

CIV4280 Bridge Design & Assessment

Test for Jane Wang (43507047)

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Abstract

This Test explores the topic of direct stiffness method. Familiarity with identifying unknown degrees of freedom, following the step-by-step procedure, and drawing bending moment and torsion moment diagram are necessary. This topic contributes to unit Learning Outcome 3: *Determine the structural behaviour of various bridge types quantitatively and qualitatively using relevant hand- and computer-based methods*. By being competent at analysing simple structures by hand using the stiffness method, you will be better placed to correctly use and understand the output of computer analyses of more complex models.

1 Problem

The symmetric grillage shown in Figure 1 has fixed ends at E and G and pinned ends at D and F . Material and geometric properties are the same for all members:

Using the direct stiffness method, show the rotation at F is 1.54 mrad when the applied $M = 50$ kNm.

Draw the resulting bending and torsion moment diagrams for the applied load shown in Figure 1.

- $L = 3500$ mm
- $I = 37.5 \times 10^6$ mm⁴
- $J = 75 \times 10^6$ mm⁴
- $E = 200$ GPa
- $G = 80$ GPa

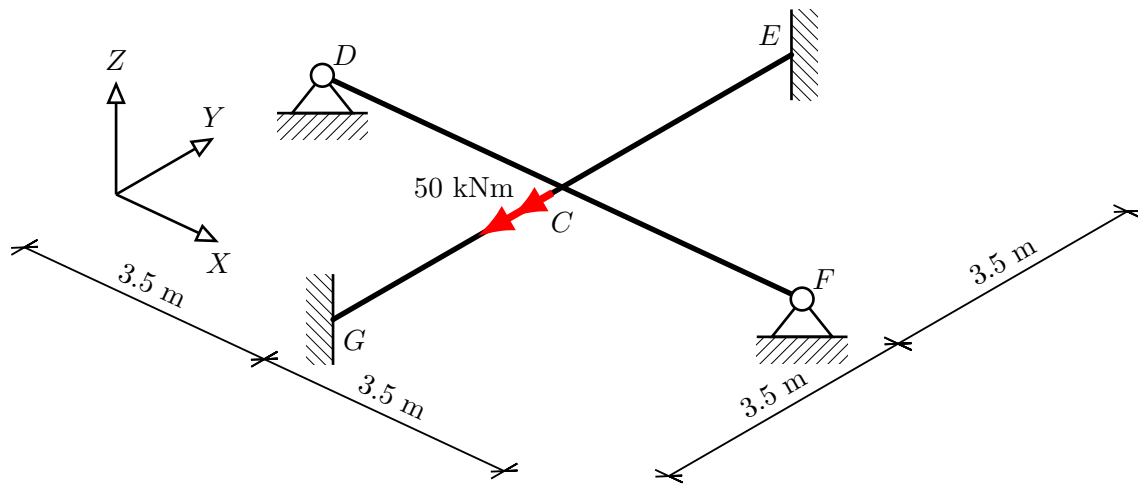


Figure 1: Grid Problem.

2 Solution

Step 1: Define coordinate system. This is already provided in Figure 1.

Step 2: The unknown degrees of freedom are:

- Rotation about global y-axis at C (θ_C)
- Rotation about global y-axis at D (θ_D)
- Rotation about global y-axis at F (θ_F)

Due to symmetry of members CD and CF, and no applied point load, the degree of freedom for translation C is known: $\delta_C = 0$. Hence;

$$DOF = \{\theta_C, \theta_D, \theta_F\} \quad (1)$$

Step 3: The known forces corresponding to the unknown DOF are:

$$F = \{-50, 0, 0\} \quad [\text{kNm}] \quad (2)$$

Note, the negative sign as per the direction of the double-headed arrow.

Step 4: Apply θ_C positively only.

This causes bending along member DCF, and twisting along member ECG.

Step 5: Get forces at each DOF.

Moment in the direction of θ_C caused by θ_C :

- In Element DC: $M_C = \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_C$
- In Element CF: $M_C = \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_C$
- In Element EC: $M_C = \left(\frac{GJ}{L}\right) \theta_C$
- In Element CG: $M_C = \left(\frac{GJ}{L}\right) \theta_C$

As all member properties are equal, then:

$$M_C = \frac{8EI + 2GJ}{L} \theta_C \quad (3)$$

Moment in the direction of θ_D caused by θ_C :

- In Element DC: $M_D = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_C$

Moment in the direction of θ_F caused by θ_C :

- In Element CF: $M_F = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_C$

Step 6: Repeat for each DOF

Apply θ_D positively only and get forces at each DOF.

Moment in the direction of θ_C caused by θ_D :

- In Element DC: $M_C = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_D$

Moment in the direction of θ_D caused by θ_D :

- In Element DC: $M_D = \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_D$

Moment in the direction of θ_F caused by θ_D is equal to zero ($M_F = 0$) as there is no rotation (C is locked).

Apply θ_F positively only and get forces at each DOF.

