

TD2: Thermoelastic behavior of a cylindrical structure with a rectangular section. 2nd part: Discretisation

Reminder in french:

Dans ce problème on étudie une pièce cylindrique à section rectangulaire appelée Ω de dimension ℓ très grande suivant la direction \underline{e}_3 comparée aux longueurs H et 2L des arêtes du rectangle dans le plan $(\underline{e}_1,\underline{e}_2)$. On pourra ainsi supposer que les champs ne dépendent que de (x_1,x_2) et travailler par unité d'épaisseur.

La pièce repose sur un support rigide horizontal. On suppose que la pièce reste en contact avec le support le long de cette surface située dans le plan $(x_2 = 0)$.

Le matériau constitutif de la pièce présente un comportement homogène, isotrope et élastique linéaire. On notera k sa conductivité thermique, α_e le coefficient d'échange de ses parois, $\mathbb A$ son tenseur de rigidité élastique, et α_T sa dilatation thermique.

Enfin les symétries géométrique et matérielle de la pièce ainsi que la symétrie des chargements qui vont lui être appliqués impliquent que l'on pourra limiter l'étude à la partie de la pièce située dans le demi-espace $x_1 > 0$.

On ne s'intéresse ici qu'au chargement mécanique appliqué à la pièce. On rappelle que cette dernière est soumise à un chargement en pression sur sa frontière supérieure (dans le plan $x_2 = H$) comme représenté sur la partie gauche de la Figure 1.

Le contact entre la pièce et son support est caractérisé par un frottement "élastique", i.e. une force surfacique de rappel s'exerce sur la surface de contact parallèlement à celle-ci et dans le sens opposé au glissement.

$$\underline{F} = -k_e \underline{u}_T$$

où \underline{F} désigne la force de rappel, $\underline{u}_T = u_T \underline{e}_1$ est la composante tangentielle du vecteur déplacement \underline{u} , et k une constante positive.

The problem will be solved thanks to finite elements analysis (FEA). To this aim the geometry is represented by the mesh on Figure 1. It is exclusively composed of T3 elements, i.e. 3-node triangles. These elements ar isoparametric (Lagrange-type interpolation).

1 Parametrical representation

- 1. Construct the matrix [Coord] containing the coordinates of the nodes of the structure, and indicate its dimensions.
- 2. Construct the connectivity matrix of the mesh (respect common orientation rules). For each element node (5) will be chosen as the first node.
- 3. In order to systematize calculation during the solving phase, a reference mesh Δ_e is chosen. It is represented on Figure (2). Write down the shape functions $N_k(\underline{a})$ of the reference mesh as well as the parametrical representation $(\underline{x} = f(\underline{a}))$ of a real element E_e
- 4. Calculate the jacobian matrix characterizing the geometrical transformation between the real and reference elements. You can either use the parametrical representation or its definition as a function of $[D_N]$ (the matrix

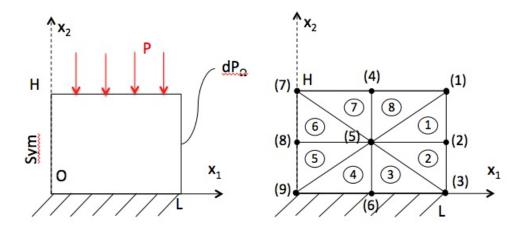


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the structure and its mechanical load

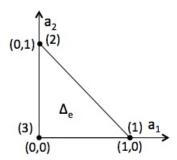


Figure 2: Reference mesh

of the derivatives with respect to \underline{a} of the shape functions) and $[Coord_e^{\textcircled{\tiny{1}}}]$ the matrix of the coordinates of the nodes of element $\textcircled{\tiny{1}}$. Apply the expression obtained to the element $\textcircled{\tiny{1}}$

5. Indentify the jacobian of the transformation as constant for element ① and give its expression. Indicate then the value of the jacobian for all the elements of the structure.

2 Displacement interpolation

- 1. $\{U_e^{\textcircled{3}}\}\$ stands for the elementary nodal displacements vector for element 3. Indicate its general shape. Indicate as well the general shape of the interpolation matrix $[N_e(\underline{a})]$ of each of the elements and develop the displacement interpolation in element 3.
- 2. $\{U\}$ stands for the global nodal displacements vector of the structure. Indicate the dimension of this vector and its shape once the boundary conditions are accounted for.
- 3. To which node does the fifth dof refer to?
- 4. Calculate the global interpolation function \tilde{N} associated to this node using the straight lines method.

3 Alternate modelling

On this part the mesh chosen is geometrically simpler but made of second order elements. The structure is thus remeshed with to two T6 (§-node triangle) isoparametric elements as represented on Figure 3. The reference element associated with those T6 is also represented on Figure 3.

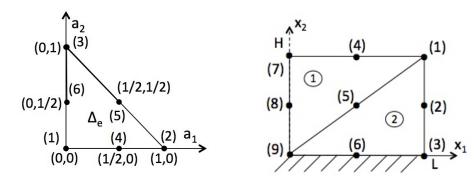


Figure 3: Reference mesh for the 6-node triangles and alternate mesh of the structure.

La matrice de coordonnées est la même que pour le maillage précédent, et ma matrice de connectivité du maillage est (sans la première colonne optionnelle ici car tous les éléments du maillage sont de même nature) :

$$[connec] = \begin{bmatrix} (7) & (9) & (1) & (8) & (5) & (4) \\ (9) & (3) & (1) & (6) & (2) & (5) \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1. Give the expression of the shape functions of T6 reference mesh thanks to the straight lines method.
- 2. Calculate the jacobian matrix characterizing the geometrical transformation between the real and reference meshes ①. What is different from the previous case?
- 3. Calculate the jacobian of element ①. What can you infer from this result concerning the calculation of further integrals?
- 4. Give the general shape of the interpolation matrix $[N_e(\underline{a})]$ for both elements.
- 5. $\{U\}$ stands for the global nodal displacements vector of the structure. Indicate its dimension and its shape when the boundary conditions are accounted for. What is different from the previous case?
- 6. Detail the differences between the results obtained with both meshes.