THERMOMECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED DISK SUBJECTED TO CONTACT CONDITIONS

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THERMOMECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED DISK
SUBJECTED TO CONTACT CONDITIONS

By

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DEDICATION

It is my honor to dedicate this thesis to my dearest parents due to their support, encouragement and motivation. I am indebted to them, so I hope I can make up their kindness by this dedication.
An analysis of thermoelastic contact problem of functionally graded (FG) rotating disk with heat source due to contact friction is presented in this thesis. Finite element method (FEM) is employed. The material properties of disk are assumed to be represented by power-law distributions in the radial direction. The inner and outer surfaces considered are metal and ceramic respectively for FG disk. Pure material is considered for the pad disk. Coulomb contact friction is assumed as the heat source. Heat source is divided into two equal parts between pad and disk which leads to thermal stresses. ANSYS parametric design language (APDL) is used to simulate the FG disk. FG disk is divided into several layers. To validate the method of division of FGM into several layers, the steady state temperature distribution of FG rotating disk has been obtained by two methods; one using APDL and the other using own developed finite element program. For own developed finite element program, triangular axisymmetric element in which the material properties vary through it is used and weighted residual method is employed. The two results compared very well. Contact status between FG disk and
pure pad disk is investigated for different volume fractions. The appropriate thickness of FG disk for a full-contact status is obtained. It was found that all the areas between pad and disk are in full-contact status when the ratio of pad thickness to disk thickness is 0.66. In addition, the effect of layer number on thermoelastic results of FG disk is studied. It is seen that the thermoelastic behavior of FG disk are similar if the number of layers are bigger than 25. In addition, the influence of contact stiffness factor \((F_{GJ})\) on contact results is studied. The results show that by increasing \((F_{GJ})\), the contact penetration decreases and contact pressure increases. The effect of \((F_{GJ})\) on contact total stress, contact friction stress, contact heat flux and temperature distribution are presented as well. It is observed from the thermoelastic results that the total strain due to thermomechanical load is negative for some parts of the disks, whereas the thermal strains are always positive, but by increasing the volume fraction \((J)\) both of total strain and thermal strain increase. Moreover, it is seen that the radial stress for FG disk and full-ceramic disk are almost always positive, but for some parts of full-metal disk the radial stresses are negative. By and large, by increasing the volume fraction the value of temperature, radial displacement and absolute value of vertical displacement increase. It can be concluded from thermoelastic and contact results that volume fraction of the metal-ceramic has significant effect on the thermomechanical and contact responses of FG disks. The suitable value of \(J\) for the design of FG disk is 0.5, from the consideration of stress, temperature and contact status.
Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijarah Master Sains

KELAKUAN TERMOMEKANIKAL BAGI CAKER A BAHAN FUGSIAN BERGRED DIKENAKAN KEADAAN SENTUHAN

Oleh

MOHAMMADMEHDI SHAHZAMANIAN SICHANI

Disember 2010

Pengerusi: Profesor Barkawi Bin Sahari, Ir. PhD

Fakulti: Kejuruteraan

Analisis masalah sentuhan termoelastik antara cakera berputar yang diperbuat daripada Bahan Fungsian Bergred (BFB) dengan sumber haba akibat dari geseran sentuhan dibentangkan dalam tesis ini. Kaedah unsur terhingga digunakan bagi analisis ini. Andaiannya, sifat bahan ceper di wakili oleh taburan hukum-kuasa mengikut arah jejari. Permukaan dalaman dan luaran yang di ambilkira ialah masing-masing logam dan seramik untuk ceper BFB. Bahan tulen di ambil kira bagi ped cakera. Geseran sentuhan Coulomb di anggap sebagai sumber haba. Sumber haba dibahagikan kepada dua bahagian yang sama antara ped dan ceper yang menyebabkan berlakunya tegasan terma. Bahasa reka bentuk parametrik ANSYS (APDL) digunakan untuk mengsimulasikan cakera BFB. Cakera BFB dibahagikan kepada beberapa lapisan. Untuk mengesahkan kaedah, ceper BFB kepada beberapa lapisan, pengedaran haba yang stabil bagi ceper BFB berputar dilaksanakan dengan dua kaedah, iaitu pertama dengan menggunakan APDL, dan kedua menggunakan program unsur terhingga yang dibina sendiri. Untuk program unsur terhingga yang dibina sendiri, unsur segi tiga dengan paksi simetri yang
mengandungi sifat bahan yang drencam digunakan, dan kaedah sisa bertimbang
dimanfaatkan. Kedua-dua hasilnya dibandingkan dengan teliti. Status sentuhan antara
cakera BFB dengan ped ceper tulen dikaji berdasarkan ruang geseran yang berbeza.
Ketebalan yang sesuai bagi cakera BFB untuk sentuhan lengkap telah diperoleh. Di
dapati bahawa semua ruang antara ped dengan cakera berada pada status sentuhan
lengkap sekiranya nisbah ketebalan ped dengan ketebalan cakera adalah 0.66. Di
samping itu, kesan jumlah lapisan terhadap hasil termoelastik cakera BFB turut dikaji.
Di dapati bahawa perilaku termoelastik cakera BFB adalah sama sekiranya jumlah
lapisan lebih daripada 25. Selain itu, pengaruh faktor kekakuan sentuhan \((\Gamma_G)\)
pada hasil sentuhan turut dikaji. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa dengan
meningkatkan faktor kekakuan sentuhan maka penetrasi sentuhan akan berkurangkan dan
tegasan sentuhan meningkat. Pengaruh faktor kekakuan sentuhan terhadap tegasan
lengkap sentuhan, tegasan geseran sentuhan, fluks haba sentuhan dan taburan haba turut
dikaji. Dengan berdasarkan hasil termoelastik, di dapati bahawa terikan lengkap akibat
bebanan termomekanikal adalah negatif untuk beberapa bahagian ceper, padahal terikan
terma sentiasa positif, namun dengan meningkatkan pecahan isipadu \((J)\),
terikan lengkap dan terikan terma meningkat. Selain itu, di dapati bahawa tegasan
jejari terhadap cakera BFB dan cakera seramik tulen hampir kesemuanya positif, tetapi
untuk beberapa bahagian cakera logam tulen, tegasan jejari adalah negatif. Pada
umumnya, dengan meningkatkan pecahan isipadu, nilai haba, sesaran jejari dan nilai
mutlak sesaran menegak akan meningkat. Dengan berdasarkan hasil termoelastik dan
sentuhan, dapat di simpulkan bahawa pecahan isipadu logam-seramik mempunyai kesan
yang signifikan terhadap respon termamekanikal dan sentuhan bagi cakera BFB.
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I wish to express my deep gratefulness to the numerous people who have walked with me along the journey of this thesis. First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor Professor. Ir. Dr. Barkawi Bin Sahari. During these two years he never deprived me from his help. I always was full-hearted that I can count on him, since his knowledge was always anxiety shooter for me. Therefore, I never forget his supports and kindness.

