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## ARCH 331. Study Guide for Quiz 6

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 quiz.

## Covers material of Lectures 19, 20, 21 & 22

- □ Constituents to make concrete
- □ Construction: cast-in-place, prestress, posttension, ... & finishing/casting terms
- □ Behavior in compression vs. tension of concrete
- □ Design methodology
- □ Load and Resistance Factor Design
- □ Working loads
- □ Factored loads
- □ Resistance Factors
- □ "Design" values vs. "Capacity"
- $\Box$  Density of materials and relation to weight
- $\Box$  Load types (and directions) (*like D, L, S*...)
- $\Box$  Load combinations
- □ Minimum Design Loads & Requirements
- □ Serviceability and limits
- □ Creep
- □ "composite"
- $\Box$  Transformed section
- $\Box$  Depth of the Whitney stress
- □ Moment capacity (or ultimate strength) vs. nominal moment (or strength)
- □ Factored design moment (or shear or ....)
- Design stress in reinforcement
- □ Design stress in concrete (28-day)
- $\Box$  Effective depth vs. depth of a beam
- □ Reinforcement grades
- □ Reinforcement ratio
- □ Under-reinforced vs. over-reinforced
- □ Purpose of minimum reinforcement area requirement
- $\Box$  Why development length is necessary
- $\Box$  Use of Strength Design Curves (R<sub>n</sub>)
- □ Depth with respect to span length and shape
- □ Purpose of stirrup requirement when concrete capacity is available

- □ Shrinkage
- □ Cracks
- $\Box$  Concrete cover and purpose
- □ Clear span / span length
- $\square$  #3 bar (meaning of the numeral)
- $\Box$  Why bars need space between/around them
- Purpose of compression reinforcement
- □ T-section behavior and stresses in flange
- Precast load tables
- □ One-way slabs design and "unit" strip
- □ One-way shear vs. two-way shear (load & strength)
- □ Stirrup strength
- □ Location of maximum shear in beams
- □ Why torsional shear stirrups are "closed"
- □ Torsional (shear) stress (and where maximum occurs)
- □ Shear stress in round, rectangular, open and closed thin-walled sections
- □ Development/embedment length
- □ I transformed, I-cracked, E as a function of weight and cracking
- □ Minimum thicknesses for deflection control
- □ Plate vs. Flat Slab
- Openings redistribute stress (or cause concentrations) and increase deflections
- Openings should be reinforced for stresses and deflection control
- □ Continuous beam or slab analysis with coefficients
- □ Composite construction
- □ Space frame behavior
- □ Space frame supports and loads
- □ Folded plate behavior
- □ Folded plate buckling and stiffness requirements
- $\Box$  Design vs. analysis