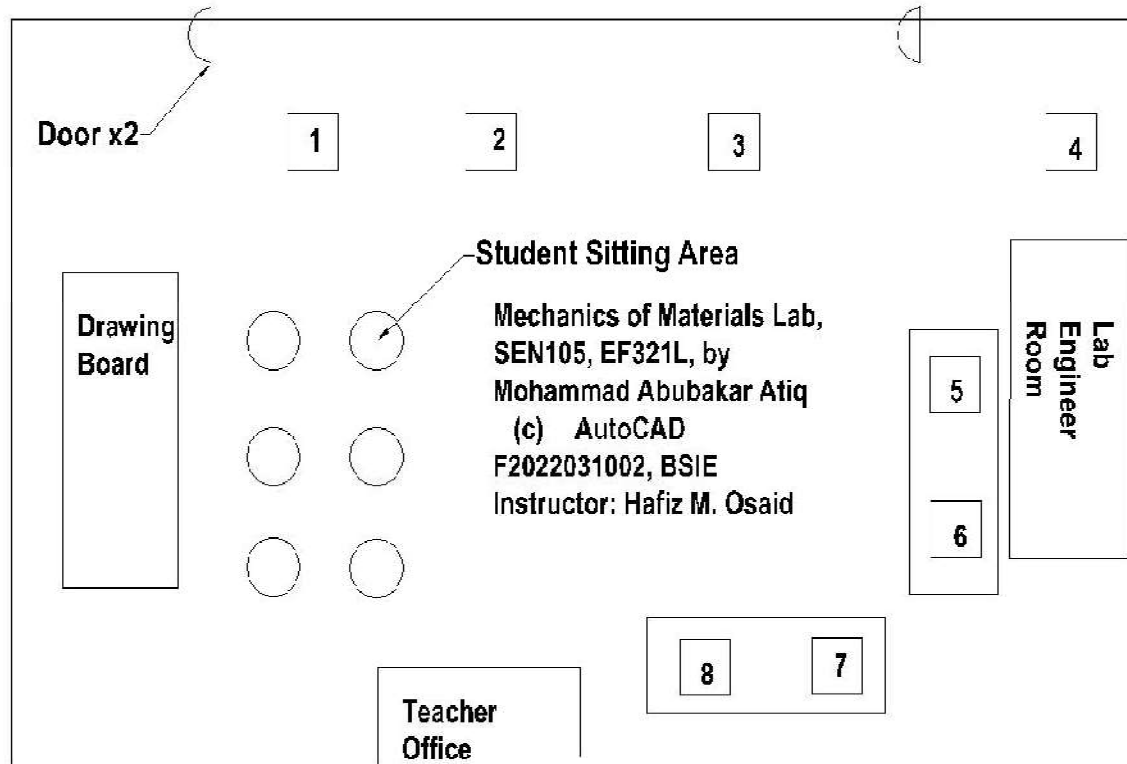


**Lab 01 Layout Design and Introduction to Mechanics of Materials**



**Legend**

1. Shear Center Apparatus
2. Fatigue Testing Machine
3. Hooke's Law Apparatus, UMT-24663  
Deflection of Curved Beam Apparatus, UMT-24766
4. Eccentric Loading Apparatus, UMT-27221
5. Torsion of Bar Apparatus
6. Torsion testing machine
7. Column & Beeking Apparatus
8. Unsymmetrical Loaded Contilever Apparatus

