Behavior of the Cold Form Channel Section with and without Stiffener under Pure Torsion

Miss. Gitanjali Kamble[1]
[1]PG Scholar, Annasaheb Dange College of Engineering and Technology, Ashta.

Prof. S. S. Mohite[2]
[2]Head of Dept., Annasaheb Dange College of Engineering and Technology, Ashta.

***Abstract*:** The use of the cold form steel section in the structure sector is increasing in day to day life. The light weight and quicker structure is the require of the era. This has led to the increase in the use of the cold form steel arrangement as they assure the require of the light weight and earlier building. As they can be used as the person member and are applicable in any size and shape. These shape are open in natural world they are planned with the consideration of the beam load but at times it undergo the torque as the shear centre and the centroid do not cross. up and about till at the present the flexure behaviour of the cold form steel is studied so in this paper the torsional behaviour of the cold form steel in the ABACUS software. The result of the eccentric load is considered on the beam planned as the flexural member. For the study the channel section is measured with or without stiffener, the dissimilar stiffener is use that is v shape, double V, Rectangular and Double rectangular Shape stiffener. The revise was conduct to look at the behaviour of the cold form canal segment under pure torsion.

Key words: Cold form steel, torsional behaviour, stiffener and ABACUS.

I. INTRODUCTION

In current decades the importance of the construction area is tending towards the lightweight building so as to overcome the fault of the last decades. The light weight and more rapidly construction is the require of the era. This has led to the enhance in the use of the

Cold form steel construction as they satisfy the require of the light weight and earlier construction. Though there are more than a few advantages of the light gauge steel section they are partially obtain due to the unawareness of the designer about the behaviour of the section. Therefore it is essential to learn the behaviour of the light gauge section under load which will help in achieve the good presentation of the arrangement. The significant point to be renowned by the designer is that:

i. The section is open in nature and as the shear center lies out of the section it is not easy to match the centroid and the shear center which direct to the torque in the segment.

ii. The torsion factor of the section is directly relative to the cube of the thickness of the section.

iii. The torque generate will induce the longitudinal stress preservative to the primary stress.

The main benefit of CFS beam over hot rolled beams is to be establishing in the relation thickness of the material from which the section are shaped. This will lead to having really efficient in terms of load and efficient member and structure. Though, the talented compensation of the thin walls can only be partly obtained. To obtain these advantages, the designer must be attentive of the significance linked with thin-walled member and their effect on study and design. The most significant of this phenomenon is local buckling.

In thin walled members, the role played by torsion is improved in judgment to hot-

rolled sections. The reason for this are listed below:

- Purpose of weight through the shear centre in an open cross-section which has shear centre exterior the section is not easy to achieve. Hence, CFS beams are subjected to an applied torque so that twisting of the section is bound to occur if it is not self-possessed against torsion.
- The torsion constant J, for open cross section, which is straight related to the resistance to twist, is proportional to the material thickness raised to the third power.
- Restraining this torsion induces longitudinal stress which may be of the same order of magnitude as the main bending stresses and preservative to them.

In most common application purlins, floor joists and wall studs, the load and restraint are both incessant, both of which are self-equilibrating to some level so that the tendency to twist is very much reduced. Rational methods of analysis in this situation are extremely complex and design usually proceeds on the basis of test results. In this study, incessant restraint is not measured and attention is confined to cases where light gauge steel member are free to twist between separate points of self-control.

II. RESEARCH NEED

Thin-walled cold-formed steel members contain wide application in structure structures. They can be use as person structural frame members or as panels and decks. Due to its advantages like lightness, high strength and stiffness, ability to provide long spans, easy prefabrication and mass production, fast and easy assembly and installation, considerable removal of delay due to the weather, non-shrinking and non-creeping at ambient temperature, form work unneeded, termite-proof and rat-proof, uniform quality, economy in transport and handling, non-combustibility, ecological material. The research on the performance of cold-formed steel beams subject to torsion and bending is yet to be completed acceptably. The attention is alert on beams subject to torque, because of the effect of transverse loads not applied at the shear center.

