

Estudio analítico y por elementos finitos de postpandeo de paneles aeronáuticos

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Grado en Ingeniería Aeroespacial
Universidad Politécnica de Valencia
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería del Diseño

17 de julio de 2018

1 Introducción

- Introducción al postpandeo en estructuras aeronáuticas
- Objetivos

2 Inicio pandeo

- Metodología
- Panel articulado

3 Postpandeo placas

- Metodología
- Resultados

4 Postpandeo paneles

- Panel articulado
- Deformada
- Tensión placa
- Larguerillo

5 Conclusiones

El pandeo en paneles aeronáuticos

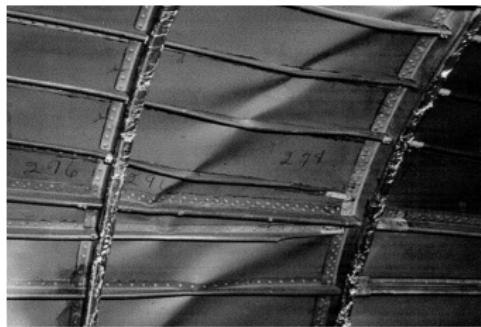
El pandeo en paneles aeronáuticos

- Estructura semimonocasco:
pequeño espesor



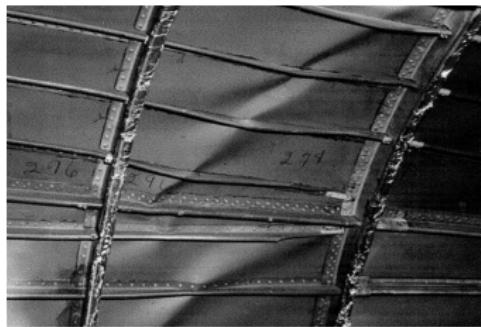
El pandeo en paneles aeronáuticos

- Estructura semimonocasco:
pequeño espesor
- Pandeo: inestabilidad elástica



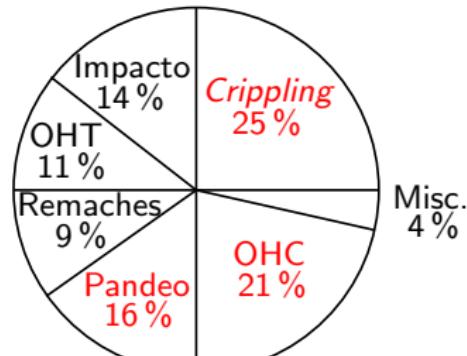
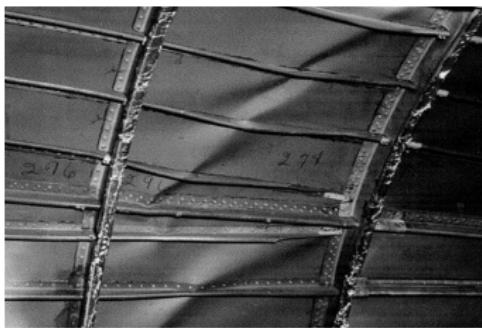
El pandeo en paneles aeronáuticos

- Estructura semimonocasco: pequeño espesor
- Pandeo: inestabilidad elástica
- Priorización pandeo de piel



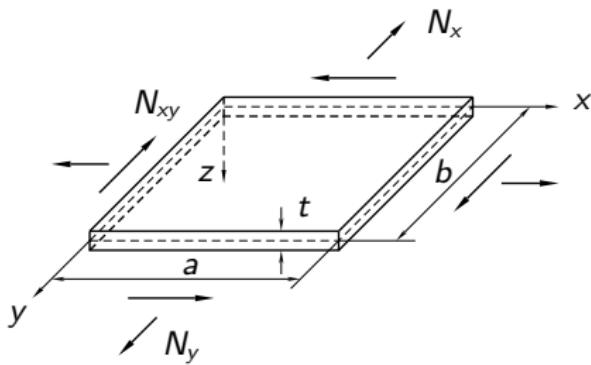
El pandeo en paneles aeronáuticos

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Objetivos

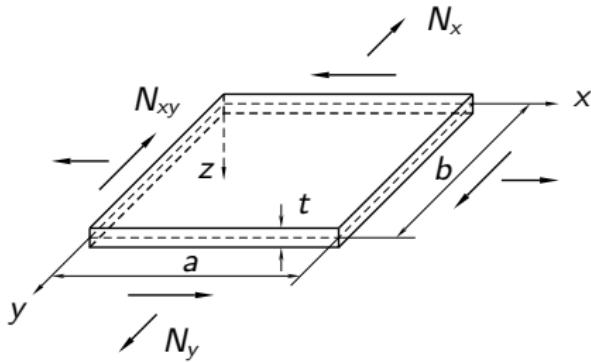
Objetivos del trabajo:



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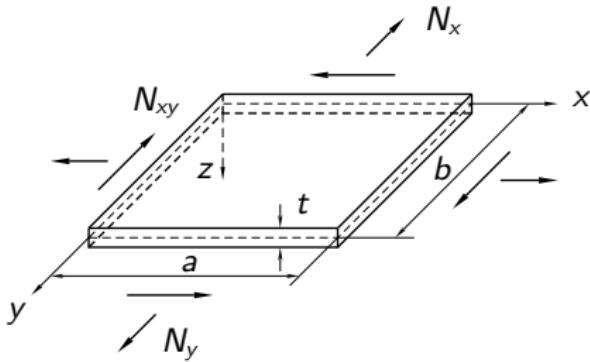
- Inicio pandeo



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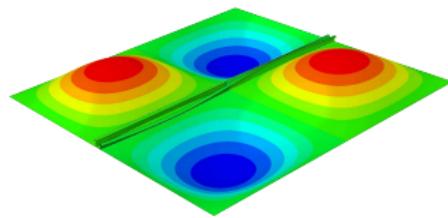
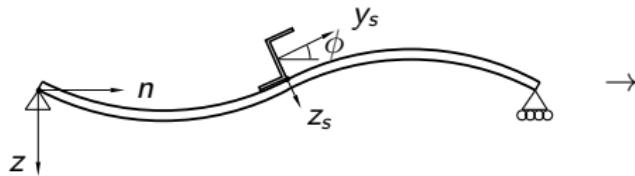
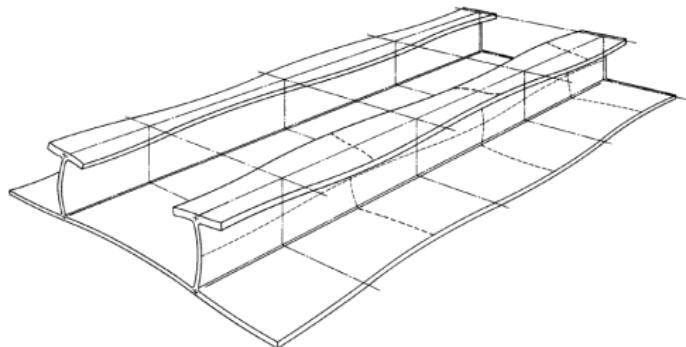
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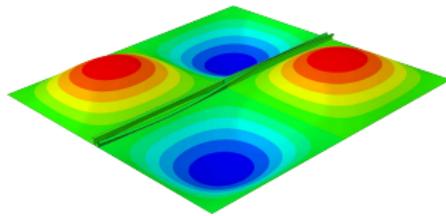
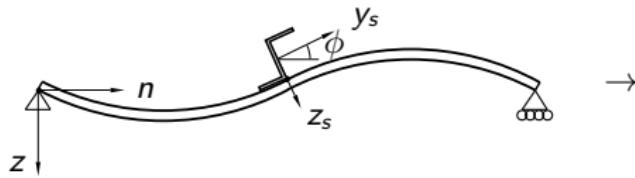
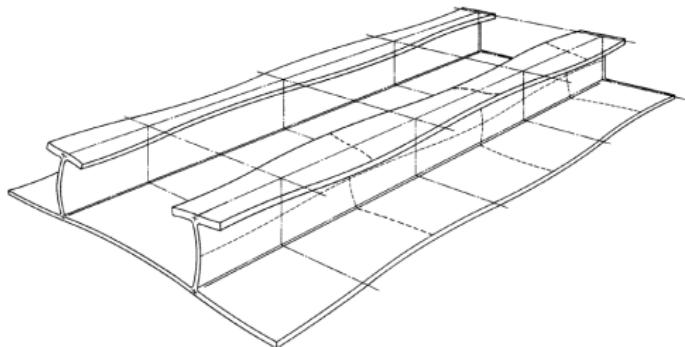
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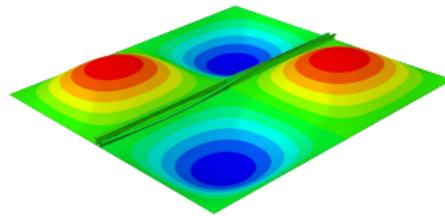
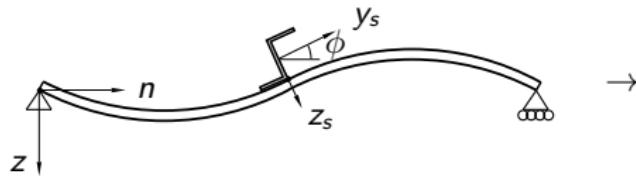
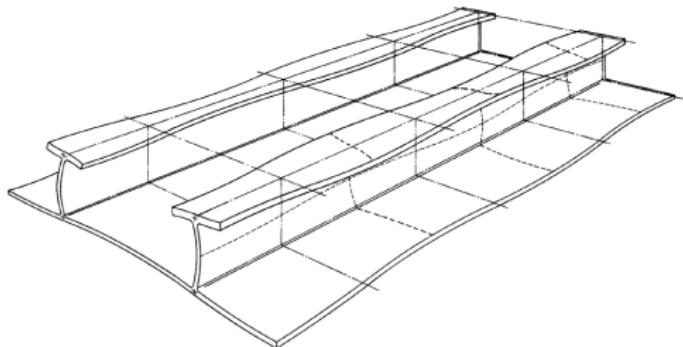
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- Validaciones:



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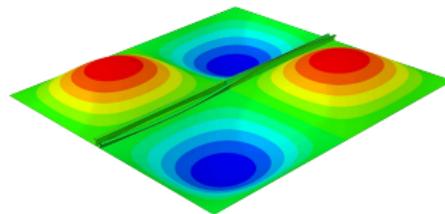
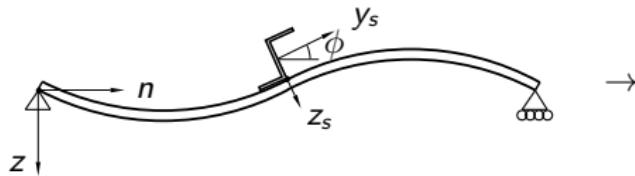
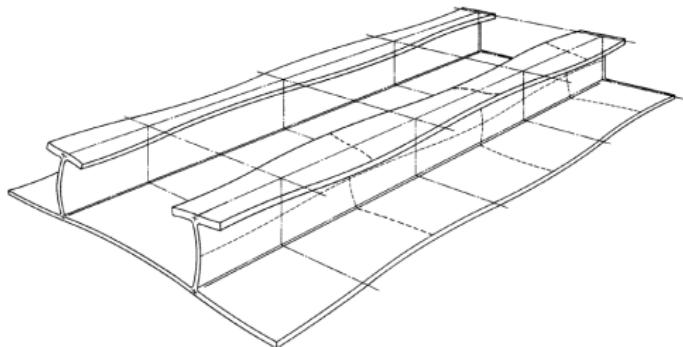
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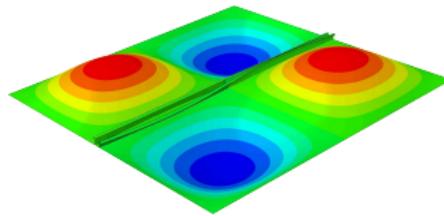
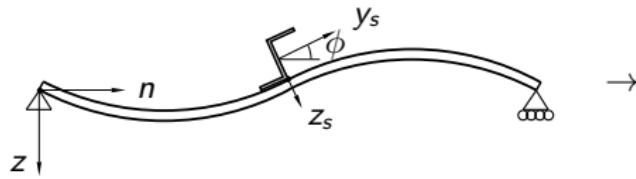
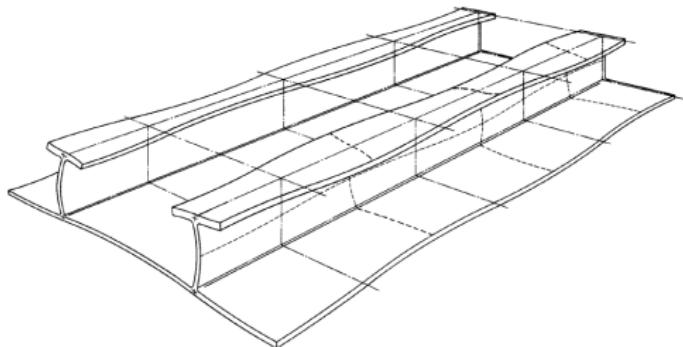
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Objetivos

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- Inicio pandeo
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 - ESDU®
 - Cranfield University



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Metodología - Analítica

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- Ecuación de gobierno:

$$D \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) = N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$

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Metodología - Analítica

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$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial w_{mn}} = 0$$

Metodología - Analítica

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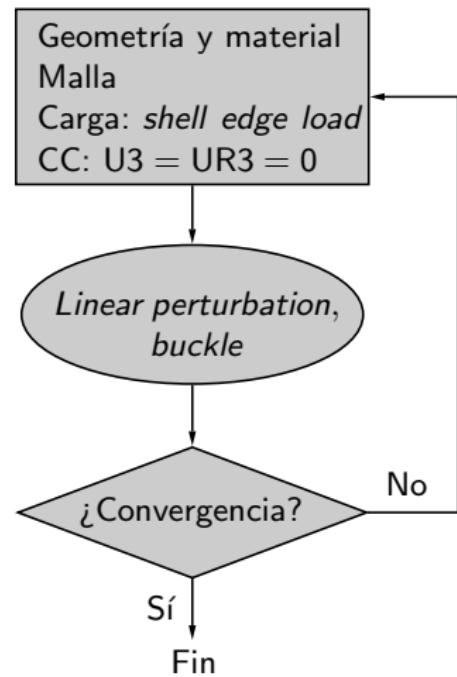
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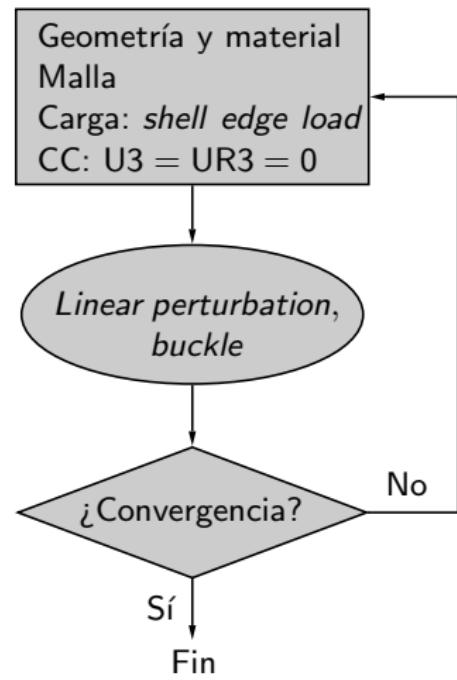
$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial w_{mn}} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Carga crítica, } N_{cr} \\ \text{Modos} \end{cases}$$

Metodología - Abaqus®



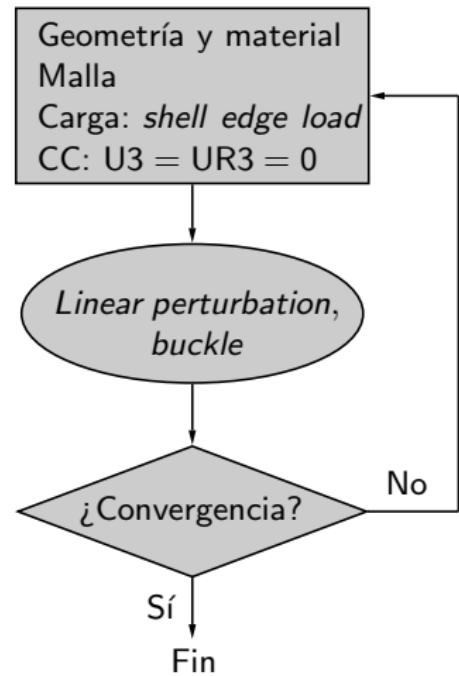
Metodología - Abaqus®

- Geometría *shell*



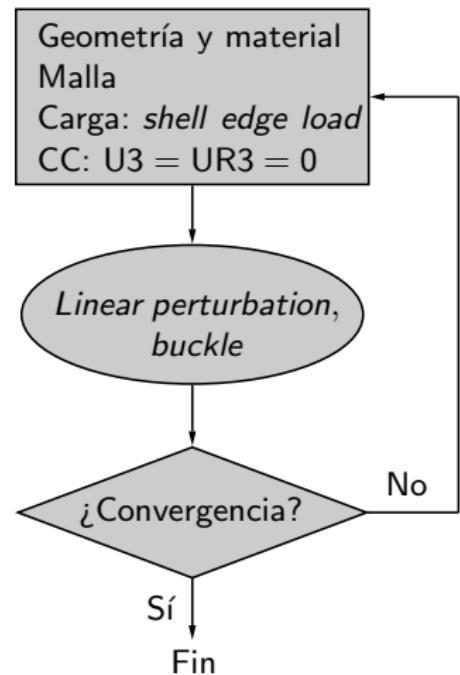
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- Geometría *shell*
- Elástico lineal



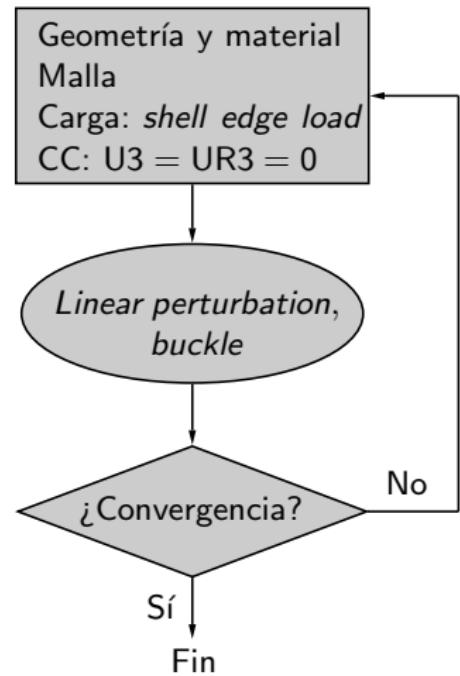
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- 5 nodos en espesor



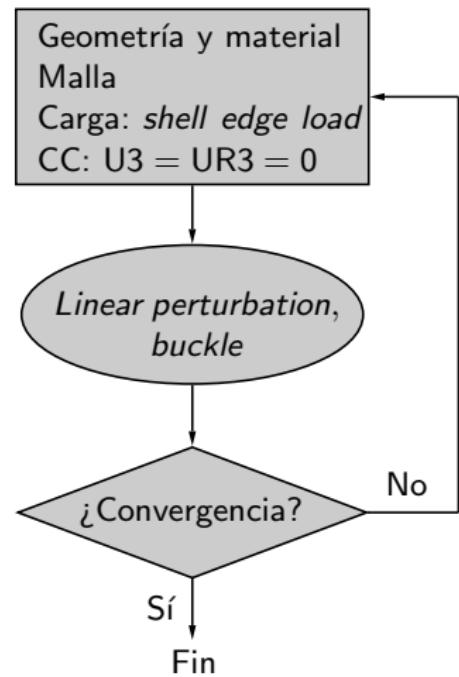
Metodología - Abaqus®

- Geometría *shell*
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- 5 nodos en espesor
- Interpolación lineal

