

# Finite Elemente für Plattentragwerke

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## 1 Näherungslösungen mit Finiten Elementen

### 1.1 Implementierung des nichtkonformen Ansatzes bei JULIA

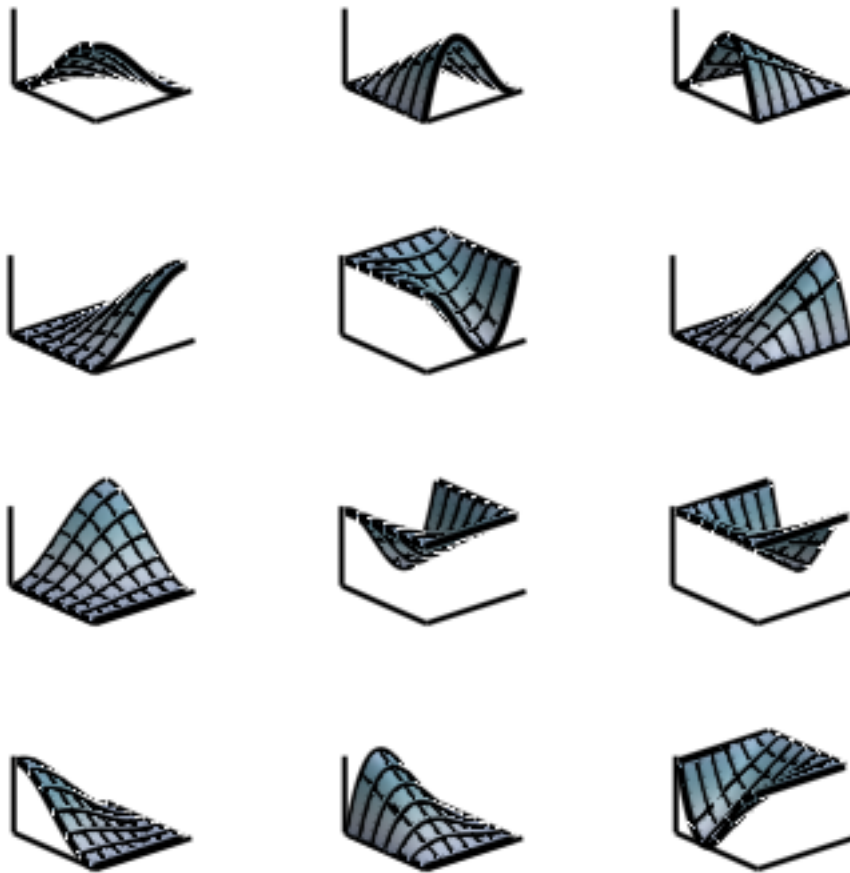
Wiederholung: *nichtkonformer Ansatz*

### 1.2 Shape functions der unkonformen Lösung

```
include("setup.jl")
GLMakie.activate!()
f1 =Figure(size=(200, 200))
display(H4)
fplot3d(H4, fig=f1)
```

WARNING: using Plots.Plots in module Main conflicts with an existing identifier.  
WARNING: using Topologies.entities in module Main conflicts with an existing identifier.

```
12-element Vector{AbstractMapping{StaticArraysCore.SVector{2, <:Real}, Real}}:
-0.125x13x2-0.125x1x23+0.125x13+0.0x1x22+0.125x23+0.5x1x2+0.0x22-0.375x1-0.375x2+0.25
-0.125x13x2+0.125x13+0.125x12x2-0.125x12+0.125x1x2-0.125x1-0.125x2+0.125
-0.0x13x2-0.125x1x23+0.0x13+0.125x1x22+0.125x23+0.125x1x2-0.125x22-0.125x1-0.125x2+0.125
0.125x13x2+0.125x1x23-0.125x13+0.125x23-0.5x1x2+0.375x1-0.375x2+0.25
-0.125x13x2+0.0x1x23+0.125x13-0.125x12x2+0.0x1x22+0.0x23+0.125x12+0.125x1x2+0.0x22-0.125x1+0.125
-0.0x13x2+0.125x1x23+0.0x13+0.0x12x2-0.125x1x22+0.125x23-0.125x1x2-0.125x22+0.125x1-0.125x2+0.125
-0.125x13x2-0.125x1x23-0.125x13+0.0x1x22-0.125x23+0.5x1x2+0.0x22+0.375x1+0.375x2+0.25
0.125x13x2+0.0x1x23+0.125x13+0.125x12x2+0.125x12-0.125x1x2-0.125x1-0.125x2-0.125
-0.0x13x2+0.125x1x23+0.0x13+0.125x1x22+0.125x23-0.125x1x2+0.125x22-0.125x1-0.125x2-0.125
0.125x13x2+0.125x1x23+0.125x13-0.125x23-0.5x1x2-0.375x1+0.375x2+0.25
0.125x13x2+0.0x1x23+0.125x13-0.125x12x2+0.0x1x22+0.0x23-0.125x12-0.125x1x2+0.0x22-0.125x1+0.125
-0.0x13x2-0.125x1x23+0.0x13+0.0x12x2-0.125x1x22+0.125x23+0.0x12+0.125x1x2+0.125x22+0.125x1-0.125x2
```



```

m, w = plate(p, 3);
NN = 4 * nnodes(m)
nb = collect(m.groups[:boundarynodes])
ni = [i for i in 1:nnodes(m) if i ∉ nb]
adofs = idxDOFs(ni, 4)
NNa = length(adofs);

idxDOFs(nodeindices(face(m,1)),3)

