

# STEEL STRUCTURES HANDBOOK

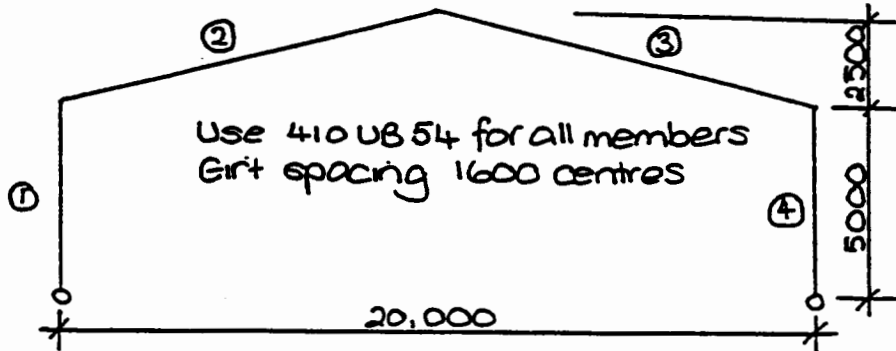
## WORKED EXAMPLES

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BY BMR DATE April 93  
Update PB Jan 99

JOB TITLE

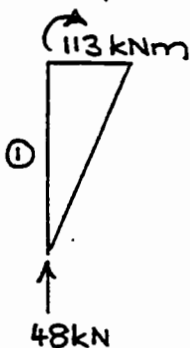
EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME



**PROBLEM 2.1** Check strength of column ① for the combination of dead load, external cross wind and internal suction using load combination

3.3

First order elastic analysis results indicate that the column is under combined axial compression and bending with flexural compression on the inside flange.



Net horizontal force on frame 56 kN  
Net vertical force on frame 51 kN ↓  
Computed sway displacement at eave 98 mm  
Average axial compressions in:

columns  $P_c = 40$  kN  
rafters  $P_r = 30$  kN

### SOLUTION

Design axial compression capacity of 410 UB section is:

$$0.9 N_s = 1812 \text{ kN}$$

Girt spacing 1600 mm  $\frac{L}{r_y} = \frac{1600}{38.6} = 41$

03

Assume  $k_e = 2.2$  in x direction

$$\frac{L}{r_x} = \frac{5000 \times 2.2}{165} = 67$$

6.2

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### EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME

First demonstration:

Check moment amplification using simplified criteria.

$$\frac{L}{r_x} = 67 \leq 27 \sqrt{\frac{N^*}{0.9 N_s}} = 27 \sqrt{\frac{48}{1812}} = 166 \quad 4.4.2$$

$$\frac{\Delta_s}{h_s} = \frac{98}{5000} = 0.020$$

$$0.1 \frac{\sum V^*}{\sum N^*} = 0.1 \times \frac{56}{51} = 0.11$$

$$\frac{\Delta_s}{h_s} \leq 0.1 \frac{\sum V^*}{\sum N^*}$$

Therefore use  $M^* = 1.1 M_m^* = 124 \text{ kNm}$  4.4.2

Second demonstration:

Check moment amplification using Appendix A to justify a lower amplification factor.

$$\text{Column effective length } \gamma_T = \frac{(\frac{I}{L})_c}{\beta (\frac{I}{L})_b} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \quad 6.5.3$$

Therefore  $k_e = 2.2$   $L_e = 11,000 \text{ mm}$   $\gamma_B = \text{say } 5$

$$N_{omb} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 2 \times 10^5 \times 188 \times 10^6}{(2.2 \times 5000)^2} = 3070 \text{ kN} \quad A1$$

$$\delta_b = \frac{0.6}{1 - \left(\frac{48}{3070}\right)} = 0.610 \quad A1$$

$$\delta_s = \frac{1}{1 - \left(0.020 \times \frac{51}{56}\right)} = 1.019 \quad A2$$

Member capacity in bending:  
(Flexural compression on inside flange  
→ girts are not effective in providing lateral restraint.)

$$L_e = 5000 \quad \phi M_{bx} = 132 \text{ kNm} \quad 07$$

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### EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME

Member capacity in compression:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{L_e}{r_{xc}} = 67 \\ \frac{L_e}{r_{yc}} = 41 \end{array} \right\} \alpha_b = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_c = 0.73$$

Table 6.3

$$0.9 N_c = \alpha_c \phi N_s = 0.73 \times 1812 = 1323 \text{ kN}$$

D3

Check combined action:

$$\frac{N^*}{0.9 N_c} + \frac{M_x^*}{0.9 M_{bcx}} = \frac{48}{1323} + \frac{124}{132} < 1.0 \text{ OK}$$

Commentary

- (i) The member capacity in bending could have been increased by a factor of  $\alpha_m = 1.75$  (linearly varying moment) but this has been neglected.

$$(\alpha_m \phi M_{bcx} = 1.75 \times 132 = 231 \text{ kNm} \leq \phi M_{sx} = 305 \text{ kNm})$$

- (ii) The moment amplification has been obtained by approximating pitch roof portal to a rectangular portal. Alternatively for pitch roof portal Appendix A (Para. A3) may be used as follows:

For sway buckling:

$$\lambda_c = \frac{3 \times 200,000 \times 188 \times 10^6}{10,300 (40 \times 10^3 \times 5000 + 0.3 \times 30 \times 10^3 \times 10,300)} = 37.3$$

A3

For symmetric buckling:

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \frac{5000}{3 \times 10,300} = 0.16 \Rightarrow k_e = 0.55$$

Fig 6.3

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200,000 \times 188 \times 10^6}{(2 \times 0.55 \times 10,300)^2 \times 30 \times 10^3} = 96$$

Moment amplification is therefore negligible.

