

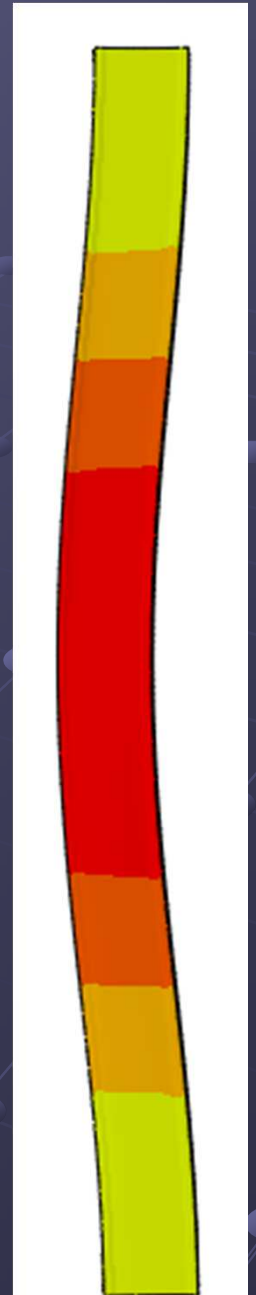
# Numerical analysis of a composite column subjected to fire

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# Analysis of elements subjected to fire

??? Output quantities ??? Method ???

detailing



fire resistance time

bearing capacity

stresses

deformation

integrity

etc.

