# **Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures**

(Sub Code: GR20D5022)

II Year M.Tech - I Semester

(AY 2021-22)

Mrs. .K.Hemalatha (Asst. Professor)



# **Department of Civil Engineering**

Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering

**Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures** 

# **Course File Check List**

S.No.	Name of the Format	Page No.
1	Syllabus	
2	Time Table	
3	Program Educational Objectives	
4	Program Objectives	
5	Course Objectives	
6	Course Outcomes	
7	Students Roll List	
8	Guide lines to study the course books & references, course design & delivery	
9	Course Schedule	
10	Unit Plan/Course Plan	
11	Evaluation Strategy	
12	Assessment in relation to COB's and CO's	
13	Tutorial Sheets	
14	Assignment Sheets	
15	Rubric for course	
16	Mappings of CO's and PO's	
17	Model question papers	
18	Mid-I and Mid-II question papers	
19	Mid-I marks	
20	Mid-II marks	
21	Sample answer scripts and Assignments	
22	Course materials like Notes, PPT's, Videos, etc,.	



## **Department of Civil Engineering**

M.Tech (Structural Engineering)

Course Name: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures Course Code: GR20D5022

L: 3 T: 0 P:0 C:3

II Year I Semester

**UNIT I Introduction to Prestressed Concrete**: Materials - High strength concrete and High tensile steel - Pre-tensioning and Post tensioning methods – Systems of Prestressing.

**Losses in Prestress:** Losses in Prestress - Analysis of PSC flexural members –Basic concepts-Ultimate strength in flexure –Codal provisions.

**UNIT II Statically Determinate PSC Beams**: Design of flexural members for ultimate and serviceability limit states – Analysis and design for Shear and Torsion - Codal provisions.

**UNIT III Design of End Bocks:** Transmission of prestress in Pre-tensioned members – Anchorage zone stresses for Post-tensioned members.

**UNIT IV Statically Indeterminate Structures**: Analysis and design of continuous beams and frames – Choice of cable profile – Linear transformation and concordancy - Analysis and design of prestressed concrete Pipes and Columns with moments.

**UNIT V Composite Construction:** Analysis and design of composite construction with precast PSC beams and cast in situ RC slabs – Creep and Shrinkage effects – Partial prestressing principles, analysis and design concepts – Crack width calculations.

## **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Prestressed Concrete by Krishna Raju; - Tata Mc.Graw Hill Publications.

2. Prestressed Concrete by N.Rajasekharan; - Narosa publications.

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Prestressed Concrete by Ramamrutham; Dhanpatrai Publications.

2. Design of Prestressed concrete structures (Third Edition) by T.Y. Lin & Ned H.Burns, John Wiley & Sons.

Codes: IS 1343 - BIS code of practice for Prestressed concrete.



# DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

## **CLASS TIME TABLE**

# **II YEAR-A SECTION**

## **ROOM NO: 4112**

W.E.F: 01-11-2021

	M.Tech II Year		-partment o	2021-2	ring M.TECH(STE)	wef: 01-11-	2021
Dis Mines	09:00 - 10:00	10:00-11:00	11:00-12:00	12:00-01:00	01:00-02:00	02:00-03:00	03:00-04:09
Day/Time	A CONTRACTOR OF		DPSC	374040 (Cellabore		DP-I	
Monday	CMEP DPSC	CMEP DPSC	DP-1		CMEP	DP-I	DP-1
Fuesday Wednesday	LIPSU.	DP-I	01-1		Collett	DP-I	
Thursday		DP-1		Break	An I Charles and	DP-I	
Friday		DP-1				DP-I	
Saturday		DP-I				DP-1	
Sub. Code	Sub.Shortform		Subjects		Faculty Name (Short Code - Staff ID)		Almanar
GR20D5022	DPSC	Design of Pro	estressed concre	ete	Mrs.K.Hemalatha (1177)	1#Spell of Instruction	91-11-2021 to 25-12-2021
GR20D5146	CMEP	Cost Manago	ment of Engine	eering Projects	Mr.A.Prakash(1502)	In Mid-term Examinations	27-12-2021 to 28-12-2021
GR20D5144	DP-I	Dissertation	Phase - I		Mr.V.Ramesh(1646)	2nd Spell of Instruction	29-12-2021 to 22-02-2022
						2nt Mid-term Examinations	23-02-2022 to 24-02-2022
						Preparation	25-02-2022 to 05-03-2022
						End Sensester Examinations/ (Theory/ Practicals)	07-03-2022 to 12-03-2022



# **Department of Civil Engineering**

## Vision

To become a pioneering centre in civil engineering through quality education, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

## Mission

- To produce well qualified and talented engineers by imparting quality education.
- To enhance the skills of entrepreneurship, innovativeness, management and life-long learning in young engineers.
- To inculcate professional ethics and make socially responsible engineers.

## **Programme Educational Objectives**

- **PEO 1:** Graduates of the program will equip with professional expertise on the theories, process, methods and techniques for building high-quality structures in a cost-effective manner.
- **PEO 2:** Graduates of the program will be able to design structural components using contempory softwares and professional tools with quality practices of international standards.
- **PEO 3:** Graduates of the program will be effective as both an individual contributor and a member of a development team with professional, ethical and social responsibilities.
- **PEO 4:** Graduates of the program will grow professionally through continuing education, training, research, and adapting to the rapidly changing technological trends globally in structural engineering.

Programme Outcomes: Graduates of the Civil Engineering programme will be able to

- PO 1: An ability to independently carry out research and develop solutions for a practical problems in structural engineering.
- PO 2: An ability to present technical information in form of structural drawings and documents conforming to desired specifications.
- PO 3: The student should develop in-depth proficiency in the analysis and design of advanced structures, HSC/HPC mixes, Shells and foded plates, earth quake resistant buildings, ability to model, discriminate elastic/plastic behaviour of materials and synthesize new designs using contemporary softwares.
- PO 4: Ability to assess the impact of professional engineering solutions in environmental context along with societal, health, safety, legal, ethical and cultural issues and the need for sustainable development.
- PO 5: Ability to possess critical thinking skills and solve core, complex and multidisciplinary structural engineering problems.
- PO 6: Ability to recognize the need for life-long learning to improve knowledge and competence.



# **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

Academic Year	: 2021-2022	Semester	: I
Name of the Prog	gram: M. Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year Se	ection: A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: G	R20D5022
Name of the Facu	ılty : Mrs K Hemalatha	Designation: As	st.Prof

**Dept.:** Civil Engineering

On completion of this Subject/Course the student shall be able to:

S.No	Objectives
1	Develop an advanced systems of prestressed concrete members
2	Analyze and design the statically determinate prestressed concrete members
3	Demonstrate the stresses with anchorage system in prestressed concrete members.
4	Analyze and design the statically indeterminate prestressed concrete members
5	Analyze and design the composite sections.

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:



Academic Year	: 2021-2022	Semester	: I	
Name of the Program	n: M. Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year S	ection: A	
<b>Course/Subject</b> : I	Design of Prestressed Concrete Structur	es Course Code: C	GR20D5022	
Name of the Faculty :	Mrs K Hemalatha	<b>Designation:</b> As	st.Prof	
Dept.: Civil Engineering				

On completion of this Subject/Course the student shall be able to:

S.No	Outcomes
1	Find out the losses in prestressed concrete and enhance its concepts, which include pre and post tensioning processes.
2	Analyze and Design the statically determinate prestressed concrete members.
3	Design the end blocks of prestressed concrete members.
4	Analyze and Design the statically indeterminate prestressed concrete members.
5	Design the composite structures using prestressed concrete techniques.

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:



# M.Tech II Year I Sem (Structural Engineeering ) Acedemic Year 2021-2022

S.No	<b>ROLL NUMBER</b>	NAME OF THE STUDENT	
1	20241D2001	ADUVALA RAJESH KHANNA	
2	20241D2002	DURGAM NISHIPRIYA	
3	20241D2003	ASHALA SHARATH KUMAR	
4	20241D2004	BODDUPALLI JAGADEESH	
5	20241D2005	BOODIDA RAKESH KUMAR	
6	20241D2006	H KARAN KUMAR	
7	20241D2007	JADAV PAVAN KALYAN	
8	20241D2008	JAKKULA SRINIVAS	
9	20241D2009	JANGA AJAY KUMAR	
10	20241D2010	JANGILI VIDYA SAGAR YADAV	
11	20241D2011	KANDI USHA SRI	
12	20241D2012	KOTLA SAI PRAKASH	
13	20241D2013	KOTTE SAI KRISHNA	
14	20241D2014	MADAM SAMKEERTHANA	
15	20241D2015	MADHIKUNTLA SHIREESHA	
16	20241D2016	MALYALA PRIYANKA	
17	20241D2017	MANDALA NAVEEN	
18	20241D2018	CHENNA JHANSI	
19	20241D2019	MOHAMMED YASIR HUSSAIN	
20	20241D2020	NARAPA SIVA BHASKAR REDDY	
21	20241D2021	POLU SIREESH KUMAR REDDY	
22	20241D2022	SAMA MADHAVI	
23	20241D2023	SHAIK ANSAR AHMED	
24	20241D2024	PANDRALA SANJANA	
25	20241D2025	GUGULOTHU AMRUTHAKALA	
26	20241D2026	JAGANNADHAM ROHITH KUMAR	
27	20241D2027	DAIDA VERONICA PRIYADHARSHINI	
28	20241D2028	ALETI GANESH	
29	20241D2029	KAKI SAI TULASI PRASANTHI	



# **Department of Civil Engineering**

## **GUIDELINES TO STUDY THE COURSE SUBJECT**

Academic Year	: 2021-2022 S	Semester	: <b>I</b>
Name of the Prog	ram: M. Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year S	Section: A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code:	GR20D5022
Name of the Facu	lty : Mrs K Hemalatha	Designation: As	sst.Prof

**Dept.:** Civil Engineering

## **Guidelines to Students**

Guidelines to study the Course: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures

The course helps the students to learn the basics and concepts in Prestressed Concrete, High strength concrete and High tensile steel - Pre-tensioning and Post tensioning methods – Systems of Prestressing. Losses in Prestress - Analysis of PSC flexural members –Basic concepts-Ultimate strength in flexure –Codal provisions. Design of flexural members for ultimate and serviceability limit states – Analysis and design for Shear and Torsion. Transmission of prestress in Pre-tensioned members – Anchorage zone stresses for Post-tensioned members. Analysis and design of continuous beams and frames – Choice of cable profile – Linear transformation and concordancy - Analysis and design of prestressed concrete Pipes and Columns with moments. Analysis and design of composite construction with precast PSC beams and cast in situ RC slabs – Creep and Shrinkage effects – Partial prestressing principles, analysis and design concepts – Crack width calculations

## So the students should have the prerequisites:

Engineering Mechanics, Strength of Materials, Structural Analysis, Concrete Technology, Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures and Design of Steel

## Where will this subject help?

- Useful in calculation of Design of flexural members for ultimate and serviceability limit states.
- This course let the students to work with analysis and design for Shear and Torsion. Transmission of prestress in Pre-tensioned members.
- This course let the students to analysis and design of prestressed concrete Pipes and Columns with moments
- Analysis and design of composite construction with precast PSC beams and cast in situ RC slabs

# Text Books 1. Prestressed Concrete by Krishna Raju; - Tata Mc.Graw Hill Publications. 2. Prestressed Concrete by N.Rajasekharan; - Narosa publications

## **BOOKS AND MATERIALS**

# Suggested / Reference Books

1.	Prestressed Concrete by Ramamrutham; Dhanpatrai Publications					
2.	Design of Prestressed concrete structures (Third Edition) by T.Y. Lin & Ned H.Burns, John Wiley & Sons.					
3.	Codes: IS 1343 - BIS code of practice for Prestressed concrete.					
Web	Web Sites					
1	https://nptel.ac.in/courses/105106117					
2	https://nptel.ac.in/courses					



**Department of Civil Engineering** 

# COURSE DESIGN AND DELIVERY SYSTEM (CDD)

- The Course syllabus is written into number of learning objectives and outcomes.
- These learning objectives and outcomes will be achieved through lectures, assessments, assignments, experiments in the laboratory, projects, seminars, presentations, etc.
- Every student will be given an assessment plan, criteria for assessment, scheme of evaluation and grading method.
- The Learning Process will be carried out through assessments of Knowledge, Skills and Attitude by various methods and the students will be given guidance to refer to the text books, reference books, journals, etc.

The faculty be able to –

- Understand the principles of Learning
- Understand the psychology of students
- Develop instructional objectives for a given topic
- Prepare course, unit and lesson plans
- Understand different methods of teaching and learning
- Use appropriate teaching and learning aids
- Plan and deliver lectures effectively
- Provide feedback to students using various methods of Assessments and tools of Evaluation
- Act as a guide, advisor, counselor, facilitator, motivator and not just as a teacher alone

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering

# **COURSE SCHEDULE**

Academic Year : 2021-2022	Semester	: I
Name of the Program: M. Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year Sect	i <b>on:</b> A
<b>Course/Subject</b> : Design of Prestressed Concrete Struct	tures <b>Course Code</b> : GR2	20D5022
Name of the Faculty : Mrs K Hemalatha	Designation: Asst.	Prof
Dept.: Civil Engineering		

# The Schedule for the whole Course / Subject is:

		Duration (Date)		Total No.
S. No.	Description	From	То	Of Periods
1.	UNIT I	01-11-2021	07-12-2021	15
2.	UNIT II	07-12-2021	16-01-2022	11
3.	UNIT III	17-01-2022	01-02-2022	9
4.	UNIT IV	01-02-2022	14-02-2022	6
5.	UNIT V	14-02-2022	22-02-2022	7

1. Total No. of Instructional periods available for the course: 48 Hours / Periods



# Department of Civil Engineering SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS COURSE PLAN

Academic Year: 2021-2022Name of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.Course/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresName of the Faculty : Mrs K HemalathaDept.: Civil Engineering

Semester : I Year: II Year Section: A Course Code: GR20D5022 Designation: Asst.Prof

Unit		Date	No. of	Topics / Sub-Topics	Objectives &	Bloom	References
No.	Lesson	Date	Periods	Topics / Sub-Topics	Outcomes Nos.	Taxono	(Text Book, Journal)
110.	No.				INUS.	my	Page Nos.:to
	110.						1 ugo 1105 <u></u> to
		01/11/20		Introduction to prestressed	G0D1 1		674-675
		21	1	concrete	COB's - 1	K1	
	1.				CO's - 1		
	1.						
		00/11/00			COD: 1	KO.	
	2	02/11/20	1	Definitions involved in PSC	COB's - 1	K2	674-675
	2.	21	1		CO's -1	KO.	(74, 600
		02/11/20	1	Assumptions and	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-680
	3.	21		materials	05-1		
		08/11/20		Turner of an etail of a			674-730
	4.	08/11/20 21		Types of prestressing	COB's - 1	K2	074-730
	4.	21	1	anddevices	CO's - 1		
		09/11/20	1	Bending stress concepts	COB's - 1	K2	674-730
	5.	21			CO's - 1		
1.	5.						
1.		09/11/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1	K4	684-730
	6.	21			CO's -1		
	0.						
		15/11/20		Problem Solving	COB's - 1		674-730
	7.	21	1		CO's - 1	K2	
	7.						
		16/11/20		Pressure line Concept and	COB's - 1		674-730
	8.	21	1	problem	CO's -1	K1	
		22/11/20		Problem Solving	COB's - 1	K4	674-675
	9.	21	1	J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	CO's - 1		
		23/11/20	1	Concept of load balancingand	COB's - 1		674-675
	10	21		Problem Solving	CO's - 1	K4	
	10.						
		23/11/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1	K4	674-680
	11	21			CO's - 1		
	12	29/11/20	1	Cracking Moment and Problem	COB's - 1		674-730
		21		Solving	CO's - 1	K4	
	13	30/11/20	1	Losses of Prestressing	COB's - 1	K2	674-730
		21			CO's - 1		

