1. Introduction

The paper deals with global analysis of bowstring-arch bridges, especially with verification of out-of-plane buckling resistance of the arches. For this purpose, the spatial transformation FEM models of five arch bridge superstructures recently designed by the authors of the paper were utilised. The primary models were modified in the parametric study, focused on effectiveness of different ways of stiffening the arches against the out-of-plane buckling [1]. That parametric study has been extended in this paper by another bridge superstructure and by further FEM models using shell finite elements for the mesh of main girder-arch load-carrying system. The comparison of origin beam models with the shell models is made by the minimum load amplifier to reach the elastic instability of arches. Finally, comparison of the assessment using results produced by first and second order global analyses is presented.

2. Analysed bridge structures

The first bridge passes railway line over the Nosicky Water Canal. The bridge will be situated at km 159.038 of the railway line Bratislava - Zilina and was designed as a four-span two-line steel railway bridge with theoretical lengths of single spans 62.4 m + 124.8 m + 124.8 m + 62.4 m, Fig. 1. All four superstructures of the bridge consist of two bow-string girders with the bottom orthotropic bridge deck and the upper longitudinal bracing. The main beam and the circular curved arches are designed from passable box-sections. The vertical hangers, designed from steel tubes filled with concrete, are hinged to the beams and arches. The more detailed description of the whole bridge can be found in [1 and 2]. In the next study, the superstructure with span of 62.4 m will be designated as bridge “A”, while the superstructure with double span (124.8 m) will have designation as “E”.

Fig. 1 Longitudinal view of the bridge over the Nosicky Water Canal
The last railway bridge in the study was designed directly behind the railway station Liptovsky Hradok of the railway line Kosice - Zilina and it will cross the Bela River, a right-side inflow of the Vah River. The bridge is designed as two-line steel railway bridge with theoretical span length of 66.0 m, Fig. 3. The steel superstructure “C” consists again of the bow-string girders with the bottom orthotropic bridge deck and the upper longitudinal bracing. The plate beams as well as the circular curved arches are designed from passable box-sections. The vertical hangers positioned in the tenths of span are made of circular hollow sections. The more detailed description can be found in [3].

Except four abovementioned superstructures of railway bridges, one road bridge superstructure (designated as “D”) was included into the presented study. The road bridge on the

![Fig. 2 Longitudinal view of the bridge over the Vah River in Trenčín City](image)

![Fig. 3 Longitudinal view of the bridge over the Bela River](image)

![Fig. 4 Longitudinal view of the road bridge in Liptovsky Hradok City](image)
road I/18 in Liptovsky Hradok City spans two local roads and five railway tracks, Fig. 4. The superstructure consists of two steel bow-string girders with theoretical span length of 81.0 m in axial distance of 12 m, connected with the bottom steel and concrete composite bridge deck and the upper longitudinal bracing. The plate beams are designed as opened symmetrical I-shaped cross sections, except for the edge parts, where the single-web cross-section changes to double-web closed cross-section to connect better of the arch box-section. The vertical hangers are designed from steel rods hinged to the girders and arches.

3. Study on stability analysis

3.1 Assumptions of the study

The study, a part of which has been already published in [1], was primarily focused on influence of the upper longitudinal bracing on stability of the arches of two railway bridge superstructures from Fig. 1. Different types of the bracing system were incorporated into original computational models of the railway bridge superstructures. The first comparative model was considered without any top bracing system (I). Then, two basic types of top bracing systems were taken into account: the frame system (II) with varying number of cross-bars and the truss system (III) with various arrangements of diagonals, see Fig. 5. In all cases, the bracing members were designed as circular hollow sections. In case of truss bracing system the slenderness of members did not exceed the value of 150. In this paper, the study has been extended by the additional three superstructures shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Another extension of the study was achieved using further comparative FEM models with shell finite elements for the mesh of main girder-arch load-carrying system. Simplified designation of the bridges from A to E for the purpose of presented study is given in following Table 1.

| Bridge designation | A          | B          | C          | D          | E          |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Arch/bridge span   | 62.4       | 66.0       | 81.0       | 84.0       | 124.8      |
| Rise-to-span ratio  | 1/5.67     | 1/5.50     | 1/7.36     | 1/6.00     | 1/5.67     |
| Traffic type       | two-line   | one-line   | two-line   | one-line   | two-line   |
|                    | railway    | railway    | road       | railway    | railway    |
| Span-to-width ratio | 5.07       | 5.28       | 6.80       | 13.44      | 9.90       |
| Bridge deck        | steel orthotropic | steel orthotropic | steel-concrete | steel orthotropic | steel orthotropic |
| Hangers type and joints | hinged tubes | hinged rods | hinged rods | fixed I-section | hinged tubes |
| Main girder cross-section | box girder | box girder | plate girder | plate girder | box girder |
| Arch cross-section  | box section | box section | box section | box section | box section |
| Arch-to-girder joint | rigid      | rigid      | rigid      | rigid      | rigid      |