Tabulated data



Simple calculation models



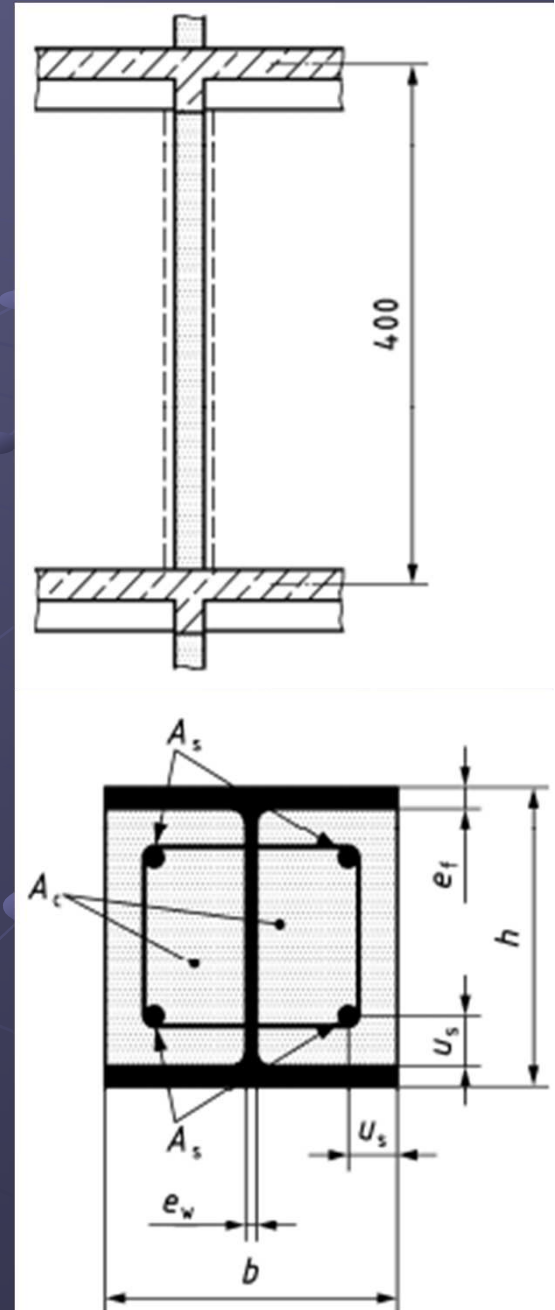
**Advanced calculation models**

# Case study / benchmark

## Parabolic longitudinal path – midspan imperfection $L/1000$

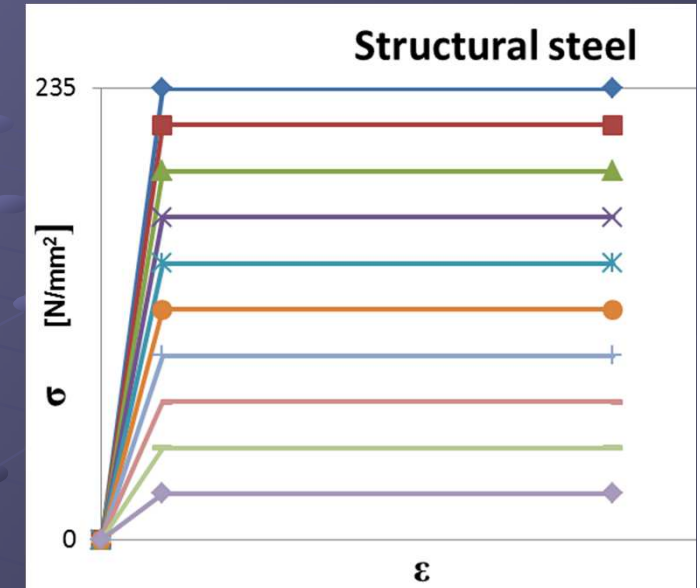
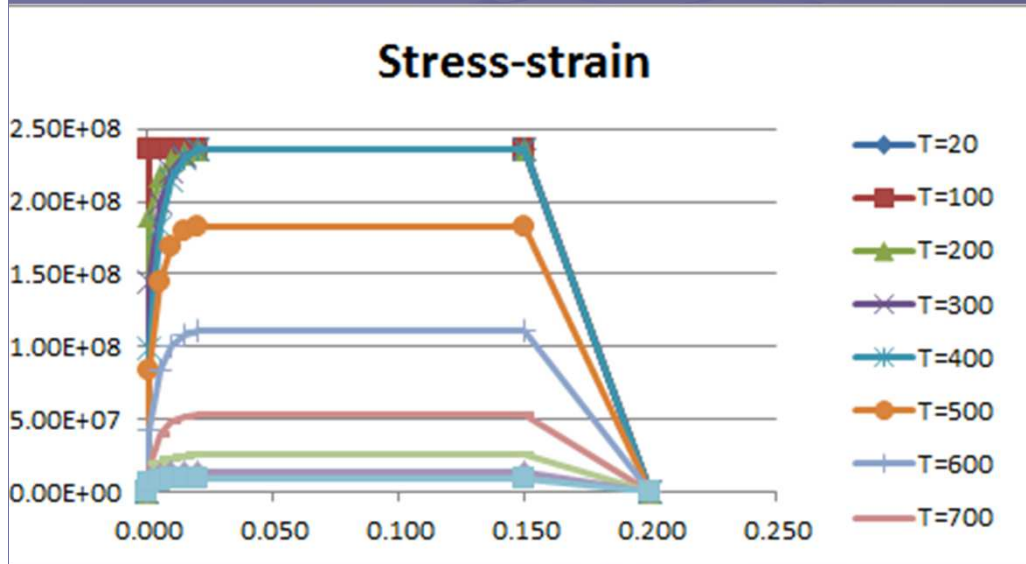
Dimensions	$l / h / b$	cm	400 / 30 / 30
	$u_s$	mm	50
	$e_f$	mm	19
	$e_w$	mm	11
Buckling length	$l_{0,fi}$	cm	200
Load	$N_{E,fi,d,t}$	KN	-1700
Concrete C25/30 (3 % moisture (by mass))	$f_{ck(20^\circ C)}$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	25
Reinforcing steel S 500	$f_{yk(20^\circ C)}$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	500
Structural steel S 235	$f_{ak(20^\circ C)}$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	235
Stress – strain curve	Concrete a.		DIN EN 1994-1-2
	Reinforcing steel b.		
	Structural steel		
Temperature load	ETK (four sides)		DIN EN 1991-1-2
Heat transfer coefficient	$\alpha_c$	W/(m <sup>2</sup> × K)	25
Emissivity	$\epsilon_m$		0.7
Thermal and physical material properties	Concrete	$\lambda, \rho, c_p, \epsilon_{th,c}$	DIN EN 1994-1-2
	Steel	$\lambda, \rho_s, c_a, \epsilon_{th,s}, \epsilon_{th,a}$	DIN EN 1994-1-2

