



K S RANGASAMY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Tiruchengode – 637215
(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



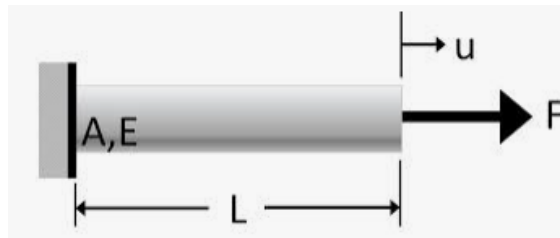
Date: 21.04.2023

Learning by Doing

Degree/Branch : B.E. (Mechanical Engineering)
Year/Semester : III / IV
Subject Code : 50 ME 702
Subject Name : Finite Element Analysis
Date : 17.04.2023
Topic : One Dimensional bar Element

Problem

A Steel bar of length 800 mm is subjected to an axial load of 3 kN as shown in the figure. Determine the elongation of the bar and compare the results with ansys software.



Solution

1. Create the working directory.
2. Select the element type.
3. Give the real constants.
4. Set the material properties.
5. Create the model as per given drawing.
6. Generate meshing.
7. Apply the boundary conditions.
8. Apply the load.
9. Solve the problem.
10. Animate and Plot the results.



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1. ANALYSIS TYPE

Structural

2. ELEMENT TYPE

BEAM 188

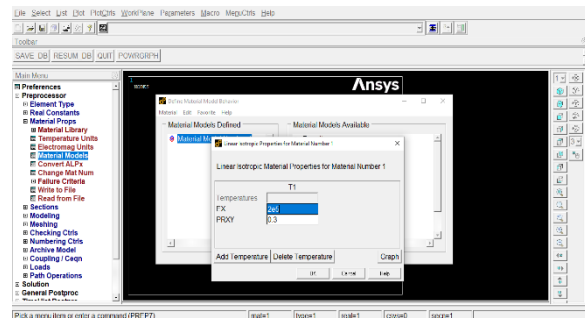
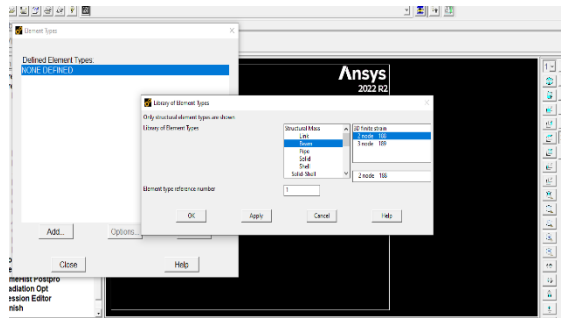
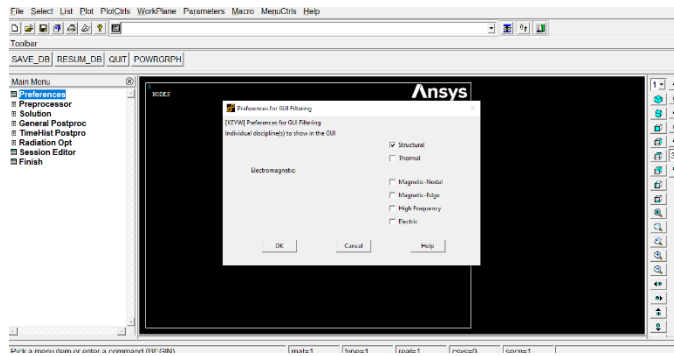
Options > Element behaviour > Cubic form > OK

