

AVALIAÇÃO DE MÉTODOS NUMÉRICOS DE ANÁLISE LINEAR DE ESTABILIDADE PARA PERFIS DE AÇO FORMADOS A FRIO

Débora Coting Braga¹

Eduardo M. B. Campello²

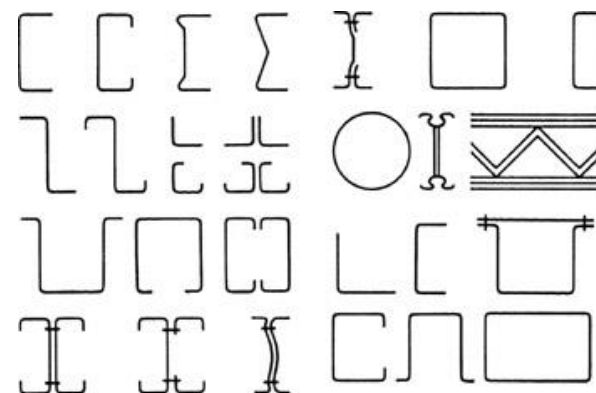
¹ Mestranda, Departamento de Engenharia de Estruturas e Geotécnica, Escola Politécnica da USP, São Paulo, SP – Brasil.

² Professor Doutor, Departamento de Engenharia de Estruturas e Geotécnica, Escola Politécnica da USP, São Paulo, SP – Brasil.

PERFIS DE AÇO FORMADOS A FRIO

- ✓ Facilidade de fabricação, transporte e estoque;
- ✓ Economia no manuseio e na montagem;
- ✓ Versatilidade de seções transversais;
- ✓ Leves, esbeltos e alta eficiência estrutural.

É indispensável a consideração da perda de estabilidade no projeto de estruturas de chapa dobrada!



Disponível em: <http://www.hiseamarine.com/>

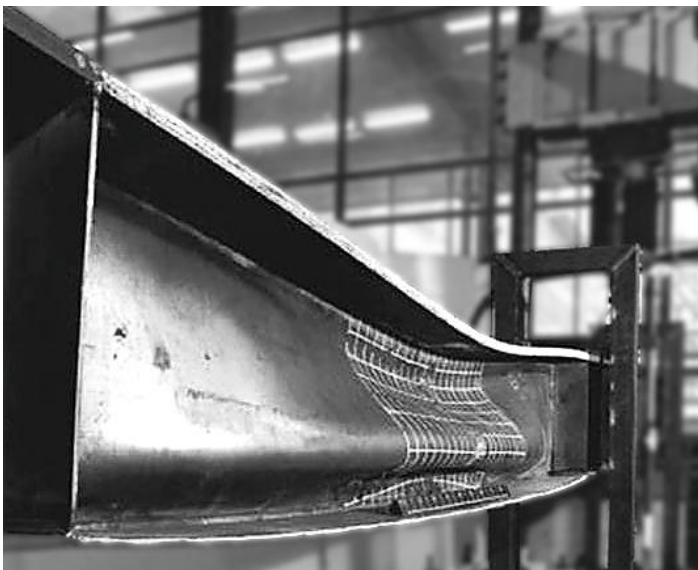


Disponível em: <http://www.smtformingmachine.com.pt/>

1. INTRODUÇÃO

Os fenômenos de instabilidade manifestam-se repentina e violentamente, mesmo quando a velocidade de crescimento das intensidades das ações não sofre acréscimos bruscos.

As ruínas produzidas por instabilidade são sem aviso e quase sempre produzem grandes danos à estrutura.



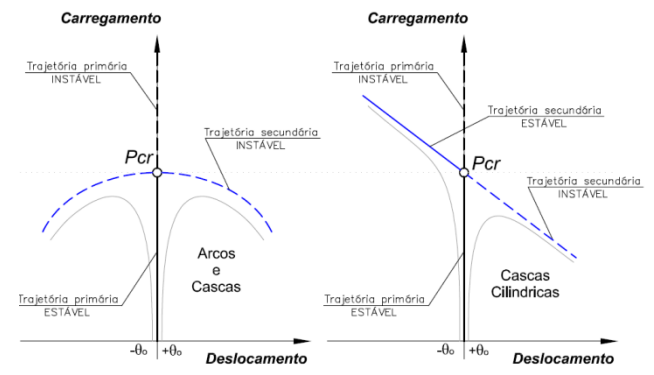
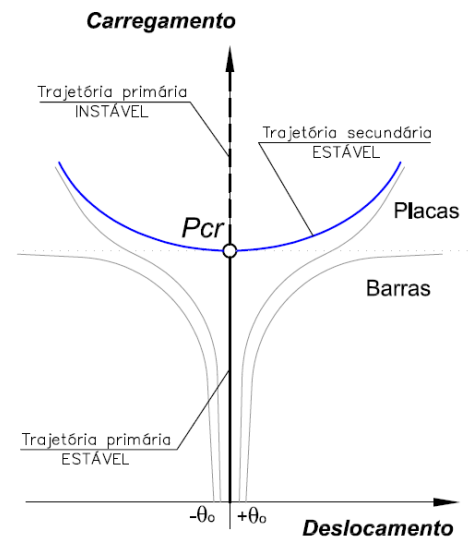
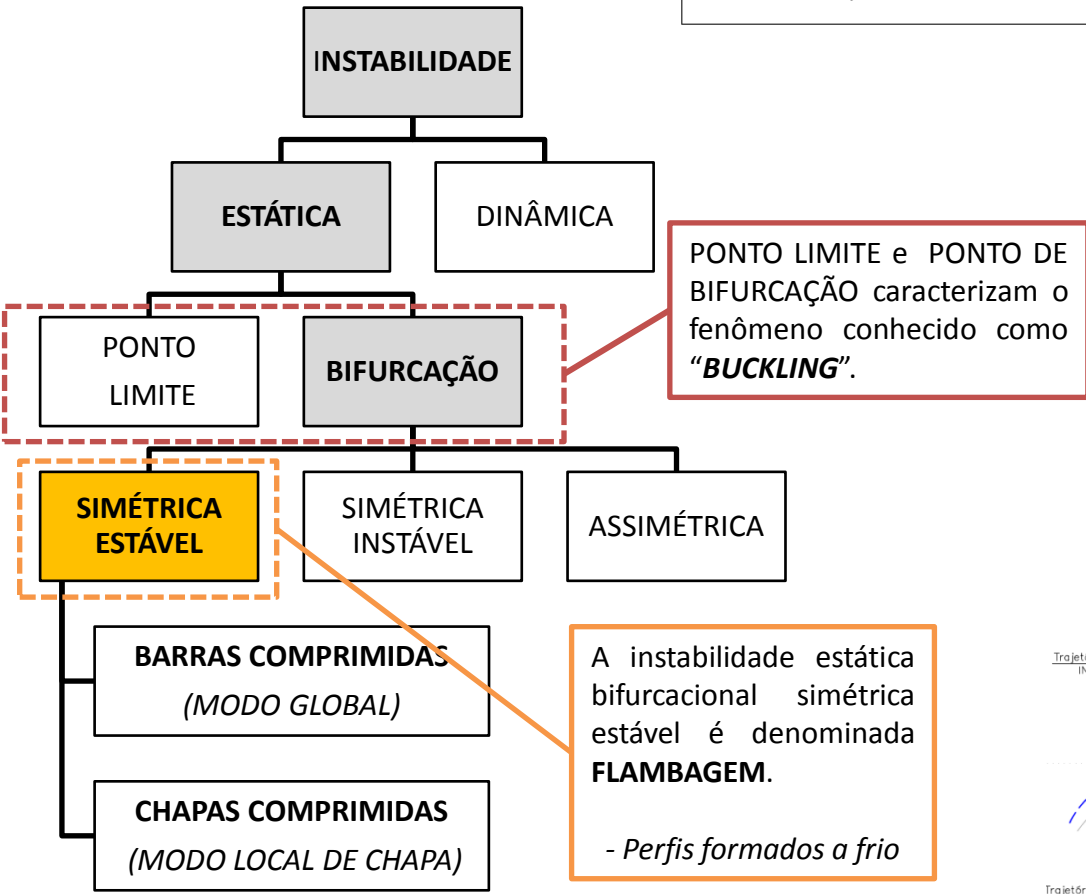
LED – Laufs Engineering Design
Disponível em: <http://www.laufsed.com/>



ARENA CORINTHIANS
Fonte: os autores.

