



[] Timoshenko

[] Leopold

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Yuan [] Abdol-Mihsein [] Mendelson []
[] Huan Yeh

[] Sherkati Jahed

Prager

Salganskaya Malkov

[] Fox .

[] Surana Seireg

[] Chen

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[] Gallaher Wang [] Zienkiwicz Campbell

[] Pederson

Chen Chev

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σ_z

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$$\sigma_z = 0$$

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ρ

ω

$r\theta$

r

:

$$\tau_{r\theta} = 0$$

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$$\gamma = \gamma(r)$$

$$E = E(r)$$

$$v = v(r)$$

$$\alpha = \alpha(r)$$

F_θ

F_r

:

r

$$\sum_{F_r=0}: \quad F_r r d\theta + d(F_r r d\theta) - F_r r d\theta + \frac{\gamma}{g} r^2 \omega^2 h dr d\theta - 2F_\theta dr \left(\frac{d\theta}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$dF_r r d\theta + F_r dr d\theta + F_r r d^2\theta + \frac{h\gamma}{g} r^2 \omega^2 dr d\theta - F_\theta dr d\theta = 0 \quad ()$$

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:

$r dr d\theta$

$$\frac{dF_r}{dr} + \frac{F_r - F_\theta}{r} + \frac{h\gamma}{g} \omega^2 r = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\omega \quad g \quad r \quad h = h(r)$$

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$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{du}{dr}$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r}$$

:

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{1}{E(r)h} (F_r - \nu F_\theta) + \alpha(r)T(r)$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{1}{E(r)h} (F_\theta - \nu F_r) + \alpha(r)T(r) \quad ()$$

: () ()

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{du}{dr} = \frac{1}{E(r)h} (F_r - \nu F_\theta) + \alpha(r)T(r)$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r} = \frac{1}{E(r)h} (F_\theta - \nu F_r) + \alpha(r)T(r) \quad ()$$

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$$F_r = \frac{hE}{1-\nu^2} \left[\frac{du}{dr} + \nu \frac{u}{r} - (1+\nu)\alpha T \right]$$

$$F_\theta = \frac{hE}{1-\nu^2} \left[\frac{u}{r} + \nu \frac{du}{dr} - (1+\nu)\alpha T \right] \quad ()$$

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$$\frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} - \frac{u}{r^2} + \frac{d\nu}{dr} \frac{u}{r} + \left(\frac{d\nu}{dr} + \nu \frac{u}{r} \right) \frac{d}{dr} \left(Ln \frac{hE}{1-\nu^2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} [(1+\nu)\alpha T] - \frac{1-\nu}{Eg} \gamma \omega^2 r + (1+\nu)\alpha T \frac{d}{dr} \left(Ln \frac{hE}{1-\nu^2} \right) \quad ()$$

$$(\quad) \quad \alpha \quad \gamma, E, h, \nu$$

:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} - \frac{u}{r^2} = (1+\nu)\alpha \frac{dT}{dr} - \frac{1-\nu^2}{Eg} \gamma \omega^2 r \quad (\quad)$$

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u

$$u(r) = C_1 r + \frac{C_2}{r} + (1+\nu) \frac{1}{r} \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - \frac{\gamma(1-\nu^2)}{8Eg} \omega^2 r^3 \quad (\quad)$$

C_2, C_1

r_i

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P_o, P_i

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T_o, T_i

ω

($\sigma_{eq} = Const.$)

ds

(F_r)

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C_2, C_1

(F_θ)

$$F_r = hE \left[\frac{C_1}{1-\nu} - \frac{C_2}{(1+\nu)r^2} \right] - \frac{hE}{r^2} \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - \frac{h\gamma}{g} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) \omega^2 r^2$$

$$F_\theta = hE \left[\frac{C_1}{1-\nu} + \frac{C_2}{(1+\nu)r^2} \right] + \frac{hE}{r^2} \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - h\alpha ET - \frac{h\gamma}{g} \left(\frac{1+3\nu}{8} \right) \omega^2 r^2 \quad (\quad)$$

$F_r = -F_i$

C_2, C_1

r

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$r = r_o \quad F_r = -F_o \quad r = r_i$

$$C_1 = \frac{1-\nu}{hE} \left[\frac{F_i r_i^2 - F_o F_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} + \frac{hE}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi + \frac{h\gamma \omega^2}{g} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) (r_i^2 + r_o^2) \right]$$

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$$C_2 = \frac{1+\nu}{hE} \left(\frac{r_i^2 r_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \right) \left[F_i - F_o + \frac{hE}{r_o^2} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi - \frac{h\gamma \omega^2}{g} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) (r_i^2 + r_o^2) \right]$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u_i \\ u_o \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_i \\ F_o \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varpi_1 \\ \varpi_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

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[C]

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= \frac{1+\nu}{hE} \frac{r_i^3}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \left(\frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} + \frac{r_o^2}{r_i^2} \right) \\ C_{12} &= -\frac{2}{hE} \frac{r_i r_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \\ C_{21} &= -\frac{2}{hE} \frac{r_i^2 r_o}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \\ C_{22} &= -\frac{1+\nu}{hE} \frac{r_o^3}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \left(\frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} + \frac{r_i^2}{r_o^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad ()$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{2r_i}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{2r_o}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi$$

$$\varpi_1 = \frac{\gamma}{8gE} \omega^2 r_i (2r_i^2 + 6r_o^2 - 2\nu r_i^2 - 2\nu r_o^2) \quad ()$$

$$\varpi_2 = \frac{\gamma}{8gE} \omega^2 r_o (6r_i^2 + 2r_o^2 - 2\nu r_i^2 - 2\nu r_o^2)$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} u_i \\ u_o \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_i \\ F_o \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \varpi_1 \\ \varpi_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

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$$[K]\{U\} = \{F\} + [K][\Theta] + [K][\Omega] \quad ()$$

{U}

F_θ, F_r

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$$F_r = A_1 - \frac{A_2}{r^2} + \frac{hE}{r^2} \left[\frac{r^2 - r_i^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi \right] +$$

$$\frac{h\gamma}{g} \omega^2 \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) \left[r_i^2 + r_o^2 - \frac{r_i^2 r_o^2}{r^2} - r^2 \right]$$

$$F_\theta = A_1 + \frac{A_2}{r^2} + \frac{hE}{r^2} \left[\frac{r^2 + r_i^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi + \int_{r_i}^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - \alpha T r^2 \right] +$$

$$\frac{h\gamma}{g} \omega^2 \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) \left[r_i^2 + r_o^2 - \frac{r_i^2 r_o^2}{r^2} - \left(\frac{1+3\nu}{3+\nu} \right) r^2 \right]$$

()

: A_2, A_1 . r

$$A_1 = \frac{F_i r_i^2 - F_o r_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(F_i - F_o) r_i^2 r_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2}$$

()

$C_2 = 0$. r_i

: () ()

$$u = -\frac{1-\nu}{hE} F_o r + \frac{1}{r} \left[(1+\nu) \int_o^r \xi \alpha T d\xi + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \int_o^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi \right] + \frac{(1-\nu)\gamma\omega^2}{8Eg} r \left[(3+\nu)r_o^2 - (1+\nu)r^2 \right]$$

$$F_r = -F_i + hE \left[\frac{1}{r_o^2} \int_o^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi - \frac{1}{r^2} \int_o^r \xi \alpha T d\xi \right] + \frac{h\gamma}{g} \omega^2 \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) (r_o^2 - r^2)$$

()

