

Enhancement of Structural Strength of Universal joint with Beryllium Copper Using ANSYS Structural

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Abstract

In this study, an attempt was made to enhance the structural performance of universal joint using finite element analysis. A 3d geometry of universal joint was modeled in Catia v5 and performed static structural analysis on Ansys 14.0. A comparative analysis with original material of universal joint i.e. structural steel and replacement material which is berylliumcopper, was performed. It was found out by static solution of the analysis that berylliumcopper is suitable for manufacturing of universal joint since less total deformation for berylliumcopper when compared with the conventional material of universal joint i.e. structural steel was observed. The values of stresses and strains were found to be optimum as well. The weight was also observed to reduced applying beryllium copper as replacement material. These all contributed to increase the structural performance of universal joint.

Keywords: Universal joint, structural performance, finite element analysis, stress-strain behavior, weight optimization.

1. INTRODUCTION

A universal joint is a positive, mechanical connection between rotating shafts, which are usually not parallel, but intersecting. They are used to transmit motion, power, or both. The simplest and most common type is called the Cardan joint or Hooke joint. It is shown in *Figure 1*. It consists of two yokes, one on each shaft, connected by a cross-shaped intermediate member called the spider. The angle between the two shafts is called the operating angle. It is generally, but not necessarily, constant during operation. Good design practice calls for low operating angles, often less than 25° , depending on the application. Independent of this guideline, mechanical interference in the construction of Cardan joints limits the operating angle to a maximum (often about $37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$), depending on its proportions. The figure shown below is a typical diagram of Universal Joint. The parts of a universal joint are shown in exploded view shown below. The two fork ends are assembled co-axially with respect to the centre block. The pins are assembled into the holes provided in the fork end. They are held in position by means of a collar and a collar pin. The assembled view of a universal joint is shown below [1].

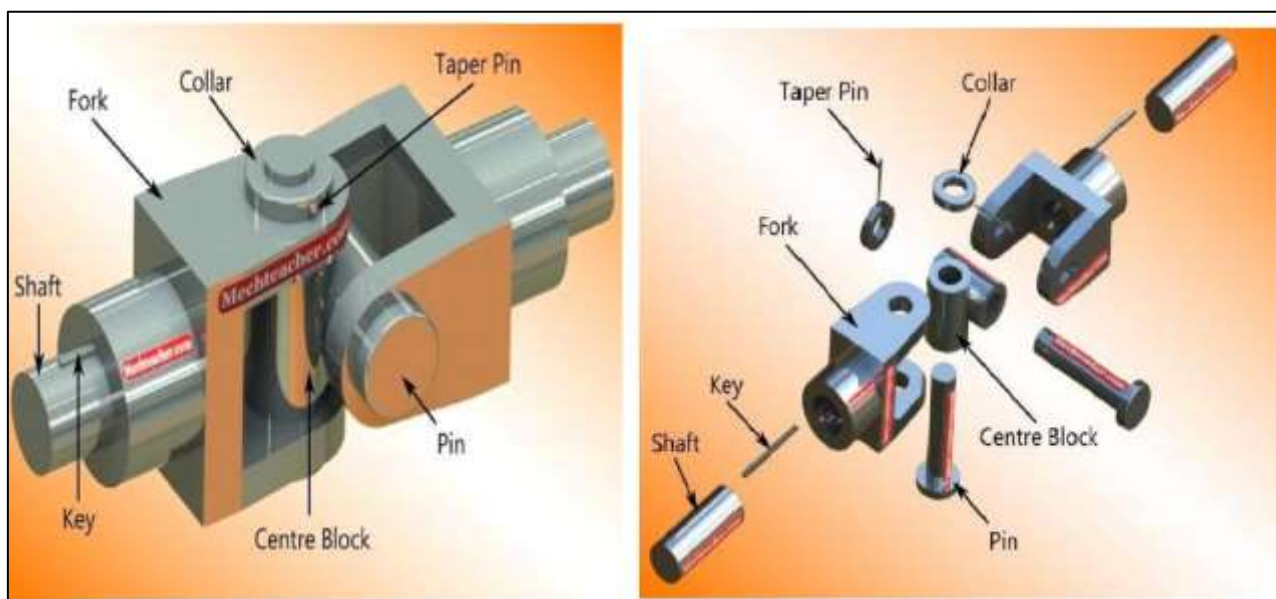


Fig.1) Universal joint and its components [1].

2. METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the modeling of geometry, meshing, applying boundary conditions, support and loads working on universal joint.

2.1 Geometry

The geometry was modeled in Catia v5 as shown below in the figure 2. The geometry was modeled same for both the material i.e. structural steel and beryllium copper.

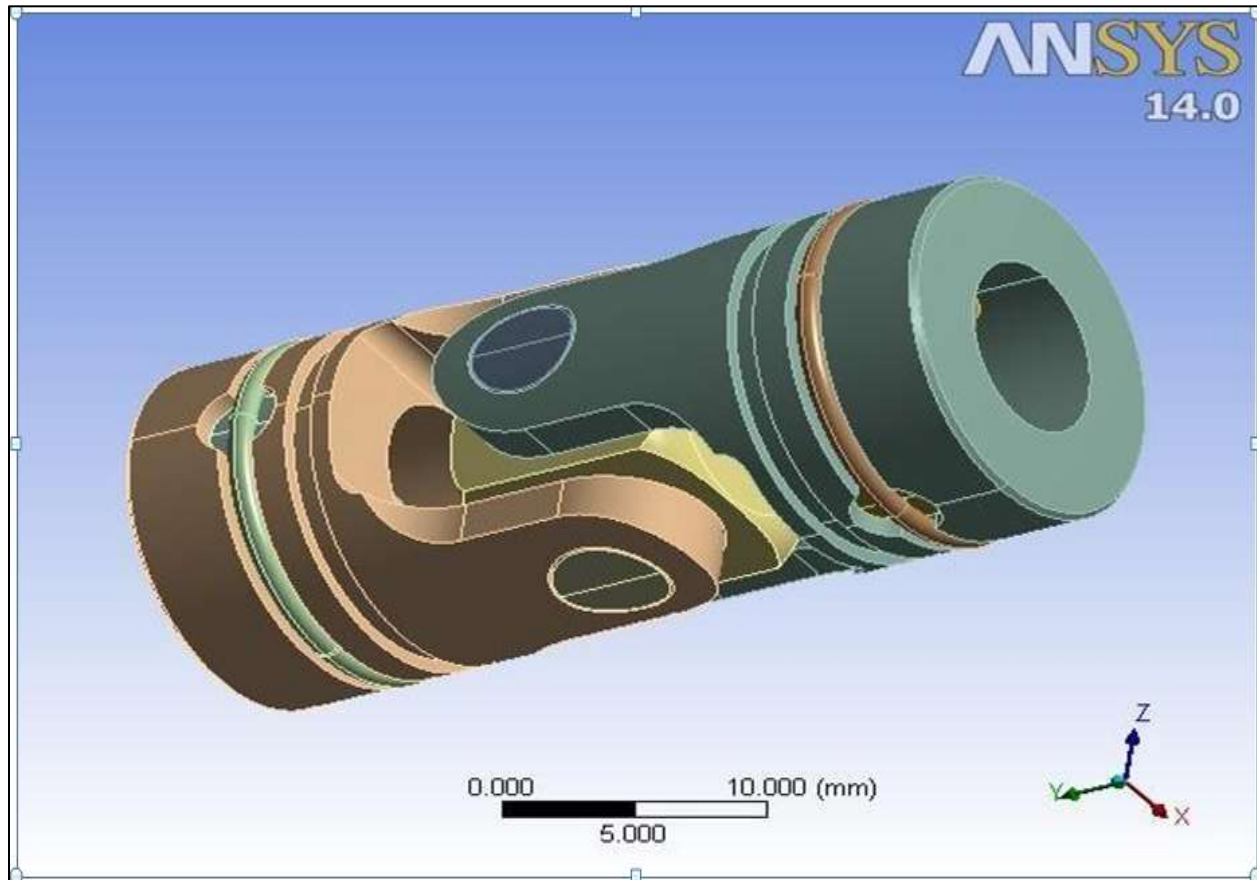


Fig. 2) 3D geometry of universal joint.

