ARCH 631 F2009abn

## ARCH 631. Study Guide for Final Examination

This guide is not providing "answers" for the conceptual questions. It is a list of topical concepts and their application you should be familiar with. It is an *aid* to help prepare for the final exam.

Material not previously covered by mid-term exam study has bold section headers.

Ste	Steel Design				
	Design methodologies		Area of web		
	Steel grades (standard properties)		Connection types		
	Yield strength vs. ultimate strength		Weld strengths		
	Local buckling in web & flange		Throat thickness		
	Bearing on flange		Fillet, butt, plug, slot		
	Plastic section modulus		Coping		
	Plastic moment & plastic hinges		Tension member		
	Braced vs. unbraced length		Simple shear connector		
	Use of beam moment capacity charts		Single vs. double shear		
	Equivalent uniform load based on maximum		Capacity of a connection		
_	moment		Block Shear Rupture		
	Slenderness criteria & l/r		Design vs. analysis		
	with respect to least radius of gyration		Decking		
	Compact section criteria		Gusset plates		
	Use of column load capacity charts		Web stiffener plates		
	Beam-columns		Open web joists and use of design charts		
	Interaction equations $(P-\Delta)$		Equivalent uniform load from maximum		
	W (first number meaning) x (second number meaning)		moment		
	Bolt designations		Column base plate dimensioning		
	Gross area		Beam shear splice		
	Effective net area		Eccentrically loaded bolt group		
Masonry Design					
	Design methodology		Moisture and clay unit durability		
	The fact that masonry can resist tension without		Combined stresses for walls		
_	steel!		Virtual eccentricity		
	Brick, block, CMU, etc.		Lintels and arching action + load distribution		
	Grout vs. mortar		Interaction equations (P- $\Delta$ )		
	MASONWORK		Pilasters		
	Masonry strength (prisms)		Design vs. analysis		
	Grouting cover and purpose		- ·		

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Fo	Foundation Design					
	Design methodology (separate from reinforced		Kern and pressure distribution			
	concrete design)		Shear resistance and bearing resistance of piles			
	Net soil pressure vs. allowable soil pressure		Design vs. analysis			
	Overburden		Reinforced concrete design for shear and			
	Sliding and overturning (stability)		bending			
	Settlement		One-way vs. two-way shear (load & strength)			
	Active vs. passive pressure		Location of maximum shear in beams & footings			
	Foundation types		Location of maximum moment in footings			
	Foundation parts (key, counterfort, etc)		Embedment length			
	Shallow foundations vs. deep foundations		Bearing and dowels			
Sti	ructural Supervision					
	Steel grade		Clear (of grout) cavities for moisture			
	Concrete mix design & slump		Protection of timber from weather			
	Concrete cylinders		Bracing during construction			
	Masonry prisms		Tolerances for assembly			
Ge	eneral: Systems					
	One-way vs. two-way systems		Pinned arches (2 vs. 3) & rigid arches			
	Truss configurations and assumptions for		"Thrust"			
	analysis		Rigid vs. non-rigid pinned frames			
	Zero-force member		Rigid frame behavior			
	Special truss member configurations at joints and		Connection types and load/moment transfer			
	conditions		Moment "redistribution"			
	Basis of graphical truss analysis (aka Maxwell's diagram)		Methods for analysis of statically indeterminate			
	Compound truss		frames			
	"Cable" truss members		Effect of relative frame member stiffnesses			
	"Shear & Moments" in parallel chord trusses		Types and purpose of bracing			
	Lenticular truss		Sidesway			
	Vierendeel "truss"		Bearing, shear, curtain walls			
	Catenary shape, sag		Cantilever method with lateral forces			
	Cable-stayed					
General: Columns						
	Stability		Combined bending and compression –			
_	Buckling vs. crushing	Ц	interaction equations or diagrams			
	Slenderness		P-Δ effect			
_	Critical Buckling and Euler's Formula		Eccentricity			
	_		Kern			
	Effective length, K & bracing (end conditions)  Beam-Columns (eccentric loading)					

