



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD (3)

EXERCISE

Milano, 30 May 2017

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Exercise

DATA:

Beam Properties

Mass per unit length

$$m = 19.5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Flexural rigidity

$$EJ = 1.1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Nm}^2$$

Axial stiffness

$$EA = 5.15 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N}$$

Lumped mass

$$m_c = 20 \text{ kg}$$

Springs

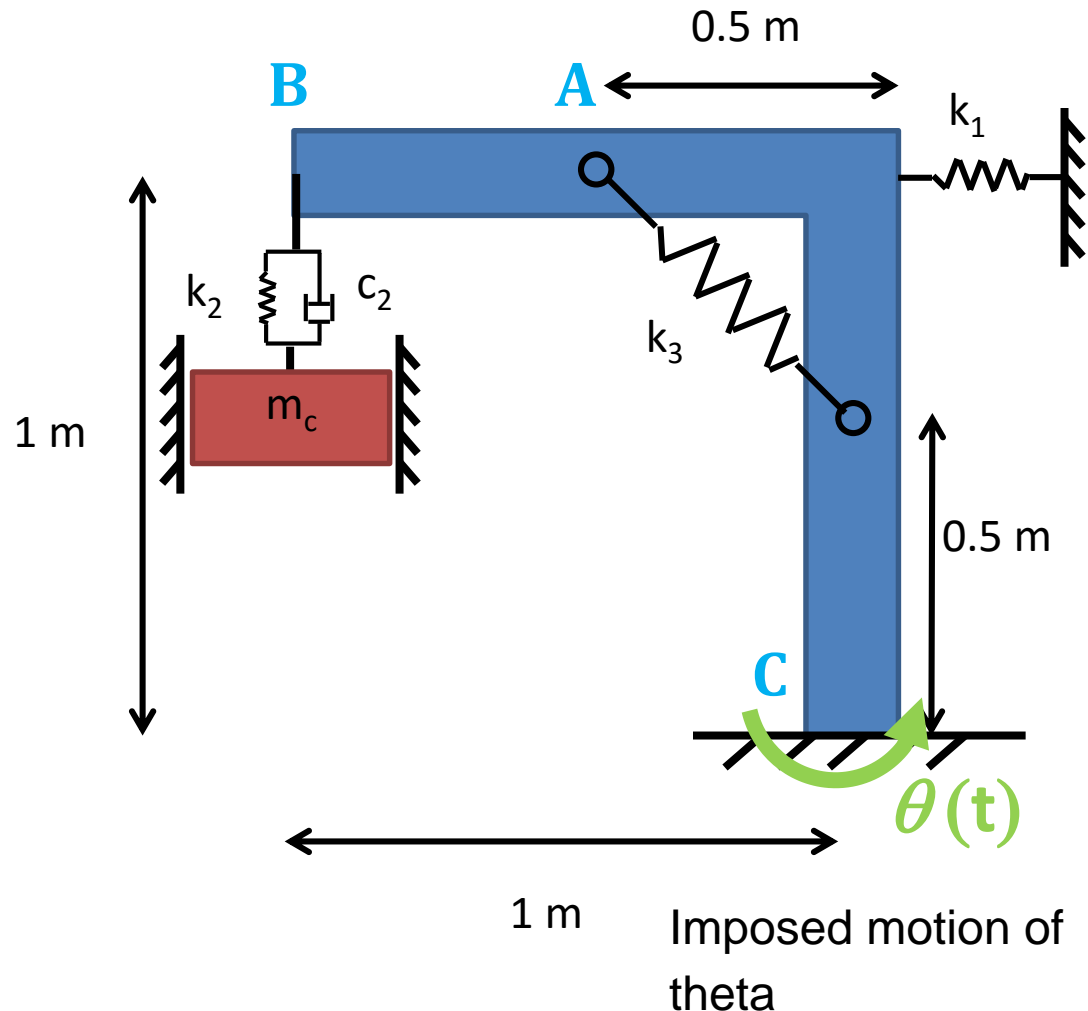
$$k_1 = 2.0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}$$

$$k_2 = 3.0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}$$

$$k_3 = 2.0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}$$

Damper

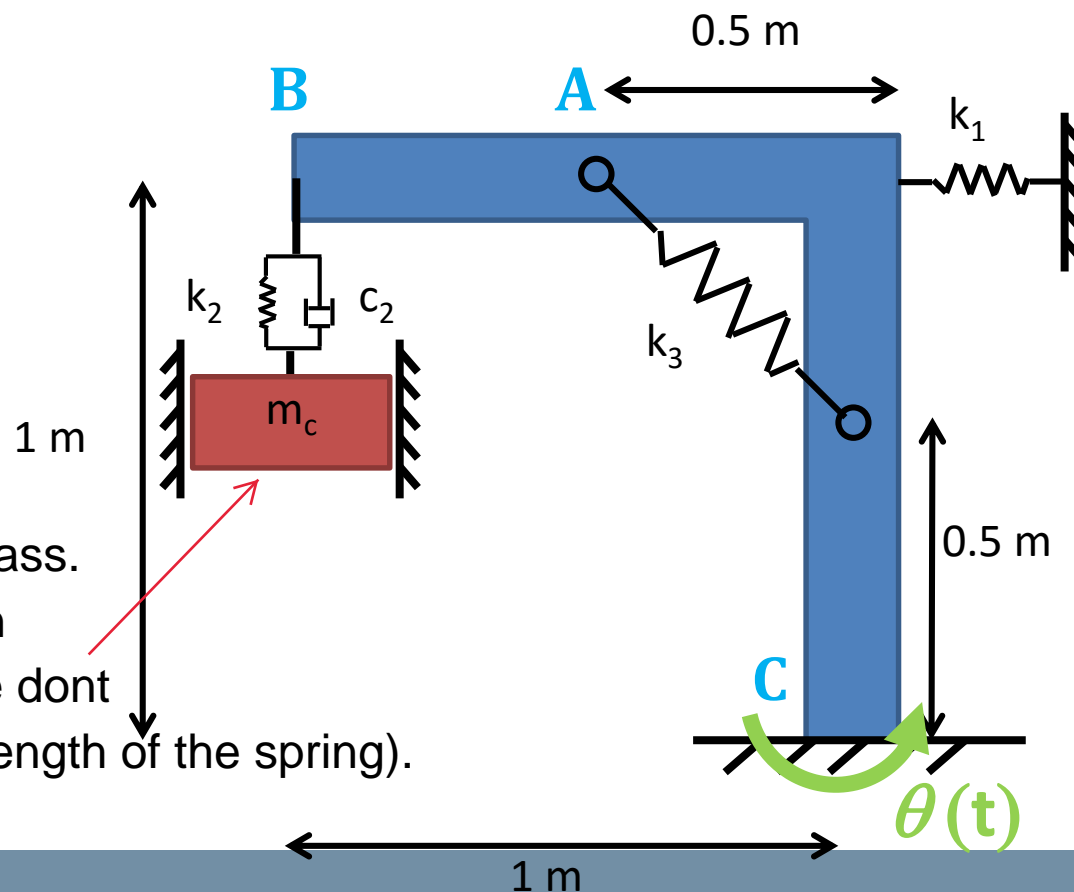
$$C_2 = 310 \text{ Ns/m}$$



Exercise

We want to:

1. Define mesh for the analysis up to 200 Hz; f_{\max}
2. Calculate the first 3 natural frequencies and the related mode shapes;
3. Calculate the FRFs Y_A/θ and Y_B/θ , where: $\theta(t) = \theta_0 \cdot \cos(\Omega t)$

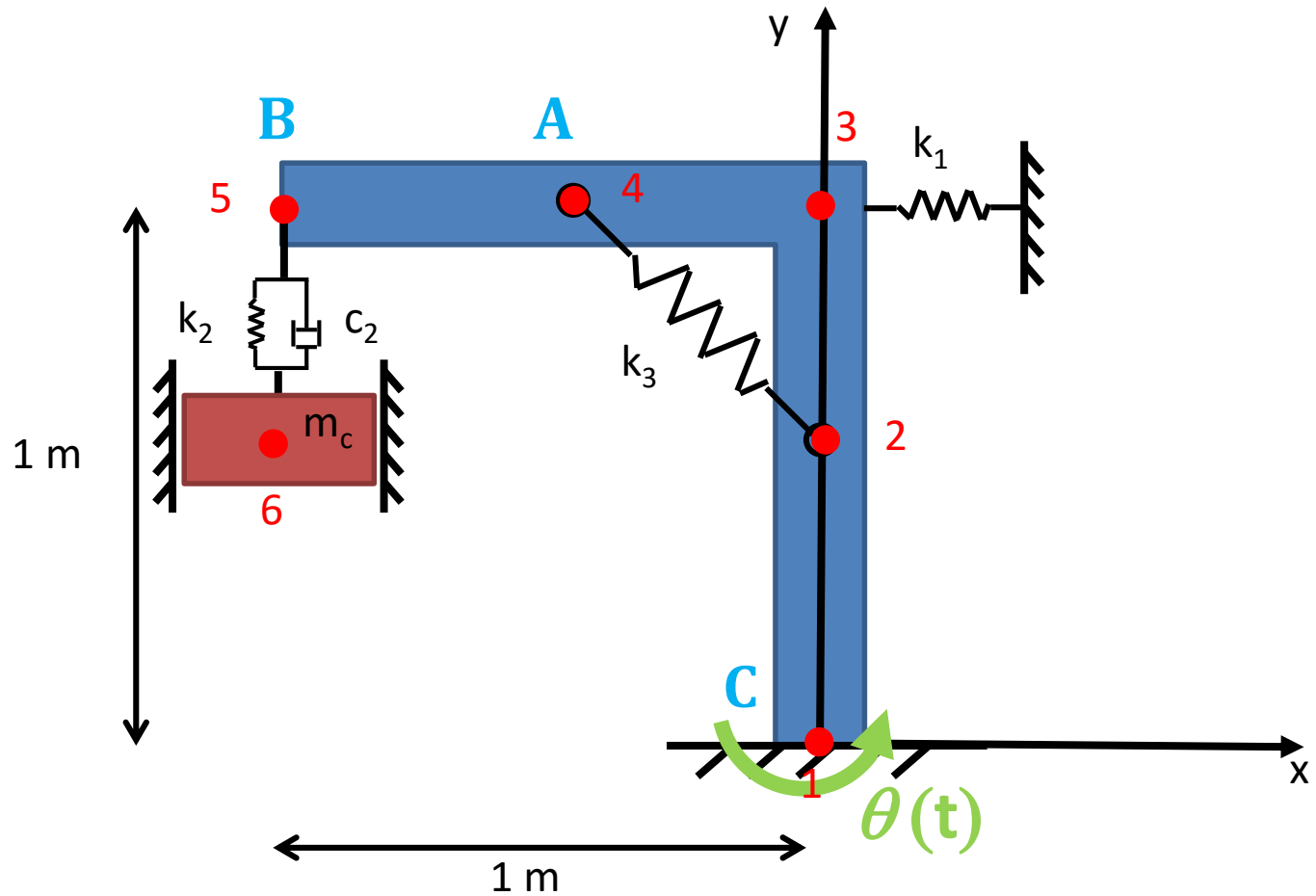


One node for the mass.
The vertical position
does not matter (we don't
consider the initial length of the spring).



