

Structural Engineering with Architecture at UCD

CIARA FARMER (2014 GRADUATE)

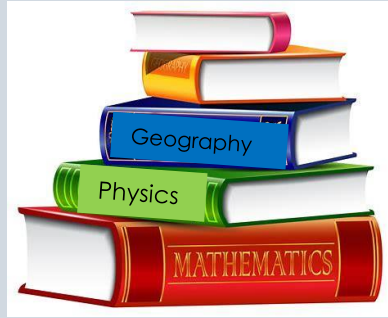
Intro – About me & Why I chose SEwA....



Growing up...



+



School subjects...

+



Interest in Architecture & Built Environment...



=



University:

2009 – 2014 UCD Structural Engineering with Architecture BSci & ME

Work:

2014 – 2016 Graduate Engineer - Hayes Higgins Partnership

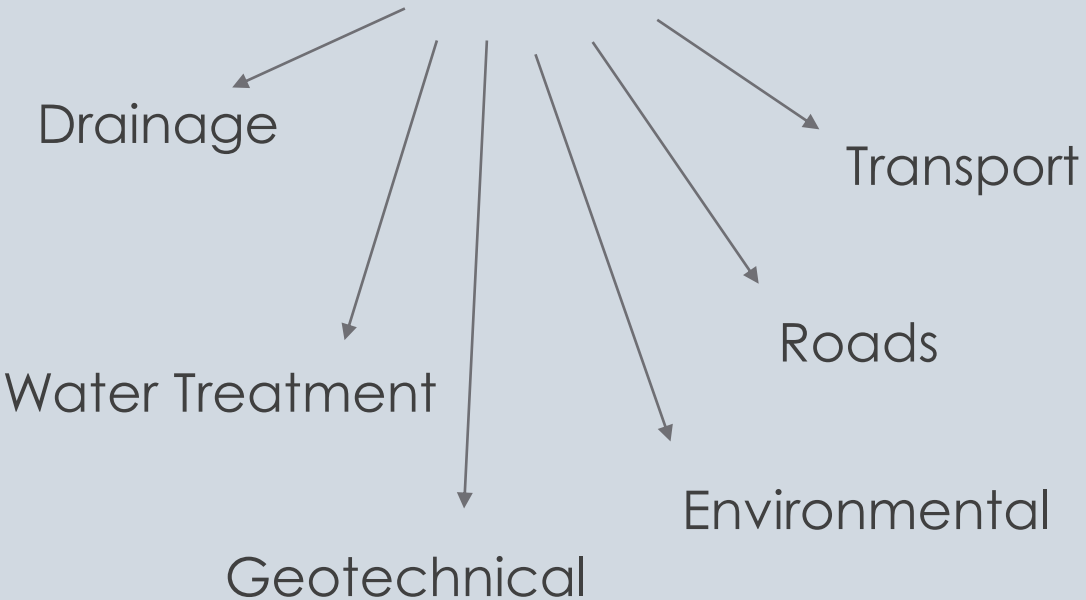
2016 – Present Structural Engineer & Associate - Cronin and Sutton Consulting



Civil Engineering & Structural Engineering

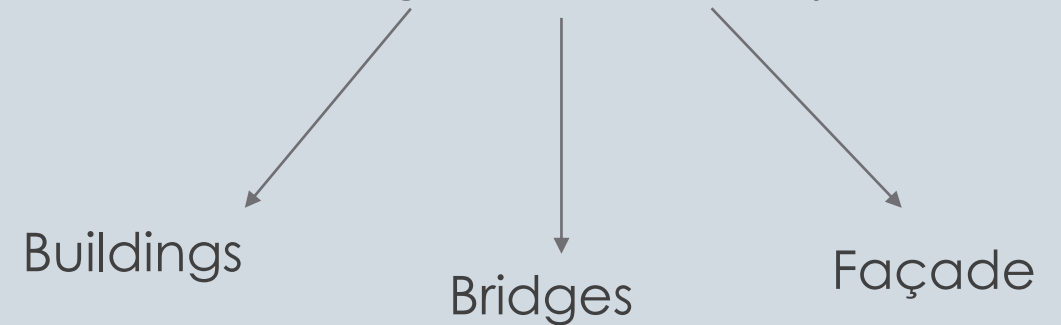
– what's the difference??

Civil Engineering



Structural Engineering

(Traditionally considered a discipline of Civil Engineering but as it's quite specialised and there are sub-disciplines within Structural Engineering, it is usually recognised on its own)



The Course



Fundamentals - Engineering Principles...

