Architectural Structures: Form, Behavior, and Design

Arch 331 Dr. Anne Nichols

**F**ALL 2013

four



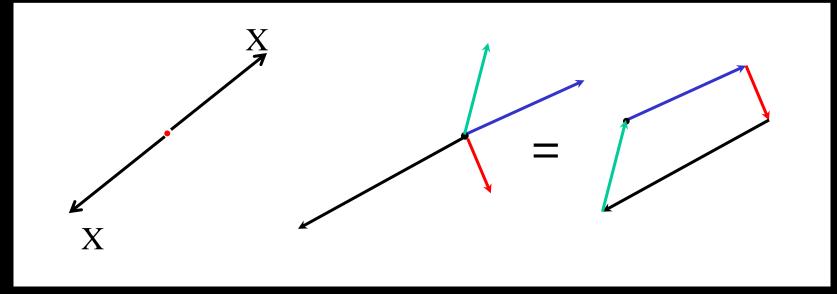
http:// nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

# point equilibrium and planar trusses



# Equilibrium

- balanced
- steady
- resultant of forces on a particle is 0

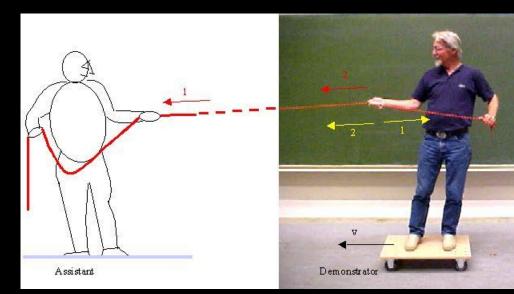




# Equilibrium on a Point

analytically

$$R_{x} = \sum F_{x} = 0$$
$$R_{y} = \sum F_{y} = 0$$



http://www.physics.umd.edu

• Newton convinces us it will stay at rest



# Equilibrium on a Point

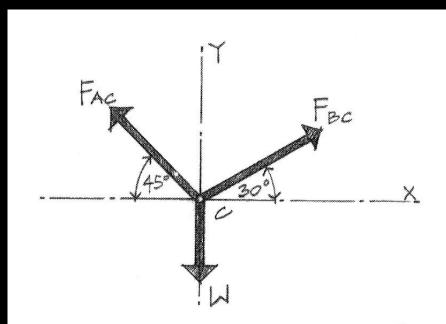
- collinear force system
  - ex: cables

$$\sum F_{in-line} = 0$$

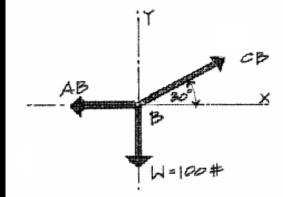
# $\left(\begin{array}{c}R_x = \sum F_x = 0 \\ R_y = \sum F_y = 0\end{array}\right)$

# Equilibrium on a Point

- concurrent force system
  - ex: cables  $R_x = \sum F_x = 0$  $R_y = \sum F_y = 0$

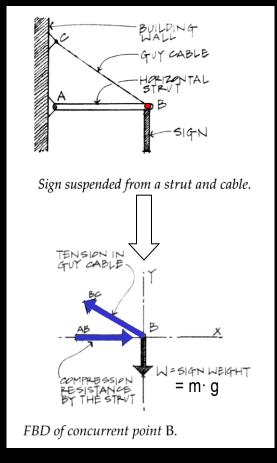


- FBD (sketch)
- tool to see all forces on a body or a point including
  - external forces
  - weights
  - force reactions
  - internal forces





- determine point
- FREE it from:
  - ground
  - supports & connections
- draw all external forces acting ON the body
  - reactions
     (supporting forces)
  - applied forces
  - gravity



- sketch FBD with relevant geometry
- resolve each force into components
  - known & unknown <u>angles</u> name them
  - known & unknown forces name them
- are any forces related to other forces?
- for the unknowns
- write only as many equilibrium equations as needed
- solve up to 2 equations



- solve equations
  - most times 1 unknown easily solved
  - plug into other equation(s)
- common to have unknowns of
  - force magnitudes
  - force angles

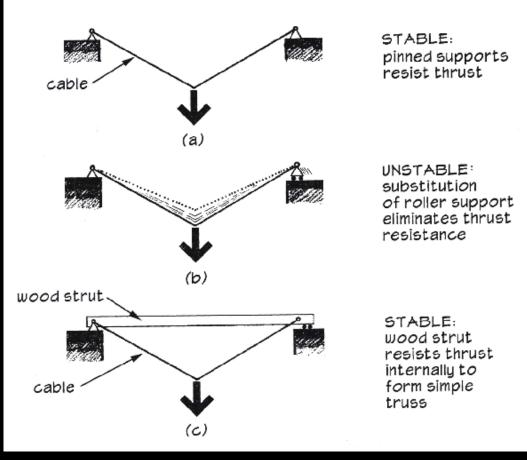


- ancient (?) wood
  Romans 500 B.C.
- Renaissance revival
- 1800's analysis
- efficient



