

SECTION-1

Q1Ans

Boundary Conditions

At $r = d/2 = 120/2 = 60\text{mm}$ (on the inner face),
radial pressure = $P\text{ Pa}$ (assume)

Similarly at $r = d/2 = 180/2 = 90\text{mm}$
(on the outer face), radial pressure
= 9 MPa

So

$$P = \frac{b}{60^2} - a \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

and

$$9 = \frac{b}{90^2} - a \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

Eq. (i) - Eq. (ii) given

$$b = \frac{(P-9)}{8100-3600} \quad (8100 \times 3600)$$

$$b = (P-9) (180 \times 36) \quad \text{--- A}$$

putting value of b in eq. (2)

$$a = \frac{(P-9) (180 \times 36)}{3600} - P$$

$$e_1 = \frac{180P - 1620 - 100P}{100}$$

$$a = \frac{80P - 1620}{100} \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

Lam's eq for hoops stress

$$\sigma_c = \frac{b}{r^2} + a$$

for maximum value of σ_c (stress) the value of r should be minimum. So, taking r as inner radius that is
 $r = 60 \text{ mm}$

$$30 = \frac{(6480P - 58320)}{r^2} + \frac{80P - 1620}{100}$$

$$30 = \frac{6480P - 58320}{3600} + \frac{80P - 1620}{100}$$

$$30 = \frac{(6480P + 2880P) - 116640}{3600}$$

$$108000 = 9360P - 116640$$

$$9360P = 116640 + 108000$$

$$P = 24 \text{ MPa}$$

For radial stress :- $P_r = \frac{b}{r^2} - a$

$$b = 6480 \times 24 = 57880$$

$$b = 57200$$

$$c_1 = \frac{80 \times 24 - 1620}{100} = 3$$

$$P_r = \frac{57200}{3600} = 3$$

$$P_r = 24$$

Now for curve of hoops stress & radial stress
At $r = 70\text{mm}$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{57200}{(70)^2} + 3$$

$$\sigma_c = 22.837 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_r = \frac{57200}{(70)^2} - 3$$

$$P_r = 16.837 \text{ MPa}$$

At $r = 80\text{mm}$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{57200}{(80)^2} + 3$$

$$\sigma_c = 18.815 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_r = \frac{57200}{(80)^2} - 3$$

$$P_r = 12.875 \text{ MPa}$$

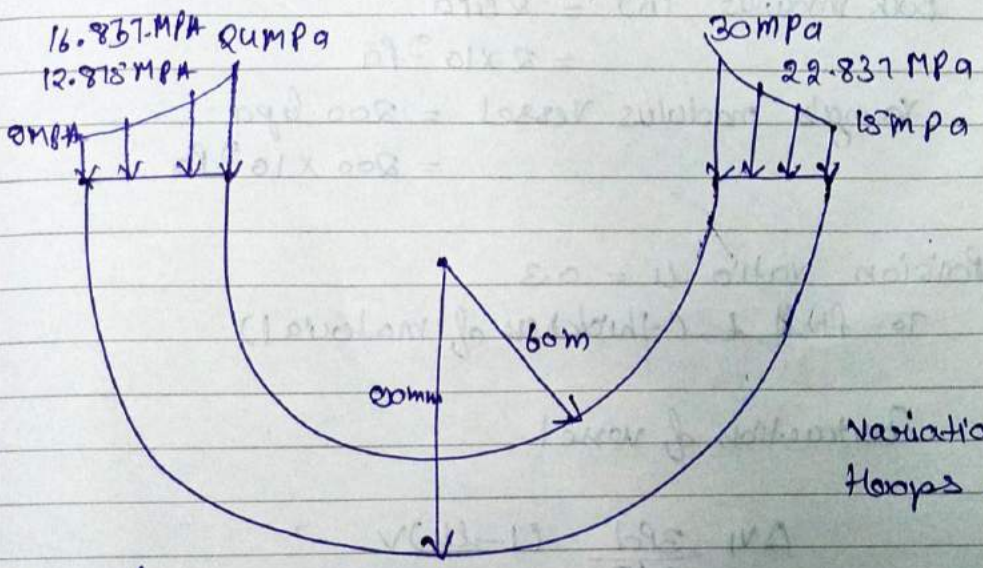
At $r = 90 \text{ mm}$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{87200}{(90)^2} + 3$$

$$\sigma_c = 15 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_r = \frac{87200}{(90)^2} - 3$$

$$P_r = 9 \text{ MPa}$$



Variation of Hoops Stress

Variation of radial stress