

University of Asia Pacific
Department of Civil Engineering
Final Examination Spring 2012
Program: B.Sc Engineering (Civil)

Course Title: Structural Engineering VI (Design of Steel Structures) Course Code: CE 417
 Time: 2 hours Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Assume reasonable values for any missing data. Annexures are provided to facilitate design.

There are EIGHT questions. Answer any SIX questions

1. Calculate the probable net areas for the tension splice shown in Fig.1 and hence find the net area that governs the splice design. All material is A36 steel. Bolts are 5/8-in. A325 in standard holes. Also determine the effective net area if $U=0.85$. 8 1/3

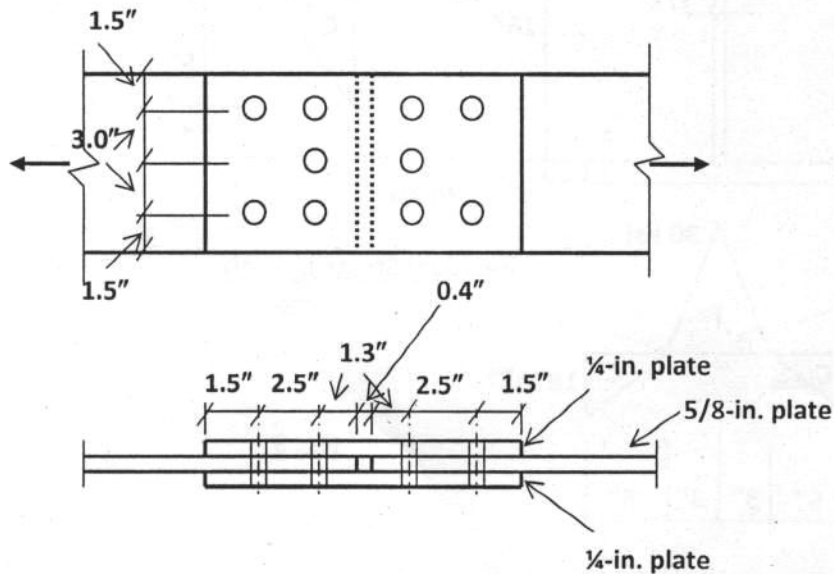


Fig. 1

2. The residual stress for a 20x2-in. plate to be used as a tension member is shown in Fig. 2. Write the equation for the stress-strain behaviour in tension of the plate at an imposed tensile strain of 0.0008. What is the average stress in the section at a strain of 0.0014? Given: $F_y=42$ ksi; $E=30000$ ksi. 8 1/3

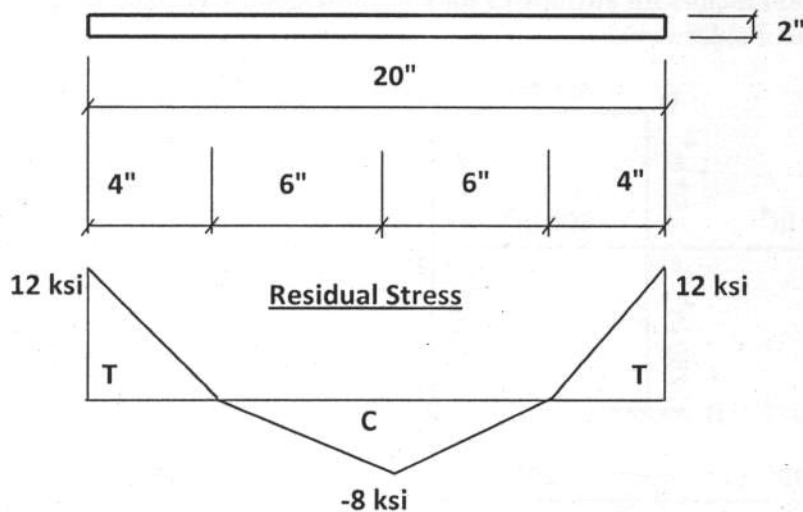
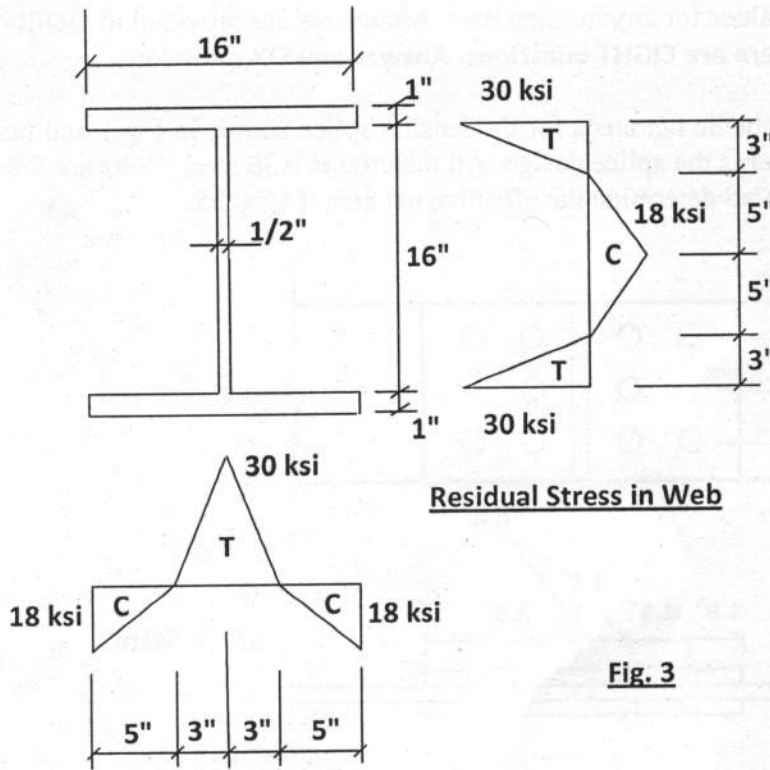