Sta	tics & Mechanics				
	Vectors and scalars		Effect of moments on moment diagram		
	Parallelogram law		Location of zero shear (x) and relation to		
	Tip-to-tail method		maximum moment		
	Internal vs. external forces		Slope relationships with integration		
	Tension and compression		Normal stress (compression & tension)		
	Resultant of a force		Shear stress (non beams)		
	Component of a force		Bearing stress		
	Moment of a force		Bending & shear stress (beams)		
	Moment of a distributed load		Torsional (shear) stress (with respect to shape and where maximum occurs)		
	Moment Couple		Relation of strain to stress & Modulus of		
	Equivalent Force Systems		Elasticity		
	Concurrent vs non-concurrent force systems		Brittle, Ductile & Semi-brittle material behavior		
	Equilibrium		Yield strength (or point & proportional limit)		
	Newton's First Law		Elastic vs. plastic range		
	Direction and type of force in a cable with		Ultimate strength		
_	relation to geometry		Strength vs. stress		
	Free Body Diagram		Rupture / Fatigue behavior		
	Reactions at a support and relationship to motion prevented		Creep		
	Statically Determinate vs. Indeterminate		Orthotropic vs. Isotropic vs. Anisotropic materials		
	Two-force bodies and relationship to loads		Stress concentration		
	Three-force bodies		Thermal vs. elastic strains		
	Fixed-end moment reactions		Geometric constraints		
	Pin connections		Serviceability		
	Method of Joints		Buckling		
	Method of Sections		Deflections & elongation		
	Actions vs. reactions		<b>C</b>		
	Internal shear, axial force & bending moment		Stiffness (relative to EI/L through $\Delta$ , or AE/L through $\delta$ )		
	Inflection point on moment diagram		Superpositioning		
	Effect of forces on shear diagram		Single vs. double shear		
General: Planning					
	One-way vs. two-way systems		Options for corners, large spaces, etc.		
	"Collectors"		Integration with building services		
	Vertical & horizontal grid considerations		Fire safety and planning		
	Long span considerations		"Weakness" Areas (Tolerances, Lateral bracing,		
	Effect of loading types on system efficiency		etc.)		

Ge	General: Design				
	Allowable Stress Design		Building codes vs. standards vs. structural codes		
	Load and Resistance Factor Design		Stability of systems & members		
	Factored loads		Design vs. analysis		
	Resistance Factors		Efficiency		
	"Design" values vs. "Capacity"		Load tracing & (con)tributary width (vs. area)		
	Factor of Safety		Static vs. dynamic loads		
	Density of materials and relation to weight		Equivalent static wind load & pressure		
	Load types (and directions)		Concentrated loads		
_	(like D, L, S)		Distributed loads – uniform / non-uniform		
	Minimum loads (building codes)		Result of acceleration on a mass and Weight		
	Load combinations		Period of vibration, frequency, damping &		
	Serviceability and limits (ex. ponding)		resonance		
	Live load reduction				
$G_{\alpha}$	eneral: Beams				
_			gi g 11		
	Simply supported		Shear flow and shear center		
	Overhang		Lateral buckling (and bracing)		
	Cantilever		Torsion stresses and cross section shape		
	Continuous		Stress types in beams		
	w vs. W		Self-weight		
	Equivalent center of load area		Deflections & superpositioning (+ <i>units</i> )		
	Built-up shape		Use of Beam Diagrams and Formulas		
Ш	Centroid, moment of inertia, $Q$ , radius of gyration		Principal stresses		
	Neutral axis, section modulus, extreme fiber		Efficient cross-section shapes		
	Negative area method		Shaping a beam along the length for efficiency.		
	Parallel axis theorem		Location of supports and efficiency.		
	Maximum bending stress (& location along		"Effective length" and points of inflection		
_	length and in cross section)	Ц	Methods for analysis of statically indeterminate beams		
	Maximum shear stress (& location along length and in cross section)		Support settlements and stress redistribution		
	Maximum shear stress by beam shape (proper equations)	Ц	Loading patterns for spans		
~					
General: Membranes & Shells					
	Appropriate loads & primary stresses		Tension vs. compression rings		
	Air-supported vs. air-inflated		"Thrust"		
	Materials, durability, and punctures		Buckling and "snap-through"		
	Profiles and wind effects		Anticlastic shell properties		
	Shell vs. not shell (stresses are key)		Pressure vs. membrane stress		
	Meridional vs. Hoop		Curvature and membrane stress		
	Shell forces vs stresses (with respect to thickness and strips)		Hyperbolic paraboloid		

