



Stresses and Strains in a Wrench

Introduction

This tutorial demonstrates how to set up a simple static structural analysis. The analysis is exemplified on a combination wrench during the application of torque on a bolt.

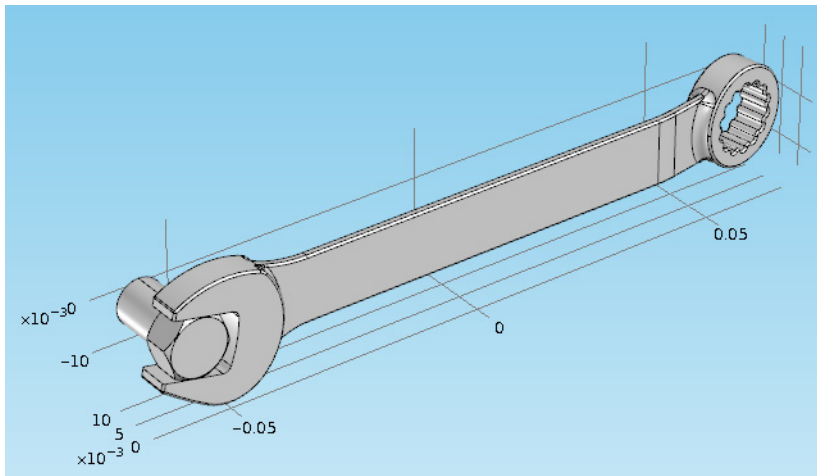
Despite its simplicity, and the fact that very few engineers would run a structural analysis before trying to turn a bolt, the example provides an excellent overview of structural analysis in COMSOL Multiphysics.



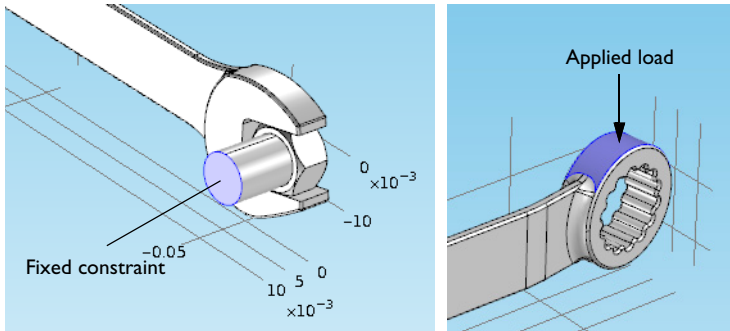
Another, more extensive variant of this tutorial is available in the *Introduction to COMSOL Multiphysics* document.

Model Definition

The model geometry is shown below.



The bolt's fixed constraint is at the cross section shown below. A load is applied at the box end of the combination wrench.




Here, assume that there is perfect contact between the wrench and the bolt. A possible extension is to apply a contact condition between the wrench and the bolt where the friction and the contact pressure determines the position of the contact surface.

Application Library path: COMSOL_Multiphysics/Structural_Mechanics/wrench




Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW





In the **New** window, click  **Model Wizard**.

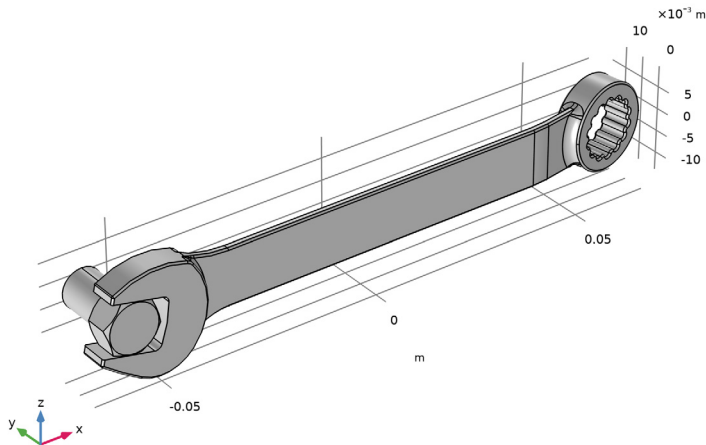
MODEL WIZARD

- 1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click  **3D**.
- 2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Structural Mechanics>Solid Mechanics (solid)**.
- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 Click  **Study**.
- 5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.
- 6 Click  **Done**.



GEOMETRY I

Import I (impl)

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Import**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Import**, locate the **Import** section.
- 3 Click  **Browse**.
- 4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file wrench.mphbin.
- 5 Click  **Build All Objects**.
- 6 Click the  **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.



ADD MATERIAL

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.
- 2 Go to the **Add Material** window.
- 3 In the tree, select **Built-in>Structural steel**.
- 4 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.
- 5 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS


Parameters 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:


Name	Expression	Value	Description
F	150[N]	150 N	Applied force

SOLID MECHANICS (SOLID)

Fixed Constraint 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Solid Mechanics (solid)** and choose **Fixed Constraint**.
- 2 Click the  **Wireframe Rendering** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.
- 3 Select Boundary 35 only.

