Welded Continuous Frames and Their Components

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BUCKLING OF UNIFORMLY COMPRESSED STEEL PLATES IN THE STRAIN-HARDENING RANGE

by

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SYNOPSIS .......................................................... 1
2. INTRODUCTION ...................................................... 3
3. BUCKLING OF RECTANGULAR ORTHOTROPIC PLATES .......... 6
   3.1 General .......................................................... 6
   3.2 Plates with One Free Edge .................................. 9
   3.3 Plates Supported Along All Four Edges ................. 11
4. INCREMENTAL STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONS ...................... 13
   4.1 General .......................................................... 13
   4.2 Loading Function \( f = J_2 \) ............................... 14
5. INFLUENCE OF INITIAL IMPERFECTIONS ......................... 17
   5.1 General .......................................................... 17
   5.2 Simplified WF Column ....................................... 18
   5.3 Simplified Cruciform Section .............................. 19
6. STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONS FOR THE STRAIN-HARDENING RAGE OF STEEL ........................................ 22
   6.1 Results of Coupon Tests .................................... 22
   6.2 The Tangent-Modulus in Shear ............................. 24
   6.3 Bi-Axial Normal Stresses .................................. 25
7. COMPARISON WITH TEST RESULTS ................................ 32
   7.1 Compression Tests on Angles ............................... 32
   7.2 Tests on Wide-Flange Shapes ............................... 34
   7.3 Summary ........................................................ 35
8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .................................................. 37
9. REFERENCES .......................................................... 38
10. NOMENCLATURE ....................................................... 40
    TABLES ............................................................. 44
    FIGURES
The application of plastic design to continuous frames constructed of wide-flange shapes, imposes more severe limitations on the geometry of these shapes than conventional elastic design. In regions where yielding starts first, the flanges must be able to sustain strains considerably larger than the yield strain without the occurrence of local (plate) buckling.

With this practical application in mind, the problem of buckling of steel plates compressed beyond the yield strain is treated in the present paper. In the strain-hardening range the material is considered to be homogeneous. However, because of the yielding process the material cannot be expected to remain isotropic. Therefore, general expressions for the buckling strength are derived assuming the material to have become orthogonally anisotropic.

Orthogonal anisotropy in the case of plane stress is expressed mathematically by stress-strain relations involving five moduli. Numerical values of the moduli are estimated from the incremental theory of plasticity taking the second invariant of the deviatoric stress tensor as the loading function. The influence of initial imperfections is taken into account through proper adjustment of the values of the moduli. In selecting these values due consideration is given to the results of buckling tests.

In the yielding range the average strain in the direction of loading is between the strain at which yielding starts and the strain at the beginning of strain-hardening. For this case the material is considered to be partly elastic and partly strained up to the strain-hardening range.
Finally, theoretical estimates are compared with test results.

It is considered that the theory adequately describes the behavior.
2. INTRODUCTION

Presently used steel wide-flange shapes are proportioned such that no local buckling occurs within the elastic range. Consequently they can safely be used for structures in which the design is based upon theoretical first yield as the limiting condition (conventional design). However, design based upon ultimate strength (plastic design) imposes more severe requirements on the sections with regard to local buckling. The structure will reach its full ultimate load only if those parts where yielding starts first, can undergo sufficiently large deformations. For framed structures constructed of wide-flange shapes the flanges at the above mentioned locations must then be able to sustain strains considerably larger than the yield strain. Consequently the flanges should be proportioned such that local (plate) buckling does not occur under this condition.

In order to solve problems of plate buckling the relationships between the increments of stresses and strains due to the deflection of the plate out of its plane must be known. Within the elastic range the assumption that the material is isotropic and homogeneous leads to predictions which are in good agreement with test results(1). A satisfactory transition curve for the range from the elastic limit stress to the yield stress can easily be obtained by applying Bleich's semi-rational theory to an effective stress-strain curve(2).

During the yielding process the material is heterogeneous. Yielding takes place in so-called slip bands and the strain jumps from its value at the elastic limit to that at the beginning of strain-hardening(3). When all the material has been strained to the strain-hardening range the material again becomes homogeneous. In the
strain-hardening range, stress-strain relations of different theories of plasticity could be applied. Such theories can be divided into two groups: deformation or total stress-strain relations and incremental stress-strain relations.

Bijlaard(4) was first to apply deformation stress-strain relations to the plate buckling problem. The theory was developed further by Ilyushin(5) and modified by Stowell(6). Incremental stress-strain relations were applied by Handelman and Prager(7). An extensive survey of stress-strain relations in the plastic range has been made by Drucker(8). Although the necessity for an incremental type of mathematical theory of plasticity has been shown, the results of plastic buckling tests on aluminum plates are well correlated by a deformation theory and bear no resemblance to predictions of incremental theory. Onat and Drucker(9) investigated the influence of initial imperfections on torsional buckling for a simplified model of a cruciform section. For this case the paradox appears at its worst. Onat and Drucker showed that incremental plasticity leads to proper results when unavoidable initial imperfections are taken into account.

All theories of plate buckling in the plastic range imply orthotropic behavior of the material. This assumption seems to be very reasonable. Therefore, in the present report general expressions for the buckling strength of orthotropic plates are derived from general stress-strain relations involving five moduli (Chapter 3). Tests of steel tubes under combined compression and torsion showed that the behavior of the material is well described by the incremental theory.
Generalities on stress and strain and incremental stress-strain relations are summarized in Chapter 4. The influence of initial imperfections is illustrated in Chapter 5. From the results of coupon tests numerical values of the moduli are then obtained in Chapter 6. The influence of initial imperfections is taken into account through adjustment of the values of the moduli. Combining the results of Chapters 3 and 6 gives numerical solutions of the plate buckling problem which are compared with test results in Chapter 7.

In summary, then, the objective is to predict the strain at which buckling occurs in steel plate elements when the strain has exceeded the elastic limit.
3. BUCKLING OF RECTANGULAR ORTHOTROPIC PLATES

3.1 General

Consider a rectangular steel plate taking the center plane of the plate as the x-y coordinate plane. Compressing the plate in the x-direction into the strain-hardening range may affect all deformation properties of the material. Hence the tangent moduli, $E_x$ and $E_y$ in the x- and y-direction respectively, are probably different. The same may hold for the coefficients of dilatation, $\gamma_x$ and $\gamma_y$ in the x- and y-direction. The shear modulus, $G_t$, may also be affected.

Thus

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial \varepsilon_x}{\partial \sigma_x} &= \frac{1}{E_x} & \frac{\partial \varepsilon_y}{\partial \sigma_y} &= \frac{1}{E_y} \\
\frac{\partial \varepsilon_x}{\partial \sigma_y} &= -\frac{\gamma_y}{E_y} & \frac{\partial \varepsilon_y}{\partial \sigma_x} &= -\frac{\gamma_x}{E_x} \\
\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial \tau_{xy}} &= \frac{1}{G_t}
\end{align*}$$

(3.1)

where

- $\varepsilon$ = normal strain
- $\gamma$ = shear strain
- $\sigma$ = normal stress
- $\tau$ = shear stress
Then the relations between the increments of strains and stresses can be written as follows:

\[
d\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E_x} d\sigma_x - \frac{\nu_y}{E_y} d\sigma_y \\
d\varepsilon_y = -\frac{\nu_y}{E_x} d\sigma_x + \frac{1}{E_y} d\sigma_y \\
d\gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G_t} d\tau_{xy}
\]

If equations (3.2) are valid for the entire cross-section the expressions for the bending and twisting moments in terms of the deflection, \( w \), in the direction of the \( z \)-axis become

\[
M_x = -\frac{E_x I}{1-\nu_x \nu_y} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] \\
M_y = -\frac{E_y I}{1-\nu_x \nu_y} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \nu_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right] \\
M_{xy} = -2G_t I \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}
\]

where

\[ I = \frac{t^3}{12}, \]

\[ t = \text{thickness of plate.} \]

The condition that the bent position is in equilibrium can be expressed by the following differential equation:

\[
D_x \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2H \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = -\frac{t \sigma_x}{I} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \]

\[ \ldots \quad (3.6) \]
where

\[ D_x = \frac{E_x}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]
\[ D_y = \frac{E_y}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]
\[ D_{xy} = \frac{\nu_y E_x}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]
\[ D_{yx} = \frac{\nu_x E_y}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]

\[ 2H = D_{xy} + D_{yx} + 4G_t \]

The derivation of these equations may be found in the pertinent literature\(^{11}\). Only if \( H^2 = D_x D_y \), an assumption made by Bleich\(^2\), can solutions of this differential equation be easily obtained.

If the plate is initially perfectly plane the value of \( \sigma_x \) at which bifurcation of equilibrium occurs (the plane and the bent position are both equilibrium positions) is determined by equation (3.6). The condition that both the plane and the bent position are equilibrium positions can also be expressed in terms of work. The additional work done by the external forces due to bending of the plate must equal the change in internal energy of the plate.

This yields the following integral equation

\[ \frac{\sigma_x}{1} \int \int \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) dx dy = \int \int \left[ D_x \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 \right. \]
\[ + D_y \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 \]
\[ + (D_{xy} + D_{yx}) \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \]
\[ + 4G_t \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \left] dx dy \right. \]

\[ \cdots (3.7) \]
When external restraints are provided to the plate the right-hand side of equation (3.7) has to be supplemented by additional terms expressing the work done by these restraints.

By assuming an appropriate deflection surface, equation (3.7) gives an approximate solution. The degree of approximation depends upon the correctness of the assumed deflection surface. In any case the result will be conservative.

3.2 Plates With One Free Edge

For a rectangular plate with the loaded edges $x = 0$ and $x = l$ hinged, edge $y = 0$ restrained against rotation and edge $y = b$ free (Fig. 1) the following deflection surface is assumed

$$W = A \frac{\gamma}{b} + B \left\{ \left( \frac{\gamma}{b} \right)^2 + a_1 \left( \frac{\gamma}{b} \right)^3 + a_2 \left( \frac{\gamma}{b} \right)^4 \right\} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \quad (3.8)$$

The ratio $B/A$ depends upon the amount of restraint. In the case of elastic restraint, where $\gamma = \text{moment per unit length required for a unit rotation}$

$$B = \frac{B}{A} = \frac{\gamma b}{2Dy l} \quad \ldots \quad (3.9)$$

Deflection surface (3.8) is similar to the one used by Lundquist and Stowell\(^{12}\). It can be shown that better results are obtained with equation (3.8) if the following values for $a_1$ and $a_2$ are used

For $0 \leq \beta < 0.1$

$\begin{align*}
a_1 &= -0.7 \\
a_2 &= 0.2
\end{align*}$

and for $\beta = \infty$

$\begin{align*}
a_1 &= -1.10 \\
a_2 &= 0.54
\end{align*}$
Substituting \( w \) in equation (3.7) and integrating gives

\[
\sigma_x = \frac{t^2}{12b^2} \left[ D_x \left( \frac{\pi b}{2} \right)^2 + D_y \left( \frac{\ell}{2} \right)^2 \right] \frac{2B + \beta^2 C_3}{3 + \beta C_1 + \beta^2 C_2} + \\
- (D_{xy} + D_{yx}) \cdot \frac{BC_4 + \beta^2 C_5}{3 + \beta C_1 + \beta^2 C_2} + \\
+ 4G_t \cdot \frac{1 + BC_6 + \beta^2 C_7}{3 + \beta C_1 + \beta^2 C_2} 
\]

where

\[
\begin{align*}
C_1 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} a_1 + \frac{1}{3} a_2 \\
C_2 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} a_1 + \frac{1}{7} (a_1^2 + 2a_2) + \frac{1}{4} a_1 a_2 + \frac{1}{9} a_2^2 \\
C_3 &= 4 + 12a_1^2 + 144/5 a_2 + 12a_1 + 16a_2 + 36a_1a_2 \\
C_4 &= 1 + 2a_1 + 3a_2 \\
C_5 &= 2/3 + 2a_1 + 1/5 (6a_1^2 + 14a_2) + 3a_1 a_2 + 12/7 a_2^2 \\
C_6 &= 2 (1 + a_1 + a_2) \\
C_7 &= 4/3 + 3a_1 + 1/5 (9a_1^2 + 16a_2) + 4a_1 a_2 + 16/7 a_2^2 
\end{align*}
\]

The minimum value, \( \sigma_{cr} \), of \( \sigma_x \) is obtained for \( \ell/b \) given by

\[
\frac{\ell}{b} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{2B + \beta C_1 + \beta^2 C_2}{2B + \beta^2 C_3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{D_x}}{D_y} 
\]

In the limiting cases when the edge \( y = 0 \) is hinged or completely fixed equation (3.10) reduces to

a.) Edge \( y = 0 \) hinged \((B = 0)\) and \( \ell = L \)

\[
\sigma_{cr} = (\frac{t}{b})^2 \left[ \frac{\pi D_x}{12} \left( \frac{b}{L} \right)^2 + G_t \right] 
\]

For a long plate the first term can be neglected and

\[
\sigma_{cr} = (\frac{t}{b})^2 G_t 
\]
b.) Edge \( y = 0 \) completely fixed \( (\beta = \infty) \)

The minimum value, \( \sigma_{cr} \), of \( \sigma_x \) is obtained when the half-wave length \( \ell \) satisfies

\[
\frac{\ell}{b} = 1.46 \sqrt[4]{\frac{D_x}{D_y}}
\]  

(3.14)

Then

\[
\sigma_{cr} = \left( \frac{t}{b} \right)^2 \left[ 0.769 \sqrt{D_x D_y} - 0.270 \left( D_{xy} + D_{yx} \right) + 1.712 \frac{C_t}{C_x} \right]
\]  

(3.15)

### 3.3 Plates Supported Along All Four Edges

The loaded edges \( x = 0 \) and \( x = \ell \) are hinged and the edges \( y = \pm \frac{d}{2} \) have equal restraint against rotation (Fig. 2). For this case the following deflection surface is used

\[
W = \left[ B \pi \left( \frac{d}{2} \frac{d}{d} \right) + (A+B) \cdot \cos \frac{n \pi x}{\ell} \right] \sin \frac{n \pi x}{\ell} \text{ } \ldots \ldots (3.16)
\]

The ratio \( B/A \) depends on the amount of restraint. For elastic restraints with \( \nu = \) moment per unit length required for unit rotation

\[
\beta = \frac{B}{A} = \frac{\nu d}{2 D_y I}
\]  

(3.17)

Substituting \( w \) from equation (3.16) in equation (3.7) and integrating gives

\[
\sigma_x = \frac{\pi^2 t^2}{12 d^2} \left[ D_x \left( \frac{d}{\ell} \right)^2 + D_y \left( \frac{d}{\ell} \right)^2 \right] \frac{t}{2} + \left( C_1 + \beta c_1 + \beta c_2 \right) \]  

(3.18)
The minimum value of $\sigma_x$ is obtained for $\ell$ given by

$$\frac{\ell}{d} = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{D_x}{D_y} \frac{A}{4} + BC + BC_2}{A + (C_1 + \frac{2}{\pi})B + B^2 C_3} \quad \ldots \quad (3.19)$$

In the limiting cases, when the unloaded edges $y = \pm d/2$ are hinged or completely fixed, the minimum values of $\sigma_x$ are

a.) Edges $y = \pm d/2$ hinged ($\beta = 0$)

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{t}{d} \right)^2 \left[ 2\sqrt{D_x D_y} + D_{xy} + D_{yx} + 4G_t \right] \quad \ldots \quad (3.20)$$

where

$$\frac{\ell}{d} = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{D_x}{D_y}}{\ldots} \quad (3.21)$$

b.) Edges $y = \pm d/2$ completely fixed ($\beta = \infty$)

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{t}{d} \right)^2 \left[ 4.554 \sqrt{D_x D_y} + 1.237 (D_{xy} + D_{yx}) + 4.943 G_t \right] \quad \ldots \quad (3.22)$$

where

$$\frac{\ell}{d} = 0.664 \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{D_x}{D_y}}{\ldots} \quad (3.23)$$

In the following chapters values of $D_x$, $D_y$, $D_{xy}$, $D_{yx}$ and $G_t$ will be determined. On substituting these values in the above general expressions, numerical solutions to the local buckling problem will be obtained.
4. INCREMENTAL STRESS - STRAIN RELATIONS

4.1 General

It is commonly assumed that yielding occurs whenever some function of stress, \( f(\sigma_{ij}) \) equals some number, \( k \). If the material is originally isotropic this yield condition is independent of the orientation of the coordinate system. In this instance \( f \) must be a function of the stress invariants. An extension of the yield function is obtained by assuming the existence of a loading function, \( f(\sigma_{ij}) \), which depends upon the state of stress and strain and the history of loading. For ideally plastic materials plastic flow occurs whenever \( f \) equals some number \( k \). For materials exhibiting strain-hardening plastic deformations, occur when the loading function exceeds \( k \).

Prager(15) proved that, if

1. a loading function exists, and
2. the relation between infinitessimals of stress and strain in linear,

the only permissible stress-strain relation for strain-hardening material when loading is

\[
d\epsilon_{ij}^p = F \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_{kl}} d\sigma_{kl}
\]

\( (4.1) \)

* Tensor notation is used in referring to generalized stress and strain. Cartesian coordinates \( x_1, x_2, \) and \( x_3 \), corresponding to the \( x, y, \) and \( z \) axis of engineering notation are denoted by letter subscripts \( i, j, k, l \), which take the values 1, 2, and 3. Thus the nine components of stress and strain tensors are represented by single symbols \( \sigma_{ij} \) and \( \epsilon_{ij} \) respectively. Repeated subscripts indicate summation. See e.g. Ref. 14.
and when unloading is

\[ d\varepsilon_{ij}^p = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.2)

where \( \varepsilon_{ij}^p \) = plastic component of strain \( \varepsilon_{ij} \) and \( F \) and \( f \) are functions of stress and strain. The geometric proof of Prager's stress-strain law (equations 4.1 and 4.2) is also included by Drucker in his survey of stress-strain relations in the plastic range(8).

As no information was available concerning the actual behavior of steel in the strain-hardening range a few tests were carried out on combined compression and torsion of steel tubes(10). The tubes were compressed into the strain-hardening range and then subjected to torsion while keeping the axial load constant. It was found that for this particular loading path the behavior is very well described by Prager's incremental stress-strain relations taking \( f = J_2 \), where \( J_2 \) is the second variant of the deviatoric stress tensor.*

Although these tests are by no means a general verification of this theory they give some indication of its possible validity. In view of these results and on account of its simplicity, the loading function \( f = J_2 \) will be applied in the following derivations.

4.2. Loading Function \( f = J_2 \)

Applying the loading function \( f = J_2 \) to equations (4.1) and (4.2) gives

\[ d\varepsilon_{ij}^p = F \, s_{ij} \, dJ_2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.3)

* The state of stress, with components \( \sigma_{ij} \), can be split into two parts: a uniform tension (or compression), \( s \), and another state of stress, with components \( s_{ij} \), having the same shear stress but zero mean normal stress. The latter is called the deviatoric stress tensor. Thus \( \sigma_{ij} = s_{ij} + s \delta_{ij} \) with \( s = 1/3 \sigma_{ii} \). The second invariant is given by \( J_2 = 1/2 s_{ij} s_{ij} \).
The increments of the elastic components, $\varepsilon_{ij}^e$, of the strains are given by Hooke's law

$$d\varepsilon_{ij}^e = \frac{1-\nu}{E} d\sigma_{ij} - \frac{\nu}{E} d\sigma_{kk} \delta_{ij} \quad \ldots \ldots (4.5)$$

where

- $E$ = modulus of elasticity
- $\nu$ = Poisson's ratio
- $\delta_{ij}$ = Kronecker delta, defined as unity for $i = j$ and zero for $i \neq j$

For the case of plane stress ($\sigma_z = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = 0$) the stress-strain relations, written in unabridged form, are

$$d\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} d\sigma_x - \frac{\nu}{E} d\sigma_y + \frac{1}{3} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y) dJ_2 \quad \ldots \ldots (4.6)$$

$$d\varepsilon_y = -\frac{\nu}{E} d\sigma_x + \frac{1}{E} d\sigma_y + \frac{1}{3} F (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x) dJ_2 \quad \ldots \ldots (4.7)$$

$$d\varepsilon_z = -\frac{\nu}{E} (d\sigma_x + d\sigma_y) - \frac{1}{3} F (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) dJ_2 \quad \ldots \ldots (4.8)$$

$$d\gamma = \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} d\tau + 2 F \tau dJ_2 \quad \ldots \ldots (4.9)$$

when

$$dJ_2 = \frac{1}{3} (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y) d\sigma_x + \frac{1}{3} (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x) d\sigma_y + 2 \tau d\tau > 0 \quad \ldots \ldots (4.10)$$
\[ 
\begin{align*}
\text{and} & \\
\frac{\text{d} \varepsilon_x}{\text{d} \varepsilon} &= \frac{1}{E} \frac{\text{d} \sigma_x}{\text{d} \varepsilon} - \frac{\nu}{E} \frac{\text{d} \sigma_y}{\text{d} \varepsilon} \quad \ldots \quad (4.11) \\
\frac{\text{d} \varepsilon_y}{\text{d} \varepsilon} &= -\frac{\nu}{E} \frac{\text{d} \sigma_x}{\text{d} \varepsilon} + \frac{1}{E} \frac{\text{d} \sigma_y}{\text{d} \varepsilon} \quad \ldots \quad (4.12) \\
\frac{\text{d} \varepsilon_z}{\text{d} \varepsilon} &= -\frac{\nu}{E} (\frac{\text{d} \sigma_x}{\text{d} \varepsilon} + \frac{\text{d} \sigma_y}{\text{d} \varepsilon}) \quad \ldots \quad (4.13) \\
\text{d} \gamma &= \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \text{d} \tau \quad \ldots \quad (4.14)
\end{align*}
\]

when
\[ \text{d} J_2 \leq 0 \]

The function \( F \) can be obtained from the results of a simple coupon test for which \( \sigma_y = \tau = \frac{\text{d} \sigma_y}{\text{d} \tau} = 0 \)

Denoting
\[ \frac{\text{d} \sigma_x}{\text{d} \varepsilon} = E_t \quad \ldots \quad (4.15) \]

\[ F = \frac{3}{4J_2} \left[ \frac{1}{E_t} - \frac{1}{E} \right] \quad \ldots \quad (4.16) \]

Because of unavoidable initial imperfections the above derived stress-strain relations cannot be applied without modification to the local buckling problem. After investigating the influence of initial imperfections on two simplified models in the next chapter effective stress-strain relations for the strain hardening range of steel will be derived in Chapter 6.
5. INFLUENCE OF INITIAL IMPERFECTIONS

5.1 General

A perfectly plane plate will remain plane if it is subjected to loads acting in its center plane which do not exceed the corresponding buckling loads. In the case of longitudinal loading in the $x'$ direction producing a state of stress with $\sigma_x$ as the only component, this state of stress will remain unchanged up to the point when buckling occurs. Consequently the buckling stress can be obtained from stress-strain relations (4.6) to (4.9) with $\sigma_y = \tau = 0$.

