# 비선형 동해석

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### **INTRODUCTION (1)**

Crash analysis of body structure



### **INTRODUCTION** (2)

- 육면체, **고차사면체**, 피라미드 등 다양한 요소 지원으로 편리하고 정확한 해석 재료비선형: 탄소성 모델, 초탄성 모델 (Mooney-Rivlin, Ogden, Blatz-Ko 등)
- **기하비선형**: 대변형, 대회전, 종동력 **접촉비선형**: 면-면 접촉/**단일면 접촉**, 슬라이딩/거친/**일반접촉 (마찰지원)**
- 다양한 **질량 스케일**/감쇠와 요소별 안전 시간스텝의 자동계산 지원
- 내연적 (Implicit) 해석과 순차적 연계해석으로 성형/가공해석 등 다양한 활용



### **INTRODUCTION (3)**

표 7.7.1 암시적(Implicit)과 외연적(Explicit) 적분 알고리즘 비교

 $f(x_{n+1}, x_n, \dots) = 0$ 

 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n, \dots)$ 

### **INTRODUCTION (4)**

- 내연적 시간 적분법 (HHT-α 이용: Newmark 방법의 일반화된 형태)
   1. 동적 평형방정식으로부터 구한 불평형력을 최소화 하는 방향으로 진행
   동적 평형방정식: Ma<sup>n+1</sup> + (1 + α<sub>H</sub>) [Cv<sup>n+1</sup> + f<sup>int,n+1</sup> f<sup>ext,n+1</sup>] α<sub>H</sub> [Cv<sup>n</sup> + f<sup>int,n</sup> f<sup>ext,n</sup>] = 0
   불평형력: g<sub>n+1</sub> = Mü<sub>n+1</sub> + (1 + α<sub>H</sub>) (C<sub>n+1</sub>ù<sub>n+1</sub> + f<sub>int,n+1</sub> f<sub>ext,n+1</sub>) α<sub>H</sub> (C<sub>n</sub>ù<sub>n</sub> + f<sub>int,n</sub> f<sub>ext,n</sub>)
  - 2. 변위 및 가속도 계산  $\mathbf{v}^{n+1} = \mathbf{v}^n + \Delta t \Big[ \gamma \mathbf{a}^{n+1} + (1-\gamma) \mathbf{a}^n \Big]$   $\mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}^n + \Delta t \mathbf{v}^n + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t^2 \Big[ 2\beta \mathbf{a}^{n+1} + (1-2\beta) \mathbf{a}^n \Big]$
  - 3. 평형방정식 재구성

$$\mathbf{K}^{eff} \mathbf{u}_{n+1} = \mathbf{f}^{eff}$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{eff} = \frac{1}{\beta \Delta t^2} \mathbf{M} + \frac{(1+\alpha_H)\gamma}{\beta \Delta t} \mathbf{C} + (1+\alpha_H) \mathbf{K},$$

$$\mathbf{f}^{eff} = -\mathbf{f}^{int,0} + (1+\alpha_H) \Big[ \mathbf{f}^{ext,n+1} + \mathbf{f}^{nonmech,n+1} \Big] - \alpha_H \Big[ \mathbf{f}^{ext,n} + \mathbf{f}^{nonmech,n} \Big] +$$

$$\mathbf{M} \Bigg[ \frac{1}{\beta \Delta t^2} \mathbf{u}^n + \frac{1}{\beta \Delta t} \mathbf{v}^n + \left( \frac{1}{2\beta} - 1 \right) \mathbf{a}^n \Bigg] +$$

$$\mathbf{C} \Bigg[ \frac{(1+\alpha_H)\gamma}{\beta \Delta t} \mathbf{u}^n + \left\{ \frac{(1+\alpha_H)\gamma}{\beta} - 1 \right\} \mathbf{v}^n + \Delta t (1+\alpha_H) \Big( \frac{\gamma}{2\beta} - 1 \Big) \mathbf{a}^n \Bigg] + \alpha_H \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u}^n$$

