

# Motion and Strength Simulations

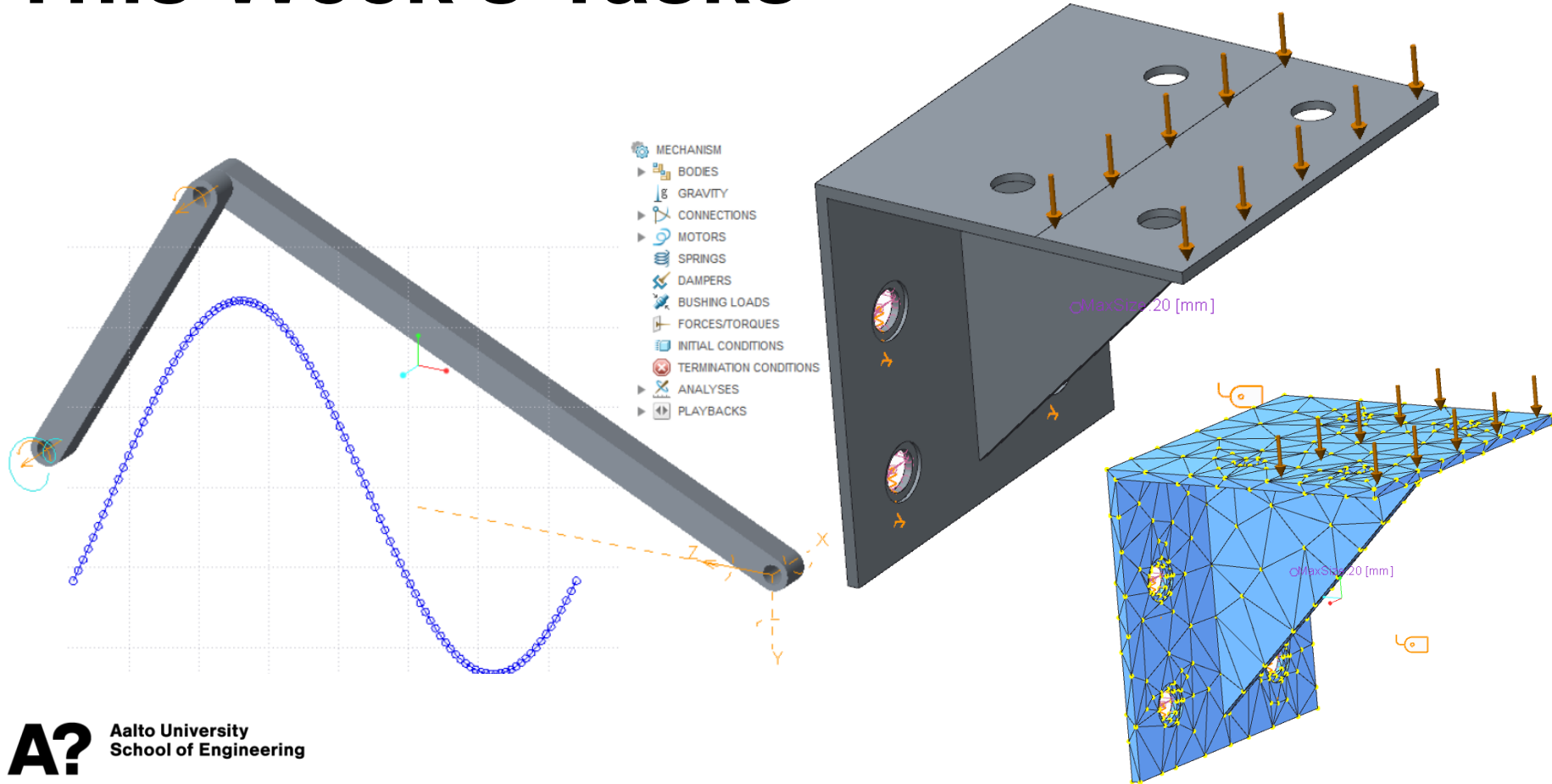


Aalto University  
School of Engineering

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23.11.2020

# This Week's Tasks



# Motion Simulations



Aalto University  
School of Engineering

# MBS

## Multi-body Simulation

### Studies behavioral of mechanism

- Motion and velocities (kinematics)
- Forces and torques (dynamics)
- Contacts

**Can be as integrated module in CAD or separate software**

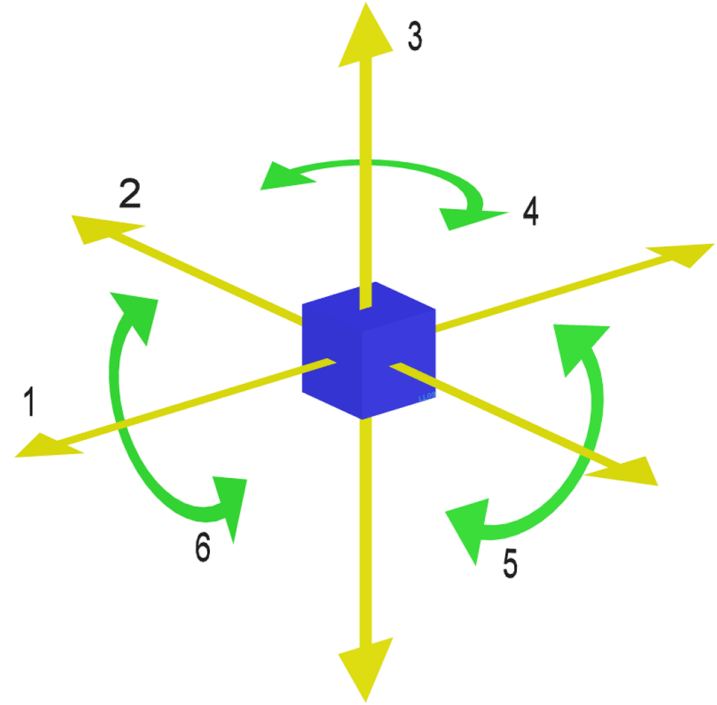


# Degrees of Freedoms

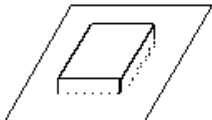
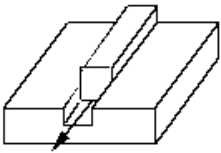
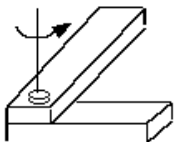



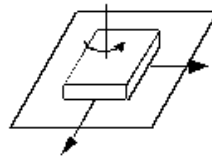
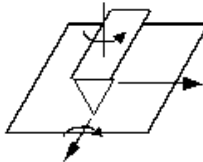
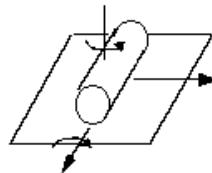
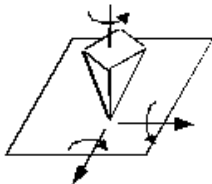
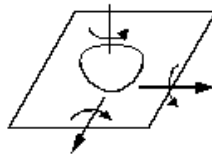
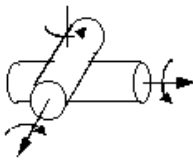
*DoFs*

## Object in 3D world

- 3 translations
- 3 rotations



# Joints

 <p>Rigid (no motion)</p>	 <p>Prismatic (1)</p>	 <p>Revolute (1)</p>	 <p>Parallel Cylinders (2)</p>
 <p>Cylindrical (2)</p>	 <p>Spherical (3)</p>	 <p>Planar (3)</p>	 <p>Edge Slider (4)</p>
 <p>Cylindrical Slider (4)</p>	 <p>Point Slider (5)</p>	 <p>Spherical Slider (5)</p>	 <p>Crossed Cylinders (5)</p>

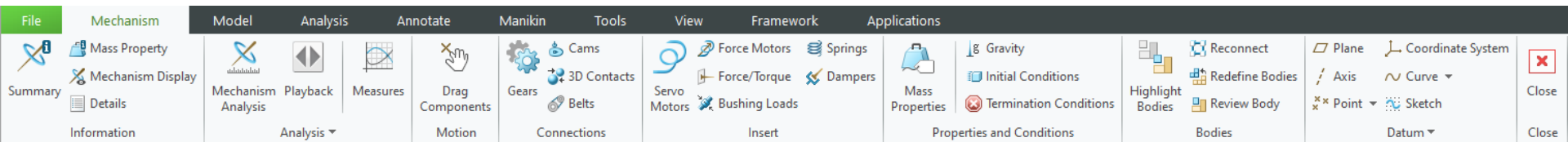
# Creo Mechanism



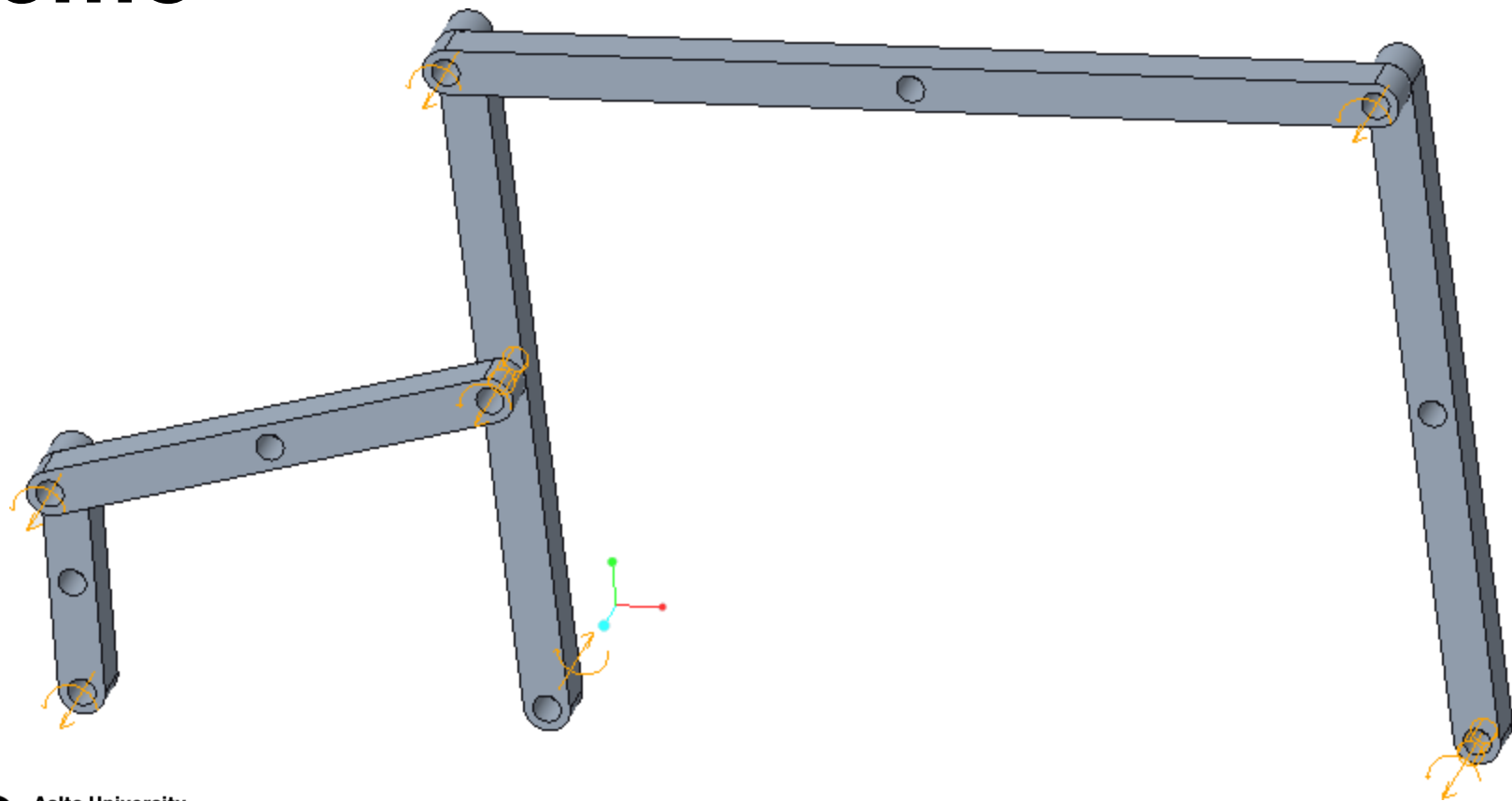
## Integrated MBS application

### Can affect behavioral of assemblies

- For ex. Gears in Clock Assembly



# Demo





# Other MBS software

## Stand-alone

- MSC Adams
- SIMPACK

## Integrated in CAD

- NX Motion
- Solid Works Motion Simulation
- Etc.



# Strength Analyses

# Creo Simulate

## Creo's FEM module

- Strength
- Vibration
- Fatigue
- Thermal
- Optimization

# Workflow

## Material

- Assign material to simulation model



## Constraints

- How model is attached to ground, what can move etc.



## Forces

- What loads model have, is there gravity etc.



## Run simulation

- Meshing, what and how is calculated

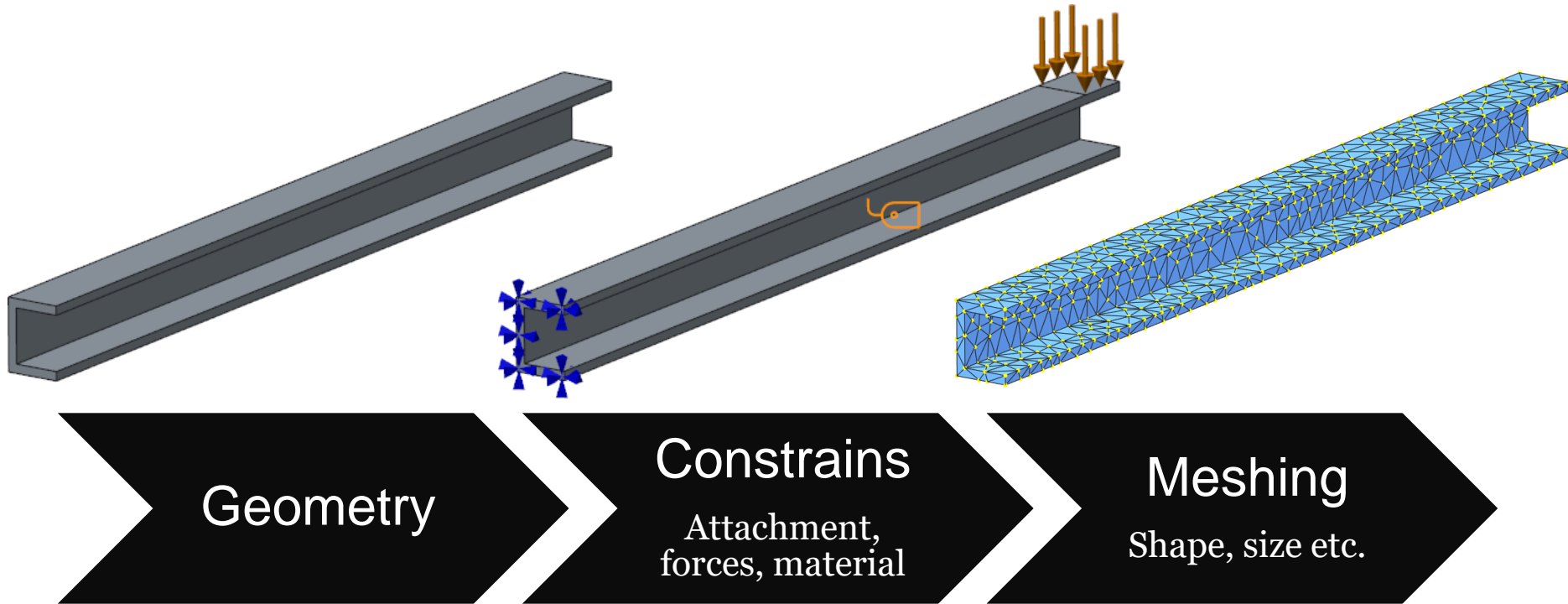


## Checking results

- What happened and where?



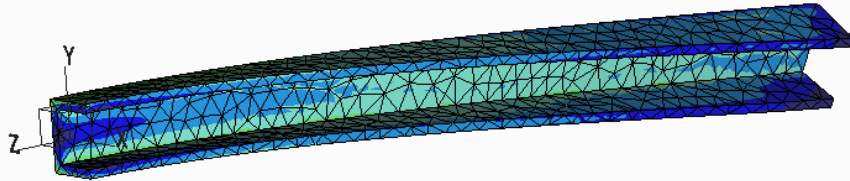
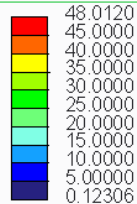
# Example Simulation Process



# Example Simulation Process

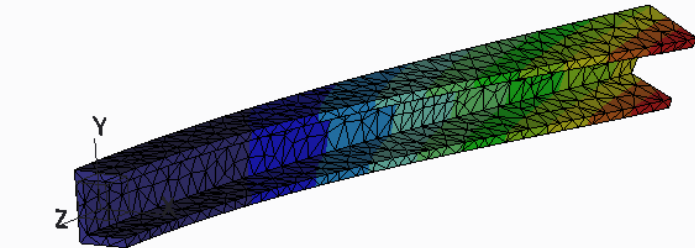
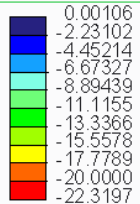
## Analyzing the results

Stress von Mises (WCS)  
(MPa)  
Deformed  
Scale 2.1924E+01  
Loadset: LoadSet1 : PALKKI



