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PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRICAL SHAPING EFFECTIVE SHELL STRUCTURES FORMS

The paper concerns geometrical shaping of shell structures composed of individual shells arranged effectively in space that is in a way similar to properties of a regular, geometrical surface with taking into account straight lines and planes normal to the base surface. The individual segments are made up of unidirectional folded flat sheets transformed into shell shapes. A freedom of transversal width increments of these sheets is assured while transforming, which ensures their possible small effort – such a deformation of a material intended for transferring functional loads but which makes restrictions concerning the shell sheets shapes. These shape restrictions are provoked by the strictly determined stiffness characteristics of the shell sheets and cause of the edge or discontinuous areas between adjacent shells - segments in the shell structure. The method of delimiting great diversity of effective, compound shell forms whose general shapes are close to regular, geometrical surfaces characterized by any sign of the Gaussian curvature is presented. Innovation of the way also consists in integration of the form of a whole building object (walls and shell roof). It is achieved by division of the elevation walls into flat areas contained in planes close to planes normal to the base surface as accurate as possible. The segment's directrices are also contained in these planes. The presented issues are the ground for elaborating a method of shaping of the light gauge steel shell structures and their further integration with whole building objects.

Keywords: light gauge steel shell structures, free deformation, folded sheets

1. Shell structures made of freely deformed flat folded sheets

The paper focuses on a geometrical way of arranging individual light gauge shells in the three-dimensional space compatible with any kind of a *base surface* to get a compound shell [1, 2], which is said to be a *shell structure*. The individual shells of the compound shell are called *stripes* or *segments*.

To obtain a general form of the shell structure, we should accepted the regular base surface [3]. The models of two shell structures based on a base plane and a base ellipsoid are depicted in Figs. 1, 2.

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Fig. 1. The model and view of two shell structures created with horizontal and oblique base planes

Rys. 1. Model i widok dwóch struktur powłokowych opartych na płaszczyznach bazowych: poziomej i ukośnej

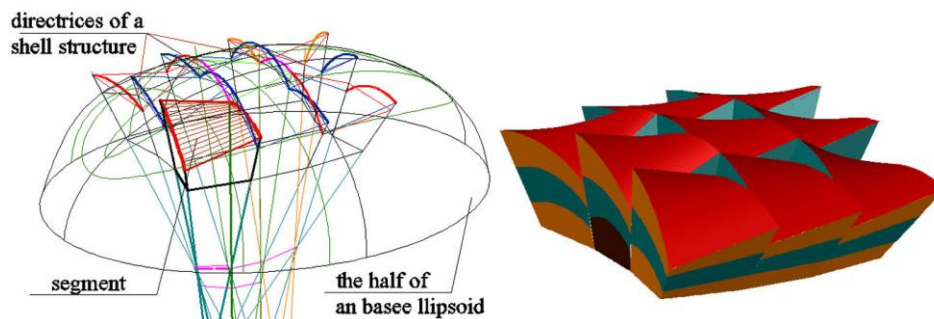


Fig. 2. The concept and visualization of a discontinuous shell structure with a base ellipsoid

Rys. 2. Koncepcja i wizualizacja nieciągłej struktury powłokowej zbudowanej na podstawie elipsoidy bazowej

The segments are made up of flat unidirectional folded sheets connected one to another by their longitudinal edges and transformed to spatial shapes as a result of assembling them to shell directrices [4]. While transforming, a freedom of transversal width increments of each fold is assured to get their possible small effort, so the sheets (folds) are undergone initial free deformations called *free deformations* [5, 6].

From geometrical and physical properties of the freely deformed flat sheets it results their orthotropy, which causes that the accurate determination of directions and an arrangement of shell fold axes along each shell's directrix is required while creating models of each shell fold characterized by its small effort [6, 7]. Each fold axis stays rectilinear and its neutral surface is also rectilinear while transforming [8]. Thus, a sector of a ruled surface is the model of each shell fold [8, 9]. It exists interdependence between the lengths of two lines supporting the transversal opposite edges of the shell fold and its supporting conditions including curvatures and mutual positions of the segment directrices.

Additionally, from the fact that the freedom of the transversal width increments of all shell folds is assured it results the following restrictions: a) the biggest width of each shell fold is at its crosswise ends, b) the biggest shell fold's

contraction is in the half of its lengths, c) the neutral surface of each shell fold is the central sector of a ruled surface so that its line of striction passes through the middle on the fold length [6, 8].

From the above restrictions of the shell fold shape it results the fact that they appear rectilinear / curvilinear edges or flat / shell areas between every pair of the adjacent segments of the shell structure disturbing smoothness or continuity of the structure [5, 6].

2. Basic assumptions for shaping shell structures

A geometrical model of each individual shell segment is fixed by means of its two directrices. The equations of these directrices in the same coordinate system are necessary to calculate the crosswise increments of the folds widths, the arrangement of points of assembling the folds ends along these directrices, and the arrangement of rulings modeling fold's axes in accurate way. This edge model is formed with a finite number of the rulings of a ruled surface σ [6, 7].

With respect to the restrictions referring to the shape changes of the folds while assembling them to the shell directrices it was decided that the activities provided by the method algorithm have to be done in two essential stages.

The first stage is produced by the action leading to creating a polyhedral structure called a *controlling structure* whose planes separate the individual segments of the shell structure from each other. The controlling structure delimits "cells" in the space, in which the segments satisfying the restrictions connected to the unidirectional folded sheeting are created.