Moment in the direction of θ_C caused by θ_F :

- In Element DC: $M_C = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_F$

Moment in the direction of θ_D caused by θ_F is equal to zero ($M_D = 0$) as there is no rotation (C is locked).

Moment in the direction of θ_F caused by θ_F :

- In Element DC: $M_F = \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_F$

Step 7: Add nodal forces

Total moment in the direction of θ_C :

$$M_C = \frac{8EI + 2GJ}{L} \theta_C + \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_D + \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_F \quad (4)$$

Total moment in the direction of θ_D :

$$M_D = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_C + \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_D + 0 \quad (5)$$

Total moment in the direction of θ_F :

$$M_F = \left(\frac{2EI}{L}\right) \theta_C + 0 + \left(\frac{4EI}{L}\right) \theta_F \quad (6)$$

Given:

$$\frac{EI}{L} = \frac{(200 \times 10^3) (37.5 \times 10^{-6})}{(3.5)} \times 10^{-3} = 2.14 \times 10^3 \text{ kNm} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{GJ}{L} = \frac{(80 \times 10^3) (75 \times 10^{-6})}{(3.5)} \times 10^{-3} = 1.71 \times 10^3 \text{ kNm} \quad (8)$$

The resulting structural stiffness matrix becomes:

$$K = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 20.571 & 4.286 & 4.286 \\ 4.286 & 8.571 & 0 \\ 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Notice, it is symmetrical, giving confidence we have done it correctly.

Step 8: Solve, using Rule of Sarrus and Cramer's Rule to find:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_C \\ \theta_D \\ \theta_F \end{Bmatrix} &= 10^{-3} \begin{bmatrix} 20.571 & 4.286 & 4.286 \\ 4.286 & 8.571 & 0 \\ 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} -50 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{10^{-3}}{1.2 \times 10^3} \begin{bmatrix} 73.469 & -36.735 & -36.735 \\ -36.735 & 157.959 & 18.367 \\ -36.735 & 18.367 & 157.959 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -50 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

from which:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_C \\ \theta_D \\ \theta_F \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -3.07 \\ 1.535 \\ 1.535 \end{Bmatrix} \text{ [mrad]} \quad (10)$$

Step 9: Member forces:

Using the special matrix since there is no vertical force and no vertical displacement for this special case.

For Member CD :

$$\begin{Bmatrix} T_C \\ M_C \\ T_D \\ M_D \end{Bmatrix} = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1.714 & 0 & -1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 8.571 & 0 & 4.286 \\ -1.714 & 0 & 1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -3.07 \\ 0 \\ 1.535 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -19.737 \\ 0 \\ -0 \end{Bmatrix} \text{ [kNm]}$$

For Member CF we consider not using the lower number node as the i node to illustrate the coordinate transform that must be considered. In this case, since the local z -axis and global Y -axis are parallel, positive θ become positive major axis bending in the member's local coordinate system:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} T_C \\ M_C \\ T_F \\ M_F \end{Bmatrix} = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1.714 & 0 & -1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 8.571 & 0 & 4.286 \\ -1.714 & 0 & 1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.535 \\ 0 \\ -3.07 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -19.737 \\ 0 \\ -0 \end{Bmatrix} \text{ [kNm]}$$

For Member CE :

$$\begin{Bmatrix} T_C \\ M_C \\ T_E \\ M_E \end{Bmatrix} = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1.714 & 0 & -1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 8.571 & 0 & 4.286 \\ -1.714 & 0 & 1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -3.07 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -5.263 \\ 0 \\ 5.263 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \text{ [kNm]}$$

And finally, for Member CG , we again break convention and carefully consider the directions of the global displacements as they relate to the local member coordinate system.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} T_G \\ M_G \\ T_C \\ M_C \end{Bmatrix} = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1.714 & 0 & -1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 8.571 & 0 & 4.286 \\ -1.714 & 0 & 1.714 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.286 & 0 & 8.571 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.07 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 5.263 \\ 0 \\ -5.263 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \text{ [kNm]}$$

Step 10 is to draw the internal actions diagrams. To do this, the results of the member actions which were derived in the local member coordinate system must now be considered now in the global coordinate system. The easiest way to do this is to draw the directions by carefully interpreting the member force signs against the global axis system. The resulting FBD is shown in Figure 2.

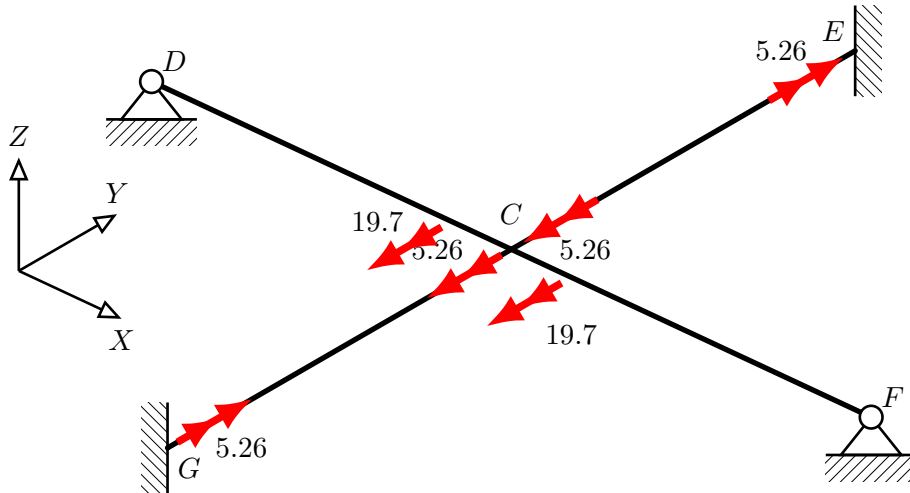


Figure 2: Free body diagram.

Considering the BMD, for each member, to identify the side in tension it can help to visualise the deformation resulting from the forces acting on it indicated in the free body diagram, Figure 2. Since there are no loads acting between the nodes, the BMD is comprised of straight lines between the values at each node. The BMD is shown in Figure 3.

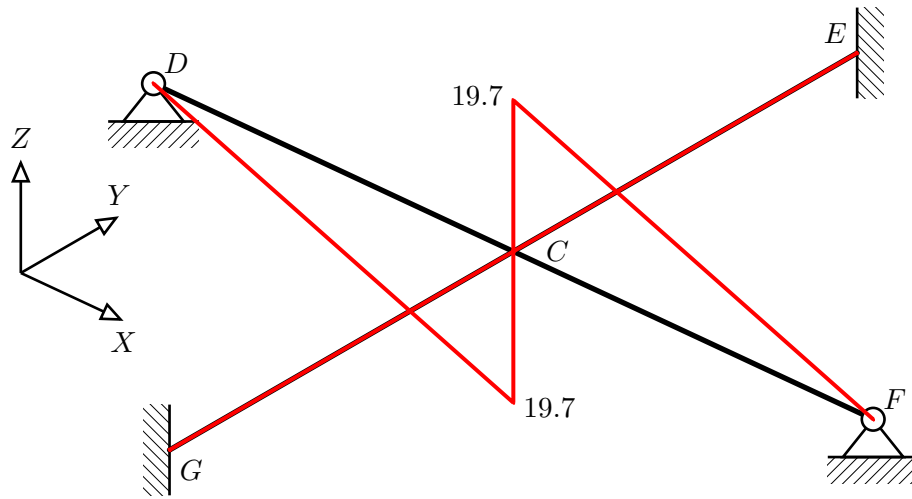


Figure 3: Bending Moment Diagram.

For the TMD, it is not necessary to adopt a strict drawing convention once the relative actions are indicated. For example, the double-headed arrow in Figure 2 indicating the torsion of member CE could be thought of as an analogous “tension” which we may consider as positive, and so we draw the TMD above the line. Similarly, for member CG , the double-headed arrows act in the opposite sense to the analogous “tension” and so are analogous to “compression”, which we then draw on the bottom of the member, as shown in Figure 4.

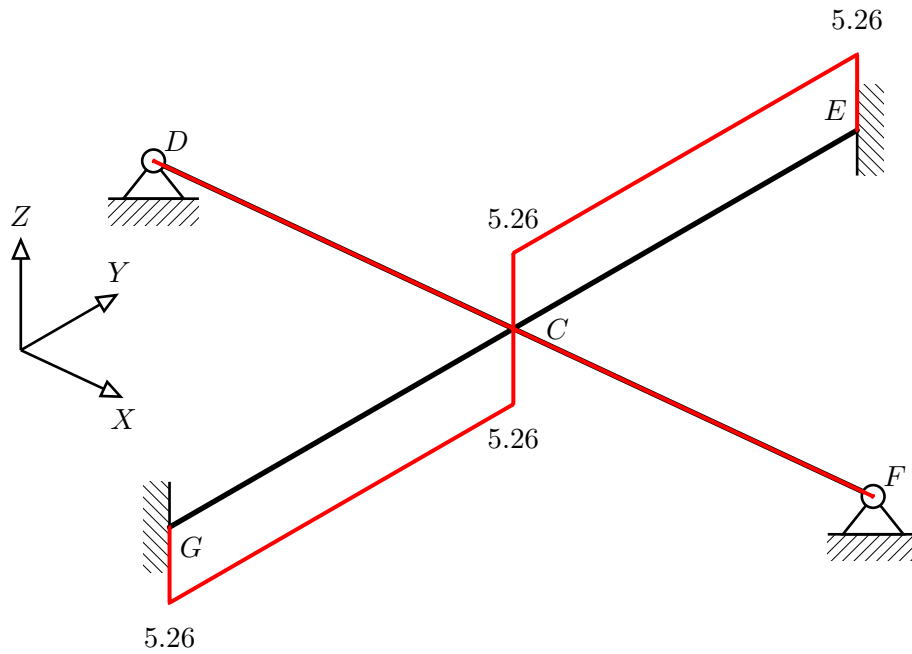


Figure 4: Torsion Moment Diagram.