However, the buckling strength of actual plates with unavoidable imperfections does not agree with the predictions for perfectly plane plates. The main reason for the discrepancy seems to be equation (4.9) which predicts elastic behavior with regard to the superimposed shear stresses.

Applying a simplified stress-strain diagram to a simplified model of a cruciform section Onat and Drucker(9) have shown that small unavoidable imperfections may account for the difference between predicted and actual behavior. Apparently the influence of imperfections on sections which fail by torsional buckling is completely different from those which fail in bending. The latter case has been investigated by Wilder, Brooks and Mathauser(16).

In the following, this difference in behavior will be illustrated for simplified models which buckle in the strain-hardening range. The applied simplified stress-strain curve with $n = E/\sigma = 40$ is shown in Fig. 3. Reasons why the compressive stresses can exceed the yield stress, $\sigma_0$, will be discussed in Chapter 6.
5.2 Simplified WF Column

The simplified WF column consists of two thin flanges of equal area separated by a web of infinite shear stiffness and negligible area (Fig. 4). Instead of a true initial imperfection, the deflections at the beginning of strain-hardening ($\sigma = \sigma_o$ and $\epsilon = \epsilon_o$) are used in the computations.

Following the same approach as Wilder, Brooks and Mathauser the deflection curve is assumed to be

$$\gamma = \bar{\gamma} \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \quad \ldots \ldots \ (5.1)$$

At the beginning of strain-hardening

$$\gamma_o = \bar{\gamma}_o \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \quad \ldots \ldots \ (5.2)$$

The load vs deflection curve is found by considering equilibrium of the center section of the column.

For the first part of the load vs deflection curve the strain in both flanges increases and the relation between average stress and deflection is given by

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o} = \frac{\sigma_o}{\sigma_o} - \left(\frac{\sigma_o}{\sigma_o} - 1\right) \frac{f_o}{f} \quad \ldots \ldots \ (5.3)$$

where

- $\sigma$ = average stress of both flanges
- $\sigma_o$ = $\frac{\pi^4 E_t}{(L/\gamma)^2}$ (tangent modulus stress)
- $f$ = $\bar{\gamma}/d$
- $d$ = depth of section
- $f_o$ = value of $f$ at beginning of strain-hardening.
Strain reversal occurs for

\[ f = f_s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_t}\right)} f_0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (5.4)

The corresponding stress, \( \sigma_s \), is obtained from equation (5.3) by substituting \( f = f_s \).

After strain-reversal has started the load vs deflection relation is given by

\[ \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \left[ \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)} + f \right] = \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_0} \left[ \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)} + f_s \right] + \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_0} \frac{2n}{n+1} \left( f - f_s \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (5.5)

Figure 6 shows curves of \( \sigma/\sigma_0 \) vs \( f \) for \( \sigma_t/\sigma_0 = 1.2 \) and different values of \( f_0 \). The figure illustrates the behavior of the column for loads corresponding to stresses \( \sigma = \sigma_t \). Although the deflections start to increase more rapidly the load continues to increase. Therefore it is safe to use the tangent modulus load, which corresponds to \( \sigma = \sigma_t \), as the limit of usefulness of the column.

### 5.3 Simplified Cruciform Section

In contrast to the above example the influence of initial imperfections on the buckling strength of a column of simplified cruciform cross-section will now be illustrated. The solution of the problem as given by Onat and Drucker\(^{(9)}\) can be applied without modification to the simplified stress strain curve of Fig. 3.

The cross-section consists of a thin shell of constant thickness \( h \) (Fig. 5). The column which is loaded uniformly is assumed to fail by twisting. The ends are considered as providing no restraint, which
considerably simplifies the kinematics of the problem and makes the state of stress and strain the same at each cross-section. An approximate solution for small values of $\gamma$ is given as

$$
\sigma = \frac{\sigma_0 \left( \frac{v}{\gamma} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n'}} + \sigma_e \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v}{\gamma} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n'}} \right]}{1 + \frac{n' - 1}{2n'} (\gamma - \gamma_0)}
$$

(5.6)

where

$$
\gamma = \frac{b^4}{3t^2} \Theta^2
$$

$\theta$ = angle of twist per unit length

$$
n' = \frac{3G}{E_t} + 1 - \frac{3G}{E}
$$

$$
\sigma_e = \frac{3t^2}{b^2} G
$$

(elastic torsional buckling stress)

Results for the strain-hardening range of steel, $n' = 46$ ($n = 40$) are shown in Fig. 7. Load vs twist curves are plotted for initial imperfections $b\Theta_o = 0, 0.01^o$ and $0.1^o$, $b\Theta$ being the angle of twist between two cross-sections a distance $b$ apart. In all cases the ratio of the elastic buckling stress to the yield stress is five. ($\sigma_e/\sigma_o = 5$)

It is seen that very small imperfections cause a considerable reduction of the column strength. A perfectly straight member would reach its elastic buckling load, for the case considered $\sigma_e/\sigma_o = 5$.

An imperfection at $\sigma = \sigma_o$ and $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_o$ of $b\Theta_o = 0.01^o$ reduces the maximum load to $\sigma_m/\sigma_o = 1.4$. Consequently the application of the J2 incremental theory to a perfectly plane plate which fails primarily by twisting cannot be expected to correctly predict the buckling strength of actual plates.
Rather than attempt to solve the buckling problem of a plate with initial imperfections, effective stress-strain relations are determined in the next chapter. It will be necessary to modify the values of $D_x$, $D_y$, $D_{xy}$, $D_{yx}$, and $G_L$ such that the application to the general expressions of Chapter 3 will result in a correct description of the behavior of actual plates.
6. STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONS FOR THE STRAIN-HARDENING RANGE OF STEEL

6.1 Results of Coupon Tests

A simplified stress-strain curve obtained from a simple coupon test is shown in Fig. 3. It must be borne in mind that the strain represents an average strain measured over a certain gage length. It would be entirely erroneous to assume that the local strains within the plastic range from \( \varepsilon_f \) to \( \varepsilon_0 \) are equal to the average strain. Yielding of mild steel occurs in small slip bands\(^3\). Slip takes place in a "jump" such that the strain across such a narrow band jumps from \( \varepsilon_f \) to \( \varepsilon_0 \). The first slip band originates at a weak point in the specimen, due to an inclusion, a stress concentration or other defects. From there on yielding will spread along the specimen.

This consideration leads to the conclusion that there is no material within the specimen at a strain between the yield strain, \( \varepsilon_f \), and the strain-hardening strain, \( \varepsilon_0 \). Either the material is still elastic or it has reached the strain-hardening range.

