

Circular Torsion Bars with Circular Inclusions

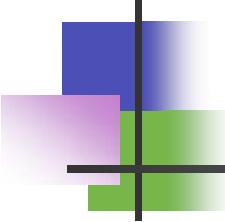
廖奐禎 (H. Z. Liao)

May 11 13:00-15:00 2006

Seminar of Division of Structural Engineering in
HRE in NTOU

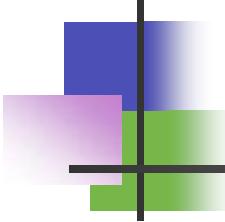
adviser: Y.T. Lee, P.Y. Chen, A.C. Wu

supervisor: D.H. Tsaur



Outlines

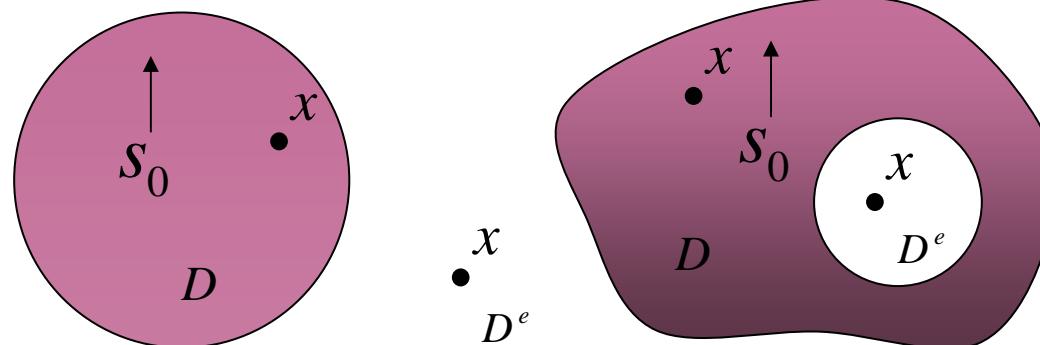
- Review of the papers
 - Null field formulation
 - Results
- Applications to derive Green's function
 - Problem statement
 - Numerical example
- Conclusion



Outlines

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Reference method



where

$$U(s, x) = \ln|x - s| = \ln r$$

$$T(s, x) = \frac{\partial U(s, x)}{\partial n_s}$$

$$t(s) = \frac{\partial u(s)}{\partial n_s}$$

$$2\pi u(x) = \int_B T(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B U(s, x)t(s)dB(s) + U(s_0, x)$$

$$0 = \int_B T(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B U(s, x)t(s)dB(s) + U(s_0, x)$$

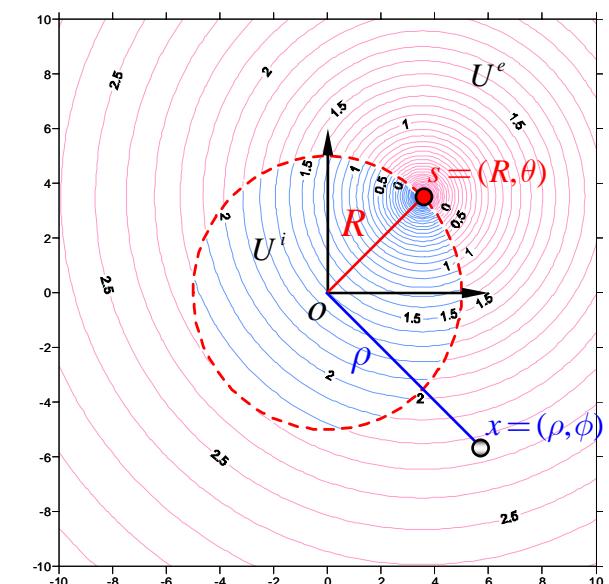
Reference method

$$U(s, x) = \begin{cases} U^i(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \ln R - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\rho}{R}\right)^m \cos m(\theta - \phi), & R \geq \rho \\ U^e(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \ln \rho - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{R}{\rho}\right)^m \cos m(\theta - \phi), & \rho > R \end{cases}$$

$$T(s, x) = \begin{cases} T^i(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{R} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho^m}{R^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi), & R > \rho \\ T^e(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^{m-1}}{\rho^m}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi), & \rho > R \end{cases}$$

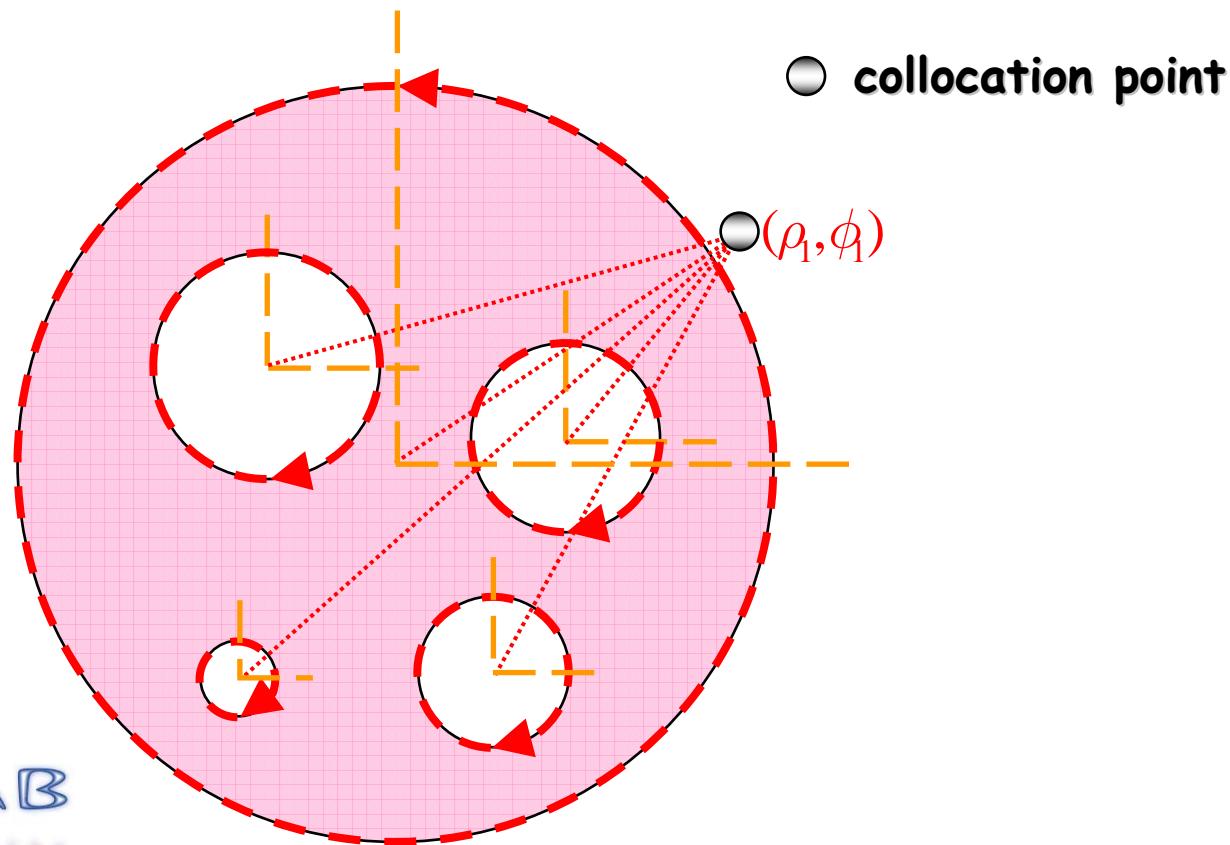
$$u_k(s) = a_0^k + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^k \cos n\theta_k + b_n^k \sin n\theta_k), \quad s \in B_k$$

$$\frac{\partial u_k(s)}{\partial n_s} = p_0^k + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (p_n^k \cos n\theta_k + q_n^k \sin n\theta_k), \quad s \in B_k$$





Adaptive observer system

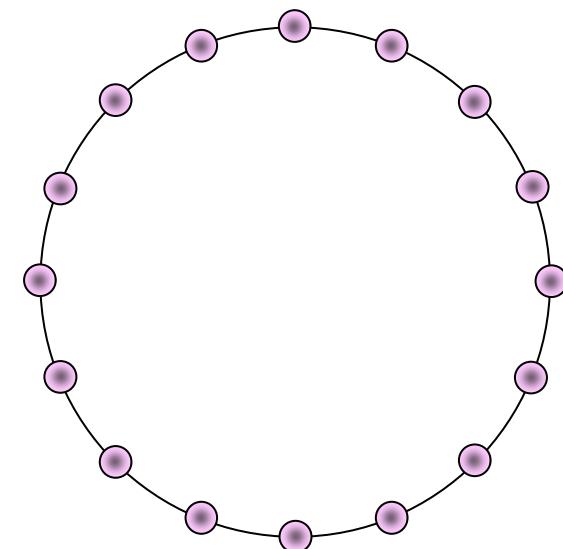


Fourier expansion and collocation points

$$u(s) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^M (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$$

$$t(s) = p_0 + \sum_{n=1}^M (p_n \cos n\theta + q_n \sin n\theta)$$

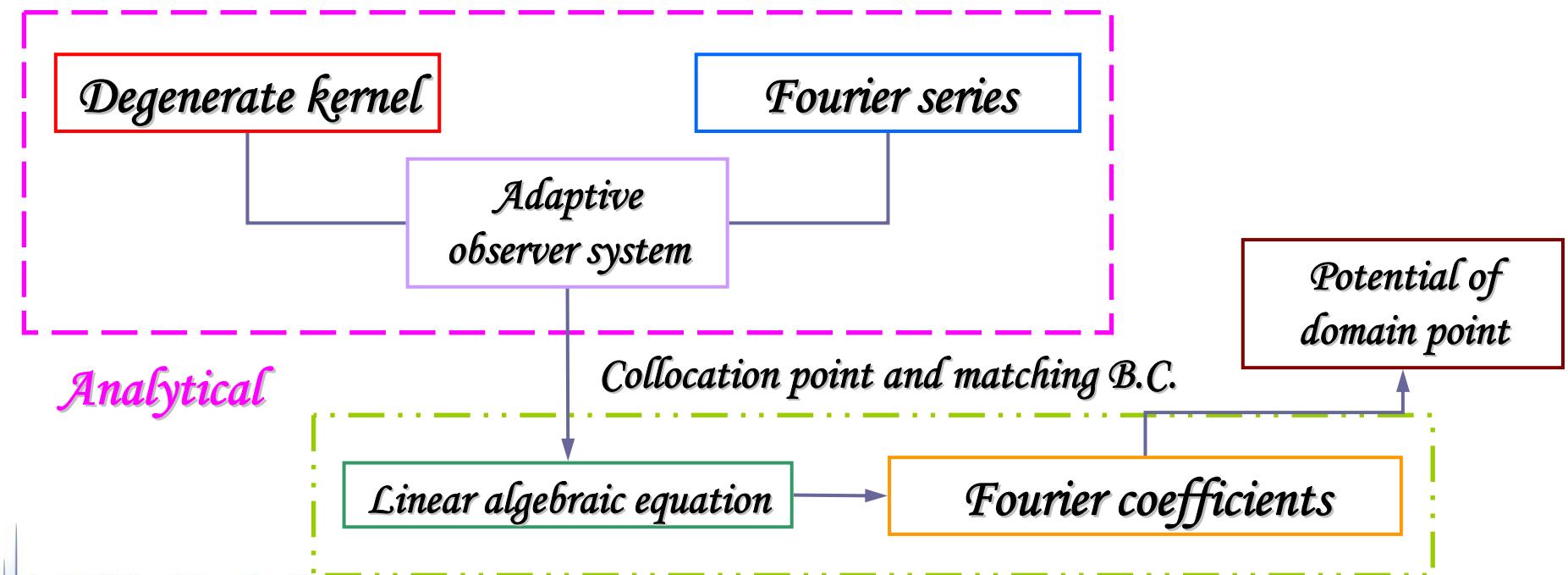
2M+1 unknown Fourier coefficients

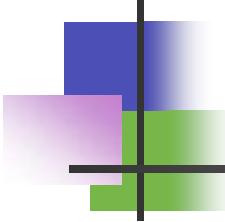


● collocation point

Flowchart of present method

$$0 = \int_B [T(s, x)u(s) - U(s, x)t(s)]dB(s)$$



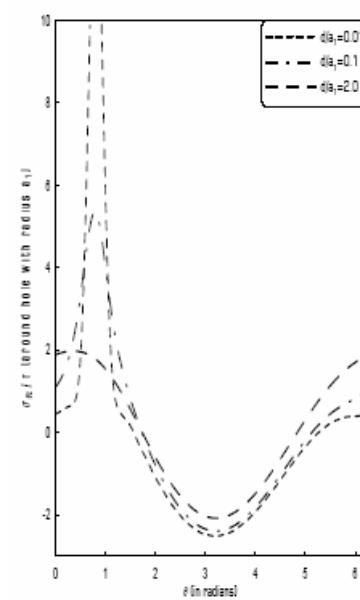
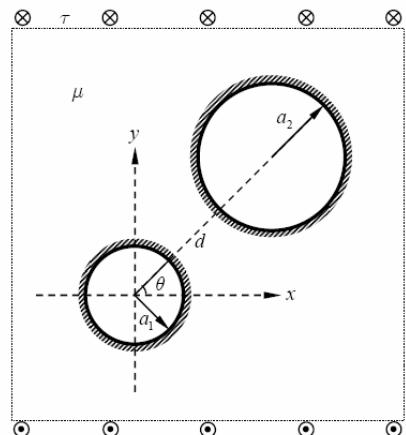


Outlines

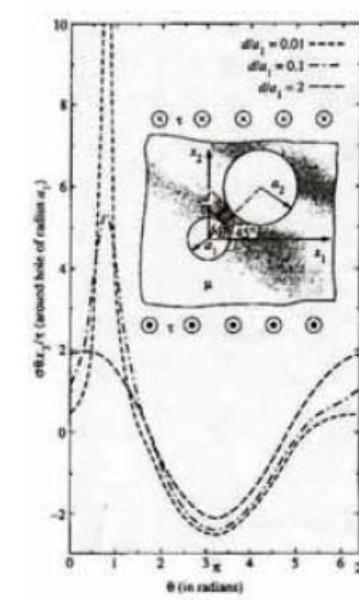
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 - **Results**
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Reference example

Two holes lie on the line making 45 degree joining the two centers making 45 degree

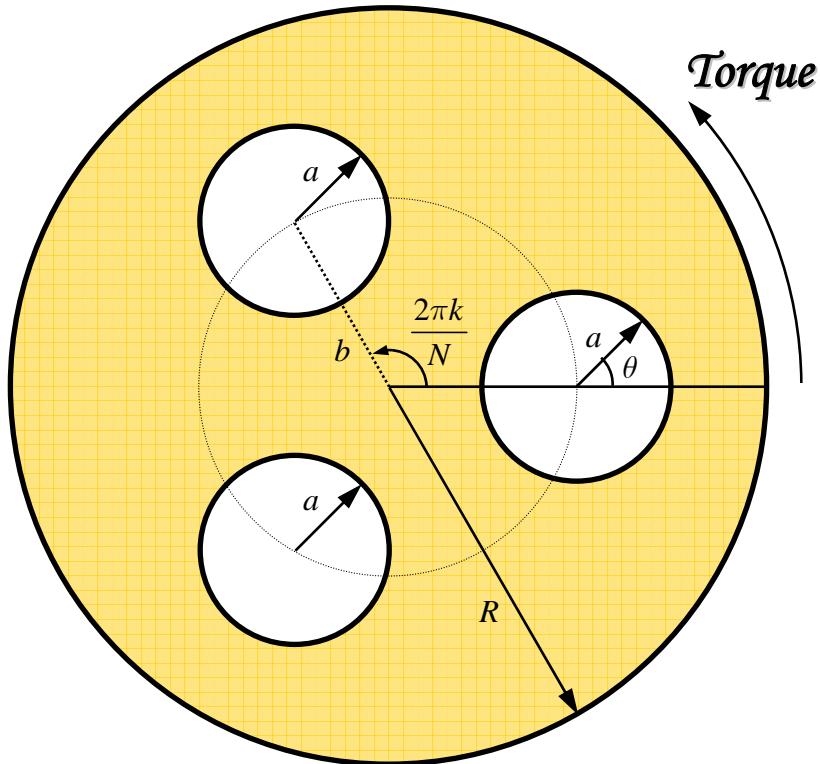


The stress $\sigma_{\theta z}$ around the hole of radius a_1 with various values of d/a_1



Honein's data

Reference example



The warping function φ

$$\nabla^2 \varphi(x) = 0, \quad x \in D$$

Boundary condition

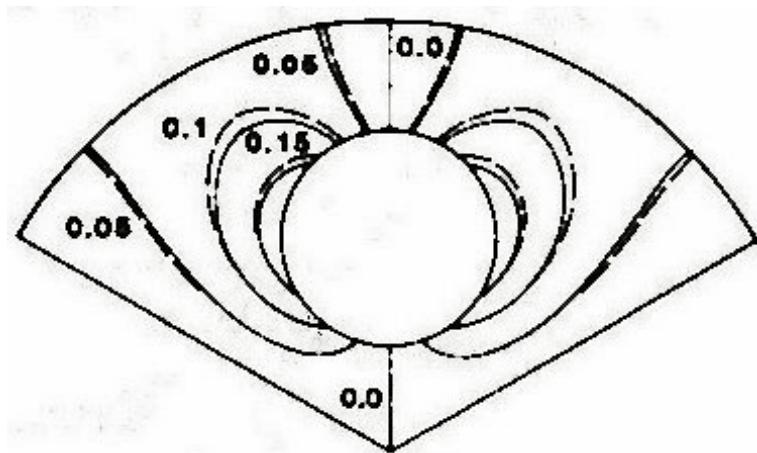
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = x_k \sin \theta_k - y_k \cos \theta_k \quad \text{on} \quad B_k$$

where

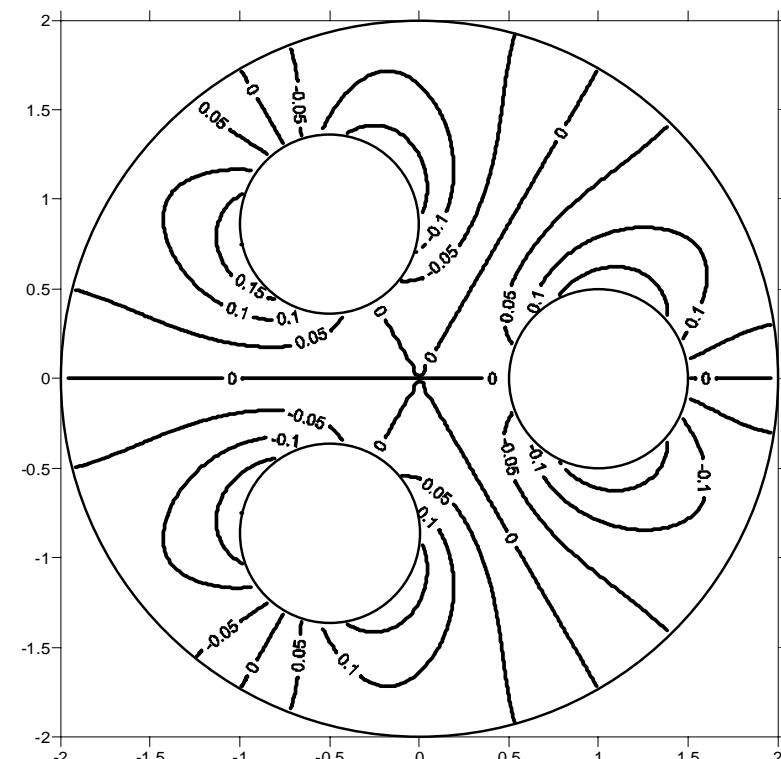
$$x_i = b \cos \frac{2\pi i}{N}, \quad y_i = b \sin \frac{2\pi i}{N}$$

Axial displacement with three circular holes

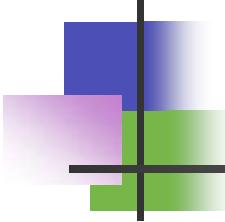
Dashed line: exact solution
Solid line: first-order solution



Caulk's data (1983)
ASME Journal of Applied Mechanics



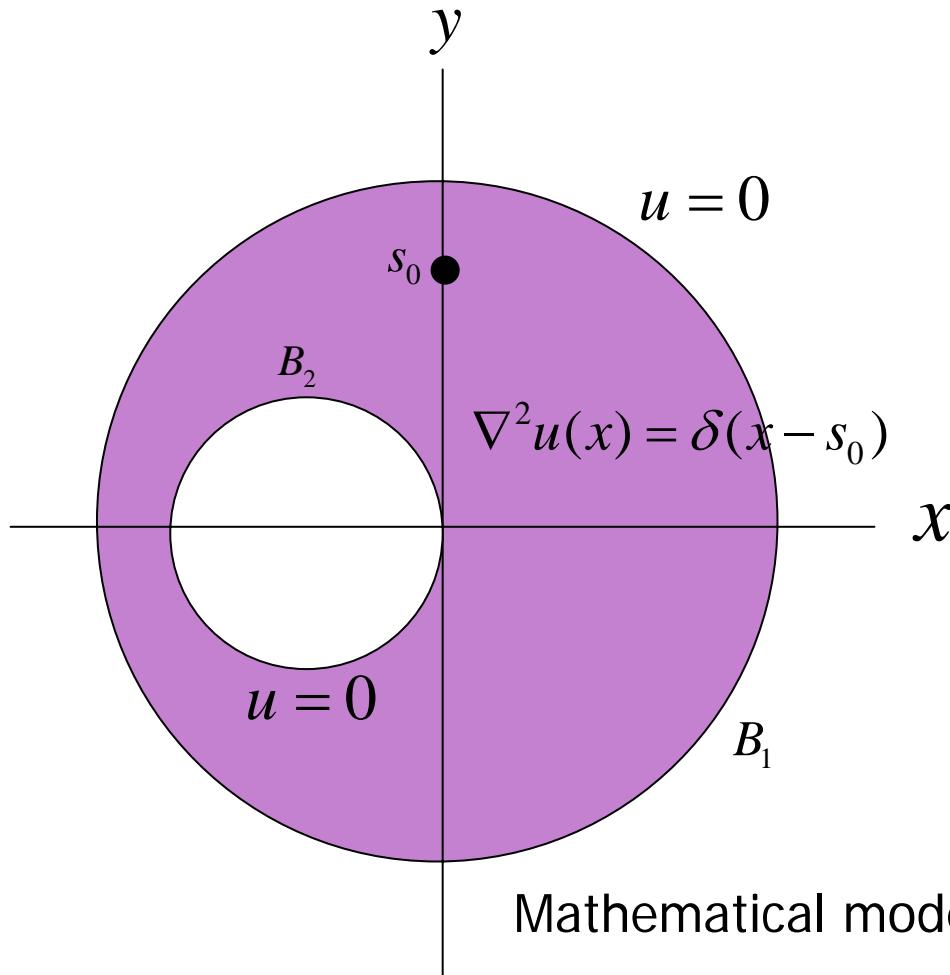
Present method ($M=10$)



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Problem statement



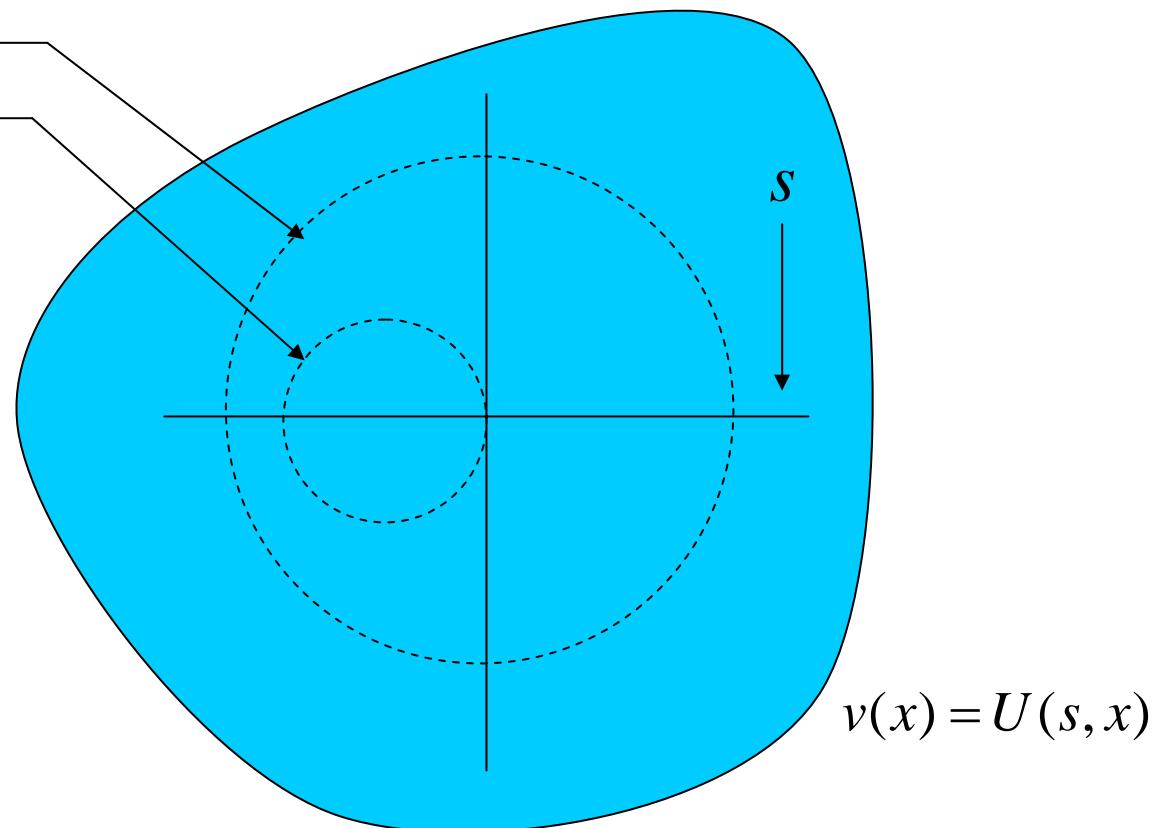
Mathematical model (PDE + BC)

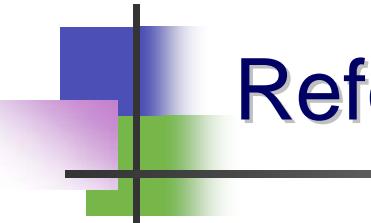
Problem statement

Take free body

Fundamental solution

$$\nabla^2 U(s, x) = 2\pi\delta(x - s)$$





Reference method

$$\iint_D (u \nabla^2 v - v \nabla^2 u) dD = \int_B (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) dB$$

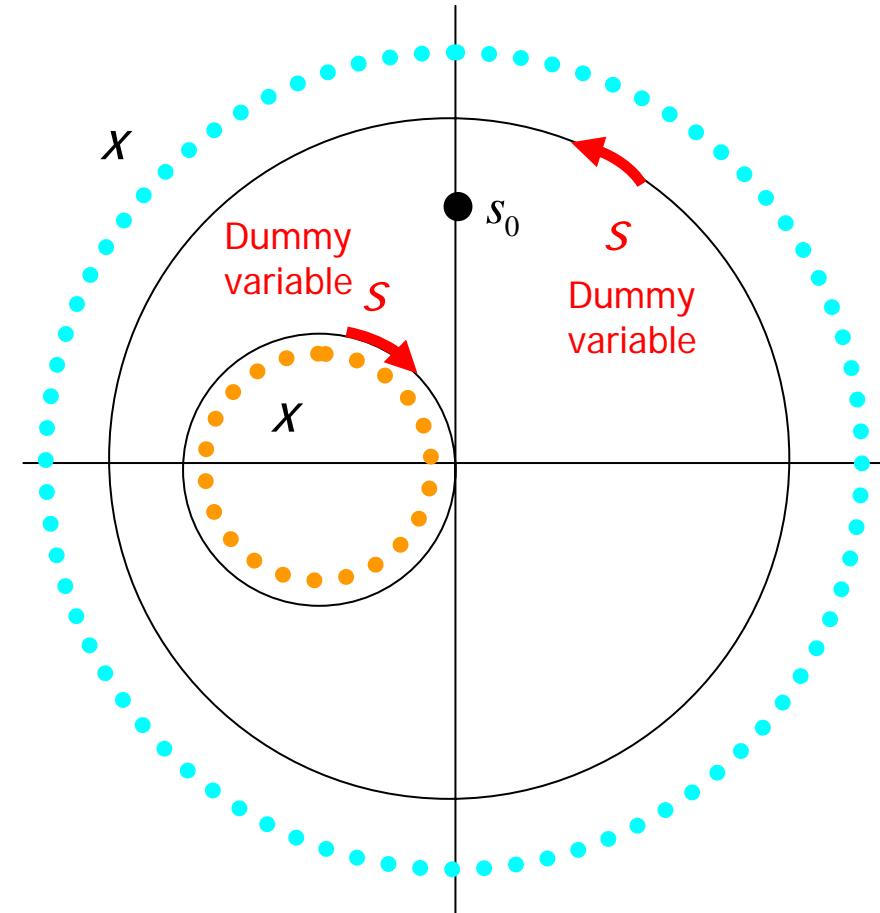
$$2\pi u(s) = \int_{B_1+B_2} T(s, x) u(s) dB(s) - \int_{B_1+B_2} U(s, x) t(s) dB(s) + U(s_0, x)$$

U	T	Degenerate kernels
u	t	Fourier series

Problem statement

$$0 = \int_{B_1} (T^e(s, x)u(s) - U^e(s, x)t(s))dB(s)$$
$$+ \int_{B_2} (T^e(s, x)u(s) - U^e(s, x)t(s))dB(s)$$
$$+ U(s_0, x)$$

$$0 = \int_{B_1} (T^i(s, x)u(s) - U^i(s, x)t(s))dB(s)$$
$$+ \int_{B_2} (T^i(s, x)u(s) - U^i(s, x)t(s))dB(s)$$
$$+ U(s_0, x)$$



Linear algebraic equation

$$[\mathbf{U}]\{\mathbf{t}\} = \{\ln|r|\}$$

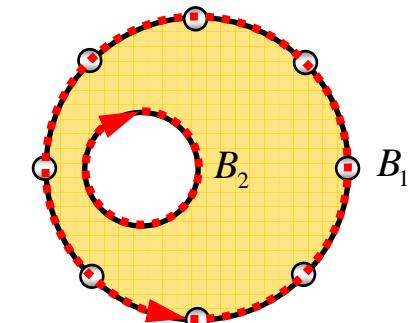
where

Index of collocation circle

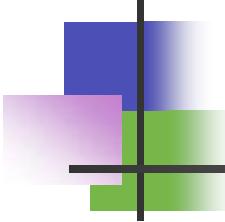
$$[\mathbf{U}] = \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} \\ U_{21} & U_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Index of routing circle

$$\{\mathbf{t}\} = \begin{bmatrix} t_1^1 \\ t_2^1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n^1 \\ t_1^2 \\ t_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ t_n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



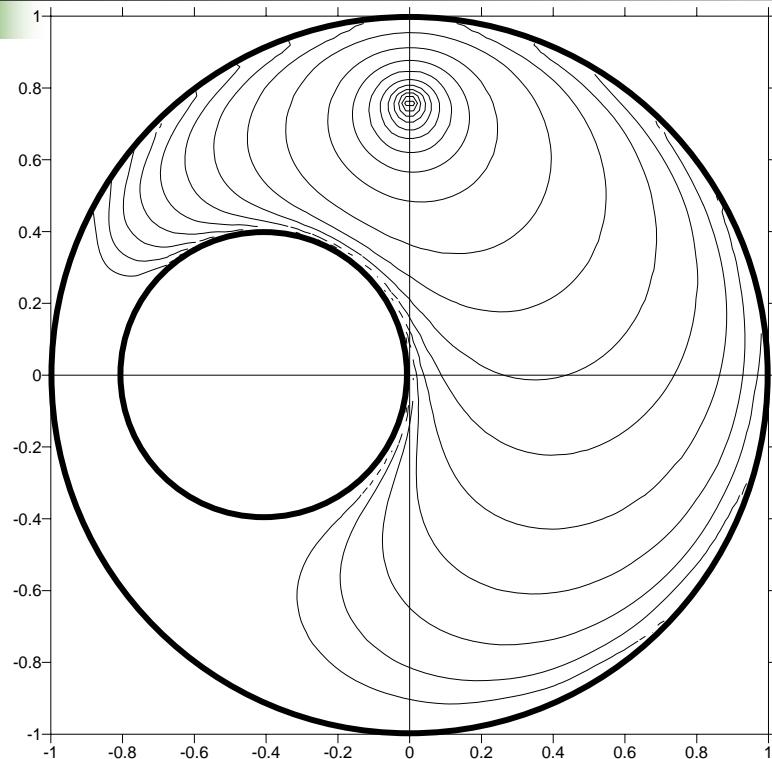
Column vector of Fourier coefficients 18



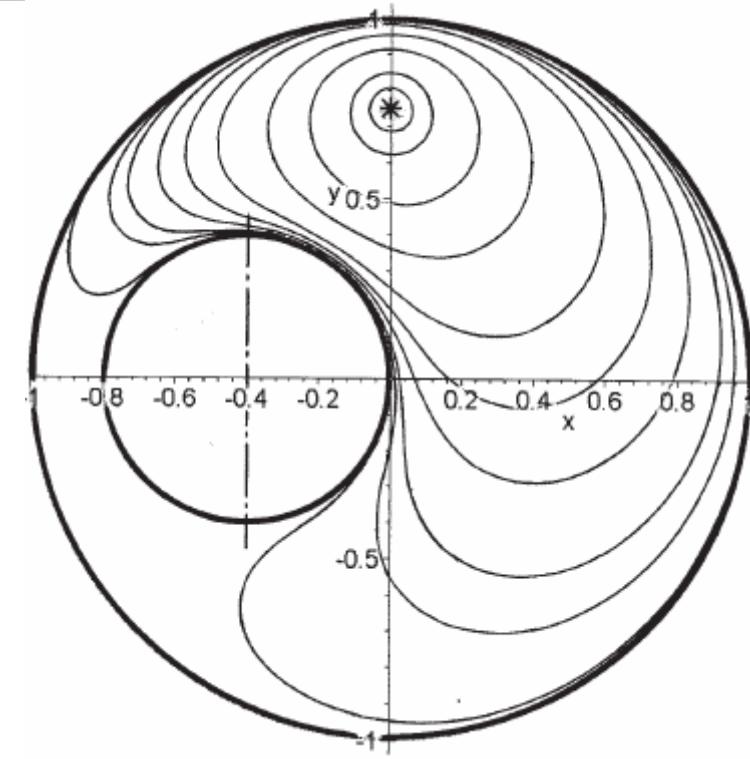
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Numerical example



Present method



Green's function 2001

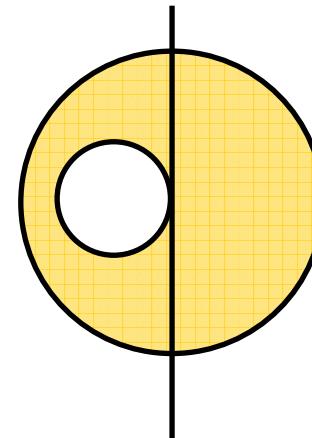
Numerical example

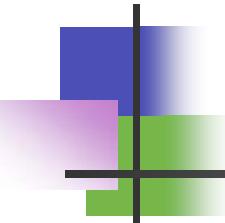
Field point, y	MCP			MMP			Present Method		
	k						Fourier term, n		
	10	20	50	10	20	50	10	20	50
0	-0.000280	-0.000128	-0.000067	-0.000107	0.000049	-0.000032	0 .000000	0.000000	0.000000
0.2	0.010667	0.010712	0.010781	0.010700	0.010779	0.010798	0 .010832	0.010832	0.010832
0.4	0.062359	0.062411	0.062443	0.062407	0.062435	0.062448	0 .062458	0.062462	0.062462
0.6	0.177534	0.177574	0.177585	0.177583	0.177590	0.177593	0 .177597	0.177596	0.177596
0.8	0.317893	0.317902	0.317911	0.317907	0.317913	0.317914	0 .318032	0.317915	0.317915
1.0	0.000014	0.000006	0.000002	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0 .002014	0.000064	0.000000

MCP : Method of classical potentials

MMP : Method of modified potentials

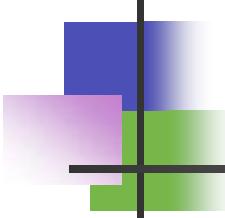
k : Partitioning number





Conclusion

- A semi-analytical method of the papers is formulated and verified by the Caulk's and Honein's examples.
- We apply this method to derive the Green function, and the results agree well with those of Melnikov data.



學長走過 必留下足跡

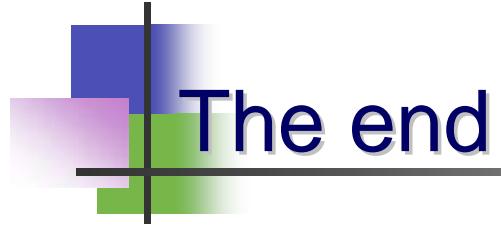
1. **J. T. Chen, W. C. Shen, P. Y. Chen**, Analysis of Circular Torsion Bar with Circular Hole Using Null-field Approach, 2006, *CMES*, **12**, 109-119.
2. **J. T. Chen, W. C. Shen, A. C. Wu**, Null-field Integral Equations for Field around Circular Holes under Antiplane Shear, 2006, *EABE*, **30**, 205-217.
3. **Yu. A. Melnikov and M. Yu. Melnikov**, Modified Potential as a Tool for Computing Green's Functions in Continuum Mechanics, 2001, *CMES*, **2**, 291-305.

Acknowledgement of



MSVLAB NTOU/MSV family you are welcome to join us for research

HRE, HTOU



The end

Thanks for your kind attentions.

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