ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES:

FORM, BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN

ARCH 331

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SUMMER 2013

three

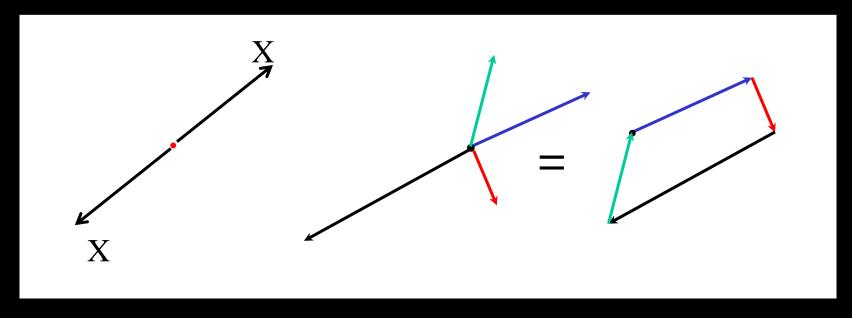


http://nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

point equilibrium and planar trusses

Equilibrium

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

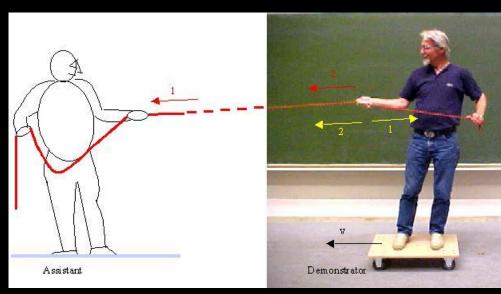


Equilibrium on a Point

analytically

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

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



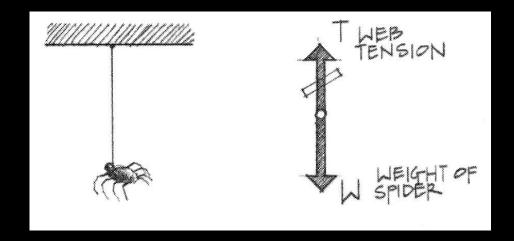
http://www.physics.umd.edu

Newton convinces us it will stay at rest

Equilibrium on a Point

- collinear force system
 - ex: cables

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



$$\left(R_x = \sum F_x = 0\right)$$

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

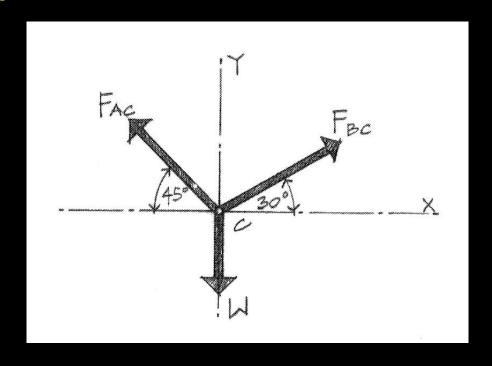
Equilibrium on a Point

concurrent force system

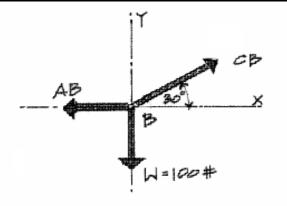
- ex: cables

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

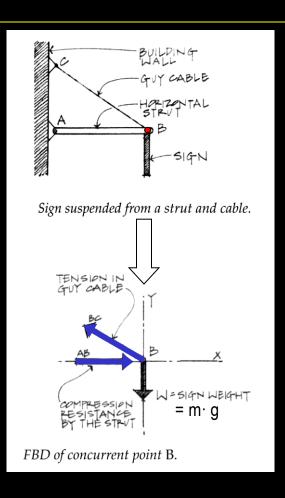
$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0$$



- 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 angles 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

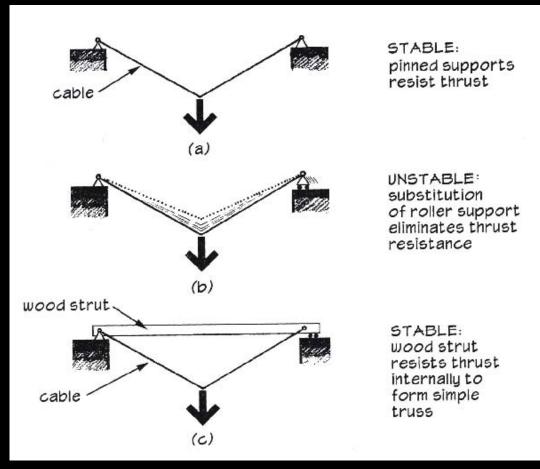
- solve equations
 - most times 1 unknown easily solved
 - plug into other equation(s)

- common to have unknowns of
 - force magnitudes
 - force angles

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



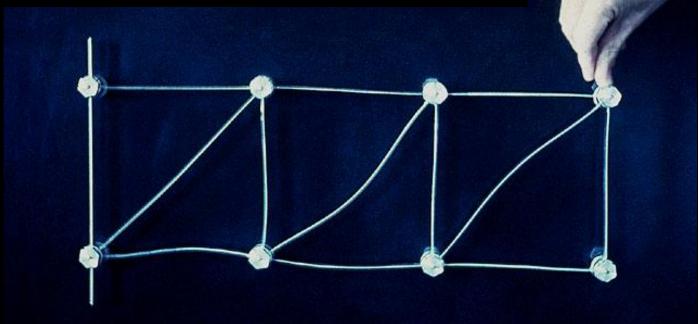
analogous to cables and struts



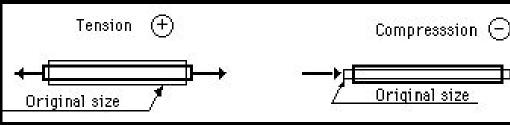
comprised of straight members

geometry with triangles is stable

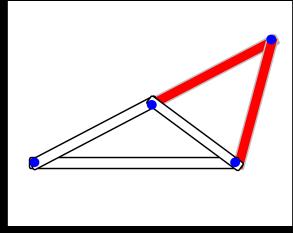
loads applied only at pin joints



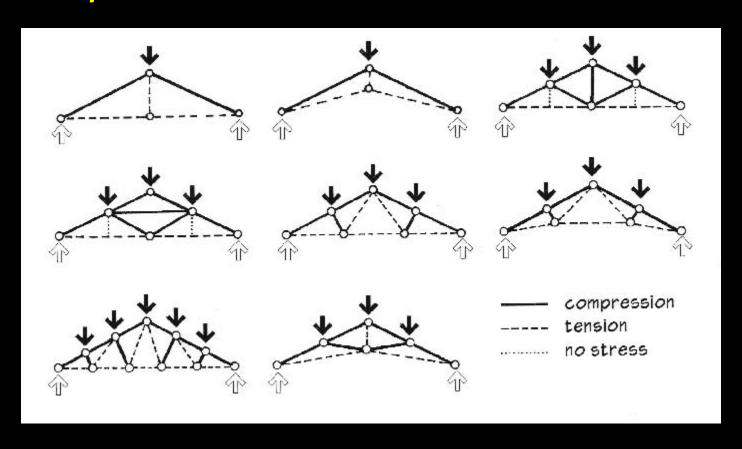
- 2 force members
 - forces in line, equal and opposite
 - compression
 - tension



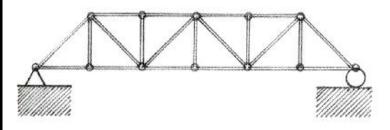
- 3 members connected by 3 joints
- 2 more members need 1 more joint b = 2n - 3



compression and tension

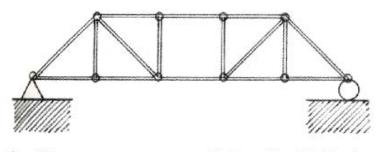


- statically determinate
- indeterminate
- unstable



$$b = 21$$

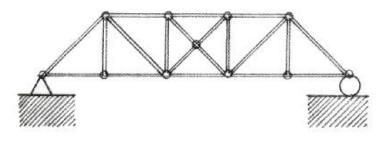
$$n = 12$$
 $2(n) - 3 = 2(12) - 3 = 21$



$$b = 16$$

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

(c) Unstable.



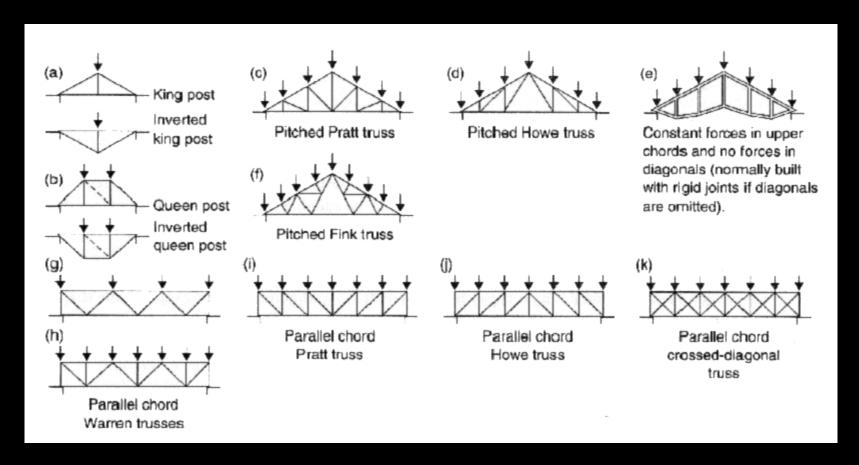
$$b = 18$$

(b) Indeterminate.