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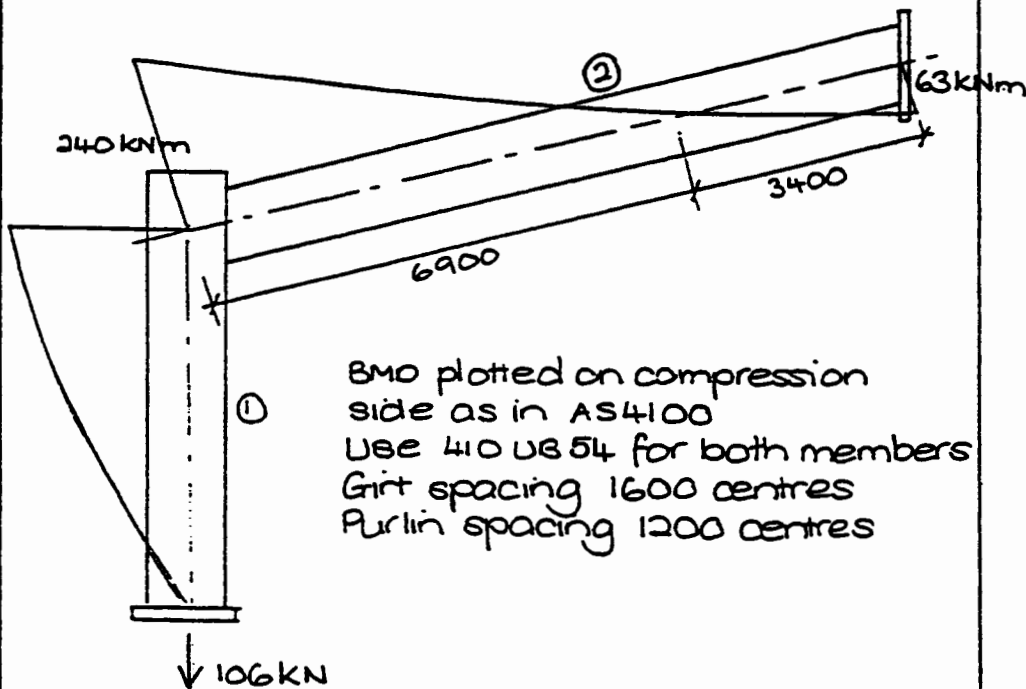
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EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME

PROBLEM 2.2 Check strength of column ① and rafter ② for the combination of dead load, external cross wind and internal pressure with bending moments as shown using load combination

3.3



SOLUTION

Check rafter ②  
For 6900 segment with compression on top flange, purlins can be assumed to provide lateral restraint: ie  $L_e = 1200\text{mm}$

$$\therefore \phi M_{bx} = 295 \text{ kNm}$$

07

Applied moment at face of column (by scaling)

$$M^* = 233 \text{ kNm} < \phi M_{bx} \quad \text{OK}$$

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EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME

For 3400 segment with compression on bottom flange, assume there is restraint at the apex of the frame

$$L_e = 3400 \quad \phi M_{bx} = 195 \text{ kNm} \quad 07$$

$$M^* = 63 \text{ kNm} < \phi M_{bx} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check strength of column ①:  
Member in tension therefore no need to check moment amplification. Design moment at underside of rafter is (by scaling)  $M^* = 230 \text{ kNm}$

Axial tension capacity:

$$0.9 N_t = 0.9 \times 6890 \times 320 = 1980 \text{ kN} \quad 7.0$$

Bending capacity, flexural compression on outside flange, girts are effective in providing lateral restraints.

$$L_c = 1600 \quad \phi M_{bx} = 280 \text{ kNm} \quad 07$$

Check combined action:

$$\frac{N^*}{\phi N_t} + \frac{M^*}{\phi M_{bx}} = \frac{106}{1980} + \frac{230}{280} = 0.87 < 1.0 \quad \text{OK} \quad 8.0$$

PROBLEM 2.3 Design of a haunch if 310UB40 is used for rafter ② instead of 410 UB54 of problem 2.2.

### SOLUTION

Section capacity for 310UB40  
 $\phi M_{sx} = 182 \text{ kNm}$   
Moment at face of column  
 $M^* = 233 \text{ kNm}$

$\therefore$  need haunch  
Extent of haunch required (from BMD) is 1600 mm  $\rightarrow$  adopt 2000 mm.

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### EXAMPLE 2 DESIGN OF ELEMENTS OF A PORTAL FRAME

