

ZZZZ189 – Circumferential orientation by a loop Python

Summary:

One treats the case of a concrete hemisphere with reinforcements orthoradiales under pressure in linear elasticity. One seeks to direct the reinforcements circonférentiellement. This operation can be realized in two manners.

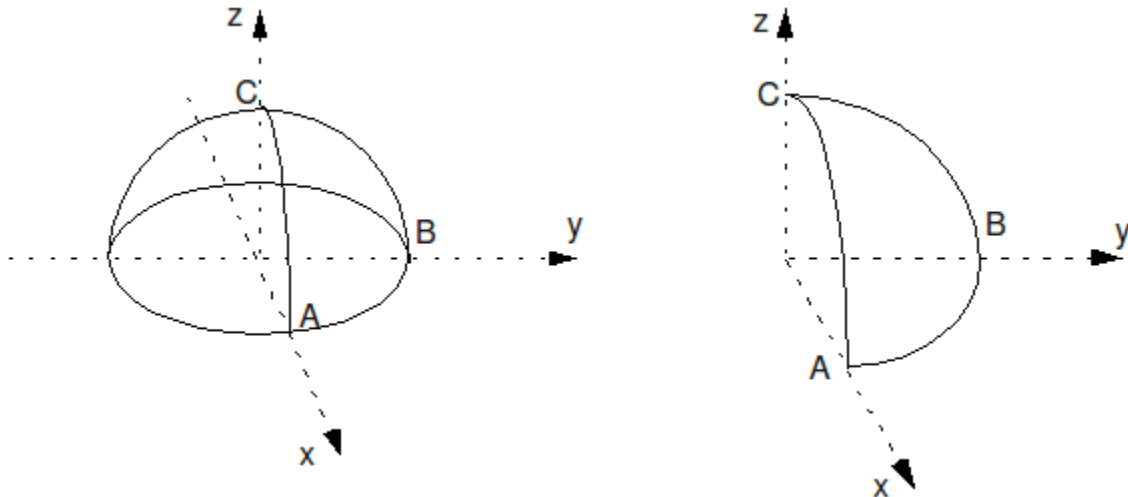
One proposes in modelings (A) and (C) a function Python which makes it possible to carry out this action, by directing the meshes one by one.

In modelings (B) and (D), the order is used `AXIS` option `GRID` of `AFPE_CARA_ELEM` who allows a setting in data much simpler of the command file to direct all the reinforcements with only one orders. Results modeling (B) are then compared with modeling (A), and those of modeling (D) with modeling (C).

In modelings (A) and (B), the reference axis is $(0,0,1)$. In modelings (C) and (D), the reference axis is $(0,1,0)$. Two last modelings were added in order to have values of nautical angle β nonworthless.

1 Problem of reference

1.1 Geometry



Ray $R=10.m$
Thickness $t=0.04$

Coordinates of the points:

	A	B	C
x	10.	0.	0.
y	0.	10.	0.
z	0.	0.	10.

1.2 Material properties

The hemisphere is composed of concrete reinforced by grids. As the objective is only to test orders, one gives the same properties to the concrete and the grids.

$$E=200000 Pa, \nu=0.3$$

1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

On a quarter of the hemisphere:

Not C pas de displacement in z
Side AC symmetry compared to the plan xz
Side BC symmetry compared to the plan yz
Side AB free

Internal pressure: $P=10.Pa$

1.4 Problems of orientation

It is wanted that the grids of reinforcement are directed circonférentiellement compared to the axis given. However, seen the hemispherical form considered, one proposes a function Python to carry it out.

The principle is the following:

1) the axis of the hemisphere is noted Z

- 2) for each mesh, one calculates the vector indicating the ciconférentielle direction by $V = Z \wedge N$ where N is the normal with the mesh. One notes $V = [V_x, V_y, V_z]$ and one defines his projection on the plan (XOY) by $W = [V_x, V_y, 0]$
- 3) one calculates the values of ANGL_REP to assign to the current mesh by $\alpha = \arctan(V_y/V_x)$ and $\beta = -\arctan(V_z/norm(W))$

The function called LIST_CARA_CIRCONF buckle on all the meshes roasts, calculates α and β and creates the keywords:

```
_F (SECTION=20.0,  
    MAILLE=Nom_Maille_Courante,  
    EXCENTREMENT=0.0, ANGL_REP= (alpha, beta)),  
    COEF_RIGI_DRZ=1.E-10  
) ,
```

and he adds them in a list. One provides then this list to AFFE_CARA_ELEM. The orders are thus obtained:

```
LIST_GRI=LISTE_CARA_CIRCONF (  
    GROUP_MA=' GRILLE',  
    AXE= (0. , 0. , 1.),  
    MODELE=MODEL,  
    GRILLE=_F (SECTION=20., EXCENTREMENT=0.,)  
)  
  
CARA_COQ=AFFE_CARA_ELEM (  
    MODELE=MODEL,  
    COEF_RIGI_DRZ=0.,),  
    GRILLE=LISTE_GRI,  
)
```

Let us note finally that, formally, LIST_CARA_CIRCONF obeys the following catalogue:

```
LIST_CARA_CIRCONF (  
    GROUP_MA           =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=grma, max=' ** '),  
    AXIS               =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', max=3, min=3),  
    MODE               =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=modele_sdaster),  
    GRID=FACT (statute= ' f', max=1,  
        SECTION       =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R'),  
        OFFSETTING    =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R'),  
        COEF_RIGI_DRZ  =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R'),  
    ),  
)
```

2 Modeling A

2.1 Characteristics of modeling

1373 elements of hull DKT
1373 elements of grid GRILLE_MEMBRANE

Modeling of a quarter of the hemisphere in TRIA3.

2.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 734
Many meshes and types: 2746 TRIA3

2.3 Sizes tested and results

One tests values of not-regression calculated with the version *V7.03.30*.

Identification	Type of reference	Values of reference
Node 30, displacement <i>DX</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	0
Node 30, displacement <i>DY</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.139397E-05
Node 30, displacement <i>DZ</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.533531E-05
Node 700, displacement <i>DX</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	4.487504E-06
Node 700, displacement <i>DY</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.321124E-05
Node 700, displacement <i>DZ</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.515258E-05

3 Modeling B

Modeling B tests the functionality `AXIS` option `GRID` of `AFFE_CARA_ELEM` who allows to direct the reinforcements directly by Code_Aster. The results using the loops python are used to provide the reference solution.

3.1 Characteristics of modeling

1373 elements of hull `DKT`
1373 elements of grid `GRILLE_MEMBRANE`

Modeling of a quarter of the hemisphere in `TRIA3`.

3.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 734
Many meshes and types: 2746 `TRIA3`

3.3 Sizes tested and results

One compares the values of displacement with those calculated by the loop Python (modeling `A`).

Identification	Type of reference	Values of reference
Node 30, displacement <code>DX</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	0
Node 30, displacement <code>DY</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.139397E-05
Node 30, displacement <code>DZ</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.533531E-05
Node 700, displacement <code>DX</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	4.487504E-06
Node 700, displacement <code>DY</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.321124E-05
Node 700, displacement <code>DZ</code>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.515258E-05

4 Modeling C

4.1 Characteristics of modeling

1373 elements of hull DKT
1373 elements of grid GRILLE_MEMBRANE

Modeling of a quarter of the hemisphere in TRIA3.

4.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 734
Many meshes and types: 2746 TRIA3

4.3 Sizes tested and results

One tests values of not-regression calculated with the version *VII.02.20*.

Identification	Type of reference	Values of reference
Node 30, displacement <i>DX</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	0
Node 30, displacement <i>DY</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.8636255E-05
Node 30, displacement <i>DZ</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.4680190E-05
Node 700, displacement <i>DX</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	3.9129862E-06
Node 700, displacement <i>DY</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	4.0527685E-05
Node 700, displacement <i>DZ</i>	'NON_REGRESSION'	1.4931766E-05

5 Modeling D

Modeling D tests the functionality `AXIS` option `GRID` of `AFFE_CARA_ELEM` who allows to direct the reinforcements directly by Code_Aster. The results using the loops python are used to provide the reference solution (modeling C).

5.1 Characteristics of modeling

1373 elements of hull `DKT`
1373 elements of grid `GRILLE_MEMBRANE`

Modeling of a quarter of the hemisphere in `TRIA3`.

5.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 734
Many meshes and types: 2746 `TRIA3`

5.3 Sizes tested and results

One compares the values of displacement with those calculated by the loop Python (modeling `C`)

Identification	Type of reference	Values of reference
Node 30, displacement <code>DX</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	0
Node 30, displacement <code>DY</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	3.8636255E-05
Node 30, displacement <code>DZ</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	1.4680190E-05
Node 700, displacement <code>DX</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	3.9129862E-06
Node 700, displacement <code>DY</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	4.0527685E-05
Node 700, displacement <code>DZ</code>	<code>'NON_REGRESSION'</code>	1.4931766E-05

6 Summary of the results

This test presents a advanced use of the language Python within *Code_Aster* (modelings *A* and *C*) who is used as reference to the validation as of modelings *B* and *D*. These modelings use the order `AXIS` option `GRID` of `AFFE_CARA_ELEM`. The reference solutions are found.