

Fundamentals of Finite Elements

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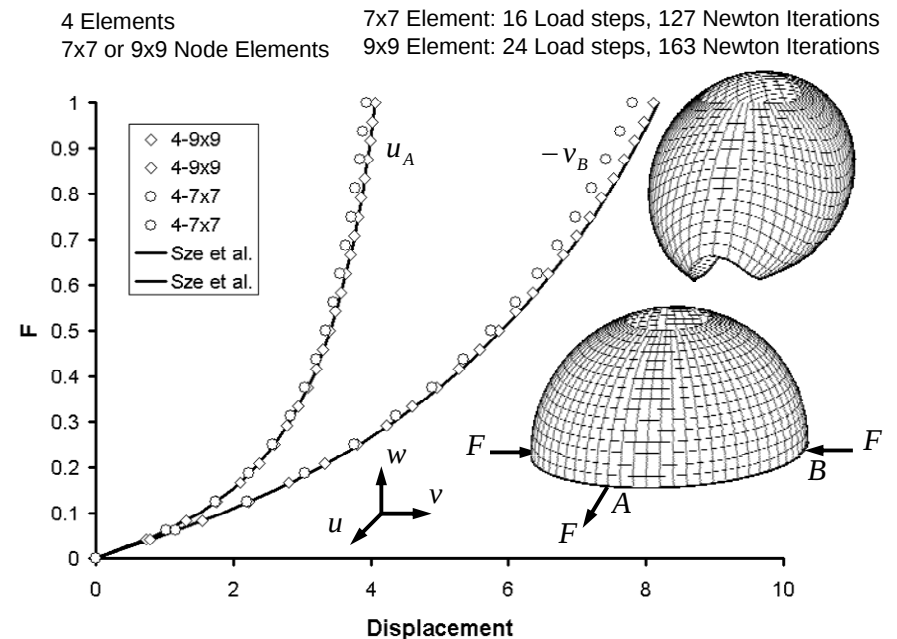
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Course description

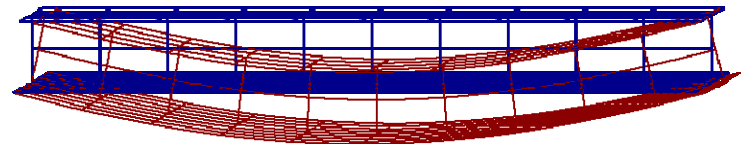
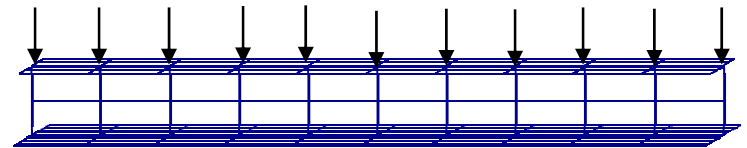
Objective:

- Solution of partial differential equations of engineering importance using FEM.
- Emphasizing the similarity of the development.
- Development of common mathematical and numerical tools.
- Using consistent and robust methods.
- Developing an object oriented programming structure for FEM.
- Addressing some advanced topics.



Course

- Object oriented programming in FEM
- Weighted Residual Methods
- Linear Problems (scalar and vector fields, multi physics)
 - Heat transfer, elasticity, and thermoelasticity
- Constraints
- Non-Linear Problems
 - Nonlinear elasticity (large deformation)
- Initial-Value Problems
 - Transient thermal analysis
 - Vibration of beams
- Bars, Plates and Shells
 - Kinematically defined continua
- Numerical Implementation





Shells



ENGINEERING MECHANICS
UNL College of Engineering & Technology

Peanut



Sunflower



Eggs



Solanum cinereum germinating

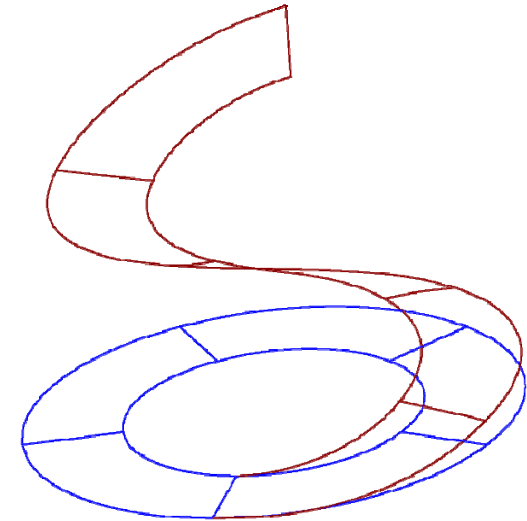


Coconut



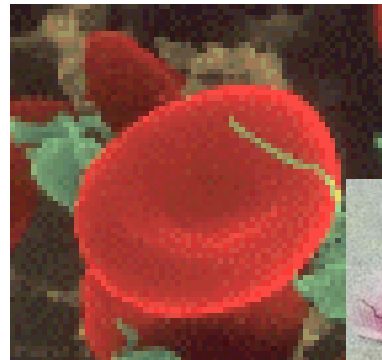
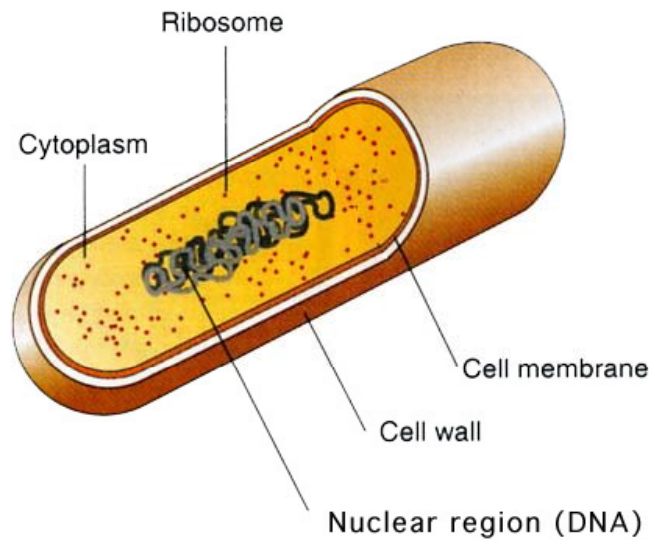
Shells

