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NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WEB HOLE'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN AN H- SHAPED PORTION

BASIL M MALI
Lecturer in Civil Engineering
Govt. Polytechnic College
Kothamanaglam

Abstract – *High-strength steels are being used more frequently lately in a variety of architectural and structural applications, including bridges, high-rise buildings, and offshore structures. High-strength steel is stronger and more durable than normal-strength steel. This can lighten structures, making them more appropriate for large-space buildings and long-span bridges. The ultimate flexural capabilities of H-section high-strength steel beams with and without web holes were compared. As predicted by circular perforations, the maximum allowable flexural strength of H-strength steel beams was decreased. This reduction in flexural capacity resulted from stress concentrations that were present close to the apertures*

Key Words: **H-section, ANSYS software, opening diameter, force reaction**

1.INTRODUCTION

A numerical examination of the flexural properties of an H-section high-strength steel beam with web holes was conducted. A non-linear FEM was created for H-section high strength steel beams with web holes that took into consideration the initial geometric flaws. For validation, the FEMs were compared to the findings for H-section high strength steel beams with web holes. A thorough parametric study utilising 180 FEMs was carried out to assess the impacts of different cross sections, the opening diameter, the frequency of openings, and the kinds of loadings on the flexural abilities of H-section high-strength steel beams.

MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

ANSYS FEMs were developed to determine the flexural strength of H-section high-strength steel beams.

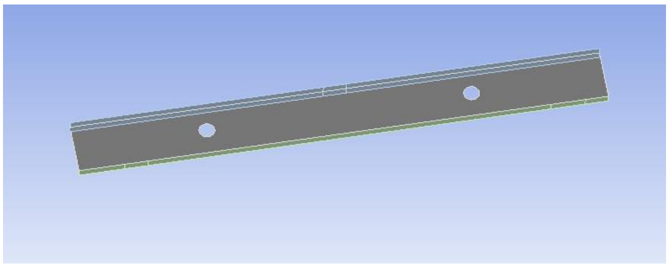

Figure: 1.1 Geometry

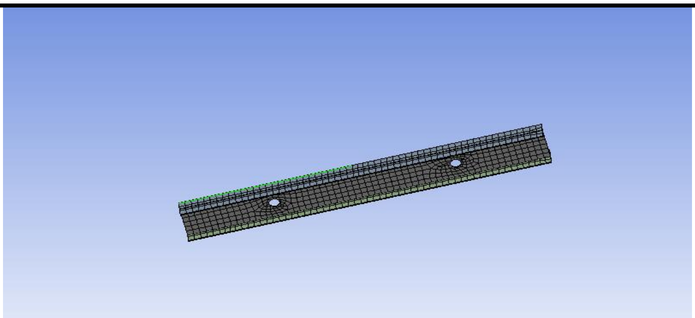

Figure: 1.2 mesh diagram

Assuming that weld failure does not occur, structural elements and joining plates were combined and treated as rigid. Simulation of the weld is therefore ignored. In fact, if the strength of the connecting members is lower than the strength of the connection itself and the strength of the connection plates is lower than the strength of the welding at the connection, the connecting members will fail first.

