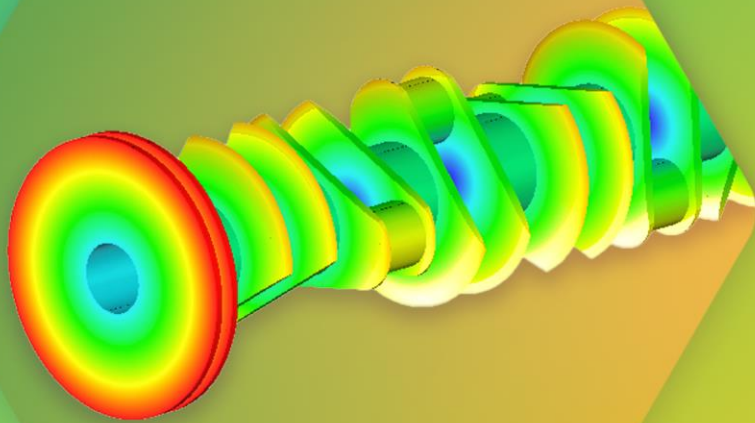


# Modal Analysis of Slender Rod



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## **ZWSim Modal Analysis of Slender Rod**

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# ***Foreword***

In this tutorial, we provide various case studies, which are from easy to difficult and combine theory with practice. We hope to improve users' CAE skills and techniques with ZWSim.

The tutorial bases on our technical engineers' years of experience in the industry and ZWSim, which is the fruit of a lot of efforts and wisdom. We sincerely hope that the tutorial will do help to you, and your precious advice on it is highly welcomed.

This tutorial is for users who have little or no prior CAE experience. If you are green hands of CAE software, or if you are a new user of ZWSim, we recommend that you get started with this tutorial. Here you can learn the basic knowledge and concepts of ZWSim, rapidly master the simple operations and workflows of ZWSim, and practice simple cases.

Thanks for being our user!

The ZWSim Team

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# 1 Introduction

Modal analysis is a method to study the dynamic characteristics of structures, which is generally used in the field of engineering vibration. Among them, the modal refers to the natural vibration characteristics of the mechanical structure, and each mode has a specific natural frequency and mode shape. The process of analyzing these modal parameters is called modal analysis. In this case, through the simulation of a slender rod, to understand the steps of ZWSim modal analysis

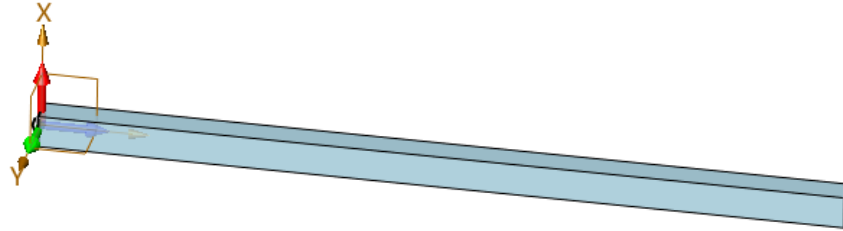


Figure 1 Geometry model

## 2 Modelling

**Help -> More -> Structural -> model**

**STEP 01** Open the dialog box [Open File];

**STEP 02** Select [All Files (\*.\*)] in [Files of type];

**STEP 03** Select the model file [Casepole.stp] in [\Structural\model] and then click [Open] to complete.

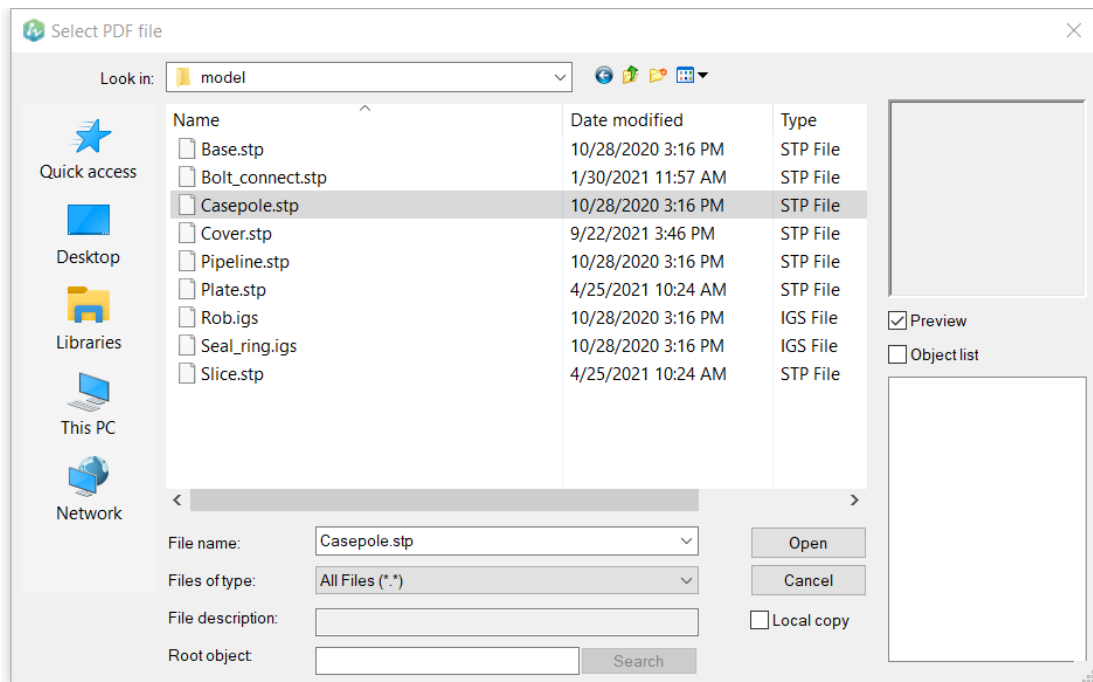


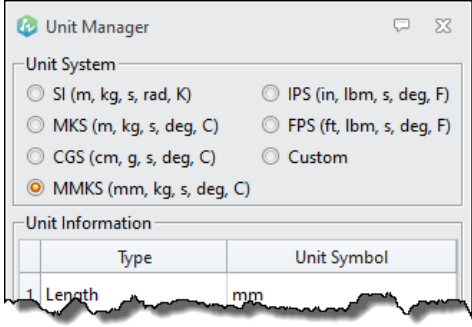
Figure 2 Import model

### 3 Unit setting

**Simulation -> Pre-Processing -> Unit Manager**

**STEP 01** Open the dialog box [Unit Manager];

**STEP 02** Select [MMKS] in [Unit System] and then click [OK] to complete.



### Figure 3 Unit manager

## 4 Simulation Task

**Simulation -> Simulation Task -> New Structure**

**STEP 01** Open the dialog box [New Structure];

**STEP 02** Select [Modal Analysis] in [Linear Modal] and then click [ ✓ ] to complete.

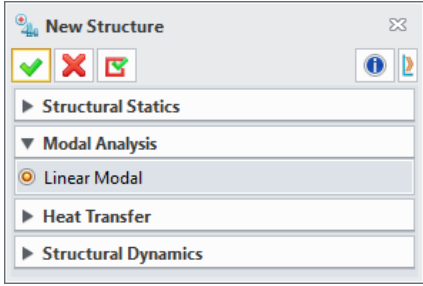


Figure 4 New structure

## 5 Task Option

**ZWStructure -> Base Config -> Task Option**

**STEP 01** Open the dialog box [Frequency Analysis Options];

**STEP 02** Set the number of modes to be solved by setting the [General Options]. This example solves the 6 modes, and the [Number of modes] option is set to 6.

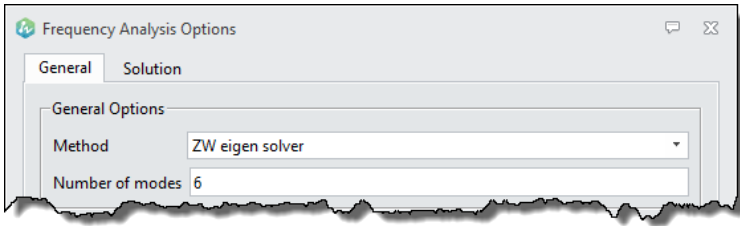


Figure 5 Frequency analysis option settings

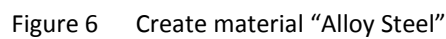
## 6 Material

**Simulation Tree -> Frequency and mode shapes1 -> Part -> Geometry Part -> S1(Solid)**

**STEP 01** Right-click [S1(Solid)] on the tree and then click [Edit Material] to open the dialog box [Material Library];

**STEP 03** Right-click [Local] and then click [Create Material] to open the dialog box [Create Material];

**STEP 03** For modal analysis, three parameters of elastic modulus, poisson's ratio, and material density must be set. Set the material parameters as shown in the figure below and name it "Alloy Steel";



**Simulation Tree -> Frequency and mode shapes1 -> Constraint**

**STEP 01** Right-click [Constraint] on the tree and then click [Fixed Geometry] to open the dialog box [Fixed Geometry];

**STEP 02** Select [Geometry] in [Object type], and select the square surface F1 at one end of the slender rod in [Entities], as shown in the figure below;

**STEP 03** Click [ ✓ ] to complete.



**Simulation Tree -> Frequency and mode shapes1 -> Mesh**

**STEP 01** Right-click [Mesh] on the tree and then click [Create Mesh] to open the dialog box [Create Mesh];

**STEP 02** Mesh a second-order tetrahedral using the [standard] meshing method. The default element size is 5.8504 mm. The parameter settings are shown in the figure below;

**STEP 03** Click [ ✓ ] to complete.

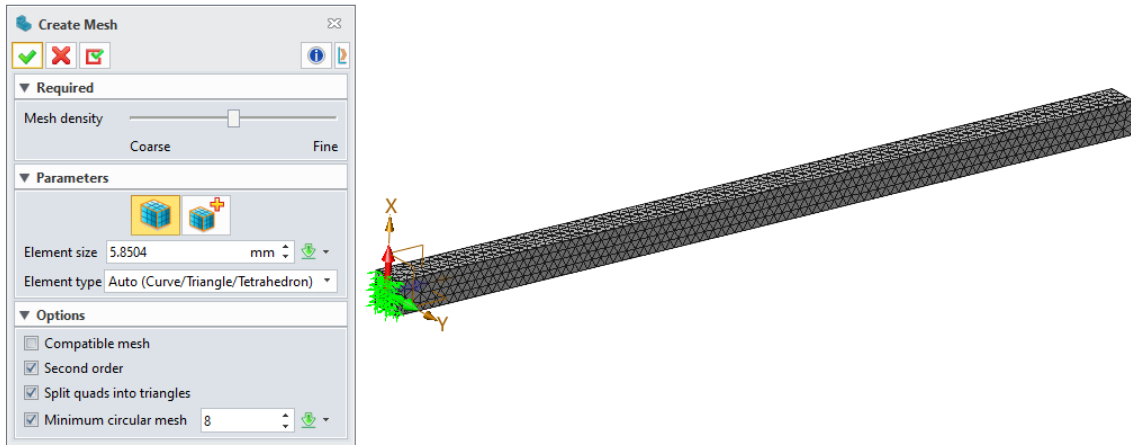


Figure 9 Create mesh

## 9 Calculation

**Simulation Tree -> Frequency and mode shapes1 -> Result**

**STEP 01** Right-click [Result] on the tree and then then click [Calculate]. If the file has been saved, click [Calculate] and the program will directly perform the solution calculation. If the file is not saved, a [Save As] dialog box will pop up, prompting you to save file.

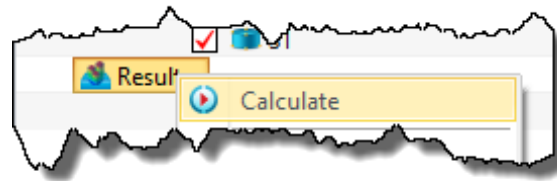


Figure 10 Calculation

## 10 Post-processing

Under the results node of the simulation tree, you can see the results of the 6 modes generated by default. The natural frequency and mode shape results of the first mode are shown in the figure below.

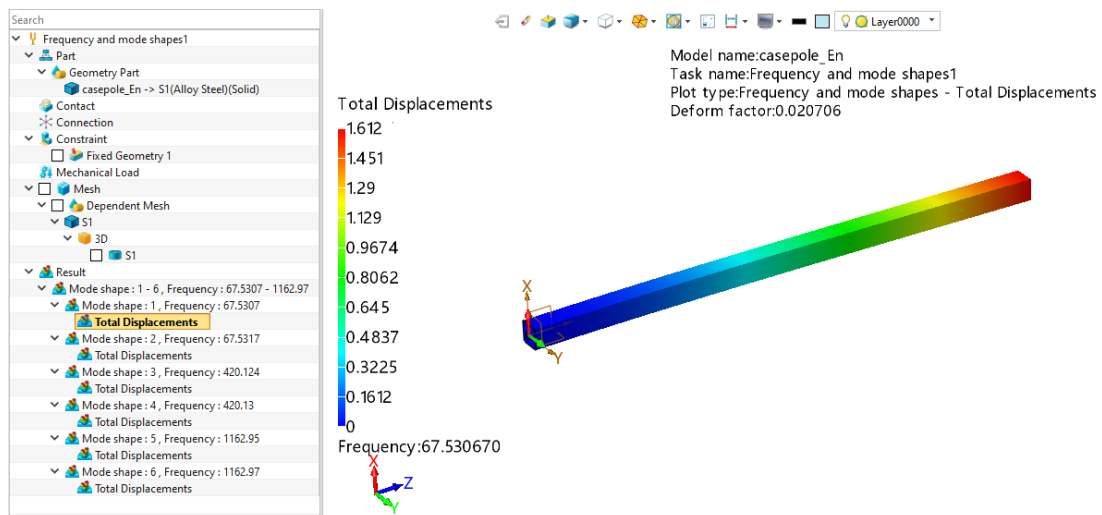


Figure 11 Result



To view all natural frequency calculation results, you can use [List Mode Result].

**STEP 01** Right-click [Result] on the simulation tree, click [List Mode Result] to open the [Result Table] to display the natural frequency calculation results corresponding to all modes.

Mode Result			
Mode Number	Frequency (Rad/Sec)	Frequency (Hz)	Period (Sec)
1	424.308	67.5307	0.0148081
2	424.314	67.5317	0.0148079
3	2639.72	420.124	0.00238025
4	2639.76	420.13	0.00238021
5	7307.02	1162.95	0.000859884
6	7307.13	1162.97	0.00085987

Figure 12 Result table