

有限单元法研究生核心课程

第一讲 绪论

任晓丹

rxdtj@tongji.edu.cn

同济大学土木工程学院





工程结构

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + b_x &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + b_y &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + b_z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \varepsilon_z &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \gamma_{yx} \\ \gamma_{yz} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \gamma_{zy} \\ \gamma_{zx} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \gamma_{xz} \end{aligned}$$

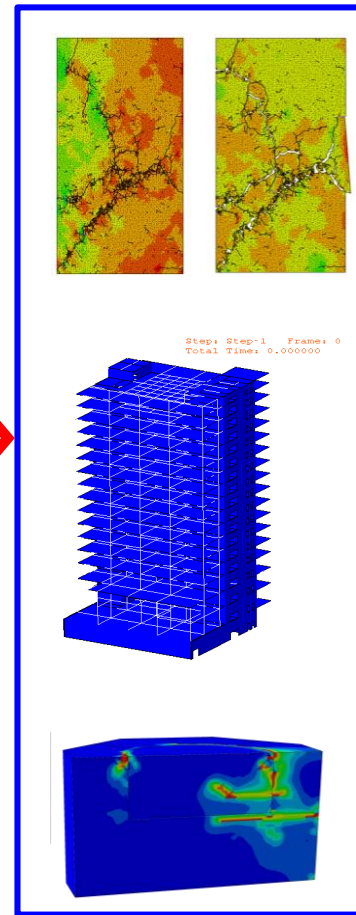
数学模型

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{A} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e} d\Omega \\ &= \mathbf{A} \int_{\Gamma_s} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{t} d\Gamma + \mathbf{A} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{b} d\Omega \\ &\left\{ \mathbf{A} \left[\int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{B}^e)^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}^e d\Omega \right] \right\} \mathbf{d} \\ &= \mathbf{A} \left[\int_{\Gamma_s} (\mathbf{N}^e)^T \mathbf{t} d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{N}^e)^T \mathbf{b} d\Omega \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K} &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^e, \mathbf{K}^e \\ &= \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{B}^e)^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}^e d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P} &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^e \\ \mathbf{P}^e &= \int_{\Gamma_s} (\mathbf{N}^e)^T \mathbf{t} d\Gamma \\ &+ \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{N}^e)^T \mathbf{b} d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

计算方法



分析结果

本课程主要内容!

