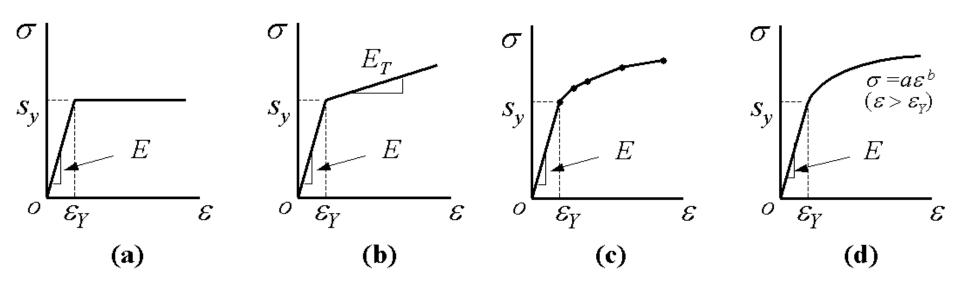
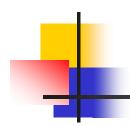


材料非線性(geometric nonlinearity)

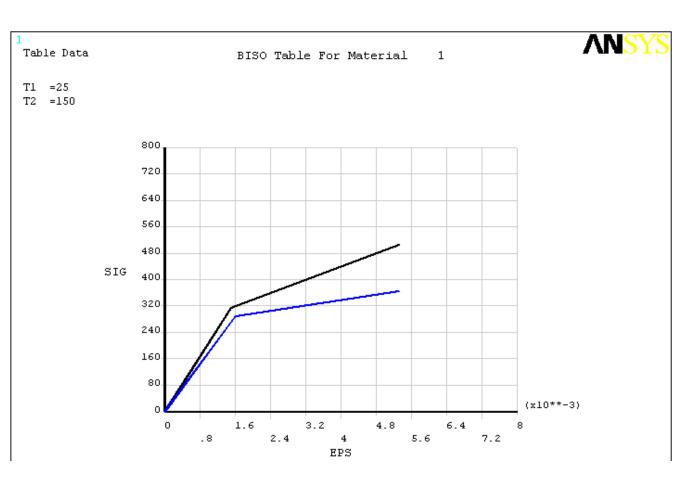
❖下圖是經由材料拉伸試驗得到的彈塑性應力應變曲線,相對的在數學解析或有限元素分析上,有以下幾種應力應變曲線模式:(a)彈性-完全塑性(elastic perfectly-plastic);(b)雙線性(bilinear);(c)多線段(multi-linear);(d)塑性曲線,以上四種曲線如下圖所示





不同溫度之應力應變曲線

❖ANSYS可以允許對於不同溫度下,加入數條 BISO之應力應變曲線,方法如下:



/PREP7

MPTEMP,1,25

MPTEMP,2,150

MPDATA,EX,1,,210000

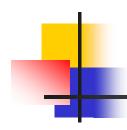
MPDATA,EX,1,,180000

MPDATA,PRXY,1,,0.3

MPDATA,PRXY,1,,0.3

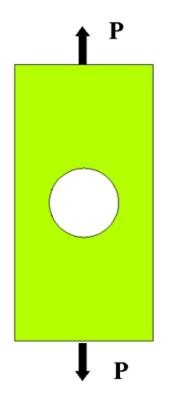
TB,BISO,1,2,2, TBTEMP,25 TBDATA,,315,50000,,,, TBTEMP,150 TBDATA,,290,20000,,,,