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Not forgotten, to thank my generous friends especially Dr. Mehdi Bayat for his notable suggestions and his helps. I also would like to thank Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) and Science Ministry of Malaysia for their financial support to carry out this project.

At last, I would like to take this opportunity to express a very warm and immerse gratitude to my dearest parents and family for endless supports and motivations.
I certify that an Thesis Examination Committee has met on 30 December 2010 to conduct the final examination of Mohammadmehdi Shahzamanian Sichani on his thesis entitled “Thermomechanical Behavior of Functionally Graded Disk Subjected to Contact Conditions” in accordance with the Universities and University College Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The committee recommends that the student be awarded the degree of Master of Science.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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Date:
DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

MOHAMMADMEHDI SHAHZAMANIAN SICHANI

Date: 30 December 2010
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APROVAL</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF NOTATIONS</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF SUPERScripts</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF SUBSCRIPTS</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER

### 1 INTRODUCTION
1.1. General introduction 1
1.2. Combination of metal-ceramic 3
1.3. Problem statement 5
1.4. Objectives 7
1.5. Thesis layout 7

### 2 LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1. Introduction 9
2.2. Functionally graded materials (FGMs) 9
   2.2.1. Concept of FGMs 9
   2.2.2. Material property models of FGMs 11
2.3. Finite element method (FEM) 15
   2.3.1. Analysis of FGM using FEM 16
   2.3.2. Program development using APDL 22
   2.3.3. Coupled problems in finite element analysis (FEA) 22
2.4. Contact friction 26
   2.4.1. Contact friction without heating 26
   2.4.2. Contact friction with heating 29
2.5. FG Rotating disk 33
   2.5.1. Elastic behavior of FG rotating disk 36
   2.5.2. Thermoelastic behavior FG rotating disk 39
2.6. Transient analysis in brake disk 40
2.7. FG brake disk 45
2.8. Conclusion of review 49
3 METHODOLOGY
3.1. Introduction 51
3.2. Equipment 51
3.3. Procedures 52
3.4. Flow chart 54
3.5. Problem solving process in ANSYS software 55
3.6. Steps of FG rotating disk simulation 56
3.7. Validation of FGM simulation 59
   3.7.1. Temperature distribution of FG rotating disk presented by APDL 60
   3.7.2. Temperature distribution of FG rotating disk presented by developed
          finite element program 61
   3.7.3. Comparison of results obtained with two different methods 64
3.8. Modeling of FG rotating disk subjected to contact loads 65
   3.8.1. Mesh generated of FG rotating disk subjected to contact loads 66
   3.8.2. Friction coefficient of contact surface between FG rotating and pad disks 67
   3.8.3. Stress counters of FG rotating disk subjected to contact loads 68
3.9. Discussion 71

4 TRANSIENT AND THERMAL CONTACT ANALYSIS FOR THE ELASTIC
   BEHAVIOR OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED BRAKE DISKS DUE TO
   MECHANICAL AND THERMAL LOADS
   Article 1 72
   Acceptance letter 105

5 FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF THERMOELASTIC CONTACT
   PROBLEM IN FUNCTIONALLY GRADED AXISYMMETRIC BRAKE
   DISKS
   Article 2 106
   Acceptance letter 140

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS
   6.3. Discussion 141
   6.4. Conclusions 145
   6.5. Recommendations 147

REFERENCES 148
APPENDIX A 154
APPENDIX B 158
BIODATA OF STUDENT 162
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 163