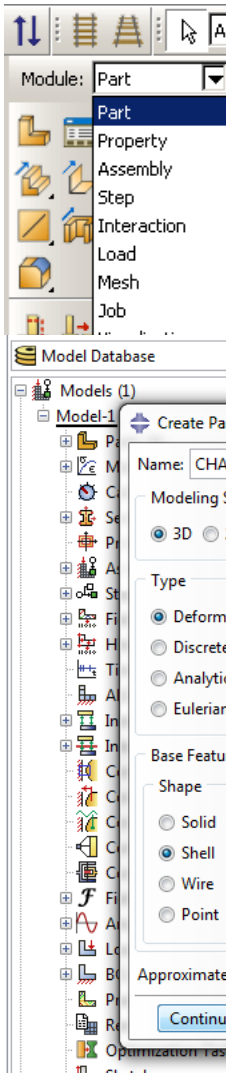


# TUTORIAL EMBUTIMENTO DE COPO ABAQUS VERSÃO 2019

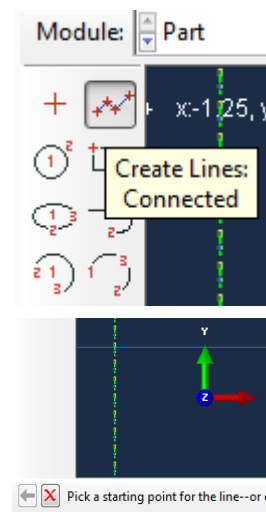
## 1. PART



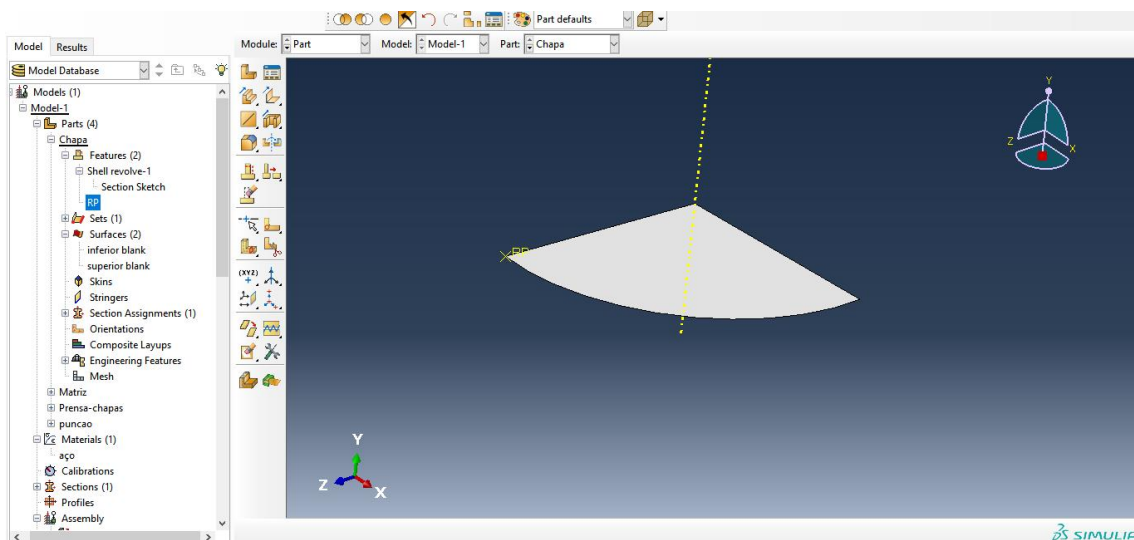
OBJETIVO: Criar as geometrias e colocar o ponto de referência "RP" em cada parte rígida.

### a) CHAPA:

Part → create → name: sheet → 3D  
→ deformable → chapa → revolution → aprox.  
size 200 → continue

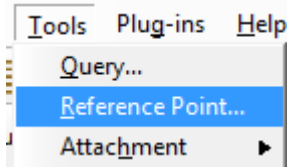


click create lines → segue  
promps (parte de baixo da  
tela) → (0, 0) → enter → (50  
, 0) → enter → Esc  
→ done → angle 90 → Ok  
tools → reference point  
→ select point.\*



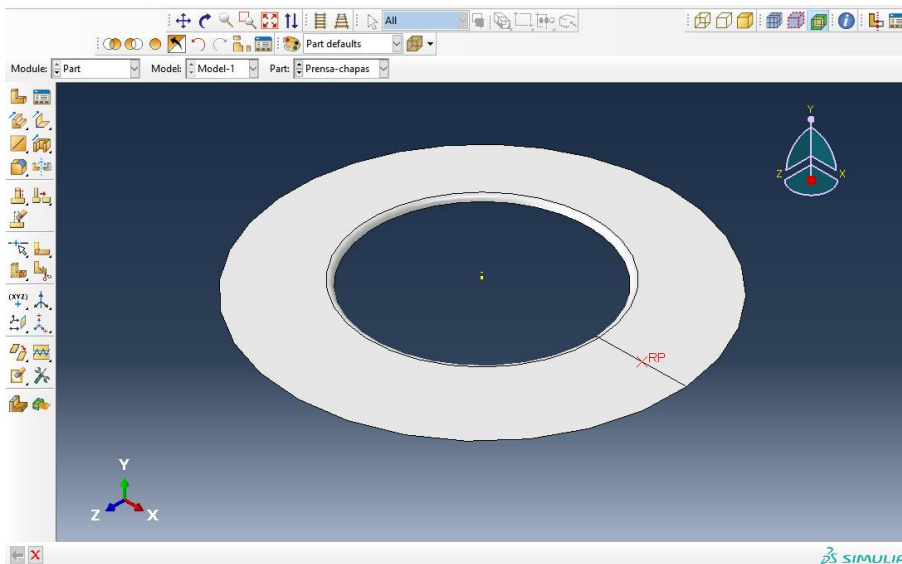
## b) PRENSA-CHAPAS:

Part → Create → name: Prensa-chapas → 3D → analyticalrigid → revolvedshell → aprox. size 200  
→ continue → cliquecreatelines → (39.83, -1.2) → enter → (39.83, 0) → enter → (70.18, 0)  
→ enter → Esc → cliquecreatefillet → radius (2.0) → enter → clique nas duas linhas  
→ enter → Esc → Done →



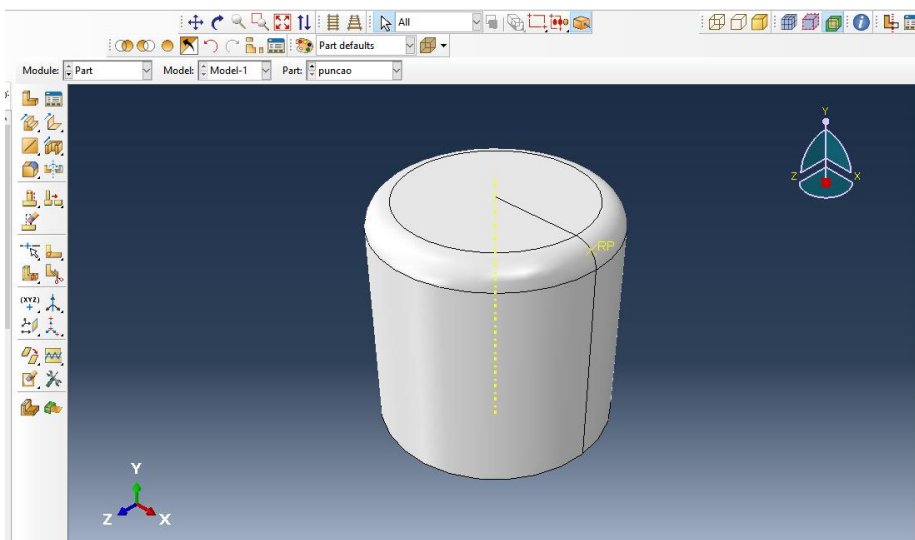
tools → reference point → select point.\*

*\*É importante a criação dos RPs pois posteriormente iremos usá-los na criação das inércias e na Assembly (Montagem).*



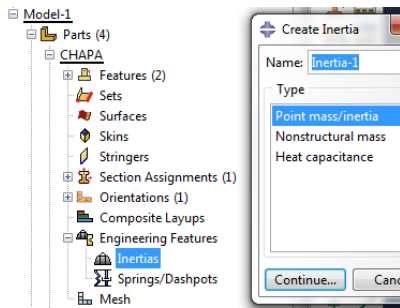
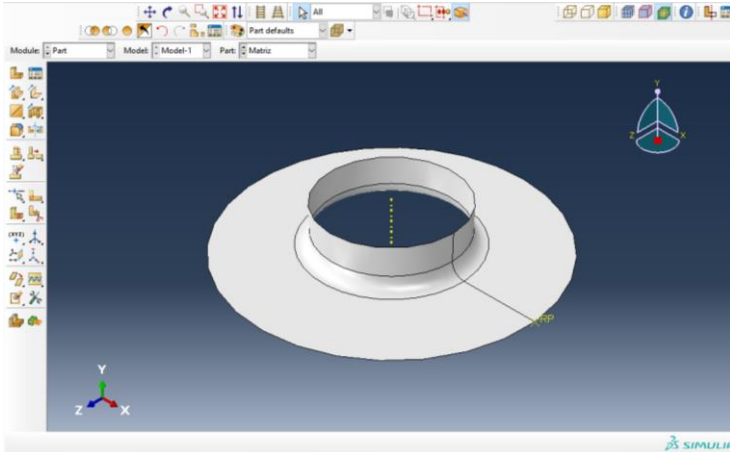
## c) PUNÇÃO:

Part → Create → name: Punch → 3D → analyticalrigid → revolvedshell → aprox. size 200  
→ continue → cliquecreatelines → (0, 0) → enter → (25, 0) → enter → (25, -49)  
→ enter → Esc → cliquecreatefillet → radius (5.0) → enter → clique nas duas linhas  
→ enter → Esc → Done → tools → reference point → select point.



**d) MATRIZ:**

Part → Create → name: Matriz → 3D → analytical rigid → revolved shell → aprox. size 200  
→ continue → click create lines → (26.5, 15.5) → enter → (26.5, 0) → enter → (62.80, 0) → enter  
→ Esc → clique create fillet → radius (5.0) → enter → cliquen as duas linhas → enter  
→ Esc → tools → reference point → select point.



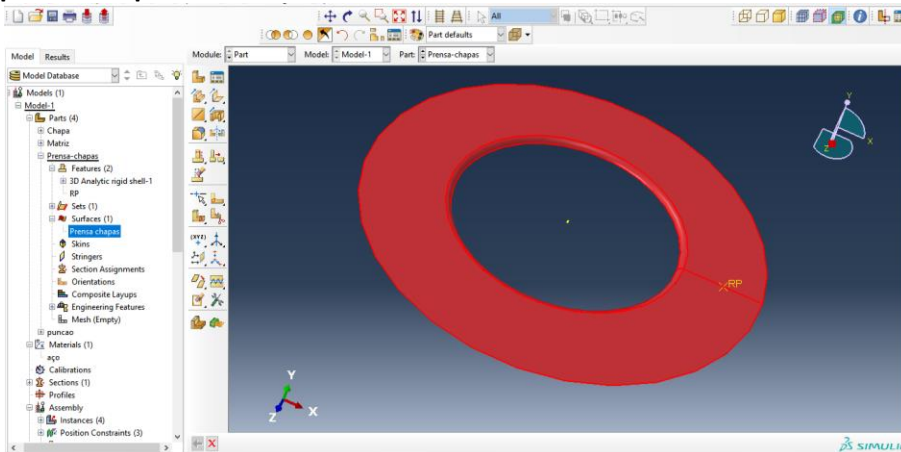
**e) DEFINIR MASSA:**

Part → fazer para todas as partes rígidas (punção, prensa-chapas e matriz) → engineering features → inertias →  
*Para todas as partes rígidas clicar no RP.*

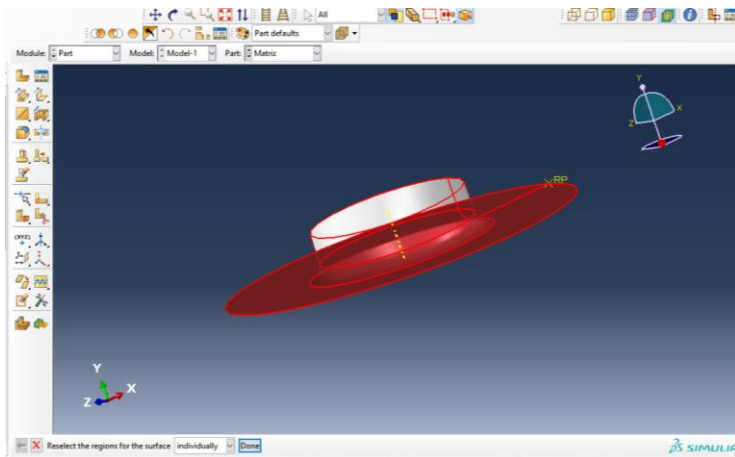
name → point mass/ inertia → continue → select RP → done  
→ Mass (magnitude)  $7.6e-9$  → Ok.

