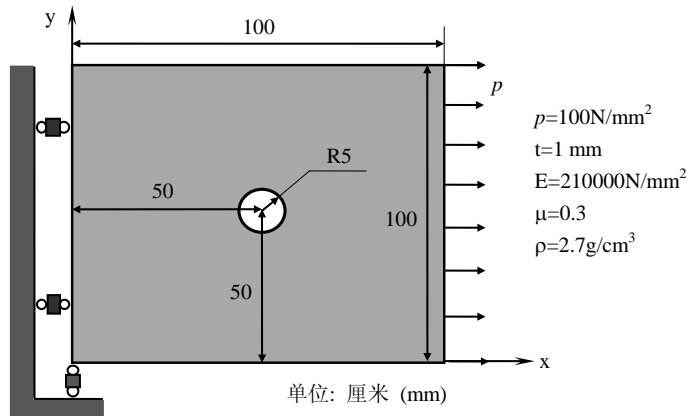




有限元分析的典型 Project

【基本建模 Project1】 2D 问题：带孔平板的有限元分析

计算分析模型如图 1.1 所示。下面对该平面结构进行整体建模和分析，实际上，利用该结构的对称性，还可以取结构的 1/4 部分进行建模和分析。



【建模要点】

1. 属于平面应力问题，单元选择：PLANE182
2. 分别建立平面方板和圆孔平面
3. 通过布尔运算生成带孔平板
4. 对几何模型的线设置网格大小后进行网格划分

1.1 基于图形界面(GUI)的交互式操作(step by step)

(1) 进入 ANSYS

程序 → ANSYS 9.0 ed → Interactive → change the working directory into yours → input Initial jobname: plate → Run

(2) 设置计算类型

ANSYS Main Menu: Preferences... → select Structural → OK

(3) 选择单元类型

ANSYS Main Menu: Preprocessor → Element Type → Add/Edit/Delete... → Add... → select Solid Quad 4node 182 → OK (back to Element Types window) → Options... → select K3: Plane Strs w/thk(带厚度的平面应力问题) → OK → Close (the Element Type window)

(4) 定义材料参数

ANSYS Main Menu: Preprocessor → Material Props → Material Models → Structural → Linear → Elastic → Isotropic: input EX:2.1e5(弹模) PRXY:0.3(泊松比) → OK, then close the window.

(5) 定义实常数



ANSYS Main Menu: **Preprocessor** → **Real Constants...** → **Add/Edit/Delete** → **Add** → select **Type 1** → **OK** → input **Real Constant Set No: 1**(第 1 号实常数), **THK:1**(平板的厚度) → **OK** → **Close** (the **Real Constants** Window)

(6) 生成几何模型

生成平面方板

ANSYS Main Menu: **Preprocessor** → **-Modeling-** **Create** → **-Areas-** **Rectangle** → **By 2 Corners** → input **WP X:0**、**WP Y:0**、**Width:100**、**Height:100** → **OK**

生成圆孔平面

ANSYS Main Menu: **Preprocessor** → **-Modeling-** **Create** → **-Areas-** **Circle** → **Solid Circle** → input: **WP X:50**、**WP Y:50**、**Radius:5** → **OK**

生成带孔方板(用布尔运算)

ANSYS Main Menu: **Preprocessor** → **-Modeling-** **Operate** → **-Booleans-** **Subtract** → **Areas** → pick area 1(方板) → **OK** → **OK** → pick area 2 (圆孔) (Next) → **OK** → **OK**

(7) 网格划分

ANSYS Main Menu: **Preprocessor** → **Meshing** → **MeshTool...** → (Size Controls) **Globl: Set** → input **NDIV:5** → **OK** (back to **MeshTool** window) → **MeshTool** → **Mesh** → **Pick All** (in Picking Menu) (close the yellow warning window) → **Close** (the **MeshTool** window)

(8) 模型施加约束

左边加 X 方向的约束

ANSYS Main Menu: **Solution** → **Define Loads** → **Apply** → **Structural** → **Displacement** → **On Nodes** → pick the nodes on the left edge (可用 box 拉出一个矩形框来框住左边线上的节点, 也可用 single 来一个一个地点选) → **OK** → select **Lab2: UX** (**注意: **VALUE** 不填时缺省值为 0) → **OK**

左下角节点加 X-Y 两方向的约束

ANSYS Main Menu: **Solution** → **Define Loads** → **Apply** → **Structural** → **Displacement** → **On Nodes** → pick the node at (0,0) → **OK** → select **Lab2:UX, UY** → **OK**

右边加 X 方向的载荷约束

ANSYS Main Menu: **Solution** → **Define Loads** → **Apply** → **Structural** → **Pressure** → **On Lines** → pick the right edge of the plate → **OK** → input **VALUE: -100** (close the yellow warning window) → **OK**

(9) 分析计算

ANSYS Main Menu: **Solution** → **-Solve-** **Current LS** → **OK**(to close the **solve Current Load Step** window) → Should The Solve Command be Executed? **Y** → Solution is done! close

(10) 结果显示

ANSYS Main Menu: **General Postproc** → **Plot Results** → **Deformed Shape...** → select **Def + Undeformed** → **OK** (back to **Plot Results** window) → **-Contour Plot-** **Nodal Solu...** → select **Stress, Von Mises, Def + Undeformed** → **OK**

(11) 退出系统

ANSYS Utility Menu: **File** → **Exit...** → **Save Everything** → **OK**

(12) 计算结果的验证

按以上计算方案, 可得到最大的 x 方向的应力和最大的 Von Mises 等效应力如下:



$$\sigma_{x_ITEX} = 252.07MPa$$

$$\sigma_{eq_ITEX} = 232.08MPa$$

而孔边的 x 方向应力分布和 Von Mises 等效应力分布分别见图 11.2 和图 11.3。

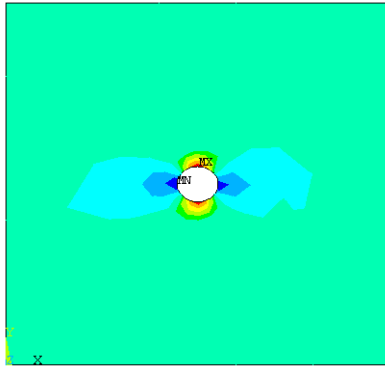


图 1.2 孔边的 x 方向应力分布

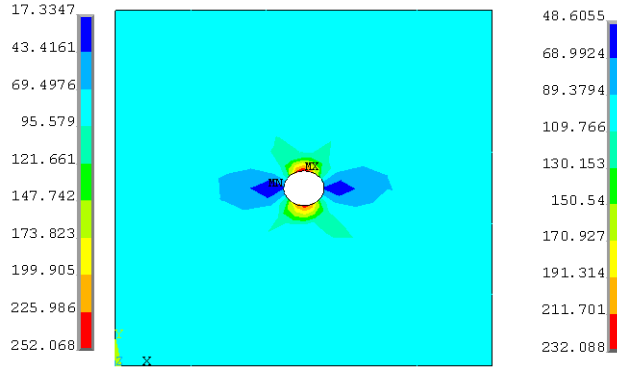


图 1.3 孔边的 Von Mises 等效应力分布

(13) 考察 ANSYS 所生成的文件系统

在完成以上 GUI 操作后，在工作目录内，将发现和文件名 plate.*相关的文件如表 1.1 所示。

表 1.1 ANSYS 中所生成的一系列文件

文件名	文件内容
plate.log	ASCII 文本文件，命令流记录文件，将每次操作(无论是菜单操作还是命令操作)全部记录在该文件中，无论你是初次进入 ansys 系统还是再次进入，都在 jobname 的 log 文件中(在这里为 plate.log)连续记录。
plate.db	Binary 文件，数据库文件，记录所有有限元系统的信息，包括几何、单元、外载、分析中的信息。该文件必须用 save 命令才能保存最新的信息，如果该文件已存在，则原有的文件将以 plate.dbb 名称保存。
plate.emat	Binary 文件，单元矩阵信息。
plate.err	ASCII 文本文件，记录错误信息。
plate.esav	
plate.mntr	
plate.rst	Binary 文件，保存有限元分析完成后的结果。
plate.tri	

在以上文件中，plate.log 文件是操作的最原始记录，非常有用，对该文件的内容可以增添和



```

MSHAPE,0,2D          !key=0 for quadrilateral-shaped element (2D)
MSHKEY,0             !free meshing (0)
AMESH,all            !mesh all area
FINISH               !pre-processor end
/SOLU                !enter solution environment (for DOF constraints, force, solve)
NSEL,S,LOC,X,0       !select the nodes at x=0
D,all,UX             !apply ux=0 for selected nodes
NSEL,R,LOC,Y,0       !re-select the node at y=0 based on above selection (x=0, y=0)
D,ALL,UY             !apply uy=0 for selected node
LSEL,S,LOC,X,100     !select the line at x=0
SFL,all,PRES, -100  !apply a pressure on selected line
ALLSEL               !select all
SOLVE                !solve
FINISH               !end the solution
/POST1               !enter solution environment (for DOF constraints, force, solve)
PLNSOL,S,X           !display the distribution of  $\sigma_{xx}$ 

!%%%%%%%% [基本建模 Project1] %%% end %%%

```

1.4 APDL 参数化编程操作

APDL 的含义为：ANSYS Parametric Design Language

(1) 如果希望将方板的宽度和高度设为参数(每个变量不超过 8 个字符):

```

plate_w=80
plate_h=120

```

(2) 如果希望将中间孔的位置和半径设为参数:

```

hole_x=30
hole_y=40
hole_r=8

```

(3) 将弹性模量设为参数

```

e_modu=1e5

```

(4) 将每边的单元分段设为参数

```

line_div=6

```

(5) 将外载值设为参数

```

pressure=200

```

以下为经 APDL 参数化设定后的命令流文件(.log)

```

!%%%%%%%% [基本建模 Project1] parameterized log file:  p_plate.log %%% begin %%%
/PREP7                ! pre-processor
!set parameters---begin
plate_w=80            !set the width of plate
plate_h=120           !set the height of plate

```



```
hole_x=30                !set the x coordinate of hole center
hole_y=40                !set the y coordinate of hole center
hole_r=8                 !set the rad. of hole
e_modu=1e5               !elastic modulus
line_div=6               !set the divided pieces for every line (for element mesh)
pressure=200             !set the value of pressure
!set parameter---end
ET,1,PLANE182            ! select element type (no.1 plane182 )
KEYOPT,1,3,3            !set plane stress with thickness
R,1,1,                   !real constant (thickness=1)
UIMP,1,EX, , ,e_modu,   !elastic modulus
UIMP,1,DENS, , ,.27,    !density
UIMP,1,PRXY, , ,.03,   !poission ratio
!
BLC4,0,0,plate_w,plate_h !create a rectangular area (x=0,y=0, width=plate_w,height=plate_h), area No.1
CYL4,hole_x,hole_y,hole_r !create a circular area (center x=hole_x,y=hole_y,rad=) , le_r No.2
ASBA, 1, 2              !subtract area No.2 from area No.1, i.e. area No.1 – area No.2
ESIZE,0,line_div,      !divide (line_div) pieces for every line
MSHAPE,0,2D            !key=0 for quadrilateral-shaped element (2D)
MSHKEY,0               !free meshing (0)
AMESH,all              !mesh all area
FINISH                 !pre-processor end
/SOLU                  !enter solution environment (for DOF constraints, force, solve)
NSEL,S,LOC,X,0         !select the nodes at x=0
D,all,UX               !apply ux=0 for selected nodes
NSEL,R,LOC,Y,0         !re-select the node at y=0 based on above selection (x=0, y=0)
D,ALL,UY               !apply uy=0 for selected node
LSEL,S,LOC,X, plate_w  !select the line at x=0
SFL,all,PRES, - pressure !apply a pressure on selected line
ALLSEL                 !select all
SOLVE                  !solve
FINISH                 !end the solution
/POST1                 !enter solution environment (for DOF constraints, force, solve)
PLNSOL,S,X             !display the distribution of ?xx
!%%%%%%%%%% [基本建模 Project1] parameterized log file:  p_project1.log %%%% end %%%%%%%%%%
```