	14	06/12/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1	K4	684-730
		21			CO's - 1		
	15	07/12/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1	K4	674-730
		21			CO's -1		
2.	16	07/12/20	1	Shear of PSC Beams	COB's –2	K1	425-426
		21			CO's - 2		
	17	13/12/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's –2	K2	425-426
		21			CO's - 2		
	18	14/12/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's –2	K2	425-429
		21			CO's - 2		
	19	14/12/20		Types of cracks and Problem			425-429
		21	1	solving	COB's –2	K2	
				-	CO's - 2		
	20	20/12/20	1	Torsion of PSC Beams	COB's –2	K4	451-465
		21			CO's - 2		
	21	21/12/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's –2	K1	482-483
		21			CO's -2		
	22	21/12/20	1	Design of Shear problem	COB's –2	K1	482-514
		21			CO's - 2		
	23	03/01/20	1	Design of Torsion problem	COB's –2	K4	451
		22			CO's - 2		
	24	04/01/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's –2	K4	451
		22	-		CO's - 2		-
	25	04/01/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2	K4	451
	25	22			CO's - 2		
	26	16/01/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2	K4	451
	20	22	1	ribbien Solving	COB = 2 CO's - 2	124	<b>T</b> , <b>J 1</b>
3.	27	17/01/20		Transfer of Prestress in	0 5 - 2		601-603
5.	27	22	1	Pretensioned member	COB's –3	TZO	001-003
-		22	1	Pretensioned member	CO's - 3	K2	
	28	17/01/20		Problem on transmissionlength			601-622
	_	22	1		COB's –3	K4	
			1		CO's - 3		
	29	23/01/20		Problem on transmissionlength	COB's –3		601-618
		22	1		COB s=3 CO's -3	K4	
	31	24/01/20	1	Flexural bond stresses	COB's -3	K2	601
	51	24/01/20	1	Flexulai boliu sulesses	COB s = -3 CO's - 3	κ2	001
	20	22	1		$\frac{\text{CO} \text{ s} - 3}{\text{COB's} - 3}$	17.4	601
	32	24/01/20	1	Problem Solving		K4	601
		22			CO's - 3	77.4	601.615
	33	30/01/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's –3	K4	601-615
		22			CO's - 3		
	34	31/01/20		Anchorage Zone or EndBlock	COB's –3		601-610
		22	1		COB = 3 CO's = 3	K2	
	35	31/01/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 3	K4	601-628
	55	22	1		COB s = 3 CO's = 3	117	001 020
	36	01/02/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 3	K4	620-646
	50		1		COB s = -5 CO's = -3	174	020-040
4	27	22		Applycic and design of	008-3		413-468
4.	37	01/02/20	4	Analysis and design of	COB's - 4	TZ 4	413-408
		22	1	continuous beam	CO's - 4	K4	
	38	07/02/20	1	Analysis and design of frame	COB's - 4	K4	413-468
		22	-		CO's - 4	- ·	
	39	07/02/20	1	Analysis and design of pipes	COB's - 4	K4	413-468
		22			CO's - 4	[·	
	40	08/02/20		Analysis and design ofcolumns		+	413-468
	-0	22	1		COB's - 4	K4	T15 T00
		~~~~	1		CO's - 4		
	41	08/02/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 4	K4	413-468
		22			CO's -4		
	42	14/02/20	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 4	K4	413-468
		22			CO's - 4		
•				•			

5.	43	14/02/20 22	1	About composite construction	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K2	413-468
	44	15/02/20 22	1	Problem on propped construction	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K4	1051-1090
	45	15/02/20 22	1	Differential shrinkage of composites	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K2	1051-1090
	46	21/02/20 22	1	Deflections of composites	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K2	1051-1090
	47	21/02/20 22	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K4	1051-1090
	48	22/02/20 22	1	Flexural and ShearStrength	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K2	1051-1090
	49	22/02/20 22	1	Design of compositesection	COB's - 5 CO's - 5	K6	1051-1090



# Department of Civil Engineering SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS UNIT PLAN

Academic Year: 2021-2022Name of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.Course/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresName of the Faculty : Mrs K HemalathaDept.: Civil Engineering

Semester : I Year: II Year Section: A Course Code: GR20D5022 Designation: Asst.Prof Unit No: 1

Lesson No.	Date	No. of Perio ds	Topics / Sub - Topics	Objectives & Outcomes Nos.	Blooms Taxono my	References (Text Book, 2 by Krishna Raju) Page Nos.: to
1.	01/11/2021	1	Introduction to prestressed concrete	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K1	674-675
2.	02/11/2021	1	Definitions involved in PSC	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-675
3.	02/11/2021	1	Assumptions and materials	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-680
4.	08/11/2021	1	Types of prestressing and devices	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-730
5.	09/11/2021	1	Bending stress concepts	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-730
6.	09/11/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	684-730
7.	15/11/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-730
8.	16/11/2021	1	Pressure line Concept and problem	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K1	674-730
9.	22/11/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	674-675
10.	23/11/2021	1	Concept of load balancing and Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	674-675
11.	23/11/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	674-680
12.	29/11/2021	1	Cracking Moment and Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	674-730
13.	30/11/2021	1	Losses of Prestressing	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K2	674-730
14.	06/12/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	684-730
15.	07/12/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 1 CO's - 1	K4	674-730



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous)

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440

# **Department of Civil Engineering**

# SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS

# **UNIT PLAN**

Academic Year: 2021-2022Semester: IName of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.Year: II Year Section: ACourse/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresCourse Code: GR20D5022Name of the Faculty:Mrs K HemalathaDesignation: Asst.ProfDept.:Civil EngineeringUnit No: 2

Lesso n No.	Date	No. of Peri ods	Topics / Sub – Topics	Objectives & Outcomes Nos.	Blooms Taxonomy	References (Text Book, 2 by B S Krishna Raju) Page Nos.: to
1.	07/12/2021	1	Shear of PSC Beams	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K1	425-426
2.	13/12/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K2	425-426
3.	14/12/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K2	425-429
4.	14/12/2021	1	Types of cracks and Problem solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	К2	425-429
5.	20/12/2021	1	Torsion of PSC Beams	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K4	451-465
6.	21/12/2021	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's -2	K1	482-483
7.	21/12/2021	1	Design of Shear problem	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K1	482-514
8.	03/01/2022	1	Design of Torsion problem	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K4	451
9.	04/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K4	451
10.	04/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K4	451
11.	16/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -2 CO's - 2	K4	451

Signature of HOD Date:

Signature of faculty Date:



# **Department of Civil Engineering**

# SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS

# **UNIT PLAN**

Academic Year: 2021-2022Name of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.Course/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresName of the Faculty : Mrs K HemalathaDept.: Civil Engineering

Semester : I Year: II Year Section: A Course Code: GR20D5022 Designation: Asst.Prof Unit No: 3

Lesson No.	Date	No. of Perio ds	Topics / Sub - Topics	Objectives & Outcomes Nos.	Blooms Taxonomy	References (Krishna Raju) Page Nos.:to
1.	17/01/2022	1	Transfer of Prestree in Pretensioned member	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K2	601-603
2.	17/01/2022	1	Problem on transmission length	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K4	601-622
3.	23/01/2022	1	Problem on transmission length	COB's -3 CO's -3	K4	601-618
4.	24/01/2022	1	Flexural bond stresses	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K2	601
5.	24/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K4	601
6.	30/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K4	601-615
7.	31/01/2022	1	Anchorage Zone or End Block	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K2	601-610
8.	31/01/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K4	601-628
9.	01/02/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's -3 CO's - 3	K4	620-646

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS UNIT PLAN

Academic Year: 2021-2022SName of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.SCourse/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresName of the Faculty : Mrs K HemalathaSDept.: Civil EngineeringS

Semester : I Year: II Year Section: A Course Code: GR20D5022 Designation: Asst.Prof Unit No: 4

Lesson No.	Date	No. of Per iod s	Topics / Sub – Topics	Objectives & Outcomes Nos.	Blooms Taxonomy	References (by Krishna Raju) Page Nos.:to
1.	01/02/2022	1	Analysis and design of continuous beam	COB's - 4 CO's - 4	K4	413-468
2.	07/02/2022	1	Analysis and design of frame	COB's - 4 CO's - 4	K4	413-468
3.	07/02/2022	1	Analysis and design of pipes	COB's - 4 CO's - 4	K4	413-468
4.	08/02/2022	1	Analysis and design of columns	COB's - 4 CO's - 4	K4	413-468
5.	08/02/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 4 CO's -4	K4	413-468
6.	14/02/2022	1	Problem Solving	COB's - 4 CO's - 4	K4	413-468

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:

## Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS UNIT PLAN

Academic Year	: 2021-2022	Semester	: I
Name of the Progra	<b>m</b> : M. Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year	r Section: A
Course/Subject :	Design of Prestressed Concrete Structu	ires Course Code	e: GR20D5022

Name of the Faculty : Mrs K Hemalatha

**Dept.:** Civil Engineering

Designation: Asst.Prof

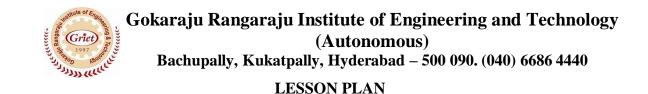
Unit No: 5

#### **Objectives &** References No. of Blooms Lesson Outcomes (Krishna Raju) Date Periods **Topics / Sub - Topics** Taxonomy No. Nos. Page Nos.: to 14/02/2022 About composite COB's - 5 413-468 1. 1 K2 construction CO's - 5 15/02/2022 Problem on propped COB's - 5 1051-1090 K4 2. 1 construction CO's - 5 15/02/2022 Differential shrinkage of COB's - 5 1051-1090 3. 1 K2 composites CO's - 5 COB's - 5 Deflections of composites 1051-1090 21/02/2022 4. 1 K2 CO's - 5 COB's - 5 1051-1090 21/02/2022 **Problem Solving** 5. 1 K4 CO's - 5 22/02/2022 Flexural and Shear COB's - 5 1051-1090 6. 1 K2 Strength CO's - 5 22/02/2022 Design of composite COB's - 5 1051-1090 7. 1 K6 section CO's - 5

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/1/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:1		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Introduction to prestressed concrete

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

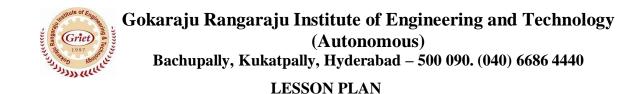
1. Discuss different terminologies in Prestressing Concrete.

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markers Teaching Points :

Introduction to prestressed concrete

Assignment / Questions:

- 1. Explain basic assumptions in Prestressed Concrete Structures. COB1, CO1
- 2. Discuss about Tendons, Anchorages, Pre Tensioning. COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/2/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:2		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Definitions	s involved in	
PSC		

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

1. Assumptions in Prestressing concrete

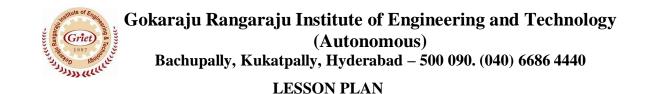
Teaching Aids : white board,

Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Different terminologies and materials used in Prestressing Concrete.

Assignment / Questions:

- 1. List few applications of Prestressing Concrete. COB1, CO1
- 2. Discuss the differences between Pre tensioning and Post Tensioning. COB1, CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/2/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:3		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lasson Title: Assumptio	ns and materials	

Lesson Title: Assumptions and materials

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

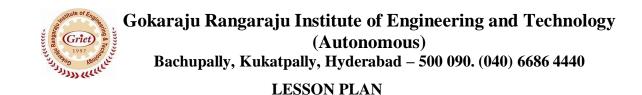
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Assumptions and materials

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Assumptions and materials

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain in detail about different materials used in Prestressed Concrete. COB1, CO 1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/8/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:4		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Types of prestressing and devices

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

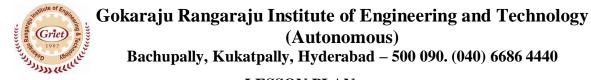
1. Discuss types of prestressing and devices used

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Types of prestressing and devices

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain about the devices used in Prestressing. COB1, CO1



# LESSON PLAN

Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/9/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:5		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Bending stress concepts

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

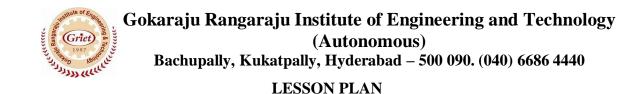
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Bending stress concepts

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Bending stress concepts

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain about analysis of pre stress and bending stress. COB1, CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/9/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No: 6		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Problem Solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

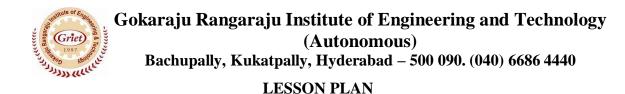
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in Prestressing beams

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. A rectangular Concrete beam of 100mm wide and 250mm deep, spanning over 8m is prestressed by a straight cable carrying an effective force of 250KN located at an eccentricity of 40mm. Calculate the resultant stress distribution for the centre of span. COB1, CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/15/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:7		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Name of the Faculty Designation	: Mrs K Hemalatha : Asst. Professor	

Lesson Title: Problem Solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

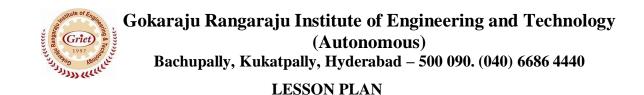
