

Análisis postcrítico del Roorda-Koiter Frame

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"Perhaps the most notable work is by Koiter (1945, 1963), who made a general study of the problem in the context of continuum elasticity. Koiter restricted his attention to structures which exhibit bifurcation buckling when no imperfections are present. He has shown that the effect of initial imperfections is largely determined by the initial post-buckling behaviour of the idealized (perfect) structural system, and explains why the difference between the buckling loads of the idealized and imperfect system may be considerable even for small imperfections."

John Roorda

Comportamiento postcrítico de los sistemas continuos¹

Teorema de estabilidad de Koiter. El equilibrio en la configuración fundamental es estable si el funcional de la energía potencial es positivo definido.

Teorema de inestabilidad de Koiter. El equilibrio en la configuración fundamental es inestable si el funcional de la energía potencial es indefinido o negativo definido.

Equilibrio neutro (Critical case of neutral equilibrium)

"In the application of the energy criterion the assumption will be made that the integrands of $V(U + u)$ may be expanded into a power series in the displacements and their derivatives according to Taylor's formula. If the sum of the integrals, ..., are denoted by V_i , then the stability criterion is"²

$$V(U + u) - V(U) = V[u] = V_1[u] + V_2[u] + V_3[u] + \dots \geq 0$$

$$V_1[u] = 0$$

$$V_2[u] > 0$$

¹ Stability, Bifurcation and Postcritical Behaviour of Elastic Structures
M. Pignataro N. Rizzi A. Luongo, Elsevier Science, 1991.

² W.T. Koiter: On the stability of elastic equilibrium (in Dutch), Dissertation, Delft, 1945; English translation published as NASA TT F-10, 833, 1967 and AFFDL Report TR 70-25, 1970.

"The limiting case that $\min(V_2[u(x)]) = 0$ for a nonzero displacement field $u_c(x)$ is called a critical case of neutral equilibrium, V_2 is called the second variation, and $u_c(x)$ is called the buckling mode."³

"A positive-definite energy functional means $V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \dots \geq 0$. However, because V_3 and V_4 contain only higher-order terms, it is usually sufficient to consider only V_2 , $V_2[u(x)]$ must be positive-definite for all kinematically admissible displacement fields $u(x)$. When u_i and $u_{i,j}$ are sufficiently small, then $V_2[u(x)] > 0$ is a sufficient condition for stability."³

Estabilidad en el límite de estabilidad

En la dirección del modo crítico, se analiza la estabilidad del punto de bifurcación, la estabilidad en el límite de estabilidad (*Stability at the stability limit*).²

$$\begin{aligned} V_2[u_c] &= 0 \\ V_3[u_c] &> 0 \text{ (estable)} \\ V_3[u_c] &< 0 \text{ (inestable)} \end{aligned}$$

Condiciones variacionales de estabilidad y equilibrio

Condición de equilibrio: $\delta V_1[u] = 0$

Condición de estabilidad: $\delta V_2[u] > 0$

Caso crítico, equilibrio neutro: $\delta V_2[u] = 0$

³ Elastic Stability of Solids and Structures (Warner Tjardus Koiter), Edited by Arnold M. A. van der Heijden, Technische Universiteit Delft, Cambridge University Press, 2008.

1. Roorda-Koiter Frame

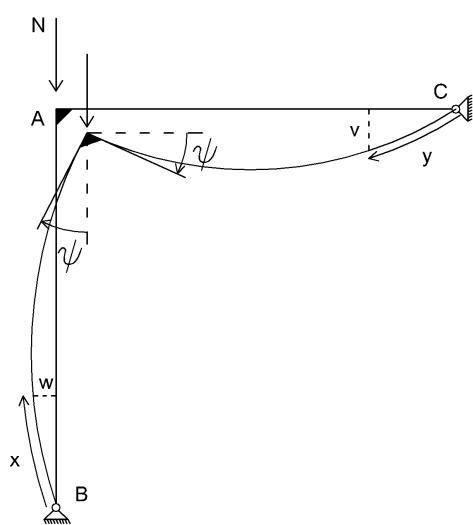


Figura 1: Roorda-Koiter Frame.

Barras incompresibles de largo l

Rigidez flexional EI

Barras articuladas en un extremo, y en el otro unidas por una conexión rígida.