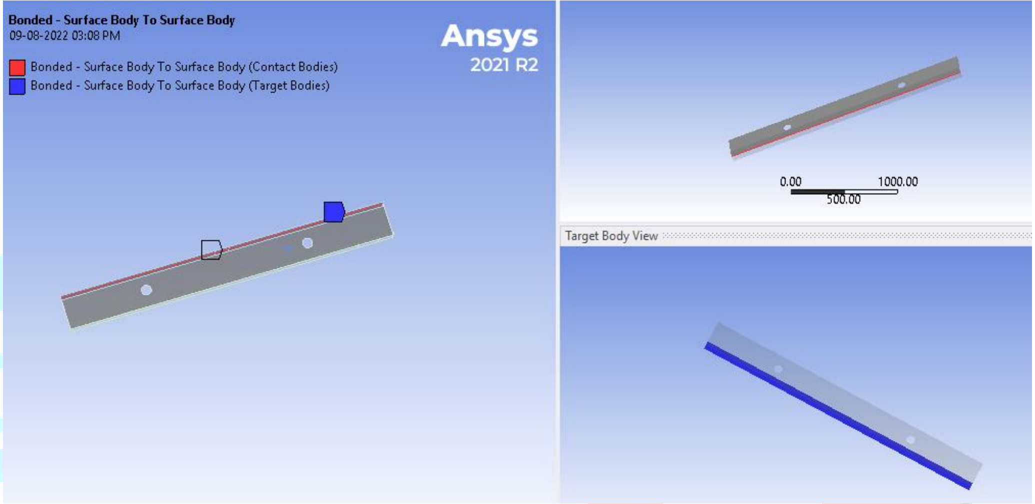

Figure: 1.3 Connection parameter

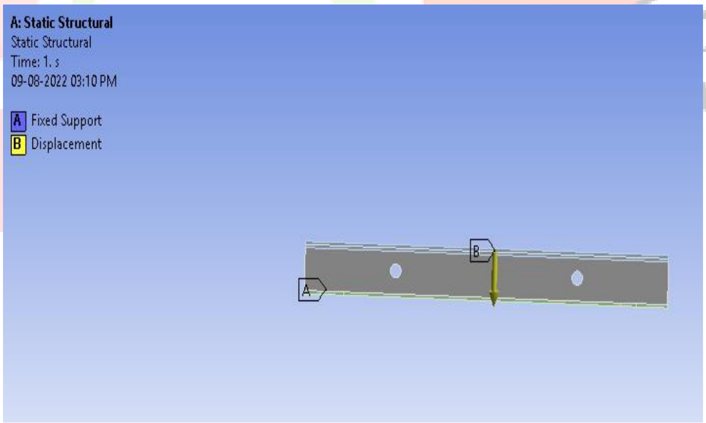

Fig 1.4 Boundary diagram

The assembly was designed to meet the needs of standard H sections. Bases had a defined boundary condition, and the modelling took significant deflections and out-of-plane displacements into account.

Total deformation

In fig.1.5 the overall deformation is seen. Highest distortion is indicated in the center (yellow to orange hues), while least deformation is exhibited at the edge (blues tones). Around 26.274mm is the maximum overall deformation.