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Bending stress problems due to dead load and live load.

Assignment / Questions:

1. Find the magnitude of prestressing force with an eccentricity of 40mm which can balance the stresses due to dead load and live load at the soffit of beam. COB1,CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/16/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:8		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Pressure lin	ne Concept and problem	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

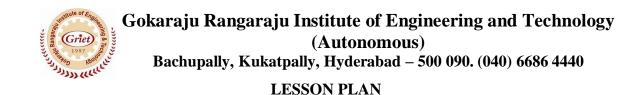
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Pressure line Concept and problem

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Pressure line Concept and problem

Assignment / Questions:

A rectangular concrete beam 250mm wide and 600mm deep is prestressed by means of 4 nos of 14mm dia located at 200mm from the soffit of the beam. If the effective stress in the wires is 700N/mm. What is the maximum bending moment that can be applied to the section without causing any tension at the soffit of the beam. COB 1, CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/22/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:9		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Problem Se	olving	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

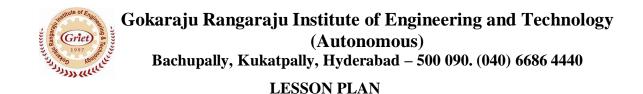
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Pressure line Concept Problems

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Problem Solving on pressure line concept

Assignment / Questions:

 A Prestressed concrete beam with a rectangular section 120mm and 300mm deep supports a UDL of 4KN/m which includes the self -weight of the beam. Effective span of beam is 6m. The beam is concentrically prestressed by a cable carrying a force of 180KN. Locate the position of pressure line in beam. COB1,CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/23/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:10		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Concept of load balancing and Problem Solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

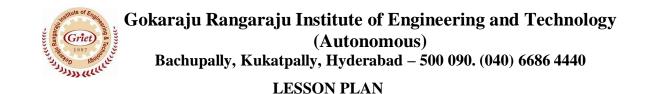
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Concept of load balancing and Problem Solving

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Concept of load balancing and Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Find the effective prestressing force in the parabola cable having eccentricity of 80mm at the centre of the span and concentric at the supports for the following Conditions. If the bending effect of the pre stressing force is nullified by imposed load neglecting self weight of beam. COB1, CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 11/23/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:11		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Problem S	olving	

Lesson Title: Problem Solving

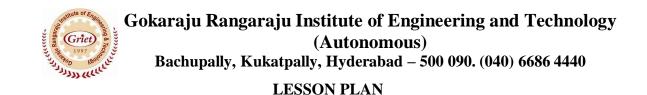
## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:



: 2021-22	Date: 11/29/2021
: II Year I Semester	
: B.Tech	Section : A
: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
: Mrs K Hemalatha	
: Asst. Professor	
	Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
	<ul> <li>II Year I Semester</li> <li>B.Tech</li> <li>Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures</li> <li>Mrs K Hemalatha</li> </ul>

Lesson Title: Cracking Moment and Problem Solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

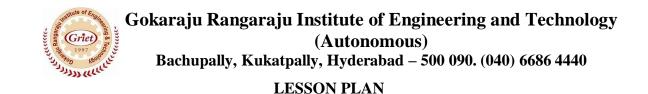
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Cracking Moment and Problem Solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Cracking Moment and Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

 Post tensioned concrete slab of length 8m, depth 300mm, width 200mm, eccentricity 100mm, live load of 2.56 KN/m. Calculate the increasing steel stress if the ducts are grouted so that the strain in steel and adjacent concrete is equal. COB1, CO1



: 2021-22	Date: 11/30/2021
: II Year I Semester	
: B.Tech	Section : A
: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
: Mrs K Hemalatha	
: Asst. Professor	
	Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
	<ul> <li>II Year I Semester</li> <li>B.Tech</li> <li>Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures</li> <li>Mrs K Hemalatha</li> </ul>

Lesson Title: Losses of Prestressing

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Explain various Losses of Prestress

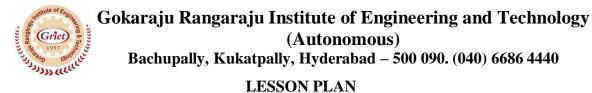
Teaching Aids : white board,

Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Losses of Prestressing

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain about various losses of Prestress in Concrete and factors affecting them.



	LESSON PLAN	
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Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/6/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:14		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Problem Solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

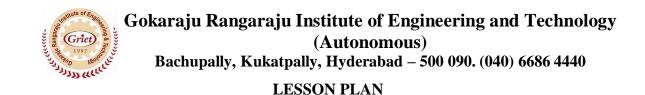
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain various losses of prestress in Pre tensioning and Post tensioning.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/7/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:15		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Problem Se	olving	

## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

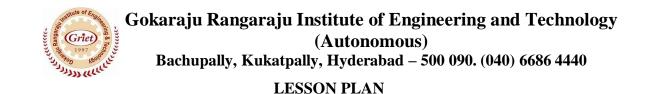
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. A rectangular section of 150mm X 300mm is prestressed by 8 high tensile wires of 7mm diameter located at 100mm from the soffit of the beam if the wires are tensioned to a stress of 1100 N/mm2. Calculate the % loss of stress due to elastic deformation. COB1,CO1



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/7/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:16		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
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Lesson Title: Shear of PSC Beams

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

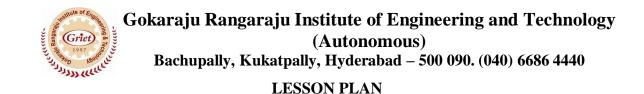
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Shear of PSC Beams

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Shear of PSC Beams

Assignment / Questions:

1. A rectangular section of width 150mm and depth 300mm, eccentricity =100mm, Length is 8m, Live load of 2KN/m. Estimate principal stresses at the support section. Determine the effective force in the cable to balance dead load and live load. COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/13/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:17		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

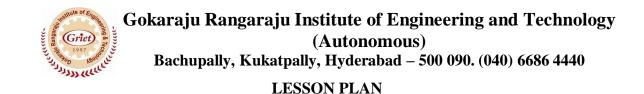
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in shear of Prestressed concrete beam.

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

 A rectangular section of width 250mm and depth 600mm, the beam is prestressed by parabolic cable with P= 1000KN cable is concentric at the support, e=100mm at centre of span, L=10m, UDL =20KN/m, density =24KN/m3. Estimate the maximum principal stress developed in the section of beam at a distance of 300mm away from the support. COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/14/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:18		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

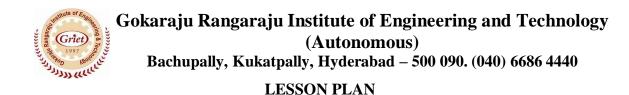
## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in principal stresses developed in the PSC beam.

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:Problem Solving in principal stresses developed in the PSC beam.

Assignment / Questions:

1. Calculate the magnitude of principal stress at a point 550mm from the top of cantilever beam at the support section. cantilever beam of length 8m carrying UDL of 60KN/m and 350KN at free end with c/s 600mm X 1000mm



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/14/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:19		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Types of cracks and Problem solving

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

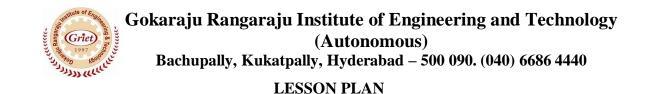
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Types of cracks and Problem solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Types of cracks and Problem solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain a brief note on web shear cracks and Flexural shear cracks.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/20/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:20		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Torsion of PSC Beams

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Torsion of PSC Beams

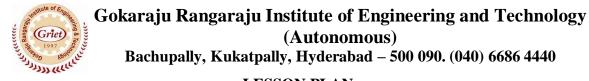
Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Torsion of PSC Beams

Assignment / Questions:

 The girder of I section is prestressed by a cable having initial stress of 6000KN.The last ratio is 0.85. Estimate Ultimate shear resistance. Width and depth of top flange= 1200X500mm Web of 150mm X 1500mm, width and dept of bottom flange = 300mm X 150mm

COB1, CO1



LESSON	N PLAN	

Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/21/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:21		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

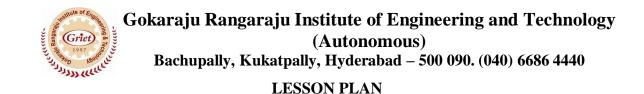
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Design of Shear Reinforcement

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Problem Solving in shear reinforcement design.

Assignment / Questions:

 A rectangular c/s of 150mm X 300mm , V=130Kn. The uniform prestress Fcp= 5 N/mm2, fck= 40N/mm2, fe 415, HYSD of 8mm diameter. Design suitable spacing of stirrups. Assume cover of 50mm. COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 12/21/2021
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:22		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Design of S	Shear	
nrohlom		

problem

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

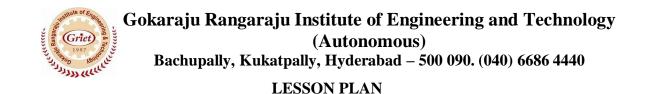
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Design of Shear problem

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Design of Shear problem

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss various steps involved in the design of shear reinforcement in Prestressed concrete COB2, CO2 beam



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/3/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:23		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Design of T problem	Forsion	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Design of Torsion problem

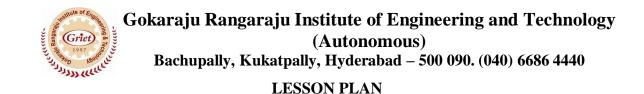
Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Design of Torsion problem

Assignment / Questions:

1. Determine the maximum torque if the section is uniformly prestressed by a force of 450KN. The maximum permissible diagonal tensile stress in concrete is 0.63 N/mm2.

COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/4/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:24		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

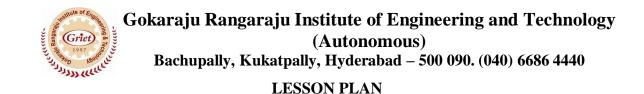
## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in shear and Torsion in Prestressed Concrete beam

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:Problem Solving in shear and Torsion in Prestressed Concrete beam

Assignment / Questions:

 Determine the amount of non-Prestressed reinforcement required for the section if the torsional resistance moment of section is to be incurred to 345 KN-m. The permissible tensile stress in the steel is 230N/mm2. Use 50mm cover
 COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/4/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:25		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

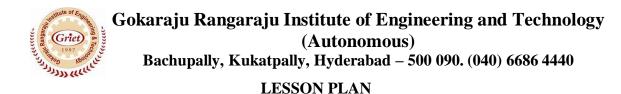
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Design of longitudinal reinforcement in Prestressed concrete beam

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving in design of longitudinal reinforcement

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain the detailed procedure involved in longitudinal reinforcement and transverse reinforcement. COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/16/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D50
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:26		Duration of Lesson: 1hr

#### **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

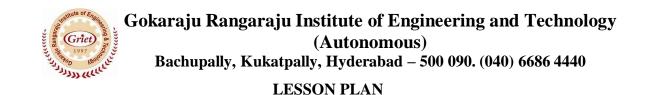
Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss about Skew bending theory.

COB2, CO2



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/17/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:27		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Transfer of Prestress in Pretensioned member

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

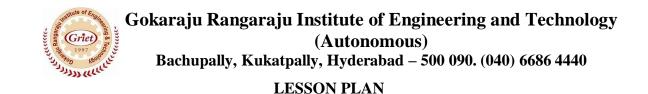
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Transfer of Prestress in Pretensioned member

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Transfer of Prestress in Pretensioned member

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss about Transmission Length using various theories. COB 3, CO 3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/17/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:28		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Problem on	l	
transmission length		

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

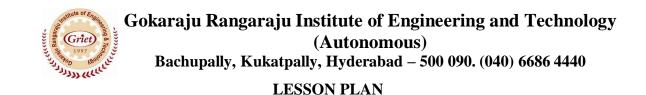
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem on transmission length

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem on transmission length

Assignment / Questions:

1. Calculate the transmission length at the end of the pretensioned beam as per Hoyer's method using following data: L=50m, dia of wire =7mm COB3, CO3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/23/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:29		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Problem or transmission length	1	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

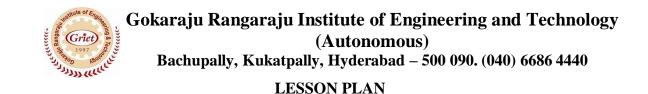
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem on transmission length

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem on transmission length

Assignment / Questions:

1.Estimate the transmission length at the end of a pretensioned beam prestressed by 7mm dia. Adopt Krishnamurthy empherical formula. Fck= 42 N/mm2 COB3, CO3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/24/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:30		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Flexural bond stresses

