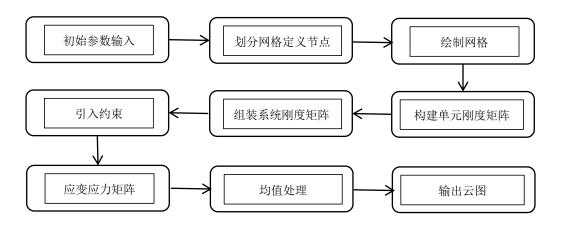
有限元课程作业

1. 算例描述

一长方体,长为 2m,宽为 1m,高为 0.5m,弹性模量为 2.1e5MPa,泊松比为 0.3。其底面固定,在顶面中心施加大小为 1000N 的力,划分网格为 x*y*z,其中 x=y=z=10 得到 1000 个单元。求解得到网格划分图,位移变形图,位移云图,应力云图。

2. 程序说明



根据上述的算例,绘制了包括网格划分图,位移变形图,位移云图,应力云图,以直观展示算例的模拟结果。具体节点的应力应变数据在 txt 文件中给出。在此基础上,采用了强大的有限元分析软件 Abaqus 对同一算例进行了额外计算,并在本文档内详细比较了使用 Abaqus 和 Matlab 两种工具得出的计算结果,以验证算例的准确性和可靠性。

3. Matlab 程序(主程序)

clear:

clc;

%参数

1x=2;%长方体,长2,宽1,高0.5.

1y=1;

1z=0.5;

E=2.1e5;%弹性模量

mu=0.3;%泊松比

ng=2;%高斯积分点数

% 获得高斯积分点坐标值和加权系数

[pi,wi]=Gauss(ng);

%弹性矩阵

D=E/((1+mu)*(1-2*mu))*...

[1-mu mu mu 0 0 0

mu 1-mu mu 0 0 0

mu mu 1-mu 0 0 0

```
0\ 0\ 0\ (1-2*mu)/2\ 0\ 0
    0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ (1-2*mu)/2\ 0
    0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ (1-2*mu)/2];
%划分节点与单元
coord=zeros(11*11*11,3);
e=0;
for z=0:10
   for y=0:10
       for x=0:10
            e=e+1;
            coord(e,:)=[x,y,z];
        end
    end
end
ele=zeros (10*10*10,8);
for z=0:9
   for y=0:9
       for x=0:9
           n=x+1+10*y+10*10*z;
            ele(n,:)=[x+1+11*y+11*11*z ...
                     x+1+1+11*y+11*11*z ...
                      x+1+1+11*(y+1)+11*11*z \dots
                     x+1+11*(y+1)+11*11*z \dots
                     x+1+11*y+11*11*(z+1) \dots
                     x+1+1+11*y+11*11*(z+1) \dots
                      x+1+1+11*(y+1)+11*11*(z+1) \dots
                      x+1+11*(y+1)+11*11*(z+1);
        end
    end
end
nc=size(coord,1);%节点数量
ne=size(ele,1);%单元数量
nne=size(ele,2);%单元节点数
nd=3;%维度
ad=nc*nd;%整体自由度
ed=nne*nd;%每个单元的自由度
%初始化矩阵
K=sparse(ad,ad);%总体刚度矩阵
stress=zeros(nc,7);%应力矩阵
nnode=zeros(nc,1);%节点次数矩阵
mstress=zeros(nne,1); %Mises 应力矩阵
%初始化坐标
X=zeros(nne, 1);
Y=zeros(nne, 1);
```

```
Z=zeros(nne, 1);
%计算总体刚度矩阵
for ine=1:ne
   ndi=ele(ine,:);
   for i=1:nne
       X(i) = coord(ndi(i), 1);
       Y(i) = coord(ndi(i), 2);
       Z(i) = coord(ndi(i), 3);
   end
   k=zeros (ed, ed);
   for iz=1:ng
       z=pi(iz);
       wz=wi(iz);
       for iy=1:ng
           y=pi(iy);
           wy=wi(iy);
           for ix=1:ng
               x=pi(ix);
               wx = wi(ix);
                [dndr, dnds, dndt]=Shape(x, y, z);%构建型函数
               J=Jacobain (nne, dndr, dnds, dndt, X, Y, Z);%雅可比矩阵
               B=Strain(J, nne, dndr, dnds, dndt); %单元应变矩阵
               k=k+(B')*D*B*wx*wy*wz*det(J);%计算单元刚度矩阵
           end
       end
   end
   K=Assemble(K,ndi,k,nne,nd);
end
%添加边界条件,在顶面中心施加一个大小均为 1000N 力,底面固定
F=zeros(ad,1);
F(200)=1000;
bc=[];
for ibc=1:nc
   if coord(ibc, 2) == 0
       bc=[bc ibc];
   end
end
nb=size(bc,2);
K=Boundary (bc, nb, K, nd);
displacement=K\F;
%计算节点次数矩阵
for ini=1:ne
   for inj=1:nne
       nnode(ele(ini,inj))=nnode(ele(ini,inj))+1;%组装单元
```

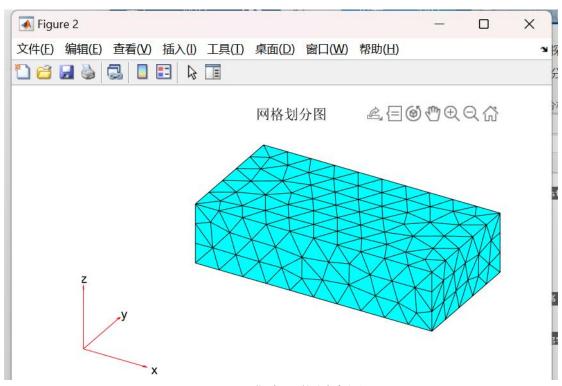
```
end
end
%计算应力矩阵
for ine=1:ne
    ndi=ele(ine,:);
    for i=1:nne
        X(i) = coord(ndi(i).1):
        Y(i) = coord(ndi(i), 2);
        Z(i) = coord(ndi(i), 3):
    end
    stress2=[];
    for iz=1:ng
        z=pi(iz);
        for iy=1:ng
            y=pi(iy);
            for ix=1:ng
                x=pi(ix);
                [dndr, dnds, dndt]=Shape(x, y, z);%构建型函数
                J=Jacobain (nne, dndr, dnds, dndt, X, Y, Z);%雅可比矩阵
                B=Strain(J,nne,dndr,dnds,dndt);%单元应变矩阵
                stress1=Stress(displacement, nd, ndi, B, D);%应力矩阵
                stress2=[stress2 stress1];
            end
        end
    end
    stress2=[stress2(:,5), stress2(:,6), stress2(:,8), stress2(:,7),...
        stress2(:,1), stress2(:,2), stress2(:,4), stress2(:,3)];
    h=sqrt(3);
    R=[Recovery(-h,-h, h)]
       Recovery (h,-h, h)
       Recovery (h, h, h)
       Recovery (-h, h, h)
       Recovery (-h, -h, -h)
       Recovery (h,-h,-h)
       Recovery (h, h,-h)
       Recovery (-h, h,-h)];%应力恢复矩阵
    estress=R*transpose(stress2);
    for mi=1:nne
        s1=estress(mi,1);
        s2=estress(mi, 2);
        s3=estress(mi,3);
        mstress(mi) = (((s1-s2)^2+(s2-s3)^2+(s3-s1)^2)/2)^0.5;
    end
    estress=[estress,mstress];
```

```
for is=1:nne
        stress(ndi(is),:)=stress(ndi(is),:)+estress(is,:);
    end
end
for inode=1:nc
    an=nnode (inode);
    stress(inode,:)=stress(inode,:)/an;
end
xd=zeros(nc,1);
yd=zeros(nc,1);
zd=zeros(nc.1);
xd0=zeros(nc,1);
yd0=zeros(nc,1);
zd0=zeros(nc,1);
%每一个节点 x, v, z 三个方向的应变
for i=1:nc
    xd(i) = displacement(3*i-2);
    yd(i) = displacement(3*i-1);
    zd(i)=displacement(3*i);
end
‰网格划分图
figure(1)
for iel=1:ne
    for i=1:nne
        ndi(i)=ele(iel,i);
        xcoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 1);
        ycoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 2);
        zcoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 3);
    end
plot3([xcoord(1); xcoord(2); xcoord(3); xcoord(4); xcoord(1); xcoord(5); xc
oord(6); xcoord(7); xcoord(8); xcoord(5); xcoord(8); xcoord(4); xcoord(3); x
coord (7); xcoord (3); xcoord (2); xcoord (6)], [ycoord (1); ycoord (2); ycoord (3)
; ycoord (4); ycoord (1); ycoord (5); ycoord (6); ycoord (7); ycoord (8); ycoord (5)
; ycoord(8); ycoord(4); ycoord(3); ycoord(7); ycoord(3); ycoord(2); ycoord(6)
[], [zcoord(1); zcoord(2); zcoord(3); zcoord(4); zcoord(1); zcoord(5); zcoord
(6); zcoord(7); zcoord(8); zcoord(5); zcoord(8); zcoord(4); zcoord(3); zcoord
d(7); zcoord(3); zcoord(2); zcoord(6)], 'b-');
    title('网格划分图');
    hold on
end
‰位移变形图
figure (2)
```

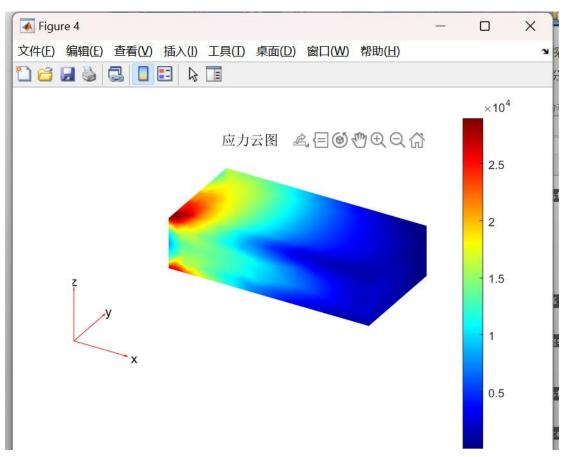
```
for iel=1:ne
                 for i=1:nne
                                 ndi(i) = ele(iel, i);
                                  xcoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 1);
                                  ycoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 2);
                                  zcoord(i) = coord(ndi(i), 3);
                                  xd0(i) = 50 * xd(ndi(i));
                                  yd0(i) = 50*yd(ndi(i));
                                  zd0(i)=50*zd(ndi(i));
                 end
plot3([xcoord(1) + xd0(1); xcoord(2) + xd0(2); xcoord(3) + xd0(3); xcoord(4) + xd0(2); xcoord(3) + xd0(3); xcoord(4) + xd0(4) + xd0(4); xcoord(4) + xd0(4); xcoord(4
d0(4); xcoord(1)+xd0(1); xcoord(5)+xd0(5); xcoord(6)+xd0(6); xcoord(7)+xd
0(7); xcoord (8) +xd0 (8); xcoord (5) +xd0 (5); xcoord (8) +xd0 (8); xcoord (4) +xd0
 (4); xcoord (3) +xd0 (3); xcoord (7) +xd0 (7); xcoord (3) +xd0 (3); xcoord (2) +xd0 (3)
2); xcoord(6) + xdo(6)], [ycoord(1) + ydo(1); ycoord(2) + ydo(2); ycoord(3) + ydo(6)
 (3); ycoord (4) +yd0 (4); ycoord (1) +yd0 (1); ycoord (5) +yd0 (5); ycoord (6) +yd0 (6)
6); ycoord(7) + yd0(7); ycoord(8) + yd0(8); ycoord(5) + yd0(5); ycoord(8) + yd0(8)
; ycoord(4) + yd0(4); ycoord(3) + yd0(3); ycoord(7) + yd0(7); ycoord(3) + yd0(3);
ycoord(2) + yd0(2); ycoord(6) + yd0(6)], [zcoord(1) + zd0(1); zcoord(2) + zd0(2);
zcoord(3)+zd0(3); zcoord(4)+zd0(4); zcoord(1)+zd0(1); zcoord(5)+zd0(5); z
coord(6) + zd0(6); zcoord(7) + zd0(7); zcoord(8) + zd0(8); zcoord(5) + zd0(5); zcoord(6) + zd0(6); zcoord(6); zcoo
oord(8) + zd0(8); zcoord(4) + zd0(4); zcoord(3) + zd0(3); zcoord(7) + zd0(7); zcoord(7) + zd0(7); zcoord(8) + zd0(8); zcoord(8); 
ord (3) +zd0 (3); zcoord (2) +zd0 (2); zcoord (6) +zd0 (6) \rceil, 'r-');
plot3([xcoord(1); xcoord(2); xcoord(3); xcoord(4); xcoord(1); xcoord(5); xc
oord(6); xcoord(7); xcoord(8); xcoord(5); xcoord(8); xcoord(4); xcoord(3); x
coord (7); xcoord (3); xcoord (2); xcoord (6)], [ycoord (1); ycoord (2); ycoord (3)
; ycoord (4); ycoord (1); ycoord (5); ycoord (6); ycoord (7); ycoord (8); ycoord (5)
; ycoord (8); ycoord (4); ycoord (3); ycoord (7); ycoord (3); ycoord (2); ycoord (6)
[], [zcoord(1); zcoord(2); zcoord(3); zcoord(4); zcoord(1); zcoord(5); zcoord
 (6); zcoord (7); zcoord (8); zcoord (5); zcoord (8); zcoord (4); zcoord (3); zcoord
d(7); zcoord(3); zcoord(2); zcoord(6)], 'b-');
                 title('位移变形图');
                 hold on
end
%%位移云图
figure (3)
lengthx=0.1;
lengthy=0.1;
lengthz=0.1;
redisp=reshape(displacement, 3, length(displacement)/3);
```

```
xyz=[];
 x=linspace(0, lengthx, lx+1)';
y=linspace(0,lengthy,ly+1)';
mi=1;
for i=1:1y+1
   for j=1:1x+1
Index (mi) = (i-1)*(1x+1)+j;
       z=norm(redisp(:,Index(mi)));
       xyz=[xyz;[x(j) y(i) z]];
       mi=mi+1;
   end
end
x = xyz(:, 1);
y = xyz(:, 2);
z = xyz(:,3);
[X, Y, Z] = griddata(x, y, z, linspace(min(x), max(x))', linspace(min(y), max(y))
),'v4');
surf(X,Y,Z);
shading interp;
title('位移云图');
colorbar;
‰应力云图
figure (4)
 xyz=[];
 x=1inspace (0, lengthx, lx+1)';
y=linspace(0, lengthy, ly+1)';
mi=1;
for i=1:1y+1
   for j=1:1x+1
Index (mi) = (i-1)*(1x+1)+i;
         z=stn(stress(Index(mi),:));
       xyz=[xyz;[x(j) y(i) z]];
       mi=mi+1;
   end
end
x = xyz(:, 1);
y = xyz(:, 2);
z = xyz(:,3);
[X, Y, Z] = griddata(x, y, z, linspace(min(x), max(x))', linspace(min(y), max(y))
),'v4');
surf(X,Y,Z);
shading interp;
title('应力云图');
colorbar:
```

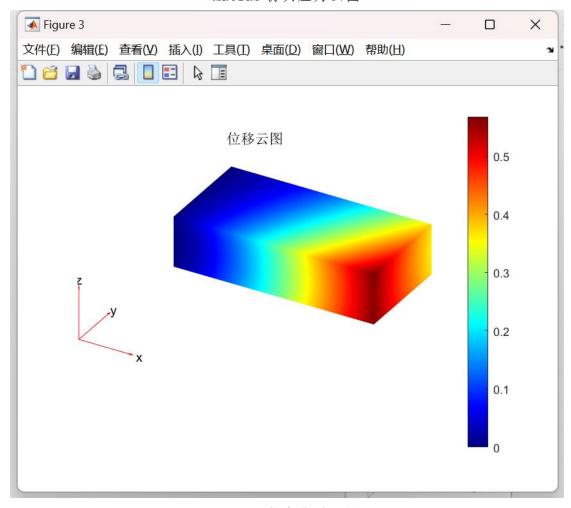
4. Matlab 仿真结果



Matlab 仿真网格划分图

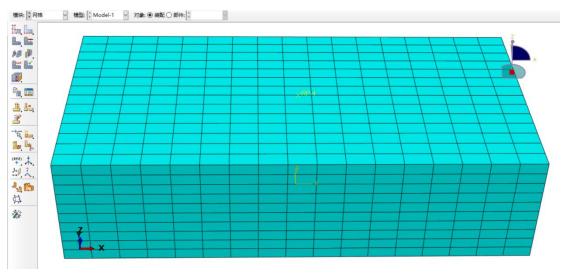


Matlab 仿真应力云图

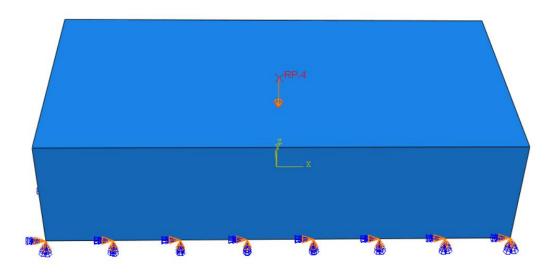


Matlab 仿真位移云图

5. Abaqus 仿真

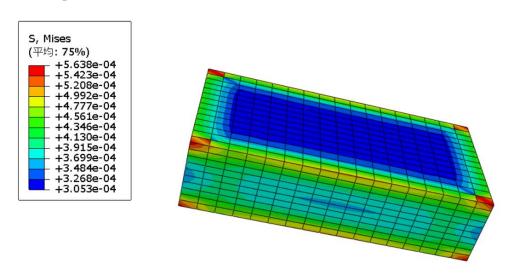


Abaqus 网格划分



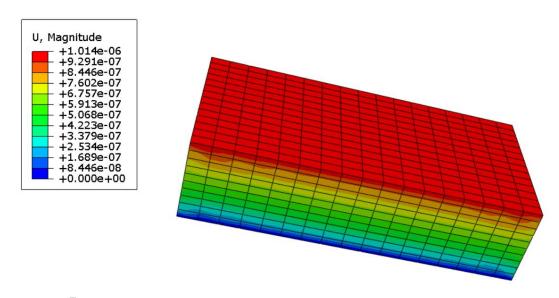
定义载荷与边界条件

6. Abaqus 仿真结果





应力云图



Y^Z ODB: Job-1.odb Abaqus/Standard 2020 Thu Feb 22 18:27:51 GMT+08:00 2024 分析步: Step-1

位移云图

7. 结论

通过对比网格划分图,位移变形图,位移云图,应力云图等,我们发现使用 Matlab编写的程序与Abaqus软件所得的计算结果在趋势和应力分布上存在一定 差异,Matlab程序还有待进一步修改。