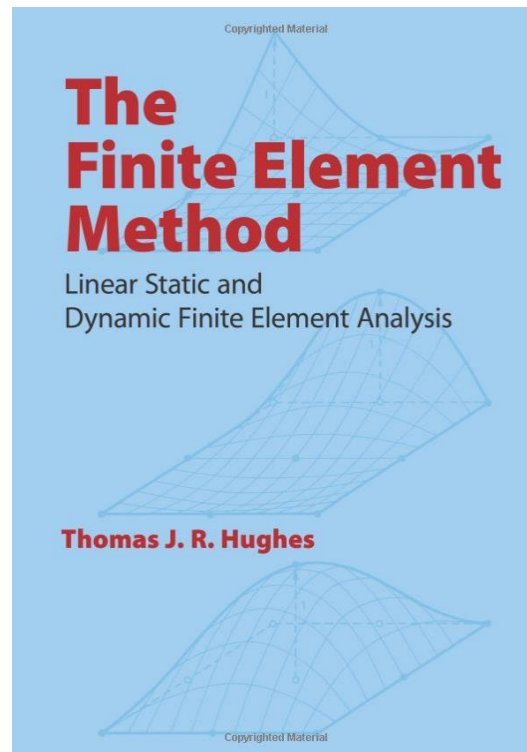
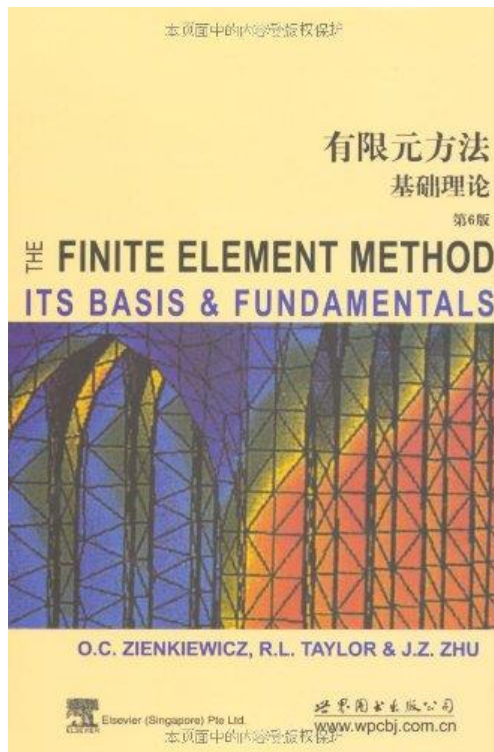
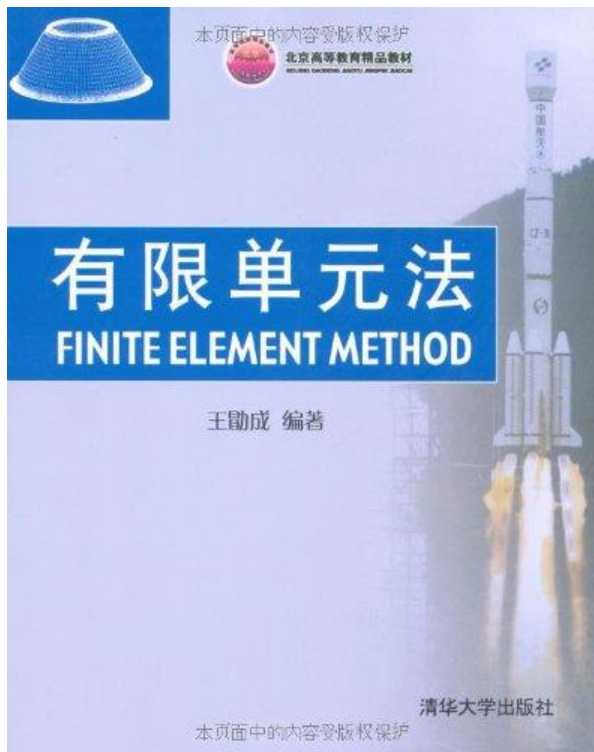




