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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2022/2023**

COURSE NAME : REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN
COURSE CODE : BFC34803
PROGRAMME CODE : BFF
EXAMINATION DATE : FEBRUARY 2023
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA **OPEN BOOK**
3. STUDENTS ARE **ALLOWED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL AND DESIGN SHOULD BE BASED ON BS EN 1990: 2002+A1:2005, BS EN 1991-1-1:2002, BS EN 1992-1-1:2004, MS 1553: 2002

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **SEVEN (7)** PAGES

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- Q1** (a) List **THREE (3)** types of bracing member. Explain the significance of the bracing member in a braced building frame subjected to the wind load. (5 marks)
- (b) For unbraced frame building, describe briefly the structural elements that resist moment due to wind load. (2 marks)
- (c) **Figure Q1(a), Q1(b) and Q1(c)** show a 3D view, front and side elevations of 5 storeys unbraced building frame respectively. The frame subjected to a constant wind pressure along its height of 0.95 kN/m^2 . All column size is $400 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$ and all beam size are $300 \text{ mm} \times 600 \text{ mm}$.
- (i) Calculate the design wind load subjected to each level at grid C in kN. (5 marks)
- (ii) Analyse and draw the moment diagram for beams and columns at level 4 and 5 in gridline C due to wind load. (13 marks)

Q2 A 6-storey hotel is under construction and a shear wall is located at four-sides of the building. During construction, it is found that a corner column is subjected to an additional loading for about 30% of its existing axial load as well as bending moment. The existing bending moment is as shown in **Figure Q2 (a)** while the detailing of the column is shown in **Figure Q2 (b)**. After initial assessment, the column remains as non-slender column. Given:

Existing axial load, N_{Ed}	=	2000 kN
Effective length of column, L_{oz}	=	4.2 m
Effective length of column, L_{oy}	=	4.0 m
Concrete cover, C_{nom}	=	30 mm
Diameter of main bar	=	25 mm
Diameter of link	=	8 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete, f_{ck}	=	30 N/mm^2
Characteristic strength of steel, f_{yk}	=	500 N/mm^2
Slenderness ratio, λ_z	=	25.0
Slenderness ratio, λ_y	=	32.5
h'	=	299.5 mm
b'	=	249.5 mm
d_2/h	=	0.15

- (a) Calculate the new design moment, M_{Ed} of the column. (7 marks)
- (b) Check the necessity for biaxial bending as stated in Clause 5.8.9(3) BS EN 1992-1-1:2004. (8 marks)

- (c) Evaluate adequacy of the existing longitudinal reinforcement for the additional axial load and bending moment. (10 marks)

Q3 A mosque will be built in your residential area. As a civil engineer, you are requested to design a square pad footing to support a single column with axial service load 700 kN permanent action and 400 kN variable action. Given the following data:

Column size	=	350 mm x 350 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete, f_{ck}	=	35 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel, f_{yk}	=	500 N/mm ²
Unit weight of concrete,	=	25 kN/m ³
Nominal concrete cover, C_{nom}	=	35 mm
Soil bearing capacity,	=	200 kN/m ²
Assume diameter reinforcement bar,	=	16 mm
Assume pad footing selfweight 10% of service load.		

- (a) Determine the required size for the pad footing. (5 marks)
- (b) Design the reinforcement required for the pad footing. (15 marks)
- (c) Check the punching shear. (5 marks)

Q4 (a) State **THREE (3)** types of failure in cantilever retaining wall. (3 marks)

(b) **Figure Q4** shows a cross section of a cantilever retaining wall. The surcharge of 12.5 kN/m² is imposed to the backfill behind the wall. The material under the wall has a safe bearing pressure 140 kN/m². Given the following data:

Soil density, γ	=	22 kN/m ³
Angle of internal friction, ϕ	=	30°
Sand with cohesion, c	=	0
Friction coefficient	=	0.5
Concrete density	=	25 kN/m ³

- (i) Determine the total horizontal load and moment of the retaining wall. (14 marks)
- (ii) Check the stability of the wall against overturning and sliding by using partial safety factor given in **Table Q4**. Propose a solution, if the stability checking is not adequate. (8 marks)

