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### Modal Analysis Employing In-plane Strain of Cantilever Plates Undergoing Translational Acceleration

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**Key Words :** modal analysis( ), cantilever plates( ), translational acceleration( 가 ), aspect ratio( ), Von Karman strain( )

#### Abstract

A modeling method for the modal analysis of cantilever plates undergoing in-plane translational acceleration is presented in this paper. Cartesian deformation variables are employed to derive the equations of motion and the resulting equations are transformed into dimensionless forms. To obtain the modal equation from the equations of motion, the in-plane equilibrium strain measures are substituted into the strain energy expression based on Von Karman strain measures. The effects of two dimensionless parameters (related to acceleration and aspect ratio) on the modal characteristics of accelerated plates are investigated through numerical studies.

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[1-5]

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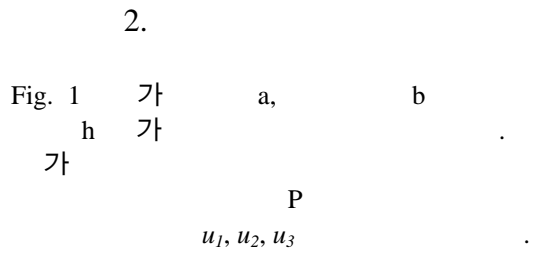
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2.

Fig. 1 가 a, b  
h 가  
가 P  
u<sub>1</sub>, u<sub>2</sub>, u<sub>3</sub>

D  
Rayleigh-Ritz method  
u<sub>1</sub>, u<sub>2</sub>, u<sub>3</sub>

$$u_1(x, y, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_1} \phi_{1i}(x, y)q_{1i}(t)$$

$$u_2(x, y, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_2} \phi_{2i}(x, y)q_{2i}(t) \quad (1)$$

$$u_3(x, y, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_3} \phi_{3i}(x, y)q_{3i}(t)$$

$\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$  u<sub>1</sub>, u<sub>2</sub>, u<sub>3</sub>

Von Karman strain  
Kane's method

$$F_i^* + F_i = \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \left( \frac{\partial v^P}{\partial \dot{q}_{ki}} \right) \cdot a^P dydx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{ki}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$(k = 1, 2, 3)$

U F<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup>, F<sub>i</sub>  
P v<sup>P</sup> a<sup>P</sup>  
가

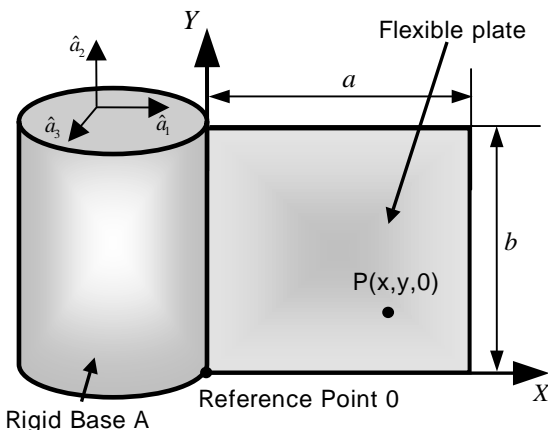


Fig. 1 Configuration of a cantilever plates

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\mu_1} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \phi_{1i} \phi_{1j} dydx \right) \ddot{q}_{1j} \right. \\ \left. + \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b (\gamma \phi_{1i,x} \phi_{1j,x} + Gh \phi_{1i,y} \phi_{1j,y}) dydx \right) q_{1j} \right] \\ + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_2} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b (\gamma \nu \phi_{1i,x} \phi_{2j,y} + Gh \phi_{1i,y} \phi_{2j,x}) dydx \right) q_{2j} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$= -\dot{v}_1 \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \phi_{1i} dydx \right)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\mu_2} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \phi_{2i} \phi_{2j} dydx \right) \ddot{q}_{2j} \right. \\ \left. + \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b (\gamma \phi_{2i,y} \phi_{2j,y} + Gh \phi_{2i,x} \phi_{2j,x}) dydx \right) q_{2j} \right] \\ + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_1} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b (\gamma \nu \phi_{2i,x} \phi_{1j,y} + Gh \phi_{2i,y} \phi_{1j,x}) dydx \right) q_{1j} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$= -\dot{v}_2 \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \phi_{2i} dydx \right)$$

$$\gamma \equiv Eh / (1 - \nu^2)$$

$$\phi_{i,xx} = \phi_{i,x} \quad (3),(4)$$

$$q_{1i}, q_{2i} \quad (5)$$

$$\epsilon_{xx} = \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_1} \phi_{1i,x} q_{1i}$$

$$\epsilon_{yy} = \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_2} \phi_{2i,y} q_{2i} \quad (5)$$

$$\epsilon_{xy} = \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_1} \phi_{1i,y} q_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^{\mu_2} \phi_{2i,x} q_{2i}$$

(5)

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho_p \phi_{3i} \phi_{3j} dydx \right) \ddot{q}_{3j} \right. \\ \left. + \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b D (\phi_{3i,xx} \phi_{3j,xx} + \phi_{3i,yy} \phi_{3j,yy} + \nu \phi_{3i,xx} \phi_{3j,yy} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \nu \phi_{3i,yy} \phi_{3j,xx} + 2(1-\nu) \phi_{3i,xy} \phi_{3j,xy}) dydx \right) q_{3j} \right] \\ + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b \gamma \left( \epsilon_{xx} (\phi_{3i,x} \phi_{3j,x} + \nu \phi_{3i,y} \phi_{3j,y}) \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \epsilon_{yy} (\phi_{3i,y} \phi_{3j,y} + \nu \phi_{3i,x} \phi_{3j,x}) \right) dydx \right) q_{3j} \right] \quad (6)$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^a \int_0^b Gh \epsilon_{xy} (\phi_{3i,y} \phi_{3j,x} + \phi_{3i,x} \phi_{3j,y}) dydx \right) q_{3j} \right] = 0$$

$(i = 1, 2, \dots, \mu_3)$

(6)  $X$   $Y$  가 가 2  
 가 가 가 가 가 가 )  
 가 , 가 가 가 [11] )  
 가 . Gram-Schmidt

(6) [10] 가 5 ,  
 7 가 5 35  
 7 가 5  
 가  
 ANSYS  
 $u_1, u_2, u_3$  35

$a_r, a_s, T$

$$T \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\rho a^4}{D}}$$

$$a_r \equiv \frac{a}{T^2} \quad a_s \equiv \frac{b}{T^2}$$

ANSYS  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  35  
 가 105  
 가 , ANSYS 100  
 Element 121 Node Node  
 6 가 726  
 ANSYS 가 7

(8)

(6)

3.2 가 가

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \varphi_{3i} \varphi_{3j} d\eta d\xi \right) \ddot{\vartheta}_{3j} \right] \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (\delta^4 \varphi_{3i,\eta\eta} \varphi_{3j,\eta\eta} + 2\nu\delta^2 \varphi_{3i,\xi\xi} \varphi_{3j,\eta\eta} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \varphi_{3i,\xi\xi} \varphi_{3j,\xi\xi} + 2(1-\nu)\delta^2 \varphi_{3i,\xi\eta} \varphi_{3j,\xi\eta} \right) d\eta d\xi \right\} \vartheta_{3j} \left. \right] \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\gamma T^2}{\rho_p} \left( \varepsilon_{xx} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \varphi_{3i,\xi} \varphi_{3j,\xi} + \frac{1}{b^2} \nu \varphi_{3i,\eta} \varphi_{3j,\eta} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \varepsilon_{yy} \left( \frac{1}{b^2} \varphi_{3i,\eta} \varphi_{3j,\eta} + \frac{1}{a^2} \nu \varphi_{3i,\xi} \varphi_{3j,\xi} \right) \right) d\eta d\xi \right) \vartheta_{3j} \right] \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu_3} \left[ \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{GhT^2}{\rho_p ab} \varepsilon_{xy} \left( \varphi_{3i,\eta} \varphi_{3j,\xi} + \varphi_{3i,\xi} \varphi_{3j,\eta} \right) d\eta d\xi \right) \vartheta_{3j} \right] \quad (9) \\ & = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, \mu_3) \end{aligned}$$

3.

3.1

가

Fig.2  $\delta$  가 1  $Y$  가  
 가 5 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 0 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  $Y$   
 가

(Loci Veering)

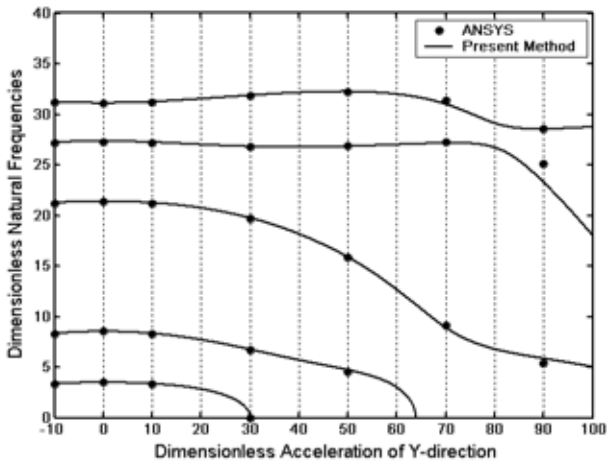
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Fig.3 (a),(b),(c)

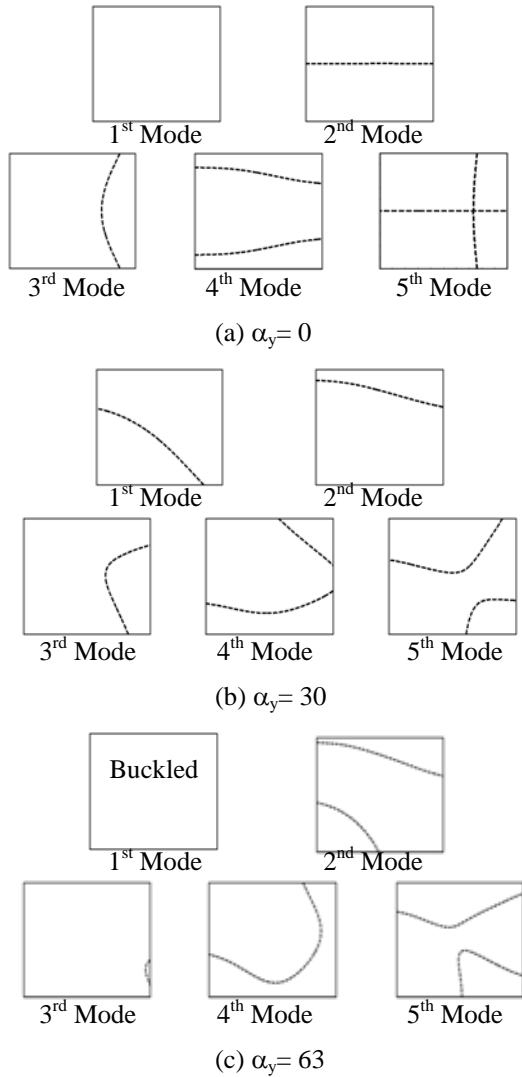
(a)

가

가  $Y$  가  
 가 가 (b),(c)

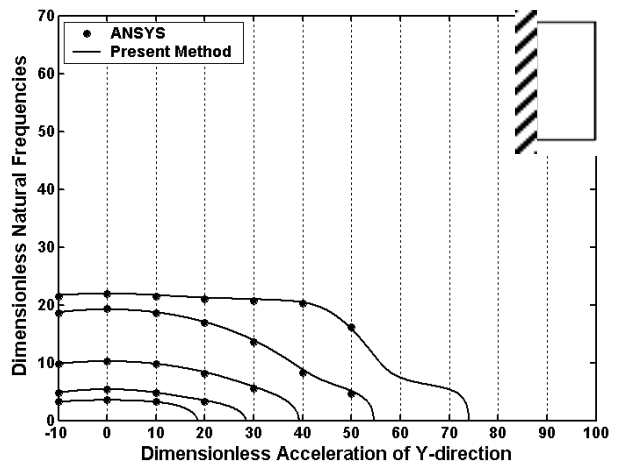


**Fig. 2** Variations of dimensionless natural frequencies versus dimensionless acceleration in Y-direction ( $\delta=1, \nu=0.3, \alpha_x=0$ )