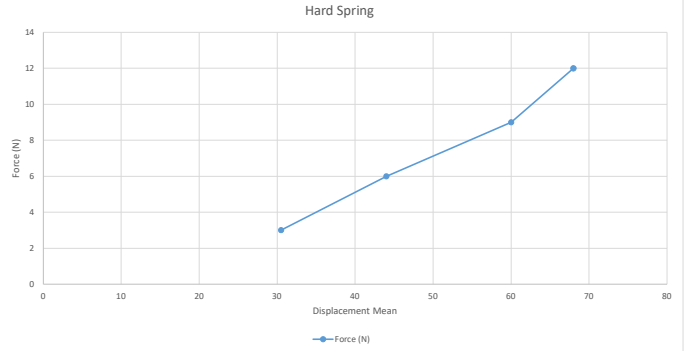
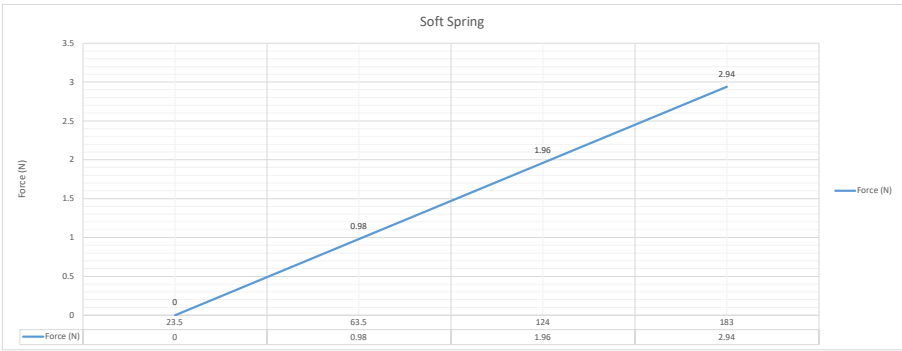
Student Name	Mohammad Abubakar Atiq	By:
ID	F2022031002	Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002
Instructor	Hafiz Osaid	Barira Qasim, F2022031016
Batch/Program	BSIE	

Lab 02 To verify the validity of hookes law and determine the spring constant  
Apparatus Hookes Law Apparatus, UMT-29663  
Material

3 springs, hardness different  
wire thickness is inversely proportional to hardness of the spring

Soft Spring 1:

Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Force (N)	Deflection 1 of loading (mm)	Deflection 2 of unloading (mm)	Displacement Mean	Change in Length (mm)	Spring Constant (k) (N/mm)	Spring Constant (k) (N/m) (Experimental)	Spring Constant (k) (N/m) (Theoretical)
0	0	0	23	24	23.5	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	0.1	0.98	62	65	63.5	3	0.02	15.43	15.81
200	0.2	1.96	123	125	124	2	0.02	15.81	15.93
300	0.3	2.94	183	183	183	0	0.02	16.07	16.07



Hard Spring

Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Force (N)	Deflection 1 of loading (mm)	Deflection 2 of unloading (mm)	Displacement Mean	Change in Length (mm)	Spring Constant (k) (N/mm)	Spring Constant (k) (N/m) (Experimental)	Spring Constant (k) (N/m) (Theoretical)
306.122449	0.306122449	3	30	31	30.5	1	0.10	98.36	100.00
612.244898	0.612244898	6	43	45	44	2	0.14	136.36	139.53
918.3673469	0.918367347	9	59	61	60	2	0.15	150.00	152.54
1224.489796	1.224489796	12	68	68	68	0	0.18	176.47	176.47

Lab 3

To determine the relationshi between shear load and shear strain

G=(Shear stress)/(Shear Strain)

By:

Observation

Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002

Least Count (mm)

0.05

Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Length (L) mm

303

Thickness (t) mm

26.1

Width (W) mm

103.1

Area (L\*t)

7908.3

$$\gamma = \left( \frac{\delta l}{\delta w} \right) = \frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{Width}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{F}{A}$$

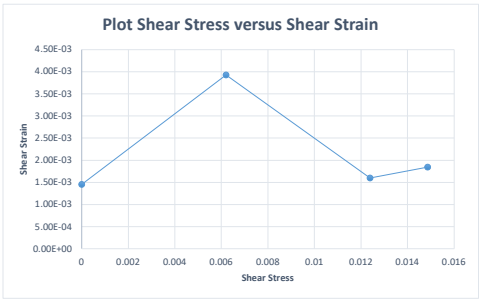
$$G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma}$$

Shear Deformation									
Serial No	Mass (kg)	Load (N)	Deflection Upon Loading (mm)	Deflection Upon Unloading (mm)	Mean (mm)	Angle of Distortion= change in width/original width	Shear stress=(force/Area)	Modulus of Rigidity=Shear Stress/ Angle of Distortion	
1	0	0	0	0.3	0.15	1.45E-03	0	0	
2	5	49	0.7	0.11	0.405	3.93E-03	0.006196022	1.577308291	
3	10	98	0.15	0.18	0.165	1.60E-03	0.012392044	7.743149794	
4	12	117.6	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.84E-03	0.014870453	8.069177154	

Group 1:

Mohammad Abubakar Atiq

Barira Qasim



Lab 04      To find out the shear modulus of rods under torsional loading.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ By: \_\_\_\_\_  
ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002  
Apparatus: Torsion of bar apparatus, vernier caliper, weights Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Length of shaft (L)=cm	37.4 cm	374 mm	0.374 m
Diameter of shaft (d)=mm	3.9 mm	0.0039 m	
Diameter of Torque pulley (D)=mm	125.2 mm	0.1252 m	
Radius of Torque Pulley (R=D/2)=	118.8 mm	0.1188 m	
Polar moment of insertion of the shaft=J	=	2.27122E-11	

$$\theta_1 = 6 \text{ cm} \quad 60 \text{ mm} \quad 0.06 \text{ m}$$

Theta\_2  $\theta_2$  = 25 cm 250 mm 0.25 m

$$J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = 2.27122\text{E-11}$$

Serial No	Mass	Load (W)	Torque WR	Angle of Twist at 1st measuring arm			Angle of Twist at 2nd measuring arm		
	g	N	Nm	Loading (degree)	Unloading (degree)	Mean	Loading (degree)	Unloading (degree)	Mean
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
2	500	4.9	0.58212	4	2	3	4	3	3.5
3	800	7.84	0.931392	6	3	4.5	7	5	6
4	1000	9.8	1.16424	9	5	7	9	5	7

Lab 04 To find out the shear modulus of rods under torsional loading.

Name:

By:

ID:

Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002

Apparatus: Torsion of bar apparatus, vernier caliper, weights

Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Length of shaft (L)=cm	37.4 cm	374 mm	0.374 m
Diameter of shaft (d)=mm	3.9 mm	0.0039 m	
Diameter of Torque pulley (D)=mm	125.2 mm	0.1252 m	
Radius of Torque Pulley (R=D/2)=	118.8 mm	0.1188 m	
Polar moment of insertion of the shaft=J	=	2.27122E-11	

$$G = \frac{\tau L}{J\theta}, \text{ unit Pa}$$

Angle of Twist at 1st measuring arm			Angle of Twist at 2nd measuring arm			Angle of twist for effective length	Modulus of rigidity
Loading (radian)	Unloading (radian)	Mean, theta_1	Loading (radian)	Unloading (radian)	Mean, theta_2	theta	
0	0	0	0	0.017453293	0.008726646	0.008726646	0
0.06981317	0.034906585	0.052359878	0.06981317	0.052359878	0.061086524	0.008726646	8.37E+07
0.104719755	0.052359878	0.078539816	0.122173048	0.087266463	0.104719755	0.026179939	4.02E+08
0.157079633	0.087266463	0.122173048	0.157079633	0.087266463	0.122173048	0	0.00E+00

Length: 52.6 cm                      526 mm                      After experiment, length change = 58.8cm  
Diameter: 11.55 cm                      115.5 mm

Lab 05 Tensile Test, BSIE, F20220310

The graph displays the relationship between stress and strain for a material. The y-axis represents stress (0 to 350) and the x-axis represents strain (0 to 100). The data points show a linear elastic region, followed by a yield point, and then a strain hardening region.

Strain	Stress
0	225
10	225
15	225
20	225
25	225
30	225
35	225
40	225
45	225
50	225
55	225
60	225
65	225
70	225
75	235
80	240
85	245
90	250
95	260
98	275
100	300

By:  
 Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002  
 Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Lab 06

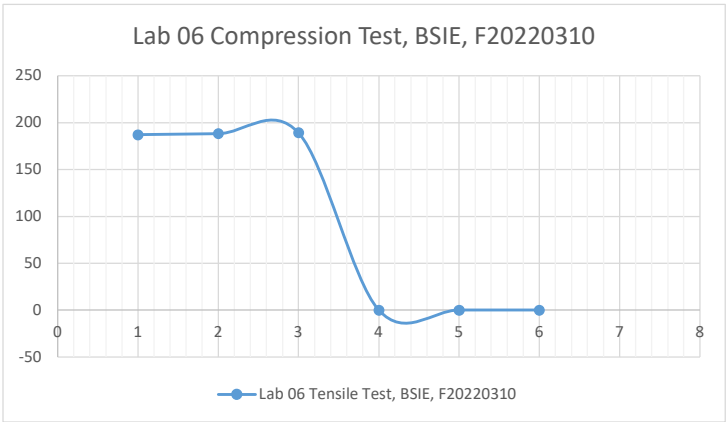
Objective: To determine the compressive strength of a Mild steel bar with the help of universal testing machine.

Height 29.5 cm 295 mm  
Diameter: 15 cm 150 mm

By:  
Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002  
Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Sr#	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	0	187
2	110	188
3	190	189
4	250	0
5	259	0
6	260	0
Materials Crack		

By:  
Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002  
Barira Qasim, F2022031016



Lab 07 To determine central deflection of a simply supported beam loaded at mid span.

