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SEC B

STEEL STRUCTURE

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# Prob # 01

Lightest W-shape Column  
A-36 steel

Dead load = D.L = 60k

Live load = L.L = 110k

Pin supported at top & bottom

$K_x L_x = 36\text{ft}$ ,  $K_y L_y = 18\text{ft}$

AISC / LRFD Method.

Sol:-

$$\text{Required Capacity} = (1.2 \times 60) + (1.6 \times 110) \\ = 248 \text{ k.}$$

Enter design strength table of manual  
with  $KL = 18\text{ft}$  &  $P = 248\text{k}$ .

Some possible sections are:-

W<sub>14</sub> × 61

$$P = 364$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 2.44$$

W<sub>12</sub> × 53

$$P = 320$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 2.11$$

W<sub>10</sub> × 49

$$P = 301$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 1.71$$

W<sub>8</sub> × 58

$$P = 300$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 1.74$$

Now

$$\frac{K_x L_x}{K_y L_y} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$$



$$\checkmark \quad W_{12 \times 53} \quad \gamma_x / \gamma_y = 2.11 \text{ H. axis}$$

$$\gamma_x / \gamma_y > K_{rx} / K_{ry}$$

$$\gamma_x = 5.23, \quad \gamma_y = 2.48 \quad A = 15.6 \text{ in}^2$$

$$K_{rx} / \gamma_x = \frac{36 \times 12}{5.23} = 82.6$$

$$K_{ry} / \gamma_y = \frac{18 \times 12}{2.48} = 87.09$$

$$\frac{KL}{\gamma} = 87.09$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{KL}{\gamma \pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

$$= \frac{87.09}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{36}{29,000}}$$

$$= 0.97 < 1.5$$

$$F_{cr} = 0.658^{\lambda_c^2} \times F_y$$

$$= 0.658^{(0.97)^2} \times 36$$

$$F_{cr} = 24.58$$

$$P_n = A_g F_y$$

$$= 15.6 \times 24.28$$

$$P_n = 378.78 \text{ k}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0.85 \times 378.78$$

$$= 321.96 > 248 \text{ k}$$

OK

So Use  $W_{12} \times 53$ .



## Prob # 02

- Lightest W-section
  - D.L = 1.5k , L.L = 4.5k  
(at each quarter point)
  - Total length = 52'
  - Live load deflection =  $\frac{1}{360}$  of span
  - $F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$
- AISC / ASD Method

Sol:-

$$\text{Design Load} = 4.5 + 1.5 = 6 \text{ k}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{EI} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$\Delta$  by this equation is multiplied by the factor from table 5.4

$$M = \left( \frac{3}{8} \times 6 \times 26 \right) - (6 \times 13) = 156 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$\text{eq (i)} \Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{ML^2}{EA} \times 0.95$$

$$I = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{(156 \times 12) (52 \times 12)^2}{29000 \times \left( \frac{52}{360} \times 12 \right)}$$

$$I = 1510.51 \text{ in}^4 \times 0.95 \quad \boxed{I = 1434.98 \text{ in}^4}$$

Try W24x62

$$I_x = 1550 \text{ in}^4$$
$$bf = 7.04 \text{ in}, \quad d/AF = 5.72$$



$$L_c = \frac{766f}{\sqrt{F_y}} \Rightarrow \frac{76 \times (7.04)}{\sqrt{36}} = 89'' = 7.41'$$

$$L_c = \frac{20000}{F_y d/A_f} \Rightarrow \frac{20000}{36 \times 5.72} = 97.12'' = 8.09'$$

$L > L_c$  from table S.2  
 $C_b = 1.13$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1021000 C_b}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{1021000 \times 1.13}{36}} = 57$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5101000 C_b}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{5101000 \times 1.13}{36}} = 127$$

$$\frac{L}{r_T} = \frac{13 \times 12}{1.71} = 91.22$$

Condition

$$\sqrt{\frac{1021000 C_b}{F_y}} < \frac{L}{r_T} < \sqrt{\frac{5100000 C_b}{F_y}}$$

So,

$$F_b = \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{F_y (L/r_T)^2}{1530 \times 10^3 \times C_b} \right] F_y$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{36 (91.22)^2}{1530 \times 10^3 \times 1.13} \right] 36$$

$F_b = 17.76$  ksi allowable.

The beam self weight =  $62 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$   
 $= 0.062 \frac{\text{k}}{\text{ft}}$

$$M = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{1}{8} (0.062) (52)^2$$

$$M = 20.95 \text{ kft}$$

Total  $M = 156 + 20.95$

$$M = 176.95$$

$$S_x = 131$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} \Rightarrow \frac{176.95 \times 12}{131} = 16.2 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_b < F_b$$

OK.

Use  $W_{24 \times 62}$ .



## Prob # 03

Given:-

$$\text{Dead load} = D.L = 50k$$

$$\text{Live load} = L.L = 150k$$

$$\text{Bolts dia} = 3/4''$$

$$\text{length} = 18ft$$

Connection type = Bearing

Design A36 steel double angle-tension member=?

AISC/ASD Method

Sol:-

$$\text{Total Load} = D.L + L.L$$

$$= 50 + 150$$

$$= 200k \quad \text{or} \quad 100k/\text{Angle}$$

→ For yielding at the gross area allowable stresses are

$$0.6 F_y = 0.6 \times 36$$
$$= 22 \text{ ksi}$$

→ For fracture at the net area allowable stresses are

$$0.5 F_u = 0.5 \times 58$$
$$= 29 \text{ ksi}$$

→ Since the connection is bolted so  
 $A_g \neq A_n$

$$\text{Now} \quad A_e = 0.85 A_n$$



For yielding

$$A_g \times 22 = 100$$

$$A_g = \frac{100}{22}$$

$$A_g = 4.54 \text{ in}^2$$

For fracture:-

$$29 \times A_e = 100$$

$$A_e = 3.44 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_n = A_e / 0.85 \Rightarrow 3.44 / 0.85 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_n = 4.04 \text{ in}^2}$$

→ Assume 15% deduction in gross area for holes.

So,

$$A_g = A_n / 0.85 \Rightarrow A_g = 4.04 / 0.85$$

$$\boxed{A_g = 4.76 \text{ in}^2}$$

For  $L_4 \times 4 \times 5/8$   $A_g = 4.61 \approx 4.74$  ok

$\gamma_x = 1.20$ ,  $\gamma_y = 1.20$  with  $3/8$  in Gouged Plate

$$\frac{l}{\gamma_{\min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.20} = 180 \leq 300 \text{ k} \quad \text{OK.}$$

## Bolt Design.

Using A325 bolts with threads included in shear plane. as dia =  $3/4$ "

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\pi}{4} (d)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.75)^2$$

$$A = 0.441 \text{ in}^2$$

Allowable bolts shear = 21 ksi

Since bolts are in double shear so  
Allowable shear per bolt =  $2 \times 21 \times 0.44 = 18.5 \text{ k}$   
Allowable bolt bearing stress =  $1.2 F_u = 1.2 \times 58$   
 $= 69.6 \text{ ksi}$

Allowable bearing on two  $5/8$ " thick angle  
long legs =  $69.6 \times 2 \times \frac{5}{8} \times 0.75 = 65.25 > 18.5$

So shear governs.

$$\text{Number of bolts} = \frac{200}{18.5} = 10.81$$

Use 10 bolts.

Design of gusset plate:-

$$\text{Bearing stress} = 1.2 F_u$$
$$= 1.2 \times 58 = 69.6 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\text{So, Allowable bearing} = 69.6 \times 10 \times 0.75 \times t = 200$$
$$t = 0.38 \text{ in}$$

Use  $3/4$ " G.P.



Checking various limit states

$$\begin{aligned} \text{yielding} &= 0.6 F_y A_g \\ &= (0.6)(36)(8 \times 0.75) \\ &= 129.6 \text{ k} < 200 \text{ k} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{not ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Try } L7 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A_g = 2.25$$

$$\delta_x = 2.25 \quad \delta_y = 1.11 \text{ with } \frac{3}{8}'' \text{ G.P.}$$

$$\frac{L}{\delta_{\min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.11} = 194.59 < 300 \text{ k} \quad \text{OK.}$$

Allowable bearing on two  $\frac{1}{2}''$  thick angle  
long legs =  $59.6 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75$

$$= 52.2 \geq 18.5$$

So shear governs.

Checking various limit states

$$\begin{aligned} \text{yielding} &= 0.6 A_g F_y \\ &= 0.6 \times 36 \times (14 \times 0.75) \\ &= 226.8 > 200 \text{ k} \quad \text{ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fracture} &= 0.5 \times F_u \times A_e \\ &= 0.5 \times 58 \times 0.85 \left[ 14 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \times 2 \right] \times \frac{3}{4} \\ &= 231 \text{ k} > 200 \text{ k} \quad \text{ok} \end{aligned}$$

Check for tearing failure

$$L_e = \frac{2P}{F_{ut}}$$

$$1.25 = \frac{2P}{58 \times 0.5}$$

$$(1.25)(58 \times 0.5) = 2P$$

$$P = 18.125 \text{ k}$$

$$L = \frac{2P}{F_{ut}} + \frac{db}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{2P}{58 \times 0.5} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2 \times (58 \times 0.5) = 2P + 0.375$$

$$116.1 - 0.375 = 2P$$

$$115.72 = 2P$$

$$P = 57.86 \text{ k}$$

Capacity

Since 10 bolts & five bolts per row

$$2 \times 18.125 + 8 \times 57.86$$

$$499.13 \text{ k} > 200 \text{ k}$$

OK



