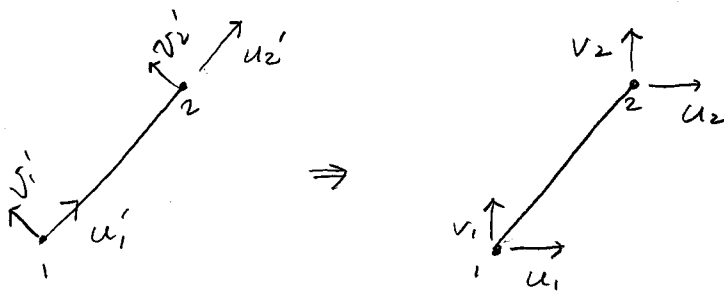


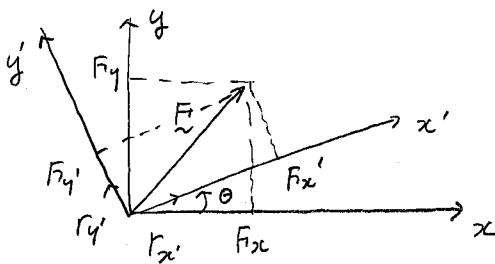
Chapter 5. Stiffness Analysis of Frames - II

- Coordinate transformation
- Equivalent nodal load
 - element load
 - self-straining
 - temperature change

5.1 Coordinate Transformations



Displacement vectors in local coordinates \Rightarrow displacement vectors in Global coordinates
(force vectors)



$$F_{x'} = \vec{F} \cdot \underline{r_{x'}} = \underline{r_{x'}} \cdot \vec{F}$$

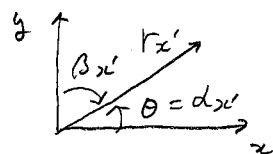
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix}$$

or

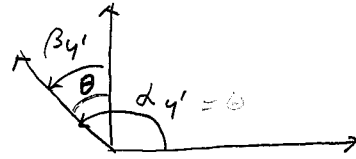
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha_{x'} & \cos\beta_{x'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$r_{x'}$ = directional cosine

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$



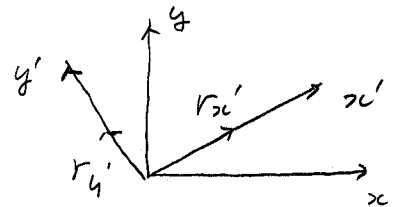
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{F}_{y'} &= \underline{r}_{y'} \cdot \underline{F} \\ &= [-\sin\theta \quad \cos\theta] \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [\cos\alpha_{y'} \quad \cos\beta_{y'}] \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} F_{x'} = F_x \cos\alpha_{x'} + F_y \cos\beta_{x'} \\ F_{y'} = F_x \cos\alpha_{y'} + F_y \cos\beta_{y'} \end{cases}$$

or

$$\begin{cases} F_{x'} = l_{x'} F_x + m_{x'} F_y \\ F_{y'} = l_{y'} F_x + m_{y'} F_y \end{cases}$$



$r_{x'}$ and $r_{y'}$ \Rightarrow unit vector, orthogonality

$$\begin{cases} r_{x'} \cdot r_{x'} = 1 = l_{x'}^2 + m_{x'}^2 \\ r_{y'} \cdot r_{y'} = 1 = l_{y'}^2 + m_{y'}^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{unit vector}$$

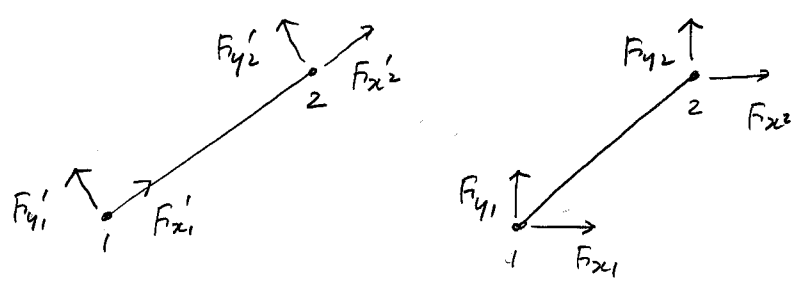
$$r_{x'} \cdot r_{y'} = 0 = l_{x'} l_{y'} + m_{x'} m_{y'} \Rightarrow \text{orthogonality}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{x'} \\ F_{y'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{x'} & m_{x'} \\ l_{y'} & m_{y'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{F}' = \underline{R} \underline{F} \quad \underline{R} = \text{transformation matrix (rotational matrix)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{F} &= \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{F}' \\ &= \underline{R}^T \underline{F}' \end{aligned} \quad \underline{R}^{-1} = \underline{R}^T : \underline{R} = \text{orthogonal matrix}$$