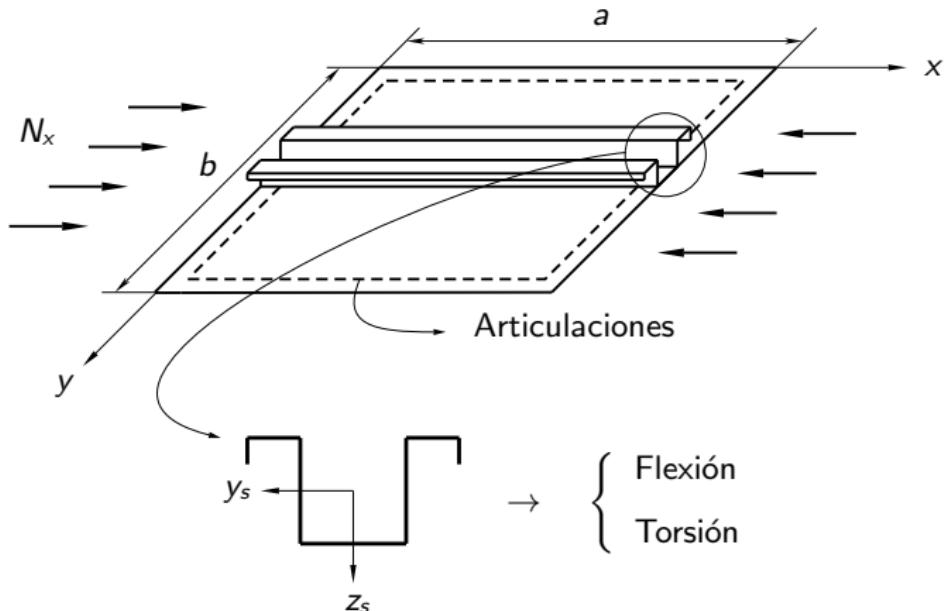


Metodología - Abaqus®

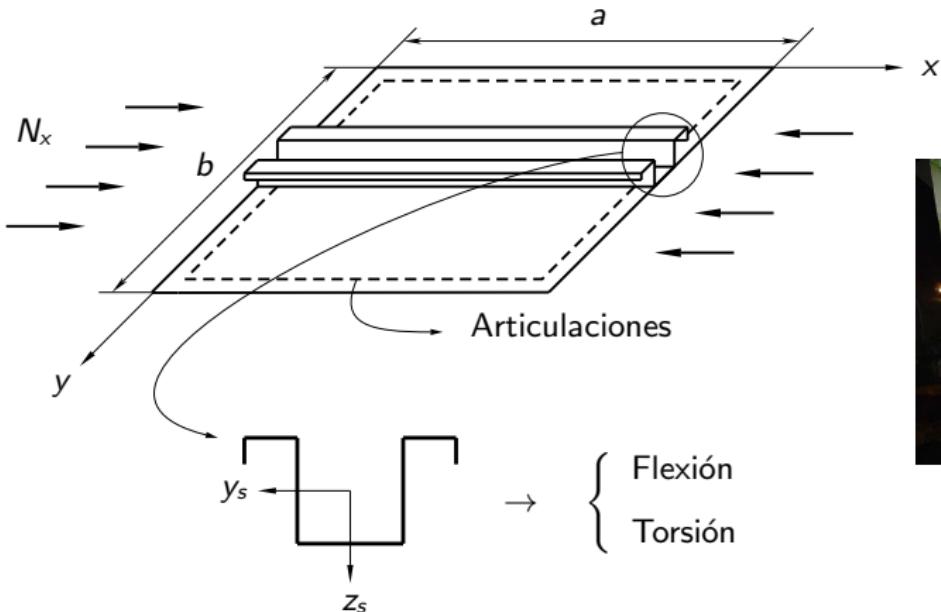
- Geometría *shell*
- Elástico lineal
- 5 nodos en espesor
- Interpolación lineal
- Contacto nodo (larguerillo) - superficie (placa)



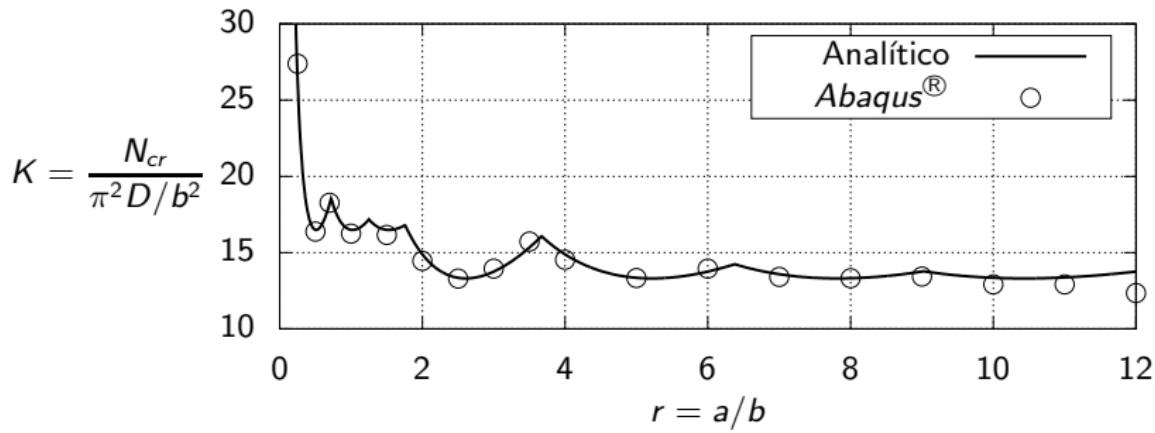
Panel articulado - Boeing 747



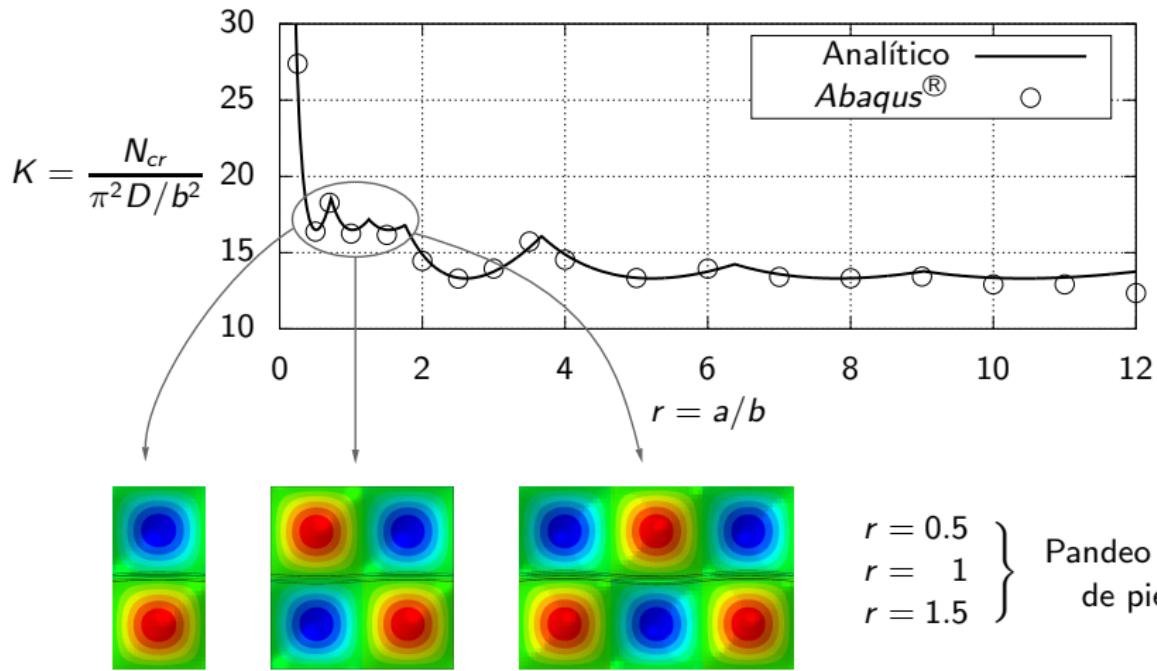
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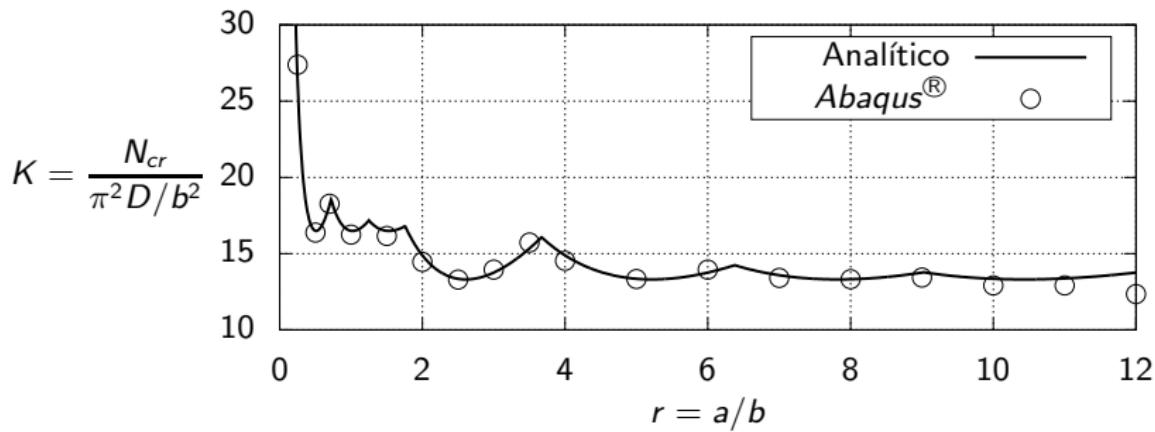
Panel articulado - Carga crítica y modos de pandeo