Fig. 2

3. The equation for the stress-strain curve for the cross section with the residual stresses shown in Fig. 3 was determined as $\sigma = -15,625,000\epsilon^2 + 48,750\epsilon - 5.625$ for a range of compressive strain $-0.0006 \leq \epsilon \leq -0.0012$. Determine the values of stress and tangent modulus, if a column with the given section is subjected to an imposed uniform compressive strain of 0.0010 in./in. What is the corresponding slenderness ratio L/r according to tangent modulus E_t , if the column buckles at this compressive strain. Compressive strain 0.0010 is to be taken as positive in the above stress-strain equation.

8 1/3



Residual Stress in Web

Residual Stress in Top & Bottom Flanges

Fig. 3

4. Determine the effective length coefficients for the columns BC, EF, CD and FG of the frame shown in Fig. 4. The relevant moments of inertia of the members in inch^4 are shown in the figure. The Nomographs are provided in Annexure-1. Given: The multiplication factors for stiffnesses for a beam with far end fixed are $2/3$ (with sidesway) and 2 (without sidesway).

8 1/3

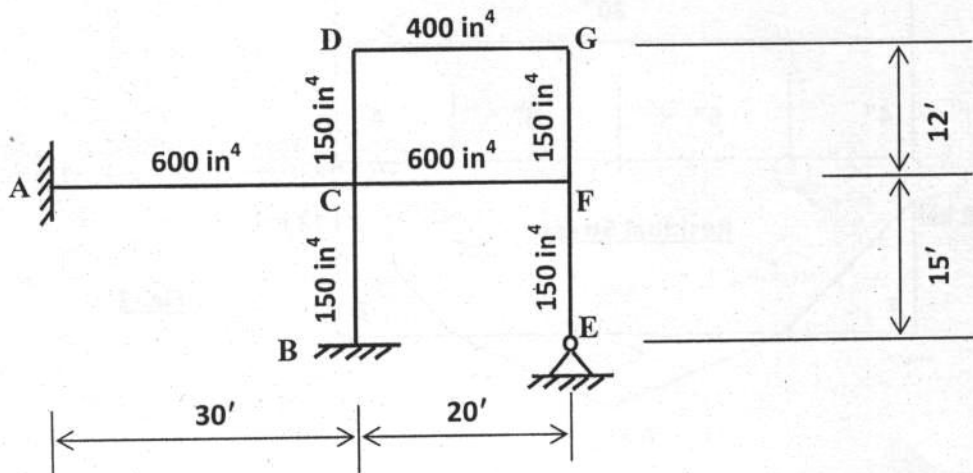


Fig. 4

5. Compute the yield moment and plastic moment capacities and shape factor for major axis bending of the section shown in Fig. 5. Given: $F_y = 42$ ksi. 8 1/3

