ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES I:
STATICS AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS
ENDS 231
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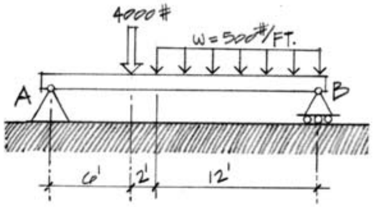
SUMMER 2006

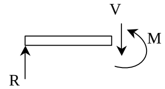
lecture
twelve

beam forces – internal

Beams

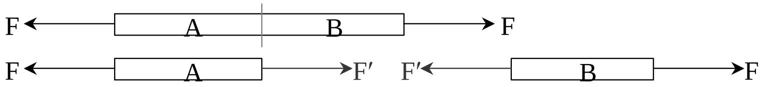
- span horizontally
  - floors
  - bridges
  - roofs
- loaded transversely by gravity loads
- may have internal axial force
- will have internal shear force
- will have internal moment (bending)



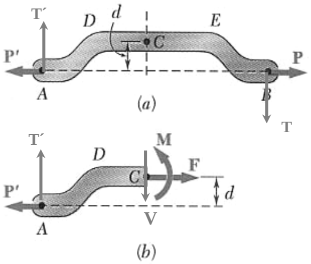


Internal Forces

- trusses
  - axial only, (compression & tension)

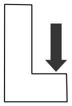


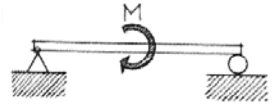
- in general
  - axial force
  - shear force, V
  - bending moment, M



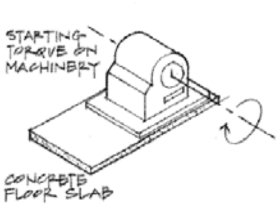
Beam Loading

- concentrated force
- concentrated moment
  - spandrel beams



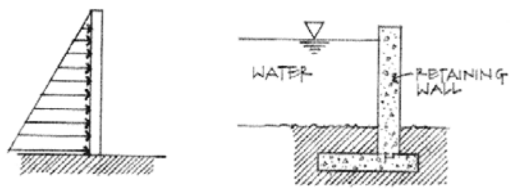


(d) Pure moment.



Beam Loading

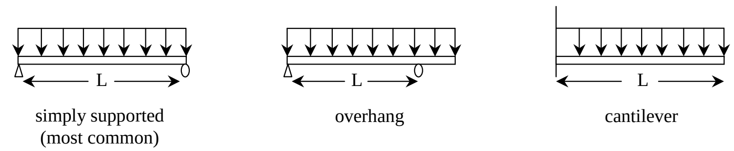
- *uniformly distributed load (line load)*
- *non-uniformly distributed load*
  - *hydrostatic pressure*
  - *wind loads*



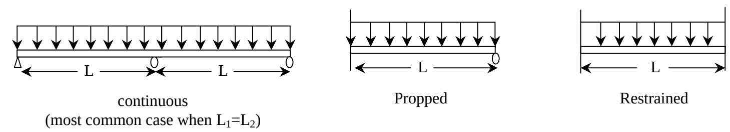
(c) Nonuniformly distributed load.

Beam Supports

- *statically determinate*

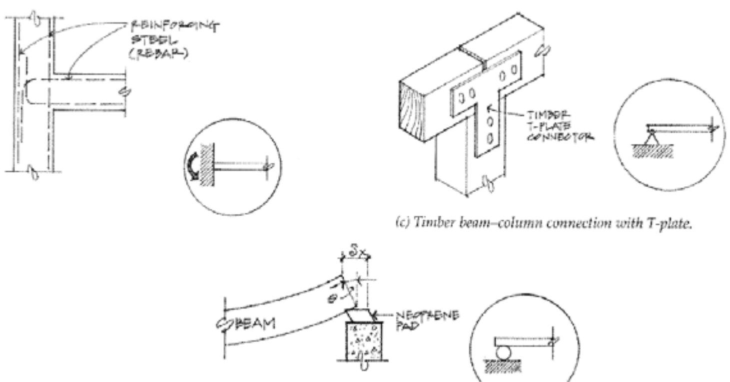


- *statically indeterminate*



Beam Supports

- *in the real world, modeled type*

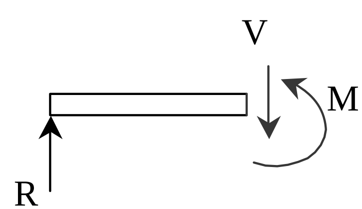


(c) Timber beam–column connection with T-plate.

(a) Beam supported by a neoprene pad.

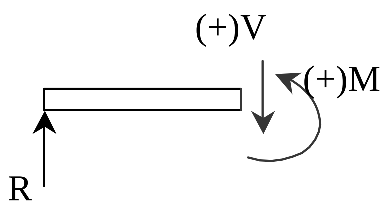
Internal Forces in Beams

- *like method of sections / joints*
  - *no axial forces*
- *section must be in equilibrium*
- *want to know where biggest internal forces and moments are for designing*



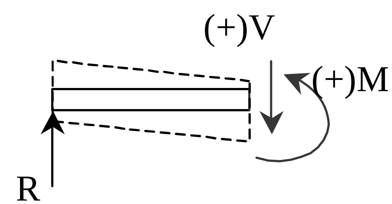
V & M Diagrams

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

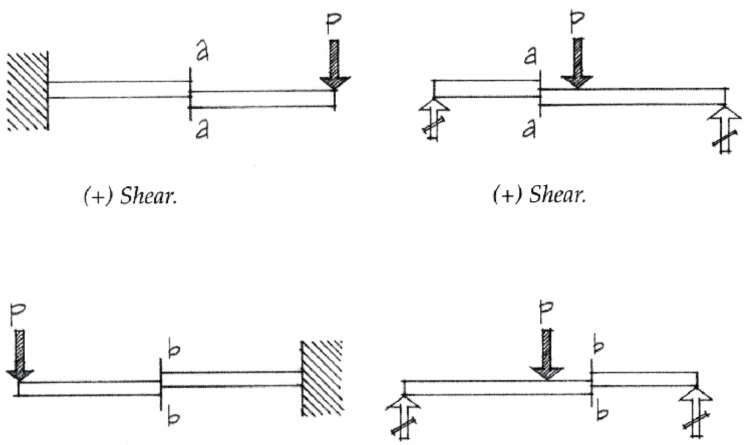


Sign Convention

- *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*



Shear Sign Convention



(+) Shear.

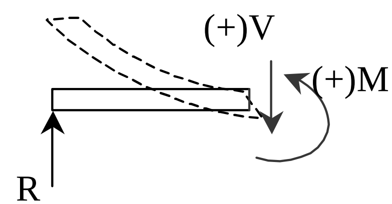
(+) Shear.

(–) Shear.

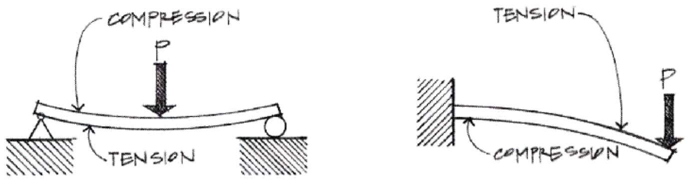
(–) Shear.

Sign Convention

- *bending moment, M:*
  - *cut section to LEFT*
  - *if $\sum M_{cut}$ is clockwise, M acts ccw and is POSITIVE – flexes into a “smiley” beam has to resist bending apart by M*



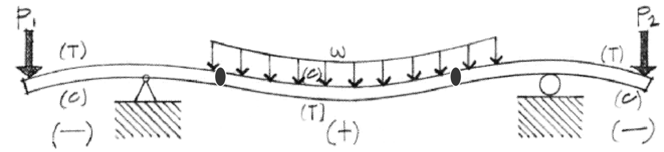
Bending Moment Sign Convention



(+) Moment. (–) Moment.

(+) Moment. (–) Moment.

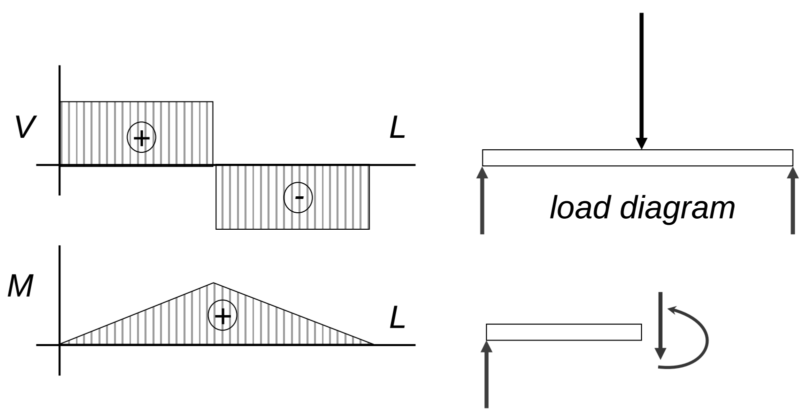
Deflected Shape



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

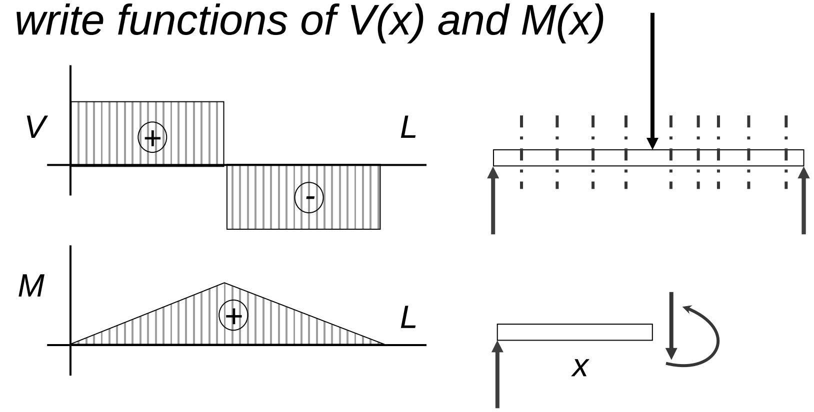
Constructing V & M Diagrams

- *along the beam length, plot V, plot M*



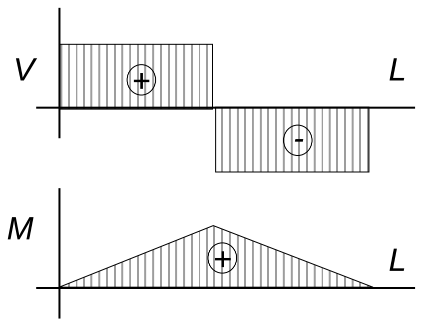
Mathematical Method

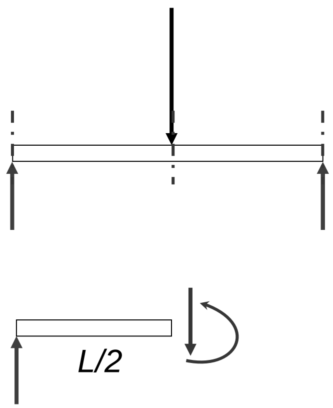
- *cut sections with x as width*
- *write functions of V(x) and M(x)*



Method 1: Equilibrium

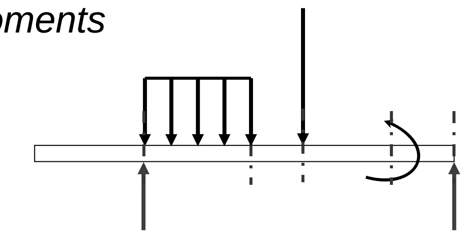
- cut sections at important places
- plot V & M





Method 1: Equilibrium

- important places
  - supports
  - concentrated loads
  - start and end of distributed loads
  - concentrated moments
- free ends
  - zero forces



Method 2: Semigraphical

- by knowing
  - 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

$$V_D - V_C = -\int_{x_C}^{x_D} w\,dx \qquad M_D - M_C = \int_{x_C}^{x_D} V\,dx$$

