

SKMM 3033

Finite Element Method

Topic 6: Coordinate transformation for Truss stiffness matrix

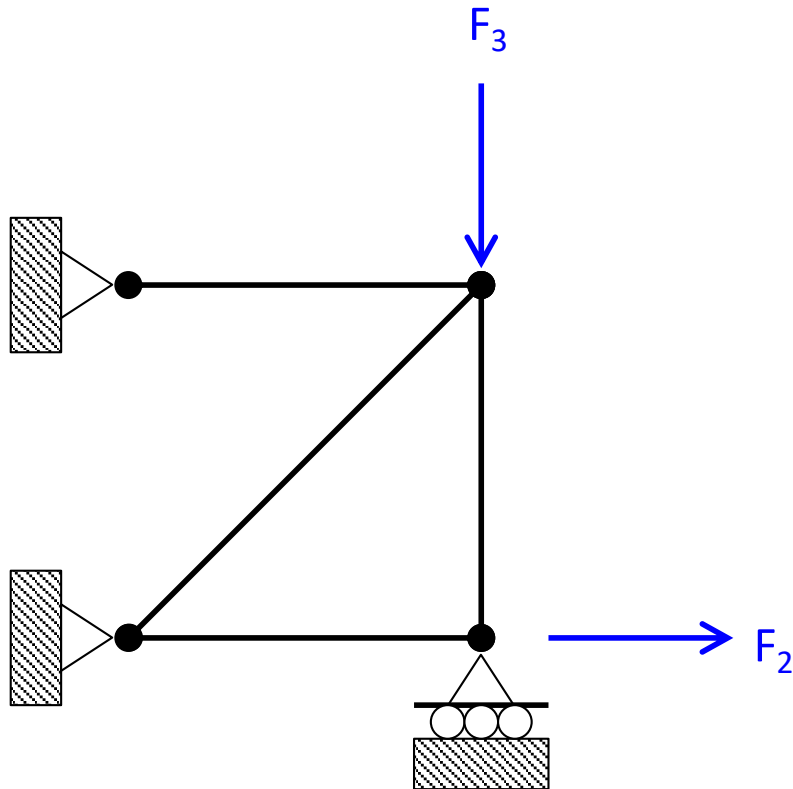
DR WILLIAM CHONG WOEI FONG
Department of Aeronautics, Automotive and Ocean Engineering
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

By the end of the notes:

The students are expected:

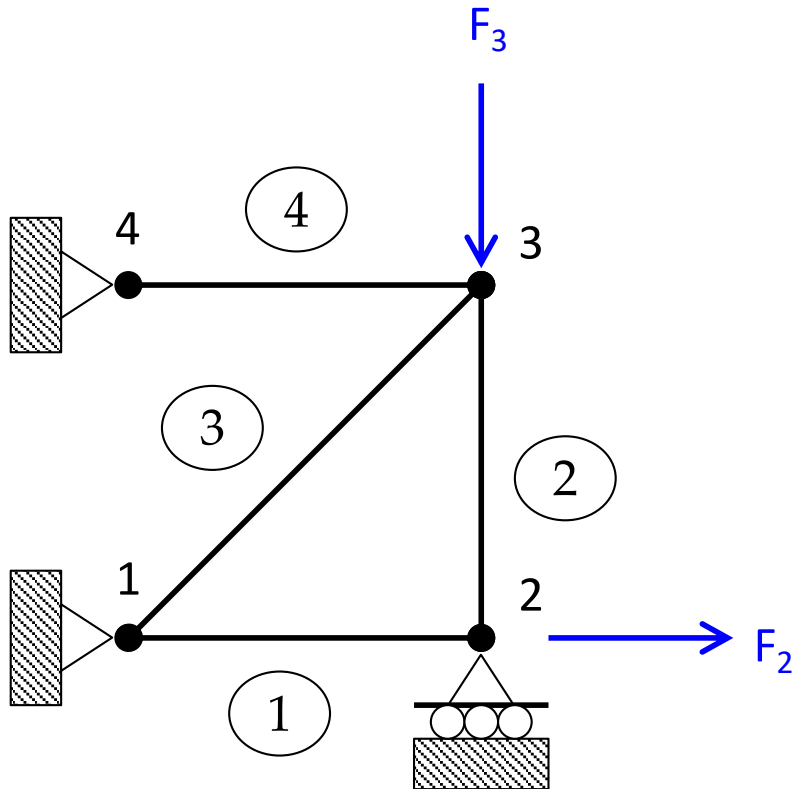
- To execute coordinate transformations of 1-dimensional bar element for plane trusses
- To derive element stiffness matrix for plane trusses

