

## SSLP305 - Thin disc in support under concentrated loading

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### Summary:

The purpose of the test is to validate the calculation of the potential energy in linear elasticity.

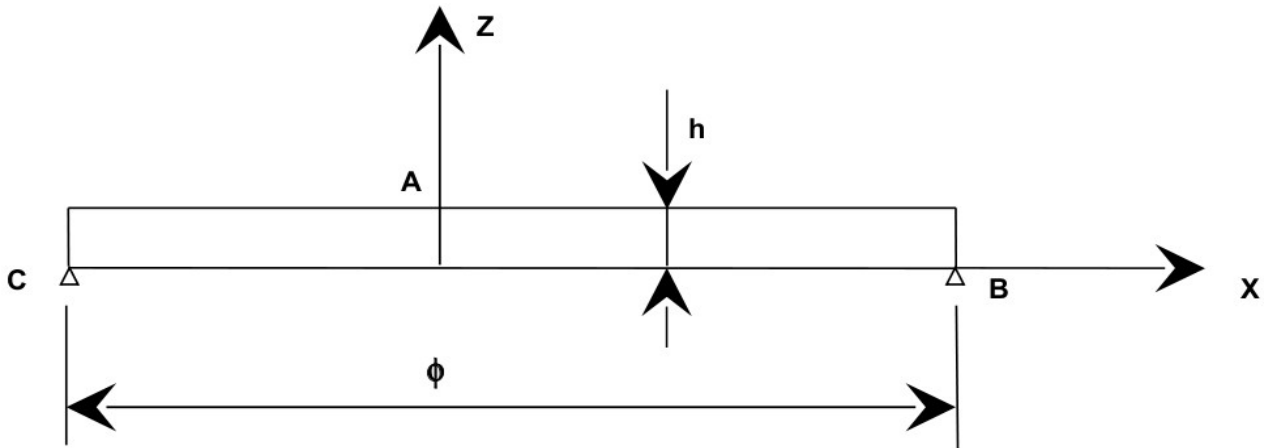
Only one axisymmetric modeling is presented.

The reference solution is analytical.

## 1 Problem of reference

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### 1.1 Geometry



Diameter:  $\phi = 0.5 \text{ m}$

Thickness:  $h = 0.005 \text{ m}$

### 1.2 Material properties

Young modulus:  $E = 2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$

Poisson's ratio:  $\nu = 0.3$

### 1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

- Support on the edge (  $w = 0$  )
- Loading concentrated at the point  $A$  :  $P = -350 \text{ N}$

### 1.4 Initial conditions

Without object for the static analysis.

## 2 Reference solution

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### 2.1 Method of calculating used for the reference solution

- The value of axial displacement in the center of the disc (not A) is given by:

$$W_a = -\frac{P \phi^2}{64 \pi D} \times \frac{3+\nu}{1+\nu}$$

where  $D = \frac{E h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$

- The value of the potential energy (with balance) is given by:

$$E_p = -\frac{1}{2} P W_a$$

- The absolute value of the potential energy by radian is:

$$e_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P W_a}{2 \pi}$$

### 2.2 Results of reference

- Displacement at the point A :  $W_a = -0.4596 \times 10^{-3} m$
- Potential energy by radian:  $e_p = 0.012799 Nm/rd$

### 2.3 Uncertainty on the solution

Analytical solution.

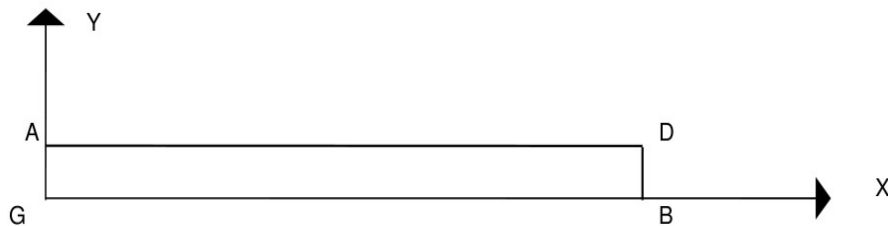
### 2.4 Bibliographical references

- 1) R.J. ROARK and W.C. YOUNG Formulated for stress and strain, 5<sup>ème</sup> edition, New York, Mc Graw-Hill, 1975

## 3 Modeling A

### 3.1 Characteristics of modeling

It is an axisymmetric modeling.



Limiting conditions:

in  $B$                     DDL\_IMPO: (GROUP\_NO: B            DY: 0.)  
on  $AG$                     DDL\_IMPO: (GROUP\_NO: 1AG        DX: 0.)

Loading:

in  $A$                     FORCE\_NODALE: (GROUP\_NO: With    FY: -55,704)

Name of the nodes:

$A=N1$              $B=N755$              $D=N858$              $G=N201$

Cutting:            100 elements according to the ray  
                      2 elements according to the thickness

### 3.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 905

Many meshes and types: 100 QUAD 8.200 SORTED 6.208 SEG 3

### 3.3 Values tested

Localization	Type of value	Reference	Aster	% difference
Not $A$	$W_A(m)$	$-0.4596 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$-0.4617 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.46
	$e_p(Nm/rd)$	$-1.2799 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.2859 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0.47

### 3.4 Remarks

- The value of the load required is brought back to a sector of 1 radian. Consequently, the value of the potential energy given on the file result corresponds to the deformation of this sector (with the sign near).
- The option ENERPOT calculate in fact a deformation energy:

$E_d = \frac{1}{2} U^T K U$  who is identical to the potential energy with the sign near:

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} U^T K U - U^T F = -\frac{1}{2} U^T F = -\frac{1}{2} U^T K U \text{ (because } KU = F \text{)}$$

## 4 Summary of the results

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These good performances on the displacement and the deformation energy (similar variation of 0,5% with the analytical reference solution) show that the calculation of this energy is correct. To approach still best the value of reference, the grid would have to be discretized more.