

## S1 PORTAL FRAME (ENERGY METHOD)

### DATA

Dimensions of portal frame:

Width =  $4L$  = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

Height =  $3L$  = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

### RESULTS

Test 1 (a): Portal frame subjected to vertical load,  $W_1$ ,

Load $W_1$ (Newton)	Experimental Horizontal Thrust, $H_{test}$ (N)			Theoretical Horizontal Thrust, $H_{theory} = W_1/12$
	Incremental load	Decremental load	Average	
2				
Incremental load ↓ 4 6 8 10 ↓	↑ Decremental load			
12				

Test 1 (b): Portal frame subjected to horizontal load,  $W_2$ .

Load $W_2$ (Newton)	Experimental Horizontal Thrust, $H_{test}$ (N)			Theoretical Horizontal Thrust, $H_{theory} = 0.5W_2$
	Incremental load	Decremental load	Average	
2				
Incremental load ↓ 4 6 8 10 ↓	↑ Decremental load			
12				

**Test 1 (c): Portal frame subjected to a combination of vertical load,  $W_1$  and horizontal load,  $W_2$ .**

Load (Newton)		Experimental Horizontal Thrust, $H_{test}$ (N)			$H_{theory} = W_1/12 + 0.5W_2$
Vertical	Horizontal	Incremental load	Decremental load	Average	
$W_1 = 2$	$W_2 = 2$				
4	4				
6	6				
8	8				
10	10				
12	12				

1. For each test of 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c), plot the graphs of experimental horizontal thrust ( $H_{test}$ ) and theoretical horizontal thrust ( $H_{theory}$ ) versus load, (i.e. either  $W_1$  or  $W_2$ ).
2. Based on the above diagrams, calculate the discrepancy percentage of the horizontal thrust using the following relationship;

i.e.

$$\text{Discrepancy percentage} = \frac{\text{Difference in slope between } H_{test} \text{ and } H_{theory}}{\text{Slope of } H_{theory}} \times 100\%$$

Test	Discrepancy percentage
1(a)	
1(b)	
1(c)	