What makes
buildings stand up?

Analysis of structures
- hand calculations /
computer software

Materials

Design of Structural
Members

Lab classes

Drawing /Modelling



Collaboration & Team work – with Classmates + Architecture Students

Case studies

Group Projects

Tutorials



Work Experience opportunities

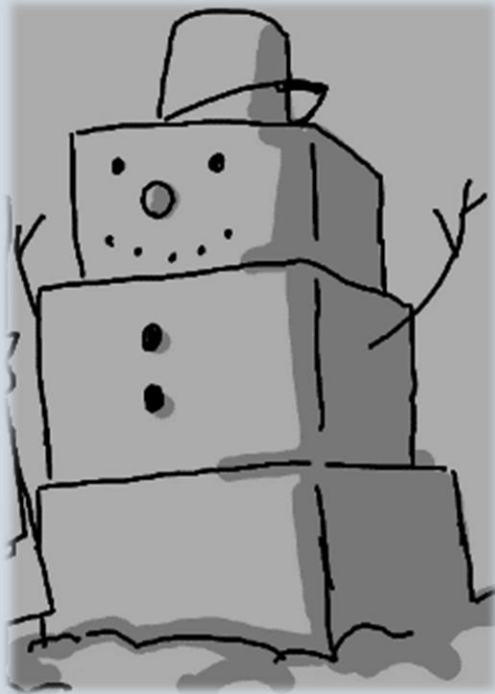


Thesis & Research



*“The programme’s aim is
to develop an
appreciation for
architecture, coupled
with the solid
fundamentals of an
engineering degree. This
will enable graduates to
challenge the traditional
boundaries of structural
design.”*

Collaboration – Snowman Analogy

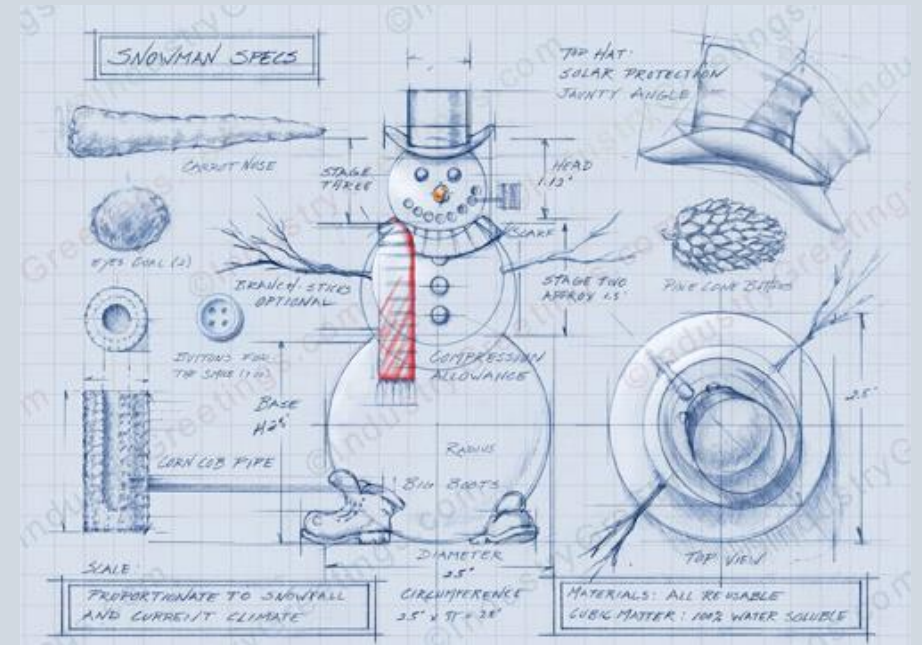


An Engineer's
Snowman



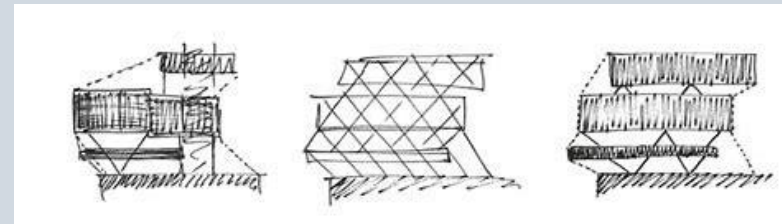
An Architect's
Snowman

With Collaboration between
both disciplines.....