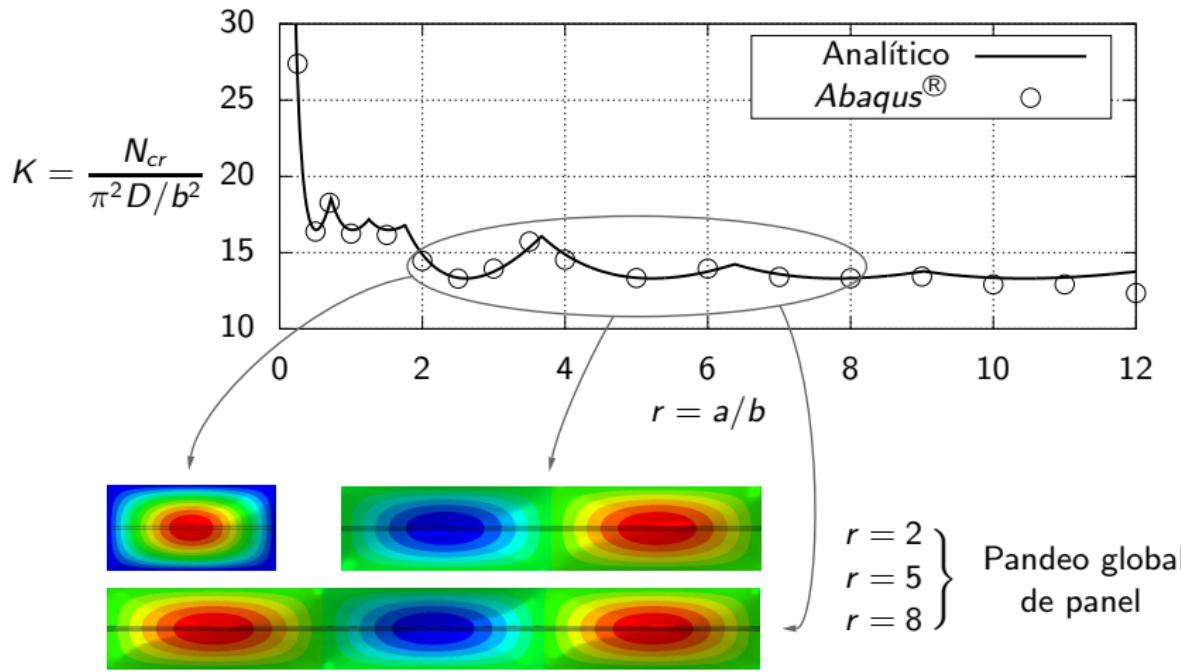
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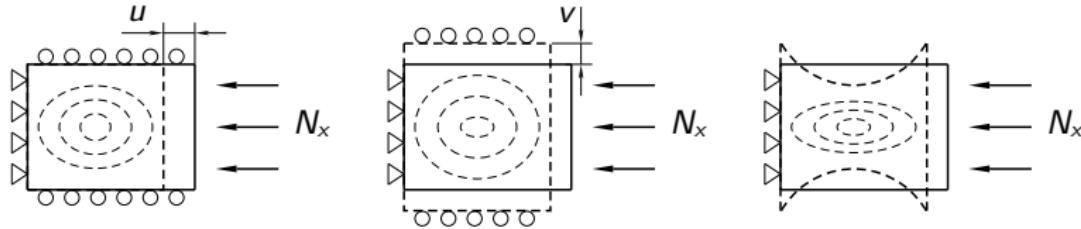
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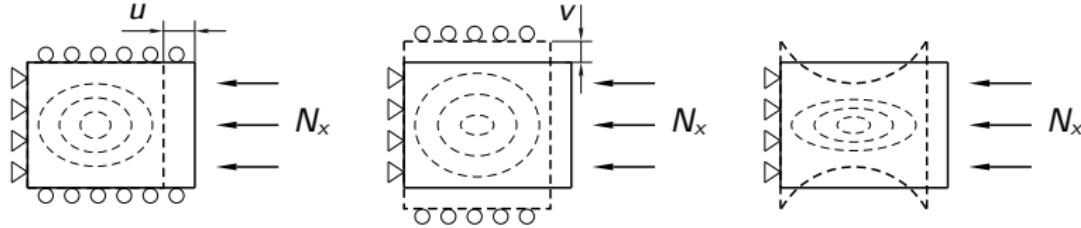
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Postpandeo de placas a compresión



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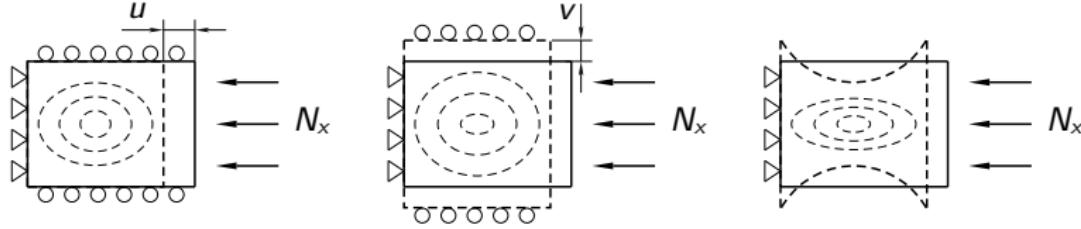


Ecuaciones de Von Karman; incógnitas w , Φ (función de Airy):

$$\frac{D}{t} \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$

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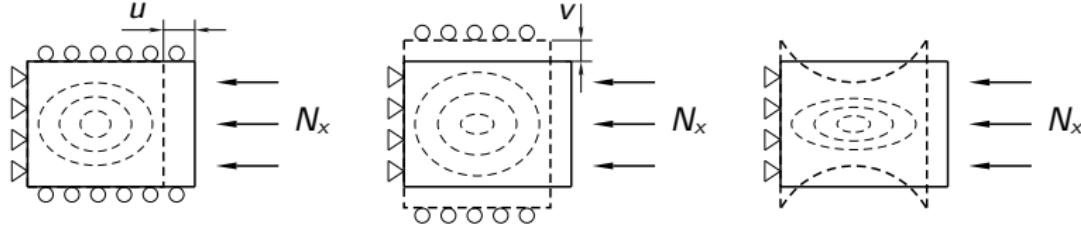


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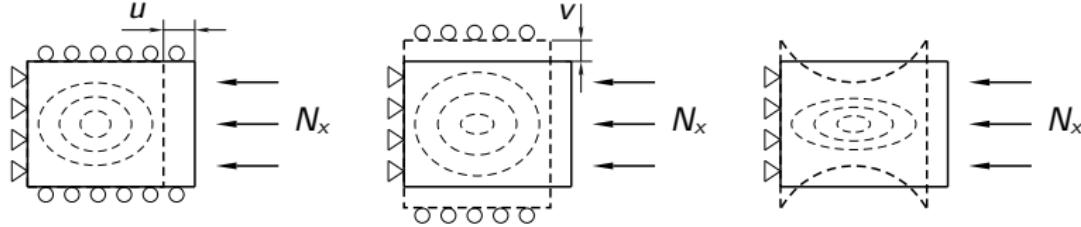


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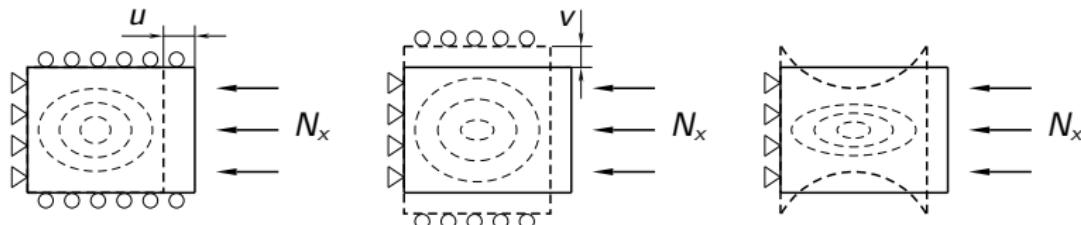


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EDPs no lineales

Metodología - Von Karman

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- Solución prueba, 2 modos:

$$w(x, y) = w_{11} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) + w_{21} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right)$$

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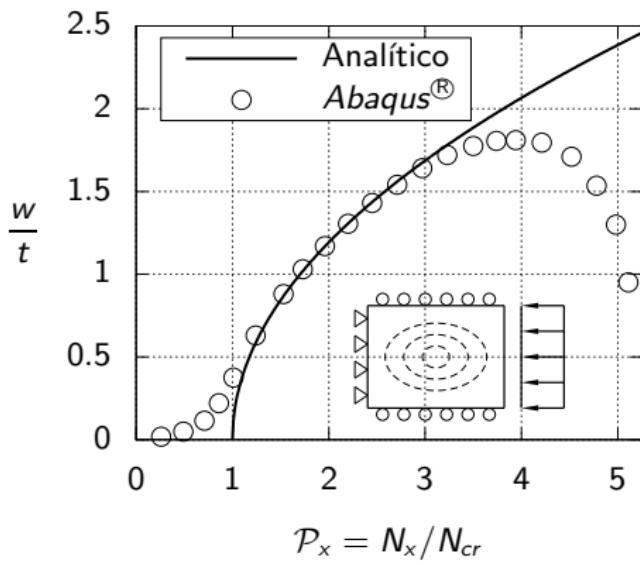
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- Función de Airy 2^a ecuación: $\Phi(x, y) = \Phi_H(x, y) + \Phi_P(x, y)$
- Coeficientes w_{11}, w_{21} 1^a ecuación, método de Galerkin:

$$\int_0^a \int_0^b \left[\frac{D}{t} \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ \left. - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] \sin\left(\frac{p\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{q\pi y}{b}\right) dx dy = 0$$

