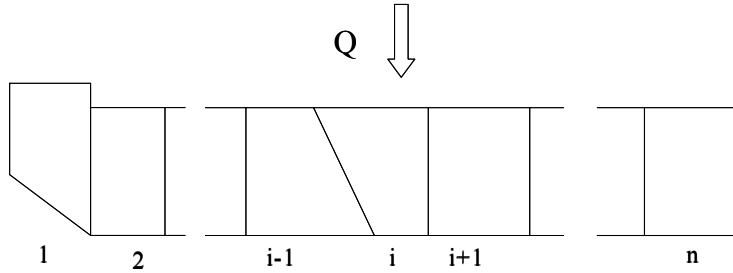
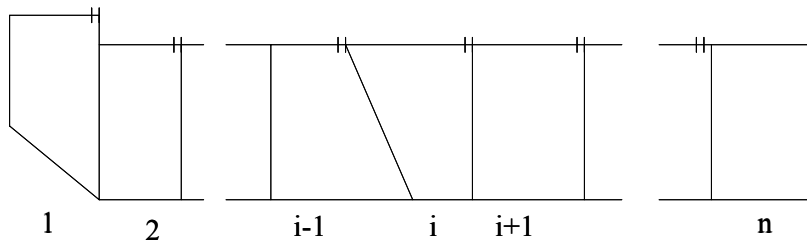


Shear stress due to Shear load (pure bending) multi-cell closed cross-section



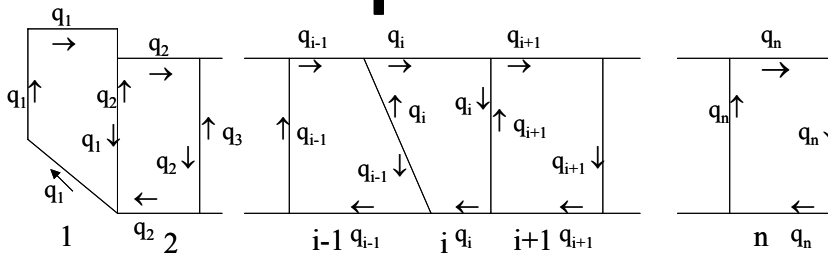
With resulting distribution of shear flow $q(x,y)$ or $q(s)$

=



open section
with shear flow
 $q^*(s)$

+



n closed loop
(constant)
shear flows in
each closed
cell

for open section portion:

$$m_{star}(s) = \int_0^s y(s) \cdot t(s) ds$$

$$q_{star}(s) = \frac{Q}{I} \cdot m_{star}(s)$$

IF $I_{yz} = 0$
remember $y(s)$ is distance in y direction
from centroid

otherwise:

$$m_{star_y}(s) = \int_0^s y(s) \cdot t(s) ds$$

$$m_{star_z}(s) = \int_0^s z(s) \cdot t(s) ds$$

$$q_{\text{star}}(s) = \frac{V_y(x)}{(-I_{yz}^2 + I_{yy} \cdot I_{zz})} \cdot (I_{yz} m_{\text{star}_z}(s) - I_{yy} m_{\text{star}_y}(s))$$

$$q_{\text{cell}_i}(s) = q_{\text{star_cell}_i}(s) + \sum_{(i,k)} q_{ik} \quad q_{ik} = q_i - q_k \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \\ k = \text{adjacent cell to } i \text{ (} i+1 \text{ and } i-1 \text{ in above figure)} \\ = q_i \text{ where no adjacent cell} \end{array}$$

$$\int \gamma ds = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \\ \text{integral is circular} \\ \text{this is condition of no slip} \end{array}$$

$$\int \gamma ds = \frac{1}{G} \int \tau ds = \frac{1}{G} \int \frac{q}{t} ds = 0 \quad \text{as } \tau = \frac{q}{t} \quad G \neq 0$$

=> for each cell i

$$0 = \int \frac{q}{t} ds = \sum_{\text{cell}_i} \int q_i \frac{1}{t} ds - \sum_{\text{common_side_i_k}} \left(\int q_k \frac{1}{t} ds \right) + \int \frac{q_{\text{star}_i}}{t} ds$$

where integration is summed over each wall element (circular integral in q_{star} case)

but since q_i and q_k are constant over all walls it can be extracted from the sum =>

$$q_i \int \frac{1}{t} ds - \sum_k q_k \int \frac{1}{t} ds = - \int \frac{q_{\text{star}_i}}{t} ds$$

this is a system of n linear equations:

first and rhs integrals are circular whereas second is over wall common to

i and k and $\int \frac{q_{\text{star}_i}}{t} ds$ is the integral

of the open shear flow around cell i

for example cell 1 lhs

cell 1 cell 2

$$q_1 \int \frac{1}{t} ds - q_2 \int \frac{1}{t} ds$$

1,2 => integral along common wall of 1 and 2

1 => circular integral around cell 1

and entire system of equations becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 \int_1^{1,2} \frac{1}{t} ds - q_2 \int_{1,2} \frac{1}{t} ds &= - \int \frac{q_{star_1}}{t} ds \\
 -q_1 \int_{1,2} \frac{1}{t} ds + q_2 \int_2 \frac{1}{t} ds - q_3 \int_{2,3} \frac{1}{t} ds &= - \int \frac{q_{star_2}}{t} ds \\
 -q_2 \int_{2,3} \frac{1}{t} ds + q_3 \int_3 \frac{1}{t} ds - q_4 \int_{3,4} \frac{1}{t} ds &= - \int \frac{q_{star_3}}{t} ds \\
 &\dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \\
 q_{n-1} \int_{n-1,n} \frac{1}{t} ds - q_n \int_n \frac{1}{t} ds &= - \int \frac{q_{star_n}}{t} ds
 \end{aligned}$$

let each element of the matrix $\int \frac{1}{t} ds$ be expressed by η

where $\eta_{ik} = \int \frac{1}{t} ds$ integral along wall separating i and k

and $\eta_{ii} = \int_{i,k} \frac{1}{t} ds$ integral around cell i

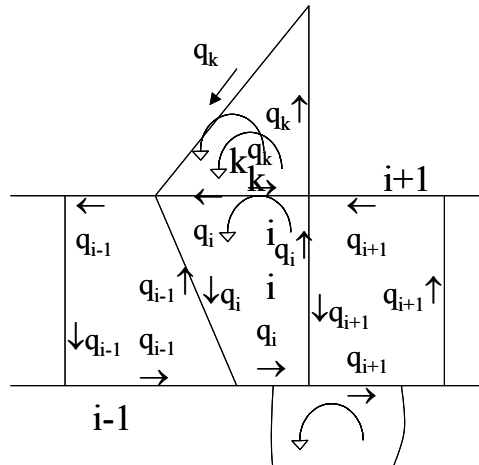
if wall thickness is piecewise constant walls =>

$$\eta_{ik} = \frac{s_{ik}}{t_{ik}} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{s_{ij}}{t_{ij}} = \frac{s_{i1}}{t_{i1}} + \frac{s_{i2}}{t_{i2}} + \frac{s_{i3}}{t_{i3}} + \frac{s_{i4}}{t_{i4}}$$

where s_{ij} , t_{ij} is the length and thickness of wall j of cell i

we observe that the matrix is symmetric i.e. $\eta_{ik} = \eta_{ki}$ for the figure we are analyzing

the adjacency can be general as shown:



with contribution =>

$$q_i \cdot \eta_{ii} - q_{i-1} \cdot \eta_{i-1,i} - q_k \cdot \eta_{ki} - q_{i+1} \cdot \eta_{i,i+1} - q_m \cdot \eta_{im} = - \int \frac{q_{star,i}}{t} ds$$

if t not constant $\eta_{ik} = \int \frac{1}{t(s)} ds$ along wall between i and k

we now have n equations and n unknowns; q_i

solution:

first calculate q_{star} from m_{star} (it's tedious) then

calculate $\eta_{ik} = \frac{s_{ik}}{t_{ik}}$ or $\int \frac{1}{t(s)} ds$ along wall between i and k

calculate $\eta_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{s_{ij}}{t_{ij}} = \frac{s_{i1}}{t_{i1}} + \frac{s_{i2}}{t_{i2}} + \frac{s_{i3}}{t_{i3}} + \frac{s_{i4}}{t_{i4}}$ or $\int \frac{1}{t(s)} ds$ around cell i

check problem on page 117 Hughes with one additional cell added: new sheet