A Typical Day.....

- Liaising with Architect and other Design Team members
- Attending Design team meetings and workshops
(Client, QS, Architect, M&E Consultant...sometimes Conservation Architects or other specialist)
- Analysing structures (sometimes using computer software)
- Designing structural members
- Sketching solutions to communicate ideas
- Manage production of drawings
- Liaising with Contractors
- Managing information flow to site
- Site visits and inspections
- Writing reports
- Carrying out Desktop studies

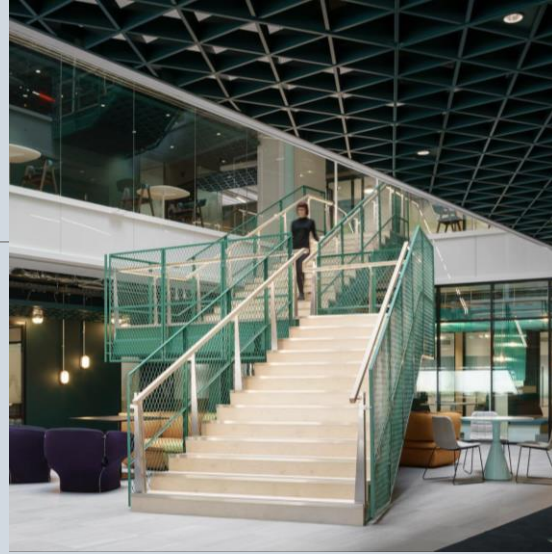


Projects

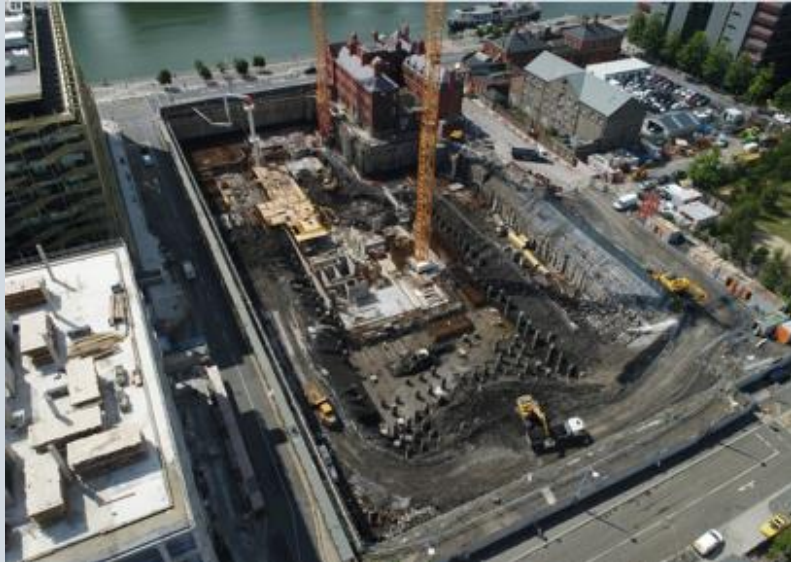


Spencer Place

Amazon Fit-out



The Crossings, Adamstown



Treasury Annex (Google)

55 South William St
(Conservation)





Projects

FIBONACCI SQUARE
(SITE OF AIB BANKCENTRE)



Careers

Consultancy

Design Engineer



Academia

Research PhD

Contractor

Site Engineer



Specialist Area

Façade

Precast Concrete

Post tensioned Concrete

Geotechnical Engineer



Other...

Project Management

Finance Sector

Management Consultancy

Where we've worked...



Is it right for you?

If you want a career that.....

- Allows you to contribute to shaping the built environment
- Is continuously evolving and growing
- Allows for continuous learning and development
- Is challenging and exciting
- Provides a wide variety of opportunities
- Allows you to see your designs being constructed

Thank you

Structural Engineering with Architecture

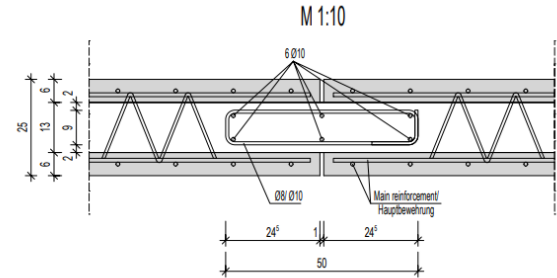
Niall McSweeney



What is SEWA?

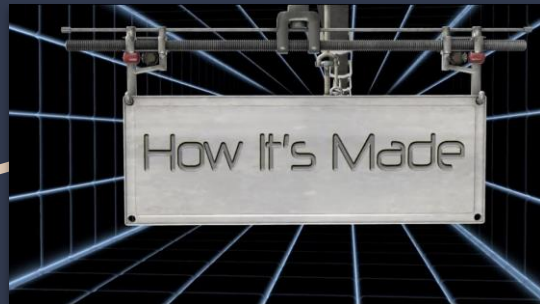


Regeldetail Stossbewehrung ausführen/
Typical detail of butt joint reinforcement



The conduit, Earthing to be provided on site by subcontractors/
Die Rohr, Erdung bauseits durch Nachunternehmer zu erstellen

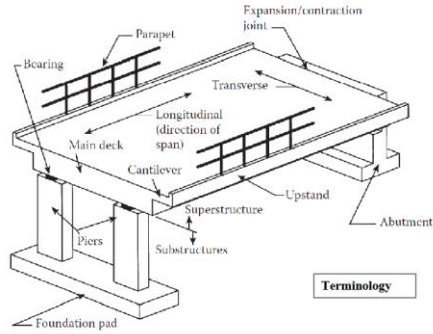
Why I chose SEwA



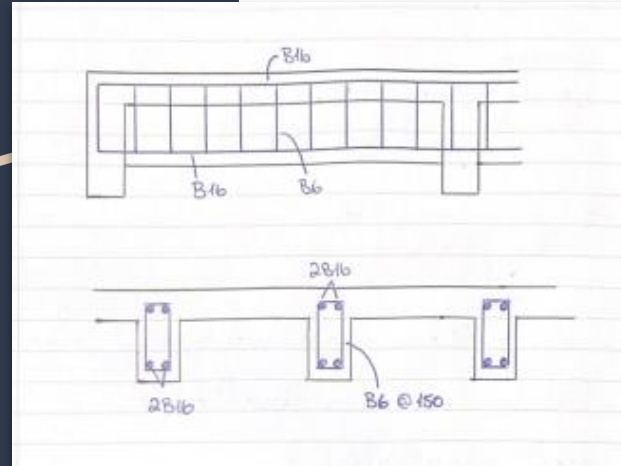
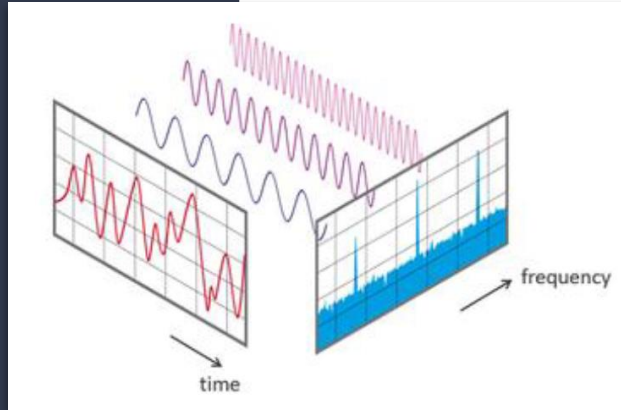
What you Learn

Terminology – the parts of a bridge:

Bridge Engineering - EOB



Terminology



$$\text{Steel stress} = \frac{415(C_u + .8Q_u)}{(1.35C_u + .815Q_u)}$$

$$= \frac{415(2.575 + .8(1.25))}{1.35(2.575) + .8(1.25)}$$

$$= 288.9 \text{ MPa (per m}^2\text{)}$$

Table shows actual spacing is much smaller than max spacing

Max reinforcement: $A_{s,max} \leq .04 A_c$
 $\leq .04 (125 \times 250)$
 $\leq 1140 \text{ mm}^2$ OK

AT FIRST INTERIOR SUPPORT, FLANGE IN TENSION; CONSIDER AS RECTANGULAR SECTION

6mm flexural bars
6mm shear bars

$$d = h - c_{top} - \phi_u = \frac{900}{2} = 230 - 26 - 6 - \frac{16}{2}$$

$$= 240 \text{ mm}$$

$M_d = 17.07 \text{ kNm (MOLLING, TENSION AT 100)}$
 $K = \frac{M_d}{F_y A_s d^2} = \frac{17.07 \times 10^6}{30 \times 125 \times 240^2}$
 $= .079$