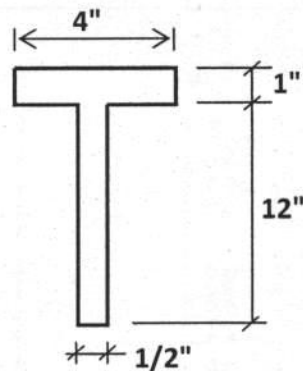


Fig. 5

6. A W12x58 section as shown in Fig.6 is used for a 22 ft. long column. The section has an area of 17 in^2 and a radius of gyration, $r_x = 5.28$ in. and $r_y = 2.51$ in. about the strong axis X and the weak axis Y respectively. If effective length factor for buckling about major axis X is $K_x = 1$ and that for buckling about minor axis Y is $K_y = 0.7$, calculate the allowable load P for the column using AISC/ASD method. Given: $F_y = 36$ ksi and $E = 29000$ ksi. See Annexure-2. 8 1/3

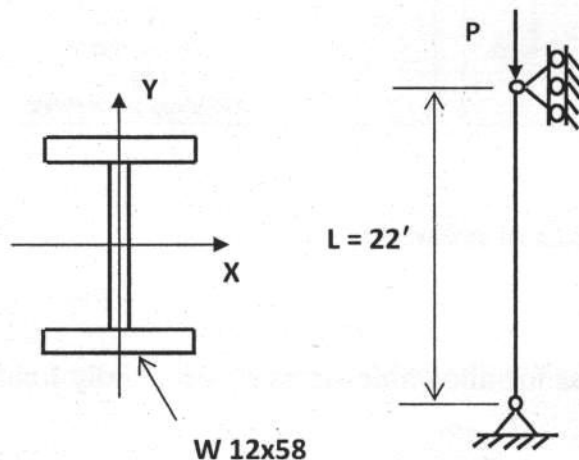
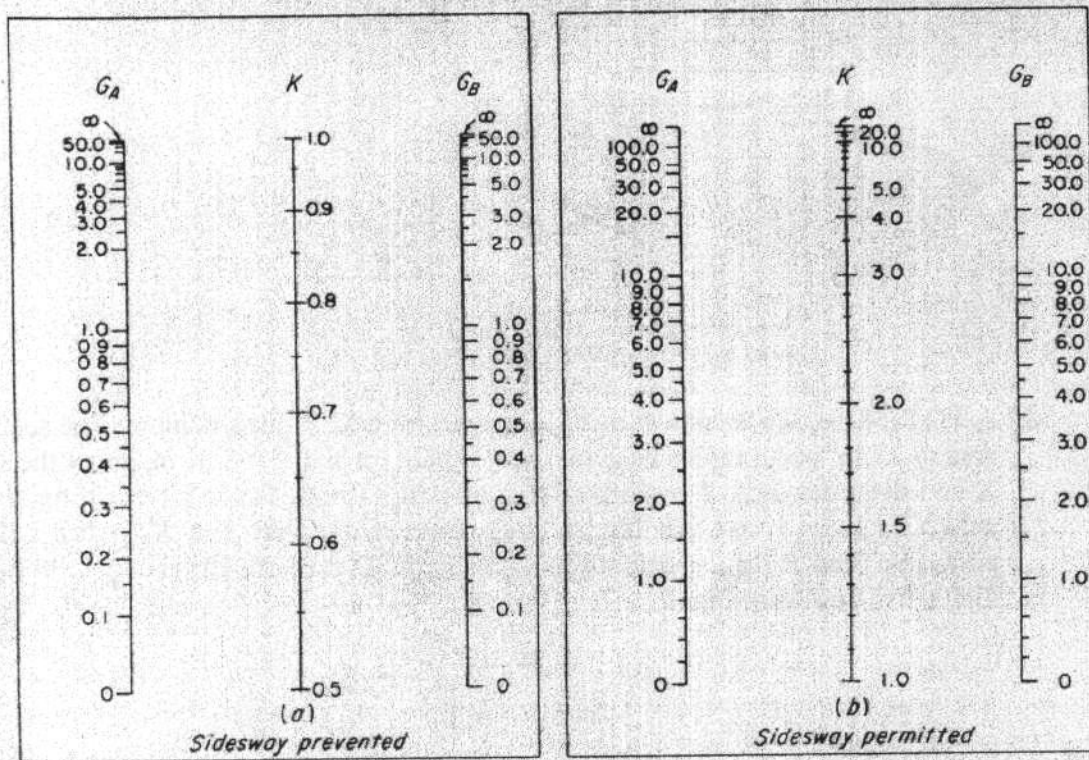


