

## 9.2 Stiffness Factor Modification:

In the previous examples of moment distribution we have considered each beam span to be constrained by fixed support at its far end when distributing and carrying over the moments. It's possible to modify the stiffness factor as the following:

## 9.2.1 Member Pin supported at far end

$$\sum M_{B'} = 0 \Rightarrow V_A'(L) - \frac{M}{2EI} \cdot L \cdot \frac{2}{3}L$$

$$V_A' = \theta = \frac{ML}{3EI}, \qquad M = \frac{3EI\theta}{L}$$

$$K = \frac{3EI}{L}$$
 Far End Pinned or Roller Supported

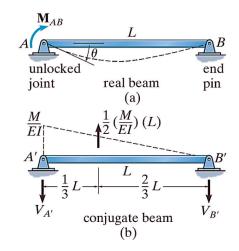
## 9.2.2 Symmetric Beam and Loading.

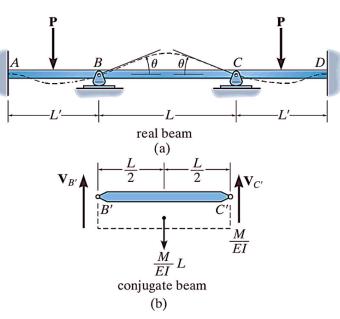
If a beam is symmetric with respect to both its loading and geometry, the bending-moment diagram for the beam will also be symmetric. As a result, a modification of the stiffness factor for the center span can be made, so that moments in the beam only have to be distributed through joints lying on either half of the beam.

$$\sum M_{C'} = 0 \Rightarrow -V_B'(L) + \frac{M}{EI} \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2}$$

$$V_A' = \theta = \frac{ML}{2EI}, \quad \Rightarrow M = \frac{2EI\theta}{L}$$

$$K = \frac{2EI}{L}$$
, Symmetric Beam and Loading







## 9.2.3 Symmetric Beam with Antisymmetric Loading.

If a symmetric beam is subjected to antisymmetric loading, the resulting moment diagram will be antisymmetric.

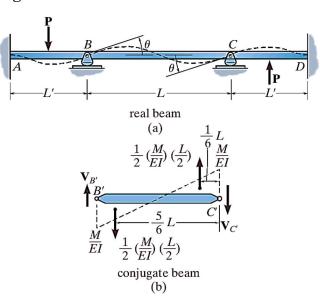
$$\sum M_{C'} = 0;$$

$$-V_{B'}(L) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M}{EI}\right) \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \left(\frac{5L}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M}{EI}\right) \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \left(\frac{L}{6}\right) = 0$$

$$V_{B'} = \theta = \frac{ML}{6EI}$$

$$M = \frac{6EI}{L}\theta$$

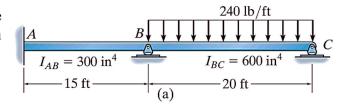
$$K = \frac{6EI}{L}$$
 Symmetric Beam with Antisymmetric Loading





#### **EXAMPLE 9.2.1**

Use moment distribution method to determine the moment at joint A, B, and C, for the beam shown in Fig. a. EI is constant.



## **Solution**

### **Stiffness Factor:**

$$K_{AB} = \frac{4EI}{L} = \frac{4(E)300}{15} = 80E$$
,  $K_{BC} = \frac{3EI}{L} = \frac{3(E)600}{20} = 90E$   
 $K_{AB} : K_{BC} = 80:90$ 

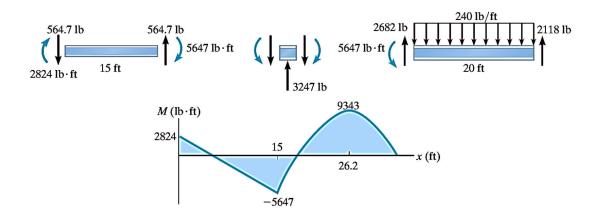
### **Distribution Factor:**

$$DF_{AB} = \frac{80}{170} = 0.4706$$
,  $DF_{BC} = \frac{90}{170} = 0.5294$ 

## **Fixed-End Moments (FEMs):**

$$(FEM)_{BC} = -\frac{wL^2}{8} = -\frac{240(20)^2}{8} = -12000 \text{ lb.ft}$$

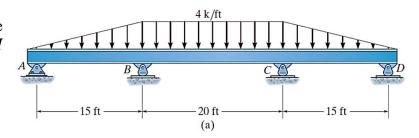
Joint	A	1	С	
Member	AB	BA	BA BC	
DF	0	0.4706	0.5294	1
FEM			-12000	
Dist. CO.		5647.2	6352.8	
Dist. CO.	2823.6			0
$\sum M$	2823.6	5647.2	-5647.2	0





#### **EXAMPLE 9.2.2**

Determine the internal moments at the supports for the beam shown in **Fig.** *a. EI* is constant.



### **Solution**

The beam and loading and loading are symmetrical, we will apply K = 2EI/L to compute the stiffness factor of the center span BC and therefore use only the *left half* of the beam for the analysis. Furthermore, the distribution of moment at A can be <u>skipped</u> by using the FEM for a triangular loading on a span with one end fixed and the other pinned.

