

Structural Design VI

Philippe Block · Joseph Schwartz

Lead tutors:

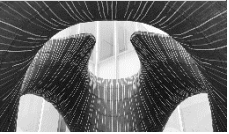
Dr. Tomás Méndez Echenagucia

Dr. Matthias Rippmann

Structural Design VI: Computational Methods

Introduction

Computational Methods in Structural Design



Parametric Design



Brief history of computational methods



Construction-aware Structural Design

Parametric Graphic Statics



Form Finding

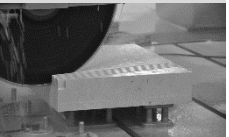


Construction and Panelisation of Shells and Tensile Structures



Advanced topics

Digital Fabrication



Introduction to Python



Optimisation



Guest Lecture:
Ursula Frick

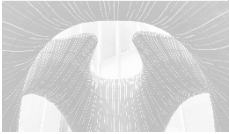


Structural Design VI: Computational Methods

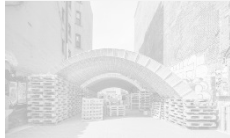
Introduction

Construction-aware Structural Design

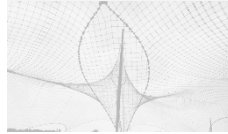
Computational Methods in Structural Design



Parametric Design



Brief history of computational methods



Parametric Graphic Statics



Form Finding



Construction and Panelisation of Shells and Tensile Structures

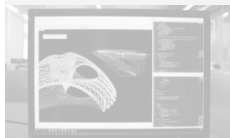


Advanced topics

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Introduction to Python



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Guest Lecture:
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Lecture overview

Definition of Form Finding

Why Form Finding?

Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

Computational Tools

Definition of Form Finding

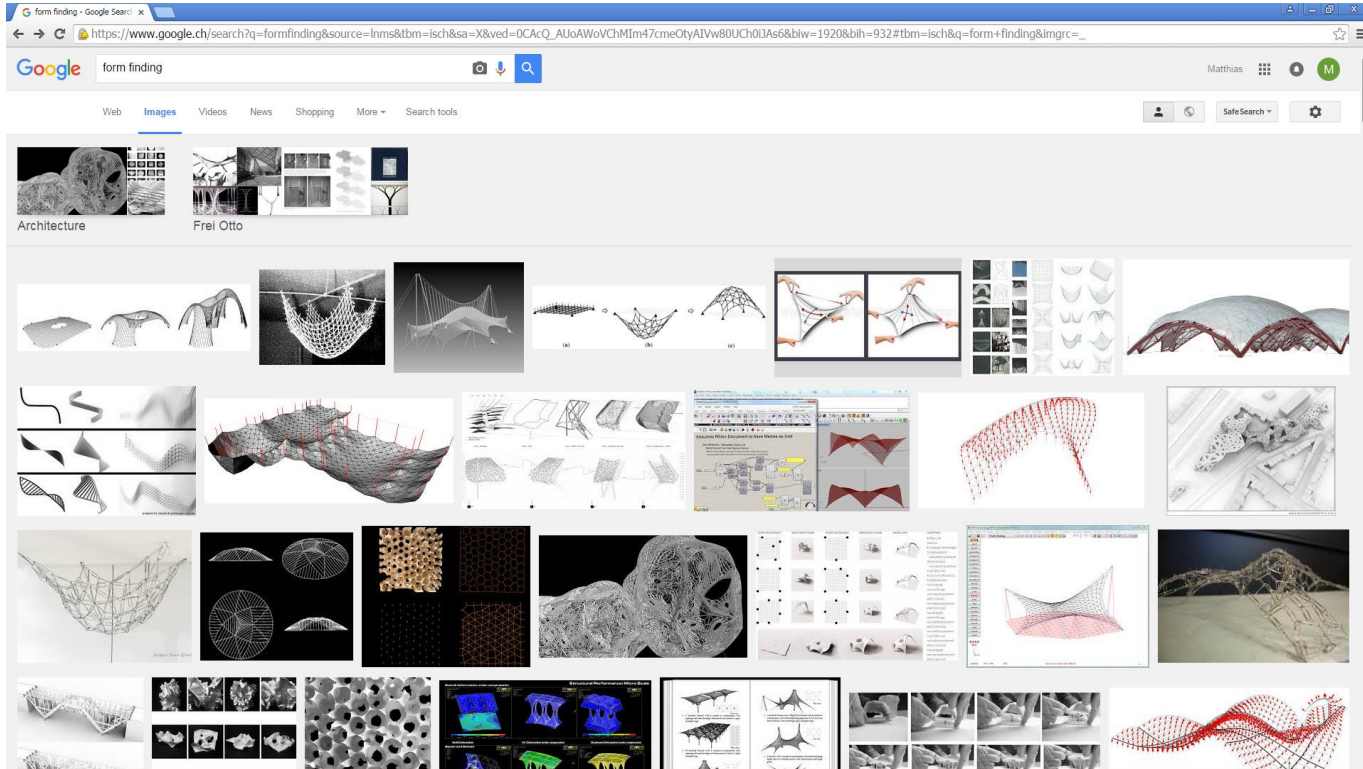
Why Form Finding?

Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

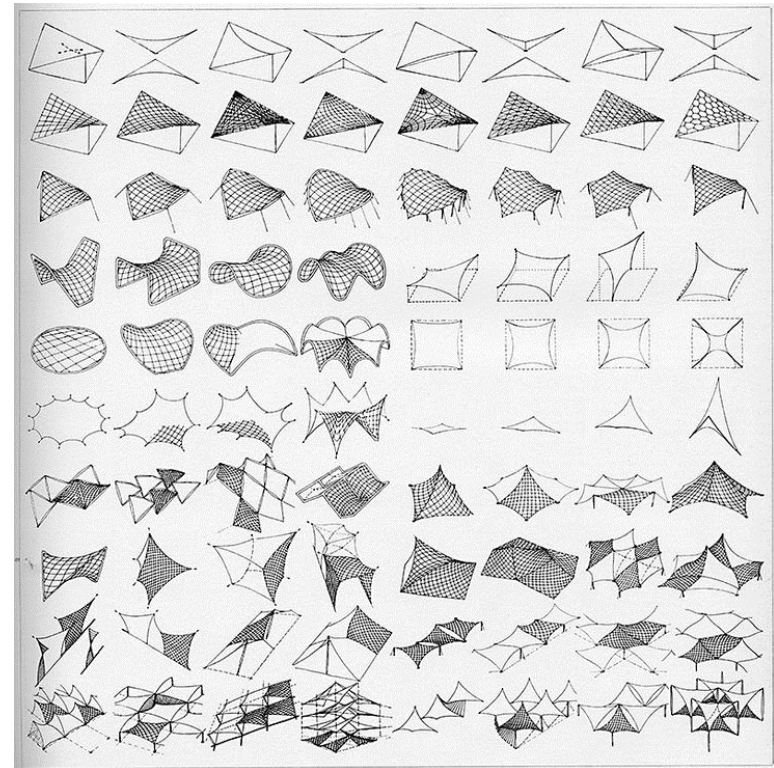
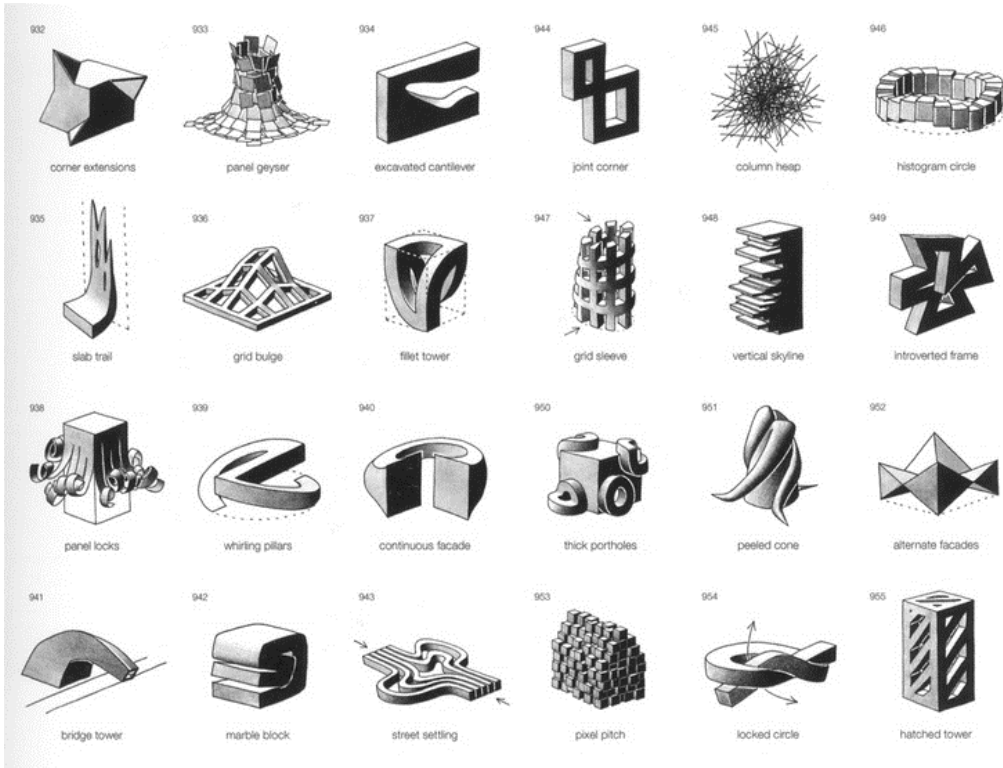
Computational Tools

Form Finding != Form Finding



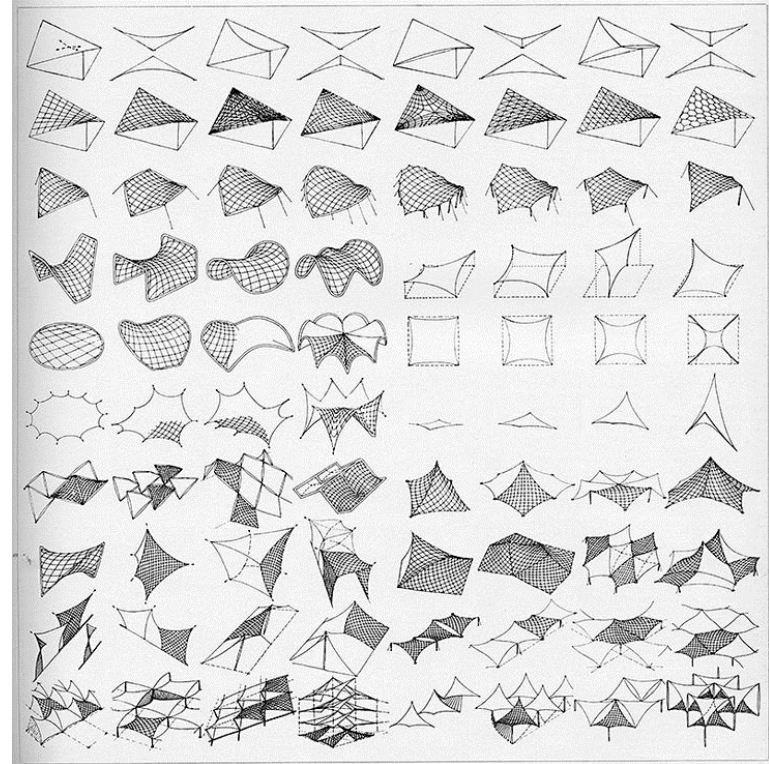
Google search “form finding”

Form Finding != Form Finding



Definition of Form Finding

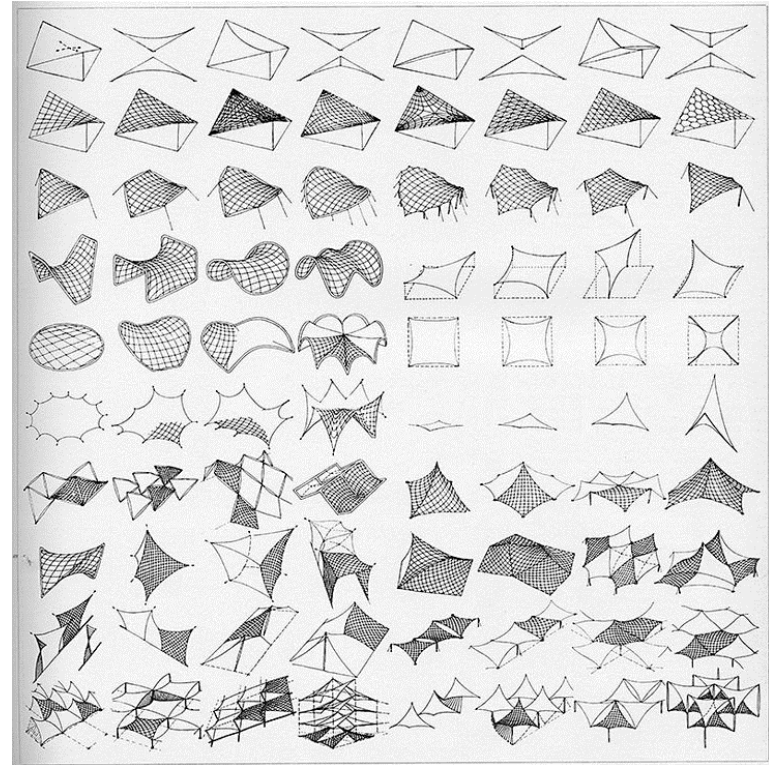
Form finding can be defined as the **“forward process in which parameters are explicitly/directly controlled to find an ‘optimal’ geometry of a structure which is in static equilibrium with a design loading”** (Adriaenssens et al., 2014).



Definition of Form Finding

Form finding can be defined as the **“forward process in which parameters are explicitly/directly controlled to find an ‘optimal’ geometry of a structure which is in static equilibrium with a design loading”** (Adriaenssens et al., 2014).

- **Defined boundary conditions**
- **Defined design load**
- **Defined state of self-stress**

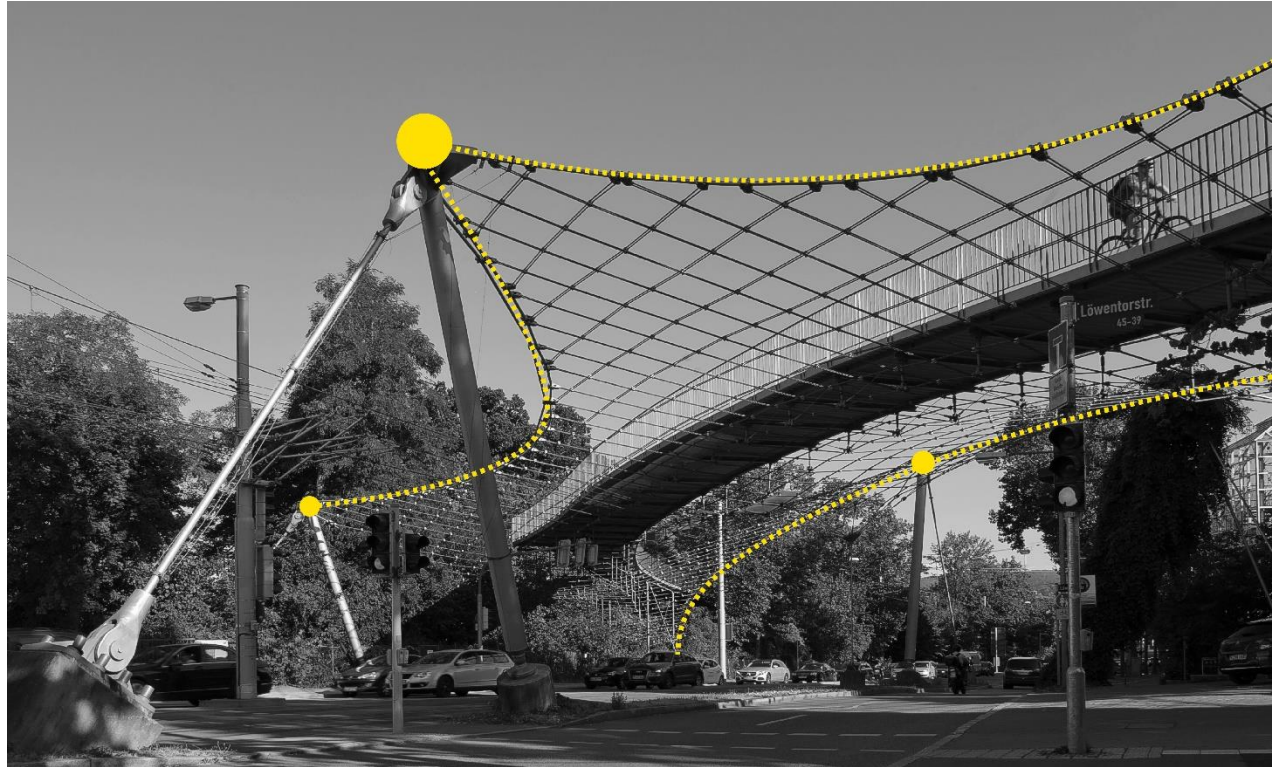


- **Defined boundary conditions**
- **Defined design load**
- **Defined state of self-stress**