Method 2

- relationships

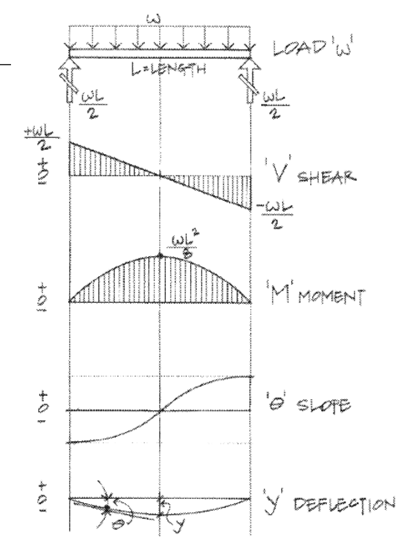
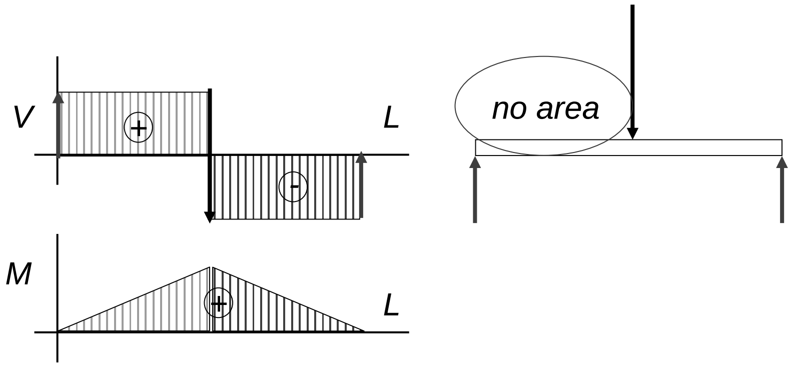


Figure 7.11 Relationship of load, shear, moment, slope, and deflection diagrams.

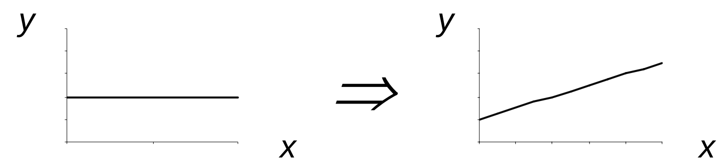
Method 2: Semigraphical

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



Curve Relationships

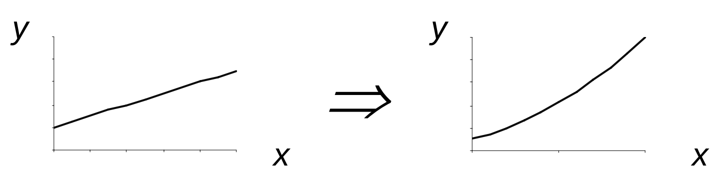
- integration of functions
- line with 0 slope, integrates to sloped



- ex: load to shear, shear to moment

Curve Relationships

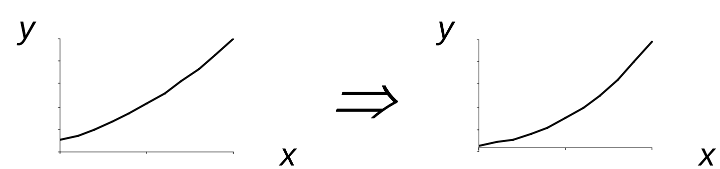
- line with slope, integrates to parabola



- ex: load to shear, shear to moment

Curve Relationships

- parabola, integrates to 3rd order curve



- ex: load to shear, shear to moment

Basic Procedure

1. 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

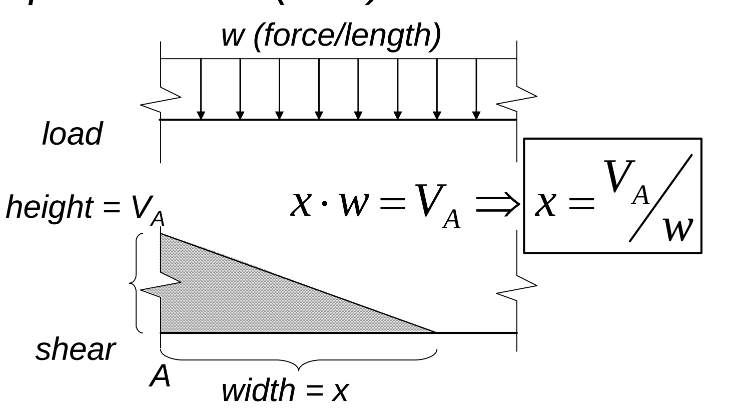
Basic Procedure

M:

6. Starting at left
7. Moment is 0 at free ends
8. Moment jumps with moment
9. Moment changes with area under V

Triangle Geometry

- slope of V is w (-w:1)



Parabolic Shapes

- cases