

A short course on

Structural Members

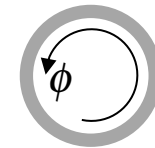
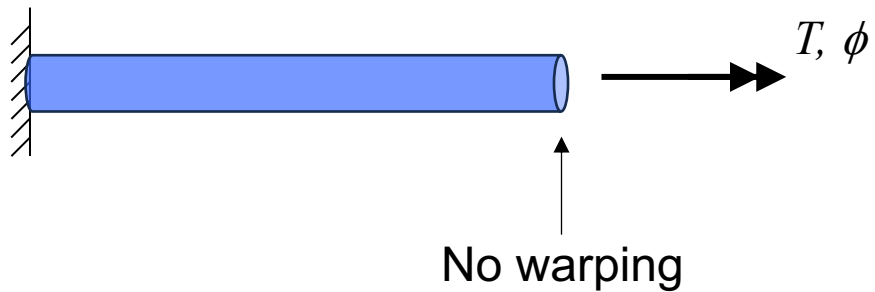
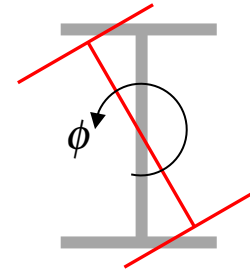
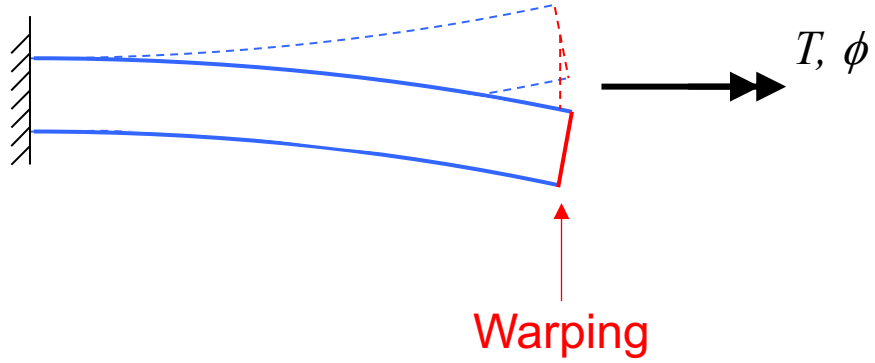
This video:

Warping Torsion

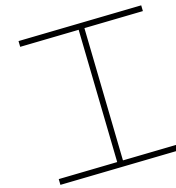
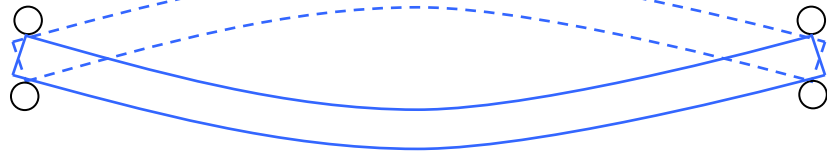
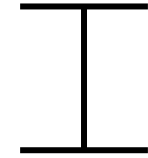
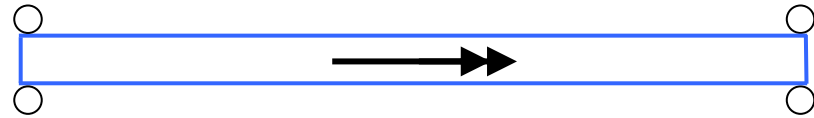
Terje's Toolbox is freely available at terje.civil.ubc.ca

It is created and maintained by Professor Terje Haukaas, Ph.D., P.Eng.,
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Warping