Boundary Load 1


- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Boundaries** and choose **Boundary Load**.
- 2 Select Boundary 111 only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Load**, locate the **Force** section.
- 4 From the **Load type** list, choose **Total force**.
- 5 Specify the \mathbf{F}_{tot} vector as

0	x
0	y
-F	z

The minus sign means that the force is applied downward.

MESH 1


Use finer mesh because the geometry contains small edges and faces.

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Mesh 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Mesh**, locate the **Physics-Controlled Mesh** section.
- 3 From the **Element size** list, choose **Finer**.
- 4 Click  **Build All**.

STUDY I


If your computer has more than 4 GB of RAM, you can skip the following four instructions and continue directly to the section [Compute the Solution](#). Otherwise, follow these steps to use an iterative solver:

Solution I (solI)

- 1 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Show Default Solver**.
- 2 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution I (solI)** node.
- 3 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Study I>Solver Configurations>Solution I (solI)>Stationary Solver I** node.
- 4 Right-click **Study I>Solver Configurations>Solution I (solI)>Stationary Solver I>Suggested Iterative Solver (solid)** and choose **Enable**.

Iterative solvers require less memory but can be less robust than direct solvers.

COMPUTE THE SOLUTION


In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.


RESULTS

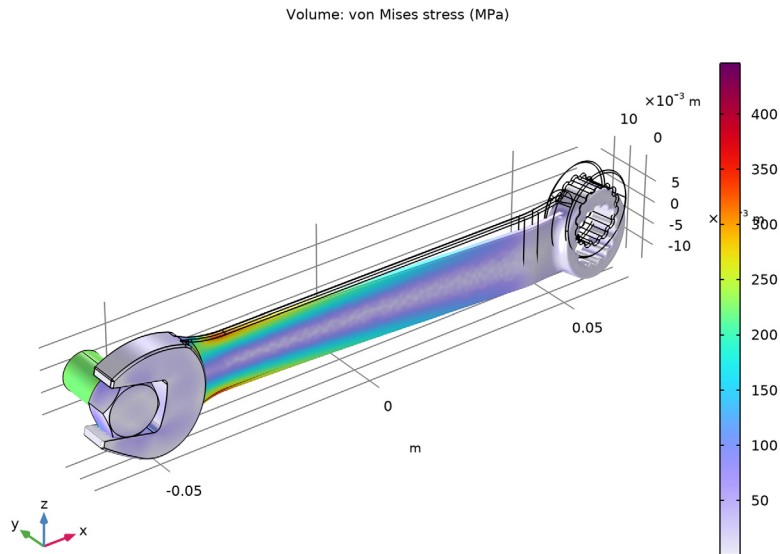
Stress (solid)

The default plot group shows the von Mises stress in a **Surface** plot with the displacement visualized using a **Deformation** subnode. Change to a more suitable unit as follows.

Volume I

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Stress (solid)** node, then click **Volume I**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Volume**, locate the **Expression** section.
- 3 From the **Unit** list, choose **MPa**.
- 4 In the **Stress (solid)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

- 5 Click the  **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.



Stress (solid)

In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Stress (solid)** and choose **Duplicate**.

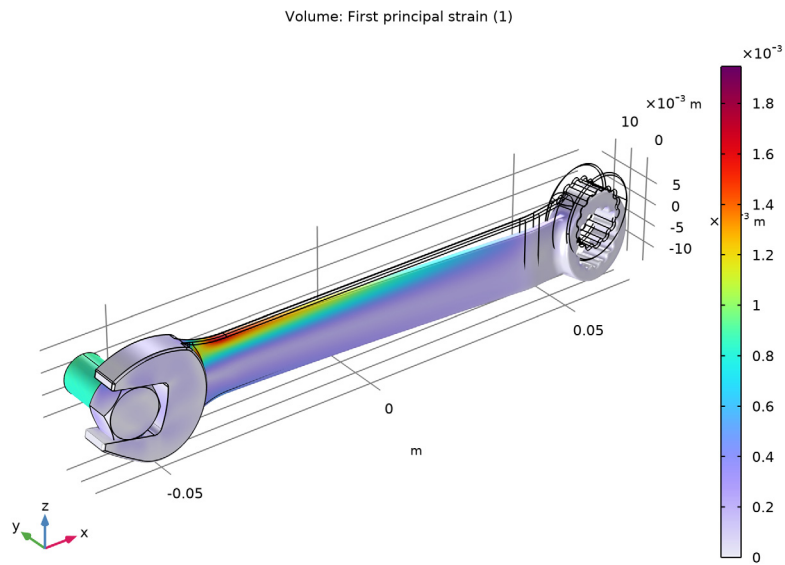
First Principal Strain

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Stress (solid) 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type First Principal Strain in the **Label** text field.

Volume 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **First Principal Strain** node, then click **Volume 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Volume**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics>Strain>Principal strains>solid.ep1 - First principal strain - 1**.

3 In the **First Principal Strain** toolbar, click  **Plot**.



Notice that the maximum principal strain is about 2%, a result that satisfies the small strain assumption.