Sections > Beam > Common Sections > > width = Height = 10mm

3. REAL CONSTANTS

Breadth = 10 mm

Width = 30 mm



4.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Structural Linear Elastic Isotropic

$$EX = 2 \times 10^5$$

$$PRXY = 0.3.$$

5. MODELLING

Keypoints = 1 and 2

Line = L1

6. MESHING

No of elements = 10

No of nodes = 11

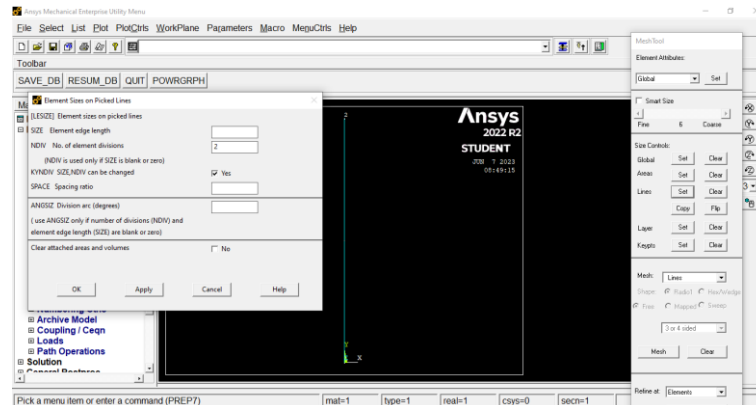
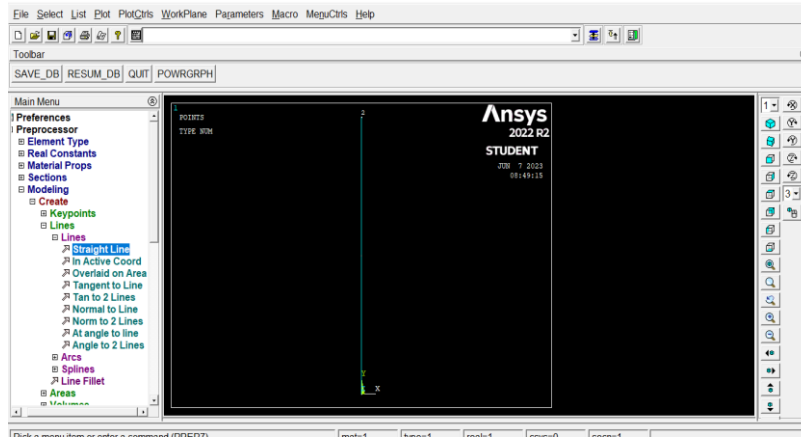
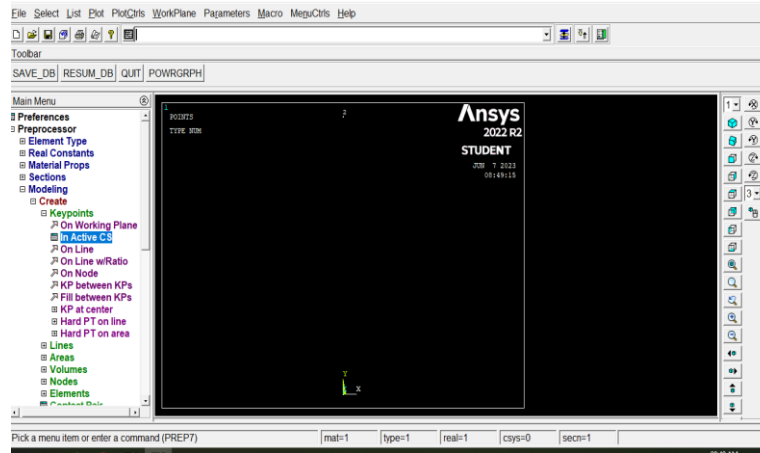


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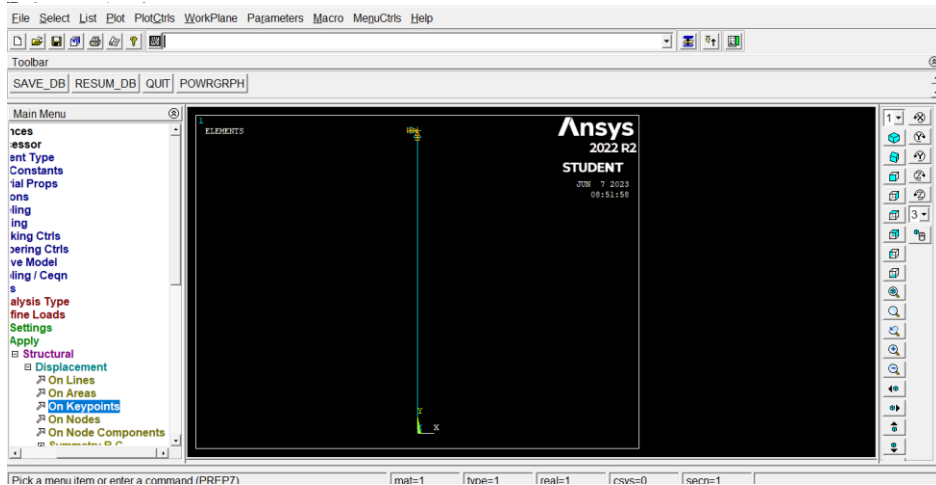
7. ANALYSIS TYPE

Static





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8. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

