




Webinar: **Grounding and Groundchecks**


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March 17th, 2020

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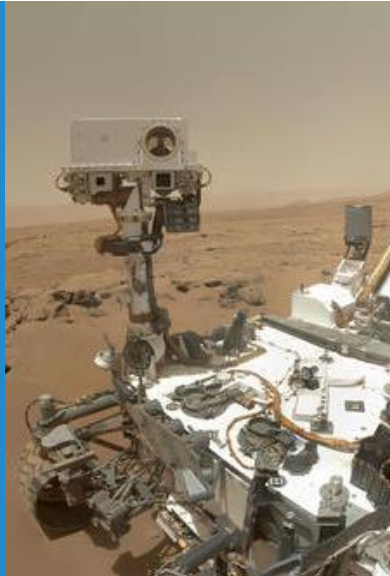
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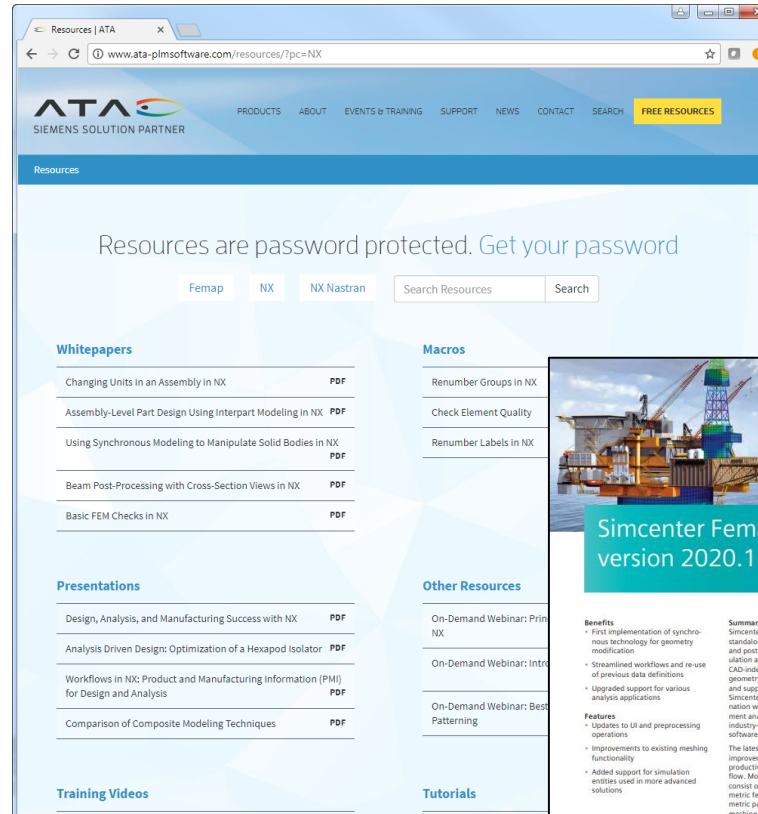
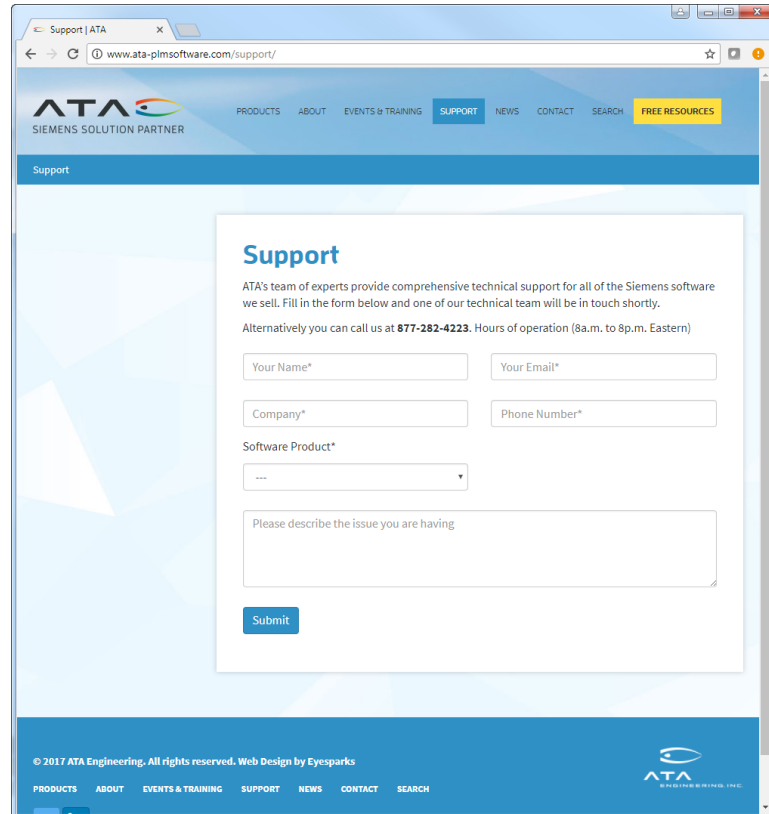
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Introduction

