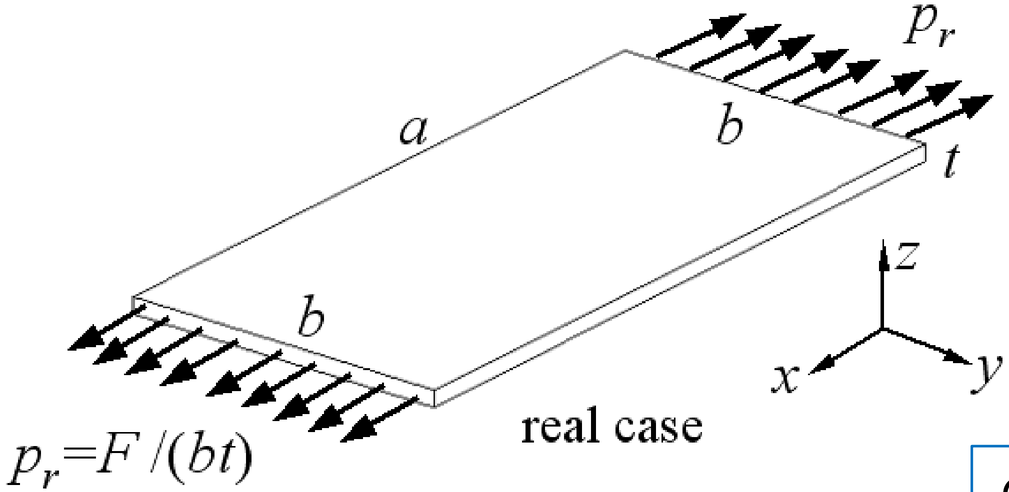
05

Advance Analysis

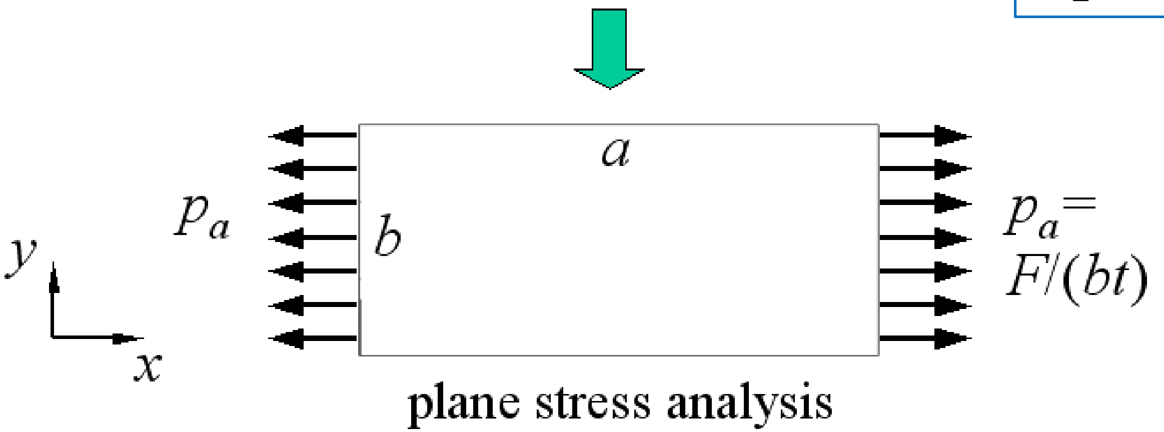
多步驟分析 / 平面應變&平面應力
非線性分析(接觸&材料設定) / 結構最佳化

2D Plane Problem

- Plane stress, plane strain, axisymmetric, plane stress w/thk
- Plane stress



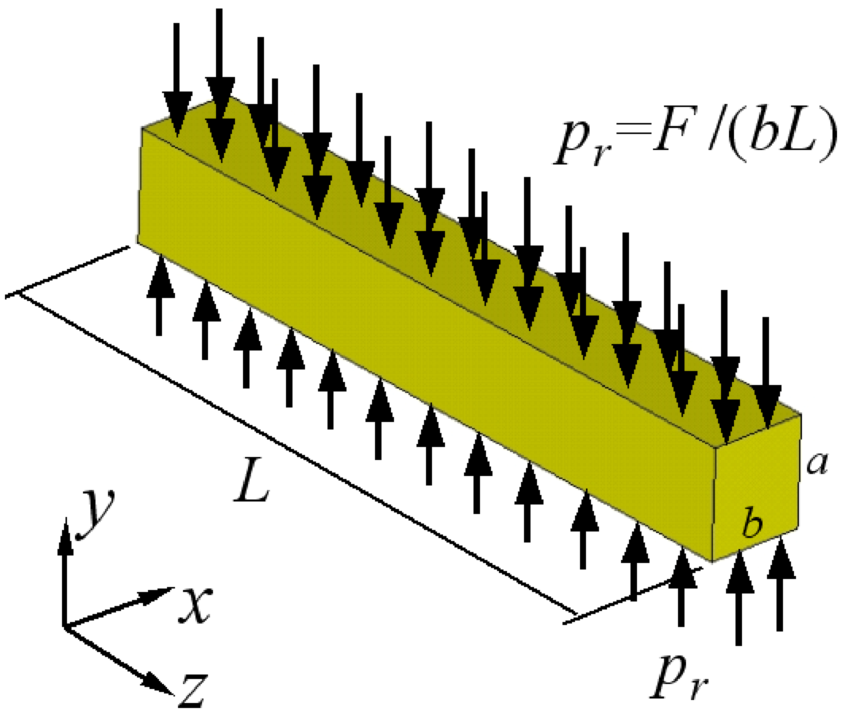
$$\sigma_z = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{xz} = 0$$



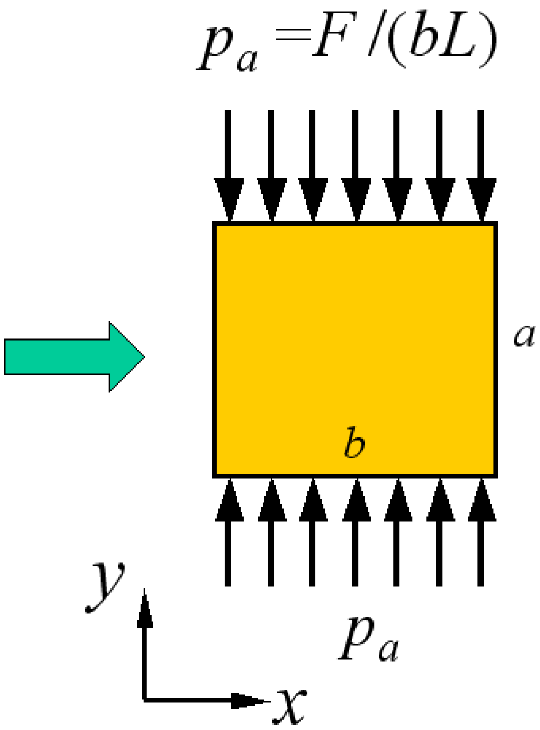
2D Plane Problem

- **Plane strain**
  - **The cross-sections are along the thickness**

$$\varepsilon_z = \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{xz} = 0$$



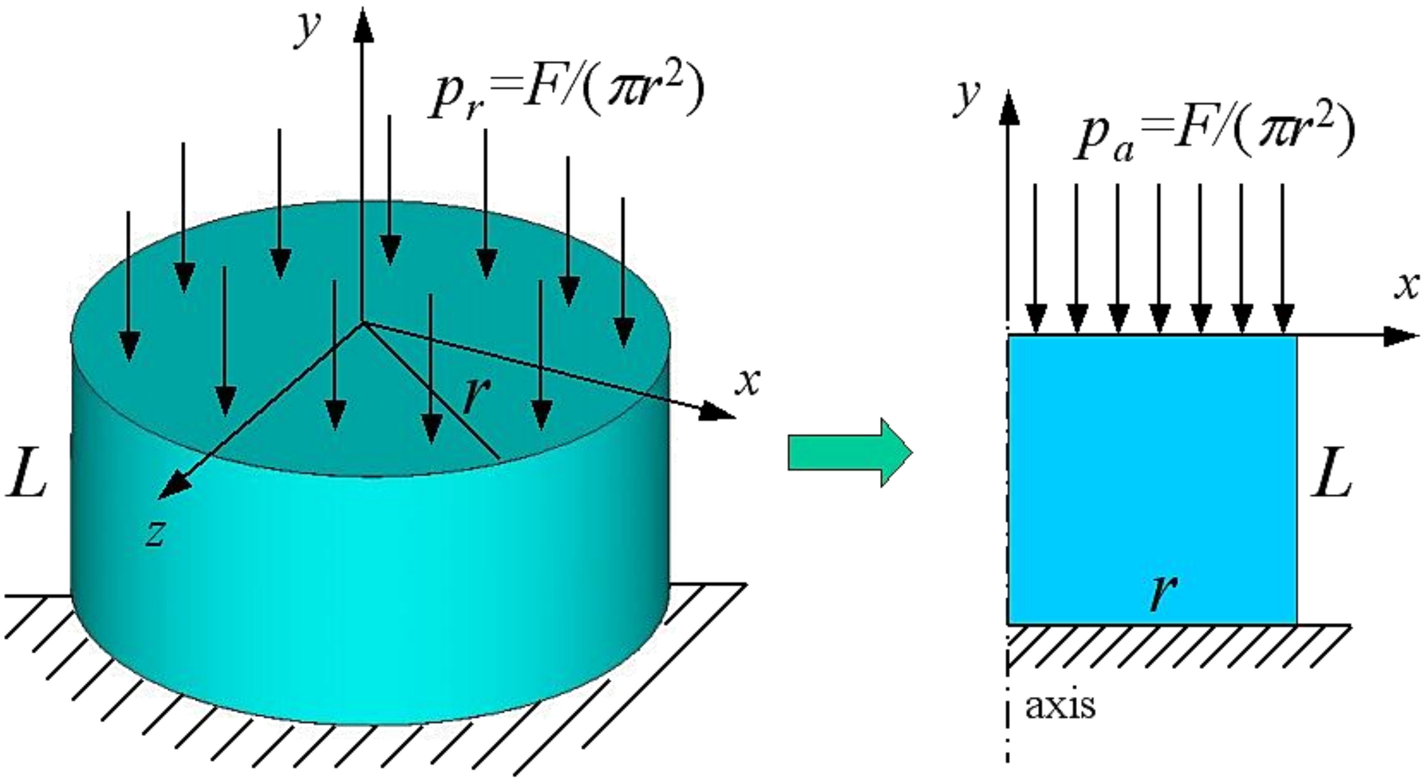
real case



plane strain analysis

2D Plane Problem

- **Axisymmetric**
  - **The cross-sections are along the radial directions**

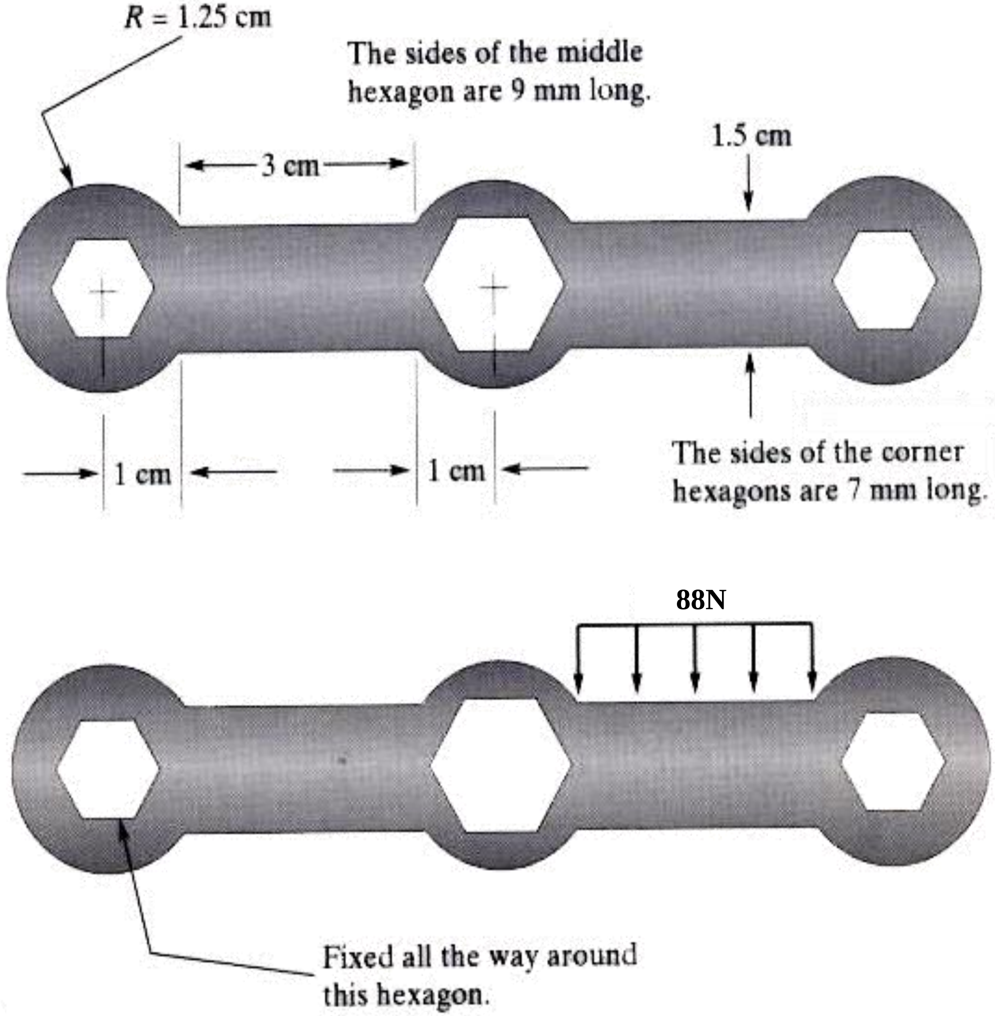


real case

axisymmetrical analysis

Plane Stress – Ex.10

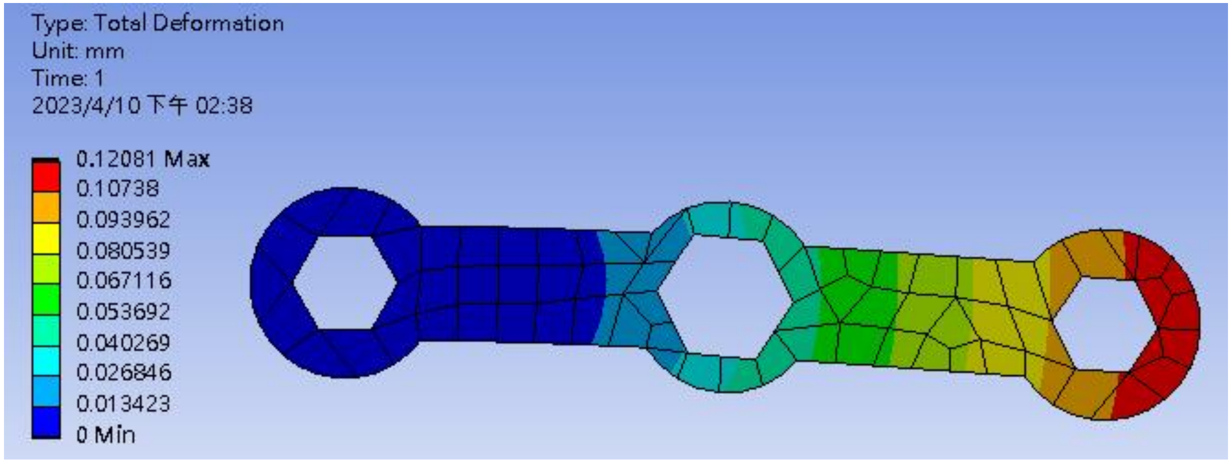
The bicycle wrench shown in figure is made of steel with 3 mm thick. Determine the von-Mises stresses under the given distributed load and boundary conditions.



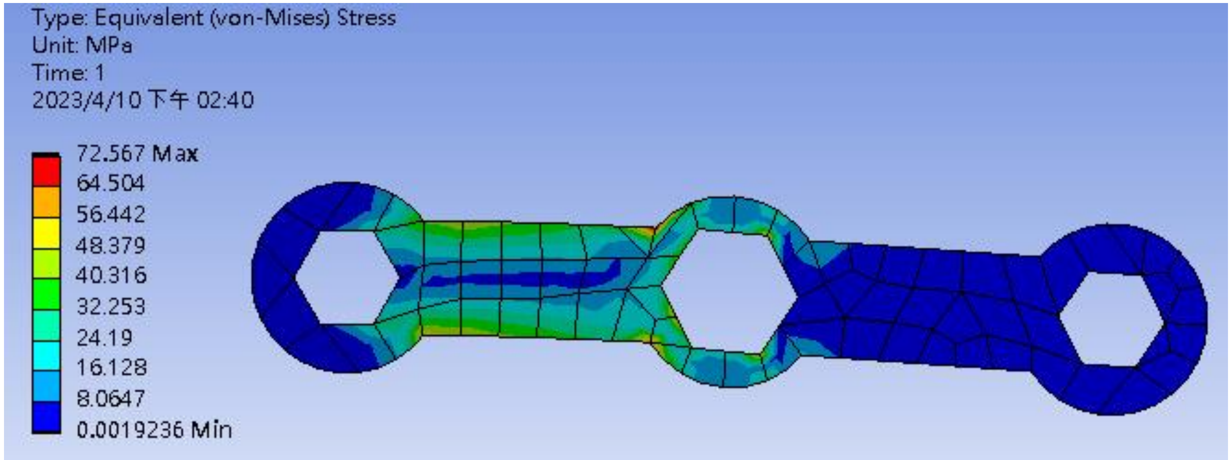
Plane Stress – Ex.10

學習目標
- 2D分析設定
- 單位轉換
- Polygon

The bicycle wrench shown in figure is made of steel with 3 mm thick. Determine the von-Mises stresses under the given distributed load and boundary conditions.



變形量
Total Deformation

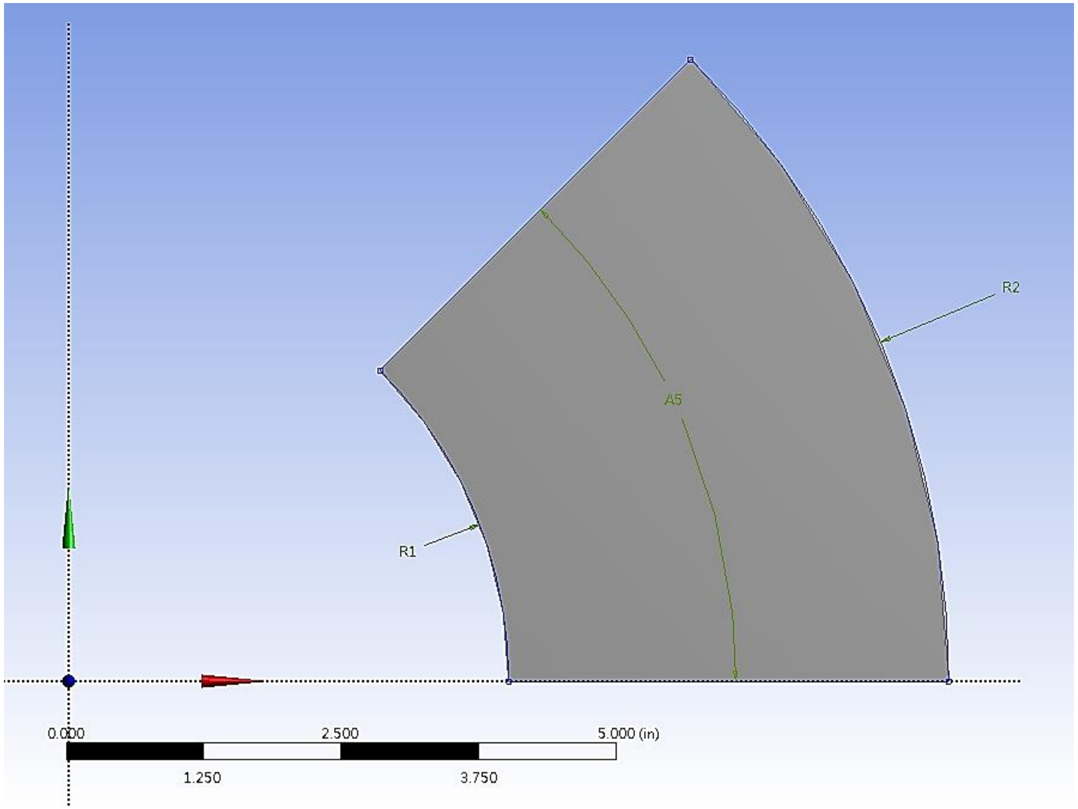


等效應力
Equivalent Stress

Plane Strain – Ex.11

Stresses in a Long Cylinder

A long thick-walled cylinder (with inner radius = 4 in. and outer radius = 8 in.) made of steel is initially subjected to an constant pressure (of 30000 psi). The pressure is then removed and the cylinder is subjected to a constant rotation (60000 rpm) about its center line. Find the radial displacement, radial stress, and hoop stress at the two load steps. (Face mesh size = 0.25 in)



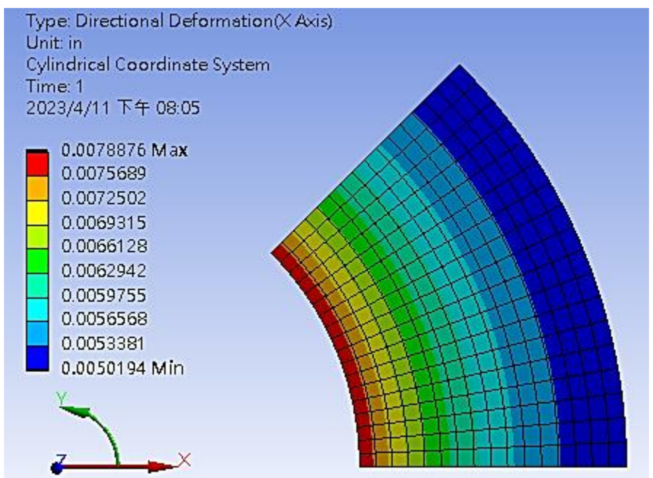
Plane Strain – Ex.11-1

學習目標
- 圓柱座標轉換
- *Face Meshing*
- 角速度設定
- 多步驟分析

Stresses in a Long Cylinder

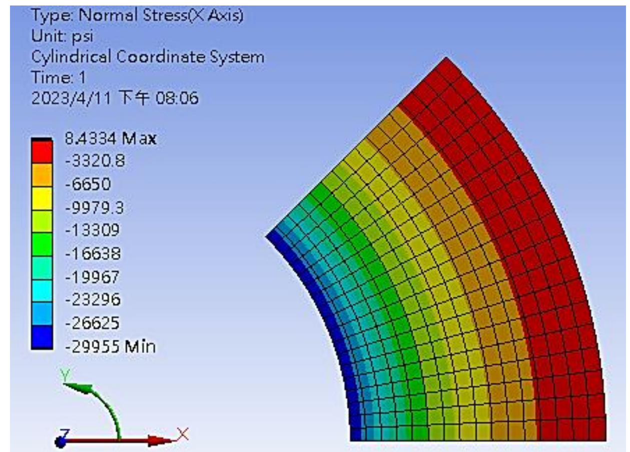
A long thick-walled cylinder (with inner radius = 4 in. and outer radius = 8 in.) made of steel is initially subjected to an constant pressure (of 30000 psi). The pressure is then removed and the cylinder is subjected to a constant rotation (60000 rpm) about its center line. Find the radial displacement, radial stress, and hoop stress at the two load steps. (Face mesh size = 0.25 in)

Step. 1



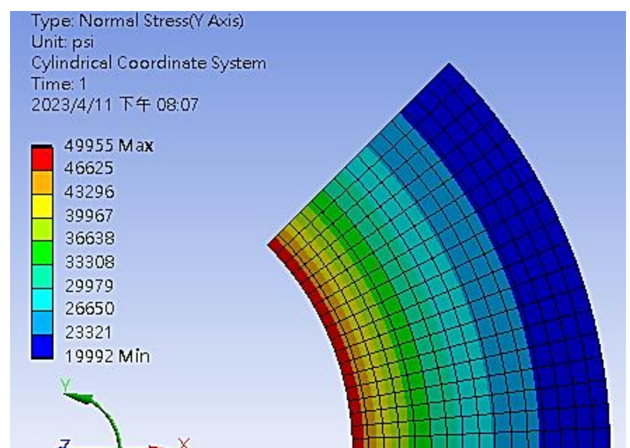
Directional Deformation

Radial displacement



Normal stress

Radial stress

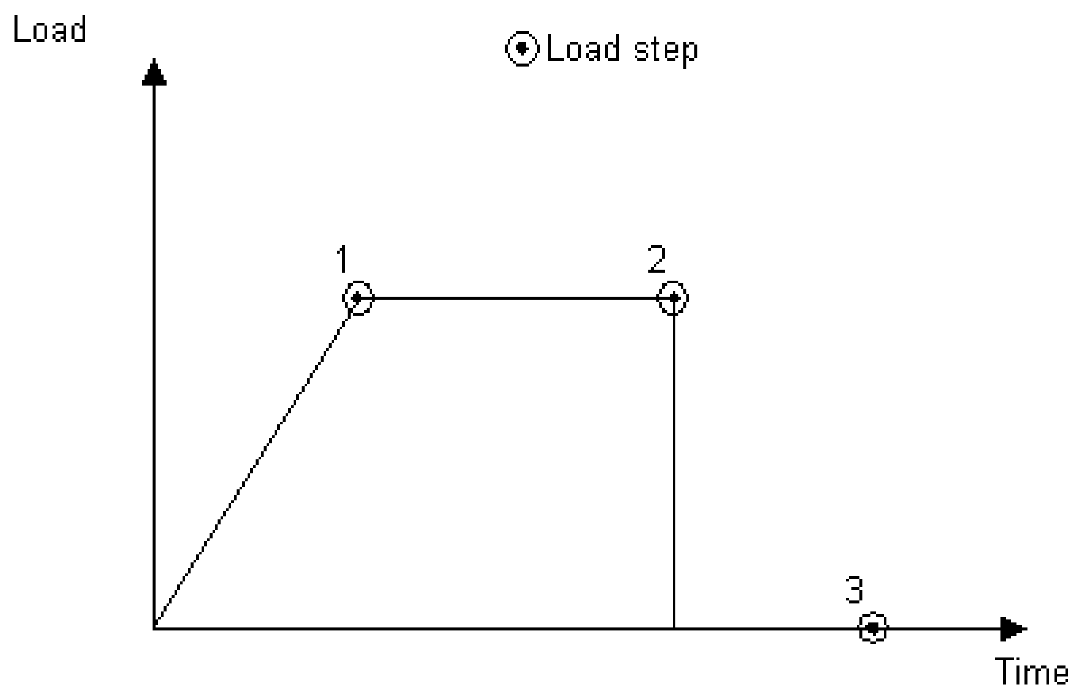


Normal stress

Hook stress

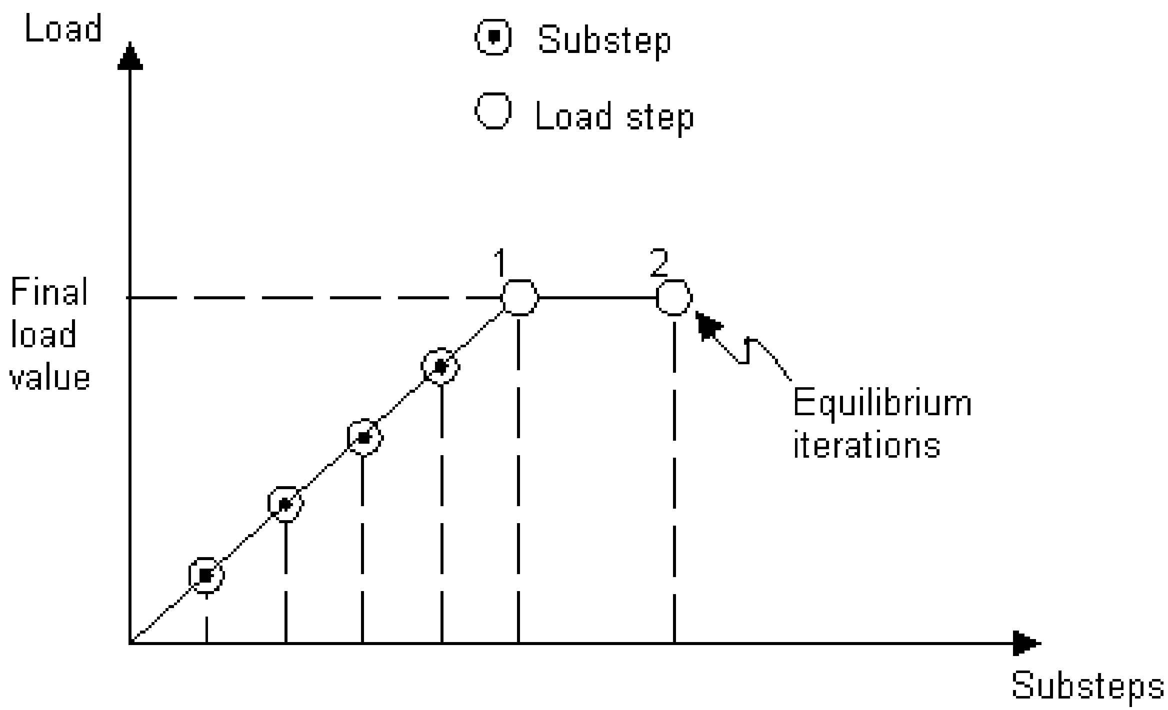
Introduction of ANSYS – Solution

- **Load Steps**
  - **In a linear static or steady-state analysis, you can use different load steps to apply different sets of loads--wind load in the first load step, gravity load in the second load step, both loads and a different support condition in the third load step, and so on.**
  - **In a transient analysis, multiple load steps apply different segments of the load history curve.**



Introduction of ANSYS – Solution

- **Substeps**
  - **Substeps are points within a load step at which solutions are calculated. You use them for different reasons:**
    - ✓ **In a linear or nonlinear transient analysis, use substeps to satisfy transient time integration rules**
    - ✓ **In a nonlinear static or steady-state analysis, use substeps to apply the loads gradually so that an accurate solution can be obtained.**



Introduction of ANSYS – Solution

Step Controls

- Project
  - Model (A4)
    - Geometry
    - Materials
    - Coordinate Systems
    - Mesh
    - Static Structural (A5)
      - Analysis Settings
      - Rotational Velocity
      - Displacement
      - Pressure
      - Solution (A6)
        - Solution Information
        - Directional Deformation

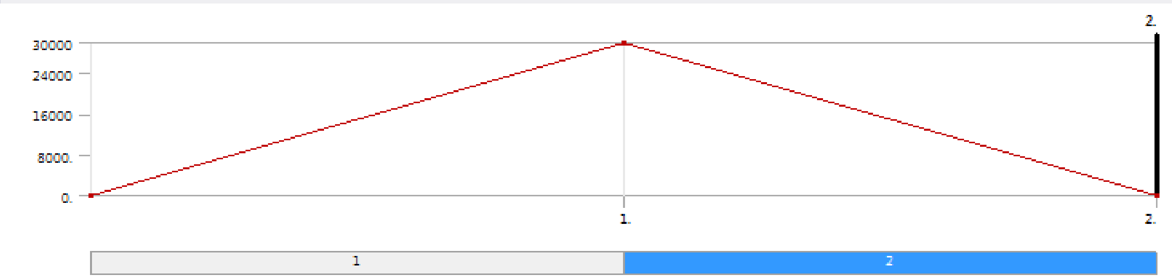
Details of "Analysis Settings"

Step Controls	
Number Of Steps	2.
Current Step Number	2.
Step End Time	2. s
Auto Time Stepping	Program Controlled
Solver Controls	
Solver Type	Program Controlled
Weak Springs	Off
Solver Pivot Checking	Program Controlled
Large Deflection	Off
Inertia Relief	Off
Rotordynamics Controls	
Restart Controls	

Details of "Pressure"

Scope	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	1 Edge
Definition	
Type	Pressure
Define By	Normal To
Applied By	Surface Effect
Magnitude	Tabular Data
Suppressed	No
Tabular Data	
Independent Variable	Time

Graph



Tabular Data

	Steps	Time [s]	Pressure [psi]
1	1	0.	0.
2	1	1.	30000
3	2	2.	0.
*			

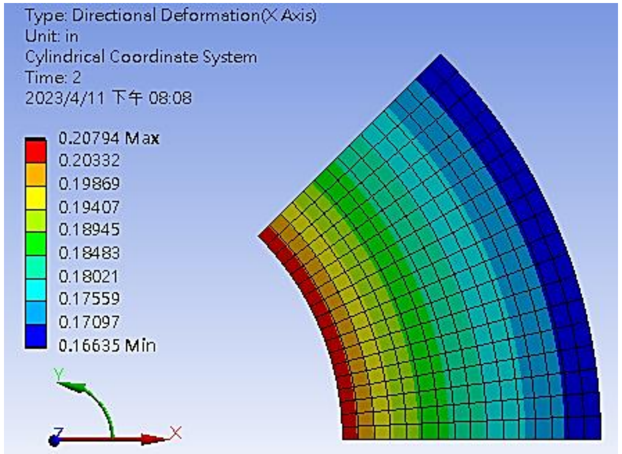
Plane Strain – Ex.11-2

學習目標
- 圓柱座標轉換
- *Face Meshing*
- 角速度設定
- 多步驟分析

Stresses in a Long Cylinder

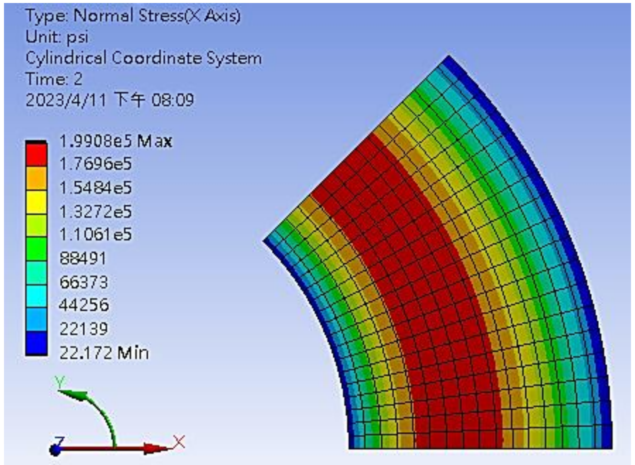
A long thick-walled cylinder (with inner radius = 4 in. and outer radius = 8 in.) made of steel is initially subjected to an constant pressure (of 30000 psi). The pressure is then removed and the cylinder is subjected to a constant rotation (60000 rpm) about its center line. Find the radial displacement, radial stress, and hoop stress at the two load steps. (Face mesh size = 0.25 in)

Step. 2



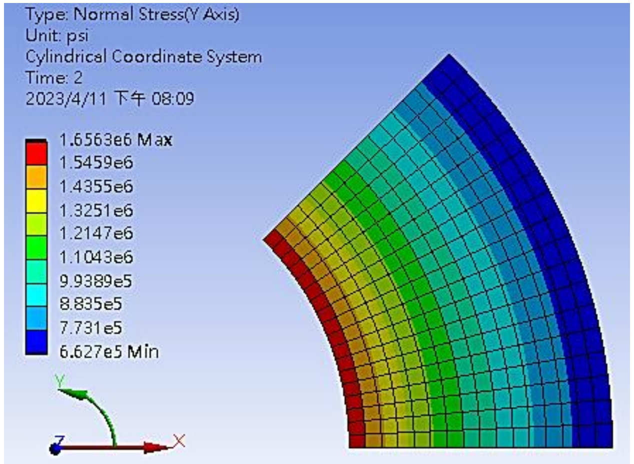
Directional Deformation

Radial displacement



Normal stress

Radial stress

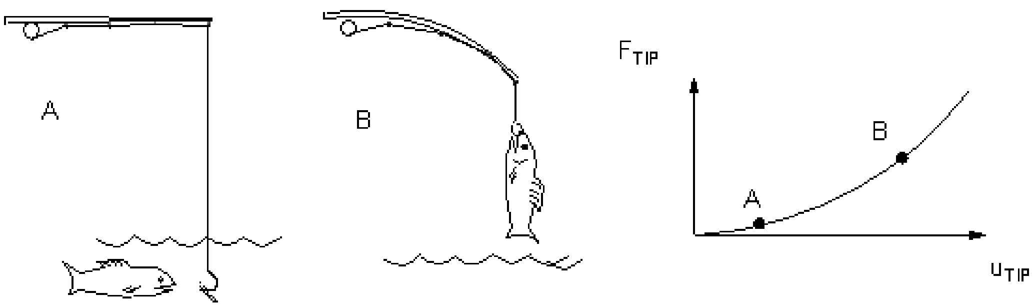


Normal stress

Hook stress

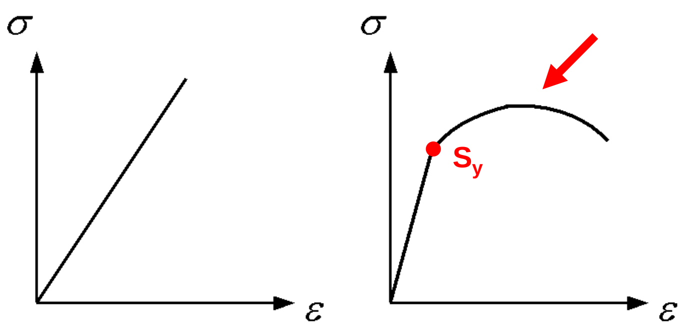
Nonlinear Structural Analysis

- 有限元素法中，常見的非線性(Nonlinear)問題主要可分為三類
  - 幾何非線性(Geometric nonlinearity)
    - ✓ 大變形、大位移



幾何非線性分析需開啟**Large Deflection**，當節點位置產生變化，將重新計算其剛度矩陣

  - 材料非線性(Material nonlinearity)
    - ✓ 非線性行為之材料特性，即應力應變曲線非線性關係

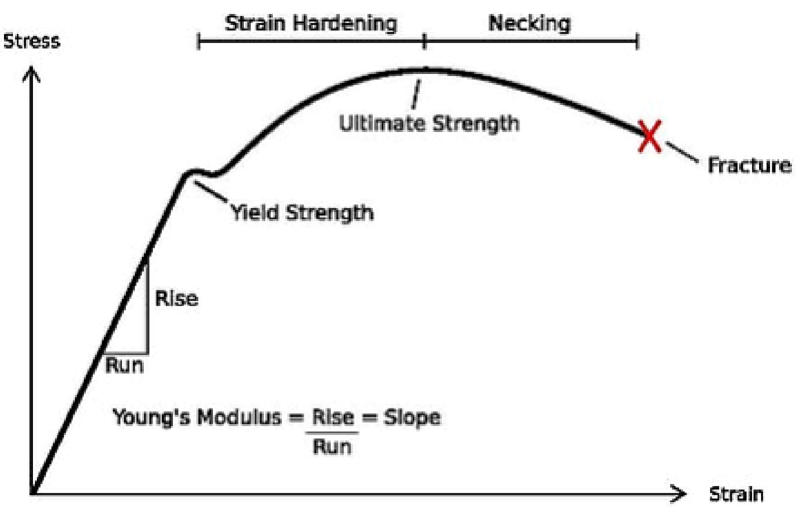


設定**Engineering Data**，指定為非線性材料性質

  - 邊界非線性(Contact analysis)
    - ✓ 非線性之接觸行為，如: **Frictional**、**Frictionless**、**Rough**

Material Nonlinearity

- 若應力分析範圍大於降伏強度，因應力與應變呈曲線關係，便成為材料非線性分析，這和遵循虎克定律之線彈性分析完全不同
- 在結構分析中，若負荷過程的應力包含了彈性部分與超過強伏點的塑性部分，可稱為彈塑性(elastoplastic)分析

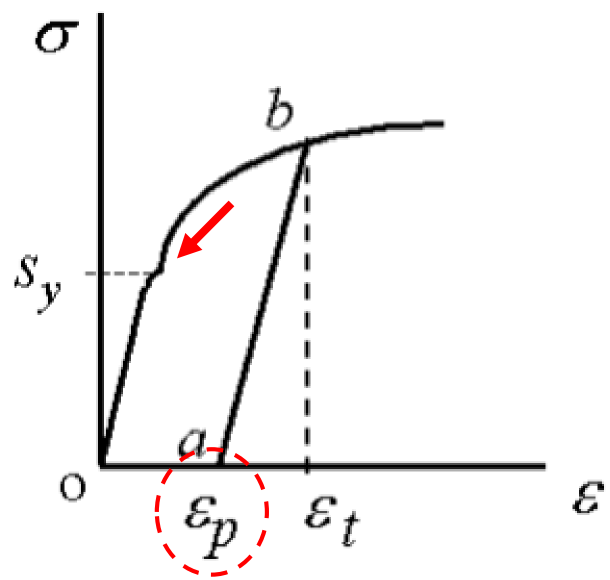


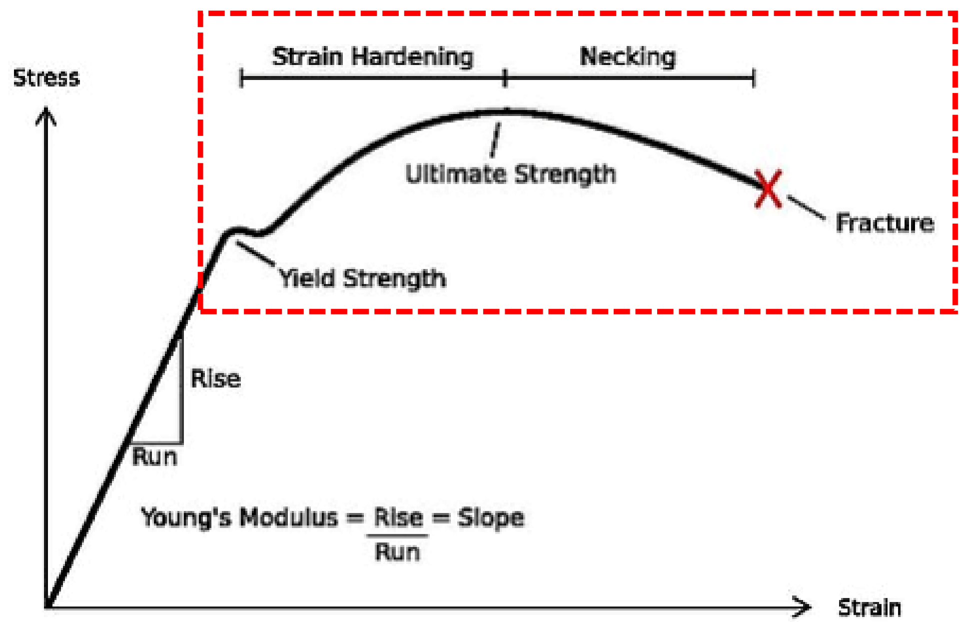
應力應變曲線

材料行為	變形型式	與應變率 (或時間) 之關係 (Rate dependency)	材料性質分類	材料模型 (Material laws)
線性	彈性	無關 (Rate-independent)	Linear elastic	Hooke's law
非線性	彈性	無關 (Rate-independent)	Hyperelastic	Mooney-Rivlin
				Arruda-Boyce
				Blatz-Ko
			Multilinear elastic	Multilinear elastic
		相關 (Rate-dependent)	Viscoelasticity	Viscoelasticity
	非彈性	無關 (Rate-independent)	Isotropic hardening plasticity	Bilinear isotropic
				Multilinear isotropic
				Voce's nonlinear isotropic
				Anisotropic
			Kinematic hardening plasticity	Bilinear kinematic
				Multilinear kinematic
				Chaboche
			Combined kinematic and isotropic hardening plasticity	Chaboche and bilinear isotropic
				Chaboche and multilinear isotropic
				Chaboche and Voce's
			Pressure-dependent plasticity	Druger-Prager
		相關 (Rate-dependent)	Viscoplasticity	Creep
				Anand
			Combined creep and isotropic hardening plasticity	Creep and bilinear isotropic
				Creep and multilinear isotropic
				Creep and Voce's

Material Nonlinearity – 彈塑性分析

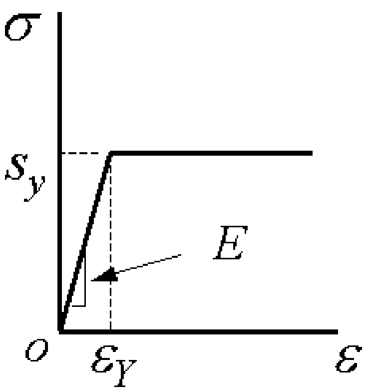
- 塑性力學(plasticity)所研究的對象是延性材料在降伏後(應力>S_y)所發生的塑性變形，屬於材料非線性分析的一種，由圖可看出結構受力過程包括了彈性與塑性變形，這類分析稱為彈塑性(elastoplastic)分析
- 材料達到塑性後，主要現象為產生應變硬化(strain hardening)與永久變形
- 若材料達到塑性變形(應力>S_y)，當外力移除後將留下永久變形，圖中之ε_p即為移除外力後所殘留之塑性應變(plastic strain)，且在許多情況下會有殘留應力(residual stress)存在於材料內部



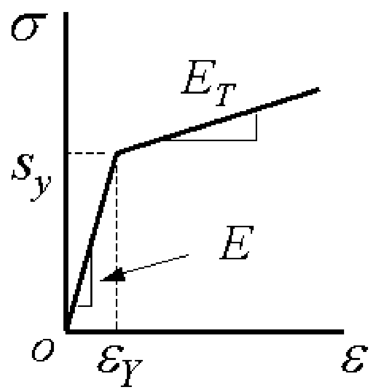


Material Nonlinearity – 彈塑性分析

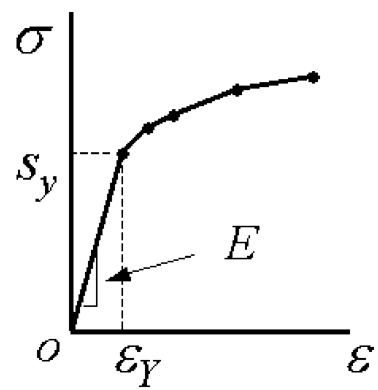
- 相對的在數學解析或有限元素分析上，有以下幾種應力應變曲線模式：
  1. 彈性-完全塑性(elastic perfectly-plastic)
  2. 雙線性(bi-linear)
  3. 多線段(multi-linear)
  4. 塑性曲線



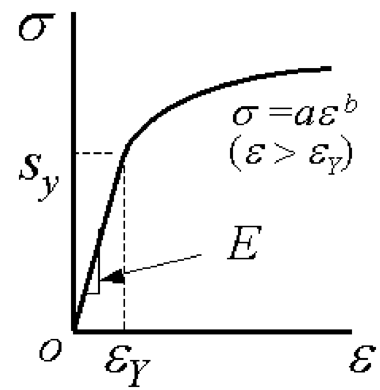
彈性-完全塑性



雙線性

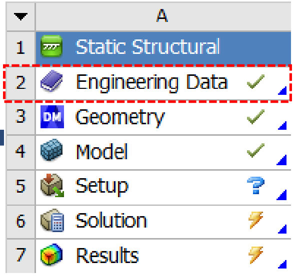


多線段

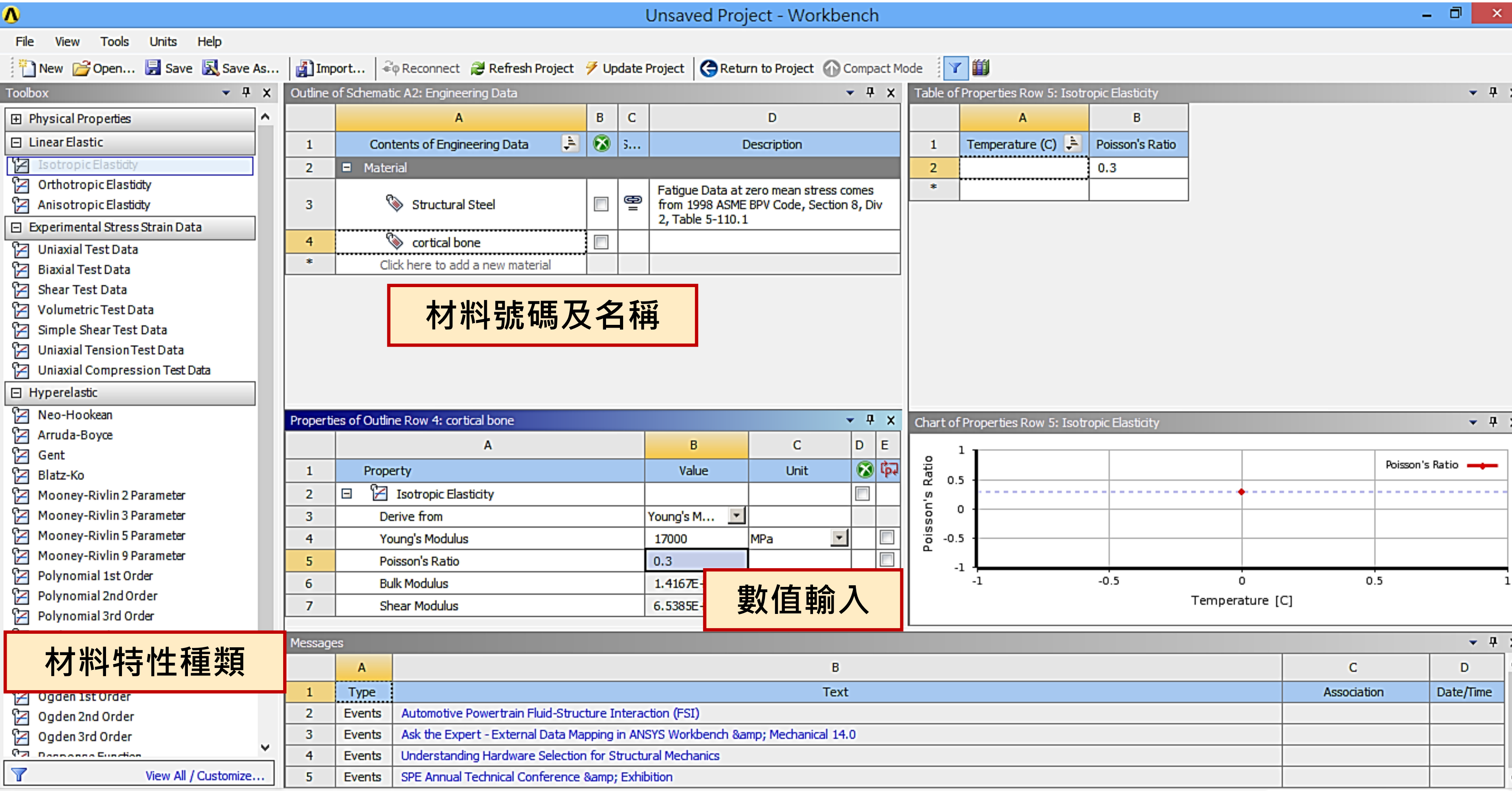


塑性曲線

Introduction of ANSYS Workbench



■ Engineering Data(工程資料)

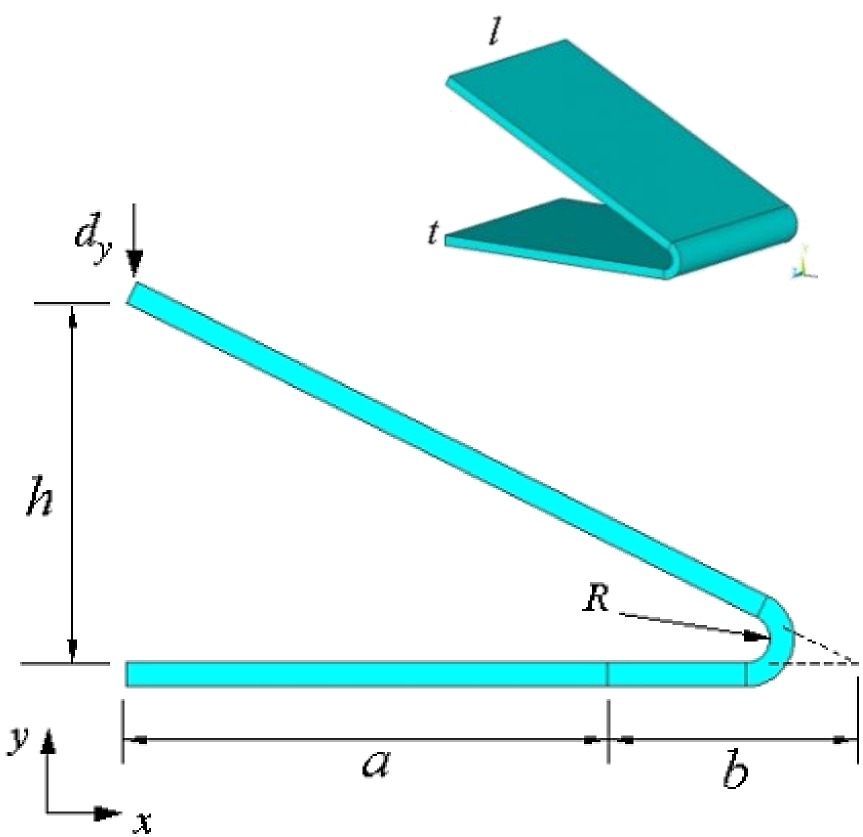


Nonlinear – Ex.12-1

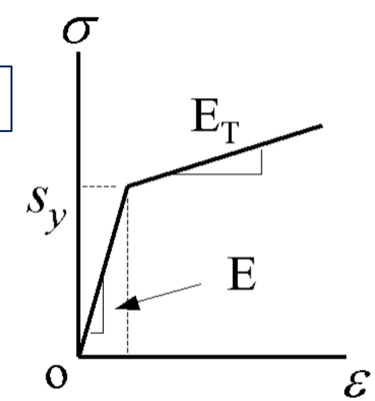
殘留應力分析

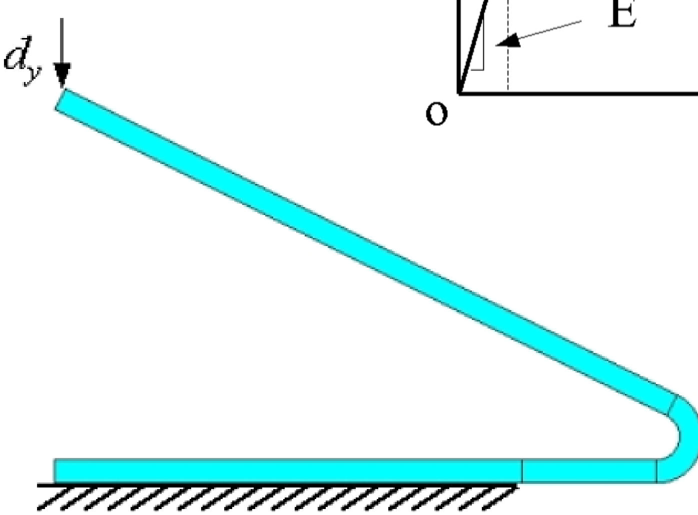
如圖所示類似彈簧片的結構，其尺寸為l=0.02m，h=0.015m，a=0.02m，b=0.01m，圓角R=0.001m，厚度t=0.001m。邊界條件如圖，長度a之底面部分全部拘束固定，當給定之y方向位移d_y=-0.002m時，該結構若有塑性變形，求出移除負荷後的殘留變形。

(1)材料為**bilinear material**，楊氏模數E=210000×10⁶Pa，其真應力應變曲線如圖之BISO曲線，E_T=30000×10⁶Pa，普松比v=0.3，降伏強度S_y=200×10⁶Pa。



bilinear material

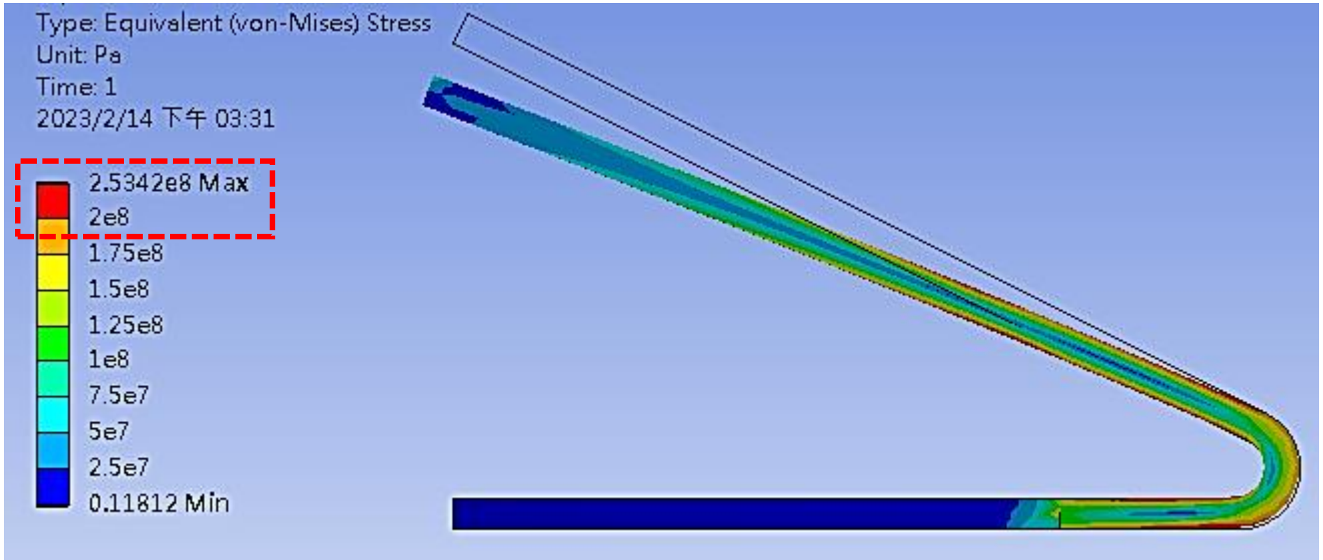




Nonlinear – Ex.12-1

學習目標
- 材料性質設定
- Form new part
- Mesh-*Sweep*
- 大變形

Step. 1 **bilinear material**



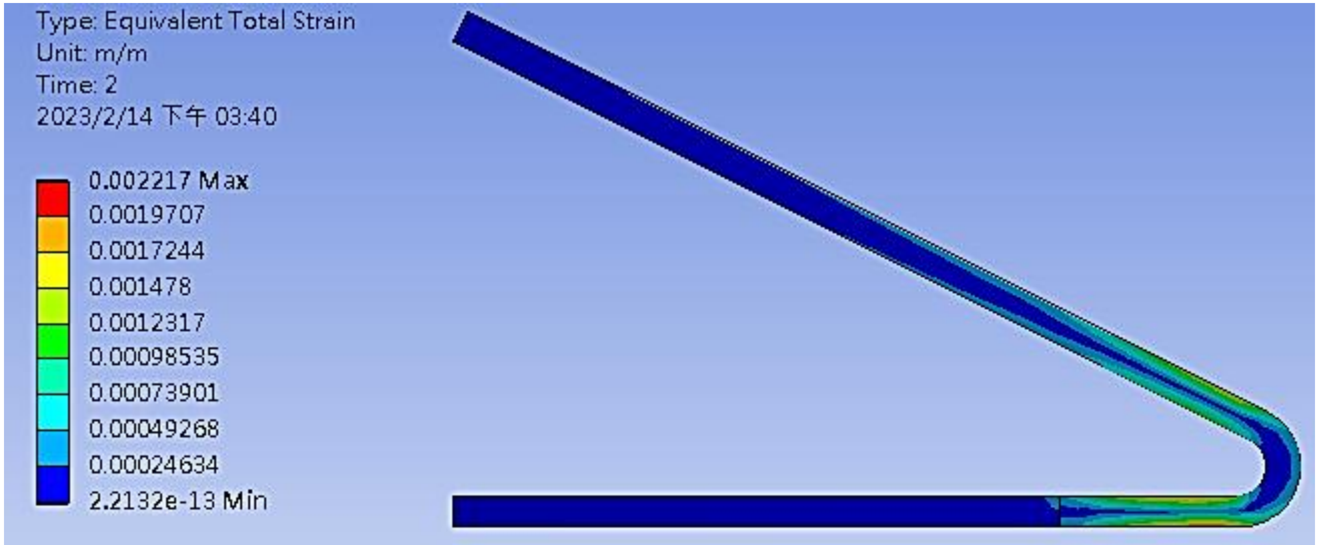
最大應力超過降伏
→發生塑性變形

等效應力
Equivalent Stress

Nonlinear – Ex.12-1

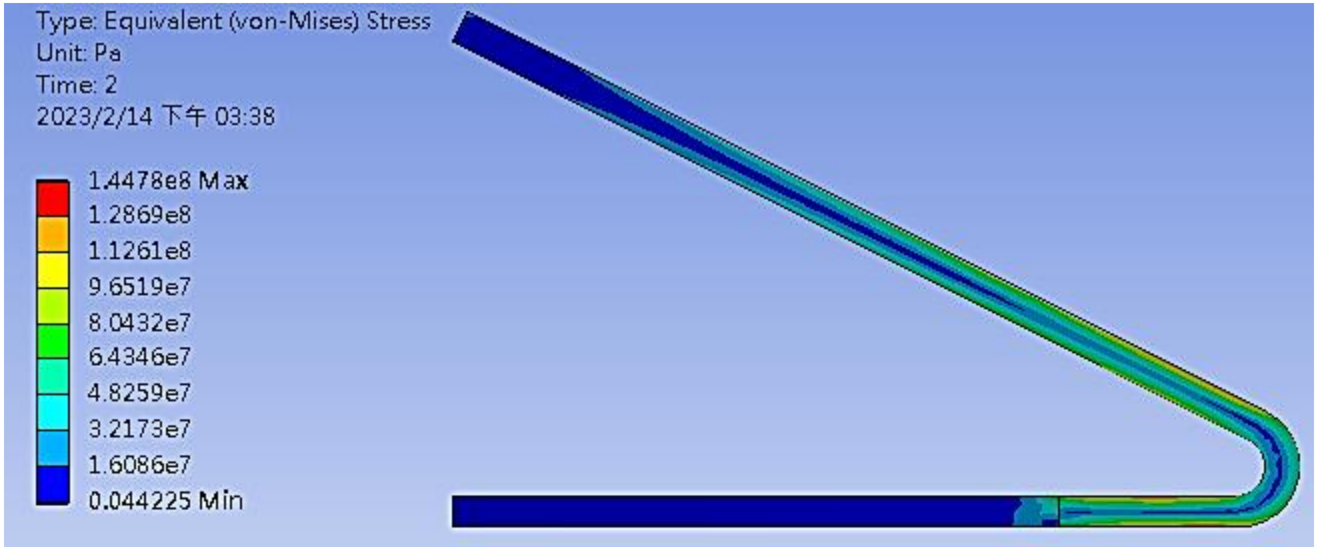
學習目標
- 材料性質設定
- Form new part
- Mesh-*Sweep*
- 大變形

Step. 2 bilinear material



殘留總應變(彈性+塑性)

等效總應變
Equivalent Total Strain



殘留應力

等效應力
Equivalent Stress

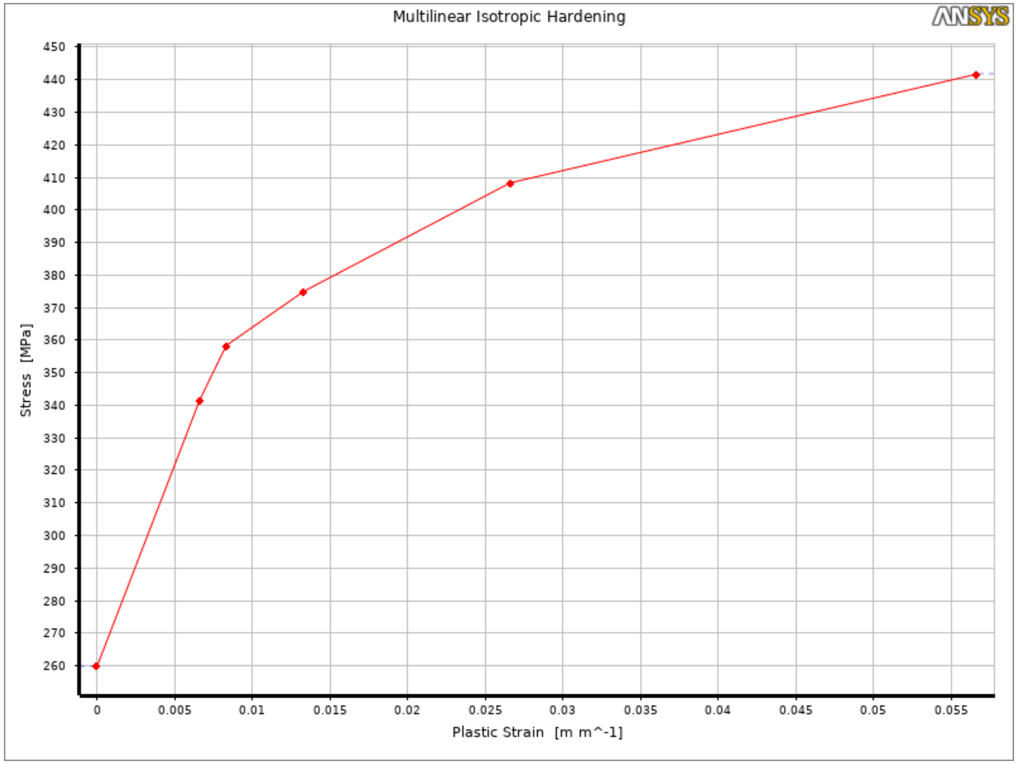
Nonlinear – Ex.12-2

殘留應力分析

如圖所示類似彈簧片的結構，其尺寸為l=0.02m，h=0.015m，a=0.02m，b=0.01m，圓角R=0.001m，厚度t=0.001m。邊界條件如圖，長度a之底面部分全部拘束固定，當給定之y方向位移d_y=-0.004m時，該結構若有塑性變形，求出移除負荷後的殘留變形。

(2)材料為**multilinear material**，數據採用自文獻，楊氏模數E=71200MPa，普松比v=0.31，降伏強度S_y=260MPa，真應力應變曲線原為一實際曲線，經MISO之多直線段簡化且輸入ANSYS後如圖，各點座標如下所示。

multilinear material

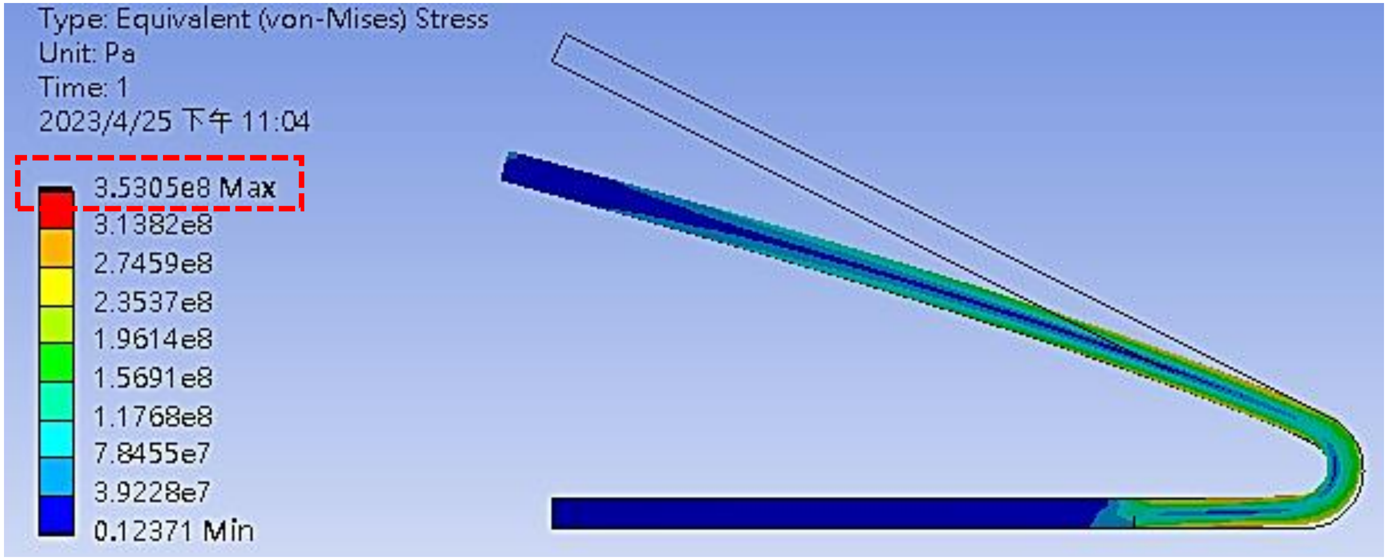


1 (0, 260)
2 (0.0066, 341.68)
3 (0.0083, 358.34)
4 (0.0133, 375.01)
5 (0.0266, 408.34)
6 (0.0566, 441.68)

Nonlinear – Ex.12-2

學習目標
- 材料性質設定
- Form new part
- Mesh-*Sweep*
- 大變形

Step. 1 **multilinear material**



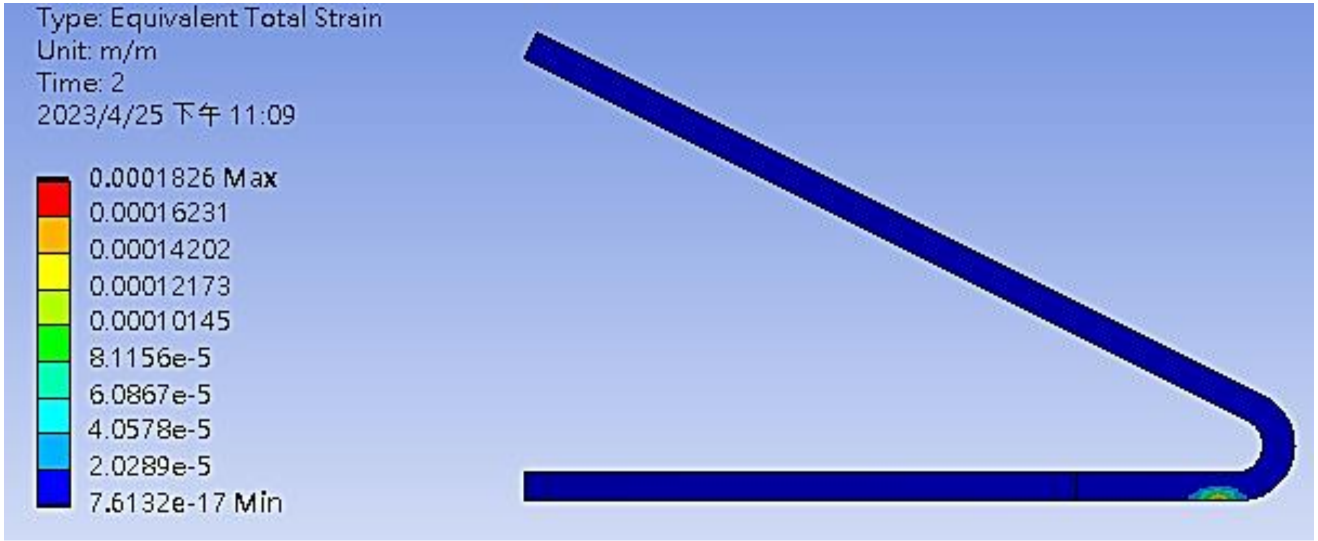
最大應力超過降伏
→發生塑性變形

等效應力
Equivalent Stress

Nonlinear – Ex.12-2

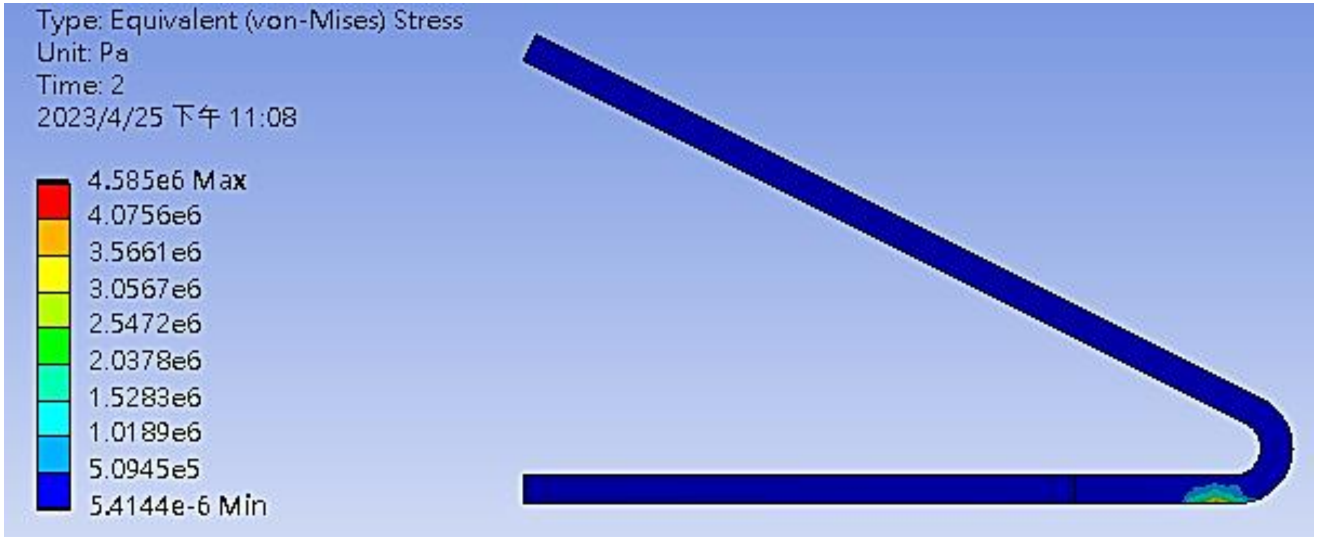
學習目標
- 材料性質設定
- Form new part
- Mesh-*Sweep*
- 大變形

Step. 2 multilinear material



殘留總應變(彈性+塑性)

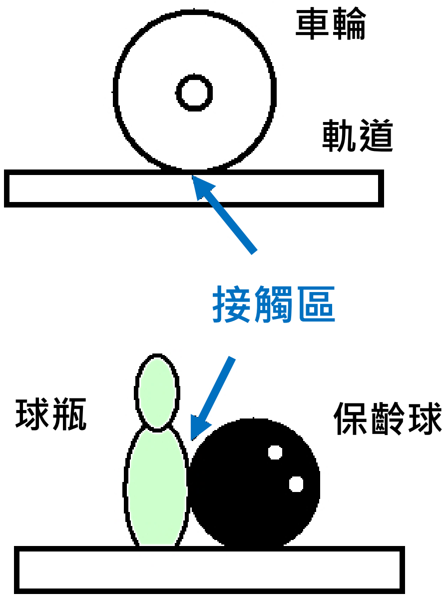
等效總應變
Equivalent Total Strain

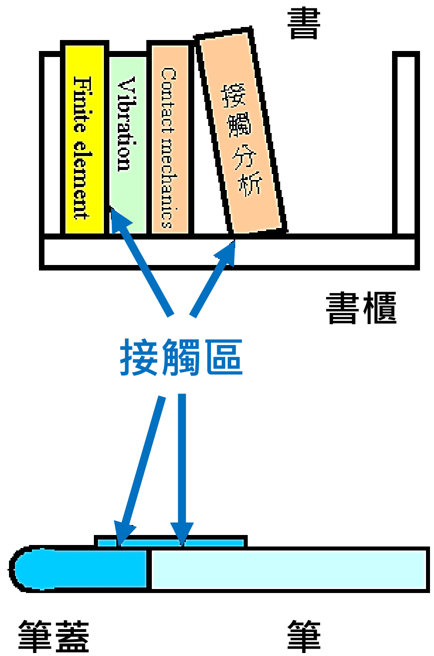


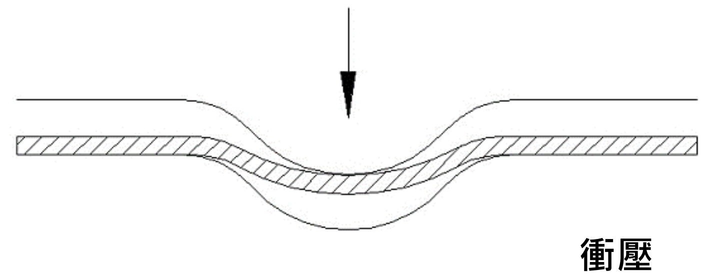
殘留應力

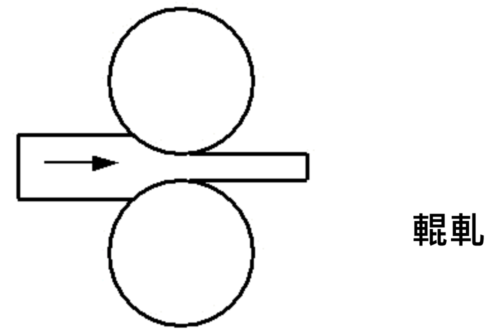
等效應力
Equivalent Stress

Contact Analysis

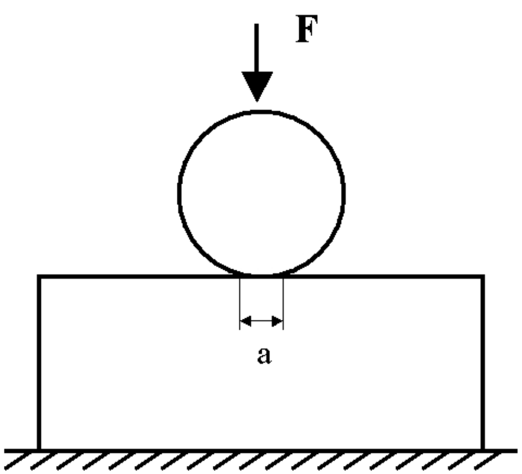








機械加工製程之
接觸問題(塑性變形)



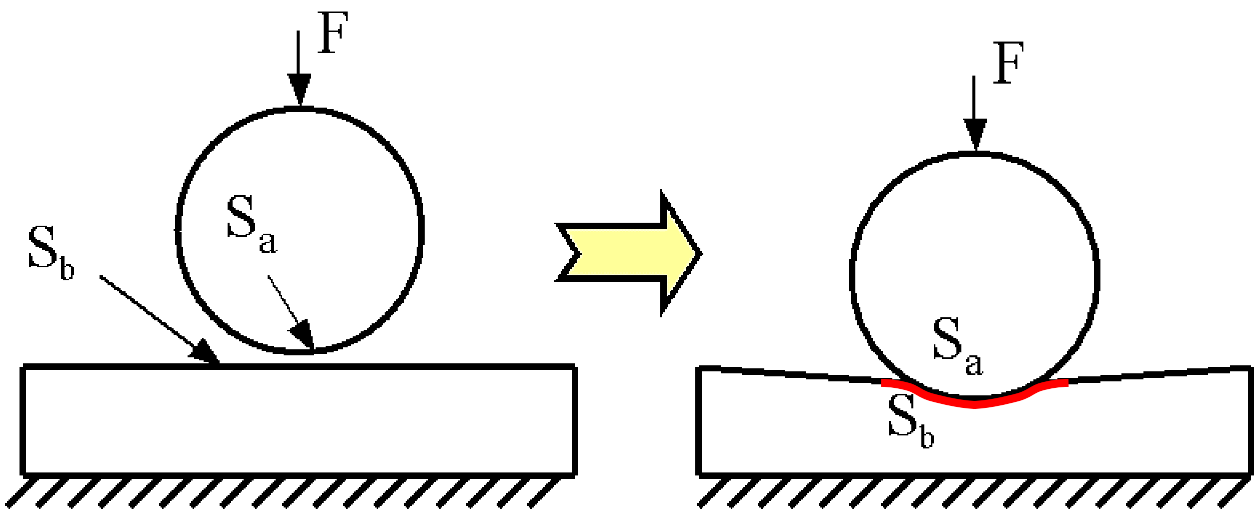
兩物體之
彈性接觸問題

Contact Analysis

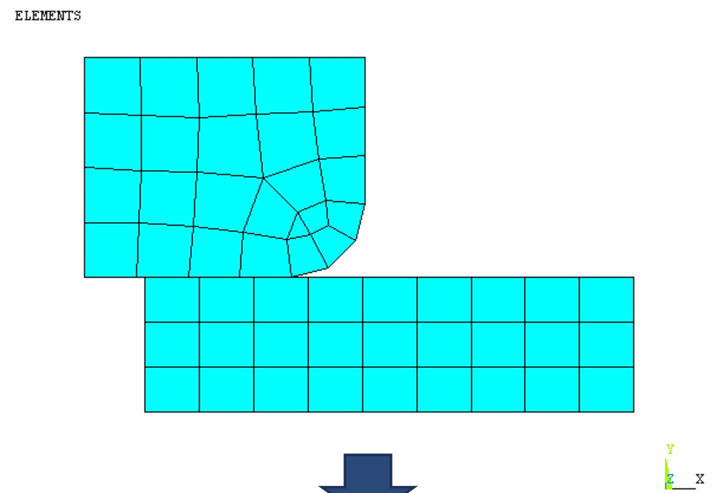
- 有限元素接觸分析是於物體之間的接觸面上加入非貫穿(non-penetration)條件

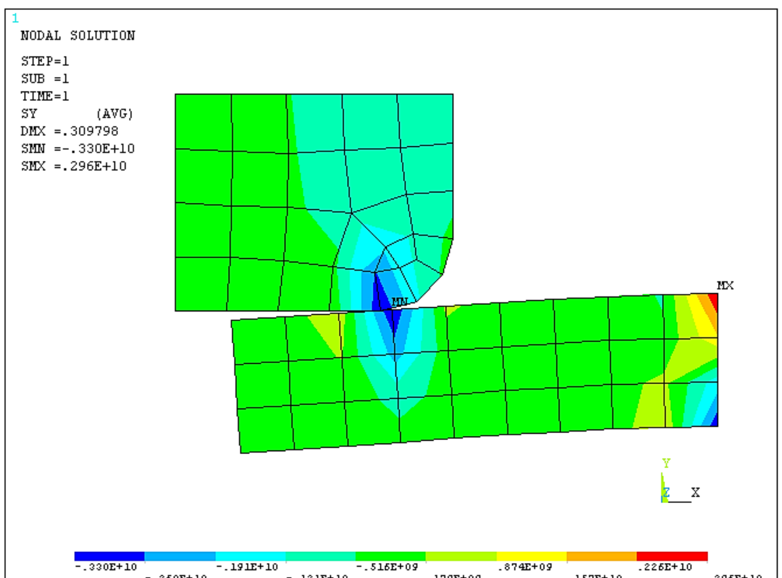
- 以下圖之兩物體接觸為例，首先須將Sa和Sb兩個面定義為接觸面，下令兩接觸面不可貫穿，如此一來，只要圓形物體受力變形，便可透過兩接觸面Sa和Sb將力量傳至矩形物體，使得矩形物體也跟著變形，即完成了接觸分析

- ANSYS是利用接觸元素(contact elements)來模擬接觸面，只要接觸區域的接觸元素一被建立，計算時就會考慮到接觸條件

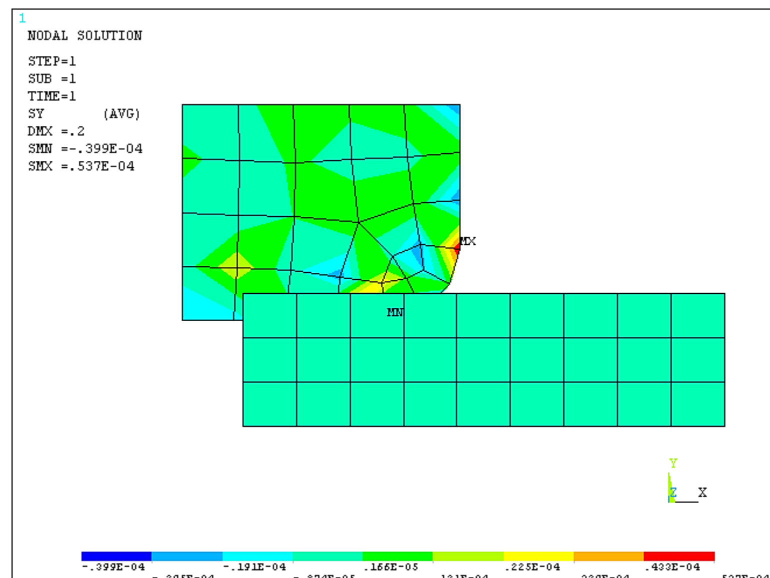


Contact Analysis





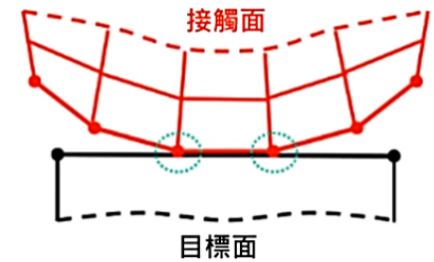
合理之接觸分析結果



不合理之接觸分析結果
(未建立接觸元素)

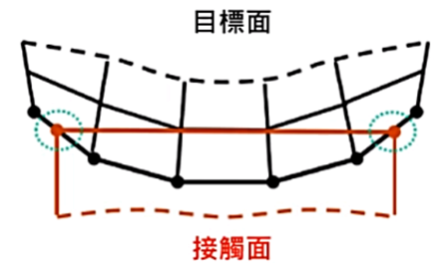
Contact Analysis

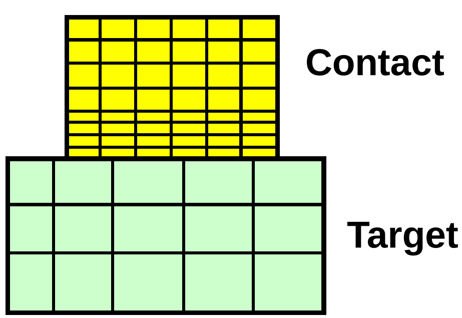
- 在ANSYS定義中，目標面(Target surface)的節點可以穿透接觸面(Contact surface)，接觸面的節點則不可穿透目標面

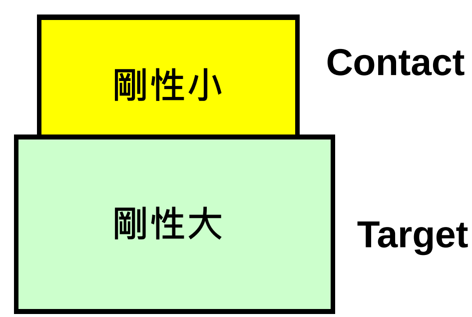


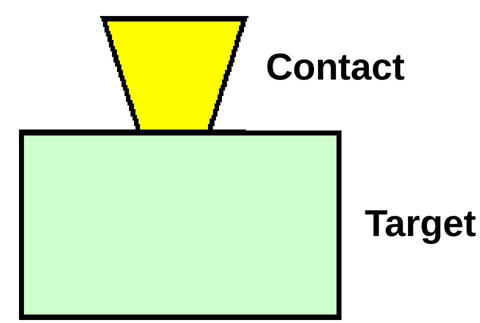
- 接觸對之接觸元素和目標元素建立原則

目標面(Target surface)	接觸面(Contact surface)
網格較粗	網格較細
剛性較大(硬)	剛性較小(軟)
面積顯著較大(平面、凹面)	面積顯著較小(尖、凸面)



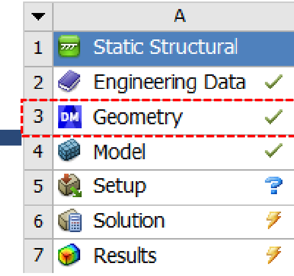






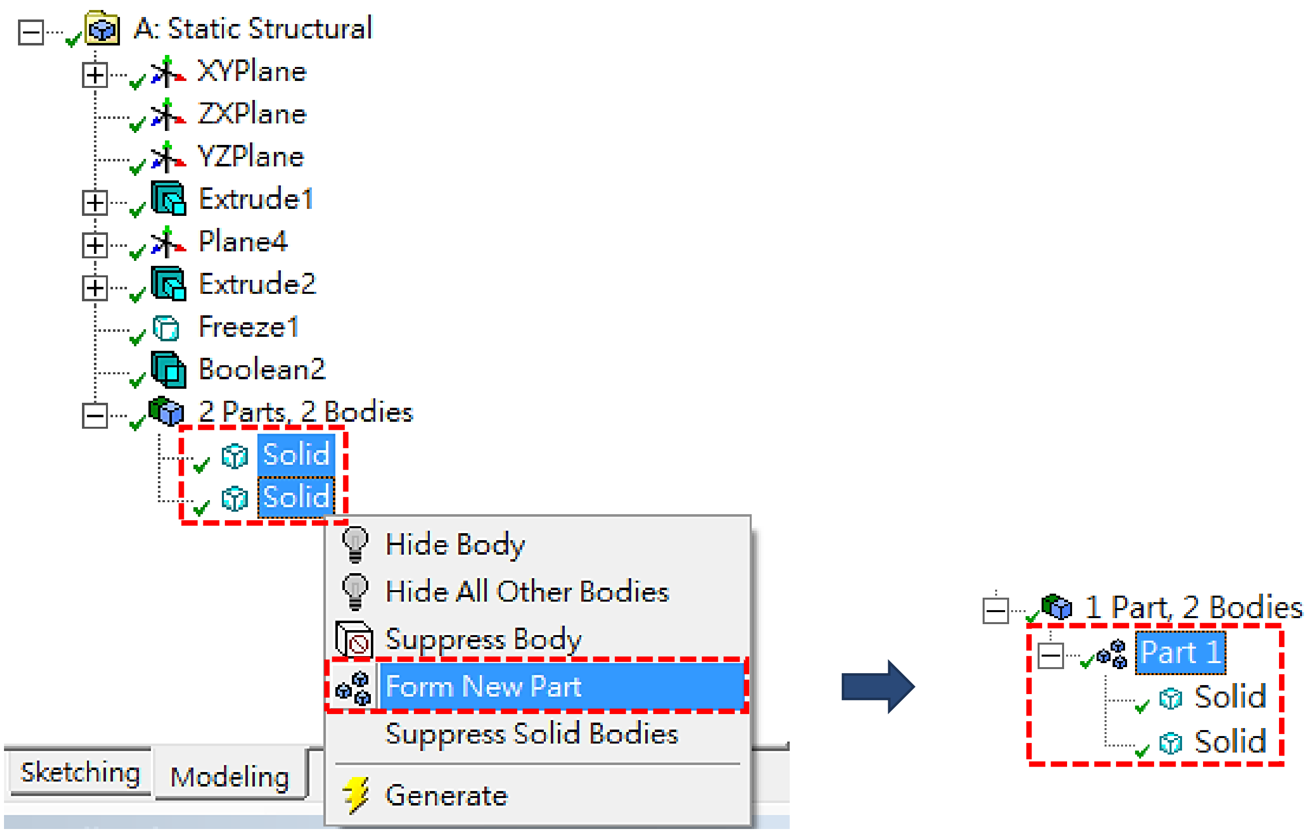
資料來源https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQgYAisb5V4&list=PLF1WR5I3KTKQ4IQkA56C1m-FU40mB1mzz&index=3

Introduction of ANSYS Workbench

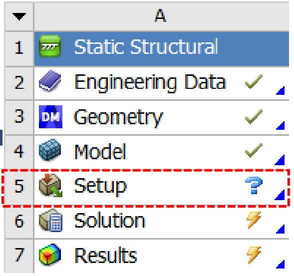


■ 介面條件設定

- 模型為組合件時，若要組合件間能共用面，達到力量直接傳遞時，必須將此部份組件形成一個群組>**From New part**
- 若要組合件間能有各自的面，達到contact效果時，則不須進行此動作，模型匯入後軟體會自動判斷出非連續面之部份

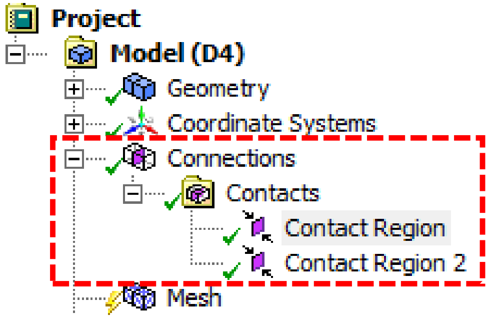


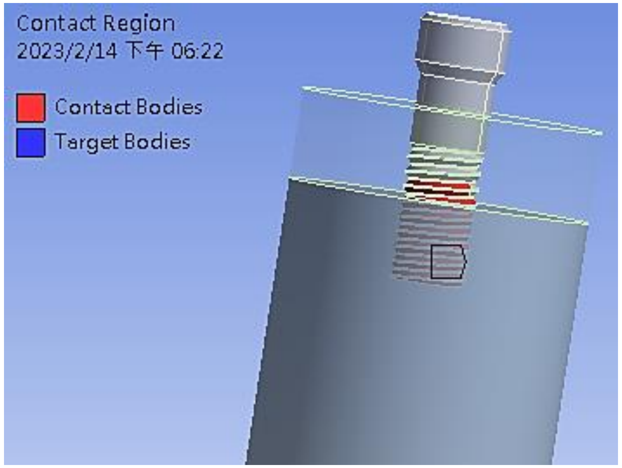
Introduction of ANSYS Workbench



■ 接觸(Contact)設定

- ➢ 軟體會自動偵測到不同part之界面，並於Connection中顯示所有之contact區域
- ➢ 接觸行為設定
  - ✓ Bonded
    - 預設項目，沒有相對滑動和分離，會忽略初始穿刺(penetration)，模擬為相互連接
  - ✓ No Separation
    - 類似Bonded，僅適用於面(3D)或邊(2D)之接觸，沒有相對分離，僅可延接觸面有些微無摩擦滑動
  - ✓ Frictionless
    - 此為單邊接觸，假設摩擦係數為0，允許相對滑動，出現分離時法向量壓力為0，法向會分離
  - ✓ Rough
    - 類似Frictionless，有摩擦係數，無相對滑動，法向會分離
  - ✓ Frictional
    - 有摩擦係數，有相對滑動，法向會分離





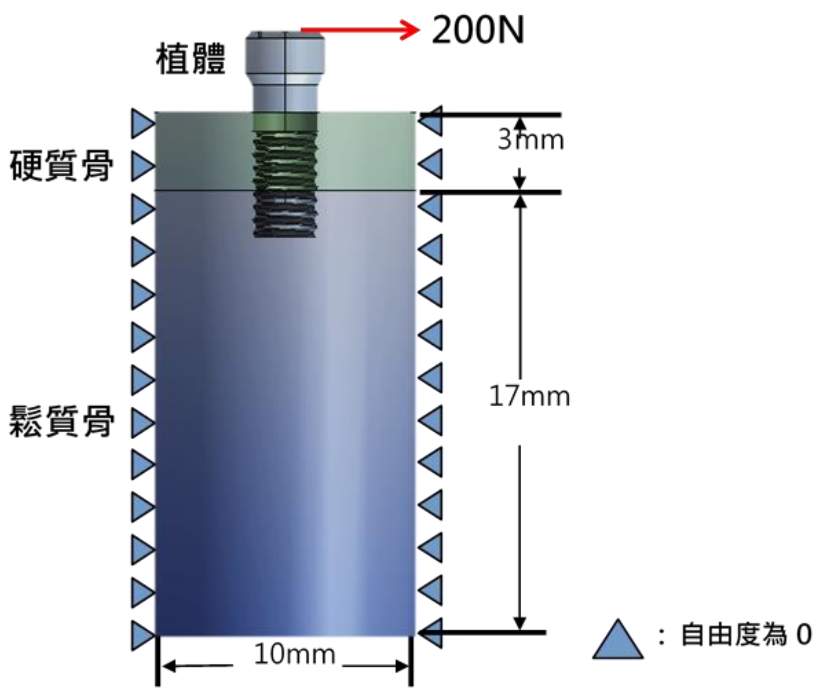
Contact – Ex.13

人工牙根分析

請構出硬質骨與鬆質骨圓柱模型，尺寸如圖所示，並將外部CAD軟體建構出之植體檔(screw.igs)匯入，施加側向力200N負載於植體頂部(已於植體頂部建構一凹點特徵)上，並設定硬質骨/鬆質骨外側自由度為0(如下圖)。各材料特性：硬質骨(楊氏係數17000MPa；蒲松比0.3)、鬆質骨(楊氏係數200MPa；蒲松比0.2)及植體(鈦合金楊氏係數110000MPa；蒲松比0.33)，採用四面體網格，網格尺寸：植體0.5mm、硬質骨0.8mm、鬆質骨1.0mm、硬質骨內側螺紋面0.5mm。觀察硬質骨最大主應變(Maximum Principal strain)及植體最大等效應力(von-Mises stress)情形。

(1)植體與硬質骨/鬆質骨界面未結合(unbonded)狀態之設定(模擬植體剛植入骨頭)

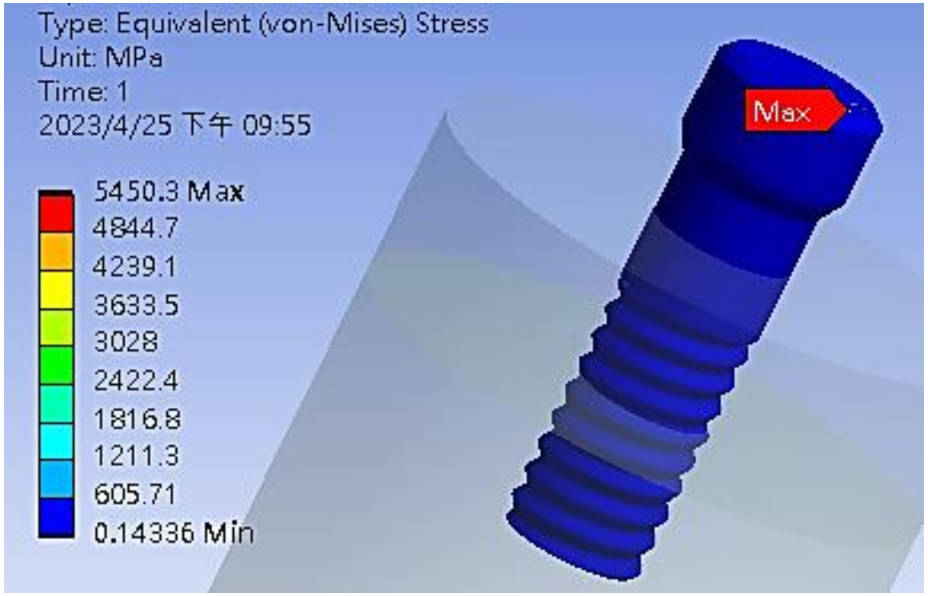
(2)植體與硬質骨/鬆質骨界面結合(bonded)狀態之設定(模擬植體與骨頭已骨整合)



Contact – Ex.13

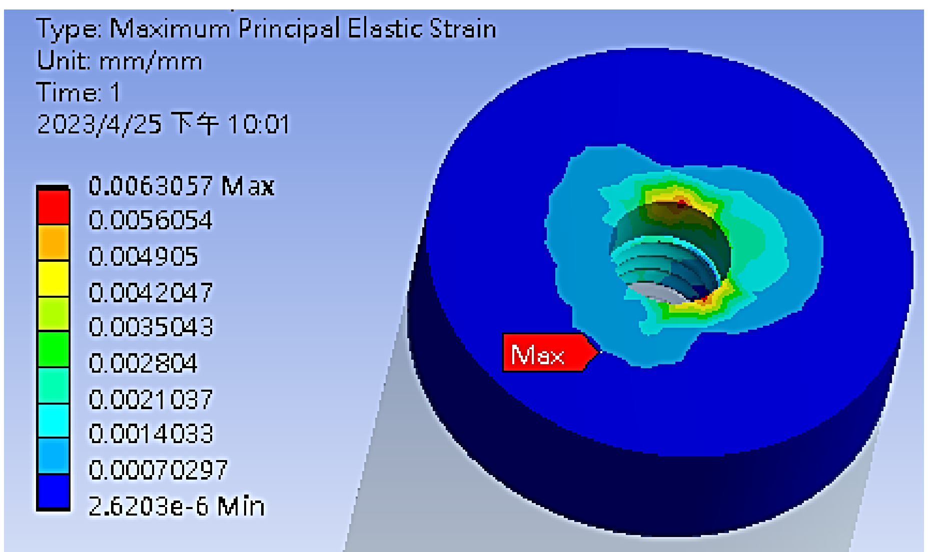
學習目標
- 外部模型導入
- Offset plane
- Move
- Contact設定

(1) Unbonded



Screw

等效應力
Equivalent Stress



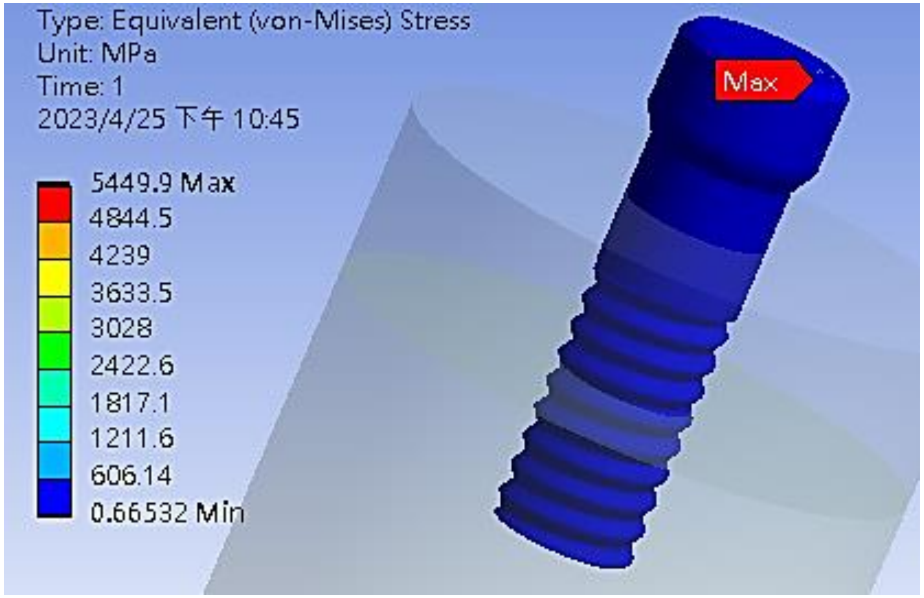
Cortical Bone

最大主應變
Maximum Principal Strain

Contact – Ex.13

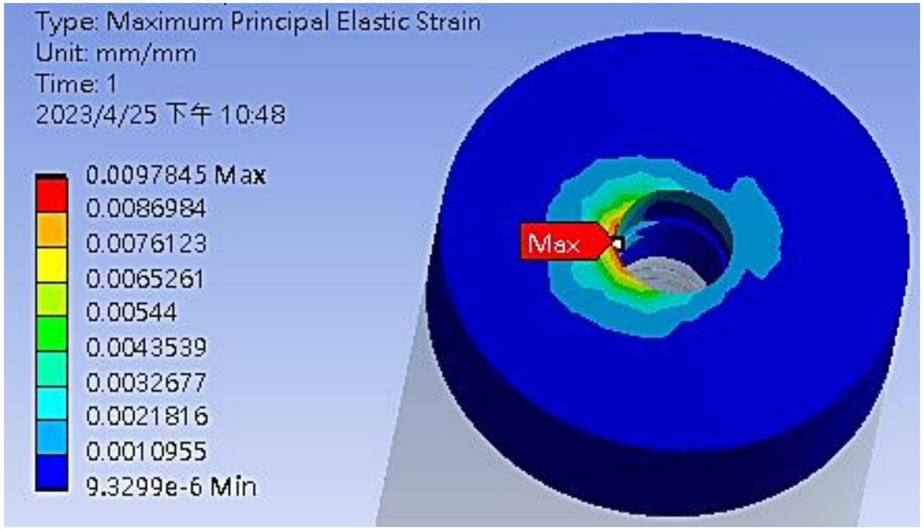
學習目標
- 外部模型導入
- Offset plane
- Move
- Contact設定

(2) Bonded



Screw

等效應力
Equivalent Stress



Cortical Bone

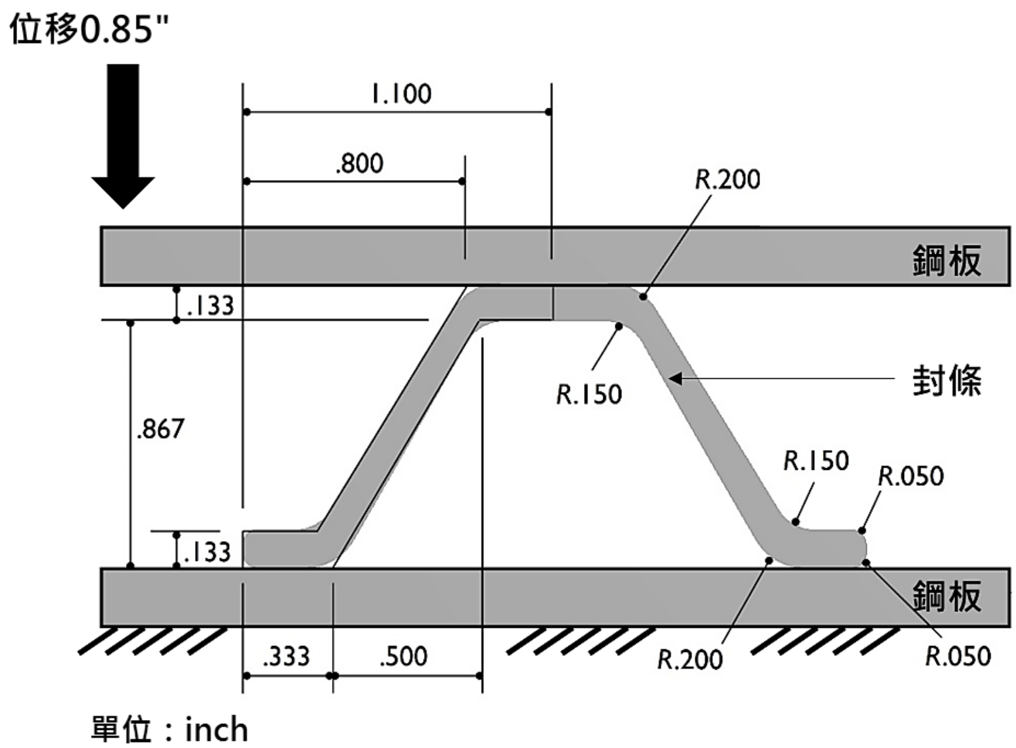
最大主應變
Maximum Principal Strain

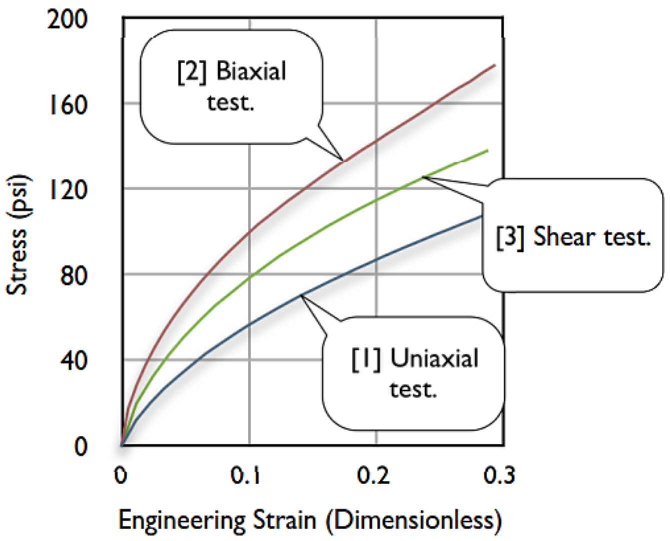
Nonlinear & Contact – Ex.14 (來源：成功大學李輝煌教授)

非線性材料

如圖為一冰箱門封元件，由兩鋼板及一長條形封條組成。封條為超彈性材料，其材料特性由實驗量測得到(TESTDATA)，包含單軸/雙軸拉伸測試及剪力測試。

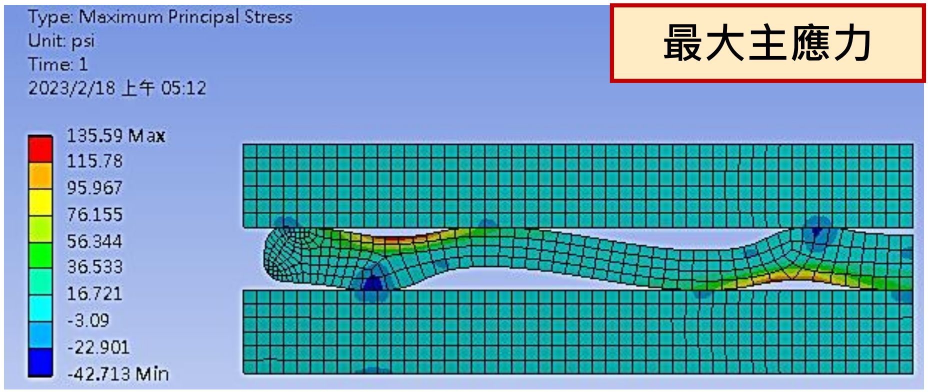
本習題將學習如何藉由實驗數據輸入得到超彈性材料特性，並模擬封條受兩鋼板擠夾之力學行為。此次將以2D進行模型建構，並以PLANE STRAIN進行模擬後觀察其最大主應力(變)/最小主應力(變)/剪應力(變)。

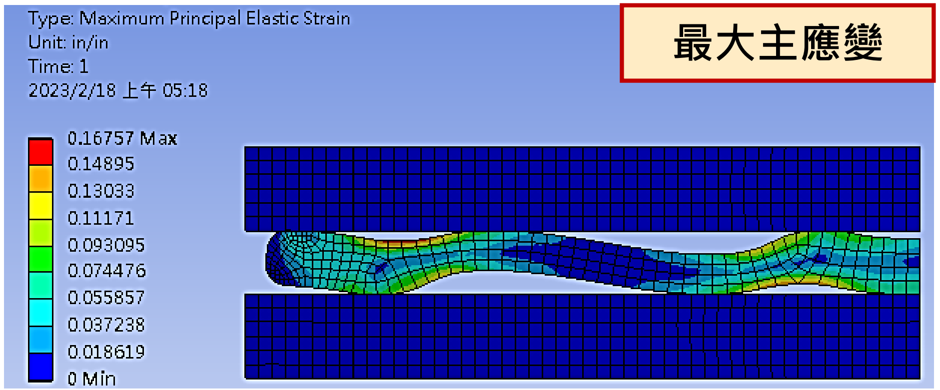


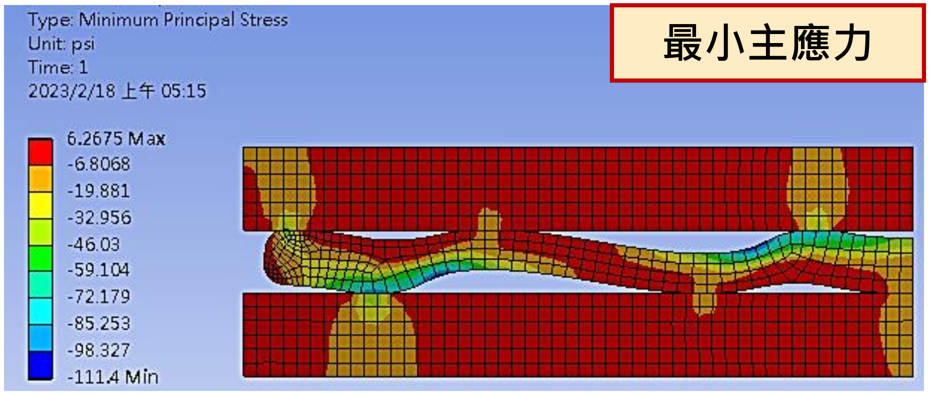


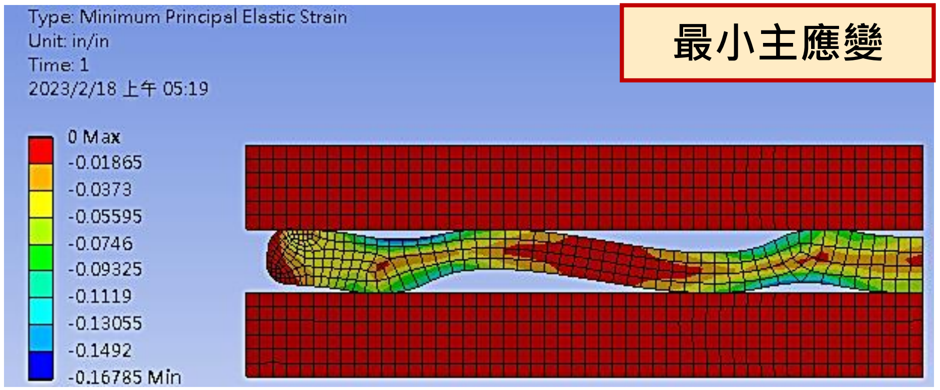
Nonlinear & Contact – Ex.14

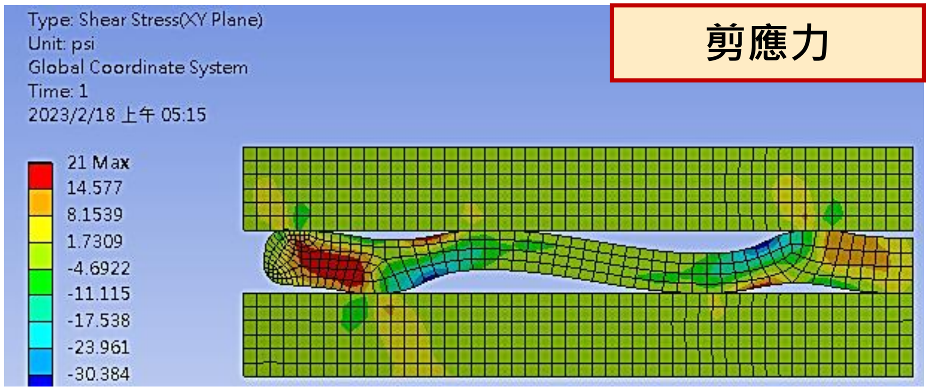
學習目標
- 材料data匯入
- Hyperelastic

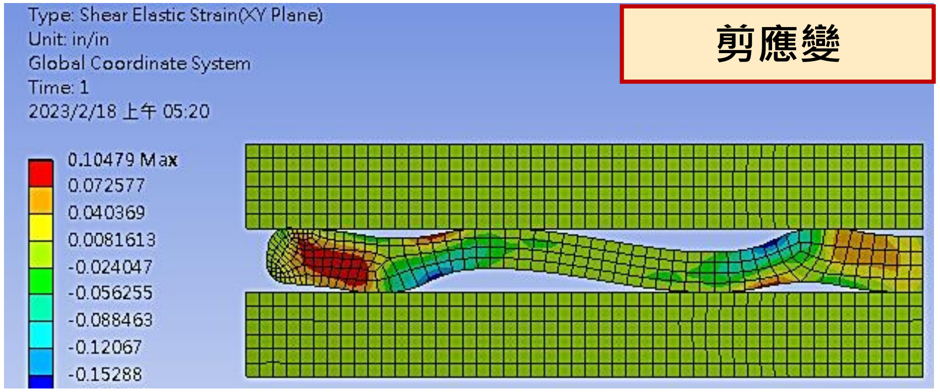








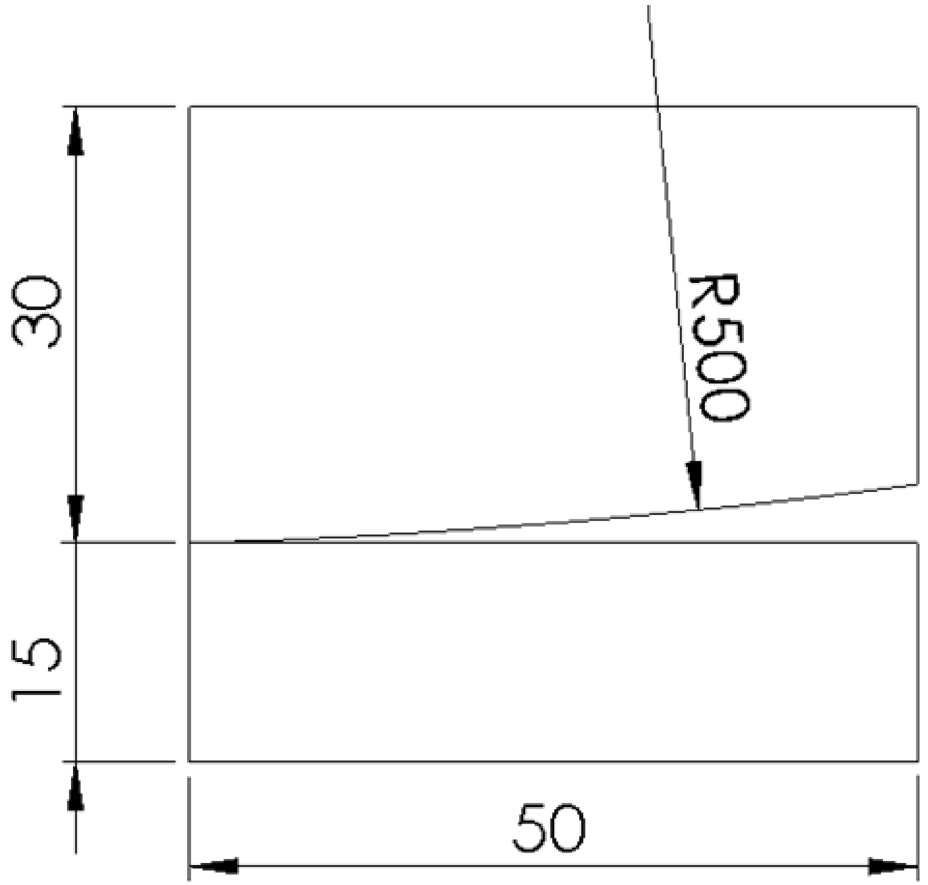




Nonlinear & Contact – Ex.15

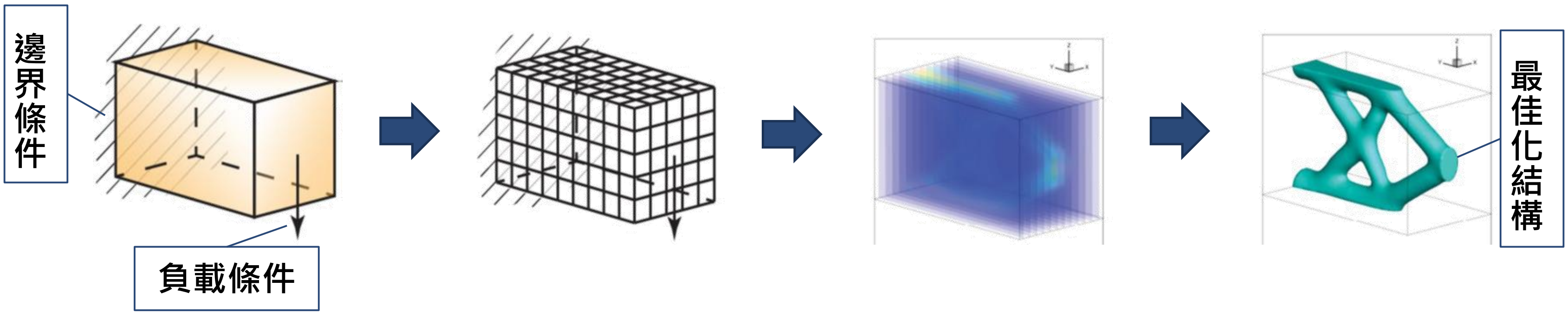
2D模型如圖所示，其為剛性接觸的兩物體且下端整面為固定並於上端

邊線受一5MPa之壓力，請針對該模型進行接觸剛性分析。



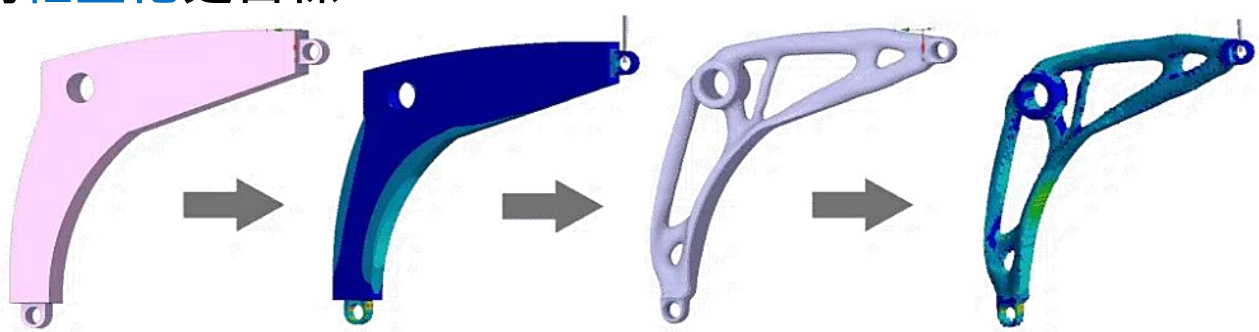
結構最佳化

- 拓樸最佳化(Topology Optimization)是一種結構優化技術，可自行定義設計範圍(Design Domain)，根據給定的限制條件與目標函數，解出符合給定條件之最佳結構



- 拓樸最佳化結合有限元素法及最佳化演算法，將最佳密度值分配給定義域中的每個元素，求得該結構之最佳材料分布情形

- 可實現在一定的結構強度要求下，將材料做出最有效之配置，以節省不必要的材料達到輕量化之目標



Sutradhar et. al., 2017

圖片來源: https://courses.ansys.com/index.php/courses/topology-optimization-using-ansys-mechanical/lessons/topology-optimization-of-a-bell-crank-lesson-1/

Introduction of ANSYS Workbench

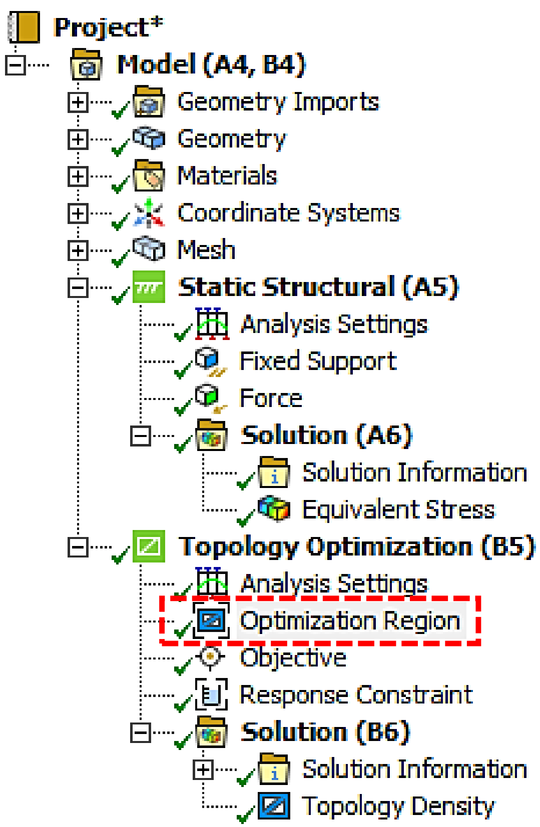
	B	
1	Structural Optimization	
2	Engineering Data	✓
3	Geometry	?
4	Model	?
5	Setup	?
6	Solution	?
7	Results	?

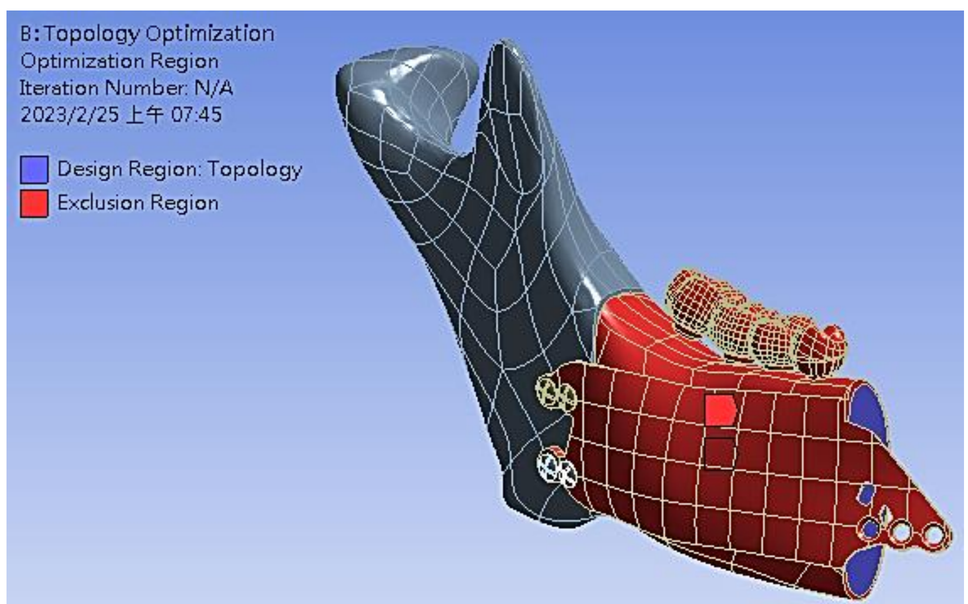
Topology Optimization (Structural Optimization)

- 設計範圍 - Optimization Region
  - ✓ Design Region
  - ✓ Exclusive Region

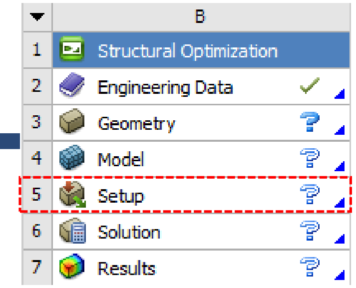
Details of "Optimization Region"

Design Region	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	All Bodies
Exclusion Region	
Define By	Boundary Condition
Boundary Condition	All Boundary Conditions
Definition	
Suppressed	No
Optimization Option	
Optimization Type	Topology Optimization - Density Based

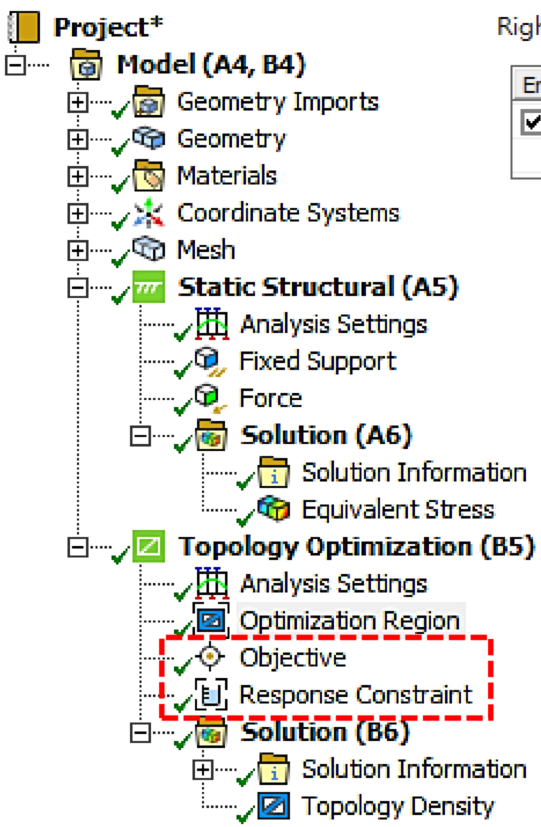


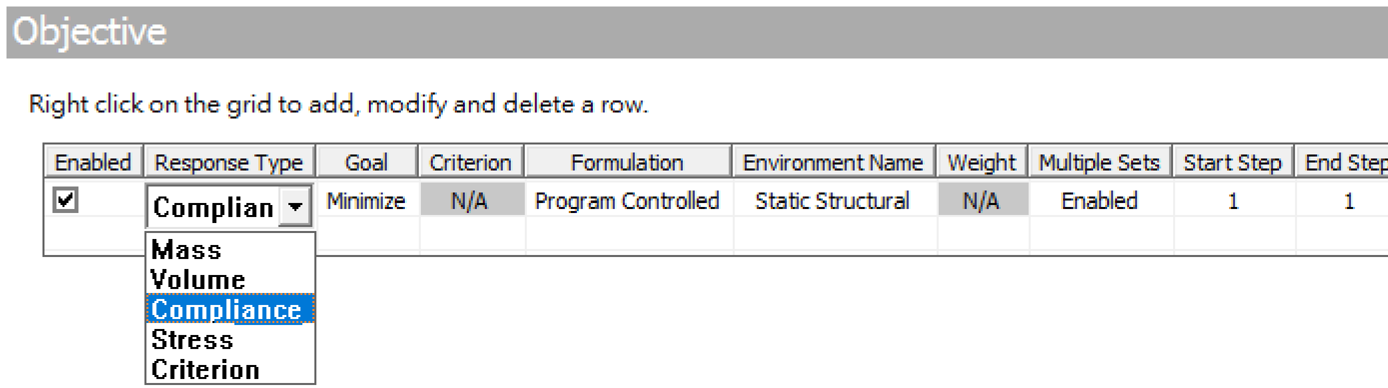


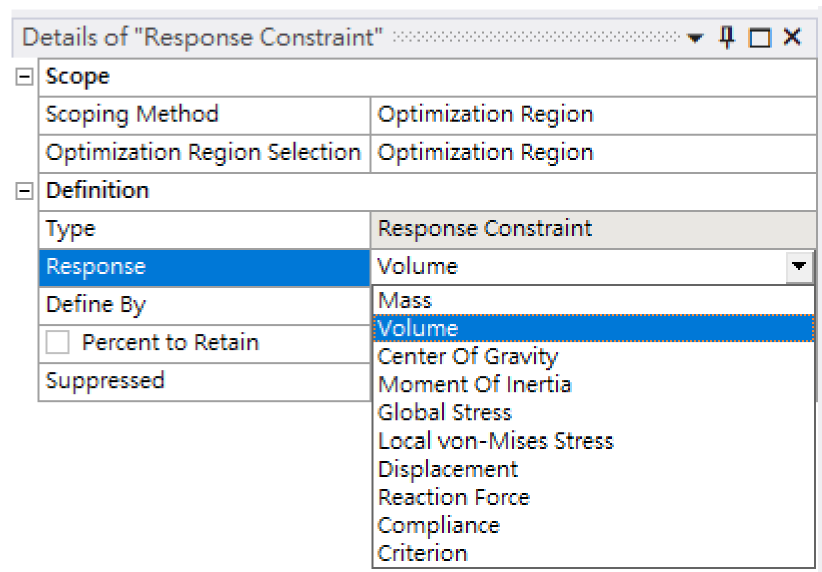
Introduction of ANSYS Workbench



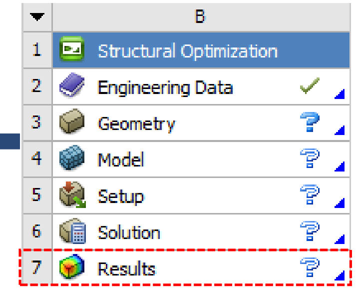
- **Topology Optimization (Structural Optimization)**
  - **目標函數 - Objective**
  - **限制條件 - Response Constraint**



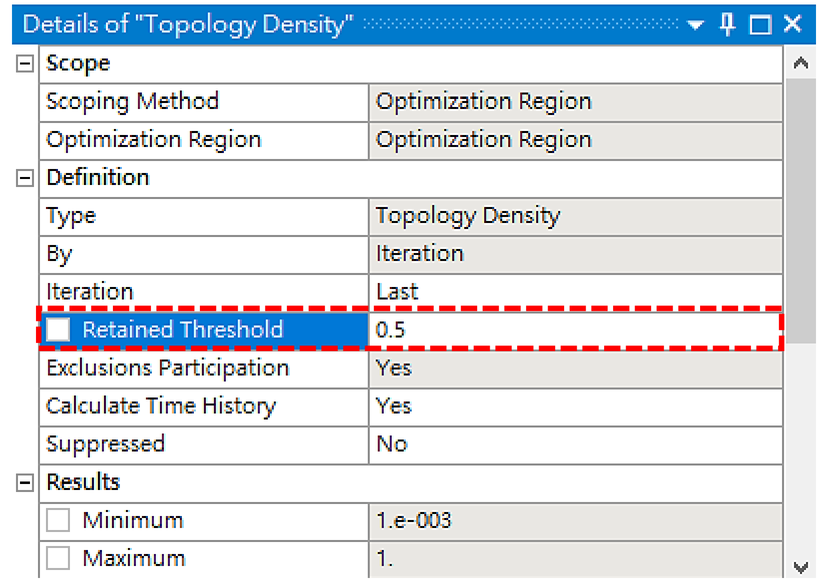


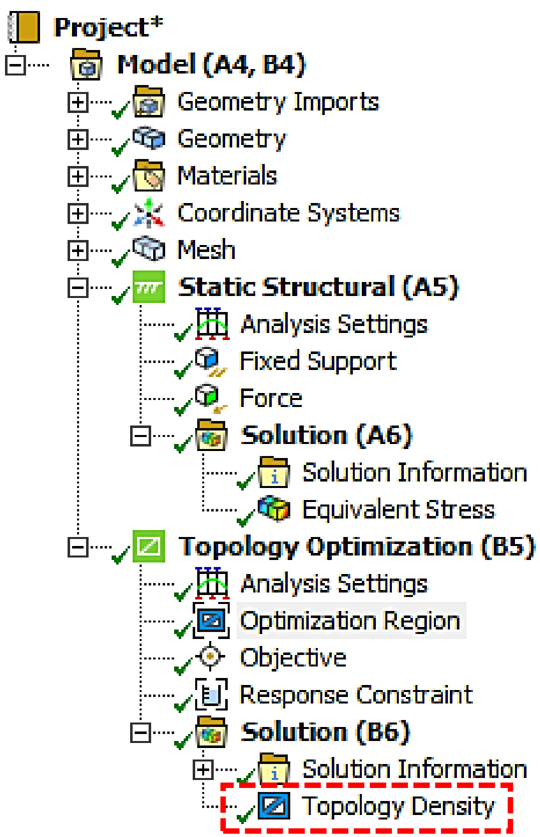


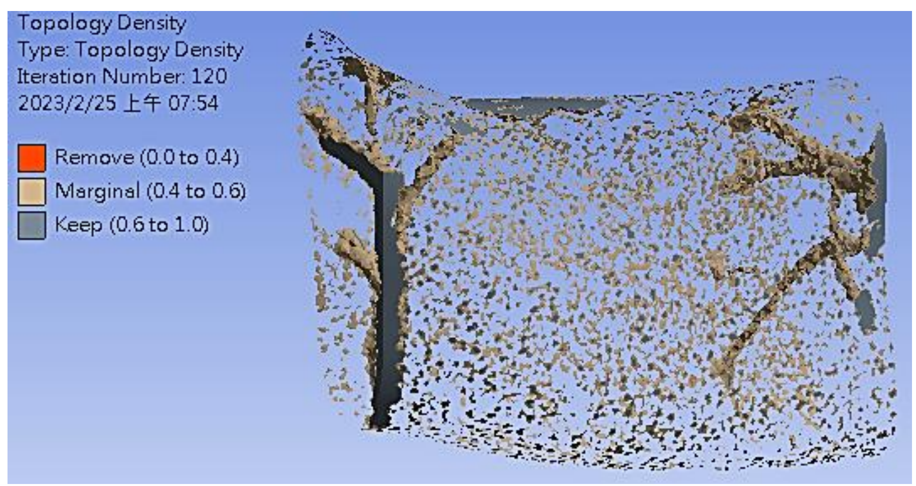
Introduction of ANSYS Workbench



- **Structural Optimization (Topology Optimization)**
  - 最佳結構 - Topology Density(拓樸密度)

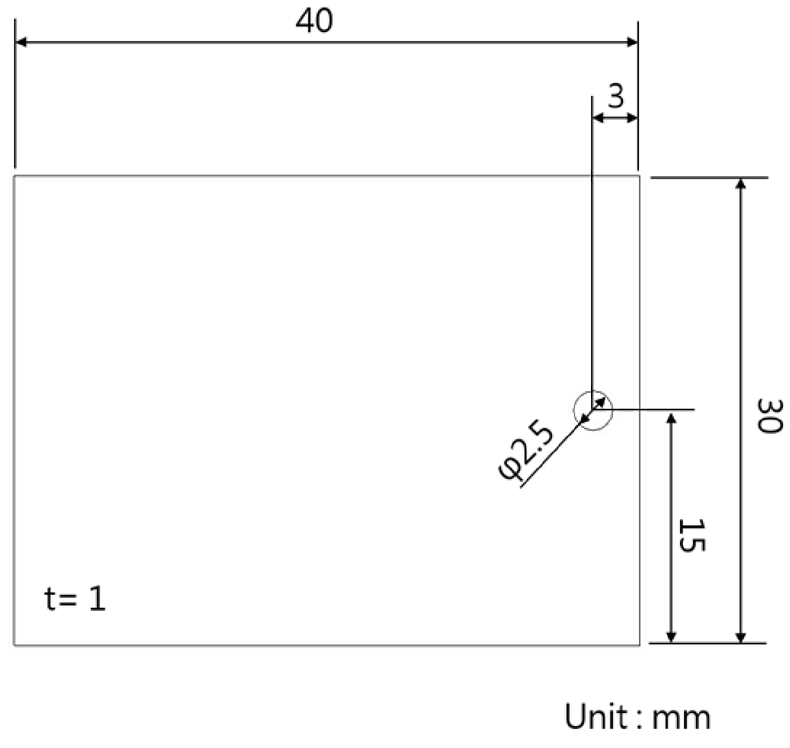


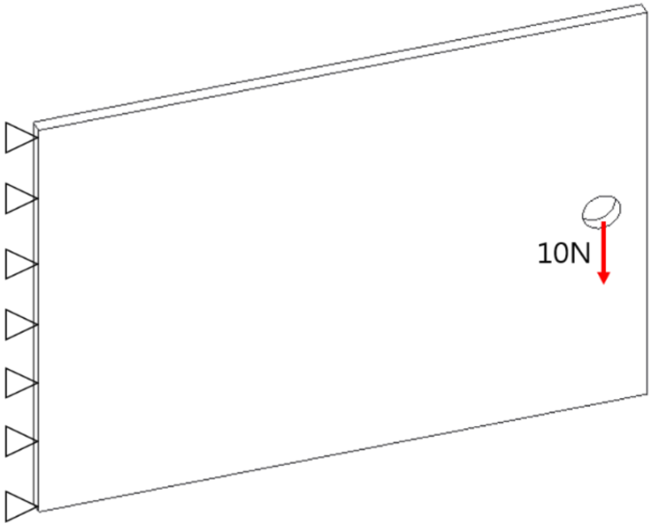




Structural Optimization – Ex.16

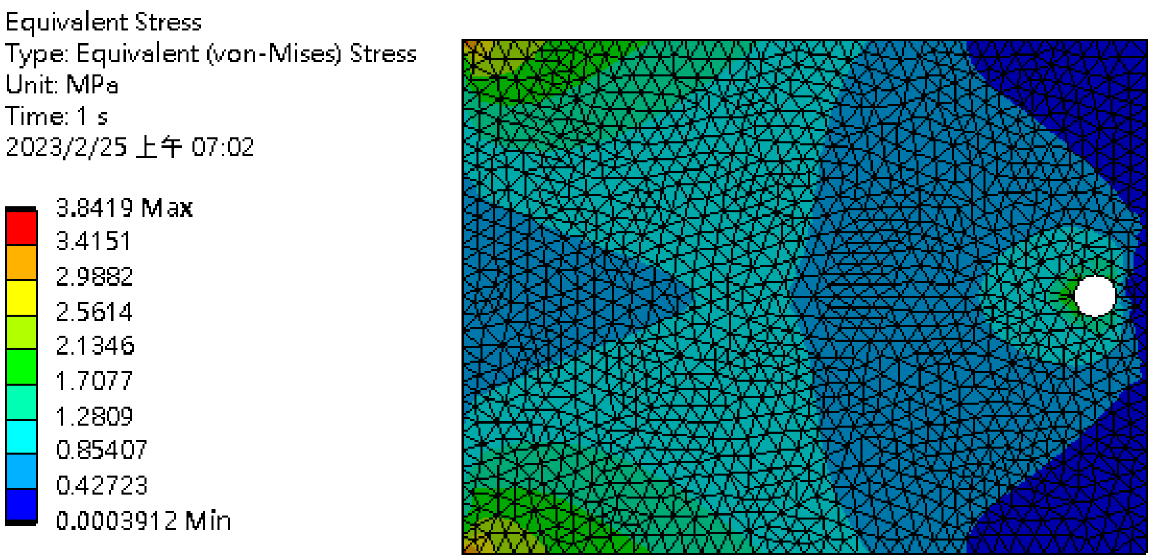
平板模型如圖所示，請針對該模型進行拓撲最佳化(Topology Optimization)，最佳化目標為剛度最大情形下，減少40%體積。材料使用Structural steel，網格形式採用四面體(Tetrahedrons)，網格尺寸為1mm，平板左側固定並於圓孔曲面上施以力量(Y方向，向下10N)。



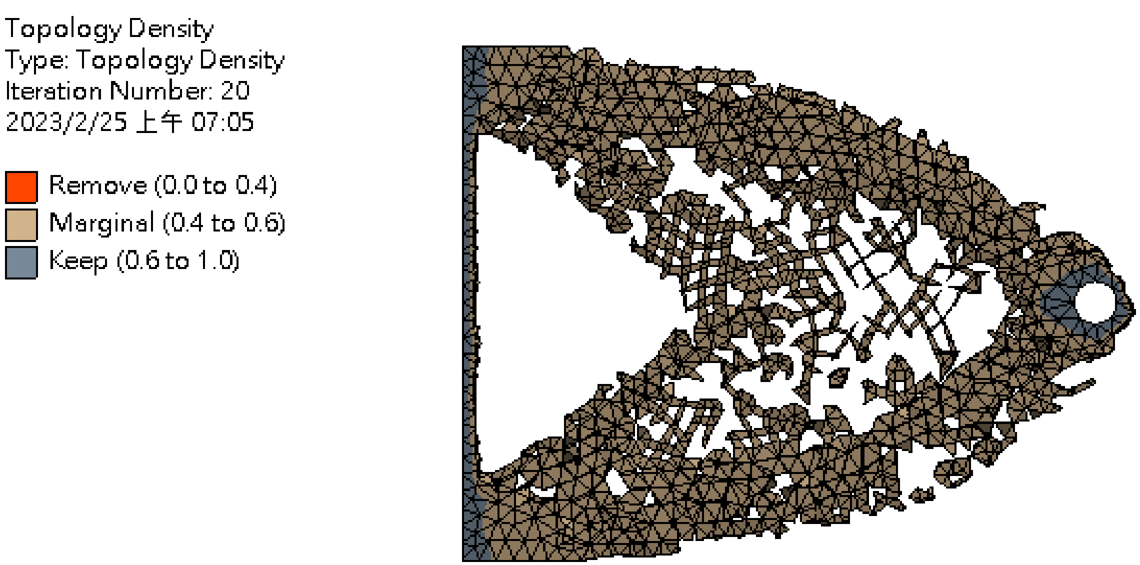


Structural Optimization – Ex.16

學習目標
- 拓樸最佳化設定



等效應力
Equivalent Stress

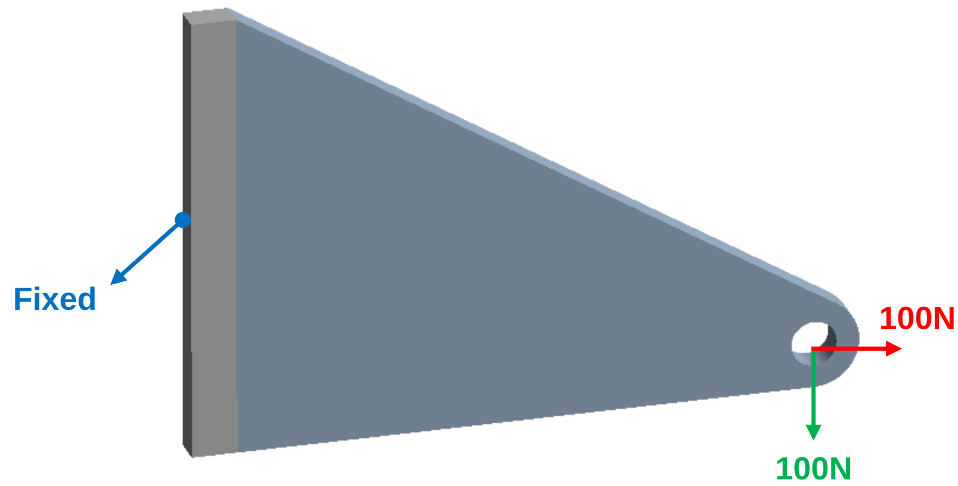


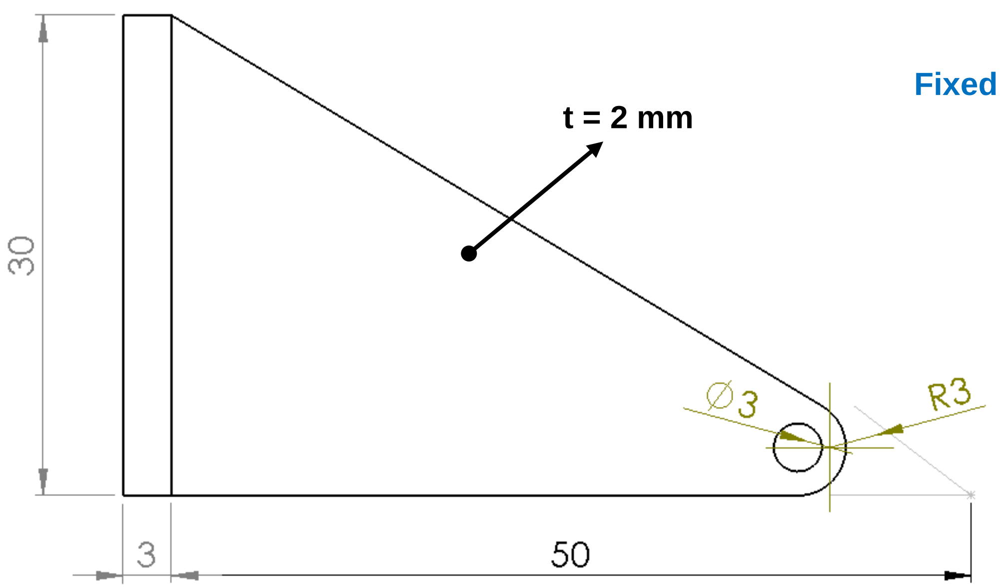
拓樸密度結構
Topology Density

Design Validation – Ex.17

三角bracket模型如圖所示，請針對該模型右側區塊進行拓撲最佳化(Topology Optimization)，最佳化目標為剛度最大情形下，減少50%體積。材料使用Structural steel，網格尺寸為1mm，左側固定，右側圓孔曲面上施以力量，並利用Design Validation將最佳化結構再次進行力學分析。試比較不同力量下，最佳化結果與結構應力分析結果差異。

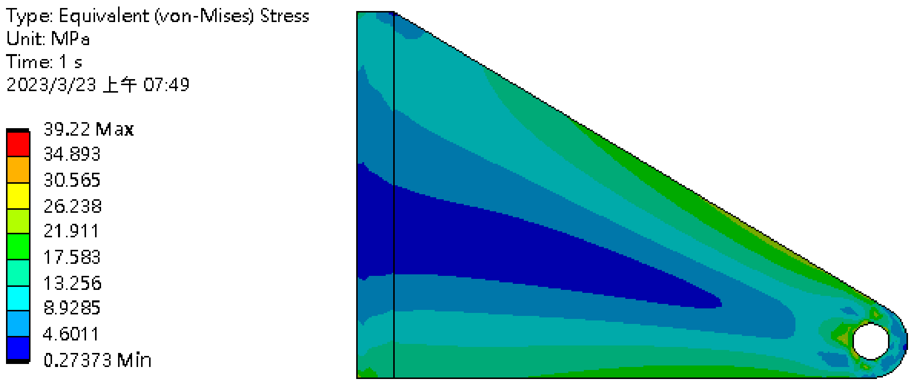
1) Y方向，向下100N
2) X方向，向右100N



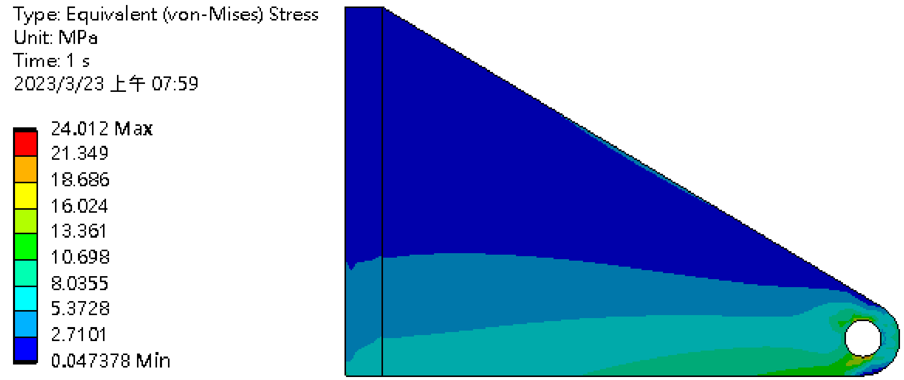


Design Validation – Ex.17

學習目標
- Design Validation
- SpaceClaim基礎修模



原始模型等效應力(向下)
Equivalent Stress



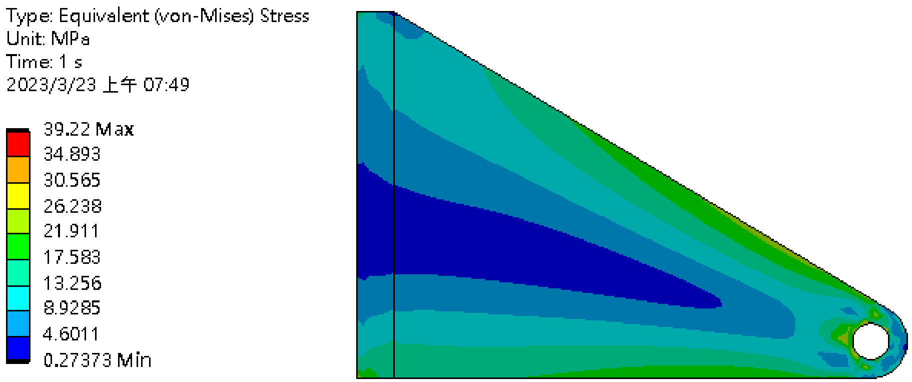
原始模型等效應力(向右)
Equivalent Stress

拓樸密度結構(向下)
Topology Density

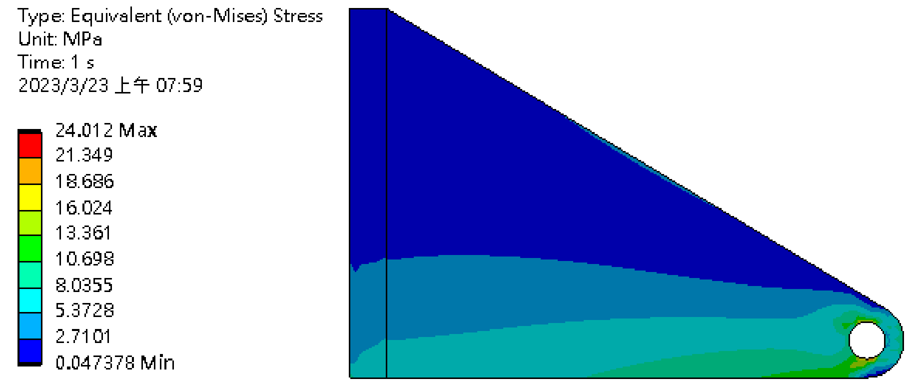
拓樸密度結構(向右)
Topology Density

Design Validation – Ex.17

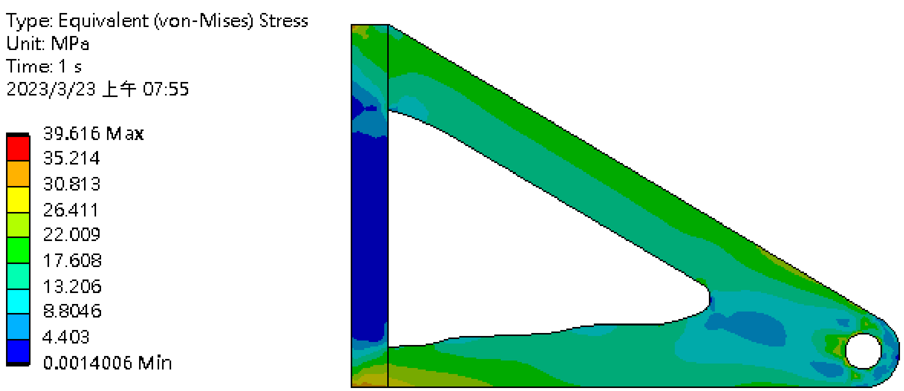
學習目標
- Design Validation
- SpaceClaim基礎修模



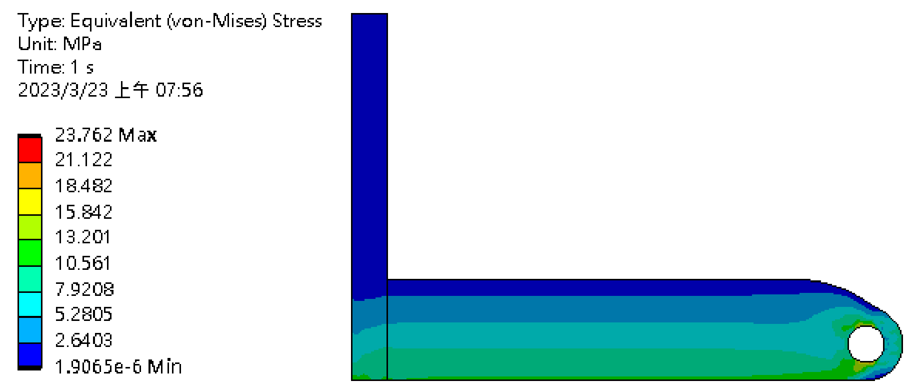
原始模型等效應力(向下)
Equivalent Stress



原始模型等效應力(向右)
Equivalent Stress



拓樸結構(向下)等效應力
Equivalent Stress



拓樸結構(向右)等效應力
Equivalent Stress