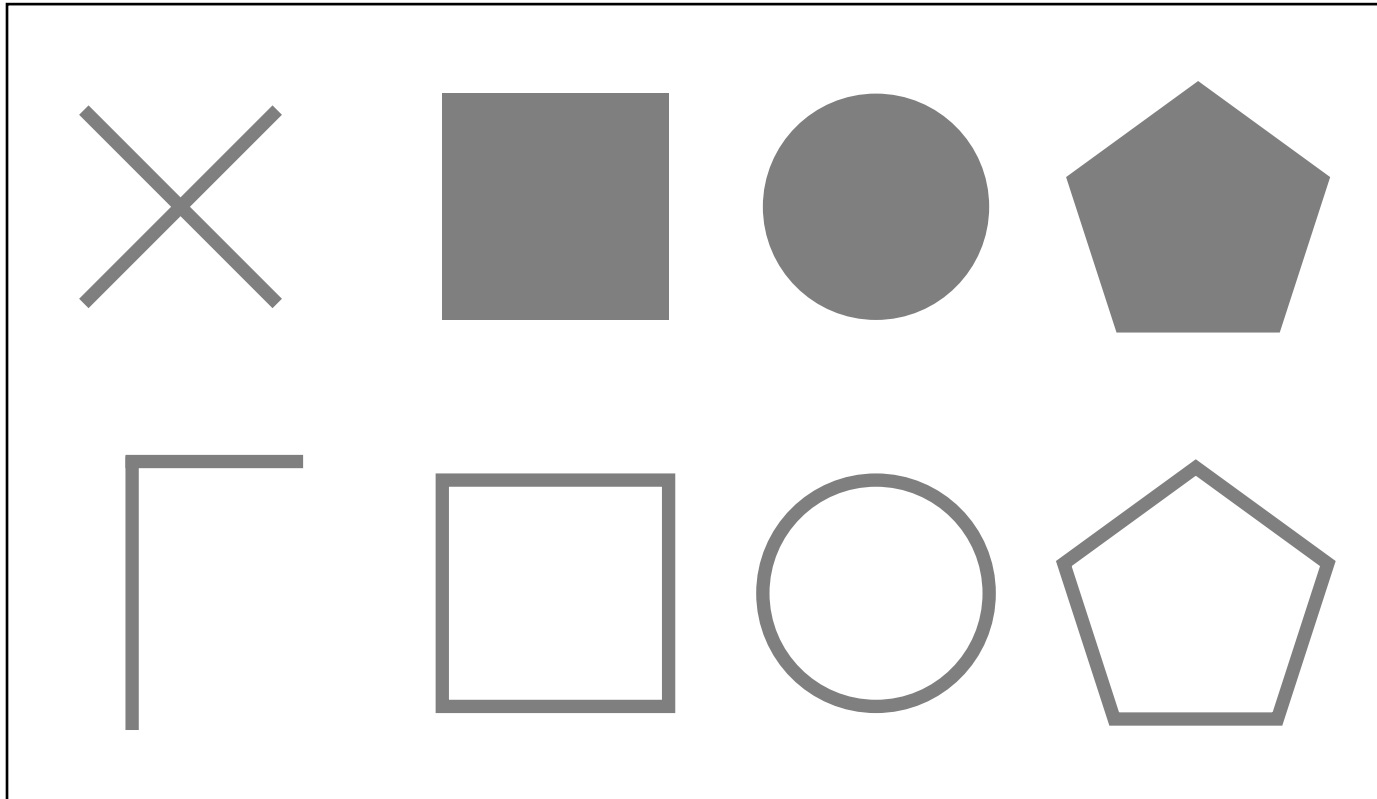


Axial Stress Develops

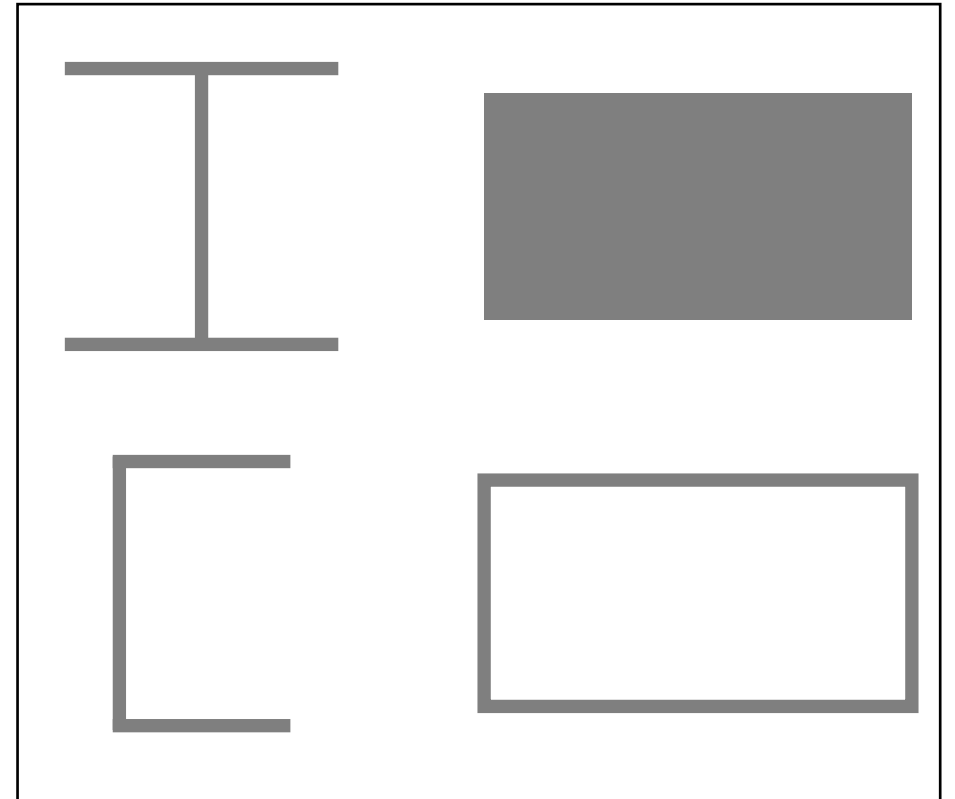


Do they warp?

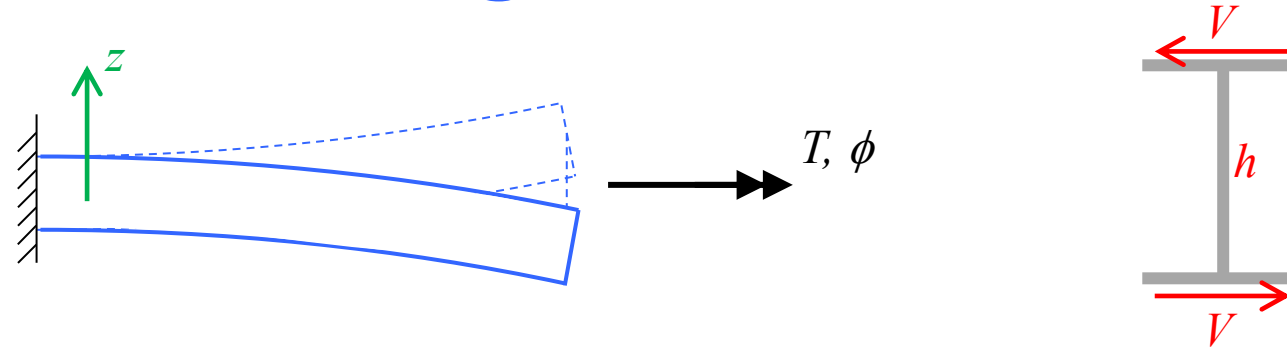
Do **NOT** warp



Warp!



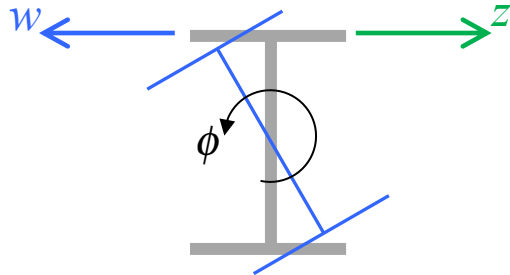
Wide-flange Cross-section



$$T_{\text{warping}} = h \cdot V$$

$$V = \frac{dM}{dx} \Rightarrow T_{\text{warping}} = h \cdot \frac{dM}{dx}$$

$$M = EI_{\text{flange}} \cdot \frac{d^2w}{dx^2} \Rightarrow T_{\text{warping}} = h \cdot EI_{\text{flange}} \cdot \frac{d^3w}{dx^3}$$




$$w = -\phi \cdot \frac{h}{2} \Rightarrow T_{\text{warping}} = -\frac{h^2}{2} \cdot EI_{\text{flange}} \cdot \frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3}$$

$$C_w = I_{\text{flange}} \cdot \frac{h^2}{2}$$

$$T_{\text{warping}} = -EC_w \cdot \frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3}$$

Saint Venant + Warping Torsion

$$T = GJ \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dx} - EC_w \cdot \frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3}$$

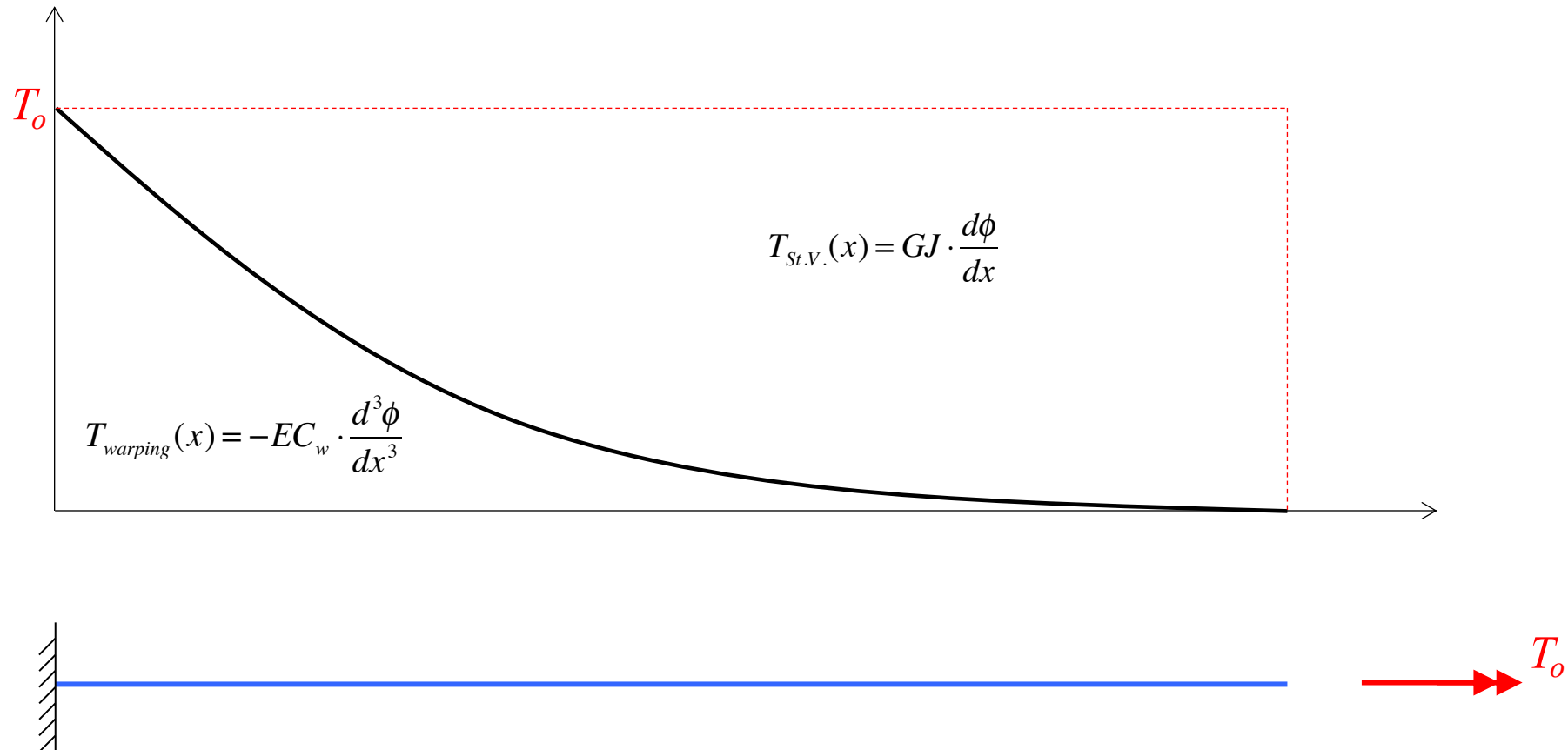

$$EC_w \cdot \frac{d^4\phi}{dx^4} - GJ \cdot \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = m_x$$

