Architectural Structures I: Statics and Strength of Materials

ends 231 Dr. Anne Nichols Summer 2006

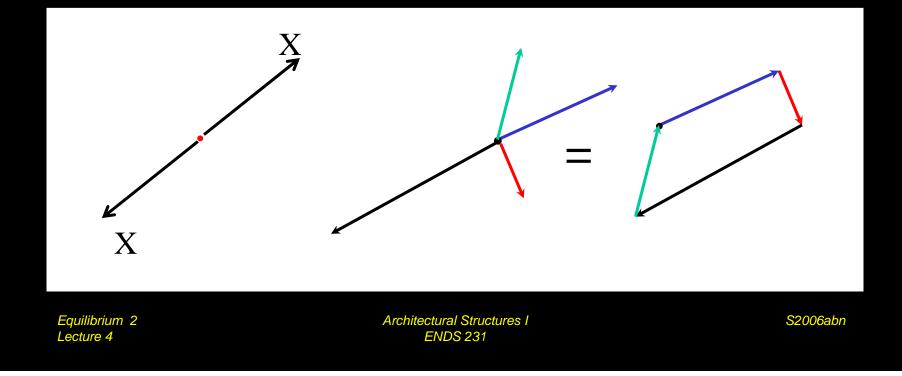
four

# equilibrium of a particle



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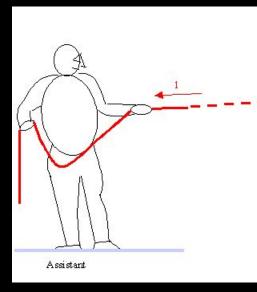
- balanced
- steady
- resultant of forces on a particle is 0

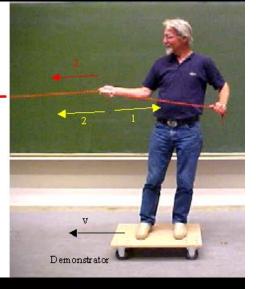


• analytically

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

$$R_{y} = \sum F_{y} = 0$$
$$\left(M = \sum M = 0\right)$$

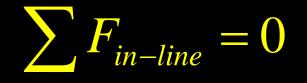


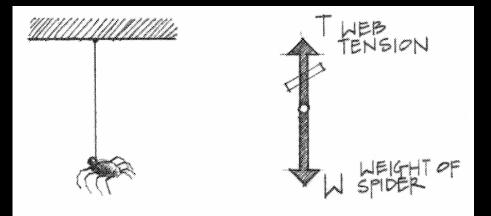


 Newton convinces us it will stay at rest and won't rotate

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#### • collinear force system





 $\begin{bmatrix} R_x = \sum F_x = 0 \\ R_y = \sum F_y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$  $\sum M = 0$ 

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# concurrent force system

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$
$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0$$

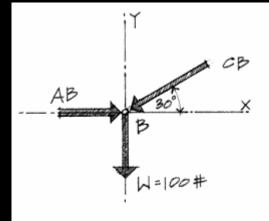
iΥ

$$\left(M=\sum M=0
ight)$$

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### 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



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#### Free Body Diagram

- sketch FBD
- resolve each force into components
  - known & unknown <u>angles</u>
  - known & unknown forces
- are any forces related to other forces?
- write only as many equilibrium equations as needed

#### 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

#### Cables

- simple
- Uses
  - suspension bridges
  - roof structures
  - transmission lines
  - guy wires, etc.

