FE MODEL OF THERMO-MECHANICAL INTERACTION IN RUBBER BLOCK UNDER DYNAMIC CYCLIC STRESS

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Abstract

The FEMLAB code based on weak formulation of PDE's problem was used at a solution of feedback thermo-mechanical interaction in pre-pressed rubber block used for resilient elements of the composed tram wheels. The structural motion and heat conduction equations are solved interactively as time dependent problems. The equality of heat energy density and dissipation energy density realizes the coupling between the equations. The dissipation energy density is computed according to the assumed proportional damping model. In the paper the results of thermo-mechanical processes in cases of a plane strain and 3D space deformation under static pre-pressed and cyclic dynamic loading are presented and analyzed.

1 INTRODUCTION

In frame of grant task GA CR 101/05/2669 "Dynamics and reliability of vibrodamping elements from thermo-visco-elastic-materials" we deal with the mathematical modeling of rubber segments that are used in passive damping for reduction of noise and vibration of composed railway wheels (see [1],[2]). These segments that are pre-pressed between the rim and disk represent a transformation deformation element between both parts of the wheel. Then the total stress of the segments consists of static pre-press given by a mount and dynamic stress coming from rolling the wheel on the rail.

In case of the static pre-stress it is considered large deformation (cca 20%) that is modeled in frame of the grant task by finite deformations and viscoelasticity theory [3]. The dynamic stress at relatively smaller deformations (up to 2%) is herein modeled by linear theory of viscoelasticity concerning thermo-mechanical coupling since elastomers are generally characterized by high inner damping and also marked dependence on temperature [4]. The temperature field besides the mechanical straining also causes additional loading and can influence the lifetime of the elements.

The thermal processes in the elements are quite complicated since in addition to heat flow between a body and surroundings, heat is generated by transformation of dissipated mechanical energy, too. At stationary regime the temperature stabilizes after certain time so that the heat, which is generated by energy dissipated by the inner damping, is in equilibrium with the heat drained to environment. In addition the changes of temperature cause backwardly changes of elastic and damping behaviors and that consequently changes dynamic properties of a whole system. Since temperature changes inside the deformed elements due to thermo-elasticity were neglectable small with respect to dissipated energy temperature changes this effect was omitted.

The simple discrete mathematical model for analysis of thermo-mechanical processes at harmonic loading of the rubber resilient segments of the tram wheels is in [5]. Numerical modeling of temperature distribution inside the segments at mechanical harmonic excitation by finite element method (FEM) is presented in [6]. There is heat generation from mechanical energy absorption modeled by constant heat power density in the all volume.

The FEMLAB code based on weak formulation of PDE's problem was used at a solution of feedback thermo-mechanical interaction by FEM. In our approach structural motion and heat conduction equations are solved interactively as time dependent problems. The conservative energy law, i.e. equality of heat energy density and dissipation energy density, realizes the

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coupling between the equations. The dissipation energy density is numerically evaluated according to the assumed damping model.
In this paper the first results of two approaches are presented and analyzed: a) 2D solid model (more detail in [7]) and especially b) 3D solid model. The solid and heat transfer modulus of FEMBLAB or COMSOL, respectively, were used for a solution of multi-physical problem. The models were dynamically loaded, mechanical energy lost due to proportional damping generated inner heat. Heat transfer between rubber and outer air and steel parts and stiffness dependence on temperature were considered. The material parameters of the model were identified from laboratory dynamic tests, such as temperature, force and displacement measurements obtained on the rubber samples of the composed tram wheels.

2 MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THERMO-MECHANICAL INTERACTION

Scheme of the mathematical model with a transfer of mechanical energy into heat is depicted on Fig.1. It is concerned a time dependent a) 2D plane deformation, b) 3D space deformation case of linear visco-elastic body including inertia forces. At vibration the energy Λ_D is changed to the heat Q_{prod} in the body (rubber). Part of the heat flows into surrounding (steel, air) by heat tranfer $\dot{q}$. Part of the heat cumulates in the body and increases its temperature *T*. The boundary conditions of the body deformation and loading are defined so that the bottom part is fixed, upper part is free in deformation and is uniformly loaded by stresses $p_x = 0, p_y \neq 0$ (press). Heat conductivity coefficients and reference temperatures of surrounding (air - $\alpha_a; T_a$, steel - $\alpha_m; T_m$) give the boundary conditions of heat conduction. Initial conditions are described by vectors of displacements $\mathbf{u}_0$ and velocities $\dot{\mathbf{u}}_0$ and initial temperature T_0.

