

Frame Element Stiffness Matrices

Beam elements carry shear forces and bending moments. Frame elements carry shear forces, bending moments, and axial forces. This document picks up with the previously-derived beam element stiffness matrices in local coordinates and proceeds through frame element stiffness matrices in global coordinates.

1 Frame Element Stiffness Matrix in Local Coordinates, \mathbf{k}

A frame element is the same as a beam element with the addition of a coordinate in the axial direction. The forces and displacements in the local axial direction are independent of the shear forces and bending moments.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ V_1 \\ M_1 \\ N_2 \\ V_2 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \\ q_5 \\ q_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & 0 & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ & & \frac{4EI}{L} & 0 & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{2EI}{L} \\ & & & \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & \text{SYM} & \\ & & & & & \frac{12EI}{L^3} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ & & & & & & \frac{4EI}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

2 Relationships between Local Coordinates and Global Coordinates: \mathbf{T}

The geometric relationship between local displacements, \mathbf{u} , and global displacements, \mathbf{v} , is

$$u_1 = v_1 \cos \theta + v_2 \sin \theta \qquad u_2 = -v_1 \sin \theta + v_2 \cos \theta \qquad u_3 = v_3$$

or, $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{v}$.

The equilibrium relationship between local forces, \mathbf{q} , and global forces, \mathbf{f} , is

$$q_1 = f_1 \cos \theta + f_2 \sin \theta \qquad q_2 = -f_1 \sin \theta + f_2 \cos \theta \qquad q_3 = f_3$$

or, $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{f}$, where, in both cases,

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c & s & 0 & & & \\ -s & c & 0 & & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & & \\ & & & c & s & 0 \\ 0 & & & -s & c & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad c = \cos \theta = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{L}$$

$$s = \sin \theta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{L}$$

The coordinate transformation matrix, \mathbf{T} , is orthogonal, $\mathbf{T}^{-1} = \mathbf{T}^T$.

4 Fixed-Pinned Frame Element, \mathbf{k}

$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \frac{3EI}{L^3} & \frac{3EI}{L^2} & 0 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3} & 0 \\ & & \frac{3EI}{L} & 0 & -\frac{3EI}{L^2} & 0 \\ & & & \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \text{SYM} & & & & \\ & & & & \frac{3EI}{L^3} & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5 Pinned-Fixed Frame Element, \mathbf{k}

$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \frac{3EI}{L^3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3} & \frac{3EI}{L^2} \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \text{SYM} & & & & \\ & & & & \frac{3EI}{L^3} & -\frac{3EI}{L^2} \\ & & & & & \frac{3EI}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$

For frame element stiffness matrices including shear deformations, see:
Theory of Matrix Structural Analysis, by J.S. Przemieniecki (Dover Pub., 1985).
 (... a steal at \$12.95)

6 Fixed-Pinned Frame Element in Global Coordinates, \mathbf{K}

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L}c^2 & \frac{EA}{L}cs & -\frac{3EI}{L^2}s & -\frac{EA}{L}c^2 & -\frac{EA}{L}cs & 0 \\ +\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & \\ & \frac{EA}{L}s^2 & \frac{3EI}{L^2}c & -\frac{EA}{L}cs & -\frac{EA}{L}s^2 & 0 \\ & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & \\ & & \frac{3EI}{L} & \frac{3EI}{L^2}s & -\frac{3EI}{L^2}c & 0 \\ & & & \frac{EA}{L}c^2 & \frac{EA}{L}cs & 0 \\ & & & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & \\ & & \text{SYM} & & & \\ & & & & \frac{EA}{L}s^2 & 0 \\ & & & & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & \\ & & & & & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7 Pinned-Fixed Frame Element in Global Coordinates, \mathbf{K}

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L}c^2 & \frac{EA}{L}cs & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L}c^2 & -\frac{EA}{L}cs & -\frac{3EI}{L^2}s \\ +\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & \\ & \frac{EA}{L}s^2 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L}cs & -\frac{EA}{L}s^2 & \frac{3EI}{L^2}c \\ & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \frac{EA}{L}c^2 & \frac{EA}{L}cs & \frac{EI}{L^2}s \\ & & & +\frac{3EI}{L^3}s^2 & -\frac{3EI}{L^3}cs & \\ & & \text{SYM} & & & \\ & & & & \frac{EA}{L}s^2 & -\frac{3EI}{L^2}c \\ & & & & \frac{3EI}{L^3}c^2 & \\ & & & & & \frac{3EI}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$

8 Notation

\mathbf{u} = Element deflection vector in the Local coordinate system

\mathbf{q} = Element force vector in the Local coordinate system

\mathbf{k} = Element stiffness matrix in the Local coordinate system

$$\dots \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{k} \mathbf{u}$$

\mathbf{T} = Coordinate Transformation Matrix

$$\dots \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \mathbf{T}^T$$

\mathbf{v} = Element deflection vector in the Global coordinate system

$$\dots \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{v}$$

\mathbf{f} = Element force vector in the Global coordinate system

$$\dots \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{f}$$

\mathbf{K} = Element stiffness matrix in the Global coordinate system

$$\dots \mathbf{K} = \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{k} \mathbf{T}$$

\mathbf{d} = Structural deflection vector in the Global coordinate system

\mathbf{p} = Structural load vector in the Global coordinate system

\mathbf{K}_s = Structural stiffness matrix in the Global coordinate system

$$\dots \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{K}_s \mathbf{d}$$

	Local	Global
Element Deflection	\mathbf{u}	\mathbf{v}
Element Force	\mathbf{q}	\mathbf{f}
Element Stiffness	\mathbf{k}	\mathbf{K}
Structural Deflection	-	\mathbf{d}
Structural Loads	-	\mathbf{p}
Structural Stiffness	-	\mathbf{K}_s