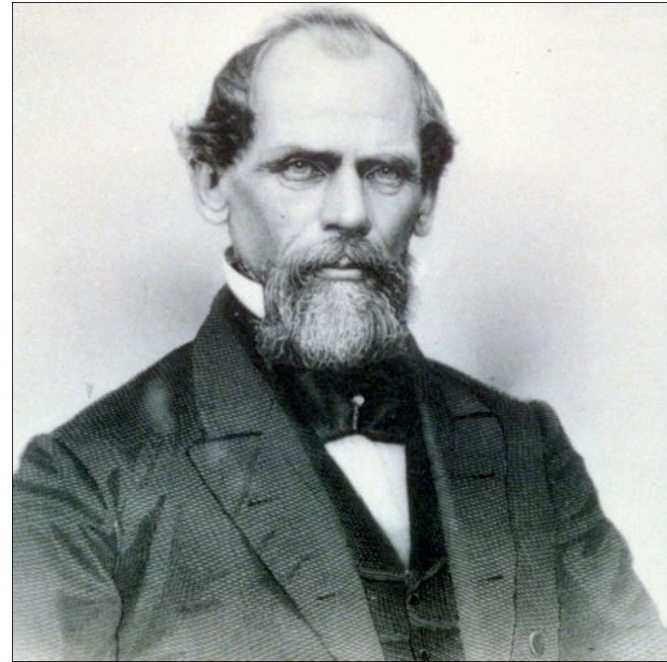
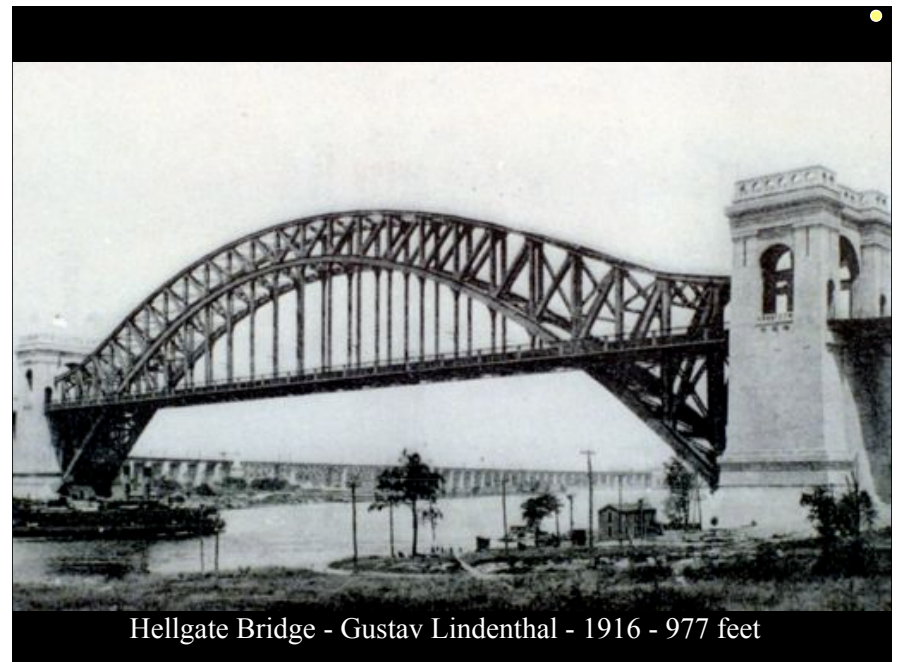
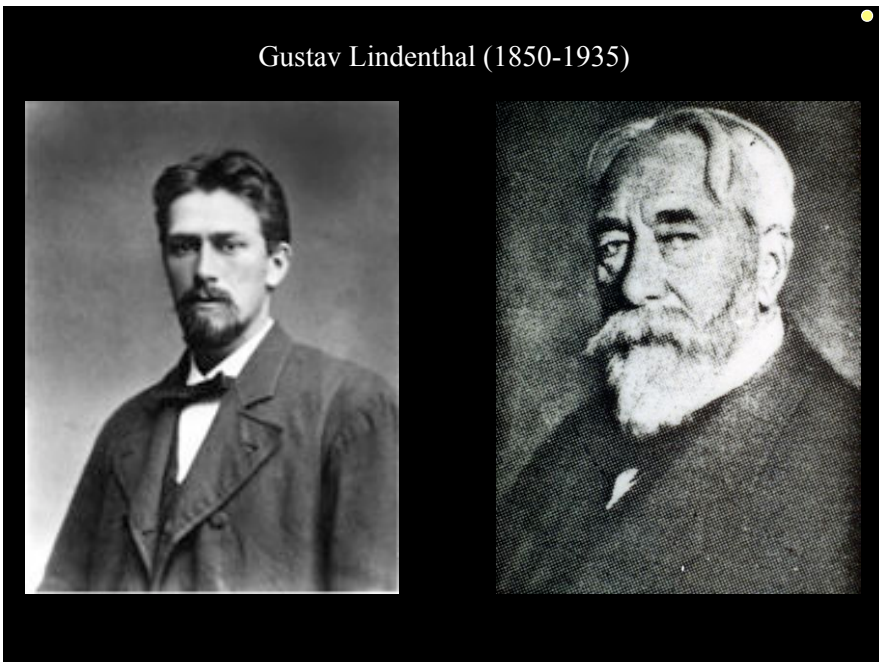
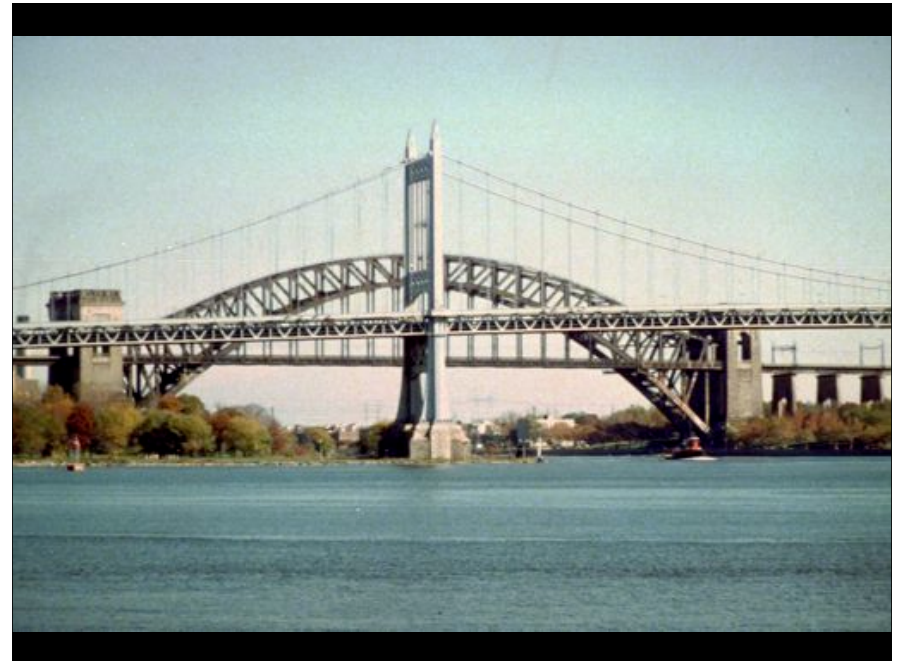


History and Aesthetics in Suspension Bridges

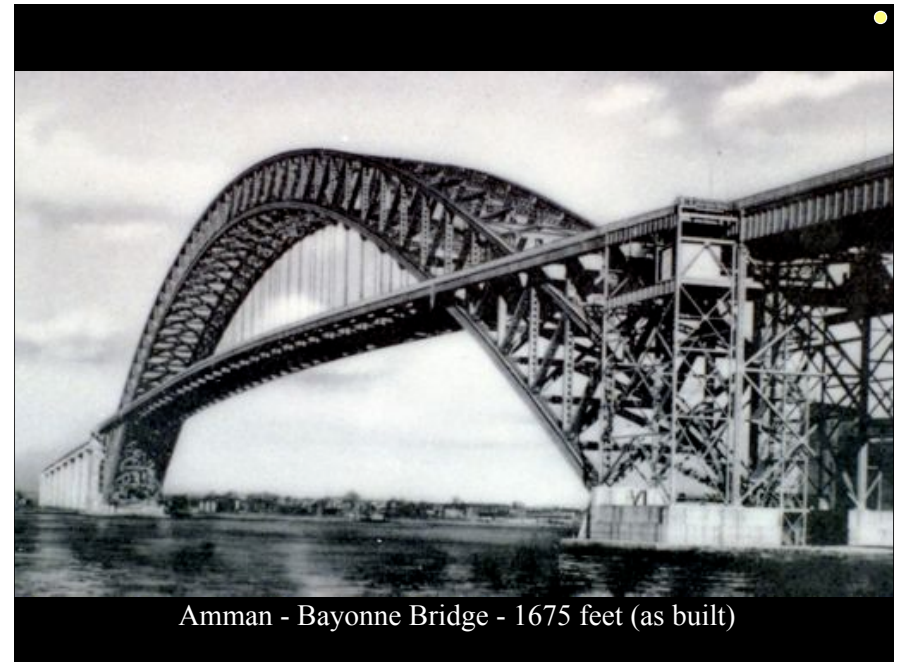
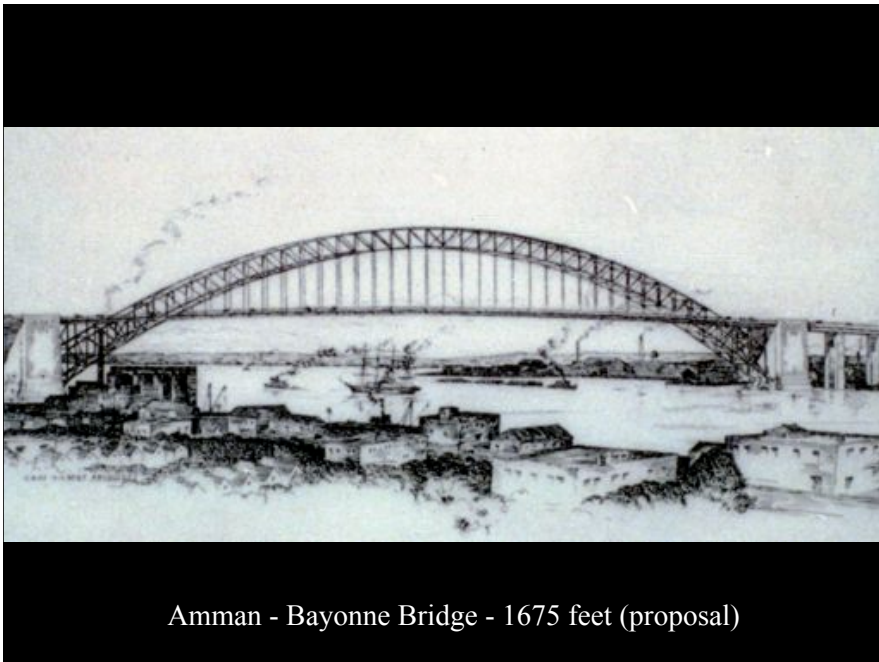
(Othmar Ammann, NYC Bridges,
and 20th century bridge engineering)

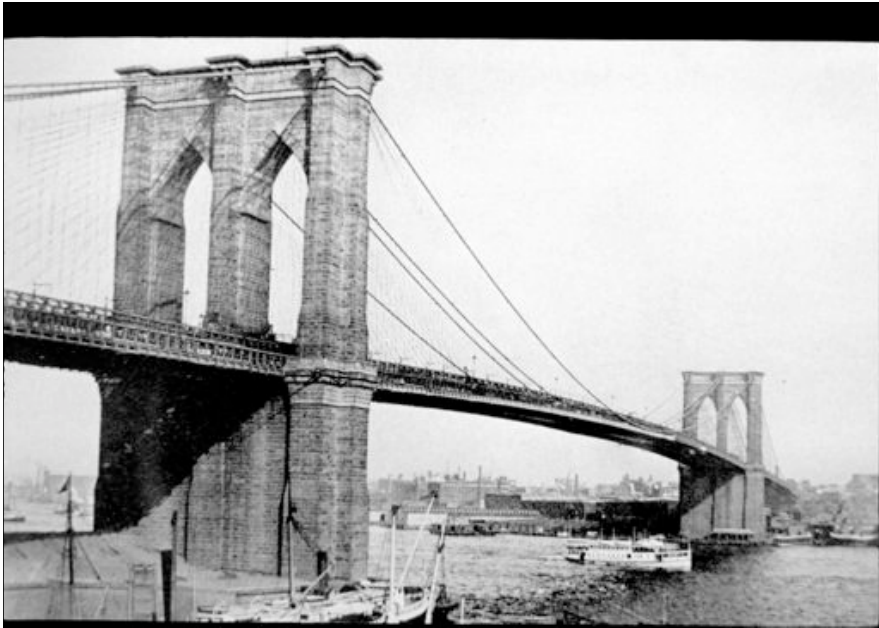
Social role of Ammann's bridges in New York
The Hellgate Arch: form and forces
Stiffness in suspension bridges (cont.)
Lindenthal and the RR vs. Amman and the automobile
Form, function, and aesthetics in suspension bridge towers



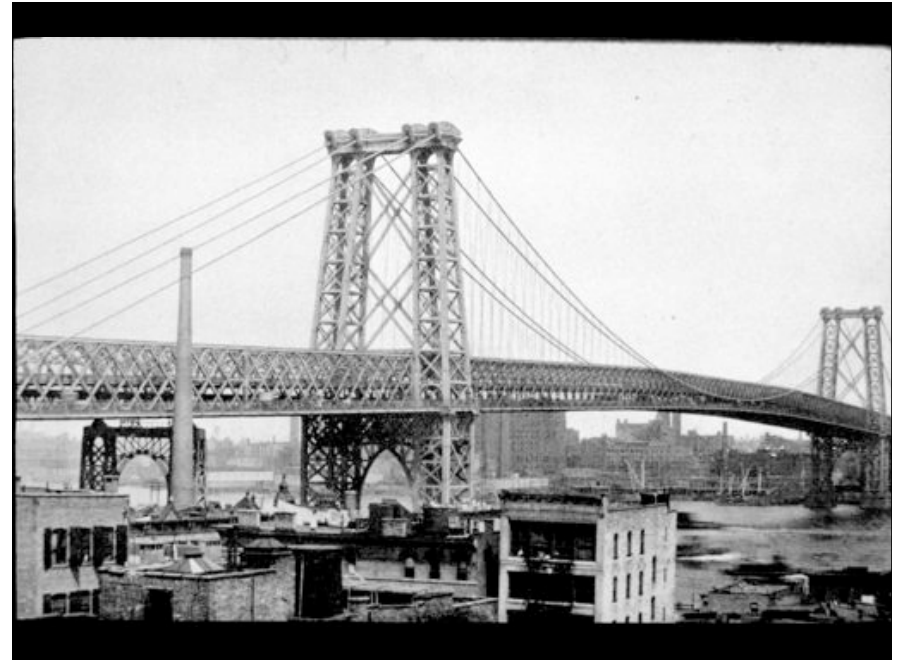


Hellgate Bridge - Gustav Lindenthal - 1916 - 977 feet



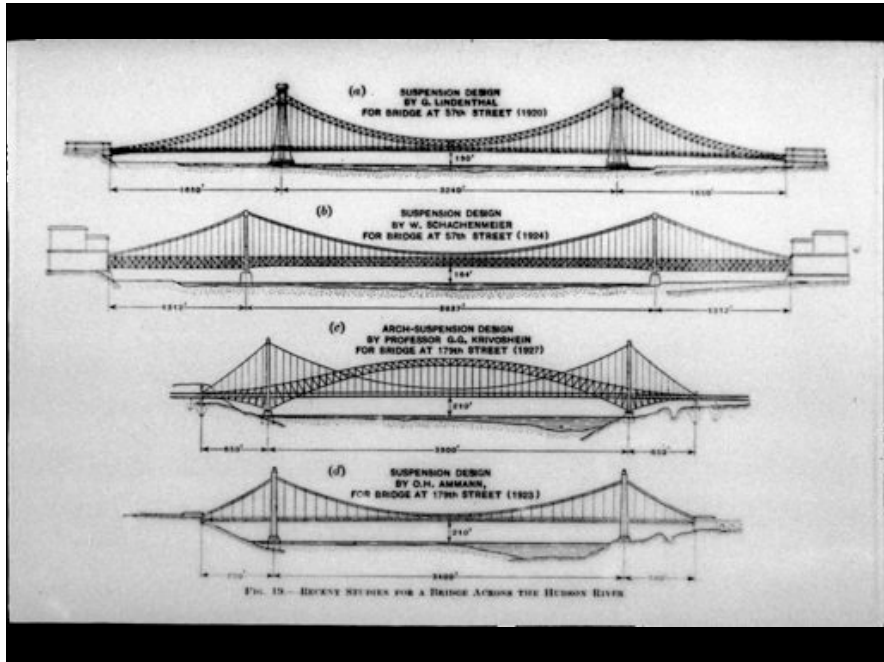


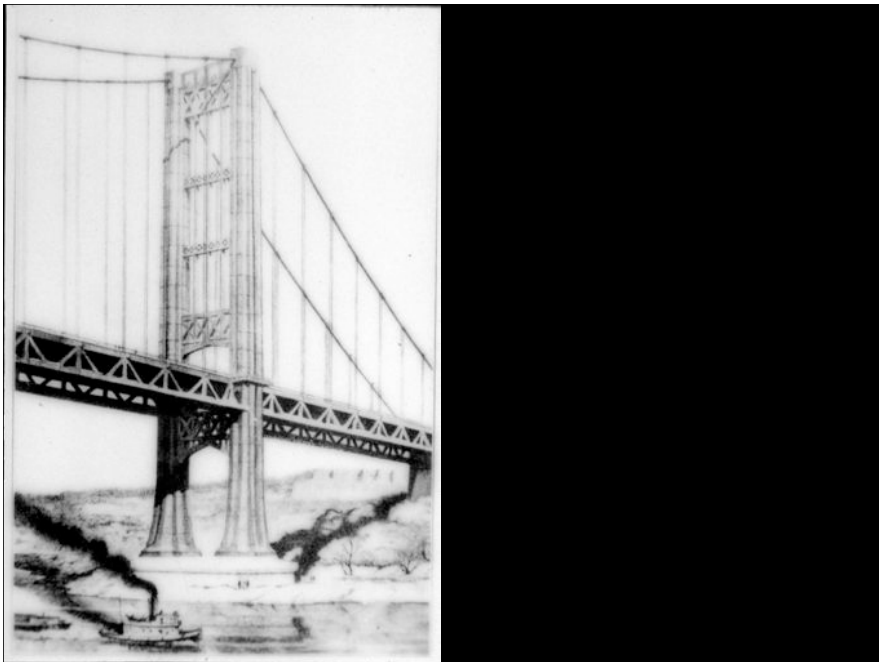
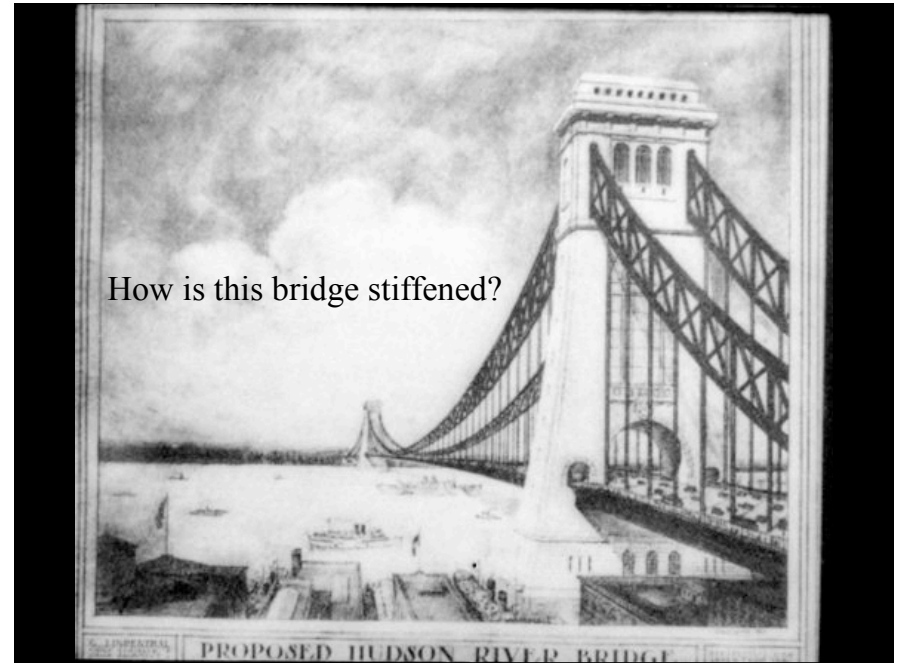
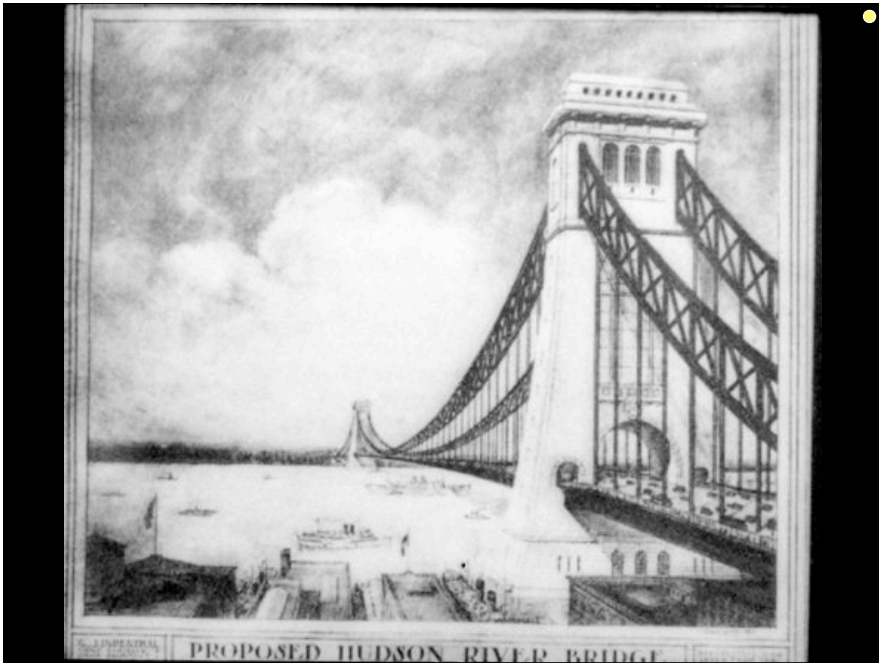
a brief tour of suspension bridge aesthetics (or lack of)...





