

# Walk-in Slide: AU 2014 Social Media Feed

1. Click on the link below, this will open your web browser

<http://aucache.autodesk.com/social/visualization.html>

2. Use “Extended Display” to project the website on screen if you plan to work on your computer. Use “Duplicate” to display same image on screen and computer.

# Finite Element Analysis for the Casual User in Inventor

JD Mather

Assistant Professor – Pennsylvania College of Technology

# Class summary

This is an introductory class into the advanced topic of finite element analysis (FEA). This class will be application-oriented rather than theory oriented, and it is intended for those of us who can gain design value from some basic FEA techniques without having to have a PhD in mathematics. The goal is to bring the accessibility of advanced Digital Prototyping tools to the casual user.

# Key learning objectives

At the end of this class, you will be able to:

- Learning objective 1 – Consider the meaning of life: How do you know you have the answer?
- Learning objective 2 – Learn how to identify the scope and limitations of FEA in Inventor software.
- Learning objective 3 – Setting up FEA of simple assemblies in Autodesk Inventor.
- Learning objective 4 – Learn how to do a parametric dimension FEA test of part iterations in Inventor software.

**Learning objective 1 –  
Consider the meaning of  
life: How do you know you  
have the answer?**

**The meaning of life is -**

# 42

*The Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy* – Douglas Adams



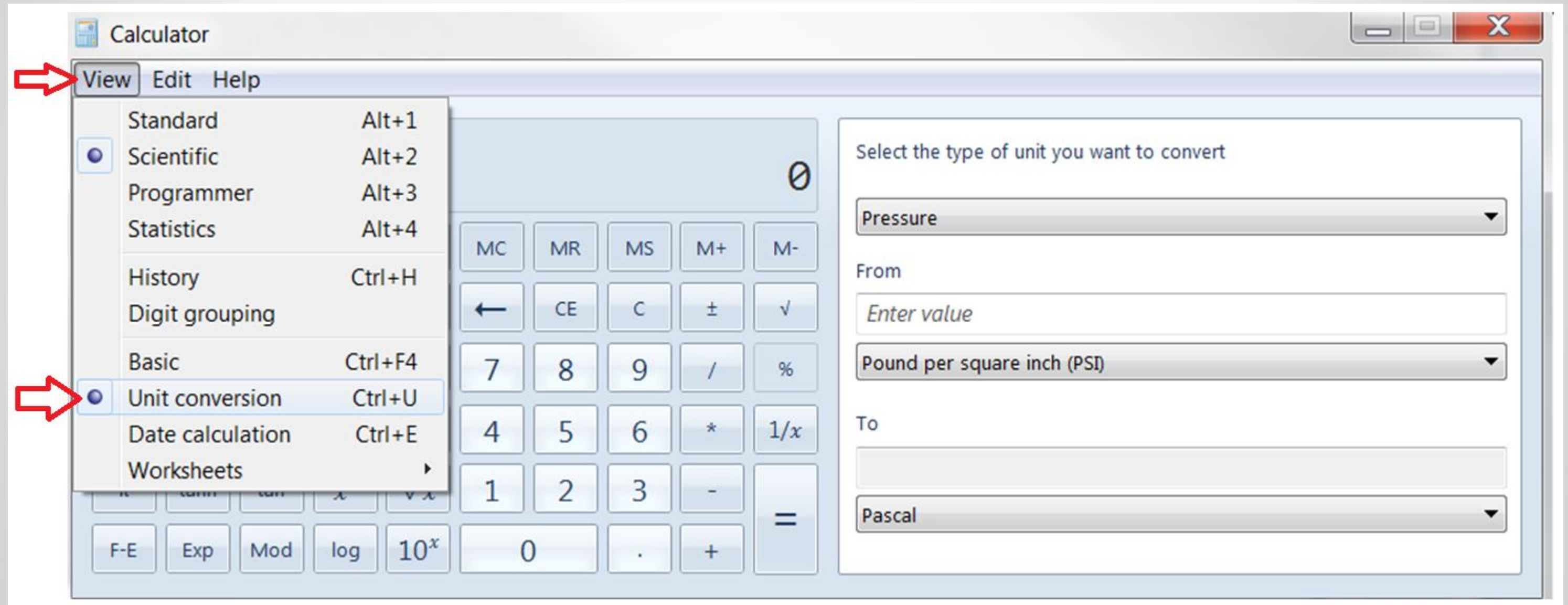
# Huh, you say?



**What is the problem with  
that answer? Anyone?**

# Oops, I forgot the units!

# Windows Calculator



# Google Conversion



1N=?lbf

Web

Maps

Shopping

Images

Videos

More ▾

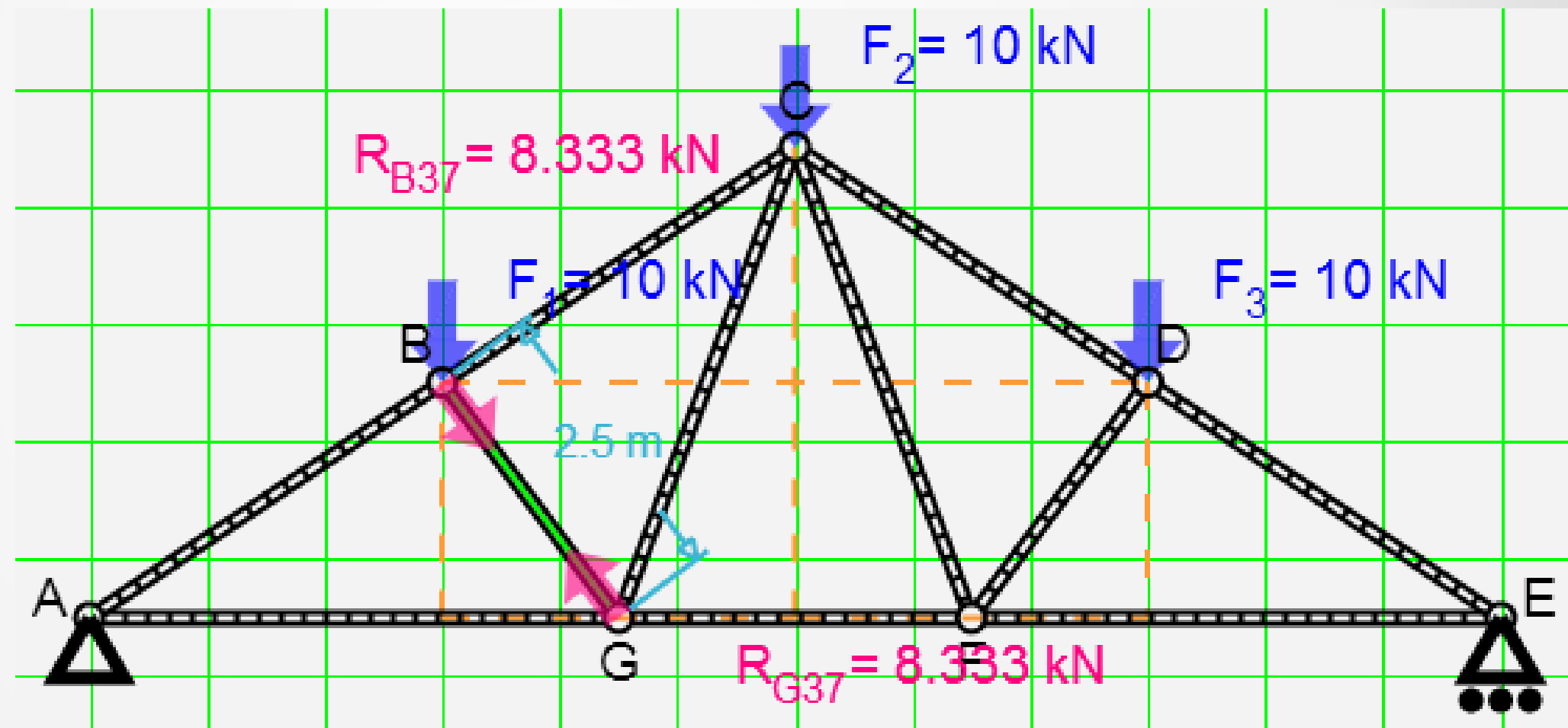
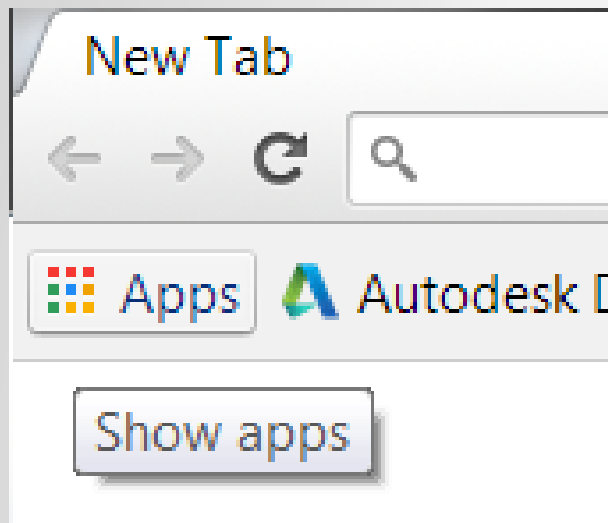
About 199,000 results (0.29 seconds)

1 newton =

**0.224808943** pounds force

\*About 1 small apple.

# Autodesk ForceEffect



**Demonstration – difference between force and pressure – volunteer\* from the audience.**

$$\text{Pressure} = \text{Force}/\text{Area}$$

**\*(Someone who hasn't done their homework – that is, read the handout for this class.)**

**How do we know when we  
have a number that makes  
sense and is useful?**



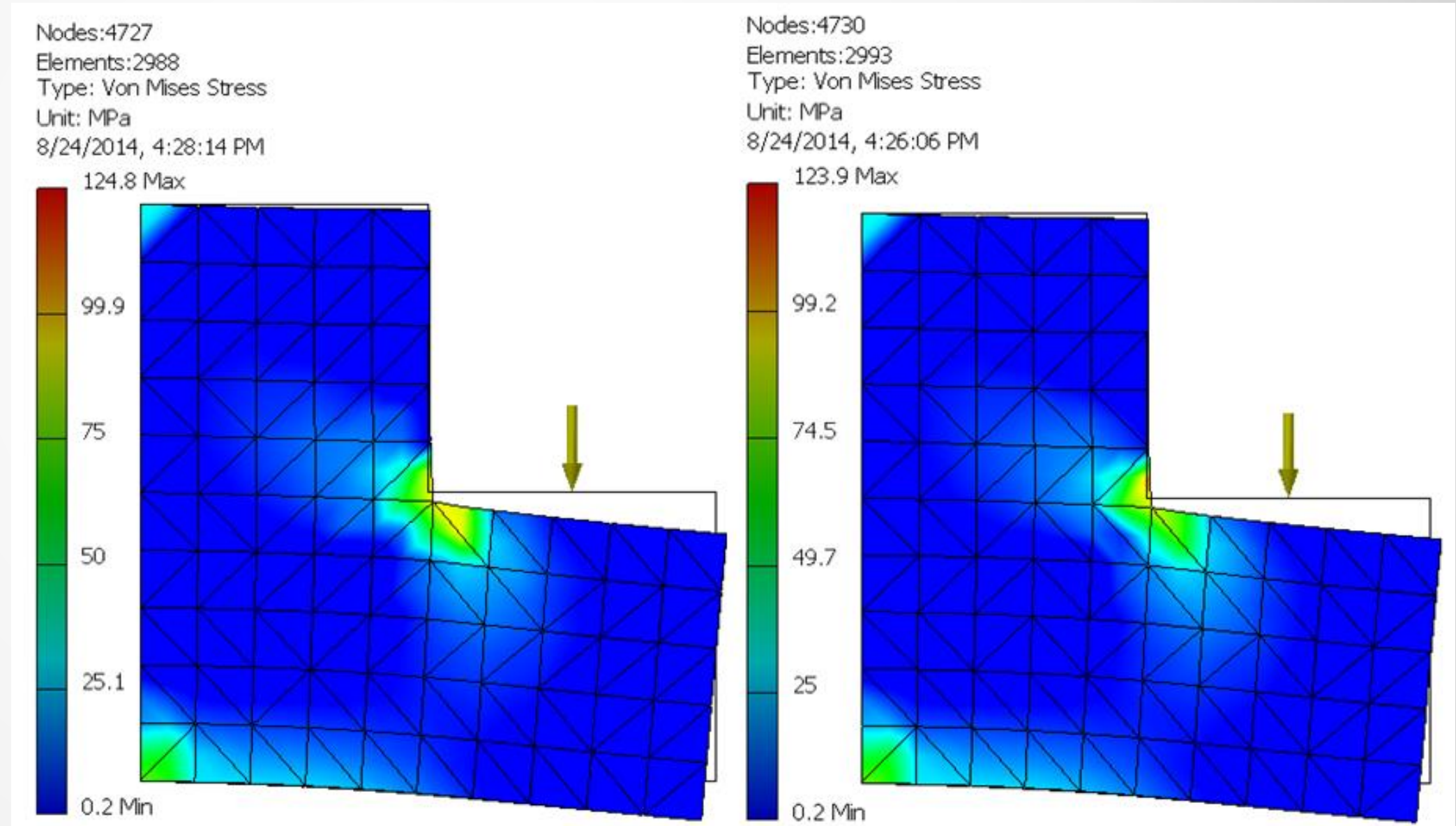
# Why do we use FEA?

- **Predictive**
- **Validation**
- **Weight Reduction**
- **Material Optimization**
- **Marketing?**

# When doing FEA – what is the most important result parameter?

- Calculated Stress?
- Displacement?
- Safety Factor?

# Demonstration – Why do we get different results with the “same” input conditions?



[Screencast Recording](#)

**Using the Percentage Difference Formula  
there is a 0.72% difference, in other words  
– the results are identical.**

$$(|123.9-124.8|)/((123.9+124.8)/2))*100=0.72\%$$

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/percentage-difference.html>

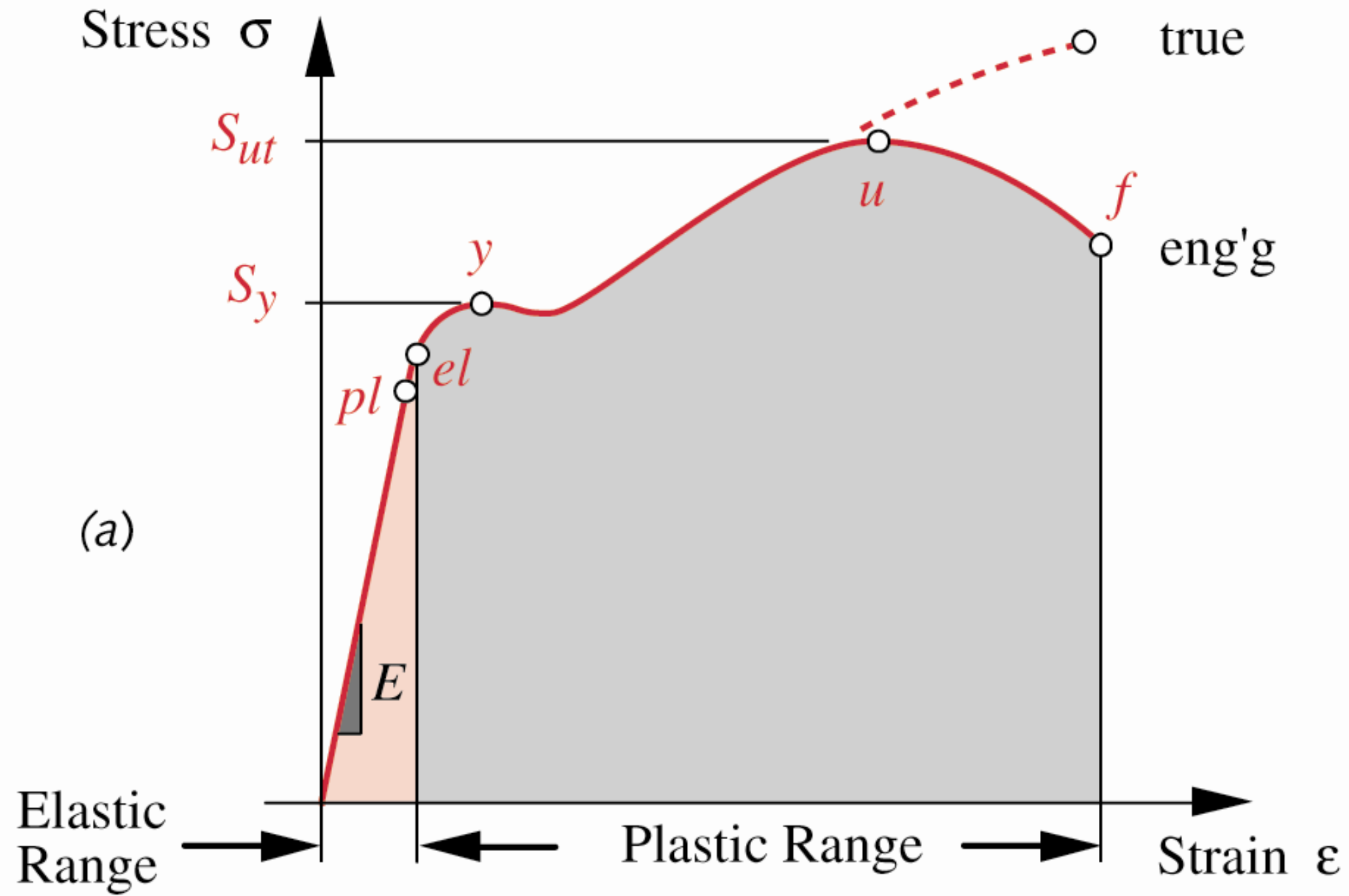
<http://www.calculatorsoup.com/calculators/algebra/percent-difference-calculator.php>

**Learning objective 2 – Learn how to identify the scope and limitations of FEA in Inventor software.**

# FEA in Inventor is limited to:

- **Linear static stress within the elastic range.**
- **Isotropic materials.**
- **Relatively rigid materials** (not highly elastic or brittle\*)■
- **Relatively small displacements.**
- **Slowly applied loads** (not impact loads)■

