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GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER-V(New) • EXAMINATION – WINTER 2016****Subject Code:2150103****Date:19/11/2016****Subject Name:Aircraft Structures II****Time:10:30 AM to 01:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

		MARKS
Q.1	Short Questions	14
	1 Define load factor.	
	2 Give two examples of structural components in the wing and fuselage of an aircraft which take bending.	
	3 Distinguish between torsion and bending moment.	
	4 Give a realistic example of any situation in which torsion is experienced by any component of an aircraft.	
	5 List and explain the types of fuselage.	
	6 Explain Redundancy.	
	7 Discuss types of load coming on aircraft.	
	8 Explain the significance role of an I-section in structures.	
	9 Discuss the importance of neutral axis	
	10 Why is the wing of an aircraft selected to be cantilever?	
	11 Why is the cross section of a fuselage circular/elliptical?	
	12 Discuss statically determinate structures	
	13 Why are thin walled sections preferred over solid sections?	
	14 Draw stress strain diagrams for brittle and elastic materials.	
Q.2	(a) State the difference between Symmetrical Bending and Unsymmetrical Bending.	03
	(b) Explain with neat sketch the state of stress at a point in three dimensions.	04
	(c) Explain the State of Plane Strain. Write the basic equations of equilibrium, compatibility and stress-strain relations for plane strain condition in polar coordinate system.	07
	OR	
	(c) The state of stress at point is given by $\sigma_x = 20$, $\sigma_y = -10$, $\sigma_z = 7$ MPa and $\tau_{xy} = -6$, $\tau_{yz} = 8$, $\tau_{zx} = 10$ MPa, Determine the principal stresses and principal directions.	07
Q.3	(a) Define Stiffness and state the characteristics of Stiffness Matrix.	03
	(b) Enlist the basic equations of equilibrium, compatibility and stress-strain relations for plane stress condition in polar coordinate system	04
	(c) Find the reactions for the beam shown in Figure-1 using Displacement Method. Assume that the beam has constant flexural rigidity EI.	07
	OR	
Q.3	(a) Explain the State of Plane Stress	03
	(b) Prove that 'Stiffness matrix and Flexibility matrix are inverse to one another'.	04
	(c) Determine the value of the redundants for the beam shown in the Figure-2 using Flexibility Method. Consider redundants in the form of moments.	07
Q.4	(a) Define the terms: Shear Centre and Shear Flow	03
	(b) Explain Framed Structures and Continuum Structures with the help of neat sketch.	04

- (c) An Indian Standard I-section ISMB 300 is shown in Figure- 3. The properties of the section are as below: $I_{xx} = 7719 \text{ cm}^4$, $I_{yy} = 456 \text{ cm}^4$. The plane of loading is inclined at 30° to the Y-axis. Find moment 'M' if the maximum bending stress induced is 120 N/mm^2 . 07

OR

- Q.4 (a) Define: Principal Moment of Inertia 03

- (b) Determine the stress fields that arises from the following stress function: 04

(i) $\Phi = Cy^4$

(ii) $\Phi = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^3$

(iii) $\Phi = Ax^3 + Bx^2y + Cxy^2 + Dy^3$

- (c) Determine the position of the shear centre for the thin-walled open section shown in Figure-4. Moment of Inertia of the section $I_u = 1070 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$. 07

- Q.5 (a) Explain the role of skin and ribs in detail. 03

- (b) Discuss the difference between torsion of open and closed sections 04

- (c) Explain V-N diagram in detail along with a neat sketch and all the critical points of concern 07

OR

- Q.5 (a) Explain the role of bulkheads and longerons in detail. 03

- (b) Explain displacement associated with Bredt-Batho Shear flow for closed sections. 04

- (c) Explain Prandtl's torsion theory for solid sections 07

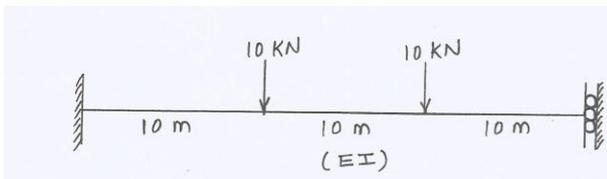


Figure-1

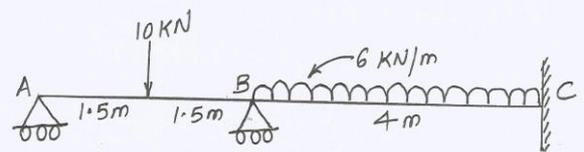


Figure-2

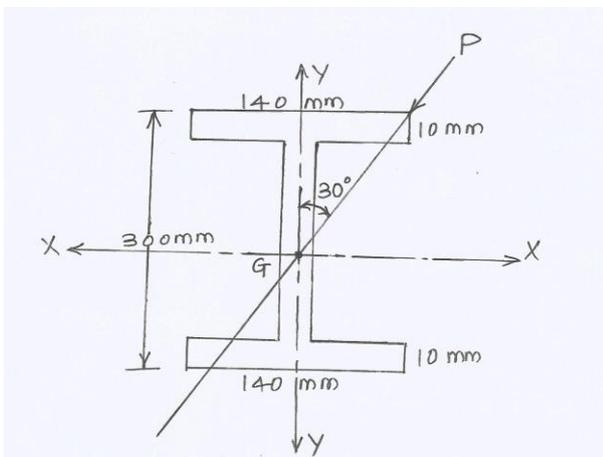


Figure-3

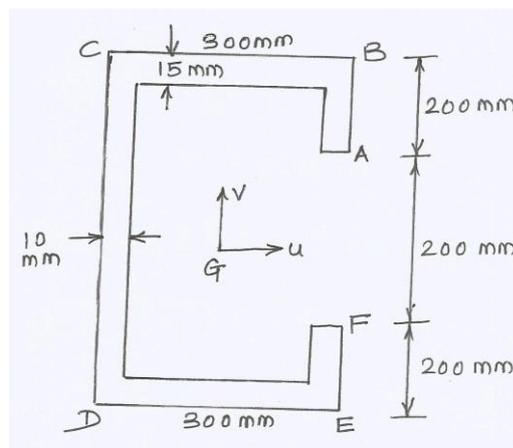


Figure-4
