

# Arch Structures

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# Overview

1 Motivation for Arch Structure

2 Brief History

3 Types of Arch Structure

4 Analysis (Part 1: Circular Arch)

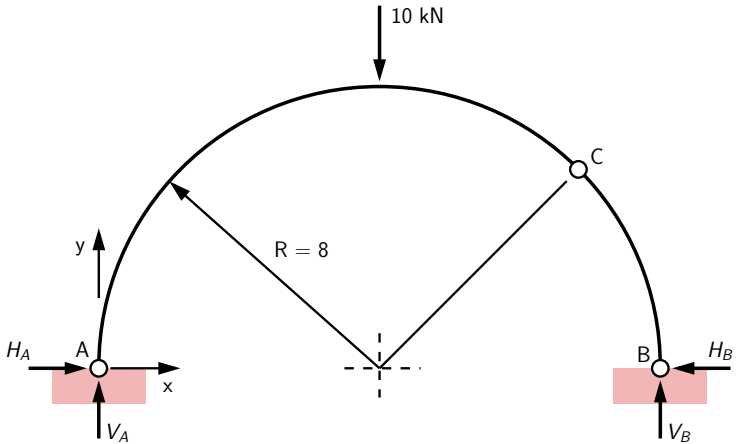
5 Analysis (Part 2: Parabolic Arch)

# Analysis

## Part 1: Circular Arch

# Analysis of Circular Arch

## Problem Setup:



# Analysis of Circular Arch

## Equations of Equilibrium:

$$\sum F_y = 0, \quad V_A + V_B = 0, \quad (1)$$

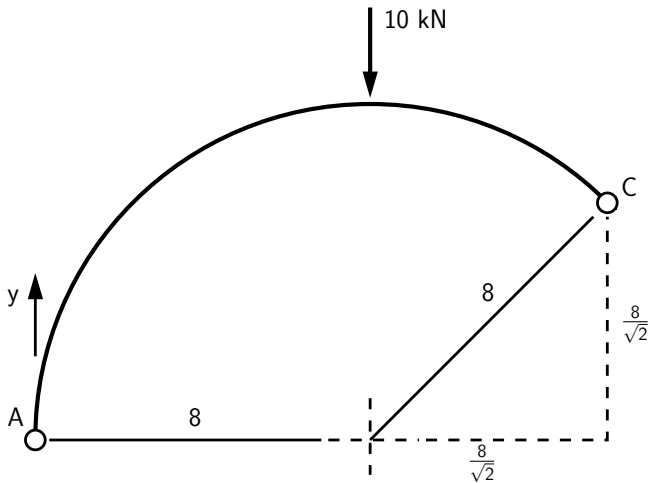
$$\sum M_A = 0, \quad 10R - V_B(2R) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad H_A = H_B \quad (\text{does not help}). \quad (3)$$

From equations 1 and 2,  $V_A = V_B = 5.0$  kN. We also know  $M_C = 0$ . For the left-hand substructure:

$$10 + H_A \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = V_A \left( 8 + \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \rightarrow H_A = H_B = 2.07 \text{ kN}. \quad (4)$$

# Analysis of Circular Arch







# Analysis of Circular Arch

**Bending Moments and Shear Forces:**  $\sum M_D = 0$ ,

$$M(\theta) = 5R [1 - \cos(\theta)] - 2.07R \sin(\theta). \quad (5)$$

$$V(\theta) = 5 \sin(\theta) - 2.07 \cos(\theta). \quad (6)$$

**Axial Force:**

$$N(\theta) = - [5 \cos(\theta) + 2.07 \sin(\theta)]. \quad (7)$$

**Note:**  $N(\theta = 0) = -5$  kN, so the system is in equilibrium.

# Analysis of Circular Arch

## Relationship between Shear Forces and Bending Moments:

**Question:** Does  $V = \frac{dM}{dx}$  still work? Well, sort of ...

In polar coordinates, the distance  $x$  measured around the circumference is:

$$x = R\theta \quad (8)$$

Applying the chain rule:

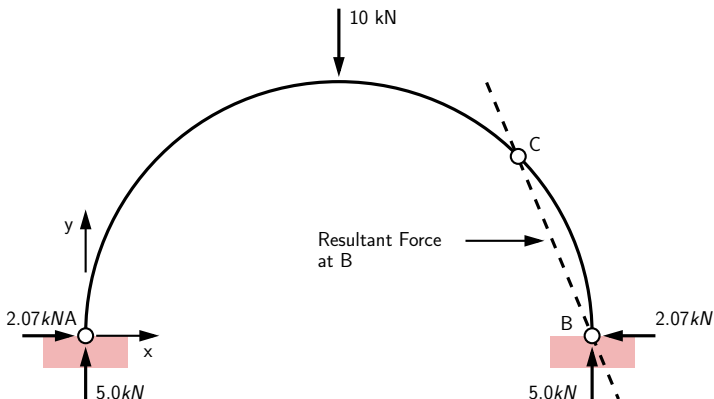
$$V(\theta) = \frac{dM}{dx} = \frac{dM}{dx} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{dM}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{dM}{d\theta} \frac{1}{R}. \quad (9)$$

Hence, we need to check:

$$V(\theta) = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dM}{d\theta}. \rightarrow \text{It works!!} \quad (10)$$

# Analysis of Circular Arch

**Observation:** There are no external loads acting on segment B-C of the arch. Hence, the resultant force at B must pass through the hinge at C.



# Analysis

## Part 2: Parabolic Arch



# Analysis of Parabolic Arch

## Boundary Condition:

$$y = h \quad \text{at } x = \pm \frac{L}{2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad k = \frac{4h}{L^2}. \quad (11)$$

Also, note:

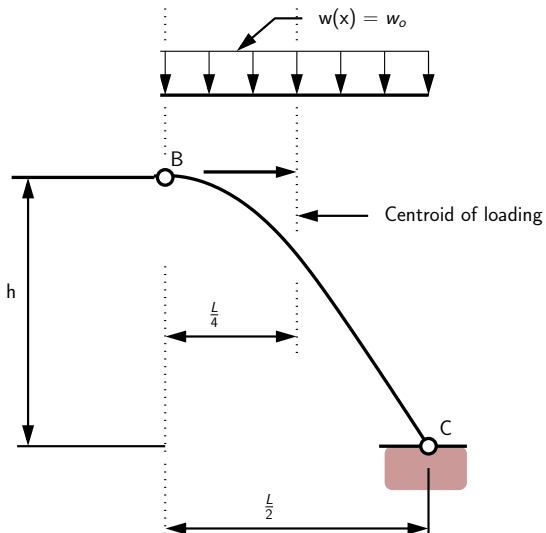
$$y(x) = \left[ \frac{4h}{L^2} \right] x^2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \left[ \frac{8h}{L^2} \right] x. \quad (12)$$

## Horizontal and Vertical Reactions:

$$\sum V = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_A = V_C = \frac{w_o L}{2}. \quad (13)$$

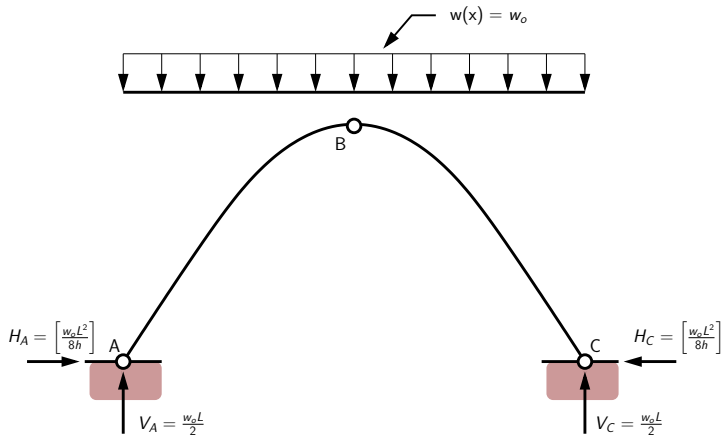
$$\sum M_B = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad H_C = \left[ \frac{w_o L^2}{8h} \right]. \quad (14)$$

# Analysis of Parabolic Arch



# Analysis of Parabolic Arch

## Summary of Reactions:



# Analysis of Parabolic Arch

Reaction Magnitude:

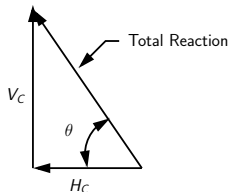
$$R = \frac{w_o L}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{L^2}{16h^2} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (15)$$

Reaction Direction:

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{V_C}{H_C} = \frac{4h}{L}. \quad (16)$$

At  $x = \frac{L}{2}$ :

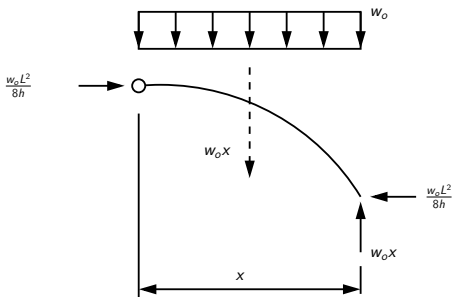
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{8h}{L^2} \right) \frac{L}{2} = \left( \frac{4h}{L} \right). \quad (17)$$



Equations 16 and 17 are identical  $\rightarrow$  **pure compression** (no bending, no shear) at the **foundation support**.

# Analysis of Parabolic Arch

## Analysis of an Arbitrary Section:



Bending Moment:

$$M(x) = w_o x \frac{x}{2} - \frac{w_o L^2}{8h} y = \frac{w_o x^2}{2} - \frac{w_o x^2}{2} = 0. \quad (18)$$



# Analysis of Parabolic Arch

**Practical Considerations:** To eliminate bending moments, loading patterns need to be uniformly distributed.

To make this happen, put holes in the bridge ...

Humpback Bridge



Holes create uniform loading

Clever, huh!