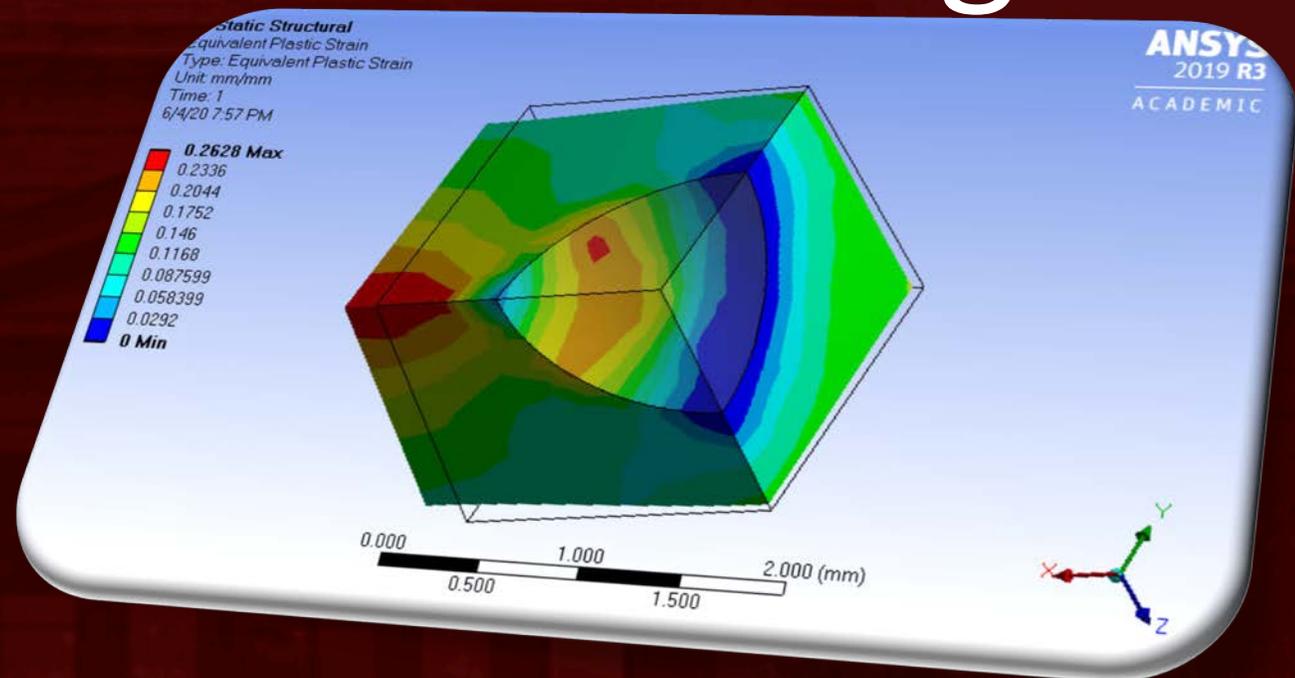




Introduction to FEA using Ansys-II

Umair Bin Asim
umair.asim@tamu.edu



Agenda



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY

Discussion about yesterday's session

Overview of FEA applications

Problem specification

Pre-analysis and start-up

Geometry

Mesh

Physics setup

Numerical solution and results

Verification and validation

Exercises

Yesterday's Exercises



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY

1. Files of the Workbench project we worked on today's session are available as 'intro_fea_ansys_day1.zip' at /scratch/training/intro_ansys/ folder, you can unzip them in your scratch directory and use it for reference.
 2. Try refining the mesh and comparing the results
 3. Model quarter of the model and apply 'Symmetry' on the new edges using the procedure given at <https://confluence.cornell.edu/display/SIMULATION/Plate+With+a+Hole+--+Physics+Setup> and compare the results
 4. Attempt the exercises given at <https://confluence.cornell.edu/display/SIMULATION/Plate+With+a+Hole+--+Exercises>
-

Problem specification



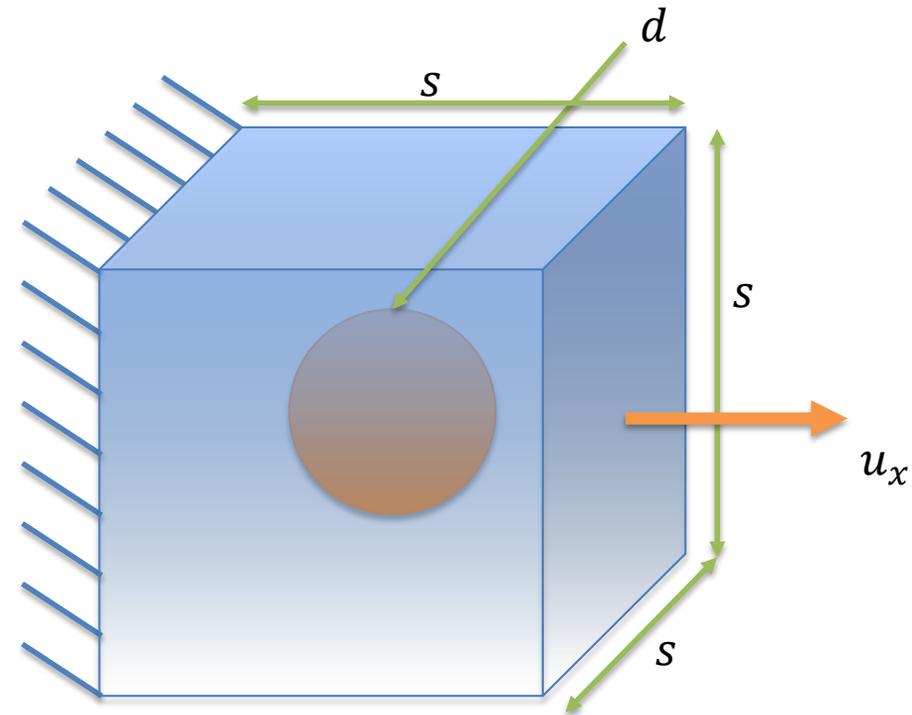
A cube (RVE) of 'Titanium NL' with a spherical inclusion of 'Tungsten Carbide' to simulate the behavior of a fictitious metal matrix composite under uniaxial tension:

- $r = 1\text{ mm}, d = 2\text{ mm}$

- $f = 0.1 = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{s^3}$

- $s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{f}} \cong 3.5\text{ mm}$

- $u_x = 0.4\text{ mm}$



Pre-Analysis



- This is a classical Eshelby's inclusion problem (sort of) and its analytical solution exists but...

<http://micro.stanford.edu/~caiwei/me340b/content/me340b-lecture02-v03.pdf>

- Another way is to do simple homogenization using:

$$E_{hom} = E_1 v_1 + E_2 v_2$$

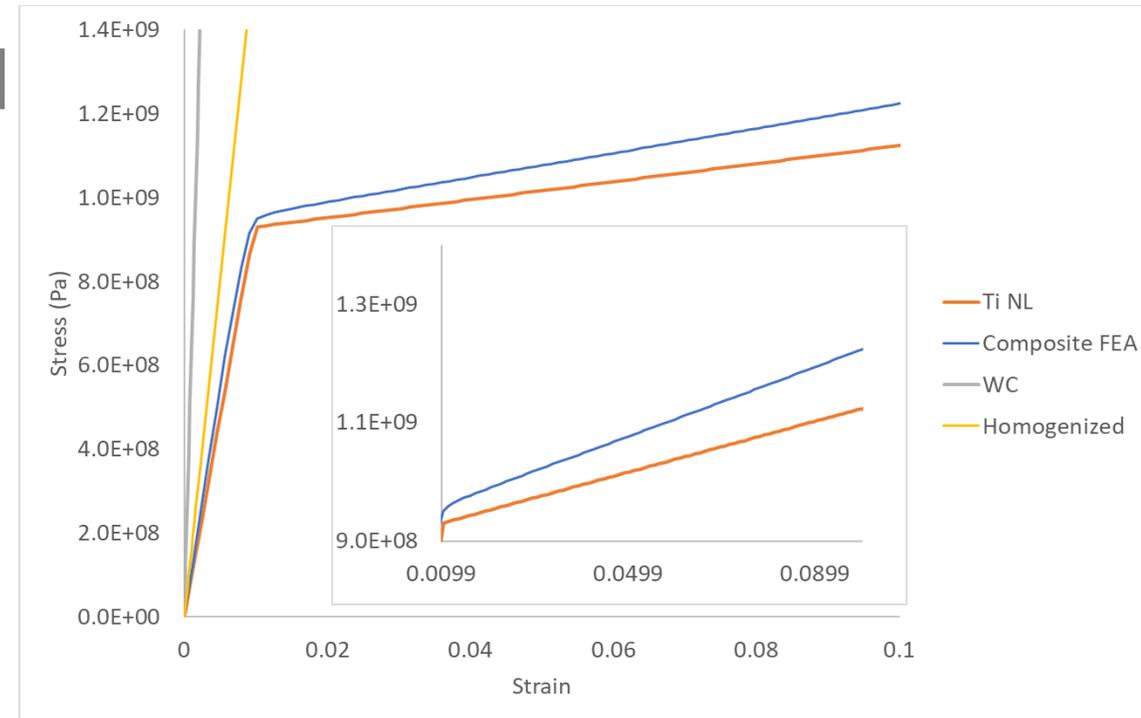


Fig: Stress-strain response of a titanium alloy, tungsten carbide and the FEA and homogenized results of the composite of Ti with 10% WC

Start-Up



- Make sure you have an HPRC account and VPN service installed
 - Go to <https://portal.hprc.tamu.edu/>
 - Select 'Ada OnDemand Portal'
 - Use your NetID and password to login
 - In the toolbar at the top, select 'Interactive Apps' and select 'Ansys Workbench'
 - Select/enter these values from/in drop-down/textbox
 - Ansys version: ANSYS/2019R3, Number of hours: 4, Number of cores: 1, Memory per core (GB): 2, Node type: GPU, Email (optional): (Enter your email address to get the status of your session).
 - Click the 'Launch' button
 - A new page opens, wait if it says so. Once a session has been setup click on 'Launch noVNC in New Tab' button
 - Ansys Workbench will open in a new tab.
 - **Make sure not to close the tab and keep on saving the progress in '/scratch/user/netid/ansys_second_tutorial'.**
 - And if you have then do not panic, go to the previous tab and click 'Launch noVNC in New Tab' button again
-

Start-Up



- Workbench will start in a new tab of your browser
 - make sure to click on 'maximize' button at the right top corner so that you see the complete window
 - Select 'Static Structural' from the toolbox
 - Select 'Metric(tonne, mm...)' from toolbar>Units
 - Import 'Tungsten Carbide' from 'Engineering Data Sources' tab and 'Granta Design Sample Materials' under 'Engineering Data Sources' field
 - Import 'Titanium NL' from 'General Non-linear Materials'
-

Geometry



- Double click on 'Geometry' option under 'Static Structural' system in 'Project Schematic' (those who are using their own computers, right-click on 'Geometry' and select 'New DesignModeler Geometry')
 - Again make sure to 'Maximize' it and acquaint yourself with the interface.
 - Update the units once again
 - Follow in class instructions to create 3D geometry of a 3.5mmx3.5x3.5mm cube with a sphere of 2mm diameter in the center
 - Then apply the symmetry condition across XY, YZ and XZ planes to only solve quarter of the model
-

Mesh



- Double click on 'Model' option under 'Static Structural'
 - 'Maximize' the new window
 - Make sure the units are set to 'Metric (mm, kg,...)' by clicking on 'Metric...' text on the lower right hand-side on the status bar.
 - Follow in class instruction to discretize the geometry into with auto settings
-

Physics Setup



- Continue in the 'Mechanical' interface
 - Assign the material properties created during start-up to the meshed geometry
 - Apply 'Displacement' of 0.2 mm on the face perpendicular to x-axis and make sure the symmetries are applied right.
 - Make sure that the 'Large Deflection' option is 'ON' in 'Analysis Settings' details
-

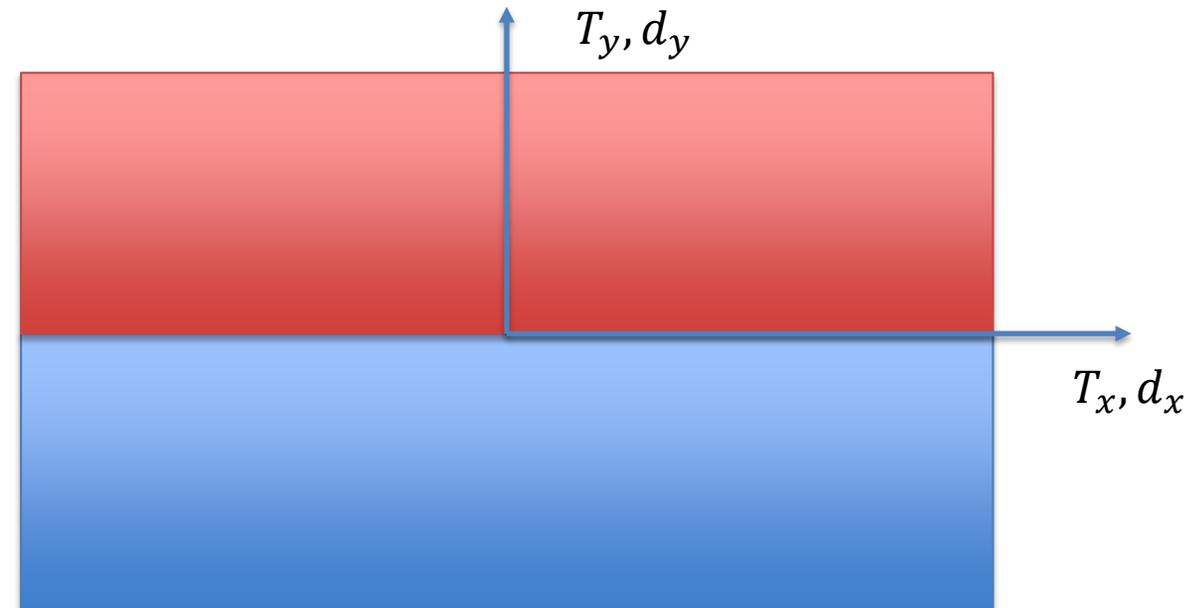
Interaction/Contact



- Bonded
- No separation
- Frictionless
- Rough
- Frictional

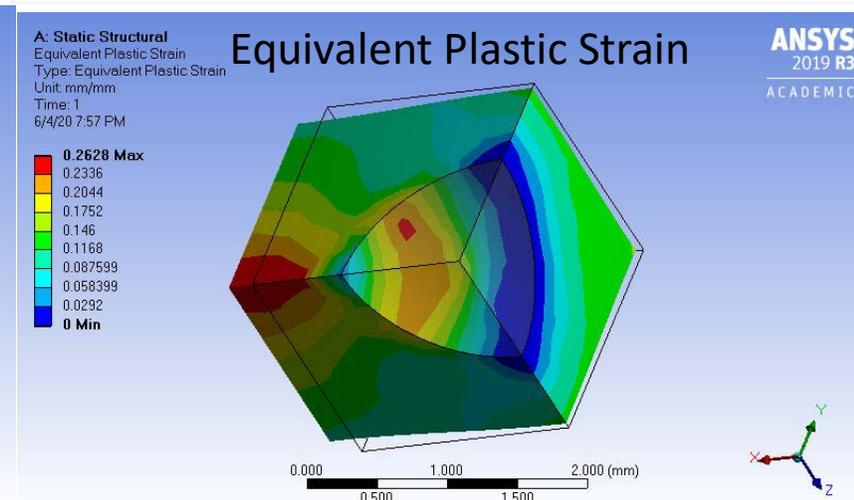
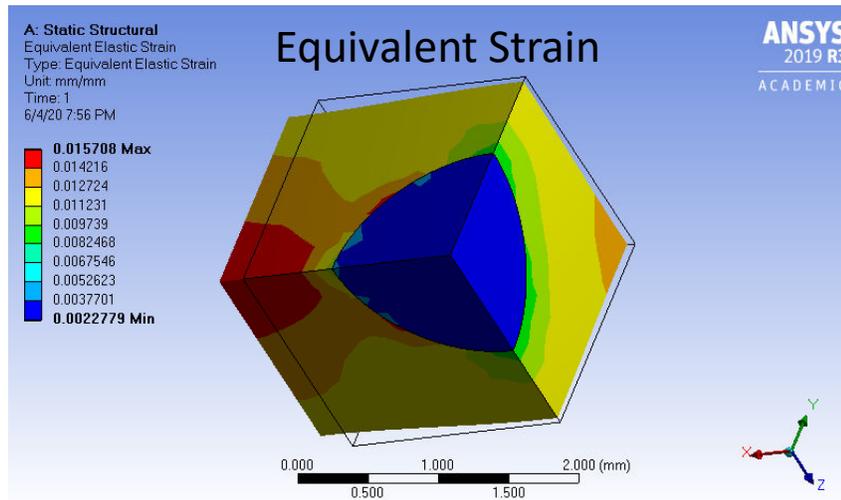
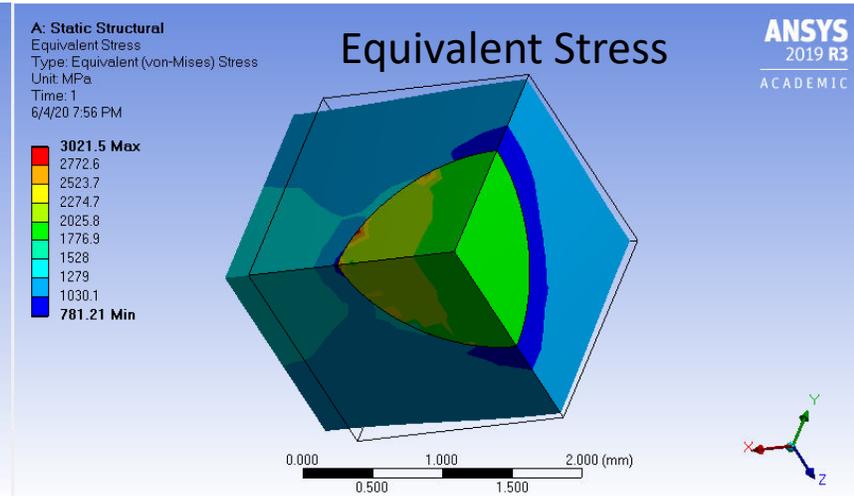
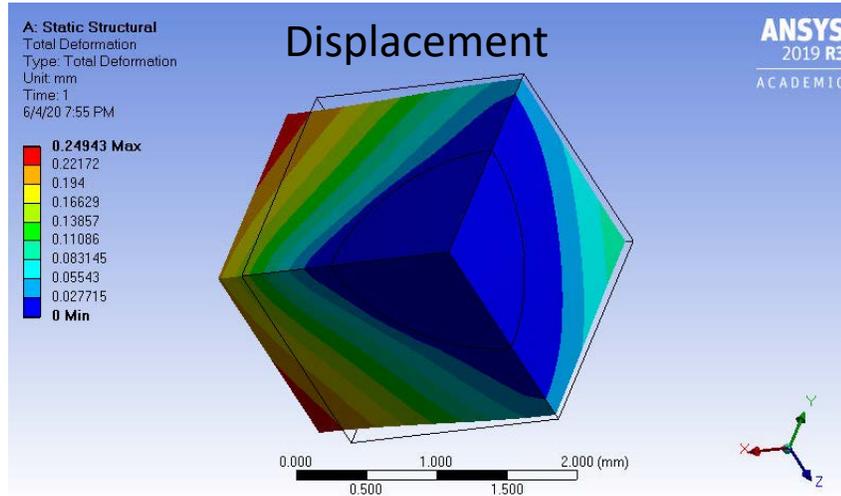
Details of each of them can be found here (make sure you are connected through VPN) on page number 701 and 702:

<https://hprc.tamu.edu/softwareDocs/ansys/v182/ANSYS%20Mechanical%20Users%20Guide.pdf>



- Continue in the 'Mechanical' interface
 - Call for the results of deformation and equivalent stress and strain and equivalent plastic strain
 - Also create 'Probes' for values of reaction force on the face perpendicular to x-axis and deformations in x, y and z direction of corner vertex.
 - Solve for these results
 - Look at the solutions for deformation and stress distribution in the plate
-

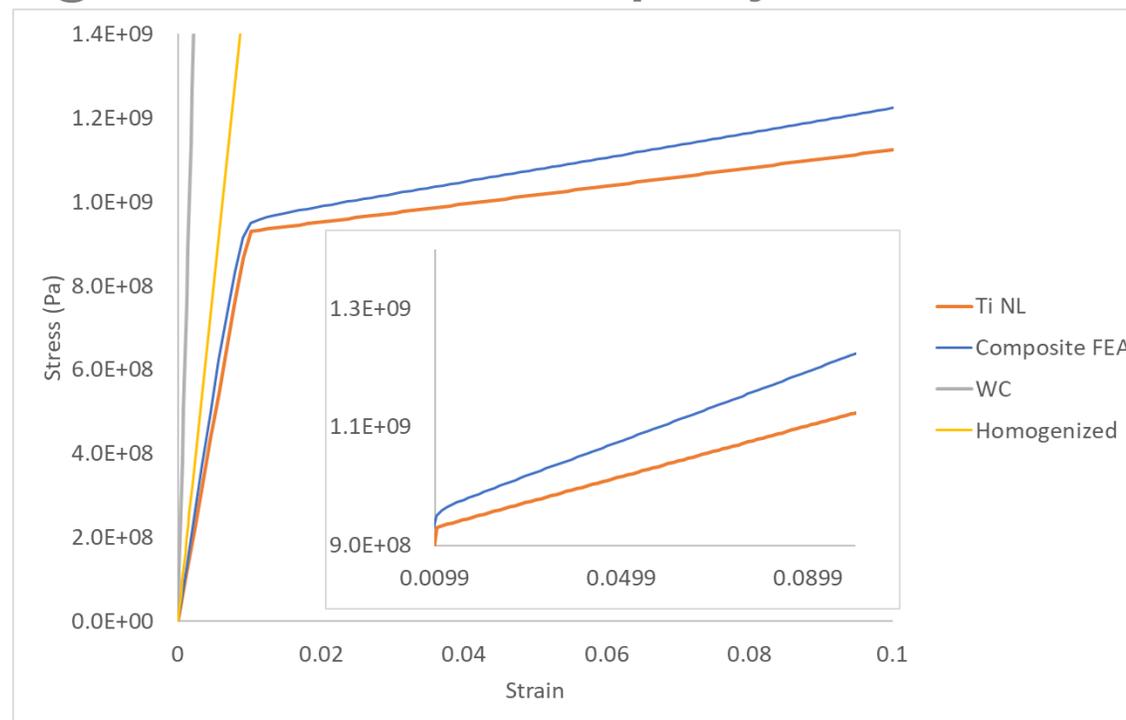
Results



Verification and validation



- Comparison of the numerical results with analytical approximate solutions:
- Do not forget to save the project.



Exercises



1. Files of the Workbench project we worked on today's session are available as 'intro_fea_ansys_day2.zip' at /scratch/training/intro_ansys/ folder, you can unzip them in your scratch directory and use it for reference.
 2. Try refining the mesh and comparing the results
 3. Try reducing the volume fraction to 0.05 and increase to 0.2 and see how it affects the stress-strain response
 4. Try to add materials of your choice for the matrix and inclusion and see the effect
 5. Try a cylindrical inclusion rather than spherical with same volume fractions of 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 and compare them with spherical inclusion results and also with spherical void of different volume fractions
-



Thank you