- Ground checks are standard model checks that should be performed on every model
- This presentation is a “deep dive” into grounding
- Goal is to explain grounding and ground checks in detail, so even experienced users might learn something new

What is Grounding?

- If the model cannot move without straining, then you have grounding.
- Sometimes you want grounding!
 - Ex: boundary conditions
- Sometimes you don't...
 - It could indicate that the model has artificial internal loads
 - Then your model can give inaccurate results
- A model has grounding if it has:
 - Constraints
 - Bad element formulation/quality
 - Poorly defined connections
 - Matrix ill-conditioning
 - Artificial internal loading in a FEM from motion

Examples of What Can Cause Grounding

- Springs
 - Coincident springs are not exactly coincident
 - CELAS springs have non-coincident nodes (use CBUSH or make nodes coincident)
 - CELAS springs have incompatible displacement coordinate systems (use CBUSH)
- Anything that is too stiff
 - Including springs, bars, beams
 - Remember: bar stiffness depends on both geometry & material props
- External stiffness matrices (DMIG/OUTPUT4/etc.)
 - DMIG interface is not specified exactly the same way as when the DMIG was created
 - Some grounding is almost inevitable with DMIG cards due to truncation of significant figures
 - This can be avoided by sending DMIG to OUTPUT2
- Incorrect MPC equations
 - Shows up in N-set check (not G-set)
- Very poorly formed elements
 - Check element quality

Nastran Groundcheck: What does it do?

- Identifies constraints and ill-conditioning in the stiffness matrix
- Performs a series of rigid body translations and rotations of the structure
 - Multiplies the stiffness matrix by the rigid body transformation matrix
- Internal force due to rigid body vectors should be zero for unconstrained structure
- Compares strain energies resulting from six rigid body displacements against a specified threshold
- If the structure is connected properly and not artificially restrained, the structure will “PASS” the rigid body displacement check in all six directions

$$[F] = [K][\Phi_{RB}]$$

$$se_i = \frac{1}{2} \{\phi_i\}^T [K] \{\phi_i\}$$

Nastran Groundcheck: How to Set It Up

Use GROUNDCHECK card in Nastran:

```

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$*
$*
$* CASE CONTROL
$*
$*$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$*
ECHO = NONE
GROUNDCHECK (PRINT, SET= {ALL}, GRID=1481786, DATAREC=YES) =YES
  
```

Print groundcheck results to the .f06 file

At a minimum, check G and N sets, but all sets are available in Nastran for this check

