CSIETABSVersion1600Build1488crack

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For the composite assembly, the SAP2000 finite element software was used to perform the static analysis and the FASTENER \[[@CR20]\] software was used to perform the structural analysis and optimization step. The software defines the optimized assembly by applying structural constraints of equal force to all members and considering the equilibrium of the structure. In Fig. [2](#Fig2){ref-type="fig"}, the constrained structural assembly represents the optimized one, allowing to set the assembly force to an optimized value. This is an example to show that the assembly forces need to be considered.Fig. 2.Sketch of the

balanced structure The analysis of the assembly forces allowed us to evaluate the stress that the structures must have to bear the global load, but there is a link between the assembly forces and the geometry of the structure. Thereby, it is also important to consider the final geometry as the start geometry of the optimization step. As the assembly is made of three separate structures, the optimization step is developed for each of them. As the optimization step is performed during the testing phase, all the parts have an experimental load and the structural mechanical properties need to be defined. This definition is considered when the assembly is modeled. Results and discussion {#Sec3} ========== Assembly optimization has already been developed to consider the assembly forces. However, the assembly constraints will be also developed to consider the previous assembly as the structure of the optimization process. The constraints can be considered statically by minimizing the potential of the assembly with the optimization step. In Fig. [3](#Fig3){ref-type="fig"}, the static optimization step is illustrated for the assembly that presents the optimized balance.Fig. 3.Sketch of the static optimization step To determine the constraints, the analysis of forces must be performed. Thereby, a definition of the method to obtain this analysis is needed. For the analysis of the assembly, the optimization needs to consider the different types of forces acting on each member of the assembly. Thereby, the assembly must be considered as a multi-body system. This system will be defined by a set of force joints to transfer the forces between the parts. These joints are defined statically by the equilibrium of the structure and kinematically by the transfer of a force. Thereby, the transfer of forces is defined between the different parts, following the same stiffness of the assembly. When 82157476af