

Light Aircraft Structures

Shear Forces and Moments in Skin-Boom Analyses

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- Resultant shear force:

$$S = q_{12} \cdot L_{12}$$

- Cartesian components:

$$S_x = q_{12} (x_2 - x_1)$$

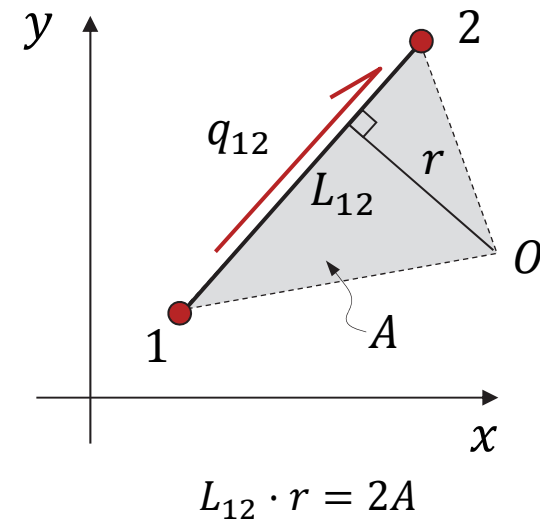
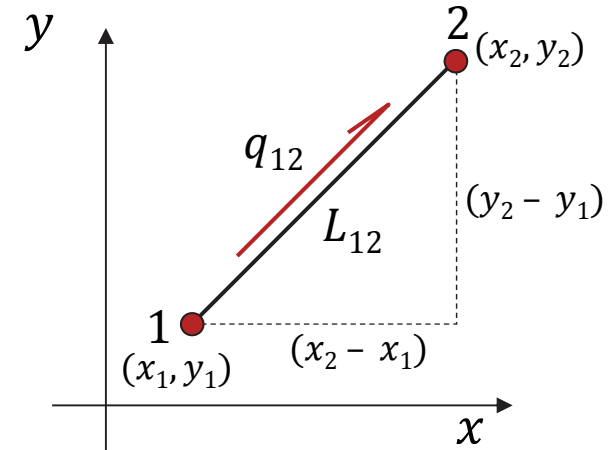
$$S_y = q_{12} (y_2 - y_1)$$

- Total torque:

$$M = q_{12} \cdot L_{12} \cdot r$$

$$M = q_{12} \cdot 2A$$

- where A is the area subtended between the web and the chosen moment centre O

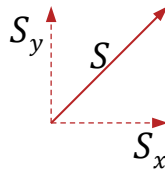


- The total shear force in a given direction is **again** the product of the **shear flow** and the **projected length** of the wall in that direction

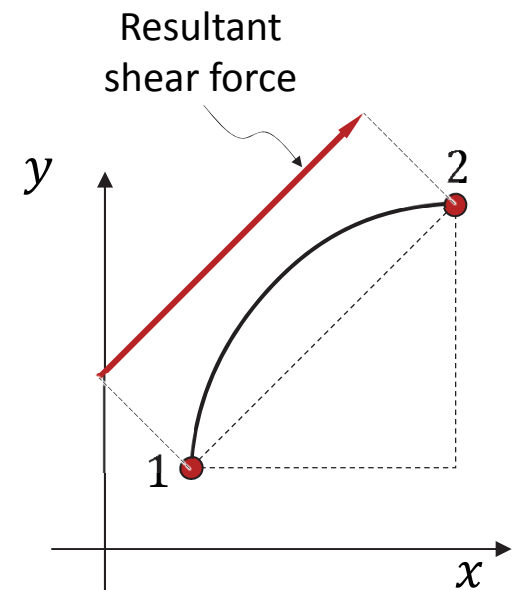
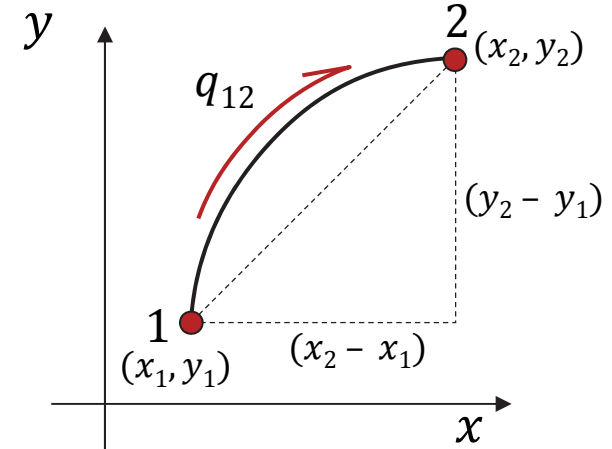
$$S_x = q_{12} (x_2 - x_1) \quad S_y = q_{12} (y_2 - y_1)$$

- The total resultant shear force S is

$$S = \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2}$$



- Thus the resultant shear force acting on a curved web is the product of the shear flow and the length of the straight line joining the ends of the wall
 - The direction of the resultant is parallel to this line but not in general through this line

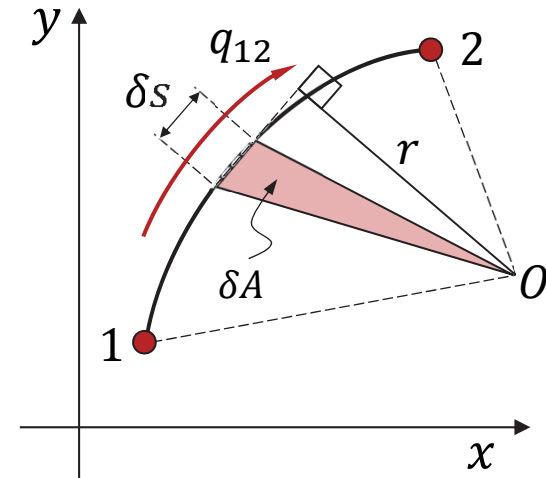


- The moment M produced by the shear flow about any point O in the plane of the section can be obtained from:

$$M = \int_1^2 q_{12} r \, ds$$

$$M = q_{12} \int_1^2 2 \, dA$$

$$M = 2 A q_{12}$$



- where A is the total area enclosed by the web and the lines joining the ends of the web to point O
- Thus the moment about any point due to the shear flow in a web is twice the product of the shear flow and the area subtended between the web and the chosen point

- The line of action of the shear flow force resultant S is parallel to the line joining the booms each side of the web, but is not coincident
- To determine the distance of the line of action from a chosen point consider the force and moment resultant equations:

$$M = S \cdot e$$

$$M = 2 A q_{12} \quad S = q_{12} L_{12}$$

$$2 A q_{12} = q_{12} L_{12} e$$

$$e = \frac{2 A}{L_{12}}$$