$$n = 10$$
 $b = 18 > 2(10) - 3 = 17$ (Too many members)

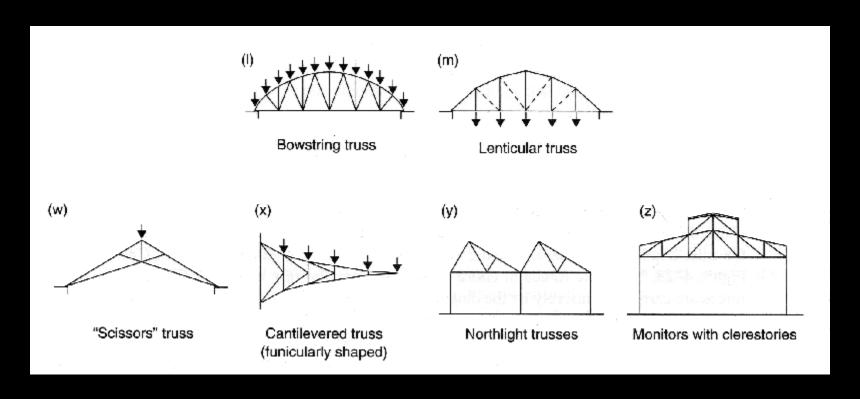
Trusses

common designs



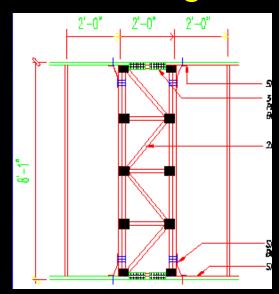
Trusses

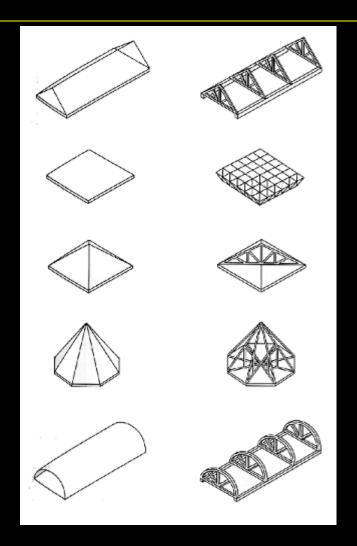
common designs



Trusses

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





Truss Connections

"pins"

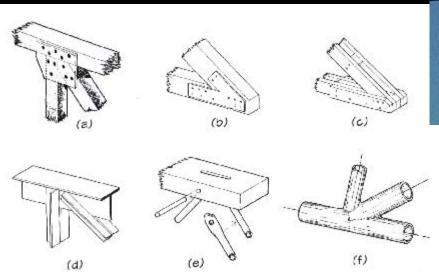
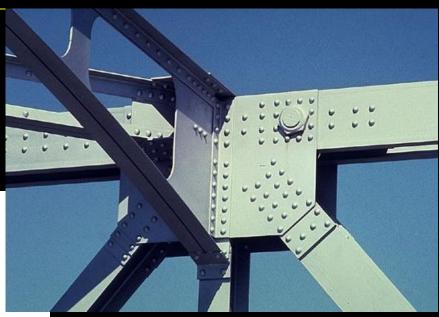


Figure 4.8: Truss joints.