Name: Mohammad Abubakar Atiq

ID: F2022031002

1	Effective length of beam (L):	=	134	cm	1.34	m	52.75593	in
2	Width of beam (w):	=	25	mm	0.025	m	0.984253	in
3	Height of beam (h):	=	7.2	mm	0.0072	m	0.283465	in
4	Area moment of inertia (I): $I = \frac{wh^3}{12}$	=	7.776E-10	m <sup>4</sup>	3.06142E-08	in <sup>4</sup>		
5	Modulus of elasticity E:	=	2.006	GPa				

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{48(EI)}$		
				Loading mm	Unloading mm	Average (W) mm	Average (W) m			
1	100	0.1	0.98	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00047	3.67501E-14	0.00047	0.00047
2	200	0.2	1.96	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.00088	6.88086E-14	0.00087	0.00089
3	300	0.3	2.94	1.34	1.39	1.365	0.001365	1.06732E-13	0.00134	0.00139
4	400	0.4	3.92	1.79	1.79	1.79	0.00179	1.39963E-13	0.00179	0.00179

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{48(EI)}$		
				Loading mm	Unloading mm	Average (W) mm	Average (W) m			
1	100	0.1	2.943	0.6015	0.00116	0.30133	0.00030133	2.35615E-14	0.000602	1.16E-06
2	200	0.2	5.886	0.06219	0.0021	0.032145	0.000032145	2.51347E-15	6.22E-05	2.1E-06
3	300	0.3	8.829	0.00324	0.0033	0.00327	0.00000327	2.55687E-16	3.24E-06	3.3E-06
4	400	0.4	11.772	0.00433	0.0043	0.004315	0.000004315	3.37397E-16	4.33E-06	4.3E-06



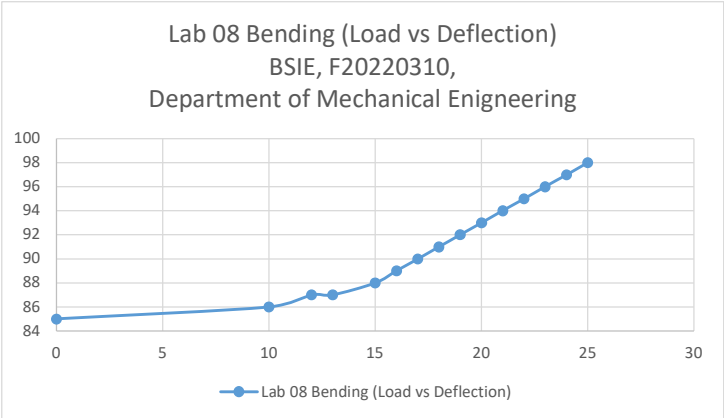
Lab 08, EF321L Mechanics of Materials

Objective:

To analyze the response of metal under bending and determine bending strength of the specimen.

Workpiece: Wood      By: Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002      Date: 8th January, 2025

Sr#	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	0	85
2	10	86
3	12	87
4	13	87
5	15	88
6	16	89
7	17	90
8	18	91
9	19	92
10	20	93
11	21	94
12	22	95
13	23	96
14	24	97
15	25	98



Lab 09	To determine central deflection of a fixed ended beam loaded at mid span.
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Name: Mohammad Abubakar Atiq

ID: F2022031002

1	Effective length of beam (L):	=	134	cm	1.34	m	52.75593	in
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2	Width of beam (w):	=	25.5	mm	0.0255	m	1.003938	in
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3	Height of beam (h):	=	6.6	mm	0.0066	m	0.259843	in
---	---------------------	---	-----	----	--------	---	----------	----

4	Area moment of inertia (I): $I = \frac{wh^3}{12}$	=	6.109E-10	$m^4$	2.40523E-08	$in^4$
---	---	---	-----------	-------	-------------	--------

5      Modulus of elasticity E:      =      2.01E+12      GPa

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{192I}$		
				Loading	Unloading	Average (W)	Average (W)			
				mm	mm	mm	m			
1	294.3	0.2943	2.943	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00047	3.59834E-15	0.00047	0.00047
2	588.6	0.5886	5.886	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.00088	6.73731E-15	0.00087	0.00089
3	882.9	0.8829	8.829	1.34	1.39	1.365	0.001365	1.04505E-14	0.00134	0.00139
4	1177.2	1.1772	11.772	1.79	1.79	1.79	0.00179	1.37043E-14	0.00179	0.00179