1. INTRODUÇÃO

— Sistema perfeito ESTÁVEL
 - - - Sistema perfeito INSTÁVEL
 — Sistema com imperfeições
 ○ Ponto de Bifurcação

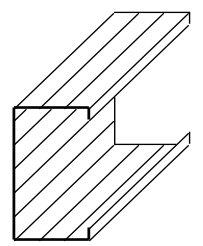


2. OBJETIVO



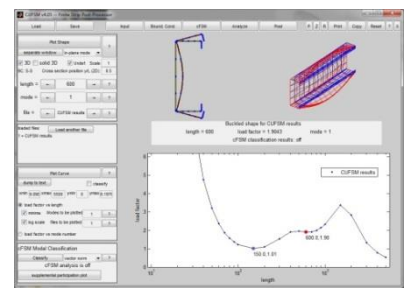
Dentro do contexto da análise linear de estabilidade, pretende-se avaliar três diferentes métodos numéricos de obtenção de carregamentos críticos elásticos bifurcacionais e seus correspondentes modos de instabilidade, quando aplicados a perfis de aço de chapa dobrada.

MÉTODO DAS FAIXAS FINITAS

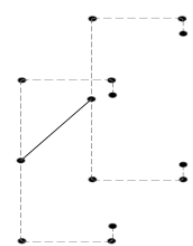


CUFSM

Schafer & Adány Universidade Johns Hopkins de Baltimore.

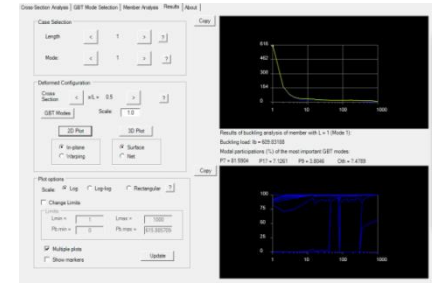


MÉTODO DA TEORIA GENERALIZADA DE VIGA

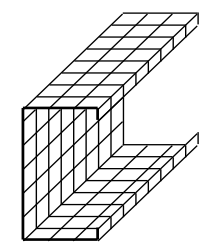


GBTUL

Bebiano, Pina, Silvestre & Camotim Universidade Técnica de Lisboa.

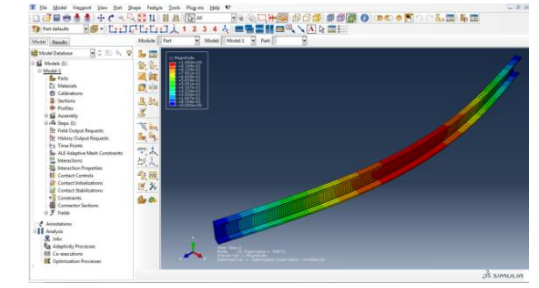


MÉTODO DOS ELEMENTOS FINITOS



ABAQUS

Comercializado pela Dassault Systemes Simulia Corporation.



Os três métodos utilizam métodos variacionais para a formulação do problema de autovalores, que compreende em resolver o seguinte problema generalizado de autovalores:

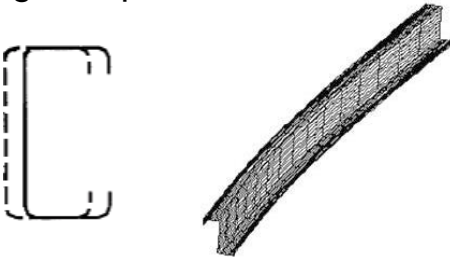
$$(\mathbf{K}_e - \lambda \mathbf{K}_g) \boldsymbol{\phi} = 0$$

- \mathbf{K}_e ... matriz de rigidez elástica.
- \mathbf{K}_g ... matriz de rigidez geométrica.
- λ ... autovalor.
- $\boldsymbol{\phi}$... autovetor.

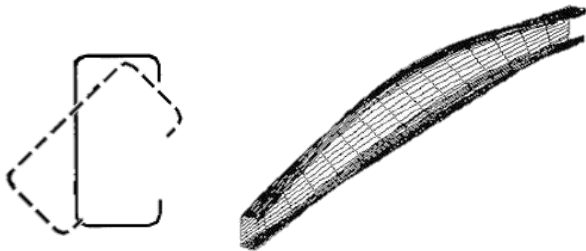
As n raízes da equação são denominadas de *autovalores* e a cada raiz λ há um vetor $\boldsymbol{\phi}$, não nulo, correspondente que satisfaz a equação. A menor das raízes no contexto da instabilidade bifurcacional está associada ao primeiro ponto crítico, conseqüentemente ao carregamento crítico mínimo.

MODOS GLOBAIS

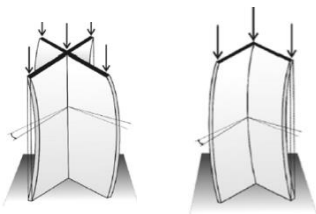
- Modo global por flexão (MGF)



- Modo global por flexotorção (MGFT)

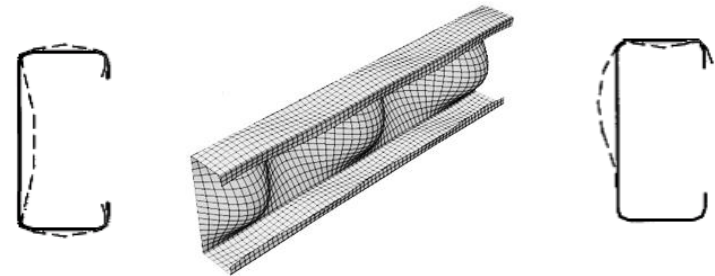


- Modo global por torção (MGT)

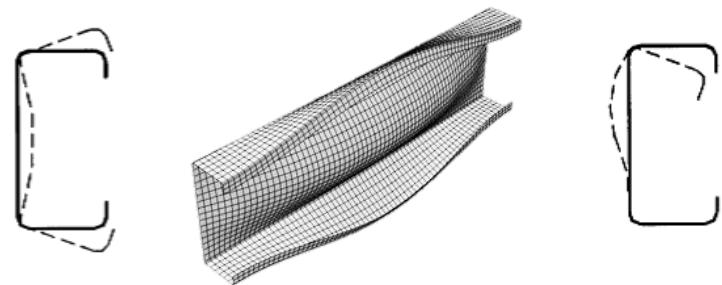


MODOS LOCAIS

- Modo local de chapa (MLC)



- Modo distorcional (MD)



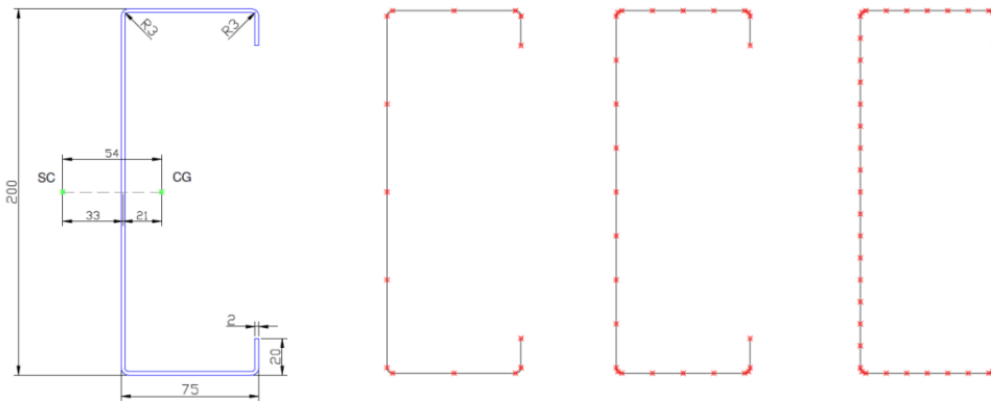
Determinar os carregamentos críticos elásticos e seus correspondentes modos de instabilidade, via:

- ✓ MFF → CUFSM
- ✓ MEF-GBT → GBTUL
- ✓ MEF-cascas → ABAQUS

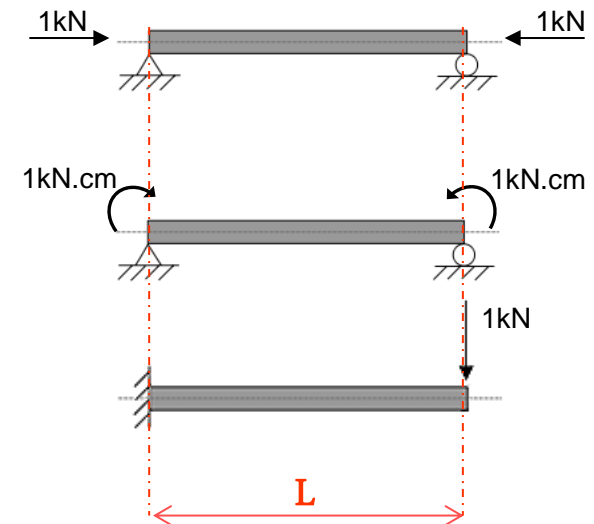
Condições de carregamento e vinculação:

1. **barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à compressão uniforme;**
2. barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à flexão pura;
3. barra isolada engastada em uma extremidade e livre na outra, submetida à flexão simples.

Ue 200x75x20x2



Comprimentos (L): 15cm, 70cm, 150cm, 200cm, 300cm e 400cm.

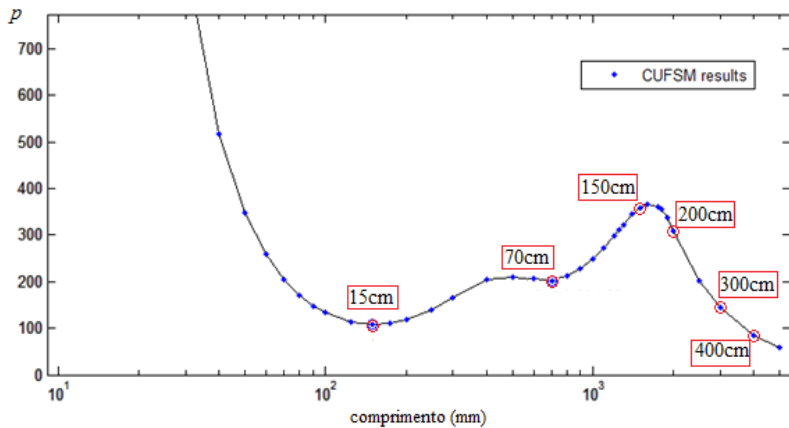


3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.1. Barra biarticulada submetida a compressão uniforme



CUFSM



CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS [kN]:

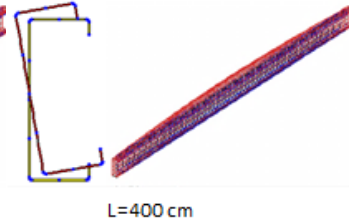
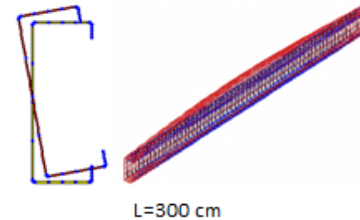
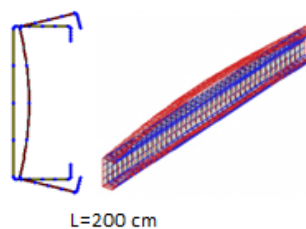
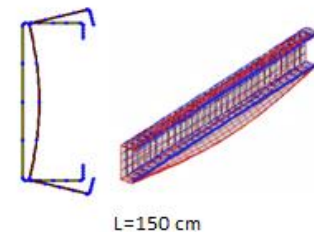
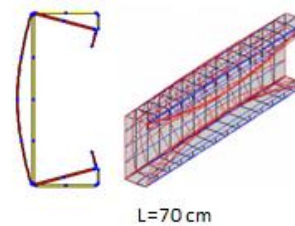
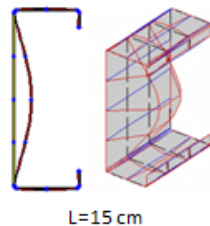
L (cm)

Gr.	15,0	70,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	400,0
1	82,15	155,58	271,73	232,84	109,06	64,84
2	82,08	155,34	271,25	231,54	108,48	64,51
3	82,07	154,36	271,04	231,19	108,32	64,43

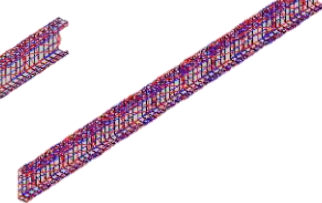
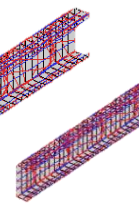
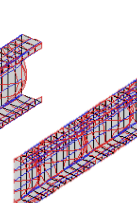
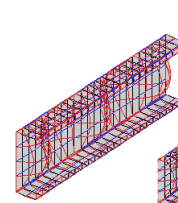
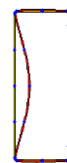
L = 70 a 300 cm

$P_{cr} = 82\text{kN}$

MODO LOCAL DE CHAPA com mais de uma semionda longitudinal!



cFSM

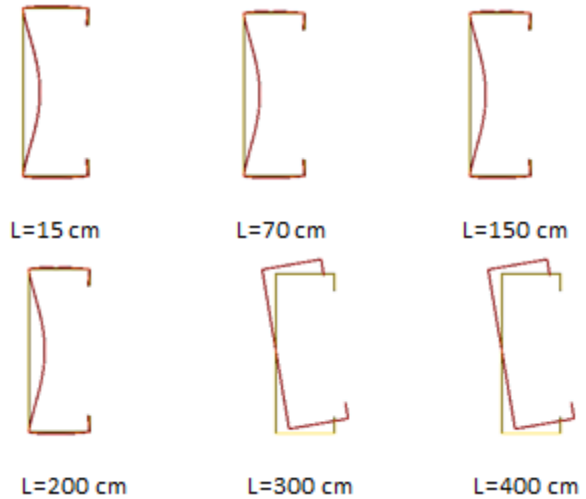
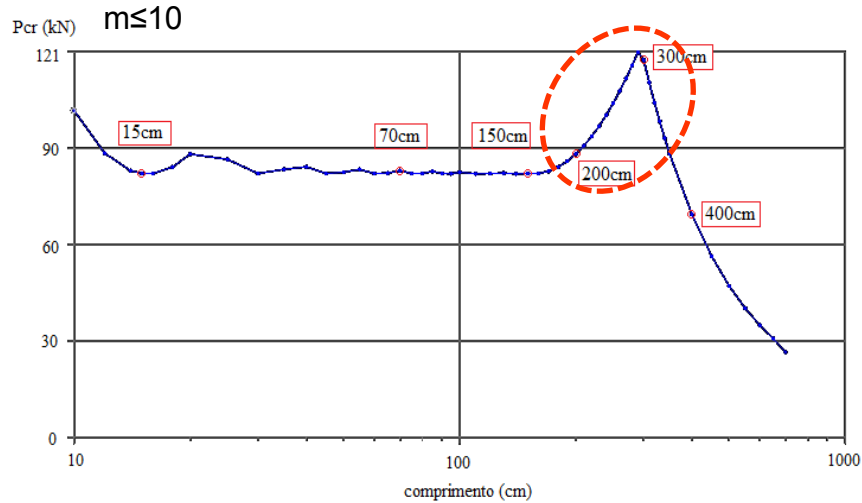


3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.1. Barra biarticulada submetida a compressão uniforme



GBTUL

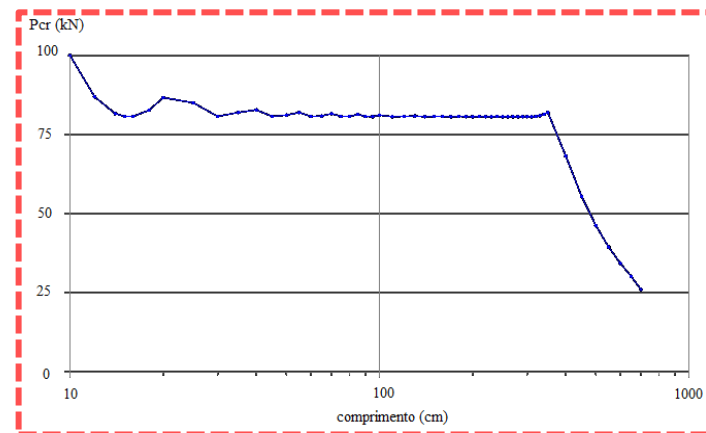


CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS [kN]:

Gr.	L (cm)					
	15,0	70,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	400,0
1	82,61	83,51	82,61	88,71	118,10	69,78
2	82,58	83,48	82,59	88,67	118,10	69,78
3	82,59	83,48	82,59	88,67	118,10	69,78

L (cm)	
200,0	300,0
82,52	82,55
82,49	82,52
82,49	82,52

$m \leq 20$

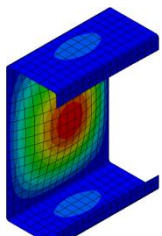
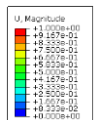


3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

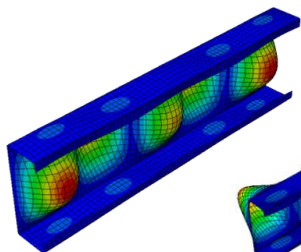
3.1. Barra biarticulada submetida a compressão uniforme



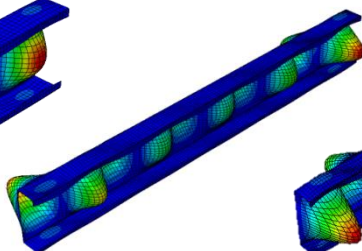
ABAQUS



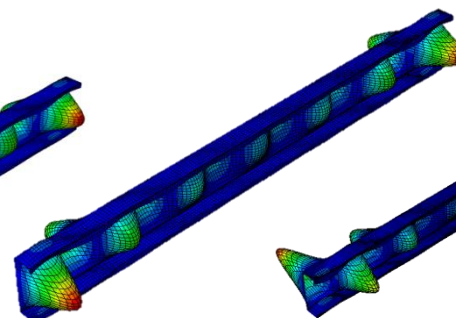
Pcr = 80kN
L=15cm



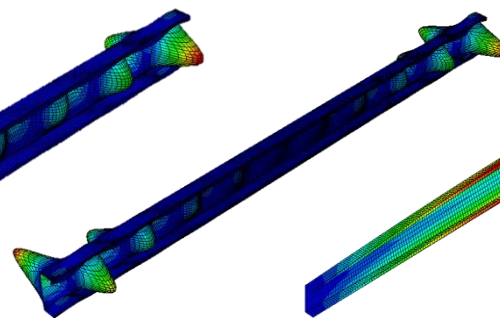
Pcr = 82kN
L=70cm



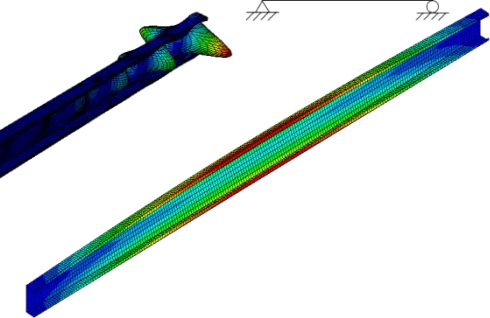
Pcr = 81kN
L=150cm



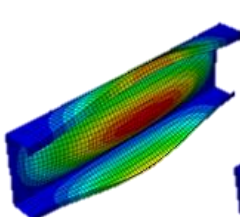
Pcr = 81kN
L=200cm



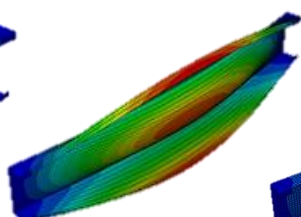
Pcr = 81kN
L=300cm



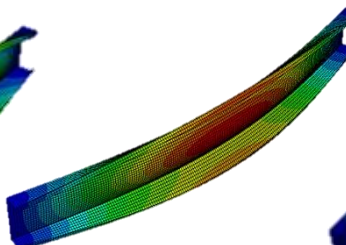
Pcr = 64kN
L=400cm



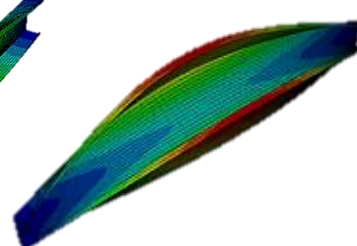
Pcr = 156kN
(20° modo)



Pcr = 270kN
(31° modo)

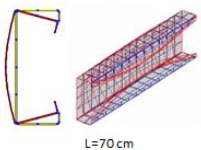


Pcr = 234kN
(17° modo)



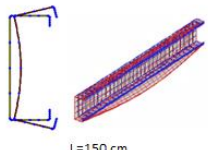
Pcr = 107kN
(22° modo)

CUFSM



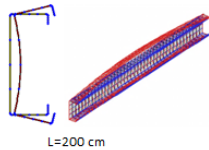
L=70 cm

Pcr = 154kN



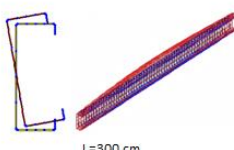
L=150 cm

Pcr = 271kN



L=200 cm

Pcr = 231kN



L=300 cm

Pcr = 108kN

CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS [kN]:

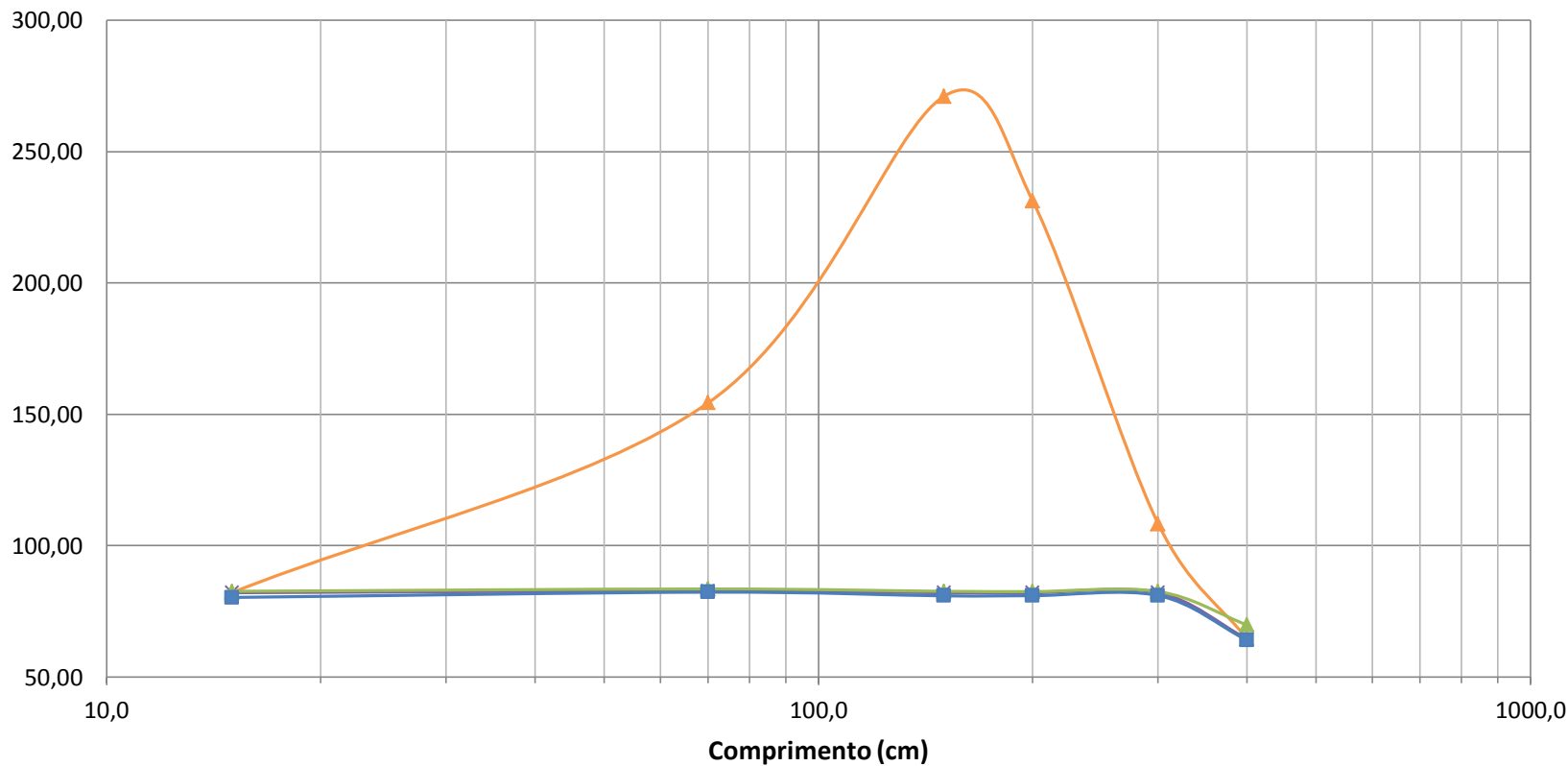
Gr.	L (cm)					
	15,0	70,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	400,0
1	87,70	90,76	85,82	85,89	85,97	60,12
2	82,57	83,98	83,31	83,37	83,44	62,86
3	80,26	82,28	80,87	80,93	80,98	63,95

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.1. Barra biarticulada submetida a compressão uniforme



P_{cr} (kN)



—▲— CUFSM

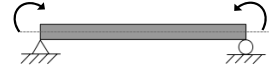
—*— cFSM

—▲— GBTUL*

—■— ABAQUS (primeiro modo)

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.2. Barra biarticulada submetida a flexão pura



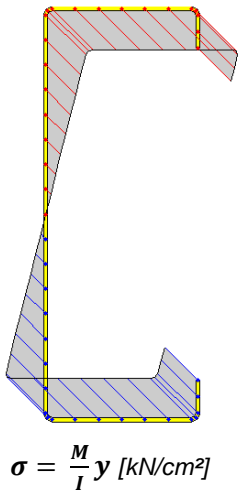
Condições de carregamento e vinculação:

1. barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à compressão uniforme;
2. **barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à flexão pura;**
3. barra isolada engastada em uma extremidade e livre na outra, submetida à flexão simples.

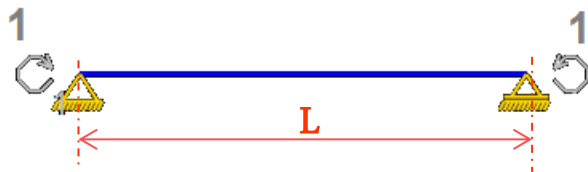
Ue 200x75x20x2

Comprimentos (L): 15cm, 70cm, 150cm, 200cm, 300cm e 400cm.

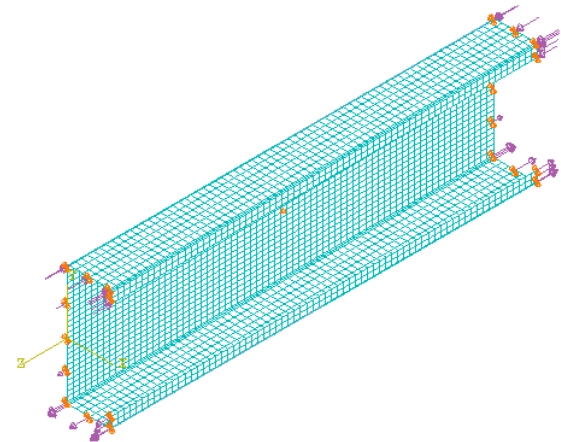
Os resultados obtidos nessa análise são para seções com o grau de refinamento tipo 3.



Sendo, $M = 1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$



$M = 1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$



$$q = \frac{M \times t}{I} y \text{ [kN/cm]}$$

Sendo, $M = 1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

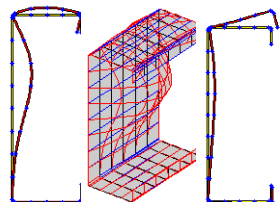
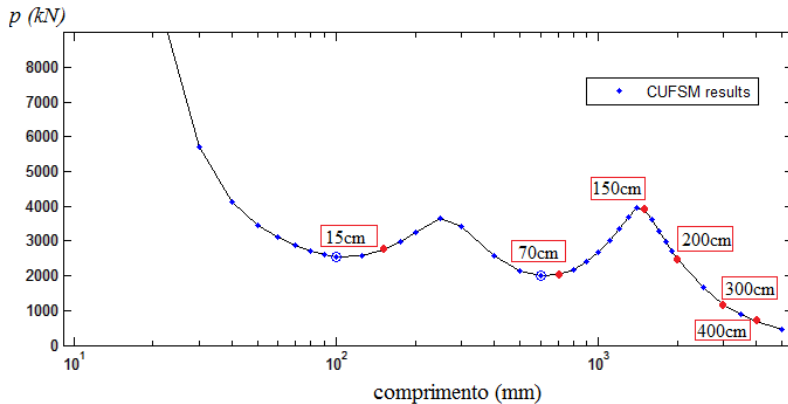
3.2. Barra biarticulada submetida a flexão pura



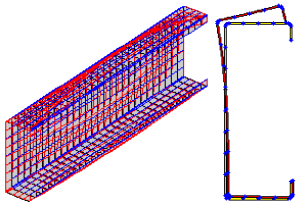
CUFSM

CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS:

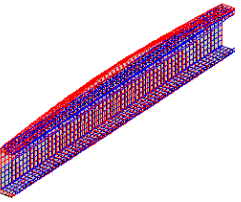
L (cm)	Mcr (kN.cm)					
	15	70	150	200	300	400
CUFSM	2736	2041	3908	2493	1177	687
cFSM	-	-	2101	2016	-	-



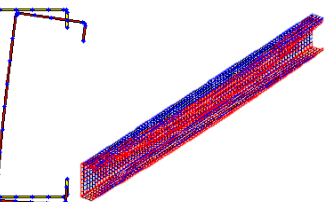
Mcr = 2736 kN.cm
(L=15cm)



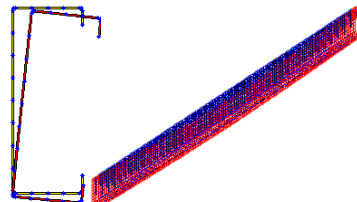
Mcr = 2041 kN.cm
(L=70cm)



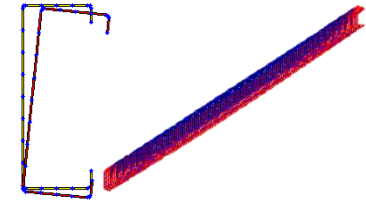
Mcr = 3908 kN.cm
(L=150cm)



Mcr = 2493 kN.cm
(L=200cm)

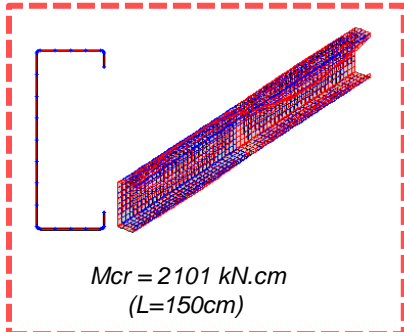


Mcr = 1177 kN.cm
(L=300cm)

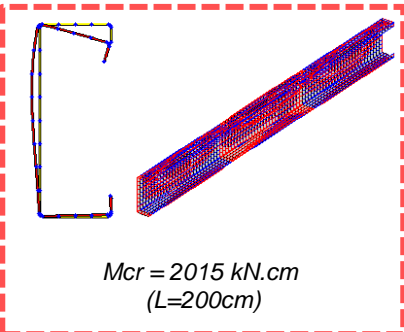


Mcr = 687 kN.cm
(L=400cm)

cFSM



Mcr = 2101 kN.cm
(L=150cm)