- a. Containing mainly quartzite aggregate and density  $\rho=2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 b. Hot-rolled



# Material properties

## Steel

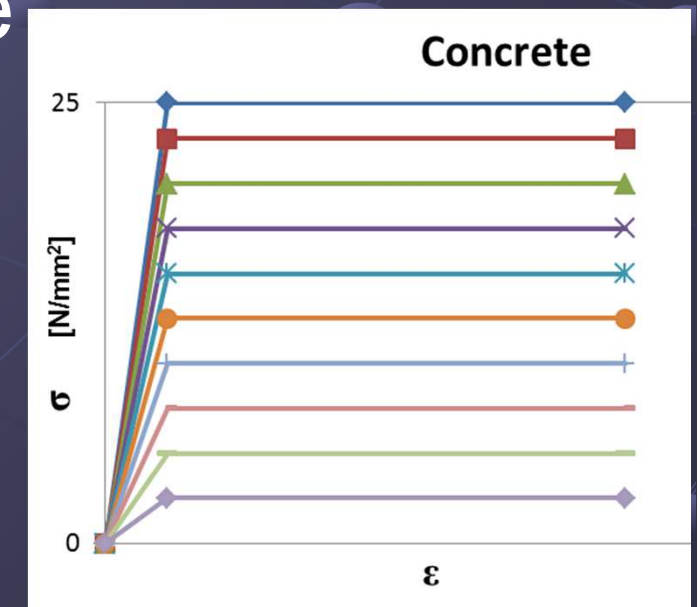
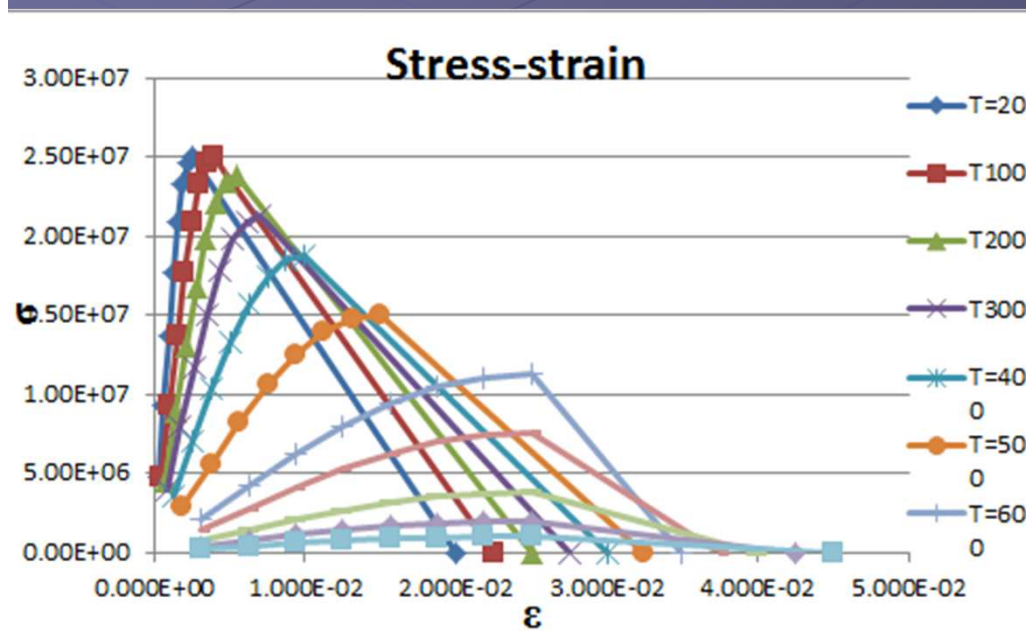