III. METHODOLOGY

- Collection of data related performance of cold form channel section with and without stiffener under pure torsion.
- Study the Cold Form Channel Section with and without Stiffener from collected data and researches.
- Experimental study and preparing model on Abacus software.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- Study of cold from beam section with perforation in web section can be done by means of Abacus software (FEM).
- Unusual sectional configurations can be shaped efficiently by cold forming operations, and consequently favorable strength-to-weight ratios can be obtained.
- The sections can be produced, allowing for compact packaging and shipping.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

Zhou Feng and Lu Li, 2016. This paper information cyclic load tests of austenitic stainless steel type 304 and lean duplex stainless steel LDX2101. A total of twenty-four monotonic loading tests and eighteen cyclic loading tests with strain amplitudes unreliable from±0.5% to±2% were perform to study the hysteretic performance of structural stainless steels. Materials from hot-rolled plates, cold-rolled sheets and finished cold-formed tubes were considered in this study. Three different loading protocols were adopt namely, cyclic ascend, cyclic exchange and cyclic tensile. The breakdown mode and hysteresis curves of the

structural stainless steels have been reported. The hysteresis loops of structural stainless steels are plump, stable and symmetric to the origin which indicates good hysteretic performance. Based on the test consequences, the massing property together with the effects of form work, stainless steel type and loading protocol on the hysteretic behavior of structural stainless steels have been discussed. It was shown that the structural stainless steels exhibit non-massing Property except for cold-rolled lean duplex stainless steel LDX2101. It was also shown that form work played a significant role on the hysteretic presentation of structural stainless steel.

Mohammed H. Serror, Emad M. Hassan and Sherif A. Mourad, et.al. 2016. The turning round capacity of cold-formed steel (CFS) beam has been evaluate through experimental study. Studies on different structural levels have been performing. At the ingredient level, different profile slenderness ratios have been measured, and dissimilar part shapes have been investigate by rising the number of flange bends: C-section and curved-section, which represent an infinite number of flange bends. At the association level, a web bolt moment opposed to type of association using through plate has been adopted. In web bolted relations without out-of-plane stiffeners, premature web buckling results in early loss of strength. Hence, out of- plane stiffeners have been examine to delay web and flange buckling and to produce relatively high moment power in addition to ductility. The experimental results have been compared with numerical results obtained by the authors in paperwork. The consequences revealed that rising the number of flange bends will not in all luggage enhance the behaviour. Meanwhile, the use of out-of-plane stiffeners can increase the seismic energy dissipation, the instant strength and the ductility, when compare with the case without stiffeners.

D. S. Yerudkar, G. R. Vesmawala, 2015. The aim of this report is to give a assessment of the improvement in field of cold formed steel sections. Particular emphases are given to the study of strength and behaviour of different cold shaped steel sections with flange or web stiffeners. Cold formed steel members can be plain in simple application, but if provide with flange or web stiffeners, their presentation and resistance to local, distortional and lateral torsional buckling improve. The idea behind cold-formed steel member is to use shape rather than thickness to hold load. Due to the fairly easy method of manufacturing, a big digit of different configurations can be shaped to fit the demands of optimized design for both structural and economical purposes. The direct strength method makes a more formal allowance for post-buckling and is evidently more appropriate when local buckling is important. It would seems that perhaps this would be an appropriate time to create a link between stipulation and computer packages, with exact study using accepted packages specified as complying with the plan code.

