Architectural Structures: Form, Behavior, and Design

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FALL 2013

four



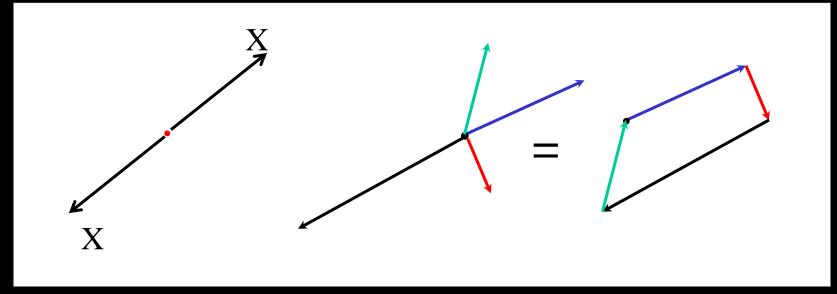
http:// nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

point equilibrium and planar trusses



Equilibrium

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

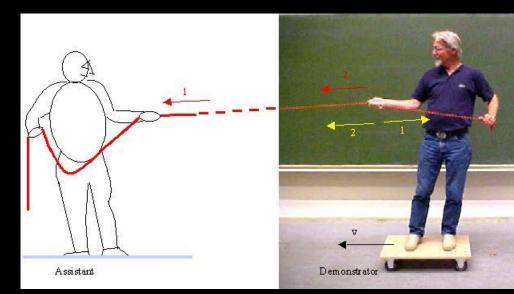




Equilibrium on a Point

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

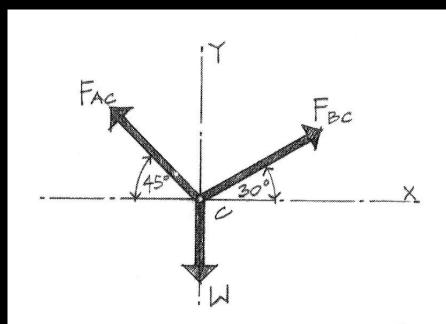
- collinear force system
 - ex: cables

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

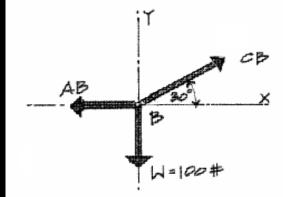
$\left(\begin{array}{c}R_x = \sum F_x = 0 \\ R_y = \sum F_y = 0\end{array}\right)$

Equilibrium on a Point

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

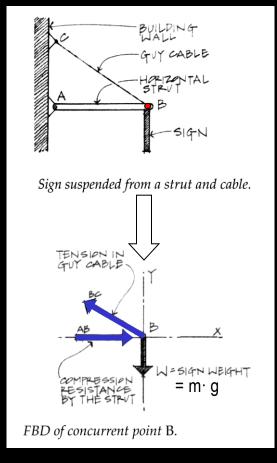


- FBD (sketch)
- tool to see all forces on a body or a point including
 - external forces
 - weights
 - force reactions
 - internal forces





- 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

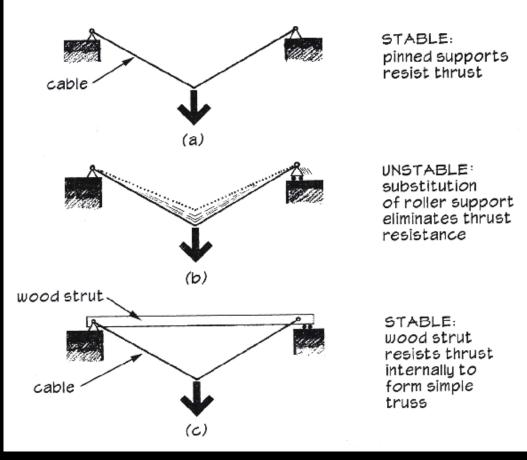


- ancient (?) wood
 Romans 500 B.C.
- Renaissance revival
- 1800's analysis
- efficient



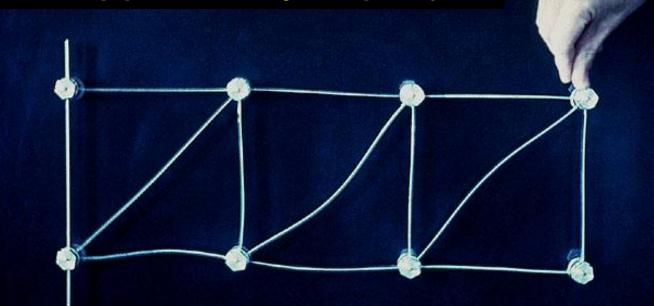


- analogous to cables and struts



Point Equilibrium 11 Lecture 4

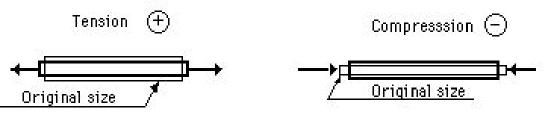
- comprised of straight members
- geometry with triangles is stable
- loads applied only at pin joints



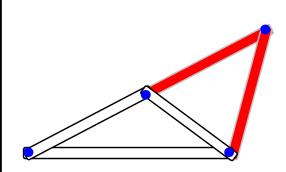
http:// nisee.berkeley.edu/godden



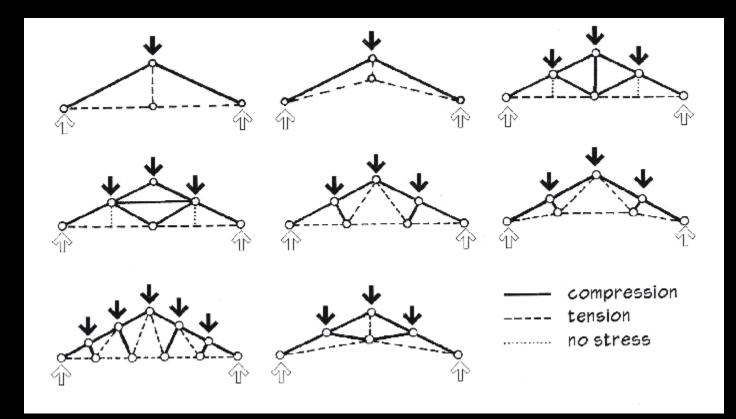
- 2 force members
 - forces in line, equal and opposite
 - compression
 - tension



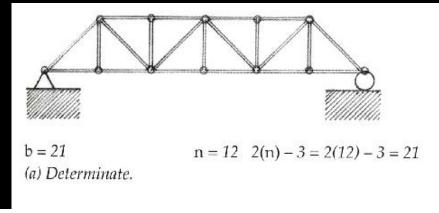
- 3 members connected by 3 joints
- 2 more members need 1 more joint b = 2n - 3

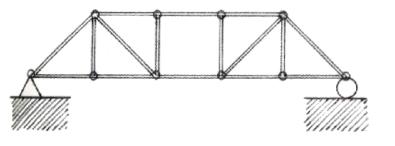


compression and tension



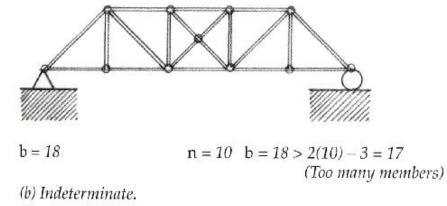
- statically determinate
- indeterminate
- unstable





b = 16

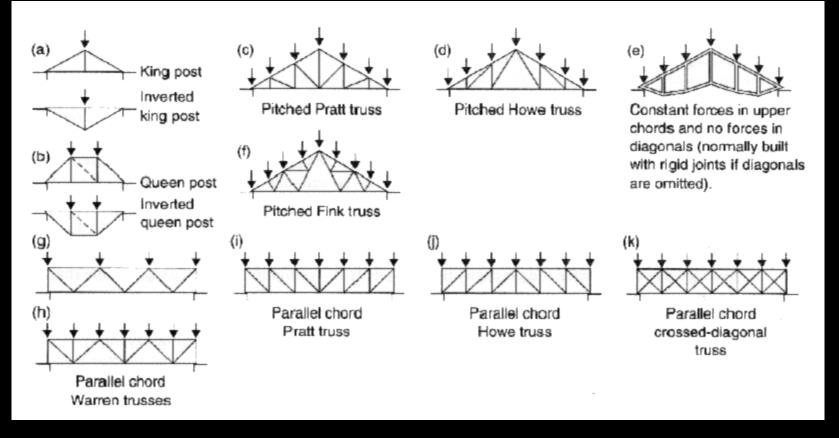
n = 10 b = 16 < 2(10) - 3 = 17(Too few members—square panel is unstable)



(c) Unstable.

