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# Analysis of Functionally Graded Porous Beam Resting on Elastic Foundation by using Hyperbolic Shear Deformation Theory

**Om Kumawat, Rushikesh Bodke, Rushikesh Bodke, Amol Sanap, Prof. Pallavi R. Pekhale**
Department of Civil Engineering
Matoshri Aasarabai Polytechnic, Eklahare, Nashik Maharashtra, India

**Abstract:** *This research delves into the advanced structural analysis of functionally graded porous beams (FGPBs) resting on elastic foundations, employing the hyperbolic shear deformation theory (HSDT). The FGPBs are characterized by a porosity gradient across their thickness, representing modern engineering materials with tailored properties. The material composition varies continuously, enhancing mechanical performance, while the porosity distribution follows predefined mathematical models, reflecting realistic manufacturing imperfections. The elastic foundation is modeled using combined Winkler and Pasternak parameters to simulate flexible support conditions.*

*The hyperbolic shear deformation theory is adopted to accurately capture shear deformation effects without requiring shear correction factors, ensuring improved precision compared to classical approaches. Governing equations of motion are derived using Hamilton's principle, incorporating the influence of material gradation, porosity distribution, and foundation stiffness. Analytical and numerical techniques are employed to solve these equations, revealing insights into the static and dynamic behavior of FGPBs.*

**Keywords:** Focus on Functionally Graded Porous Beams (FGPBs), Use of Hyperbolic Shear Deformation Theory (HSDT), Elastic Foundation Modeling, Mathematical Approach, Analytical and Numerical Analysis

## I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of functionally graded materials (FGMs) in the field of material science and structural engineering has revolutionized the design of advanced structural components. By enabling a continuous variation of material properties, FGMs offer unmatched flexibility in tailoring mechanical responses to specific engineering requirements. Among these, functionally graded porous beams (FGPBs) represent a breakthrough in material engineering, combining the advantages of FGMs with controlled porosity. This dual innovation enhances the performance of structural elements by reducing weight while optimizing stiffness and strength. The study of FGPBs becomes increasingly critical for modern engineering applications, particularly in fields demanding high strength-to-weight ratios, such as aerospace, mechanical, and automotive engineering. Porosity distribution in FGPBs plays a pivotal role in determining their mechanical response, as it introduces unique challenges arising from non-uniform material composition. Furthermore, real-world structures often rest on elastic foundations that influence their dynamic and static behavior. Capturing this interaction accurately is essential for predicting and optimizing the performance of such systems. Elastic foundations are typically modeled using Winkler and Pasternak parameters, providing a realistic representation of foundation flexibility and interlayer shear interaction. Traditional beam theories often fall short in accurately representing the complex behavior of FGPBs, particularly under the influence of porosity and elastic foundation parameters. In this context, the hyperbolic shear deformation theory (HSDT) emerges as a robust analytical tool. Unlike classical beam theories, HSDT incorporates the effects of transverse shear deformation without requiring empirical shear correction factors. This theoretical framework ensures a higher level of precision in modeling structural responses, making it particularly suited for the analysis of FGPBs. This study provides a comprehensive investigation of functionally graded porous beams resting on elastic foundations using the hyperbolic shear deformation theory. Governing equations are systematically derived through Hamilton's principle, integrating the influence of material gradation, porosity distribution, and foundation stiffness parameters. Analytical and numerical approaches are employed to solve these equations, revealing intricate details about the static deflection, stress distribution, and vibrational characteristics of the beams. This research offers novel insights into the coupled effects of porosity, material gradation, and elastic foundations, contributing to the development of high-performance, lightweight structural systems. The findings are expected to guide the design of next-generation engineering structures, bridging the gap between theoretical advancements and practical implementations.

## II. OVERALL DESCRIPTION

This study explores the intricate analysis of functionally graded porous beams (FGPBs) supported by elastic foundations, using hyperbolic shear deformation theory (HSDT) as the analytical framework. Functionally graded materials (FGMs) are advanced engineering composites where material properties change gradually across the structure. FGPBs combine the benefits of FGMs with controlled porosity, optimizing weight reduction while maintaining strength and stiffness. In this research, the porosity is assumed to follow a specific distribution pattern, reflecting the characteristics of real-world manufacturing. The elastic foundation is modeled using both Winkler and Pasternak parameters to provide an accurate representation of practical support conditions. To tackle the structural analysis, HSDT is employed, as it precisely accounts for the transverse shear deformation in beams without the need for shear correction factors, making it superior to traditional beam theories. The governing equations of motion for the FGPB are derived using Hamilton’s principle, incorporating material gradation, porosity parameters, and foundation stiffness. Analytical and numerical solutions to these equations provide valuable insights into the This study explores the intricate analysis of functionally graded porous beams (FGPBs) supported by elastic foundations, using hyperbolic shear deformation theory (HSDT) as the analytical framework. Functionally graded materials (FGMs) are advanced engineering composites where material properties change gradually across the structure. FGPBs combine the benefits of FGMs with controlled porosity, optimizing weight reduction while maintaining strength and stiffness. In this research, the porosity is assumed to follow a specific distribution pattern, reflecting the characteristics of real-world manufacturing. The elastic foundation is modeled using both Winkler and Pasternak parameters to provide an accurate representation of practical support conditions. To tackle the structural analysis, HSDT is employed, as it precisely accounts for the transverse shear deformation in beams without the need for shear correction factors, making it superior to traditional beam theories. The governing equations of motion for the FGPB are derived using Hamilton’s principle, incorporating material gradation, porosity parameters, and foundation stiffness. Analytical and numerical solutions to these equations provide valuable insights into the beam's static deflection, stress distribution, and vibrational responses. This comprehensive analysis emphasizes the critical role of porosity and material gradation in influencing the structural behavior of the beam. Overall, the findings of this research have significant implications for the design and optimization of lightweight, high-performance beams in aerospace, mechanical, and civil engineering applications. By integrating advanced materials and theoretical models, this work serves as a valuable contribution to the field of modern structural engineering.

**Advantages:**

- High Strength to Weight Ratio
- High Stiffness to Weight Ratio
- Light Weight
- Nonconductive
- Absorb the high energy
- Low Thermal Conductivity

**Disadvantages:**

- High cost of materials and manufacturing process

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- Weak matrix and low toughness
- Environmental degradation of matrix

**Objectives:**

- To carry out a critical literature on modelling and analysis of porous beam resting on elastic foundation using various technique
- To develop o new higher order shear deformation theory
- To carry out static analysis of functionally graded beams
- To carry out the static analysis of functionally graded beams resting on elastic foundation.

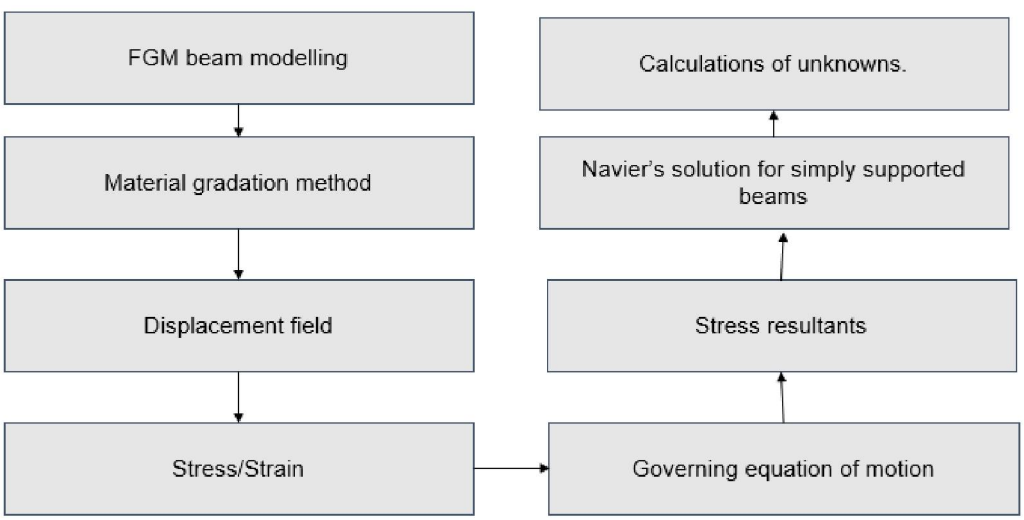
**Scope of Work:**

- The usage of composite and smart materials is growing rapidly because of their appealing qualities, safety, and affordability. Researchers and developers have been interested in the technology from this angle for last few years
- The present work will be useful for the modelling of various structural members which can be used in various engineering fields such as aerospace, mechanical, civil, biomedical etc.
- It will be also useful for various loading as well as boundary conditions.

**Problem Identified & Need for solution:**

- FGM materials was invented by the researcher to resist the mechanical, thermal, moisture load.
- Now a days FGM is used in various engineering fields. This work will be dedicated to develop the higher order shear deformation theory for static analysis of functionally graded beam resting on elastic foundation

## III. METHODOLOGY





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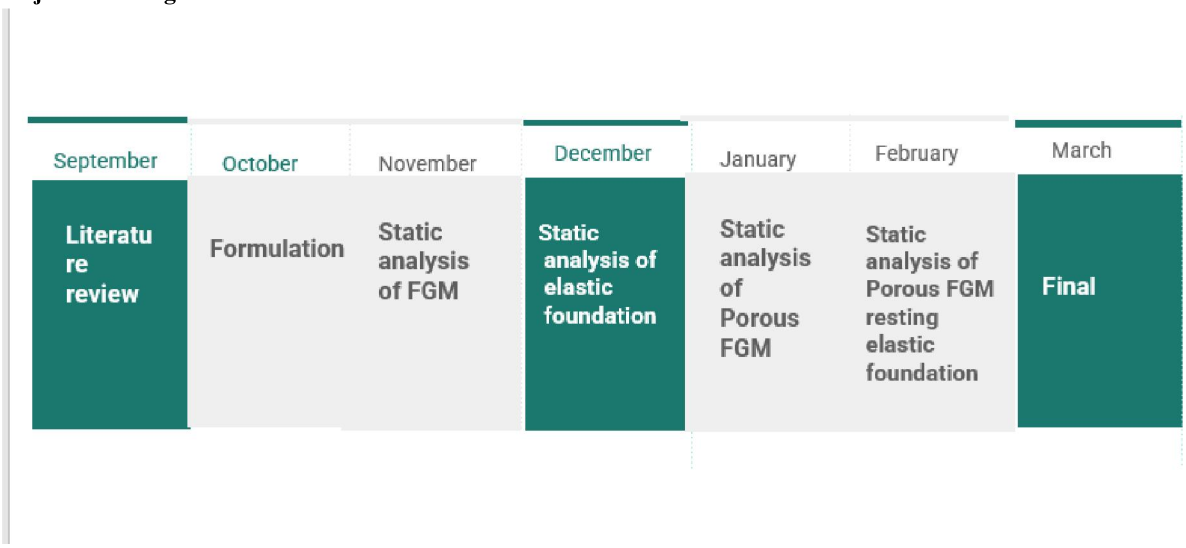
**Project Planning**




**Performance Analysis:**

In this section, numerical example is presented and accuracy of present theory in the bending of simply supported functionally graded beam. It is mixture of ceramic and metal.

Ceramic: Ec = 380 Gpa, μ= 0.3.

Metal: Em = 70 Gpa, μ=0.3.

And there properties changes through thickness direction of beam according to Power-law. The bottom surface of functionally graded beam is metal rich and top surface is ceramic rich.

For convenience the following forms are used,

$$\bar{w} = 100\frac{E_m h^3}{q_0 L} w\left(\frac{L}{2}\right), \bar{u} = 100\frac{E_m h^3}{q_0 L} u\left(0, -\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

$$\overline{\sigma_x} = \frac{h}{q_0 L}\sigma_x\left(\frac{L}{2}, \frac{h}{2}\right), \bar{\tau}_{xz} = \frac{h}{q_0 L}\tau_{xz}\left(0,0\right).$$

**Efficiency Issues:**

- To overcome the problems of CBT and FSDT , HSDTs are used.
- Higher order beam theory (HSDT) gives realistic results.
- Higher order beam theories can be used for thick as well as thin beams.
- Power-law method gives smooth variation of material properties through the thickness of beam.
- FGM gives high stiffness to weight ratio and stiffness to weight ratio.

## IV. CONCLUSION

This study has provided a robust and insightful analysis of functionally graded porous beams (FGPBs) resting on elastic foundations, utilizing the hyperbolic shear deformation theory (HSDT). The integration of controlled porosity and material gradation, modeled through advanced mathematical formulations, has demonstrated their profound impact on the structural behavior of beams. The adoption of HSDT has proven instrumental in capturing shear deformation effects with unparalleled precision, eliminating the limitations of classical beam theories and paving the way for more accurate analytical approaches. The investigation into the influence of porosity distribution, material gradation, and foundation parameters on beam deflection, stress distribution, and vibrational characteristics has revealed critical dependencies. Results emphasize the synergistic role of these factors in shaping the static and dynamic responses of the beams, underscoring the necessity of incorporating such intricacies into structural models for real-world applications. The elastic foundation modeling, encompassing Winkler and Pasternak parameters, has further enhanced the understanding of beam-foundation interactions under varied conditions. The findings of this research contribute significantly to the advancement of lightweight and high-performance structural components. The insights provided serve as valuable design guidelines for industries such as aerospace, mechanical, and civil engineering, where the optimization of strength-to-weight ratios is paramount. Moreover, this work bridges the gap between theoretical advancements and practical engineering applications, offering a comprehensive framework for the analysis and development of innovative functionally graded and porous materials. By combining advanced material concepts with sophisticated theoretical tools, this study lays a strong foundation for future research in the field of structural engineering. It inspires further exploration into the design and optimization of functionally graded structures, extending their potential applications and pushing the boundaries of material and structural innovation.

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