

Instructions:

QP CODE! 10013179

1. Question No. 1 is **Compulsory**.
2. Answer **any Three** Questions from the remaining.
3. Each **full question** carries **20 marks**.
4. **Assume** suitable data, if needed and **state** it clearly.

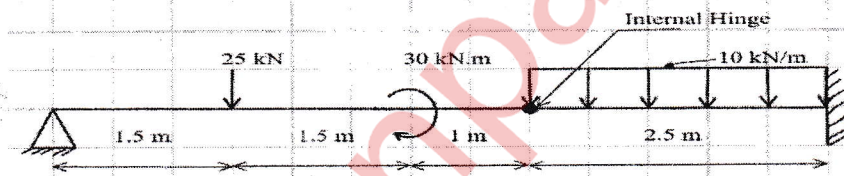
Q.1 Answer any four

Marks

- a Draw SFD and BMD for a cantilever beam of span 5 m, loaded with a uniformly distributed load of 10 kN/m on entire span and a point load of 20 kN at 2 m from the fixed end. 5
- b A hollow steel pipe having yield stress = 270 MPa has to carry an axial compressive load of 1200 kN. A safety factor of 2 is to be used against yielding. If the thickness of pipe is $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of its outer diameter, what will be the minimum required outer diameter? 5
- c Define core or kernel of the section. Locate Core of the solid Circular section having diameter of 300 mm. 5
- d State and explain Principle of Superposition and Principle of Virtual Work. 5
- e Determine the maximum stress and elongation of a solid circular bar 2 m long and 25 mm diameter when an axial pull of 50 kN is applied suddenly on it. Take $E = 200$ GPa. 5
- f Define Torsion or Twisting Moment. What are the assumptions made in theory of Pure torsion? 5

Q.2

- a Draw SFD and BMD for the beam shown below. Left end is roller and right end is fixed. 12



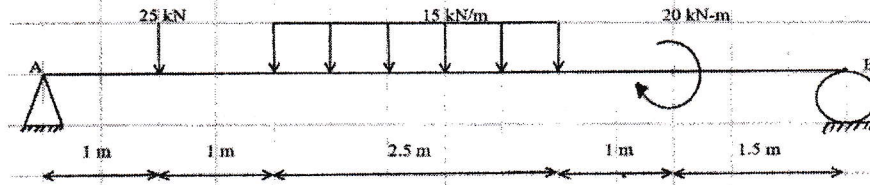
- b A hollow cylindrical column is fixed at both the ends. The column length is 4.2 m and it carries an axial load of 260 kN. Design the column by Rankine's approach. Adopt a FOS of 4.5. Internal diameter = 0.8 times of external diameter. Take crushing stress for material = 560 MPa and Rankine's constant = $(1/1600)$ 8

Q.3

- a A cantilever beam has hollow rectangular section with outer dimensions (300 mm wide x 600 mm deep) and inner dimensions (200 mm wide x 400 mm deep), symmetrical about both x and y axes. The beam has a span of 3 m and is loaded with a UDL of 20 kN/m on its entire span. Determine the maximum bending stress developed. 10
- b A hollow circular steel shaft of 5.7 m length has to transmit 1900 kW power at 180 rpm. If internal diameter is 0.7 times the external diameter, total angle of twist is not to exceed 5 degrees and shear stress is limited to 64 N/mm², determine the diameters of the shaft. Take $G = 92$ kN/mm². 10

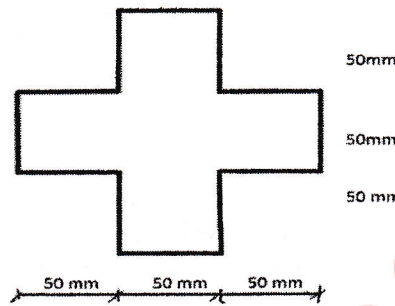
Q.4

- a Calculate slope at left support and maximum deflection by using Macaulay's double integration method. Take EI constant for the beam. 10



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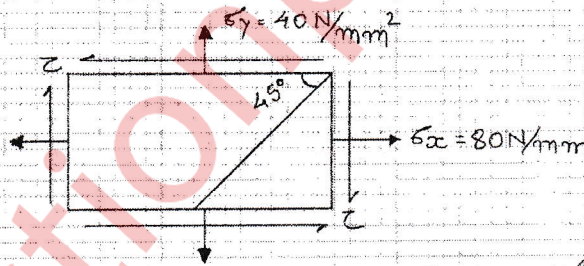
- b Fig. below shows the cross-section of a beam. It is subjected to a shear force of 200 kN. Draw shear stress distribution diagram.



Q. 5

- a Define Principal Plane and Principal Stresses. At a point in a two mutually perpendicular directions, stresses are 80 MPa and 40 MPa, both tensile in nature. Each of these stresses is accompanied by a shear stress of 60 MPa. Determine the normal stress, shear stress and the resultant stress and its obliquity on a plane at 45° with minor principal plane.

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- b A solid copper rod 12 mm in diameter and 400 mm long fits into a hollow aluminum tube of external diameter 20 mm and thickness 4 mm, of equal length. The assembly is held together by a rigid plate at the end and is stress-free at 20° C. Find the stresses in the two materials when it is heated to 60° C.

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Material	Modulus of Elasticity (GPa)	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion /° C
Copper	120	18x10 ⁻⁶
Aluminum	70	23x10 ⁻⁶

Q. 6

- a A reinforced concrete column of size (230 mm x 400 mm) has 8 steel bars of 12 mm dia. The column is subjected to an axial compressive load of 600 kN. Find the stresses developed in steel and concrete. Take modular ratio= 18.67
- b A steel rod 30 mm in diameter is 4 m long. Find the maximum instantaneous stress induced and the work done at maximum elongation when a load of 90 kN is suddenly applied. Take E= 210 GPa.
- c A thin spherical shell of wall thickness 5 mm and diameter 300 mm is subjected to an internal pressure of 5 N/mm². Determine hoop stress, hoop Strain & volumetric Strain

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