–END OF QUESTIONS–

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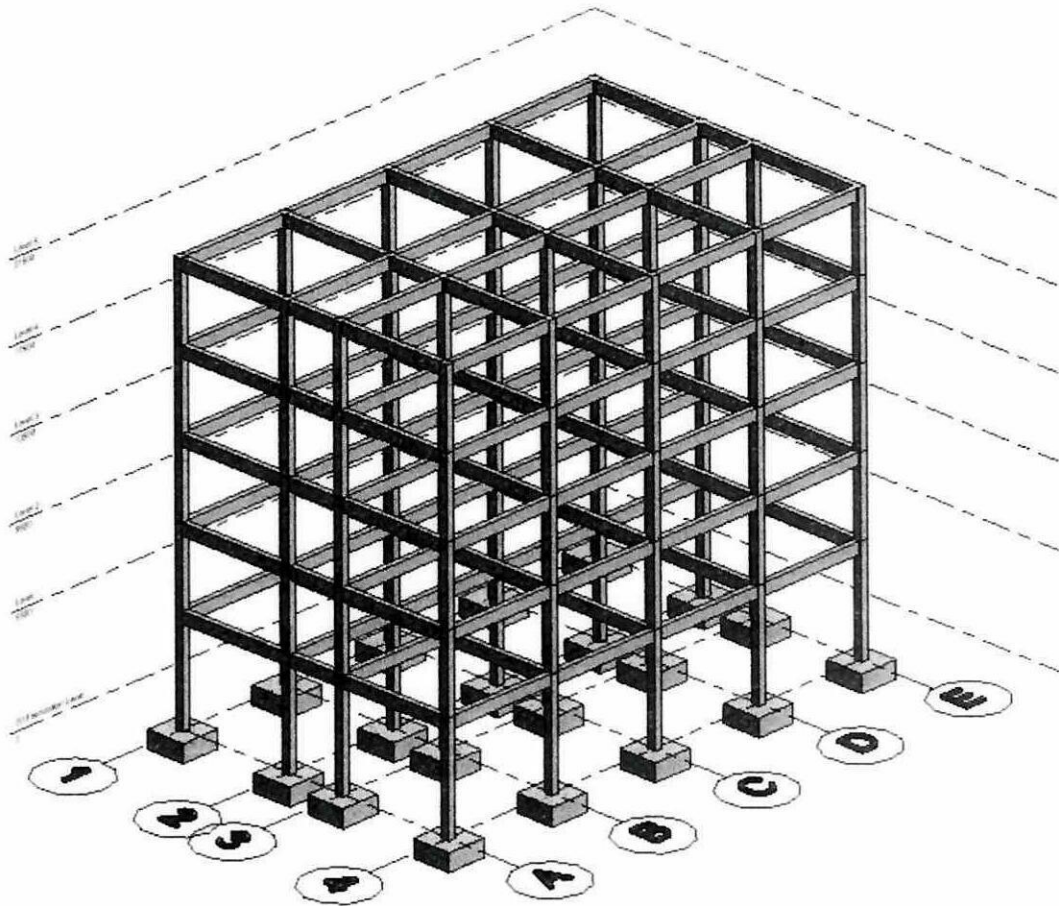


Figure Q1(a)

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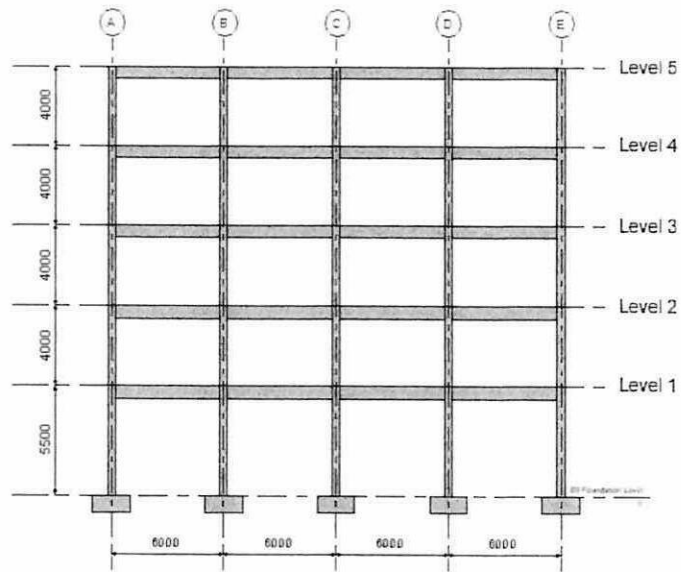


Figure Q1(b)

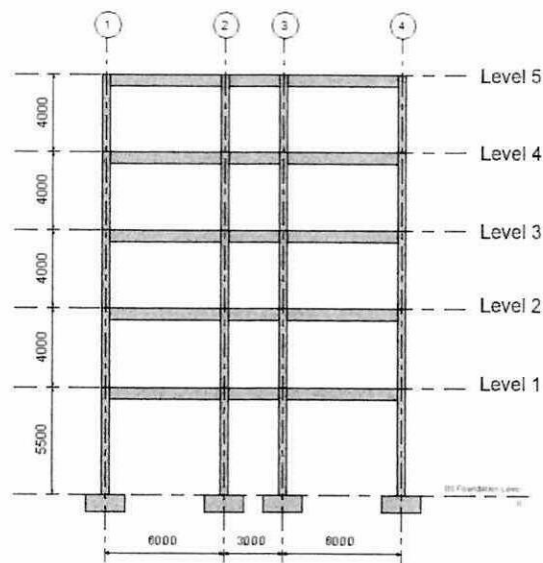


Figure Q1(c)

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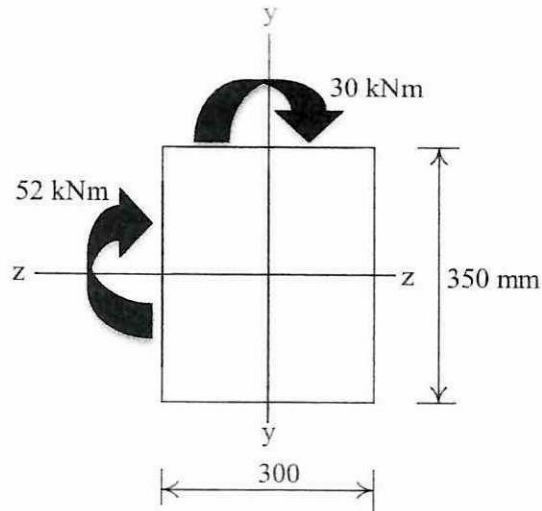


Figure Q2(a)

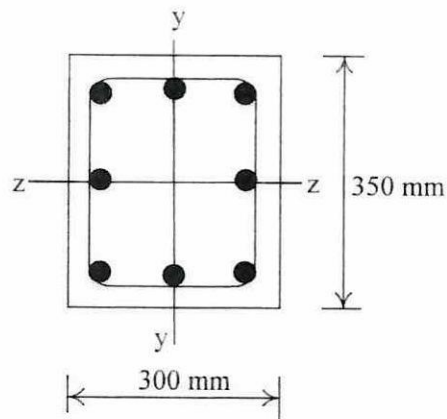


Figure Q2(b)

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Table Q4

Type of Moment/Force	Partially Safety Factor	
	Permanent	Variable
Stability/Restraining	0.9	
Overturning	1.1	1.5
Resisting Force	1.0	
Sliding Force	1.35	1.5

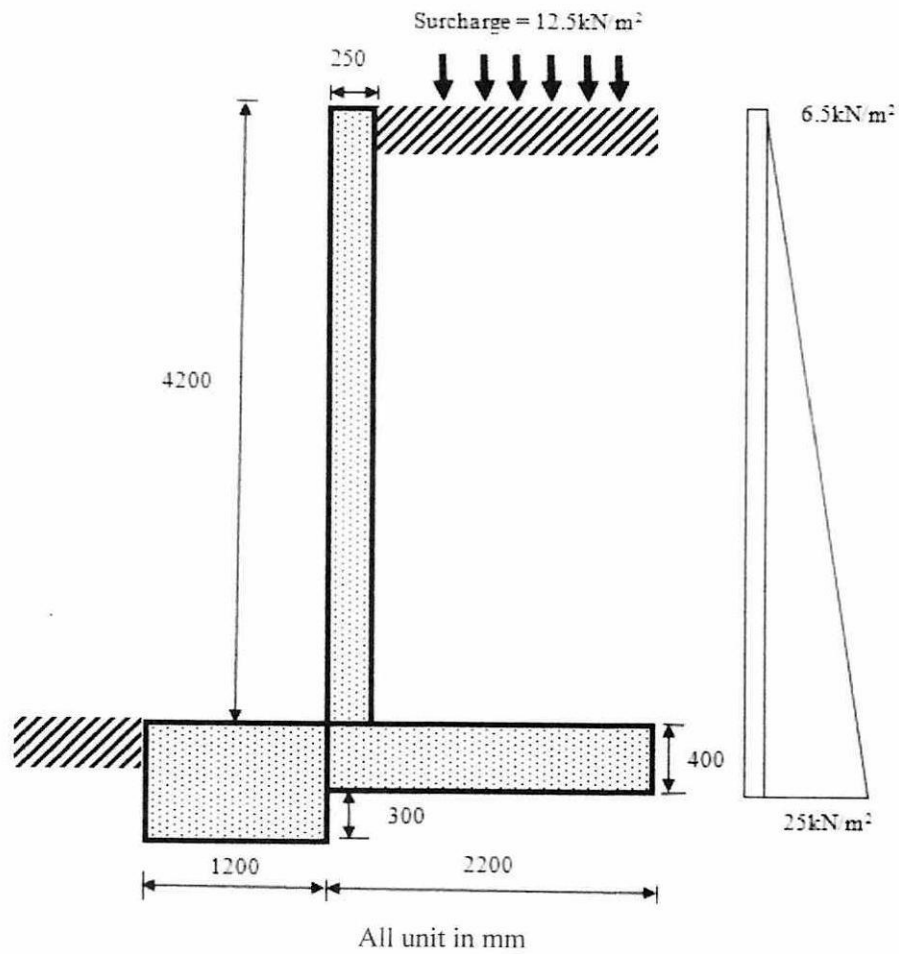


Figure Q4

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