| С | | Reg. No. : | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Question Paper Code: 55U12 | | | | | | |] | | | | | |
| M.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elective | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Structural Engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15PSE512–DESIGN OF STEEL CONCRETE COMPOSITE STRUCTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Regulation 2015) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Use of IS11384 IS 800 and Steel Tables is permitted) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 N | | | | | | | |)0 M | arks | | | |
| Answer ALL Questions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | PART - A (5 x $1=5$ Marks) | | | | | | | | | | | 1 D |
| 1. | The modular rano is expressed as | | | | | | | (1) | - | | CO | 1 - K |
| | (a) Es/Ec | (b) Ec/Es (c) Slip | | | | | | (d) | Tors | 101 | | |
| 2. | The partial safety factor for concrete is | | | | | | | | | | CO | 2 -R |
| | (a) 1 .15 (| b) 1.5 | (c |) 1.2 | | | | (d)] | 1.35 | | | |
| 3. | Angles are examples of | | | | | | | | | | CO | 3- R |
| | (a) Flexible connector (b) Rigid connector (c) Bond connector | | | | | | or | (d) All the above | | | | |
| 4. | Web stiffeners are used to provide | | | | | | | | | | CO | 4 -R |
| | (a) Flexural rigidity | (b) Shear resistance (c) Stiffness | | | | | | (d) None of the above | | | | |
| 5. | The concrete encased c | olumns in buildings ha | s bett | er res | sistaı | nce to | 0 | | | | CO | 5- R |
| | (a) Shear (b) Fire (c) Bending $PAPT = P(5 \times 2 - 15Marks)$ | | | | | | | (d) Torsion | | | | |
| ſ | XX7 4 41 1 4 4 | $\mathbf{FAKI} = \mathbf{D} \left(\mathbf{J}\right)$ | × 5– 1 | JIVIč | uks) | | | | | | 00 | 1 1 1 |
| 6. 7 | write the advantages of steel concrete composite construction. | | | | | | | | | | CO | 01-U |
| 7. | Explain a composite truss with a neat sketch | | | | | | | | | | CO | 2-0 |
| 8. | Draw the idealized load – slip diagram. | | | | | | | | | | CO | 3-R |
| 9. | Name any four components of a composite box girder. | | | | | | | | | (| 04- | R |
| 10. | Define: Hysteretic energy. | | | | | | | | | | CC | 5- U |

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

11. (a) Explain the different stages of construction in composite deck CO1-U (16) slab and beam construction.

Or

- (b) Derive the expression for ultimate moment of resistance of CO1-U (16) composite beams as per IS 11384 provisions.
- 12. (a) Obtain the plastic moment of resistance of a steel section made of CO2- App (16) ISHB 250 encased in M25Concrete. The height of column is 3.5m and is pinned at their ends. The column dimension is 350mmx 350mm. The area of steel reinforcement is 0.5% of gross concrete area. The grade of steel is Fe 415 and cover to the flanges will be 50mm.

Or

- (b) Design a simple supported composite beam with 8m span spaced CO2- App (16) at 3m c/c. thickness of slab = 100mm. The floor has to carry an imposed load of 2 kN/m², a construction load of 0.75 kN/m² and a floor finish load of 0.5 kN/m² floor will not be propped during construction. Check the adequacy of section at construction stage and composite stage. Calculate deflection and stresses. Use M30 grade concrete.
- 13. (a) Explain the test performed to determine the load slip CO3-U (16) characteristics of shear connectors with neat sketches.

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail about the various types of shear connectors and CO3-U (16) their behaviour with neat sketches.
- 14. (a) Explain the process of initial design stage for box girders CO4 -U (16) highlighting the economic and practical considerations.

Or

- (b) Explain torsional warping and distortion behaviour in box girders. CO4 -U (16)
- 15. (a) Explain with sketches the seismic behaviour of composite slabs CO5-U (16) and connections.

Or

(b) Demonstrate a case study on the steel concrete composite CO5-U (16) construction in buildings.

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