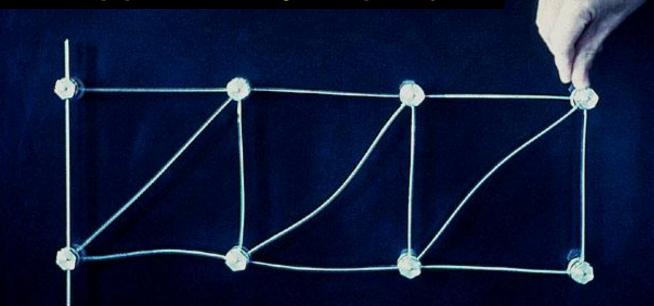


#### - analogous to cables and struts



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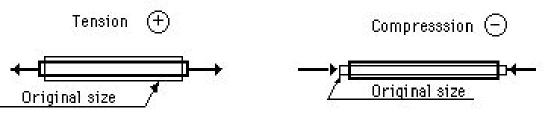
- comprised of straight members
- geometry with triangles is stable
- loads applied only at pin joints



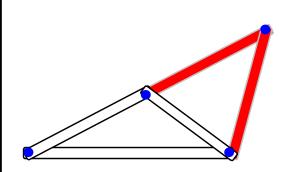
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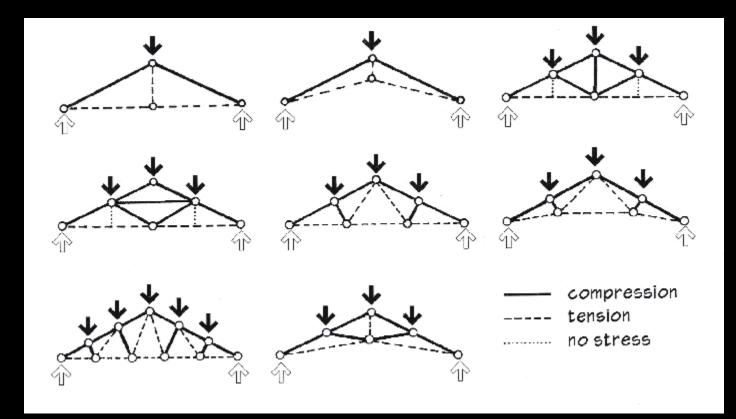
- 2 force members
  - forces in line, equal and opposite
  - compression
  - tension



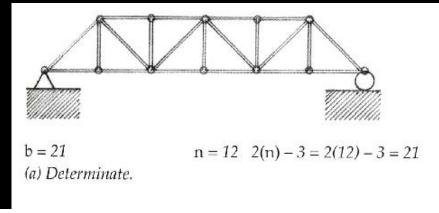
- 3 members connected by 3 joints
- 2 more members need 1 more joint b = 2n - 3

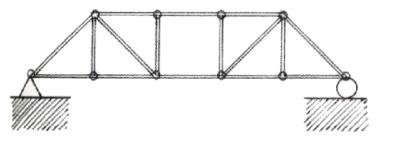


compression and tension



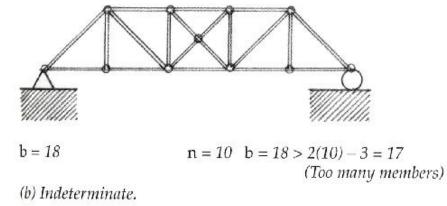
- statically determinate
- indeterminate
- unstable





b = 16

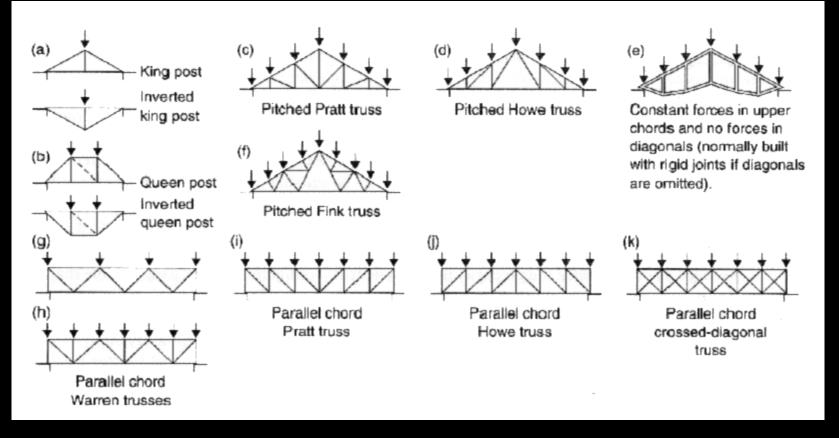
n = 10 b = 16 < 2(10) - 3 = 17(Too few members—square panel is unstable)



(c) Unstable.