$$\gamma^4 - \frac{GJ}{EC_w} \cdot \gamma^2 = 0$$

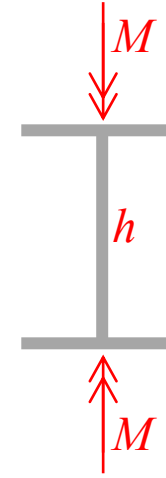
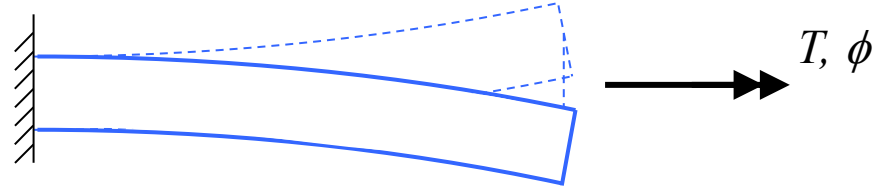
$$\phi(x) = C_1 \cdot \sinh(\sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot x) + C_2 \cdot \cosh(\sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot x) + C_3 \cdot x + C_4$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{GJ/EC_w}} \cdot \frac{T_o}{GJ} \cdot \left(\begin{array}{l} \tanh(\sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot L) \cdot [\cosh(\sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot x) - 1] \\ -\sinh(\sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot x) + \sqrt{GJ/EC_w} \cdot x \end{array} \right)$$

How is the torque carried?



Bi-moment



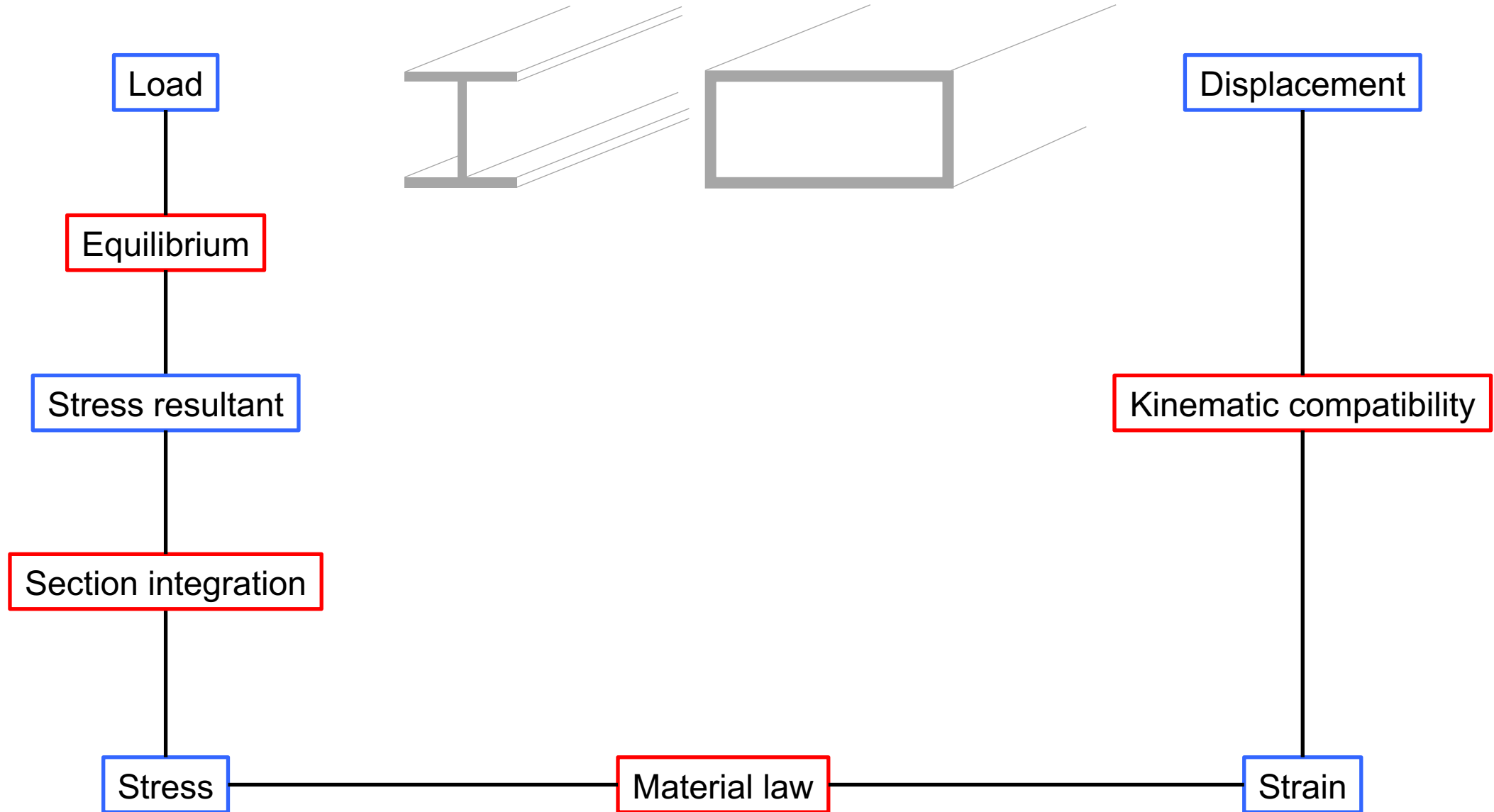
$$B \equiv M \cdot h$$

$$B = EI \cdot \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \cdot h$$

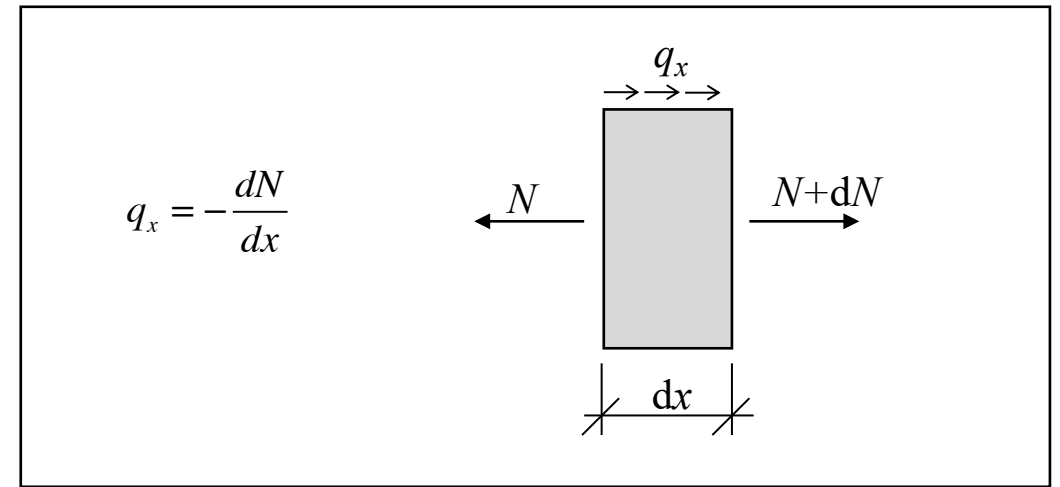
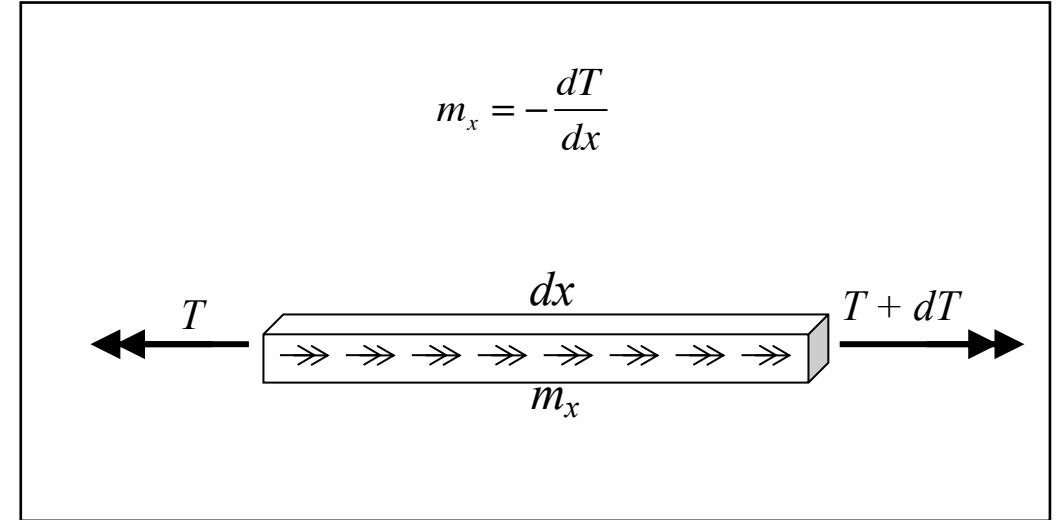
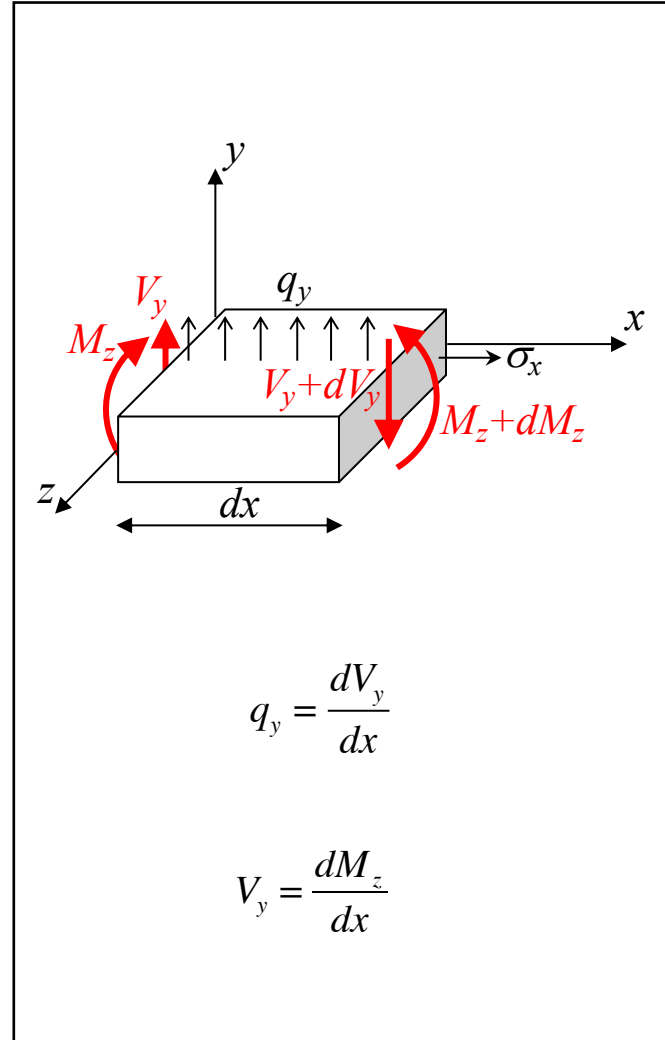
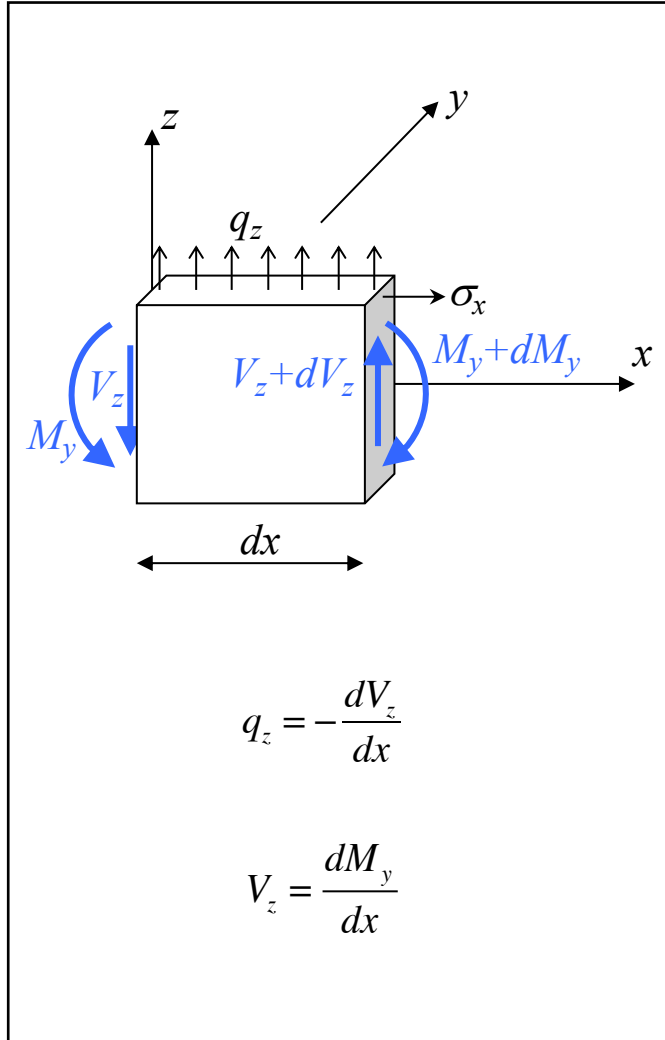
$$B = -EI \cdot \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{2}$$