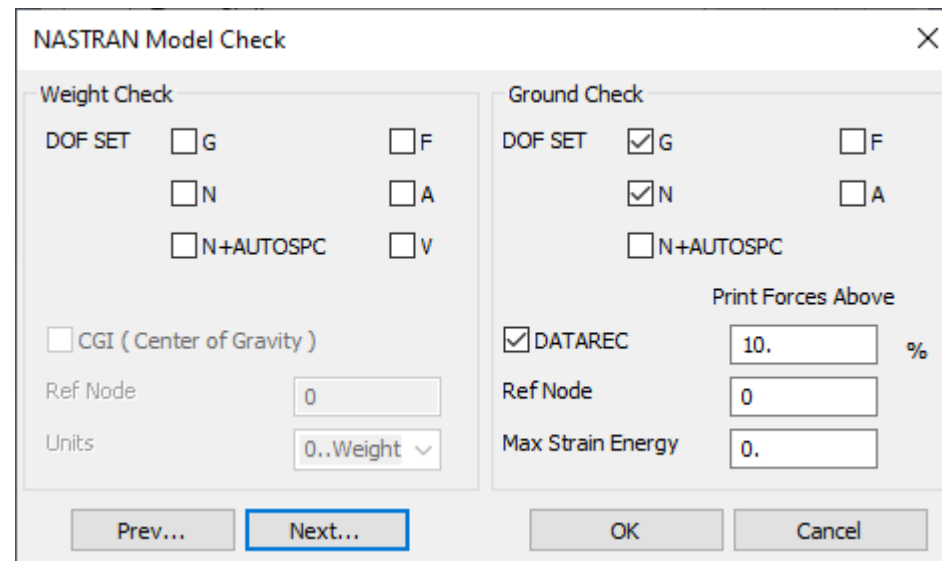
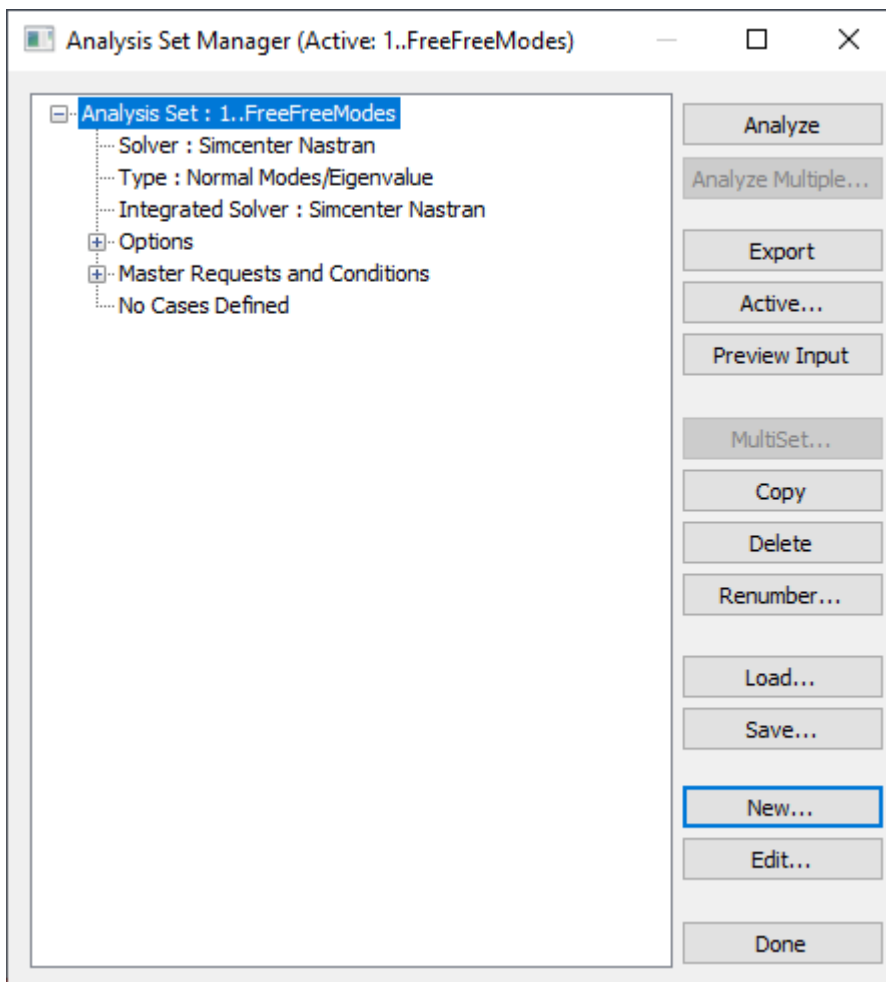
Groundcheck depends on a reference location

- If no grid is specified, unit rotations are checked about the origin of the Nastran basic CSYS
- If the origin is far from the center of the mesh, specify a different grid ID near the geometric center of the assembly

