



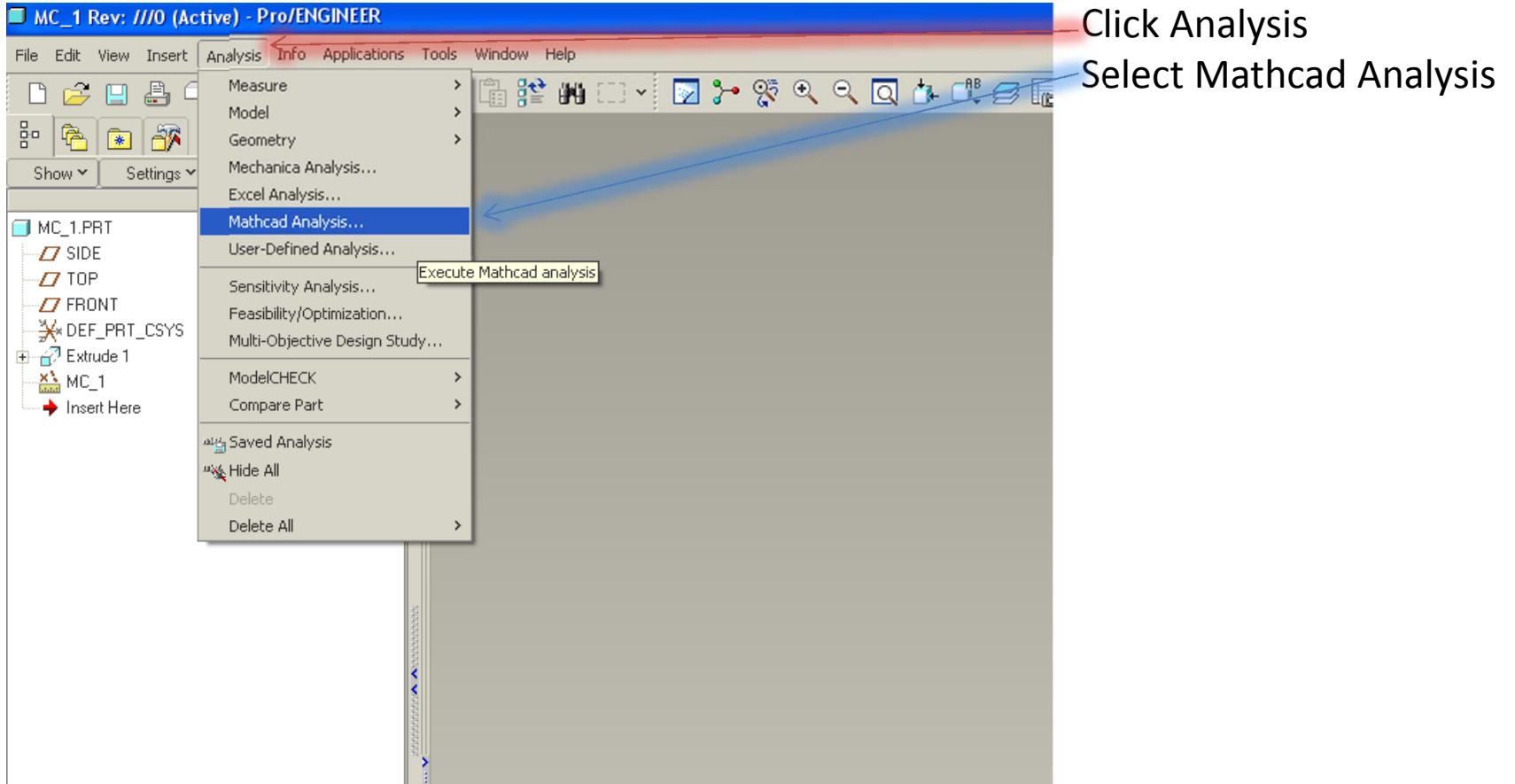
MATHCAD

SO EASY A CAVEMAN CAN DO IT

ATTACH WORKSHEET TO PRO/E

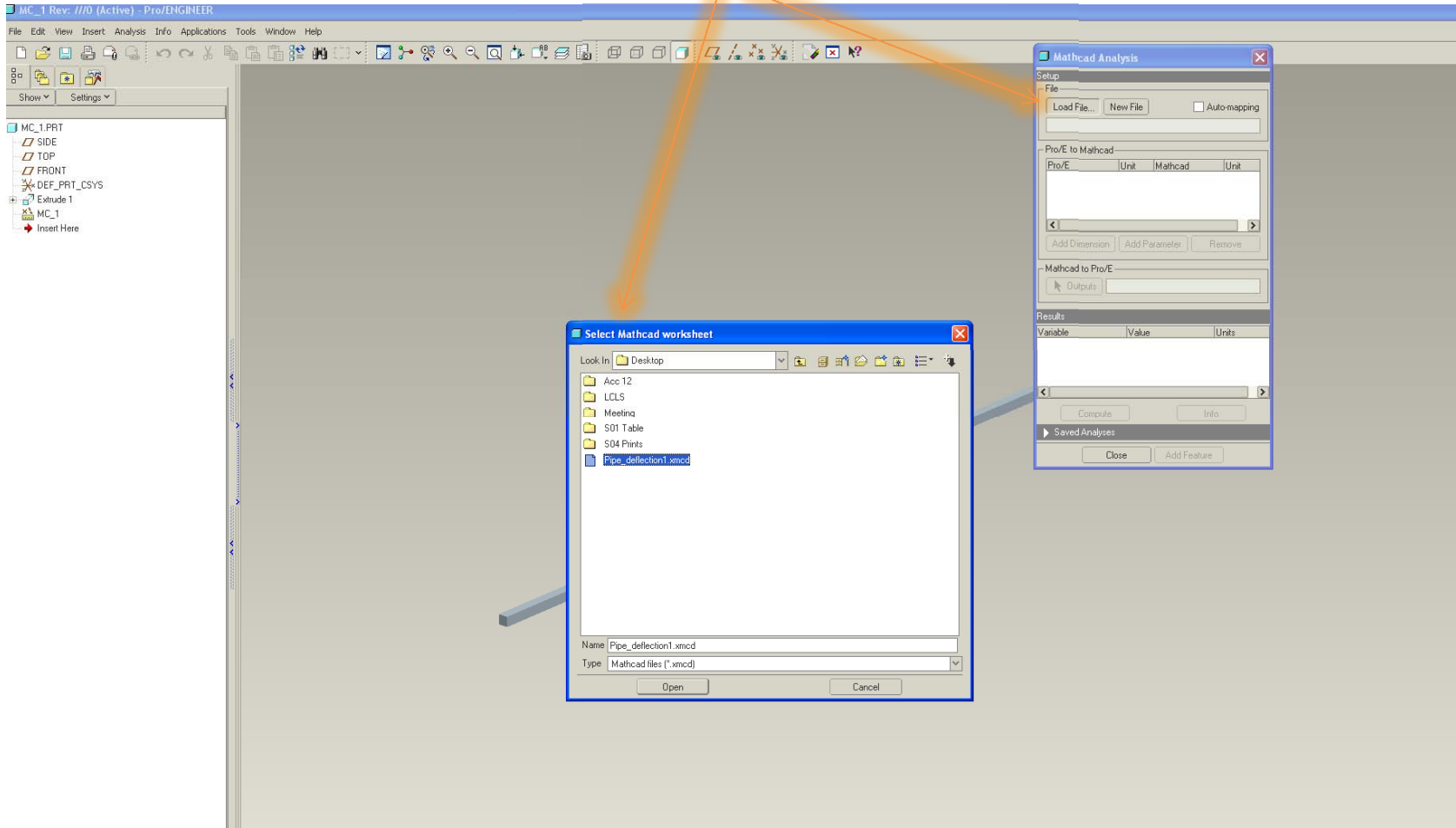
- Click Analysis
- Select Mathcad Analysis
- Select Load File, then browse to Mathcad sheet
- Associate Pro/e dimensions with Mathcad variables
- Click Compute, then add feature
- YOUR DONE!!!!!!!!!!!! Sounds easy right.....

Sometimes a pictures make things easier



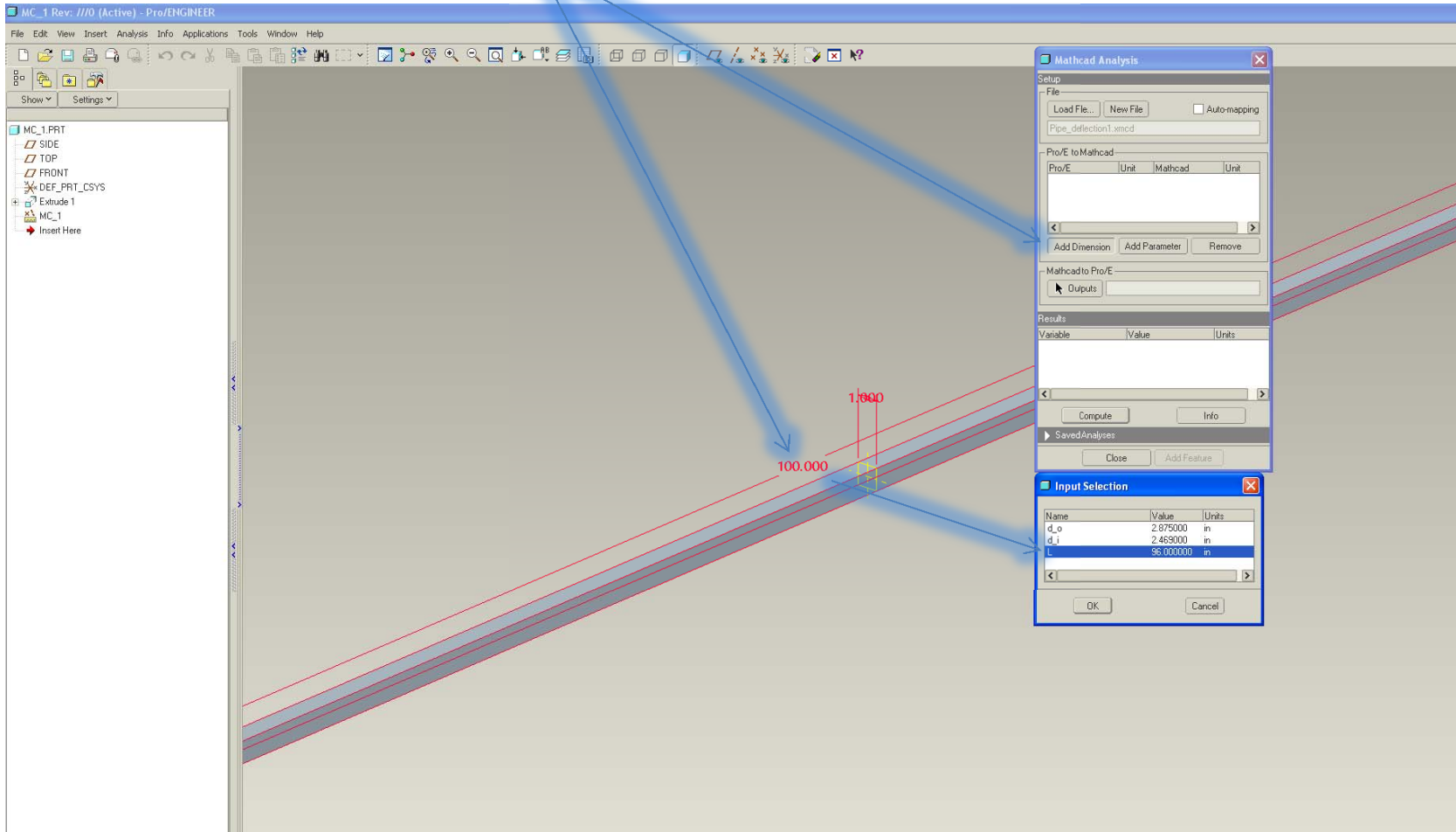
Next.....