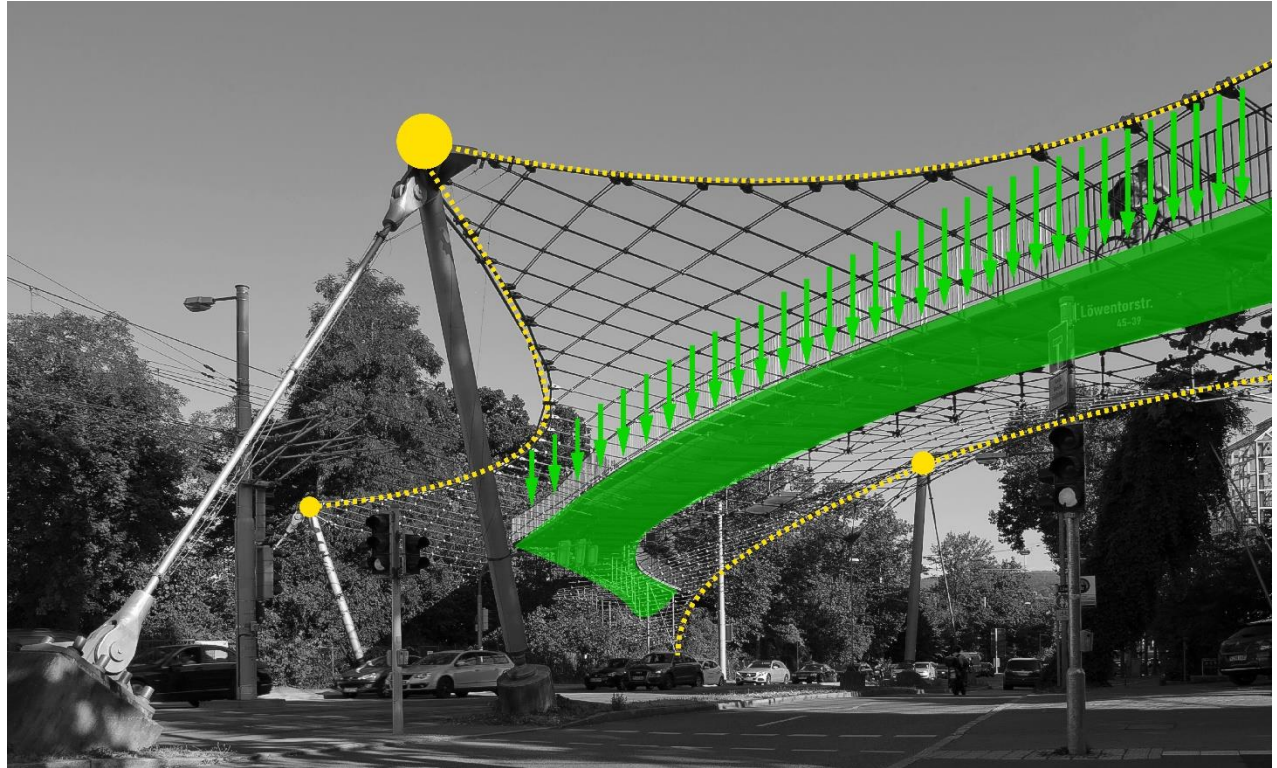
Schlaich Bergermann Partner, Lodzer Steg Stuttgart, 1992

- **Defined boundary conditions**
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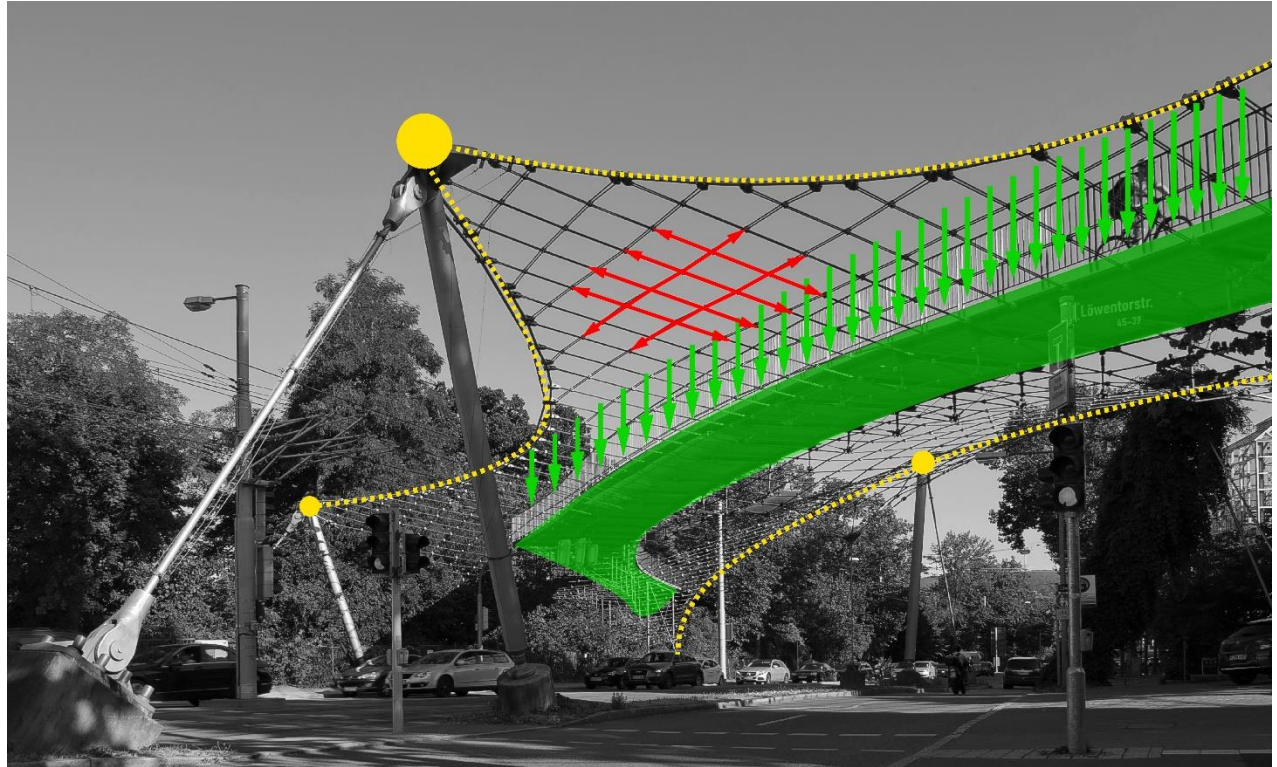
Schlaich Bergermann Partner, Lodzer Steg Stuttgart, 1992

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Schlaich Bergermann Partner, Lodzer Steg Stuttgart, 1992

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Schlaich Bergermann Partner, Lodzer Steg Stuttgart, 1992

Definition of Form Finding

Why Form Finding?

Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

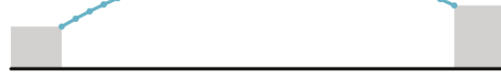
Computational Tools

(a)



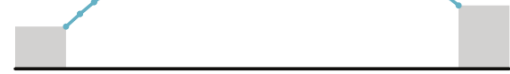
$$F_{\max} = 6000 \text{ kN}$$

(b)



$$F_{\max} = 2250 \text{ kN}$$

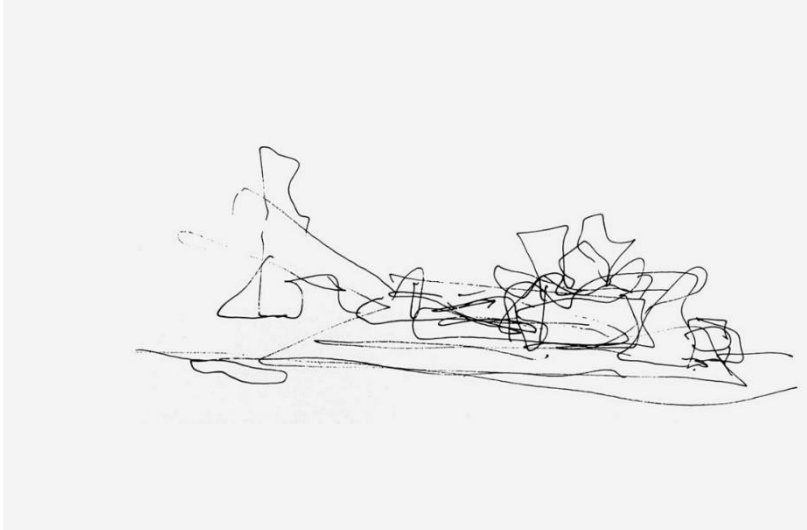
(c)

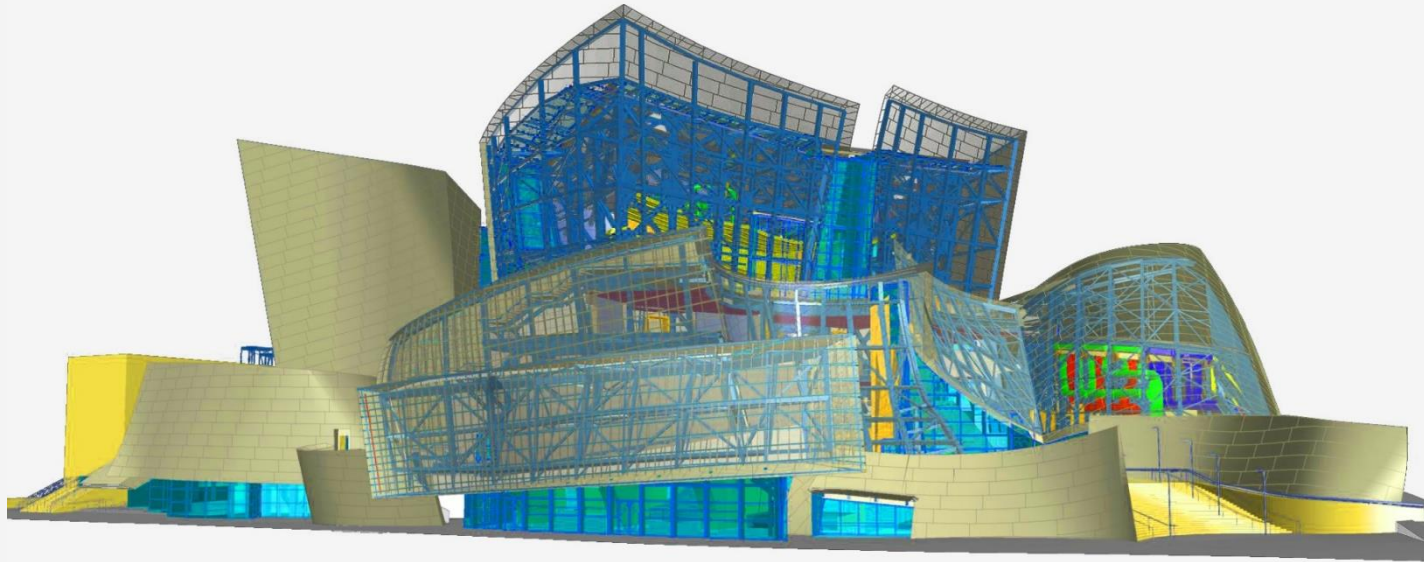


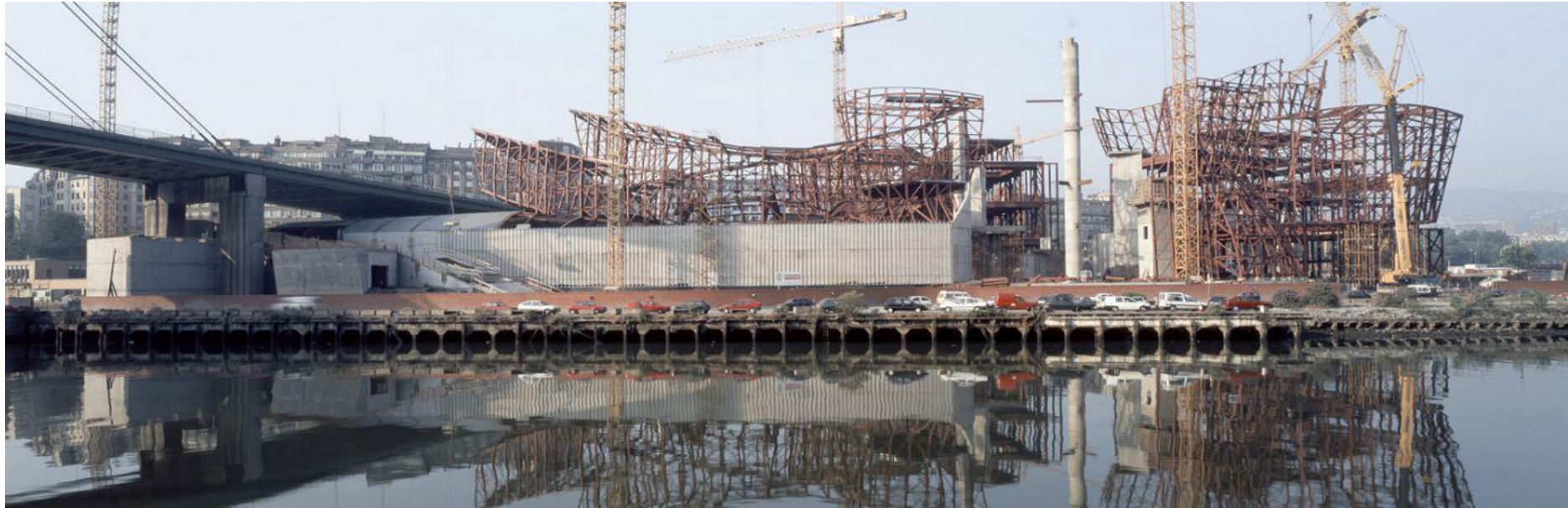
$$F_{\max} = 1500 \text{ kN}$$

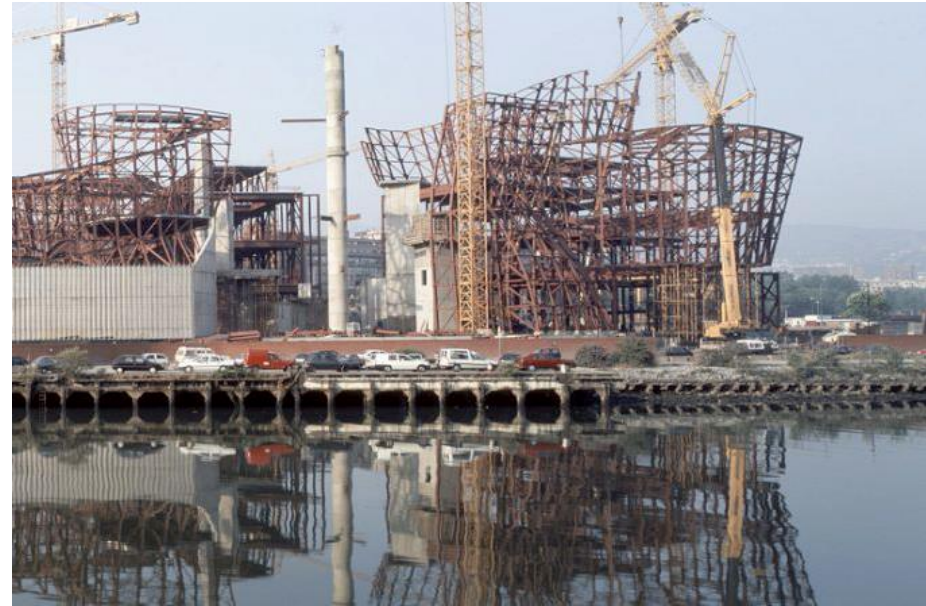
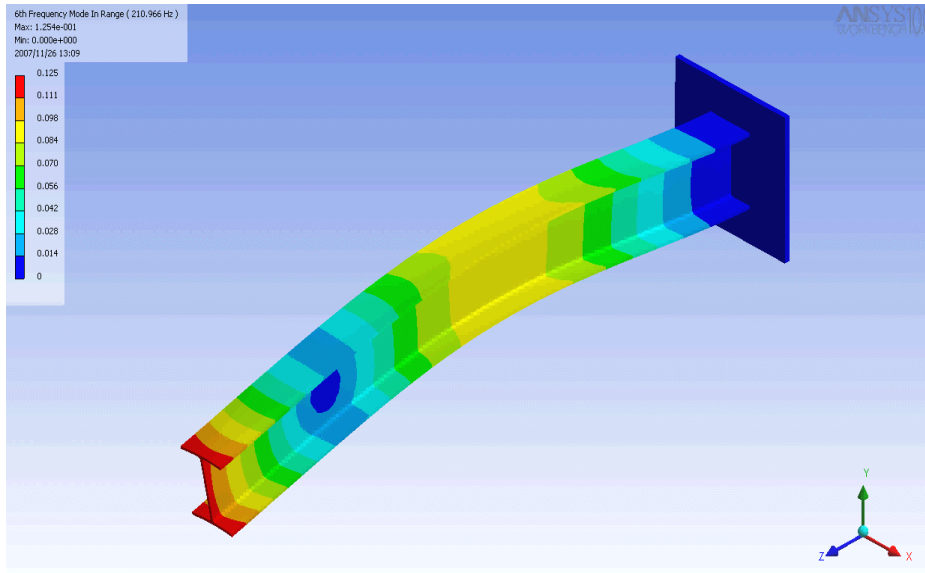


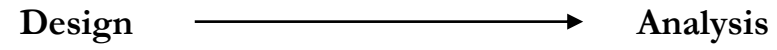
Charles De Gaulle Airport Terminal 2E Collapse, 2004