In the strain-hardening range, \( \varepsilon > \varepsilon_0 \), the material is again homogeneous and in this range the "J_2 theory of plasticity" will be applied. In the intermediate range, \( \varepsilon_f < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0 \), the specimen can be considered to consist of two materials.

The results of 21 compression coupon tests carried out at Fritz Engineering Laboratory are summarized in Table 1. The coupons were cut from the flanges of WF shapes and from angles. For the interpretation of the results of coupon tests the following must be taken into account.
Coupons are tested continuously in a hydraulic testing machine. It has become customary in Fritz Laboratory to test coupons with a valve opening of the machine corresponding to a strain rate of 1 micro in./in. per second in the elastic range. It has been shown by Huber and Beedle\textsuperscript{(17)} that the ratio of the yield stress of a static test (where the load settles down after each increment of strain) and the yield stress of a continuous coupon test is approximately 0.925. Consequently a value of the yield stress, $\sigma_0$, of $0.925 \times 39.2 = 36$ ksi will be used in the following derivations.

Stress-strain curves for the strain-hardening range as obtained from 5 selected coupon tests have been replotted in Fig. 8. Coupons 9 and 18 represent the extreme cases while 5, 15, and 17 represent tests with "average" results.

The average stress-strain curve for the strain-hardening range can be expressed by the three parameters introduced by Ramberg and Osgood\textsuperscript{(18)}.

$$\epsilon - \epsilon_0 = \frac{\sigma - \sigma_0}{E_0} + K \left( \frac{\sigma - \sigma_0}{E_0} \right)^m \quad \ldots \ldots \quad (6.1)$$

where

$$\begin{align*}
\sigma_0 &= 36 \text{ ksi} \\
\epsilon_0 &= 14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ in./in.} \\
E_0 &= 900 \text{ ksi}^* \\
K &= 21 \\
m &= 2
\end{align*}$$

Equation (6.1) is also plotted in Fig. 8.

\* The values of $E_0$ in Table 1 are taken from Fritz Laboratory reports in which they are usually not given as the slope of the stress-strain curve at the initiation of strain-hardening but as the slope at a strain somewhat larger than $\epsilon_0$. Consequently $E_0$ as used in equation (6.1) is larger than the average value given in Table 1.
The information now available is sufficient to determine \( F(J_2) \) defined by equation (4.16). From equations (4.16) and (6.1) it follows that

\[
F = \left[ 67.357 \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_2}} - 591.667 \frac{1}{J_2} \right] \times 10^{-6} \ \frac{\text{in}^6}{\text{kips}} \quad \ldots \quad (6.2)
\]

for \( J_2 > 1/3 \sigma_0^2 = 432 \text{kips}^2/\text{in.}^4 \)

6.2 The Tangent-Modulus In Shear

Consider the case where shear stresses, \( \tau \), are superimposed on a constant normal stress, \( \sigma_x \), taking \( \sigma_y = 0 \) and \( d\sigma_x = d\sigma_y = 0 \). The relations between the increments of stress and strain given by equations (4.6) and (4.9) reduce to

\[
d\varepsilon_x = \frac{4}{3} F \sigma_x \tau d\tau \quad \ldots \quad (6.3)
\]

\[
d\gamma = \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \ d\tau + 4F \tau^2 d\tau \quad \ldots \quad (6.4)
\]

Integrating equation (6.4) gives the relationship between \( \tau \) and \( \gamma \) as shown in Fig. 9 for \( \sigma_x = 36 \text{ ksi} \) and \( \sigma_x = 48 \text{ ksi} \). The corresponding slope

\[
G_t = \frac{d\tau}{d\gamma} \quad \ldots \quad (6.5)
\]

is plotted in Fig. 10.

It is seen from Fig. 10 that the value of \( G_t \) drops rapidly for small values of \( \gamma \). However, in the region \( 2,000 \text{ ksi} < G_t < 3,000 \text{ ksi} \) the decrease becomes slower. Consequently any value in this region
could be selected as a useful value of \( G_t \) for the strain-hardening range of steel. On account of the results of torsional buckling tests on angle specimens presented in Chapter 7, the value \( G_t = 2,400 \text{ ksi} \) is selected as being applicable to the strain-hardening range. From Fig. 9 it follows that the influence of the magnitude of the normal stress can be neglected for that part of the strain-hardening range under consideration.

### 6.3 Bi-Axial Normal Stresses

For regions of a plate in which cross bending is of importance the shear stresses are zero or very small, e.g. the center of plates supported along all four edges or the fixed edge of a clamped outstanding flange.

In this case equations (4.6) and (4.7) reduce to

\[
d\varepsilon_x = \left[ \frac{1}{E_x} + \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 \right] d\sigma_x + 
\left[ \frac{\gamma}{E_x} - \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y)(2\sigma_y - \sigma_x) \right] d\sigma_y \quad \ldots \quad (6.6)
\]

\[
d\varepsilon_y = \left[ \frac{1}{E_y} + \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x)^2 \right] d\sigma_y + 
\left[ \frac{\gamma}{E_y} - \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y)(2\sigma_y - \sigma_x) \right] d\sigma_x \quad \ldots \quad (6.7)
\]

Comparing equations (6.6) and (6.7) with equations (3.2) gives

\[
\frac{1}{E_x} = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 \quad \ldots \quad (6.8)
\]

\[
\frac{1}{E_y} = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{G} F (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x)^2 \quad \ldots \quad (6.9)
\]
\[ \gamma_x = \frac{\frac{2}{E} - \frac{1}{\sigma} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y) (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x)}{\frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{\sigma} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2} \]  \ldots \ (6.10) \\
\[ \gamma_y = \frac{\frac{2}{E} - \frac{1}{\sigma} F (2\sigma_x - \sigma_y) (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x)}{\frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{\sigma} F (2\sigma_y - \sigma_x)^2} \]  \ldots \ (6.11) \\

For a perfectly plane plate (\( \sigma_y = 0 \)) equations (6.8) to (6.11) reduce to

\[ E_x = E_t \]  \ldots \ (6.12) \\
\[ E_y = \frac{4 E E_t}{E + 3 E_t} \]  \ldots \ (6.13) \\
\[ \gamma_x = \frac{E - (1 - 2\nu) E_t}{2E} \]  \ldots \ (6.14) \\
\[ \gamma_y = \frac{2E - (1 - 2\nu) E_t}{E + 3E_t} \]  \ldots \ (6.15) \\

Equations (6.12) to (6.15) have been applied with different notation by Handelman and Prager(7).

Equations (6.9) to (6.11) are valid only if

\[ dJ_2 > 0 \]  \ldots \ (6.16) \\

or rewritten

\[ 2 d\sigma_x - d\sigma_y > 0 \]  \ldots \ (6.17) \\

and with equations (6.6) and (6.7)

\[ (2 - \gamma) d\epsilon_x - (1 - 2\gamma) d\epsilon_y > 0 \]  \ldots \ (6.18)
Figure 11 shows the assumed linear strain distribution due to curvatures $dK_x$ and $dK_y$ in the $x$- and $y$-directions.

$$d\varepsilon_x = d\varepsilon_1 + z\,dK_x \quad \ldots \ldots (6.19)$$

$$d\varepsilon_y = d\varepsilon_2 + z\,dK_y \quad \ldots \ldots (6.20)$$

where $d\varepsilon_1$ and $d\varepsilon_2$ are strain increments of the central plane in the $x$- and $y$-direction and $z$ is the distance to the central plane.

The condition that all of the section is deformed plastically is obtained by substituting equations (6.19) and (6.20) in equation (6.18)

$$(2-\gamma)(d\varepsilon_1 + z\,dK_x) - (1-2\gamma)(d\varepsilon_2 + z\,dK_y) > 0 \quad (6.21)$$

for $-t/2 \leq z \leq t/2$

The increase of the force per unit width in the $x$-direction, $N_x$, is found by rearranging equation (3.2) and integrating over the thickness of the plate

$$dN_x = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} (d\sigma_x) \, dz =$$

$$= D_x \, t \, (d\varepsilon_1 + \gamma_y \, d\varepsilon_2) \quad \ldots \ldots (6.22)$$

The increase of the force per unit width in the $y$-direction is

$$dN_y = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} (d\sigma_y) \, dz =$$

$$= D_y \, t \, (d\varepsilon_2 + \gamma_x \, d\varepsilon_1) \quad \ldots \ldots (6.23)$$
However, no external forces are applied in the \( y \)-direction, thus

\[
dN_y = 0 \quad \ldots \quad (6.24)
\]

or

\[
d\varepsilon_z = -\gamma_x d\varepsilon_i \quad \ldots \quad (6.25)
\]

Substituting equation (6.25) in (6.22) gives

\[
d\bar{N}_x = E_x t d\varepsilon_i \quad \ldots \quad (6.26)
\]

The plasticity condition, equation (6.21), then becomes

\[
\left[2-\gamma + (1-2\gamma) \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_x}\right]d\varepsilon_i + (2-\gamma) z dK_x - (1-2\gamma) z dK_y > 0 \quad \ldots \quad (6.27)
\]

for \(-t/2 \leq z \leq t/2\)

If the neutral zone between loading and unloading zones is at \( z = t/2 \), equation (6.27) gives

\[
d\varepsilon_i = \frac{t/2[(2-\gamma) dK_x - (1-2\gamma) dK_y]}{2-\gamma + (1-2\gamma) \gamma_x} \quad \ldots \quad (6.28)
\]

Obviously \( d\varepsilon_1 > 0 \) only if

\[
dK_y < \frac{2-\gamma}{1-2\gamma} dK_x \quad \ldots \quad (6.29)
\]

Checking the plasticity condition (6.27) for \( d\varepsilon_1 \) given by equation (6.21) shows that condition (6.27) is not violated if (6.29) is satisfied.
If the neutral zone is at \( z = -t/2 \) equation (6.27) gives

\[
\frac{d\varepsilon_1}{dN} = \frac{\frac{t}{2}[(1-2\nu)\frac{dK_y}{dK_x} - (2-\nu)\frac{dK_x}{dK_x}]}{2-\nu + (1-2\nu)\nu_x} \tag{6.30}
\]

and \( d\varepsilon_1 > 0 \) only if

\[
\frac{dK_y}{dK_x} > \frac{2-\nu}{1-2\nu} \frac{dK_x}{dK_x} \tag{6.31}
\]

The plasticity condition (6.27) is not violated if equation (6.31) is satisfied.

From equations (6.28) and (6.30) it is seen that

\[
d\varepsilon_1 = 0
\]

and consequently according to equation (6.26)

\[
dN_x = 0
\]

for

\[
\frac{dK_y}{dK_x} = \frac{2-\nu}{1-2\nu} \frac{dK_x}{dK_x} \tag{6.32}
\]

Furthermore \( dJ_2 = 0 \) for the entire cross-section. Thus

\[
d\sigma_x = \frac{1}{2} d\sigma_y \tag{6.33}
\]

for an initially plane plate with \( \sigma_y = 0 \).

In this case, since bending is not accompanied by an increase in axial load the influence of initial imperfections will be the greatest.

Suppose biaxial loading starts at \( \sigma_x = \sigma_x^*, \sigma_y = 0, \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_x^*, \varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_y^* \). Then it follows from equation (4.10) with equation (6.33) that initially

\[
dJ_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_y d\sigma_y \tag{6.34}
\]
If during biaxial loading the ratio of \( \sigma_x \) and \( \sigma_y \) is taken according to equation (6.33), then integrating equation (6.34) gives:

\[
J_2 = J_2^* + \sigma_y^2 = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2
\]

(6.35)

Applying equations (6.8) to (6.11) to the computation of the moduli \( D_x \), \( D_y \) and \( D_{xy} \) as defined by equation (3.6) gives:

\[
D_x = \frac{5}{R S - T^2}
\]

(6.36)

\[
D_y = \frac{R}{R S - T^2}
\]

(6.37)

\[
D_{xy} = D_{yx} = \frac{T}{R S - T^2}
\]

(6.38)

where

\[
R = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{4}{9} F \sigma^{*2}
\]

(6.39)

\[
S = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{9} F (\frac{3}{2} \sigma_y - \sigma_x^*)^2
\]

(6.40)

\[
T = \frac{V}{E} - \frac{2}{9} F \sigma_x^* (\frac{3}{2} \sigma_y - \sigma_x^*)
\]

(6.41)

The results are shown graphically in Fig. 12 for \( \sigma_x^* = 36 \) ksi and \( \sigma_x^* = 54 \) ksi. From these results it can be concluded that the influence of the magnitude of \( \sigma_x^* \) is negligibly small. It is not obvious, however, which values of \( D_x \), \( D_y \) and \( D_{xy} \) should be selected as being applicable in the strain-hardening range. Fortunately, compression tests on wide-flange sections presented in Chapter 7 reveal that the ratios of the half-wave
length of the buckled shape over the depth of the section for the cases of web buckling are 0.55 and 0.54 (Tests D4 and D6 respectively). According to equation (3.21) this ratio is equal to $\sqrt{D_x/D_y}$ if the small restraining effects of the flanges are neglected. Figure 13 shows the influence of $\sigma_y/\sigma_x^{*}$ on $\sqrt{D_x/D_y}$. On account of the results of the web buckling tests the values of $D_x$, $D_y$ and $D_{xy}$ corresponding to $\sigma_y/\sigma_x^{*} = 0.34$ have been selected as applicable to the strain-hardening range.

Thus

\[
\begin{align*}
D_x &= 3,000 \text{ ksi} \\
D_y &= 32,800 \text{ ksi} \\
D_{xy} &= D_{yx} = 8,100 \text{ ksi}
\end{align*}
\]
7. COMPARISON WITH TEST RESULTS

For the selection of applicable values of $D_x$, $D_y$, $D_{xy}$, $D_{yx}$ and $G_t$ use has been made of the results of local (plate) buckling tests. The results are summarized here and are presented in more detail in another paper (19).

7.1 Compression Tests on Angles

A number of compression tests on angles were performed with the purpose of checking the theoretical estimates developed above. Angle specimens have better known boundary conditions than WF sections and therefore give a more positive check. When buckling torsionally under the action of an axial load, the flanges of the angle act as two plates each with one free and one hinged edge, the heel forming the hinged edge. The loaded ends of the column were fixed against rotation in the testing machine. The dimensions of all specimens are given in Table 2. Besides the longitudinal strains at the flange tips and the heel, the rotation of the center section was measured. From the rotation measurements the critical average strain was determined. The results of the angle tests are summarized in Table 3.

When all of the material is strained into the strain-hardening range ($\varepsilon_{cr} \geq \varepsilon_o$) the theoretical solution is given by equation (3.12), the length of the angle specimen being $2L$. A solution for the yielding range ($\varepsilon_f < \varepsilon_{cr} < \varepsilon_o$) can be derived if the following three assumptions are made:

1. The material is elastic up to the yield stress.
2. In the yield range the specimen is partly elastic and partly strain-hardened.
3. The strain-hardening zones initiate at both ends and move toward the middle.
From the first assumption it follows that, if \( \sigma_{cr} \leq \sigma_{o} \) the critical stress is given by

\[
\sigma_{cr} = \left( \frac{b}{D} \right) ^2 \left[ \pi^2 \frac{E}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left( \frac{b}{D} \right)^2 + G \right] \quad \ldots \quad (7.1)
\]

When \( \sigma_{cr} \) obtained from equation (7.1) exceeds \( \sigma_{o} \) yielding will have commenced. From the second assumption it then follows that the middle section, being still elastic, is practically rigid compared with the yielded zones. Assuming that only the latter will deform results in the following expression for the buckling stress

\[
\sigma_{cr} = \sigma_{o} = \left( \frac{D}{b} \right) ^2 \left[ \pi^2 \frac{Dx(\frac{D}{\xi L})^2}{12} + G_{t} \right] \quad \ldots \quad (7.2)
\]

where

\[ \xi L = \text{length of each yielded zone} \]

The corresponding critical strain is

\[
\varepsilon_{cr} = (1-\xi) \varepsilon_{f} + \xi \varepsilon_{o} \quad \ldots \quad (7.3)
\]

Substituting in equation (7.2) the values of \( D_x \) and \( G_{t} \) this equation determines the relationship between \( b/t \) and \( \xi \). For \( L/b = 2.65 \), the average value of the tested sections, the \( b/t \) vs \( \xi \) curve has been plotted in Fig. 14 as a solid line. As elastic deformations have been neglected in equation (7.2) \( b/t = \infty \) for \( \xi = 0 \). For this case \( b/t = 20.7 \) which is found from equation (7.1) by taking \( \sigma = 36 \text{ ksi} \) and \( L/b = 2.65 \).

Knowing the rigid plastic solution and the point for \( \xi = 0 \) of the elastic-plastic solution the latter has been sketched in Fig. 14 as a dotted line. The elastic-plastic solution of \( b/t \) vs \( \xi \) with equation (7.3) gives \( \varepsilon_{cr} \) as a function of \( b/t \) for the range \( \varepsilon_{f} < \varepsilon_{cr} < \varepsilon_{o} \). The complete theoretical
curves are shown in Fig. 15 for \( L/b = \infty \) and \( L/b = 2.65 \), and are compared with the test results. The theoretical curves give a good description of the buckling strength.

7.2 Tests on Wide-Flange Shapes

In order to investigate the actual behavior of WF shapes with regard to local buckling, six different shapes were each tested under two loading conditions:

(a) Axial compression (Test D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6)
(b) Pure Bending (Test B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6)

The dimensions of all WF specimens are given in Table 4 and the test results are summarized in Table 5.

For the cases where flange buckling was predominant the critical strains of the flanges vs the \( b/t \) ratios and the theoretical curves are plotted in Fig. 16. The theoretical solution is given by equation (3.10). The results of tests D4 and D6 are omitted because web buckling occurred first and obviously caused premature flange buckling. Furthermore specimen B4 did not develop a major flange buckle but failed by lateral buckling. Therefore this result has also been eliminated from Fig. 16. From this figure it can be concluded that, if premature web buckling is prevented, the webs of the tested sections provide some restraint to the flanges corresponding to a value of \( \beta \) from 0 to about 0.05. Comparing the theoretical values of the half-wave length over flange width ratio given by equation (3.11) and plotted in Fig. 17, with the measured values of the bending tests given in Table 5 shows that the theory gives a good description of the actual behavior. For the axial loading tests the half-wave length was obviously influenced by web buckling, except for specimen D5 which had the smallest \( d/t \) ratio.
For the cases where web buckling occurred first (Test D4 and D6) or simultaneous with flange buckling (Test D2) the critical strains are plotted vs the d/t ratios as in Fig. 18. Comparison is made with the theoretical solutions given by equations (3.20) and (3.22) for the cases of zero and full restraint respectively. Again favorable agreement is obtained. The values of \( \ell/d \) given by equation (3.21) and plotted in Fig. 19 necessarily agree with the experimental values because \( D_x \) and \( D_y \) were selected in view of these test results.

### 7.3 Summary

The results of the investigation presented in this paper can be divided into two parts: firstly the derivation of stress-strain relations for the strain-hardening range of structural steel and secondly their application to the plate buckling problem.

Effective stress-strain relations were determined describing the orthotropic behavior of steel after it has been compressed into the strain-hardening range. The following values of the moduli were found to be applicable:

- \( D_x = 3,000 \text{ ksi} \)
- \( D_y = 32,800 \text{ ksi} \)
- \( D_{xy} = D_{yx} = 8,100 \text{ ksi} \)
- \( G_t = 2,400 \text{ ksi} \)

It is considered that the agreement between theory and test results (Figs. 15, 16, and 18) justifies this approach to the problem.

A direct practical application of the findings presented in this paper is the prevention of local buckling of outstanding flanges in continuous frames, in which the design is based upon ultimate strength.
From the required rotation-capacity of the plastic hinges the strains of the flanges can be determined. Fig. 16 then gives the required b/t ratio, for $\beta = 0.01$.

These stress-strain relations could equally well be applied to other problems involving the occurrence of shear and biaxial stresses and strains in the strain-hardening range of steel.
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9 REFERENCES


10. NOMENCLATURE

Tensor Notation

\[ F = \text{function defined by equation (4.1)} \]
\[ f = \text{yield and loading function} \]
\[ i, j, k, \ell, m \text{ - are letter subscripts taking the values 1, 2, and 3} \]
\[ J_2 = \text{second invariant of deviatoric stress tensor} \]
\[ k = \text{constant} \]
\[ s = \text{mean normal stress} \]
\[ s_{ij} = \text{components of deviatoric stress tensor} \]
\[ x_i = \text{coordinate axis} \]
\[ \delta_{ij} = \text{Kronecker delta} \]
\[ \varepsilon_{ij} = \text{components of strain tensor} \]
\[ \varepsilon = \text{elastic strain component} \]
\[ \varepsilon^p_{ij} = \text{plastic strain component} \]
\[ \sigma_{ij} = \text{components of stress tensor} \]

Engineering Notation

\[ A, a_1, a_2 \text{ - are constants} \]
\[ B = \text{constant} \]
\[ b = \text{width of plate with one free edge} \]
\[ C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7 \text{ - are constants} \]
\[ D_x = \frac{E_x}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]
\[ D_y = \frac{E_y}{1 - \nu_x \nu_y} \]
\[ D_{xy} = \nu_y D_x \]
\[ D_{yx} = \nu_x D_y \]
\[ d = \text{width of plate supported along all four edges} \]
\[ E = \text{modulus of elasticity} \]
\[ E_t = \text{tangent modulus} \]
\[ E_x = \text{tangent modulus in } x \text{- direction} \]
\[ E_y = \text{tangent modulus in } y \text{- direction} \]
\[ E_0 = \text{strain-hardening modulus} \]
\[ f = \text{ratio of } \bar{y} \text{ over depth of simplified column} \]
\[ f_o = \text{value of } f \text{ at initiation of strain-hardening} \]
\[ f_s = \text{value of } f \text{ at which strain reversal takes place} \]
\[ G = \text{modulus of elasticity in shear} \]
\[ G_t = \text{tangent modulus in shear} \]
\[ H = \text{function defined by equation (3.6)} \]
\[ h = \text{thickness of sheet forming simplified cruciform section} \]
\[ I = \text{moment of inertia per unit width of plate} \]
\[ K = \text{constant} \]
\[ K_x = \text{curvature of plate in } x \text{- direction} \]
\[ K_y = \text{curvature of plate in } y \text{- direction} \]
\[ K_{xy} = \text{twist of plate} \]
\[ \ell = \text{half-wave length of buckled shape} \]
\[ M_x = \text{bending moment per unit width of plate in } x \text{- direction} \]
\[ M_y = \text{bending moment per unit width of plate in } y \text{- direction} \]
\[ M_{xy} = \text{torsional moment per unit width of plate in} \]
\[ N_x = \text{axial force per unit width of plate in } x \text{- direction} \]
\[ N_y = \text{axial force per unit width of plate in } y \text{- direction} \]
\[ m = \text{exponent in equation (6.1)} \]
\[ n = \text{ratio of modulus of elasticity over tangent modulus} \]
\[ n' = \text{ratio defined by equation (5.6)} \]
\[ R = \text{function defined by equation (6.39)} \]
\[ S = \text{function defined by equation (6.40)} \]
\( T \) = function defined by equation (6.41)
\( t \) = thickness of plate
\( w \) = deflection of plate
\( x \) = coordinate axis
\( y \) = coordinate axis
\( \gamma \) = deflection of simplified column
\( \gamma \) = maximum value of \( \gamma \)
\( z \) = coordinate axis

\( \beta \) = \( \frac{B}{A} \) = coefficient of restraint
\( \gamma_{xy} \) = angular strain in \( xy \) plane
\( \varepsilon_{cr} \) = critical strain corresponding to \( \sigma_{cr} \)
\( \varepsilon_{f} \) = yield strain
\( \varepsilon_{o} \) = strain at initiation of strain-hardening
\( \varepsilon_{x} \) = normal strain in \( x \) - direction
\( \varepsilon_{*} \) = value of \( \varepsilon_{x} \) at which biaxial loading starts
\( \varepsilon_{y} \) = normal strain in \( y \) - direction
\( \varepsilon_{*} \) = value of \( \varepsilon_{y} \) at which biaxial loading starts
\( \zeta \) = coefficient determining length of yielded zone
\( \theta \) = angle of twist per unit length
\( \nu \) = Poisson's ratio
\( \nu_{x} \) = coefficient of dilatation for stress increment in \( x \) - direction
\( \nu_{y} \) = coefficient of dilatation for stress increment in \( y \) - direction
\( \sigma_{cr} \) = critical (buckling) stress
\( \sigma_{e} \) = elastic buckling stress
\( \sigma_{o} \) = yield stress
\( \sigma_{s} \) = value of \( \sigma \) at which strain reversal takes place
\( \sigma_{x} \) = normal stress in \( x \) - direction
\* \sigma_x^* = value of \sigma_x at which biaxial loading starts
\* \sigma_y = normal stress in y-direction
\* \tau_{xy} = shear stress
\* \gamma = function defined by equation (6.10)
\* \psi = edge moment per unit length to produce unit rotation of edge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coupon</th>
<th>Fritz Lab. Section</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>$\sigma_0$ (ksi)</th>
<th>$\epsilon_0 \times 10^3$</th>
<th>$E_0$ (ksi)</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<td>220A-UF3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>(6.0)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>(6.5)</td>
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<td>810</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>220A-B2F7</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>205E-C14</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>805</td>
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<td>14.6</td>
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**Average Values**

|           | 39.2 | 13.9 | 755 |

*Numbers in parentheses not used for determining average value.*
### TABLE 2

**DIMENSIONS OF ANGLE SPECIMENS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Length 2L (in.)</th>
<th>Width b (in.)</th>
<th>Thickness t (in.)</th>
<th>b/t</th>
<th>2L/b</th>
<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-21</td>
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<td>0.381</td>
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<td>5.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-31</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>0.370</td>
<td>8.85</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>Annealed</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-32</td>
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<td>8.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-41</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<td>5.41</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.378</td>
<td>8.73</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>As-Delivered</td>
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<td>A-51</td>
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<td>0.380</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>5.21</td>
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</table>
### TABLE 3

**RESULTS OF ANGLE TESTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>$\sigma_0$ ksi</th>
<th>$\varepsilon_{cr} \cdot 10^3$</th>
<th>$\sigma_{cr}$ ksi</th>
<th>Type of Buckling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-22</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>torsional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-31</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>torsional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-32</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>torsional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-41</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>bending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-42</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>bending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>41.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>torsional</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-51</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
<td>41.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE 4

## DIMENSIONS OF WF SPECIMENS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spec.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>2b (in)</th>
<th>t&lt;sub&gt;f&lt;/sub&gt; (in)</th>
<th>d (in)</th>
<th>t&lt;sub&gt;w&lt;/sub&gt; (in)</th>
<th>L (in)</th>
<th>L&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (in)</th>
<th>b/t&lt;sub&gt;f&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>d/t&lt;sub&gt;w&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1 D1</td>
<td>10WF33</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>0.429</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>0.294</td>
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<td>9.2</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 D2</td>
<td>8WF24</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>0.383</td>
<td>7.63</td>
<td>0.236</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>32.3</td>
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<td>33.0</td>
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<td>0.232</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>40.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2b = width of flange

<sub>f</sub> = thickness of flange

d = distance between center planes of flanges

<sub>w</sub> = thickness of web

L = length of compression specimen

L<sub>1</sub> = length of part of bending specimen subjected to pure bending
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>$\sigma_o$ ksi</th>
<th>$\epsilon_{cr} \cdot 10^3$</th>
<th>$\sigma_{cr}$ ksi</th>
<th>Flange $\ell/b$</th>
<th>Web $\ell/d$</th>
<th>Type of Buckling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Flange Web</td>
<td>Flange Web</td>
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<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>8.5 8.5</td>
<td>34.2 34.2</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
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<td>14.0 --</td>
<td>-- --</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>flange &amp; lateral</td>
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</table>
Fig. 1 - Plate with one free edge

Fig. 2 - Plate supported at all four edges

Fig. 3 - Simplified stress-strain curve
Fig. 4 - Simplified WF column

\[ y = \bar{y} \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} \]

cross-section

Fig. 5 - Simplified Cruciform Column

\[ \varphi = \Theta x \]

cross-section
Fig. 6 - Effect of initial imperfections on a simplified WF section
Fig. 7 - Influence of initial imperfections on a simplified cruciform section
Fig. 8 - Results of Compression Coupon Tests in the Strain-Hardening Range
Fig. 9 - Superposition of Shear Stress on Constant Normal Stress
Fig. 10 - The Tangent Shear Modulus

Selected Value $G_t = 2400$ ksi
Fig. 11 - Assumed linear strain distribution
Fig. 12 - Influence of $\sigma_y/\sigma_x^*$ on $D_x$, $D_y$, and $D_{xy}$
Fig. 13 - Influence of $\sigma_y/\sigma_x^*$ on $\sqrt{D_x/D_y}$. 
Fig. 14 - Yield Penetration $\zeta$ as a Function of $b/t$

for $L/b = 2.65$
Fig. 15 - Comparison of Results of Torsional Buckling Tests on Angles with Theoretical Curves

Theoretical Curves for $\sigma_0 = 36$ ksi
Fig. 16 - Buckling of Wide-Flange Shapes
Fig. 17- Half-Wave Length of Outstanding Flanges
Fig. 18 - Buckling of Webs of Wide-Flanged Shapes (Uniform Compression)
Fig. 19 - Half-wave length of webs

\[ \beta = \text{coefficient of restraint} \]

\[ \frac{\beta}{\ell_d} \rightarrow 0.365 \]