

# Final term paper

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Sec:- B

Deptt:- BE (C)

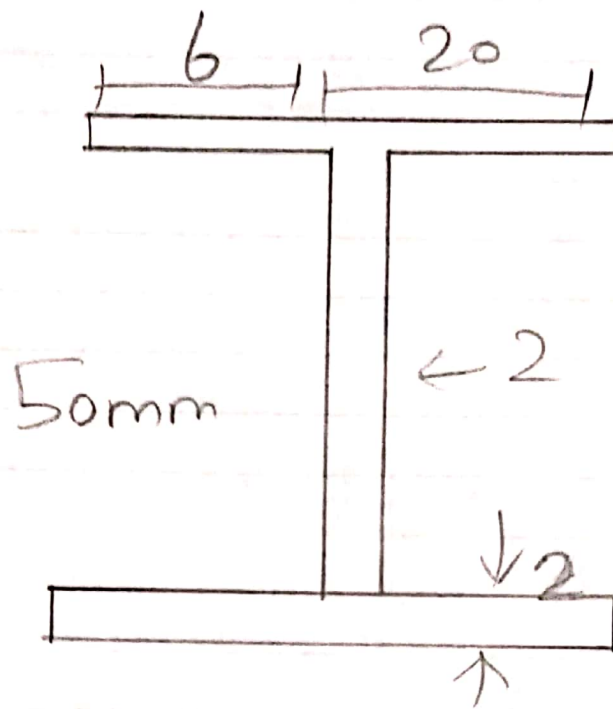
Submitted to Sir Saqib :-

Subject :- MOS II

①

# Question # 1 (a)

Sol:-



location of shear Centre

As we know

$$e = \frac{b_y h^2 b^2}{4I}$$

and

$$I = 2 \left( \frac{bh^3}{12} + Ay^2 \right) + \left[ \frac{bh^3}{12} + Ay^2 \right]$$

(2)

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{26(2)^3}{12} + (20 \times 2)(25)^2 \right] + \left[ \frac{2(50)^3}{12} + 0 \right]$$

$$I = 50034.66 + 20833$$

$$I = 70867.99 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$e = \frac{2(50)^2(25)^2}{4(70867.99)}$$

$$e = 11.02 \text{ mm}$$

So, Shear Centre is

$$= 11.02 \text{ mm}$$

(3)

Question No #1

(b)

Determine the thickness of wall of a water tank ..... 6000psi the specific weight of water is  $62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ ?

Sol:-

Height,  $H = 26 \text{ ft}$

Diameter,  $D = 22 \text{ ft}$

Tangential Stress =  $\sigma_t = 6000 \text{ psi}$

Specific weight of water

tank =  $62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

We have to find the

thickness = ?

The pressure developed by

water =  $P = rh$

(4)

$$\delta t = \frac{PD}{2t}$$

$$\delta t = \frac{PD}{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{rhd}{2t}$$

$$2t \times \delta t = rhd$$

$$2t = \frac{rhd}{\delta t}$$

$$t = \frac{rhd}{\delta t \times 2}$$

$$t = \frac{(62.4) \times (26 \times 12) \times (22 \times 12)}{(12)^3}$$

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$$6000 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = 0.24 \text{ in}$$

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## Question # 2

(a)

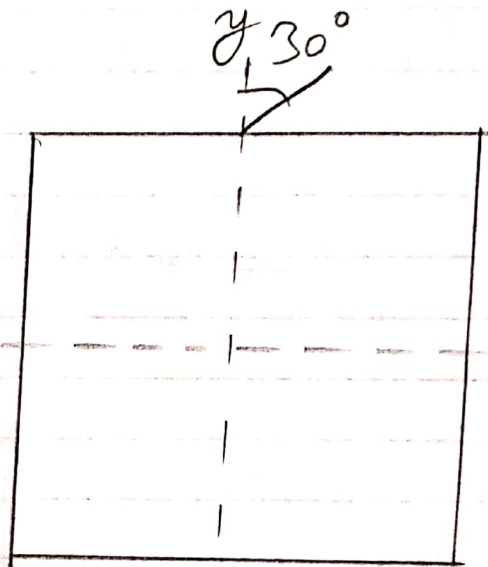
Sol:-

$$W = 4 \text{ kN}$$

$$L = 3 \text{ m}$$

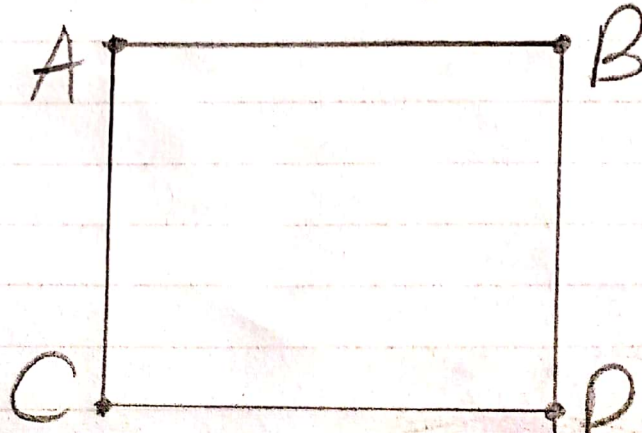
Maximum  
Bending  
Stress = ?

150  
mm



100  
mm

As we know the bending moment is maximum at extreme. So we would find stresses at A, B, C, D



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As we know

$$\delta = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y}$$

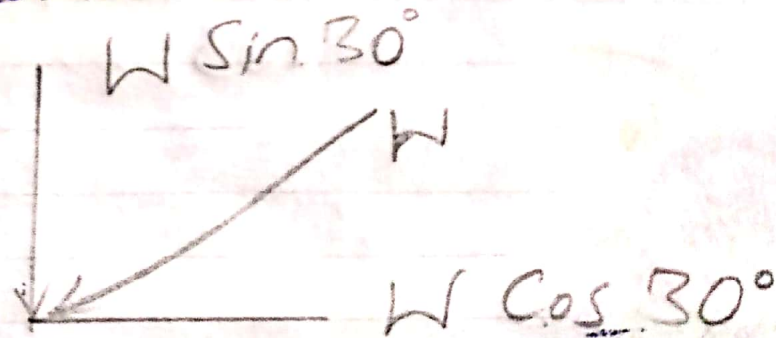
We have to find  $M_x$  &  $M_y$

As per Question the  $M_x$  &  $M_y$  should be found at the mid

As for simply supported we have

$$M_{mid} = \frac{wl^2}{8} \rightarrow \textcircled{i}$$

Now we have to find the components of  $w$  in  $x$  &  $y$  directions



(7)

So

$$M_x = \frac{(W \cos 30) \times l^2}{8}$$

$$M_x = 3.9 \text{ KN}$$

Now,

$$M_y = \frac{(4 \times \sin 30) \times 3\phi^2}{8}$$

$$M_y = 2.25 \text{ KN}$$

$M_x$  is causing Compression at A & B tension at C & D

$M_y$  is causing Compression at B & D tension at A & C

Now  $I_x$  &  $I_y$

$$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.15^3}{12}$$

$$I_x = 2.815 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{hb^3}{12} = \frac{0.15 \times 0.1^3}{12} = 1.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^4$$



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Now Stresses at extreme fibers

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} = \frac{3.9 \times 0.075}{2.815 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\sigma_x = 10390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{2.25 \times 0.05}{1.25 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\sigma_y = 9000 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Now (taking tension +)

$$\text{Stress at A} = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y}$$

$$= -10390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (Comp)}$$

$$\text{at B} = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y}$$

$$= -10390.7 - 9000$$

$$= -19390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

(Comp)

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Now

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Stresses at C} &= \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y} \\ &= 10390.7 + 9000 \\ &= 19390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ &\quad (\text{Tension})\end{aligned}$$

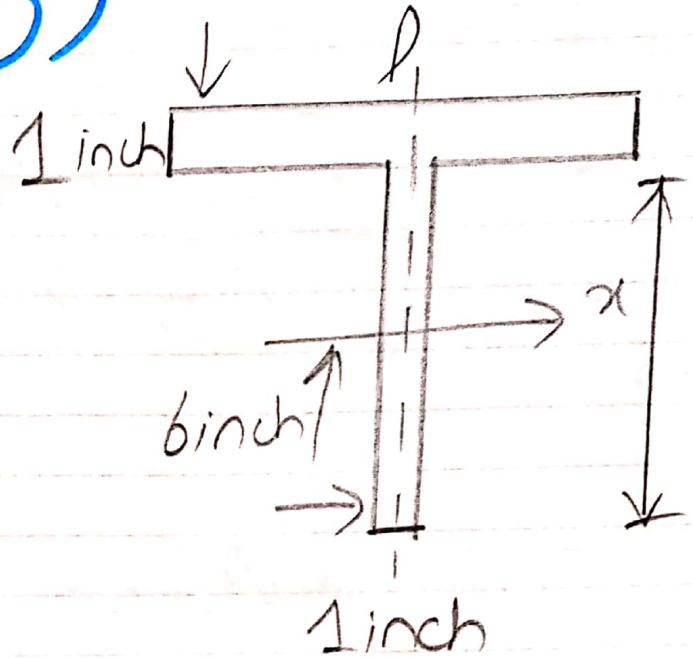
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Stresses at D} &= \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} - \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y} \\ &= 10390.7 - 9000 \\ &= 1390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ &\quad (\text{Tension})\end{aligned}$$

So the maximum stresses are on B & C  
B is under compression of  $19390.7 \text{ KN/m}^2$  & C is under tension of the same value.

(10)

# Question #2

(b)



Sol:-

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

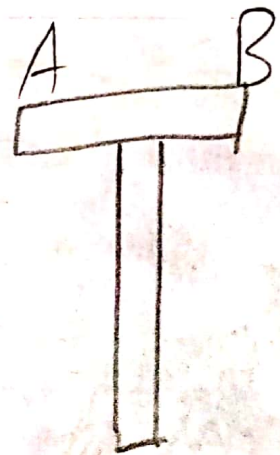
$$I_x = 112.6 \text{ inch}^4$$

$$I_y = 18.7 \text{ in}^4$$

$$E = 12000 \text{ Psi}$$

$$f_t = 5000 \text{ Psi}$$

By looking  
Figure we can Judge



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that maximum Compression would occur on a and maximum tension at B. There will be tension as well as compression which will reduce the effect of each other. So we will calculate stress at A and C.

So,

$$\sigma_A = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y} \rightarrow \text{Comp}$$

$$\sigma_C = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y} \text{ (Tension)}$$

Now

$M_x$  and  $M_y$

$$\text{So, } M_x = \frac{P \cos 60^\circ \times (16 \times 12)}{4}$$

$$M_x = 48 P \cos 60^\circ$$

$$M_y = \frac{P \sin 60^\circ \times (16 \times 12)}{4}$$

$$M_y = 48 P \sin 60^\circ$$

Now,

$$\delta A = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y}$$

$$12000 = \frac{48 P \cos 60^\circ \times 3.07}{112.6} +$$

$$\frac{48 P \sin 60 \times 3}{18.7}$$

Solving Equation

$$P = 1638.6 \text{ lb}$$

Now,

$$\delta c = \frac{M_{xy}}{I_x} + \frac{M_{yx}}{I_y}$$

$$5000 = \frac{48 P \cos 60 \times 5.93}{112.6} +$$

$$\frac{48 P \sin 60 \times 0.5}{18.7}$$

Solving Equation

$$P = 2104.9 \text{ lb}$$

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So,

The maximum load  
applied should be

$$= 1638.6 \text{ lb}$$

(14)

## Question #3

Sol:-

length,  $L = 10\text{ft}$

Breadth,  $b = 0.75''$

height,  $h = 2''$

Factor of Safety = 2

$E = 10.3 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$

Safe load = ?

### Case I

Strut Column act as a hinged column about an axis perpendicular to the 2inch dimension.

$$I = I_x = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)(2)^3 = 0.5 \text{ in}^4$$

$l_e = L$  (For hinged ended column)

(15)

$$P_{cr} = \frac{h^2 EI \pi^2}{L_e^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{(1)^2 (10.3 \times 10^6) (0.5) (3.14)^2}{(10 \times 12)^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = 3526.17$$

$$P_{safe} = \frac{P_{cr}}{\text{factor of Safety}}$$

$$P_{safe} = \frac{3526.17}{2}$$

$$P_{safe} = 1763.08$$

## Case II

Column act as a fixed end about axis parallel in 2inch dimension

$$I = I_y = \frac{(2) (0.75)^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = 0.07 \text{ in}^4$$



(16)

Now,

$$L_e = L/2$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{n^2 EI \pi^2}{L_e^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{(1)^2 (10.3 \times 10^6) (0.07) (3.14)^2}{(120/2)^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = 1974.65 \text{ lb}$$

$$P_{safe} = \frac{P_{cr}}{\text{factor of Safety}}$$

$$P_{safe} = \frac{1974.65}{2}$$

$$P_{safe} = 987.32 \text{ lb}$$

In both case we take smaller value of  $P_{safe}$

$$P_{safe} = 987.32 < 1763.07$$