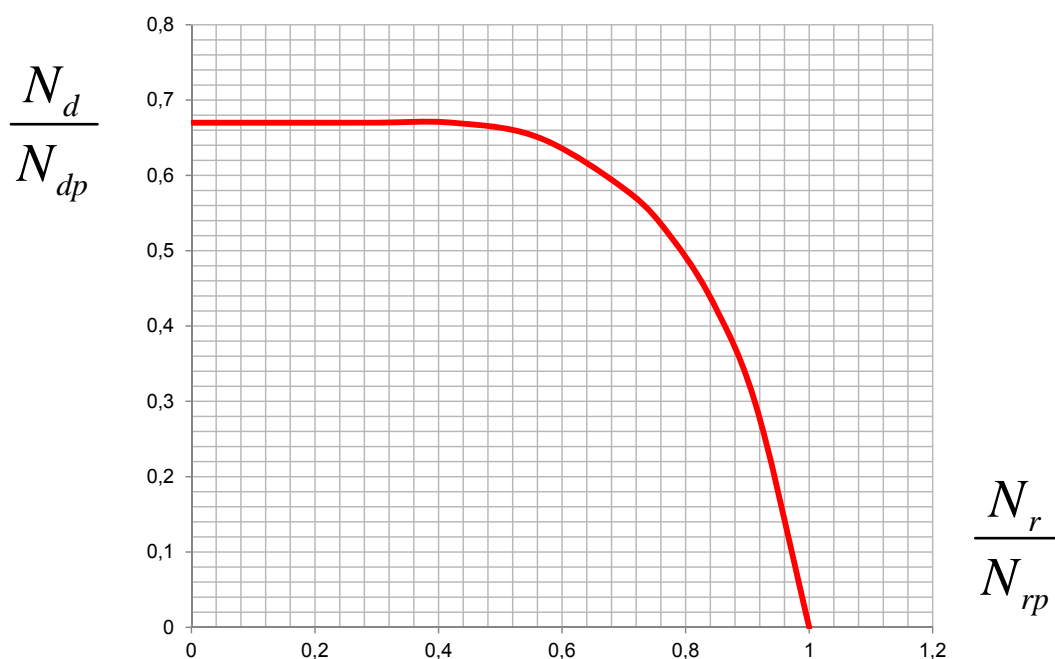
Plastiska töjningar skalade mot 0.2 % vid 2/3 N_p / 1.5.



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Interaktion mellan diagonalkraft N_d och ramstångskraft N_r



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EC3 1-5 Plated Structures, Annex C

Annex C [informative] – Finite Element Methods of analysis (FEM)

C.1 General

(1) Annex C gives guidance on the use of FE-methods for ultimate limit state, serviceability limit state or fatigue verifications of plated structures.

NOTE 1: For FE-calculation of shell structures see EN 1993-1-6.

NOTE 2: This guidance is intended for engineers who are experienced in the use of Finite Element methods.

(2) The choice of the FE-method depends on the problem to be analysed and based on the following assumptions:

Table C.1: Assumptions for FE-methods

No	Material behaviour	Geometric behaviour	Imperfections, see section C.5	Example of use
1	linear	linear	no	elastic shear lag effect, elastic resistance
2	non linear	linear	no	plastic resistance in ULS
3	linear	non linear	no	critical plate buckling load
4	linear	non linear	yes	elastic plate buckling resistance
5	non linear	non linear	yes	elastic-plastic resistance in ULS

Anvisningar om imperfektioner

C.5 Use of imperfections

(1) Where imperfections need to be included in the FE-model these imperfections should include both geometric and structural imperfections.

(2) Unless a more refined analysis of the geometric imperfections and the structural imperfections is carried out, equivalent geometric imperfections may be used.

NOTE 1: Geometric imperfections may be based on the shape of the critical plate buckling modes with amplitudes given in the National Annex. 80 % of the geometric fabrication tolerances is recommended.

NOTE 2: Structural imperfections in terms of residual stresses may be represented by a stress pattern from the fabrication process with amplitudes equivalent to the mean (expected) values.