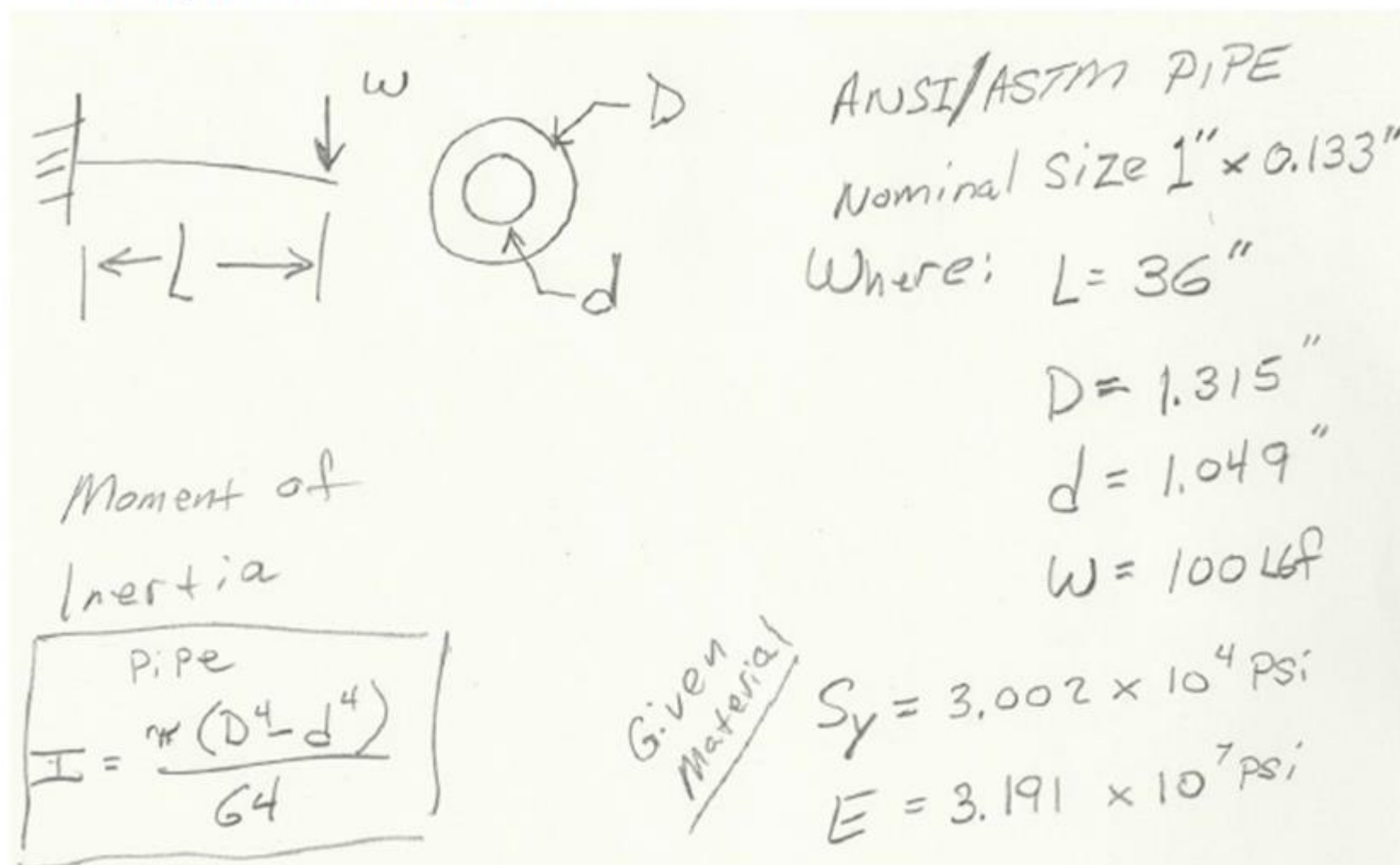




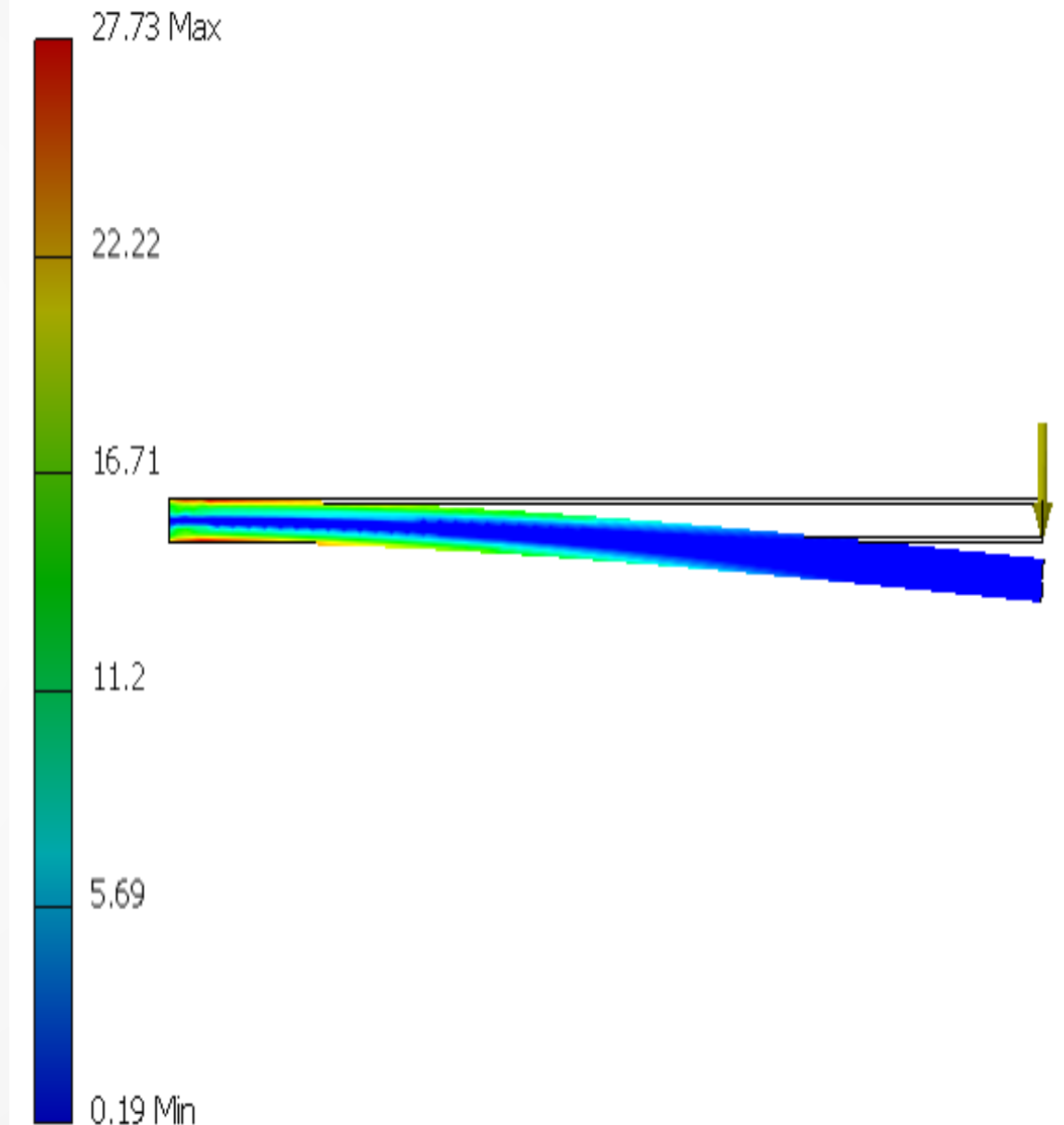


# Theory based calculations.

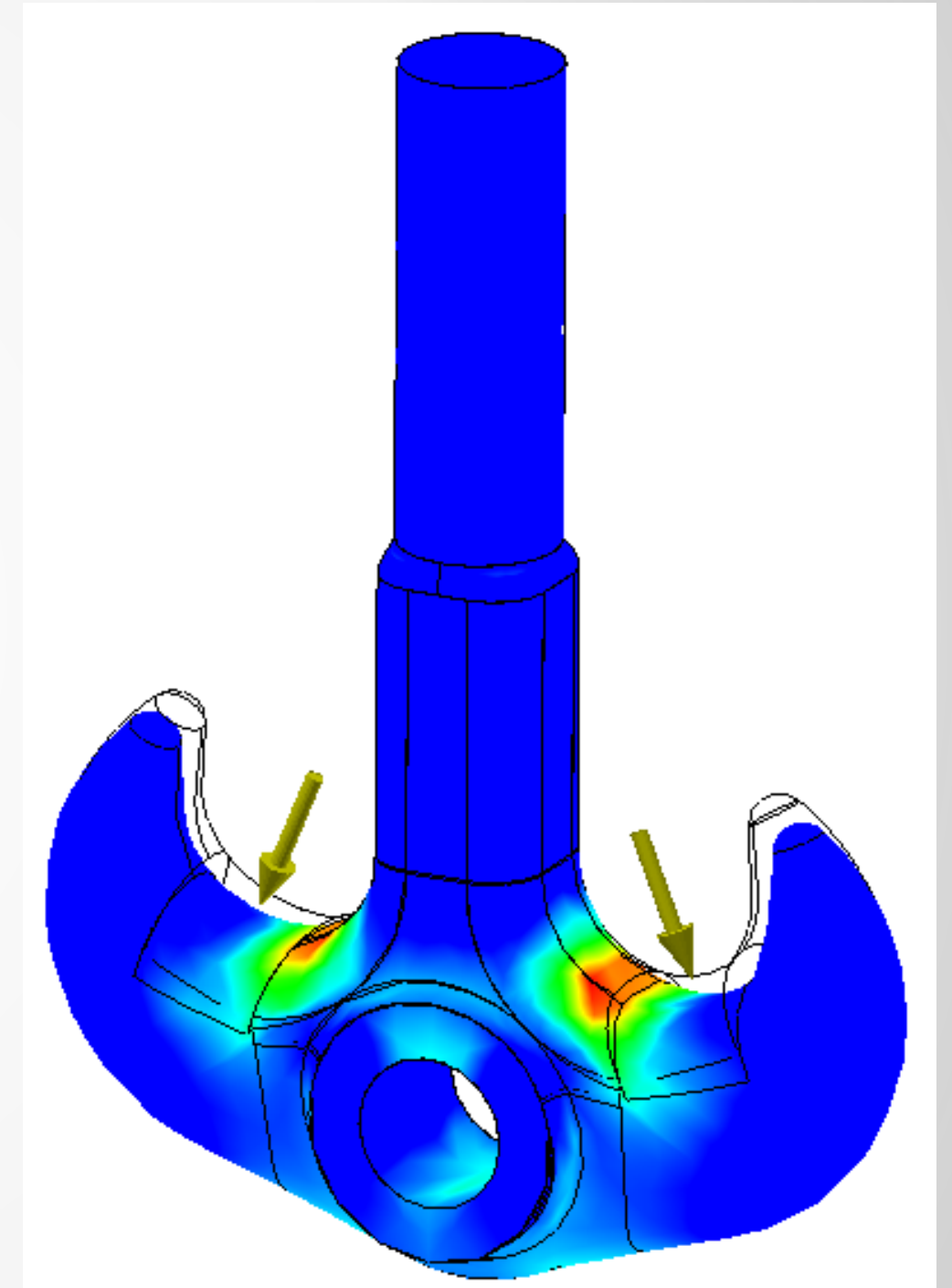
## Appendix: Example Hand Calculations



Type: Von Mises Stress  
Unit: ksi  
9/21/2014, 3:45:39 PM



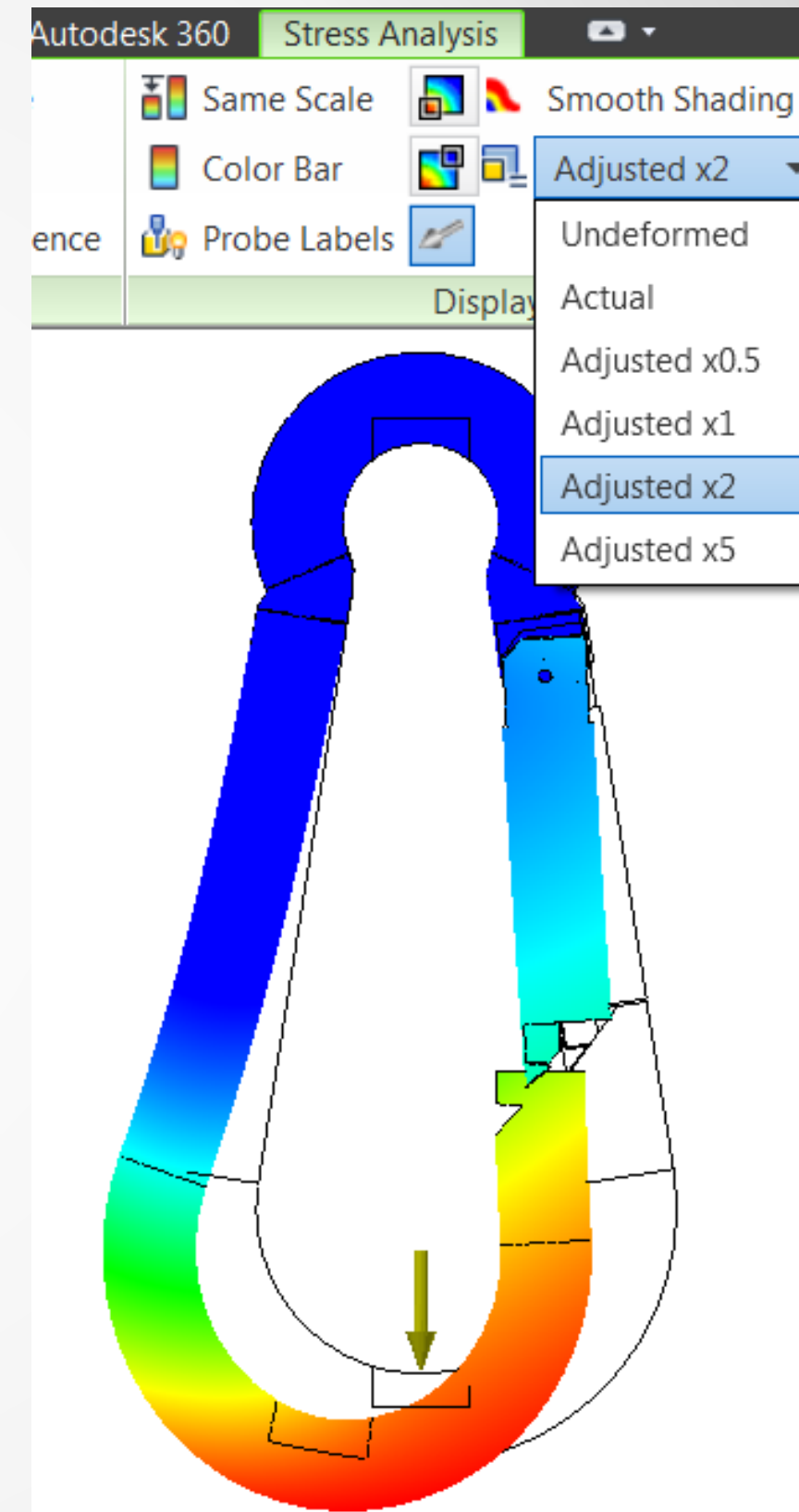
# Complex Geometry Analysis



Screencast Recording

# Presentation of Analysis

Screencast Recording

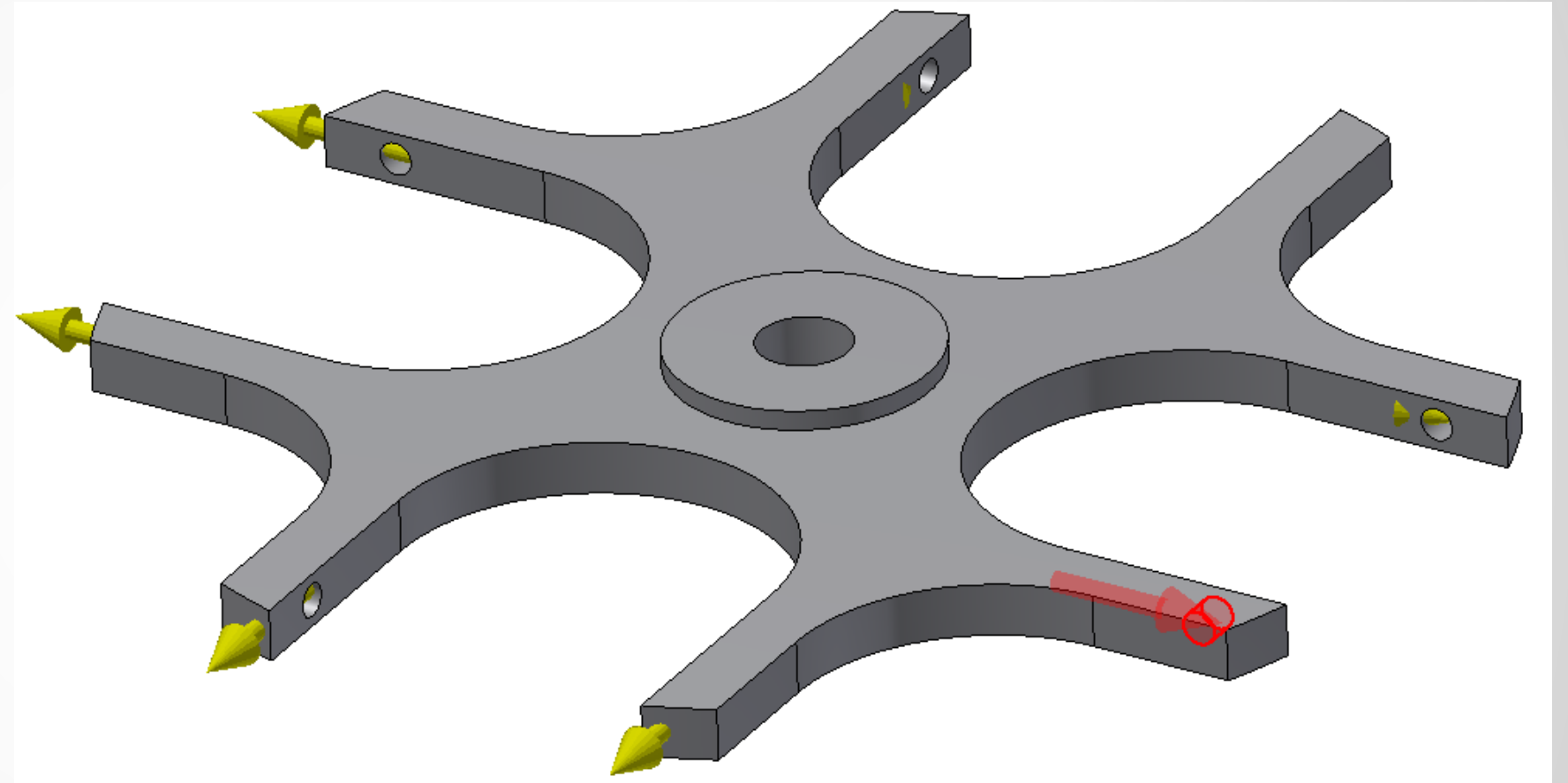


# Safety Factor

Safety Factor

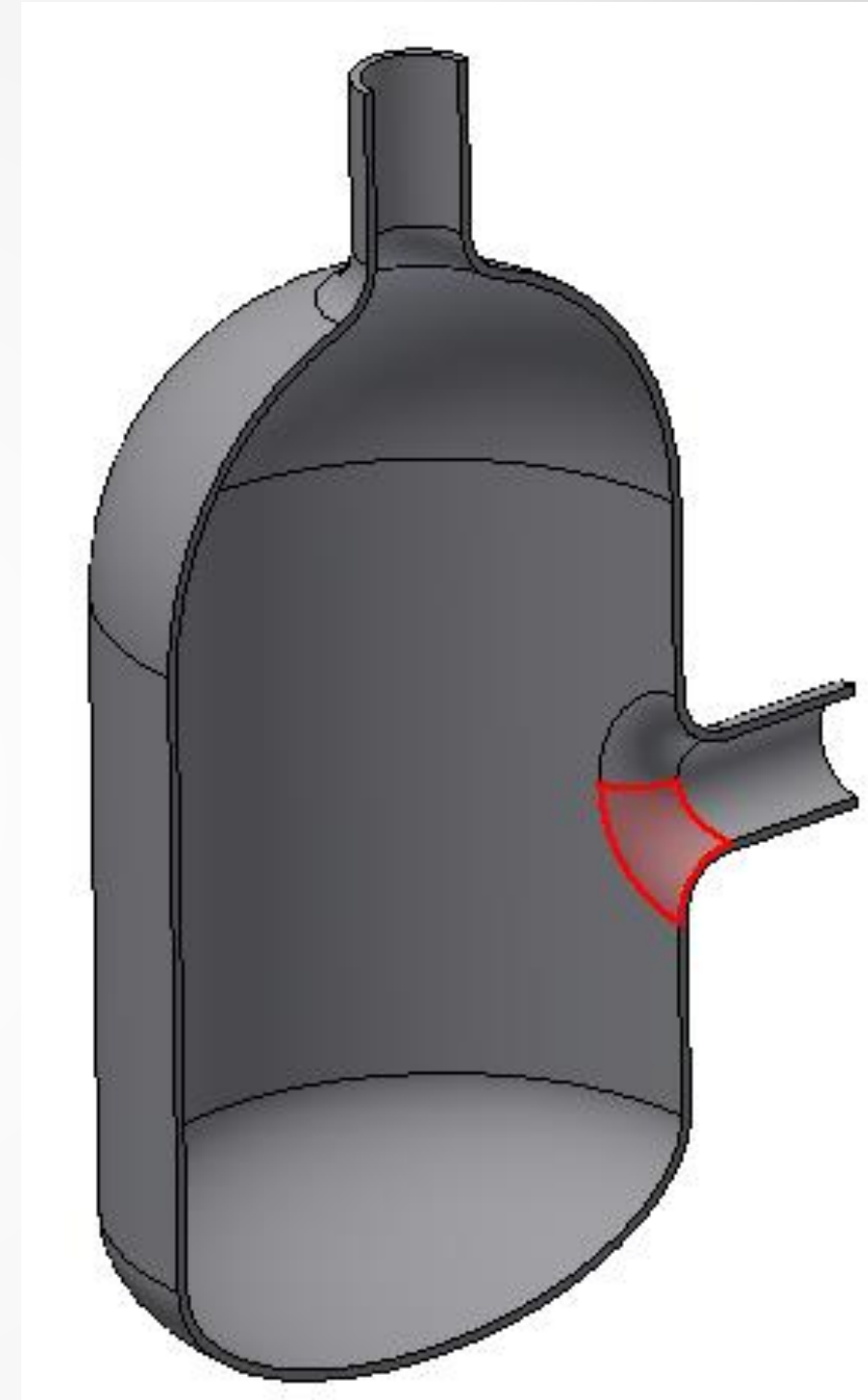
$$SF = \frac{S_y}{S_{max}} = \frac{\text{Yield Stress}}{\text{Calc Stress}_{max}}$$

# Location of Glyphs



Screencast Recording

# Tip on placing pressure



[Screencast Recording](#)

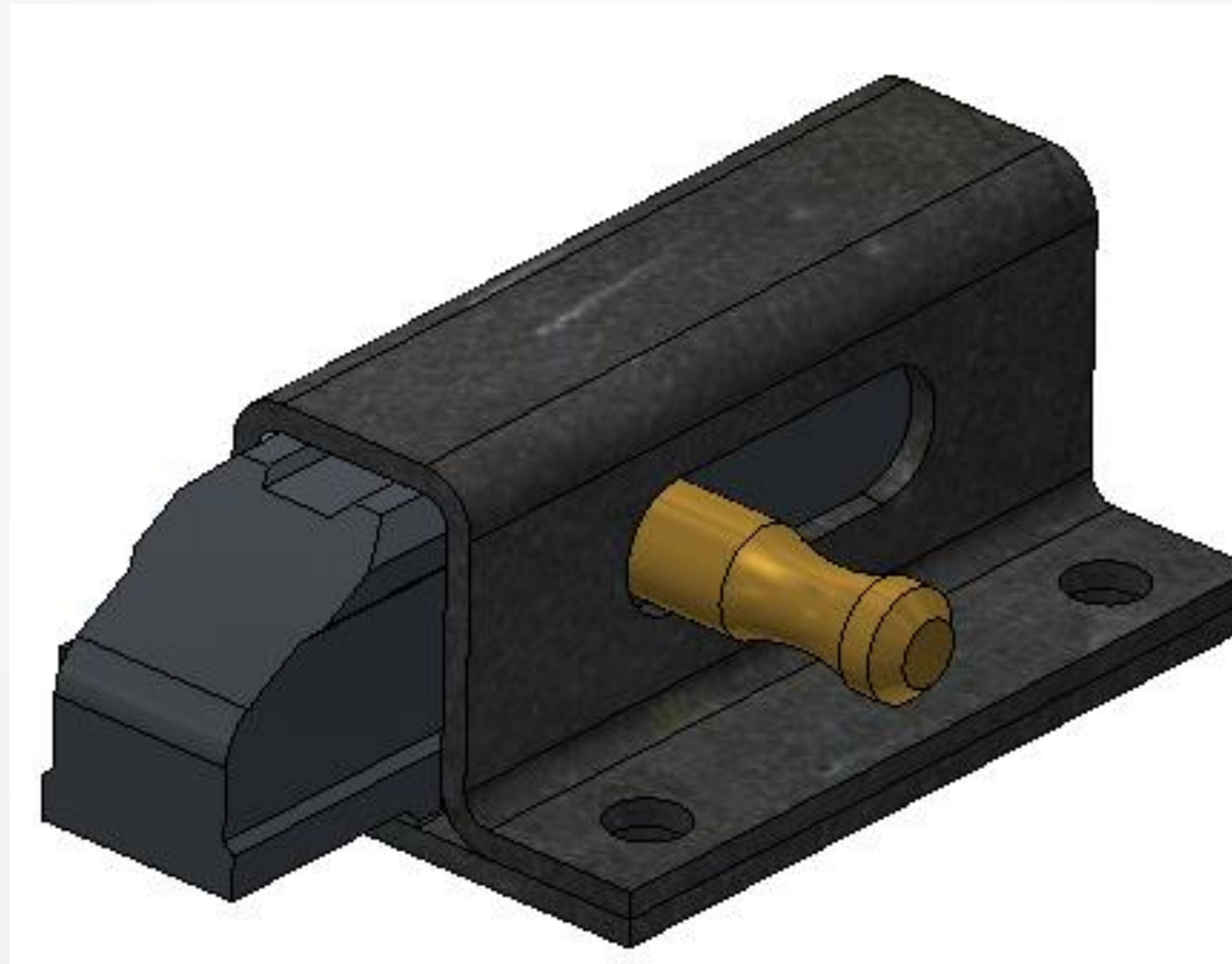
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Safety Factor

$$SF = \frac{S_y}{S_{max}} = \frac{\text{Yield Stress}}{\text{Calc Stress}_{max}}$$

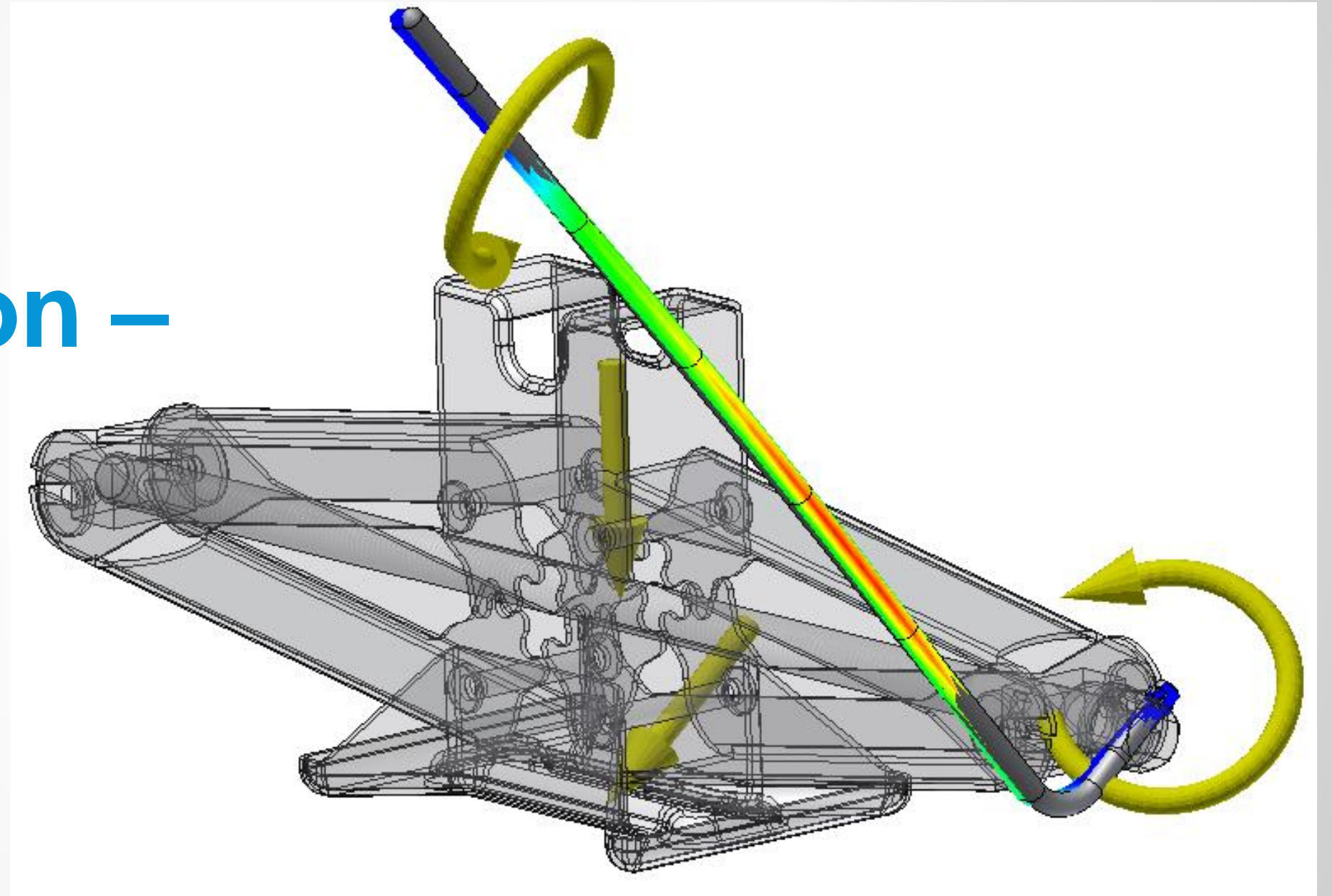


# Learning objective 3 – Setting up FEA of simple assemblies in Autodesk Inventor.



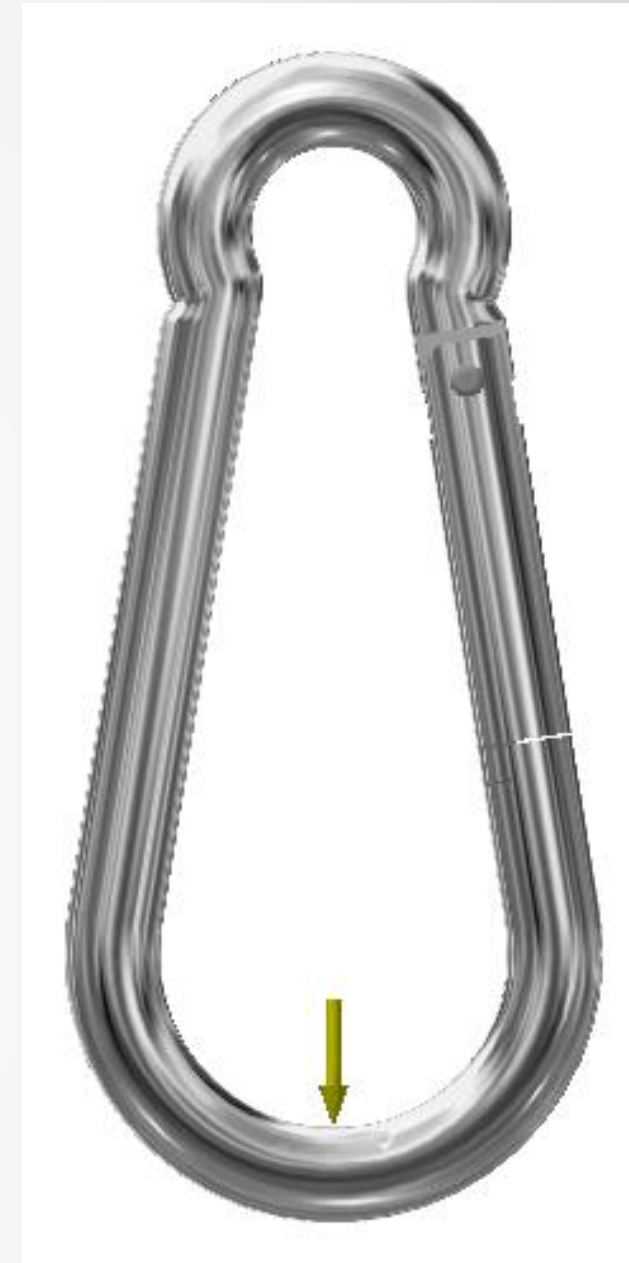
[Screencast Recording](#)

# Dynamic Simulation – Motion Loads

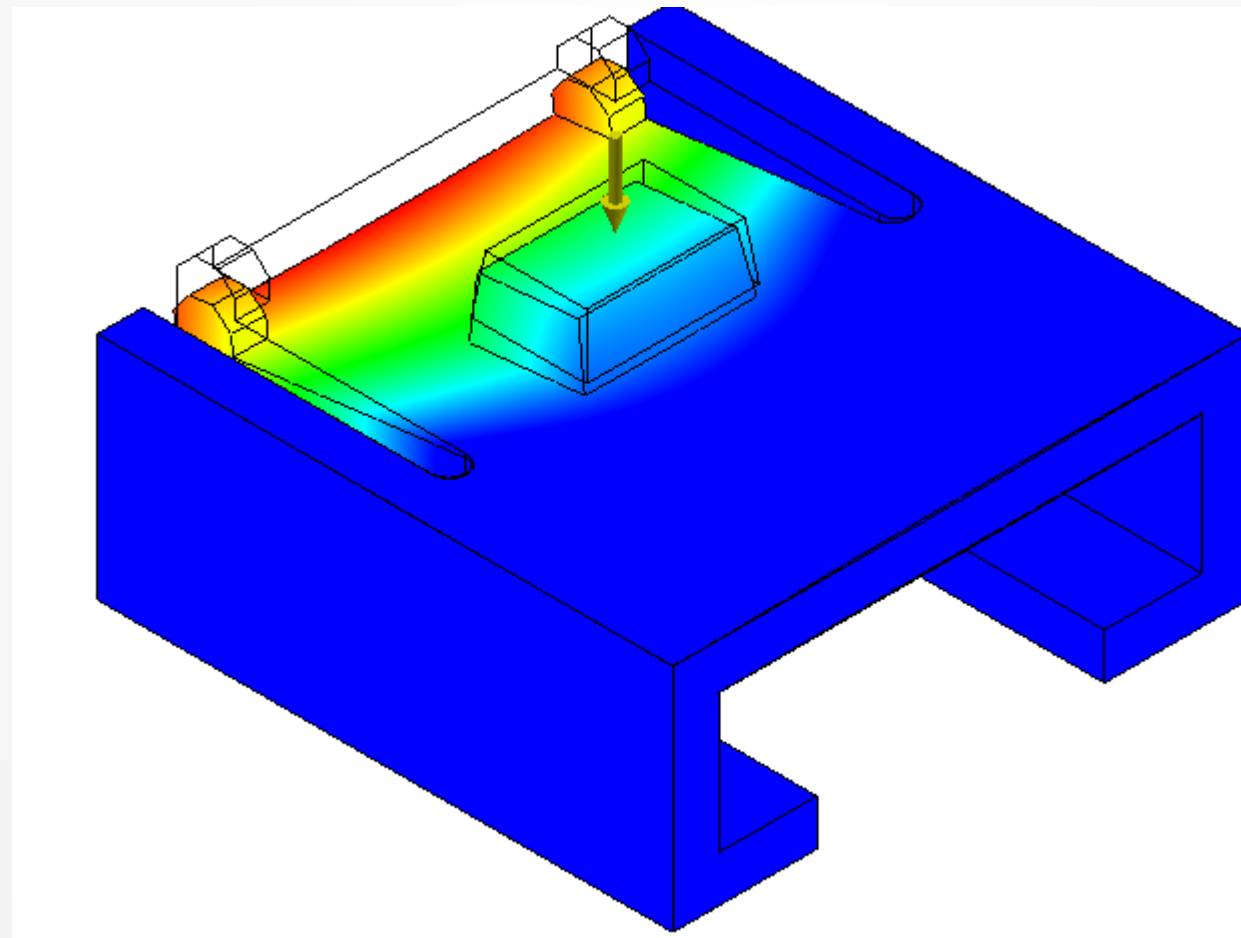


Screencast Recording

# Consider - Classical Hand Calculation



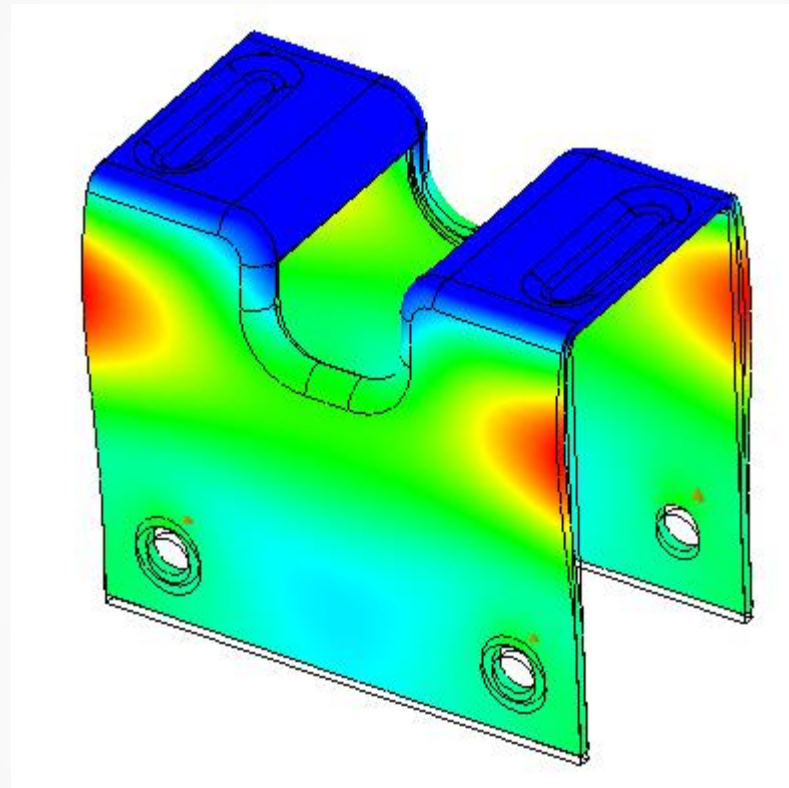
# Learning objective 4 – Learn how to do a parametric dimension FEA test of part iterations in Inventor software.



Screencast Recording



# Final Thoughts...



... do we know what we  
think we know?

## Review –

- Compare the calculated results to experiential results.
- Take care with units – ex., pressure and force are different.
- Limit digital model predictions to similar problems.
- Safety Factor does not indicate fracture.

# 42

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# Session Feedback

- Via the Survey Stations, email or mobile device
- AU 2014 passes given out each day!
- Best to do it right after the session
- Instructors see results in real-time





A group of four young adults (three men and one woman) are jumping joyfully in a modern office space. They are all smiling and have their arms raised. The man on the left is wearing an orange t-shirt and blue jeans. The woman on the right is wearing a black blazer over a white shirt and blue pants. The background shows a brick wall, a desk with a computer monitor, and a potted plant.

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