

Hammons School of Architecture at Drury University

Class Summary

Two points of marriage in the research - Pedagogy and Practice:

- A methodology within a BIM environment to inform the design process.
 - Simulation analysis
 - Revit hub
- Bowling Balls and Boats: The Analytical vs. The Visceral





Learning Objectives:

At the end of this class, you will be able to:

- Apply structural simulation tools as part of a design process.
- learning structural design.
- process.

• Understand the process of modeling with the structural tool set in Revit.

Modifications and enhancements that a simulation process can create in

Understanding, reading, and applying simulation data as part of a design



-dave. is:

- School of Architecture
- Passionate about education (in the blood)
- In 10 Years of digital design instruction
- Revit[®], 3ds Max[®], and Project Vasari[®] Digital Design Philosophy:

• Assistant Professor of Architecture at Drury University – Hammons

Is years of practice, couple of design awards...yadda yadda yadda • Career in 3d/digital design took me through the professional use of: FormZ[®], TrueSpace[®], AutoCAD[®], Lightwave[®], SketchUp[®], Autodesk



A Digital Design Pedagogy:





The Model Within a Digital Design Pedagogy:

Thinking about Space in Space(s).

Blank Screens = Blank
 Thoughts.

- Design Criticality.

- Think.Experiment.Design.Play.





Paolo Tombesi, the five dimensions of building erforman design boundar design **UNEMPLOYMENT RATES** The idea of the build-13.99 pecificati ing procurement process





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Design Tools:

Ching (1979): Architecture: Form Space and Order.

Three elemental formal tools:

 Space. Enclosure. Structure.

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Three Realms of Structural Thinking: What structural education for architects has been: The resultant of the process: Passive Aggressive Design Thinking.

LOAD & RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN

Volume I

Structural Members, Specifications, & Codes



Second Edition

$$X_{2} = \frac{4C_{w}}{I_{y}} \left(\frac{S_{x}}{GJ}\right)$$
$$M_{r} = (F_{y} - F_{r})S_{x}$$
$$M_{p} = Z_{x}F_{y}$$
$$F_{r} = 10 \text{ ksi for rolled sh}$$

The unbraced length in the charts m be either, the total span by a part of the otal span between braced points. The plots shown a these charts were computed to be sum for which $C_b = 1.0$. When a moment gradient exists between points of bracing, C_b may be larger than unity. (See Table 4-1.) Using this larger value of C_b may provide a more liberal flexural strength for the section chosen if the unbraced 1 ngth is provided to L_b . In these cases, the design moment can be determined using the provided use of ξ because F1.2a of the LRFD Specification.

$$\phi_b M_n = \phi_b C_b \left[M_p - (M_p - M_r) \left(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - r} \right) \right] \le \phi_b M_p$$

The unbraced length L_r , ft, with the limit indicated by an $o_{P^{-1}}$ symbol \mathcal{I} , is the maximum unbraced length of the compression flange beyond which the design moment is governed by Specification Section F1.2b. For unbraced lengths greater than L_r :

$$\phi_b M_n = \phi_b M_{cr} = \phi_b C_b \frac{\pi}{L_b} \sqrt{E I_y G J + \left(\frac{\pi E}{L_b}\right)^2} I_y \land \phi_b C_M \text{ a. d. } \phi_b M_p$$

In computing the points for the curves, C_b in the above formulas was taken as unity, E = 29,000 ksi and G = 11,200 ksi. The properties of the beam are than from the Tables of Dimensions and Properties in Part 1 of this $_$ RFD from a . The beam string hs have been reduced by multiplying the nominal flexural strength M_n by 0.9, the resistance factor ϕ_b for flexure.

Over a limited range of length, a given beam is the lightest available for various combinations of unbraced length and design moment. The charge a endesign $\frac{1}{2}$ as is in selection of the lightest available beam for the given combination.

The solid portion of each curve indicates the most economical section by weight. The dashed portion of each curve indicates ranges in which a lighter weight beam will satisfy the loading conditions.

The curves are plotted without regard to shear strength and deflection criteria, therefore due care must be exercised in their use. The curves do not extend beyond an arbitrary span/depth limit of 30.

The following examples illustrate the use of the charts.

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Building Stabilization: Rigid and Braced Buildings. Centers of Lateral Forces and Stiffness.





Santiago Calatrava:

- If we consider engineering an art – as I believe it is – and if we go back to a time when there was no difference between the art of architecture and the art of engineering...then we can consider that it is in ourselves, and especially in the new generation, that a rebirth of art happens."
 - MIT Lectures (2002)



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Three Realms of Structural Thinking: From Ove Arup to Walter Gropius:

"the conceptual process (is) a total entity, form, structure and economy being inseparable within it....Education of architects, engineers, and artists alike must then, first of all, be directed towards understanding and accepting the collaborative process....Within this process the final control will fall to that individual who has the broadest scope and is willing to accept from his teammates everything which can enrich the total conception."



Image Source: http://www.dhub.org/ove-arupmasterbuilder-of-the-twentieth-century/



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at cally)



Structural Thinking:

RafaesBras:

• "Iterative qeap a metrite cture and espinetriegbailengstanding and new, natrieassinghadeled States, almost ubiquitous. This divorce arties. The analysis running chitects to build well iminished. Engineering becenternersimalation. uncomprehending of its social, environmental, and aesthetic dimensions."



Image Source:-hftpomelaistesd Kunestleg'sv Earlpoess Teach 72014 Rah/24/dooje Bast Anctointecture Wrecked Getimesratbtt/st//wotwweteid-cs20/talks/james_howard_kunstler_dissects_suburbia.html



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