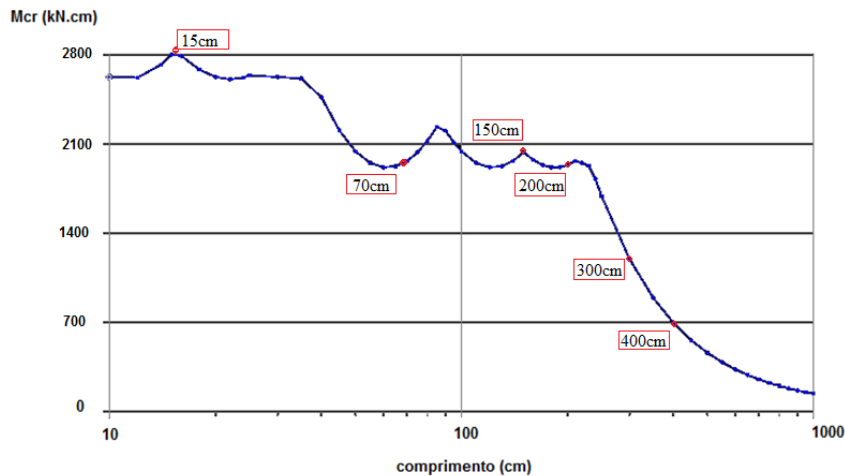
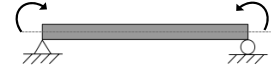


Mcr = 2016 kN.cm
(L=200cm)

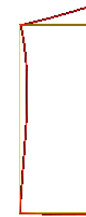
3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.2. Barra biarticulada submetida a flexão pura

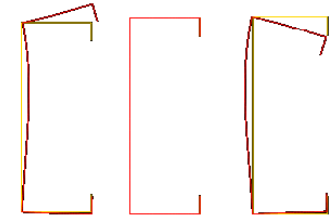
GBTUL



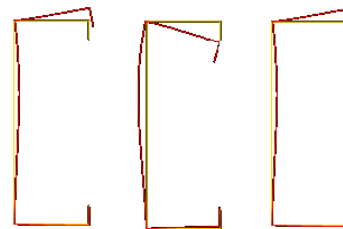
$M_{cr} = 2783 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=15\text{cm}$)



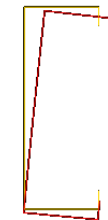
$M_{cr} = 1955 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=70\text{cm}$)



$M_{cr} = 2023 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=150\text{cm}$)



$M_{cr} = 1925 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=200\text{cm}$)



$M_{cr} = 1194 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=300\text{cm}$)

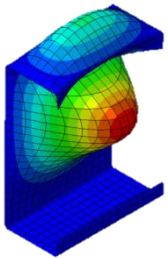
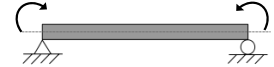


$M_{cr} = 695 \text{ kN.cm}$
($L=400\text{cm}$)

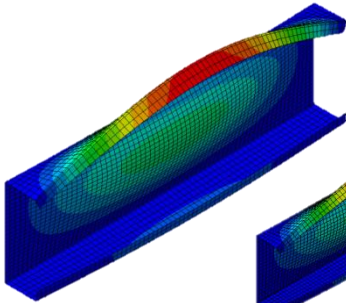
3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.2. Barra biarticulada submetida a flexão pura

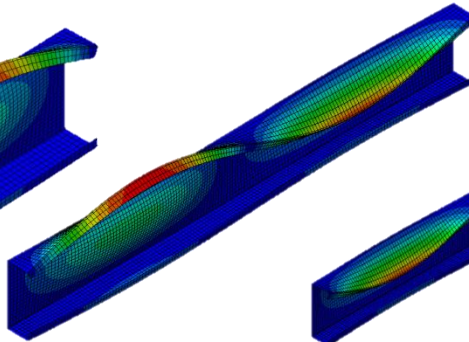
ABAQUS



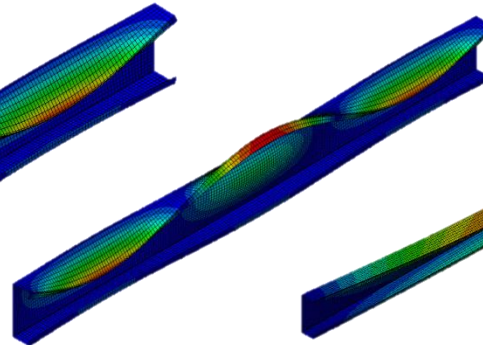
$M_{cr} = 2714 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=15cm)



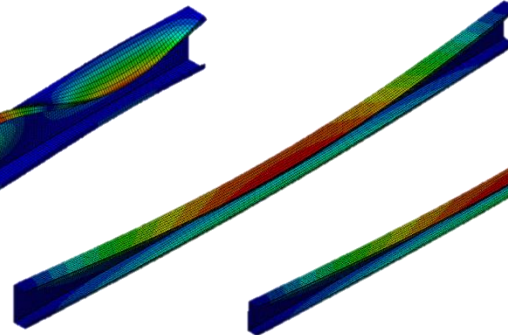
$M_{cr} = 1896 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=70cm)



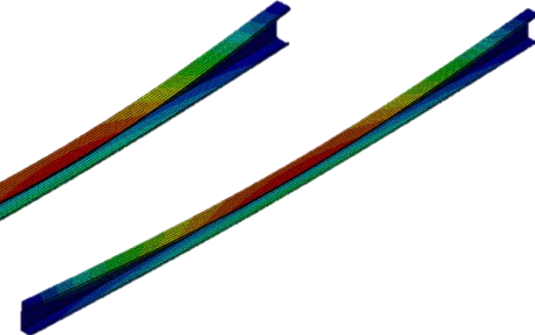
$M_{cr} = 2087 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=150cm)



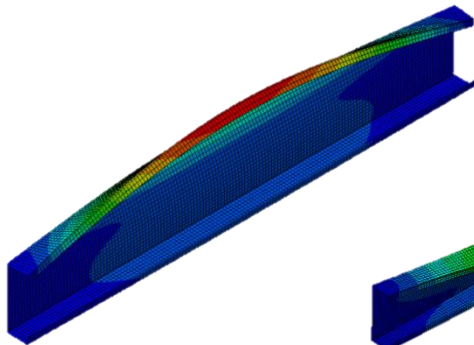
$M_{cr} = 1988 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=200cm)



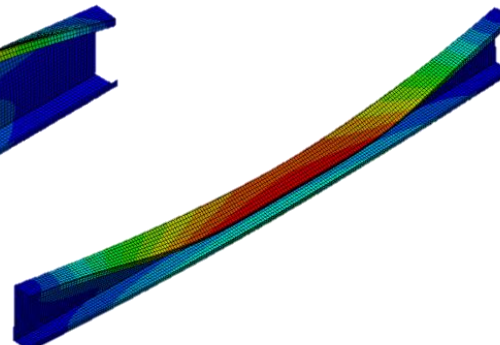
$M_{cr} = 1186 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=300cm)



$M_{cr} = 691 \text{ kN.cm}$
(L=400cm)



$M_{cr} = 3954 \text{ kN.cm}$
(66º modo)



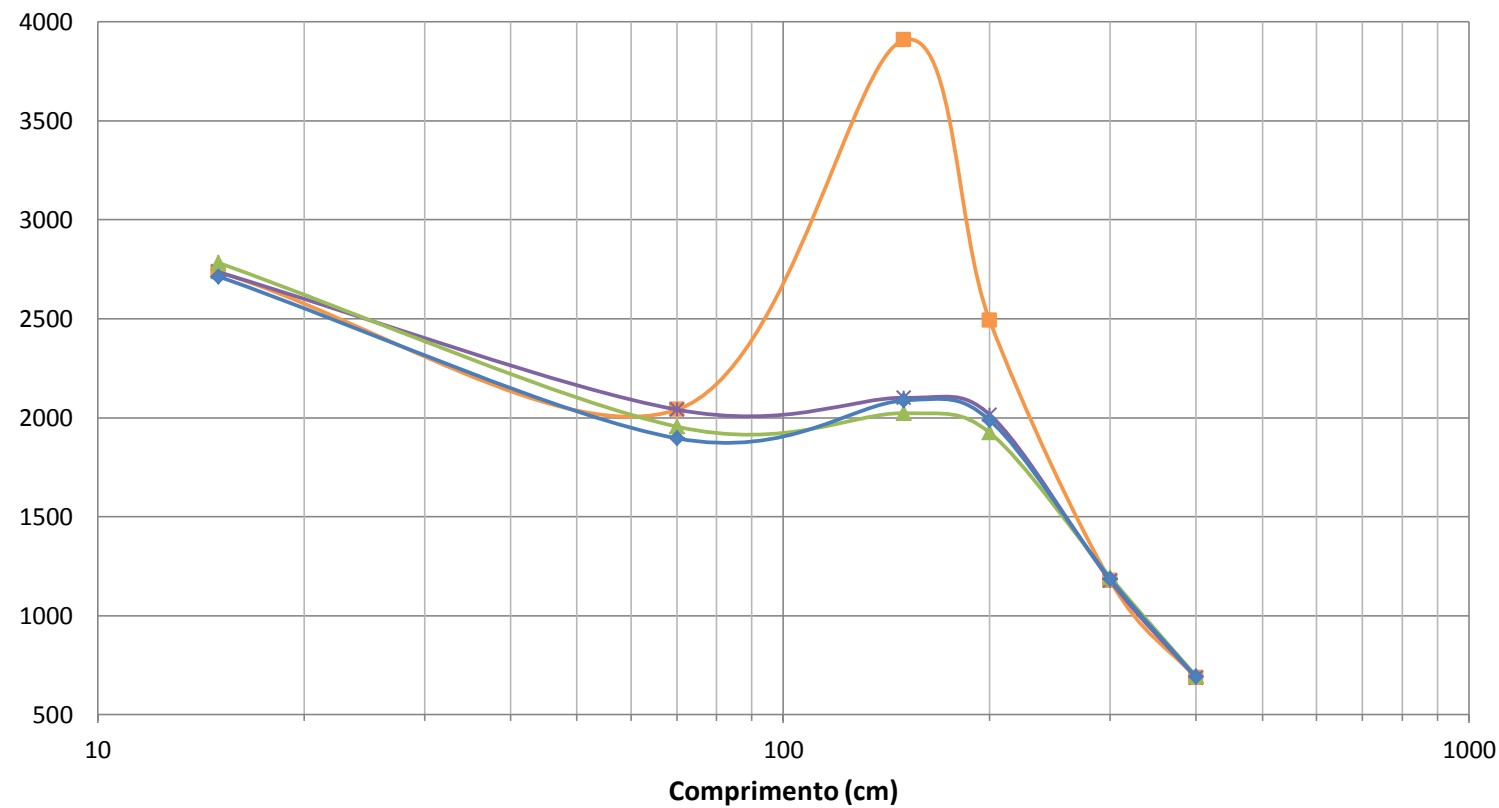
$M_{cr} = 2516 \text{ kN.cm}$
(5º modo)

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.2. Barra biarticulada submetida a flexão pura



Pcr (kN)



—■— CUFSM —*— cFSM —▲— GBTUL —◆— ABAQUS (primeiro modo)

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.3. Barra engastada submetida a flexão simples

Condições de carregamento e vinculação:

1. barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à compressão uniforme;
2. barra isolada biarticulada sem restrição ao empenamento, submetida à flexão pura;
3. **barra isolada engastada em uma extremidade e livre na outra, submetida à flexão simples.**

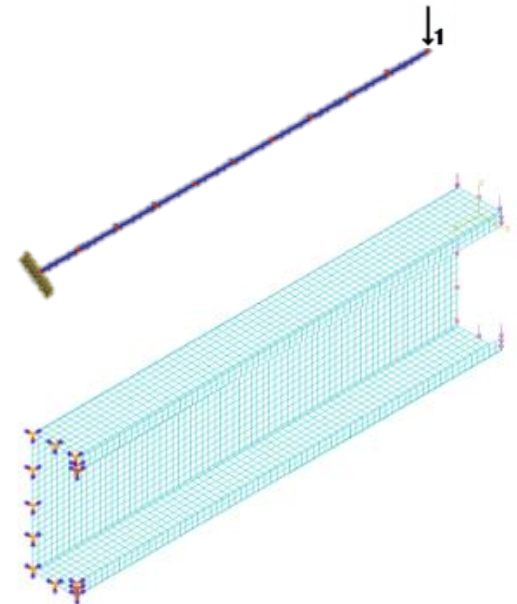
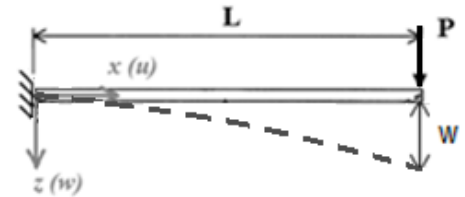
Ue 200x75x20x2

Comprimentos (L): 15cm, 70cm, 150cm, 200cm, 300cm e 400cm.

Os resultados obtidos nessa análise são para seções com o grau de refinamento tipo 3.

Como os esforços não são constantes ao longo do eixo longitudinal da barra, o CUFSM não consegue simular esse problema e não será utilizado nesta análise.

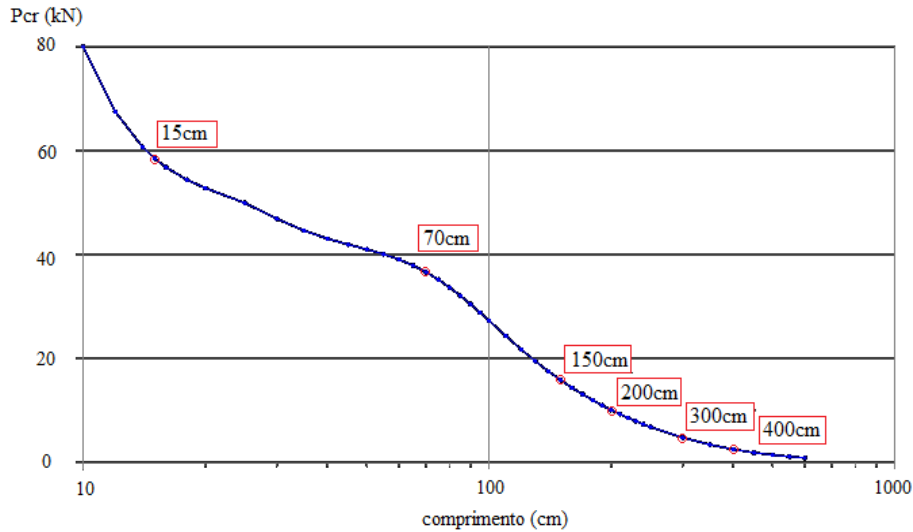
Aborda-se então a comparação das diferenças de modelagem e dos resultados entre o MEF-GBT e o MEF-cascas através dos programas GBTUL e ABAQUS, respectivamente.



3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.3. Barra engastada submetida a flexão simples

GBTUL



CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS:

	Pcr (kN)					
L (cm)	15,0	70,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	400,0
GBTUL	58,83	36,85	16,01	10,23	4,87	2,61



Pcr = 59kN
L=15cm



Pcr = 37kN
L=70cm



Pcr = 16kN
L=150cm



Pcr = 10kN
L=200cm



Pcr = 5kN
L=300cm



Pcr = 2,6kN
L=400cm

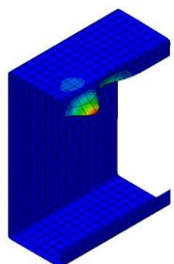


3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

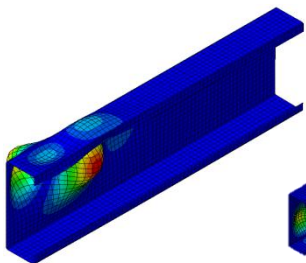
3.3. Barra engastada submetida a flexão simples



