

## *PROTOTIPAZIONE VIRTUALE*

### **Analisi strutturale in ambiente virtuale**

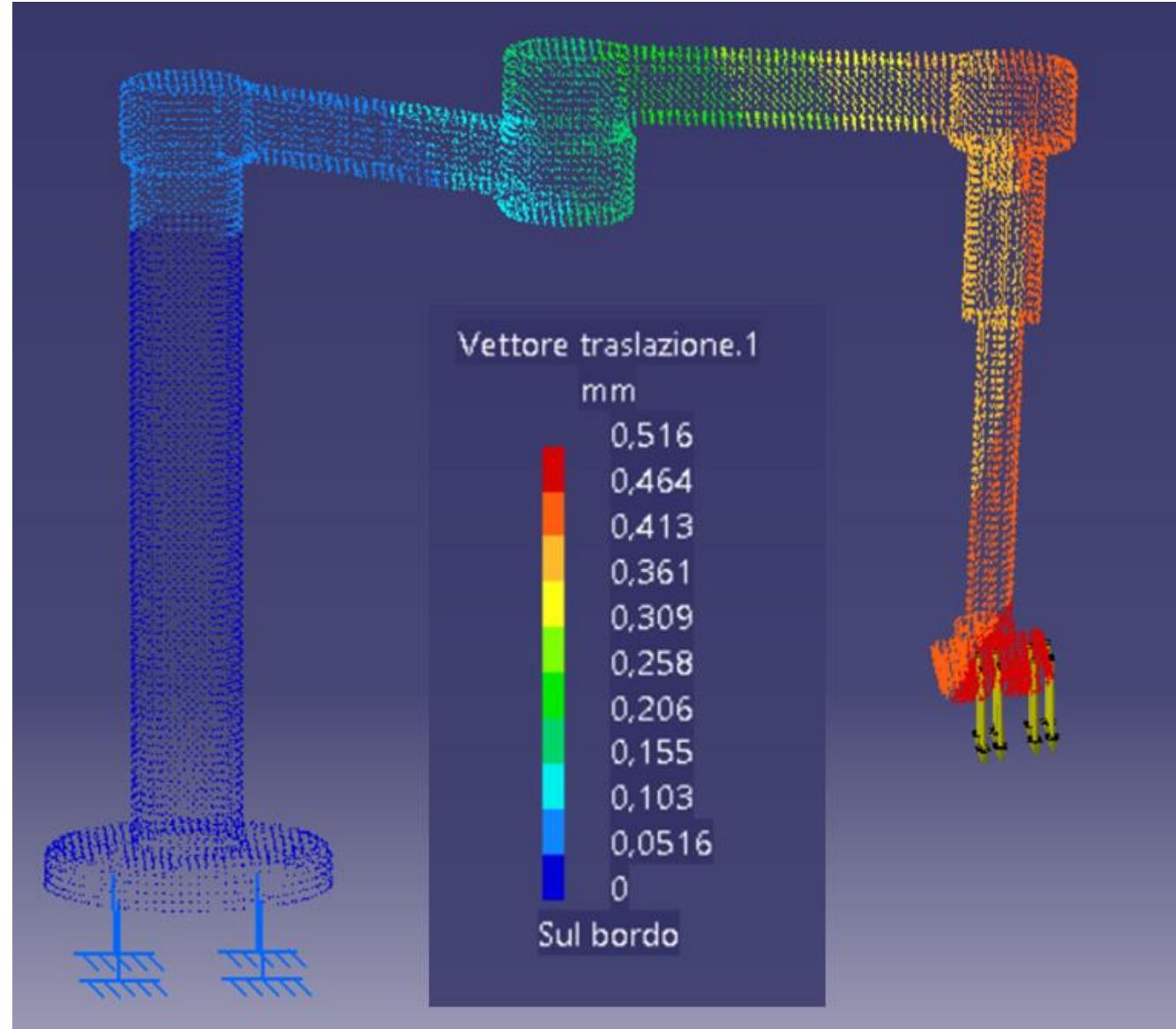
*Giuseppe Di Gironimo*

University of Naples Federico II



# Introduction

- Structural Analysis deals essentially with the determination of stress and displacement distributions under prescribed loads, temperatures and constraints, both under static and dynamic conditions.

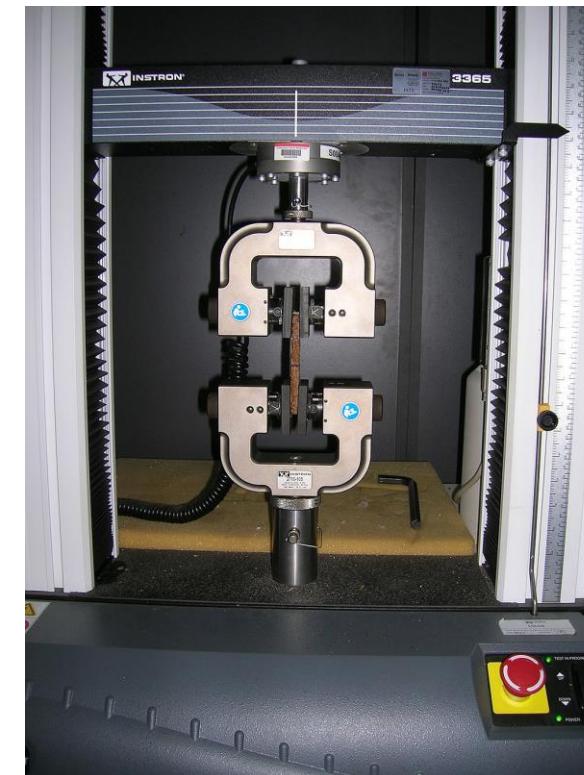
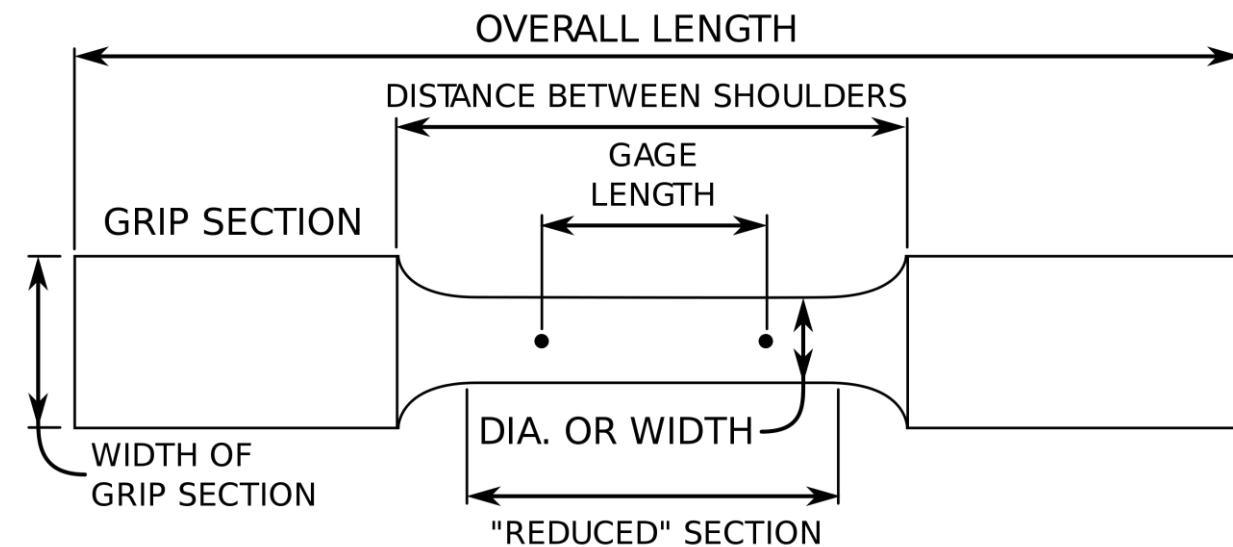


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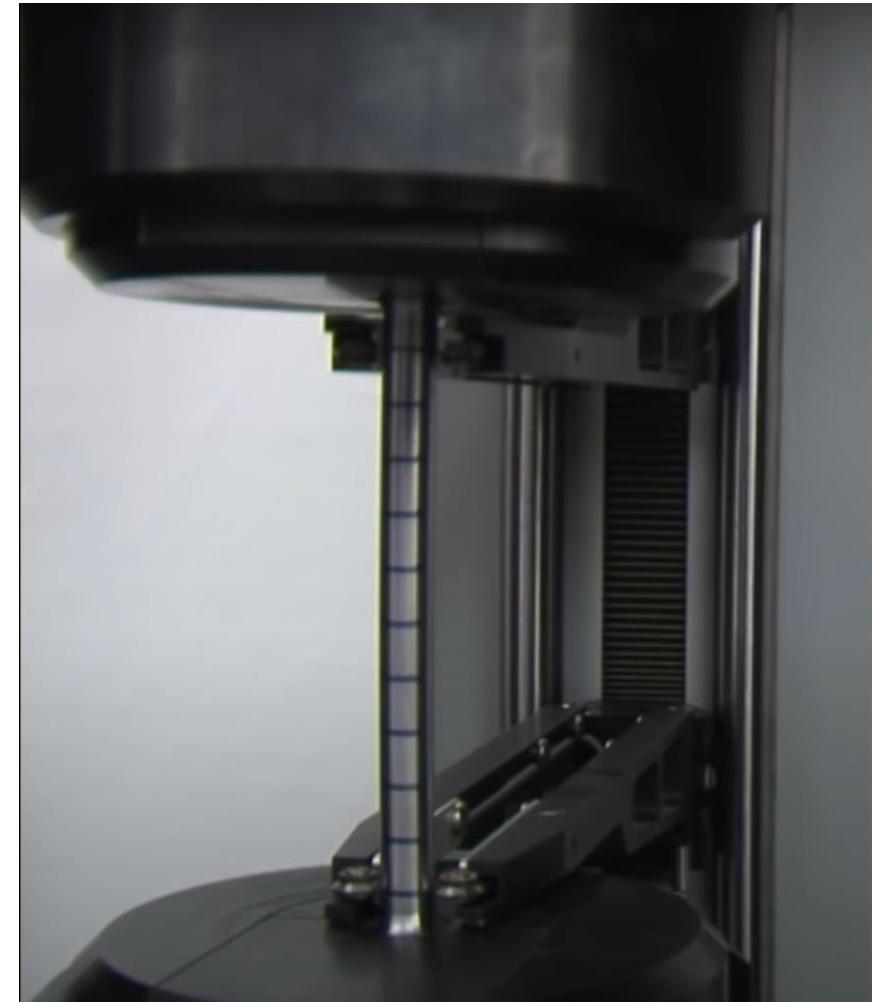
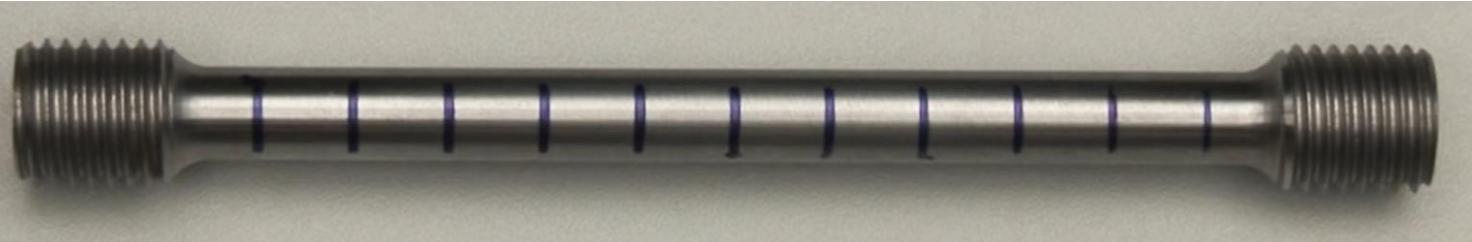


# Tensile testing

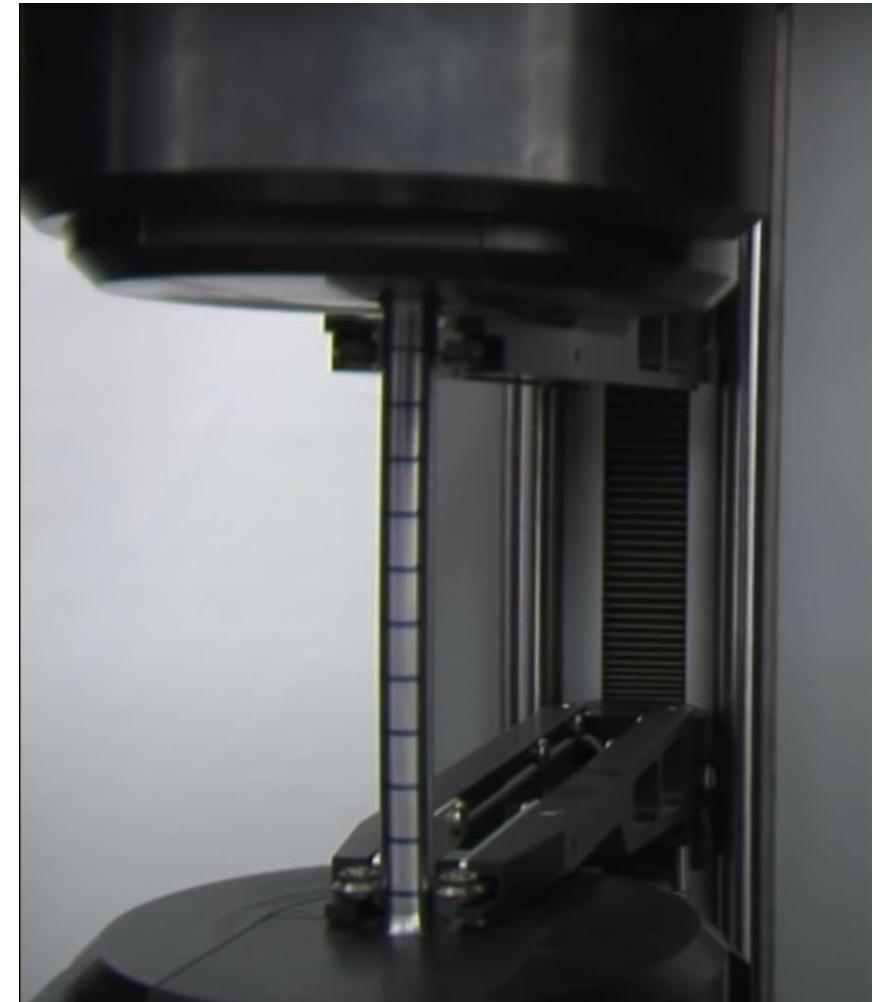
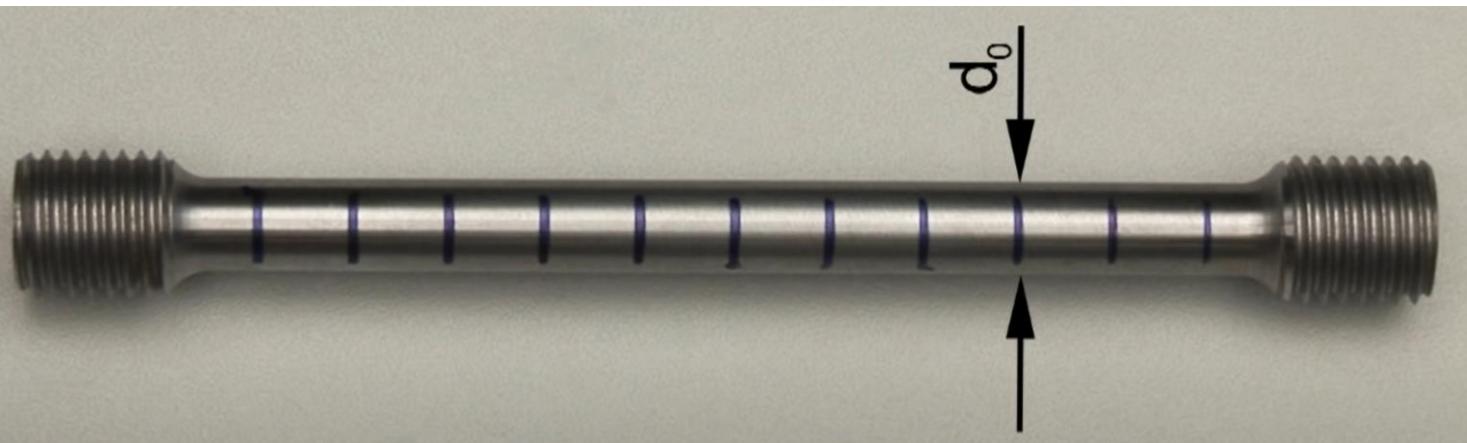
bisogna usare un provino del materiale di una certa lunghezza, con delle parti terminali più grandi usate per afferrare il materiale (più grande per ottenere una rottura centrale e non in corrispondenza delle zone di afferraggio)



# Tensile testing



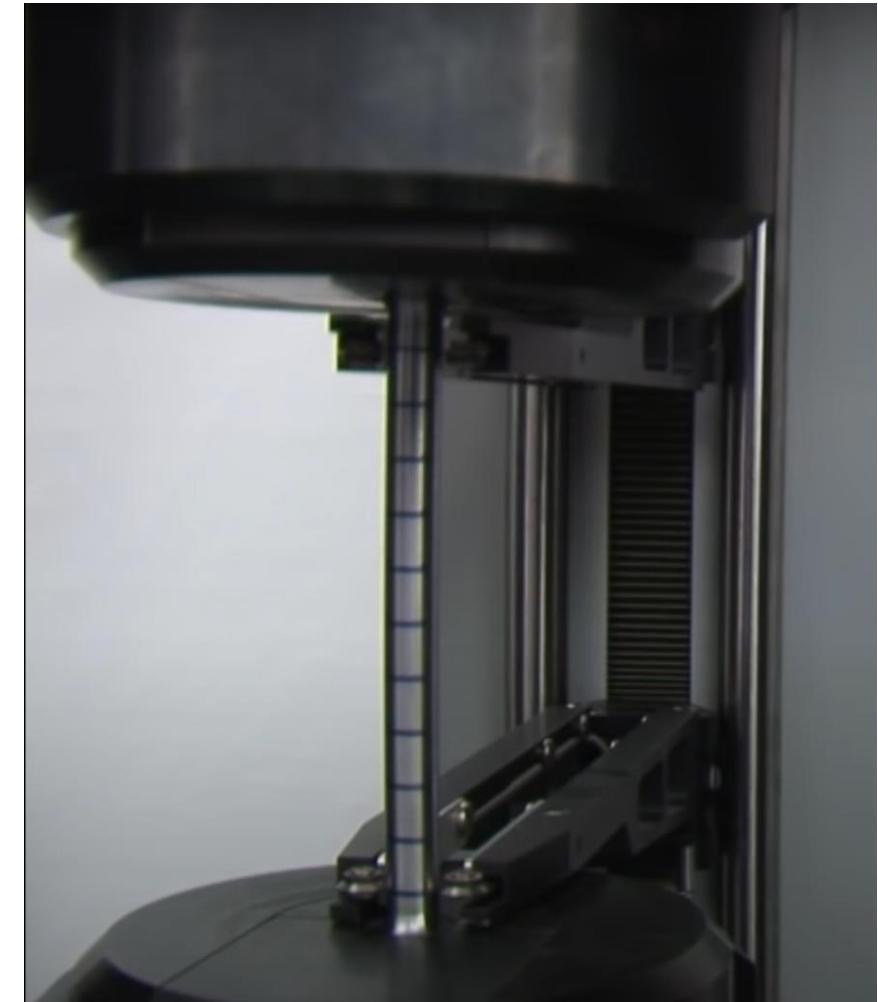
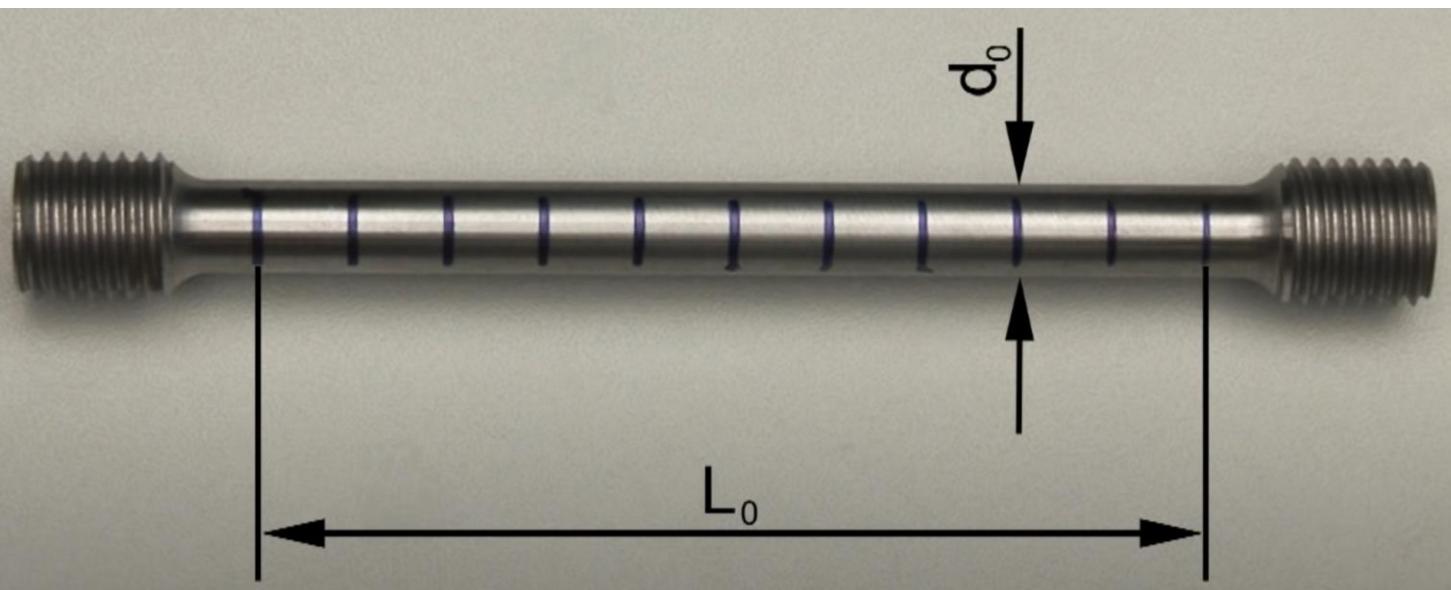
# Tensile testing



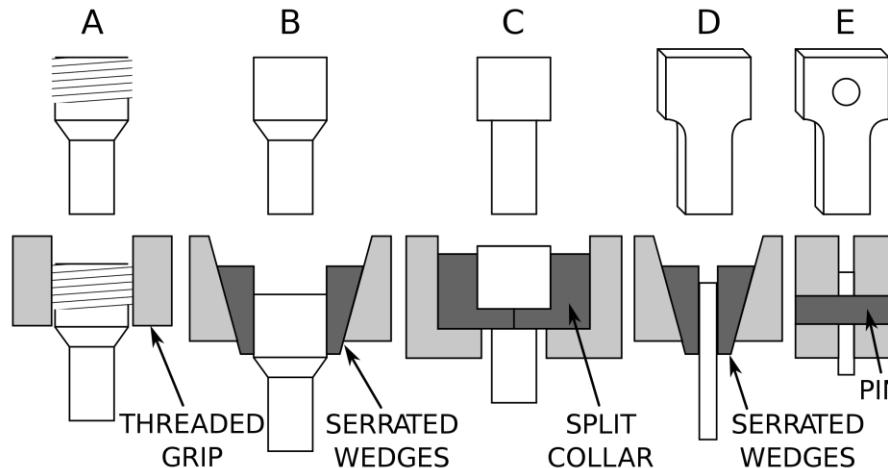
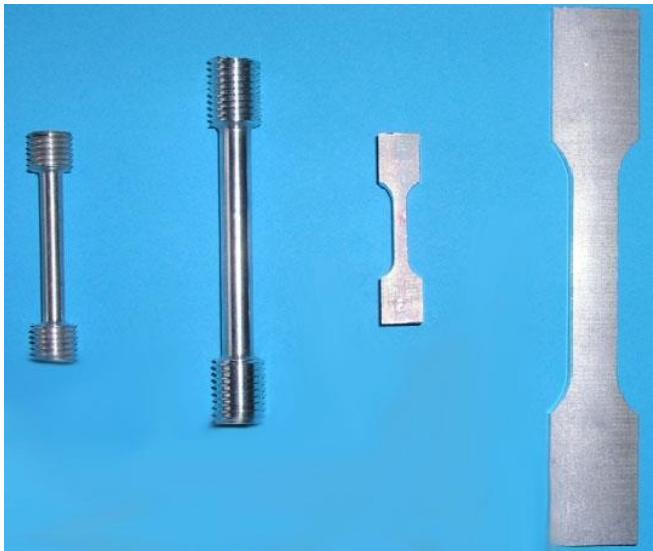
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8U4G5kpcM>



# Tensile testing



# Tensile testing



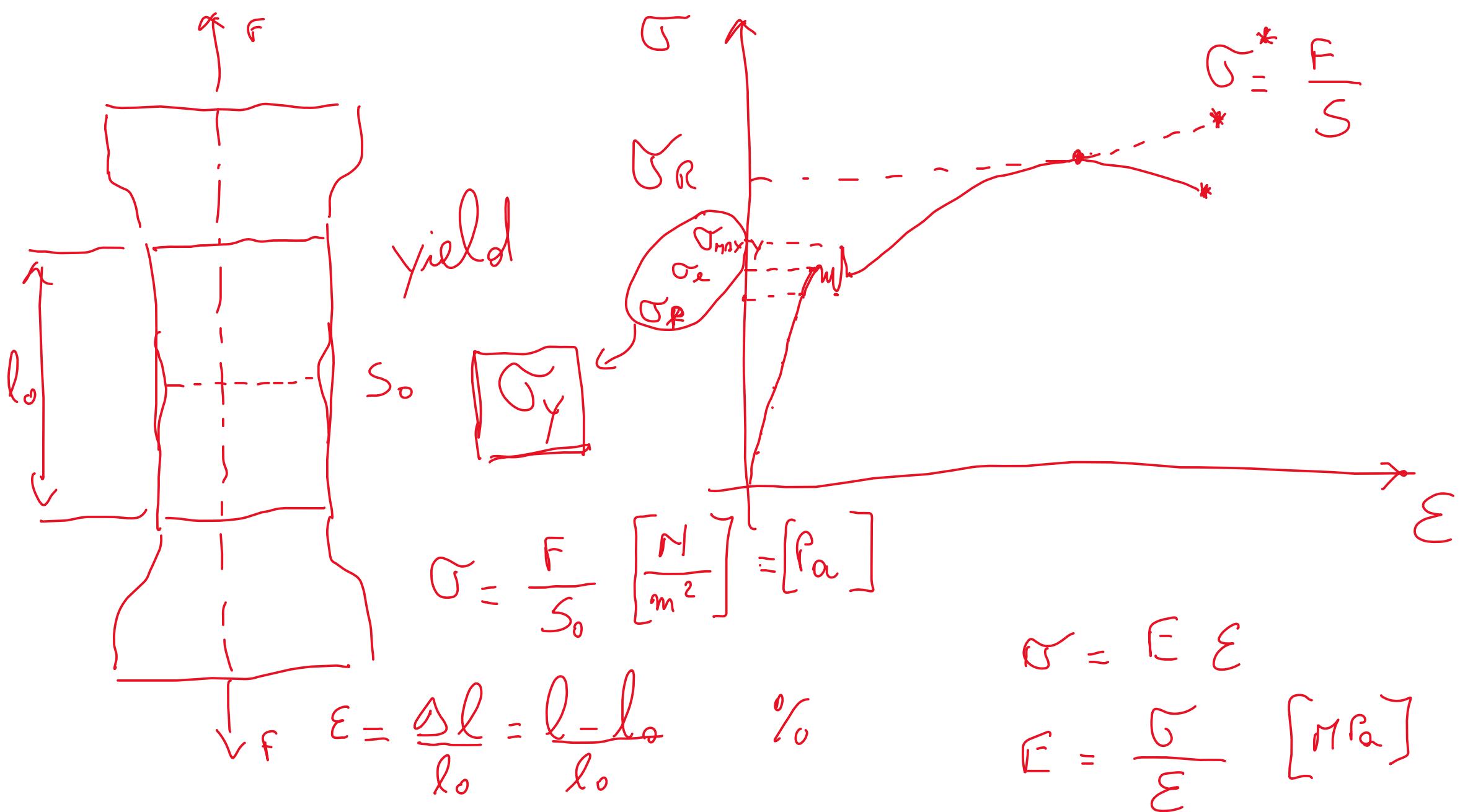
A schematic of various shoulder styles for tensile specimens.

Keys A through C are for round specimens,

keys D and E are for flat specimens.

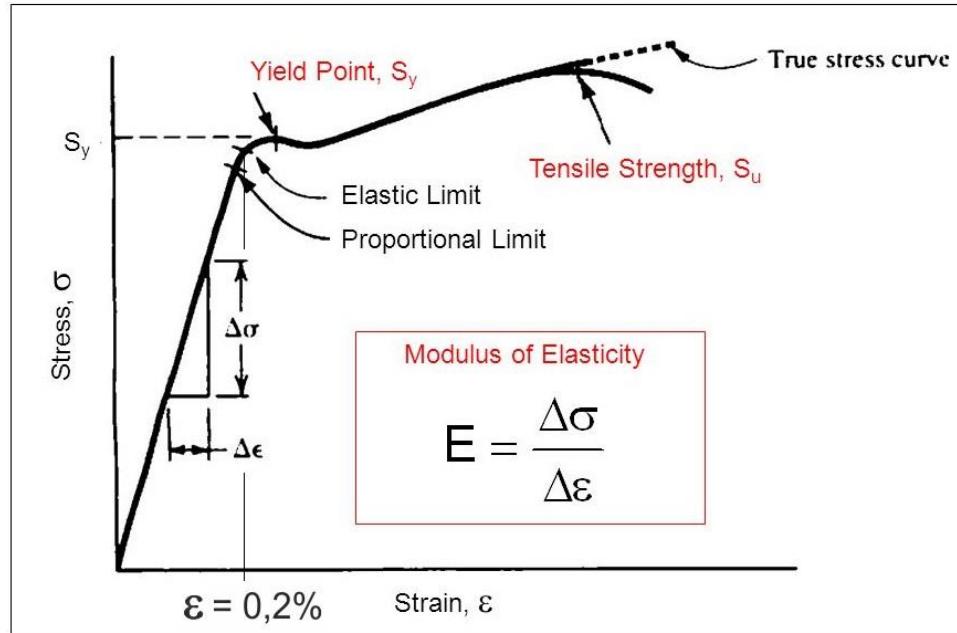
- A. A threaded shoulder for use with a threaded grip
- B. A round shoulder for use with serrated grips
- C. A butt end shoulder for use with a split collar
- D. A flat shoulder for used with serrated grips
- E. A flat shoulder with a through hole for a pinned grip

*Based on an image from Tensile testing by Joseph R. Davis*

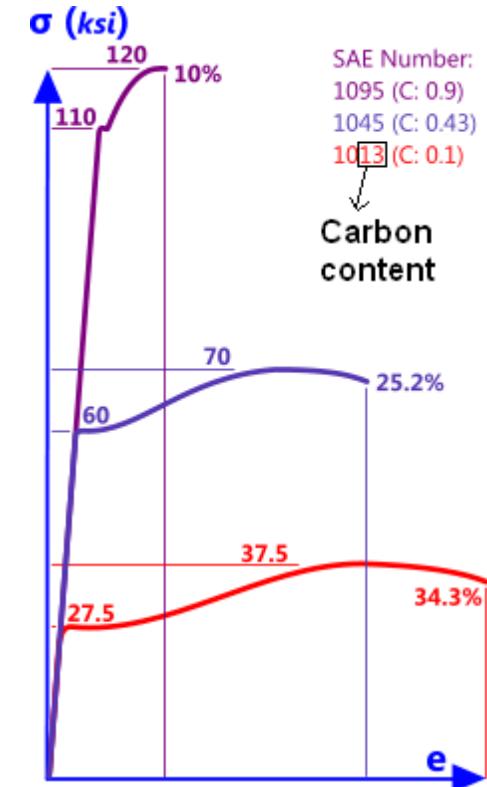


# Tensile testing

## Stress-Strain Curve for Steel



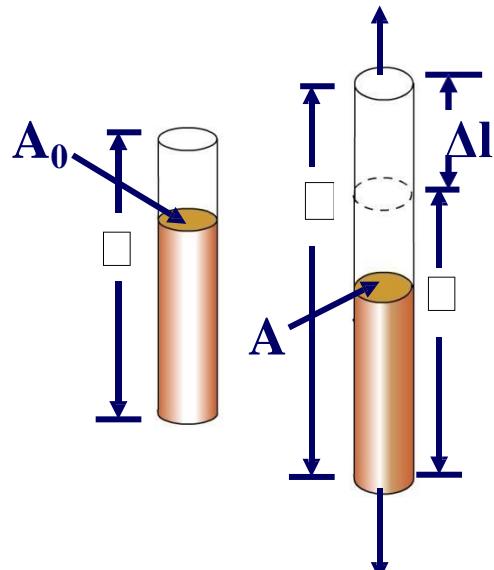
modulo di elasticità = modulo di Young (tipicamente in GPa)



# SFORZO E DEFORMAZIONE NOMINALI

TENSIONE NOMINALE  $\rightarrow \sigma = \frac{F}{A_0}$  forza a trazione assiale media  
N/m<sup>2</sup>=Pa (MPa)  
superficie resistente iniziale

DEFORMAZIONE NOMINALE  $\rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0}$  variazione di lunghezza del provino ad un certo istante della prova  
lunghezza del tratto utile del provino



Unità della tensione: PSI (pound per square inch) or N/m<sup>2</sup>(Pascal) 1 PSI =  $6.89 \times 10^3$  Pa

$$1 \text{ MPa} = 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ GPa} = 10^9 \text{ Pa} = 10^3 \text{ MPa}$$



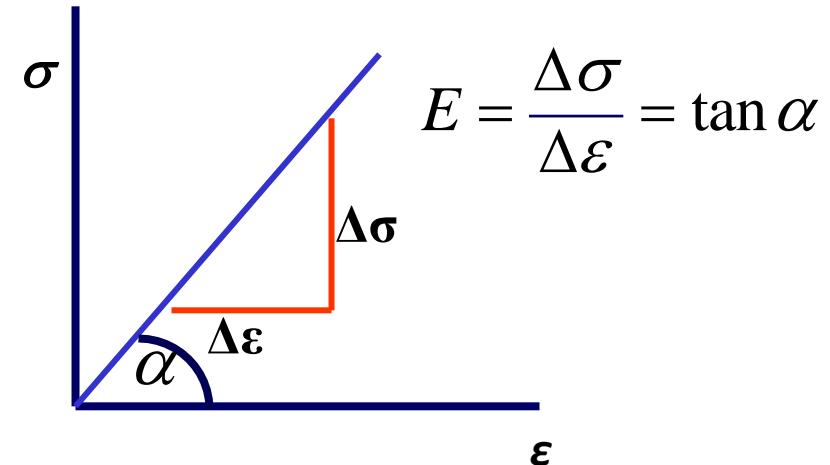
# STRESS – STRAIN RELATION

Stress and strain have a linear relationship in the elastic field (Hooke's law)

Elastic Modul (Young) (E) :

$$E = \frac{\sigma \text{ (stress)}}{\varepsilon \text{ (strain)}}$$

in un primo momento il materiale non conserva informazioni sulla storia della deformazione (?) e vuole tornare nelle condizioni iniziali



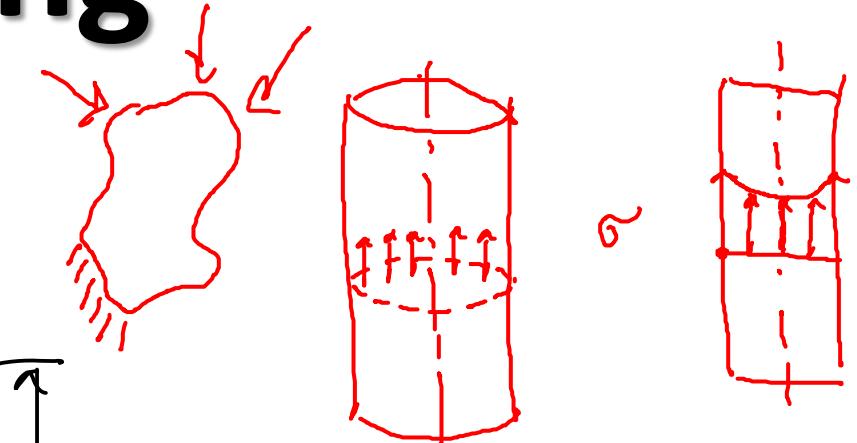
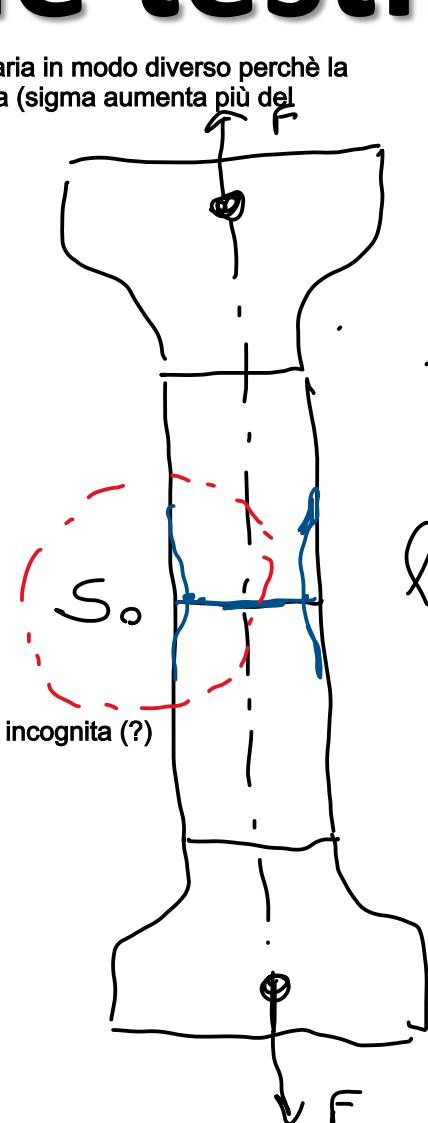
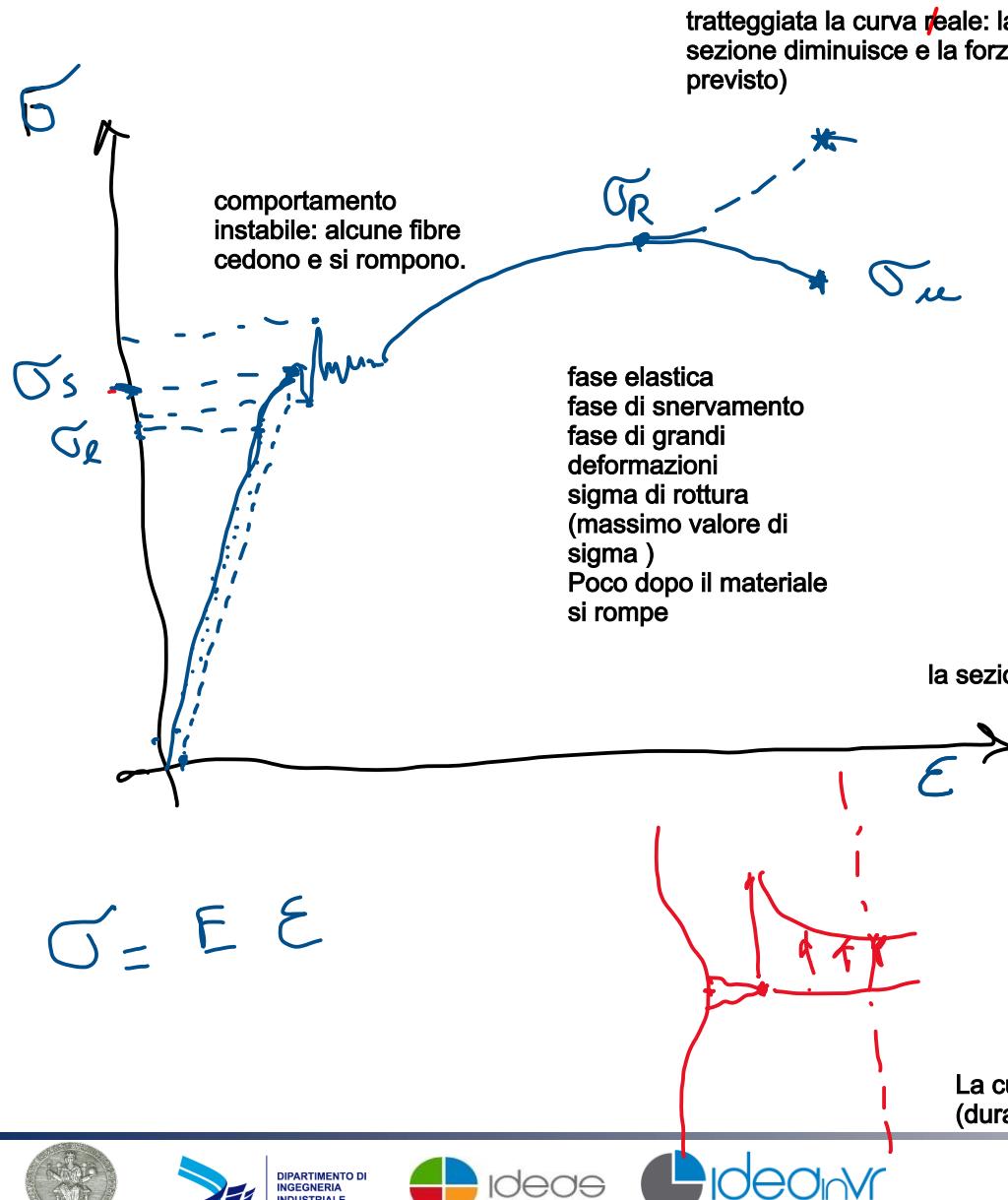
Example: YOUNG MODUL (STEEL): 207 GPa

YOUNG MODUL (ALUMINUM): 76 GPa



# Tensile testing

Si suppone che  $\sigma$  sia la stessa in ogni punto della sezione (semplificazione)



$$\sigma = \frac{F}{S_0}$$

$C > 1$ : coefficiente di sicurezza: tiene conto delle non linearità del sistema tipicamente  $C = 1.5$   
funzione dell'ambito di progettazione

$$[\frac{N}{m^2}]$$

funzione del materiale

$$\sigma_s = f(\text{mat})$$

$$C \cdot \sigma < \sigma_y$$

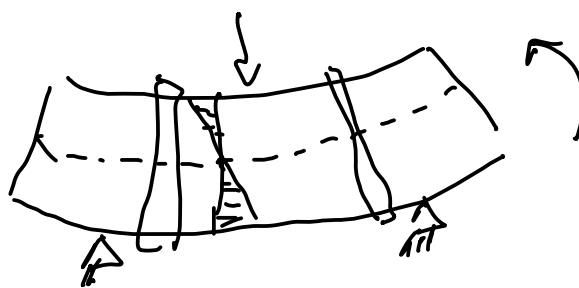
$\sigma$  funzione dei carichi e della geometria

$$f(\text{geom}; \text{loads}; \text{bound.})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{amm}} = \sigma_s / C$$

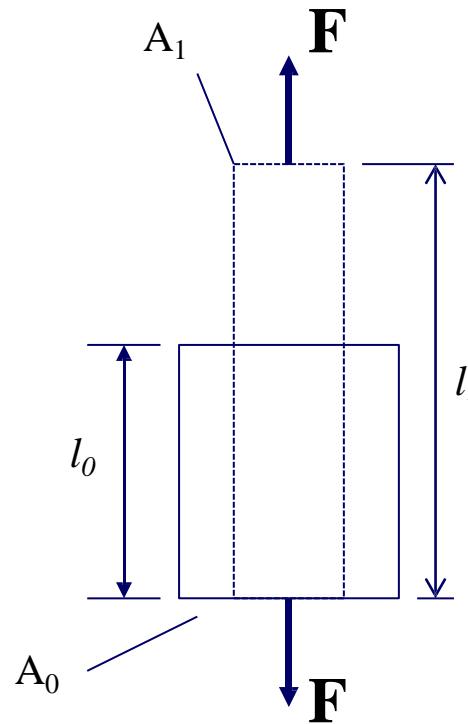


# Elementary stresses



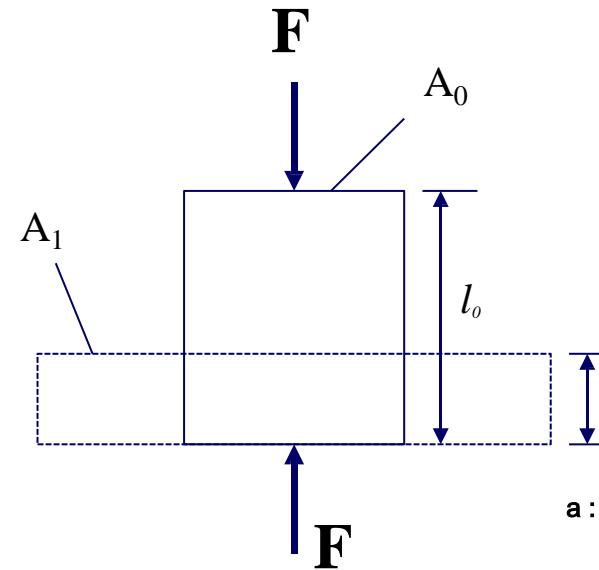
consideriamo un concio (cubo di dimensioni infinitesime), si vuole capire quali sono le tensioni che agiscono sulle facce del cubo.(descriviamo lo stato tensionale).  
 $\sigma$ : tensioni fuori piano  
 $\tau$ : tensioni nel piano

trazione e compressione generano  $\sigma$

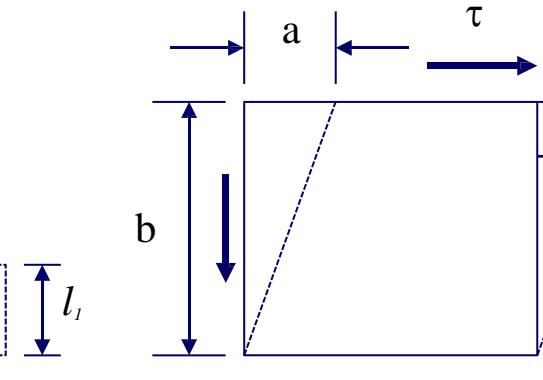
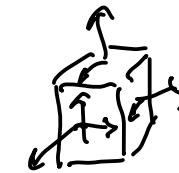


Uniform traction

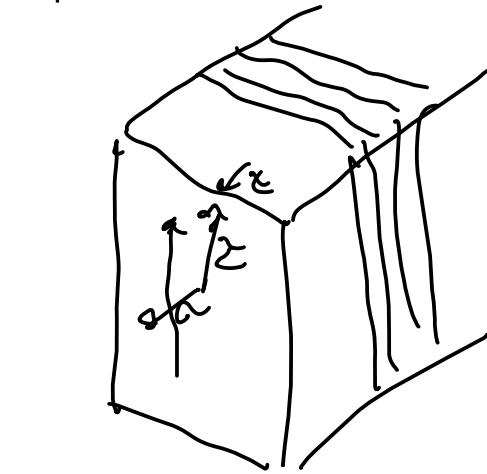
- $A_0, l_0$  = initial section and length
- $A_1, l_1$  = final section and length
- $A, l$  = instantaneous section and length



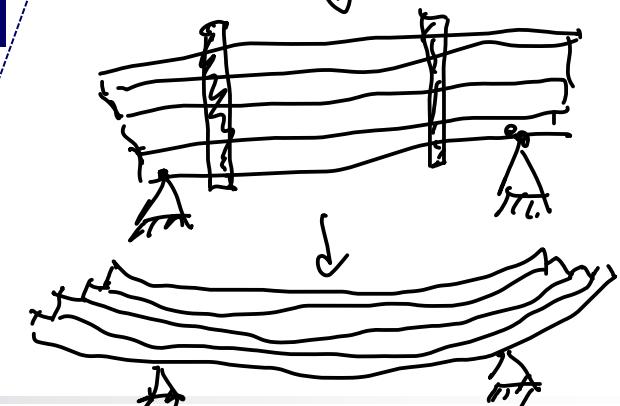
Uniform compression



a : scorrimento. ipotesi piccoli spostamenti



applicando una forza di taglio (o un momento di flessione ) avviene uno scorrimento tra le piastre e quindi una flessione + alcune trazioni e compressioni (che considereremo come  $\sigma$ )

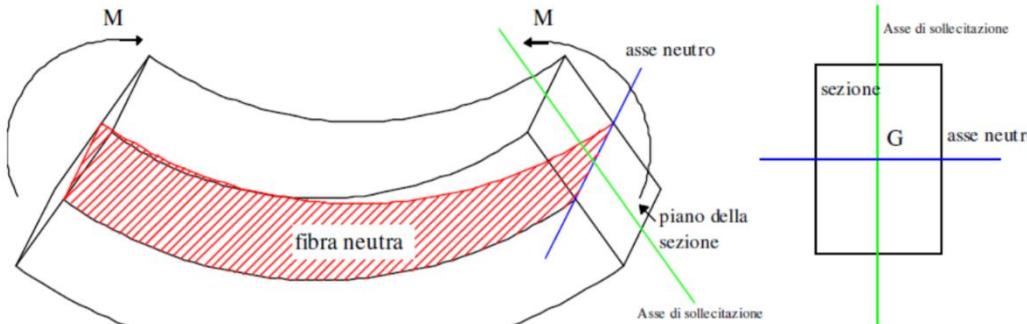


Shear

$\tau$  : tensione che si crea tra uno strato e l'altro di materiale

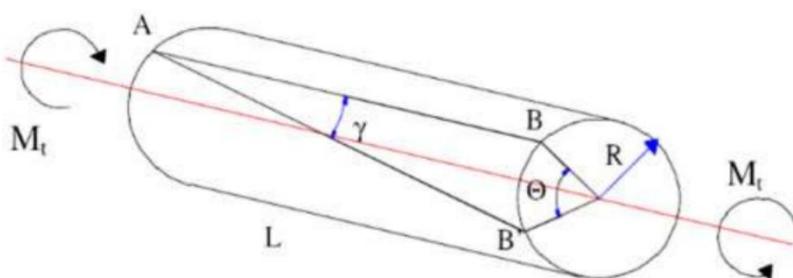


# Elementary stresses



## Bending

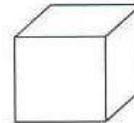
generano tensioni nel piano (taglio e torsione)  
generano tensioni fuori piano (trazione e compressione e flessione )



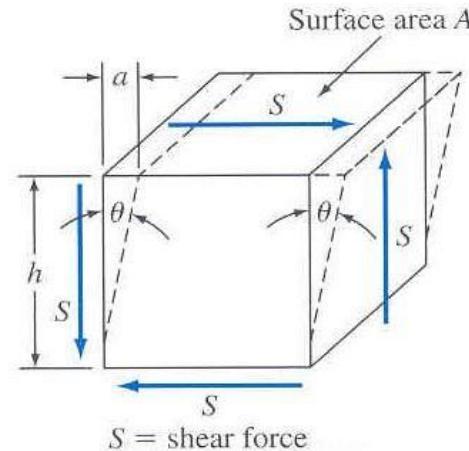
## Torsion

# SFORZO E DEFORMAZIONE DI TAGLIO

$$\tau = \frac{S \text{ (forza di taglio)}}{A \text{ (superficie di applicazione della forza di taglio)}} \text{ [MPa]}$$



(a) Unstressed body



$$\gamma = \frac{\text{spostamento a scorrimento } (\theta \text{ nel disegno})}{\text{distanza "h" sulla quale agisce lo sforzo}}$$

$$\text{Modulo di taglio } G = \tau / \gamma$$



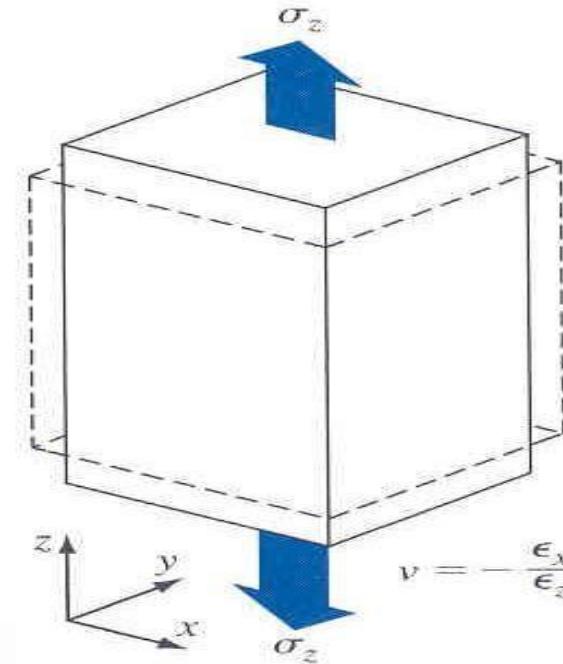
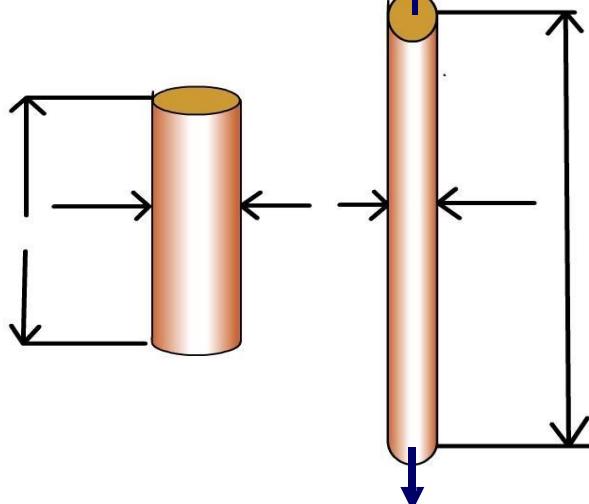
# POISSON'S RATIO

The deformation (expansion or contraction) of a material in directions perpendicular to the direction of loading.

The value of Poisson's ratio is the negative of the ratio of transverse strain to axial strain.

For small values of these changes, is the amount of transversal elongation divided by the amount of axial compression.

$$\nu = -\frac{\varepsilon(\text{lateral})}{\varepsilon(\text{longitudinal})} = -\frac{\varepsilon_y}{\varepsilon_z} = -\frac{\varepsilon_x}{\varepsilon_z}$$



isotropic materials

$$-\varepsilon_x = -\varepsilon_y$$

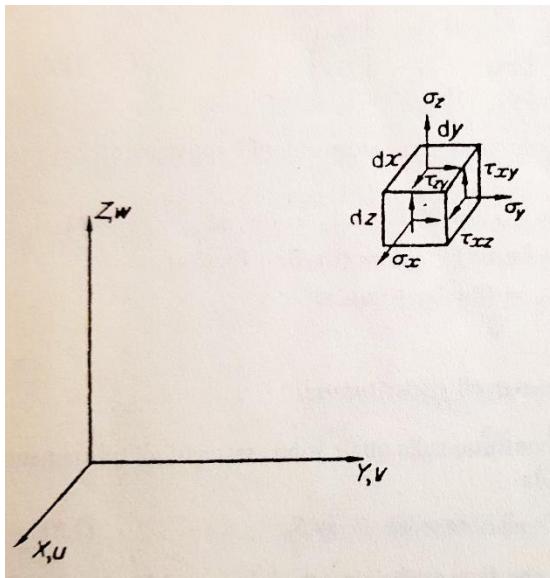
i materiali compositi non sono isotropi (fibre immerse in una resina, che ha il compito di tenere insieme le fibre).

**Example:** Stainless steel  $\rightarrow 0.28$   
copper  $\rightarrow 0.33$

Most materials have Poisson's ratio values ranging between 0.0 and 0.5.



# STATO DI SFORZO



In un punto interno di un corpo lo stato di tensione è definito dal tensore degli sforzi

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{yx} & \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y & \tau_{zy} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix}$$

dove

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} \quad \tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx} \quad \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy}$$

Le componenti del tensore degli sforzi devono soddisfare in tutto il corpo le seguenti equazioni di equilibrio

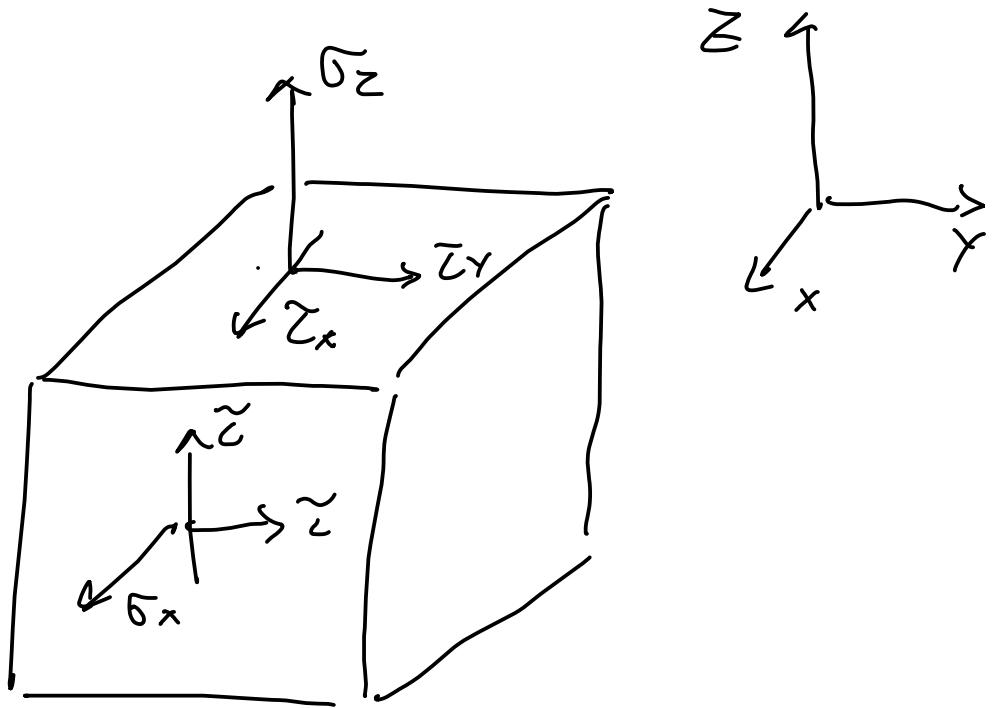
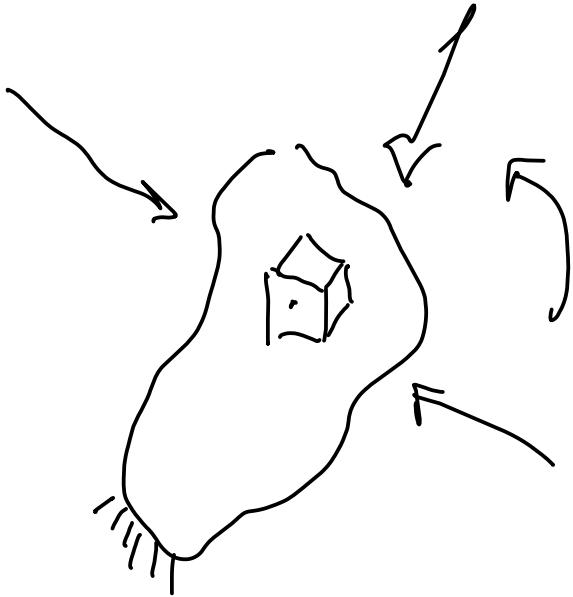
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + b_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + b_y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + b_z = 0$$

dove \$b\_x\$, \$b\_y\$ e \$b\_z\$ sono forze di volume





# STRESS – STRAIN RELATION

Stress-strain general relation for an elastic-linear material can be written in the form (Navier-Cauchy equations)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} & d_{14} & d_{15} & d_{16} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} & d_{24} & d_{25} & d_{26} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & d_{34} & d_{35} & d_{36} \\ d_{41} & d_{42} & d_{43} & d_{44} & d_{45} & d_{46} \\ d_{51} & d_{52} & d_{53} & d_{54} & d_{55} & d_{56} \\ d_{61} & d_{62} & d_{63} & d_{64} & d_{65} & d_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \epsilon_z \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} \end{Bmatrix}$$

simm.

$\sigma = E^* \epsilon$

Which for a generic material has 21 independent parameters.

For an isotropic material there are only two independent parameters, and the stiffness matrix is particularized in:

dipende solo dal modulo di Poisson e dal  
modulo di Young

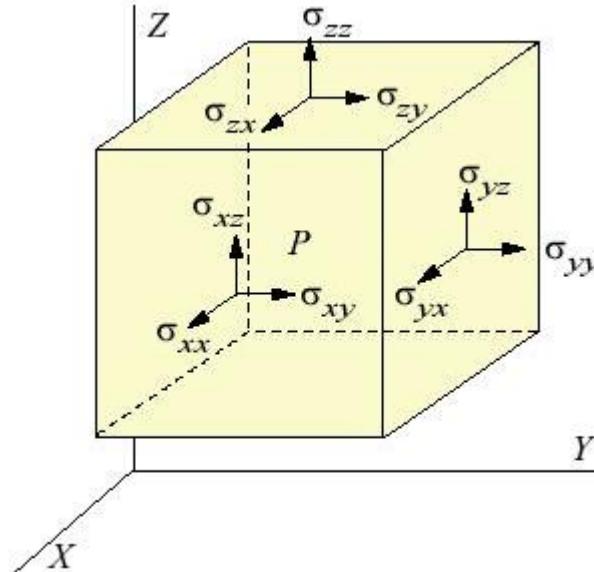
$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & 0 \\ \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & 0 \\ \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} & \frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

simm.



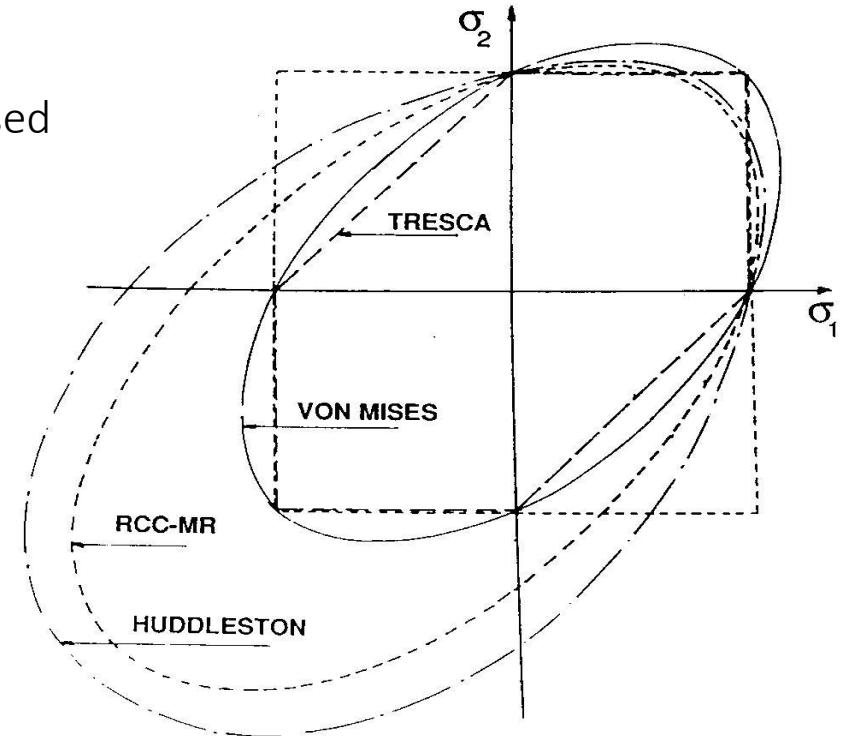
# STRESS INTENSITY

To verify a structure, it is necessary to compare the stress state in the most stressed point of a structure with an admissible stress value



si cerca uno stato tensionale equivalente di uno stato tensionale complesso per trovare solo un valore si  $\sigma$  ammissibile da confrontare con la  $\sigma$  ottenuta dalla prova di trazione ( $\sigma$  di pura trazione)

$$\sigma_{\text{von mises}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[ (\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_x - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 \right] + 3(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{xz}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2)}$$



TRESCA :  $\bar{\sigma}_{\text{TR}} = \text{Max} [|\sigma_2 - \sigma_1|, |\sigma_1 - \sigma_3|, |\sigma_3 - \sigma_2|]$

VON MISES :  $\bar{\sigma}_{\text{VM}} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$

RCC-MR, addenda Nov.87 :  $\bar{\sigma}_{\text{RCC}} = 0.867 \bar{\sigma}_{\text{VM}} + 0.133 (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$   
(Austenitic steels)

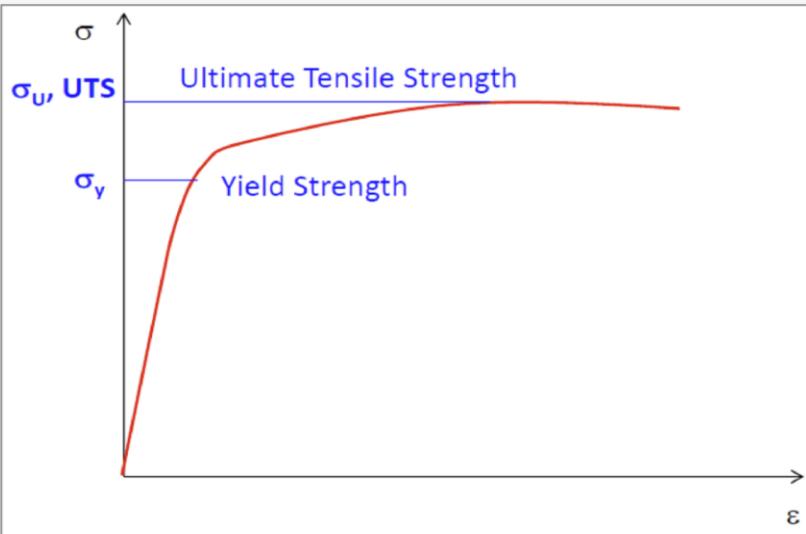


# TENSIONE AMMISSIBILE

$$\sigma_{eq} = f(\sigma_t, \sigma_s, \chi_t, \chi_{r.a.}) < \sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_y}{1.5}$$

cond. carico e vincoli  
geometria <  $\sigma_a$  → materiali  
e criterio d'ognit.

UTS = sigma di snervamento



Norma	Modello	Tensione ammissibile
Asme VIII Divisione 1.	Dbf	$s_m = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{3,5}, \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
Asme VIII Divisione 2.	Dbf + Dba	$s_m = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{2,4}, \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
En 13445.	Dbf	$f_d = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{2,4}, \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
En 13445.	Dba	$f_d = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{1,875}, \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$



# TENSIONE AMMISSIBILE

## Design by Formulas (DBF)

il dimensionamento e la verifica sono basati su relazioni pre-confezionate (formulas) ideate per coprire, con adeguati coefficienti di sicurezza, tutte le principali situazioni che si è soliti incontrare nel progetto di un recipiente in pressione; le formule sono solitamente basate su modelli semplici o semi-empirici non molto accurati, per cui i coefficienti di sicurezza tendono ad essere più elevati.

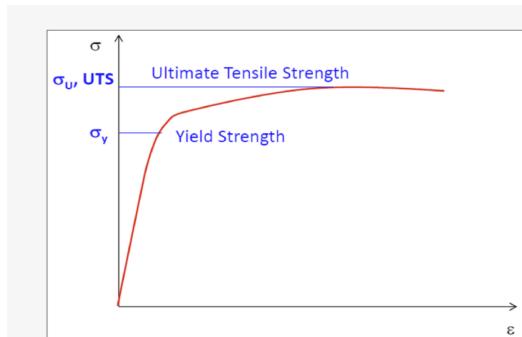
## Design by Analysis (DBA)

il dimensionamento e la verifica sono basati su analisi accurate dell'effettivo stato di tensione, solitamente ottenibile solo con modelli basati sul Finite Element Method (FEM).

L'approccio DBA si rende necessario per i casi non coperti dalle relazioni relative al metodo DBF, ma viene impiegato anche in alternativa a quest'ultimo, salvo i casi in cui i modelli analitici semplici.

Fidando sulla maggiore accuratezza

dell'analisi, i coefficienti di sicurezza impiegati tendono ad essere più bassi.



Norma	Modello	Tensione ammissibile
Asme VIII Divisione 1.	Dbf	$S_m = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{3,5} \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
Asme VIII Divisione 2.	Dbf + Dba	$S_m = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{2,4} \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
En 13445.	Dbf	$f_d = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{2,4} \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$
En 13445.	Dba	$f_d = \min\left(\frac{UTS}{1,875} \frac{\sigma_y}{1,5}\right)$



# ANALISI STRUTTURALE

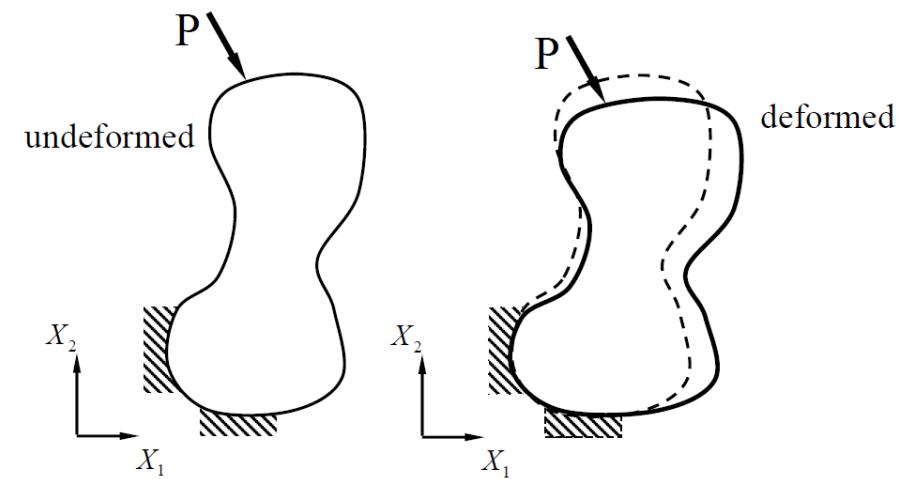
Problema fondamentale

## Assegnata

- la regione entro la quale si vuole considerare il campo (la superficie che racchiude la geometria) (*Boundary*)
- la natura dei materiali contenuti entro la regione (*material properties*)
- le condizioni al contorno della regione e la posizione e l'intensità delle sorgenti (*boundary conditions*)

Vogliamo conoscere in ogni punto del materiale il valore di:

- spostamenti
- sforzi
- deformazioni



Geometry  
Material properties  
Boundary conditions

Stress, strains, displacements  
at each material point



# DESIGN CRITERIA

- Design criteria guarantee the material's integrity. (Not meeting the design criteria does not mean the component will actually fail!)
- Design Codes or Standards are provided (and are mandatory) by a government authority for common types of structures to ensure safe component operation and prevent harm, e.g. the EN13445 Standard for *unfired pressure vessels* is provided by the European committee for Standardization (CEN)
- Different types of components → different design criteria
- Design criteria define:
  - Material properties
  - Fabrication requirements
  - Inspection and testing requirements
  - Verification methods (design by testing/design by formulae – DBF / design by analysis - DBA). In case of design by analysis:
    - Load factors for different types of loads
    - Stress/strain limits

# Finite element methods

The behavior of a continuous system is governed by partial differential equations.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u + \frac{1}{1-2\nu} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{X}{G} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 v + \frac{1}{1-2\nu} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{Y}{G} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 w + \frac{1}{1-2\nu} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{Z}{G} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Finite element methods are techniques suitable for approximating these differential equations with a system of algebraic equations in a finite number of unknown's parameters



# Small Displacement Theory & Rotations

- Small displacement theory:

$$\sin(\Phi) = \tan(\Phi) = \Phi$$

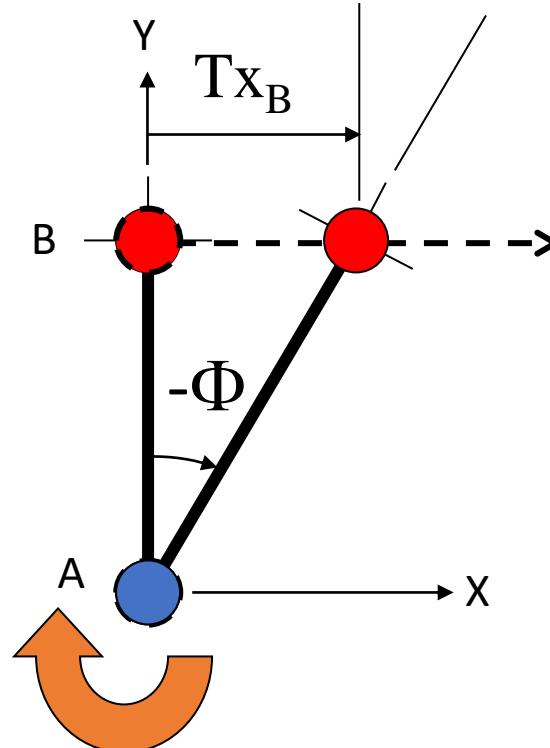
$$\cos(\Phi) = 1$$

- For Rz @ A

$$Rz_B = Rz_A = \Phi$$

$$Tx_B = (-\Phi) * L_{AB}$$

$$Ty_B = 0$$



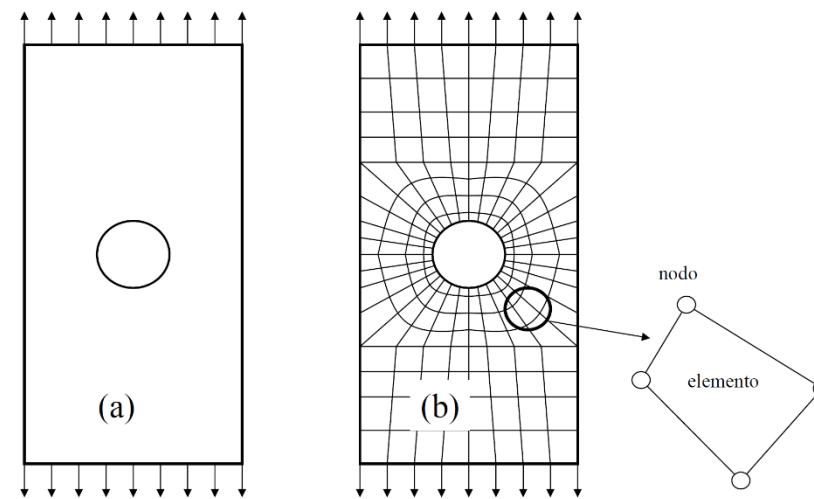
# METODO DEGLI ELEMENTI FINITI

- Metodo per la risoluzione numerica di una equazione differenziale, sia essa alle derivate totali o parziali
- Più precisamente si tratta di un metodo per approssimare una equazione differenziale con un sistema di equazioni algebriche

Il metodo è fondato sulla suddivisione del dominio di partenza in sottodomini che sono elementi di forma e comportamento tipici.

## Descrizione

- Divide la struttura in diversi elementi (parti di struttura)
- Riconnette gli elementi ai nodi
- Tale processo porta ad un set di equazioni algebriche risolvibili simultaneamente



In questo metodo si discretizza il continuo, che ha infiniti gradi di libertà, con un insieme di elementi di dimensioni finite, tra loro interconnessi in punti predefiniti (nodi).



# METODO DEGLI ELEMENTI FINITI

Tutti i fenomeni ingegneristici sono descrivibili in un set di equazioni di governo e di condizioni vincolari, che con il metodo agli elementi finiti si riducono ad un set di equazioni algebriche risolvibili simultaneamente.

$$[K]\{u\} = \{F\}$$



$$\{u\} = [K]^{-1}\{F\}$$

$[K]$ : proprietà

$\{u\}$ : comportamento

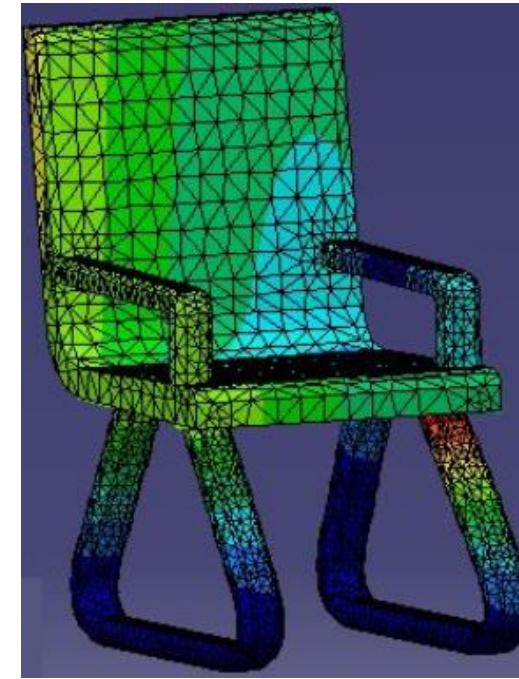
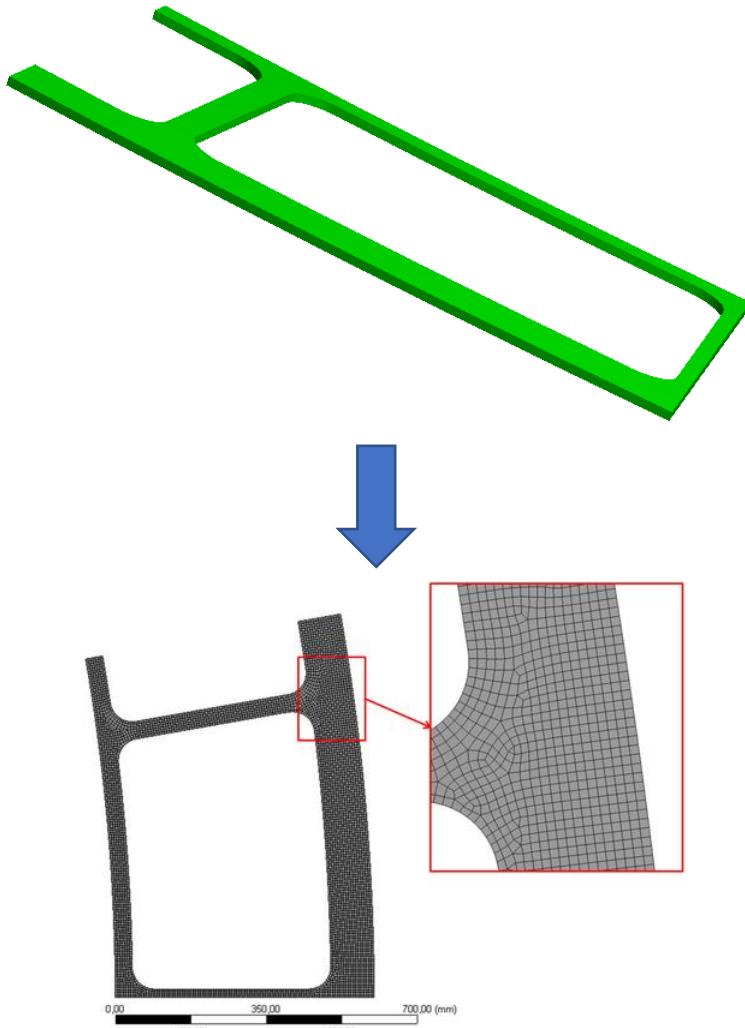
$\{F\}$ : azione

	Proprietà	Comportamento	Azione
Elastico	Rigidezza	Deformazioni	Forze
Termico	Conduttività	Temperatura	Sorgenti di calore
Fluido-dinamica	Viscosità	Velocità	Forze volumetriche



# METODO DEGLI ELEMENTI FINITI

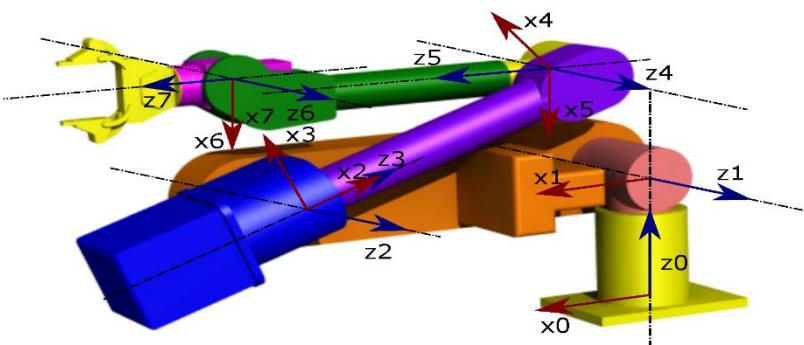
Il dominio è suddiviso in piccoli elementi semplici che condividono i vincoli e i carichi attraverso i nodi



1. Per ogni nodo si calcolano Forze e Spostamenti → reazioni vincolari
2. Per ogni elemento deformazioni( $\varepsilon$ ), stress ( $\sigma$ )

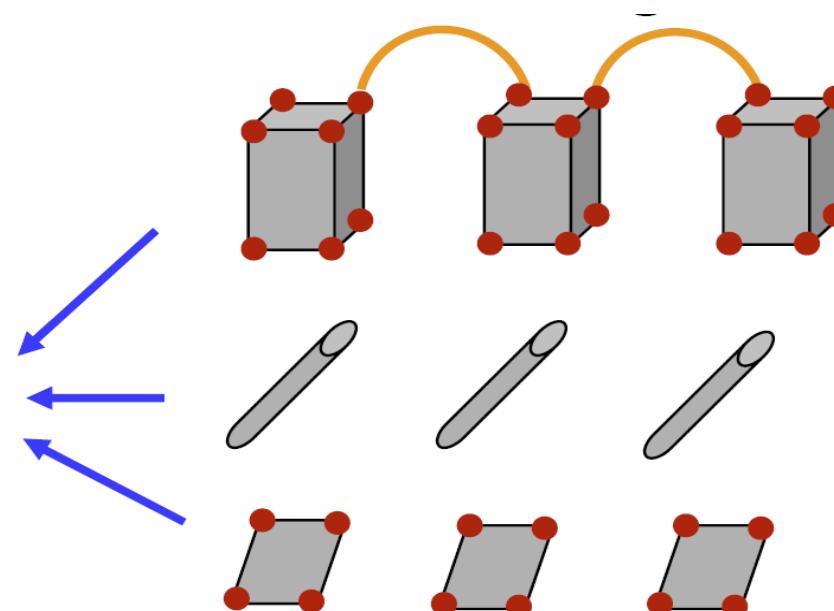
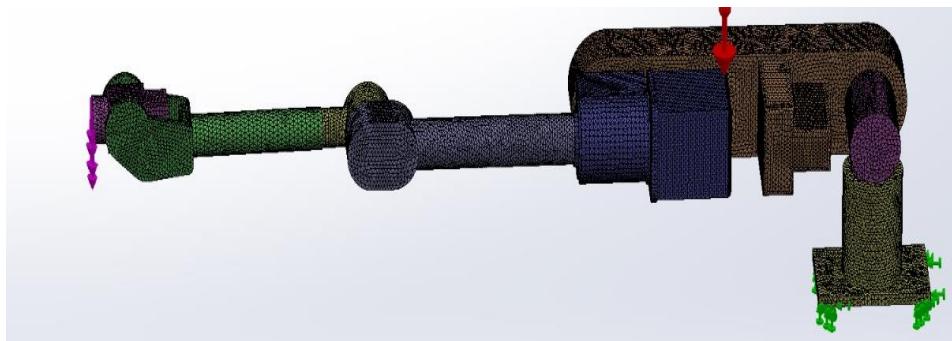


# METODO DEGLI ELEMENTI FINITI



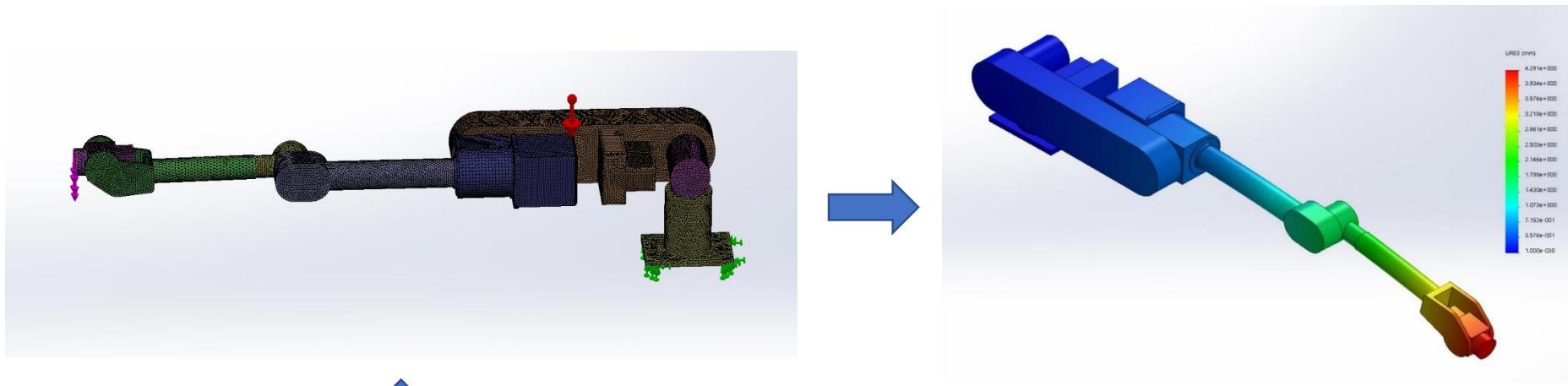
I nodi degli elementi adiacenti trasmettono vincoli e carichi tra gli elementi

elementi tetraedrici o esaedrici , bidimensionali o monodimensionali (alla fine del progetto gli elementi saranno tridimensionali)

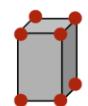


# METODO DEGLI ELEMENTI FINITI

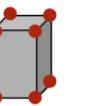
Le equazioni algebriche per ogni elemento sono ricavate in maniera semplice e combinate per ottenere le variabili incognite ai nodi



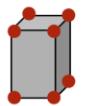
$$[K^E]\{u^E\} = \{F^E\}$$



$$[K^E]\{u^E\} = \{F^E\}$$



$$[K^E]\{u^E\} = \{F^E\}$$



$$[K^E]\{u^E\} = \{F^E\}$$



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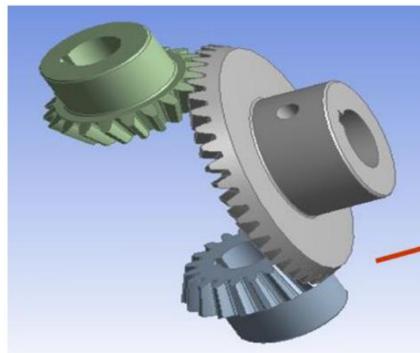
$$\{u\} = [K]^{-1}\{F\}$$



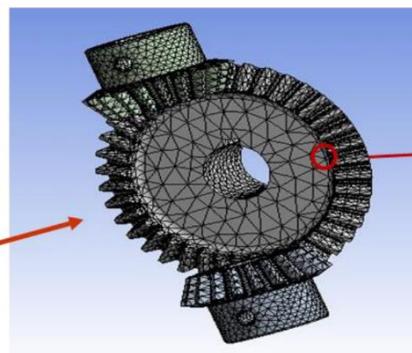
# PREPROCESSING

- Definisco la Geometria
- Assegno le proprietà dei materiali
- Definisco il tipo di elemento da utilizzare
- Genero la mesh della struttura

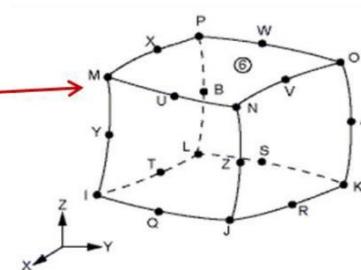
## ELEMENTI SOLIDI - BRICK



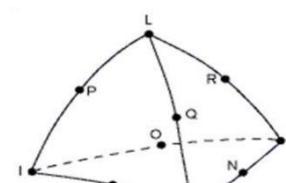
3D Solids



→ 3D Element



Hex Element

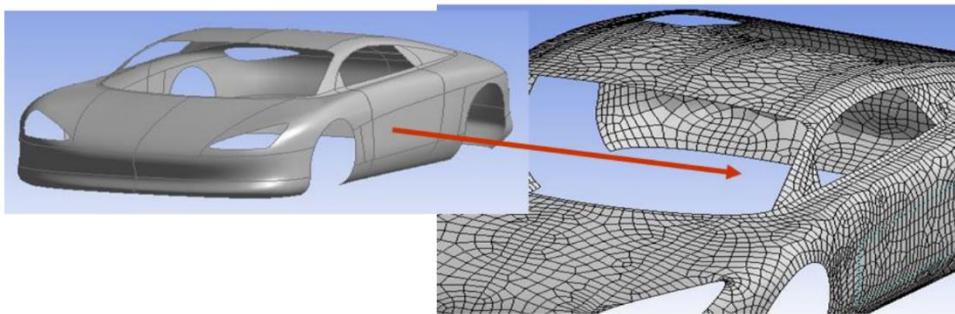
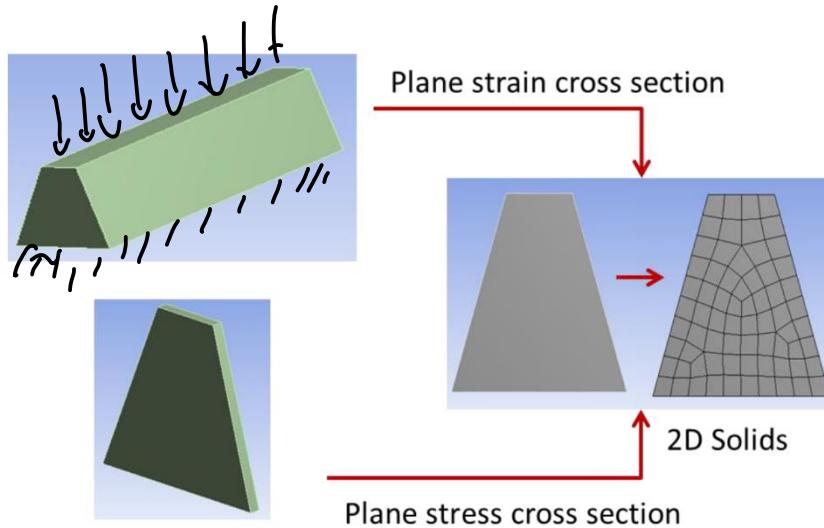


Tet Element

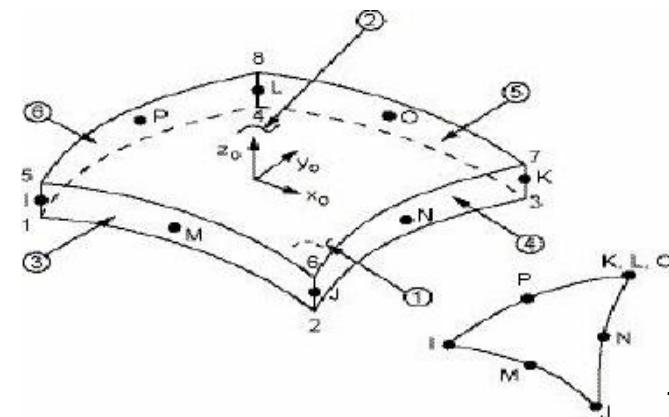
posso aggiungere nodi intermedi (non solo gli spigoli), aumentando la complessità computazionale



# SHELL ELEMENTS



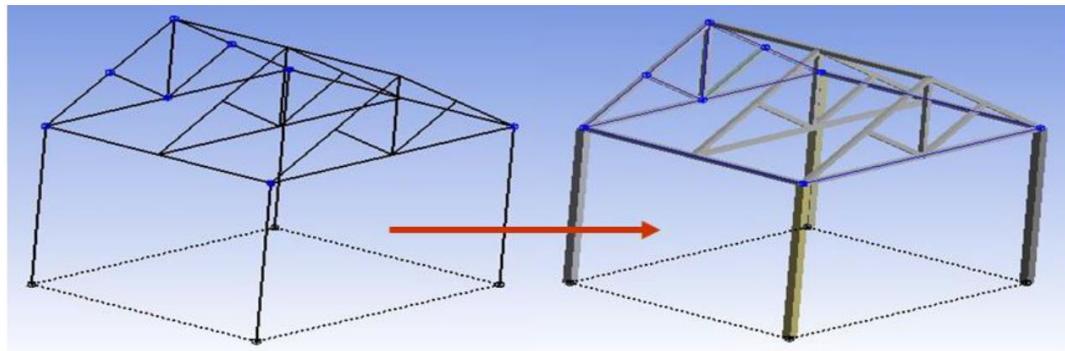
Surface Body



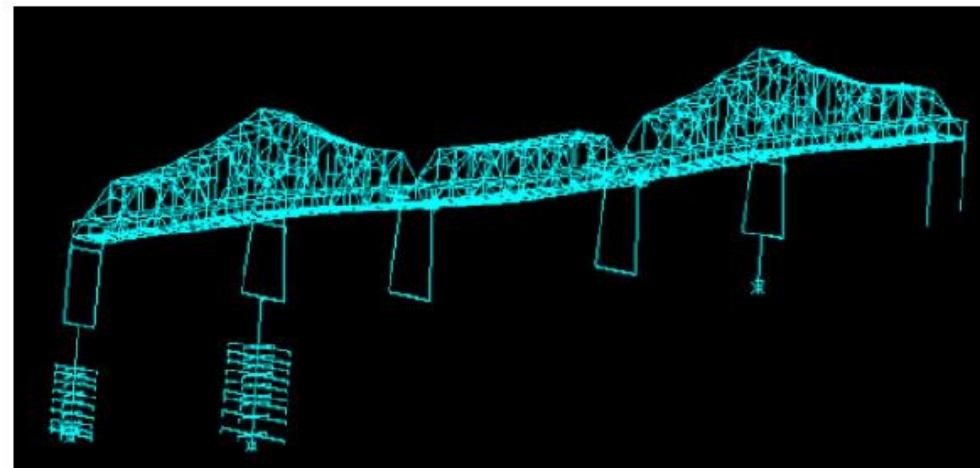
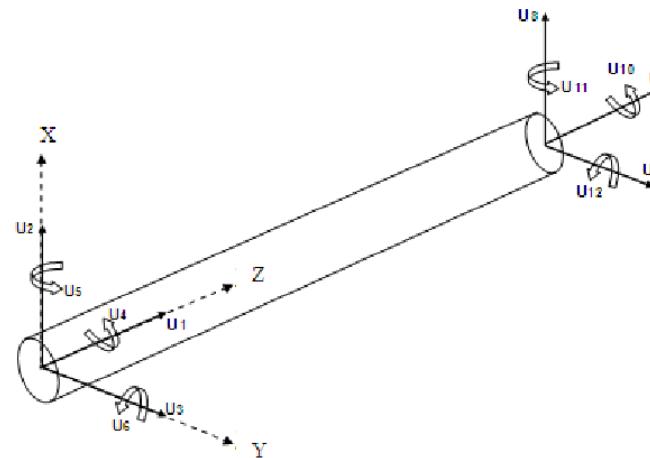
triangolari o quadratici (parabolici o lineari), con spessore costante (lungo tutto lo spessore però il comportamento deve essere uguale)



# MONODIMENSIONAL ELEMENTS - BEAM



Line Body



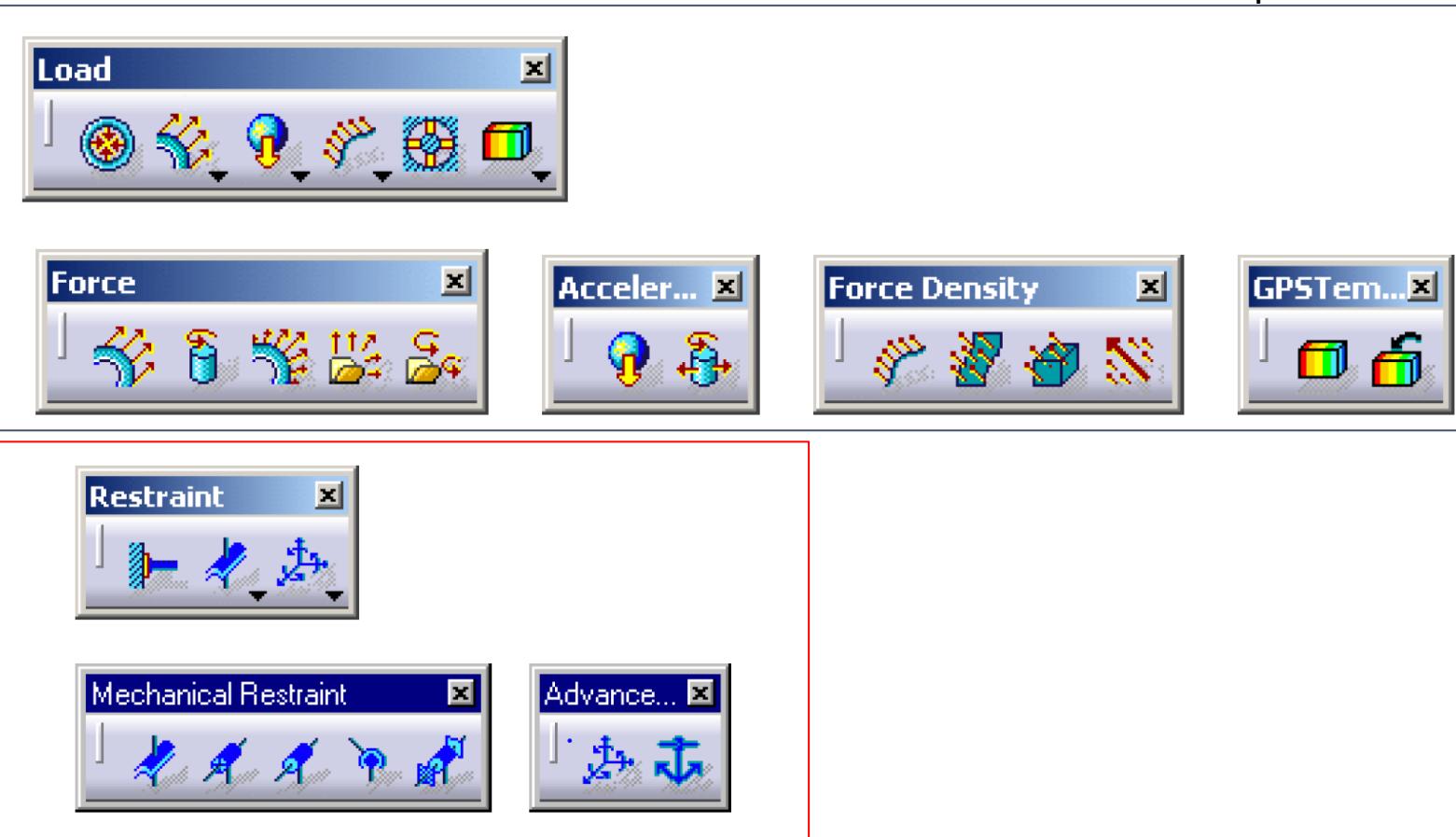
# SOLUTION

- Application of loads
- Application of Restraints
- Calculation of results



Pressures  
Distributed loads  
Accelerations  
Force density  
Temperature

CAD->FEM



# POST-PROCESSING

Analisi dei risultati e confronto con le tensioni ammissibili



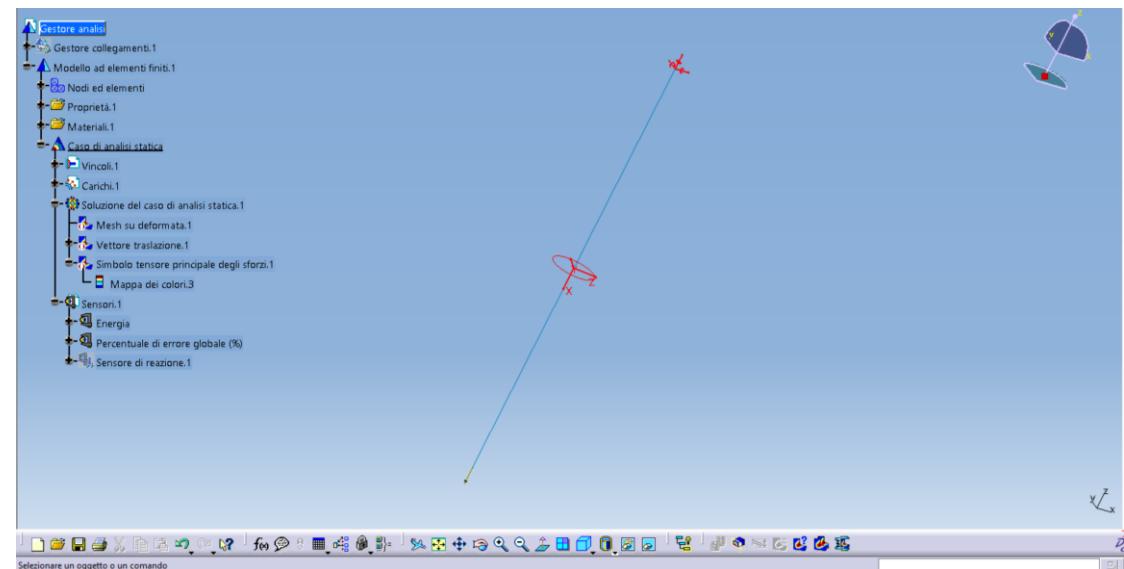
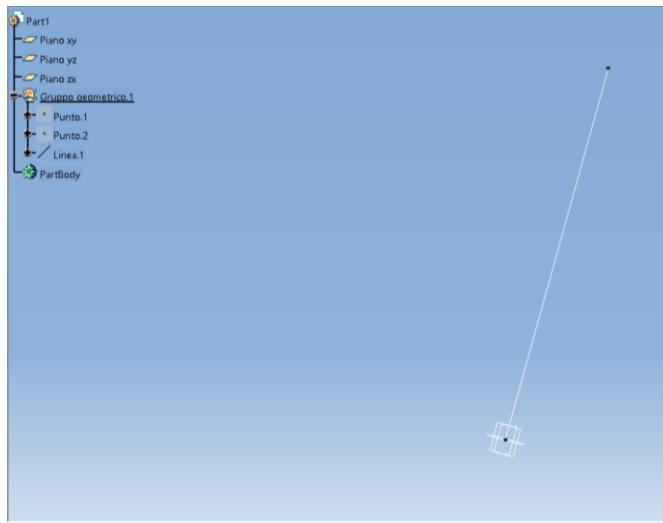
Per una prima verifica della correttezza del modello è buona pratica verificare l'equilibrio della struttura alla traslazione e alla rotazione, calcolando le reazioni vincolari mediante la creazione di un sensore.

# ESEMPIO – 1

## Elementi monodimensionali

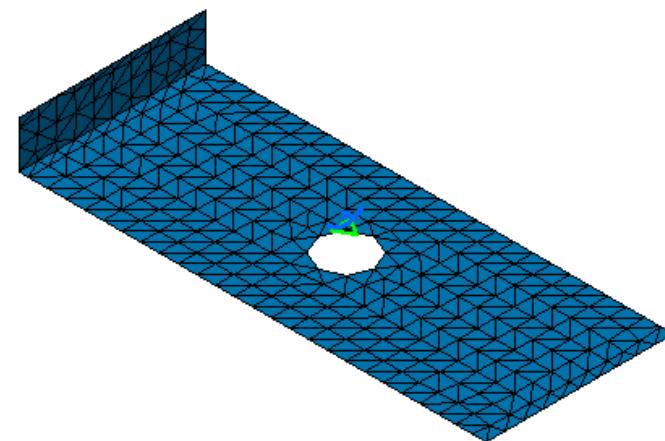
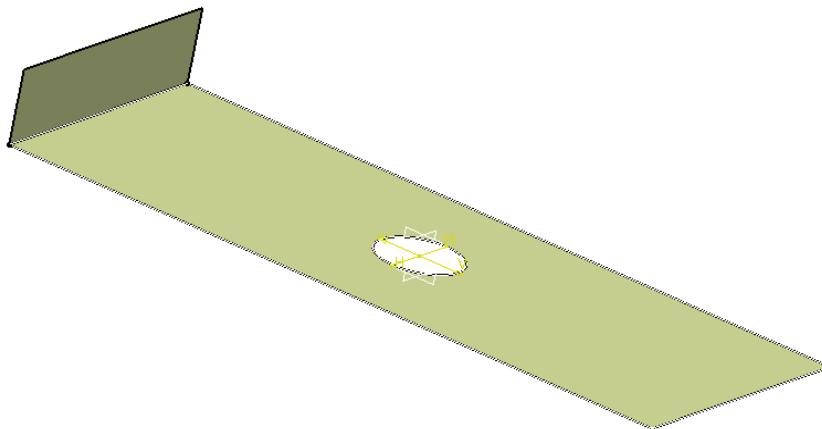


- You cannot select a sketch geometry.
- You cannot mesh 1D body belonging to hybrid body.

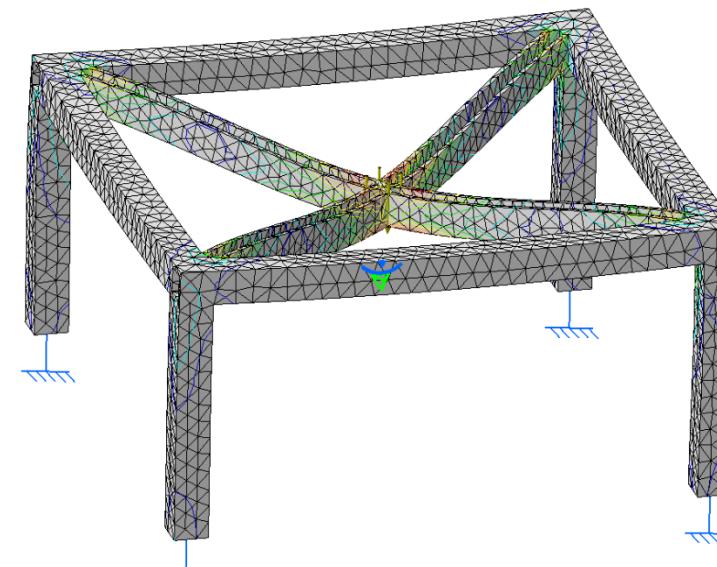
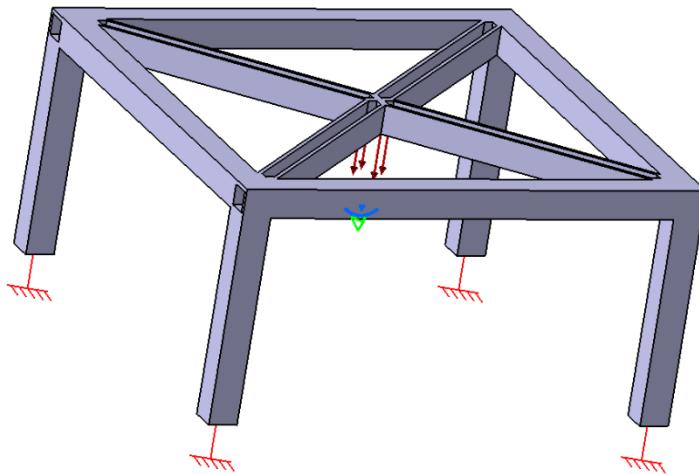
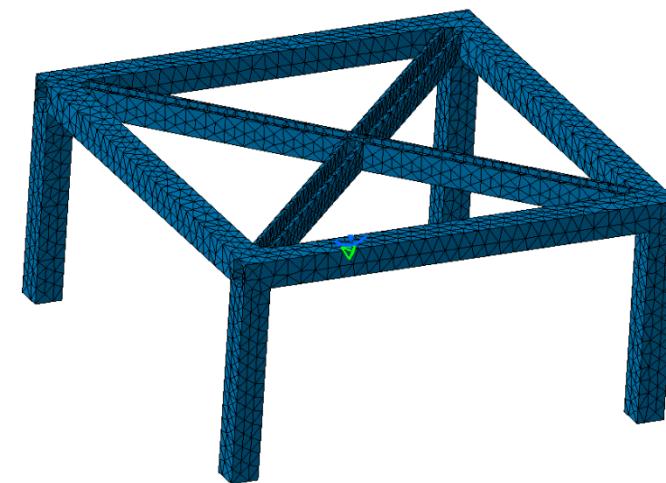
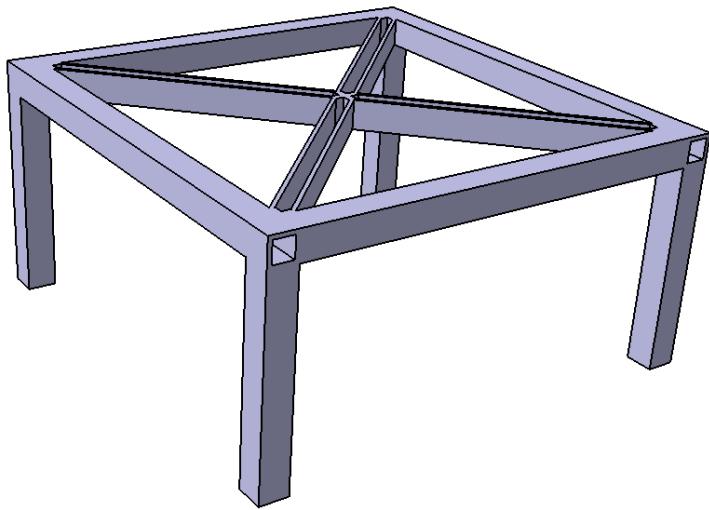


## ESEMPIO – 2

Elementi shell



## ESEMPIO – 3 Elementi solidi



Stressi alla Von Mises (valori nodi)  
N\_M2  
3.12e+006  
2.82e+006  
2.51e+006  
2.21e+006  
1.9e+006  
1.59e+006  
1.29e+006  
9.84e+005  
6.79e+005  
3.74e+005  
5.85e+004  
Sul bordo

