Architecture 314

Structures I

Plane Trusses
Method of Joints



Phaeodaria – Ernst Haeckel

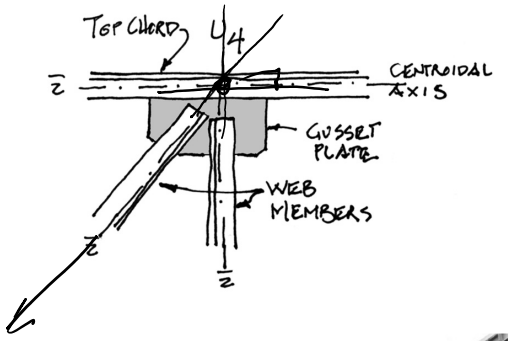
Definition and Assumptions

Nomenclature

Stability and Determinacy

Analysis by joints

Definitions and Assumtions of Truss Systems



2 Force Members

Pinned Joints

Concurrent Member Centroids at Joints

Joint Loaded

Straight Members

Small Deflections



Bullring Covering, Xàtiva, Spain
Kawaguchi and Engineers, 2007

Nomenclature

Panels

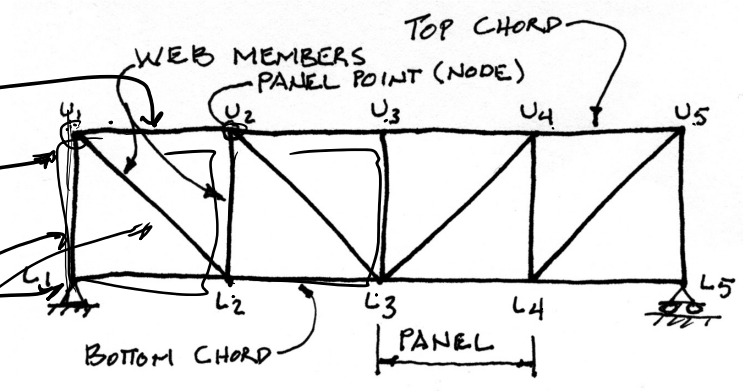
- Segments: left to right

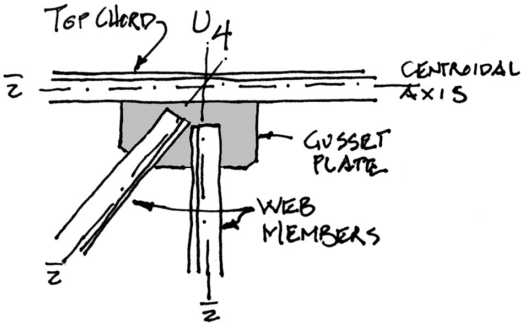
Joints

- Upper: U1, U2, U3...
- Lower: L1, L2, L3...

