Elements of Architectural Structures: Form, Behavior, and Design

ARCH 614

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Spring 2013

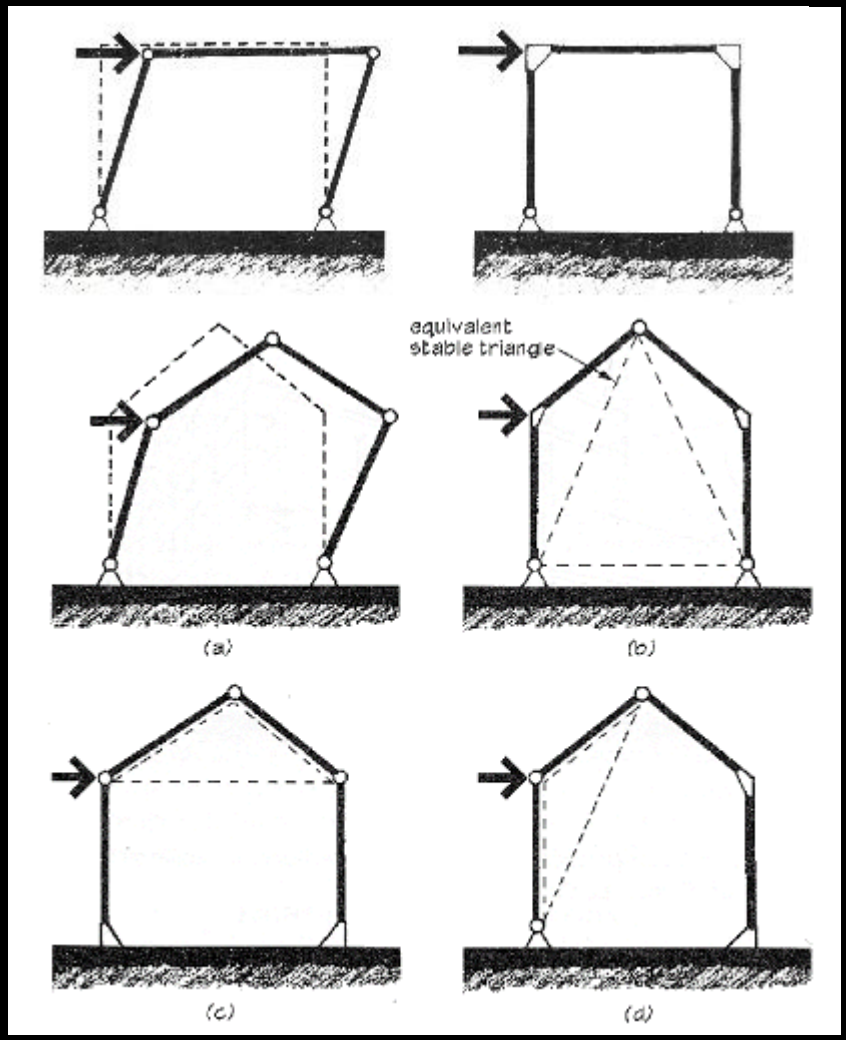
lecture

eleven

rigid frames: compression & buckling

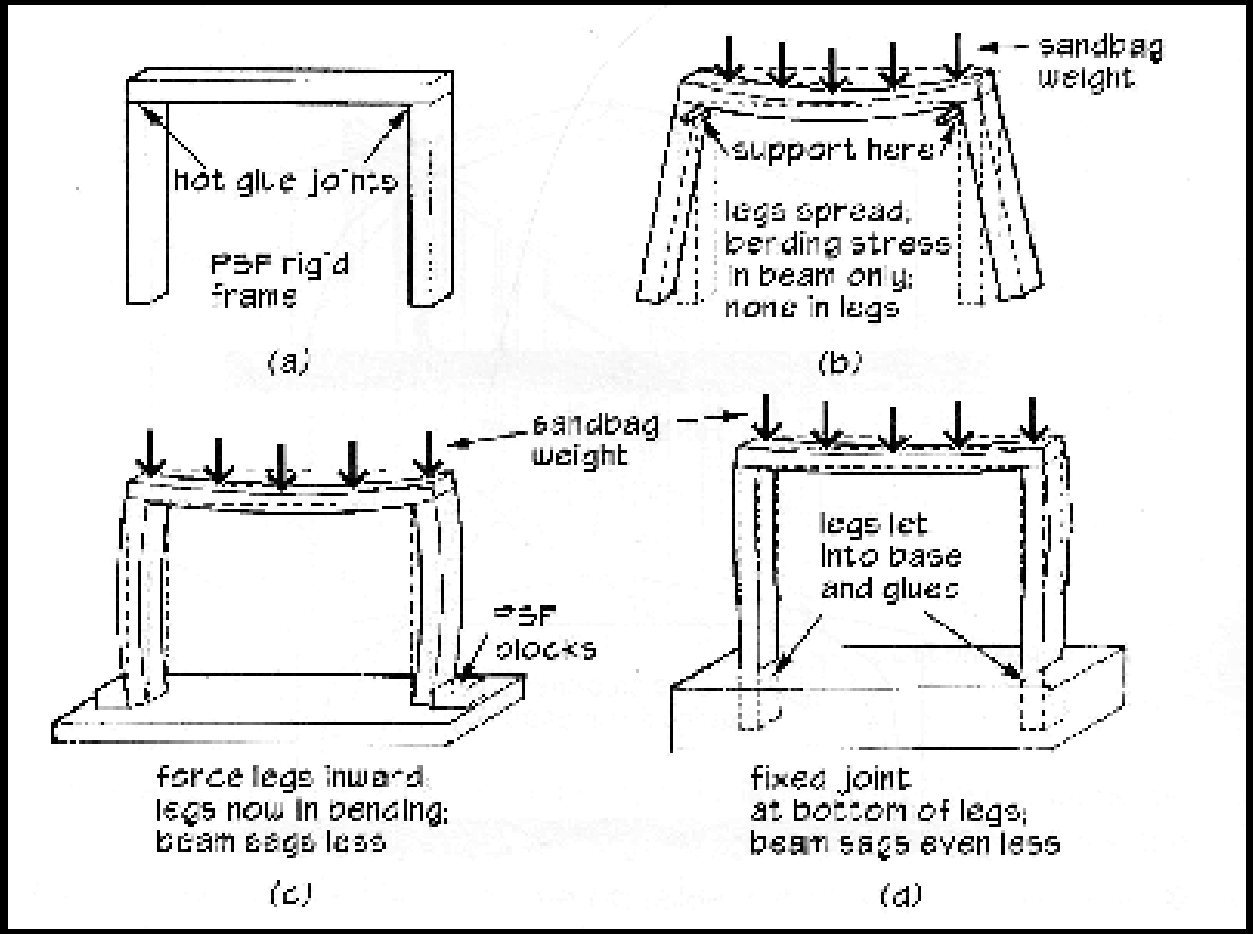
Rigid Frames

- *<u>rigid</u> frames have no pins*
- *frame is all one body*
- *joints transfer <u>moments and shear</u>*
- *typically statically indeterminate*
- *types*
  - *portal*
  - *gable*



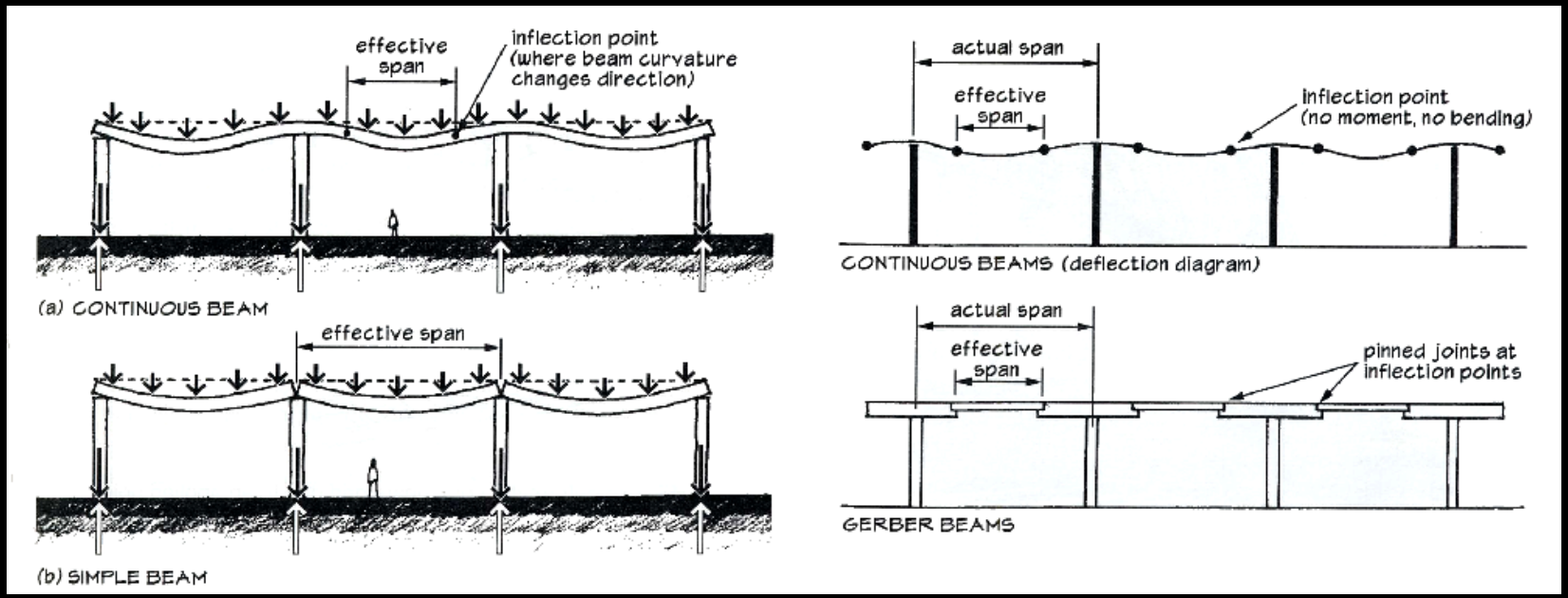
Rigid Frames

- *behavior*



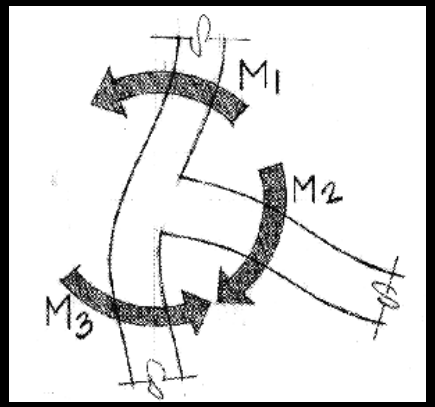
Rigid Frames

- *moments get redistributed*
- *deflections are smaller*
- *effective column lengths are shorter*
- *very sensitive to settling*