Condiciones de borde:

$$w(0) = v(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{w}(0) = \dot{v}(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{-dw}{dx} = \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$\frac{-dv}{dy} = \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$\dot{w}(l) = \dot{v}(l) = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

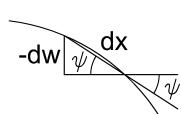


Figura 2: Pendiente de la elástica.

Condiciones de borde en la conexión de las barras:

$$\begin{cases} v(l) = \Delta(w) = \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{w}^2} \cdot dx \\ w(l) = -\Delta(v) = - \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{v}^2} \cdot dy \end{cases}$$

Estas últimas condiciones de borde, se consideran mediante el método de penalidad:

$$\begin{cases} c \cdot [v(l) - \Delta(w)] = 0 \\ c \cdot [w(l) + \Delta(v)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

Para valores de $c \rightarrow \infty$ la restricción se contempla si $[v(l) - \Delta(w)] \rightarrow 0$

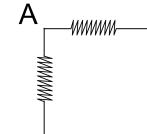


Figura 3: Resortes de constante infinita.

Entonces, estas condiciones de borde se establecen a través de dos resortes de constante infinita, que contribuyen con sendos términos en la energía potencial interna:

$$U_R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot \left[w(l) + \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{v}^2} \cdot dy \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot \left[v(l) - \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{w}^2} \cdot dx \right]^2$$

Energía elástica interna U de flexión y descenso del extremo superior.

$$U(w) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \frac{EI\ddot{w}^2(s)}{1 - \dot{w}^2(s)} \cdot ds$$

$$\Delta(w) = \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{w}^2(s)} \cdot ds$$

$$V(v, w) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \frac{EI\ddot{v}^2(x)}{1 - \dot{v}^2(x)} \cdot dx - N \cdot \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{w}^2(x)} \cdot dx + \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \frac{EI\ddot{w}^2(y)}{1 - \dot{w}^2(y)} \cdot dy + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot \left[w(l) + \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{v}^2} \cdot dy \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot \left[v(l) - \int_0^l 1 - \sqrt{1 - \dot{w}^2} \cdot dx \right]^2$$

2. Desarrollo en series de Maclaurin

$$\frac{1}{1-\dot{w}^2(x)} = 1 + \dot{w}^2 + \dot{w}^4 + \dot{w}^6 + \dots$$

$$\sqrt{1-\dot{w}^2(x)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{w}^2 - \frac{1}{8}\dot{w}^4 - \frac{1}{16}\dot{w}^6 + \dots$$

$$V_2(v, w) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} EI\ddot{w}^2 dx - N \cdot \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \dot{w}^2 dx +$$

$$+ \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} EI\ddot{v}^2 dy + \frac{1}{2} cw^2(l) + \frac{1}{2} cv^2(l)$$

$$V_3(v, w) = \frac{1}{2} cw(l) \cdot \int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy - \frac{1}{2} cv(l) \int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx$$

3. Caso crítico, equilibrio neutro

$$V_2[u] = 0$$

$$\delta V_2 = \int_0^l EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w} dx - N \cdot \int_0^l \dot{w}\delta\dot{w} dx + \int_0^l EI\ddot{v}\delta\dot{v} dy +$$

$$+ cw(l)\delta w(l) + cv(l)\delta v(l)$$

$$\dagger \int_0^l EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^l EI\ddot{w} \frac{d}{dx} \delta\dot{w} dx}_{\text{se integra por partes}} =$$

$$= EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w}|_0^l - \int_0^l EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w} dx =$$

$$= EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w}|_0^l - \int_0^l EI\ddot{w} \frac{d}{dx} \delta w dx =$$

$$= EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w}|_0^l - EI\ddot{w}\delta w|_0^l + \int_0^l EI\ddot{w}\delta w dx$$

$$\dagger -N \cdot \int_0^l \dot{w}\delta\dot{w} dx = \underbrace{-N \cdot \int_0^l \dot{w} \frac{d}{dx} \delta w dx}_{\text{se integra por partes}} =$$

$$= -N\dot{w}\delta w|_0^l + N \cdot \int_0^l \dot{w}\delta w dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta V_2 = EI\ddot{w}\delta\dot{w}|_0^l - EI\ddot{w}\delta w|_0^l + EI\ddot{v}\delta\dot{v}|_0^l - EI\ddot{v}\delta v|_0^l +$$

$$- N\dot{w}\delta w|_0^l + \int_0^l EI\ddot{w}\delta w dx + \int_0^l EI\ddot{v}\delta v dy +$$

$$+ N \cdot \int_0^l \ddot{w}\delta w dx + cw(l)\delta w(l) + cv(l)\delta v(l) = 0$$