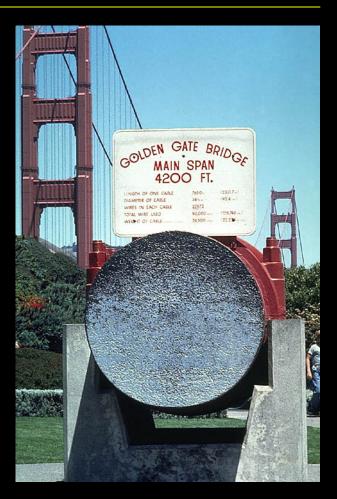


- have same tension all along
- can't stand compression

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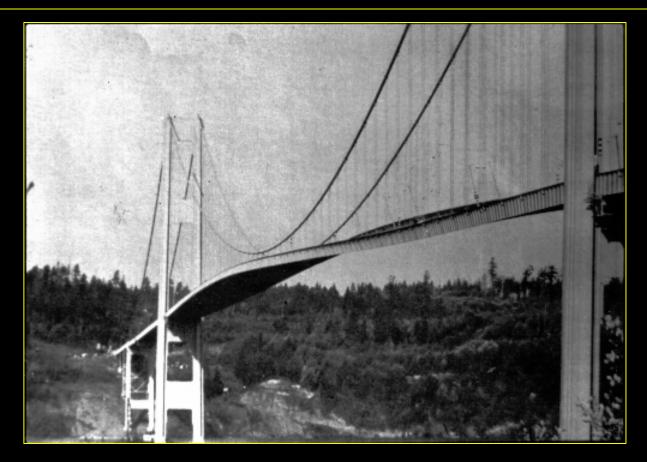
#### **Cables Structures**

- use high-strength steel
- need
  - towers
  - anchors
- don't want movement



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#### **Cable Structures**

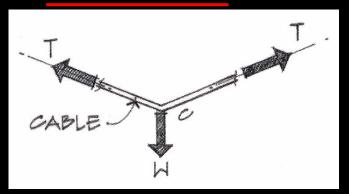


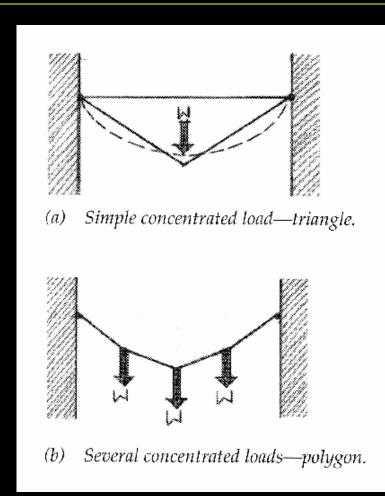
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#### Cable Loads

- straight line between forces
- with one force
  - concurrent
  - symmetric

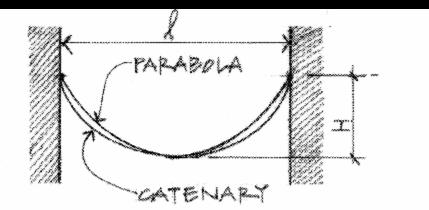




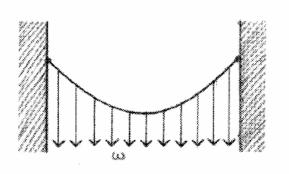
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### Cable Loads

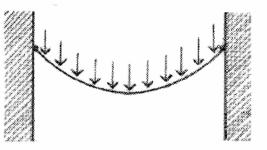
 shape directly related to the distributed load



*(e) Comparison of a parabolic and a catenary curve.* 



(c) Uniform loads (horizontally)—parabola.

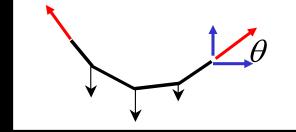


(d) Uniform loads (along the cable length)—catenary.

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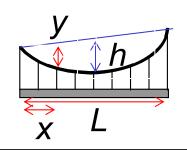
#### Cable Loads

- trig:  $T_x = T \cos \theta$  $T_y = T \sin \theta$
- parabolic (catenary)
   distributed uniform load



$$y = 4h(Lx - x^{2})/L^{2}$$

$$L_{total} = L(1 + \frac{8}{3}\frac{h^{2}}{L^{2}} - \frac{32}{5}\frac{h^{4}}{L^{4}})$$



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