

FEM by R. Clough

- How to create the element
- Noncompatible element
- Compatible element
- Isoparametric element
- Lagrange element
- Hermite element
 - 영역을 삼각형 또는 사변형의 단순형상을 갖는 소영역 (유한요소) 으로 분할
 - 역학을 유한요소에 적용
 - 절점만으로 연속성 유지
 - 평형방정식 같은 요소상에 평균적으로 만족하키면 충분

유한요소 종류

- 비적합요소 vs. 적합요소
 - 적합요소
 - 면내변형과 3차원고체문제에서 요소 경계에서의 변위가 연속인 요소
 - 보의 굽힘이나 박판의 면외변형을 다루는 문제에서 요소 경계에서 변위와 경계면의 법선방향에 대한 변위의 1차미분이 연속인 요소
 - 비적합요소: 그 이외 요소
- Lagrange요소 vs. Hermite요소
 - Lagrange요소: 절점변위만으로 요소내 변위분포를 다항식으로 표현
 - Hermite요소: 절점변위, 절점회전각, 절점곡률 등을 이용해 요소내 변위 분포를 다항식으로 표현
- Isoparametric요소
 - 요소의 기하형상과 변위를 파라미터좌표에 대해 동일 다항식으로 표현

요소의 국소좌표계 설정

- MSC/NASTRAN

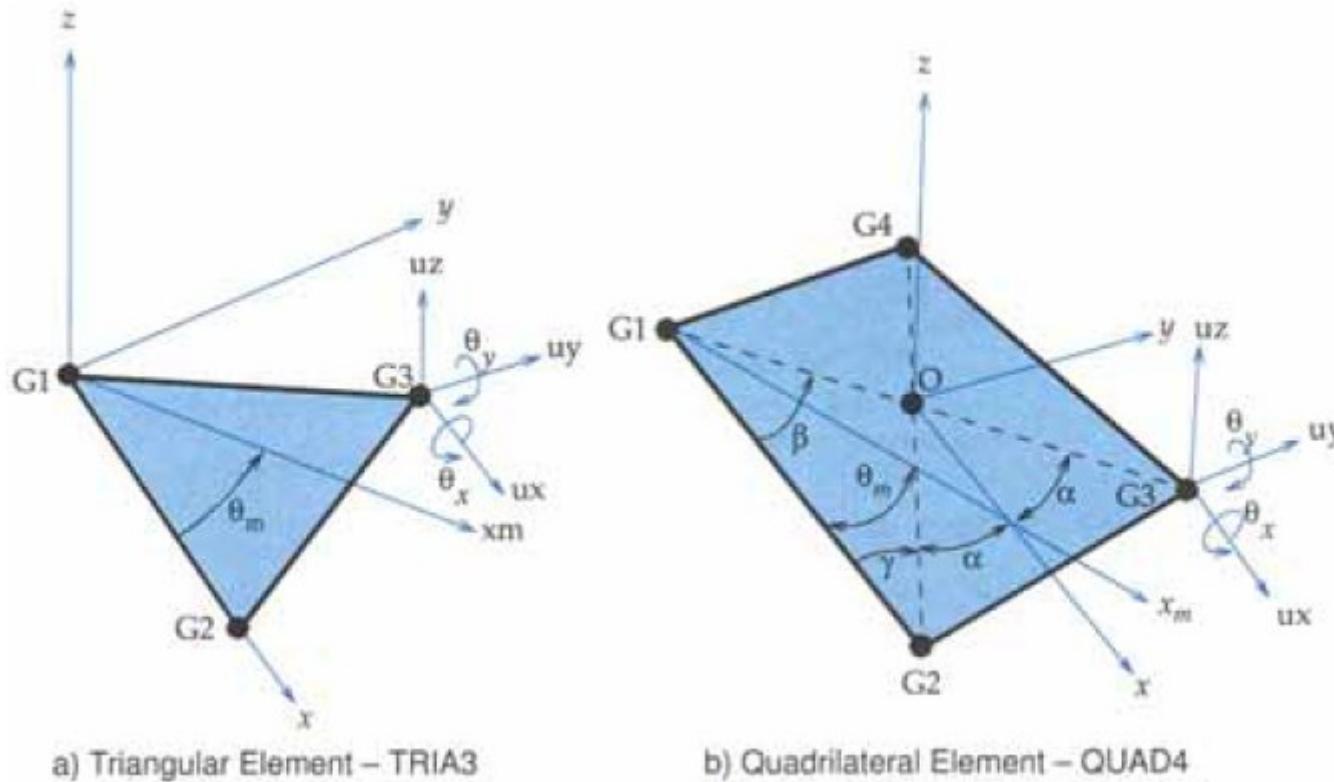
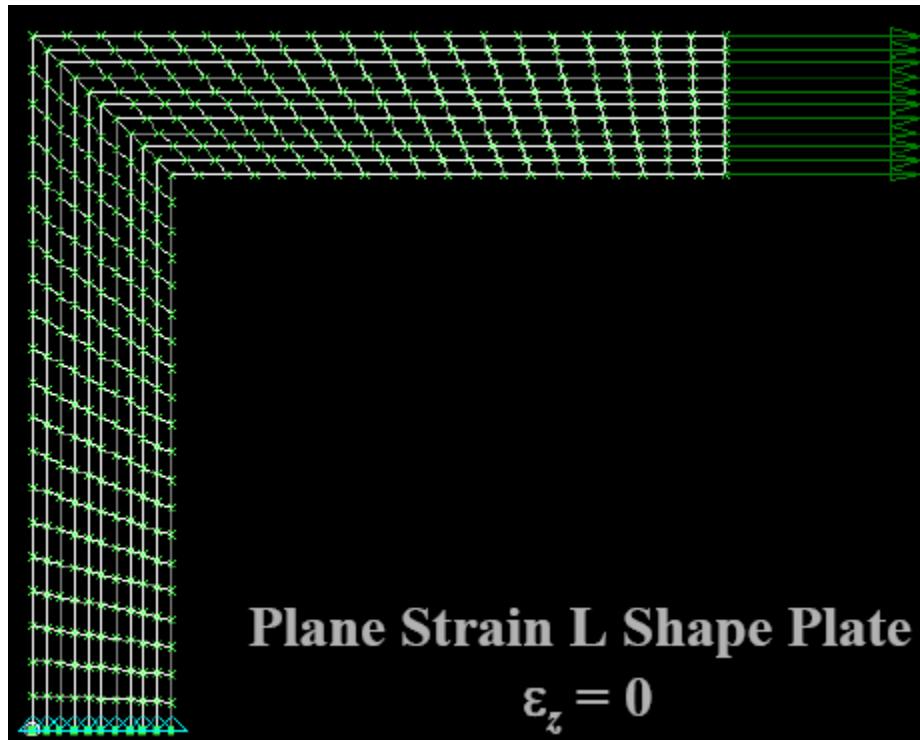


