ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES:

FORM, BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN

DR. ANNE NICHOLS SUMMER 2014

lecture



http://nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

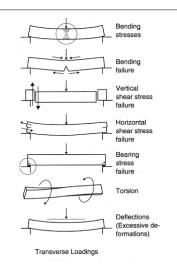
beams internal forces & diagrams

Lecture 6

ARCH 331

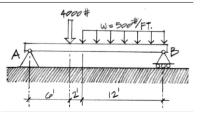
Beams

- transverse loading
- sees:
 - bending
 - shear
 - deflection
 - torsion
 - bearing
- behavior depends on cross section shape



Beams

- span horizontally
 - floors
 - bridges
 - roofs



- loaded transversely by gravity loads
- · may have internal axial force
- · will have internal shear force
- will have internal moment (bending)

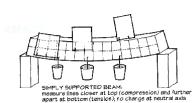
Internal Beam Forces 2 Lecture 7

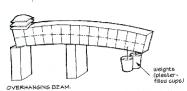
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Beams

- bending
 - bowing of beam with loads
 - one edge surface stretches
 - other edge surface squishes





behavior reversed, tension on top and compression on bottom

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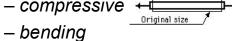
Internal Beam Forces 4 Lecture 7

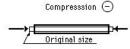
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Beam Stresses

- stress = relative force over an area
 - tensile
 - compressive ←





- - tension and compression + ...



Tension (+)

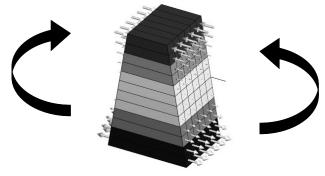
Internal Beam Forces 5

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Beam Stresses

- tension and compression
 - causes moments



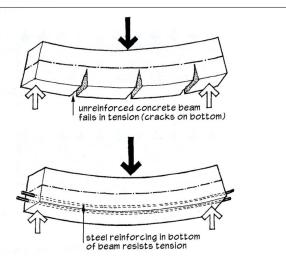
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Internal Beam Forces 7

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Beam Stresses



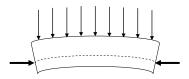
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Beam Stresses

- prestress or post-tensioning
 - put stresses in tension area to "pre-compress"

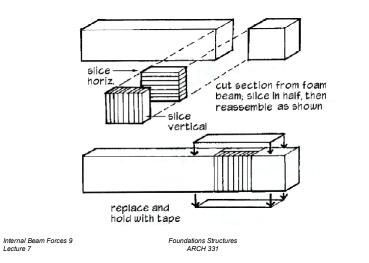


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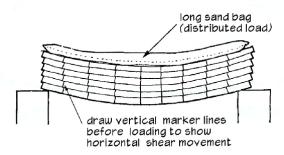
Beam Stresses

• shear – horizontal & vertical



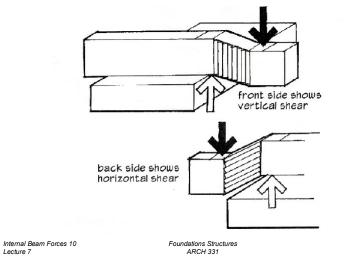
Beam Stresses

• shear - horizontal



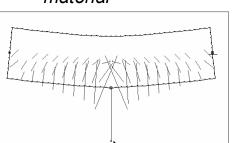
Beam Stresses

• shear – horizontal & vertical



Beam Deflections

- depends on
 - load
 - section
 - material



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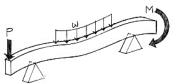


Figure 5.4 Bending (flexural) loads on a beam.

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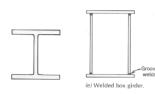
Beam Deflections

• "moment of inertia"









Internal Beam Forces 13

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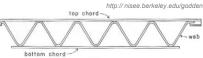
Beam Styles

vierendeel



open web joists

manufactured





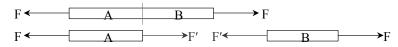
Internal Beam Forces 14

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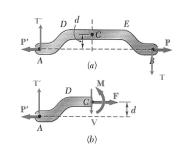
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Internal Forces

- trusses
 - axial only, (compression & tension)



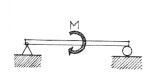
- in general
 - axial force
 - shear force, V
 - bending moment, M



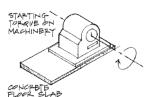
Beam Loading

- concentrated force
- concentrated moment
 - spandrel beams





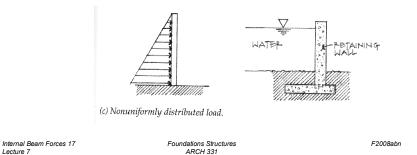
(d) Pure moment.



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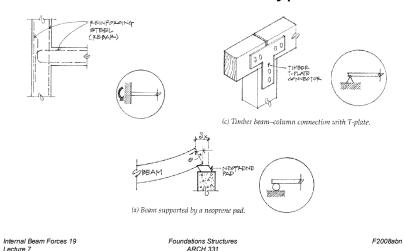
Beam Loading

- uniformly distributed load (line load)
- non-uniformly distributed load
 - hydrostatic pressure = γh
 - wind loads



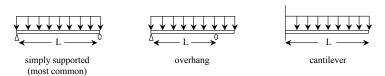
Beam Supports

• in the real world, modeled type

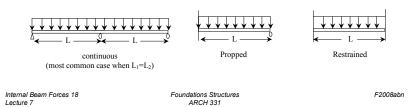


Beam Supports

statically determinate



statically indeterminate



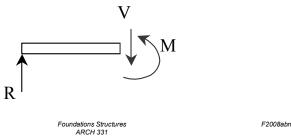
Internal Forces in Beams

- like method of sections / joints
 - no axial forces

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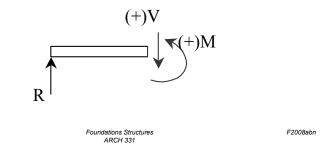
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- section <u>must</u> be in equilibrium
- want to know where biggest internal forces and moments are for designing



V & M Diagrams

- tool to locate V_{max} and M_{max} (at V = 0)
- necessary for designing
- have a <u>different sign convention</u> than external forces, moments, and reactions

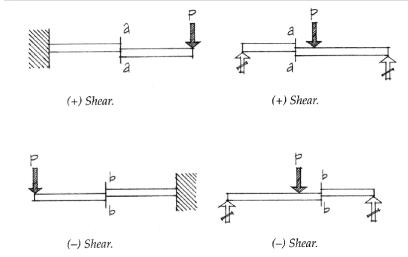


Shear Sign Convention

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Internal Beam Forces 23

Lecture 7

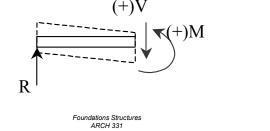


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Sign Convention

- shear force, V:
 - cut section to LEFT
 - if $\sum F_y$ is positive by statics, V acts down and is POSITIVE
 - beam has to resist shearing apart by V

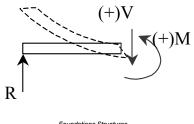


Sign Convention

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Lecture 7

- bending moment, M:
 - cut section to LEFT
 - if ∑M_{cut} is clockwise, M acts ccw and is POSITIVE – flexes into a "smiley" beam has to resist bending apart by M

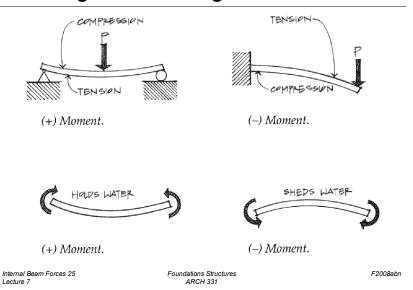


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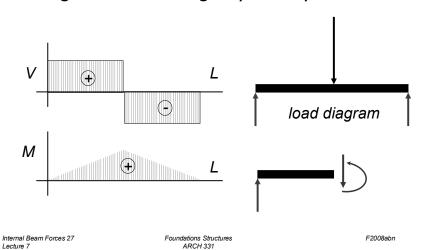
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Bending Moment Sign Convention

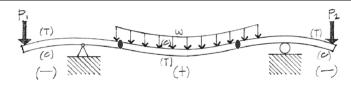


Constructing V & M Diagrams

• along the beam length, plot V, plot M



Deflected Shape

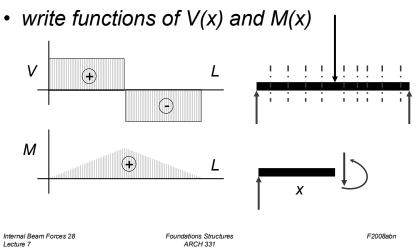


- positive bending moment
 - tension in bottom, compression in top
- negative bending moment
 - tension in top, compression in bottom
- zero bending moment
 - inflection point

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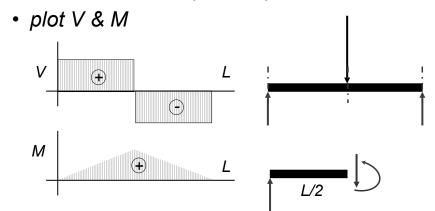
Mathematical Method

• cut sections with x as width



Method 1: Equilibrium

cut sections at important places



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Method 2: Semigraphical

by knowing

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- area under loading curve = change in V
- area under shear curve = change in M
- concentrated forces cause "jump" in V
- concentrated moments cause "jump" in M

$$V_D - V_C = -\int_C w dx \qquad M_D - M_C = \int_C V dx$$
$$x_C \qquad \qquad x_C$$

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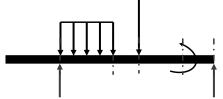
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Method 1: Equilibrium

- important places
 - supports
 - concentrated loads
 - start and end of distributed loads

- concentrated moments

- free ends
 - zero forces



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Method 2

relationships

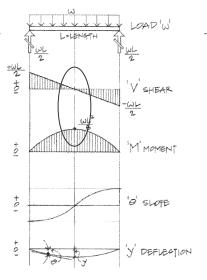
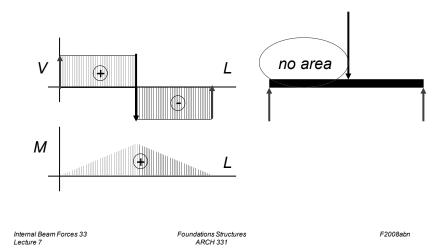


Figure 7.11 Relationship of load, shear, moment, slope, and deflection diagrams.

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Method 2: Semigraphical

• M_{max} occurs where V = 0 (calculus)

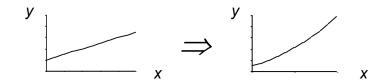


Curve Relationships

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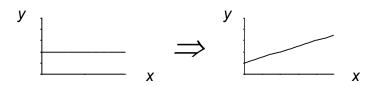
• line with slope, integrates to parabola



ex: load to shear, shear to moment

Curve Relationships

- integration of functions
- line with 0 slope, integrates to sloped

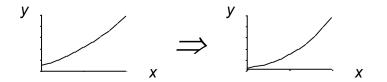


ex: load to shear, shear to moment

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Curve Relationships

• parabola, integrates to 3rd order curve



ex: load to shear, shear to moment

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Basic Procedure with Sections

Find reaction forces & moments
 Plot axes, underneath beam load diagram

V

- 2. Starting at left
- 3. Shear is 0 at free ends
- 4. Shear has 2 values at point loads
- 5. Sum vertical forces at each section

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Basic Procedure by Curves

Find reaction forces & moments
 Plot axes, underneath beam load diagram

V:

- 2. Starting at left
- 3. Shear is 0 at free ends
- 4. Shear jumps with concentrated load
- 5. Shear changes with area under load

Basic Procedure with Sections

M:

- 6. Starting at left
- 7. Moment is 0 at free ends
- 8. Moment has 2 values at moments
- 9. Sum moments at each section
- 10. Maximum moment is where shear = 0! (locate where V = 0)

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Basic Procedure by Curves

M:

- 6. Starting at left
- 7. Moment is 0 at free ends
- 8. Moment jumps with moment
- 9. Moment changes with area under V
- 10. Maximum moment is where shear = 0! (locate where V = 0)

V & M Diagrams 9

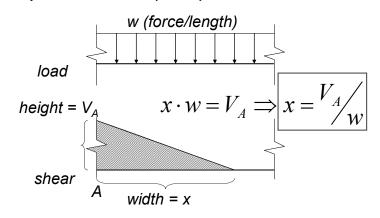
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V & M Diagrams 10

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Shear Through Zero

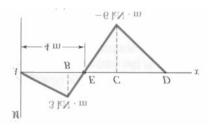
slope of V is w (-w:1)

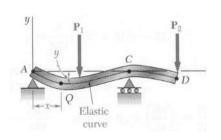


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Deflected Shape & M(x)

- -M(x) gives shape indication
- boundary conditions must be met

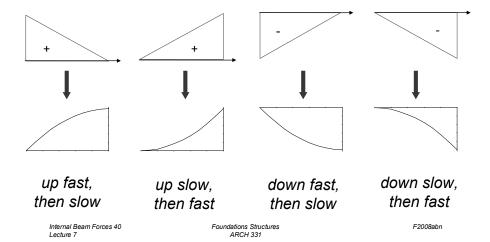




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Parabolic Shapes

cases



Boundary Conditions

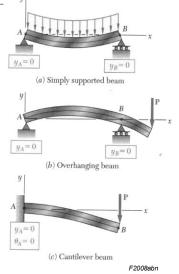
at pins, rollers, fixed supports: y = 0



• at inflection points from symmetry: $\theta = 0$

•
$$y_{max}$$
 at $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

V & M Diagrams 14 Lecture 8 Foundations Structures ARCH 331



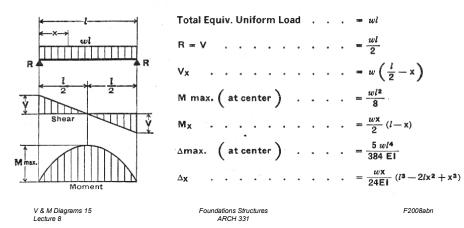
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Tabulated Beam Formulas

how to read charts

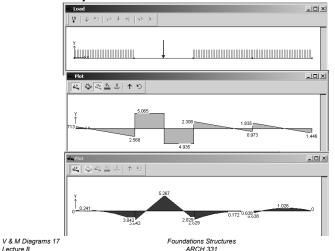
SIMPLE BEAM—UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD



Tools – Multiframe

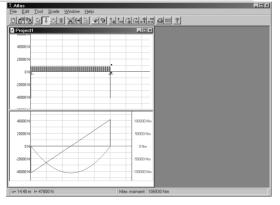
• in computer lab

Lecture 8



Tools

- software & spreadsheets help
- http://www.rekenwonder.com/atlas.htm



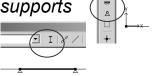
V & M Diagrams 16 Lecture 8

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Tools – Multiframe

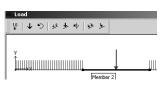
- frame window
 - define beam members
 - select points, assign supports
 - select members. assign section



VILULE A M

(/N)

- load window
 - select point or member, add point or distributed loads



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Tools - Multiframe