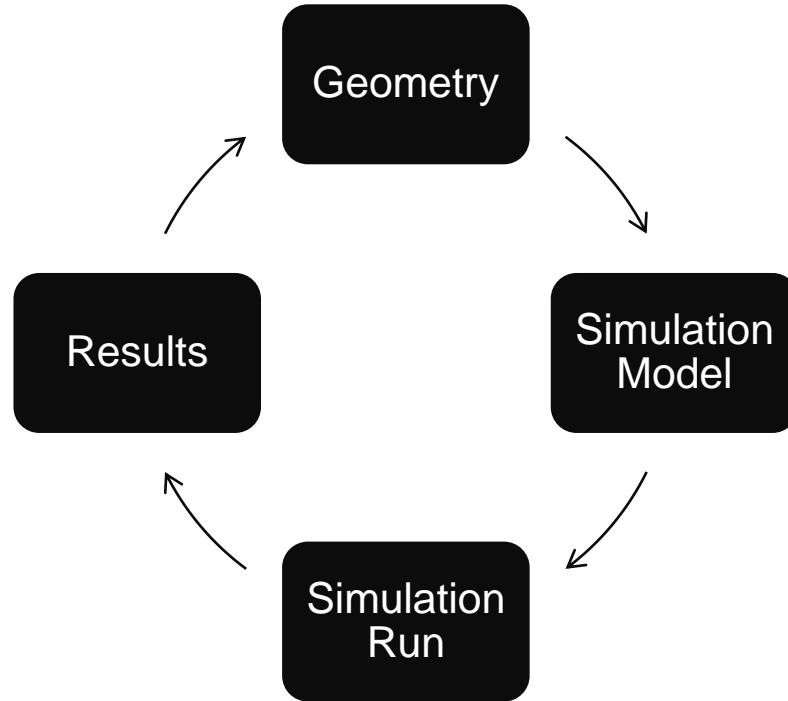
"Window1" - demo\_static - demo\_static

Displacement Y (WCS)  
(mm)  
Deformed  
Max Disp 2.2806E+01  
Scale 2.1924E+01  
Loadset: LoadSet1 : PALKKI



