

# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35

(An Autonomous Institution)

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# DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



IV Year VII Sem

Unit I Introduction



Topic – Mathematical Modeling of field problems in Engineering-Governing Equations



SNS Design Thinkers
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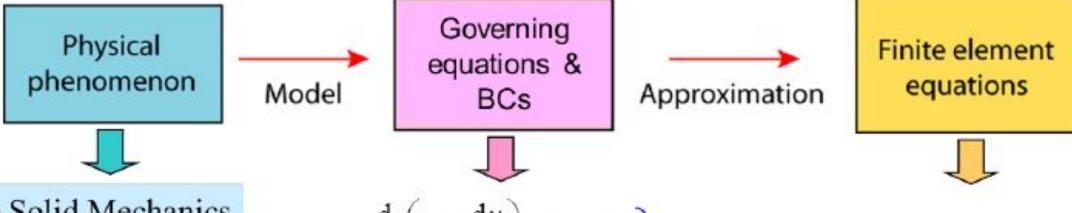












- Solid Mechanics
  - e.g. Axially loaded elastic bar
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( AE \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) + b = 0$

- Fluid Mechanics
  - e.g. Poiseuille flow in pipe

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( A \frac{D^2}{32\mu} \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) + Q = 0$$

- Diffusion
  - e.g. 1-D diffusion
- Electrical Conduction

e.g. 1-D electric current flow

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( Ak \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) + Q = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( AD \frac{\mathrm{d}C}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) + Q = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( A\sigma \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) + Q = 0$$

System of equations:

• Thermal Conduction

e.g. 1-D heat flow

• Thermal Conduction

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( Ak \frac{dT}{dx} \right) + Q = 0$$

• Boundary

• Thermal Conduction

• Thermal Conduc

(Boundary Conditions)

matrix vector

Force

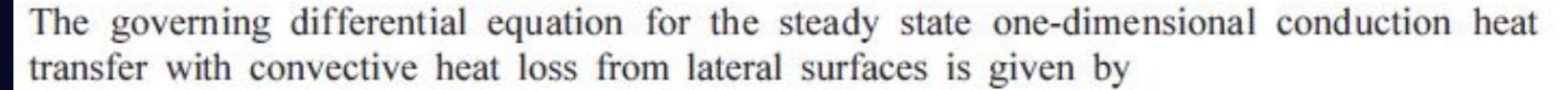
vector

Governing equations for various physical phenomena **Figure** 





#### One-dimensional Heat Transfer



$$k\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + q = \left(\frac{P}{A_c}\right)h(T - T_{\infty})$$

where

k = coefficient of thermal conductivity of the material,

T =temperature,

q = internal heat source per unit volume,

P = perimeter,

 $A_c$  = the cross-sectional area,

h = convective heat transfer coefficient, and

 $T_{\infty}$  = ambient temperature.





# Governing Equation

$$\frac{M}{I} = \frac{\sigma}{y} = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$M = \frac{EI}{R}$$

$$M = EI\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$$

Shearforce [SF]= 
$$\frac{dM}{dx} = EI \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$$

Load distribution 
$$q = \frac{dF}{dx} = EI \frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$$

Differential equation

$$EI\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} - q = 0$$

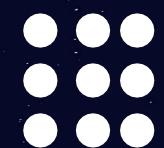
### For small curve

$$i = \frac{dy}{dx} = slope$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{di}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$























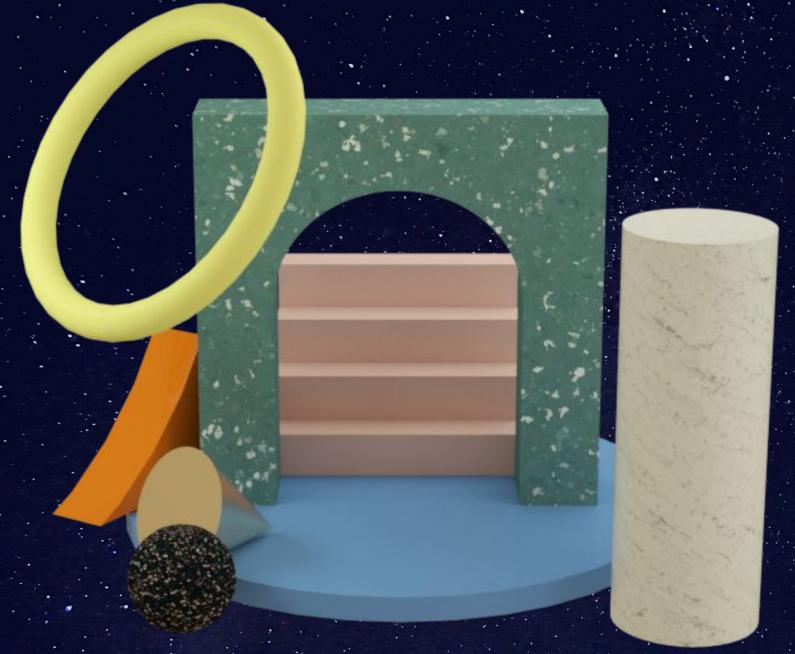












# Thank you