Members

- Chords
- Web





Trussed Force Systems

2D Trusses

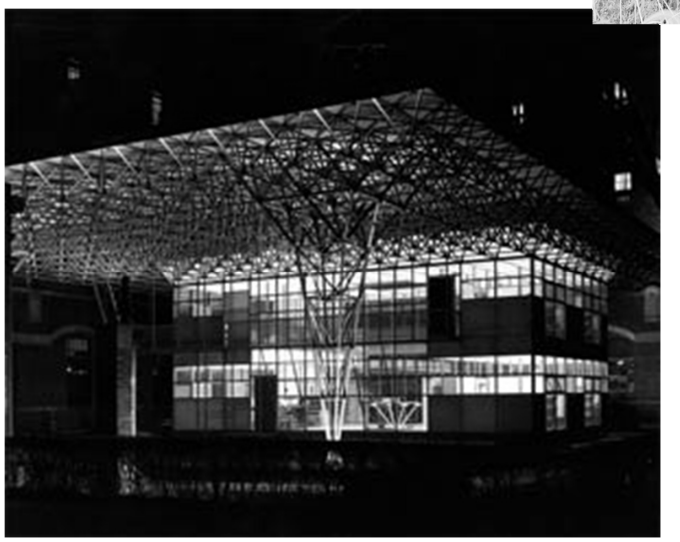
- Concurrent Coplanar

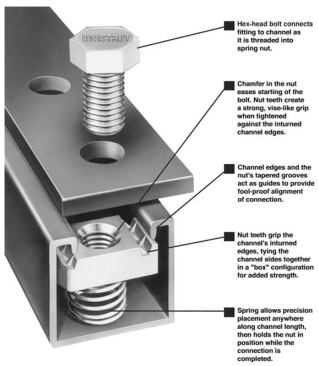
3D Trusses

- Concurrent Non-Coplanar



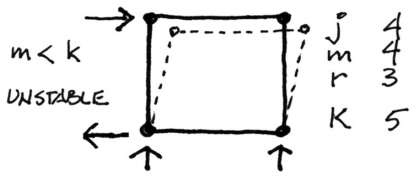
Foster Bridge, 1889
Ann Arbor, Michigan





University of Michigan Architectural Research Lab
Unistrut System, Charles W. Attwood

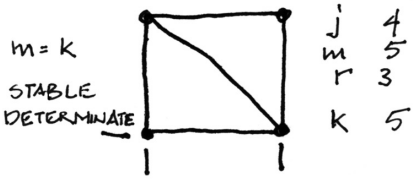
Stability and Determinacy of 2D Trusses

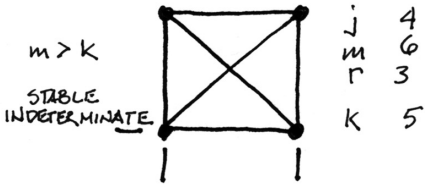


For:

- j joints
- m members
- r reactions (restraints)

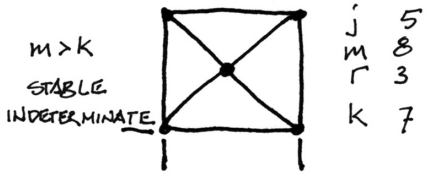
$$k = 2j - r$$





Three conditions

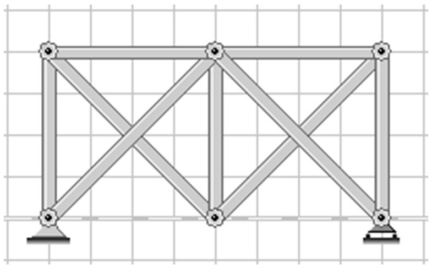
- m < k unstable
- m = k stable and determinate
- m > k stable and indeterminate



Quiz

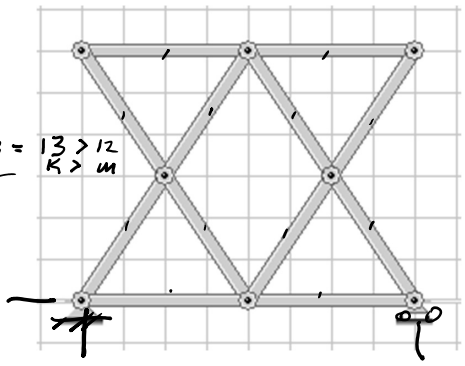
For each of the following trusses, determine whether they are:

A) Stable
B) Unstable



Truss 1

$$k = 2j - r$$



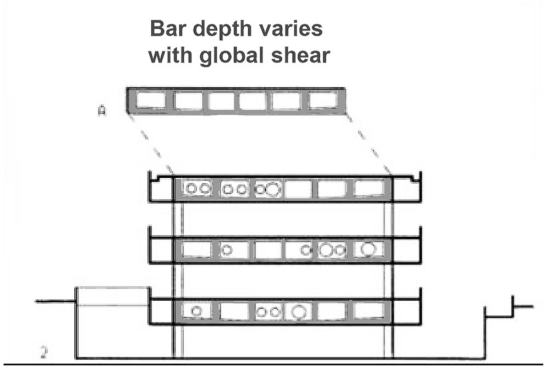
- m < k unstable
- m = k stable and determinate
- m > k stable and indeterminate

Truss 2

Vierendeel “Truss”

