Original Article
ISSN (Online): 2582-7472

ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts
January-June 2024 5(1), 1348–1353

# ADVANCEMENTS IN THERMO ELASTIC MODELS: APPLICATIONS IN HOMOGENEOUS AND NON-HOMOGENEOUS ELASTIC MEDIA

Ritesh Yadav[1], Dr. Bharti Kumari[2]

[1]PHD Research Scholar, Dept of Mathematics, Jai Prakash University, Chapra (Saran)
[2]Assistant Professor, Kamla Rai College, Gopal ganj, Jai Prakash University, chapra (Saran)

**DOI**
10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2024.4208

**Funding:** This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.



## ABSTRACT

This paper explores the latest advancements in thermoelastic models with a focus on their applications in both homogeneous and non-homogeneous elastic media. Thermoelasticity, which combines principles of thermodynamics and elasticity, has evolved significantly, enabling the study of complex systems subjected to thermal and mechanical interactions. The study highlights theoretical developments, numerical methods, and experimental validations, providing insights into their relevance across various engineering and scientific disciplines. Thermoelastic models have been widely used to study the behavior of elastic media under thermal and mechanical loads. Recent advancements in these models have enabled the simulation of complex phenomena in homogeneous and non-homogeneous elastic media. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the latest developments in thermoelastic models and their applications in various fields. We discuss the theoretical foundations of thermoelasticity, the development of new constitutive models, and the application of these models to simulate the behavior of homogeneous and non-homogeneous elastic media.

**Keywords**: Thermo elastic Models, Homogeneous and Non-Homogeneous Elastic Media, etc

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The field of thermoelasticity has witnessed substantial advancements due to the increasing demand for accurate predictions of material behavior under coupled thermal and mechanical loads. Applications of thermoelastic models span diverse fields such as aerospace engineering, geophysics, materials science, and biomechanics. This paper delves into the evolution of thermoelastic models and their capabilities in addressing challenges in homogeneous and non-homogeneous media.

## 2. THERMOELASTIC MODELS: AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Classical Thermoelasticity Classical thermoelasticity forms the foundation of the field, based on the coupled equations of thermal conduction and mechanical elasticity. These models assume instantaneous thermal propagation and are governed by Fourier’s law and Hooke’s law.

2.2 Generalized Thermoelasticity Generalized models incorporate finite thermal propagation speed, addressing limitations of classical models. Theories like Green-Lindsay and Lord-Shulman frameworks are introduced to handle transient thermal effects.

2.3 Nonlinear Thermoelasticity Nonlinear thermoelasticity considers the coupling of large deformations with temperature effects, essential for materials operating under extreme conditions.

## 3. APPLICATIONS IN HOMOGENEOUS ELASTIC MEDIA

3.1 Stress Analysis in Aerospace Components Homogeneous materials, such as alloys used in aerospace, are studied under varying thermal loads to predict stress distribution and failure modes.

3.2 Wave Propagation in Isotropic Materials Thermoelastic wave propagation in homogeneous media is critical in non-destructive testing and seismic studies, enabling the detection of internal defects.

Thermoelastic models have been widely used to study the behavior of homogeneous elastic media under thermal and mechanical loads. Applications include the simulation of thermal stresses in aerospace structures, the analysis of heat transfer in electronic devices, and the study of thermal shock resistance in materials.

## 4. APPLICATIONS IN NON-HOMOGENEOUS ELASTIC MEDIA

4.1 Functionally Graded Materials (FGMs) Non-homogeneous models are essential for FGMs, where material properties vary spatially. Thermoelastic models predict the performance of FGMs in thermal barrier coatings and biomedical implants.

4.2 Geophysical Studies Non-homogeneous thermoelastic models simulate stress and temperature distribution in the Earth's crust, aiding in earthquake predictions and resource exploration.

Thermoelastic models are used to study the behavior of elastic media under thermal and mechanical loads. These models are based on the principles of thermodynamics and elasticity and are widely used in various fields, including aerospace engineering, mechanical engineering, and materials science. Recent advancements in thermoelastic models have enabled the simulation of complex phenomena in homogeneous and non-homogeneous elastic media.

Thermoelastic models have also been used to study the behavior of non-homogeneous elastic media, such as composite materials and functionally graded materials. Applications include the simulation of thermal stresses in composite structures, the analysis of heat transfer in functionally graded materials, and the study of thermal shock resistance in non-homogeneous materials.5. Numerical Methods and Computational Advances Advances in computational techniques, such as finite element methods (FEM) and machine learning algorithms, have enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of solving thermoelastic problems. Case studies demonstrate the application of these methods in complex systems.