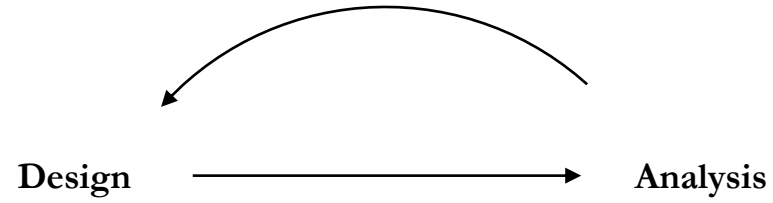


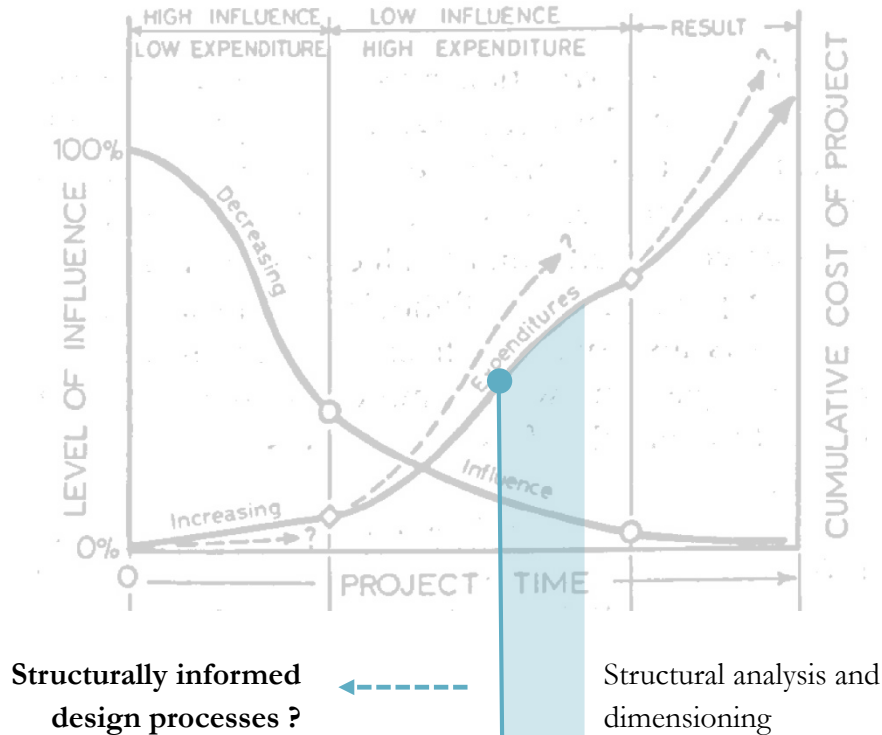






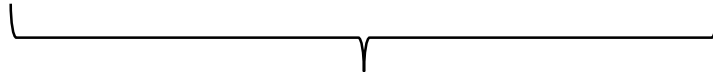






Design

Analysis



Form Finding



Günter Behnisch, Frei Otto: Olympic stadium, Munich, 1972



Marqués de Riscal , La Rioja, Spain, 2007 | Frank Gehry



Marqués de Riscal , La Rioja, Spain, 2007 | Frank Gehry

Definition of Form Finding

Why Form Finding?

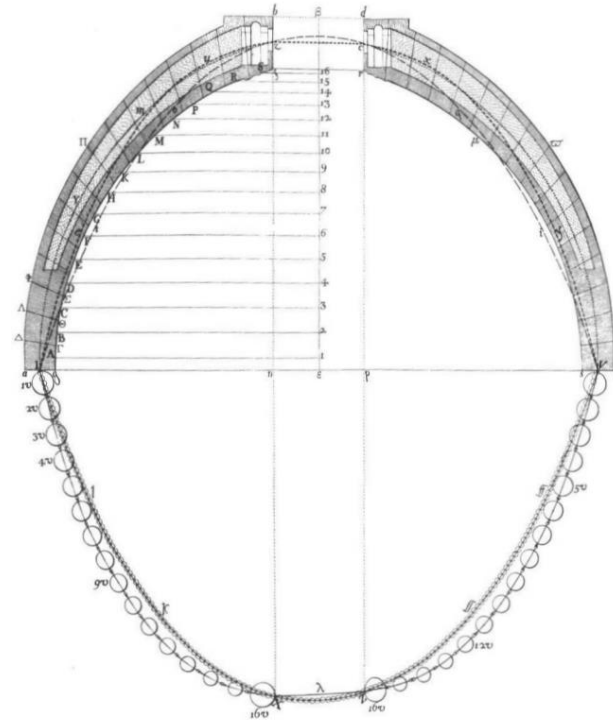
Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

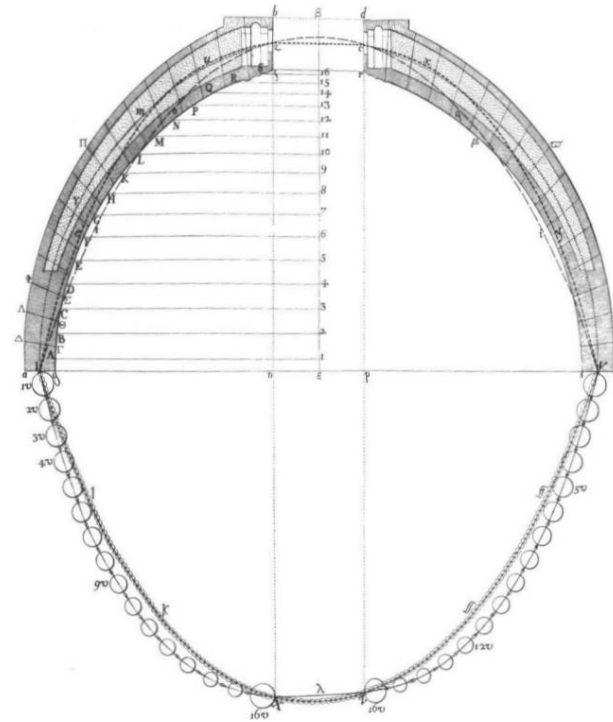
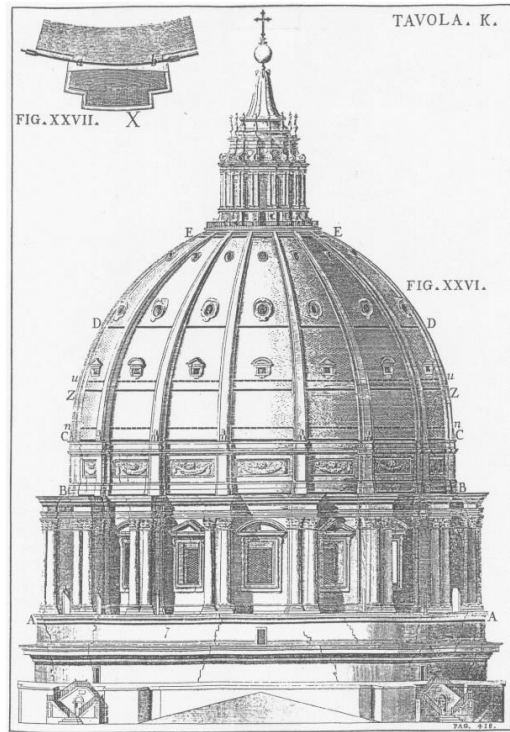
Computational Tools

Analysis

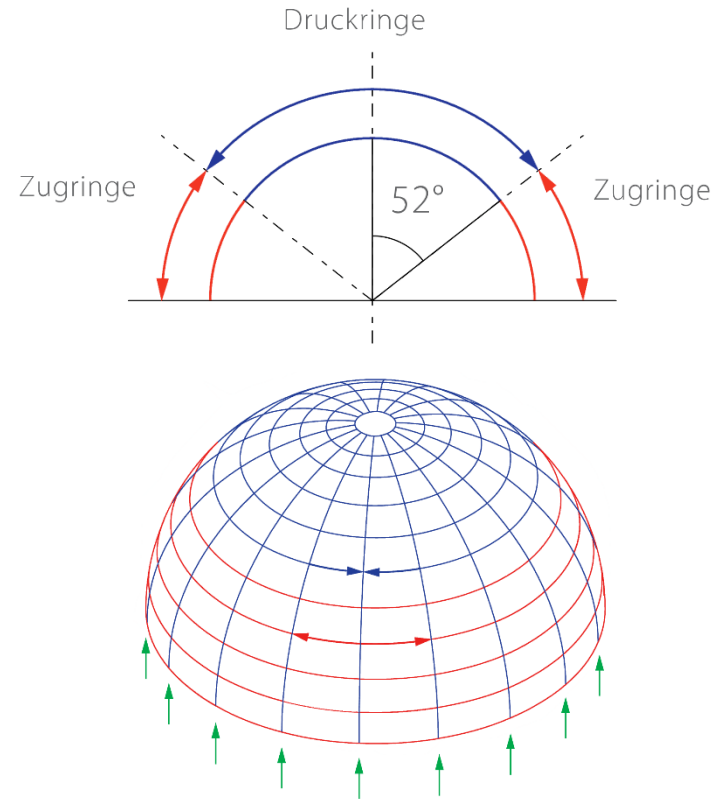
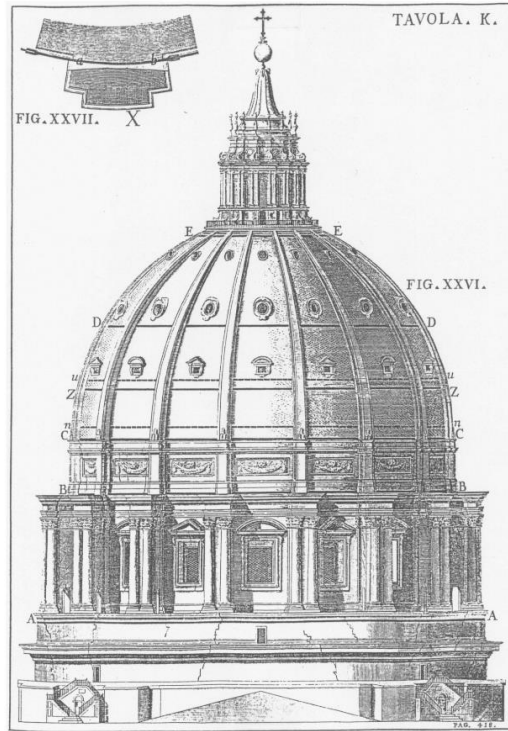
«As hangs the flexible line,
so but inverted will stand the rigid arch.»



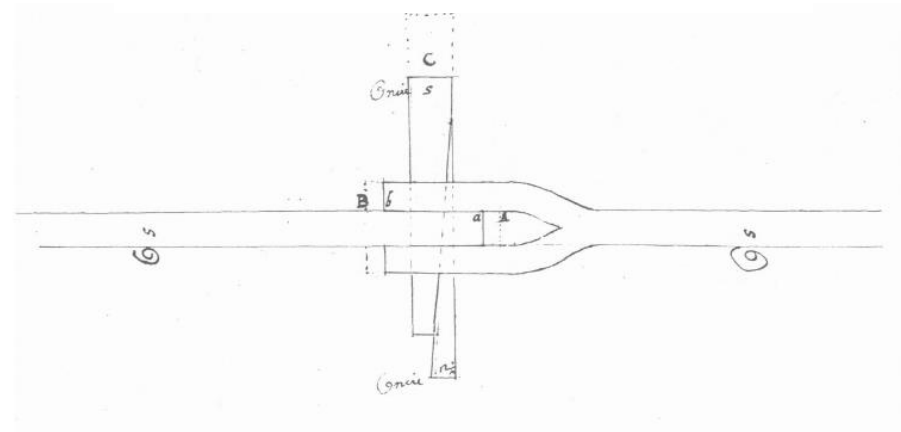
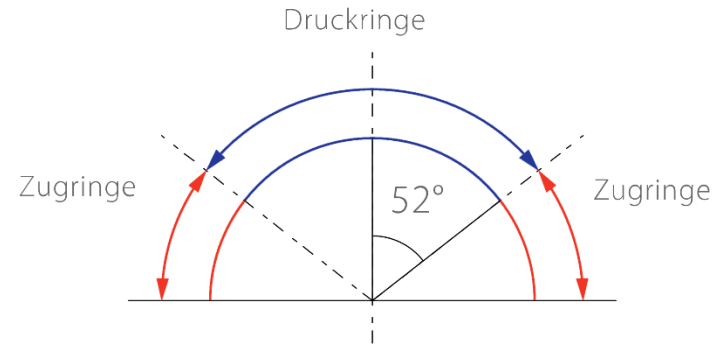
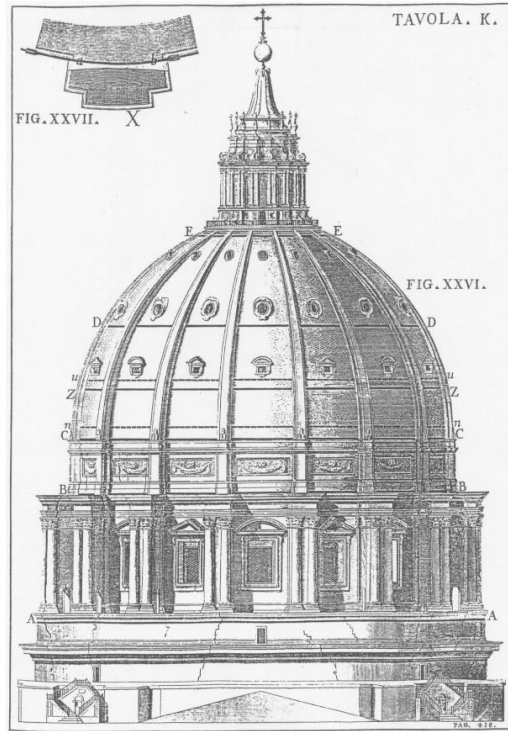
Analysis



Analysis

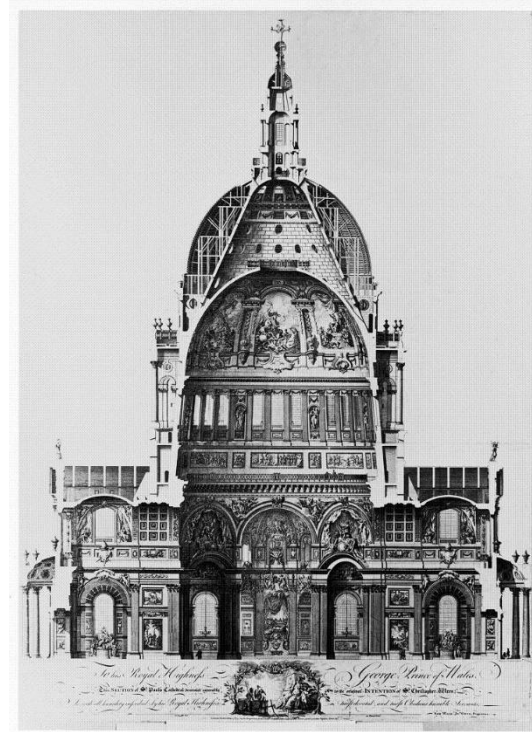
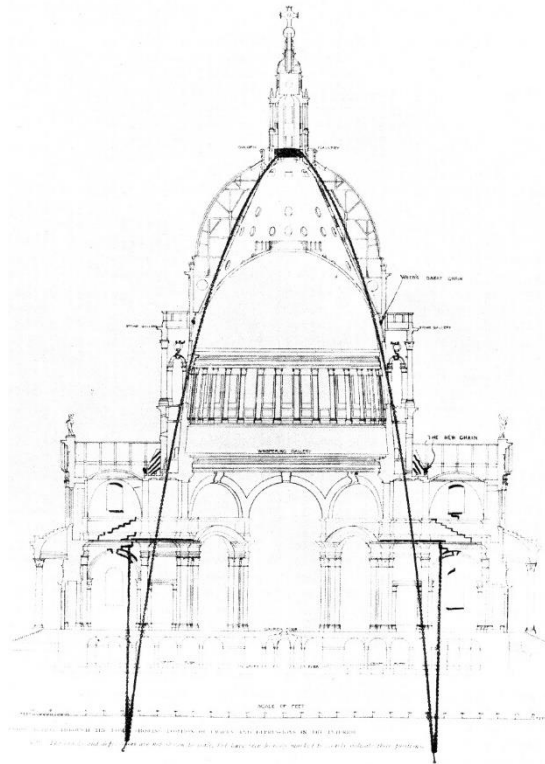