**f) Surfaces:** define as superfícies que entrarão em contato.

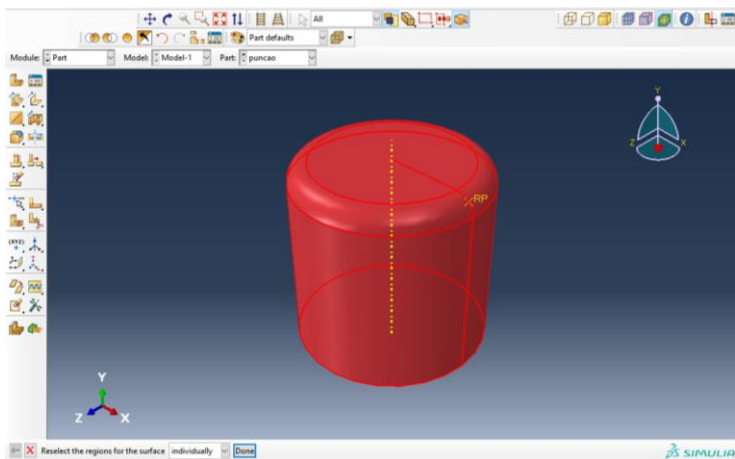
Prensa chapa → continue → selecione a part → done → selecione a cor da parte de cima do prensa-chapas



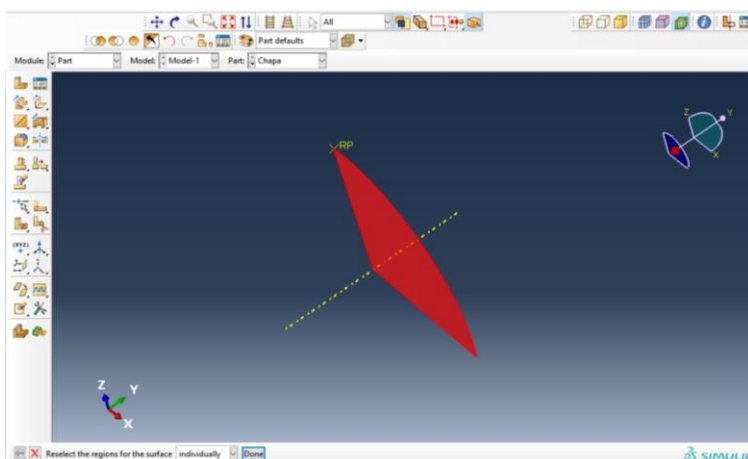
Matriz → continue → seleccione a part → done → seleccione a cor da parte de baixo da matriz



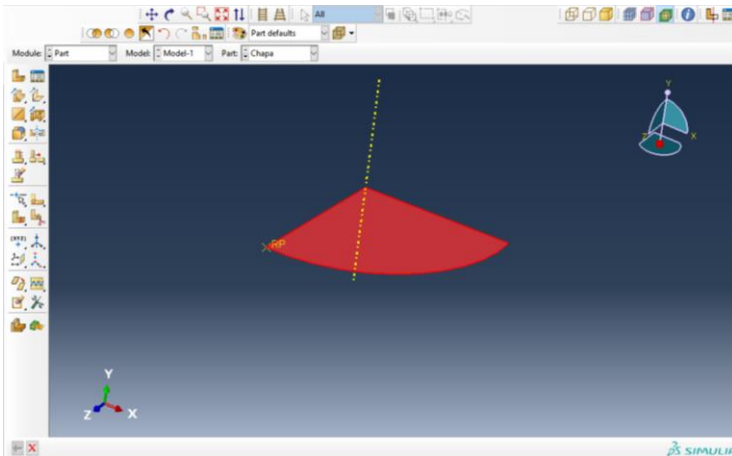
Punch → continue → seleccione a part → done → seleccione a cor da parte de cima do punção



Blank inferior → continue → seleccione a part → done → seleccione a cor da parte de baixo do blank



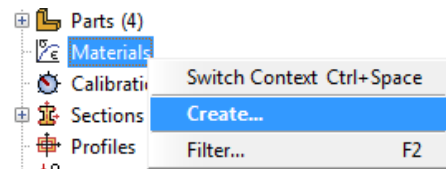
Blank superior → continue →selecione a part → done →selecione a cor da parte de cima do blank



## 2. PROPERTY

OBJETIVO: Definir as propriedades do material.

- a) Property → material → create → name: aço
- b) General → density →  $7.8e-9$  (steel) [tone /mm<sup>3</sup>]
- c) Mechanical → elasticity → elastic ( $\gamma_m = 210000$  [MPa]) → Pr = (0.3)
- d) Plastic → Plastic

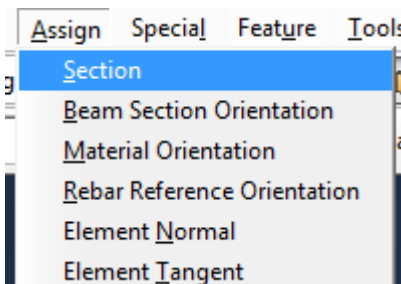


	Yield Stress	Plastic Strain
1	400	0
2	420	0.02
3	500	0.2
4	600	0.5

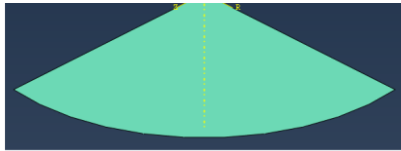
## 3. Section

OBJETIVO: Definir as propriedades de um componente através das seções.

