ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES: FORM. BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN ARCH 331

DR. ANNE NICHOLS **SUMMER 2013**

tour

rigid body equilibrium

Rigid Body Equilibrium 1 Lecture 4

Architectural Structures ARCH 331

Free Body Diagram

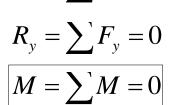
- FBD (sketch)
- tool to see all forces on a body or a point including
 - external forces
 - weights
 - force reactions
 - external moments
 - moment reactions
 - internal forces

100\$

PSTONE DESIGN

S2010abn

- Equilibrium
- rigid body
 - doesn't deform
 - coplanar force systems
- static: $R_x = \sum F_x = 0$



Rigid Body Equilibrium 2 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

100 lb

100 lb

m∙g

+ weight

В

.

Free Body Diagram

- determine body
- FRFF it from:
 - ground
 - supports & connections
- draw all external forces acting ON the body
 - reactions
 - applied forces
 - gravity

Lecture 5

Rigid Body Equilibrium 4

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

Rigid Body Equilibrium 3 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abr

1

Free Body Diagram

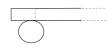
- sketch FBD with relevant geometry
- resolve each force into components
 - known & unknown angles name them
 - known & unknown forces name them
 - known & unknown moments name them
- are any forces related to other forces?
- for the unknowns
- write only as many equilibrium equations as needed
- solve up to 3 equations

Rigid Body Equilibrium	5	
Lecture 5		

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

Reactions on Rigid Bodies

- result of applying force
- unknown size
- · connection or support type
 - known direction
 - related to motion prevented







Rigid Body Equilibrium 7 Lecture 5



Foundations Structures ARCH 331



no translation no rotation

S2010abn

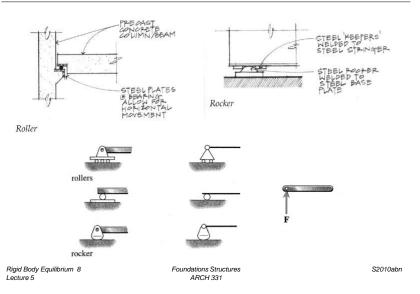
S2010abn

Free Body Diagram

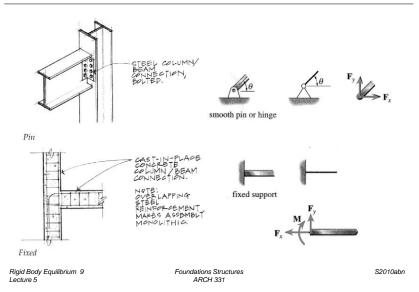
- solve equations
 - most times 1 unknown easily solved
 - plug into other equation(s)
- · common to have unknowns of
 - force magnitudes
 - force angles
 - moment magnitudes

Rigid Body Equilibrium 6 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abr

Supports and Connections



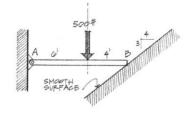
Supports and Connections

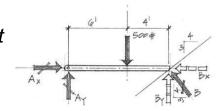


FBD Example

- 500 lb known
- $pin A_x, A_y$
- smooth surface B at 4:3
- 3 equations
- sum moments at – A?

-B? $(B_{\rm v})$



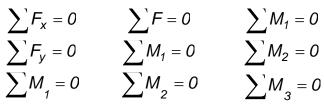


Rigid Body Equilibrium 10 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

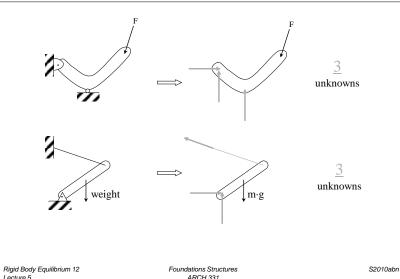
Moment Equations

- sum moments at intersection where the most forces intersect
- multiple moment equations may not be useful
- combos:

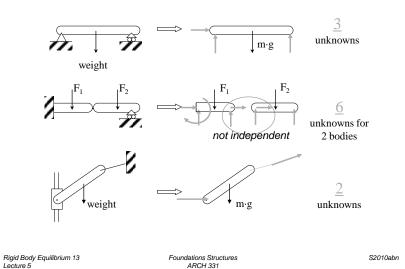


Rigid Body Equilibrium 11 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

Recognizing Reactions

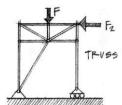


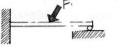
Recognizing Reactions

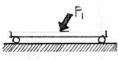


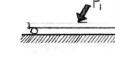
Constraints

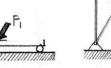
- completely constrained
 - doesn't move
 - may not be statically determinate
- improperly or partially constrained
 - has ≤ unknowns
 - can't solve