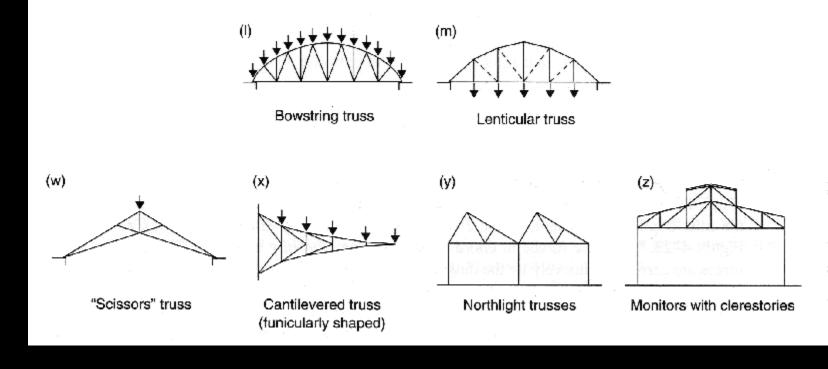
Trusses

common designs



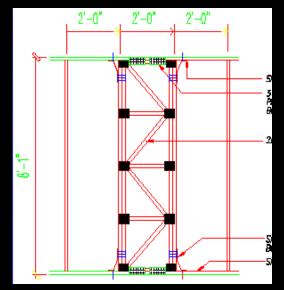
Trusses

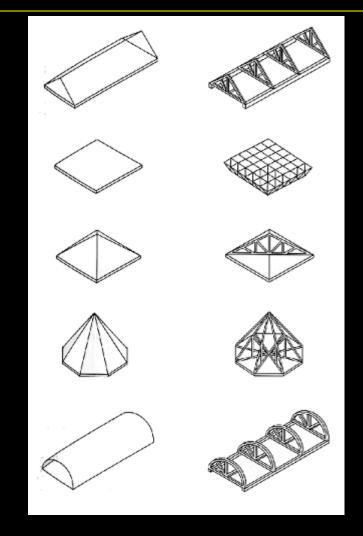
common designs



Trusses

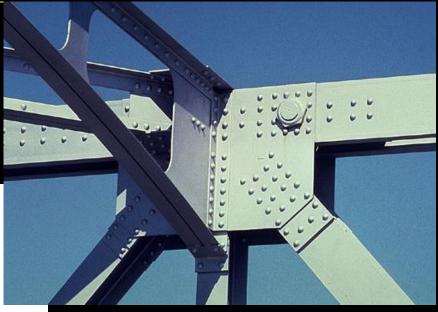
- USES
 - roofs & canopies
 - long spans
 - lateral bracing



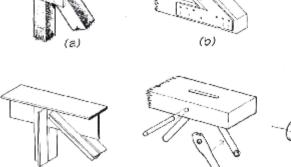


Truss Connections

• "pins"



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(c)

Figure 4.8: Truss joints.

(d)

Point Equilibrium 19 Lecture 4



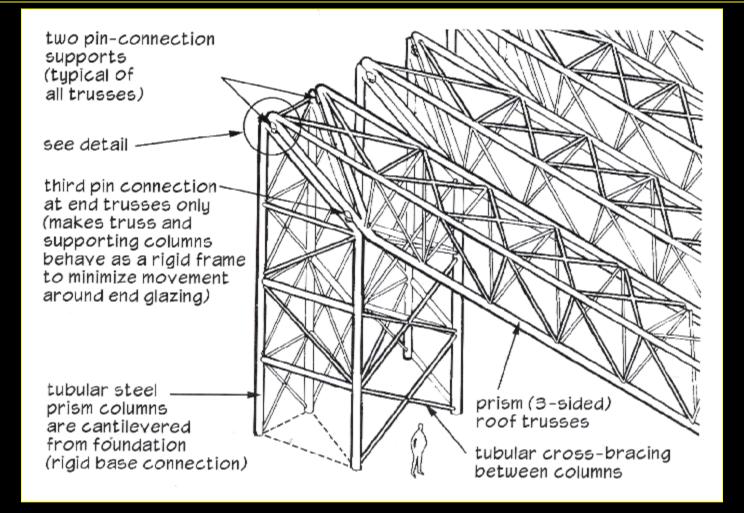
Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



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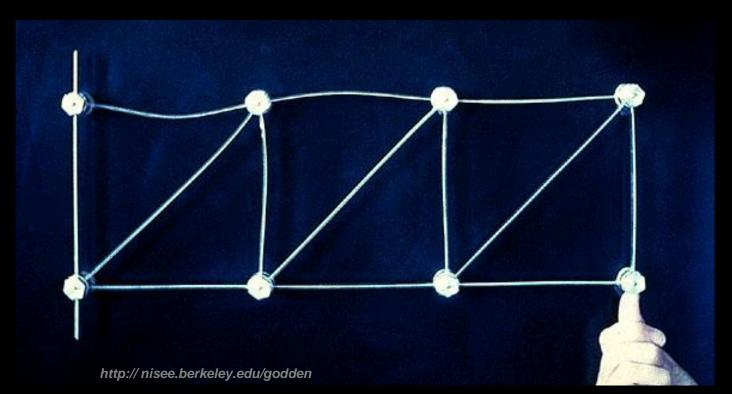


Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



Truss Analysis

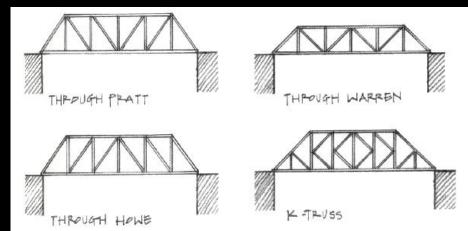
• visualize compression and tension from deformed shape



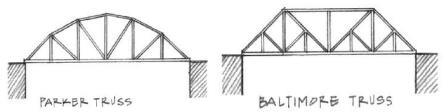


Truss Analysis

- Method of Joints
- Graphical Methods
- Method of Sections



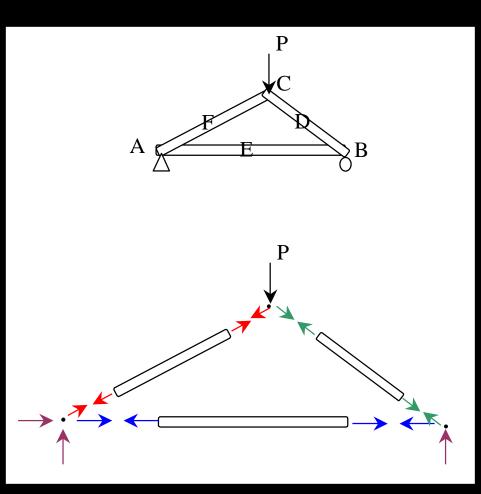
- all rely on equilibrium
 of bodies
 - internal equilibrium



Method of Joints

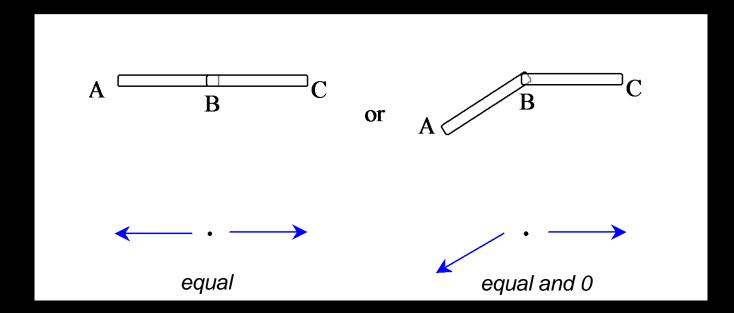
- isolate each joint
- enforce
 equilibrium in
 F_x and F_y
- can find all forces

- long
- easy to mess up



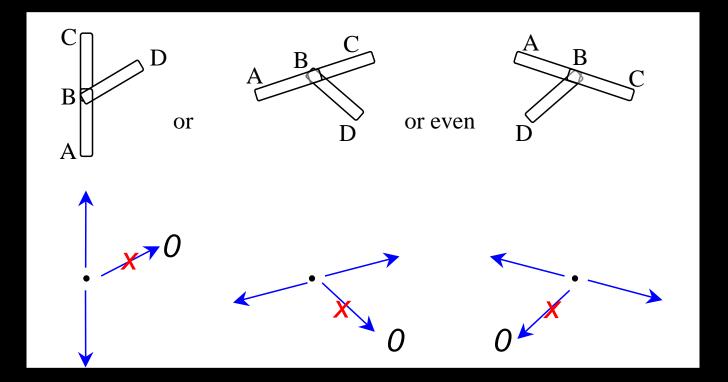
Joint Cases

two bodies connected



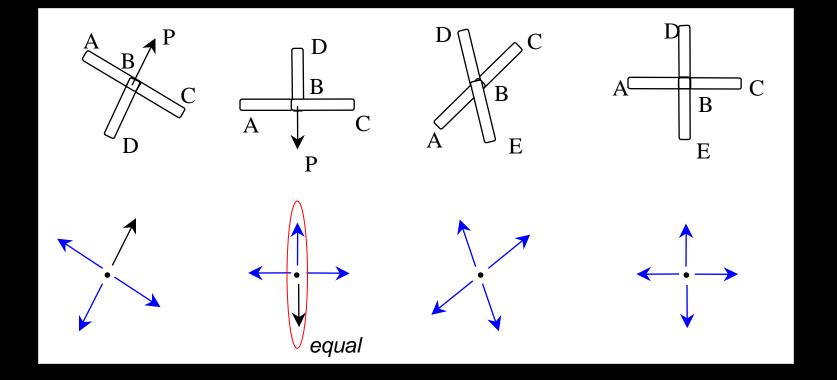
Joint Cases

• three bodies with two in line



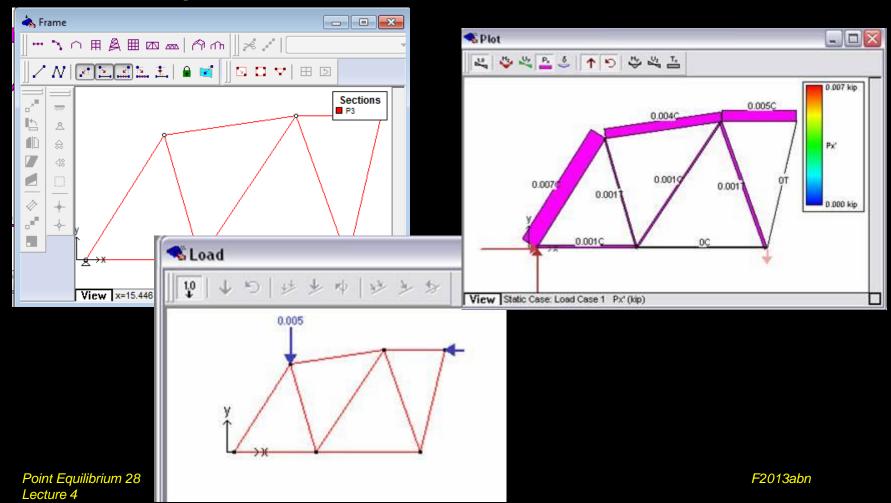
Joint Cases

crossed

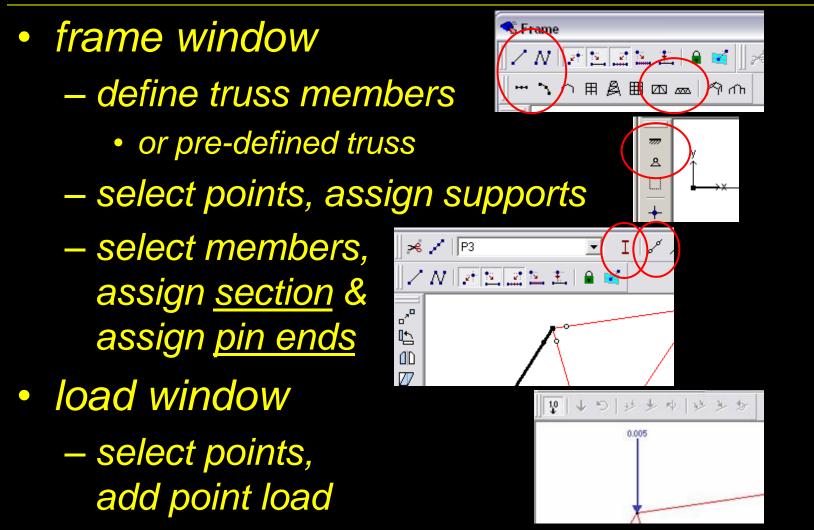


Tools – Multiframe

• 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	

