UNIVERSITY OF EAST SARAJEVO

FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

COMETa 2020

„Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications“

PROCEEDINGS

26th-28th November

East Sarajevo, RS, B&H

Z B O R N I K   R A D O V A

P R O C E E D I N G S

Istočno Sarajevo, BiH, RS
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East Sarajevo, B&H, RS
26th – 28th November, 2020

ZBORNIK RADOVA SA 5. MEĐUNARODNE NAUČNE KONFERENCIJE
”Primijenjene tehnologije u mašinskom inženjerstvu”
COMETa2020, Istočno Sarajevo, 2020.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
”Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications”
COMETa2020, East Sarajevo, 2020

Organizator:	Univerzitet u Istočnom Sarajevu Mašinski fakultet Istočno Sarajevo
Organization:	University of East Sarajevo Faculty of Mechanical Engineering East Sarajevo
Izdavač:	Univerzitet u Istočnom Sarajevu Mašinski fakultet Istočno Sarajevo
Publisher:	University of East Sarajevo Faculty of Mechanical Engineering East Sarajevo
Za izdavača: *For publisher:*	PhD Milija Kraišnik, associate professor
Urednici: *Editors:*	PhD Nebojša Radić, full professor PhD Saša Prodanović, assistant professor
Tehnička obrada i dizajn: *Technical treatment and desing:*	MSc Jovana Blagojević, senior assistant MSc Lana Šikuljak, senior assistant Krsto Batinić, assistant
Izdanje: *Printing:*	Prvo 1st
Register: *Register:*	ISBN 978-99976-719-8-1 COBISS.RS-ID 130023425

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PREFACE

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the University of East Sarajevo is organizing the 5th International Scientific Conference COMETa 2020 – "Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications“ in specific circumstances. Namely, faced with numerous challenges due to the pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19 virus on a global level, the Organizing Committee decided to hold the Conference COMETa 2020 virtually, in order to ensure the safety of participants and the entire community. Also, the continuity of the event was a significant reason for the establishment of the online model, especially considering the fact that the conference COMETa has been categorized by the relevant Ministry as an international scientific conference of the first category.

The main goal of the conference is to contribute to increasing the competitiveness of national business entities through the presentation and implementation of new scientific achievements in the field of mechanical engineering. In addition, the conference will provide additional support to researchers in the presentation of their results, as well as establishing a higher level of cooperation with leading national and international scientific institutions, universities, public companies and partners from industry.

The program of the conference COMETa 2020 consists of the following thematic areas:

- Manufacturing technologies and advanced materials,
- Applied mechanics and mechatronics,
- Machine design, simulation and modeling,
- Product development and mechanical systems,
- Energy and thermotechnic,
- Renewable energy and environmental,
- Maintenance and technical diagnostics,
- Quality, management and organization.

A total of 193 authors and co-authors from 12 countries are participating in the 5th International Scientific Conference COMETa 2020 where 70 papers have been accepted, including 5 plenary lectures. Round table on the very actual topic “Challenges in the education during COVID-19 pandemic – Online as a solution ...“ is planned to be held.

The participation of a significant number of domestic and foreign scientists and researchers strengthens our conviction that the online format of the conference will not diminish its importance. On the contrary, we are sure that together we will gain new experiences, which will further enable us better and more meaningful cooperation in the near future by generating new ideas and establishing modern approaches to solving complex issues in mechanical engineering in the context of challenges that are present in the technical and technological development of an advanced society in the 21st century. In that sense, we want to emphasize that each of your proposals is welcome and will be carefully considered from the aspect of organizing the next conferences.

On behalf of the Organizing and Scientific Committee of the conference COMETa 2020, we would like to express our gratitude to all authors, reviewers, universities, business entities, and national and international institutions and organizations that supported the organization of the conference. We would like to express special gratitude to the Ministry of Scientific and Technological Development, Higher Education and Information Society of the Republic of Srpska, the City of East Sarajevo and local communities.

In the hope that our joint efforts will meet the expectations of the scientific and professional public, the organizer of the Conference, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of East Sarajevo, wishes all participants successful work. Welcome to the online conference COMETa 2020.

East Sarajevo, November 23rd, 2020.