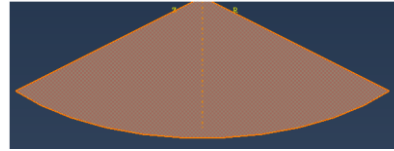
- a) Create → name: seção do blank → shell → homogeneous → continue → Shell tickness = 1.2 → thickness integration rule → simpson → integration points → 5 → ok



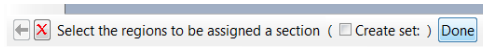
- b) Assign → section → dois cliques na chapa na árvore → seleciona a chapa\* → done\*\* → seção do blank (linkar a seção e a chapa) → ok.



\*antes de selecionar a chapa



\* após selecionar a chapa



**\*\*Clicar no DONE e desmarcar a opção CREATE SET.**

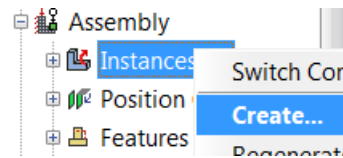
## 4. ASSEMBLY

OBJETIVO: Criar instâncias onde iremos posicionar cada componente de acordo com todo o sistema.

Montando as partes:

### a) Instances:

- Instance → create → chapa → ok
- Instance → create → punção → ok
- Instance → create → Prensa-chapas → ok
- Instance → create → matriz → ok

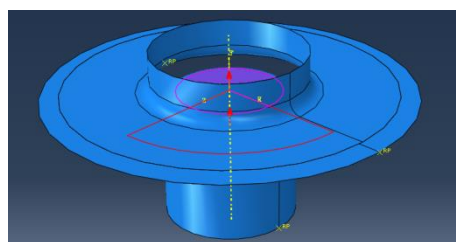
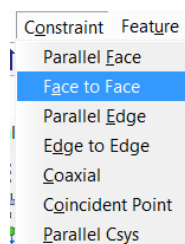


### b) Constraints: restrições entre as peças, arrumando o posicionamento delas na montagem.

(1) Faceto face → click nas superfícies superior do punção e na inferior da chapa → (2) se as setas estão na mesma direção click Ok, caso contrário flip e então Ok → distance from the fixe plane ... → 0.6 → ok.

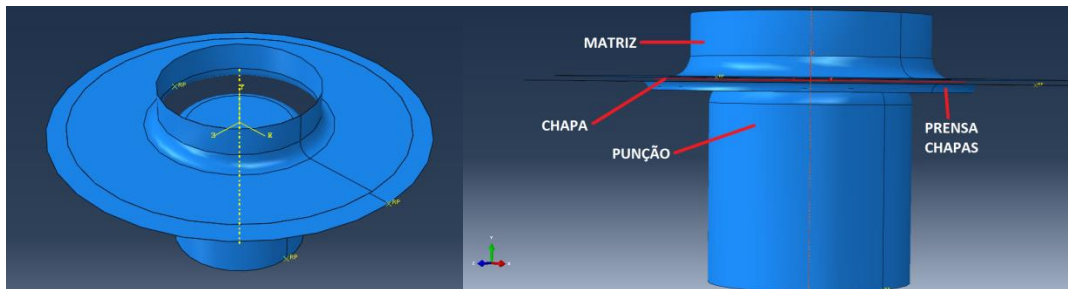
Faceto face → click nas superfícies superior do Prensa-chapas e na inferior da chapa → se as setas estão na mesma direção click Ok, caso contrário flip e então Ok → distance from the fixe plane ... → 0.7 → ok.

Faceto face → click nas superfícies inferior da matriz e na superior da chapa → se as setas estão na mesma direção click Ok, caso contrário flip e então Ok → distance from the fixe ... → -0.6 → ok.



(1)(2)

A configuração da montagem após as *constraints* deve ser esta:



c) **Set:** set das geometrias (para especificar loads e boundaryconditions "BC's")

Nome: Chapa → continue → selecione o RP chapa → done

Nome: Matriz → continue → selecione RP → done

Nome: Prensa-chapas → continue → selecione RP → done

Nome: Punção → selecione o RP → done

## 5. STEPS:

OBJETIVO: Definição dos passos da simulação.

**\*STEP1** - Nome: Prensa-chapas sobe → general → dynamic explicit → continue → Time period: 0.01 / Nlgeon → On

Mass scaling → use scaling definitions below → create → scale by factor → 60 → ok → ok

**\*STEP2** – Força do Prensa-chapas → general → dynamic explicit → continue

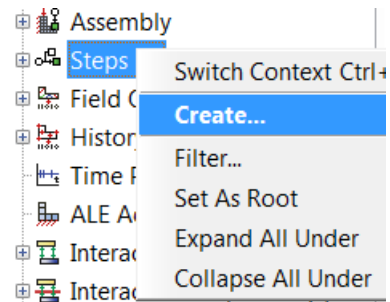
Time period: 0.01 / Nlgeon → On

Mass scaling → use scaling definitions below → create → scale by factor → 30 → ok → ok

**\*STEP3** – Punção sobe → Move the punch for top general → dynamic explicit → continue

Time period: 0.008 / Nlgeon → On

Mass scaling → use scaling definitions below → create → scale by factor → 30 → ok → ok



## 6. Fields output request

OBJETIVO: selecionar as variáveis a serem analisadas e suas características e relações.

**Obs: Field output request e History output request (itens 6 e 7) podem ser deixados para fazer após executar o Job (item 11) e verificar que não há erros na simulação.**

O primeiro F.O.R. é criado automaticamente - fazer pelo menos 2.

- a) F-Output 1 → punção sobe → continue → model → interval 20 → seleciona as opções LE, PE, PEEQ, PS, RF, S, U → ok

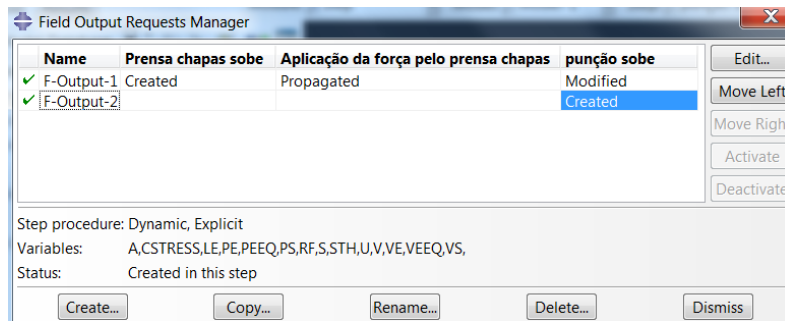
Name: F-Output-1  
Step: punção sobe  
Procedure: Dynamic, Explicit  
Domain: MODEL  
Frequency: Evenly spaced time intervals Interval: 20  
Timing: Output at approximate times  
Output Variables  
 Select from list below  Preselected defaults  All  Edit variables  
LE,PE,PEEQ,PS,RF,S,U  
Stresses  
Strains  
Displacement/Velocity/Acceleration  
Forces/Reactions  
Contact  
Energy  
Failure/Fracture  
Thermal  
Porous media/Fluids  
Output for rebar: None  
Output at shell, beam, and layered section points:  
Use default section points  
Include local coordinate directions  
No filtering

- b) F-Output 2 → punção sobe → continue → whole model → interval 20 → seleciona as opções: A, CSTRESS, LE, PE, PEEQ (maximum plastic strain), PS, RF, S, STH(espessura), U, V, VE, VEEQ, VS → ok

Name: F-Output-2  
Step: punção sobe  
Procedure: Dynamic, Explicit  
Domain: Whole model Exterior only  
Frequency: Evenly spaced time intervals Interval: 20  
Timing: Output at approximate times  
Output Variables  
 Select from list below  Preselected defaults  All  Edit variables  
A,CSTRESS,LE,PE,PEEQ,PS,RF,S,STH,U,V,VE,VEEQ,VS  
Stresses  
Strains  
Displacement/Velocity/Acceleration  
Forces/Reactions  
Contact  
Energy  
Failure/Fracture  
Thermal  
Output for rebar  
Output at shell, beam, and layered section points:  
 Use defaults  Specify:   
 Include local coordinate directions when available  
Apply filter: Antialiasing

Ondesão: Spatial acceleration at nodes, contact stresses, logarithmic strain components, plastic strain components, equivalent plastic strain, reaction force, stress components, spatial displacement at nodes, spatial velocity at nodes.





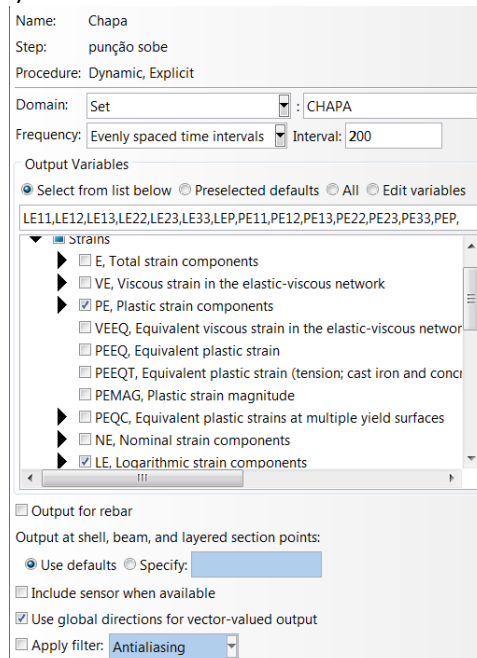
## 7. History Outputs Requests

OBJETIVO: guarda na saída de memória os resultados analisados.

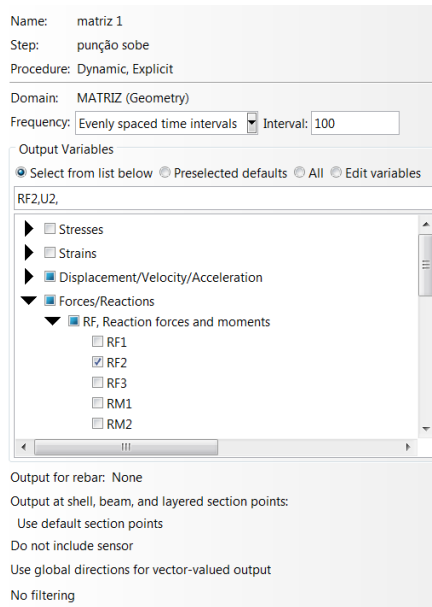
- a) H-output1 - criado automático –punção sobe →model→interval 200→energy (deixatudo selecionado)

Fazer os outros 10:

- b) Chapa ( Inferior blank) →punçãosobe→continua→set→chapa→check box strain (importante é a PE, LE) →Interval 200

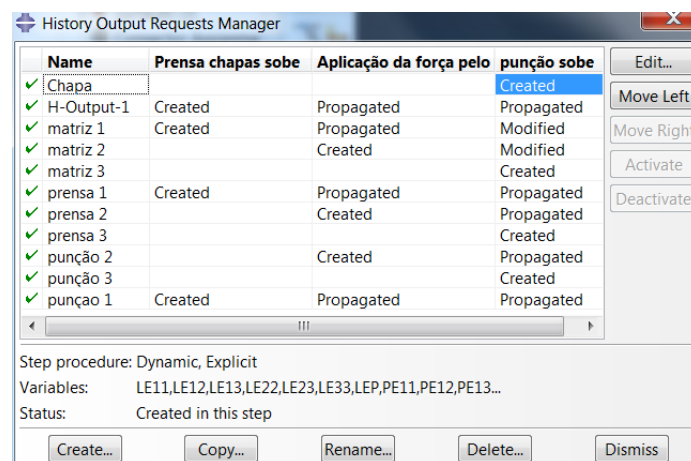


- c) Matriz 3 → Prensa-chapas sobe → continue →set → matriz → check box →displacement and force  
 Matriz 2 → Força do Prensa-chapas → continue →set → matriz → check box → displacements and force  
 Matriz 3 → Punção sobe → continue →set → matriz → check box → displacements and force  
 For all interval 100, RF2, U2 (reaction force, spatial displacement).



- d)** Prensa-chapas 1 → Prensa-chapas sobe → continue → set → Prensa-chapas → check box → displacement and force  
 Prensa-chapas 2 → Força do Prensa-chapas → continue → set → Prensa-chapas → check box → displacement and force  
 Prensa-chapas 3 → Punção sobe → continue → set → Prensa-chapas → check box → displacement and force  
*For all interval 100 and RF2, U2*

- e)** Punção 1 → Prensa-chapas sobe → continue → set → punção → check box → displacements and force  
 Punção 2 → Força do Prensa-chapas → continue → set → punção → check box → displacements and force  
 Punção 3 → Punção sobe → continue → set → punção → check box → displacements and force  
*For all interval 100 and RF2, U2*



## 8. INTERACTIONS

OBJETIVO: as interações definem condições de contato entre componentes de uma montagem, ou reações de certa superfície à um ponto, superfície, esforço ou região.

**a)** Criar duas propriedades de interações:

Interactions → property → create → name: atrito com o punção e o prensa-chapas → contact → continue → mechanical → tangent behaviour → penalty → friction coefficient → 0.12 → mechanical → normal behaviour → default → Ok.

Interactions → property → create → name: Atrito com a matriz → contact → continue → mechanical → tangent behaviour → penalty → friction coefficient → 0.0225 → mechanical → normal behaviour → default → Ok.

**b)** Criar as interações:

*As interações que iremos criar são do tipo contato entre superfícies, no caso uma superfície deformável (chapa) e superfície rígidas.*

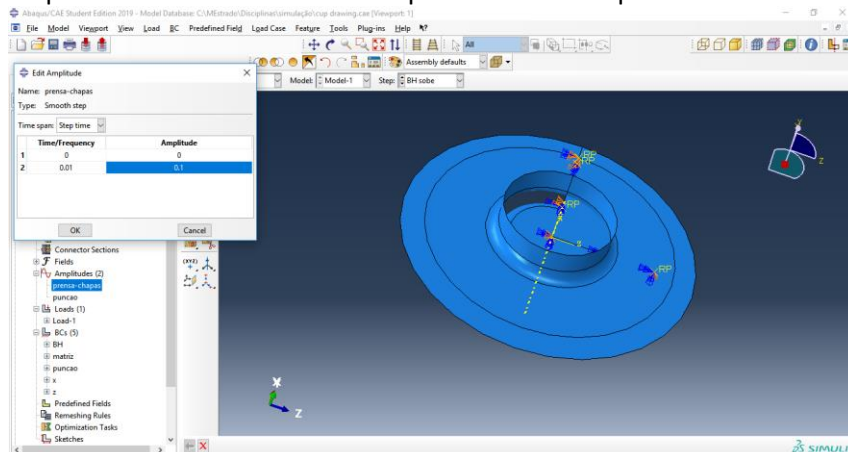
Interactions → create → name: Prensa-chapas - inferior blank → Prensa-chapas sobre → surface to surface (explicit) → continue → clique na superfície do prensa-chapas (parte de cima) → done → escolha a cor → SURFACE → click na segunda superfície (inferior blank) → done → escolher a cor → penalty → contact interaction property → Atrito com o punção e o prensa-chapas → Ok.

Interactions → create → name: Punção – inferior blank → punção sobre → surface to surface (explicit) → continue → clique na superfície rígida (parte de cima do punch) → done → escolha a cor → SURFACE segunda superfície ((parte inferior do blank) ) → click na superfície → done → escolher a cor parte de baixo da chapa → penalty → contact interaction property → atrito com o punção e o prensa-chapas → Ok.

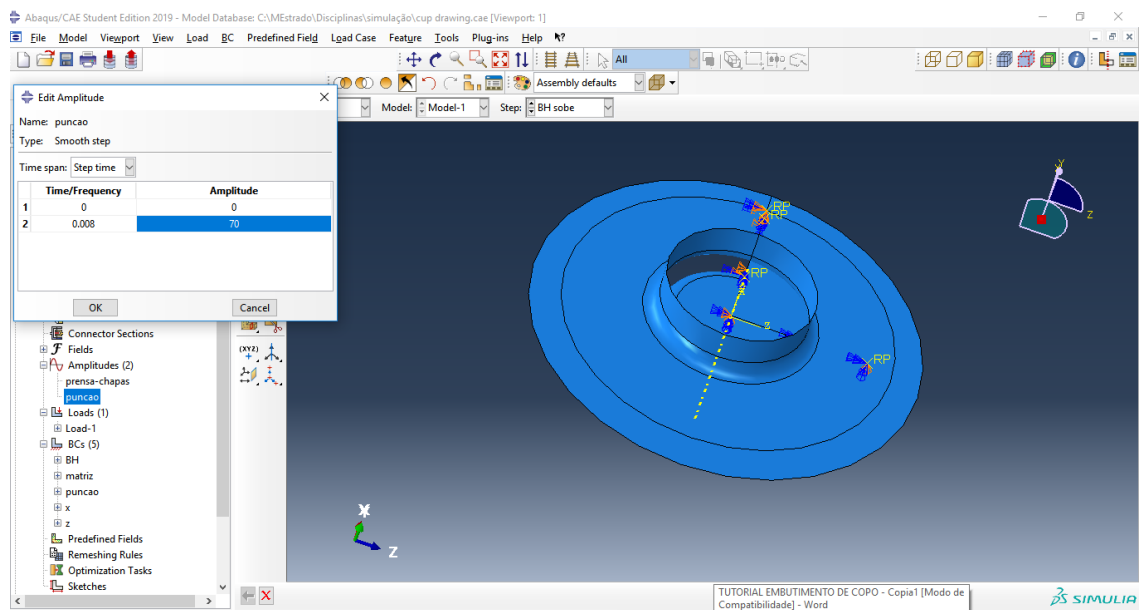
Interactions → create → name: Matriz - superior blank → Prensa-chapas sobre → surface to surface (explicit) → continue → clique na superfície rígida (parte de baixo da Matriz) → done → escolha a cor → SURFACE segunda superfície (superior blank) → click na superfície → done → escolher a cor → penalty → contact interaction property → Atrito com matriz → Ok.