```

12-element Vector{Int64}:

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
16
17
18
13
14
15

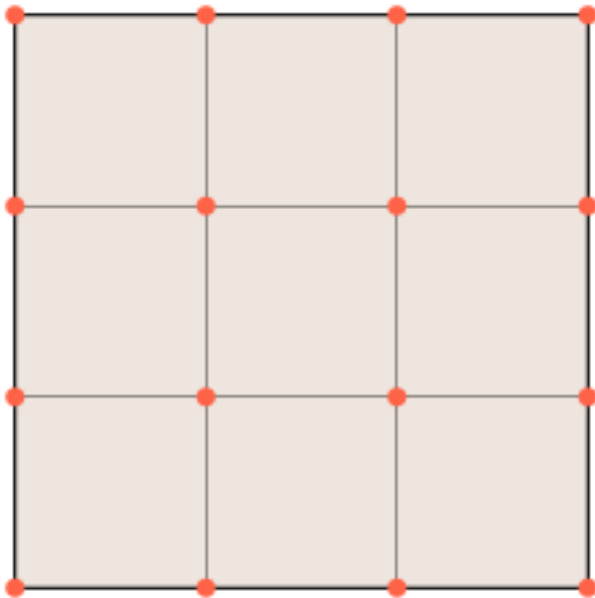
```

### 1.3 Anwendungsbeispiel

- Deckenplatte  $8\text{m} \times 8\text{m}$
- Allseitig eingespannt gelagert
- $E = 31000 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$  und  $\nu = 0$
- Dicke  $d = 20\text{cm}$ ,
- Belastung  $q = 5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$
- Kirchhoff-Plattentheorie

$\nu = 0$  für Vergleich mit Czerny-Tafeln