Plane Trusses



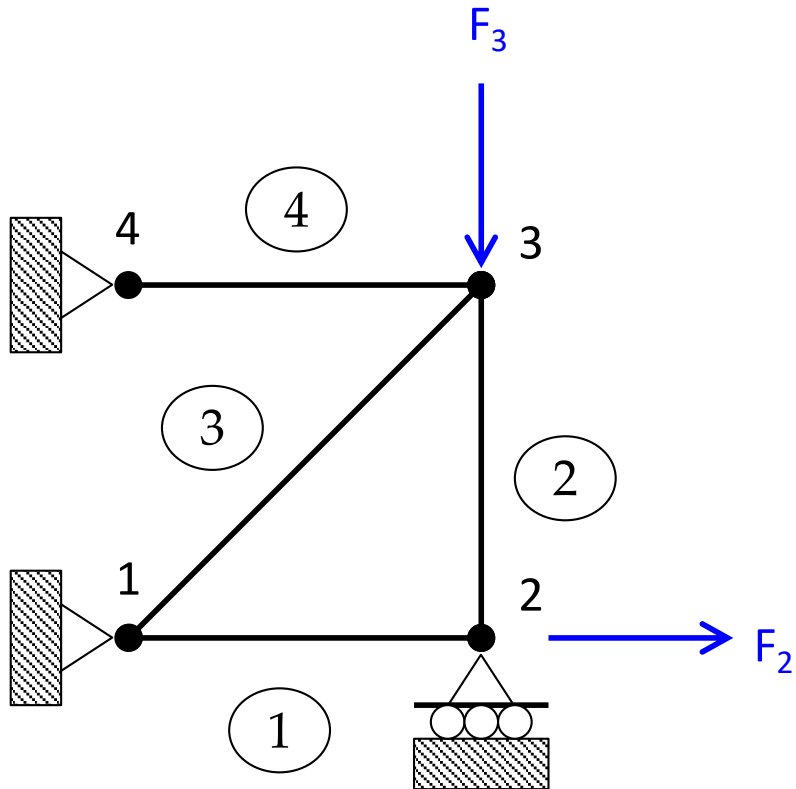
- A typical two-dimensional plane truss comprises of two-force members
- It is connected by frictionless joints.
- All loads and reaction forces are applied at the joints only.

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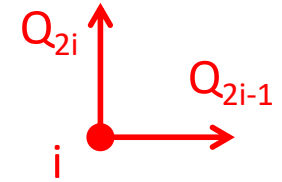
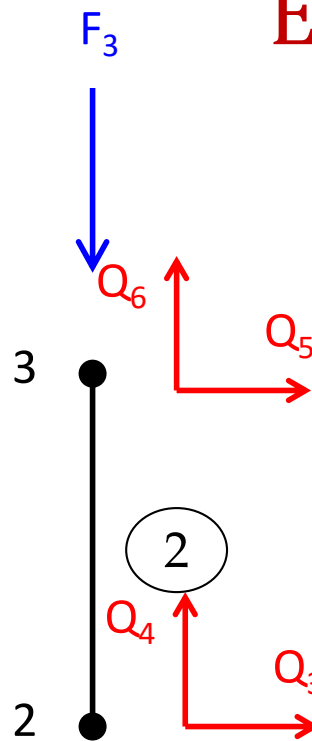
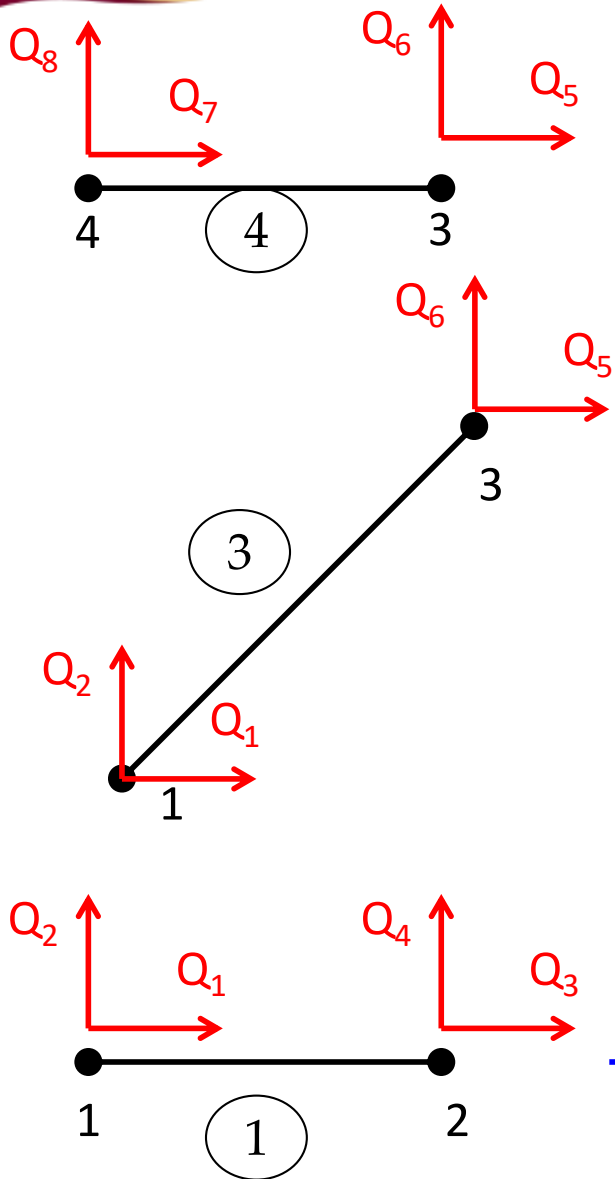
Elements & Nodes