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

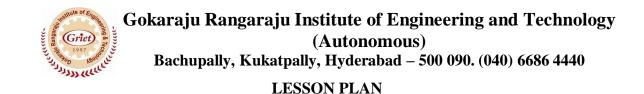
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Flexural bond stresses in Prestressed Concrete beam

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Flexural bond stresses

Assignment / Questions:

 A rectangular cross section of 240mm X 500mm, length of 10m carrying point oads 250KN at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> distance from both simply supported ends. Compute bond stress between cable Hose and Concrete. COB3, CO3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/24/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:31		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

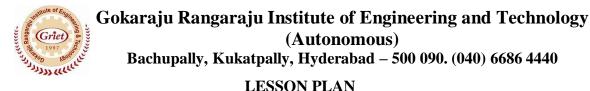
## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in bond stresses between cable and concrete

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:Problem Solving in bond stresses between cable and concrete

Assignment / Questions:

 A rectangular cross section of 300mm X 600mm, length of 10m carrying point loads 350KN at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> distance from both simply supported ends. Compute bond stress between cable Hose and Concrete. COB3, CO3



	LESSON PLAN	
: 2021-22		Date: 1/30/2022

Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/30/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:32		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

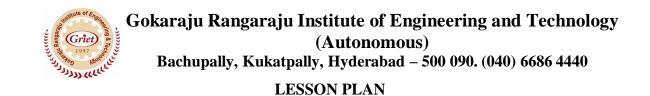
Problem Solving in bond stresses

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Problem Solving in bond stresses

Assignment / Questions:

A rectangular cross section of 240mm X 500mm, length of 10m carrying point loads 250KN at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> distance from both simply supported ends. Compute bond stress between cable Hose and Concrete. COB3, CO3



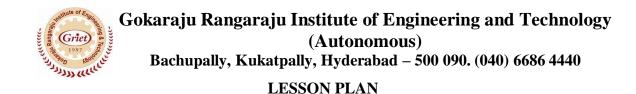
Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/31/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:33		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Anchorage	Zone or End	
Block		
Instructional/Lesson O	<u>bjectives:</u>	
On completion of this les	sson the student shall be able to:	
Anchorage Zone or End	Block	

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Anchorage Zone or End Block

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss about anchorage zone stresses in Post tensioned members. COB3, CO3



A 1 · <b>X</b> 7	2021 22	D ( 1/21/2022
Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 1/31/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:34		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesser Titles Duelless Ca	luin a	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

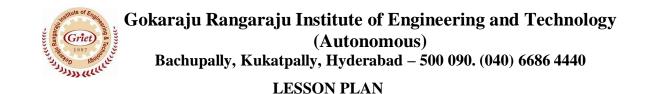
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in anchorage zone stresses

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Anchorage zone stresses problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss about various steps involved in determining Anchorage stresses. COB3,CO3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/1/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:35		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

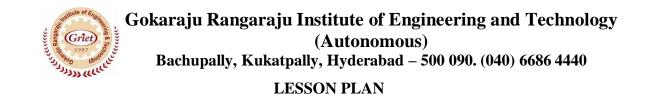
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving in Anchorage stresses.

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. A rectangular section of 200mm X 300mm with Prestressing force 2000KN acting at 75mm from top and bottom. COB3,CO3



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/1/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:36		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Analysis and design of continuous beam

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

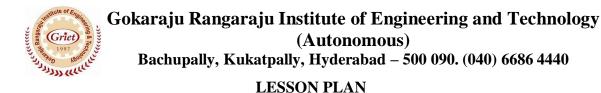
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Analysis and design of continuous beam

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

adnvantages of continuous beamand its appications in PSC

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss about effect of prestressing in Continuous beams. COB4, CO4



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/7/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:37		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Analysis and design of frame

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Analysis and design of Continuous beams

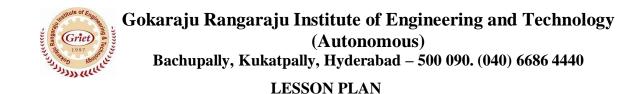
 Teaching Aids
 : white board,

 Different colour markersTeaching Points
 :

 Analysis and design of Continuous beams

Assignment / Questions:

1. A continuous prestressed concrete beam ABC (AB = BC = 10 m) has a uniform rectangular cross-section with a width of 100 mm and depth of 300 mm. The cable carrying an effective prestressing force of 360 kN is parallel to the axis of the beam and located at 100 mm from the soffit. (a) Determine the secondary and resultant moment at the central support B. (b) If the beam supports an imposed load of 1.5 kN/m, calculate the resultant stresses at top and bottom of the beam at B. Assume density of concrete as 24 kN/m. (e) Locate the resultant line of thrust through beam AB.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/7/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:38		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Analysis and design of		
pipes		
Instructional/Lesson Objectives:		

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Analysis of Continuous beams

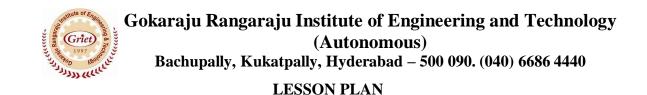
Teaching Aids	: white board,
Different colour markersTeaching	Points :
Analysis of Continuous beams	

Assignment / Questions:

- 1. A prestressed beam having a rectangular crOss section with a width of 120 mm and a depth of 300 nn is continuous over two spans. AB B 8 m. The cable with zero eccentuicily at Statically Indeterminate Structures 449 the ends and an eccentricity of 50 mm towards the top fibres of the beam over the central support, carries an effective force of 500 kN
  - (a) Calculate the secondary moment developed at B.

(b) If the beam supports concentrated loads of 20 kN each at mid-points of span, evaluate the resultant stresses at the central support section B.

(c) Locate also the position of the pressure line at section.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/8/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:39		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lasson Titles Analysis a	nd design of columns	

Lesson Title: Analysis and design of columns

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

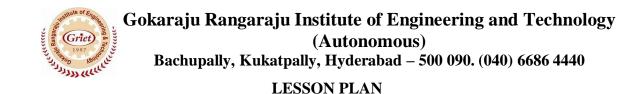
Analysis and design of columns

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Analysis and design of columns

Assignment / Questions:

1. A two span continuous beam ABC is simply supported at A and C and continuous ov It is pre-stressed with straight cable which lies 100mm below CGC. Determine the seconu moment at 'B' if F = 120kN. Take AB BC = 8m.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/8/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:40		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

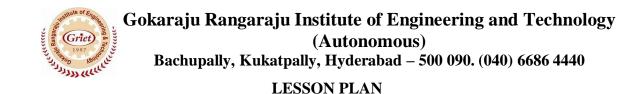
Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

- 1. Beam of uniform section shown in Fig. 9.13 as pre-stress concrete with an effective prestressing force of 300kN.
  - a. Sketch the C-line due to the pre-stress alone
  - b. Suggest a concordant cable profile
  - C. Determine SM and secondary reactions
  - d. Also sketch the C-line when the span AB and BC carry imposed load of 15kN/m and

5kN/m respectively. Also determine the stress distribution across the section which lies at 'B.



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/14/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:41		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lagon Title Problem S	alvina	

## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

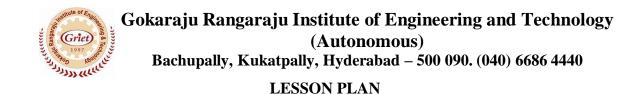
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

Design a continuous PSC beam of two spans AB and BC of 12m in length to support a UDL of 10KN/m. Tensile stresses are not permitted in concrete and the compressive strength on concrete is not to exceed 13MPa.Sketch the details of the cable profile and check the stresses developed at the support and span sections. COB4,CO4



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/14/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:42		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: About composite construction

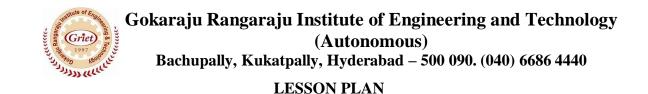
## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Advantages and disadvantages about composite construction

Teaching Aids	: white board,
Different colour markersTeaching	Points :
Advantages and disadvantages abo	out composite construction

Assignment / Questions:

1. Explain briefly about advantages and disadvantages of Composite construction. COB5,CO5



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/15/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:43		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
	1	

Lesson Title: Problem on propped construction

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to:

Problem on propped construction

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Problem on propped construction

Assignment / Questions:

1. Mention the differences between propped and Unpropped construction.

COB5,CO5



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous) Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440

## LESSON PLAN

Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/15/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:44		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Differential shrinkage of composites

## Instructional/Lesson Objectives:

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Differential shrinkage of composites

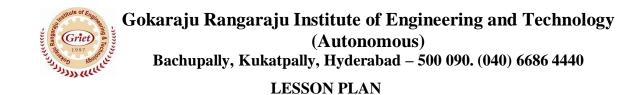
Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Differential shrinkage of composites

Assignment / Questions:

a) A composite T Beam is made up of a pretensioned rib 100 mm wide and 200 mm deep and a cast in situ slab, 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick having a modulus of elasticity of 28 KN/mm2. If the differential shrinkage is 100x10-6 units, estimate the shrinkage stresses developed in the precast and cast in situ units.
 b) Select some typical cross section of composite bridge decks with precast prestressed elements and explain with neat sketch.

COB 5, CO5



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/21/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:45		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Deflections	s of	
composites		

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Deflections of composites

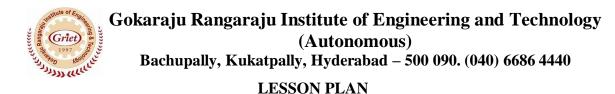
Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Deflections of composites

Assignment / Questions:

1. a) A composite T-girder of span 5 m is made up of a pretensioned rib of 100 mm wide and 200 mm deep, with an in-situ cast slab of 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick. The rib is prestressed by a straight cable having an eccentricity of 33.33 mm and carrying an initial force of 150kN. The loss of prestress may be assumed to be 15%. Design and check the composite T-beam for the limit state of deflection if it supports an imposed load of 3.2 KN/m for unpropped construction. Assume E as 35kN/m2 for both.

COB5,CO5



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/21/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	

Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>

Lesson Title: Problem Solving

Lesson No:46

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

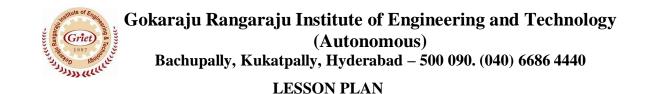
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Problem Solving

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Problem Solving

Assignment / Questions:

1. Summarize the advantages of using composite construction with prestressed and in situ concrete in structural members COB5,CO5



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/22/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:47		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Lesson Title: Flexural an	d Shear Strength	

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

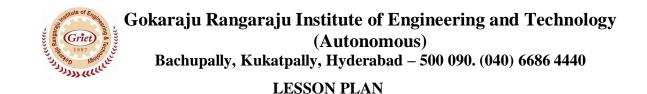
On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Flexural and Shear Strength

Teaching Aids : white board, Different colour markersTeaching Points :

Flexural and Shear Strength

Assignment / Questions:

1. A composite T Beam is made up of a pretensioned rib 100 mm wide and 200 mm deep and a cast in situ slab, 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick having a modulus of elasticity of 28 KN/mm2. If the differential shrinkage is 100x10-6 units, estimate the shrinkage stresses developed in the precast and cast in situ units. COB5, CO5



Academic Year	: 2021-22	Date: 2/22/2022
Semester	: II Year I Semester	
Name of the Program	: B.Tech	Section : A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty	: Mrs K Hemalatha	
Designation	: Asst. Professor	
Lesson No:48		Duration of Lesson: <u>1hr</u>
Laggar Title, Design of	composite section	

Lesson Title: Design of composite section

## **Instructional/Lesson Objectives:**

On completion of this lesson the student shall be able to: Design of composite section

Teaching Aids: white board,Different colour markersTeaching Points:

Design of composite section

Assignment / Questions:

1. Discuss various steps involved in the design of composite section. COB5, CO5

# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering COURSE COMPLETION STATUS

Academic Year : 2021-20	)22	Semester	: I
Name of the Program: M. Tech	a Structural Engg.	Year: II Year Secti	ion: A
<b>Course/Subject</b> : Design of P	restressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR2	0D5022
Name of the Faculty : Mrs K Hemalatha		Designation: Asst.Prof	
Dept.: Civil Engineering			

Units	Remarks	No. of Objectives Achieved	No. of Outcomes Achieved
Unit 1	Covered on time	1	1
Unit 2	Covered on time	1	1
Unit 3	Covered on time	1	1
Unit 4	Covered on time	1	1
Unit 5	Covered on time	1	1

Signature of HOD Date:

Signature of faculty Date:



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology Department of Civil Engineering EVALUATION STRATEGY

Academic Year : 202	21-2022	Semester	: I
Name of the Program: M.	Tech Structural Engg.	Year: II Year Sect	tion: A
Course/Subject : Design	of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR2	20D5022
Name of the Faculty : Mrs H	K Hemalatha	Designation: Asst.	Prof

