
%This example shows how local effects (e.g., point loads and boundary
%conditions distribute to more uniformly distributed stresses. This
%phenomenon applies in many different scenarios, but this example is a
%point load.

%This example is an upper 1/2 domain model that exploits symmetry.

%This example is clamped on the left, free elsewhere

%This code is clumsy. Tying BCs to n-info is not really great. it
would be
%to mesh independent of BCs, then have a separate operation to apply
BCs.

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%-----  
%Stage 1 Preprocessing/Input Section  
%Commercial software can create the n_info, e_info, l_info from a CAD  
file  
%instead. The e_info & n_info creation is often called "Meshing"  
clc  
clear all  
close all  
%Material Properties  
E=29000;  
nu=0.3;  
PL=0.1;      %Point load at on top right of cantilever  
  
%Define P-stress or P-strain  
type=0;      %0 = Plane Stress, 1 = Plane Strain  
  
h=1;         %depth  
B=[1:1:30];  %Full Span  
pE=[];  
b_over_h=[];  
  
for j = 1:length(B);  
b=B(j);  
numh=10;     %Number of elements through depth. Will will automaticall  
find  
            %number through span to achieve near unit aspect ratio  
  
%*****  
%CONSTRUCT N_INFO  
%Find dx and dy which are the horizontal and vertical lengths of the  
triangles  
dy=h/numh;  
%Find dx that creates near unit aspect raio triangles  
numb=floor(b/dy);  
dx=b/numb;  
  
%Construct left wall, which is fixed (the stuff below here is a bit  
ugly)
```

```

n_info=zeros(numh+1,1);           %x-coord of left wall
y_coords= linspace(0,h,numh+1)';  %y-coord column of a vertical strip
    of nodes
n_info=[n_info y_coords];          %append the y-coords
n_info=[n_info ones(numh+1,1) ones(numh+1,1)]; %append fixed in x
    and y columns
n_info=[n_info zeros(numh+1,2)]; %append the support disps, which are
    all zero

%Construct the rest of the vertical strips of nodes, all free
for i=1:numb
    xpos=dx*i;
    n_info_temp=[xpos*ones(numh+1,1) y_coords zeros(numh+1,4)];
    n_info=[n_info;n_info_temp]; %add new row to overall n_info matrix
end

%*****
%CONSTRUCT E_INFO
e_info=[0 0 0]; %Initialize, will delete this row at the end
%Walk upward one strip at a time
for i=1:numb;
    bl=(i-1)*(numh+1)+1; %Bottom left node of strip
    br=i*(numh+1)+1;
    %Make lower triangles first
    e_info_temp=[linspace(bl,bl+numh-1,numh)' linspace(br,br
+numh-1,numh)' linspace(br,br+numh-1,numh)'+1];
    e_info=[e_info;e_info_temp];
    %Then upper triangle
    e_info_temp=[linspace(bl,bl+numh-1,numh)' linspace(bl,bl
+numh-1,numh)'+1 linspace(br,br+numh-1,numh)'+1];
    e_info=[e_info;e_info_temp];
end
e_info(1,:)=[];

%*****
%CONSTRUCT L_INFO
%Only one load here. On the top-right most node.
Load_Node=size(n_info,1); %This is the top-right node
l_info=[Load_Node 0 -PL]; %Apply downward point load at free end top
%End Input Section
%+++++
+++++

%Stage 2 Processing/Analysis/Solving, get nodal & Reactions
solver;

%Stage 3 Postprocessing, plot def, stresses, etc
% plotter
% pause

%Additionally plot the half span horizontal displacement to check if
PSRP?

```

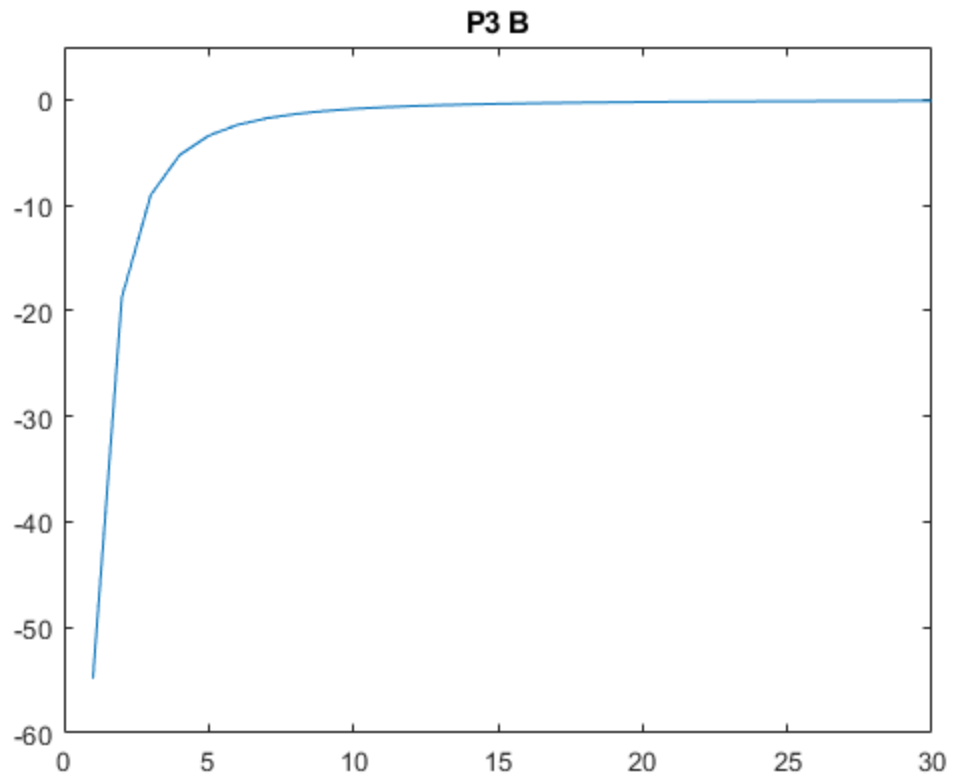
```

%Select vertical strip of nodes at or near midspan
bot_node=floor(numb/2)*(numh+1)+1;
top_node=bot_node+numh;
ux=u((bot_node-1)*2+1:2:(top_node-1)*2+1);
xcoord=ux;
uy=u((bot_node-1)*2+2:2:(top_node-1)*2+2);
ycoord=y_coords+uy;
hold off
close all

%Difference between v' & theta (only work with numh=Even #) at midspan
%Find a cruciform shape of nodes for finite difference
mid_node=bot_node+numh/2;
u_node=mid_node+1;
d_node=mid_node-1;
r_node=mid_node+numh+1;
l_node=mid_node-numh-1;
theta=-(u(2*(u_node-1)+1)-u(2*(d_node-1)+1))/(2*dy);
vp=(u(2*(r_node-1)+2)-u(2*(l_node-1)+2))/(2*dx);
b_over_h(end+1)=[b/h];
pE(end+1)=(theta-vp)/vp*100;
end

figure
plot(b_over_h,pE)
xlim([0 30])
ylim([-60 5])
title('P3 B')
%+++++
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