

## Lightweight structures and FEM - Lab 2

Names: Andrea Bianchi  
Utsav Khan

In Lab 2 results from a commercial FE code (ANSYS or ABAQUS) should be compared with results from your MatLab FE code, and with analytical solutions.

**Hint:** You have to introduce a torque in the MatLab FE model in order to account for the applied shear load not acting through the shear centre. The corresponding torque should be applied in the analytical calculations. Don't forget to enter the correct beam bending and torsional stiffness into your MatLab code.

Assume that the cross sections are thin-walled in your analytical calculations. Trying to take thickness effects into account will most likely deteriorate your results rather than improve them.

1. Complete the following table:

	<i>Horizontal displ. <math>u(L)</math></i>	<i>Vertical displ. <math>v(L)</math></i>	<i>Twist,, <math>\varphi(L)</math></i>
<b>MatLab</b>	N.A.	3.749 mm	0.093 rad
<b>ANSYS/ABAQUS</b>	0.22E-10 mm	3.473 mm	0.080 rad
<b>Analytical</b>	0 mm	3.749 mm	0.093 rad

2.

a) The total strain energy from the commercial FE code is: 172.062 mJ

b) The work of the applied load in the commercial FE code is: 173.650 mJ

c) The corresponding work in the MatLab code is: 187.450 mJ

3. Plot and print the shear stress distributions requested in task 7 in the lab instructions. Add your analytically calculated shear stress distribution ( $\tau=q/t$ ) to the plot (by hand if you like) and compare the solutions. Please, try to include shear due to torsion as well.

4. Plot and print the warping and normal stress distributions requested in tasks 8 and 9 in the lab instructions. Add your analytical results and compare the solutions.

Comments or questions (optional):

The critical buckling load for the beam is estimated. Results are derived analytically, with the commercial FE code and with the MatLab code, which should be modified for this task. For the FE results, examine (at least) the 5 first critical buckling loads and try to distinguish which buckling modes they represent. In general try to find as many different buckling types as possible for each beam length.

Complete the following table:

$P_{cr}$ [N]	$L = 500 \text{ mm}$		$L = 1000 \text{ mm}$		$L = 2000 \text{ mm}$	
<b>Analytical, Euler (E)</b>	35.376 kN	(E)	8.844 kN	(E)	2.211 kN	(E)
<b>Torsion (T)</b>	53.780 kN	(T)	20.257 kN	(T)	11.877 kN	(T)
<b>Local (L)</b>	32.346 kN	(L)	32.346 kN	(L)	32.346 kN	(L)
<b>Combined (C)</b>	32.346 kN	(C)	8.844 kN	(C)	2.211 kN	(C)
<b>FEM</b>						
<b><math>P_{cr1}</math> (mode)</b>		( )		( )		( )
<b><math>P_{cr2}</math> (mode)</b>		( )		( )		( )
<b><math>P_{cr3}</math> (mode)</b>		( )		( )		( )
<b><math>P_{cr4}</math> (mode)</b>		( )		( )		( )
<b><math>P_{cr5}</math> (mode)</b>		( )		( )		( )
<b>MatLab</b>						
<b><math>P_{cr1}</math> (mode)</b>	14.942 kN	(E)	8.843 kN	(E)	2.210 kN	(E)
<b><math>P_{cr2}</math> (mode)</b>	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(E)	14.942 kN	(T)
<b><math>P_{cr3}</math> (mode)</b>	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)
<b><math>P_{cr4}</math> (mode)</b>	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)
<b><math>P_{cr5}</math> (mode)</b>	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)	14.942 kN	(T)

Comments or questions (optional):

Date and examiners

signature:.....