Considerando las variaciones arbitrarias δw y δv , los coeficientes de δw y δv en las integrales deben ser nulos, por lo que se obtienen las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales ordinarias:

$$EI\ddot{w} + N\dot{w} = 0$$

$$EI\ddot{v} = 0$$

$$\ddot{w} + \underbrace{\frac{N}{EI}}_{\lambda^2} \dot{w} = 0$$

Ecuaciones diferenciales con soluciones de la forma:

$$w(x) = A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda x) + A_2 x$$

$$v(y) = A_3 y + A_4 y^3$$

Además, aplicando las condiciones de borde:

$$w(0) = v(0) = 0$$

$$EI\ddot{w}(0) = EI\ddot{v}(0) = 0$$

Y aplicando:

$$\dot{w}(l) = \dot{v}(l)$$

$$\delta\dot{w}(l) = \delta\dot{v}(l)$$

$\delta w(l)$ es una variación arbitraria

$\delta v(l)$ es una variación arbitraria

Se obtienen las siguientes ecuaciones:

$$\delta\dot{w}(l) = \delta\dot{v}(l) \Rightarrow EI\ddot{w}(l) + EI\ddot{v}(l) = 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

$$[\delta w(l)] - EI\ddot{w}(l) - N\dot{w}(l) + cw(l) = 0 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$[\delta v(l)] - EI\ddot{v}(l) + cv(l) = 0 \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\dot{w}(l) = \dot{v}(l) = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) \quad (\text{IV})$$

$$\dot{w}(x) = A_1 \lambda \cos(\lambda x) + A_2$$

$$\ddot{w}(x) = -A_1 \lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda x)$$

$$\ddot{v}(y) = -A_1 \lambda^3 \cos(\lambda x)$$

$$\dot{v}(y) = A_3 + 3A_4 y^2$$

$$\ddot{v}(y) = 6A_4 y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -EIA_1\lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + EI \cdot 6A_4l = 0 & \quad (\text{I}) & A_3 + 3A_4l^2 = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) & \quad (\text{IV}) \\
 EIA_1\lambda^3 \cos(\lambda l) - N(A_1\lambda \cos(\lambda l) + A_2) + \\ + c(A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2l) = 0 & \quad (\text{II}) & -l^2A_4 + 3l^2A_4 = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) \\
 -EI6A_4 + c(A_3l + A_4l^3) = 0 & \quad (\text{III}) & A_4 = -\frac{1}{2l^2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi) \\
 A_1\lambda \cos(\lambda l) + A_2 = A_3 + 3A_4l^2 = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) & \quad (\text{IV})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 EIA_1\lambda^3 \cos(\lambda l) - NA_1\lambda \cos(\lambda l) - NA_2 + \\ + c \cdot (A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2l) = 0 & \quad (\text{II}) & A_1\lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) = 6lA_4 & \quad (\text{I}) \\
 \lambda^2 = \frac{N}{EI} & & \frac{l \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cos(\lambda l)} \cdot \lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) = -\frac{6l}{2l^2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi) \\
 cA_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2lc - NA_2 = 0 & & \frac{\lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cos(\lambda l)} = -\frac{3}{l^2} \\
 A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2l \cdot \left(1 - \frac{N}{lc}\right) = 0 & & \frac{\lambda^2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)l^2}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cos(\lambda l)} + 3 = 0 \\
 c \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_2l = -A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) & & \lambda^2 l^2 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}{\cos(\lambda l)} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan(\lambda l) - \lambda l} + 3 = 0 \\
 -EI \cdot 6A_4 + cA_3l + A_4cl^3 = 0 & \quad (\text{III}) & \lambda^2 l^2 \tan(\lambda l) = -3 \tan(\lambda l) + 3\lambda l \\
 \Rightarrow A_3cl = (6EI - cl^3) \cdot A_4 & & \tan(\lambda l) \cdot (\lambda^2 l^2 + 3) = 3\lambda l \\
 \tan(\lambda l) = \frac{3\lambda l}{3 + \lambda^2 l^2} = \frac{\lambda l}{1 + \frac{(\lambda l)^2}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solución trivial $\lambda = 0$, —solución fundamental—

$$A_3 = \left(\frac{6EI}{cl} - l^2 \right) \cdot A_4 \\
 c \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_3 = -l^2 A_4$$