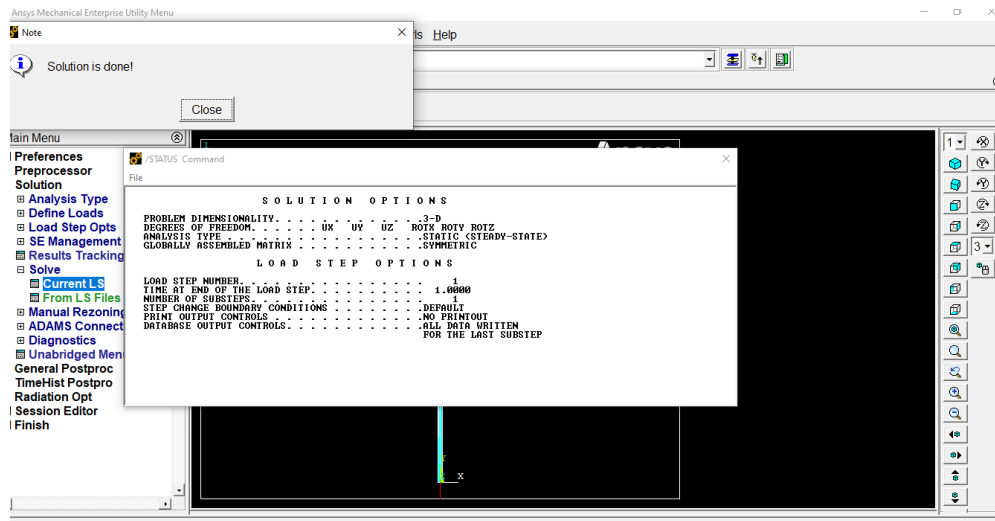
For Cantilever beam

At Node 1(left end), DOF to be constrained = ALL DOF

Displacement value = 0

At Node 2 (right end), Direction of force = FY

Force VALUE = -3000



9. SOLVE

Current LS

10. POST PROCESSING

NODAL DISPLACEMENTS

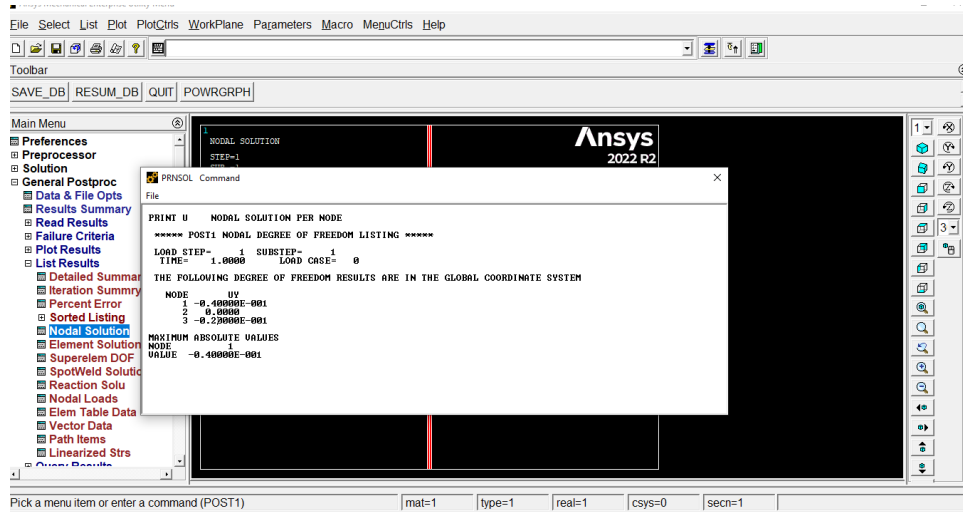
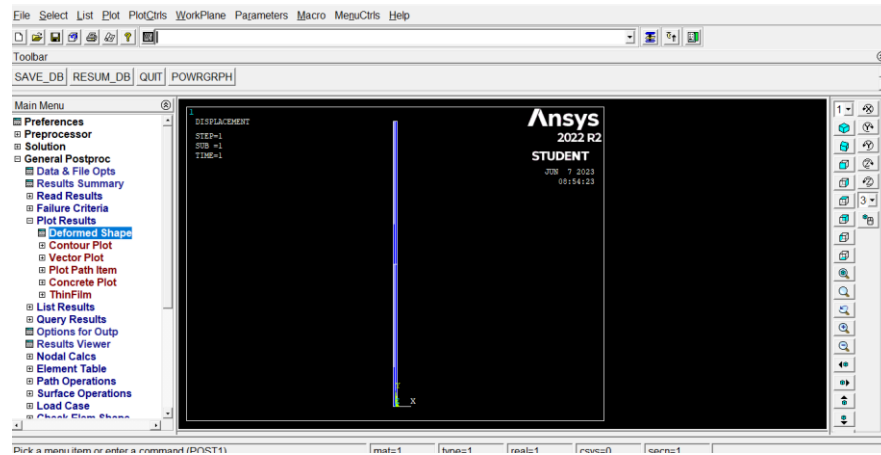
General post processor > Plot results > Contour plot > Nodal solution > DOF solution > Disp y direction



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General post processor > List results > Nodal solution > DOF solution > Disp y direction





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PRAVEEN KUMAR C.

73772011123

III / B SEM - V SEM

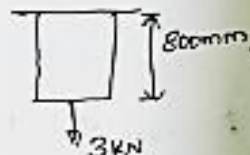
50 ME 702 - FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS.

LEARNING BY DOING

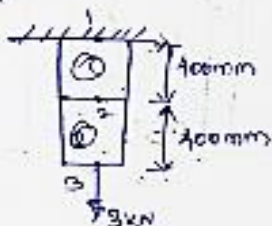
- i. A steel bar of length 800mm is subjected to an axis load of 3kN as shown in the figure. Determine the elongation of the bar and compare (also the result with Ansys software).

Take $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

$A = 300 \text{ mm}^2$



Solution:



For one dimensional unit bar element:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} \times \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

For element ①:

$$\frac{AE_1}{L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{800 \times 10^5 \times 2}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$150 \times 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$



For element ②

$$\frac{A_2 E_2}{L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\frac{300 \times 20 \times 10^5}{400} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$150 \times 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Assemble the matrix.

$$150 \times 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Apply the boundary condition, $u_1 = 0$, $F_1, F_2 = 0$, $F_3 = 3 \times 10^3$ N.

$$150 \times 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \times 10^3 \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$150 \times 10^3 (2u_2 - u_3) = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$
$$150 \times 10^3 (-u_3 + u_3) = 3 \times 10^3 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

eqn ① + ② we get

$$u_1 = 0 \text{ mm}, \quad u_2 = 0.02 \text{ mm}, \quad u_3 = 0.06 \text{ mm}.$$

Impact Analysis:

After the learning by doing activity, our students were reinforced knowledge by linking it to concrete experiences, making it easier to remember and understand concepts.

M. Prasath

Course Instructor

M. Prasath