"Window1" - demo\_static - demo\_static

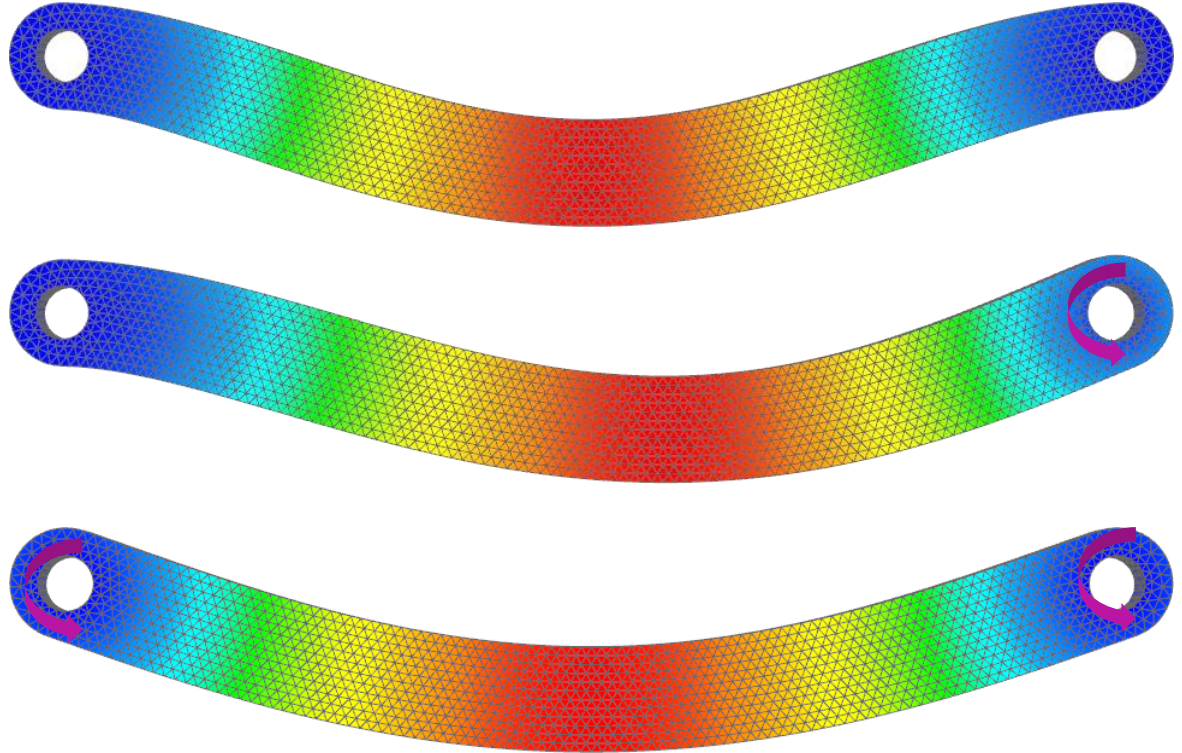
# Iterative Process



# Constrains

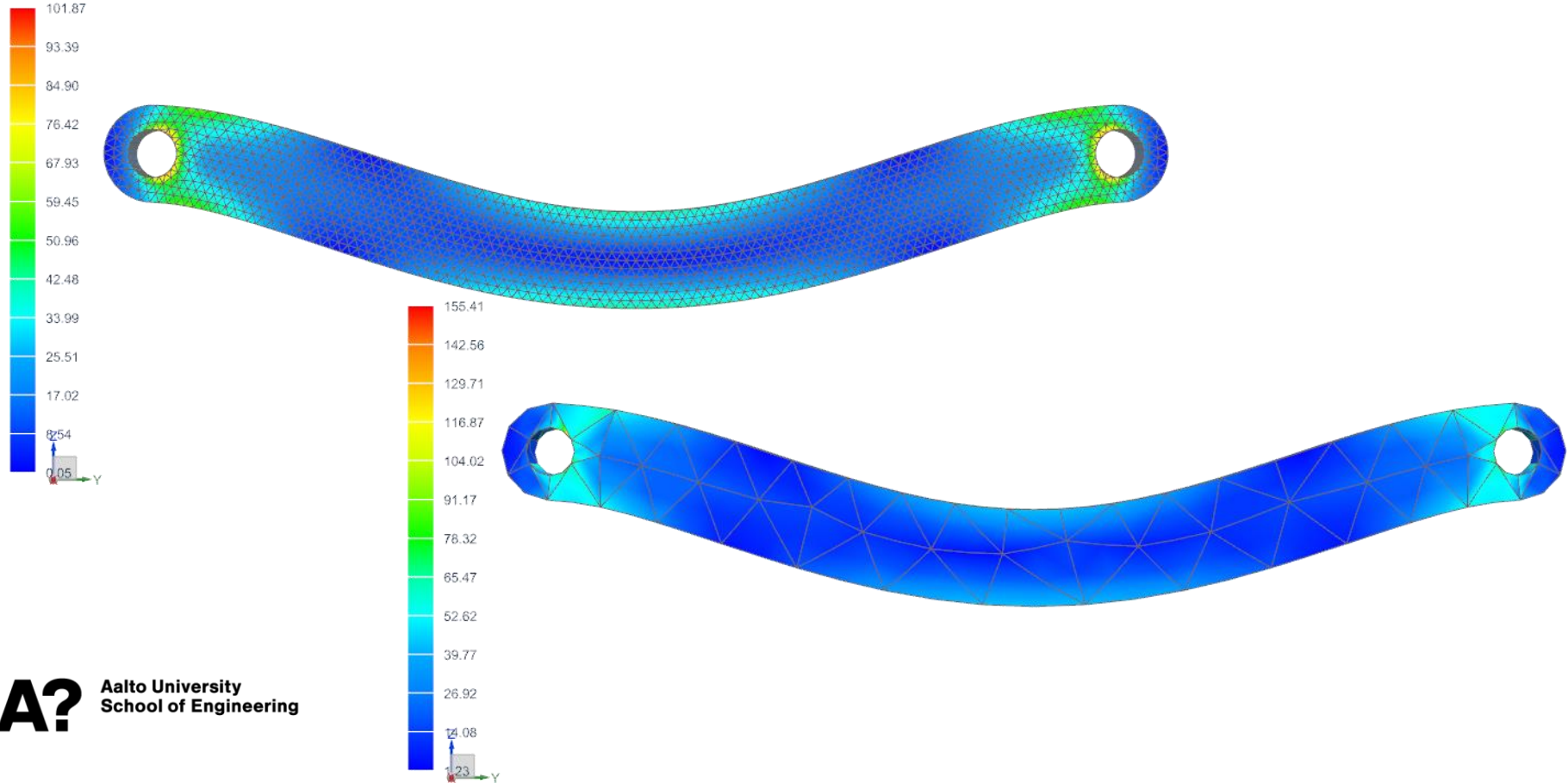
## Constrain type affects results

- Fixed vs
- Revolute





# Mesh Element Size



# Mesh Element Size

## Element

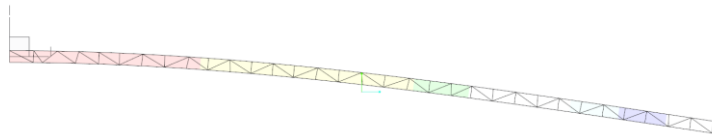
- Max size 250 mm
- 292 pcs

## Calulation time

- 0:00:01

## Created files

- 3,31 MB



## Element

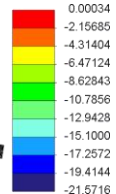
- Max size 10 mm
- 536888 pcs

## Calulation time

- 0:58:40

## Created files

- 4,29 GB



# Validation

**All inputs and accuracy of inputs affect outcome**

**It is a good practice to validate your results**

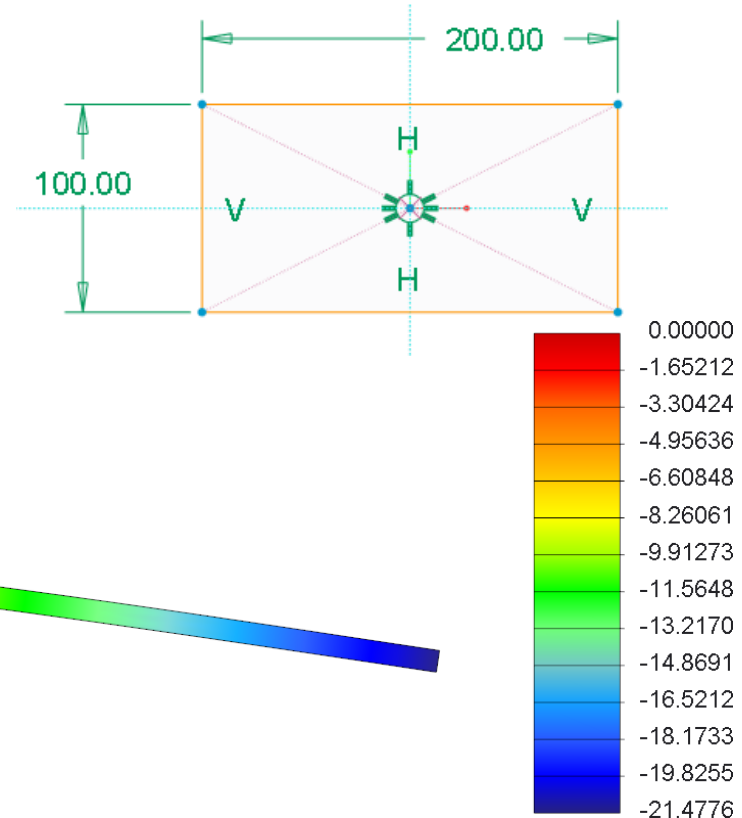
- With basic hand calculation equations  $w''(x) = -\frac{M(x)}{E \times I(x)}$
- For example in beam case with fixed load and fixed shape
  - I and F are constant

$$w_y(x) := \frac{F \cdot L^3}{6 \cdot E \cdot I_{yy}} \cdot \left( 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{L^2} - \frac{x^3}{L^3} \right)$$

# Validation

## Beam

- Length 6 m (100 mm elements)
- 1 kN force in the free end
- Steel as material



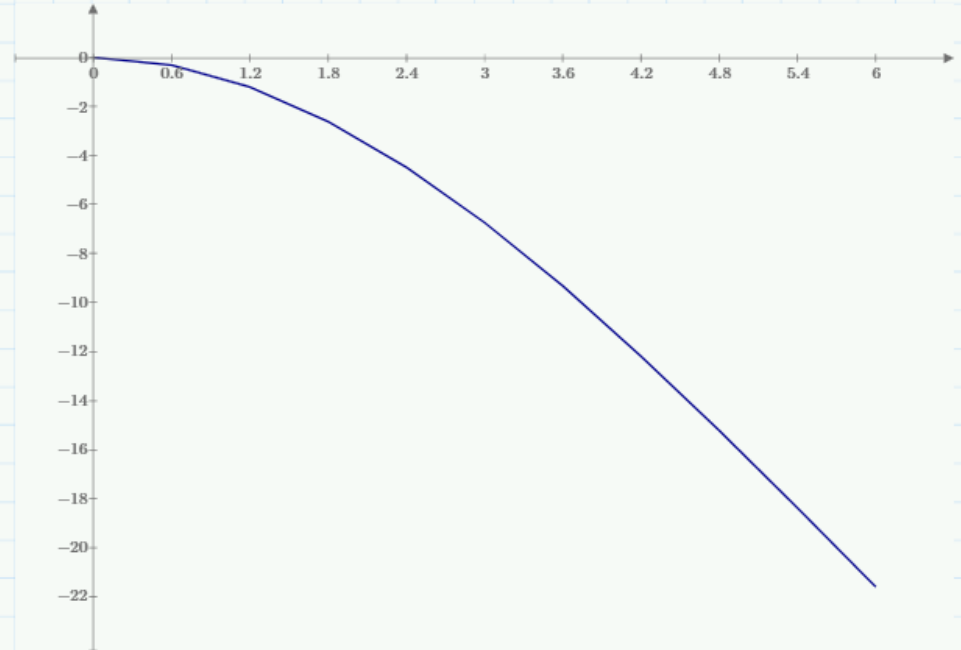
- Max displacement 21,57 mm

# Validation

## With Matchcad

Results

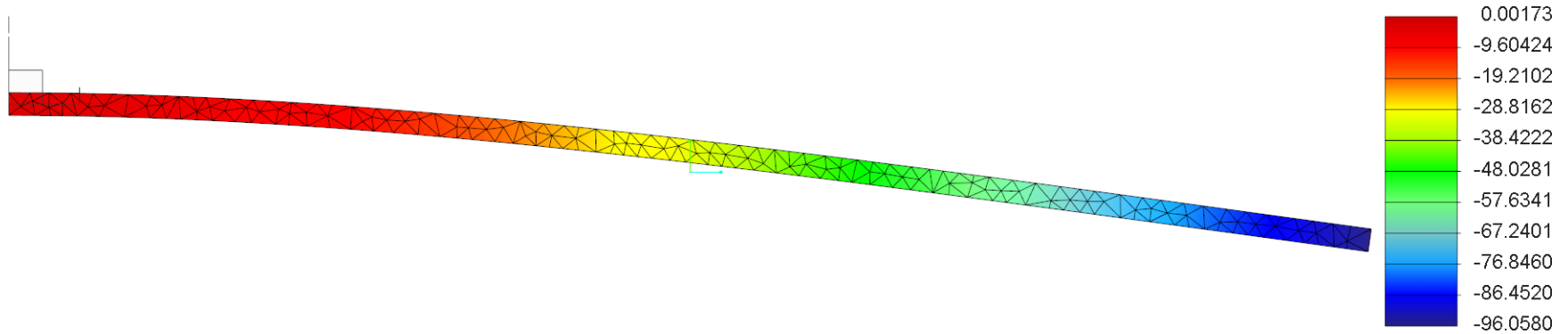
$$v(L) = -21.6 \text{ mm} \quad v(0.5 \cdot L) = -6.75 \text{ mm} \quad x := 0, 0.1 \cdot L \dots L$$