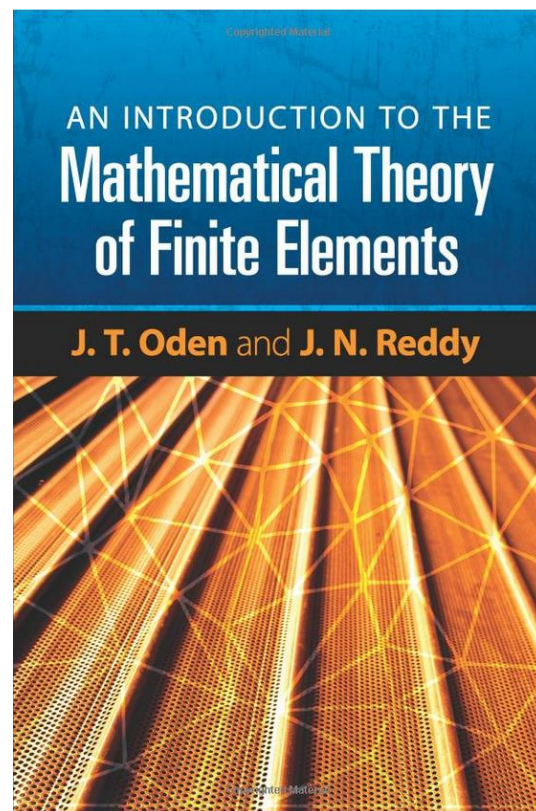
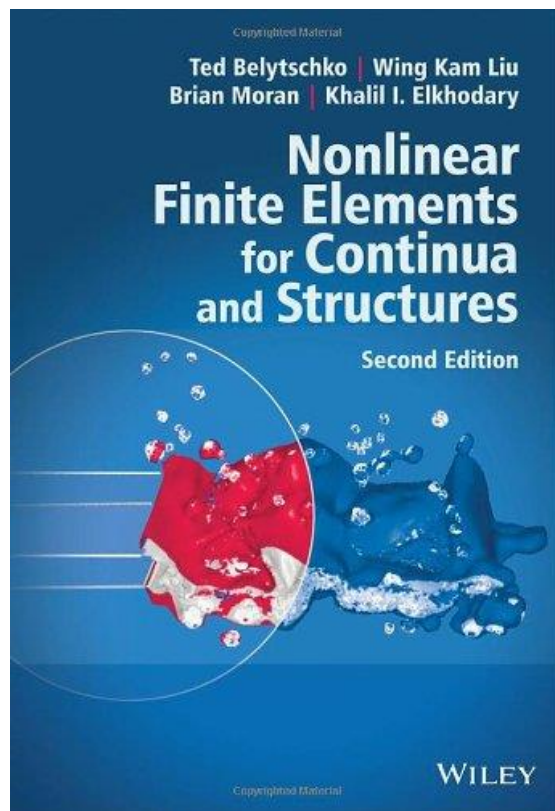
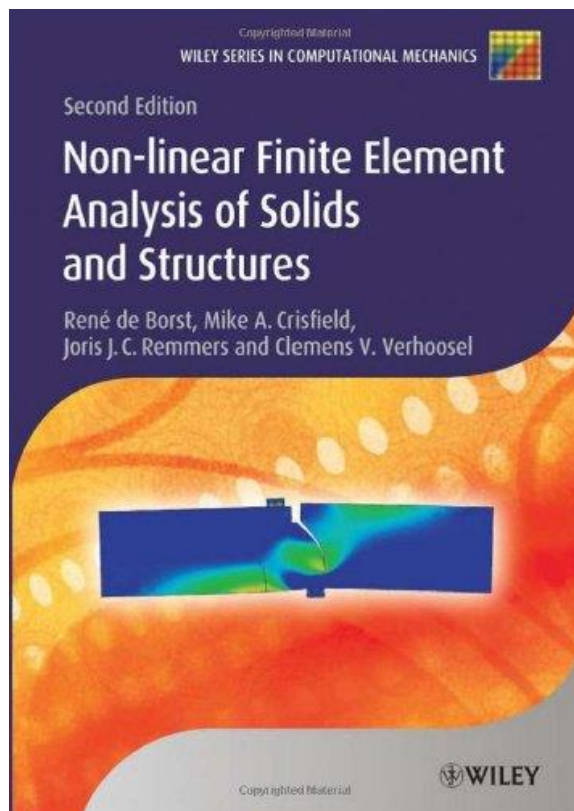
**KEEP
CALM
AND
FOLLOW
ME**



