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P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya - 571 401

(An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

First Semester, M. Tech - Mechanical Engineering (MMDN)

Semester End Examination; Jan/Feb. - 2016

Finite Element Method

Time: 3 hrs *Max. Marks: 100*

***Note**: Answer **FIVE** full questions, selecting **ONE** full question from each **unit**.*

UNIT - I

1 a. What are the requirements of convergence? Explain briefly. 4

b. With the help of Pascal tetrahedron explain briefly how geometric isotropy is achieved in 3-D problems. 6

c. For a 3 - D elastic body derive the expression for the potential energy functional. 5

d. Explain briefly the principal of virtual work or deriving the element equations. 5

2 a. For the one dimensional quadratic bar element write the shape functions. 3

b. Derive the expression for element load vector for a bar element due to,

i) Body force ii) Traction

iii) Force applied at a point and acting along the length of the bar. 5

c. A bar of length 1000 mm is made of brass and aluminium and subjected to loads as shown in Fig. Q 2(c). AC is made of brass. Its length is 500 mm with area 1000 mm^2 and E_b = 105 GPa. CE is made of aluminium. Its length is 500 mm, area 2000 mm^2 and E_a = 70 GPa. The loads are applied at the mid points of AC and CE. Compute the stress developed in the two materials. 12

UNIT - II

3 a. With the examples briefly explain :

i) Plane stress ii) Plane strain problems. 4

b. Write the shape functions for a nine noded quadrilateral element in natural coordinates. 8

c. Derive the Jacobian matrix for a 4 - noded quadrilateral (QUAD 4) element. 8

4 a. With neat sketches show the variation of shape functions for a CST element. 6

b. The nodal coordinates of a CST element are in cm: 1 (2, 2), 2(4, 3) and 3(3, 6). Derive the strain-displacement matrix. 8

c. Evaluate the shape functions N_1, N_2 and N_3 at the interior pint P for the triangular element shown in Fig. Q 4C. 6

UNIT - III

5 a. Derive the element stiffness matrix for a triangular torus, whose vertical cross section is a plane triangle. 12

Contd…2

b. Derive the expression for the :
i) Distributed body force ii) Surface force for an axisymmetric element. 8

6 a. Derive the expression for the element stiffness matrix for a plane truss element in global coordinate system. 6

b. Compute the nodal displacements and stresses in the elements of the truss structure shown in Fig. Q 6(b). Take; E = 200 GPa, Area of member AB is 20 cm^2 and its length is 5 m. Members BC and AC have the same area and is equal to 25 cm^2. 14

UNIT - IV

7 a. Write the Hermite shape functions in natural coordinate system, showing their variation along the length of the beam element. 6

b. For the beam shown in Fig. Q 7b, compute the maximum deflection and slope at the support points. 14

8 a. Evaluate the element consistent and lumped mass matrices for a 2 noded element of length *l*. 8

b. Evaluate the natural frequencies of axial vibration of the bar shown in Fig. Q 8b, considering two element. 12

UNIT - V

9 a. What are :
i) Initial conditions ii) Essential conditions 3
iii) Natural conditions in a heat transfer problem.

b. Derive the expression for element conduction matrix for one dimensional two noded element considering conduction only using Galerkin's approach. 8

c. A composite wall consists of three materials as shown in Fig. Q 9(c). The outer temperature is T_0 = 20ºC. Convection heat transfer takes place on the inner surface of the wall with t_∞ = 800ºC and h = 25 W/m^2 ºC. Determine the temperature distribution in the wall. 9

10. The length of a bar is 12 m and its C/s area is a circle of radius 1.5 cm. The conductivity of the bar is 300 W/mºC. The left end is maintained at 200ºC and the right end is maintained at 100ºC. The bar is subjected to convection. The convective heat transfer coefficient is 2000 W/m^2 ºC and surrounding temperature is 25ºC. Determine the temperature distribution along the length of the bar taking four elements. 20

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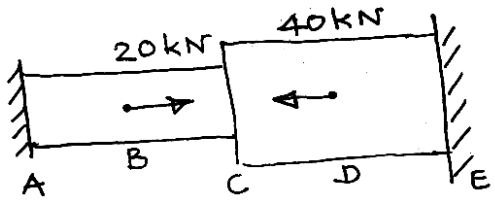


Fig Q 2C.

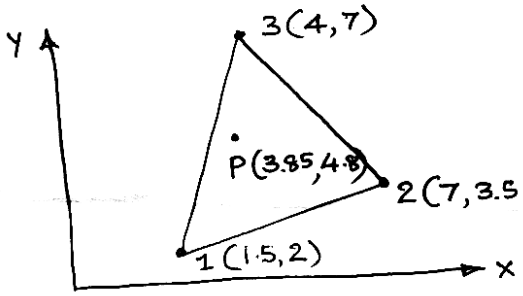


Fig Q 4C

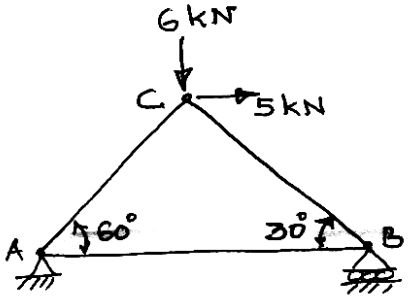


Fig Q 6b

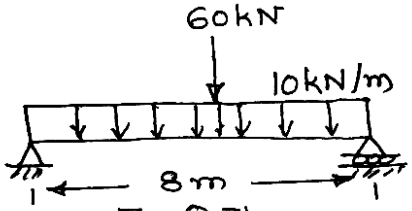


Fig Q 7b

$E = 200\ GPa$

$I = 2 \times 10^{-4}\ m^4$

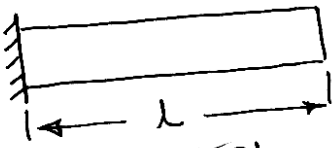
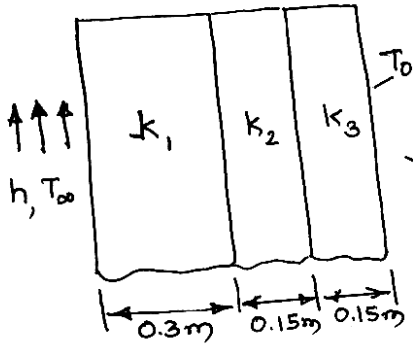


Fig Q 8b



$k_1 = 20\ W/m°C$

$k_2 = 30\ W/m°C$

$k_3 = 50\ W/m°C$

$h = 25\ W/m^2°C$

$T_\infty = 800°C$

Fig. Q 9C.

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