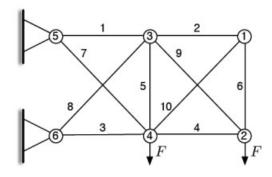
## Contents

## Problem

問題描述



在以下的已知條件下,給定桿件截面半徑,利用有限元素分析法求各桿件的位移、應力與反作用力:

- 整體架構處在靜力平衡的情況下
- 所有桿件截面皆爲圓形
- 材料爲鋼,楊氏係數  $E=200~\mathrm{GPa}$ ,密度  $\rho=7860~\mathrm{kg/m3}$ ,降伏強度  $\sigma_{\mathrm{V}}=250~\mathrm{MPa}$
- 平行桿件與鉛直桿件 (桿件1至桿件6) 長度皆爲 9.14 m
- 桿件 1 至桿件 6 截面半徑相同爲 r1,桿件 7 至桿件 10 截面半徑相同爲 r2
- 所有桿件半徑的最佳化範圍爲 0.001 至 0.5 m 之間
- 在節點 2 和節點 4 上的負載 F 皆爲 1.0 × 107 N 向下

並在以下條件下最佳化桿件的總重量及桿件半徑

$$min_{r1,r2}$$
  $f(r1,r2) = \sum_{i=1}^{6} m_i(r1) + \sum_{i=7}^{10} m_i(r2)$  (1)

$$subject\ to\ |\sigma i| \le \sigma y \tag{2}$$

$$\Delta_{s2} \le 0.02 \tag{3}$$

$$wheref:$$
所有桿件質量  $(4)$ 

$$\Delta_{s2}$$
:  $node2$ 位移 (5)

$$\sigma y$$
: 降伏應力 (6)

0

## Solution

Step1.有限元素分析法程式建立:用以計算所有桿件應力、應變及反作用力:參考了orientation上建立了3個fuction來處理有限元素法。

跟著orientation上的提示先定義各參數數值,參考pdf中element table 2-2,先建立node矩陣記錄了個節點的x及y座標。 並輸入楊氏係數E。

```
function [sigma, Q] = sol_TenBarTruss(r1, r2)

定義各參數數值%

E ° =200*10^9;

node = [18.28,9.14;18.28,0;9.14,9.14;9.14,0;0,9.14;0,0];
```

參考pdf中element table 2-3輸入計算剛性矩陣所需的桿件面積A,桿件長度L及桿件夾角theta(角度部分原本使用pdf中的公式後acos但角度常常不對導致剛性矩陣錯誤所以最後使用acot計算。

```
A=zeros(10,1);
2
       A(1:6,1)=r1^2*pi();
3
       A(7:10,1)=r2^2*pi();
4
       L=zeros(10,1);
5
       L(1,1) = sqrt((node(5,1) - node(3,1))^2 + (node(5,2) - node(3,2))^2);
6
       L(2,1) = sqrt((node(3,1) - node(1,1))^2 + (node(3,2) - node(1,2))^2);
 7
       L(3,1) = sqrt((node(6,1) - node(4,1))^2 + (node(6,2) - node(4,2))^2);
       L(4,1) = sqrt((node(4,1) - node(2,1))^2 + (node(4,2) - node(2,2))^2);
8
9
       L(5,1) = sqrt((node(4,1) - node(3,1))^2 + (node(4,2) - node(3,2))^2);
10
       L(6,1) = sqrt((node(2,1) - node(1,1))^2 + (node(2,2) - node(1,2))^2);
       L(7,1) = sqrt((node(5,1) - node(4,1))^2 + (node(5,2) - node(4,2))^2);
11
12
       L(8,1) = sqrt((node(6,1) - node(3,1))^2 + (node(6,2) - node(3,2))^2);
13
       L(9,1) = sqrt((node(3,1) - node(2,1))^2 + (node(3,2) - node(2,2))^2);
14
       L(10,1) = sqrt((node(4,1) - node(1,1))^2 + (node(4,2) - node(1,2))^2);
15
       theta=zeros(10,1);
16
       theta(1,1)=acotd((node(5,1)-node(3,1))/(node(5,2)-node(3,2)));
17
       theta(2,1)=acotd((node(3,1)-node(1,1))/(node(3,2)-node(1,2)));
       theta(3,1)=acotd((node(6,1)-node(4,1))/(node(6,2)-node(4,2)));
18
19
       theta(4,1)=acotd((node(4,1)-node(2,1))/(node(4,2)-node(2,2)));
20
       theta(5,1)=acotd((node(4,1)-node(3,1))/(node(4,2)-node(3,2)));
21
       theta(6,1)=acotd((node(2,1)-node(1,1))/(node(2,2)-node(1,2)));
22
       theta(7,1)=acotd((node(5,1)-node(4,1))/(node(5,2)-node(4,2)));
23
       theta(8,1)=acotd((node(6,1)-node(3,1))/(node(6,2)-node(3,2)));
24
       theta(9,1)=acotd((node(3,1)-node(2,1))/(node(3,2)-node(2,2)));
25
       theta(10,1)=acotd((node(4,1)-node(1,1))/(node(4,2)-node(1,2)));
```

跟著orientation提示先建立K空白矩陣及計算10桿結構之剛性矩陣。

```
% 開一個空白的剛性矩陣 (stiffness matrix)
2
      K=zeros(12);
      % 計算 stiffness matrix 可使用( add_element 函數)
3
      K = add_element(K,A(1,1),E,L(1,1),theta(1,1),3,5);
4
      K = add_element(K,A(2,1),E,L(2,1),theta(2,1),1,3);
5
      K = add_element(K, A(3,1), E, L(3,1), theta(3,1), 4,6);
6
      K = add_element(K,A(4,1),E,L(4,1),theta(4,1),2,4);
 7
8
      K = add_element(K, A(5,1), E, L(5,1), theta(5,1), 3, 4);
9
      K = add_element(K, A(6,1), E, L(6,1), theta(6,1), 1, 2);
10
      K = add_element(K, A(7,1), E, L(7,1), theta(7,1), 4,5);
11
      K = add_element(K,A(8,1),E,L(8,1),theta(8,1),3,6);
12
      K = add_element(K, A(9,1), E, L(9,1), theta(9,1), 2,3);
```

```
13  K = add_element(K,A(10,1),E,L(10,1),theta(10,1),1,4);
```

add element 函數與orientation相同爲

```
1 function K = add_element(K, A, E, L, theta, node1, node2)
      c = cosd(theta); s = sind(theta);
3
      temp = A*E/L*[c^2 c*s; c*s s^2];
4
      K((2*node1-1):(2*node1), (2*node1-1):(2*node1))...
      = K((2*node1-1):(2*node1), (2*node1-1):(2*node1)) + temp;
5
6
      K((2*node2-1):(2*node2), (2*node2-1):(2*node2))...
      = K((2*node2-1):(2*node2), (2*node2-1):(2*node2)) + temp;
8
      K((2*node1-1):(2*node1), (2*node2-1):(2*node2))...
9
      = K((2*node1-1):(2*node1), (2*node2-1):(2*node2)) - temp;
      K((2*node2-1):(2*node2), (2*node1-1):(2*node1))...
10
11
      = K((2*node2-1):(2*node2), (2*node1-1):(2*node1)) - temp;
12 \text{ end}
```

透過檔案TESTK.m跑r1=0.1(m),r2=0.05(m)的情況確保剛性矩陣正確

E	ditor - TESTK.m						🌠 Varia	bles - K						0
	K ×													
1	2x12 double													
Т	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	7.4820e+08	6.0762e+07	0	0	-6.8744e+08	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0	0	0		
Г	6.0762e+07	7.4820e+08	0	-6.8744e+08	0	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0	0	0		
	0	0	7.4820e+08	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07	-6.8744e+08	0	0	0	0	0		
	0	-6.8744e+08	-6.0762e+07	7.4820e+08	6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	-6.8744e+08	0	-6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07	1.4964e+09	0	0	0	-6.8744e+08	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07		
	0	0	6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	8.0896e+08	0	-6.8744e+08	0	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07		
	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	-6.8744e+08	0	0	0	1.4964e+09	0	-6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07	-6.8744e+08	0		
	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0	0	-6.8744e+08	0	8.0896e+08	6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0		
Г	0	0	0	0	-6.8744e+08	0	-6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07	7.4820e+08	-6.0762e+07	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07	0	0		
1	0	0	0	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	-6.8744e+08	0	0	0	7.4820e+08	6.0762e+07		
2	0	0	0	0	-6.0762e+07	-6.0762e+07	0	0	0	0	6.0762e+07	6.0762e+07		
3														
<														>

接著建立力矩陣,題目施加了2個力分別在節點2和節點4的-y方向因此力矩陣的爲下,Fr爲Fresuced根據manual節點5.6爲固定端計算位移矩陣用不到所以計算位移矩陣只需用到Fr。

```
1 % 建立力矩陣

2 F=[0 0 0 -1*10^7 0 0 0 -1*10^7 0 0 0 0]';

3 Fr=F(1:8,1);
```

最後建立空白位移及應力矩陣後,計算應力、應變及反作用力完成有限元素分析法部分,Qr爲Qreduced原因跟Fr一樣,QF爲用來計算反作用力時使用沒有將節點5.6位移歸零

```
% 建立空白位移矩陣
1
2
      Q = zeros(12,1);
3
      % 計算位移量 (F = KQ)
4
      Kr = K(1:8,1:8);
5
6
      %QF = inv(K) *F;
7
      Qr= inv(Kr)*Fr;
      Q(1:8,1) = Qr;
8
      % 建立空白應力矩陣
9
      sigma = zeros(10,1);
10
11
12
      % 計算應力 (stress) 可使用( compute_stress 函數)
      sigma(1,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(1,1),theta(1,1),3,5);
13
      sigma(2,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(2,1),theta(2,1),1,3);
```

```
sigma(3,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(3,1),theta(3,1),4,6);
15
      sigma(4,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(4,1),theta(4,1),2,4);
16
17
      sigma(5,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(5,1),theta(5,1),3,4);
      sigma(6,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(6,1),theta(6,1),1,2);
18
19
      sigma(7,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(7,1),theta(7,1),4,5);
20
      sigma(8,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(8,1),theta(8,1),3,6);
21
      sigma(9,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(9,1),theta(9,1),2,3);
22
      sigma(10,1) = compute_stress(Q,E,L(10,1),theta(10,1),1,4);
23
24
      % (optional) compute reactions
25
      %KR = K(9:12,1:12);
      %R = KR * QF;
26
```

Step2.使用fmincon進行最佳化:參考mamual中fmincon部分建立1個主程式及2個function執行最佳化。

首先先建立目標函數檔也就是最佳化目標所有桿件總重,也就是6根半徑r1長9.14m的圓形桿件及4根半徑r2長9.14根號2之總重。

```
1 function f= object_function(r)
2 f =6*r(1)^2*pi()*0.914*7860+4*r(2)^2*pi()*7860*0.914*sqrt(2);
```

接著加入建立非線性拘束條件檔,條件爲桿件受力不超過降伏應力及最大位移的節點2位移不超過0.02m。

```
function [g,geq] = nonlcon(r)
[sigma,Q] = sol_TenBarTruss(r(1),r(2));
g(1) = -(min(sigma) + 2.5 * 10^8);
g(2) = max(sigma) - 2.5 * 10^8;
g(3) = sqrt(Q(3)^2 + Q(4)^2) - 0.02;

geq = [];
```

依照題目給予上下界r=0.001 0.5,最後建立主程式檔執行最佳化。

```
1 clear all
2 clc
3
4 r0=[0.25,0.25];
5 A = []; % 線性不等式拘束條件的係數矩陣
6 b = []; % 線性不等式拘束條件的係數向量 AX <= b
7 Aeq = []; % 線性不等式拘束條件的係數向量
8 beq = []; % 線性等式拘束條件的係數向量
9 lb = [0.001; 0.001]; % 設計空間的upper bounds
10 ub = [0.5; 0.5]; % 設計空間的lower bounds
11 options = optimset ('display','off','Algorithm','sqp');
12 [r,fval,exitflag] = fmincon(@(r)object_function(r), r0, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub, @(r)nonlcon(r),options);
```

得到最佳半徑爲r1=0.3(m),r2=0.2663(m),最輕重量爲212410kg。

最後繪製其設計空間、可行解空間與目標函數值,程式有點冗長寫在主程式14-62行。