## Dept.: Civil Engineering

1. TARGET:

a) Percentage for pass: 90%

b) Percentage of class:

Total Strength: 29

First class with distinction	17
First class	9
Pass class	3
Total strength (No's)	29

## 2. COURSE PLAN & CONTENT DELIVERY

•55 classes held for detailed demonstration of each topic and for analysis of problems in the class.

## **3 METHOD OF EVALUATION**

## **3.1 Continuous Assessment Examinations**

- Assignments: Assignments to assess the knowledge of the student on the basics and concepts in Prestressed Concrete, High strength concrete and High tensile steel Pretensioning and Post tensioning methods Systems of Prestressing. Losses in Prestress Analysis of PSC flexural members –Basic concepts- Ultimate strength in flexure –Codal provisions. Design of flexural members for ultimate and serviceability limit states Analysis and design for Shear and Torsion. Transmission of prestress in Pre-tensioned members Anchorage zone stresses for Post-tensioned members. Analysis and design of continuous beams and frames Choice of cable profile Linear transformation and concordancy Analysis and design of prestressed concrete Pipes and Columns with moments. Analysis and design of composite construction with precast PSC beams and cast in situ RC slabs Creep and Shrinkage effects Partial prestressing principles, analysis and design concepts Crack width calculations.
- Seminars: To assess the knowledge of the student in Prestressed Concrete.
- Quiz: To assess the knowledge of the student in various concepts and basics in Prestressed Concrete.
- Internal Examination: Internal Examinations to assess their overall knowledge in Prestressed Concrete.

## **3.2. Semester/End Examination**

To test their abilities in the course Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures and to approve their abilities learnt during the same.

**4.** List out any new topic(s) or any innovation you would like to introduce in teaching the subjects in this Semester.

Introduce drawing of reinforcement details.

Signature of HOD Date:

.

Signature of faculty Date:



# Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous)

## Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440 Mappings of CO's, COB's Vs PO's, POB's

# **Course Objectives - Course Outcomes Relationship Matrix**

## Assessment:

- 1. Assignment 2. Internal Examination 3. External Examination
- 4. Practical Projects 5. Viva

GR20D5022/ Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures		Course Outcomes			
Course Objectives	1	2	3	4	5
1	X				
2		X			
3			X		
4				X	
5					Х

GR20D5022/ Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Outcomes				
Assessments	1	2	3	4	5
1	X	Х	Х	Х	Х
2	X	Х	Х	Х	Х
3	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

GR20D5022/ Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Objectives					
Assessments	1	2	3	4	5	
1	X	X	Х	Х	Х	
2	X	X	Х	Х	Х	
3	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	

		1.Find out the losses in prestressed concrete and enhance its concepts, which include pre and post tensioning processes	М		М	М	Н	Н
GR20D	Design of Prestressed	2.Analyze and Design the statically determinate prestressed concrete members.		М	Н	М	М	Н
5022	Concrete Structures	3.Design the end blocks of prestressed concrete members		М	Н	М	М	Н
		4.Analyze and Design the statically indeterminate prestressed concrete members		М	Н	М	М	Н
		5.Design the composite structures using prestressed concrete techniques		М	Н	М	М	Н

## **RUBRIC TEMPLATE**

Academic Year: 2021-2022SetName of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.Course/Subject: Design of Prestressed Concrete StructuresName of the Faculty : Mrs K HemalathaDept.: Civil Engineering

Year: II Year Section: A Course Code: GR20D5022 Designation: Asst.Prof

Objective: To learn design aspects of prestressed concrete structures. Student Outcome: Learn design concepts, use of code, design of elements such as beams, columns and slabs against strength and serviceability.

			Beginning	Developing	Reflecting Development	Accomplishe d	Exemplary	Score
S. N o	Name of the Stude nt	Performance Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	
		The level of knowledge on basic requiremen ts for design	Low level of knowledge on basic rquirement s of design	Able to discuss the basic requireme nts of design	Ability to explain the basic requiremen ts of design	Full knowledge on basic requiremen ts of design	Analysing and implement ing the knowledg e of requireme nts of design	5
1	2024 1D20 15	The level of knowledge on design of structural elements.	Low level of knowledge on design of structural elements.	Able to discuss on design of structural elements.	Ability to explain design of structural elements.	Full knowledge on design of structural elements.	Analysing and applicatio n of knowledg e on design of structural elements.	5
		ofofdiscussknowledgeknowledgeand toto analyseto analysestudy the	and to study the serviceabil ity of structural	Ability to explain the serviceabili ty of structural elements.	Full knowledge on serviceabili ty of structural elements	Analysin g and implement ing the knowledge e of serviceabil ity of structural elements	5	
			•	•	•	A	verage Score	5

Semester

: I

			Beginning	Developing	Reflecting Development	Accomplishe d	Exemplary	Score
S. N o	Name of the Stude nt	Performance Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	
		The level of knowledge on basic requiremen ts for design	Low level of knowledge on basic rquirement s of design	Able to discuss the basic requireme nts of design	Ability to explain the basic requiremen ts of design	Full knowledge on basic requiremen ts of design	Analysing and implement ing the knowledg e of requireme nts of design	4
1	2024 1D20 24	The level of knowledge on design of structural elements.	Low level of knowledgeon design of structural elements.	Able to discuss on design of structural elements.	Ability to explain design of structural elements.	Full knowledge on design of structural elements.	Analysing and application of knowledge on design of structural elements.	4
		The level of knowledge to analyse serviceabili ty of structural elements.	Low level of knowledge to analyse serviceabili ty of structural elements.	Ability to discuss and to study the serviceabil ity of structural elements.	Ability to explain the serviceab ili ty of structural elements.	Full knowledge on serviceabili ty of structural elements.	Analysin g and implement ing the knowledg e of serviceabil ity of structural elements.	4
						Av	verage Score	4

			Beginning	Developing	Reflecting Development	Accomplished	Exemplary	Score
S. N o	Name of the Stude nt	Performance Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	
		The level of knowledge on basic requiremen ts for design	Low level of knowledge on basic rquirement s of design	Able to discuss the basic requireme nts of design	Ability to explain the basic requiremen ts of design	Full knowledge on basic requiremen ts of design	Analysing and implement ing the knowledg e of requireme nts of design	3
1	2024 1D20 18	The level of knowledge on design of structural elements.	Low level of knowledgeon design of structural elements.	Able to discuss on design of structural elements.	Ability to explain design of structural elements.	Full knowledge on design of structural elements.	Analysing and application of knowledge on design of structural elements.	3
		The level ofLow level ofAbility to discussknowledge to analyseknowledge to analyseand toserviceabili ty ofserviceabili ty ofserviceabili ity ofstructural elements.structural elements.elements.	Ability to explain the serviceab ili ty of structural elements.	Full knowledge on serviceabili ty of structural elements.	Analysin g and implement ing the knowledg e of serviceabil ity of structural elements.	3		
						Av		ıts.



## Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous)

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440 ASSIGNMENT I

Academic Year Name of the Progr	: 2021-2022 ram: M. Tech Structural Engg.	Semester Year: II Ye	: I ar <b>Section:</b> A
Course/Subject	: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structure	es Course Co	de: GR20D5022
Name of the Facul	ty : Mrs K Hemalatha	Designation	a: Asst.Prof

**Dept.:** Civil Engineering

- 1. Distinguish between pre and post tensioning method.
- 2. A prestressed concrete beam of section 120 mm wide and 300 mm deep is used over an effective span of 6 m to support a udl of 4 kN/m, which includes the self-weight of the beam. The beam is prestressed by straight cable carrying a force of 180 KN and located at an eccentricity of 50 mm. Determine the location of the thrust line in the beam and plot its position at quarter and central span section.
- 3. A prestressed concrete beam, 200 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is prestressed with wires area is equal to 320 mm2 located at a constant eccentricity of 50 mm and carrying an initial stress of 1000 N/mm2. The span of the beam is 10 m. Calculate the percentage loss of stress in wires in pre tensioning and post tensioning using the following data: Es 210 kN/mm2, relaxation of stress in steel 5% of initial stress, shrinkage of concrete 300x10<sup>-6</sup> for pre tensioning and 200x10<sup>-6</sup> for post tensioning, creep coefficient is 1.6 and slip at anchorage is 1 mm.
- 4. A cantilevered portion of prestressed concrete bridge with a rectangular cross section 600 mm wide and 1650 mm deep is 8 m long and carries a reaction of 350 kN from the suspended span at the free end, together with a udl of 60 kN/m inclusive of its own weight. The beam is prestressed by seven cable each carrying a force of 1000 kN, of which three are located at 150 mm, three at 400 mm and one at 750 mm from the top edge. Calculate the magnitude of the principal stresses at a point 550 mm from the top of cantilever at the supports. [CO2]
- 5. A prestressed girder of rectangular section 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is to be designed to support an ultimate shear force of 130 kN. The uniform prestress across the section is 5 N/mm2. Design the suitable spacing for the stirrups as per IS1343-2012. Take Fe415, M40 and an effective cover as 50 mm.
- 6. Estimate the transmission length at the ends of a pretensioned beam prestressed by 7-mm diameter wires. Assume the cube strength of concrete at transfer as 42 N/mm<sup>2</sup>



## Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous)

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090. (040) 6686 4440 ASSIGNMENT II

Academic Year: 2021-2022Name of the Program:M. Tech Structural Engg.	Semester : I Year: II Year Section: A
<b>Course/Subject</b> : Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures	Course Code: GR20D5022
Name of the Faculty : Mrs K Hemalatha	Designation: Asst.Prof

**Dept.:** Civil Engineering

- 1. The end block of prestressed concrete girder is 200 mm wide and 300 mm deep. The beam is post tensioned by two Freyssinet anchorages each of 100 mm diameter with their centres located at 75 mm from the top and bottom of the beam. The force transmitted by each anchorage being 2000kN. Compute bursting force and design suitable reinforcements as per IS1343.
- 2. Estimate the transmission length at the ends of a pretensioned beam prestressed by 7-mm diameter wires by using Krishna Murthy empirical relation. Assume the cube strength of concrete at transfer as 42 N/ mm<sup>2</sup>.
- 3. A continuous prestressed concrete beam ABC (AB=BC=10 m) has a uniform rectangular cross section with a width of 100 mm and depth of 300 mm. The cable carrying an effective prestressing force of 360 kN is parallel to the axis of the beam and located at 100 mm from the soffit. Determine the secondary and resultant moment at the central support B and locate the resultant line of thrust through beam AB.
- 4. A composite T Beam is made up of a pretensioned rib 100 mm wide and 200 mm deep and a cast in situ slab, 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick having a modulus of elasticity of 28 kN/mm<sup>2</sup>. If the differential shrinkage is 100x10<sup>-6</sup> units, determine the shrinkage stresses developed in the precast and cast in situ units.
- 5. A composite T-girder of span 5 m is made up of a pretensioned rib of 100 mm wide and 200 mm deep, with an in situ cast slab of 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick. The rib is prestressed by a straight cable having an eccentricity of 33.33 mm and carrying an initial force of 150kN. The loss of prestress may be assumed to be 15%. Check the composite T-beam for the limit state of deflection if it supports an imposed load of 3.2 kN/m for (a) unpropped construction and (b) propped construction. Assume E as 35kN/m<sup>2</sup> for both.
- 6. Design a composite slab for the bridge deck using a standard inverted I section. The top flange is 250mm wide and 100 mm thick. The bottom flange is 500 mm wide and 250mm thick. The web thickness is 100mm and over all depth of the section is 655 mm. it has to support a live load of 50 kN/m<sup>2</sup> over an effective span of 12 m. Using M40 grade for pretensioned beam at a transfer of 36 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and M30 for cast in situ slan. Determine the minimum prestress necessary.

## M.Tech II Year I Semester Regular Examinations, March 2022 DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE Model Question Paper (Structural Engineering) Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 70

## Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of Part-A and Part-B

2.Part-A (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.

3. Part-B (for 50 marks) consists of five questions with internal choice, answer all questions.

## PART – A (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

	10 * 2 = 20  M	arks
1. a.	Explain the principle of prestressing.	[2]
b.	What are the advantages of prestressed concrete?	[2]
c.	What is curvature effect?	[2]
d.	Explain the effect of torsion on prestressed concrete sections.	[2]
e.	State the assumptions made in the analysis of prestressed concrete flexural members	[2]
f.	What are the various methods generally used for the investigation of anchorage zone stressed?	[2]
g.	Explain about concordancy.	[2]
h.	What are cap cables and where are they used?	[2]
i.	What is the influence of differential shrinkage on composite prestressed concrete members?	[2]
j.	List the commonly used method to analyse secondary moments in prestressed concrete continuous members.	[2]