Primera raíz positiva:

$$\lambda l \approx 3,72638469645 \lambda l \approx 1,1861\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda^2 &= \frac{N}{EI} \\
 \lambda^2 &\approx \frac{(3,72638469645)^2}{l^2} \\
 N_c &\approx 13.8859 \cdot \frac{EI}{l^2} \\
 N_c &\approx 1,4069 \cdot \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1\lambda \cos(\lambda l) + A_2 = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) & \quad (\text{IV}) \\
 A_1\lambda \cos(\lambda l) - \frac{A_1}{l} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) = -\operatorname{sen}(\psi) \\
 A_1 &= \frac{l \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cos(\lambda l)} \\
 A_2 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\psi) \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}{\lambda l \cos(\lambda l) - \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Modo de pandeo

$$w_1(x) = A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda x) + A_2 x$$

$$v_1(y) = A_3 y + A_4 y^3$$

$$\lambda l \approx 3,72638469645$$

$$A_1 = \frac{l \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cdot \cos(\lambda l)} \approx 0,391 \cdot l \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\psi) \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}{\lambda l \cos(\lambda l) - \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)} \approx 0,216 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi) = 0,5 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$A_4 = -\frac{1}{2l^2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi) = -0,5 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{l^2}$$

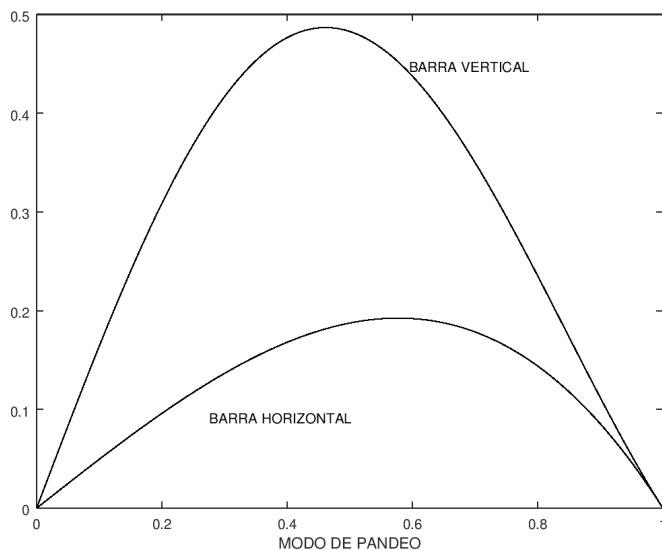


Figura 4: Modo de pandeo.

5. Comparación del valor de la carga crítica

Utilizando polinomios cúbicos para la deformación lateral de las barras, se obtiene una aproximación de la carga crítica:

$$P^c \approx 18,606 \cdot \frac{EI}{L^2}$$

$$\left[f(x) = \theta_A \cdot L \cdot \frac{x}{L} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right)^2 - \theta_B \cdot L \cdot \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right) \right]$$

Aplicando el ábaco de Jackson & Mooreland:

$$P^c \approx 14,895 \cdot \frac{EI}{L^2}$$

6. Análisis de la estabilidad

$$V_2(v, w) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} EI \ddot{w}^2 dx - N \cdot \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \dot{w}^2 dx + \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} EI \ddot{v}^2 dy + \frac{1}{2} cw^2(l) + \frac{1}{2} cv^2(l)$$

$$V_3(v, w) = \frac{1}{2} cw(l) \cdot \int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy - \frac{1}{2} cv(l) \int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx$$

$$V(v, w) = V_2(v, w) + V_3(v, w) + \dots$$

$$|v_1, w_1 \quad \lambda l \approx 1,1861\pi$$

$$\dot{w}(x) = A_1 \lambda \cos(\lambda x) + A_2$$

$$\dot{v}(y) = A_3 + 3A_4 y^2$$

$$A_1 = \frac{l \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) - \lambda l \cos(\lambda l)}$$

$$A_2 l = \frac{l \operatorname{sen}(\psi) \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}{\lambda l \cos(\lambda l) - \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)} = l \operatorname{sen}(\psi) \cdot \frac{3}{\lambda^2 l^2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{3 \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2}$$

$$A_2 l = -A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{-A_2 l}{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)} = \frac{-3 \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$A_4 = \frac{-1}{2l^2} \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$cw(l) = c(A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2 l) = c \left[A_2 l \left(\frac{N}{lc} - 1 \right) + A_2 l \right] = A_2 N$$

