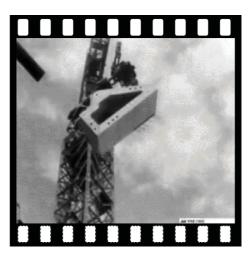


## In 1956 the NSW Government called an open-ended internationnal design competition. The main requirements of the competition was to design two performance halls, one that would be for opera and the other for symphony concerts. Jorn Utzon's design was the winning entry. In 1956 Peter Rice joined Arup in London after a primary degree in structural engineering and another year at imperial college to work on the complex "geometry" of the shell like roof structure for the "Sydney Opera House". This was Rice's first project. Rice was one of the very few who understood the solution and how to solve and codify the geometry of the shells.Rice did the principle analysis of the roof

## kenzie a very experienced engineer NEYOPERA HOUSE



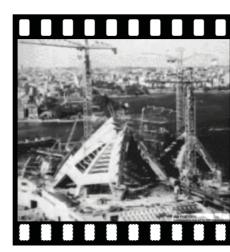
structure both in its final built state and during construction. He went to Sydney and was assitant to Mc



JORN UTZON



placed in position.



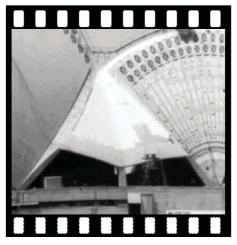
Construction of arch crowns.



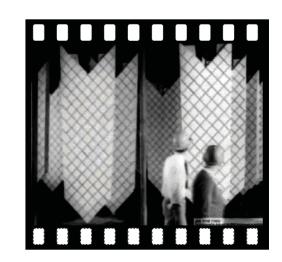
Rib segments being placed into position.



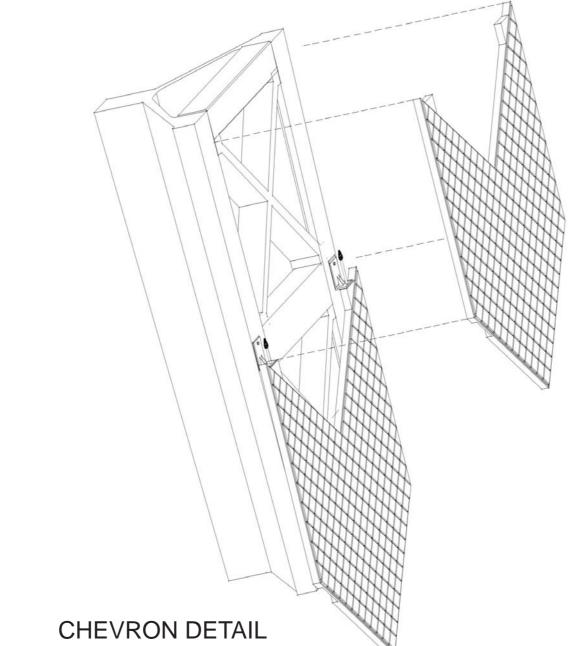
Ridge beam is concrete jointed and tied across with cables.