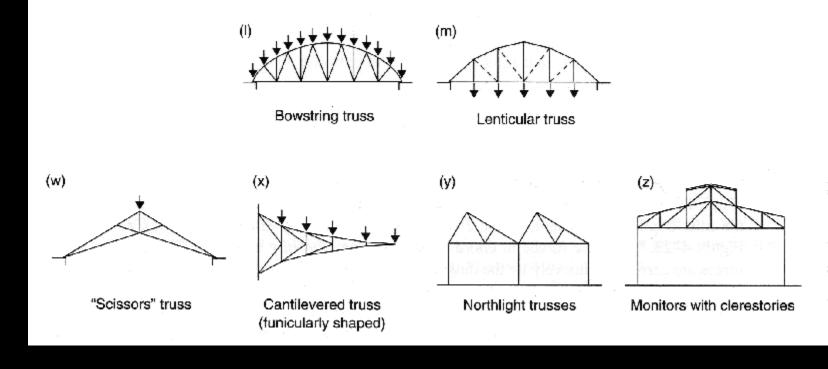
#### Trusses

#### common designs



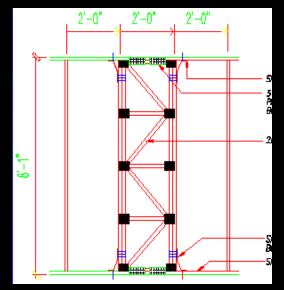
#### Trusses

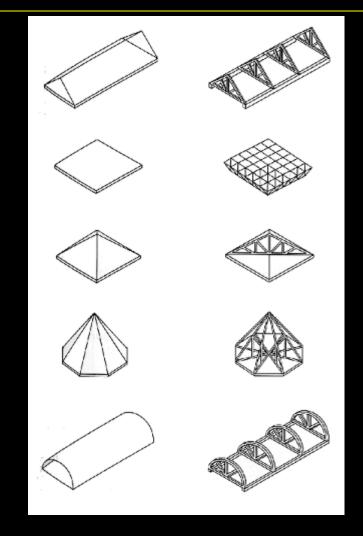
common designs



#### Trusses

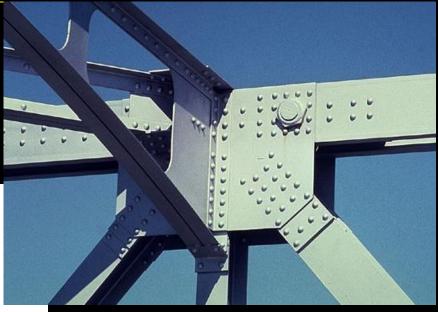
- USES
  - roofs & canopies
  - long spans
  - lateral bracing



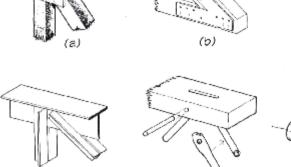


# **Truss Connections**

• "pins"



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(c)

Figure 4.8: Truss joints.

(d)

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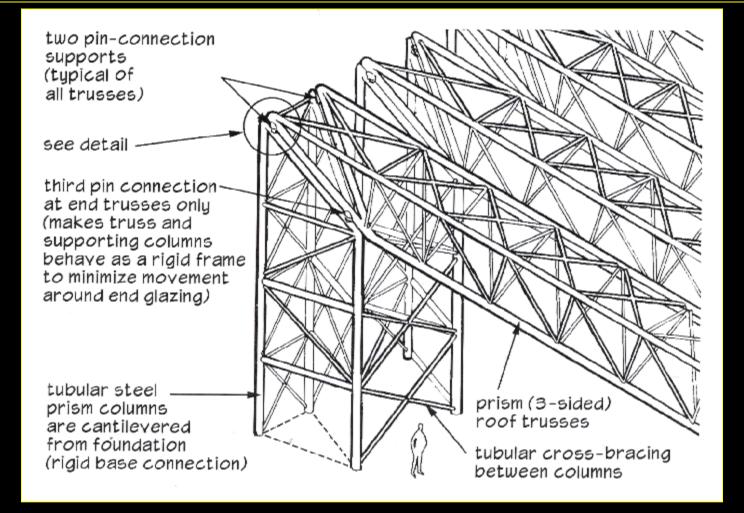
# Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