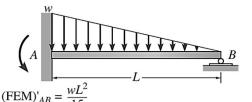
## Member AB &BC

## **Stiffness Factor:**

$$K_{BA} = \frac{3EI}{15} = \frac{EI}{5}$$
,  $K_{BC} = \frac{2EI}{20} = \frac{EI}{10}$   
 $K_{BA} : K_{BC} = 10 : 5 = 2 : 1$ 

## **Distribution Factor**:

$$DF_{BA} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667$$
,  $DF_{BC} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.334$ 



## **Fixed-End Moments (FEMs):**

$$(FEM)'_{BA} = \frac{wL^2}{15} = \frac{4(15)^2}{15} = 60 \text{ k.ft} , \quad (FEM)_{BC} = -\frac{wL^2}{12} = -\frac{4(20)^2}{12} = -133.3 \text{ k.ft}$$

Joint	A	В		
Member	AB	BA	ВС	
DF	1	0.667	0.333	
FEM		60	-133.3	
Dist. CO.		48.9	24.4	
$\sum M$	0	108.9	-108.9	



#### **EXAMPLE 9.2.3**

Determine the moments at the fixed support A and joint D. Assume B is pinned.

## **Solution**

## **Member Stiffness Factor**

$$K_{AD} = \frac{4EI}{12} = \frac{EI}{3}$$
,  $K_{DC} = K_{DB} = \frac{3EI}{12} = \frac{EI}{4}$ 

#### **Distribution Factor:**

$$DF_{AD} = 0$$

$$DF_{DA} = \frac{EI/3}{EI/3 + EI/4 + EI/4} = 0.4 , DF_{DC} = DF_{DB} = \frac{EI/4}{EI/3 + EI/4 + EI/4} = 0.3$$
 
$$DF_{CD} = DF_{BD} = 1$$

## **Fixed-End Moments (FEMs):**

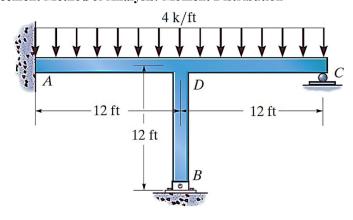
$$(FEM)_{AD} = -\frac{wL^2}{12} = -\frac{4(12)^2}{12} = -48 \text{ k.ft}$$
  $(FEM)_{DA} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = \frac{4(12)^2}{12} = 48 \text{ k.ft}$ 

$$(FEM)_{DA} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = \frac{4(12)^2}{12} = 48 \text{ k.ft}$$

$$(FEM)_{DC} = -\frac{wL^2}{8} = -\frac{4(12)^2}{8} = -72 \text{ k.ft}$$

$$(FEM)_{CD} = (FEM)_{BD} = (FEM)_{DB} = 0$$

Joint	A	D			С	В
Member	AD	DA	DB	DC	CD	BD
DF	0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1	1
FEM	-48	48	0	-72	0	0
Dist. CO.		9.60	7.20	7.20		
Dist. CO.	4.80					
$\sum M$	-43.2	57.6	7.20	-64.8	0	0





## **EXAMPLE 9.2.4**

Determine the internal moments at the joints of the frame shown in **Fig.** a. There is a pin at E and D and a fixed support at A. EI is constant.

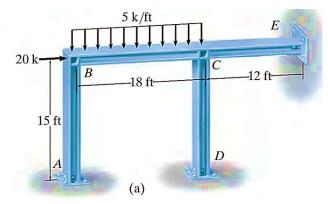
### **Solution**

## Member AB &BC

### Stiffness Factor:

$$K_{BA} = \frac{4EI}{15} \ , \ K_{BC} = \frac{4EI}{18}$$

$$K_{BA}: K_{BC} = 18:15 = 6:5$$



## **Distribution Factor:**

$$DF_{BA} = \frac{6}{11} = 0.545$$
 ,  $DF_{BC} = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$  ,  $DF_{AB} = 0$ 

## Member CB, CD & CE

### **Stiffness Factor:**

$$K_{CB} = \frac{4EI}{18} = 0.222EI$$
 ,  $K_{CD} = \frac{3EI}{15} = 0.2EI$  ,  $K_{CE} = \frac{3EI}{12} = 0.25EI$ 

$$K_{CB}: K_{CD}: K_{CE} = 0.222: 0.2: 0.25$$

## **Distribution Factor:**

$$\begin{split} DF_{CB} &= \frac{0.222}{0.222 + 0.2 + 0.25} = 0.33 \\ DF_{CD} &= \frac{0.2}{0.222 + 0.2 + 0.25} = 0.298 \\ DF_{DC} &= 1 , DF_{EC} = 1 \end{split}$$

$$DF_{CD} = \frac{0.222 + 0.2 + 0.25}{0.222 + 0.2 + 0.25} = 0.372$$

$$(FEM)_{BC} = -\frac{wL^2}{12} = -\frac{5(18)^2}{12} = -135 \text{ k.ft}, \qquad (FEM)_{CB} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = \frac{5(18)^2}{12} = 135 \text{ k.ft}$$

Joint	A	j.	В		С		D	E
Member	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				
Dist. CO.		73.6	61.4	- 44.6	-40.2	-50.2		
FEM	36.8		-22.3	30.7				
Dist. CO.		12.2	10.1	-10.1	-9.1	-11.5		
FEM	6.1		-5.1	5.1				
Dist. CO.		2.8	2.3	-1.7	-1.5	-1.9		
FEM	1.4		-0.8	1.2				
Dist. CO.		0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4		
FEM	0.2		-0.2	0.2				
Dist. CO.		0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1		
$\sum M$	44.5	89.1	-89.1	115	-51.2	-64.1		