

INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous) Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500 043

CIVIL ENGINEERING

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY QUESTION BANK

| Course Name | | : | REHABILITATION & RETROFITTING OF STRUCTURES |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Course Code | | : | ACE505 |
| Program | | : | B.Tech |
| Semester | | : | VIII |
| Branch | _ | : | Civil Engineering |
| Section | | : | A& B |
| Course Faculty | | : | Ms. P Sruthilaya, Assistant Professor |

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

20

| The | The course should enable the students to: | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Ι | Explain different types of deterioration of structures, distress in structures and damage mechanism. | | | | | | |
| Π | Understand the aspects of repair and rehabilitation and facets of maintenance. | | | | | | |
| III | Apply the various techniques of repair for corrosion protection in structures. | | | | | | |
| IV | Illustrate different methods for strengthening the existing structures and methods of demolition of structures using engineered and non-engineered techniques. | | | | | | |

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGYQUESTION BANK

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | СО | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|--|---|---------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | UNIT-I | | | | |
| 1 | Describe about Deterioration of Structures? | A defect that has occurred during a period of time. | Understand | CO 1 | CLO 1 | ACE505.01 |
| 2 | What is meant by distress in structures? | Distress means damage | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 5 | ACE505.05 |
| 3 | What is mechanism of Damage? | Mechanism of damage is due to Corrosion of steel in reinforced concrete | Understand | CO 1 | CLO 3 | ACE505.03 |
| 4 | What are the types of damages in a structure? | Types of Damages:Sliding of Roofs off the SupportsFalling of Infill Walls | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 3 | ACE505.03 |
| 5 | What is meant by damage under accidental condition? | Damage due to fire/explosion. | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 4 | ACE505.04 |
| 6 | What is meant by cyclic loading? | The application of repeated or fluctuating stresses or strains on a structure. | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 3 | ACE505.03 |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | СО | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|--------------------------------|---|---|----------|--------|---|
| 7 | How cracks are | Cracks are formed due to | Understand | CO 1 | CLO 1 | ACE505.01 |
| | formed in a structure? | ground motion. | | | | |
| 8 | What are the | Causes of Distress: | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 5 | ACE505.05 |
| | causes for | Construction errors | | | | |
| | distress in a | • Erosion | | | | |
| 0 | structure? | • Freezing and thawing etc., | D | 00.1 | | ACE505.04 |
| 9 | How evaluation of damage is | Evaluation of damage is done by inspection. | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 4 | ACE505.04 |
| | done? | inspection. | | | | |
| 10 | What is meant by | Rehabilitation is the process of | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 1 | ACE505.01 |
| | Rehabilitation? | restoring the structure to service | | | | |
| | | level, once it had and now lost, | | | | |
| | | strengthening consists in | | | | |
| | | endowing the structure with a | | | | |
| | | service level, higher than that initially planned by modifying | | | | |
| | | the structure not necessarily | | | | |
| | | damaged structure. | | | | |
| 11 | What is meant by | Retrofitting is the modification | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 1 | ACE505.01 |
| | Retrofitting? | of existing structures. | | | | |
| 12 | What are the | • Spalling | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 2 | ACE505.02 |
| | causes for deterioration of | • Cracking | | | | |
| | structures? | Corrosion of Concrete Through Chamical Attack | | | | |
| 13 | Describe about | Through Chemical Attack Cracks in Fresh Concrete | Remember | CO 1 | CLO 5 | ACE505.05 |
| 15 | Types of cracks? | Cracks in Fresh Concrete Thermal Cracks | Kemember | 01 | | ACL505.05 |
| | Types of encense | Shrinkage Cracks | | | | |
| | | Durability Cracks | | | | |
| 14 | How do you stop | Deterioration can be prevented | Understand | CO 1 | CLO 2 | ACE505.02 |
| | concrete from | by testing the sulfate content of | | | | |
| | deteriorating? | the water and soil. | | | | and the second se |
| 15 | How does | Water tight concrete and by | Understand | CO 1 | CLO 2 | ACE505.02 |
| | reinforced concrete prevent | using proper cover. | | - | |) |
| | corrosion? | | | - | | |
| | | UNIT-II | | | | |
| | | | | ~ ~ | 01.5 | |
| 1 | Define Maintenance? | Maintenance is the act of | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 6 | ACE505.06 |
| | maintenance? | keeping something in a good condition by checking or | | Sec. 1 | | |
| | | repairing it regularly. | . < | 2.1 | | |
| 2 | Define Repair? | Repair is a process of restoring | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 7 | ACE505.07 |
| | 1 ··· · | something that is damaged or | | | - | |
| | | deteriorated or broken to a good | | | | |
| | D | condition. | | a | or a l | |
| 3 | Define Dehebilitation? | Rehabilitation is a process of | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 6 | ACE505.06 |
| | Rehabilitation? | returning a building or an area to its previous good conditions. | | | | |
| 4 | What are the two | The two facets of maintenance | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 7 | ACE505.07 |
| | facets of | are i) Prevention and ii) Repair | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 | 202 | 2201 | |
| | maintenance? | , | | | | |
| 5 | Why | The cost of regular maintenance | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 7 | ACE505.07 |
| | maintenance is so | isvery small when it is | | | | |
| | important? | compared to the cost of a major | | | | |
| | | breakdown at which time there is no production. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | CO | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|--|---|---------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| 6. | What is meant by | Careful examination or scrutiny. | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 8 | ACE505.08 |