Enable DATAREC=YES to print the data recovery of grounding forces

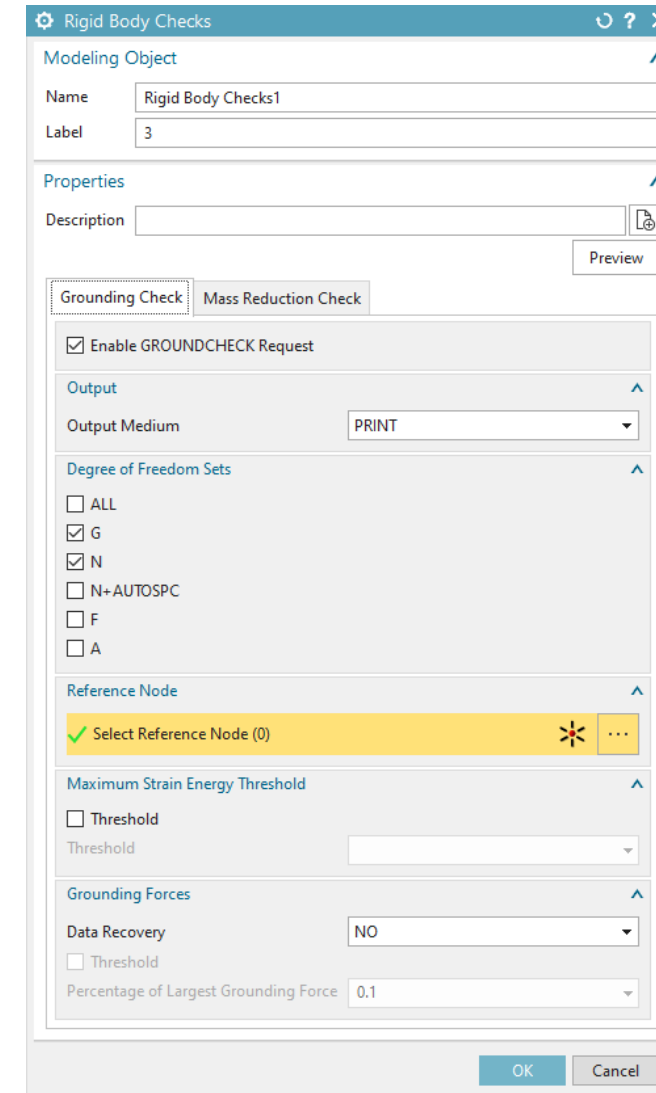
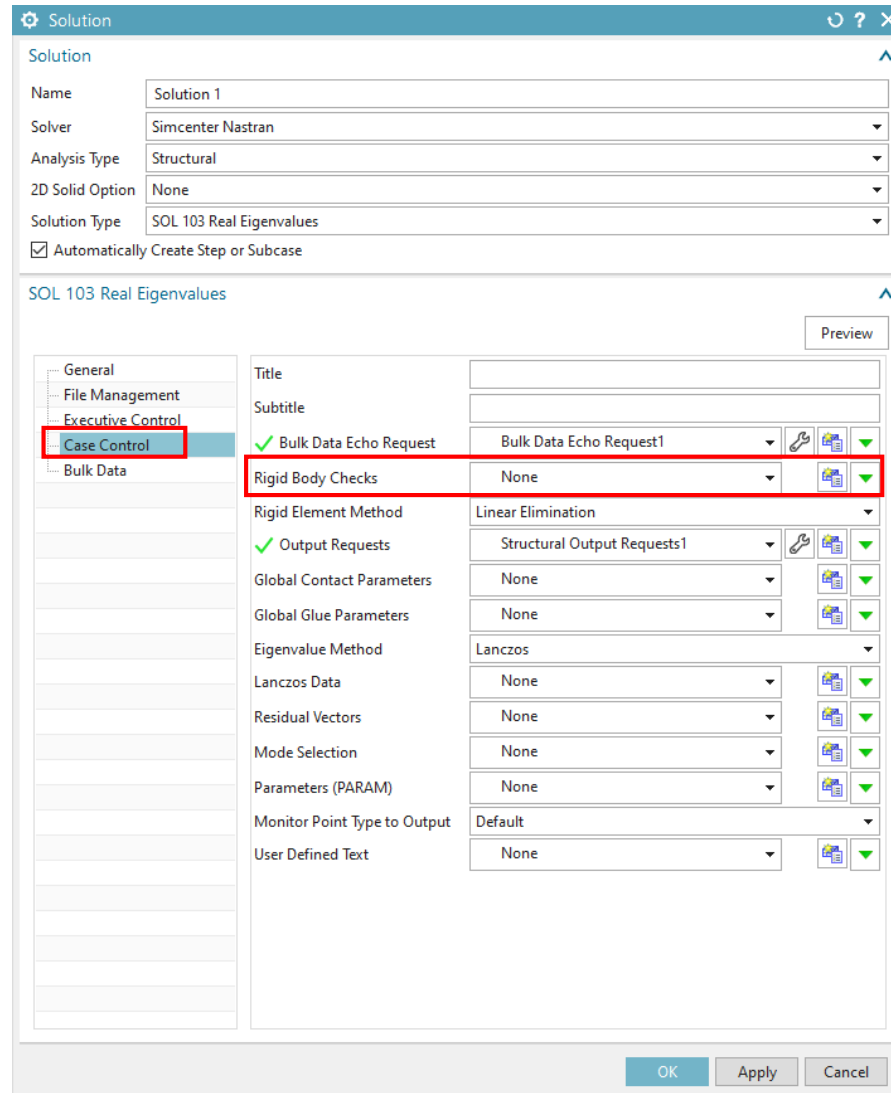
Nastran Groundcheck: How to Set It Up (Femap)