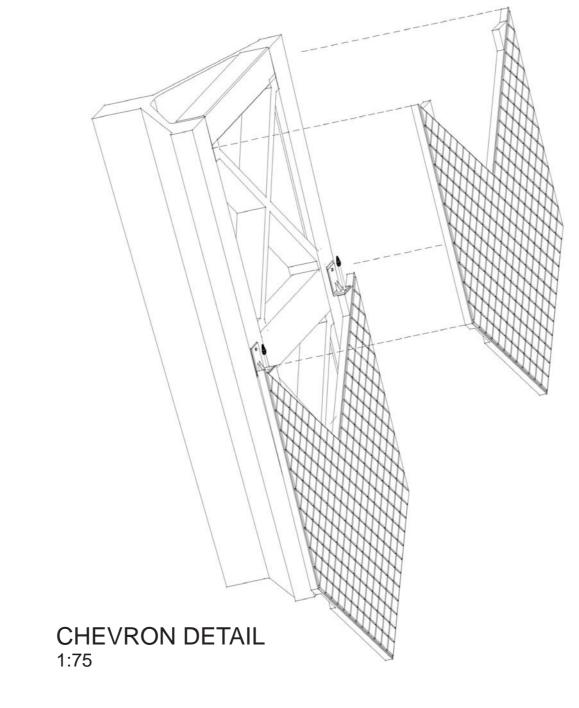


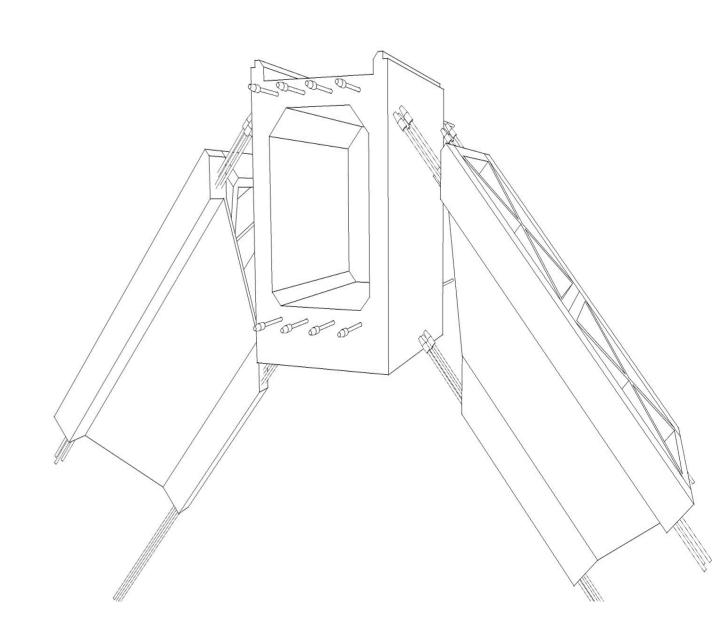
Ridge beam jointed and prestressed back to arch crown.



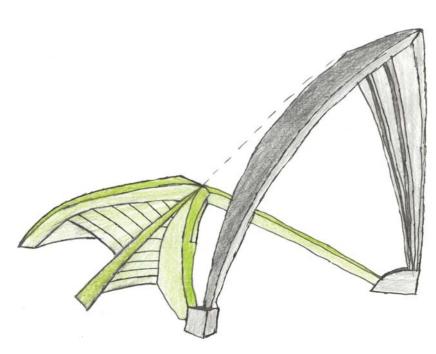
Ceramic tiles hung on butchers





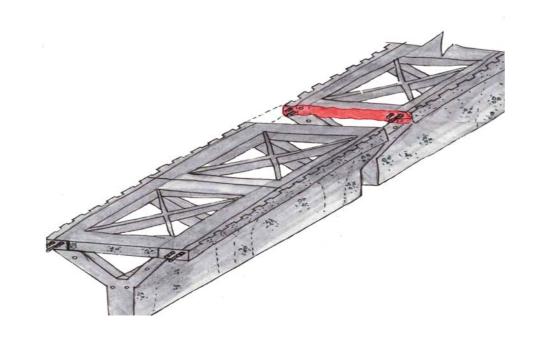


**KEYSTONE CONNECTION** 1:75

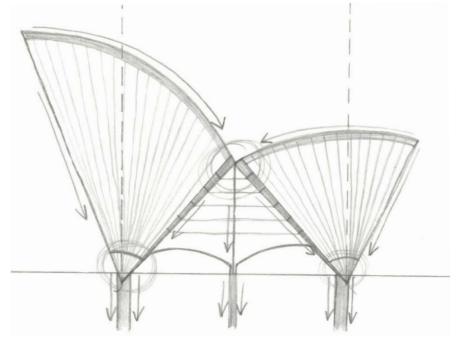


Main shell connection to side shell

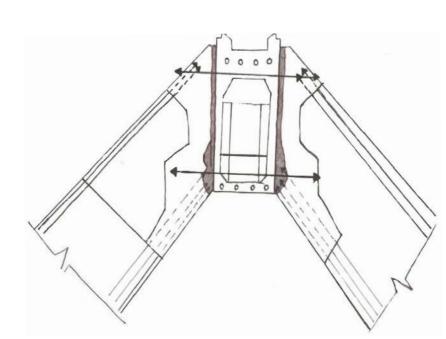
Primary and Secondary structure



Ribs are jointed with an epoxy resin and post-tensioned.



Structural loading points of shell connections



Keystone connections



North Elevation

Segment Profiles

## **CONNECTION & COLLABORATION: LESSONS FROM PETER RICE**

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> YEAR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY 2013



