

Module : Méthode des éléments finis Master I PROPULSION /FMP (2020/2021)

TP : Analyse statique d'une poutre 'Test de Mack-Neal et Harder 1985' par éléments membranaire 2-D sur code Abaqus.

- 1- Soit à évaluer le déplacement à l'extrémité libre de la poutre console de dimensions Longueur 6 et largeur 0.2 sans unités comme représentée ci-dessous. Une charge $P=1$ kN est appliquée sur l'extrémité libre de la poutre. Sachant que le module de Young $E=10^7$ kN/m² et le coefficient de Poisson $\nu=0.3$ et l'épaisseur $t=0.1$. Maillage demandé : 6x1 et 12x1
- 2- Même Tp avec un moment $M=10$ appliqué à l'extrémité libre de la poutre.

La solution analytique de Timoshenko est pour :

Flexion : 0.270

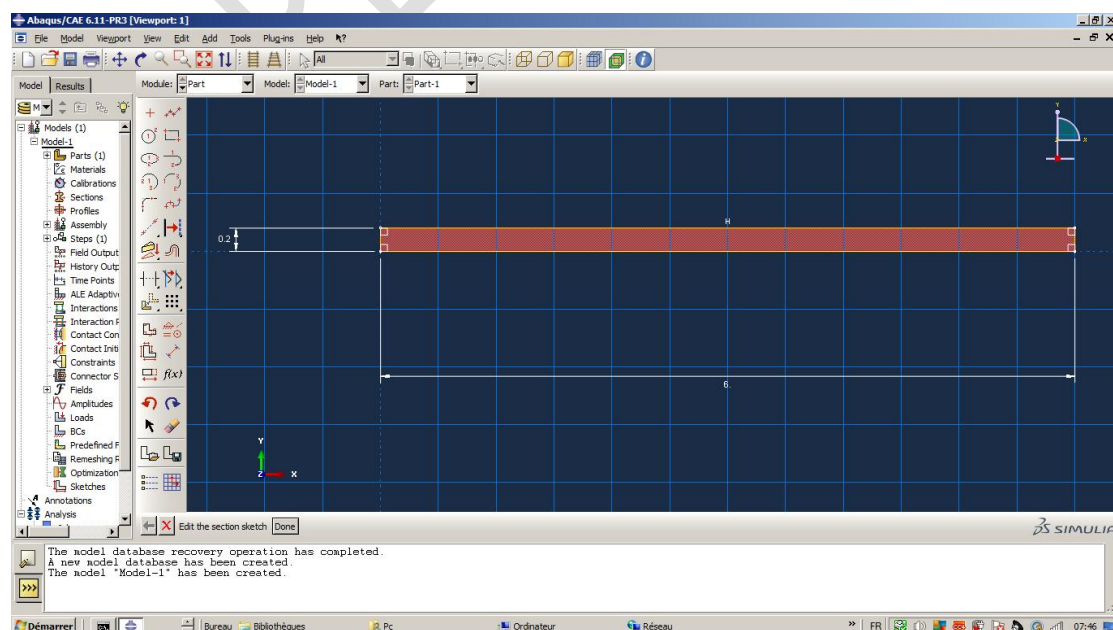
Cisaillement : 0.1081

Poutre totalement encastée à gauche et libre à droite



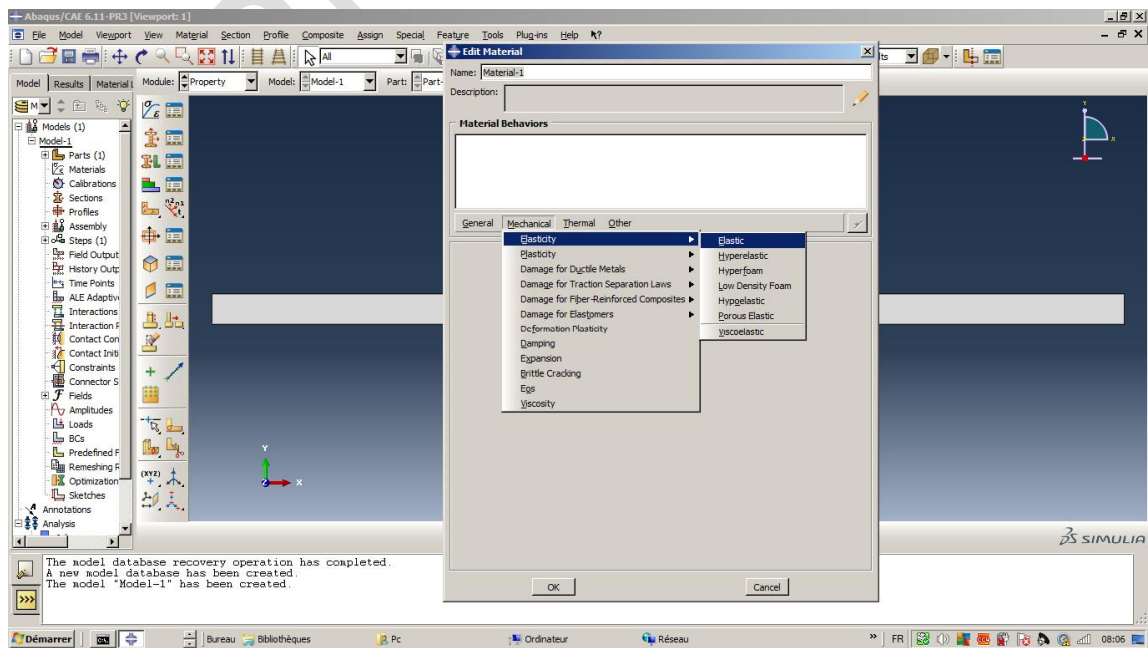
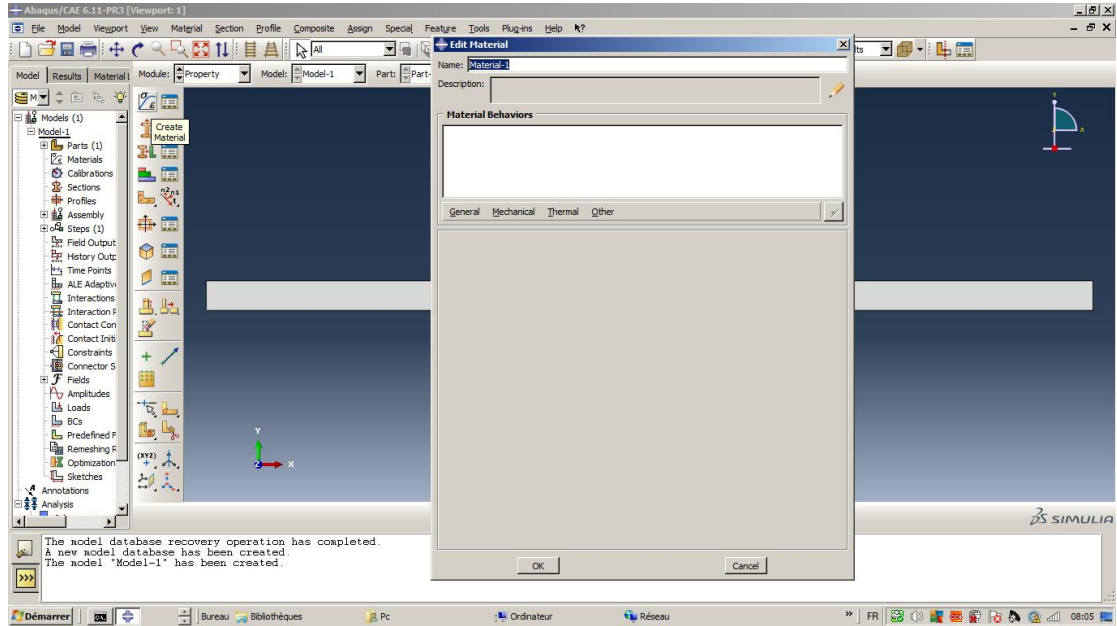
Déroulement du TP sur code Abaqus

