Part 01. Structural System - Form Active -

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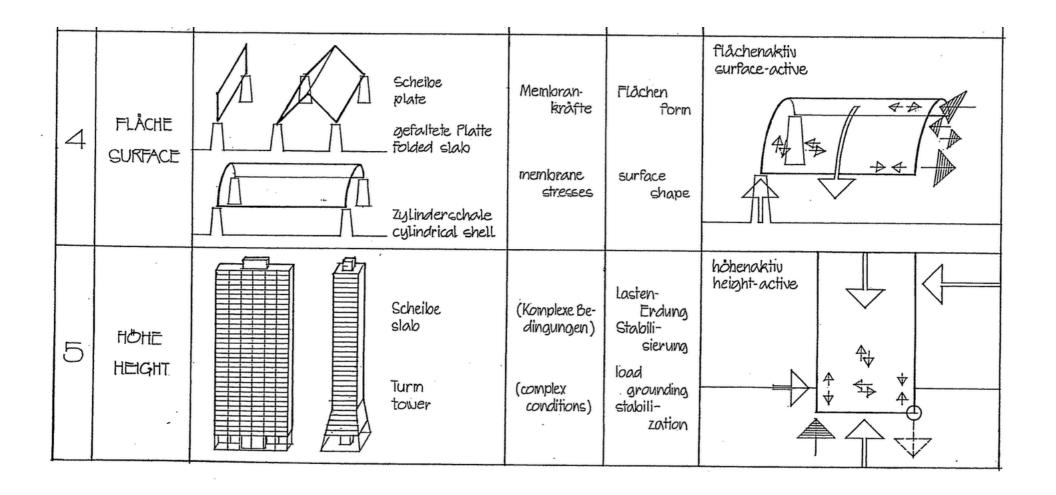
Seoul National University



CLASSIFICATION OF STRUCTURE SYSTEMS IN INFRASTRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS (1/2)

Kriterium Criterion		Prototyp prototype	Krafie forces	Merkmal feature	Mechanik der Kraftunlenkung mechanics of redirection of forces
1	FORM	Stutzboge funicular hangeseil suspensio Kreisring circular v Ballon balloon	arch Drick <u>oder</u> Tug n colole	Ståtzlinie thrast line Kettenlinie catenary Kreis circle	formaktiv form-active
2	VEKTOR VECTOR	Dreieckkin triangula Fachwerk trussed	compression and tension	Dreieck- Verband triangu- Lation	vektoraktiv vector-active
3	QUER- SCHNITI CROSS SECTION	Balken beam Rahnen frame Platte flat slab	Biegung Schnittkräfte bending section forces	Querschnitt- profil sectional profile	echnittaktiv section-active

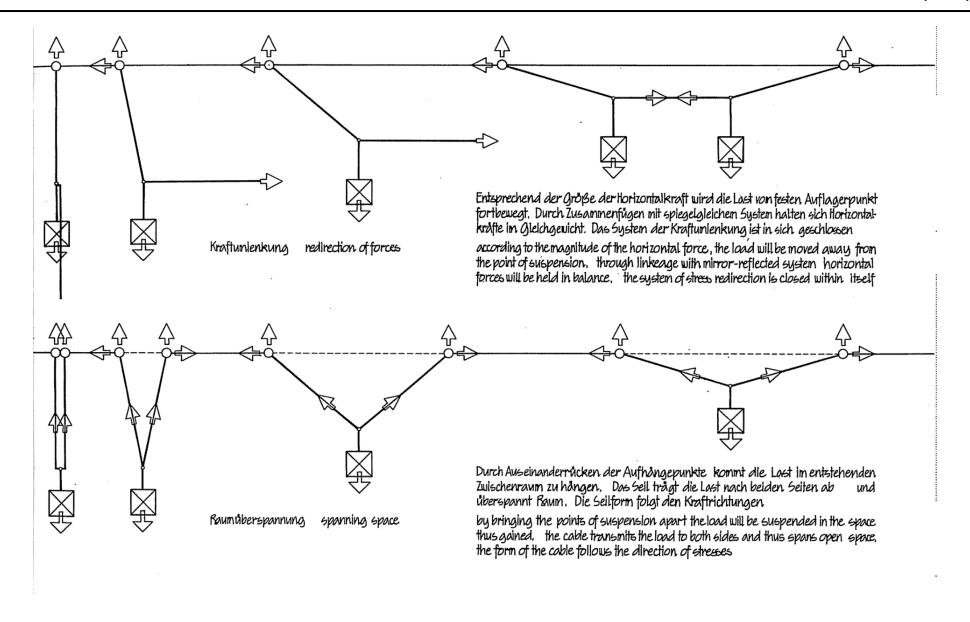
CLASSIFICATION OF STRUCTURE SYSTEMS IN INFRASTRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS (2/2)



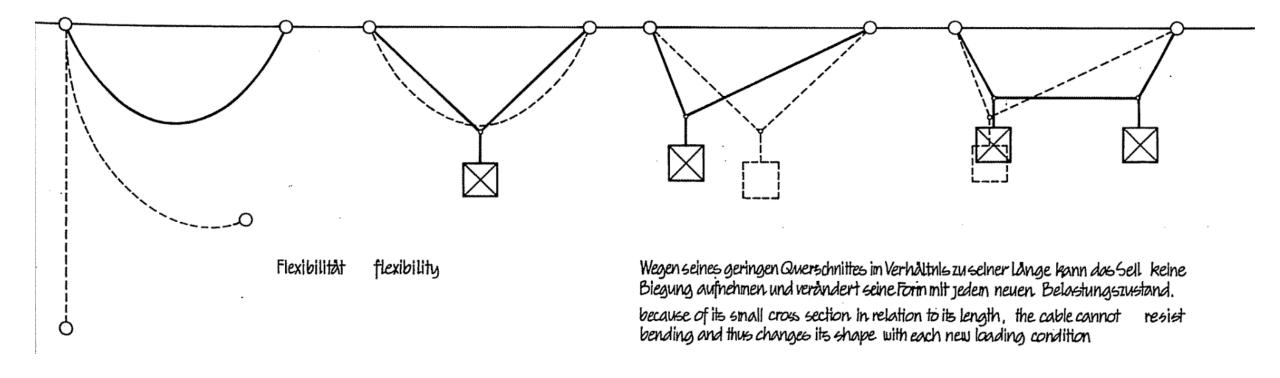
DEFINITION OF FORM-ACTIVE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

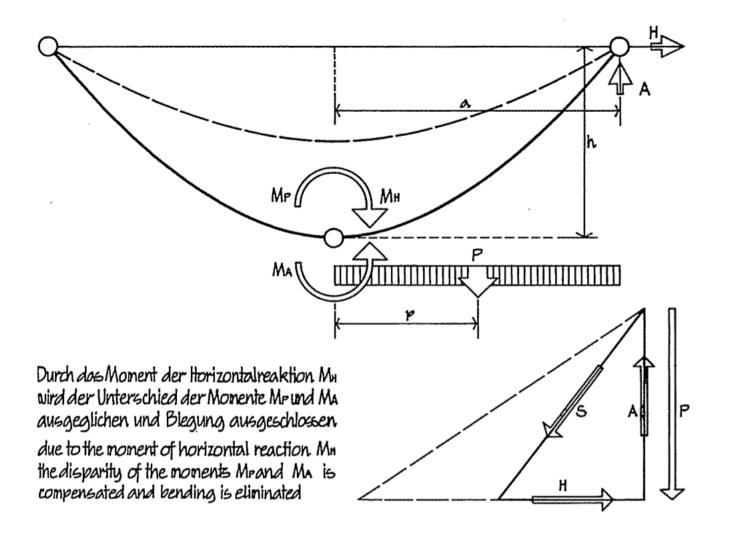
- Non-rigid, flexible matter, shaped in a certain way and secured by fixed ends, can support itself and span space: form-active structural system.
- ▶ Distinction of the form-active structure systems then is that they redirect external forces by simple normal stresses: the arch by compression, the suspension cable by tension.
- ▶ The structure form of form-active structure systems in the ideal case coincides precisely with the flow of stresses. Form-active structure systems therefore are the 'natural' path of forces expressed in matter.
- ▶ Any change of loading or support conditions changes the form of the funicular curve and causes a new structure form. While the load cable as a 'sagging' system under new loads assumes by itself a new tension line, the arch as a 'humping' system must compensate the changed pressure line with stiffness (bending mechanism).
- ▶ Because of their identity with the 'natural' flow of forces the form-active structure systems are the suitable mechanisms for achieving long spans and forming large spaces.

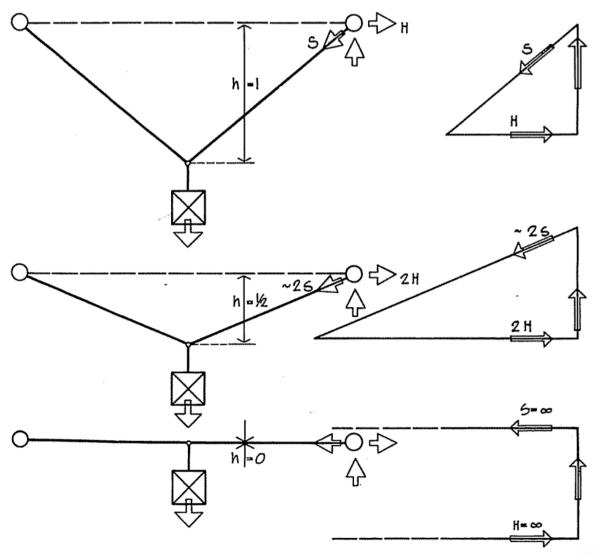
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS DIRECTION AND STRUCTURE FROM OF CABLE (1/2)



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS DIRECTION AND STRUCTURE FROM OF CABLE (2/2)

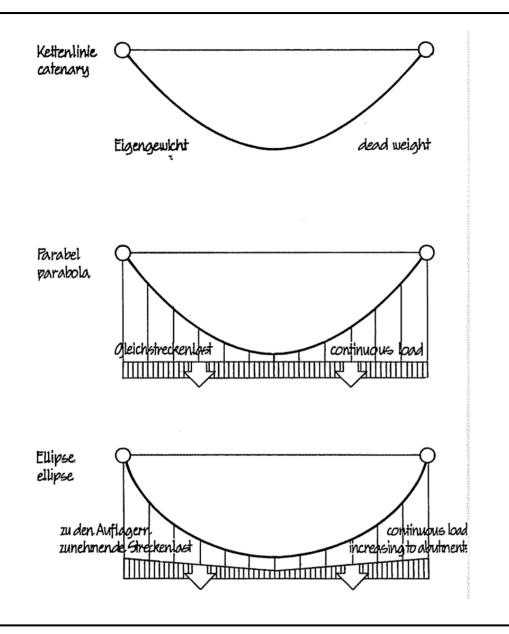


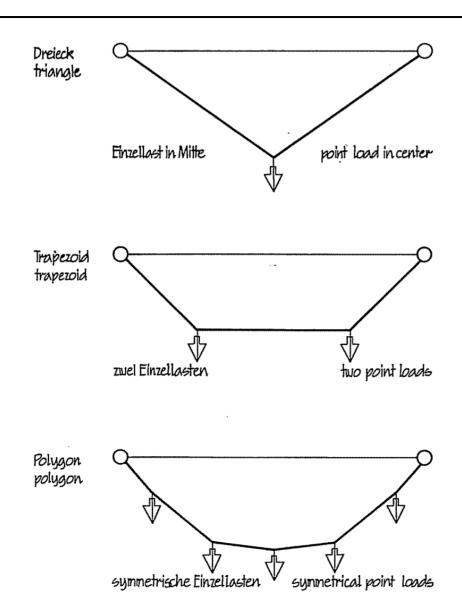




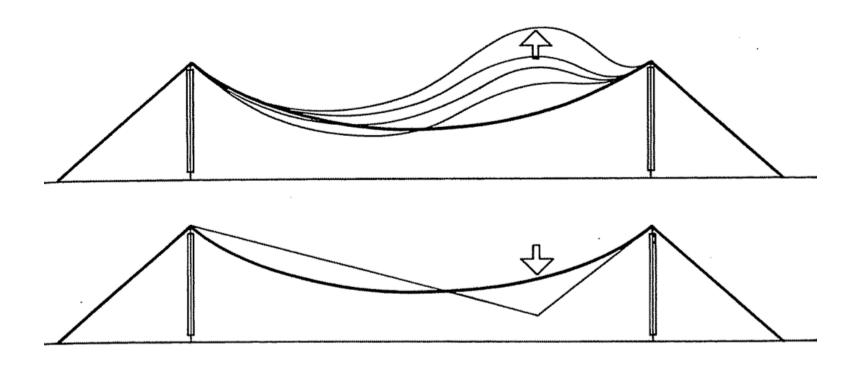
cable stress S and horizontal thrust H of a suspension cable are inversely proportional to its sagh. if the sag is zero, cable stress and horizontal thrust will become infinite, i.e. the suspension cable cannot resist to the load