TBPLOT



含圓孔薄板分析

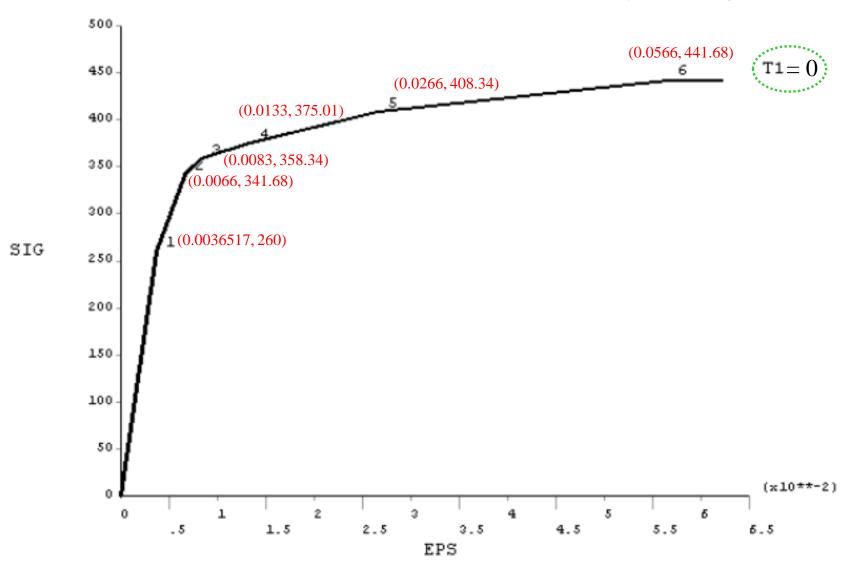
❖本例題的實驗數據是採用自文獻,為 一含圓孔平板之彈塑性應力分析。如 右圖之鋁板,長寬為900×450mm, 厚2mm,中央含一直徑225mm之圓 孔, 受集中力P=147000N。鋁板材料 性質為:楊氏模數E=71200MPa,普松 比v=0.31,降伏強度S_v=260MPa,真 應力應變曲線原為一實際曲線,經 MISO之多直線段簡化且輸入ANSYS 後,如下頁所示。本例分析單位: mm N MPa •





真應力應變曲線(應力單位: MPa)

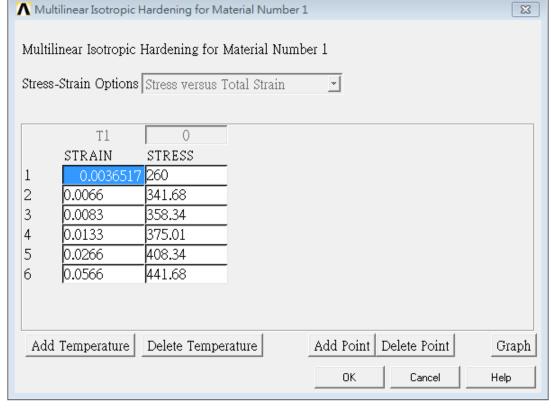
"攝氏0度"代表不管模擬之溫度為幾度,均以唯一設定的多線性模型來分析





ANSYS 設定之MISO 多線性曲線

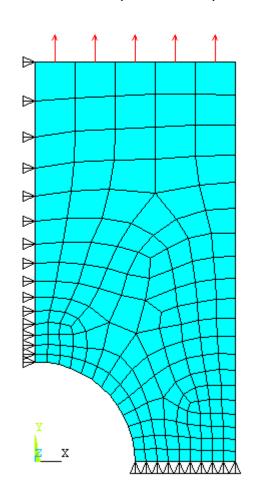
ļ	↑ Linear Isotropic Properties for Material Number 1
	Linear Isotropic Material Properties for Material Number 1
	T1
	Temperatures 0
	EX 71200
	PRXY 0.31
	Add Temperature Delete Temperature Graph
	OK Cancel Help

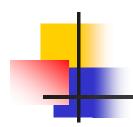




有限元素模型與邊界條件

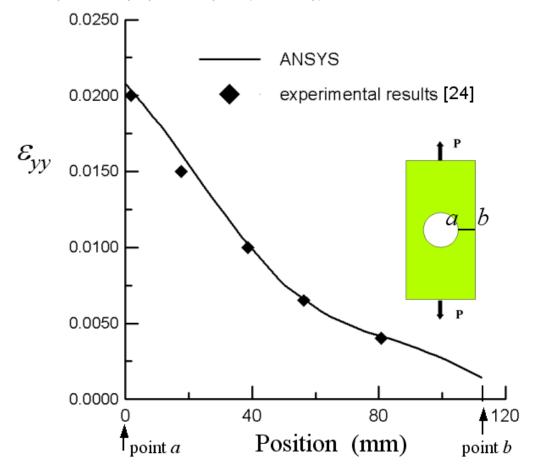
❖ 假設集中力**P**均匀作用於邊界,因此可將其轉換 為一拉應力 σ =147000/(450×2)= 163.33 MPa。