Fig. 5 Considered types of upper longitudinal bracings

3.2 FEM modelling

Utilisation of the commercial software based on Finite Elements Method (FEM) allows for spatial behaviour of bridges. Steel plates of the orthotropic deck of railway bridge superstructures were meshed by shell finite elements, as well as the reinforced concrete deck of the road bridge. Two basic concepts for modelling of the rest bridge geometry were adopted. In so called “member” models, the beam finite elements were used for modelling main girders, arches, hangers and top bracings. The longitudinal and transversal stiffeners of the steel decks as well as the cross-beams of the steel-and-concrete composite deck were modelled as ribs of the shell members. Considering the actual structural details, all the arch-to-girder joints were considered as rigid. The connections of hangers were approximated by the hinge joints, except for hangers of welded I cross-section of the single track railway bridge D, where the joint was modelled as rigid for out-of-plane bending.

Unlike the previous models, in the “shell” models the main girders and arches, and also their relevant stiffeners and diaphragms, were meshed by the shell elements. The transversal stiffeners or cross beams as well as the frame bracing members and I-shaped hanger members were approximated by 2D elements too. The truss bracing members and also the hangers made of CHS profiles or rods were modelled by beam elements. Modelling of the other parts of bridge superstructures stayed unchanged. Attention was paid to the correct modelling of joints to approximate real
behaviour of structural details. The arch-to-girder connection including corresponding diaphragms in the case of analysed bridges E is illustrated in Fig. 6. Type of mesh elements used in FEM models are summarised in Table 2.

![Detailed view on arch-to-girder connection of the bridge E in shell model alternative](image)

**Fig. 6** Detailed view on arch-to-girder connection of the bridge E in shell model alternative

### Type of mesh elements used in FEM models

| Use of element type in FEM models | "MEMBER" models | "SHELL" models |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Applied for bridge               |                  |                |
| Railway bridges                  |                  |                |
| Road bridge                      |                  |                |
| A, B, D, E                      | C                | D              |
| C                               | A, B, E          |                |
| steel plates                     | shells           | shells         |
| longitudinal stiffeners          | beams (ribs)     | beams (ribs)   |
| transversal stiffeners           | beams (ribs)     | shells         |
| cross beams                      | -                | shells         |
| Deck parts                       |                  |                |
| longitudinal stiffeners          | beams (ribs)     |                |
| transversal stiffeners           | beams (ribs)     |                |
| cross beams                      | -                |                |
| Main carrying system             |                  |                |
| Railway bridges                  |                  |                |
| Road bridge                      |                  |                |
| A, B, D, E                      | C                | D              |
| C                               | A, B, E          |                |
| steel plates                     | shells           | shells         |
| longitudinal stiffeners          | beams (ribs)     | beams (ribs)   |
| transversal stiffeners           | beams (ribs)     | shells         |
| cross beams                      | -                | shells         |
| Bracings                         |                  |                |
| Railway bridges                  |                  |                |
| Road bridge                      |                  |                |
| A, B, D, E                      | C                | D              |
| C                               | A, B, E          |                |
| steel plates                     | shells           | shells         |
| longitudinal stiffeners          | beams (ribs)     | beams (ribs)   |
| transversal stiffeners           | beams (ribs)     | shells         |
| cross beams                      | -                | shells         |

### Calculated values of the factors $\alpha_{cr}$ for various bracing systems and FEM models

| Bridge | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bracings | $\alpha_{cr,b}$ | $\alpha_{cr,s}$ | $\alpha_{cr,b}$ | $\alpha_{cr,s}$ | $\alpha_{cr,b}$ | $\alpha_{cr,s}$ | $\alpha_{cr,b}$ | $\alpha_{cr,s}$ | $\alpha_{cr,b}$ | $\alpha_{cr,s}$ |
| I      | 4.57 | 4.65 | 3.83 | 3.93 | 0.71 | 0.76 | 1.53 | 1.51 | 1.76 | 1.83 |
| IIa    | 5.06 | 5.34 | 4.25 | 4.21 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.94 | 2.02 |
| IIb    | 5.25 | 5.36 | 4.43 | 4.39 | 1.29 | 1.06 | 2.36 | 1.88 | 2.85 | 2.32 |
| IIc    | 5.46 | 5.52 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 1.81 | 1.21 | 2.75 | 2.01 | 3.43 | 2.48 |
| IIla   | 12.61 | 13.40 | 8.82 | 9.37 | 5.72 | 6.20 | 3.04 | 3.21 | 5.69 | 6.41 |
| IIlb   | 13.10 | 12.96 | 9.18 | 9.63 | 5.98 | 6.49 | 3.24 | 3.39 | 5.64 | 6.37 |
| IIlc   | 13.34 | 12.31 | 8.80 | 9.15 | 7.13 | 7.32 | 3.39 | 3.53 | 5.71 | 6.37 |

*b - beam model, s - shell model
3.3 Results of stability analyses

All the numerical models (beam models as well as shell models) were used for global stability analysis in order to get the first eigenmodes of the loss of structural stability, especially of the arches. These eigenmodes are quantified by the factor \( \alpha_{cr} \), by which the design load should be increased to cause the elastic instability in a global mode. The values \( \alpha_{cr} \) are shown in Table 3, both for the beam models \((\alpha_{cr,b})\) and the shell models \((\alpha_{cr,s})\).

As could be expected, from the comparison of the amplifier values it can be stated that the frame bracing system is generally less effective than the truss one. In the case of narrow bridges with span-to-width ratio greater than 10.0, the frame system appears to be ineffective \((\alpha_{cr} < 3.0)\). When using the truss bracing, the rhombic system seems to be the most effective. On the contrary, the K-truss system is the least effective, although only small differences were observed. If no bracing is provided, the out-of-plane stability of arches rapidly decreases with increasing span-to-width ratio, especially in the case of small fixation capability of main girder in arch-to-girder joint. In that case, insufficient stiffness of the opened girder cross-section in horizontal bending and torsion results in arch-ends rotation.

The study outlined a significant role of rigidity of the arch-to-girder connection. More precise modelling using shell elements is generally recommended. However, according to the study, application of shell elements does not necessarily lead to more relevant stability data. Especially, in the case of slender cross-section, when many stiffeners are connected to thin plates, they have to be carefully taken into account in the structure model, including their connection, \([4]\). If local instability is not considered properly, it can result in an increase of the global deformations, e.g. the horizontal deformation of the arches in stability analysis.

4. Verification of chosen arches

In some cases, it is very difficult to obtain relevant results without application of geometrically nonlinear elastic analysis with initial imperfections included \((\text{GNIA)}, [5]\). Next comparative study was done to recognise if linear analysis is sufficient enough for analysis of abovementioned arches.

The obtained shapes of the elastic critical buckling modes \((\text{eigenmodes})\) from stability analyses were used for assessment of critical sections of the arches by means of second order global analysis. The key problem is to estimate the amplitude of so-called unique global and local imperfection. In the case of common structures, especially when uniaxial bending and in-plane buckling are under consideration, the procedure presented in \([6\text{ and 7}]\) can be utilised. When biaxial bending and torsion are present combined with more complicated geometry, a complicated iterative procedure allowing for bending moments about both main axes should be executed \([8]\). These procedures have been also included in EN 1993-1-1 \([9]\). However, their application is useful provided that the special software able to solve separately internal forces induced by load cases combination and by the initial imperfections, respectively, is available. The work \([10]\) proposes an alternative generalised approach, which is suitable for use in all cases, even when the common computer program is used. According to this approach, the design value of initial bow imperfection \(e_{0,d,gen}\) can be obtained from the equation

\[
e_{0,d,gen} = e_{0,d} \cdot \frac{N_{cr,y} \cdot \eta_{y,\text{max}}}{M_{z,\text{max}}} = e_{0,d} \cdot v_e
\]

where \(e_{0,d}\) is the design value of initial bow imperfection according to \([9]\). \(N_{cr,y}\) is the critical force of the member and \(M_{z,\text{max}}\) is the maximum bending moment in the member under investigation when it is bent in the shape of the eigenfunction \(y(x)\) with the maximum amplitude \(y_{\text{max}}\); \(v_e\) is an amplification factor.

When using the computer program not giving the values \(M_{z,\text{max}}\) corresponding to the determined value \(y_{\text{max}}\), the amplification factor \(v_e\) given by equation (1) can be obtained on the basis of affinity between imperfection shape given by the buckling mode and the deflection \(\eta(x)\) and moment \(M(x)\) diagrams

\[
v_e = \frac{N_{cr,y} \cdot \eta_{y,\text{max}}^\text{II}}{M_{z,\text{gen},\text{max}}^\text{II}}
\]

where \(\eta_{\text{max}}\) and \(M_{z,\text{max}}\) are the maximum values of deflection and bending moment, respectively, resulting from the second order analysis using the critical buckling mode with arbitrary maximum amplitude \(y_{\text{max}}\).
was found to be unstable, therefore its utilisation grades are not given in the table for this case.

5. Conclusions

The paper presents study based on five bow-string arch bridge superstructures. Stability analyses using two types of spatial transformation models by means of FEM software were done. Based on the comparison of applying beam and shell finite elements, respectively, for the mesh of main load-carrying system, it can be stated that application of shell elements does not necessarily lead to more relevant stability data. The rigidity of arch-to-girder connection plays also important role. If excessive local instability occurs in this joint, it can affect the global stability of arches. The study approved an assumption of the higher effectiveness of truss bracing systems comparing to the frame bracings.

Finally, results from geometrically nonlinear analyses using application of initial geometric imperfections into the second order analysis are presented. The amplitudes of elastic critical buckling modes of arches were scaled to be applied as the unique global and local imperfection. The utilisation grades from nonlinear arch verification are compared to the values obtained by the standard assessment by means of the equivalent column method. Results presented above indicate that using of frame bracing systems, in cases of the bridges with rigid connection of box arch to box girder, did not lead into remarkable stability enhancement. Moreover, additional bending moments resulting from framed behaviour of the braced arches caused that the final utilisation of arches stay practically unchanged, in these particular cases.

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