Definition of length of beam finite element

Length of beam finite element $l_{fe} = 0.5 \text{ m}$



Assembly of Mass Matrix

$[M_{FF}]_{13 \times 13}$

$[M_{FC}]_{13 \times 5}$

$[M] =$

7,24	0,00	0,00	1,25	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,25	0,00	-0,15	0,00	0,00
0,00	6,50	0,00	0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,05	-0,15	0,00	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,00	-0,02	0,00	0,00
1,25	0,00	-0,15	6,87	0,00	0,26	1,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	6,87	-0,26	0,00	1,25	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,15	0,00	-0,02	0,26	-0,26	0,05	0,00	-0,15	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	6,50	0,00	0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,25	-0,15	0,00	7,24	0,00	0,00	1,25	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00	-0,15	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	3,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,25	-0,15	0,00	3,62	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	-0,02	0,00	0,26	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1,25	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,62	0,00	-0,26	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,25	0,00	0,00	0,00
-0,15	0,00	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,26	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

$[M_{CF}]_{5 \times 13}$

$[M_{CC}]_{5 \times 5}$



Assembly of the Stiffness Matrix – Spring K1

$[K_{FF}]_{13 \times 13}$

$[K_{FC}]_{13 \times 5}$

$[K] =$

22120000	-1000000	0	-10560000	0	-2640000	-1000000	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	0	2640000	0	0
-1000000	2061000000	0	0	-1030000000	0	1000000	-1000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	0
0	0	1760000	2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	440000	0	0
-10560000	0	2640000	1042560000	0	2640000	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	1040560000	-2640000	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2640000	0	440000	2640000	-2640000	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1000000	1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	2061000000	-1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000000	-1000000	0	0	-10560000	2640000	-1000000	22120000	0	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	0	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	2640000	0	13560000	2640000	-3000000	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	2640000	880000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3000000	0	3000000	0	0	0	0	0
-10560000	0	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10560000	0	-2640000	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0
2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	880000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$[K_{CF}]_{5 \times 13}$

$[K_{CC}]_{5 \times 5}$

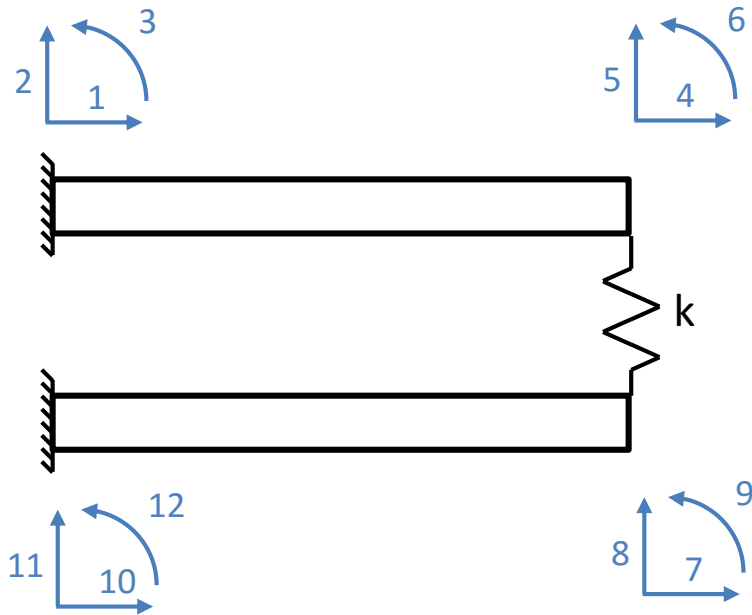
○ Contribution due to k_1 spring



Internal constraints

Like k2 and k3

How do I handle an internal spring?



The potential energy of the spring is:

$$V = \frac{1}{2}k(u_5 - u_8)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}k(u_5^2 - u_5u_8 - u_8u_5 + u_8^2)$$

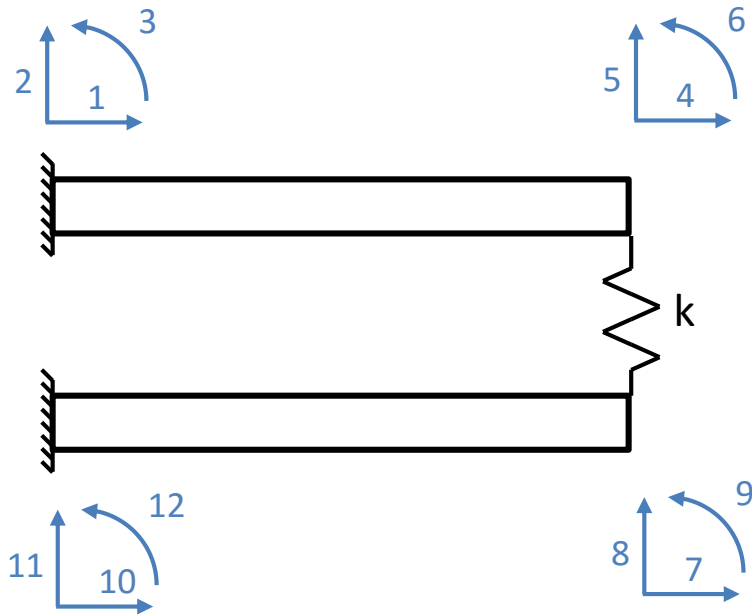
2 positive contributions

2 negative contributions



Internal constraints

How do I handle an internal spring?



$$k_{tot} = \begin{bmatrix} \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \boxed{k} & \dots & \boxed{-k} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \boxed{-k} & \dots & \boxed{k} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow 5 \\ \leftarrow 8 \end{matrix}$$

The matrix k_{tot} represents the stiffness matrix for the system. The diagonal elements are k and $-k$, indicating the internal spring constraint. The matrix is symmetric, and the degrees of freedom 5 and 8 are highlighted as the primary degrees of freedom for the spring.