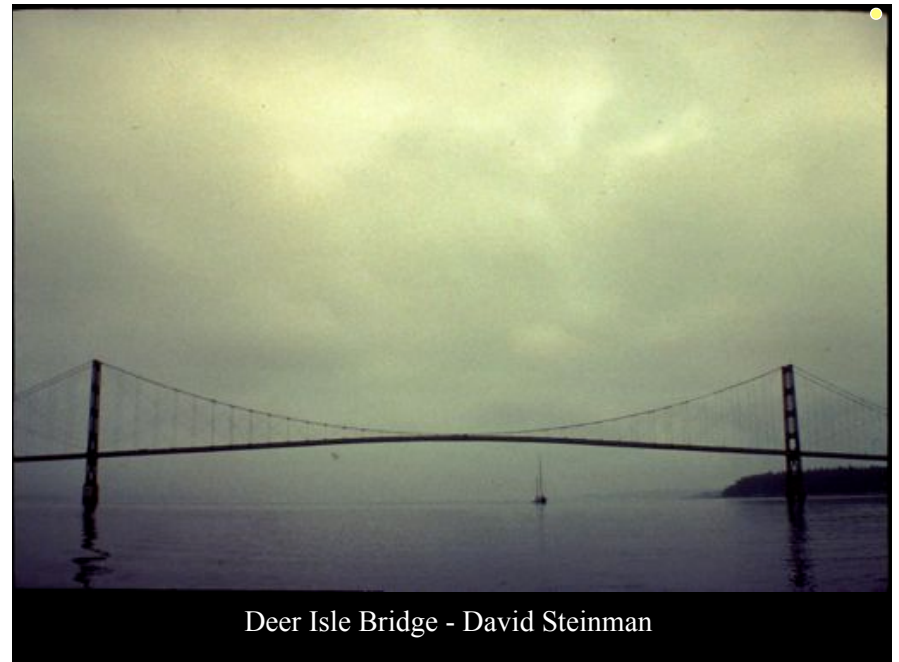
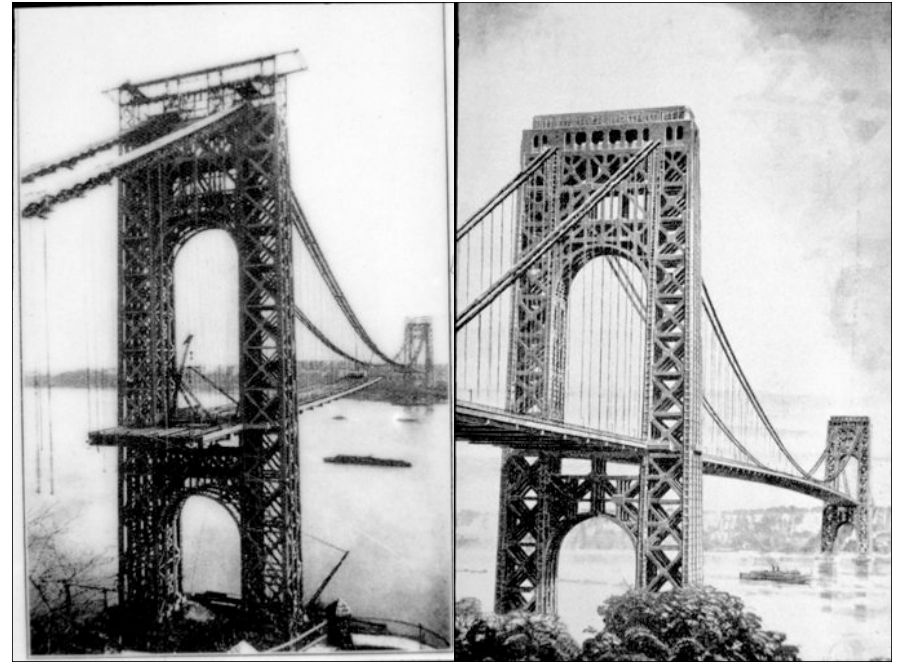
returning now to Lindenthal, Amman, and the design and development of the GWB



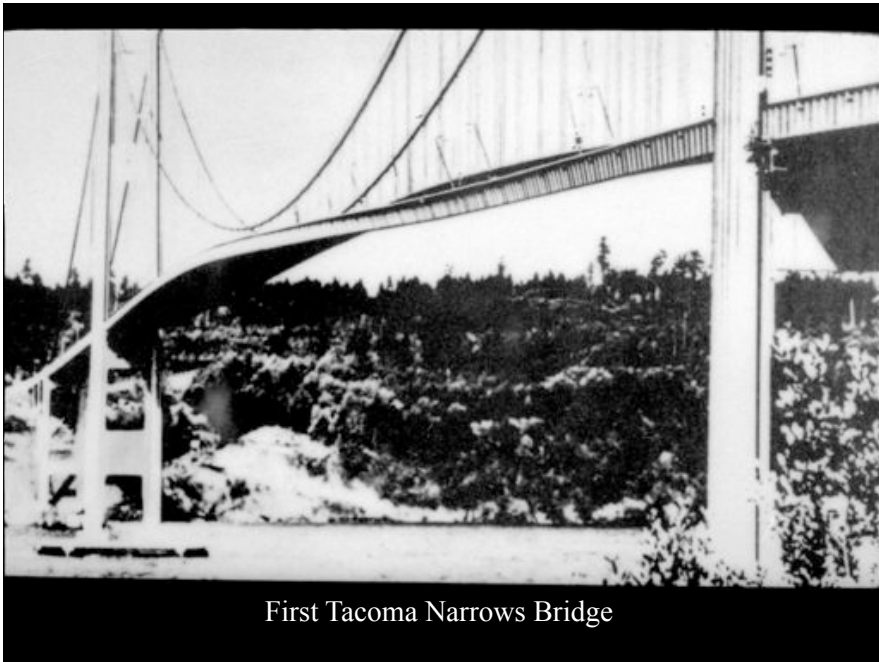
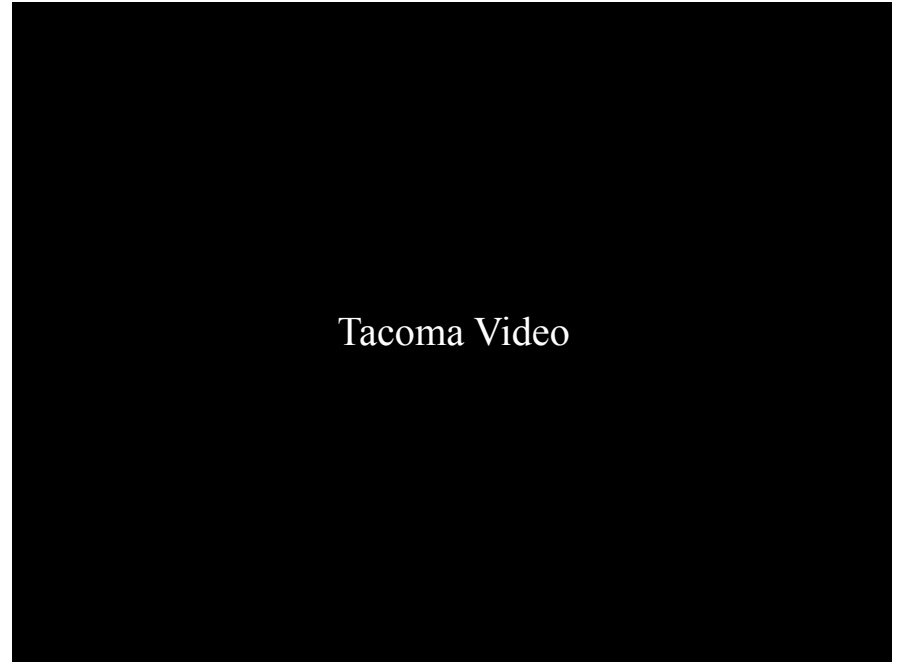
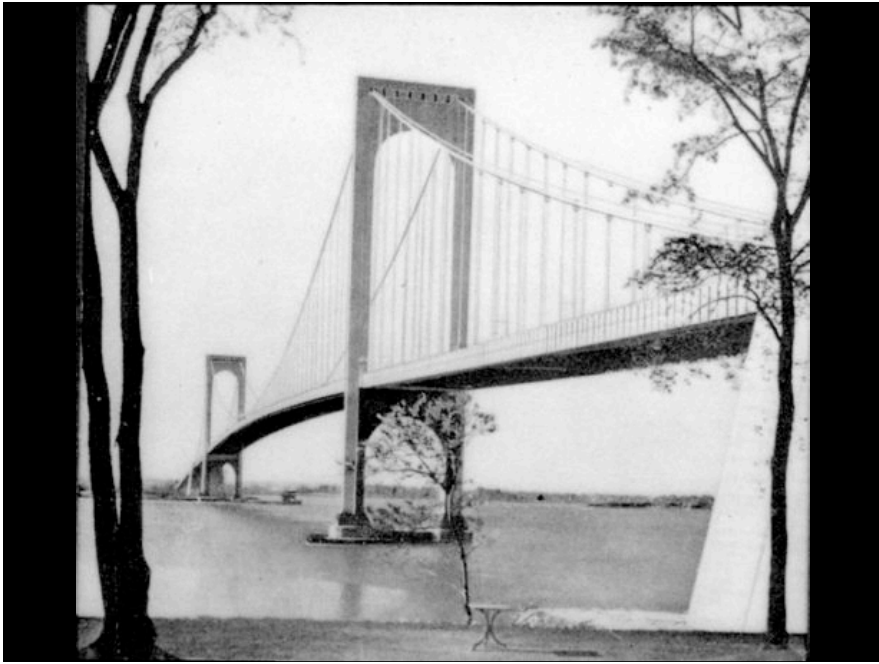