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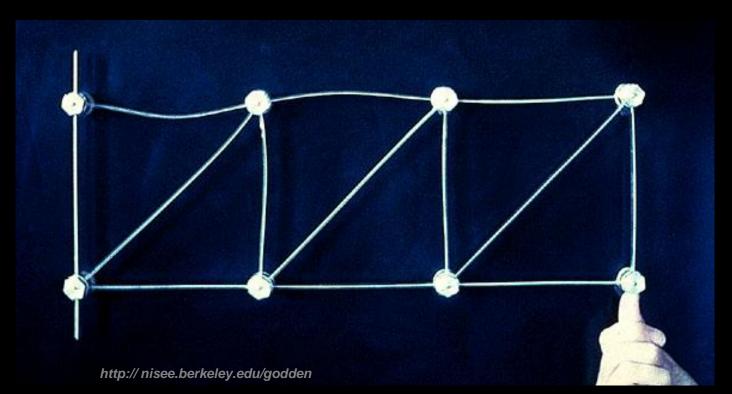


# Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



#### Truss Analysis

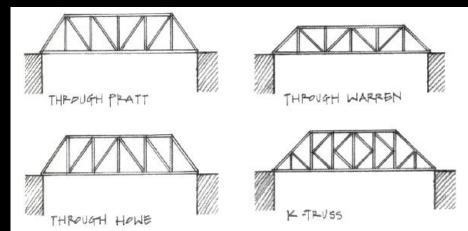
# • visualize compression and tension from deformed shape



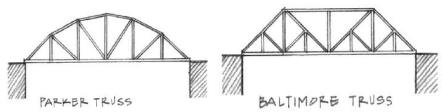


# Truss Analysis

- Method of Joints
- Graphical Methods
- Method of Sections



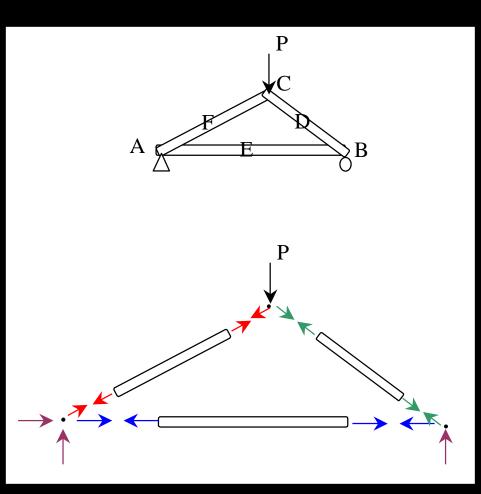
- all rely on equilibrium
   of bodies
  - internal equilibrium



# Method of Joints

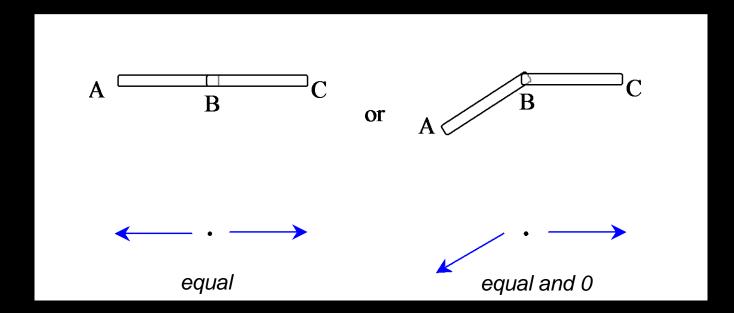
- isolate each joint
- enforce
   equilibrium in
   F<sub>x</sub> and F<sub>y</sub>
- can find all forces

- long
- easy to mess up



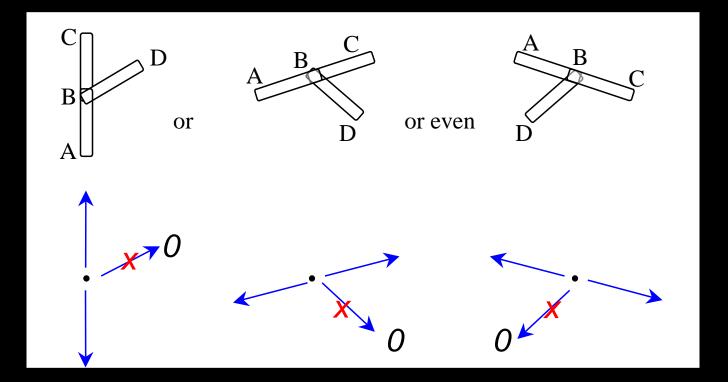
#### Joint Cases

two bodies connected



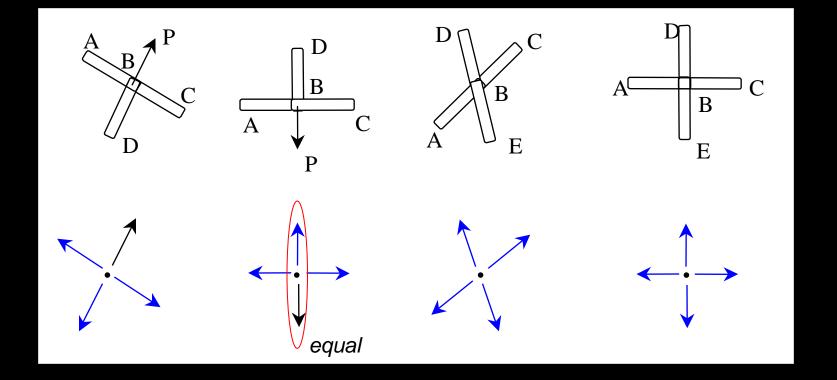
#### Joint Cases

• three bodies with two in line



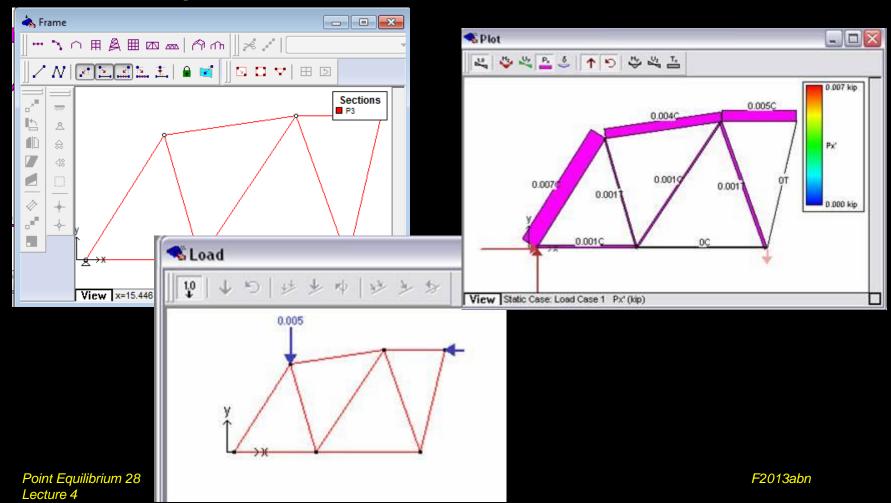
# Joint Cases

crossed

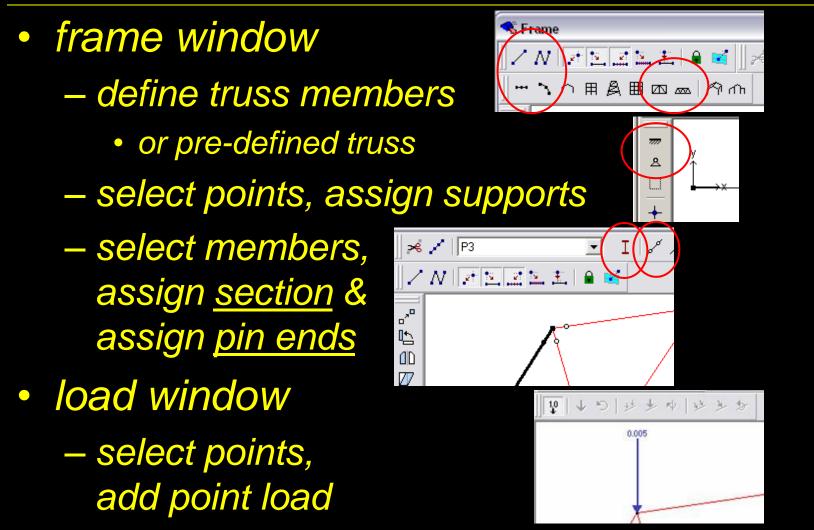


# Tools – Multiframe

#### • in computer lab



# Tools – Multiframe



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# Tools – Multiframe

- to run analysis choose
   Analyze menu
   Linear
- plot
   choose options
- results
  - choose options

Static Case: Load Case 1					
1	1		1	0.007	
2	1		2	-0.007	
3	2		2	-0.001	
4	2		3	0.001	
5	3		1	0.001	
6	3		3	-0.001	
7	4		2	0.004	
8	4		4	-0.004	

