ARCH 631. Study Guide for Exam 3

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 15, 16, 17, 19 & 20

General: Lateral Loads

- □ Lateral stability vs. gravity loading
- □ Resisting mechanisms
- □ "In-plane" forces
- □ Load transfer and shear planes
- □ Torsional deformations
- □ Horizontal vs. vertical shear planes
- □ Diaphragm action
- □ Diaphragms, shear walls, bracing, frame action, drag struts, chevron, knee, etc.

Hazards Design

- □ Equivalent static wind pressure, direction, size with respect to building height, formula
- □ Wind speed & 50 year return period
- □ Vortex shedding
- □ Flutter
- □ Windward, leeward
- □ Flood zones & "100 year flood"
- $\Box \quad \text{Hydrostatic pressure calculation (linear with depth of water by density = <math>\gamma h$)}
- □ Dynamic loads
- □ Fault zones, focus (hypocenter), epicenter
- \Box Magnitude, duration, intensity of ground motion
- Liquefaction, landslides, subsidence, tsunami
- □ Inertial forces (mass, acceleration)
- \Box Base shear and code formulas

- □ Selective placement of horizontal and vertical rigid planes
- \Box Member orientation for frame action
- □ Mechanism choices with building height
- □ Behavior of multistory frames under lateral load.
- □ Behavior of "tubes"
- □ Serviceability issues, dampers
- □ Overturning
- □ Resonance, frequency, period of vibration, damping
- □ Stiffness lateral and torsional
- □ Center of mass, center of rigidity
- □ Drift and shear distribution by floor mass
- D Pounding, re-entrant corners, soft stories
- □ Seismic joints, base isolation, tuned mass dampers
- □ Period length relationship to stiffness
- □ "Spring-mass" assembly model
- □ Redundancy and continuity
- □ Non-structural elements contribution to stiffness
- □ Spectrum or spectral response
- □ NEHRP (actual name and function)

General: Connections and Tension Members

- □ Normal stress (compression & tension) split ring connectors, bolts, etc. □ Shear stress (non beams) □ Rupture vs. yielding in steel □ Bearing stress Bolt designations □ Pinned joint vs. rigid joint \Box Single shear vs. double shear
- \Box Simple shear connector
- □ Connected area for longitudinal shear stress calculation
- Nail capacity and pitch for resisting longitudinal shear
- □ Effective area vs. net area vs. gross area of tension member

Timber Design

- □ Lumber vs. engineered timber characteristics (ex: glulam)
- □ Light-frame vs. heavy timber construction
- □ Lumber grading
- □ Various strengths (directionality, wood type, etc.)
- □ Built-up member types
- □ Design methodologies and obtaining allowed stresses (adjustment factors - duration, multiple member use....)
- □ Creep
- □ Nominal dimensions
- □ Beam self weight with respect to material density (variable for wood types)

- □ Forces and stresses resisted by nails, adhesives,
- Weld strengths
- Throat thickness
- Fillet, butt, plug, slot
- Coping
- Block shear rupture
- Web "crippling"
- Column stability factor, F_{CE} & l/d
- Interaction equations (P- Δ)
- Connection stresses
- Design vs. analysis
- Bolt designations
- Effective net area
- Connection types
- Single vs. double shear
- Bolt capacity charts and relation to wood strengths
- Allowable shear capacity charts for diaphragms
- Chord forces in diaphragms