Rigid Frames

- *resists lateral loadings*
- *shape depends on stiffness of beams and columns*
- *90° maintained*



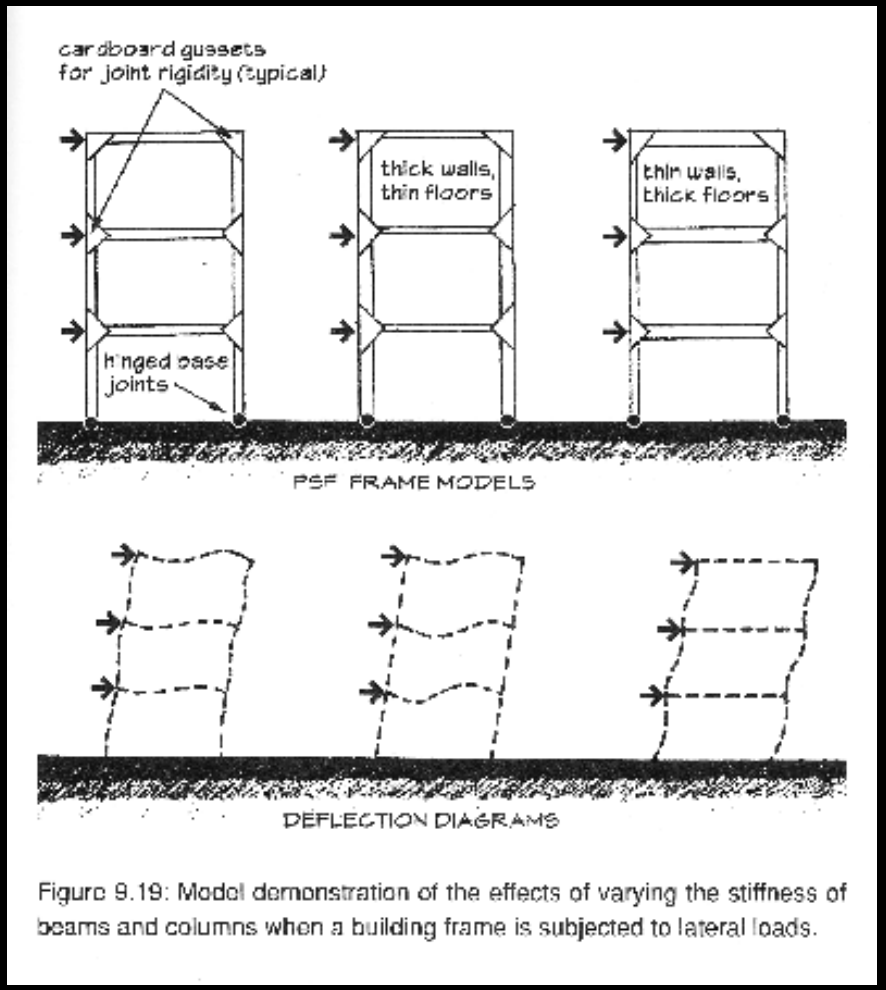
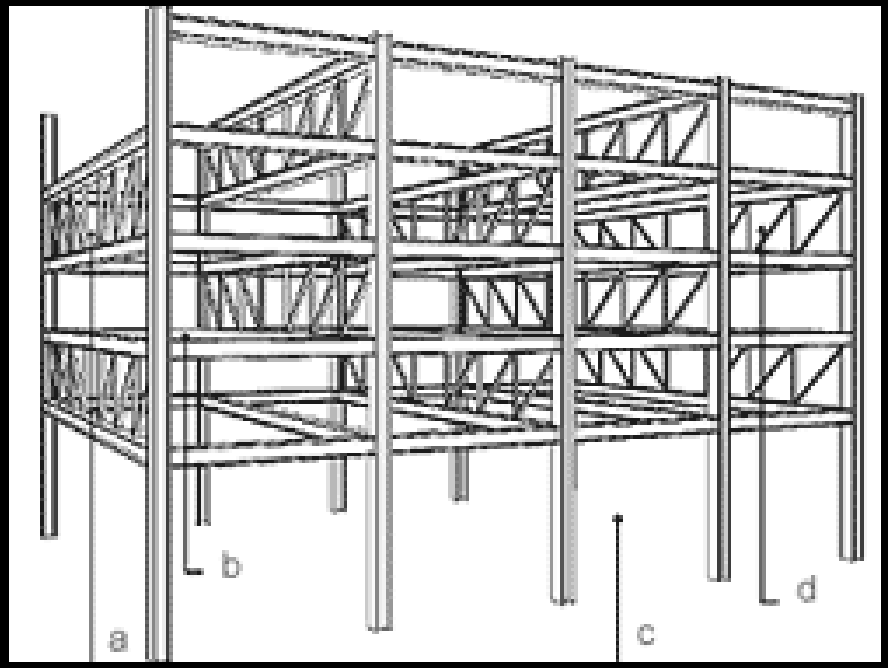


Figure 9.19: Model demonstration of the effects of varying the stiffness of beams and columns when a building frame is subjected to lateral loads.

