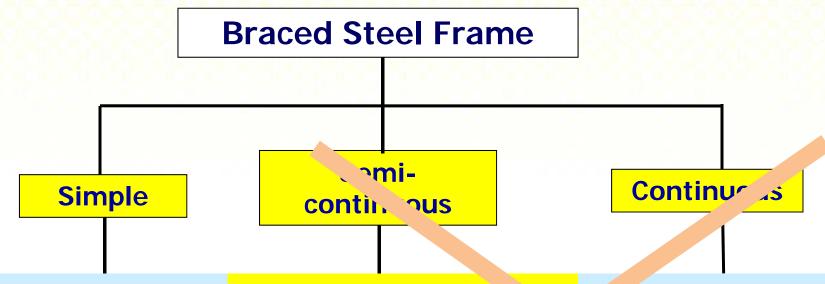


### Methods of design:

- 1. Simple Construction The joints should be assumed not to develop moments adversely affecting either the members or the structure as a whole.
- 2. Rigid Construction The joints should also be capable of resisting the moments and forces resulting from the analysis.
- 3. Semi-Continuous Construction The joints have some degree of strength and stiffness, but insufficient to develop full continuity.



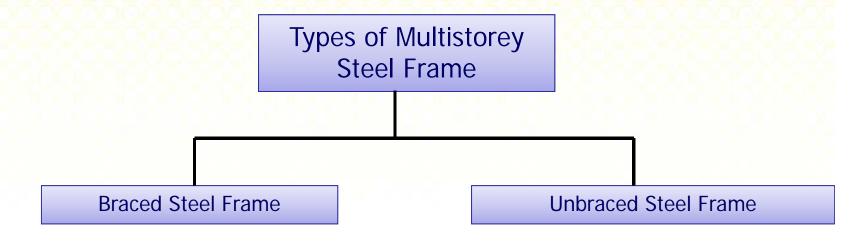
- connections between members are assumed not to develop moments
- joint pin connected
- necessary to maintain stability against sway
- elastic analysis

- some degree of connection stiffness is assumed
- joint semi-rigidly inected
- Limitation (the design specific tions

- members capable to develop full sangth/stiffness
- joint ris "y connected
- elastic analysis plastic analysis

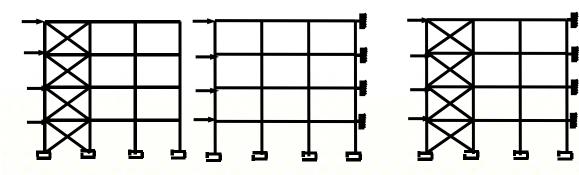


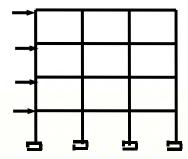
#### **OPENCOURSEWARE**



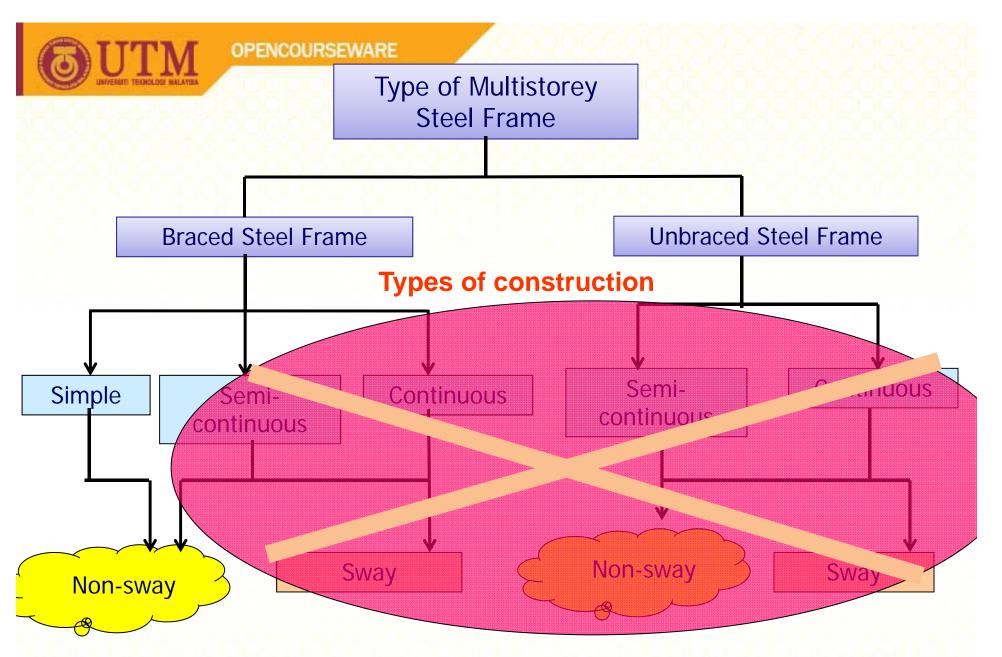
Horizontal loads are carried by the bracing or by horizontal support

