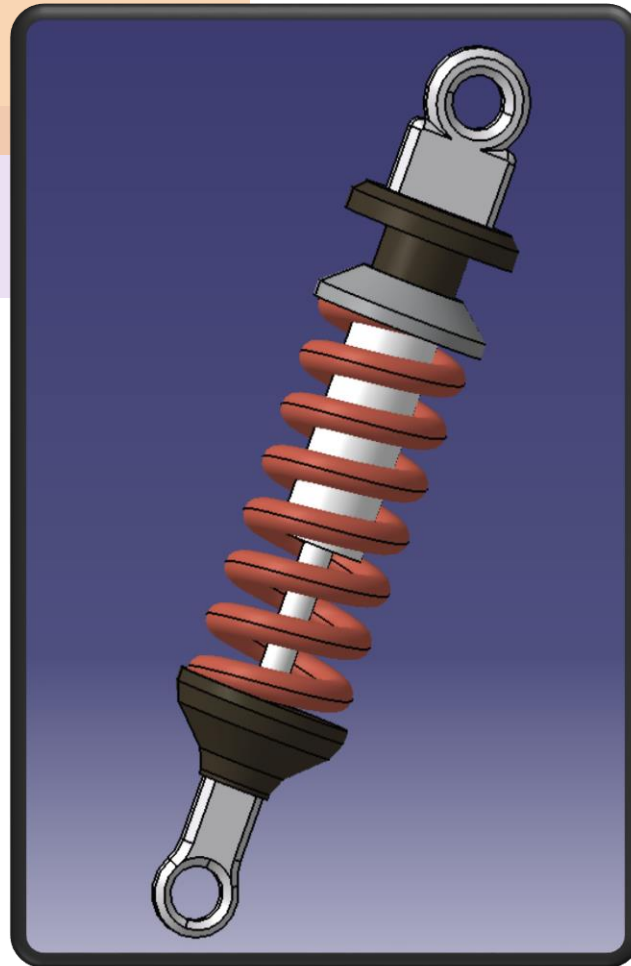


CAE Term Project

〈Shock Absorber Analysis〉



학과 : 미래자동차공학과
학번 : 2011008785
이름 : 김한수

〈Contents〉

1. Shock Absorber

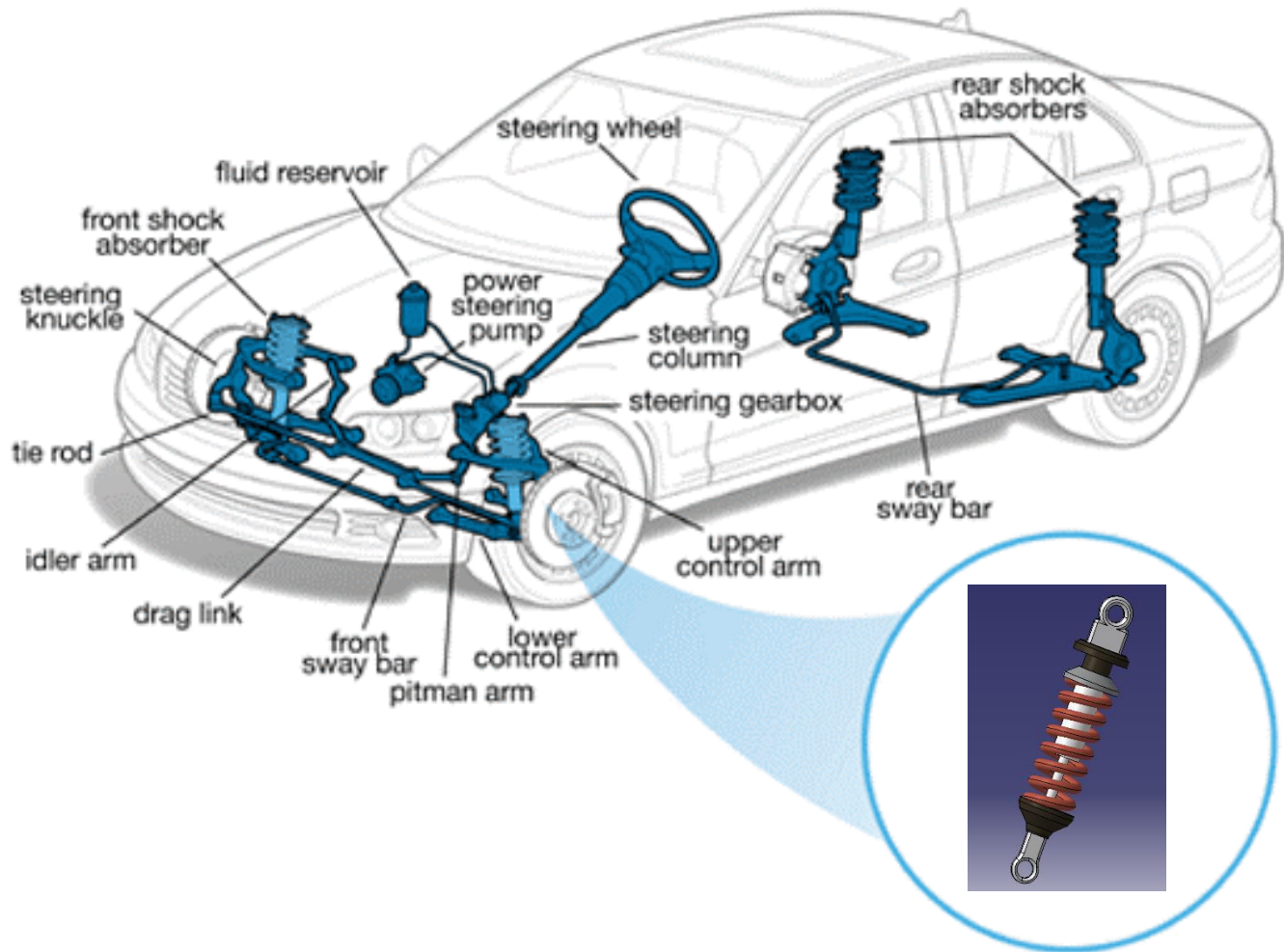
2. Modeling

3. Analysis

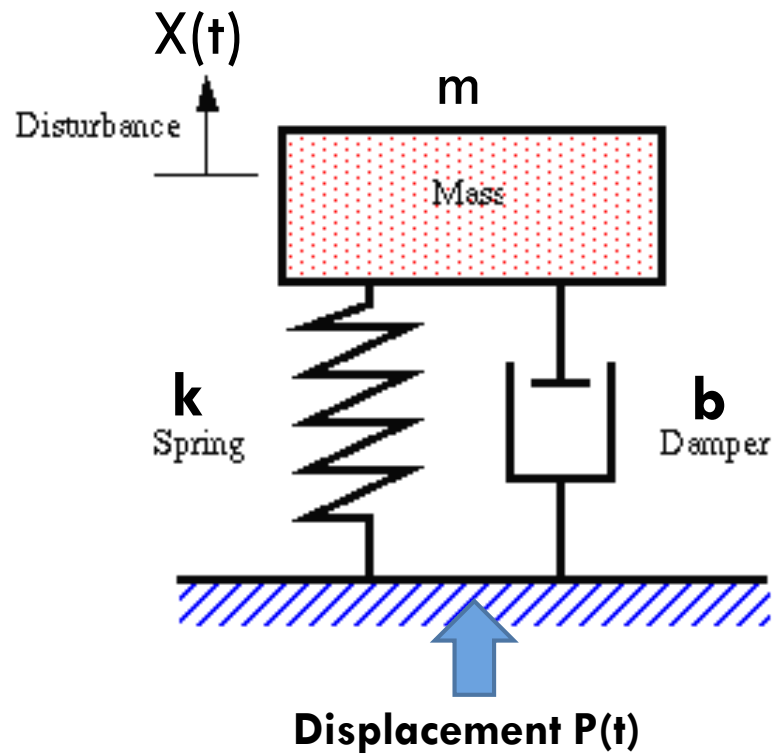
4. Result

5. Conclusion

1. Shock Absorber



1. Shock Absorber



운동 방정식 : $m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = b\dot{p} + kp$

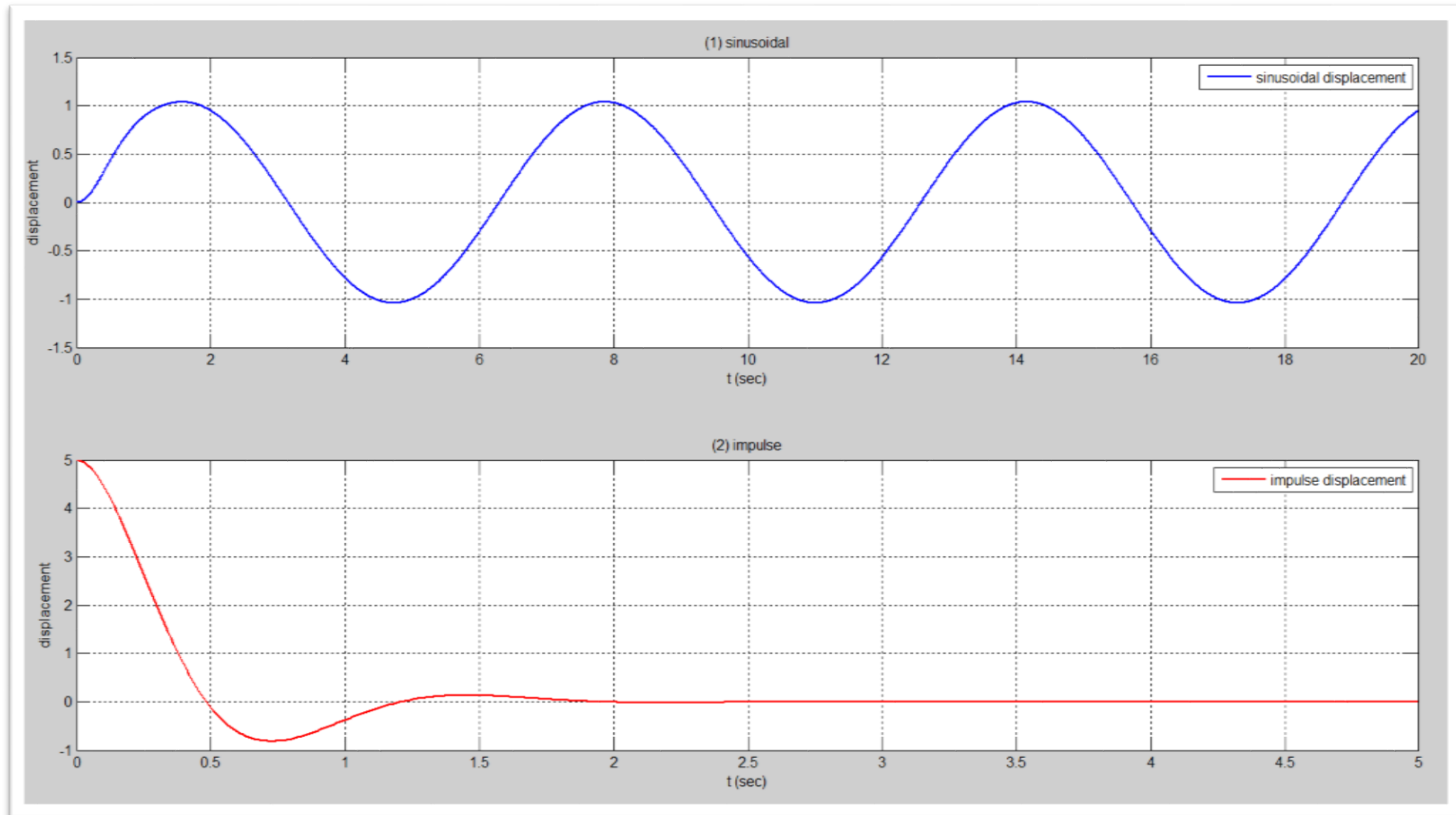
ex) $m = 10\text{kg}, b = 50\text{N} \cdot \frac{\text{s}}{\text{m}}, k = \frac{250\text{N}}{\text{m}}, x(0) = 0, \dot{x}(0) = 0$

$$TF = \frac{5s + 25}{s^2 + 5s + 25}$$

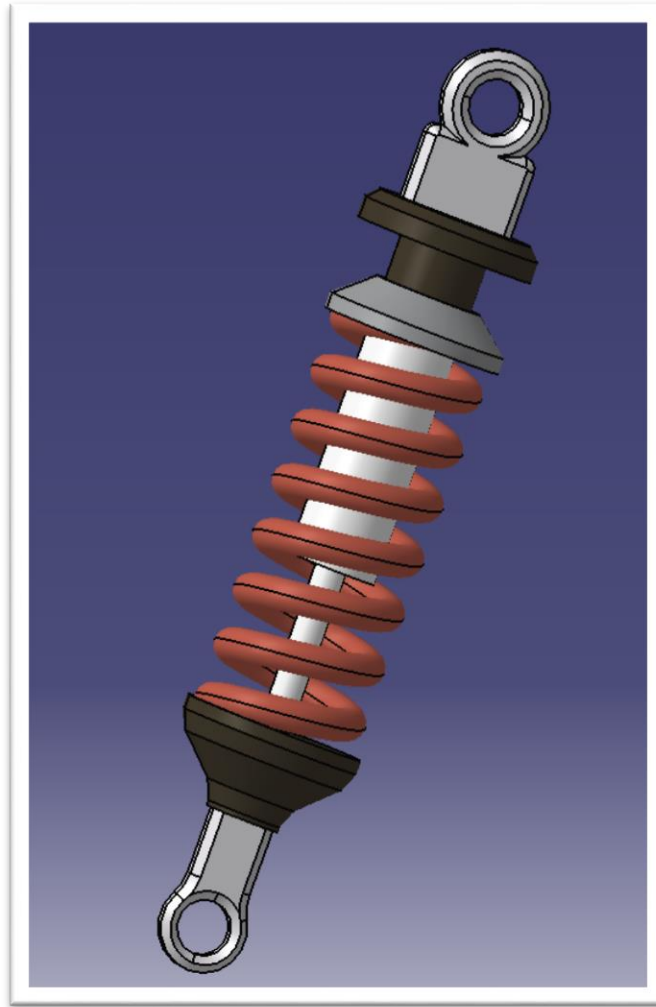
① $p(t)$ 가 sinusoidal function : $\sin(t)$ 일 때

② $P(t)$ 가 impulse function : unity 일 때

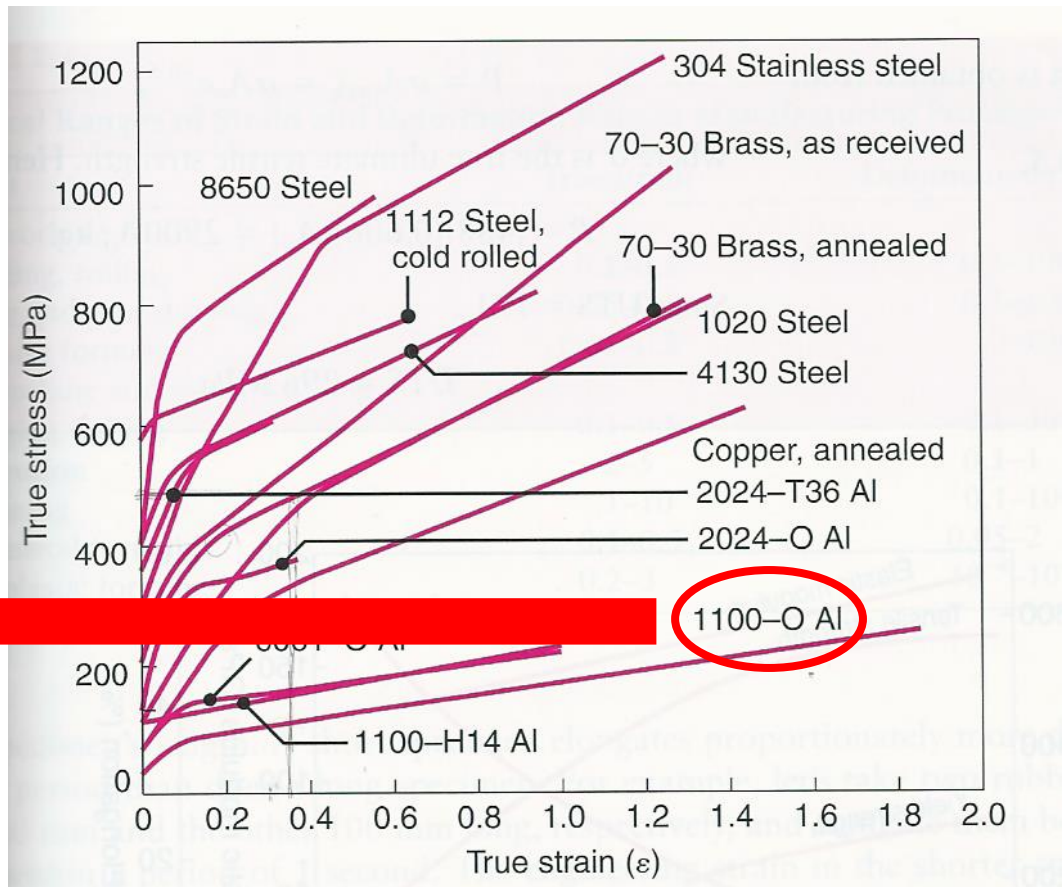
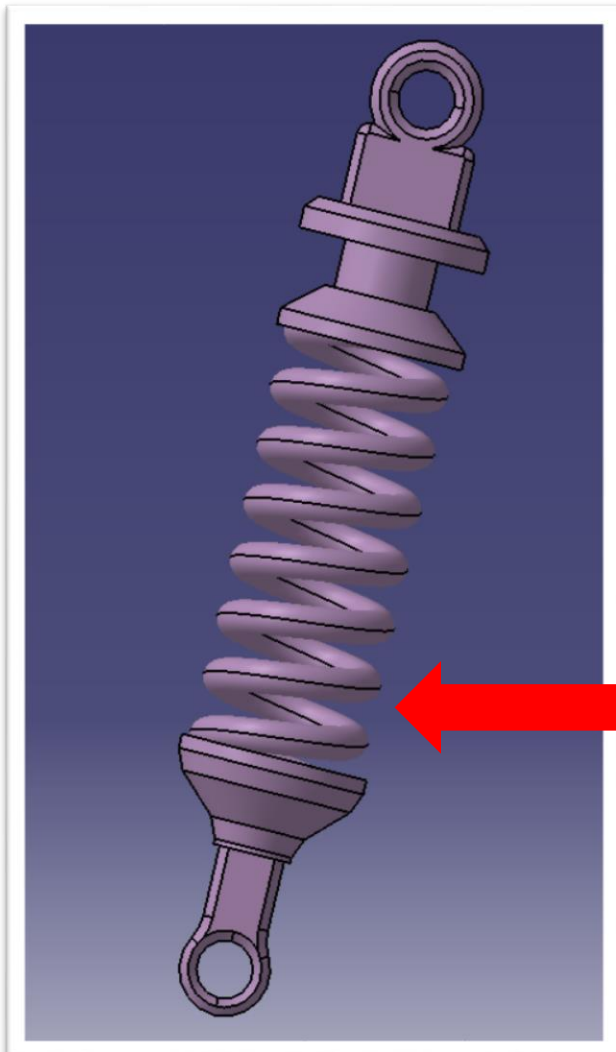
1. Shock Absorber



2. Modeling



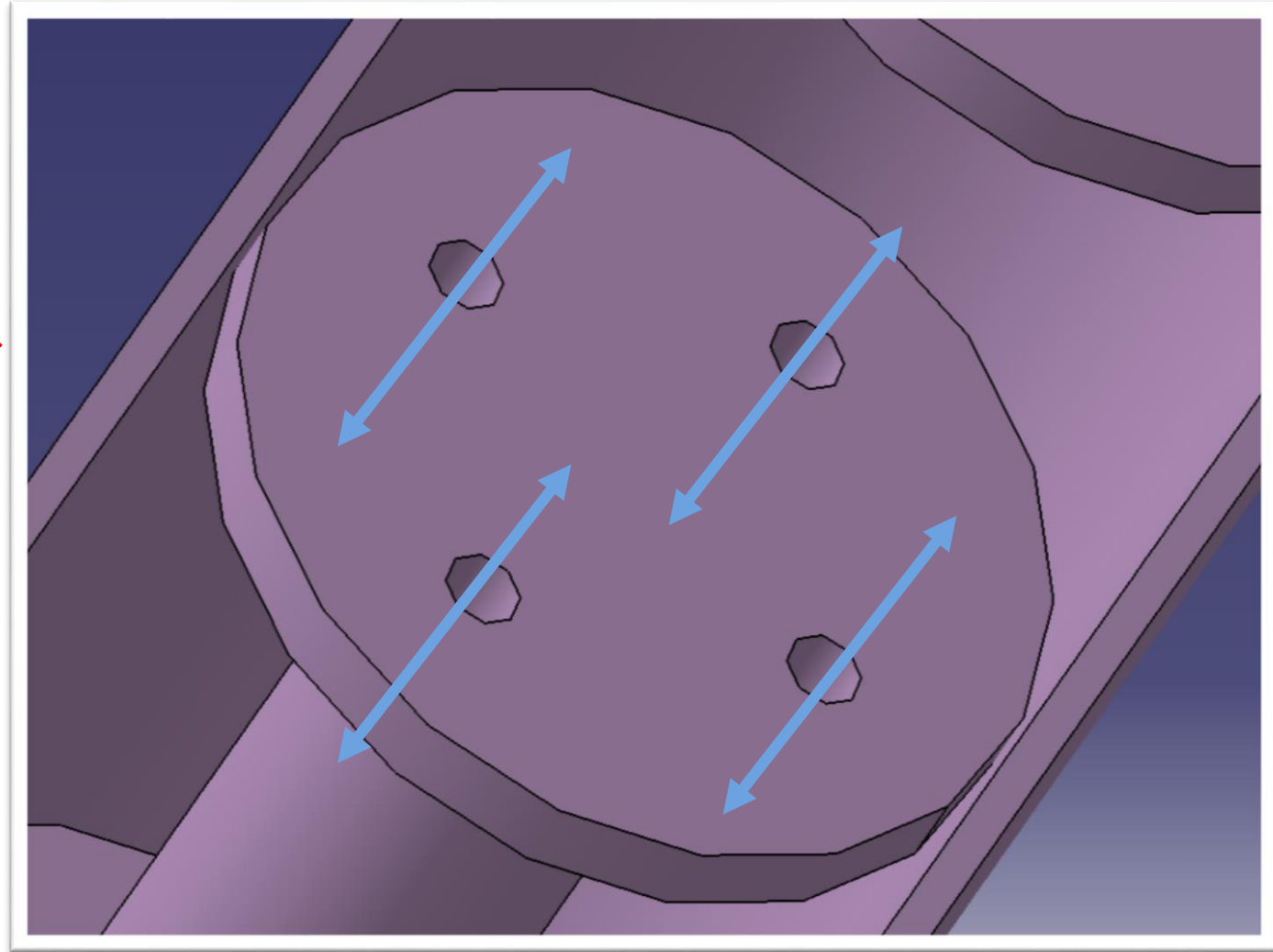
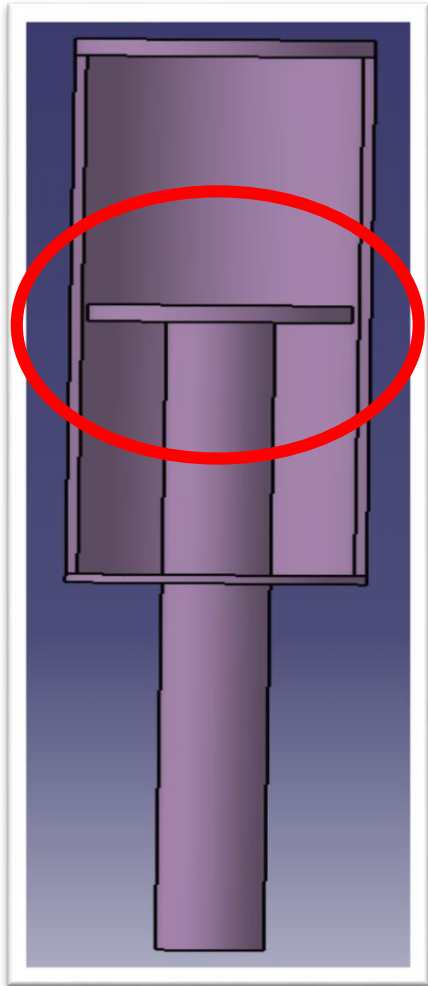
2. Modeling



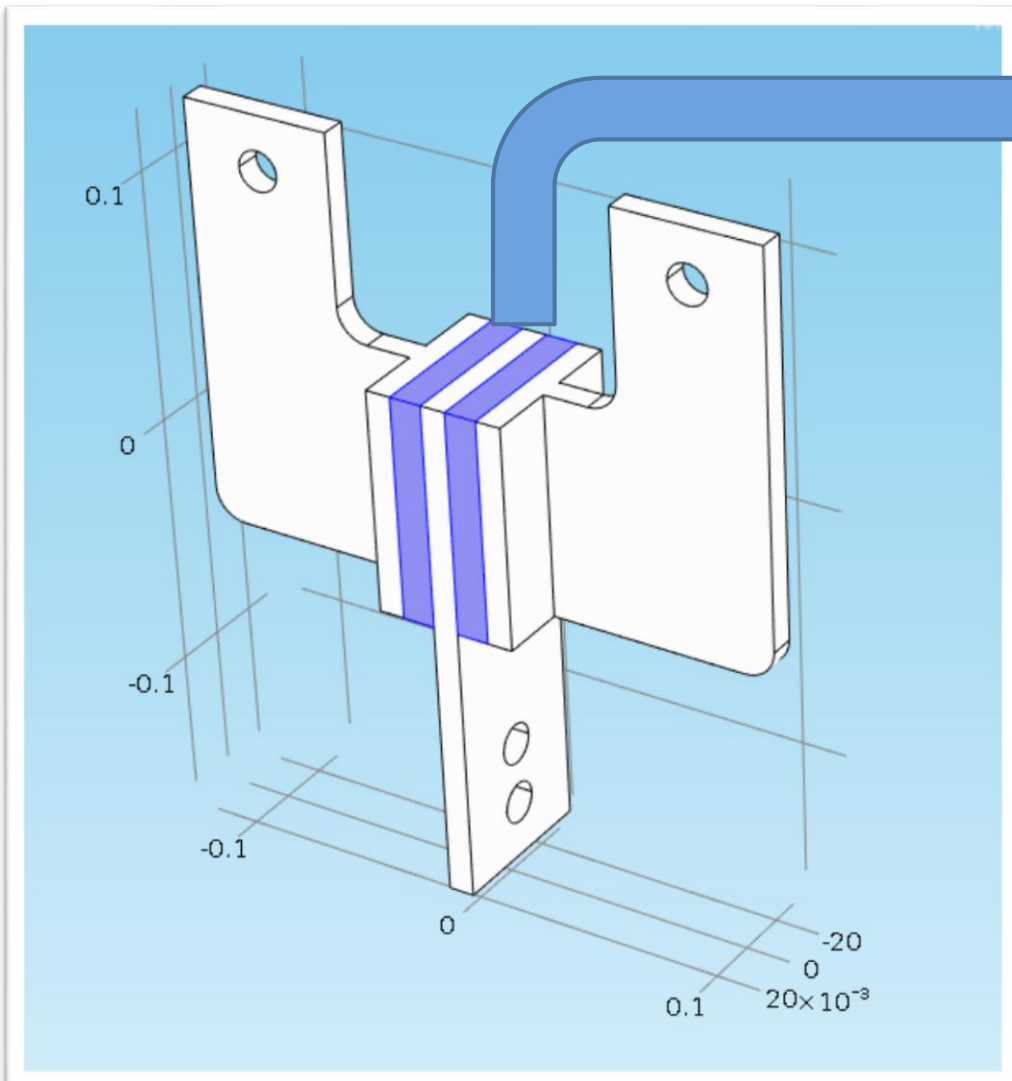
2. Modeling

Aluminum 1100-0			
Categories:	Metal; Nonferrous Metal; Aluminum Alloy; 1000 Series Aluminum		
Material Notes:	This is a common commercial grade sold when "aluminum" is specified. As with other unalloyed aluminum grades, it is used where the intrinsic formability and corrosion resistance of aluminum is needed while high strength is not. Data points with the AA note have been provided by the Aluminum Association, Inc. and are NOT FOR DESIGN.		
Composition Notes:	The aluminum content for unalloyed aluminum not made by a refining process is the difference between 100.00% and the sum of all other analyzed metallic elements present in amounts of 0.010% or more each, expressed to the second decimal before determining the sum. For alloys and unalloyed aluminum not made by refining process, when the specified maximum limit is 0.XX, an observed value or a calculated value greater than 0.005 but less than 0.010% is rounded off and shown as "less than 0.01%".		
Key Words:	Composition information provided by the Aluminum Association and is not for design. Aluminum 1100-O; UNS A91100; ISO Al99.0Cu; NF A45 (France); CSA 990C (Canada); AA1100-O		
Physical Properties	Metric	English	Comments
Density	2.71 g/cc	0.0979 lb. / in ³	AA; Typical
Mechanical Properties	Metric	English	Comments
Hardness, Brinell	23	23	AA; Typical; 500 g. load; 10 mm ball.
Ultimate Tensile Strength	90.0 MPa	13000 psi	AA; Typical
Tensile Yield Strength	34.5 MPa	5000 psi	AA; Typical
	25.00%	35.00%	AA; Typical
Elongation at Break	@ Thickness 1.59 mm 45.00%	@ Thickness .0625 mm 45.00%	AA; Typical
	@ Diameter 12.7 mm	@ Diameter 0.500 mm	
Modulus of Elasticity	68.9GPa	10000 ksi	AA; Typical: Average of tension and compression. Compression modulus is about 2% greater than tensile modulus.
Notched Tensile Strength	90.0 MPa	131000 psi	2.5 cm width x 0.16 cm thick side-notched specimen, Kt = 17
Ultimate Bearing Strength	159 MPa	23100 psi	Edge distance/pin diameter = 2.0
Bearing Yield Strngth	55.0 Mpa	7980 psi	Edge distance/pin diameter = 2.0
Poissons Ratio	0.33	0.33	
Fatigue Strength	34.5 MPa @# of cycles 5.00e+8	5000 psi @# of cycles 5.00e+8	Completely reversed stress; RR Moore machine/specimen
Machinability	10.00%	10.00%	0 - 100 Scale of Aluminum Alloys
Shear Modulus	26.0 GPa	3770 ksi	Calculated
Shear Strength	62.1 MPa	9000 psi	AA; Typical

2. Modeling



2. Modeling



Material Contents

Property	Name	Value	Unit	Property group
✓ Density	rho	1060	kg/m ³	Basic
✓ Bulk modulus	K	4e8	N/m ²	Bulk modulus and shear modulus
✓ Shear modulus	G	5.86e4	N/m ²	Bulk modulus and shear modulus

3. Analysis

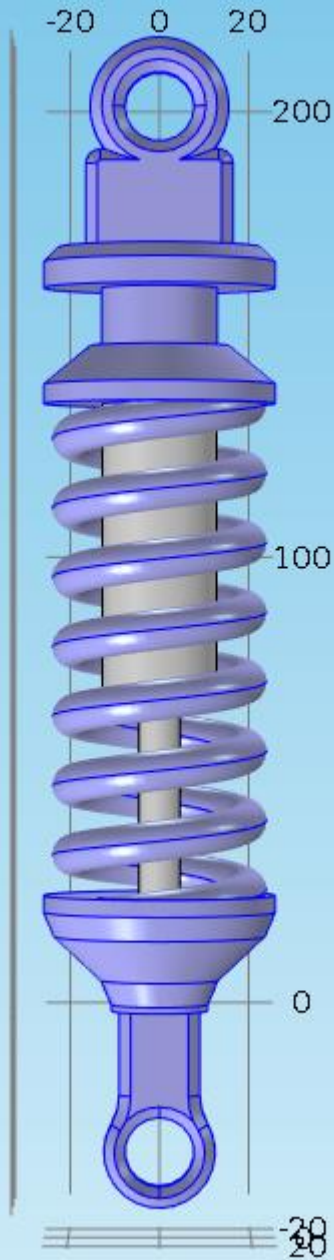
①

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics software interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree shows a project named 'Term_Project.mph'. Under 'Model 1', 'Geometry 1' is selected and circled in red. Below it, 'Body (imp1)', 'Damper (imp2)', and 'Form Union (fin)' are listed. The 'Node Properties' pane shows the name 'Term_Project.mph' and its path. A red arrow points from the circled 'Geometry 1' to a central white box. This box contains the following items:

- Geometry 1
- Body (*imp1*)
- Damper (*imp2*)
- Form Union (*fin*)

On the right, the 'Graphics' window shows a 3D model of a shock absorber assembly. The model is purple and blue, with a coordinate system (x, y, z) and dimensions (-20, 0, 20, 200, 0, -20) visible. The 'Messages' pane at the bottom shows 'COMSOL 4.3.0.151' and 'Saved file: Term_Project.mph'.

3. An



Material Browser

Properties

Term_Project.mph
D:\Han_Suδ\WskyDrive\2013 - 1학기\Term_Proj
COMSOL 4.3 (Build: 151)
Model2

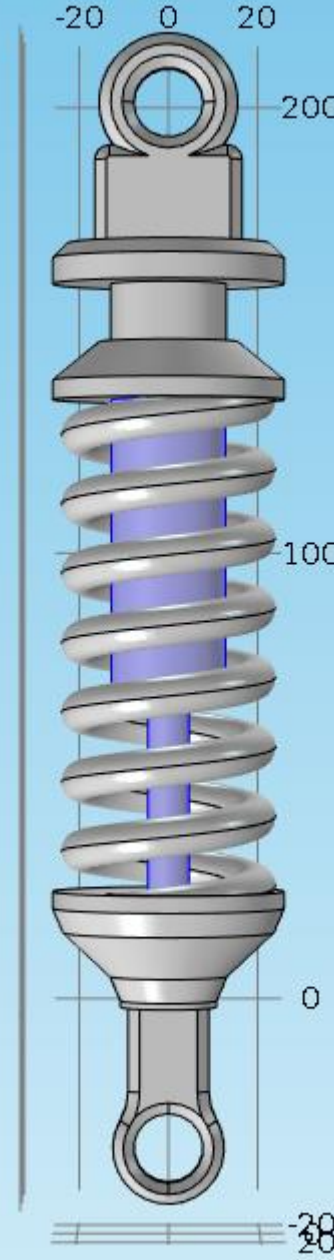
Materials

- ▶ 1100 (UNS A91100) [solid]
- ▶ Viscoelastic (*mat2*)

Thumbnail

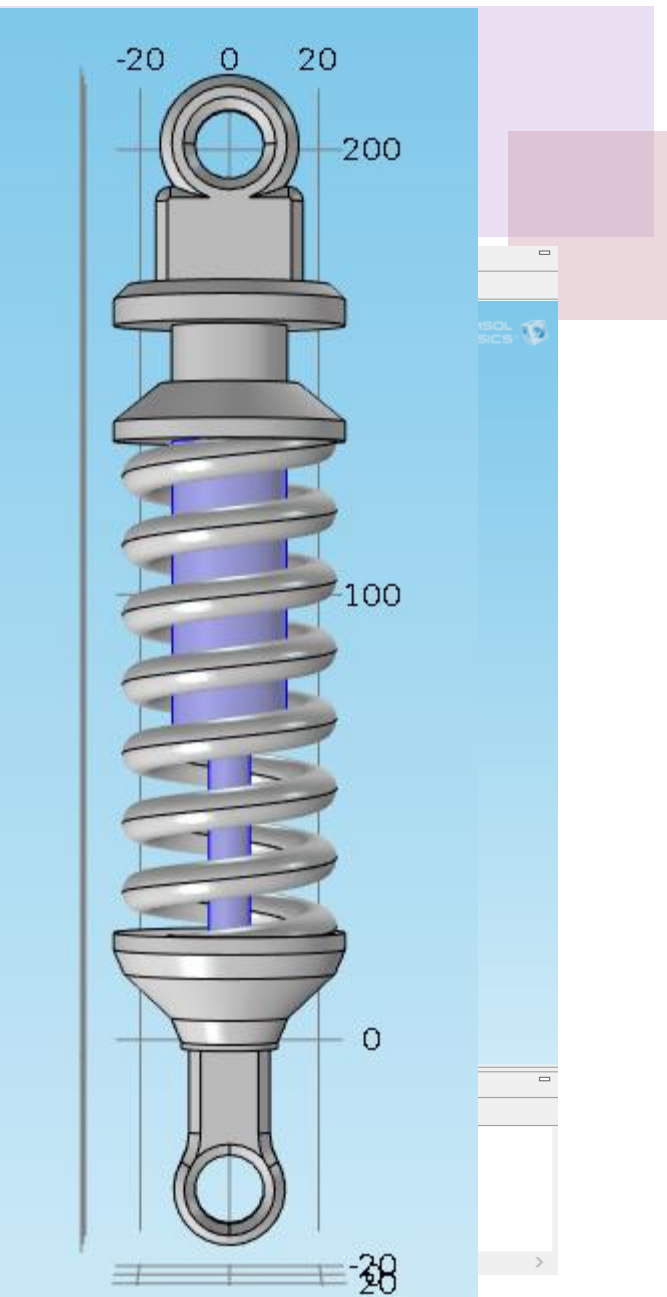
Messages Progress Log Results

COMSOL 4.3.0.151
Saved file: Term_Project.mph



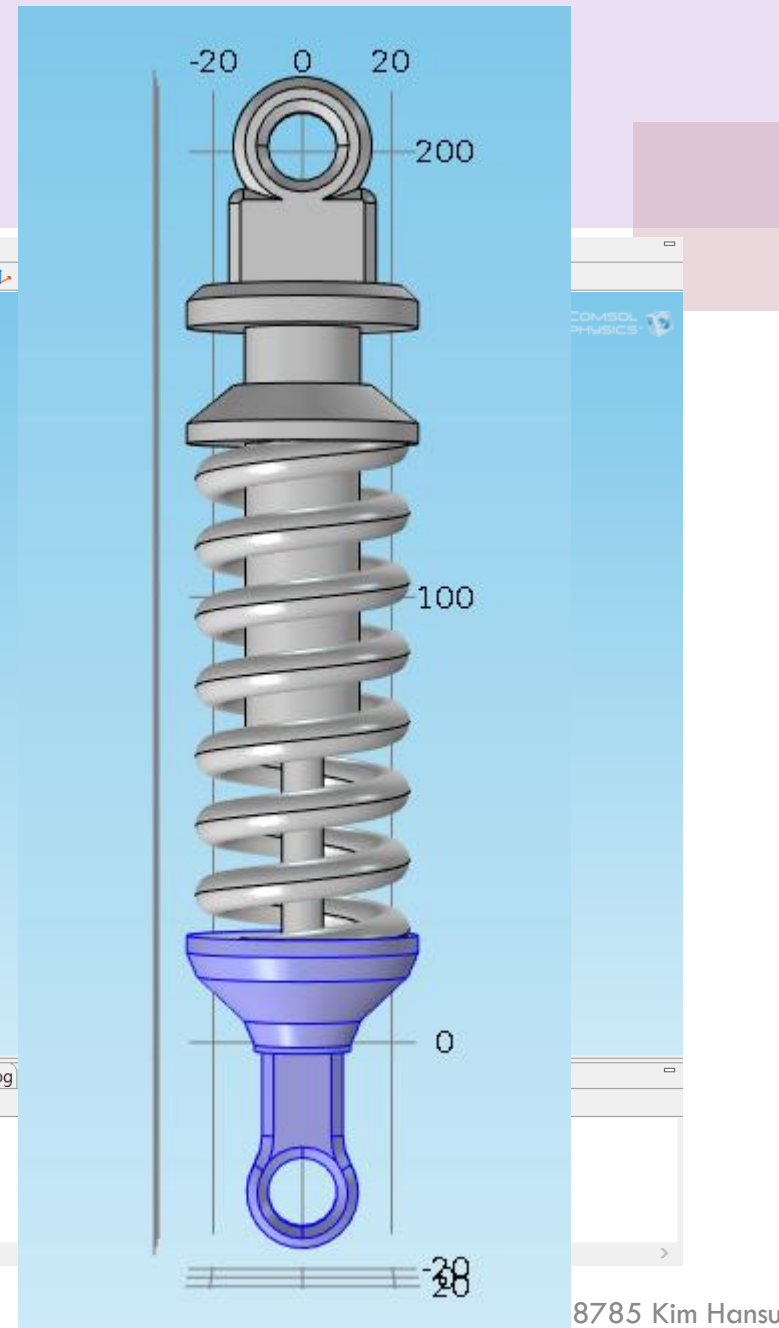
3. Analysis

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree shows the model structure. Under 'Materials', 'Linear Viscoelastic Material 1' is circled in red. A red arrow points from this material to the 'Node Properties' panel on the right. In the 'Node Properties' panel, the name 'Term_Project.mph' is circled with a red '3'. Below the screenshot, a white box contains the text 'Linear Viscoelastic Material 1' with a small material icon to its left.



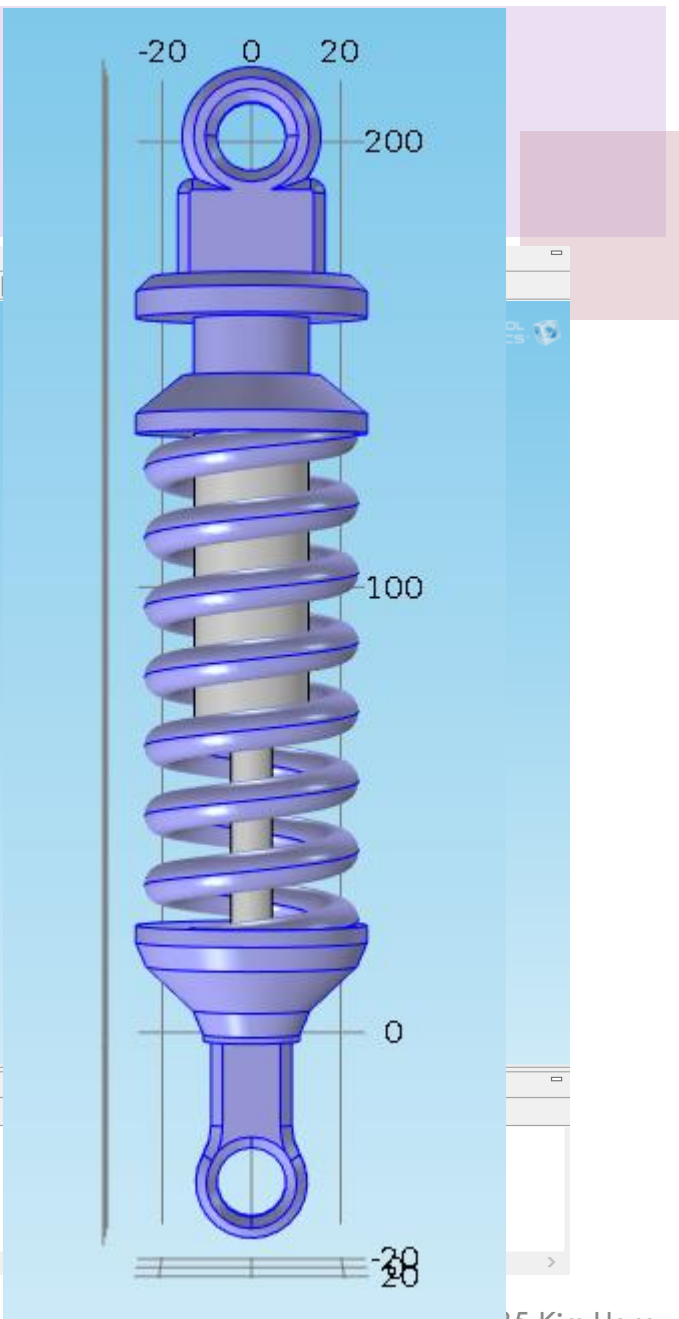
3. Analysis

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics software interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree view shows a hierarchy of objects under 'Term_Project.mph (root)'. The 'Fixed Constraint 1' object is highlighted with a red circle. A red arrow points from this circle to the 'Node Properties' panel on the right. In the 'Node Properties' panel, the 'Name' field is set to 'Term_Project.mph', and the 'Tag' field is set to 'Model2'. A red circle with the number '4' is drawn around the 'Name' field. Below the 'Node Properties' panel, a white box contains the text 'Fixed Constraint 1' with a small icon to its left. The 'Used Products' section lists 'COMSOL Multiphysics', 'CAD Import Module', 'File Import for CATIA® V5', and 'Structural Mechanics Module'. The 'Model Thumbnail' section is empty. The 'Messages' window at the bottom shows 'COMSOL 4.3.0.151' and 'Saved file: Term_Project.mph'.



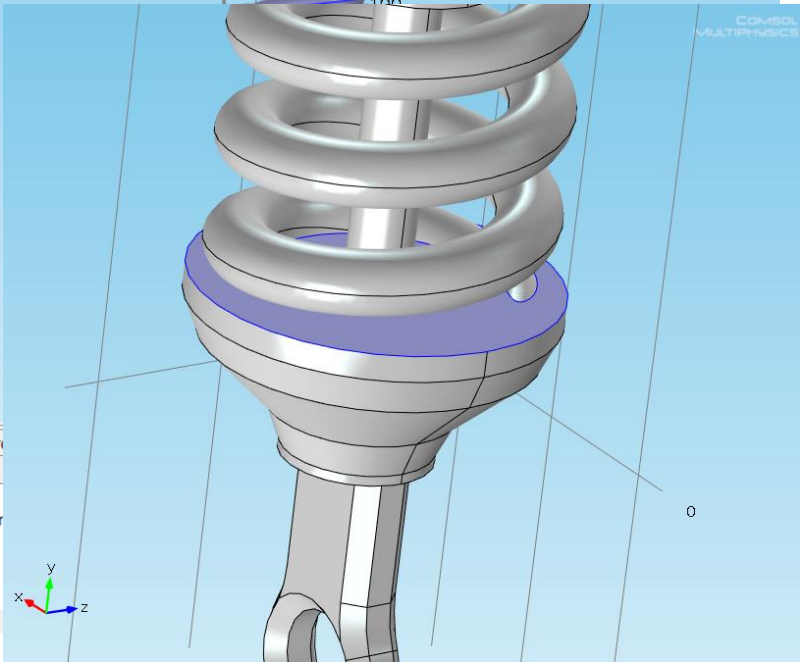
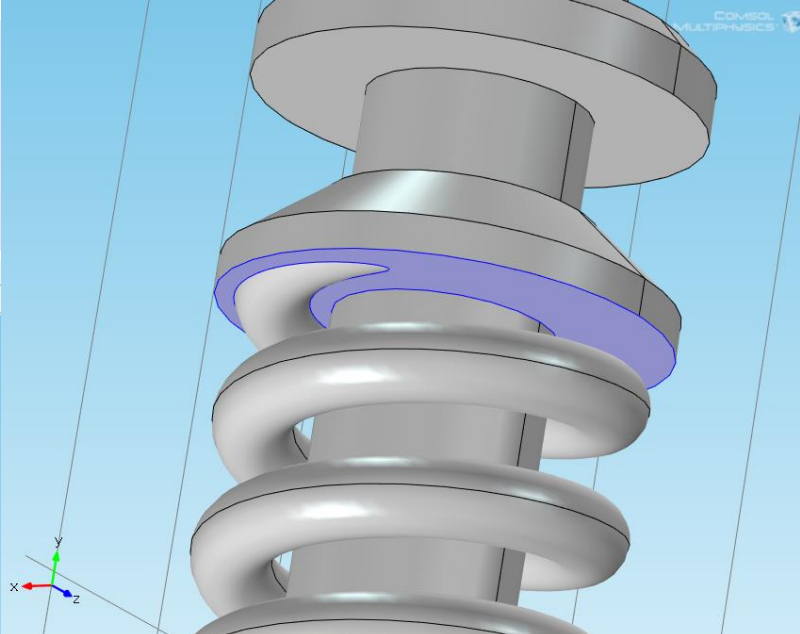
3. Analysis

The screenshot shows the COMSOL Multiphysics interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree view is visible. Under 'Solid Mechanics', 'Prescribed Displacement 1' is highlighted with a red circle. A red arrow points from this node to the 'Node Properties' panel on the right. In the 'Node Properties' panel, the 'Name' field contains 'Prescribed Displacement 1', which is also circled in red. Below the 'Node Properties' panel, a white box contains the text 'Prescribed Displacement 1' in a large, blue, stylized font. The 'Graphics' window on the right shows a 3D model of a mechanical part with a coordinate system.



3. Analysis

The screenshot shows the COMSOL Model Builder interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree is visible, with 'Rigid Connector 1' and 'Rigid Connector 2' circled in red. A red arrow points from the circled number '6' in the 'Node Properties' panel to the 'Rigid Connector 1' entry in the tree. The 'Node Properties' panel shows details for 'Term_Project.mph', including its path, program version (COMSOL 4.3), and creation/modification dates. Below the properties, a list of 'Used Products' includes 'Rigid Connector 1' and 'Rigid Connector 2'. The 'Graphics' window on the right shows a 3D model of a mechanical assembly.



3. Analysis ^{7'}

Function Name
Function name:

Parameters
Argument:
Extrapolation:
Smoothing:

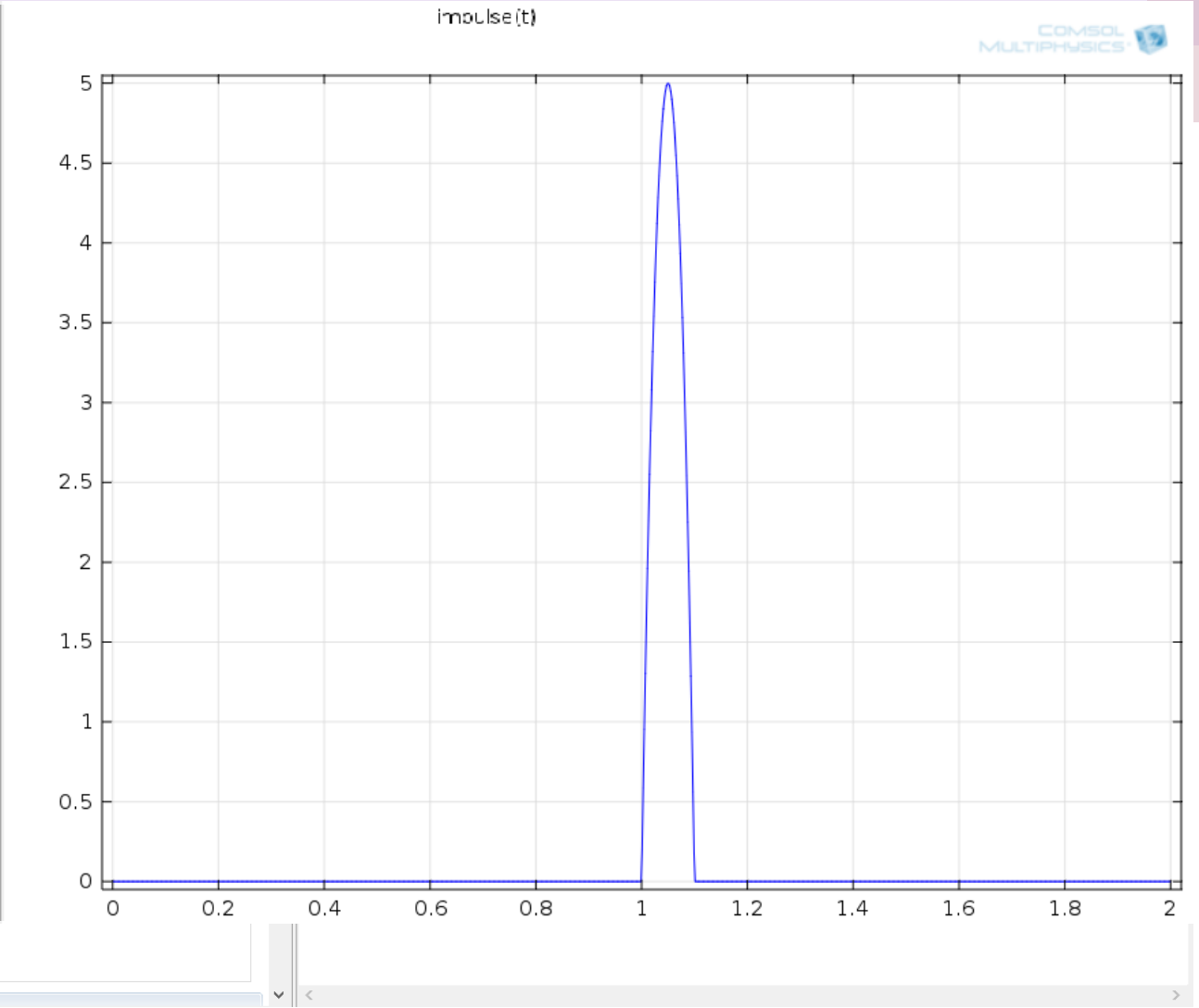
Intervals

Start	End	Function
0	1	0
1	1.1	$-2000*(t-1)*(t-1.1)$
1.1	2	0

Start:
End:
Function:

Units
Arguments:
Function:

- Export
- Animation 1
- Reports



3. Analysis

Node Properties

Name: Term_Project.mph
Path: D:\₩ £ Han_Suδ₩SkyDrive₩2013 - 1학기₩CAE₩Term_Proj
Program: COMSOL 4.3 (Build: 151)
Tag: Model2
Author:

Date created: 2013. 6. 10 오후 6:30:25
Date modified: 2013. 6. 10 오후 11:32:23
Modified by:
License number: 6386748
Version:
Comments:

Force

Load type: Load defined as force per unit area

Load: User defined

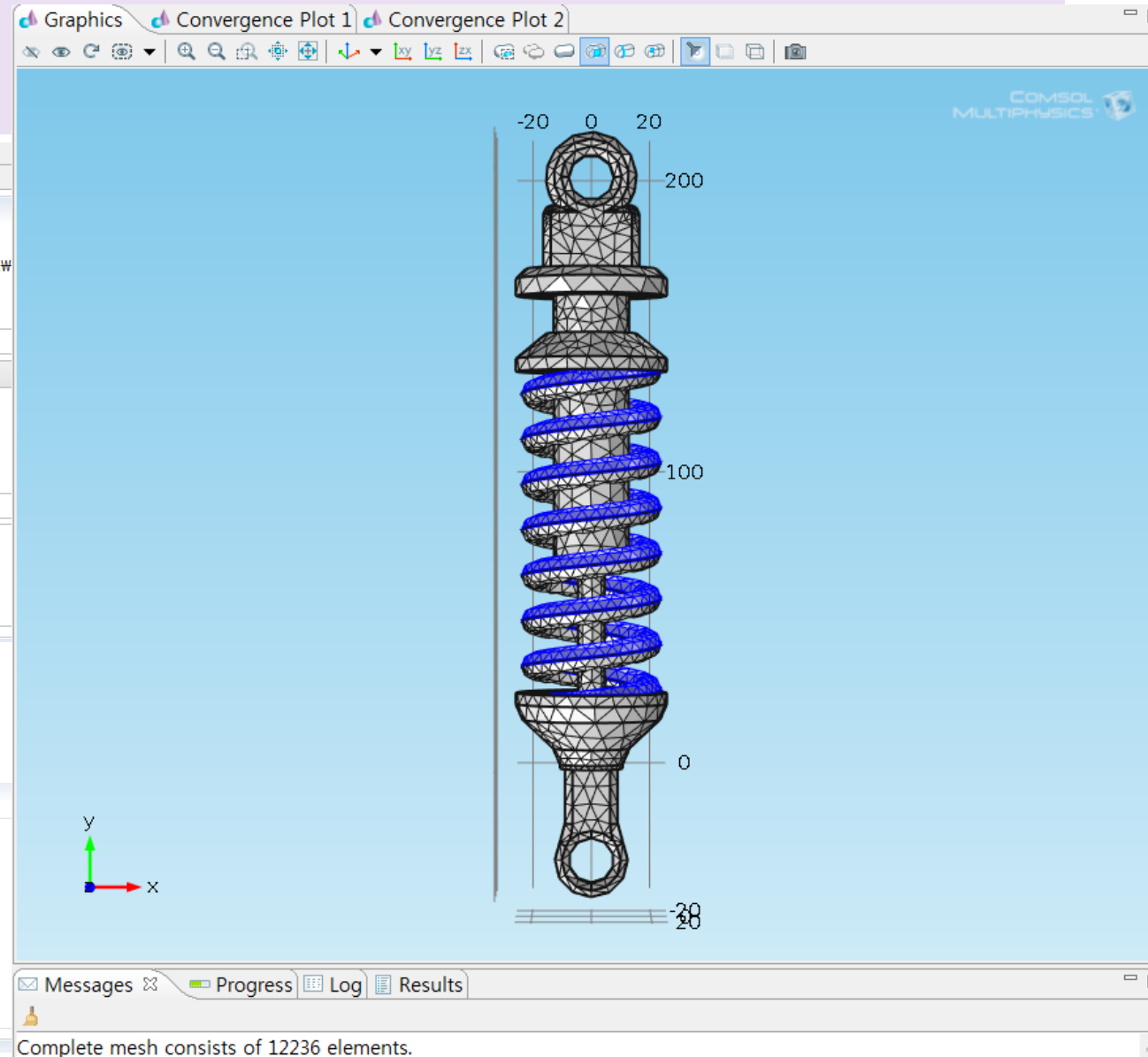
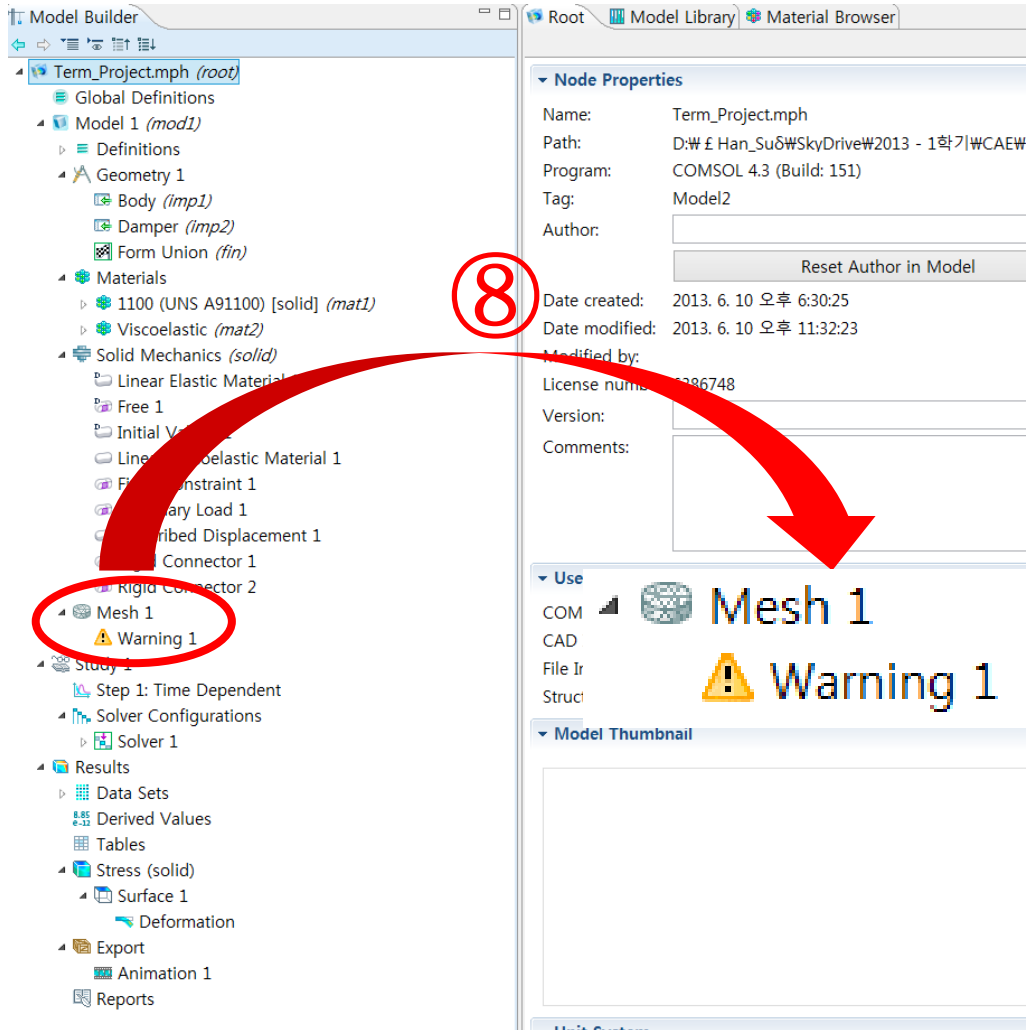
0	x
$-2452.5 \sin(t)$	y
0	z

