

SDLS07 - Eigen modes of a spherical envelope mean

Abstract:

This test from guide VPCS makes it possible to validate the algorithm of search for eigenvalues `MODE_ITER_SIMULT` with the operators of stiffness and mass corresponding to the following modelizations:

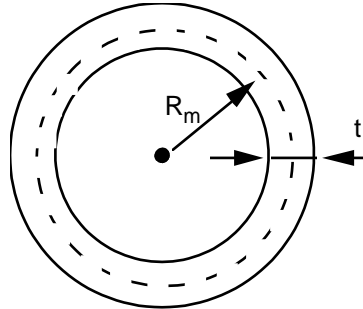
- 1) Three-dimensional shells: finite elements `DKT` (mesh of one 1/8 of sphere),
- 2) Finite elements 2D axisymmetric `TRIA6` and `QUAD8` (mesh of a section),
- 3) three-dimensional Shells: axisymmetric finite elements isoparametric `SEG3` (linear mesh of the section),
- 4) three-dimensional Shells `COQUE_3D` : finite element `MEC3QU9H` (mesh 1/8 of sphere),
- 5) Shells three-dimensional `COQUE_3D` : finite element `MEC3TR7H`.

The got results are compared with the analytical solution (HAYEK) and reveal for the first six modes of the lower deviations than:

- 0,45% for the axisymmetric elements continuums,
- 0,20% shell elements `DKT`,
- 0,17% the isoparametric axisymmetric shell elements,
- 0,17% elements `COQUE_3D`.

1 Problem of reference

1.1 Geometry



It acts of a thin sphere, average radius $R_m = 2.5 m$, and thickness $t = 0.1 m$.

1.2 Properties of the materials

the material is homogeneous, isotropic, elastic linear. The elastic coefficients are:
 $E = 200\,000 MPa$ and $\nu = 0.3$.

The density is constant and is worth: $\rho = 7800 kg/m^3$.

1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

the structure is free in space.

2 Reference solution

2.1 Method of calculating used for the reference solution

For the thin spheres ($i.t \ll R$ with i , order of the mode), the eigen modes with radial displacement and tangential establish by a theory of membrane are given by [bib1] and [bib2]:

$$f_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{2\pi R} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho(1-\nu^2)}}$$

$$\text{with } \lambda_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4(1-\nu^2)(i^2 + i - 2)}} \text{ and } b = i^2 + i + 1 + 3\nu$$

the theory presented by Hayek makes it possible to introduce a correction of the effect of bending (approximation of the general theory of Wilkinson) which leads to values of λ_i function of

$$a = t^2 / 12 R^2$$
$$b = i(i+1)$$

and solution of:

$$\lambda_i^4 - \lambda_i^2 [1 + 3\nu - a(1-\nu) + b(1 + a\nu + ab)] + ab[b^2 - 4b + 5 - \nu^2] + (1-\nu^2)[b - 2(1+a)] = 0$$

2.2 Results of reference

Eigenfrequencies:

I	Eigenfrequencies
2	237.25
3	282.85
4	305.24
5	324.17
6	346.76
7	376.68
8.416	.
9	465.75
10	526.20

2.3 Uncertainty on the analytical

solution Solution.

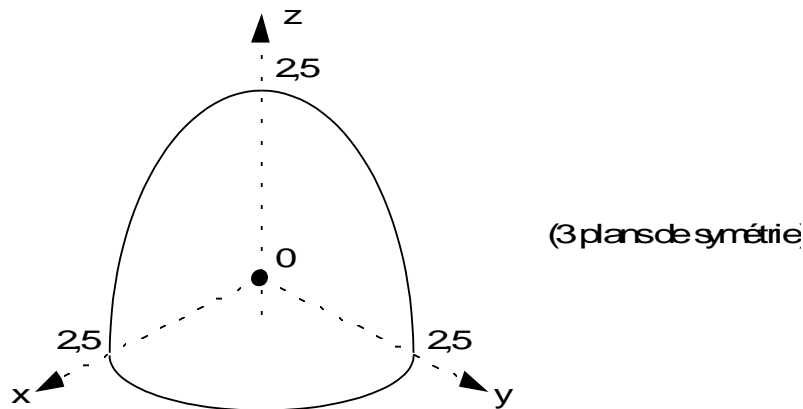
2.4 Bibliographical references

- 1) Card-indexes VPCS SDLS 07/89 in the Guide of Validation of the Software packages of Computation of Structures/SFM AFNOR TECHNIQUE 1990.
- 2) S. HAYEK: "Vibrations of has spherical Shell in acoustic medium", Newspaper of the Acoustical Society of America, vol. 40,2,1996, p. 342-348

3 Modelization A

3.1 Characteristic of the modelization

Shells `DKT`



the discretized geometry is represented above. Elements `DKT` are plane facets with 3 nodes. The number of the nodes on the generator and the equator is: 34.

The boundary conditions applied to the three borders correspond to the conditions of symmetry (displacements and blocked rotations).

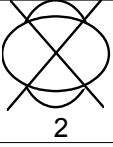
3.2 Characteristics of the mesh

Many nodes: 1128

Number of meshes and types: 2125 `TRIA3`

3.3 Quantities tested and results

(Frequencies in Hertz)

Value of parameter l of the reference solution	Reference	Aster	% difference
 2	237.25	237.24	- 0.005
		237.24	- 0.003
3	282.85	not obtained [§4.2]	
4	305.24	304.97	- 0.089
		304.99	- 0.080
		305.08	- 0.054
5	324.17	not obtained [§4.2]	
6	346.76	346.11	- 0.186
		346.12	- 0.185
		346.30	- 0.133
		346.38	- 0.108
7	376.68	not obtained [§4.2]	
8	416.00	414.89	- 0.266
		414.92	- 0.259
		415.16	- 0.201
		415.24	- 0.183
		415.33	- 0.161
9	465.75	not obtained [§4.2]	
10	526.20	524.34	- 0.353
		524.43	- 0.337
		524.71	- 0.283
		524.94	- 0.240
		524.97	- 0.234
		525.12	- 0.205

3.4 Remarks

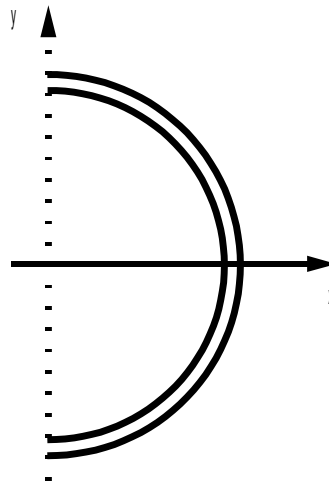
the reference solution does not give the multiplicity of the modes. One observes with computations of the orders of multiplicity which grow with the value of the frequency.

Modes 3,5,7,9 are not obtained because of boundary conditions chosen for this model, with the three symmetry planes.

4 Modelization B

4.1 Characteristic of the axisymmetric

2D modelization



No boundary condition.

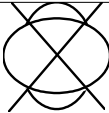
4.2 Characteristics of the mesh

Many nodes: 365

Number of meshes and types: 40 QUAD8 and 80 TRIA6

4.3 Quantities tested and Frequencies

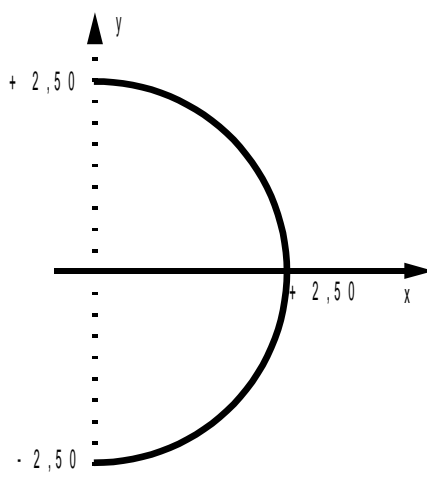
results in Hertz

Identification n ° mode	Reference	Aster	% difference
 2	237.25	237.24	0.036
3	282.85	282.78	- 0.023
4	305.24	304.85	- 0.125
5	324.17	323.32	- 0.262
6	346.76	345.22	- 0.443
7	376.68	374.14	- 0.674
8	416.00	412.03	- 0.955
9	465.75	459.75	- 1.286
10	526.20	517.51	- 1.651

5 Modelization C

5.1 Characteristic of the modelization

axisymmetric 1D Shells



No boundary condition.

One chooses the model Coils-Kirchhoff to describe the kinematics. With the element chosen, this kinematics is obtained by penalization: one puts a great value for coefficient A_CIS . In addition, one neglects the correction of metric.

5.2 Characteristics of the mesh

Many nodes: 81

Number of meshes and types: 40 SEG3

5.3 Quantities tested and results

(Frequencies in Hertz)

the purpose of Identification n ° mode	Reference	Aster ITER_SIMULT	Aster ITER_INV	% difference
2	237.25	237.31	237.32	0.025/0.029
3	282.85	282.77	282.78	- 0.028/-0.025
4	305.24	304.95	304.95	- 0.096
5	324.17	323.68	323.68	- 0.150
6	346.76	346.23	346.23	- 0.154

5.4 Remarks

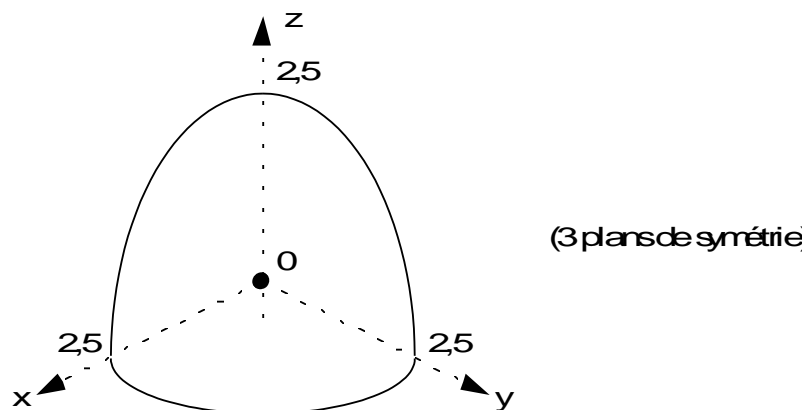
Warning : The translation process used on this website is a "Machine Translation". It may be imprecise and inaccurate in whole or in part and is provided as a convenience.