$$B = -EC_w \cdot \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2}$$

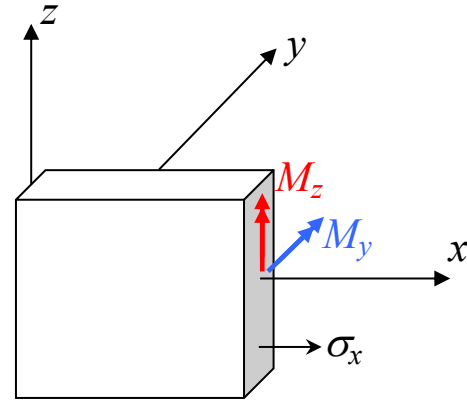
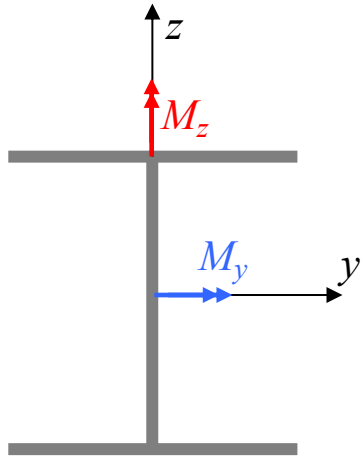
Unified Bending & Torsion



