

Be A Scientist:

**DESIGN LIKE  
AN ENGINEER**

**ENGINEERING  
DESIGN  
CYCLE**



museum of  
**science+industry**  
chicago



**DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER**

# **CONTENT**

**KEY CONCEPTS**

**YOUR CHALLENGE**

**ENGINEERING DESIGN CYCLE**

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**ASK, IMAGINE AND PLAN**

**EVALUATING YOUR BRIDGE**

**MATH EXTENSION**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY**

**NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS**



# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

## KEY CONCEPTS

### KEY CONCEPTS



**Civil Engineer:** designs structures like roads, bridges and skyscrapers, and supervises construction and inspection.



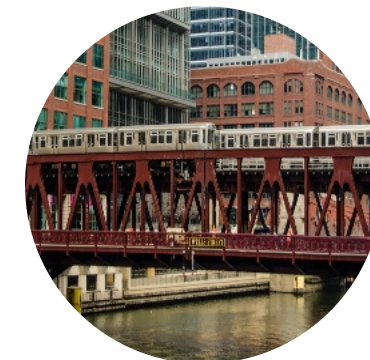
**Span:** the distance a bridge extends between supports.



**Load:** the weights and forces acting upon a bridge or structure.



**Beam Bridge:** a horizontal structure with supports at each end.



**Truss Bridge:** uses triangles to allow the load to be evenly spread throughout the bridge, making it stable, rigid and strong.



**Arch Bridge:** uses a curved structure to spread the downward force of the load from the middle of the bridge along its sides and base.



# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

## CHALLENGE

### YOUR CHALLENGE

Design a bridge to connect both sides of the Chicago River.

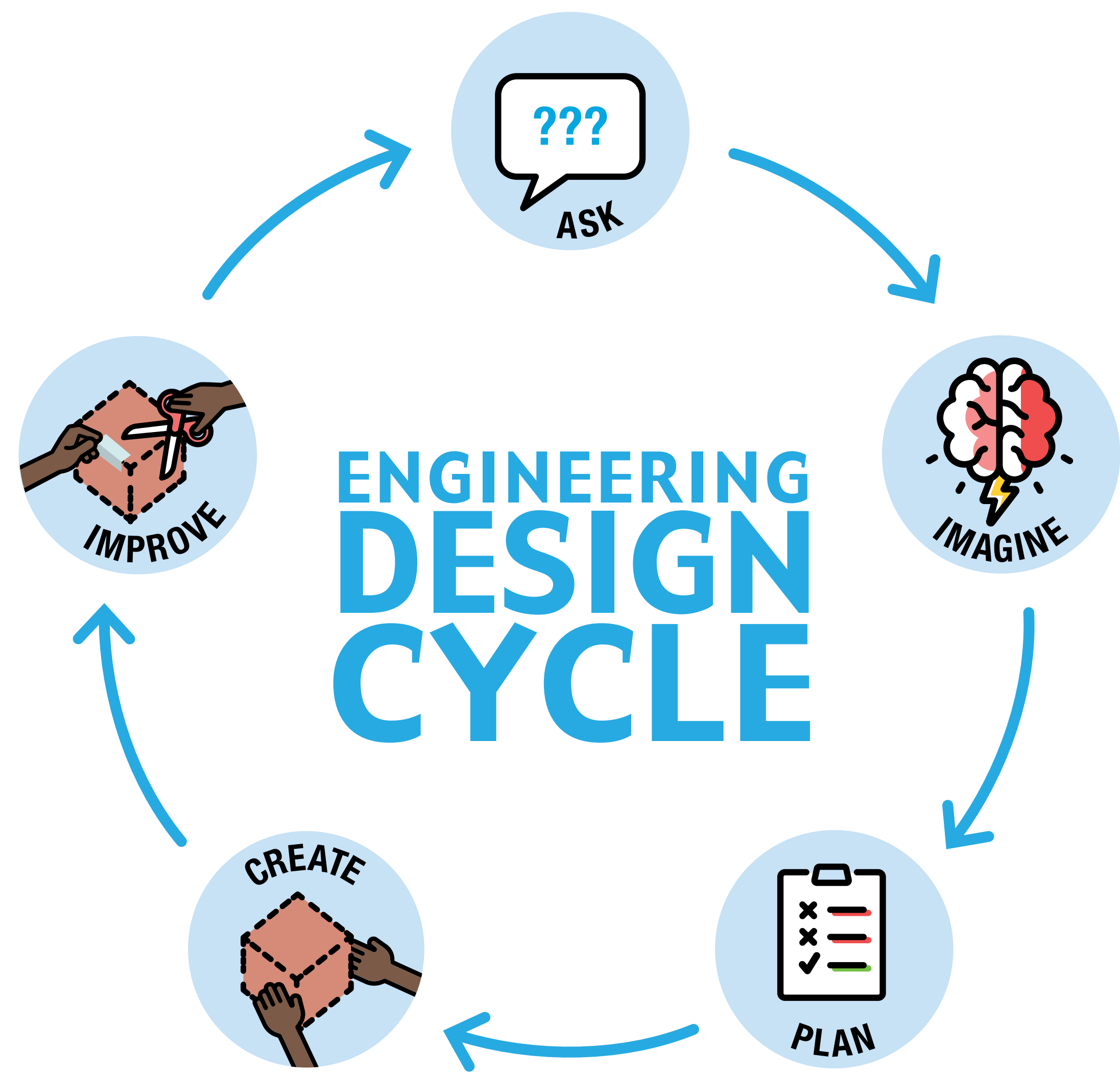
Your model should have:

**Span: 12 inches (minimum)**

**Load: One can (15 - 20 oz.)**

The bridge must support itself and be stable.





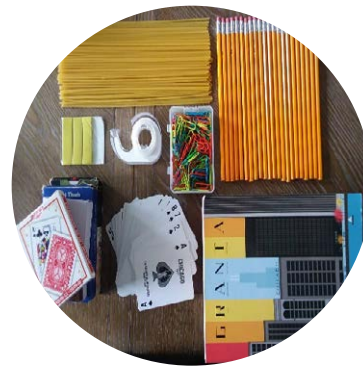
# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

## BUILDING TIPS



### WHAT TYPE OF BRIDGE WILL YOU BUILD?

Do you plan to make a beam, truss or arch bridge? What about a bridge that combines two types?



### WHAT MATERIALS WILL YOU USE?

Be creative using what you have available at home. If you can, help the environment and recycle!



### HOW DOES YOUR BRIDGE HOLD UP?

You can test the load with a 15–20 oz. can using two other cans separated by 12 inches as a testing station.

# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

# ASK, IMAGINE AND PLAN



WHAT TYPE OF BRIDGE  
WILL YOU BUILD?  
WHAT MATERIALS  
WILL YOU USE?



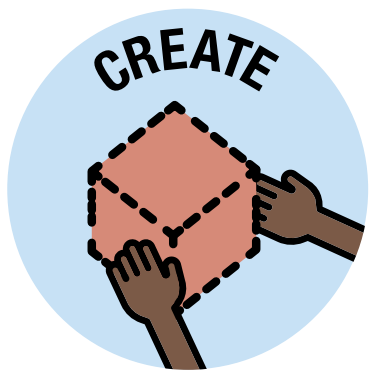
WHAT WILL YOUR BRIDGE  
LOOK LIKE? WHAT DESIGN  
FEATURES AND ARTISTIC  
TOUCHES WILL IT HAVE?  
DRAW YOUR BRIDGE  
BEFORE BUILDING.



HOW WILL YOU MAKE  
IT? WRITE THE STEPS  
YOU NEED TO TAKE  
TO MAKE YOUR BRIDGE.

# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

# EVALUATING YOUR BRIDGE



TESTING: USE ONE CAN (15-20 OZ.) FOR YOUR LOAD.

IS YOUR BRIDGE STABLE? IF YES, HOW DID YOU MAKE IT STABLE?

WHAT WOULD YOU IMPROVE ABOUT YOUR BRIDGE?

CAN YOU IMPROVE IT SO THAT IT CAN HOLD A GREATER LOAD?





# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

# YOUR BRIDGE

## YOUR MODEL

Include a drawing or photo of your finished bridge.



MATH EXTENSION

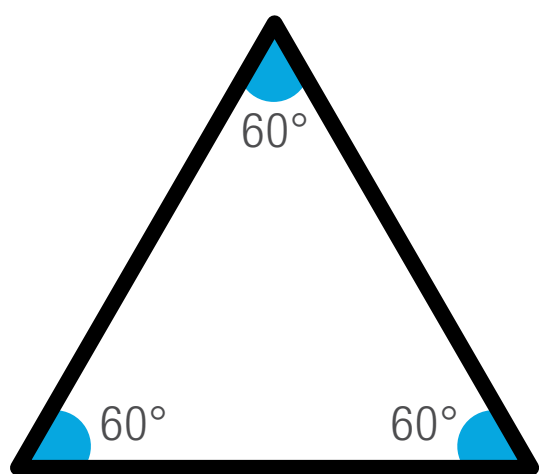
Bridges can be made of different geometric shapes and patterns (repeated shapes).