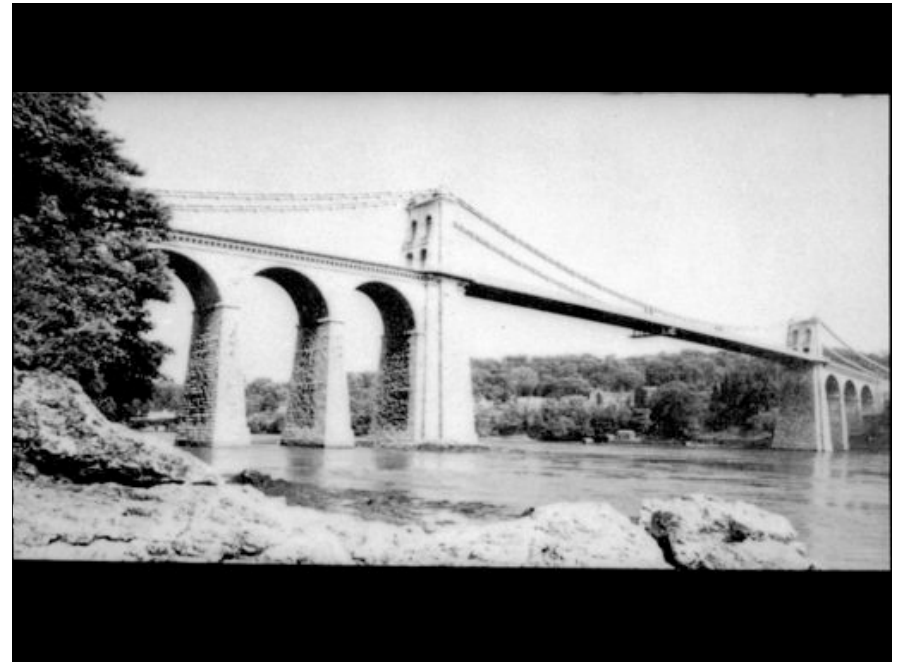
George Washington Bridge - Othmar Ammann - 3500 feet - 1931

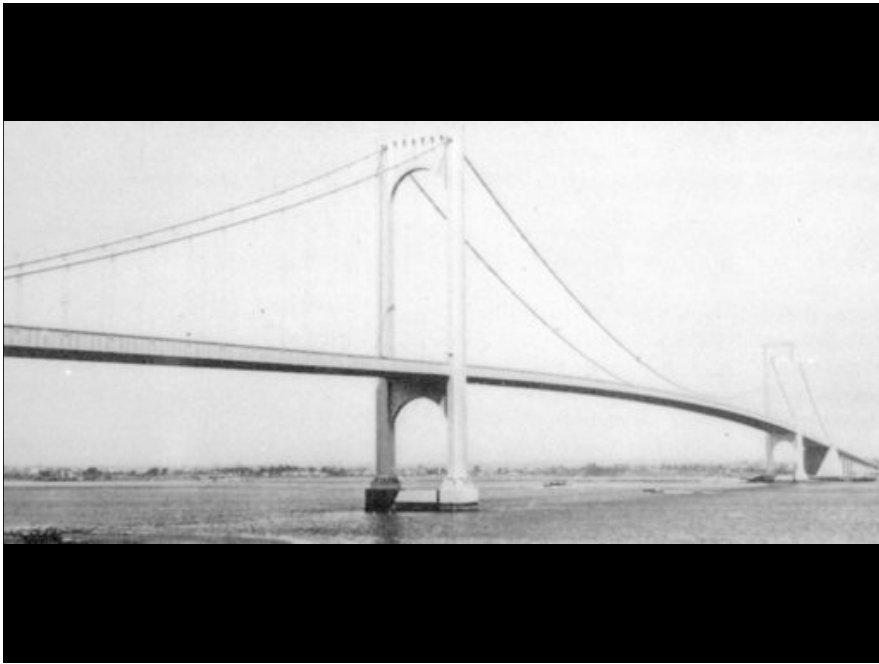
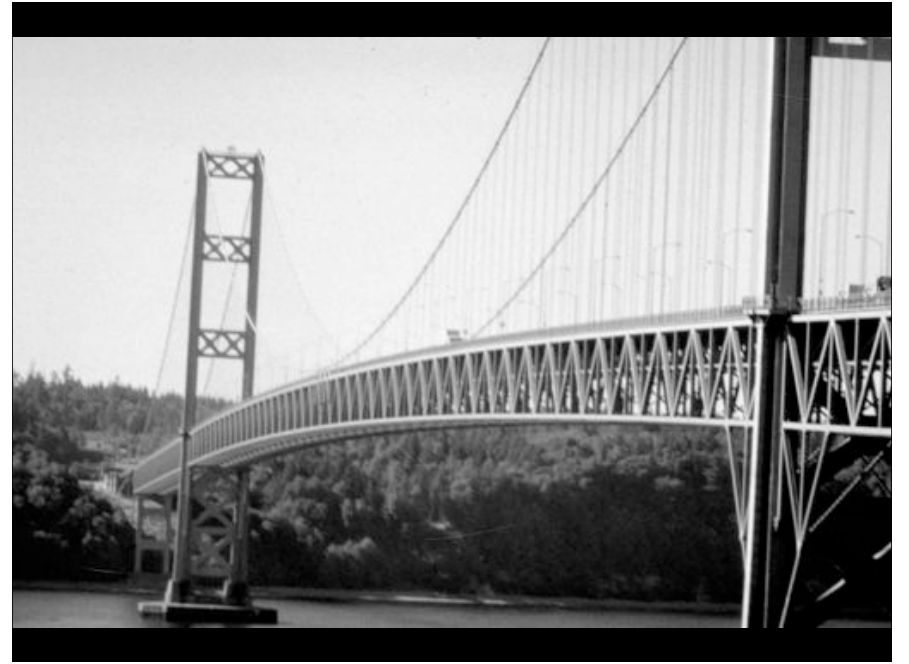


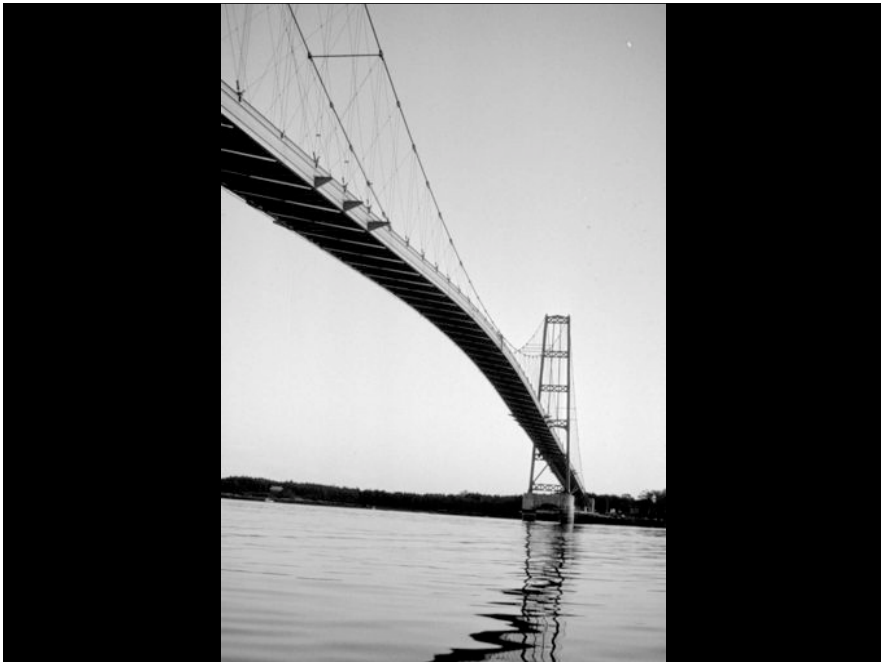
Deer Isle Bridge - David Steinman

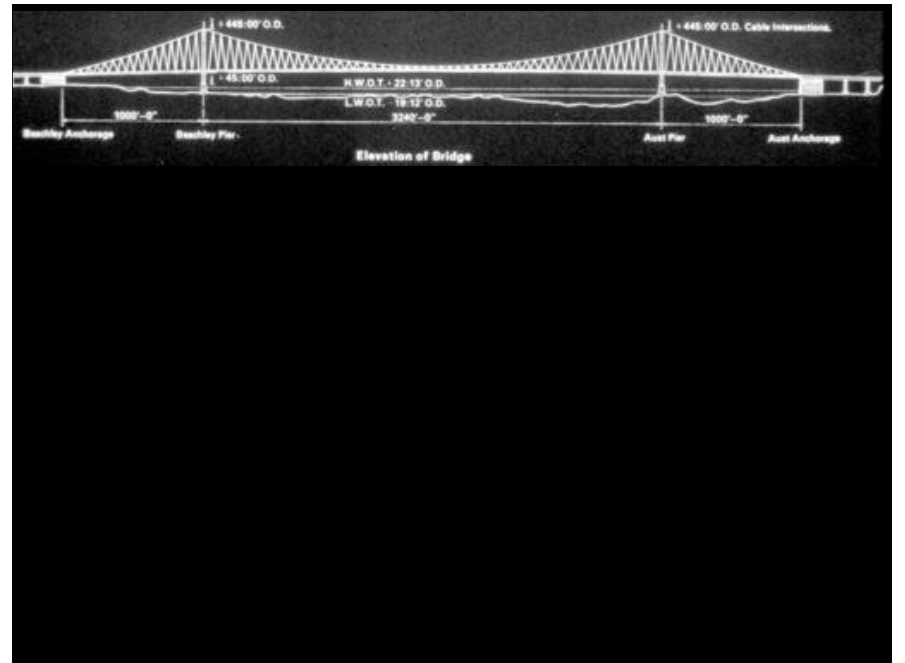
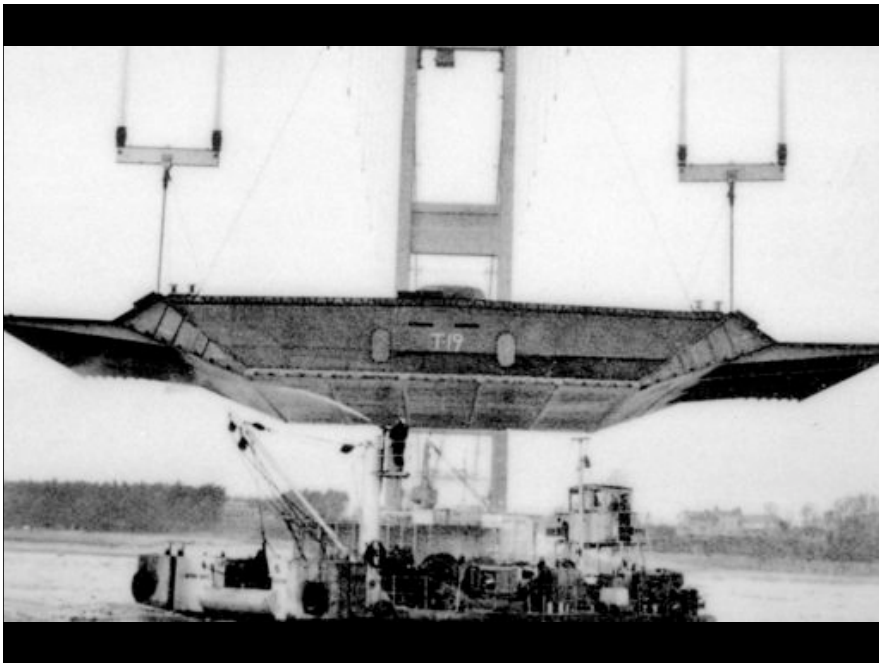


First Tacoma Narrows Bridge





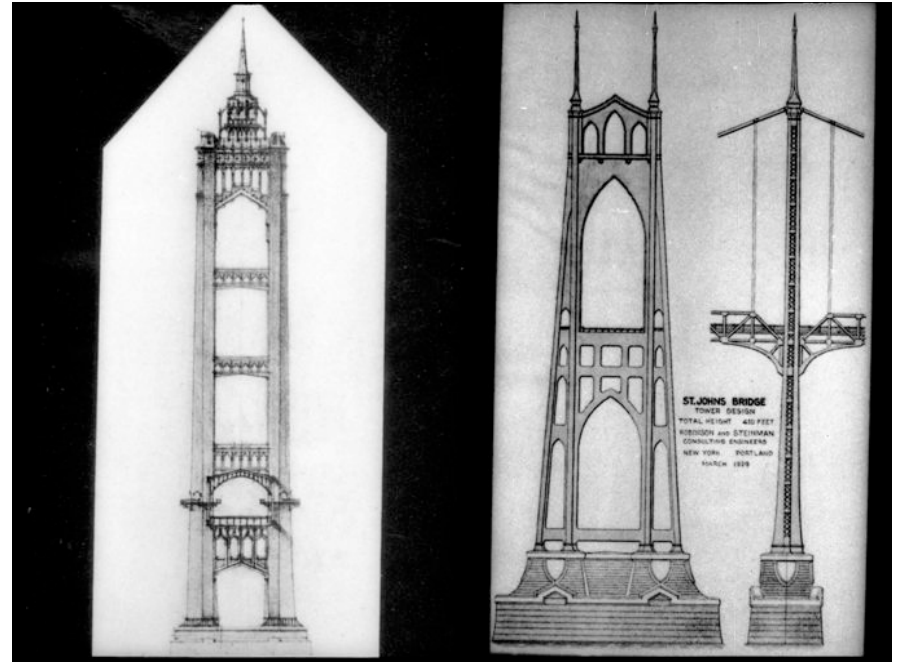
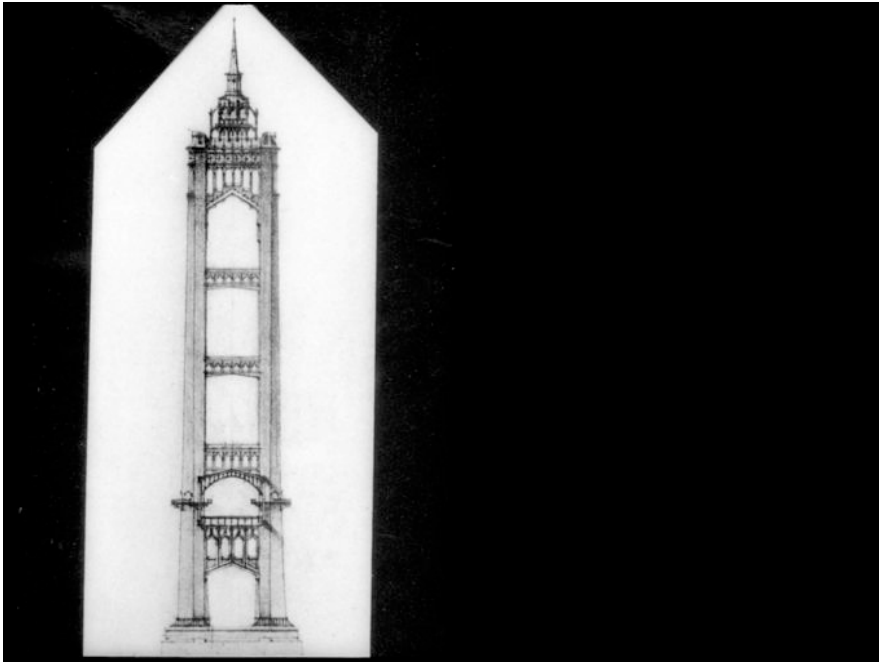


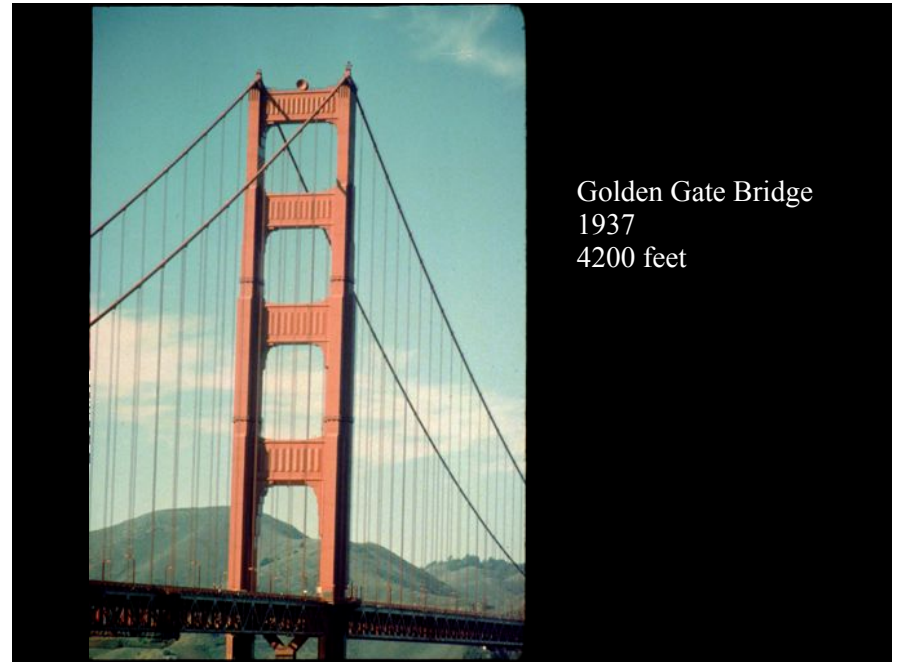
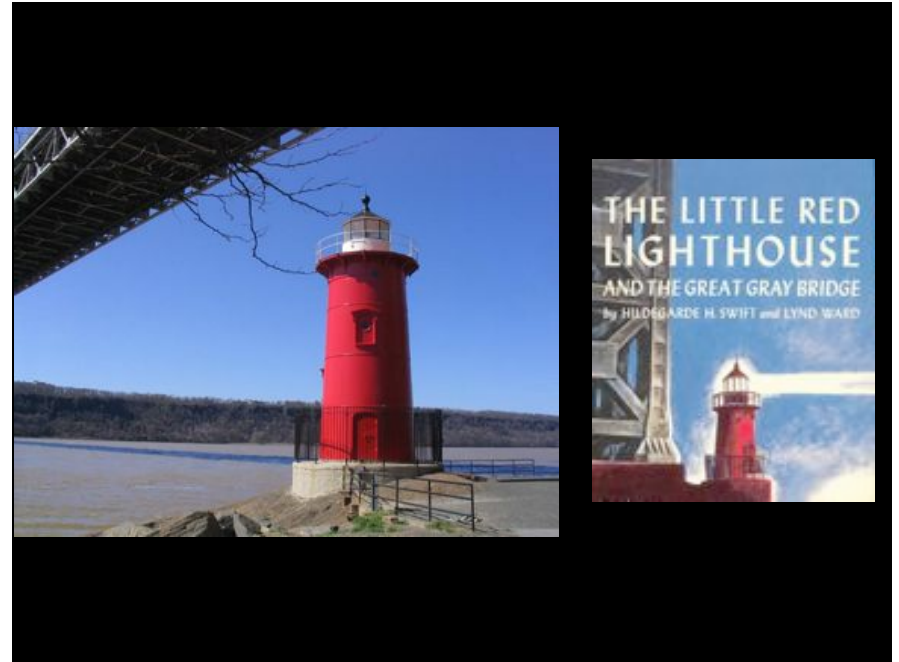
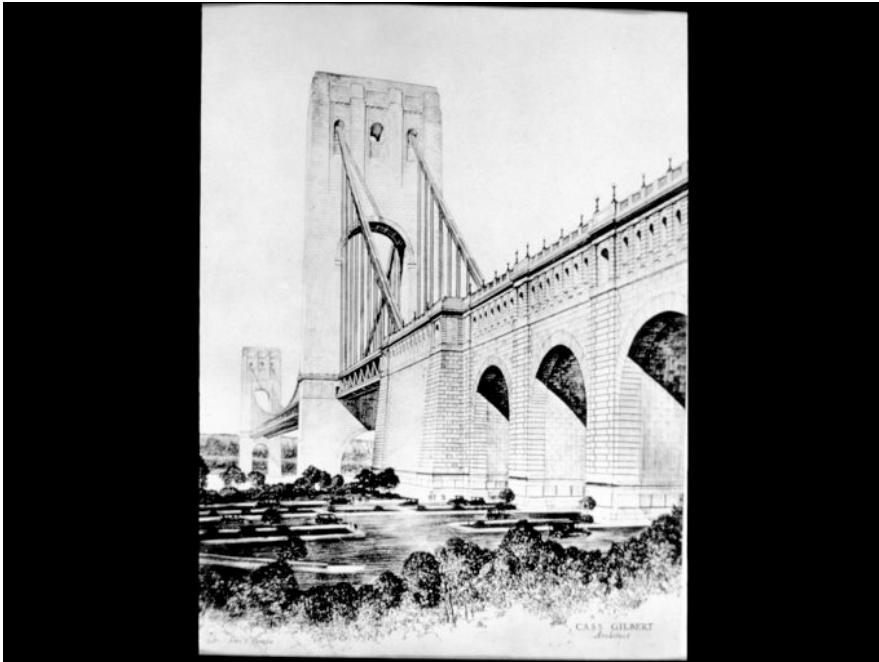




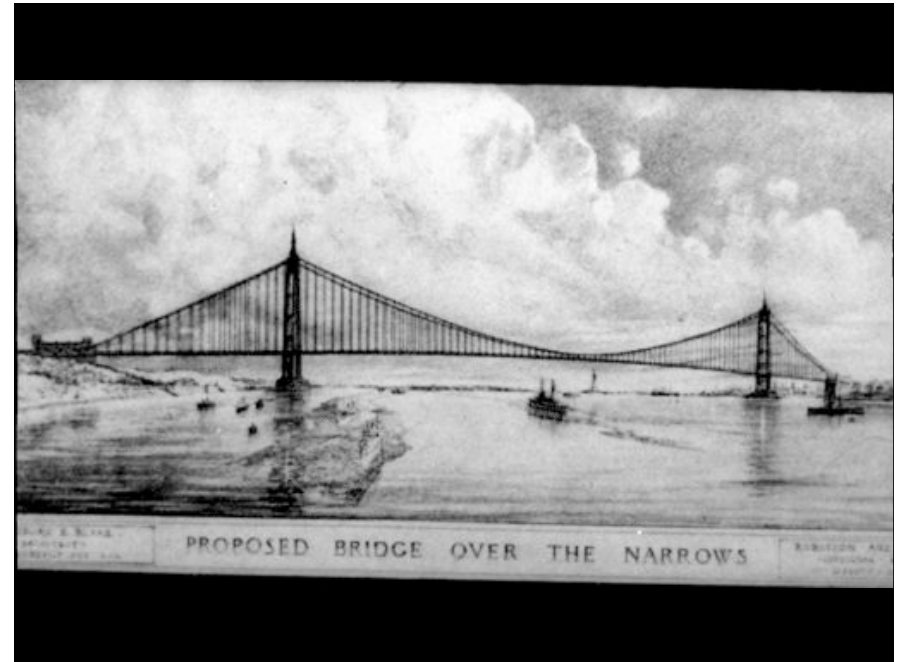
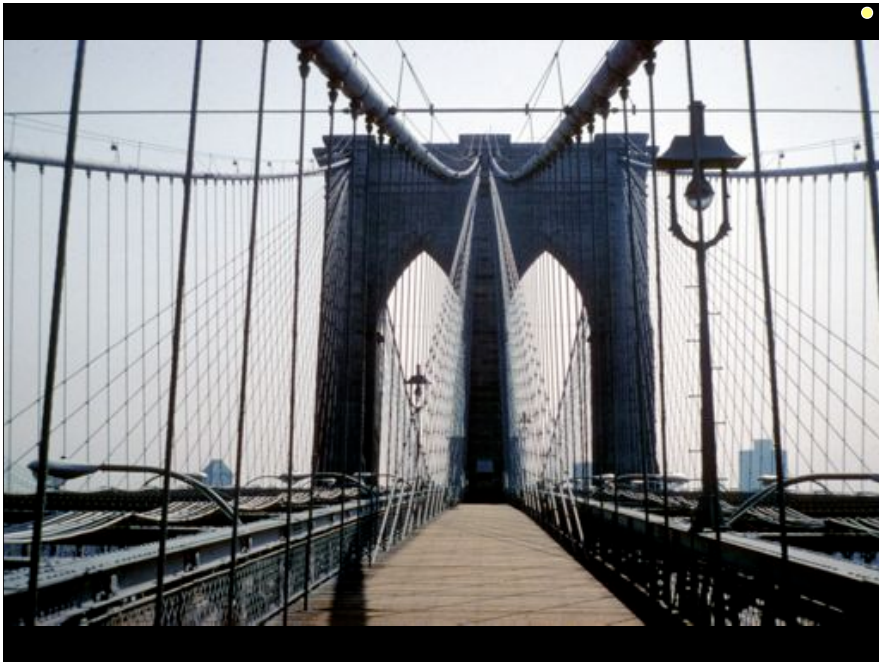
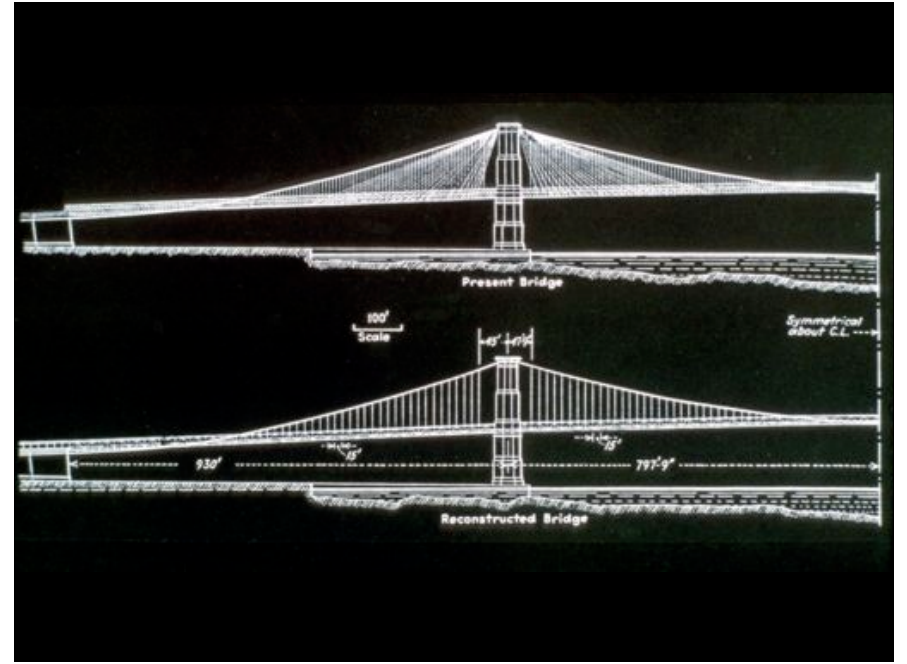
Consider the aesthetics and scientific function of towers particularly Ammann's vs. Steinman's towers

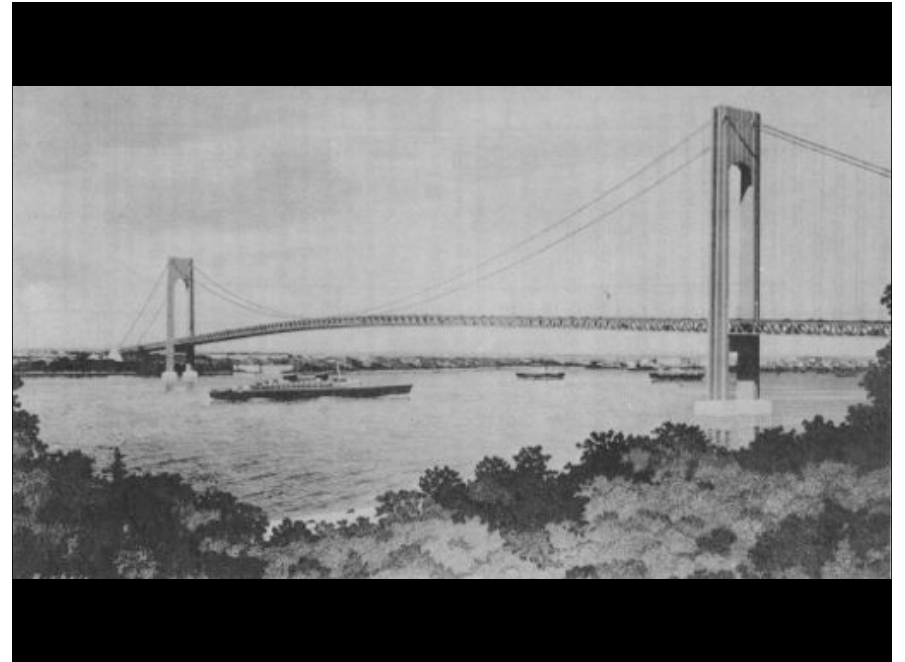
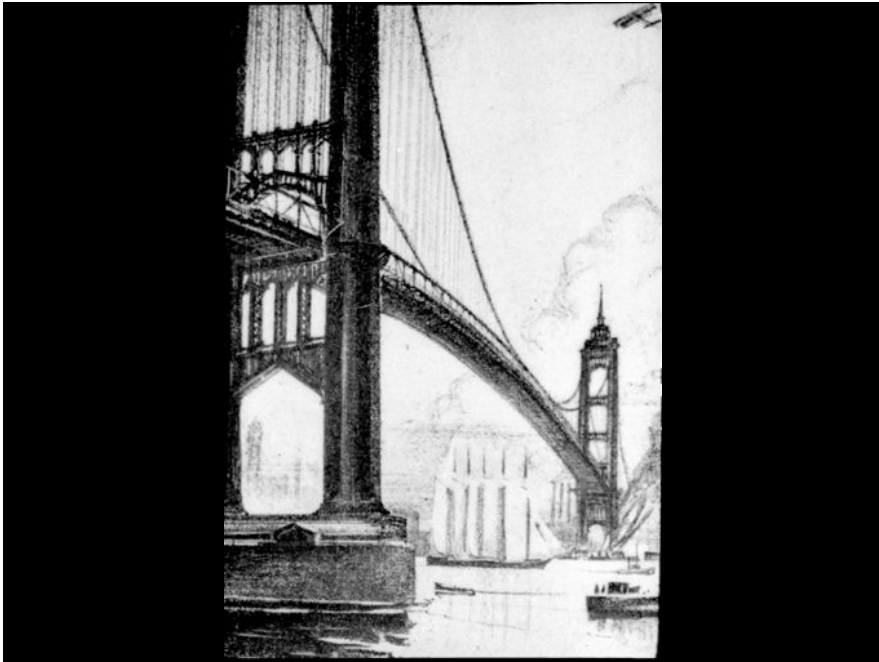
This section contains two side-by-side photographs comparing different suspension bridge tower designs. The left photograph shows a tower with a smooth, curved, and somewhat tapered profile, characteristic of Ammann's design. The right photograph shows a tower with a more traditional, lattice-structured, and rectangular profile, characteristic of Steinman's design. Both towers are shown from a low angle, emphasizing their height and structural details.





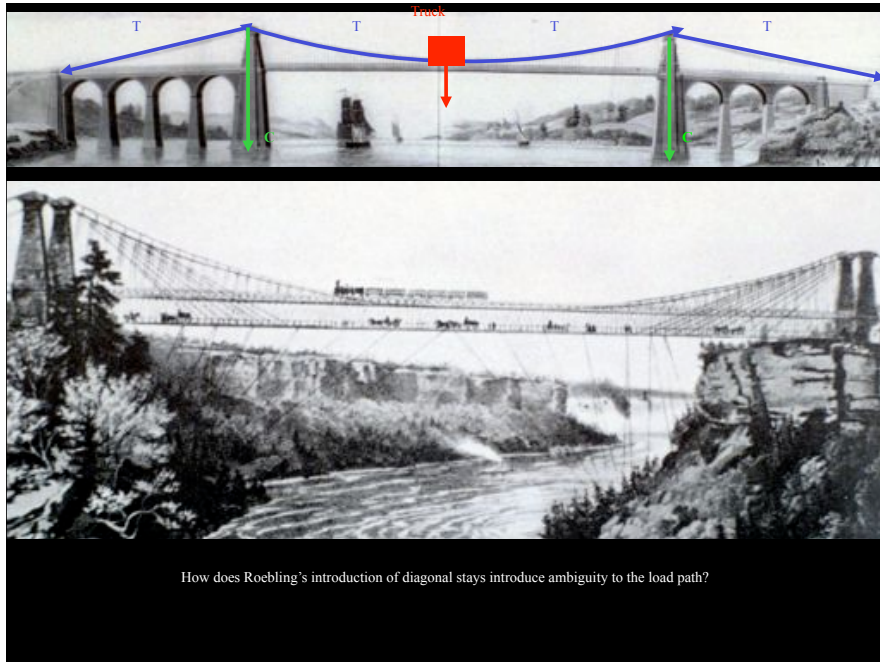
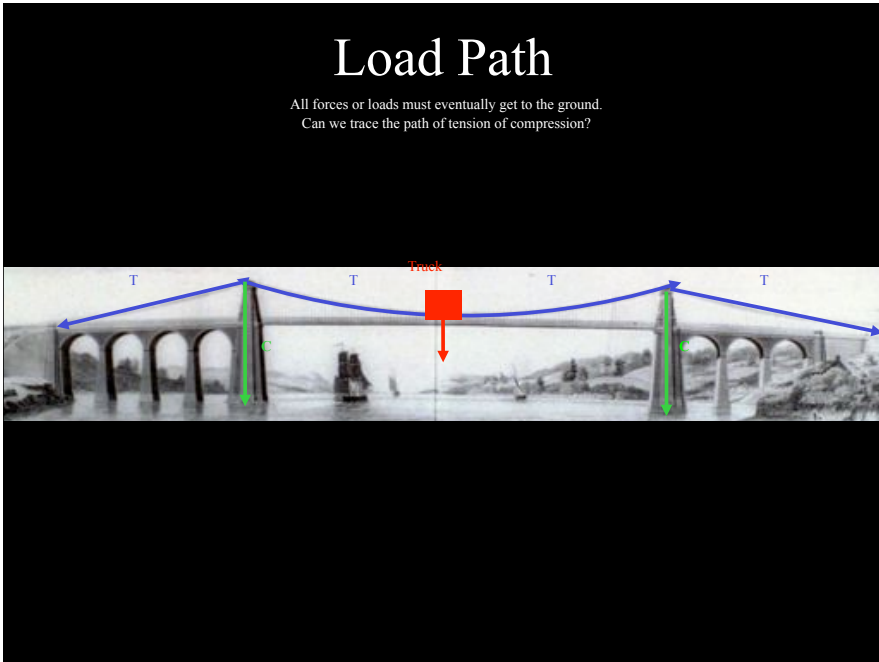
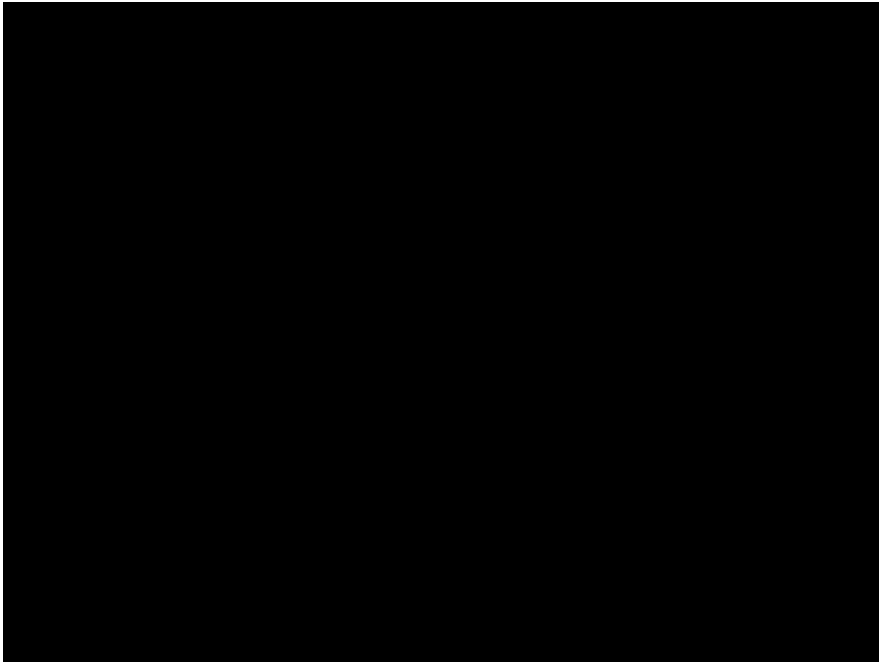
Golden Gate Bridge
1937
4200 feet





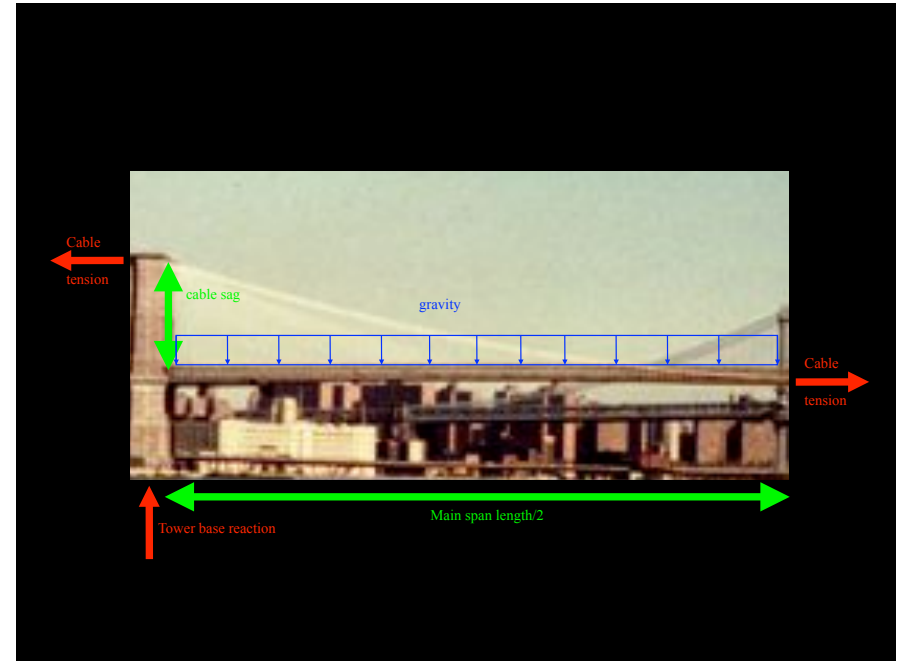
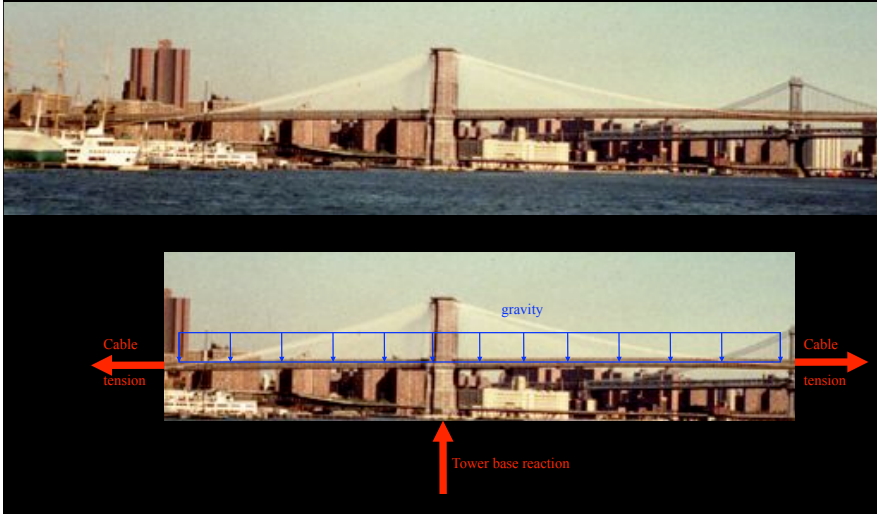
Othmar Ammann (1879 - 1965)

"For a half-century of distinguished leadership in the design of great bridges which combine beauty and utility with bold engineering concept and method."

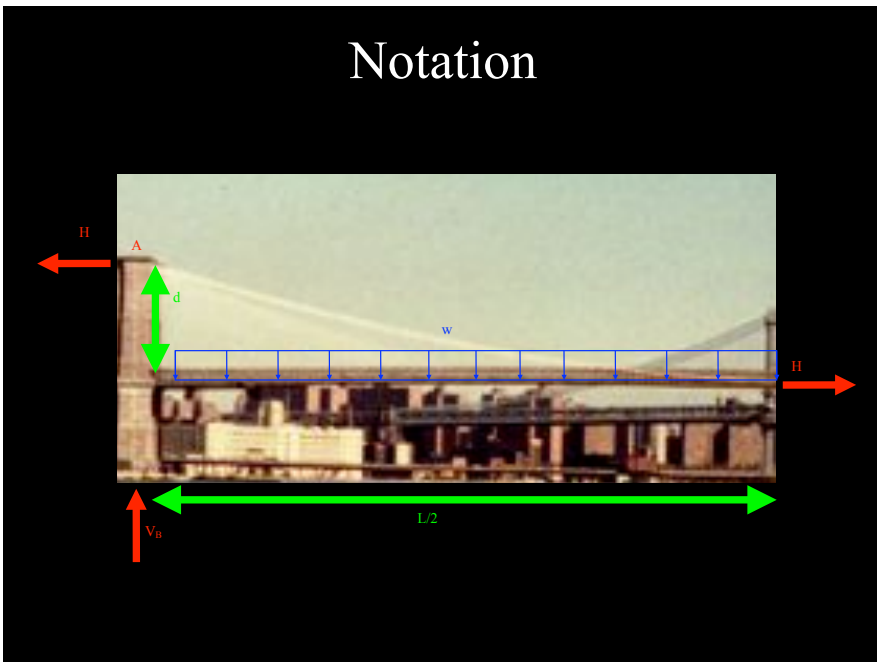


Free Body Diagrams

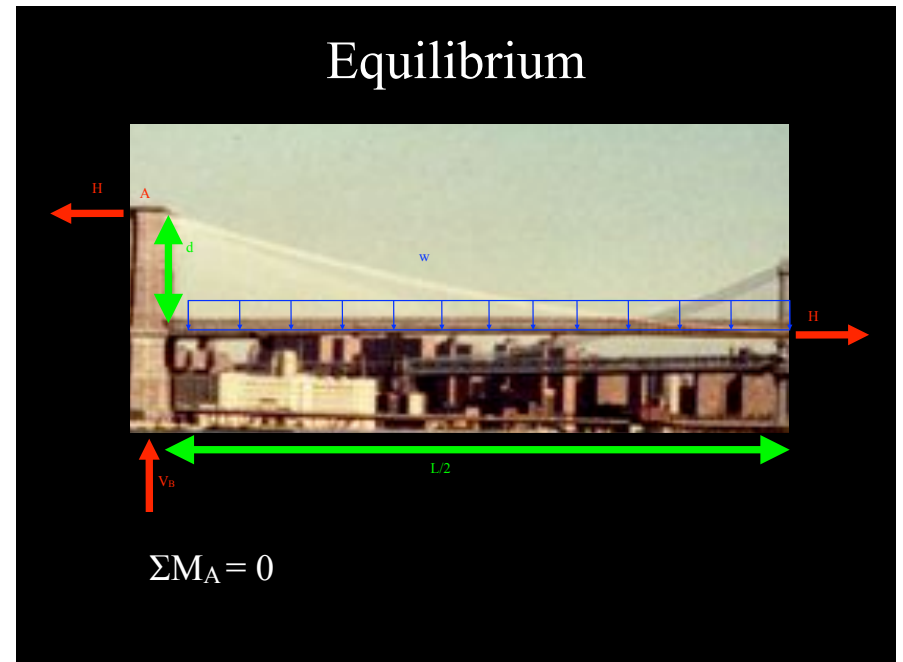
A sketch of all or part of a structure, detached from its support



