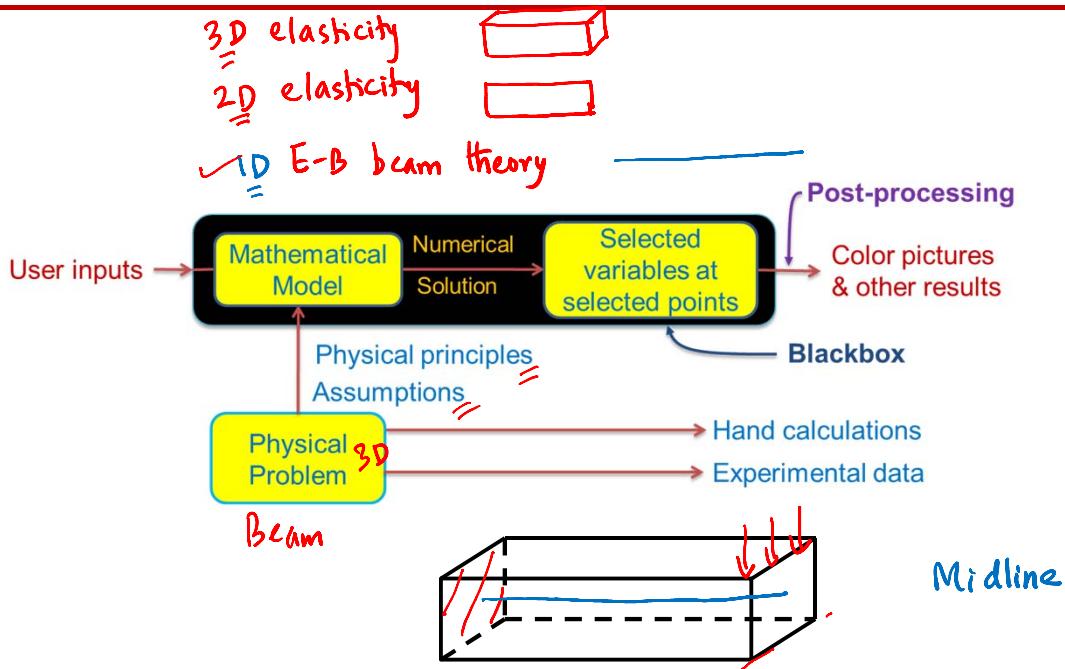
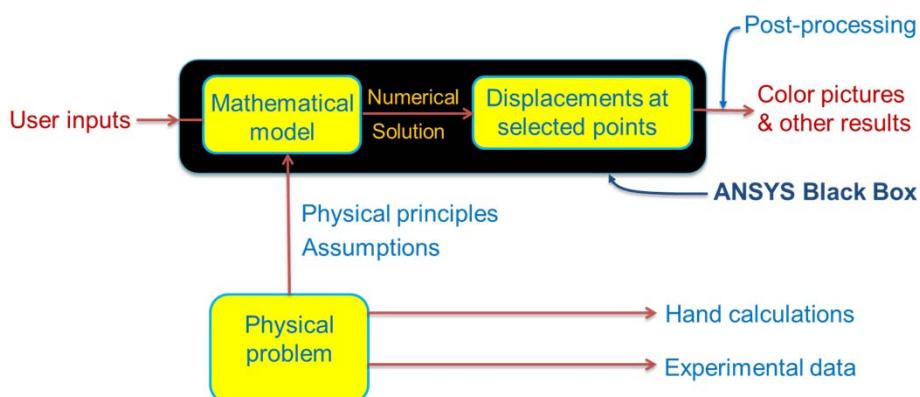


What's Under the Blackbox?



Pre-Analysis

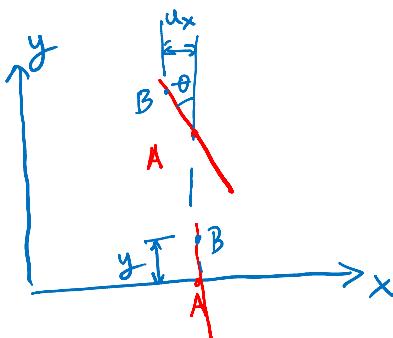
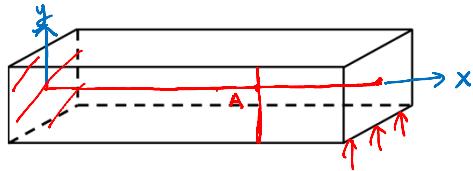


1. Mathematical model: Euler-Bernoulli beam theory
2. Numerical solution strategy: Line or beam elements
3. Hand-calculations: Max. bending stress & displacement

Euler-Bernoulli Beam Theory

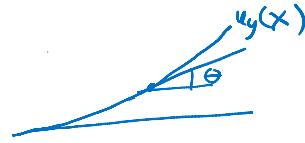
Timoshenko beam theory

Cornell
Engineering



$$u_x = -y \sin \theta \approx -y \theta = -y \frac{du_y}{dx}$$

$$u_y \approx u_y(x)$$



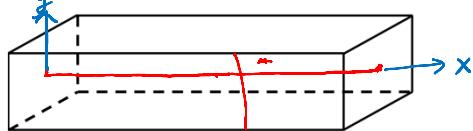
Assumptions

- No axial load
- Plane sections
- remain plane

Small θ

Strains and Stresses

Cornell
Engineering



$$u_x \approx -y \frac{du_y}{dx}$$

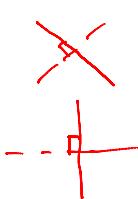
$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = -y \frac{d^2 u_y}{dx^2}$$

$$\sigma_x = E \varepsilon_x$$

$$u_y \approx u_y(x)$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\sigma_y = 0$$

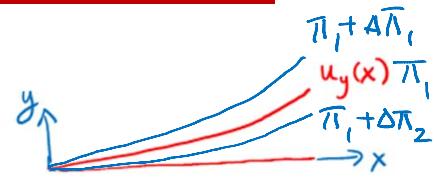


$$\gamma_{xy} = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 0$$

Potential Energy, Π

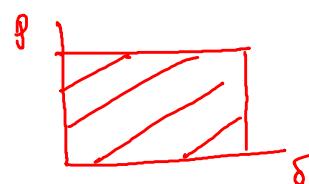
$$u_y(x) \rightarrow u_x(x,y) \rightarrow \epsilon_x \delta_x \rightarrow \Pi_{\text{Minimize}}$$



Potential Energy Minimization

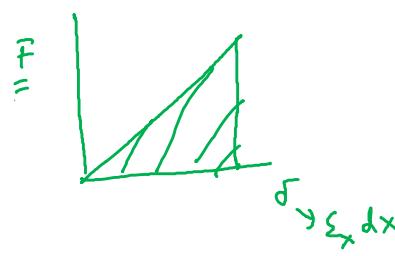
- $\Pi = W_{int} - W_{ext}$

- $W_{ext} = P u_y]_{x=l}$

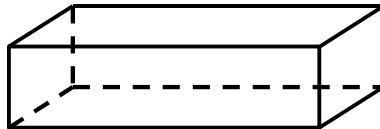
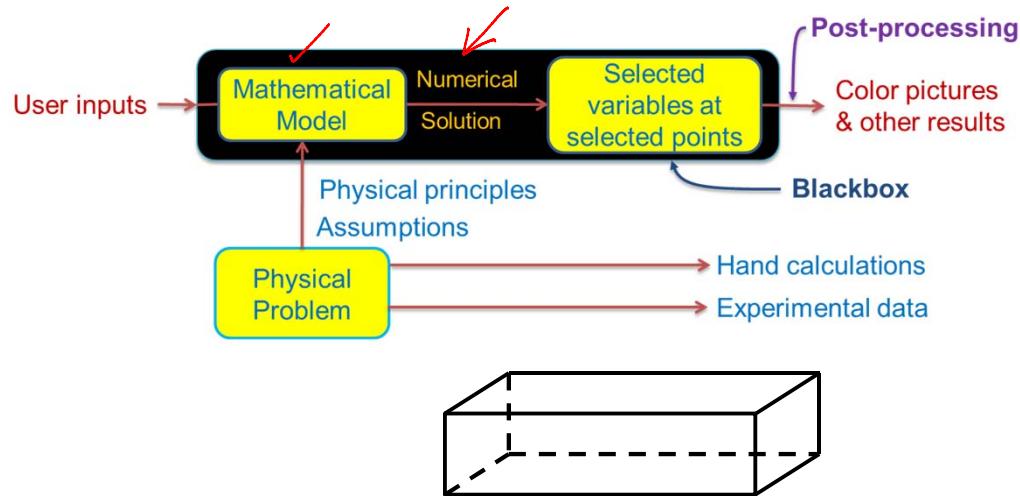


- $W_{int} = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \sigma_x \epsilon_x dx dy dz$

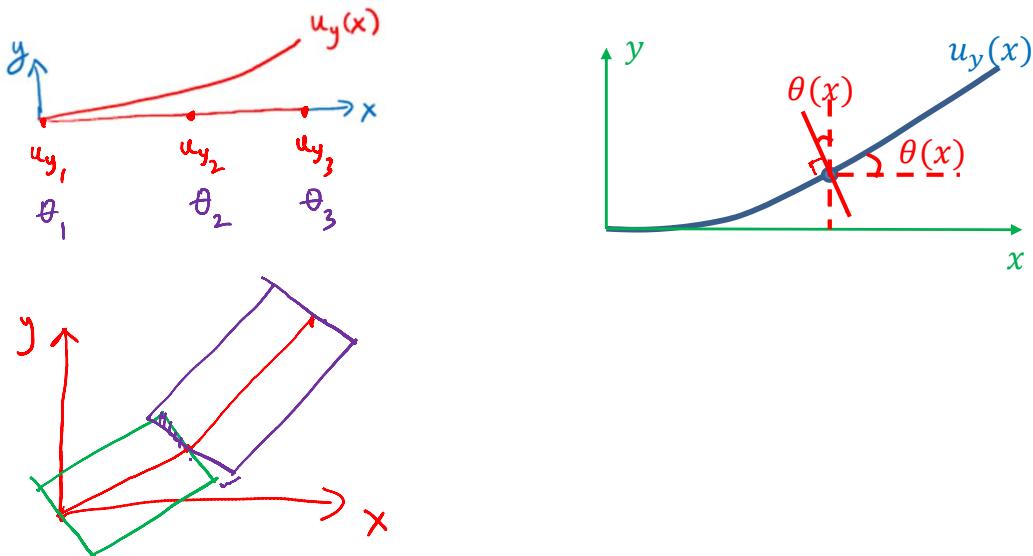
- $W_{int} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI \left(\frac{d^2 u_y}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx$



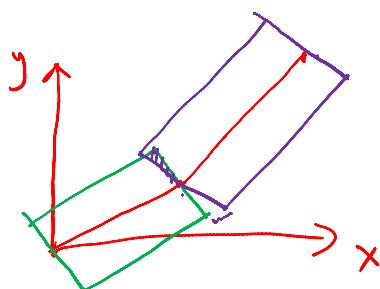
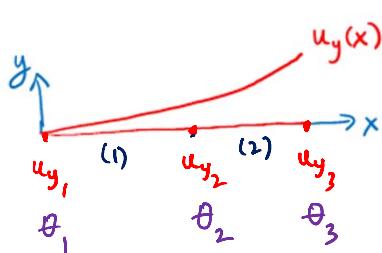
What's Under the Blackbox?



Numerical Solution Strategy



Interpolation



$$\begin{array}{l} u_{y_1} \\ \theta_1 \\ u_{y_2} \\ \theta_2 \\ u_{y_3} \\ \theta_3 \end{array}$$

Interpolation

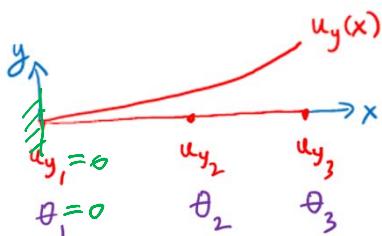
$$u_y(x) \rightarrow u_x(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \rightarrow \Pi \text{ Minimize}$$

(1) $u_y(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{du_{y_1}}{dx}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{du_{y_2}}{dx}$$

Algebraic Equations Derivation



Interpolation

$$\begin{array}{l} u_{y_1} \\ \checkmark \\ u_{y_2} \\ \checkmark \\ u_{y_3} \\ \checkmark \\ \theta_1 \\ \checkmark \\ \theta_2 \\ \checkmark \\ \theta_3 \\ \checkmark \end{array} \rightarrow u_y(x) \rightarrow u_x(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \rightarrow \Pi \text{ Minimize}$$



$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial u_{y_2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Algebraic eq.}$$

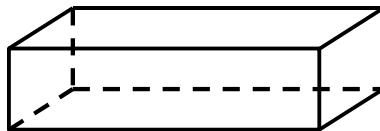
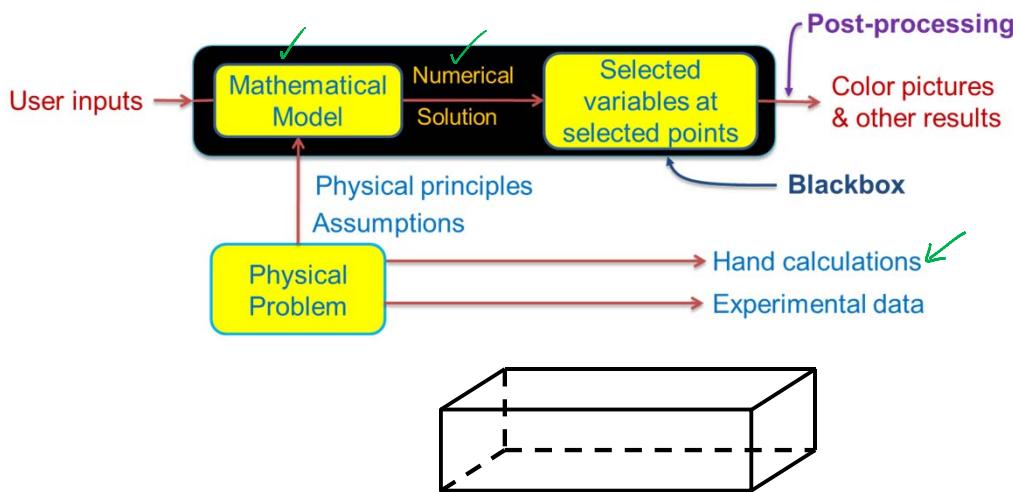
4 algebraic eqs.

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \theta_2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial u_{y_3}} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \theta_3} = 0$$

4 unknowns

What's Under the Blackbox?

Cornell
Engineering



Hand Calculations

Cornell
Engineering

$u_y(x) \rightarrow u_x(x,y) \rightarrow \epsilon_x \rightarrow \delta_x \rightarrow \pi$
 Minimize $m(x)$
 Equilibrium ϵ_x

ANSYS model

$u_y(x)$ graph vs x

$m(x) = \int y \delta_x dA$

$\Rightarrow \delta_x = \frac{my}{I}$

$\delta_x|_{\max} = 4.64 \text{ MPa} @ x=0$

$\delta_{\max} = \frac{Pl^3}{3EI} = 5.10 \text{ mm} @ x=l$

Beam diagram: A horizontal beam with a vertical deflection curve labeled $u_y(x)$.

Area diagram: A cross-section of a beam element with a differential area element dA highlighted.