Horizontal forces are carried by the frame









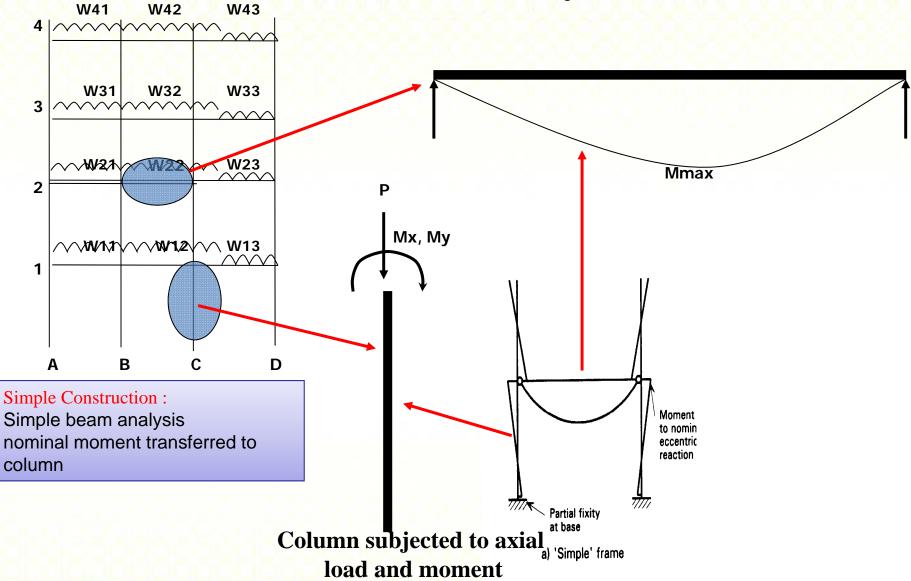
Types of frame analysis and design

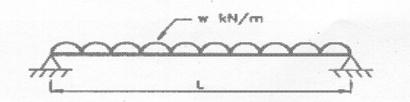






#### Beam subjected to shear and moment

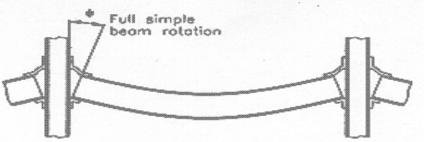




## Kena redraw

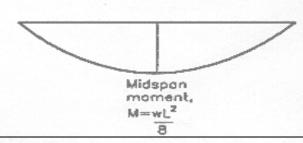
the second



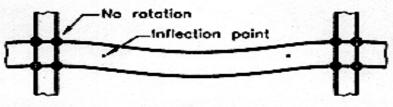


(a). Flexible (pinned) connection

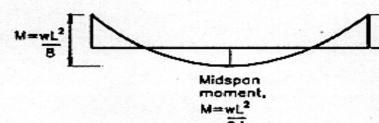
Bending moment diagram



No end moment. M = 0



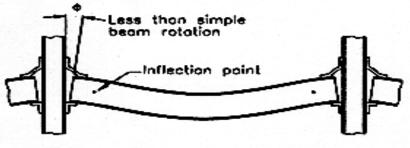
(b). Rigid connection



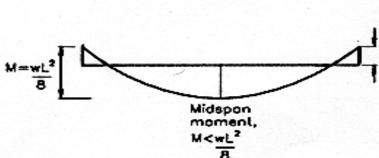
Fixed end moment.

M=wL2

(Assuming that the stiffness of the columns is infinity)



(c). Semi-rigid connection



Less than fixed end moment. M<wL<sup>2</sup>



# Thank You