
SSNL123 - Buckling of a beam Multifibre

Summary:

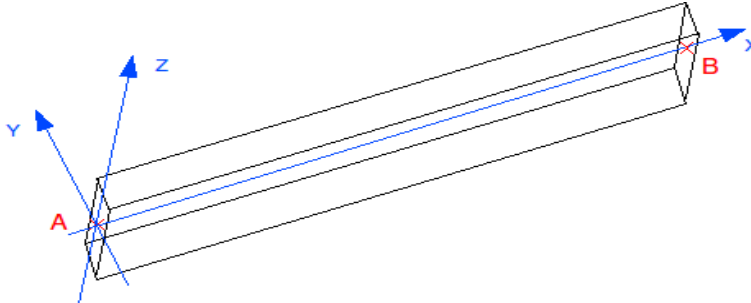
This test relates to the validation of the buckling of a beam multifibre with a model `POU_D_TGM`.

This problem makes it possible to test:

- linear finite elements of beams type with a model `POU_D_TGM`,
- the taking into account of the orientation,
- the calculation of the first modes of buckling.

1 Problem of reference

1.1 Geometry



Length of the bar: 3m
Articulated in A
Simply supported in B
Forces in B

Section of the bar:
height: 0.04m
width: 0.02m

1.2 Properties of material

Material for the linear element:
Elasticity: $E = 2.1E+11 Pa$

1.3 Conditions with the loadings

At the point A : blocking of the degrees of freedom: dx, dy, dz, DRX
At the point B : blocking of the degrees of freedom : dx, dy, dz, DRX
Loading at the point B : $= (F_x, 0, 0)$.

2 Reference solution

2.1 Sizes and results of reference

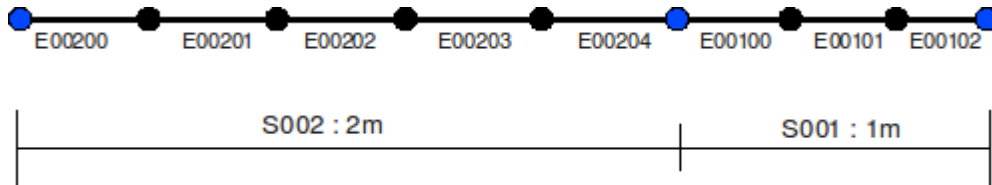
For an bi-articulated beam, the theory of the buckling of Euler gives as solution:

$$N_{cd} = n^2 \cdot \frac{\pi^2 EI}{L^2} \text{ where } n \text{ is the number of the mode.}$$

3 Modeling A

3.1 Characteristics of modeling and the grid

Linear element: POU_D_TGM



Mechanical characteristics of the section (homogeneous units to meters)

A	IY	IZ	AY	AZ	JX	JG
8.0e-04	2.5e-08	1.05e-07	1.191790e+00	1.172840e+00	7.093682e-08	1.438125e-12

Loading at the point B .

	Fx
Moment 1	-1 000 N
Moment 2	-2 000 N

3.2 Sizes tested and results

The sizes tested and analyzed are the first values of the loads of buckling in the 2 directions.

	Values Theoretical	Tolerance (%)
1st Mode/ I_z	5757.3N	0.2
1st Mode/ I_y	24180.5 NR	0.2
2nd Mode/ I_z	23029.1 NR	0.2
3rd Mode/ I_z	51815.4 NR	0.2
2nd Mode/ I_y	96722.1 NR	0.2
4th Mode/ I_z	92116.3 NR	0.7

The moments of calculation 1 and 2 give the same results. The calculation of the vector of prestressed after STAT_NON_LINE be thus carried out in a correct way.

4 Summary of the results

This case test shows the good performance of a modeling of the behavior of the beams by an approach multifibre. A loop, carried out with the language python, makes it possible to recover information with the various steps of time.

- The calculation of the matrix of rigidity, option `RIGI_MECA`, is realized from one `AFFE_CHAR_MECA_F`.
- The calculation of the vector of the internal efforts is carried out by one `CREA_CHAMP` from one `STAT_NON_LINE` by recovering them `SIEF_ELGA`.