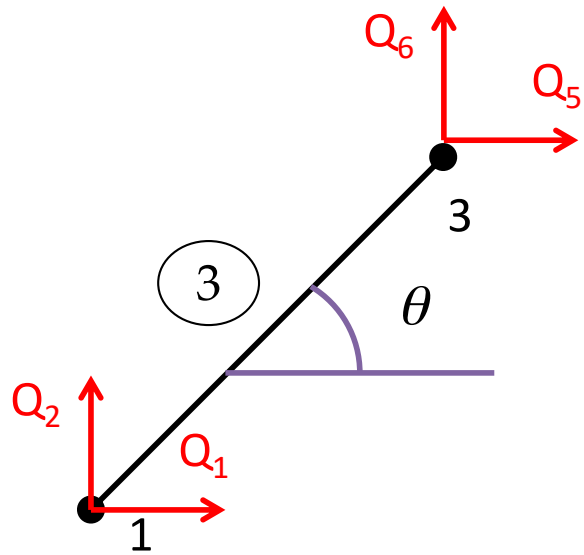
Element Connectivity Table

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Nodes</u>	
(1)	1	2
(2)	3	2
(3)	1	3
(4)	4	3

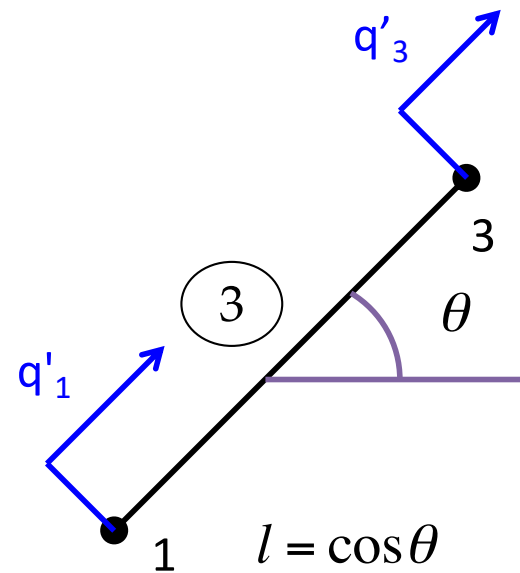
Element Displacement



Element Displacement



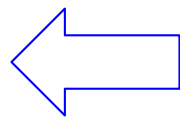
$$\{q\} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$l = \cos \theta$$

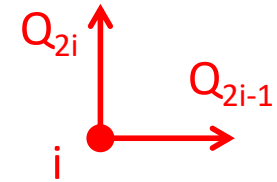
$$m = \sin \theta$$

$$\{q'\} = \begin{pmatrix} q'_1 \\ q'_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

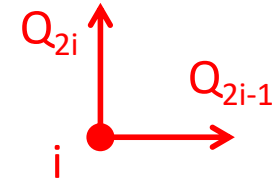
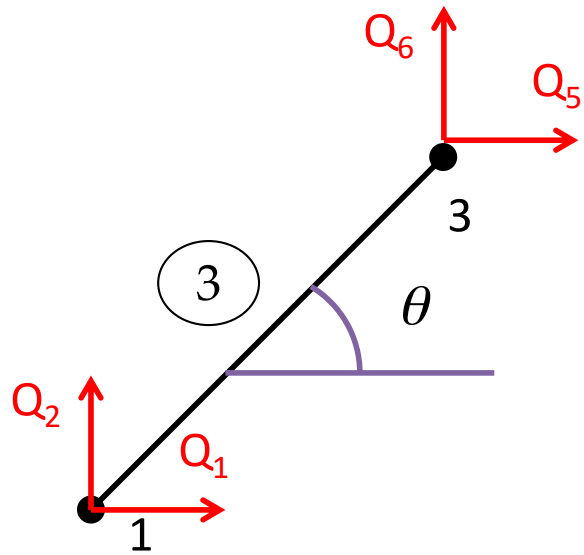


$$q'_1 = q_1 \cos \theta + q_2 \sin \theta$$

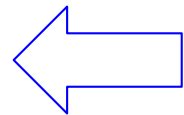
$$q'_3 = q_5 \cos \theta + q_6 \sin \theta$$



Element Displacement



$$\{q\} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{pmatrix}$$



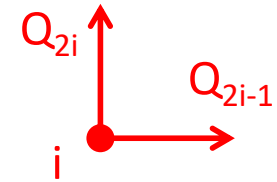
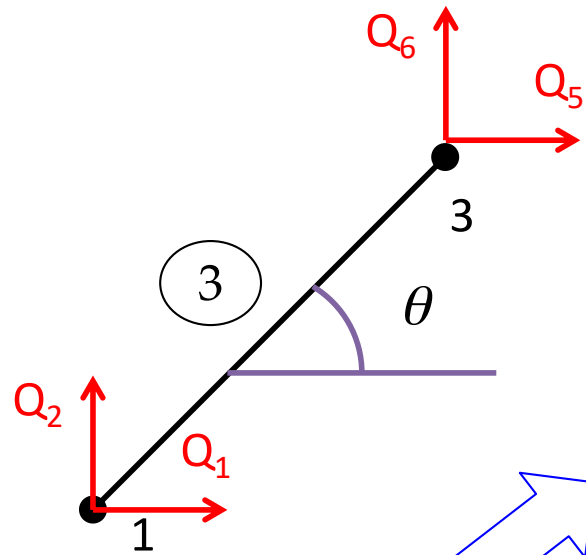
$$q'_1 = q_1 l + q_2 m$$

$$q'_3 = q_5 l + q_6 m$$

$$q'_1 = q_1 \cos \theta + q_2 \sin \theta$$

$$q'_3 = q_5 \cos \theta + q_6 \sin \theta$$

Element Displacement



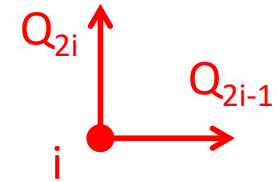
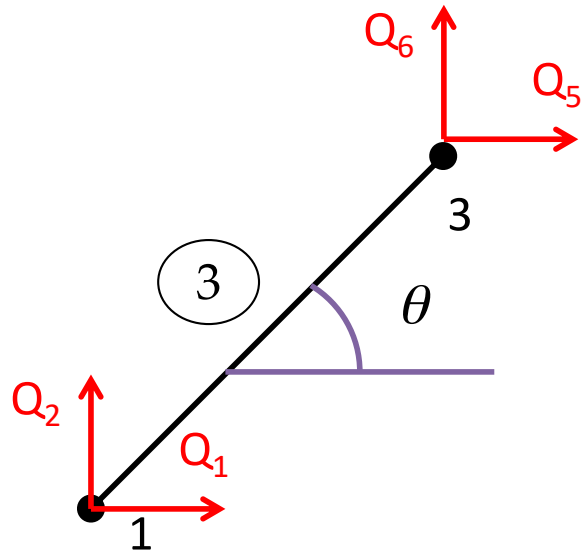
$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} q'_1 \\ q'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l & m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{q\} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q'_1 = q_1 l + q_2 m$$