# Validation

## With gravity

- Max displacement 96,06 mm

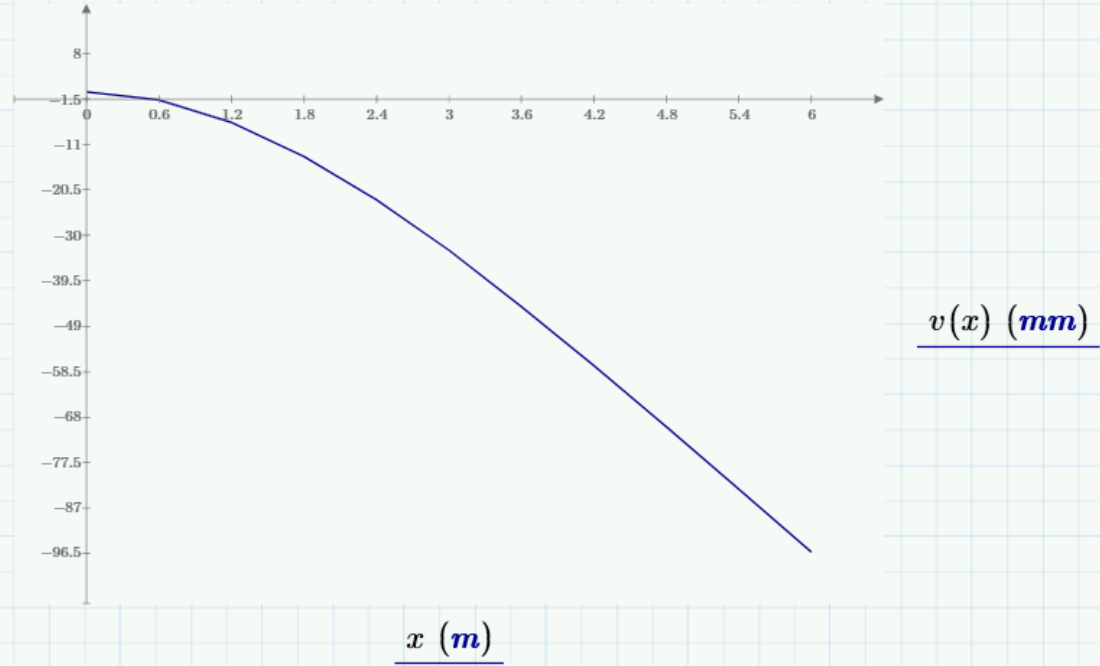


# Validation

## Mathcad with gravity

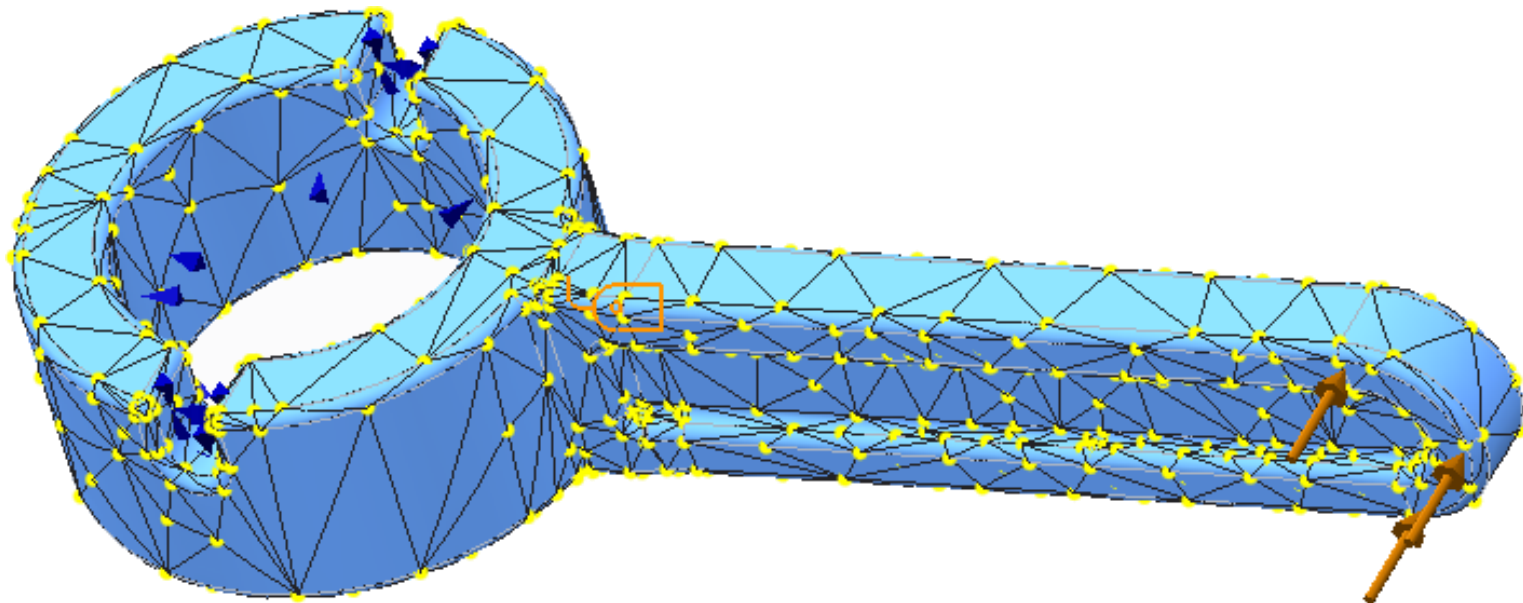
Results

$$v(L) = -96.227 \text{ mm} \quad v(0.5 \cdot L) = -33.18 \text{ mm} \quad x := 0, 0.1 L \dots L$$



# Complex geometry

Material steel, 250 N force, fixed on left





# Complex geometry - Results

Stresses under 250 MPa → OK

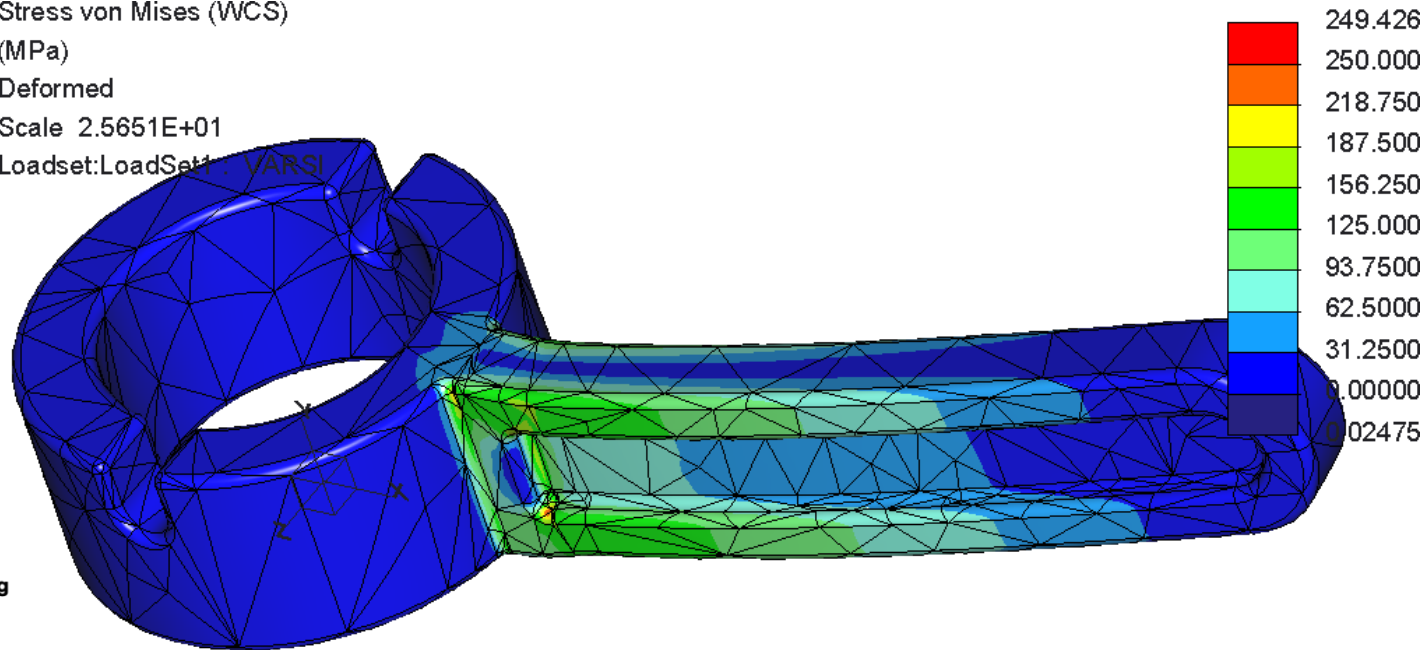
Stress von Mises (WCS)

(MPa)

Deformed

Scale 2.5651E+01

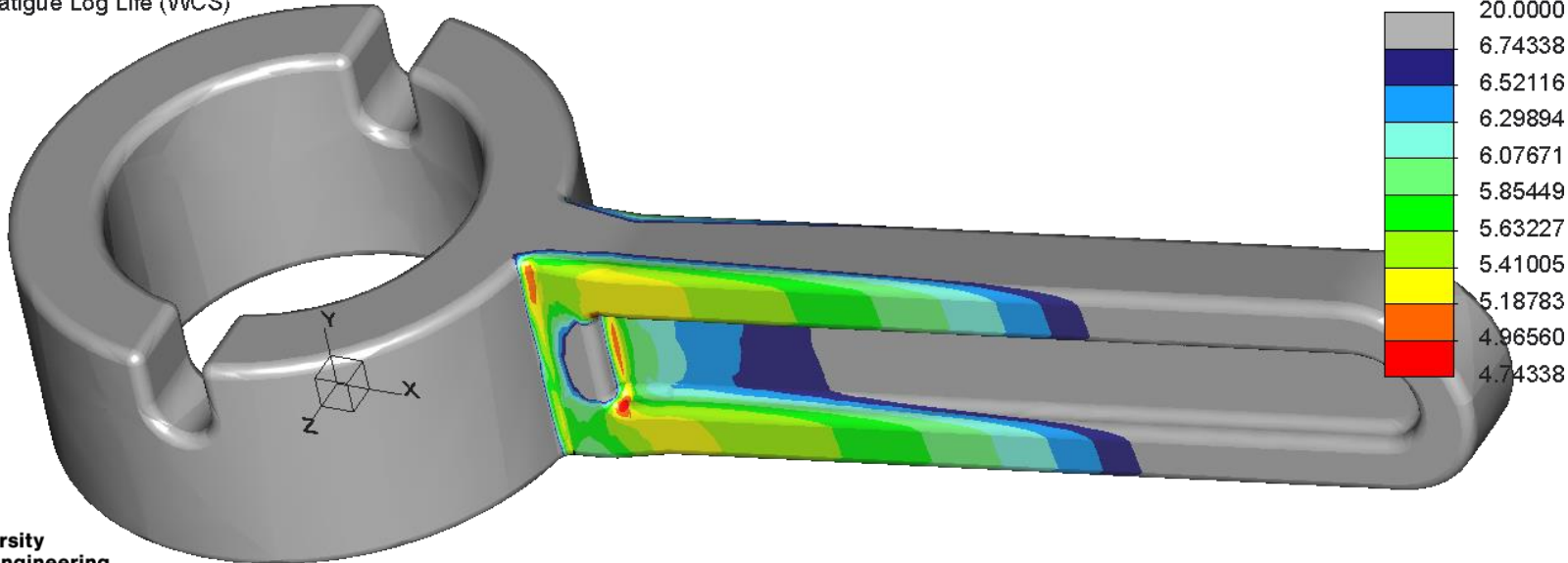
Loadset: LoadSet1: VARS1



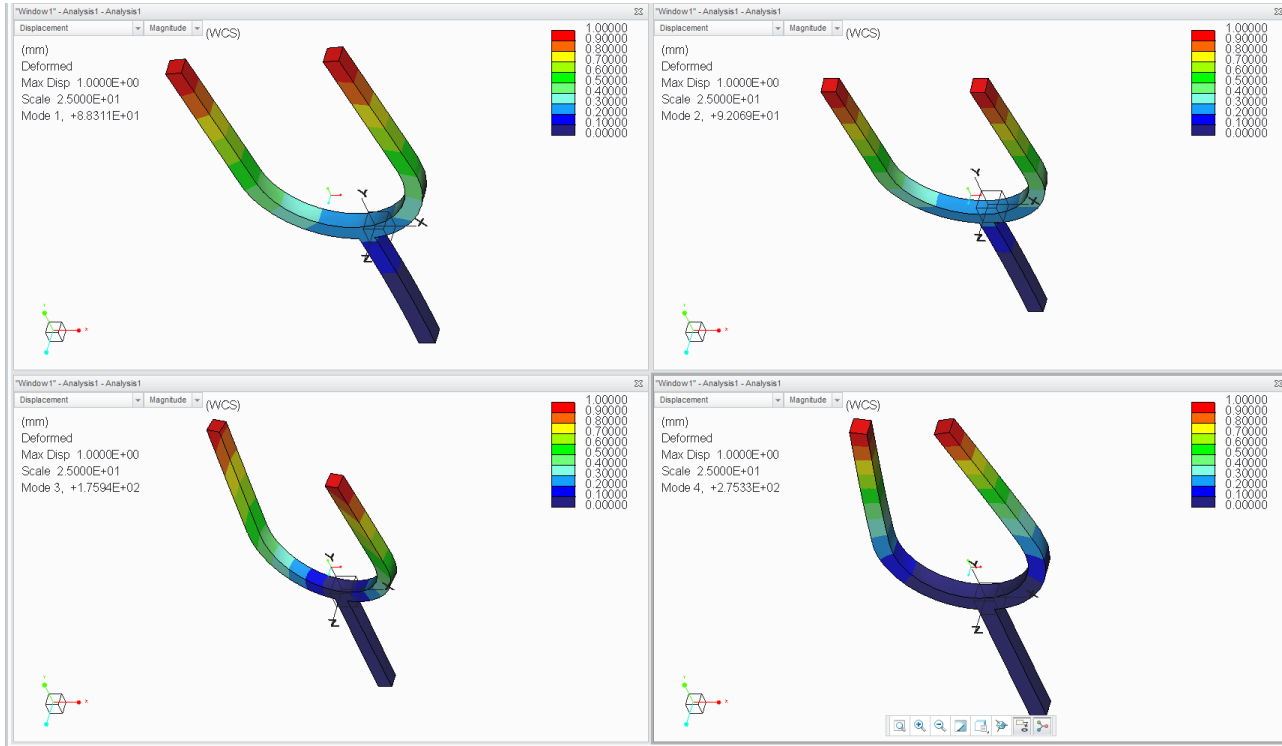
# Complex geometry - Fatigue

With 250 MPa max stress  $10^{4,7} \sim 50000$  repeats

Fatigue Log Life (WCS)

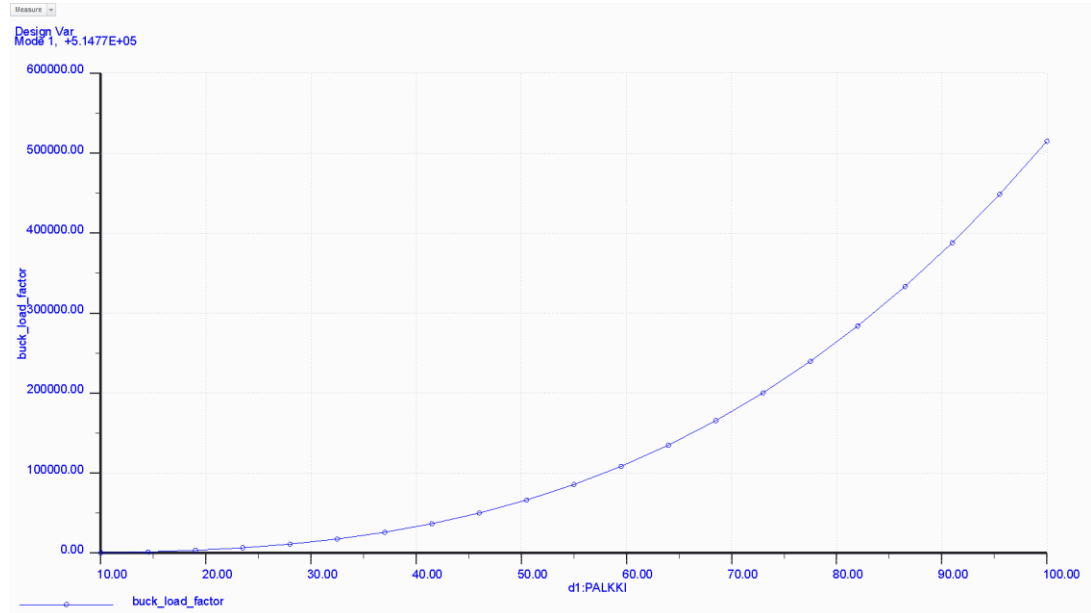


# Vibration simulations



# Feasibility Study

Can be used to analyze how changes in certain inputs affect the output



# Optimization

## Variables

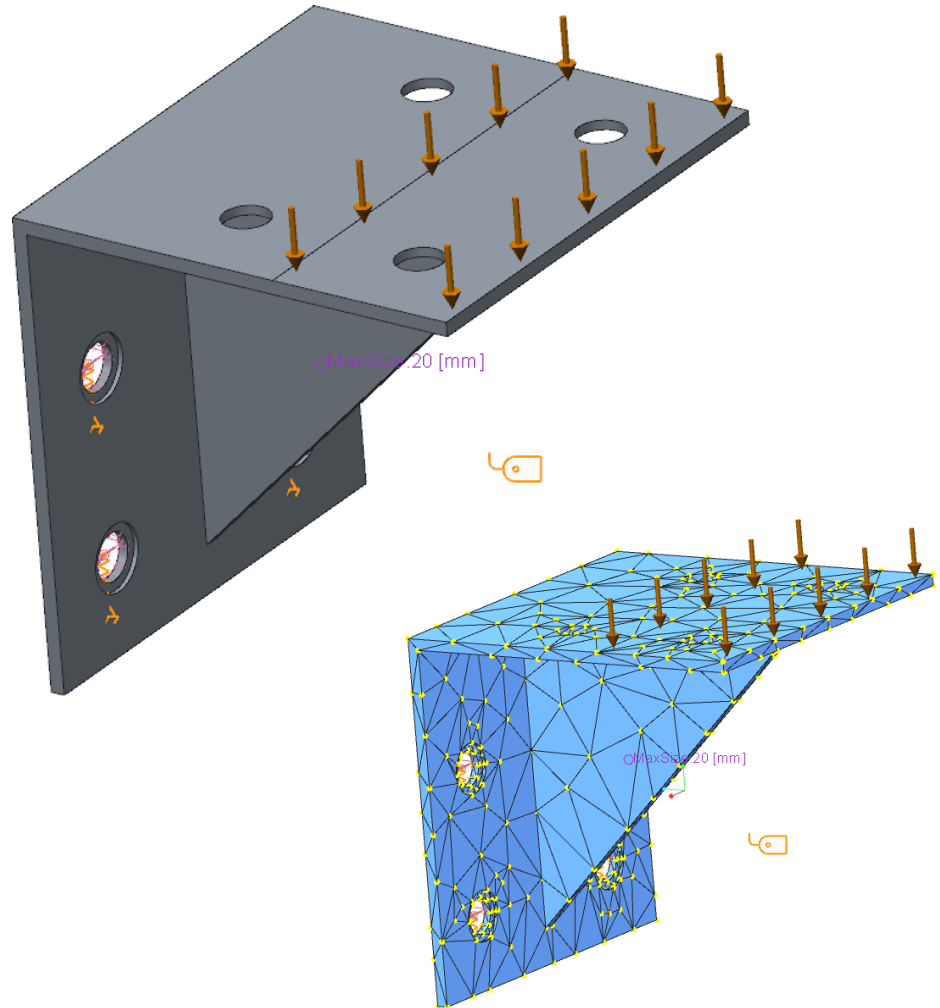
- Main thickness (1 - 5 mm)
- Rib thickness (1 - 5 mm)

## Constraint

- Stress less than 250 MPa

## Goal

- Minimize mass



# Example Software

## Stand-alone

- Abaqus
- Ansys
- Comsol
- Femap

## Integrated into CAD for ex.

- Creo Simulate
- Catia Simulia
- NX Nastran



# Thermal Simulations



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# Thermal Simulation Case

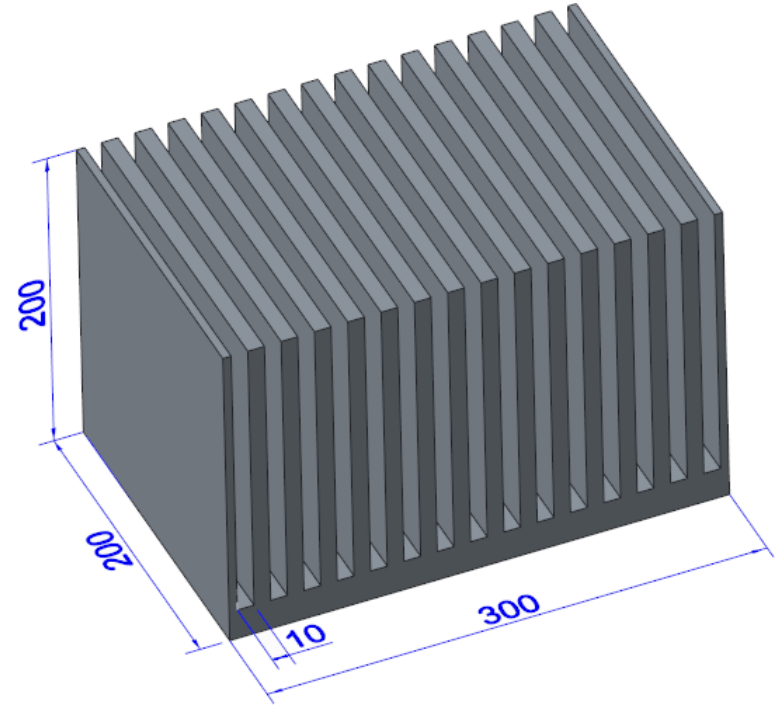
**Case cooling rib**

**Material steel**

**150 W load at the bottom**

**No airflow**

- Conduction
- Radiation





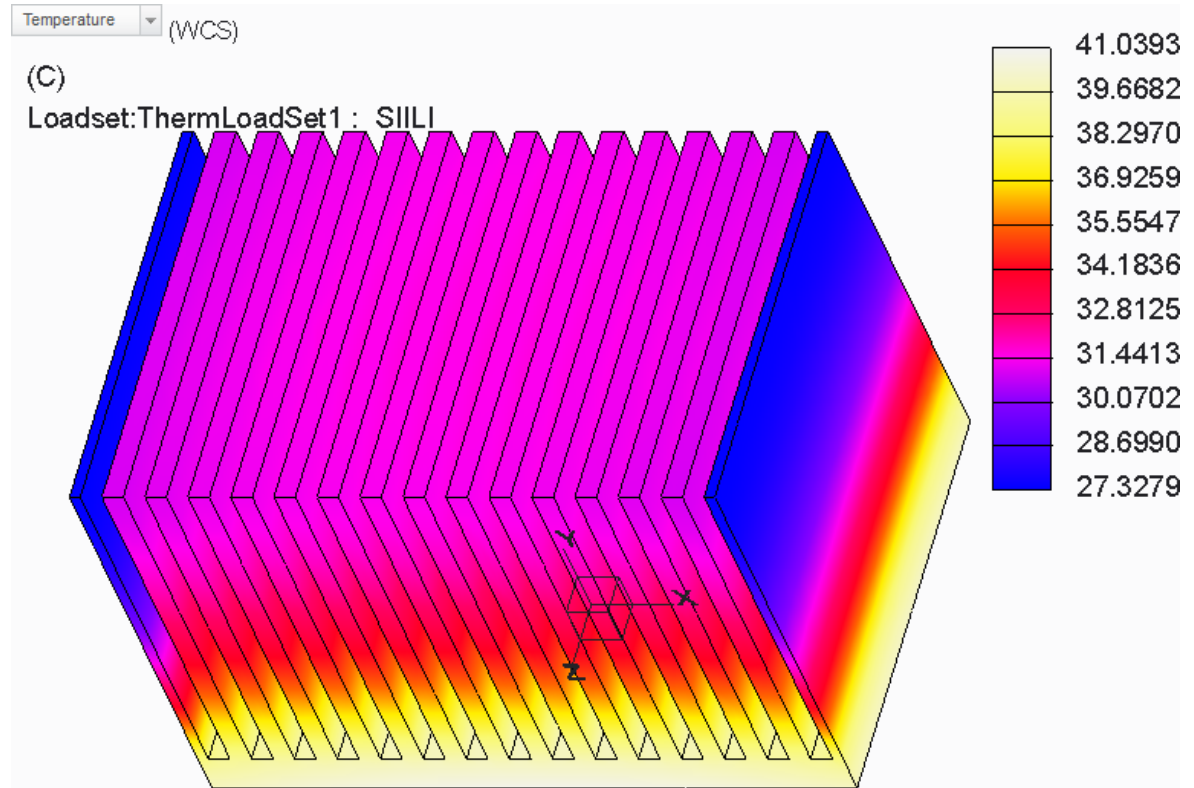
# Thermal Simulation Case

10 mm ribs

Max T 41,0 °C

Only conduction

- Steel-to-air

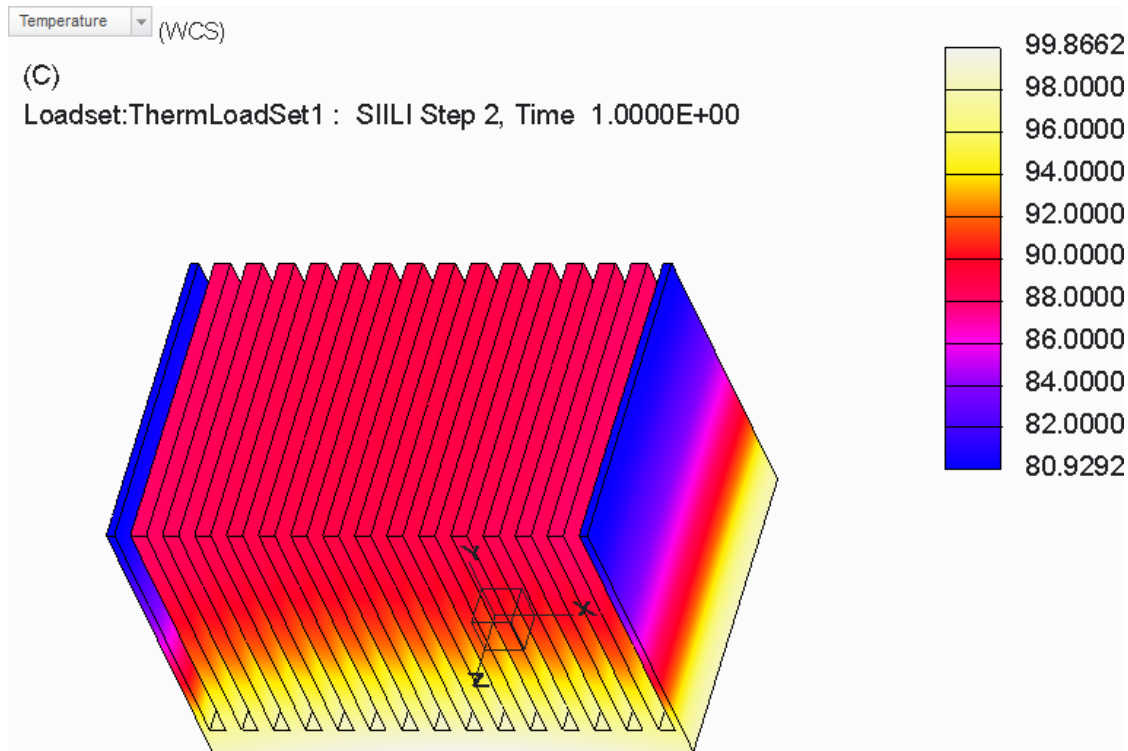


# Thermal Simulation Case

**10 mm ribs**

**Max T 99,9 °C**

**Only radiation**



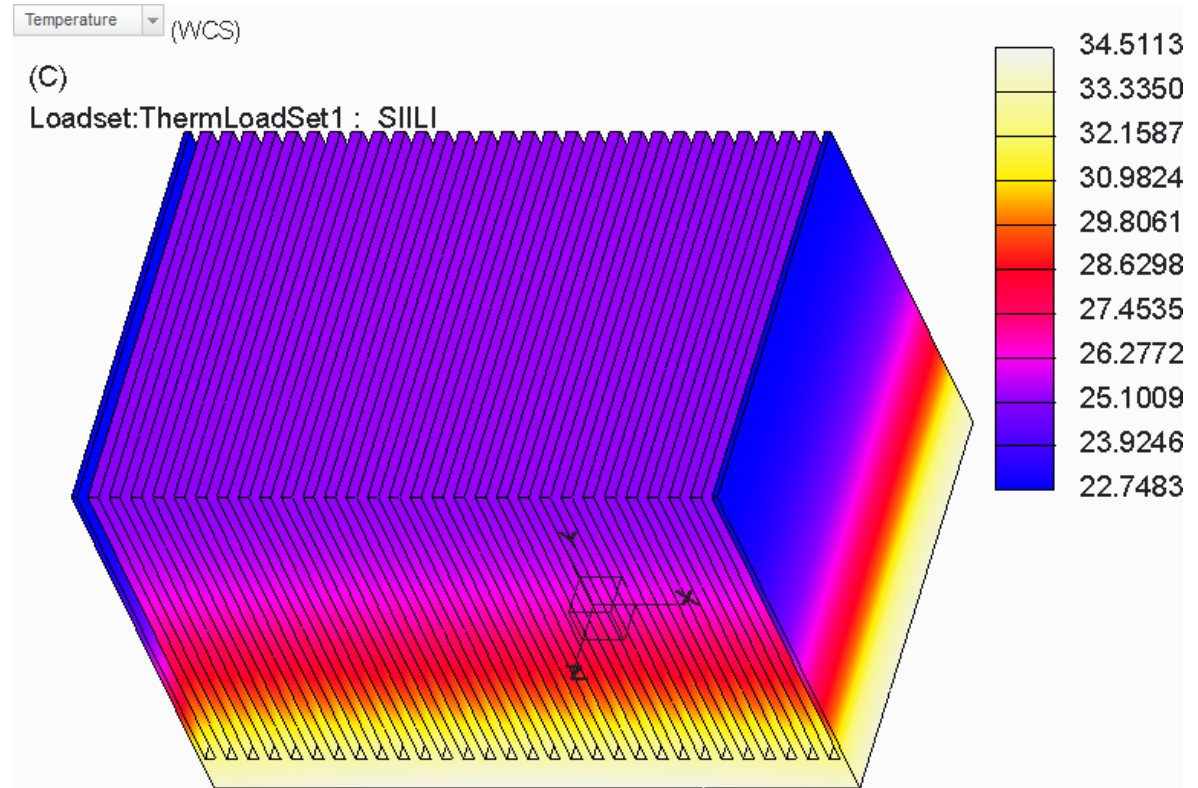
# Thermal Simulation Case

5 mm ribs

Max T 35,5 °C

Only conduction

- Steel-to-air

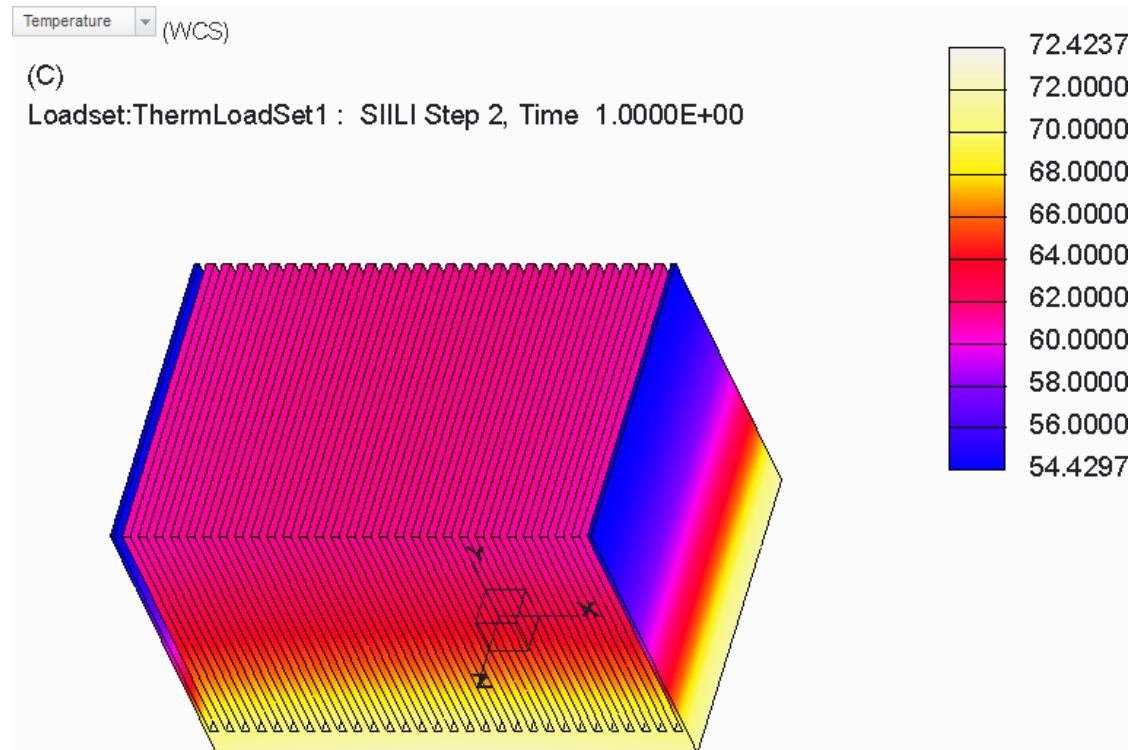


# Thermal Simulation Case

5 mm ribs

Max T 72,4 °C

Only radiation

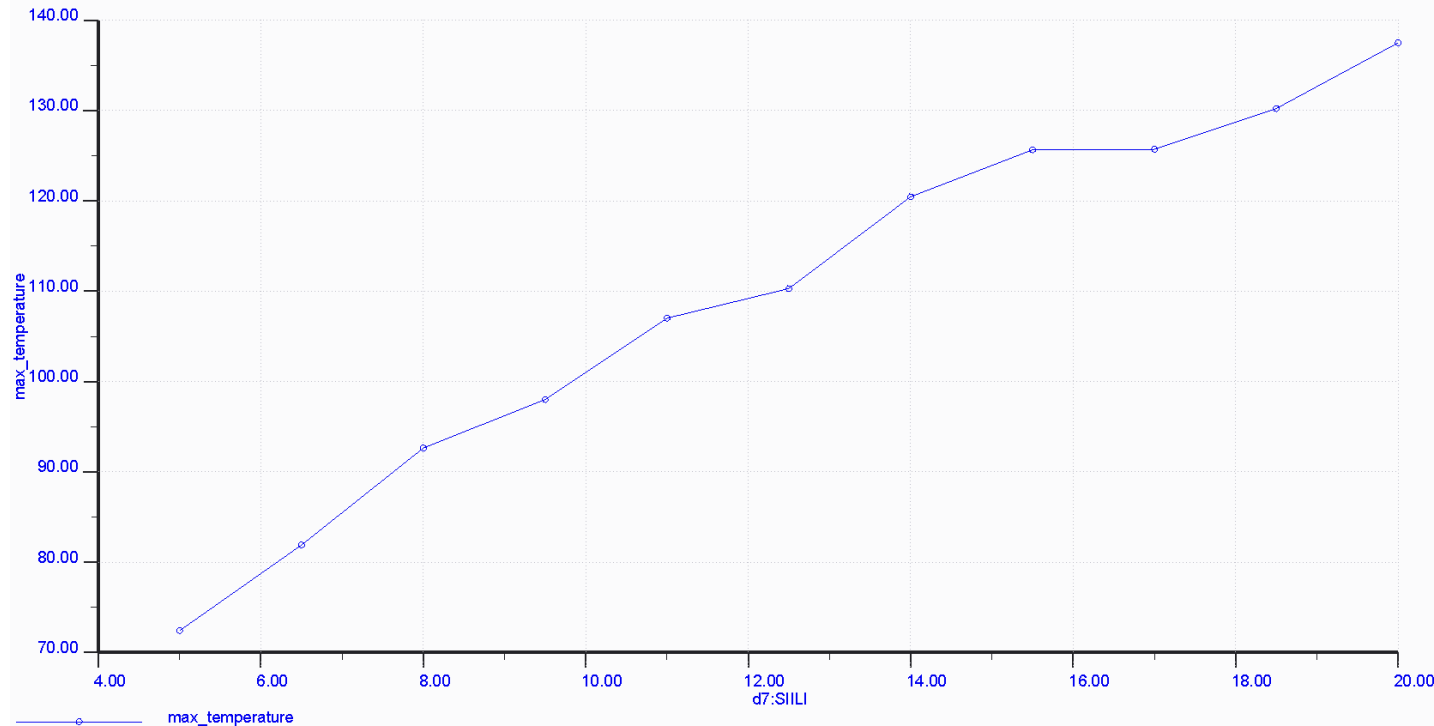


# Feasibility Study

Rib thickness  
as input  
between 5...20  
mm

Radiation

(C) Design Var  
LoadSet: ThermLoadSet1 : SIILI



# Final Words

# Engineer's Responsibility

**Crap in → Crap out**

**If simulation model inputs are incorrect → result is also**

**Use your time to validate your model**

- Colorful picture itself isn't any result





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