

Structural Analysis of Contacting Elastic Bodies with Friction and Its Application

493

3
Coulomb

가

Abstract

Interactions such as contact between several different components in a structure are major energy transfer mechanism. Especially contact with friction, which is a nonlinear phenomenon, is understood as one of typical nonlinear mechanics, thus nonlinear analysis is required to obtain solution. This work formulated the contact mechanism with Coulomb friction as variational inequality which is different from ordinary structure model. Approximated solution of contact problem, which is solved for some components of upper-end-fitting in nuclear fuel assembly, is proposed using commercial software. It is evaluated that the contact between two bodies is found in the approximated solution and Coulomb friction model is well-defined.

1.

가 (equality) 가 (inequality) 가 Coulomb
 가 Hertz[1] 가 Hertz
 가 Coulomb 가 가
 가 [2,3]. 가 가
 Hertz 가
 가 Hughes [4]
 (connectivity)가 Kulak[5] 3
 (perturbed Lagrange)
 Martin [7] Simo [6]
 3
 (KSNP) 가
 [8].
 2.
 Signorini [2,3] . Fig.1

$$\sigma_{ij,j} + f_i = 0, \text{ in } \Omega \quad (1)$$

$$u_i = 0, \text{ on } \Gamma_d \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{ij}n_j = t_i, \text{ on } \Gamma_t \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_n = 0 \text{ and } \sigma_T = 0 \text{ if } u_n^1 + u_n^2 < g \text{ on } \Gamma_c \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } u_n = g \text{ then } \sigma_n < 0, \text{ and if } |\sigma_T| < \nu|\sigma_n| \text{ then } u_T = 0. \\ \text{if } |\sigma_T| = \nu|\sigma_n| \text{ then } \exists \lambda \geq 0 \text{ such that } u_T = -\lambda\sigma_T. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(1)} \quad \Omega \quad \Omega_1, \Omega_2 \quad n \\ & \text{(2,3)} \quad \text{(traction} \\ \text{boundary condition)} & \quad \text{(4,5)} \quad \text{가} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & g \\ & \sigma_n \quad \sigma_T \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{Ti} = \sigma_{ij}n_j - \sigma_n \quad (6)$$

$$\text{(5) Coulomb} \quad \nu$$

$$a(u, w - u) = \int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij}(u) \varepsilon_{ij}(w - u) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij}(w_{i,j} - u_{i,j}) d\Omega = - \int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij,j}(w_i - u_i) d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma} \sigma_{ij}n_j(w_i - u_i) d\Gamma \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \quad \text{가} \quad w \quad V \\ & u \quad \text{(solution)} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{w \in H^1(\Omega) \mid \gamma_d(w) = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_d, \gamma_n(w) - g \leq 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_c\} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma \quad \Omega \quad \text{(trace} \\ \text{operator)} & \quad \text{가} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(w) = \int_{\Omega} f_i w_i d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_t} t_i w_i d\Gamma, \quad w \in V \quad (9)$$

$$\text{(1),(6),(9)} \quad (7)$$

$$a(u, w - u) - f(w - u) = \int_{\Gamma_c} \sigma_{ij}n_j(w_i - u_i) d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma_c} [\sigma_T(w_t - u_t) + \sigma_n(w_n - u_n)] d\Gamma \quad (10)$$

$$\text{(11)} \quad \text{가} \quad j: V \times V \rightarrow R$$

$$j(u, w) \equiv \int_{\Gamma_c} \nu |\sigma_n(u)| |w_t| d\Gamma \quad (11)$$

$$\text{(9~11)} \quad (12)$$

$$a(u, w-u) + j(u, w) - j(u, u) - f(w-u) = \int_{\Gamma_c} [\sigma_T(w_t - u_t) + \sigma_n(w_n - u_n) + \nu|\sigma_n|(|w_T| - |u_T|)] d\Gamma \quad (12)$$

$$a(u, w-u) + j(u, w) - j(u, u) - f(w-u) \geq 0 \quad (13)$$

(13) Coulomb 가 가

가

가

$$(11) \quad |\sigma_n| \quad (\text{dual space}) \quad H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_c)$$

Ω

3.

$$|\sigma_n| \quad j: V \rightarrow R \quad (14)$$

$$j(w) \equiv \int_{\Gamma_c} s|w_t| d\Gamma \quad (14)$$

$$s = \nu|\sigma_n|$$

Coulomb

가

$|w_t|$

(15)

Fig.2(a)

..

$$|w_T| \approx \phi(w_T) = \begin{cases} |w_T| - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, & \text{if } |w_T| > \varepsilon \\ \frac{|w_T|^2}{2\varepsilon}, & \text{if } |w_T| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

가 (Gâteaux differentiable)

$$\tilde{u} \quad (13)$$

$$a(\tilde{u}, w - \tilde{u}) + j(w) - j(\tilde{u}) - f(w - \tilde{u}) \geq 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\forall \zeta \in V, \alpha > 0$$

$$(17) \quad \text{가}$$

$$w = \tilde{u} + \alpha\zeta$$

$$a(\tilde{u}, \alpha\zeta) + j(\tilde{u} + \alpha\zeta) - j(\tilde{u}) - f(\alpha\zeta) \geq 0 \quad (17)$$

(17)

$-\zeta$

,

α

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0^+ \quad (18)$$

가

$$a(\tilde{u}, \zeta) + \int_{\Gamma_c} s \frac{d\phi}{d\tilde{u}} \zeta d\Gamma = f(\zeta) \quad (18)$$

, (15)

Fig.2(b)

$$\frac{d\phi(w_T)}{dw_T} = \begin{cases} \frac{w_T}{|w_T|}, & \text{if } |w_T| > \varepsilon \\ \frac{w_T}{\varepsilon}, & \text{if } |w_T| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Fig.2(b)

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Coulomb

[3].

$$\langle \sigma_T, w_T - u_T \rangle + j(w_T) - j(u) \geq 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\langle \bullet, \bullet \rangle \quad H^{-1/2} \times H^{1/2} \quad \text{(duality pairing)} \quad , \quad (19,20)$$

가

$$\sigma_T = \begin{cases} -s \frac{w_T}{|w_T|}, & \text{if } |w_T| > \varepsilon \\ -s \frac{w_T}{\varepsilon}, & \text{if } |w_T| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$|\sigma_T| \leq s$$

Coulomb

(18)

(19)

$$[K]^C = \int_{\Gamma_c} [\Phi]^T k_c ([I] - \{n\}\{n\}^T) [\Phi] d\Gamma \quad (22)$$

$$[\Phi] \quad \text{(shape function)} \quad , \quad [I] \quad , \quad \{n\}$$

$$k_c \quad |u_T| \leq \varepsilon \quad s/|u_T| \quad , \quad |u_T| > \varepsilon \quad s/\varepsilon \quad , \quad (22)$$

(stick) (slip) [2].

4. ; KSNP

가 3

(ANSYS)

(outer-guide-post)

(flow-plate)

가 (undercut)

가 1 [8].

OBE(Operation Based Earthquake)

. OBE

가
Fig.3
[8].

Fig.4

0.31

가

가

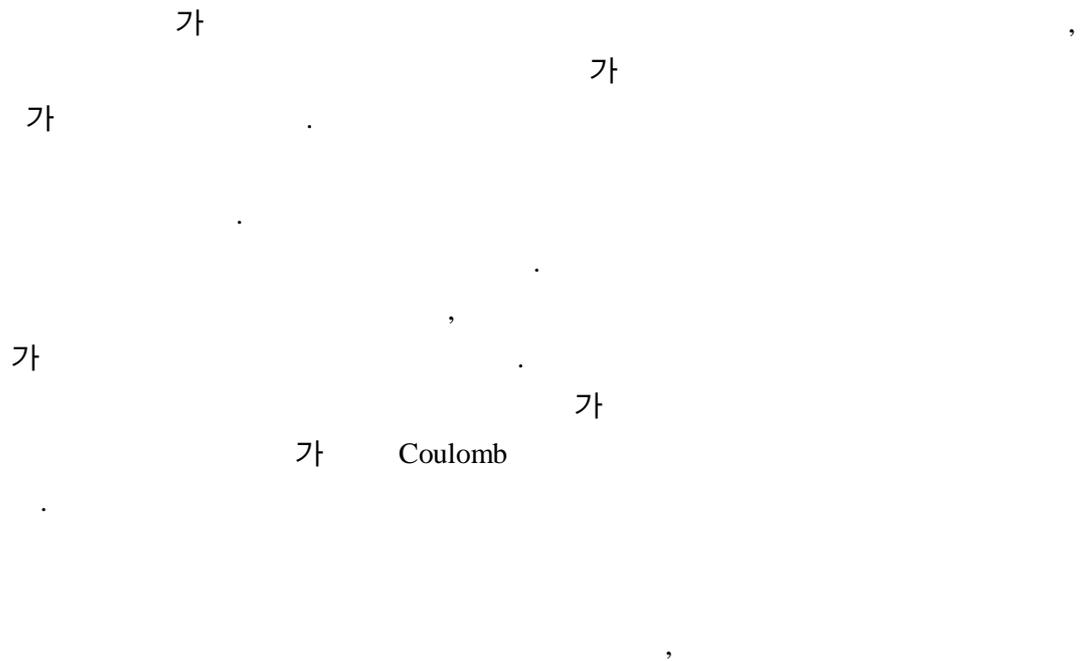
Fig.5

Fig.6,7 0 180

가

0.31 가
Fig.8

5.



References

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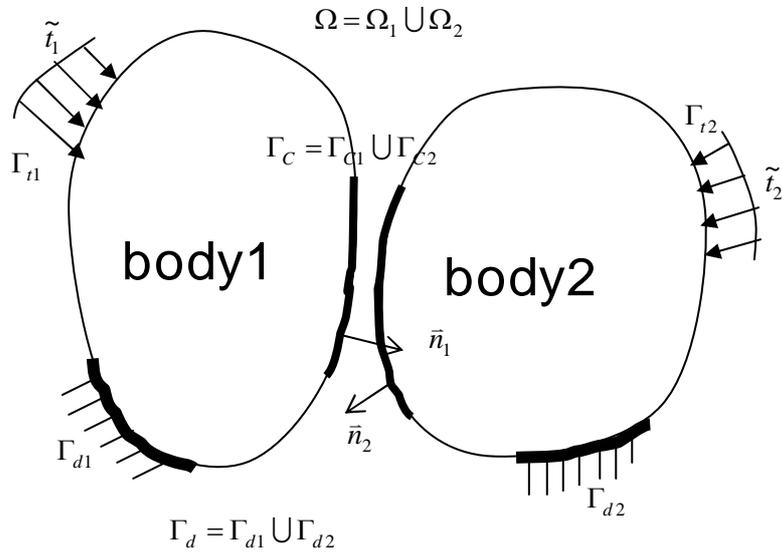
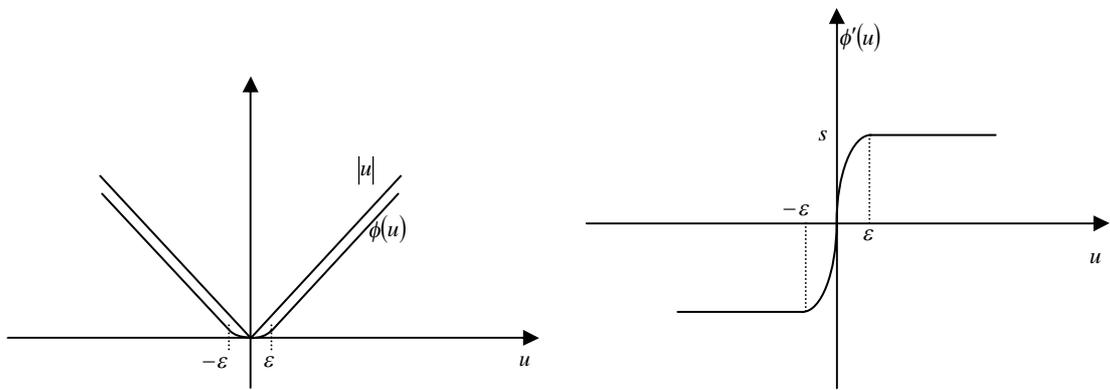


Fig.1 Elastic bodies with contact boundary.



(a) approximation of $|u|$

(b) regularized Coulomb friction model

Fig.2 Coulomb friction model and its regularization.

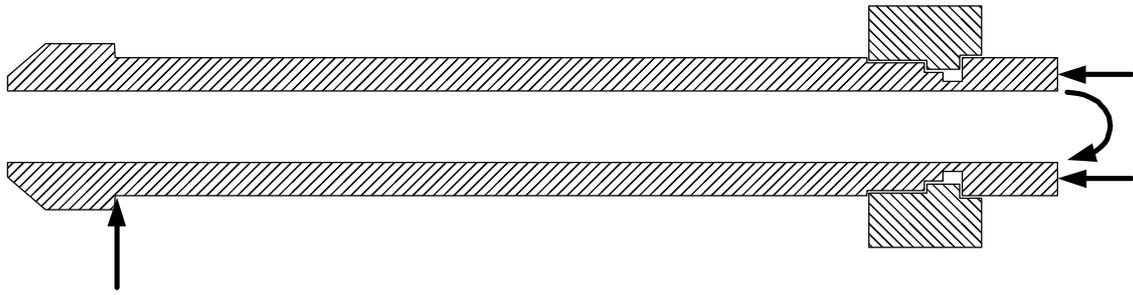
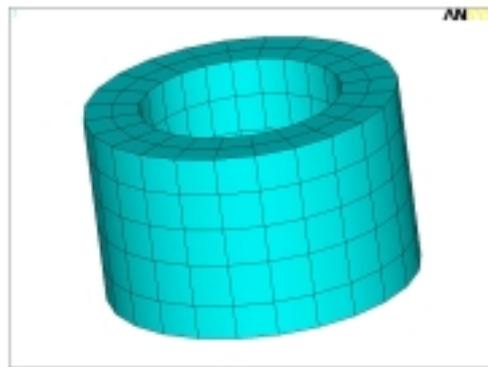


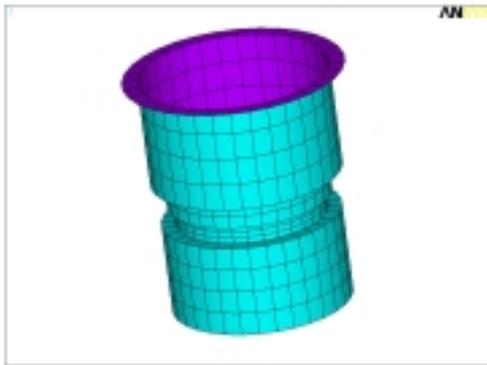
Fig.3 KSNP type Outer-Guide-Post and Flow-Plate model with applied external loads.



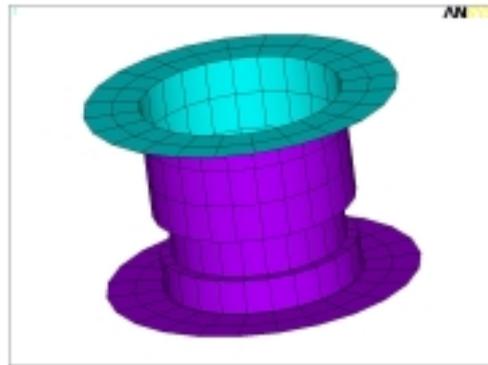
(a) Outer-Guide-Post



(b) Flow-Plate



(c) Contact element



(d) Target element

Fig.4 KSNP 3D model for ANSYS

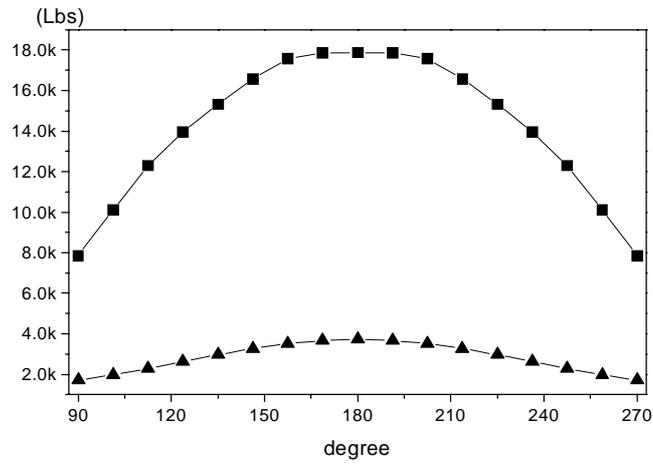


Fig.7 Contact pressure(\blacksquare) and frictional stress(\blacktriangle) of lower contact portion.

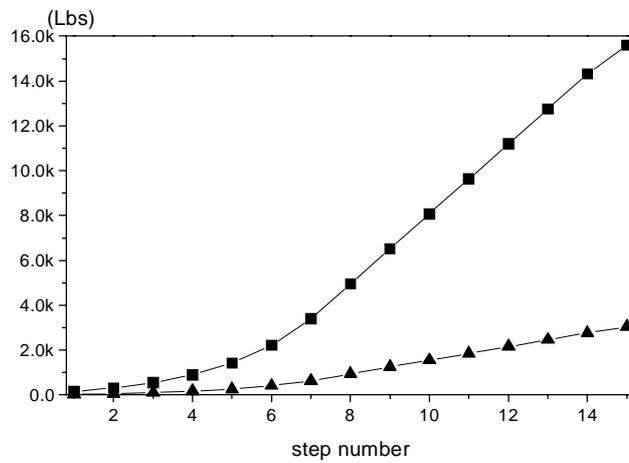


Fig.8 Contact pressure(\blacksquare) and frictional stress(\blacktriangle) in the azimuth of 135° with respect to iteration.