N/m²

7

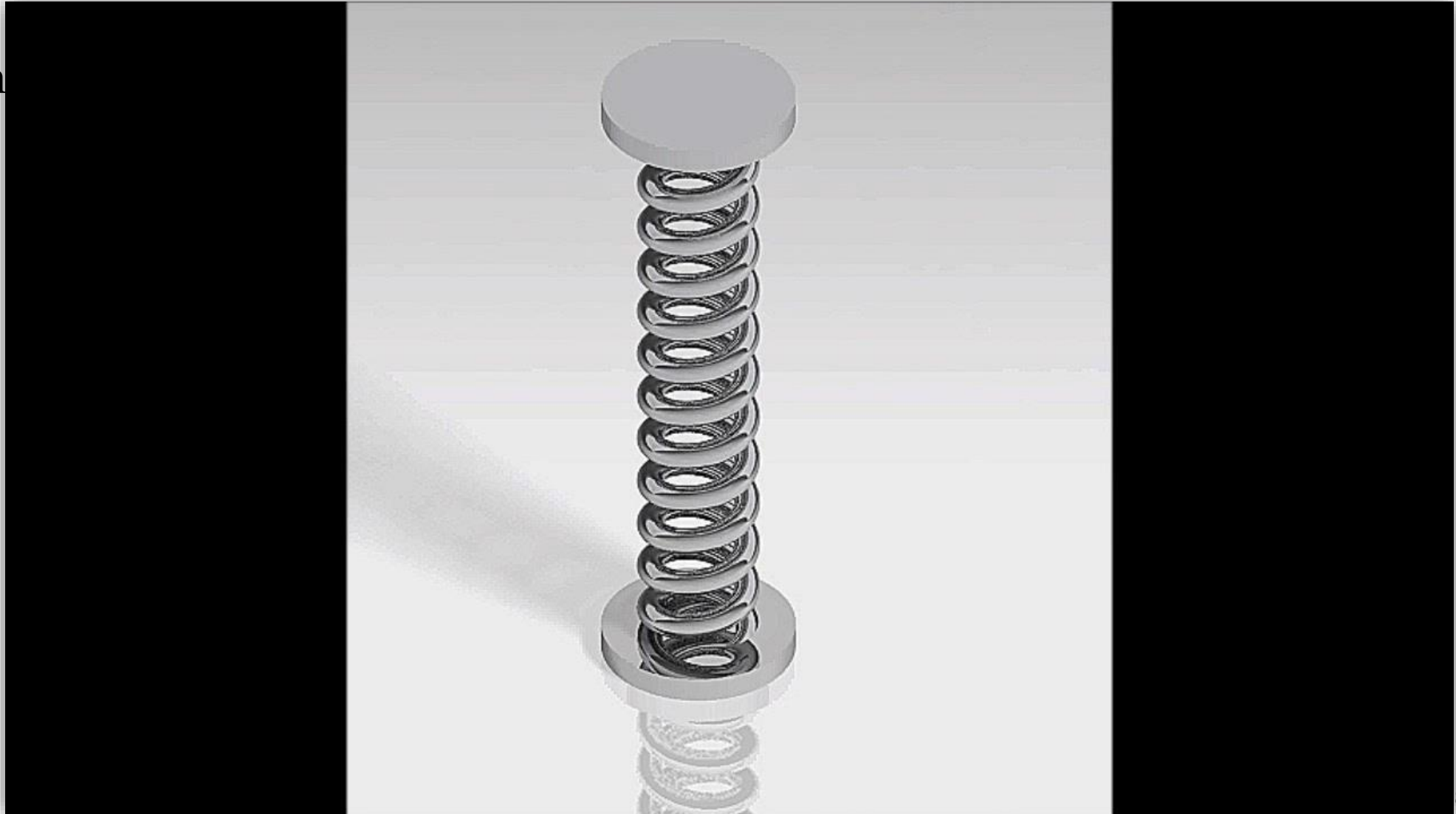
Boundary Load 1

3. Analysis



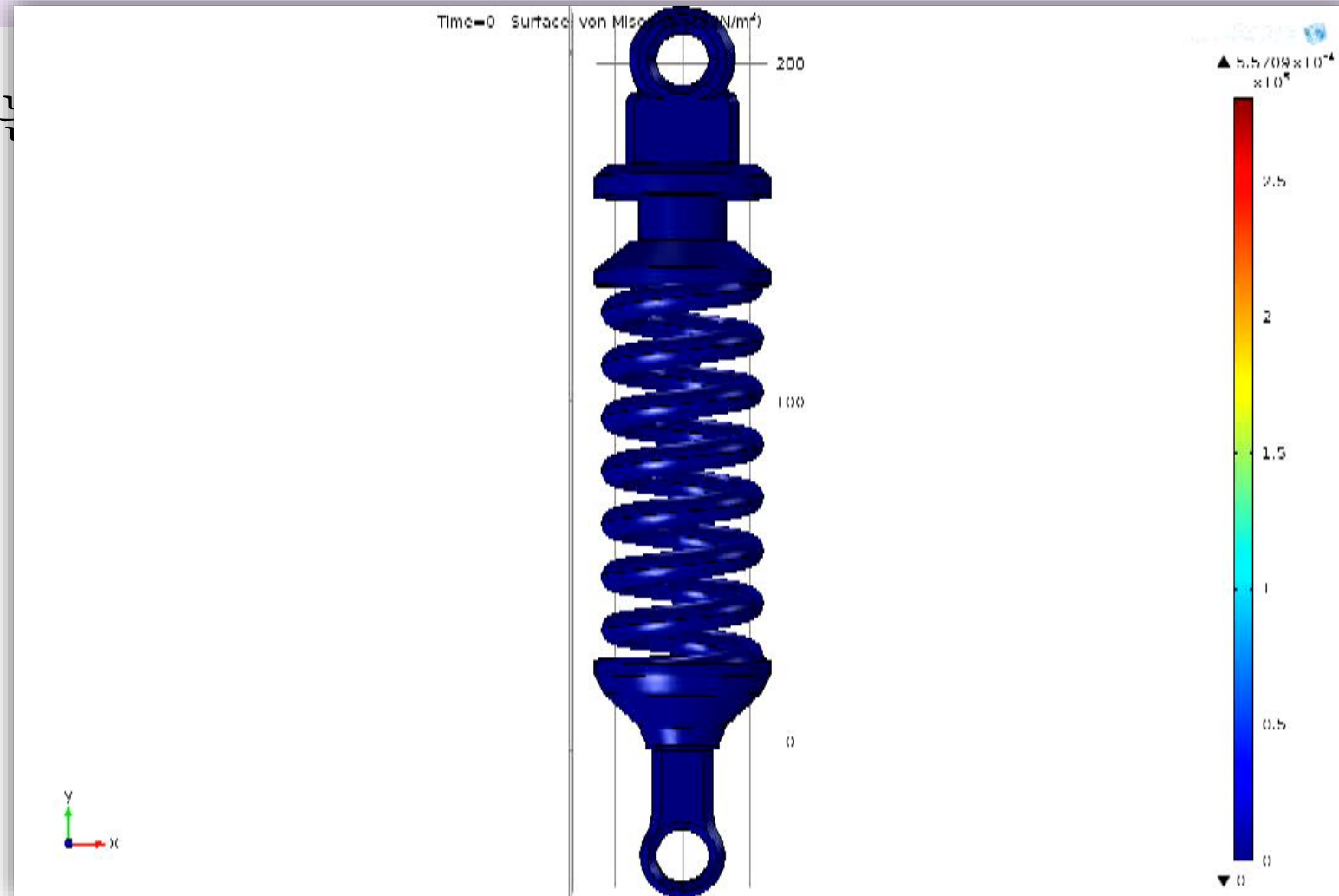
4. Result

(i) Spring



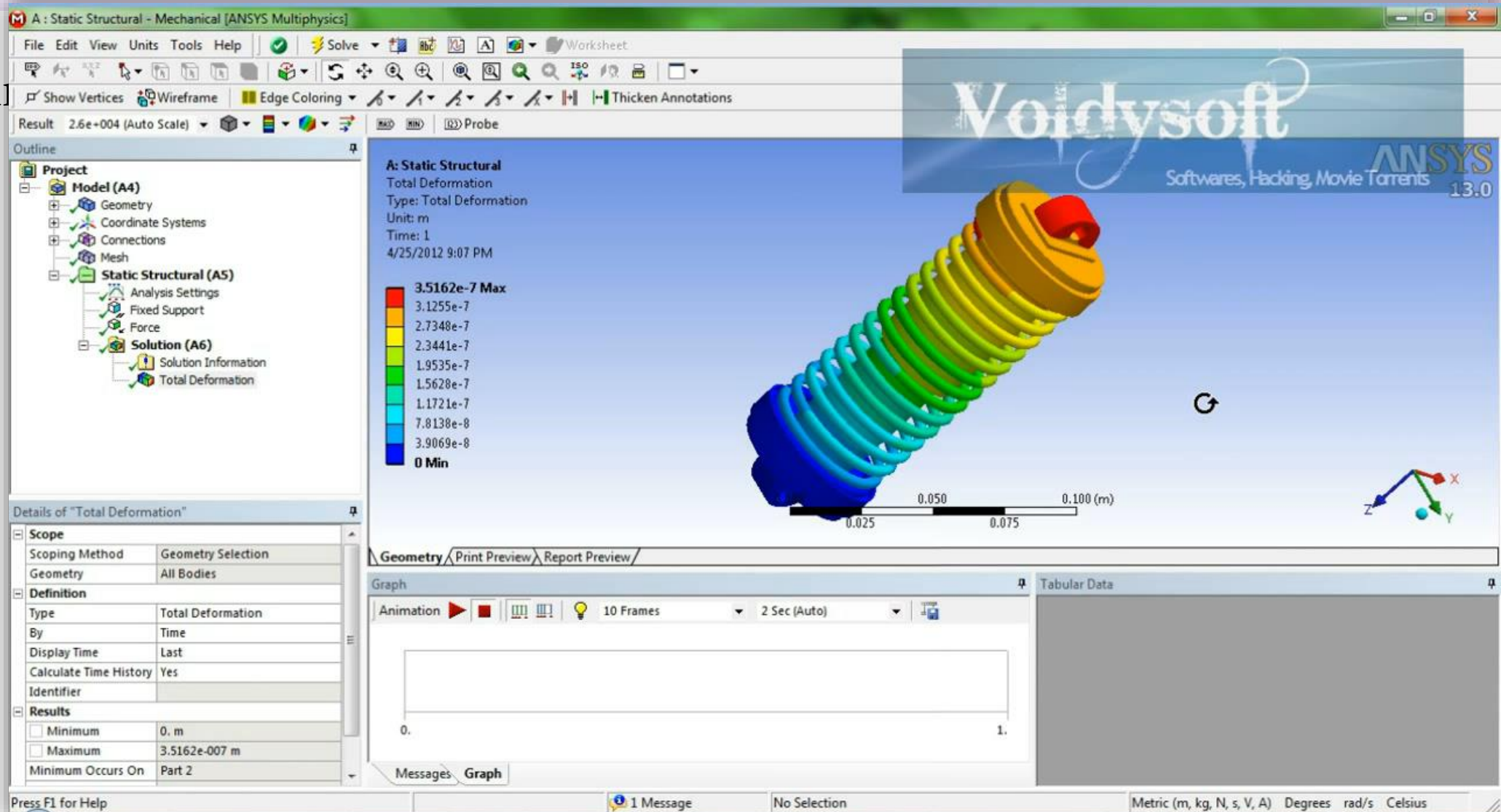
4. Result

(i) Spring만 있는



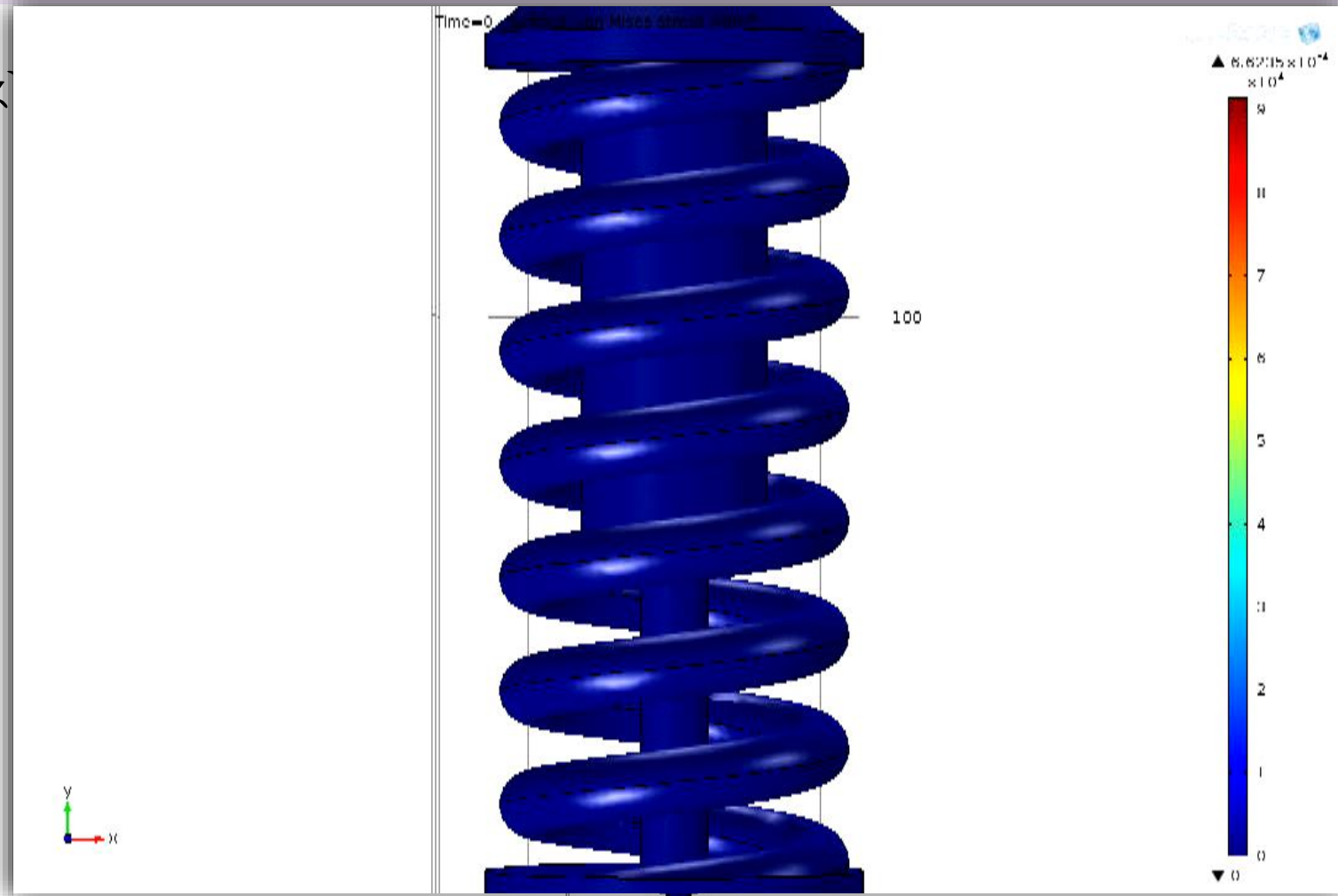
4. Result

(ii) Data



4. Result

(ii) Damper 카스



5. Conclusion

● 아쉬운 점

- ① Damper를 유체로 구성해 multiphysics를 못한 것
- ② Load의 불안정성
- ③ 시간의 여유

Q & A

감사합니다.