



## Problem description:

Cantilever with distributed internal constant load (free tip side)

- **Keywords (english):** validation, benchmark, statics, finite elements, fem, solver, precision, reliability, quality control, beam, error measure
- Keywords (italian): validazione, benchmark, statica, elementi finiti, fem, solutore, precisione, affidabilità, controllo qualità, travi, misura di errore

## **Editorial note:**

Picture are from program CESCOPLUS, a plane frame program by Castalia srl. CESCOPLUS uses its own solver to compute displacement and stresses. Target values are based on theoretical values, cross check values or accepted values. Where "theoretical" values are used, target values have been computed using well known formulae and/or published results, they have absolutely *not* been taken equal to those shown in pictures, which have been obtained by CESCOPLUS (since this schedule tests Sargon, the check would have otherwise been a cross check between CESCOPLUS and SARGON). Target values equalness with picture values – if shown - is thus a consequence of CESCOPLUS precision, the assessment of which is not the main goal of this schedule. CESCOPLUS results are shown to easy the careful cheking of stress state and the understanding of the test itself. Since Sargon is a 3D program its graphical conventions about constraints are not as easy to understand as those of CESCOPLUS, that's why CESCOPLUS pictures have been used to describe the problem.

## Note:

Shear area is not used, that is shear energy neglected. Dxi and Dzi are the offsets from lower Z alignment leftmost available node.



TEST SCHED CASTALIA_STAT		
SOLVING	BEAM P	ROBLEM SOL.SAR.STAT007BIS
FINITE ELEMI	ENT SOL	VER CLEVER (SARGON ©)

GEOMETRY & CONSTRAINTS											
Full Length	[mm]		Dx <sup>-</sup>	[mm]						Co	onstraints
3000			1000				-		-	A	s shown
LOAD											
Туре			Value				Point of application				
force linearly distributed			2.570e+000- 2.570e+000			Dx1-Free tip					
							-				
					-			-			
MATERIAL						Fe360					
f <sub>y</sub> [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	f <sub>u</sub> [N/r	າm²]	E [I	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ] v			α				
2.350e+002	3.600	+002	2.0	60e+005 3.000e-001			1.200e-0	005			
CROSS-SECTION IPE200							'E200				
A [mm <sup>2</sup> ]		J <sub>2</sub> [mm'	<sup>+</sup> ]	J₃ [mm⁴]		J	J <sub>t</sub> [mm⁴]		<sub>2</sub> [mm <sup>3</sup> ]	Wa	<sub>3</sub> [mm <sup>3</sup> ]
2.981e+003		.051e+		1.540e+006 6.2		254e+004		51e+005	3.0	81e+004	
W <sub>pl2</sub> [mm <sup>3</sup> ]		V <sub>pl3</sub> [mr		i <sub>2</sub> [mm]			i₃ [mm]		t[mm]		
2.597e+005	5 4	.776e+	004	8.296e+001 2.		2.2	273e+001 2.		87e+001		
OTHER DATA											

TARGET VALUES

COMPUTED VALUES

Description	Τ <sub>ν</sub>	Т <sub>vК</sub>	Cv	$(C_{\nu}-T_{\nu})$	$100\frac{T_v - C_v}{C_v}$
Shear T3, I extreme. Beam # 1. Load case # 1	5.1400e+003	Th	5.1400e+003	2.5700e-004	0.0000
Shear T3, J extreme. Beam # 1. Load case # 1	0.0000e+000	Th	-4.5475e-013	-4.5475e-013	-0.0000
Bending M2, I extreme. Beam # 1. Load case # 1	-1.0280e+007	Th	-1.0280e+007	-2.5700e-001	0.0000
Bending M2, J extreme. Beam # 1. Load case # 1	0.0000e+000	Th	-6.9849e-010	-6.9849e-010	-0.0000

vs

Cv	computed value	
Tv	target value	
TvK	target value kind	(theoretical, cross check, accepted).
	Th	theoretical value
	Cr	cross check value (theoretical target v
		program are used as target values).

Cr cross check value (theoretical target value is not known, results obtained with a different program are used as target values).

Ac accepted value (a value which, on the basis of some argument, can be considered acceptable).

100(Tv - Cv) / Cv relative error percentage

Computational notes:

Authors:	Ing. Marco Croci, Ing. Paolo Rugarli
Computed errors:	checksolvers.exe, by Castalia srl.