GEOMETRIC FUNICULAR FORMS



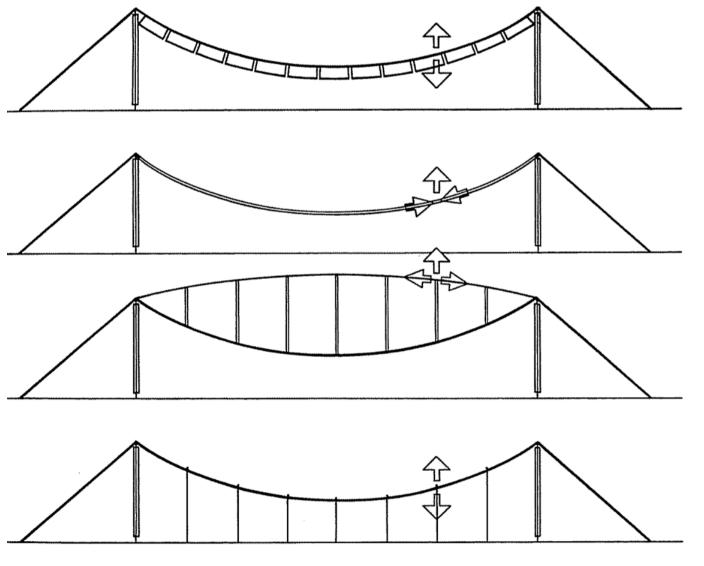


CRITICAL DEFLECTIONS OF THE SUSPENSION CABLE



due to its small dead weight in relation to its span and because of its flexibility, the suspension cable is very susceptible to: wind uplift, vibrations, asymmetrical and moving loads

STABILIZATION OF SUSPENSION CABLE



Stabilisierung des Tragseiles stabilization of suspension cable

Erhöhung des Eigengewichtes

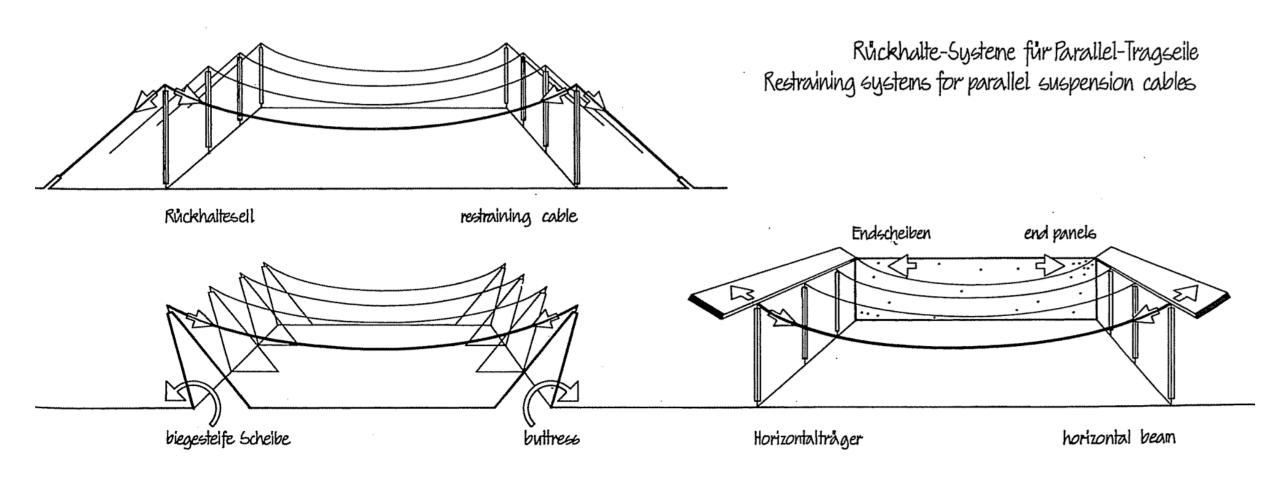
increase of dead weight

stiffening through construction as inverted arch (or shell) Versteifung durch Ausbildung als umgekehrter Bogen (oder Schale)

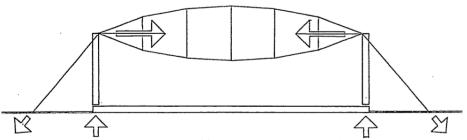
spreading against cable with opposite curvature Verspannung mit gegensinnig gekrümnten Sell

fastening with transverse cables anchored to ground Verspannung mit bodenverankerten Querseilen

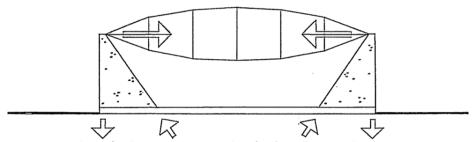
RESTRAINING SYSTEMS FOR PARALLEL SUSPENSION CABLES



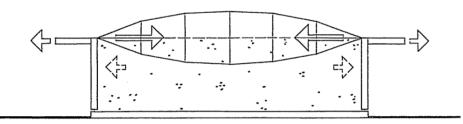
RESTRAINING SYSTEM FOR STABILIZATION OF SUSPENSION POINTS



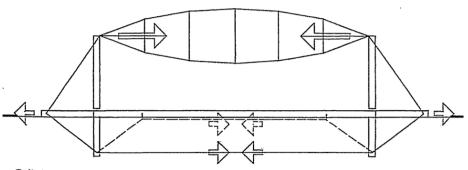
Seilabspannung der Aufhängepunkte mit Erdverankerung der Seile Cable restraining of suspension points with soil anchorage of cables



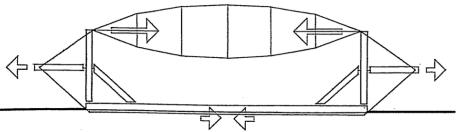
Kraftumlenkung in den Aufhängepunkten durch Pfeiler bzw. Streben Redirection of forces in the suspension points through buttresses or bracings



Kraftübertragung durch Horizontalträger auf Querwände bzw. Druckkalken Force transfer by horizontal airders to transverse walls or compression beams

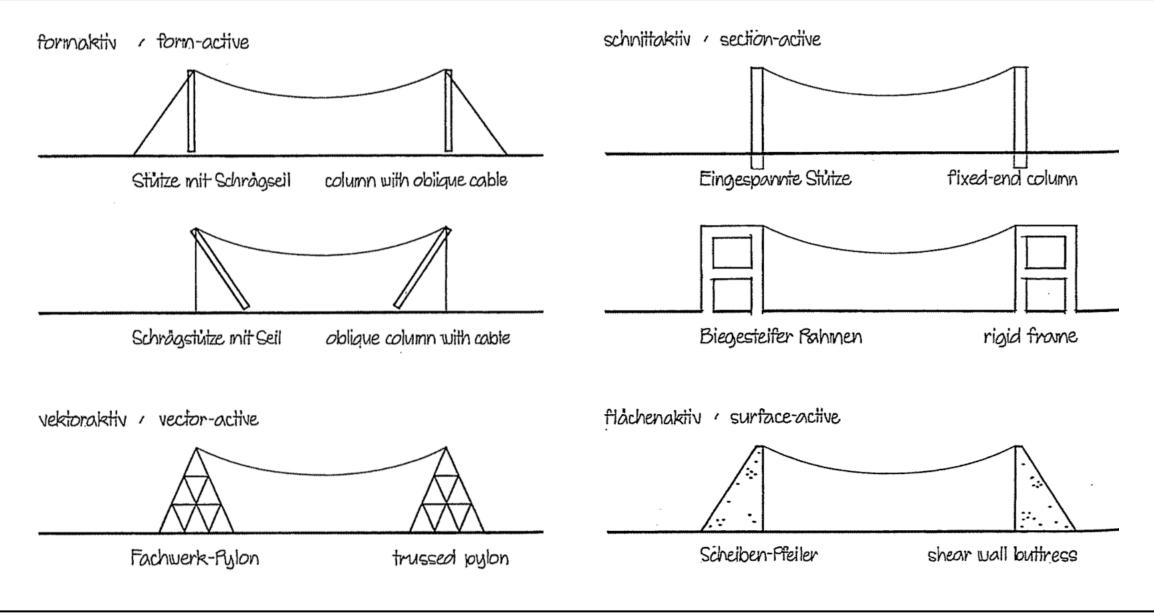


Seilabspannung mit Zuganker-Kräfteschluß unterhalb Bodenplatte Cable restraining with balancing tie member connection beneath floor slab

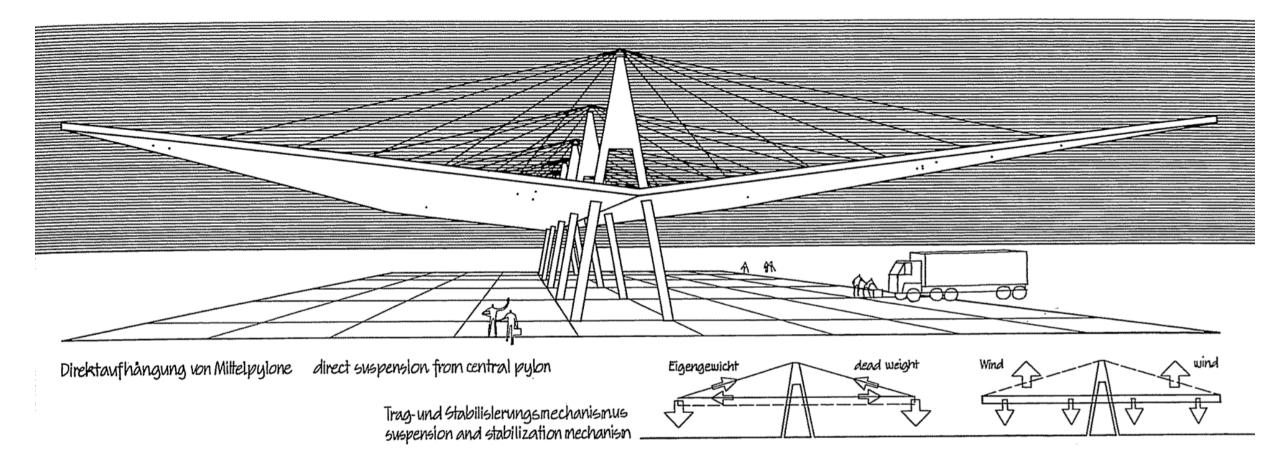


Abspannung und Abstrebung mit Zuganker-Kräfieschluß unter in Bodenplatte Restraining and bracing with the member connection beneath within floor slab

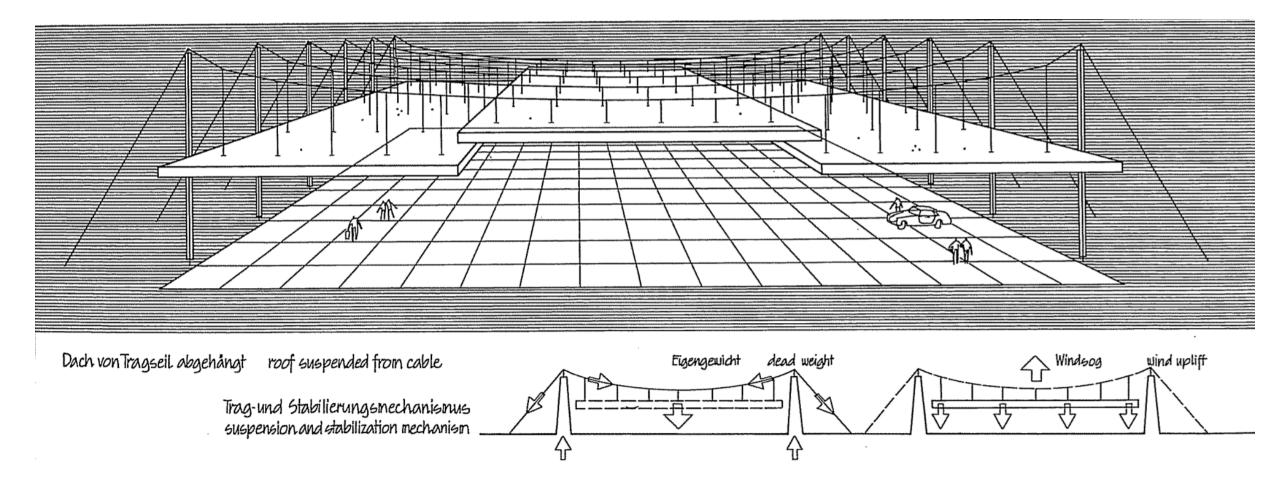
STRUCTURES FOR SUSPENSION POINTS



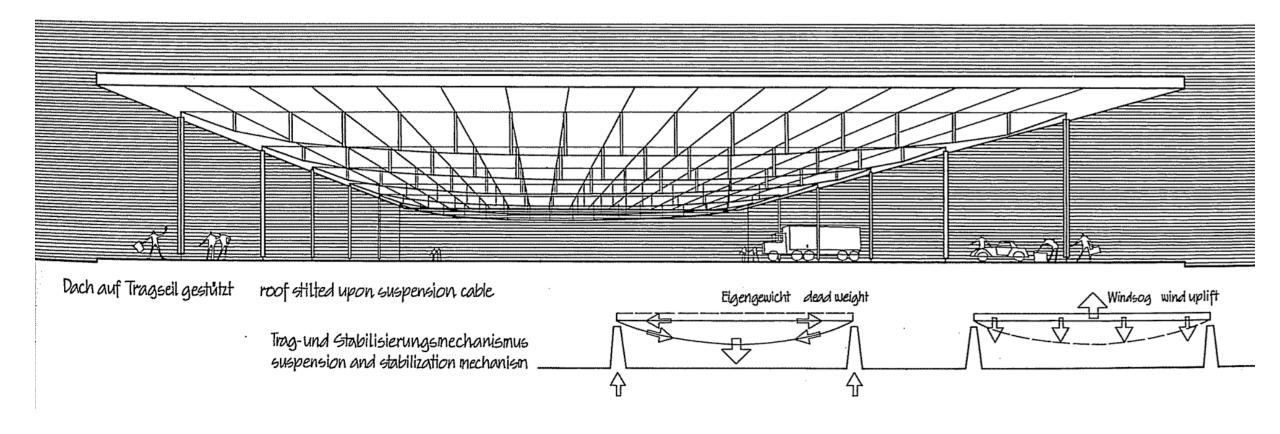
SINGLE PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH ROOF WEIGHT (1/3)



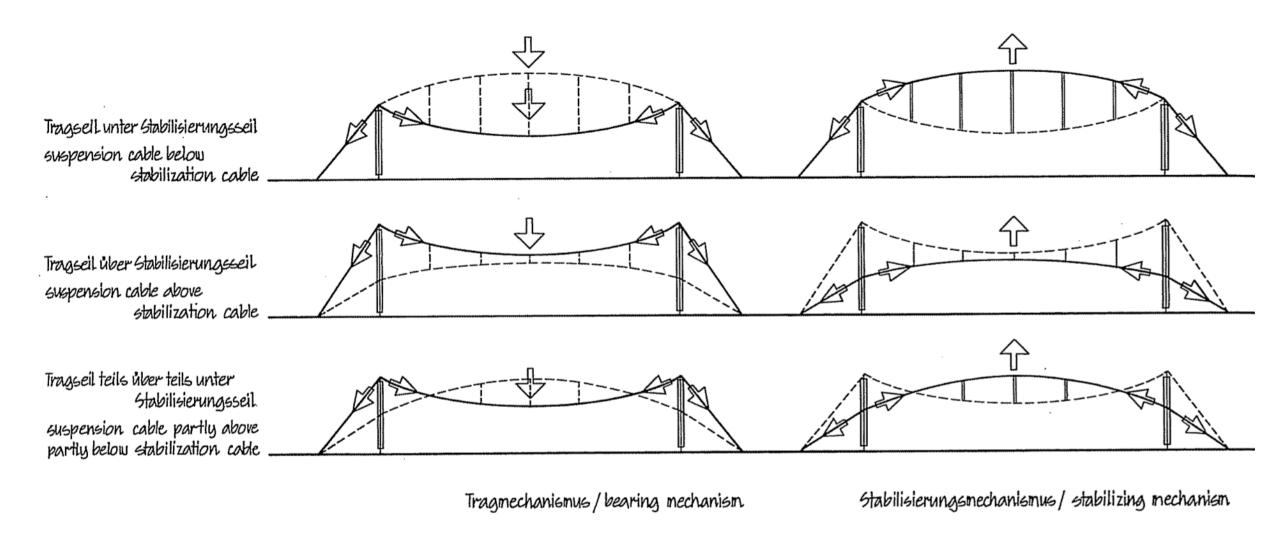
SINGLE PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH ROOF WEIGHT (2/3)



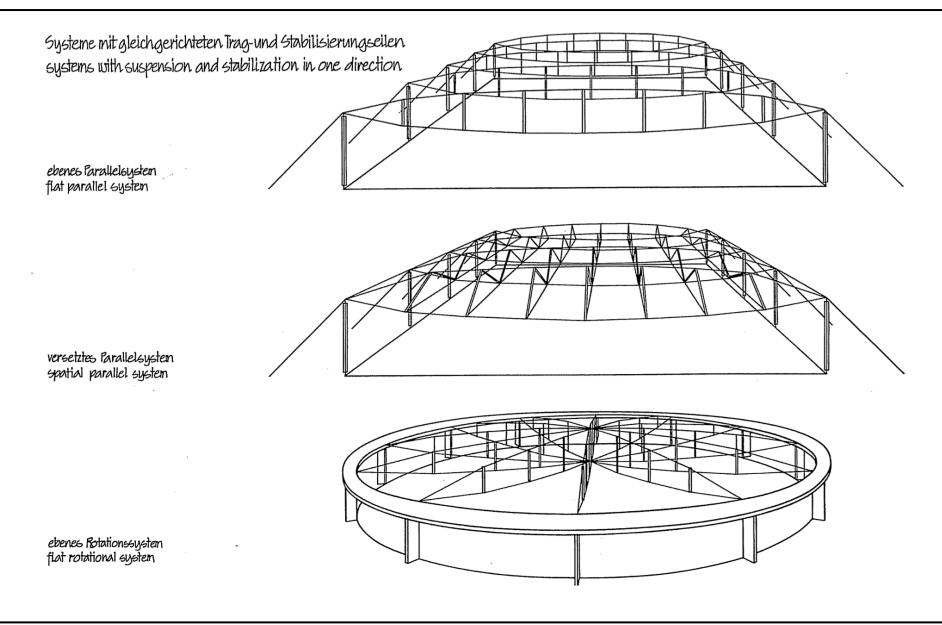
SINGLE PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH ROOF WEIGHT (3/3)



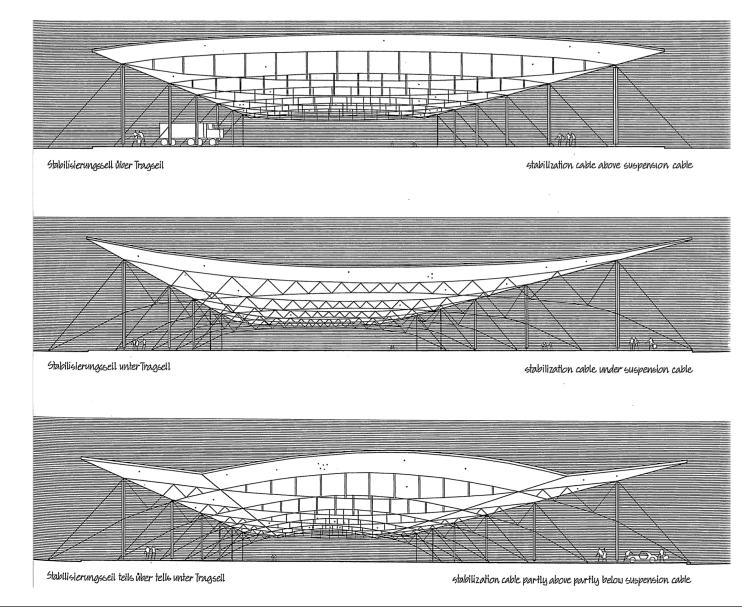
BEARING AND STABILIZING MECHANISM OF PRESTRESSED SYSTEMS



SYSTEMS WITH SUSPENSION AND STABILIZATION IN ONE DIRECTION

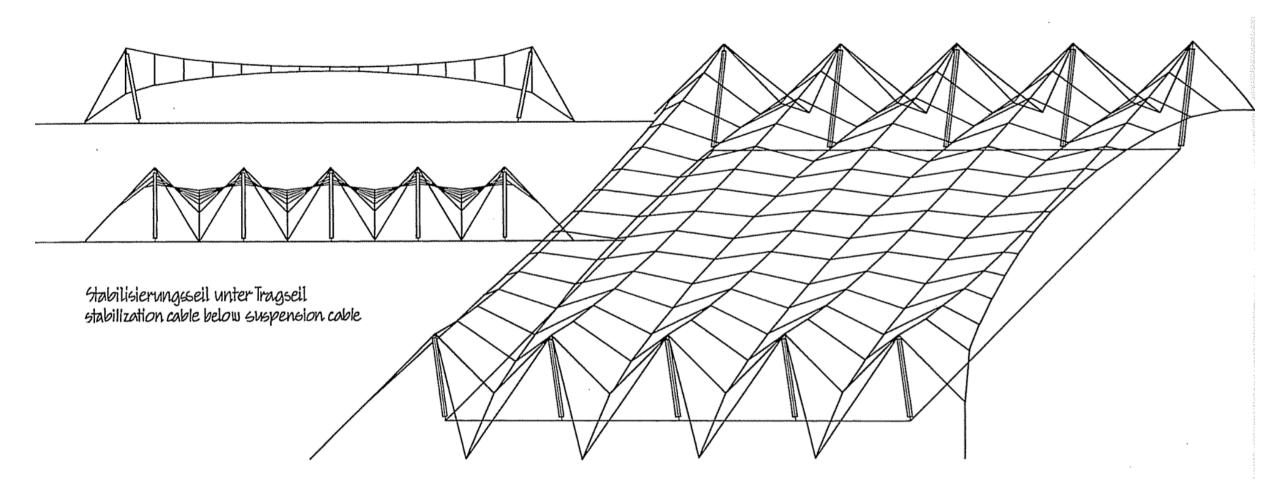


FLAT PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (1/5)

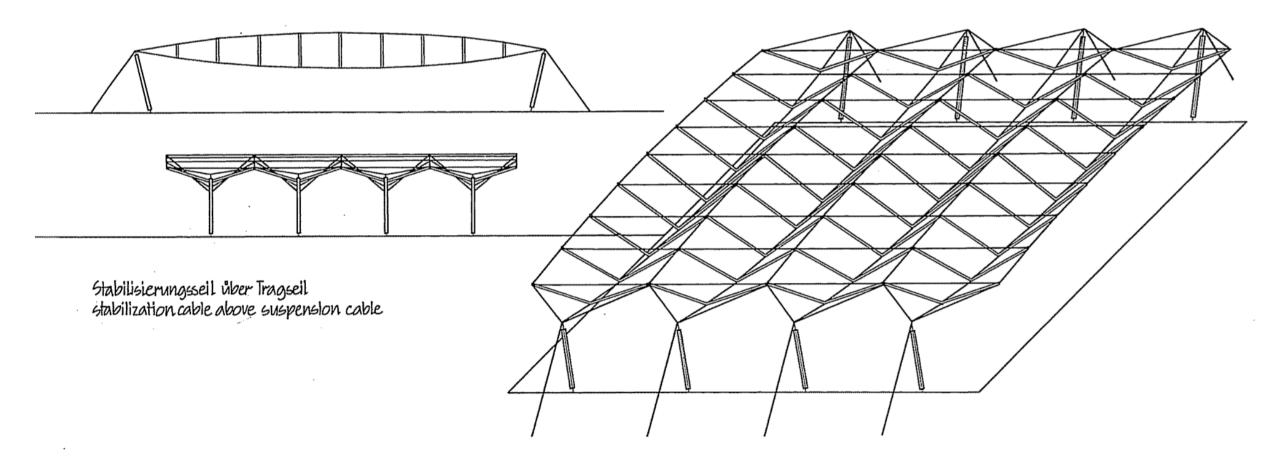


Suspension cable and stabilization cable in one plane

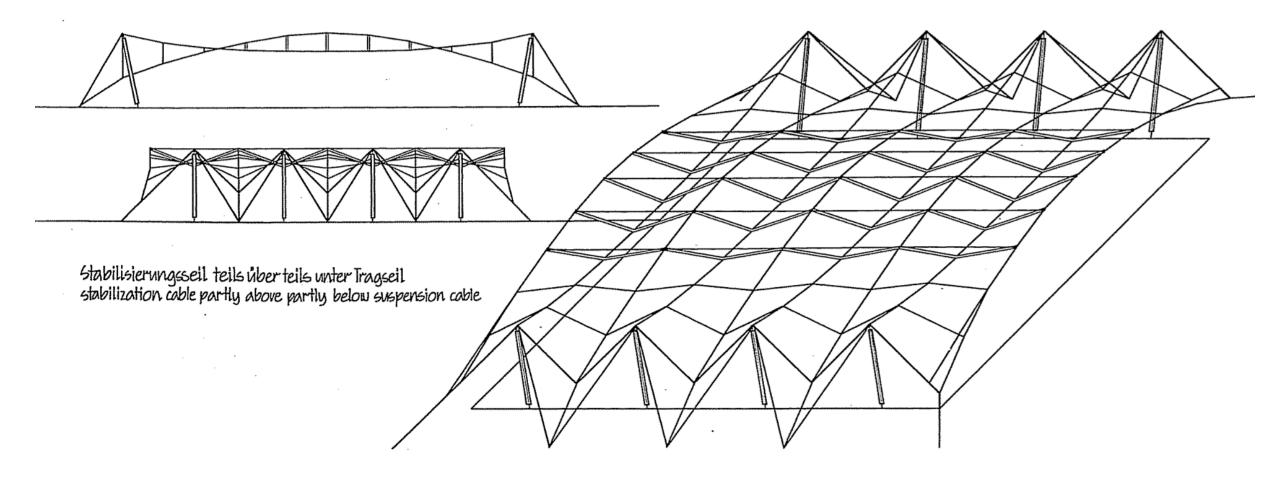
FLAT PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (2/5)



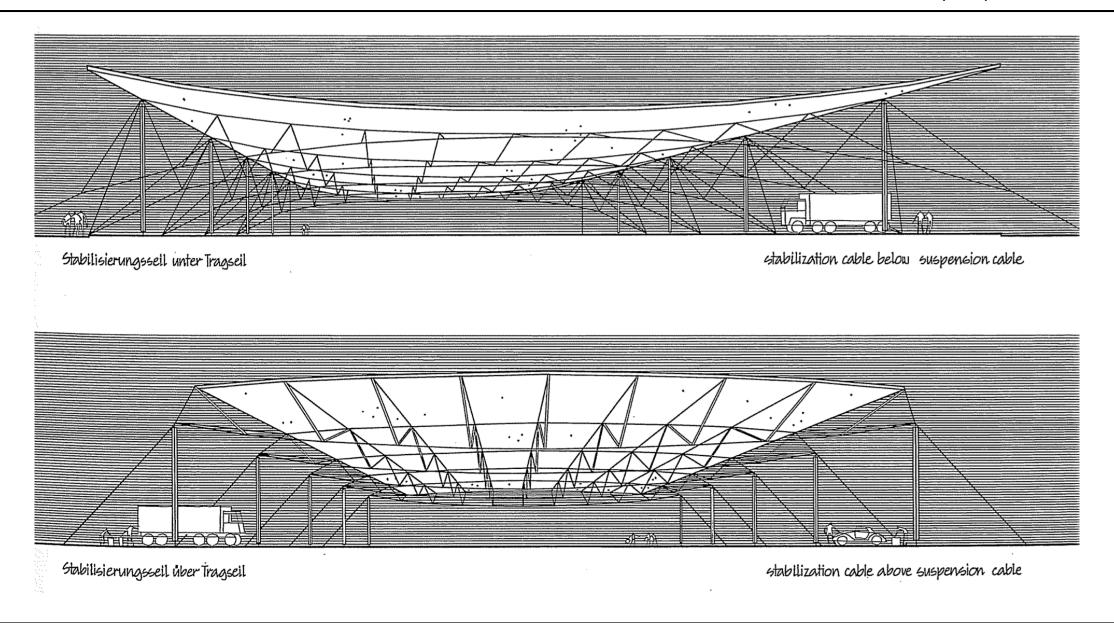
FLAT PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (3/5)



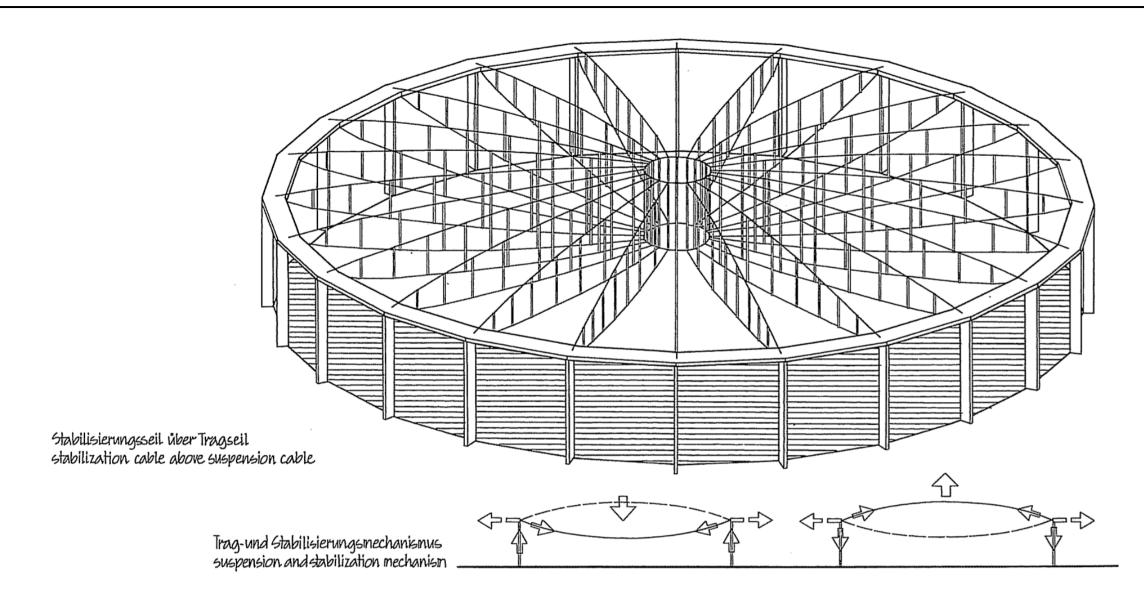
FLAT PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (4/5)



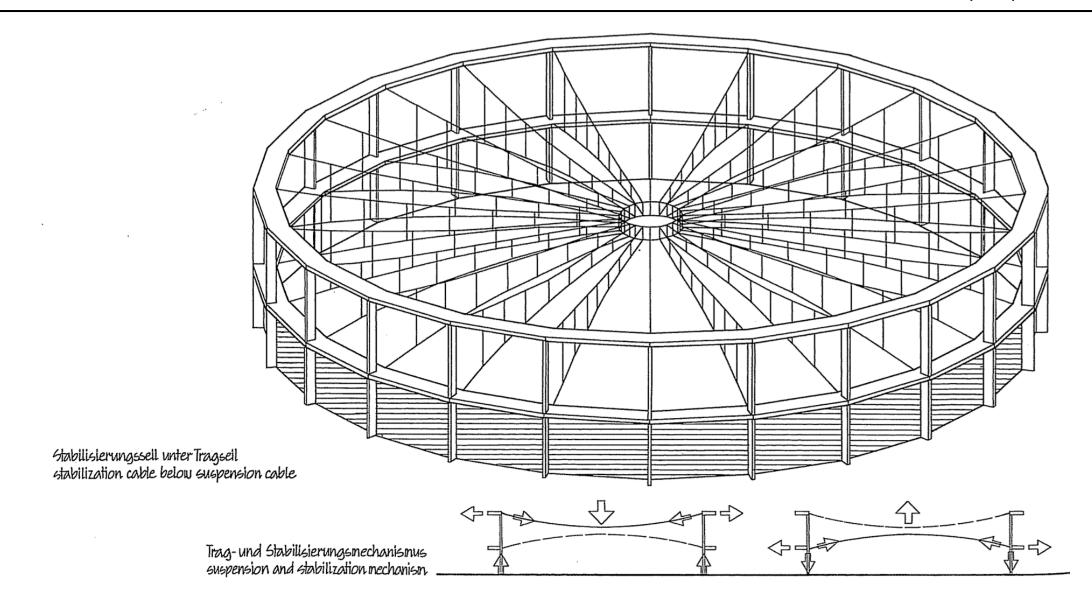
FLAT PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (5/5)



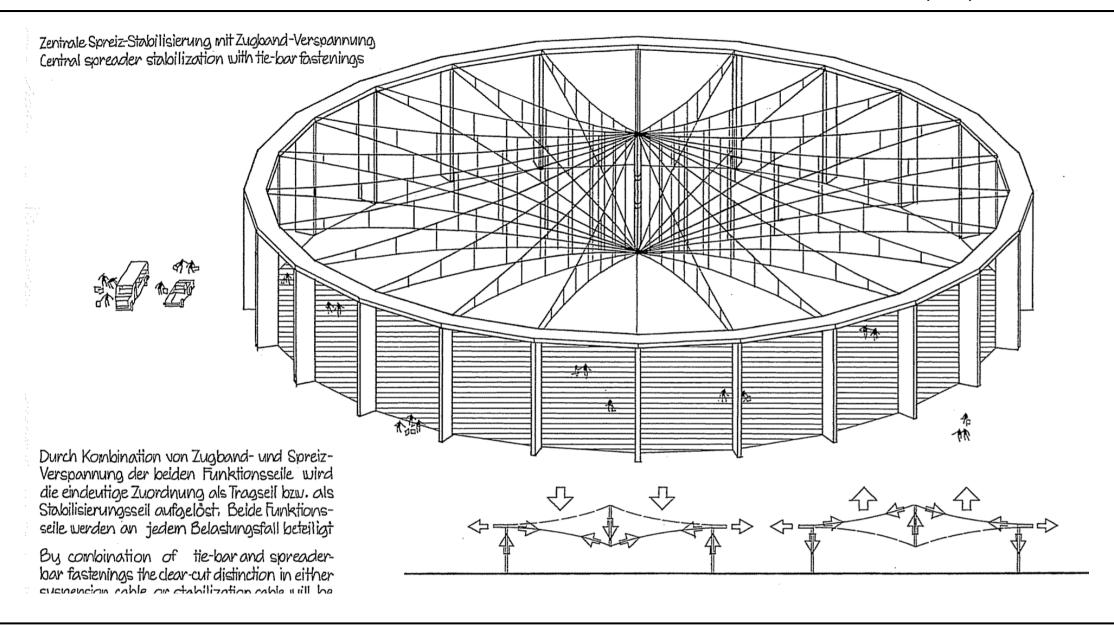
FLAT ROTATIONAL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (1/2)



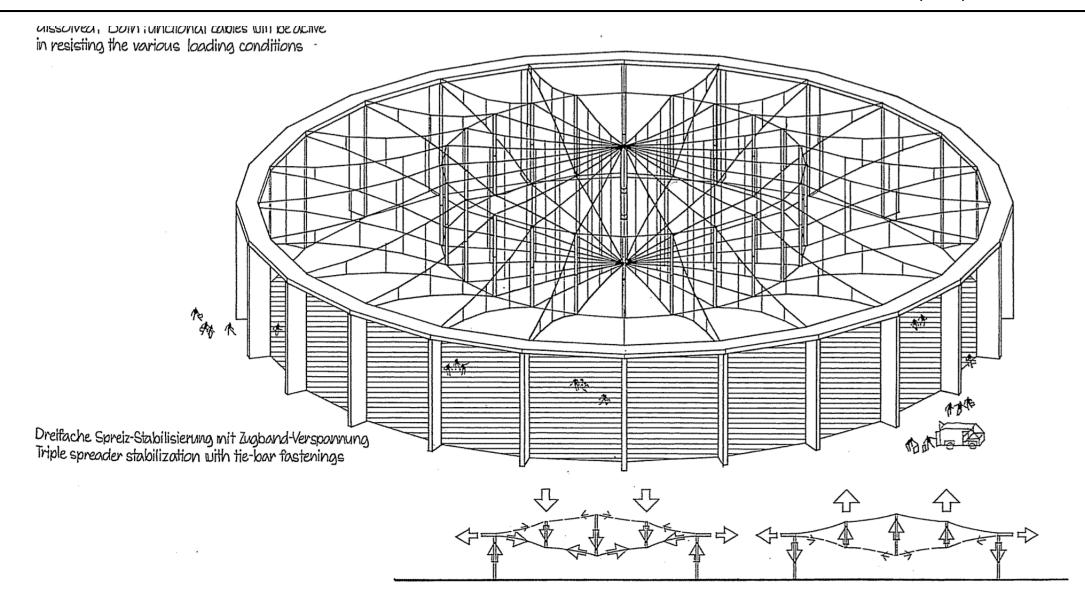
FLAT ROTATIONAL SYSTEMS WITH STABILIZATION THROUGH COUNTER CABLES (2/2)



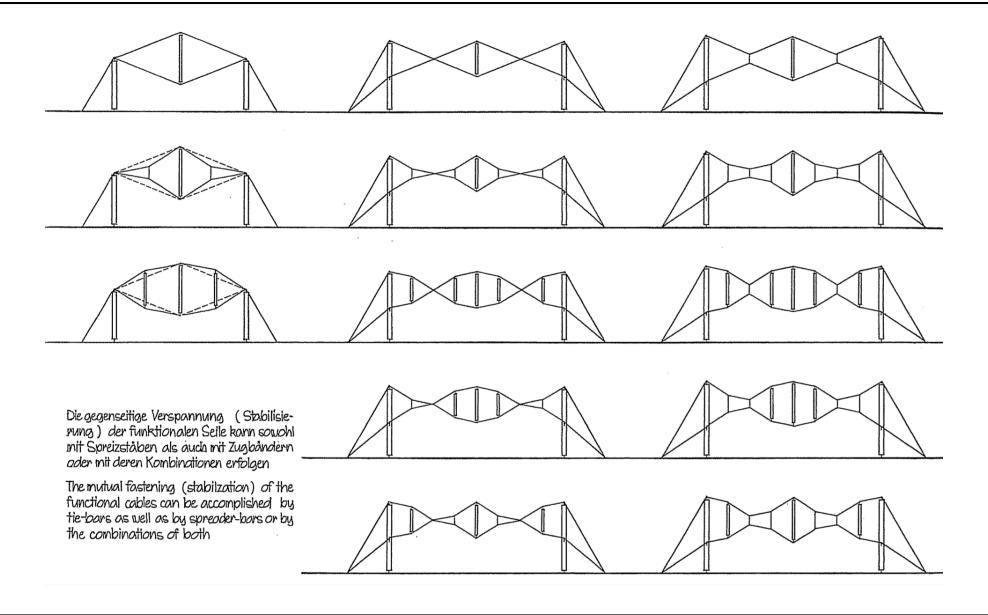
ROTATIONAL SYSTEMS WITH ALTERNATING TECHNIQUES OF STABILIZATION (1/2)



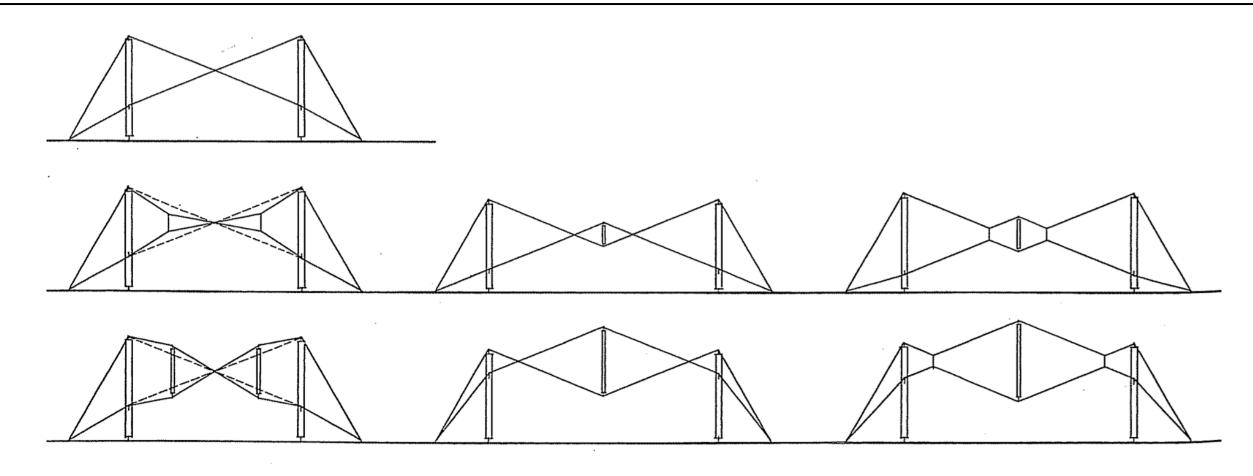
ROTATIONAL SYSTEMS WITH ALTERNATING TECHNIQUES OF STABILIZATION (2/2)



FASTENING SYSTEMS FOR STABILIZATION WITH TIE-BAR AND SPREAD-BAR (1/2)



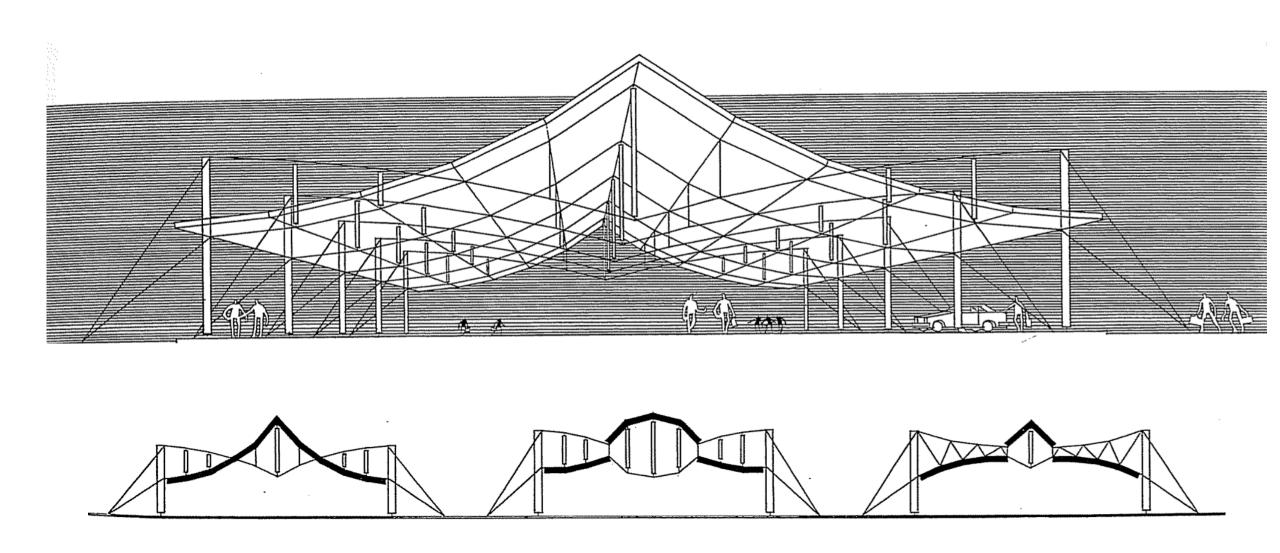
FASTENING SYSTEMS FOR STABILIZATION WITH TIE-BAR AND SPREAD-BAR (2/2)



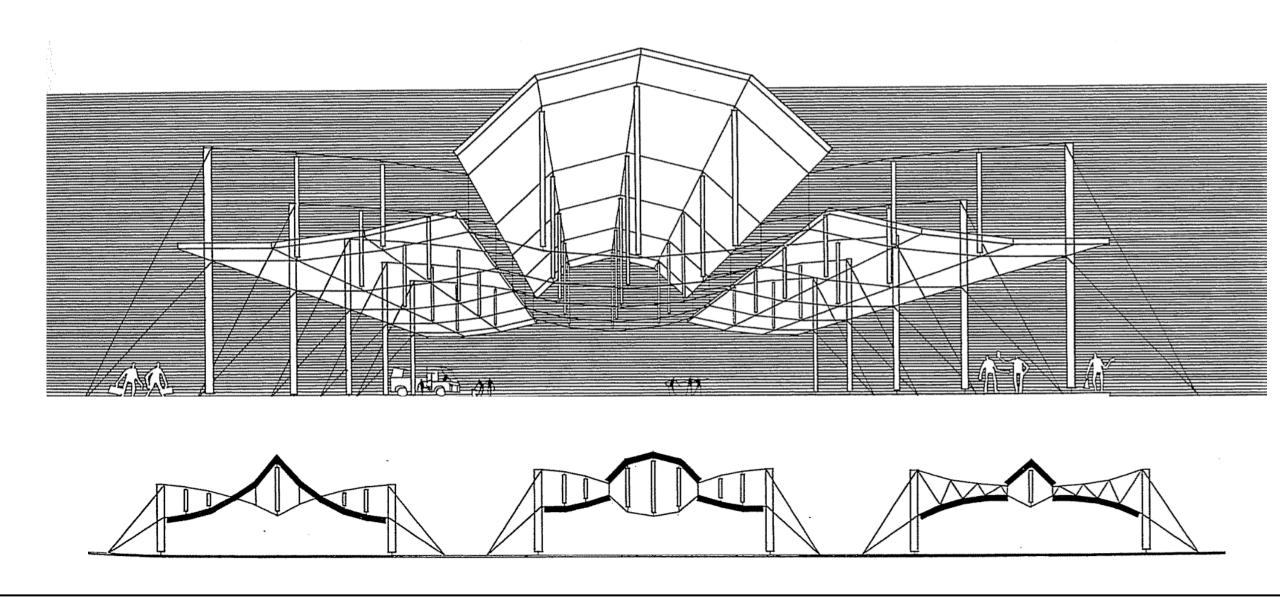
Durch geneinsame Verwendung von Zugbändern und Spreizstäben für die Verspannung wird die eindeutige Zuordnung zu Tragseil oder Stabilisierungsseil aufgelöst. Beide Funktionsseile werden mit jeden Belastungsfall beansprucht

By jointly applying tie-bars and spreader-bars for stabilisation of functional cables the separate distinction of suspension cable and stabilization cable is dissolved. Both functional cables are stressed with each loading condition

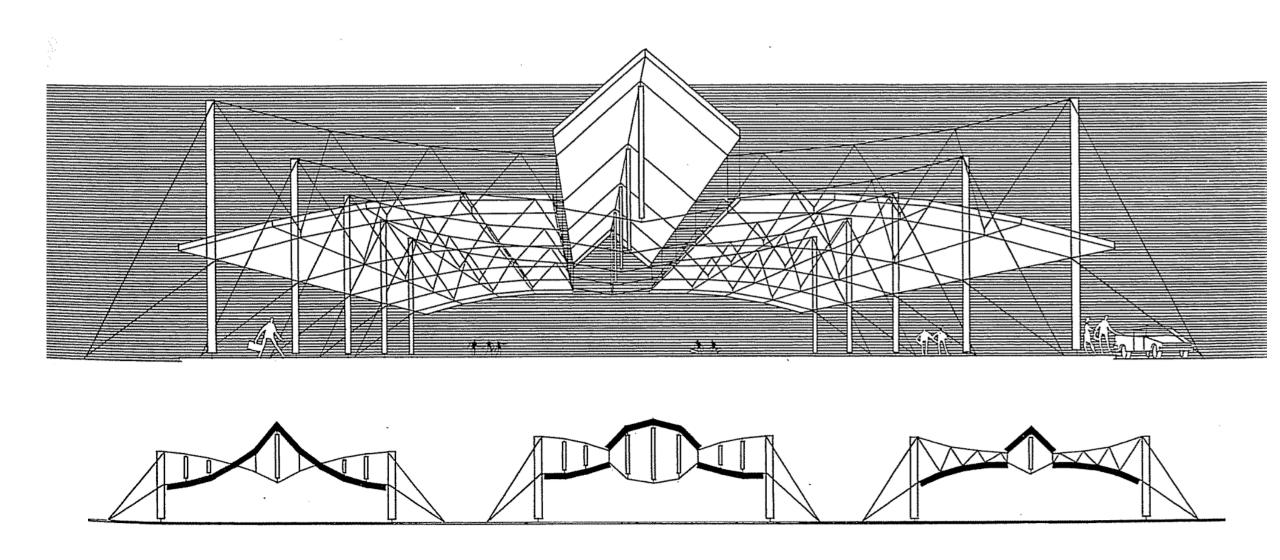
PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH ALTERNATING TECHNIQUES OF STABILIZATION (1/3)



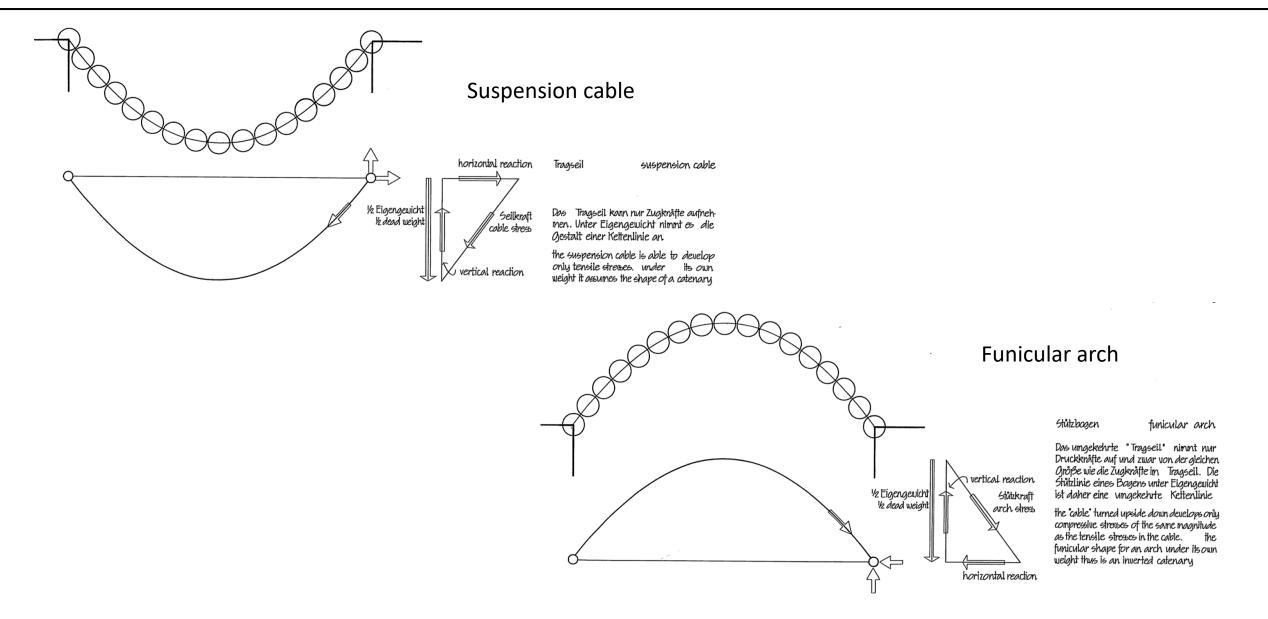
PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH ALTERNATING TECHNIQUES OF STABILIZATION (2/3)



PARALLEL SYSTEMS WITH ALTERNATING TECHNIQUES OF STABILIZATION (3/3)

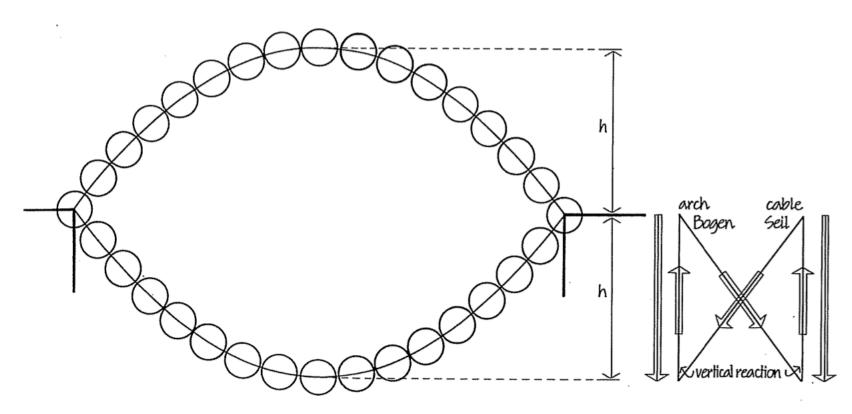


SUSPENSION CABLE AND ARCH – SPANNING MECHANISM (1/2)



SUSPENSION CABLE AND ARCH – SPANNING MECHANISM (2/2)

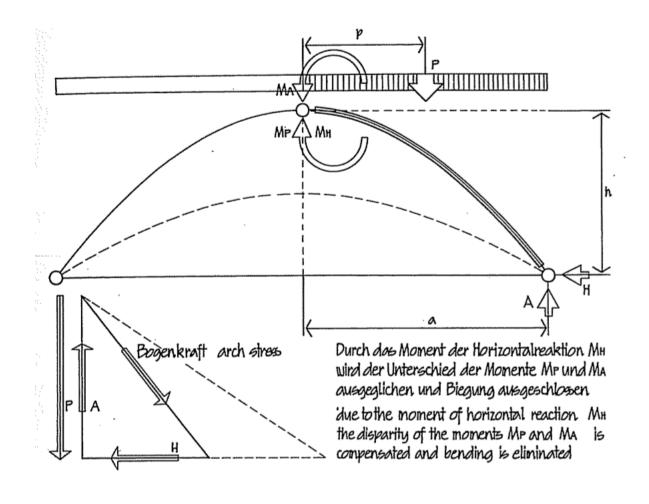
► Arch/suspension cable combination



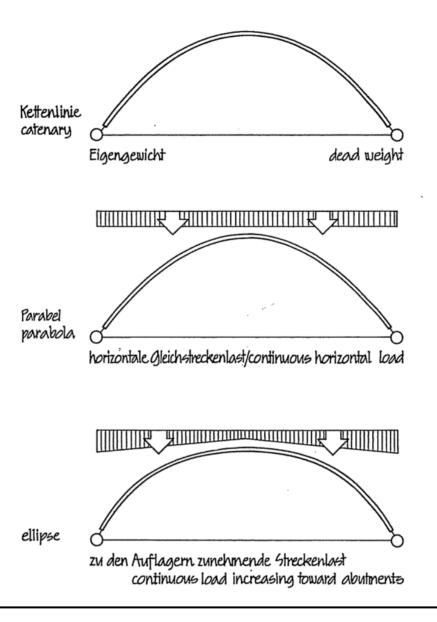
Stützbogen/Tragseil -Verbindung arch/suspension cable combination

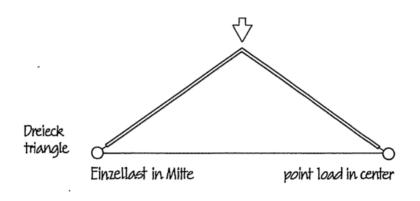
Die Verbindung von Tragseil und Stützbegen löst keine horizontale Reaktion aus da die horizontalen Komponenten beider entgegengesetzt sind und einander aufheben

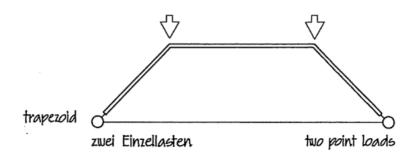
the combination of suspension cable and arch will not produce any horizontal reaction since the horizontal components of both have opposite direction and nullify each other

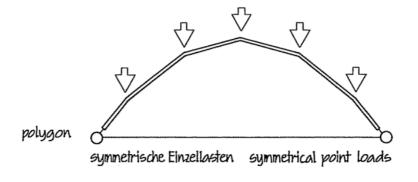


GEOMETRICAL FORMS - DEPENDENCE ON LOAD CONDITION



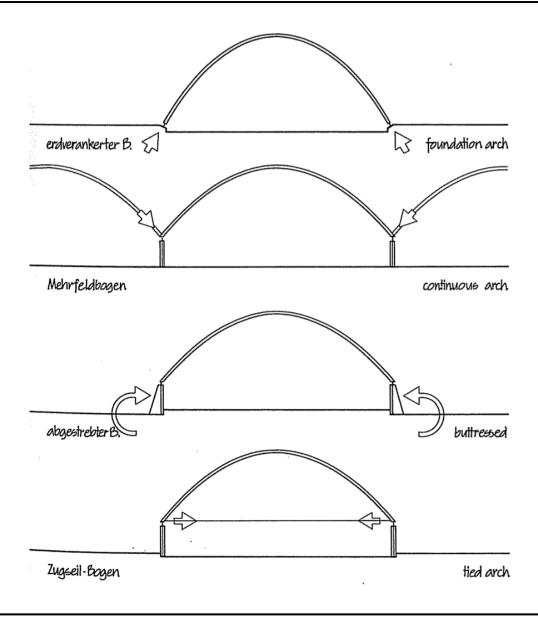








ARCH SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED BY METHOD OF HORIZONTAL THRUST RESISTANCE



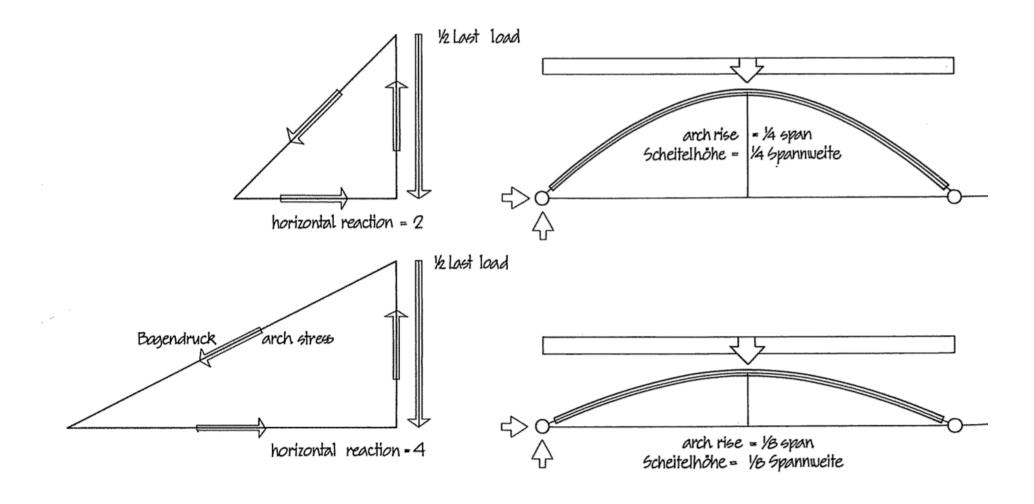
INFLUENCE OF ARCH RISE ON HINGE STRESSES (1/2)