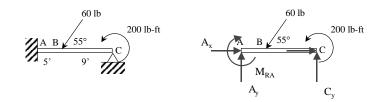
Rigid Body Equilibrium 14 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

Constraints

- overconstrained
 - won't move
 - can't be solved with statics
 - statically indeterminate to nth degree

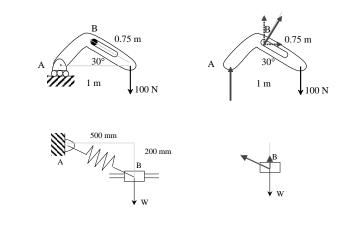


Rigid Body Equilibrium 15 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

Partial Constraints



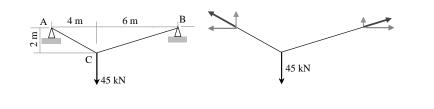
Rigid Body Equilibrium 16 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

Cable Reactions

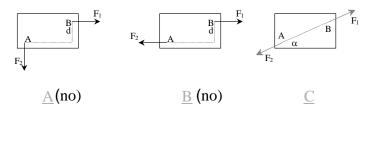
- equilibrium:
 - more reactions (4) than equations
 - but, we have slope relationships
 - x component the same everywhere



Rigid Body Equilibrium 17 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

Two Force Rigid Bodies

- equilibrium:
 - forces in line, equal and opposite



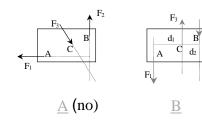
Rigid Body Equilibrium 18 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

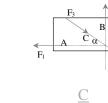
Three Force Rigid Bodies

- equilibrium:
 - concurrent or parallel forces

beằms!

 F_2

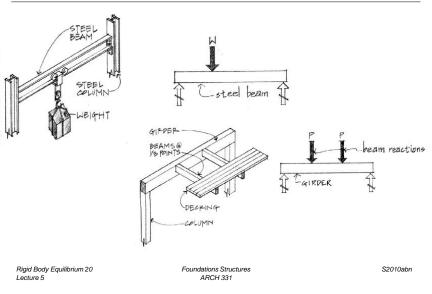


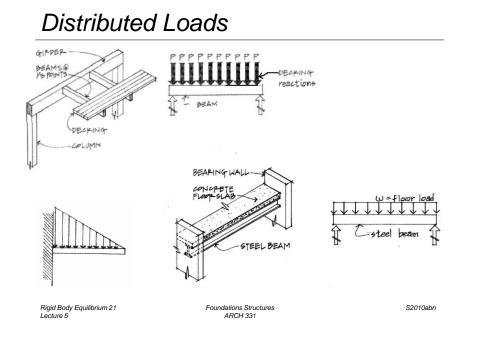


Rigid Body Equilibrium 19 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

 F_2

Concentrated Loads

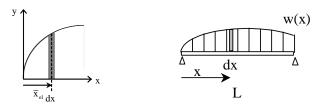




Equivalent Force Systems

- replace forces by resultant
- place resultant where M = 0
- using calculus and area centroids

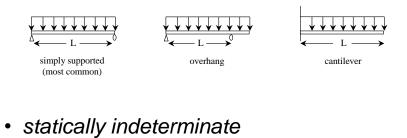
$$W = \int_0^L w dx = \int dA_{\text{loading}} = A_{\text{loading}}$$

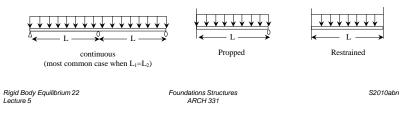


Rigid Body Equilibrium 23 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

Beam Supports

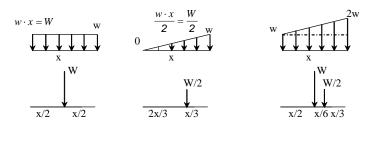
• statically determinate





Load Areas

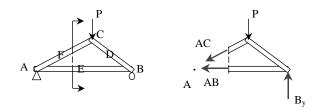
- area is width x "height" of load
- <u>w</u> is load per unit length
- <u>W</u> is total load



Rigid Body Equilibrium 24 Lecture 5 Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

Method of Sections

- relies on internal forces being in equilibrium on a section
- cut to expose <u>3 or less</u> members
- coplanar forces $\rightarrow \Sigma M = 0$ too



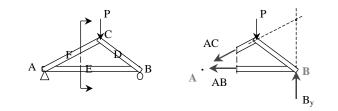
Rigid Body Equilibrium 25 Lecture 5

Foundations Structures ARCH 331

S2010abn

Method of Sections

- joints on or off the section are good to sum moments
- quick for few members
- not always obvious where to cut or sum



```
Rigid Body Equilibrium 26
Lecture 5
```

Foundations Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn