

Faculty of Maritime Engineering and Biological, Ocean and Natural Resources Sciences

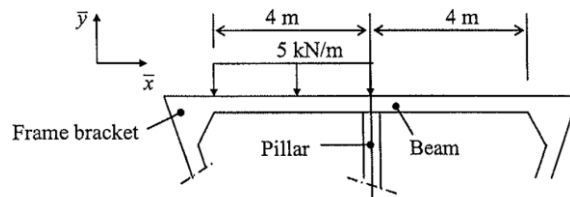
FINITE ELEMENTS

PARTIAL EXAM

28 June 2016

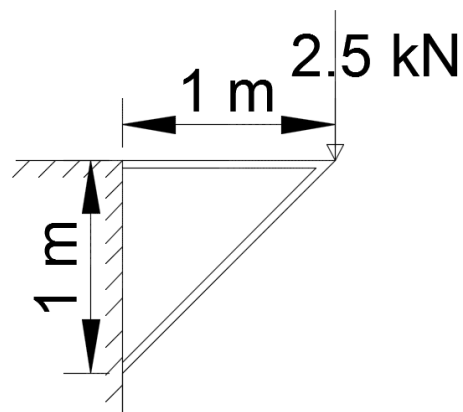
Student:

1. A deck beam of flexural rigidity $EI = 6912 \text{ kN.m}^2$ subjected to a uniformly distributed load as shown in Figure is supported by frame brackets and a pillar [40 Pts].



- a) Assemble the global structural stiffness matrix of the deck beam using the stiffness matrix of a beam element with length L given below, [13]
- b) Determine the angular displacement of the beam at the pillar if a uniformly distributed load of 5 kN/m is applied over a span of 4 m . Assume that the pillar constrains only the vertical displacement and the brackets rigidly restrict any movement of the beam ends. [6]
- c) Calculate all reactions at the brackets and pillar and demonstrate that the beam structure is in equilibrium. [15] *Keep in mind the reactions where the external force is applied!*
- d) If the brackets were only partially constrained describe how you would solve the beam bracket problem. [6]

2. A frame structure attached to the stern of a boat is designed to withstand a vertical load of 2.5 kN as shown below. The cross section of the frame area A of 0.005 m^2 and the second moment of area I of $0.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$. Young's Modulus $E = 2.1 \times 10^8 \text{ kN/m}^2$. [60 Pts]



- a) Using the stiffness matrix of a general beam element given below, assemble the global structural stiffness matrix of the frame structure. [11 Marks]
- b) If the frame is rigidly fixed to the stern of the boat, calculate the displacements of the tip of the frame due to the vertical load. [26 Marks]
- c) Finally, determine all reactions at the stern supports and demonstrate that the frame structure is in equilibrium. [23 marks]

Stiffness Matrices:

$$[K^e] = \frac{EI}{L^3} \begin{bmatrix} v_i & \theta_{zi} & v_j & \theta_{zj} \\ 12 & 6L & -12 & 6L \\ 6L & 4L^2 & -6L & 2L^2 \\ -12 & -6L & 12 & -6L \\ 6L & 2L^2 & -6L & 4L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[K^e] = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

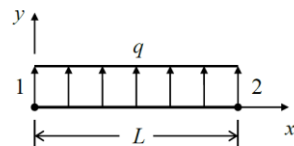
$$[K^e] = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} C^2 & CS & -C^2 & -CS \\ CS & S^2 & -CS & -S^2 \\ -C^2 & -CS & C^2 & CS \\ -CS & -S^2 & CS & S^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{K}^e] = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{u}_i & \bar{v}_i & \theta_{zi} & \bar{u}_j & \bar{v}_j & \theta_{zj} \\ c^2 + s^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & cs - cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -s \frac{6r^2}{L} & -c^2 - s^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -cs + cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -s \frac{6r^2}{L} \\ cs - cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & s^2 + c^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & c \frac{6r^2}{L} & -cs + cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -s^2 - c^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & c \frac{6r^2}{L} \\ -s \frac{6r^2}{L} & c \frac{6r^2}{L} & 4r^2 & s \frac{6r^2}{L} & -c \frac{6r^2}{L} & 2r^2 \\ -c^2 - s^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -cs + cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & s \frac{6r^2}{L} & c^2 + s^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & cs - cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & s \frac{6r^2}{L} \\ -cs + cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -s^2 - c^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -c \frac{6r^2}{L} & cs - cs \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & s^2 + c^2 \frac{12r^2}{L^2} & -c \frac{6r^2}{L} \\ -s \frac{6r^2}{L} & c \frac{6r^2}{L} & 2r^2 & s \frac{6r^2}{L} & -c \frac{6r^2}{L} & 4r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Where $C = \cos\alpha$, $S = \sin\alpha$ and $r = \sqrt{(I/A)}$, radius of gyration of cross-section.

And the equivalent nodal loads for a uniformly distributed load q over a beam of length

L is:



$$\{F^e\} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_{y1} \\ M_{z1} \\ F_{y2} \\ M_{z2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} qL \\ \frac{1}{12} qL^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} qL \\ -\frac{1}{12} qL^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Uniform load distribution

Don't waste your time, select your final matrix accordingly and don't forget to put comments on your results!!