ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES:

FORM, BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN

ARCH 331

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SUMMER 2014

four



rigid body equilibrium

Rigid Body Equilibrium 1 Lecture 4 Architectural Structures ARCH 331 S2010abn

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

Equilibrium

- rigid body
 - doesn't deform
 - coplanar force systems
- static:

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

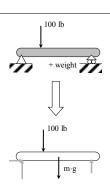
$$R_{y} = \sum F_{y} = 0$$

$$M = \sum M = 0$$

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Free Body Diagram

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



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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

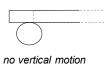
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Reactions on Rigid Bodies

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

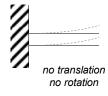


Rigid Body Equilibrium 7



no translation

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Free Body Diagram

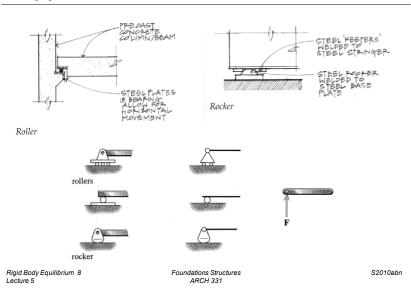
- solve equations
 - most times 1 unknown easily solved
 - plug into other equation(s)
- common to have unknowns of
 - force magnitudes
 - force angles
 - moment magnitudes

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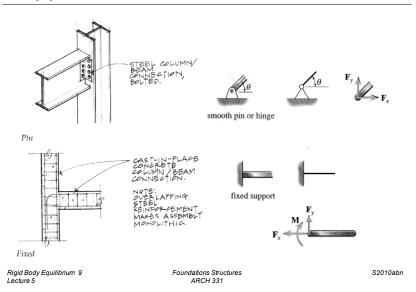
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Supports and Connections



Supports and Connections



Moment Equations

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

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad \sum F = 0 \qquad \sum M_{1} = 0$$

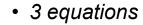
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad \sum M_{1} = 0 \qquad \sum M_{2} = 0$$

$$\sum M_{1} = 0 \qquad \sum M_{2} = 0 \qquad \sum M_{3} = 0$$

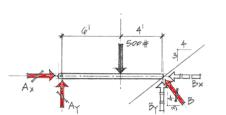
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FBD Example

- 500 lb known
- $pin A_x$, A_y
- smooth surface B at 4:3



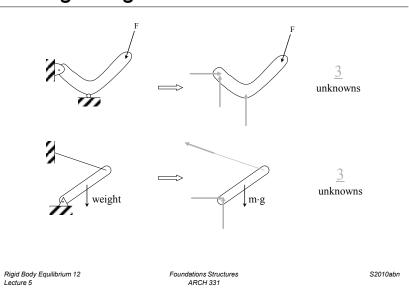
- sum moments at
 - -A?
 - -B? (B_y)



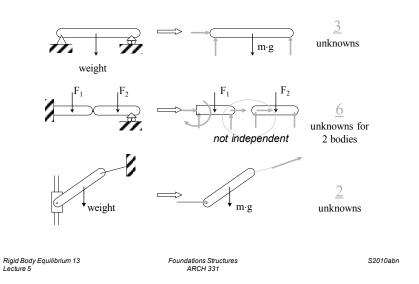
500

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Recognizing Reactions

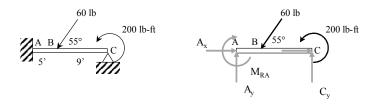


Recognizing Reactions



Constraints

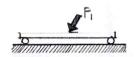
- overconstrained
 - won't move
 - can't be solved with statics
 - statically indeterminate to nth degree

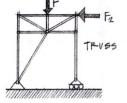


Constraints

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

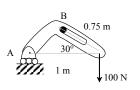


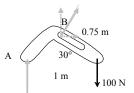


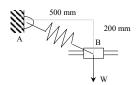


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Partial Constraints









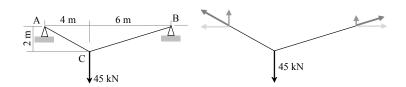
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Rigid Body Equilibrium 16

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Cable Reactions

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

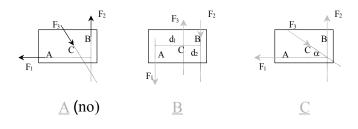


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Three Force Rigid Bodies

- equilibrium:
 - concurrent or parallel forces

beams!

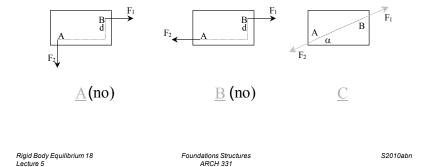


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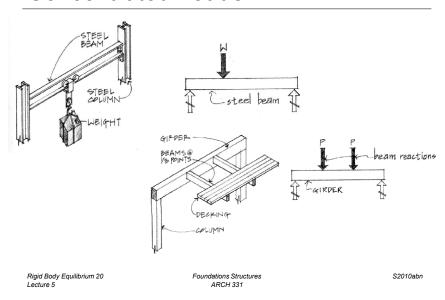
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Two Force Rigid Bodies

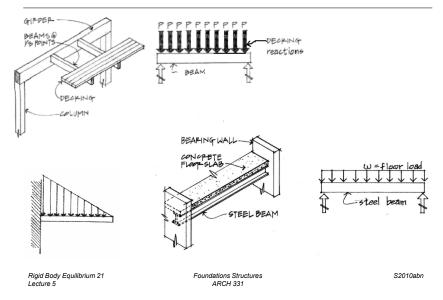
- equilibrium:
 - forces in line, equal and opposite



Concentrated Loads



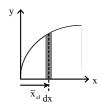
Distributed Loads

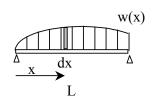


Equivalent Force Systems

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

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

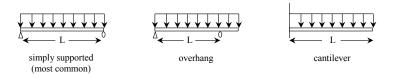




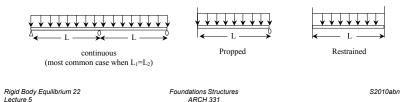
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Beam Supports

· statically determinate

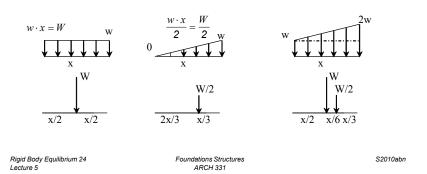


• statically indeterminate



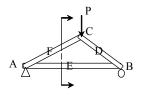
Load Areas

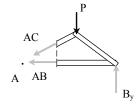
- area is width x "height" of load
- <u>w</u> is load per unit length
- <u>W</u> is total load



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

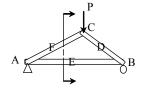


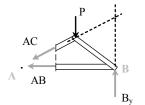


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Method of Sections

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





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