参考书——基础篇



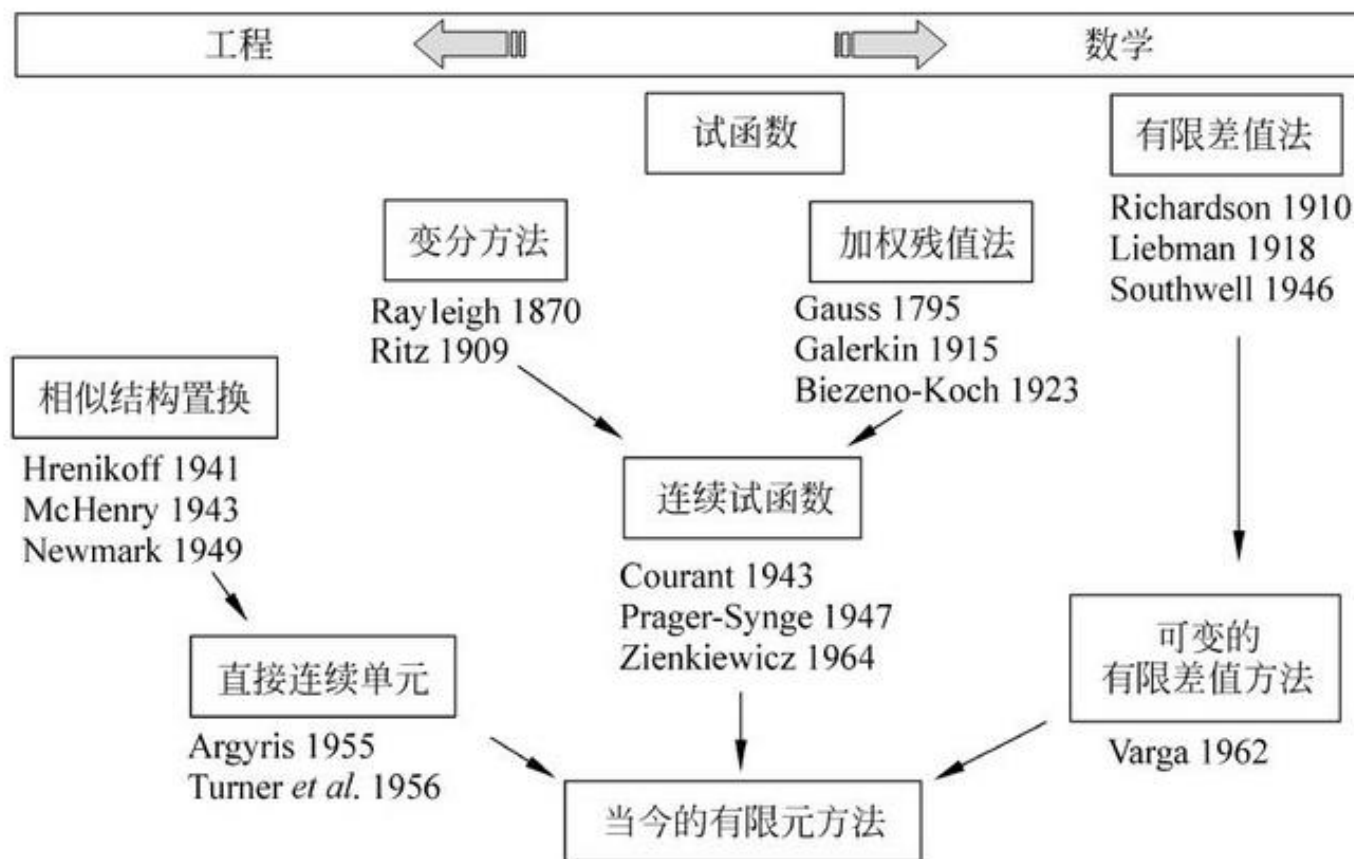
参考书——高级篇



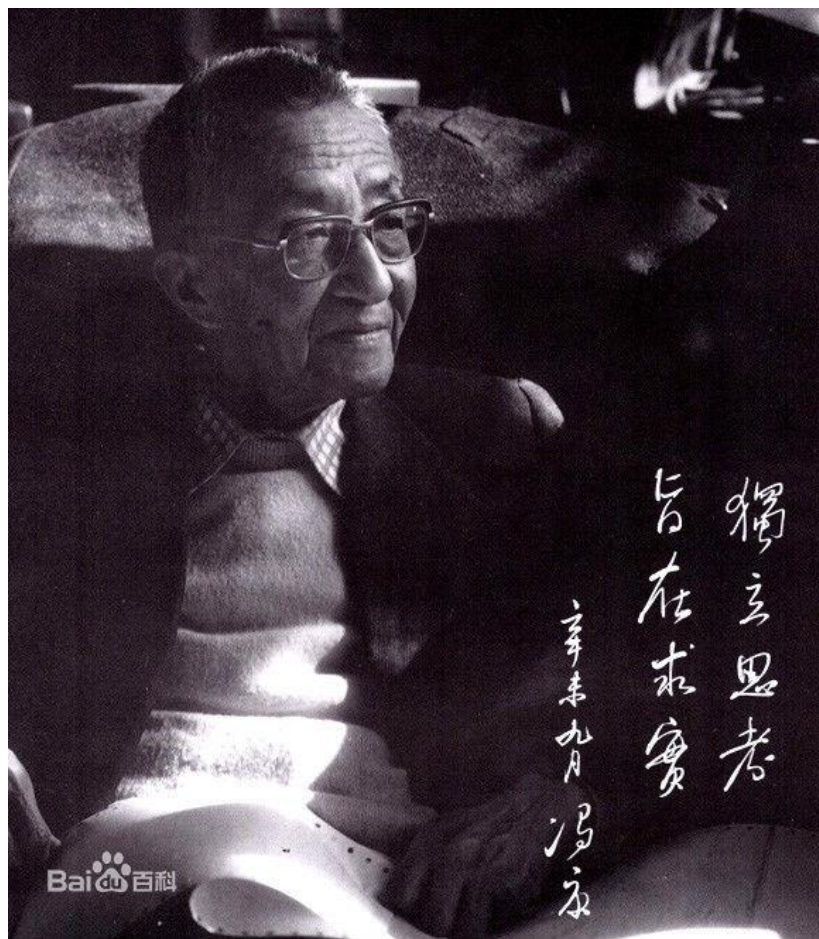
有限元法的历史



早期历史



早期历史



冯康，数学家，应用数学和计算数学家，浙江绍兴人。中国现代计算数学研究的开拓者，独立创造了有限元方法，自然归化和自然边界元方法，开辟了辛几何和辛格式研究新领域，为组建和指导我国计算数学队伍做出了重大贡献，是世界数学史上具有重要地位的科学家。

冯康在有限元方面（冯康首次发现时称为基于变分原理的差分方法）的开创性工作被公认为是有限单元法的独立来源之一。



蓬勃发展

Year	Player	Program	Comments
1960	Ed Wilson	SAP→NONSAP	最早的成熟程序
1969	Pedro Marcal	MARC	最早的非线性有限元程序
1969	John Swanson	ANSYS	商业化最好，非线性不彻底
1972	David Hibbitt	ABAQUS	允许植入单元和材料
1970s	Klaus-Jürgen Bathe	ADINA	来源于NONSAP
1976	John Hallquist Bob Taylor Tom Huges Juan Simo Ted Belytschko	DYNA DYNA-3D LS-DYNA	显式有限元的代表作



新发展

Year	Player	Works	Comments
Late 1980s	Juan Simo	return-mapping algorithm	解决了非线性本构关系的求解问题
1990s	Ted Belytschko	Meshfree method	丢弃网格的有益探索
1990s	Ivo Babuška	Partition-of-unity	复杂插值函数引入的理论基础
Late 1990s	Ted Belytschko	XFEM	有限元框架内精细描述不连续场
2000s	Tom Hughes	Isogeometric FEM	几何模型与有限元模型的一体化



学术传承



Jiun-Shyan Chen教授
美国计算力学学会主席
(2010-2012)

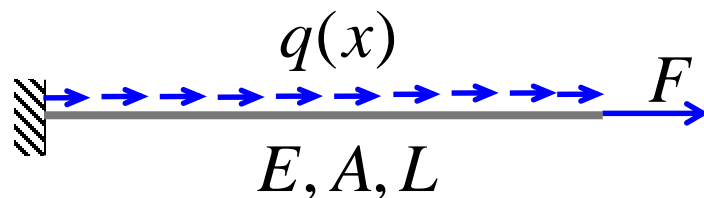
Ted Belytschko



一维问题有限元分析示例



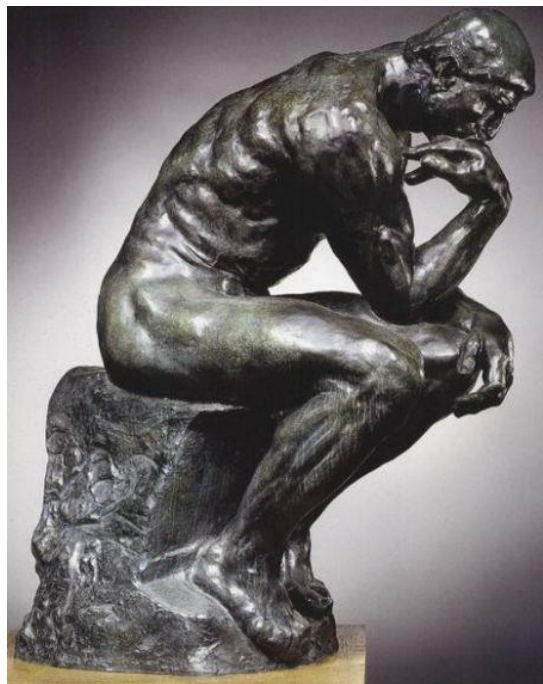
从一维受力杆开始



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) = 0 & \text{控制方程} \\ u(0) = 0 & \text{位移（本质）边界条件} \\ EA \frac{du}{dx} \Big|_{x=L} = F & \text{力（自然）边界条件} \end{array} \right.$$



