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## Axial Collapse Analysis of Square Tubes using Finite Element Limit Analysis

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Key Words :	: Finite Element Limit Analysis (		), Load-carrying capacity	
	(	), Collapse behavior (	), Square Tube (	).

## Abstract

This paper is concerned with numerical simulation of plastic collapse behavior of square boxes. The finite element limit analysis program was established using shell element. The simulation incorporates with finite element limit analysis based on the upper bound method and the minimization technique. The simulation is performed with various height to side length ratios (h/b) with fixed thickness to side length ratio (t/b). The numerical simulation results are compared with experiments, and it shows good agreement in collapse load and collapse mode.



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$$\widetilde{q}(u) = \sum_{e=1}^{E} \left[ \int_{D_e} \overline{\sigma} \overline{\varepsilon} d\Omega^e + \Lambda \int_{D_e} u_{i,i}^2 d\Omega^e \right] \qquad (4)$$

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maximize q subject o $\nabla \cdot \sigma = 0$  in D  $\sigma \cdot n = qt$  on  $\partial D_s$   $\|\sigma\|_V \le \sigma_o \quad in D$ (1)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q & t(x,y) \\ . \parallel \parallel_V & \text{von-Mises Norm} & . \\ , & . \\ . \end{array}$$

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Hölder

minimize 
$$\tilde{q}$$
  
subject to  $\tilde{q} = \overline{\sigma} \int_{D} \delta \overline{\varepsilon} d\Omega$   
 $\int_{\partial D} t \cdot u d\Gamma = 1$  (2)  
 $u_{i,i} = 0$   
Kinematishoun derived difference

Kinematicboundaryconditions

minimize 
$$\tilde{q}_n$$
  
subject o  $\tilde{q}_n = \{U\}_n^T [K]_n \{U\}_n$   
 $\{C\}_n^T \{U\}_n = 1$   
Kinematic boundary conditions (3)

minimize 
$$\Phi(U)$$
  
= { U }<sup>T</sup> [ K ]{ U }-2\lambda({ C }<sup>T</sup> { U }-1) (5)

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4. (h / b) 7† 2



(a)



5. , 7ŀ 10mm (a) , (b)

(h / b)가 2





7. 가 10mm (a) , (b)



(h / b)7 3