Equilibrium



Section Integration



$$N = \int_A \sigma_x dA$$

$$M_z = - \int_A \sigma_x \cdot y dA$$

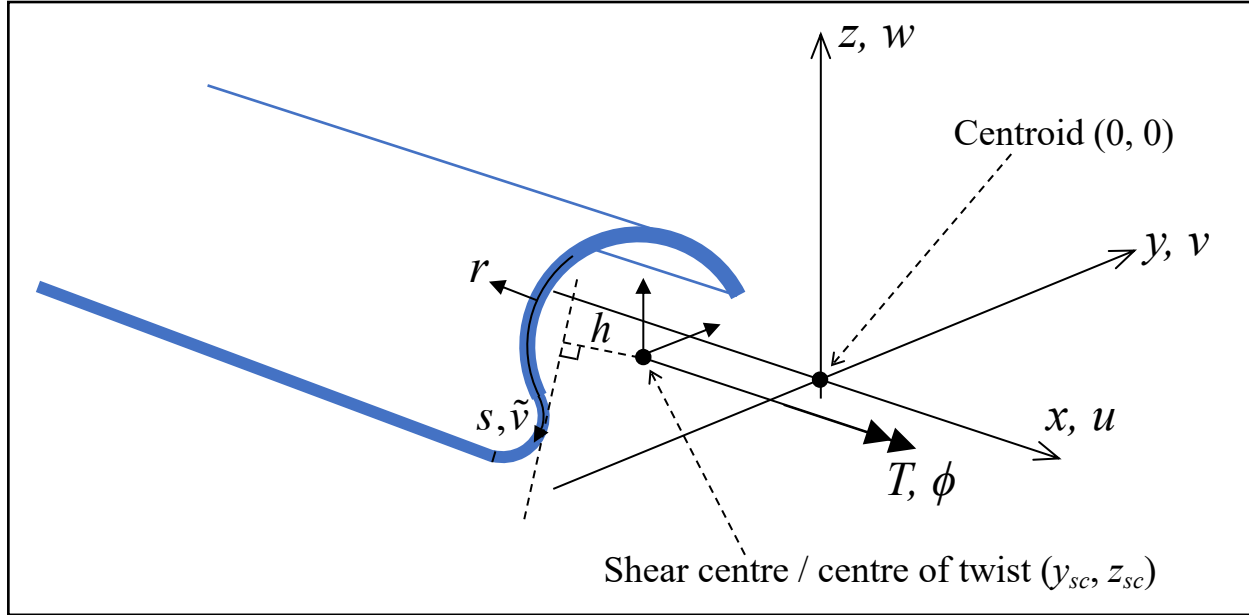
$$M_y = \int_A \sigma_x \cdot z dA$$

$$B \equiv - \int_A \sigma_x \cdot \Omega dA$$

Material Law

$$\sigma_x = E \cdot \varepsilon_x$$

Kinematic Compatibility

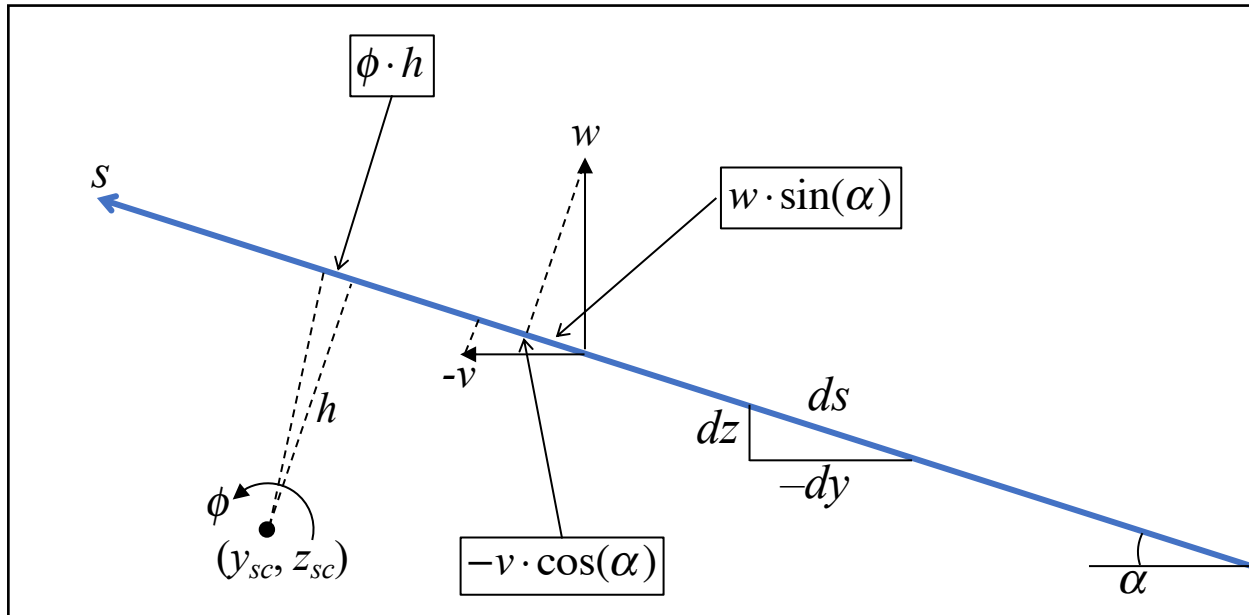


$$\tilde{v} = -v \cdot \cos(\alpha) + w \cdot \sin(\alpha) + \phi \cdot h$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = -\cos(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \sin(\alpha)$$

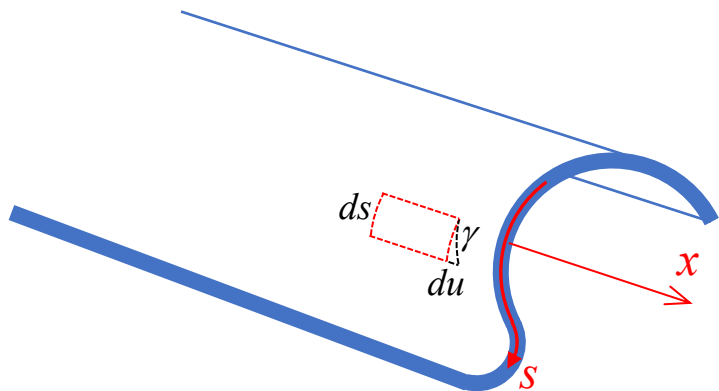
The diagram shows two U-shaped arrows representing the derivatives of the global coordinates with respect to the local coordinate s . The first arrow, labeled $\frac{dy}{ds} = -\cos(\alpha)$, points upwards. The second arrow, labeled $\frac{dz}{ds} = \sin(\alpha)$, points to the right.



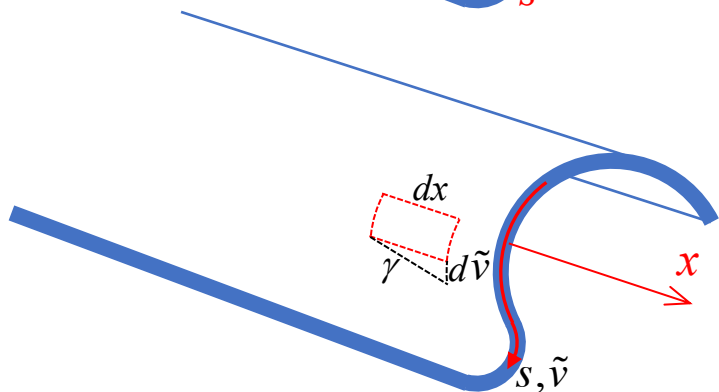
$$\tilde{v} = v \cdot \frac{dy}{ds} + w \cdot \frac{dz}{ds} + \phi \cdot h$$

More Kinematics

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{du}{dx}$$



$$\gamma_{xs} = \frac{d\tilde{v}}{dx} + \frac{du}{ds} \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = -\frac{dv}{dx} \cdot dy - \frac{dw}{dx} \cdot dz - \left(\frac{d\phi}{dx} \cdot h - \gamma_{xs} \right) \cdot ds$$



$$u(y,z) = u_o - \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot y - \frac{dw}{dx} \cdot z - \frac{d\phi}{dx} \cdot \int h ds$$

$$\Omega(s) \equiv \int h ds$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} \cdot y - \frac{d^2w}{dx^2} \cdot z - \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} \cdot \Omega$$