You can explore those shapes by their dimensions (length and height) and by measuring the angles.

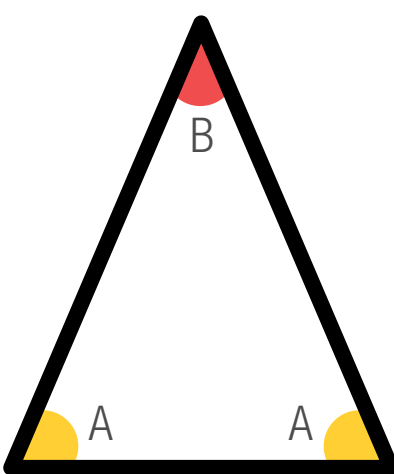
MAKE OBSERVATIONS ABOUT YOUR BRIDGE

What types of triangle do you see?  
What other geometric shapes do you see?  
Can you find any other patterns?

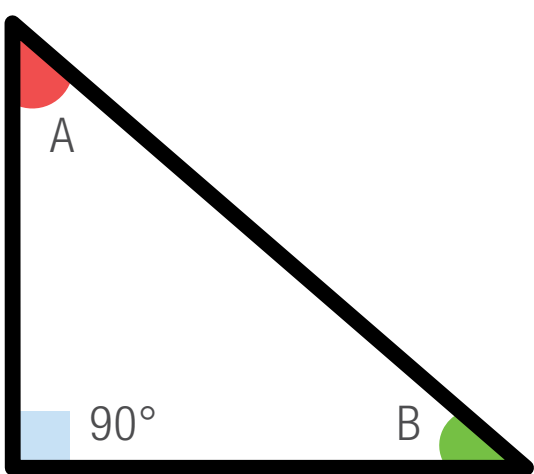
TYPES OF TRIANGLE



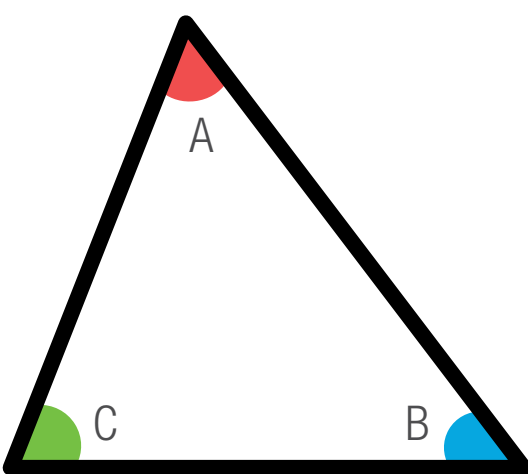
**EQUILATERAL**  
3 EQUAL SIDES  
3 EQUAL ANGLES



**ISOSCELES**  
2 EQUAL SIDES  
2 EQUAL ANGLES



**RIGHT**  
1 RIGHT ANGLE (90°)  
 $A + B = 90^\circ$   
THE LONGEST SIDE IS CALLED THE HYPOTENUSE.



**SCALENE**  
ALL SIDES ARE DIFFERENT.  
ALL ANGLES ARE DIFFERENT.  
 $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