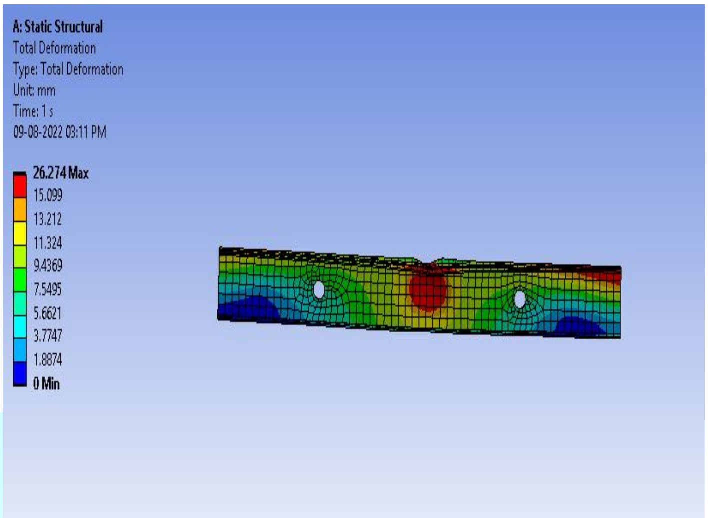

Figure: 1.5 Total deformation diagram

2. Load displacement diagram

Sectional load displacement compared to diameter

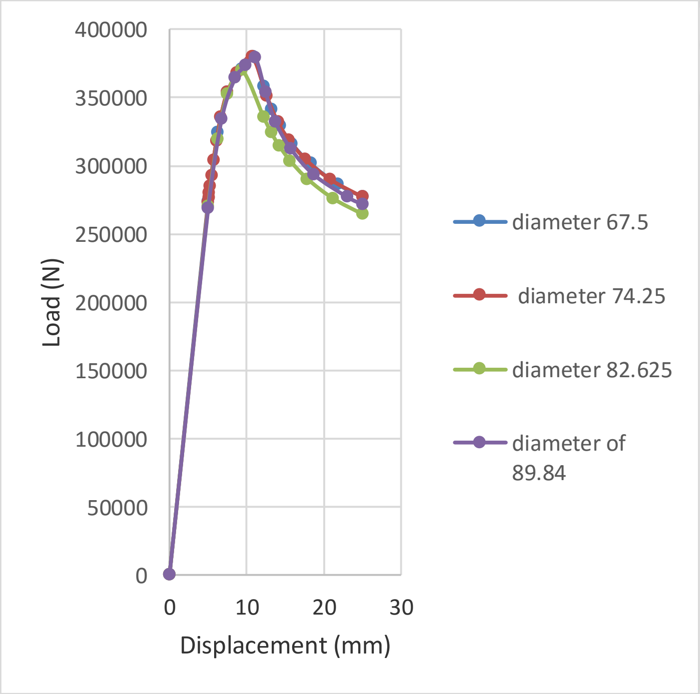

Diagram 2.1

We examined the maximum flexural strengths of H-section high-strength steel beams with and without web holes. As anticipated, the ultimate flexural capabilities of H-section high strength steel beams were decreased by circular holes. Because of the stress concentrations that occurred close to the openings, the flexural capacity was reduced. Since the web openings were brief (0.2h), they had little impact on the maximum moment capacities. As comparison to H section high strength steel beams without web holes, narrow flange H-section high strength steel beams with a web opening diameter of 0.5h showed a 10% drop in flexural capacity

Comparison of the section and diameter moment displacement diagrams

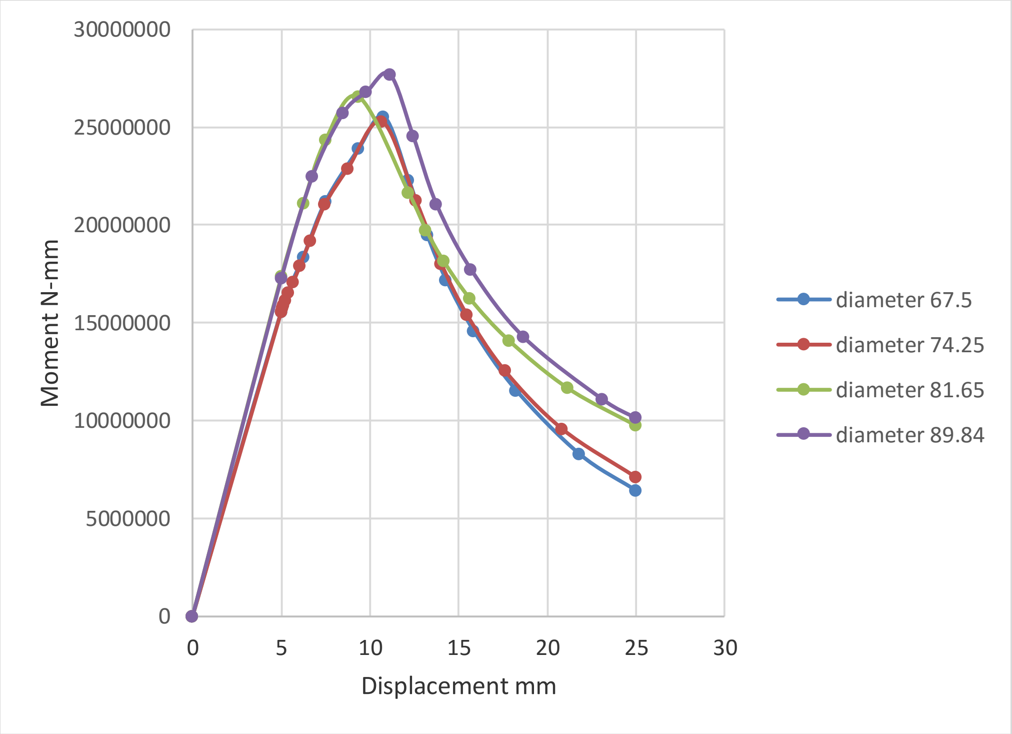

Diagram 2.2

The opening could significantly lower the flexural capacities of flexural members for H-section high-strength steel beams with medium and wide flanges and a web opening diameter of 0.5h. Shear failure replaced the pervious failure modes of local, in flexural bucking as well as flexural-shear failure. The ultimate flexural capacity was significantly decreased when web opening diameter was 0.8h.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The ultimate moment abilities were not significantly affected by the web openings when they were tiny. As comparison to H-section high-strength steel beams without web holes, narrow flange H-section high-strength steel beams with a web opening diameter of o.5h showed a 10% drop in flexural capacity. The failure modes and locations for the H-section high-strength steel beams with apertures that were 5.5h in diameter changed from flange or web buckling near to the opening. Comparing the results, it can be determined that the hole's most accurate diameter is 89.84mm. Moreover, four holes yield the best results.

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