In Femap, ground check is available in the Analysis Set Manager



Nastran Groundcheck: How to Set It Up (Simcenter)

In Simcenter, ground check is available in the Solution window



Nastran Groundcheck: What to look for in .f06 file

- By default, the strain energy threshold is set to model's largest diagonal stiffness x 10^{-10}
 - Stiff springs can increase threshold
 - You can specify your own threshold in the GROUNDCHECK card in Case Control
 - If you choose the default threshold, verify that it is less than 1
- Typically a good model has strain energies $< \sim 0.1$, grounding forces < 1.0 N, and moments < 0.5 N-m.

```

*** USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 7570 (GPWGLD)
RESULTS OF RIGID BODY CHECKS OF MATRIX KGG      (G-SET) FOLLOW:
PRINT RESULTS IN ALL SIX DIRECTIONS AGAINST THE LIMIT OF 1.000000E-02
DIRECTION          STRAIN ENERGY          PASS/FAIL
-----
1                   2.000007E-05          PASS
2                   4.000005E-05          PASS
3                   1.000002E-04          PASS
4                   4.985046E+01          FAIL
5                   4.464892E+01          FAIL
6                   8.216817E+01          FAIL

SOME POSSIBLE REASONS MAY LEAD TO THE FAILURE:
1. CELASI ELEMENTS CONNECTING TO ONLY ONE GRID POINT;
2. CELASI ELEMENTS CONNECTING TO NON-COINCIDENT POINTS;
3. CELASI ELEMENTS CONNECTING TO NON-COLINEAR DOF;
4. IMPROPERLY DEFINED DMIG MATRICES;

```

POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1 GROUNDCHECK EXAMPLE							
DECEMBER 28, 2005 NX NASTRAN 10/15/04 PAGE 12							
GROUND CHECK FORCES (G - S E T)							
							DIRECTION 4
1	G	0.0	0.0	-1.000000E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	G	0.0	0.0	1.000000E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 GROUNDCHECK EXAMPLE							
DECEMBER 28, 2005 NX NASTRAN 10/15/04 PAGE 16							
GROUND CHECK FORCES (G - S E T)							
							DIRECTION 5
44	G	0.0	0.0	-4.410524E+03	-1.344394E+03	1.326177E+03	0.0
45	G	0.0	0.0	4.436500E+03	0.0	1.330224E+03	0.0
48	G	0.0	0.0	4.436886E+03	-1.316576E+03	0.0	0.0
49	G	0.0	0.0	-4.462862E+03	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nastran Sets and What They Mean for Groundchecks

- All degrees of freedom are placed into one or more sets
 - Ex: G set contains all nodes, N set contains G set minus RBE2s, RBE3s, and MPCs
 - More info on next slides
- Grounding beyond the N-set is usually not of concern
 - AUTOSPC process can introduce artificial grounding in N+AUTOSPC set
 - Constraints introduce grounding in F-set and A-set
 - Ex: if you run groundchecks on a fixed modes run, you would expect to fail for F and A sets because the constrained DOFs are not included in these sets
 - Almost all user-created grounding problems are identified on G- and N-set

Understanding Nastran Sets

- Response of a FEM defined in terms of DOF
 - 6 DOF per GRID, 1 DOF per SPOINT/EPOINT
- All DOF in Nastran placed in sets
 - G-set: All DOF (except EPOINTS)
 - M-set: All dependent DOF (RBE2, RBE3, MPC)
 - N-set: G-set minus M-set (all independent DOF)
 - S-set: All restrained DOF (user and AUTOSPC)
 - F-set: All free DOF (N-set minus S-set)
 - O-set: Interior or “Omitted” DOF
 - A-set: Solution DOF (F-set minus O-set)
 - Q-set: Modal DOF
 - B-set: Physical DOF held fixed in CMS modal solution
 - C-set: Physical DOF free to vibrate in CMS modal solution

Definition of Supersets from QRG

mutually exclusive sets:

m = constrained by MPCs

s = constrained by SPCs

o = omitted from a-set

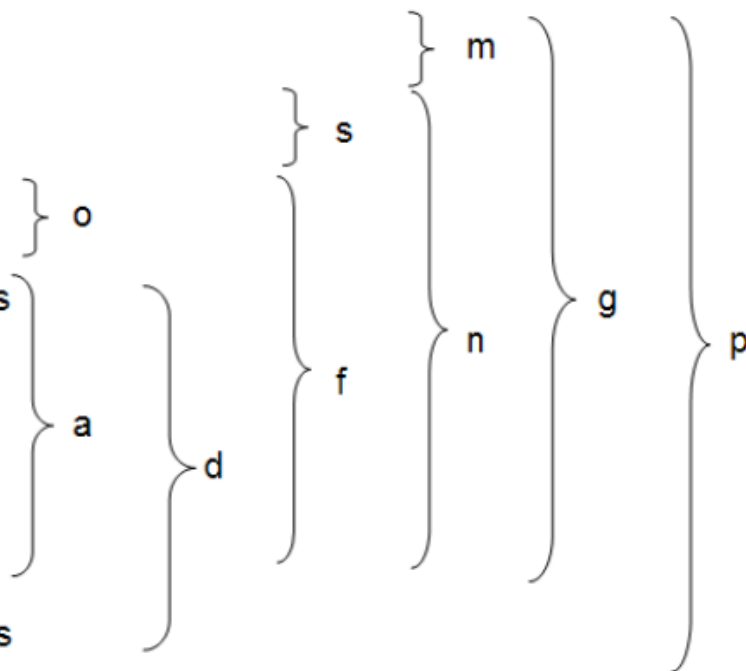
q = generalized (modal) dofs

r = rigid-body supports

c = free a-set

b = fixed a-set

e = extra points for dynamics



supersets:

p = physical set = (g + e)

g = global set = (m + n)

n = independent (not MPCd)

f = free dofs = (o + a)