$$q'_3 = q_5 l + q_6 m$$

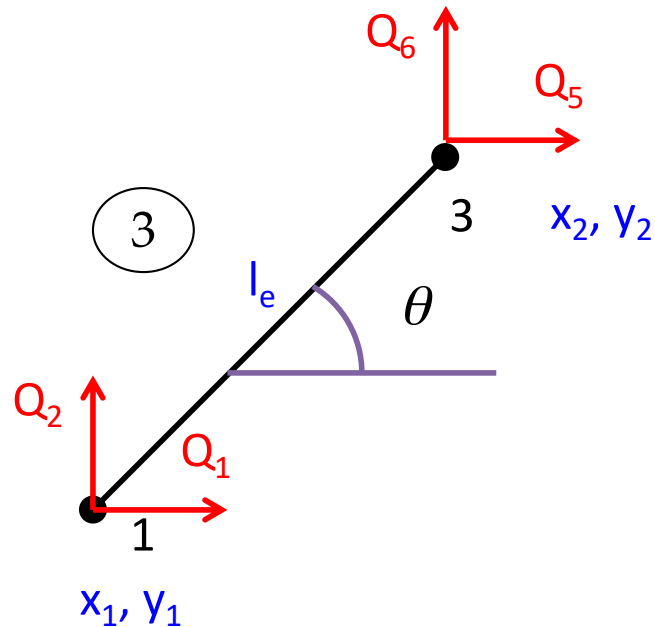
Element Displacement



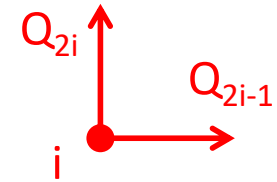
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$$\{q'\} = \{L\}\{q\}$$

Element Displacement



$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} q'_1 \\ q'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l & m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

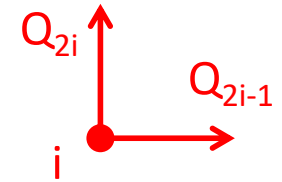
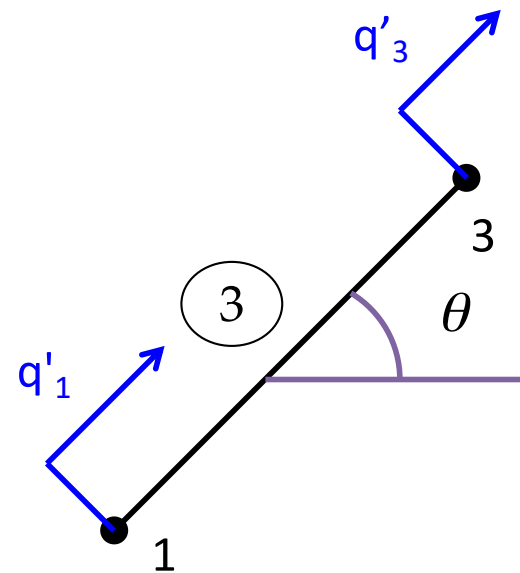
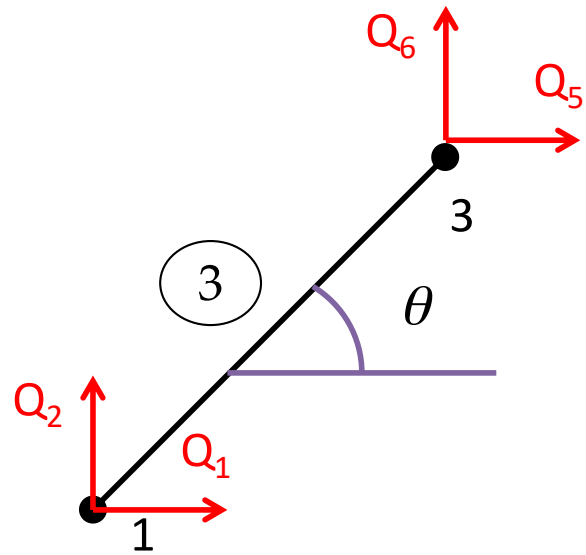


$$l = \cos \theta = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l_e}$$

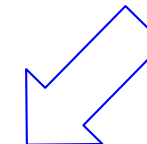
$$m = \sin \theta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{l_e}$$