The base ellipsoid enables us to delimit a controlling structure (see Fig. 3). The way recommends the effective covering of the base surface by segments so that the side edges and planes of the controlling structure, being sought, would be normal to the base surface σ or close to those. Four adjacent planes of the controlling structure form one controlling composition $\Gamma_{i,j}$.

Four proper straight lines n_{pij} normal to the ellipsoid σ do not intersect each other and they cannot create the side edges of the controlling composition (see Fig. 3). To obtain one „cell”, 8 planes determined by straight lines tangent and normal to the base surface at the points $P_{11}, P_{12}, P_{21}, P_{22}$, have to be replaced with the system of four planes $\xi_{u1}, \xi_{u2}, \xi_{v1}, \xi_{v2}$ (see Fig. 4) from which each one: a) passes through one of the pairs $(P_{11}, P_{12}), (P_{21}, P_{22}), (P_{11}, P_{21}), (P_{21}, P_{22})$, b) is parallel to one from among the edges $k_{u1}, k_{v1}, k_{u2}, k_{v2}$ common for each pair of the adjacent planes belonging to the above 8 planes normal to σ .

Thus, the four straight lines and four planes (see Fig. 4) being close to planes and planes normal to this ellipsoid form trapezoidal controlling compositions. These straight lines pass through the points of the intersection of the chosen lines t_i, w_j of curvature on this ellipsoid σ (Fig. 3, 4).

The lines: $a_{11}, b_{11}, c_{11}, d_{11}$ of intersection of two adjacent planes of the same controlling composition are called the *side edges* but the lines: u_{11}, v_{11} of intersection of two opposite planes of the same controlling composition are called the *axes* (Fig. 4). The faces of the controlling structure intersect the base surface in lines, which divide this surface into quadrilateral areas $\sigma_{i,j}$ arranged regularly on the base surface. In the second stage the segments $\Omega_{i,j}$ of a shell structure are assigned to these areas $\sigma_{i,j}$. According to the way the corner points of their border line are accepted or calculated on the side edges in proper distances from the base surface.

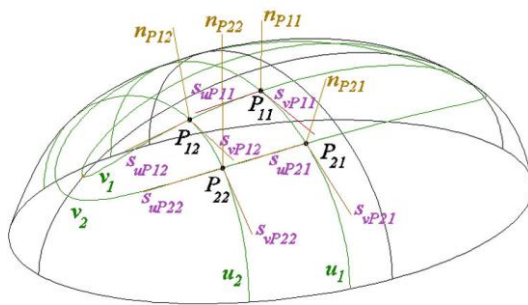


Fig. 3. The concept of a way of accepting the initial assumptions for designing shell structures

Rys. 3. Koncepcja sposobu przyjmowania założeń do projektowania struktury powłokowej

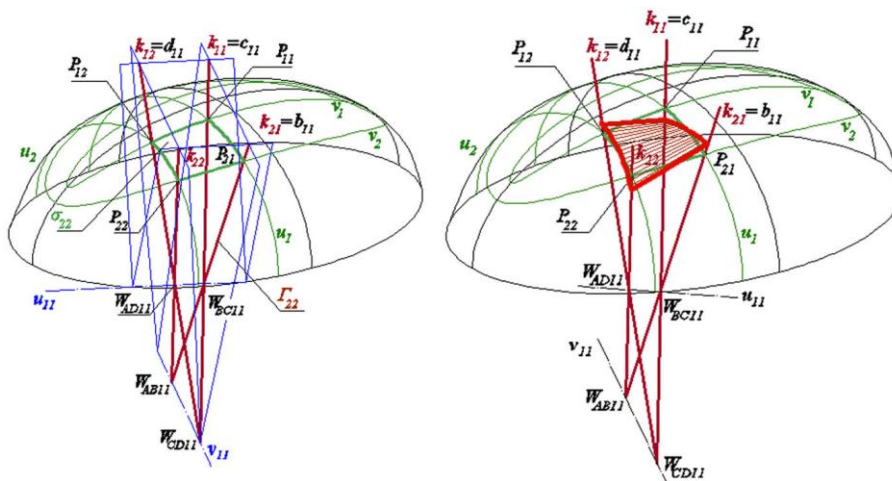


Fig. 4. The concept of the activities and objects taking into account during creating segments of a shell structure

Rys. 4. Koncepcja działań i obiektów biorących udział w wyznaczaniu segmentów pewnej struktury powłokowej

The directrices $e_{i,j}, f_{i,j}$ of each segment $\Omega_{i,j}$ are fixed on two opposite planes of the same controlling composition so that their ends would belong to the side edges as well as the restrictions connected with the material properties of free deformed folded sheets would be satisfied.

To summarize, the main aim of the presented way is to obtain such building objects which are characterized by: a) integrated shapes and position of the segments of their shell structure and walls, b) effective arrangement of the segments by means of the base surface and the straight lines and planes normal to it in chosen points so that the areas of the sectors $\sigma_{i,j}$ would be close to the areas of the segments $\Omega_{i,j}$ as accurate as possible.

3. Shaping of forms of the shell structures with the typical ways

The activities required by the way and leading to form a mode of a shell structure are described below on the example of a base ellipsoid σ whose mathematic representation is given by:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (1)$$

where: $a = 24000$ mm, $b = 18000$ mm, $c = 11000$ mm, x, y, z – variables.

The curves t_i and w_j and points $N_{i,j}$ (for $i, j = 1, 2$) resulting from a division of the geometrical surface σ into the sectors $\sigma_{i,j}$ by means of two sets of planes parallel to the axis z [10-12] so that, any plane of one set intersects the planes of the other set at the right angles are determined in the typical solutions (Fig. 5) [2, 13] concerning geometrical forms of the shell structures. Such an action enables us to obtain an orthogonal projection of planar lines of the intersection of this surface by the above planes onto a horizontal plane in the shape of a planar orthogonal networks [12, 14].

Constructions of these lines can be started with fixing the ellipses w_0 and t_0 contained in the planes (y, z) and (x, z) of the local coordinate system of the ellipsoid σ . The vertex $N_{0,0}$ of σ was constructed as the point of intersecting of the above lines. The points $N_{1,0}$ and $N_{2,0}$ were delimited on the line w_0 as well as the points $N_{0,1}$ i $N_{0,2}$ were fixed on the line t_0 in a constant arrangement equal to $R_o = 6500$ mm.

For the purpose of constructing other points $N_{i,j}$ (for $i = 1, 2$ and $j = 1, 2$) there were led two sets of planes $\{\xi_{ti}\}$ and $\{\xi_{wj}\}$ passing through the above points and parallel either to the plane (y, z) or to the plane (x, z) . The above planes intersect the ellipsoid σ in ellipses t_i and w_j expressed as:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a_{ii} \cdot \cos(\tau_i) \\ y &= yN_{i,0} \\ z &= c_{ii} \cdot \sin(\tau_i) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where: $a_{ii} = a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{yN_{i,0}^2}{b^2}}$, $c_{ii} = c \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{yN_{i,0}^2}{b^2}}$, τ_i – the angular coefficient,
and

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= xN_{0,j} \\ y &= b_{wj} \cdot \cos(\omega_j) \\ z &= c_{wj} \cdot \sin(\omega_j) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

where: $b_{wj} = b \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{xN_{0,j}^2}{a^2}}$, $c_{wj} = c \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{xN_{0,j}^2}{a^2}}$, ω_j – the angular coefficient, x ,
 y , z – variables.

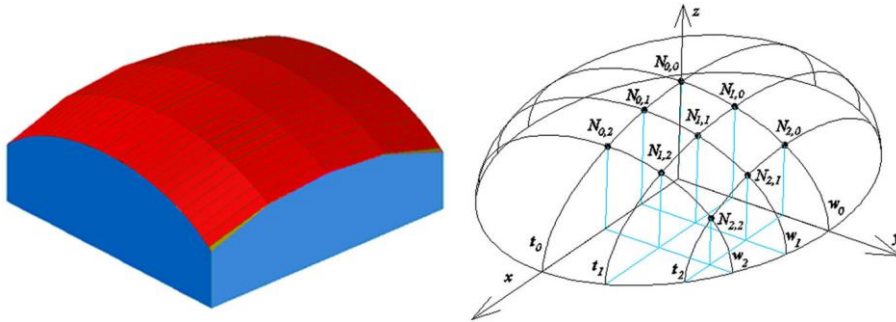


Fig. 5. The points and lines accepted on the base ellipsoid σ and visualization of the shell structure based on this ellipsoid

Rys. 5. Punkty i linie przyjęte na elipsoidzie bazowej σ oraz wizualizacja struktury powłokowej powstałej na podstawie tej elipsoidy

The points $N_{i,j}$ were obtained as the points of intersecting the ellipsoid σ with the edges of the intersection of the proper pairs of the above planes. Their coordinates are presented in Tab. 1.

Next, the sections $N_{0,0}N_{2,0}$ and $N_{0,1}N_{2,1}$ of ellipses w_0 and w_1 were accepted as the directrices of the sector σ_{wj} ($j = 1$) of a ruled surface approximating a suitable strip of the ellipsoid σ . The sector σ_{wj} is accepted as the geometrical model

of the neutral surface of the shell structure strip Σ_{w_j} . However, the sections $N_{0,1}N_{2,1}$ and $N_{0,2}N_{2,2}$ of the ellipses w_1, w_2 were accepted as the directrices of the sector Σ_{w_2} of other ruled surface modeling the second strip of the designed shell structure. In addition, arrangements of rulings of two above stripes have to satisfy the structural condition assuring the freedom of the transversal width increments of all shell folds [8]. There were calculated the values of the coordinates of the ruling ends of the above stripes by means of the computer program which was written on the base of the Reichhart's algorithm [6].

Table 1. The coordinates of the chosen points $N_{i,j}$ on the base ellipsoid σ

Tabela 1. Współrzędne punktów $N_{i,j}$ wybranych na elipsoidzie bazowej σ

Point	x [mm]	y [mm]	z [mm]
$N_{0,0}$	0.00000	0.00000	11000
$N_{1,0}$	0.00000	6459.0	10267
$N_{2,0}$	0.00000	12515	7906.0
$N_{0,1}$	6487.0	0.00000	10590
$N_{0,2}$	12855	0.00000	9289.0
$N_{1,1}$	6487.0	6459.0	9828.0
$N_{2,1}$	6487.0	12515	7326.0
$N_{1,2}$	12855	6459.0	8409.0
$N_{2,2}$	12855	12515	5272.0

The obtained model of one of four symmetrical parts of the shell structure is presented in Fig. 6. It is composed of two stripes formed by 18 shell sheets and characterized by a relatively big roof area non-performed by folded sheets along the longitudinal border $N_{2,0}N_{2,2}$.

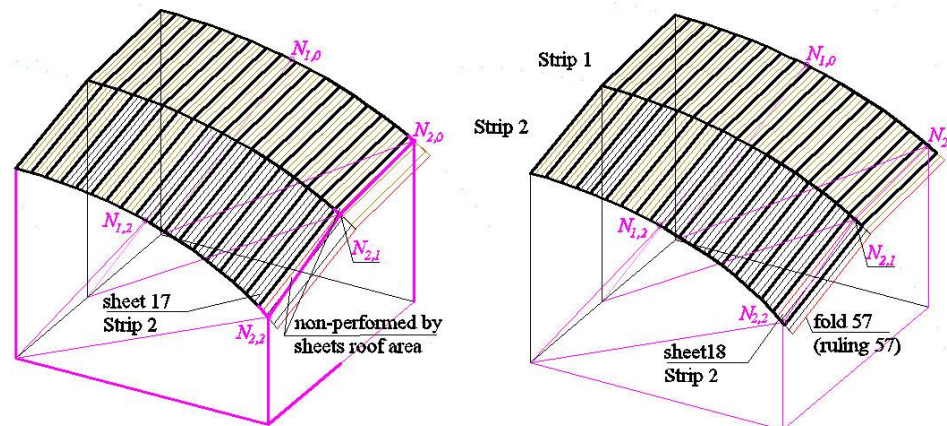


Fig. 6. The edge model of a building object covered with a strip shell structure

Rys. 6. Model krawędziowy pewnego obiektu budowlanego przykrytego powłoką strukturą pasmową

4. Shaping of integrated shell structures forms with an innovative way

The author's new way of shaping effective thin-walled shell structures is based on creating polyhedral controlling structures whose edges and sides are either contained in straight lines and planes normal to a base surface or close to these ones.

The main characteristic figure of this way is the fact that the properties of the accepted base surface influence on the controlling structure deciding about a general form of a shell structure. This makes that the presented method is much more intuitive as well as enables us to create the controlling structures as integrated with flat or shell walls and windows of building objects due to a possibility of diversification of shell structures shapes. If we keep the above recommendation, then we will be able to shape free, original and real attractive shell structure forms.

Thus, the way recommends us this the constructions which are presented below. They are considered on the example of the known base ellipsoid σ expressed by (1).

At the beginning, we accept that the gable walls are inclined to the vertical direction, which is similar to the axis z of the local coordinate system of σ , at the angle different from zero. This inclination is dependent on the directions of the normal straight lines n_{ij} of σ at the before accepted points N_{ij} of the intersection of the ellipses t_i and w_j (for $i, j = 0, 1, 2$), see Fig. 7.

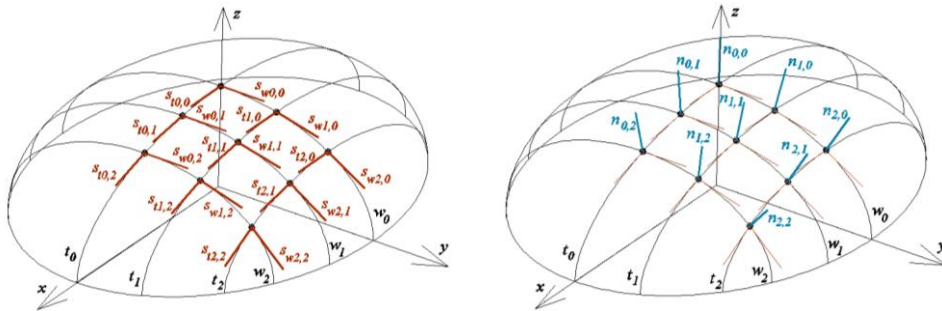


Fig. 7. The straight lines $s_{ij,j}$, $s_{wi,j}$ and n_{ij} tangent and normal to the ellipsoid σ at the points N_{ij}

Rys. 7. Proste $s_{ij,j}$, $s_{wi,j}$ i n_{ij} styczne i normalne do bazowej elipsoidy σ w punktach N_{ij}

To this end, the components of the direction vectors $\vec{s}_{ti,j}$, $\vec{s}_{wi,j}$ of the straight lines $s_{ti,j}$, $s_{wi,j}$ tangent to the ellipses t_i and w_j at the points N_{ij} (as well as the ellipsoid σ) were constructed by using two below parametric equations expressed as:

$$\vec{s}_{ti,j} = [l_{Sti,j}, m_{Sti,j}, n_{Sti,j}] \quad (4)$$

where: $l_{Sti,j} = -a_{ti} \cdot \sin(\tau_i)$, $m_{Sti,j} = 0.0000$, $n_{Sti,j} = c_{ti} \cdot \cos(\tau_i)$,

τ_i – variable

and

$$\vec{s}_{wi,j} = [l_{Swi,j}, m_{Swi,j}, n_{Swi,j}] \quad (5)$$

where: $l_{Swi,j} = 0.0000$, $m_{Swi,j} = -b_{wj} \cdot \sin(\omega_j)$, $n_{Swi,j} = c_{wj} \cdot \cos(\omega_j)$,

ω_j – variable.

The values of the components of the direction vectors $\vec{s}_{ti,j}$, $\vec{s}_{wi,j}$ of the straight lines $s_{ti,j}$, $s_{wi,j}$ being characterized by the identical lengths equal to 5000.0 m are presented in Tabs. 2, 3. The values of the angles τ_i^* , ω_j^* of the inclination of the straight line n_{ij} to the local axis x_{Li} of the ellipse t_i (the axis y_{Li} of the ellipse w_j) calculated for the point N_{ij} are also given in these tables and they are different from the coefficients τ_i , ω_j .