$$cw(l) = \frac{3N \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2} \quad N = \lambda^2 EI$$

$$cw(l) = \frac{3EI}{l^2} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$cv(l) = c(A_3 l + A_4 l^3) = 6EI A_4 = \frac{-3EI}{l^2} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\psi)$$

$$V_3(v_1, w_1) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{N \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{(\lambda l)^2} \cdot \int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy + \frac{3}{2} \frac{N \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{(\lambda l)^2} \cdot \int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy = \int_0^l A_3^2 dy + 6A_3 A_4 \int_0^l y^2 dy + 9A_4^2 \int_0^l y^4 dy =$$

$$= A_3^2 l + 2A_3 A_4 l^3 + \frac{9}{5} A_4^2 l^5$$

$$\int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx = A_1^2 \lambda^2 \cdot \int_0^l \cos^2(\lambda x) dx + 2A_1 A_2 \lambda \int_0^l \cos(\lambda x) dx +$$

$$+ A_2^2 \int_0^l dx$$

$$\int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx = A_1^2 \lambda^2 \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) + 2A_1 A_2 \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + A_2^2 l$$

$$\int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx = \frac{9 \operatorname{sen}^2(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) +$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l)} \cdot \frac{3 \operatorname{sen}(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\lambda l) + \frac{9 \operatorname{sen}^2(\psi)}{\lambda^4 l^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx &= \frac{9 \sin^2(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2 \sin^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) + \\
&+ \frac{2 \cdot (-9) \sin^2(\psi)}{\lambda^4 l^3} + \frac{9 \sin^2(\psi)}{\lambda^4 l^3} \\
\int_0^l \dot{w}^2 dx &= \frac{9 \sin^2(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2 \sin^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) + \\
&- \frac{9 \sin^2(\psi)}{\lambda^4 l^3} \\
\int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy &= A_3^2 l + 2A_3 A_4 l^3 + \frac{9}{5} A_4^2 l^5 = \\
&\sin^2(\psi) \frac{l}{4} + \sin(\psi) \cdot \frac{(-1)}{2l^2} \sin(\psi) \cdot l^3 + \frac{9}{5} \cdot l^5 \cdot \frac{\sin^2(\psi)}{4l^4} \\
\int_0^l \dot{v}^2 dy &= \sin^2(\psi) \left[\frac{l}{4} - \frac{l}{2} + \frac{9}{20} \cdot l \right] = \\
&= \frac{5 - 10 + 9}{20} \cdot l \cdot \sin^2(\psi) = \frac{l}{5} \cdot \sin^2 \psi \\
V_3(v_1, w_1) &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot N \cdot \frac{\sin^3(\psi)}{(\lambda l)^2} \cdot \dagger \\
\dagger &= \left[\frac{l}{5} + \frac{9}{(\lambda l)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) - \frac{9}{\lambda^4 l^3} \right] \\
V_3(v_1, w_1) &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot N \cdot l \cdot \frac{\sin^3(\psi)}{(\lambda l)^2} \cdot \dagger \\
\dagger &= \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{9}{(\lambda l)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda l} \right) - \frac{9}{(\lambda l)^4} \right] \\
\lambda l &\approx 1,1861\pi \\
V_3(v_1, w_1) &\approx 0,1457 \cdot N_c \cdot l \sin^3(\psi)
\end{aligned}$$

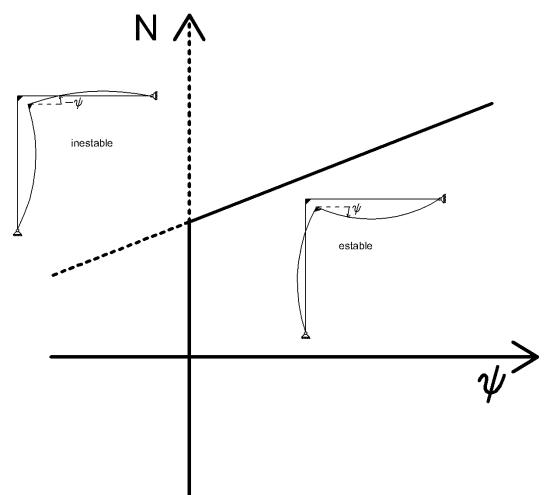


Figura 5: Comportamiento postcrítico.