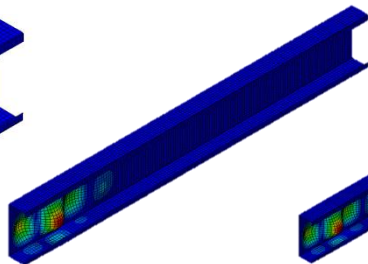
ABAQUS



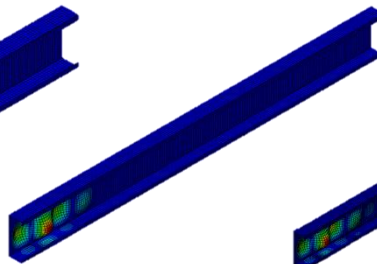
$P_{cr} = 45\text{kN}$
 $L=15\text{cm}$



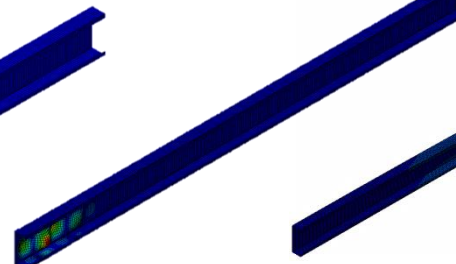
$P_{cr} = 17\text{kN}$
 $L=70\text{cm}$



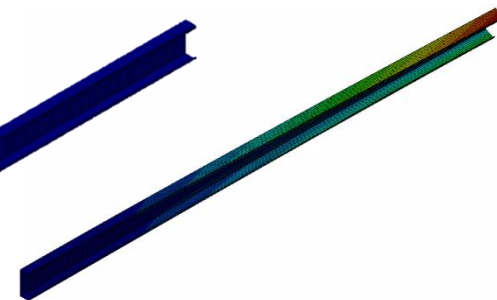
$P_{cr} = 7\text{kN}$
 $L=150\text{cm}$



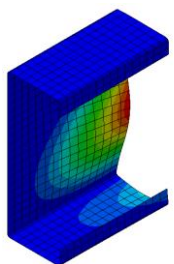
$P_{cr} = 6\text{kN}$
 $L=200\text{cm}$



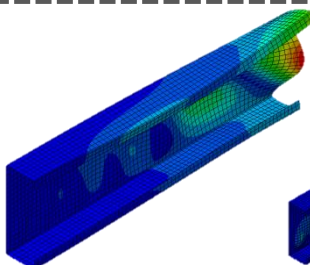
$P_{cr} = 4\text{kN}$
 $L=300\text{cm}$



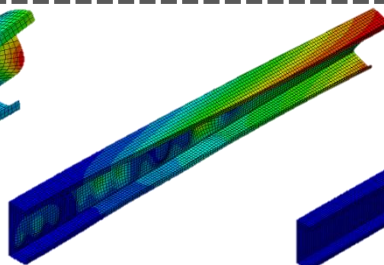
$P_{cr} = 2\text{kN}$
 $L=400\text{cm}$



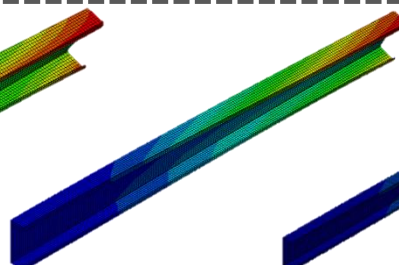
$P_{cr} = 72\text{kN}$
(5° modo)



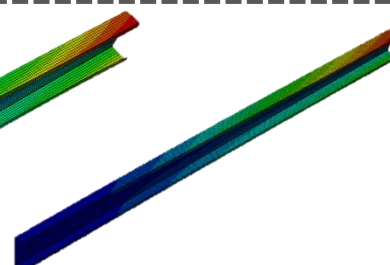
$P_{cr} = 36\text{kN}$
(17° modo)



$P_{cr} = 16\text{kN}$
(30° modo)



$P_{cr} = 10\text{kN}$
(29° modo)



$P_{cr} = 5\text{kN}$
(9° modo)

CARREGAMENTOS CRÍTICOS:

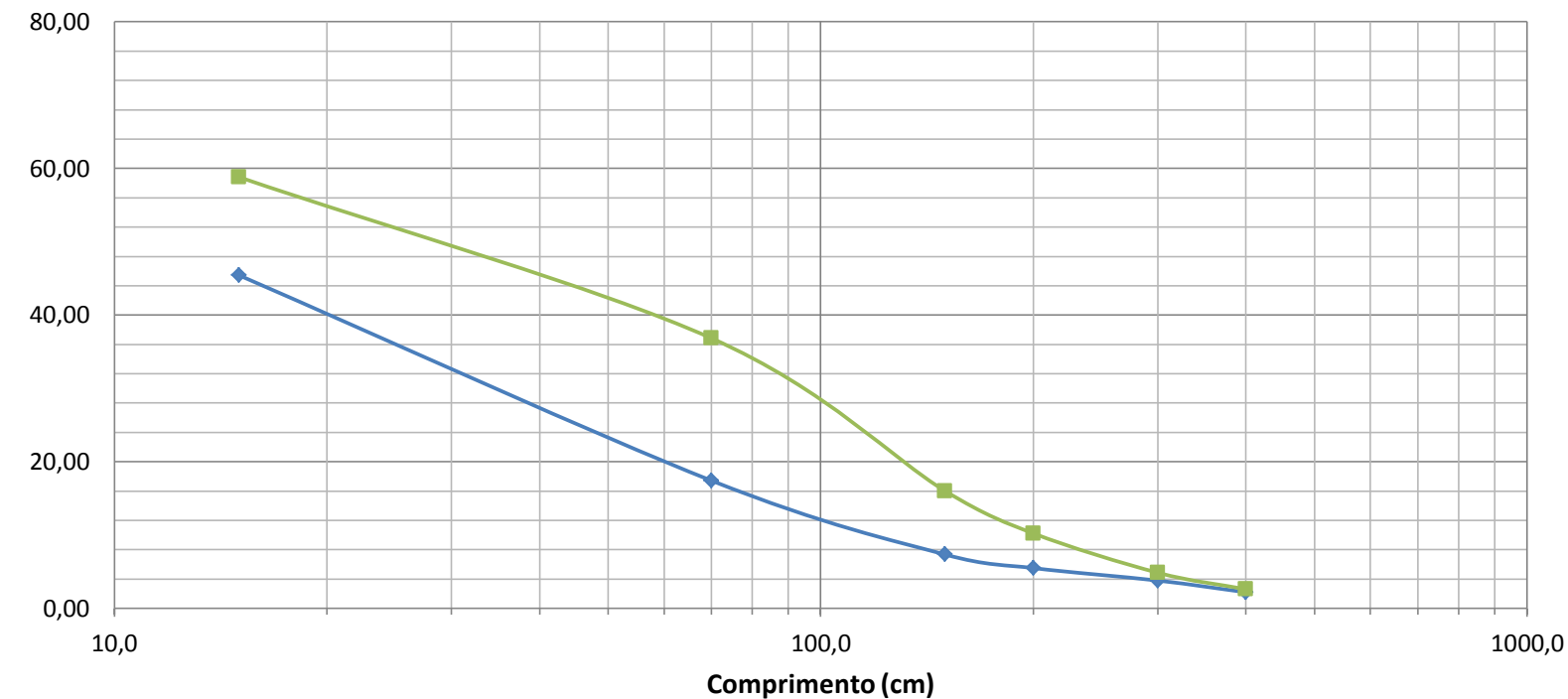
	Pcr (kN)					
L (cm)	15,0	70,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	400,0
GBTUL	58,83	36,85	16,01	10,23	4,87	2,61
ABAQUS	45,45	17,43	7,35	5,50	3,80	2,20

3. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.3. Barra engastada submetida a flexão simples



Pcr (kN)



—◆— ABAQUS (primeiro modo)

—■— GBTUL

Método das Faixas Finitas – CUFSM

- 👍 Alternativa de baixo custo computacional, prática e simples;
- 👎 Limitações nos casos a serem estudados;
- 👎 Em determinados casos o CUFSM não é capaz de fornecer mínimos distintos para os modos locais (MLC e MD), pois o método convencional das faixas finitas considera apenas uma semionda “m” ao longo do comprimento longitudinal. Esse problema pode ser parcialmente contornado utilizando-se a formulação alternativa do MFF confinado, ou cFSM.

Teoria Generalizada de Vigas por meio de elementos finitos de barra - GBTUL

- 👍 Abordagem mais geral do que o MFF;
- 👍 Oferece bons resultados analíticos (barras simplesmente apoiadas);
- 👎 Chama-se a atenção para a escolha do número máximo de semiondas a serem levadas em consideração na determinação dos carregamentos críticos. A escolha insuficiente do parâmetro “m” pode levar ao falso resultado de carregamentos superiores ao mínimo.

Método dos Elementos Finitos utilizando elementos de casca - ABAQUS

- 👍 Versátil, confiável e geral;
- 👎 Requer a imposição criteriosa das condições de contorno e dos carregamentos. A incorreta modelagem dessas condições pode acarretar em modos e carregamentos críticos completamente falseados.

Desde que modele-se corretamente o problema, a análise com o MEF-casca será sempre a mais confiável, uma vez que o modelo de casca representa mais fielmente o problema físico.

