

کلمات کلیدی :

Large deflection of Flexible Functionally Graded Beams with Geometric Non-linearity: Analytical Approach

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ABSTRACT

Motivation of this paper is presentation of analytical solution for flexible functionally graded beams problem when carry elastic large deflection, with small strains and without concerning plastic region. The formulation of large deflection in curvilinear and Cartesian coordinate systems for the free-clamped flexible functionally graded beam, culminate in the second order non-linear ordinary differential equation that can solve it in the analytical approach. The components of deflection that are derived with analytical solution and ANSYS approach are compared. The influence of the distribution reversing of the material property and the influence of the variable material property in the components of deflection are studied. This analytical approach can be used for verifying the other method results, if any.

KEYWORDS : Flexible beam, large deflections, functionally graded materials, Analytical approach, ANSYS

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$$\tilde{\psi} \in \xi \eta \zeta$$

$$\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1^0}{\partial s} = \epsilon \quad ()$$

XYZ

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial s} = \lim_{ds \rightarrow 0} \frac{d\hat{g}_1 \cdot \hat{g}_2}{ds} = \hat{g}_1' \cdot \hat{g}_2 = \rho_3 \quad ()$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(s, y) &= u_1^0(s) - y \sin \psi(s), \\ u_2(s, y) &= u_2^0(s) - y[1 - \cos \psi(s)] \\ u_3(s, y) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad ()$$

$\xi \eta \zeta$

$$Q_1 \begin{matrix} \delta \\ Y \\ X \\ Z \end{matrix} \quad u_2^0 \quad u_1^0$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial s} \hat{g}_1 + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_2}{\partial s} \hat{g}_2 + \tilde{u}_1 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_1}{\partial s} + \tilde{u}_2 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_2}{\partial s} \quad ()$$

$$() \quad () \quad s \quad ()$$

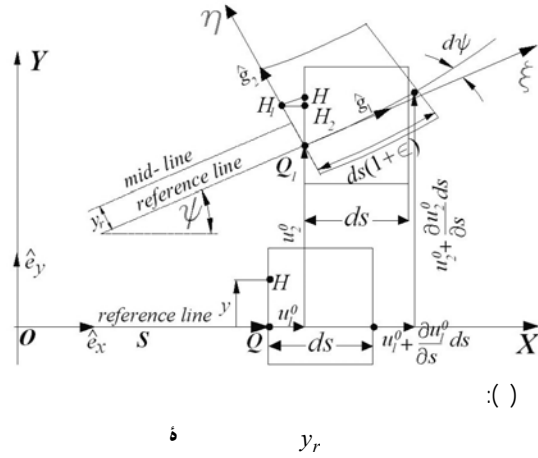
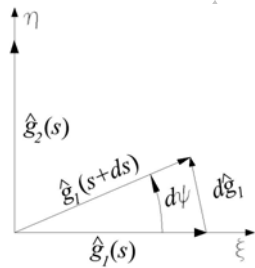
$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial s} = \epsilon - \eta (\cos \tilde{\psi}) \tilde{\psi}' = \epsilon - \eta \rho_3 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}_2}{\partial s} = -\eta (\sin \tilde{\psi}) \tilde{\psi}' = 0 \quad ()$$

$$QH = Q_1 H_1 = y, \quad Q_1 H_2 = y \cos \psi, \quad H_1 H_2 = y \sin \psi, \quad HH_2 = y(1 - \cos \psi)$$

$$\tilde{u}_1 = \tilde{u}_2 = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial s} = (\epsilon - \eta \rho_3) \hat{g}_1 \quad ()$$



$\xi \eta \zeta$

$$\bar{U}(s, \eta) = \tilde{u}_1(s, \eta) \hat{g}_1 + \tilde{u}_2(s, \eta) \hat{g}_2$$

$$\tilde{u}_2 \quad \tilde{u}_1$$

$\xi \eta \zeta$

$$\eta \quad \xi \equiv s$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial \eta} \hat{g}_1 + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_2}{\partial \eta} \hat{g}_2 + \tilde{u}_1 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_1}{\partial \eta} + \tilde{u}_2 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_2}{\partial \eta} \quad ()$$

η

$$\tilde{u}_1^0 = \tilde{u}_2^0 = 0, \quad \tilde{\psi} = \partial \tilde{u}_2^0 / \partial s = 0 \quad ()$$

$\xi \eta \zeta$

$$\tilde{u}_2^0 \quad \tilde{u}_1^0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \hat{e}_y \quad \hat{e}_x & \partial \tilde{u}_1 / \partial \eta = -\sin \tilde{\psi} = 0, \partial \tilde{u}_2 / \partial \eta = -(1 - \cos \tilde{\psi}) = 0 & () \\
-F_1 \cos \psi + F_2 \sin \psi - P \cos \alpha = 0 & () & & \\
-F_2 \cos \psi - F_1 \sin \psi + P \sin \alpha = 0 & () & \partial \bar{U} / \partial \eta = 0 & () \\
F_2 = P & () & & \\
& & & \\
F_2 = P \sin(\alpha + \psi) & () & \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial \zeta} \hat{g}_1 + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_2}{\partial \zeta} \hat{g}_2 + \tilde{u}_1 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_1}{\partial \zeta} + \tilde{u}_2 \frac{\partial \hat{g}_2}{\partial \zeta} = 0 & () \\
& & & \\
-M' / (1 + \epsilon) = P \sin(\alpha + \psi) & () & & ()
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_{11} &= (\partial \bar{U} / \partial s) \cdot \hat{g}_1 = \epsilon - \eta \rho_3 & () \\
\epsilon_{12} &= (\partial \bar{U} / \partial s) \cdot \hat{g}_2 + (\partial \bar{U} / \partial \eta) \cdot \hat{g}_1 = 0 & () \\
\epsilon_{22} &= \epsilon_{33} = \epsilon_{13} = \epsilon_{23} = 0 & ()
\end{aligned}$$

$$E_{(\eta)} = E_0 \cdot e^{\lambda(\eta + y_r)}, \quad 1/\lambda = h / \ln(E_2/E_1) \quad ()$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_2 \quad E_1 \quad h \\
y_r \quad \eta = (h/2) - y_r \quad \eta = (-h/2) - y_r & \\
& () & \\
& 1/\lambda & \\
& () \quad e^{\lambda(\eta + y_r)} &
\end{aligned}$$

$$M' ds + F_2(1 + \epsilon) ds = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 = -M' / (1 + \epsilon) \quad ()$$

$$\bar{F} + \bar{P} = 0 \quad ()$$

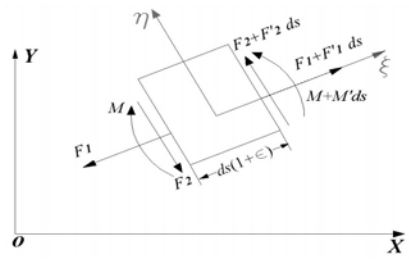
$$\sigma_{11(\eta)} = E_{(\eta)} \epsilon_{11} \quad ()$$

$$\bar{F} = F_1 \hat{g}_1 + F_2 \hat{g}_2, \quad ()$$

$$\bar{P} = (-P \cos \alpha) \hat{e}_x + (P \sin \alpha) \hat{e}_y \quad ()$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-F_1 \cos \psi + F_2 \sin \psi) \hat{e}_x \\
& + (-F_1 \sin \psi - F_2 \cos \psi) \hat{e}_y & () \\
& - (P \cos \alpha) \hat{e}_x + (P \sin \alpha) \hat{e}_y = 0 &
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M &= - \int_A \sigma_{11(\eta)} \eta \, dA \\
&= \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-h/2-y_r}^{h/2-y_r} E_{(\eta)} [-\eta \epsilon + \eta^2 \rho_3] \, d\eta \, dz & () \\
&= E_0 b \rho_3 \left[e^{\lambda(\eta + y_r)} \left(\frac{\eta^2}{\lambda} - \frac{2\eta}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{\lambda^3} \right) \right]_{\eta = -h/2 - y_r}^{\eta = h/2 - y_r} & ()
\end{aligned}$$



$$(d^2\alpha_1/d\bar{s}^2) + (\bar{P}L)^2 \sin\alpha_1 = 0 \quad () \quad (\epsilon = 0)$$

ψ s

() y_r

$$0 \leq s \leq L, \quad 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_0 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq \bar{s} \leq 1, \quad \alpha \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha + \psi_0 :$$

(h)

y_r

(λ)

$$(\alpha_1)_{u=0} = \alpha \quad ()$$

$$y_{r(h,\lambda)} = \frac{h(e^{\lambda h} + 1)}{2(e^{\lambda h} - 1)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad ()$$

$$(d\alpha_1/d\bar{s})_{\alpha_1=\psi_0+\alpha} = 0 \quad ()$$

C_λ

روش حل

$$C_\lambda = E_0 b \left[e^{\lambda(\eta+y_r)} \left(\frac{\eta^2}{\lambda} - \frac{2\eta}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{\lambda^3} \right) \right]_{\eta=\frac{h}{2}-y_r}^{\eta=\frac{h}{2}+y_r} \quad ()$$

() ()

() ()

$\epsilon = 0$

()

$$-M' = P \sin(\alpha + \Psi) \quad ()$$

$$M = C_\lambda \rho_3 \quad ()$$

() ()

$$-C_\lambda \rho'_3 = P \sin(\alpha + \Psi) \quad ()$$

$$x = [2\bar{p} \sin\alpha (\cos m - \cos n) + g(\psi) \cos\alpha] / \bar{P} \quad ()$$

$$y = [2\bar{p} \cos\alpha (\cos m - \cos n) - g(\psi) \sin\alpha] / \bar{P} \quad ()$$

$$g(\psi) = [F(\bar{p}, m) - F(\bar{p}, n) + 2E(\bar{p}, n) - 2E(\bar{p}, m)] \quad ()$$

$$(d^2\psi/ds^2) + [P \sin(\alpha + \psi)]/C_\lambda = 0 \quad ()$$

XYZ

$$F(\bar{p}, m), F(\bar{p}, n), E(\bar{p}, n), E(\bar{p}, m)$$

() \bar{P} []

$$\bar{s} = s/L, \quad ()$$

$$\bar{p} = \sin[(\psi_0 + \alpha)/2] \quad ()$$

$$\alpha_1 = \psi + \alpha, \quad ()$$

$$m = \sin^{-1}[\sin(\alpha/2)/\bar{p}] \quad ()$$

$$\bar{P} = \sqrt{P/C_\lambda} \quad ()$$

$$n = \sin^{-1}[\sin[(\psi + \alpha)/2]/\bar{p}] \quad ()$$

() ()

\bar{p}

$$\bar{P}L = [F(\bar{p}, n) - F(\bar{p}, m)] \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{ds} = \frac{d\alpha_1}{L.d\bar{s}} \Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha_1}{d\bar{s}} = L \cdot \frac{d\psi}{ds} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{ds^2} = \frac{d^2\alpha_1}{L^2.d\bar{s}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2\alpha_1}{d\bar{s}^2} = L^2 \cdot \frac{d^2\psi}{ds^2} \quad ()$$

(\bar{P}, α)

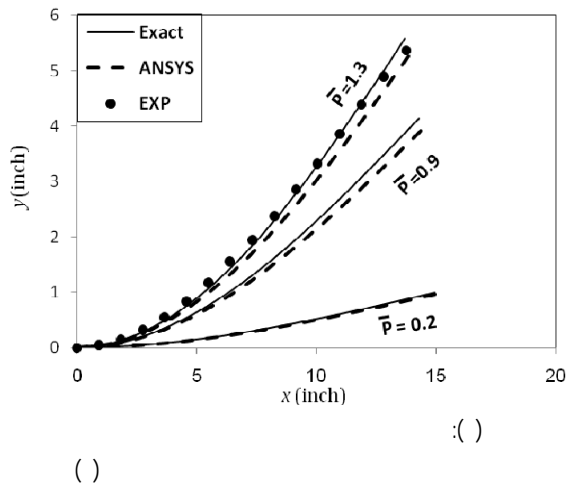
α P

() []

() () ()

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Parameter	Value
E	2.84×10^7 (psi)
Width \times Thickness (b \times h)	2×0.02 (in ²)
Length (L)	15 (in)
I	1.333×10^{-6} (in ⁴)
\bar{P}	1.3, 0.9, 0.2
α	90°

$1/\lambda \quad E_0$

()

Parameter	Value
E_0	3.986×10^7 (psi)
λ	33.9
E_2/E_1	1.97
Width \times Thickness (b \times h)	2×0.02 (in ²)
L	15 (in)
(\bar{P}, α)	(0.75, 45°), (1.45°, 3, 45°)

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1 (in)

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$P=0.22(lb)$

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λ

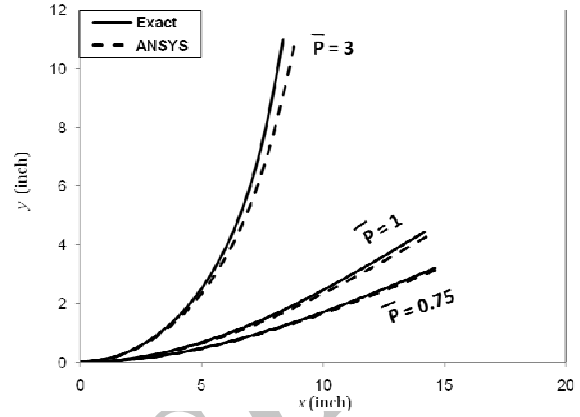
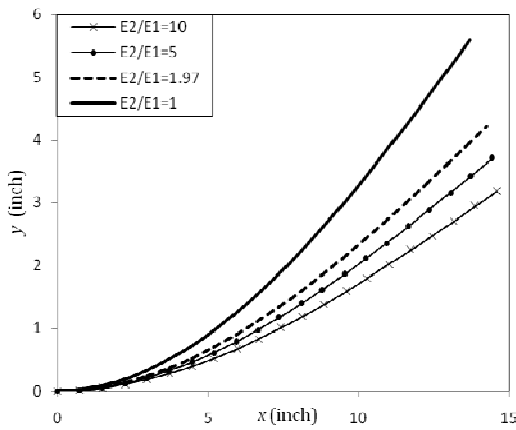
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$E_2/E_1=1.97$

$E_2/E_1=1$ 25%

E_2/E_1

25%



	$\bar{P} = 3, \alpha = 45^\circ$		$\bar{P} = 1, \alpha = 45^\circ$	
$s = 15$ (inch)	x_c (inch)	y_c (inch)	x_c (inch)	y_c (inch)
ANSYS	8.8028	10.74	14.24194	4.2682
Analytical	8.35803	10.99463	14.18241	4.433613

$\lambda = -33.9$

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