Hong-Xia Wana and Mahen Mahendran, 2015. The let Steel beam (LSB) is a cold-formed high strength steel channel section complete of two torsion ally rigid closed flanges and a slender web. Due to its mono-symmetric individuality, its centroid and shear centre perform not agree. The LSBs can be used in earth systems as joists or bearers and in this application they are often subjected to slanting loads that are practical away as of the shear centre. Hence they are often subjected to combined bending and torsion actions. Earlier research on LSBs has concerted on their bending or shear behaviour and strength, and only incomplete investigate has been undertaken on their combined bending and torsion behaviour. So in this research a series of nine experiments was first conduct on LSBs subject to combined bending and torsion. Three LSB section were experienced to collapse under eccentric load at mid-span, and appropriate results were obtain from seven tests. A special test rig was used to simulate two different eccentricities and to provide accurate simple boundary situation at the supports. Finite element models of tested LSBs were developed using ANSYS, and the final strengths, failure modes, and load–displacement curves were obtain and compare with equivalent test outcome. Finite element analysis decided well with test outcome and hence the urbanized model was used in a parametric study to examine the effects of load locations, eccentricities, and spans on the combined bending and torsion behaviour of

LSBs. The communication between the final bending and torsional instant capacity was studied and a simple design rule was future. This paper presents the details of the tests, finite element analyses, and parametric study of LSBs subject to combined bending and torsion, and the results.

Arvin Patrick Yu, Dr. Bernardo A. Lejano, 2014. Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) may be considering as one of the tremendous building materials since it exhibits well-organized load moving capability in combination with its lightweight independence. However, there is a dearth of information about the structural arrangement of locally-produced CFS in the Philippines and yet it is used for structure by just simply following foreign standards and guides. The object of this study is to verify experimentally and computationally the presentation of C-shaped Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) when subjected to concentric axials compression load consider buckling. The experimental aspect subjects the CFS members with compressive loads by hydraulic jacks and load cell. For the computational characteristic, necessities found in the NSCP were used to decide the strength in compression of the members based on the actual dimensions, thicknesses and lengths of the member together with the material property of the steel. This was done to a total of 126 samples with 1 section shape, 6 dissimilar lengths and 5 different thicknesses. It was found that the strength calculation for both distortional buckling failure and torsional-flexural buckling failure given by the NSCP provisions were not steady with the results of the compression tests. For shorter lengths, distortional buckling prevails as the main failure while for longer lengths, torsional-flexural buckling occurs. All of the predict strength were highly conventional and well below the investigational value.

R. Kandasamy, R. Thenmozhi, L. S. Jeyagopal, 2014. In this paper, tests on flexural buckling (Lateral – Torsional) of cold-formed steel(CFS) lipped Channel beams under controlled boundary situation are describe Two point load for flexural tests have been recognized for 3.0m span to achieve uniform bending moment. The section sizes select for testing are 100x50x10 mm, 100x50x15 mm and 100x50x20 mm with 1.6mm and 2.0mm thickness for the study. Carefully planned load and support systems were used in the tests to apply importance load through the web of the section and to make sure that simply supported ends were established. The test results are compared in the BS5950:Part 5 and IS code 801-1975. The authority of warping and torsional restraints on flexural capacity is presented. The influence of buckling length for dissimilar boundary situation future by Rhodes was careful to calculate serious flexural-torsional buckling moment.

Pedro B. Dinis and Dinar Camotim, 2011. This paper information the consequences of a numerical examination about the elastic and elastic–plastic post buckle behaviour of cold-formed steel lipped channel columns affected by distortional/global (flexural– torsional) buckling mode communication. The results obtainable and discuss were obtain by means of analysis perform using the finite element code ABAQUS and adopting column discretization into fine 4-node isoperimetric shell constituent meshes. The columns analysed (i) are simply supported (locally/globally pinned end sections that may warp freely), (ii) have cross-section size and lengths that ensure equal distortional and global (flexural–torsional) critical buckling loads, thus maximizing the distortional/ global mode communication property, and (iii) contain critical-mode initial geometrical imperfection exhibiting dissimilar configurations, all corresponding to linear combinations of the two ‘‘competing’’ critical buckling modes. After temporarily address the lipped channel column ‘‘pure’’ distortional in addition to global post-buckling behaviors, one presents and discusses in great detail a fair number of numerical results about the post-buckling behaviour and strength of similar columns experience strong distortional/ global mode interaction effects.

Chong Ren, 2012. Cold-formed steel sections have been the subject of considerable experimental and theoretical research over the past 40 years. Most investigate on cold-formed steel sections only considers the purlins acting under pure bending or pure density, and most

study of structural behaviour exclusively focus on cold-formed steel sections themselves. However, for an effective and practical design, the consistently dispersed load is careful as the main aspect of loading, in exacting wind uplift load, and investigation into purlin-sheeting systems is considerably important for considerate the structural behaviour of cold-formed steel. Furthermore, due to the composite nature and the limitations of research, the interaction between distortional buckling and other breakdown modes such as local buckling, lateral torsional buckling and material yield is considered to be sufficiently important to warrant further investigation.

Murat Pala, 2008. The most important reason of the investigate is to expand formulations for estimate the Elastic distortional buckle stress (EDBS) of cold-formed steel associate under compressive load using Genetic indoctrination (GP) which has not been practical so far. The necessary data used for the preparation and difficult is composed from the literature. Two GP-based formulations are future to guess the elastic distortional buckle of cold formed steel C sections. The results of future GP formulations are comparing with new and analytical outcome of dissimilar researchers and method and found to be accurate. The results obtain from the formula have shown that GP is a promising method for predict EDBS of cold-formed steel C sections. The future GP formulations are experiential based on new, numerical and logical results collected from the literature for several methods. The outcomes obtained from formulations were actually reliable, showed very good overview capability and were confirmed by a lot of estimate methods in the literature. The outcome lead GEP to be a promising tool for the analysis of distortional buckling stress for cold-formed steel members

B.P. Gotluru, B.W. Schafer and T. Pekoz, 2000. Thin-walled cold-formed steel member have wide application in building structure. They can be used as person structural frame members or as panels and decks. In universal, cold formed steel beams have open section where centroid and shear center do not coincide. When a slanting load is practical away from the shear center it causes torque. Since of the open nature of the sections, torsion induces warping in the beam. This paper summarizes the research on the behavior of cold-formed steel beams subject to torsion and bending. The notice is focused on beams subject to torque, because of the effect of transverse loads not applied at the shear center. A easy geometric nonlinear analysis method, based on satisfying equilibrium in the deformed pattern, is examine and used to forecast the performance of the beams. Simple geometric analysis, finite element analyses and finite strip analyses are performing and compare with investigational results. The influence of typical support conditions is studied and they are found to produce partial warping restraint at the ends. This effect is accounted for by introducing hypothetical springs. The magnitude of the spring stiffness is assessing for commonly used connections. Other factors that affect the behavior of cold-formed steel members such as local buckling. In this paper, the study on bending and torsion in thin-walled cold-formed steel members are presented. The theory behind CU-BEAM, a program for simple nonlinear analysis of continuous beams subject to eccentric transverse loads, is presented.

Hancock. G. J. Kwon. Y.B, and. Stephen Bemard E.1994. Hancock et al. (1994) Strength design curve for thin walled section undergoing Distortional buckling was developed. Two sets of design curves have been future and compare with test results. Primary set is based on an effectual section approach and second one provided the prediction of utmost stress in distortional bucking form counting post buckling set aside capacity of slender sections. Both approaches were found to produce reasonable estimation of results for section which undergone distortional buckle before (or) at the same time as local buckling.

VI. CONCLUSION

To study the answer of Channel section after being reinforced by stiffeners in web region is the key aim of the investigate work. To decrease the attentiveness of stresses happening at the web opening, Channel section were provide with two types of stiffeners within the web gap. After study, it was experiential

that stiffeners do get better the presentation of Channel section in terms of load transport capacity of beams and also there is reduce in deflection. Following conclusion can be drawn from the study so far carried out in respect of behavioral study of optimized channel section provide with stiffeners of different sizes, shapes and location using ABAQUS Software.

- From this experimental work it concludes that as the shear middle and the centroid of the cold form steel channel section is never intersect so there is introduction of the torque under any flexure loading.
- The experimental and the analytical results show the good agreement as the pessrcentage error is within the limit less than 15%.

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