$$\underline{u}' = \underline{R} \underline{u}, \quad \underline{u} = \underline{R}^T \underline{u}'$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{x1}' \\ F_{y1}' \\ F_{x2}' \\ F_{y2}' \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \underline{R} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{0} & \underline{R} \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{T}} \begin{bmatrix} F_{x1} \\ F_{y1} \\ F_{x2} \\ F_{y2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{F}' = \underline{T} \underline{F}$$

For three dimensional rotational matrix,
see Eq. (5.2) ~ (5.7)

$$\underline{u}' = \underline{T} \underline{u}$$

5.1.2 Transformation of Degrees of freedom

$$\underline{F}' = \underline{k}' \underline{u}'$$

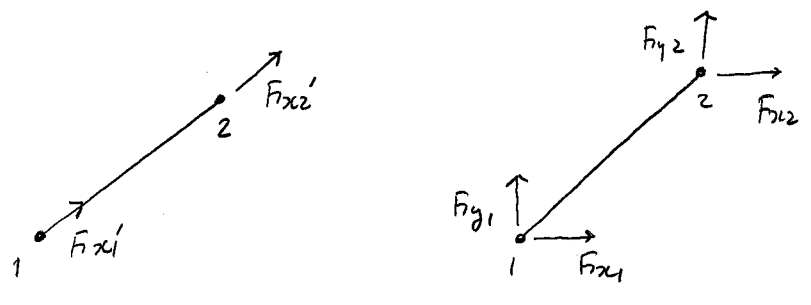
$$\underline{T} \underline{F} = \underline{k}' \underline{T} \underline{u}$$

$$\underline{F} = \underbrace{\underline{T}^T \underline{k}' \underline{T}}_{\underline{k}} \underline{u}$$

$$\underline{k} = \underline{T}^T \underline{k}' \underline{T} \Rightarrow \text{stiffness transformation}$$

5.1.3 Transformation and energy

Transformation matrix is not necessarily square matrix.



$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{x1}' \\ F_{x2}' \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_x & m_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l_x & m_x \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{I}} \begin{bmatrix} F_{x1} \\ F_{y1} \\ F_{x2} \\ F_{y2} \end{bmatrix}$$

not square = no inverse matrix exists

Energy conservation

$$\frac{1}{2} \underline{F}'^T \underline{u}' = \frac{1}{2} \underline{F}^T \underline{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \underline{F}^T \underline{I}^T \underline{u}' = \frac{1}{2} \underline{F}^T \underline{u}$$

$$\underline{I}^T \underline{u}' = \underline{u}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{u}' = \underline{I} \underline{u} \\ \underline{u} = \underline{I}^T \underline{u}' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{still effective}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{E}^T \underline{u}' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{u}'^T \underline{k}' \underline{u}' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{u}^T \underline{I}^T \underline{k}' \underline{I} \underline{u}
 \end{aligned}$$

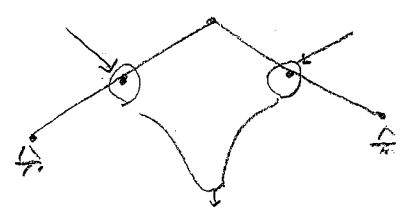
$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{E}^T \underline{u} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{u}^T \underline{k} \underline{u}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{k} = \underline{I}^T \underline{k}' \underline{I}$$

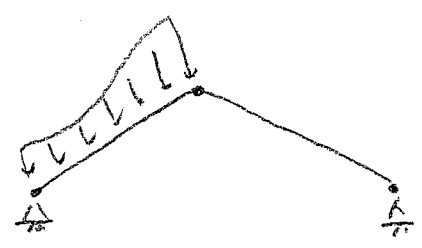
In case of truss element

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \underline{k} & = & \underline{I}^T & \underline{k}' & \underline{I} \\
 (4 \times 4) & & (4 \times 2) & (2 \times 2) & (2 \times 4)
 \end{array}$$

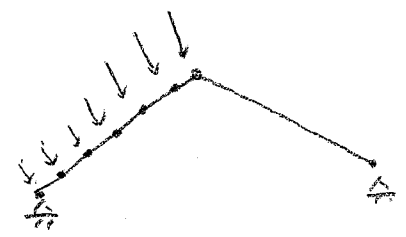
5.2 Loads between nodal loads



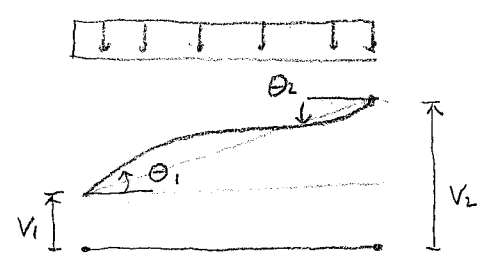
additional nodes for the concentrated load



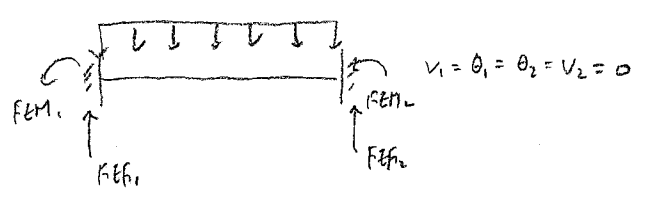
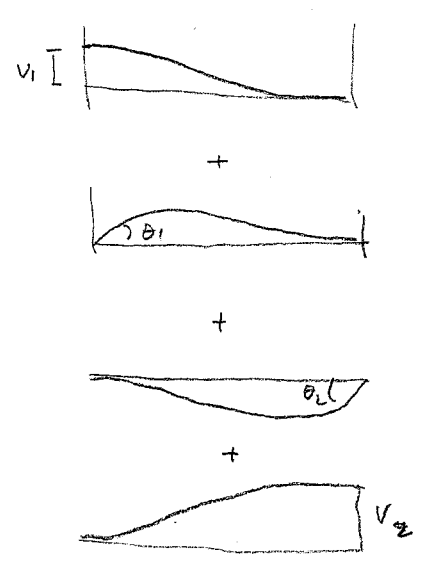
⇒



equivalent concentrated load



$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{y1} \\ M_1 \\ F_{y2} \\ M_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} \\ k_{21} \\ k_{31} \\ k_{41} \end{bmatrix} v_1 + \begin{bmatrix} k_{12} \\ k_{22} \\ k_{32} \\ k_{42} \end{bmatrix} \theta_1 + \begin{bmatrix} k_{13} \\ k_{23} \\ k_{33} \\ k_{43} \end{bmatrix} v_2 + \begin{bmatrix} k_{14} \\ k_{24} \\ k_{34} \\ k_{44} \end{bmatrix} \theta_2 + \begin{bmatrix} FEM_1 \\ FEM_1 \\ FEM_2 \\ FEM_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$P = K \Delta + P^F$$

P^F : fixed end forces

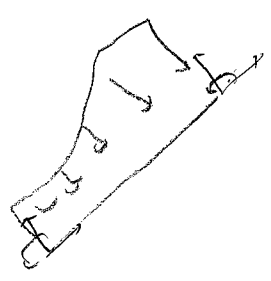
or
$$P - P^F = K \Delta$$

$$P + P^E = K \Delta$$

P^E : equivalent nodal force due to member forces

$$\begin{cases} K_{ff} \Delta_f = P_f - K_{fs} \Delta_s + P_s^F & \text{solve } \Delta_f \\ P_s = K_{sf} \Delta_f + K_{ss} \Delta_s + P_s^F & \text{solve } P_s \end{cases}$$

$$P = K \Delta + P^F$$



$$\begin{aligned} P' &= k' \Delta' + P^{F'} \\ P &= k \Delta + P^F \end{aligned}$$

$$I P = k' I \Delta + P^{F'}$$

$$P = \underbrace{I^T k' I}_{k} \Delta + \underbrace{I^T P^{F'}}_{P^F}$$

$$P^F = I^T P^{F'}$$

fixed end moments for various loadings

⇒ see Table. 5.1

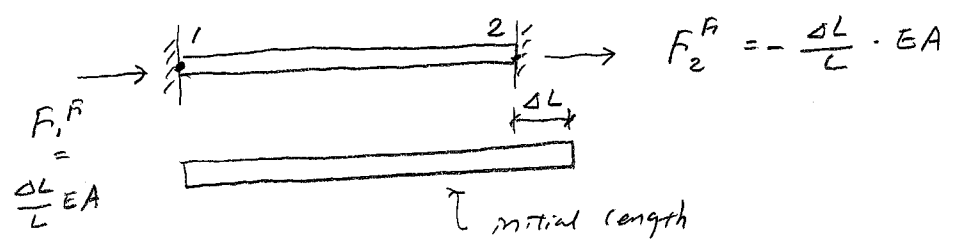
5.3 Self-straining - Initial and Thermal strain conditions

self-straining

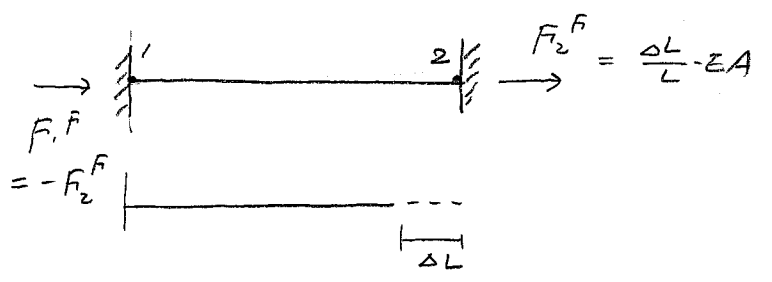
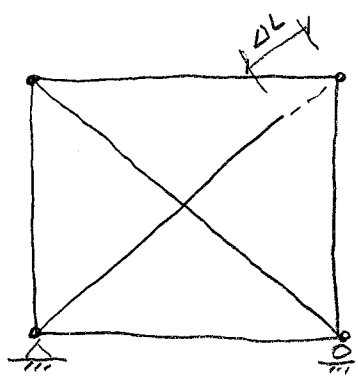
⇒ structure is strained with no external load.

$$\underline{\tilde{F}} = \underline{k} \underline{\Delta} + \underline{\tilde{F}}^R$$

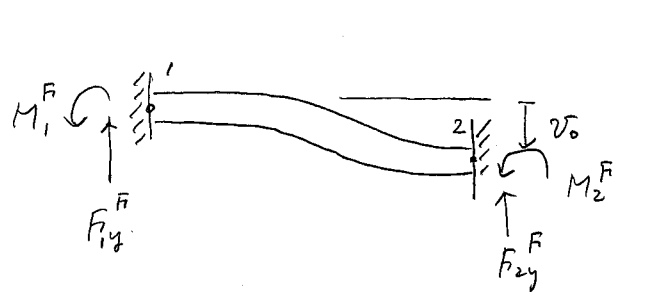
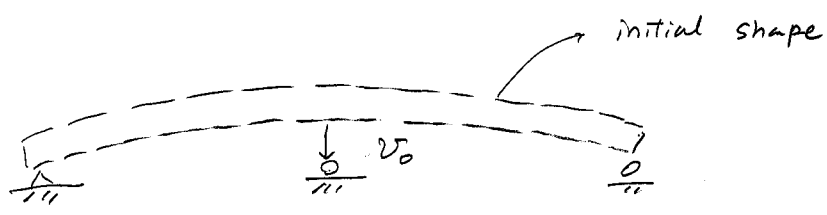
$\underline{\tilde{F}}^R$ = fixed end force due to initial strain.