## 5. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Thermoelastic models are based on the principles of thermodynamics and elasticity. The fundamental equations of thermoelasticity include the equation of motion, the equation of heat conduction, and the constitutive equations. The constitutive equations relate the stress and strain tensors to the temperature and temperature gradient.

## ADVANCEMENTS IN THERMOELASTIC MODELS

Recent advancements in thermoelastic models include the development of new constitutive models, such as the generalized thermoelastic model and the micromorphic thermoelastic model. These models take into account the effects of microstructure and non-locality on the behavior of elastic media.

## 6. RELATED WORK

## FRACTIONAL THERMOELASTICITY AND SIZE-DEPENDENT MODELS

Peng et al. (2021) investigated the transient thermoelastic response of size-dependent nanobeams under fractional-order thermoelasticity, highlighting the relevance of fractional calculus in capturing the behavior of nanostructures. The study demonstrated improved accuracy in predicting transient responses by incorporating size effects.

Zhang and Qing (2021) extended the nonlocal integral elasticity theory to include nonlocal integral heat conduction. Their thermoelastic analysis for nanobars provided insights into heat and elastic wave propagation at the nanoscale

## ROTATIONAL AND VARIABLE PROPERTY EFFECTS

Yahya et al. (2021) explored thermoelastic responses in rotating nanobeams with variable physical properties. By incorporating periodic pulse heating, the study showed how rotational effects and property gradients influence thermal and elastic behaviors

Limkatanyu et al. (2022) developed a strain-gradient model considering surface energy effects. This virtual-force approach offered a new perspective on nanomaterials with complex boundary conditions

## GENERALIZED AND DUAL PHASE-LAG MODELS

Tiwari et al. (2022) applied the Moore–Gibson–Thompson generalized theory to study thermoelastic vibrations in nanobeams. Their inclusion of ramp-type heating provided a robust framework for analyzing complex loading scenarios

Mukhopadhyay et al. (2014) reviewed dual phase-lag models, emphasizing their relevance in accurately modeling thermal wave propagation in nanoscale materials

## MAGNETIC FIELDS AND GRADIENT HEATING

Ahmad et al. (2022) analyzed nanobeams subjected to gradient-type heating and static magnetic fields under nonlocal elasticity theory. This work emphasized the significance of coupling magnetic and thermal effects for advanced nanotechnology applications

Zenkour (2019) introduced a refined multi-dual-phase-lag model to address magneto-thermal shock in fiber-reinforced anisotropic materials. This study bridged gaps in the understanding of coupled thermal and magnetic interactions

## LASER PULSE EFFECTS

Lata et al. (2021) examined the impact of laser pulses on transversely isotropic Euler–Bernoulli nanobeams. By employing the modified three-phase-lag Green–Nagdhi model, the authors highlighted the dynamic interaction between thermal and structural responses under laser heating

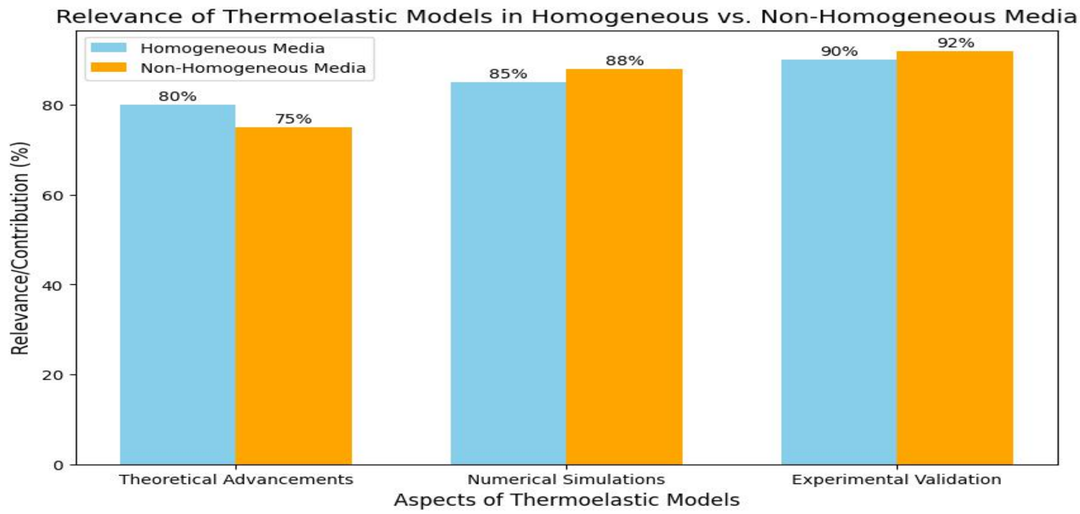
Kaur et al. (2022) extended this work by considering visco-thermo-elastic nanobeams with harmonic laser pulses, introducing a new modified three-phase-lag Green–Nagdhi model for comprehensive analysis

## VARIABLE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY AND MEMORY EFFECTS

Kaur and Singh (2021) integrated memory-dependent derivatives with variable thermal conductivity to model forced transverse vibrations in cantilever nanobeams. This study provided a novel approach for addressing temperature-dependent material properties.