Next, the components of the directed vector $\vec{n}_{i,j} = [l_{ni,j}, m_{ni,j}, n_{ni,j}]$ of the straight line n_{ij} normal to the ellipsoid σ in the point N_{ij} (see Fig. 7) presented in Tab. 4 were obtained by using the formula expressed as

$$\vec{n}_{i,j} = \vec{s}_{ti,j} \times \vec{s}_{wi,j} \quad (6)$$

Table 2. The values of the components of the direction vector $\vec{s}_{ti,j}$ and the measure of the angle τ_i^* for the ellipse t_i at the point N_{ij}

Tabela 2. Wartości składowych wektora kierunkowego $\vec{s}_{ti,j}$ i wartości miar kąta τ_i dla elipsy t_i w punkcie N_{ij}

Tangent vector / Point	$l_{Sti,j}$ [mm]	$m_{Sti,j}$ [mm]	$n_{Sti,j}$ [mm]	τ_i^* [°]
$N_{0,0}$	5000.0	0.0000	0.0000	90.000
$N_{1,0}$	5000.0	0.0000	0.0000	90.000
$N_{2,0}$	5000.0	0.0000	0.0000	90.000
$N_{0,1}$	4959.1	0.0000	-638.11	74.318
$N_{0,2}$	4801.2	0.0000	-1395.8	57.612
$N_{1,1}$	4952.6	0.0000	-686.7	73.167
$N_{2,1}$	4915.6	0.0000	-914.38	67.910
$N_{1,2}$	4760.5	0.0000	-1528.8	54.980
$N_{2,2}$	4450.1	0.0000	-2279.5	41.821

Table 3. The values of the components of the direction vector $\vec{s}_{wi,j}$ and the measure of the angle ω_j^* for the ellipse ω_j at the point $N_{i,j}$

Tabela 3. Wartości składowych wektora kierunkowego $\vec{s}_{wi,j}$ i miary kąta ω_j^* dla elipsy ω_j w punkcie $N_{i,j}$

Tangent vector / point	l_{Swij} [mm]	m_{Swij} [mm]	n_{Swij} [mm]	ω_j^* [°]
$N_{0,0}$	5000.0	0.0000	90.000	90.000
$N_{1,0}$	4867.4	-1143.4	90.000	68.972
$N_{2,0}$	4304.2	-2544.3	90.000	45.952
$N_{0,1}$	5000.0	0.0000	74.318	90.000
$N_{0,2}$	5000.0	0.0000	57.612	90.000
$N_{1,1}$	4855.8	-1191.7	73.167	68.118
$N_{2,1}$	4215.2	-2689.1	67.910	43.768
$N_{1,2}$	4806.1	-1378.6	54.980	64.855
$N_{2,2}$	3741.4	-3316.8	41.821	34.580

Table 4. The values of the components of the direction vectors $\vec{n}_{ni,j}$ of the identical length equal to 5000.0 normal to the ellipsoid σ and having their started points at $N_{i,j}$

Tabela 4. Wartości składowych wektorów kierunkowych $\vec{n}_{ni,j}$ o identycznej długości 5000.0 normalnych do elipsoidy σ i mających punkty początkowe w $N_{i,j}$

Normal vector / point	l_{nij} [mm]	m_{nij} [mm]	n_{nij} [mm]
$N_{0,0}$	0.0000	0.0000	5000.0
$N_{1,0}$	0.0000	1143.4	4867.5
$N_{2,0}$	0.0000	2544.3	4304.2
$N_{0,1}$	638.11	0.0000	4959.1
$N_{0,2}$	1395.8	0.0000	4801.2
$N_{1,1}$	667.31	1181.1	4812.4
$N_{2,1}$	774.62	2656.6	4164.4
$N_{1,2}$	1474.8	1317.3	4592.3
$N_{2,2}$	1789.5	3097.1	3493.6

In the part, bellow, it is presented the application of the way in geometrical shaping of the shell structures being characterized by not very complicated geometrical form close to the base ellipsoid σ .

In the initial stage of the description we will consider the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}, n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}\}$ of five straight lines, from among of which three $n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}$ are accepted as the straight lines $n_{i,j}$ normal to σ distinguished in previous example and other two straight lines $n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}$ are lain symmetrically to the lines $n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}$ towards the plane (x, z) .

Such an action results from the fact, that these plane (x, z) is the plane of symmetry of σ . Using this symmetry we may chose and examine the triad $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ only in the further constructions. Because this triad is formed by skew

straight lines and we want to get a flat gable wall, then we should to fix such a location of a plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ of the gable wall in which the sum of square measures of the angles $\varphi_{ni,j}$ (for $i = 0, 1, 2$ and $j = 2$) of the inclination of the straight lines of the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}, n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}\}$ to this plane would be as least as possible in the range of shaping accuracy, which is equal to 0.01° in the below examples.

Using this symmetry, the author assumed that the values of the angles of the inclination of the lines $n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}$ to the planes $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ have to be included two times in order to take into consideration the lines $n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}$ in the operational research process.

The optimization of the inclination of the plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ to the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}, n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}\}$ of straight lines is based on searching for such a position of the point N_{sc2} on a straight line parallel to the axis x and passing through the point $N_{p0,2}$ that the above requirement concerning the angles $\varphi_{ni,j}$ is executed. $N_{p0,2}$ is the end of the section contained in the straight line $n_{0,2}$ normal to σ , see Fig. 8.