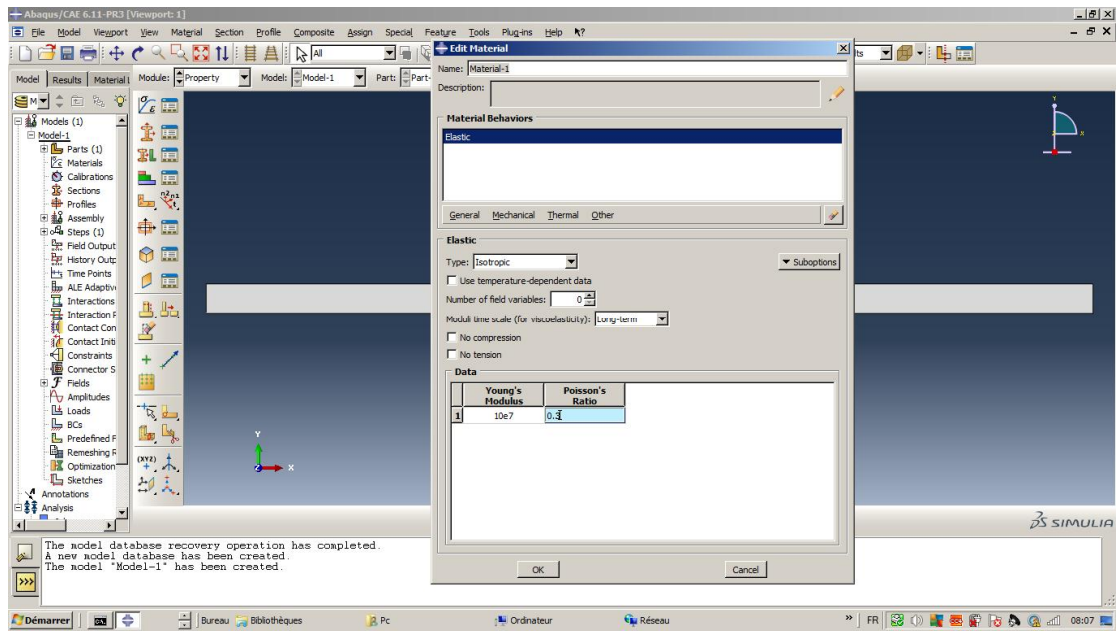
1. Création de part



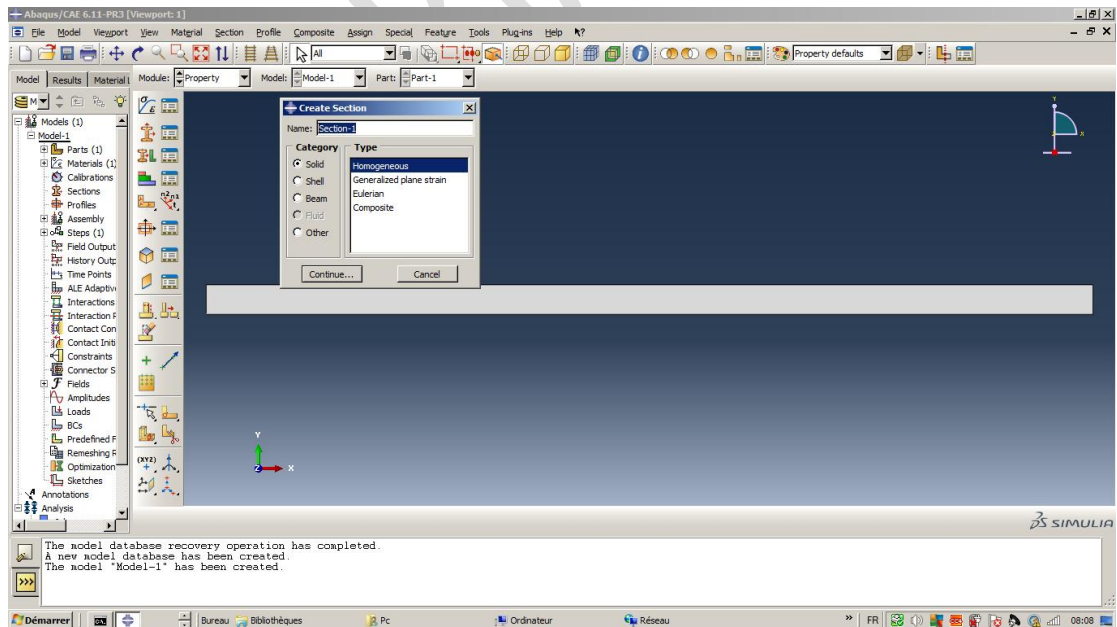
2. Propriété

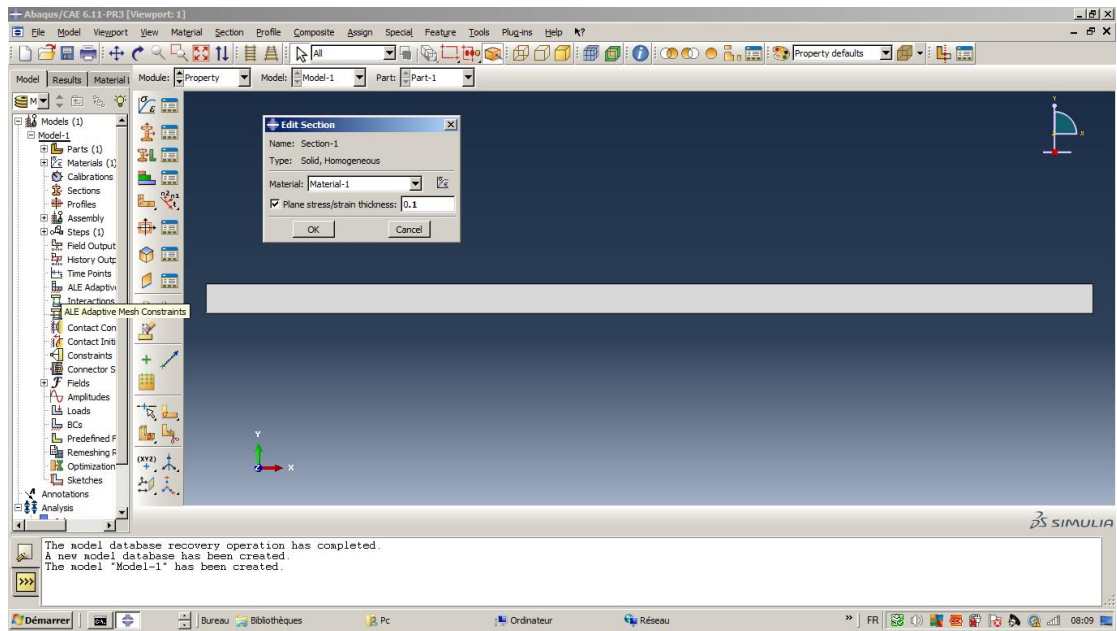
2.1. Création de matériau



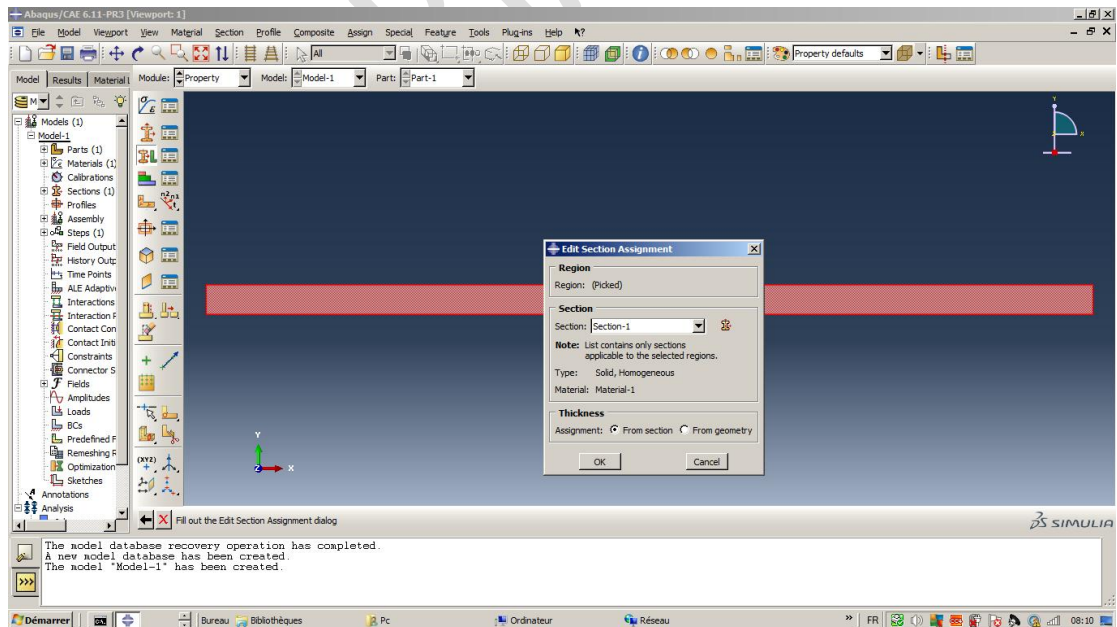


2.2. Création de section