complex



Concrete

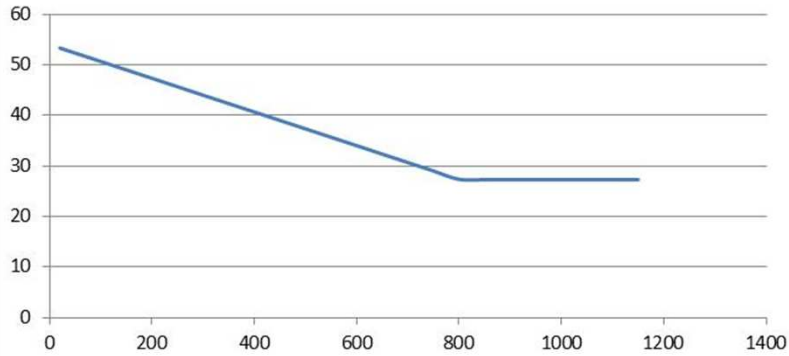
simple



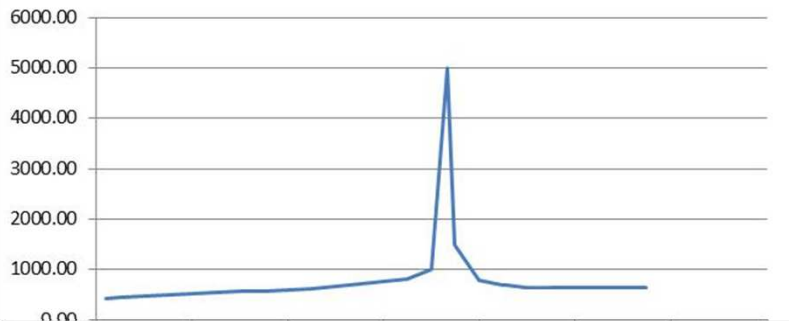
# Material properties

## Steel

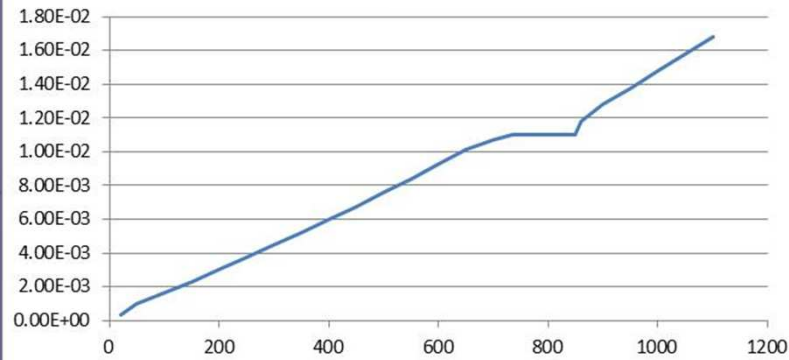
Conductivity



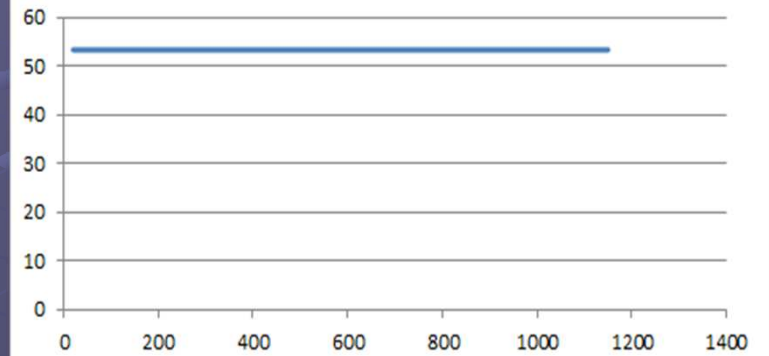
