SHORT COMMUNICATION

Creep Transition in a Thin Rotating Disc with Rigid Inclusion

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ABSTRACT

Creep stresses and strain rates have been obtained for a thin rotating disc with inclusion using Seth’s transition theory. Results have been discussed numerically and depicted graphically. It has been observed that radial stress has maximum value at the internal surface of the rotating disc made of incompressible material as compared to circumferential stress and this value of radial stress further increases with the increase in angular speed. Strain rates have maximum values at the internal surface for compressible material. Rotating disc is likely to fracture by cleavage close to the inclusion at the bore

Keywords: Creep stress, thin rotating disc, stress, strain, rotors, turbines, creep transition, solid mechanics

NOMENCLATURE

\[ A \quad \text{Principal finite strain components} \]
\[ e_{ij} \quad \text{Strain rate tensor} \]
\[ a, b \quad \text{Internal and external radii of the disc} \]
\[ u, v, w \quad \text{Displacement components} \]
\[ r, \theta, z \quad \text{Radial, circumferential and axial directions} \]
\[ \omega \quad \text{Angular velocity of rotation} \]
\[ \delta_{ij} \quad \text{Kronecker's delta} \]
\[ \rho \quad \text{Density of material} \]
\[ C \quad \text{Compressibility factor} \]
\[ Y \quad \text{Yield stress} \]
\[ \varepsilon_{ij} \quad \text{Swainger strain components} \]
\[ \nu \quad \text{Poisson's ratio} \]
\[ \Omega^2 \quad \rho \omega^2 b^2 / E \text{ (Speed factor); } R = r/b; \; R_0 = a/b \]

\[ \sigma_r \quad \text{Radial stress component } (T_{rr}/E) \]
\[ \sigma_{\theta} \quad \text{Circumferential stress component } (T_{\theta\theta}/E) \]

1. INTRODUCTION

Rotating disc forms an essential part of the design of rotating machinery namely, rotors, turbines, compressors, fly wheels and computer disc drives, etc. The analytical procedures presently available are restricted to problems with simplest configurations. The use of rotating disc in machinery and structural applications has generated considerable interest in many problems in domain of solid mechanics. Solutions for thin isotropic discs can be found in most of the standard creep text books\(^2\text{-}^7\). Wahl\(^1\) has investigated creep deformation in rotating discs assuming small deformation, incompressibility condition, Tresca yield criterion, its associated flow rule and a power strain law. Seth's transition theory\(^8\) does not acquire
any assumptions like an yield condition, incompressibility condition and thus poses and solves a more general problem from which cases pertaining to the above assumptions can be worked out.

Seth⁹ has defined the generalised principal strain measure as

\[
e_{ii} = \int_{0}^{A} \left[ 1 - 2e_{ii} \right]^{n-1} d e_{ii} = \frac{1}{n} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - 2e_{ii}^{A} \right)^{n} \right]^{2}
\]

( i,j=1,2,3 ) (1)

where \( n \) is the measure and \( e_{ii} \) is the Almansi finite strain components. In this study, creep stresses and strain rates for a thin rotating disc with rigid inclusion have been obtained using Seth's transition theory. Results have been discussed numerically and depicted graphically.

2. GOVERNING EQUATIONS

A thin disc of constant density was considered with central bore of radius \( a \) and external radius \( b \). The annular disc was mounted on a shaft. The disc was rotating with angular speed \( \omega \) about an axis perpendicular to its plane and passed through the centre as shown in Fig. 1. The thickness of disc was assumed to be constant and was taken to be sufficiently small so that it is effectively in a state of plane stress, that is, the axial stress \( T_{zz} \) is zero.

The displacement components in cylindrical polar coordinate are given by⁹

\[
u = r(1-\beta), \quad v = 0, \quad w = dz,
\]

(2)

where \( \beta \) is function of \( r = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \) only and \( d \) is a constant.

The finite strain components are given by Seth⁹ as

\[
e_{rr}^{A} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - (r\beta' + \beta)^{2} \right], \quad e_{00}^{A} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \beta^{2} \right], \quad e_{zz}^{A} = 0, \quad e_{\theta\theta}^{A} = e_{\phi\phi} = 0.
\]

(3)

where \( \beta' = d\beta/dr \).

Substituting Eqn (3) in Eqn (1), the generalised components of strain are:

\[
e_{rr} = \frac{1}{n} \left[ 1 - (r\beta' + \beta)^{n} \right], \quad e_{00} = \frac{1}{n} \left[ 1 - \beta^{n} \right],
\]

\[
e_{zz} = \frac{1}{n} \left[ 1 - (1-d)^{n} \right], \quad e_{\theta\theta} = e_{\phi\phi} = e_{\gamma\gamma} = 0
\]