Assembly of the Stiffness Matrix – Spring K2

$[K_{FF}]_{13 \times 13}$

$[K_{FC}]_{13 \times 5}$

$[K] =$

22120000	-1000000	0	-10560000	0	-2640000	-1000000	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	0	2640000	0	0
-1000000	2061000000	0	0	-1030000000	0	1000000	-1000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	0
0	0	1760000	2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	440000	0	0
-10560000	0	2640000	1042560000	0	2640000	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	1040560000	-2640000	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2640000	0	440000	2640000	-2640000	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1000000	1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	2061000000	-1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000000	-1000000	0	0	-10560000	2640000	-1000000	22120000	0	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	0	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	2640000	0	13560000	2640000	-3000000	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	2640000	880000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3000000	0	3000000	0	0	0	0	0
-10560000	0	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10560000	0	-2640000	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0
2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	880000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$[K_{CF}]_{5 \times 13}$

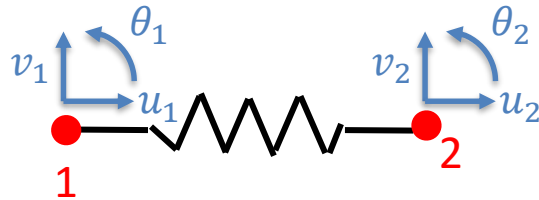
$[K_{CC}]_{5 \times 5}$

○ Contribution due to k_1 spring

○ Contribution due to k_2 spring



Contribution due to the spring “ k_3 ”. We can consider the spring element as a **6 DoFs element** (we don't have any dof corresponding to the direction ok k_3)



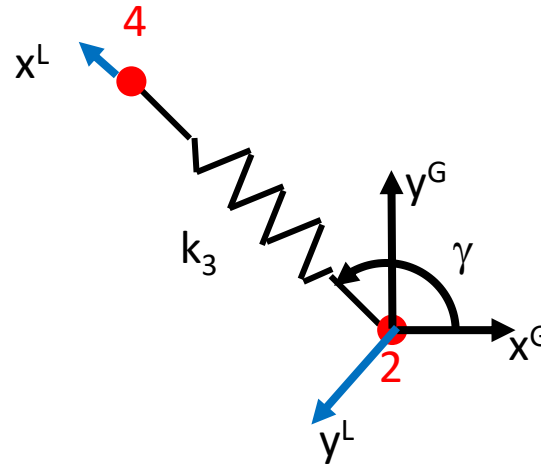
$$\underline{X}_k^L = \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ u_2 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

The stiffness matrix is:

A spring element is a beam element with 0 stiffness on any direction except for the axial one.

$$K_L = \begin{bmatrix} k_3 & 0 & 0 & -k_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -k_3 & 0 & 0 & k_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can project in global coordinates using the same way we use for the FE elements:



$$[\Lambda_{k_3}] = \begin{bmatrix} [\lambda_{k_3}] & [0] \\ [0] & [\lambda_{k_3}] \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad [\lambda_{k_3}] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 \\ -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_G = [\Lambda_{k_3}]^T [K_L] [\Lambda_{k_3}]$$

Assembly of the Stiffness Matrix – Spring K3

$[K_{FF}]_{13 \times 13}$

$[K_{FC}]_{13 \times 5}$

$[K] =$

22120000	-1000000	0	-10560000	0	-2640000	-1000000	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	0	2640000	0	0
-1000000	2061000000	0	0	-1030000000	0	1000000	-1000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	0
0	0	1760000	2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	440000	0	0
-10560000	0	2640000	1042560000	0	2640000	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	1040560000	-2640000	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2640000	0	440000	2640000	-2640000	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1000000	1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	2061000000	-1000000	0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000000	-1000000	0	0	-10560000	2640000	-1000000	22120000	0	0	-10560000	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	0	1760000	0	2640000	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	-1030000000	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10560000	2640000	0	13560000	2640000	-3000000	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	440000	0	2640000	880000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3000000	0	3000000	0	0	0	0	0
-10560000	0	-2640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10560000	0	-2640000	0	0
0	-1030000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1030000000	0	0	0
2640000	0	440000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2640000	0	880000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$[K_{CF}]_{5 \times 13}$

$[K_{CC}]_{5 \times 5}$

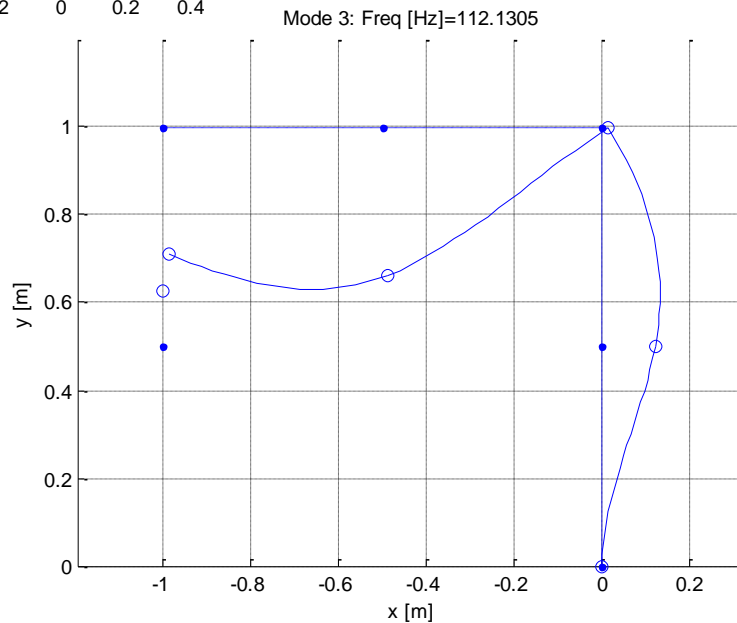
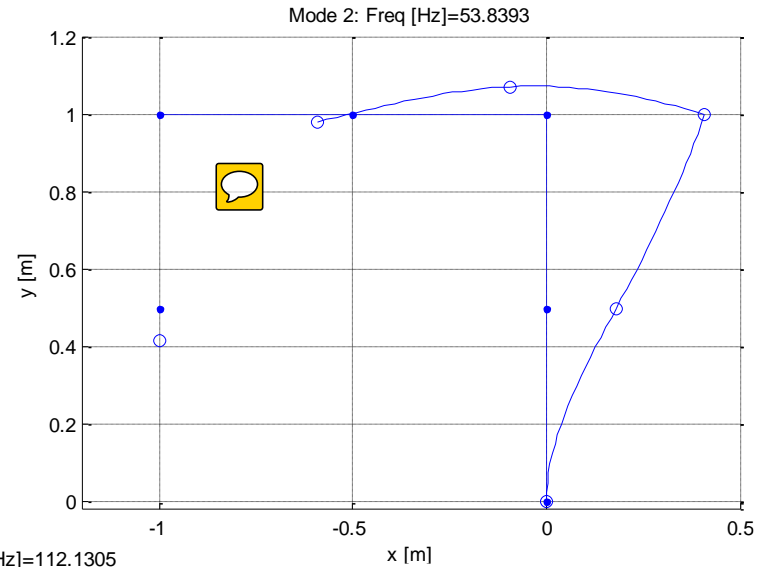
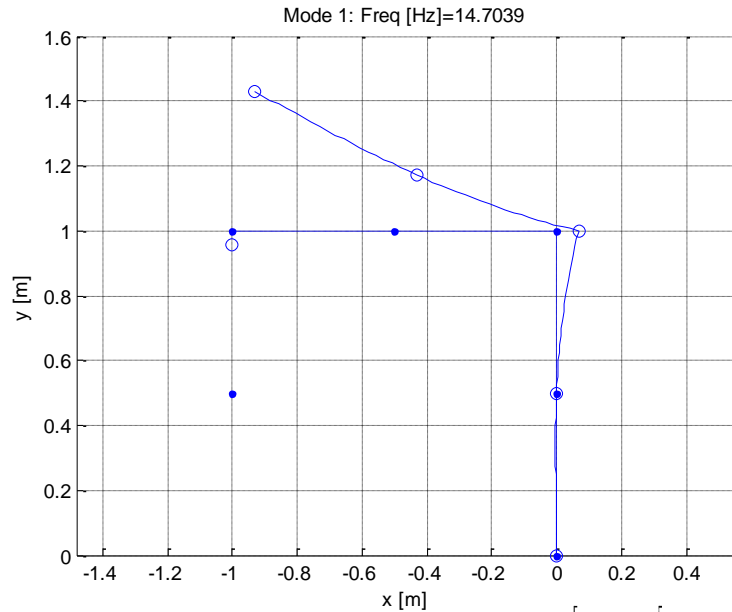
○ Contribution due to k_1 spring

○ Contribution due to k_2 spring

□ Contribution due to k_3 spring



Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes



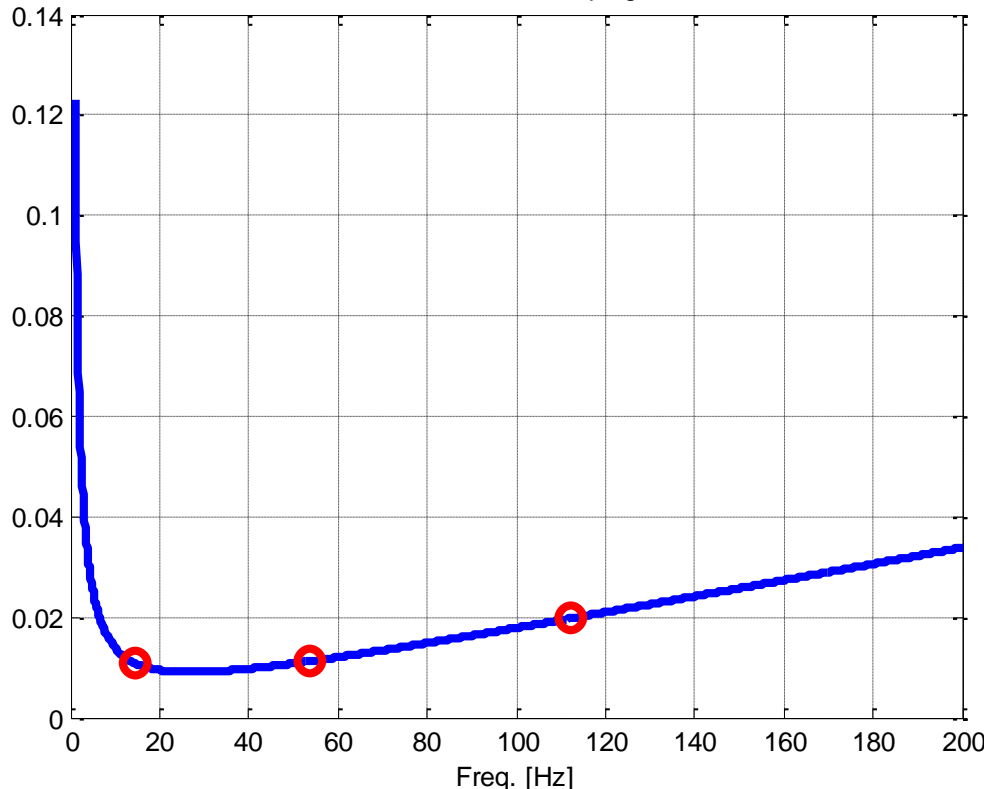
Structural Damping Matrix



As an example, from experimental analysis $h_1 = 0.01$, $h_2 = 0.015$ and $h_3 = 0.018$. We want to estimate α and β parameters by using the method of least square.

$$h_i = \frac{c_i}{2m_i\omega_{n,i}} = \frac{\alpha}{2\omega_{n,i}} + \frac{\beta\omega_{n,i}}{2}$$

Non-dimensional damping ratio



$$\alpha = 1.55 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\beta = 5.28 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

$$[C_s] = \alpha[M] + \beta[K]$$

Overconstrained system of equations -> not exact solution -> we can compute alpha and beta to have a damping as close as possible to h_1 , h_2 and h_3 on the first 3 modes. Matlab does it automatically,