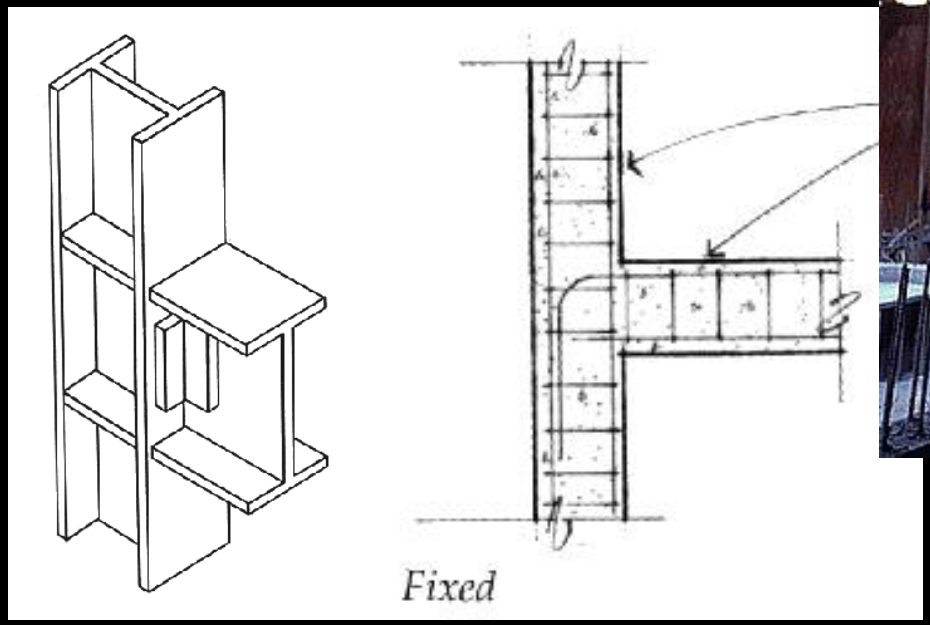
Rigid Frames

- *staggered truss*
  - *rigidity*
  - *clear stories*



Rigid Frames

- *connections*
  - *steel*
  - *concrete*



http:// nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

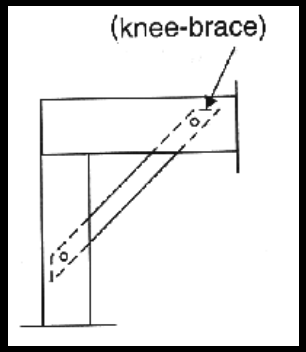
Braced Frames

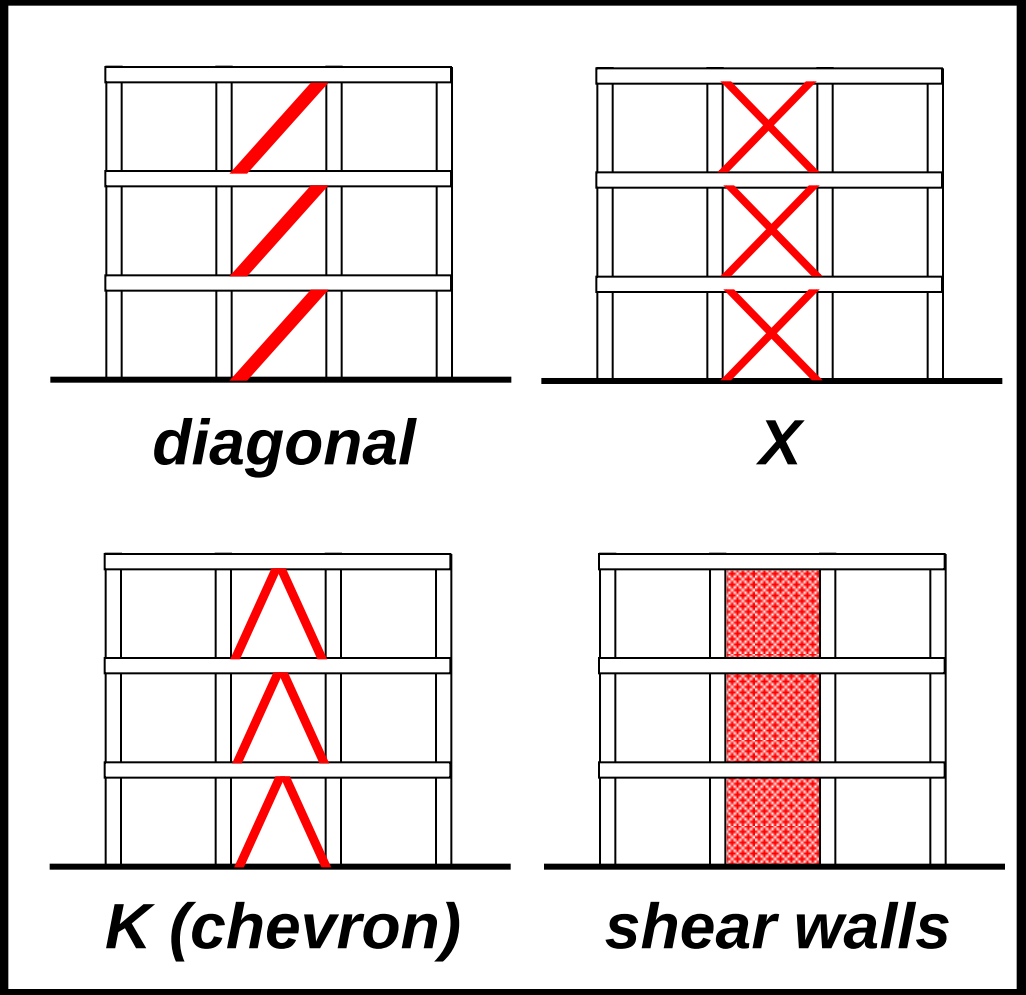
- *pin connections*
- *bracing to prevent lateral movements*

http:// nisee.berkeley.edu/godden

Braced Frames

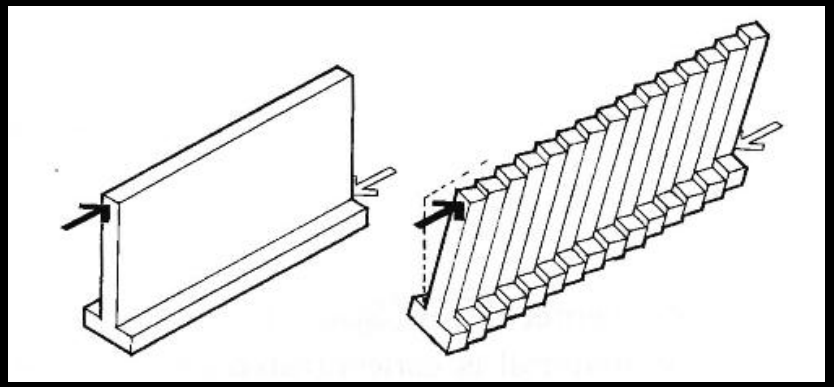
- *types of bracing*
  - *knee-bracing*
  - *diagonal*
  - *X*
  - *K or chevron*
  - *shear walls*

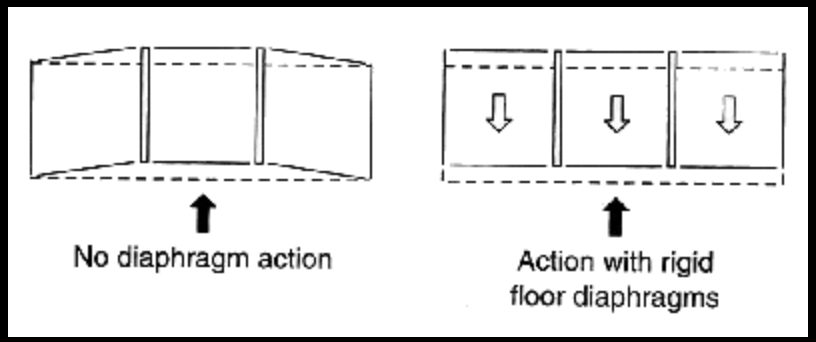


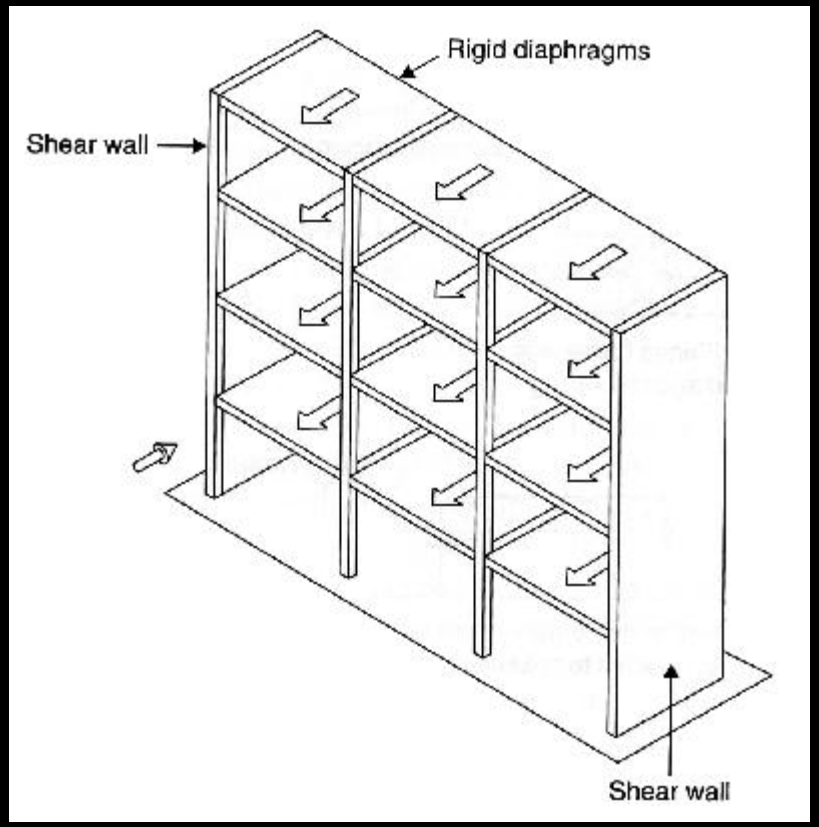


Shear Walls

- *resist lateral load in plane with wall*

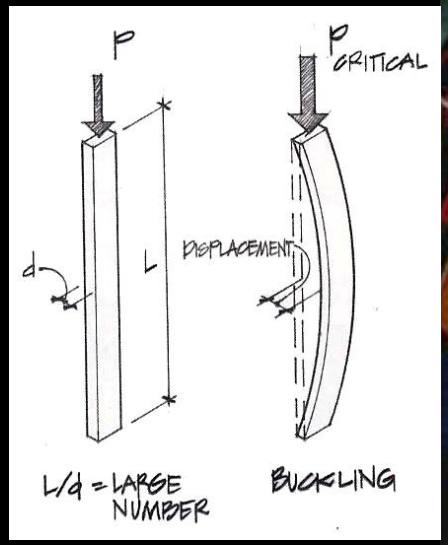






Compression Members

- *designed for strength & stresses*
- *designed for serviceability & deflection*
- *need to design for <u>stability</u>*
  - *ability to support a specified load without sudden or unacceptable deformations*



Column Buckling

- *axially loaded columns*
- *long & slender*
  - *unstable equilibrium = buckling*
  - *sudden and not good*

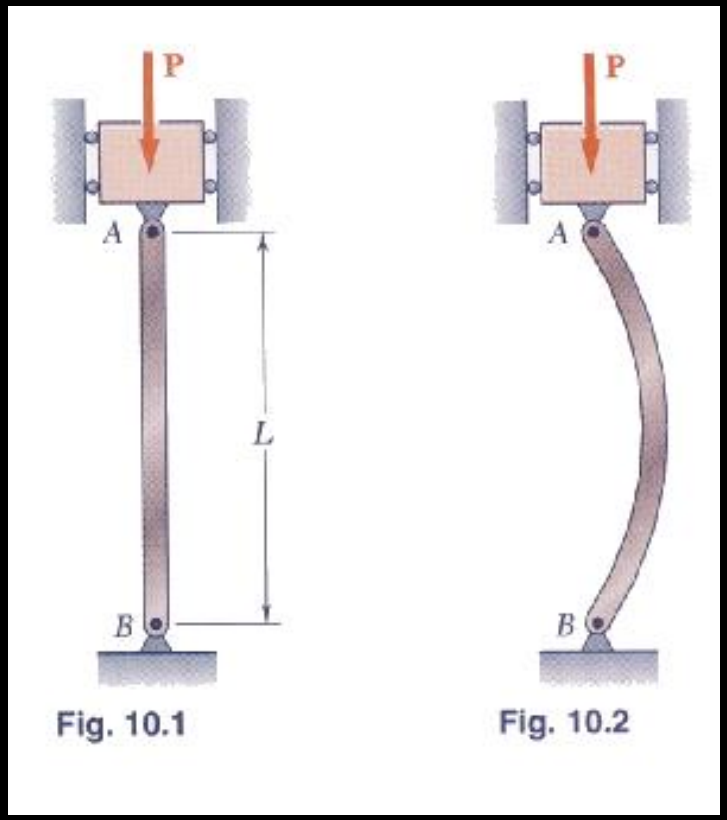
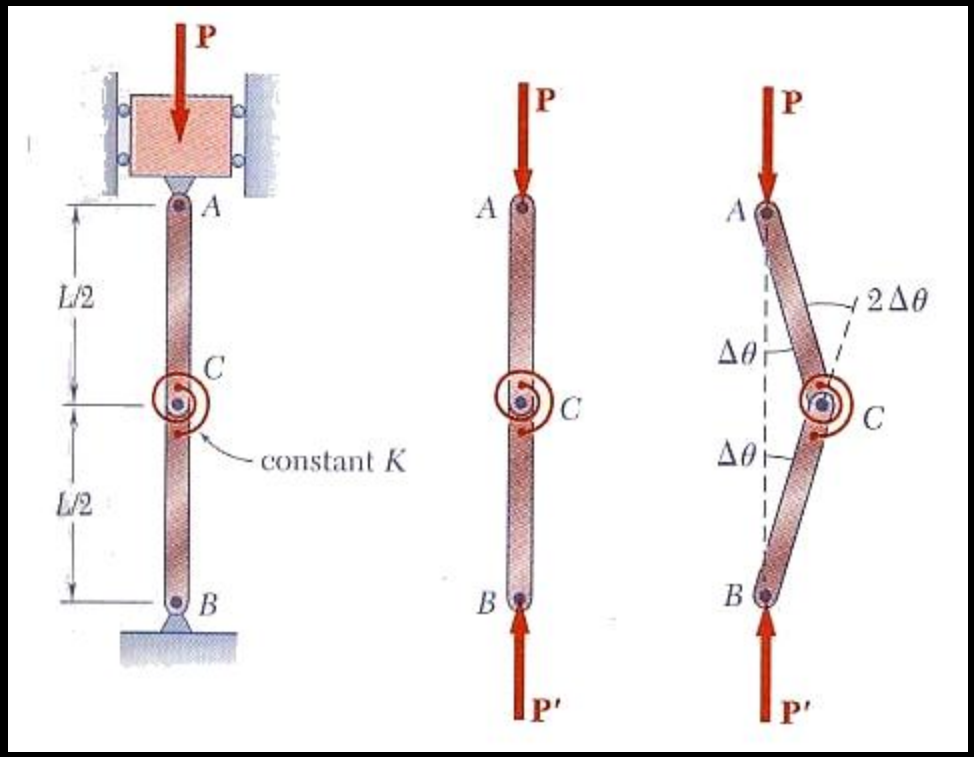


Fig. 10.1 Fig. 10.2

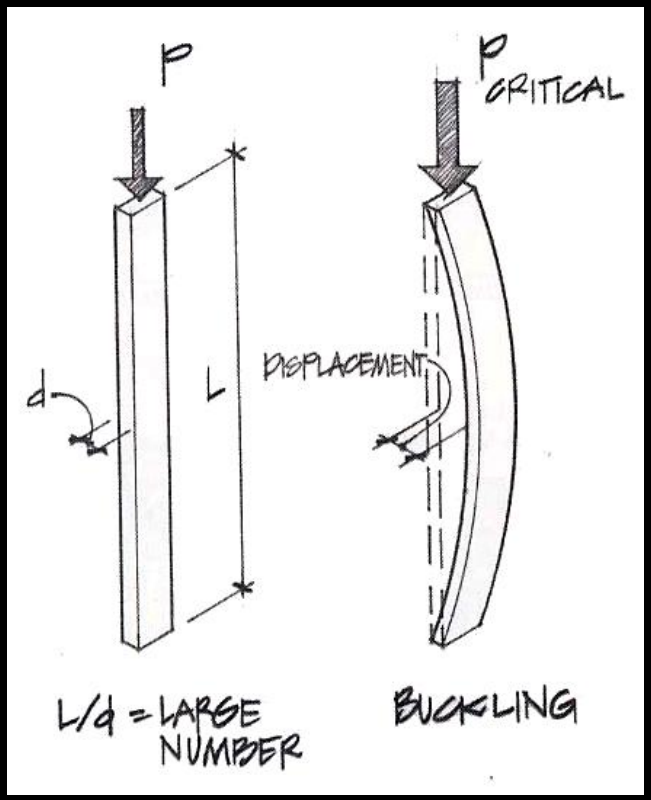
Modeling

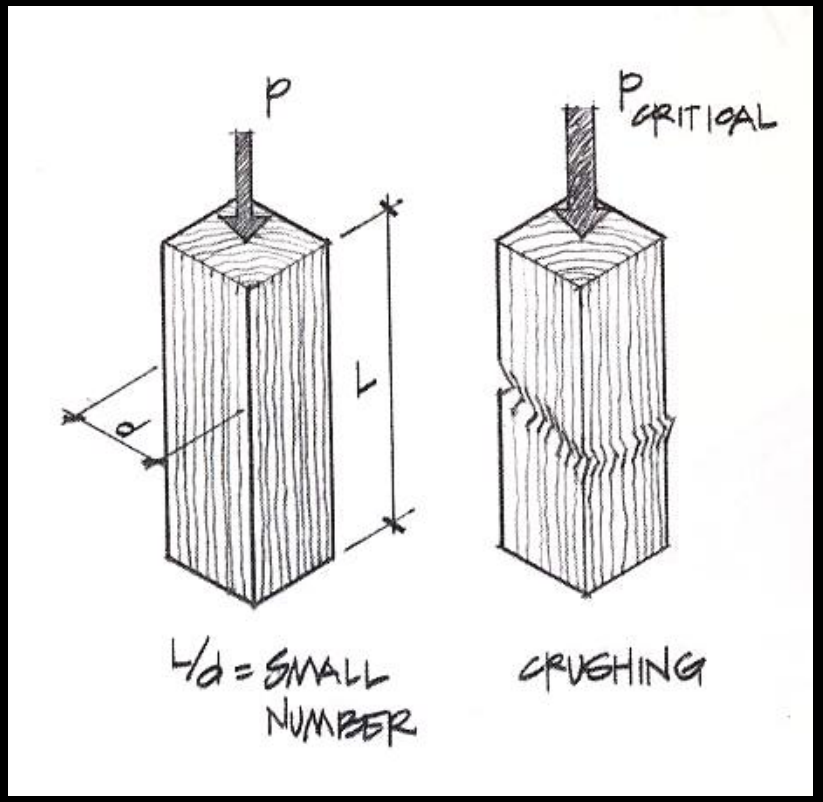
- *can be modeled with a spring at mid-height*
- *when moment from deflection exceeds the spring capacity … "boing"*
- *critical load P*



Effect of Length

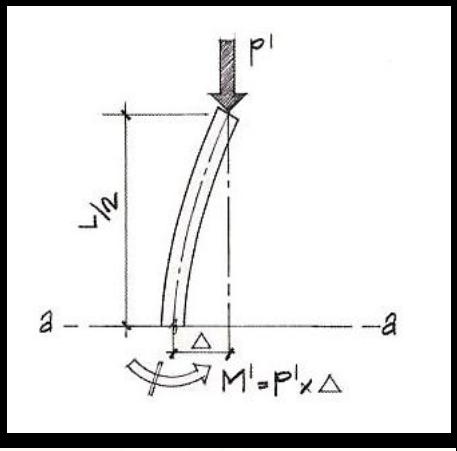
- *long & slender*
- *short & stubby*





Buckling Load

- *related to deflected shape ($P\Delta$)*
- *shape of sine wave*
- *Euler's Formula*
- *smallest I governs*



$$P_{critical} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(L)^2}$$

Figure 9.3 Leonhard Euler (1707–1783).

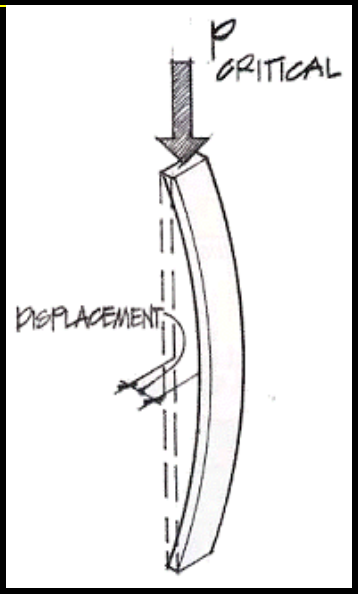
Critical Stress

- *short columns*

$$f_{critical} = \frac{P_{actual}}{A} < F_a$$

- *slenderness ratio = L_e/r (L/d)*

- *radius of gyration =* $r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$



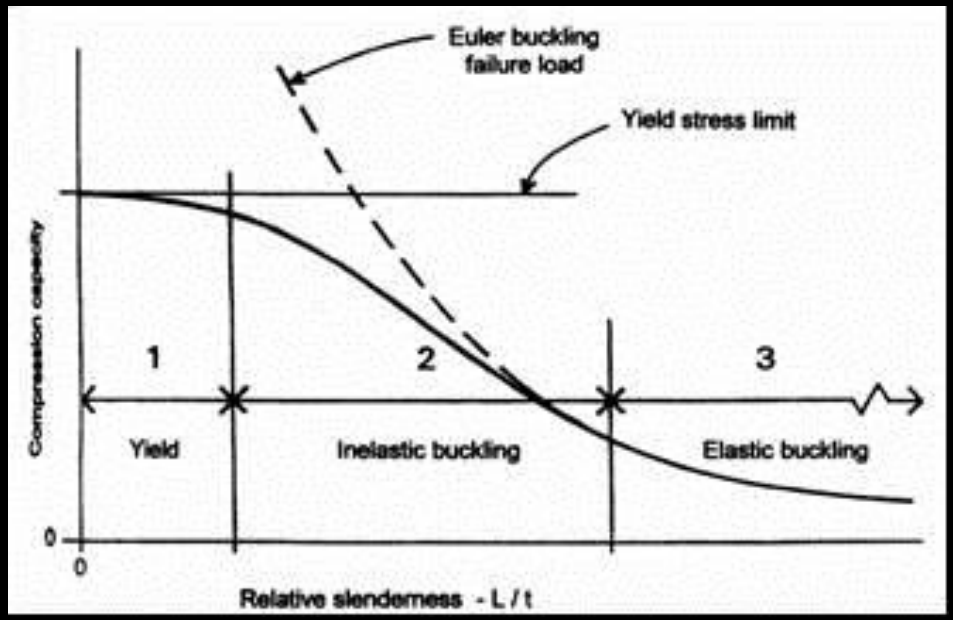
weak axis

$$f_{critical} = \frac{P_{critical}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 E A r^2}{A(L_e)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(L_e/r\right)^2}$$

