

ABSTRACT

The Efficient Calculation of Stress Concentration Factors

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Certain stress concentration problems recur often in the design of torque-carrying shafts. We desired to construct a set of tables similar to those in Peterson's Stress Concentration Handbook to permit rapid manual preliminary sizing of these shafts. Because a large number of parameters were involved, the efficiency of the modeling process was an issue. This study compares a variety of modeling techniques with emphasis on the p-adaptive approach available in MSC/NASTRAN, version 68.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional Strength of Materials formulas can be used for the initial sizing of torque-carrying shafts by using stress concentration factors, as for example from Peterson's handbook, "Stress Concentration Design Factors." A popular geometric configuration not found in Peterson is that of a cylindrical shaft with a countersunk cross-hole. See Fig 1.

Stress concentration factors were often derived from photoelastic studies in the past, but that technology has largely been supplanted by finite element techniques. Because discretization errors are a concern in this type of finite element analysis, the new p-adaptive capability in MSC/NASTRAN Version 68 is especially attractive. The subject of this note is a comparison of the p-method solution with "conventional solutions" based on two arbitrary meshes composed of either tetrahedra or hexahedra.

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEM

It is desired to construct graphs of stress concentration factors for solid and hollow shafts containing thru-holes that are chamfered at each end. See Fig 1. We'll consider torsion here; extension to bending or tension requires only a change in boundary conditions.

St. Venant's principle and preliminary tests suggest that a shaft length of four times the diameter is sufficiently long to avoid interaction of the boundary with the stress concentration. Therefore the stress concentration factor, K , is a function of five geometry parameters, two material parameters (linear elasticity) and the type of load, i.e.,

$$K = f(D, d, \Delta, \delta, \phi, E, \nu, T) \quad [\text{symbols defined in Fig 2}]$$

We can use dimensional analysis to reduce the problem to:

$$K = f(d/D, \delta/D, \phi, \nu, \Delta/D, T/ED^3)$$

Additionally, there is an eight-fold symmetry in the problem geometry. We had presumed that we would use cyclic symmetry to solve the problem, but p-adaptive elements currently are only available for Solutions 101 and 103, i.e., statics and normal modes. Fortunately, we can exploit the problem symmetry by using boundary conditions as illustrated in Fig 3.

These boundary conditions are not especially straight-forward. One is tempted to think of the torsional loads as having mirror

symmetry, especially if the vector convention of Fig 3a is used. The sketch of Fig 3b is perhaps more appropriate and suggests that the loads are indeed anti-symmetric. (By way of contrast, Fig 3c shows symmetric loads.) For anti-symmetric loading, $u_x = u_y = 0$ at the center of the cut section. For convenience and efficiency, we choose $u_r = u_\theta = 0$ across the cut section, and justify this assumption by the lack of forces of constraint (SPCFORCES). There is a danger here of overconstraining the deformation. This same assumption would not work for bending because of the anticlastic effect.

MSC/NASTRAN V68 does not support MPCs or RBES for quadratic or cubic order edges. We therefore used the equation option of GMBC to specify the angular displacements. That is for a 0.1 radian twist, we specified:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{delta } x &= -Y*0.1 \\ \text{delta } y &= X*0.1 \end{aligned}$$

where X and Y are the coordinates of any point lying on the loaded face.

A listing of the input file is provided as an appendix.

THE FINITE ELEMENT DISCRETIZATION

The MSC/ARIES solid modeler was used to generate the finite element mesh. The problem illustrated is a solid shaft, i.e., $d = 0$. The p-element mesh was generated by regioning the MSC/ARIES solid as illustrated in Fig 4. MSC/ARIES will not yet generate entries unique to p-elements, e.g. FEFACE, GMBC, etc., but these are not difficult to manually generate for a small model. FEFACE and FEEDGE entries are quite similar to constructs in MSGMESH having zero, one or two intermediate points along an edge to define its curvature. We also created a tetrahedral or free mesh, and a hexahedral mesh as illustrated in Figs 5a and 5b. A contour plot of stresses is shown in Fig 6. A XY-plot of the maximum Von Mises stresses versus p-adaptivity cycle is also shown in Fig 6 demonstrating the converging process.

Element Type	Remarks	Maximum Von Mises
CTETRA	h-elements	6990
CHEXA	h-elements	7139
CHEXA	p-elements, Error = 0.1	8073
CHEXA	p-elements, Error = 0.01	8525
CHEXA	p-elements, Error = 0.001	8607

CONCLUSIONS

The stress results for three models are shown in the Table. The models are homogeneous and consist of either 1) conventional CHEXA's 2) p-element CHEXA's or 3) CTETRA's.

Clearly the use of CTETRA's permits the simplest and quickest generation of a model, while the p-element implementation is the most labor intensive, at least until MSC/ARIES generates p-element input.

The p-element implementation in MSC/NASTRAN, version 68, has two important advantages. It provides assurance by local measures that discretization error is below some user-specified level. Secondly, the elements are relatively insensitive to distortion. This allows convenient parameterization of the solid model as well as the mesh generated from that solid model.

If we had only one specific shaft problem to solve, we might choose to use free meshing (i.e. tetrahedra) for convenience and rapid turnaround. We would construct a finer model than used here. For the analysis of an entire family of shafts, where accuracy and consistency are especially important, p-elements offer a better alternative.

If we had only one specific shaft problem to solve, we would choose to use free meshing, i.e. tetrahedra. For an entire family of shafts covering a wide range of parameters, we choose to use p-elements, because of the relative insensitivity to distorted elements and because of the consistency provided by p-element technology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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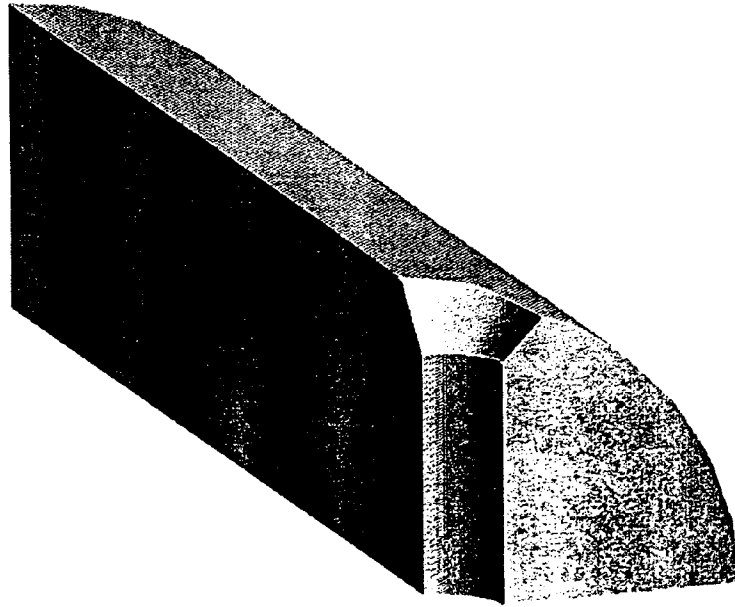


Fig. 1 1/8 Symmetric Shaft

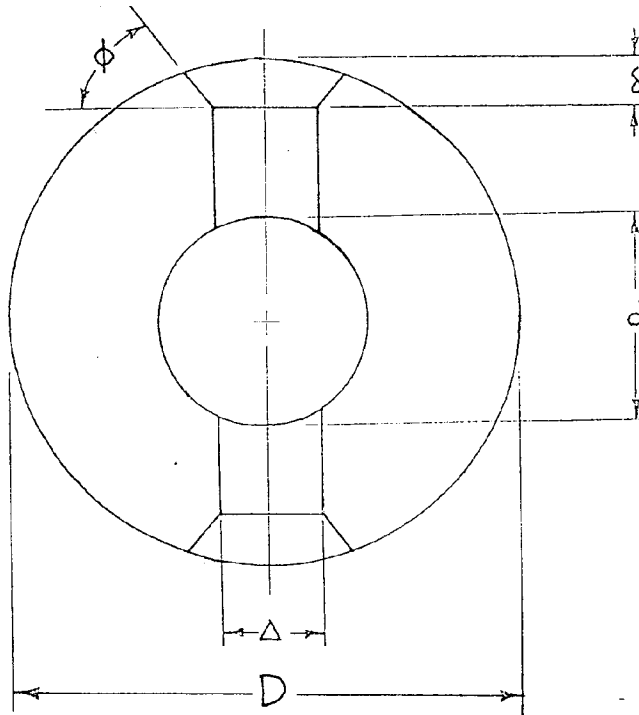


Fig. 2 Symbol Definition

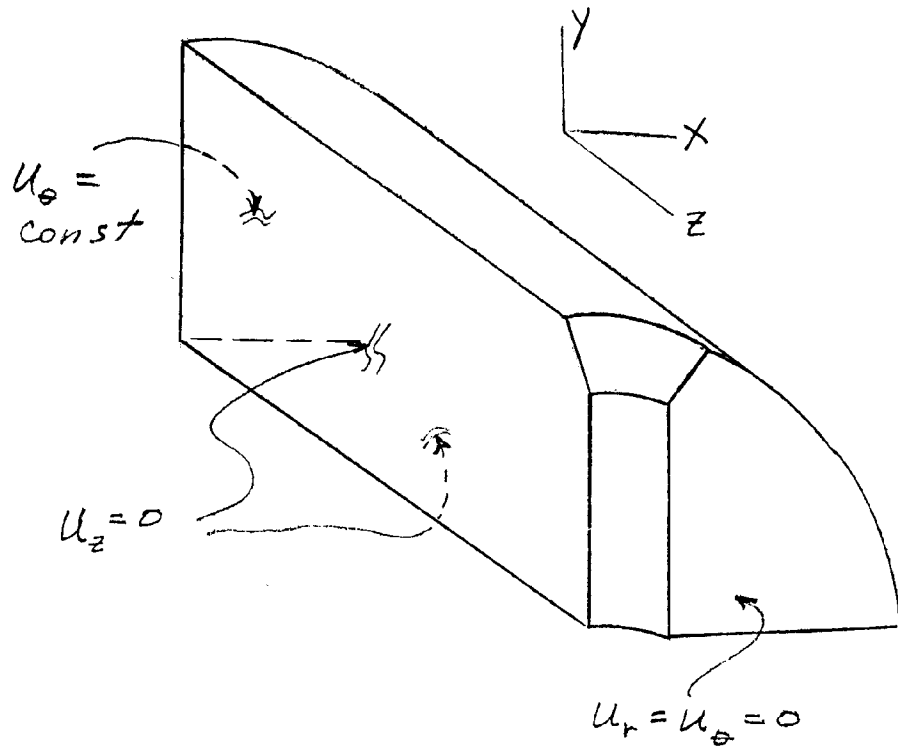


Fig. 3 Boundary Conditions

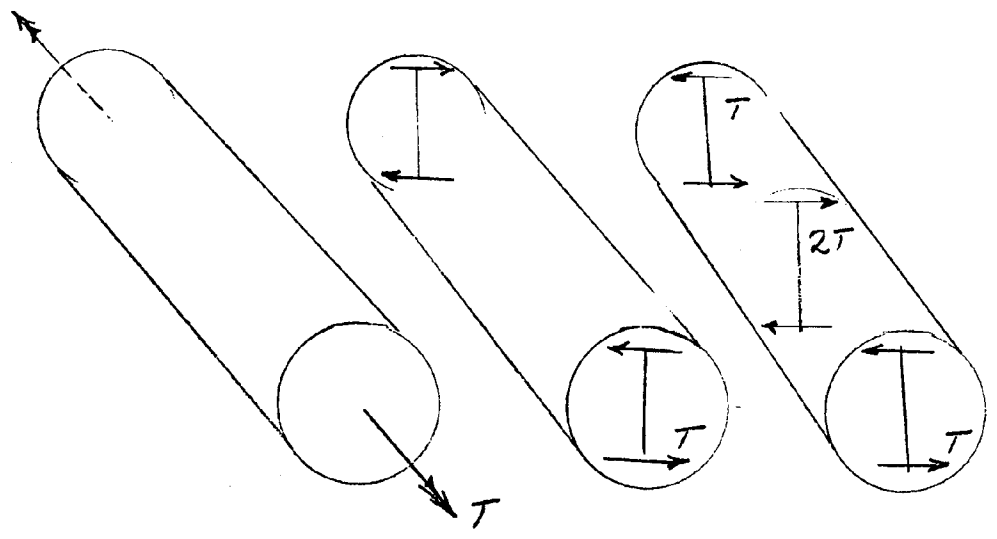


Fig. 3A

Fig. 3B

Fig. 3C

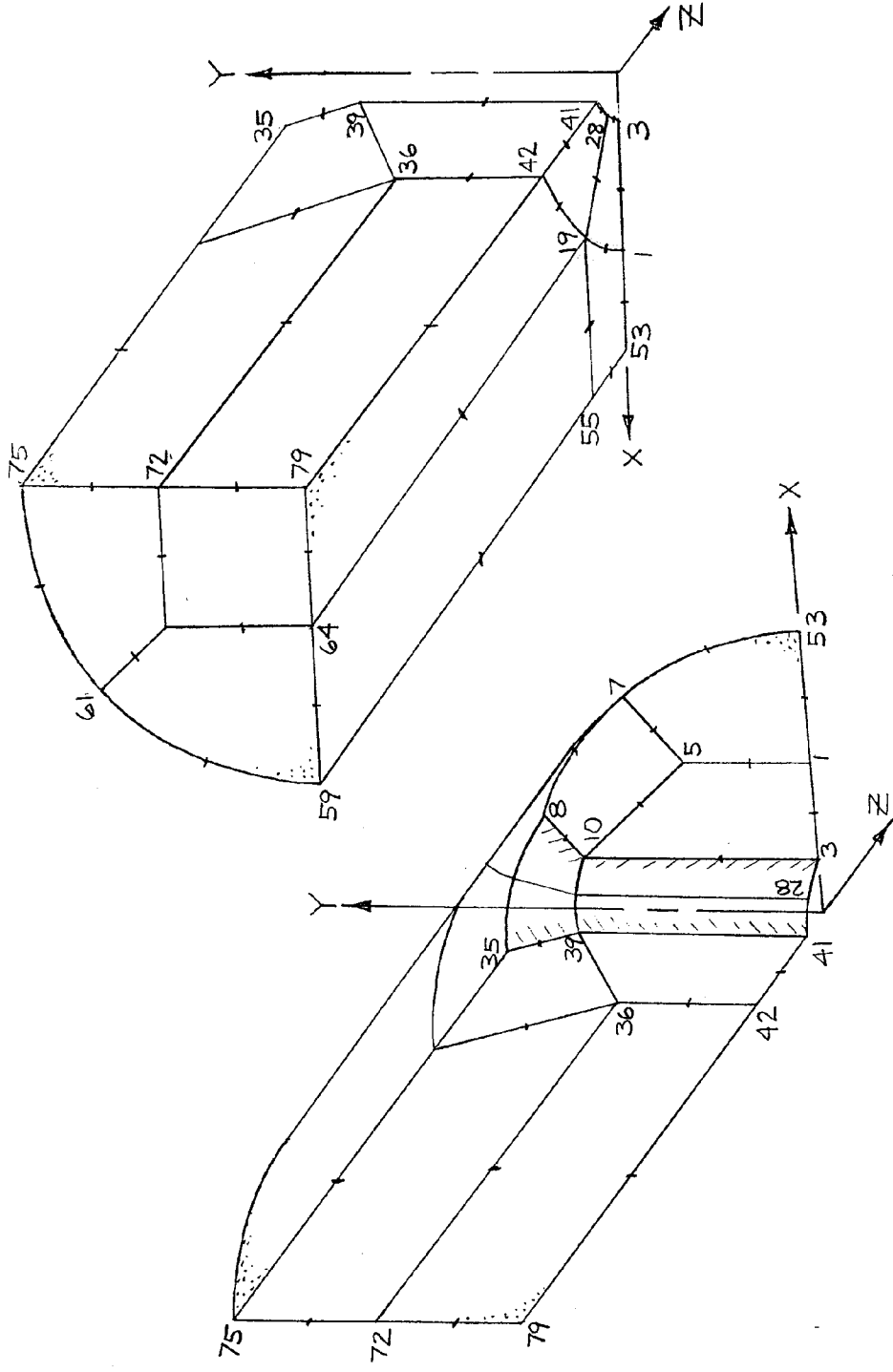


Fig 4. Layout of P-Elements

Fig 5a CTETRA Mesh

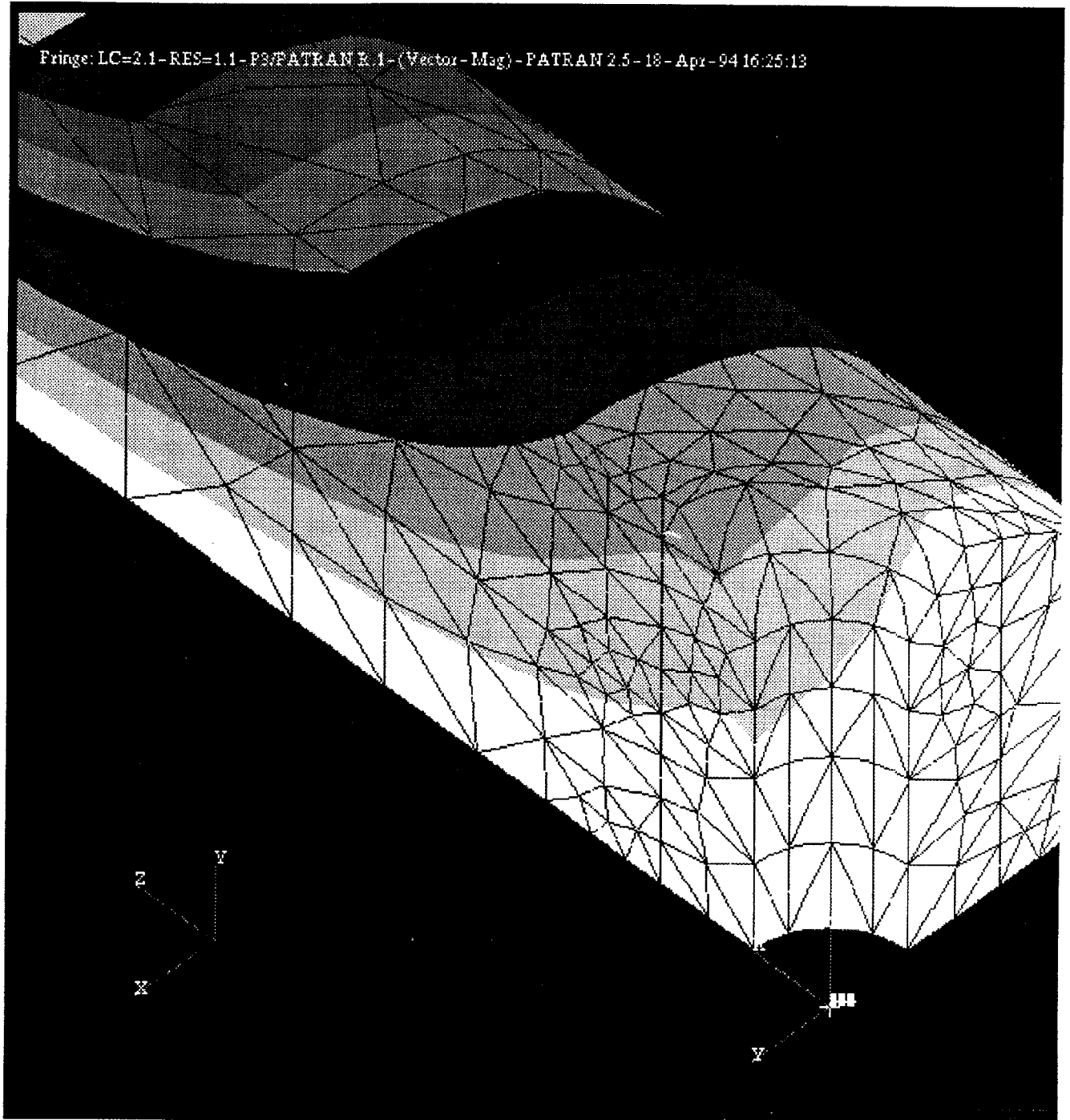
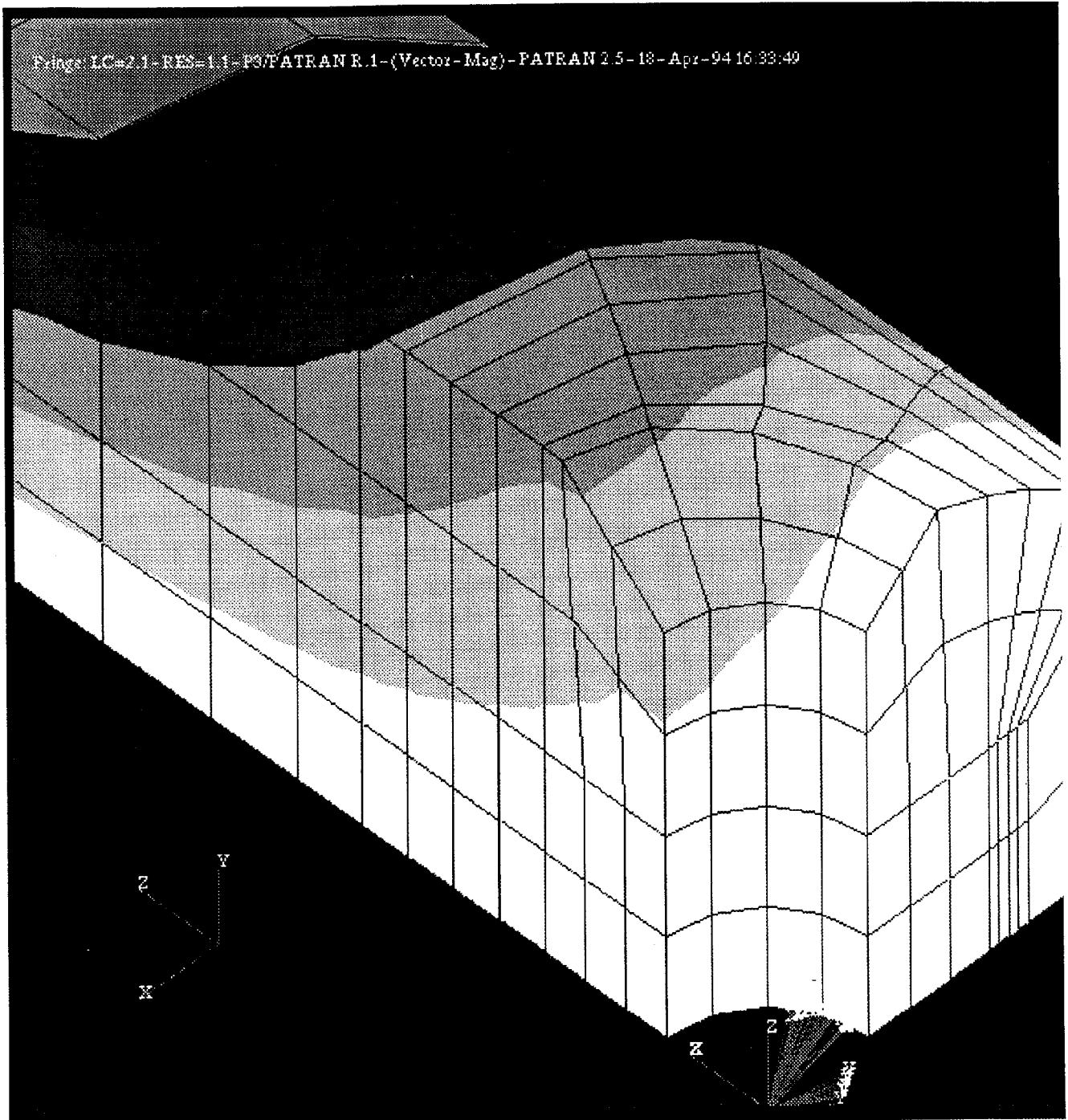


Fig 5b. CHEXA Mesh



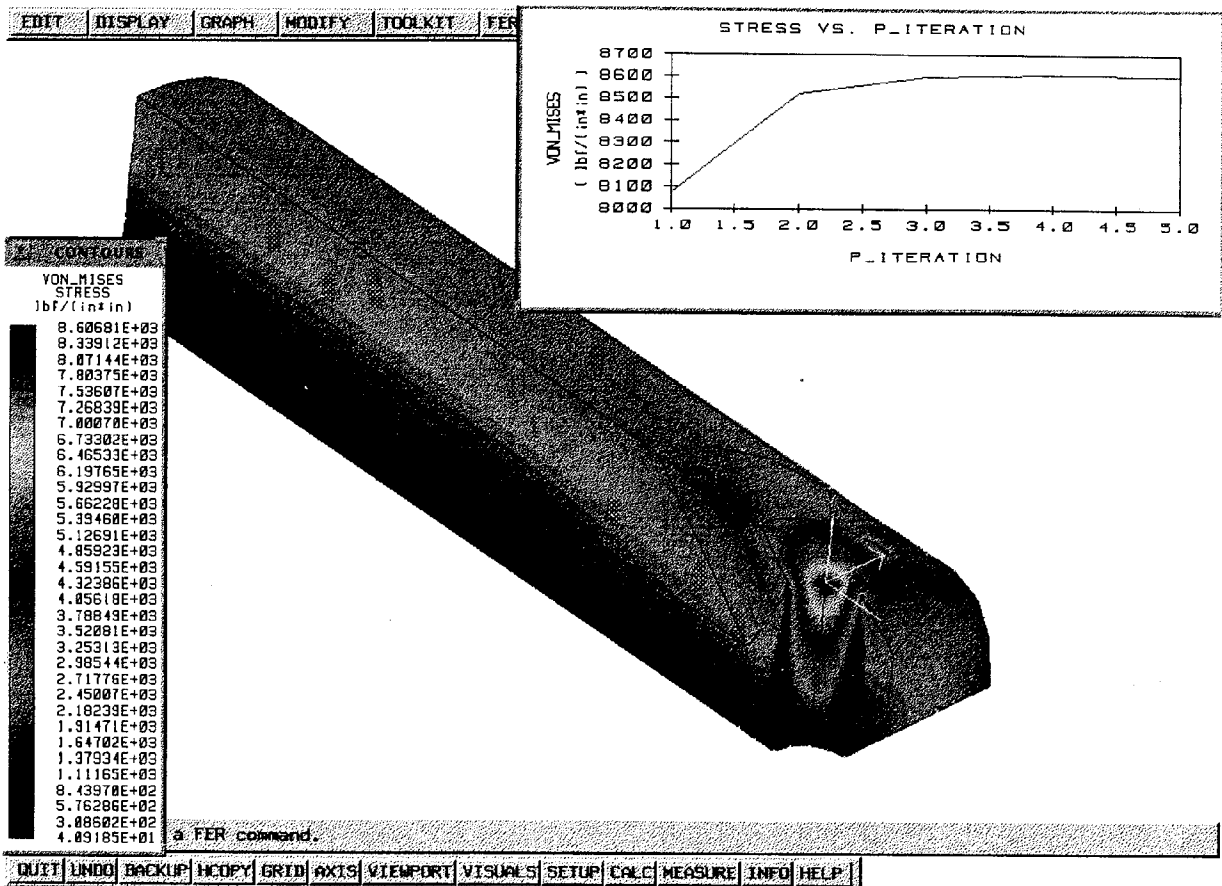


Figure 6. Von-Mises Stress Contour and XY-plot for the p-Element Model with 0.001 Error Tolerance

APPENDIX: LIST OF p-ELEMENT ASCII INPUT FILE

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SOL 101
TIME 9999
CEND
DISP = ALL
SPCF = ALL
STRE = ALL
STRAIN(FIBER) = ALL
SUBCASE 1
TITLE=LINEAR_STATIC_1
$
SUBTITLE = p-adaptivity
$
$   p-elements Case Control commands
$
ADAPT   = 150
DATAREC = 301
$
$   Select output options for p-elements
$
OUTRCV = 401
$
SPC= 1
LOAD = 998
$
$   Select set(s) of elements for adaptivity and stress output
$
SETS DEFINITION
set 501 = all
set 101 = 1
$
$
BEGIN BULK
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PARAM,PRGPST,NO
PARAM,POST,0
$*** *NODES:
$*** *BASE UNIT: MM
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*ED00001  0.00000000E+00
GRID*      3          0 2.500000000E+00  0.00000000E+00 ED00003
*ED00003  0.00000000E+00
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*ED00019 -3.51330321E+00

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+A8,64,19,
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PSOLID,1,2,0
*** *MID
*** *DENSITY UNITS ARE: N*SEC*SEC/(MM*MM*MM*MM)
MAT1*          2 2.068388640E+05 8.004600000E+04 2.920000000E-01 MD00000
*MD00000 7.833400000E-09 8.200000000E-06 3.200000000E+01
$
$   p-element data
$
$   Adaptivity control
$
ADAPT   150          120          120          150
        part=ALL,elset=501,type=EBEP,errest=1,errtol=0.1
$
PVAL   120          3          3          3          SET          501
PVAL   150          8          8          8          SET          501
$
$   Select various output options;
$
OUTPUT 301
        ELSET=501, DISP=PLOT, STRESS=PLOT
        STRAIN=PLOT, PVAL=PRINT, ERROR=PRINT,BY=1
        ELSET=101, DISP=plot, STRESS=print
        STRAIN=PLOT, PVAL=PRINT, ERROR=PRINT,BY=1
$
$   Define various output options;
$
OUTRCV 401          501
        VIEW=3*3*3
OUTRCV 401          101
        VIEW=2*2*2
$
GRDSET,,,,,,,,,456
CORD2R*          1          0 0.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00 VZ00082
*VZ00082 0.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00 1.00000000E+01 0.00000000E+00 VZ00083
*VZ00083 0.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00 1.00000000E+01
$
$   Use POINT, FEEDGE to describe FEEDGE
$
POINT*          131          0 1.99659E+00          1.00000000E+01 ED00131

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*ED00132 -1.50454E+00 0 1.99659E+00 0.00000000E+00 ED00132
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POINT* 151
*ED00151 -2.12012E+00 0 1.32480E+00 1.00000000E+01 ED00151
$
$ EDGEID G1 G2 CID GEOMIN ID1 ID2
$
FEEDGE 1101 3 29 POINT 32 132
FEEDGE 1102 10 27 POINT 31 131
$
FEEDGE 1201 8 7 POINT 9
FEEDGE 1202 14 16 POINT 24
FEEDGE 1203 8 14 POINT 13
$
FEEDGE 1301 39 27 POINT 51 151
FEEDGE 1302 35 14 POINT 49
FEEDGE 1303 33 16 POINT 47
$
FEEDGE 1401 41 29 POINT 45 145
FEEDGE 1402 42 19 POINT 50
FEEDGE 1403 36 22 POINT 46
$
FEEDGE 1501 7 53 POINT 52
FEEDGE 1502 16 55 POINT 58
$
FEEDGE 1601 61 59 POINT 60
$
FEEDGE 1701 75 61 POINT 77
$
$
$ Specify FEFACE for BC and loads
$ +Z Faces
$ FACEID G1 G2 G3 G4 CID SURFID
FEFACE 2101 1 5 10 3
FEFACE 2201 5 10 8 7
FEFACE 2301 1 5 7 53
$
$ -Z Faces
FEFACE 2602 64 59 61 62
FEFACE 2702 72 62 61 75
FEFACE 2802 79 64 62 72
$
$ -Y Faces
FEFACE 2103 3 29 19 1
FEFACE 2403 29 41 42 19
FEFACE 2503 1 19 55 53
FEFACE 2603 19 64 59 55
FEFACE 2803 42 79 64 19
$
$ -X Faces
FEFACE 2305 39 36 33 35
FEFACE 2405 41 42 36 39
FEFACE 2705 72 36 33 75
FEFACE 2805 42 36 72 79
$
$ *** *RESTRAINT CASES
$
$ Use GMBC ,GMLOAD and FEFACE to specify BC and loads
$ on geometry instead of element data
$
$ Boundary Conditions without z-constraints
$
$
$ SID C ENTITY ID
GMBC 0 1 1 FEFACE 2101 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 1 FEFACE 2201 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 1 FEFACE 2301 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 2 FEFACE 2101 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 2 FEFACE 2201 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 2 FEFACE 2301 constant 0.0
$

```

```

$ CONSTRAINT XZ-Plane (z=0)
$
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GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2403 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2503 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2603 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2803 constant 0.0
$
$ CONSTRAINT YZ-Plane (z=0)
$
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2305 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2405 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2705 constant 0.0
GMBC 0 1 3 FEFACE 2805 constant 0.0
$
$ LOADING ON AN ELEMENT FACES
$
$ ENFORCED DISPLACEMENTS
$
$
$ LID SPCID C ENTITY ID METHOD F1 F2
GMBC 998 1 1 FEFACE 2602 EQUATION201
GMBC 998 1 1 FEFACE 2702 EQUATION201
GMBC 998 1 1 FEFACE 2802 EQUATION201
GMBC 998 1 2 FEFACE 2602 EQUATION202
GMBC 998 1 2 FEFACE 2702 EQUATION202
GMBC 998 1 2 FEFACE 2802 EQUATION202
$
$ equations for deformation
$ disp basic cid=0: r*sin(theta)=r*theta
$ Let theta=0.1 rad
$ x disp = -y * 0.1 rad
$ y disp = x * 0.1 rad
$
DEQATN 201 D(x,y,z)=-y*0.1
DEQATN 202 D(x,y,z)= x*0.1
$
PARAM BAILOUT -1
PARAM MAXRATIO1.0E3
ENDDATA

```