

## SSLS09 - Thin cylinder under actual weight

---

### Summary:

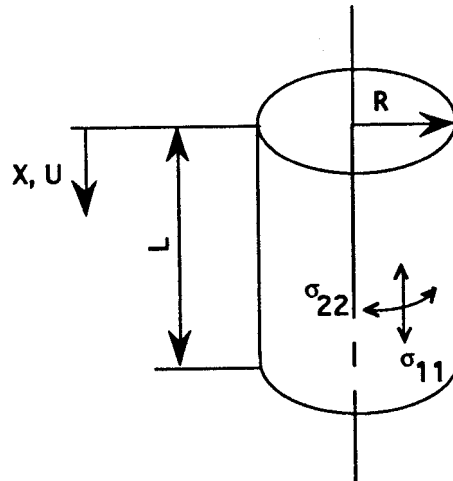
This test from guide VPCS (SSLS 09/89) aims to test a voluminal loading (here the actual weight), in axisymmetric analysis, by using the keyword `FORCE_INTERNE`.

One will use for that the two orders: `AFFE_CHAR_MECA` (modeling A) and `AFFE_CHAR_MECA_F` (modeling B).

Modeling C tests the incompressible elements by using the keyword `GRAVITY` on a loading are equivalent.

## 1 Problem of reference

### 1.1 Geometry



Average radius :  $R = 1 \text{ m}$   
Thickness :  $h = 0.02 \text{ m}$   
Height :  $L = 4 \text{ m}$

### 1.2 Material properties

Young modulus :  $E = 2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$   
Poisson's ratio :  $\nu = 0.3$   
Voluminal weight :  $\gamma = 7.85 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^3$

### 1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

- Axial displacement no one at the low end ( $u=0$ ) + conditions of symmetry
- Actual weight, according to the axis, direction  $+x$

## 2 Reference solution

---

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

In a point of coordinate X:

- 1) radial displacement:  $U_r = -\frac{\gamma R \nu x}{E}$
- 2) axial displacement:  $U_x = \frac{\gamma x^2}{2E}$
- 3) rotation of a generator:  $\psi = -\frac{\gamma R \nu}{E}$
- 4) axial stress:  $\sigma_{11} = \gamma x$
- 5) circumferential constraint:  $\sigma_{22} = 0$

### 2.2 Results of reference

- 1) Axial displacement high end:  $U_x = 2.99 \times 10^{-6} m$
- 2) Radial displacement low end:  $U_r = -4.49 \times 10^{-7} m$
- 3)  $\psi = -1.12 \times 10^{-7} rad$
- 4)  $\sigma_{11} = 3.14 \times 10^5 Pa$ , at the low end
- 5)  $\sigma_{22} = 0$  everywhere

### 2.3 Uncertainty on the solution

Analytical solution.

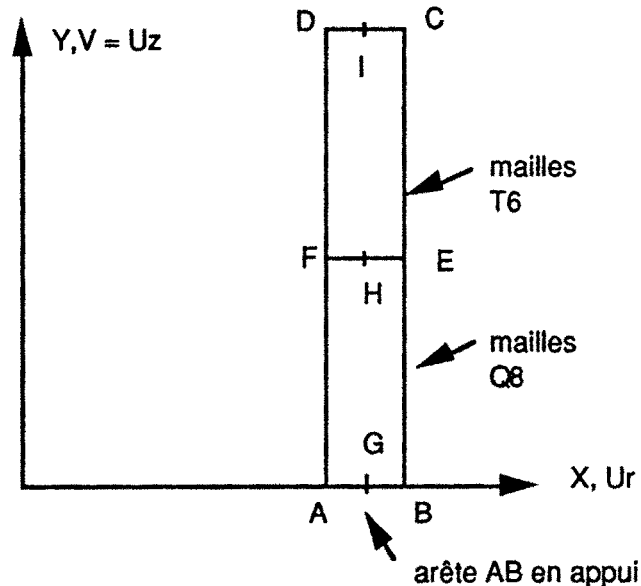
### 2.4 Bibliographical reference

- Guide VPCS – Edition 1990 (SSLS 09/89)
- 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

AXIS, T6 meshes and Q8



Position of the points:

- $E, F$  with middle height
- $G, H, I$  remotely  $R$  axis

Cutting: 100 elements according to the height  
1 element in the thickness

Limiting conditions:  $DY=0$  on  $AB$

Loading: Constant voluminal force equalizes with  $-78500$ .

Name of the nodes:

Not  $A=N1$       Not  $C=N452$       Not  $E=N201$       Not  $G=N51$       Not  $I=N503$   
Not  $B=N101$       Not  $D=N504$       Not  $F=N203$       Not  $H=N202$

### 3.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 553

Many meshes and types: 50 QUAD8, 100 TRIA6, 204 SEG3

### 3.3 Values tested

Localization	Type of value	Reference
Points $C, D, I$	$u_x(m)$	$2.99 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Not $G$	$u_r(m)$	$-4.49 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Not $G$	$\sigma_{11}(Pa)$	$-3.14 \cdot 10^5$

---

Points $A, B, G$	$\sigma_{22} (Pa)$	0.
------------------	--------------------	----