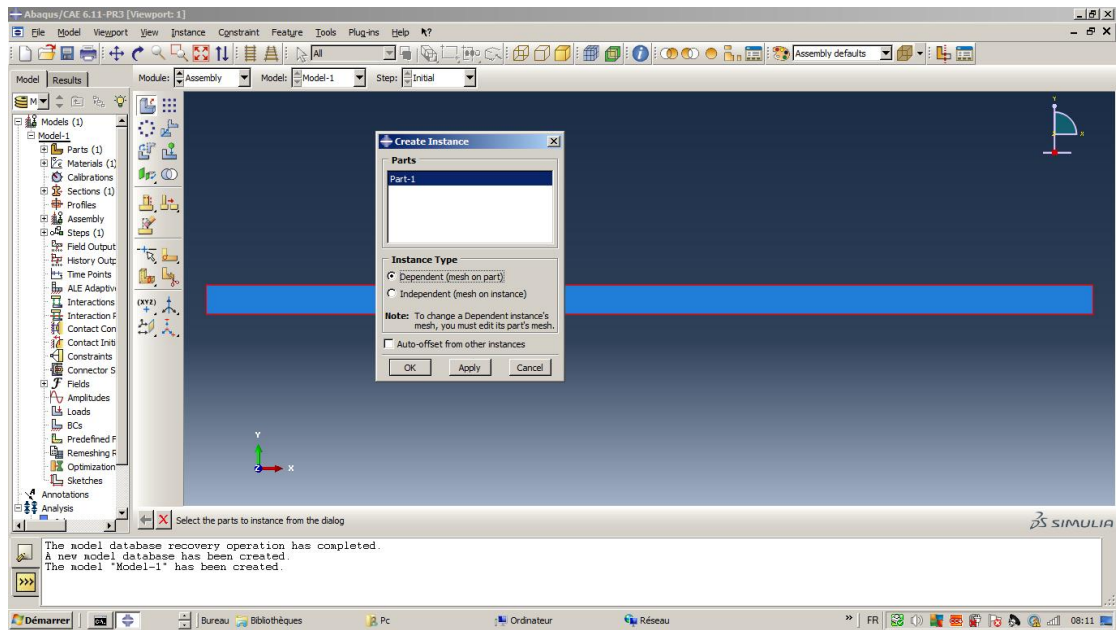




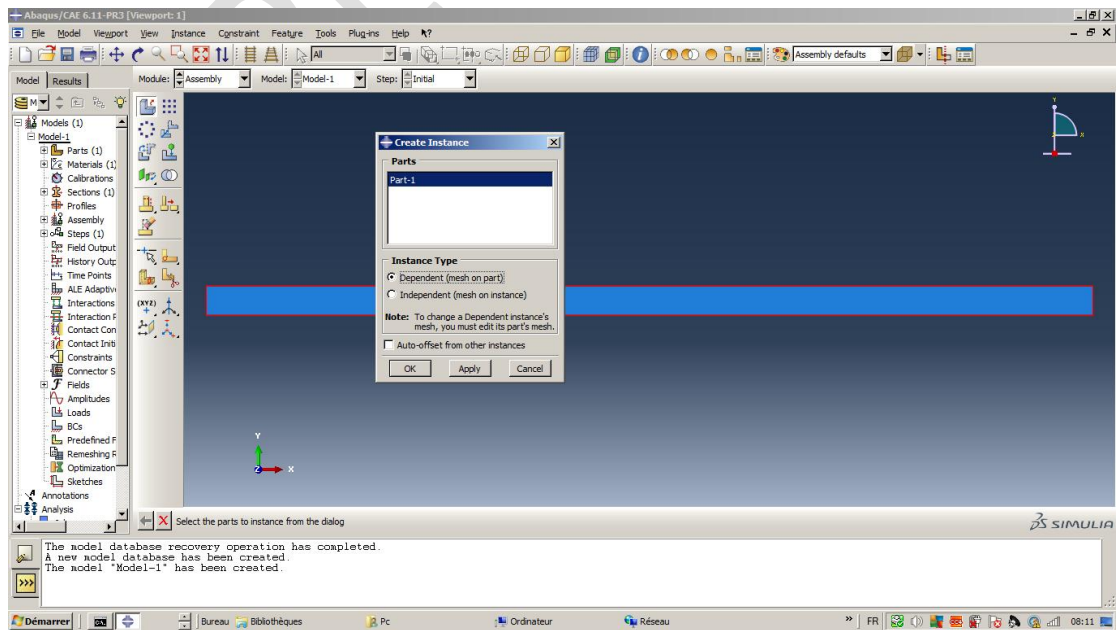
2.3. Assignement de la section

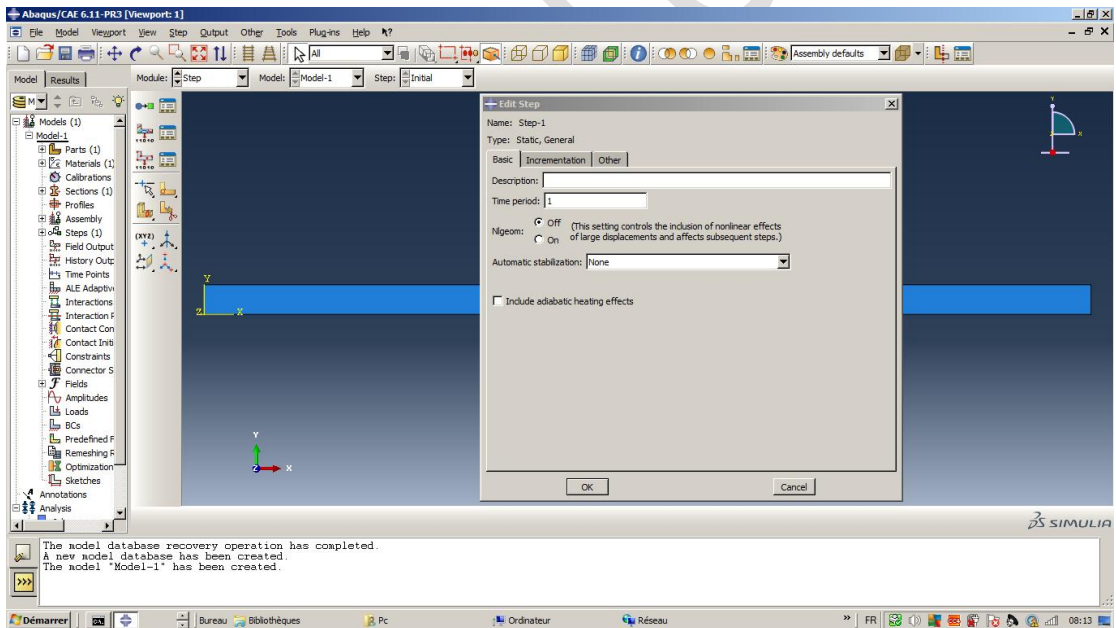
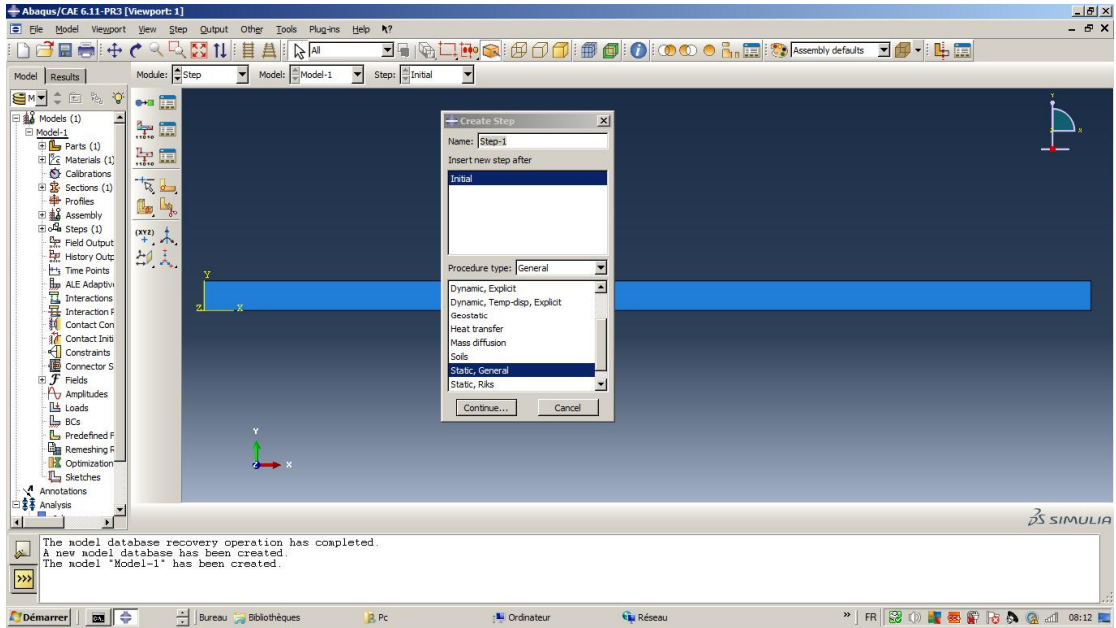


2.4. Assemblage

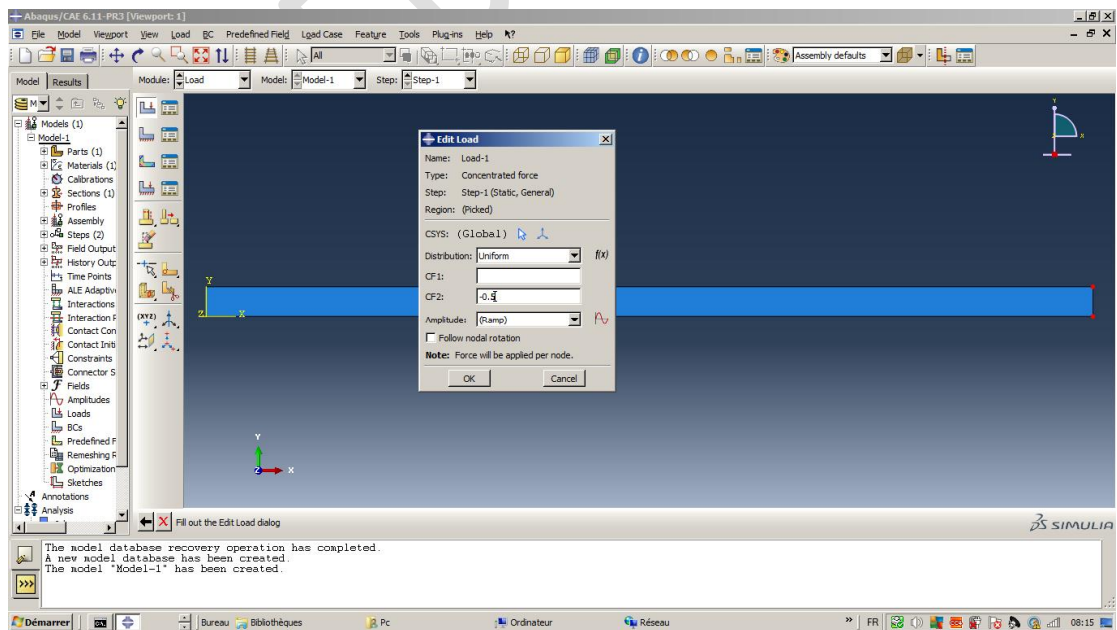
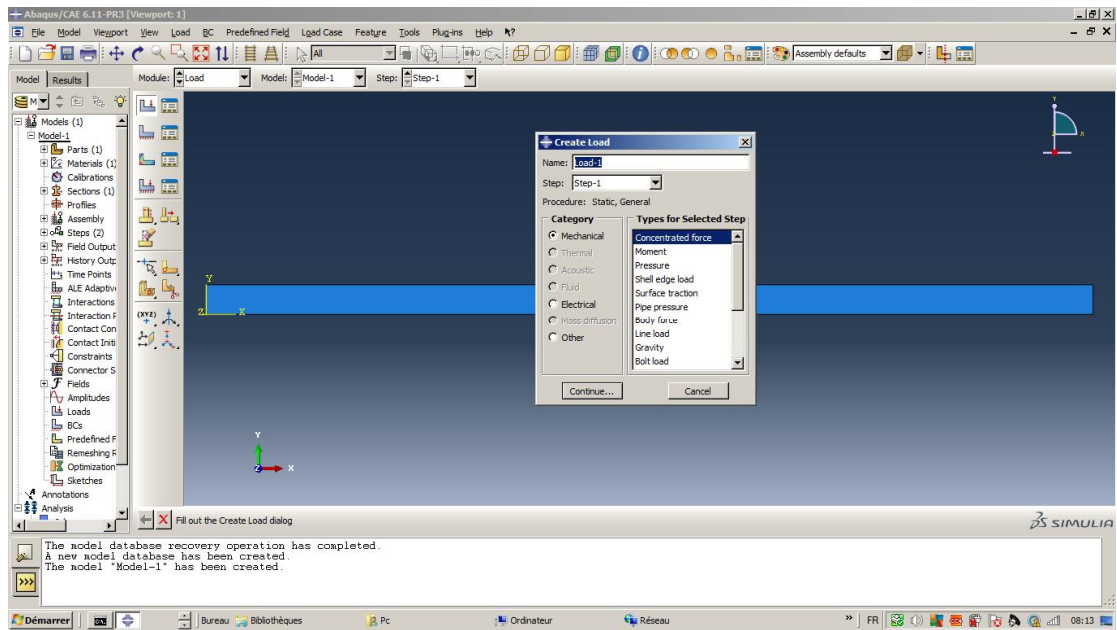