## 9. Amplitude

amplitude → create → Prensa-chapas → smooth step → ok



amplitude → create → Punção → smooth step → ok

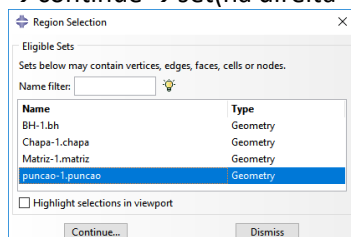


## 10. Loads & Boundary Condition

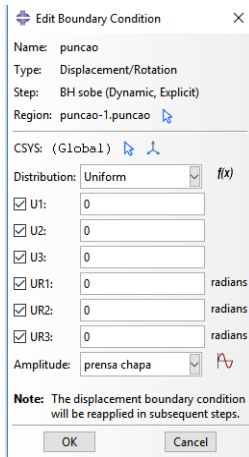
OBJETIVO: Definir carregamentos e condições acerca destes. Deveremos definir em qual(is) *steps* eles deverão ser aplicados.

a) BC's para o step 1 (Prensa-chapas sobre):

BC → create → Punção → Prensa-chapas sobre → mechanical → displacement/rotation → continue → set (na direita da parte inferior) punção → continue



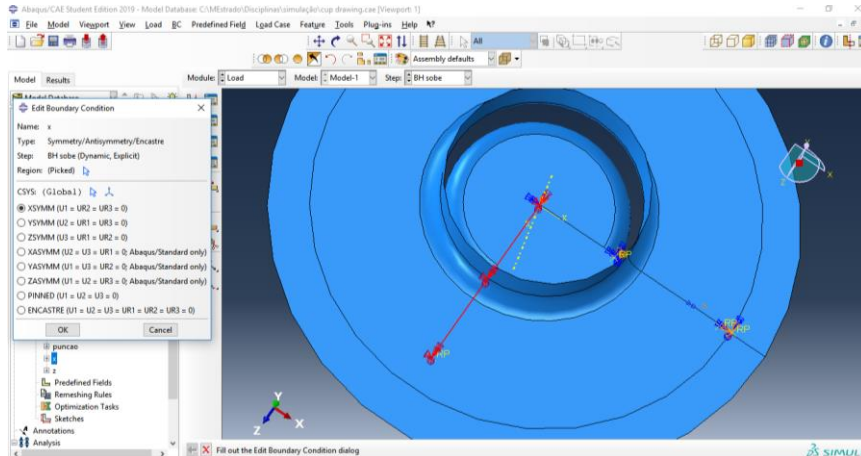
→ restringe todos os movimentos (tudo selecionado e zero) → amplitude → Prensa-chapas → ok



BC → create → Prensa-chapas → Prensa-chapas sobe → mechanical → displacement/rotation  
 → continue → set → prensa-chapas → continue → restringe todos os movimentos → amplitude  
 → prensa-chapas

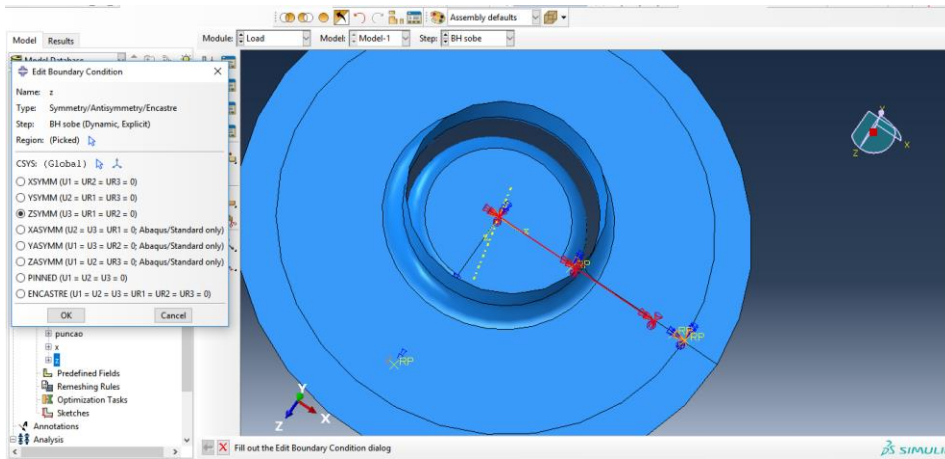
BC → create → Matriz → Prensa-chapas sobe → mechanical → displacement/rotation  
 → continue → set → matriz → done → restringe todos os movimentos (tudo selecionado e zero)  
 → amplitude → ramp → ok

BC → create → Fixar blank x → Prensa-chapas sobe → mechanical  
 → symmetric/antisymmetric/encastre → continue → seleccione a linha do eixo z da chapa



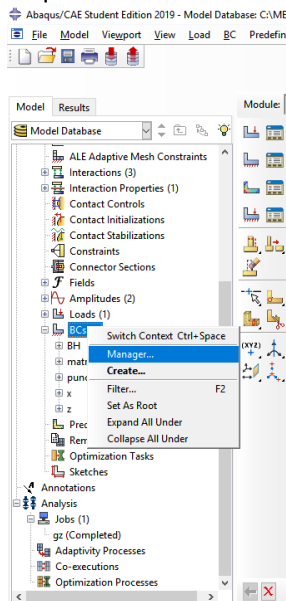
→ restringemovimentos XSYMM ( $u_1 = u_{r2} = u_{r3} = 0$ ) BC → create → ok

BC → create → Fixar blank z → Prensa-chapas sobe → mechanical  
 → symmetric/antisymmetric/encastre → continue → seleccione o eixo x chapa  
 → restringemovimentos ZSYMM ( $u_3 = u_{r1} = u_{r2} = 0$ ) → ok

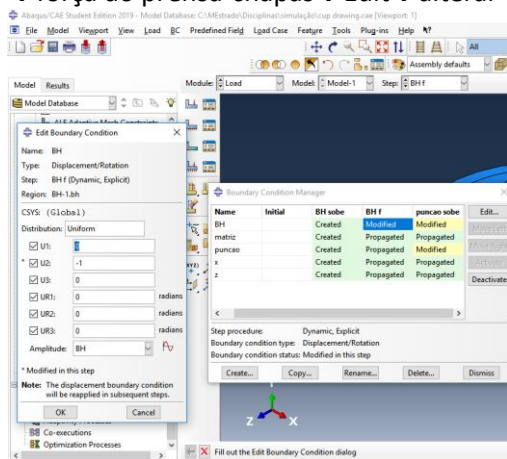


**b) BC's para o step 2 (aplicação da força pelo Prensa-chapas):**

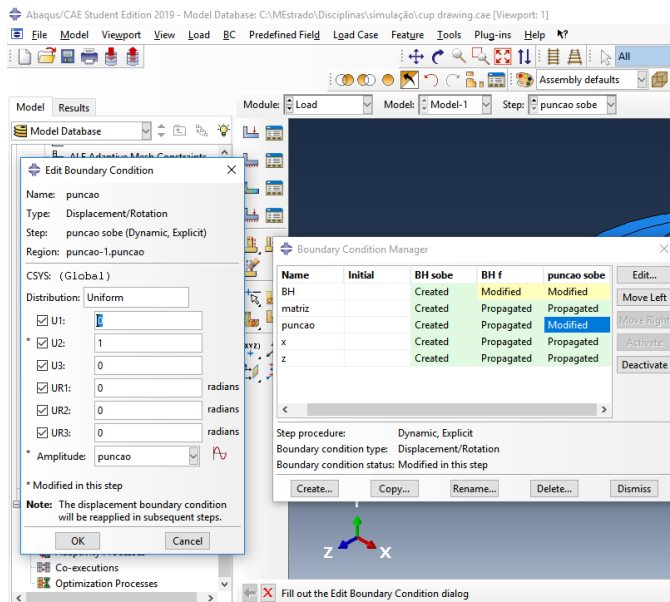
clique com o botão direito em BC → manager