$$P_{critical} = \frac{\pi^2 EA}{\left(L_e/r\right)^2}$$

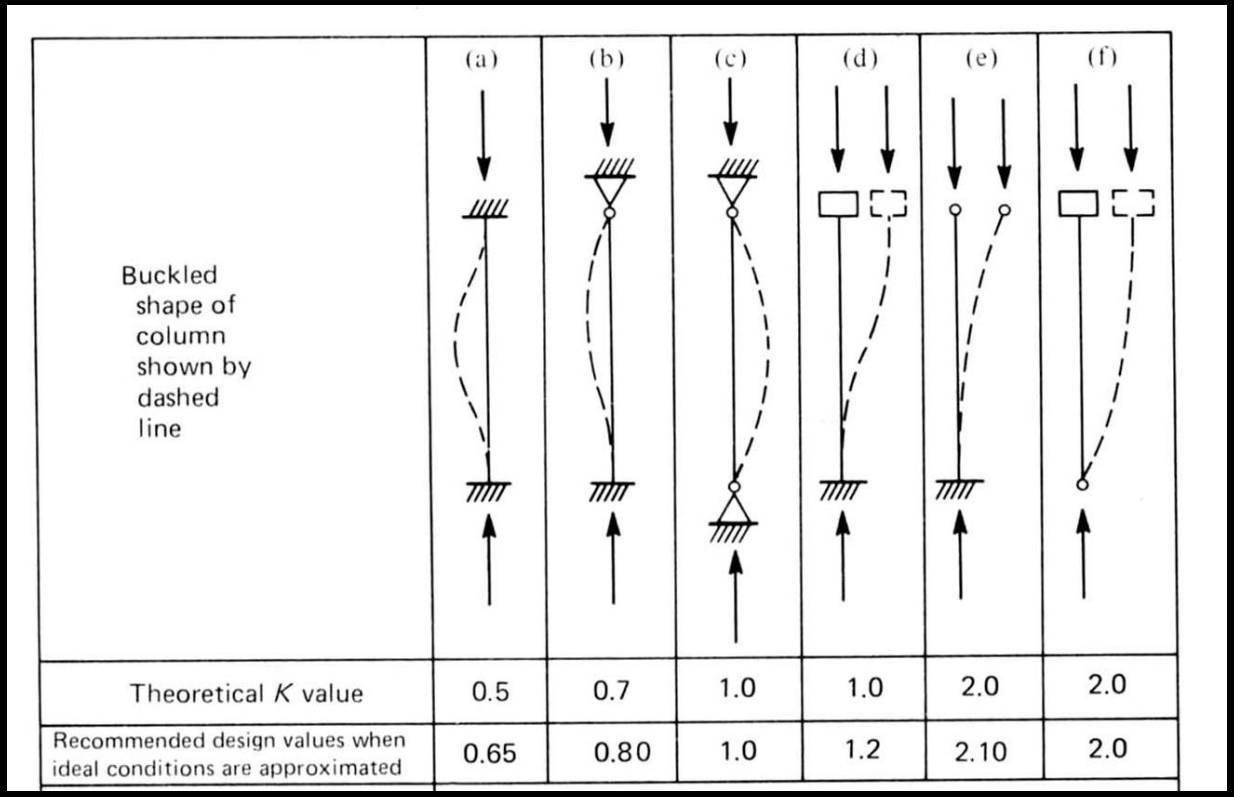
Critical Stresses

- *when a column gets stubby, F_y will limit the load for steel*
- *real world has loads with eccentricity*



Effective Length

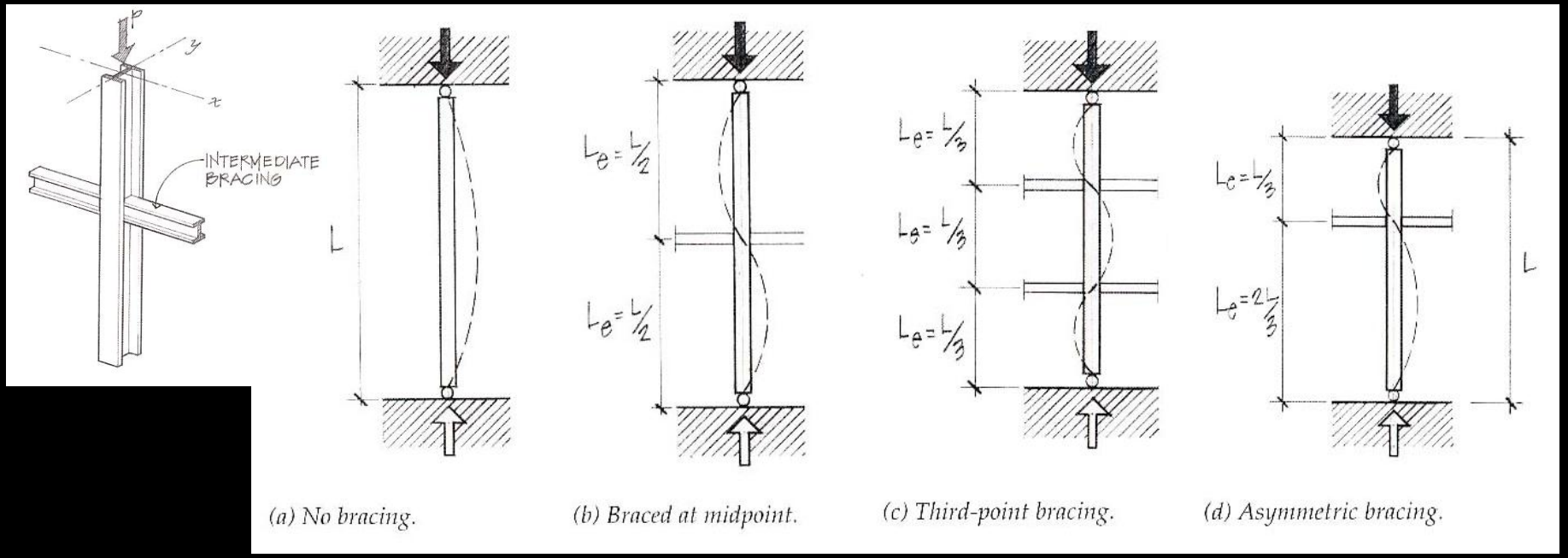
- *end conditions affect shape*
- *effective length factor, K* $L_e = K \cdot L$



Buckled shape of column shown by dashed line	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Theoretical *K* value	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Recommended design values when ideal conditions are approximated	0.65	0.80	1.0	1.2	2.10	2.0

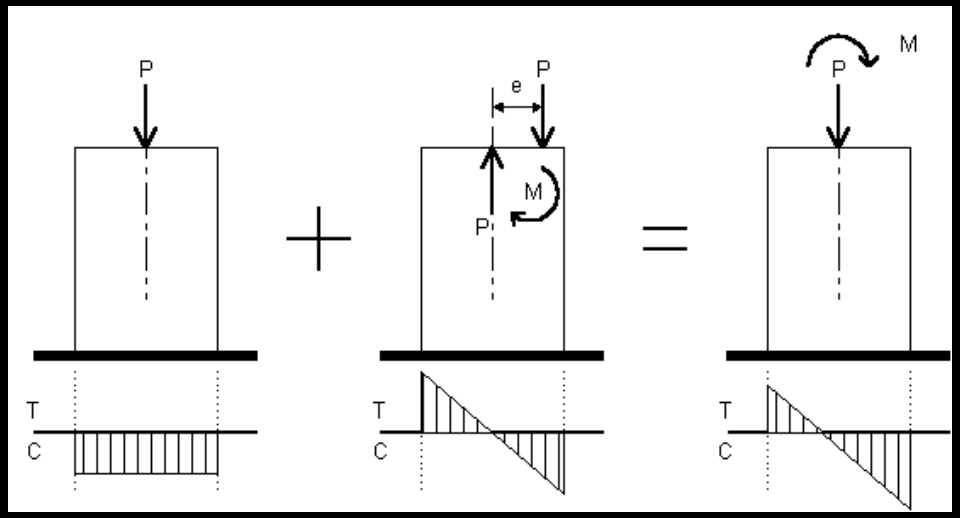
Bracing

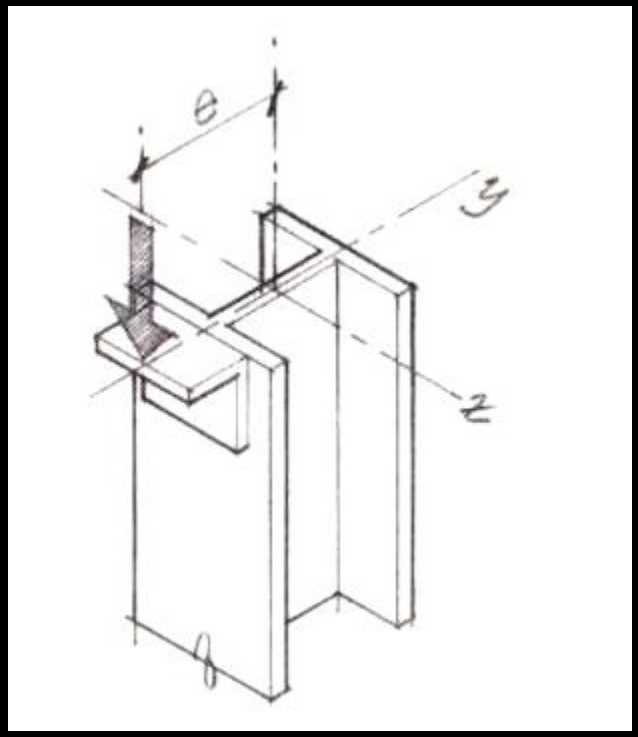
- *bracing affects shape of buckle in one direction*
- *both should be checked!*



Centric & Eccentric Loading

- *centric*
  - *– allowable stress from strength or buckling*
- *eccentric*
  - *– combined stresses*





Combined Stresses

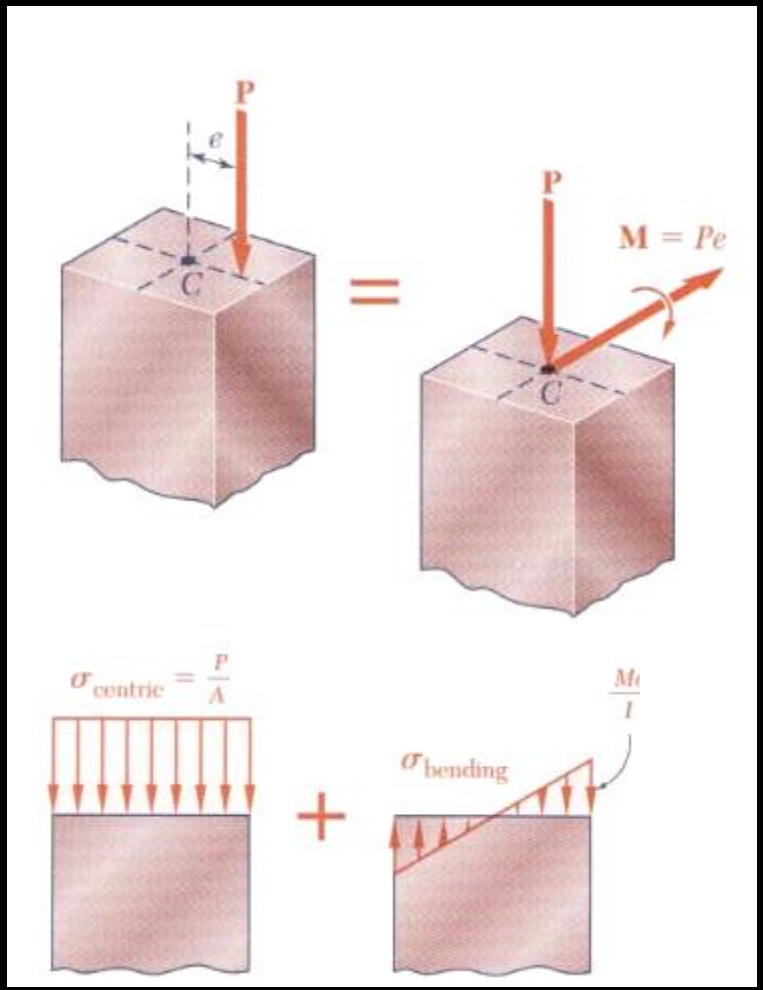
– axial + bending

$$f_{\max} = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$M = P \cdot e$$

– design

$$f_{\max} \le F_{cr} = \frac{f_{cr}}{F.S.}$$



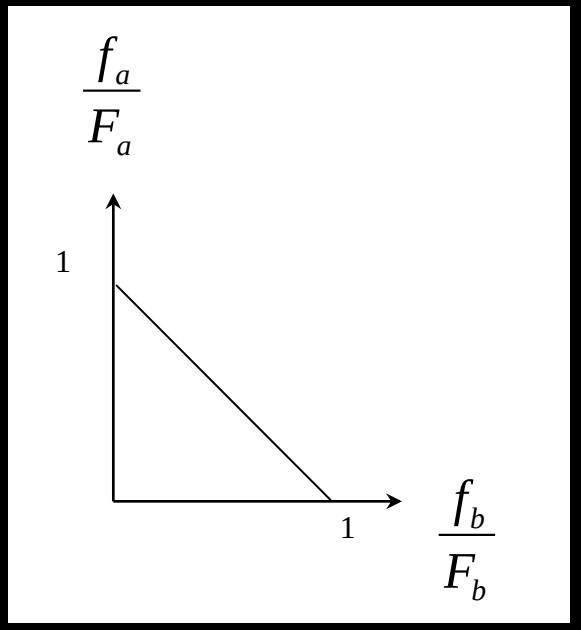
Stress Limit Conditions

– *ASD interaction formula*

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b}{F_b} \leq 1.0$$

– *with biaxial bending*

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$



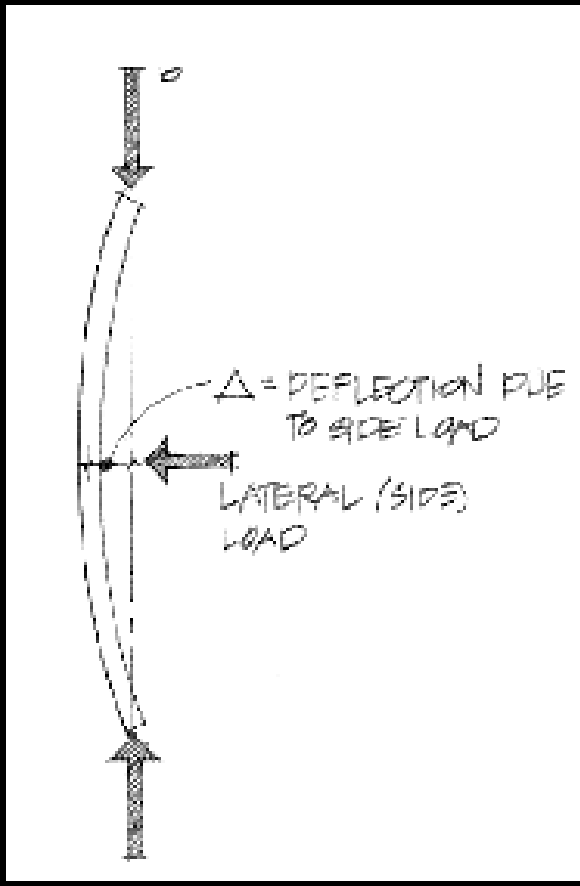
interaction diagram

Stress Limit Conditions

- *in reality, as the column flexes, the moment increases*

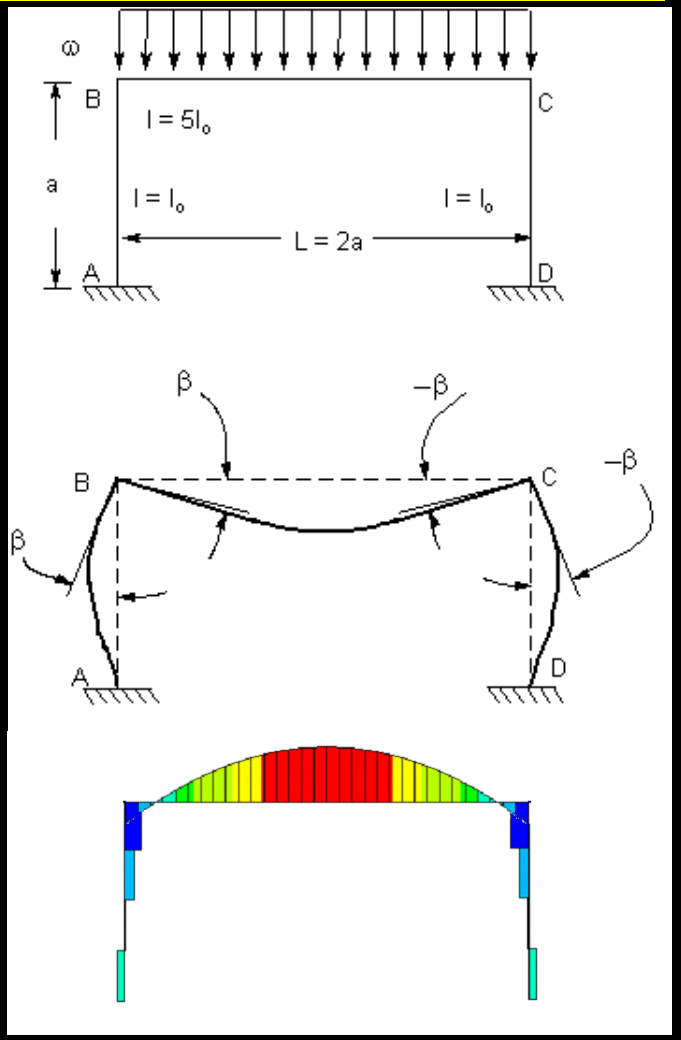
- *P-Δ effect*

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b \times (Magnification\ \ factor)}{F_{bx}} \leq 1.0$$



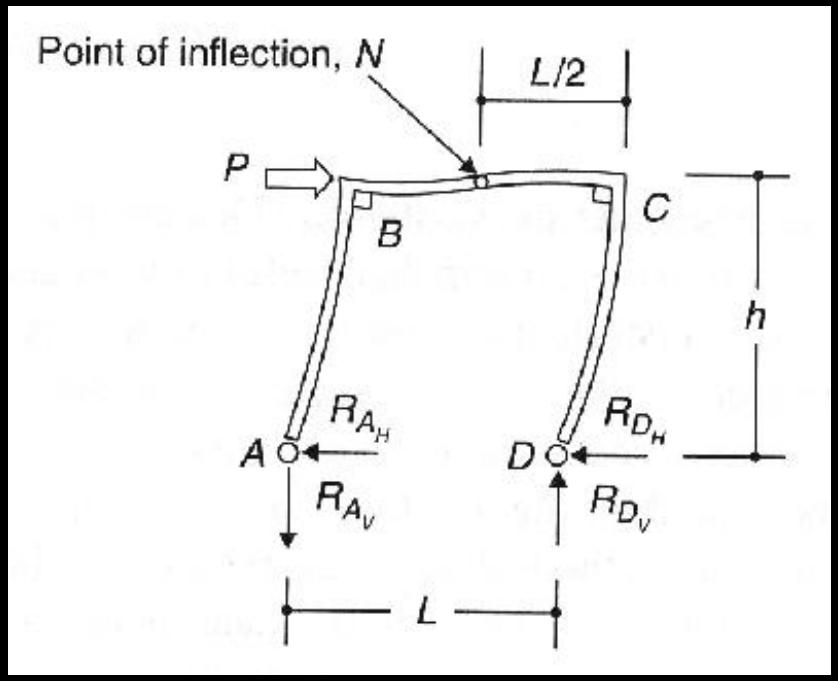
Rigid Frame Analysis

- *members see*
  - *shear*
  - *axial force*
  - *bending*
- *V & M diagrams*
  - *plot on "outside"*