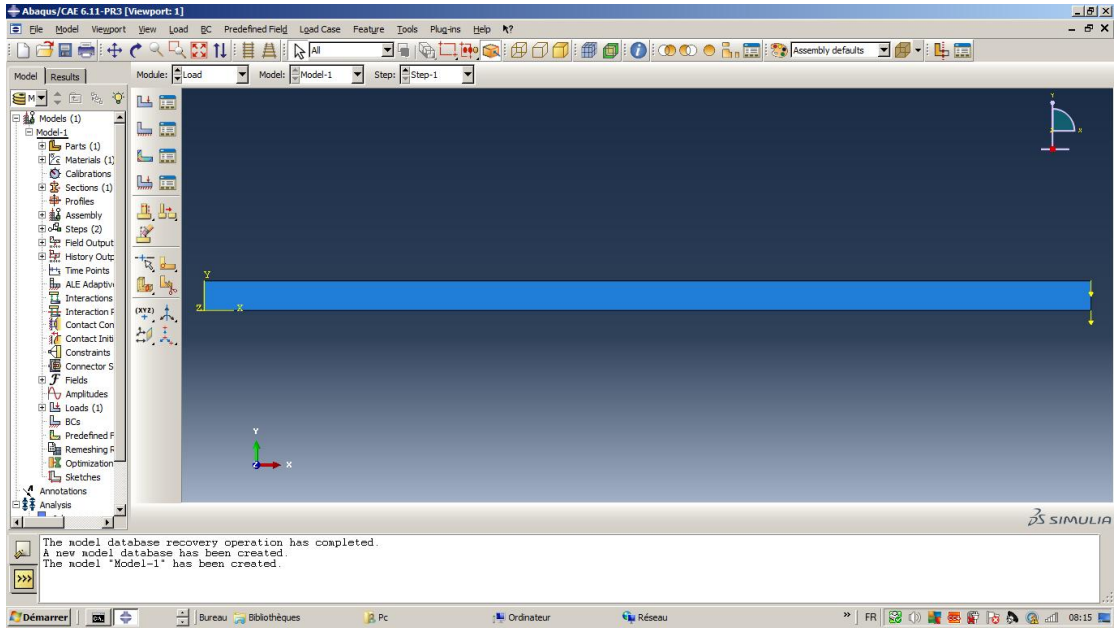
2.5. Step



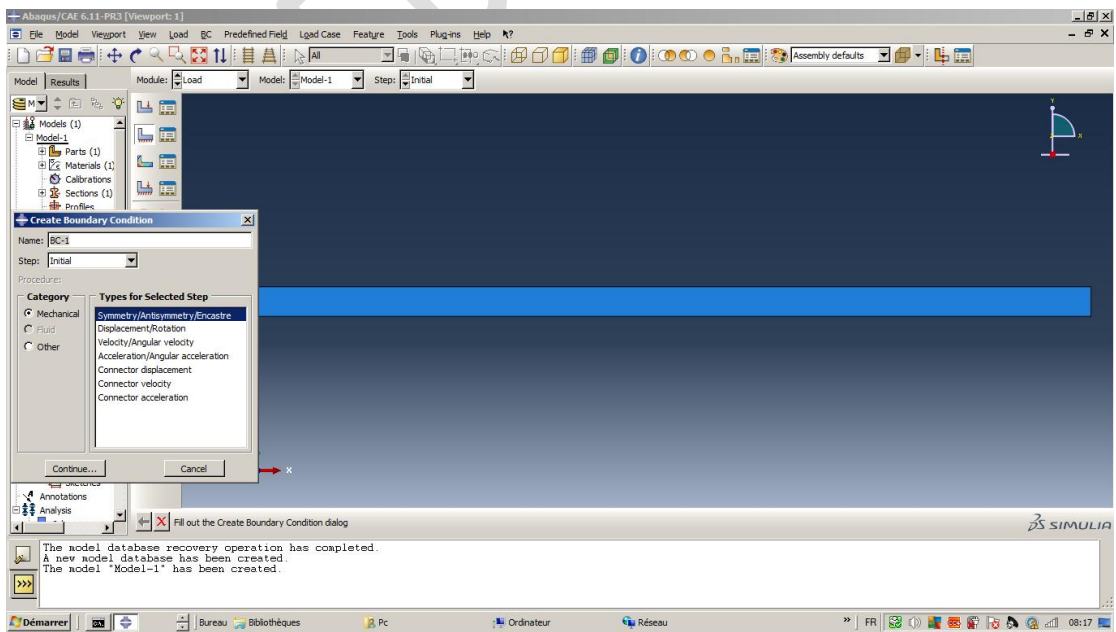


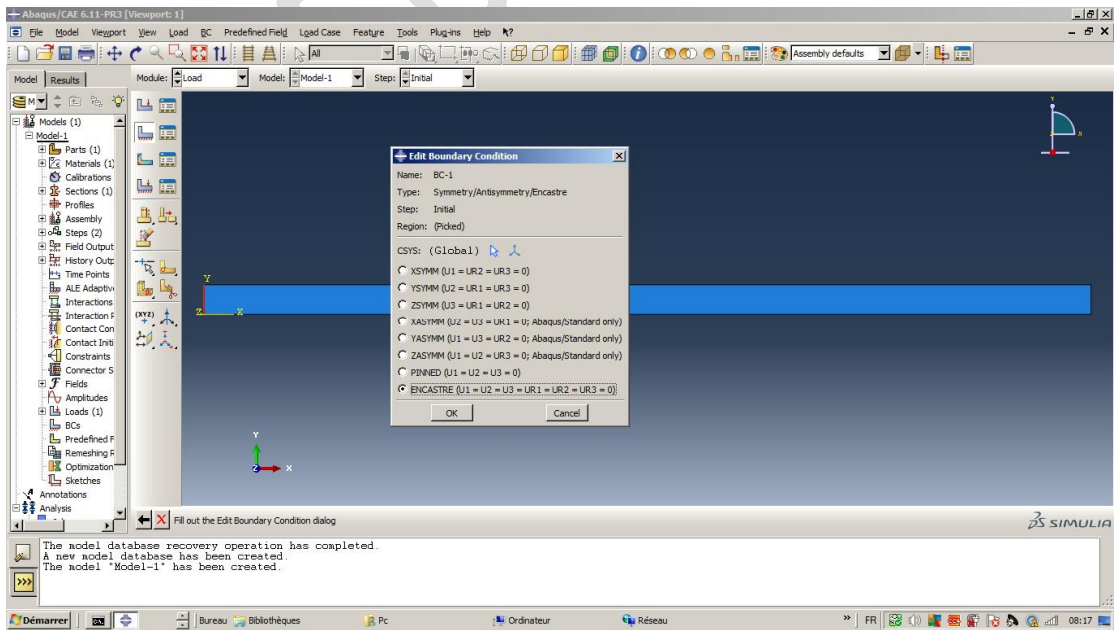
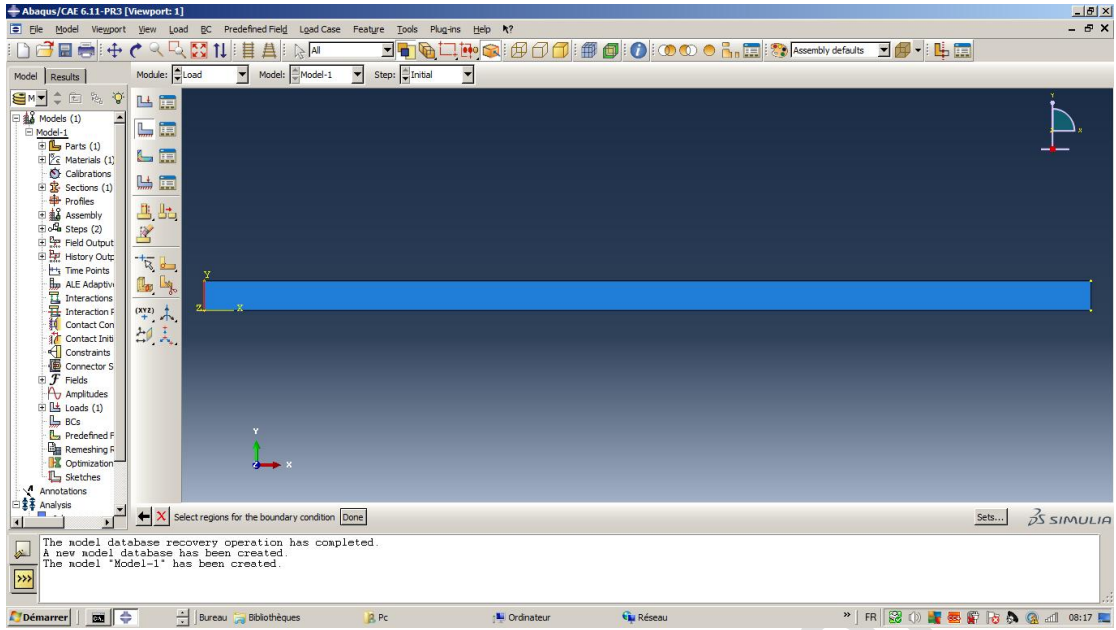
2.6. Load (Chargement)

