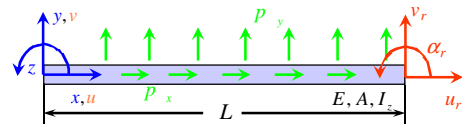


Allgemeine Energieformulierung für Statik, Dynamik und Stabilität

zur Ableitung der Elementmatrizen eines Dehnstab-Balken-Elementes

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Dehnstab-Balken-Element



Gesamtes Potential

$$\Pi = \underbrace{\Pi_i}_{E_{def}} + \underbrace{\Pi_a}_{E_{kin} - W_a} = \sum_e \Pi^e$$

Summe über die Elemente
 Deformationsenergie + kinetische Energie - Arbeit der äußeren Lasten

$$E_{def}^e = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EAu'^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EI_z v''^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L F_N v'^2 dx$$

$$E_{kin}^e = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho A \dot{u}^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho A \dot{v}^2 dx$$

$$W_a^e = \underbrace{\int_0^L p_x u dx}_{\text{Dehnstab}} + \underbrace{\int_0^L p_y v dx}_{\text{Balken}}$$

Theorie 1. Ordnung Theorie 2. Ordnung

Ansatzfunktionen Dehnstab:

$$u(x,t) = \begin{bmatrix} N_1(x) & N_2(x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_\ell(t) \\ u_r(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \underline{N}_D^T \underline{d}_D \quad u' = \underline{N}'_D^T \underline{d}_D$$

$$u^T = \underline{d}_D^T \underline{N}_D \quad \dot{u} = \underline{N}_D^T \dot{\underline{d}}_D$$

Ansatzfunktionen Balken:

$$v(x,t) = \begin{bmatrix} N_3(x) & N_4(x) & N_5(x) & N_6(x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_\ell(t) \\ \alpha_\ell(t) \\ v_r(t) \\ \alpha_r(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = \underline{N}_B^T \underline{d}_B \quad v' = \underline{N}'_B^T \underline{d}_B \quad v'' = \underline{N}''_B^T \underline{d}_B$$

$$v^T = \underline{d}_B^T \underline{N}_B \quad \dot{v} = \underline{N}_B^T \dot{\underline{d}}_B \quad \ddot{v} = \underline{N}_B^T \ddot{\underline{d}}_B$$

$$\int_0^L EAu'^2 dx = \int_0^L \underline{u}'^T EA \underline{u}' dx = \underline{d}_D^T \int_0^L \underbrace{\underline{N}'_D{}^T EA \underline{N}'_D}_{\underline{K}_D = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} dx \underline{d}_D$$

$$\int_0^L \rho A \dot{u}^2 dx = \int_0^L \underline{\dot{u}}^T \rho A \underline{\dot{u}} dx = \underline{\dot{d}}_D^T \int_0^L \underbrace{\underline{N}_D \rho A \underline{N}_D^T}_{\underline{M}_D = \frac{\rho AL}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} dx \underline{\dot{d}}_D$$

$$\int_0^L p_x u dx = \int_0^L \underbrace{p_x^T}_{\underline{f}_D^T} \underline{N}_D^T dx \underline{d}_D$$

$$\int_0^L EI_z v''^2 dx = \int_0^L v''^T EI_z v'' dx = \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \int_0^L \underbrace{N''_B EI_z N''_B}_{\underline{\underline{K}}_B = \frac{EI_z}{L^3}} dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B$$

$$\int_0^L \rho A \dot{v}^2 dx = \int_0^L \dot{v}^T \rho A \dot{v} dx = \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \int_0^L \underbrace{N_B \rho A N_B^T}_{\underline{\underline{M}}_B = \frac{\rho A L}{420}} dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B$$

$$\int_0^L p_y v dx = \int_0^L \underbrace{p_y N_B^T}_{\underline{\underline{f}}_B} dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B$$

$$W_a^e = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{f}}_D^T & \underline{\underline{f}}_B^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D \\ \underline{\underline{d}}_B \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{f}}^{eT} \underline{\underline{d}}^e$$

$$E_{kin}^e = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D^T & \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{M}}_D & \underline{\underline{0}} \\ \underline{\underline{0}} & \underline{\underline{M}}_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D \\ \underline{\underline{d}}_B \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{d}}^{eT} \underline{\underline{M}}^e \underline{\underline{d}}^e$$

$$E_{def}^{e 1.Ord.} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D^T & \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{K}}_D & \underline{\underline{0}} \\ \underline{\underline{0}} & \underline{\underline{K}}_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D \\ \underline{\underline{d}}_B \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{d}}^{eT} \underline{\underline{K}}^e \underline{\underline{d}}^e$$

$$\int_0^L F_N v'^2 dx = \int_0^L v'^T F_N v' dx = \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \int_0^L \underbrace{N'_B F_N N'^T}_{\underline{\underline{G}}_B} dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B$$

Geometrische Matrix:

$$\underline{\underline{G}}_B = F_N \int_0^L \begin{bmatrix} N'_3 N'_3 & N'_3 N'_4 & N'_3 N'_5 & N'_3 N'_6 \\ N'_4 N'_3 & N'_4 N'_4 & N'_4 N'_5 & N'_4 N'_6 \\ N'_5 N'_3 & N'_5 N'_4 & N'_5 N'_5 & N'_5 N'_6 \\ N'_6 N'_3 & N'_6 N'_4 & N'_6 N'_5 & N'_6 N'_6 \end{bmatrix} dx = \frac{F_N}{30L} \begin{bmatrix} 36 & 3L & -36 & 3L \\ 4L^2 & -3L & -L^2 & \\ \text{sym.} & 36 & -3L & \\ & & & 4L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{def}^{e 2.Ord.} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D^T & \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{0}} & \underline{\underline{0}} \\ \underline{\underline{0}} & \underline{\underline{G}}_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{d}}_D \\ \underline{\underline{d}}_B \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{d}}^{eT} \underline{\underline{G}}^e \underline{\underline{d}}^e$$

Stationaritätsforderung: $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \underline{\underline{d}}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$

falls kinetische Anteile vorhanden: $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \underline{\underline{d}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \dot{\underline{\underline{d}}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \dot{\underline{\underline{d}}}}$

$$\underline{\underline{M}} \ddot{\underline{\underline{d}}} + \{ \underline{\underline{K}} + \underline{\underline{G}} \} \underline{\underline{d}} = \underline{\underline{f}}$$

Statische Stabilitätsberechnung:

1. Schritt: Statische Berechnung (in ANSYS mit Schalter SSTIF,on)

$$\underline{\underline{K}} \underline{\underline{d}}_0 = \underline{\underline{f}}_0$$

2. Schritt: Geometrische Matrix wird aus den Normalkräften F_{N0} bzw. den Normalspannungen des 1. Schrittes berechnet. Gesucht wird der Lasterhöhungsfaktor λ

$$\{ \underline{\underline{K}} - \lambda \underline{\underline{G}} \} \underline{\underline{d}} = \underline{\underline{0}} \quad (\text{EWP})$$

Nichttriviale Lösung: $\det(\underline{\underline{K}} - \lambda \underline{\underline{G}}) = 0$