```
f2 = mkfig(a3d=false, w=150, h=150)
mplot!(m, edgesvisible=true, nodesvisible=true, edgelinewidth =
0.2, featureedgelinewidth=0.5, nodesize=5)
f2
```



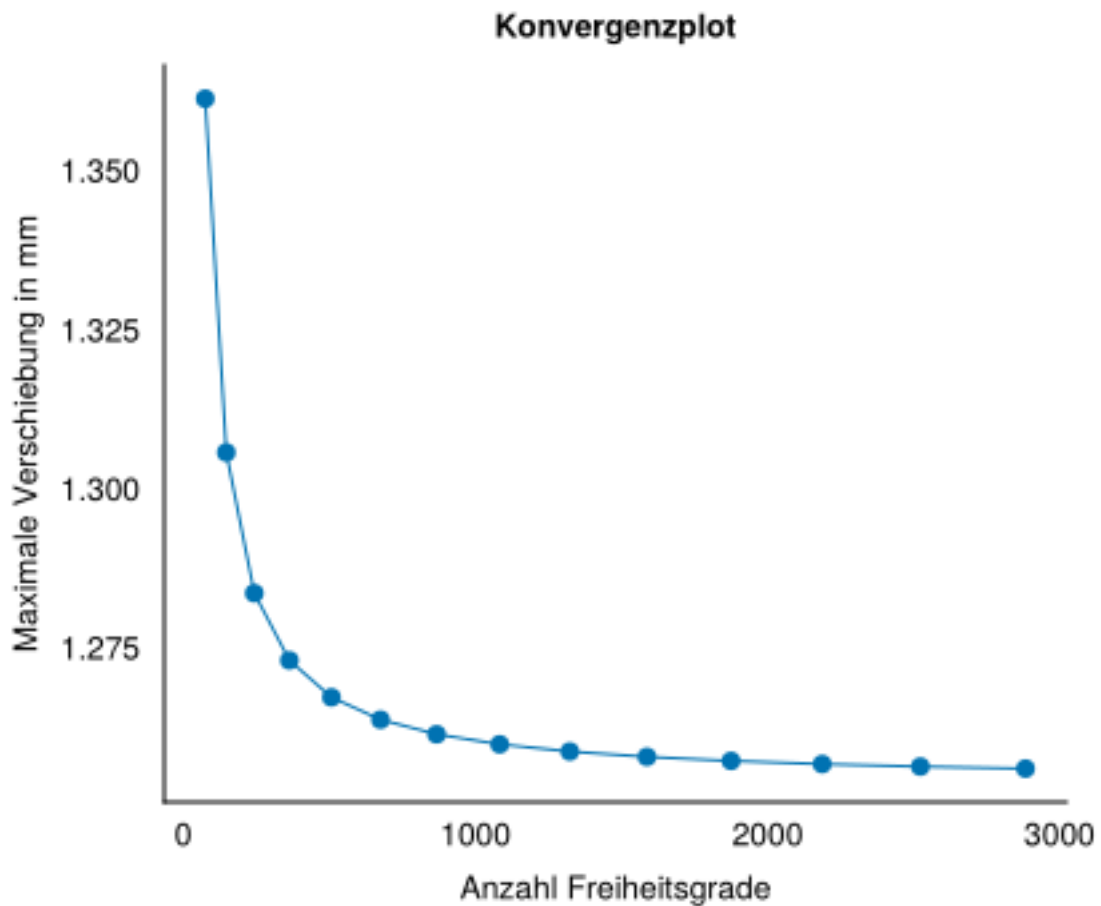
### 1.4 Konvergenzplot

Zusammenhang zwischen der Anzahl an Freiheitsgraden und der maximalen Verschiebung. Es ist erkennbar, dass mit steigender Anzahl an Freiheitsgraden, also einem feineren Netz, die maximale Verschiebung immer weiter angenähert wird.

```
CairoMakie.activate!()
l = 8
nn = zeros(0);
ww = zeros(0);
for n = 4:2:30
    mn, wn = plate(p, n)
    push!(nn, 3 * nnodes(mn))
    push!(ww, maximum(abs.(wn[1:3:end])))
```