Ge	neral: Plates & Grids	
	Plate vs. slab	Simplified Frame Analysis & "Strip" method
	One-way vs. two-way behavior	Design shear & moments (spans "integral with
	Aspect ratio (with respect to bay dimensions)	support", first interior support, etc.)
	Space frame vs. grid	Direct design method for two-way slabs & M <sub>o</sub>
	Unit width for design	Solutions for large shear at space frame supports
	Moment redistribution	Moment of inertia with respect to folded plates
	Pan joists, T sections & effective width of flange	Reason for stiffening of folded plates
	Drop panels	Live load reduction
	Boundary conditions & effect on deflections / moments	Thickness as a fraction of bay span (L) "Punching" shear at columns
	Point loads and effect on deflections / moments	
Re	inforced Concrete	
	Cast-in place, precast, prestressed (pretensioned), post-tensioned	Use of Strength Design Curves (R <sub>n</sub> )
	Constituents to make concrete	Purpose of stirrup requirement when concrete capacity is available
	Slump	Diagonal tension cracks
	Behavior in compression vs. tension of concrete	Stirrup strength
	Design methodology	Shrinkage
	28-day compressive strength	Concrete cover and purpose
	Term "working stress design"	#3 bar (meaning of the numeral)
	Creep	Purpose of compression reinforcement
	Camber (hogging & sagging)	T-section behavior and stresses in flange
	"composite"	One-way joists, vs. beams, vs. girders
	Transformed section	"Spandrel"
	Depth of the Whitney stress	One-way slab design and "unit" strip
	Moment capacity (or ultimate strength) vs.	One-way vs. two-way slabs
_	nominal moment (or strength)	One-way vs. two-way shear (load & strength)
	Factored design moment (or shear or)	Plate vs. Flat Slab
	Design stress in reinforcement	Continuous beam analysis with coefficients
Ш	Design stress in concrete	Clear span / span length
	Reinforcement grades	Columns with ties vs. spirals (stresses, factors,
	Reinforcement ratio	etc.)
	Effective depth vs. depth of a beam	Interaction diagrams (P-Δ)
	Under-reinforced vs. over-reinforced	Location of maximum shear in beams
	Balanced-steel condition	Live load reduction
	Purpose of minimum reinforcement area requirement	Beam self weight relationship to material density (150 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )
	Why development length is necessary	Design vs. analysis

Ge	neral: Lateral Loads			
	Lateral stability vs. gravity loading		Selective placement of horizontal and vertical rigid planes	
	Resisting mechanisms		Member orientation for frame action	
	"In-plane" forces		Mechanism choices with building height	
	Load transfer and shear planes	_		
	Torsional deformations		Behavior of multistory frames under lateral load.	
	Horizontal vs. vertical shear planes		Behavior of "tubes"	
	Diaphragm action	Ц	Serviceability issues, dampers	
	Diaphragms, shear walls, bracing, frame action, drag struts, chevron, knee, etc.			
На	zards Design			
	Equivalent static wind pressure, direction, size with respect to building height, formula		Overturning	
	Wind speed & 50 year return period		Resonance, frequency, period of vibration, damping	
	Vortex shedding		Stiffness - lateral and torsional	
	Flutter		Center of mass, center of rigidity	
	Windward, leeward		Drift and shear distribution by floor mass	
	Flood zones & "100 year flood"		Pounding, re-entrant corners, soft stories	
	Hydrostatic pressure calculation (linear with depth of water by density = $\gamma h$ )		Seismic joints, base isolation, tuned mass dampers	
	Dynamic loads		Period length relationship to stiffness	
	Fault zones, focus (hypocenter), epicenter		"Spring-mass" assembly model	
	Magnitude, duration, intensity of ground motion		Redundancy and continuity	
	Liquefaction, landslides, subsidence, tsunami		Non-structural elements contribution to stiffness	
	Inertial forces (mass, acceleration)		Spectrum or spectral response	
	Base shear and code formulas		NEHRP (actual name and function)	
General: Connections and Tension Members				
	Normal stress (compression & tension)		Forces and stresses resisted by nails, adhesives,	
	Shear stress (non beams)		split ring connectors, bolts, etc.	
	Bearing stress		Rupture vs. yielding in steel	
	Pinned joint vs. rigid joint		Bolt designations	
	Single shear vs. double shear		Weld strengths	
	Simple shear connector		Throat thickness	
	Connected area for longitudinal shear stress		Fillet, butt, plug, slot	
	calculation		Coping	
	Nail capacity and pitch for resisting longitudinal shear		Block shear rupture	
	Effective area vs. net area vs. gross area of		Web "crippling"	
	tension member			

Timber Design			
	Lumber vs. engineered timber characteristics (ex: glulam)		Column stability factor, $F_{CE}$ & $1/d$
			Interaction equations $(P-\Delta)$
	Light-frame vs. heavy timber construction		Connection stresses
	Lumber grading		Design vs. analysis
	Various strengths (directionality, wood type, etc.)		Bolt designations
	Built-up member types		Effective net area
	Design methodologies and obtaining allowed stresses (adjustment factors - duration, multiple member use)		Connection types
			Single vs. double shear
			Bolt capacity charts and relation to wood
	Creep		strengths
	Nominal dimensions		Allowable shear capacity charts for diaphragms
	Beam self weight with respect to material density		Chord forces in diaphragms

(variable for wood types)