R18 Code No: 156CN JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD B. Tech III Year II Semester Examinations, August - 2022 PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (Civil Engineering) Time: 3 Hours Max.Marks:75 Answer any five questions All questions carry equal marks Note: Use of only IS 1343 is allowed. Discuss in detail about pre-tensioning and Post tensioning and their advantages and limitations of Prestressed concrete. 2. Explain about different methods of prestressing. Also explain about the necessity of high strength steel and concrete. 3. Discuss about Gifford- Udall and Magnel post tensioned systems. [15] Explain Loss due to elastic shortening in post tensioned pre-stressed concrete 4.a) A concrete beam is pre-stressed by a cable carrying an initial pre-stressing force of b) 800kN. The cross-sectional area of the wires in the cable is 400 mm². Calculate the percentage loss of stress in the cable only due to shrinkage of concrete using IS: 1343 recommendations assuming the beam to be, (i) pre-tensioned and (ii) post-tensioned. Assume $E_s = 200$ Gpa and age of concrete at transfer = 28 days. The horizontal pre-stress at the centroid of a concrete beam of size/150mm×300mm/is 8Mpa and the maximum shear force on the beam is 80kN, calculate the maximum principal tensile stress. What is the minimum vertical pre-stress required eliminating this principal tensile stress? 6. A simply supported PSC beam of span 10m and cross section 500 mm × 750 mm. The beam is prestressed by a parabolic cable having eccentricity of 200 mm at the center and zero at the supports. The effective force in the cable is 1600 kN. If the beam supports a total UDL of 40 kN/m, including the self-weight, determine the extreme fiber stresses and force required in the cable having the same eccentricity to balance a total load of 50 kN/m on the beam. 7. The end block of a post tensioned concrete beam 450mm × 450mm is subjected to a concentric anchorage force of 800kN by a Freyssinet anchorage system of area 1200mm². Discuss and detail the anchorage reinforcement for the end block. [15]The cross-sectional area of a concrete beam is 32×103 mm² and the radius of gyration is 72mm is pre-stressed by a parabolic cable carrying an effective stress of 1200 N/mm. The span of the beam is 8m. The cable composed of 7 wires of 7mm diameter, has an eccentricity of 120mm at the centre and zero at the supports. Neglecting all losses, find the central deflection of the beam as follows: a) Self-weight + prestress b) Self-weight + prestress + live load of 2 kN/m.

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