```
end
w_fe = ww[end];
```

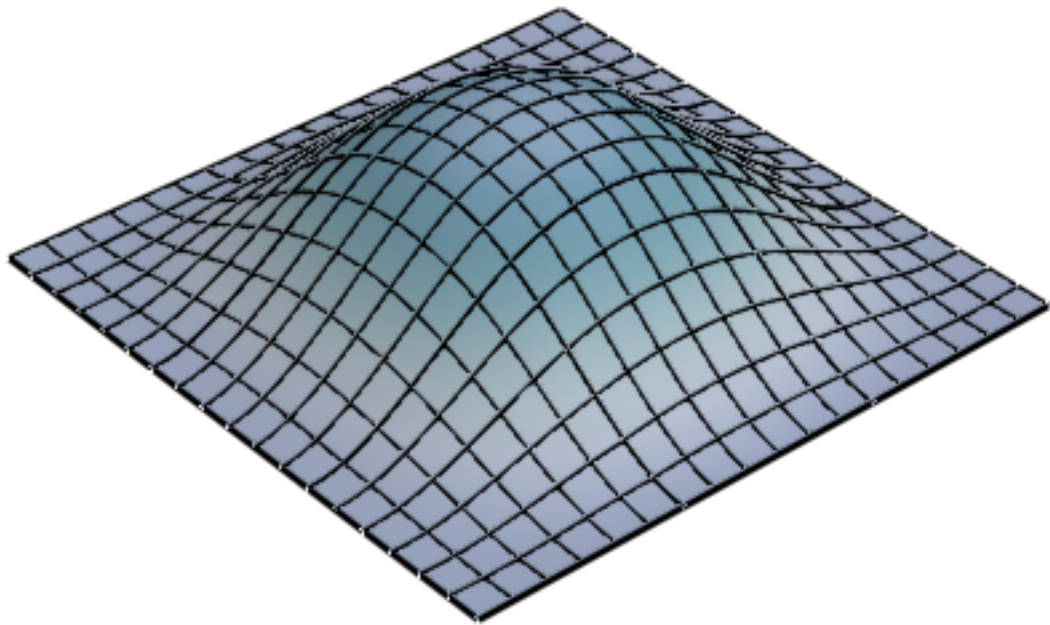
```
fig = Figure(size = (230, 200), fontsize = 6, linewidth = 0.5)
Axis(fig[1, 1], title = "Konvergenzplot", xlabel="Anzahl Freiheitsgrade", ylabel="Maximale Verschiebung in mm", spinewidth= 0.5)
scatterlines!(nn, ww*1000, markersize = 5)
fig
```



## 1.5 Ergebnisse der Verformung

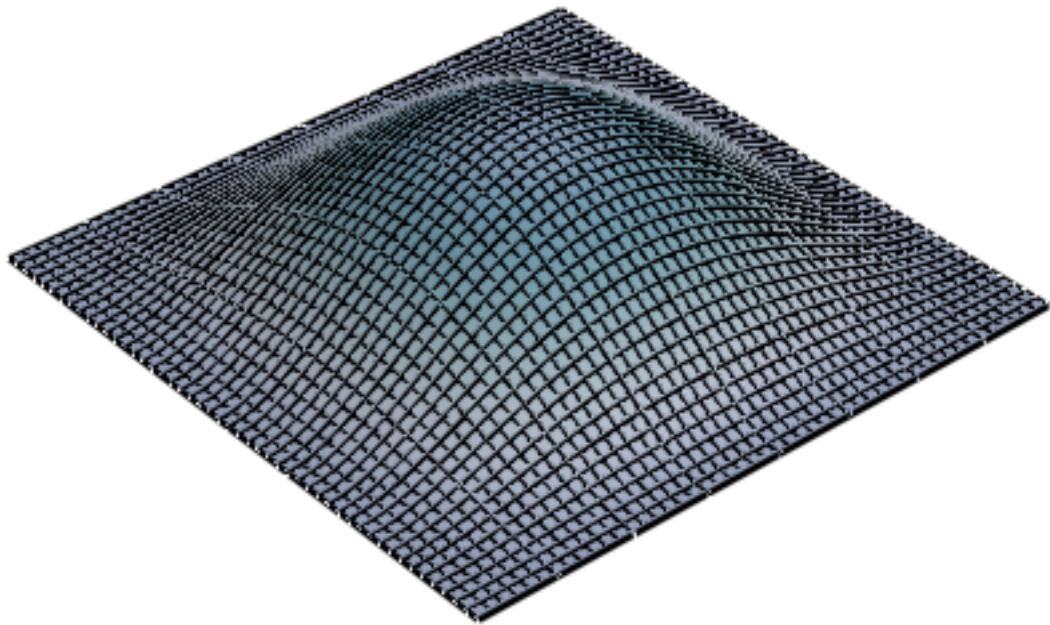
Plot der Verformung mit 9 Elementen