Select Load File, then browse to Mathcad sheet



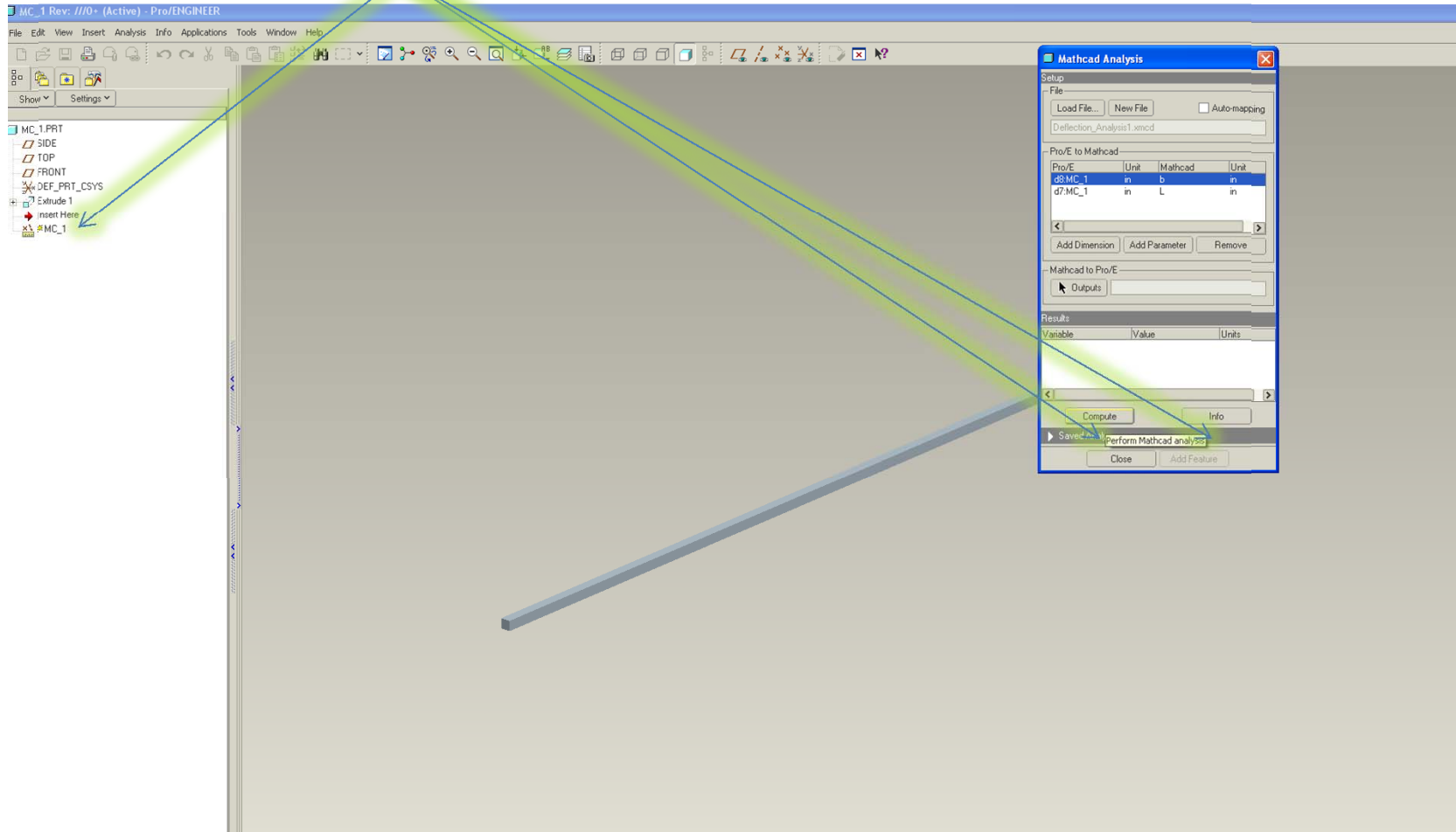
And then.....

Associate Pro/e dimensions with Mathcad variables



Finally....

Click Compute, then add feature



Worksheet Examples

Deflection Analysis of 304SS Cantilevered Square Beam Under End Load

By: Jason Lerch



Mathcad/Pro Engineer Integration and Deflection Analysis

Calculate Second Moment of Area and Integrate with Pro/E: $b := 10\text{in}$ $d8 := b$
 $d8 = 10\text{in}$ $I := \frac{b^4}{12}$
 $I = 833.333\text{in}^4$

Integrate Length of Model Beam from Pro/E to Calc: $L := 10\text{ft}$ $d7 := L$
 $d7 = 10\text{ft}$

Determine your loads in pound force per foot: $P := 100\text{lbf}$

Determine Elastic Modulus by determining material type: $E := 23000\text{ksi}$

Setup range values for which you want to apply the load: $w(x) := 0\text{in}, 1\text{in}.. L$ $w_{\text{max}} := L$

Main Equation: a.) Displacement- $w(x) := -\frac{P \cdot x^2(3L - x)}{6 \cdot E \cdot I}$
 $w_{\text{max}} := -\frac{P \cdot L^3}{3 \cdot E \cdot I}$ $w_{\text{max}} = -0.003\text{in}$
 b.) Slope- $\theta(x) := -\frac{P \cdot (2L - x) \cdot x}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} := -\frac{P \cdot L^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$ $\theta_{\text{max}} = -0.002\text{deg}$

Conversion help

1psi = 0.001 ksi
 001ksi = 1 psi

Symbology

L: Length of Beam (ft)
 P: Load on end of Beam (lbf)
 E: Elastic Modulus (ksi)
 I: Second Moment of Area
 θ : Slope Angle (deg)
 θ_{max} : Maximum slope Angle (deg)
 w: Displacement (in)
 w_{max} : Maximum Displacement (in)

Second Moment of Area Formulas:

Square Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{b^4}{12}$ where b=side

Rectangular Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{(b^3 \cdot h)}{12}$ where b=width, h=height

$$I_x := \frac{(b \cdot h^3)}{12}$$

Circular Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{(\pi \cdot r^4)}{4}$ where r=radius

$$I_y := \frac{(\pi \cdot r^4)}{4}$$

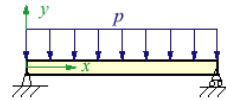
Cylindrical Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{\pi(d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64}$ where d_o =cylinder outside diameter
 d_i =cylinder inside diameter

$$I_y := \frac{\pi(d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64}$$

Last Example

Deflection Analysis of 304SS Standard Wall Pipe Under Uniform Load Supported at Both Ends

By: Jason Lerch



Mathcad/Pro Engineer Integration and Deflection Analysis

Main Equation: $\Delta_x(w, L, x, E, D) := \frac{(w \cdot x)}{24 \cdot E \cdot I} (L^3 - 2 \cdot L \cdot x^2 + x^3)$

Calculate Second Moment of Area and Integrate with Pro/E:

$$d_o := 2.875 \text{ in} \quad d_i := 2.469 \text{ in}$$

$$d9 := d_o \quad d8 := d_i$$

$$d9 = 2.875 \text{ in} \quad d8 = 2.469 \text{ in}$$

$$I_x := \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64} \quad I_x = 1.53 \text{ in}^4$$

$$I_y := \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64} \quad I_y = 1.53 \text{ in}^4$$

$$I = I_x \quad I = 1.53 \text{ in}^4$$

Integrate Length of Model Beam from Pro/E to Calc:

$$L_x := 96 \text{ in}$$

$$d7 := L$$

$$d7 = 8 \text{ ft}$$

Determine your loads in pound force per foot:

$$w := 10 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{f}}{\text{ft}}$$

Determine Elastic Modulus by determining material type:

$$E := 27992.3 \text{ ksi}$$

Setup range values for which you want to apply the load:

$$x := 0 \text{ ft}, 1 \text{ ft} \dots L$$

Conversion help

1psi = 0.001-ksi

001ksi = 0.001-ksi

Symbology

E: Elastic Modulus

I: Second Moment of Area (not to be mistaken with Moment of Inertia)

w: Load

L: Total Length of Beam

x: Range of applied load

$\frac{\Delta_x(w, L, x, E, D)}{\text{in}}$: Deflection Distance in inches

$\frac{x}{\text{ft}}$: x Range in feet

Second Moment of Area Formulas:

Square Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{b^4}{12}$ where b=side