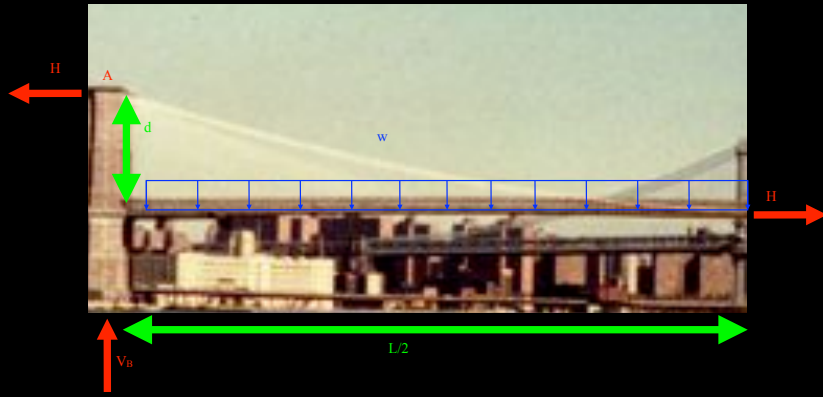
Notation



Equilibrium

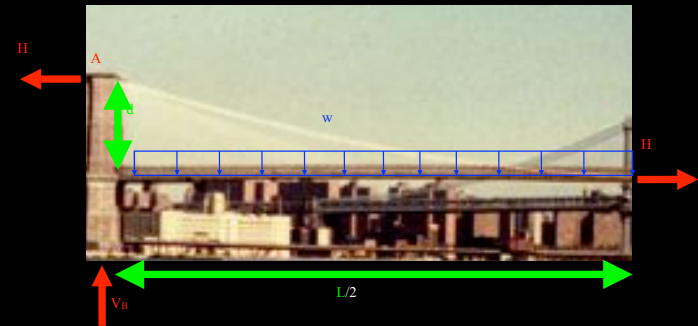


Equilibrium



$$\Sigma M_A = 0, \quad Hd - wL^2/8 = 0, \quad H = wL^2/8d$$

Cable tension



$$H = wL^2/8d$$

$w = \text{load}$

$L = \text{size}$

$R = \text{form}$

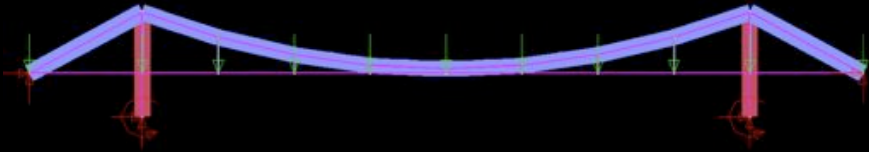
$H = \text{function}$

$$\downarrow R=L/d$$

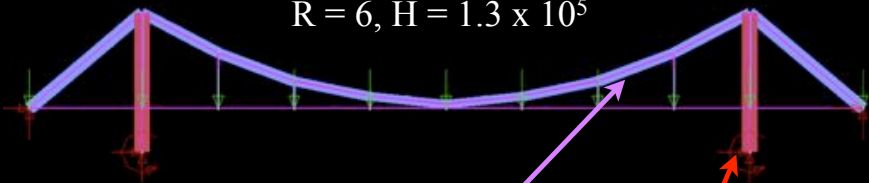
$$H = wLR/8$$

R, L transform w into H

$$R = 10, H = 2 \times 10^5$$



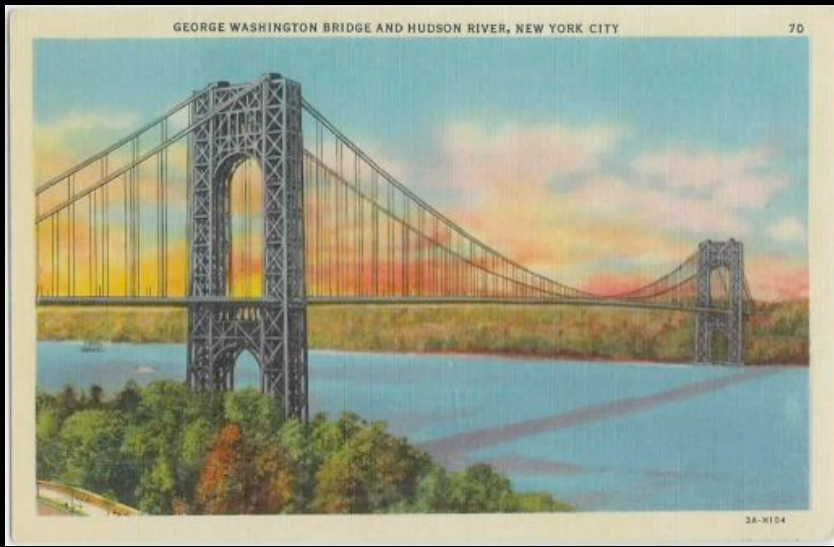
$$R = 6, H = 1.3 \times 10^5$$



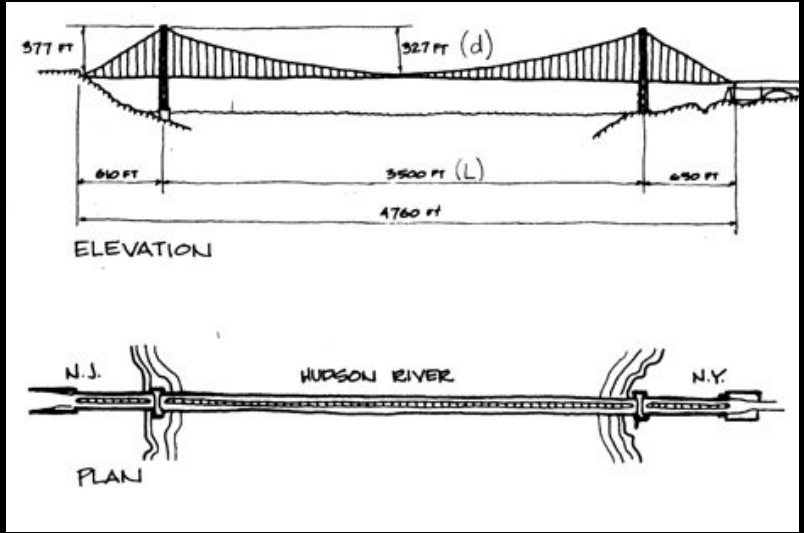
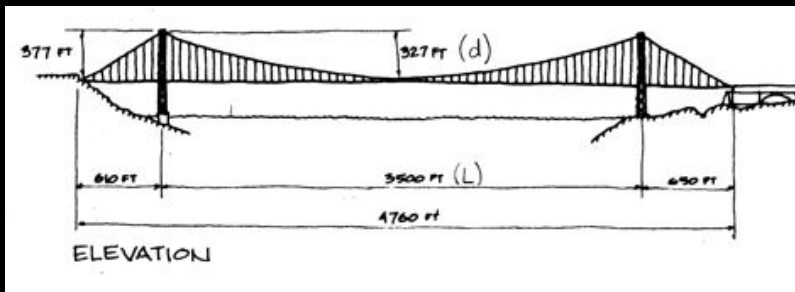
Tension

Compression

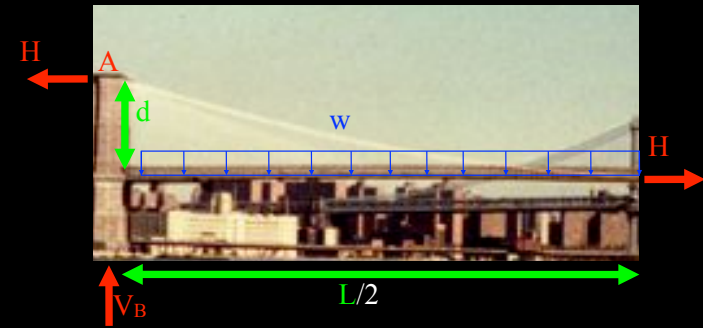
George Washington Bridge Study



<http://www.sbe.hw.ac.uk/staff/arthur/frbpc/GoldenGate%20Bridge.htm>



Cable tension



$$H = \frac{wL^2}{8d}$$

$$\downarrow R = L/d$$

$$H = \frac{wLR}{8}$$

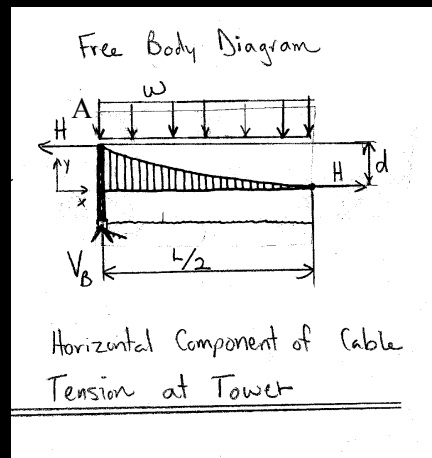
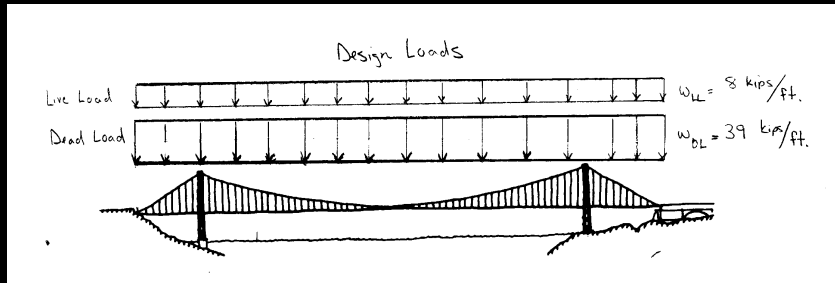
R, L transform w into H

w = load

L = size

R = form

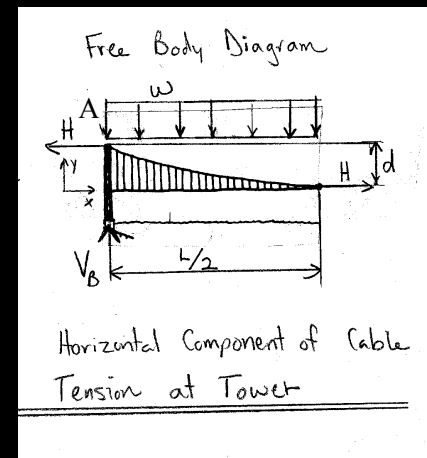
H = function



$$H = \frac{wL}{8} R$$

$$R = \frac{L}{d}$$

Horizontal Component of Cable Tension at Tower



$$H = \frac{wL}{8} R$$

cable stress = $\frac{\text{cable tension}}{\text{cable area}}$

$$\sigma = H/A$$

Horizontal Component of Cable Tension at Tower

$$\text{safety factor} = \frac{\text{allowable stress}}{\text{cable stress}}$$

safety factor > 1 ?

safety factor < 1 ?

safety factor $= 1$?

efficiency versus safety