(4)
where $\beta' = d\beta/dr$

The stress-strain relations for isotropic material are given by

$$T_{ij} = \lambda \delta_{ij} I_1 + 2\mu e_{ij}, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3), \quad (5)$$

where $\lambda$ and $\mu$ are Lamé's constants and $e_{ik}$ is the first strain invariant. $\delta_{ij}$ is the Kronecker’s delta. Equation (5) for this problem becomes

$$T_{rr} = \frac{2\lambda \mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} \left[ e_{rr} + e_{\theta \theta} \right] + 2\mu e_{rr},$$

$$T_{\theta \theta} = \frac{2\lambda \mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} \left[ e_{rr} + e_{\theta \theta} \right] + 2\mu e_{\theta \theta},$$

$$T_{\theta \theta} = T_{de} = T_{es} = T_{zz} = 0 \quad (6)$$

where $\beta' = d\beta/dr$

Substituting Eqn (4) in Eqn (6), one gets the stresses as

$$T_{rr} = \frac{2\mu}{n} \left[ 3 - 2C - \beta^n \left( -C + (2 - C)(P+1)^n \right) \right],$$

$$T_{\theta \theta} = \frac{2\mu}{n} \left[ 3 - 2C - \beta^n \left( -C + (2 - C)(P+1)^n \right) \right],$$

where $\beta' = \beta p$ and

Equations of equilibrium are all satisfied except

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left( \log R \right) = \frac{n P}{r(P+1)^n} \left[ \beta(1 - (P+1)^n) - \frac{dP}{d\beta} \right] \quad (12)$$

Substituting the value of $\frac{dP}{d\beta}$ from Eqn (9) in Eqn (12) and taking asymptotic value $P \rightarrow -1$, one gets

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left( \log R \right) = \frac{1}{r(2-C)} \left[ n(3-2C) + \frac{n \rho \omega^2 r^{2+n}}{2\mu D^2} \right] \quad (13)$$

Asymptotic value of $\beta$ as $P \rightarrow -1$ is $D/r$; $D$ being a constant.
Integrating Eqn (13) wrt $r$, one gets

$$R = T_{rr} - T_{00} = Ar^k \exp(Fr^{n+2})$$  \hspace{1cm} (14)$$

where $A$ is a constant of integration,

$$k = -\left[\frac{n(3-2C)+1}{2-C}\right]$$

and

$$F = -\frac{n\omega^2\rho}{2\mu D^n(2-C)(n+2)}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{n\omega^2\rho(3-2C)}{ED^n(2-C)^3(n+2)}\right]$$

From Eqns (11) and (14), one gets

$$T_{rr} - T_{00} = Ar^k \exp(Fr^{n+2})$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)$$

Substituting Eqn (15) in Eqn (8), one gets

$$T_{rr} = -A \int r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr - \frac{n\omega^2 r^2}{2} + B$$  \hspace{1cm} (16)$$

where $B$ is a constant of integration.

Using boundary condition Eqn (10) in equation Eqn (16), one gets

$$B = A \int_{r=b}^{r=a} r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr + \frac{n\omega^2 b^2}{2}$$

Substituting the value of $B$ in Eqn (16), one gets

$$T_{rr} = A \int_{r=r}^{r=a} r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr + \frac{n\omega^2 (b^2 - r^2)}{2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)$$

From Eqns (15) and (17), one gets

$$T_{00} = A \left\{ \int_{r=r}^{r=a} r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr - r^k \exp(Fr^{n+2}) \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{n\omega^2 (b^2 - r^2)}{2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (18)$$

From Eqns (11) and (15), taking asymptotic value $P \rightarrow -1$, one gets

$$\beta = \left[\frac{n}{2\mu} \left[ T_{rr} - T_{00} \right]^\frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{n(3-2C)}{E(2-C)} Ar^k \exp(Fr^{n+2}) \right]^\frac{1}{n}$$  \hspace{1cm} (19)$$

Substituting Eqn (19) in Eqn (2), one gets

$$u = r - \left[\frac{n(3-2C)}{E(2-C)} Ar^k \exp(Fr^{n+2}) \right]^\frac{1}{n}$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)$$

Using boundary condition [Eqn (10)] in Eqn (20), one gets

$$A = \frac{E(2-C)}{n(3-2C)a^k \exp(Fa^{n+2})}$$

Substituting the value of $A$ in Eqns (17), (18), and (20), one gets

$$T_{rr} = \left[\frac{E(2-C)}{n(3-2C)a^k \exp(Fa^{n+2})} \left\{ \int_{r=r}^{r=a} r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr \right\} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)$$

$$T_{00} = \left[\frac{E(2-C)}{n(3-2C)a^k \exp(Fa^{n+2})} \left\{ \int_{r=r}^{r=a} r^{k-1} \exp(Fr^{n+2}) dr \right\} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)$$

$$u = r - \left[\frac{r^k \exp(Fr^{n+2})}{a^k \exp(Fa^{n+2})} \right]^\frac{1}{n}$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)$$

The following nondimensional components are introduced as

$$R = \frac{r}{b}, \quad R_0 = \frac{a}{b}, \quad \sigma_r = \frac{T_{rr}}{E}, \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{T_{00}}{E}, \quad \Omega^2 = \frac{n\omega^2 b^2}{E}$$

188
and \( \bar{u} = \frac{u}{b} \).

Equations (21) to (23) in nondimensional form become:

\[
\bar{u} = R - R \left[ \frac{R^k \exp\left(F_i R^{n+2}\right)}{R_0^k \exp\left(F_i R_0^{n+2}\right)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}
\]

where \( \bar{u} \) and \( \bar{u} \)

4. STRAIN RATES

When creep sets in, the strains should be replaced by strain rate. The stress-strain relations [Eqn (5)] become

\[
\dot{e}_{ij} = \frac{1 + \nu}{E} T_{ij} - \frac{\nu}{E} \delta_{ij} \Theta
\]

where \( \dot{e}_{ij} \) is the strain rate tensor wrt flow parameter \( t \) and \( \Theta = T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33} \).

Differentiating Eqn (4) wrt \( t \), one gets

\[
\dot{e}_{00} = -\beta^{n-1} \dot{\beta}
\]

For SWAINGER measure \((n = 1)\), one has from Eqn (4.2)

\[
\dot{e}_{00} = \dot{\beta}
\]

The transition value of Eqn (12) at \( P \to -1 \), gives

\[
\beta = \left[ \frac{n(3-2C)}{(2-C)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \sigma_r - \sigma_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}
\]

Using Eqns (31), (32) and (33) in Eqn (30), one gets

\[
\dot{e}_{rr} = \left[ \frac{n(\sigma_r - \sigma_0)(3-2C)}{(2-C)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left( \sigma_r - \nu \sigma_0 \right),
\]

\[
\dot{e}_{00} = \left[ \frac{n(\sigma_r - \sigma_0)(3-2C)}{(2-C)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left( \sigma_0 - \nu \sigma_r \right),
\]
For incompressible material ($C \to 0$), Eqn (34) becomes

$$
\dot{\varepsilon}_{zz} = -\left[ \frac{n(\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta)(3-2C)}{2C} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ \sqrt{v(\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta)} \right]
$$

These constitutive equations are the same as obtained by Odquist provided one takes $n = 1/N$.

5. DISCUSSION

For calculating stresses, strain rates and displacement based on the above analysis, the following values have been taken

$$
\Omega^2 = \frac{D\omega^2b^2}{E} = 50, 75;
$$

$$
C = 0.00, 0.25, 0.5;
$$

$$
n = 1/3, 1/5, 1/7 \text{ (i.e. } N = 3, 5, 7 \text{ ) and } D = 1.
$$

In classical theory, measure $N$ is equal to $1/n$. Definite integrals in the Eqns (24) to (25) have been solved using Simpson's rule.

Curves have been drawn in Figs 2(a) to Fig 2(c) between stresses and radii ratio $R = r/b$ for a rotating disc made of compressible/incompressible material at different angular speeds. It is seen from Figs 2(a) to Fig 2(c) that the radial stress has maximum value at the internal surface of disc as compare to circumferential stress. It is also observed

![Figure 2(a)](image-url)

Figure 2(a). Creep stresses in a thin rotating disc with inclusion for incompressible material at different angular speeds along the radius ($R = r/b$).
GUPTA & PANKAJ: CREEP TRANSITION IN A THIN ROTATING DISC

Figure 2(b). Creep stresses in a thin rotating disc with inclusion for compressible material at different angular speeds along the radius $(R = r/b)$.

Figure 2(c). Creep stresses in a thin rotating disc with inclusion for compressible material at different angular speeds along the radius $(R = r/b)$. 

191
Figure 3(a). Strain rates distribution in a thin rotating disc with inclusion for measure $n = 1/7$ at different angular speeds $\Omega^2 = 50$, 75 along the radius ($R = r/b$).
Figure 3(b). Strain rate distribution in a thin rotating disc with inclusion for measure $n = 1/3$ at different angular speeds $= 50, 75$ along the radius ($R = r/b$).
that the radial stress has maximum value at the internal surface of the rotating disc with inclusion made of incompressible material as compare to compressible material for measure \( n = 1/7 \) or \( (N = 7) \) at angular speed \( \Omega^2 = 50 \), whereas circumferential stress is maximum at the internal surface for measure \( n = 1/3 \) or \( (N = 3) \) at this angular speed. The values of radial/circumferential stress further increases at the internal surface with the increase in angular speed \( \Omega^2 = 75 \) for measure \( n = 1/7 \) or \( (N = 7) \) and \( n = 1/3 \) or \( (N = 3) \), respectively.

Curves have been drawn in Figs 3(a) and 3(b) between strain rates and radius \( R = r/b \) at angular speed \( \Omega^2 = 50, 75 \) and measures \( n = 1/7, 1/3 \) or \( (N = 7, 3) \). It has been seen from Figs 3(a) and 3(b) that rotating disc made of compressible material has maximum value at the internal surface as compared to incompressible material for measure \( n = 1/7 \) or \( (N = 7) \) and \( n = 1/3 \) or \( (N = 3) \) at angular speed \( \Omega^2 = 50 \). The values of strain rates further increases at the internal surface with the increase in angular speed \( \Omega^2 = 75 \) for measure \( n = 1/7 \) or \( (N = 7) \) and \( 1/3 \) or \( (N = 3) \), respectively.

**REFERENCES**


Contributors

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