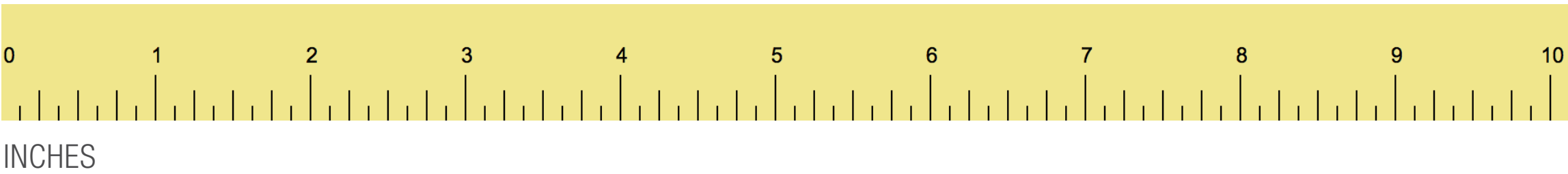


# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

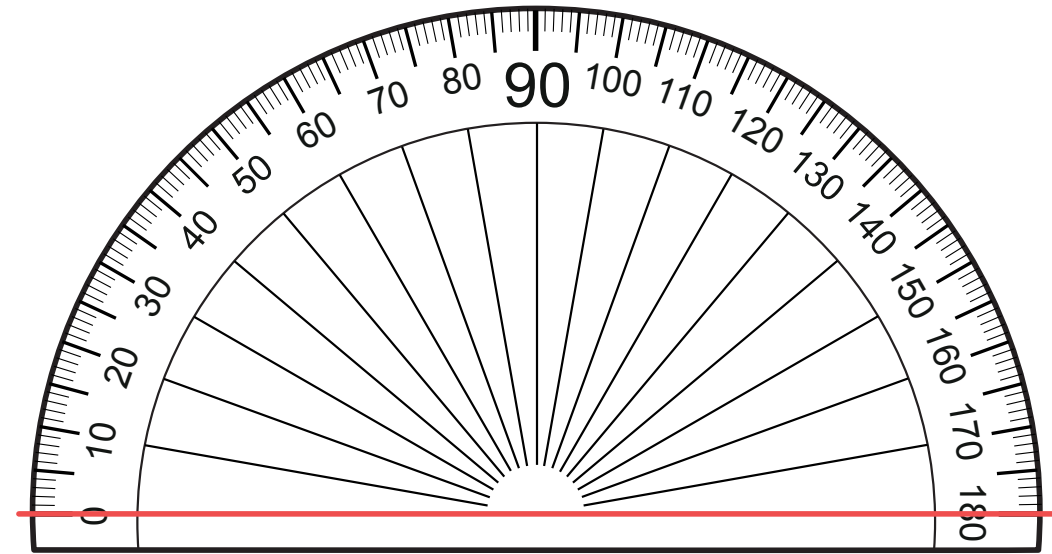
# MATH EXTENSION

## MEASURE THE LENGTH AND HEIGHT.

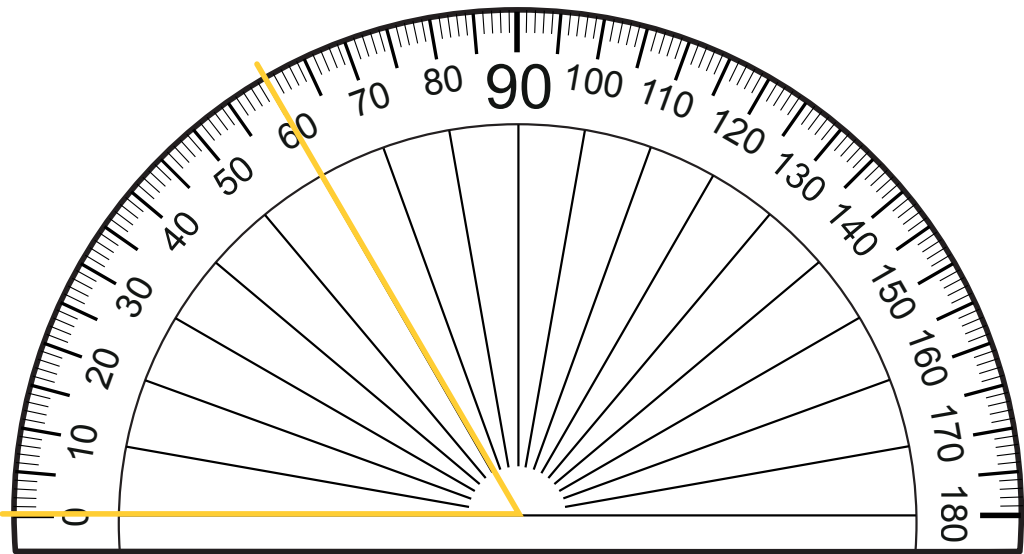
Don't forget to note the units!



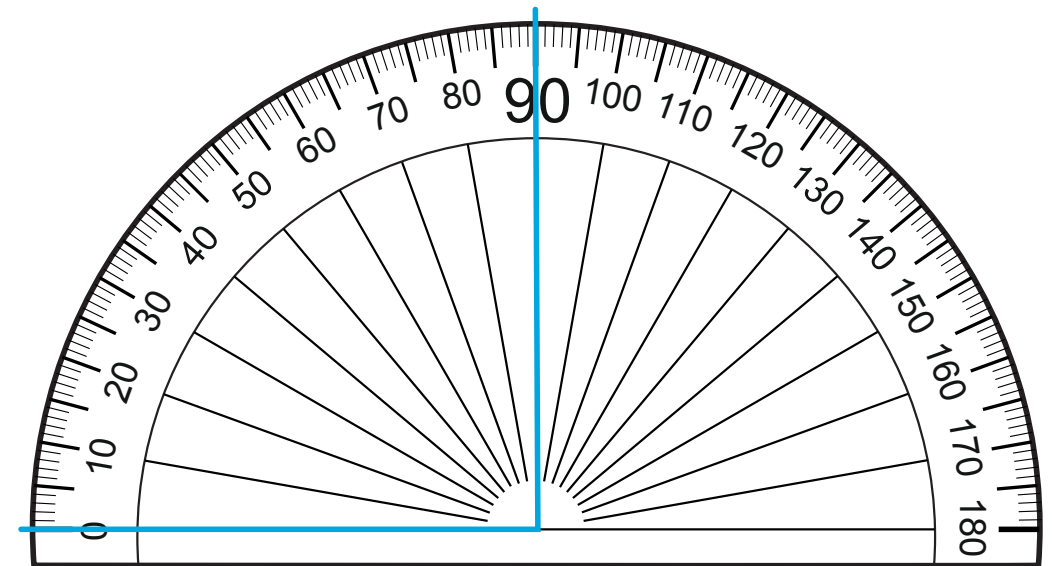
## LABEL, MEASURE AND NAME THE TYPES OF ANGLES.



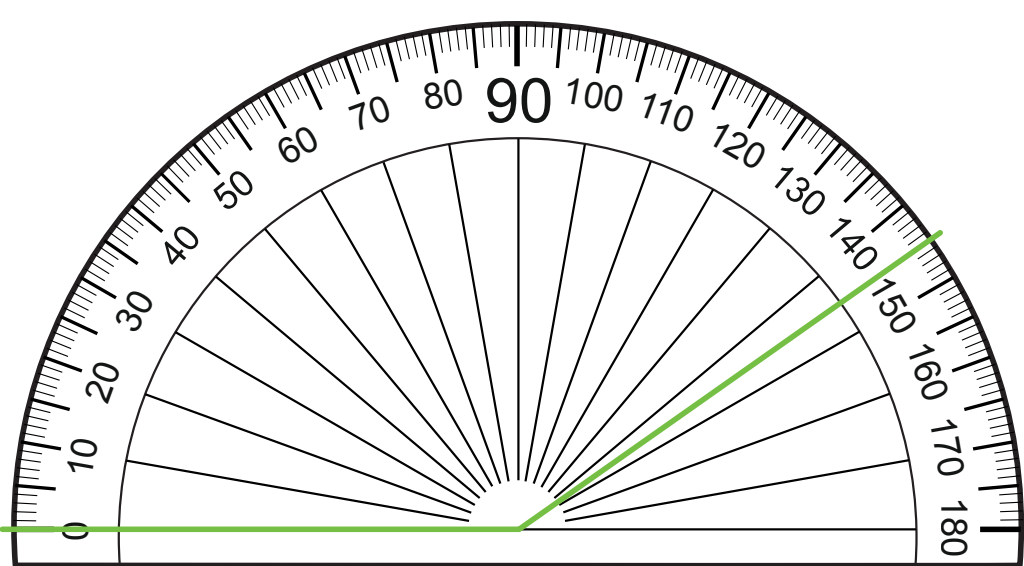
**STRAIGHT ANGLE**  
A STRAIGHT ANGLE IS EXACTLY 180°



**ACUTE ANGLE**  
AN ACUTE ANGLE IS LESS THAN 90°



**RIGHT ANGLE**  
A RIGHT ANGLE IS EXACTLY 90°



**OBTUSE ANGLE**  
AN ACUTE ANGLE IS MORE THAN 90°  
AND LESS THAN 180°



# DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

## PHYSICS EXTENSION

Bridges are designed to endure **forces** like:

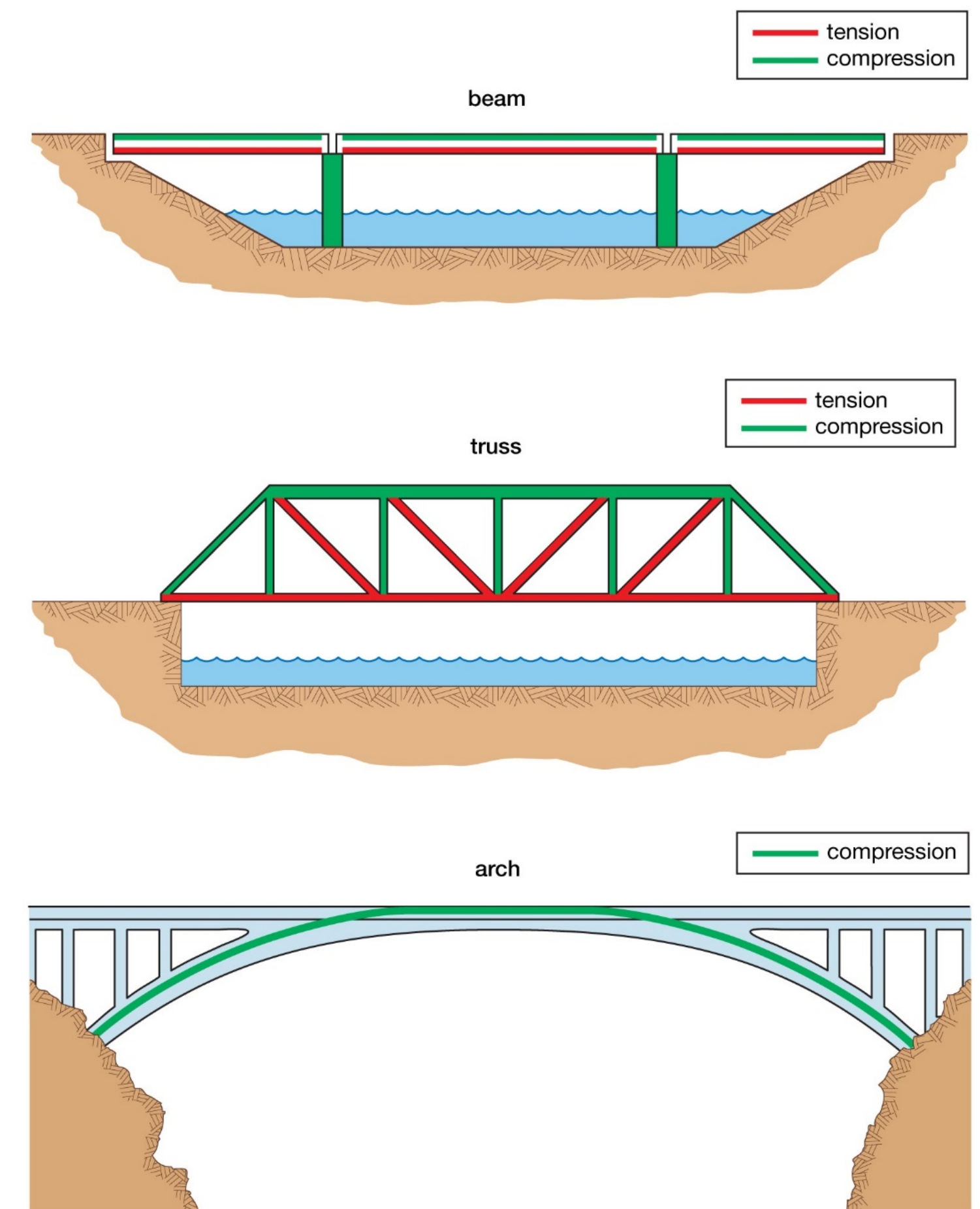
**Tension:** A force that stretches an object. Materials in tension tend to become longer and thinner.

**Compression:** A force that squeezes an object together. Materials in compression tend to become shorter and fatter.

## CAN YOU IDENTIFY AREAS OF TENSION AND COMPRESSION FORCES ON YOUR BRIDGE?

Use your drawing or make a diagram that highlights where you see compression and tension in your bridge.

## PHYSICS EXTENSION





MY ENGINEERING REPORT

Name:

Date:

Type of bridge:

Function or purpose:

Load tested:

Notes:



## DESIGN LIKE AN ENGINEER

## NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

### NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

Our lesson has connections to the following standards:

#### **Science and Engineering Practices:**

Asking questions and defining problems

Developing and using models

Planning and carrying out investigations

Constructing explanations

#### **Crosscutting Concepts:**

Cause and Effect

Systems and system models



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