

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Meccanica

Relazione per la prova finale
SIMULAZIONE NUMERICA TRIDIMENSIONALE DI
ISOLATORI PER IMPIANTI INDUSTRIALI

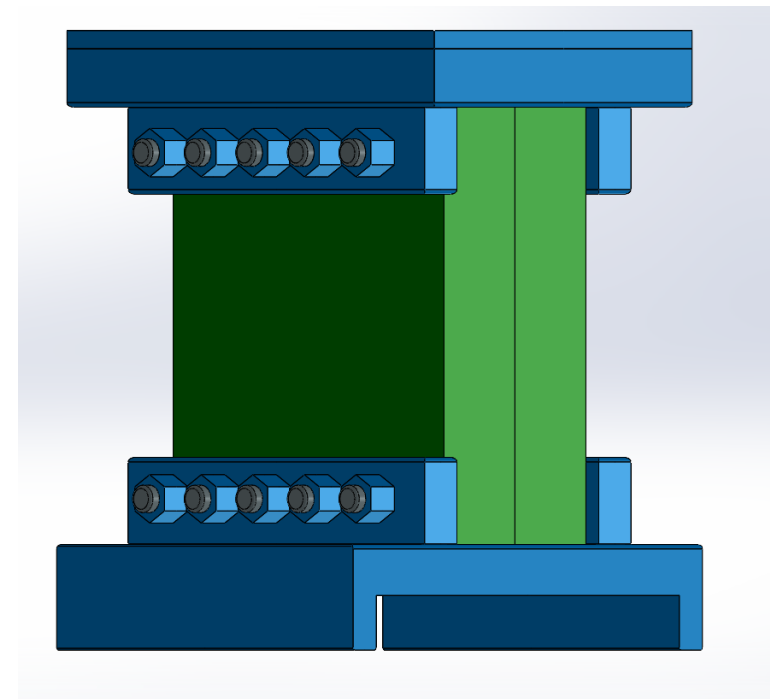
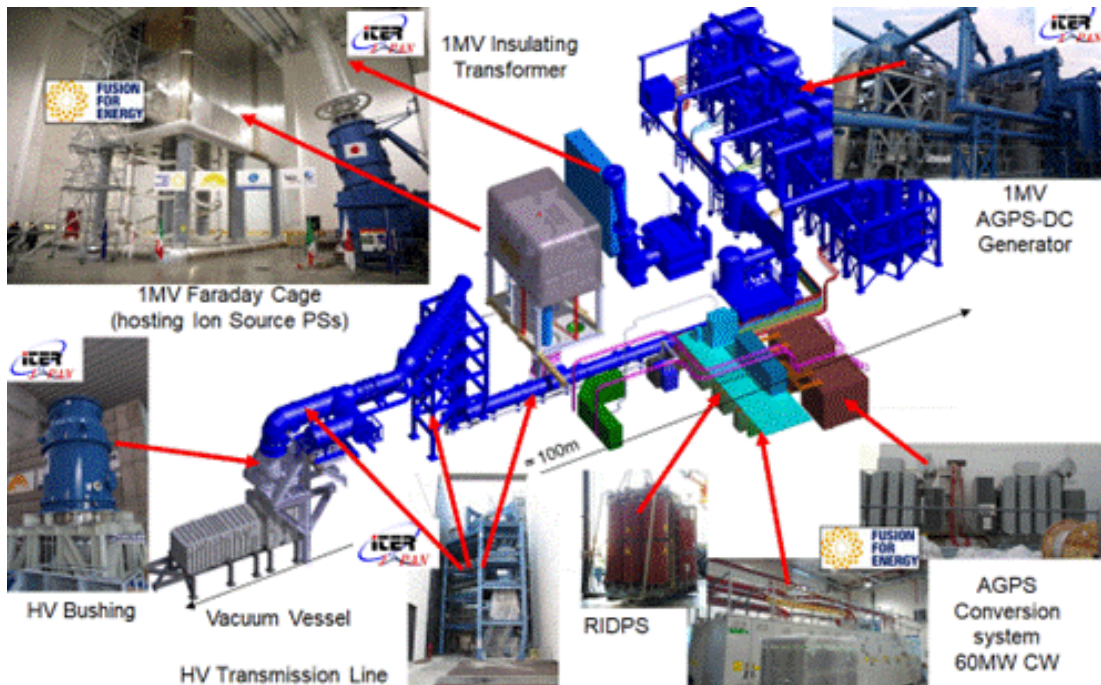
Tutor universitario: Prof. Gianluca Mazzucco

Prof.essa Beatrice Pomaro

Laureando: Frigo Marco

Padova, 26/09/2023

Lo studio si è concentrato sulla risposta meccanica istantanea di un isolatore impiegato in MITICA, prototipo dell'iniettore di particelle neutre di ITER (progetto internazionale sulla fusione nucleare)

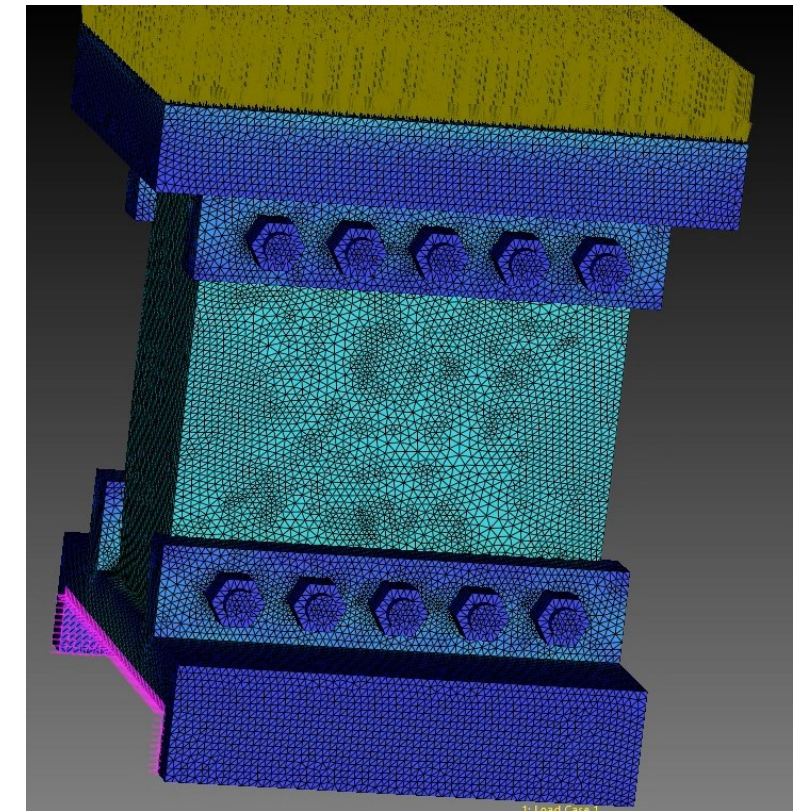
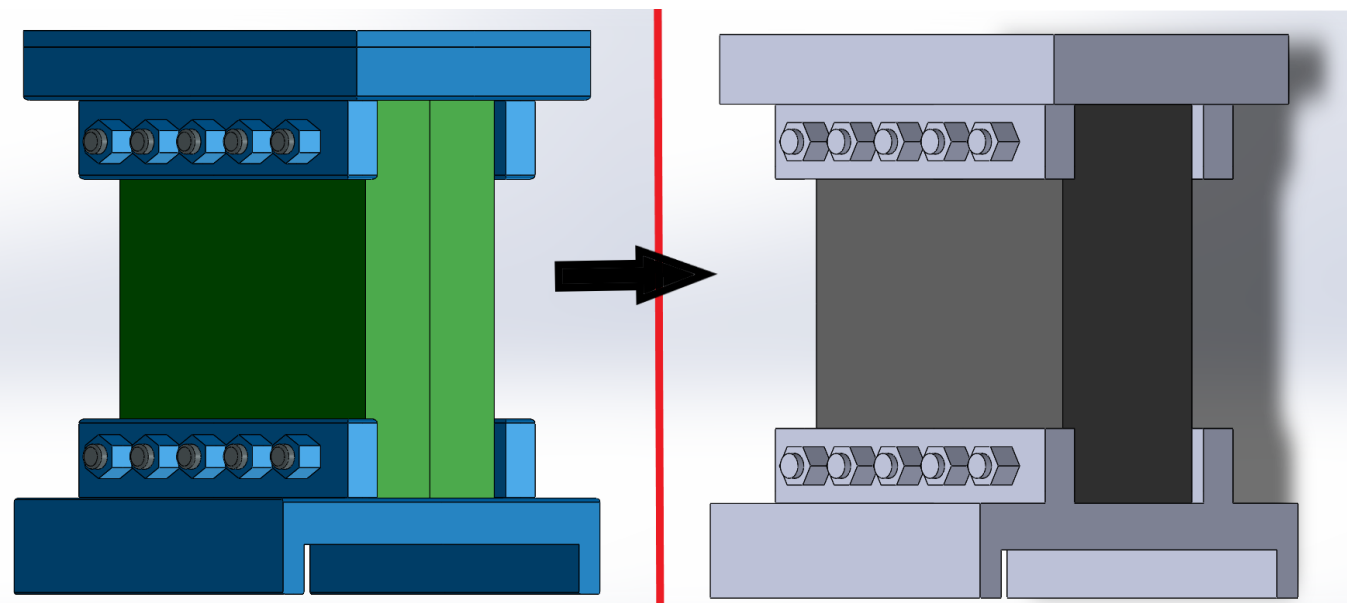