$$\underline{\tilde{F}} = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta L}{L} EA}_{\underline{\tilde{F}}^R}$$



$$\underline{\tilde{F}}^R = \frac{\Delta L}{L} EA \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



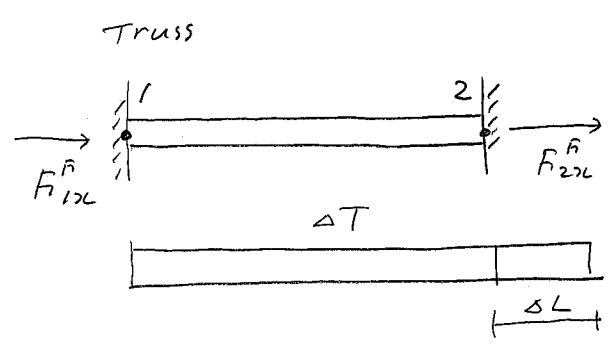
$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{1y}^F &= -\frac{12EI}{L^3}(-v_0) \\ M_1^F &= \frac{6EI}{L^2}(-v_0) \\ F_{2y}^F &= \frac{12EI}{L^3}(-v_0) \\ M_2^F &= \frac{6EI}{L^2}(-v_0) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} & k_{14} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} & k_{24} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} & k_{34} \\ k_{41} & k_{42} & k_{43} & k_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

two choices for considering v_0

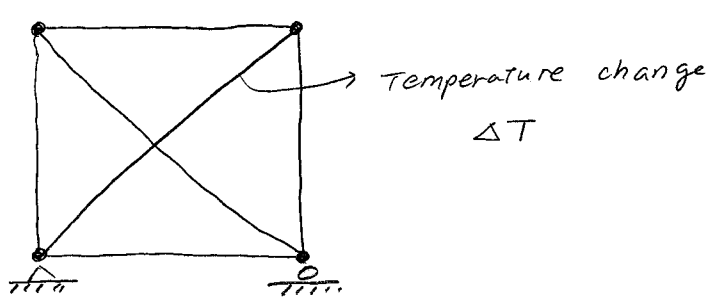
- 1) Fixed end forces
- 2) support restraints on v_0

Temperature change

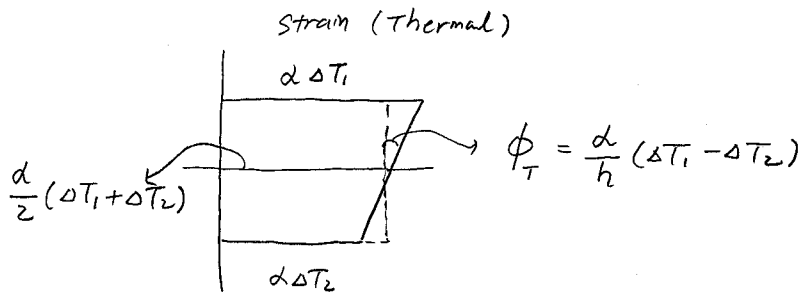
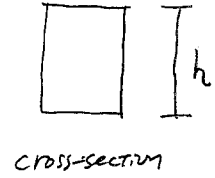
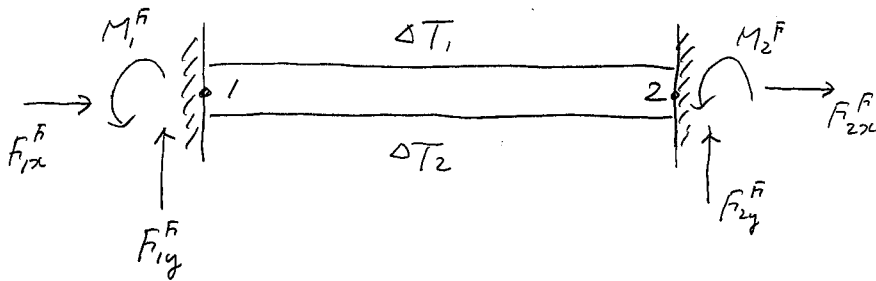


$$\underline{\underline{F}}^R = \begin{cases} F_{12}^R = +\Delta T EA \\ F_{21}^R = -F_{12}^R = -\Delta T EA \end{cases}$$

