



Vibration Analysis of Three Dimensional FG Plate

¹Mrinal Gautam , ²Manish Chaturvedi

¹Research Scholar , ²Associate Professor

¹ Mechanical Engineering,

¹ University Department, Rajasthan Technical University, Akelgarh, Kota, Rajasthan, 324010, India

Abstract : The composition and structure of FGM is varied progressively over its volume, resulting in commensurate transforms in the material elements. The COMSOL 5.5 software has created a finite element technique of FGM plate for modal analysis. The thickness, longitudinal, and axial directions of the material properties vary by power law distribution. Primary, a simulation was run using a model developed by another researcher. The research was carried out on square FGM plates for different boundary conditions. A FEM was used to do modal analysis for various values of power index for different modes. In this study, CCCC boundary condition natural frequencies are higher than CFFF.

IndexTerms - Functionally Graded Material Plate; Natural Frequencies ; Power Law; Finite Element Method

I. INTRODUCTION

Functionally graded materials (FGMs) are materials combined by different mechanical properties that can exhibit special functionalities. Due to their capability for obtaining spectacular functionalities, they have been commonly applied in the engineering sciences in the last thirty years, such as aerospace, civil, construction and electronics [1–3].

Liu et al. [4] explained the consequences of in-plane material inhomogeneity on the fundamental frequency of FGM plates [5]. Attia et.al [6] performed using various four variable refined plate theories, free vibration analysis of functionally graded plates with temperature-dependent features. Chen et al. [7] applied the meshless local natural neighbor interpolation method to study free vibration of FG plates. It was suggested that the method is not useful for the analysis of very thin plates. The primary purpose of this research is to develop a finite element method for vibration analysis of three-dimensional FGM plates.

II. PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION

Consider three- dimensional FGM plate with a width b , length a , and thickness h . The FG plate is made up of two parts: metal and ceramic. In present work, property distribution in x , y and z direction. p_x , p_y and p_z are the gradient index [8].

$$E(z) = (E_c - E_m) V_c + E_m \quad (1)$$

$$V_c = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{p_x} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{p_y} \left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{p_z} \quad (2)$$

III. FEM MODELLING

In present work , Dimensions of the tri-directional FG plate are $a=1\text{m}$, $b=1\text{m}$ and $h=0.01\text{ m}$ and mechanical properties values i.e ceramic part (Alumina(Al_2O_3)) $E_c=380\text{X}10^9\text{ Pa}$, $\nu_c=0.3$, $\rho_c= 3800\text{ kg/m}^3$ and metal part (SUS304stainless steel) $E_m=207\text{X}10^9\text{Pa}$, $\nu_m=0.3$, $\rho_m=8166\text{kg/m}^3$ inthatorder [9].

IV. RESULTS

The results of reference [9] were used to validate the numerical results produced in this investigation.

Table 1: For $n=5$, For CCCC boundary condition first four natural frequencies (Hz) of FG plate

Mode Shapes	Ref [9]	Present Study
1 st	96	100.54
2 nd	190	204.89
3 rd	190	204.9
4 th	282	301.89

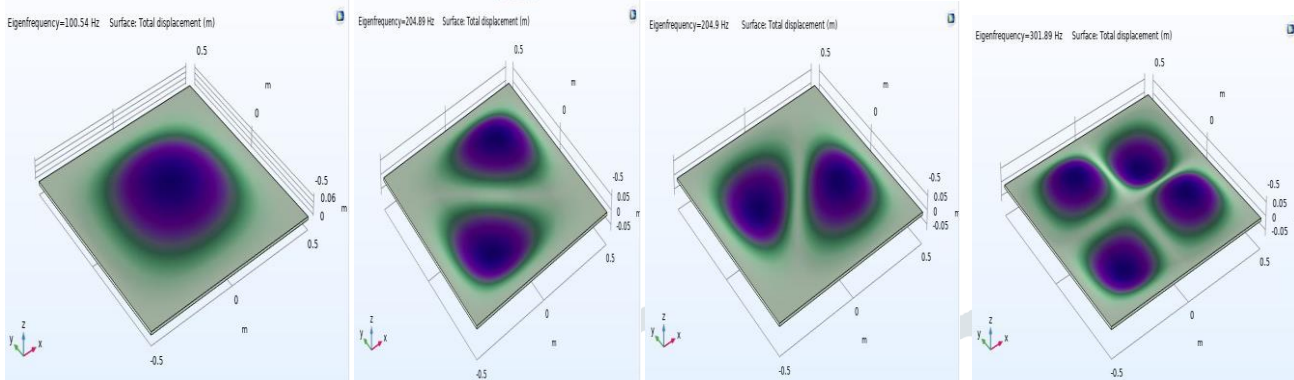


Fig1: For $n=5$, For CCCC boundary condition first four mode shapes

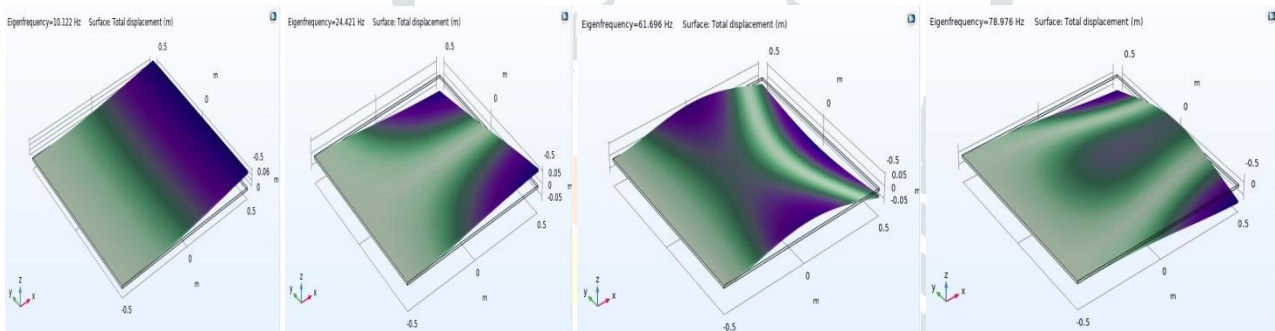


Fig 2: For $n_x=0, n_y=0, n_z=1$, CFFF boundary condition first four mode shapes

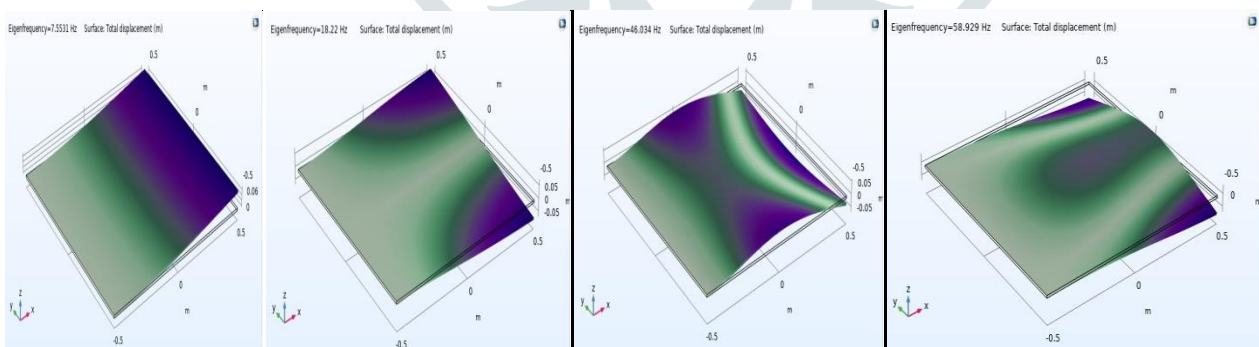


Fig 3: For $n_x=0, n_y=0, n_z=3$, CFFF boundary condition first four mode shapes

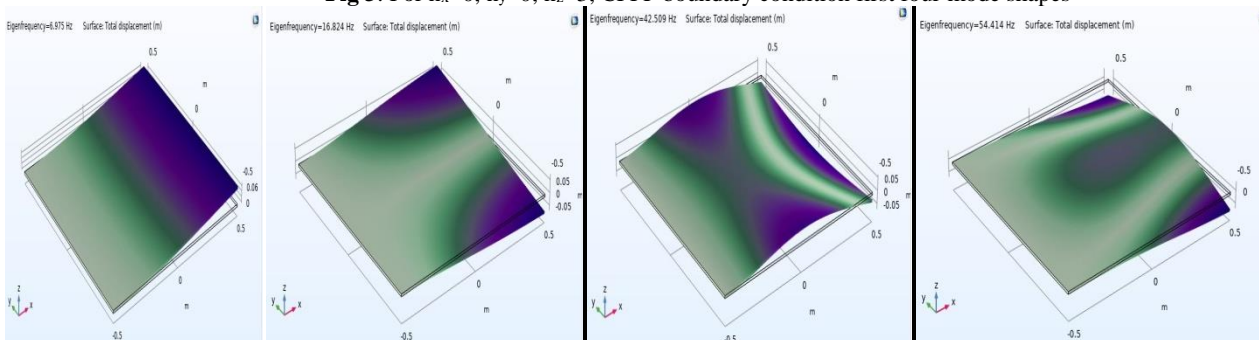


Fig 4: For $n_x=0, n_y=0, n_z=5$, CFFF boundary condition first four mode shapes

As a result of the foregoing findings (Fig 2-4), natural frequency was higher in the CCCC mode than in the CFCF and CFFF modes in each of the first four vibration modes, indicating that increasing the fixturing on a structure also increases natural frequency for power index n.

V. Conclusion

Initially, a FEM analysis was performed in the same way as other studies. COMSOL Multiphysics was used to do a modal analysis of a tri-directional FGM plate. Investigation of modal analysis of tri-directional functionally graded material plate is taken into account. Mechanical properties are varied in x, y and z directions in that order. Natural frequencies decrease as the power index increase in the z direction and for every modes, the power index is constant in the x and y direction. Natural frequencies was higher in the CCCC mode than in the CFFF modes.

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