

Eléments finis

MX-BA5

Cours 9: mercredi 26 nov. 2025

Les degrés de liberté (dof)

Les symétries (plan, cylindrique et cyclique)

Condition isostatique (déformation)

*boundary

Les chargements mécaniques ponctuels, surfaciques et volumiques

*elastic

*step

Le fichier *.sta

Exo9: charge/décharge élastique d'une poutre encastree

Eléments finis

Les degrés de liberté (dof)

Degrees of freedom

Except for axisymmetric elements, fluid continuum elements, and electromagnetic elements, the degrees of freedom are always referred to as follows:

1 x-displacement

$$u1 = ux, u2 = uy \text{ et } u3 = uz$$

2 y-displacement

$$\text{magnitude} = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}$$

3 z-displacement

11 = node temperature (temp pour les éléments)

4 Rotation about the x-axis, in radians

Les dof 4 à 6 sont réservés aux coques (shells)

5 Rotation about the y-axis, in radians

et poutres (beams)

6 Rotation about the z-axis, in radians

7 Warping amplitude (for open-section beam elements)

8 Pore pressure, hydrostatic fluid pressure, or acoustic pressure

9 Electric potential

10 Connector material flow (units of length)

11 Temperature (or normalized concentration in mass diffusion analysis)

Axisymmetric elements

The displacement and rotation degrees of freedom in axisymmetric elements are referred to as follows:

1 *r*-displacement

!!!! en axisymétrique (cylindrique):

2 z-displacement

$$u1 = ur \text{ et } u2 = uz$$

Eléments finis

Les symétries

Un modèle EF a une symétrie si et seulement si la géométrie, les conditions aux limites et les matériaux présentent tout trois cette même symétrie.

Utiliser les symétries permet de diminuer les temps de calcul et de visualisation, la taille des fichiers et de simplifier les conditions isostatiques.

La symétrie plane se fait en imposant le déplacement selon la normale au plan à zéro.

Exemple avec un plan de normale e_y : $u_2 = u_y = 0$.

*boundary

ou

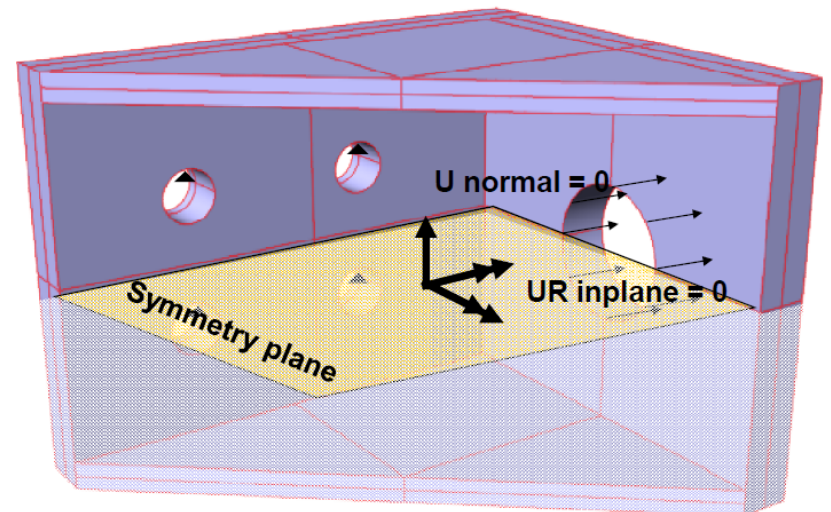
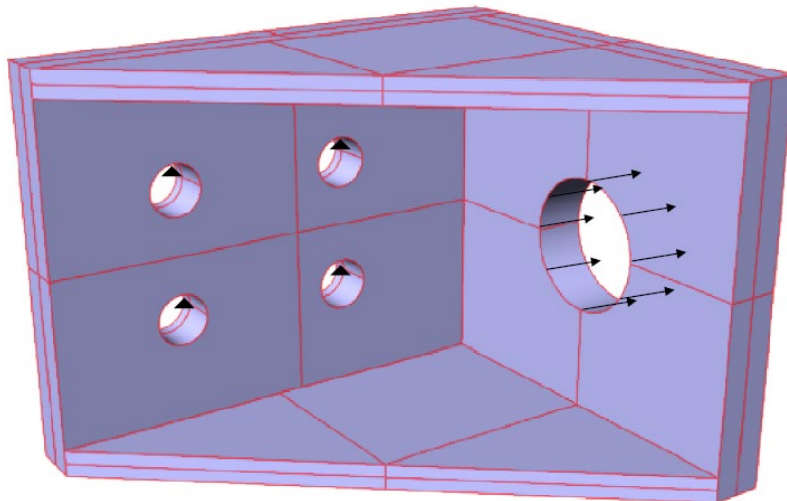
*boundary

Nsym,2,2,0.

Nsym,ysymm

YSYMM

Symmetry about a plane $Y = \text{constant}$ (degrees of freedom 2, 4, 6 = 0).

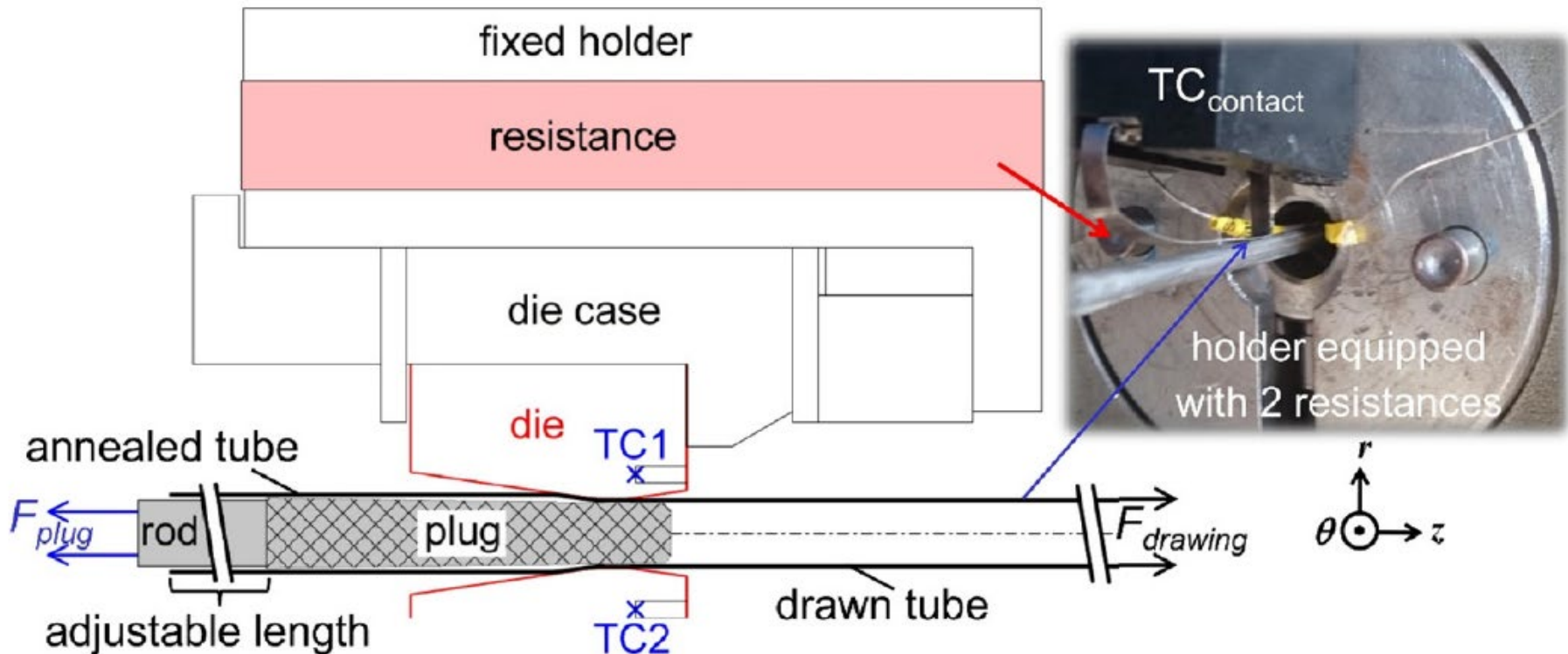


Eléments finis

Modèle EF axisymétrique (géométrie, C.L. et matériaux)

L'axe de symétrie cylindrique est z ($u_1 = u_r$ et $u_2 = u_z$). Les tenseurs contraintes et déformations n'ont alors que 4 composantes, $11 = r_r$, $33 = \theta\theta$, $22 = z_z$ et $12 = r_z$.

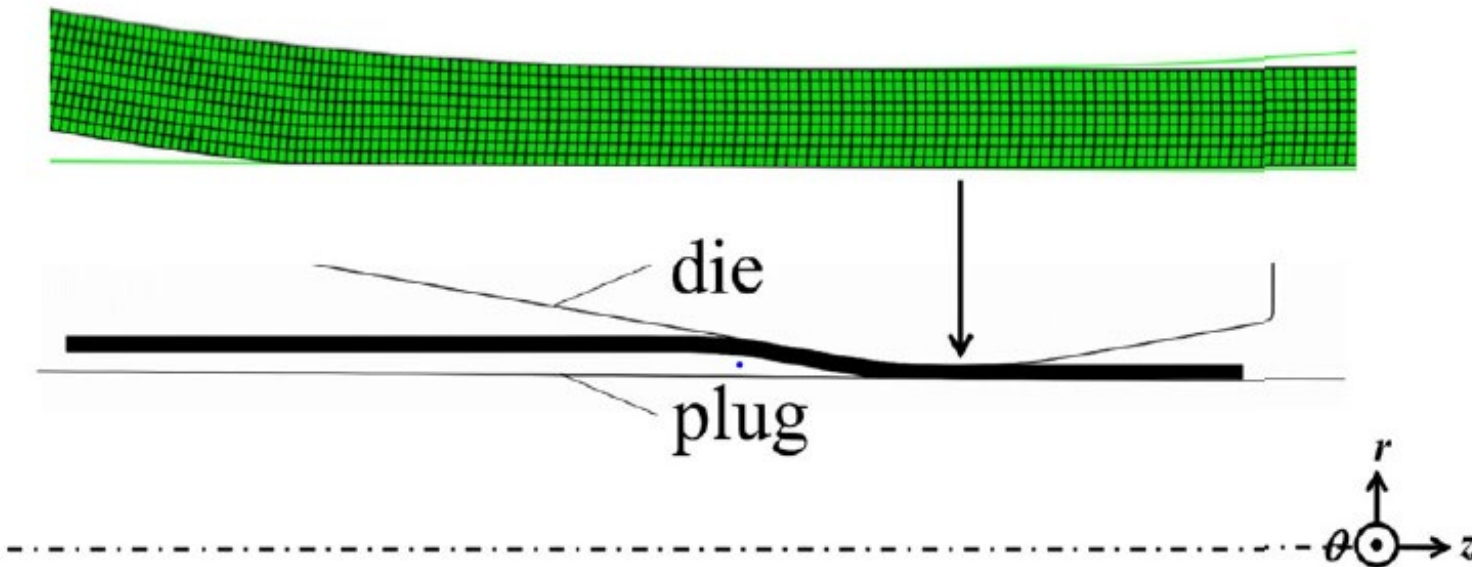
Etude de la friction dans l'étréage de tubes sur olives: échauffement des outils dû à la friction sur les outils et aux déformations de l'acier inox 316 LVM.



Eléments finis

Modèle EF axisymétrique (géométrie, C.L. et matériaux)

L'axe de symétrie est z ($u_1=ur$ et $u_2=uz$).



Miniaturized tube fixed plug drawing: Determination of the friction coefficients and drawing limit of 316 LVM stainless steel

N. Chobaut^a, J-M. Drezet^{b,*}, S. Mischler^b, V. Nguyen^b, B. De Marco^c, S. Dobler^c, E. Rosset^a

^a University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO), Hepia, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

^b Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL), Tribology and Interfacial Chemistry Group, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

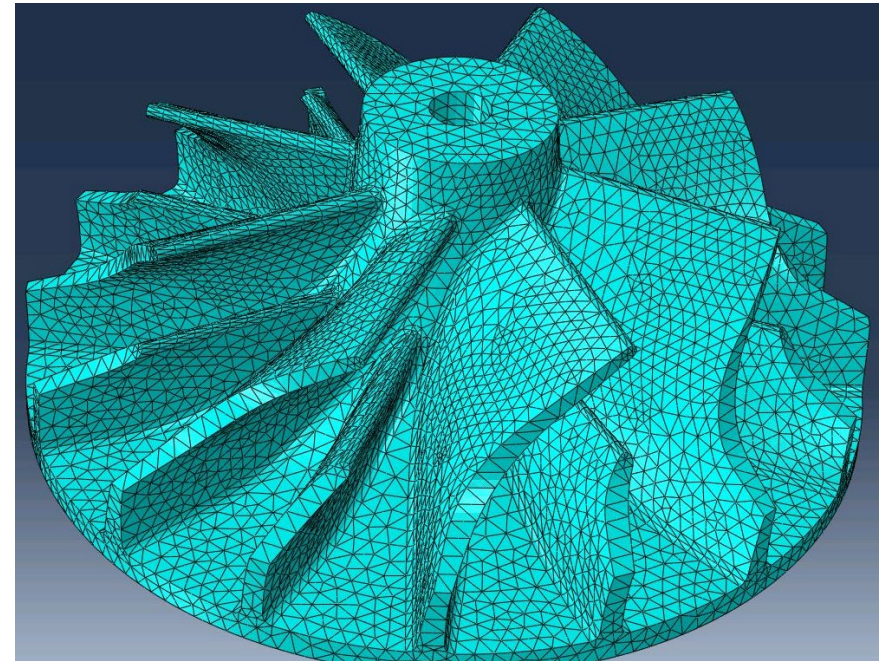
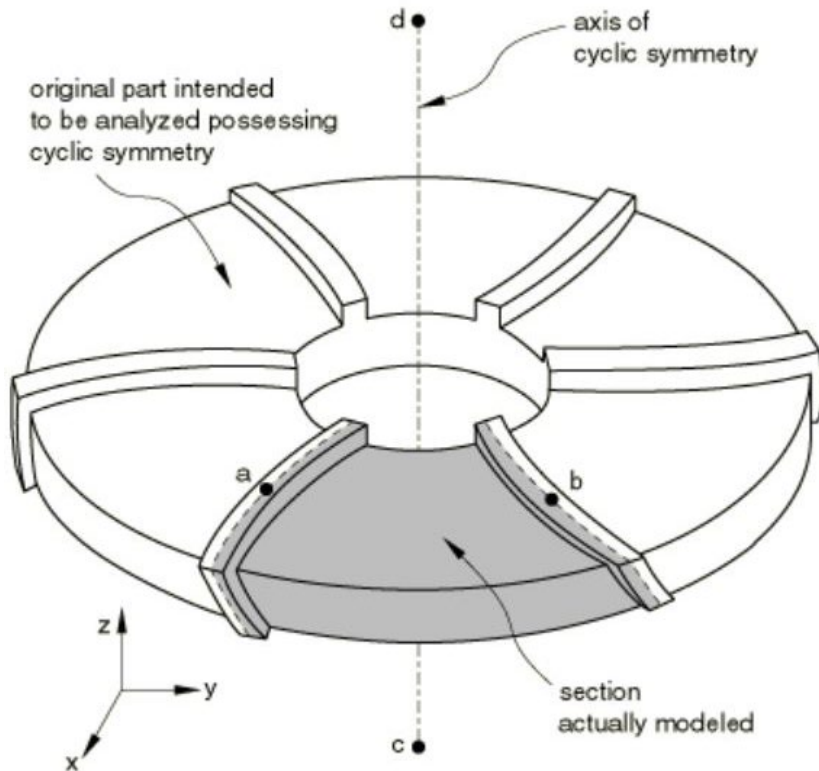
^c Swiss-Tube LN Industries SA, 1424 Champagne, Switzerland

Eléments finis

Modèle EF avec symétrie cyclique (géométrie, C.L. et matériaux)

La pièce n'est pas axisymétrique mais il y a invariance par secteurs autour d'un axe.
On ne modélise alors qu'un secteur (1/8 de la pièce) et on applique les bonnes C.L. sur les bords du secteur.

MPC type CYCLSYM impose la **cyclic symmetry** by equating radial, circumferential, and axial displacement components (and rotations, if active) at the two nodes (*a* and *b*). The **symmetry axis** can be defined by the original coordinates of two additional nodes (*c* and *d*) that do not need to be connected to any element in the structure. Scalar degrees of freedom (such as temperature) are made equal.



Aube avec 8 secteurs

$$\vec{u}_A = \vec{u}_B \text{ et } T_A = T_B$$

Eléments finis

Modèle EF avec symétrie cyclique (géométrie, C.L. et matériaux)

On utilise *mpc (multipoint constraints) pour les C.L sur les 2 bords du secteur.

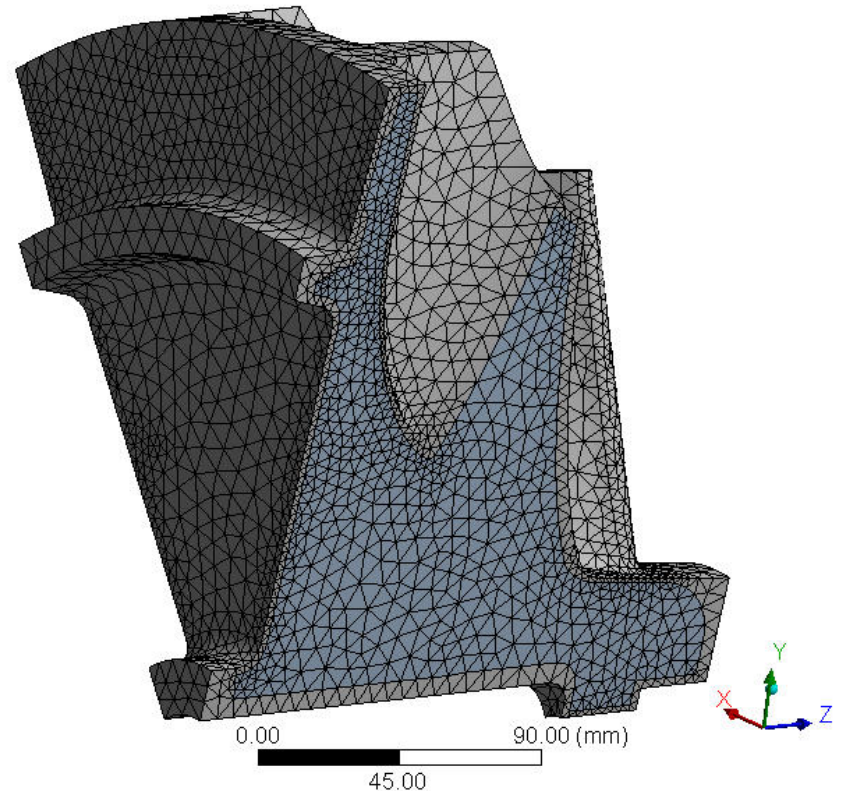
Dans notre cas, l'axe de symétrie cyclique est z donc on réalise un maillage concordant nœud à nœud sur les 2 faces pour utiliser cyclsym (sinon, on utilise des surfaces ...).

```
***** mpc with rotation around z axis
```

```
*mpc
```

```
cyclsym,Na,Nb
```

Le nième nœud du node set Na a le même vecteur déplacement et la même température que le nième nœud du node set Nb.

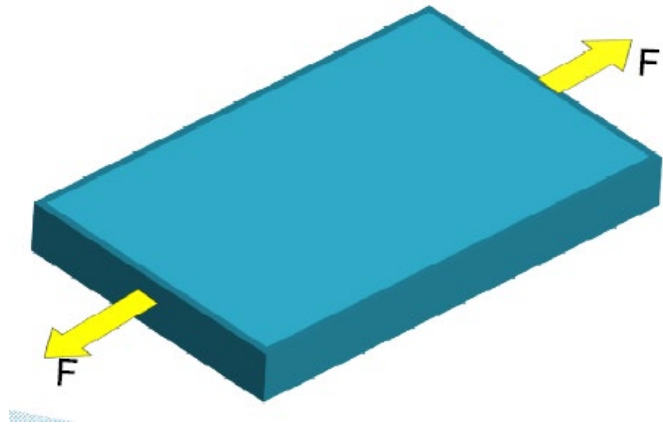


Eléments finis

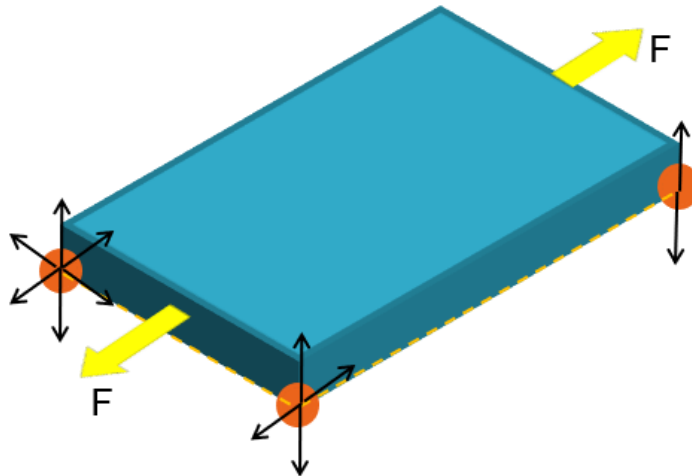
Modèle EF: conditions isostatiques

Conditions isostatiques: retirer les possibles translations et rotations **de corps rigide** pour en étudier seulement les déformations (dans ce cas, le tenseur des déformations vaut gradu).

Il convient de bloquer u_x , ou u_y ou u_z sur au moins 3 points différents (sinon pb de convergence).



This system is in static equilibrium, but is not determined because it has 6 possible rigid body motions



Eléments finis

*boundary,type=displacement (default)

***** Nomenclature Abaqus

*boundary

node, i, j, val

***** signifie que les dof i à j sont imposés à la valeur val

Exemple:

*boundary

3256,2,2,0. (dof 2 = 0.)

1250,1,1,0.1 (dof 1 = 0.1)

325,3 (dof 3 à 3 = 0.)

nfix,1,3,0. (dof 1 à 3 sont nuls sur nfix)

*BOUNDARY

EDGE, 1

indicates that all nodes in node set EDGE are constrained in degree of freedom 1 (u_x), while the data line

EDGE, 1, 4

indicates that all nodes in node set EDGE are constrained in degrees of freedom 1–4 (u_x, u_y, u_z, ϕ_x).

Eléments finis

*boundary,type=displacement (default)

TYPE

This parameter cannot be used with the FIXED parameter.

This parameter is used in a stress/displacement analysis to specify whether the magnitude is in the form of a displacement history, a velocity history, or an acceleration history. In an Abaqus/Standard analysis TYPE=VELOCITY should normally be used to specify finite rotations.

Set TYPE=DISPLACEMENT (default) to give a displacement history. Abaqus/Explicit does not admit jumps in displacement. If no amplitude is specified, Abaqus/Explicit will ignore the user-supplied displacement value and enforce a zero displacement boundary condition. See [“Boundary conditions in Abaqus/Standard and Abaqus/Explicit,” Section 34.3.1 of the Abaqus Analysis User's Guide](#), for details. In Abaqus/CFD this type is used to prescribe mesh displacements.

Set TYPE=VELOCITY to give a velocity history. Velocity histories can be specified in static analyses in Abaqus/Standard, as discussed in “Prescribing large rotations” in [“Boundary conditions in Abaqus/Standard and Abaqus/Explicit,” Section 34.3.1 of the Abaqus Analysis User's Guide](#). In this case the default variation is STEP. Velocity histories are not used in Abaqus/CFD.

Set TYPE=ACCELERATION to give an acceleration history. Acceleration histories should not be used in Abaqus/CFD or in static analysis steps in Abaqus/Standard.

*BOUNDARY, TYPE=VELOCITY
EDGE, 1, 1, 0.5

$$\dot{u}_1 = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} = 0.5 \text{ (L/T eg mm/s)}$$

Eléments finis

*boundary, op = mod (default)

Permet de modifier les C.L. dans les différents steps donc lors des différents chargements.

!!! Op=new annule toutes les C.L. préexistantes.

OP

Set OP=MOD (default) to modify existing boundary conditions or to add boundary conditions to degrees of freedom that were previously unconstrained.

Set OP=NEW if all boundary conditions that are currently in effect should be removed. To remove only selected boundary conditions, use OP=NEW and respecify all boundary conditions that are to be retained.

If a boundary condition is removed in a stress/displacement analysis in Abaqus/Standard, it will be replaced by a concentrated force equal to the reaction force calculated at the restrained degree of freedom at the end of the previous step. If the step is a general nonlinear analysis step, this concentrated force will then be removed according to the AMPLITUDE parameter on the ***STEP** option. Therefore, if the default amplitudes are used, the concentrated force will be reduced linearly to zero over the period of the step in a static analysis and immediately in a dynamic analysis.

Eléments finis

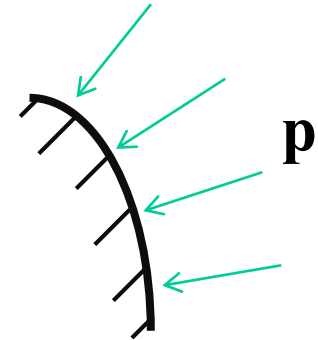
Les chargements mécaniques surfaciques

- **Pressure:**

- Units: force / area
- Is always **NORMAL** to the surface
- **Positive** towards the **Inside**

*dsload

top,p,0.2

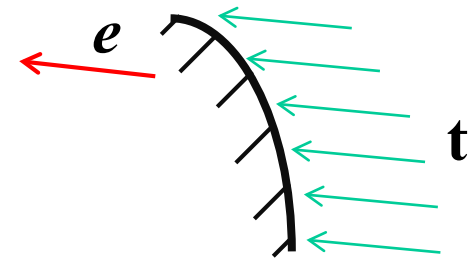


- **Surface tractions:**

- Units: force / area
- Define intensity and stress vector \mathbf{e}

*dsload

Surf, TRVEC, 0.1, 0., 0., -1.

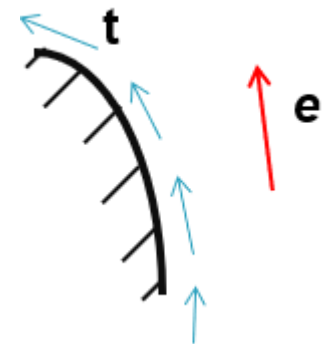


- **Imposed shear:**

- Special case: type « **TRSHR** » for surface shear
- vector \mathbf{e} is parallel to the surface
- The shear tractions will be // to surface

*dsload

Surf, TRSHR, 0.32, 0., 0., -1.



Eléments finis

Les chargements mécaniques volumiques

- **Gravity (or any other linear acceleration):**

- Units: L/T^2
- Defines the acceleration vector \mathbf{g} of gravity loads.
- You must define a **density** in material properties

*dload

eall,grav,10.,0.,0.,-1.

- **Body force (linear volumic force):**

- Units: Force/volume
- Defines the volumic force \mathbf{f}_v (**force per unit volume**) as 3 components in X,Y,Z.

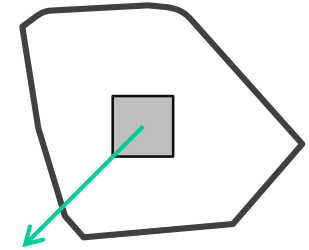
*dload

eall,bx,-1.e-2

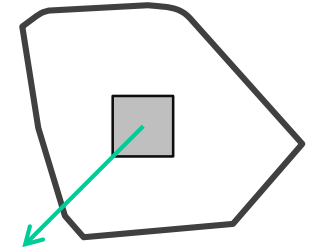
eall,by,1.e-3

- **Centrifugal loads (rotationnal body force)**

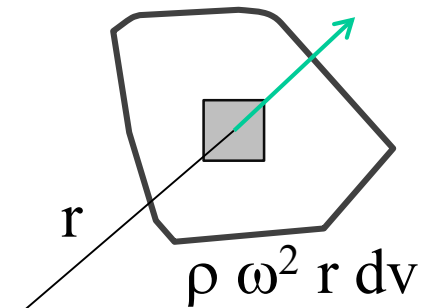
- Type « centrifuge » : centrifuge acceleration around a rotation axis
- Define rotation speed ω
- Define rotation axis by 2 separate points and possibly $d\omega/dt$



$$\rho \mathbf{g} dv$$



$$\mathbf{f}_v dv$$



$$\rho \omega^2 r dv$$

Eléments finis

Les chargements mécaniques, forces, moments et déplacements

- **Concentrated force (on point)**

- Units: force, only available on a point

*cload

9945,1,200.

9945,2,-30.

- **Moment:**

- Units: force * length !!

- Only on concentrated points linked to a shell, beam or reference point

- *cload

- **Imposed displacement:**

- Units: length

- Defines selected components of displacement **on each node of a region.**

- Rotation UR can only be imposed on **shell, beams or reference points.**

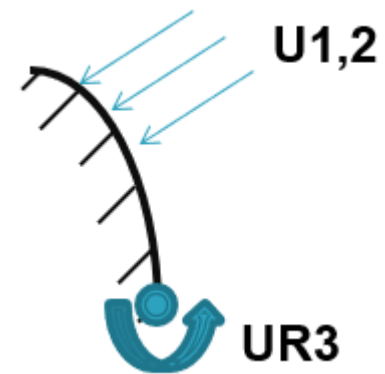
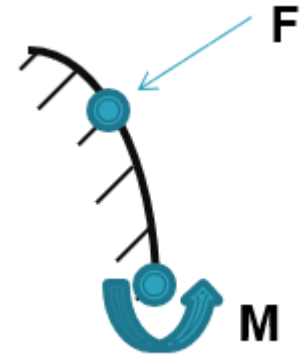
Else it is ignored.

*boundary

Nfix,1,3,0.

- **Symmetry, Encastre :**

- These are just **presets** (eg. zsymm) for imposed displacement = 0



Eléments finis

*elastic, type =isotropic (default value)

Data lines to define isotropic elasticity (TYPE=ISOTROPIC):

First line:

1. Young's modulus, E .
2. Poisson's ratio, ν .
3. Temperature, θ .
4. First field variable.
5. Second field variable.

****Aluminium , N, mm, s

**** unit for E: MPa

**** E, nu, temp

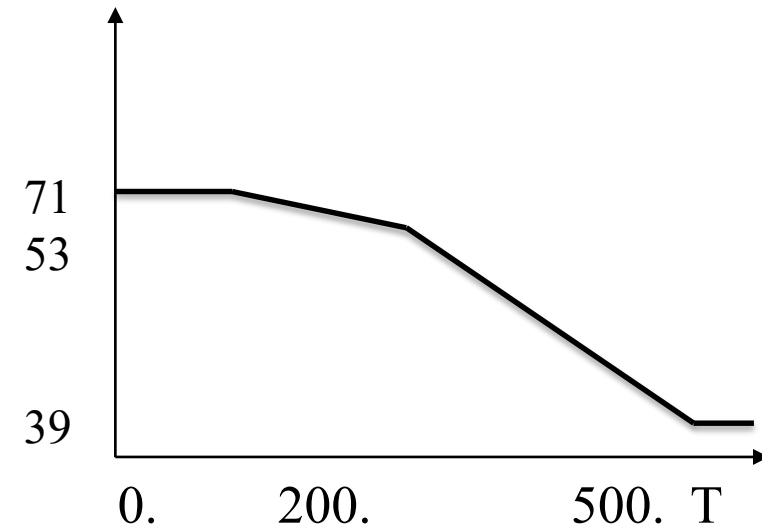
*elastic

71.e3,0.31,20.

53.e3,0.33,200.

39.e3,0.37,500.

E (GPa)



*elastic, type =engineering constants
for non isotropic behaviour (laminas,
fibers, ...)

Eléments finis

*step, inc = ..., name = ..., nlgeom =

- est suivi d'une procédure (*static, *heat transfer, *coupled temperature-displacement, *dynamic, etc)
- et se termine par *end step

Optional parameters: inc =, name =, nlgeom = no (default)

nlgeom = yes or no: non linéarité géométrique : la matrice de rigidité est recalculée à chaque incrément sur le maillage déformé

INC

Set this parameter equal to the maximum number of increments in a step (or in a single loading cycle for direct cyclic analysis). This value is only an upper bound. The default value is 100.

The INC parameter has no effect in procedures where automatic incrementation cannot be used (for example, *BUCKLE, *STEADY STATE DYNAMICS, and *MODAL DYNAMIC).

NAME

Set this parameter equal to a label that will be used to refer to the step on the output database. Step names in the same input file must be unique. Step names from the original input file can be reused in a restart input file.

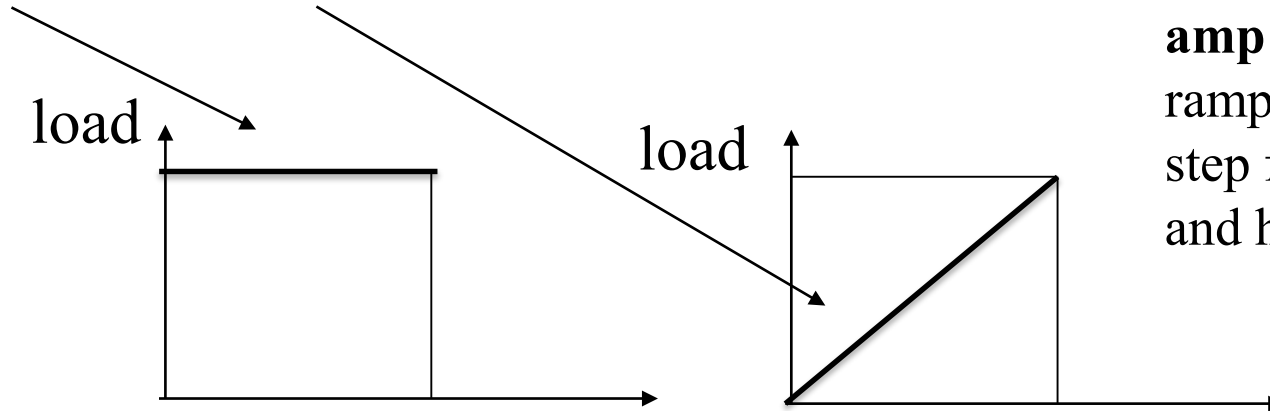
NLGEOM

Omit this parameter or set NLGEOM=NO to perform a geometrically linear analysis during the current step. Include this parameter or set NLGEOM=YES to indicate that geometric nonlinearity should be accounted for during the step (stress analysis, fully coupled thermal-stress analysis, and coupled thermal-electrical-stress analysis only). Once the NLGEOM option has been switched on, it will be active during all subsequent steps in the analysis.

Eléments finis

Amplitude du chargement: *step, amp =

amp = step ou ramp



amp defaults values:
ramp for static,
step for thermal stresses
and heat transfer.

Optional parameters:

AMPLITUDE

0.

1.

0.

1.

This parameter defines the default amplitude variation for loading magnitudes during the step.

Set AMPLITUDE=STEP if the load is to be applied instantaneously at the start of the step and remain constant throughout the step.

Set AMPLITUDE=RAMP if the load magnitude is to vary linearly over the step, from the value at the end of the previous step (or zero, at the start of the analysis) to the value given on the loading option.

If this parameter is omitted, the default amplitude choice depends on the procedure chosen, as shown in [“Defining an analysis,” Section 6.1.2 of the Abaqus Analysis User's Guide](#). The default amplitude variation can be overwritten for individual loadings by using the AMPLITUDE parameter on the loading options ([“Amplitude curves,” Section 34.1.2 of the Abaqus Analysis User's Guide](#)).

This parameter is rarely needed, and changing the defaults may cause problems. For example, the automatic load incrementation scheme in procedures without a real time scale (such as the [*STATIC](#) option) applies the loads gradually by incrementing the normalized time scale. The use of AMPLITUDE=STEP specifies that the entire load will be applied immediately, so Abaqus/Standard may not be able to choose suitable small increments if the loading causes strongly nonlinear response.

Eléments finis

plusieurs *step dans abaqus

Un step = une étape de chargement (mécanique, thermique, changement de conditions aux limites,). Exemple sur la poutre encastree:

Step 1 = chargement à 12 kPa sur la surface supérieure :

```
*STEP ,amp=ramp,nlgeom=yes
```

```
loading 12 kPa
```

```
*static
```

```
***dt0, step time, min, max
```

```
1.e-4,1.,1.e-6,1.
```

```
*dsload
```

```
top,p,0.012
```

```
***** results
```

```
*el print,position=centroidal,elset=emes,freq=100
```

```
mises,s11,s22,s33,peeq
```

```
*node print,nset=nmes,freq=100
```

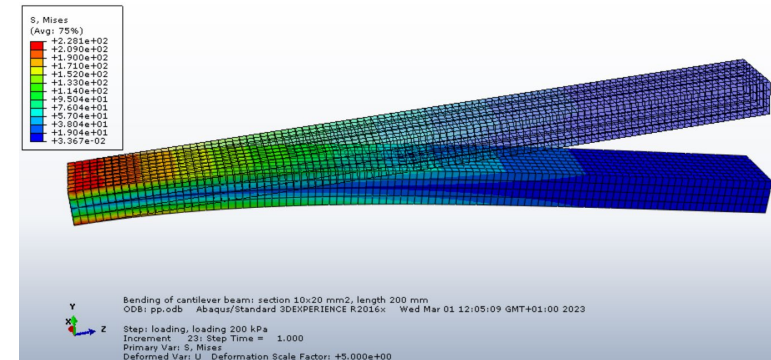
```
coord,u1,u2,u3
```

```
*output, field,freq=1,var=preselect
```

```
*output,history,freq=1,var=preselect
```

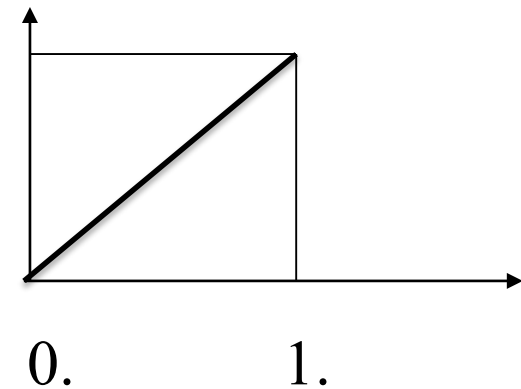
```
*monitor,node=10001,dof=2
```

```
*END STEP
```



Pression

12 kPa



Eléments finis

plusieurs *step dans abaqus

Exemple sur la poutre encastrée:

Step 2 = déchargement à 0 kPa sur la surface supérieure :

```
*STEP ,amp=ramp,nlgeom=yes  
deloading to 0. MPa
```

```
*static
```

```
***dt0, step time, min, max
```

```
1.e-4,1.,1.e-6,1.
```

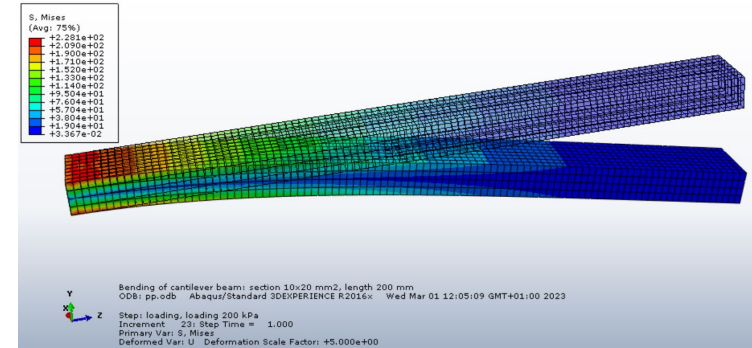
```
*dsload
```

```
***** pressure goes back to 0.
```

```
top,p,0.
```

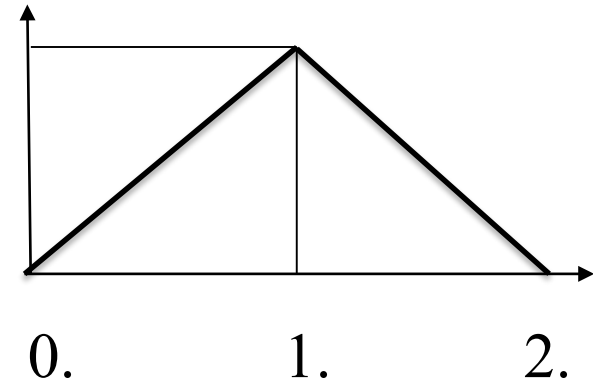
```
*****
```

```
*END STEP
```



Pression

12 kPa



NB: les temps sont cumulatifs (cf. fichier .sta)

toutes les BCs sont conservées et les sorties résultats aussi.

Les BC's peuvent être modifiées avec *boundary, op=new

Eléments finis

*monitor et fichier *.sta (status du calcul)

*monitor, node=10001,dof=2 permet de « suivre » la solution en un point ici uy en 10001

Abaqus/Standard 3DEXPERIENCE R2016x

DATE 24-Feb-2023 TIME 12:17:20

SUMMARY OF JOB INFORMATION:

MONITOR NODE: 10001 INSTANCE: PART-1-1 DOF: 2

5 premières colonnes: STEP / INC / ATT / SEVERE DISCON ITERS / EQUIL ITERS /

5 dernières colonnes: TOTAL ITERS / TOTAL TIME /STEP TIME / INC OF TIME / MONITOR

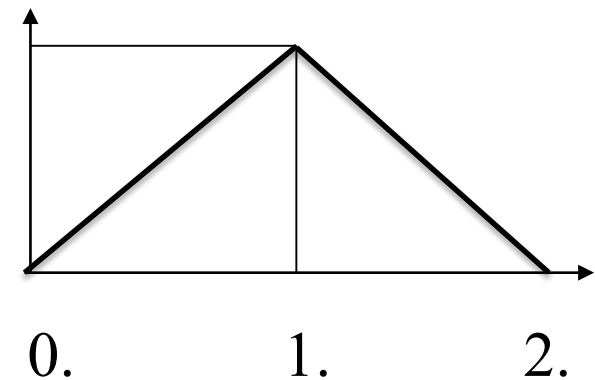
1	1	1	0	2	2	0.000100	0.000100	0.0001000	-0.000638
1	2	1	0	1	1	0.000200	0.000200	0.0001000	-0.00128
1	3	1	0	1	1	0.000350	0.000350	0.0001500	-0.00223
1	4	1	0	1	1	0.000575	0.000575	0.0002250	-0.00367

.....

1	19	1	0	1	1	0.295	0.295	0.09853	-1.88
1	20	1	0	1	1	0.443	0.443	0.1478	-2.83
1	21	1	0	4	4	0.665	0.665	0.2217	-4.86
1	22	1U	0	3	3	0.665	0.665	0.3325	-4.86
1	22	2	0	6	6	0.748	0.748	0.08313	-8.42
1	23	1	0	8	8	0.831	0.831	0.08313	-20.5
1	24	1U	0	2	2	0.831	0.831	0.08313	-20.5
1	24	2	0	5	5	0.852	0.852	0.02078	-24.4
1	25	1	0	4	4	0.873	0.873	0.02078	-28.7

.....

Pression
0.012 MPa



Eléments finis

Fichier *.sta (status du calcul)

.....

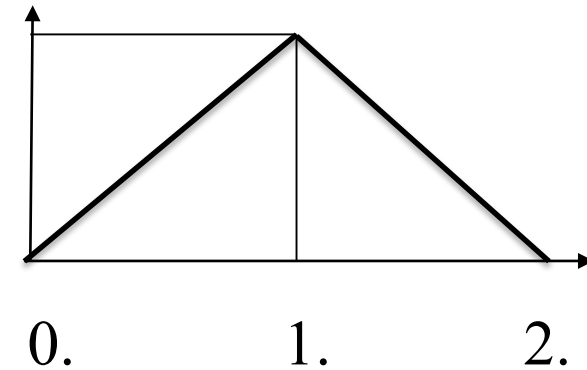
1	25	1	0	4	4	0.873	0.873	0.02078	-28.7
1	26	1	0	5	5	0.894	0.894	0.02078	-33.2
1	27	1	0	5	5	0.914	0.914	0.02078	-38.0
1	28	1	0	6	6	0.935	0.935	0.02078	-42.9
1	29	1	0	6	6	0.956	0.956	0.02078	-48.0
1	30	1	0	6	6	0.977	0.977	0.02078	-53.3
1	31	1	0	6	6	0.997	0.997	0.02078	-58.6
1	32	1	0	3	3	1.00	1.00	0.002523	-59.3
2	1	1	0	2	2	1.01	0.0100	0.01000	-59.2
2	2	1	0	1	1	1.02	0.0200	0.01000	-59.2
2	3	1	0	1	1	1.03	0.0350	0.01500	-59.1

.....

.....

2	29	1	0	1	1	1.50	0.503	0.1709	-0.3
2	30	1	0	1	1	1.76	0.759	0.2563	-0.007
2	31	1	0	1	1	2.00	1.00	0.2411	-7.21e-6

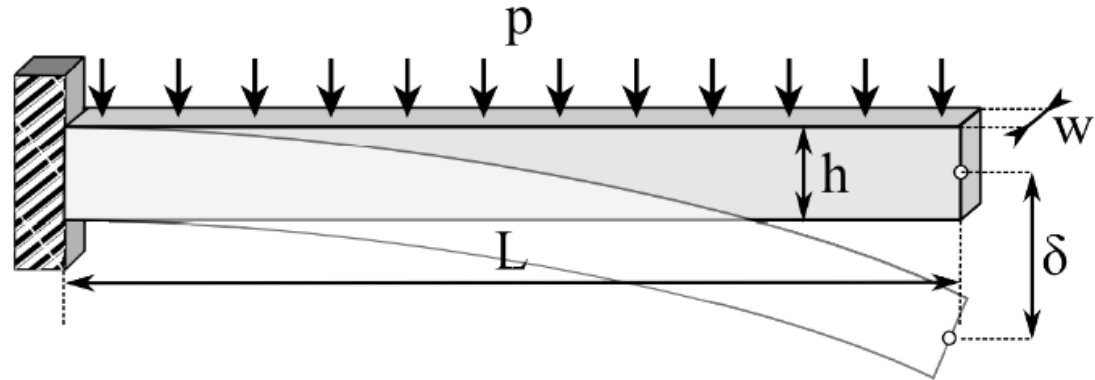
Pression
0.012 MPa



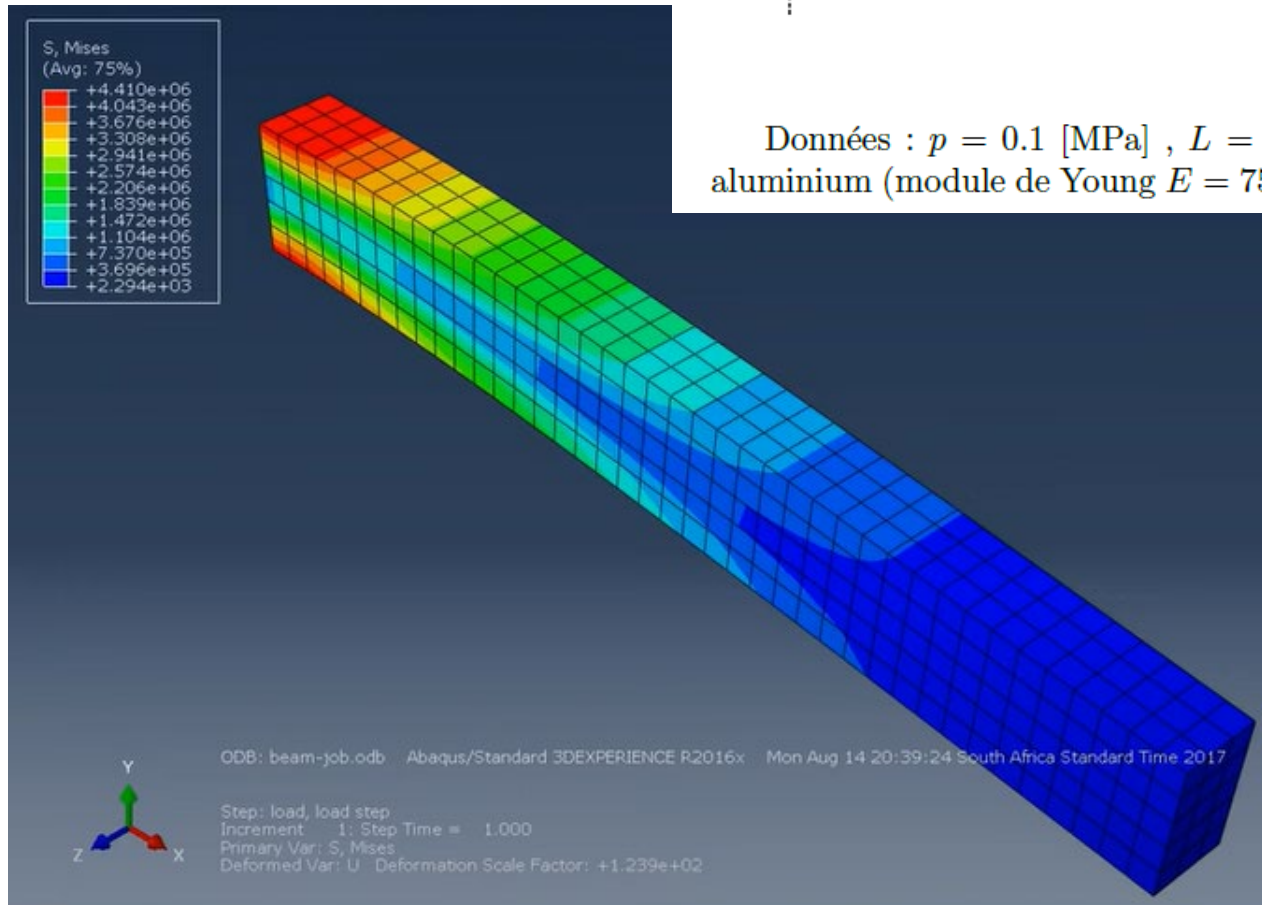
THE ANALYSIS HAS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY

Eléments finis

Exemple: calcul du fléchissement (ou déflexion) d'une poutre élastique sous pression uniforme



Données : $p = 0.1$ [MPa] , $L = 0.2$ [m] , $w = 0.02$ [m], $h = 0.01$ [m],
aluminium (module de Young $E = 75$ [GPa], coefficient de Poisson $\nu = 0.3$).



Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastree

La mathématique du pb: calcul du champ de déplacement u , des déformations élastiques et des contraintes dans la poutre encastree.

3 équations aux dérivées partielles (EDP) linéaires et couplées à résoudre par la méthode des éléments finis: les coefficients C (tenseur d'élasticité) sont des fonctions de E et ν uniquement pour comportement isotrope.

$$\rho g_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[C_{11} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + C_{12} \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + C_{12} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\rho g_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[C_{12} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + C_{11} \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + C_{12} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\rho g_z + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[C_{12} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + C_{12} \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + C_{11} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[C_{44} \left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$$

Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

On peut donc :

1- comparer la solution EF avec la solution analytique venant de la théorie des poutres (pression linéique $q = pw$ en $\text{mPa}=\text{N/m}$)

2- et étudier la dépendance des résultats EF avec la finesse du maillage et la nature des éléments (linéaires ou quadratique).

pour une poutre encastrée sous charge linéique q , on a $\delta = \frac{qL^4}{8EI}$.

variable	valeur	unités SI
L longueur	0,2	m
w largeur	0,02	m
h hauteur	0,01	m
E Module de Young	7,50E+10	Pa
Nu coef. De Poisson	3,00E-01	-
I moment d'inertie	1,67E-009	m ⁴
p pression	1,00E+05	Pa
q charge linéique	2,00E+03	Pa*m = N/m
delta (théorie des poutres)	0,0032000	m

$\delta_{\text{théorique}} = - 3.2 \text{ mm}$

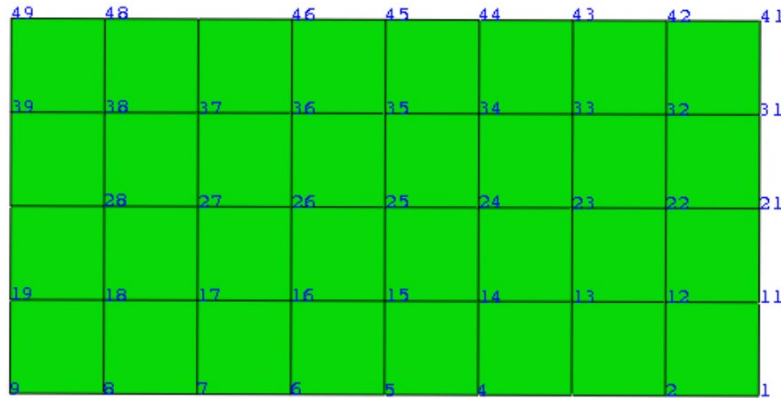
sous 0.1 MPa.

Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

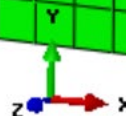
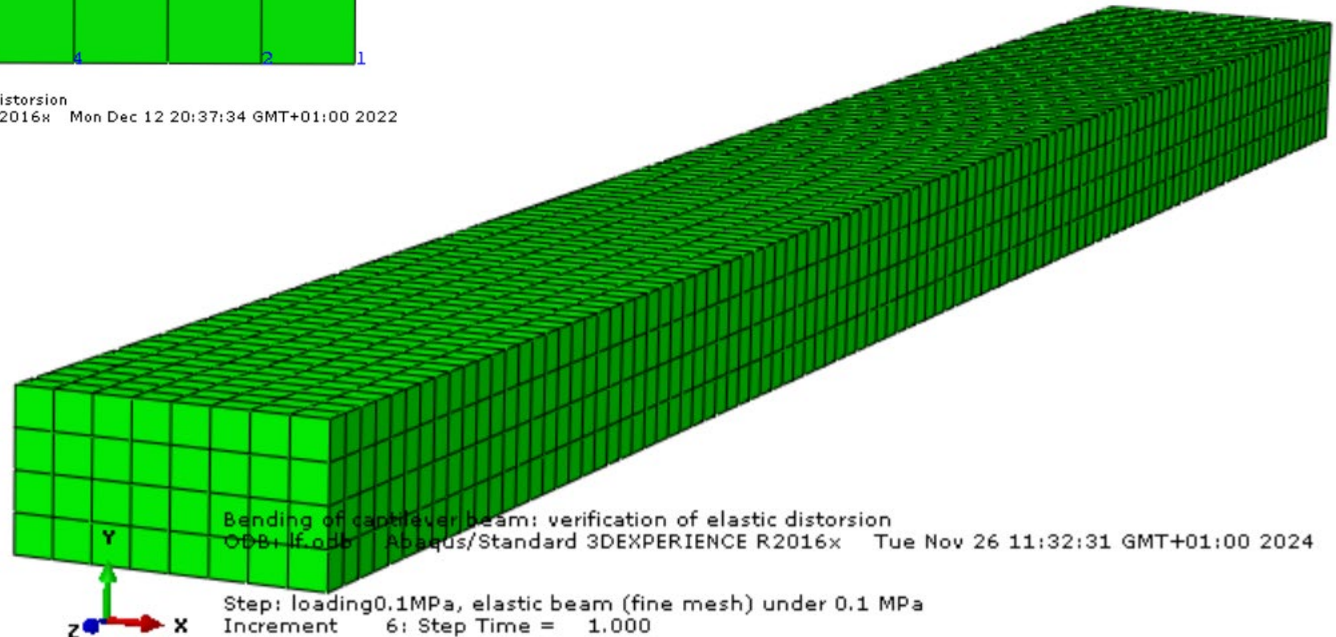
Le maillage en section (xy) de taille 20 X 10 mm² : choix de 49 nœuds dans N0

$dx = 20 \text{ mm}/8 = 2.25 \text{ mm}$ et $dy = 10/4 = 2.5 \text{ mm}$

Selon z: $dz = 200 \text{ mm}/100 = 2 \text{ mm}$ (100 couches de N0 à N100)



Bending of cantilever beam: verification of elastic distortion
ODB: ff.odb Abaqus/Standard 3DEXPERIENCE R2016x Mon Dec 12 20:37:34 GMT+01:00 2022
Step: loading0.1MPa, loading 0.1 MPa
Increment 1: Step Time = 1.000



Bending of cantilever beam: verification of elastic distortion
ODB: lf.odb Abaqus/Standard 3DEXPERIENCE R2016x Tue Nov 26 11:32:31 GMT+01:00 2024
Step: loading0.1MPa, elastic beam (fine mesh) under 0.1 MPa
Increment 6: Step Time = 1.000

Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

Les degrés de liberté (dof) sont u_x , u_y et u_z , les 3 composantes du vecteur déplacement

Les 3 déplacements sont nuls en $z = 0$ (encastrement):

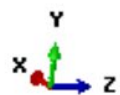
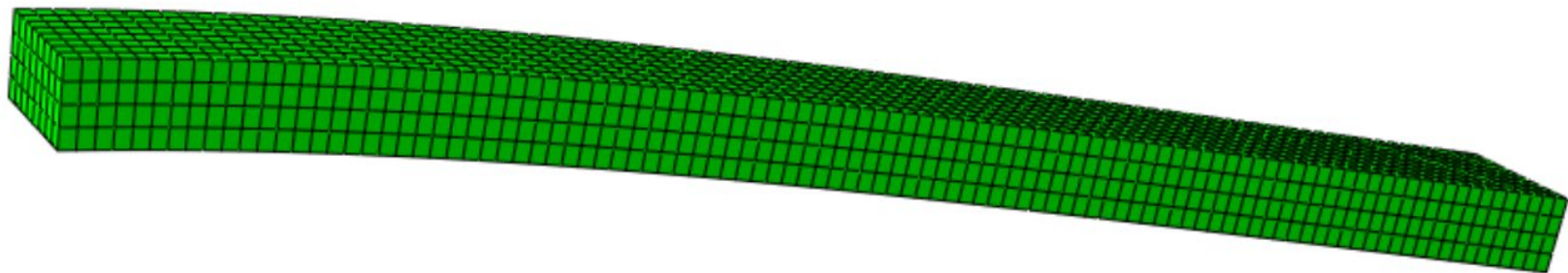
```
*boundary
```

```
**** fixed nodes
```

```
n0,1,3,0.
```

```
ou n0,encastre
```

RQ: le plan $x = 10$ mm est plan de symétrie du pb.....

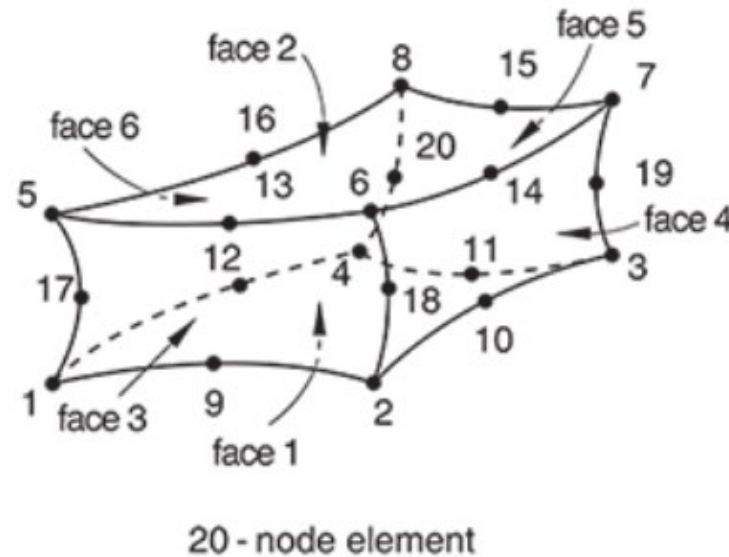
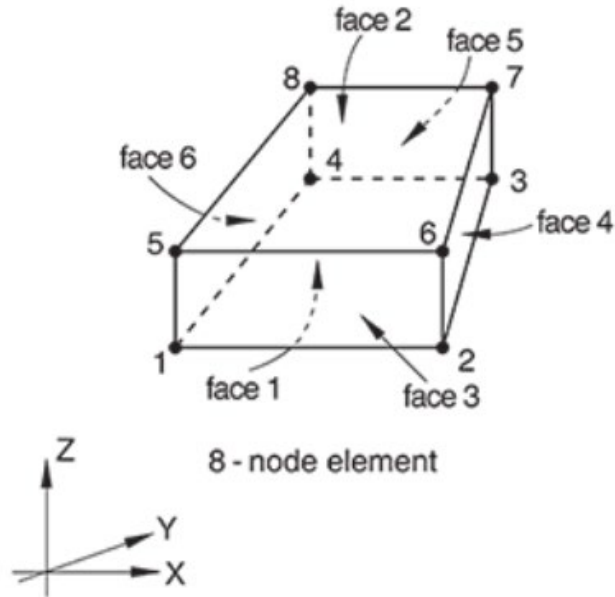


Bending of cantilever beam: verification of elastic distortion
ODB: ff.odb Abaqus/Standard 3DEXPERIENCE R2016x Mon Dec 12 20:37:34 GMT+01:00 2022
Step: loading0.1MPa, loading 0.1 MPa
Increment 1: Step Time = 1.000

Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

Éléments linéaires à 8 nœuds: C3D8

Éléments quadratiques à 20 nœuds: C3D20



```
*element,type=c3d20
```

```
*** quadratic element with 20 nodes
```

```
1,1,3,23,21,201,203,223,221,2,13,22,11,202,213,222,211,101,103,123,121
```

```
*elgen,elset=eall
```

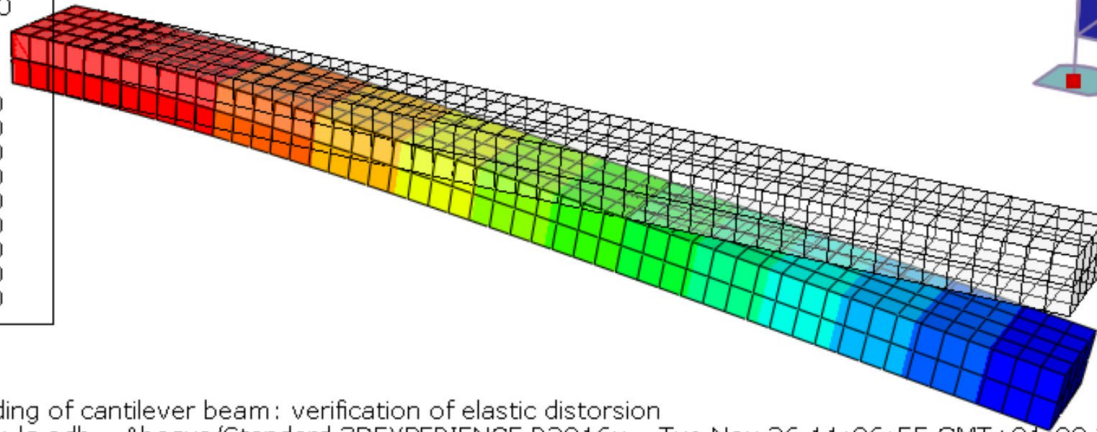
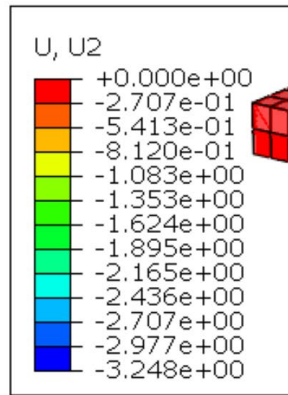
```
1,4,2,2,2,20,20,50,200,200
```

Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

Éléments linéaires (characteristic element length apparait dans le *.msg)

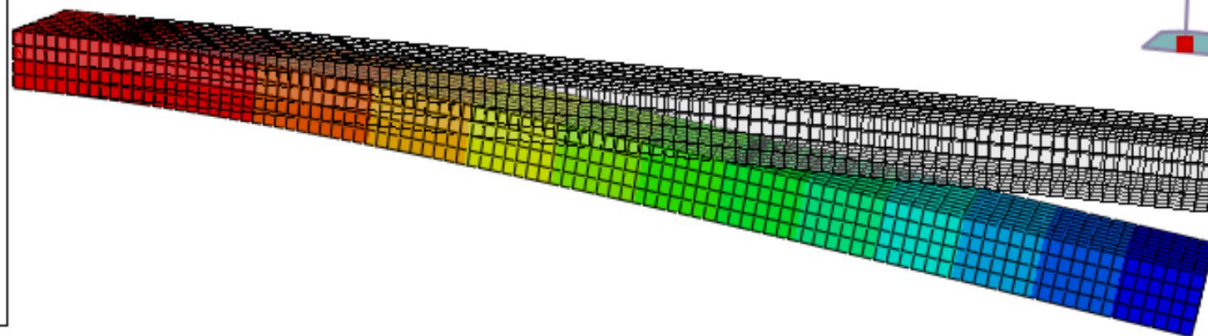
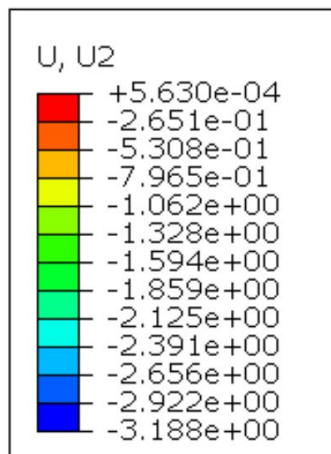
poutre-lg.inp maillage grossier (mean size 4,67 mm) donne $\delta = -3.248$ mm, erreur 1.5%

poutre-lf.inp maillage fin (mean size 2,33 mm) donne $\delta = -3.188$ mm, erreur 0.375%



Bending of cantilever beam: verification of elastic distortion
ODB: lg.odb Abaqus/Standard_3DEXPERIENCE R2016x Tue Nov 26 11:06:55 GMT+01:00 2024
Step: loading0.1MPa, Bending of cantilever beam (coarse mesh) under 0.1 MPa
Increment 6: Step Time = 1.000

$$\delta_{\text{théorique}} = -3.2 \text{ mm}$$



Fléchissement d'une poutre élastique encastrée

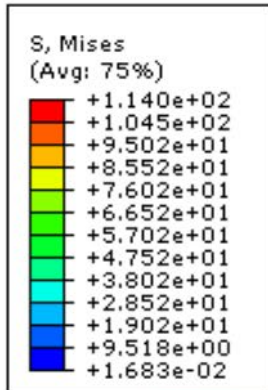
Effet de la gravité (*dload) ... négligeable ?

*dload

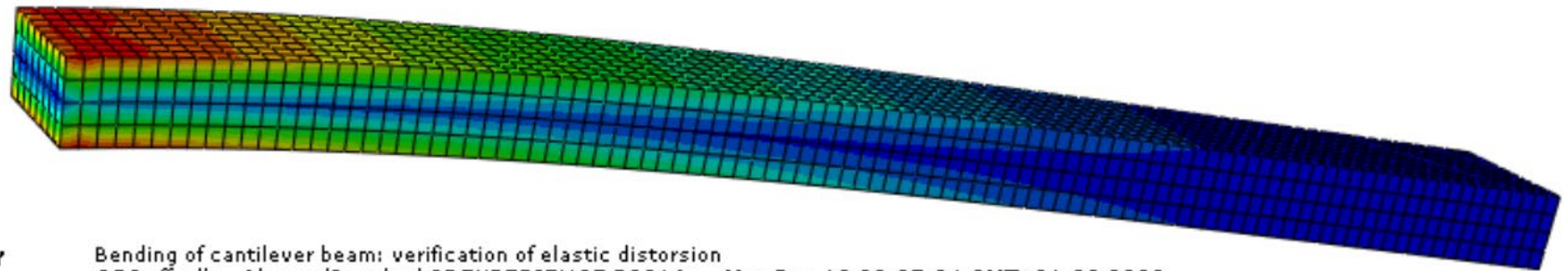
***** amplitude, cosine direction (along -ey)

elset,grav,10.,0,-1.,0

Mises est maximum là où la poutre risque de plastifier en premier : il faudrait affiner le maillage dans cette zone.



$$\delta_{\text{théorique}} = -3.2 \text{ mm}$$



Y
u

Bending of cantilever beam: verification of elastic distortion
ODB: ff.odb Abaqus/Standard 3DEXPERIENCE R2016x Mon Dec 12 20:37:34 GMT+01:00 2022

Pratique des éléments finis.

Exo. 9

A partir du fichier poutre-lg.inp présent sur moodle,

1. Inclure la gravité (10 N/kg) selon $-e_y$ et mettre la pression à 100 kPa
2. Inclure un second step qui simule la décharge (remise de la pression à 0.)
3. Calculez la flèche sous charge et comparez avec la valeur théorique

A partir du fichier poutre-lf.inp présent sur moodle,

1. Inclure la gravité (10 N/kg) selon $-e_y$ et mettre la pression à 100 kPa
2. Inclure un second step qui simule la décharge (remise de la pression à 0.)
3. Calculez la flèche sous charge et comparez avec la valeur théorique

A partir du fichier poutre-lf.inp présent sur moodle,

1. Construire le fichier poutre-q.inp avec des éléments quadratiques
2. Calculez la flèche sous charge et comparez avec la valeur théorique

Pratique des éléments finis

Cours 10 mercredi 3 décembre 25

Plasticité dans Abaqus
Retour élastique
Contraintes résiduelles.