President of the Scientific Committee
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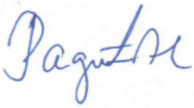

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621.03(082)(0.034.4)

МЕЂУНАРОДНА научна конференција "Примијењене технологије у машинском инжењерству", COMETa (5 ; Источно Сарајево ; 2020)
Proceedings [Elektronski izvor] / [5. Međunarodna naučna konferencija "Primijenjene tehnologije u mašinskom inženjerstvu", COMETa 2020, Istočno Sarajevo, 26 - 28. novembar 2020.] = Proceedings / [5th International Scientific Conference "Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications" COMETa 2020, East Sarajevo, 26th - 28th November, 2020] ; [urednici, editors Nebojša Radić, Saša Prodanović]. - Onlajn izd. - El. zbornik. - Istočno Sarajevo : Mašinski fakultet, 2020. - Ilustr.

Sistemski zahtjevi: Nisu navedeni. - Način pristupa (URL): http://cometa.ues.rs.ba/#. - El. publikacija u PDF formatu opsega 590 str. - Nasl. sa naslovnog ekrana. - Opis izvora dana 25.11.2020. - Biografije autora uz radove. - Bibliografija uz svaki rad.

ISBN 978-99976-719-8-1

COBISS.RS-ID 130023425

ISBN 978-99976-71Q-8-1

ISBN 978-99976-719-8-1

9 789997 671981

COMETa 2020
5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
26th - 28th November 2020
Jahorina, Republic of Srpska, B&H
University of East Sarajevo
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LINEAR CONTACT PROBLEMS IN SOFTWARE SIMCENTER FEMAP WITH NASTRAN

Miloš Pešić[1], Vladimir Milovanović[2], Lidija Jelić[3], Nikola Jović[4]

Abstract: The aim of this article is comparative analysis of results obtained using the linear contact between the two plates set at an angle of 90° in software Simcenter Femap with Nastran. For consideration of setted problem two models of different dimensions and load values, with different type of elements and FEM mesh density were analyzed. The boundary conditions and the mode of action of the load are the same in all considered FEM models. For comparative analysis in FEM models different combinations of 2D-shell elements of the appropriate thickness and 3D elements (hexahedral) were used for analysis. The changes in stress values and node displacements in the contact regions in dependence on the FEM mesh density and different type of elements in contact regions were considered.

Key words: linear contact analysis, finite element method, stress contact distribution

1 INTRODUCTION

Contact mechanics is part of solid mechanics, and the main study of it is the deformation of solids that touch each other at one or more points. The general distinction in contact mechanics is between stresses that act perpendicular to the contacting bodies' surfaces and frictional stresses that act tangentially between the surfaces.

The determination of stresses and deformations as a consequence of the solid bodies interaction has important role in many engineering problems. The understanding and correctly solving contact interactions is crucial for the safe design and safe life of different types of engineering structures. There are many analytical solutions for solving contact problems but only for bodies with simple geometries and loading conditions. However, in practice the contact problems are highly complex and some types of extension of the analytical solutions for solving contact problems are difficult and unreliable. Because of that numerical solution techniques for contact problems have

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evolved signicantly over the last decades and can solve complex engineering problems.

The Finite element method (FEM), as numerical method, is commonly used for solving contact problems in solid mechanics [1]. FEM analysis has also a wide application in biomechanics and numerical simulation of the contact between the sensor head and the soft tissue, and that had been analyzed in [2]. Some authors confirm that in the railway industry, when analyzing the contact between the Rail-Wheel, using 3D elements give a good match with the real conditions of exploitation [3]. Numerical examples to demonstrate a comparison of the presented algorithms when applied to contact problems are shown in [4]. The authors in [5] confirm that multi-level multi-summation (MLMS) is more advantageous than the fast Fourier transform (FFT) for solving three-dimensional concentrated contact problems.

For solving all these contact problems authors in their studies used different types of contacts and different combinations of FEM elements with different FEM mesh density. Because of that, this paper has for aim to present the comparative study of obtained results for a linear contact test in Simcenter Femap with Nastran software [6], between the two plates set at an angle of 90° for two models with different dimensions, with different type of elements and FEM mesh density.

2 CONTACT TYPES AND TEST FEM MODELS

In contact problems there are three types of contact: surface, line, and point contact. In this paper, contact between two bodies on the surface was examined. The main goal of this paper is to monitor stress change and node displacements in contact regions depending on the FEM mesh density and different combinations of 2D-shell elements of the appropriate thickness and 3D elements (hexahedral) for modelling bodies in contact.

For this study models with two geometries were tested. The values of the forces are different, but the constraints and the way the load acts are the same. All parameters to define contact property are setted to default, except friction coefficient which is 0.5 according to [7] because steel to steel dry contact were considered. For all FEM models for testing and comparative study linear static analysis was performed. Both plates are made from steel and have the same material characteristics (2.1 10^5 MPa as Young Modulus, 7.85 10^6 kg/mm^3 as density and 0.3 as Poisson ratio).

As already mentioned, models with two geometries have been prepared to monitor stress change in contact regions using different types of finite elements and different FEM mesh density.

The dimensions of the plate panels are 120x60x5 mm for the first geometry model. The total load force is 50 kN and it is acting in the negative vertical direction, whereas the load itself is given as the pressure on the elements surface. For this geometry model it is considerd twelve FEM models with different FEM mesh density and different combinations of elements for modelling bodies in contact. All Test FEM models for this type geometry are shown in Table 1 and all three dimensions (length, width and thickness) of finite element are approximately equal.

One of Test FEM models for the first considered geometry when both plate panels (bodies in contact) are modelled with 3D elements (hexahedral eight nodes) size 10x10x5 mm with corresponding boundary conditions (both plate panels are clamped) and loads is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. *Test FEM models for first geometry model (plate panels 120x60x5 mm)*

Finite element type combination	***Finite elements size***	***Mark of FEM model***
3D elements - *Bottom plate* & 3D elements - *Top plate*	*10x10x5 mm*	*3D-3D-M1-1*
	5x5x5 mm	*3D-3D-M1-2*
	2.5x2.5x5 mm	*3D-3D-M1-3*
2D-shell elements - Bottom plate & *2D-shell elements - Top plate*	*10x10x5 mm*	*2D-2D-M1-4*
	5x5x5 mm	*2D-2D-M1-5*
	2.5x2.5x5 mm	*2D-2D-M1-6*
3D elements - *Bottom plate* & *2D-shell elements - Top plate*	*10x10x5 mm*	*3D-2D-M1-7*
	5x5x5 mm	*3D-2D-M1-8*
	2.5x2.5x5 mm	*3D-2D-M1-9*
2D-shell elements - Bottom plate & 3D elements - *Top plate*	*10x10x5 mm*	*2D-3D-M1-10*
	5x5x5 mm	*2D-3D-M1-11*
	2.5x2.5x5 mm	*2D-3D-M1-12*

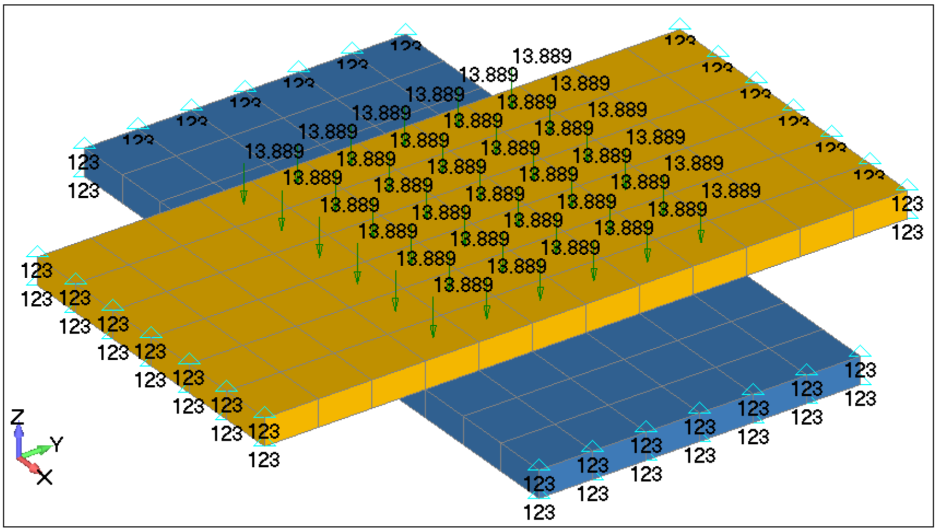

Figure 1. *Geometry Model 1 - 3D-3D-M1-1 with given loads and constraints*

The dimensions of the plate panels are 640x320x5 mm for the second geometry model. The total load force is 150 kN and it is acting in the negative vertical direction, whereas the load itself is given as the pressure on the elements surface. For this geometry model it is considerd twelve FEM models with different FEM mesh density and different combinations of elements for modelling bodies in contact. All Test FEM models for this type geometry are shown in Table 2 and two dimensions of finite elements (length and width) are significantly greater then thickness. This was done in order to consider some type of thin-walled structure. For this type of FEM analysis usually 2D-shell elements are required.

One of Test FEM models for the second considered geometry when both plate panels (bodies in contact) are modelled with 3D elements (hexahedral eight nodes) size 40x40x5 mm with corresponding boundary conditions (both plate panels are clamped) and loads is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2. *Test FEM models for* second *geometry model (plate panels 640x320x5 mm)*

Finite element type combination	***Finite elements size***	***Mark of FEM model***
3D elements - *Bottom plate* *&* 3D elements - *Top plate*	*40x40x5 mm*	*3D-3D-M2-13*
	20x20x5 mm	*3D-3D-M2-14*
	10x10x5 mm	*3D-3D-M2-15*
2D-shell elements - Bottom plate *&* *2D-shell elements - Top plate*	*40x40x5 mm*	*2D-2D-M2-16*
	20x20x5 mm	*2D-2D-M2-17*
	10x10x5 mm	*2D-2D-M2-18*
3D elements - *Bottom plate* *&* *2D-shell elements - Top plate*	*40x40x5 mm*	*3D-2D-M2-19*
	20x20x5 mm	*3D-2D-M2-20*
	10x10x5 mm	*3D-2D-M2-21*
2D-shell elements - Bottom plate *&* 3D elements - *Top plate*	*40x40x5 mm*	*2D-3D-M2-22*
	20x20x5 mm	*2D-3D-M2-23*
	10x10x5 mm	*2D-3D-M2-24*

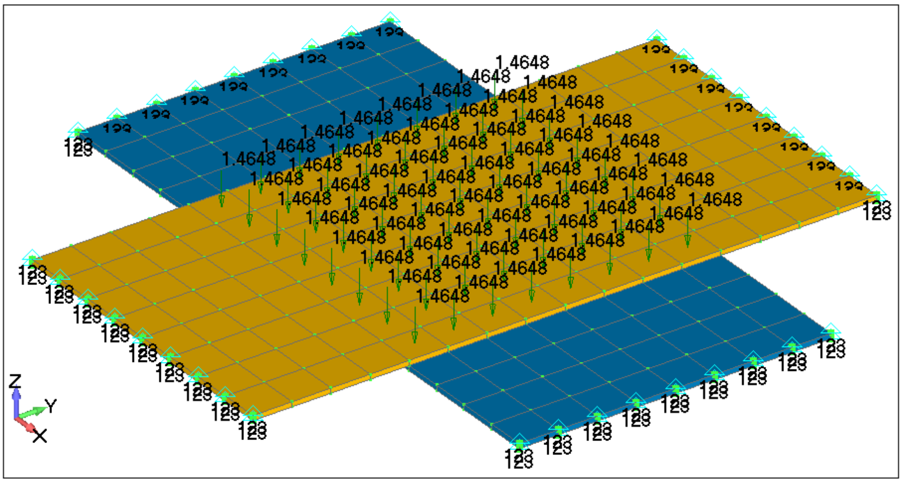

Figure 2. *Geometry Model 2 - 3D-3D-M2-13 with given loads and constraints*

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSIONS

According to tasks setted in chapter 2 in order to monitor stress change and node displacements in contact regions depending on the FEM mesh density and different combinations elements all Test FEM models were analyzed. The results at the contact region showed unrealistic – very high values of stress in 2D-shell elements in both geometry models and in all mesh density combinations. For further analysis, only the contact stress values obtained in contact region, where 3D elements used for modeling bottom plate panels were taken for comparative study.

Figure 3 shows the stress distribution in the contact region in bottom plate panel, when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements and with different FEM mesh density for geometry model 1. From the stress distributions along contact region shown in Figure 3 it is clear that with increasing FEM mesh density, stresses in considered contact region have higher values. The same trend occurs when top plate panel is modelled with 2D-shell elements. A comparative review of the obtained stresses in the contact region of the bottom plate panel when the load is transferred using 3D elements or 2D-shell elements is shown in Figure 4.

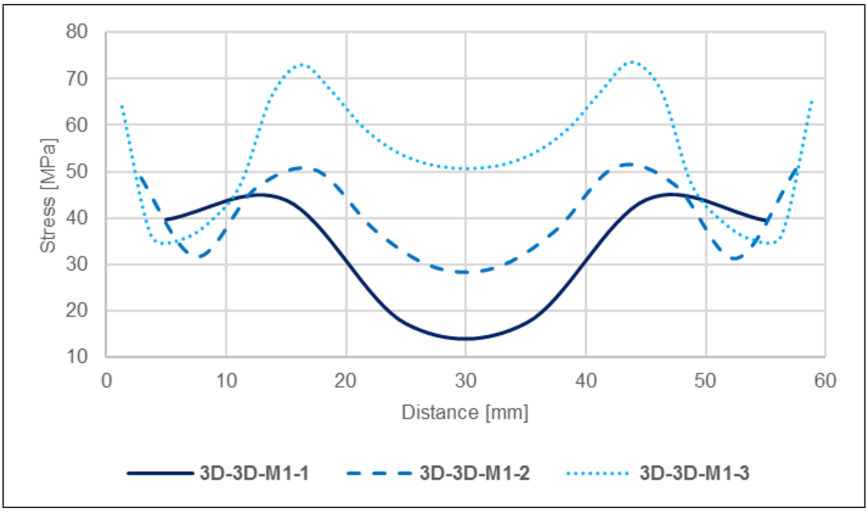

Figure 3. *Stress distribution in contact region in dependence of FEM mesh density – Geometry model 1*

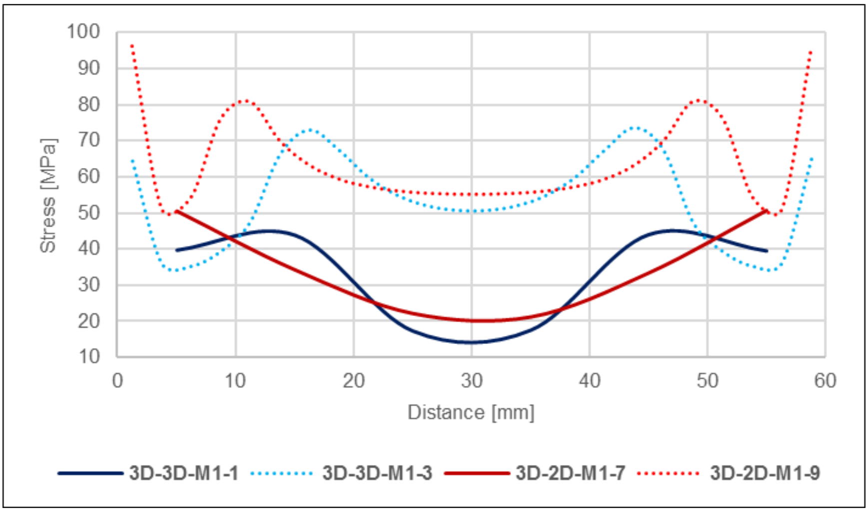

Figure 4. *Stress distribution in contact region in dependence of using FEM elements for modelling contact regions - Geometry model 1*

As can be seen from the diagram in Figure 4, the values of stress oscillations in the contact regions are smaller with the combination of 3D elements for contact pairs.

A comparative review of the nodal displacements in the contact region of the bottom plate panel, for Test FEM models when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements and with different FEM mesh density and when top plate panel is modelled with 2D-shell elements is shown in Figure 5. The results shown in Figure 5 display that the smallest nodal displacements in the contact region of the two plate panels are in case when 3D elements are used for modelling both plate panels with the smallest finite element dimensions. Higher values of the nodal displacements in the contact region are when the load is transferred from 2D-shell elements to 3D elements.

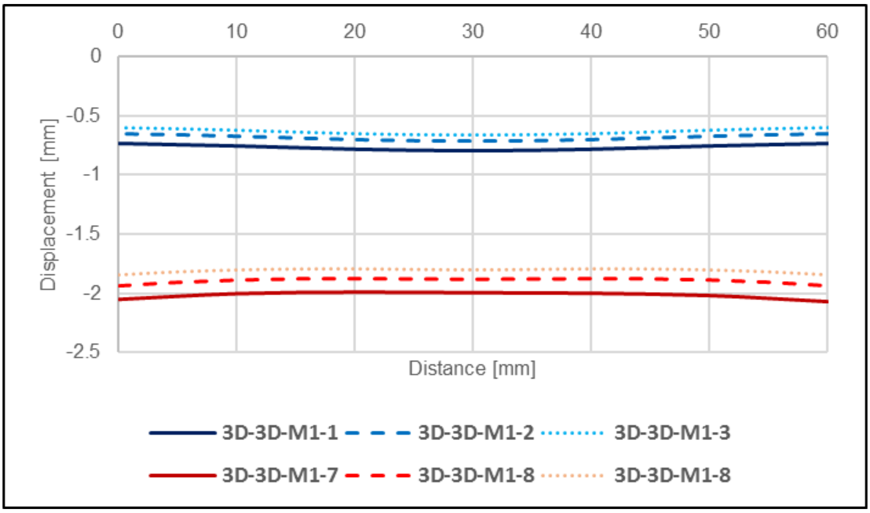

Figure 5. *Nodal displacement distribution in contact region in dependence of using FEM elements for modelling contact regions - Geometry model 1*

Figure 6 shows the stress distribution in the contact region in bottom plate panel, when top plate panel is modelled with 2D-shell elements while bottom plate panel is modelled with 3D elements and with different FEM mesh density for geometry model 2.

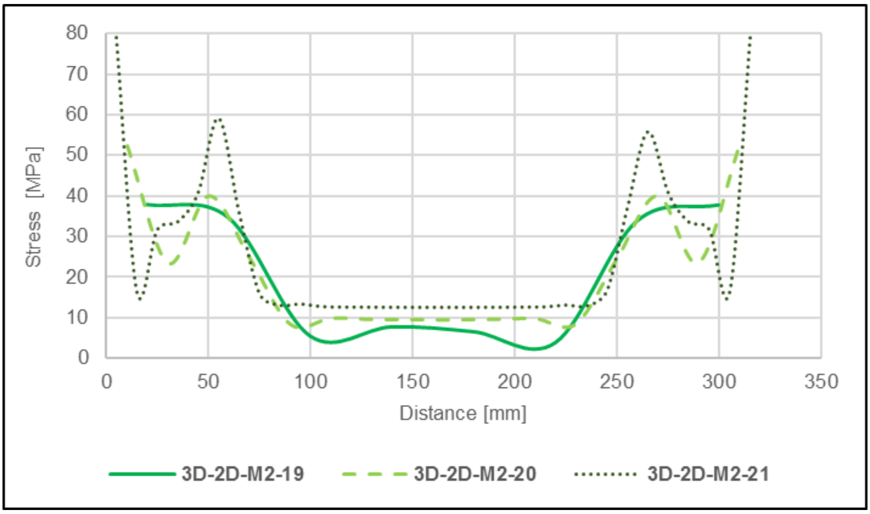

Figure 6. *Stress distribution in contact region in dependence of FEM mesh density – Geometry model 2*

From the stress distributions along contact region shown in Figure 6 it is clear that with increasing FEM mesh density, stresses in considered contact region have higher values. The same trend occurs when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements. A comparative review of the obtained stresses in the contact region of the bottom plate panel when the load is transferred using 3D elements or 2D-shell elements is shown in Figure 7. From results shown in Figure 7 it can be noticed that in Test FEM models when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements there is an asymmetry in obtained stress results in contact region. With increasing FEM mesh density for Test FEM models when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements it can be noticed larger asymmetry.

