

# PALIKHE's BEAM ANALYSIS PROGRAM PBAP 2016

#### Software Manual

Palikhe's BAP is a structural beam analysis software that can be used by Civil, Mechanical and Structural Engineers, Beam designers and Engineering students for both professional and academic purposes.

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CONSIDERABLE TIME AND EFFORT HAVE GONE INTO THE DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING OF THIS SOFTWARE. THE DEVELOPER HAS GONE THROUGH MORE THAN **THREE YEARS** CONTINUOUS **PROGRAMMING EXPERIENCE IN BEAM ANALYSIS** AND MORE **THAN A YEAR'S MODIFIED RESEARCH** ON **MACAULAY'S METHOD** IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE **MORE ACCURATE ALGORITHM FOR THIS SOFTWARE**. THIS SOFTWARE IS THE FOURTH EDITION AND SIXTH VERSION ON BEAM ANALYSIS. HOWEVER, THE USER ACCEPTS AND UNDERSTANDS THAT NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY THE DEVELOPER OR THE DISTRIBUTOR ON THE ACCURACY OR THE RELIABILITY OF THIS PRODUCT.

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# **Overview of the Program / About**

**Palikhe's BAP** is a structural beam analysis software that can be used by Civil, Mechanical and Structural Engineers, Beam designers and Engineering students for both professional and academic purposes.

**Palikhe's BAP 2016** which stands for **Palikhe's BEAM ANALYSIS PROGRAM 2016** is a stand-alone structural program for the analysis of structural beams. This package is efficient, powerful, and easy to use and the most important feature is that it is more accurate as it uses conventional approach instead of approximated FEM.

**PBAP 2016** is object oriented program developed in C++ platform, meaning that the models are created using members that represent the physical reality i.e. real world problems. Multiple members like supports, loads, spans, and flexural stiffness are framed into a single model of beam object, just as it exists in real world.

In the development phase of this program, the developer had to do a modified research on "Macaulay's Method solving multi-EI segmented Euler-Bernoulli's Beam and its Computational Approach: Load's Effect Method" so this program is a first successful implementation of that research.

The program has interactive console mode menu options system to enter data through files and window, setting out model, run analysis, display output and further interpretation on output data. The program is relatively very fast as input is directly given through Ms-Excel files and the console mode itself is too fast to response. The output can be plotted in the same Ms-Excel file.

# **Credits / Developer**



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# For Video Tutorial:

https://youtu.be/7XvmmO62aGE

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# Chapter 1 Introduction

#### 1.1) Palikhe's BAP 2016

**Palikhe's BAP 2016** software package runs under console mode platform. All the executive modules are programmed in C++. This encompasses of storing, processing data to model a beam object so that further analyzing is done and finally output is saved for user interpretation. The program imports Input Data from Ms-Excel file filled up by Users.

It is very convenient, efficient and easy to add, delete or edit for User to Input Data as everything is supplied through Ms-Excel files. Every imported file has associated fixed name and format inside it; Users are compelled to enter within the format as the program extracts the data in the same format. After extraction of the Input Data, then a beam model is created from the Data which is then analyzed by Load's Effect Method to get Support Reactions, Shear Force, Bending Moment, Slope and Deflection.

Along with the output in Ms-Excel file, User can get analysis at fixed sections of his/her choice. Output file is left for user for his/her further interpretation like plotting to get values at sections and more.

### 1.2) Installation and Software Initialization

- a) Copy the zip folder "Palikhe's BAP 2016.zip" and Extract it into a specified location.
- b) Inside the extracted folder "Palikhe's BAP 2016" Run PBAP 2016.exe.

Make sure that your software package contains at least these six files:

a) PBAP 2016.exe	: Main executive file to run
b) LOAD.jpg	: Shows loads and their codes
c) SUPPORT.jpg	: Shows supports and their codes
d) MANUAL.pdf	: Documentation for Users (this manual)
e) CREDITS.jpg	: Shows Developer

Besides them you might see:

a)	EI.csv	: Shows EI contents to be entered.
b)	LOAD.csv	: Shows LOAD contents to be entered.
c)	SUPPORT.csv	: Shows SUPPORT contents to be entered.
d)	OUTPUT.csv	: Shows OUTPUT contents.

Note: These above four files are automatically initially generated by the software.

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# Chapter 2

# Sign conventions and Units

#### 2.1) Sign Conventions

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The program does beam analysis by analyzing from left side of beam and it too uses our general convention (sagging means +ve and hogging means -ve) so

- a) Supply upward directed (against of gravity) Loads as +ve values and supply downward directed (gravity directed) Loads as -ve values.
- b) Supply **clockwise pt\_moments** as +**ve** values.
- c) Supply **anti-clockwise pt\_moments** as **-ve** values.
- d) For Equation Load Supply signs as if the Equation Load is acting on beam but not as if acting from the beam.
- e) Supply Clockwise Rotation positive and vice-versa.
- f) Supply **Downward Deflection** negative and vice-versa.
- g) UNITS: [kN, m, rad].

**Note:** In output file, everything follows above conventions like up +ve, down –ve, clockwise +ve and anticlockwise –ve, but the output slope clockwise means -ve and vice-versa.

### **2.2) Units**

Length	:	meter (m)
Load	:	kN
Angle	:	rad
Moment	:	kNm
E	:	kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Ι	:	$m^4$

**Note:** The program makes no **unit conversion** i.e. follows the consistent units so if user give inputs in varying units then he/she needs to be careful for it. Either user need to enter in above units or in his/her unit system. If he/she uses his/her unit system, then he must be aware of units that the program displays don't actually represent them; just read values.

# Chapter 3

# **Step-wise Procedure**

#### 3.1) Run PBAP 2016.exe

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Main Option Menu is displayed as you run PBAP 2016.exe

ENTER	FOR	
1	SIGN CONVENTIONS	
2	EI	
3	SUPPORT	
4	LOAD	
5	SET MODEL	
6	RUN ANALYSIS	
7	USER POINT ANALYSIS	
8	DISPLAY OUTPUT	
9	MANUAL	
10	EXIT	
*************	******************	*****
TS: [Force]>>[k	N] [Length]>>[m]	[Angle]>>[rad]
***************	*******************	***************************************

Here, in order to facilitate for User, step-wise oriented options procedure need to be followed. But, if you become more familiar with the software, you can override steps for example, if you have previous input files then you may directly set model instead of entering inputs at first and so on.

ENTER	FOR	REMARK
1	SIGN CONVENTIONS	Displays Sign Conventions (Refer Chapter-2)
2	EI	Displays EI file for INPUT
3	SUPPORT	Displays SUPPORT file for INPUT
4	LOAD	Displays LOAD file for INPUT
5	SET MODEL	Set BEAM model using all the INPUTS
6	RUN ANALYSIS	Analyzes the BEAM model
7	USER POINT ANALYSIS	To find analysis at specific sections
8	DISPLAY OUTPUT	To display OUTPUT file
9	MANUAL	To get help and other details of this software
10	EXIT	To exit the software

### 3.2) OPTION 1>>Sign Conventions

(Refer Chapter-2.1)

# 3.3) **OPTION 2>>EI**

	A	B	C	
1	E			Page
2 3	1			rage
з	S.N.	EI_Range	Rel_EI	
4				
4 5				
6				
6				
8				
		<b>EI.csv</b>		

- 1) Here user gives value of **E in B1cell** and **I in B2 cell**.
- 2) Similarly, **S.N. as per the no of spans** of the beam based on flexural stiffness EI segmented.
- 3) **EI\_range** stands for **length of each EI** segmented span.
- 4) **Rel\_EI** stands for **Relative Value** of EI for the span.
- 5) All the data must be entered in **sequence order** of span from **left end to right end** of beam.