Rigid Frame Analysis

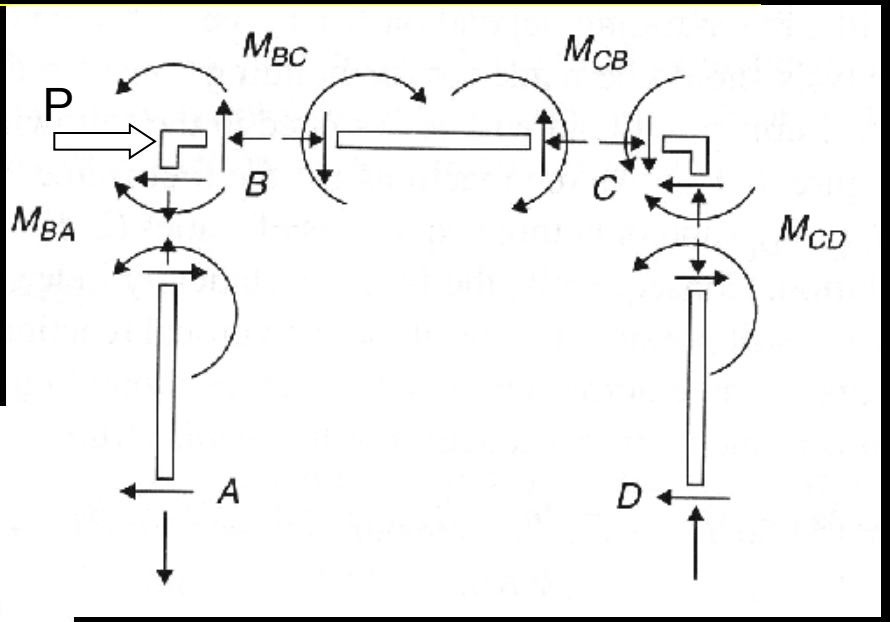
- *need support reactions*
- *free body diagram each member*
- *end reactions are equal and opposite on next member*
- *"turn" member like beam*
- *draw V & M*

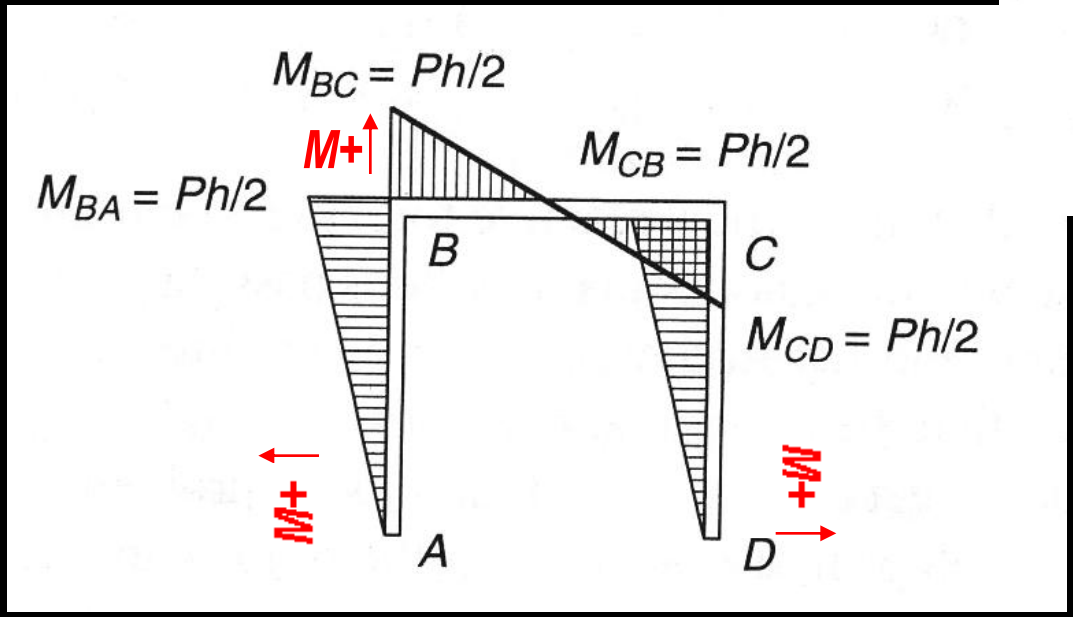


Rigid Frame Analysis

– *FBD & M*

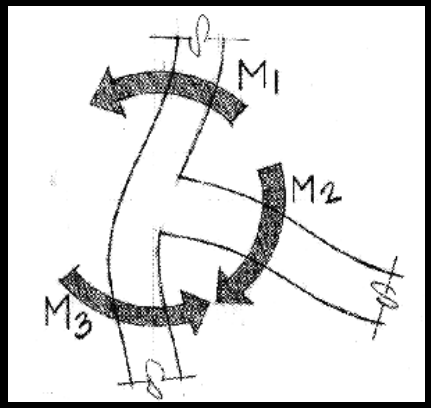
- *opposite end reactions at joints*





Rigid Frame Design

- columns in frames
  - ends can be "flexible"
  - stiffness affected by beams and column = EI/L

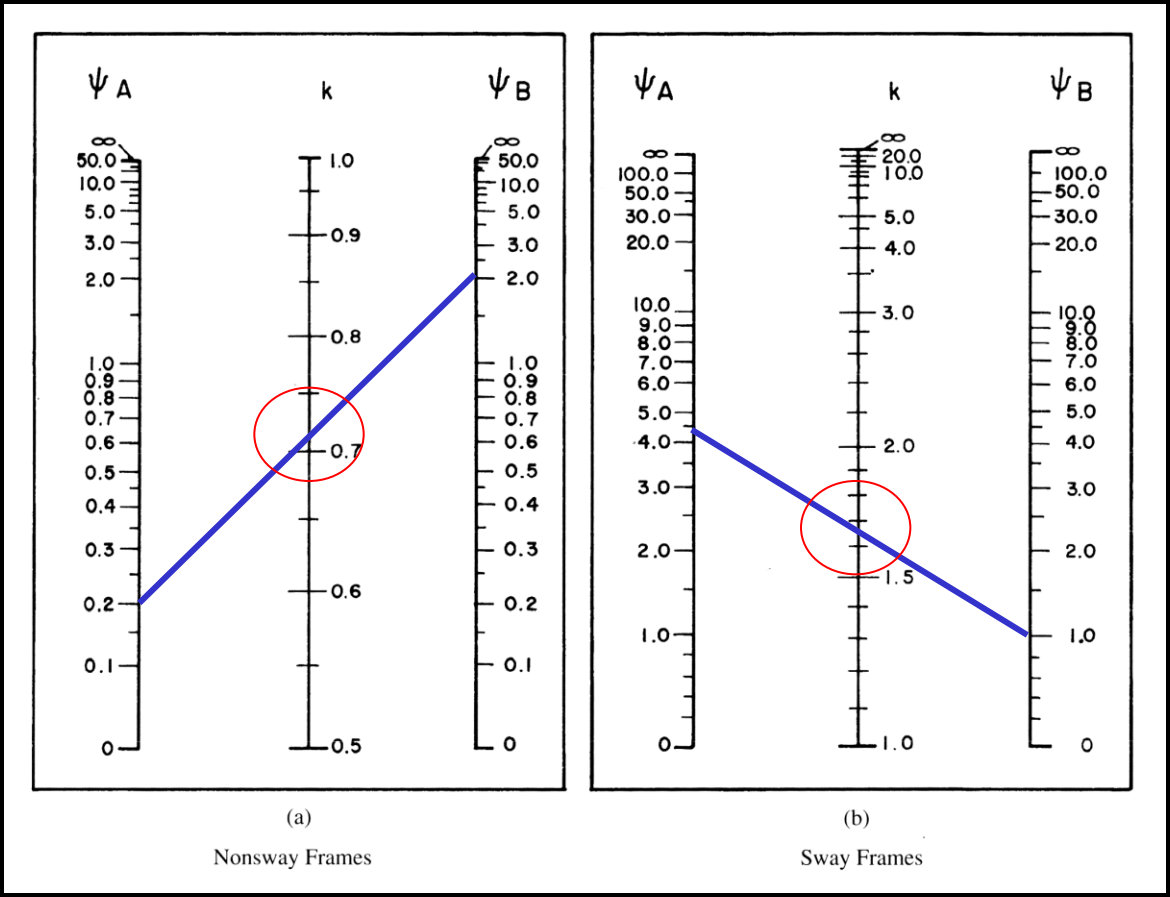


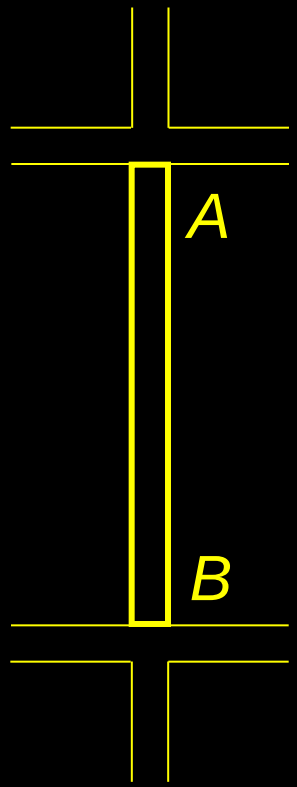
$$G = \Psi = \frac{\Sigma EI/l_c}{\Sigma EI/l_b}$$

  - for the joint
    - l_c is the column length of each column
    - l_b is the beam length of each beam
    - measured center to center