d = dynamic analysis set

a = analysis set

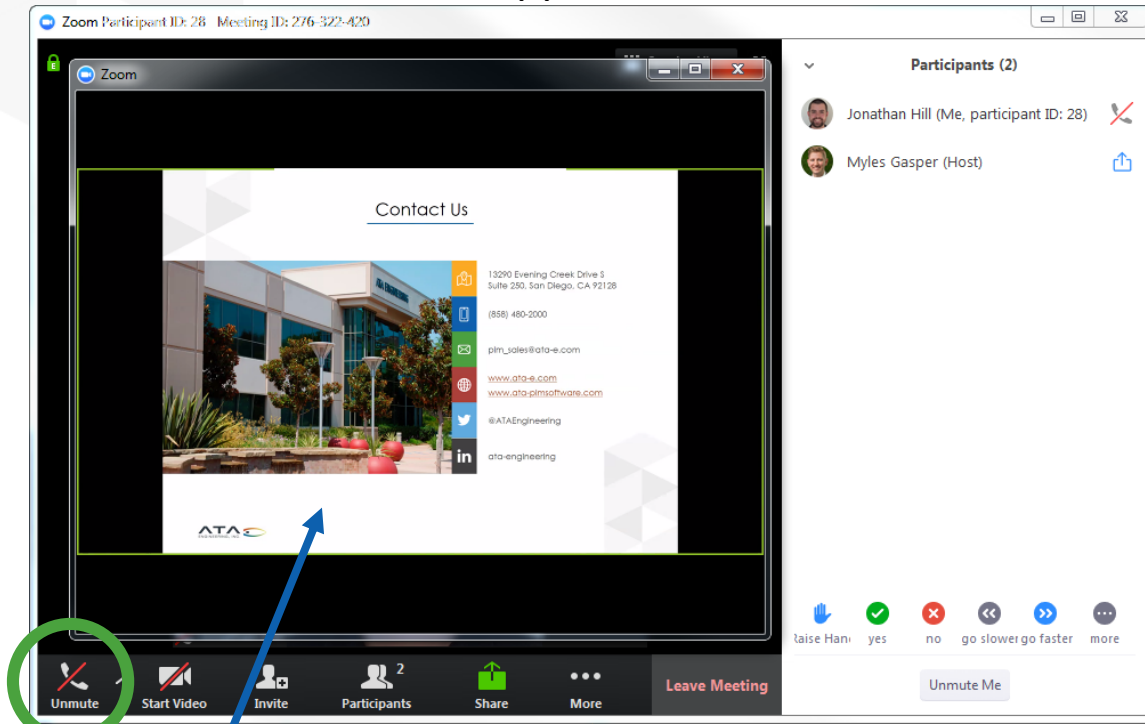
t = total physical boundary dofs

L = boundary dofs left over

Questions?

Submit questions in the **chat** or **unmute yourself** now

Zoom Application

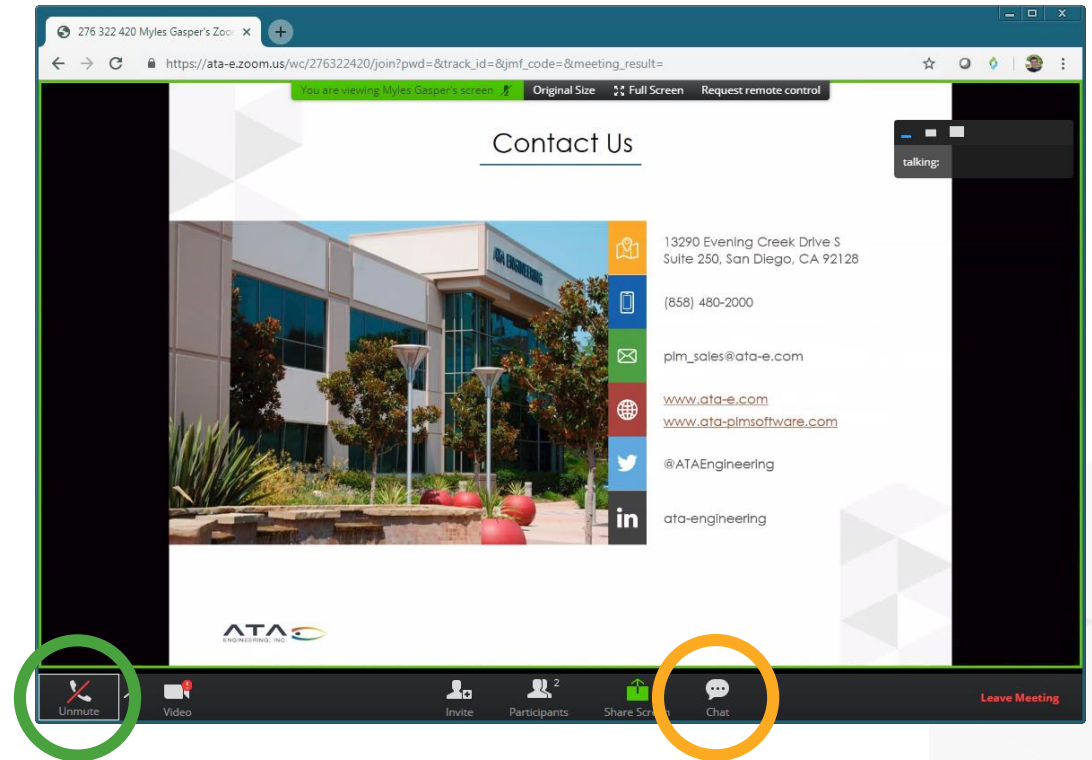


Screenshare in separate window

Chat is available under More



Web Interface



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