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**SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR  
(AUTONOMOUS)****M.Tech I Year I Semester Regular & Supplementary Examinations February 2018****ADVANCED PRESTRESSED CONCRETE  
(Structural Engineering)**

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks:60

(Answer all Five Units **5 X 12 =60** Marks)**UNIT-I**

- 1 a Explain the historical development of Prestressed concrete. 6M  
b What are the advantages of prestressed concrete? 6M

**OR**

- 2 a Explain the Hoyer's long line system of pretensioning. 6M  
b Explain the Lee-McCall system with a neat sketch. 6M

**UNIT-II**

- 3 A prestressed concrete beam, 200 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is prestressed with wires (area=320mm<sup>2</sup>) located at a constant eccentricity of 50 mm and carrying an initial stress of 1000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The span of the beam is 10 m. calculate the percentage loss of stress in wires if a) the beam is pretensioned, and b) the beam is post tensioned. 12M

**OR**

- 4 A concrete beam *AB* of span 12 m is post-tensioned by a cable which is concentric at supports *A* and *B* and has an eccentricity of 200 mm in the mid-third span with a linear variation towards the supports. If the cable is tensioned at the jacking-end *A*, what should be the jacking stress in the wires if the stress at *B* is to be 1000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Assume the coefficient of friction between the cable duct and concrete as 0.55 and the friction coefficient for the wave effect as 0.0015/m. 12M

**UNIT-III**

- 5 A post tensioned pre-stressed concrete Tee beam having a flange width of 1200 mm and flange thickness of 200 mm, thickness of web being 300 mm is pre-stressed by 2000 mm<sup>2</sup> of high-tensile steel located at an effective depth of 1600 mm. If  $f_{ck}=40$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> and  $f_p=1600$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, estimate the ultimate flexural strength of the unbounded tee section, assuming span/depth ratio as 20 and  $f_{pe}=1000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. 12M

**OR**

- 6 A pre-tensioned, T-section has a flange 1200 mm wide and 150 mm thick. The width and depth of the rib are 300 and 1500 mm respectively. The high-tensile steel has an area of  $4700 \text{ mm}^2$  and is located at an effective depth of 1600 mm. If the characteristic cube strength of the concrete and the tensile strength of steel are 40 and  $1600 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , respectively, calculate the flexural strength of the T-section. 12M

**UNIT-IV**

- 7 A concrete beam of rectangular section has a width of 250 mm and depth of 600 mm. the beam is pre-stressed by a parabolic cable carrying an effective force of 1000 KN. The cable is concentric at supports and has a maximum eccentricity of 100 mm at the centre of the span. The beam spans over 10 m and supports a uniformly distributed live load of 20 KN/m. assuming the density of concrete as  $24 \text{ KN/m}^3$ , estimate a) the maximum principal stress developed in the section of the beam at a distance of 300 mm from the support, b) the prestressing force required to nullify the shear force due to dead & live loads at the support section 12M

**OR**

- 8 A prestressed I-section has the following properties:  
 Area  $= (55 \times 10^3) \text{ mm}^2$   
 Second moment of area  $= (189 \times 10^7) \text{ mm}^4$   
 Statical moment about the centroid  $= (468 \times 10^4) \text{ mm}^3$   
 Thickness of web = 50 mm  
 It is prestressed horizontally by 24 wires of 5 mm diameter and vertically by similar wires at 150 mm centers. All the wires carry a tensile stress of  $900 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Calculate the principal stresses at the centroid when a shearing force of 80KN acts upon this section. 12M

**UNIT-V**

- 9 A cylindrical prestressed concrete water tank of internal diameter 30 m is required to store water over a depth of 7.5 m. The permissible compressive stress in concrete at transfer is  $13 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and the minimum compressive stress under working pressure is  $1 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . The loss ratio is 0.75. wires of 5 mm diameter with an initial stress of  $1000 \text{ N/mm}^2$  are available for circumferential winding and Freyssinet cables made up of 12 wires of 8 mm diameter stressed to  $1200 \text{ N/mm}^2$  are to be used for vertical prestressing. Design the tank walls assuming the base as fixed. The cube strength of concrete is  $40 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . 12M

**OR**

- 10 a. State the importance of control of deflection. 6M  
 b. Explain the short term deflection of un-cracked members using Mohr's theorem. 6M

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