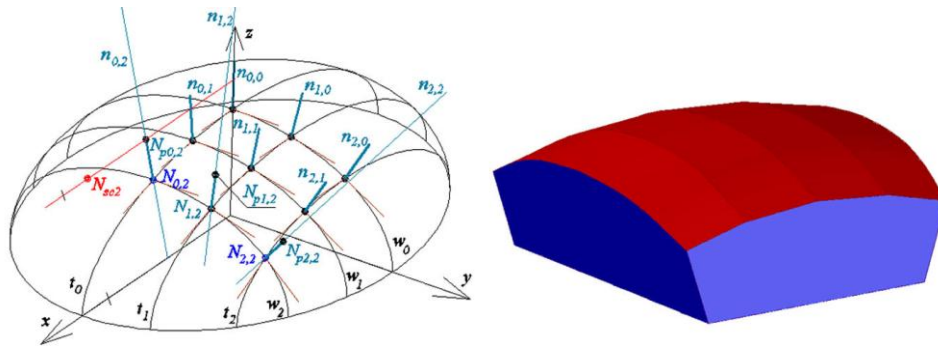


Fig. 8. The change of the inclination of the plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ of the gable wall carried out with changing the position of the point N_{sc2} and the visualization of the final shells structure

Rys. 8. Zmiana pochylenia płaszczyzny $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ ściany szczytowej przeprowadzona za pomocą zmiany położenia punktu N_{sc2} oraz wizualizacja wynikowej struktury powłokowej

The plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ being sought passes through the point $N_{sc2}, N_{0,2}$ as well as it is parallel to the axis y . Its equation is given by:

$$A_{wj} \cdot x + B_{wj} \cdot y + C_{wj} \cdot z + D_{wj} = 0. \quad (7)$$

The obtained results were used to create a geometrical model of a shell structure having oblique gable walls (Fig. 9).

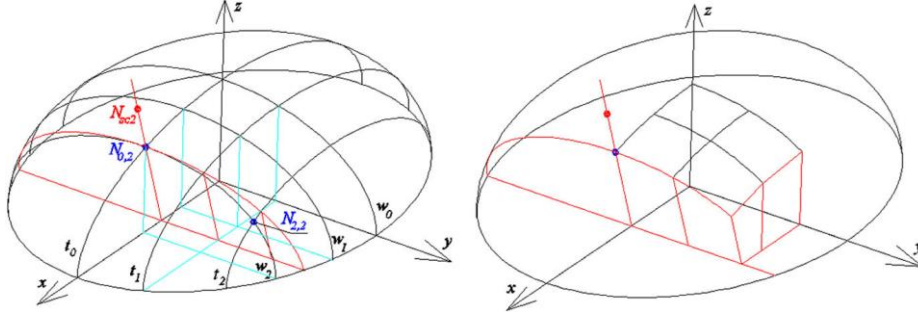


Fig. 9. Geometrical shaping of a structure having two slope gable walls

Rys. 9. Geometryczne kształtowanie struktury posiadającej dwie ukośne ściany szczytowe

The values of the parameters calculated while the operative research process of searching for the effective inclination of the plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ to the straight lines $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ are $t_{sc2} = 0.198$, $\varphi_{n_{0,2}} = 2.15387^\circ$, $\varphi_{n_{1,2}} = \varphi_{n_{1,2s}} = 0.53967^\circ$, $\varphi_{n_{2,2}} = \varphi_{n_{1,2s}} = 6.86577^\circ$, $S_{Min} = 56.999^{00}$. There were used the following denotations:

- t_{sc2} the parameter defining the distance between the points N_{sc2} and $N_{p0,2}$,
- $\varphi_{n_{0,2}}, \varphi_{n_{1,2}}, \varphi_{n_{2,2}}, \varphi_{n_{1,2s}}, \varphi_{n_{2,2s}}$ – the angles of the inclination between the straight lines of the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}, n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}\}$ and the plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$,
- S_{Min} – the minimized sum of the square measures of the above angles.

The coordinates of the used points $N_{p0,2}, N_{sc2}$ found while the operative process are presented in Tab. 5, 6. The point $N_{p0,2}$ belongs to straight lines $n_{0,2}$ and its distance from the point $N_{0,2}$ is equal to 5000.0 m.

Table 5. The values of the coordinates of the auxiliary points used in the operative research process

Tabela 5. Wartości współrzędnych pomocniczych punktów wykorzystanych w procesie optymalizacji

Point	Coordinate	Value [mm]	Coordinate	Value [mm]	Coordinate	Value [mm]
N_{sc2}	$x_{N_{sc2}}$	14449.2	$y_{N_{sc2}}$	0.0000	$z_{N_{sc2}}$	14090.1
$N_{p0,2}$	$x_{N_{p0,2}}$	14251.3	$y_{N_{p0,2}}$	0.0000	$z_{N_{p0,2}}$	14090.1

As the result of the above operative research process, the following values of the coefficients of the plane $\zeta_{wN_{sc2}}$ were obtained: $A_{wj} = 100.000$ mm, $B_{wj} = 0.000$ mm, $C_{wj} = -33.1967$ mm, $D_{wj} = 24000$ mm.

In the next stage of the way's description, we will only consider the triad of the straight lines $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ normal to σ . From the before example we know that the above straight lines are skew. Now, we are going to get a gable wall, which is symmetrical toward the plane (x, z) , so it is composed of two symmetrical parts so that each of these parts would be flat. The points are going to have

an rectilinear shared edge contained in the plane (x, z) (see Fig. 10). In such a way we want to adopt the position of two planes of the folded gable wall to the above normal lines more precisely. Thus, the inclination of each of these two parts of the gable wall should be more accurate closer to direction of the proper triad $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ or $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2s}, n_{2,2s}\}$ of straight lines than it was in previous example using one planar gable wall.

Therefore, the **inclination** of the plane of the gable wall is optimized in the first, basic stage of the activities leading to delimiting the above two symmetrical parts. However, in the second stage the **location** of this plane toward the points $N_{0,2}, N_{1,2}, N_{2,2}$ is optimized.

The above two stages were made independently. There were not used Thus, the optimization for two parameters: the inclination and the location of ζ_{wNsc2} at the same time was not executed due to the greater significance of the inclination than the position as well as there are no circumstances to accept the suitable quotient of inclination and position weights.

The components of the normal vector to the plane ζ_{wNpp2} are sought, so that, the sum of the square measures of the angles $\varphi_{ni,j}$ of the inclination of the straight lines $n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}$ to this plane would be as small as possible in the range of the accepted accuracy being equal to 0.01° .

The optimization of the inclination of the plane ζ_{wNpp2} and the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ consists in searching for such a position of the point N_{pp2} belonging to the straight line $N_{p0,2}, N_{p2,2}$, Fig. 10, that the above criterion would be performed. The obtained plane ζ_{wNpp2} passes through the points $N_{pp2}, N_{0,2}, N_{p2,2}$.

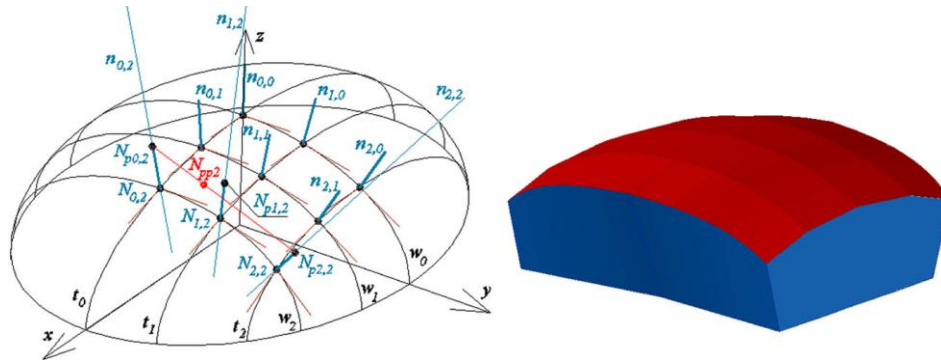


Fig. 10. The creation and visualization of a model of a shell structure having two oblique gable walls composed of two flat pieces symmetrical toward the plane (x, z)

Rys. 10. Tworzenie i wizualizacja pewnej struktury powłokowej, której każda z dwóch ukośnych ścian szczytowych składa się z dwóch części symetrycznych względem płaszczyzny (x, z)

The obtained results have been used to create a geometrical model of a shell structure being characterized by two oblique flat parts of the same gable wall

(see Fig. 11) divided by the shared edge contained in the plane (x, z) and passing through the point $N_{0,2}$.

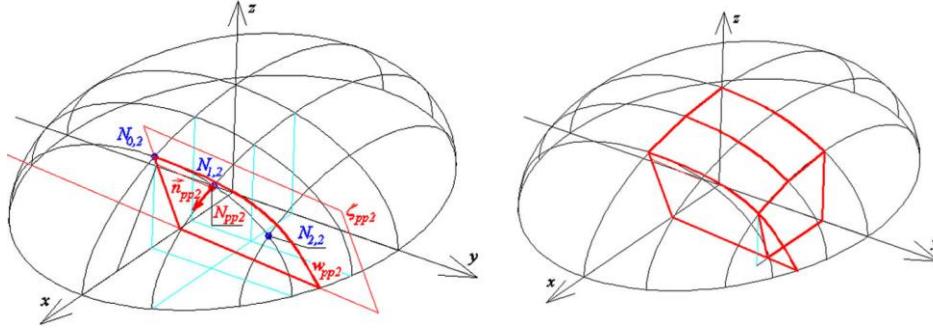


Fig. 11. The creation and visualization of a model of a shell structure having two oblique gable walls composed of two flat pieces symmetrical toward the plane (x, z)

Rys. 11. Tworzenie i wizualizacja pewnej struktury powłokowej, której każda z dwóch ukośnych ścian szczytowych składa się z dwóch części symetrycznych względem płaszczyzny (x, z)

The obtained values of the parameters used while optimizing the inclination of the plane ζ_{wNpp2} to the set $\{n_{0,2}, n_{1,2}, n_{2,2}\}$ are $t_{pp2} = 0,328$, $\varphi_{n0,2} = 1.76297^\circ$, $\varphi_{n1,2} = 1.65881^\circ$, $\varphi_{n2,2} = 3.61376^\circ$, $S_{Min} = 18.91893^{00}$. We use the same notation as in previous example. Additionally, t_{pp2} is the coefficient of the division of the section $N_{p0,2}N_{p2,2}$ by the point N_{pp2} .

The coordinates of the points N_{pp2} , $N_{p2,2}$ are presented in Tab. 6.