Apple

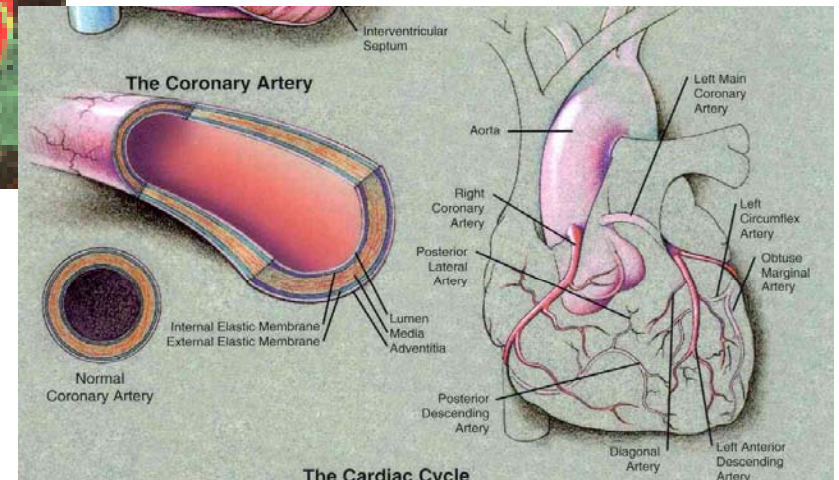


Red blood cell

Cell structure: Procaryote

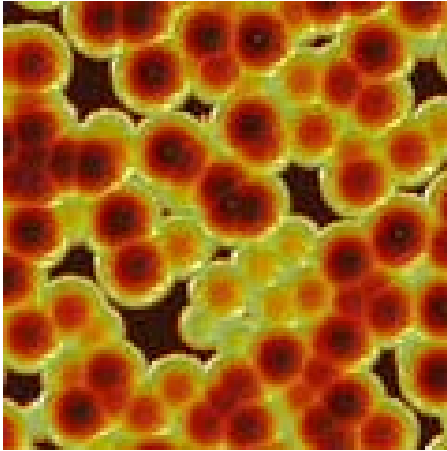


Coronary artery

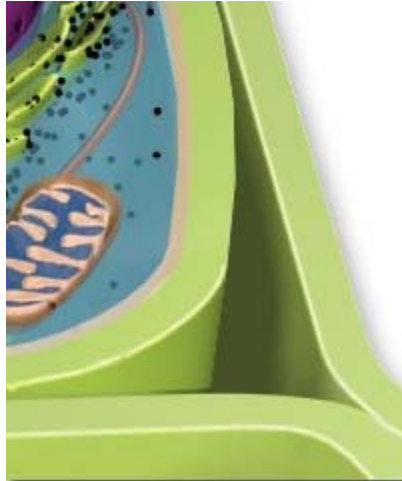


Shells

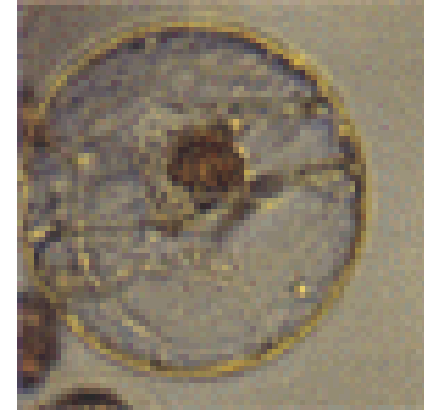
Plant cells



Plant cell wall



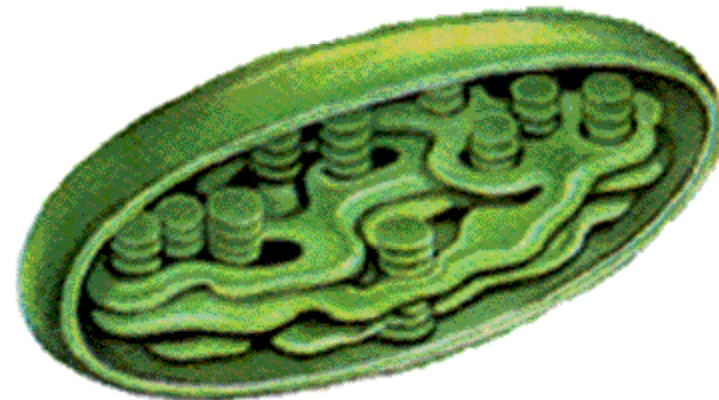
Poplar leaf cell



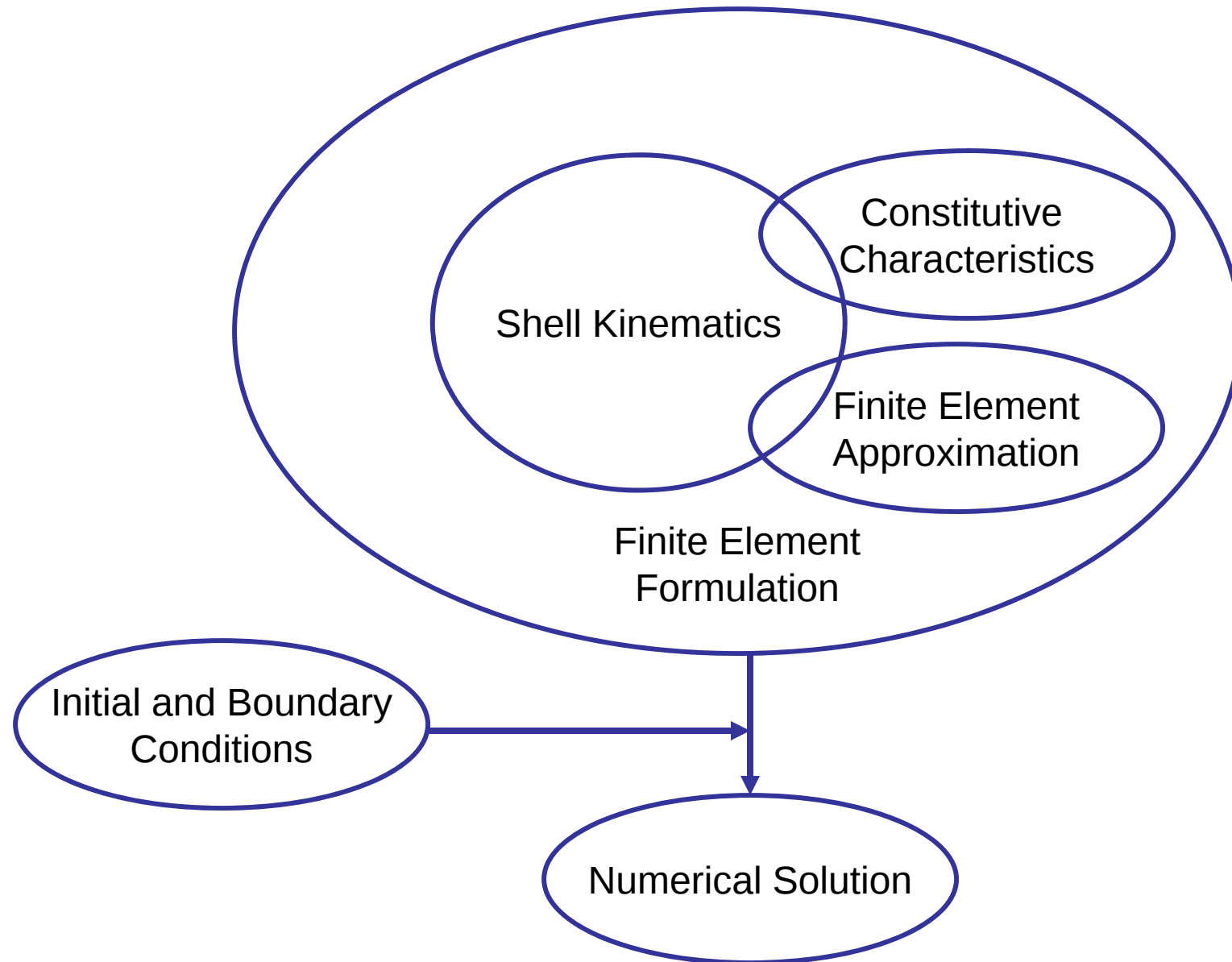
Tallow tree



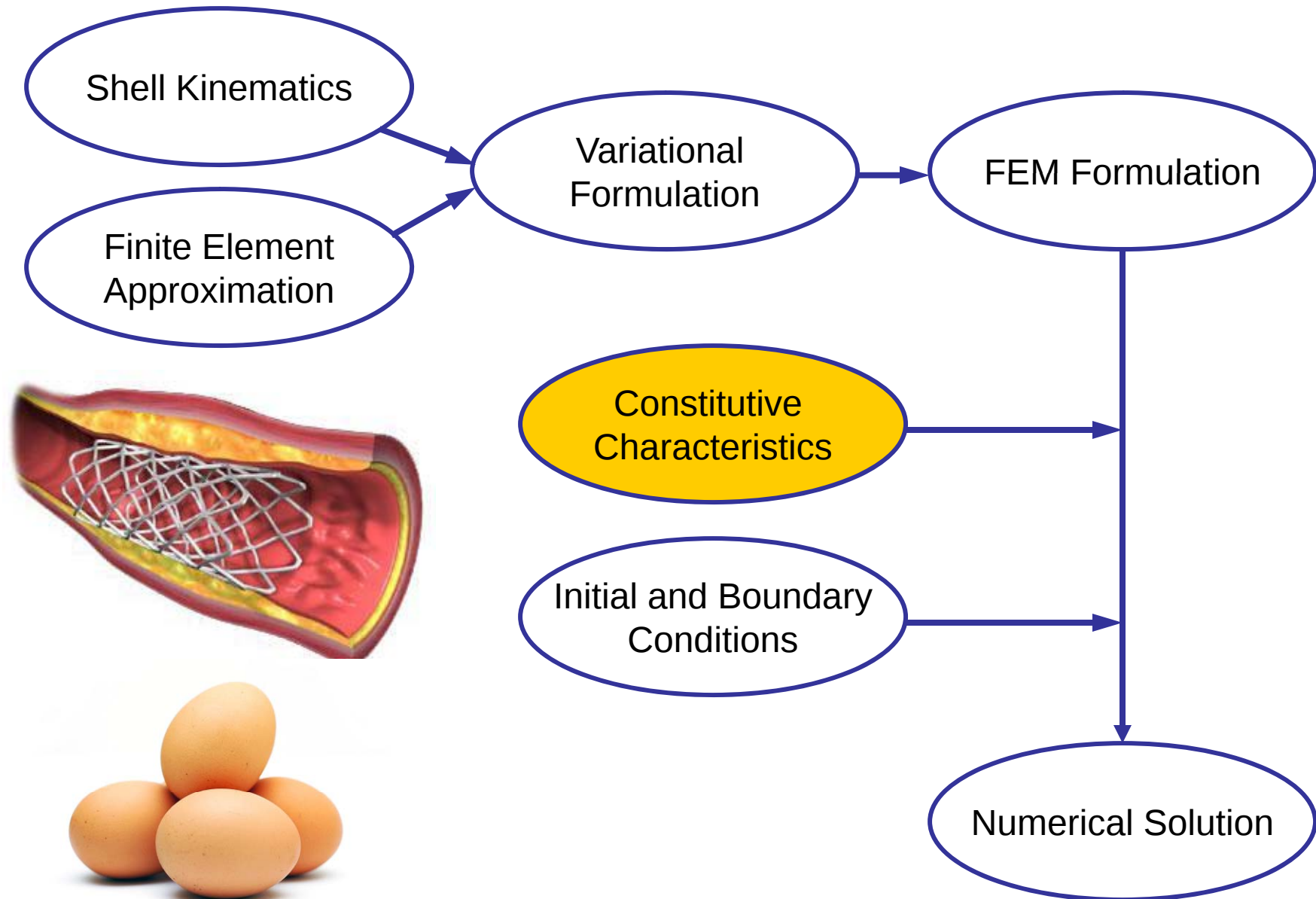
Chloroplast: site of photosynthesis in plant cells

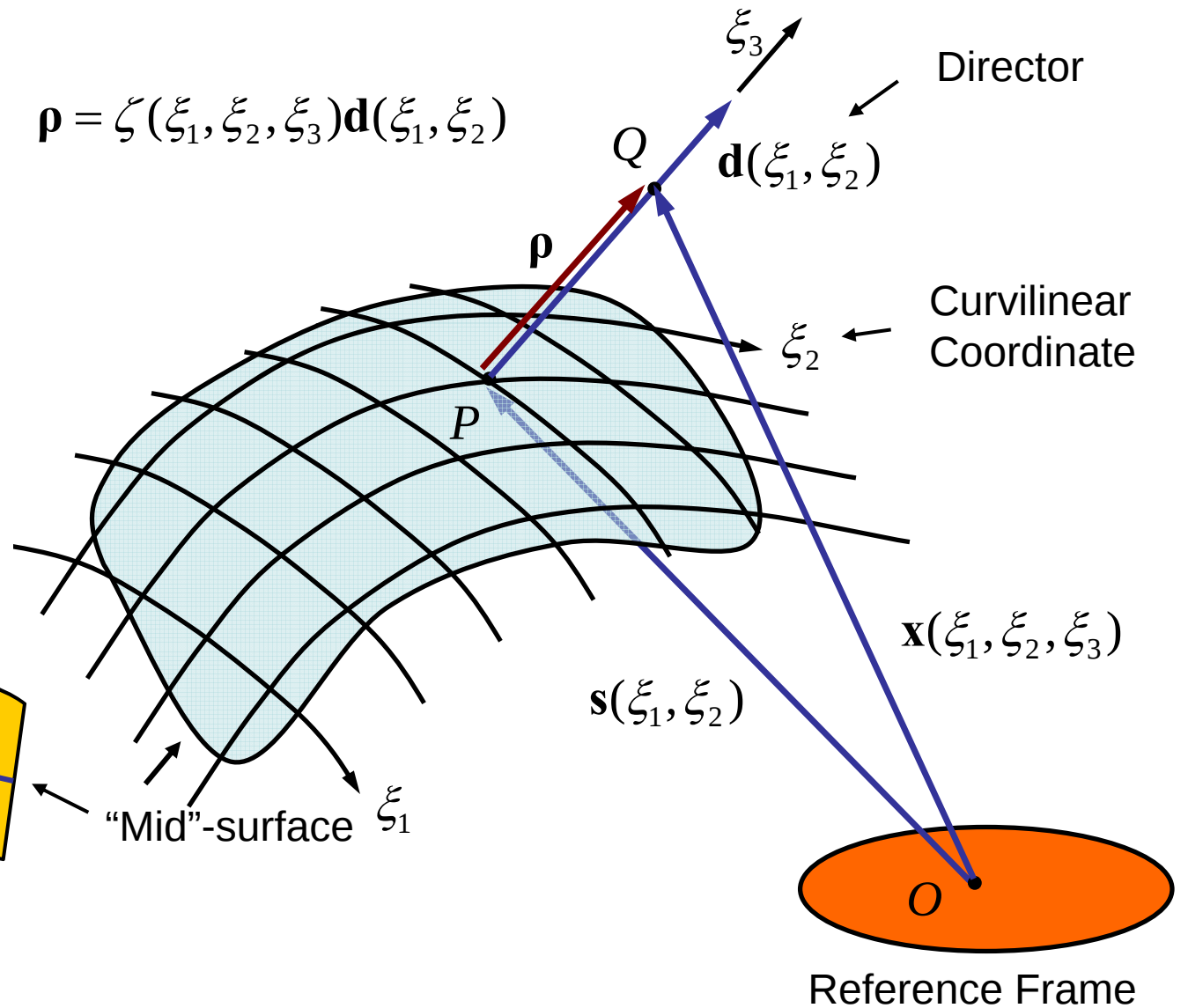


Typical FEM Formulation



Finite Element Formulation



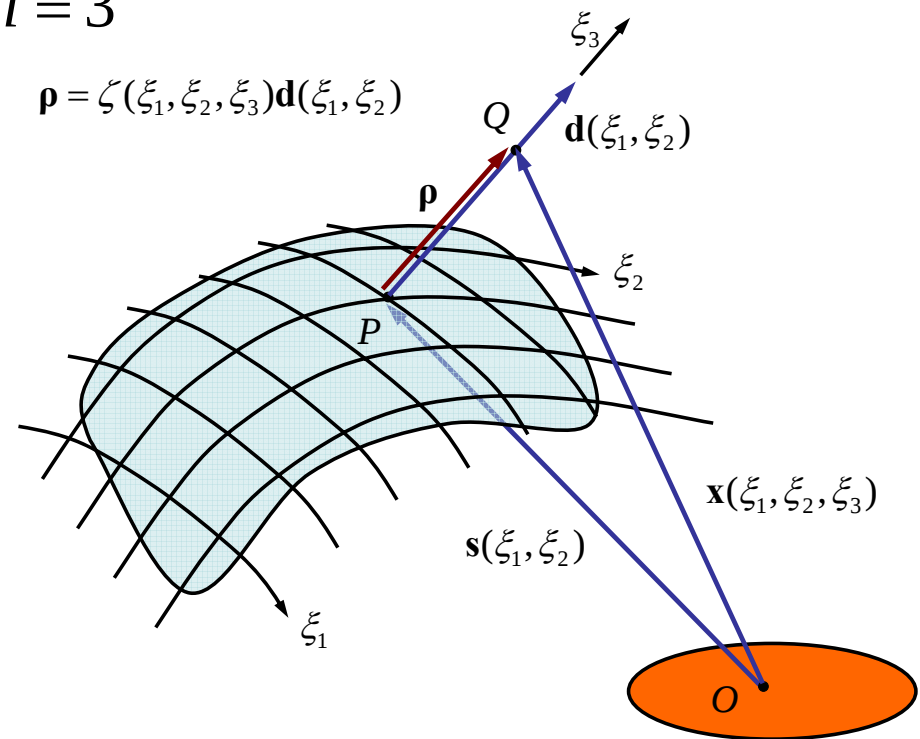
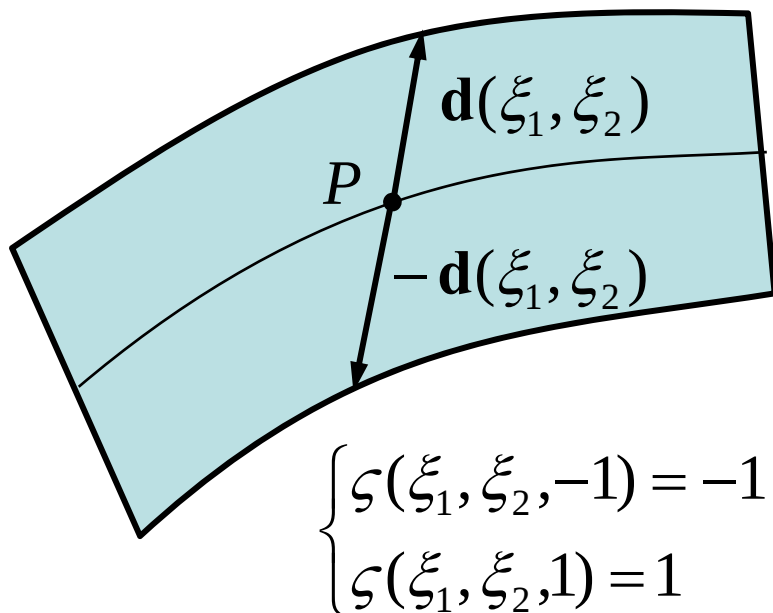


Reissner/Mindlin Shell

$$\mathbf{x}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{s}(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \varsigma(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \mathbf{d}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

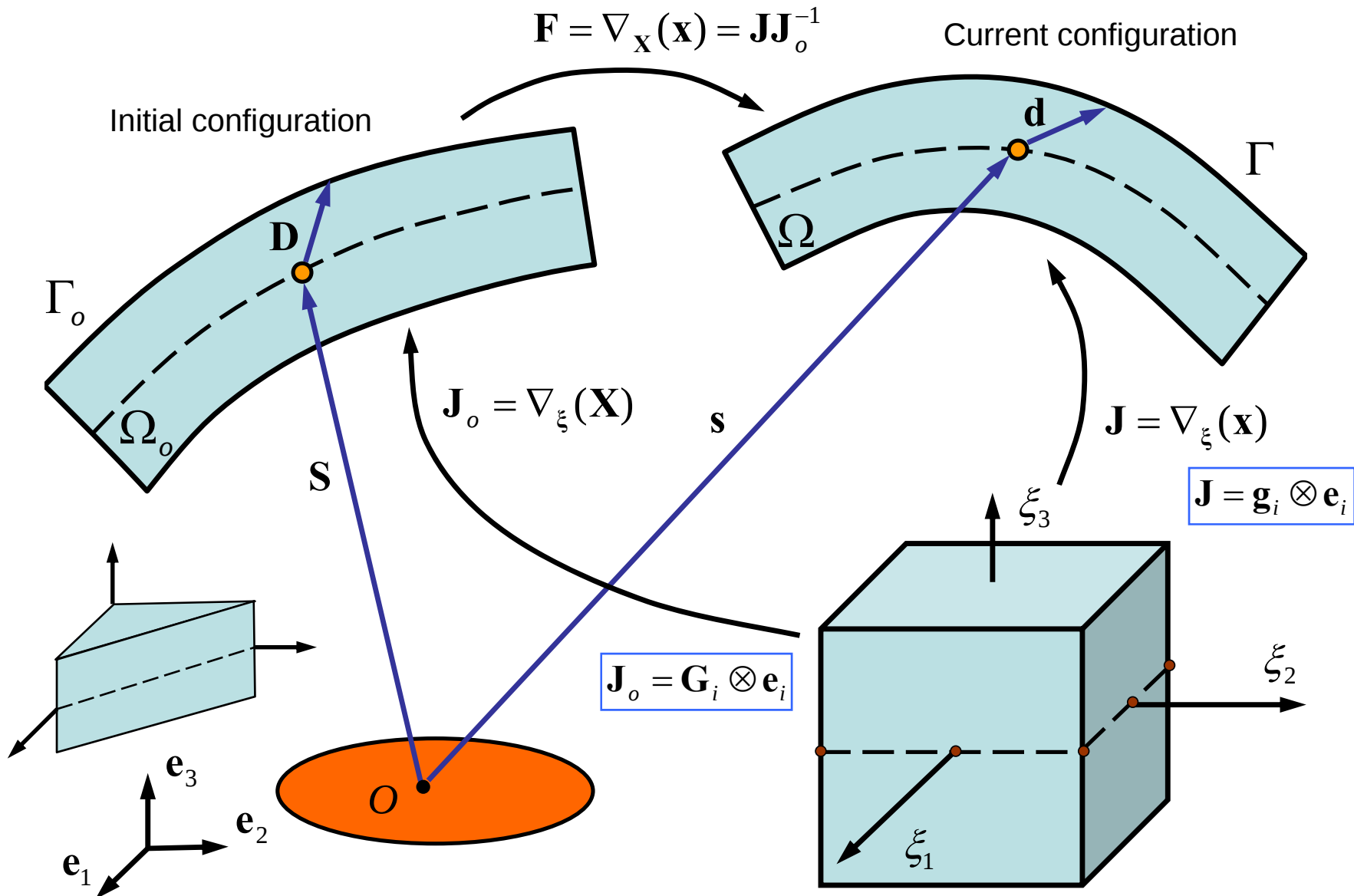
$$g_{ij} = \mathbf{g}_i \circ \mathbf{g}_j$$

$$\mathbf{g}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \xi_i} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{s}}{\partial \xi_i} + \frac{\partial \varsigma}{\partial \xi_i} \mathbf{d} + \varsigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}}{\partial \xi_i} & i = 1, 2 \\ \frac{\partial \varsigma}{\partial \xi_3} \mathbf{d} & i = 3 \end{cases}$$



