Architecture 314

Structures I

Catenary Arches

- Catenary Arches
- · Compression Thrust Lines
- Ideal Compression Arches
- Compression Shells
- Masonry Arches and Vaults



Santiago Calatrava Valencia, Spain

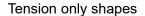
University of Michigan, TCAUP Slide 1 of 24 Structures I

Catenary Shapes

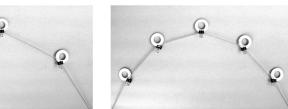
The shape of the catenary depends on the loading. Simon Stevin showed this vector analysis and experimentally in 1585 with a weighted cord.

Because the cord has no resistance to bending, it hangs in pure tension. The reverse shape (flipped over) will be in compression only.

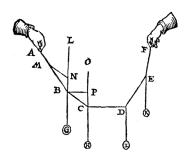
















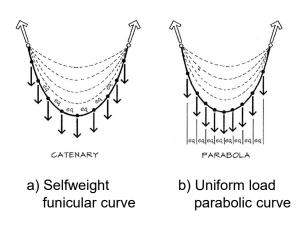
Compression only shapes

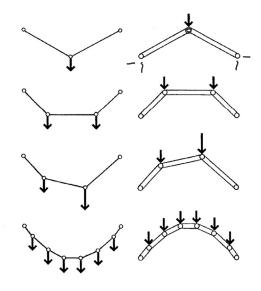
University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 2 of 24

Catenary Shapes

The shape of the catenary depends on the loading. Because the cord has no resistance to bending, it hangs in pure tension. The reverse shape (flipped over) will be in compression only.

Selfweight loading produces a funicular curve. Uniformly applied load (e.g. horizontal PLF load) results in a parabolic curve.





Funicular suspension cables and corresponding arches.

University of Michigan, TCAUP

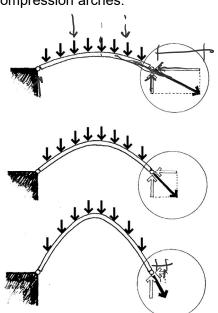
Structures I

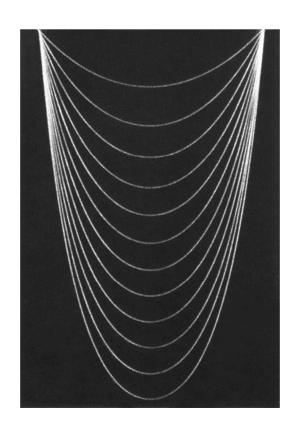
Slide 3 of 24

Catenary Shapes

The shape of the catenary also depends on the length of the cord. For any give load and span there are an array of solutions based on the amount of sag.

The greater the sag the less horizontal force will be present at the reaction. The same is true for pure compression arches.



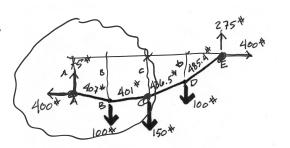


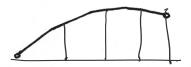
University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 4 of 24

Methods to Determine Ideal Compression Arches

Method 1: FBDs to find forces and dimensions

- 1. Choose loading
- 2. Set 3 points (reactions + sag)
- 3. Solve reactions
- 4. Calculate funicular shape (as a cable)
- 5. Invert the shape





University of Michigan, TCAUP

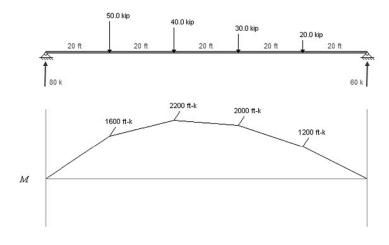
Structures I

Slide 5 of 24

Methods to Determine Ideal Compression Arches

Method 2: Moment Diagram for Even Supports

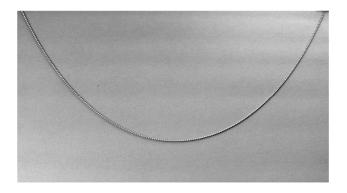
- 1. Choose loading
- 2. Draw moment diagram
- 3. Scale

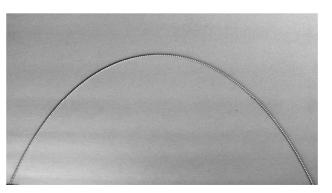


Methods to Determine Ideal Compression Arches

Method 3: Physical model

- 1. Choose loading
- 2. Hang catenary
- 3. Scale
- 4. Invert the shape



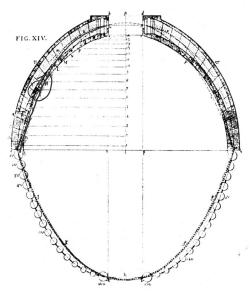


University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 7 of 24

Compression Arches

Ideal Compression Shell or Arch

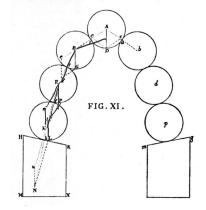
- All members in compression
- No flexure
- · Encloses the catinary line



Giovanni Poleni (1683-1761) repairs to St. Peter's dome, 1748



Pont du Gard Nîmes, France



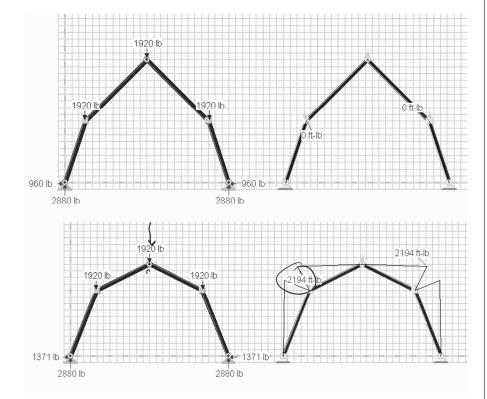
Simon Stevin (1548-1620)

University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 8 of 24

Compression Arches

'Ideal' catenary shape

Shape with moments



University of Michigan, TCAUP

Structures I

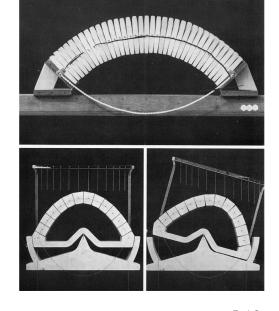
Slide 9 of 24

Compression Arches

Ideal Compression arch

- All members in compression
- No flexure
- Encloses the catenary line





Frei Otto

Roman Gate at Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium Cologne, Germany

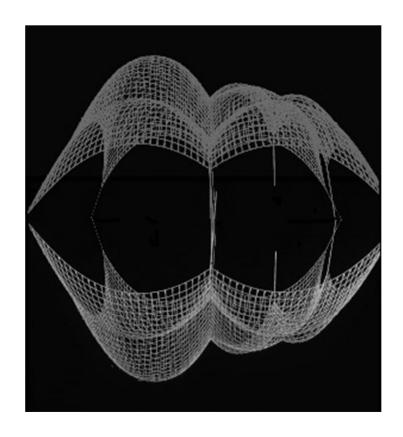
Compression Shells

Tensile Net to Compression Shell

- All members in tension
- No flexure

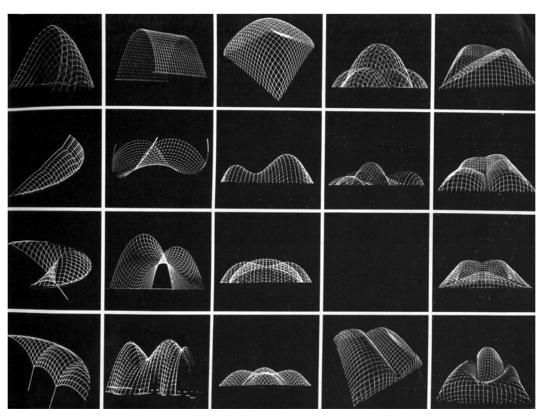
Grid shells based on catenary nets



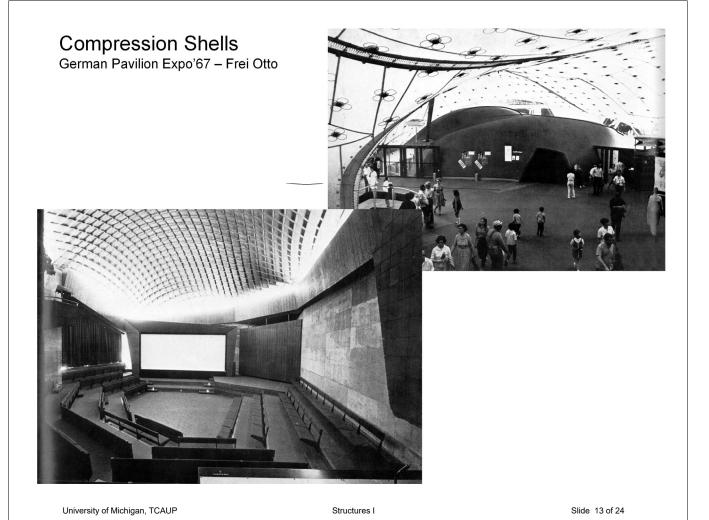


University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 11 of 24

Compression Shells Grid shells based on catenary nets

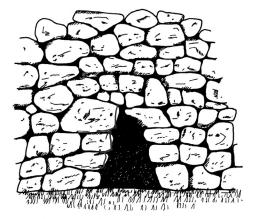


Frei Otto, Grid Shells (IL Series) TA 663 .G58 1974



Masonry Arches

Corbeled arches and vaults



Corbelled arch in wall, Tiryns, Greece (c. 600 B.C.).

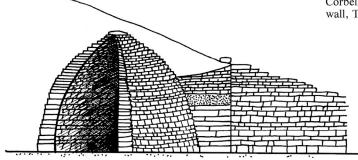


Figure 1.21 Tomb of Agamemnon (c. 1325 B.C.).

Ostia

University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 14 of 24

Masonry Arches





Minor Arches:

Flat or Jack Segmental

Major Arches:

Round or Semicircular Pointed or Gothic

Figure 1—Masonry Arch Forms



Pont du Gard Nîmes, France

University of Michigan, TCAUP

Structures I Slide 15 of 24

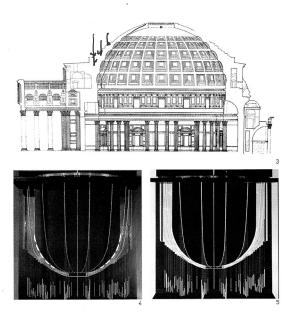
Masonry Arches

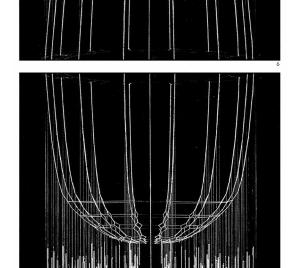


Masonry Arches

Thrust lines

Institute for Lightweight Structures (IL)





University of Michigan, TCAUP

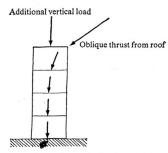
Structures I

Slide 17 of 24

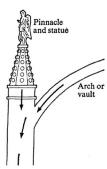
Gothic Masonry

Gothic vaults

- Amiens
- 1220-1225



The effect of an additional load at the top of the wall is to reduce the eccentricity of the thrust line.

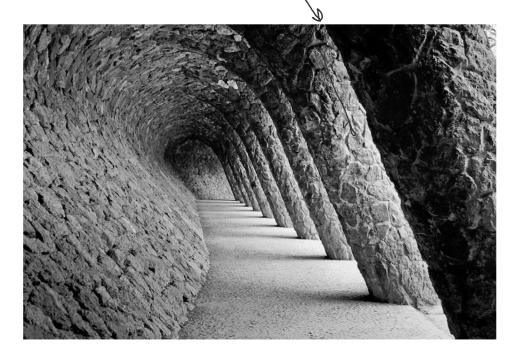




Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- · Catalonian Art Nouveau
- Park Guell

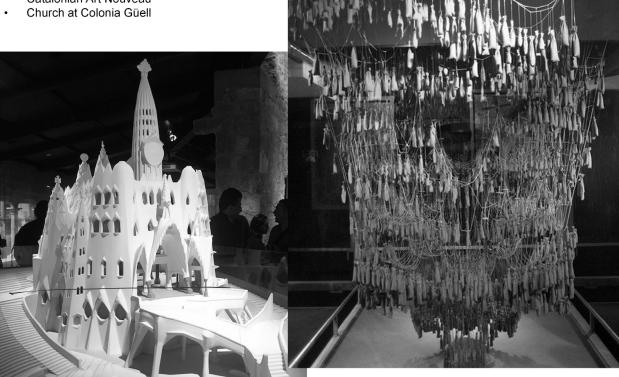


University of Michigan, TCAUP Masonry Slide 19 of 24

Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- · Catalonian Art Nouveau



Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- Catalonian Art Nouveau
- Crypt at Colonia Güell



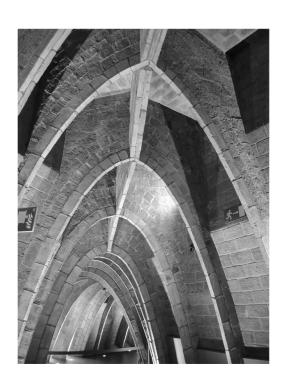


University of Michigan, TCAUP Masonry Slide 21 of 24

Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- Catalonian Art Nouveau
- Casa Mila





University of Michigan, TCAUP Masonry Slide 22 of 24

Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- Catalonian Art Nouveau
- La Sagrada Familia





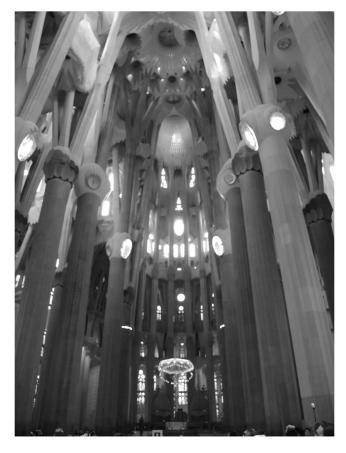
University of Michigan, TCAUP Masonry Slide 23 of 24

Catenary Masonry

Catalonian

- Antonio Gaudi 1852 1926
- Catalonian Art Nouveau
- · La Sagrada Familia





University of Michigan, TCAUP Masonry Slide 24 of 24