



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Computational Mechanics

### Course

Field of study

Construction Engineering and Management

Area of study (specialization)

Level of study

Second-cycle studies

Form of study

full-time

Year/Semester

1/1

Profile of study

general academic

Course offered in

angielski

Requirements

compulsory

### Number of hours

Lecture

30

Tutorials

Laboratory classes

30

Projects/seminars

Other (e.g. online)

### Number of credit points

4

### Lecturers

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

dr hab. inż. Wojciech Sumelka, prof. nadzw.

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Wydział Inżynierii Lądowej i Transportu

ul. Piotrowo 3, 60-965 Poznań

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

### Prerequisites

Knowledge: Mathematics: foundations of differential, integral and matrices calculus; Structural Mechanics, Strength of Materials and Theory of Elasticity on the level of 6 according to KRK system; Numerical Methods and Information Technology on the level of 6 according to KRK system;

Skills: The Student is able to follow through the static analysis of beam structures; Uses the displacement method for solving beam systems; The Student uses the selected software tools of computer analysis and design of structures;



Social competencies: Understand the role of continuous education in the direction of the study but also other technical sciences;

### Course objective

To be familiar with the basics and applications of numerical methods and computational analysis of structures for linear and nonlinear cases; also to be responsible for proper modeling and the results of computations;

### Course-related learning outcomes

#### Knowledge

1. have extended and detailed knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry, forming theoretical principles appropriate to formulate and solve tasks related to building engineering.
2. know key issues of continuous medium mechanics; principles of analysing the issues of statics, stability and dynamics.
3. have extended and detailed knowledge of material strength, modelling and constructing; have knowledge of theoretical principles of the finite element method as well as general rules of non-linear calculations of engineering structures.
4. have detailed knowledge in the field of operation algorithms of selected software supporting the analysis and design of building facilities, which are also useful to plan and manage construction projects, including Building Information Modelling (BIM).
5. have advanced and detailed knowledge of the theoretical principles of structure analysis and optimization as well as design of selected building units.

#### Skills

1. can perform a classical static and dynamic analysis and stability analysis of statically determinate and non-determinate bar structures (trusses, frames and strands); as well as surface construction (discs, plates, membranes and shells).
2. use advanced specialized tools in order to search for useful information, communication and in order to obtain software supporting the designer and organizer of building engineering works.
3. are able to correctly define a computational model and carry out an advanced linear analysis of complex building units, their elements and connections; are able to apply basic nonlinear computational techniques together with a critical evaluation of numerical analysis results.
4. utilizing the obtained knowledge, they can select appropriate (analytical, numerical, simulation, experimental) methods and tools to solve technical problems.
5. applying scientific rules and skills, are able to formulate and test hypotheses related to simple research problems, in order to solve engineering, technological and organisational problems in construction engineering; can prepare studies preparing for research work.



### Social competences

1. take responsibility for the reliability of working results and their interpretation.
2. are responsible for the safety of own work and team work.
3. can realise that it is necessary to improve professional and personal competence; are ready to critically evaluate the knowledge and received content.
4. can realise how important it is to take care of health and physical fitness.

### Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

The lectures are finished with final assesment which consists of two parts - written test (1,5 hour) and if necessary oral one. In the written part the Students answer to 4-6 questions (problems). After reviewing the oral part is only for those who are the best in the group. It is necessary to obtain 50% points.

During the labs the progres in the work of Students is evaluated. The marks are offered for every problem that has to be solved. It is necessary to obtain 50% points.

### Programme content

Lecture Schedule:

Mathematical modelling in Civil Engineering

Fundamentals of continuum mechanics for Civil Engineering

Introduction to advanced Finite Element Method (FEM) with applications in Civil Engineering

Introduction to FEM - cont.

Modeling of building constructions as three-dimensional bodies (constructions of an arbitrary shape)

Modeling of building constructions as two-dimensional bodies (walls, retaining walls, dams)

Modeling of plate structures

Advanced linear/nonlinear statics of building constructions (introduction - 1D formulation)

Advanced nonlinear statics of building constructions (FEM) (3D formulation)

Advanced nonlinear statics of building constructions (FEM) (linear buckling analysis, load/displacement control and Riks methods)

Dynamics of building constructions - linear analysis (natural frequencies extraction, steady-state analysis - harmonic excitation)

Dynamics of building constructions - linear / non-linear analysis (modal superposition, implicit/explicit integration, arbitrary excitation)



Dynamics of building constructions - non-linear analysis (implicit/explicit integration, , arbitrary excitation)

Dynamics of building constructions - non-linear analysis - cont.

Summary

Laboratory Schedule:

Introduction to Abaqus – cantilever beam (Getting Started with Abaqus: Interactive Edition Appendix B).

Introduction to Abaqus - hinge model (Getting Started with Abaqus: Interactive Edition: Appendix C).

Linear statics – comparative analysis of the influence of the finite element mesh density and element type (type of shape functions, integration, etc.) / comparative analysis of the continual and structural (plate, beam) models - linear elastic isotropic material. (PDF)

Non-linear statics - understanding the incremental process. (PDF)

Linear / non-linear statics - orthotropic elastic material vs. isotropic elastic material / elasto-plastic material vs. elastic material. (PDF)

Linear dynamics - eigenproblem / forced vibrations. (PDF)

Consultation and realisation of individual tasks.

Consultation and realisation of individual tasks – Assessment.

### Teaching methods

1. Lecture: multimedia presentation, illustrated with examples on the board.
2. Laboratory: multimedia presentation, illustrated with examples given on a board, and performance of tasks given by the teacher.

### Bibliography

Basic

O.C. Zienkiewicz, R.L. Taylor, The Finite Element Method, V1-3, 2000

O.A. Bauchau, J.I. Craig, Structural Analysis, With Applications to Aerospace Structures, Springer, 2009

T. Belytschko, W. Kam Liu, B. Moran, Nonlinear finite elements for continua and structures, Wiley, 2000

René de Borst, Mike A. Crisfield, Joris J. C. Remmers, Clemens V. Verhoosel, Non-Linear Finite Element Analysis of Solids and Structures, Second Edition, Wiley, 2012



Additional

P. Haupt, Continuum Mechanics and Theory of Materials, Springer, 2000

J.N.Reddy, Energy principles and variational methods in applied mechanics, Willey 1984

J.N.Reddy, An introduction to the Finite Element Method, McGraw-Hill, 2006

J.C. Simo, T.J.R. Hughes, Computational inelasticity, Springer, 1997

EA de Souza Neto, D Peric, DRJ Owen, Computational methods for plasticity – theory and applications, Wiley, 2008

P. Wriggers, Nonlinear Finite Element Methods, Springer, 2008

G.A. Holzapfel, Nonlinear solid mechanics – A continuum approach for engineering, Willey 2000

**Breakdown of average student's workload**

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	100	4,0
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	60	2,0
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation) <sup>1</sup>	40	2,0

<sup>1</sup> delete or add other activities as appropriate