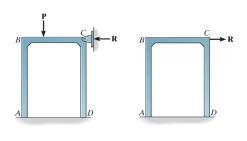
# **Chapter 11**

Displacement Method of Analysis: **Moment Distribution for frames** 



1

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

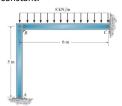
#### Moment Distribution for Frames: No Sidesway

- Application of the moment-distribution method for frames having no sidesway follows the same procedure as that given for heams.
- ➤ To minimize the chance for errors, it is suggested that the analysis be arranged in a tabular form, as in the previous examples.
- Also, the distribution of moments can be shortened if the stiffness factor of a span can be modified as indicated in the previous section.

2

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

Example 11-4: Determine the internal moments at the joints of the frame shown below. There is a pin at A and C and a fixed support at B. EI is constant.



- ightharpoonup By inspection, the pin at C will prevent the frame from sidesway.
- ➤ The stiffness factors of BC and BA can be calculated using K = 3EI/L since the far ends A and C are pinned.

3

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

> Example 11-4: For span BC, the FEM are:

$$(FEM) = \frac{wL^2}{8} \quad \begin{cases} B & W \\ & L \\ & L \end{cases}$$

$$(FEM)_{BC} = -\frac{wL^2}{8} = -\frac{8 \, {}^{kN}\!/_{m} (6 \, m)^2}{8} = -36 \, kNm$$

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Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

- **Example 11-4**: The DFs for joint *B* are:
- > The stiffness for AB:  $K_{BA} = \frac{3EI}{L} = \frac{3EI}{5m}$
- The stiffness for BC:  $K_{BC} = \frac{3EI}{L} = \frac{3EI}{6m}$
- 55 L 6m
- The distribution factors are:  $DF_{AB} = 1$   $DF_{CB} = 1$

$$DF_{BA} = \frac{K_{BA}}{\sum K} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{6}} = 0.545$$

$$DF_{BC} = \frac{K_{BC}}{\sum K} = \frac{\frac{3}{6}}{\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{6}} = 0.455$$

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-4**: Putting the data into a table:

Joint	Α	ı	С	
Members	AB	BA	BC	СВ
DF	1	0.545	0.455	1
FEM				
Dist.				
Σ				

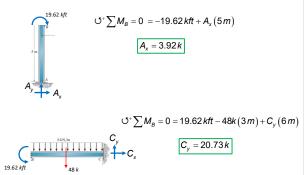


> Example 11-4: Putting the data into a table:

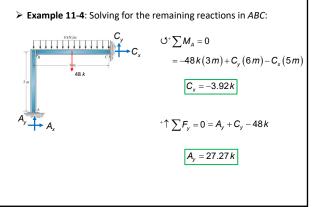
	Joint	Α	В		С	
	Members	AB	BA	ВС	СВ	
	DF	1	0.545	0.455	1	
	FEM	0		-36	0	
	Dist.		19.62	16.38		
	Σ	0	19.62	-19.62	0	
81	6 m —		19.6	52 kft \Bigg 1	8 kV	$ \begin{array}{ccc} C_{y} \\ & + \\ C_{x} \end{array} $

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-4**: Solving for reactions in *AB* and *BC*:



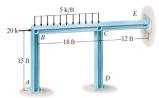
## Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames



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Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-5**: Determine the internal moments at the joints of the frame shown below. There is a pin at E and D and a fixed support at A. EI is constant.



- ➤ By inspection, the pin at *E* will prevent the frame from sidesway.
- The stiffness factors of CD and CE can be calculated using K = 3EI/L since the far ends D and E are pinned.

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### Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-5**: For span *BC* the FEM are:

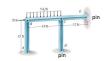
$$(FEM) = \frac{wL^2}{12} \quad \left(B \quad \begin{array}{c} w \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \quad \left(FEM\right) = \frac{wL^2}{12}$$

$$(FEM)_{BC} = -\frac{wL^2}{12} = -\frac{5k/ft(18ft)^2}{12} = -135kft$$

$$(FEM)_{CB} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = \frac{5 k / ft (18 ft)^2}{12} = 135 kft$$

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

> Example 11-5: The stiffnesses are:



The stiffness for AB:  $K = \frac{4EI}{L}$   $K_{BA} = \frac{4EI}{15ft}$ 

$$K_{BA} = \frac{4EI}{15ff}$$

The stiffness for BC:  $K = \frac{4EI}{L}$   $K_{BC} = \frac{4EI}{18ft}$ 

BC: 
$$K = \frac{4EI}{I}$$

$$K_{BC} = \frac{4EI}{18ft}$$

The stiffness for CD:  $K = \frac{3EI}{L}$ 

$$K_{CD} = \frac{3EI}{15f}$$

The stiffness for CE:  $K = \frac{3EI}{L}$ 

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# Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-5**: The distribution factors are:

$$DF_{AB} = 0$$
  $DF_{DC} = 1$   $DF_{EC} = 1$ 

$$DF_{BA} = \frac{K_{BA}}{\sum K} = \frac{\frac{4}{15}}{\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{18}} = 0.545$$
  $DF_{BC} = 1 - DF_{AB} = 0.455$ 

$$DF_{BC} = 1 - DF_{AB} = 0.455$$

$$DF_{CE} = \frac{K_{CE}}{\sum K} = \frac{\frac{3}{12}}{\frac{4}{18} + \frac{3}{15} + \frac{3}{12}} = 0.372$$

$$DF_{CD} = \frac{K_{CD}}{\sum K} = \frac{\frac{3}{15}}{\frac{4}{18} + \frac{3}{15} + \frac{3}{12}} = 0.298$$

$$\textit{DF}_{\textit{CB}} = 1 - \textit{DF}_{\textit{CE}} - \textit{DF}_{\textit{CD}} = 0.330$$

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Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames > Example 11-5: Putting the data into a table: Members AB BA ВС CD CE DC EC DF 0 0.545 0.455 0.330 0.298 0.372 FEM co Dist CO CO Dist. CO Dist.

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Σ

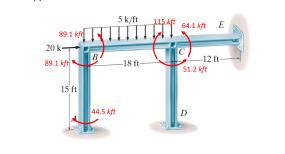
#### Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

> Example 11-5: Putting the data into a table:

Example 11 3.1 atting the data into a table.								
Joint	Α	ı	3		С		D	Ε
Members	AB	BA	ВС	СВ	CD	CE	DC	EC
DF	0	0.545	0.455	0.330	0.298	0.372	1	1
FEM			-135	135			0	0
Dist.		73.6	61.4	-44.6	-40.2	-50.2		
со	36.8		-22.3	30.7				
Dist.		12.2	10.1	-10.1	-9.1	-11.5		
со	6.1		-5.1	5.1				
Dist.		2.8	2.3	-1.7	-1.5	-1.9		
со	1.4		-0.8	1.2				
Dist.		0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4		
со	0.2		-0.2	0.2				
Dist.		0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1		
Σ	44.5	89.1	-89.1	115	-51.2	-64.1	0	0

Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

**Example 11-5**: Determine the internal moments at the joints of the frame shown below. There is a pin at E and D and a fixed support at A. EI is constant.

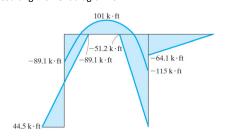


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### Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

- > Example 11-5: Determine the internal moments at the joints of the frame shown below. There is a pin at E and D and a fixed support at A. EI is constant.
- > The resulting moment diagram is:



Displacement method of analysis: moment distribution for frames

Let's work some problems