# 3.4) OPTION 3>>SUPPORT

It will display two files- "support.jpg" and "SUPPORT.csv" respectively as below:

SUPPO	ORT	
CODE	TYPE	SYMBOL
1	HINGE/ROLLER	
2	FIXED	
	support.jp	g

1	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	
1	S.N.	CODE	POSITION	SUP_ROT	SUP_DIS	F_RXN	M_RXN	
2						3513	100	
3								
4	_							
5								Page
6								
			S	UPPORT.c	SV			

- 1) Here for the **CODE** in the csv file, refer the "support.jpg".
- 2) **POSTION** stands for location of support from left end of the beam.
- 3) Supply **SUP\_ROT** as +ve for clockwise and **SUP\_DIS** as –ve for downward support displacement; all as per the sign conventions (Chapter-2.1).
- 4) User need not to fill **F\_RXN** and **M\_RXN** as they are filled up after Reaction Calculation automatically.

# **3.5) OPTION 4>>LOAD**

It will display two files- "load.jpg" and "LOAD.csv" respectively as below:

LOAD		
CODE	TYPE	SYMBOL
1	POINT LOAD	t
2	POINT COUPLE	$\sim$
3	UDL	
4	UVL_1	~~~ · · · · · · ·
5	UVL_2	
6	EQN LOAD	$W = 5x^7 + 8x^3 + 9$
	load.jp	g

A	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M
1	S.N.	CODE	ST_POINT	RANGE	END_POINT	VAL	NET_VALUE	APPLY_PT	DEGREE	coeff x^0	coeff x^1	coeff x^2	coeff x^3
2													
3													
4													
5													
							LOAD	OCW					

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- 1) Here for the **CODE** in the csv file, refer the "load.jpg".
- 2) **ST\_POINT** stands for starting section of the load from left end of the beam.
- 3) **RANGE** stands for length of that load.
- 4) **END\_POINT** stands for ending section of that load from left end of the beam.
- 5) VAL represents for value of load, refer Sign-conventions (Chapter-2.1).
- 6) **NET\_VALUE** is automatically filled by program so do nothing.
- 7) **APPLY\_PT** stands for cg location which is automatically filled by program.
- 8) **DEGREE** stands for degree of **Eqn Load** so use this for eqn load only.
- 9) Similarly user needs to fill **coefficients** for **Eqn Load** only.

NOTE: Save, Replace and Close the above "csv" files from the above 2, 3, 4 options.

### 3.6) OPTION 5>>SET MODEL

Setting Model... EI set Starts... EI set Completes SUPPORT set Starts... Sorting SUPPORT data... LOAD set Starts... Sorting LOAD data... Saving LOAD data... LOAD set Completes NSI Analyzing Starts... NSI Analyzing Completes Saving SUPPORT data... SUPPORT set Completes

This option sets a model of beam using all the INPUT DATA given by user. Each time you make some edit to the above files- "EI.csv", "SUPPORT.csv" or "LOAD.csv", you need to run this option so that new changes in the above files are implemented to make the new model of beam.

# 3.7) OPTION 6>>RUN ANALYSIS

		Page   7
<1:1000> (y/n) ?	= n	age   /
	<1:1000> ⟨y∕n⟩ ?	<1:1000> (y∕n> ? :n

**Leastcount** is the multiple for sections of the beam; the program would analyze for graph plotting data.

The default **leastcount** is  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of beam length i.e. by default program can have 1000 sections for beam analysis.

If you change default; you will have two options:

```
Enter 1: No of BEAM SECTIONS
Enter 2: DIRECT VALUE of LC
Enter Option ? :
```

#### 1) No of BEAM SECTIONS ?

Means how many sections you want to be analyzed.

2) DIRECT VALUE of LC?

Means what value of **leastcount** you want to give.

For e.g. if the beam is 12m and you want 12 sections then following option\_1 input "12" or following option\_2 input "1" because here 12 means "12" sections for 12m each @ 1m and "1" means 1m leastcount i.e. 12 sections for 12m.

After that the beam model will be analyzed and output will be displayed.

```
Leastcount set Completes
Model Analysis Starts...
Slope and Deflection Constant Calculating...
Whole Beam Analyzing...
Whole Beam Analyzing Completes...
Saving OUTPUT to file...
Saving OUTPUT completes...
Model Analysis Completes
Displaying OUTPUT...
```

S.N.	POSITION	SF LEFT	SF RIGHT	BM LEFT	<b>BM RIGHT</b>	SLOPE	DELECTION
-	0 0	0	24.3557	0	-38.7672	-2.86E-06	0
	1 1	19.3557	19.3557	-16.9115	-16.9115	-13.7113	-7.76632
	2 2	14.3557	14.3557	-0.05584	-0.05584	-17.7448	-24.1967
	3 3	9.35567	9.35567	11.7998	11.7998	-14.6005	-40.8634
	4 4	4.35567	4.35567	18.6555	18.6555	-6.77835	-51.8385
	5 5	-0.64433	-0.64433	20.5112	20.5112	3.22165	-53.6942
	6 6	-5.64433	-5.64433	17.3668	17.3668	9.67354	-47.1592
	7 7	-10.6443	-10.6443	9.2225	9.2225	14.244	-34.9742
	8 8	-15.6443	-15.6443	-3.92183	-3.92183	15.2663	-19.854
	9 9	-20.6443	-20.6443	-22.0662	-22.0662	11.0739	-6.17984
1	10 10	-25.6443	0	-45,2105	0	-1.43E-06	0

By using Excel commands and menus plot the graph of your requirement.

### 3.8) OPTION 7>>USER'S POINT ANALYSIS

How	many	positions	do	you	want	to	analyze?	

This option of main screen has two purposes specially

- a) To get exact values at exact locations in significant digits that may not be clear from graph accurately to few decimals.
- b) To work it simultaneously and side by side with graph analysis.

Note: This additional facility has nothing to do with program output; it is independent of outputs of program. So users may run analysis after this option too.

#### 3.9) OPTION 8>>DISPLAY OUTPUT

This option displays the OUTPUT file. So this option works only if model is analyzed.

#### 3.10) OPTION 9>>MANUAL

This option displays User's Guide; the same this pdf.

#### **3.11) OPTION 10>>EXIT**

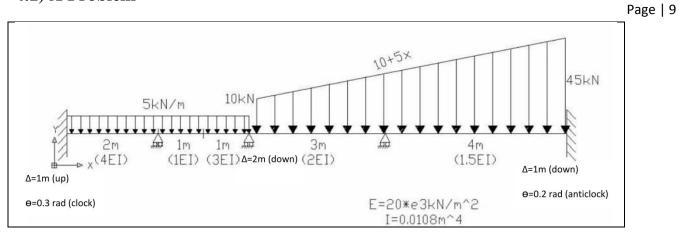
This option exits the program giving Credits at last.

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# Chapter 4

# Tutorial

# 4.1) A Problem



# 4.2) Solution

After you run the ex	xe file you will get this option menu
*****	******
ENTER	FOR
1	SIGN CONVENTIONS
2	EI
3	SUPPORT
4	LOAD
5	SET MODEL
6	RUN ANALYSIS
7l	USER POINT ANALYSIS
8	DISPLAY OUTPUT
9	
10	EXIT
********************	***************************************
UNITS: [Force]>>[kN]	[Length]>>[m] [Angle]>>[rad]
Enter One of the Optic	ons :2

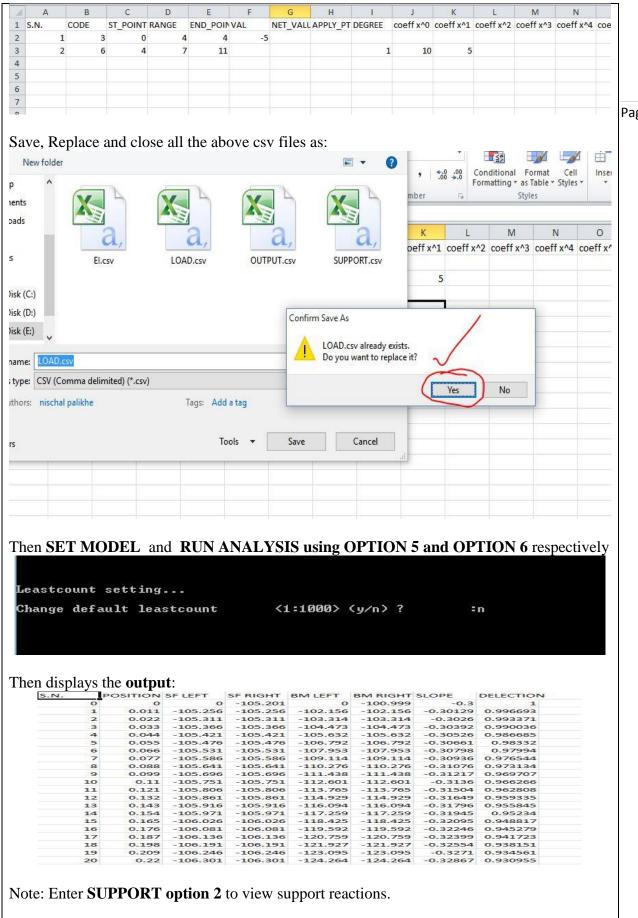
#### Enter option 2 to Fill the **"EI.csv"** file as below:

A	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	1
1	E	20000						
2	Ì	0.0108						
3	S.N.	EI_Range	Rel_EI					
4	1	2	4					
5	2	1	1					
6	3	1	3					
7	4	3	2					
8	5	4	1.5					
0								

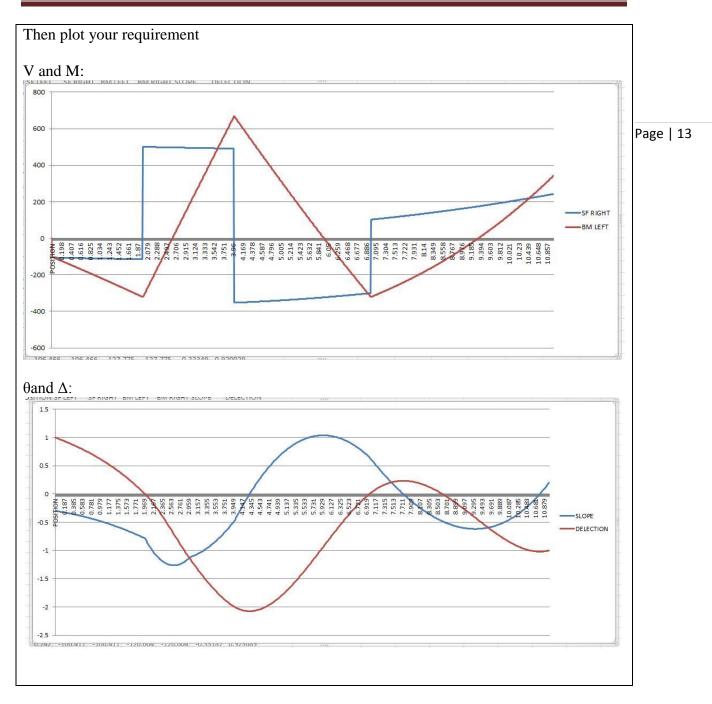
Then again in the main menu enter option 3:

	8 9 10	*****	    * *		SUPPORT LOAD SET MODEL ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AY OUTPUT MANUAL EXIT	********	*******	****	*******	*****	*******	Page
e K		the Opt f" <b>SUP</b>	io P	ns		******	*******	<b>RT.csv"</b> fil	e.	*******	*********	****
	COI	DE			TYI	PE			SYM	IBOI	_	
	1	l		HIN	GE/F	ROLL	ER					
	2	6 6			FIX	ED						-
Ī	A	В	_	С	D	E	F	G	Н			K
		CODE		POSITION	and the second	and a second	1 100	M_RXN				
Ì	1		2									
Ì	2		1	2	0	0						
	3		1	4	0	-2						
	4		1	7	0	0						
	5		2	11	-0.2	-1						
ł												

TYPE		
TYPE		
	SYMBOL	
POINT LOAD	Ŷ	
POINT COUPLE	$\mathbb{A}$	
UDL	$\downarrow \downarrow $	
UVL_1		
UVL_2	$\int \downarrow \downarrow$	
EQN LOAD	$W = 5x^7 + 8x^3 + 9$	
	UDL UVL_1 UVL_2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ UDL UVL_1 UVL_2 UVL_2



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## Note:

Professional decision is the primary decision of an Engineer than the analysis output given by any software.