

ID :- 15799

Semester :- 2nd year batch civil

Subject :- Mechanics of Materials

Submitted to :- Engr. Mazwan Roza

Institute :- Iqra University "Peshawar"

Steel railroad rails 10m long are laid with a clearance of 3mm at a temperature of 25° . At what temperature will the rails just touch? What stress would be induced in the rails at that temperature if there were no initial clearance? Assume $\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}^\circ\text{C})$ and $E = 210 \text{ GPa}$.

Given data:-

$$\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}^\circ\text{C})$$

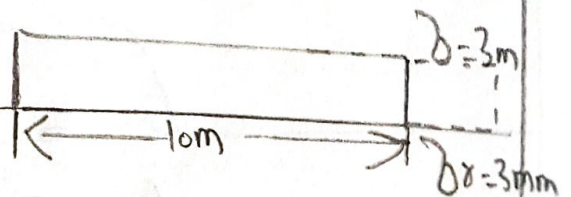
$$E = 210 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\delta = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta x = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 10 \text{ m}$$

Solution :-



Temperature at which $\delta x = 3\text{mm}$

$$\delta x = \alpha L(\Delta T)$$

$$\delta x = \alpha L (T_f - T_i)$$

$$3 = (11.7 \times 10^{-6})(10000)(T_f - 25)$$

$$3 = (0.117)(T_f - 25)$$

$$3 = (0.117 T_f - 2.925)$$

$$3 + 2.925 = 0.117 T_f$$

$$5.925 = 0.117 T_f$$

$$\frac{5.925}{0.117} = T_f \Rightarrow T_f = 50.64^\circ$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{L} = \alpha \frac{\Delta T}{E}$$

$$\delta L = \alpha L E (T_f - T_i)$$

$$6 = (11.7 \times 10^{-6})(200000)(50.64 - 25)$$

$$6 = (0.000117)(250000)(25.64)$$

$$6 = (2.925)(25.64)$$

$$6 = 75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$6 = 75 \text{ MPa}$$

A steel rod is stretched between two rigid walls and carries a tensile of 5000 N at 20°C if the allowable stress is not to exceed 200 MPa at -40°C , what is the minimum diameter of the rod? Assume $\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$ and $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$.

Solution: Tensile load = 5000 N

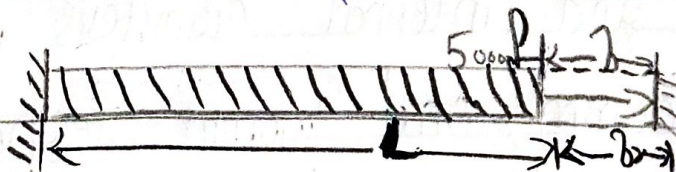
Temperature = 20°C

Allowable stress not exceed = 200 MPa at -40°C

Minimum diameter = ?

$\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$

$E = 200 \text{ GPa}$



$$\delta = \delta\sigma + \delta\theta$$

$$\frac{\alpha L}{E} - \alpha L(\Delta T) + \frac{PL}{AE}$$

A steel rod is stretched between two rigid walls and carries a tensile of 5000 N at 20°C if the allowable stress is not to exceed 200 MPa at -40°C, what is the minimum diameter of the rod? Assume $\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$ and $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$.

Solution:- Tensile load = 5000 N

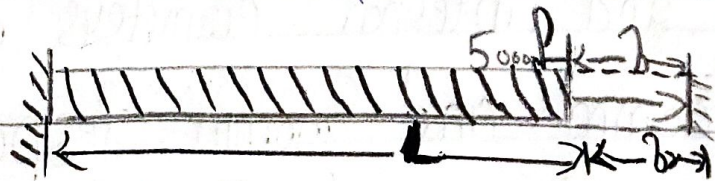
Temperature = 20°C

Allowable stress not exceed = 200 MPa at -40°C

Minimum diameter = ?

$\alpha = 11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$

$E = 200 \text{ GPa}$



$$\delta = \delta\sigma + \delta\theta$$

$$\frac{\alpha L}{E} = \frac{\alpha L (\Delta T)}{E} + \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha E (\Delta T) + P}{A}$$

$$200 = \frac{(11.7 \times 10^{-6})(200000)(60) + 5000}{A}$$

$$200 = \frac{(0.0000117)(200000)(60) + 5000}{A}$$

$$200 = \frac{(140.4) + 5000}{A}$$

$$59.6 + 5000/A$$

$$59.6 A - 5000 = 83.90 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$59.6$$

$$1/4 \pi d^2 = 83.90$$

$$1/4 (3.1415) (d^2) = 83.90$$

$$0.785 d^2 = 83.90$$

$$0.785 = 83.90 / d^2$$

$$d = 9.11 \text{ mm}$$

External and internal diameters of a propeller shaft are 60mm and 30mm respectively. Find the maximum shear stress developed in the cross section when a twisting moment of 60 kN-m is applied if span of shaft is 5m, find twisting angle of shaft. Poisson's modulus of rigidity, $G = 0.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$

Given data:-

$$D = 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$T = 60 \text{ kN-m}$$

$$L = 5 \text{ m}$$

Solution:-

$$T = \frac{\pi}{16} T \cdot D (p_w \times 4) - d (p_w \times 4) / D$$

$$60 \times 1000000 = \frac{3.14 \times 16 \times t \times 600 (4) - 300 (4)}{600}$$

$$600$$

$$t = 0.66 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

$$\frac{t}{R} = \frac{600}{L} \quad \text{---} \quad R = D/2 = 600/2 = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.076 \text{ sections}$$

A column is used to support an axial compressive load. The length is 30 feet.

