

III B.Tech II Semester Examinations, APRIL 2011
FINITE ELEMENT AND MODELING METHODS
Aeronautical Engineering

Time: 3 hours**Max Marks: 80**

Answer any FIVE Questions
All Questions carry equal marks

1. What are the techniques used in Semi automatic and fully automatic mesh generation? Explain with the suitable example. [16]
2. (a) Explain the two-point Gaussian quadrature method for the numerical integration.
(b) What are the approximations and errors associated in two point Gaussian quadrature formula? Explain. [8+8]
3. (a) What are the properties of stiffness matrix.
(b) Derive the element consistent mass matrix for a 2-dimensional beam element. [8+8]
4. (a) Derive the relation between natural and global coordinates.
(b) In one-dimensional quadratic element, nodal displacement at i^{th} node is $q_i = 6$ mm and j^{th} node is $q_j = 8$ mm. The displacement at a point P is given as $u = 6.25$ mm and the corresponding shape functions are $N_i = 1/4$ and $N_j = 1/6$. Find
 - i. N_k and
 - ii. nodal displacement at k^{th} node q_k . [8+8]
5. With suitable examples explain the meaning and formulations of properties of axisymmetric elements. State their applications. [16]
6. Calculate the nodal displacements and element stresses in the bar shown in figure 1. The temperature is exposed to a temperature of 50°C . [16]
7. (a) How do you generate an iso-parametric quadrilateral element for C^2 continuity?
(b) What is the h-refinement process? How it would be useful for the improvement of the accuracy of the solution? [8+8]
8. (a) Discuss about equilibrium, compatibility and convergence requirements related to finite element analysis.
(b) Explain about simplex, complex and multiplex elements with respect to degree of freedom. [8+8]

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Set No. 2

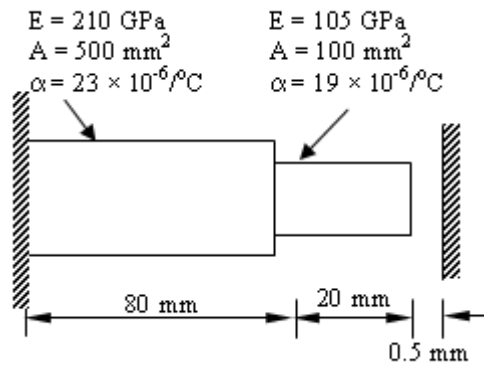


Figure - 1

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- Derive the strain displacement matrix for a 2D beam element.
 - Determine the deflection and slope under the point load for the beam shown in figure 2. $E = 180\text{GPa}$; $I = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$. [8+8]

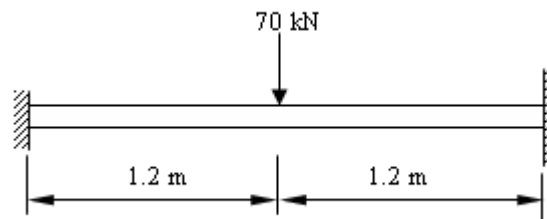


Figure 2:

- Explain about Finit Element formulations.
 - Explain the General procedure of F.E.M. [8+8]
- What are the general requirements of pre processor and post processor of a finite element packages? Explain.
 - Explain the single node and element mesh generation technique with simple example. [8+8]

4. What are different approximations involved in solving the finite element problems? Explain. [16]
5. (a) What are different applications of axi-symmetric boundary condition problems? Explain with suitable examples.
 (b) Derive the Jacobian matrix for the 2-D polar axi-symmetric problems from the first principles. [8+8]
6. Analyze the rigid frame shown in Figure 3 and find shear force and bending moment for the individual member. Each joint is a rigid joint where members are connected. [16]

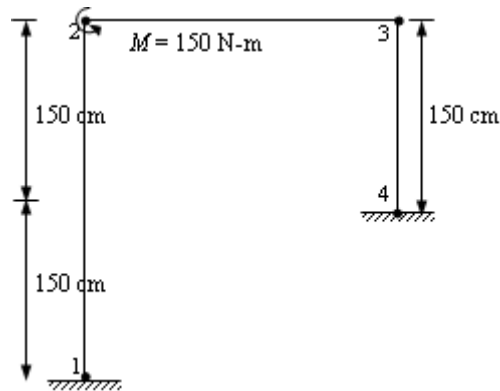


Figure 3:

7. (a) Derive the shape functions of a Quadratic one dimensional line element in a natural coordinates systems.
 (b) Discuss the significance and application of Isoparameters triangular element. [8+8]
8. Evaluate the Integral $I = \int_{-1}^1 (\cos \frac{\pi x}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}) dx$ using 3 Gauss point quadrature. Check with the Exact solution. [16]

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1. (a) Explain different methods of mesh generation techniques.
 (b) Describe the ANSYS package and its uses in finite element analysis. [8+8]
2. Derive the strain displacement relation matrix for the axi-symmetric problems for the polar co-ordinate system. [16]
3. (a) Derive the finite element equation using the potential energy approach.
 (b) Explain the various steps involved in solving a problem using finite element method. [8+8]
4. (a) For the uniformly varying load acting on the beam element shown in figure 4 estimate the equivalent nodal load vector.

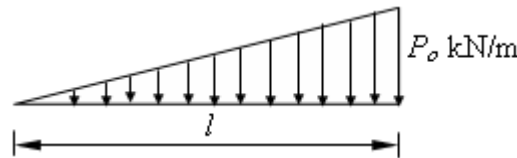


Figure 4:

- (b) Derive the stiffness matrix for a bar element with two degrees of freedom at each node from basics. [6+10]
5. (a) Using Gaussian quadrature with $n=3,4$ and 5 evaluate $I = \iint y^2/x$ over the area of triangle.
 (b) Explain Newton-Cotes procedure with suitable example. [8+8]
6. Calculate the element stresses for the element shown in Figure 5 for plane stress and plane strain condition when nodal displacements are as given below: $q_1 = 0$, $q_2 = 0$, $q_3 = 0.001\text{mm}$, $q_4 = 0.002\text{mm}$, $q_5 = -0.003\text{mm}$ and $q_6 = 0.002\text{mm}$ $E = 200\text{GPa}$, $\nu = 0.25$, thickness = 20mm . [16]
7. Determine the stiffness and Jacobian matrix for the isoparametric quadrilateral element starting from fundamentals. [16]
8. (a) Explain the natural coordinate system for one-, two- and three-dimensional elements.

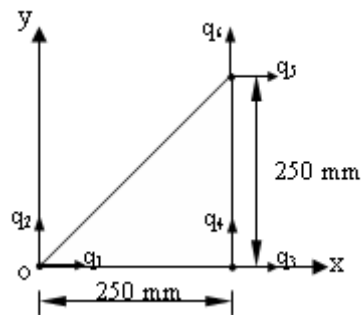


Figure 5:

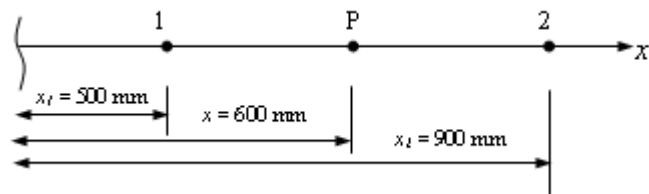


Figure 6:

- (b) Evaluate the natural coordinate ξ , shape function N_1 and N_2 at point P shown in figure 6. If $q_1 = 0.075$ mm and $q_2 = -0.125$ mm determine the value of displacement q at point P. [6+10]

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1. (a) Discuss the Gaussian quadrature two point formula along with their weights to be considered.
 (b) Derive the equation for det J in terms of the element area when the linear quadrilateral element is a Square. [8+8]
2. (a) Differentiate between Macro and Micro mechanical Models.
 (b) List the advantages and Disadvantages of Finite Element Method.
 (c) Differentiate between Geometric model and Finite Element Model. [6+6+4]
3. (a) Derive an expression relating local and global coordinates.
 (b) Explain the advantages of natural coordinates over other coordinates. [8+8]
4. (a) Explain the need for automatic mesh generation techniques.
 (b) Explain the terms mesh smoothing, Mesh density and mesh conformity. [8+8]
5. (a) Distinguish between consistent and lumped mass matrices.
 (b) Compute the eigen values and eigen vectors for a axial vibrating stepped bar shown in Figure 7. [6+10]

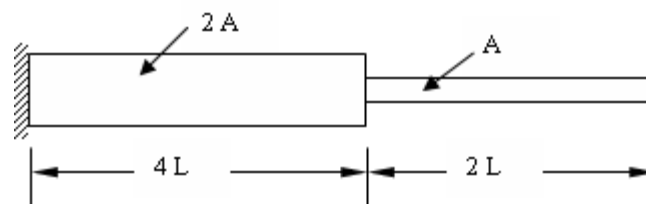


Figure 7:

6. (a) Differentiate between axi-symmetric boundary condition and polar symmetric boundary condition.
 (b) Derive the load vector for the axi-symmetric triangular element with the variable surface load on the surface. [8+8]
7. (a) Derive the load vector for the four noded isoparametric element for the specified body force and variable load on one surface.

- (b) Calculate the load vector for the quadrilateral element with the coordinates 1(0,0), 2(0.5,0.1), 3(0.7,0.9), 4(0.1,0.8) and the variable load is acting from 1 MPa to 4 MPa on the face of node 1 to node 2. Take thickness of the element as 0.01 m. [8+8]
8. Calculate the conductance matrix $[K^{(e)}]$ and load vector $\{F^{(e)}\}$ for the triangle element shown in figure 8. The thermal conductivities are $k_x = k_y = 4 \text{ W/cm-}^\circ\text{C}$ and $h = 0.3 \text{ W/cm}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Thickness of the element is 1cm. All coordinates are given in cms. Convection occurs on the side joining nodes i and j. [16]

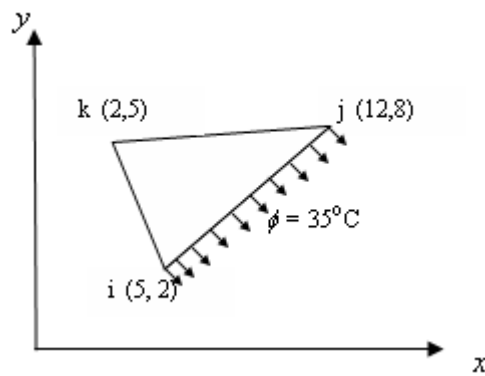


Figure 8:
