

Tutorial 2


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FEA Process in NX/NASTRAN

1. **Geometry** definition.
2. Define **component** materials.
3. Define physical situation with **boundary conditions, i.e Restraint, Load**
4. **Mesh** the model.
5. **Run** the analysis (solve the system of equations).
6. **View** and **evaluate** the results.



Refine

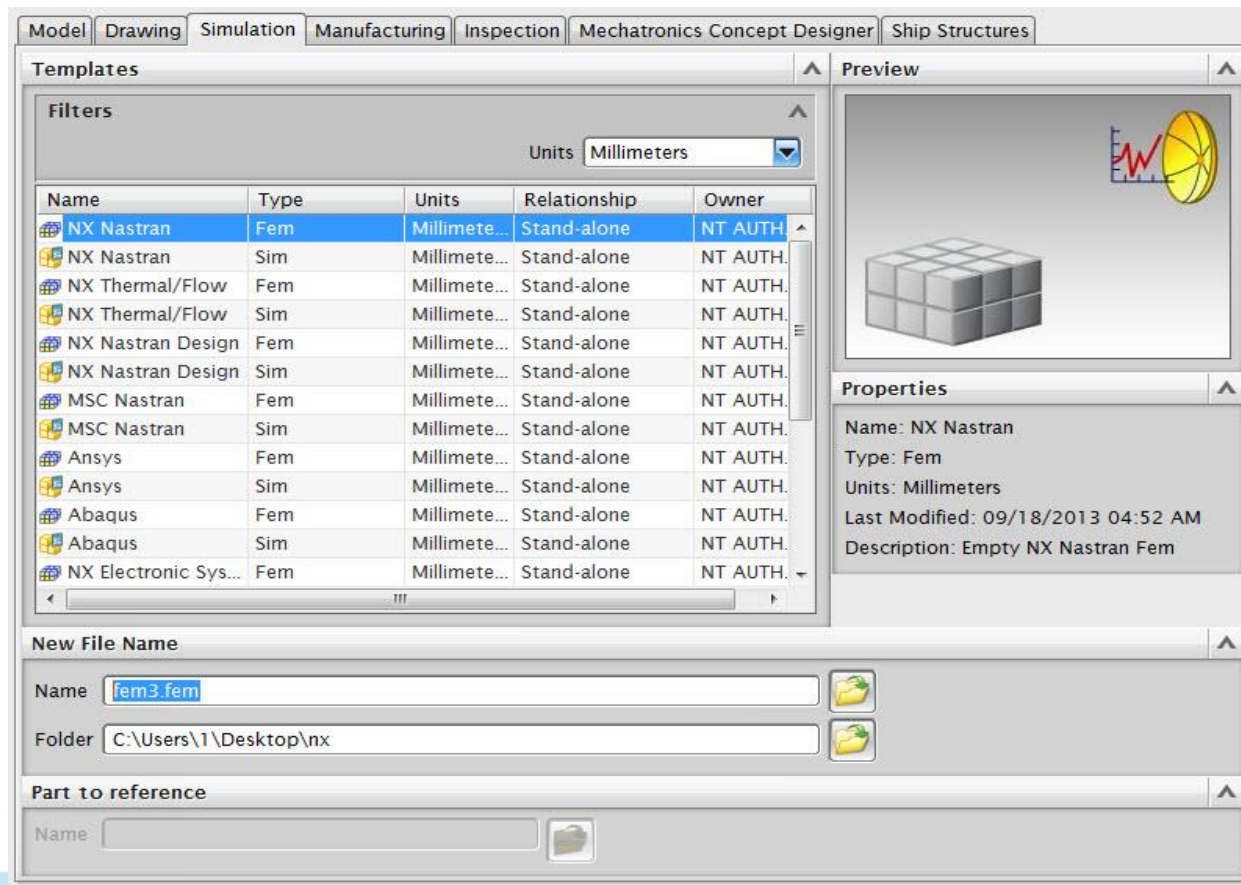


Modify

1- Structure Module

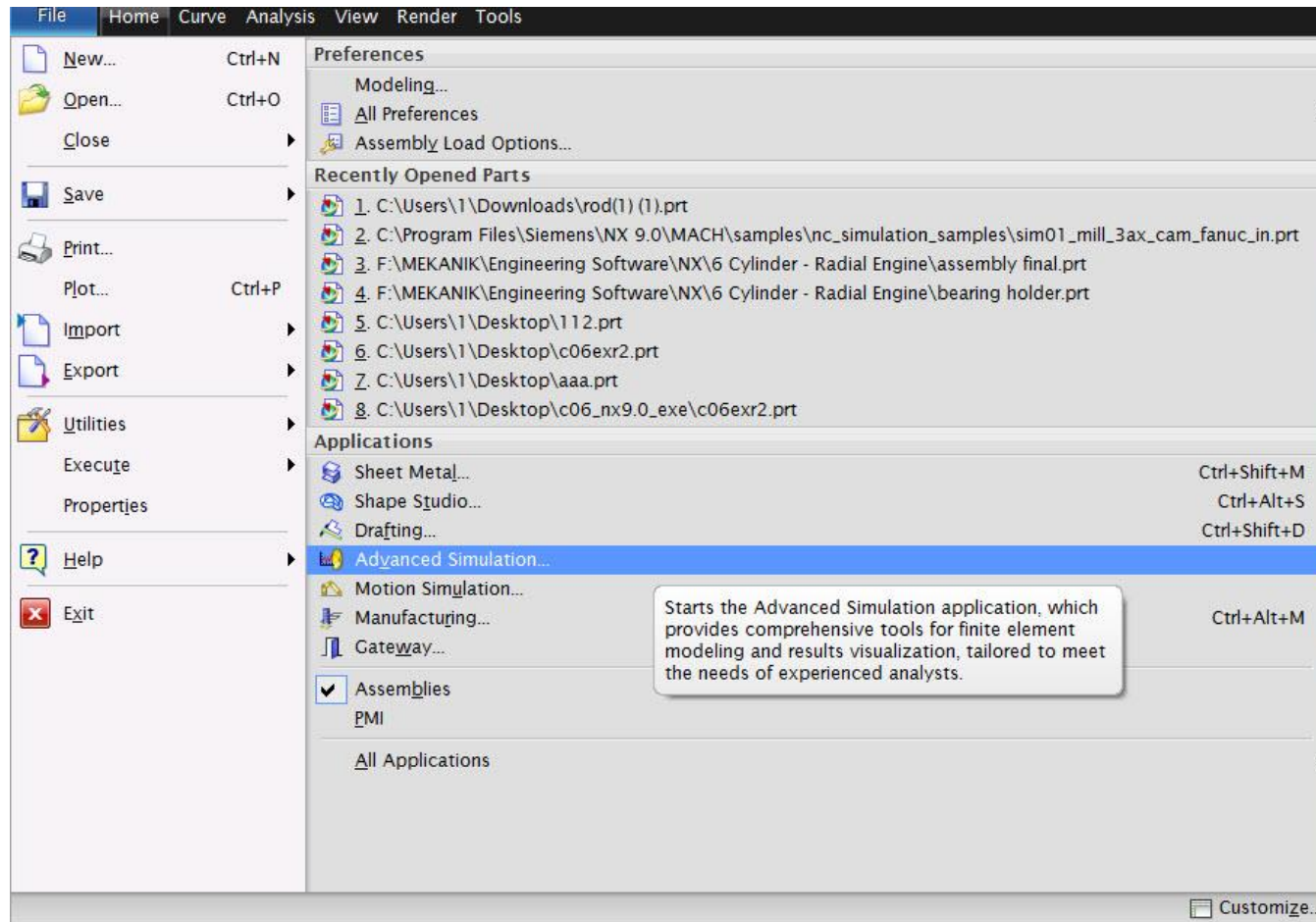
There are two methods to open a model in Design simulation in NX.

1- Copy and paste the file **Bracket.prt** into a new folder>> Open this newly copied file. then Click on **NEW** → **ADVANCED SIMULATIONS** if the part is NOT already opened in the NX window as shown below.



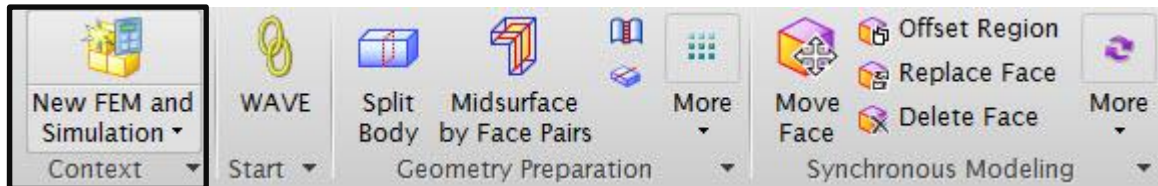
1-1 Second method

If part is already opened in NX, then click on
NEW → ADVANCED SIMULATIONS

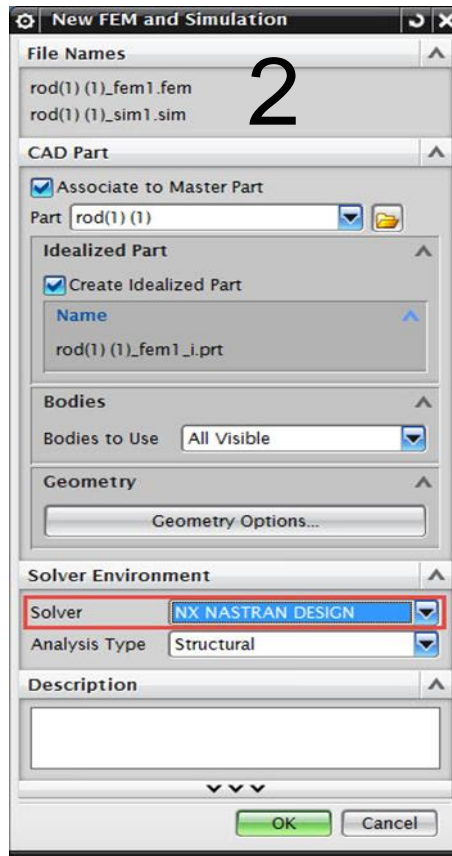


Create Simulation

1



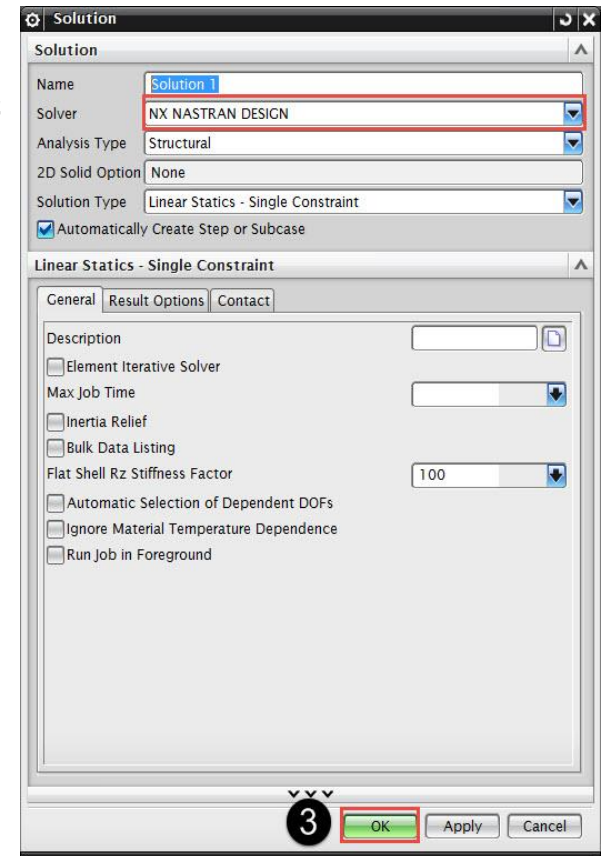
2



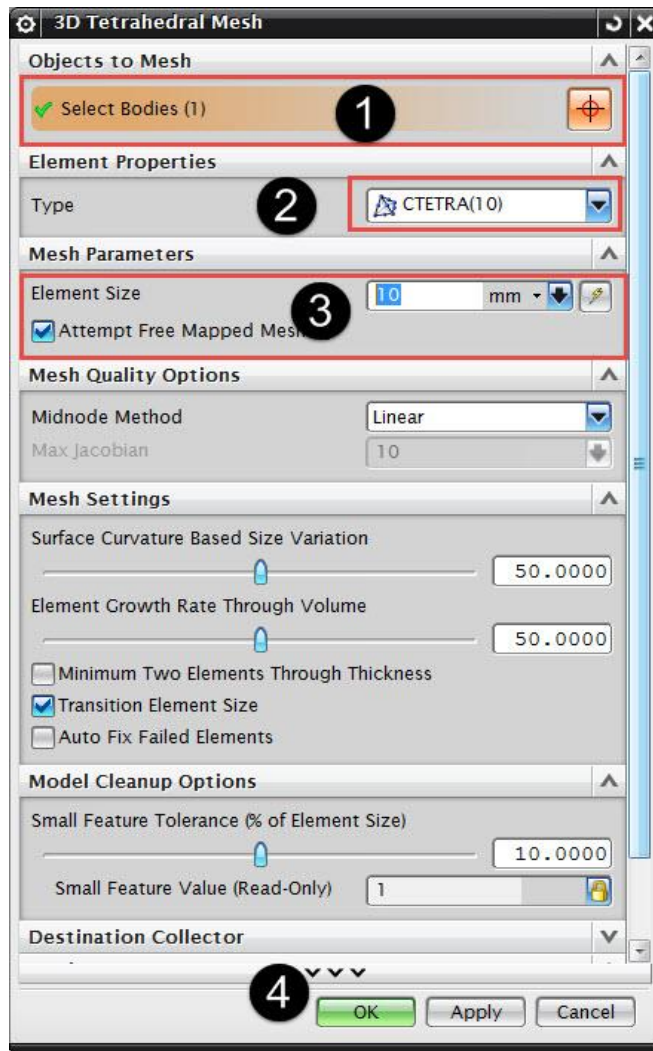
In first step you need to define the type of simulation in Ansys.

In this tutorial we are going to use **NX NASTRAN DESING** as solver and then click on **okay**.

3

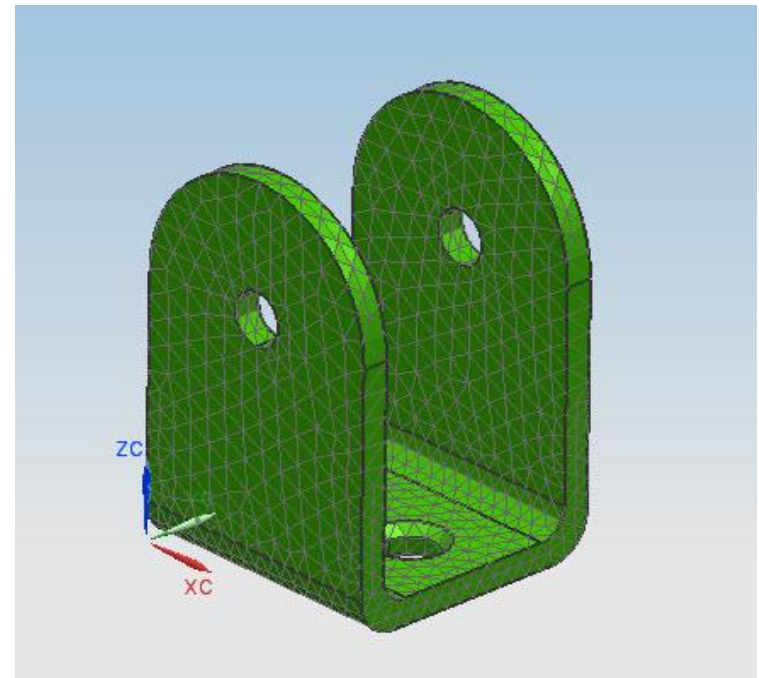


Mesh:

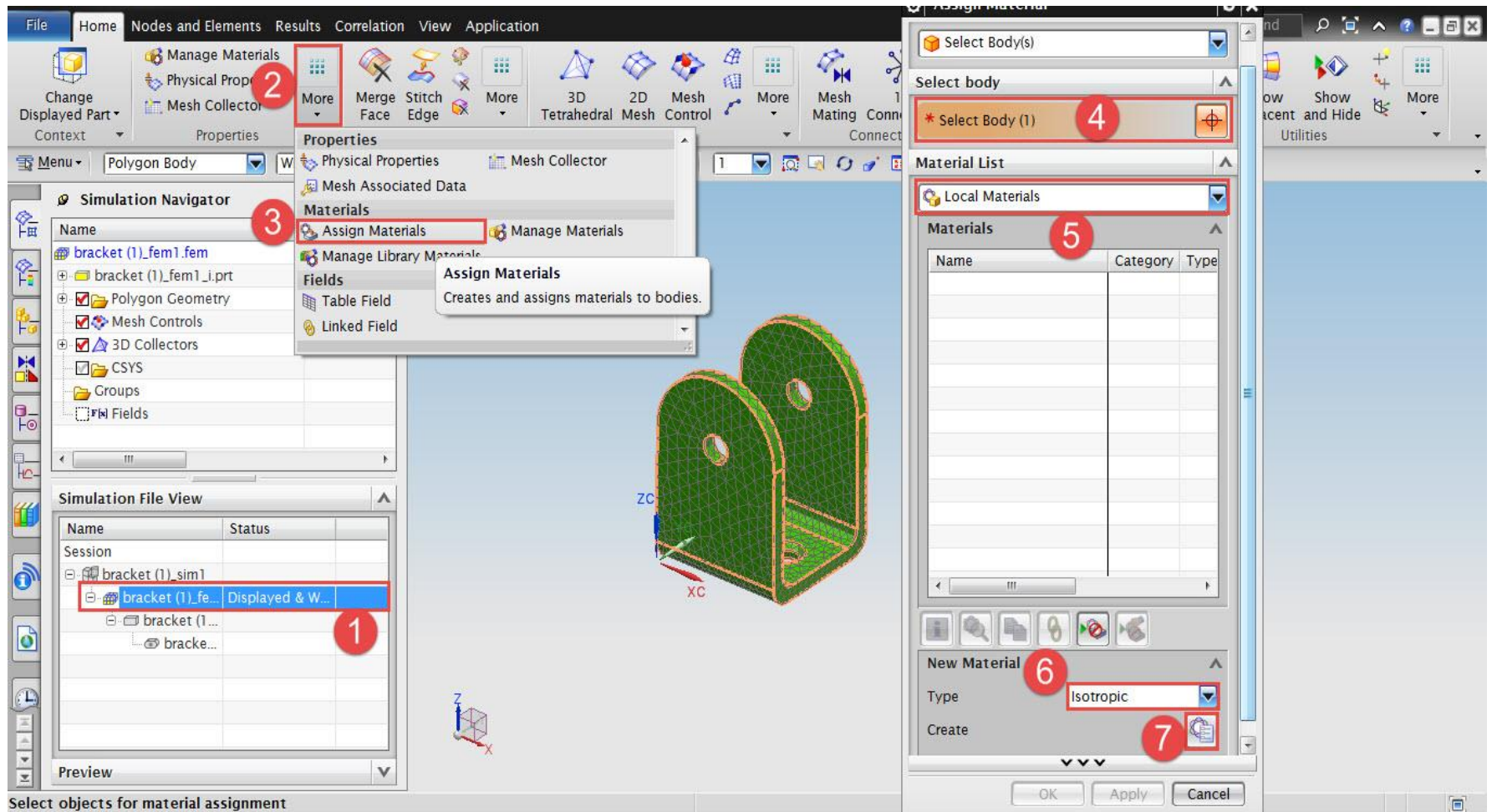


In this step mesh will apply to geometry.
Mesh definition>>>refer to >>previous tutorial.
First select body then give element size 10 mm.

For more exercise change element type and compare result with each other.



Material:



Material

AISI Type 304 Stainless Steel

Physical Properties	Metric	English
Tensile Strength, Yield	215 MPa	31200 psi
Elongation at Break	70 %	70 %
Modulus of Elasticity	193 - 200 GPa	28000 - 29000 ksi
Poisson's Ratio	0.29	0.29

Isotropic Material

Name - Description
Isotropic

Label
1

Properties
Mass Density (RHO)
Expression
0 kg/mm³

Viscoelasticity
Mechanical Strength Durability Formability Thermal/Electrical Creep

Elastic Cons **1**

Young's Modulus (E)
Expression
2 200000 N/mm²(MPa)

Major Poisson's Ratio

Poisson's Ratio (NU)
3 Expression
0.29

Shear Modulus (G)
Expression
N/mm²(MPa)

Structural Damping Coefficient (GE)
Expression
1

Card Name MAT1

OK Cancel

Isotropic Material

Name - Description
Isotropic

Label
1

Properties
Mass Density (RHO)
Expression
0 kg/mm³

Viscoelasticity
Mechanical **Strength** **1** Durability Formability Thermal/Electrical Creep

Strength Properties **2**

Yield Strength
Expression
2 215 N/mm²(MPa)

Ultimate Tensile Strength
Expression
N/mm²(MPa)

Tsai-Wu Interaction Coefficient (F12)
mm⁴/N²

Stress Limits

Tension (ST)
Expression
N/mm²(MPa)

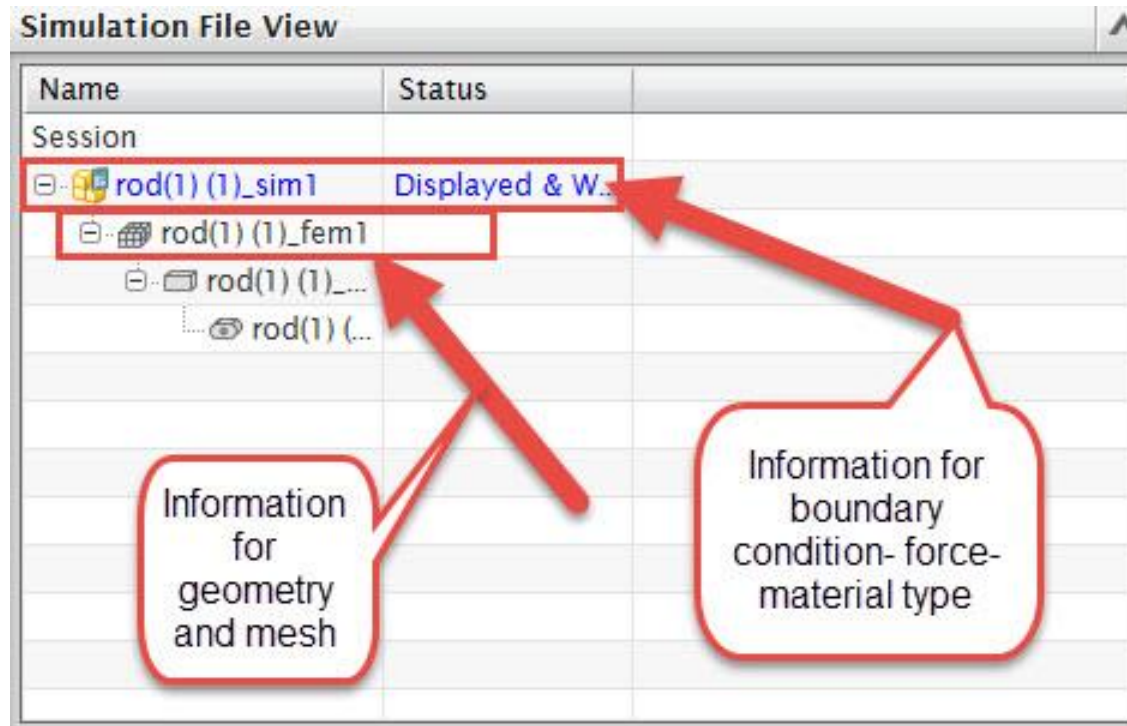
Compression (SC)
Expression
N/mm²(MPa)

Shear (SS)
Expression
N/mm²(MPa)

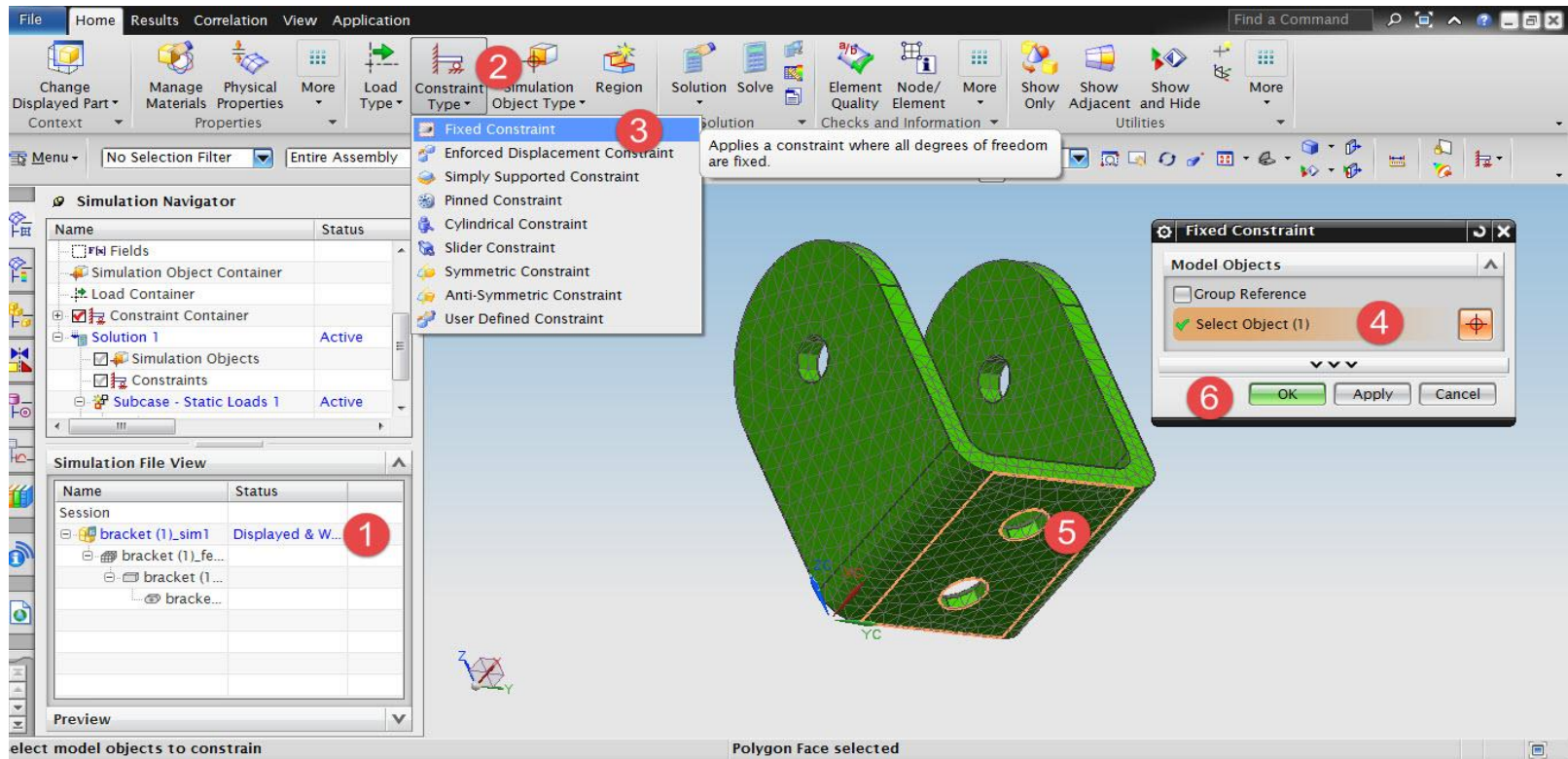
Card Name MAT1

3 OK Cancel

How to switch from fem to sim

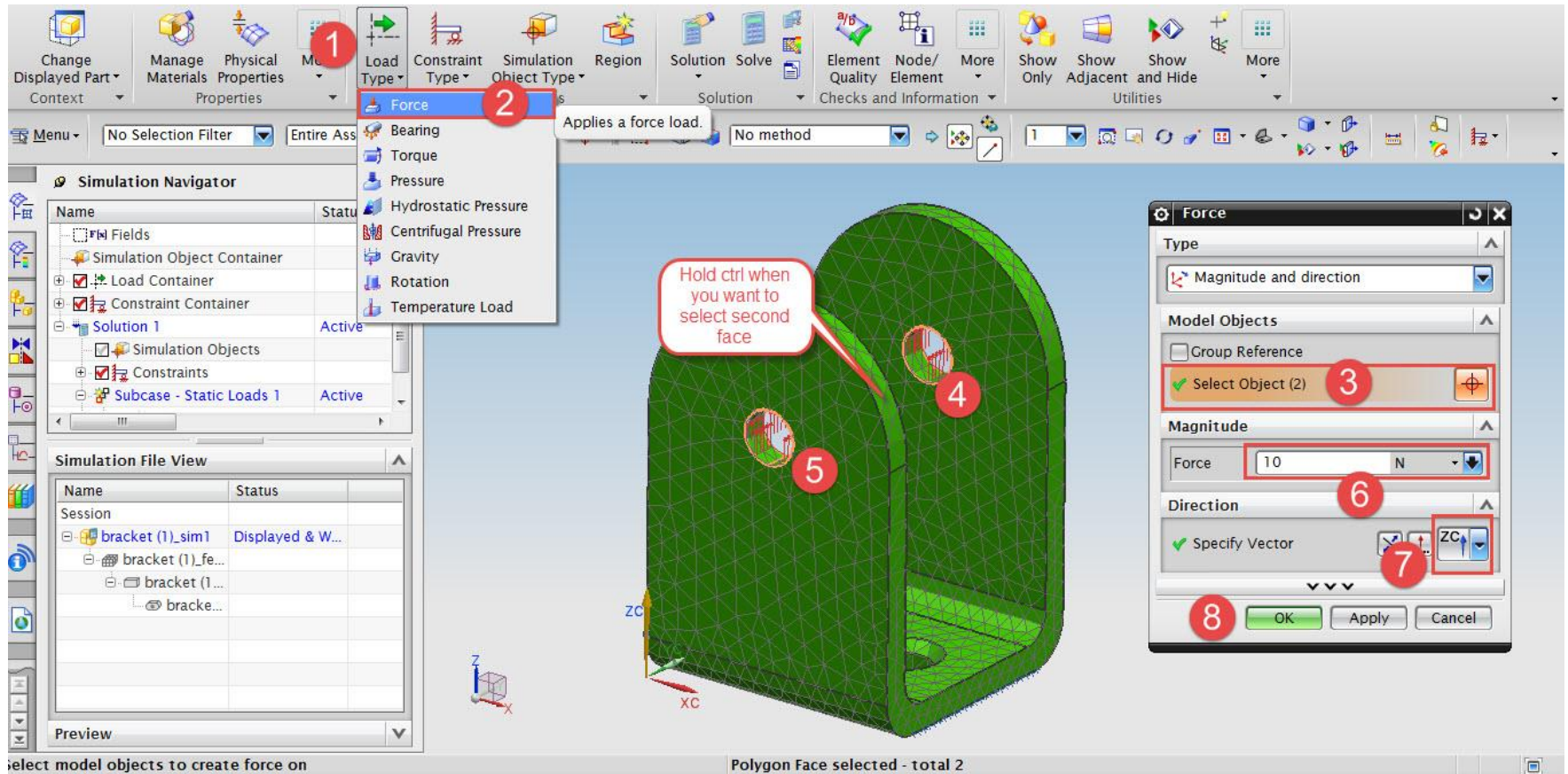


Boundary Condition:



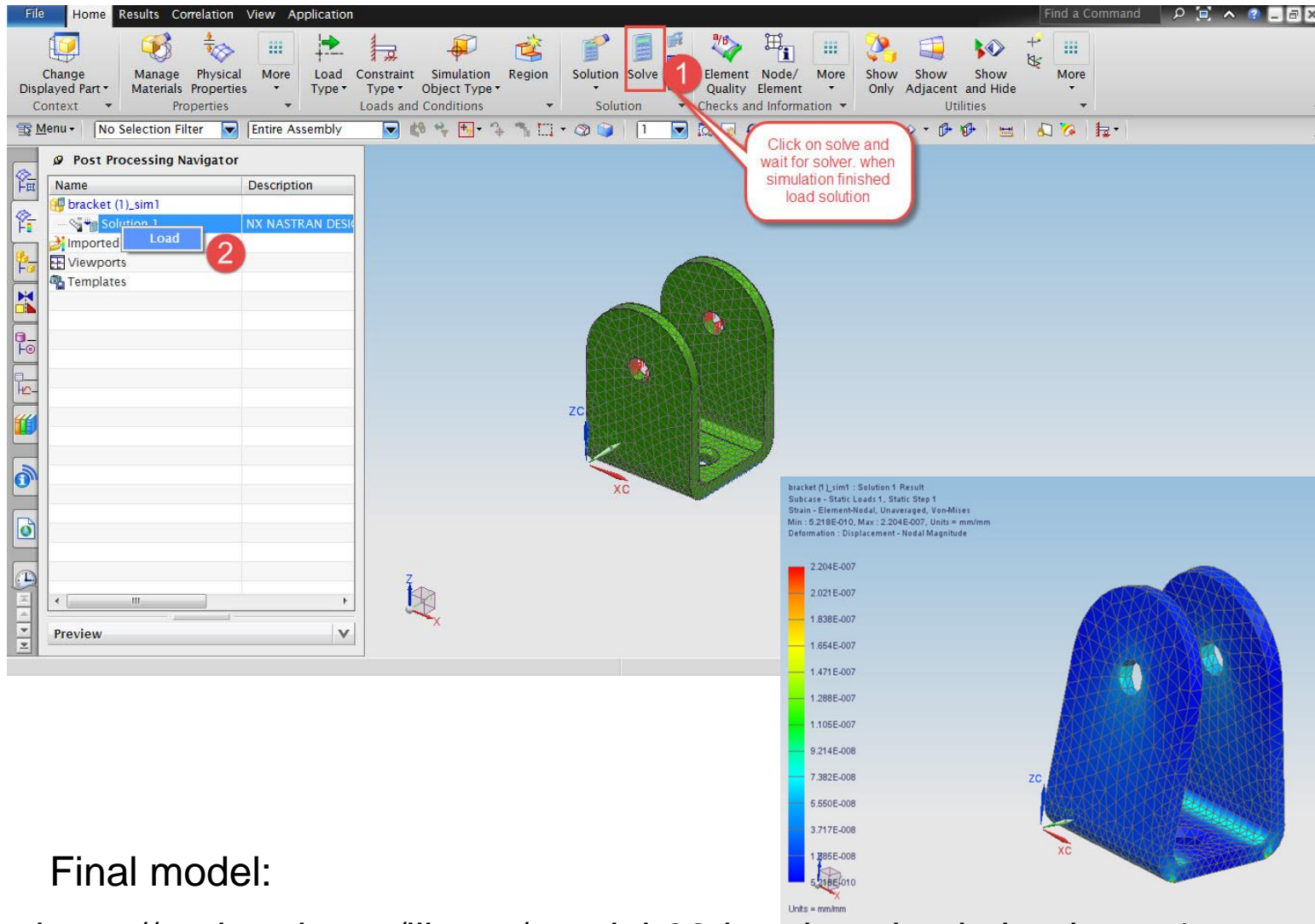
Boundary Conditions: Boundary conditions are surfaces that are fixed to arrest the degrees of freedom. Some surfaces can be rotationally fixed and some can be constrained from translational movement.

Forces:



Force: This option allows you to exert different types of forces and pressures to act on the solid along with the directions and magnitudes.

Solve and Results

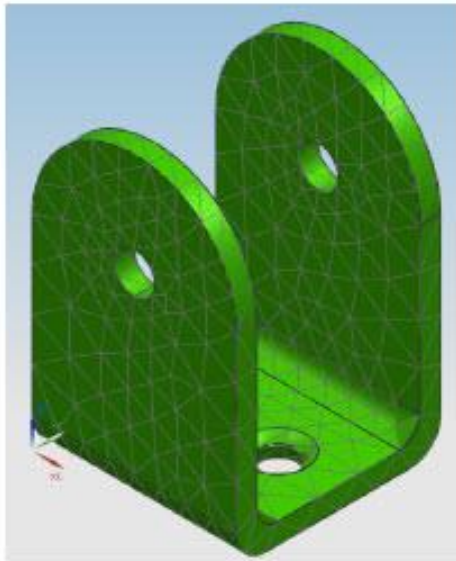


Final model:

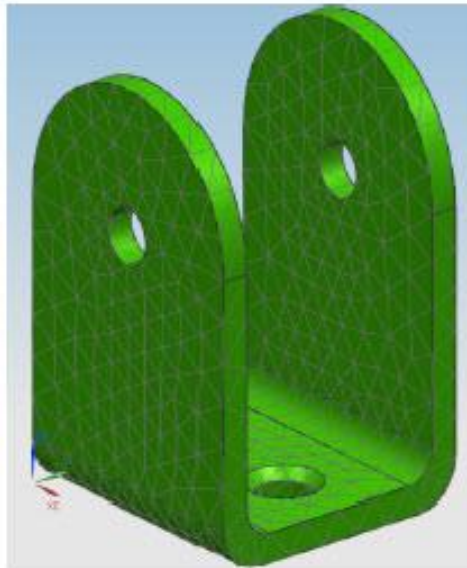
<https://grabcad.com/library/tutorial-32-bracket-simulation-in-nx-1>

NX/PLM- Mesh Refinement

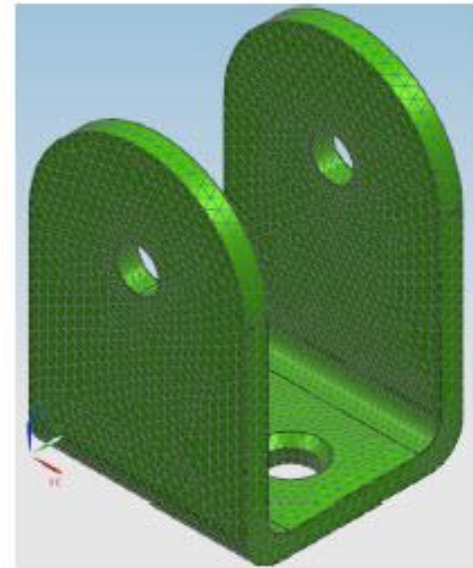
$F = 10N$



Element size = 20mm



Element size = 15mm



Element size = 5mm

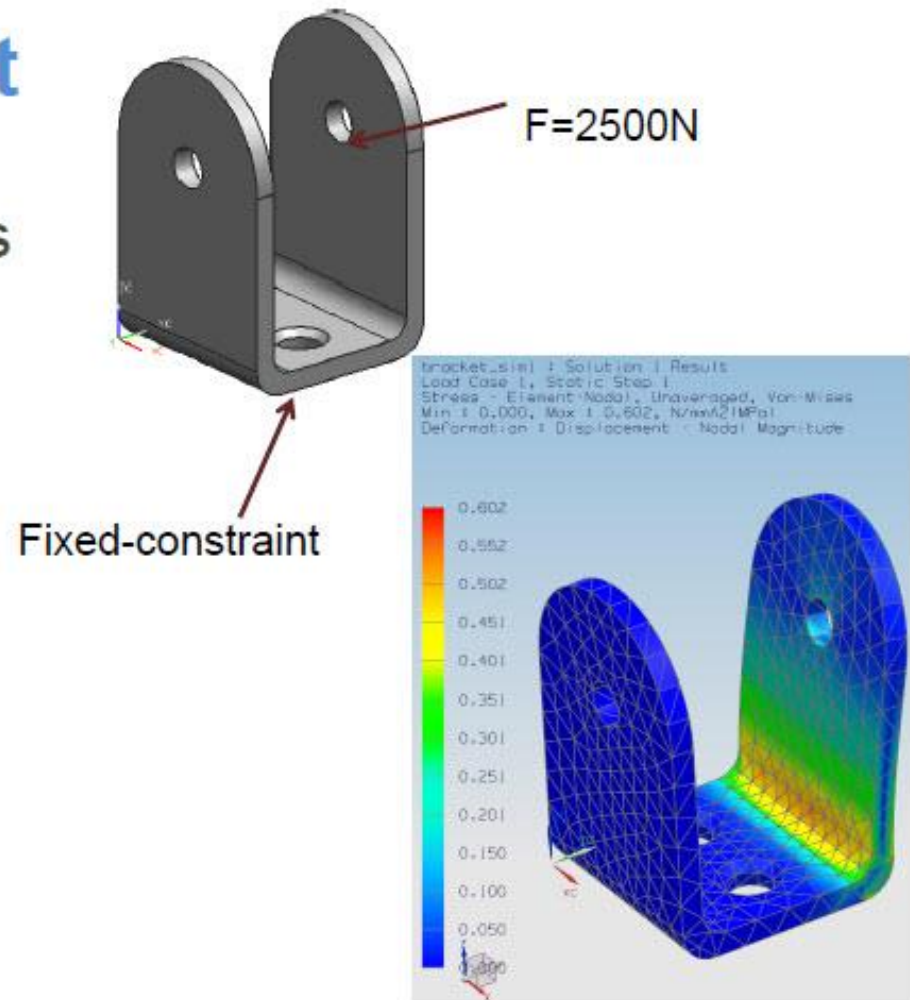
Repeat simulation for three different mesh size

Finish

Example 1:

NX/PLM-Bracket

- Material Properties
- Steel
- Yield strength = 179MPa
- Restraint
- Boundary Conditions
- Mesh
- Load ($F = 2500\text{N}$)
- Analysis



Results- von-Mises

Yield stress = 179MPa

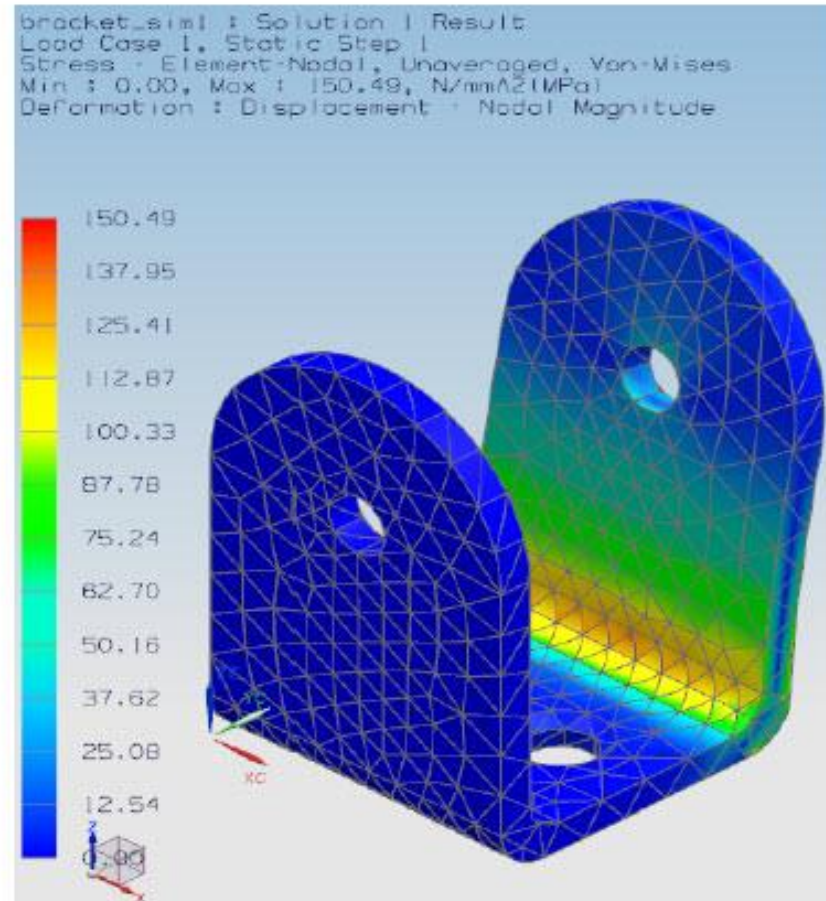
FoS = 1.18

Improvement of FoS to 2?

- Material selection
- Geometry optimisation

DO NOT FORGET:

Weight should be constant



Example 2

- 1-Download Bar from studyspace
- 2- open file in Nx
- 3- Mesh size 10 mm
- 4- Material same as pervious question
make local material $E=200 \text{ Gpa}$ $\nu=0.3$
Yield strength: 215 Mpa
- 5- Boundary condition and force are shown in pic
- 7- solve

