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| Discipline :civil engg | Semester:3rd | Name of the Teaching Faculty : SANJEEB MEHER |
| Subject: structural mechanics | No. of Days / Week class allotted: 5 | |
| Week | Class day | Theory/Practical Topics: |
| 1st | 1st | Basic Principle of Mechanics: Force, Moment, support conditions |
| | 2nd | Conditions of equilibrium, C.G & MI |
| | 3rd | Free body diagram |
| | 4th | Review of CG and MI of different sections |
| | 5th | Introduction to stresses and strains: Mechanical properties of materials – Rigidity, Elasticity, Plasticity |
| 2nd | 1st | Compressibility, Hardness, Toughness, Stiffness, Brittleness, Ductility, Malleability. |
| | 2nd | Creep, Fatigue, Tenacity, Durability |
| | 3rd | Types of stresses -Tensile, Compressive and Shear stresses, Types of strains - Tensile, Compressive and Shear strains |
| | 4th | Complimentary shear stress - Diagonal tensile / compressive Stresses due to shear, Elongation and Contraction, Longitudinal and Lateral strains, Poisson's Ratio, Volumetric strain, computation of stress, strain, Poisson's ratio, change in dimensions and volume etc, |
| | 5th | Hooke's law - Elastic Constants, Derivation of relationship between the elastic constants |
| 3rd | 1st | Behaviour of ductile and brittle materials under direct loads, Stress Strain curve of a ductile material |
| | 2nd | Limit of proportionality, Elastic limit, Yield stress, Ultimate stress |
| | 3rd | Breaking stress, Percentage elongation, Percentage reduction in area, |
| | 4th | Significance of percentage elongation and reduction in area of cross section |
| | 5th | Deformation of prismatic bars due to uniaxial load, Deformation of prismatic bars due to its self weight |
| 4th | 1st | Principal stresses and strains: Occurrence of normal and tangential stresses, |
| | 2nd | Concept of Principal stress and Principal Planes |
| | 3rd | major and minor principal stresses and their orientations |
| | 4th | Mohr's Circle and its application to solve problems of complex stresses |
| | 5th | Problems |
| | 1st | Stresses in beams due to bending: Bending stress in beams |
| 5th | 2nd | Theory of simple bending – Assumptions – Moment of resistance – Equation for Flexure– Flexural stress distribution – Curvature of beam |
| | 3rd | Position of N.A. and Centroidal Axis – Flexural rigidity – Significance of Section modulus |
| | 4th | Shear stresses in beams: Shear stress distribution in beams of rectangular, circular and standard sections symmetrical about vertical axis. |
| | 5th | Stresses in shafts due to torsion: Concept of torsion, basic assumptions of pure torsion |

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| 6 th | 1 st | torsion of solid and hollow circular sections, polar moment of inertia, |
| | 2 nd | torsional shearing stresses, angle of twist, torsional rigidity, equation of torsion |
| | 3 rd | Combined bending and direct stresses: Combination of stresses, Combined direct and bending stresses |
| | 4 th | Maximum and Minimum stresses in Sections, Conditions for no tension, |
| | 5 th | Limit of eccentricity, Middle third/fourth rule, Core or Kern for square, rectangular and circular sections, chimneys, dams and retaining walls |
| 7 th | 1 st | Columns and Struts: Definition, Short and Long columns |
| | 2 nd | End conditions, Equivalent length / Effective length, Slenderness ratio, |
| | 3 rd | Axially loaded short and long column, Euler's theory of long columns, |
| | 4 th | Critical load for Columns with different end conditions |
| | 5 th | Types of Loads: Concentrated (or) Point load, Uniformly Distributed load (UDL) |
| 8 th | 1 st | Types of Supports: Simple support, Roller support, Hinged support, Fixed support, |
| | 2 nd | Types of Reactions: Vertical reaction, Horizontal reaction, Moment reaction, |
| | 3 rd | Types of Beams based on support conditions: Calculation of support reactions using equations of static equilibrium |
| | 4 th | Shear Force and Bending Moment: Signs Convention for S.F. and B.M |
| | 5 th | S.F and B.M of general cases of determinate beams with concentrated loads and udl only |
| 9 th | 1 st | S.F and B.M diagrams for Cantilevers |
| | 2 nd | Simply supported beams and Over hanging beams |
| | 3 rd | Position of maximum BM, Point of contra flexure, Relation between intensity of load, S.F and B.M |
| | 4 th | problems |
| | 5 th | Slope and deflection Introduction: Shape and nature of elastic curve (deflection curve); |
| 10 th | 1 st | Relationship between slope, deflection and curvature (No derivation), Importance of slope and deflection. |
| | 2 nd | Slope and deflection of cantilever and simply supported beams under concentrated and uniformly distributed load (by Double Integration method, Macaulay's method). |
| | 3 rd | Problems |
| | 4 th | problems |
| | 5 th | Class test |
| 11 th | 1 st | Indeterminacy in beams |
| | 2 nd | Problems on indeterminacy |
| | 3 rd | Principle of consistent deformation/compatibility |
| | 4 th | Analysis of propped cantilever |
| | 5 th | problems |
| 12 th | 1 st | fixed and two span continuous beams by principle of superposition, |
| | 2 nd | problems |
| | 3 rd | SF and BM diagrams (point load and udl covering full span) |
| | 4 th | problems |
| | 5 th | Trusses Introduction: Types of trusses, statically determinate and indeterminate trusses |
| | 1 st | continue |

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| 13 th | 2 nd | degree of indeterminacy |
| | 3 rd | Problems on degree of indeterminacy |
| | 4 th | stable and unstable trusses |
| | 5 th | advantages of trusses. |
| | 1 st | Analysis of trusses: Analytical method : Method of joints |
| 14 th | 2 nd | problems |
| | 3 rd | method of Section |
| | 4 th | problems |
| | 5 th | Previous year question discussion |


Signature of HOD.