

Explizite Finite Elemente Methode

LV06: Masterkurs für MK-M, ME-M und PE-M

Allgemeine FEM-
Energieformulierung
für Statik, Dynamik mit Stabilität



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

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

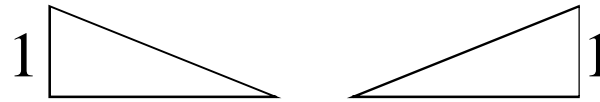
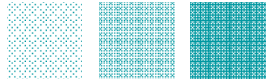
$$W_a^e = \underbrace{\int_0^L p_x u dx}_{\text{Dehnstab}} + \underbrace{\int_0^L p_y v dx}_{\text{Balken}}$$

Dehnstab

Balken

Theorie 1. Ordnung

Theorie 2. Ord.



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

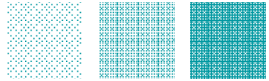
$$u = \underline{N}_D^T \underline{d}_D$$

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

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

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





Ansatzfunktionen Balken



$$\underline{v}(x, t) = \left[N_3(x) \quad N_4(x) \quad N_5(x) \quad N_6(x) \right] \begin{bmatrix} v_l(t) \\ \alpha_l(t) \\ v_r(t) \\ \alpha_r(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

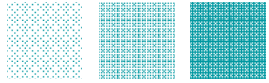
$$\underline{v}'' = \underline{N}''_B^T \underline{d}_B$$

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

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

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





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

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

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





$$\int_0^L EI_z v''^2 dx = \int_0^L v''^T EI_z v'' dx = \underline{\underline{d}}_B^T \int_0^L \underline{N}''_B EI_z \underline{N}''_B^T dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B$$

$$\underline{\underline{K}}_B = \frac{EI_z}{L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6L & -12 & 6L \\ & 4L^2 & -6L & 2L^2 \\ & & 12 & -6L \\ \text{sym.} & & & 4L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^L \rho A \dot{v}^2 dx = \int_0^L \dot{v}^T \rho A \dot{v} dx = \underline{\underline{\dot{d}}}_B^T \int_0^L \underline{N}_B \rho A \underline{N}_B^T dx \underline{\underline{\dot{d}}}_B$$

$$\int_0^L p_y v dx = \int_0^L \overbrace{p_y \underline{N}_B^T}^{\underline{\underline{f}}_B^T} dx \underline{\underline{d}}_B \quad \underline{\underline{M}}_B = \frac{\rho AL}{420} \begin{bmatrix} 156 & 22L & 54 & -13L \\ & 4L^2 & 13L & -3L^2 \\ & & 156 & -22L^2 \\ \text{sym.} & & & 4L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



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

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

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



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

Geometrische Matrix:

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

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



$$\delta\Pi = \frac{\partial\Pi}{\partial\underline{d}} \delta\underline{d} = 0$$

Stationaritäts-
forderung:

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

falls kinetische Anteile vorhanden:

$$\frac{\partial\Pi}{\partial\underline{d}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial\Pi}{\partial\dot{\underline{d}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial\Pi}{\partial\underline{d}}$$

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



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

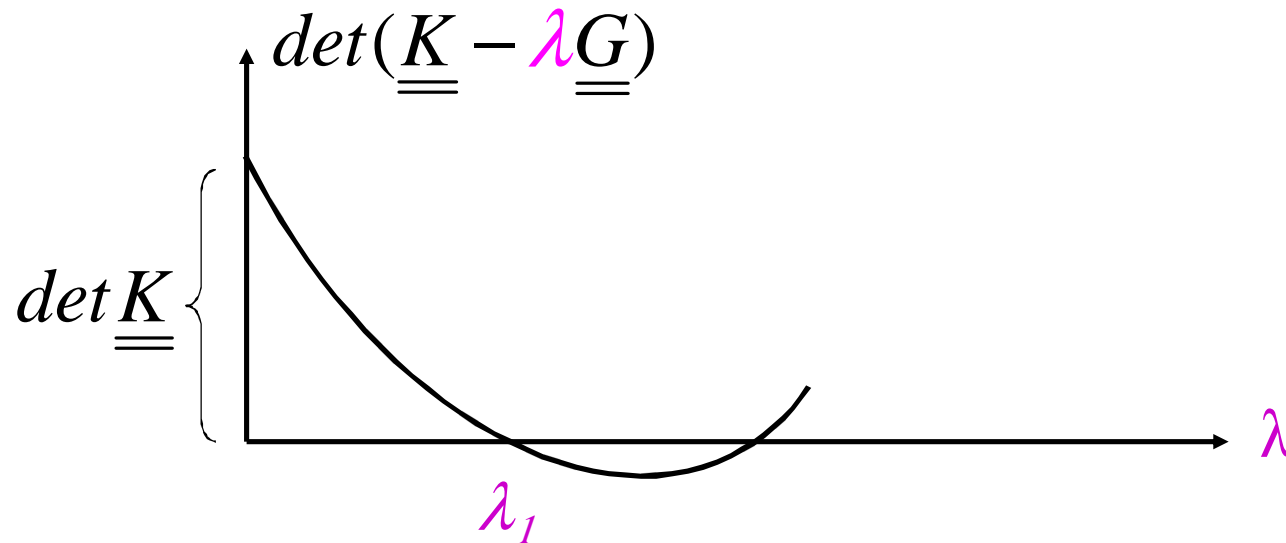
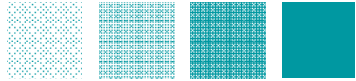
$$\underline{\underline{K}} \underline{d}_0 = \underline{f}_0$$

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

$$\left\{ \underline{\underline{K}} - \lambda \underline{\underline{G}} \right\} \underline{d} = \underline{0} \quad \text{EWP}$$

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





Bei $\lambda = \lambda_1$ ist die Gesamtmatrix singulär.
Die Eigenform \underline{d}_1 (1. Knick- oder Beulform)
ist nur bis auf einen frei wählbaren Faktor bestimmbar:

$$\left\{ \underline{K} - \lambda_1 \underline{G} \right\} \underline{d}_1 = \underline{0}$$