### **INTRODUCTION (5)**

- 외연적 시간 적분법 (중앙차분법 이용) 1. 시간 스텝을 n+1/2과 n, n+1 스텝으로 구분  $\Delta t^{n+1/2} = t^{n+1} - t^n, \ t^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( t^{n+1} + t^n \right), \ \Delta t^n = t^{n+1/2} - t^{n-1/2}$ 2. 스텝 n+1 에서의 변위는 n+1/2 스텝에서의 속도로부터 계산  $\dot{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1/2} = \mathbf{v}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n+1/2}} (\mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}^n), \quad \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}^n + \Delta t^{n+1/2} \mathbf{v}^{n+1/2}$ 3. 스텝 n+1/2 에서의 속도는 n 스텝에서의 가속도로부터 계산  $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}^{n} = \mathbf{a}^{n} = \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n}} (\mathbf{v}^{n+1/2} - \mathbf{v}^{n-1/2}), \quad \mathbf{v}^{n+1/2} = \mathbf{v}^{n-1/2} + \Delta t^{n} \mathbf{a}^{n}$ 4. n 스텝의 가속도 a 는 공간상의 이산화를 통해 계산  $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{a}^{n} = \mathbf{f}^{n} = \mathbf{f}^{ext}(\mathbf{u}^{n}, t^{n}) - \mathbf{f}^{int}(\mathbf{u}^{n}, t^{n}), \ \mathbf{a}^{n} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}(\mathbf{f}^{ext}(\mathbf{u}^{n}, t^{n}) - \mathbf{f}^{int}(\mathbf{u}^{n}, t^{n}))$ 5.1~4과정 반복
- 외연적 시간 적분법의 임계 시간스텝

해석 모델에 포함된 모든 요소의 안정시간스텝 중 가장 작은 값을 기준으로 계산  $\Delta t = \alpha \Delta t_{crit}, \ \Delta t_{crit} = \frac{2}{\omega_{max}} \leq \min_{e} \left\{ \Delta t_{e} \right\} \qquad \Delta t_{e} = \frac{2}{\omega_{max}^{e}} = \min \left\{ \frac{L_{e}}{c_{d}} \right\} \qquad \overset{\omega_{max}}{\underset{c_{d}}{\mapsto}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \omega_{max} & \omega_{max}$ 

### 예제: BEAM CRASH ANALYSIS (1)

Simulate buckling of a tube using half tube mesh with symmetric boundary conditions.

The figure illustrates the structural model used for this tutorial: a half tube with a rectangular section (38.1 x 25.4 mm) and length of 203 mm.



- The tube thickness is 0.914 mm.
- $\rho = 7.85e^{-6} \text{ Kg/mm}^3$
- E = 210 GPa
- v = 0.33
- σ<sub>0</sub> = 0.206 GPa

- Initial density
- Young's modulus
- Poisson coefficient
- [a] Yield Stress

# BEAM CRASH EXAMPLE 쉘 요소

### 기하형상 생성 (1)



### 기하형상 생성 (2)



### 재료 물성 및 특성 입력



### 요소망 생성



### 접촉조건 설정 (1)



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### 접촉조건 설정 (2)



### 구속조건 및 하중조건 설정 (1)



벽 부분은 고정구속으로 구 속조건 설정 [빔의 잘린 부분은 대칭 조건 으로 경계조건 설정 (강체구 속부분 제외) 강체의 중앙 부분의 절점은 이동히는 방향의 자유도를 제외한 모든 자유도 구속 벽-빔 접촉 부분은 이동방 향(x) 제외 구속 (Ty,Tz)

## 구속조건 및 하중조건 설정 (2)



### 해석 케이스 정의 및 해석 실행







### 재료 물성치 변경

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정화규칙 등방성	Chrome Stainless Steel FC250 Galvanized Steel	◎ 응력-변형률 곡선	없음 🔻	
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Inconel_718_Aged Plain Carbon Steel S/Steel_PH15-5 S45C SAPH-400 SE508 SGACC SGACC SGACCN SGACCA SGAC340-E SGCC SGCD1 SHP SH45C SM490A(KS) SPCC SPDE SPRC340 SR-0300 Steel Steel_Rolled SUP12 SUS304 SUS316 T	Hp-1 Hp-4	복합경화 계수 (0.0-1.0)	0	
S45C 3APH-400 SAPH-400 SE508 SGACC SGACEN SGARC340-E SGCC SGCD 1 SHP SM45C SM490A(KS) SPCC SPDE SPCC SPDE SPC240 SR-0300 Steel Steel Rolled SUP12 SUS304 SUS316	Inconel_718_Aged Plain Carbon Steel S/Steel_PH15-5	◎ 완전 소성 재료		
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	SE508 SGACC SGACCA40-E SGCC SGCD1 SHP SM45C SM490A(KS) SPCC SPDE SPRC340 SR-0300 Steel Steel_Rolled SUP12 SUS304 SUS316 T			

재료의 비선형성을 고려하 기 위하여 탄소성 재료로 변 경 후 해석 수행



### 탄성 재료 해석 결과



#### 소성 재료 해석 결과



SH	ELL STRS
10	NIMISES TOPIEOT, NJIIIIP 2
	+2.28884e+004 1.7%
	+2.11502e+004
	+1.94121e+004
	5.2% +1.76739e+004
	6.6%
	9.7%
	+1.419/6e+004
	+1.24595e+004
	+1.07213e+004
	14.5% +8.98316e+003
	15.3%
	11.5%
	+5.50686e+003 5.7%
	+3.76871e+003
	+2.03056e+003