Specific heat



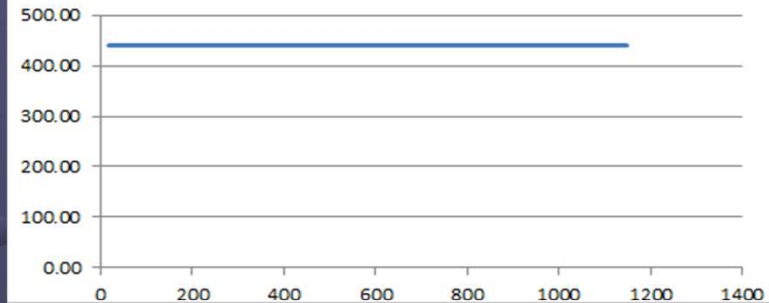
Thermal expansion



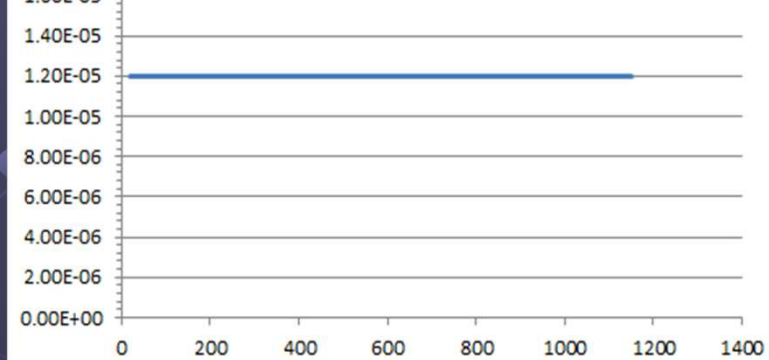
Conductivity



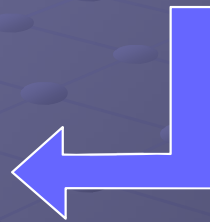
Specific heat



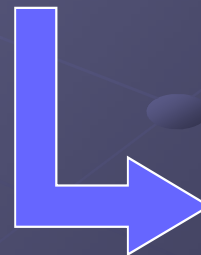
Thermal expansion



complex

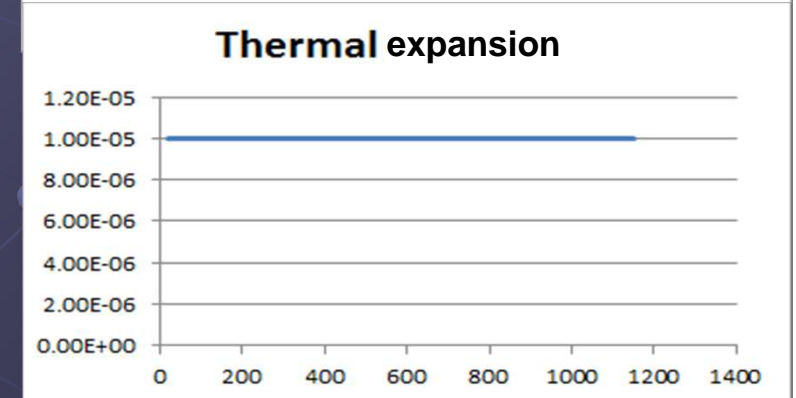
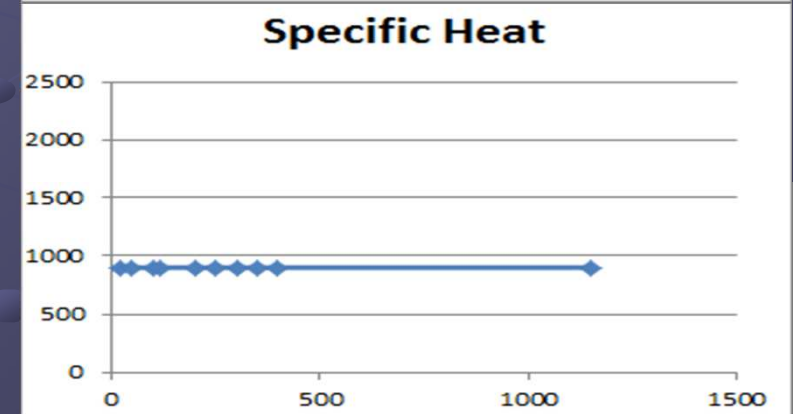
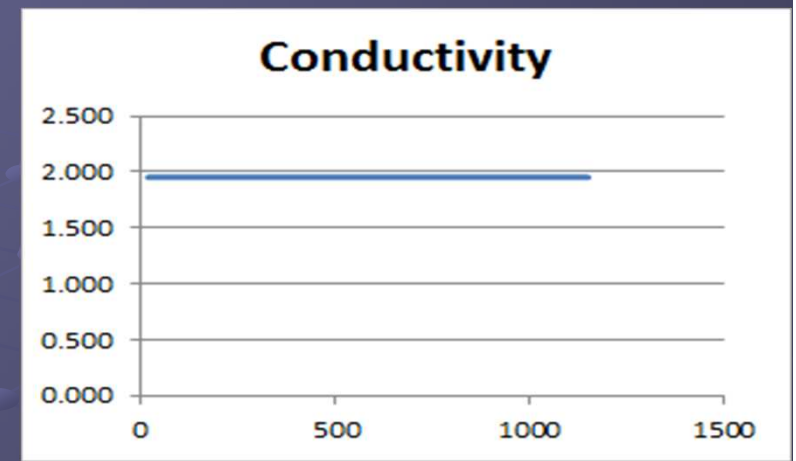
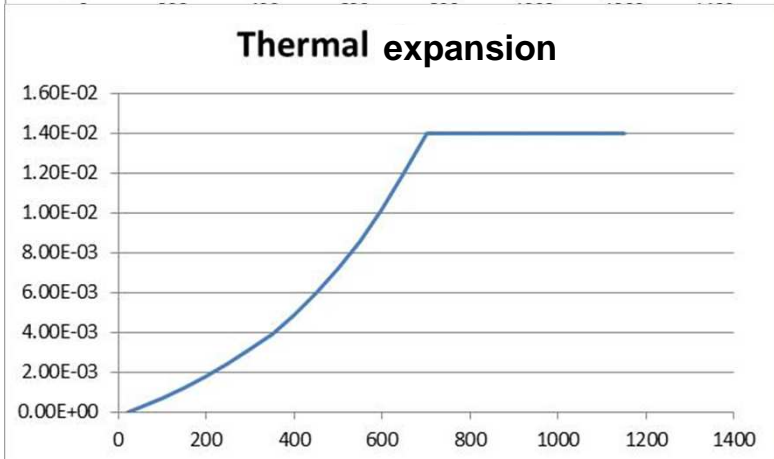
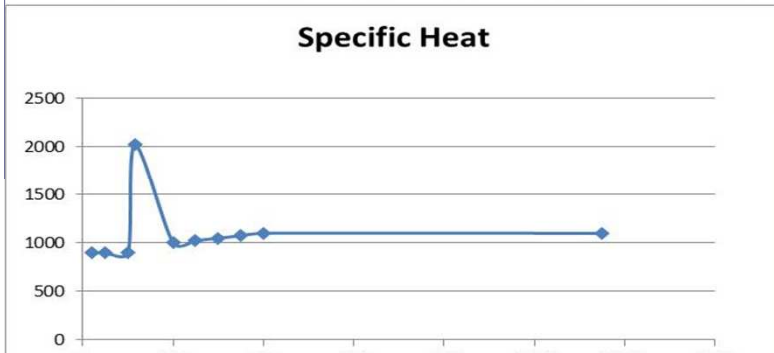
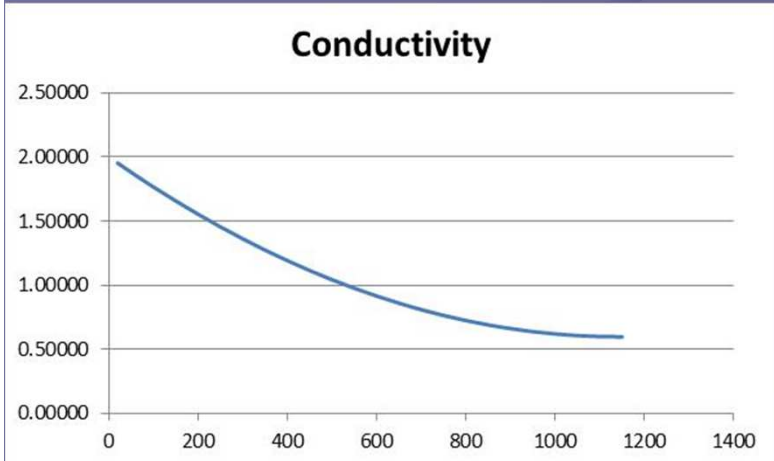