Not a true truss

Moment frame structure
Rigid joints as moment connections
Flexure in members



Salk Institute, La Jolla.
Architect: Louis Kahn
Engineer: Komendant and Dubin



Vierendeel bridge
at Grammene, Belgium
Photo by Karel Roose

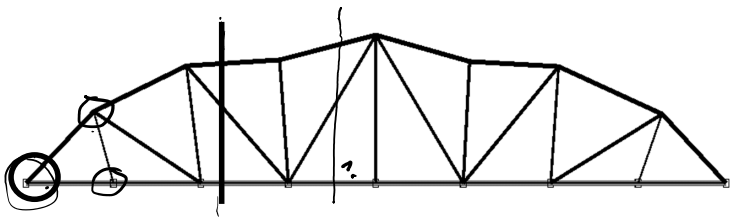
Truss Analysis

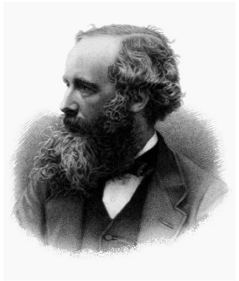
Method of Joints

Method of Sections

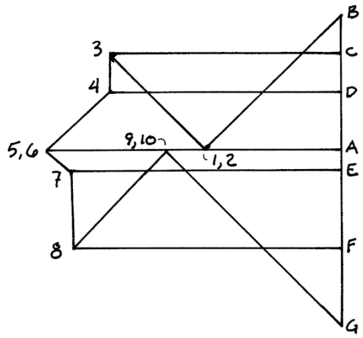
Graphic Methods

James Clerk Maxwell 1869
M. Williot 1877
Otto Mohr 1887
Heinrich Müller-Breslau 1904
William Baker, SOM



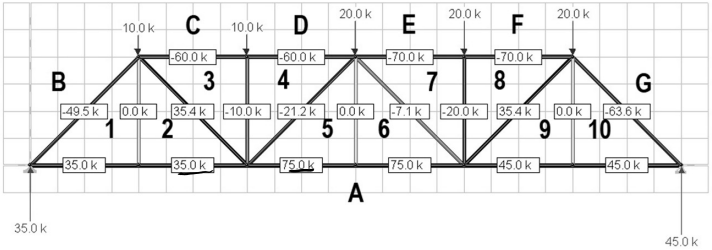


James Clerk Maxwell



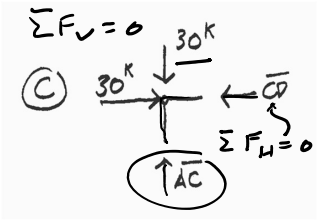
Computer Programs

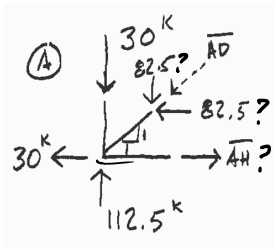
Dr. Frame (2D)
STAAD Pro (2D or 3D)
West Point Bridge Designer

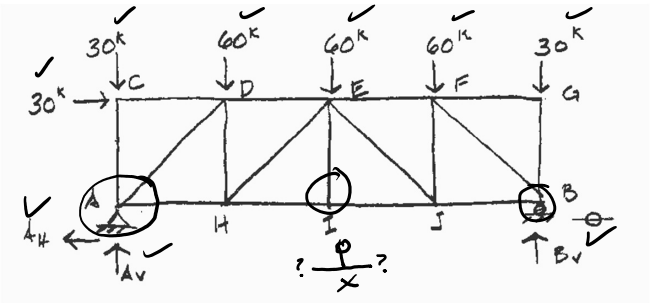


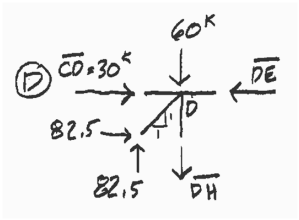
Method of Joints – procedure

1. Solve reactions (all external forces)
2. T & L Joints by Inspection
3. Cut FBD of one joint
4. Show forces as orthogonal components
5. Solve with ΣF_H and ΣF_V (no ΣM)
6. Find resultant member forces (Pythagorean Formula)