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{192I}$		
				Loading	Unloading	Average (W)	Average (W)			
				mm	mm	mm	m			
1	100	0.1	2.943	0.6015	0.00116	0.30133	0.00030133	2.30699E-15	0.00006015	0.00000116
2	200	0.2	5.886	0.06219	0.0021	0.032145	0.000032145	2.46103E-16	0.00006219	0.0000021
3	300	0.3	8.829	0.00324	0.0033	0.00327	0.00000327	2.50352E-17	0.00000324	0.0000033
4	400	0.4	11.772	0.00433	0.0043	0.004315	0.000004315	3.30358E-17	0.00000433	0.0000043

Lab 10 To determine deflection for a cantilever beam.

Name: Mohammad Abubakar Atiq

Barira Qasim

ID: F2022031002

F2022031016

1	Effective length of beam (L):	=	48	cm	0.48	m	18.89765 in
2	Width of beam (w):	=	27.2	mm	0.0272	m	1.070867 in
3	Height of beam (h):	=	16.7	mm	0.0167	m	0.657481 in
4	Area moment of inertia (I): $I = \frac{wh^3}{12}$	=	1.05569E-08	$m^4$	4.15627E-07	$in^4$	
5	Modulus of elasticity E:	=	2.06E+11	GPa			

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{3(EI)}$	Loading m	Unloading m
				Loading mm	Unloading mm	Average (W) mm	Average (W) m			
1	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.005	0.000005	4.01E-04	0	0.00001
2	200	0.2	2.943	0.29	0.3	0.295	0.000295	2.36E-02	0.00029	0.0003
3	400	0.4	5.886	0.58	0.41	0.495	0.000495	3.97E-02	0.00058	0.00041
4	600	0.6	8.829	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.00089	7.14E-02	0.00089	0.00089

Serial No.	Mass (g)	Mass (Kg)	Applied Load (W) N	Experimental Deflection (W)				Theoretical Deflection $\delta_{CT} = \frac{wL^3}{3(EI)}$	Loading m	Unloading m
				Loading mm	Unloading mm	Average (W) mm	Average (W) m			
1	100	0.1	0.98	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00018	1.44E-02	0.00018	0.00018
2	200	0.2	1.96	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.00034	2.73E-02	0.00034	0.00034
3	300	0.3	2.44	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.00056	4.49E-02	0.00056	0.00056
4	400	0.4	11.772	0.00433	0.0043	0.004315	0.000004315	3.46E-04	0.00000433	0.0000043

Lab 11: To determine the horizontal deflection and vertical deflection of different curved beams due to point loading.  
1/1/2025

By  
Mohammad Abubakar Atiq, F2022031002, Barira Qasim, F2022031016

Length (L): =  $\frac{48}{1000}$  m 0.048 m  
Width of ring (b): =  $\frac{27.2}{1000}$  m 0.0272 m  
Height (h): =  $\frac{16.7}{1000}$  m 0.0167 m

M Bending moment  
E Modulus of elasticity of beam material 193-203 GPa  
I Moment of inertia of the beam  
EI Flexural rigidity of beam  
L Length of beam

For Ring, Case 01  
Dia (d) =  $\frac{300}{1000}$  m 0.3 m Radius  $R = \frac{d}{2} = 0.15$  m

Horizontal deflection = 
$$\Delta H = \frac{0.114PR^3}{EI}$$

Vertical deflection = 
$$\Delta V = \frac{0.149PR^3}{EI}$$

Moment of inertia (I) = 
$$I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$$
 = 6.12E-05 m<sup>4</sup>  
E = 2.06E+11 GPa

Sr#	Mass (g)	Mass (kg)	P (N)	Loading		Unloading		Average		$\Delta H$	$\Delta V$
				Vertical Deflection @ Loading	Horizontal deflection @ Loading	Vertical Deflection @ Unloading	Horizontal deflection @ Unloading	Average Vertical Deflection	Average Horizontal Deflection		
1	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
2	300	0.3	2.940	0.410	0.100	0.480	0.400	0.445	0.250	3.36E-19	6.13E-20
3	600	0.6	5.880	0.910	0.300	0.950	0.900	0.930	0.600	6.72E-19	1.36E-19
4	900	0.9	8.820	1.400	0.990	1.400	0.990	1.400	0.990	1.01E-18	2.09E-19