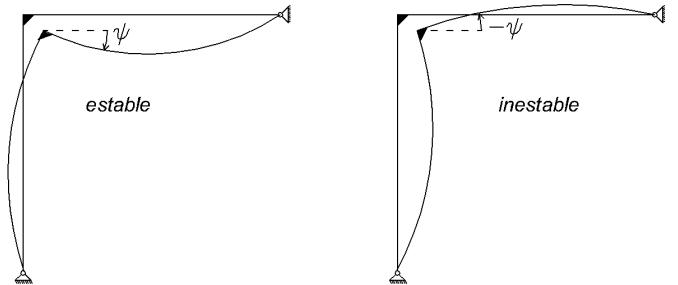


Figura 6: Estructura inestable.

7. Comportamiento postcrítico

El Roorda-Koiter Frame presenta una bifurcación asimétrica con tres ramas –dos inestables y otra estable–, dependiendo del giro inicial del nudo cargado, sigue una rama u otra, y la estructura se clasifica como inestable en general.

En presencia de imperfecciones, hacia un lado u otro, la estructura es estable o inestable. La estructura es por tanto sensible a imperfecciones o perturbaciones. Además, en ese caso, la carga crítica es menor respecto al valor teórico de la estructura perfecta.

$$V_3(v_1, w_1) \approx 0,1457 \cdot N_c \cdot l \sin^3(\psi)$$

$$V_3|^c > 0 \quad (\text{estable})$$

$$V_3|^c \leq 0 \quad (\text{inestable})$$

$$\psi > 0 \quad (\text{estabilidad})$$

$$\psi \leq 0 \quad (\text{inestabilidad})$$

8. Pendiente de la curva

Carga-Desplazamiento

"Dividing both sides of equation by k_0 , one obtains the normalized slope for this case as $\frac{k}{k_0} = 0,381$. This result is in agreement with the result Koiter obtained for this particular frame by using his general, non-linear theory of elastic stability." J. Roorda, A. H. Chilver¹

Se utiliza la notación de J. M. T. Thompson & G. W. Hunt, $\begin{bmatrix} V_{111} & V'_{11} \end{bmatrix}$ ² El subíndice 1 y el supraíndice ⁽¹⁾ indican derivada parcial respecto de la coordenada generalizada y el apóstrofe en el supraíndice significa derivada parcial respecto de la fuerza aplicada.

$$V_1 = \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q_1}$$

$$V_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial Q_1^2}$$

$$V_{111} = \frac{\partial^3 V}{\partial Q_1^3}$$

$$V_1(Q_1, P(Q_1)) \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{dV_1}{dQ_1} = V_{11} + V'_1 P^{(1)} = 0$$

$$P^{(1)} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial Q_1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 V_1}{d Q_1^2} = V_{111} + 2V'_{11} P^{(1)} + V''_1 P^{(1)} P^{(1)} + V'_1 P^{(2)} = 0$$

$$P^{(1)c} = -\left. \frac{V_{111}}{2V'_{11}} \right|^c \quad \lambda l \approx 3,72638469645$$

$$V_3(v_1, w_1) \approx 0,145629737167 \cdot N_c \cdot l \operatorname{sen}^3(\psi)$$

$$V_{111} \approx 6 \cdot 0,145629737167 \cdot N_c \cdot l$$

$$\approx 0,87377842300 \cdot N_c \cdot l$$

$$\begin{aligned} V'_{11} &= 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^l w^2 dx \right]^c = \\ &= 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9 \operatorname{sen}^2(\psi)}{\lambda^2 l^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(\lambda l)} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\lambda l)}{4\lambda} \right) - \frac{9 \operatorname{sen}^2(\psi)}{\lambda^4 l^3} \right] \right]^c \end{aligned}$$

$$V'_{11} \approx -1,148137477 \cdot l$$

$$\frac{-V_{111}}{2 \cdot V'_{11} \cdot N_c} \approx 0,380519947 \approx 0,381$$

9. Resultados experimentales

Los siguientes resultados experimentales los obtuvo John Roorda –en el University College de Londres, en 1965–, se observa el comportamiento de bifurcación asimétrica que antes mencionábamos. La excentricidad f_0 en la aplicación de la carga fue introducida para cancelar las imperfecciones no deseadas de tipo geométrico, y de otros tipos, que se presentaron experimentalmente en el modelo. Por lo tanto, en el estudio experimental, para el análisis, se utiliza un parámetro de imperfección $e = f - f_0$. Las ramas de equilibrio se muestran en un gráfico de $\frac{P}{P_c}$ versus θ (ángulo de giro del nudo cargado, sentido horario positivo), que representa la respuesta de dos sistemas imperfectos.