Figure 6-29 Isoparametric Flat Thin Shell Elements

Example: Influence of Local Coordinates

- L자 영역을 2개의 부영역으로 나누고 각각의 국소좌표계를 90도 차이나게 설정
 - σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} : discontinuous?
 - Maximum principal stress, Maximum shear stress, Von Mises equivalent stress: continuous



Assumed Stress Method

Assume that $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix}$ is constant, then $\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} = 0 \\ -\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\varepsilon = C\sigma \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & 0 \\ -\nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2(1+\nu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{constant}$$

$$\varepsilon = \partial u \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = x\varepsilon_x + g(y) \\ u_y = y\varepsilon_y + h(x) \\ g'(y) + h'(x) = \gamma_{xy} \end{cases}$$

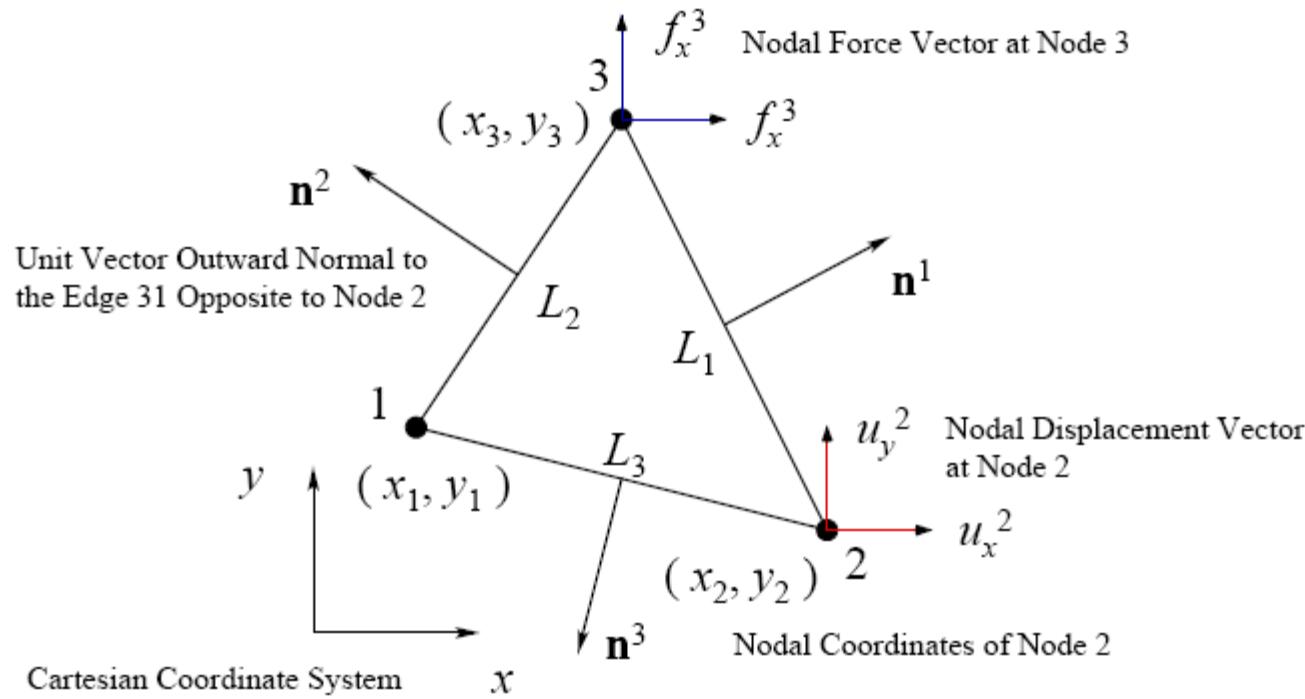
$$\rightarrow \underbrace{h'(x) - g'(y)}_{= \gamma_{xy}} = r_0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} g(y) = (\gamma_{xy} - r_0)y + r_2 \\ h(x) = r_0x + r_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_x = x\epsilon_x + (\gamma_{xy} - r_0)y + r_2 \\ u_y = y\epsilon_y + r_0x + r_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_x^1 \\ u_y^1 \\ u_x^2 \\ u_y^2 \\ u_x^3 \\ u_y^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 & y_1 & -y_1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & 0 & x_1 & 1 & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 & y_2 & -y_2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & 0 & x_2 & 1 & 0 \\ x_3 & 0 & y_3 & -y_3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_3 & 0 & x_3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ r_0 \\ r_1 \\ r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ r_0 \\ r_1 \\ r_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 & c_3 \\ c_1 & b_1 & c_2 & b_2 & c_3 & b_3 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 & c_3 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & a_2 & 0 & a_3 \\ a_1 & 0 & a_2 & 0 & a_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_x^1 \\ u_y^1 \\ u_x^2 \\ u_y^2 \\ u_x^3 \\ u_y^3 \end{bmatrix}, J = 2A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

- 요소내 응력 \rightarrow 각 절점의 절점력

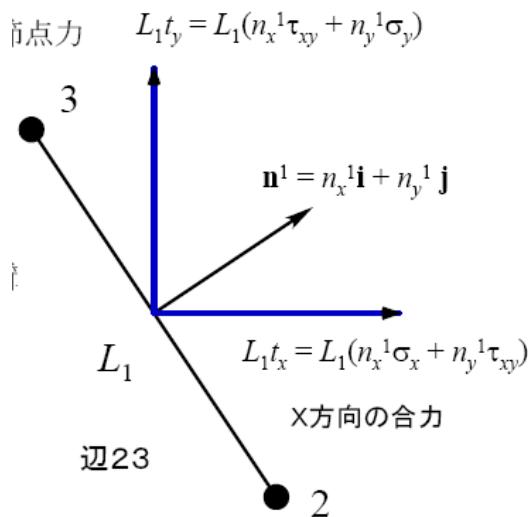


Cauchy's Law

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_x &= n_x \sigma_x + n_y \tau_{xy} \\ t_y &= n_x \tau_{xy} + n_y \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & 0 & n_y \\ 0 & n_y & n_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_x^2 \\ f_y^2 \\ f_x^3 \\ f_y^3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{L_1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} n_x^1 & 0 & n_y^1 \\ 0 & n_y^1 & n_x^1 \\ n_x^1 & 0 & n_y^1 \\ 0 & n_y^3 & n_x^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

Y方向の合力



$$\begin{bmatrix} f_x^1 \\ f_y^2 \\ f_x^2 \\ f_y^2 \\ f_x^3 \\ f_y^3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} L_2 n_x^2 + L_3 n_x^3 & 0 & L_2 n_y^2 + L_3 n_y^3 \\ 0 & L_2 n_y^2 + L_3 n_y^3 & L_2 n_x^2 + L_3 n_x^3 \\ L_3 n_x^3 + L_1 n_x^1 & 0 & L_3 n_y^3 + L_1 n_y^1 \\ 0 & L_3 n_y^3 + L_1 n_y^1 & L_3 n_x^3 + L_1 n_x^1 \\ L_1 n_x^1 + L_2 n_x^2 & 0 & L_1 n_y^1 + L_2 n_y^2 \\ 0 & L_1 n_y^1 + L_2 n_y^2 & L_1 n_x^1 + L_2 n_x^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_3 n_x^3 + L_1 n_x^1 = L_3 \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{L_3} \right) + L_1 \left(\frac{y_3 - y_2}{L_1} \right) = y_3 - y_1 = b_2 \\ L_1 n_x^1 + L_2 n_x^2 = L_1 \left(\frac{y_3 - y_2}{L_1} \right) + L_2 \left(\frac{y_1 - y_3}{L_2} \right) = y_1 - y_2 = b_3, \\ L_2 n_x^2 + L_3 n_x^3 = L_2 \left(\frac{y_1 - y_3}{L_2} \right) + L_3 \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{L_3} \right) = y_2 - y_3 = b_1 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} L_3 n_y^3 + L_1 n_y^1 = L_3 \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{L_3} \right) + L_1 \left(\frac{x_2 - x_3}{L_1} \right) = x_1 - x_3 = c_2 \\ L_1 n_y^1 + L_2 n_y^2 = L_1 \left(\frac{x_2 - x_3}{L_1} \right) + L_2 \left(\frac{x_3 - x_1}{L_2} \right) = x_2 - x_1 = c_3 \\ L_2 n_y^2 + L_3 n_y^3 = L_2 \left(\frac{x_3 - x_1}{L_2} \right) + L_3 \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{L_3} \right) = x_3 - x_2 = c_1 \end{cases}$$

- Clough의 생각에 따라 구한 강성행렬이 일반적인 변위법에 기초한 유한요소법에서 구한 강성행렬과 동일

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x^1 \\ f_y^1 \\ f_x^2 \\ f_y^2 \\ f_x^3 \\ f_y^3 \end{array} \right\} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & c_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & b_1 \\ b_2 & 0 & c_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & b_2 \\ b_3 & 0 & c_3 \\ 0 & c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & c_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & b_1 \\ b_2 & 0 & c_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & b_2 \\ b_3 & 0 & c_3 \\ 0 & c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{D}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 & c_3 \\ c_1 & b_1 & c_2 & b_2 & c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{B}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_x^1 \\ u_y^1 \\ u_x^2 \\ u_y^2 \\ u_x^3 \\ u_y^3 \end{array} \right\} A \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_e = (\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} A) \mathbf{u}_e = \left(\int_{\Omega_e} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} d\Omega_e \right) \mathbf{u}_e = \mathbf{K}_e \mathbf{u}_e$$