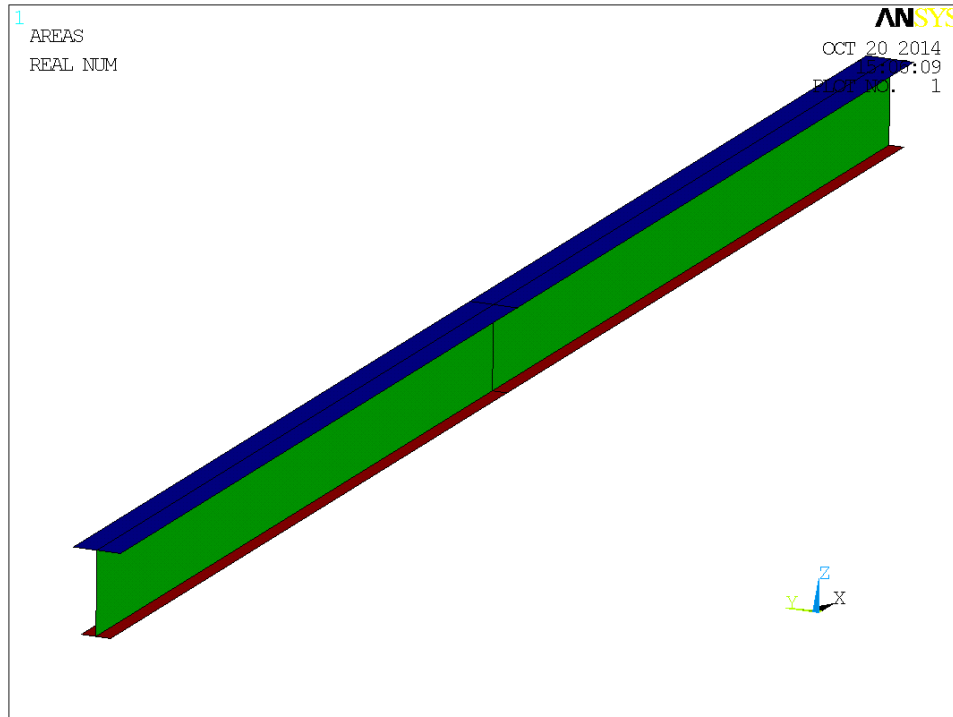
(3) The direction of the applied imperfection should be such that the lowest resistance is obtained.

(4) For applying equivalent geometric imperfections Table C.2 and Figure C.1 may be used.

Table C.2: Equivalent geometric imperfections

Type of imperfection	Component	Shape	Magnitude
global	member with length ℓ	bow	see EN 1993-1-1, Table 5.1
global	longitudinal stiffener with length a	bow	$\min(a/400, b/400)$
local	panel or subpanel with short span a or b	buckling shape	$\min(a/200, b/200)$
local	stiffener or flange subject to twist	bow twist	1 / 50

Kranbana i två fack, imperfektioner enligt Annex C



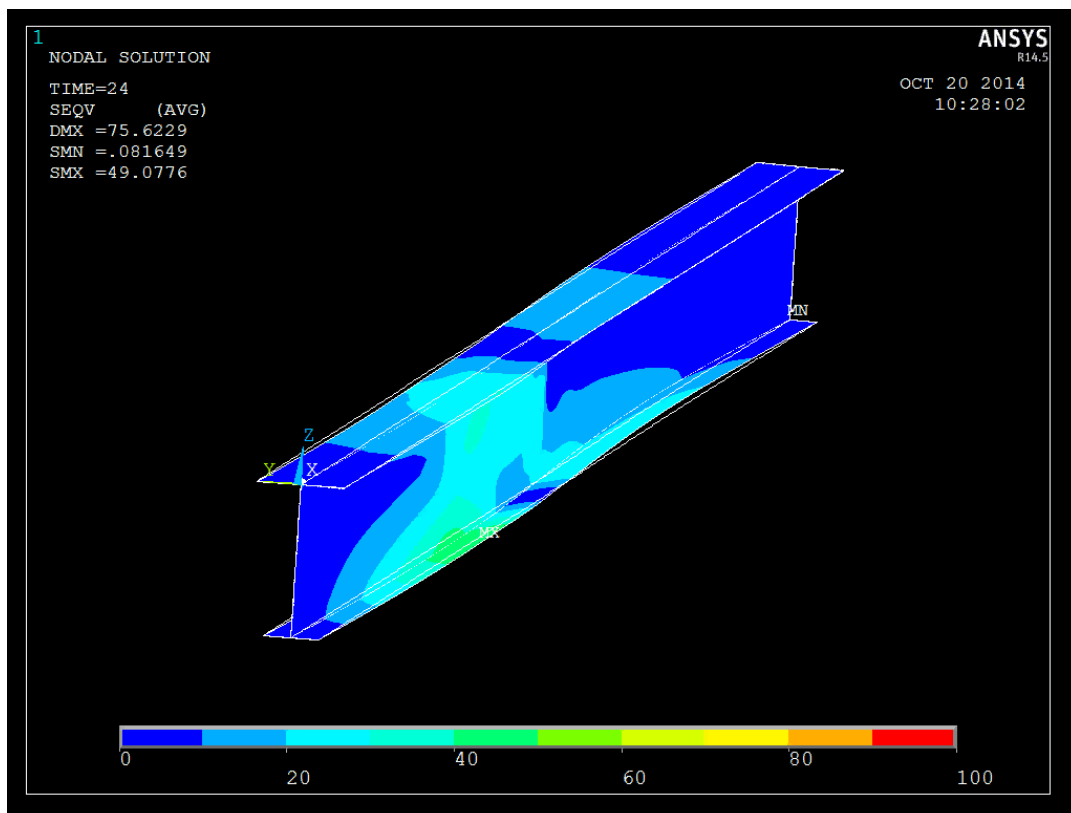
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Animering (röd = sträckgräns uppnådd)