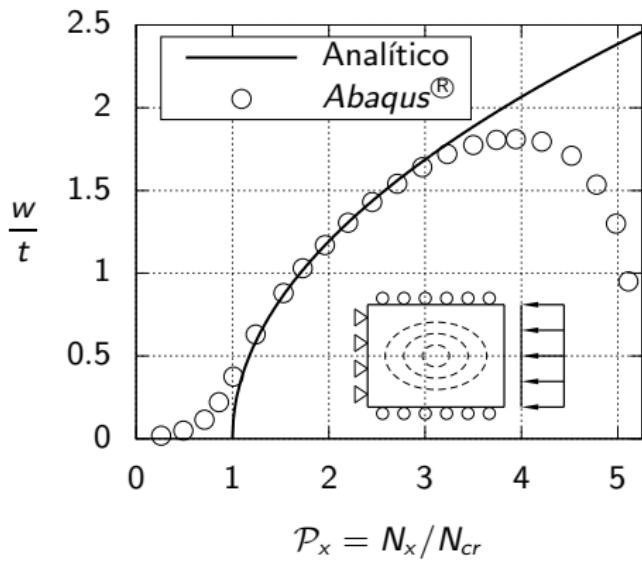
Postpandeo por compresión

- Grandes deflexiones (Riks):

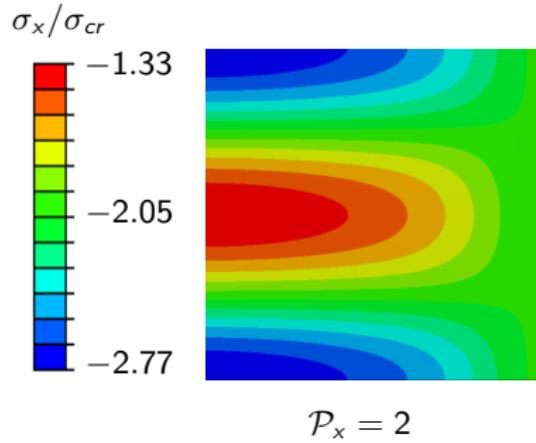


Postpandeo por compresión

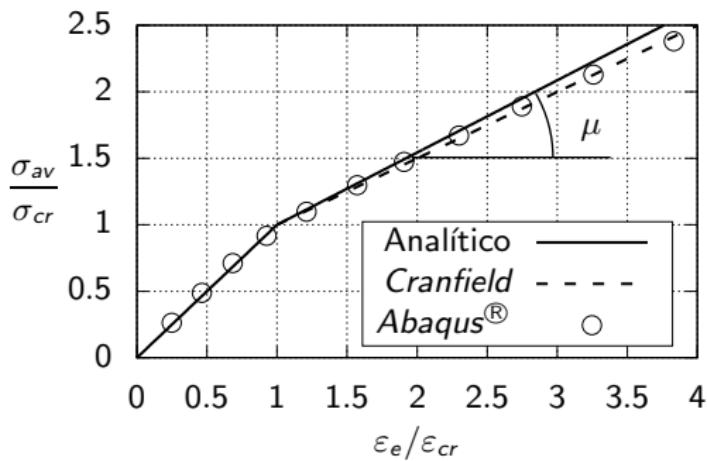
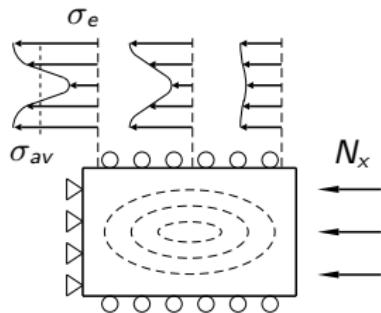
- Grandes deflexiones (Riks):



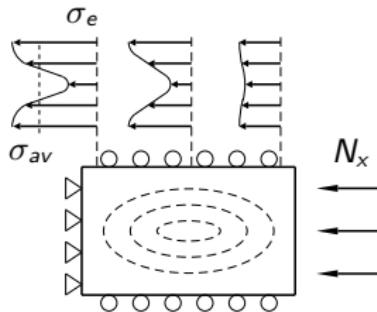
- Redistribución de tensión:



Pérdida de rigidez compresiva

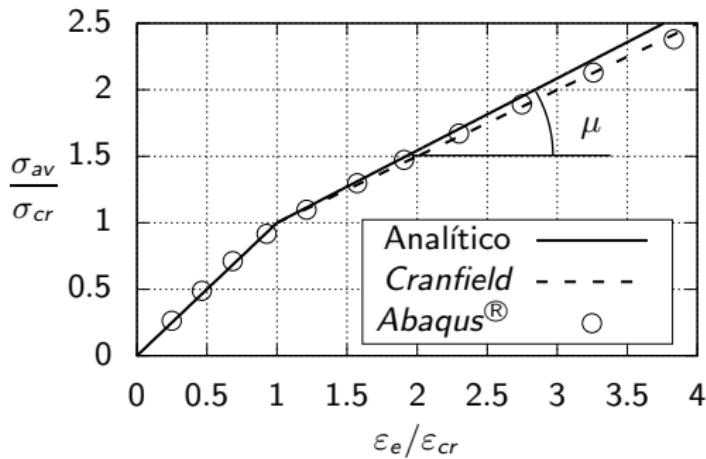


Pérdida de rigidez compresiva

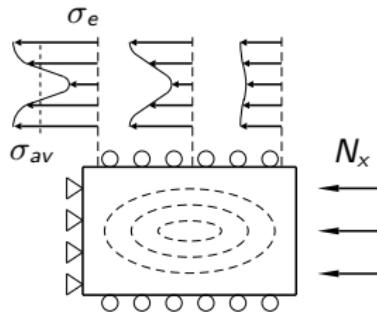


- Módulo Young aparente:

$$\mu = \frac{\partial E^*}{\partial E}$$



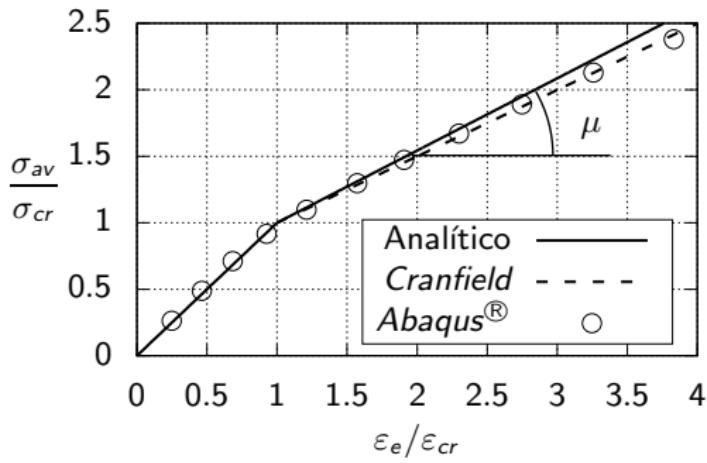
Pérdida de rigidez compresiva



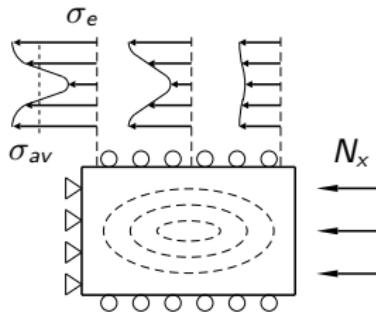
- Módulo Young aparente:

$$\mu = \frac{\partial E^*}{\partial E}$$
- Postpandeo:

$$\mu \cong 0.5 \Rightarrow E^* \cong \frac{E}{2}$$



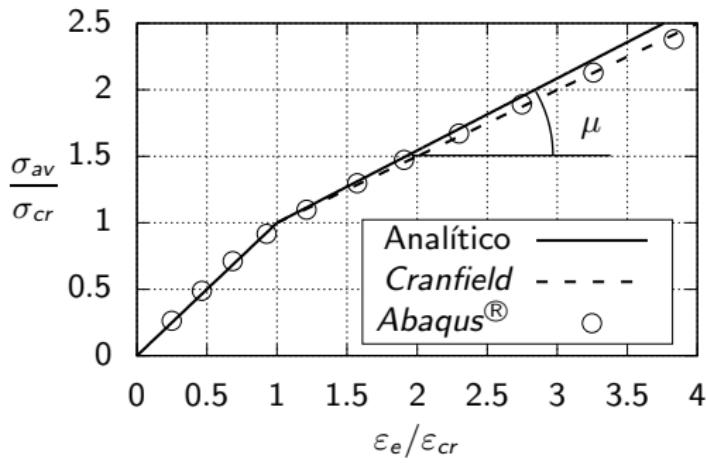
Pérdida de rigidez compresiva



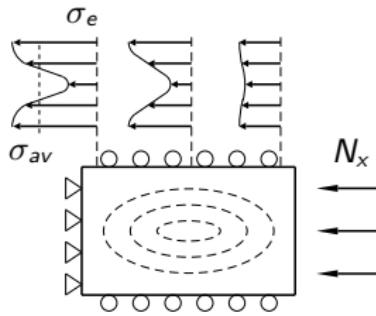
- Módulo Young aparente:

$$\mu = \frac{\partial E^*}{\partial E}$$
- Postpandeo:

$$\mu \cong 0.5 \Rightarrow E^* \cong \frac{E}{2}$$
- Centro pierde rigidez

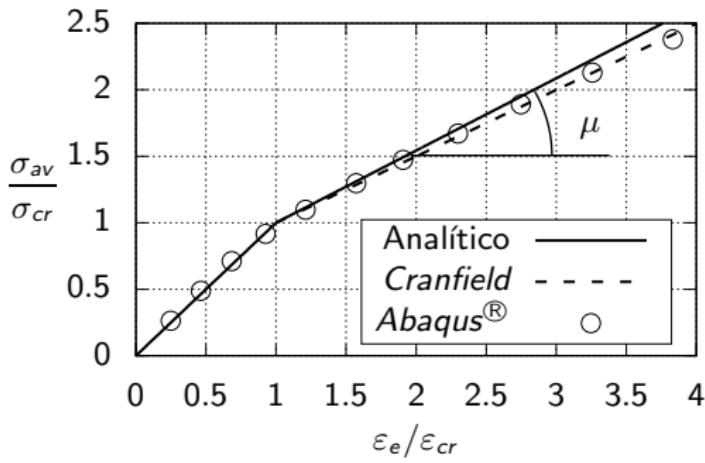


Pérdida de rigidez compresiva

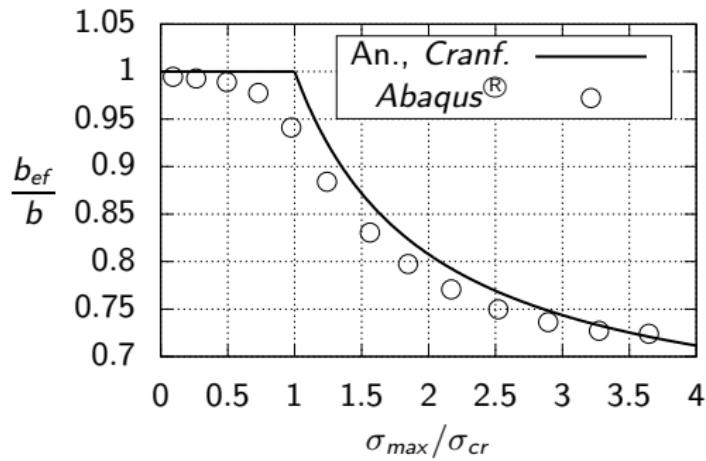
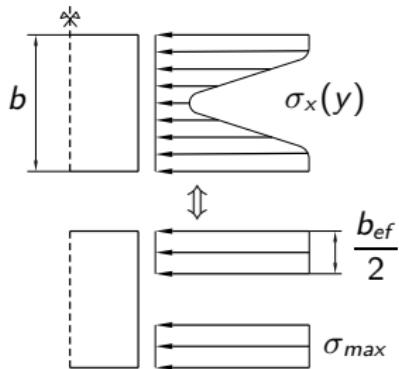


