ARCH 631 F2010abn

ARCH 631. Study Guide for Exam 2

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 mid-term exam.

Covers material of Lectures 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14

$G\epsilon$	eneral: Rigid Frames					
	Rigid vs. non-rigid pinned frames		Effect of relative frame member stiffnesses			
	Rigid frame behavior		Stiffness (relative to EI/L through Δ , or AE/L			
	Connection types and load/moment transfer		through δ)			
	Moment "redistribution"		Sidesway			
	Methods for analysis of statically indeterminate frames		Cantilever method with lateral forces			
General: Plates & Grids						
	Plate vs. slab		Simplified Frame Analysis & "Strip" method			
	One-way vs. two-way behavior		Design shear & moments (spans "integral with support", first interior support, etc.)			
	Aspect ratio (with respect to bay dimensions) Space frame vs. grid		Direct design method for two-way slabs & M _o			
	•		Solutions for large shear at space frame supports			
	Unit width for design Moment redistribution		Moment of inertia with respect to folded plates			
			Reason for stiffening of folded plates			
	Pan joists, T sections & effective width of flange		Live load reduction			
	Drop panels 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		-			
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	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	"Weakness" Areas (Tolerances, Lateral bracing,				
	Effect of loading types on system efficiency		etc.)				
Reinforced Concrete							
	Cast-in place, precast, prestressed (pretensioned), post-tensioned		Use of Strength Design Curves (R _n) Purpose of stirrup requirement when concrete				
	Constituents to make 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. nominal moment (or strength)		One-way vs. two-way slabs				
			One-way vs. two-way shear (load & strength)				
	Factored design moment (or shear or)		Plate vs. Flat Slab				
Ш	Design stress in reinforcement		Openings in slabs and control of openings				
	Design stress in concrete		Continuous beam analysis with coefficients				
	Reinforcement grades		Clear span / span length				
	Reinforcement ratio		Columns with ties vs. spirals (stresses, factors,				
	Effective depth vs. depth of a beam		etc.)				
	Under-reinforced vs. over-reinforced		Interaction diagrams (P-Δ)				
	Basis of maximum steel (related to evident strain)		Location of maximum shear in beams				
	Purpose of minimum reinforcement area		Live load reduction				
	requirement		Beam self weight relationship to material density (150 lb/ft ³)				
	Why development length is necessary		Design vs. analysis				