THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING BEng (Hons) CIVIL ENGINEERING SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION 2023/2024 ADVANCED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS & DESIGN

MODULE NO. CIE6018

Date: Wednesday 15th May 2024 Time: 10: 00 – 13:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are <u>FOUR</u> questions Answer <u>ALL</u> questions.

Marks are shown in bracket for each question.

For Question 4, use the Multiple choice answer sheet in the Appendices. Include it in your answer booklet.

Total 100 marks for the paper.

Extracts from EC3 to be used with Question 2 are included with this paper.

Question 1.

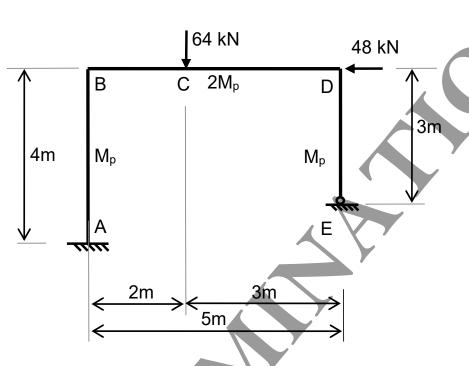


Figure Q1

Figure Q1 shows a rigid-jointed frame ABCDE fixed to a support at A and pinned to a support at E. The plastic moment of resistance of the columns AB and DE is \mathbf{M}_p , the plastic moment of resistance of the beam BCD is $\mathbf{2M}_p$

The frame carries a vertical point load of 64 kN at C and a horizontal point load of 48 kN at D.

- a. Find the values of **M**P which correspond to the following collapse mechanisms:
 - Plastic hinges at B, C and D.
 - ii) Plastic hinges at A, B and D.
 - iii) Plastic hinges at A, B and C. (15 marks)
- b. Draw the bending moment diagram for the critical collapse mechanism showing values at A, B, C, D and E. (10 marks)
- c. Without additional calculations, describe the effect of reducing the
 ✓ strength of beam BCD from 2M_p to M_p. (5 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

Question 2

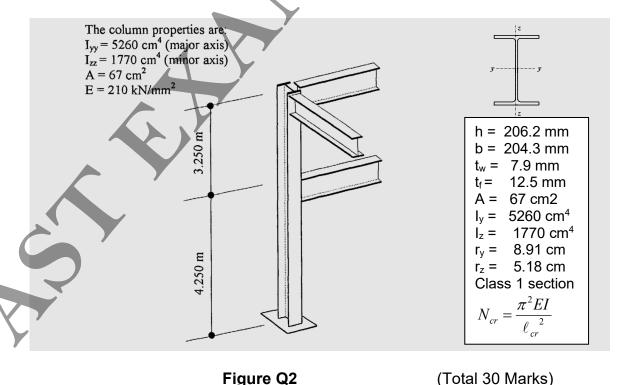
A multi-storey UC column is shown in Figure Q2, it is nominally pinned at the top and fixed at the bottom ($L_{cr}=0.85L$). The intermediate beams are all nominally pinned. The steel grade of the column is S275 (f_y = 275 N/mm2). The UC is a rolled section with section data shown in Figure Q2.

- i) Determine the buckling resistance of the column about both axes using EC3 method. Comment on the results.
 EC3 buckling formulae sheet is attached at the end of this paper.
 (20 marks)
- ii) Calculate the axial load capacity about the critical axis using the Perry-Robertson formula:

 Comment on the results of parts (i) and (ii). (10 marks)

$$\sigma_c = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_y + \left(1 + 0.003 \lambda \right) \sigma_{cr} \right] - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left[\sigma_y + \left(1 + 0.003 \lambda \right) \sigma_{cr} \right]^2 - \sigma_y \sigma_{cr}}$$

$$\text{Where} \qquad \sigma_y = 275 N / mm^2 \qquad \sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \qquad \lambda = \frac{L_{cr}}{r}$$



Extracts from EC3 to be used with Question 2 are included in Appendix A

Question 3: COMPOSITE SECTION

Figure Q3(a) shows a simply supported composite beam made of steel and concrete slab. Figure Q3(b), on the following page, shows its cross section. The beam carries at ULS a uniformly distributed load w= 12 kN/m (including the self-weight) and a point load P=75 kN applied at mid-span of the beam.

- (a) The reaction at support A is 85.5 kN, find the maximum bending moment at mid-span M_{max}. (5 marks)
- (b) Considering that the steel beam (UB 533x312x151) has a cross-sectional area of 192 cm² and a moment of inertia l_x=101000 cm⁴, calculate the following:
 - i) Find the Neutral Axis and the Moment of Inertia of the composite section
 - ii) Find the Elastic Section Modulus at the top and the bottom of the composite section
 - iii) Find the maximum stresses under the action of M_{max} calculated above in (a), at the following locations, as shown in Figure Q3(b), shown in the following page:
 - in the steel at level 1
 - in the concrete at the top of the slab at level 3
 - in the steel and concrete at level 2 (at the interface)

Comment on the adequacy of the composite beam.

marks)

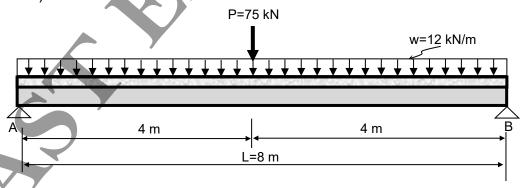
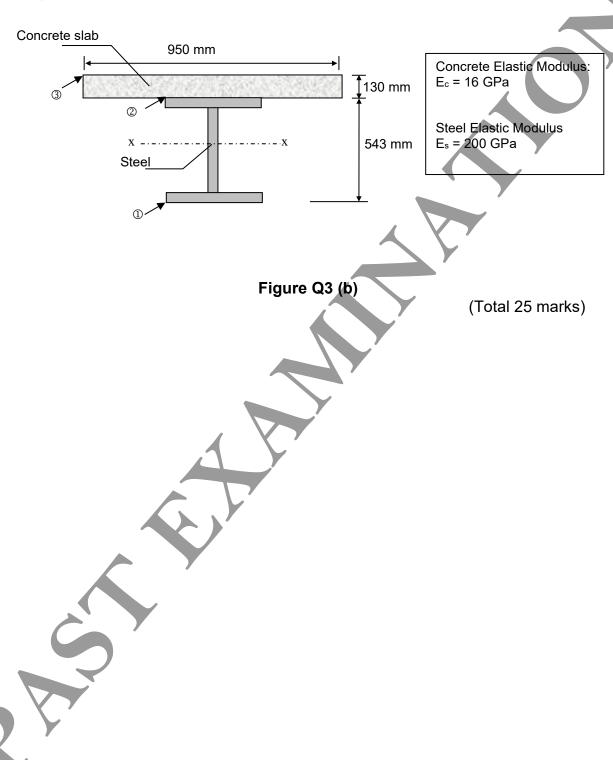


Figure Q3 (a)

Question 3 continues over the page...

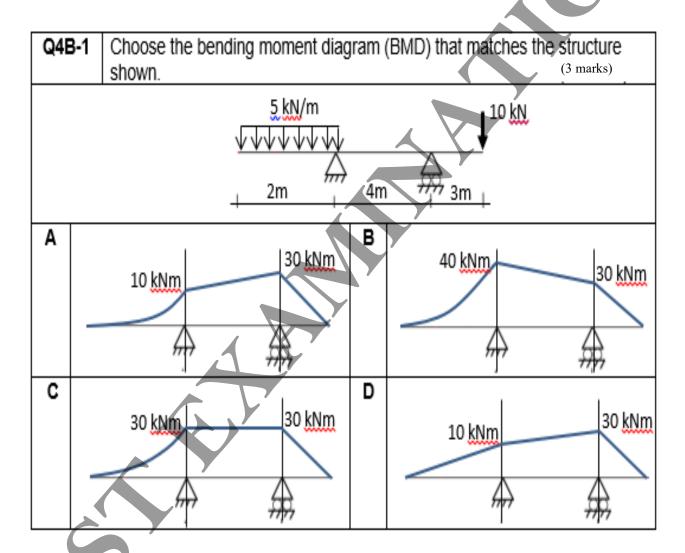
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Question 3 continued...



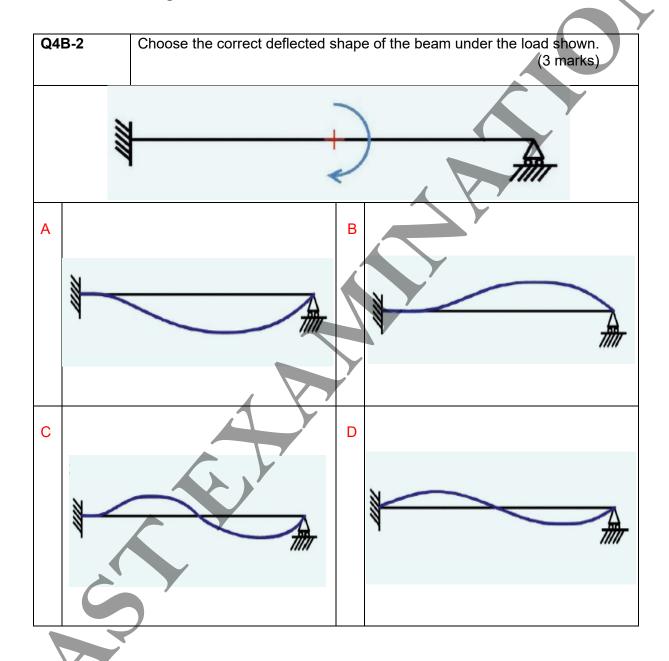
Question 4: Understanding Structural Behaviour

In answering Question 4 please use the multiple choice marking sheet in **Appendix B.** Please add your student number where indicated and include your answer sheet in your answer booklet.



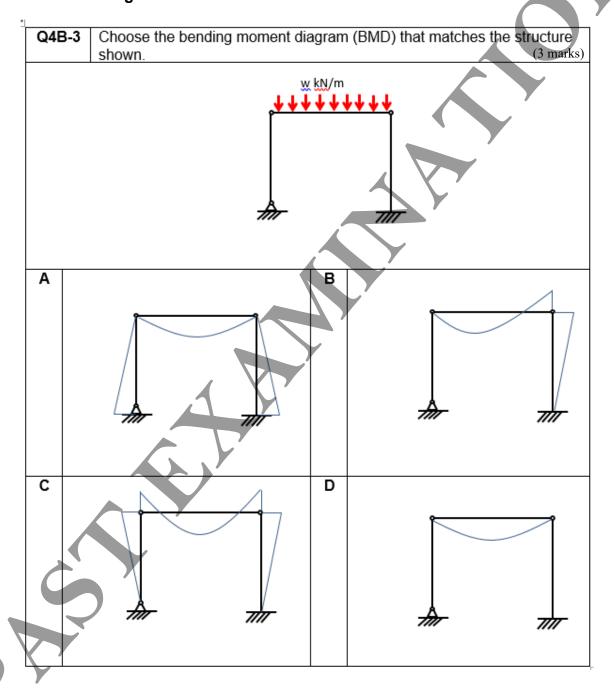
Question 4 (continued)

Understanding structural behaviour



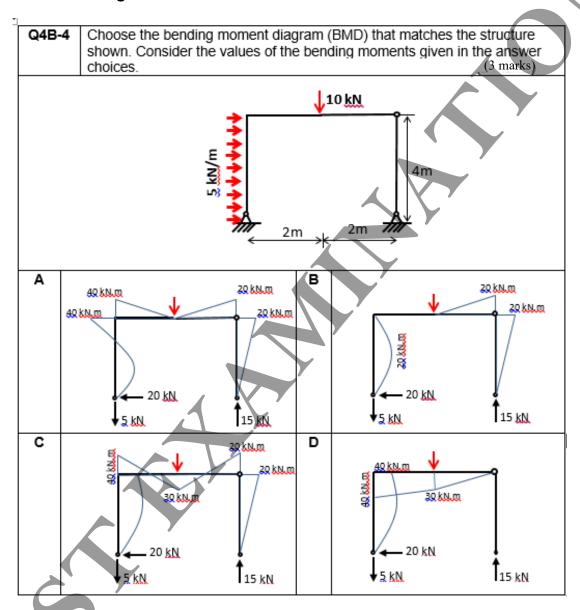
Question 4 (continued)

Understanding structural behaviour

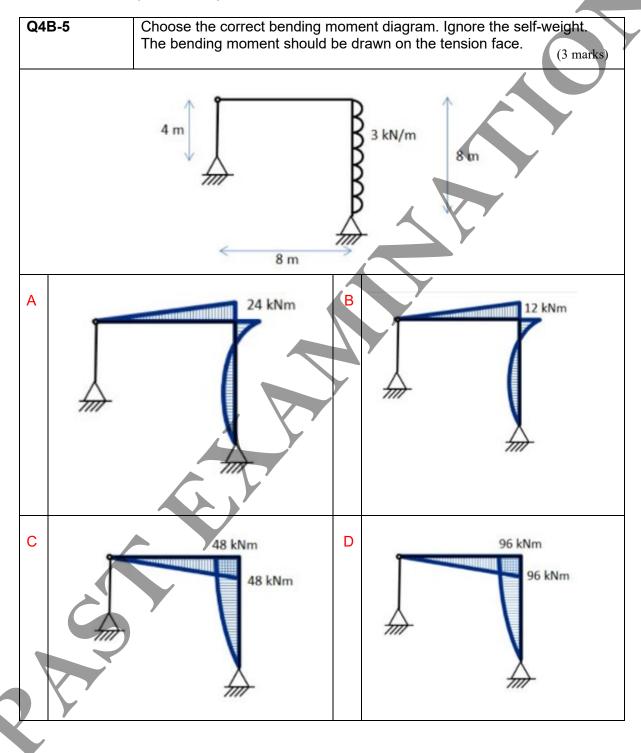


Question 4 (continued)

Understanding structural behaviour



Question 4 (continued)



(Total 15 marks)

End of Questions
Please turn the page for Appendices

APPENDIX A - Extract from EC3 to be used with Question 2

6.3 Buckling resistance of members

6.3.1 Uniform members in compression

6.3.1.1 Buckling resistance

(1) A compression member shall be verified against buckling as follows:

$$\frac{N_{\text{Ed}}}{N_{\text{b,Rd}}} \le 1,0 \tag{6.46}$$

where

 N_{Ed} is the design value of the compression force

N_{b,Rd} is the design buckling resistance of the compression member.

(3) The design buckling resistance of a compression member should be taken as:

$$N_{b,Rd} = \frac{\chi A f_y}{\gamma_{M1}}$$
 for Class 1, 2 and 3 cross-sections (6.47)

$$N_{b,Rd} = \frac{\chi A_{eff} f_y}{\gamma_{MI}}$$
 for Class 4 cross-sections (6.48)

where χ is the reduction factor for the relevant buckling mode.

NOTE For determining the buckling resistance of members with tapered sections along the member or for non-uniform distribution of the compression force second-order analysis according to 5.3.4(2) may be performed. For out-of-plane buckling see also 6.3.4.

(4) In determining A and A_{eff} holes for fasteners at the column ends need not to be taken into account.

6.3.1.2 Buckling curves

(1) For axial compression in members the value of χ for the appropriate non-dimensional slenderness $\overline{\lambda}$ should be determined from the relevant buckling curve according to:

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\phi + \sqrt{\phi^2 - \overline{\lambda}^2}} \text{ but } \chi \le 1,0$$

$$\phi = 0.544 + \lambda(\overline{\lambda} = 0.2) \cdot \overline{\lambda}^2$$
(6.49)

where

$$\Phi = 0, 5[1 + \alpha(\overline{\lambda} - 0, 2) + \overline{\lambda}^2]$$

$$\overline{\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{A f_y}{N_{cr}}}$$
 for Class 1, 2 and 3 cross–sections

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{A_{eff} f_y}{N_{cr}}}$$
 for Class 4 cross–sections

is an imperfection factor

 N_{cr} is the elastic critical force for the relevant buckling mode based on the gross cross sectional properties.

(2) The imperfection factor lpha corresponding to the appropriate buckling curve should be obtained from Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.1 - Imperfection factors for buckling curves

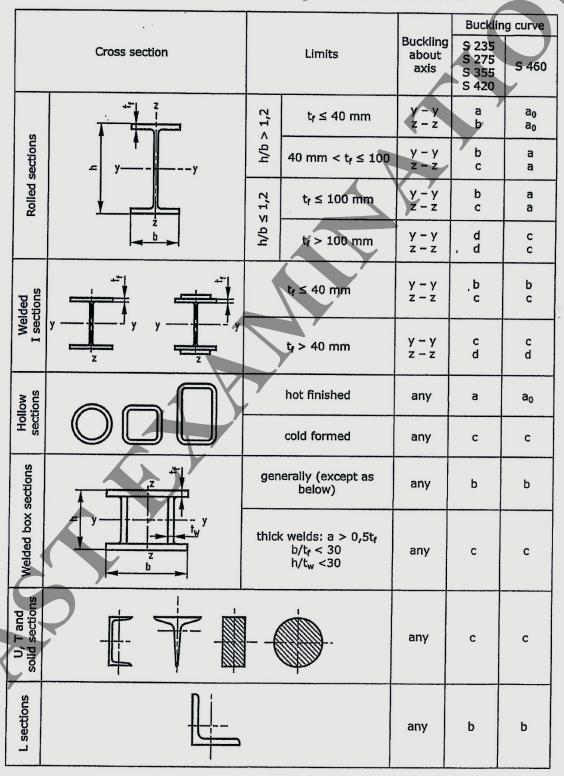
Buckling curve	а ₀ .	а	b	С	d
Imperfection factor α	0,13	0,21	0,34	0,49	0,76

(3) Values of the reduction factor χ for the appropriate non-dimensional slenderness $\overline{\lambda}$ may be obtained from Figure 6.4.

(4) For slenderness $\overline{\lambda} \le 0$, 2 or for $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{cr}} \le 0$, 04 the buckling effects may be ignored and only cross-sectional checks apply.

APPENDIX A - Extract from EC3 to be used with Question 2

Table 6.2 — Selection of buckling curve for a cross-section



APPENDIX B

Multiple choice answer sheet to be used with Question 4

STUDENT NUMBER_

Please remove this page and include in your answer booklet

	Student nur	nber:				Y
Questions		Marks (please leave this column blank)				
Q4B - 1	Α	В	C	D	3	
Q4B – 2	Α	В	C	D	3	
Q4B – 3	Α	В	c	D	3	
Q4B – 4	Α	В	С	D	3	
Q4B – 5	A	В	С	D	3	
	A	<i>y</i>		TOTAL	15	

It is essential that your answers are clear, as ambiguous answers and crossing out may make it impossible to award marks for parts of this question.

END OF PAPER