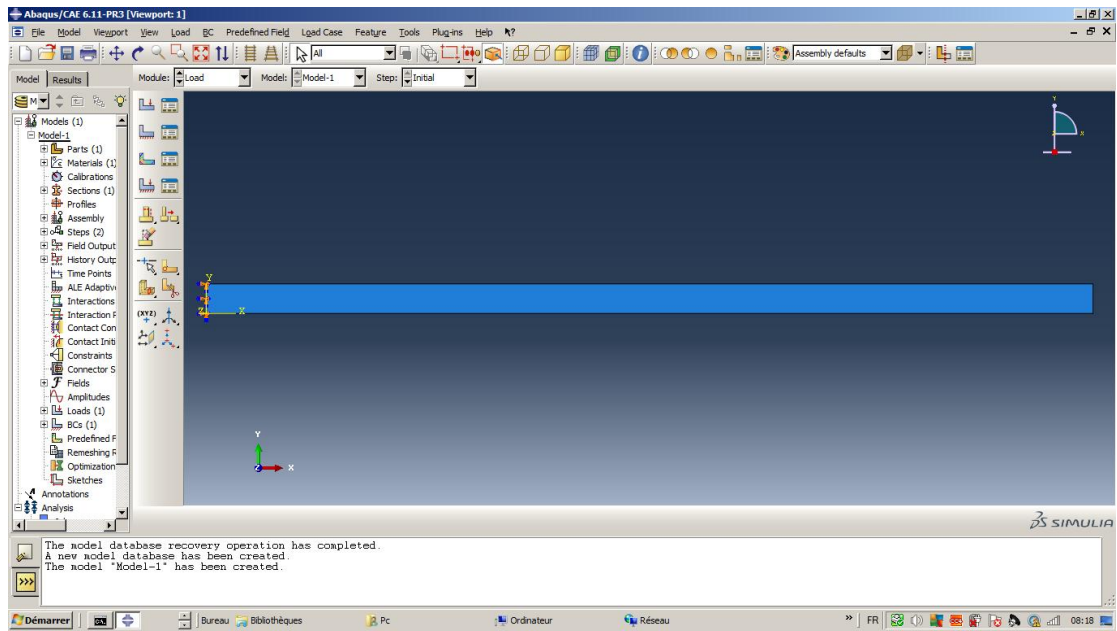




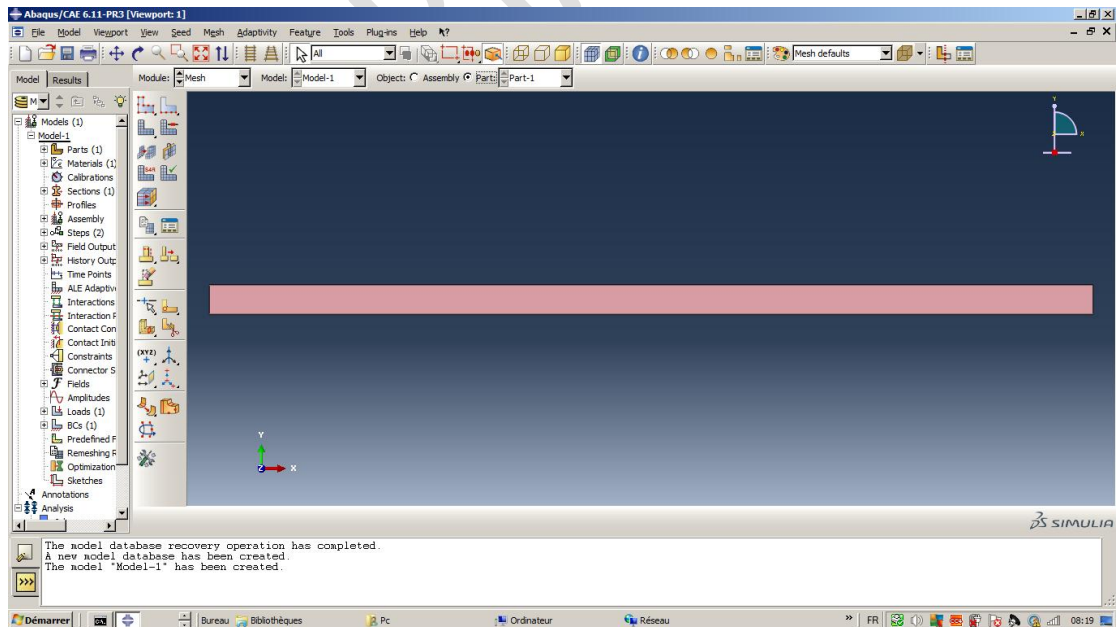
2.6.1. Conditions aux limites

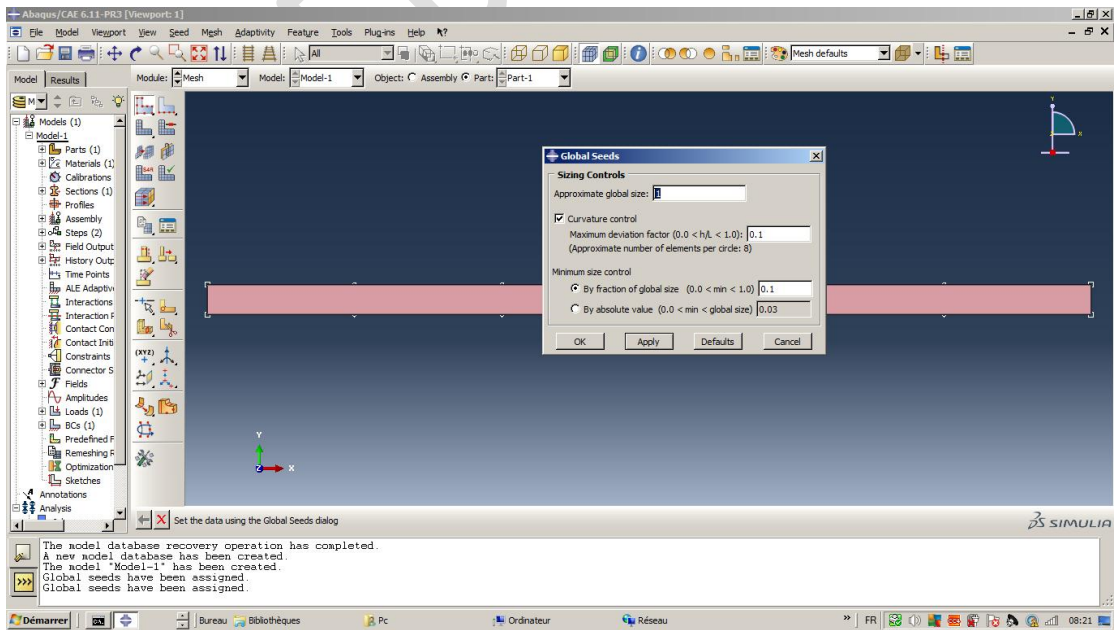
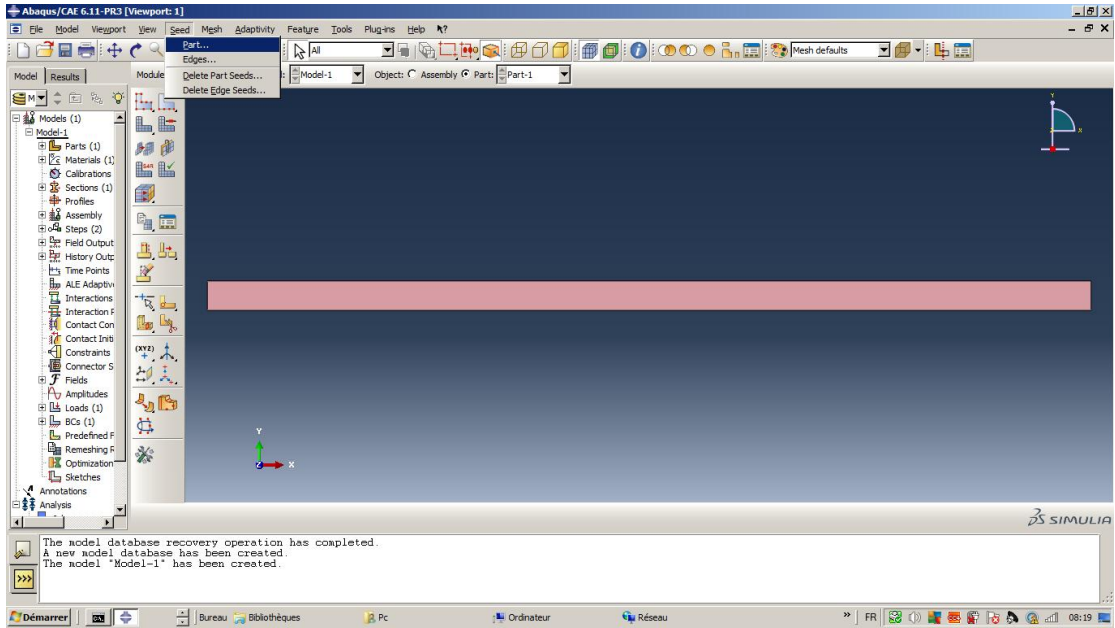


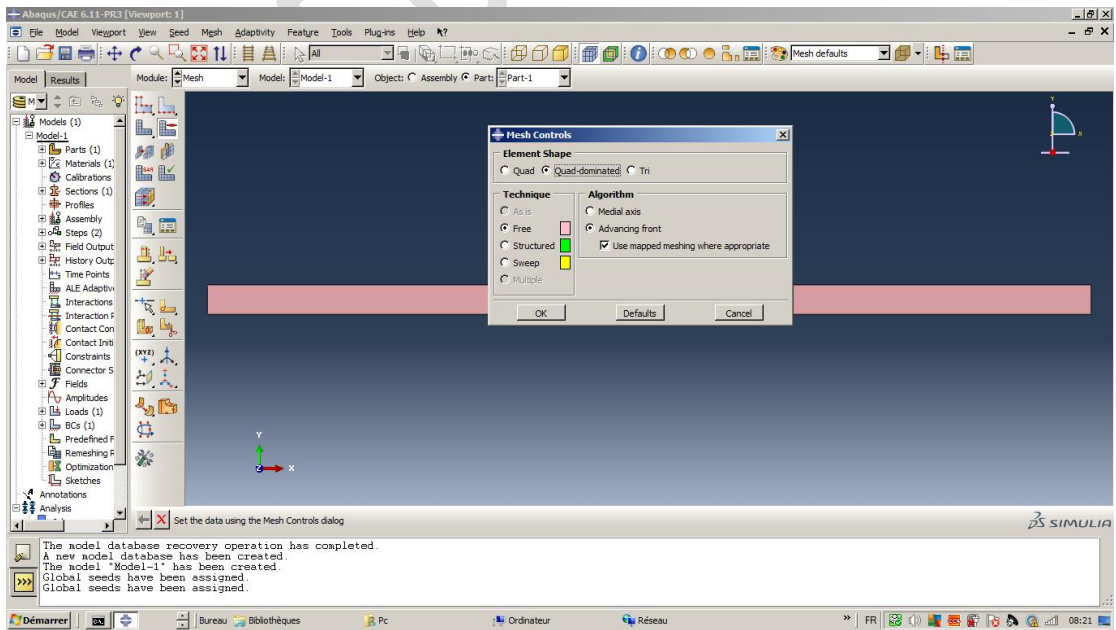
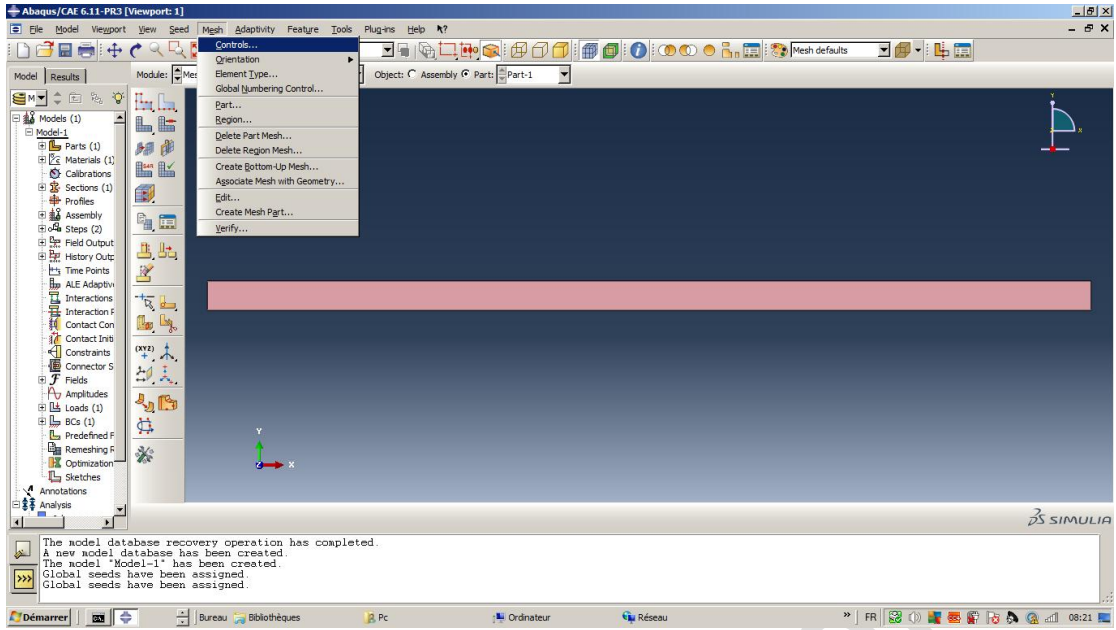


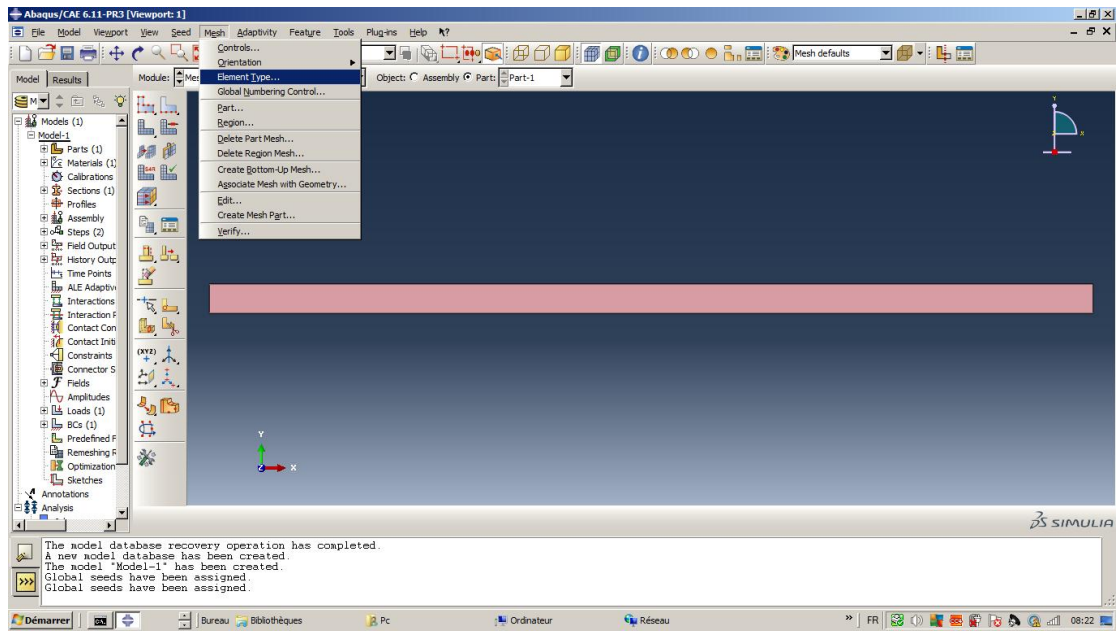


2.7. Mesh (Maillage)

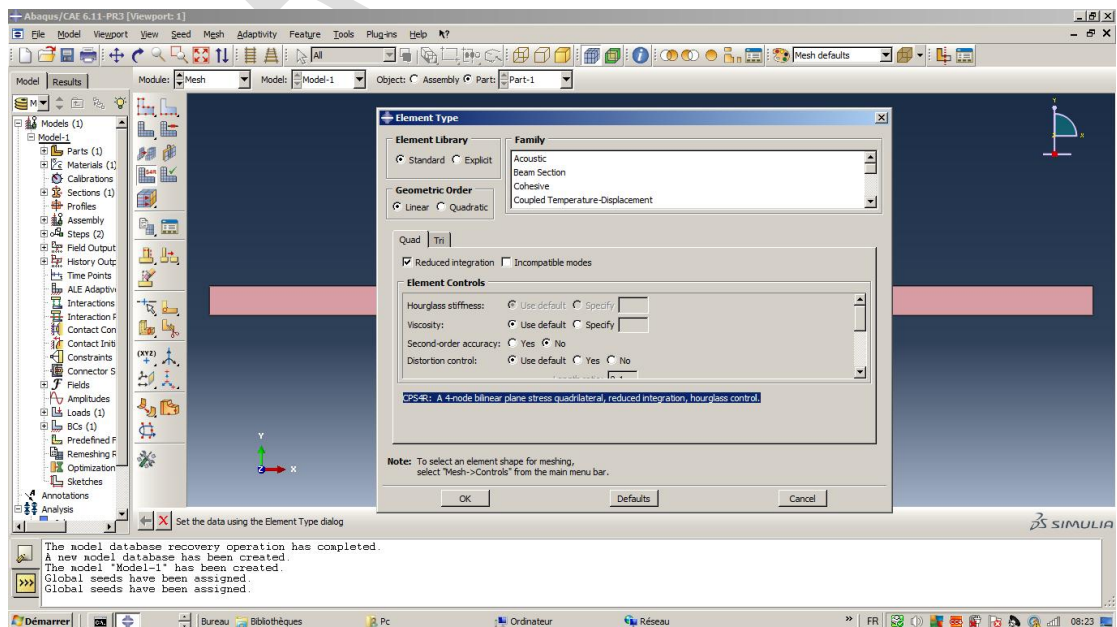




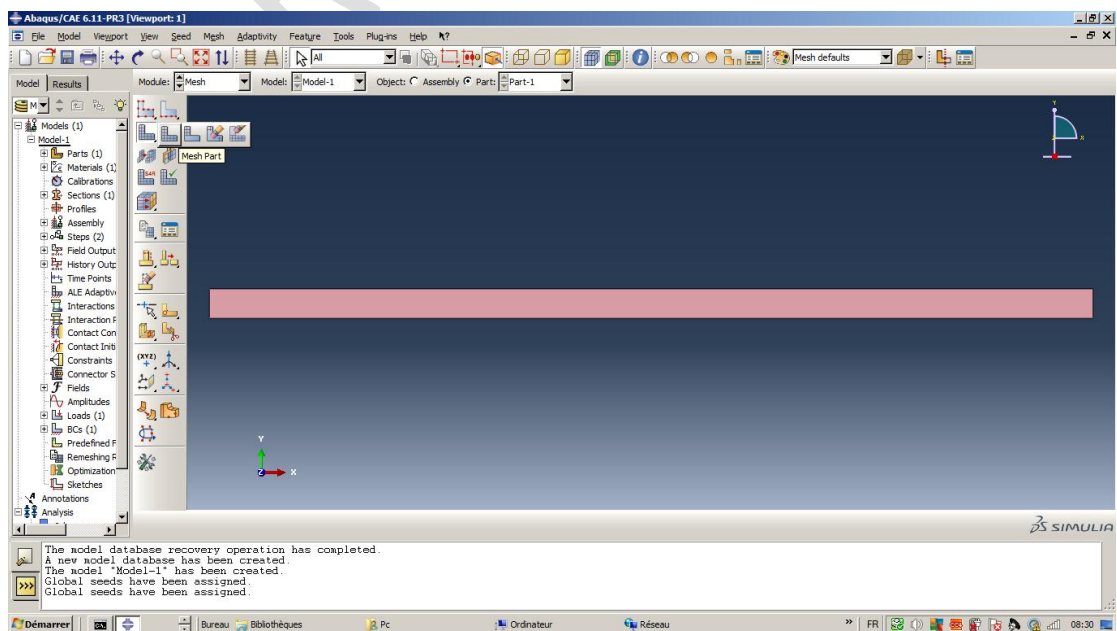
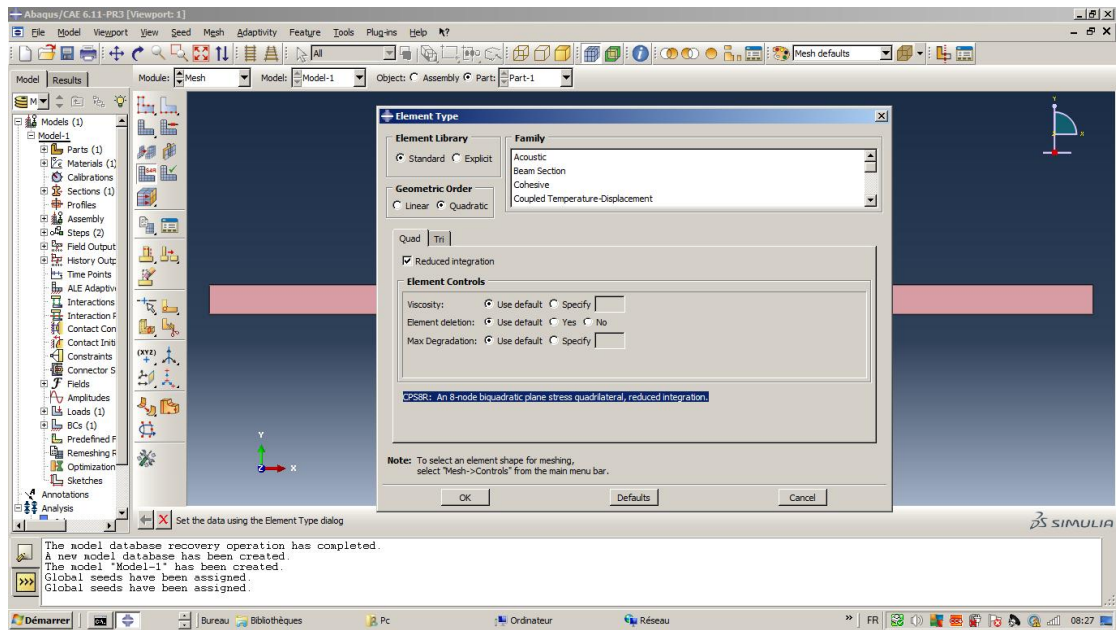