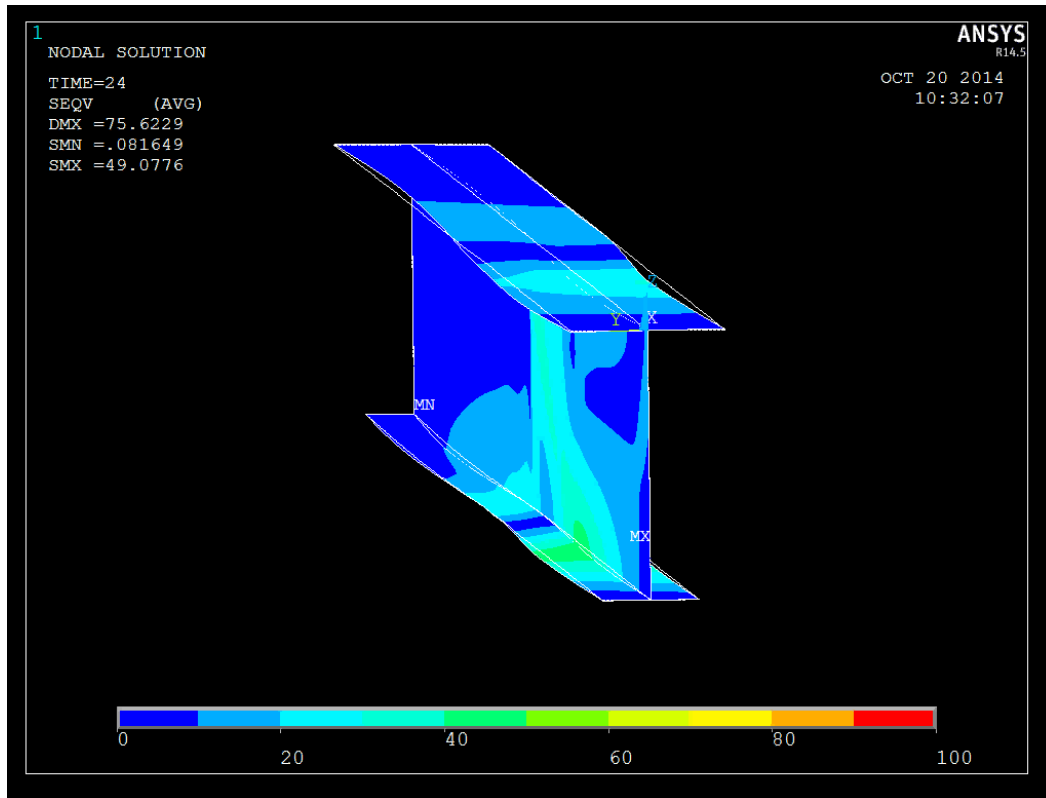


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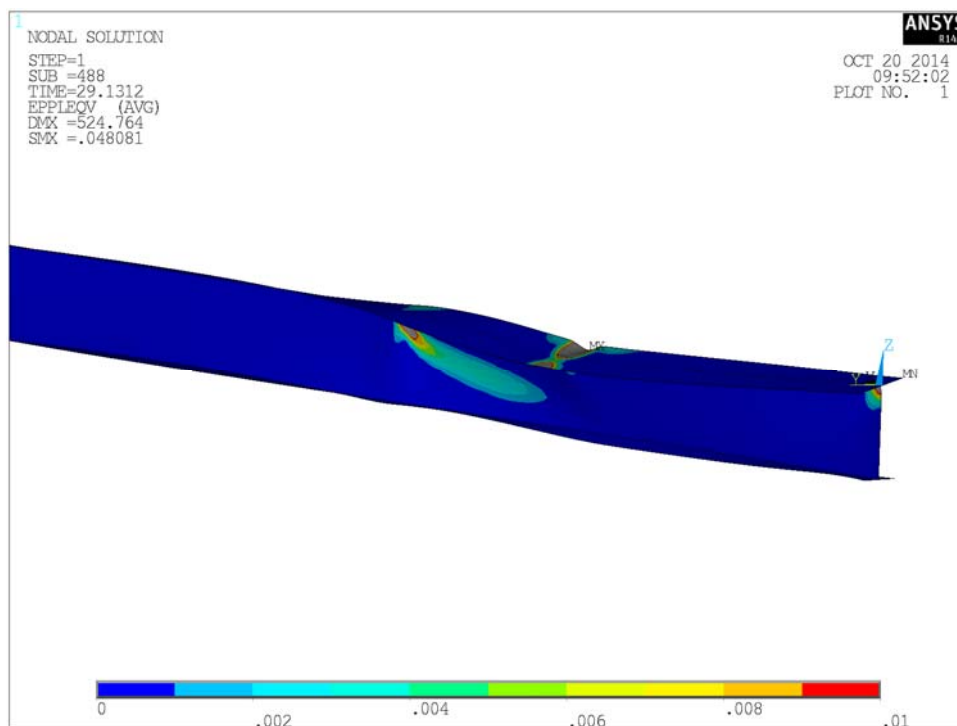




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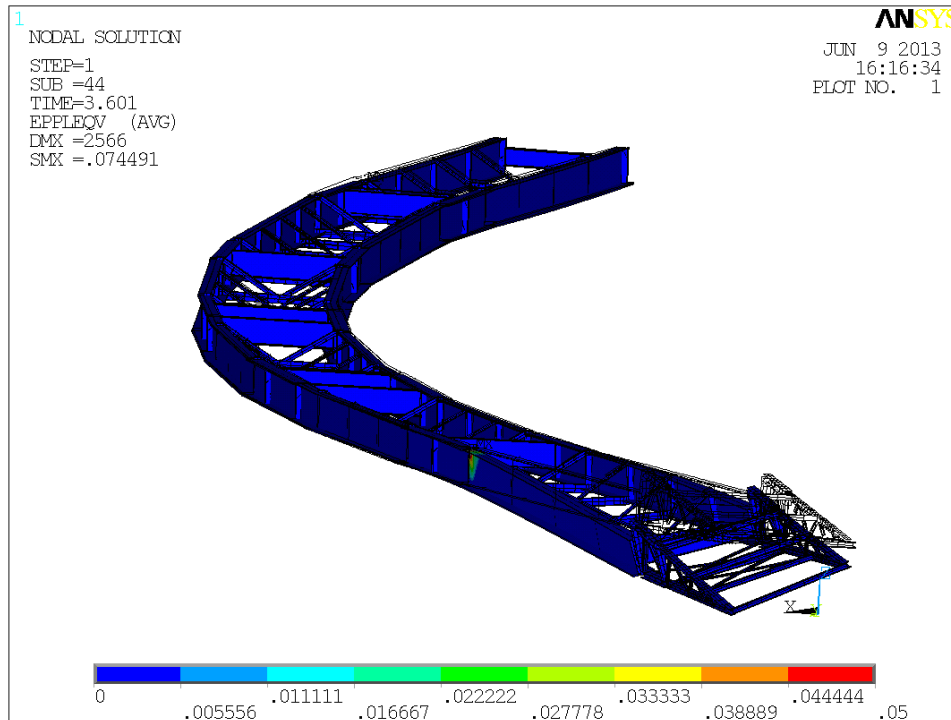


Plastiska töjningar ögonblicket innan kollaps



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Avslutande reflektioner

- ▶ Gränslastanalys, både analytisk för enklare problem och medelst FEM för mer komplicerade, ger en mycket noggrann uppskattning av konstruktionens bärförmåga.
- ▶ Med FEM kan inverkan av instabilitet inkluderas.
- ▶ En stor finess är att gränslastanalys behöver vare sig klassificering av spänningar (membran, böj, peak, sekundär, primär) eller någon utvärdering av dessa för att uppskatta bärförmågan. Lösningen är bärförmågan.
- ▶ Och det är enkelt – och snabbt.