Rectangular Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{(b^3 \cdot h)}{12}$ where b=width, h=height

$$I_x := \frac{(bh^3)}{12}$$

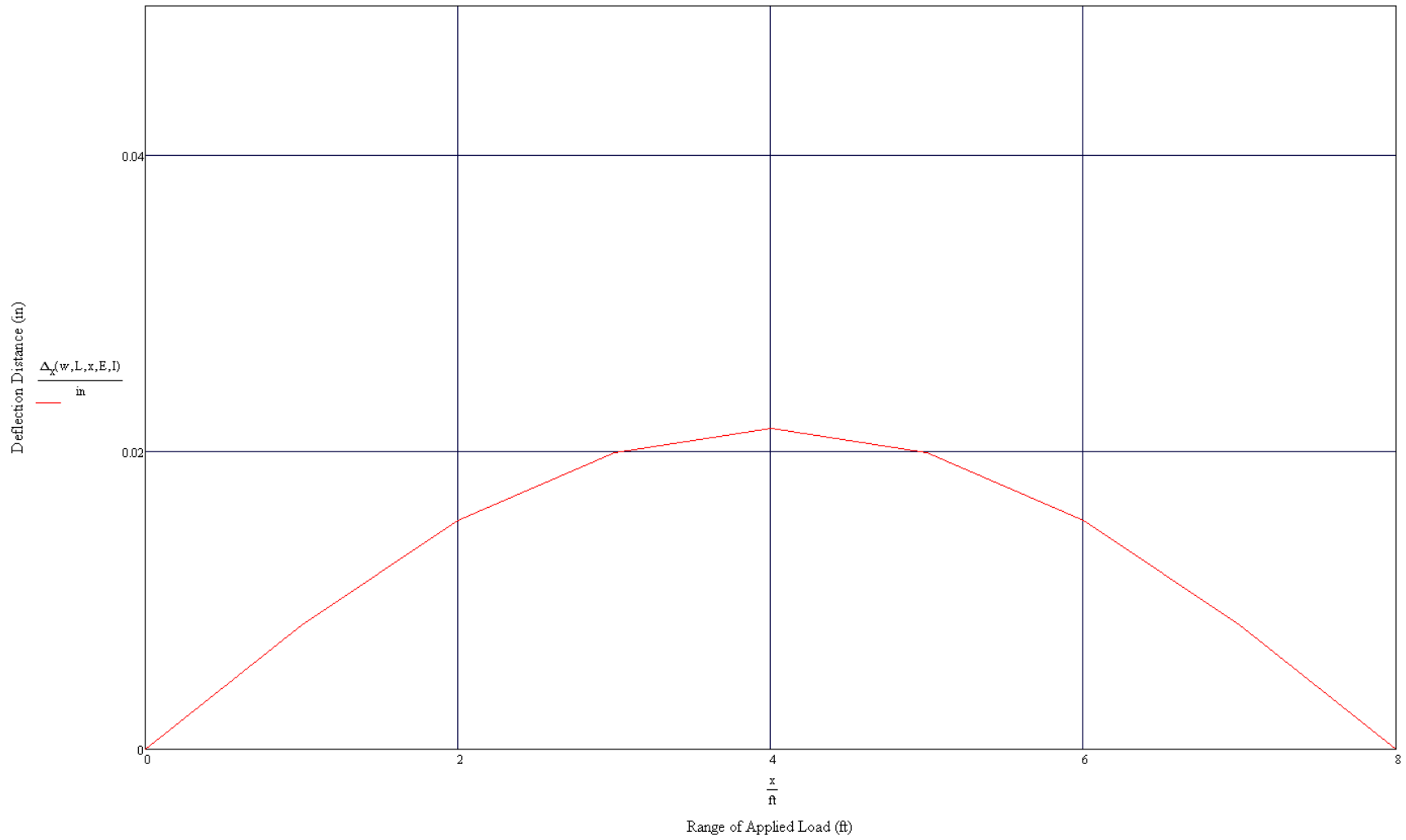
Circular Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{[(\pi r)^4]}{4}$ where r=radius

$$I_y := \frac{[(\pi r)^4]}{4}$$

Cylindrical Cross Section: $I_x := \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64}$ where d_o =cylinder outside diameter
 d_i =cylinder inside diameter

$$I_y := \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64}$$

Plot



In Conclusion

- Wanted to show you the program in action but MATHCAD wasn't loaded on this outdated computer... Apologies....
- We should be trying to integrate this into our work!!!!!!
- MATHCAD is a powerful tool
- WHY NOT USE IT????
- Constructive Questions????
- If you are interested in making a worksheet for anything, see me and I can go into further detail of how to operate mathcad and setup operations...