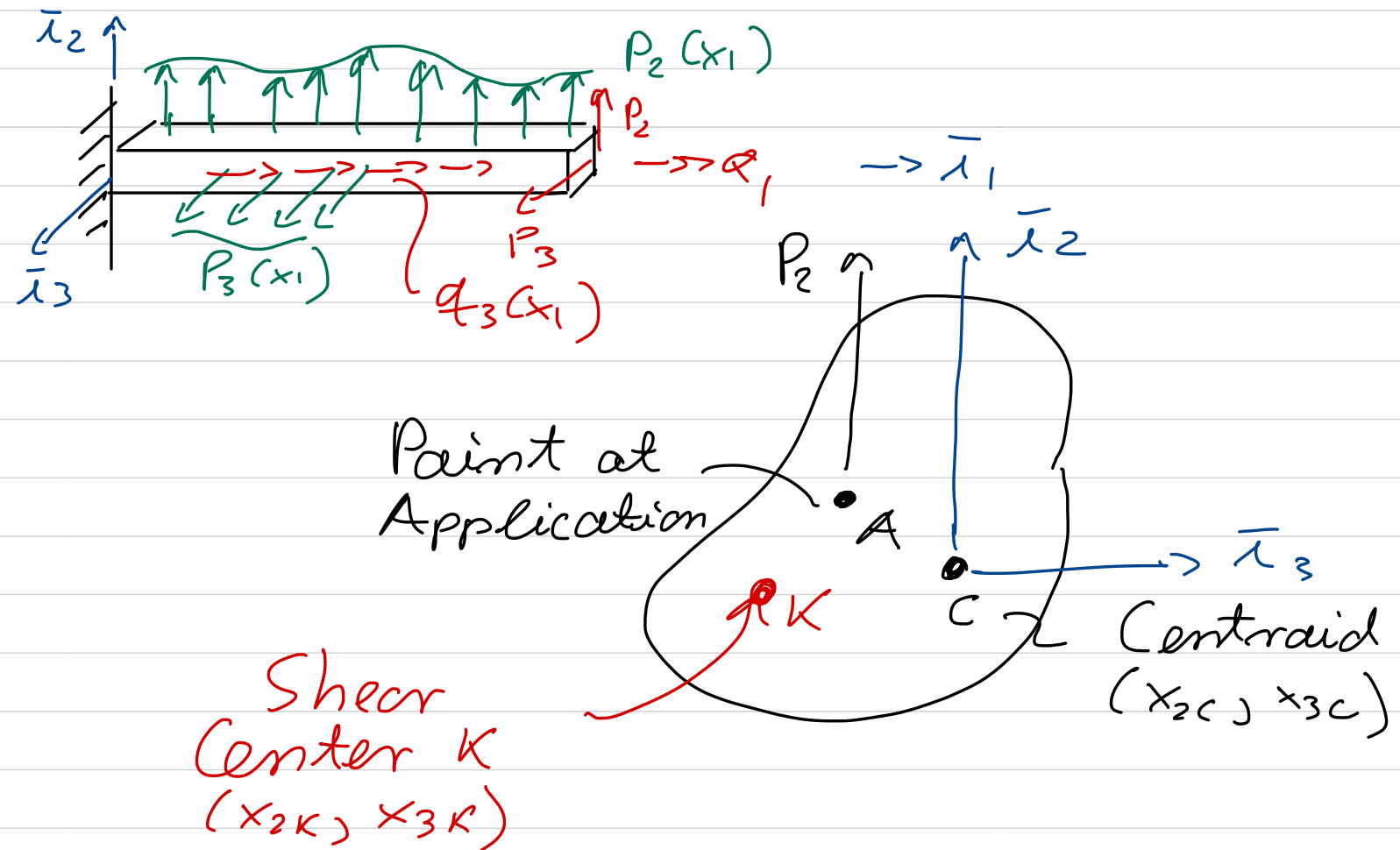



Coupled Bending - Torsion



* If the transverse loads are not applied at the shear center, they may be replaced by an equal load at K plus a torque