# $\begin{array}{c} PART-B\\ (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks )\\ 5*10=50 \ Marks \end{array}$

2. A prestressed concrete beam supports a live load of 4kN/m over a simply supported span of 8m. The beam has an I-section with an overall depth of 400mm. The thickness of the flange and web are 60 and 80mm, respectively. The width of the flange is 200mm. They beam is to be prestressed by an effective prestressing force of 235kN at a suitable eccentricity such that the resultant stress at the soffit of the beam at the centre of the span is zero. Find the eccentricity required for the force. If the tendon is concentric, what should be the magnitude of the prestressing force for the resultant stress to be zero at the bottom fiber of the central span section.

#### OR

**3.** (a) Explain the limitations of prestressed concrete.

[10]

[10]

(b) A prestress concrete beam spanning over 8m is of rectangular section, 150mm wide

and 300mm deep. The beam is prestressed by a parabolic cable having an eccentricity of 75mm below the centroidal axis at centre of span and an eccentricity of 25mm above the centroidal axis at the support sections. The initial force in the cable s 350kN. The beam supports three concentrated loads of 10kN each at intervals of 2m.  $E_c$ = 38kN/mm<sup>2</sup>.Neglecting losses of prestress, estimate the short-term deflection due to (prestress+ self weight); and Allowing for 20% loss inprestress, estimate the long-term deflection under (prestress+ self weight+ live load), assuming creep coefficient as 1.80.

4. A PSC beam of effective span 15m is of rectangular section 500mm wide and 1000mm [10] deep. A tendons consist of  $3600 \text{mm}^2$  of strands of characteristic strength 1700 N/mm<sup>2</sup> with an effective prestress of 910 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The strands are located 870mm from the top face of the beam. If  $f_{cu} = 60 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , estimate the flexural strength of the section as per BS provisions for the following cases: (i)Bonded tendons (ii) Unbonded tendons.

#### OR

5. (a) Explain the various losses of prestress in post-tensioned members.

(b) A prestressed girder of rectangular section 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is to be designed to support an ultimate shear force of 130 kN. The uniform prestress across the section is 5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Design the suitable spacing for the stirrups as per IS1343-2012. Take Fe415, M40 and an effective cover as 50 mm.

6. A high-tensile cable comprising 12 strands of 15 mm diameter (12K15 of PSC Freyssinet system) with an effective force of 2500 kN is anchored concentrically in an end block of a post- tensioned beam. The end block is 400 mm wide by 800 mm deep and the anchor plate is 200 mm wide by 260 mm deep. Design suitable anchorage zone reinforcements using Fe-415 grade HYSD bars using IS:1343 code provisions. [10]

7. Design an I-section for a simply supported post-tensioned concrete beam of span 18 m [10] subjected to an imposed load of 25 kN/m over its entire span. The permissible tensile stress in steel is 1250 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and the permissible stresses in concrete are: At transfer: 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Compression) and 2.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Tensile). At working load: 15 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Compression) and 1.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Tensile).

8. A prestressing force of 400 kN is to be transmitted through a distribution plate [10]  $200 \text{ mm} \times 150 \text{ mm}$ , the centre of which is located at 150 mm from the bottom of an end block of section 200 mm  $\times$  400 mm. Determine the position and magnitude of maximum tensile stress on a horizontal section passing through the centre of the distribution plate.

#### OR

**9**. A continuous prestressed concrete beam ABC (AB = BC = 10 m) has a **[10]** uniform rectangular cross-section with a width of 100 mm and depth of 300 mm. The cable carrying an effective prestressing force of 360 kN is parallel to the axis of the beam and located at 100 mm from the soffit.

(i) Determine the secondary and resultant moment at the central support B. (ii) If the beam supports an imposed load of 1.5 kN/m, calculate the resultant stresses attop and bottom of the beam at B. Assume density of concrete as 24  $kN/m^3$ .

10. A simply supported pre-tensioned concrete beam of cross-section 200 mm× [10] 350 mm has an effective span of 8 m, is prestressed by tendons with their centroid is 150 mm from the bottom of the beam. The initial prestressing force in tendons is 400 kN. The beam is incorporated in a composite T-beam by casting a top flange of width 450 mm and thickness 60 mm. If the composite beam is subjected to a live load of  $15 \text{ kN/m}^2$ , determine the resultant stresses developed in the precast and cast-in-situ concrete assuming the pre-tensioned beam is propped. Adopt the loss of prestress as 20% and the modulus of elasticity of concrete in precast and cast-in-situ is the same.

11. 11. A two-span continuous concrete beam ABC (AB=BC=12 m) has a rectangular section, 300 mm wide & 800 mm deep. The beam is prestressed by a cable carrying an effective force of 700 kN. The cable has a linear profile in the span AB & parabolic profile in span BC. The eccentricities of the cable are +50 mm at A, -100 mm at a distance of 7 m from A & +200 mm at support B & -200 mm at mid span of BC (- below and + above centroidal axis). Sketch the line of thrust in the beam if it supports a uniformly distributed load of 5 KN/m which includes the self-weight of the beam. Find the resultant stress distribution at the mid- support section.[10]



## GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (Autonomous)

## **IIM.TechI Semester Mid- IExaminations** DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

## (Structural Engineering)

#### **Time: 90 Minutes**

#### Max Marks: 20

	SUBJECTIVE (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)Time: 75 Minutes3 * 5 =15 Marks			
1	A prestressed concrete beam of section 120 mm wide and 300 mm deep is used over an effective span of 6 m to support a udl of 4 kN/m, which includes the self-weight of the beam. The beam is prestressed by straight cable carrying a force of 180 KN and located at an eccentricity of 50 mm. Determine the location of the thrust line in the beam and plot its position at quarter and central span section.	[5]	CO	BL
2	<ul><li>(a) Distinguish between pre and post tensioned members.</li><li>(b) Explain the need for high strength steel and concrete in prestressedconcrete structures.</li></ul>	[5]	СО	BL
3	A cantilevered portion of prestressed concrete bridge with a rectangular cross section 600 mm wide and 1650 mm deep is 8 m long and carries a reaction of 350 kN from the suspended span at the free end, together with a udl of 60 kN/m inclusive of its own weight. The beam is prestressed by seven cable each carrying a force of 1000 kN, of which three are located at 150 mm, three at 400 mm and one at 750 mm from the top edge. Calculate the magnitude of the principal stresses at a point 550 mm from the top of cantilever at the supports.	[5]	СО	BL
4	A prestressed girder of rectangular section 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is to be designed to support an ultimate shear force of 130 kN. The uniform prestress across the section is 5 N/mm2. Design the suitable spacing for the stirrups as per IS1343-2012. Take Fe415, M40 and an effective cover as 50 mm.	[5]	СО	BL
5	<ul><li>(a) Discuss aboutweb cracks and shear cracks with the help of sketches.</li><li>(b) Explain the effect of torsion on prestressed concrete sections.</li></ul>	[5]	СО	BL
6	A prestressed concrete beam, 200 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is prestressed [5 with wires area is equal to 320 mm2 located at a constant eccentricity of 50 mm and carrying an initial stress of 1000 N/mm2. The span of the beam is 10 m. Calculate the percentage loss of stress in wires in pre tensioning and post tensioning using the following data: $E_s$ = 210 KN/mm2, relaxation of stress in steel 5% of initial stress, shrinkage of concrete 300x10 <sup>-6</sup> for pre tensioning and 200x10 <sup>-6</sup> for post tensioning, creepcoefficient is 1.6 and slip at anchorage is 1 mm.	] CC	) BL	

Time	OBJECTIVE Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks) : 15 Minutes10 * <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> = 5 Marks		
1	Loss of stress due to elastic deformation of concrete depends upon (a) Relaxation of Steel (b) Friction and Anchorage Slip (c) Modular Ratio (d) None	]	]
2	Loss of stress due to friction depends upon (a) Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (b) Coefficient of Friction (c) Relaxation of Steel (d) All the above	[	]
3	<ul> <li>Horizontal or axial prestressing f concrete beams</li> <li>(a) Reduces the shear strength of the member</li> <li>(b) Has no effect on the shear strength</li> <li>(c) Increases the shear strength (d) All the above</li> </ul>	]	]
4	Ultimate shear strength of prestressed beams failing due to flexure-shear cracks isinfluenced by (a) The width of the section (b) Effective prestress after all loses (c) Tensile strength of concrete (d) Shear strength of concrete.	[	]
5	The ideal cross-section recommended to resist shear and torsion in bridge girders is (a) Rectangular (b) Tee (c) Hollow box (d) I section	[	]
6	Eccentric tendons in a concrete beam section induce (a) Only direct stress (b) Only bending stress (c) Direct and bending stress (d) Only Shear stress	[	]
7	Uniformly distributed load on a concrete beam can be effectively counter balancedby selecting (a) a Concentric cable (b) an Eccentric cable (c) a Parabolic cable (d) a Trapezoidal cable	]	]
8	Resultant stress in the cross-section of a prestressed beam comprises of (a) Prestress + Dead-Load stress + Live-Load stress (b) Prestress + Dead-Load stress (c) Prestress + Live-Load stress (d) Dead Load + Live Load	[	]
9	At the end face of a pretensioned beam the tensile stress in steel is (a) Maximum (b) Zero (c) Minimum (d) Cannot define	]	]
10	<ul> <li>At a distance equal to the transmission length from the end face of a pretensioned beam, the force in the tendon is</li> <li>(a) Zero</li> <li>(b) 50 per cent of the initial prestressing force</li> <li>(c) Equal to the initial prestressing force</li> <li>(d) 75 per cent of the initial prestressing force</li> </ul>	]	]



## GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

## (Autonomous) IIM.TechI Semester Mid- IIExaminations

#### DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (Structural Engineering) Minutes Data of Exam: 23.02-2022

Time: 90 Minutes Date of Exam:23-02-2022 Max Marks: 20

	Time: 90 MinutesDate of Exam:23-02-2022Max Marks:	20		
	SUBJECTIVE			
	(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)			
	Time: 75 Minutes3 * 5 =15 Marks		GOA	DIA
1	Estimate the transmission length at the ends of a pretensioned beam	[5]	CO3	BL3
	prestressed by 7-mm diameter wires by using Krishna Murthy empirical			
	relation. Assume the cube strength of concrete at transfer as $42 \text{ N/ mm}^2$			
2	A pre-stressed concrete beam 250 mm wide and 650 mm deep is subjected	[5]	CO3	BL4
	to an effective prestressing force of 1360 kN along the longitudinal			
	centroidal axis. The cables are placed symmetrically over mild steel anchor			
	plate of area 150 mm x 350 mm. Design the end block. Take the			
	characteristic strength of concrete and its cube strength at transfer as 30			
	N/mm <sup>2</sup> . Assume initial prestressing force=1.2 times the			
	effective prestressing force.			
3	A continuous prestressed concrete beam ABC (AB=BC=10 m) has a	[5]	CO4	BL4
	uniform rectangular cross section with a width of 100 mm and depth of 300			
	mm. The cable carrying an effective prestressing force of 360 kN is parallel			
	to the axis of the beam and located at 100 mm from the soffit. Determine the			
	secondary and resultant moment at the central support B and locate the			
	resultant line of thrust through beam AB			
4	A prestressed girder of rectangular section 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep,	[5]	CO4	BL4
-	is to be designed to support an ultimate shear force of 130 KN. The uniform	[2]	0.04	DLA
	prestress across the section is 5 N/mm2. Design the suitable spacing for the			
	stirrups as per IS1343-2012. Take Fe415, M40 and an effective cover as 50			
	mm.		<u> </u>	D
5	A composite T-girder of span 5 m is made up of a pretensioned rib of 100mm	[5]	CO5	BL5
	wide and 200 mm deep, with an in-situ cast slab of 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick. The rib is prestressed by a straight cable having an			
	eccentricity of 33.33 mm and carrying an initial force of 150kN. The loss of			
	prestress may be assumed to be 15%. Check the composite T-beam for the			
	limit state of deflection if it supports an imposed load of 3.2 KN/m for			
	unpropped construction. Assume E as $35$ kN/m <sup>2</sup> for both			
6	A composite T Beam is made up of a pretensioned rib 100 mm wide and 200	[5]	CO5	BL5
	mm deep and a cast in situ slab, 400 mm wide and 40 mm thick having a			
	modulus of elasticity of 28 KN/mm <sup>2</sup> . If the differential shrinkageis 100x10 <sup>-6</sup>			
	units, determine the shrinkage stresses developed in the precast and cast in			
	situ units.			

	OBJECTIVE							
	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)							
	(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)							
	Time: 10 Minutes Date: $23-02-202210 * 1/2 = 5$ Marks							
1	The resultant stresses in concrete at any section are obtained by the effect of	[]						
	(a) Prestress and torsion stresses(b) Prestress and shear stresses							
	(c) Prestress and flexural stresses(d) Prestress and bending stresses							
2	The concept of pressure line is very useful in understanding the concept of	[ ]						
	(a) Bending mechanism (b) Shear mechanism							
	(c) Torsion mechanism (d) Load carrying mechanism							
3	The soffit of the beam after the transfer of prestress to concrete will be under	[ ]						
	(a) Bondage (b) Breakage							
	(c) Compression (d) Tension							
4	If the direct stresses are compressive, then the magnitude of principal stresses	[]						
	in prestressed concrete member gets							
	(a) Zero (b) Increased							
	(c) Decreased (d) Constant							
5	The ultimate shear resistance of prestressed concrete with web shear cracking	[ ]						
	but without flexural crakes & mainly governed by							
-	(a) Zero (b) Limiting value(c) Infinity(d) Constant							
6	In the anchorage zone or the end block of a post tensioned prestressed concrete							
	element, the state of stress distribution is considered as							
	(a) Unity(b) Zero							
7	(c) Complex (d) Easy	Г 1						
/	Due to the effect of composite action sizes of precast prestressed units can be (a) Serviced(b) Increased	[]						
	(c) No change(d) Reduced							
	(c) No change(u) Reduced							
8	Concordant cable profile is	[]						
0	(a) that produce no support reaction due to prestressing	LJ						
	(b) parabolic in nature							
	(c) produce no bending moment at the supports of beam							
	(d) laid corresponding to axial stress diagram							
9	The prestressed concrete member develops deformation under the influence of	[]						
	(a) Self weight(b) Stress strain diagram (c) Flexural moments (d) Prestress							
	and transverse loads							
10	At a distance equal to the transmission length from the end face of a	[						
	pretensioned beam, the force in the tendon is							
	(a) Zero							
	(b) 50 per cent of the initial prestressing force							
	(c) Equal to the initial prestressing force							
	75 per cent of the initial prestressing force							

## GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (Autonomous) Department of Civil Engineering STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING Mid II Examination Attendance Sheet

Sub: Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures

Room	No: 4112
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	0: 4112			Date.22/02/22 (III
S.No	ROLL NUMBER	NAME OF THE STUDENT	Booklet No	Signature
1	20241D2001	ADUVALA RAJESH KHANNA	414042	OL
2	20241D2002	DURGAM NISHIPRIYA	414057	Non
3	20241D2003	ASHALA SHARATH KUMAR	414058	A.JL-It
4	20241D2004	BODDUPALLI JAGADEESH	84524	B. Jogade
5	20241D2005	BOODIDA RAKESH KUMAR	414076	Pak
6	20241D2006	H KARAN KUMAR	414065	Hilaan Kno
7	20241D2007	JADAV PAVAN KALYAN	414072	Daub
8	20241D2008	JAKKULA SRINIVAS	414036	J. toting
9	20241D2009	JANGA AJAY KUMAR	414056	g. pr j
10	20241D2010	JANGILI VIDYA SAGAR YADAV	414059 .	40077
11	20241D2011	KANDI USHA SRI	414074	K.usha sni
12	20241D2012	KOTLA SAI PRAKASH	414068	Kotten.
13	20241D2013	KOTTE SAI KRISHNA	414071	Aus
14	20241D2014	MADAM SAMKEERTHANA	- ARSENT	
15	20241D2015	MADHIKUNTLA SHIREESHA	414055	steres
16	20241D2016	MALYALA PRIYANKA	414060	Zazyanka. 1
17	20241D2017	MANDALA NAVEEN	414067	( daven
18	20241D2018	CHENNA JHANSI	414070	Thoy
19	20241D2019	MOHAMMED YASIR HUSSAIN	414046	autin
20	20241D2020	NARAPA SIVA BHASKAR REDDY	414061	NSive
21	20241D2021	POLU SIREESH KUMAR REDDY	414066	PSERA
22	20241D2022	SAMA MADHAVI	113119	of y
23	20241D2023	SHAIK ANSAR AHMED	414048.	Ansar
24	20241D2024	PANDRALA SANJANA	414053	Sarjana
25	20241D2025	GUGULOTHU AMRUTHAKALA	414062.	pr-st
26	20241D2026	JAGANNADHAM ROHITH KUMAR	414063	J. Rohith 1
27	20241D2027	DAIDA VERONICA PRIYADHARSHINI	414064.	allympall
28	20241D2028	ALETI GANESH	414069	Ahanesh
29	20241D2029	KAKI SAI TULASI PRASANTHI	4140:15	KP.

No of Students Present: 2& No of Students Absent: 01 Total No of Students: 29

An

Date:22/02/22 (FN)

Faculty Signature

## GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

## (Autonomous)

#### Department of Civil Engineering M.Tech II-I (STE)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Room No: 4112		MID 1 EXAMINATIO	14	Date:27/12/21 (FN)
S.No	ROLL NUMBER	NAME OF THE STUDENT	Booklet No	Signature
1	20241D2001	ADUVALA RAJESH KHANNA	394561	02
2	20241D2002	DURGAM NISHIPRIYA	394560	avat 2712
3	20241D2003	ASHALA SHARATH KUMAR 394562	394561	P2 A.8
4	20241D2004	BODDUPALLI JAGADEESH	394,563	Egedees
5	20241D2005	BOODIDA RAKESH KUMAR	113117	aparts
6	20241D2006	H KARAN KUMAR	394565	H. Rosan huras.
7	20241D2007	JADAV PAVAN KALYAN	394566	Applater
8	20241D2008	JAKKULA SRINIVAS	394567	J-Shinvey
9	20241D2009	JANGA AJAY KUMAR	394580	A. apont
10	20241D2010	JANGILI VIDYA SAGAR YADAV	394571	tran
11	20241D2011	KANDI USHA SRI	394576	k ushe mi
12	20241D2012	KOTLA SAI PRAKASH	394573	K.O.Jph
13	20241D2013	KOTTE SAI KRISHNA	394174	AA
14	20241D2014	MADAM SAMKEERTHANA	394570	Keelthavams
15	20241D2015	MADHIKUNTLA SHIREESHA	394581	staries
16	20241D2016	MALYALA PRIYANKA	394568	Polyanka ,
17	20241D2017	MANDALA NAVEEN	394569	Chaveer
18	20241D2018	CHENNA JHANSI	394570	aJuna
19	20241D2019	MOHAMMED YASIR HUSSAIN	394 582	min
20	20241D2020	NARAPA SIVA BHASKAR REDDY	394 583	N. Sira
21	20241D2021	POLU SIREESH KUMAR REDDY	394584	Print
22	20241D2022	SAMA MADHAVI	394585	S.Madhavi
23	20241D2023	SHAIK ANSAR AHMED	394589	Ansor
24	20241D2024	PANDRALA SANJANA	594579	Smilline
25	20241D2025	GUGULOTHU AMRUTHAKALA	394586	AN
26	20241D2026	JAGANNADHAM ROHITH KUMAR	394587	J. Rohith
27	20241D2027	DAIDA VERONICA PRIYADHARSHINI	394575	Verlegnial
28	20241D2028	ALETI GANESH	394588	A hunesh
29	20241D2029	KAKI SAI TULASI PRASANTHI	394577	(KP.

No of Students Present: 29 No of Students Absent: NIL Total No of Students: 29

#### **Faculty Signature**

1. M. Saradia



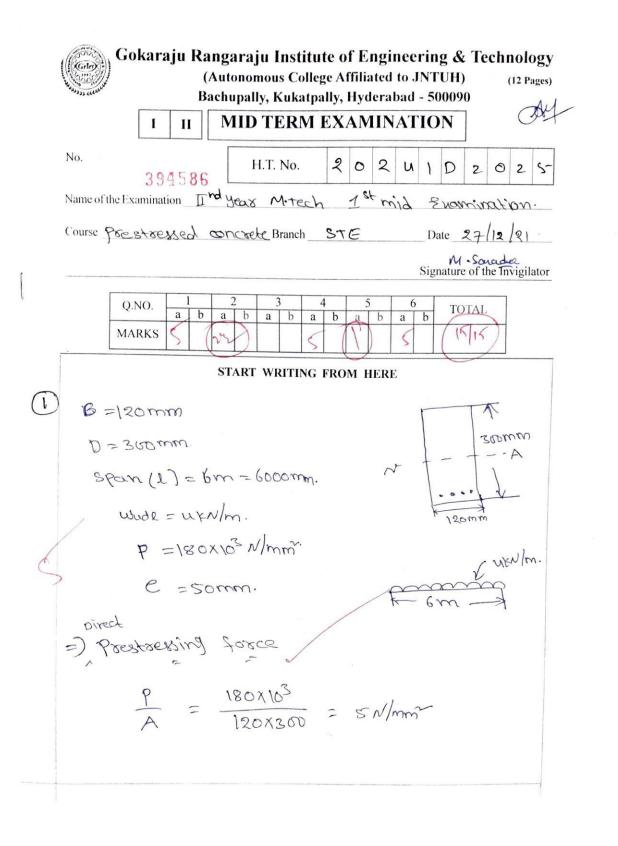
## **Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology** M.Tech II Year I Semester STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING DPSC MID I EXAMINATION

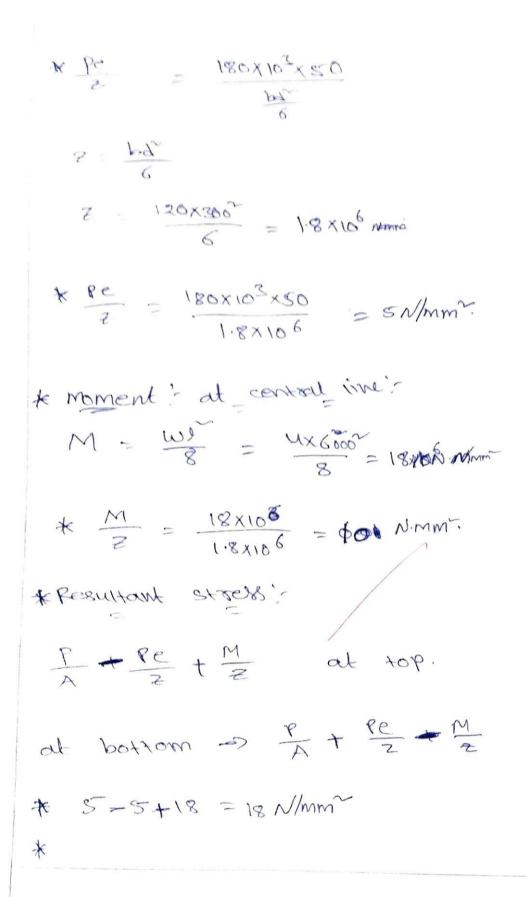
S.No	Roll No	Student Name	Obj(5M)	Sub(15M)	Total(20M)
1	20241D2001	ADUVALA RAJESH KHANNA	3	12	15
2	20241D2002	DURGAM NISHIPRIYA	3	13	16
3	20241D2003	ASHALA SHARATH KUMAR	3	15	18
4	20241D2004	BODDUPALLI JAGADEESH	4	14	18
5	20241D2005	BOODIDA RAKESH KUMAR	3	11	14
6	20241D2006	H KARAN KUMAR	2	4	6
7	20241D2007	JADAV PAVAN KALYAN	3	13	16
8	20241D2008	JAKKULA SRINIVAS	4	13	17
9	20241D2009	JANGA AJAY KUMAR	3	9	12
10	20241D2010	JANGILI VIDYA SAGAR YADAV	3	8	11
11	20241D2011	KANDI USHA SRI	4	6	10
12	20241D2012	KOTLA SAI PRAKASH	3	14	17
13	20241D2013	KOTTE SAI KRISHNA	3	11	14
14	20241D2014	MADAM SAMKEERTHANA	3	11	14
15	20241D2015	MADHIKUNTLA SHIREESHA	3	15	18
16	20241D2016	MALYALA PRIYANKA	2	15	17
17	20241D2017	MANDALA NAVEEN	3	10	13
18	20241D2018	CHENNA JHANSI	2	10	12
19	20241D2019	MOHAMMED YASIR HUSSAIN	4	14	18
20	20241D2020	NARAPA SIVA BHASKAR REDDY	4	15	19
21	20241D2021	POLU SIREESH KUMAR REDDY	3	11	14
22	20241D2022	SAMA MADHAVI	5	14	19
23	20241D2023	SHAIK ANSAR AHMED	5	15	20
24	20241D2024	PANDRALA SANJANA	4	10	14
25	20241D2025	GUGULOTHU AMRUTHAKALA	4	15	19
26	20241D2026	JAGANNADHAM ROHITH KUMAR	5	14	19
27	20241D2027	DAIDA VERONICA PRIYADHARSHINI	2	14	16
28	20241D2028	ALETI GANESH	5	14	19
29	20241D2029	KAKI SAI TULASI PRASANTHI	2	10	12



## **Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology** M.Tech II Year I Semester STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING DPSC MID II EXAMINATION

S.No	Roll No	Student Name	Obj(5M)	Sub(15M)	Total(20M)
1	20241D2001	ADUVALA RAJESH KHANNA	4	11	15
2	20241D2002	DURGAM NISHIPRIYA	2	11	13
3	20241D2003	ASHALA SHARATH KUMAR	2	12	14
4	20241D2004	BODDUPALLI JAGADEESH	1	11	12
5	20241D2005	BOODIDA RAKESH KUMAR	3	14	17
6	20241D2006	H KARAN KUMAR	2	11	13
7	20241D2007	JADAV PAVAN KALYAN	2	9	11
8	20241D2008	JAKKULA SRINIVAS	4	7	11
9	20241D2009	JANGA AJAY KUMAR	4	9	13
10	20241D2010	JANGILI VIDYA SAGAR YADAV	2	7	9
11	20241D2011	KANDI USHA SRI	3	11	14
12	20241D2012	KOTLA SAI PRAKASH	2	8	10
13	20241D2013	KOTTE SAI KRISHNA	2	12	14
14	20241D2014	MADAM SAMKEERTHANA		AB	
15	20241D2015	MADHIKUNTLA SHIREESHA	3	15	18
16	20241D2016	MALYALA PRIYANKA	1	13	14
17	20241D2017	MANDALA NAVEEN	2	8	10
18	20241D2018	CHENNA JHANSI	2	11	13
19	20241D2019	MOHAMMED YASIR HUSSAIN	2	12	14
20	20241D2020	NARAPA SIVA BHASKAR REDDY	3	13	16
21	20241D2021	POLU SIREESH KUMAR REDDY	3	13	16
22	20241D2022	SAMA MADHAVI	1	12	13
23	20241D2023	SHAIK ANSAR AHMED	3	13	16
24	20241D2024	PANDRALA SANJANA	1	12	13
25	20241D2025	GUGULOTHU AMRUTHAKALA	2	12	14
26	20241D2026	JAGANNADHAM ROHITH KUMAR	2	12	14
27	20241D2027	DAIDA VERONICA PRIYADHARSHINI	2	14	16
28	20241D2028	ALETI GANESH	2	12	14
29	20241D2029	KAKI SAI TULASI PRASANTHI	3	13	16





Kal bottom >>  $\frac{M}{P} = \frac{18 \times 10^{4}}{180 \times 10^{3}} = 100 \text{ N/mm}^{2}$ =) moment at suater position of section -\* M = <u>30</u>  $M = \frac{3 \times U \times 6600}{32} = 13.5 \times 10^6 N.MM.$  $* \frac{M}{2} = \frac{13.5 \times 10^6}{1.8 \times 10^6} = 7.5 \text{ M/mm}^{-1}$ \* Resultant Stresses:-7.5 N/mm 1 Y \* At lop - P - Pe + M · 180x40 5-5+ 4:5 = 7.5 ~/mm? \* At bottom =) 5+5-7.5 = 2.5 N/mm2

$$K \underbrace{M}_{P} = \frac{13 \cdot 5 \times 10^{6}}{18 \times 10^{3}} = 75 \text{ MANAMIN}$$

$$C = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$N \underbrace{4}_{P} \underbrace{5}_{P} \underbrace{7}_{P} \underbrace{7}_{P}$$

ł

\* 
$$fy = us N/mm$$
  
\*  $fck = uc N/mm$   
\*  $essective cover = 50mm$ .  
)  $Vco = 0.67bDV(5t+0.85ceft)$   
 $ft = 0.2uV5cc$   
 $ft = 0.2uV5cc$   
 $ft = 0.2uV5cc$   
 $Vco = 0.67x150x30DV(1.517)+0.8x5x(1.517)$   
 $Vco = 30130d$   
 $Vco = 32.22x10^{3}N.mm^{2}$ .  
 $Vco < V$   
 $S122kk 130EN$ .  
\* when  $V_{co} < V$ , shear reinforcement shall  
be provided.

.

then steduced o.53+ = 0.5x250= 25mm/ 6 hiven data'-B=200mm. 150 D = 300mm.Asea = 320mm2. e = somm. ES = 210N/mm Ec= 35N/mm . Rebuation of steel =5% of initial stress. · Shrinkare of concrete = 300×106. for prerensioning Post tensioning = 200×106. · creep coefficient = 1.6. - Sile anchorage is=1mm. 12

\* Prestressing force = 
$$A \times EF$$
  
= 320×1000  
 $P = 320 \text{ kN}$ .

$$f(I) = \frac{bb^3}{12} = \frac{200\times300^3}{12} = 450\times10^6 \text{ Mmm}^3$$

$$* = \frac{bd^{2}}{6} = \frac{200\times 300}{6} = 3\times 10^{6}$$

$$* M = \frac{W^2}{8} = \frac{320 \times 10^3 \times 1000}{8} = 4 \times 10^{10} \text{ /mm}^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{210}{35}\right) \times fc$$

$$fc = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{Mbe}{I} + \frac{Mbe}{T}$$

$$= \frac{320\times10^{3}}{200\times300} + \frac{4\times10^{5}\times400}{400\times10^{6}} + \frac{4\times10^{6}\times50\times10}{400\times10^{6}} = 225\times1/m^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Pe}{2} = \frac{320\times0^{3}\times50}{3\times10^{6}} = 5:35\times1/m^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Pe}{2} = \frac{320\times0^{3}\times50}{3\times10^{6}} = 5:35\times1/m^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 22.74\times1/m^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\times10^{5}\times20\times10^{5}\times10^{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 22.74\times1/m^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times10^{5}\times1$$

\* 1053 of Prestress in past considering = 128 UIN/mm =) Percentage of pre-stension loss of stress = 17.2 1/1 => Percentage of post revision loss of stress = 12.101 Distinguish between pre and post tensioned member. Poe-tension Post-tension \* In a Pre-tensioned \* In a Post-tensioned in which the tendors A method of Prestressing are tensioned before concrete in which coxcreting. Prestressing steel is tensioned against the 9 harden concrete. \* The uttimate of & the attinude lood Bond. on no bearing not bond. \* The prestreasing is a used for

shorter spans like ensent pores \* In pre-tensioned has a more 108803 compare to post-tension. \* In a poe-persioned the calle wires are in Straight ine. It can be placed in Incined or curve but is is difficult.

\* IN Post tensioning are used for longer span bridges

- \* In Roel-tensioned has a less losses composed to pretension.
- # In Post-tensioned the wires are placing so much easy compare to pretensioning.

59) \* They are two types of cracks. a) web crack b) shear crack.

Sound

\* web couches are the interior part and shear cracks are the succided part. \* The cracks are placed in succided \* The Gracks are placed in succided.

Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous College Affiliated to JNTUH) (12 Pages) Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500090 MID TERM EXAMINATION I Π No. D 8 414047 2 0 2 2 4 1 0 H.T. No. 1 Name of the Examination I M. Tech I sem 1st MiD Branch Structural Engg. Date 23/2/2022 Course DPSC Signature of the Invigilator 6 4 5 3 2 TOTAL Q.NO. b b a a b a b a b a b a IT MARKS 15 START WRITING FROM HERE Given data, prestressed Jorce = 1000 KN. Jone 3) 60 KN m. 350KN 8m 150 220mm 400 0 0 0. 0 0 0 1650 0. 

$$= \frac{450 \times 1 + 400 \times 3 + 150 \times 3}{950 + 400 + 150 \cdot 1 + 3 + 3}$$
  
= 342.85 mm ~ 343 mm.  
= 3825 - 343 => 482 mm.  
= 825 - 343 => 482 mm.  
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{P_{e}Y}{I} - \frac{M}{I}.$$
  
Prestrussed Joxce = P x e 1850 \* 7  
= 7000 kN.  
M = 350 × 8 +  $\frac{60 \times 8^{2}}{2}$   
= 4720 kN.m  
$$\sigma = \frac{7000 \times 10^{3}}{600 \times 825} + \frac{7000 \times 482 \times 412.5 \times 10^{3}}{600 \times 825^{3}}$$
  
 $= 4720 \times 1 \times 10^{3}$   
 $\sigma = 63.71 \text{ NJmm}^{2}$ 

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{AY}}{T.b}$$

$$V = 350 + 60 \times 8.$$

$$= 830 \times 10^{3} \times 600 \times 825 \times (350 + \frac{550}{2})$$

$$E = \frac{600 \times 825^{3}}{12} \times 600$$

$$= 15.24 \text{ N/mm}^{2}$$

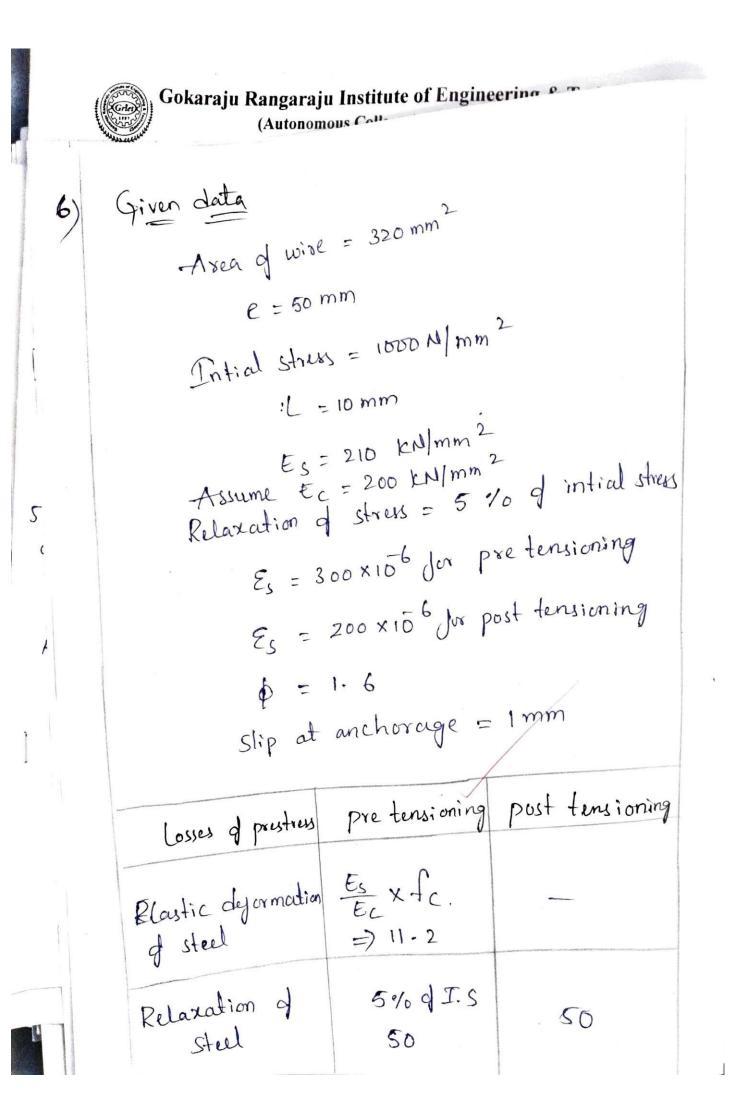
$$= 15.24 \text{ N/mm}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{63.71}{2} \pm \sqrt{6^{2} \pm 47^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{63.71}{2} \pm \sqrt{63.71^{2} \pm 4\times 15.24^{2}}$$

$$= 102.48 \text{ N/mm}^{2}$$

$$= -38.77 \text{ N/mm}^{2}$$
Max. principal strus = 102.48 Mpa  
Min. principal strue = -38.77 Mpa



Creep 9 concrete	$\phi_{E} \times \frac{E_{S}}{E_{C}} \times f_{C}$ $\rightarrow 17.92$	17.92
shrinkage	$\mathcal{E}_{s} \times \mathcal{E}_{s}$ =) 63.	42.
Slip at anchorage		$\frac{1}{10 \times 10^{3}} \times 2/0 \times 10^{3}$ $= 21$
Total loss of prestress	142.12	130.92
e/o total loss of prestress	14.21.1.	13.9.1.

$$f_{c} = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{P_{e}y}{T}$$

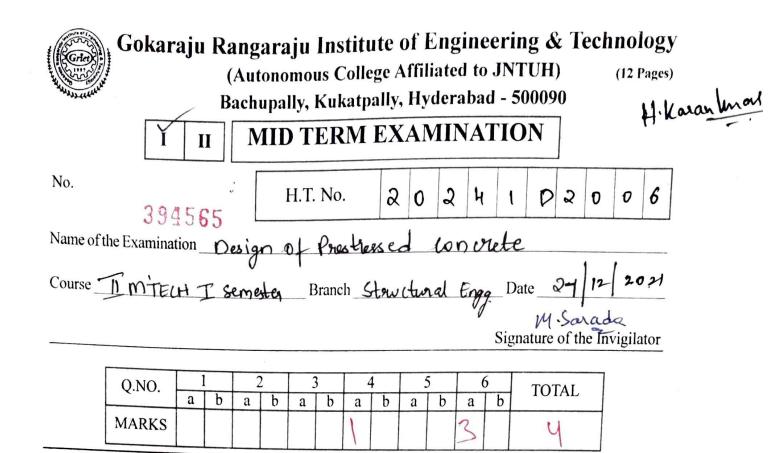
$$P = Area \times Initial stress$$

$$= 320 \times 10000$$

$$= 320 \times 10^{3} \text{KN}$$

$$f_{c} = \frac{320 \times 10^{3}}{200 \times 300} + \frac{320 \times 10^{3} \times 50 \times 150}{200 \times 300^{3}}$$

$$f_{c} = 10.67 \text{ NJmm}^{2}$$



START WRITING FROM HERE

firm data b= 150 mm = 300mm V = 130KN for = 40 mm fy = 415 fip = 5N/mm2

H'

6.  

$$b = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$F_{5} = 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$F_{5} = 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$E_{5} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = 35$$

$$e = 50 \text{ mm}$$
Relaxation of struss in Stell = 5%.  
Showinkage of condero for  
Pre tensioning 300 x 10<sup>-6</sup>  
Post tensioning 200 x 10<sup>-6</sup>  
Ouep co-efficient = 1.6.  
Slip at an dworage = 10000

Presturing form 
$$370 \times 1000$$
  
 $P = 320 \text{ km}$   
shus in consule at level of steel  
 $f_c = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{P_{ey}}{T}$   
 $= \frac{320}{6 \times 10^5} + \frac{320 \times 50 \times 50}{(\frac{200 \times 50^3}{T})}$   
 $F_c = 5.8 \text{ N/mm}^2$ 

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loeses of stress

	Pre	Post
eloustic déformation of conviete.	$E_{S} \times f_{L}$ $= \frac{240}{55} \times 53$ $= 2.2 - 8$	-
relaxation of stress	005X1000 250	50.
strinkage of concrete	300 × 10 × 2 10 × 10 <sup>6</sup> = 6.3× 10 <sup>8</sup>	200 × 10 × 210× 10 > 4.2×10
Creep co-efficient	1.6 X 2 2.8 = 36.48	
anchorage		10×105 ×210×103 -21
total how of struss	172.75	149 - 48
y. of loss	17.23%	14.95%

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S. Madhavi

GO.	KARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECH (Autonomous)	INOLOGY
	II M.Tech I Semester Mid- I Examinations DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (Structural Engineering)	42
	OBJECTIVE Multiple Chains Question (MCO)	
	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)	
Tim		$_2 = 5$ Marks
1	Loss of stress due to elastic deformation of concrete depends upon	
	(a) Relaxation of Steel (b) Friction and Anchorage Slip	IC I
	(c) Modular Ratio (d) None	
2	Loss of stress due to friction depends upon	
	(a) Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (b) Coefficient of Friction	· D ·
	(c) Relaxation of Steel (d) All the above	. /
3	Horizontal or axial prestressingof concrete beams	[ ] ]
	(a) Reduces the shear strength of the member	
	(b) Has no effect on the shear strength	
4	(c) Increases the shear strength (d) All the above	
+	Ultimate shear strength of prestressed beams failing due to flexure-shear cracks isinfluenced by	16 1
	(a) The width of the section (b) Effective prestress after all loses	
	(c) Tensile strength of concrete (d) Shear strength of concrete.	
5	The ideal cross-section recommended to resist shear and torsion in bridge	
C	girders is	
	(a) Rectangular (b) Tee (c) Hollow box (d) I section	
6	Eccentric tendons in a concrete beam section induce	ICI
	(a) Only direct stress (b) Only bending stress	
	(c) Direct and bending stress (d) Only Shear stress	
7	Uniformly distributed load on a concrete beam can be effectively counter	
	balancedby selecting	
	(a) a Concentric cable (b) an Eccentric cable	
	(c) a Parabolic cable (d) a Trapezoidal cable	
0	Resultant stress in the cross-section of a prestressed beam comprises of	Ial
8	(a) Prestress + Dead-Load stress + Live-Load stress	
	(b) Prestress + Dead-Load stress	
	(c) Prestress + Live-Load stress	
	(d) Dead Load + Live Load	
9	At the end face of a pretensioned beam the tensile stress in steel is	[6]
	(a) Maximum (b) Zero (c) Minimum (d) Cannot define	
10	At a distance equal to the transmission length from the end face of a	[6]
	pretensioned beam, the force in the tendon is	
	(a) Zero	
	(b) 50 per cent of the initial prestressing force	
	(c) Equal to the initial prestressing force	
	(d) 75 per cent of the initial prestressing force	

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A. Sharath Kumar 2024-1 D2003

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## GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous)

#### II M.Tech I Semester Mid- I Examinations DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

(Comaturnal	Engingening)	
(Structural	Engineering)	

#### OBJECTIVE

	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)	
Tin		$1/_2 = 5$ Marks
1	Loss of stress due to elastic deformation of concrete depends upon (a) Relaxation of Steel (b) Friction and Anchorage Slip (c) Modular Ratio (d) None	I a Y
2	Loss of stress due to friction depends upon (a) Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (b) Coefficient of Friction (c) Relaxation of Steel (d) All the above	101
3	<ul> <li>Horizontal or axial prestressing of concrete beams</li> <li>(a) Reduces the shear strength of the member</li> <li>(b) Has no effect on the shear strength</li> <li>(c) Increases the shear strength (d) All the above</li> </ul>	[6]
4	Ultimate shear strength of prestressed beams failing due to flexure-shear cracks isinfluenced by (a) The width of the section (b) Effective prestress after all loses (c) Tensile strength of concrete (d) Shear strength of concrete.	IC A
5	The ideal cross-section recommended to resist shear and torsion in bridge girders is (a) Rectangular (b) Tee (c) Hollow box (d) I section	[a]
6	Eccentric tendons in a concrete beam section induce (a) Only direct stress (b) Only bending stress (c) Direct and bending stress (d) Only Shear stress	[ C ]
7	Uniformly distributed load on a concrete beam can be effectively counter balancedby selecting (a) a Concentric cable (b) an Eccentric cable (c) a Parabolic cable (d) a Trapezoidal cable	[a]b
3	Resultant stress in the cross-section of a prestressed beam comprises of (a) Prestress + Dead-Load stress + Live-Load stress (b) Prestress + Dead-Load stress (c) Prestress + Live-Load stress (d) Dead Load + Live Load	[ ] ]
	At the end face of a pretensioned beam the tensile stress in steel is (a) Maximum (b) Zero (c) Minimum (d) Cannot define	1210
)	<ul> <li>(a) At a distance equal to the transmission length from the end face of a pretensioned beam, the force in the tendon is</li> <li>(a) Zero</li> <li>(b) 50 per cent of the initial prestressing force</li> <li>(c) Equal to the initial prestressing force</li> <li>(d) 75 per cent of the initial prestressing force</li> </ul>	IC I

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	(Autonomous)			
	II M. Tech I Semester Mid- I Examinations	ash	and	<u>م</u>
	DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (Structural Engineering)			
	OBJECTIVE			
	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)			
	(Answer ALL questions, All questions carry equal marks)			
	: 15 Minutes 10 * <sup>1</sup> /	$l_2 = \frac{4}{2}$	5 Ma	irks
1	Loss of stress due to elastic deformation of concrete depends upon	[	A	1X
	(a) Relaxation of Steel (b) Friction and Anchorage Slip			
	(c) Modular Ratio (d) None			
2	Loss of stress due to friction depends upon	[	D	]
	(a) Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (b) Coefficient of Friction			
~	(c) Relaxation of Steel (d) All the above			
3	Horizontal or axial prestressingof concrete beams	[	A	1
	(a) Reduces the shear strength of the member			/
	(b) Has no effect on the shear strength			
	(c) Increases the shear strength (d) All the above		Too and	-
4	Ultimate shear strength of prestressed beams failing due to flexure-shear	[	D	
	cracks isinfluenced by			
	(a) The width of the section (b) Effective prestress after all loses			
_	(c) Tensile strength of concrete (d) Shear strength of concrete.	ſ	•	
5	The ideal cross-section recommended to resist shear and torsion in bridge	L	Ą	1 /
	girders is (a) Rectangular (b) Tee (c) Hollow box (d) I section			
(	Eccentric tendons in a concrete beam section induce	[	A	16.
6	(a) Only direct stress (b) Only bending stress	Ľ	11	
	(c) Direct and bending stress (d) Only Shear stress			
7	Uniformly distributed load on a concrete beam can be effectively counter	[	A	16
/	balancedby selecting		•••	- /
	(a) a Concentric cable (b) an Eccentric cable			
	(c) a Parabolic cable (d) a Trapezoidal cable			
8	Resultant stress in the cross-section of a prestressed beam comprises of	]	B	
Ĩ.,	(a) Prestress + Dead-Load stress + Live-Load stress			
	(b) Prestress + Dead-Load stress			
	(c) Prestress + Live-Load stress			
	(d) Dead Load + Live Load		-	, b
9	At the end face of a pretensioned beam the tensile stress in steel is	[	С	1
	(a) Maximum (b) Zero (c) Minimum (d) Cannot define	r	~	1 /
10	At a distance equal to the transmission length from the end face of a	1	P	1
	pretensioned beam, the force in the tendon is			
	(a) Zero			
	(b) 50 per cent of the initial prestressing force			
	(c) Equal to the initial prestressing force			
	(d) 75 per cent of the initial prestressing force	L		

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## GR 20

## M.Tech II Year I Semester Regular Examinations, March 2022 DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (Structural Engineering)

#### Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

## Instructions:

- 1. Question paper comprises of Part-A and Part-B
- 2. Part-A (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.
- 3. Part-B (for 50 marks) consists of five questions with internal choice, answer all questions.

## PART – A

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks) 10 \* 2 = 20 Marks

	10 - 2 - 20 111	
1. a.	Explain the principle of prestressing.	[2]
b.	What are the advantages of prestressed concrete?	[2]
c.	What is curvature effect?	[2]
d.	Explain the effect of torsion on prestressed concrete sections.	[2]
e.	State the assumptions made in the analysis of prestressed concrete flexural members	[2]
f.	What are the various methods generally used for the investigation of anchorage zone stressed?	[2]
g.	Explain about concordancy.	[2]
h.	What are cap cables and where are they used?	[2]
i.	What is the influence of differential shrinkage on composite prestressed concrete members?	[2]
j.	List the commonly used method to analyse secondary moments in prestressed concrete continuous members.	[2]

## PART – B (Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks )

5 \* 10 = 50 Marks

2. A prestressed concrete beam supports a live load of 4kN/m over a simply supported span [10] of 8m. The beam has an I-section with an overall depth of 400mm. The thickness of the flange and web are 60 and 80mm, respectively. The width of the flange is 200mm. They beam is to be prestressed by an effective prestressing force of 235kN at a suitable eccentricity such that the resultant stress at the soffit of the beam at the centre of the span is zero. Find the eccentricity required for the force. If the tendon is concentric, what should be the magnitude of the prestressing force for the resultant stress to be zero at the bottom fiber of the central span section.

OR

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## **GR 20**

- 3. (a) Explain the limitations of prestressed concrete.
  - (b) A prestress concrete beam spanning over 8m is of rectangular section, 150mm wide and 300mm deep. The beam is prestressed by a parabolic cable having an eccentricity of 75mm below the centroidal axis at centre of span and an eccentricity of 25mm above the centroidal axis at the support sections. The initial force in the cable s 350kN. The beam supports three concentrated loads of 10kN each at intervals of 2m.  $E_c = 38$ kN/mm<sup>2</sup>.Neglecting losses of prestress, estimate the short-term deflection due to (prestress+ self weight); and Allowing for 20% loss in prestress, estimate the long-term deflection under (prestress+ self weight+ live load), assuming creep coefficient as 1.80.
- 4. A PSC beam of effective span 15m is of rectangular section 500mm wide and 1000mm [10] deep. A tendons consist of 3600mm<sup>2</sup> of strands of characteristic strength 1700 N/mm<sup>2</sup> with an effective prestress of 910 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The strands are located 870mm from the top face of the beam. If  $f_{cu} = 60 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , estimate the flexural strength of the section as per BS provisions for the following cases: (i) Bonded tendons (ii) Unbonded tendons.

#### OR

- 5. (a) Explain the various losses of prestress in post-tensioned members. [10]
  - (b) A prestressed girder of rectangular section 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep, is to be designed to support an ultimate shear force of 130 kN. The uniform prestress across the section is 5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Design the suitable spacing for the stirrups as per IS1343-2012. Take Fe415, M40 and an effective cover as 50 mm.
- A high-tensile cable comprising 12 strands of 15 mm diameter (12K15 of PSC Freyssinet 6. [10] system) with an effective force of 2500 kN is anchored concentrically in an end block of a post- tensioned beam. The end block is 400 mm wide by 800 mm deep and the anchor plate is 200 mm wide by 260 mm deep. Design suitable anchorage zone reinforcements using Fe-415 grade HYSD bars using IS:1343 code provisions.

#### OR

7. Design an I-section for a simply supported post-tensioned concrete beam of span 18 m [10] subjected to an imposed load of 25 kN/m over its entire span. The permissible tensile stress in steel is 1250 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and the permissible stresses in concrete are: At transfer: 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Compression) and 2.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Tensile). At working load: 15 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Compression) and 1.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (Tensile).

[10]

**SET - 1** 

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## GR 20

## **SET - 1**

8. A prestressing force of 400 kN is to be transmitted through a distribution plate 200 mm [10] × 150 mm, the centre of which is located at 150 mm from the bottom of an end block of section 200 mm × 400 mm. Determine the position and magnitude of maximum tensile stress on a horizontal section passing through the centre of the distribution plate.

#### OR

- 9. A continuous prestressed concrete beam ABC (AB = BC = 10 m) has a uniform [10] rectangular cross-section with a width of 100 mm and depth of 300 mm. The cable carrying an effective prestressing force of 360 kN is parallel to the axis of the beam and located at 100 mm from the soffit.
  - (i) Determine the secondary and resultant moment at the central support B.
  - (ii) If the beam supports an imposed load of 1.5 kN/m, calculate the resultant stresses at top and bottom of the beam at B. Assume density of concrete as 24 kN/m<sup>3</sup>.
- 10. A simply supported pre-tensioned concrete beam of cross-section 200 mm× 350 mm has [10] an effective span of 8 m, is prestressed by tendons with their centroid is 150 mm from the bottom of the beam. The initial prestressing force in tendons is 400 kN. The beam is incorporated in a composite T-beam by casting a top flange of width 450 mm and thickness 60 mm. If the composite beam is subjected to a live load of 15 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, determine the resultant stresses developed in the precast and cast-in-situ concrete assuming the pre-tensioned beam is propped. Adopt the loss of prestress as 20% and the modulus of elasticity of concrete in precast and cast-in-situ is the same.

## OR

11. A two-span continuous concrete beam ABC (AB=BC=12 m) has a rectangular section, [10] 300 mm wide & 800 mm deep. The beam is prestressed by a cable carrying an effective force of 700 kN. The cable has a linear profile in the span AB & parabolic profile in span BC. The eccentricities of the cable are +50 mm at A, -100 mm at a distance of 7 m from A & +200 mm at support B & -200 mm at mid span of BC (- below and + above centroidal axis). Sketch the line of thrust in the beam if it supports a uniformly distributed load of 5 KN/m which includes the self-weight of the beam. Find the resultant stress distribution at the mid- support section.

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