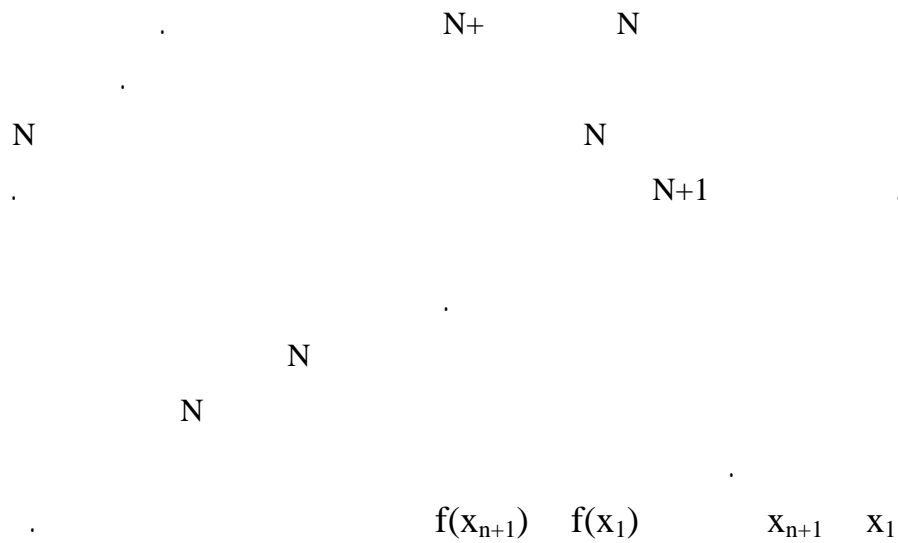
$$F_\theta = -F_o + hE \left[\frac{1}{r_o^2} \int_o^{r_o} \xi \alpha T d\xi - \frac{1}{r^2} \int_o^r \xi \alpha T d\xi - \alpha T \right] + \frac{h\gamma}{g} \omega^2 \left(\frac{3+\nu}{8} \right) r^2$$

[] Mead Nelder

(N+1)

N

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N+1

$$x_i^k = [x_{i1}^{(k)}, \dots, x_{ij}^{(k)}, \dots, x_{in}^{(k)}] , i = 1, \dots, n + 1 \quad ()$$

(k)

$$() \quad f(x_h) \quad f(x_L) \quad f$$

:

$$f(x_h^{(k)}) = \max \{ f(x_1^{(k)}), \dots, f(x_{n+1}^{(k)}) \}$$

$$f(x_l^{(k)}) = \min \{ f(x_1^{(k)}), \dots, f(x_{n+1}^{(k)}) \} \quad ()$$

$$x_{n+5}^{(k)} = x_{n+2}^{(k)} + \beta(x_h^{(k)} - x_{n+2}^{(k)}) \quad ()$$

>β> . β /

$$(x_i^{(k)} - x_l^{(k)}) \quad f(x_{n+3}^{(k)}) > f(x_h^{(k)}) \quad :$$

$$x_i^{(k)} = x_l^{(k)} + 0.5(x_i^{(k)} - x_l^{(k)}) \quad i = 1, \dots, n+1 \quad ()$$

N+1 (k)

(k)

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [f(x_i^{(k)}) - f(x_{n+2}^{(k)})]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \varepsilon \quad ()$$

ε

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

N+1

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N

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (\sigma_{yi} - \sigma_{ei})^2 \quad ()$$

($\sigma_{yi} - \sigma_{ei}$)

F

()

:

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [f(x_i^{(k)}) - f(x_{n+2}^{(k)})]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \varepsilon \quad ()$$

(N+2)

N+1

ε

ε

N+1

» :

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ε

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$$\sum F(i) < \varepsilon \quad ()$$

N+1

F(i)

F(i)

:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} F(i) < \varepsilon \quad ()$$

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860MPa

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500MPa 165MPa

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900

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500MPa 165MPa

$$E(r) = (-2.0225r^3 + 0.6059r^2 - 0.0813r + 0.0194) \times 10^{13} \text{ pa} \quad ()$$

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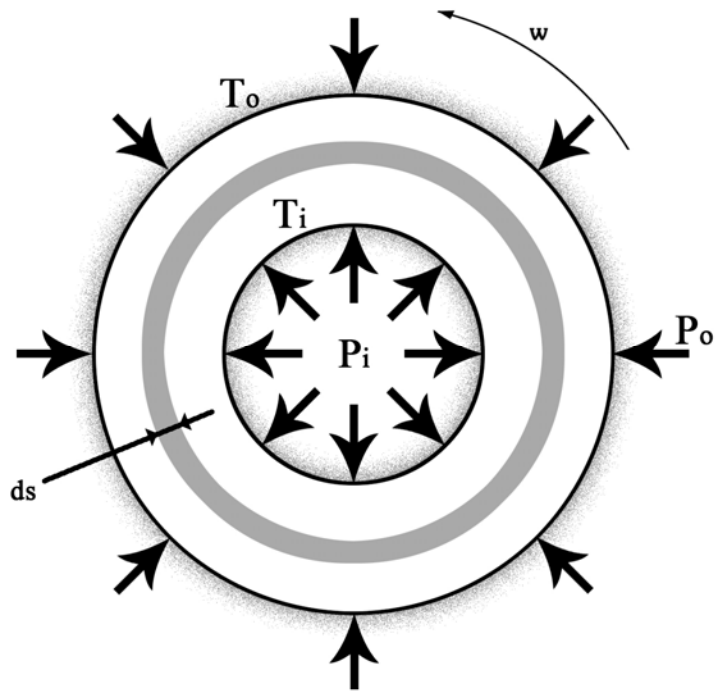
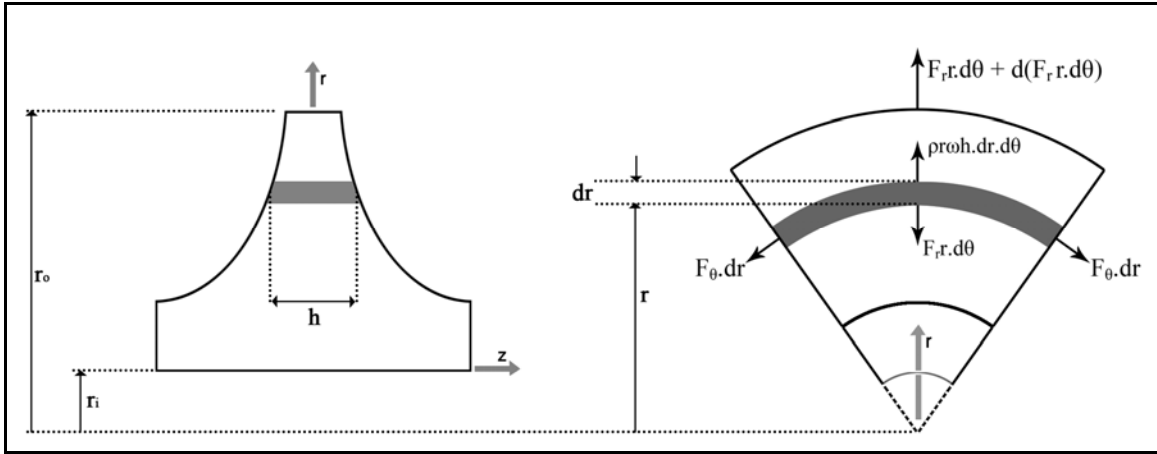
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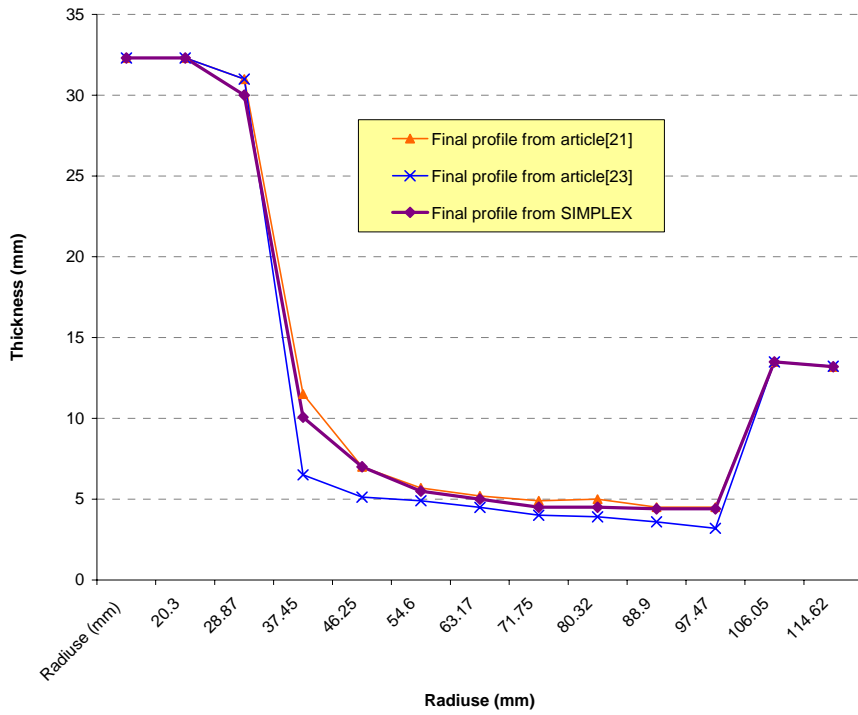
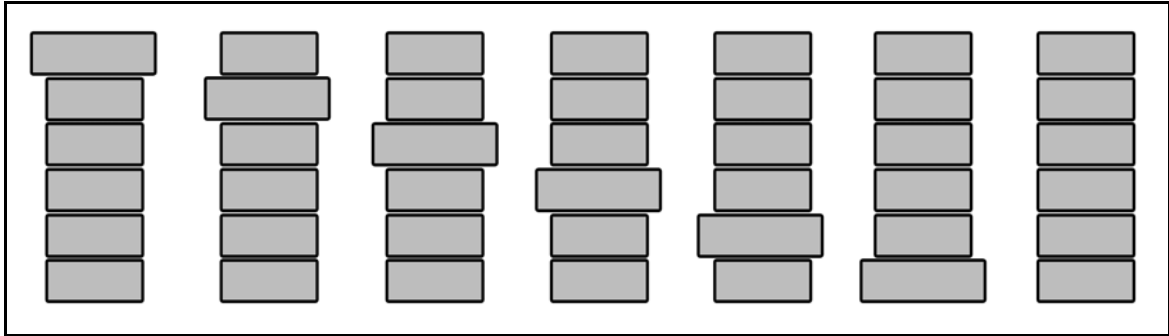
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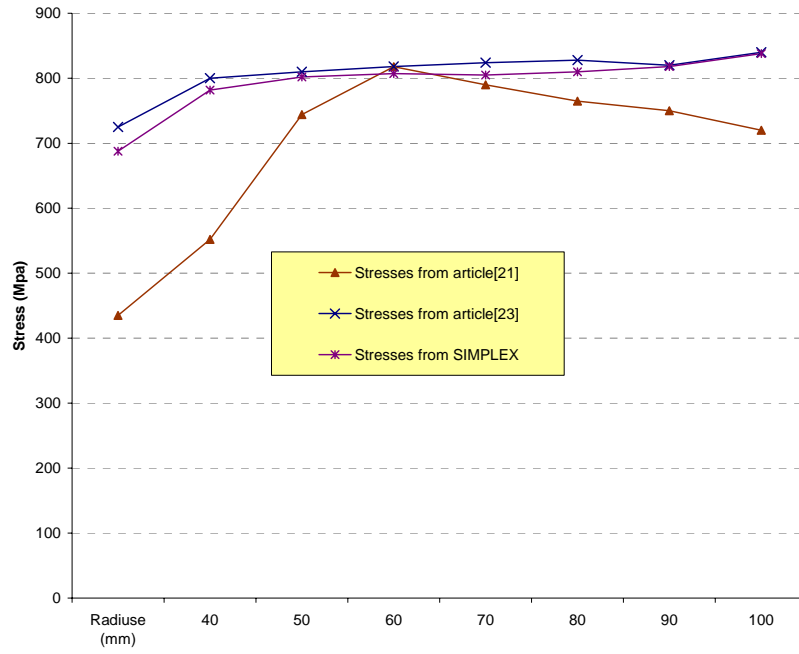
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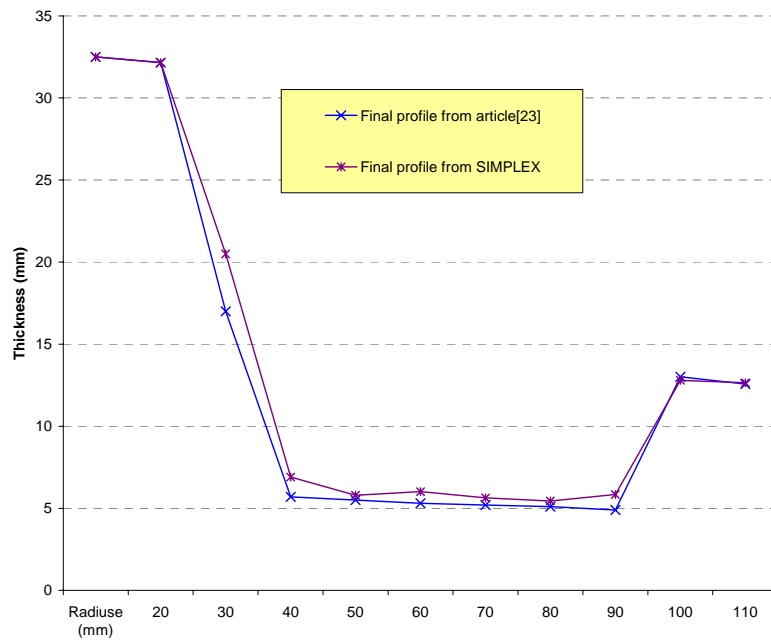




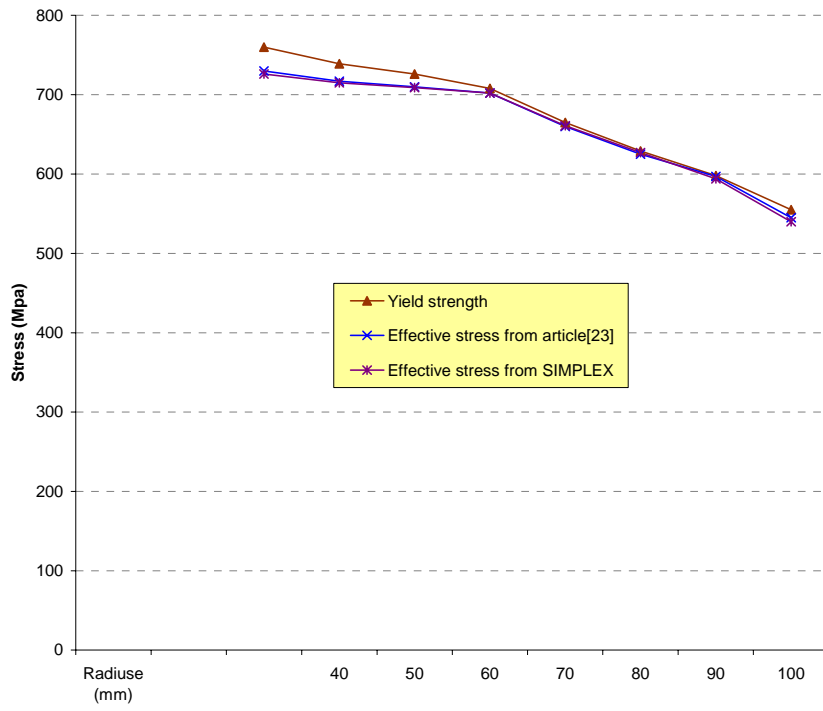
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Abstract

There are numerous applications for gas turbine discs in the aerospace industry such as in turbojet engines. These discs normally work under high temperature while subject to high angular velocities. Minimization of the weight of such items in aerospace applications results in benefits such as lower dead weights and costs.

In order to obtain a reliable disc analysis and arrive at the corresponding correct stress distribution for design, solutions should consider changes in material properties due to the temperatures field throughout the disc. To achieve this goal numerically, an inhomogeneous disc model with segmentally variable thickness is considered. Using the variable material properties method, stresses are obtained for the disc under rotation and a steady temperature field, by modeling it as a series of rings of different but constant properties. The analytical solution is performed for the series of rings as discs of constant thickness, and temperature, but satisfying compatibility and boundary conditions. Optimization of the ring thicknesses is performed by the non-gradient based method of Simplex. Simplex method is one of the unconstrained methods, but this problem is constrained. In this paper we combine constraints into objective function. The optimum disc profile is arrived at by sequentially proportioning the thicknesses of each ring to satisfy the stress requirement, while compatibility conditions would be satisfied in the analysis step. It is shown that the proposed method handles the above complex problem efficiently by the generation of a series of designs, followed by simple analytical solutions, leading towards the optimum. Results are verified against those of other investigations using different techniques.