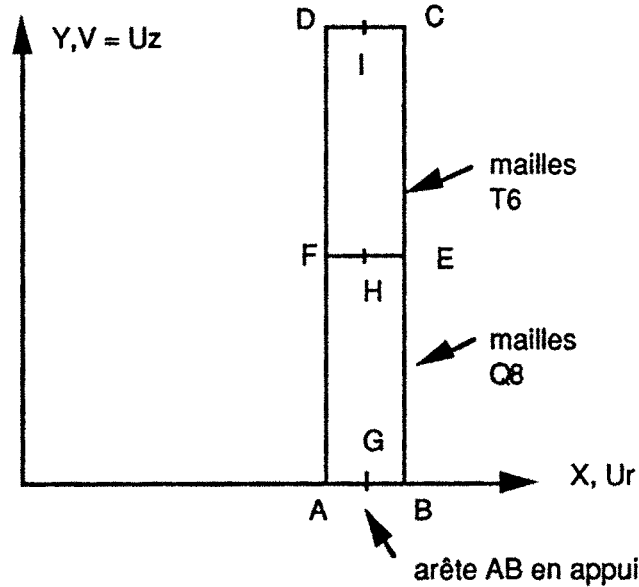
## 3.4 Remarks

- 1) Values of  $\sigma_{22}$  data are not significant.
- 2) Taking into account the grid (1 element in the thickness), the results are completely satisfactory.

## 4 Modeling B

### 4.1 Characteristics of modeling

AXIS, T6 meshes and Q8



Position of the points:

- $E, F$  with middle height
- $G, H, I$  remotely  $R$  axis

Cutting: 100 elements according to the height  
1 element in the thickness

Limiting conditions:  $DY=0$  on  $AB$

Loading: Voluminal force in the form of a constant function defined in  $y=0,3,6$ .

Name of the nodes:

Not  $A=N1$       Not  $C=N452$       Not  $E=N201$       Not  $G=N51$       Not  $I=N503$   
Not  $B=N101$       Not  $D=N504$       Not  $F=N203$       Not  $H=N202$

### 4.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 553

Many meshes and types: 50 QUAD8, 100 TRIA6, 204 SEG3

### 4.3 Values tested

Localization	Type of value	Reference
Points $C, D, I$	$u_x(m)$	$2.99 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Not $G$	$u_r(m)$	$-4.49 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Not $G$	$\sigma_{11}(Pa)$	$-3.14 \cdot 10^5$

---

Points $A, B, G$	$\sigma_{22}(Pa)$	0.
------------------	-------------------	----

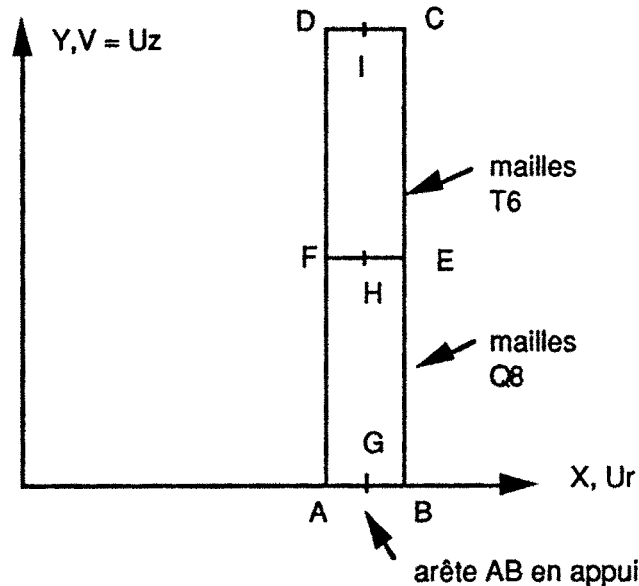
## 4.4 Remarks

- 1) Values of  $\sigma_{22}$  data are not significant.
- 2) The results are identical to those of modeling A.

## 5 Modeling C

### 5.1 Characteristics of modeling

AXIS\_INCO\_UPG, T6 meshes and Q8



Position of the points:

- $E, F$  with middle height
- $G, H, I$  remotely  $R$  axis

Cutting: 100 elements according to the height  
1 element in the thickness

Limiting conditions:  $DY=0$  on  $AB$

Loading: Gravity

Name of the nodes:

Not  $A=N1$       Not  $C=N452$       Not  $E=N201$       Not  $G=N51$       Not  $I=N503$   
Not  $B=N101$       Not  $D=N504$       Not  $F=N203$       Not  $H=N202$

### 5.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 553

Many meshes and types: 50 QUAD8, 100 TRIA6, 204 SEG3

### 5.3 Values tested

Localization	Type of value	Reference
Points $C, D, I$	$u_x(m)$	$2.99 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Not $G$	$u_r(m)$	$-4.49 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Not $G$	$\sigma_{11}(Pa)$	$-3.14 \cdot 10^5$
Points $A, B, G$	$\sigma_{22}(Pa)$	0.



## 5.4 Remarks

- 1) Values of  $\sigma_{22}$  found are not significant.
- 2) The results are identical to those of modeling A and B.

## 6 Summary of the results

---

The use of a function for the definition of a constant density of volume charge is valid: the results are identical, whether one uses one or the other of the 2 orders `AFFE_CHAR_MECA` or `AFFE_CHAR_MECA_F`. An equivalent loading gravity gives the same results. Moreover, the incompressible elements give the same results (modeling C).