```
plotsol(p,3)
```



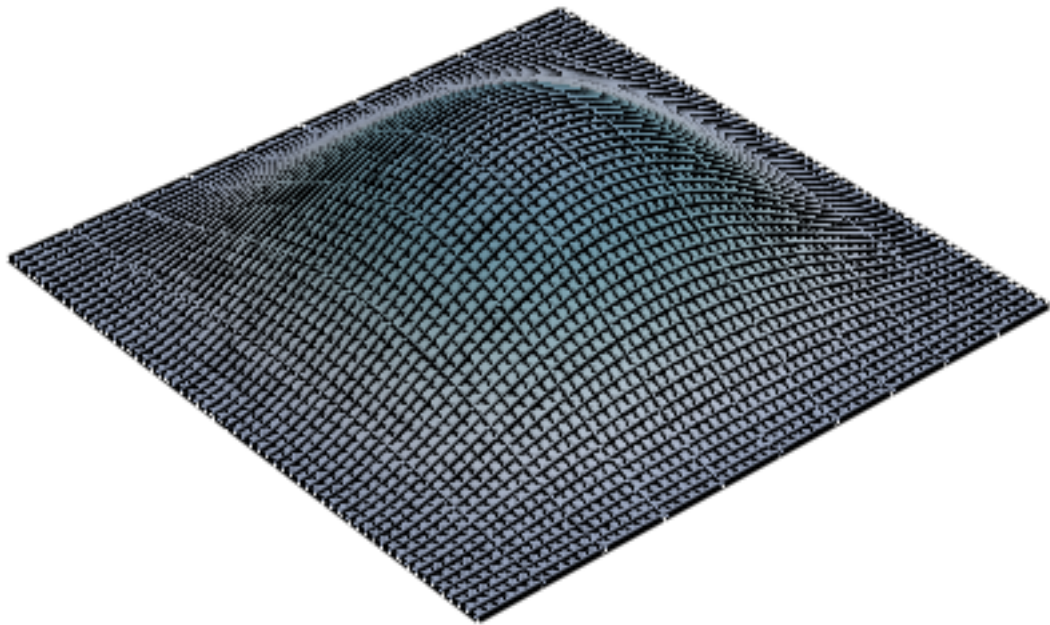
Plot der Verformung mit 64 Elementen

```
plotsol(p,8)
```



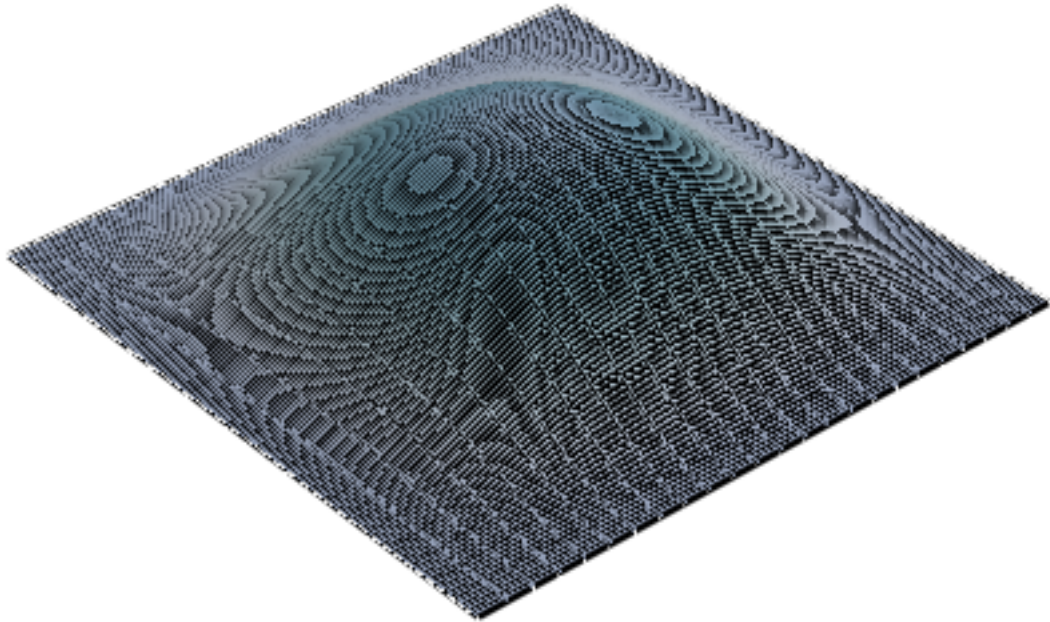
Plot der Verformung mit 100 Elementen

```
plotsol(p,10)
```



Plot der Verformung mit 576 Elementen

```
plotsol(p,24)
```



## 1.6 Schnittgrößen

```
include("setup.jl")
p.E = 34000e6
p.v = 0.2
m, wHat = plate(p, 20)
m.data[:post]
f3 = face(m,3)
m.data[:post](f3, :mx)
```

```
0.10358315273364216x1x2 - 0.15599027980834823x1 + 0.07343200691307375x2 - 0.6946643214133795
```

```
include("setup.jl")

set_theme!(theme_minimal())

update_theme!(
    colormap=:redblue,
    color=3,
    faceplotzscale=1,
    faceplotnpoints=15,
    edgesvisible=true,
    featureedgelinewidth=2.5
```



```
)  
plotr(m, :mx, "Biegemoment mx", (-17, 17), a3d=false)
```

```
klappt  
klappt
```

Biegemoment  $m_x$  | min:

