

Thermo elastic Problem of a Thick Circular Plate Due To Heat Generation: Steady-State Problem

Sachin Chauthale; Shantaram Khobragade and N. W. Khobragade

Department of Mathematics, MJP Educational Campus,

RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur 440 033, India.

ABSTRACT- In this paper, an attempt has been made to study thermoelastic response of a thick circular plate occupying the space $D: 0 \leq r \leq a, -h \leq z \leq h$, with radiation type boundary conditions. We apply integral transform technique to find the thermoelastic solution.

Keywords: Thermo elastic Response, thick circular plate, Thermal Stresses.

I. INTRODUCTION

Khobragade et al. [3 - 12] have derived temperature distribution, displacement function, thermal stresses and thermal deflection of a thick and thin circular plate. Further Khobragade et al. [13] have established displacement function, temperature distribution and stresses and deflection of a triangular plate.

This Section is concerned with steady-state thermoelastic problem of a thick circular plate occupying the space $D: 0 \leq r \leq a, -h \leq z \leq h$, due to heat generation with radiation type boundary conditions.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Consider thick circular plate of thickness $2h$ occupying the space $D: 0 \leq r \leq a, -h \leq z \leq h$, the material is homogenous and isotropic. The differential equation governing the displacement potential function $\phi(r, z, t)$ as Nowacki [2] is

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \alpha_t T \quad (1)$$

where ν and α_t are Poisson's ratio and linear coefficient of thermal expansion of the material of the plate and T is the temperature of the plate satisfying the differential equation as Noda [3] is

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \chi(r, z) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Subject to the boundary conditions

$$M_r(T, 0, 1, a) = g(z), \quad -h \leq z \leq h, \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_z(T, 1, k_1, h) &= f_1(r) \\ M_z(T, 1, k_2, -h) &= -\frac{Q_0}{\lambda} f_2(r) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq a \quad (4)$$

where k is thermal diffusivity of material of the plate.

The displacement function in the cylindrical coordinate system are represented by Love's function as

Khobragade [4] are

$$u_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial r \partial z} \quad (5)$$

$$u_z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + 2(1-\nu) \nabla^2 L - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} \quad (6)$$

The Love's function [14] must satisfy

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 L = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Where } \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

The component of stresses are represented by the thermoelastic displacement potential ϕ and Love's function L as Noda [3] are

$$\sigma_{rr} = 2G \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} - \nabla^2 \phi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \nabla^2 L - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial r^2} \right) \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = 2G \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \nabla^2 \phi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\nu \nabla^2 L - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial r^2} \right) \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = 2G \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - \nabla^2 \phi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ (z-\nu) \nabla^2 L - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} \right\} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = 2G \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ (1-\nu) \nabla^2 L - \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} \right\} \right\} \quad (11)$$

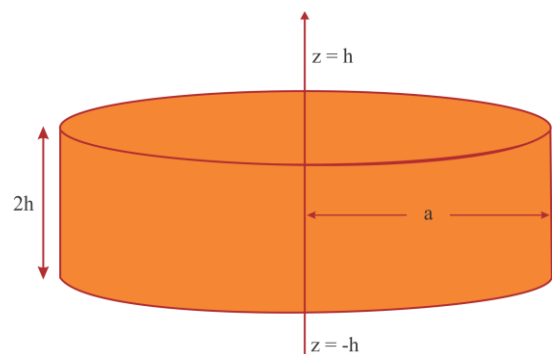


Fig. 1: Shows the geometry of the problem

For traction free surface stress function

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_{r\theta} = 0 \text{ at } z = \pm h \text{ for thick plate.}$$

Equations (1) to (11) constitute the mathematical formulation of the problem under consideration.

III. SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

Applying Marchi-Fasulo transform on equation (2), we get

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial r} - \lambda_n^2 \bar{T} = \psi \tag{12}$$

where,

$$\psi = \frac{-P_n(h)}{k_1} f_1(r) - \frac{-P_n(-h)}{k_2} \frac{Q_0}{\lambda} f_2(r) \tag{13}$$

Equation (12) is a Bessel's equation, whose solution is

$$\bar{T} = AI_0(\lambda_n r) + BK_0(\lambda_n r) + F(r) \tag{14}$$

Where $F(r)$ is the P.I. As $r \rightarrow 0, k_0 \rightarrow \infty$, But \bar{T} is finite

$$\therefore B = 0 \tag{15}$$

$$A = \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \tag{16}$$

$$\therefore \bar{T} = \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} I_0(\lambda_n r) + F(r) \tag{17}$$

Applying inverse Marchi-Fasulo transform an equation (17) we get,

$$T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P_n(z)}{\lambda_n} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} I_0(\lambda_n r) + F(r) \right] \tag{18}$$

This is the desired solution of the given problem.

Let us assume Love's function L , which satisfy condition (10) as

$$L = \frac{r^2}{4} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) a_t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P_n(z)}{\lambda_n} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} I_0(\lambda_n r) \tag{19}$$

Using (1) and (17), we get displacement potential ϕ as

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{r^2}{4} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) a_t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P_n(z)}{\lambda_n} \left[\frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} I_0(\lambda_n r) + F(r) \right] \tag{20}$$

IV. DETERMINATION OF DISPLACEMENT FUNCTION

Substituting equations (19) and (20) in equations (6), (7) we get

$$\therefore u_r = \frac{a_t}{4} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \left\{ \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \left[r^2 I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2r I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. (P_n(z) - P_n'(z)) + P_n(z) F'(r) \right\} \tag{21}$$

$$u_z = \frac{r^2}{4} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) a_t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} I_0(\lambda_n r) \left[(1-2\nu) P_n''(z) + P_n'(z) \right] + \frac{P_n'(z) F(r)}{\lambda_n} \\ + \frac{1+\nu}{2} a_t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P_n(z)}{\lambda_n} \left(\frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \right) \left[r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + 5r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 4I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \tag{22}$$

Substituting equations (19) and (20) in equations (9) to

(12), we obtain

$$\sigma_{rr} = \frac{Ga_t}{2} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \\ \left\{ P_n''(z) \nu r^2 I_0(\lambda_n r) - P_n''(z) \left[r^2 I_0(\lambda_n r) + \frac{r^2 I_0'(\lambda_n r)}{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)} F(r) \right] \right. \\ \left. + P_n'(z) \left[(\nu-1) r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + (5\nu r - 4r) I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2(2\nu-1) I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. - P_n(z) \left[r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right\} \tag{23}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \frac{Ga_t}{2} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \\ \left\{ P_n''(z) \left[\nu r^2 I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] - P_n''(z) \left[r^2 I_0(\lambda_n r) + \frac{r^2 I_0'(\lambda_n r) F(r)}{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)} \right] \right. \\ \left. + P_n'(z) \left[(\nu r^2 - r) I_0''(\lambda_n r) + (5\nu r - 4r) I_0'(\lambda_n r) + \left(4\nu - \frac{2}{r} \right) I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. - P_n(z) \left[r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + 4r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2I_0(\lambda_n r) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{I_0'(\lambda_n a)}{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)} \left(r^2 F''(r) + 4r F'(r) + 2F(r) \right) \right] \right\} \tag{24}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = \frac{Ga_t}{2} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \\ \left\{ P_n''(z) (1-\nu) r^2 I_0(\lambda_n r) + P_n'(z) (2-\nu) \right. \\ \left. \left[r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + 5r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 4I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. + P_n'(z) \left[(\nu r^2 - r) I_0''(\lambda_n r) + (5\nu r - 4r) I_0'(\lambda_n r) + \left(4\nu - \frac{2}{r} \right) I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. - P_n(z) \left[r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + 5r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 4I_0(\lambda_n r) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{I_0'(\lambda_n a)}{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)} \left(r^2 F''(r) + 5r F'(r) + 4F(r) \right) \right] \right\} \tag{25}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = \frac{Ga_t}{2} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n I_0'(\lambda_n a)} \left\{ P_n''(z) \nu r \left[r^2 I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left\{ P_n''(z) \nu r \left[r^2 I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2I_0'(\lambda_n r) \right] \right. \right. \\ \left. - P_n'(z) \left[r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 2I_0(\lambda_n r) + \frac{I_0'(\lambda_n a)}{\bar{g}_2 - F'(a)} \left(r^2 F''(r) + 2F'(r) \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. - P_n(z) (1-\nu) \left[r^2 I_0''(\lambda_n r) + 7r I_0'(\lambda_n r) + 10I_0(\lambda_n r) + \frac{2}{r} I_0(\lambda_n r) \right] \right\} \tag{26}$$

V. SPECIAL CASE

Set $F(r, z) = z^2 (1-r^2)$ (27)

Applying Marchi-Fasulo transform, are obtain

$$\bar{F}(r, n) = (1 - r^2) \int_{-h}^h z^2 P_n(z) dz$$

$$\bar{F}(r, n) = (1 - r^2) \Phi_n \left[\frac{2h^2 \sin(a_n h)}{a_n} + \frac{4h \cos(a_n h)}{a_n^2} - \frac{4 \sin(a_n h)}{a_n^3} \right] \quad (28)$$

Where,

$$P_n(z) = Q_n \cos(a_n z) - W_n \sin(a_n z),$$

$$Q_n = a_n (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \cos(a_n h) + (\beta_1 - \beta_2) \sin(a_n h)$$

$$W_n = (\beta_1 - \beta_2) \cos(a_n h) + a_n (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \sin(a_n h)$$

Again on applying Hankel transform, we obtain

$$\bar{F}^*(m, n) = \Pi_n \left[\frac{a}{\xi_m} J_1(a \xi_m) - \frac{a(a^2 \xi_m^2 - 4)}{\xi_m^3} J_1(a \xi_m) - \frac{2a^2}{\xi_m^2} J_0(a \xi_m) \right] \quad (29)$$

where

$$\Pi_n = \Phi_n \left[\frac{2h^2 \sin(a_n h)}{a_n} + \frac{4h \cos(a_n h)}{a_n^2} - \frac{4 \sin(a_n h)}{a_n^3} \right]$$

And

$$\Phi_n = a_n (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \cos(a_n h) + (\beta_1 - \beta_2) \sin(a_n h).$$

Using equation (29) in equation (17), one obtains

$$T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P_n(z) \bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n} I_0(\lambda_n r) + F(r) \right] \quad (30)$$

VI. NUMERICAL RESULTS

Set $a = 2, k = 15.9 \times 10^6, t = 1$ second in

equation (30), we get

$$T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P_n(z) \bar{g}_2 - F'(a)}{\lambda_n} I_0(2\lambda_n r) + F(r) \right] \quad (31)$$

VII. CONCLUSION

In this article, the temperature distribution, displacement and thermal stresses of a thick circular plate are investigated with known boundary conditions. Finite integral transform techniques are used to obtain numerical results. The results are obtained in terms of Bessel's function in the form of infinite series.

Any particular cases of special interest can be assigned to the parameters and functions in expressions. The results that are obtained can be useful to the design of structure or machines in engineering applications.

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AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Dr. N.W. Khobragade for being M.Sc in statistics and Maths, he attained Ph.D in both subjects. He has been teaching since 1986 for 29 years at PGTD of Maths, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur and successfully handled different capacities.

At present he is working as Professor. Achieved excellent experiences in Research for 15 years in the area of Boundary value problems (Thermoelasticity in particular) and Operations Research. Published more than 200 research papers in reputed journals. Sixteen students awarded Ph.D Degree and six students submitted their thesis in University for award of Ph.D Degree under their guidance.



Shantaram Khobragade For being M.Sc in maths, he is a research scholar of RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.



Mr. Sachin. Chauthale For being M.Sc in maths, he is a research scholar of RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.