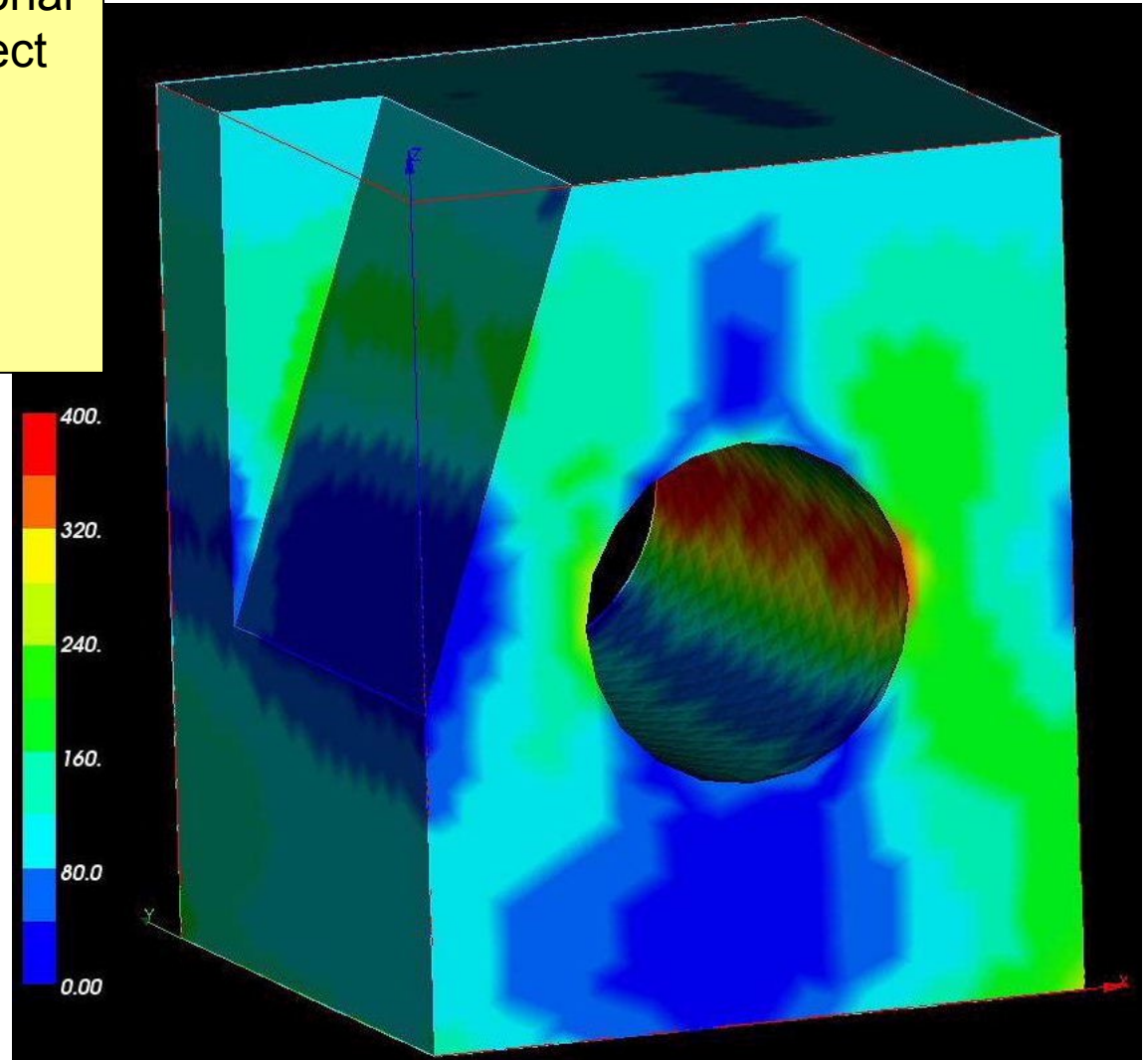
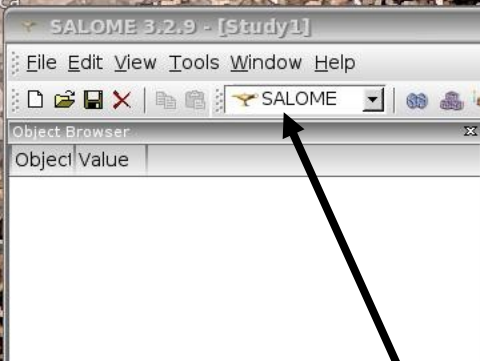


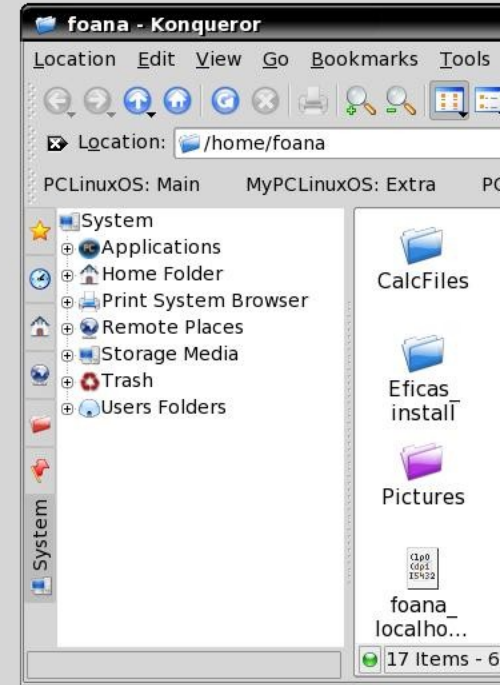
The object of this tutorial is to build a solid object using a number of graphical techniques, then to mesh it and solve, and finally to display the solution.



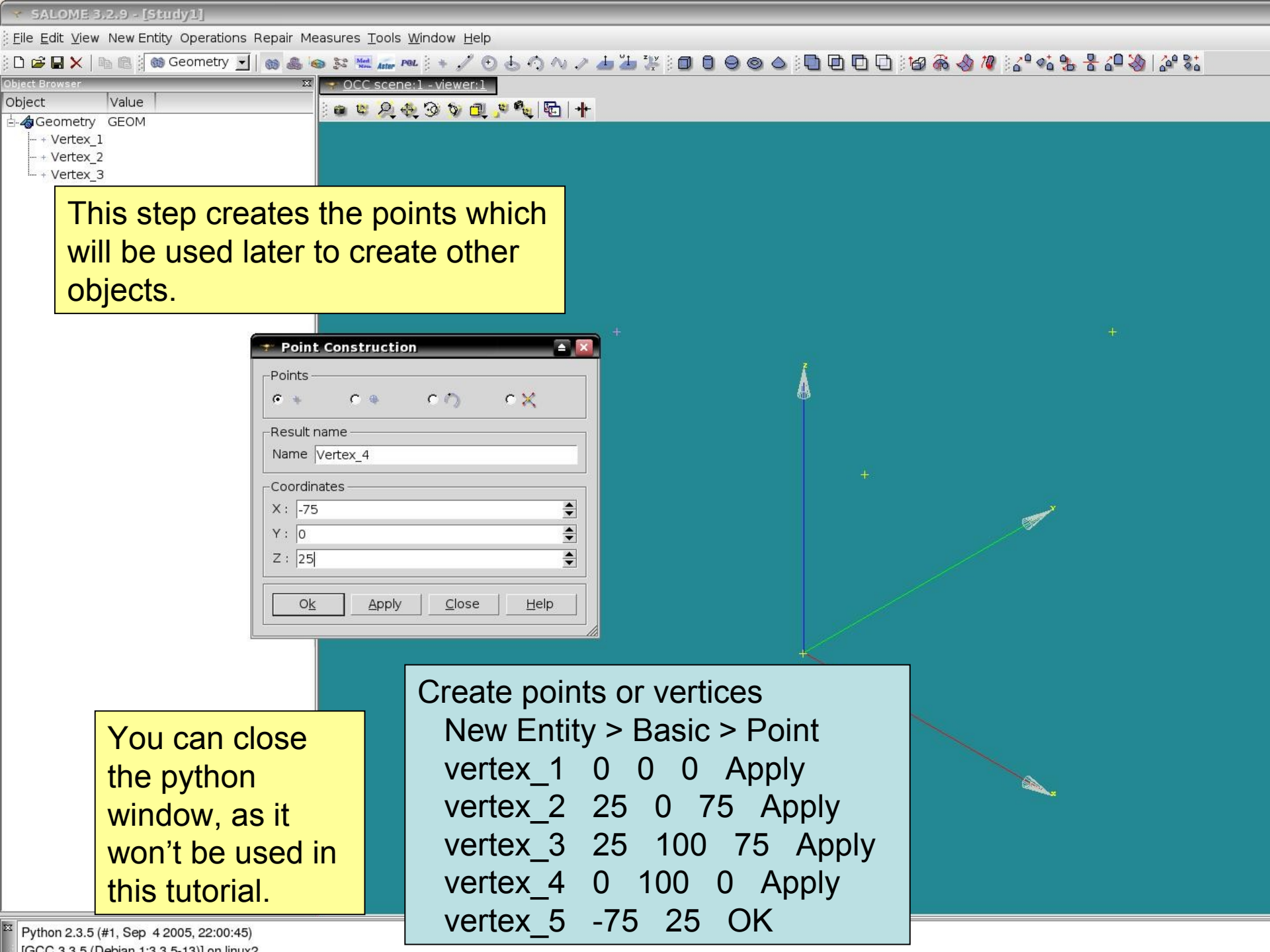


Start by opening the Home folder using the desktop icon. Create a new folder using:  
Edit > Create New > CalcFiles  
Open Salome-Meca using the desktop icon. Click File > New then select the Geometry module from the drop-down box.

```
Shell - Salon
Session Edit V
this server.
+omniORB: Warn
this server's
this server.
+omniORB: Warn
this server's
this server.
found in 2.0
Searching /Ker
own element "c
Fontconfig warning: line 33: U
Fontconfig warning: "/etc/font
h target "scan"
Fontconfig warning: "/etc/font
cachedir"
Fontconfig warning: "/etc/font
cachedir"
++omniORB: Warning: the local
this server's address. Only cl
this server.
+ found in 3.0 seconds
Start SALOME, elapsed time :
additional external python int
>>> []
```



```
Python 2.3.5 (#1, Sep 4 2005, 22:00:45)
[GCC 3.3.5 (Debian 1:3.3.5-13)] on linux2
type help to get general information on environment
>>>
```



This step creates the points which will be used later to create other objects.

You can close the python window, as it won't be used in this tutorial.

Create points or vertices  
New Entity > Basic > Point  
vertex\_1 0 0 0 Apply  
vertex\_2 25 0 75 Apply  
vertex\_3 25 100 75 Apply  
vertex\_4 0 100 0 Apply  
vertex\_5 -75 25 OK



Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	

OCC scene:1 - viewer:1

New Entity > Basic > Vector  
vector\_1 vertex\_1 vertex\_5 OK

**Vector Construction**

Vector

Result name  
Name

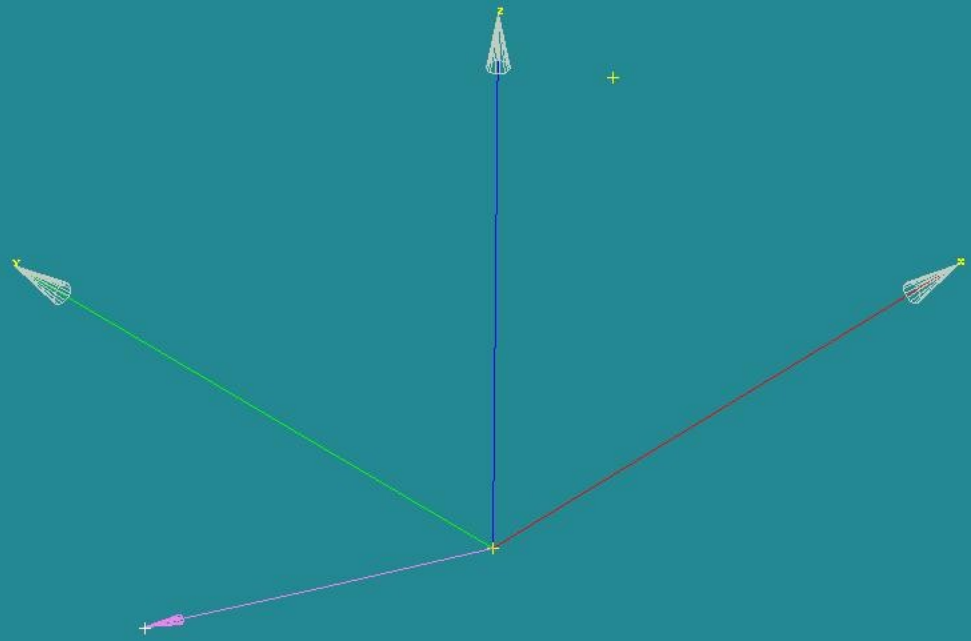
Points

Point 1

Point 2

Ok Apply Close Help

We'll be creating an object which is inclined to the XYZ axes, so this step creates the vector for its direction.



Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
+ Vector_1	

OCC scene:1 - viewer:1



New Entity > Basic > Plane

plane\_1 vertex\_1 vector\_1 OK

Or plane\_1 vertex\_1 vertex\_2 vertex\_3 OK (shown)

**Plane Construction**

Plane

Result name  
Name

3 points

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

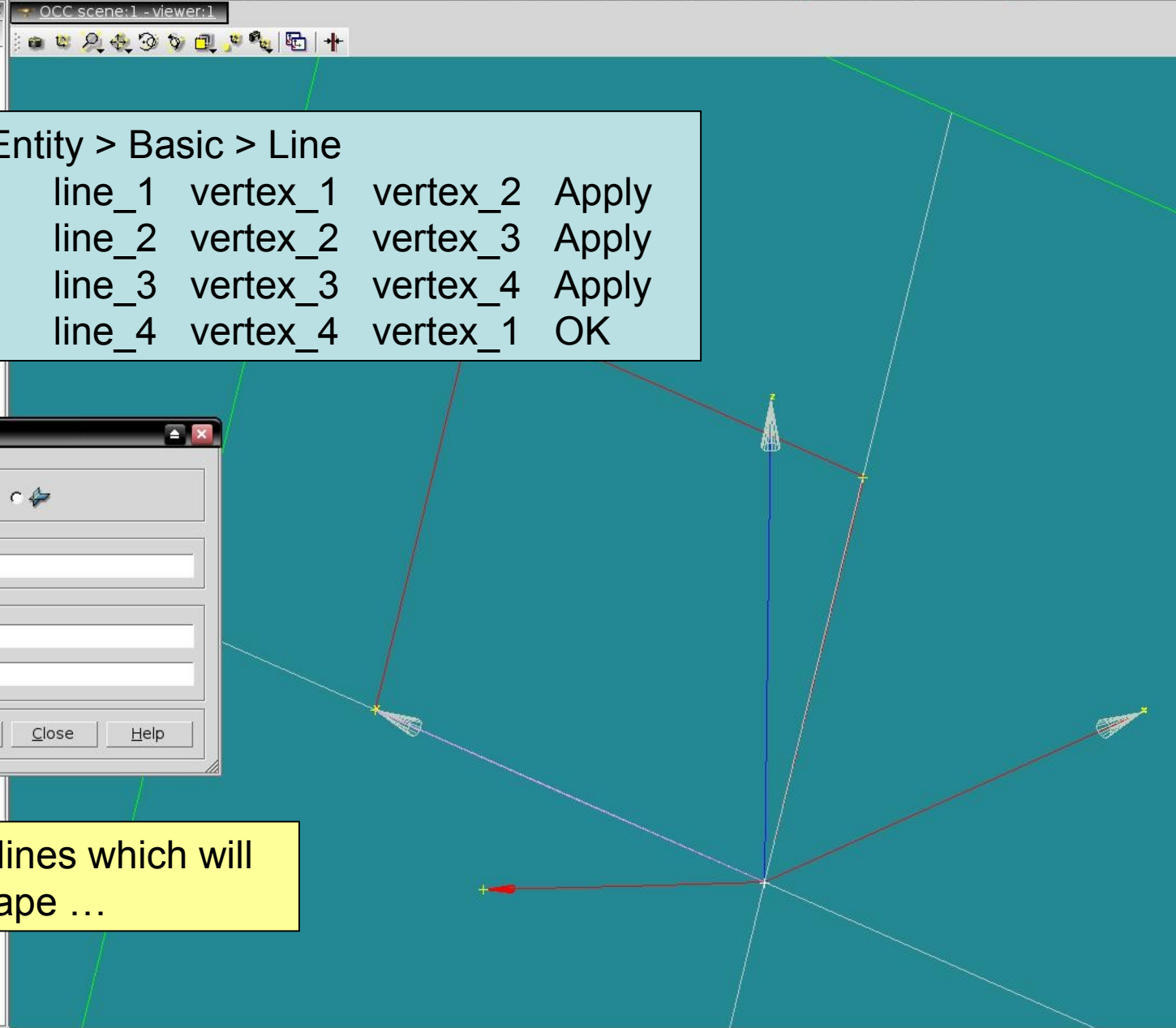
Size of plane :

Ok Apply Close Help

Here we create a plane perpendicular to the vector.

Object Browser

Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
+ Vertex_5	
/ Vector_1	
Plane_1	
/ Line_1	
/ Line_2	
/ Line_3	



New Entity > Basic > Line

line_1	vertex_1	vertex_2	Apply
line_2	vertex_2	vertex_3	Apply
line_3	vertex_3	vertex_4	Apply
line_4	vertex_4	vertex_1	OK

Line Construction

Line

Result name

Name

Points

Point 1

Point 2

Ok Apply Close Help

Here we create 4 lines which will make a closed shape ...

Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM

- + Vertex\_1
- + Vertex\_2
- + Vertex\_3
- + Vertex\_4
- / Vector\_1
- Plane\_1
- / Line\_1
- / Line\_2
- + Vertex\_5
- / Line\_3
- / Line\_4

New Entity > Build > Wire  
wire\_1 select line\_1 ctrl-hold line\_2, line\_3, line\_4 OK  
New Entity > Build > Face  
face\_1 wire\_1 OK  
Or New Entity > Build > Face  
face\_1 select line\_1 ctrl-hold line\_2, line\_3, line\_4 OK (shown)

Create A Face

Face

Result name

Name Face\_1

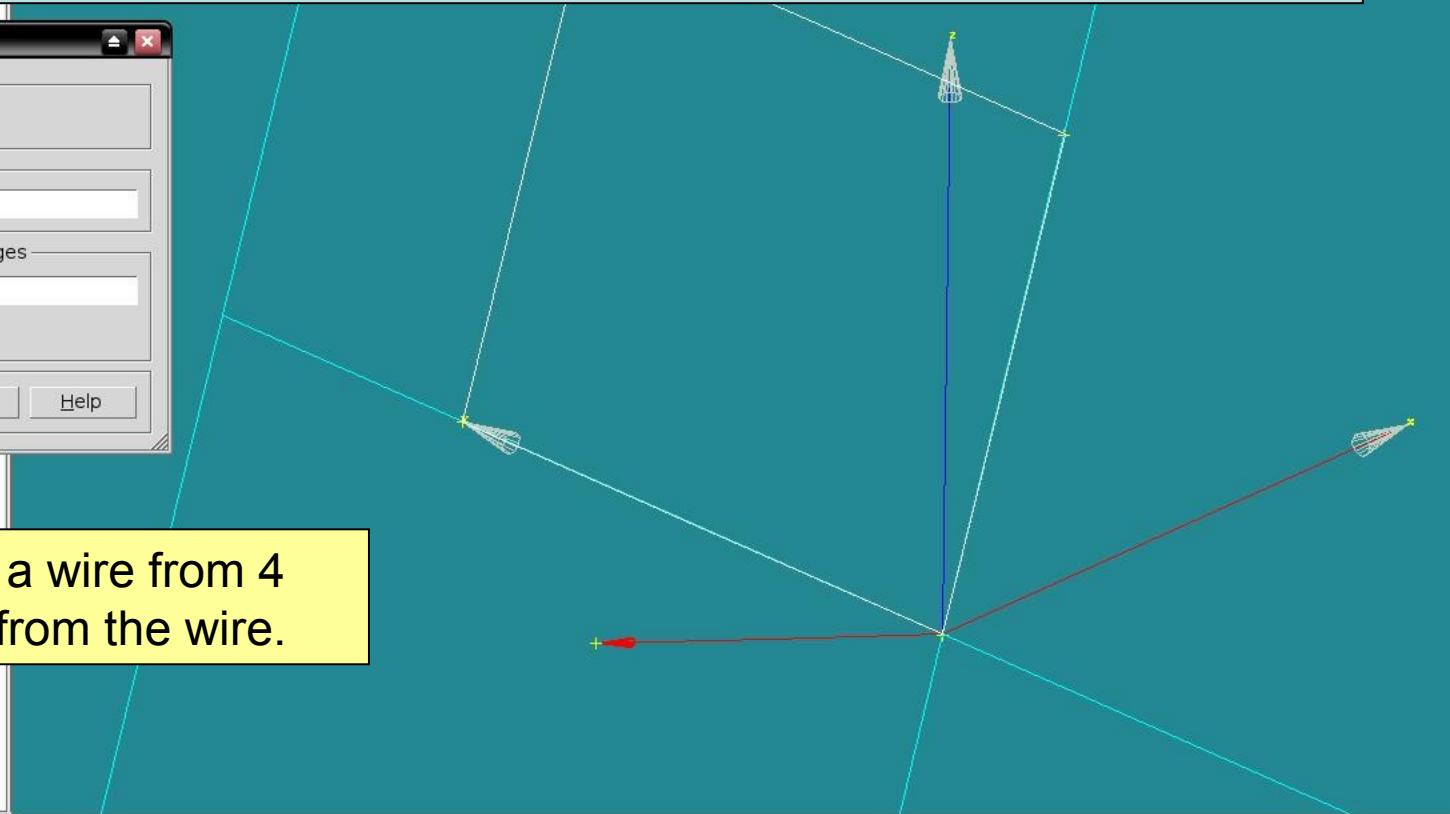
Face creation from wires and/or edges

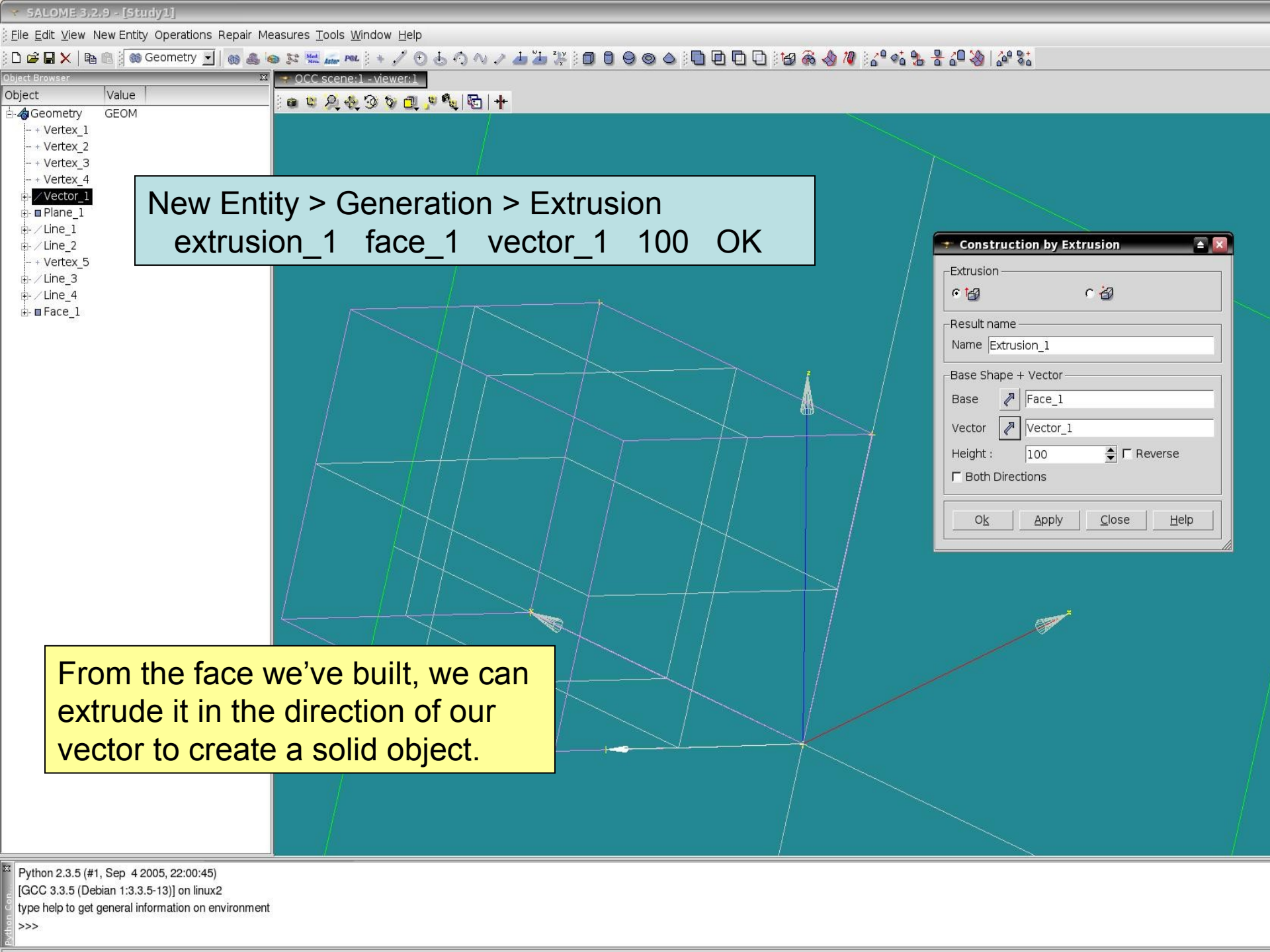
Objects 4\_objects

Try to create a planar face

Ok Apply Close Help

... then we create a wire from 4 lines, then a face from the wire.





Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
<b>Vector_1</b>	
Plane_1	
/Line_1	
/Line_2	
+ Vertex_5	
/Line_3	
/Line_4	
Face_1	

New Entity > Generation > Extrusion  
extrusion\_1 face\_1 vector\_1 100 OK

**Construction by Extrusion**

Extrusion

Result name  
Name: Extrusion\_1

Base Shape + Vector  
Base: Face\_1  
Vector: Vector\_1  
Height: 100  Reverse  
 Both Directions

Ok Apply Close Help

From the face we've built, we can extrude it in the direction of our vector to create a solid object.



Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
/ Vector_1	
Plane_1	
/ Line_1	
/ Line_2	
+ Vertex_5	
/ Line_3	
/ Line_4	
Face_1	
Extrusion_1	

Operations > Transformation > Translation  
translation\_1 extrusion\_1 0 -25 50 create copy yes OK  
Select translation\_1  
right click and select Show only

The solid object isn't in the right place, so we move it by specifying translation distances in x, y and z.

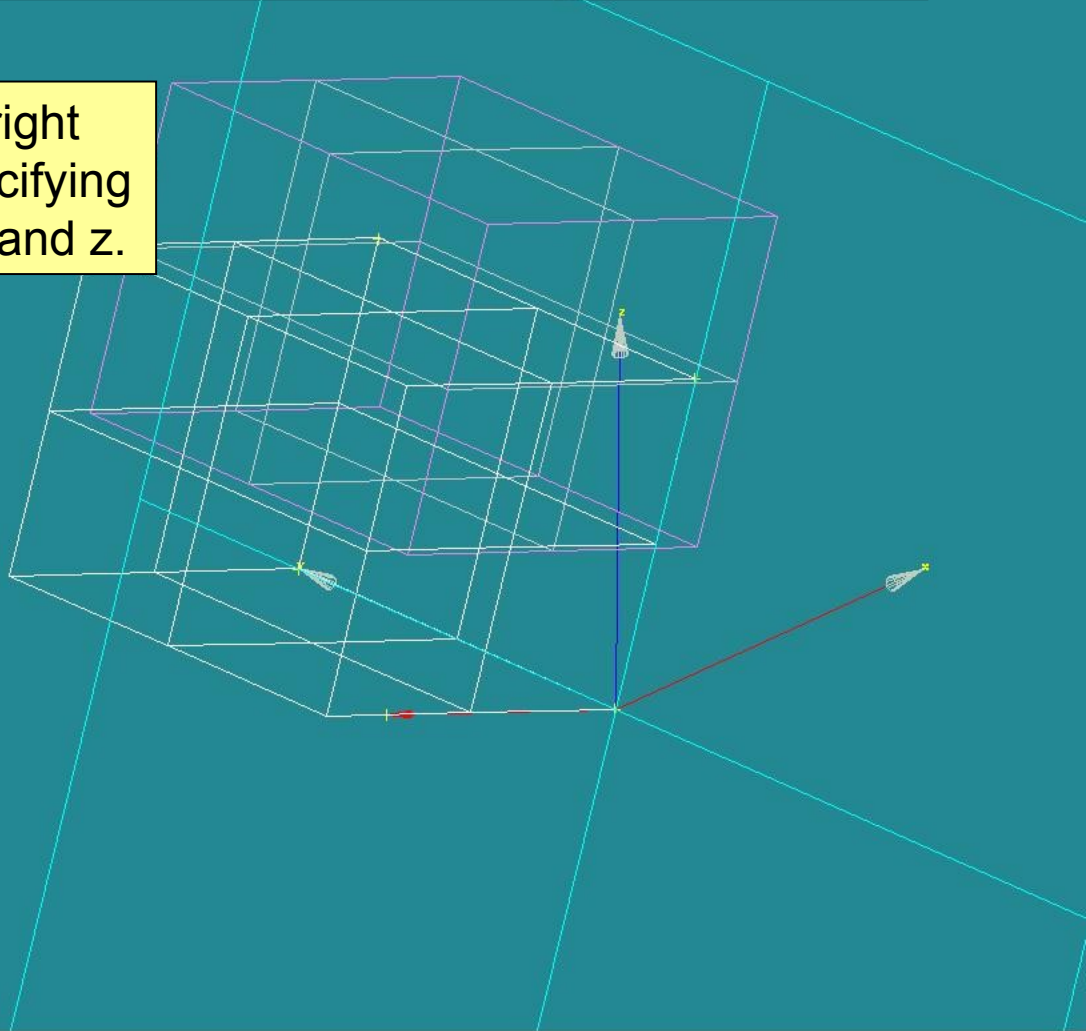
**Translation Of An Object**

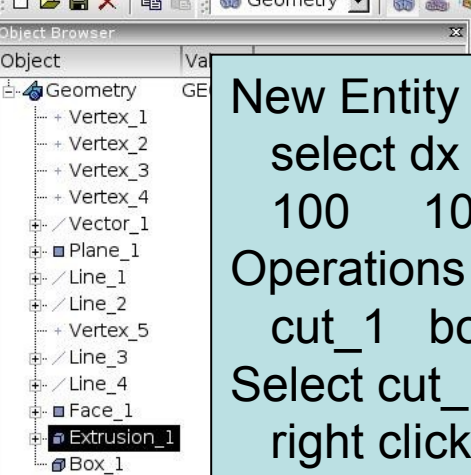
Translation

Result name  
Name Translation\_1

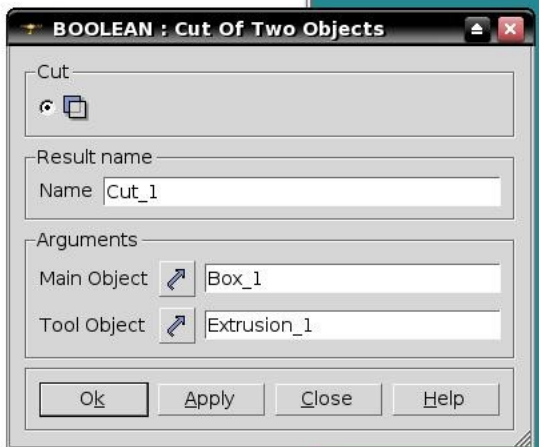
Arguments  
Objects Extrusion\_1  
Dx : 0  
Dy : -25  
Dz : 50  
 Create a copy

Ok Apply Close Help





New Entity > Primitives > Box  
select dx dy dz option  
100 100 125 OK  
Operations > Boolean > Cut  
cut\_1 box\_1 translation\_1 OK  
Select cut\_1  
right click and select Show only

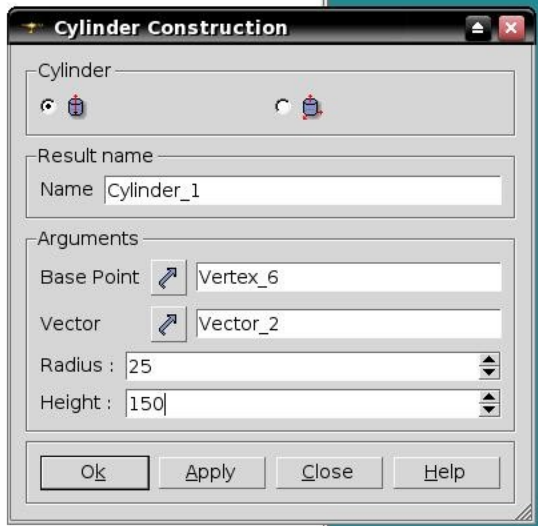
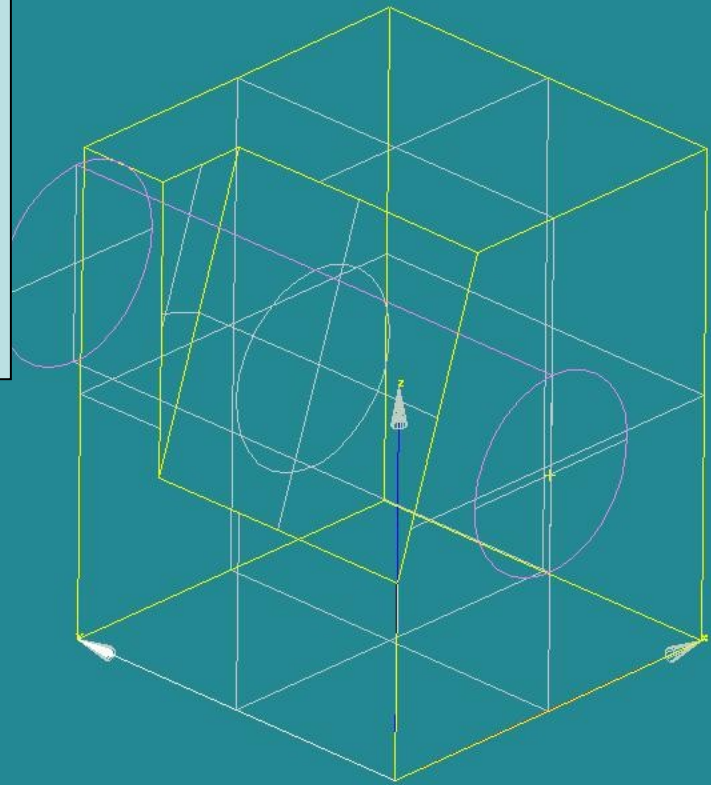


We create a box, then cut from it the object we created previously. Selecting *Show only* we see the resulting solid object ...

```
Python 2.3.5 (#1, Sep 4 2005, 22:00:45)
[GCC 3.3.5 (Debian 1:3.3.5-13)] on linux2
type help to get general information on environment
>>>
```



New Entity > Basic > Vector  
vector\_2 vertex\_1 vertex\_4 OK  
New Entity > Basic > Point  
vertex\_6 50 -25 65 OK  
New Entity > Primitives > Cylinder  
cylinder\_1 vertex\_6 vector\_2  
Radius 25 Height 150 OK

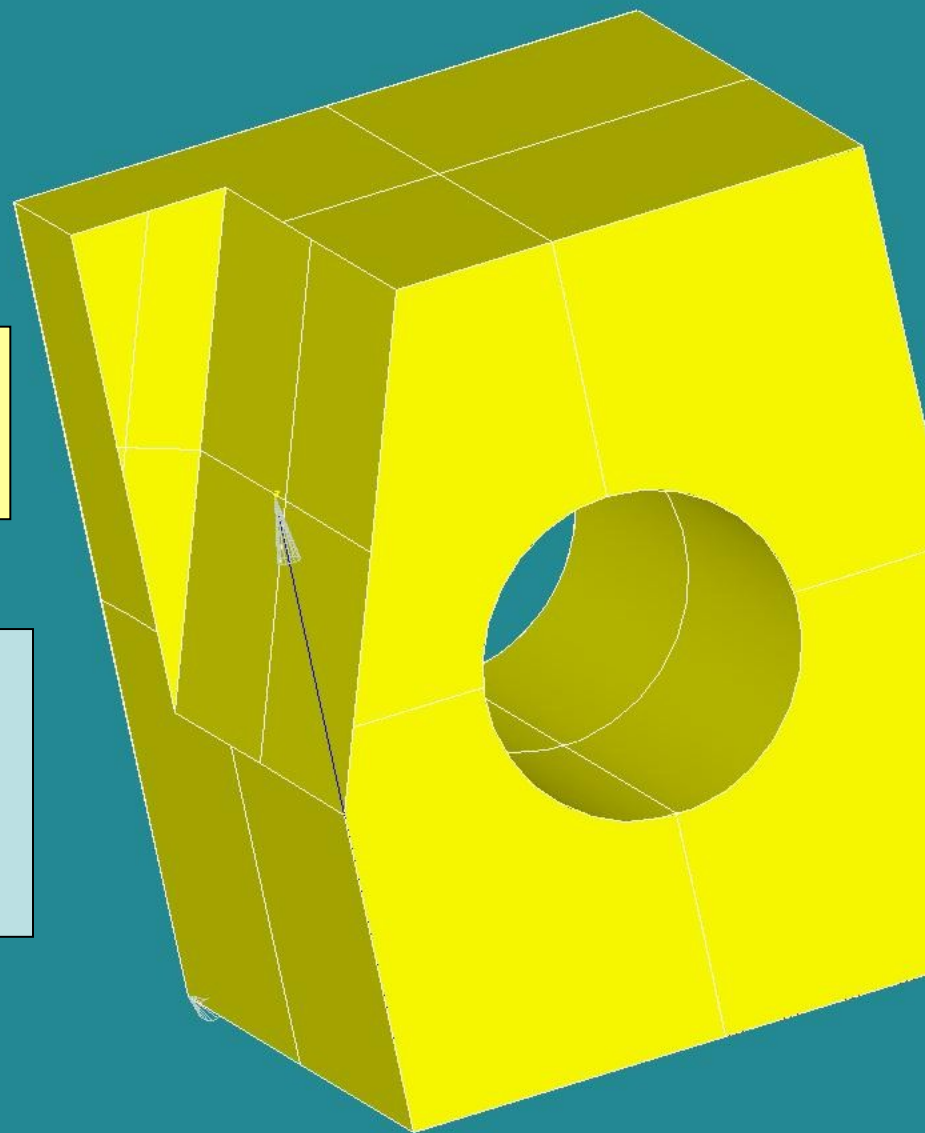


... as shown here. Next we create a new vector to define the axis of a hole we want to bore through the solid, a point which defines its position, and the cylinder itself.

Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
/ Vector_1	
Plane_1	
/ Line_1	
/ Line_2	
+ Vertex_5	
/ Line_3	
/ Line_4	
Face_1	
Extrusion_1	
Box_1	
Cut_1	
+ Vertex_6	
/ Vector_2	
Cylinder_1	
Cut_2	

After cutting the hole from the solid, we can display only the result, and shade it.

Operations > Boolean > Cut  
cut\_2 cut\_1 cylinder\_1 OK  
Select cut\_2  
right click and select Show only  
View > Display mode > Shading





Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
/ Vector_1	
Plane_1	
/ Line_1	
/ Line_2	
+ Vertex_5	
/ Line_3	
/ Line_4	
Face_1	
Extrusion_1	
Box_1	
Cut_1	
+ Vertex_6	
/ Vector_2	
Cylinder_1	
<b>Cut_2</b>	

In this step we begin to define the faces on which we want to put loads and constraints. First, select *New Entity* then *Explode*. Choose the object *Cut\_2* and select *Face*. OK.

Expand *Cut\_2*.

**Sub Shapes Selection**

Sub Shapes

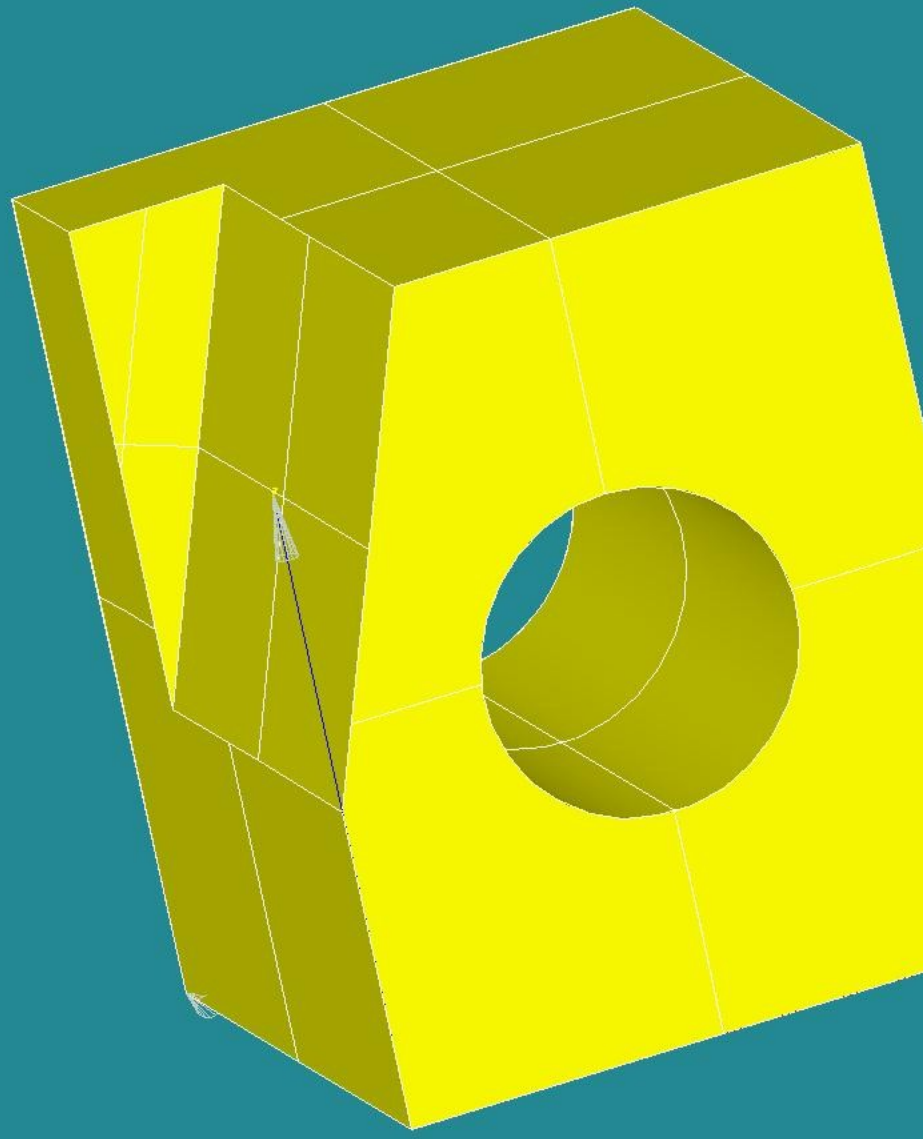
Arguments

Main Object: Cut\_2

Sub Shapes Type: Face

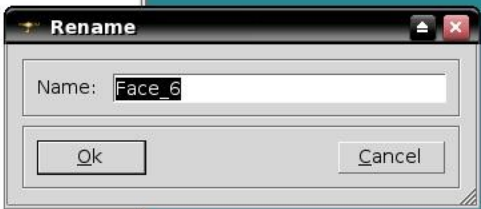
Select Sub Shapes

Ok Apply Close Help

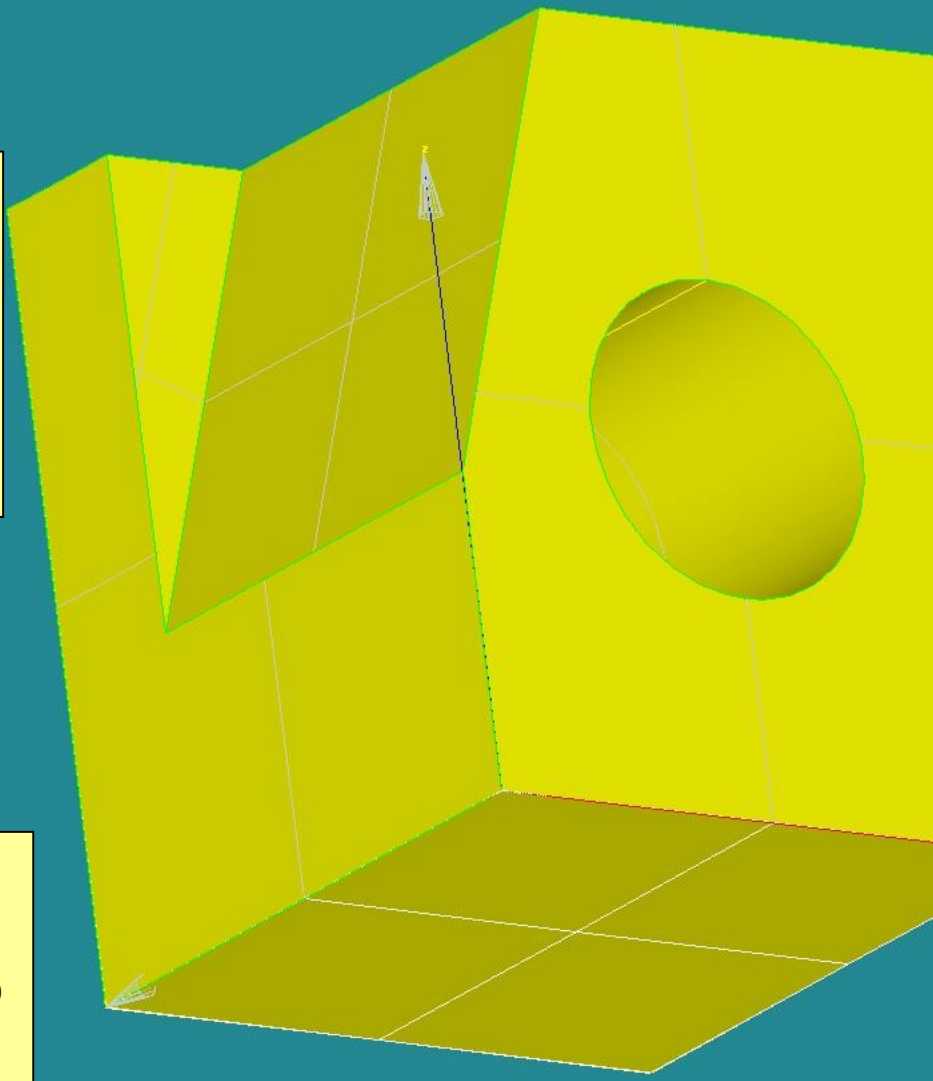


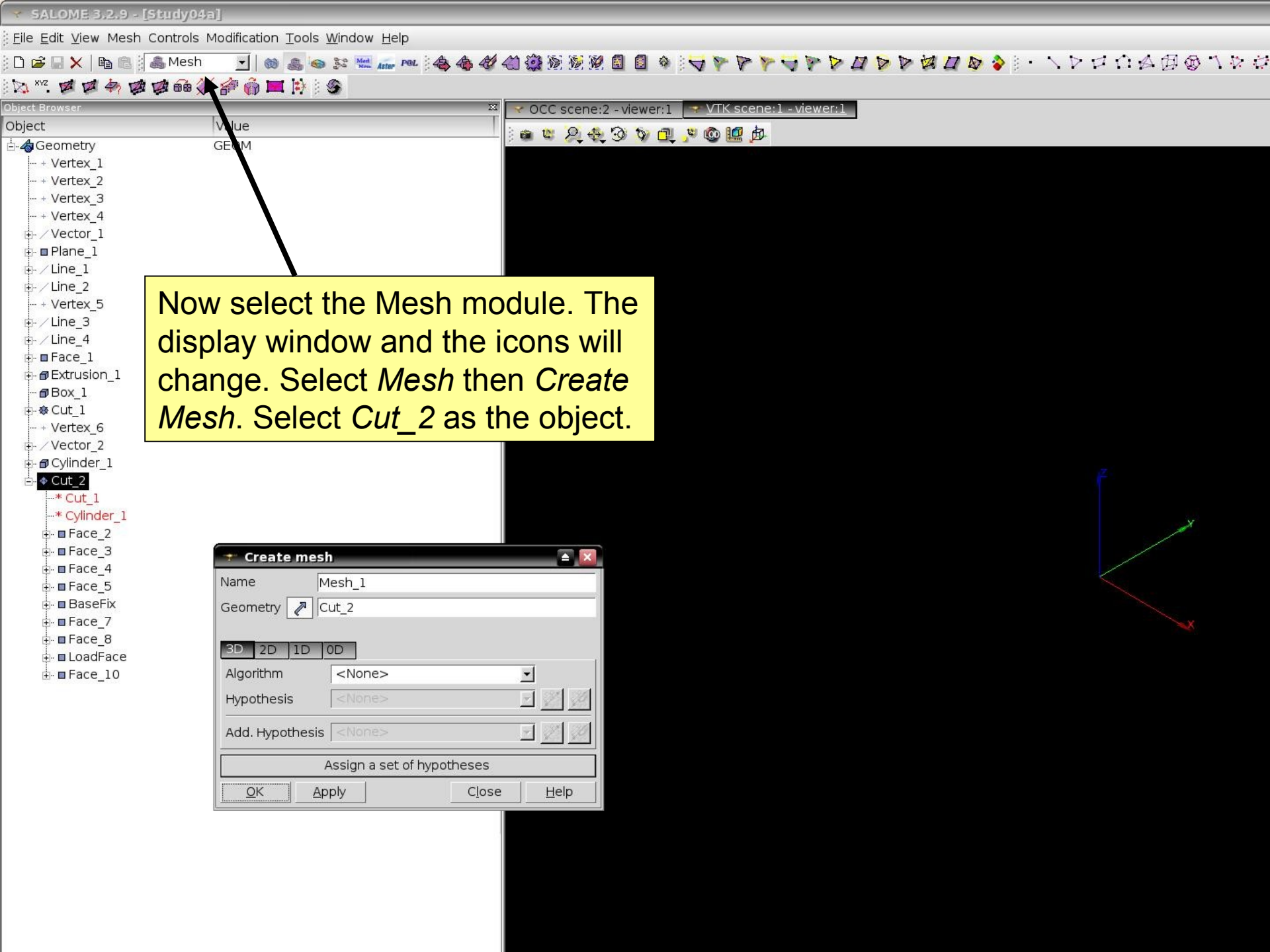
Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
+ Vertex_1	
+ Vertex_2	
+ Vertex_3	
+ Vertex_4	
/ Vector_1	
Plane_1	
/ Line_1	
/ Line_2	
+ Vertex_5	
/ Line_3	
/ Line_4	
Face_1	
Extrusion_1	
Box_1	
Cut_1	
+ Vertex_6	
/ Vector_2	
Cylinder_1	
Cut_2	
* Cut_1	
* Cylinder_1	
Face_2	
Face_3	
Face_4	
Face_5	
Face_6	
Face_7	
Face_8	
LoadFace	
Face_10	

You can select faces individually, but this method explodes all faces. Select *Face\_6*, right click and rename it *BaseFix* for easy recognition later. Similarly, rename *Face\_9* as *LoadFace*.



This completes the geometric construction. You could save the work so far using *File, Save As*, then navigating to your Home/CalcFiles folder.





Now select the Mesh module. The display window and the icons will change. Select *Mesh* then *Create Mesh*. Select *Cut\_2* as the object.

**Create mesh**

Name: Mesh\_1

Geometry: Cut\_2

3D | 2D | 1D | 0D

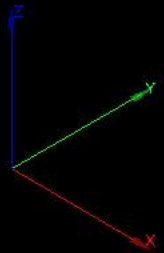
Algorithm: <None>

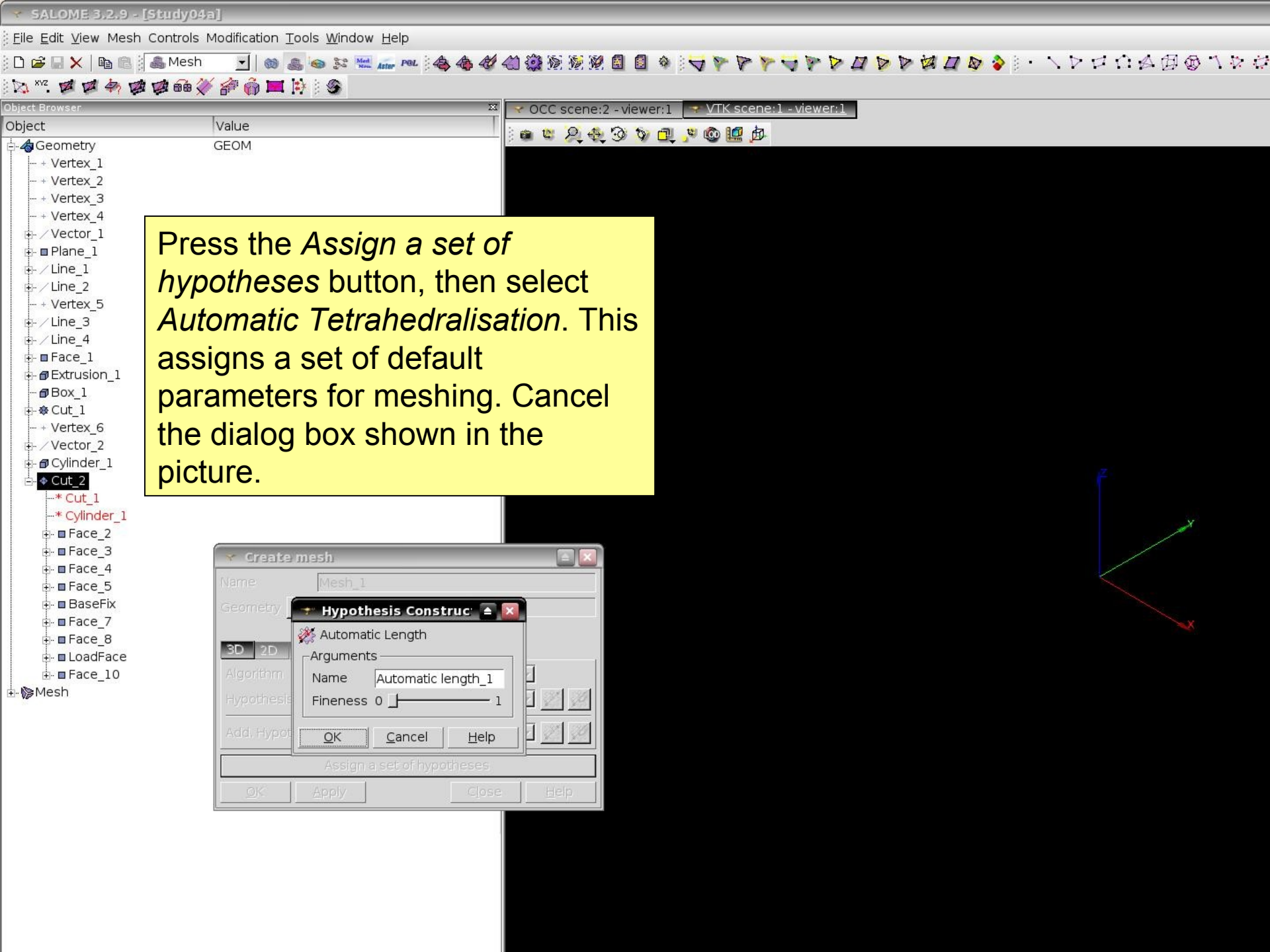
Hypothesis: <None>

Add. Hypothesis: <None>

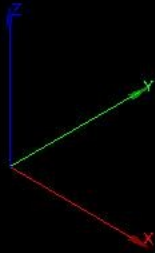
Assign a set of hypotheses

OK Apply Close Help

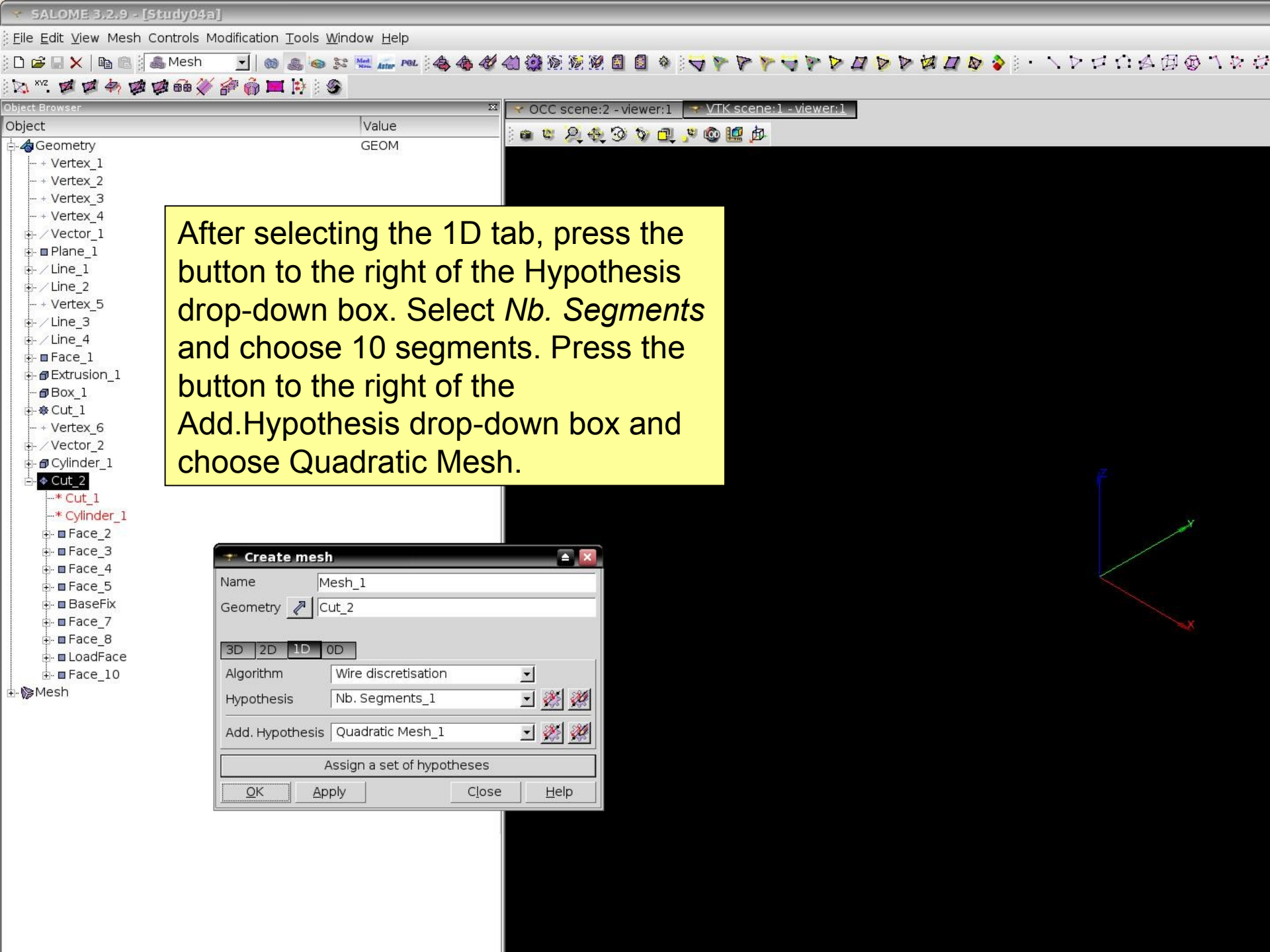




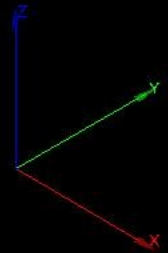
Press the *Assign a set of hypotheses* button, then select *Automatic Tetrahedralisation*. This assigns a set of default parameters for meshing. Cancel the dialog box shown in the picture.

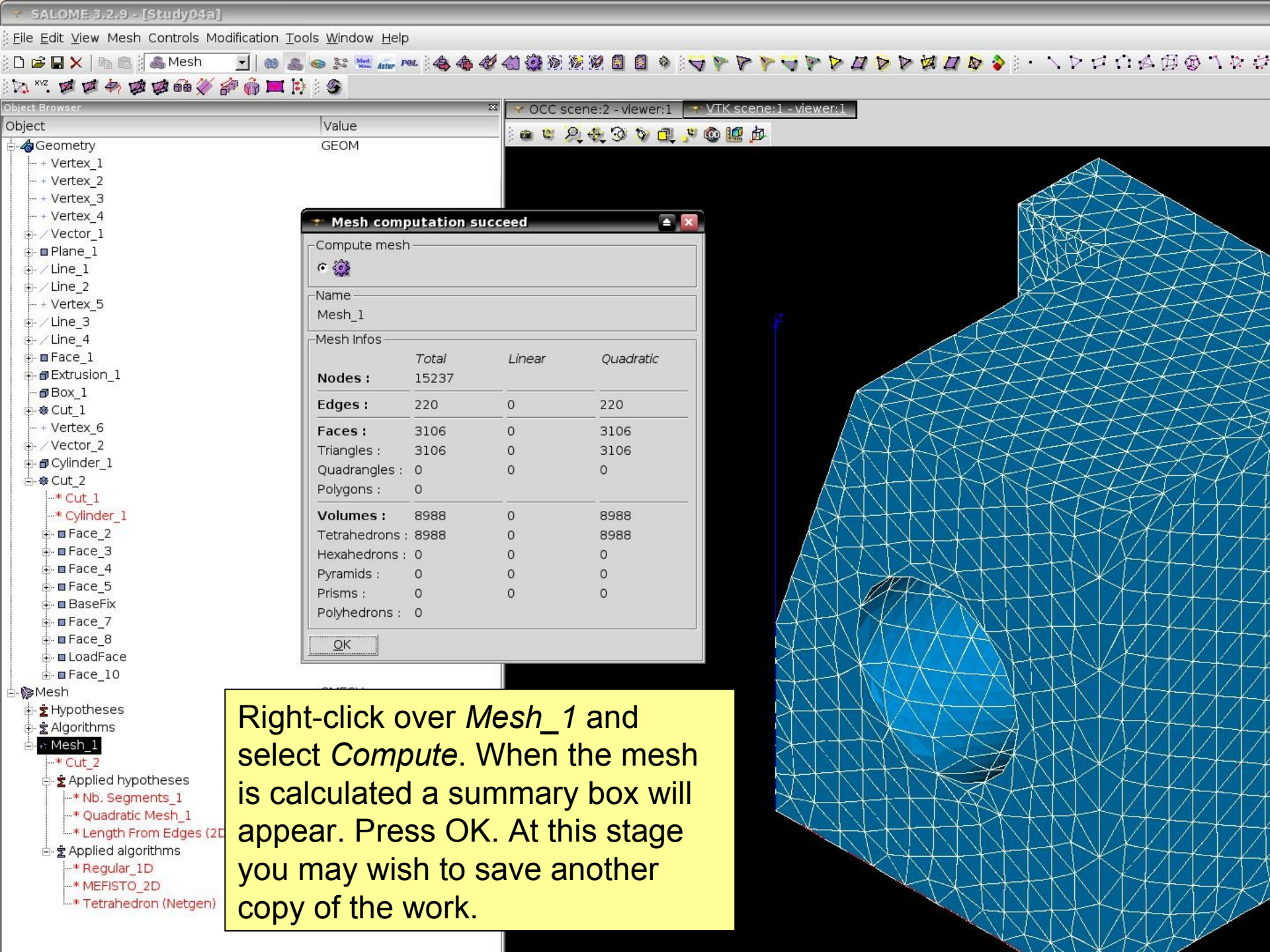






After selecting the 1D tab, press the button to the right of the Hypothesis drop-down box. Select *Nb. Segments* and choose 10 segments. Press the button to the right of the Add.Hypothesis drop-down box and choose Quadratic Mesh.





**Mesh computation succeed**

Compute mesh

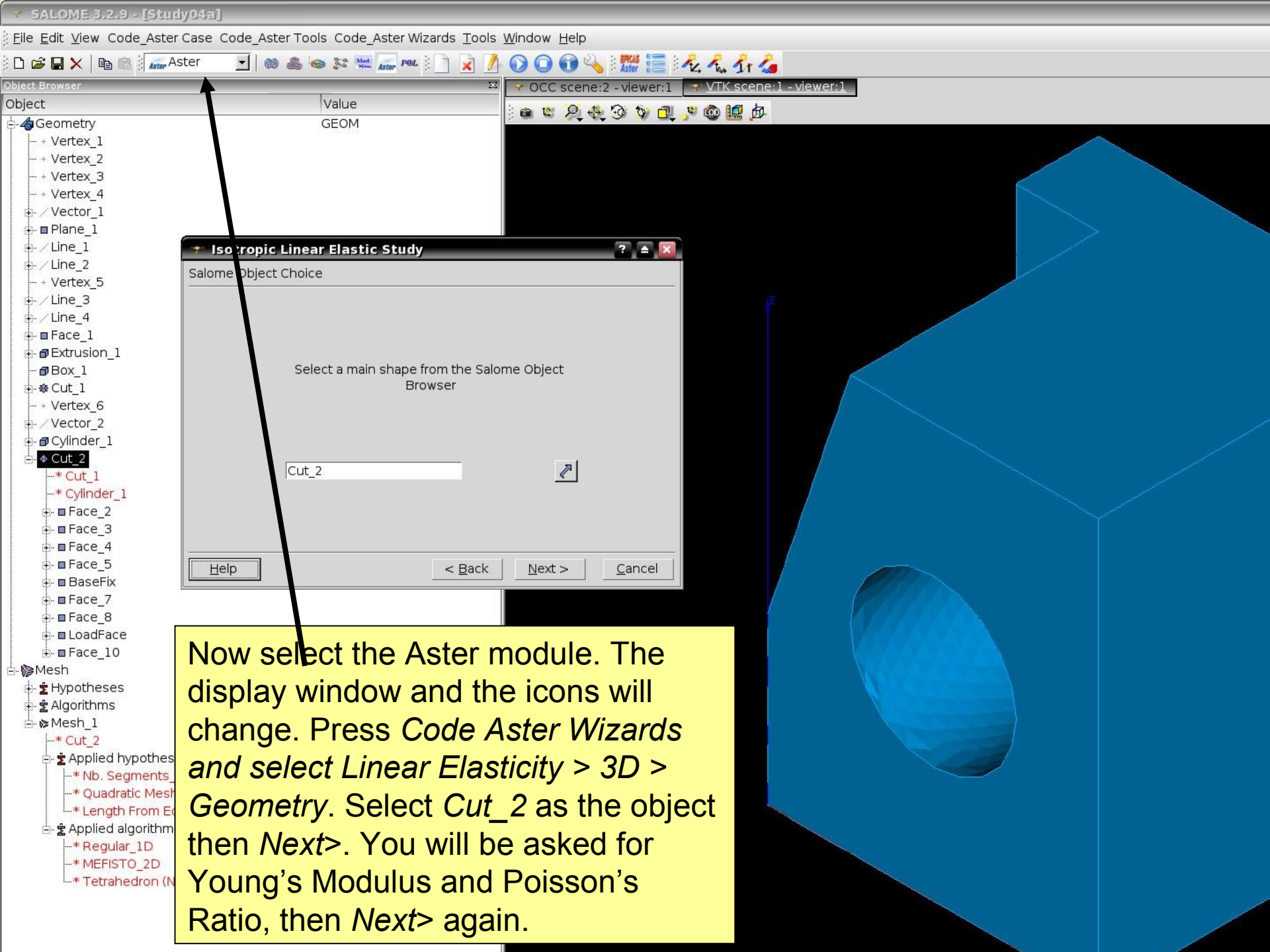
Name  
Mesh\_1

Mesh Infos

	Total	Linear	Quadratic
<b>Nodes :</b>	15237		
<b>Edges :</b>	220	0	220
<b>Faces :</b>	3106	0	3106
Triangles :	3106	0	3106
Quadrangles :	0	0	0
Polygons :	0		
<b>Volumes :</b>	8988	0	8988
Tetrahedrons :	8988	0	8988
Hexahedrons :	0	0	0
Pyramids :	0	0	0
Prisms :	0	0	0
Polyhedrons :	0		

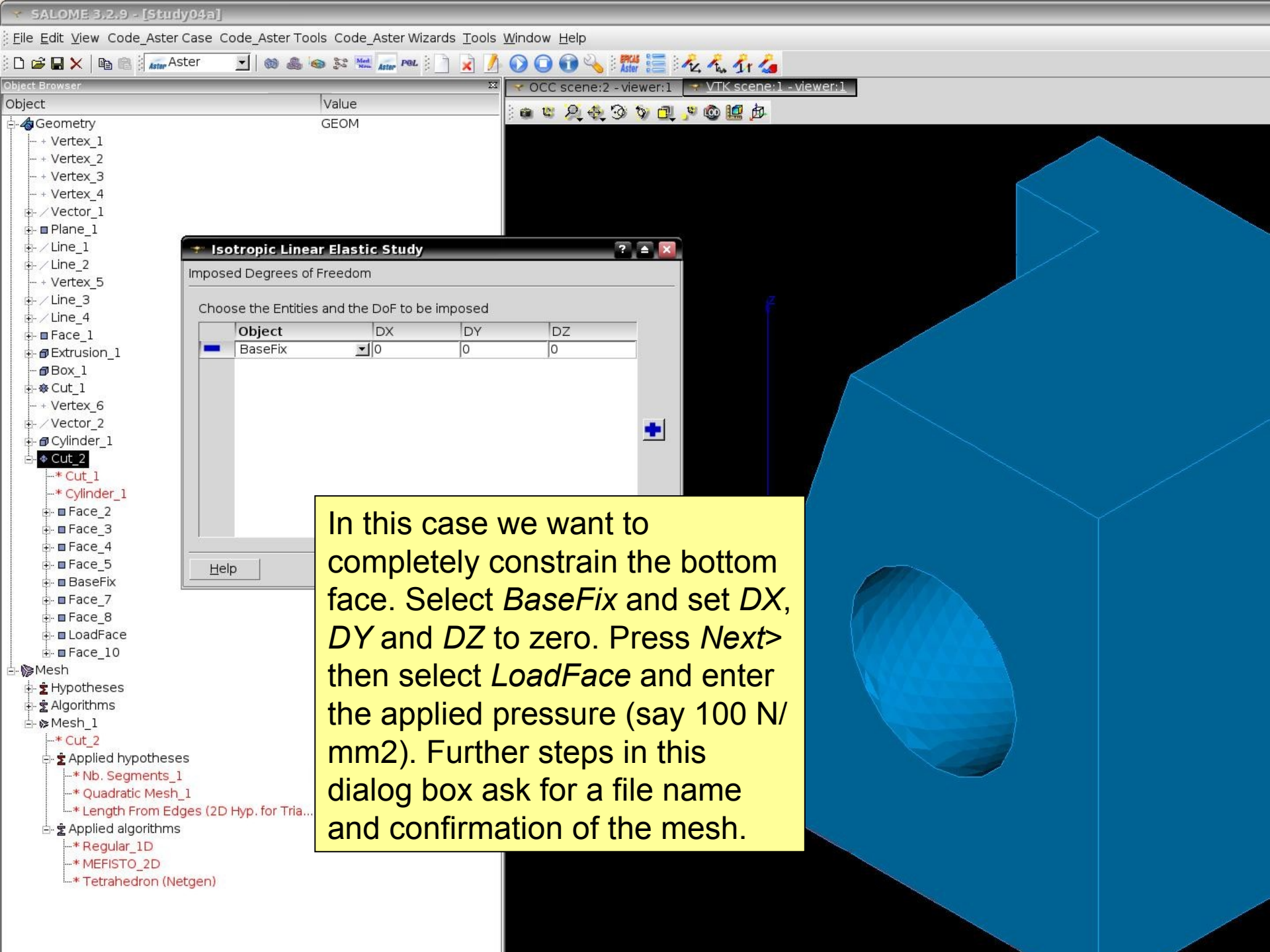
OK

Right-click over *Mesh\_1* and select *Compute*. When the mesh is calculated a summary box will appear. Press OK. At this stage you may wish to save another copy of the work.



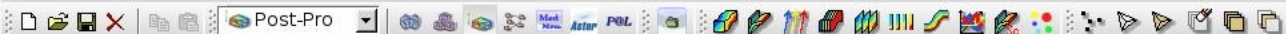
Now select the Aster module. The display window and the icons will change. Press *Code Aster Wizards* and select *Linear Elasticity > 3D > Geometry*. Select *Cut\_2* as the object then *Next>*. You will be asked for Young's Modulus and Poisson's Ratio, then *Next>* again.





In this case we want to completely constrain the bottom face. Select *BaseFix* and set *DX*, *DY* and *DZ* to zero. Press *Next*> then select *LoadFace* and enter the applied pressure (say 100 N/mm<sup>2</sup>). Further steps in this dialog box ask for a file name and confirmation of the mesh.



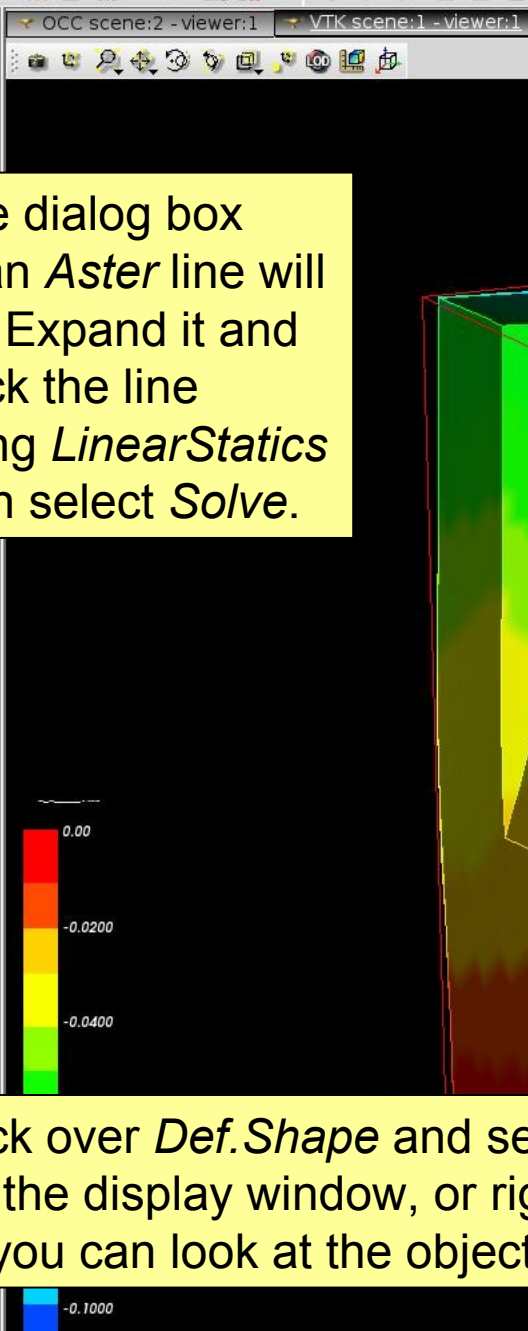


Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
Mesh	SMESH
Aster	ASTER
AsterFiles	
LinearStatics_3DMesh_1(OK)	
Post-Pro	
LinearStatics_3DMesh_1.resu.med	
MAIL	
Families	
Groups	
Fields	
-RESU__DEPL_____	
* onNodes	
-0, INCONNUE	
Def.Shape	
-RESU__EQU_NOEU_SIGM_____	
-RESU__SIGM_NOEU_DEPL_____	

After the dialog box closes an *Aster* line will appear. Expand it and right click the line beginning *LinearStatics* and then select *Solve*.

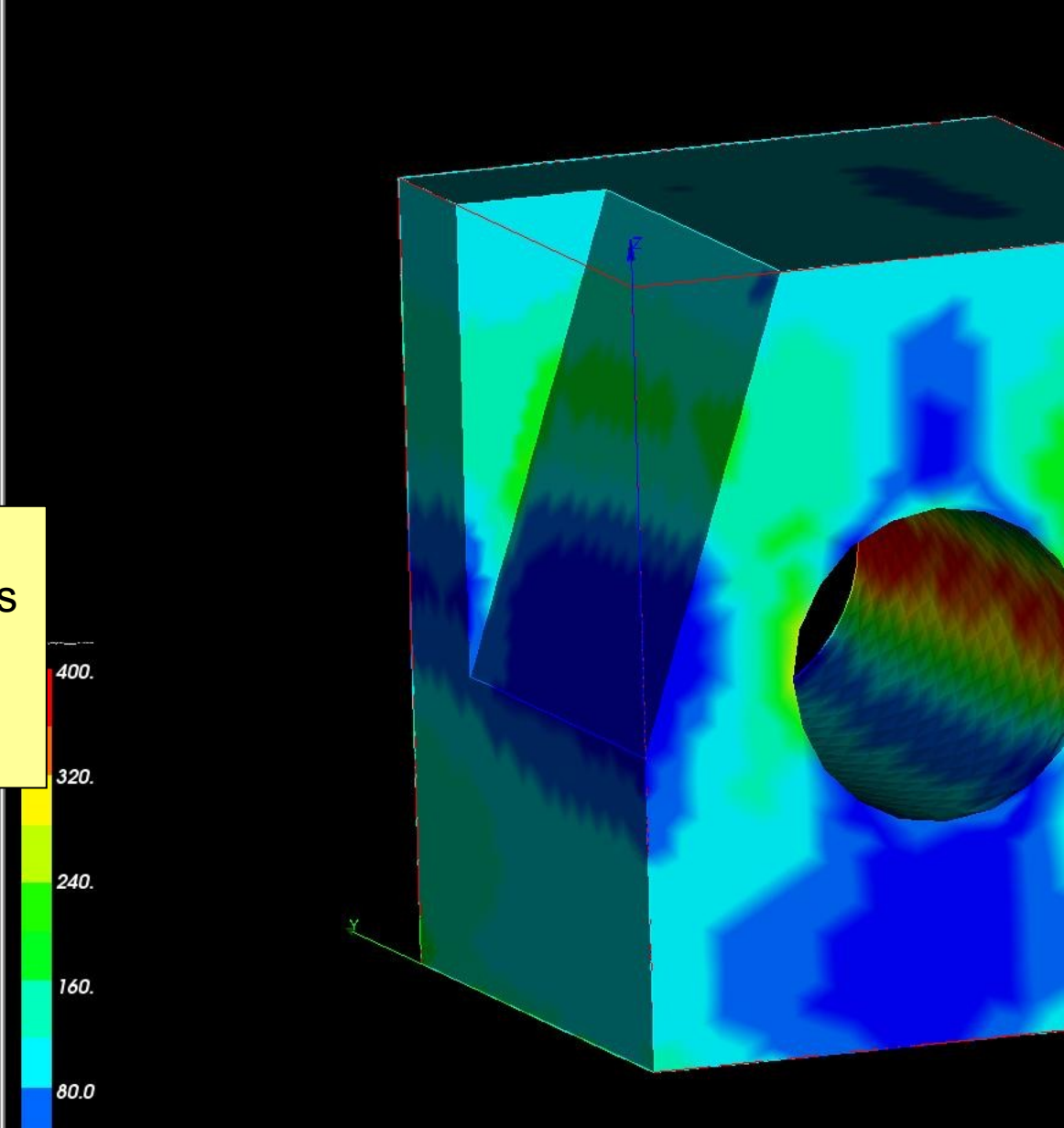
A successful solution will result in a *Post-Pro* line followed by a tree. Follow down to *Fields* and open the first group. This group contains deflections. Right click over *0, Inconnue* and select *Deformed Shape*.

To view properly, right click over *Def.Shape* and select *Show only*. By right clicking over the object in the display window, or right clicking over *Def.Shape* again and selecting *Edit*, you can look at the object in many different ways.





Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
Mesh	SMESH
Aster	ASTER
AsterFiles	
LinearStatics_3DMesh_1(OK)	{1: '12204305'
Post-Pro	VISU
LinearStatics_3DMesh_1.resu.med	
MAIL	
Families	
Groups	
Fields	
-RESU__DEPL_____, -	
* onNodes	
-0, INCONNUE	
Def.Shape	
-RESU__EQUI_NOEU_SIGM_____, -	
* onNodes	
-0, INCONNUE	
ScalarMap	
-RESU__SIGM_NOEU_DEPL_____, -	



Select the second group and right click over *0, Inconnue*. This group contains von Mises criteria, etc. Right click and select *ScalarMap*.



Object Browser

Object	Value
Geometry	GEOM
Mesh	SMESH
Aster	ASTER

- LinearStatics\_3DMesh\_1(OK)
- Post-Pro
  - LinearStatics\_3DMesh\_1.resu.med
    - MAIL
      - Families
      - Groups
      - Fields
        - RESU\_\_DEPL
          - \* onNodes
          - 0, INCONNUE
            - Def.Shape
        - RESU\_\_EQUI\_NOEU\_SIGM
          - \* onNodes
          - 0, INCONNUE
            - ScalarMap
        - RESU\_\_SIGM\_NOEU\_DEPL
          - \* onNodes
          - 0, INCONNUE
            - ScalarMap:1

Select the third group and right click over *0, Inconnue*. This group contains stresses. Right click and select *ScalarMap*.

Scalar Bar Properties

Build presentation on groups

BaseFix  
LoadFace

Scalar range

Scalar Mode: [3] SIZZ, -

Logarithmic scaling

Use field range     Use imposed range

Min: -400    Max: 100

Colors and labels

Nb. of colors: 10    Nb. of labels: 6

Orientation

Vertical     Horizontal

Origin

X: 0.01    Y: 0.01

Dimensions

Width: 0.05    Height: 0.5

Save as default values    Text properties...

Show preview

OK    Cancel    Help