- Módulo Young aparente:

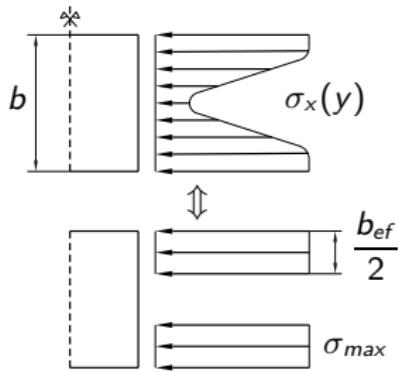
$$\mu = \frac{\partial E^*}{\partial E}$$
- Postpandeo:
 $\mu \cong 0.5 \Rightarrow E^* \cong \frac{E}{2}$
- Centro pierde rigidez
- Bordes descargados: σ_{max}



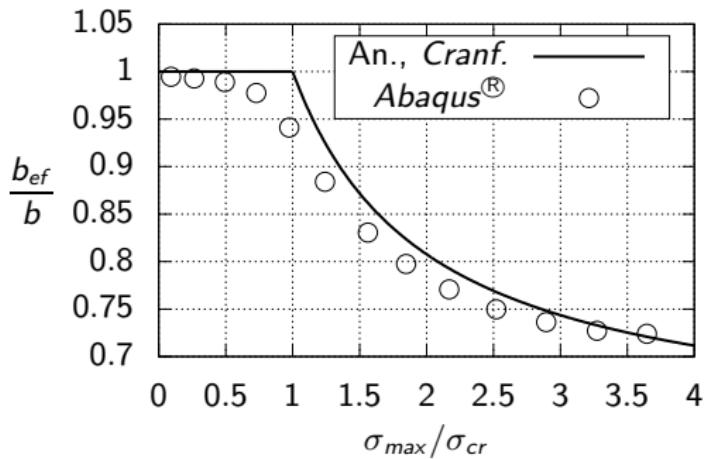
Ancho efectivo



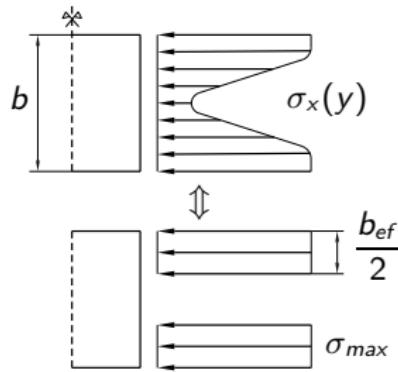
Ancho efectivo



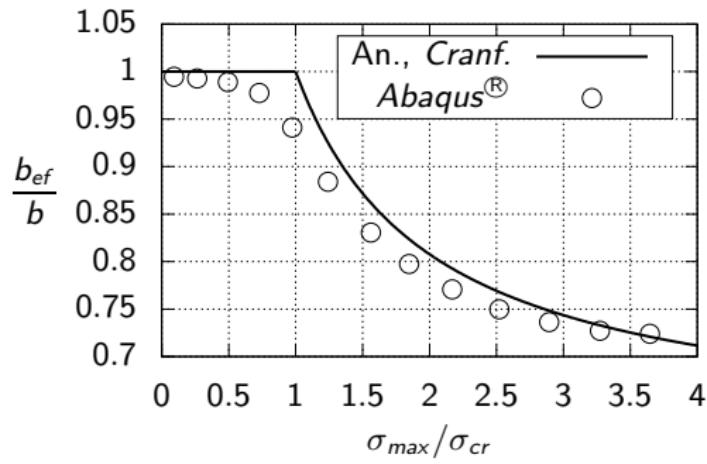
- Si $b_{ef} \downarrow \Rightarrow \sigma_{max} >> \sigma_{av}$



Ancho efectivo



- Si $b_{ef} \downarrow \Rightarrow \sigma_{max} >> \sigma_{av}$
- Dimensionado de estructuras aeronáuticas



1 Introducción

- Introducción al postpandeo en estructuras aeronáuticas
- Objetivos

2 Inicio pandeo

- Metodología
- Panel articulado

3 Postpandeo placas

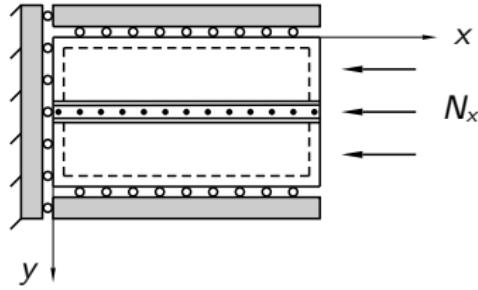
- Metodología
- Resultados

4 Postpandeo paneles

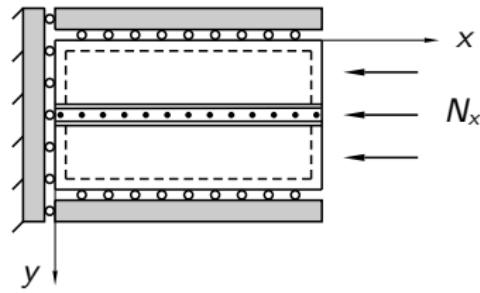
- Panel articulado
- Deformada
- Tensión placa
- Larguerillo

5 Conclusiones

Panel articulado

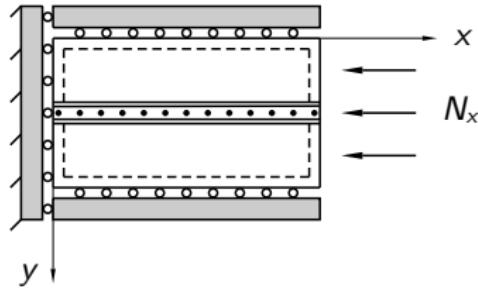


Panel articulado



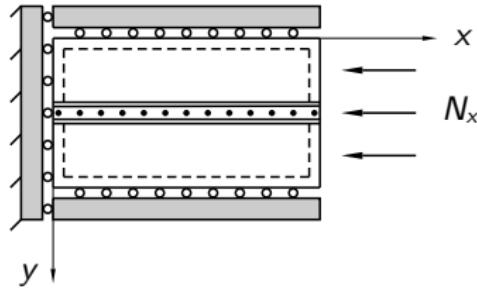
- Estudio analítico: Ritz, Von Karman

Panel articulado



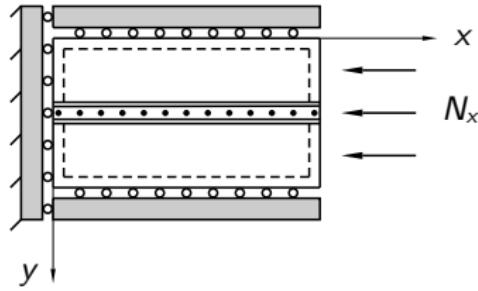
- Estudio analítico: Ritz, Von Karman
- Estudio MEF: Riks, imperfecciones, CC precisan resultados analíticos

Panel articulado



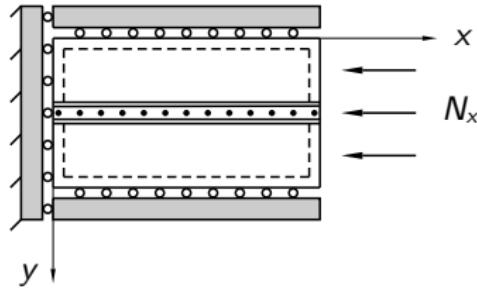
- Estudio analítico: Ritz, Von Karman
- Estudio MEF: Riks, imperfecciones, CC precisan resultados analíticos
- Larguerillo: 23000 elementos shell

Panel articulado

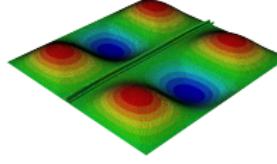
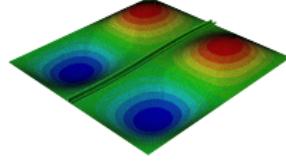
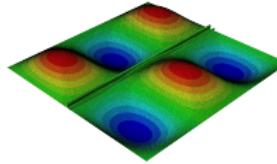
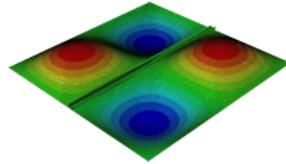


- Estudio analítico: Ritz, Von Karman
- Estudio MEF: Riks, imperfecciones, CC precisan resultados analíticos
- Larguerillo: 23000 elementos shell
- Tensión de pandeo local: $\sigma_{cr} \approx 4$ MPa