2.2 Meshing

The meshing was done in Ansys workbench14.0. The meshing was done using tetrahedral type elements. The meshing details are shown in below table 1.

Table 1: Details of meshing parameters.

Meshing details	
Elemnt size	1mm
Advanced Size Function	On
Curvature Relevance Center	Medium
Initial Size Feed	Active Assembly
Smoothing	Medium
Transition	Slow
Nodes	52523
Elements	26920

The below shown figure 3 shows the meshing of universal joint modeled in Catia v5. The same meshing conditions were adopted for meshing universal joint for structural steel and beryllium copper material.

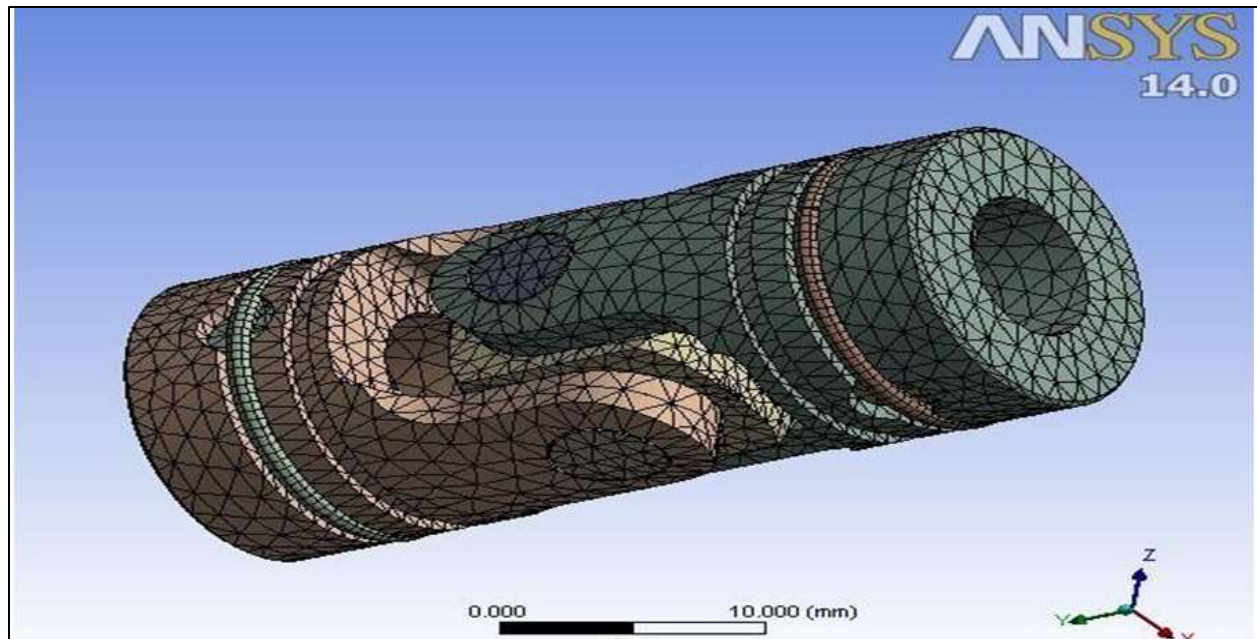


Figure 3) Meshing of the 3D geometry of universal joint.

2.3 Boundary conditions

The fixed support and various forces were applied on different components of universal joint. The details of support and forces are shown in below figure 4.