I materiali usati nel dissipatore sono:

- Acciaio (azzurro)
- FRP (verde)

Gli obiettivi del lavoro erano:

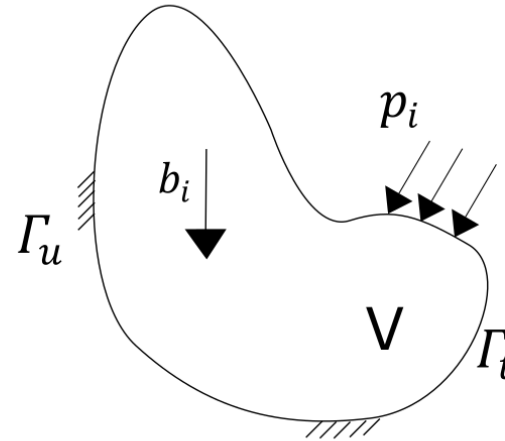
- Semplificare il modello dell'isolatore per prepararlo alla simulazione numerica.
- Utilizzare un programma ad elementi finiti (Strand7) per valutare il suo comportamento all'applicazione di carichi statici



➤ Equazione forma forte



Problema
continuo



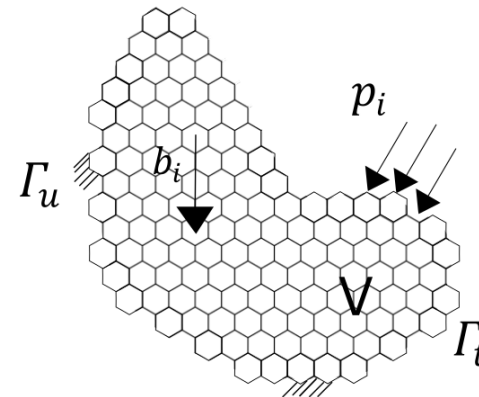
b_i (forze di massa) in V (volume)
 \bar{u}_i su Γ_u (spostamenti noti)
 $p_i = \bar{t}_i$ su Γ_t (forze su superfici note)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{ij,j} + b_i = 0 & \text{in } V \\ u_i = \bar{u}_i & \text{su } \Gamma_u \\ t_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}n_j & \text{su } \Gamma_t \end{cases}$$

$$G_{eq} = G_{dyn} + G_{int} - G_{ext} = 0$$

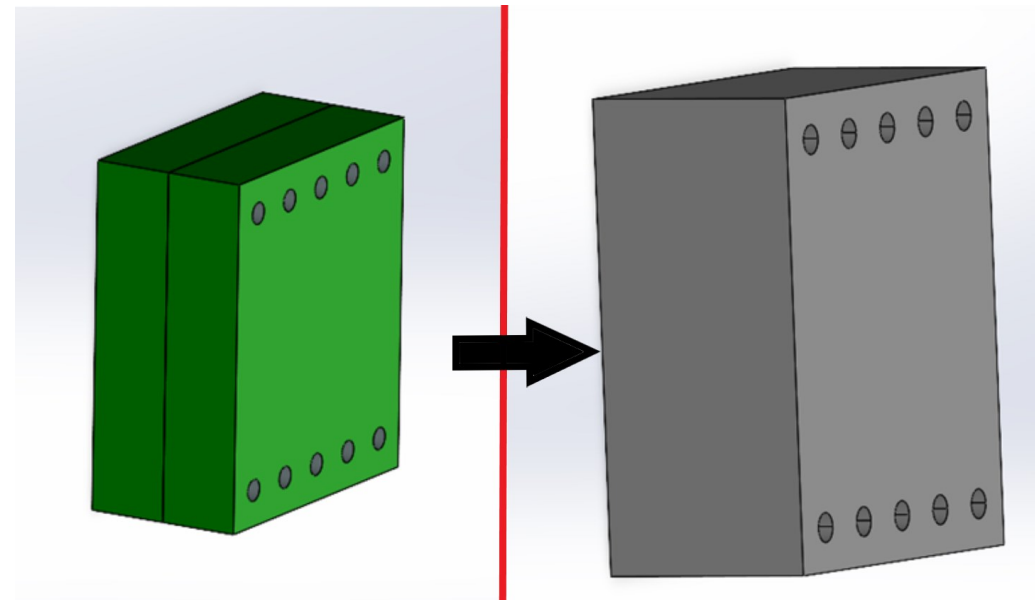
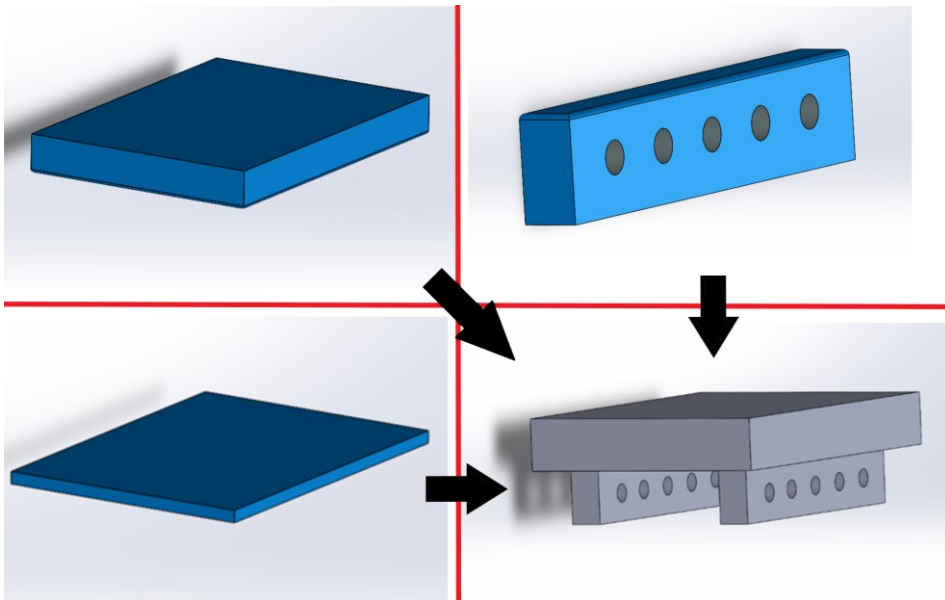
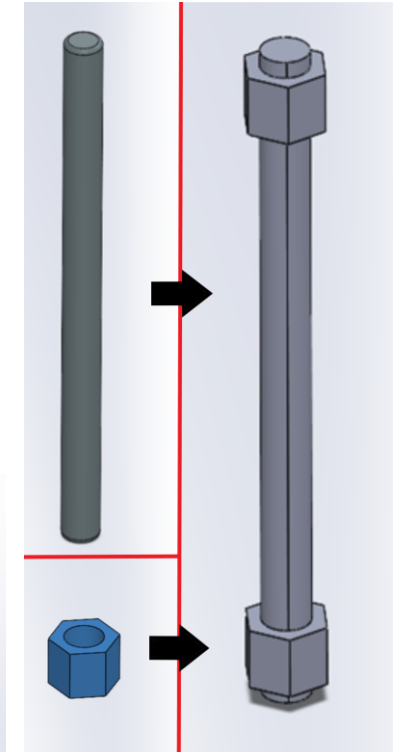
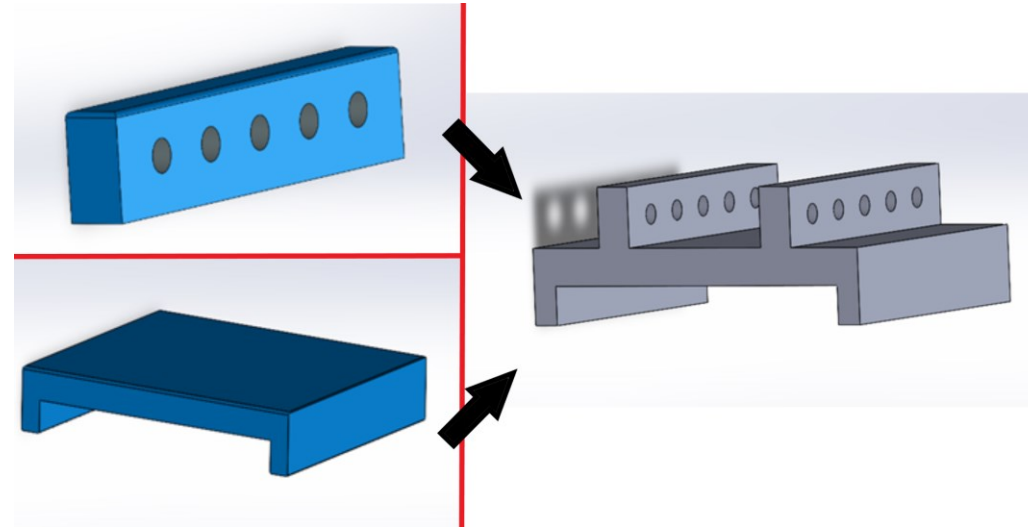
➤ Equazione forma debole

Problema
discreto



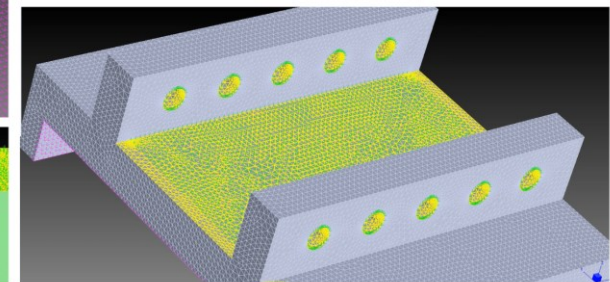
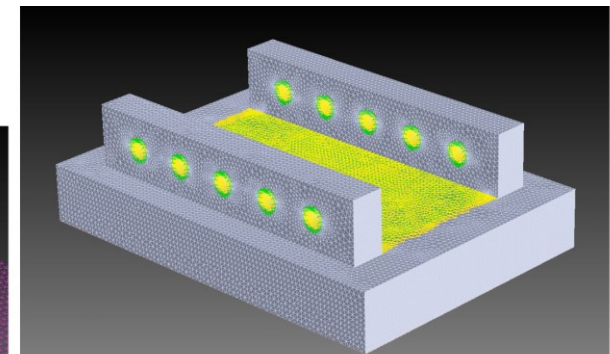
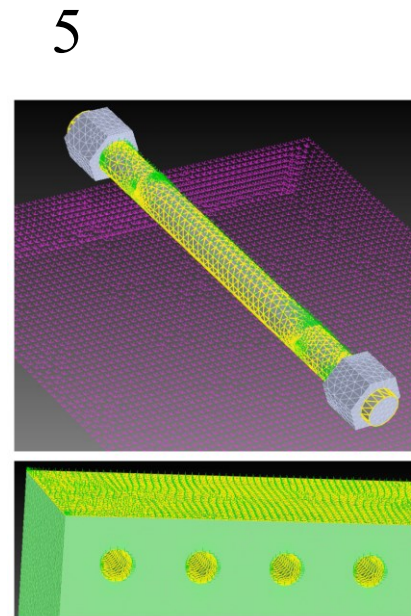
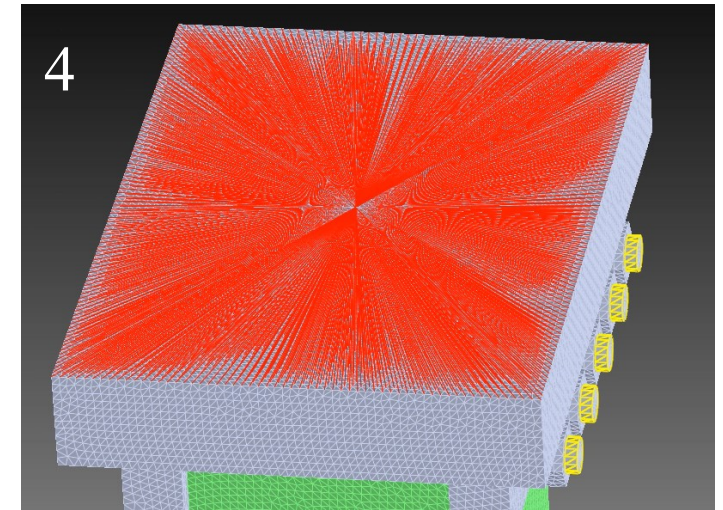
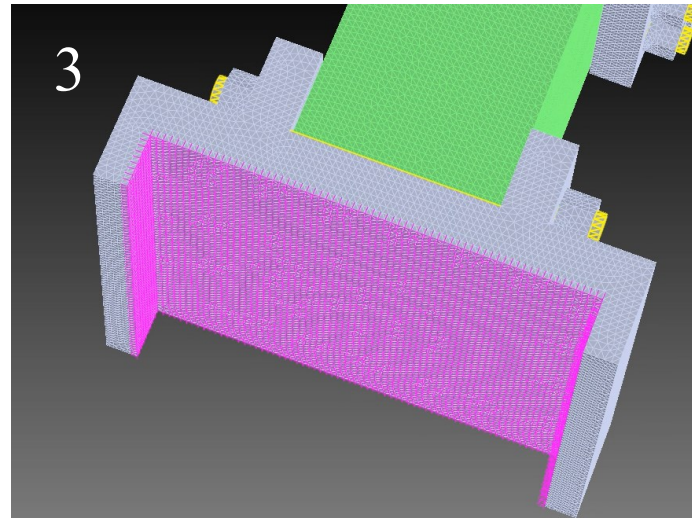
Il modello è stato semplificato:

- Unendo dei componenti
- Eliminando gli smussi



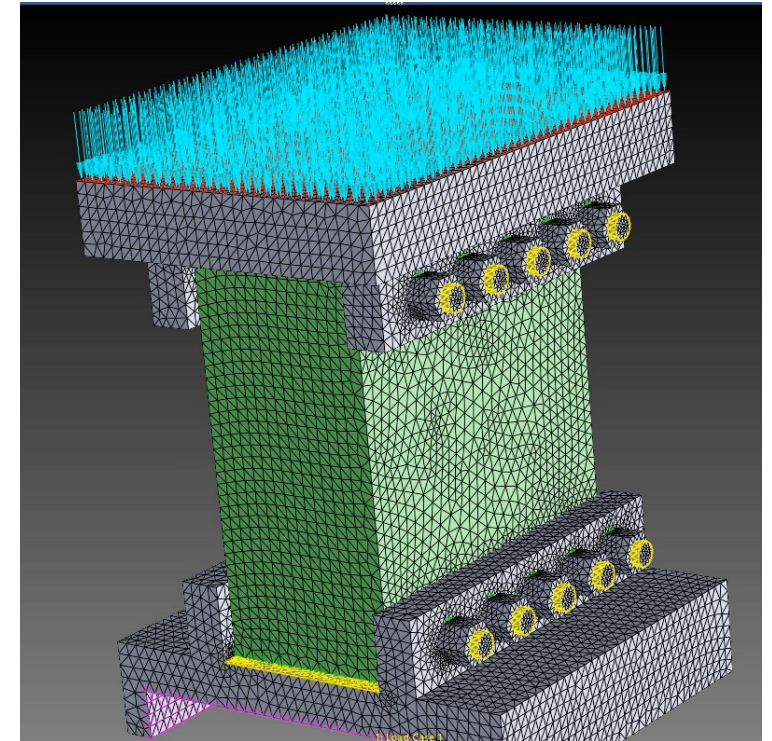
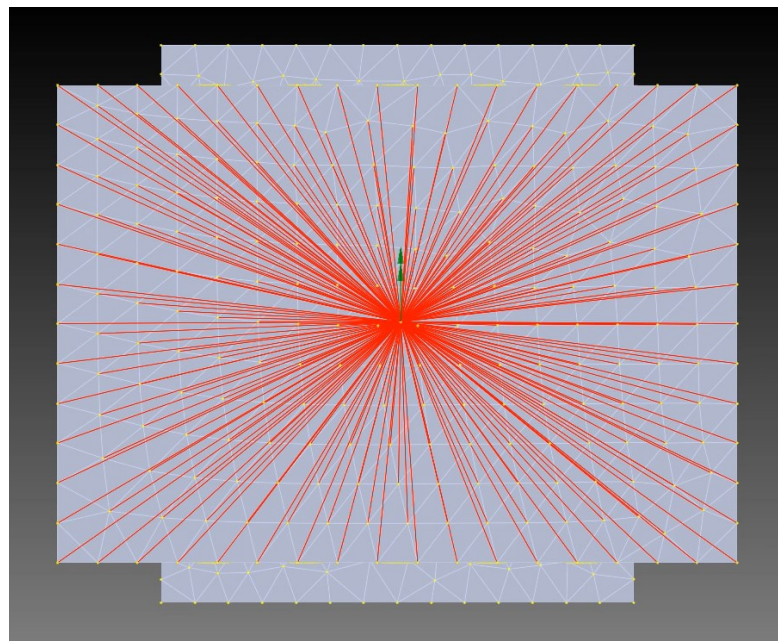
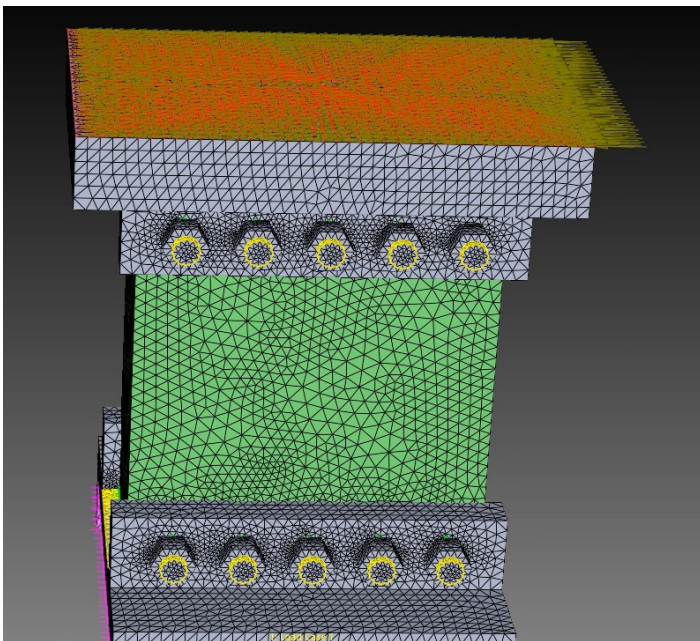
Le operazioni preliminari fatte in Straus7 sono state:

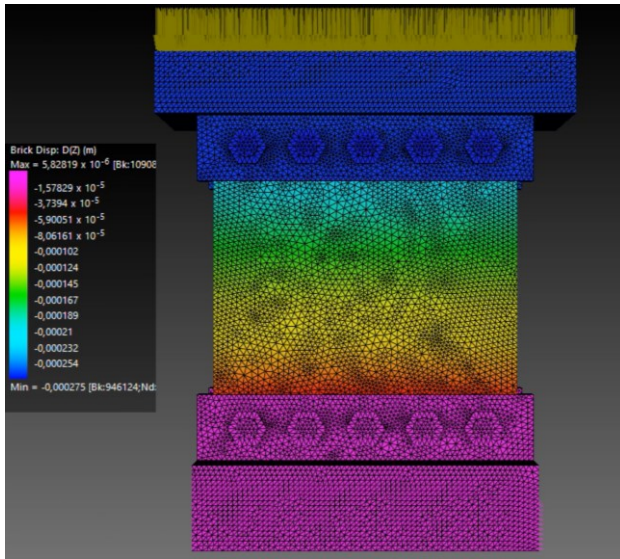
1. Importazione modello
2. Direct solid automesh
3. Vincoli
4. Aggiunta link cluster
5. Definizione superfici di contatto
6. Carichi
7. Definizione dei materiali
8. Selezione del solutore Direct sparse



Le configurazioni di carico che sono state indagate:

- Sforzo normale
- Taglio
- Momento
- Taglio+Sforzo Normale
- Taglio+Momento+Sforzo normale

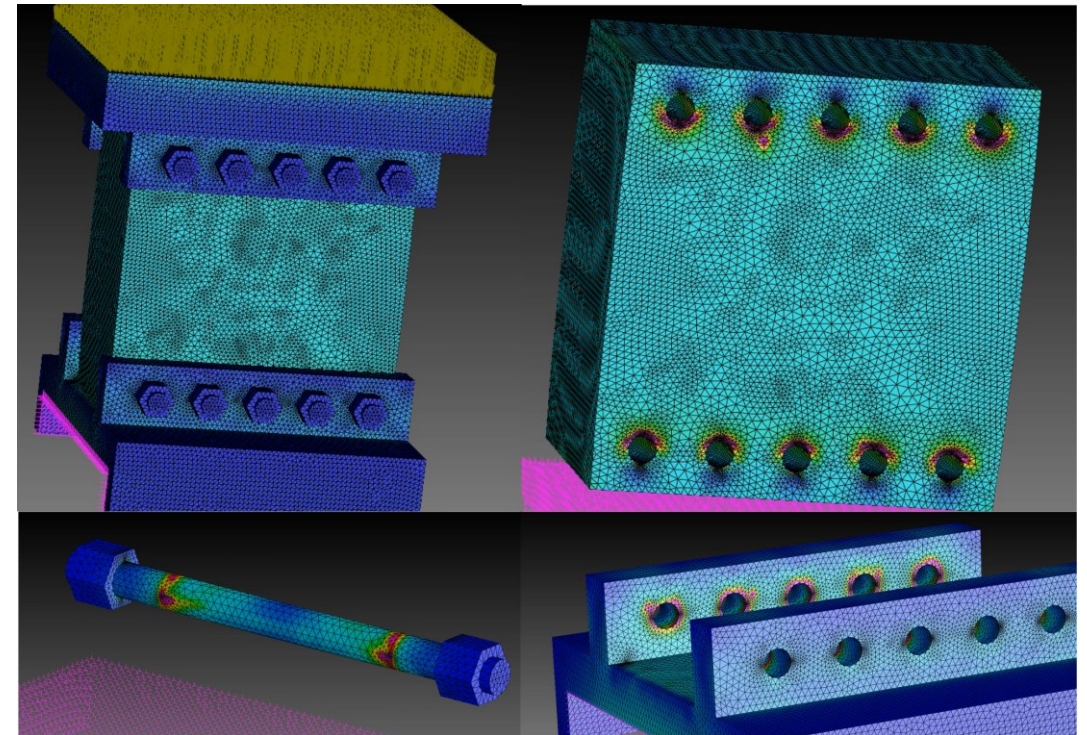




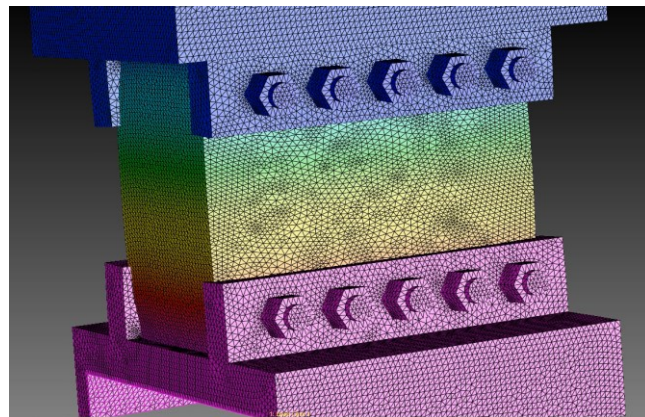
Spostamenti



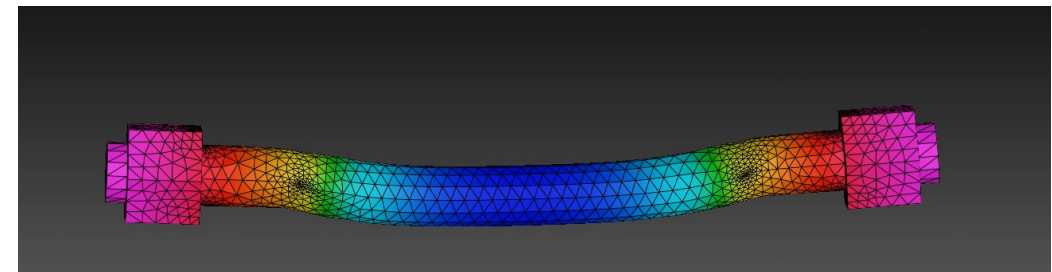
Legenda tensioni



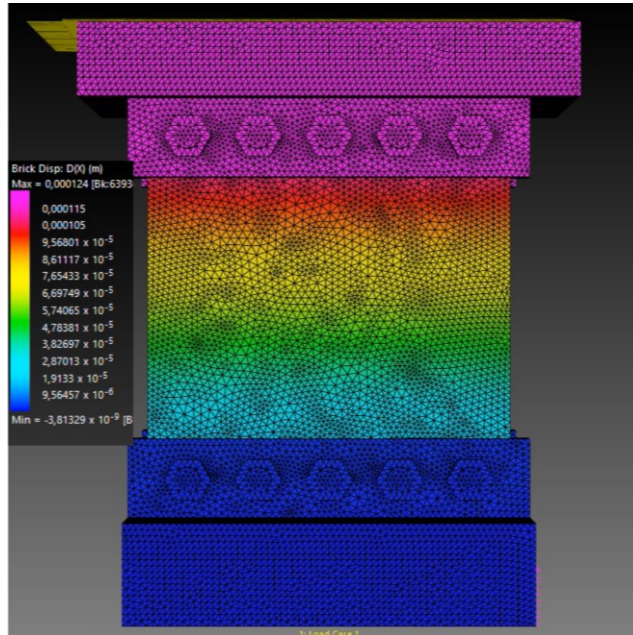
Tensioni Von Mises



Deformazione assieme 20%



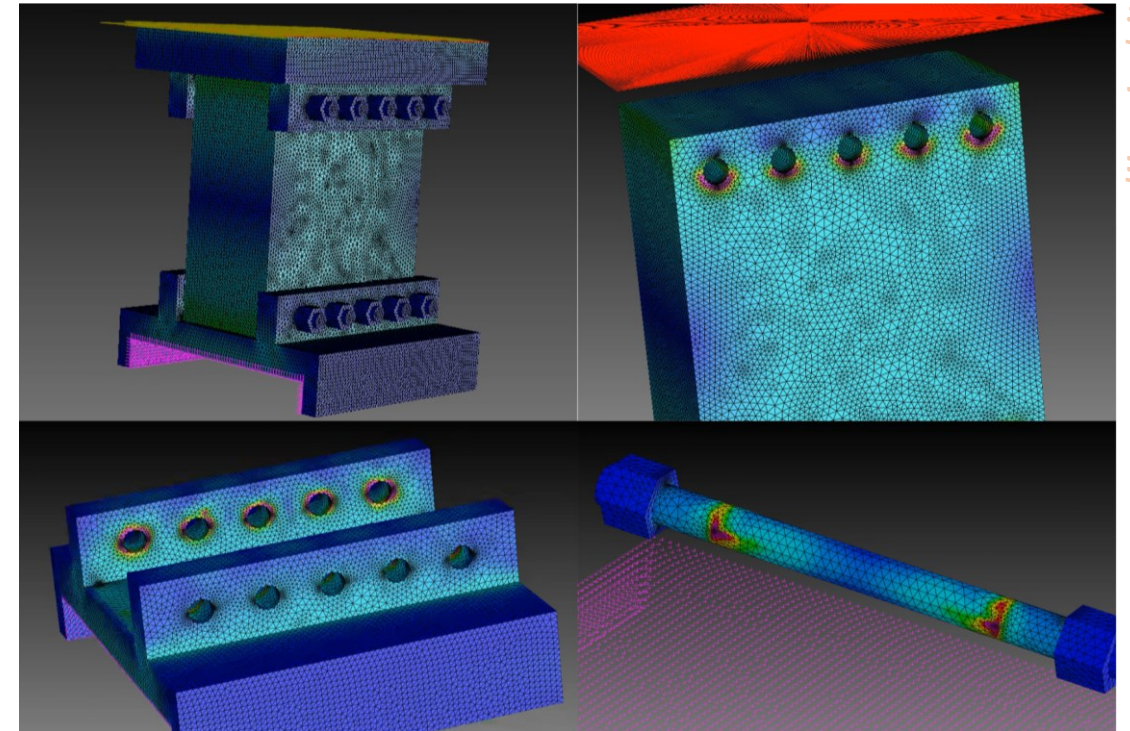
Deformazione bullone 20%



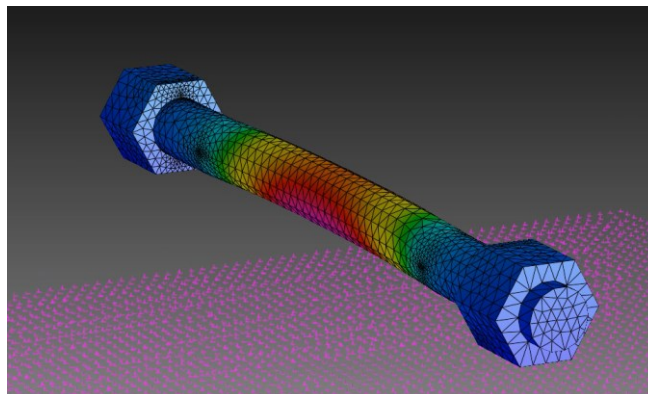
Spostamenti



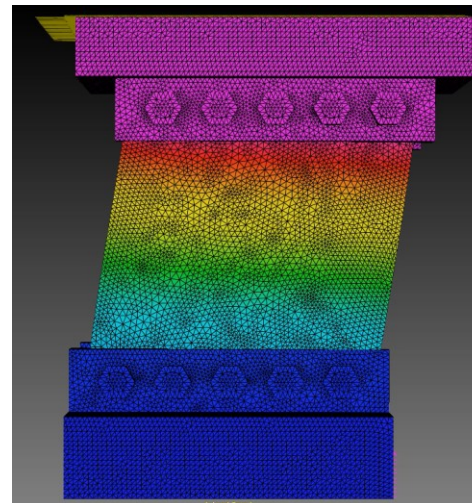
Legenda tensioni



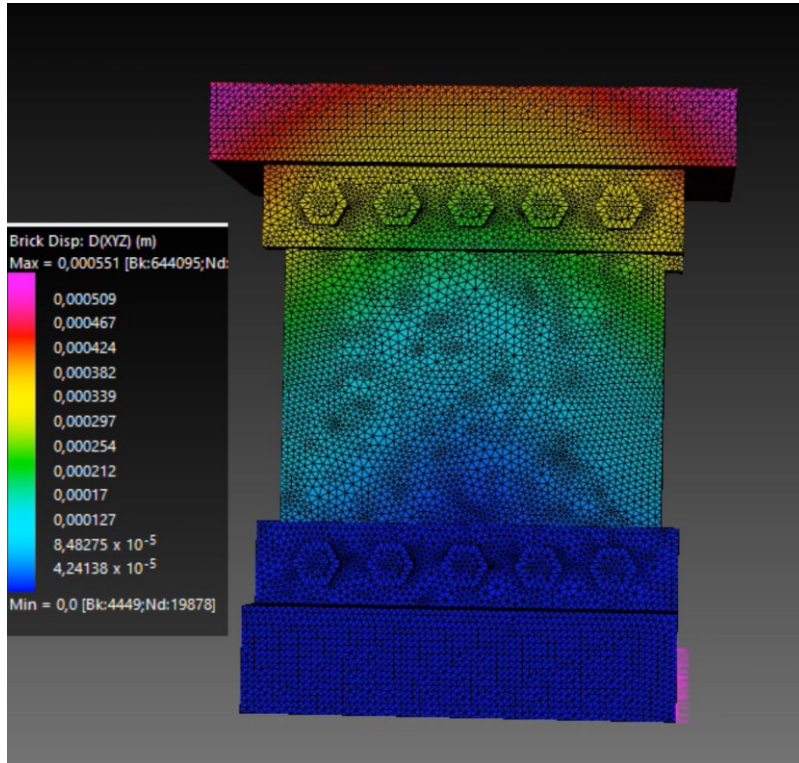
Tensioni Von Mises



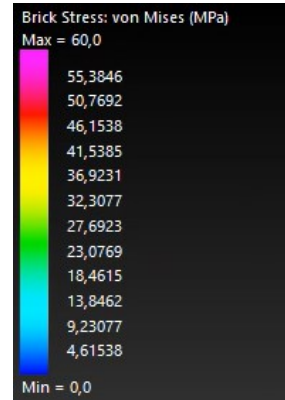
Deformazione bullone 10%



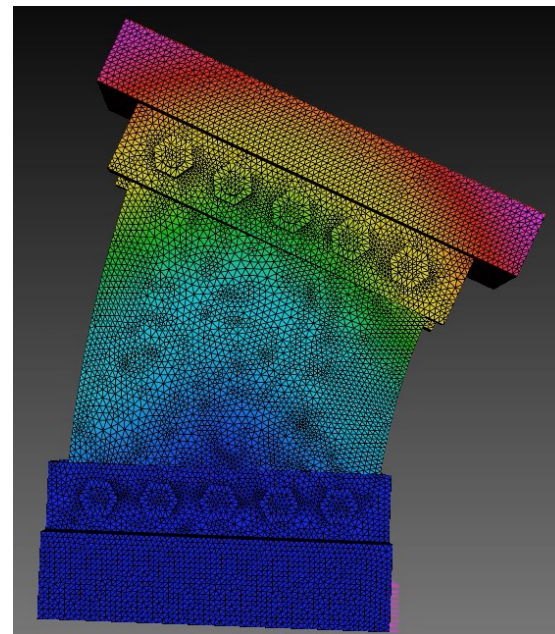
Deformazione assieme 10%



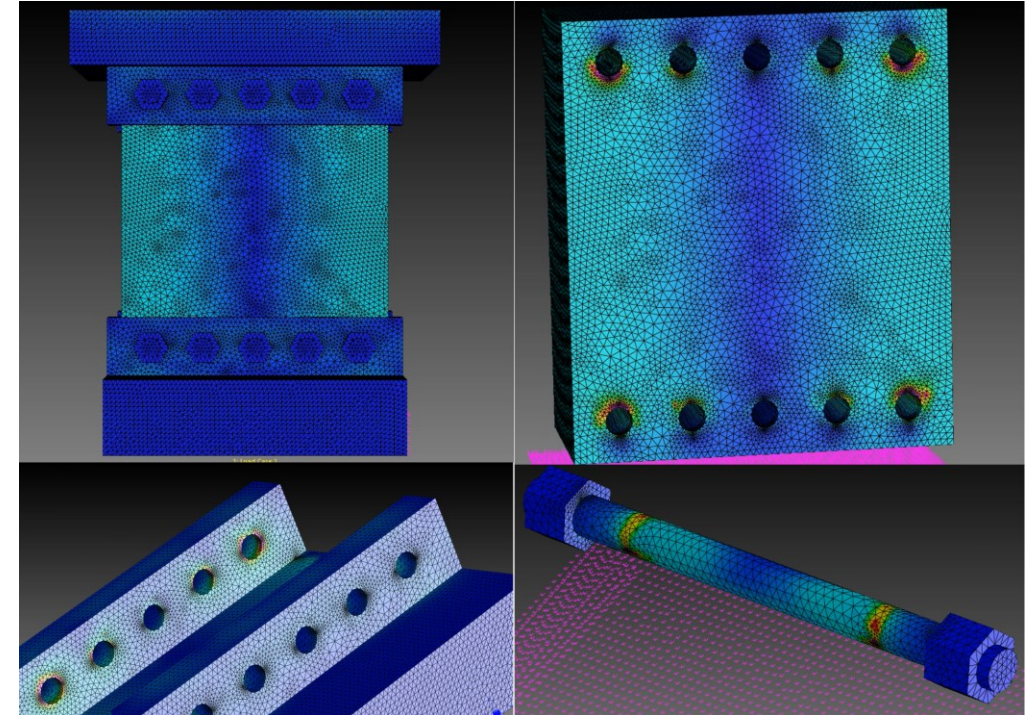
Spostamenti



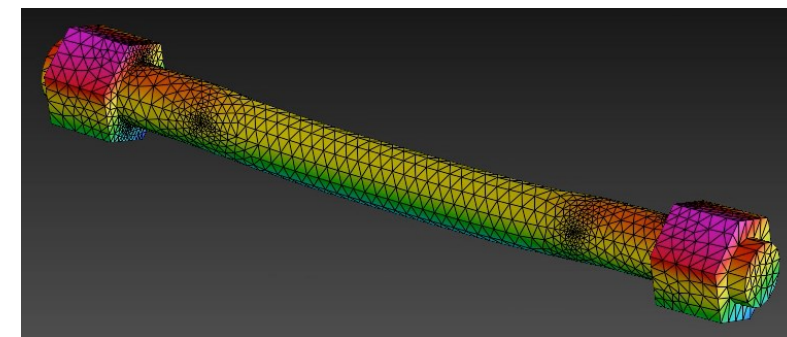
Legenda tensioni



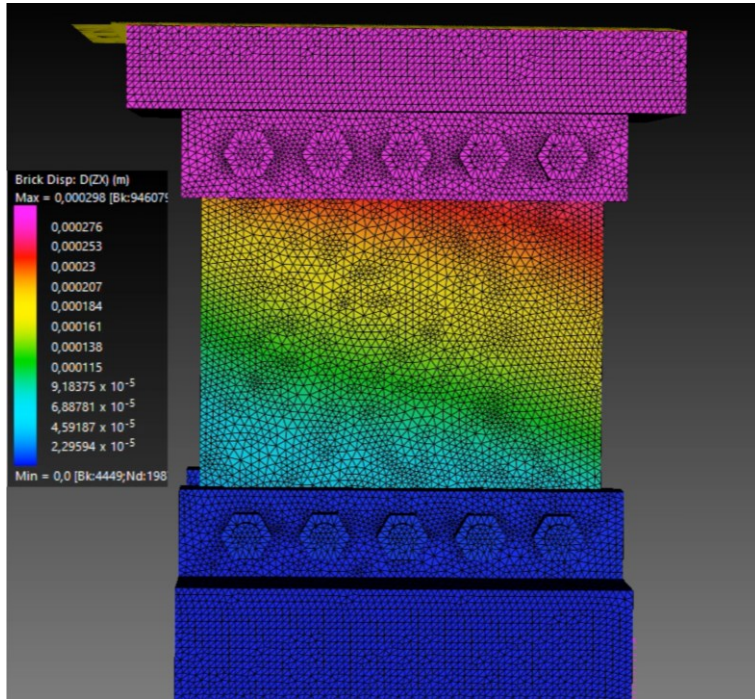
Deformazione assieme 20%



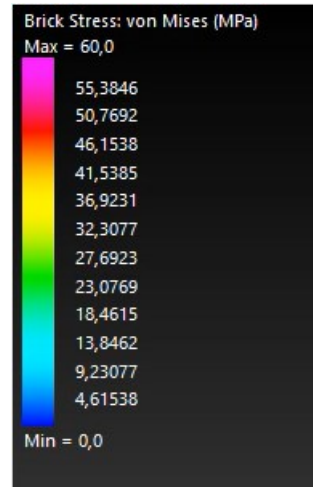
Tensioni Von Mises



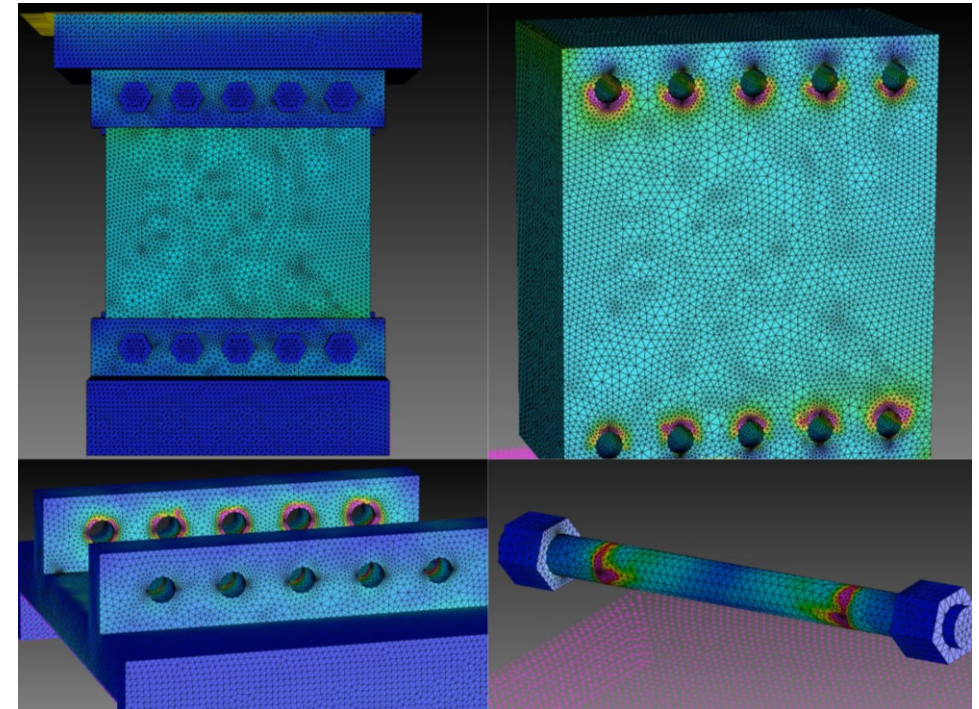
Deformazione bullone 20%



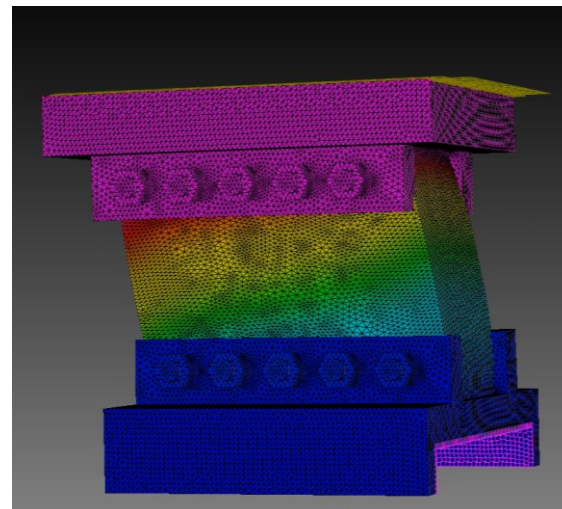
Spostamenti



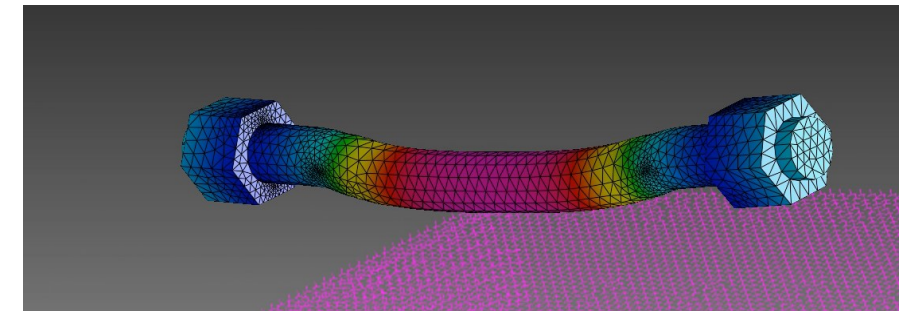
Legenda tensioni



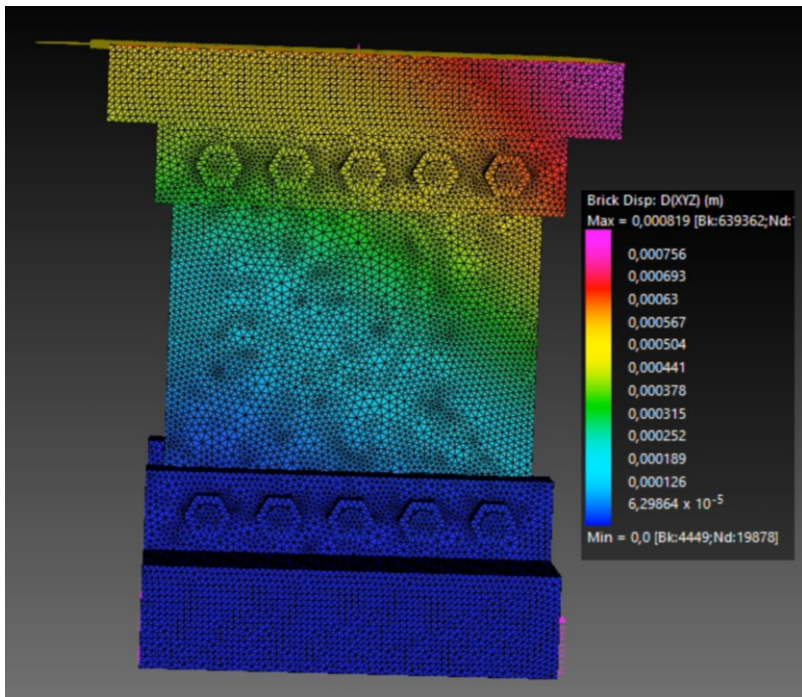
Tensioni Von Mises



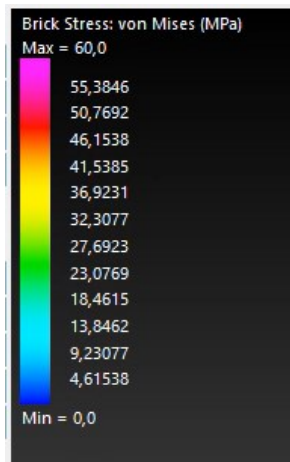
Deformazione assieme 20%



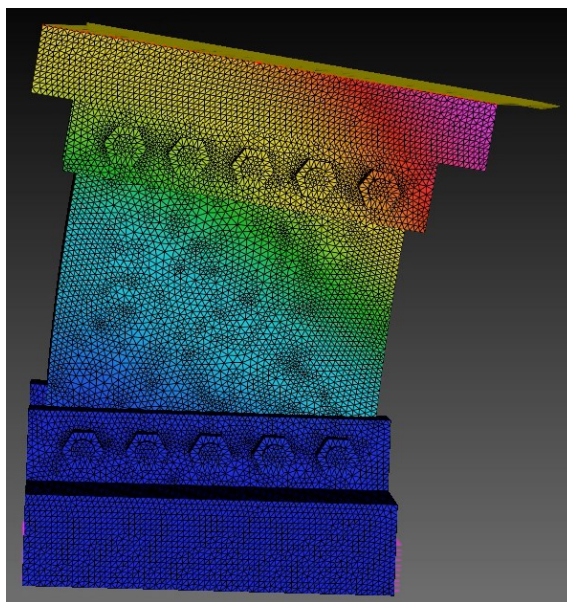
Deformazione bullone 20%



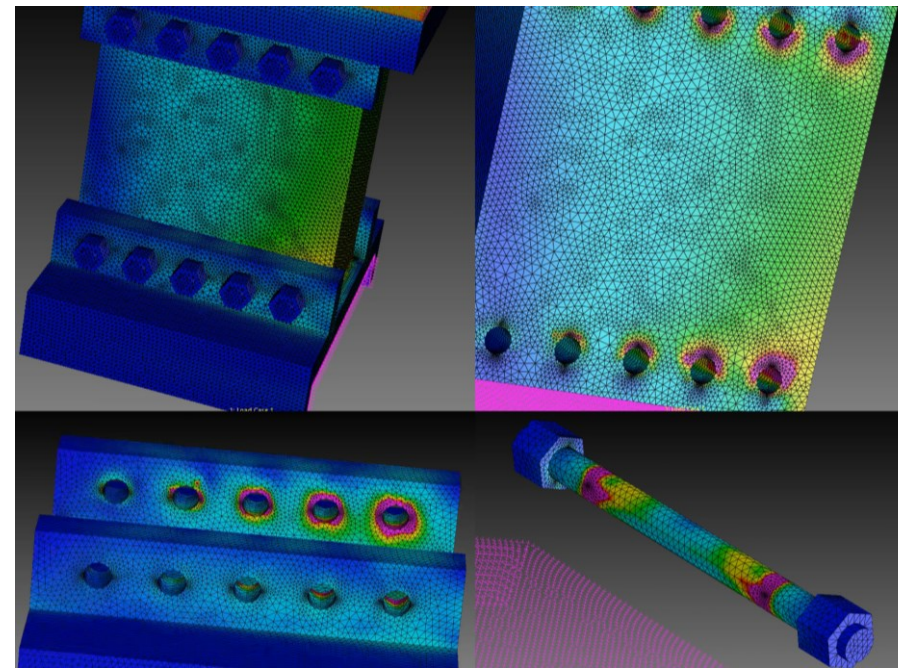
Spostamenti



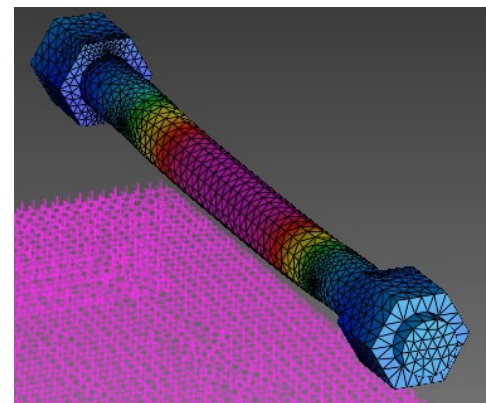
Legenda tensioni



Deformazione assieme 20%



Tensioni Von Mises

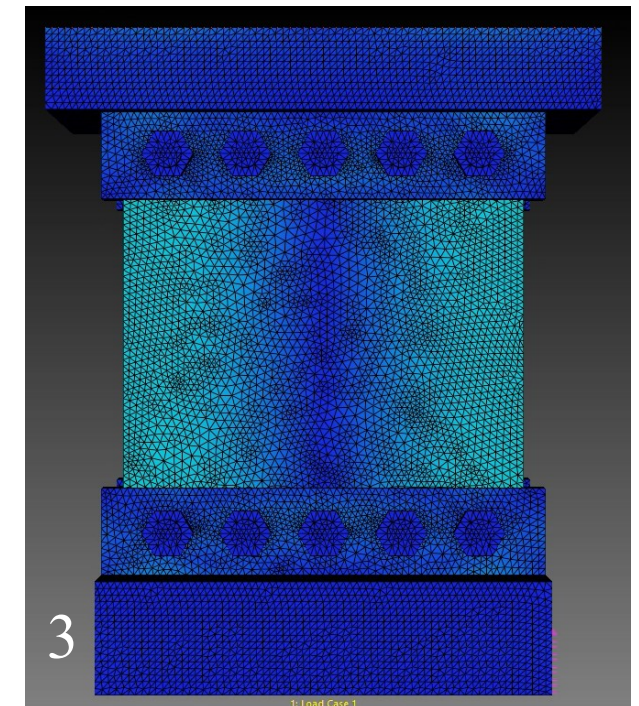
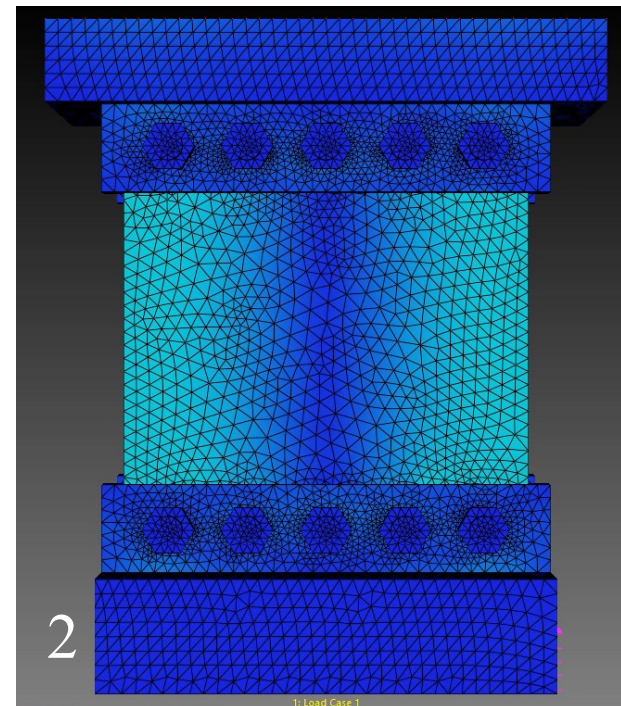
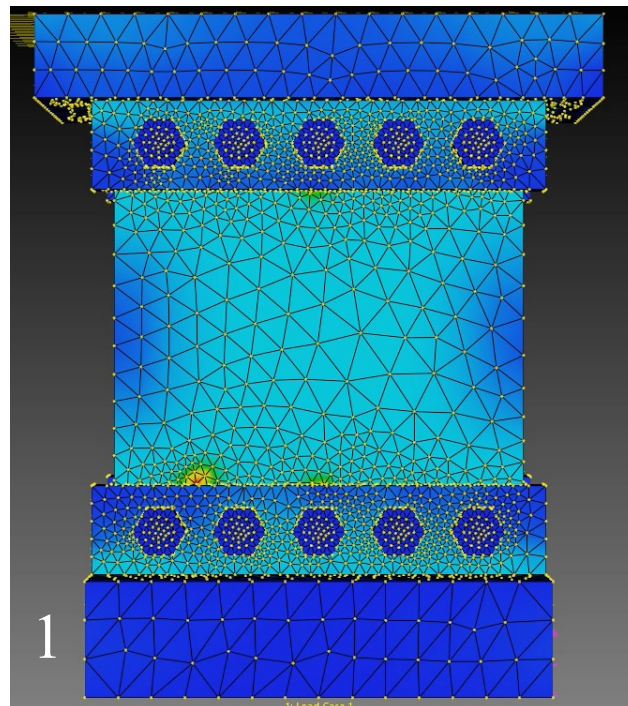


Deformazione bullone 20%

Si è andati a valutare il comportamento del modello al variare della Mesh.

Sono stati presi in esame 3 livelli di infittimento:

1. Grossolana (5%)
2. Media (2%)
3. Fine (1%)



Durante lo studio si è dovuti scendere a dei compromessi:

- Il modello è stato semplificato
- Si è andati ad utilizzare il solutore sparso
- L'infittimento è stato limitato all'1%
- E' stata scelta una scala consona per le tensioni

Queste accortezze sono state necessarie per ottenere dei risultati accettabili.

Il modello infatti presentava dei problemi tra le interazioni dei corpi (si creavano dei picchi di tensioni), questi si riducevano all'aumentare della discretizzazione, aumentando però in maniera esagerata il tempo di risoluzione.