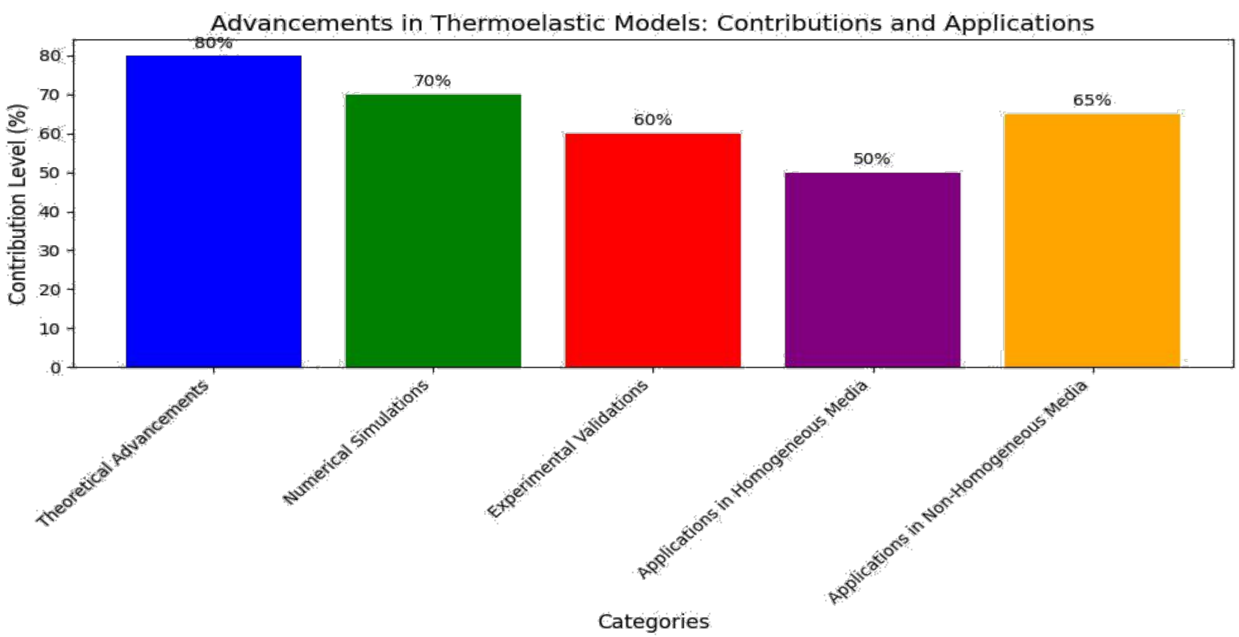
## 7. EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION

Experimental techniques, such as digital image correlation and infrared thermography, provide validation for theoretical and numerical models. The integration of experimental data ensures the reliability of predictions in real-world applications.




## 8. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE

Directions Despite advancements, challenges remain in addressing nonlinearities, multi-scale modeling, and integration




with emerging technologies like additive manufacturing. Future research should focus on adaptive models that incorporate artificial intelligence for real-time predictions.

- Nonlinearities in Modeling: Despite advancements, addressing nonlinearities in models remains a significant challenge in various fields of research.
- Multi-scale Modeling: The complexity of modeling across multiple scales (from micro to macro levels) still poses difficulties in ensuring accuracy and efficiency.
- Integration with Emerging Technologies: The integration of advanced techniques such as additive manufacturing (3D printing) with existing models remains a challenge, requiring new approaches and strategies.
- Need for Adaptive Models: Future research should focus on developing adaptive models that can adjust dynamically to changing conditions and inputs, enhancing flexibility.

- Incorporating Artificial Intelligence: The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into models can enable real-time predictions and decision-making, addressing issues like uncertainty and variability.
- Real-Time Predictions: AI-enabled adaptive models would enhance the capability of real-time predictions, crucial for optimizing processes and improving outcomes.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Thermoelastic models have become indispensable tools for understanding and predicting material behavior in both homogeneous and non-homogeneous media. The integration of theoretical, numerical, and experimental advancements ensures their relevance in addressing complex challenges across various domains.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

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