Shell Kinematics

Making the mappings into material mappings:



Shell Kinematics

Deformation Gradient: $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}_o^{-1}$

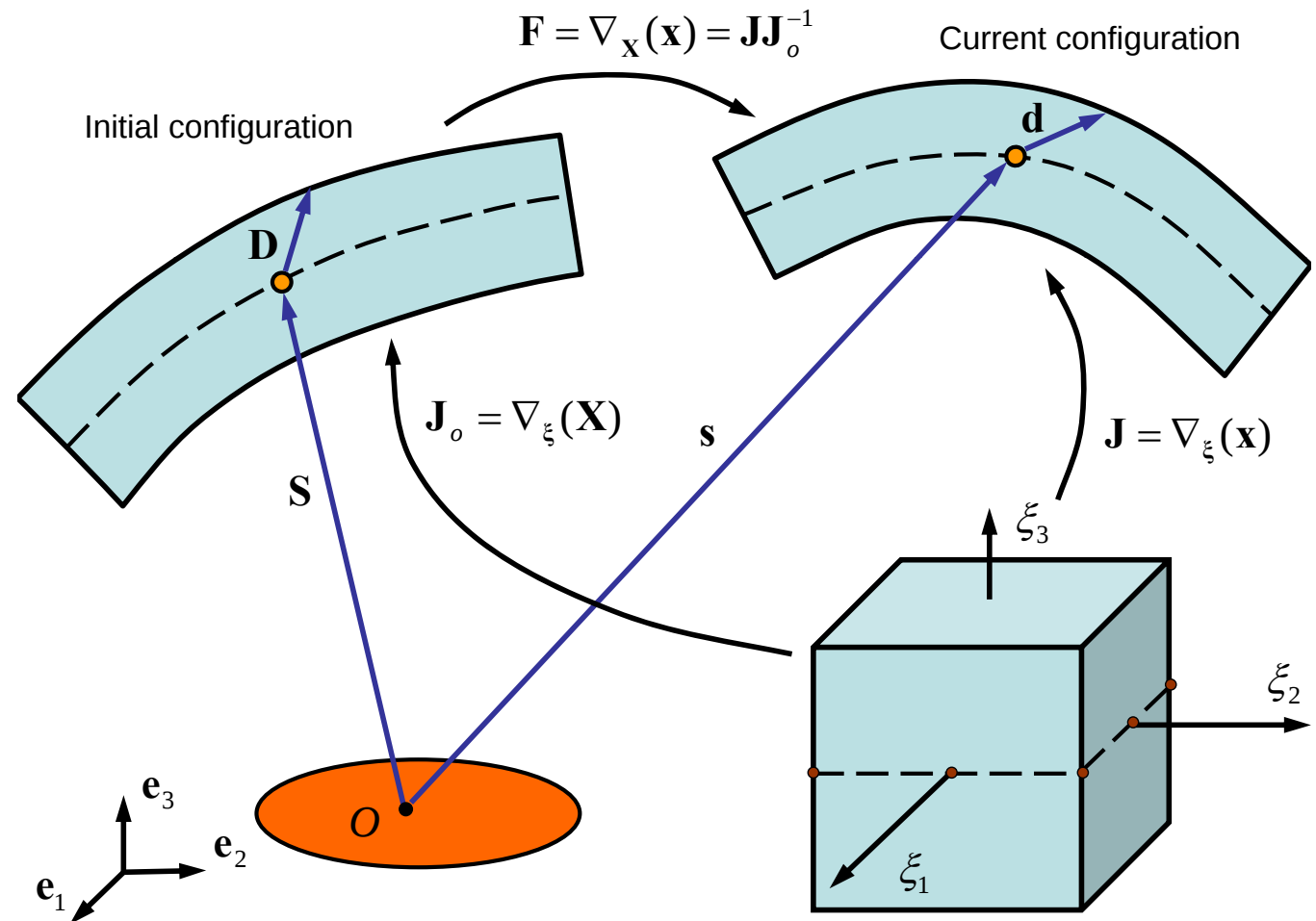
Displacement Gradient: $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{I}$

Strains:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^T)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_R = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{I})$$

$$\mathbf{G}_L = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^T - \mathbf{I})$$



Isoparametric shell

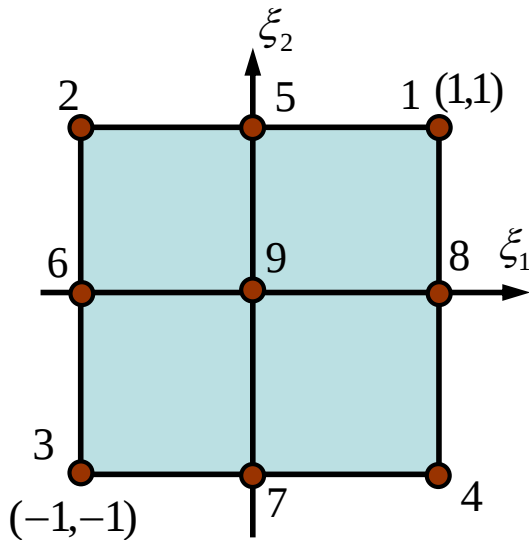
$$\mathbf{x}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{s}(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \varsigma(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \mathbf{d}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\mathbf{s}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \mathbf{s}^p N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

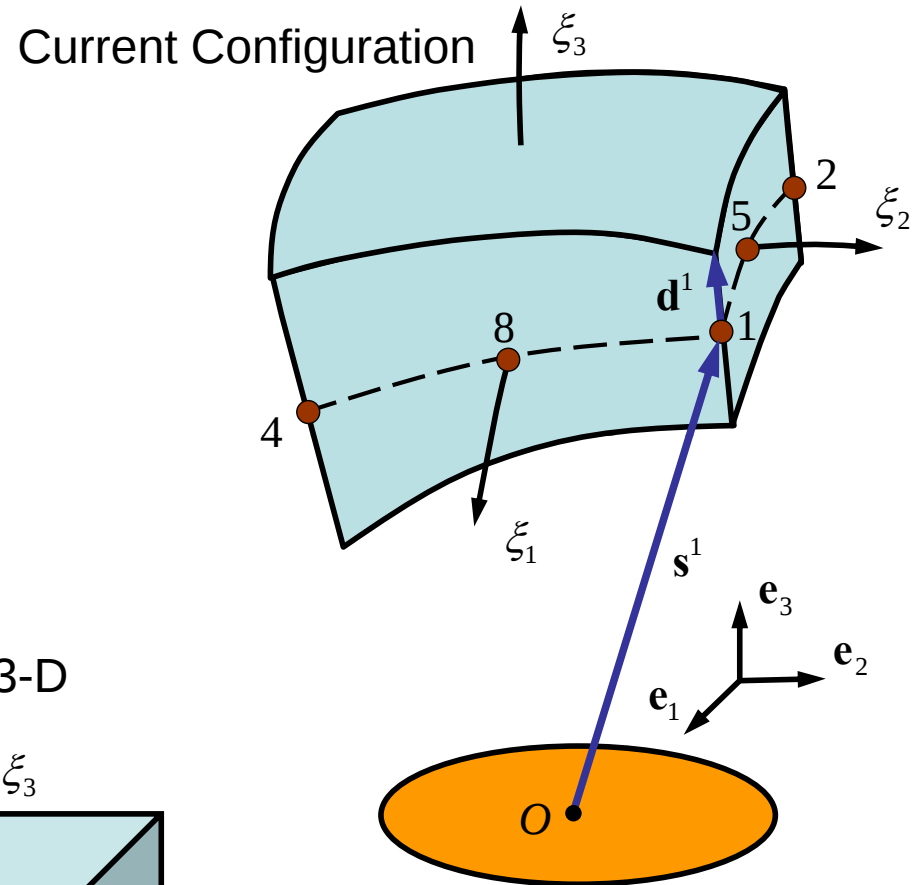
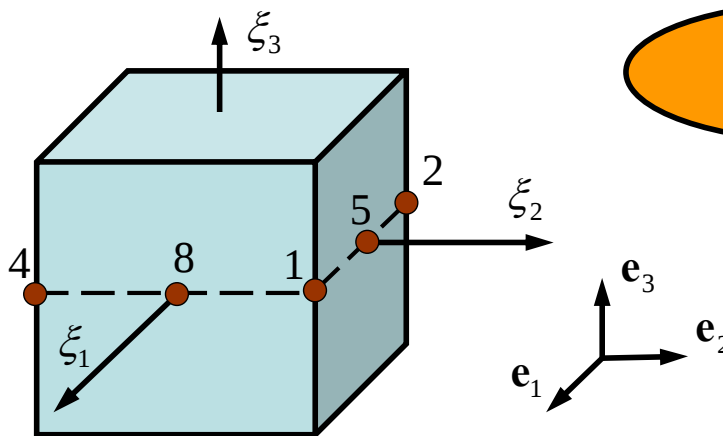
$$\mathbf{d}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \mathbf{d}^p N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\varsigma(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \varsigma^p(\xi_3) N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

Isoparametric 2-D



Extruded 3-D



Isoparametric shell

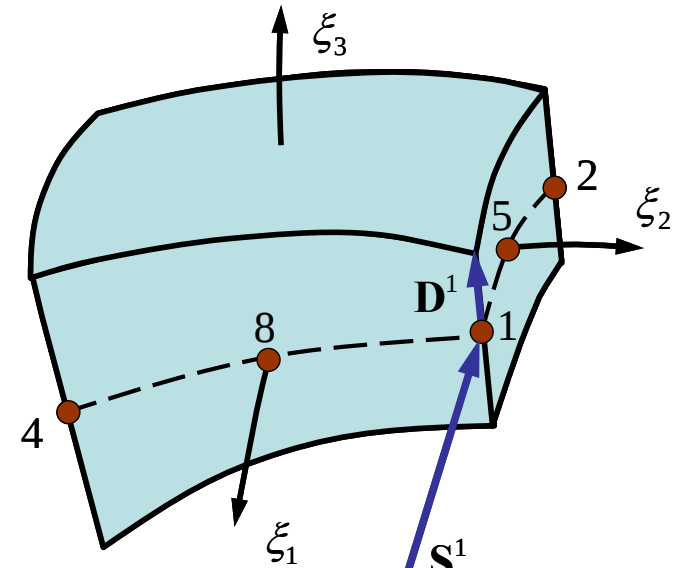
$$\mathbf{X}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{S}(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \varsigma_o(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \mathbf{D}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\mathbf{S}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \mathbf{S}^p N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

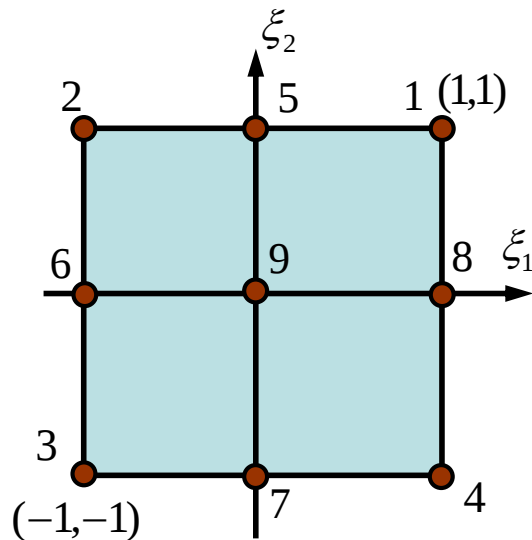
$$\mathbf{D}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \mathbf{D}^p N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\varsigma_o(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \sum_{p=1}^{nnpe} \varsigma_o^p(\xi_3) N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

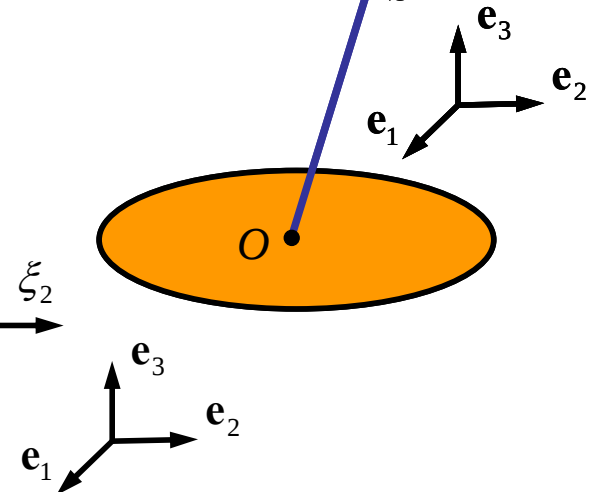
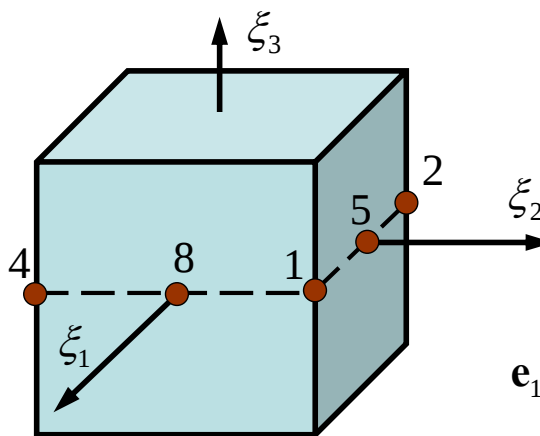
Initial Configuration



Isoparametric 2-D



Extruded 3-D



Jacobians

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \xi_i} \otimes \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$\mathbf{J}_o = \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \xi_i} \otimes \mathbf{e}_i$$



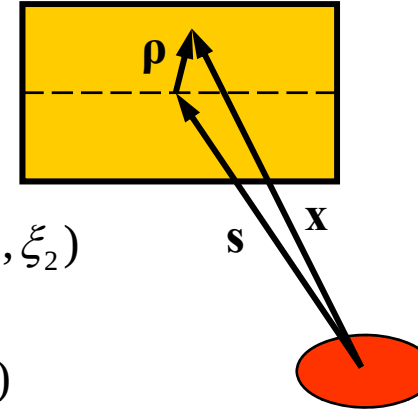
$$\mathbf{x}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{s}(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \boldsymbol{\rho}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{s}(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \zeta(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \mathbf{d}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \mathbf{s}^p N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \zeta^p(\xi_3) N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) \mathbf{d}^q N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \xi_i} = \mathbf{s}^p \frac{\partial N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i} + \frac{\partial \zeta^p(\xi_3)}{\partial \xi_i} N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) \mathbf{d}^q N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$+ \zeta^p(\xi_3) \frac{\partial N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i} \mathbf{d}^q N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \zeta^p(\xi_3) N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) \mathbf{d}^q \frac{\partial N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i}$$



$$\Delta \mathbf{s}^p = \mathbf{s}^p - \mathbf{S}^p$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{d}^p = \mathbf{d}^p - \mathbf{D}^p$$

$$\Delta \zeta^p = \zeta^p - \zeta_o^p$$

Thickness unknowns

$$\zeta^p(\xi_3) = \zeta_o^p(\xi_3) + \sum_{i=1}^{nif} a_i^p f_i(\xi_3)$$

Thickness base functions

$$\zeta_o^p(\xi_3) = \xi_3$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \xi_i} = \mathbf{S}^p \frac{\partial N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i} + \frac{\partial \zeta_o^p(\xi_3)}{\partial \xi_i} N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) \mathbf{D}^q N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$+ \zeta_o^p(\xi_3) \frac{\partial N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i} \mathbf{D}^q N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \zeta_o^p(\xi_3) N_p(\xi_1, \xi_2) \mathbf{D}^q \frac{\partial N_q(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial \xi_i}$$

Thickness interpolation

$$\zeta_o^p(\xi_3) = \xi_3$$

Number of interpolation functions

$$\zeta^p(\xi_3) = \zeta_o^p(\xi_3) + \sum_{i=1}^{nif} a_i^p f_i(\xi_3)$$

Legendre polynomials:

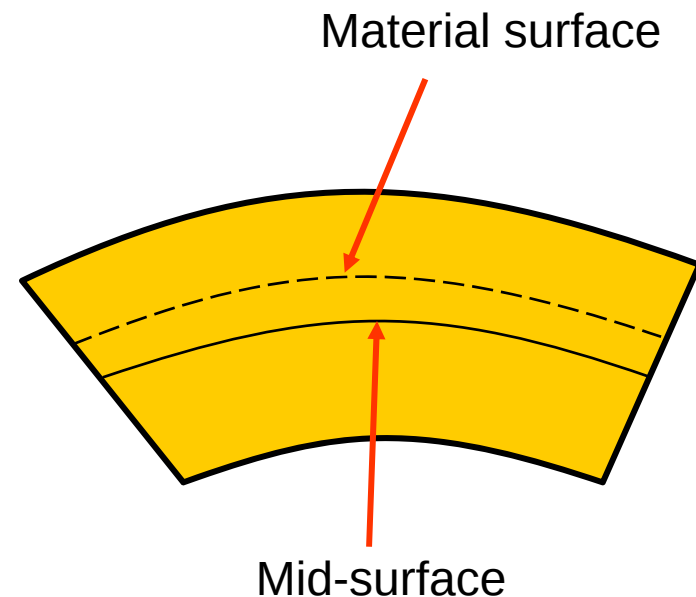
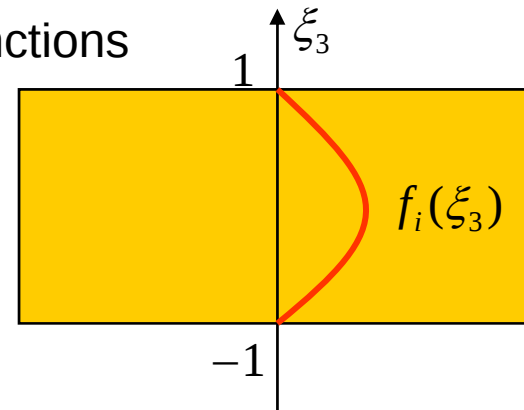
$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1),$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x), \quad P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3), \dots$$

$$f_i(\xi_3) = \begin{cases} P_{i+1}(\xi_3) - P_o(\xi_3) & i \text{ is odd} \\ P_{i+1}(\xi_3) - P_1(\xi_3) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

One term approximation:

$$\Delta \zeta_1^p(\xi_3) = a_1^p f_1(\xi_3) = \Delta \zeta_1^p(0)(1 - \xi_3^2)$$



FEM formulation

Residual for FEM: Nominal stress $\mathbf{T}_o = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{F}^{-1}\mathbf{T}$

$$R = \int_{\Gamma_o} \bar{\mathbf{u}} \circ \mathbf{t}_o^{(N)} d\Gamma_o - \int_{\Omega_o} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}) : \mathbf{T}_o^T d\Omega_o + \int_{\Omega_o} \rho_o \bar{\mathbf{u}} \circ \mathbf{b} d\Omega_o - \int_{\Omega_o} \rho_o \bar{\mathbf{u}} \circ \mathbf{a} d\Omega_o$$

$$\mathbf{t}_o^{(N)} = \mathbf{T}_o^T \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{N} \mathbf{T}_o$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}_o^{-1}$$

Current configuration

Initial configuration

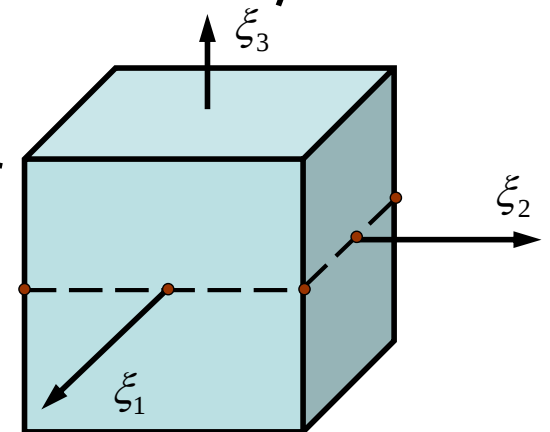
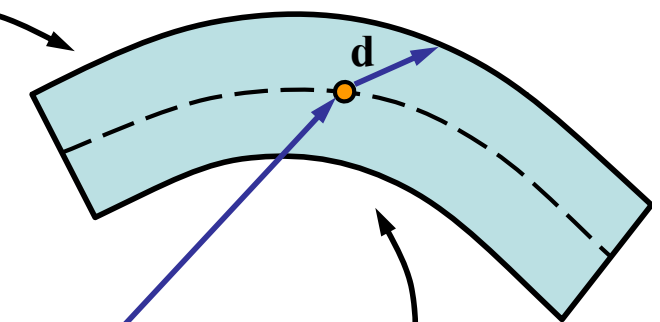
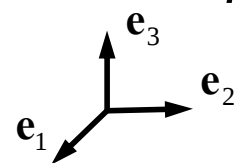
Nodal unknowns:

$$\begin{cases} U_{qj} = \Delta s_j^q \\ U_{q(j+3)} = \Delta d_j^q \\ U_{q(j+6)} = a_j^q \end{cases}$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$j = 1, \dots, nif$$



Nonlinear elasticity

Deformation gradient: (general)

$$\mathbf{F}_{new} = \mathbf{F}_{old} + \dot{\mathbf{F}}\Delta t$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{new} = \mathbf{F}_{old} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} \dot{U}_{qj} \Delta t = \mathbf{F}_{old} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} \Delta U_{qj}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J}_o^{-1}}{\partial U_{qj}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial U_{qj}} \mathbf{J}_o^{-1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_i}{\partial U_{qj}} \mathbf{J}_o^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_i}{\partial U_{qj}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{J}_o^{-1} \quad \mathbf{g}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \xi_i}$$

Nominal stress: (nonlinear elastic)

$$\mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{new}) = \mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{old}) + \dot{\mathbf{T}}\Delta t$$

$$\mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{new}) = \mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{old}) + \partial_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{T}) : \dot{\mathbf{F}}\Delta t = \mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{old}) + \partial_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{T}_o) : \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} \Delta U_{qj}$$

From shell kinematics

$$\mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{new}) = \mathbf{T}_o(\mathbf{F}_{old}) + \mathbf{E}_o : \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial U_{qj}} \Delta U_{qj}$$

Material specific

$$\begin{cases} U_{qj} = \Delta s_j^q & j = 1, 2, 3 \\ U_{q(j+3)} = \Delta d_j^q & j = 1, 2, 3 \\ U_{q(j+6)} = a_j^q & j = 1, \dots, nif \end{cases}$$

Tangent modulus of nominal stress: $\mathbf{E}_o = \partial_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{T}_o)$

Two parameter nonlinear-elastic material model:

Nominal stress:

$$\mathbf{T}_o = \det(\mathbf{F})\mathbf{F}^{-1}\mathbf{T} = \bar{J}[\kappa(\bar{J} - 1)\mathbf{F}^{-1} + G\frac{1}{\bar{J}^{5/3}}(\mathbf{F}^T - \frac{I}{3}\mathbf{F}^{-1})]$$

Tangent modulus:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ijmn} = & \kappa\bar{J}(2\bar{J} - 1)F_{ij}^{-1}F_{nm}^{-1} - \frac{2}{3}\frac{G}{\bar{J}^{2/3}}F_{nm}^{-1}(F_{ji} - \frac{I}{3}F_{ij}^{-1}) \\ & - \kappa\bar{J}(\bar{J} - 1)F_{im}^{-1}F_{nj}^{-1} + \frac{G}{\bar{J}^{2/3}}(\delta_{in}\delta_{jm} - \frac{2}{3}F_{mn}F_{ij}^{-1} + \frac{I}{3}F_{im}^{-1}F_{nj}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Material parameters: Shear and bulk modulus matched to linear response

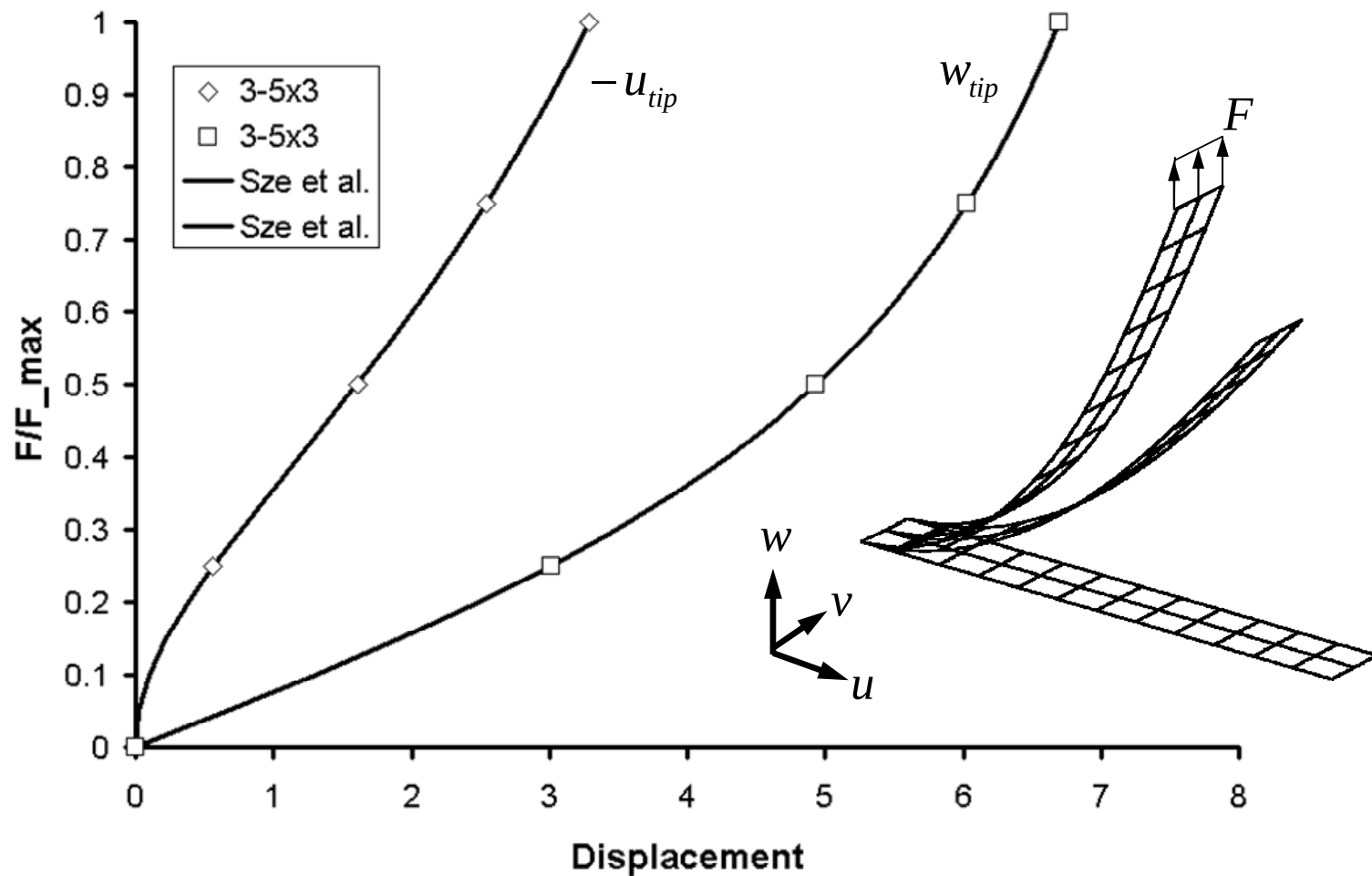
Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Cantilevered beam with distribute end load

4 Load steps
41 Newton iterations

$$E = 1.2 \times 10^6 \quad \nu = 0.0 \quad F_{\max} = 4.0$$

$$L = 10.0 \quad h = 0.1 \quad b = 1.0$$



Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Cantilevered beam with distribute end moment

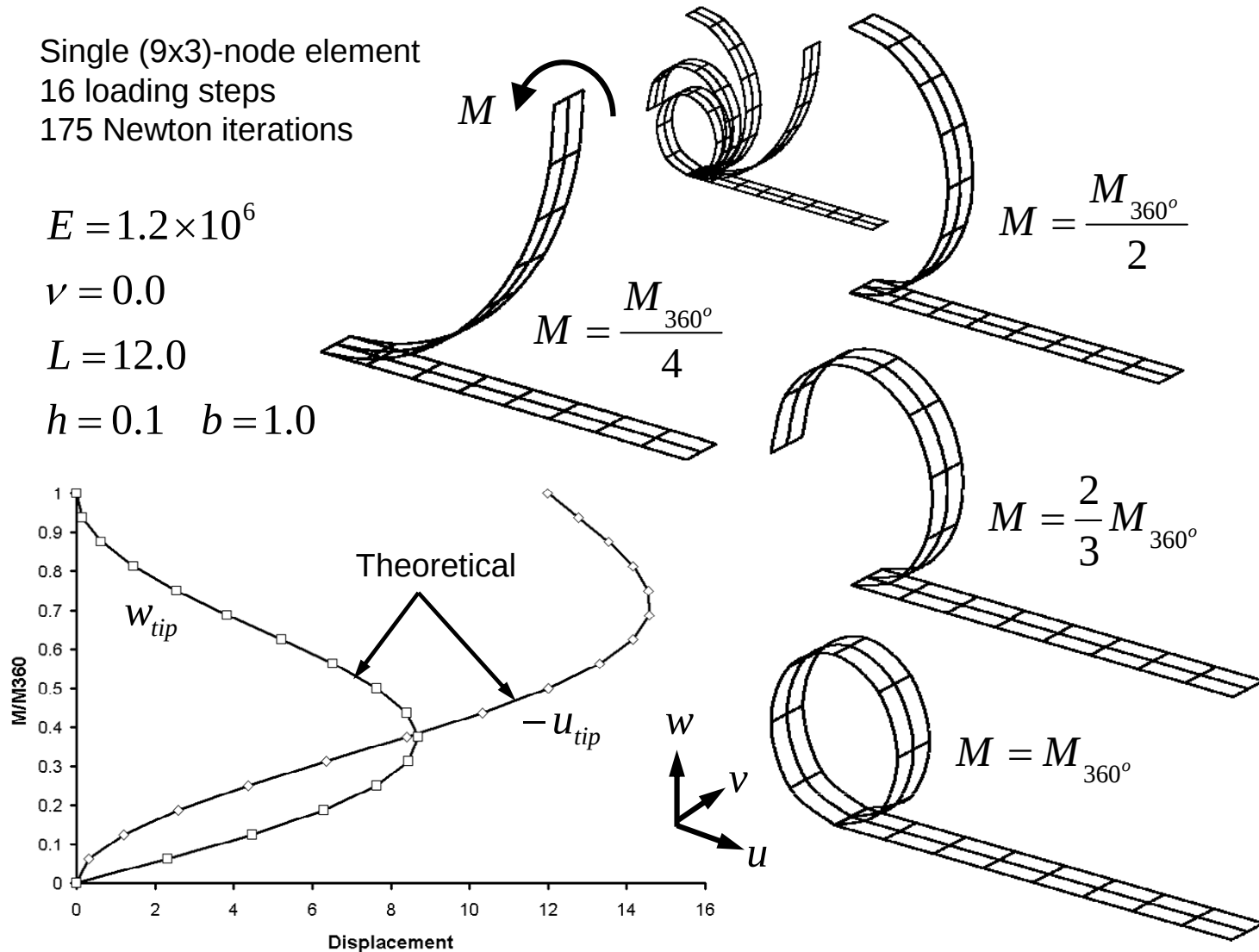
Single (9x3)-node element
16 loading steps
175 Newton iterations

$$E = 1.2 \times 10^6$$

$$\nu = 0.0$$

$$L = 12.0$$

$$h = 0.1 \quad b = 1.0$$

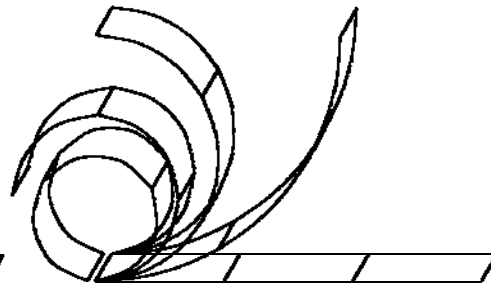


Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

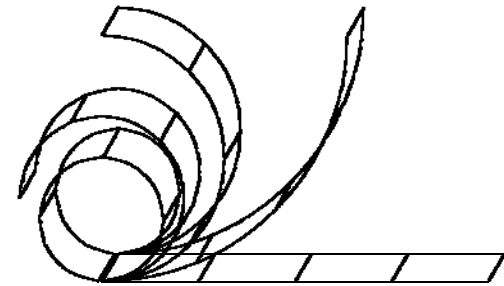
Cantilevered beam with distribute end moment



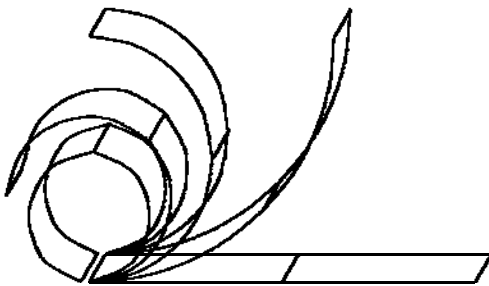
(a) 2-(4x3)-360°-16LINC-187NI



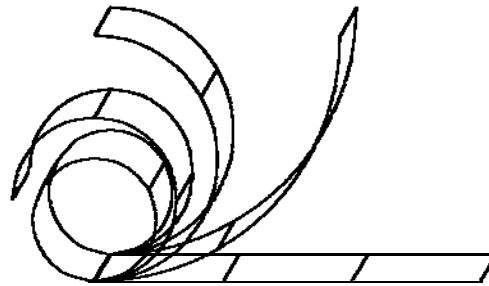
(b) 3-(4x3)-360°-16LINC-147NI



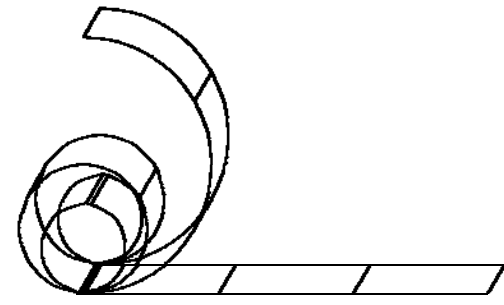
(c) 4-(4x3)-360°-16LINC-147NI



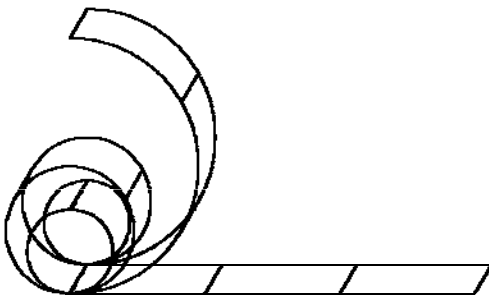
(d) 2-(5x3)-360°-16LINC-150NI



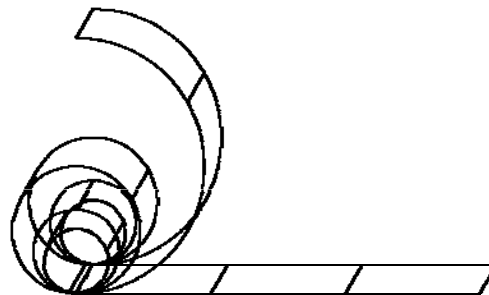
(e) 3-(5x3)-360°-16LINC-150NI



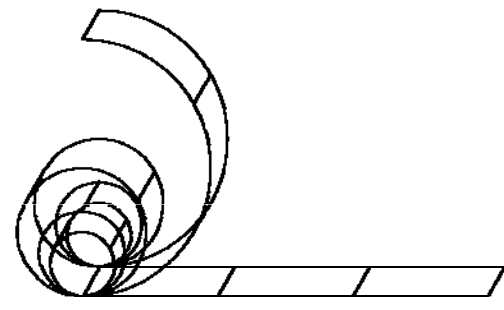
(f) 3-(5x3)-540°-24LINC-224NI



(g) 3-(6x3)-540°-24LINC-221NI



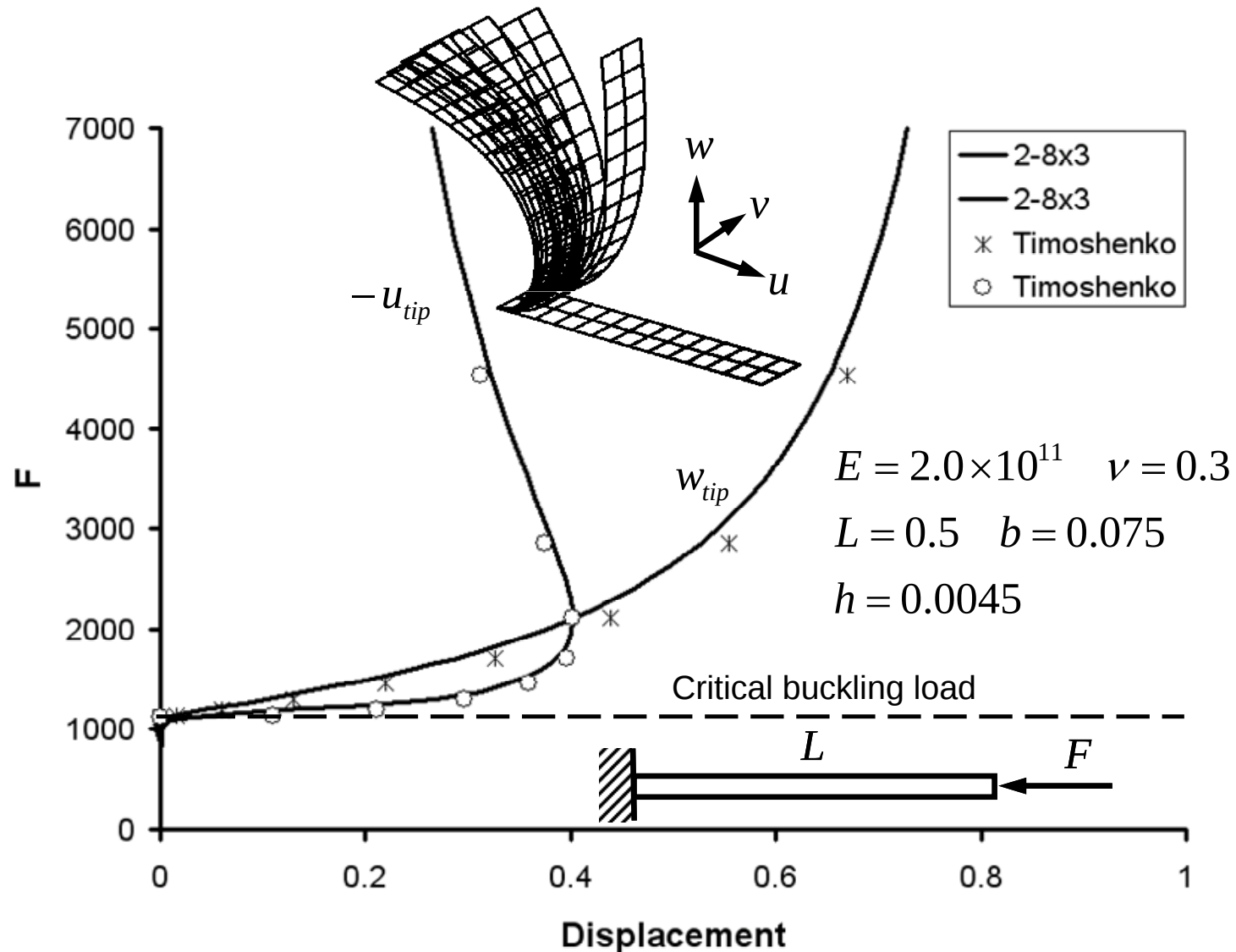
(h) 3-(6x3)-720°-32LINC-309NI



(i) 3-(7x3)-720°-32LINC-329NI

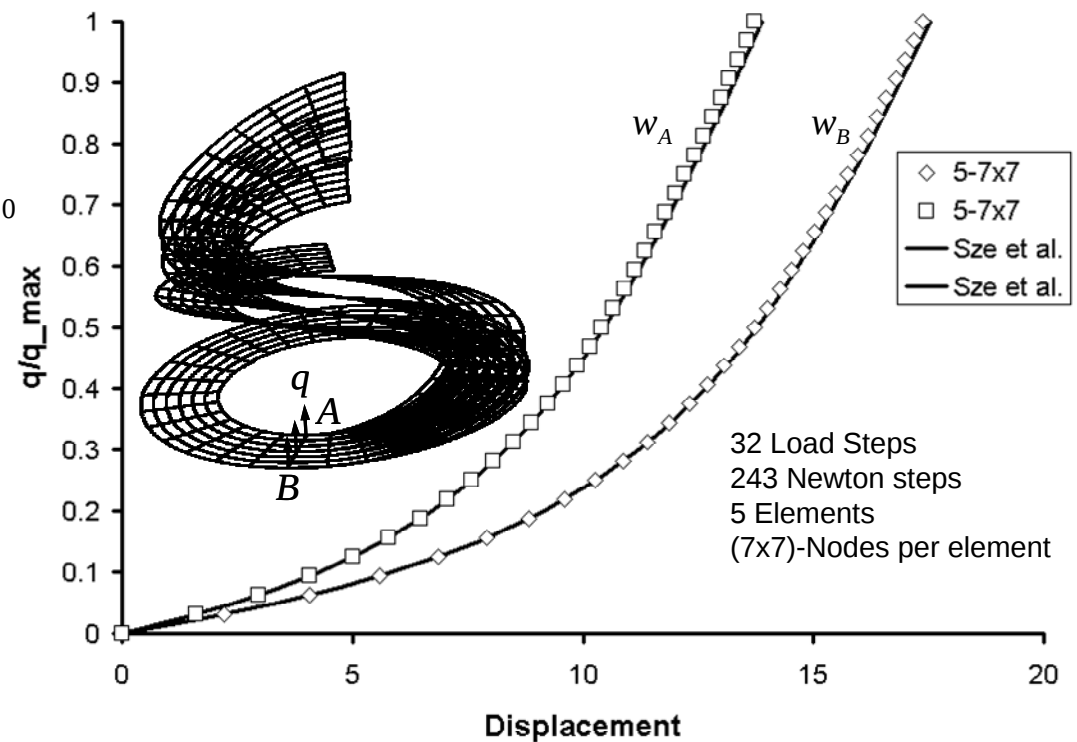
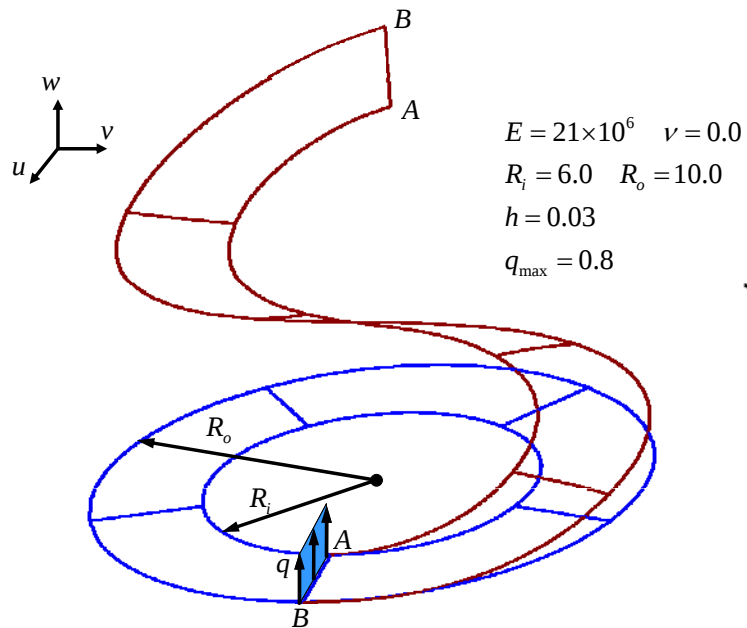
Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Buckling in compression of a column



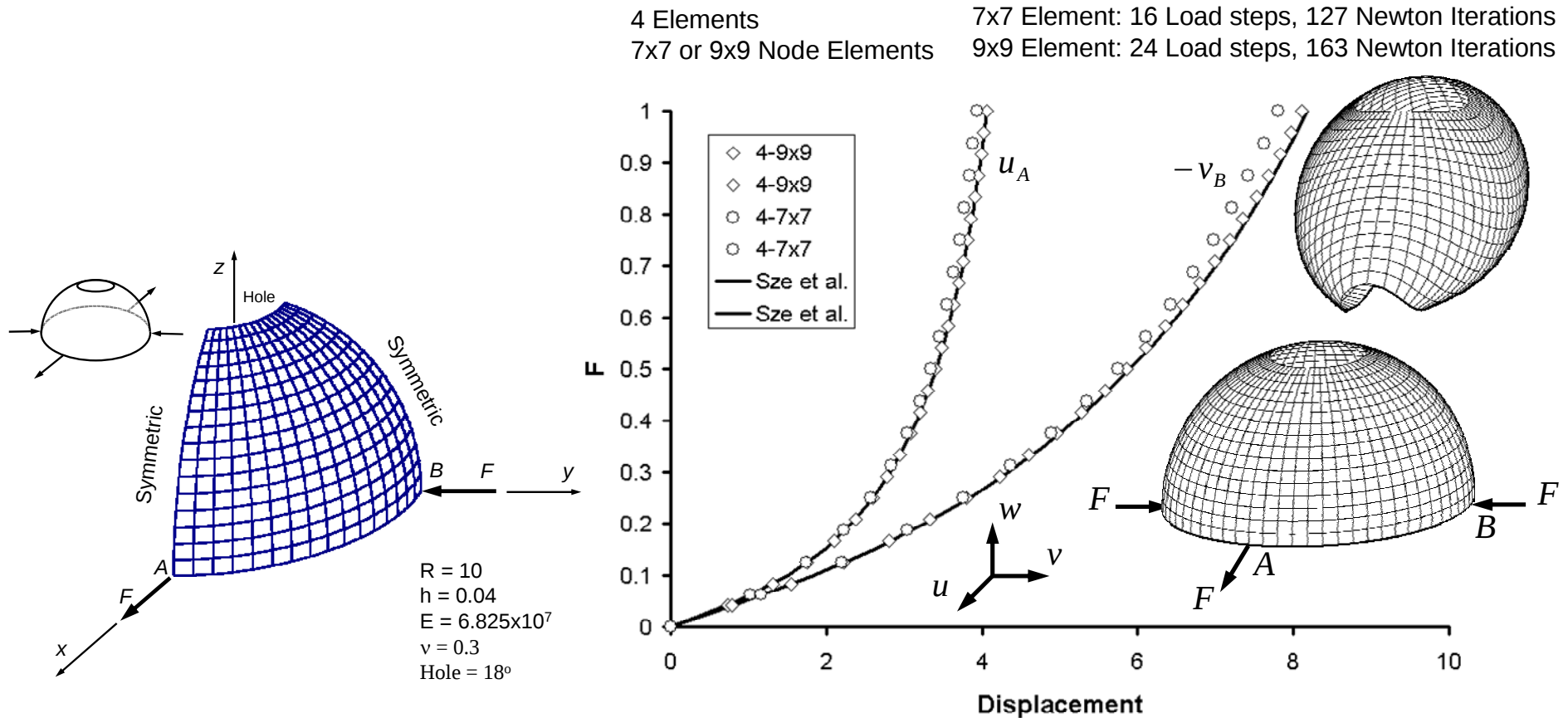
Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Transverse loading of an annular ring



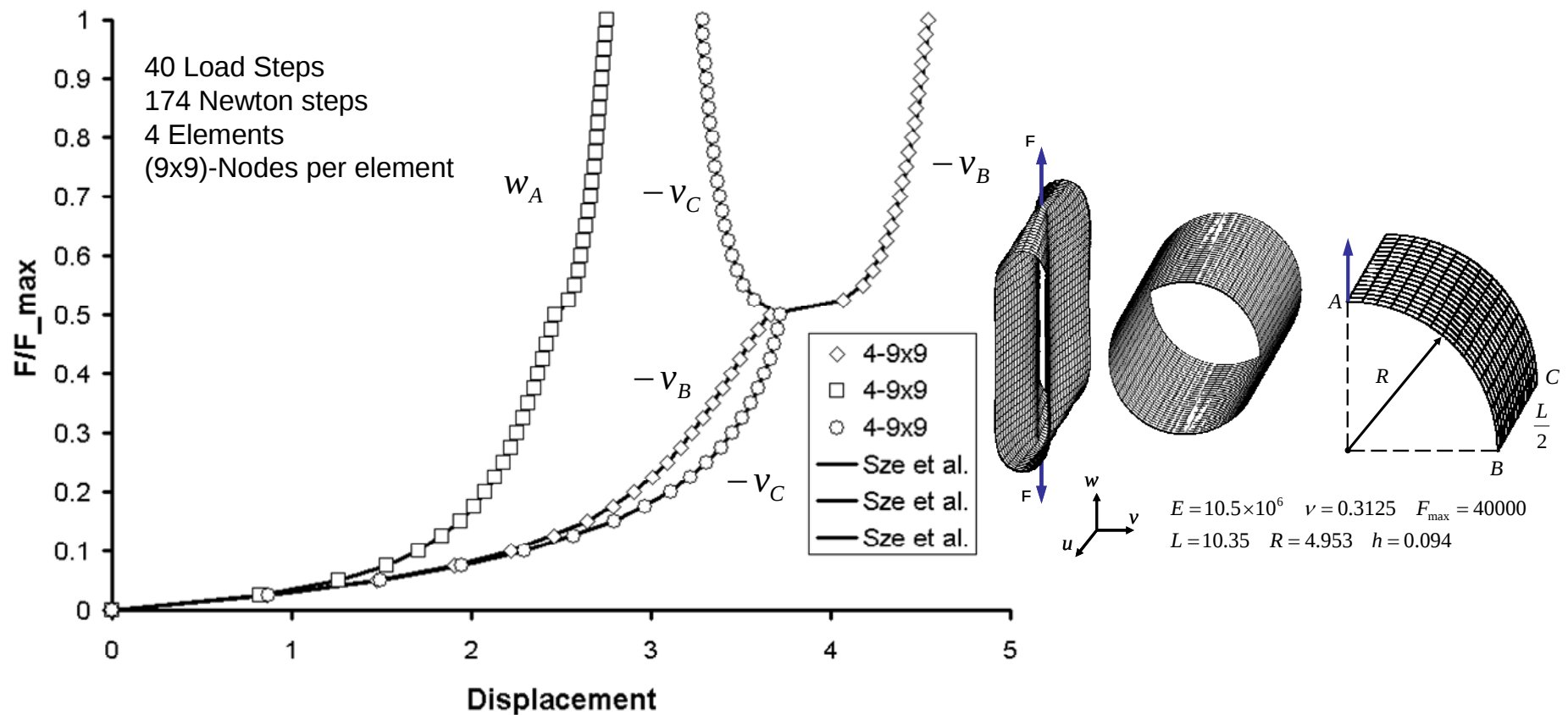
Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Pinching of hemispherical shell with hole



Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

Pinching of cylindrical shell with free ends

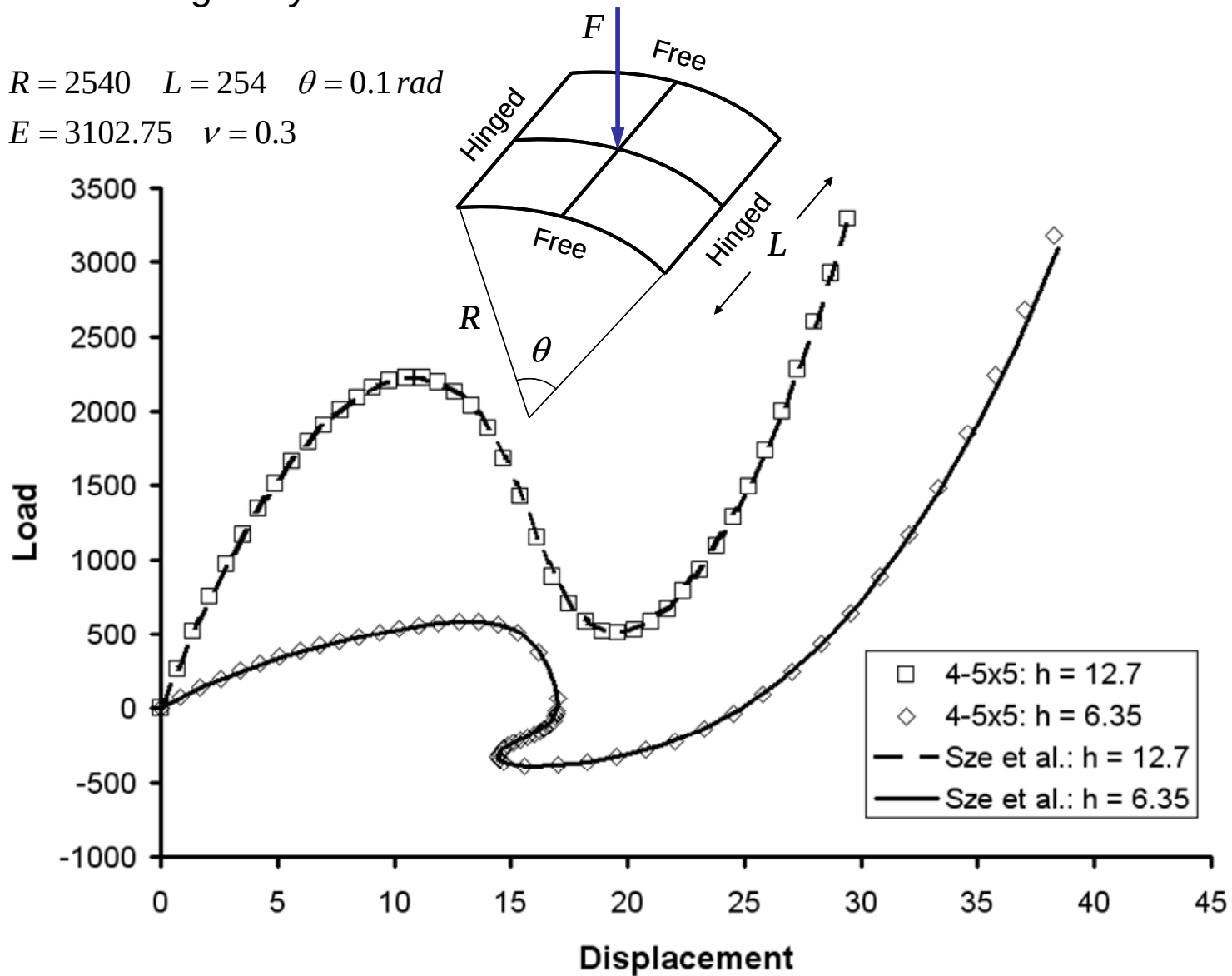


Examples from Nonlinear Elasticity

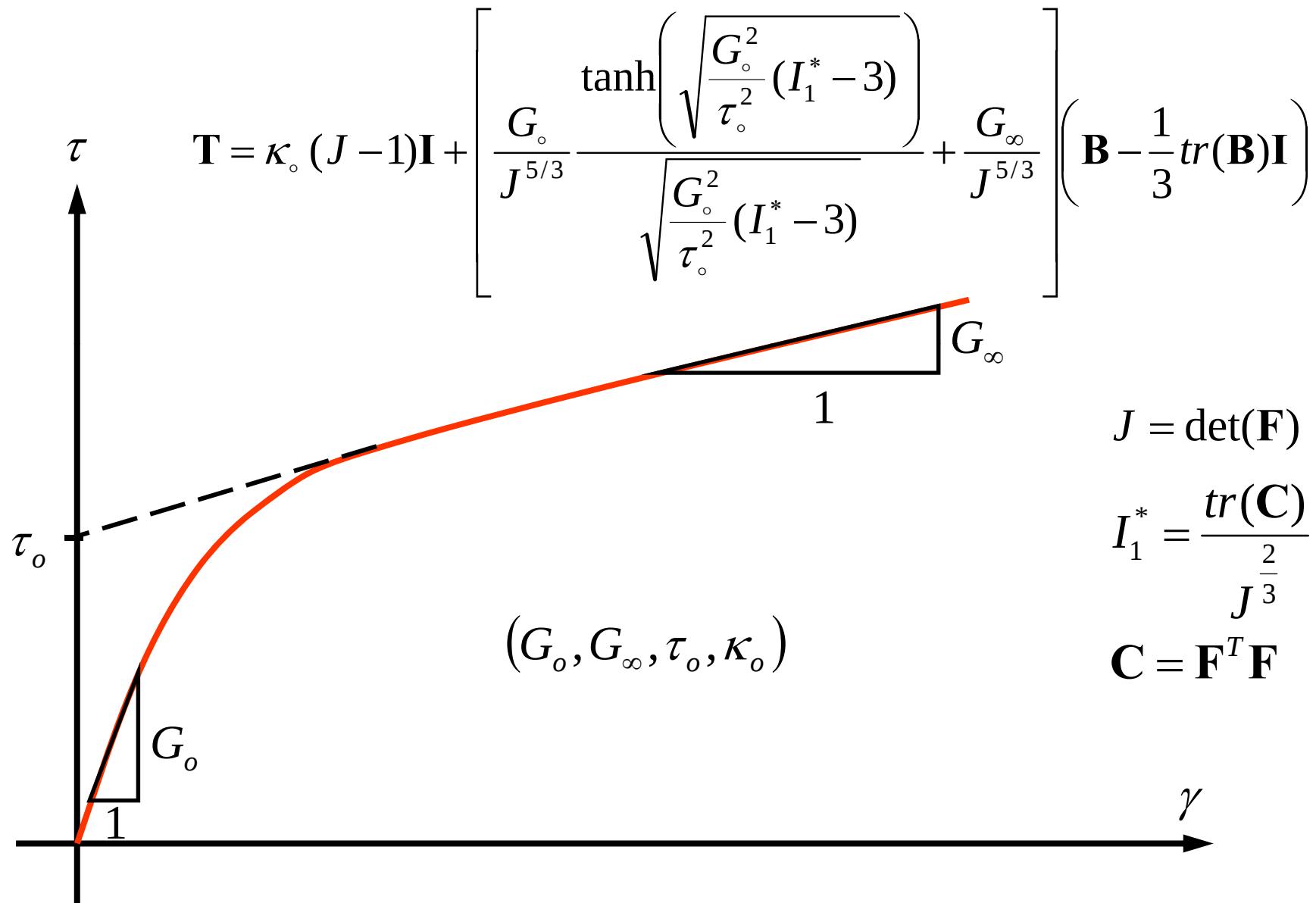
Point load on a hinged cylindrical roof

$$R = 2540 \quad L = 254 \quad \theta = 0.1 \text{ rad}$$

$$E = 3102.75 \quad \nu = 0.3$$



Four parameter elastic model



Large deformation elastic-plastic model

Cauchy stress:

$$\mathbf{T} = \kappa(J^e - 1)\mathbf{I} + G \frac{1}{J^{e\frac{5}{3}}} \left(\mathbf{B}^e - \frac{\text{tr}(\mathbf{B}^e)}{3} \mathbf{I} \right)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{E}{3(1 - 2\nu)}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)}$$

Over-stress:

$$\Delta \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{F}^{e-1} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{F}^e - \mathbf{T}^b$$

$$\mathbf{T}^b = \mathbf{0}$$

Yield function:

$$f = \Delta \mathbf{S} : \Delta \mathbf{S} - \frac{2}{3} \sigma_y^2$$

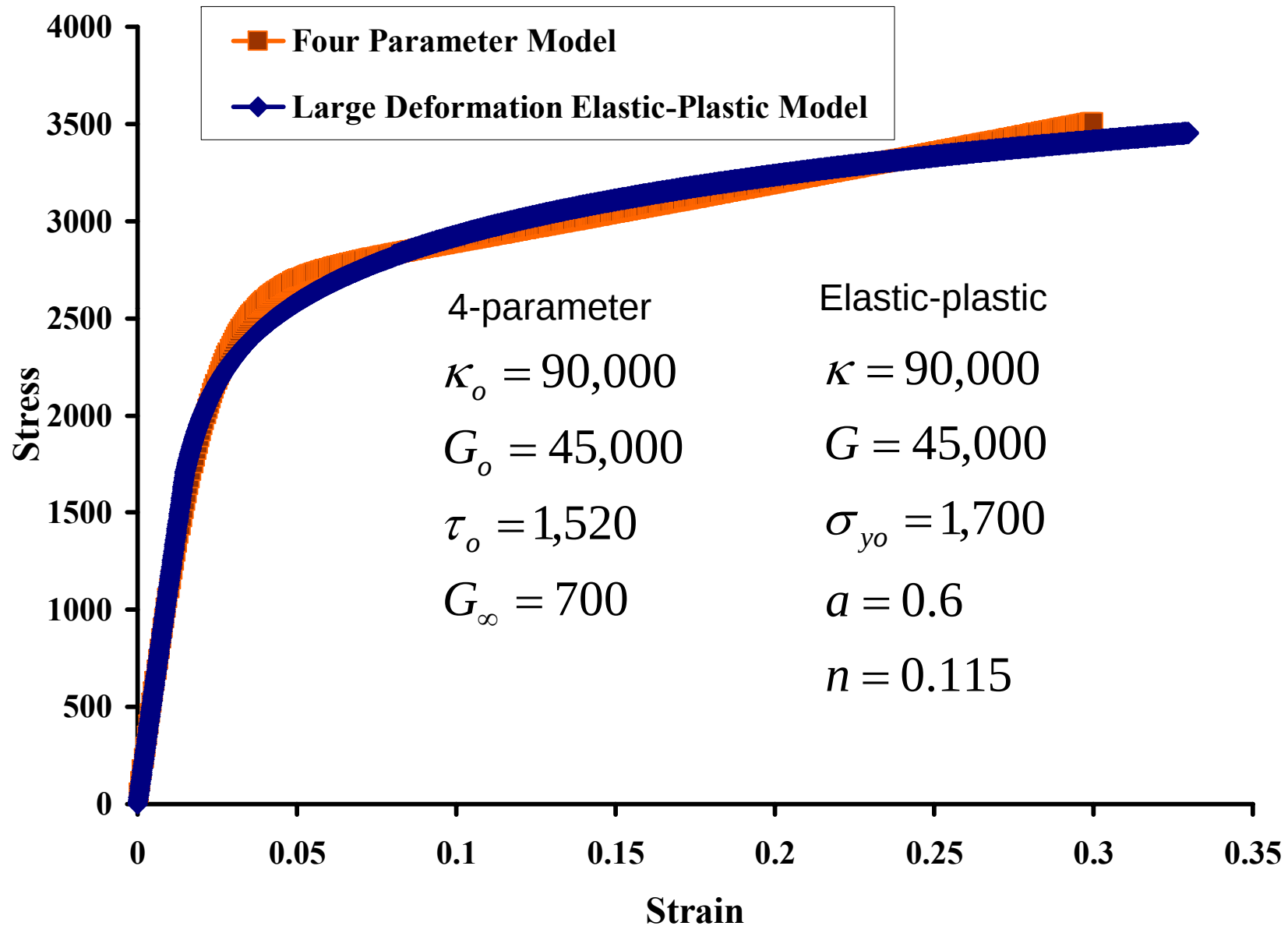
$$\Delta \mathbf{S} = \Delta \mathbf{T} - \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta \mathbf{T})}{3} \mathbf{I}$$

Power-law hardening rule:

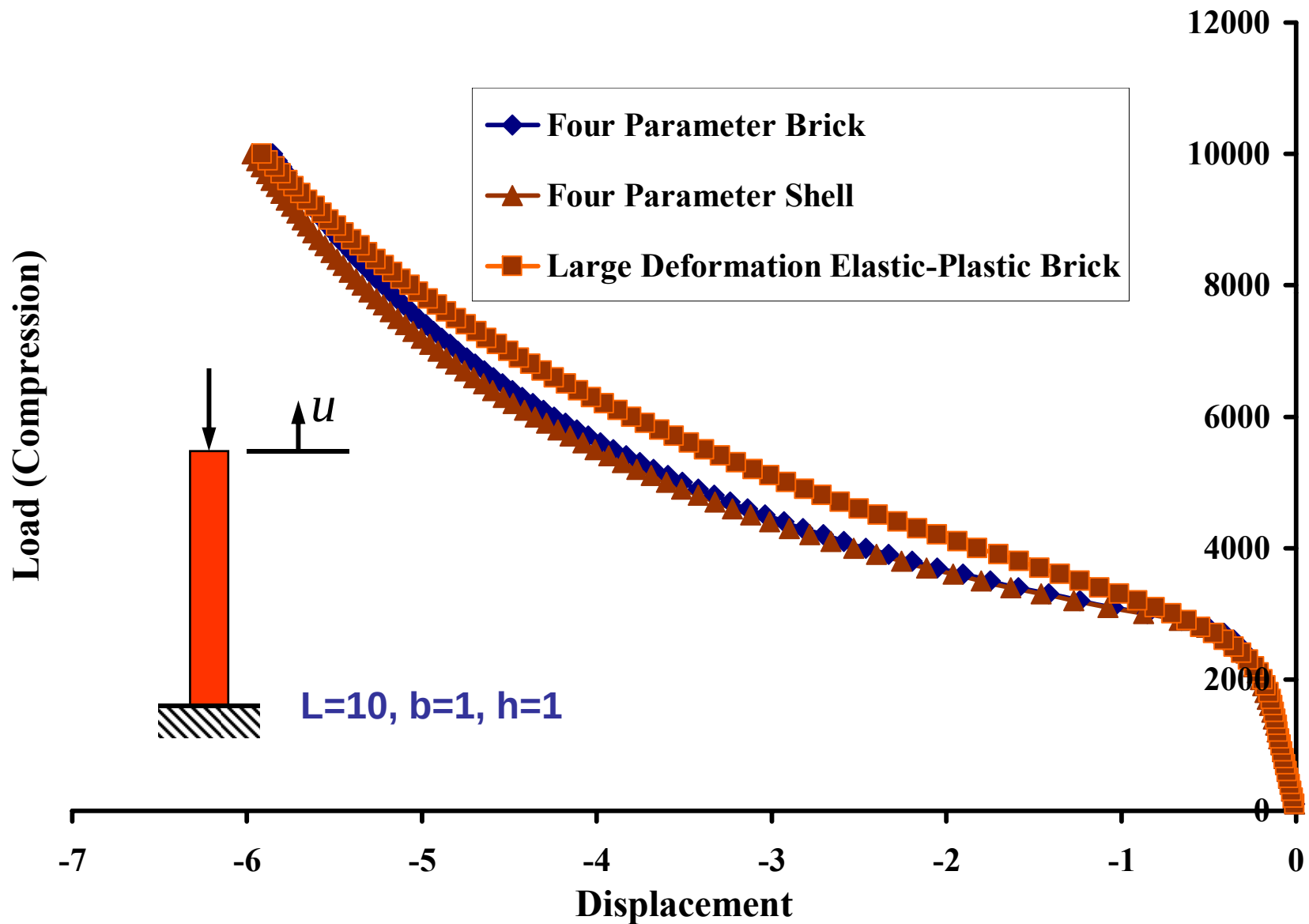
$$\sigma_y = \sigma_{y0} (1 + a \xi)^n$$