→ força do prensa-chapas → Edit → alterar u2 para -1 → ok



**b)** Manager → alterar para o step 3 (punchão sobe) → punchão → Edit → alterar u2 de 0 para 1 → Amplitude → punchão → ok



**d)** Criar o LOAD para o Prensa-chapas:

Load → create → name: Força do Prensa-chapas force → (step) Força do prensa-chapas → mechanical → concentrated force → continue → set → Prensa-chapas → done → CF1 = 0; CF2 = 10000; CF3 = 0 → amplitude → select Prensa-chapas → ok Deve aparecer o carregamento do Prensa-chapas no RP – seta para cima.

## 11. Malha (Mesh)

Objetivo: criar uma malha de elementos finitos. Aqui definimos a técnica que o Abaqus irá usar para criar a malha, o formato do elemento e seu tipo.

**a)** Primeiro selecione somente a chapa.

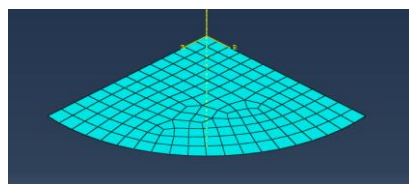
Part → duplo click chapa → mesh → mesh controls → quad → free → ok

**c)** Criar a malha.

Mesh → element type → explicit → shell → verificar se está com reduced integration (S4R) → Ok.

Seed → part → size → 3.0 → Ok → done

mesh → part → Yes



## 12.JOB

Objetivo: após termos configurado nossa análise, criamos um job (trabalho) que é associado com o modelo e o submetemos à análise.

Job → create → name: \_\_\_\_\_ → continue → descrição → Ok

Job → submit → name

Job → monitor → name

## 13.POSTPROCESSING

### a) VERIFICAÇÃO:

File → open → file.odb → tools → display group → create → part instance → replace  
→ dismiss → click deformed shape options in the prompt area → animate: time history

Visualizar deformação plástica ou tensões (Misses):

Results (menu principal) – Field outputs – PE – *máxima ou mínima (escolher)*.

Visualizar → Tools → query → probe values → ok → select variables → *passa o mouse pela chapa deformada e pode visualizar os dados para cada nodo localizado.*

Obs.: the file abaqus.rpt (gerado no temp) contém os dados para plotar em excel (pode abrir com o wordpad).

Grava os dados com nome.rpt → it will be saved at temp directory.

### b) Para plotarem excel:

Go to results → History output → *selecione o que você deseja (variáveis selecionadas em file.cae history output)*.

Para plotar a força do punção (deslocamento x força):

Select → reaction force: RF2 PI: punch – 1 → save as → name → punch force

Ou

Posição do punção (deslocamento x tempo):

Select → Spatial displacement: U2 PI: punch – 1 – save as → name → punch displacement  
→ dismiss

Report → XY data → chose punch displacement → ok

Report → XY data → chose punch force → ok → create abaqus.rpt file at temp directory

Open excel → file → open → all → abaqus.rpt → ok → delimited → next → select by tab  
and space → next → finish → multiplique a força do punção por 4 (to compare with  
experimental) = (C45\*4) → Abaqus registra a força em N (divide por 1000 para ter kN) →  
select data

→ plot → standard types → XY (scatter) → smoothed lines → finish.

To plot thickness by distance:

Tool → path → create → name: thickness → node list → continue → blank-1 → add  
before → select nodes → done → ok

Tools → XY data → create → path → continue → select the path → true distance v select the



step/frame → Field output → select STH → ok → ok → save as → name: thickness → ok → plot (in abaqus).

Ou

Report → XY → thickness → ok (create abaqus.rpt file at temp directory)

Open excel → file → open → all files → abaqus.rpt → ok → delimited → next → select by tab and space → next → general → finish → select data → plot → standard types → XY (scatter) → smoothed lines → finish.

**c)** To create a node list path:

1. Click the tool to display a contour plot of the model. Use the contour options to display the node labels.
2. From the main menu bar, select Tools → Path → Create. The create path dialog box appears.
3. Name the path displacement. Accept the default selection of Node list as the path type, and click Continue. The edit Node List Path dialog box appears.
4. In the path definition table, PART – 1-1 field, and for example, 1:601:40 in the node labels field and press [ENTER]. (This input specifies a range of nodes from 1 to 601 at increments of 40). Alternatively add before...or add after...in the edit node list path dialog box. The selected path highlighted in the current viewport.
5. Click Ok to create the path and to close the edit node list path dialog box

**d)** To save animations:

From the main menu bar, select Animate → Save As.

The Save Image Animation dialog box appears.

1. Use the Selection field to choose the viewports to save:
  - a. Click the arrow next to the Capture field to save All Viewports (the default) or the Current Viewport.
  - b. Toggle Capture viewport decorations to control whether ABAQUS/CAE saves visible viewport decorations.
2. Use the Settings field to specify the name and format of your animation file:
  - a. Click Select to filter and browse file names, or enter the file name of your choice in the File name field.
3. Click the Format button to choose either AVI (the default) or QuickTime format for your file. To learn more about these format options,
4. Click Apply to save your animations. ABAQUS/CAE captures canvas viewports to a file according to your specifications.

## 14.ABAQUS/Explicit units:

Units:N,mm

Length=mm

Force=N

Mass=Tonne(1.0E3kg)

Time=second

Stress=MPa(N/mm<sup>2</sup>)

Energy=J

Density=Tonne/mm<sup>3</sup>  
Conductivity=J/(s.mm.C)  
Specific Heat = J/(Tonne.C)