simple



# Material properties

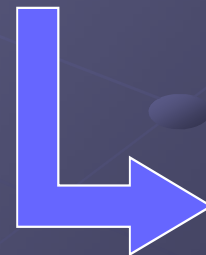
## Concrete



complex

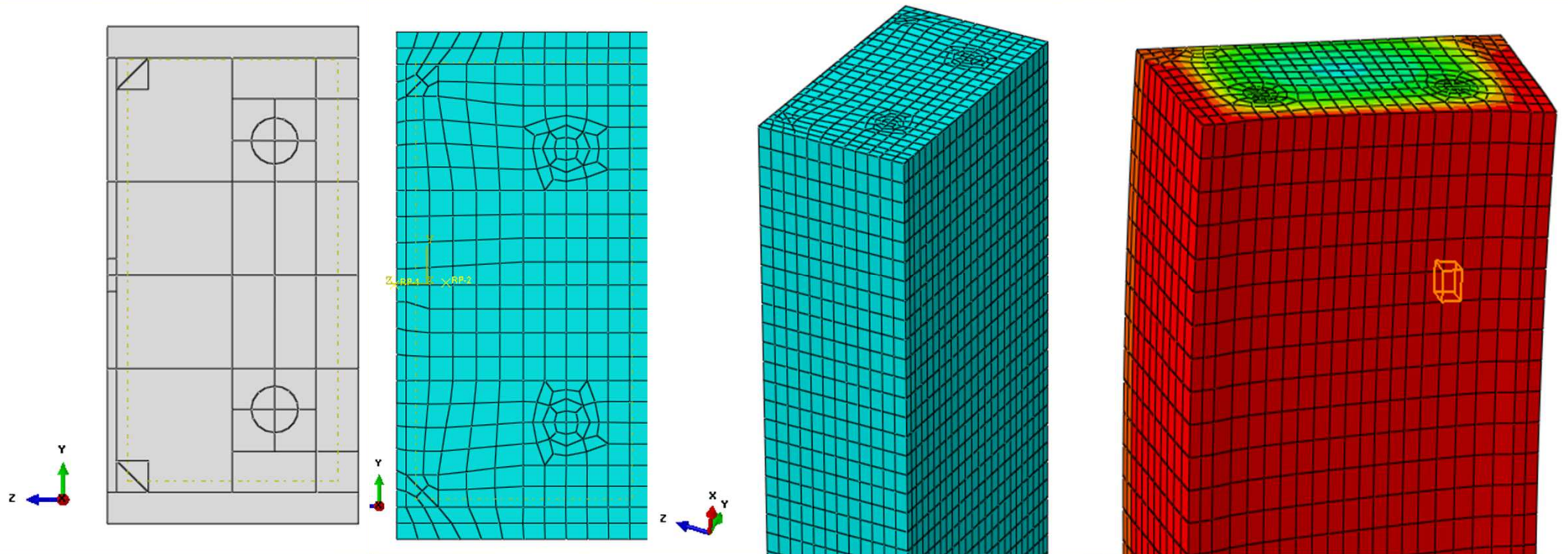


simple



# Analysis

## Coupled thermal-displacement analysis

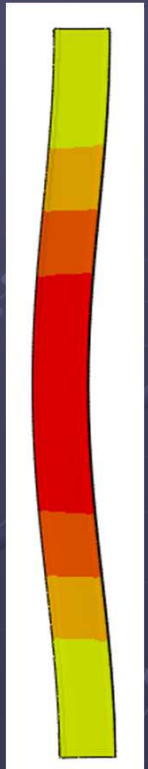


# Results

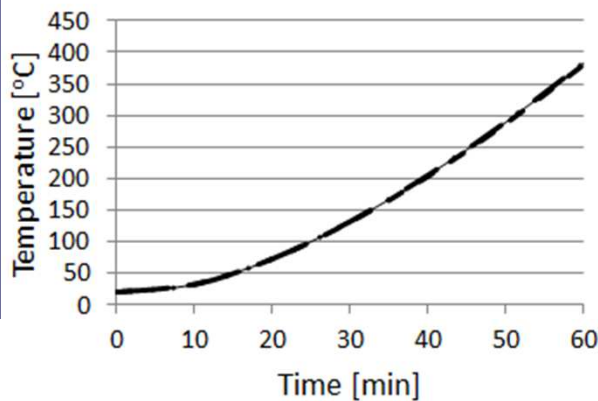
The results do not fulfill 2 criterion (from DIN 1991-1-2): fire resistance time and displacement for 60min.

Complex material model

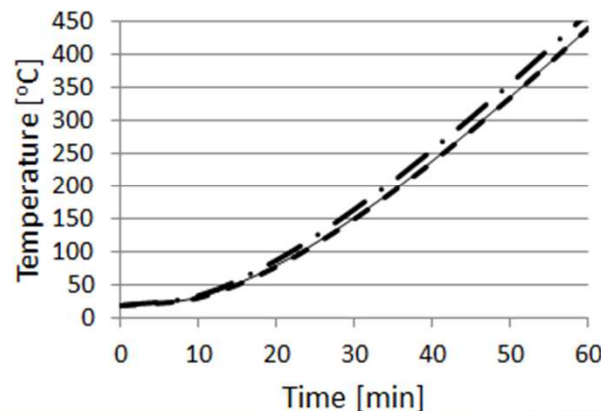
ABAQUS		Reference value X		Calculated value X'	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Failure time		92	>	87	-5.43	± 5
Displ. [mm]	30 min	4.40	<	4.56	+3.52	
	60 min	5.50	<	7.82	+42.16	



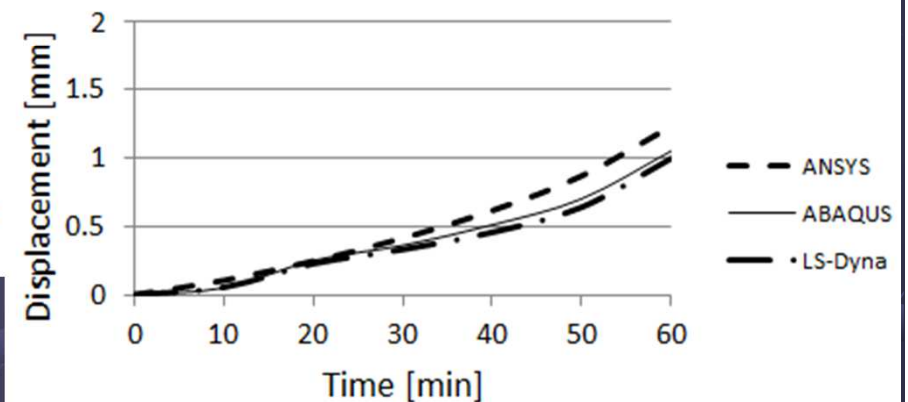
Steel temperature



Rebar temperature



Mid-height displacement



Simple material model



# Conclusions

- The analysis of elements subjected to fire should start with simple models
- Minor disparities may appear even for simple models
- Complex input data may lead to large disparities of results
- New questions about behaviour and mechanical interaction between elements arise
  - Debonding
  - Concrete damage
  - Radiation

# References

1. DIN EN 1991-1-2/NA (2010) National Annex - National determined parameter – Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-2: General actions – Actions on structures exposed to fire, Deutsche Norm
2. Raul Zaharia, Thomas Gernay, Validation of the Advanced Calculation Model SAFIR Through DINEN 1991-1-2 Procedure, 10th International Conference on Advances in Steel Concrete Composite and Hybrid Structures Singapore, 2 – 4 July 2012
3. Leslaw Kwasniewski, Application of grid convergence index in FE computation, Bulletin Of The Polish Academy Of Sciences, Technical Sciences, Vol. 61, No. 1, 2013
4. Abaqus' Theory Manual

THANK YOU !

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