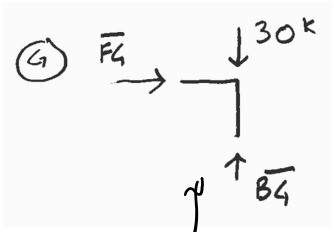


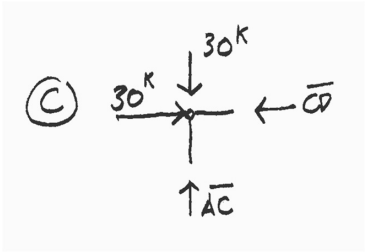


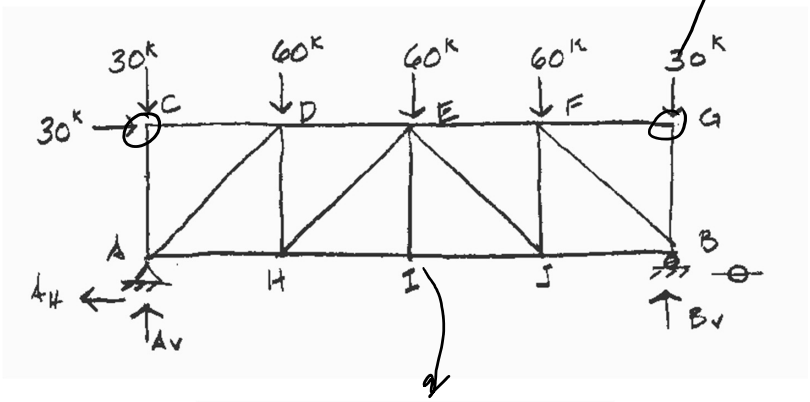
T & L Joints by Inspection

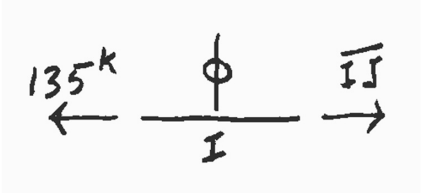
T – joints

L – joints



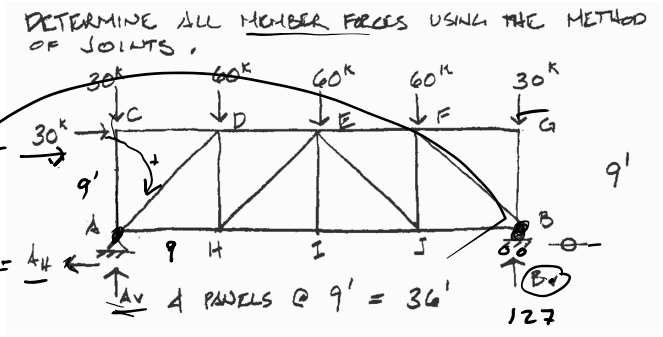






Method of Joints - example

1. Solve the external reactions for the whole truss.



REACTIONS :

$\Sigma F_H = 0 = 30 - A_H \quad A_H = 30^k \leftarrow$

$\Sigma M_{@A} = 0 = 30(9) + 60(9) + 60(18) + 60(27) + 30(36) - B_V(36)$

$B_V(36) = 4590$

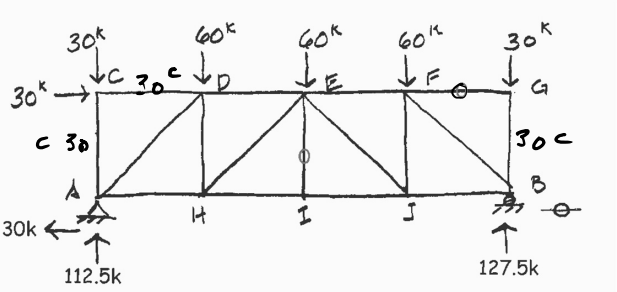
$B_V = 127.5^k \uparrow$

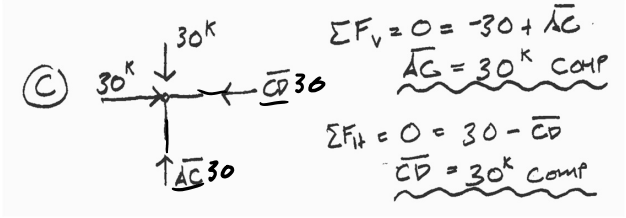
$\Sigma F_V = 0 = A_V + 127.5 - 2(30) - 3(60) = 0$