The column is shown in figure. The ends of column are fixed. Find the critical buckling load. Take $E = 31000 \text{ ksi}$ and $I = 1540 \text{ in}^4$.

Also find the slenderness ratio if the area of column is equal to 160 in^2 .

Given data:-

$$L = 30'$$

Ends of column are fixed

$$E = 31000 \text{ ksi}$$

$$I = 1540 \text{ in}^4$$



Solution:- As we know that

$$F = \frac{n\pi^2 EI}{L^2}$$

Here both ends are fixed so $n = 4$

$$\text{So } F = \frac{(4)(3.14)^2(31000)(1540)}{(30 \times 12)^2}$$

$$= 1880956000$$

$$189600$$

$$F = 14851354 \text{ lb}$$

$$F = 1.45 \times 10^4 \text{ klb}$$

Also find cylindrical ratio

$$\text{As cylindrical ratio} = \frac{L}{r}$$

Here,

$$A = 160 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{So, } A = \pi r^2$$

$$160 = 3.14(r)^2$$

$$160/3.14 = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{50.96} \Rightarrow r = 7.138 \text{ inch}$$

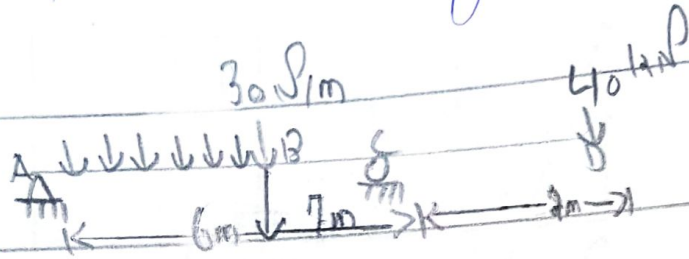
$$\text{Now; cylindrical ratio} = L/r$$

$$= 30 \times 12 / 7.138$$

$$\text{cylindrical ratio} = 50.434$$

Find Shear force and bending moment diagram of given beam?

Draw Shear force and bending moment diagram



Find reactions at A and B

Taking moment at A

$$3 \times 180 = R_c \times 13$$

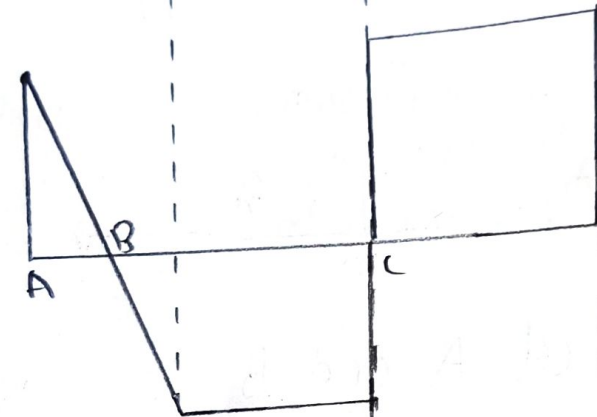
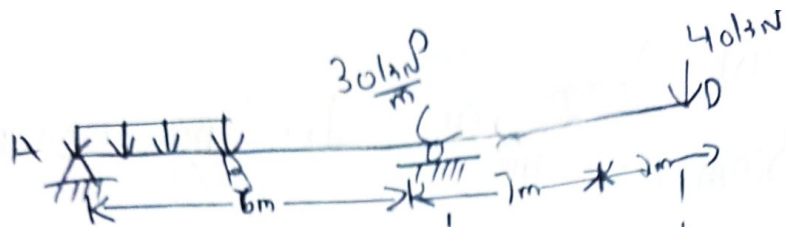
$$R_c = \frac{180 \times 3}{13} \Rightarrow R_c = 42 \text{ kN}$$

Now; $R_A + R_c = 180$

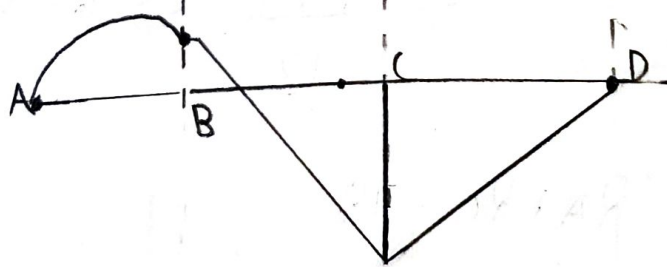
$$R_A = 180 - 42$$

$$R_A = 138 \text{ kN}$$

Now Shear force and Bending moment diagram



S.F Diagram



B.M Diagram