Rigid Frame Design

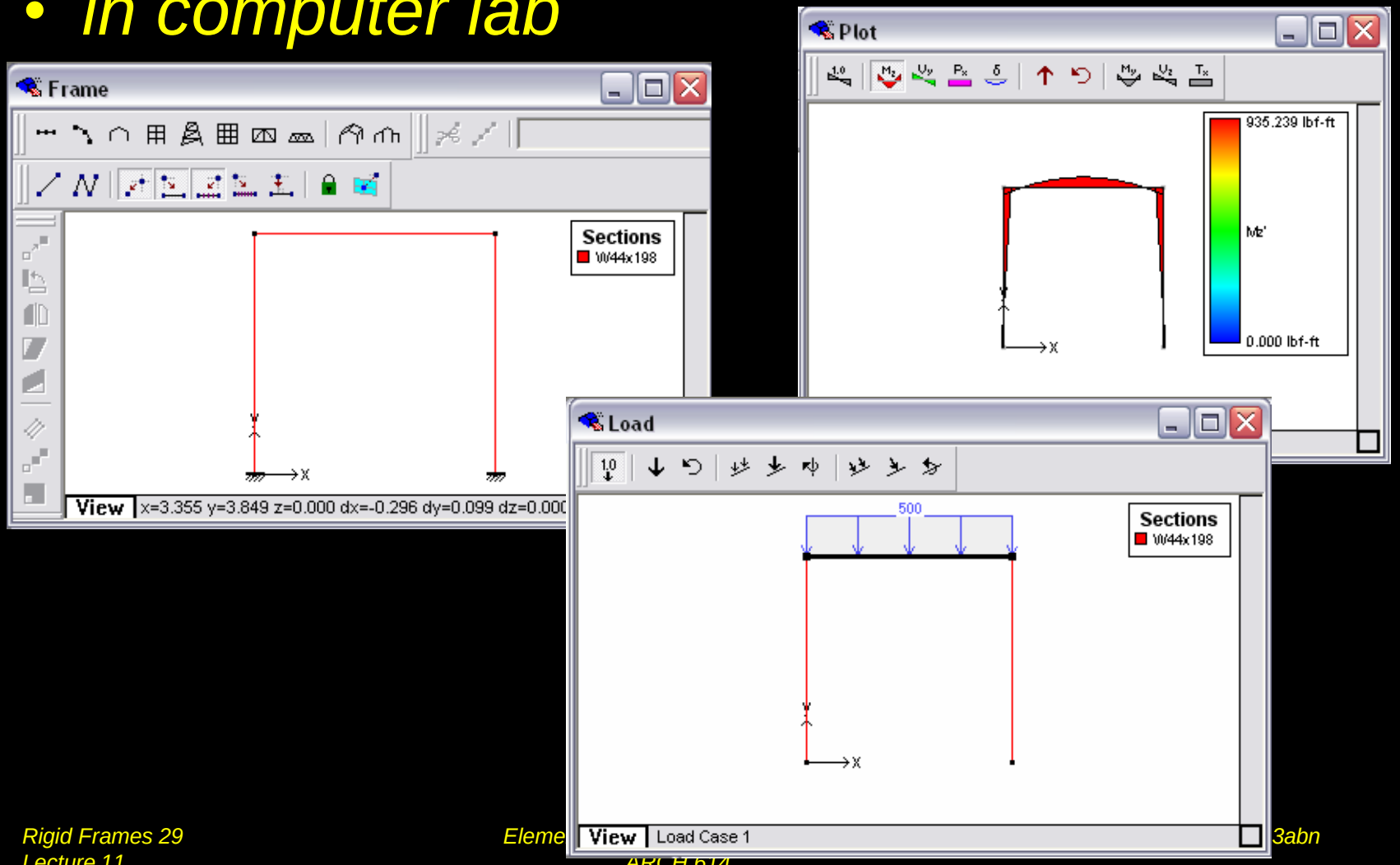
- *column effective length, k*





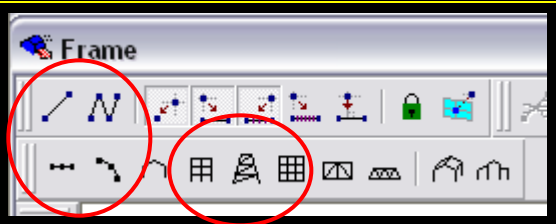
Tools – Multiframe

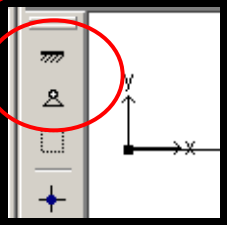
- *in computer lab*

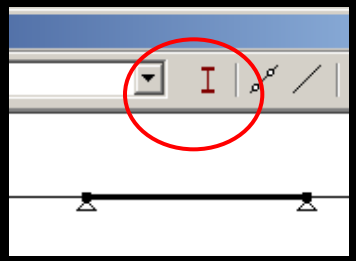


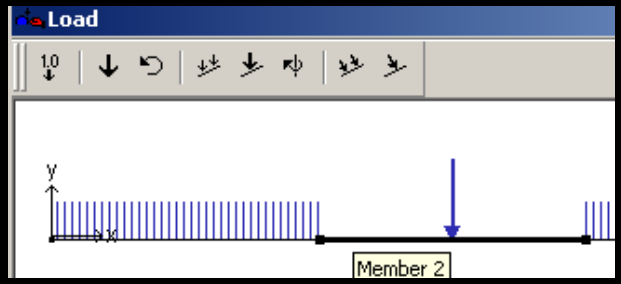
Tools – Multiframe

- *frame window*
  - *define frame members*
    - *or pre-defined frame*
  - *select points, assign supports*
  - *select members, assign section*
  - *load window*
  - *select point or member, add point or distributed loads*



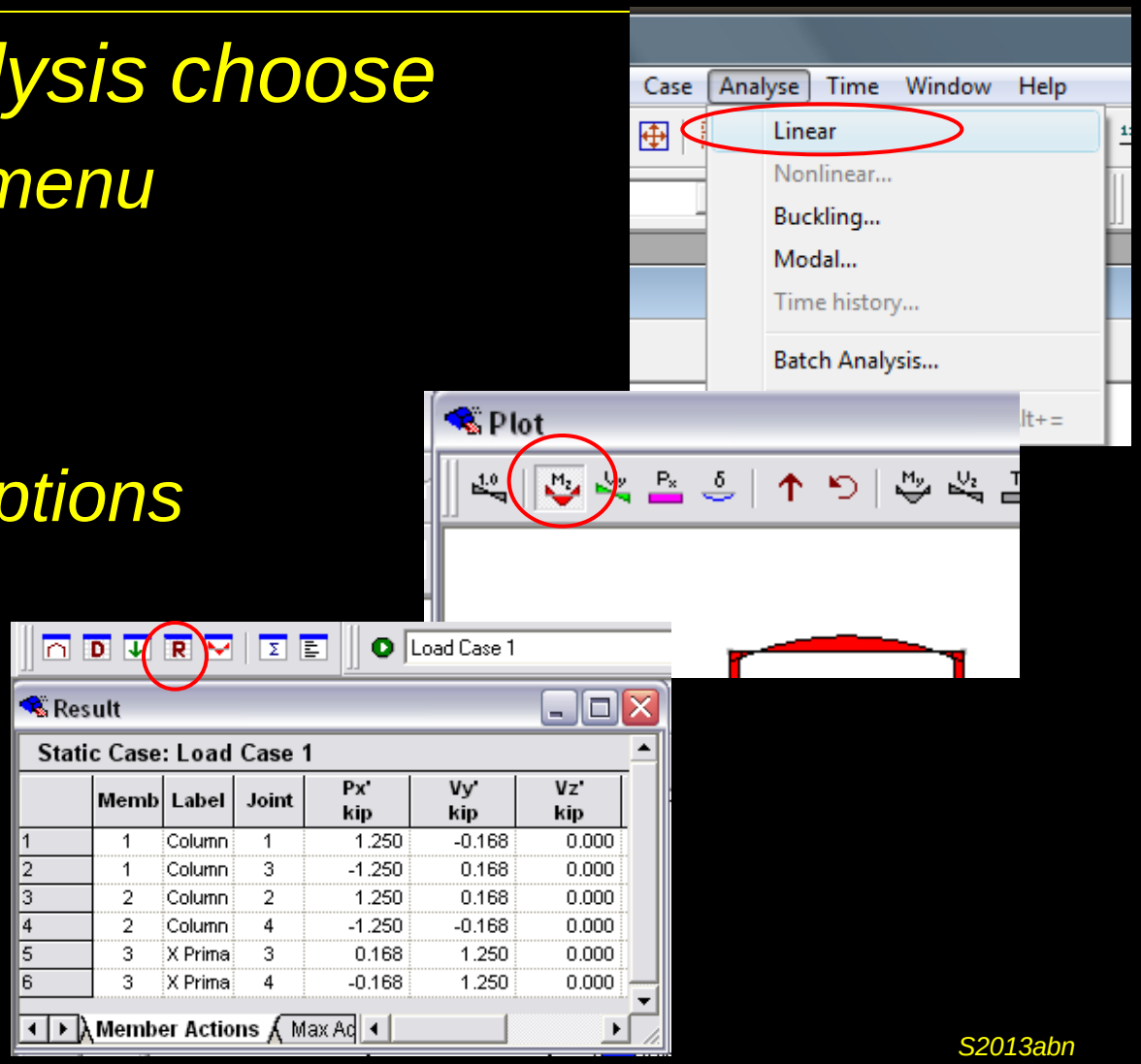






Tools – Multiframe

- *to run analysis choose*
  - *Analyze menu*
    - *Linear*
- *plot*
  - *choose options*
- *results*
  - *choose options*



	Memb	Label	Joint	Px' kip	Vy' kip	Vz' kip
1	1	Column	1	1.250	-0.168	0.000
2	1	Column	3	-1.250	0.168	0.000
3	2	Column	2	1.250	0.168	0.000
4	2	Column	4	-1.250	-0.168	0.000
5	3	X Prima	3	0.168	1.250	0.000
6	3	X Prima	4	-0.168	1.250	0.000