$A_V = 112.5^k \uparrow$

Method of Joints - example

2. T or L joints by inspection.
3. Cut FBD of joint
4. Show orthogonal components
5. Solve by ΣF horz. and vert.



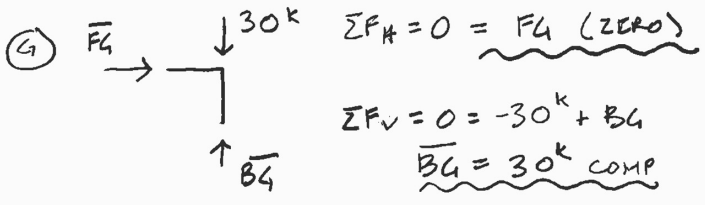


$\Sigma F_V = 0 = -30 + \overline{AC}$

$\overline{AC} = 30^k$ COMP

$\Sigma F_H = 0 = 30 - \overline{CD}$

$\overline{CD} = 30^k$ COMP



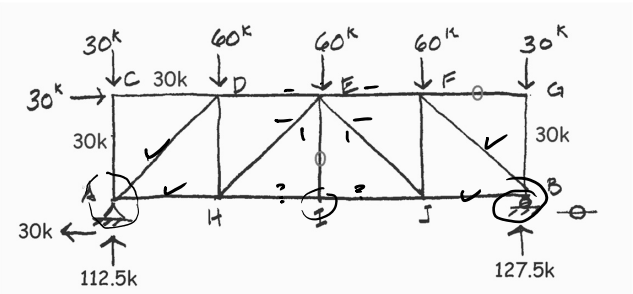
$\Sigma F_H = 0 = FG$ (ZERO)

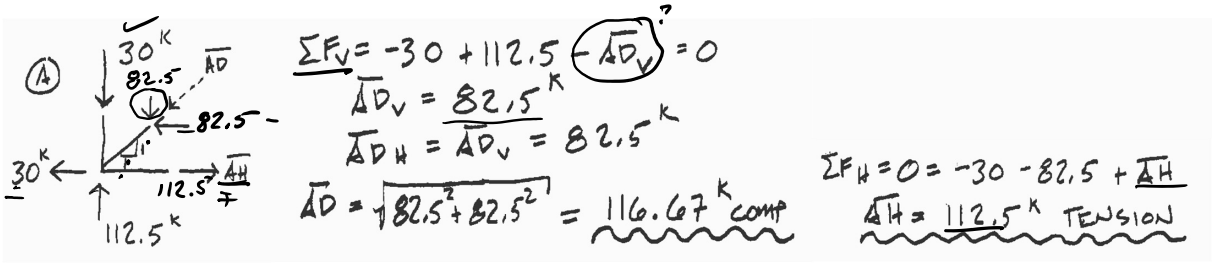
$\Sigma F_V = 0 = -30^k + BG$

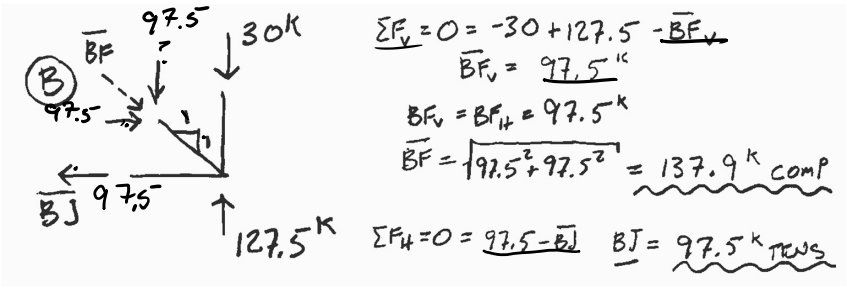
$\overline{BG} = 30^k$ COMP

Method of Joints - example

Continue with joints having only one unknown in either horizontal or vertical direction. Generally, work starting at the reactions and move inwards.