如何求解方程的近似解？



1. 假设解的函数形式
2. 利用控制方程和边界条件做出修正
3. 得到方程的近似解

试函数 (trial function) 方法



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试函数方法

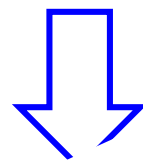
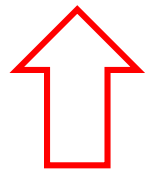
不能直接
满足原微
分方程!

强形式!

$$EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) = 0$$

弱化原方程的要求!

$$\int_L w \left[EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) \right] dx = 0$$



$$u(x) = \sum_i c_i \varphi_i(x) \Rightarrow \int_L \frac{dw}{dx} EA \frac{du}{dx} dx + \int_L w q(x) dx = 0$$

弱形式!

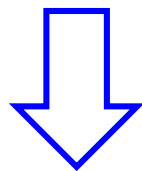
采用虚功原理或者最小势能原理也
可以得到同样的方程!

可以通过适当选取权函数使得试
函数满足弱化的微分-积分方程!



配点法

$$w_j = \delta(x - x_j) \Rightarrow \int_L w \left[EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) \right] dx = 0$$



$$u(x) = \sum_i c_i \varphi_i(x) \Rightarrow \left[EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) \right]_{x=x_j} = 0 \quad \text{配点法!}$$

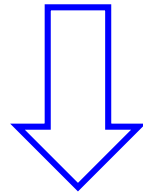


$$\sum_i \left[EA \frac{d^2 \varphi_i}{dx^2} \right]_{x=x_j} c_i + q(x_j) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sum_i \left[EA \frac{d\varphi_i}{dx} \right]_{x=L} c_i = F \\ \sum_i c_i \varphi_i(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$



伽辽金 (GALERKIN) 法

$$w_j = \varphi_j(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_L \frac{dw}{dx} EA \frac{du}{dx} dx = w(L)F + \int_L wq(x)dx$$
$$u(x) = \sum_i c_i \varphi_i(x)$$



$$\sum_i \left[\int_L \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} EA \frac{d\varphi_i}{dx} dx \right] c_i = \varphi_j(L)F + \int_L \varphi_j q dx$$