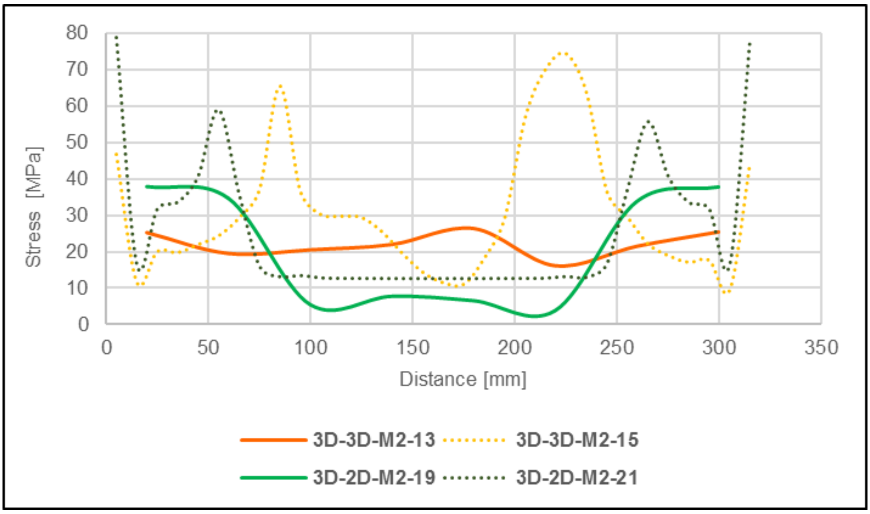

Figure 7. *Stress distribution in contact region in dependence of using FEM elements for modelling contact regions - Geometry model 2*

A comparative review of the nodal displacements in the contact region of the bottom plate panel, for Test FEM models when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements and with different FEM mesh density and when top plate panel is modelled with 2D-shell elements is shown in Figure 8.

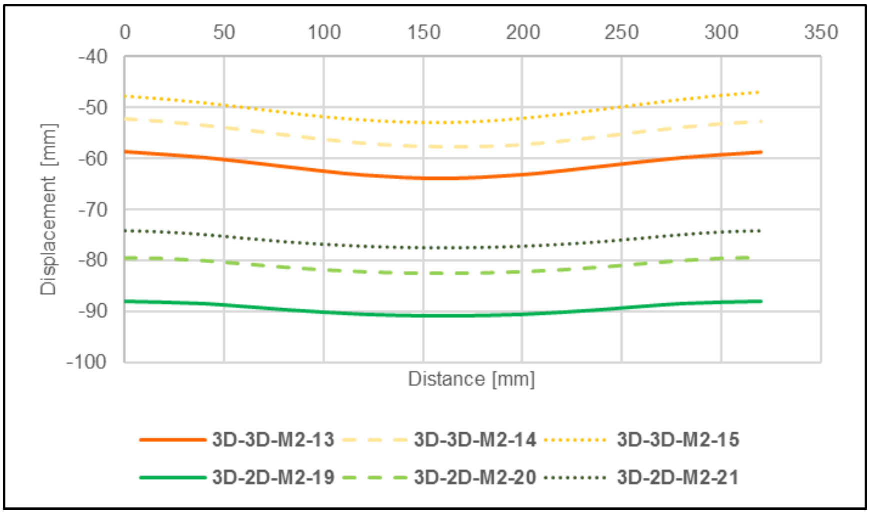

Figure 8. *Nodal displacement distribution in contact region in dependence of using FEM elements for modelling contact regions - Geometry model 2*

The results shown in Figure 5 display that the smallest nodal displacements in the contact region of the two plate panels are in case when 3D elements are used for modelling both plate panels with the smallest finite element dimensions. Higher values of the nodal displacements in the contact region are when the load is transferred from 2D-shell elements to 3D elements.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on comparative analysis of results obtained using the linear contact between the two plates in software Simcenter Femap with Nastran with different type of elements and FEM mesh density the following conclusions were deduced:

- with increasing of FEM mesh density the contact stress values in contact regions, for all cases were higher, but the nodal displacement values in contact regions, for all cases are lower;
- comparing 2D-shell elements and 3D elements for modelling plate panel for load transfer lower stress values in contact region were obtained when both plate panels are modelled with 3D elements;
- For the first geometry model, similar results were obtained when both plate panels were modelled with 3D elements, but for the second geometry model, similar results were obtained with a combination of 3D elements on bottom plate panel and 2D-shell elements on top plate panel.
- When both plate panels were modelled with 3D elements for the second geometry model, there is an asymmetry in the stress distribution in the contact region.

This comparative study represents main base for future research in the field of contact problems solving for finding a solution that gives similar results when contact regions for both plate panels are modelled with 2D-shell elements and 3D elements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors gratefully acknowledge partial support by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant TR32036.

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