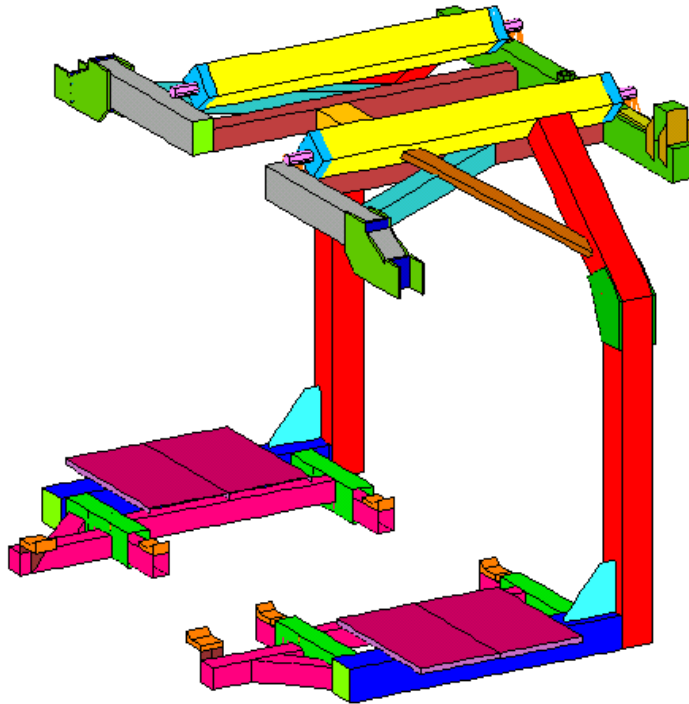


## **Structural Analysis of Automotive Carrier**



**Prepared for:**

**Prepared by: Pinnacle Engineering, Inc.**

**April 14, 2003**



# **Structural Analysis of Automotive Carrier**

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## ***Introduction:***

An analysis of an automotive carrier used for final assembly was conducted to understand the stress and deflection that is present under product loading.

Five load cases were considered to understand the structural integrity of the carrier. They are identified as follows:

1. Stress and deflection due to product load and carrier weight with the product being supported on the front and middle supports.
2. Stress and deflection due to product load and carrier weight with the product being supported on the front and rear supports.
3. Stress and deflection due to product load only with the product being supported on the front and middle supports.
4. Stress and deflection due to product load only with the product being supported on the front and rear supports.
5. Stress and deflection of the empty carrier.

Fatigue life calculations were also conducted in order to compute the life expectancy based on 10 jobs per hour system throughput.

Conclusions and recommendations are contained on page 8 at the end of this report.



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## ***Finite Element Model of the Carrier:***

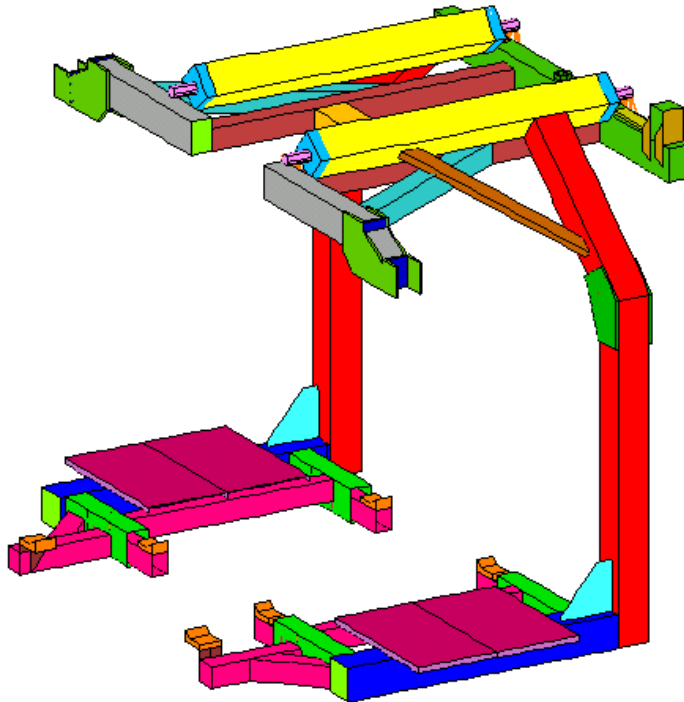
A finite element model of the carrier assembly was created using 2-D & 3-D Auto Cad files of the carrier design. Approximately 30,000 solid and plate elements were used to create the model.

Table 1 shows the material data used in the finite element analysis.

**TABLE 1. Material data used for the finite element analysis.**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Young's modulus</b>	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	<b>Mass Density</b>	<b>Poisson's ratio</b>
<b>A-36 Steel</b>	$30 \times 10^6$ psi	0.283 lb/in <sup>3</sup>	0.000728 lbm/in <sup>3</sup>	0.29

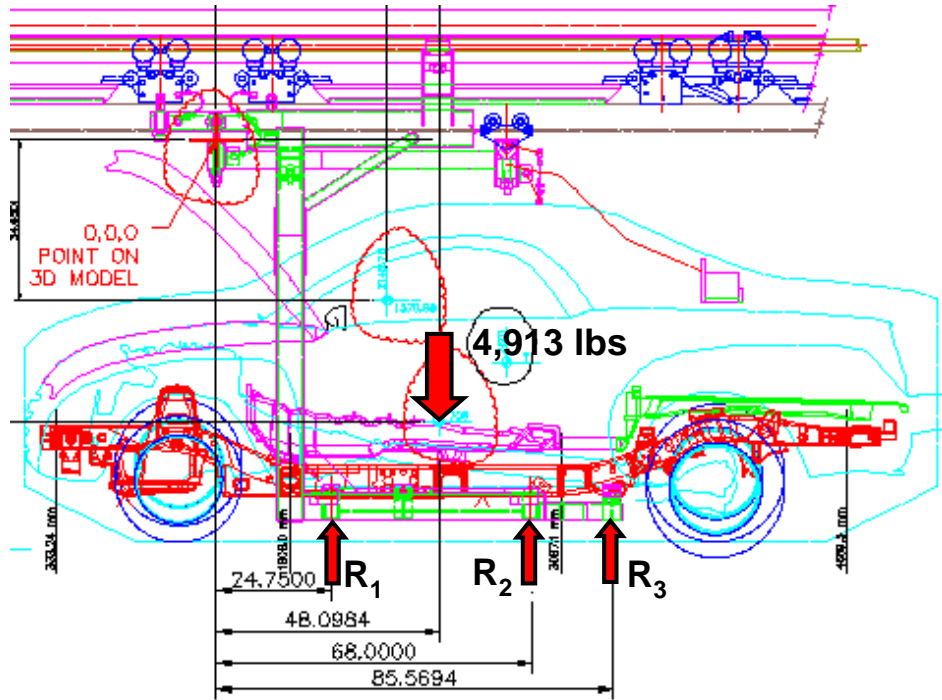
A picture of the solid model can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1. Isometric view of the carrier finite element model.**

The finite element model (FEM) of the carrier was constrained by holding the upper frame at the front and in the two rear corners.

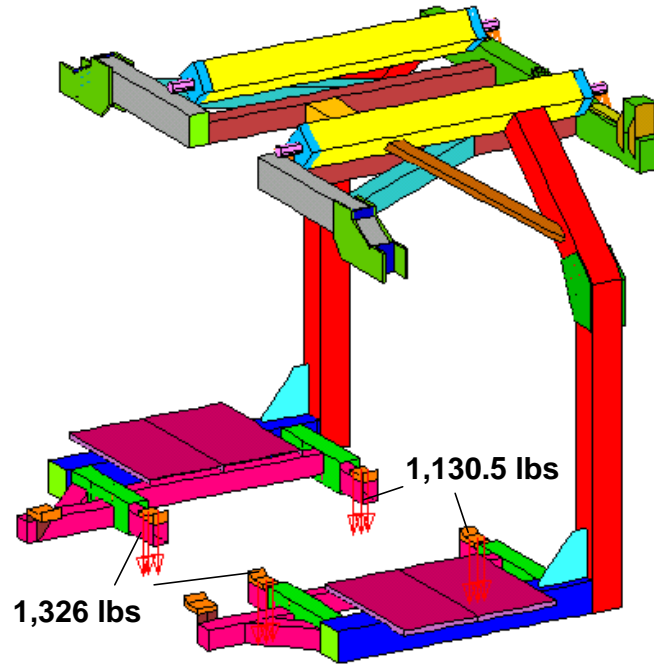
Loading of the carrier was determined by considering two cases. (It is difficult to predict what percent of the product is carried between the middle and rear support due to manufacturing tolerances). Since the front and center support points are on a slide, there is clearance and the possibility that the product weight is mostly carried by the front and middle supports, or the front and rear supports. Therefore, both cases were considered to create an upper and lower bound. Figure 2 shows a side view of the carrier and product and the support locations. Supporting calculations can be found in Appendix F.



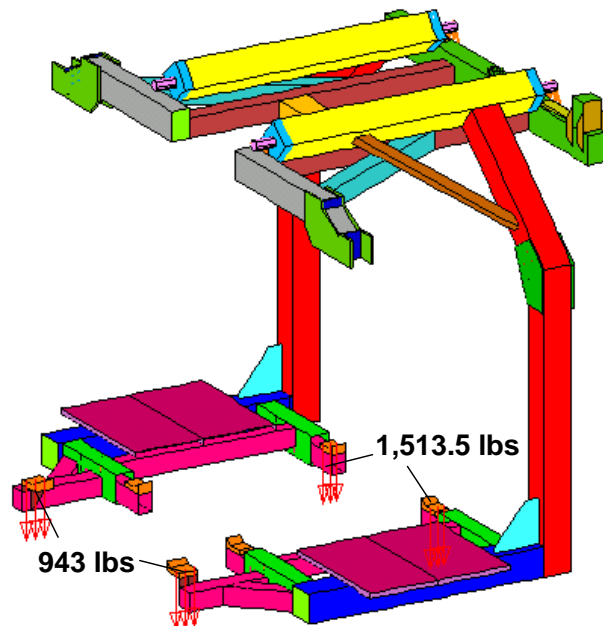
<b>Load Case 1</b>	<b>R1=2,261 lbs</b>	<b>R2=2652 lbs</b>	
<b>Load Case 2</b>	<b>R1=3,027 lbs</b>		<b>R3=1,886 lbs</b>

**Figure 2. Location and values of the support loads applied to the carrier model.**

Figures 3 and 4 show the loading on the finite element model.



**Figure 3.** Loading of the carrier for Load Case 1. Product load supported at front and middle support.



**Figure 4.** Loading of the carrier for Load Case 2. Product load supported at front and rear support.

## Static Finite Element Results:

After the finite element model was solved, the maximum deflection, downward deflection, and Von-Mises stress were recorded. The finite element results of deflection and stress are summarized in Table 2. The finite element contour plots for the static results can be found in Appendices A-E. Appendix F shows the load calculations used to determine the applied forces shown in Figures 3 & 4.

**TABLE 2. Static stress and deflection of the Carrier**

LOAD CASE	LOAD CASE DESCRIPTION	Resultant Deflection (inches)	Downward Deflection (inches)	Von-Mises Stress (psi)	Appendix
1	Product load and Carrier Weight with the product being support on the front and middle supports.	0.8020"	0.7260"	14,040	A1-A4
2	Product load and Carrier Weight with the product being support on the front and rear supports.	0.8023"	0.7210"	13,430	B1-B4
3	Force of <u>product load only</u> with the product being support on the front and middle supports.*	0.6949"	0.6253"	12,000	C1-C4
4	Force of <u>product load only</u> with the product being support on the front and rear supports.*	0.6836"	0.6240"	11,490	D1-D4
5	Empty Carrier under it's own weight - <u>No Product Load</u>	0.1573"	0.1083"	7,562	E1-E4

\*= this data can be experimentally validated by using an indicator or other measuring device by “zeroing” the measuring device with an empty carrier and then loading the product.