Analysis



Physical Form Finding Models

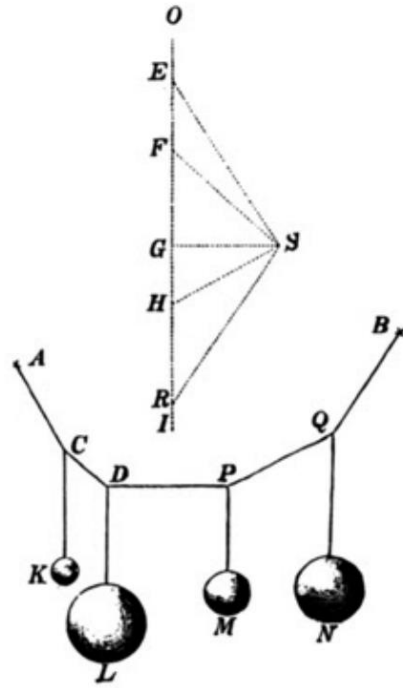
Design



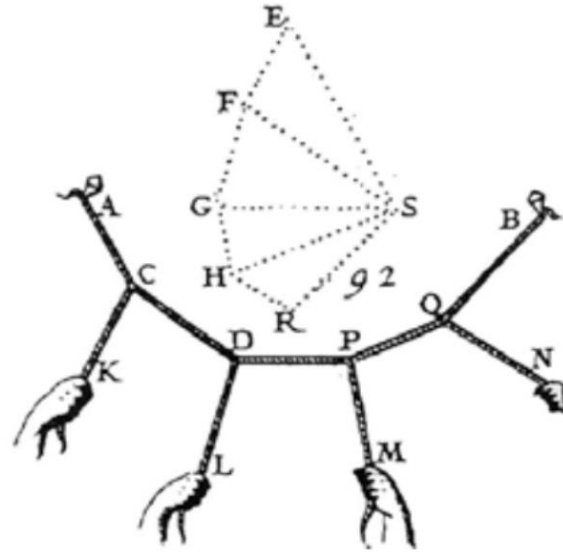
St Paul's Cathedral, London, UK, 1675-1720 | Christopher Wren

Design

(a)

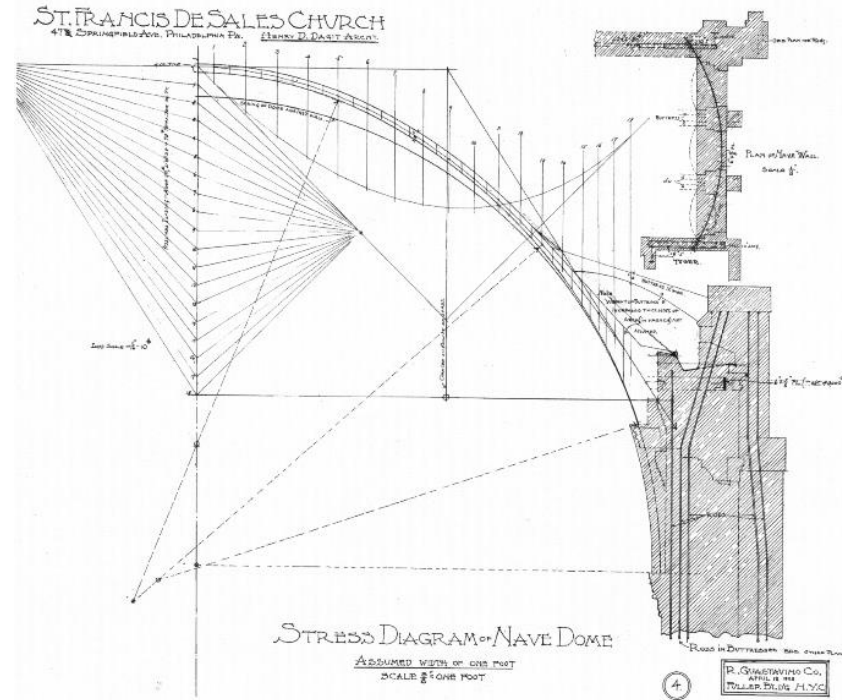
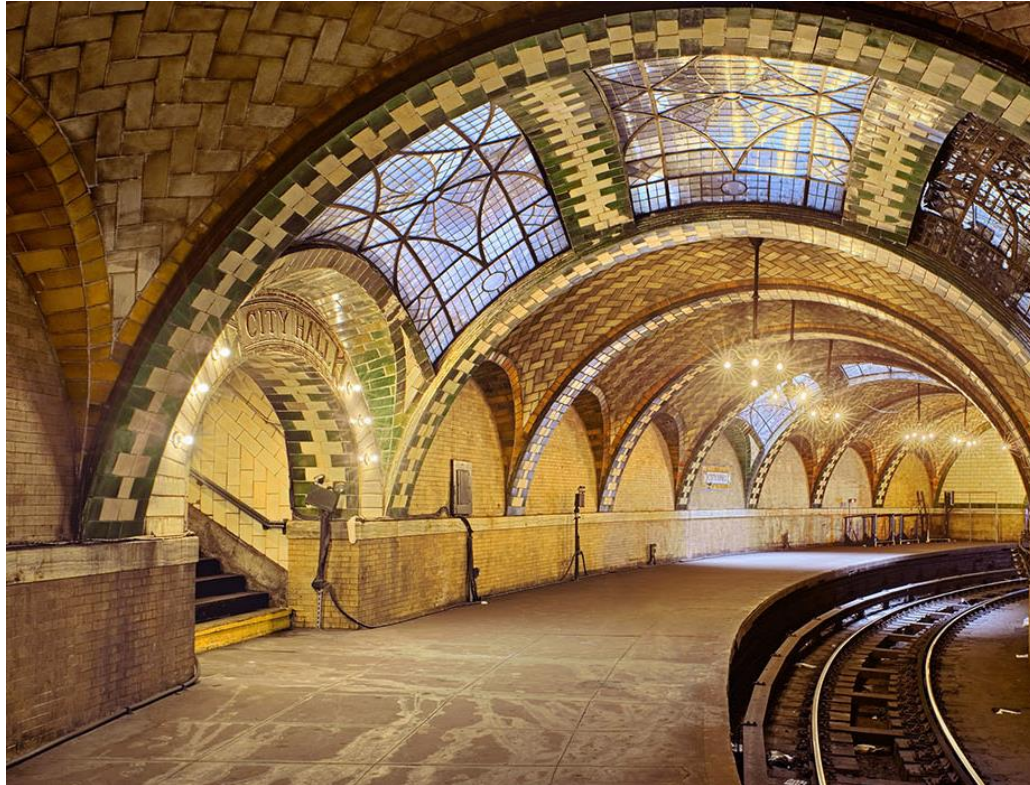


(b)



Physical Form Finding Models

Design



Guastavino's graphical analysis. (Ochsendorf and Freeman, 2013)

Physical Form Finding Models

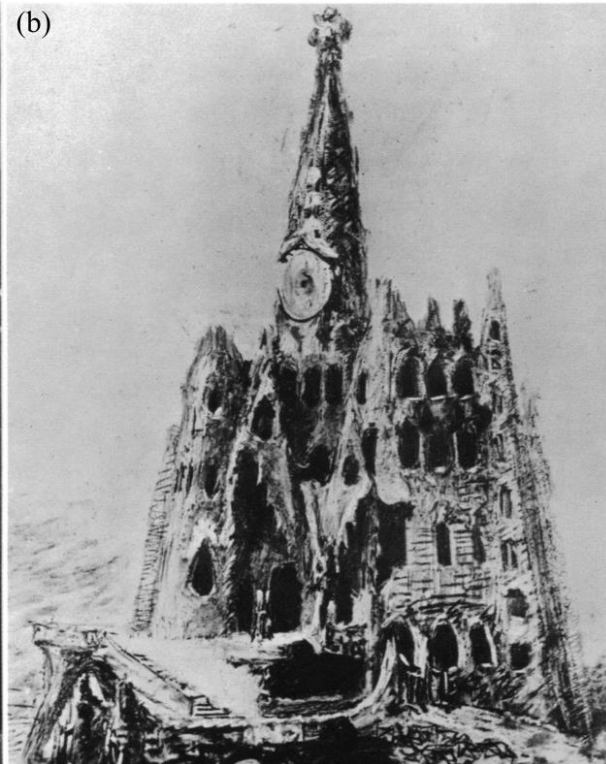
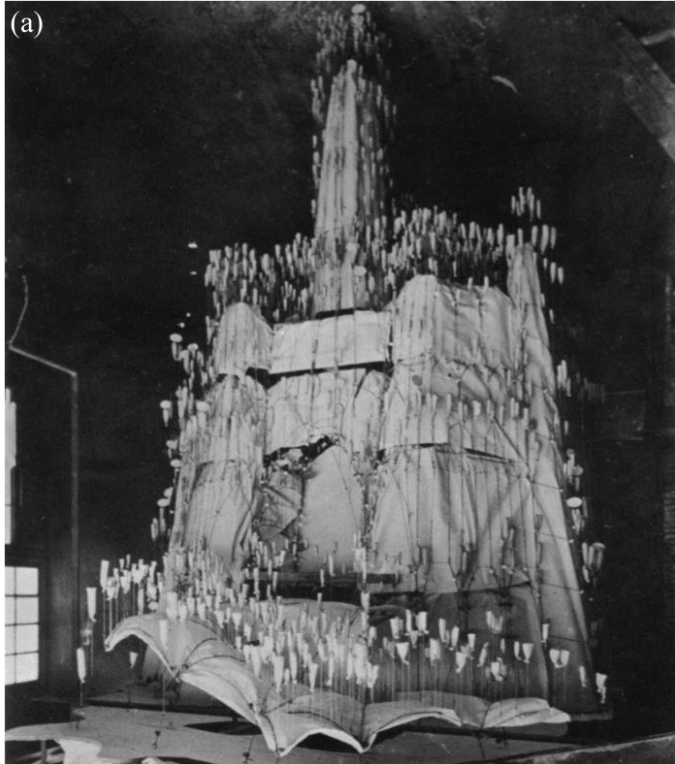
Three-dimensional hanging models



Antoni Gaudí (1852 – 1926)

Physical Form Finding Models

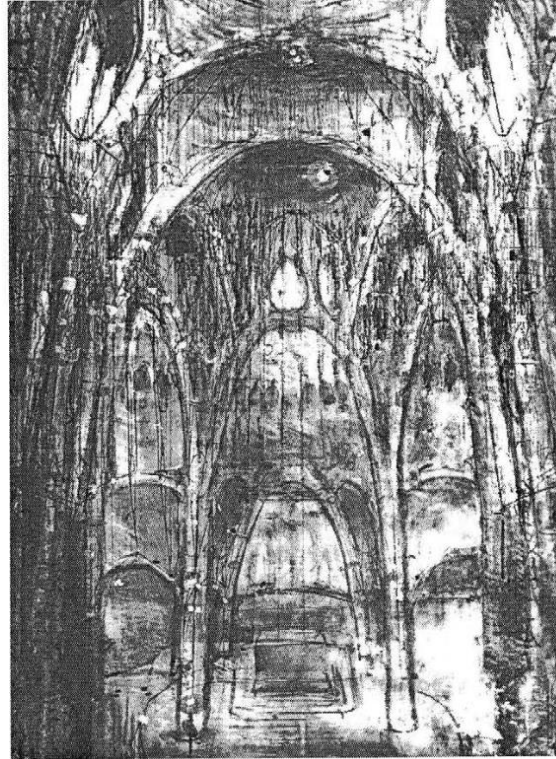
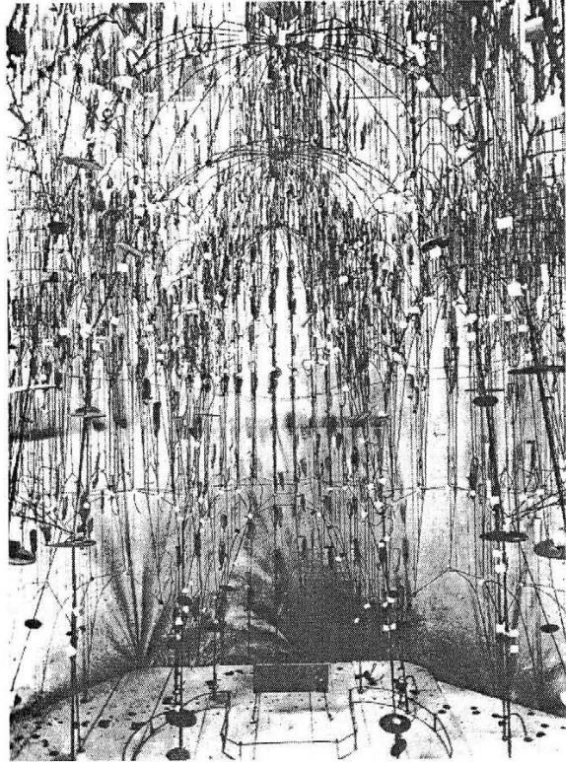
Three-dimensional hanging models



Gaudí's design of its exterior directly sketched on the inverted photograph of the hanging model | Images: Collins, 1963

Physical Form Finding Models

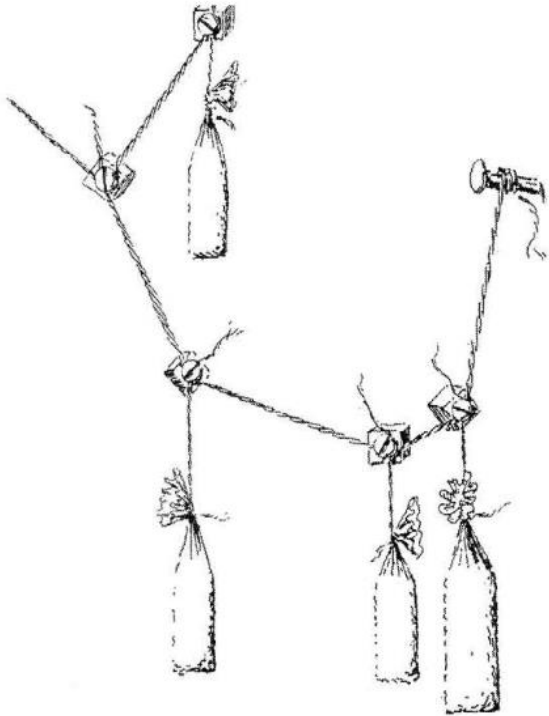
Three-dimensional hanging models



The hanging model, depicting the interior of the church of the Colonia Güell. Right, drawings to show the interior space | Images: Puig Boada, 1976

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Gaudí's Sagrada Família | Images: Wikipedia

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Gaudí's Sagrada Família | Images: Wikipedia

Physical Form Finding Models

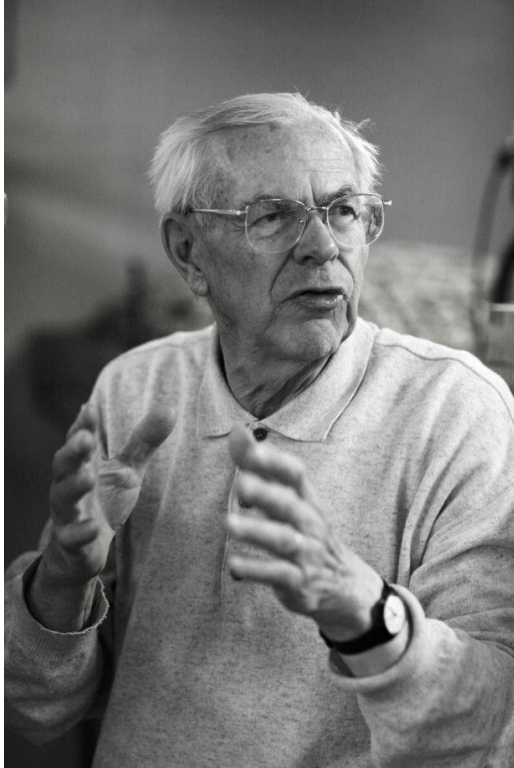
Three-dimensional hanging models



Gaudí's Church of Colònia Güell, 1898

Physical Form Finding Models

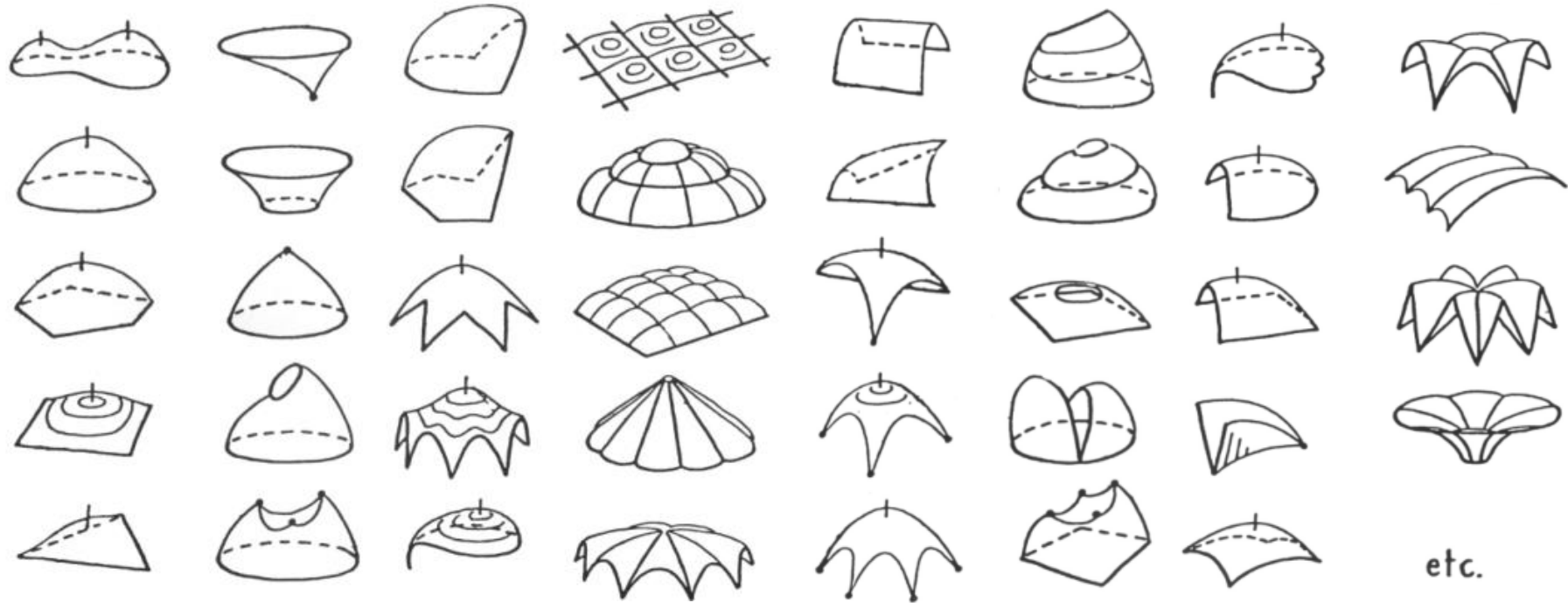
Three-dimensional hanging models



Heinz Isler (1926 - 2009)

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Wilfried Dechau

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models

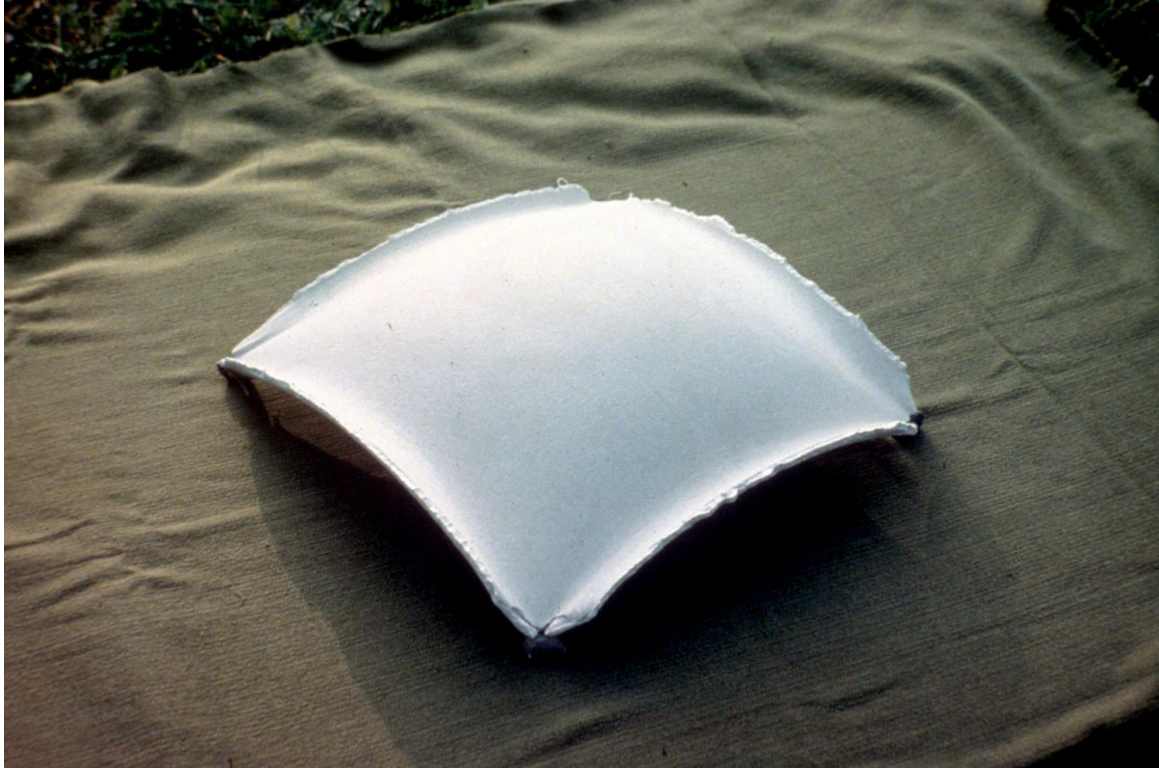


Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

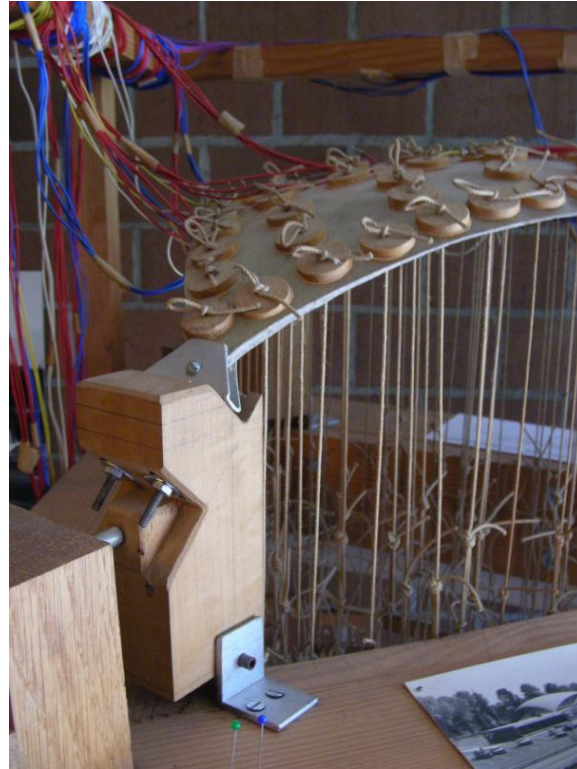
Three-dimensional hanging models



Image: Isler Archive

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Tankstelle Deitingen Süd, Schweiz, 1968, Ing.: Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Tankstelle Deitingen Süd, Schweiz, 1968, Ing.: Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Tennishalle, Grenchen, Schweiz, 1978, Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Tennishalle, Grenchen, Schweiz, 1978, Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Gebäude der Sicli Firma, Genf, Schweiz, 1969-70, Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

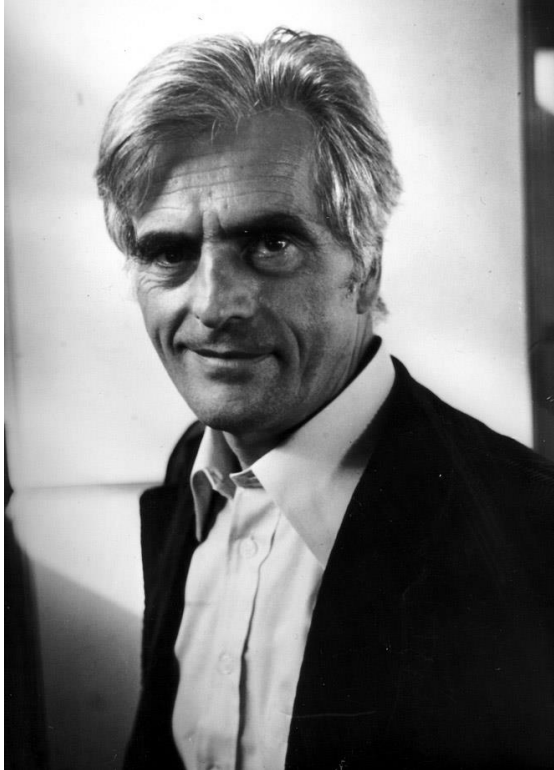
Three-dimensional hanging models



Gebäude der Sicli Firma, Genf, Schweiz, 1969-70, Heinz Isler

Physical Form Finding Models

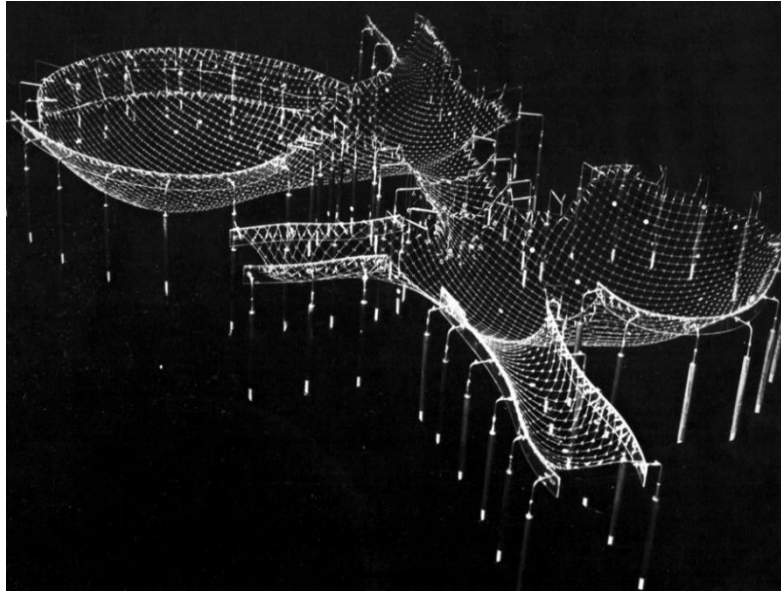
Three-dimensional hanging models



Frei Otto (1925-2015)

Physical Form Finding Models

Three-dimensional hanging models



Physical Form Finding Models

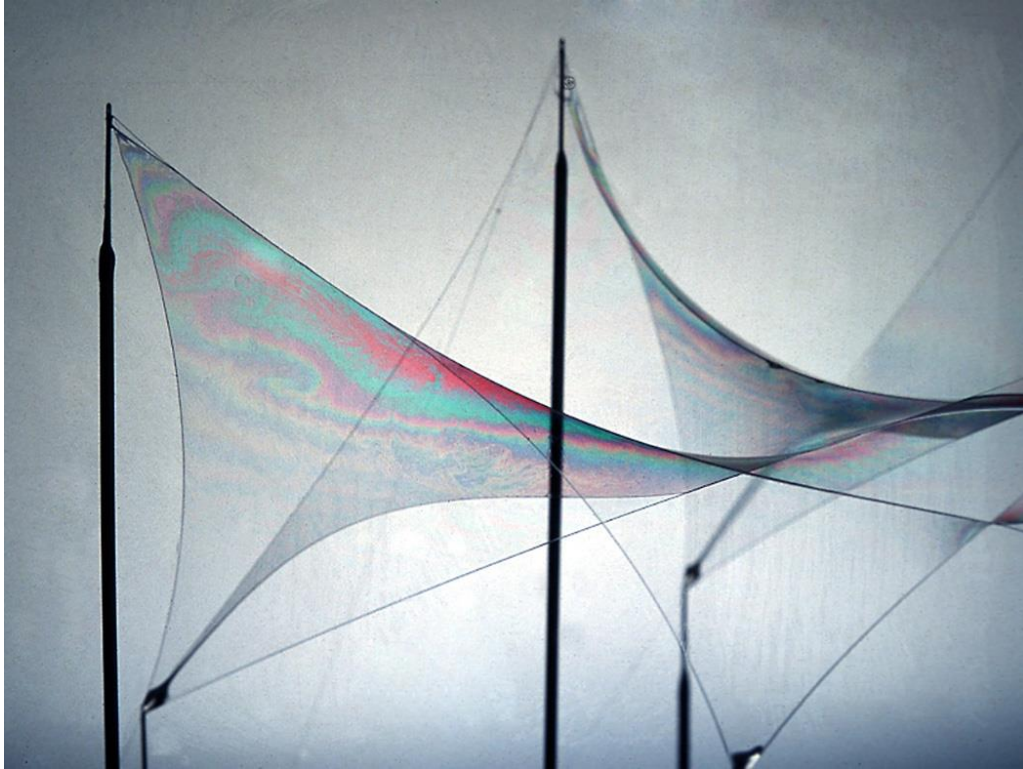
Modelling with Soap Films



Soap bubble experiment, Frei Otto

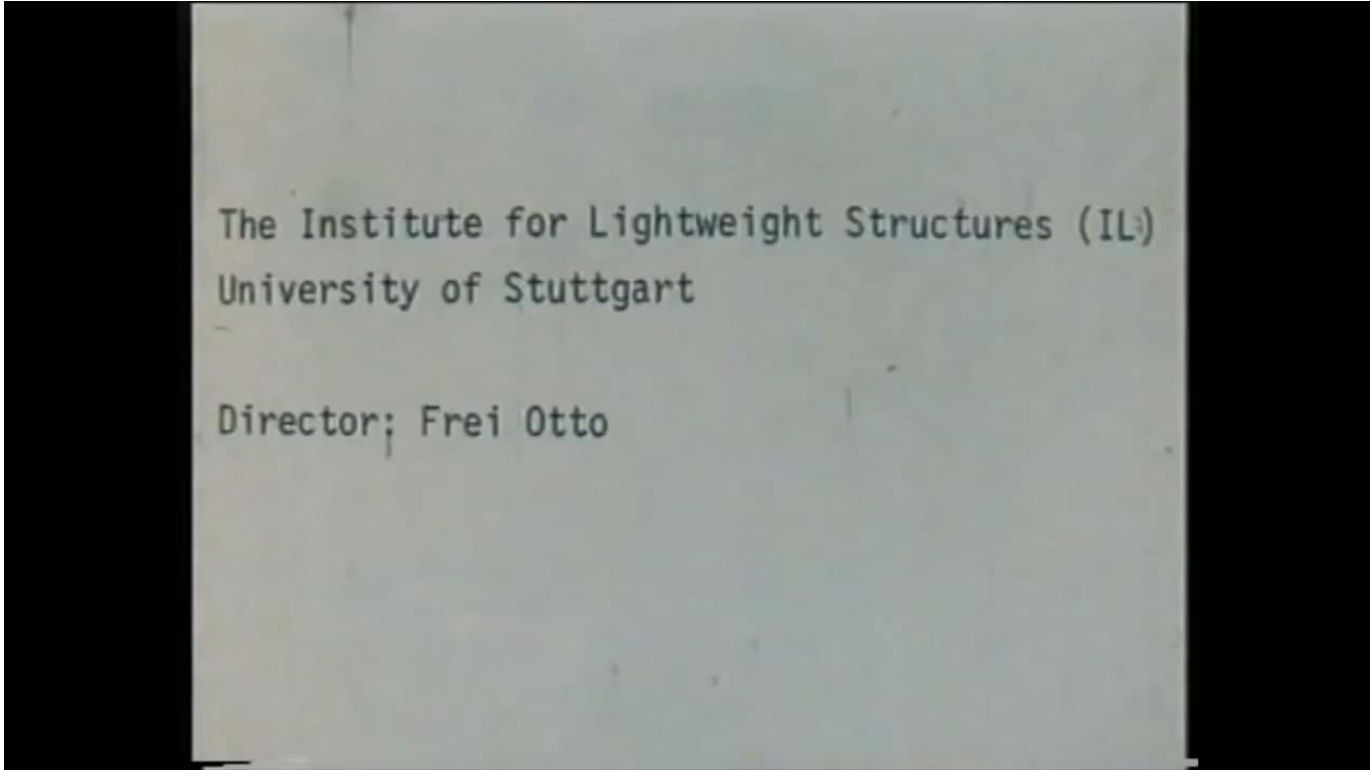
Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



Soap bubble experiment, Frei Otto

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-IW7o25NmeA>

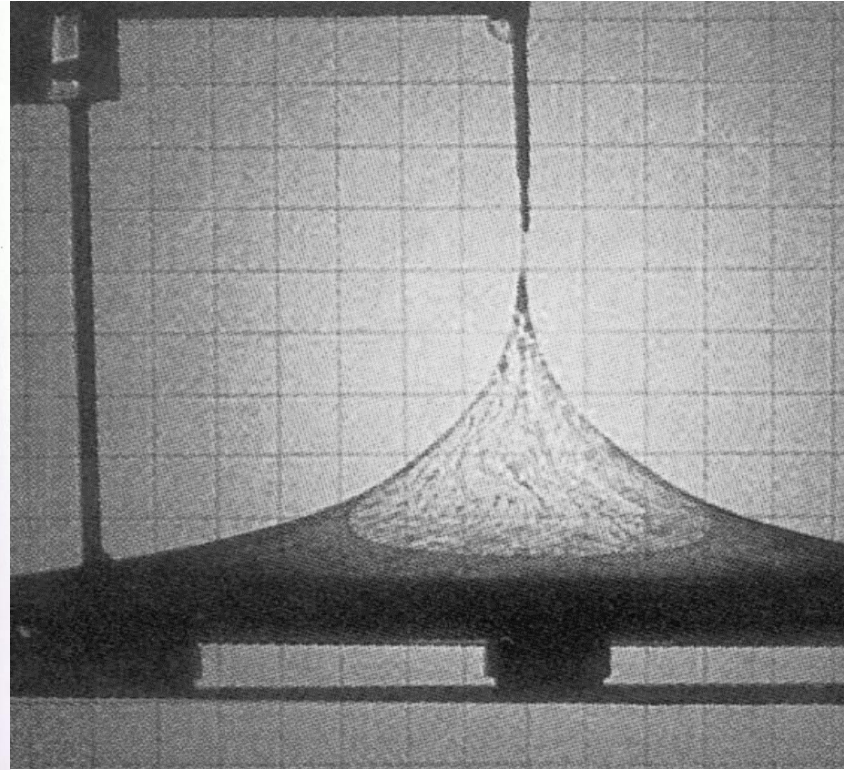
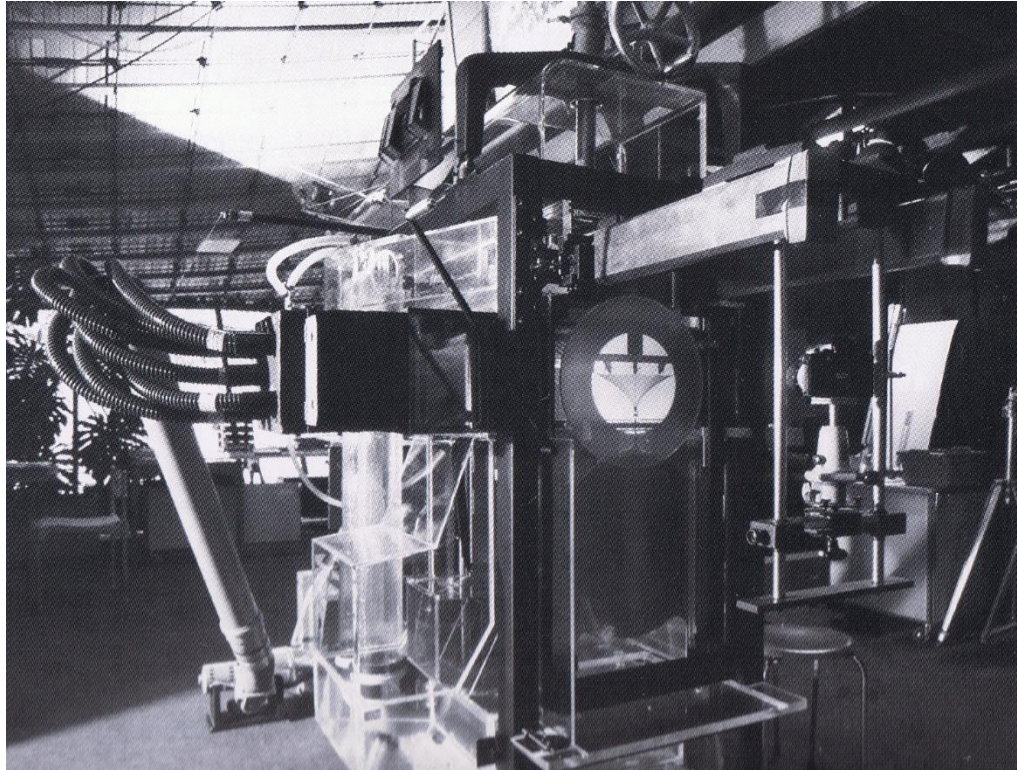
A video frame showing a title card with the text: "The Institute for Lightweight Structures (IL) University of Stuttgart". The text is in a monospaced font and is centered on a light gray background. The video frame has black bars on the left and right sides.

The Institute for Lightweight Structures (IL)
University of Stuttgart

Director; Frei Otto

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



Soap bubble experiments, Frei Otto

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



Soap bubble experiments, Frei Otto

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



Soap bubble experiments, Frei Otto

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



IL Building, 1966

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



German Pavillion, Montreal, Canada, 1967

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



German Pavillion, Montreal, Canada, 1967

Physical Form Finding Models

Modelling with Soap Films



Günter Behnisch, Frei Otto: Olympic stadium, Munich, 1972

Physical Form Finding Models

Experimental Analysis



Montreal Pavilion measuring model, 1966

Physical Form Finding Models

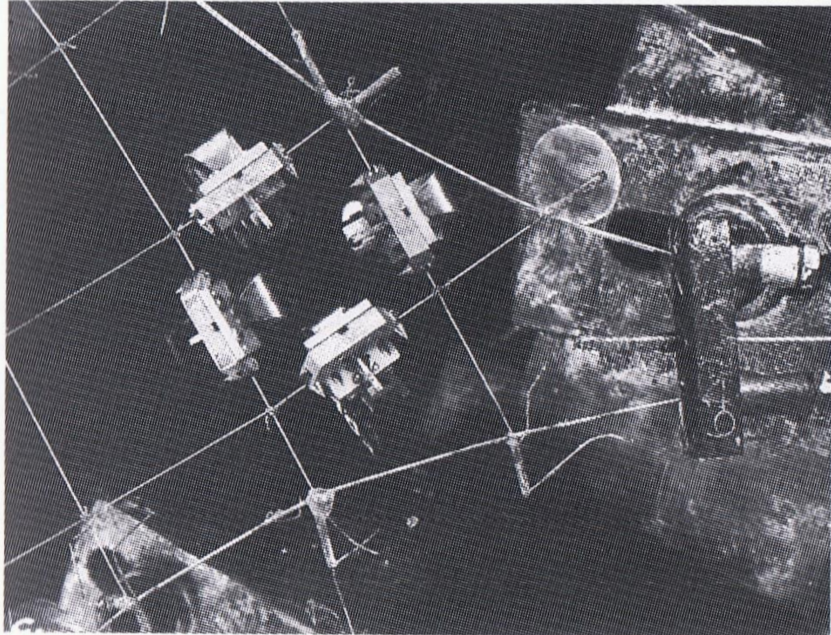
Experimental Analysis



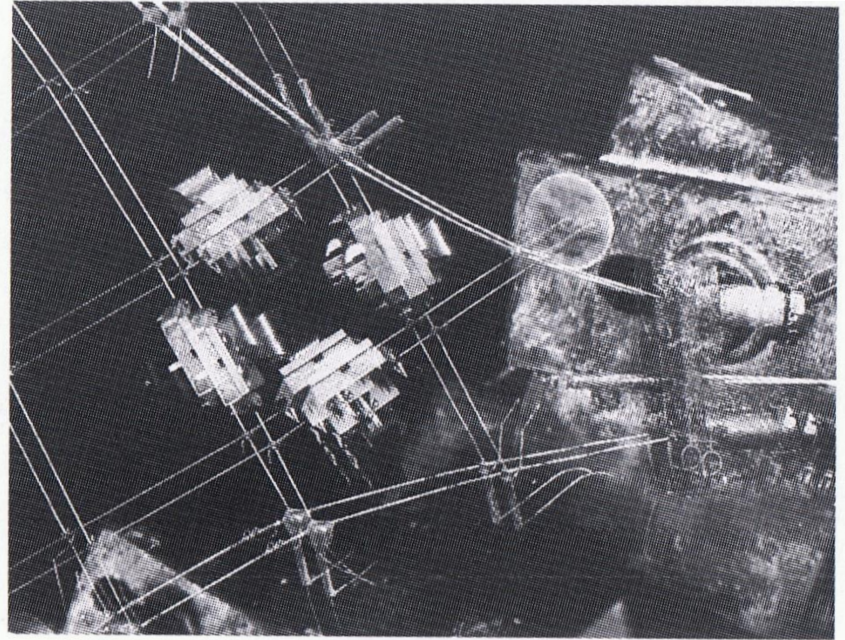
Munich Stadium measuring model, ca. 1970

Physical Form Finding Models

Experimental Analysis



5



6

Munich Stadium measuring model, ca. 1970

Definition of Form Finding

Why Form Finding?

Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

Computational Tools

Force Density Method (FDM)

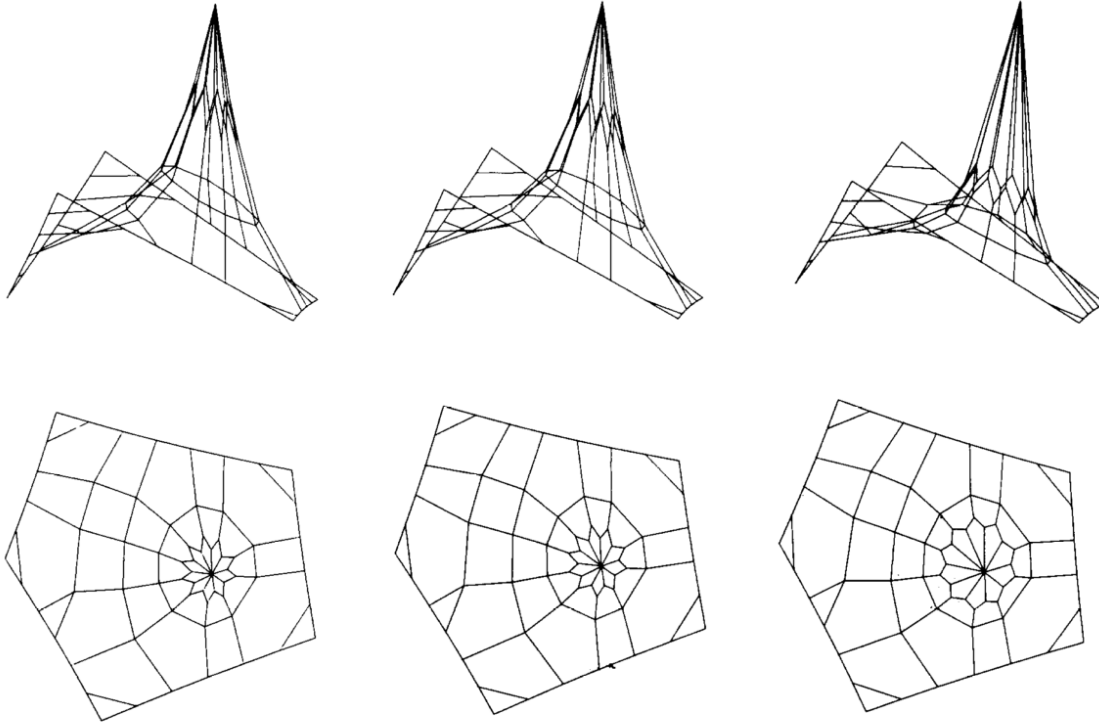


Fig. 7. Global changes in the force densities and lengthening of the radial branches.

Computational Form Finding

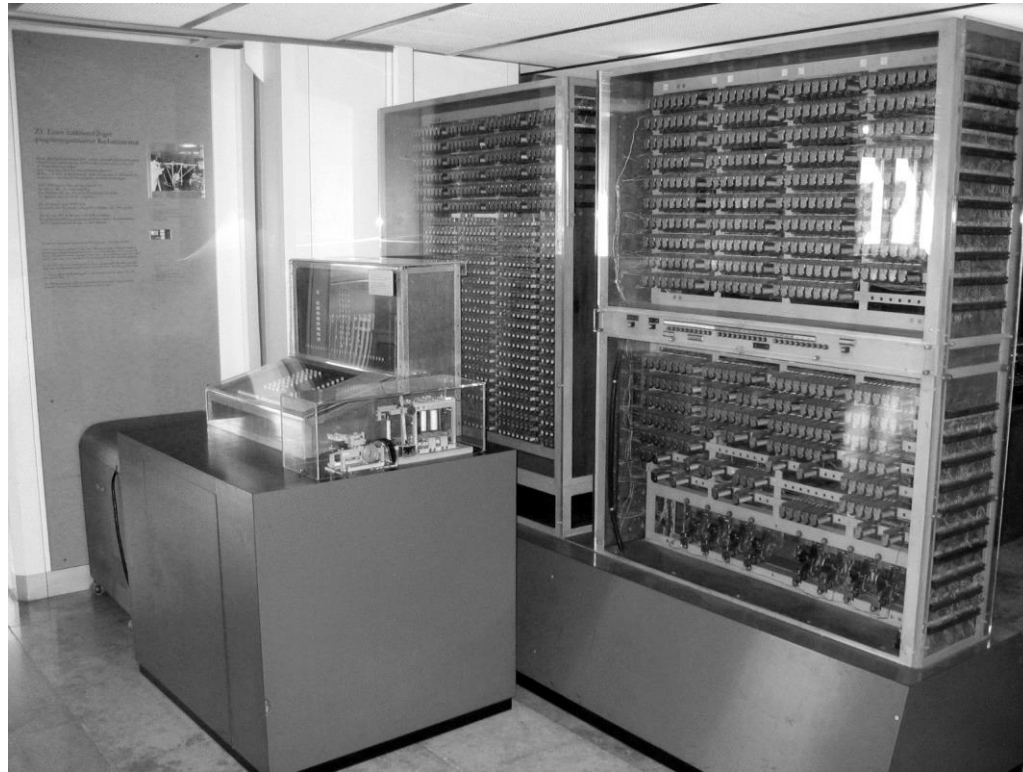
Force Density Method (FDM)



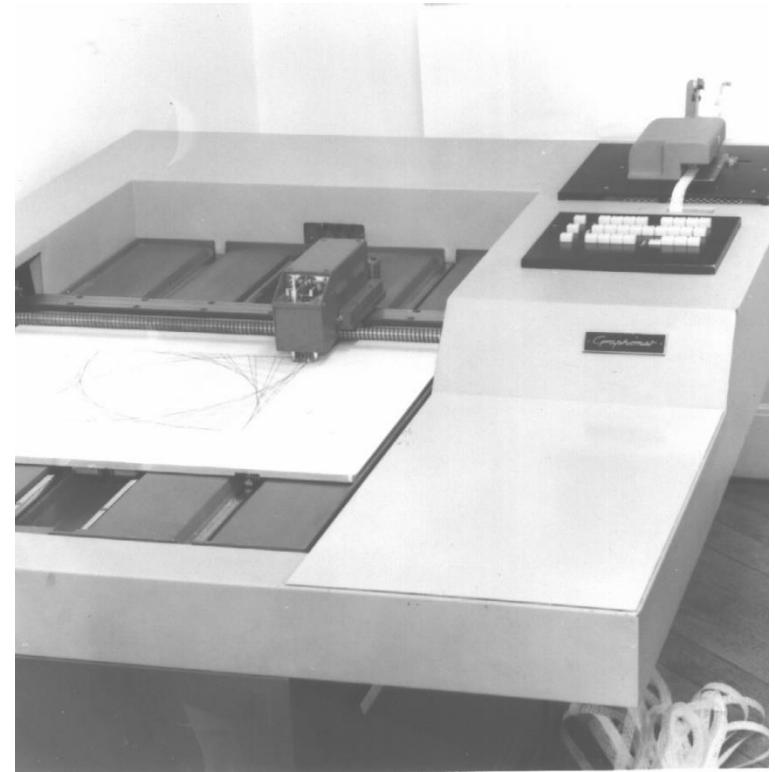
German Pavillion, Montreal, Canada, 1967

Computational Form Finding

Force Density Method (FDM)



Zuse z3 (replica) exhibited in Montreal 1967



Zuse Plotte z64 exhibited in Montreal 1967

Computational Form Finding

Force Density Method (FDM)



Linkwitz visits the BRG (2012)

Computational Form Finding

Dynamic Relaxation Method (DRM)

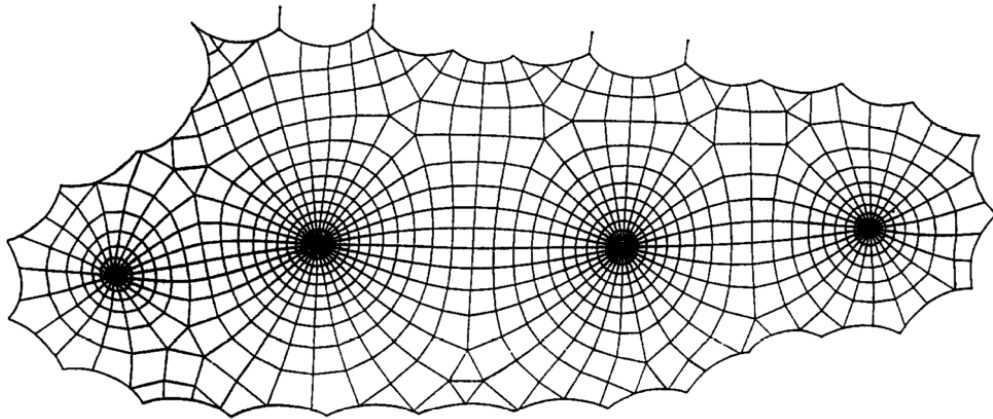
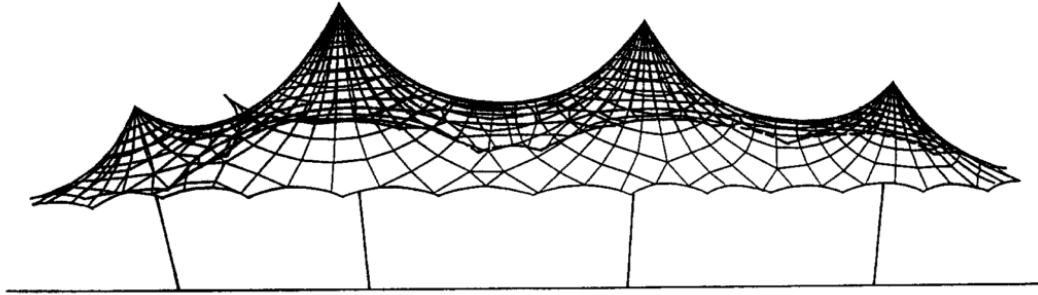


Fig. 11

Computational Form Finding

Dynamic Relaxation Method (DRM)



National Stadium, Warsaw, Poland, SBP, 2011

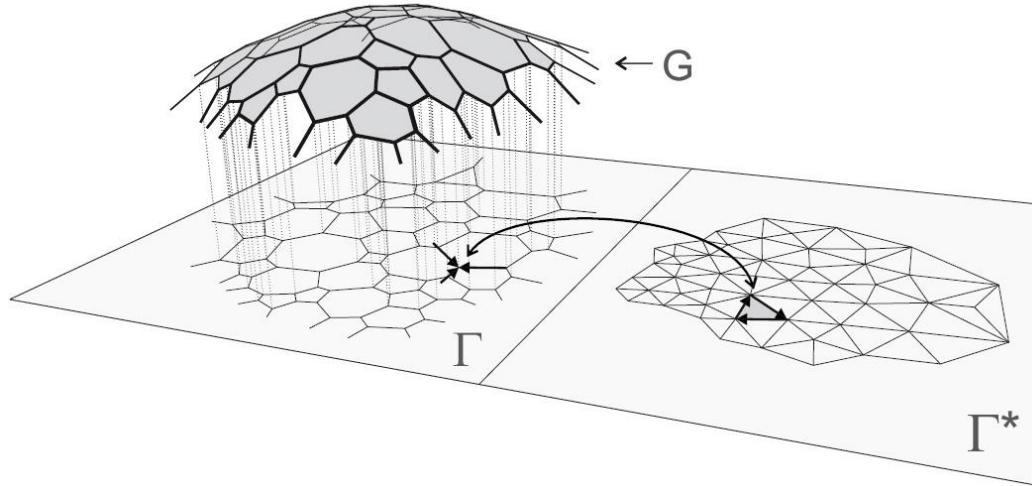
Computational Form Finding

Dynamic Relaxation Method (DRM)



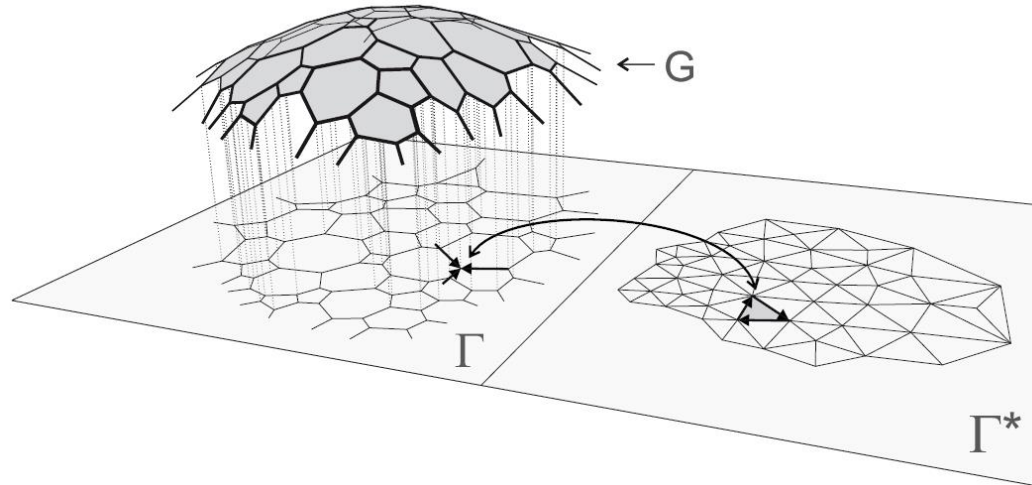
Leviathan by Anish Kapoor, Paris, France, 2011

Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

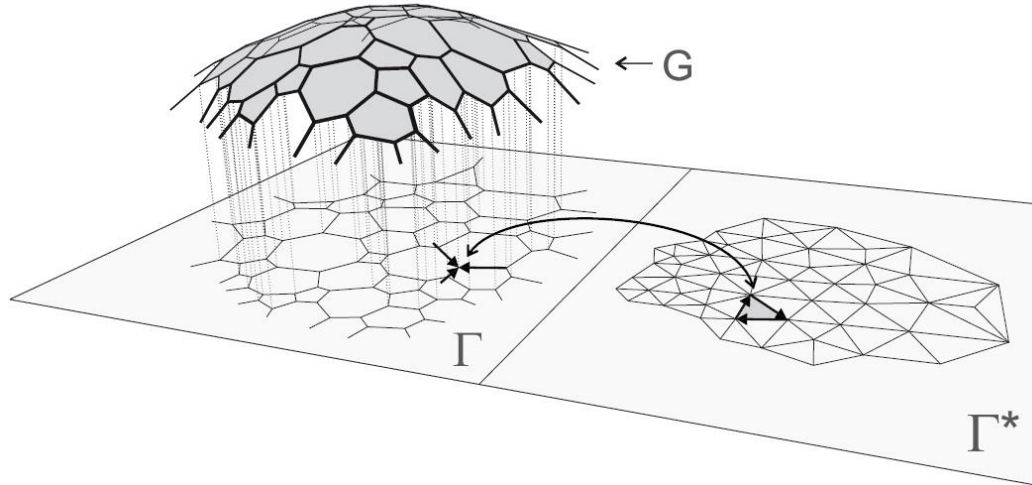
- Control over plan
- Combine tension and compression easily
- Graphical (uses diagrams as used in graphic statics)



Computational Form Finding

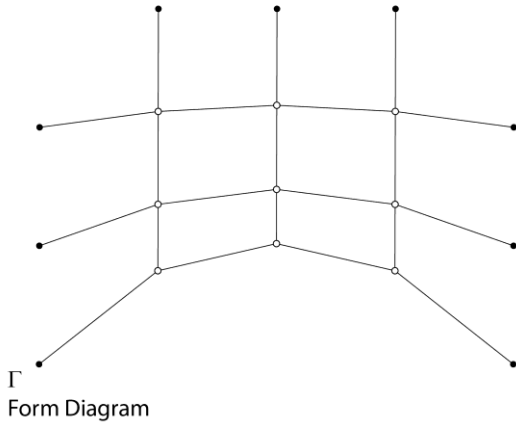
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Control over plan
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Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

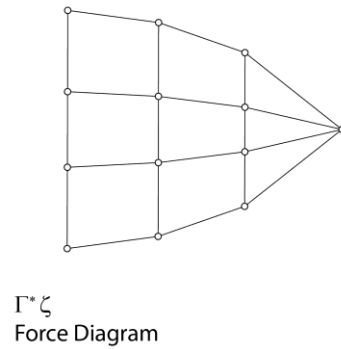
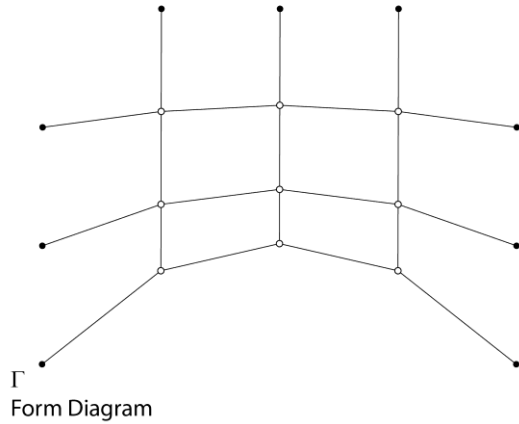
- Form Diagram Γ



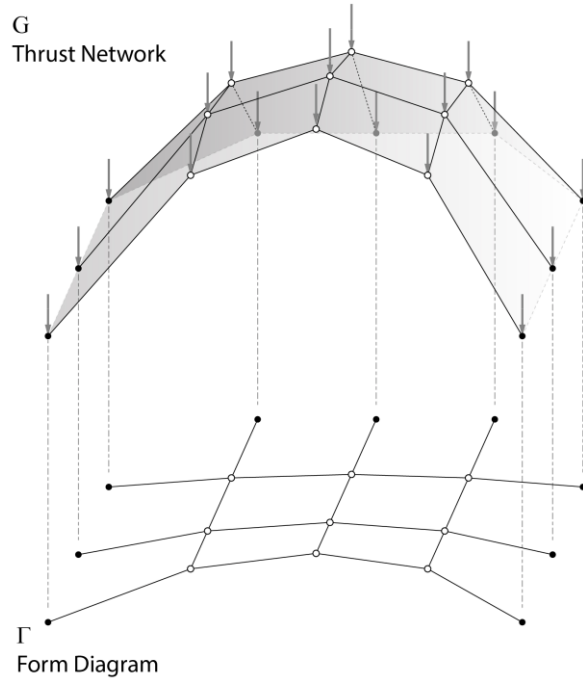
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Form Diagram Γ

- Force Diagram Γ^*



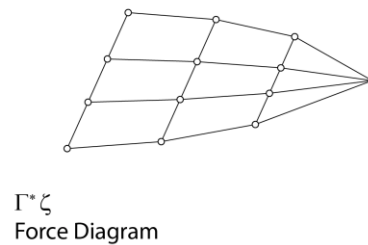
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



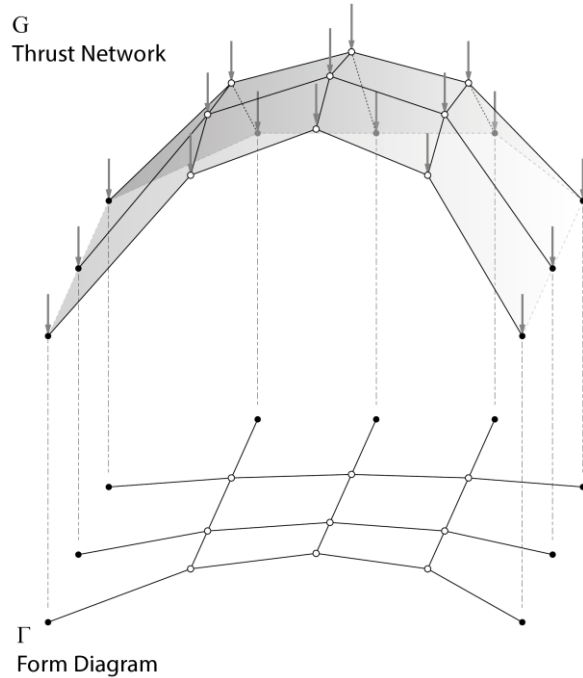
- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

Equilibrium of an internal node in Γ is represented by a **closed force polygon** in Γ^* .

The **length** of the reciprocal edges in Γ^* (multiplied with the scale factor ζ) is equal to the **magnitude** of the **horizontal force components** in the corresponding edges in G .



Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



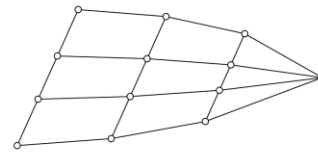
- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

Step 1 - Solving horizontal equilibrium:

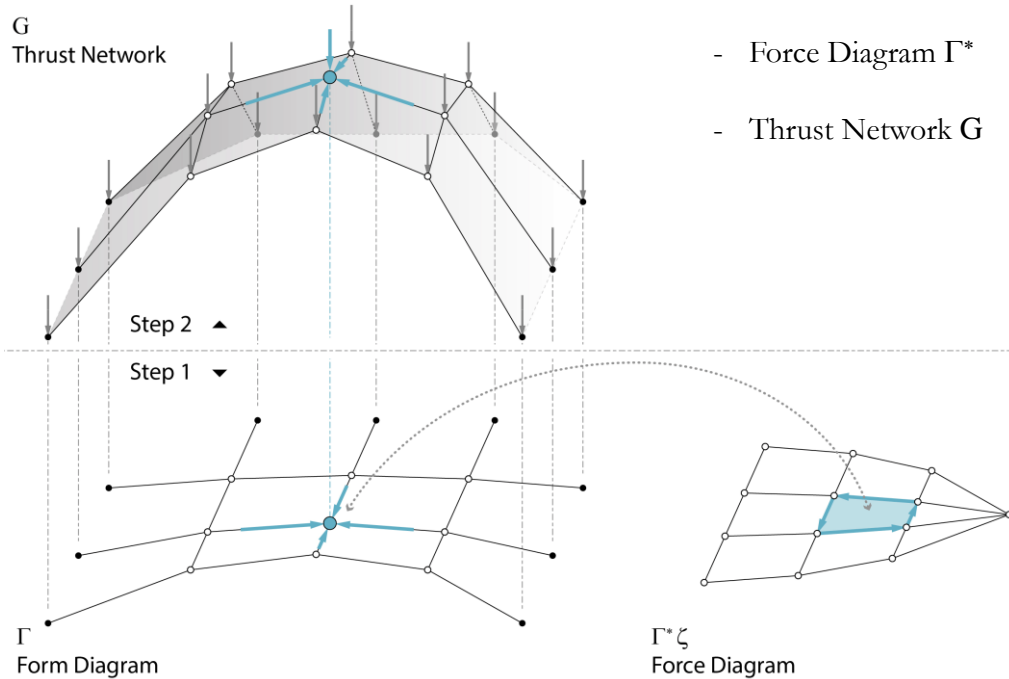
The in-plane equilibrium of Γ represents the horizontal equilibrium of G , independently of the applied (vertical) loads.

Step 2 - Solving vertical equilibrium:

A unique thrust network G in equilibrium can be found for a given in-plane horizontal equilibrium, the given loading and support vertices.



Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

Step 1 - Solving horizontal equilibrium:

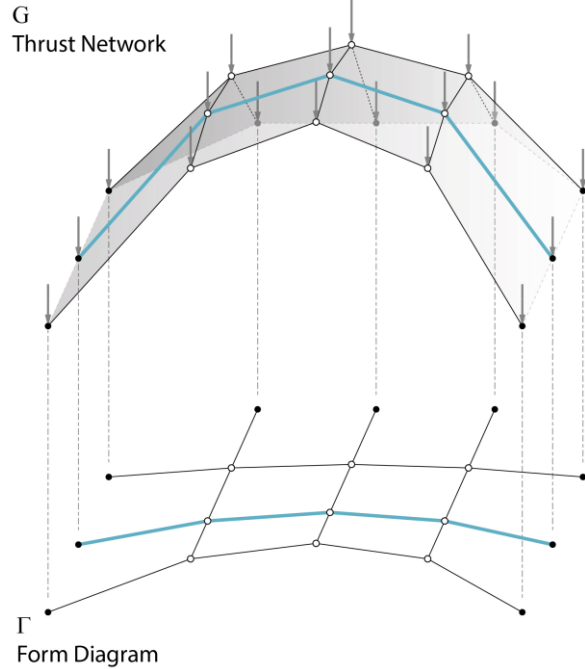
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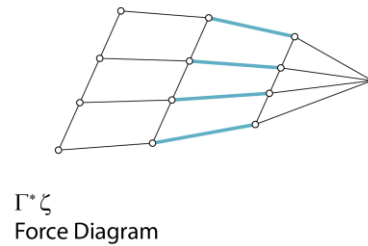
Computational Form Finding

Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

Example of a simple modification of vertex \mathbf{v}_j^* in Γ^* .



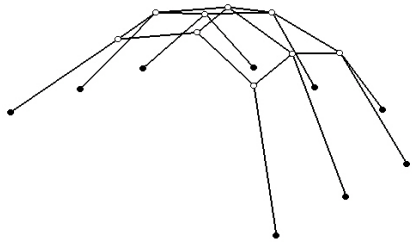
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

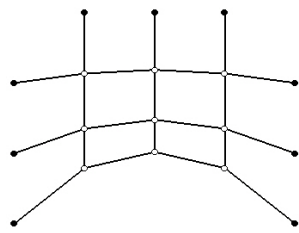
Unidirectional:

Modifying the force diagram Γ^*

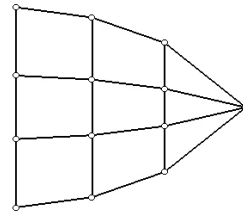
→ automatic adjustment of the form diagram Γ using $\gamma = 0$



G



Γ



Γ^*

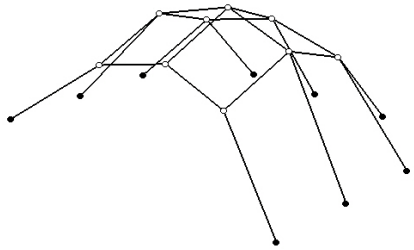
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

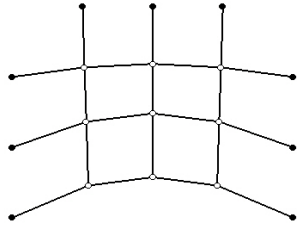
Unidirectional:

Modifying the force diagram Γ^*

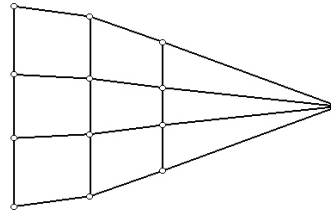
→ automatic adjustment of the form diagram Γ using $\gamma = 0$



G



Γ



Γ^*

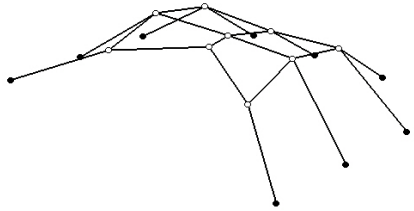
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

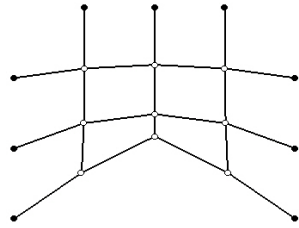
Unidirectional:

Modifying the form diagram Γ

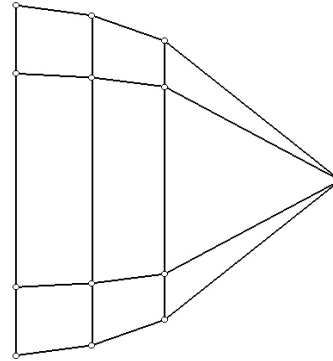
→ automatic adjustment of the force diagram Γ^* using $\gamma = 1$



G



Γ



Γ^*

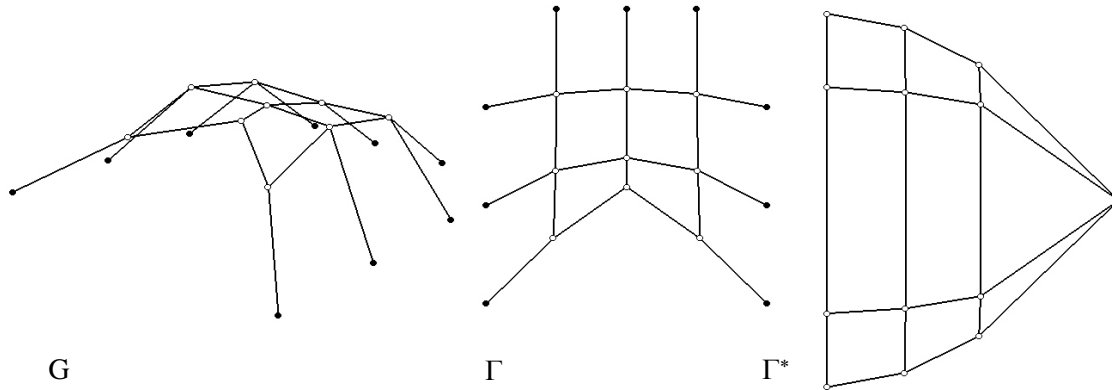
Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)

- Form Diagram Γ
- Force Diagram Γ^*
- Thrust Network G

Bidirectional:

Modifying the form diagram Γ

→ automatic adjustment of the form diagram Γ and the force diagram Γ^* using $\gamma = 0.5$



Computational Form Finding

Thrust Network Analysis (TNA)



Armadillo Vault, Block Research Group, Venice Architecture Biennale, Italy, 2016

Definition of Form Finding

Why Form Finding?

Physical Form Finding Models

Computational Form Finding

Computational Tools

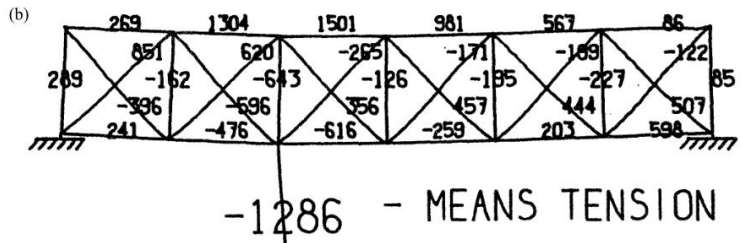
Computational Tools

Design by Analysis

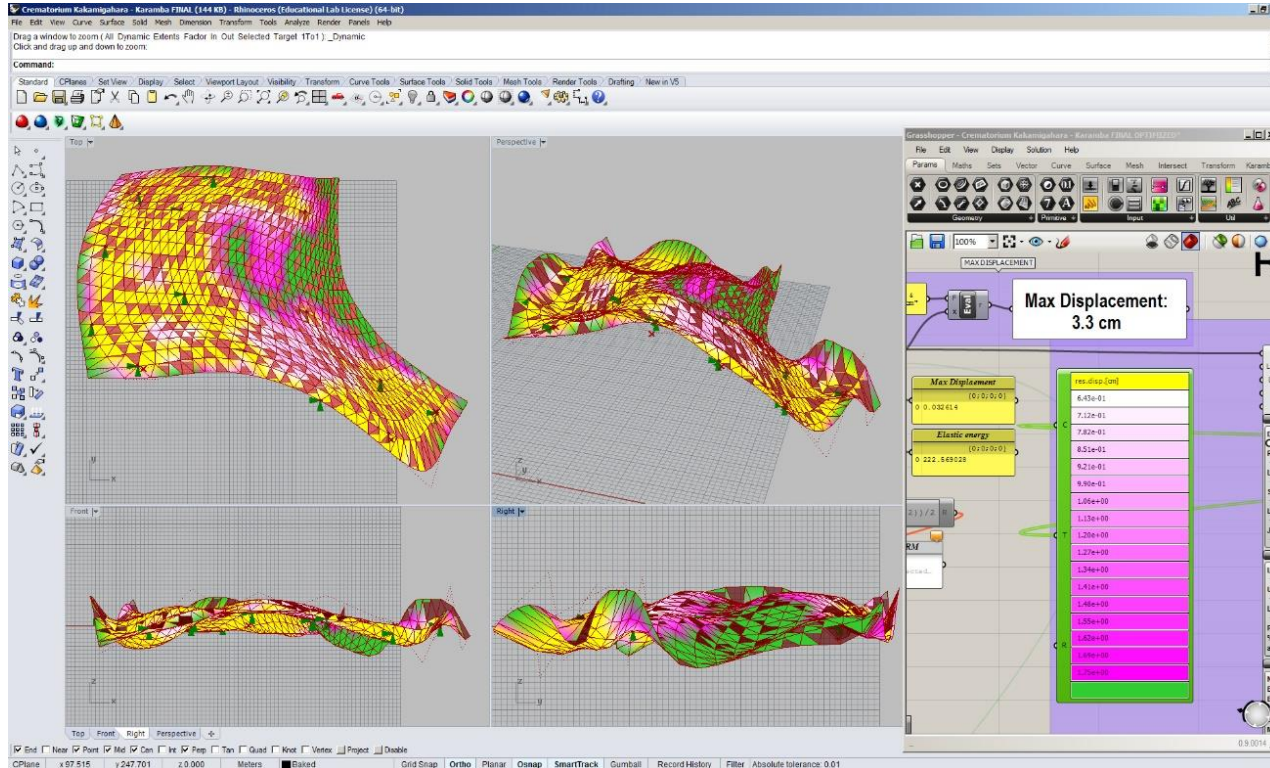
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USyoT_Ha_bA

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BKM3CmRqK2o>

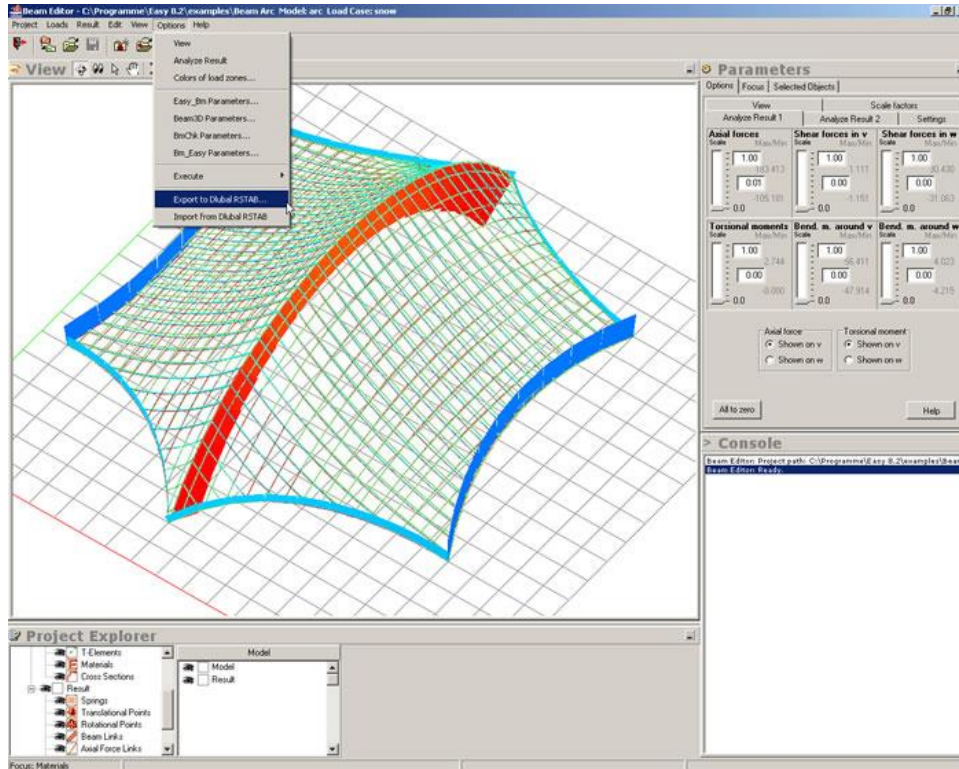


Design by Analysis



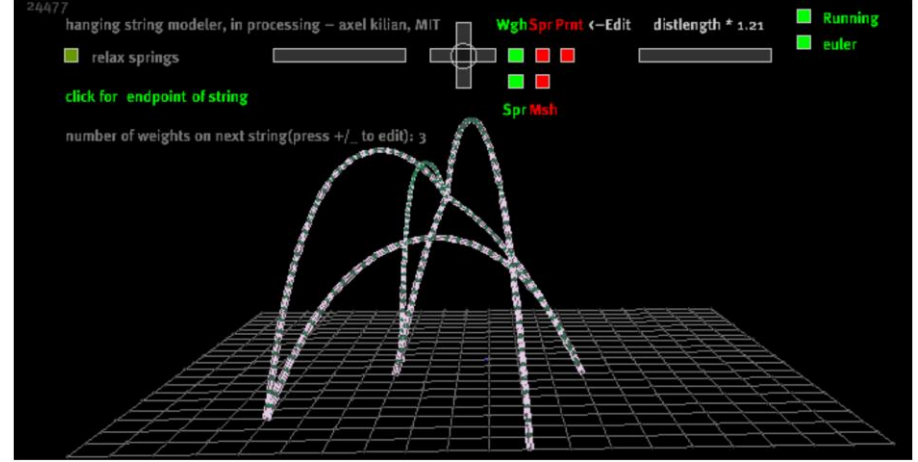
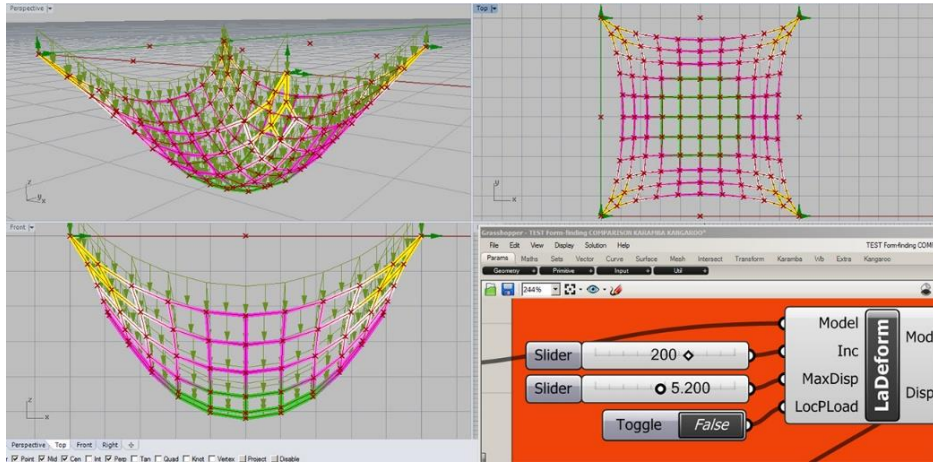
Computational Tools

Form-Finding Design Tool (FDM)



Computational Tools

Form-Finding Design Tool (DR)



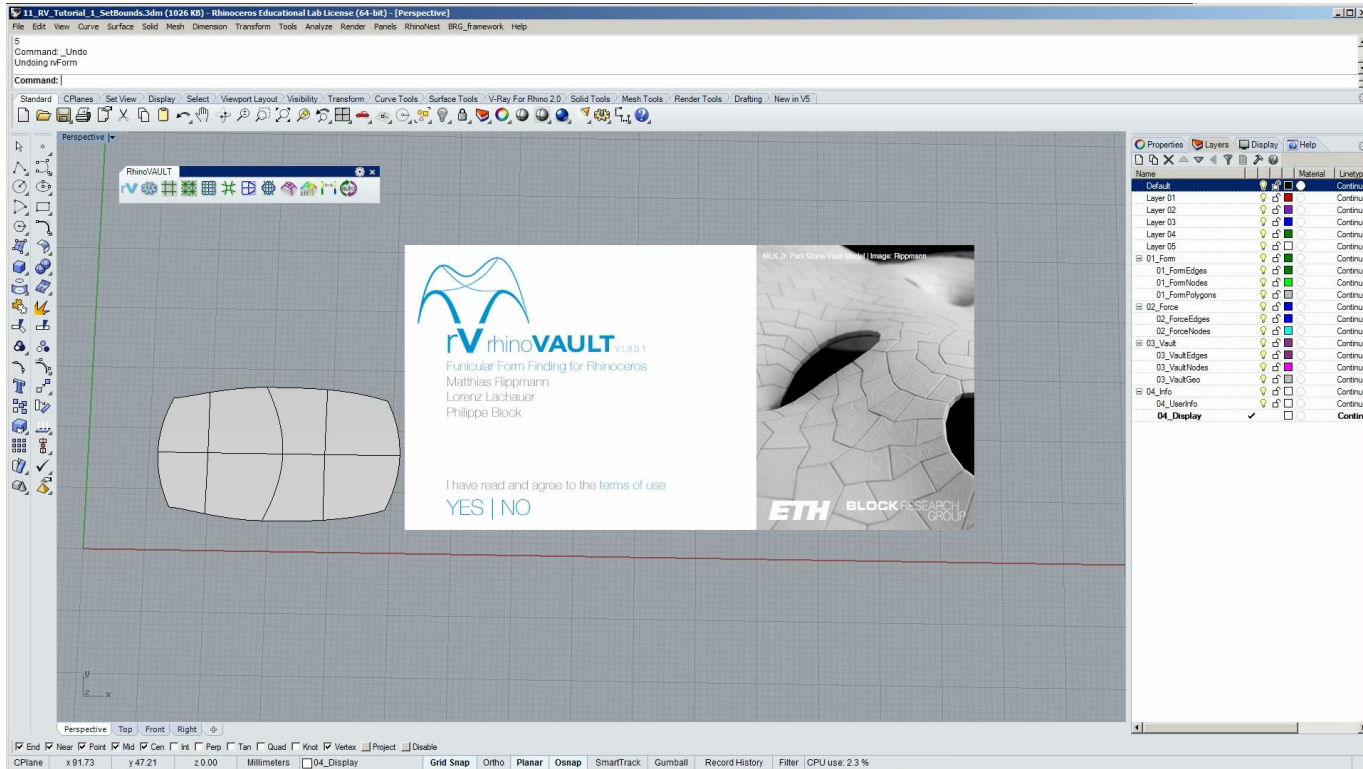
Computational Tools

Form-Finding Design Tool (TNA)

<https://vimeo.com/177711821>

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<http://www.block.arch.ethz.ch/brg/content/tool/rhinovault/tutorials>



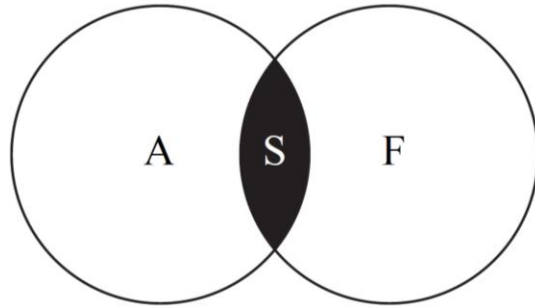
Form-Finding Design Tool (TNA)

A: set of all possible shapes accepted by the architect for a specific design problem

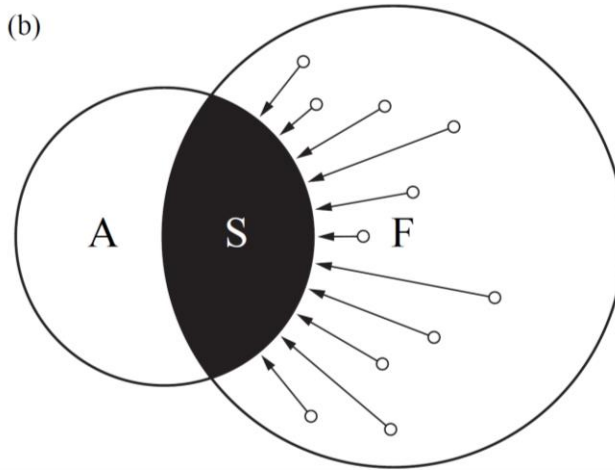
F: set of all possible funicular shapes for the design problem

S: the possible design space for the design problem

(a)



(b)



Use of form-finding tools 1987 (Sobek)

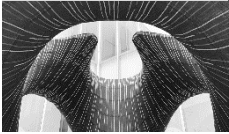
Use of form-finding tools 2015 (Rippmann)

Structural Design VI: Computational Methods

Introduction

Construction-aware Structural Design

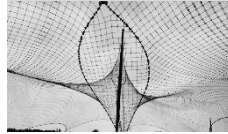
Computational
Methods in Structural
Design



Parametric Design



Brief history of
computational
methods



Parametric Graphic
Statics



Form Finding

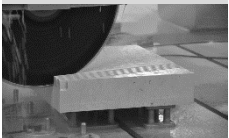


Construction and
Panelisation of
Shells and Tensile
Structures



Advanced topics

Digital Fabrication



Introduction to
Python



Optimisation



Guest Lecture:
Ursula Frick



Structural Design VI

Philippe Block · Joseph Schwartz

Lead tutors:

Dr. Tomás Méndez Echenagucia

Dr. Matthias Rippmann