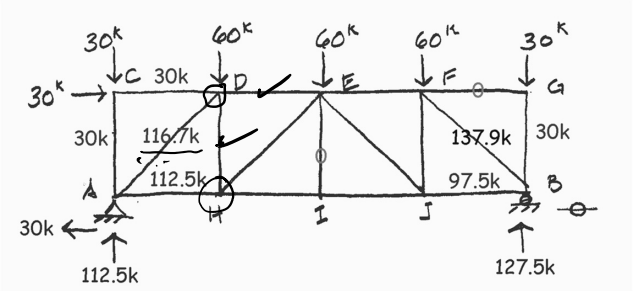


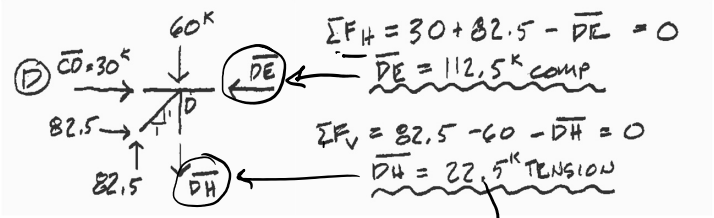


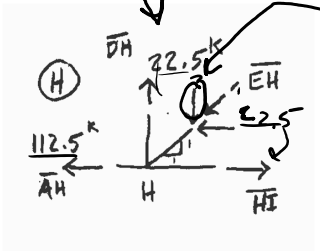


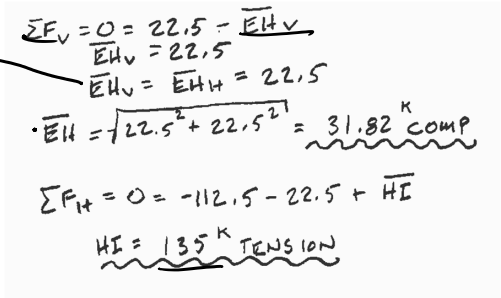
Method of Joints - example

Continue moving across the truss, joint by joint. Solve by ΣF_H and ΣF_V .



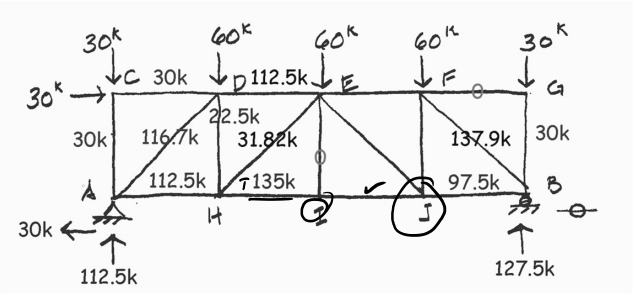


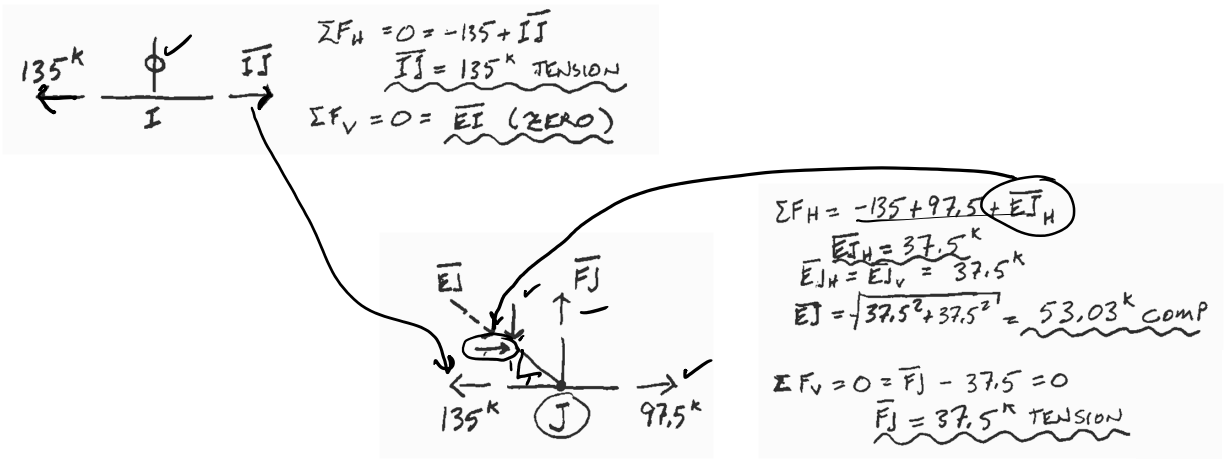




Method of Joints - example

Continue moving across the truss, joint by joint. Choose joints that have only one unknown in each direction, horizontal or vertical.

