

# Ansys workbench contact analysis tutorial

## slgmbh

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#### How to use contact tool in ansys workbench?

**What are contacts in Ansys?** Contact conditions allow us to define whether parts are bonded together, if they can slide relative to each other, or if they can separate from each other. In short, without contact, we can't model realistic interactions between parts.

**What is the default contact that the Ansys workbench will create?** In structural analysis softwares, the contact is generated by pair. Three different contact behaviours are available. They are named node to node (point to point), node to surface (point to surface) and surface to surface. As default in Ansys software, point to surface and surface to surface contact types are used.

**How does bonded contact work in Ansys?** Bonded. This is the default configuration and applies to all contact regions (surfaces, solids, lines, faces, edges). If contact regions are bonded, then no sliding or separation between faces or edges is allowed. Think of the region as glued.

**What is the difference between contacts and joints in ANSYS?** Joint types are characterized as fixed or free depending on their rotational and translational degrees of freedom. So, you are building joints based on constraint equations. Contacts don't have to be limited by that and are based on the fundamental assumption of not to "interpenetrate".

**What is an MPC contact in ANSYS?** MPC contact is short for Multi Point constraint contact. It is one of the contact formulations available in ANSYS for bonded and No

separation contact. MPC contact is generally the best contact formulation choice for bonded and No separations contacts.

**What are the different types of contacts in FEA?** Contacts can be divided into two types: Linear contacts and non-linear contacts. Bonded contacts and non-separation contacts are linear contacts. Linear contacts are widely used to define the contact between two adjacent components that have no relative movement.

**What is the difference between linear and nonlinear contacts in Ansys?** The linear contacts are Bonded and No Separation. The nonlinear contacts are Rough, Frictionless and Frictional.

**When to use frictionless contact?** This type of contact is useful for simulating well-lubricated interfaces or situations where friction can be neglected. Frictionless contact is considered nonlinear and requires multiple iterations to solve because it allows for gaps (separation) and sliding between the contacting surfaces.

**What is the difference between a fixed joint and a bonded contact?** When there is a significant gap between the faces that need to be "glued together", the fixed joint will always work by simply choosing the two faces, but bonded contact may not create any contact elements and the bodies will not be glued.

**What is the difference between asymmetric and symmetric contacts in Ansys?** For example let's say you are looking at contact pressure, symmetric behavior gives you results on both contact surfaces but the true contact pressure is an average of both of the surfaces. While asymmetric results which are only on one face are the true contact pressure.

**What is the difference between line contact and point contact?** Point contact is a sharp point contact and a line contact is spread over a larger plane. While gears can be easily conceptualized on a 2D plane, this is 3D we're talking about so line contact would really translate to surface (face) contact and point contact to line contact (sharp edge over a length).

**How to create a contact in Ansys?**

**What is the difference between frictionless and no separation?** No Separation: Frictionless sliding is allowed but the bodies do not separate. For example, wipers

moving on a car windshield. Frictionless: Separation and frictionless sliding are allowed. Rough: Separation is allowed but sliding cannot occur.

**What is frictional contact in Ansys?** • When two surfaces slide over each other, these irregularities interact and result in forces that resist the motion, which is nothing but friction. • These irregularities are called asperities and they result in the surface roughness. • Several factors affect the frictional behavior between the surfaces.

**What are the different types of contacts in Ansys?**

**What is the normal stiffness of contacts in Ansys?** A value of 1 is usually appropriate. About the normal stiffness factor, it primarily controls the amount of penetration between contact and target surfaces. Higher normal stiffness values decrease the amount of penetration but can lead to ill-conditioning of the global stiffness matrix and to convergence difficulties.

**What is the difference between nodes and elements in Ansys?** Nodes and Elements: Nodes represent the intersection points in a system, and elements refer to the individual parts of a system.

**What is the difference between Lagrange and penalty contact?** Penalty formulation is used for calculating both contact pressure and also frictional stresses. Lagrange formulation treats contact as a constraint. Unlike penalty formulation it does not require contact stiffness. Instead enforces contact penetration to be zero.

**What is the difference between MPC and pure penalty?** Pure Penalty: Contact occurring only on Edge or Corner. MPC (Multi Point Constraint): Ideal for all bonded or no-separation contact when there is no over-constraint.

**What is an MPC used for?** MPCs combine sampling and sequencing functions, allowing users to record portions of sound, modify them and play them back as sequences. The first MPCs were designed by the American engineer Roger Linn, who had designed the successful LM-1 and LinnDrum drum machines in the 1980s.

**How to select contact and target in ANSYS?**

**How to create automatic contacts in ANSYS Workbench?**

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**How do I open the toolbox in workbench?**

**How to apply bolt preload in ANSYS workbench?** To apply the bolt preload, we mimic splitting the bolt into two halves and then apply constraint equations at the interface to produce tensile forces at the ends of bolt halves.

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**What is the difference between a fixed joint and a bonded contact?** When there is a significant gap between the faces that need to be "glued together", the fixed joint will always work by simply choosing the two faces, but bonded contact may not create any contact elements and the bodies will not be glued.

**What is the difference between bonded contact and frictional contact?** The bonded contact vertical force component is simply half the total radial force. The frictional contact horizontal force component is much higher because it is a sliding wedge instead of a bond. That creates a large mechanical advantage.

**What are the different types of contacts in Ansys?**

**What does the contact tool do in Ansys?** The Contact Tool is an object that allows you to examine the condition of contact regions: Before solution to verify initial conditions (status, gap, penetration, pinball radius, etc.) After solution to verify as computed contact information and transfer of loads (forces and moments) across the various contact regions.

**What are the contact properties in Ansys?**

**How to find mesh details in Ansys?** Mesh statistics can be found by clicking on Mesh in the tree and then by expanding Statistics under the Details of Mesh table.

**How to show detail in Ansys?**

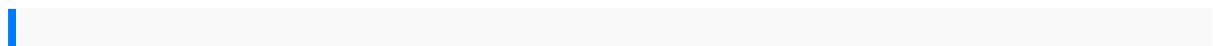
**How do I open workbench preferences?** The Workbench preferences allow control over various important details. You can change these settings to be appropriate for your particular needs. To open the preferences, select Window >

Preferences > Mathematica, which opens a window such as the following.

**What is the difference between bolt load and preload?** We generally apply torque via a wrench to the bolt or nut to generate the required tightening load. This tightening load is called preload. Preload is defined as the tension created in a fastener when it is tightened. Its function is to prevent the slippage and opening of construction parts.

**What are the benefits of bolt preload?** A preloaded bolt creates the reactive clamping force in the joint. A bolted joint will be challenged by vibration and dynamic loads, thermal cycles and natural settlements, and relaxations in the clamped parts. Therefore, achieving and maintaining preload is critical for the bolted joints functionality.

**What is the rule of thumb for bolt preload?** The desired nominal preload force in a fastener is typically between 70% and 90% of the Proof Strength of the fastener.



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