Part 11 - FEM-Calculation of a Pedal Crank and a Bottom Bracket Shaft

Request further Informations or Demo-Versionen:

Engineering Office HTA-Software Maiwaldstraße 24 77866 Rheinau (Germany) Tel. 0049-7844-98641 <u>www.femcad.de</u> <u>info@femcad.de</u>

Table of Contents:

		Side
1.	FEM Calculation of a Pedal Crank	2
	1.1 CAD Model	2
	1.2 FEM Model	3
	1.3 Material	3
	1.4 Loads	4
	1.5 Boundary Conditions	4
	1.6 Results	5
	1.6.1 Displacements	5
	1.6.2 Tensile and Compressive Stresses	6
2.	FEM Calculation of a Bottom Bracket Shaft	11
	2.1 CAD Model	11
	2.2 FEM Model	11
	2.3 Material	12
	2.4 Loads	12
	2.4.1 Bending Moment	12
	2.4.2 Torsional Moment	13
	2.5 Boundary Conditions	13
	2.6 Results	14
	2.6.1 Displacements	14
	2.6.2 Tensile and Compressive Stresses of Bending Moment	15
	2.6.3 Tensile and Compressive Stresses of Torsional Moment	16

1. FEM Calculation of a Pedal Crank

1.1 CAD Model

A CAD assembly in STEP format served as a template for generating the FEM mesh.

CAD Assembly



1.2 FEM Model

The 3D mesh generator of the FEM System MEANS V12 generated an FEM model with 108 384 tetrahedra elements and 171 675 nodes.



1.3 Material

The material AL7075 made of Aluminum with the following material datas was selected:

Modulus of Elasticity = 71,000 N/mm² Poisson's Ratio = 0.34 Tensile Strength Rm = 540 N/mm² Yield Strength = 580 N/mm²

1.4 Boundary Conditions

Since the two pedal cranks were firmly connected to the bottom bracket shaft, the crank was clamped fixed in the upper bore.

1.5 Pedal Forces

For the pedal forces, the FEM model first had to be rotated by -45 degrees in the XY plane. The pedal force was taken from the Crank test DIN EN, where a vertical pedal force of -1200 N at an angle to the YZ plane with 7.5 degrees was specified, from which the following force components were calculated:

Fy = -1 200 N * 0.925 = -1 110 N

Fz = 1 200 N * 0.075 = **90 N**



Bild 26: Kurbeltest nach DIN EN.

Pedal Forces



1.6 Results

1.6.1 Displacements



Max. Displacements in Y Direction = -1.22 mm

Max. Displacements in Z Directions = -0.26 mm



1.6.2 Tensile and Compressive Stresses

The 1st principal Stresses S1 = 179 N/mm²



The 3rd principal Stresses S3 = -135 N/mm²



2. FEM Calculation of the Bottom Bracket Shaft

2.1 CAD Model

The bottom bracket shaft was 110 mm long with an outside diameter of 15 mm. A STEP file served as a template for generating the FEM mesh.



2.1 FEM-Modell

The 3D mesh generator of the FEM System MEANS V12 generated an FEM model with 158 921 tetrahedra elements and 31 379 nodes.



2.2 Material

The material AL7075 made of Aluminum with the following material datas was selected:

Modulus of Elasticity = 71,000 N / mm² Poisson's Ratio = 0.34 Tensile Strength Rm = 540 N / mm² Yield Strength = 580 N / mm²

2.3 Load

The CAD assembly could not be calculated because the crank, shaft and gear could not be combined into one part. However, the FEM system MEANS V12 made it possible to use MPC elements to simulate the lever arm of the bending and torsional moment on the shaft.

2.1.1 Bending Moment

The bending moment is created by the pedal force of 1200 N and the pedal distance of 40 mm.



2.1.2 Torsional Moment

The Torsional Moment created by the gear force 2000 N and the gear radius of 50 mm.



2.2 Boundary Conditions

The shaft was firmly clamped at the shaft shoulder because the outer ball bearing was attached there.



2.3 Results

2.3.1 Displacements

Displacements of the Bending Moment

Max. Displacements in X Direction = 0.235 mm



Displacements of the Torsional Moment

Max. Displacements in X Direction = 0.17 mm



2.3.2 Tensile and Compressive Stresses of the Bending Moment

The 1st principal Stresses S1 = 359 N/mm²



The 3rd principal Stresses S3 = -302 N/mm²



2.3.3 Tensile and Compressive Stresses of the Torsional Moment



The 1st principal Stresses S1 = 349 N/mm²

The 3rd principal Stresses S3 = -378 N/mm²