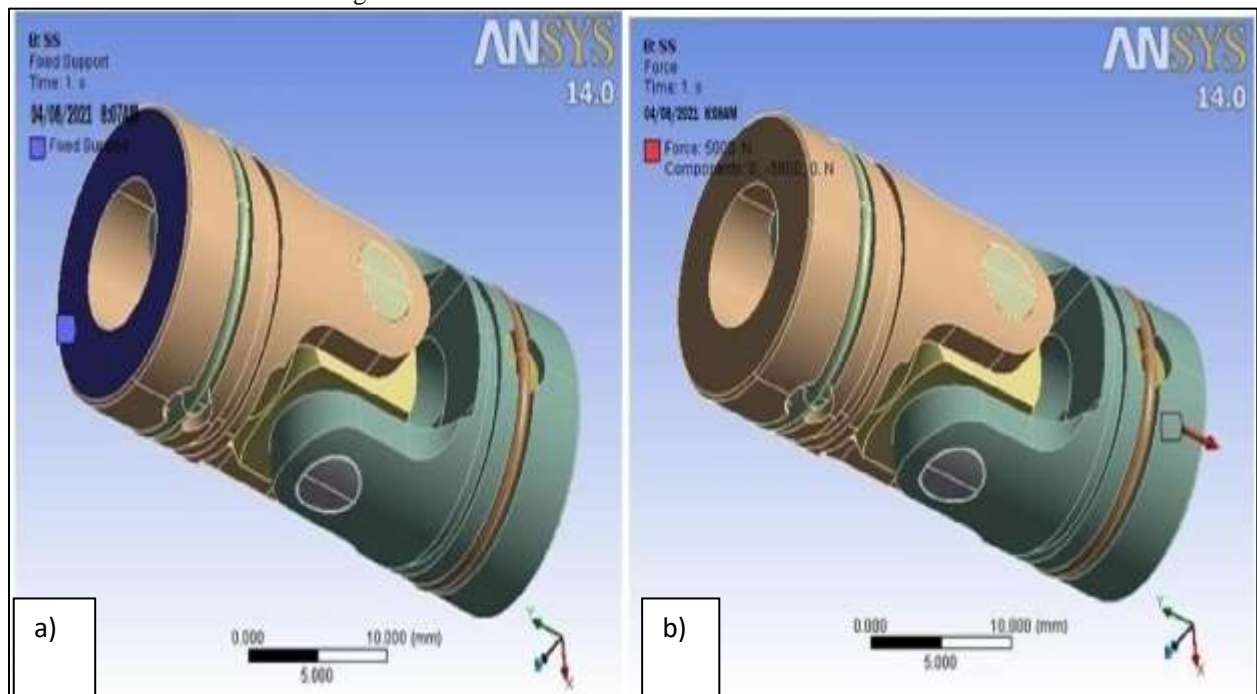


Figure 4 a) Fixed support at one end of universal joint, b) Force of 5000N acting on other side.

2.4 Material properties

The study incorporated structural steel and beryllium copper materials for comparative study of mechanical strength. The properties of both the materials are given in table 2.

Table 2: Details of Material Properties.

Material Name → Properties↓	Structural steel	Beryllium Copper
Density (kg/ m ³)	7830	8500
Modulus of elasticity (GPa)	210	125
Modulus of rigidity (GPa)	76.923	115
Poisson ratio	0.30	0.20
Bulk modulus(GPa)	166.67	166.67
Yield Tensile strength(MPa)	250	965
Ultimate tensile strength(MPa)	460	1280

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After modeling the geometry, meshing and applying the boundary conditions, the mechanical strength was analyzed in Ansys mechanical 14.0 in terms of equivalent von mises stresses, total deformation and equivalent elastic strain.

The results of equivalent von-mises stresses for structural steel and beryllium copper are shown in below figure 5.

