Department of Aerospace Engineering, IIT, Madras

AS202 Structures Final Exam

Date: April 27, 2009

Duration: 3 hours min Max Marks: 60

Open Book / Open Notes

- 1. A thin-walled (1 mm thickness) equal-angle section ABC has flanges of width 60mm as shown in figure below. It is subjected to loads of $M_x=20$ kN-m and $M_y=10$ kN-m.
 - (a) Determine the bending stress σ_{zz} at the points A, B and C. (12)
 - (b) Determine the location (position / orientation) of the Neutral Axis and show it on a sketch of the cross section. (4)
 - (c) Determine the principal axes of the section and show these on a sketch of the cross section, clearly indicating the I_{max} and I_{min} axes.



2. Consider the constant thickness (1 mm) 120mm x 60 mm offset-I section shown in figure below, with an applied vertical shear force $S_y=20$ kN through the shear centre. Determine the shear flow in the horizontal flange ABC and hence determine the location of the shear centre of the section. Note: work your way in from the ends (A and C) of the flange towards the web intersection B. (10)



3. A light airplane wing section is structurally idealized as a triangle (0.4m height x 0.2m base) + rectangular box (1.2 m x 0.2 m) as shown in the figure below; the boom areas (which includes the area contribution from the skin) can be taken as 2500mm² each (front) and 2000 mm² each (rear). The lift load can be taken as 30kN acting 0.5m from the leading edge.

- a) Determine all the shear flows in the section and show these on a sketch. (12)
- b) If the skin thickness is 1.5 mm throughout, what is the maximum shear stress? (2)
- c) What is the twist / unit length of the wing section? (G = 25 GPa) (4)



4. A compressively loaded aircraft structural member has the 60mm x 30 mm x 1mm wall thickness channel cross section as shown in the figure below. The effective column length of the member is 0.5 m and the crippling constant $K = \frac{k\pi^2}{1-v^2}$ can be taken as 3.6

for the web BC and 0.39 for the flanges AB and CD. (E=70GPa)

- a) What is the (Euler) buckling load for this column? (4)
- b) Determine the crippling stress for the flanges and the web and hence the total crippling load for the section as a whole. (6)
- c) Based on (a) and (b) predict the failure load / mode for the column (2)