This test with this modelization is only testing the mass matrix. A satisfactory variation being observed on the first six frequencies, one chose not to calculate the following ones.

6 Modelization D

6.1 Characteristic of the modelization

Shells 3D MEC3QU9H



the boundary conditions applied to the three borders correspond to the conditions of symmetry (displacements and blocked rotations).

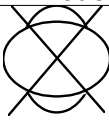
6.2 Characteristics of the mesh

Many nodes: 331

Number of meshes and types: 75 QUAD9

6.3 Quantities tested and results

(Frequencies in Hertz)

Identification n ° mode	Reference	Aster	% difference
	237.25	237.25	0
		237.26	0.004
2			
3	282.85	not obtained [§10.2]	
4	305.24	305.18	- 0.019
		305.19	- 0.017
		305.20	- 0.011
5	324.17	not obtained [§10.2]	
6	346.76	346.17	- 0.169
		346.19	- 0.165
		346.25	- 0.147
		346.36	- 0.114
7	376.68	not obtained [§10.2]	
8	416.00	413.81	- 0.525
		413.84	- 0.520
		413.84	- 0.518
		414.02	- 0.476
		414.09	- 0.46
9	465.75	not obtained [§10.2]	
to 10	526.20	520.57	- 1.071
		520.62	- 1.06
		520.64	- 1.056
		521.28	- 0.935
		521.29	- 0.933
		521.31	- 0.929

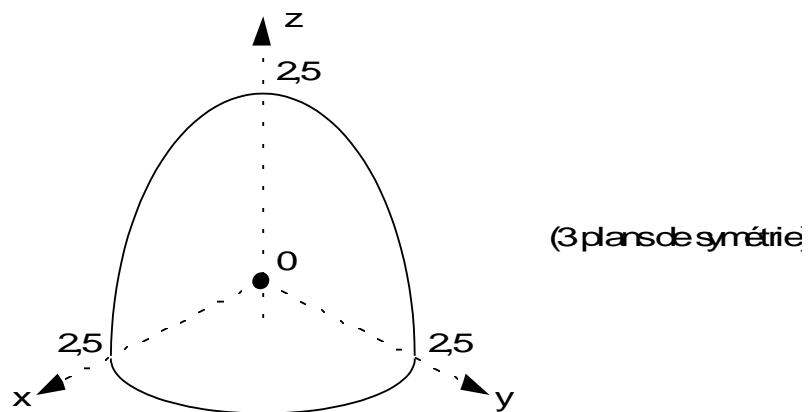
6.4 Remarks

modes 3,5,7,9 are not not obtained because of boundary conditions chosen for this model, with the three symmetry planes.

7 Modelization E

7.1 Characteristic of the modelization

Shells 3D MEC3TR7H



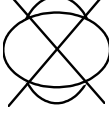
7.2 Characteristic of the mesh

Many nodes: 925

Number of meshes and types: 294 TRIA7

7.3 Quantities tested and results

(Frequencies in Hertz)

Identification n ° mode	Reference	Aster	% difference
	237.25	237.25	- 0.001
		237.25	- 0.001
2			
3	282.85	not obtained [§12.2]	
4	305.24	305.20	- 0.011
		305.22	- 0.008
		305.22	- 0.005
5	324.17	not obtained [§12.2]	
6	346.76	346.32	- 0.126
		346.43	- 0.095
		346.46	- 0.086
		346.58	- 0.051
7	376.68	not obtained [§12.2]	
8	416.00	413.91	- 0.502
		414.33	- 0.402
		414.36	- 0.394
		414.99	- 0.241
		415.14	- 0.206
9	465.75	not obtained [§12.2]	
to 10	526.20	520.	- 1.176
		521.02	- 0.985
		521.43	- 0.907
		522.32	- 0.738
		523.03	- 0.602
		523.77	- 0.461

7.4 Remarks

the modes 3,5,7,9 are not obtained because of boundary conditions chosen for this model, with the three symmetry planes.

8 Summary of the results

- The modelization shell `DKT`, here restricted to the modes having 3 symmetries compared to the planes $x = 0$ $y = 0$ $z = 0$, provides the eigenfrequencies with an error lower than 0.4% on the first 20 modes.
- The modelization axisymmetric 2D continuum provides the eigenfrequencies with an error lower than 2% .
- The modelization `COQUE_AXIS` (quadratic isoparametric elements) provides the eigenfrequencies with an error lower than 0.2% on the first 5 modes (spatial discretization identical to the trace of the axisymmetric 2D mesh).
- The modelization `COQUE_3D` degenerated (thick shell elements `MEC3QU9H`, `MEC3TR7H`) to provide the eigenfrequencies with an error lower than 1.2% on the first 10 modes.