Revisions are shown in red type.

Vertical Forces PM Bridges

Solution 703, pp. 119–124

Solution 703 should read as follows on page 119:

703. (a) Verify the plate size for the flange splice.

Per AASHTO Section 6.13.2.1, the connection must be checked for slip resistance and the shear and bearing resistance checked separately.

Calculate effective flange area—tension flange:

$$\begin{split} A_{e} &= \left(\frac{\phi_{u}F_{u}}{\phi_{y}F_{yt}}\right)A_{n} & \text{Eq. 6.13.6.1.4c-2} \\ \text{Deducted flange width for bolt hole} & \text{Art. 6.8.3} \\ \text{Hole diameter} &= 15/16 \text{ in.} & \text{Table 6.13.2.4.2-1} \\ W_{n} &= 16.5 - (4)(5/16) + (2)(3.5)^{2}/[(4)(3.5)] \\ &= 14.5 \text{ in.} & \text{Table 6.13.2.4.2-1} \\ W_{n} &= (14.5)(1.26) \\ &= 18.27 \text{ in}^{2} & \text{Ag} \\ A_{g} &= b_{f} \times t_{f} \\ &= (16.5)(1.26) \\ &= 20.79 \text{ in}^{2} & \text{Ag} \\ \phi_{u} &= 0.80 & \text{Art. 6.5.4.2} \\ \phi_{y} &= 0.95 & \text{Table 6.4.1-1} \\ F_{yt} &= 36 & \text{Table 6.4.1-1} \\ F_{yt} &= 36 & \text{Ae} \\ &= \frac{(0.8)(58)}{(0.95)(36)} (18.27 \text{ in}^{2}) \\ &= (1.357) (18.27 \text{ in}^{2}) = 24.79 \text{ in}^{2} > A_{g} = 20.79 \text{ in}^{2} \text{ Governs.} \end{split}$$

The gross section properties can be used.

Determine the controlling flange:

Check each flange for stress at the midpoint of the flange due to tension forces from applied loads.

At the bottom flange (Dead Load + Maximum Positive Live Load):

Tables 3.4.1-1 & 2

 $\begin{array}{rl} M &=& 0.9 \ DC + 1.5 \ DW + 1.75 \ (LL + I) \\ &=& 0.9(-69) + 1.5(26) + 1.75(730) \\ &=& 1,254.4 \ ft\text{-kips} \end{array}$

 $S_X = I_X/C$ At **center** of beam flange = 15,600/[(36.5 - 1.26)/2] = 885 in³

Solution 703 should read as follows on page 122:

Check splice plate size:

Outside plate:

$$W_n = 16.0 - (4)(15/16) + (2)(3.5)^2 / [(4)(3.5)]$$

$$= 14.0 \text{ in.}$$

$$A_n = 14.0 \times 5 / 8'' = 8.75 \text{ in}^2 > 0.85 \text{ A}_g \quad \text{Governs.}$$

$$0.85 \text{ A}_g = 0.85(10) = 8.5 \text{ in}^2 \quad \text{Art. } 6.13.5.2$$

$$\therefore A_n = 8.5 \text{ in}^2$$

Inside plate:

For tension: For yielding: Outside $P_r = \phi_y F_y A_g = (0.95)(36 \text{ ksi})(10 \text{ in}^2) = 342 \text{ kips} > 326$	309.6 kips	OK	Eq. 6.8.2.1-1
Inside $P_r = \phi_y F_y A_g = (0.95)(36 \text{ ksi})(8.13 \text{ in}^2) = 278.0 \text{ kips}$	> 251.7 kips	OK	
For fracture: Outside $P_r = \phi_u F_u A_n U = (0.8)(58 \text{ ksi})(8.5 \text{ in}^2)(1.0) = 394.4$ Inside $P_r = \phi_u F_u A_n U = (0.8)(58 \text{ ksi})(6.88 \text{ in}^2)(1.0) = 319.2$	•	•	Eq. 6.8.2.1-2 OK OK
For compression: $R_r = \phi_c F_y A_s$ where $A_s = A_g$]	Eq. 6.13.6.1.4c-4
Outside $R_r = (0.9)(36 \text{ ksi})(10) = 324 \text{ kips} > 309.6 \text{ kips}$	OK		
Inside $R_r = (0.9)(36 \text{ ksi})(8.13) = 263.4 \text{ kips} > 251.7 \text{ kips}$	OK		

Solution 703 should read as follows on p. 123.

(b) Verify the number of bolts in the flange splice, and revise the number if required.

Check flange bolts:

Maximum distance between end fasteners = $3.5 \text{ in.} \times 7 \text{ spaces} = 24.5 \text{ in.} < 50 \text{ in.}$ so 20% decrease in bolt strength per Art. 6.13.2.7 is not required.

By specification, the bolt threads are included in the shear plane; hence the bolt strength from Eq. 6.13.2.7-2 will be used directly.

Bolt shear strength:	
$R_n = 0.38 A_b F_{ub} N_s$	Eq. 6.13.2.7-2
$F_{ub} = 120 \text{ ksi}$	Art. 6.4.3.1
$R_n = 0.38(0.6)(120)(1) = 27.4$ kips	
$\phi R_n = 0.8(27.4)$ where $\phi_s = 0.80$	
= 21.9 kips per bolt Bolt strength controls over bearing strength.	

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	e of connected plate Eq. 6.13.2.9-2
Bearing on splice plates: $\phi R_n = (0.8)(1.2)(1.5)(5/8)(58)$ where $\phi_{bb} = 0.8$ = 52.2 kips per bolt Does not control bolt strength	
Bearing on beam flange: $\phi R_n = (0.8)(1.2)(1.5)(1.26)(58)$ = 105.2 kips per bolt Does not control bolt strength	
Required number of bolts: At outside plate = $(21.9 \text{ kips per bolt})(16 \text{ bolts})$ Single shear = $350.4 \text{ kips} > 309.6 \text{ kips}$	r per plate OK
At inside plates = $(21.9 \text{ kips per bolt})(16 \text{ bolts})$ Single shear = $350.4 \text{ kips} > 251.7 \text{ kips}$	r per plate OK

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Revisions are shown in red type.

Vertical Forces AM Question 123, p. 31

The design data should read as follows:

123.	Design Data:	
	Weight of girder	822 plf
	Prestressing force at release	650 kips 789 in ²
	Area of girder	789 in^2
	Section moduli for the girder:	2
	Top fiber	$\frac{8,089 \text{ in}^3}{10,543 \text{ in}^3}$
	Bottom fiber	10,543 in ³

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Lateral Forces AM Question 121, p. 151

The options and the drawing shown as follows:

121. The figure shows a braced frame connection at the beam/brace location.

Design Code: AISC: Seismic Design Manual, 2nd edition.

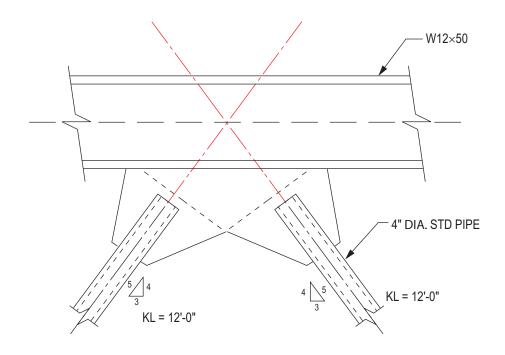
Design Data: ASTM A53 pipe steel braces.

Assumption:

Special concentrically braced frame designed per AISC Seismic Design Manual.

The vertical portion of the earthquake effect E (kips) in the beam at the point of the connection is most nearly:

- (A) 111
- (B) **155**
- (C) 166
- (D) 255



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Solution 121, p. 197

The solution should read as follows:

121. The beam is required to resist the force from one brace in tension and 30% of one brace in compression.SDM 2nd edition, AISC 341, Sec. F2.3

Expected brace strength in tension:

$$\begin{split} R_y F_y A_g \\ R_y &= 1.6 \\ F_y &= 35 \text{ ksi} \\ A_g \text{ of 4-in.-dia. STD pipe} &= 2.96 \text{ in}^2 \\ R_y F_y A_g &= (1.6)(35)(2.96) = 166 \text{ kips} \\ \text{Vertical component} &= \frac{4}{5}(166 \text{ kips}) = 133 \text{ kips} \\ \text{Expected braced strength in compression:} \\ \text{Lesser of } R_y F_y A_g (166 \text{ kips}) \text{ and } 1.14 \text{ F}_{\text{cre}} A_g \\ F_{\text{cre}} &= F_{\text{cr}} \text{ using } R_y F_y \text{ for } F_y \\ \text{r of 4 in.-dia. STD pipe} &= 1.51 \text{ in.} \end{split}$$

SDM 2nd edition, AISC 341, Table A3.1 SDM 2nd edition, AISC 341, Table 1-7

121. (Continued)

$$\frac{kL}{r} = \frac{(12 \text{ ft})(12)}{1.51 \text{ in.}} = 95.4$$

$$4.71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{R_y F_y}} = 4.71 \sqrt{\frac{29,000 \text{ ksi}}{1.6(35 \text{ ksi})}} = 107.2$$

$$\therefore F_{cre} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.658 \frac{R_y F_y}{F_e} \end{bmatrix} R_y F_y$$
AISC, 14th edition, Eq. E3-2
$$F_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{kL}{r}\right)^2}$$
AISC, 14th edition, Eq. E3-4
$$F_e = \frac{\pi^2 (29,000 \text{ ksi})}{(95.4)^2} = 31.4 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{cre} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.658 \frac{(1.6)(35 \text{ ksi})}{31.4 \text{ ksi}} \end{bmatrix} (1.6)(35 \text{ ksi}) = 26.5 \text{ ksi}$$
1.14 $F_{cre} A_g = 1.14(26.5 \text{ ksi})(2.96 \text{ in}^2) = 89 \text{ kips}$
Controls
$$0.3(1.14 F_{cre} A_g) = 0.3(89 \text{ kips}) = 27 \text{ kips}$$
Vertical component = $\frac{4}{5}(27 \text{ kips}) = 22 \text{ kips}$

$$\therefore$$
 The vertical portion of the earthquake effect, E=133-22=111 \text{ kips}

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: (A)

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Vertical Forces PM Buildings Solution 602, pp. 100-102

The solution should read as follows:

602. (Continued)

Check weld required for flange \mathbb{R}_{L} to column:

Fillet weld size required for E70XX

$$\phi R_n = \phi F_{nw} A_{we} \qquad AISC Eq. J2.4$$

$$\phi = 0.75$$

$$F_{nw} = 0.60 F_{EXX} (1.0 + 0.50 \sin^{1.5} \theta)$$

$$= 0.60 (70) (1.0 + 0.50 \sin^{1.5} 90) = 63 \text{ ksi}$$

$$A_{we} = t_e \ell$$

$$= 0.707 (D/16) (6 3/4") (2)$$

$$= 0.597 D$$

$$(0.75) (63) (0.597 D) = 80 \text{ kips}$$

$$\therefore D = 2.8 \Rightarrow 3/16" \text{ fillet weld}$$
AISC Table J2.4 requires min. 3/16" fillet weld for 3/8" thick material (thinner part joined).

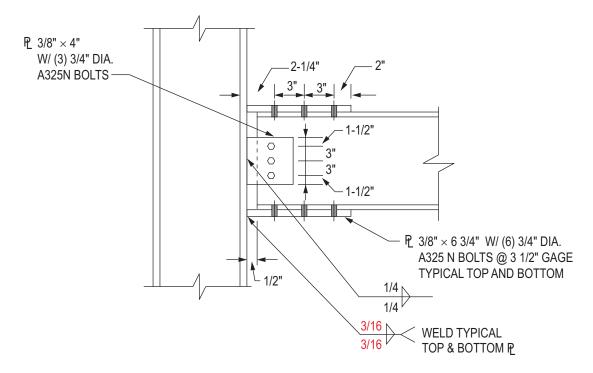
$$\therefore \text{ Use } 3/16" \text{ fillet weld top and bottom of flange } P_{L}$$

For single shear $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{L}}$ web connection to column:

Try a P $3/8" \times 4" \times 9"$ with (3) 3/4" dia. A325N bolts (Group A bolts) Per AISC Table 10-10a, LRFD available strengths = 43.4 kips > 37.8 kips OK Per notes on p. 10-107, weld size = $(5/8) t_p$ \therefore Weld size = $(5/8)(3/8) = 15/64 \Rightarrow$ use 1/4" fillet weld

602. (Continued)

(c) Sketch of connection detail



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Lateral Forces PM Buildings Solution 803, pp. 215–217

The solution should read as follows:

803. (Continued)
Hooked dowel embedment:

$$\ell_{dh} = \frac{0.02 \psi_e f_y}{\lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} d_b$$

 $= \frac{0.02(1.0)(60,000)}{1.0\sqrt{3,000}} (5/8) = 13.7"$
 $\ell_{dh} = 13.7" < 33"$ provided OK

ACI Sec. 12.5.2

Lateral Forces PM Buildings Question 801, p. 170

Requirement (c) should read as follows:

REQUIREMENTS:

(c) For a horizontal service level wind pressure of 100 psf, check whether #5 at 48" o.c. vertical reinforcement at the centerline of the wall is adequate for the parapet.

Solution 801, pp. 209–210

Requirement (c) should read as follows:

(c) Check if the existing #5 @ 48" o.c. vertical at centerline of wall is adequate for the parapet:

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{100 \text{ psf (1')(4')}^2}{2} = 800 \text{ ft-lb / ft wall}$$

Check flexural capacity:
$$A_s = 0.31 \text{ in}^2 (12/48) = 0.0775 \text{ in}^2 / \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho = \frac{0.0775}{(12)(7.625/2)} = 0.0017$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_s}{E_m} = \frac{29 \times 10^6}{900 (1,500)} = 21.48$$

$$\eta \rho = (21.48)(0.0017) = 0.037$$

$$k = \sqrt{\eta \rho^2 + 2\eta \rho} - \eta \rho = 0.238$$

$$j = 1 - k/3 = 0.921$$

$$f_b = \frac{2 m}{kjbd^2} = \frac{(2)(800)(12)}{(0.238)(0.921)(12)(7.625/2)^2} = 502 \text{ psi}$$

801. (Continued)

$$F_{b} = 0.45 f'_{m} = 0.45(1,500) = 675 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{b} > f_{b} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$f_{s} = \frac{m}{A_{s}jd} = \frac{(800)(12)}{(0.0775)(0.921)(7.625/2)} = 35,278 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{s} = 32,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{s} < f_{s} \quad \text{No good}$$

∴ #5 @ 48" o.c. in 8" CMU parapet wall (partially grouted) is inadequate.

Revisions are shown in red type.

Lateral Forces PM Buildings Question 801, p. 171

Question 801 figure should read as follows:

801. (Continued)

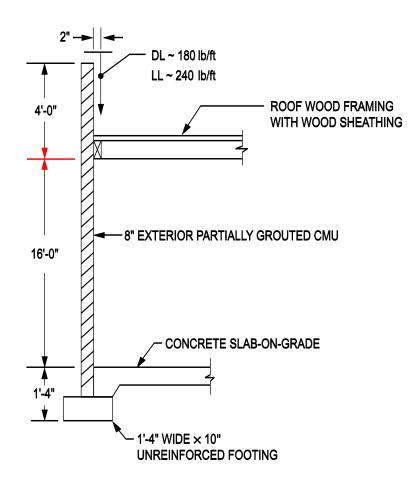


FIGURE 801

Revisions are shown in red type.

Lateral Forces AM Question 138, p. 167

Question 138 should read as follows:

138. The figure shows column pile caps interconnected by a grade beam that acts as a seismic tie.

Design Code: IBC: *International Building Code*, 2012 edition (without supplements).

Design Data: Seismic Design Category D $S_{DS} = 0.75 \text{ g}$

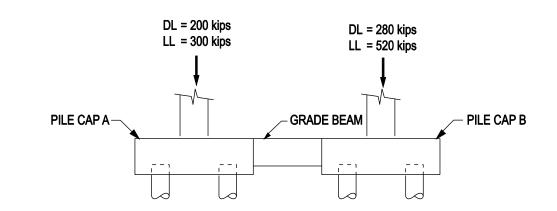
Assumption:

Ignore weight of pile cap

The design strength force P (kips) to be resisted by the grade beam in tension or compression is most nearly:



- (B) <u>60</u>
- (C) **88**
- (D) 180



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Lateral Forces AM Solution 138, p. 204

Solution 138 should read as follows:

Pile Cap A 1.2 D + 1.6 L = 1.2(200) + 1.6(300) = 720 kips Pile Cap B 1.2 D + 1.6 L = 1.2(280) + 1.6(520) = 1,168 kips Seismic tie tension or compression $T = C = \frac{1,168 \times S_{DS}}{10} = \frac{1,168(0.75)}{10} = 87.6 \text{ kips}$ $T = C = 0.25 \times 720 = 180 \text{ kips}$ ∴ T = C = 88 kips

IBC 2012, Sec. 1810.3.13

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: (C)

Revisions are shown in red type.

Lateral Forces AM Solutions Solution 115, pp. 194–195

Solution 115 should read as follows:

115. ASD solution:

ASD load combinations per ASCE 7-10, Section 2.4.1 involving D, L + W: Taking counterclockwise moment as positive at Node 2 #7: 0.6 D + 0.6 W (uplift condition of $R_1 = -6.3$, assuming F_W acts to right) $\Sigma M_2 = 0.6(D)(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) - 0.6F_W(15 \text{ ft}) + R_1(20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $0 = 0.6(200 \text{ plf})(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) - 0.6F_{W}(15 \text{ ft}) + (6,300 \text{ lb})(20 \text{ ft})$ $0.6 F_W = 10.0 \text{ kips} (\text{acting to right})$ #5: D + 0.6 W (bearing condition of $R_1 = +9.5$, assuming F_W acts to left) $\Sigma M_2 = (D)(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + 0.6 \text{ F}_W (15 \text{ ft}) - R_1 (20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $= (200 \text{ plf})(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + (0.6 \text{ F}_{W})(15 \text{ ft}) - (9,500 \text{ lb})(20 \text{ ft})$ 0 $0.6 F_W = 10 \text{ kips}$ (acting to left) #6a: D + 0.75 L + 0.75 (0.6 W) (bearing condition of $R_1 = +9.5$, assuming F_W acts to left) $\Sigma M_2 = (D + 0.75 \text{ L})(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + 0.75 (0.6 \text{ F}_W) (15 \text{ ft}) - R_1 (20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ = [200 plf + 0.75(200 plf)](20 ft)(10 ft) + 0.75 (0.6 F_w) (15 ft) - (9,500 lb)(20 ft) 0 0.6 $F_W = 10.7$ kips (acting to left) \therefore since 0.6 F_W acts in both directions and must be identical values, 0.6 F_W = 10 kips to generate maximum and minimum R_1 values given.

115. (Continued)

LRFD solution:

LRFD load combinations per ASCE 7-10, Section 2.3.2 involving D, L + W: Taking counterclockwise moment as positive at Node 2: #6: 0.9 D + 1.0W (uplift condition of $R_1 = -10.7$, assuming F_W acts to right) $\Sigma M_2 = 0.9(D)(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) - (F_W)(15 \text{ ft}) + R_1 (20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $0 = 0.9(200 \text{ plf})(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) - (F_W)(15 \text{ ft}) + (10,700 \text{ lb}) (20 \text{ ft})$ $F_W = 16.7 \text{ kips} \therefore 0.6 F_W = 10.0 \text{ kips (acting to right)}$ #3: 1.2 D + 0.5 W (bearing condition of $R_1 = +16.9$, assuming F_W acts to left) $\Sigma M_2 = 1.2(D)(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + 0.5 F_W (15 \text{ ft}) - R_1(20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $0 = (1.2)(200)(20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + 0.5 F_W (15 \text{ ft}) - (16,900)(20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $F_W = 38.7 \therefore 0.6 F_W = 23.2 \text{ kips (acting to left)}$ #4: 1.2 D + 1.0 L + 1.0 W (bearing condition of $R_1 = +16.9$, assuming F_W acts to left) $\Sigma M_2 = [1.2(D) + L)](20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + F_W (15 \text{ ft}) - R_1 (20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $0 = [(1.2)(200) + (200)](20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + F_W (15 \text{ ft}) - R_1 (20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $0 = [(1.2)(200) + (200)](20 \text{ ft})(10 \text{ ft}) + F_W (15 \text{ ft}) - (16,900)(20 \text{ ft}) = 0$ $F_W = 16.7 \text{ kips} \therefore 0.6 F_W = 10.0 \text{ kips (acting to left)}$ \therefore Since 0.6 F_W acts in both directions and must be identical values, 0.6 $F_W = 10 \text{ kips to}$

generate maximum and minimum R₁ values given.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: (B)

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Vertical Forces AM Solutions

Solution 121, pp. 78–79

Solution 121 should read as follows:

121.	For a W14 × 53 column, $d = 13.9$ in. and $b_f = 8.06$ in.	p. 1-24
	From p. 14–5:	
	$m = \frac{16 - 0.95(13.9)}{2} = 1.40$	Eq. 14-2
	$n = \frac{10 - 0.8 (8.06)}{2} = 1.78$	Eq. 14-3
	$\sqrt{139 \times 806}$	

$$n' = \frac{\sqrt{13.9 \times 8.06}}{4} = 2.65$$
 Eq. 14-4

ASD option:

$$\frac{P_n}{\Omega_c}$$
 @ 12 ft = 310 kips p. 4-16

$$\frac{4 \, db_f}{(d+b_f)^2} = 0.929$$
 Eq. 14-6b

$$X = 0.929 \times \frac{150}{310} = 0.450$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\sqrt{X}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - X}} = 0.770$$

Eq. 14-5

$$\lambda n' = 0.770 \times 2.65 = 2.04$$
 in.
 $\ell = \text{larger} (1.40, 1.78, 2.04) = 2.04$ in.

$$t_{\min} = \ell \sqrt{\frac{3.33P_a}{F_y BN}} = 2.04 \sqrt{\frac{3.33(150)}{36(10)(16)}}$$
 Eq. 14-7b

= 0.60 in. \rightarrow use 5 / 8 in.

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121. (Continued)

LRFD option:

$$\begin{split} \phi_c P_n & @ 12 \text{ ft} = 465 \text{ kips} & \text{p. 4-16} \\ \frac{4db_f}{(d+b_f)^2} &= 0.929 & \text{Eq. 14-6a} \\ X &= 0.929 \times \frac{190 \text{ kips}}{465 \text{ kips}} = 0.380 \\ \lambda &= \frac{2\sqrt{X}}{1+\sqrt{1-X}} = 0.690 \\ \lambda n' &= 0.690 \times 2.65 = 1.83 \\ \ell &= \text{larger (1.40, 1.78, 1.83) = 1.83 in.} \\ t_{\text{min}} &= \ell \sqrt{\frac{2 P_u}{0.9 F_y BN}} = 1.83 \sqrt{\frac{2 (190 \text{ kips})}{(0.9)(36 \text{ ksi})(10)(16)}} & \text{Eq. 14-7a} \\ &= 0.495 \rightarrow \text{Use 1/2 in.} \end{split}$$

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: (C)