## ***Fatigue Life Calculations:***

To determine the maximum allowable load that can be repeatedly applied, the endurance limit is computed. For most steel materials, if the cyclical stress is below the endurance limit, failure will not occur. This is used as a safe design criteria.

The endurance limit of both components can be estimated by the following equation:

$$S_e = k_a k_b k_c k_d k_e S_e'$$

where

$S_e$  = endurance limit

$S_e'$  = endurance limit of test specimen

$k_a$  = surface factor

$k_b$  = size factor

$k_c$  = load factor

$k_d$  = temperature factor

$k_e$  = miscellaneous-effects factor

$S_e' = 0.504 * S_u$  for steels with an ultimate strength less than 200,000 psi. The 1020 steel considered in this analysis falls in this range.

$k_a = \text{Surface Finish Factor} = a * S_{ut}^b$ . For hot rolled surfaces, the factor **a** is 14.4 and the exponent **b** is -0.718

$k_b = \text{Size Factor} = 1$

$k_c = \text{Load Factor} = 1$  for bending stresses

$k_d = \text{Temperature Factor} = 1$  for ambient temperature

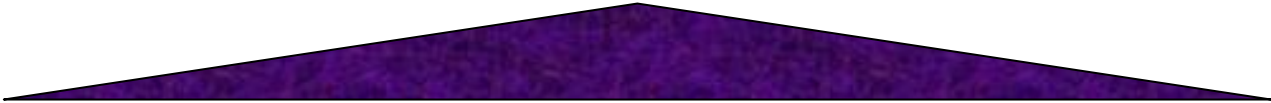
$k_e = \text{Miscellaneous effects/Stress Concentration Factor} = 0.75$

Using these factors, the fatigue strengths were computed in Appendix G. The modified endurance limits are shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3 - Computed Endurance Limit for this application.**

	<b>Young's modulus</b>	<b>Ultimate Strength</b>	<b>Endurance Limit</b>
<b>1020 H.R.S.</b>	30x10 <sup>6</sup> psi	58,000 psi	17,106 psi





The life of the carrier was estimated using the stress result from the finite element study. To compute the life, the following equation was used:

$$N = \left( \frac{S_a}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{b}}$$

where:

$$a = \frac{(0.9S_{ut})^2}{S_e} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \frac{-1}{3} \log \left( \frac{.9S_{ut}}{S_e} \right)$$

The estimated life of this carrier, assuming 10 jobs per hour with 25 carriers in the system is theoretically over 1,000 years. The primary explanation for this is twofold: 1) The material has an ultimate strength of 58 ksi and the carrier only bears a stress of 14,000 psi and 2) The annual number of cycles this carrier sees is very small when compared to other assembly components.



## ***Conclusions:***

1. The carrier was analyzed under normal operating loads and found to have resultant deflections not exceeding 0.08023" for all load cases. The downward deflections will not exceed 0.0726".
2. The carrier stresses were computed and under normal operating loads, the stress should not exceed 14,040 psi.
3. The fatigue life was computed and based on each carrier producing 3.2 cars per shift, this carrier will not experience fatigue failure if properly fabricated.

## ***Recommendations***

1. Make sure quality control procedures are in place to insure that carriers are properly fabricated.
2. Make sure the system is properly controlled to minimize shock while loading the car onto the carrier.



## **References:**

Shigley, J. E., and Mischke, C. R.,  
***Mechanical Engineering Design***, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1989

Higdon, A., Ohlsen, E. H., Stiles, W. B, Weese, J. A., and Riley, W. F.,  
***Mechanics of Materials***, John Wiley and Sons, 1985

## **DISCLAIMER**

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Any questions relating to the use or interpretation of this report and its application should be directed to:

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Suite 105  
Clinton Twp., MI 48038

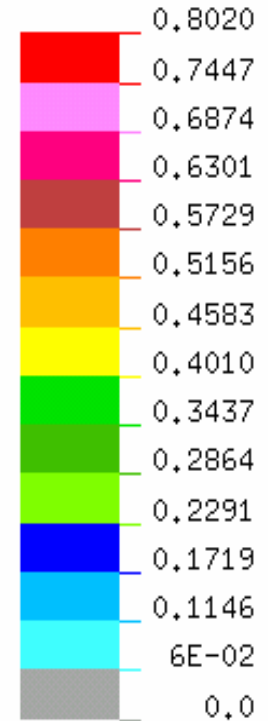
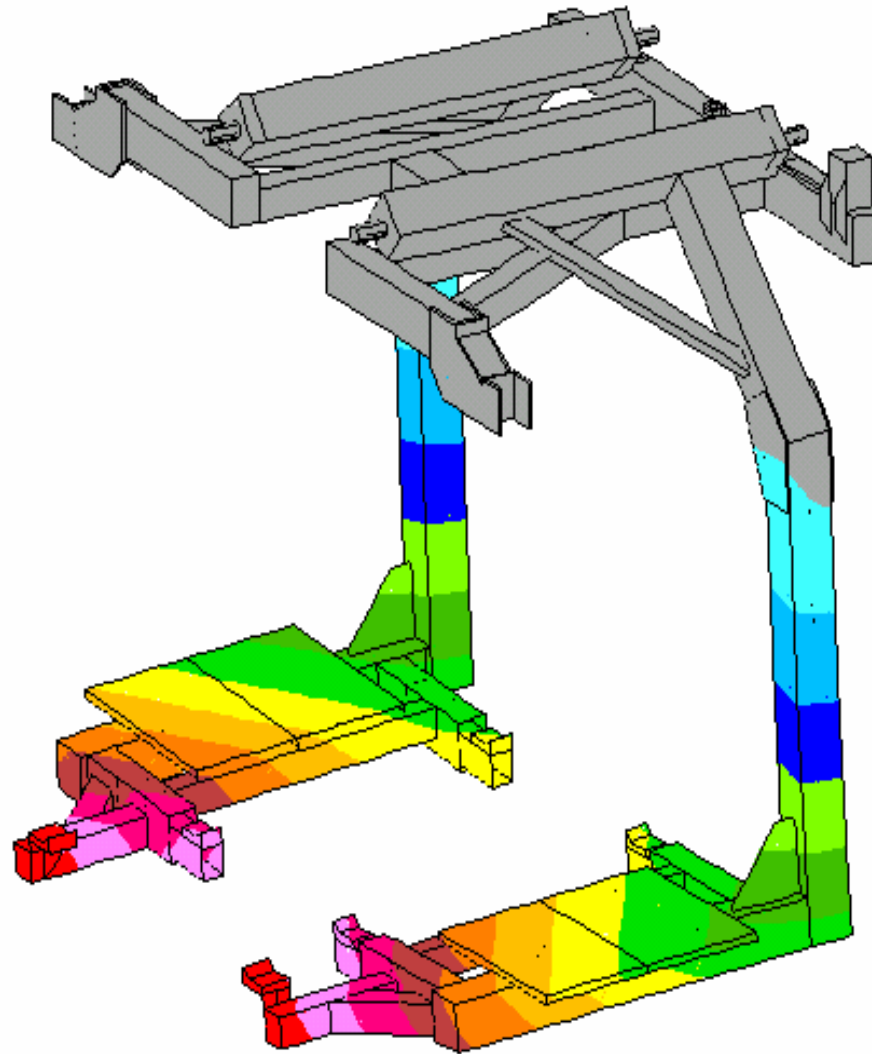
Tel (586) 226-3300

RESULTANT DISPL.

VIEW : 0.0

RANGE: 0.8019933

A-1



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Carrier under 4 913 lbs-Load Case #1-Load on Front and Middle Support



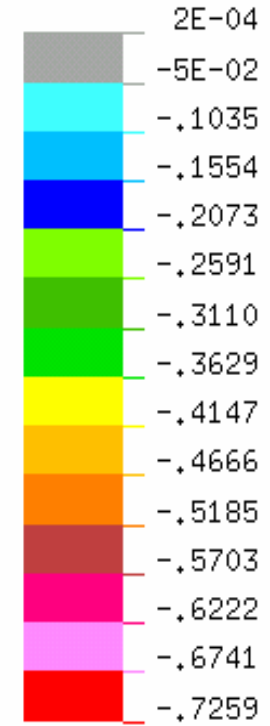
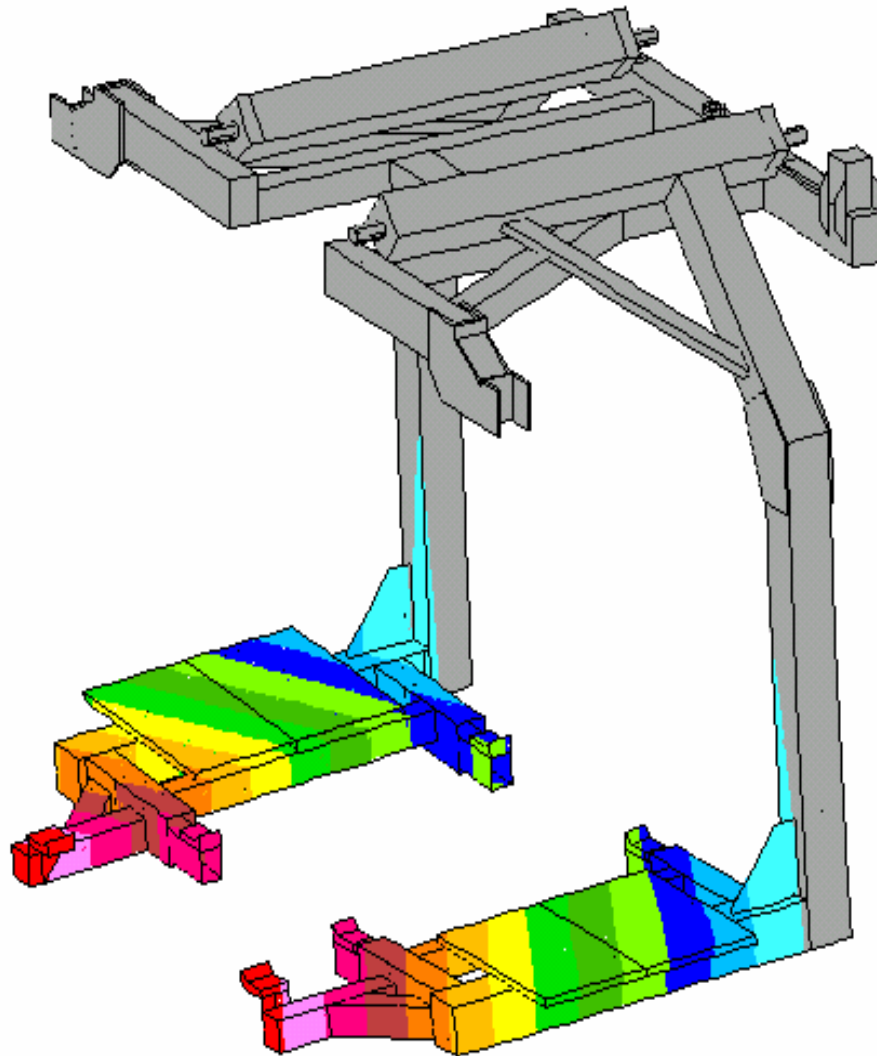
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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
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RANGE: 0.0002213

A-2



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APR/09/03 19:34:00



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier under 4,913 lbs-Load Case #1-Load on front and Middle Support



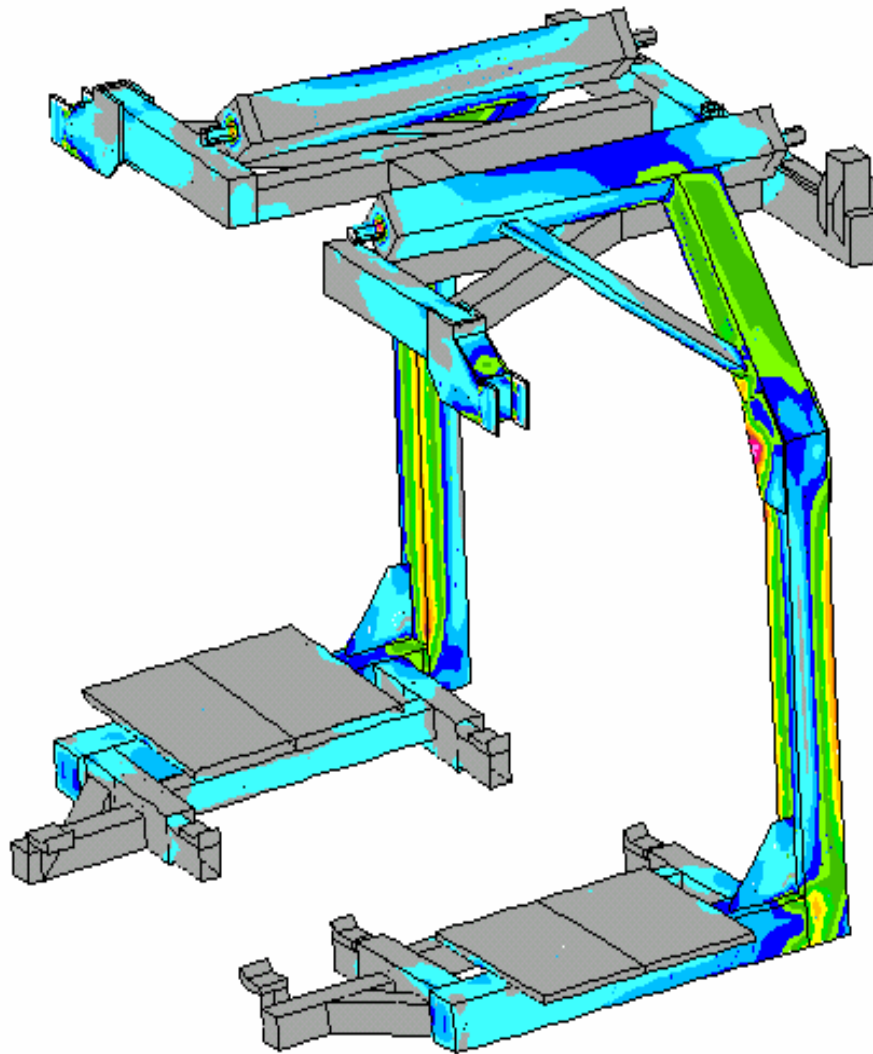
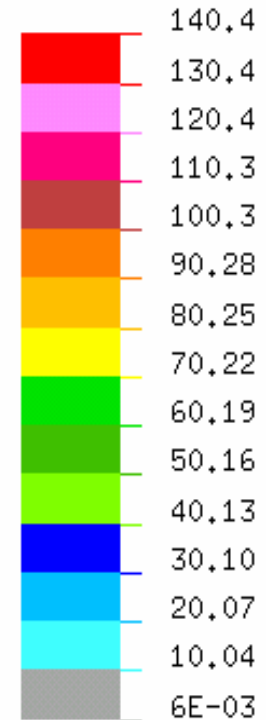
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ROTZ  
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(Band \* 1.0E2)



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 18:56:06



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ROTY  
-30.0  
ROTZ  
-180.0

A-3



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier under 4 913 lbs-Load Case #1-Load on Front and Middle Support

VON-MISES STRESS

VIEW : 0.6288443

RANGE: 13582.73

(Band \* 1.0E2)

140.4

126.4

112.3

98.30

84.26

70.22

56.18

42.13

28.09

14.05

6E-03

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ROTX

177.2

ROTY

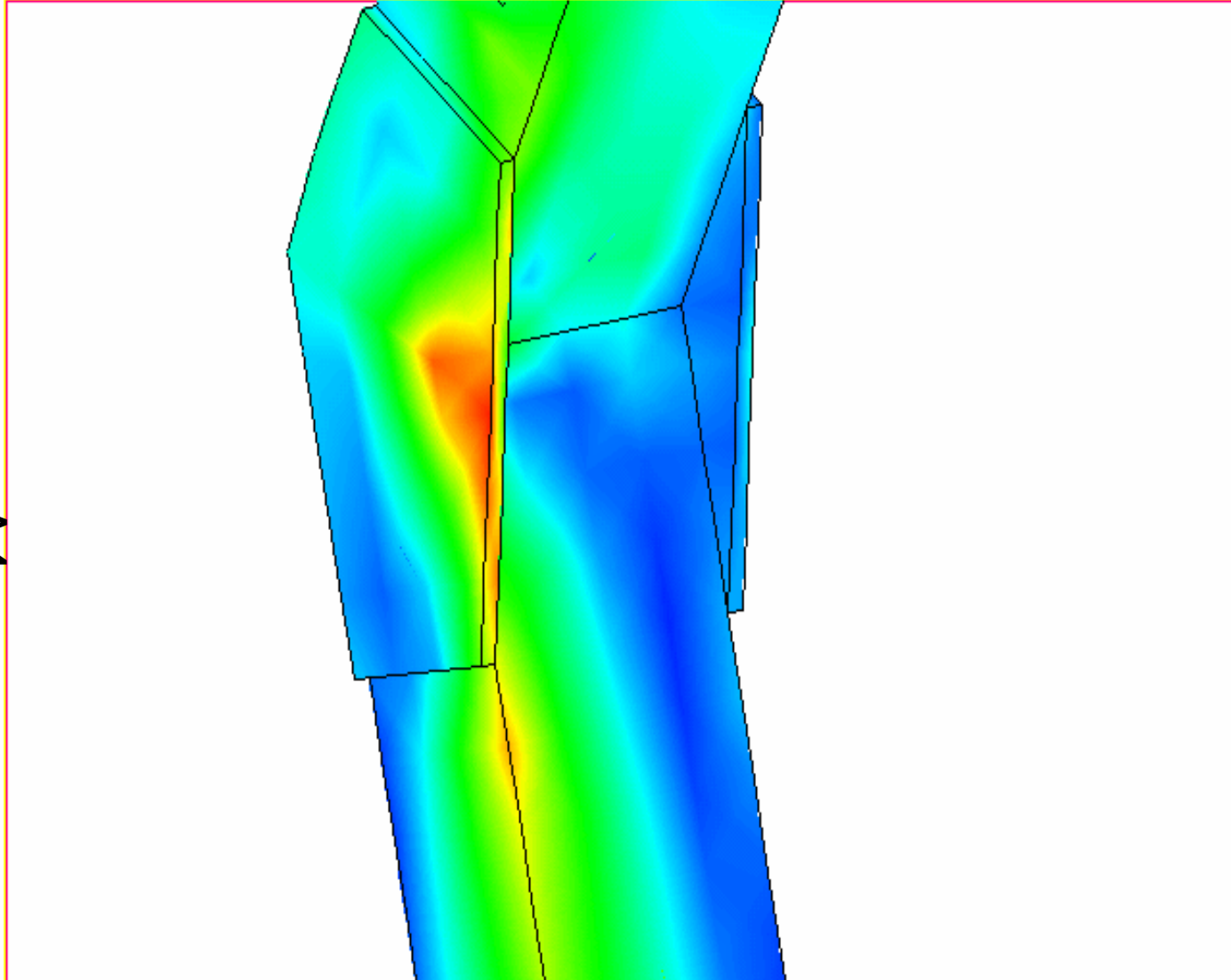
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ROTZ

168.8



A-4



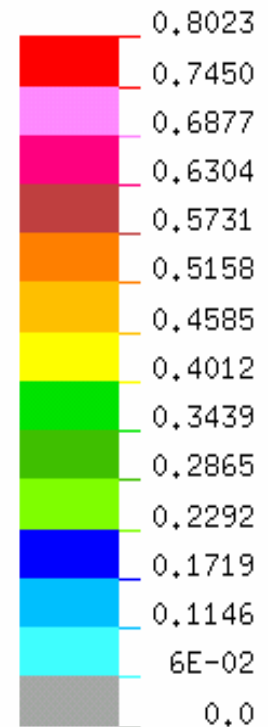
MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier under 4,913 lbs-Load Case #1-Load on front and Middle Support

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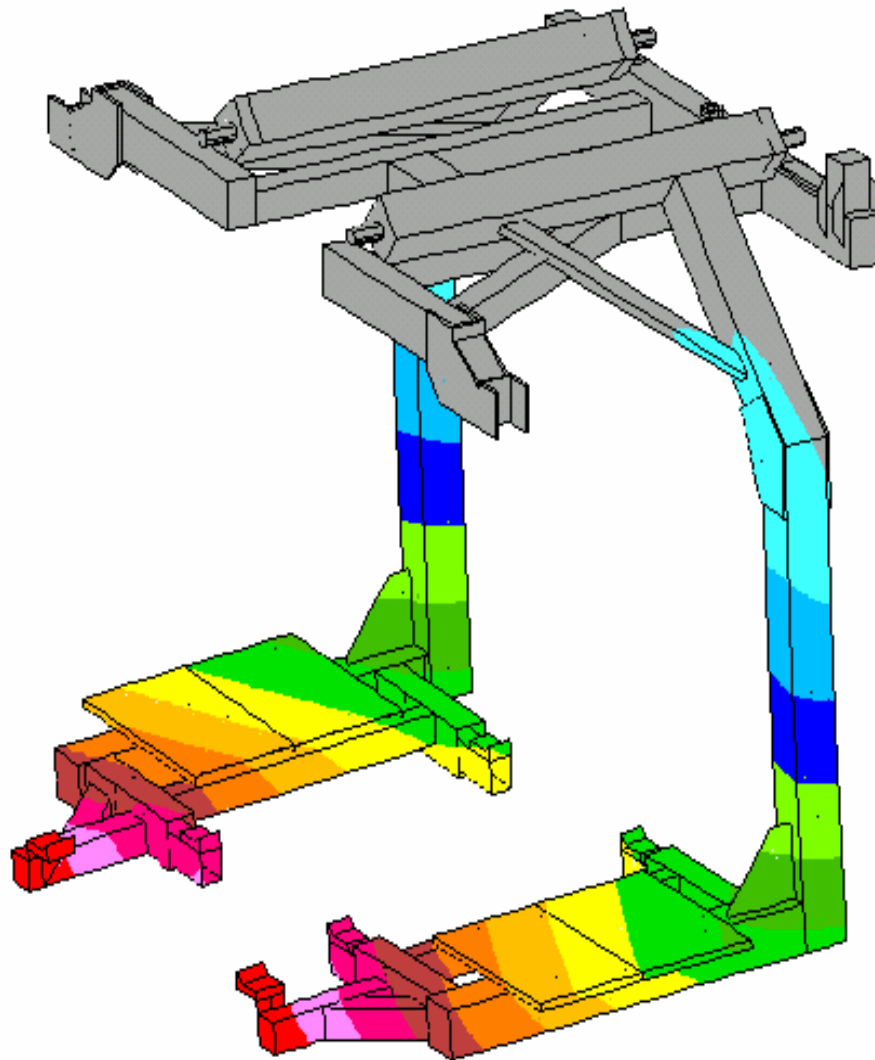


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B-1



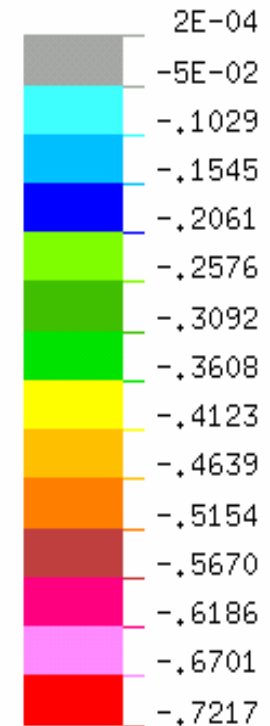
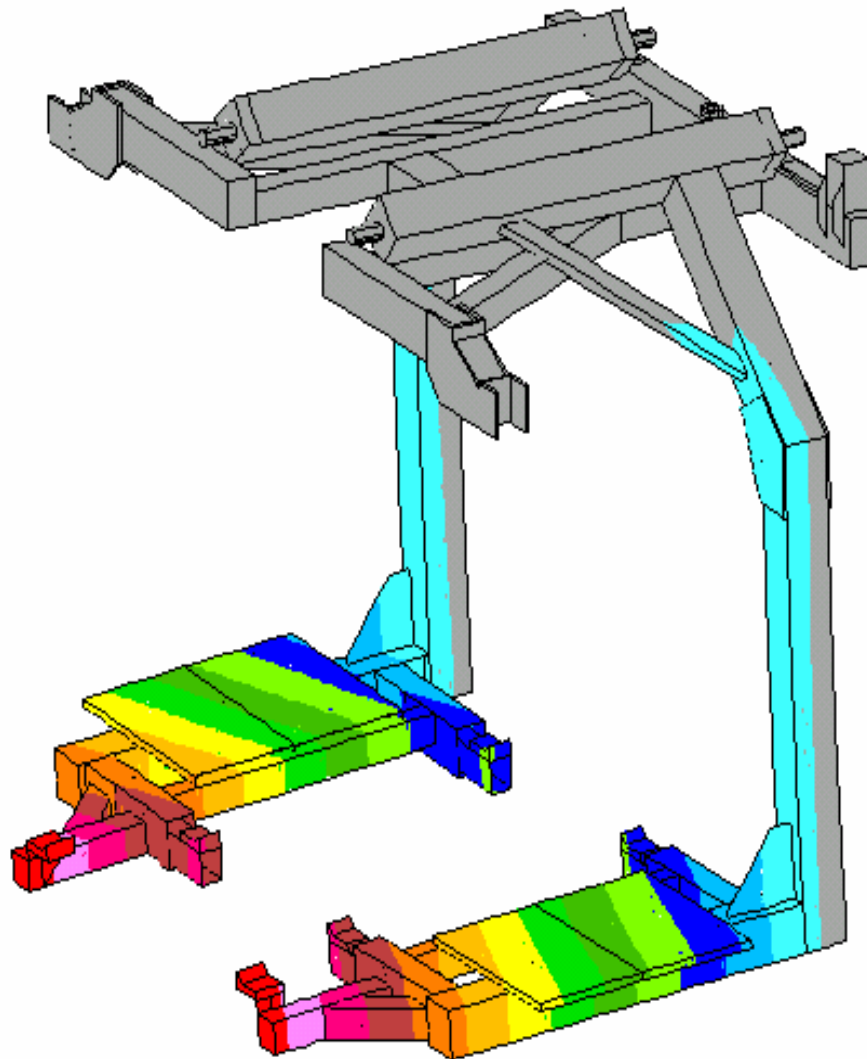
Carrier under 4,913 lbs- Load Case #2-Load on Front and Rear Support



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EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
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B-2



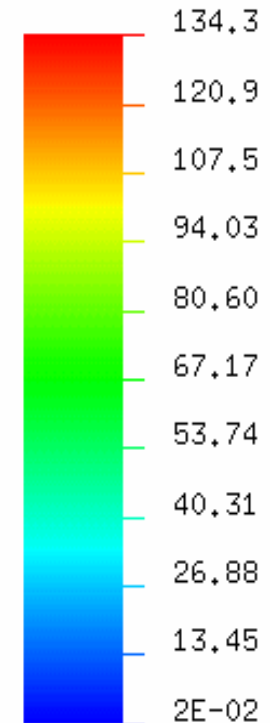
Carrier under 4,913 lbs- Load Case #2-Load on Front and Rear Support

VON-MISES STRESS

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RANGE: 13071.72

(Band \* 1.0E2)



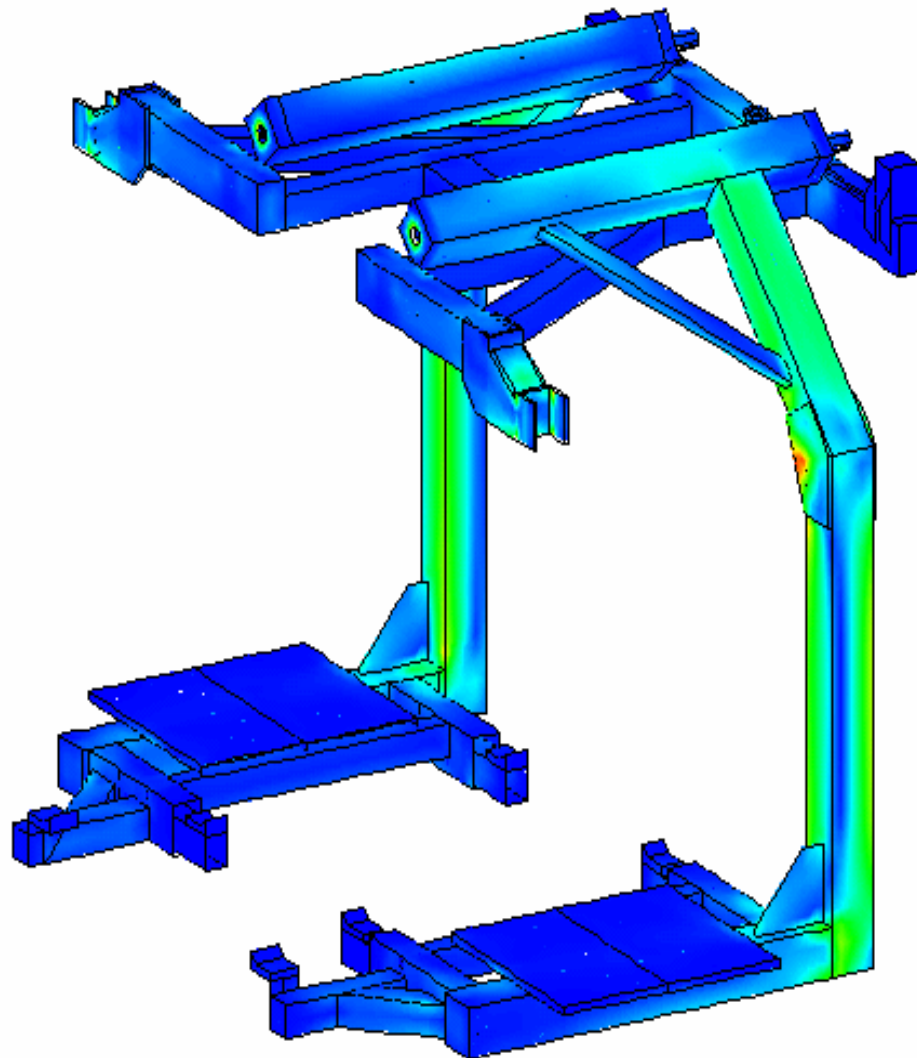
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ROTZ  
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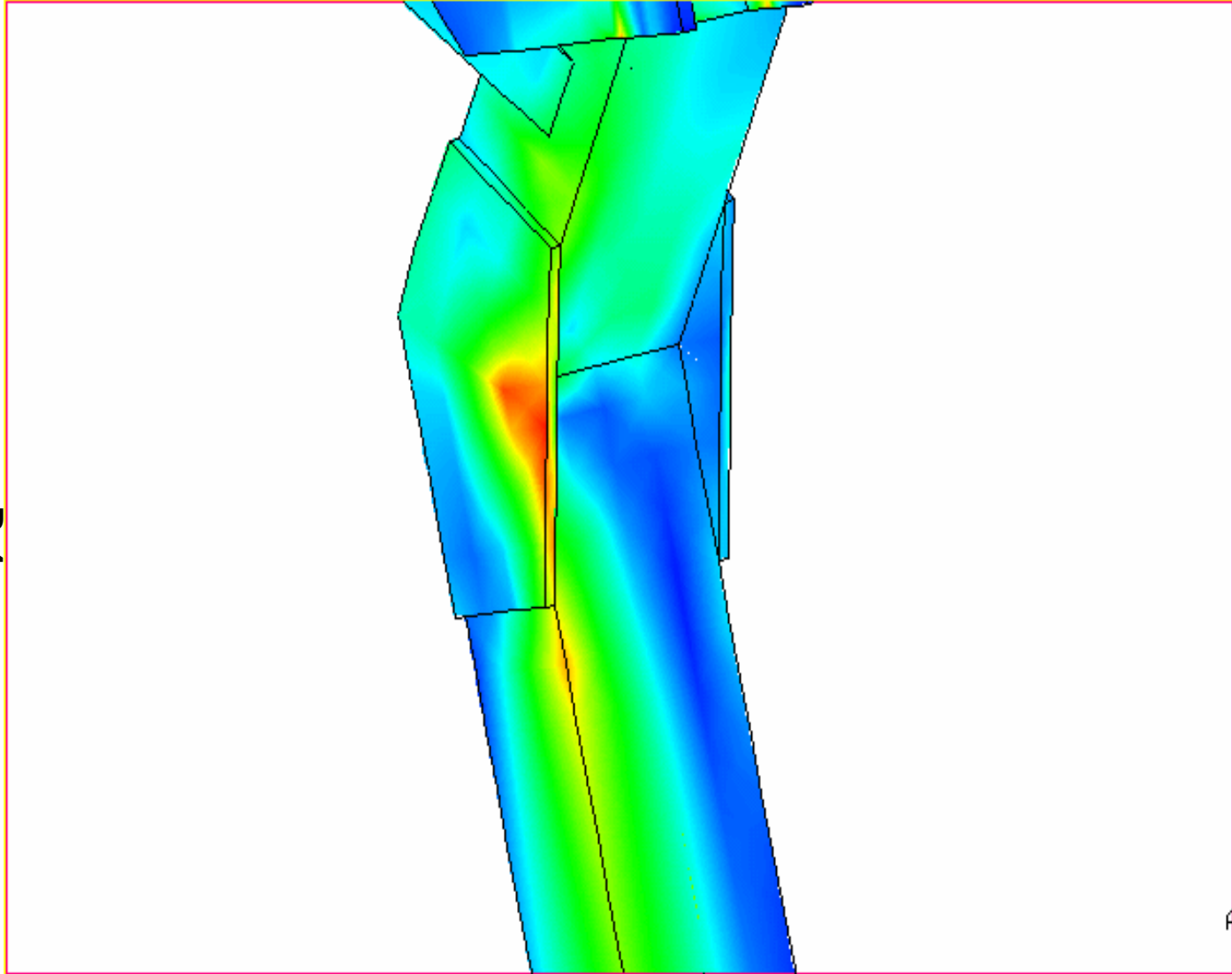
B-3



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier under 4,913 lbs- Load Case #2-Load on Front and Rear Support

B-4

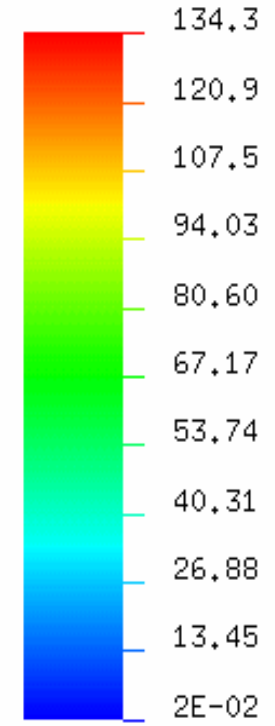


VON-MISES STRESS

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(Band \* 1.0E2)



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 19:19:26



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier under 4,913 lbs- Load Case #2-Load on Front and Rear Support

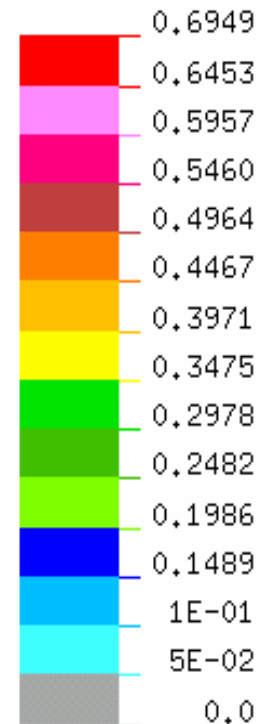
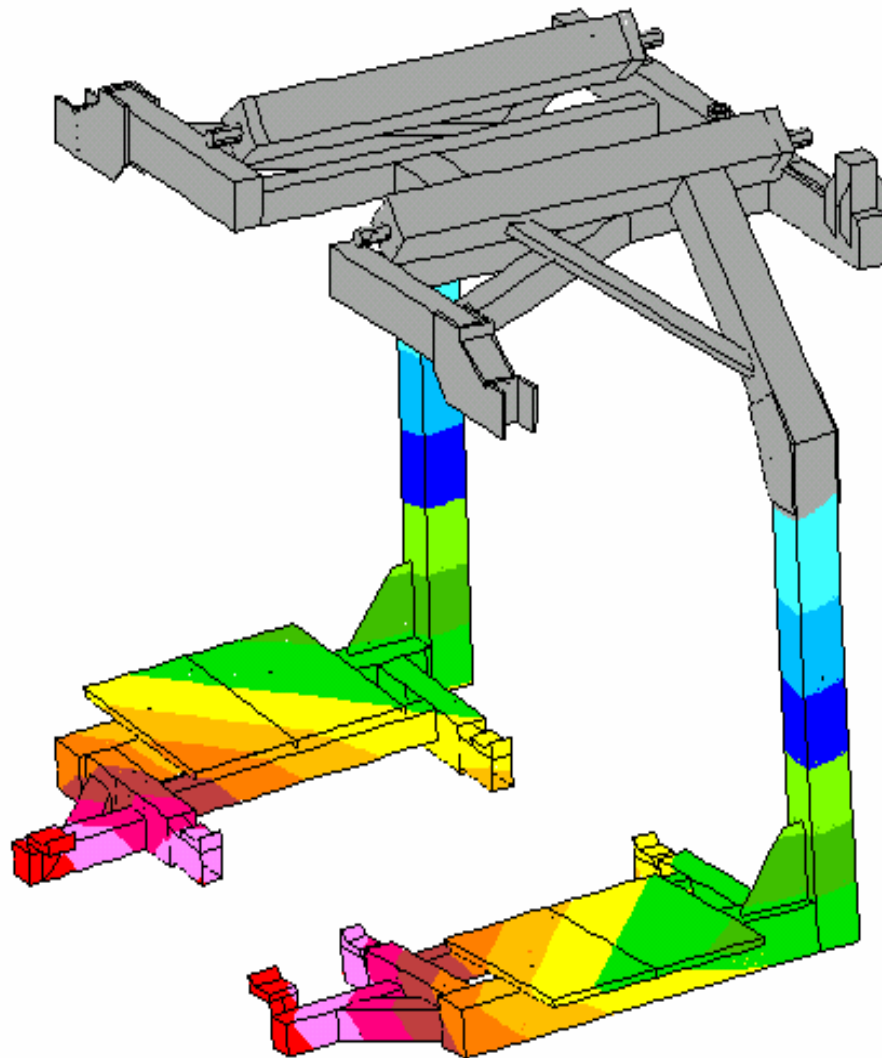


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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
168.8

RESULTANT DISPL.

VIEW : 0.0

RANGE: 0.6949388



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:32:08



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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
-180.0

C-1

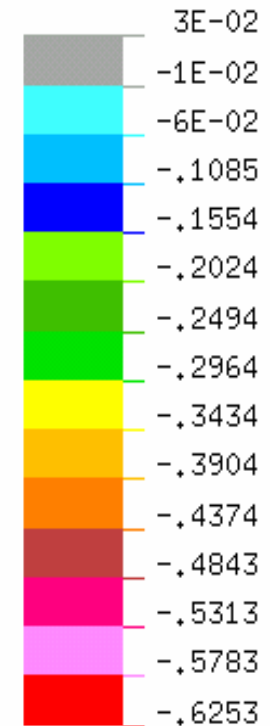
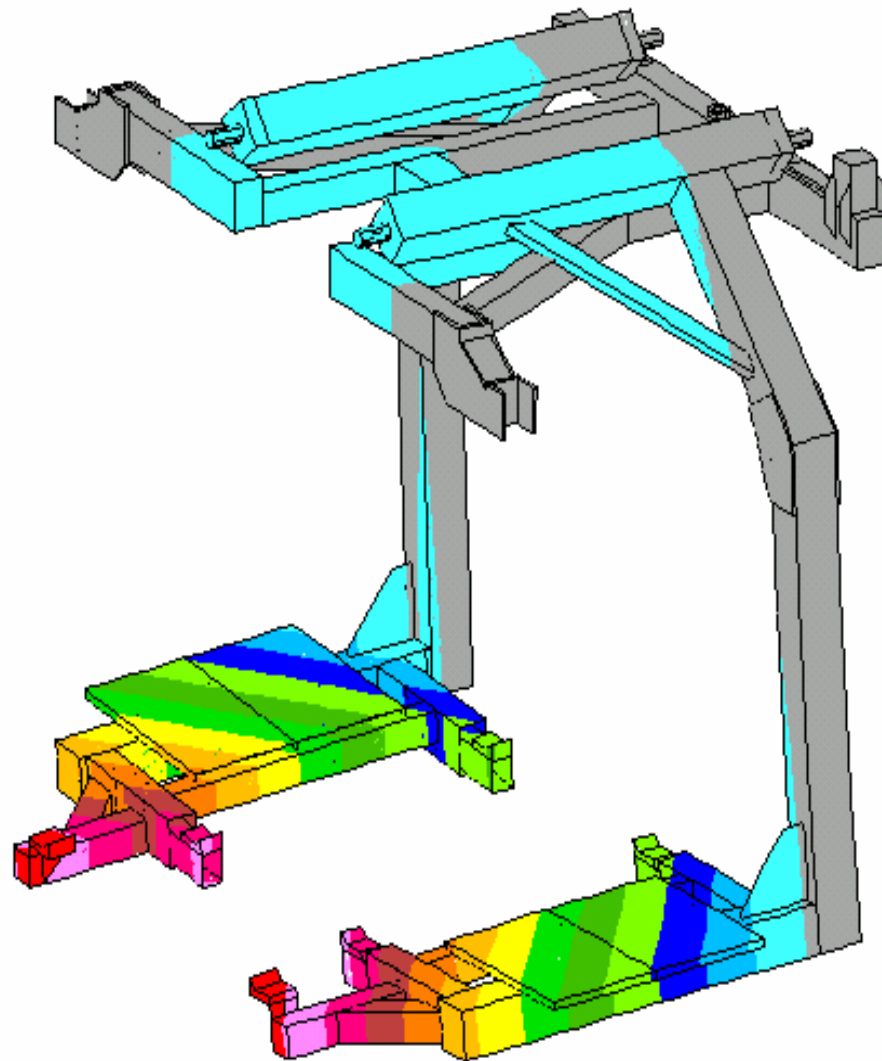


Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #3-Load on front and Mid Support

Y - DISPLACEMENT

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RANGE: 0,.0324862



C-2

EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

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ROTZ  
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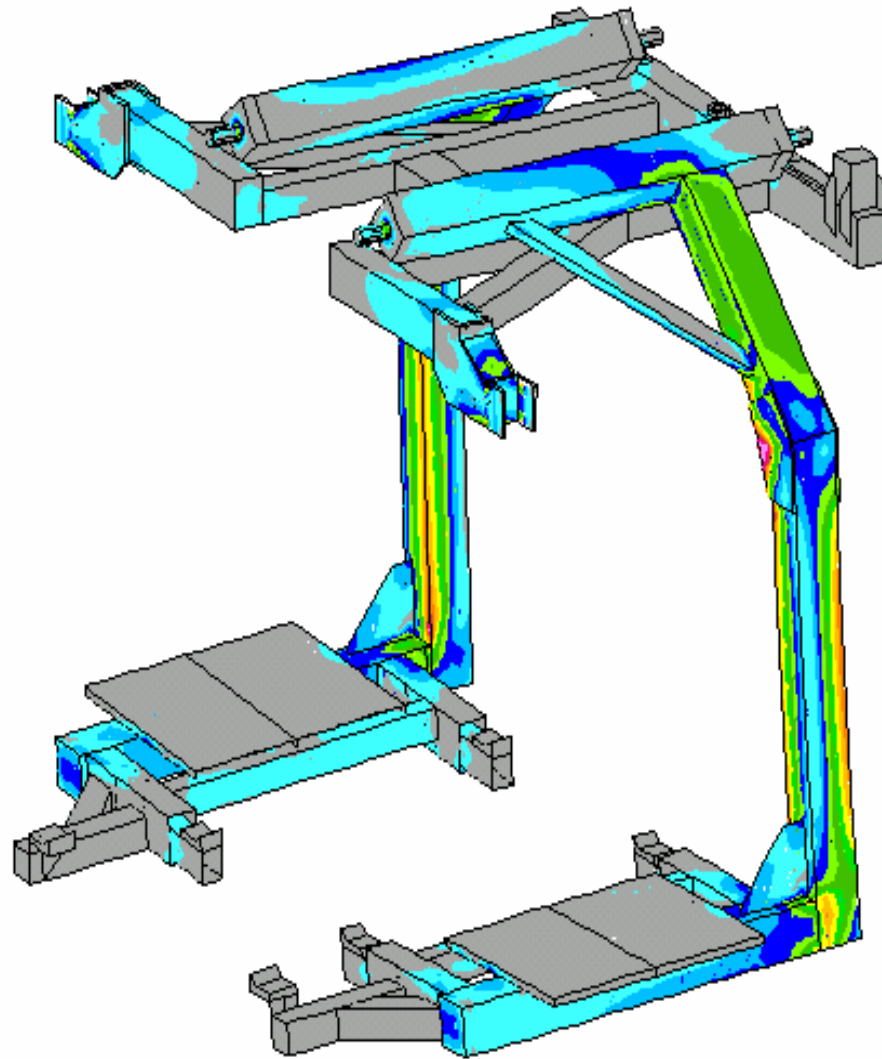
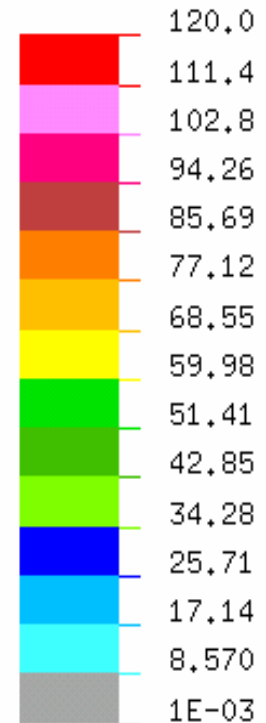
Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #3-Load on front and Mid Support

VON-MISES STRESS

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RANGE: 11996.51

(Band \* 1.0E2)



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:33:32



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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
-180.0

C-3



MIDDLE LAYER

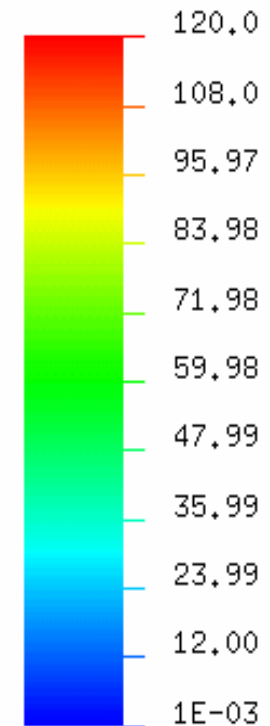
Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #3-Load on front and Mid Support

VON-MISES STRESS

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RANGE: 11996.51

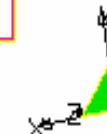
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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
168.8



C-4



MIDDLE LAYER

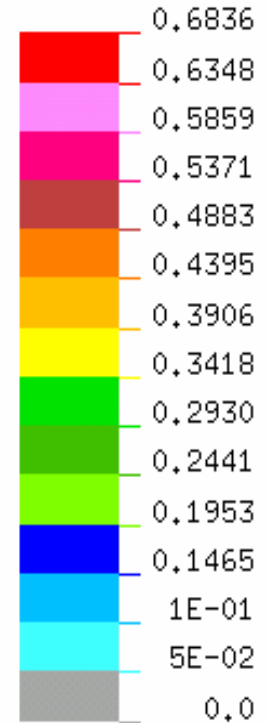
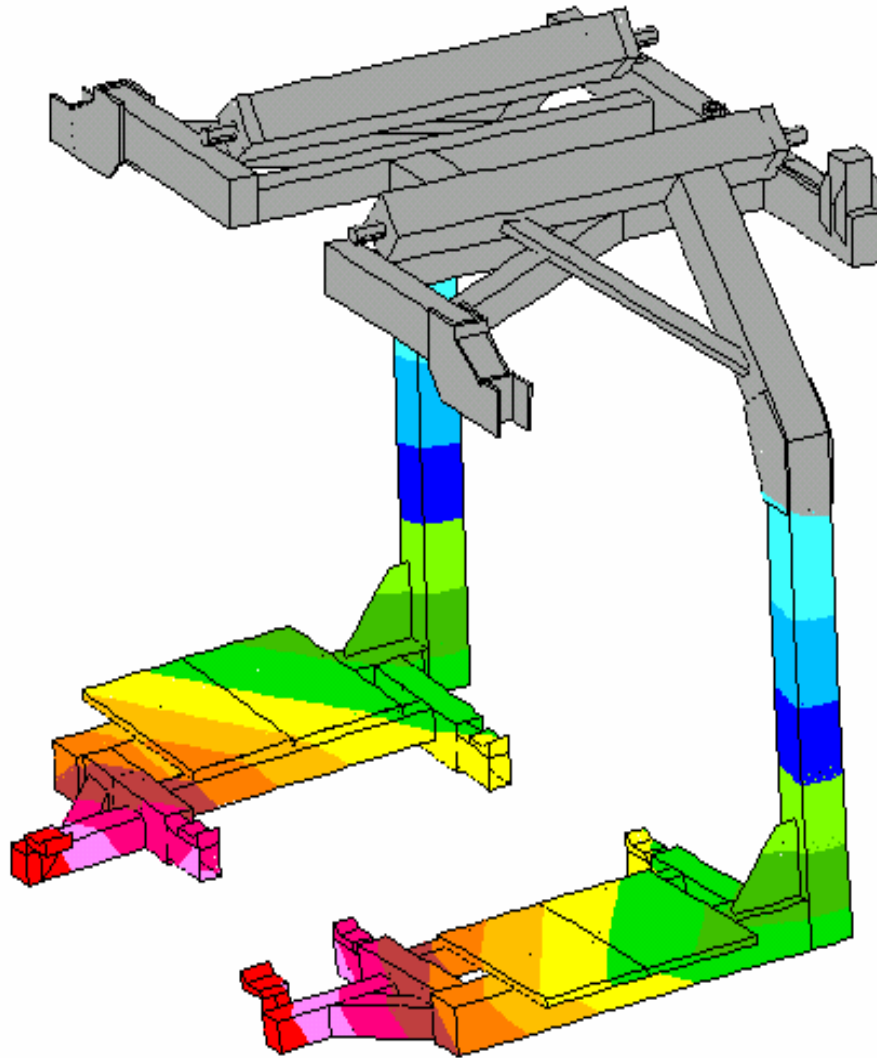
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RESULTANT DISPL.

VIEW : 0.0

RANGE: 0.6835893

D-1



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:27:14

ROTX  
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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
-180.0



Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #4-Load on front and Rear Support

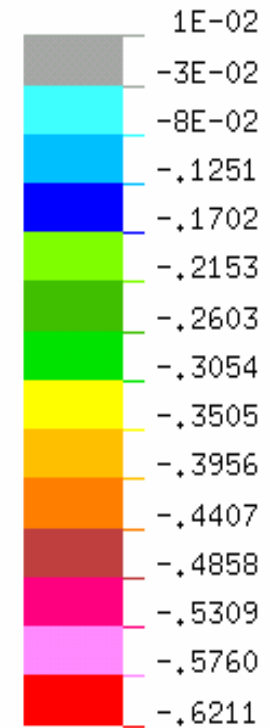
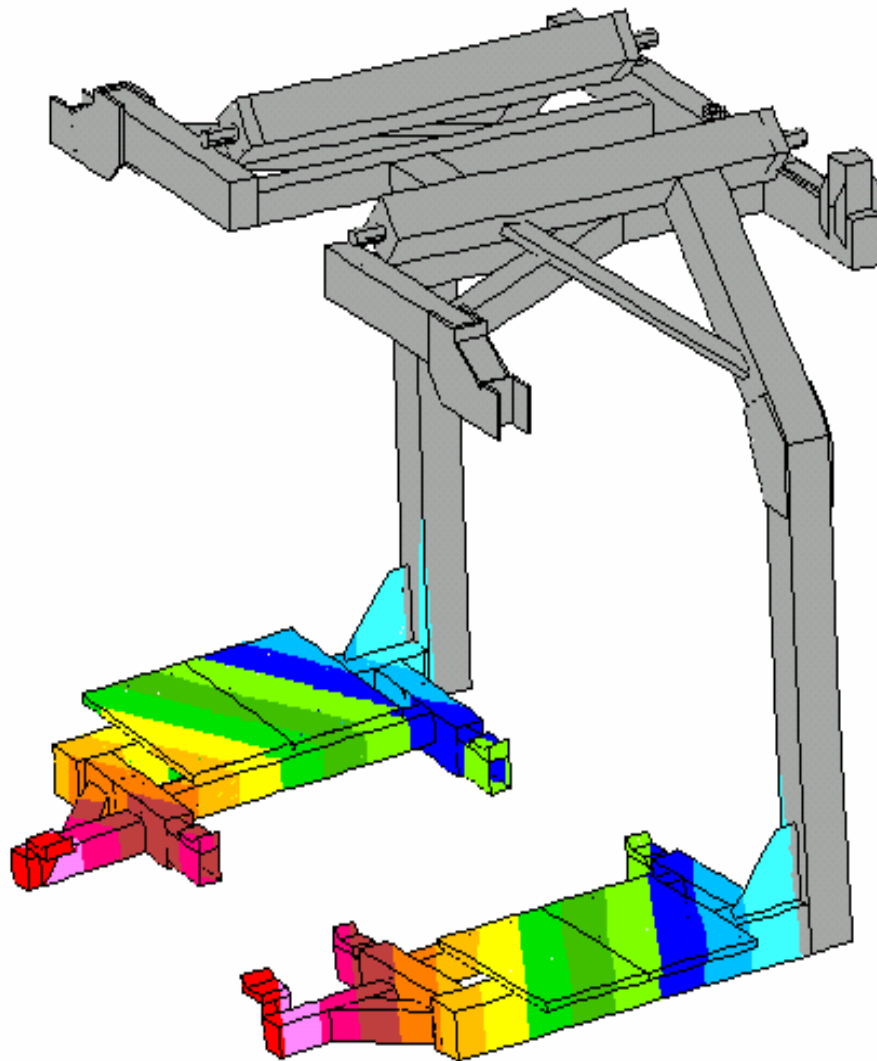


Y - DISPLACEMENT

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RANGE: 0,0101925

D-2



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ROTZ  
-180.0



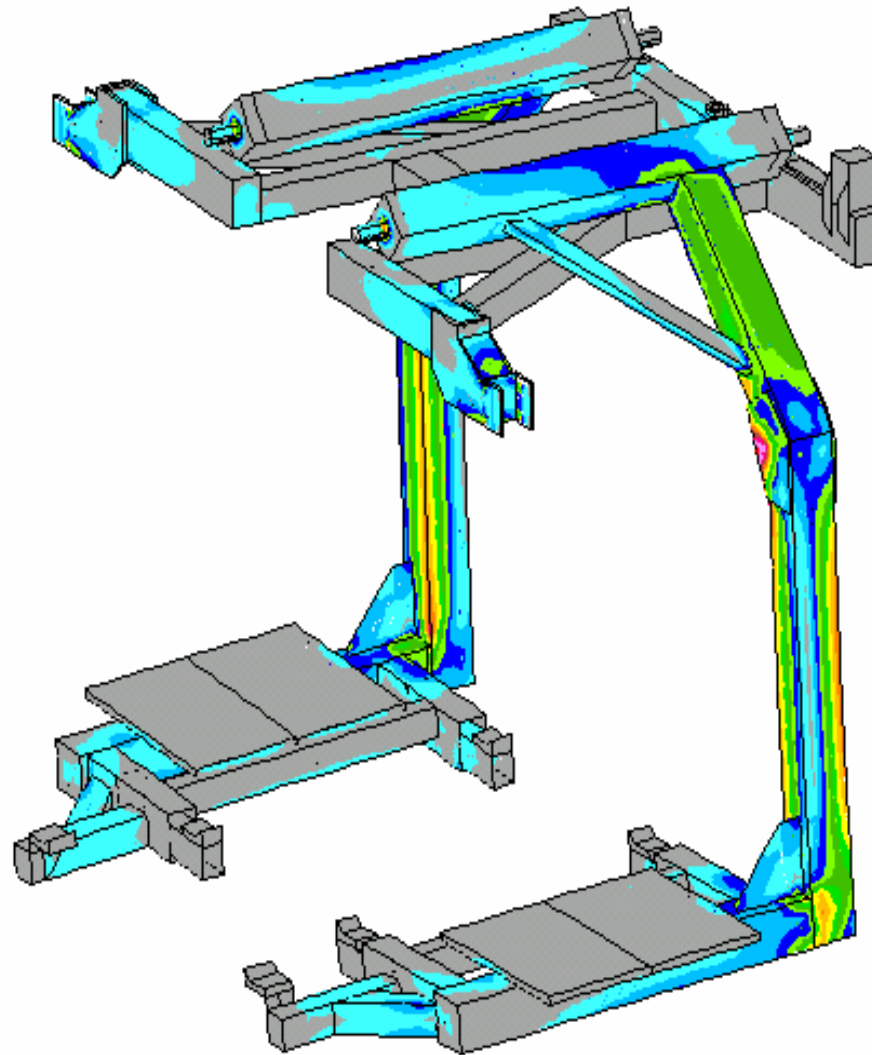
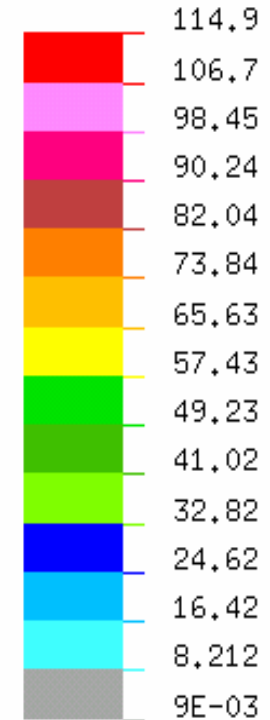
Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #4-Load on front and Rear Support

VON-MISES STRESS

VIEW : 0.8982602

RANGE: 11485.36

(Band \* 1.0E2)



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:29:20



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ROTZ  
-180.0

D-3



MIDDLE LAYER

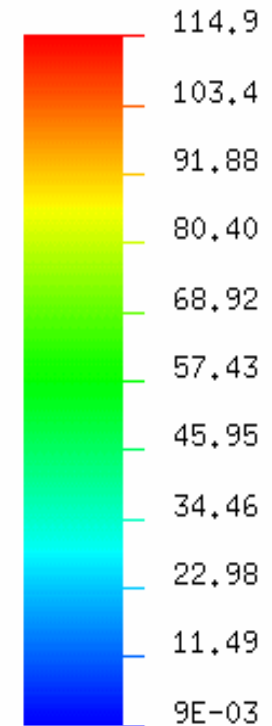
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VON-MISES STRESS

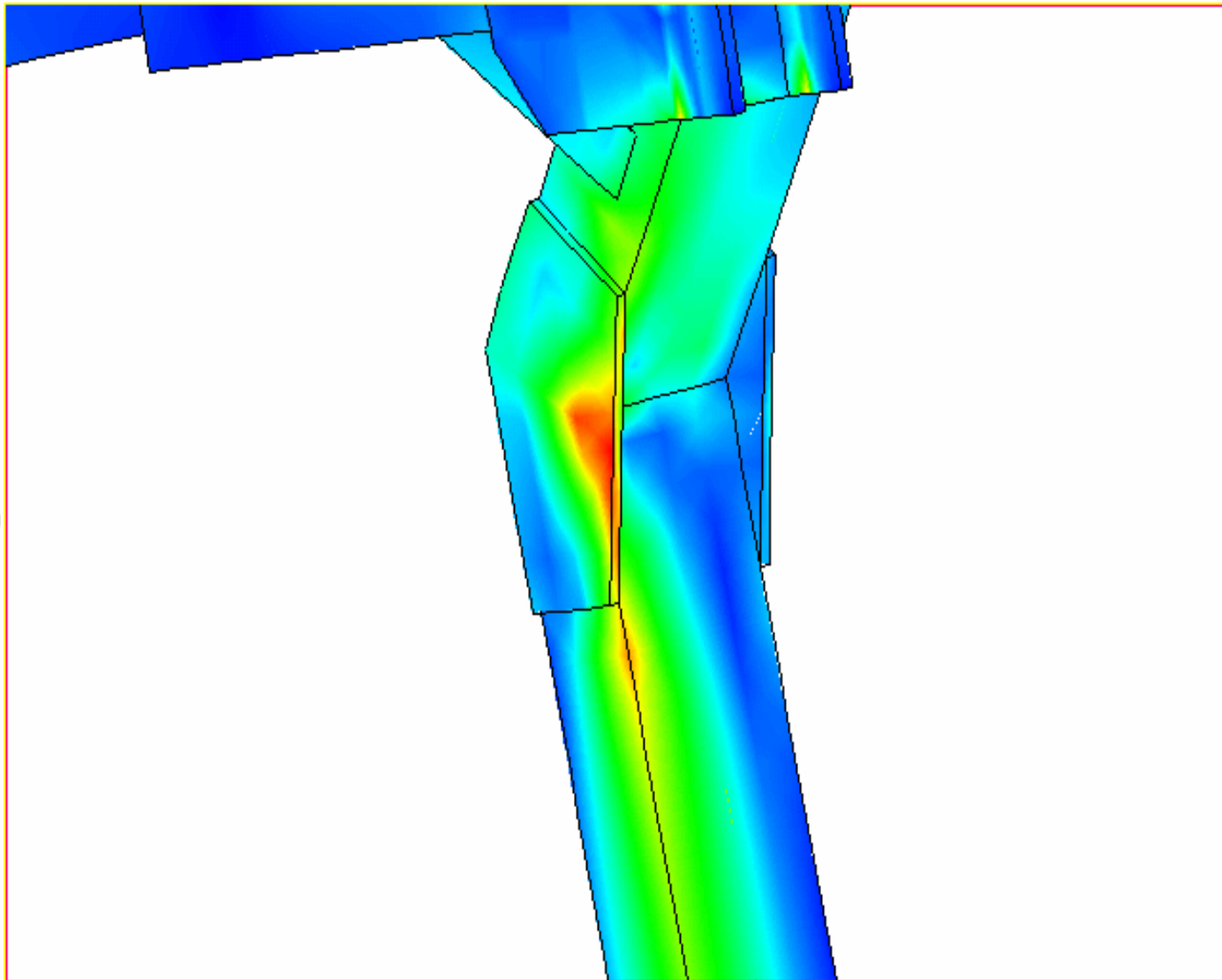
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(Band \* 1.0E2)



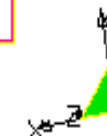
D-4



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

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ROTZ  
168.8



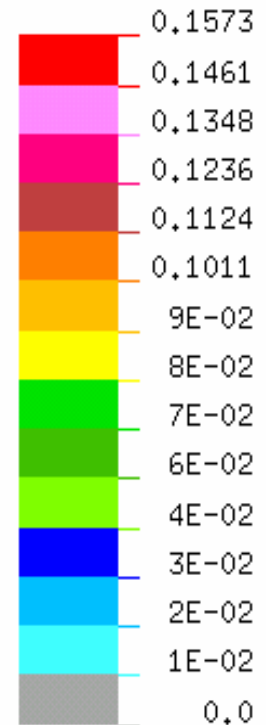
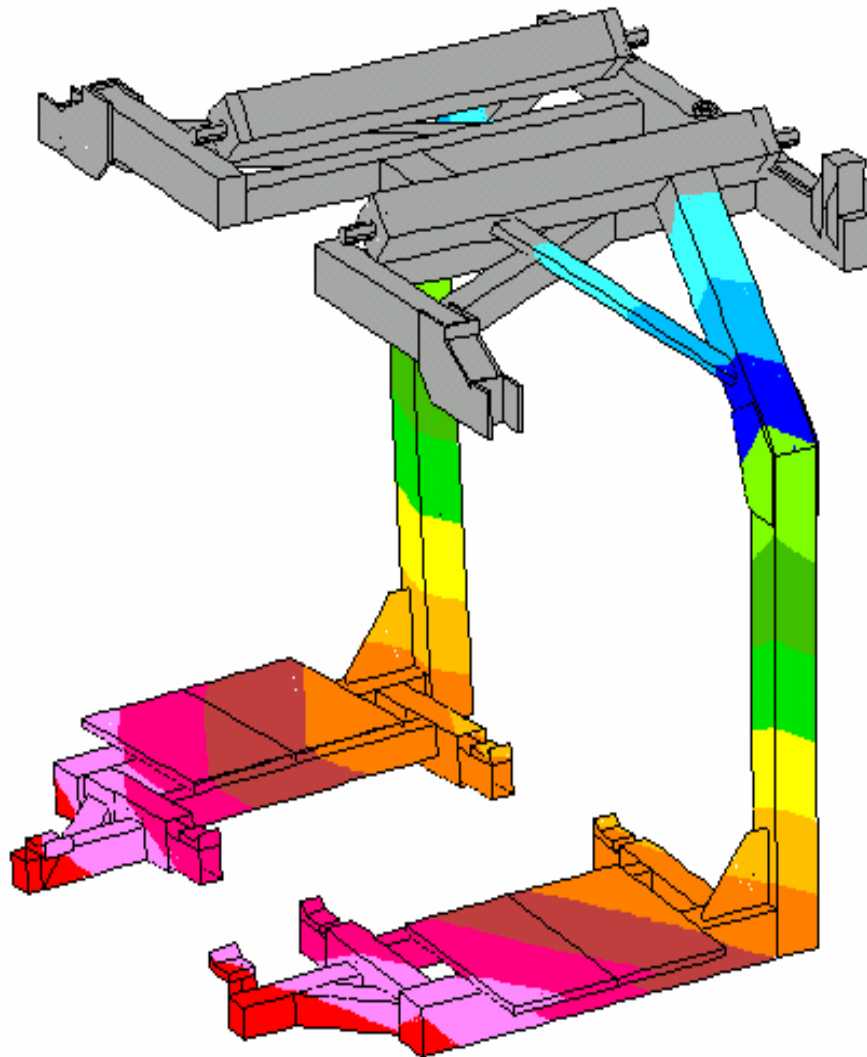
MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier w/no gravity-4,913 lbs- Case #4-Load on front and Rear Support

RESULTANT DISPL.

VIEW : 0.0

RANGE: 0.1573244



E-1

EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:36:25



ROTX  
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ROTY  
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ROTZ  
-180.0

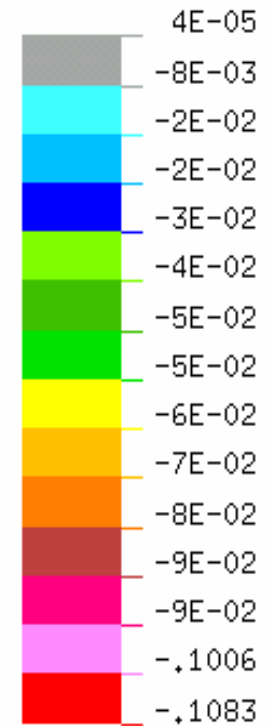
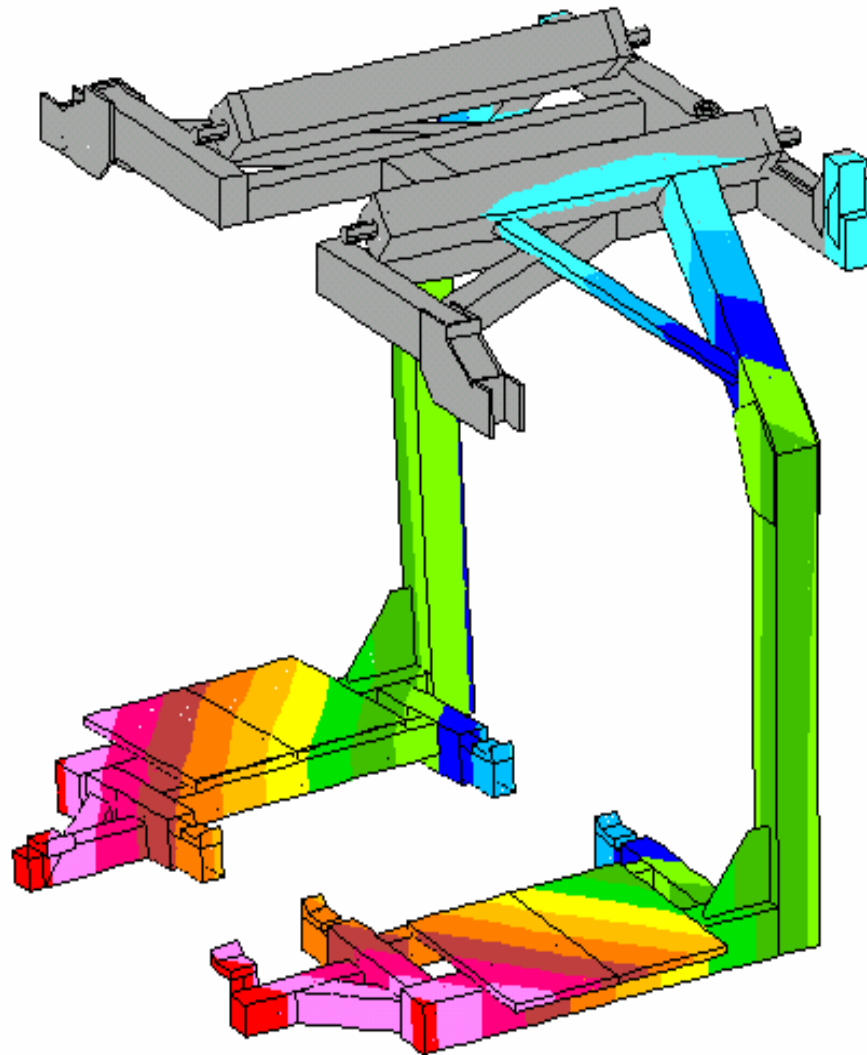


Carrier only under gravity loading

Y - DISPLACEMENT

VIEW : -.1083066

RANGE: 4.130E-05



E-2

EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:37:51



ROTX  
-160.0  
ROTY  
-30.0  
ROTZ  
-180.0



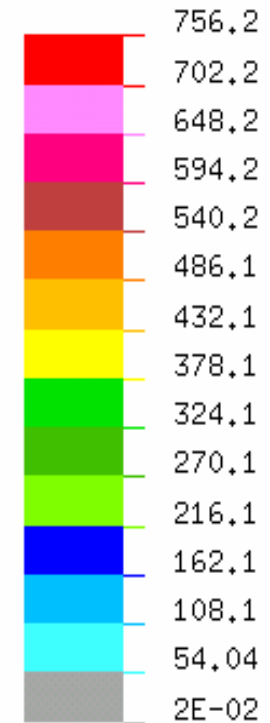
Carrier only under gravity loading

VON-MISES STRESS

VIEW : 0.2359113

RANGE: 7486.687

(Band \* 1.0E1)



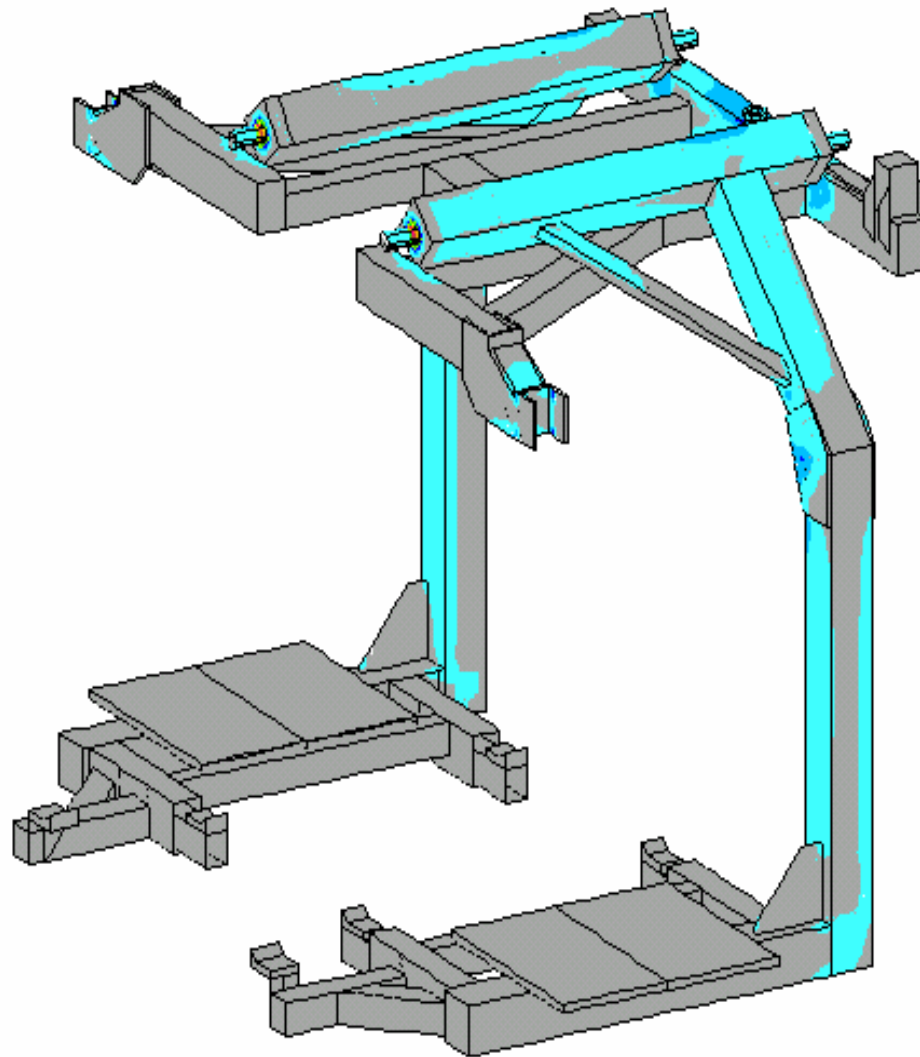
EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:42:41



ROTX  
-160.0  
ROTY  
-30.0  
ROTZ  
-180.0

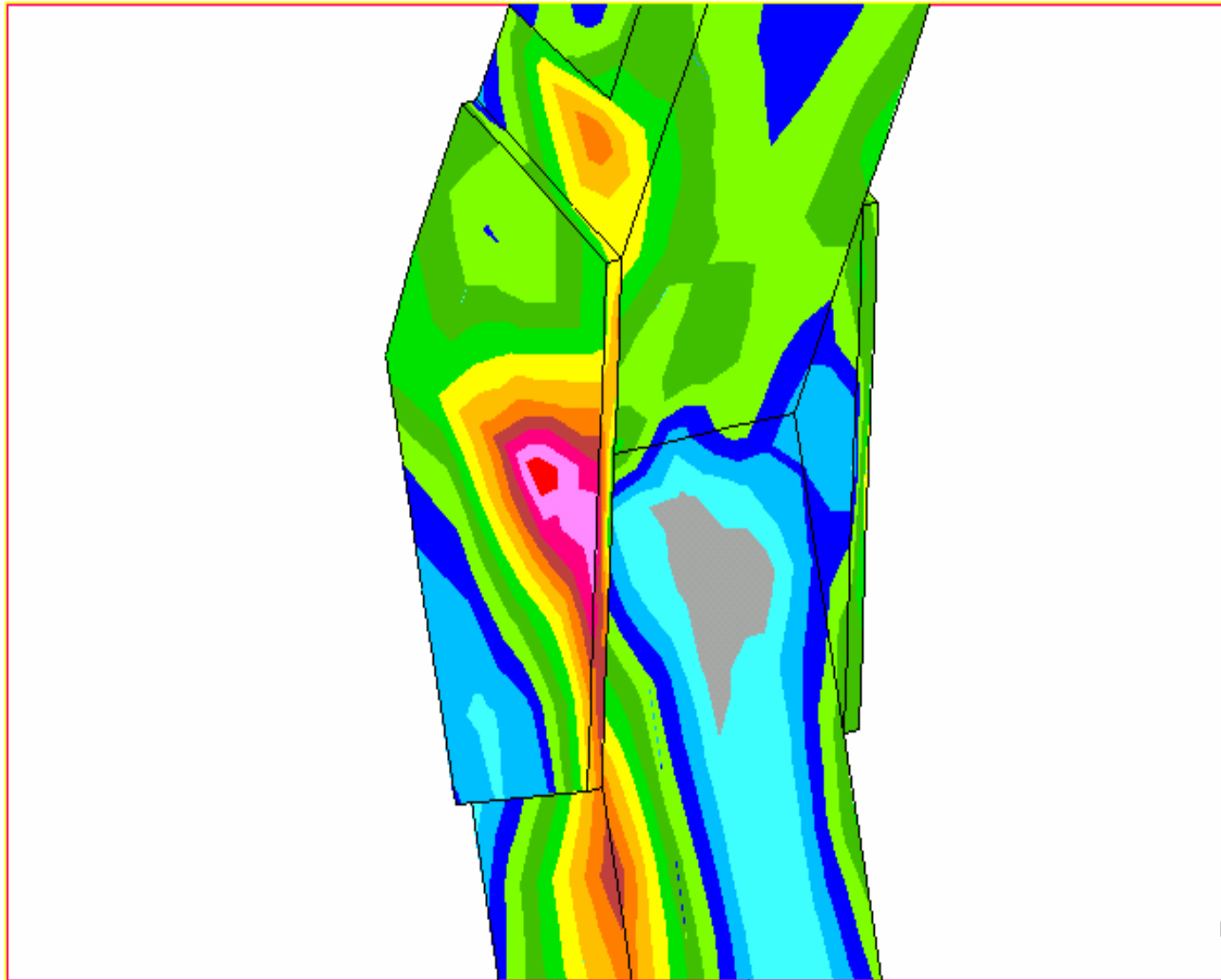
E-3



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier only under gravity loading

E-4

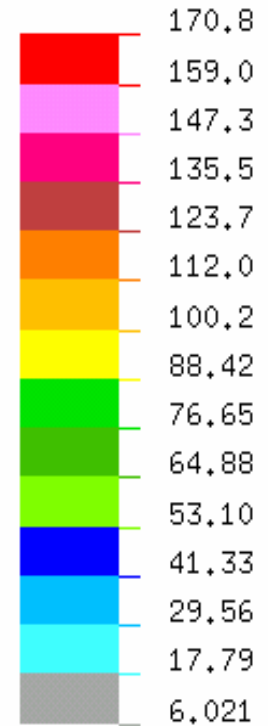


VON-MISES STRESS

VIEW : 0.5710267

RANGE: 7562.176

(Band \* 1.0E1)



EMRC-NISA/DISPLAY

APR/09/03 22:43:40



ROTX  
177.2  
ROTY  
-28.0  
ROTZ  
168.8



MIDDLE LAYER

Carrier only under gravity loading

## Calculations for Carrier Loading

April 9, 2003

### 1) Define product load and distances between product C.G. and Support Points:

Define Load:

$$F_{\text{load}} := 4913 \text{ lbf}$$

Define distance between front support and C.G.

$$L1 := 48.0984 \text{ in} - 24.75 \text{ in} \quad L1 = 23.348 \text{ in}$$

Define distance between front support and middle support

$$L2 := 68 \text{ in} - 24.75 \text{ in} \quad L2 = 43.25 \text{ in}$$

Define distance between front support and rear support

$$L3 := 85.5694 \text{ in} - 24.75 \text{ in}$$

### 2) Compute Reaction Forces for Load Case 1 - Front and Middle Support take 100% of Load

$$R_2 := \frac{F_{\text{load}} \cdot L1}{L2} \quad R_2 = 2.652 \cdot 10^3 \text{ lbf}$$

$$R_1 := F_{\text{load}} - R_2 \quad R_1 = 2.261 \cdot 10^3 \text{ lbf}$$

### 3) Compute Reaction Forces for Load Case 2 - Front and Rear Support take 100% of Load

$$R_3 := \frac{F_{\text{load}} \cdot L1}{L3} \quad R_3 = 1.886 \cdot 10^3 \text{ lbf}$$

$$R_1 := F_{\text{load}} - R_3 \quad R_1 = 3.027 \cdot 10^3 \text{ lbf}$$



## ANALYSIS OF CARRIER FABRICATION:

By: Solid Mechanics Consulting, Inc. April 11, 2003

### FATIGUE CALCULATIONS

**Step 1:** Define ultimate strength of Carrier material in ksi

$S_{ut\_1020} := 58$  Carrier Structural Members

**Step 2:** Compute material endurance limits in ksi

$S_{e\_prime\_1020} := 0.504 \cdot S_{ut\_1020}$   $S_{e\_prime\_1020} = 29.232$

**Step 3:** Define surface factor

$a := 14.4$  (Hot rolled material)  $b := -0.718$  (Hot rolled material)

$k_a_{1020} := a \cdot S_{ut\_1020}^b$

$k_a_{1020} = 0.78$

**Step 4:** Define Size factor

$k_b := 1$

**Step 5:** Define Load factor - 1 for bending

$k_c := 1.0$

**Step 6:** Define Temperature factor - 1 for ambient

$k_d := 1.0$

**Step 7:** Misc. effects factor - 0.75 - FEA takes care of stress concentration - add factor for mesh sensitivity

$k_e := 0.75$

**Step 8:** Compute final Endurance limit for the components (in ksi)

$S_{e\_1020} := S_{e\_prime\_1020} \cdot k_a_{1020} \cdot k_b \cdot k_c \cdot k_d \cdot k_e$   $S_{e\_1020} = 17.106$

### Compute Life based on Endurance Limit and FEA Stress:

$$A\_R_{1020} := \frac{9 \cdot (S_{ut\_1020})^2}{S_e_{1020}} \quad A\_R_{1020} = 176.994$$

$$B\_R_{1020} := \frac{-1}{3} \cdot \log\left(\left(\frac{9 \cdot S_{ut\_1020}}{S_e_{1020}}\right)\right) \quad B\_R_{1020} = -0.162$$

### Define Stress Values from FEA:

$$\sigma_{carrier\_From\_FEA} := 14.04$$

$$N\_Carrier := \left(\frac{\sigma_{carrier\_From\_FEA}}{A\_R_{1020}}\right)^{\frac{1}{B\_R_{1020}}}$$

$$N\_Carrier = 6.522 \cdot 10^6$$

### Estimate Life Based on Production Rates:

$$Number\_Carriers := 25$$

$$Production\_Rates := \frac{10}{hr}$$

$$Cycles\_per\_hour := \frac{Production\_Rates}{Number\_Carriers}$$

$$Cycles\_per\_hour = 0.4 \cdot hr^{-1}$$

$$Cycles\_per\_year := Cycles\_per\_hour \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 52 \cdot hr$$

$$Cycles\_per\_year = 3.494 \cdot 10^3$$

$$Life\_in\_years := \frac{N\_Carrier}{Cycles\_per\_year}$$

$$Life\_in\_years = 1.866 \cdot 10^3$$