

# CVL3211 : Quiz 1 Solution

## Section C

**Q.1 a** In Figure 1, Y-axis and X-axis denotes  $\sigma_A/\sigma_Y$  and number of load cycle ( $n$ ) respectively. Find  $\sigma_A$  for  $n=25$  if  $\sigma_A = 250MPa$ . There is a major flaw in Figure 1, point it out.

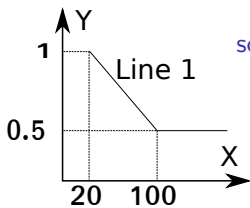


Figure: 1

**solution**

Equation of the Line 1:

$$y = mx + c \text{ for } (x, y) \equiv (20, 1), (100, 0.5)$$

Putting these points in equation,

$$1 = 20m + c \text{ and } 0.5 = 100m + c$$

from these we get,  $m = -1/160$ ,  $c = 9/8$  and

X-axis is  $n$  and Y-axis is  $\sigma_A/\sigma_Y$

$$\text{we can write, } \sigma_A/\sigma_Y = -n/160 + 9/8 \equiv \sigma_A = \sigma_Y(-n/160 + 9/8)$$

finding  $\sigma_A$  at  $n = 25$  with  $\sigma_Y = 250MPa$

**answer**  $n_{25} = 242.1875MPa$ .

First point from where the graph starts is given as (20,1). That means at  $\sigma_A/\sigma_Y = 1$ , number of cycles before breakage = 20.

Physically that means a cyclic load equals to yield stress is applied 20 times till material fatigues (yields). That is a straight flaw and not possible.

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### Section A

Q.1 b For Figure 2, find Yield stress from extension method.

**solution** Extension method : draw line with slope  $\infty$  from  $\epsilon = 0.5\%$  to cut stress-strain curve at yield point.

Equation of line 1 =  $y = mx + c$   
 $m = \text{slope of elastoplastic part of curve} = (1.2 - 1) \text{MPa} / (0.0025 - 0.0015) = 200 \text{MPa}$   
 $c = y - mx$  with  $(x, y) \equiv (1, 0.0015)$   
 $1 \text{MPa} - 0.0015 \times 200 \text{MPa} = 0.7 \text{MPa}$   
Yield stress = Stress at  $\epsilon = 0.005$   
Yield stress =  $1.7 \text{MPa}$

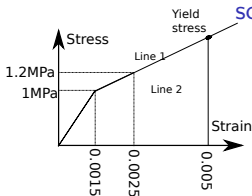


Figure: 1

Q.1 c Find modulus of resilience and toughness for Figure 2.

solution Modulus of resilience =  $0.5 \times 1MPa \times 0.0015 = 0.75KPa$

Toughness =  $0.5 \times 1MPa \times 0.0015 + 1MPa \times 0.0035 +$   
 $0.5 \times 0.7MPa \times 0.0035 = 5.475KPa$

Q.2 a What will happen if diameter of vicat's plunger in standard consistency test is increased? Explain.

answer Penetration will be decreased for same consistency if diameter is increased. Larger diameter will

b How capillary voids form in cement? How their volume changes with water-cement ratio?

answer Capillary voids formed from surface tension of water between cement particles. If W/C ratio decrease these voids will decrease but till an optimum W/C ratio.

c Write down compound which contributes most to cement composition. What will happen if its percentage is reduced in cement?

answer  $C_3S$  constitutes maximum in composition and if its content is reduced initial setting time will be lowered and initial strength will decrease.