$$\{q'\} = \{L\}\{q\}$$

Element Stiffness

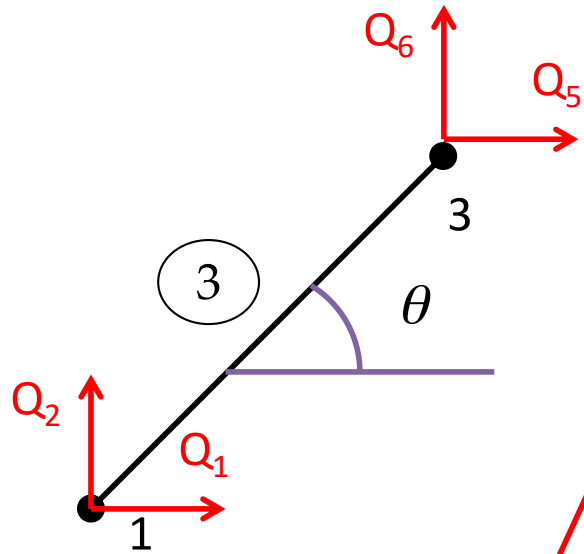


$$\{q'\} = \{L\} \{q\}$$



$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} [\{L\} \{q\}]^T k^e \{L\} \{q\} \quad \leftarrow \quad U_e = \frac{1}{2} \{q'\}^T k^e \{q'\}$$

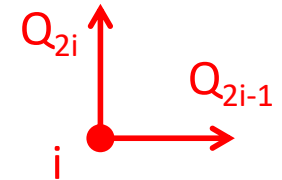
Element Stiffness



$$k^{truss} = \{L\}^T k^e \{L\}$$

$$k^e = \frac{EA_e}{l_e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

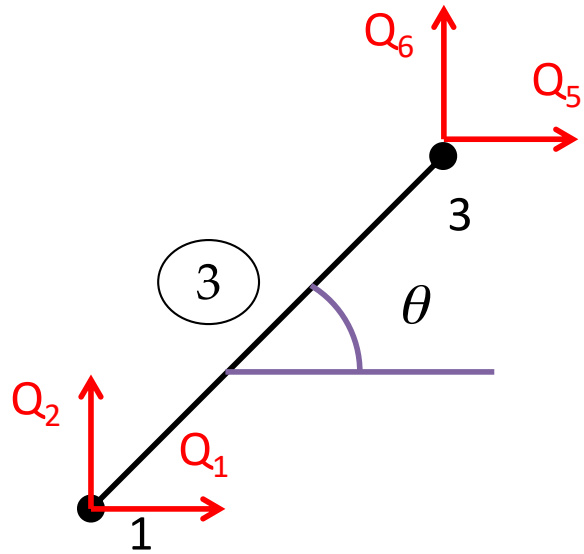
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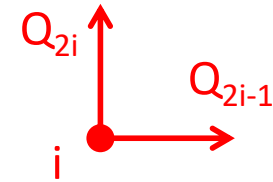
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Element Stiffness



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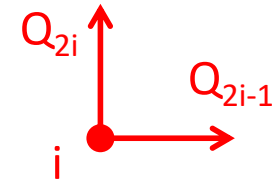
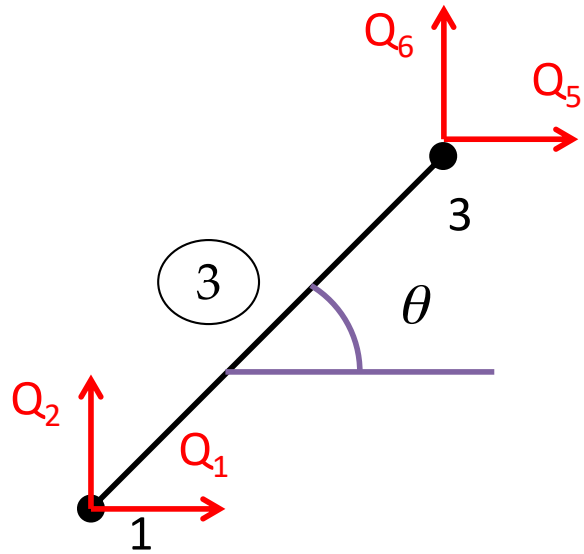


$$k^{truss} = \{L\}^T k^e \{L\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} l & 0 \\ m & 0 \\ 0 & l \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{EA_e}{l_e} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} l & m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l & m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{EA_e}{l_e} \begin{pmatrix} l & 0 \\ m & 0 \\ 0 & l \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l & m & -l & -m \\ -l & -m & l & m \end{pmatrix}$$

Element Stiffness



$$\therefore k^{truss} = \frac{EA_e}{l_e} \begin{pmatrix} l^2 & lm & -l^2 & -lm \\ lm & m^2 & -lm & -m^2 \\ -l^2 & -lm & l^2 & lm \\ -lm & -m^2 & lm & m^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} [\{L\}\{q\}]^T k^e \{L\}\{q\}$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} \{q\}^T \{L\}^T k^e \{L\}\{q\}$$

By the end of the notes:

You are expected to be able to:

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- To derive element stiffness matrix for plane trusses