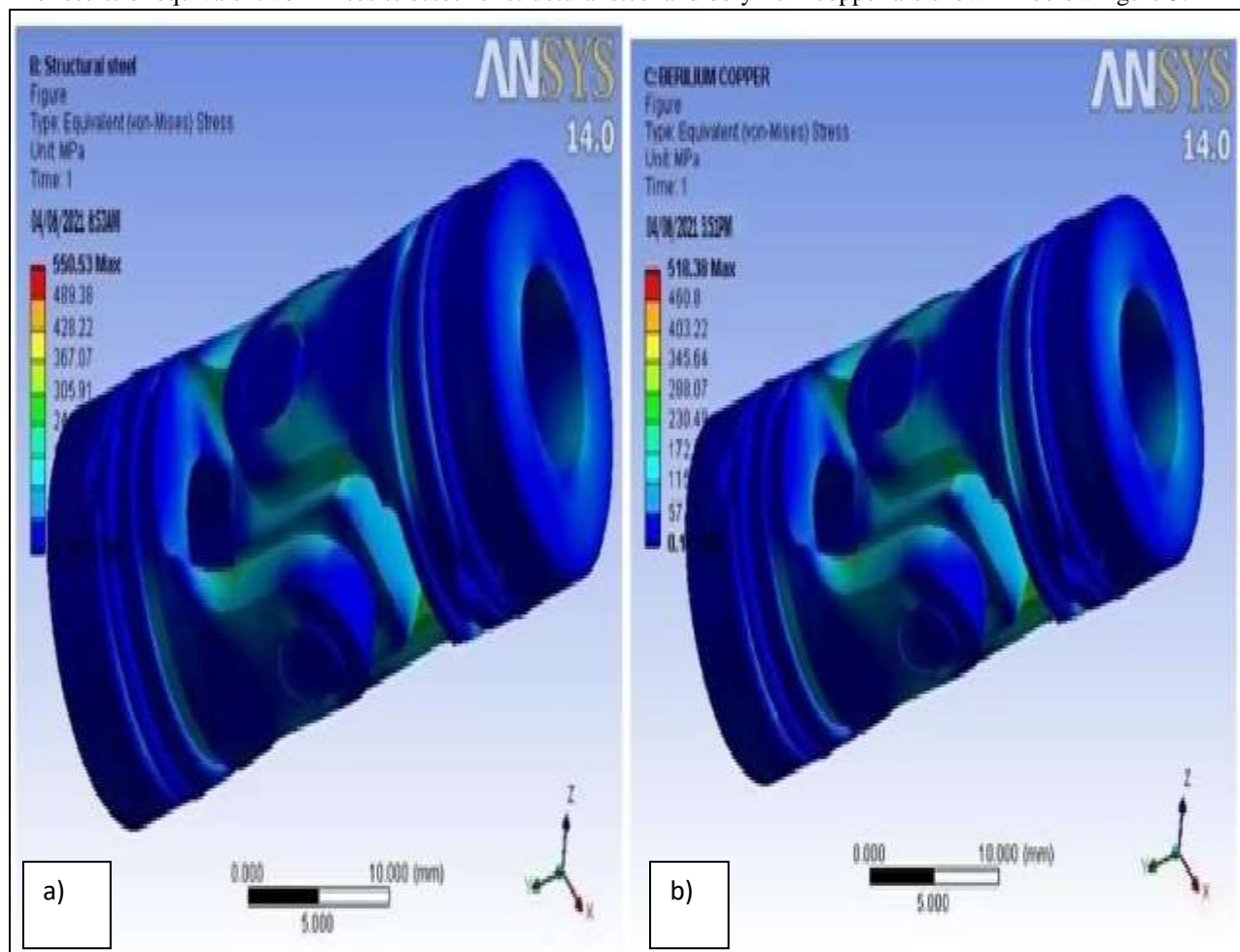


Figure 5) Results of equivalent von-mises stresses for a) structural steel, b) beryllium copper.

The results of total deformations for structural steel and beryllium copper are shown in below figure 6.

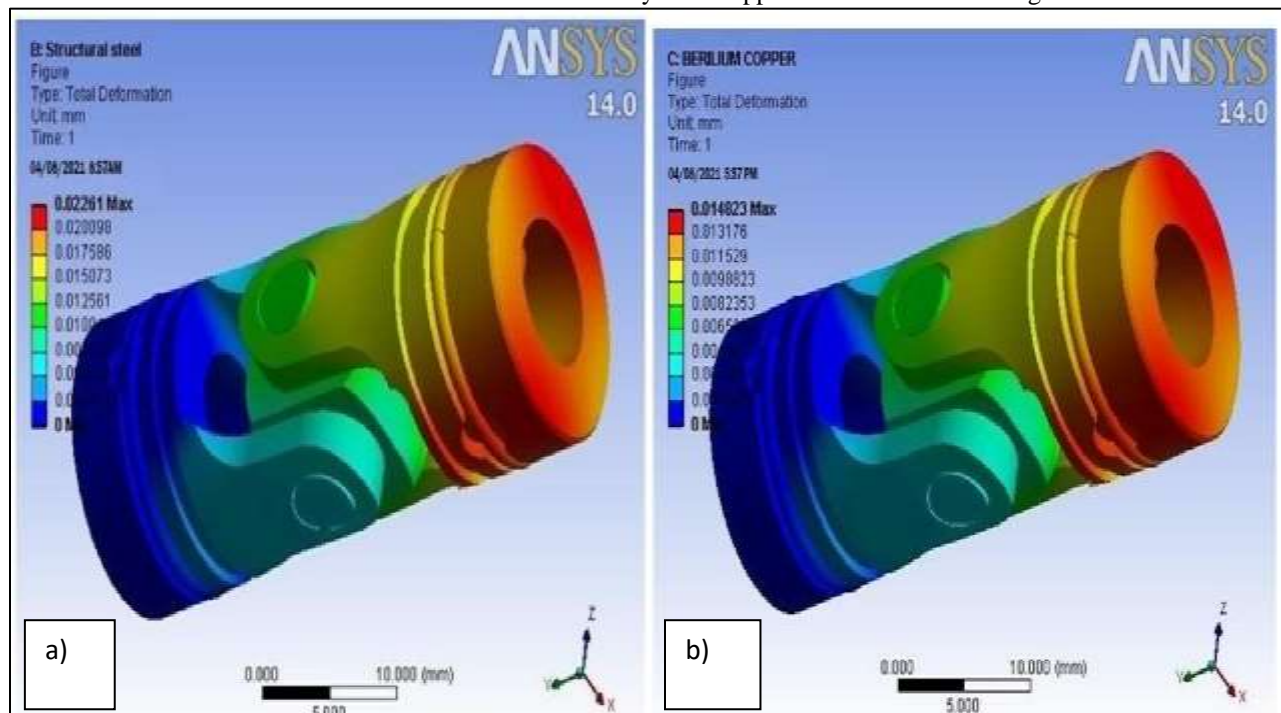


Figure 6) Results of total deformation for a) structural steel, b) beryllium copper.

The results of equivalent elastic strain for structural steel and beryllium copper are shown in below figure 7.

