Code No: 07A62102

R07



III B.Tech II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, May 2010 Aerospace Vehicle Structures -II Aeronautical Engineering Max Marks: 80

Time: 3 hours

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks *****

1. A cross section of a slit rectangular tube of constant thickness is shown in figure 1. Show that shear centre e = b(2h+3b)/2(h+3b). [16]



Figure 1

- 2. Unlipped channel shown in figure 8, subjected to 11KN load applied 100mm away the shear centre, which is producing Torque. Find out shearing stresses distribution and torque intensity. S = b = 100 mm, V = 11 KN, t = 4 mm, h = 150 mm, e = 40mm. [16]
- (a) Explain critical crippling load for extruded sections and bent sheet sections. 3.
 - (b) Find crippling stress for the angle section shown in figure 3b, using Gerard's method. Assume necessary data. [6+10]



Figure 3b

4. Explain pure bending of thin plates and show that the deformed shape of the plate Is spherical and of curvature $1/\rho = M/[D(1+\nu)]$ Where $\nu =$ poisons ratio, D is flexural rigidity, M is moment. [16]







Figure 8:

- 5. Determine the maximum shear stress in the beam section shown in Figure 9 stating clearly the point at which it occurs. Determine also the rate of twist of the beam section if the shear modulus G is 25 000 N / mm^2 . [16]
- 6. (a) Derive the relationship for shear force at any section of a tapered diagonal tension field beam, subjected to a load at its free end perpendicular to the axis in the plane of the beam.
 - (b) Explain different types of structural members used in aircraft structures.
 - (c) Explain different types of fuselage structures. [6+4+6]
- 7. What are the longorons, transverse stringers and span web? Explain their significance with the help of net sketches for wing and fuselage? [16]
- 8. An axially symmetric beam has the thin-walled cross-section shown in Figure 10 If the thickness t is constant throughout and making the usual assumptions for a thin-walled cross-section, show that the torsion bending constant _R calculated about the shear centre S is $\overline{R} = \frac{13}{12}d^5t$. [16]

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Figure 9:



Figure 10: