CBCS SCHEME

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15ME61

Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, July/August 2021
Finite Element Analysis

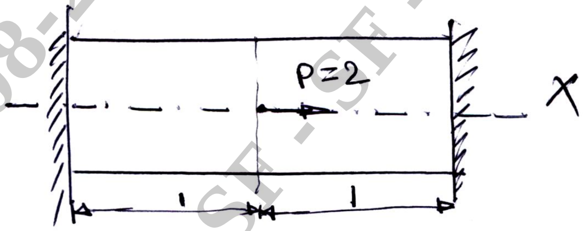
Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions.

1 a. Explain the basic steps in the finite element methods. **(06 Marks)**

b. State principle of minimum potential energy. **(02 Marks)**

c. Fig.Q1(c) shows a bar fixed at both ends subjected to an axial load as indicated. Determine the displacement at loading point using Rayleigh-Ritz method.



E = 1, A = 1

Fig.Q1(c) **(08 Marks)**

2 a. Explain the plane stress and plane strain problems with examples. **(05 Marks)**

b. Using principle of minimum potential energy determine the displacement at the nodes for a spring system shown in Fig.Q2(b). Take K_1 = 40 N/m, K_2 = 60 N/m, K_3 = 80 N/m, F_1 = 60 N, F_2 = 50 N.

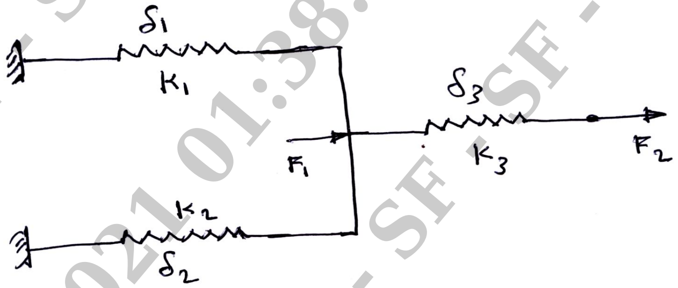
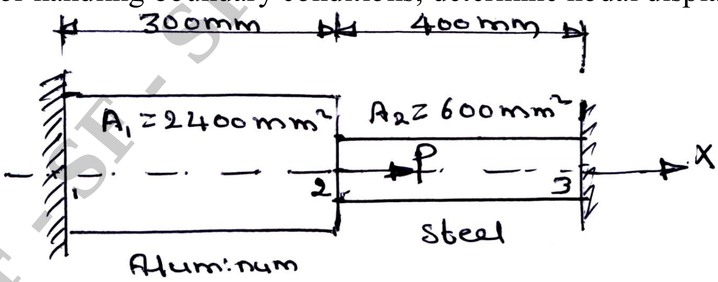


Fig.Q2(b) **(08 Marks)**

c. State and explain the convergence requirement for the finite element solution. **(03 Marks)**

3 a. The bar shown in Fig.Q3(a), an axial load P = 200 × 10^3 N is applied as shown, using the penalty approach for handling boundary conditions, determine nodal displacements.



$E_1 = 70 \times 10^9$ N/m^2, $E_2 = 200 \times 10^9$ N/m^2

Fig.Q3(a) **(10 Marks)**

b. Derive shape functions for CST element. **(06 Marks)**

4 a. Explain briefly the iso-parametric, sub parametric and super-parametric elements. **(06 Marks)**

b. For the two bar truss shown in Fig.Q4(b), determine nodal displacements element. Take E = 200 GPa, area of each bar = 1000 mm^2

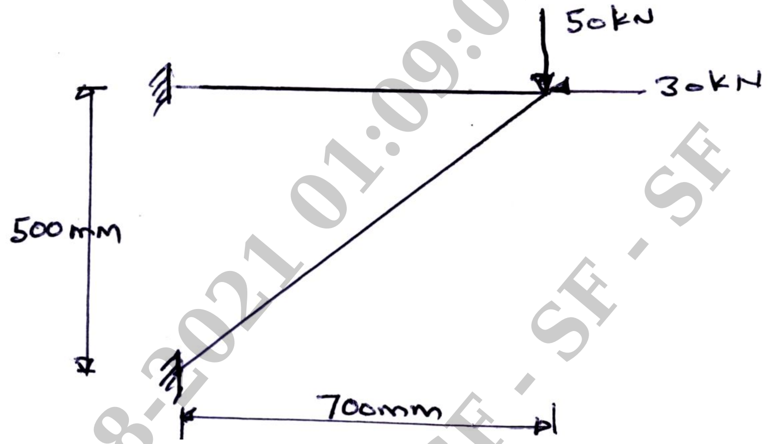


Fig.Q4(b) **(10 Marks)**

5 a. Derive Hermit shape function for beam element. **(06 Marks)**

b. For the beam and loading shown in Fig.Q5(b), determine the slopes at 2 and 3 and the vertical deflection at the midpoint of the distributed load. Take E = 200 GPa, $I = 4 \times 10^6$ mm^4.

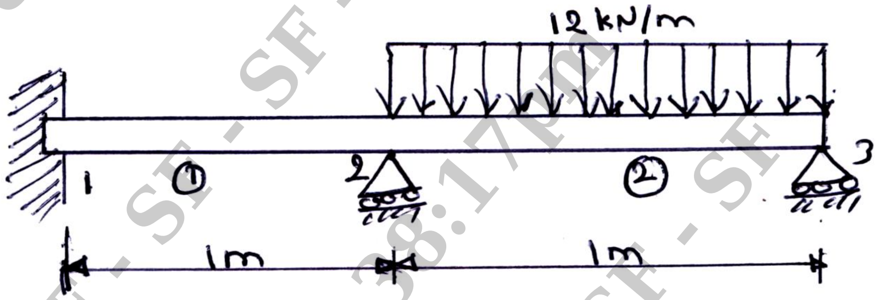


Fig.Q5(b) **(10 Marks)**

6 a. Derive stiffness matrix for the beam element. **(06 Marks)**

b. A bar of circular cross section having a diameter of 50 mm is firmly fixed at its ends and subjected to a torque at B and C as shown in Fig.Q6(b). Determine maximum angle of twist and shear stresses. Take $G = 7 \times 10^4$ N/mm^2 and $E = 2 \times 10^5$ N/mm^2.

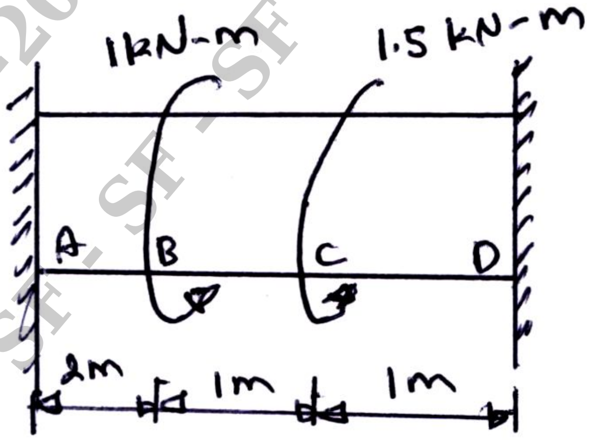
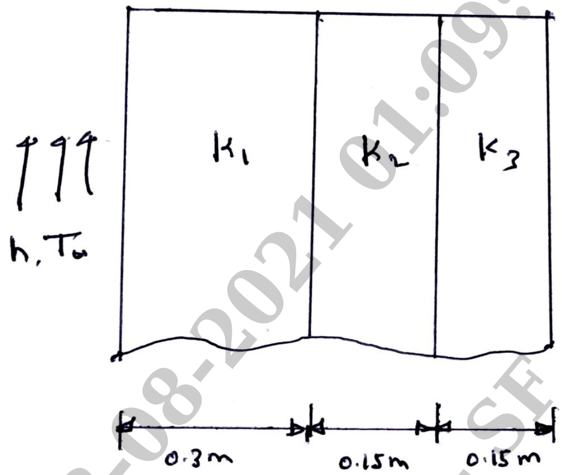


Fig.Q6(b) **(10 Marks)**

7 a. Discuss the Galerkin approach for 1-D heat conduction problem. **(06 Marks)**

b. A composite wall consists of three materials, as shown in Fig.Q7(b). The outer temperature is T_0 = 20°C. Convection head transfer takes place on the inner surface of the wall with T_∞ = 800°C and h = 25 W/m^2. Determine temperature distribution in the wall.



T_0 = 20°C
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_∞ = 800°C

Fig.Q7(b) **(10 Marks)**

8 a. Derive the stiffness matrix for one dimensional fluid element. **(06 Marks)**

b. For the smooth pipe shown in Fig.Q8(b) with uniform cross section of 1 m^2, determine the flow velocities at the centre and right end, knowing the velocity at the left is V_x = 2 m/sec.

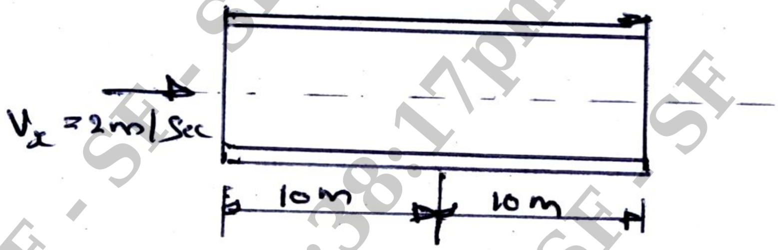


Fig.Q8(b) **(10 Marks)**

9 In Fig.Q9, a long cylinder of inside diameter 80 mm and outside diameter 120 mm snugly fits in a hole over its length. The cylinder is then subjected to an internal pressure 2 MPa. Using two elements on the 10 mm length, find the displacements at the inner radius. Take E = 200 GPa, γ = 0.3.

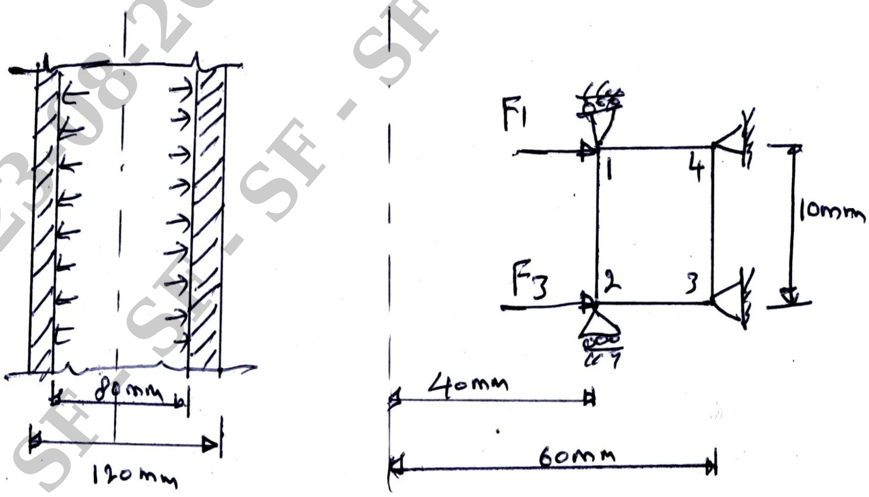


Fig.Q9 **(16 Marks)**

10 Evaluate eigen vectors and eigen values for the stepped bar shown in Fig.Q10. Take $E = 200$ GPa specific weight 7850 kg/m^3. Draw mode shapes. Take $A_1 = 400$ mm^2 and $A_2 = 200$ mm^2.

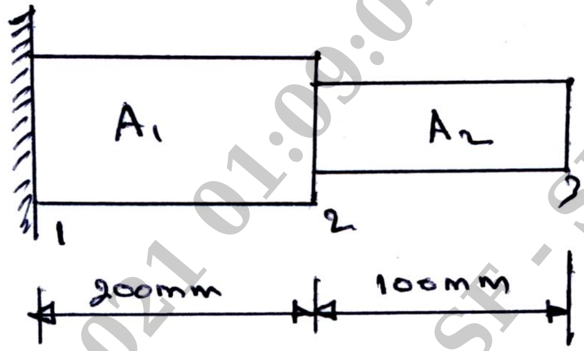


Fig.Q10 **(16 Marks)**

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