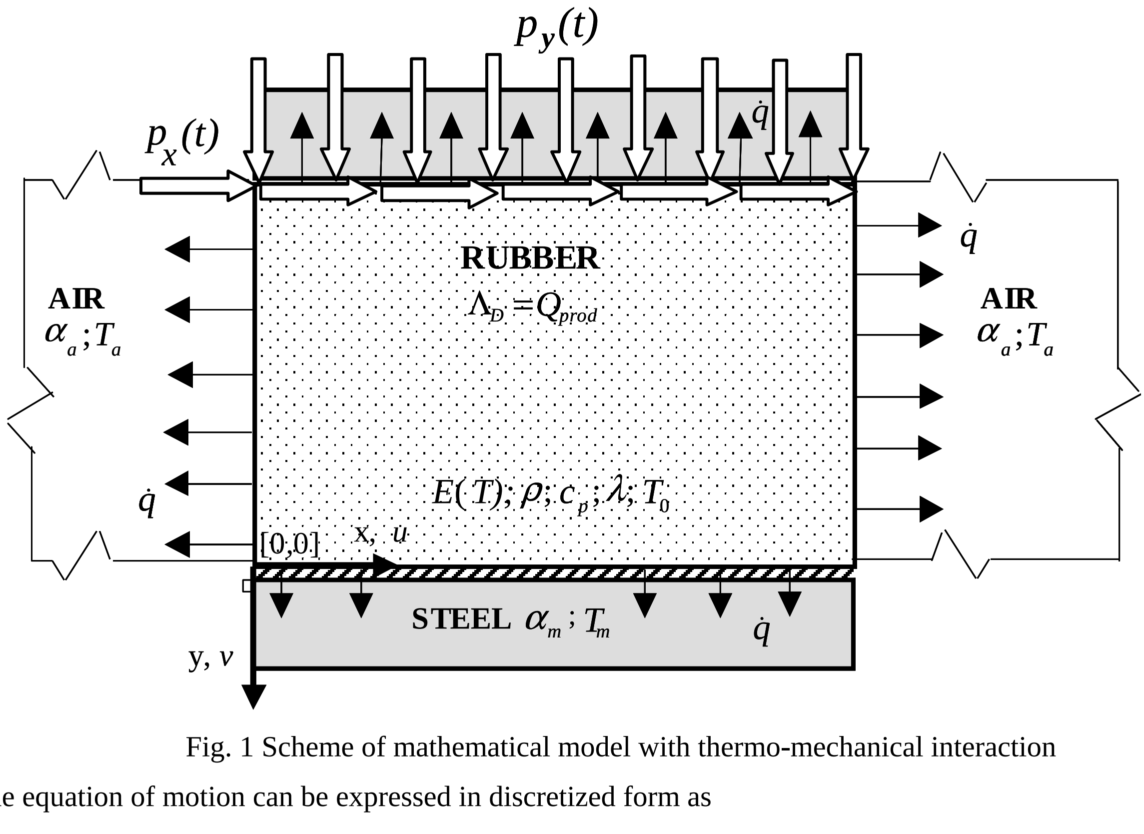

Fig. 1 Scheme of mathematical model with thermo-mechanical interaction

The equation of motion can be expressed in discretized form as

$$\mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{B}\dot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{F}, \quad (1)$$

where mass **M**, damping **B** and stiffness **K** matrices are generated from the Lame equation of motion by weak formulation of FEM. **F** is a vector of excitation forces, $\mathbf{u} = [u_1, v_1, ..., u_n, v_n]$ is displacement vector (*n* is number of nodes). A dot above the letter designates a time derivative. The damping matrix is defined according to the expression valid for proportional damping

$$\mathbf{B} = \alpha_{\mathrm{M}}\mathbf{M} + \beta_{\mathrm{K}}\mathbf{K}. \quad (2)$$

The stiffness matrix changes with temperature since the non-linear dependence of Young modulus E on temperature T is introduced into the model:

$$E(T) = E_0 /(1 + k_1(T - T_0)) , \tag{3}$$

where k_1 is parameter and T_0 is initial temperature of the body.

In continuum mechanics the dissipated energy $\Lambda_D = \int_V \lambda_d dV$ of the volume V can be expressed for one loading period T in the form of density as

$$\lambda_d = \oint \sigma_{d\,ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} = \int_{\mathrm{T}} \sigma_{d\,ij} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} dt , \tag{4}$$

where σ_d is a tensor of the dissipated stress and $\varepsilon, \dot{\varepsilon}$ are tensors of strain and strain rate, respectively. Then the density of dissipated power can be written

$$\dot{\lambda}_d = \sigma_{d\,ij} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} . \tag{5}$$

For the case of plane deformation, the tensor notation can be transferred into vector form as

$$\dot{\lambda}_d = \{\sigma_d\}^T \{\dot{\varepsilon}\}, \tag{6}$$

where components of the vectors are

$$\{\sigma_d\} = \lfloor \sigma_{dxx}; \sigma_{dyy}; \tau_{dxy} \rfloor = [\sigma_{d11}; \sigma_{d22}; \sigma_{d12}], \quad \{\dot{\varepsilon}\} = \lfloor \dot{\varepsilon}_{xx}; \dot{\varepsilon}_{yy}; \dot{\gamma}_{xy} \rfloor = [\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}; \dot{\varepsilon}_{22}; 2\dot{\varepsilon}_{12}].$$

The components of strain rate for small deformations are defined

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{xx} = \frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial x}, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{yy} = \frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial y}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{xy} = \frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial x} \tag{7}$$

The components of the dissipated stress for case of proportional damping (2) with coefficients $\alpha_{\mathrm{M}} = 0, \beta_{\mathrm{K}} \neq 0$ are

$$\sigma_{d\,xx} = \beta_{\mathrm{K}} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\dot{\varepsilon}_{xx} + \mu \dot{\varepsilon}_{yy} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{d\,yy} = \beta_{\mathrm{K}} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\dot{\varepsilon}_{yy} + \mu \dot{\varepsilon}_{xx} \right) \tag{8}$$

$$\tau_{d\,xy} = \beta_{\mathrm{K}} \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\dot{\gamma}_{xy} \right) = \beta_{\mathrm{K}} G(\dot{\gamma}_{xy}) .$$

After substituting Eq. (7), (8) into (6) we receive

$$\dot{\lambda}_d = \beta_{\mathrm{K}} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2\mu \left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial y} \right) + (1-\mu) \left(\left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) \right). \tag{9}$$

In similar way the density of dissipated power for case of space deformation can be developed as

$$\dot{\lambda}_d = \beta_K \frac{E}{1+\mu}\left(\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}{}^2 + \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu}\left(\dot{\varepsilon}_{kk}\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}\delta_{ij}\right)\right) \tag{10}$$

Hence the dissipated energy changes into the heat according to the equation $Q_{prod} = \Lambda_D$. The heat both cumulates in the body and passes to surrounding. Neglecting a thermal exchange by convection and concerning $\lambda, c_p, \rho = const$, this process can be mathematically described by Fourier equation of the linear heat conduction

$$\rho \cdot c_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}\right) + \{L\}^T \{\dot{q}\} = \dot{q}_{prod}\ , \tag{11}$$

where $\{L\} = \left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right\}^T$ is divergence and gradient operator; $\dot{q}_{prod} = \dot{\lambda}_d$ is volume density of generated heat power $\dot{Q}_{prod}$ and $\{\dot{q}\} = -\lambda \cdot gradT$ surface density of heat flow.

The heat transfer by surface *B* is described by the Newton cooling law

$$\dot{q} = -\alpha_B \cdot \left(T_{Be} - T_{Bi}\right), \tag{12}$$

where α_B ($B = a, m$ for air and metal, respectively) is a coefficient of heat transfer on boundary *B*, quantities T_{Be}, T_{Bi} are temperatures on outer and inner side, respectively, of the boundary *B*.

3 NUMERICAL RESULTS OF 2D AND 3D RUBBER SEGMENT MODELS AT DYNAMIC LOADING WITH THERMO-MECHANIC INTERACTION

The above described mathematical model was used for solution of thermo-mechanical processes in rubber block (width 0.047*m*, height 0.0258*m*, thickness 0.05*m*) as geometrically simplified rubber resilient segment used for the wheels under press and shear dynamic loadings. The material of the block was rubber on basis of synthetic isopren butadien elastomer with hardness Shore 80. The rectangular cross-section of the 2D block was meshed by 516 triangle elements. The 3D model was automatically generated and consists of cca 8000 tetrahedral elements with 48 000 DOF's. The FEM model was developed in the program environment FEMLAB 3.1 and COMSOL3.2, respectively.

The mechanical and thermal parameters of the model were obtained from their identification based on previous measurements of loading force, displacement and inner temperature responses of the segments for case of harmonic loading at frequency 20Hz, pre-press 6kN and dynamic amplitude 2kN (see [8]): $\alpha_a = 30W/m^2/^oC$, $\alpha_m = 200W/m^2/^oC$ coefficients of heat transfer into air and steel, respectively, $T_{0a} = T_{0m} = 25.5^oC$ temperatures of air and steel, $c_p = 1000J/kg/^oC$ specific heat coefficient of rubber, $\lambda = 0.28W/m/^oC$ heat transfer coefficient of rubber, $\rho = 1357kg/m^3$ density of rubber, E_0=52 *MPa* Young modulus for temperature T_0=26^oC, k_1=0.06 parameter of the Young modulus dependence on temperature, μ=0.49 Poisson constant. The initial temperature of rubber and surrounding was defined 26^oC.

Continuous uniformly distributed dynamic loading along the upper boundary of the block was for the press $p_y = p_0 \sin(2\pi f t)$, where amplitude p_0=5.32e5 Nm^{-2}, and for the shear $p_x = p_0 \sin(2\pi f t)$, where p_0=2.13e5 Nm^{-2}. For the press case, the amplitude of the total force on the whole segment corresponded to the test load amplitude 2kN. Since the shear stiffness is about 3 times lower than press stiffness the amplitude of the shear was decreased so that the maximal shear deformation amplitudes were comparable with the press deformations. For both type of loading we chose different coefficients of proportional damping, i.e. β_K=12e-4, α_M=0 (cca 15% damping ratio) for the press and β_K=8e-4, α_M=0 (cca 8% damping ratio) for the shear.

Loading frequency *f* was 20Hz for both cases. The loading time block was in duration 200s.

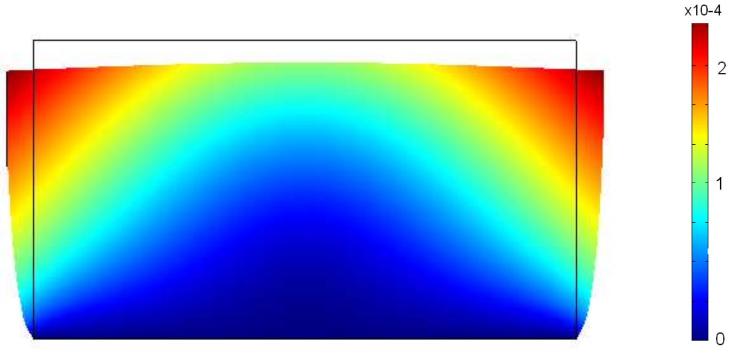

Figure 2 The total deformation field of the **2D** rubber block at dynamic loading (press – on the left, shear – on the right)

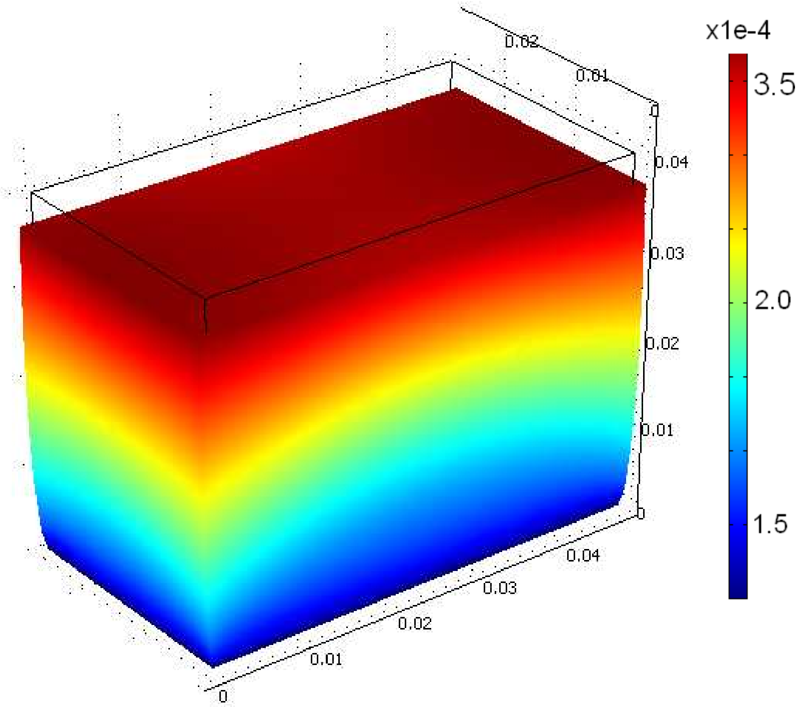

Figure 3 The total deformation field (t=199.4s) at the central cross-section along the length of the rubber block **(3D model)**.

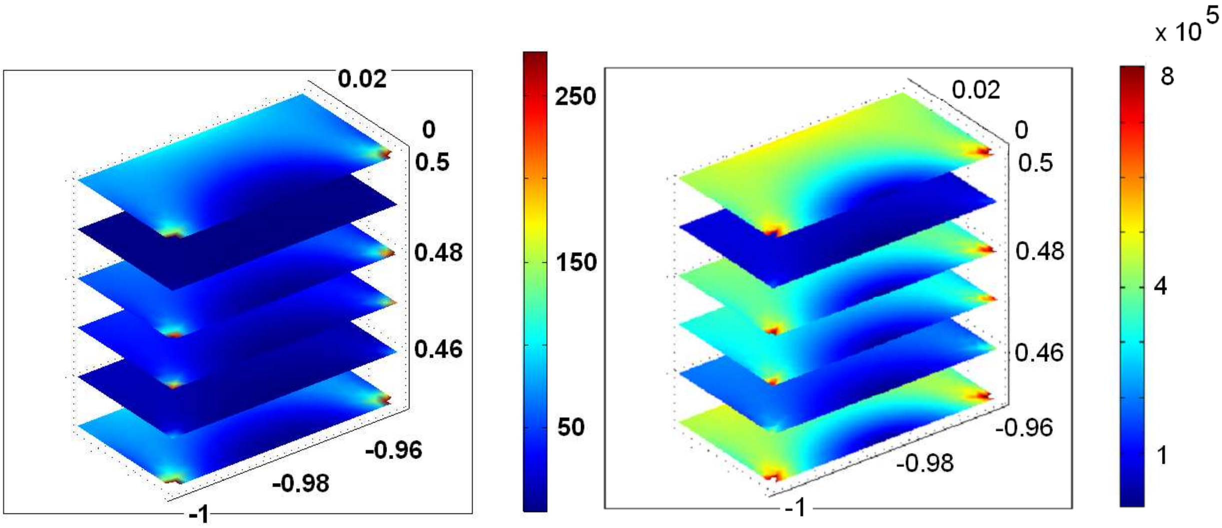

Figure 4 Fields of strain energy (left) and dissipated power density (right) of the **2D block** during one loading cycle.

The linear solver UMFPACK that is based on multifrontal method performed time integration for the 2D case and LU factorization of sparse coefficient matrices was used for solution of the equation system. The integration step was $1e^{-3}$*s* and output time step for storage data was $1e^{-2}$*s*.

The conjugate gradient linear solver with a pre-conditioner geometric multigrid was used for time integration of the 3D case. The integration step was automatically set and output time step for storage data was $1e^{-2}$*s*.

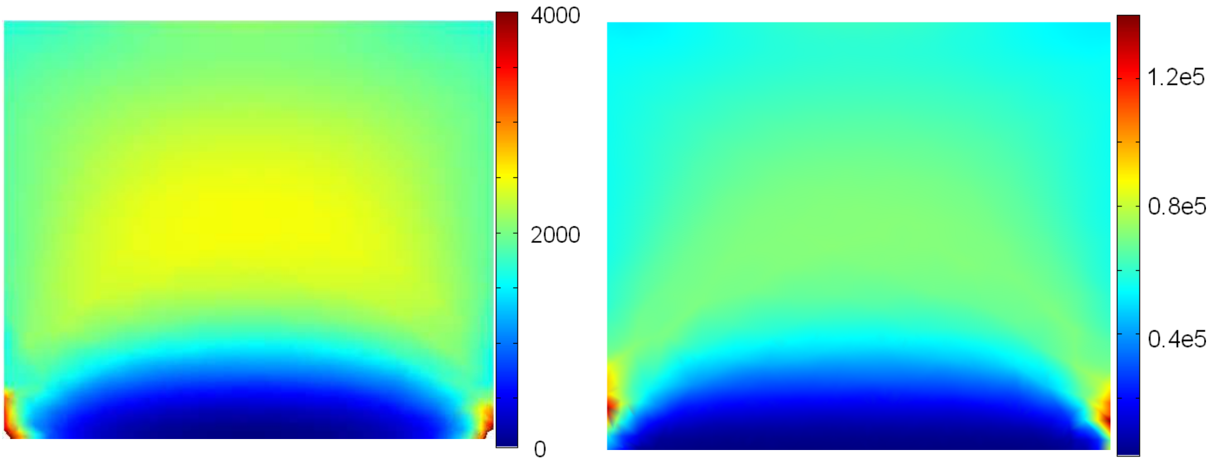

Figure 5 Field of strain energy density (t=199.4s, left) and dissipated energy density (t=199.6s,right) at the central cross-section along the length of the rubber block **(3D model)**.

Figures 2 to 8 depict the results of numerical simulations. The total displacements, i.e. the Euclidean norm of displacement vector in single nodes) and deformed contours at a selected time are shown in Fig.2 a 3. Regarding boundary condition of the upper side of the block for press loading, the maximum total displacements are in upper corners of the block where besides maximum vertical displacement also dilatation in horizontal direction occurs.

On Fig.4 and 5 there are shown fields of the density of dissipated power and density of strain energy during one loading period T=0.05s. On Fig.4 for the 2D model each floor of these figures from bottom up corresponds to increasing sampled time (ΔT=0.01) of the cycle. By comparison of the time dependences from Fig. 4 it shows that there is shape affinity with phase lag between both quantities. This lag is caused by dependence of dissipated power on strain rate besides of strain in the case strain energy. For harmonic loading it leads to the lag of quarter of a period. So where it is the peak amplitude of one quantity there is null amplitude of the other and vice verse. It can be seen at the bottom and upper floors of both figures. In the results of the energy and power distributions a side effect can be seen. There are spots of high concentration in the bottom and upper (in case of the shear) corners of the block due to geometric discontinuities and shear stresses in these points and insufficient dense space discretization. However since a large heat transfer into surrounding at these points, this side effect had not significant effect on a temperature distribution of the block as it is shown bellow. The same phenomena can be seen also in the 3D model (Fig.5).

The next two figures 6 and 7 depict temperature fields of the block for different times of loading and cooling. For 2D case for loading there are t=0s bottom, 100s middle and 200s upper floor and for cooling (t=200s, 225s and 250s). For 3D case (Fig.7) for loading there are t=0s (A), 50s (B), 100s (C), 150s (D) and 200s (E). For both cases, it can be seen non-uniform distribution of temperature inside the block. The heat transfer disturbs a shape affinity of temperature fields with the fields of the densities (Fig.4 and 5). Temperatures stabilize with time and the thermo-mechanical equilibrium settles. The distribution is dependent on the strain energy field to which a dissipated energy is directly dependent according to proportional damping. In addition the temperature field is dependent on the heat transfer into surrounding. So we can see lowest temperatures at the rubber-steel interface where is the largest heat transfer. The absolute values of temperatures also depend on the frequency of loading and size of damping coefficients. The generated heat is linearly dependent on both of them. The damping coefficients can be determined from the loss factor of given material or by parametric identification from measurement of temperature responses at dynamic tests. In the other case the drain of heat into surrounding has to be concerned.

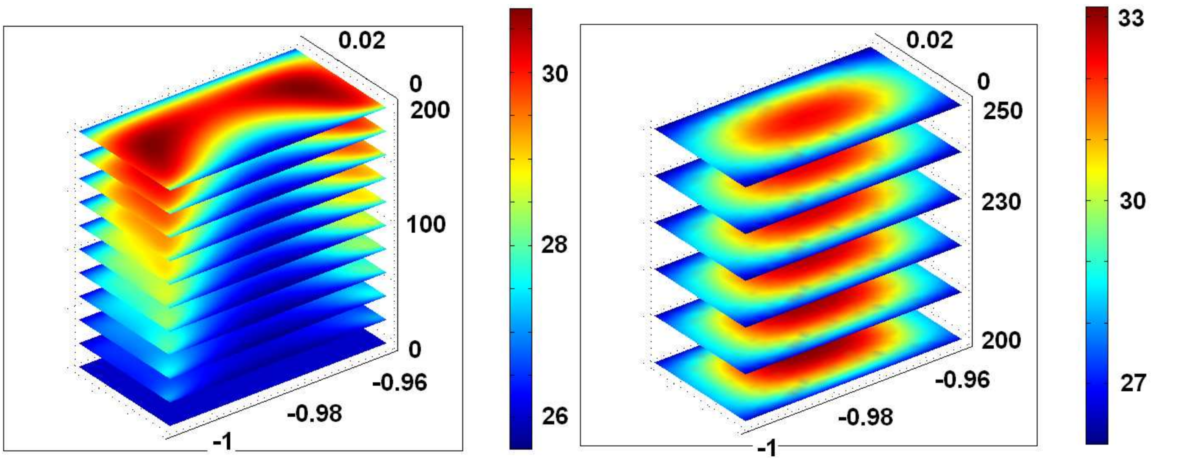

Figure 6 Temperature field of the 2D segment for different times of loading (0s bottom,100s middle and 200s upper view) (left side) and cooling (200s,225s and 250s) (right side).

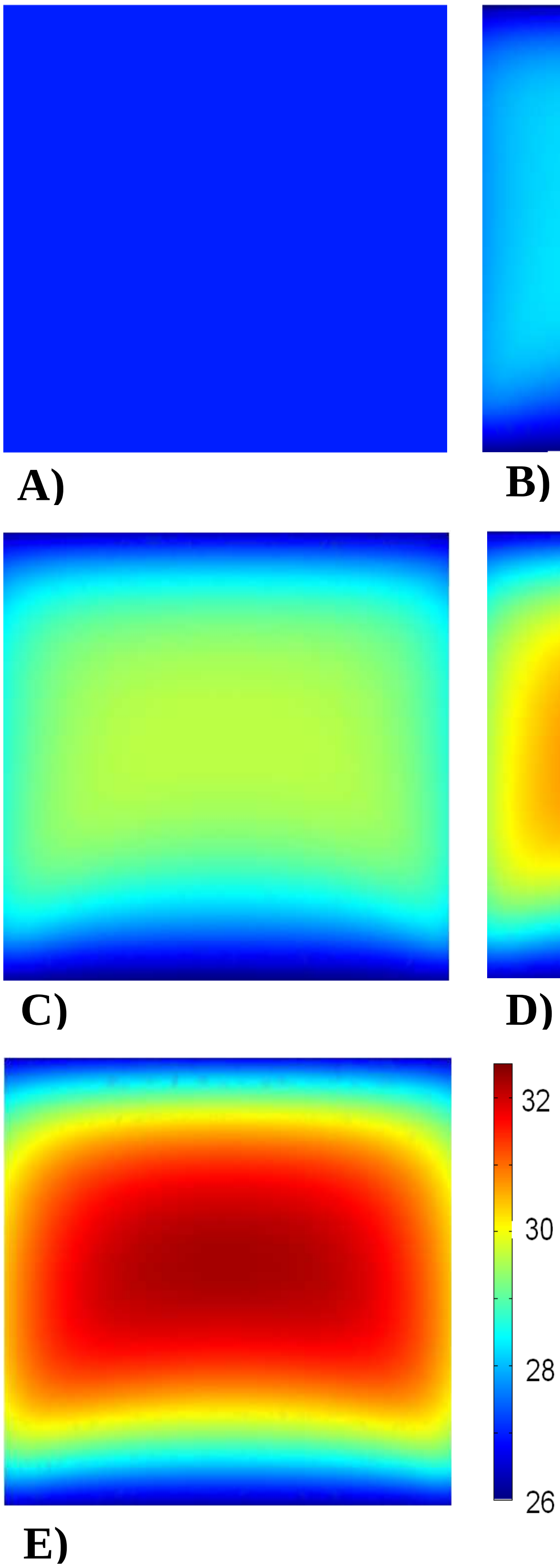

Fig. 7 Temperature fields of the central cross-section along the length of the rubber block (**3D model**) during loading t=0s (A), t=50s (B), t=100s (C), t=150s (D), t=200s (E).

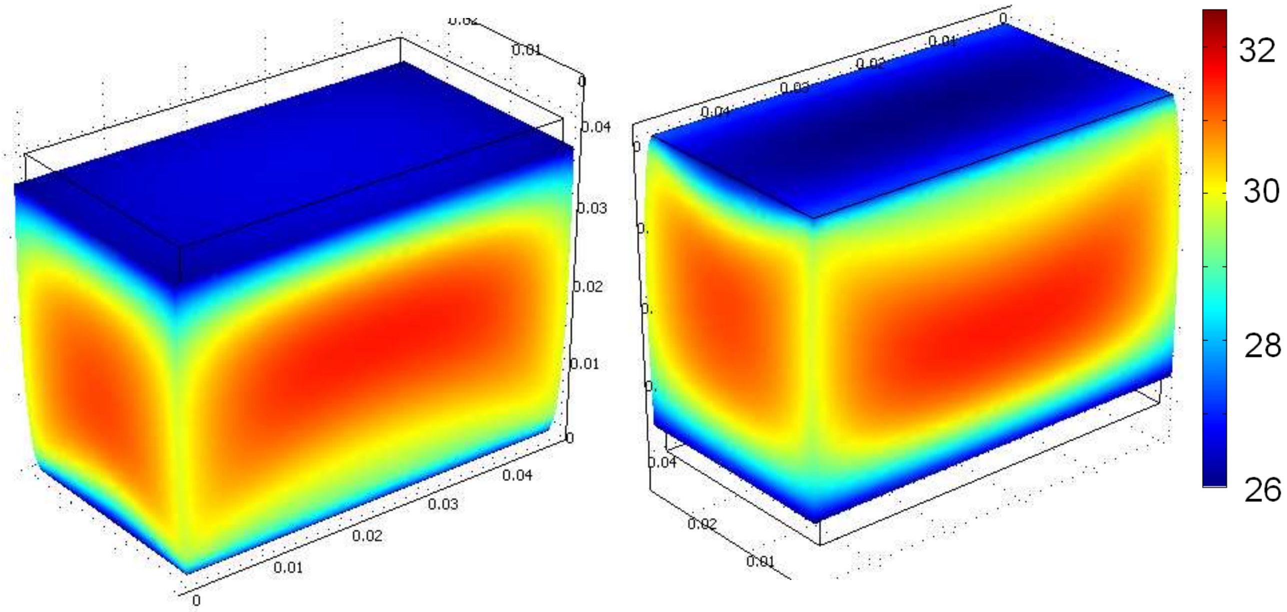

Fig. 8 Temperature distribution on the boundaries of the **3D** rubber block (top view (A), bottom view (B)) at the end of loading regime (t=200s).

For the press loading it can be seen non-symmetric distribution in lower a upper halves of the block. The maximum temperature for the press is reached at the upper half of the segment.

4 CONCLUSION

The paper deals with the numerical modeling and solution of feedback thermo-mechanical interaction of a thermo-viscoelastic body at harmonic loading by finite element method. The proposed method was applied on the case of rubber resilient segment of tram wheels.

The aim of this investigation is to improve knowledge of thermo-rheological behavior of rubberlike materials. Therefore we designed mathematical model, whose coefficients can be evaluated by the identification process on the test pattern of a damping material under selected simple stress state, such as uni-axial tension or/and compression, pure shear. From loading point of view a harmonic type seems to be suitable, since changes of rheological parameters are rather slowly varying in time and there is longer time for their observation.

In addition from practical point of view an analysis of thermal processes in rubber resilient elements can lead to their better design with drain of generated heat into surrounding what can help to increase their lifetime at heavy service loading.

For identification of the model parameters we plan to perform next dynamic tests of rubber samples under different pre-presses, dynamic forces and temperature conditions using a hydraulic shaker and climat chamber in our laboratory in Plzen. For measurement of surface temperature fields will be used a thermo-camera.

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