

#### **Lesson Plan:**

## **Popsicle Bridge**









## Langkawi Sky Pedestrian Bridge – Malaysia



#### 125 meters long, and 1.8 meters wide

- Designed as a curved walkway to maximize the viewing experience.
- Formed of steel and concrete panels set on top of an inverted triangular truss.
- Suspended by 8 cables from an 81.5m high single pylon, and hangs at about 100m above ground.
- Designed to carry a maximum capacity of 250 people. IEEE

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Source: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Langkawi Sky Bridge

#### Florida Int'l University Pedestrian Bridge Collapse

 A poor design led to the collapse of a pedestrian bridge under construction at FIU in 2018. Engineers incorrectly calculated the amount of stress the structure could take.











Source: USA Today

https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2019/10/22/design-error-blamed-florida-international-university-pedestrian-bridge-collapse/2449316001/



#### The Design Challenge

• You're a team of engineers working to design a bridge using glue and 200 popsicle sticks or less.







## Defining the Challenge: Criteria & Constraints



#### Criteria

- Bridges must be able to hold a pre-determined weight
  - 5 pounds or 20 pounds
- Structure must span a minimum of 14 inches in length.

#### Constraints

Can use no more than 200 popsicle sticks.





## Materials

#### **Build Materials**

- 200 popsicle sticks
- Wood or craft glue

#### **Testing Materials**

- 5 pound weight (for younger students) and 20 pound weight (for older students)
  - (bags of sugar or flour, 16 oz. cans of food, 72 oz. bottle of laundry detergent, exercise weight, or another weight)





 2 chairs, desks or small tables (tall enough to allow for designs to be suspended 1 foot above the floor)



### Consider...

Before you get started brainstorming...consider the following...

- Different types of bridges
- Which shapes are stronger than others?
- Amount of weight your design must hold
- 14" span criteria
- Aesthetics be creative
- Efficiency try not to use all of the popsicle sticks







## Testing Process

#### **Testing Process**

- Place 2 chairs or desks (flat surface) a minimum of 14" apart from each other
- Suspend or tape a bridge 1 foot above the floor on top of the chairs/desks
- Place the predetermined weight on the bridge for one full minute
  - Depending on the type of weight selected, it can be placed on top of the design or hung from below.



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- The goal to test the designs to meet the minimum load. However, it's fun
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## Judging the Designs

- As a class, discuss what makes a bridge aesthetically pleasing
  - Develop a list of attributes in preparation for the judging
- Next, judge each bridge design for its aesthetic value
  - Use a scale of 1-5, with 1 being "not at all appealing," and 5 being "very appealing."
- Give 1 positive comment and 1 suggestion for improvement for each design.







#### Variation for Older Students

- Design and build a bridge out of popsicle sticks and glue that can hold the weight of:
  - Two students
  - Three students
- Remember to keep safety in mind, if you try this variation







#### Reflection

- How many popsicle sticks did you end up using? Did this number differ from your plan?
- Do you think that engineers have to adapt their original plans during the construction of systems or products?
- What sort of trade-offs do you think engineers make between functionality, safety, and aesthetics when building a real bridge?









#### The Engineering Design Process



Learn about the engineering design process (EDP). The process engineers use to solve problems.





Source: TeachEngineering YouTube Channel

#### Engineering Design Process

- Divide into teams of two (or up to 4 max)
- Review the challenge and criteria & constraints
- Brainstorm possible solutions (sketch while you brainstorm!)
- Choose best solution and build a prototype
- Test then redesign until solution is optimized
- Reflect as a team and debrief as a class



#### **Productive Failure**

- The engineering design process involves productive failure: test, fail, redesign. Repeat (iterate) again and again until you have the best possible solution.
- It is important to document iterations to keep track of each redesign. Use the engineering notebook to sketch ideas, document iterations and any measurement and/or calculations.
- It's also important to showcase the fact that there can be multiple solutions to the same problem. There's no one "right" solution.









## Vocabulary

- Abutment: Part of a structure that receives pressure
- Aesthetic: Appreciation of a beautiful appearance
- Arch: A curved shape. An arch bridge is shaped as an arch and is naturally strong
- Beam: A long piece of heavy often squared wood or steel for use in construction. Beam bridges are horizontal beams supported at each end by piers.
- Cable: A strong wire rope or metal chain. A cable-stayed bridge is held up by cables.



• Cantilever: Horizontal beams that are supported on only one end. Cantilever bridges are built using cantilevers.

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## Vocabulary

- Constraints: Limitations with material, time, size of team, etc.
- Criteria: Conditions that the design must satisfy like its overall size, etc.
- Critical Load: Weight at which a building or structure fails
- Engineers: Inventors and problem-solvers of the world. Twenty-five major specialties are recognized in engineering (<u>see infographic</u>).
- Engineering Design Process: Process engineers use to solve problems.
- Engineering Habits of Mind (EHM): Six unique ways that engineers think.
- Iteration: Test & redesign is one iteration. Repeat (multiple iterations).
- Load: A weight or source of pressure put on an object





## Vocabulary

- Prototype: A working model of the solution to be tested.
- Span: The spread or extent between supports
- Suspension: Hung in mid air. Suspension bridges are suspended from cables and tend to be long.
- Stress: Pressure or tension exerted on a material object
- Truss: Group of beams forming a triangle shape rigid framework. Truss bridges have a solid deck and a lattice of pin-jointed girders for the sides.







## Dig Deeper into the Topic

#### **Internet Connections**

- Sydney Harbor Bridge History
  - <u>https://www.sydneyharbourbridge.com.au/</u>
- Building Big Bridges
  - http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/buildingbig/bridge/

#### **Supplemental Reading**

- Bridges of the World: Their Design and Construction (ISBN: 0486429954)
- Bridges: Amazing Structures to Design, Build & Test (ISBN: 1885593309)

#### Writing Activity

• Write an essay or a paragraph about how new engineered materials have impacted the design of bridges over the past century.







#### What is Engineering?



Learn about engineering and how engineers are creative problem solvers and innovators who work to make the world a better place.





Source: TeachEngineering YouTube Channel

## Related Engineering Fields

- There are many different types of engineering fields that are involved with designing and building bridges. Here are just some of the related engineering fields.
  - Civil Engineering
  - <u>Environmental Engineering</u>
  - <u>Materials Engineering</u>
  - Mechanical Engineering
- Download the <u>Engineering Fields Infographic</u> How will **YOU** change the world?





#### Engineering Habits of Mind



Engineering Habits of Mind (EHM) is about how engineers think everyday. The Core Engineering Mind is about making things that work and making them work better.

*Source:*<u>https://online-journals.org/index.php/i-jep/artic</u> <u>le/view/5366</u>)



#### Engineering Habits of Mind Checklist

- Systems thinking
- Problem-finding
- Visualising
- Improving
- Creative problem-solving
- Adapting



## Learning Habits of Mind Checklist

- Open-mindedness
- **Resilience**
- Resourcefulness
- Collaboration
- Reflection
- Ethical Consideration
- Curiosity



# Greatest Engineering Achievements of the 20th Century



#### Welcome!

How many of the 20th century's greatest engineering achievements will you use today? A car? Computer? Telephone? Explore our list of the top 20 achievements and learn how engineering shaped a century and changed the world.





Source: <u>http://www.greatachievements.org/</u>

#### Learn more about how engineers make the world a better place