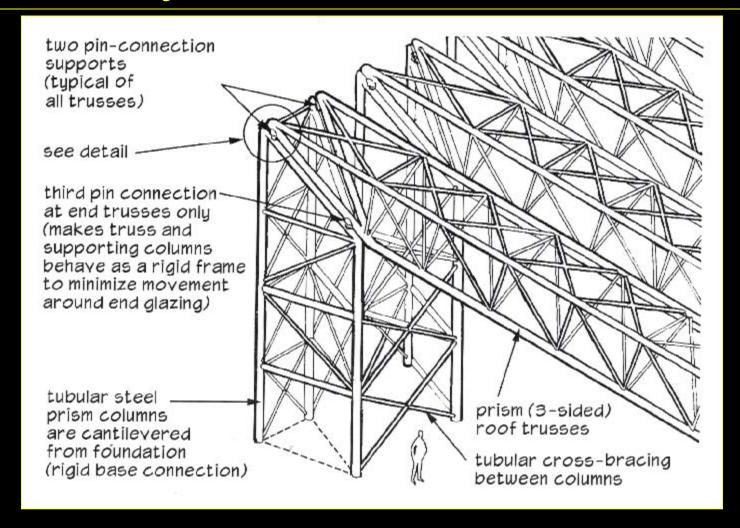
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Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



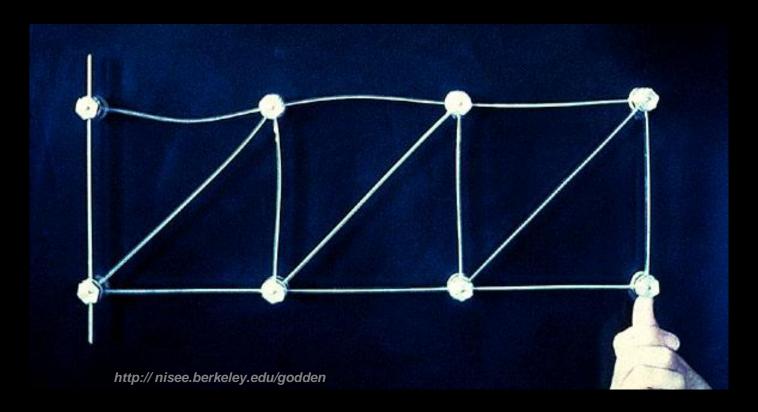
Architectural Structures
ARCH 331

Sainsbury Center, Foster 1978



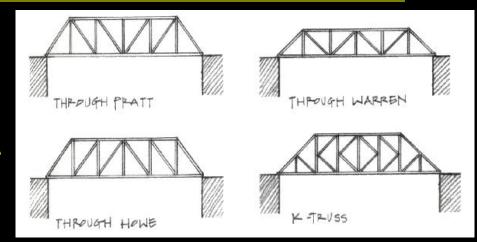
Truss Analysis

 visualize compression and tension from deformed shape

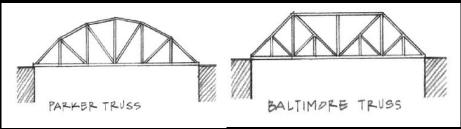


Truss Analysis

- Method of Joints
- Graphical Methods
- Method of Sections



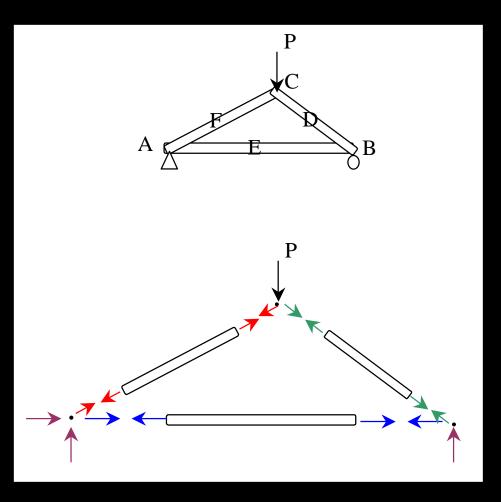
- all rely on equilibrium
 - of bodies
 - internal equilibrium



Method of Joints

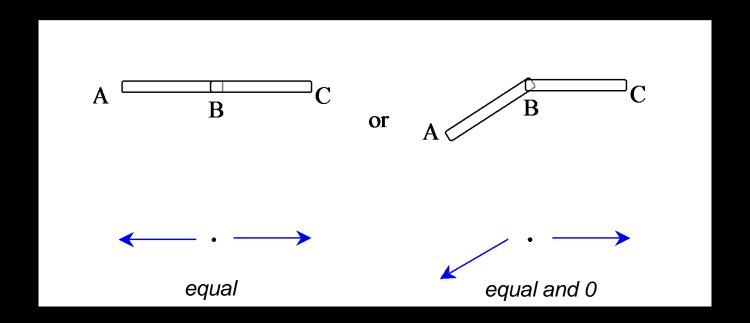
- isolate each joint
- enforce
 equilibrium in
 F_x and F_y
- can find all forces

- long
- easy to mess up



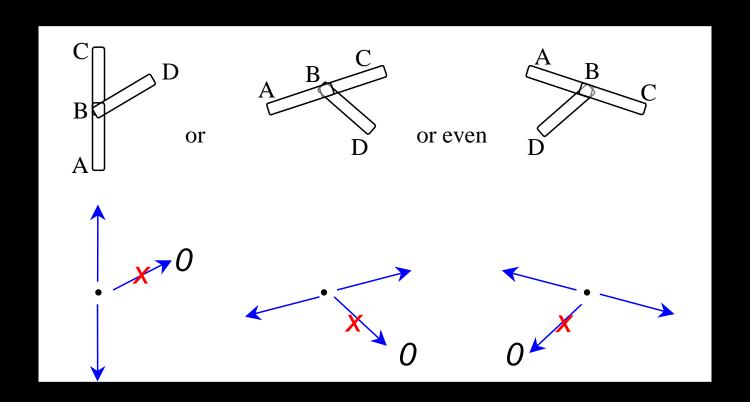
Joint Cases

two bodies connected



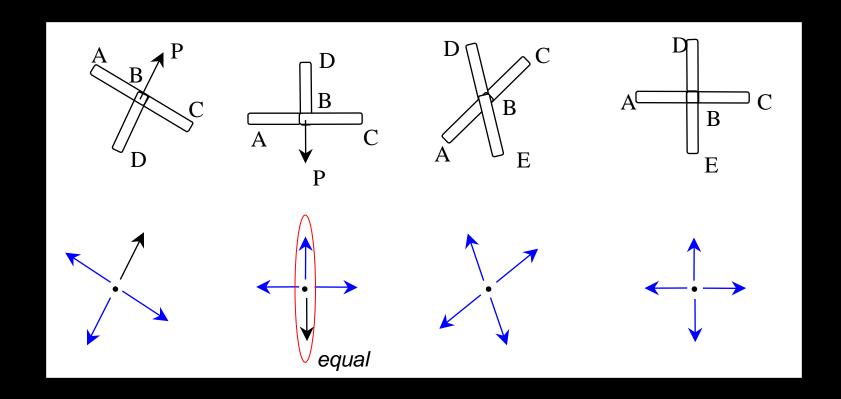
Joint Cases

three bodies with two in line



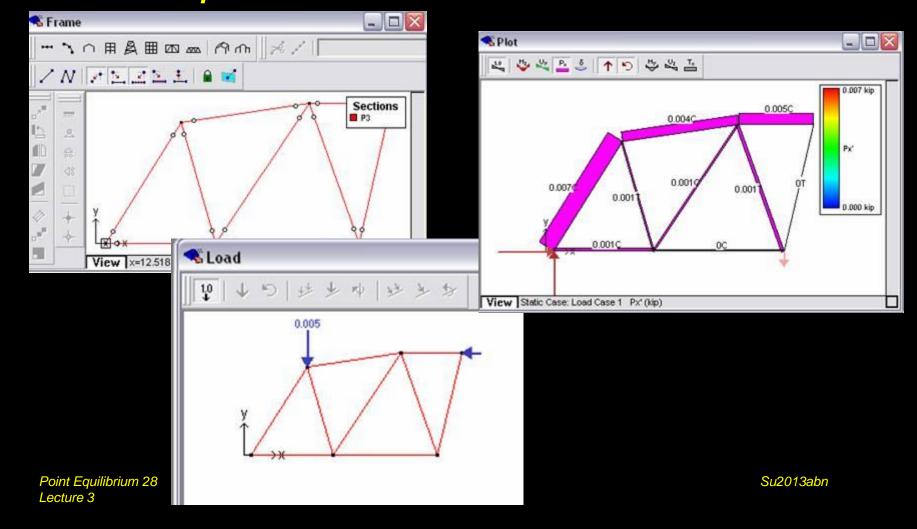
Joint Cases

crossed



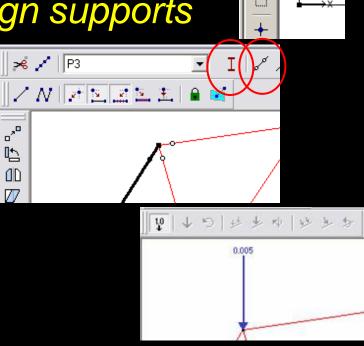
Tools - Multiframe

in computer lab



Tools - Multiframe

- frame window
 - define truss members
 - or pre-defined truss
 - select points, assign supports
 - select members,assign <u>section</u> &assign <u>pin ends</u>
- load window
 - select points,add point load



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Tools – Multiframe

to run analysis choose

Analyze menu

Linear

plot

choose options

results

choose options