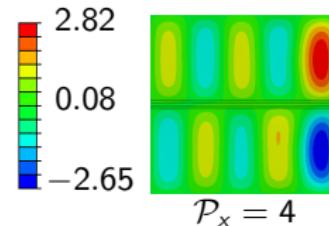
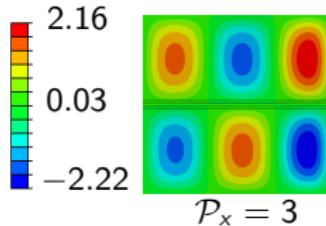
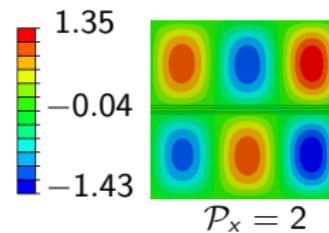
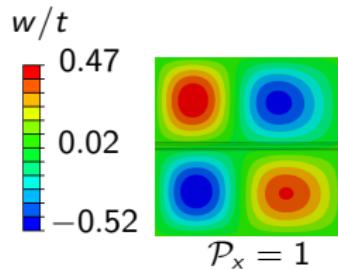
Panel articulado



- Estudio analítico: Ritz, Von Karman
- Estudio MEF: Riks, imperfecciones, CC precisan resultados analíticos
- Larguerillo: 23000 elementos shell
- Tensión de pandeo local: $\sigma_{cr} \approx 4$ MPa
- Modos para w^* :

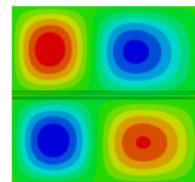
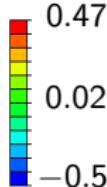


Deformada del panel - *Abaqus*[®]



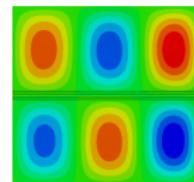
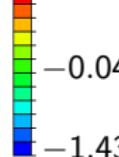
Deformada del panel - *Abaqus*®

w/t

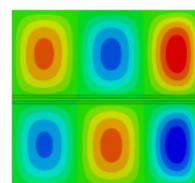
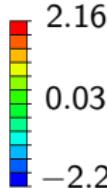


$\mathcal{P}_x = 1$

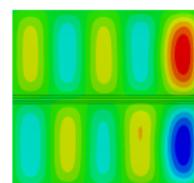
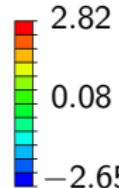
1.35



$\mathcal{P}_x = 2$



$\mathcal{P}_x = 3$

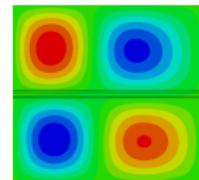
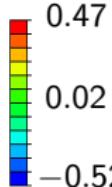


$\mathcal{P}_x = 4$

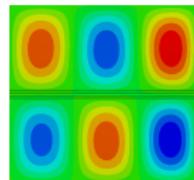
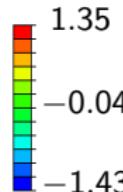
- Imperfecciones: modos no simétricos

Deformada del panel - *Abaqus*[®]

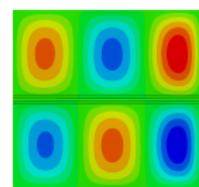
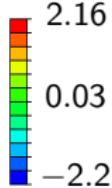
w/t



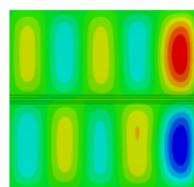
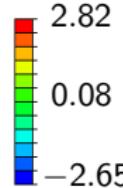
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$\mathcal{P}_x = 2$



$\mathcal{P}_x = 3$

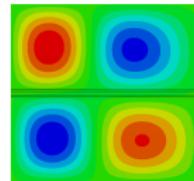
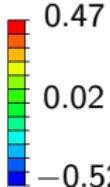


$\mathcal{P}_x = 4$

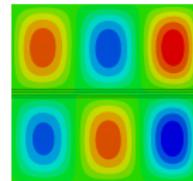
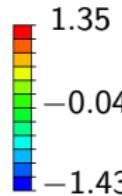
- Imperfecciones: modos no simétricos
- Pandeo en piel: diseño eficiente

Deformada del panel - Abaqus®

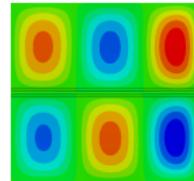
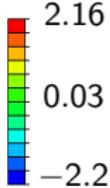
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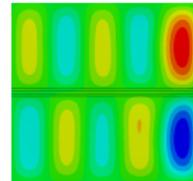
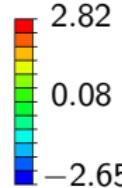
$\mathcal{P}_x = 1$



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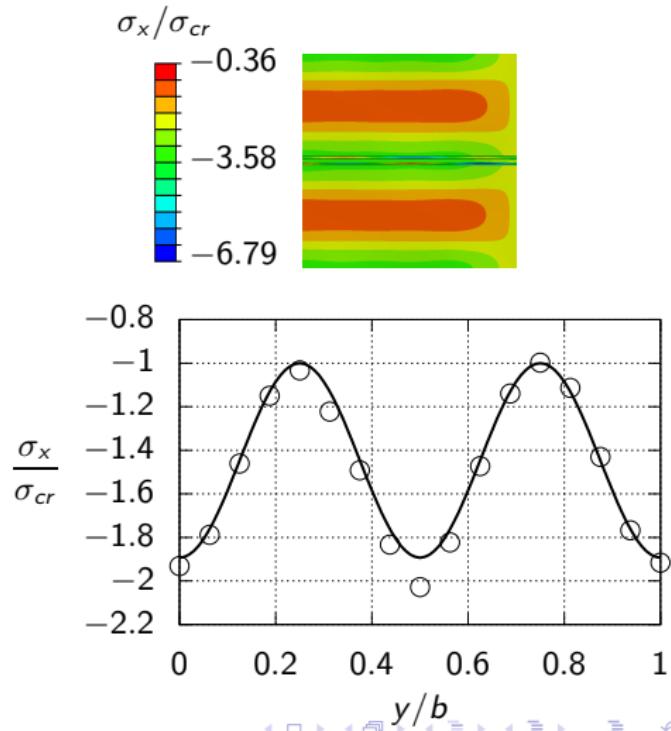
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$\mathcal{P}_x = 4$

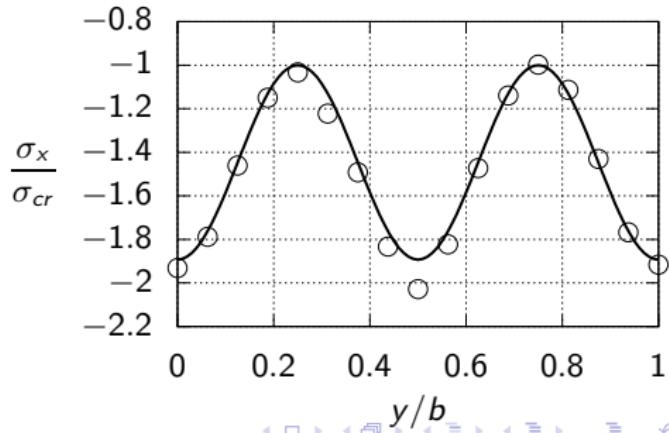
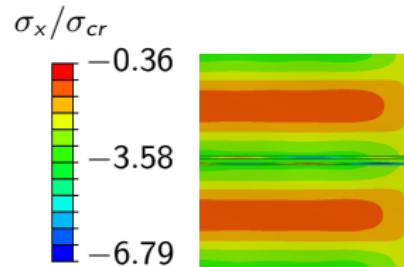
- Imperfecciones: modos no simétricos
- Pandeo en piel: diseño eficiente
- Larguerillo inmóvil en $z = 0$, pero torsiona

Tensión placa



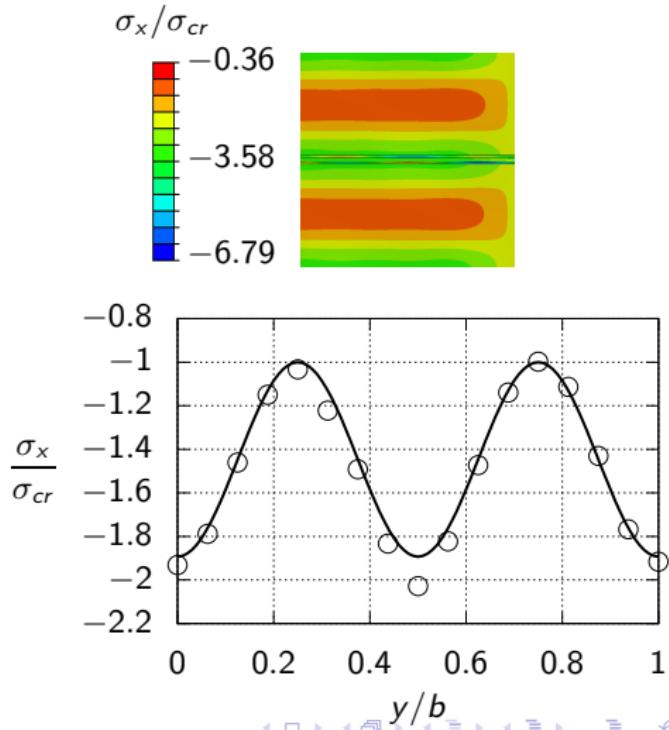
Tensión placa

- Redistribución de σ_x :



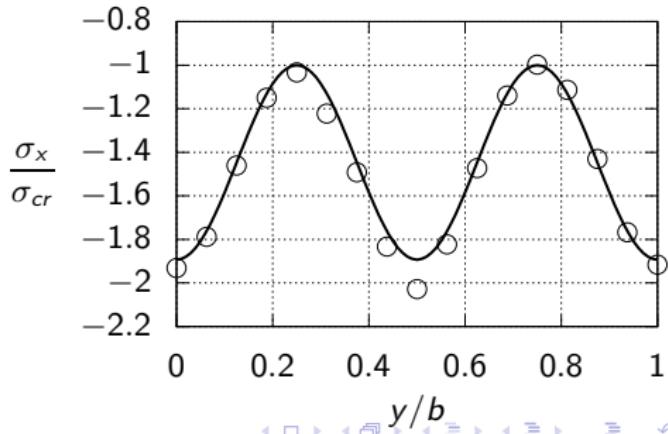
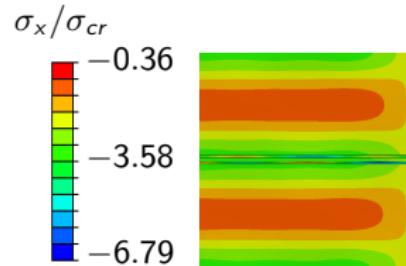
Tensión placa

- Redistribución de σ_x :
 - Bordes descargados



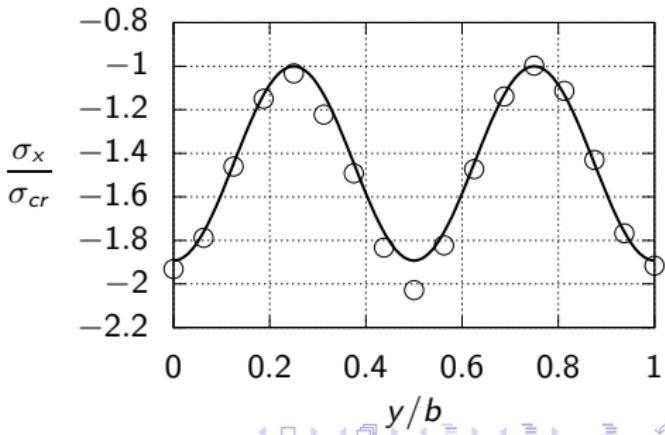
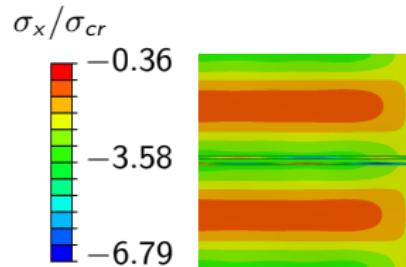
Tensión placa

- Redistribución de σ_x :
 - Bordes descargados
 - Larguerillo



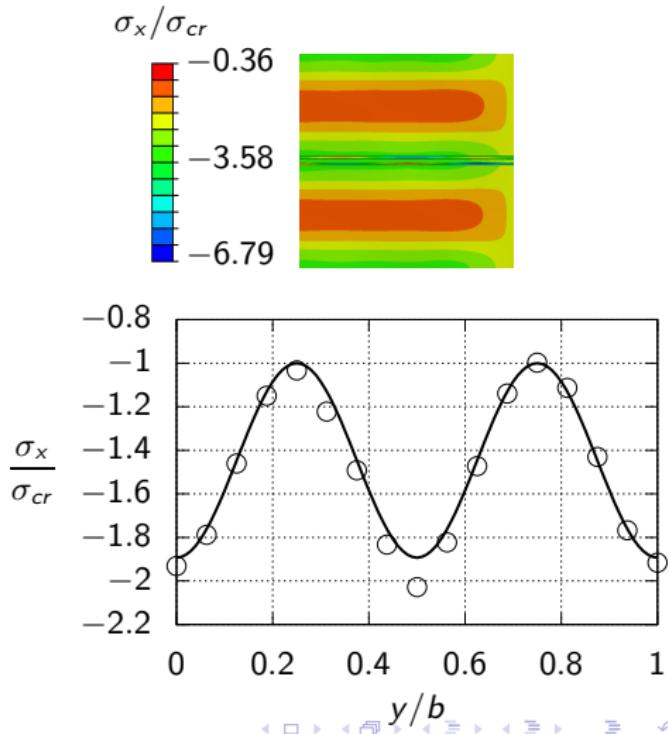
Tensión placa

- Redistribución de σ_x :
 - Bordes descargados
 - Larguerillo
- Tensión baja en placa

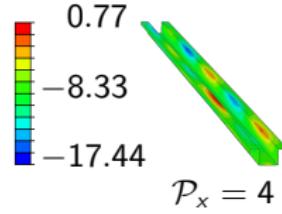
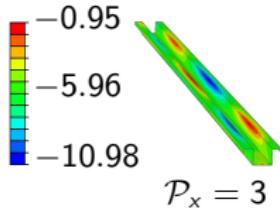
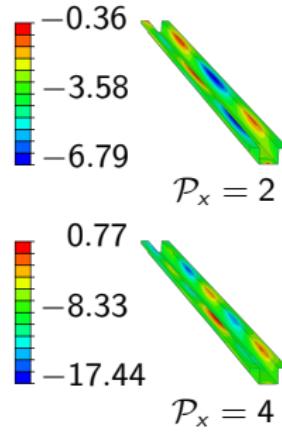
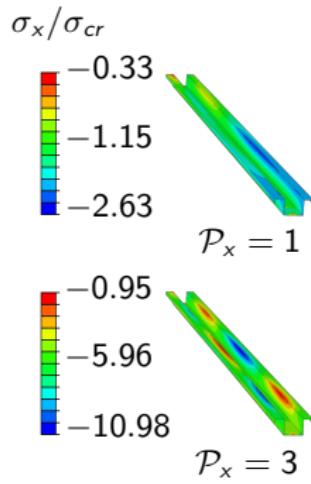


Tensión placa

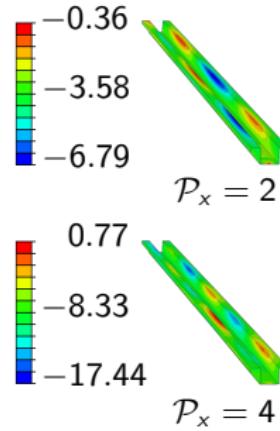
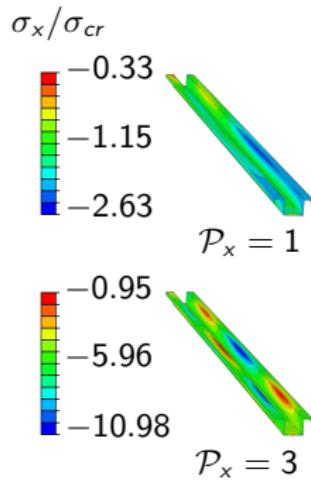
- Redistribución de σ_x :
 - Bordes descargados
 - Larguerillo
- Tensión baja en placa
- Elevada en larguerillo:
compresión y torsión.



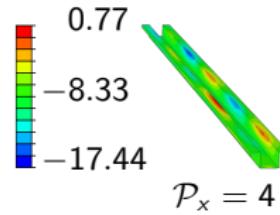
Larguerillo - Tensiones



Larguerillo - Tensiones

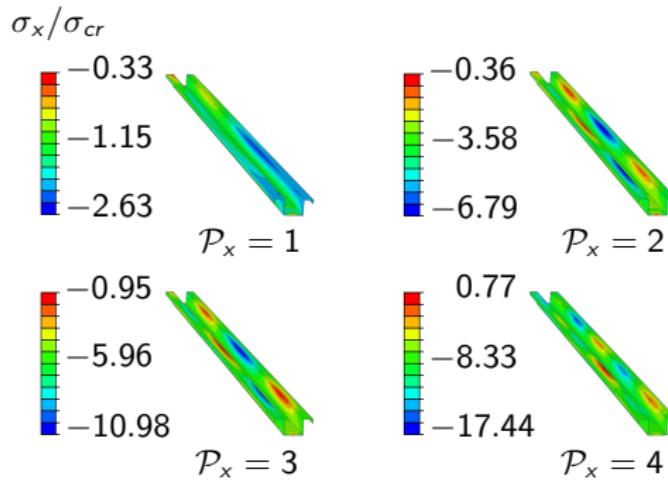


$P_x = 3$



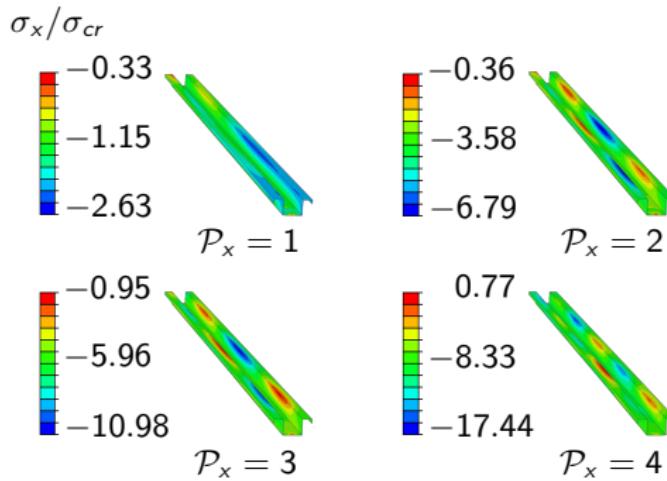
- Doble de σ_{max} que en placa

Larguerillo - Tensiones



- Doble de σ_{max} que en placa
- Tensión $\neq cte$ en sección: alabeo $\omega(s)$

Larguerillo - Tensiones



- Doble de σ_{max} que en placa
- Tensión $\neq cte$ en sección: alabeo $\omega(s)$
- Fallo por *crippling* o remaches

1 Introducción

- Introducción al postpandeo en estructuras aeronáuticas
- Objetivos

2 Inicio pandeo

- Metodología
- Panel articulado

3 Postpandeo placas

- Metodología
- Resultados

4 Postpandeo paneles

- Panel articulado
- Deformada
- Tensión placa
- Larguerillo

5 Conclusiones

Conclusiones

- Combinación analítico-MEF:

Conclusiones

- Combinación analítico-MEF:
 - Validación

Conclusiones

- Combinación analítico-MEF:
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- Priorización pandeo piel: $r = a/b$, factor de diseño

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 - Validación
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- Tensión elevada en larguerillos

Conclusiones

- Combinación analítico-MEF:
 - Validación
 - Profundización
- Priorización pandeo piel: $r = a/b$, factor de diseño
- Tensión elevada en larguerillos
- Estudio de placas insuficiente para dimensionado de panel

Gracias por su atención

¿Preguntas?