Los círculos negros corresponden al sistema imperfecto con $f > f_0$ y los círculos blancos se corresponden con el sistema imperfecto con $f < f_0$. Para cada uno de los sistemas imperfectos, la rama de equilibrio natural pasa por el origen de coordenadas. La rama de equilibrio complementaria, que se corresponde con un estado que no ocurre siguiendo una secuencia de carga natural, se puede registrar experimentalmente siguiendo una secuencia que invierta los estados de deformación en forma manual partiendo de valores elevados de la carga. Las curvas de estos sistemas imperfectos determinan una banda en la que se encuentra la curva de respuesta del sistema perfecto ideal, el que se corresponde con $f = f_0$. En el gráfico de la derecha, se estudia la sensibilidad a la perturbación o imperfección del sistema, se muestra la carga máxima o carga de falla normalizada $\frac{P^M}{P_c}$ (P^M is the peak or failure load) versus $\frac{f}{L}$.

¹Frame Buckling: An Illustration of the Perturbation Technique, J. Roorda, A. H. Chilver, Department of Civil Engineering, University College, London, England, 1970.

²A General Theory of Elastic Stability, J. M. T Thompson and G. W. Hunt, Department of Civil Engineering, University College London, England, 1973.

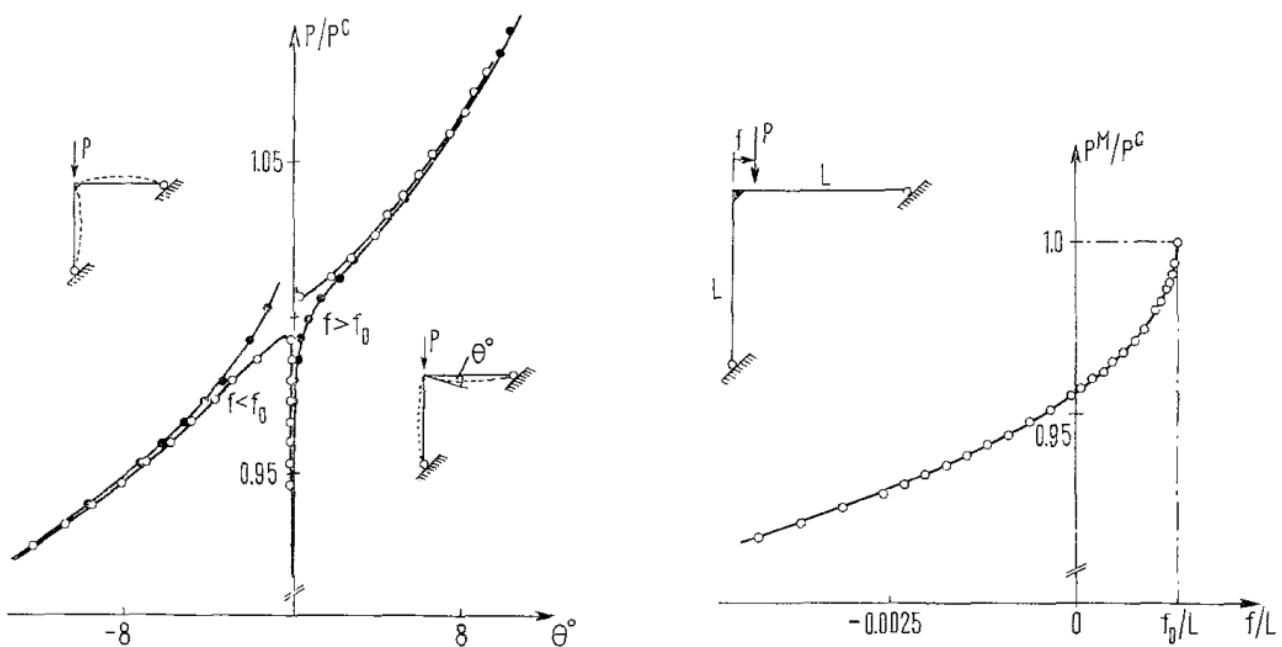


Figura 7: Resultados experimentales (John Roorda, 1965).

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