Fig. 6

7. Using LRFD method, calculate the design strength of a W10x45 section for a 22 ft. long column. The section has an area of 13.3 in^2 and a radius of gyration, $r_x = 4.32$ in. and $r_y = 2.01$ in. about the strong axis X and the weak axis Y respectively. Given: Effective length factor for buckling about major axis X is $K_x = 2$ and that for buckling about minor axis Y is $K_y = 1$; $F_y = 36$ ksi and $E = 29000$ ksi. See Annexure-3. 8 1/3
8. Assuming that the beam will be braced to satisfy compact-section requirements, select the lightest W section to carry a uniformly distributed live load of 1.5 kips/ft and a dead load (not including the weight of the beam) of 0.50 kips/ft on a 30-ft simply supported span. What will be the least spacing of lateral bracings to satisfy the compact section requirements? Also check whether the deflection criterion is satisfied or not. Given: $F_y = 36$ ksi. See Annexures-4 & 5. 8 1/3

ANNEXURE-1



Nomograph for effective length of columns.

ANNEXURE-2

The AISC/ASD formulas for allowable stress F_a on axially loaded compression members are

$$F_a = \begin{cases} \frac{F_y \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{KL/r}{C_c} \right)^2 \right]}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{KL/r}{C_c} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{KL/r}{C_c} \right)^3} & \frac{KL}{r} \leq C_c \quad (4-17) \\ \frac{12\pi^2 E}{23(KL/r)^2} = \frac{149,000}{(KL/r)^2} & \frac{KL}{r} \geq C_c \quad (4-18) \end{cases}$$

where K is the effective-length coefficient (Art. 4-5) and

$$C_c = \pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{F_y}}$$

ANNEXURE-3

The AISC/LRFD design strength of columns is $\phi_c P_n$, where $\phi_c = 0.85$ and $P_n = A_g F_{cr}$, with F_{cr} given by

$$F_{cr} = \begin{cases} 0.658 \lambda_c^2 F_y, & 0 \leq \lambda_c < 1.5 \\ \frac{0.877}{\lambda_c^2} F_y, & \lambda_c > 1.5 \end{cases} \quad (4-27)$$

in which

$$\lambda_c = \frac{KL}{r\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

ANNEXURE-4

Specification Formulas

AISC/ASD. The allowable bending stress F_b for channels and I-shaped members of steels with $F_y \leq 65$ ksi, supported against lateral buckling and bent about the major axis, are as follows:

Compact section: $F_b = 0.66F_y$ (5-16a)

Noncompact section: $F_b = 0.60F_y$ (5-16b)

If $65/\sqrt{F_y} \leq b_f/2t_f \leq 95/\sqrt{F_y}$:

$$F_b = \begin{cases} F_y \left(0.79 - 0.002 \frac{b_f}{2t_f} \sqrt{F_y} \right) & \text{(rolled shapes)} & 5-16c \\ F_y \left(0.79 - 0.002 \frac{b_f}{2t_f} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{k_c}} \right) & \text{(built-up members)} & 5-16d \end{cases}$$

where $k_c = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \frac{h}{t} \leq 70 \\ \frac{4.05}{(h/t)^{0.46}} & \text{if } \frac{h}{t} > 70 \end{cases}$

Notation in Eqs. (5-16) is as follows:

b_f = flange width

t_f = flange thickness

h = distance between adjacent lines of fasteners, or clear distance between flanges if welds are used

t = web thickness

ANNEXURE-4 (Contd.)

Lateral support may be continuous, as for a beam which is the direct support of a floor, or by bracing members. Lateral-support spacing for beams designed for $F_b = 0.66F_y$, must not exceed the smaller of the values of L_c given by the following:

$$L_c = \frac{76b_f}{\sqrt{F_y}} \quad (5-17a)$$

$$L_c = \frac{20,000}{F_y d/A_f} \quad (5-17b)$$

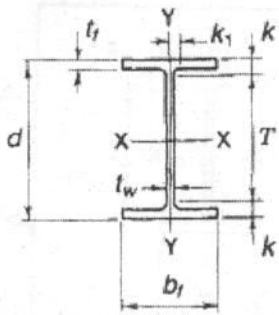
DESIGN FOR LIMITED DEFLECTION

$$\frac{L}{d} = \frac{480}{F_b} \quad (5-13)$$

ANNEXURE-5

ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN SELECTION TABLE									
For shapes used as beams									
$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$			S_x	Shape	Depth d	F'_y	$F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$		
L_c	L_u	M_R					L_c	L_u	M_R
Ft.	Ft.	Kip-ft	In. ³		In.	Ksi	Ft	Ft	Kip-ft
8.1	8.6	464	176	W 24x 76	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	9.5	11.8	348
9.3	20.2	481	175	W 16x100	17	—	11.0	28.1	347
13.1	28.2	476	173	W 14x109	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	58.6	15.4	40.6	343
7.5	10.9	470	171	W 21x 83	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	8.8	15.1	339
9.9	15.5	457	166	W 18x 86	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	11.7	21.5	329
13.0	26.7	432	157	W 14x 99	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	48.5	15.4	37.0	311
9.3	18.0	426	155	W 16x 89	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	10.9	25.0	307
7.4	8.8	424	154	W 24x 68	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	9.5	10.2	305
7.4	9.6	415	151	W 21x 73	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	8.8	13.4	299
9.9	13.7	402	146	W 18x 76	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.2	11.6	19.1	289
13.0	24.5	393	143	W 14x 90	14	40.4	15.3	34.0	283
7.4	8.9	385	140	W 21x 68	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	8.7	12.4	277
8.2	16.6	389	134	W 16x 77	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10.9	21.9	265
5.8	6.4	360	131	W 24x 62	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7.4	8.1	259
7.4	8.1	349	127	W 21x 62	21	—	8.7	11.2	251
6.8	17.1	349	127	W 18x 71	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8.1	15.5	251
8.1	20.2	338	123	W 14x 82	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10.7	28.1	244
10.9	26.0	325	118	W 12x 87	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12.8	36.2	234
6.8	10.4	322	117	W 18x 65	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	8.0	14.4	232
8.2	13.9	322	117	W 16x 67	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	10.8	19.3	232

ANNEXURE-5 (Contd.)

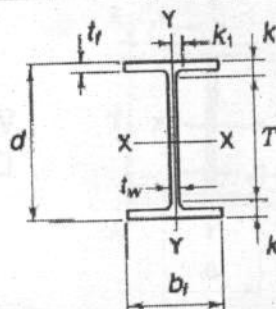


W SHAPES
Dimensions

Designation	Area A	Depth d		Web		Flange		Distance					
				Thickness t_w	$\frac{t_w}{2}$	Width b_f	Thickness t_f	T	k	k_1			
				In. ²	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		
W 21x402 ^a	119.0	26.02	28	1.730	7/8	7/8	13.405	13 1/2	3.130	3/8	18 1/4	2 1/8	1 1/16
x364 ^a	107.0	25.47	25 1/2	1.590	1 1/4	3/4	13.265	13 1/2	2.850	3/8	18 1/4	3 3/8	1 1/8
x333 ^a	97.9	25.00	26	1.460	1 1/4	3/4	13.100	13 1/2	2.620	3/8	18 1/4	3 3/8	1 3/8
x300 ^a	88.2	24.53	24 1/2	1.320	1 1/4	3/4	12.890	13 1/2	2.360	3/8	18 1/4	3 7/8	1 3/8
x275 ^a	80.8	24.13	24 1/2	1.220	1 1/4	3/4	12.800	13 1/2	2.190	3/8	18 1/4	3	1 3/8
x248 ^a	72.8	23.74	23 3/4	1.100	1 1/4	3/4	12.770	12 3/4	1.990	3/8	18 1/4	2 3/4	1 3/8
x223	65.4	23.35	23 1/2	1.000	1 1/4	3/4	12.675	12 3/4	1.790	3/8	18 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/8
x201	69.2	23.03	23	0.910	3/4	3/4	12.575	12 3/4	1.630	3/8	18 1/4	2 3/4	1 3/8
x182	63.6	22.72	22 3/4	0.830	3/4	3/4	12.500	12 3/4	1.490	3/8	18 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/8
x166	48.8	22.48	22 1/2	0.750	3/4	3/4	12.420	12 3/4	1.360	1 1/8	18 1/4	2 1/8	1 5/16
x147	43.2	22.06	22	0.720	3/4	3/4	12.510	12 1/2	1.150	1 1/8	18 1/4	1 7/8	1 1/16
x132	38.8	21.83	21 1/4	0.650	5/8	5/16	12.440	12 3/4	1.035	1 1/16	18 1/4	1 13/16	1
x122	35.9	21.68	21 1/8	0.600	5/8	5/16	12.390	12 3/4	0.960	1 1/16	18 1/4	1 11/16	1
x111	32.7	21.51	21 1/2	0.550	5/16	5/16	12.340	12 3/4	0.875	7/8	18 1/4	1 3/8	1 5/16
x101	29.8	21.36	21 3/8	0.500	1/2	1/4	12.290	12 1/4	0.800	1 5/16	18 1/4	1 9/16	1 5/16
W 21x 93	27.3	21.62	21 3/8	0.580	5/16	5/16	8.420	8 3/4	0.930	1 5/16	18 1/4	1 11/16	1
x 83	24.3	21.43	21 3/8	0.515	1/2	1/4	8.355	8 3/4	0.835	1 3/16	18 1/4	1 9/16	1 5/16
x 73	21.5	21.24	21 1/4	0.455	3/16	1/4	8.295	8 3/4	0.740	3/4	18 1/4	1 1/2	1 5/16
x 68	20.0	21.13	21 1/8	0.430	3/16	1/4	8.270	8 3/4	0.685	1 1/16	18 1/4	1 7/16	7/8
x 62	18.3	20.99	21	0.400	3/8	5/16	8.240	8 3/4	0.615	5/8	18 1/4	1 3/8	7/8

ANNEXURE-5 (Contd.)

W SHAPES
Properties



Nominal Wt. per Ft Lb.	Compact Section Criteria				r_T In.	$\frac{d}{A_v}$	Elastic Properties						Plastic Modulus		Designation
	$\frac{b_f}{2t_f}$	F_y' Ksi	$\frac{d}{t_w}$	F_y^w Ksi			Axis X-X			Axis Y-Y			Z_x In. ³	Z_y In. ³	
							I	S	r	I	S	r			
							In. ⁴	In. ³	In.	In. ⁴	In. ³	In.			
402	2.1	—	15.0	—	0.65	0.62	2200	837	10.2	270	188	327	230	295	W 21 x 402
364	2.0	—	16.0	—	0.69	0.57	2000	845	10.0	220	188	325	210	283	x 364
333	2.5	—	17	—	0.55	0.73	1850	769	9.9	200	188	310	215	282	x 333
300	2.7	—	18.5	—	0.51	0.78	1700	692	9.8	180	188	315	215	270	x 300
275	2.9	—	19.8	—	0.48	0.85	1620	652	9.7	170	188	312	215	260	x 275
248	3.2	—	21.6	—	0.45	0.95	1550	589	9.6	160	188	310	215	250	x 248
223	3.5	—	23.4	—	0.41	1.02	1480	540	9.5	150	188	308	215	240	x 223
201	3.8	—	25.3	—	0.38	1.12	1410	487	9.4	140	188	307	215	230	x 201
182	4.2	—	27.1	—	0.35	1.25	1330	447	9.3	130	188	307	215	220	x 182
166	4.6	—	30.0	—	3.34	1.33	4280	380	9.36	435	70.1	2.98	432	108	x 166
147	5.4	—	30.6	—	3.34	1.53	3630	329	9.17	378	60.1	2.95	373	92.6	x 147
132	6.0	—	33.6	58.6	3.31	1.70	3220	295	9.12	333	53.5	2.93	333	82.3	x 132
122	6.5	—	36.1	50.6	3.30	1.82	2960	273	9.09	305	49.2	2.92	307	75.6	x 122
111	7.1	—	39.1	43.2	3.28	1.99	2670	249	9.05	274	44.5	2.90	279	68.2	x 111
101	7.7	—	42.7	36.2	3.27	2.17	2420	227	9.02	248	40.3	2.89	253	61.7	x 101
93	4.5	—	37.3	47.5	2.17	2.76	2070	192	8.70	92.9	22.1	1.84	221	34.7	W 21 x 93
83	5.0	—	41.6	38.1	2.15	3.07	1830	171	8.67	81.4	19.5	1.83	196	30.5	x 83
73	5.6	—	46.7	30.3	2.13	3.46	1600	151	8.64	70.6	17.0	1.81	172	26.6	x 73
68	6.0	—	49.1	27.4	2.12	3.73	1480	140	8.60	64.7	15.7	1.80	160	24.4	x 68
62	6.7	—	52.5	24.0	2.10	4.14	1330	127	8.54	57.5	13.9	1.77	144	21.7	x 62

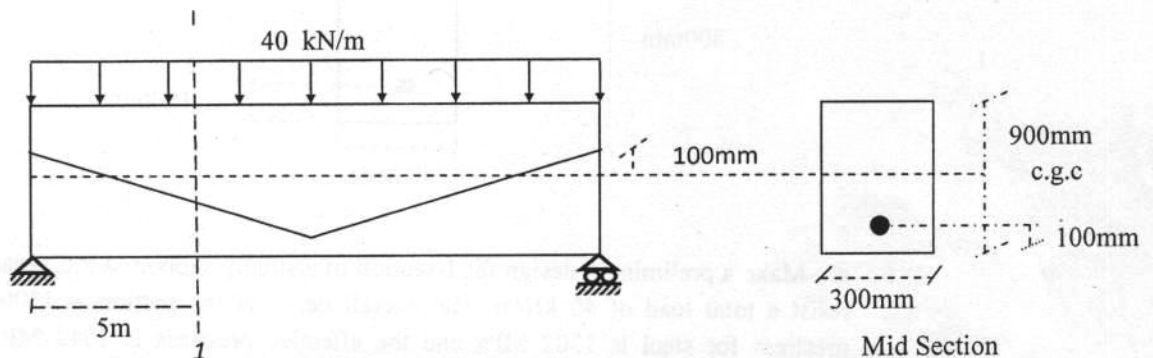
University of Asia Pacific
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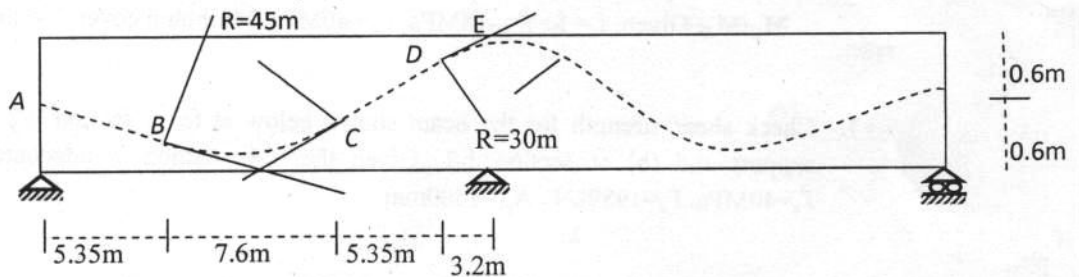
Course #: CE 415
 Full Marks: 50

There are seven questions. Answer any **Five**. (5X10=50)

1. a. Draw a net sketch of the variation of steel stress with load in P.C. beam.
- b. A prestressed-concrete rectangular beam of 300 mm by 900 mm has a simple span of 15m and is loaded by a uniform load of 40 kN/m **excluding self-weight**. The effective prestress is 1620 kN. Compute the fiber stress in concrete at section 1-1 using **3rd concept**.



2. A prestressed concrete continuous beam with curved tendon is shown in figure below. Compute the percent of loss due to friction from A to E. Assume $\alpha=0.4$ and $K=0.0026$ per meter. Use segmental approximate method.



3. a. Write down the name of different types of loss that occur in P.C. beam.
- b. An I-shaped beam is prestressed with 2350 mm^2 steel with an effective prestress of 1100 MPa is given below. Find the ultimate moment capacity of the section for design following the **ACI code**. Given: $f_{pu}=1860 \text{ MPa}$, $f'_c=48 \text{ MPa}$.