Assembly of Damping Matrix

$[C_{FF}]_{13 \times 13}$

$[C_{FC}]_{13 \times 5}$

$[C] =$

1180	-53	0	-556	0	-139	-53	53	0	0	0	0	0	-556	0	139	0	0
-53	108897	0	0	-54415	0	53	-53	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54415	0	0	0
0	0	93	139	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-139	0	23	0	0
-556	0	139	55091	0	140	-54415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-54415	0	0	54986	-140	0	-556	-139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-139	0	23	140	-140	93	0	139	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-53	53	0	-54415	0	0	108897	-53	0	-54415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	-53	0	0	-556	139	-53	1180	0	0	-556	-139	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-139	23	0	0	93	0	139	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	-54415	0	0	54422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-556	139	0	1032	140	-468	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-139	23	0	140	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-468	0	499	0	0	0	0	0
-556	0	-139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	-140	0	0
0	-54415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54422	0	0	0
139	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-140	0	47	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$[C_{CF}]_{5 \times 13}$

$[C_{CC}]_{5 \times 5}$



Reaction force

Remember the equation of motion for the system

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{FF} & M_{FC} \\ M_{CF} & M_{CC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_F \\ \ddot{x}_C \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{FF} & C_{FC} \\ C_{CF} & C_{CC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_F \\ \dot{x}_C \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_{FF} & K_{FC} \\ K_{CF} & K_{CC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_F \\ x_C \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

In this problem $x_C = [0 \dots \theta_0 e^{i\Omega t} \dots 0]$ therefore known unknown

$$M_{FF}\ddot{x}_F + M_{FC}\ddot{x}_C + C_{FF}\dot{x}_F + C_{FC}\dot{x}_C + K_{FF}x_F + K_{FC}x_C = F$$



Reaction force

Assuming

$$x_F = x_0 e^{i\Omega t}$$

And

$$x_C = x_{C0} e^{i\Omega t}$$

In this problem $F = \underline{0}$ therefore

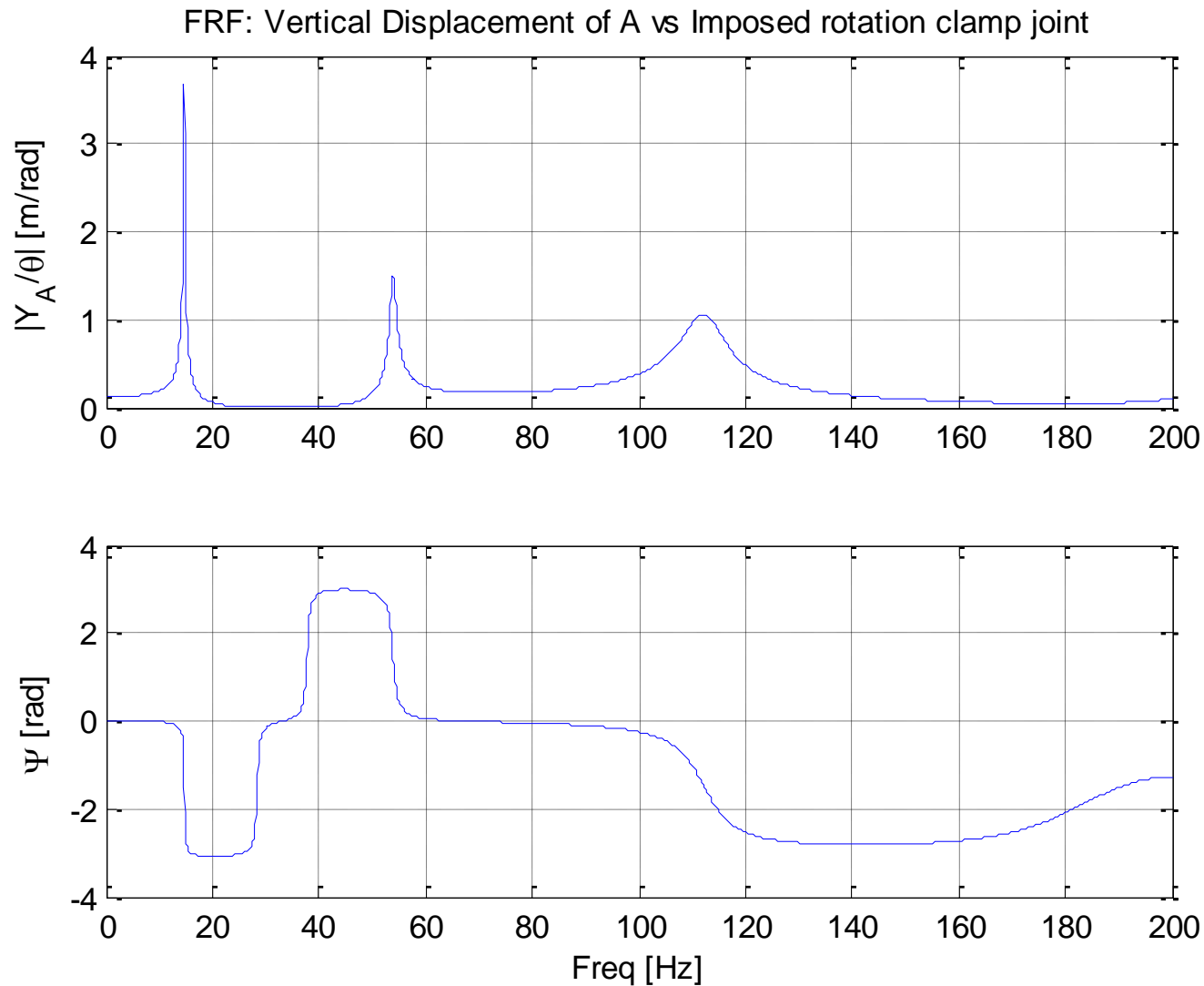
$$(-\Omega^2 M_{FF} + i\Omega C_{FF} \dot{x}_F + K_{FF})x_F e^{i\Omega t} = -(-\Omega^2 M_{FC} + i\Omega C_{FC} \dot{x}_F + K_{FC})x_{C0} e^{i\Omega t} \quad \text{+/- F}$$

$$x_F = (-\Omega^2 M_{FF} + i\Omega C_{FF} \square + K_{FF})^{-1} (-\Omega^2 M_{FC} + i\Omega C_{FC} \square + K_{FC})x_C$$



