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Hybrid Finite Element Method to Thermo-Elastic Interactions in a Piezo-Thermo-Elastic Medium under a Fractional Time Derivative Model

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Abstract: In this work, the effect of the fractional time derivative on the piezo-thermo-elastic medium is studied, using the hybrid Laplace transform and finite element methods (LFEM). The generalized fractional piezoelectric–thermoelastic basic equations for piezo-thermo-elastic medium are formulated. The Laplace transforms are used for the time derivatives, and the finite element method is used to discretize for the space derivatives. The inversions process is performed using the Stehfest numerical technique. The finite element approach is used to obtain the solutions of complex coupled formulations of this problem. The effects of fractional time derivative and thermal relaxation time on piezoelectric–thermoelastic mediums are studied. It can be seen from the distribution that the thermal-induced displacement, the temperature and the stress of the medium increase at a high fractional parameter.

Keywords: fractional time parameter; finite element approach; Laplace transforms; piezo-thermo-elastic medium



Citation: Saeed, T. Hybrid Finite Element Method to Thermo-Elastic Interactions in a Piezo-Thermo-Elastic Medium under a Fractional Time Derivative Model. *Mathematics* **2022**, *10*, 650. <https://doi.org/10.3390/math10040650>

Academic Editor: Mahdi Bodaghi

Received: 27 January 2022

Accepted: 15 February 2022

Published: 19 February 2022

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1. Introduction

Recently, the problem of heat transfer in piezoelectric medium has been investigated by many researchers. Piezoelectricity undergoes mechanical stress when applied to solid samples, e.g., crystals, ceramics, and biomaterial such as bone, DNA, and other proteins. Piezoelectricity is comprehended as a linearly electro-mechanical interaction of a mechanical nature, and an electric case in crystal materials with no symmetrical obverse. Piezoelectricity is a changeful process, in that material exhibits a direct piezoelectric effect (the inner generation of electric charges produced due to mechanical forces), and it also exhibits reversible piezoelectricity (the inner generation of mechanical strain produced due to the electric field). Piezoelectricity can be investigated from lead zirconate titanate crystals when their static structure is distorted by approximately 0.1% of the original dimension. On the contrary, applying an exterior electric field on the same crystals will change 0.1% of their static dimension. Reverse piezoelectricity can be used to produce ultrasonic waves of sound. The piezoelectric effect is used in a large area of applications, for example, producing and detecting sound, high voltages, electronic frequency generation, micro-balances, to drive an ultrasonic nozzle, or the ultra-fine centering of an optical assembly. Moreover, it is the base of many scientific instruments with atomic resolution. Generalized thermoelastic theories have been proposed to overcome the limitations of classical coupling thermo-elasticity [1], in which heat travels at an infinite velocity. These models introduce time lags into the diffusion-types parabolic basic formulation of classical coupled thermo-elasticity, and transform them into wave-types hyperbolic equations. We observe that this finite wave-types heat propagation speed offers a more physically accommodating behavior [2,3]. Two of the most popular models are the Lord–Shulman model (LS model) [4] and the Green and Lindsay model (GL model) [5]. In the Lord and Shulman theory, the Fourier thermal conduction law is modulated by introducing a thermal delay time in the line of the Maxwell

Cattaneo law. The Green and Lindsay model uses two thermal-delay time parameters and introduces the rate of temperature change into the stress–strain (Duhamel–Neumann relationship) and strain–entropy relationships. Other generalized thermoelastic models in the literature include the theory of Green–Naghdi (G-N) [6,7], which proposed another three generalized thermoelastic theories by modifying the energy equation, subsequently labelled by G-N I, G-N II and G-N III. Marin [8] studied the domain of influence theory for micro-stretch elastic material. Othman et al. [9] studied the novel models of a plane wave of two-temperature fiber-reinforced thermo-elastic material under the effect of gravity with three-phase-lag models. Marin [10] presented a partition of energy in micro-stretch thermoelastic bodies. Many works concerning the phenomenon of wave propagations in piezoelectric structure have been carried out by Cheng and Sun [10]. He et al. [11] used the Laplace transformation and its numerical inversions to study the generalized thermo-piezoelectric problem under one relaxation time due to moving heating sources. Akbarzadeh et al. [12] investigated the thermo-piezoelectric analysis of function-graded piezoelectric mediums. Ma and He [13] investigated the dynamics responses of a generalized piezo-electric-thermoelasticity problem under the fractional time derivative of the thermoelastic model. Saeed and Abbas [14] studied the effect of the nonlocal thermo-elastic model in thermo-elastic nanoscale materials. Guha and Singh [15] studied the reflections/transmissions of plane waves in composite half-spaces reinforced with rotating piezothermal elasticity fibers, initially stressed and imperfectly linked. Ragab et al. [16] studied the thermo-elastic piezo-electric fixed rod exposed to axial moving heating sources under DPL model. Biswas [17] studied the surface wave in piezo-thermo-elastic's transverse isotropic layer lying over piezo-thermo-elastic's transverse isotropic plane. Yang et al. [18] investigated the analysis of a composite piezoelectric semi-conductor cylindrical shell under the thermal loading. Singh, et al. [19] studied the shear wave in a piezo-fiber-reinforced poroelastic composites structure with sandwiched a functionally graded buffer layer: this is the power series approach. Serpilli et al. [20] discussed the higher order interface condition for piezoelectrics' spherical hollow composite: these are asymptotic approaches and transfer matrix homogenization methods. Most deformation problems can be analytically solved using Laplace–Fourier transformation techniques, but finding the inversions of these approaches is quite difficult. To obviate these complications, the finite element scheme is chosen for time-domain problems. The procedure to solve problems related to deformations by the finite element method is presented. It is a powerful technique, improved for the numerical solution of complex problems in structural mechanics. Abbas and Kumar [21] studied the deformation of micropolar thermoelastic planes due to the heat source by the finite element method. Abbas et al. [22] used the finite element scheme to study the responses of heating resource in a transversely isotropic thermoelasticity plane with mass diffusions. Over recent decades, many problems have been solved by generalized thermoelastic theories, as in [23–31].