結果與討論

❖下圖為ANSYS總應變 ε_{yy}計算結果與文獻中之實驗 值比較,兩者分析結果十分接近。

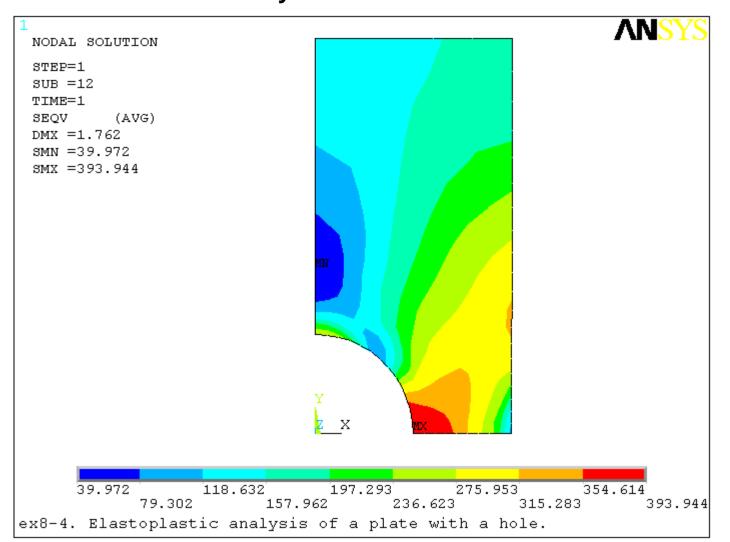


I. Doltsinis, Elements of Plasticity – Theory and Computation. UK: WIT Press, 2000.

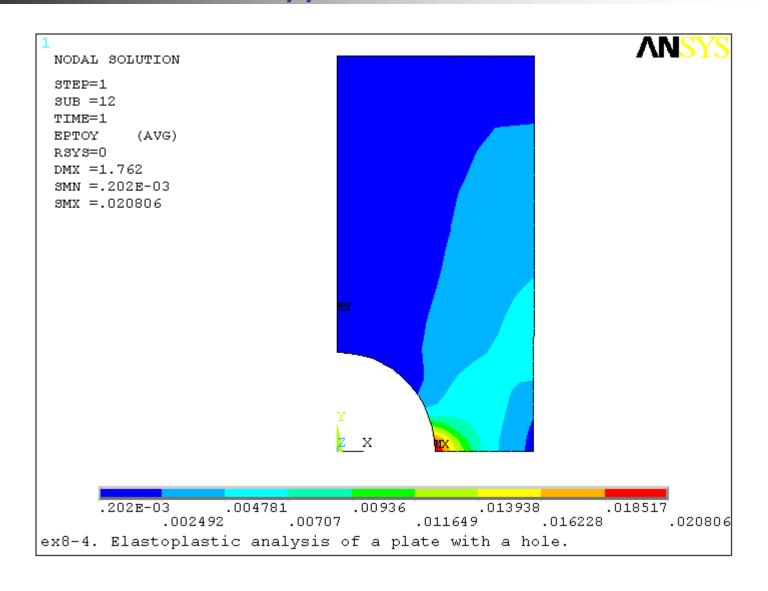


von Mises 等效應力(SEQV)分布(MPa)

❖應力超過降伏強度(S_v=260 MPa)的區域均為塑性區。



y方向總應變 ε_{vv} (EPTOY)分布



y方向塑性應變 ε_{pyy} (EPPLY)分布