Ex: $P_2(x_1)$ applied at A

=

$$P_2(x_1) @ K + q_1(x_1) = (x_{3k} - x_{3A}) P_2(x_1)$$

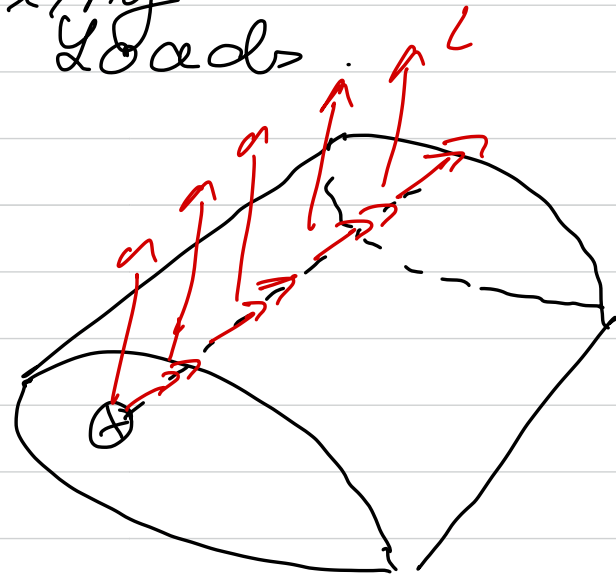
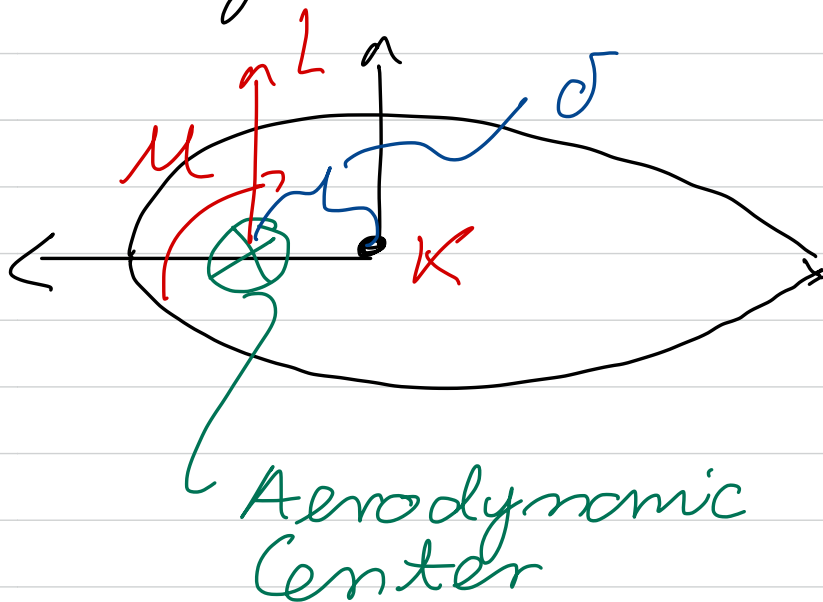
Procedure

- 1) Compute the location at the centroid C (x_{2c}, x_{3c}).
- 2) Compute the centroidal stiffnesses.
- 3) Compute the location at the shear center K (x_{2K}, x_{3K}).
- 4) Compute the torsional stiffness.
- 5) Solve the axial problem.
- 6) Solve the bending problem.
- 7) Solve the torsional problem.

$$\frac{d}{dx_1} \left[H_{11} \frac{d\phi_1}{dx_1} \right] = - \left[q_1(x_1) + (x_{2A} - x_{2K}) p_3(x_1) - (x_{3A} - x_{3K}) p_2(x_1) \right]$$

Subjected to B.C.s.

Conceptual Ex: Wing subjected to Aero Loads.



$L \rightarrow$ lift per unit span

$M \rightarrow$ Aerodynamic moment per unit span.

$$\frac{d^2}{dx_1^2} \left(H_{22} \frac{d^2 u_3}{dx_1^2} \right) = L$$

$$\frac{d}{dx_1} \left(H_{11} \frac{d\phi_1}{dx_1} \right) = -(M + \delta L)$$

* For sym airfoil, $M=0$ but we still have twisting

* L depends on $\phi_1(x_1)$, which depends on L !

\rightarrow Aeroelasticity!