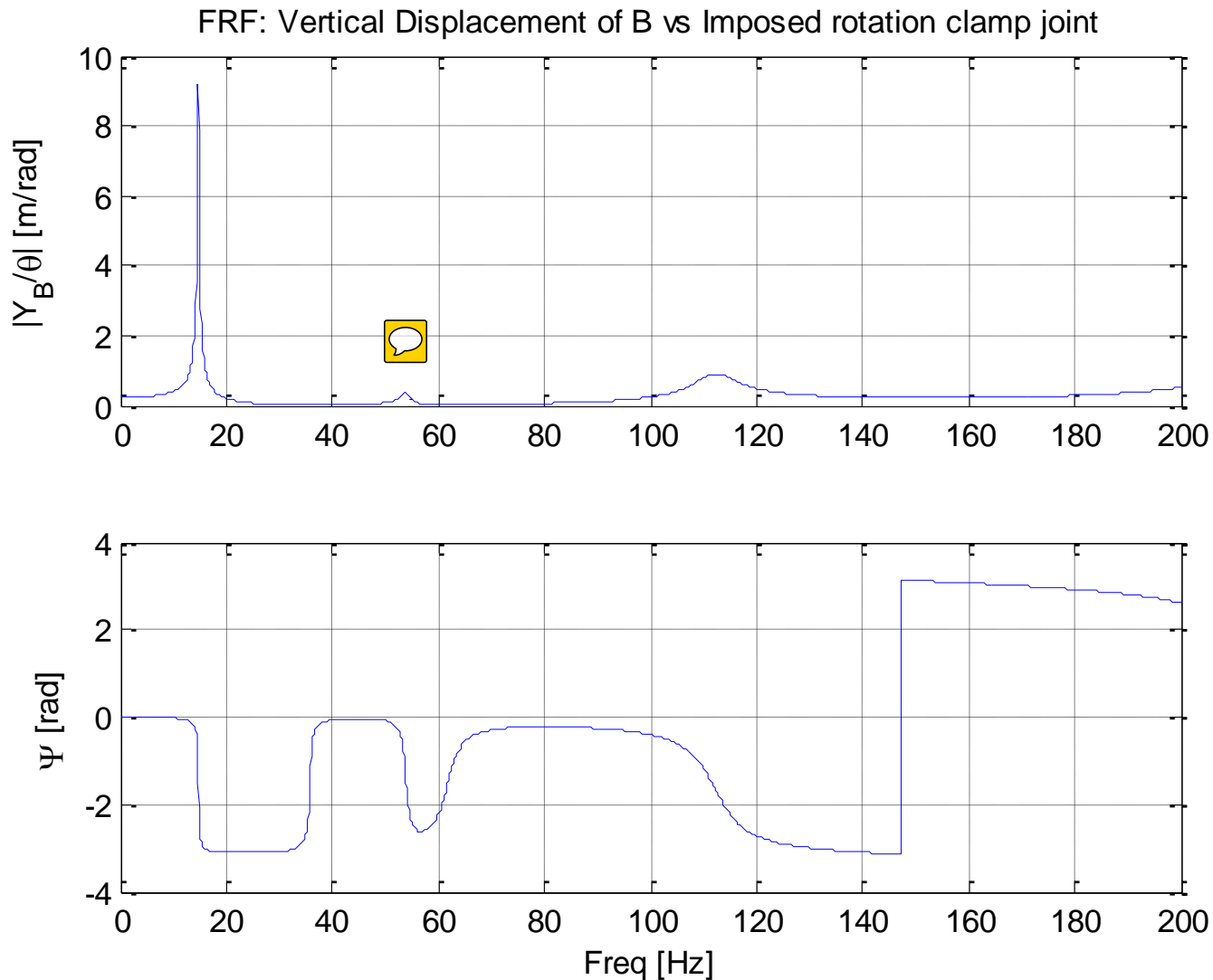
Frequency Response Function

$$\text{FRF } Y_A/\theta$$



Frequency Response Function

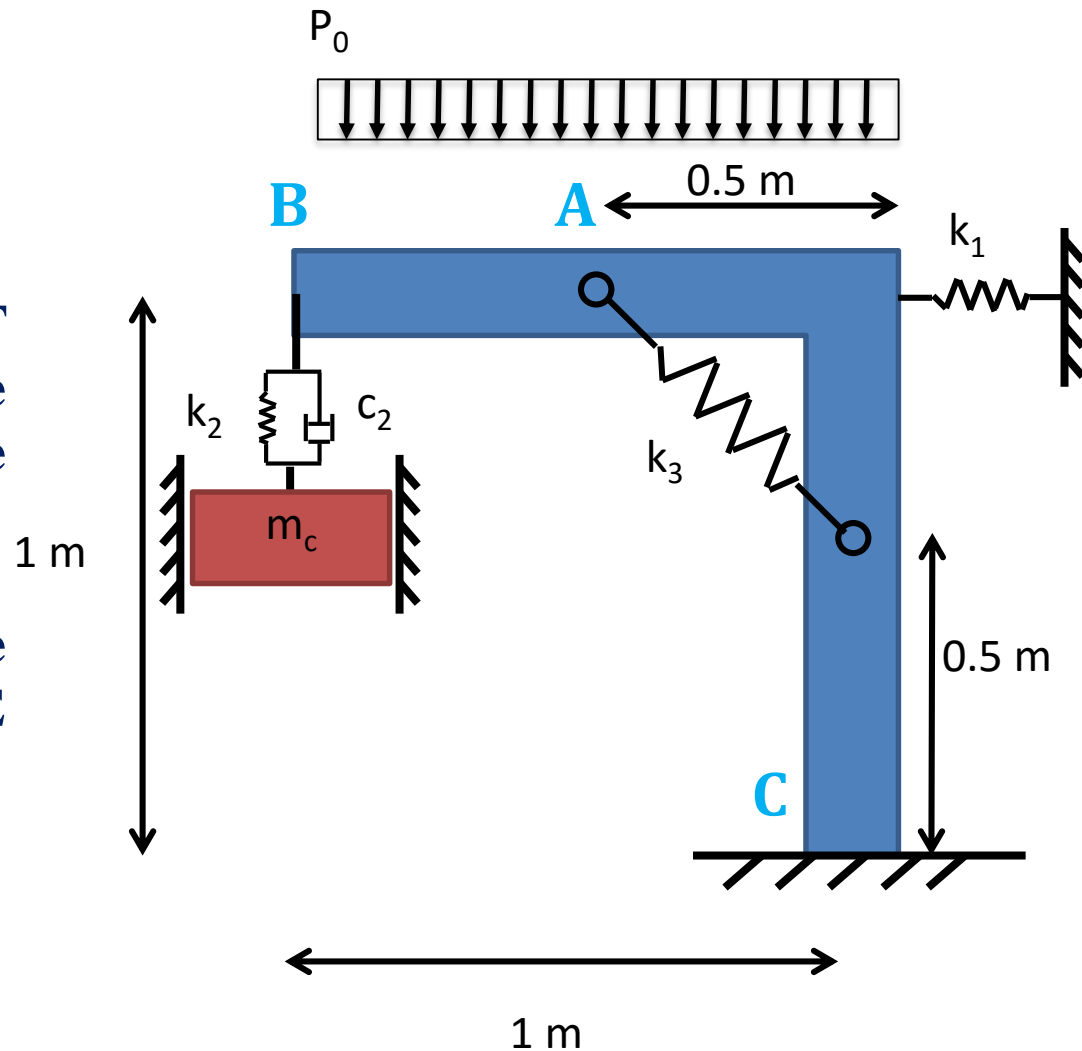
$$\text{FRF } Y_B/\theta$$



Distributed load

We want to compute the FRF of the displacement in A due to a distributed load on the horizontal element.

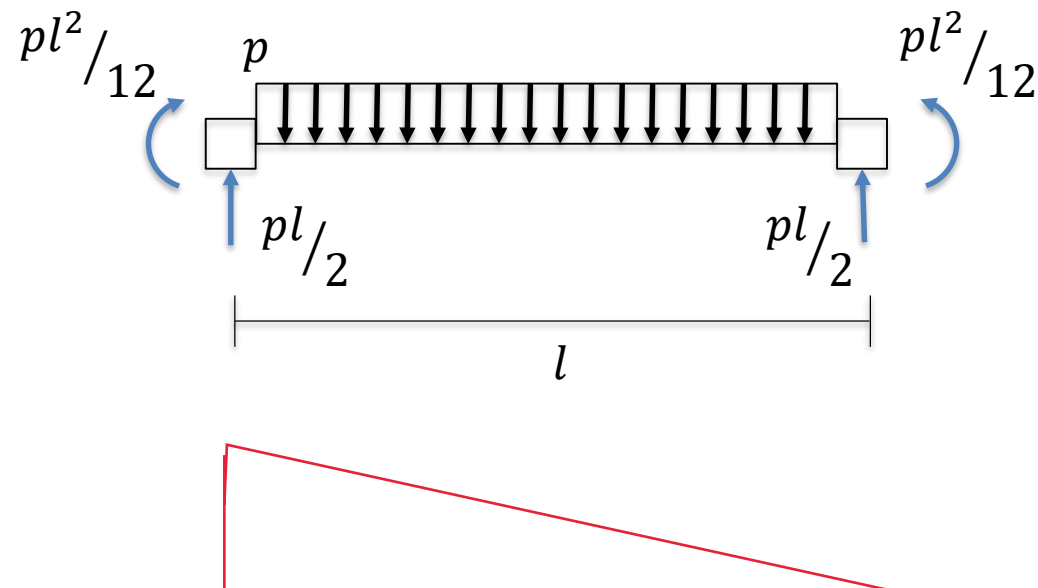
How do we implement the distributed load in the FE code?



Distributed load

VIII		$m_{10} = m_{20} = \frac{P \cdot l}{8}$ $f_{10} = f_{20} = \frac{P}{2}$
IX		$m_{10} = \frac{3}{16} P \cdot l$ $f_{10} = \frac{11}{16} P \quad f_{20} = \frac{5}{16} P$
X		$m_{10} = m_{20} = \frac{p \cdot l^2}{12}$ $f_{10} = f_{20} = \frac{p \cdot l}{2}$
XI		$m_{10} = \frac{p \cdot l^2}{8} \quad m_{20} = 0$ $f_{10} = \frac{5}{8} p \cdot l \quad f_{20} = \frac{3}{8} p \cdot l$
XII		$m_{10} = m_{20} = \frac{H}{4}$ $f_{10} = f_{20} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{H}{l}$
XIII		$m_{10} = \frac{H}{8}$ $f_{10} = f_{20} = \frac{9}{8} \frac{H}{l}$
XIV		$m_{10} = m_{20} = \frac{2 E J \alpha \Delta T}{l}$ $f_{10} = f_{20} = \frac{9}{8} \frac{H}{l}$ <div>t = altezza della trave A = sezione della trave</div> $n_{10} = n_{20} = \alpha \Delta T E A$

The distributed load on a beam can be replaced by the equivalent forces at the nodes. These can be computed solving the constraints reaction of a fixed-fixed beam subject to the same load.



Flexibility coefficients – engineering manual



Frequency Response Function

FRF Y_A/p

