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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2012/2013**

**COURSE NAME : ADVANCED STRUCTURE
DESIGN**

COURSE CODE : BFS 4093/ BFS 40903

PROGRAMME : 4 BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2013

DURATION : 3 HOURS

**INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTION IN
PART 1 AND THREE (3) FROM
FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN PART 2**

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TEN (10) PAGES

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PART 1

- Q1** (a) Give **Two (2)** main reasons of structure analysis. (2 marks)
- (b) Discuss **Five (5)** main parts in structure design. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe briefly what you understand about earthquake design. (3 marks)

PART 2

- Q1** (a) A uniform distributed load and point loads are imposed on the simply supported girder as shown in Figure **Q1** and laterally restrained throughout its length. The grade of the steel and the stiffener is S275.
- (i) Check the suitability of the girder initial size selection as in Figure **Q1** (5 marks)
- (ii) Classify the flange and web section (5 marks)
- (iii) Check the moment capacity of the steel section (5 marks)
- (iv) Check the shear capacity of the steel section (4 marks)
- (v) Check for deflection (6 marks)
- (vi) Check the bearing capacity for load bearing stiffener. Use 2 flat 200 mm x 12 mm thick. (5 marks)

Q2 Figure Q2 shows the plan view and cross section of water reservoir. The plan size is 21 m x 32 m. The maximum water height is 6.5 m and the normal height of stored water is 6.0 m. (Given f_{cu} , 35, f_y 460 N/mm², bar size 12 mm)

- (a) Estimate the wall thickness due to shear requirement. Assume steel ratio is 0.5. (6 marks)
- (b) Check applied moment against ultimate moment of resistance based on the wall thickness in **Appendix 1**. (4 marks)
- (c) Calculate the area of reinforcement for the wall (6 marks)
- (d) Calculate the design crack width. (14 marks)

Q3 Figure Q3 shows the section and reinforcement detailing of cantilever retaining wall. As a Structural Engineer, you are required to:

- (a) Check the stability of the wall against sliding, overturning and settlement; (15 marks)
- (b) Check the adequacy of reinforcement for the wall and the base. (15 marks)

- Q4** (a) Describe briefly the following method for composite construction;
- (i) Propped construction method
(3 marks)
 - (ii) Unpropped construction method
(3 marks)
- (b) By using a sketch, show the three possible locations of the neutral axis of the composite beam based on R_{cf} , R_s and R_w value.
Where:
 R_{cf} – Resistance of concrete flange; R_s – resistance of steel section;
 R_w – Resistance of overall web depth
(9 marks)
- (c) Figure Q4 shows the plan view of composite floor. The connection between beam and column is simply supported. Imposed load on the slab is 6.5 kN/m^2 . For beam 3/ A-B, determine:
- (i) Moment capacity of the beam;
(5 marks)
 - (ii) Shear capacity of the beam
(3 marks)
 - (iii) Longitudinal shear connectors capacity (use 19 mm x 100 mm connector)
(7 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

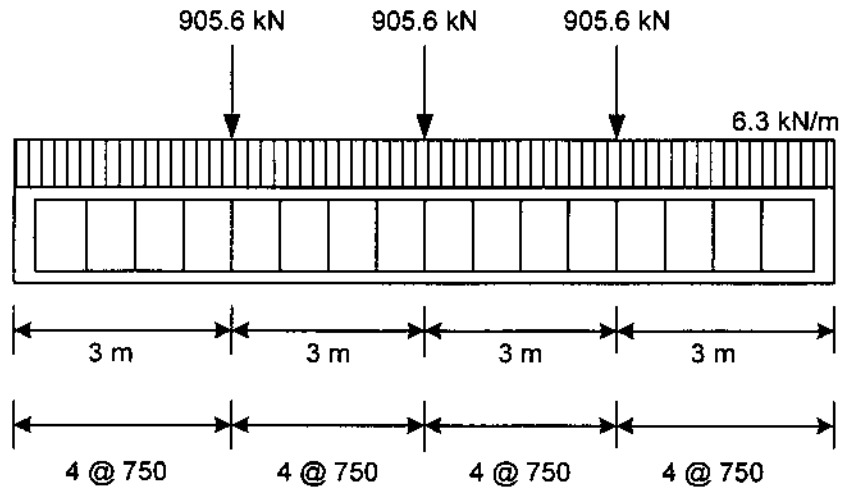
FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESI: SEM II/2012/2013

PROGRAMME: 4 BFF

COURSE NAME: ADVANCED STRUCTURE DESIGN

COURSE CODE: BFS 4093/ BFS 40903



Spacing arrangement

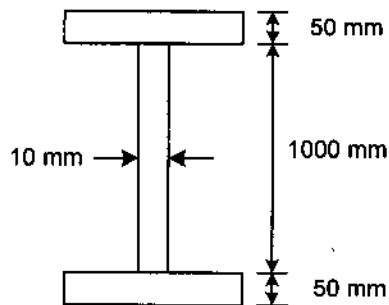


FIGURE Q1

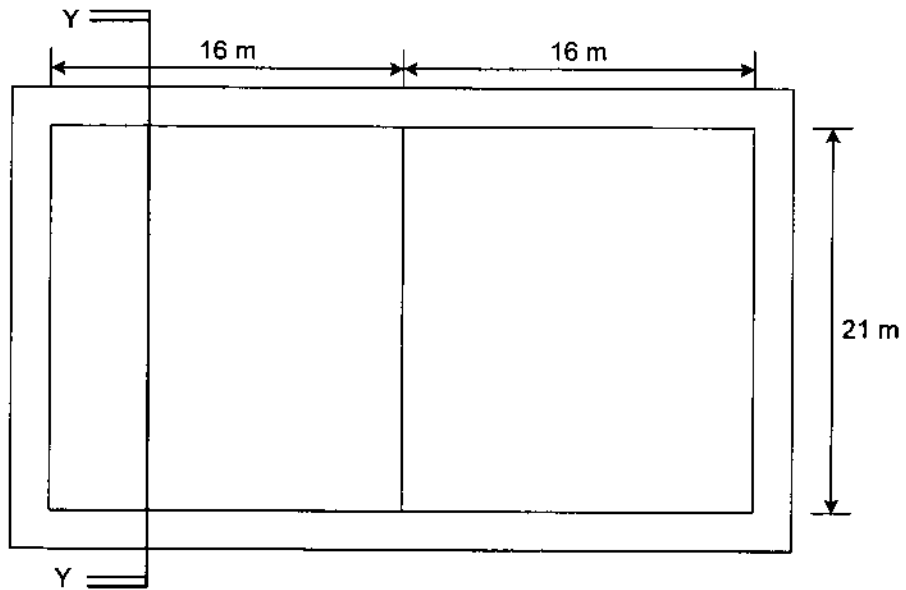
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SEMESTER/SESI: SEM II/2012/2013

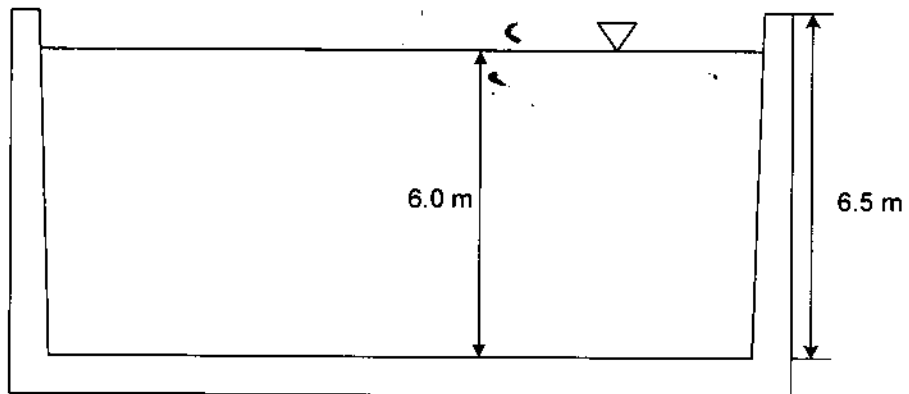
PROGRAMME: 4 BFF

COURSE NAME: ADVANCED STRUCTURE DESIGN

COURSE CODE: BFS 4093/ BFS 40903



a) Plan view



b) Section Y-Y

FIGURE Q2

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 COURSE NAME: ADVANCED STRUCTURE DESIGN

PROGRAMME: 4 BFF
 COURSE CODE: BFS 4093/ BFS 40903

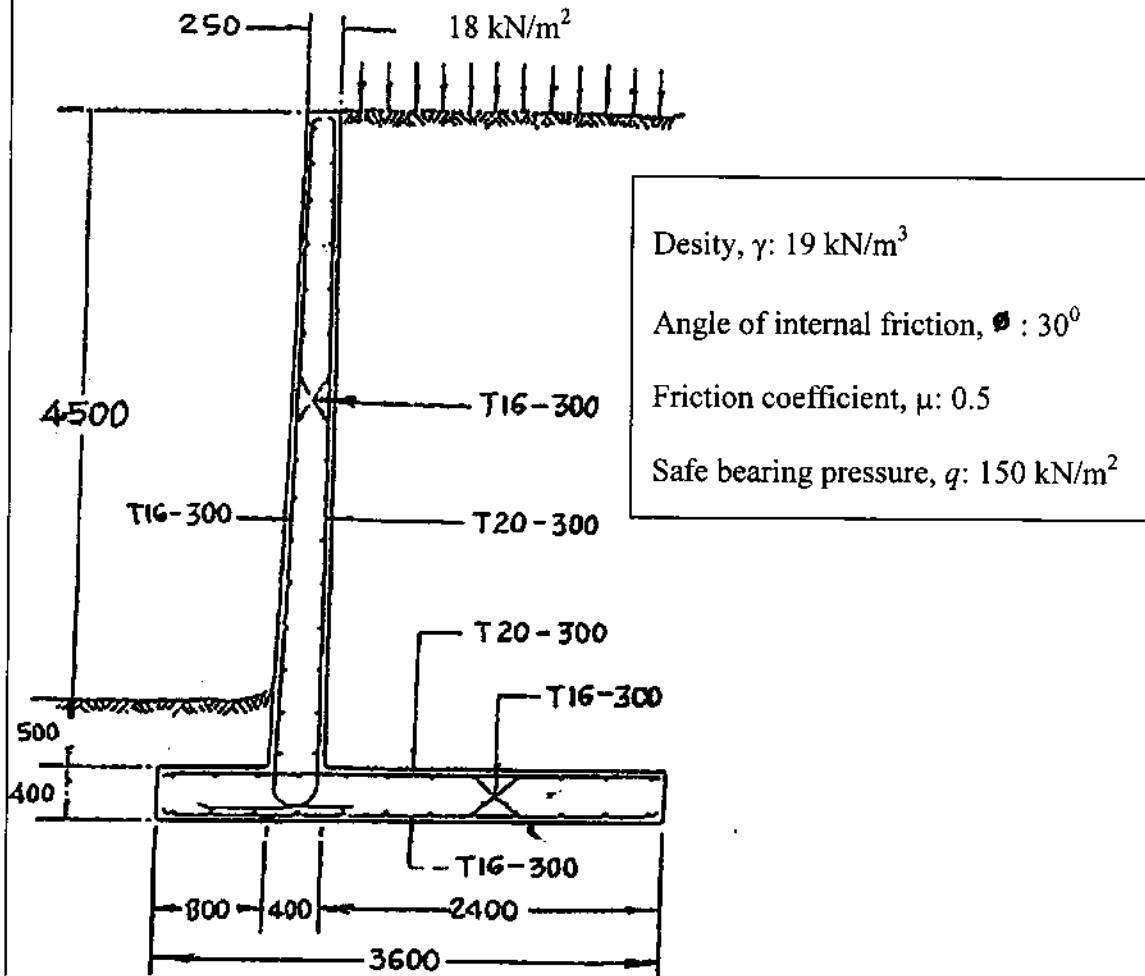


FIGURE Q3

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PROGRAMME: 4 BFF

COURSE NAME: ADVANCED STRUCTURE DESIGN

COURSE CODE: BFS 4093/ BFS 40903

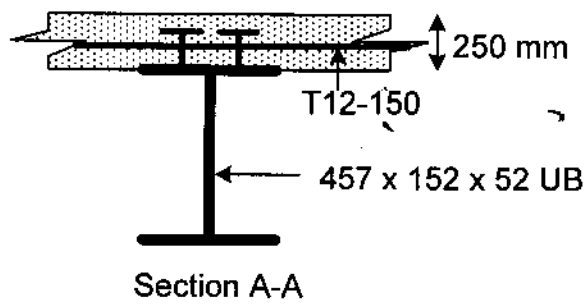
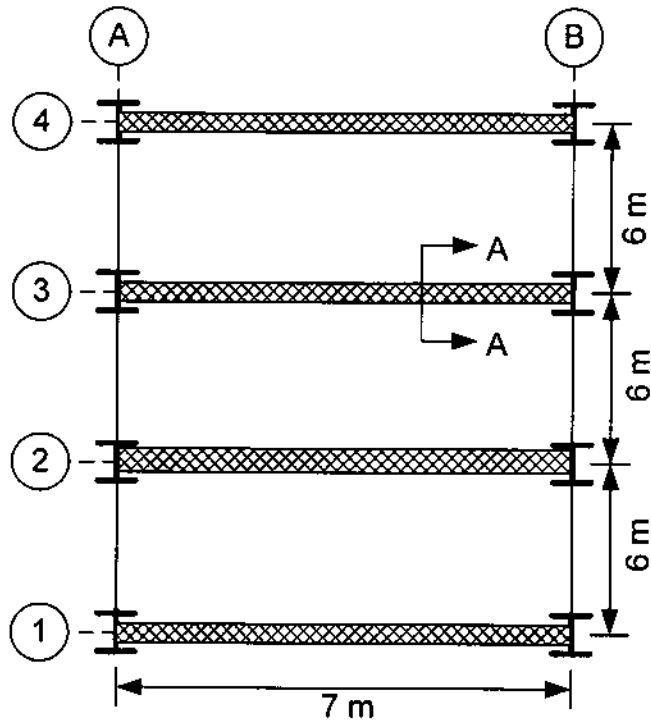


FIGURE Q4

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PROGRAMME: 4 BFF

COURSE NAME: ADVANCED STRUCTURE DESIGN

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APPENDIX 1:

Table 3.1 Approximate minimum thickness h (mm) of R. C. Cantilever wall subjected to water pressure

Height of wall (m)	Minimum wall thickness h (mm)
8	800
6	700
4	450
2	250

Table A2.12 $h = 800$ Cover to main bars = 56 Crack width = 0.2

Bar size (mm)	Bar spacing (mm)						
	100	125	150	175	200	250	300
12	317.2	253.7					
	285	285					
	279	259					
16	372.8	318.0	374.9	321.3	281.2		
	275	290	285	285	285		
	338	313	295	280	268		
20	484.1	399.7	344.6	306.7	279.8	245.2	292.1
	233	238	245	253	262	285	285
	391	363	342	325	310	288	271
25	654.7	526.8	442.5	384.0	342.1	287.7	255.3
	207	206	206	207	209	218	231
	453	420	396	376	359	334	314
32	945.4	746.8	614.2	521.3	454.0	365.7	312.4
	189	184	180	178	174	174	177
	532	494	465	442	422	392	369

$$w = \frac{3a_{cr} \epsilon_m}{1 + 2 \left(\frac{a_{cr} - c_{min}}{h - x} \right)}$$

For limiting crack width of 0.2 mm:

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{b_t(h - x)(a' - x)}{3E_s A_s(d - x)}$$

For limiting crack width of 0.1 mm:

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{1.5b_t(h - x)(a' - x)}{3E_s A_s(d - x)}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{(h - x)}{(d - x)} \times \frac{f_s}{E_s}$$

SEMESTER/SESI: SEM II/2012/2013

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Table 3.2 Allowable ultimate shear force in slabs (kN/m). Grade 35 concrete

Steel ratio $\frac{100A_s}{bd}$	Effective depth (mm)							
	140	190	240	330	430	630	730	920
0.17	71.3	89.6	106.8	135.6	168.4	246.7	285.9	360.3
0.25	81.1	101.9	121.5	154.2	191.5	280.6	325.1	409.8
0.50	102.1	128.4	153.0	194.3	241.3	353.5	409.6	516.3
0.75	116.9	147.0	175.2	222.4	276.2	404.7	468.9	591.0
1.00	128.7	161.8	192.8	244.8	304.0	445.4	516.1	650.5
1.50	147.3	185.2	220.7	280.2	348.0	509.9	590.8	744.6

Note: A_s is the area of steel that is fully anchored.