

Computer application in design and construction of space frame

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COMPUTER APPLICATION IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SPACE FRAME

For the construction of large span structures, architects often use space frames.

When an architect designs a space frame having a curved surface, the sorts of members and joints vary so greatly. Computers can be effectively used to construct complex space frames through accurate information management.



III DESIGN OF MEMBERS AND JOINTS

The preparation of lists and drawings of members and joints is easy if computers are applied.

An example of joint New Source Rule changes



An example of
members-list An example of shop drawing
Space frame A Space frame B

An example of
members-list An example of shop drawing
Space Name A Space Name B

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINES

MANUFACTURE OF MEMBERS AND JOINTS
Members and joints are manufactured with a high level of quality control, according to the



V MARKING

Members and joints are marked with identification numbers.



An example

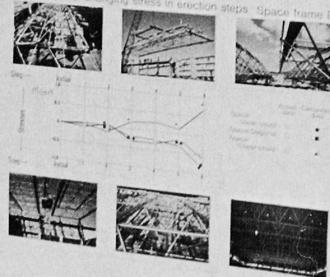
of classifying
Space frame B



<http://www.sciencedirect.com>

VI ON-SITE ASSEMBLY AND ERECTION

An example of concern is:



II STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS

Computers can be used to present diagrams and figures, showing stress distribution and so on.

Examples of stress distribution

The flow from the design to the construction of space frames can be regarded as a process where a space frame designed as software at the initial stage is gradually converted into hardware through information management by computer, and eventually into a space frame as a physical entity.

COMPUTER APPLICATION IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SPACE FRAME

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BACKGROUND

In Japan, the construction of huge space structures, such as sports halls and exhibition halls, has recently become more widespread.

Space frames are an important method for constructing steel structures having extensive column-free space. In space frames technology, computers have been used for structural analysis, however, computer can also be used for design and construction, from the standpoint of information management.

FURTHER COMMENTS

I. Design of Space Frame Shape and Grid Pattern.

When the plane on the nondimensional coordinates is divided by a grid, such as "Example of grid patterns", the space frame on the three dimensional coordinates is also divided by a certain rule based on the isoparametric shape function of the finite element method. The member lengths, the joint coordinates and the joint angles are automatically determined.

II. Structural Calculations.

"Examples of stress distribution" shows the magnitudes of stress by the thickness of the line of the members, the qualitative tendency of stress distribution is visually portrayed. The line in black indicates compression stress, while the line in white indicates tension stress.

III. Design of Members and Joints.

"An example of member list" shows the sequential number marked on a member, the number of joints at both ends, and the length of a member. "An example of shop drawing" shows the drilling positions of a joint.

IV. Manufacture of Members and Joints.

Manufactures make the members and joints, accurately observing each specification, with no idea as to where they are used in the space frame.

V. Marking.

VI. On-Site Assembly and Erection.

Computers can be also used for the safety analysis at the time of erection. The figure shows the changing stress at each of erection and the calculation results.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

The concept of computer controlled information management is not limited to such examples and will become increasingly important to general building structures.