$$\dot{\xi} = \Delta \mathbf{T}^T : \mathbf{L}^p$$

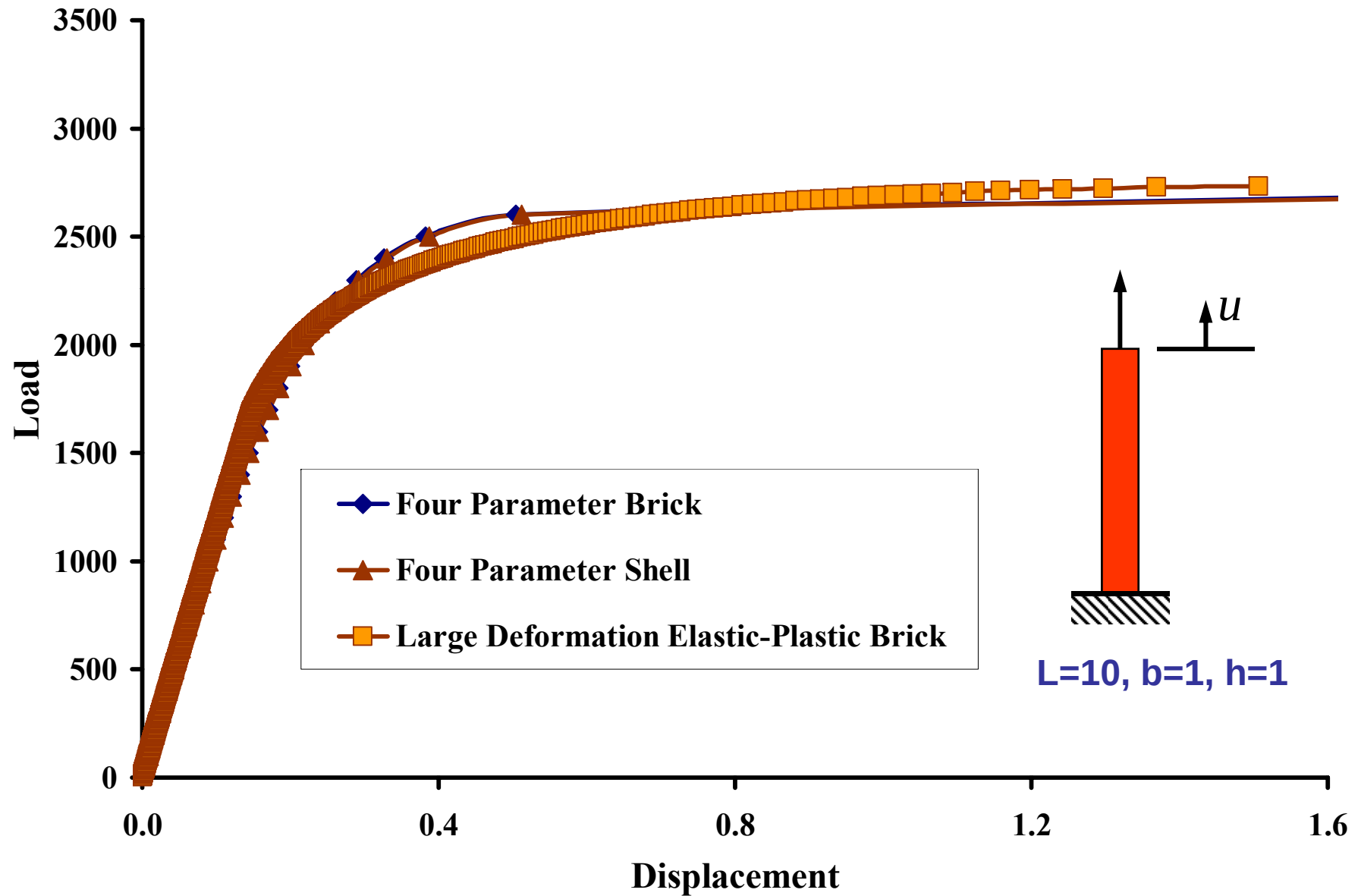
Two models in tension



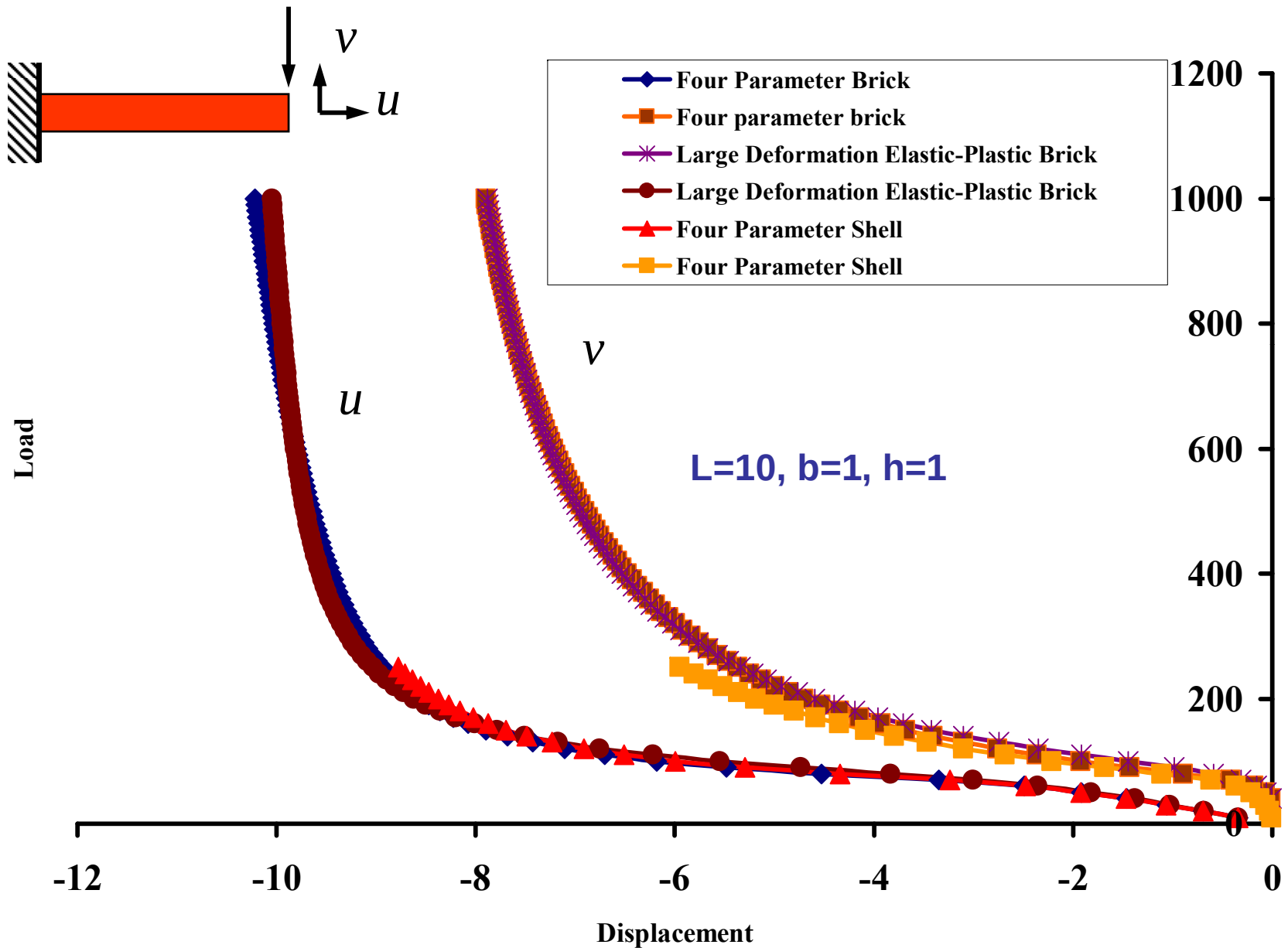
Beam in compression



Beam in tension

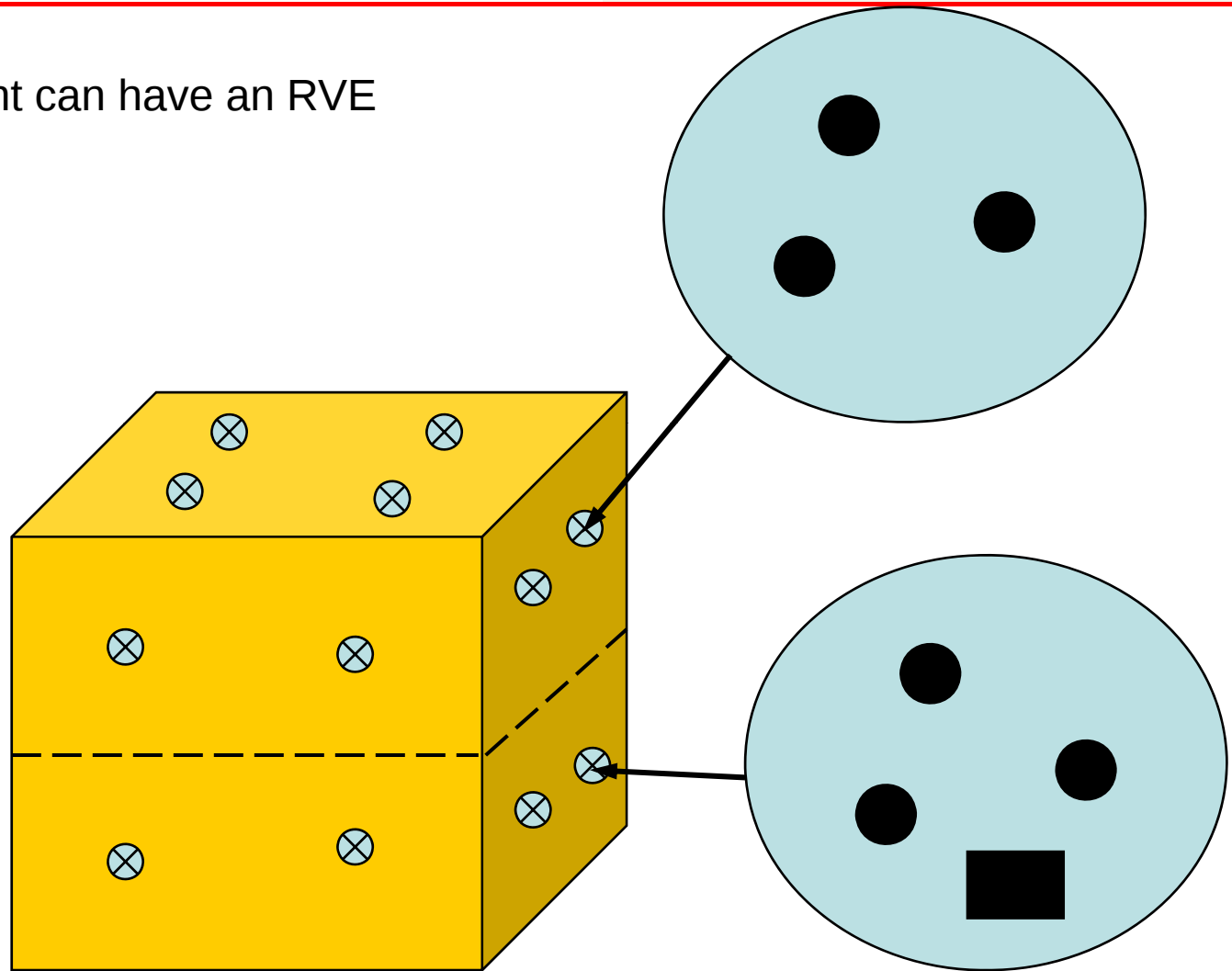


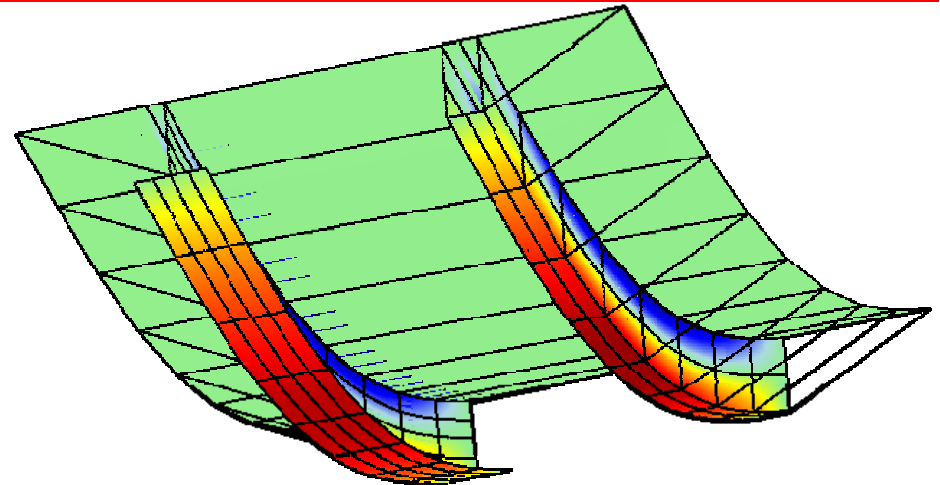
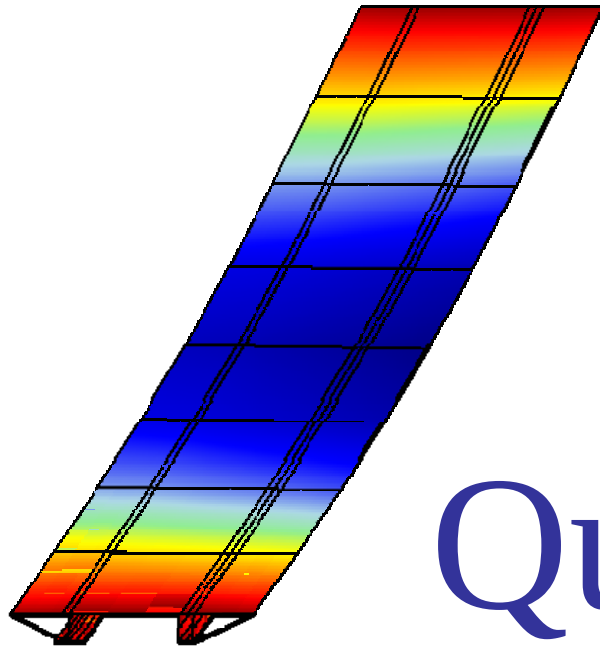
Cantilevered beam



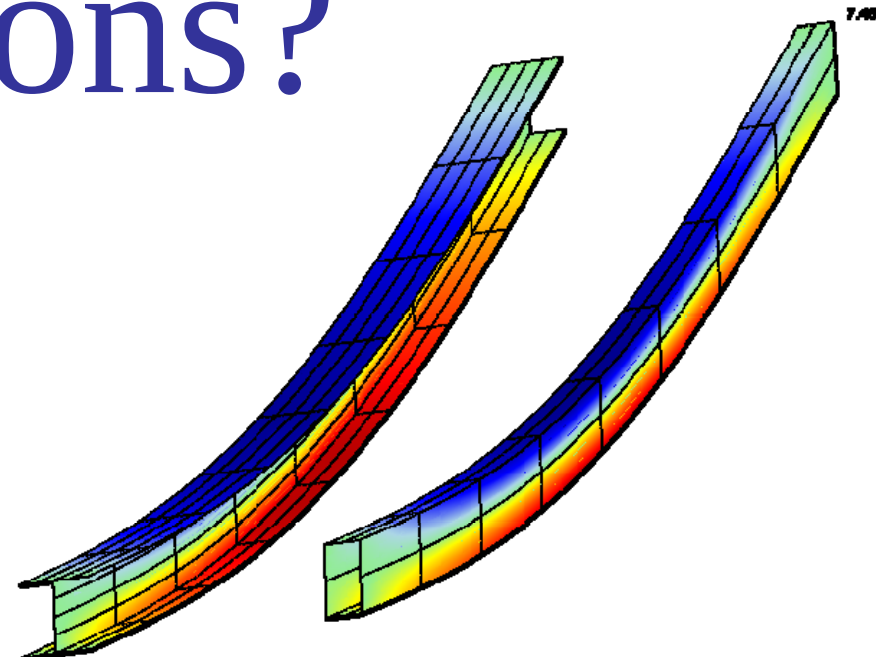
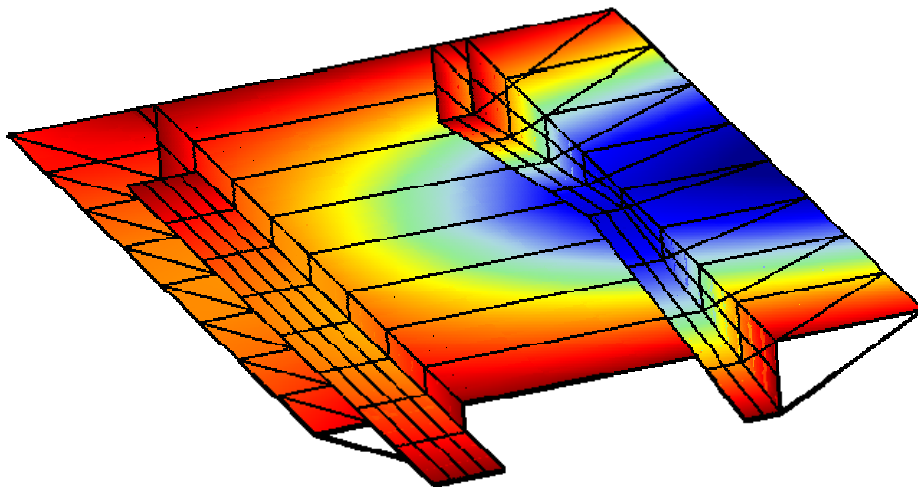
Multi-scale analysis

Each integration point can have an RVE





Questions?



7/08