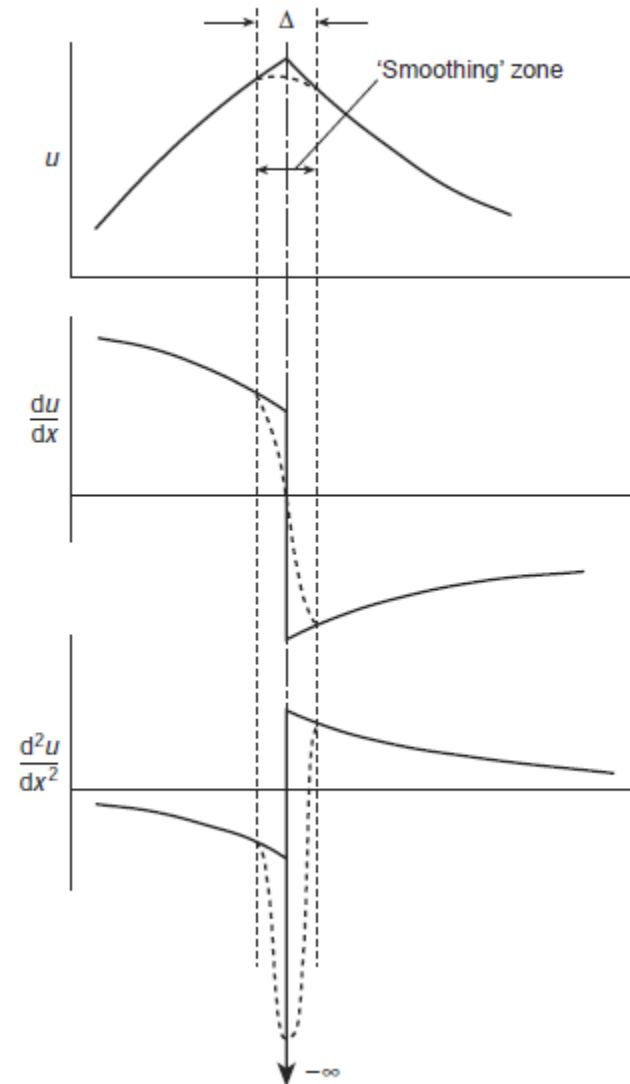


连续性

$$EA \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + q(x) = 0$$

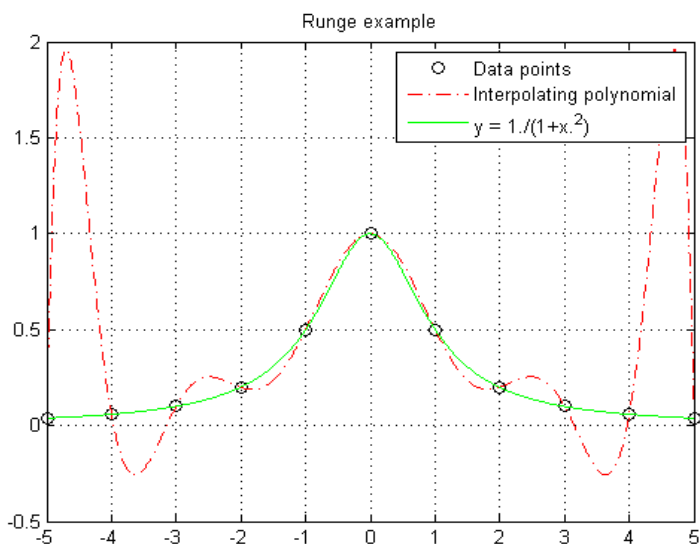
Us

$$\int_L \frac{dw}{dx} EA \frac{du}{dx} dx$$
$$= w(L)F + \int_L wq(x)dx$$

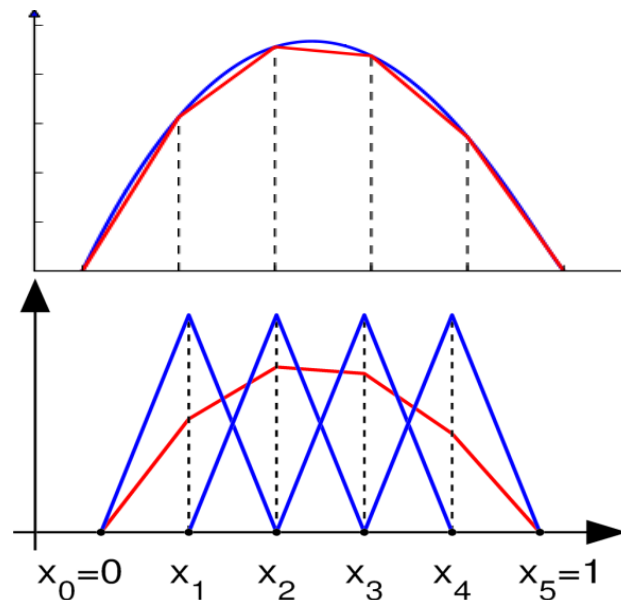


复杂解的逼近

$$u(x) = \sum_i c_i \varphi_i(x)$$



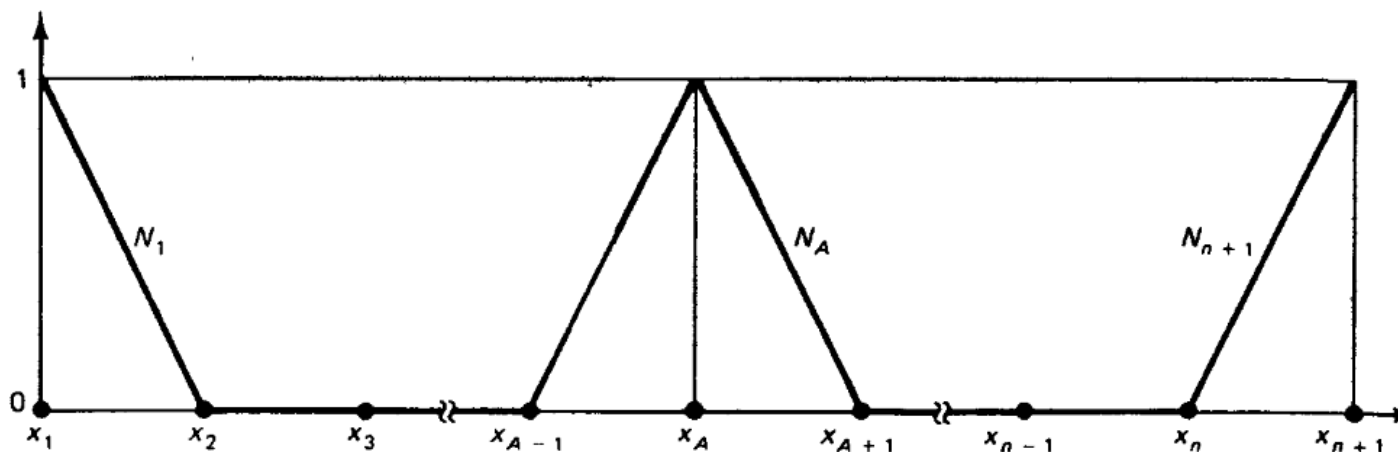
全局高阶逼近



分段低次逼近



分段线性插值函数



n个区间, n+1个节点

$$u(x) = \sum_{A=1}^{n+1} N_A(x) \hat{u}_A$$

$$N_A(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x - x_{A-1})}{h_{A-1}}, & x_{A-1} \leq x \leq x_A \\ \frac{(x_{A+1} - x)}{h_A}, & x_A \leq x \leq x_{A+1} \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$N_1(x) = \frac{x_2 - x}{h_1}, \quad x_1 \leq x \leq x_2$$

$$N_{n+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_n}{h_n}, \quad x_n \leq x \leq x_{n+1}$$



代入弱形式

$$u(x) = \sum_{A=1}^{n+1} N_A(x) \hat{u}_A$$
$$w(x) = \sum_{B=1}^{n+1} N_B(x) \hat{w}_B$$

→

$$\int_L \frac{dw}{dx} EA \frac{du}{dx} dx = w(L)F + \int_L wq(x)dx$$

↙

$$\sum_{B=1}^{n+1} \hat{w}_B \left\{ \left[\int_L \frac{dN_B}{dx} EA \sum_{A=1}^{n+1} \frac{dN_A}{dx} dx \right] \hat{u}_A \right\} = \sum_{B=1}^{n+1} \hat{w}_B N_B(L)F + \sum_{B=1}^{n+1} \hat{w}_B \int_L N_B(x)q(x)dx$$

权系数的任意性

↓

$$\left[\int_L \frac{dN_B}{dx} EA \sum_{A=1}^{n+1} \frac{dN_A}{dx} dx \right] \hat{u}_A = N_B(L)F + \int_L N_B(x)q(x)dx$$

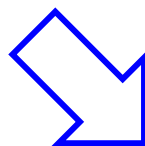


从节点到单元

$$\left[\int_L \frac{dN_B}{dx} EA \sum_{A=1}^{n+1} \frac{dN_A}{dx} dx \right] \hat{u}_A = N_B(L)F + \int_L N_B(x)q(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad K_{AB} \hat{u}_A = P_B$$

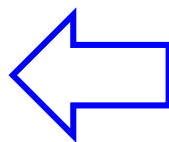


$$\sum_{A=1}^{n+1} \int_L \frac{dN_B}{dx} EA \frac{dN_A}{dx} dx$$



$$\sum_{A=1}^{n+1} \int_{L_{AB}} \frac{dN_B}{dx} EA \frac{dN_A}{dx} dx$$

由于节点插值函数的局部性， L_{AB} 必为相邻或者相近节点的区段，此段称为单元。



L_{AB} 为 $N_A \times N_B$ 不为0的区段！

由此可见单元的实质是一种数据组织方式！



有限单元法！



公共邮箱

地址: fem_tongji@163.com

密码: youxiandanyuanfa



今天就到这里，
明天的事儿明天再说！

任晓丹

rxdtj@tongji.edu.cn

同济大学土木工程学院