1/2 load Last Bogendruck arch rise = 1/2 span arch stress Scheitelhöhe = 1/2 Spannweite horizontal reaction = 1 1/2 Last load arch rise = 1/3 span Scheitelhöhe = 1/3 Spannweite horizontal reaction = 1/2

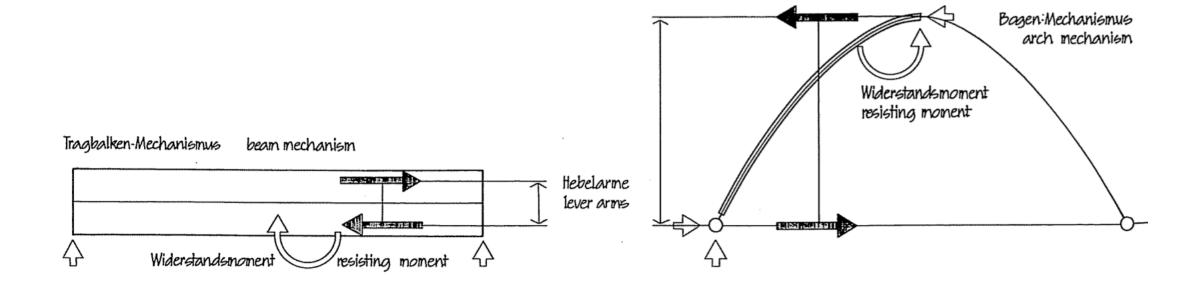
Der Horizontalschub eines Stützbagens ist umgekehrt proportional zu seiner Scheitelhöhe. Zur Schubminderung sollte die Scheitelhöhe so hoch wie mäglich gewählt werden

the thrust of an arch is inversely proportional to its rise. for reduction of thrust the arch rise should be as high as possible

INFLUENCE OF ARCH RISE ON HINGE STRESSES (2/2)

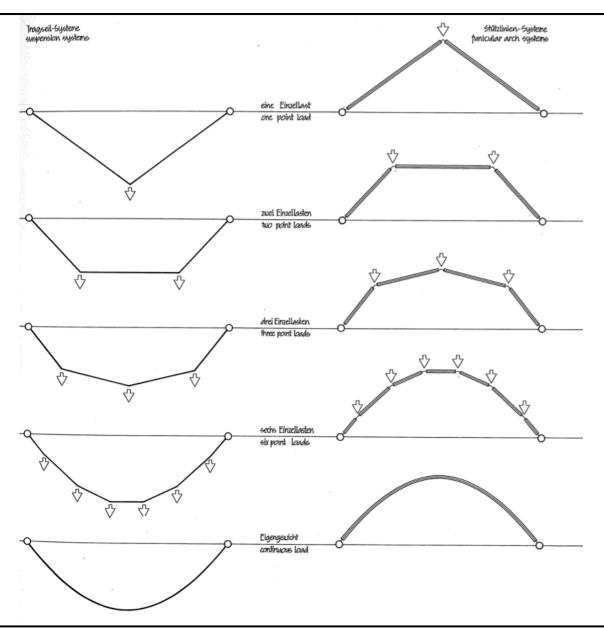


COMPARISON BETWEEN BEAM MECHANISM AND ARCH MECHANISM



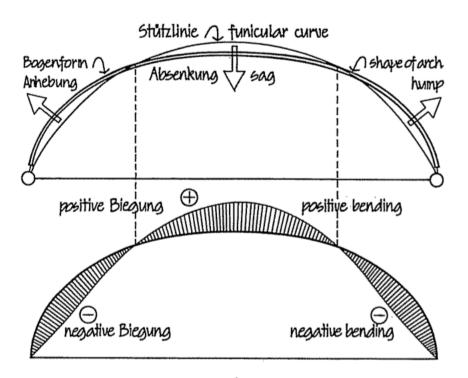
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPENSION CABLE AND FUNICULAR ARCH

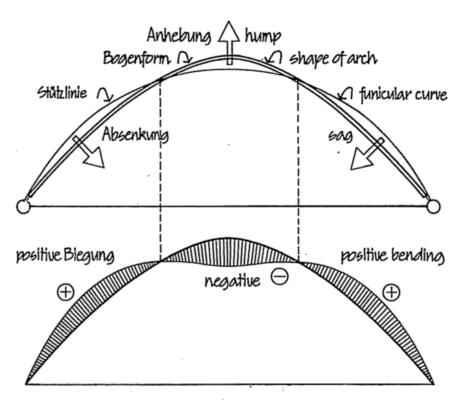
Suspension systems



Funicular arch systems

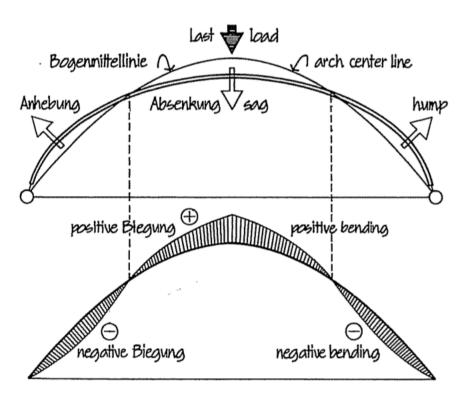
BENDING DUE TO DEVIATION OF CENTER LINE FROM FUNICULAR CURVE

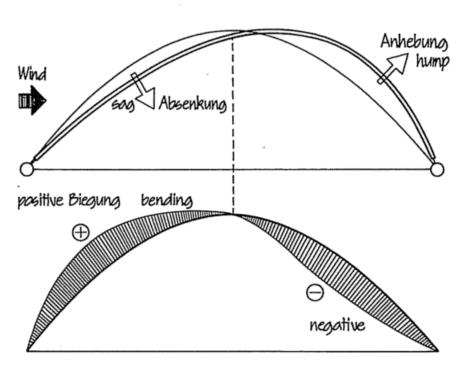




Jede Abwelchung der Bagenmittellinie von der Stützlinie bewirkt, daß der Bagen eich entweder hebt ader senkt, und verursacht dadurch Biegung any deviation of the arch center line from the funicular conpression line will cause either hump or sag of the arch resulting in bending

BENDING DUE TO ADDITIONAL VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL LOADING

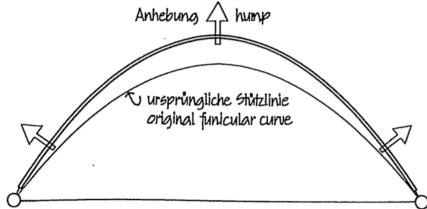




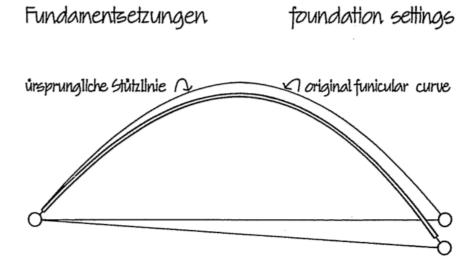
Jede Zusatzlast bewirkt, daß die Bogenform sich ändert und somit die Mittellinie von der Stützlinie abweicht. Es entsteht Biegung any additional load will cause deflection of the arch and hence deviation from the funicular line of compression resulting in bending

THERMAL CHANGES AND FOUNDATION SETTINGS



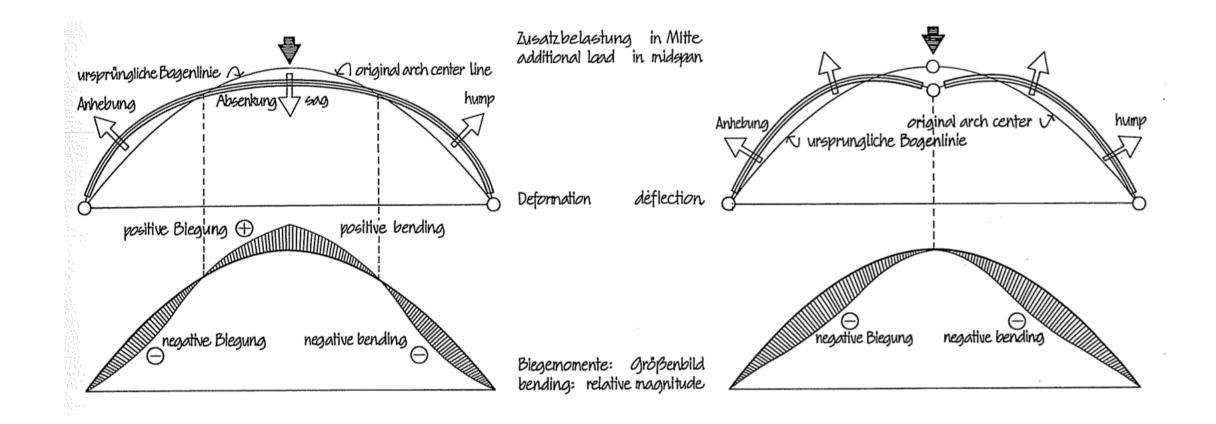


Ausdehnung (Kontraktion) durch. Temp. änderung verursacht Biegung extension (contraction) due tothermal changes introduces bending

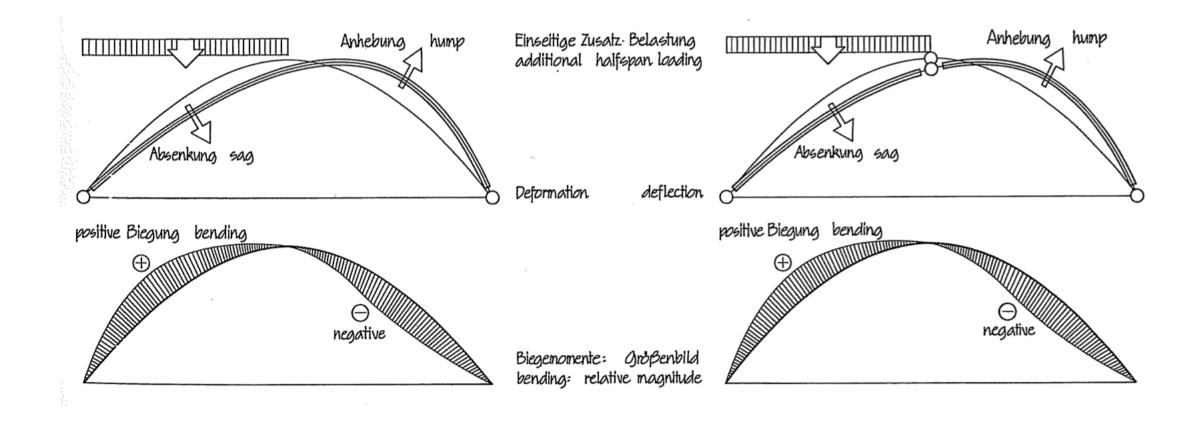


verschobene Belastung durch ungleiche Setzungen bewirkt Biegung different loading caused by unequal setting produces bending

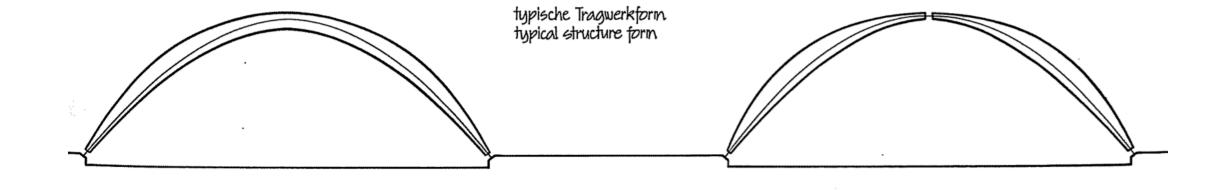
COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO-HINGED ARCH AND THREE-HINGED ARCH (1/3)



COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO-HINGED ARCH AND THREE-HINGED ARCH (2/3)

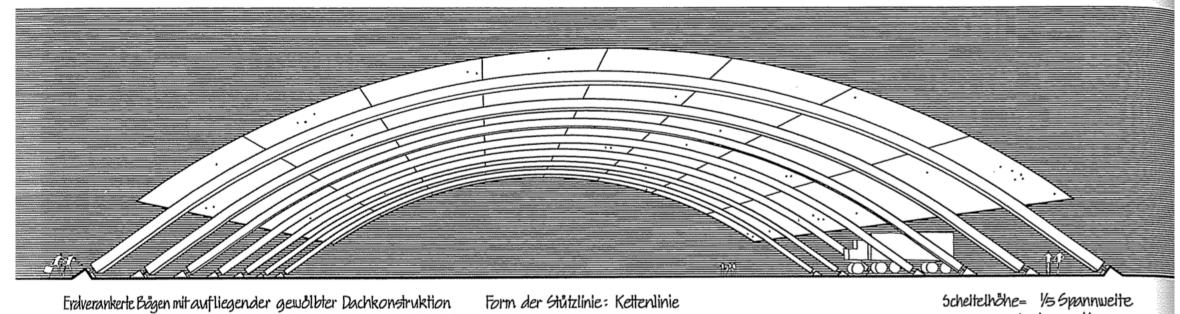


COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO-HINGED ARCH AND THREE-HINGED ARCH (1/3)



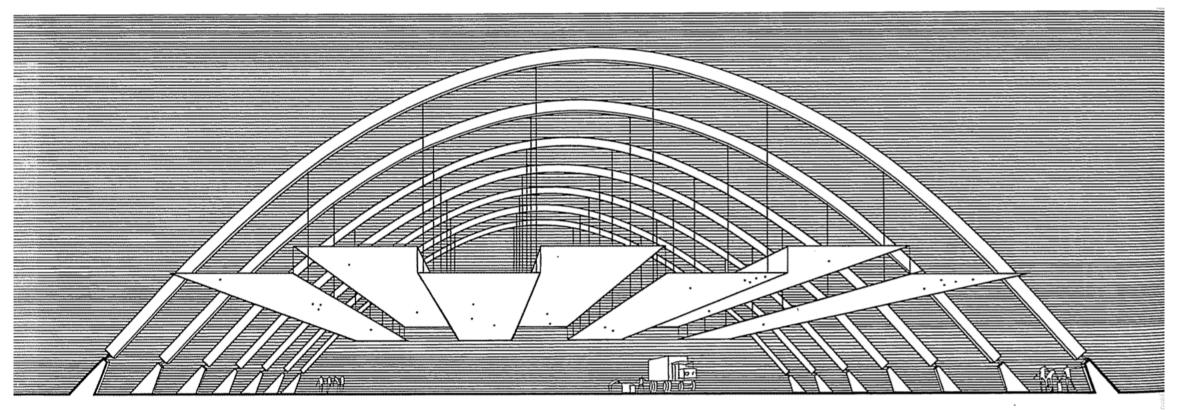
LONG-SPAN SYSTEMS WITH TWO-HINGED ARCHES (1/3)

foundation arches with curved roof structure on top funicular curve: catenary



5cheitelhähe= 1/5 Spannweite arch rise= 1/5 span

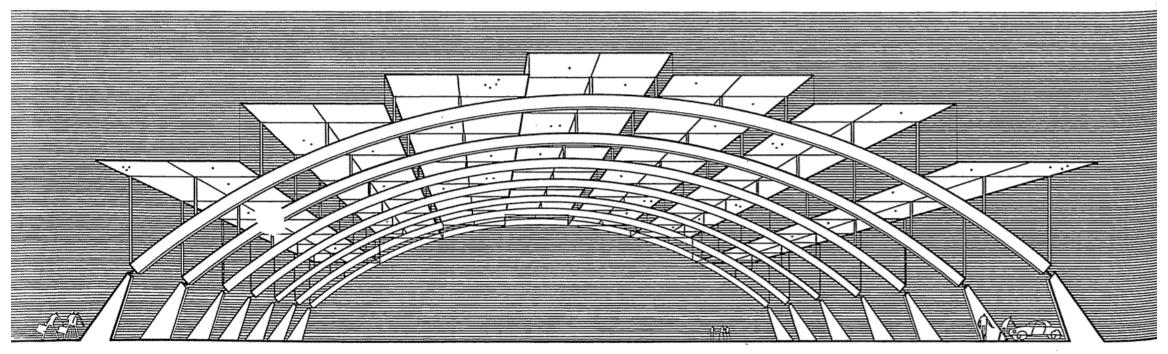
LONG-SPAN SYSTEMS WITH TWO-HINGED ARCHES (2/3)



Abgestrebte Bögen mit abgehängter horizontaler Dachkonstruktion Form der Stützlinie: parabolisches Polygon bultressed arches with suspended horizontal roof structure funicular curve: parabolic polygon

Scheitelhöhe- 1/3 Spannweite arch rise= 1/3 span

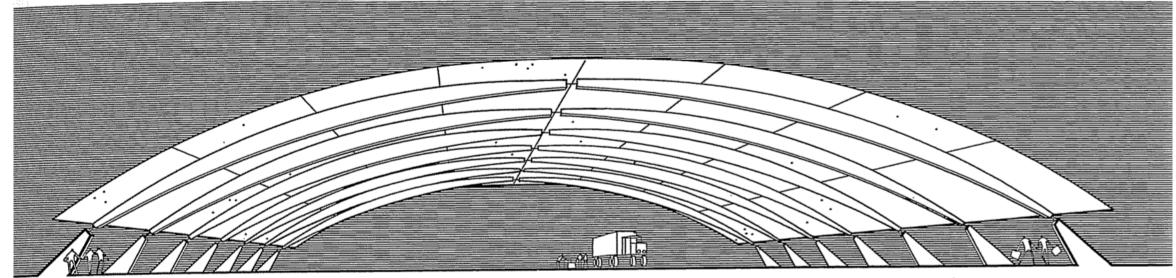
LONG-SPAN SYSTEMS WITH TWO-HINGED ARCHES (3/3)



Abgestrebte Bögen mit aufgesetzter horizontaler Dachkonstruktion – Form der Stützlinie: parabolisches Polygon buttressed arches supporting horizontal roof structure atop – funicular curve: parabolic polygon

Scheitelhöhe= 1/5 Spannwelte arch rise= 1/5 span

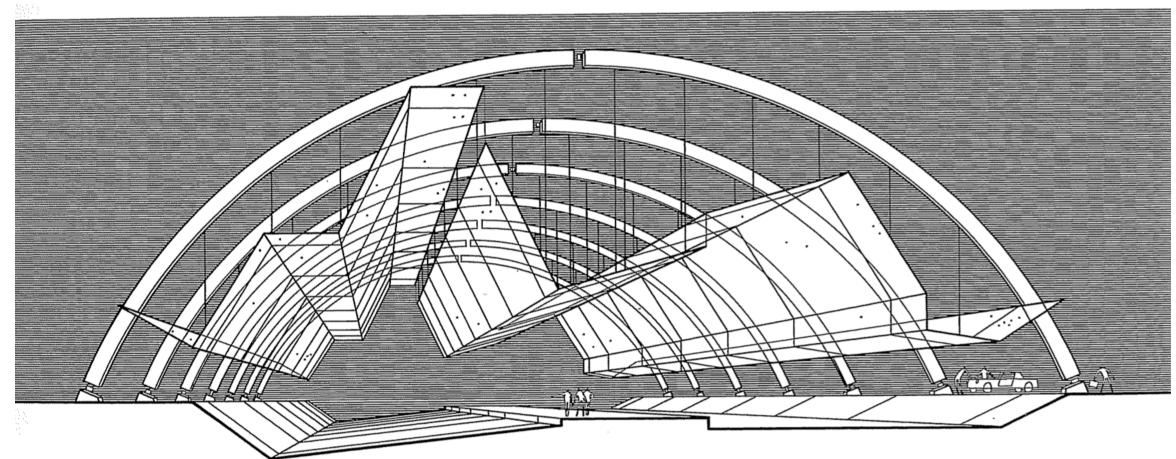
LONG-SPAN STRUCTURE SYSTEMS WITH THREE-HINGED ARCHES (1/3)



Abgestrebte Bägen mit aufliegender gewölbter Dachkonstruktion Form der Stützlinie: Kettenlinie buttressed arches with curved roof structure atop funicular curve: catenary

Schéitelhöhe = 1/7 Spannweite arch rise = 1/7 span

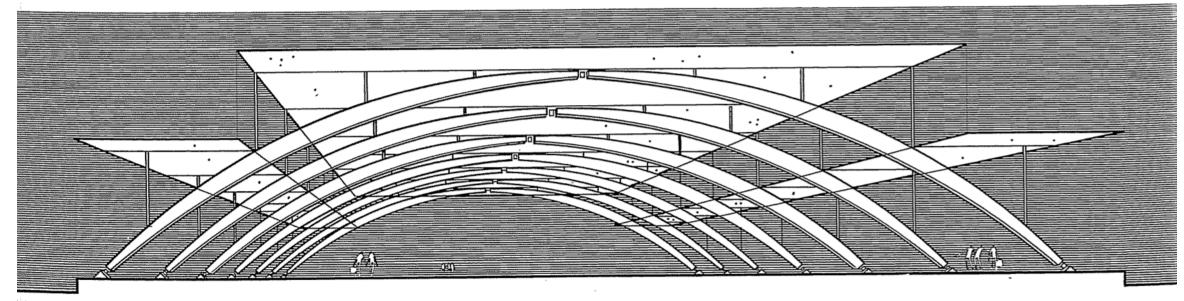
LONG-SPAN STRUCTURE SYSTEMS WITH THREE-HINGED ARCHES (2/3)



Kreisförmige erdverankerte Bögen nit abgehängter freigestalteter Dachkonstruktion. Form der Stützlinie: unregelmäßiges Polygon segmental foundation arches with suspended free-form roof structure funicular curve: irregular polygon

Scheitelhöhe- 1/3 Spannweite arch rise= 1/3 span

LONG-SPAN STRUCTURE SYSTEMS WITH THREE-HINGED ARCHES (3/3)



erdverankerte Bögen mit aufgesetzter horizontaler Dachkonstruktion foundation arches supporting horizontal roof structure atop Form der Stützlinie: parabolisches Polygon funicular curve: parabolic polygon

Scheitelhöhe= 1/5 Spannweite arch rise= 1/5 span