$K < K'$, NO COMPRESSION REINFORCEMENT REQUIRED

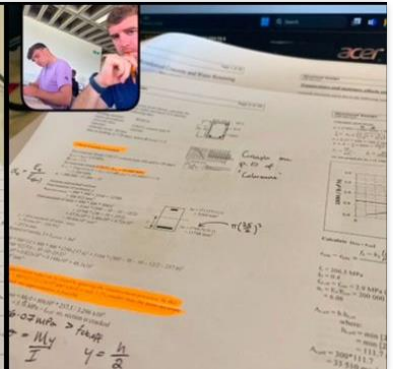
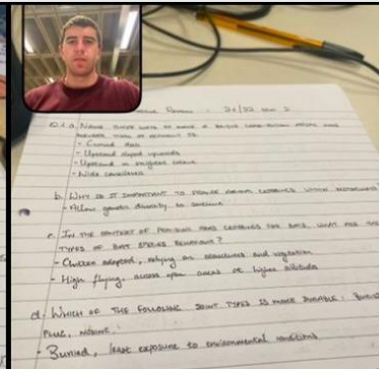
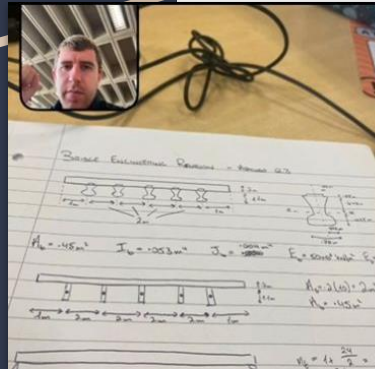
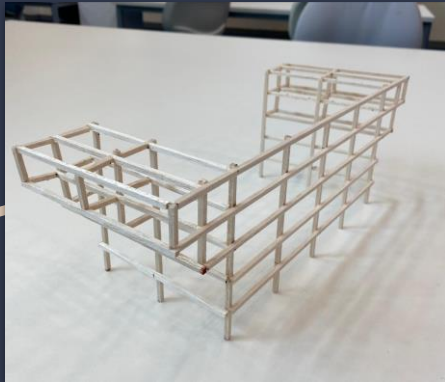
$$z = \min [d (.5 + \sqrt{.25 - .882K}), .95d]$$

$$= \min [240 (.5 + \sqrt{.25 - .882(.079)}), .95(240)]$$

$$= \min [221.9; 228]$$

$$z = 222 \text{ mm}$$

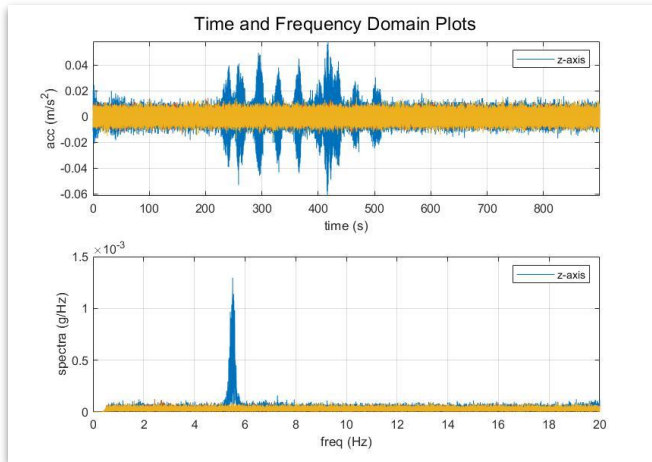
Challenges



Work Placement



Thesis



Open Access Article

15 pages, 9387 KIB 

Extracting Bridge Modal Frequencies Using Stationary Versus Drive-By Modes of Smartphone Measurements

by Niall McSweeney, Ramin Ghiasi, Abdollah Malekjafarian and Ekin Ozer

Infrastructures 2024, 9(12), 218; <https://doi.org/10.3390/infrastructures9120218> - 3 Dec 2024

Viewed by 3777

Abstract In this research, we harmonize the two mobility approaches, stationary and mobile measurements, within the same framework to generate comparison opportunities, particularly in terms of identified bridge modal frequencies. Vibration tests were conducted to determine the natural frequency of a pedestrian bridge located [...] [Read more.](#) (This article belongs to the Special Issue **Bridge Modeling, Monitoring, Management and Beyond**)

[► Show Figures](#)



Career Opportunities



My Career



My Advice