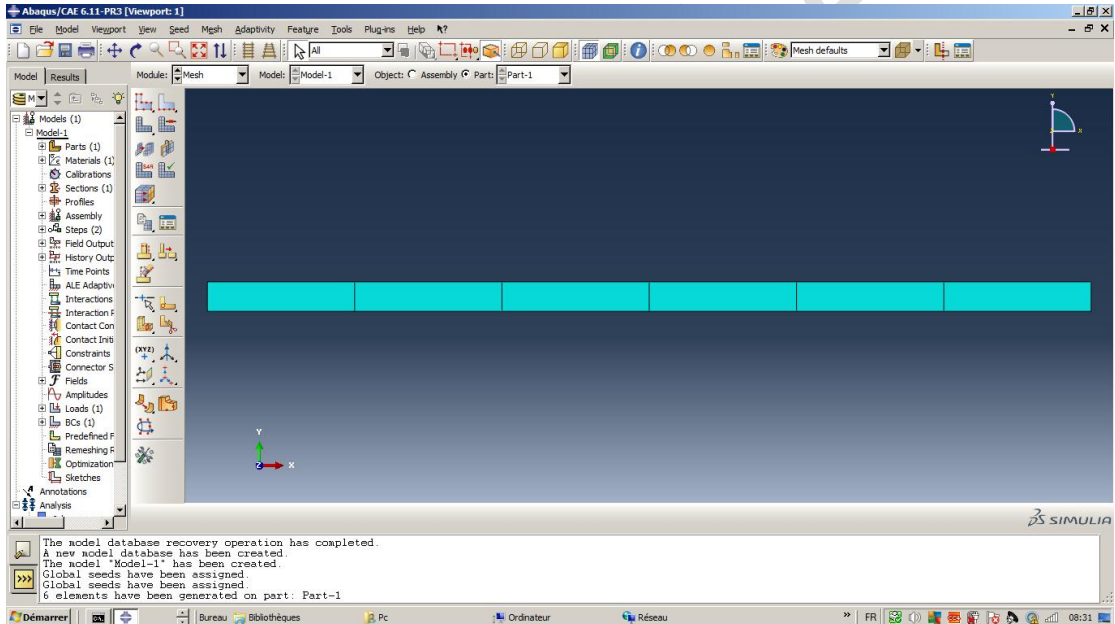
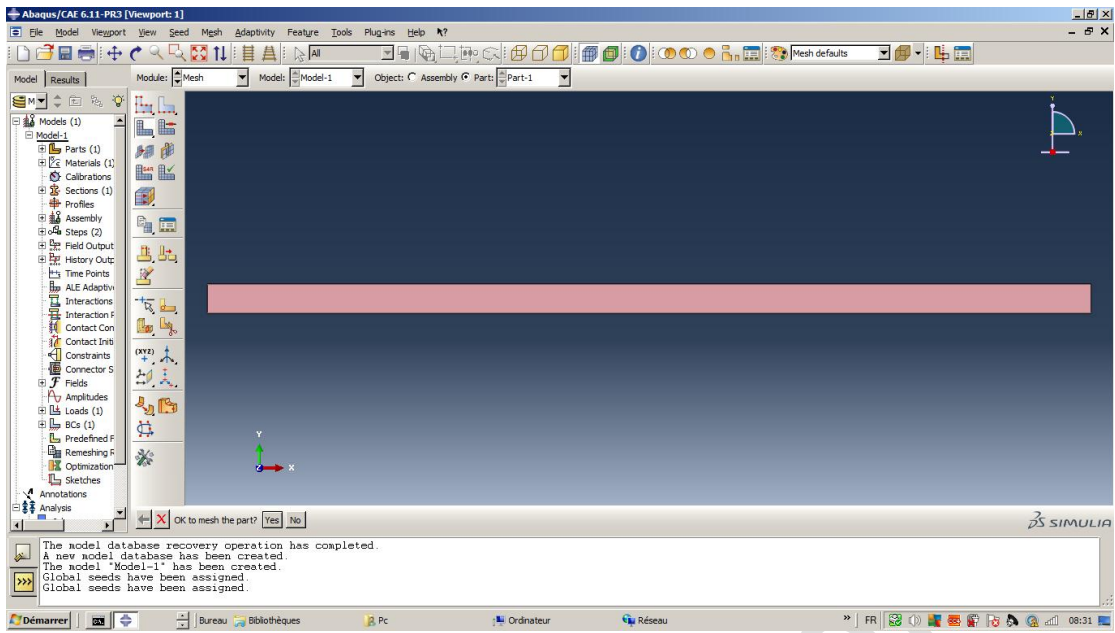


1^{er} cas Eléments linéaires (CPS4R) avec intégration réduite

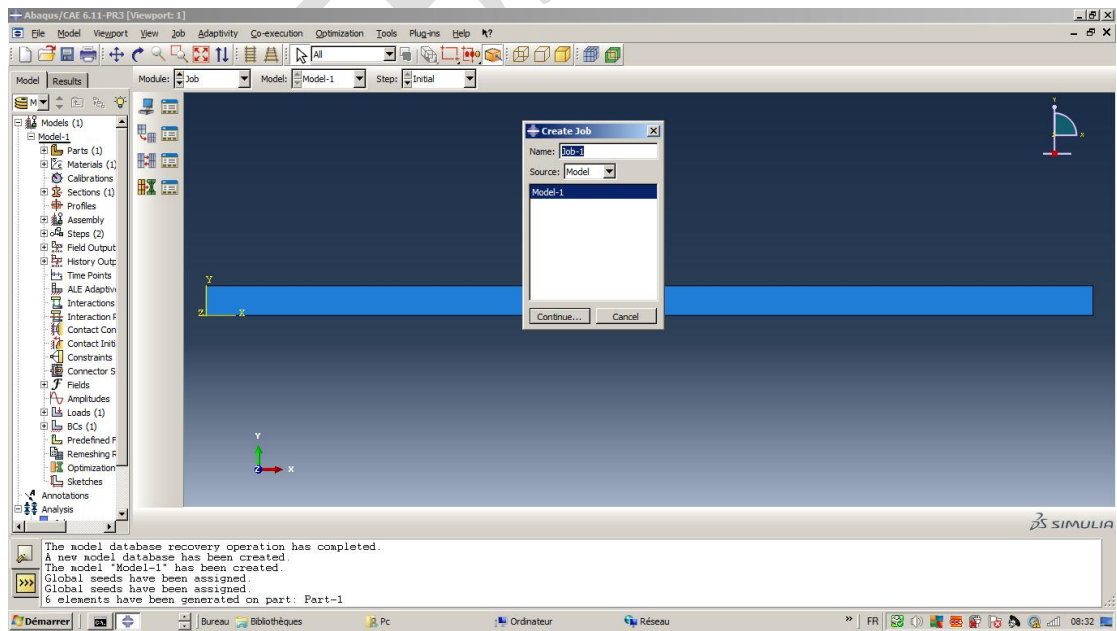
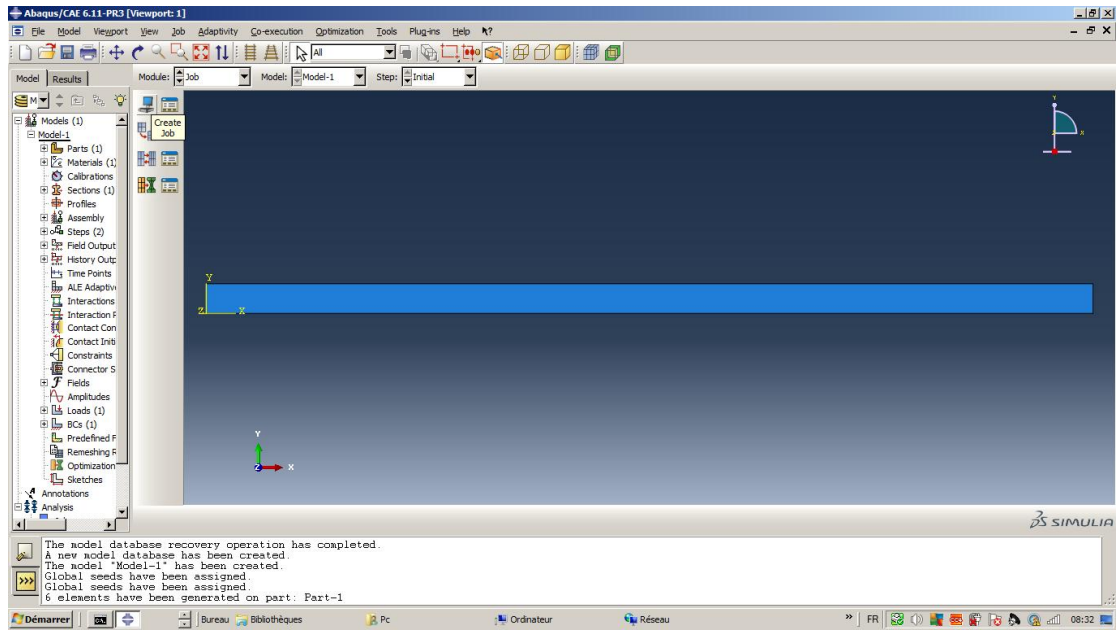


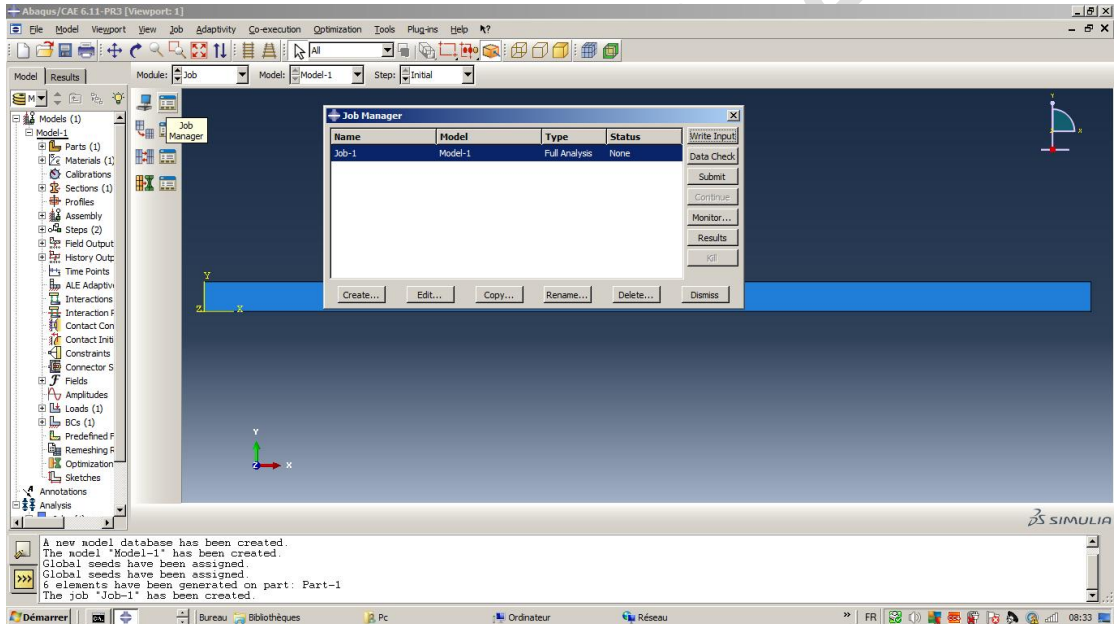
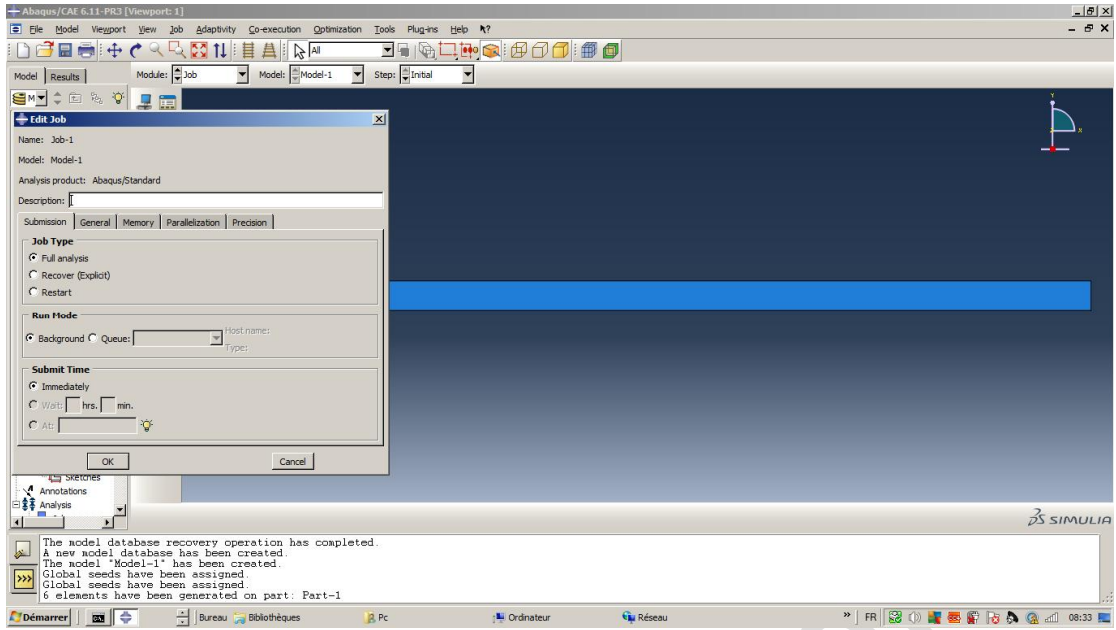
2^{ème} cas : Eléments quadratiques (CPS8R) Avec intégration réduite.

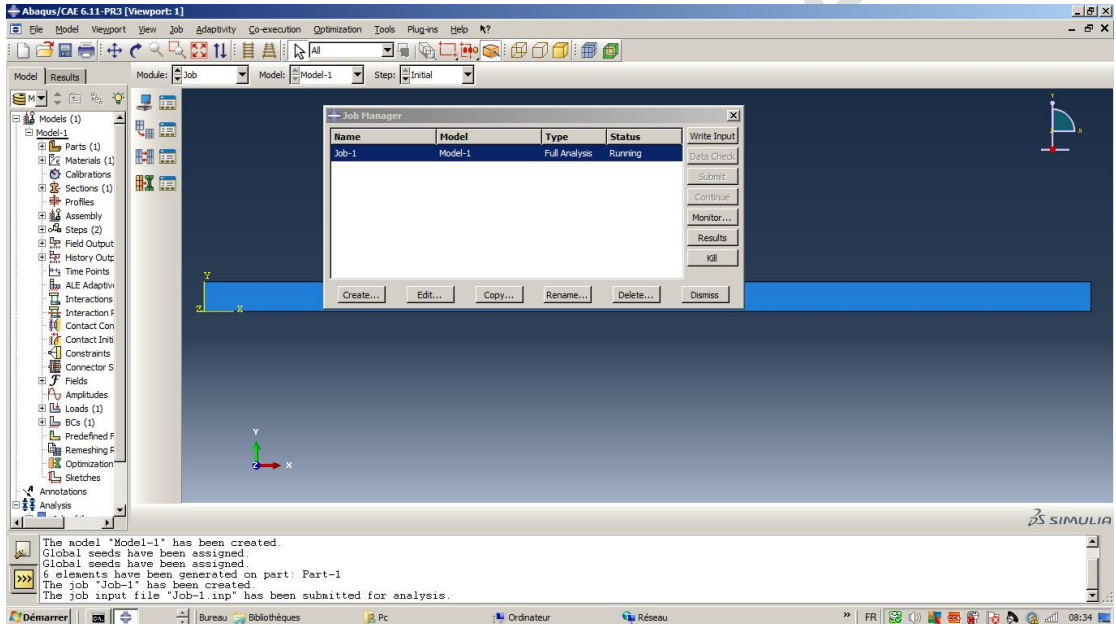
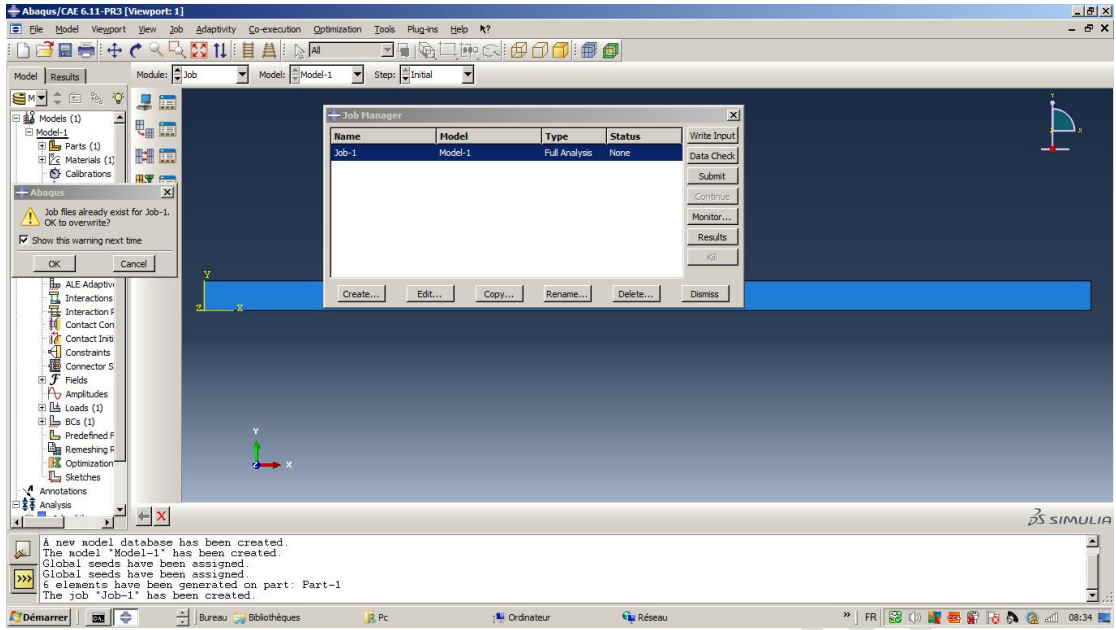


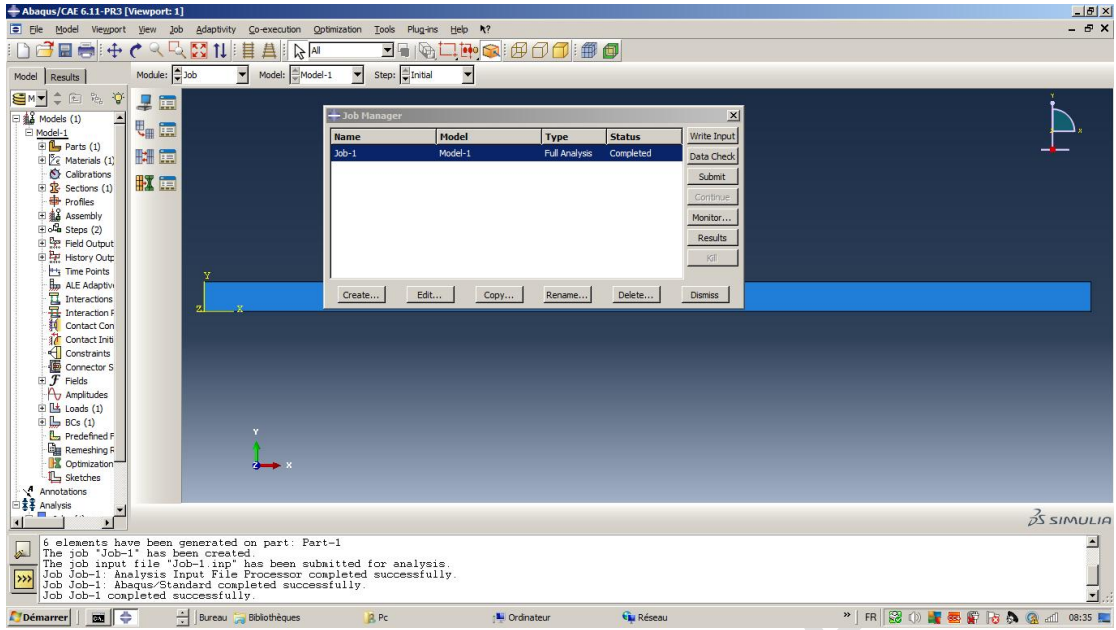


2.8. Création de Job

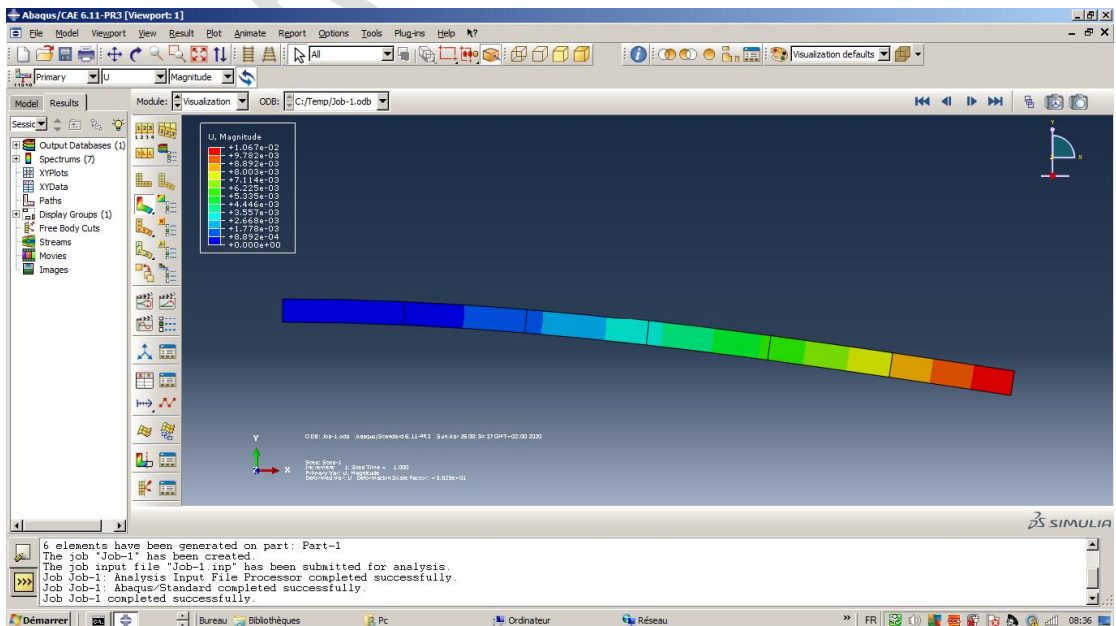








2.9. Visualisation



RESULTATS

La flèche ou le déplacement maximal de cisaillement est de 0.01067. Ici l'épaisseur est de 0.1 donc le résultat sera multiplié par 10 et on aura 0.1067.

Comparons ce déplacement à la solution analytique qui est 0.1081 on peut conclure :

$(0.1067/0.1081) \times 100 = 98.70$ c'est-à-dire 98.7% de la solution exacte de Timoshenko est obtenue en utilisant l'élément quadratique CPS8R.

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