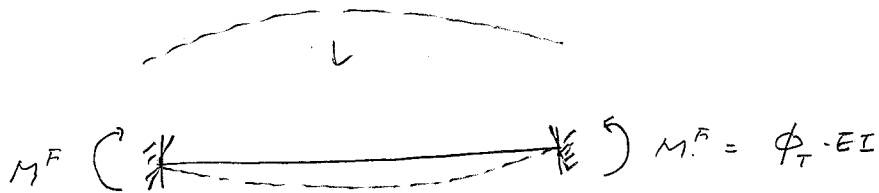
$$\Delta L = \Delta T L$$



Beam

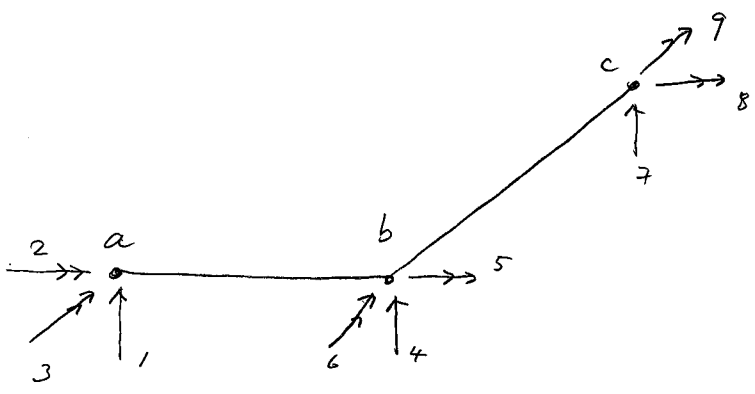


$$\frac{d}{2}(\Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{1x}^F = EA \frac{d}{2}(\Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2) \\ F_{2x}^F = -F_{1x}^F = -EA \frac{d}{2}(\Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2) \end{cases}$$

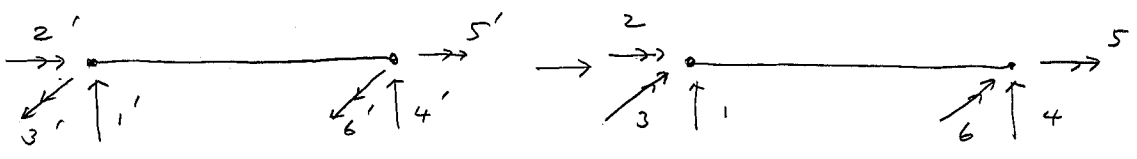


$$\begin{cases} F_{1y}^F = 0 \\ M_1^F = -EI\phi_T \\ F_{2y}^F = 0 \\ M_2^F = EI\phi_T \end{cases} \quad \phi_T = \frac{d}{h}(\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2)$$

Example 5.8



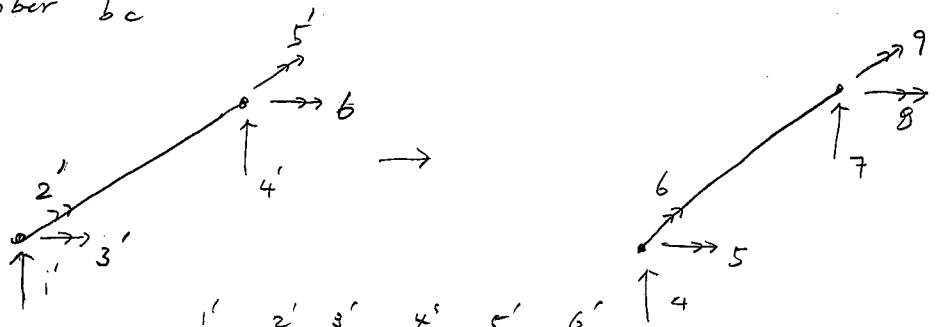
member $\bar{a}b$



$\tilde{T} =$

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	
1	1						1
2		1					2
3			-1				3
4				1			4
5					1		5
6						-1	6

member \bar{bc}



$\tilde{T} =$

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	
4	1						4
5			1				5
6		1					6
7				1			7
8						1	8
9					1		9