| 7 | inspection? | Empirimental inspection science | The denote of d | CO 2 | CLOR | ACE505.09 |
| 7. | How inspection of a structure is done? | Experimental inspection, visual inspection, comprehensive inspection. | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 8 | ACE505.08 |
| 8. | What is meant by visual inspection? | Inspection done by raw human senses such as vision, hearing, touch etc., | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 8 | ACE505.08 |
| 9. | What are the causes for concrete failure in a structure? | Structural deficiency arising out of faulty design and detailing as well as wrong assumptions in the loading criteria. | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 10 | ACE505.10 |
| 10. | Need for Repair | Due to faulty design of the | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 6 | ACE505.06 |
| | and Rehabilitation of structure? | structure. | U. | L | l | |
| 11. | How repairing techniques can be classified? | The repairing techniques can be classified into three major groups: Injection into cracks, voids or honey-combed areas. Removal and replacing of defective or damaged material / area. | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 9 | ACE505.09 |
| 12. | What are the materials used for Repairs and Rehabilitation of Concrete Structures? | Cement, Cement Grouts, etc. Epoxy Resins for Concrete Repair | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 7 | ACE505.07 |
| 13. | What is construction failure? | Construction failures are structural failures occurring during the course of construction. | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 10 | ACE505.10 |
| 14. | Why do some structures fail? | Structural failure occurs because of forces acting on the structure. | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 10 | ACE505.10 |
| 15. | Write Assessment Procedure for Evaluating Damages in Structure and Repair techniques? | Physical inspection of damaged structure. Presentation and documenting the damage. Collection of samples and carrying out tests both in situ and in lab. Studying the documents including structural aspects. Estimation of loads acting on the structure. Diagnosis | Remember | CO 2 | CLO 9 | ACE505.09 |
| | | UNIT-II | I | | | |
| 1 | Define corrosion? | The gradual deterioration of concrete by chemically aggressive agent is called "corrosion" | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 11 | ACE505.11 |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | СО | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|------------------------------------|---|--------------|------|--------|-----------|
| 2 | Give some | Anodic inhibitors | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 12 | ACE505.12 |
| | examples for | Cathodic inhibitors | | | | |
| | corrosion | Mixed inhibitors | | | | |
| | inhibitors? | • Dangerous & safe inhibitors | | | | |
| 3 | Define corrosion | Corrosion inhibitor is an | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 12 | ACE505.12 |
| | inhibitor? | admixture that is used in | | | | |
| | | concrete to prevent the metal | | | | |
| | | Embedded in concrete from | | | | |
| 4 | XX71 | corroding. The corrosion of | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 11 | ACE505.11 |
| 4 | What is corrosion of reinforcement | steel reinforcement in | Remember | 003 | CLO II | ACE505.11 |
| | in concrete? | concrete is complex, but | | | | |
| | in concrete. | basically it is an electrochemical | | | | |
| | | reaction similar to that of a | | - | | |
| | | simple battery. | | | | |
| 5 | How is stainless | Stainless steel contains iron, | Understand | CO 3 | CLO 13 | ACE505.13 |
| | steel corrosion | chromium, manganese, silicon, | | | | |
| | resistant? | carbon and, in many cases, | | | | |
| | | significant amounts of nickel | | | | |
| 6 | What are the | and molybdenum. | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 13 | ACE505.13 |
| 6 | methods to | • Turn to non-corrosive metals such as aluminum and | Keinember | 05 | | ACESUS.15 |
| | prevent | stainless steel. | | | | |
| | corrosion? | • Keep the area around the | | | | |
| | | metal surface dry. | | | | |
| 7 | What is meant by | Cathodic protection is a | Understand | CO 3 | CLO 14 | ACE505.14 |
| , | Cathodic | technique used to control the | Childerstand | 05 | CLO 14 | MCL505.14 |
| | protection? | corrosion of a metal surface by | | | | |
| | 1 | making it the cathode of an | | | | |
| | | electrochemical cell. | | | | |
| 8 | How do you stop | By testing sulphate content in | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 14 | ACE505.14 |
| | concrete from | concrete. | | - 10 | | 100 |
| 9 | deteriorating? | Concrete can be damaged by | Understand | CO 2 | CLO 15 | ACE505.15 |
| 9 | What can damage concrete? | Concrete can be damaged by fire, aggregate expansion, sea | Understand | CO 3 | CL0 15 | ACE303.13 |
| | concrete : | water effects, bacterial | | | - | |
| | | corrosion, calcium leaching, | | | A | |
| | | physical damage and | | r | | |
| | | chemical damage | | | 100 | |
| 10 | What are the | Moisture Infiltration | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 14 | ACE505.14 |
| | major causes of | Movement or Settlement | | 6 | 1 C C | |
| | deterioration in | • Incompatibility of Secondary | | 1 | | |
| | historic masonry structures? | Materials | | 0 | | |
| 11 | How does timber | Timber deterioration is due to | | CO 3 | CLO 13 | ACE505.13 |
| 11 | deteriorate? | fungus. | | 005 | CLO 15 | 101505.15 |
| 12 | What causes | Efflorescence is caused when | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 14 | ACE505.14 |
| | efflorescence? | soluble salts and other water | | | | |
| | | dispersible materials come to | | | | |
| | | the surface of concrete and | | | | |
| | | mortars. | | ~ - | ~ - | |
| 13 | Does | Efflorescence has a smell and | Remember | CO 3 | CLO 14 | ACE505.14 |
| | efflorescence | taste of salts, perhaps the type | | | | |
| | have a smell? | commonly found by the ocean | | | | |
| 14 | What is | on rocks. Steel Embed Plates are used to | Understand | CO 3 | CLO 13 | ACE505.13 |
| 14 | embedded steel? | attach concrete structures | Understand | 05 | CLU 15 | ACL303.13 |
| | iniceauda Stool. | to steel framework. | | | | |
| L | | | i I | | | |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | CO | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|--|--|---------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| 15 | What causes concrete to deteriorate? | Corrosion of reinforcing steel and other embedded metals is the leading cause of deterioration in concrete. | Understand | CO 3 | CLO 13 | ACE505.13 |