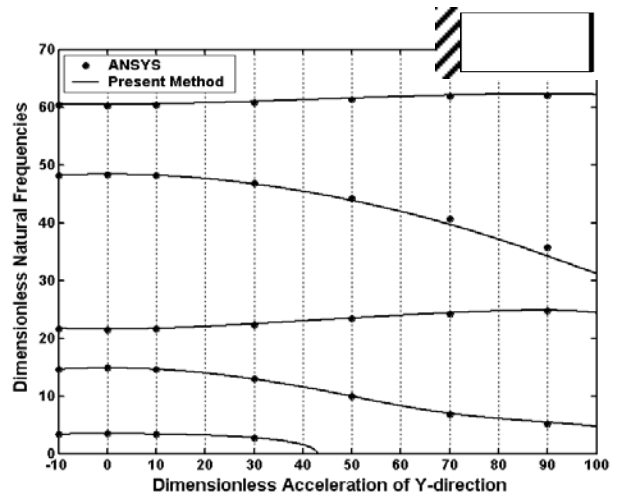


**Fig. 3** Nodal line patterns of lowest five mode shapes with different accelerations ( $\delta=1, \nu=0.3, \alpha_x=0$ )

가  
가 가 가  
3.3 가  
Fig.4 (a),(b)  $\delta$  가 0.5 2 가  
5  
Fig.2  $\delta$  가 1  
 $\delta$  가 0.5  
가 가  $\delta$  가 2  
가 가  
Fig.5 (a),(b)  $\delta$  가 0.5 2

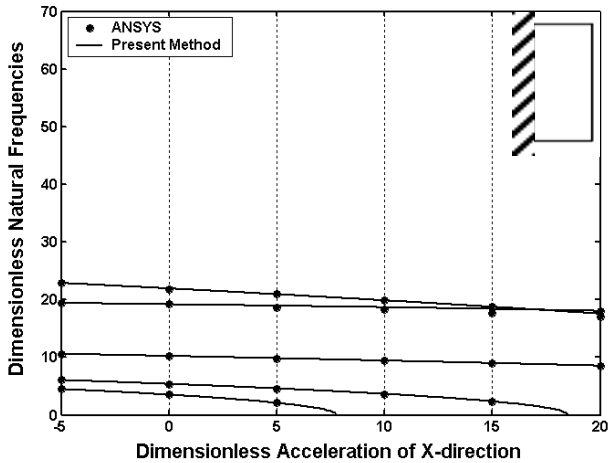


(a)  $\delta = a/b = 0.5$

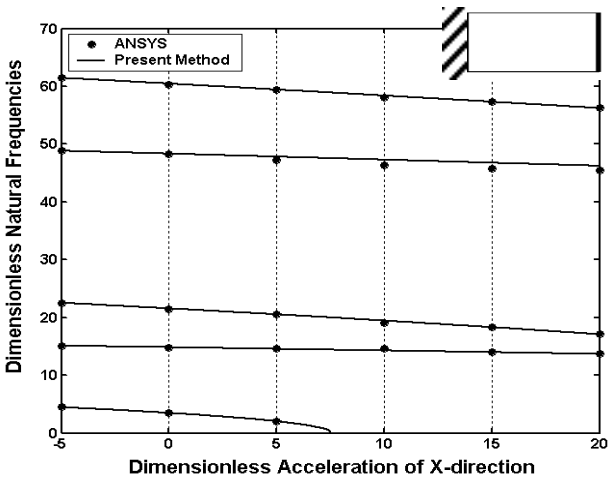


(b)  $\delta = a/b = 2$

**Fig. 4** Variations of dimensionless natural frequencies versus dimensionless acceleration in Y-direction with different aspect ratios. ( $\nu=0.3, \alpha_x=0$ )



(a)  $\delta = a/b = 0.5$



(b)  $\delta = a/b = 2$

**Fig. 5** Variations of dimensionless natural frequencies versus dimensionless acceleration in X-direction with different aspect ratios. ( $\nu = 0.3, \alpha_y = 0$ )

5 X 가 가  
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 가 가  
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 7.5 가

4.  
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 가 가  
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