In this work, I propose to investigate the effects of the thermal relaxation time and the fractional time derivative in piezoelectric–thermoelastic materials. The finite element method is used to solve the complex coupled equations of this problem. The variations of the variables considered are obtained and presented graphically.

2. Mathematical Model

The piezo-electric-thermo-elastic basic equations for linear thermo-piezo-electric material in the absence of body forces and free charges are expressed as [32]:

Motion equations:

$$\sigma_{ij,j} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

Gauss relation and electric field equation [16]:

$$D_{i,i} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$D_i = e_{ikl}\varepsilon_{kl} + \tau_{ik}E_k + P_iT \quad (3)$$

where $E_j = -\varphi_{,j}$.

The heat conduction equation [33]:

$$k_{ij}T_{,ij} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\tau_o^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha}}{\partial t^{1+\alpha}} \right) (\rho c_e T + T_o \beta_{ij} u_{i,j} - T_o P_i \varphi_{,i}) \quad (4)$$

Stress-strain-temperature and electric field relations:

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl}\varepsilon_{kl} - e_{kij}E_k - \beta_{ij}T\delta_{ij} \quad (5)$$

Strain-displacement relations:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \quad (6)$$

where u_i is the displacement vector component, ε_{kl} is the strain tensor component, E_i is the electric field vector component, D_i is the component of electric displacement, ρ is the density of mass, C_{ijkl} is the elastic constants, e_{ijk} is the piezoelectric constants, β_{ij} is the thermal modulus, c_e is the specific heat at constant deformation, k_{ij} is the coefficient of thermal conductivity, φ is the electric potential function, P_i is the pyroelectric constant, T_o is the initial reference temperature, α is the fractional-order parameter such that $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, t is the time, T is the temperature increment, $T = T^* - T_o$, T^* is the absolute temperature, τ_o is the thermal relaxation time, and τ_{ik} is the dielectric constant. As in [34], take into consideration that:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha g(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = \begin{cases} g(x,t) - g(x,0), & \alpha \rightarrow 0, \\ I^{\alpha-1} \frac{\partial g(x,t)}{\partial t}, & 0 < \alpha < 1, \\ \frac{\partial g(x,t)}{\partial t}, & \alpha = 1, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where I^α is the fraction of Riemann–Liouville integral introduced as a natural generalization of the m-times repeated well-known integral in $I^m g(x,t)$ written in the form of convolution type:

$$I^m g(x,t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} g(x,s) ds, \quad m > 0 \quad (8)$$

where $\Gamma(m)$ is the Gamma function and $g(t)$ is Lebesgue's integrable function. In the case where $g(x,t)$ is continuous absolutely, then:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 1} \frac{\partial^m g(x,t)}{\partial t^m} = \frac{\partial g(x,t)}{\partial t} \quad (9)$$

The different parameter values with wide ranges $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ cover both conductivities, $\alpha = 1$ for normal conductivity and $0 < \alpha < 1$ for low conductivity. We can consider the dynamic responses of thermo-piezoelectric rods with finite length L . Let the piezo-electric rods polarization directions be parallel with the axial directions. The problem can be handled as one dimension and the one dimension is assumed to be aligned along the x -axis. For this case, we suppose that the components of displacement can be given by:

$$u_x = u(x,t), \quad u_y = 0, \quad u_z = 0 \quad (10)$$

For this case, the basic equations can be reduced to:

$$c_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + e_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \beta_{11} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad (11)$$

$$e_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \tau_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + P_1 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$k_{11} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\tau_o^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha}}{\partial t^{1+\alpha}} \right) \left(\rho c_e T + T_o \beta_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - T_o P_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right), \quad (13)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = C_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e_{11} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \beta_{11} T, \quad (14)$$

To simplify the derivation traditionally, the non-dimensional quantities can be introduced by:

$$T' = \frac{T}{T_o}, \quad (x', u') = c\omega(x, u), \quad (t', \tau_o') = c^2\omega(t, \tau_o), \quad \varphi' = \frac{c\omega\tau_{11}}{e_{11}}\varphi, \quad \sigma'_{xx} = \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{C_{11}} \quad (15)$$

where $\omega = \frac{\rho c_e}{k_{11}}$ and $c = \sqrt{\frac{C_{11}}{\rho}}$. By using these non-dimensional parameters (15), the above formulations can be rewritten as (the dashes have been neglected for convenience):

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + R_1 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - R_2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + R_3 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\tau_o^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha}}{\partial t^{1+\alpha}} \right) \left(T + R_4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - R_5 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right), \quad (18)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + R_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - R_2 T, \quad (19)$$

where $R_1 = \frac{e_{11}e_{11}}{c_{11}\tau_{11}}$, $R_2 = \frac{\beta_{11}T_o}{c_{11}}$, $R_3 = \frac{T_oP_1}{e_{11}}$, $R_4 = \frac{\beta_{11}}{k_{11}\omega}$, $R_5 = \frac{e_{11}P_1}{\tau_{11}k_{11}\omega}$.

3. Applications

The initial conditions are expressed as:

$$u(x, 0) = 0.0, \quad \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0.0, \quad \varphi(x, 0) = 0.0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0.0, \quad T(x, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (20)$$

while the boundary conditions can be presented by:

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad D(0, t) = 0, \quad T(0, t) = T_1 H(t), \quad (21)$$

where $H(t)$ is the time step function and T_1 is a constant.

4. Laplace Transforms

The transforms of Laplace for any function $f(x, t)$ can be defined by:

$$\bar{f}(x, p) = L[f(x, t)] = \int_0^\infty f(x, t) e^{-pt} dt, \quad (22)$$

where p is the parameter of Laplace. Therefore, by using the definitions (22) and the initial conditions (20), the formulations (16)–(19) and the boundary conditions (21) can be given as:

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dx^2} + R_1 \frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}}{dx^2} - R_2 \frac{d\bar{T}}{dx} = p^2 \bar{u}, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dx^2} - \frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}}{dx^2} + R_3 \frac{d\bar{T}}{dx} = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{T}}{dx^2} = \left(p + \frac{\tau_o^\alpha p^{1+\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \left(\bar{T} + R_4 \frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} - R_5 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} \right), \quad (25)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{xx} = \frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} + R_1 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} - R_2 \bar{T}, \quad (26)$$

$$u(0, p) = 0, \quad D(0, p) = 0, \quad T(0, p) = \frac{T_1}{p}, \quad (27)$$

5. Finite Element Method

The main goal of this work is to obtain a finite element method for the modal analysis of piezoelectric–thermoelastic material. One of the most operational and effective methods of verifying the accuracy of the results of a finite element analysis is to compare them with the results of other researchers: in this study, the benchmark results. The finite element procedures consist of two steps: the first step is the space discretization by standard procedures of weak formulations as in [21,35]. The non-dimension weak formulations for the basic formulations are introduced. The sets of independent test function, to consist of temperature $\delta\bar{T}$ the displacement $\delta\bar{u}$ and the electric potential $\delta\bar{\varphi}$ are specified. The basic formulations are multiplied by independent test function and after that integrated over the locatives domain using the boundary conditions of the problem. Thus, the corresponding nodal values for the electric potential, the temperature and the displacement can be expressed as follows:

$$\bar{T} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \bar{T}_j(p), \quad \bar{u} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \bar{u}_j(p), \quad \bar{\varphi} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \bar{\varphi}_j(p), \quad (28)$$

where N points to the shape functions and n points to the node numbers per element. As parts of Galerkin's standard procedure of the finite element method, the shape functions and test functions are the same. Thus,

$$\delta\bar{T} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \delta\bar{T}_j, \quad \delta\bar{u} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \delta\bar{u}_j, \quad \delta\bar{\varphi} = \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \delta\bar{\varphi}_j, \quad (29)$$

Now, the finite element weak formulations of Equations (21)–(24) can be written by the following:

$$\int_0^L \frac{d\delta\bar{u}}{dx} \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} + R_1 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} - R_2 \bar{T} \right) dx + \int_0^L \delta\bar{u} (p^2 \bar{u}) dx = \delta\bar{u} \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} + R_1 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} - R_2 \bar{T} \right) \Big|_0^L, \quad (30)$$

$$\int_0^L \frac{d\delta\bar{\varphi}}{dx} \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} - \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} + R_3 \bar{T} \right) dx = \delta\bar{\varphi} \left(\frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} - \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} + R_3 \bar{T} \right) \Big|_0^L, \quad (31)$$

$$\int_0^L \frac{d\delta\bar{T}}{dx} \frac{d\bar{T}}{dx} dx + \int_0^L \delta\bar{T} \left(\left(p + \frac{\tau_0^\alpha p^{1+\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \left(\bar{T} + R_4 \frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} - R_5 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} \right) \right) dx = \delta\bar{T} \left(\frac{d\bar{T}}{dx} \right) \Big|_0^L, \quad (32)$$

The second step for the final solution of the physical quantity distribution, a numerically reversal method was adopted depending on Stehfest [36]. In this method, the inverse $f(x, t)$ of the Laplace transforms $\bar{f}(x, s)$ is approximated by the relation:

$$f(x, t) = \frac{\ln 2}{t} \sum_{j=1}^M V_j \bar{f} \left(x, j \frac{\ln 2}{t} \right), \quad (33)$$

where V_j is given by the following equation:

$$V_j = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \sum_{k=\frac{i+1}{2}}^{\min(i, \frac{n}{2})} \frac{k^{\frac{n}{2}+1} (2k)!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} - k \right)! k! (i - k)! (2k - 1)!}. \quad (34)$$

6. Numerical Results and Discussions

In this part, the material properties of the thermo-piezo-elastic material vide [13] has been picked for the reason of numerical simulations, given as:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= 74.1 \times 10^9 (N) (m^{-2}), e_{11} = -0.2 (C) (m^{-2}), \tau_{11} = 0.392 \times 10^{-10} (F) (m^{-1}), T_0 = 293 (K), \\ c_e &= 420 (J) (Kg) (K^{-1}), \beta_{11} = 0.621 \times 10^6 (N) (K^{-1}) (m^{-2}), P_1 = 4 \times 10^{-4} (C) (K^{-1}) (m^{-2}), \\ \rho &= 7600 (Kg) (m^{-3}), K_{11} = 1.4 (w) (K^{-1}) (m^{-1}), \tau_0 = 0.05. \end{aligned}$$

On the basis of the above dataset, in the context of the fractional-order thermoelastic model, the nature of the governing equations, in essence, is characterized by the fractional-order parameter α . In the calculations, to study how the fractional-order parameter α , as well as the thermal relaxation time τ_0 , influences the variations of the considered variables, three different values for α , (i.e., $\alpha = 0.1, 0.5, 1$) and with and without thermal relaxation time for τ_0 , (i.e., $\tau_0 = 0.0, 0.05$) are taken at time $t = 0.3$. The obtained results are illustrated in Figures 1–10. Figures 1–5 explain the physical quantities calculated numerically along the distance x for three values of fractional-order parameter α with thermal relaxation time $\tau_0 = 0.05$. Figures 6–10 explain the physical quantities calculated numerically along the distance x , with and without thermal relaxation time, when the fractional-order parameter $\alpha = 0$. Numerical calculations are carried out for the displacement, the temperature, electric potential, the electric field and the stress variations along the distance x in the context of the fractional thermoelastic model with one thermal relaxation time. Figures 1 and 6 demonstrate the variation of temperature along the distance x . It is noticed that the temperature of the solid phase begins by its maximum value at $x = 0$ and gradually reduces with the increasing of the distance x until zeros beyond a wave front for the thermoelastic model satisfies the boundary conditions of the problem. Figures 2 and 7 show the variation of the electric potential as a function of the distance x . It is observed that the electric potential has maximum values on $x = 0$ and reduces with the rising of the distance x to come to zero according to the values of fractional-order parameter α and the thermal relaxation time τ_0 . The variations of displacement through the distance x are shown in Figures 3 and 8. It is clear that the displacement begins from zero, which satisfies the boundary conditions of the problem after rising up to maximum values at a specific location within easy reach of the surface. Figures 4 and 9 show the variations of the electric field with respect to the distance x . It is clear that it starts from maximum values, after that it decreases with the rising of the distance x to come to zero. Figures 5 and 10 show the effects of the of fractional-order parameter α and the thermal relaxation time τ_0 in the stress with respect to the distance x . As expected, it clear that the fractional-order parameter α and the thermal relaxation time τ_0 have the great effect on the values of all physical quantities.

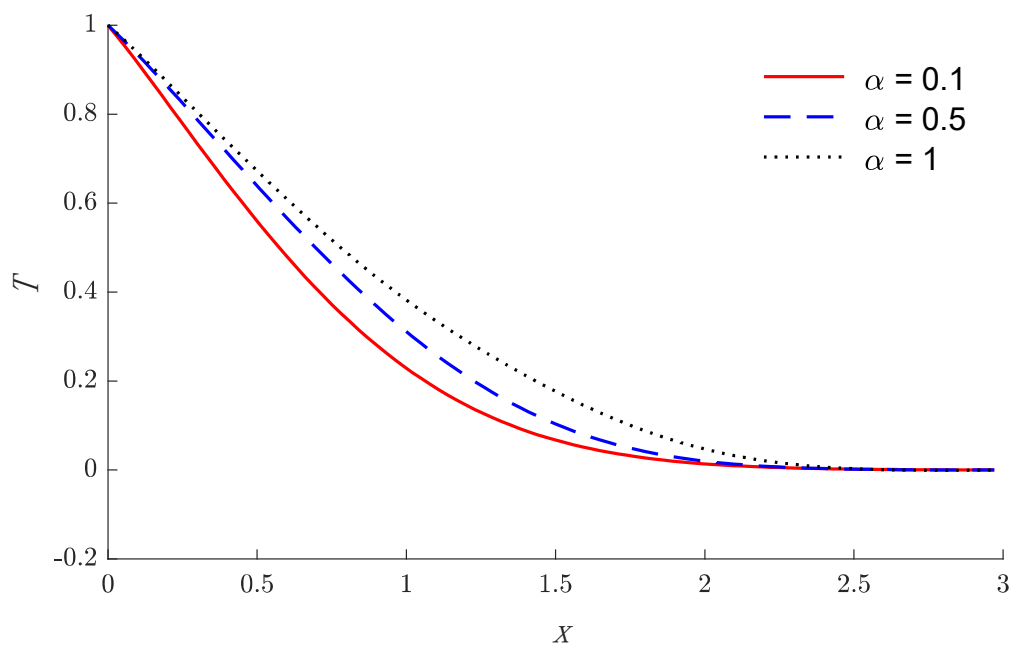


Figure 1. The temperature distributions via the distance x for three values of fractional parameter.

When $\tau_0 = 0.05$:

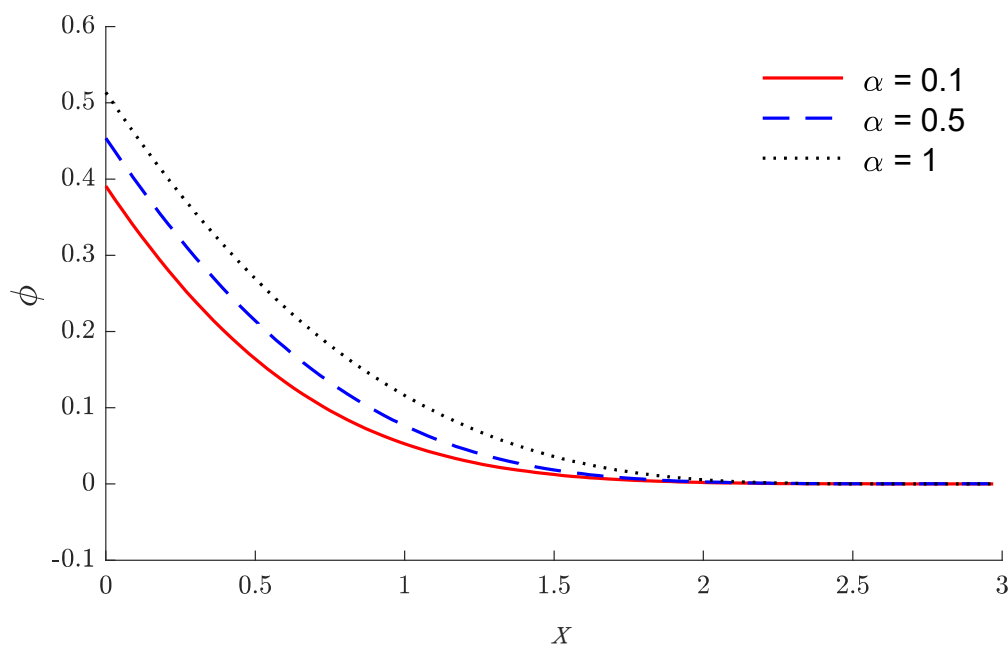


Figure 2. The electric potential distribution via the distance x for three values of fractional parameters.

When $\tau_0 = 0.05$:

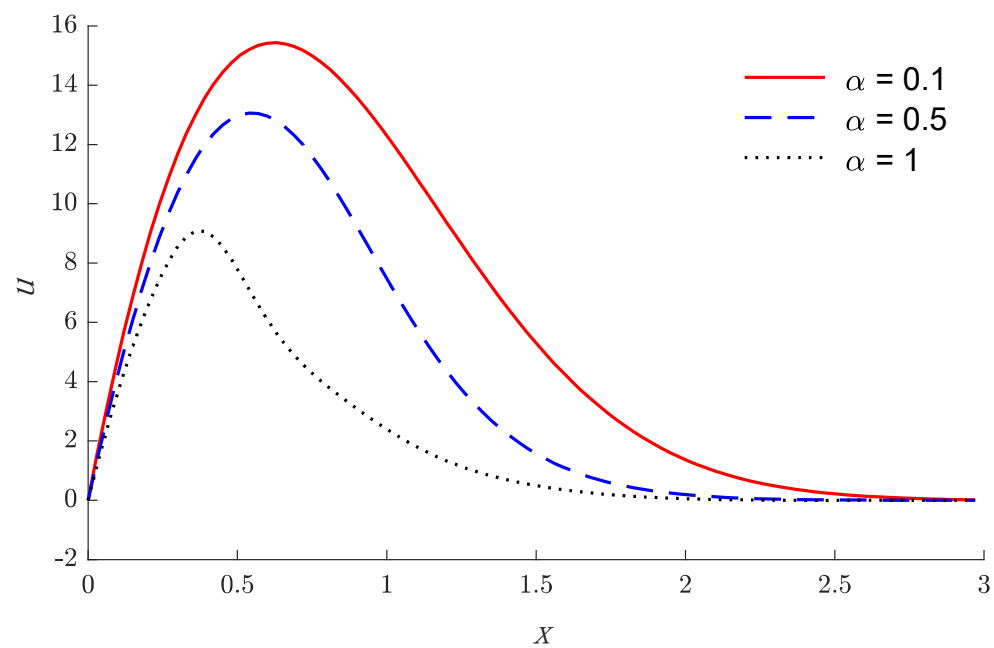


Figure 3. The displacement distributions via the distance x for three values of fractional parameters.

When $\tau_o = 0.05$:

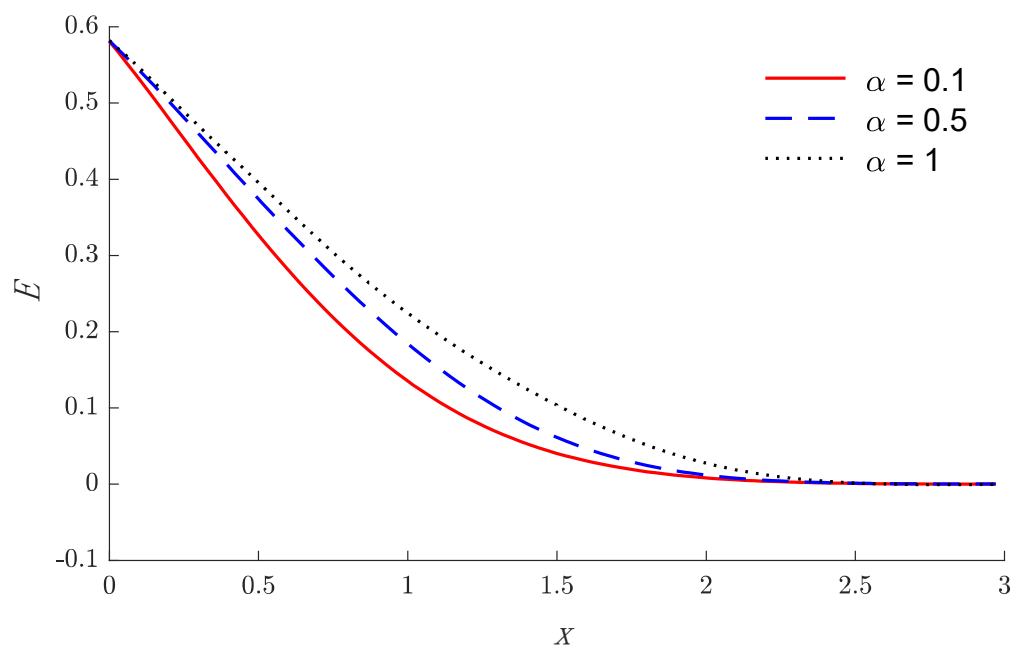


Figure 4. The electric field distributions via the distance x for three values of fractional parameters.

When $\tau_o = 0.05$:

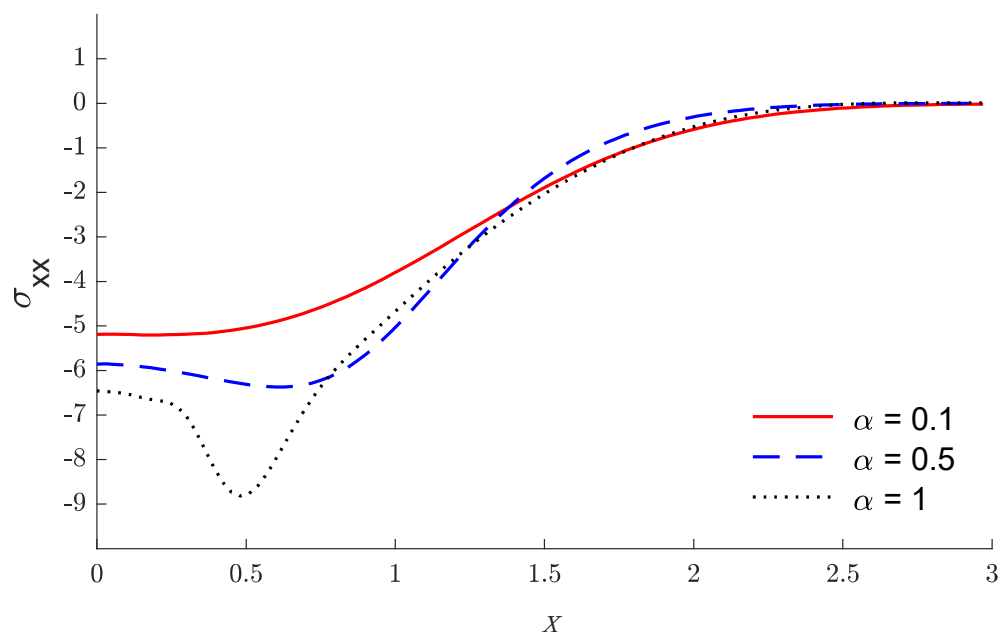


Figure 5. The stress distribution via the distance x for three values of fractional parameters.

When $\tau_o = 0.05$:

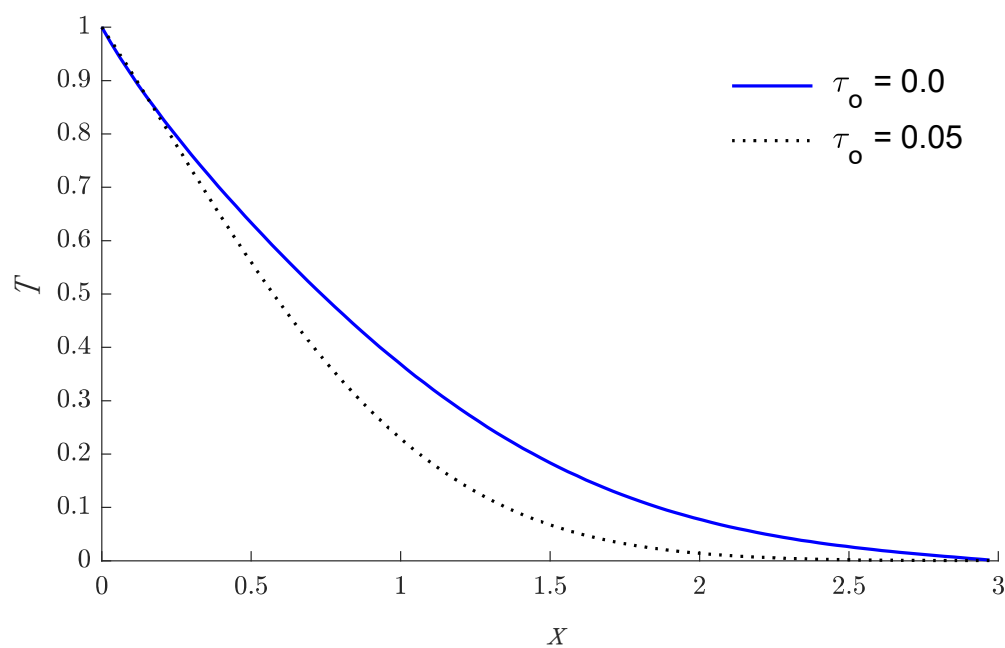


Figure 6. The temperature distributions via the distance x with and without thermal relaxation time.

When $\alpha = 0.1$:

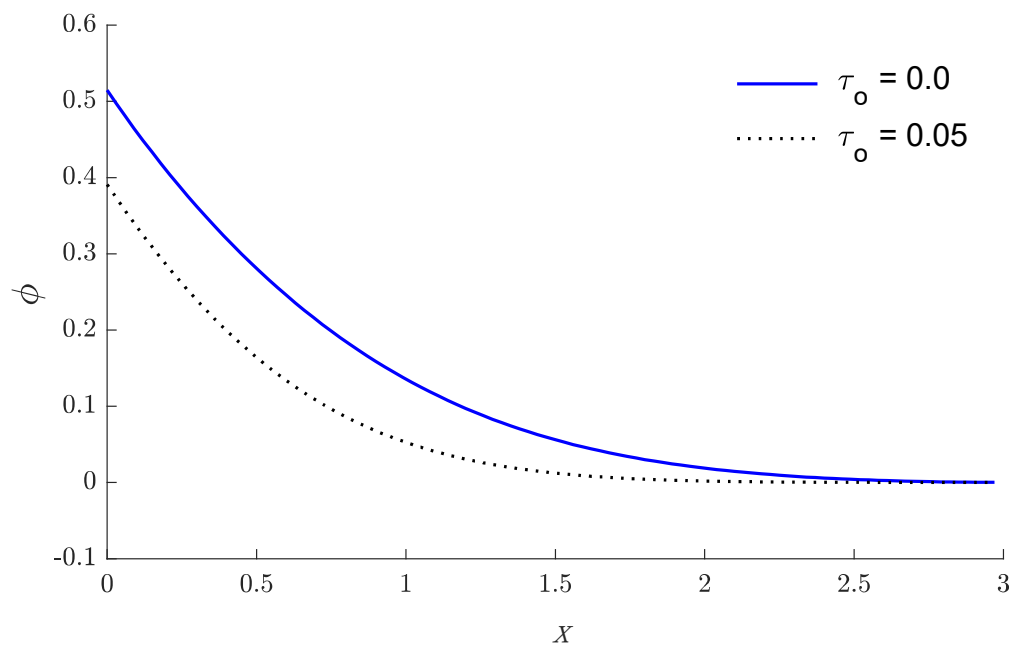


Figure 7. The electric potential distribution via the distance x with and without thermal relaxation time.

When $\alpha = 0.1$:

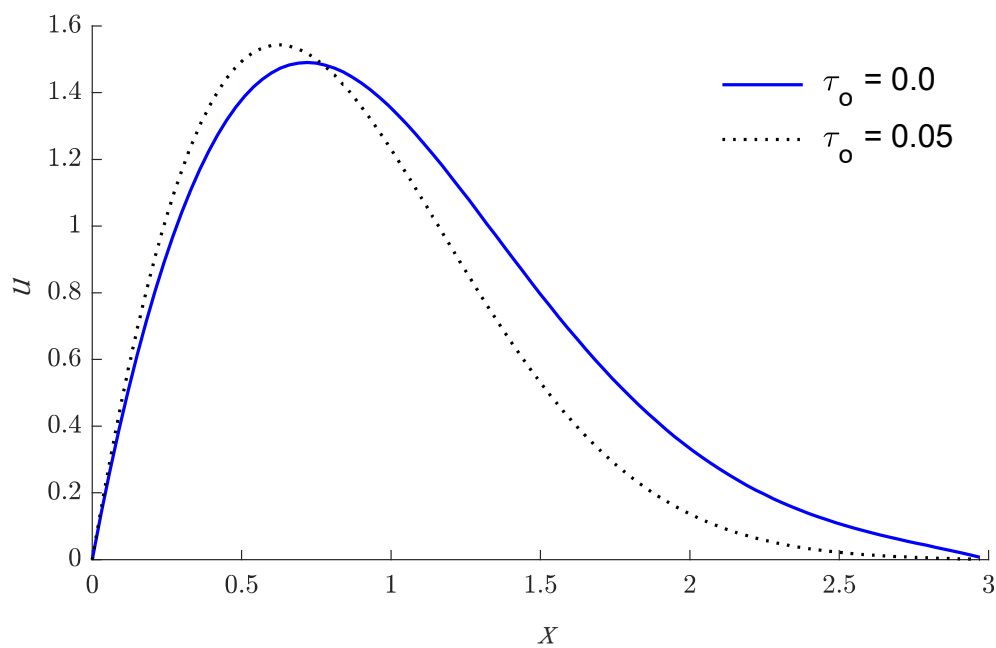


Figure 8. The displacement distribution via the distance x with and without thermal relaxation time.

When $\alpha = 0.1$:

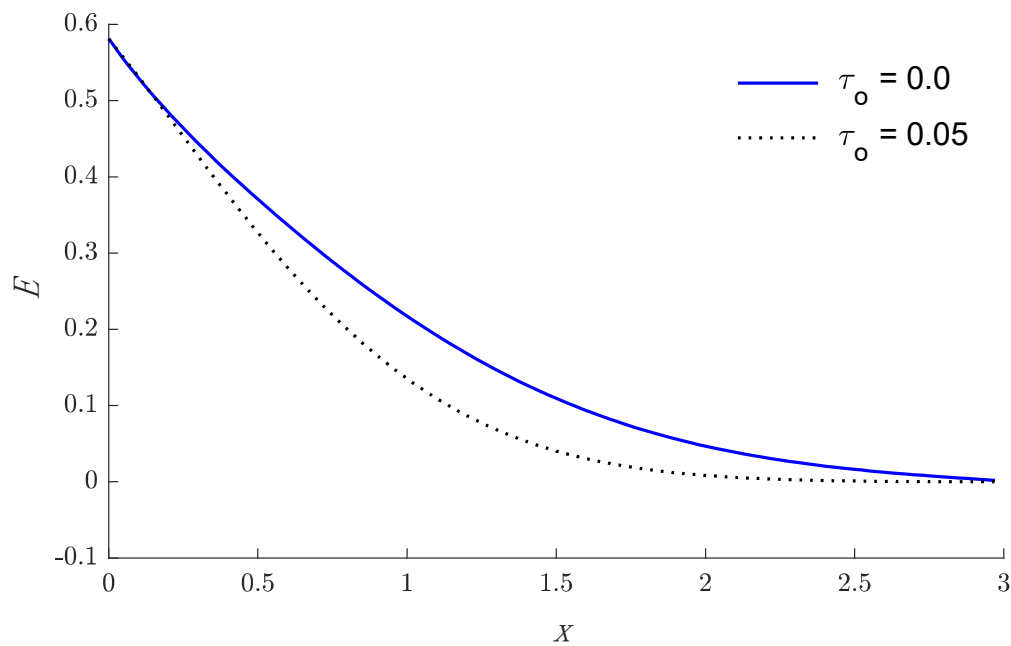


Figure 9. The electric field distribution via the distance x with and without thermal relaxation time.

When $\alpha = 0.1$:

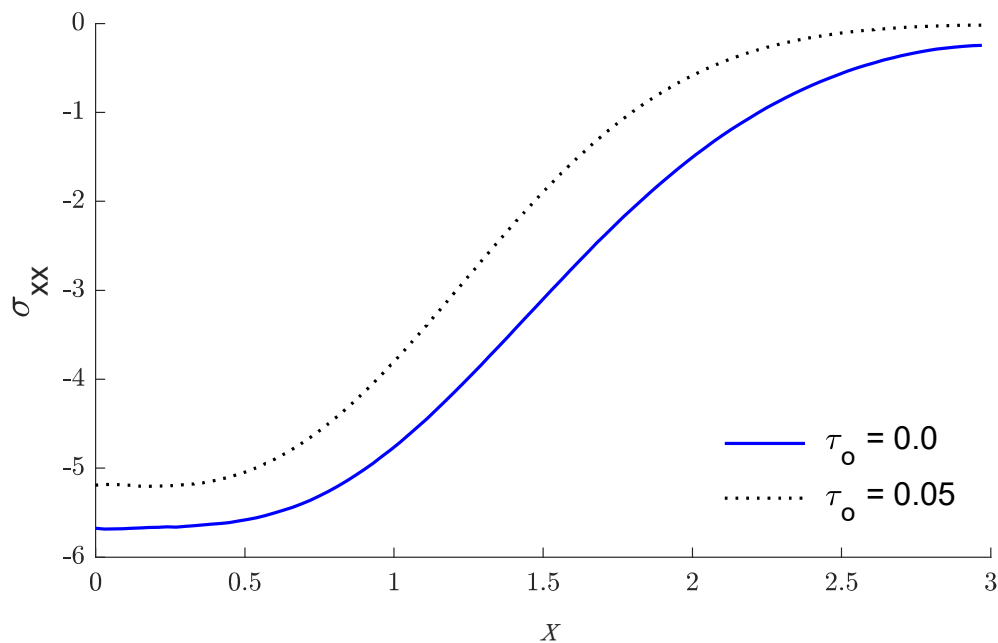


Figure 10. The stress distribution via the distance x with and without thermal relaxation time.

When $\alpha = 0.1$.

7. Conclusions

In this work, the responses of thermoelastic–piezoelectric materials exposed to thermal loading are studied using the model of thermoelasticity with thermal relaxation time. The coupled governing equations of thermoelasticity and piezoelectricity are presented. It is expected that the present finite element method can be applied to generalized piezo-thermo-elastic problems. Based on this, a rigorous hybrid finite element procedure is developed and has been demonstrated as a highly accurate means in dealing with the fractional time

derivative in the piezo-thermo-elastic medium. The achievement of this work can be further extended to solve two-dimensional and three-dimensional cases and will be presented in a subsequent report.

Funding: This project was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR) at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, under grant no. (G: 242-130-1442). The authors, therefore, acknowledge with thanks DSR for technical and financial support.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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