| | | UNIT-IV | τ | | | |
| 1 | What is expansive cement? | A slight change in volume on drying is known as expansion with time will prove to be advantage for grouting purpose. This type of cement which suffers no overall change in volume on drying is known as | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 19 | ACE505.19 |
| | | "Expansive cement". | | 1.1 | | |
| 2 | What is the action of shrink comb in expansive cement? | Shrink comb grout acts like a Portland cement. It (shrinks) sets and hardens. | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 19 | ACE505.19 |
| 3 | List the various types of polymer concrete. | Polymer impregnated concrete (PIC) Polymer cement concrete (PCC) | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 17 | ACE505.17 |
| 4 | Give the various monomers used in polymer concrete. | Mehylmethacrylate (MINS) Styretoc | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 17 | ACE505.17 |
| 5 | Define polymer concrete? | Polymer concrete is a aggregate bound a polymer binder instead of Portland cement as in Conventional concrete pc is | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 17 | ACE505.17 |
| | | normally use to minimize voids volume in aggregate mars. | - 1 | | | 2 |
| 6 | What are the uses of Polymer concrete? | During curing Portland cement form mineral voids. Water can be entrapped in these voids which are freezing can readily attack the concrete. | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 17 | ACE505.17 |
| 7 | What is sulphur infiltrated concrete? | New types of composition have been produced by the recently developed techniques of impregnating porous material like concrete with sulphur. | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 20 | ACE505.20 |
| 8 | What are the applications of sulphur infiltrated concrete? | Sulphur – (impregnated) infiltration can be employed in the precast industries. | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 20 | ACE505.20 |
| 9 | What are the special concrete? | High Alumina cement concrete. Shrinkage compensated concrete. | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 16 | ACE505.16 |
| 10 | Write a short note on Expansive cement? | Expansive cement, when mixed with water, forms a paste that, after setting, tends to increase in volume to significantly greater degree than Portland cement paste. | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 16 | ACE505.16 |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | СО | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|---|---|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 11 | Define Gunite or | Gunite can be defined as mortar | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 18 | ACE505.18 |
| | Short Crete? | conveyed through a hose and pneumatically a high velocity on to a surface. | | | | |
| 12 | What are the | There are three methods of | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 18 | ACE505.18 |
| | methods involved | providing entry ports. | | | | |
| | in Epoxy | i. Drilled holes with fittings | | | | |
| | injection? | inserted and bonded, with the | | | | |
| | | adhesive used for sealing. ii. Bonded flush fittings, | | | | |
| | | attached by means of the sealing | | | | |
| | | adhesive. | | | | |
| 13 | What are the four | • The surface is primed with a | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 18 | ACE505.18 |
| | steps to built up | low viscosity epoxy. | | | | |
| | the epoxy system? | • A 50 mil thick coat of the filled epoxy is then placed | | | | |
| | system. | • A woven glass fabric is then | | | | |
| | | applied. | | | | |
| 14 | What are the | Polymer-impregnated | Remember | CO 4 | CLO 17 | ACE505.17 |
| | overlays of | concrete | | | | |
| | polymer concrete? | Polymer-modified concrete | | | | |
| 15 | | Polymer-based concrete. | Understand | CO 4 | CLO 18 | ACE505.18 |
| 15 | What is meant by epoxide resins? | The formulators market epoxide resins and have the special | Understand | 04 | CLU 18 | ACEJUJ.18 |
| | eponde resins. | properties required for the | | | | |
| | | specific use to which they will | | | | |
| | | be put. | | | | |
| | | UNIT-V | | | | |
| 1 | What are the | Bonding with epoxies | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| | techniques | Routing and sealing | | | | - |
| | required for | • Stitching | - 11 - | | | 1 |
| | repairing cracks? | Blanketing | D 1 | <u> </u> | CT 0 00 | A GE 50 5 22 |
| 2 | Define stitching. | The tensile strength of a cracked concrete section can be restored | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| | | by stitching in a manner | | | A | |
| | 0 | similar to sewing cloth. | | r | | |
| 3 | What do you | This is the simplest and most | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| | mean by | common technique for sealing | | | h. | |
| | blanketing? | cracks and is applicable for sealing both fine pattern cracks | | S. 1 | | |
| | | and larger isolated. The cracks | | 2.1 | | |
| | | should be dormant unless they | N | - · · · | | |
| | | are opened up enough to put in a | | | | |
| | | substantial paten in which case | | | | |
| | | the repair may be more property termed as "Blanketing". | | | | |
| 4 | Define external | Development of cracking in | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| | stressing? | concrete is due to tensile stress | | | | |
| 1 | | and can be arrested by removing | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 5 | What is maant b- | these stresses. | Understand | CO 5 | CLOD | ACE505 22 |
| 5 | What is meant by | these stresses. The inherent ability of concrete | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| 5 | Autogenous | these stresses. The inherent ability of concrete to heal cracks within | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 22 | ACE505.22 |
| 5 | Autogenous healing? Give short note | these stresses. The inherent ability of concrete to heal cracks within "autogenous healing". Jacketing consists of restoring | Understand | CO 5 CO 5 | CLO 22 CLO 21 | ACE505.22 ACE505.21 |
| | Autogenous healing? | these stresses. The inherent ability of concrete to heal cracks within "autogenous healing". Jacketing consists of restoring or increasing the section of an | | | | |
| | Autogenous healing? Give short note | these stresses. The inherent ability of concrete to heal cracks within "autogenous healing". Jacketing consists of restoring | | | | |

| S.No | QUESTION | ANSWER | Blooms Level | СО | CLO | CLO Code |
|------|--|--|---------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| 7 | Define grouting? | Grouting can be performed in a similar manner as the injection of an epoxy. | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 21 | ACE505.21 |
| 8 | What is caging with steel? | A steel caging is prepared and made to surround the existing masonry so that lateral expansion when it is loaded in compression. | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 23 | ACE505.23 |
| 9 | What is mean by weathering? | Many bridges and parking structures in cold climates have been severely damaged by de- icing salt causing corrosion of reinforcement and required repair. | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 21 | ACE505.21 |
| 10 | What are the preliminary investigations before demolition of a structure? | The demolition contractor should have ample experience of the type of work to be offered; 1. Fully comprehensive insurance against all risks must be maintained at all times; | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 23 | ACE505.23 |
| | | 2. An experienced supervisor should be continuously in charge of the work | | | | |
| 11 | Write about protective clothing given before demolition? | Buildings where chemicals have been stored or where asbestos, lead paint, dust or fumes may be present will require specialized protective clothing. | Understand | CO 5 | CLO 23 | ACE505.24 |
| 12 | Write short notes on demolition by hand? | Demolition of buildings or structure by hand-held tools such as electric or pneumatic breakers, sometimes as a preliminary to using other methods, should be carried out, where practicable, in the reverse order to the original construction sequence. | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 24 | ACE505.24 |
| 13 | What are the Principles of dismantling? | Primary Dismantling, Secondary dismantling | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 25 | ACE505.25 |
| 14 | What are the modern demolition techniques? | Hydraulic Rock breakersDiamond sawing and drilling. | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 25 | ACE505.25 |
| 15 | What are the types of Hand Held Machine? | Electrical OperatedBattery OperatedPneumaticHydraulic | Remember | CO 5 | CLO 25 | ACE505.25 |

Signature of the Faculty

HOD, CE