#### 소성 재료를 가정한 경우 최 대 응력이 206 MPa 의 값을 갖는 것을 확인

HELL STRS ON MISES TOP/BOT , N/mm^2				
	+2.06000e+002 21.7%			
	+1.97337e+002			
	+1.88673e+002			
	11.6% +1.80010e+002			
	10.0% +1.71347e+002			
	9.2%			
	7.1%			
	+1.54020e+002			
	+1.45357e+002			
	6.2% +1.36694e+002			
	4.7%			
	3.9%			
	+1.19367e+002			
	+1.10704e+002			
	3.3%			

-+1.02041e+002

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### 연습문제: IMPACT OF A ROD ON RIGID WALL

Figure 12.6.1 shows a cylindrical rod model to simulate a high velocity impact event in which the cylindrical rod collides with a rigid wall. The collision is modeled by imposing zero axial displacement prescribed at one end of the rod, while imposing an initial axial velocity of 8937 in/sec to all other nodes. A von Mises elastic-perfectly plastic material model with isotropic hardening is used. The length and radius at 80 micro-seconds after the impact are obtained and compared with the reference values. Nonlinear explicit transient analysis is performed and the initial mesh and deformed shapes at 40 and 80 micro-seconds after the impact are shown in Figure 12.6.2.





	Young's modulus	E = 17 msi
	Poisson's ratio	v = 0.35
Material data	Density	$\rho = 0.3224 \ lbm/in^3$
	Hardening Modulus	$E_{\tau} = 14.5 \text{ ksi}$
	Yield Stress	$\sigma_{\rm r} = 58 \ ksi$

#### Table 12.6.1 The deformed length and radius at t=80 µsec after impact

	Length [in]	Radius [in]
Reference	0.84	0.28
midas-NFX	0.84	0.26



Figure 12.6.2 Deformed shape of the rod at t=0, 40 and 80 µsec

### 연습문제: IMPACT OF A ROD ON RIGID WALL



# BEAM CRUSH ANALYSIS 쉘 요소

### 예제: BEAM CRUSH ANALYSIS (1)



Figure 3.6.4-1 Average static crush force vs. section shape (All samples were the same mass and length)

### 예제: BEAM CRUSH ANALYSIS (2)

Force d  $F_{\rm MAX}$ h  $F_{AVG}$ а С e Geometry information deflection Length: 305 mm 70 mm square thickness 1.4 mm Average strength 247 MPa b

С

d

e

$$P_{M} = 386t^{1.86}b^{0.14}\sigma_{Y}^{0.57}$$
$$P_{MAX} = 2.87P_{M}$$
$$P_{1} = 1.42P_{M}$$
$$P_{2} = 0.57P_{M}$$

а

### 예제: 재료 특성

Some of the material properties required to predict the crush characteristics are:

- 1. Stress-strain properties representative of the material for large plastic deformation
- 2. Change in properties under dynamic loading conditions
- 3. Strain hardening
- 4. Ductility properties
- 5. The variability that can be expected for production steels



#### Stress-strain curves

### 기하형상 생성 (1)



기하형상 생성

### 기하형상 생성 (2)



### 재료 물성 및 특성 입력



### 요소망 생성



# 구속조건 및 하중조건 설정 (1)



빔의 끝부분에 경계조건 설 정 (핀구속)
빔의 잘린 부분은 대칭 조건   으로 경계조건 설정
강체의 중앙 부분의 절점은 부딪히는 방향의 자유도를 제외한 모든 자유도 구속

### 구속조건 및 하중조건 설정 (2)



### 접촉조건 설정 (2)



### 해석 케이스 정의 및 해석 실행



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### 후처리 (1)



해석 및 결과 탭 메뉴의 일 반 메뉴에서 변형 스케일을 실제스케일로 변경

멀티-스텝 애니메이션 녹화 클릭 후 재생을 통하여 동영 상으로 확인

### 후처리 (2)





Analytic solution

 $P_M = 386t^{1.86}b^{0.14}\sigma_Y^{0.57} = 30237 \text{ N}$   $P_{MAX} = 2.87P_M = 86780 \text{ N}$   $P_1 = 1.42P_M = 42936 \text{ N}$  $P_2 = 0.57P_M = 17235 \text{ N}$ 

Ideal graph



Crush Distance (in)





FEM solution  $P_{MAX} = 52886 \text{ N}$ 





예제에서 수행한 정 사각형의 정적 충돌 하중을 100%로 놓고, 나머지 형상 중 하나를 결정하여 평균 정적 충돌 하중을 구하시오.

AVERAGE STATIC CRUSH FORCE



Figure 3.6.4-1 Average static crush force vs. section shape (All samples were the same mass and length)