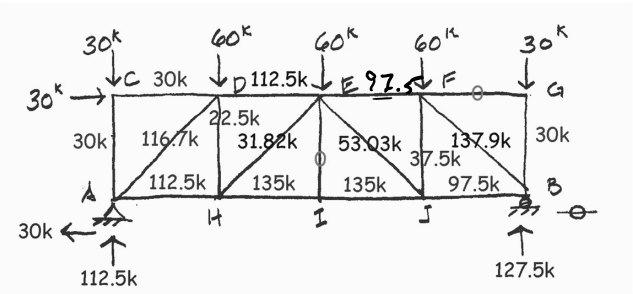


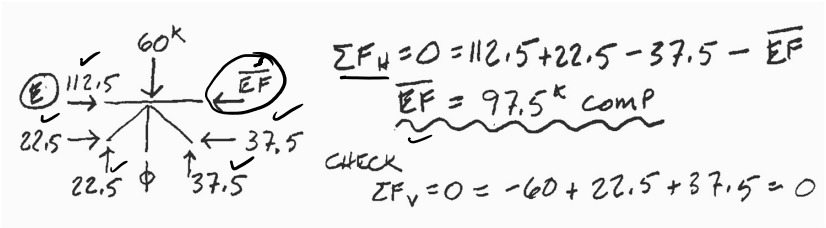


Method of Joints - example

Solve the joints with the most members last.

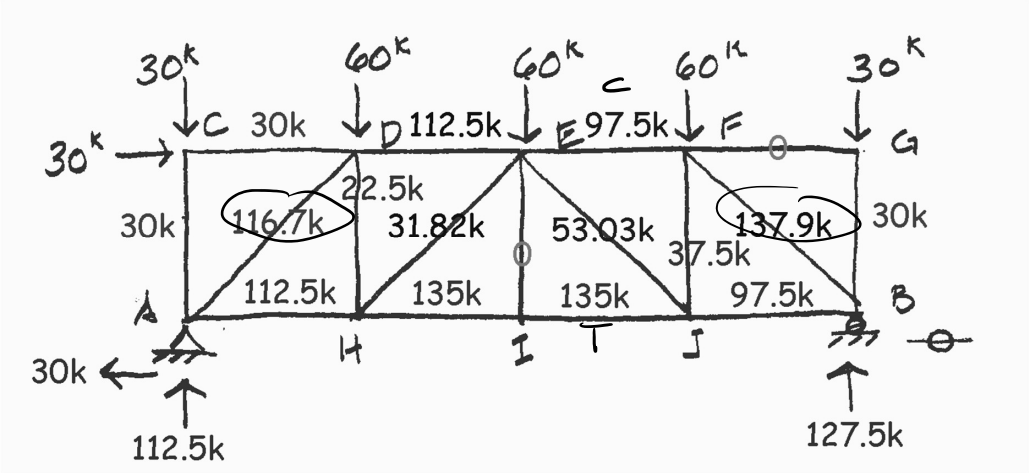
Check that all forces balance.





Method of Joints - example

Inspect the final solution to see that it seems to make sense.



Qualitative T or C

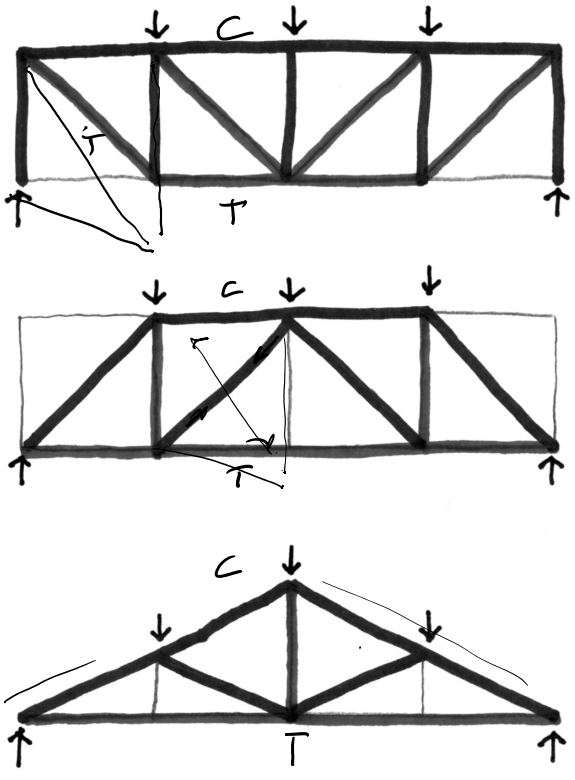
For typical gravity loading:
(tension=red compression=blue)

Top chords are in compression

Bottom chords are in tension

Diagonals down toward center are in tension (usually)

Diagonals up toward center are in compression (usually)



Qualitative Force

For spanning trusses with uniform loading: (tension=blue compression=red)

Top and bottom chords greatest at center when flat (at maximum curvature or moment)

Diagonals greatest at ends (near reactions, i.e. greatest shear)