Closed Cross-section

$$\gamma_{xs} = \frac{\tau_{xs}}{G}$$

$$\tau_{xs} = \frac{K}{t}$$

$$T = 2 \cdot V = 2 \cdot K \cdot A_m$$

$$\gamma_{xs} = \frac{\tau_{xs}}{G} = \frac{K}{G \cdot t} = \frac{T}{G \cdot t \cdot 2 \cdot A_m} = \frac{J}{2 \cdot t \cdot A_m} \cdot \phi'$$



$$\Omega(s) \equiv \int h ds$$

$$\Omega(s) = \int \left(h - \frac{J}{2 \cdot t \cdot A_m} \right) ds$$

\bar{h}

Differential Equations

$$\sigma_x = E \cdot \frac{du}{dx} - E \cdot \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} \cdot y - E \cdot \frac{d^2w}{dx^2} \cdot z - E \cdot \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} \cdot \Omega$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M_z \\ -M_y \\ -B \end{Bmatrix} = E \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \int_A dA & -\int_A y dA & -\int_A z dA & -\int_A \Omega dA \\ -\int_A y dA & \int_A y^2 dA & \int_A y \cdot z dA & \int_A y \cdot \Omega dA \\ -\int_A z dA & \int_A y \cdot z dA & \int_A z^2 dA & \int_A z \cdot \Omega dA \\ -\int_A \Omega dA & \int_A y \cdot \Omega dA & \int_A z \cdot \Omega dA & \int_A \Omega^2 dA \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{du}{dx} \\ \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} \\ \frac{d^2w}{dx^2} \\ \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$A = \int_A dA$$

$$I_z = \int_A y^2 dA$$

$$I_y = \int_A z^2 dA$$

$$C_\omega = \int_A \Omega^2 dA$$



$$N = EA \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$M_z = EI_z \frac{d^2v}{dx^2}$$

$$M_y = -EI_y \frac{d^2w}{dx^2}$$

$$B = -EC_\omega \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}$$

$$q_x = -EA \cdot \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$$

$$q_y = EI_z \frac{d^4v}{dx^4}$$

$$q_z = EI_y \frac{d^4w}{dx^4}$$

Decoupling Conditions

$$\int_A y \, dA = \int_A z \, dA = 0$$

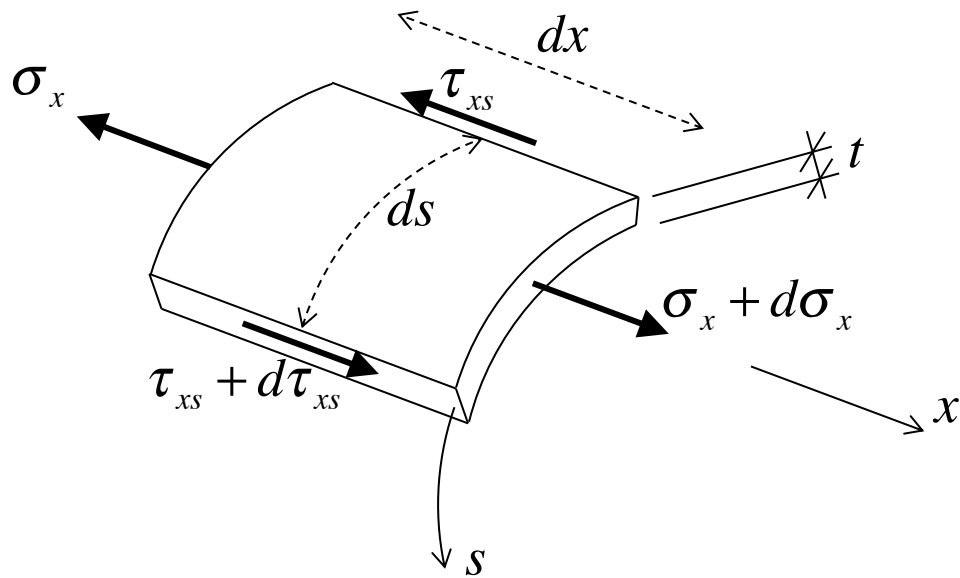
$$\int_A y \cdot z \, dA = 0$$

$$\int_A \Omega \, dA = 0$$

$$\int_A y \cdot \Omega \, dA = \int_A z \cdot \Omega \, dA = 0$$

Shear Flow & Torque

$$d\sigma_x \cdot ds \cdot t + d\tau_{xs} \cdot dx \cdot t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} \cdot t + \frac{d\tau_{xs}}{ds} \cdot t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dq_s}{ds} = -\frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} \cdot t$$



$$T = \int_A \tau_{xs} \cdot t \cdot h dA = \int_A q_s \cdot h ds = \int_A q_s d\Omega = [q_s \cdot \Omega]_{\Gamma} - \int_A \Omega dq_s$$

$$T = -\int_A \Omega dq_s = \int_A \Omega \cdot \frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} \cdot t ds = \int_A \Omega \cdot \frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} dA = \frac{d}{dx} \int_A \Omega \cdot \sigma_x dA = -\frac{dB}{dx}$$

$$T = GJ \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dx} - EC_w \frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3}$$

$$m_x = EC_w \frac{d^4\phi}{dx^4} - GJ \cdot \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}$$

Cross-section Analysis

Omega diagram, Ω

Cross-section constant, C_w

Axial stress, σ

Shear stress, τ

More lectures:

Terje's Toolbox:

terje.civil.ubc.ca