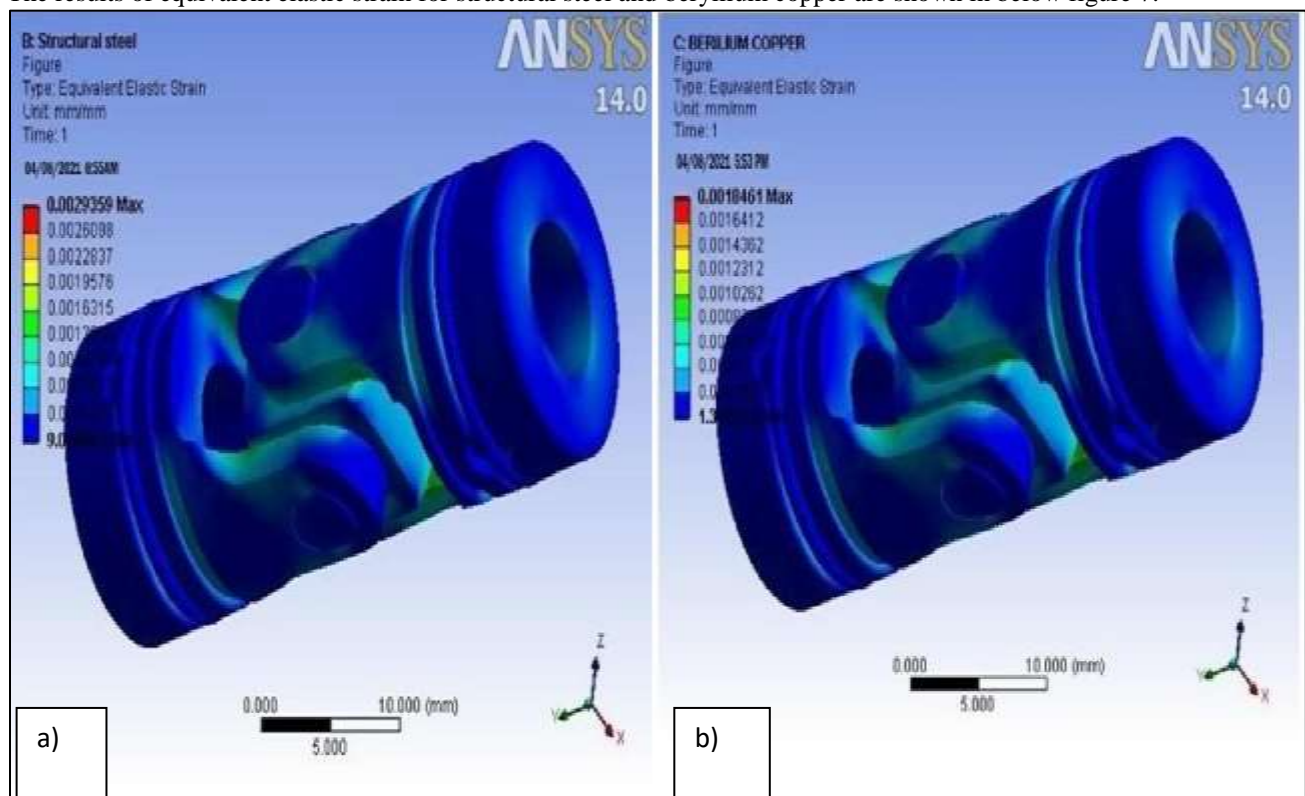


Figure 7) Results of equivalent elastic strain for a) structural steel, b) beryllium copper.

All the results of the analysis of universal joint 3d geometry with the help of Ansys 14.0 are summarized in the following table 3.

Table 3: Summary of all the results obtained from the finite element analysis.

Name of material→ solution ↓	Structural Steel	BerylliumCopper
Equivalent stress (MPa)	550.53	518.38
Maximum principal stress(MPa)	463.59	421.66
Minimum principal stress(MPa)	114.9	59.761
Maximum shear stress(MPa)	309.51	291.95
Normal stress(MPa)	129.52	121.21
Shear elastic strain (mm/mm)	0.0020805	0.0012027
Equivalent elastic strain(mm/mm)	0.0029359	0.0018461
Maximum principal elastic strain(mm/mm)	0.0025079	0.0014787
Maximum shear elastic strain(mm/mm)	0.0040236	0.0022739
Minimum principal elastic strain(mm/mm)	-5.6572e-7	8.9269e-6
Normal elastic strain(mm/mm)	0.00041173	0.00035001
Directional deformation(mm)	0.0037791	0.0022866
Total deformation(mm)	0.02261	0.014823

CONCLUSION

The structural performance of universal joint was analyzed by a comparative study using conventional material of universal joint structural steel and beryllium copper. The structural analysis was done using Ansys fluent 14.0. It is concluded that beryllium copper has lower value of total deformation when compared to conventional material of universal joint which leads to high structural strength of universal joint. It is also concluded that the values of equivalent stresses and equivalent strains are also less for beryllium copper. So the enhancement of structural strength of universal joint is achieved using beryllium copper.

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