Y-axle

D(initial displacement)=1.05mm

X-axle

Sketch of the beam

L 100[mm] beam length W 38.1[mm] beam width T 3.81[mm] beam thickness p 1987[kg/m^3] density Emod 57[GPa] Young's modulus D 1.05[mm] Initial displacement

Hi everyone:

The initial displacement D=1.05mm, is placed on the end of the cantilever beam, to solve the velocity response of the beam end. First, I select space dimension 2D, and add physics Beam, but the simulation result is wrong, when I select space dimension 2D, and add physics Solid Mechanics (solid), the simulation result also is wrong, the velocity curve is increasing against time. Now I select space dimension 3D, and add physics Beam, but the simulation result is not the same to the experimental result and analytical result. I am confused. Hope some one give me a advice, thank you! Details see attachment.

- 1. the first step, select space dimension --3D
- 2. next, select add physics -- beam
- 3. next, select study type stationary
- 4. next, -- finish
- right click, --global definitions -- select parameter, as bellows: L 100[mm] beam length; W;
 38.1[mm] beam width; T 3.81[mm] beam thickness; p 1987[kg/m^3] density; Emod 57[GPa] Young's modulus; D 1.05[mm] Initial displacement
- 6. Next right click, --geometry1 select block1, in the width item type L; in the width item type W; in the width item type T.
- 7. Next right click, linear elastic material1, select damping1, in the damping type: select isotropic loss factor, select user defined, type:0.004

- 8. next, right click, material, select material1, click basic properties, select density, type: p; click solid mechanics, and click linear elastic material, select Young's Modulus and Poisson's and add to material, type Emod and 0.3, respectively.
- 9. next, right click, beam, select fixed constraint1, select point 1,2,3 and 4
- 10. next, right click, beam, select initial values2, in the edge selection, select 11; and in the displacement field(z) type: D
- 11. next, right click, study1, select compute
- 12. next, right click, untitled.mph(root), select add study2, in the studies items, select time-dependent, click finish
- 13. next, in the study2, in the step1: time dependent, in the study settings, times: type range(0, 0.001,1); in the values of dependent variables, select initial values of variables solved for , in the method: select solution; in the study: select study1, stationary
- 14. next, right click, study2, select compute
- 15. next, right click, results, select 1D plot group and right click 1D plot group, select point graph, in the data set: solution2, in the selection, type 8, in y-axis data, expression: type wt, unit: m/s, and click plot.



1. Pi Parameters

Name	Expression	Value
L	100[mm]	0.10000 m
W	38.1[mm]	0.038100 m
т	3.81[mm]	0.0038100 m
р	1987[kg/m^3]	1987.0 kg/
Emod	57[GPa]	5.7000E10
D	1.05[mm]	0.0010500 m

2.

3.

A Geometry 1

C Block 1 (blk1)



____ 🍓 Materials

Material 1 (mat1) 5.

Material Contents

Property	Name	Value
Density	rho	р
Young's modulus	E	Emod
Poisson's ratio	nu	0.3

- Hereia Elastic Material 1
- Damping 1 7.

- Damping Settings

Damping type:

Isotropic loss factor	-
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Isotropic structural loss factor:

7s	User defined	•
	0.004	1

8.

9. Tixed Constraint 1

Selection:	Manual	•
1		° € +
2		
3		
4		
		-Q+

10.



Displacement field:





17 Compute:



		Values o	f Depende	nt Variables			
		🔽 Initial 🛛	values of va	riables solve	d for		-
		Method: Solution					
		Study:	Study 2			•	
		Time:	Automatic				-
20.							
21 22	co	mpute: 1D Pla 2 Po	ot Group 15 int Graph 1				
	+	Data					Ê
I		Data set:		Solution 2 👻			
	Time selection:			•			
Sel		lection				Ċ	
	S	election: [Manual			•	
	5	3			¢	₽ -	m
	•	y-Axis Da	ta		⊹ +	•	
	E	xpression:					
	V	vt					
	U	nit:					
	r	m/s				•	
	Description: Structural velocity field, z component						
23		Daramator	-				

Daramators