Table 6. The values of the coordinates of the auxiliary points used in the operative research process

Tabela 6. Wartości współrzędnych pomocniczych punktów wykorzystanych w procesie optymalizacji

Point	Coordinate	Value [mm]	Coordinate	Value [mm]	Coordinate	Value [mm]
N_{pp2}	x_{pp2}	14380.4	y_{pp2}	5120.6	z_{pp2}	12343.7
$N_{p2,2}$	$x_{Np2,2}$	14645.0	$y_{Np2,2}$	15611.7	$z_{Np2,2}$	8765.7

The values of the parameters used in the additional operative research process consisting in searching for the distance of the plane ζ_{wNpp2} from the points $N_{0,2}$, $N_{1,2}$, $N_{2,2}$ are: $t_{Np2} = 0,2445$, $d_{N0,2} = d_{N2,2} = 121.9$ m, $d_{N1,2} = 244.5$ m, $S_{Min} = 89520.6$ m · m, where t_{pp2} is the parameter defining the distance between the plane ζ_{wNpp2} and point $N_{1,2}$. The calculation accuracy is equal to 1 mm.

Finally, the values of the coefficients of the plane ζ_{wNpp2} are: $A_{wj} = 1000.000$, $B_{wj} = -104.170$, $C_{wj} = -324.576$, $D_{wj} = -971164$.

We can use an analogous way if we need find the optimal inclination of the planes ζ_{w0} , ζ_{w1} to the other triad $\{n_{0,j}, n_{1,j}, n_{2,j}\}$, where: $j = 1, 2, 3$, of straight lines normal to σ .

Regular patterns on the shell structures resulting from occurring the edges or areas of discontinuity between adjacent shell segments disturb smoothness or discontinuity of the shell structure. The shell structures can assume very attractive general forms and let us adopt designed objects to environmental conditions and functional requirements owing to these patterns. Similarly, the complication degree of the framework's shape increases [3, 15].

5. Conclusions

The presented way of geometrical shaping of the thin-walled steel shell structures lets us to obtain innovative shell forms similar to a initially accepted geometrical surfaces characterized by any sign of the Gaussian curvature, in spite of the restrictions connected with the shape changes of the flat folded sheets into shell forms while assembling to the directrices. These restrictions limits forms of the individual shells (segments) to sectors of the ruled surfaces characterized by the non-positive Gaussian curvature. The value of the shell curvature is dependent on the physical properties of the shell folds including their stiffness.

The rectilinear or curvilinear edges or flat areas between consecutive segments are specific characteristics of such structures because of the restrictions related with shape changes of the freely transformed sheets.

The integration of the components (flat walls, roof, shells and their edges) of a designed object as well as the effective covering the basic surface area with segments are the main advantage of the method.

If we want to obtain a controlling structure whose edges and faces are more and more close to straight lines and planes normal to the base ellipsoid, then we will have to create more and more locally extended forms of a shell structure as well as the whole building object including flat, elevation walls, windows.

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PODSTAWY GEOMETRYCZNEGO KSZTAŁTOWANIA EFEKTYWNYCH FORM STRUKTUR POWŁOKOWYCH

Streszczenie

Praca dotyczy geometrycznego kształtowania struktur powłokowych złożonych z pojedynczych powłok rozłożonych w efektywny sposób w przestrzeni, to jest w sposób zgodny z właściwościami regularnej powierzchni geometrycznej i z wykorzystaniem prostych i płaszczyzn normalnych do tej powierzchni. Pojedyncze segmenty są wykonane z przekształcanych do postaci powłokowej płaskich arkuszy jednokierunkowo pofałdowanej blachy fałdowej. Podczas przekształcania arkusze posiadają swobodę odkształceń poprzecznych, co zapewnia im możliwie małe wyężenie – efektywną deformację materiału przeznaczonego do przenoszenia obciążeń użytkowych, ale co jednocześnie powoduje ograniczenia dotyczące ich powłokowej postaci. Ograniczenia te polegają na tym, że postać pojedynczego segmentu jest zbliżona do powierzchni pro-

stokreślnej o niedodatniej krzywiznie Gaussa, a postać fałdy do wycinka środkowego paraboloidy prostoliniowej prostej. Te ograniczenia zmian postaciowych fałd segmentów wywołane ich ściśle określonymi charakterystykami sztywnościowymi skutkują pojawieniem się krawędzi lub nieciągłości pomiędzy sąsiednimi segmentami w strukturze, które z jednej strony powodują konieczność projektowania dość specyficznych układów konstrukcyjnych podpierających, z drugiej zaś strony zwiększają możliwą rozpiętość w dwóch ortogonalnych kierunkach oraz atrakcyjność wizualną struktury w wyniku pojawienia się na jej powierzchni regularnych wzorów.

W pracy zaprezentowano sposób uzyskiwania dużej różnorodności, efektywnych, złożonych form powłokowych o ogólnej postaci zbliżonych do powierzchni geometrycznej o dowolnym znaku krzywizny Gaussa. Innowacyjność sposobu polega na zintegrowaniu formy całego obiektu budowlanego (ścian oraz dachu powłokowego), które osiąga się przez podział ścian elewacyjnych na płaskie obszary zawarte w płaszczyznach zbliżonych do płaszczyzn normalnych do zakładanej na wstępie powierzchni bazowej.

Opisane zagadnienia stanowią podstawę do opracowania metody kształtowania rozpatrywanych, efektywnych cienkościennych struktur powłokowych oraz dalszej wzajemnej integracji elementów obiektu budowlanego.

Słowa kluczowe: struktury powłokowe, powłoki z blach fałdowych, deformacja wstępna arkuszy fałdowych

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