University of California, Berkeley Spring Semester 2018 Civil and Environmental Engineering Structural Engineering, Mechanics, and Materials

NAME:

MS Comprehensive Exam - Structural Design

A rigid block is supported on four columns laid out on a 28 ft by 28 ft grid. The columns are supported on a rigid foundation on a very stiff rock. The columns are fixed against rotation at both ends. Weight W comprises 1400 kips service dead load and 400 kips service live load. You may otherwise ignore self-weight. Total design lateral load V is 400 kips, which was calculated from the design earthquake loading using ASCE 7 including permissible force reduction factor R/I_e . For this problem, assume the load V acts in one horizontal direction and ignore loading in the orthogonal horizontal direction and the vertical direction. The columns can be either structural concrete or structural steel. If concrete, use $f_c = 4000$ psi and Grade 60 steel, and assume the column has square cross section. If steel, use A36 steel. An engineer has completed preliminary designs for both steel and concrete, with the resulting nominal strengths shown.



(a) In this sentence, underline either *structural concrete* or *structural steel* to indicate the material you will use for your design.

(b) Calculate the shear force, moment, and axial force in each column due to the lateral force V.

(c) Use the LRFD method to assess whether the column moment design is sufficient for the specified loads. You may ignore second-order effects.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY Spring Semester 2017 Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Materials M.S. Comprehensive Examination: Design

Consider the shown frame and the cross-section of the column in the figure below. Consider only one option for the column: steel or reinforced concrete. Calculate the factored load P that can be applied to this structure. Distributed factored load is 20 kip/ft.

Check all bending and shear failure modes and indicate whether or not the column is adequate to carry the loads. The steel column is sufficiently braced and lateral-torsional buckling is not a consideration. The beam does not need to be designed and can be assumed to have sufficient strength. All the information you need for this problem is given below, still, if you feel you need a piece of information that is not given, make a reasonable assumption and continue the problem. You can use approximate equations if you do not remember the exact equation, but, you have to explain the approximation and how that approximation might affect your answer.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY Spring Semester 2017 Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Materials Ph.D. Preliminary Examination: Design

Consider the frame shown below subjected to dead load and earthquake loading. Ignore the selfweight and select your material (steel or reinforced concrete) as you prefer making use of the information given below. All loads are unfactored. Use factored load combinations in your design. According to your chosen material, design the column either as a R/C column or a steel column. For the concrete case use a reinforced concrete square section. For the steel case, use a box section. The beam design is not part of this problem. You do not need to consider buckling in the column design. Justify any assumptions you may make.

After designing the column, compute the horizontal deflection at the column under the given unfactored (service) forces assume *linear elastic response* in your calculation. The horizontal deflection should be limited to 1/1000 of the column height because of the presence of important drift-sensitive nonstructural components. If the calculated deflection is larger than this limit, comment (without calculations) on how the deflection can be reduced.



Student's Name	(Please Print) Last: _
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University of California at Berkeley Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Comprehensive M.S. Examination: Design

Do only ONE of the following cases of steel or concrete

This is a closed book exam. No questions can be asked during the exam. All of the information you need to do the problem is provided. If you feel you need to use any piece of information not given, please use an appropriate value and explain why you used the value.

Choose **ONLY ONE** of the two structures shown in the figure and do the following.

a. Calculate the collapse load P for the structure shown. Appropriate design-oriented simplifications may be used, but they should be fully identified and explained. For interaction equation (for either steel or reinforced concrete) use: $(P/\phi P_n) + (M/\phi M_n)^2 \le 1.0$

First:

b. For the option you have chosen (Steel or R/C), without doing any calculation, sketch the connection at the base of the column AC and list all failure modes (limit states) that you would consider if you were to design that connection.



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¹ The actual size, combination and orientation of fastener components snould be compared with the geometry or use so	1 2 D BUISNIE (опраци.	j.	1							;	:				