Quadrilateral Element

Assume $\begin{cases} \sigma_x = c_1 + c_2y \\ \sigma_y = c_3 + c_4x \\ \tau_{xy} = c_5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\varepsilon = C\sigma \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & 0 \\ -\nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2(1+\nu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & 0 \\ -\nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2(1+\nu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \\ c_5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon = \partial u \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & 0 \\ -\nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2(1+\nu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \\ c_5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{E} c_1 + \frac{1}{E} x c_2 - \frac{\nu}{E} c_3 + \frac{\nu}{E} y c_4 \rightarrow u_x = \frac{1}{E} x c_1 + \frac{1}{E} \frac{1}{2} x^2 c_2 - \frac{\nu}{E} x c_3 + \frac{\nu}{E} x y c_4 + g(y) \\
\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} = -\frac{\nu}{E} c_1 - \frac{\nu}{E} x c_2 + \frac{1}{E} c_3 + \frac{1}{E} y c_4 \rightarrow u_y = -\frac{\nu}{E} y c_1 - \frac{\nu}{E} x y c_2 + \frac{1}{E} y c_3 + \frac{1}{E} \frac{1}{2} y^2 c_4 + h(x) \\
\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} = \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} c_5 \rightarrow \frac{\nu}{E} x c_4 + g'(y) - \frac{\nu}{E} y c_2 + h'(x) = \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} c_5
\end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\nu}{E} x c_4 + h'(x) = -g'(y) + \frac{\nu}{E} y c_2 + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} c_5 = r_1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\nu}{E} \frac{1}{2} x^2 c_4 + h(x) = r_1 x + r_2 \\ -g(y) + \frac{\nu}{E} \frac{1}{2} y^2 c_2 + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} y c_5 = r_1 y - r_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
u_x = \frac{1}{E} x c_1 + \frac{1}{E} \frac{1}{2} x^2 c_2 - \frac{\nu}{E} x c_3 + \frac{\nu}{E} x y c_4 + \frac{\nu}{E} \frac{1}{2} y^2 c_2 + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} y c_5 - r_1 y + r_3 \\
u_y = -\frac{\nu}{E} y c_1 - \frac{\nu}{E} x y c_2 + \frac{1}{E} y c_3 + \frac{1}{E} \frac{1}{2} y^2 c_4 - \frac{\nu}{E} \frac{1}{2} x^2 c_4 + r_1 x + r_2
\end{cases}$$

- 변위분포를 보면 국소좌표계의 쌍일차형식이 아닌 이차항도 포함하고 있어서 요소에 굽힘모멘트가 작용해도 발생하는 변형을 모사할 수 있다.
- 반면 일반 4절점 사변형요소는 변위분포를 쌍일차다항식으로 근사하므로 이러한 굽힘변형을 높은 정밀도로 근사할 수 없다.
- 그러나 인접하는 요소에서 독립적으로 응력분포를 가정했기 때문에 요소형상이 장방형이 아닌 일반적인 사변형요소인 경우 절절에서는 동일한 값을 갖지만, 인접하는 모서리상에서는 변위가 다르다. 즉, 요소경계상에서 변위가 불연속이므로 비적합요소가 된다.
- 여기서 구한 변위는 Wilson이 구한 면내굽힘과 비교하여 유연하다. 즉, 높은 정밀도의 사변형요소와 동일한 것으로 적합성을 모색하기 위한 조작을 Wilson과 Taylor가 생각해 변위법적인 등파라미터요소를 이용해 기술하는 방법을 찾아낸 것이다. 이러한 논문의 기본적인 개념은 Clough에 의해 1960년에 이미 구한 것이다. 다만 등파라미터 요소라는 개념이 아직 나오지 않아서 요소국소좌표를 이용해 응력 가정요소를 도출한 것이다.

- 절점변위식 8개
- 요소내 응력분포를 나타내는 파라미터 5개(c_i) + 강체변위를 나타내는 파라미터 3개(r_i)

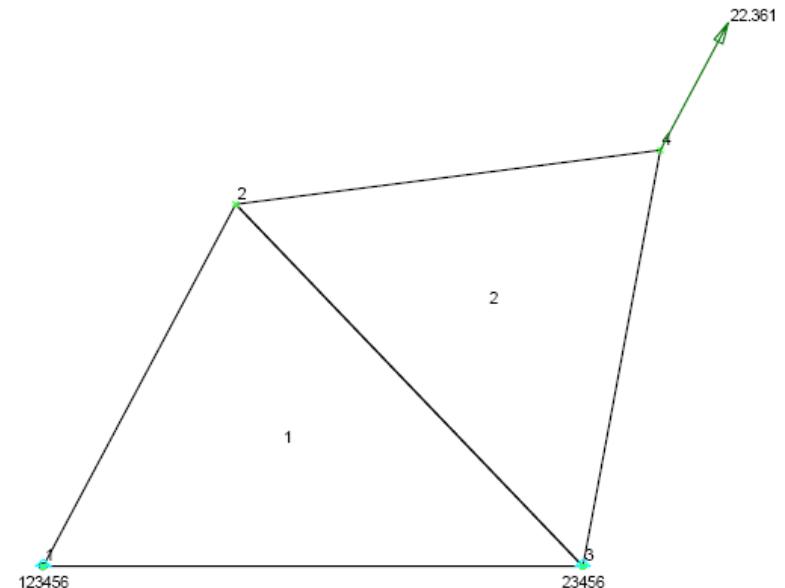
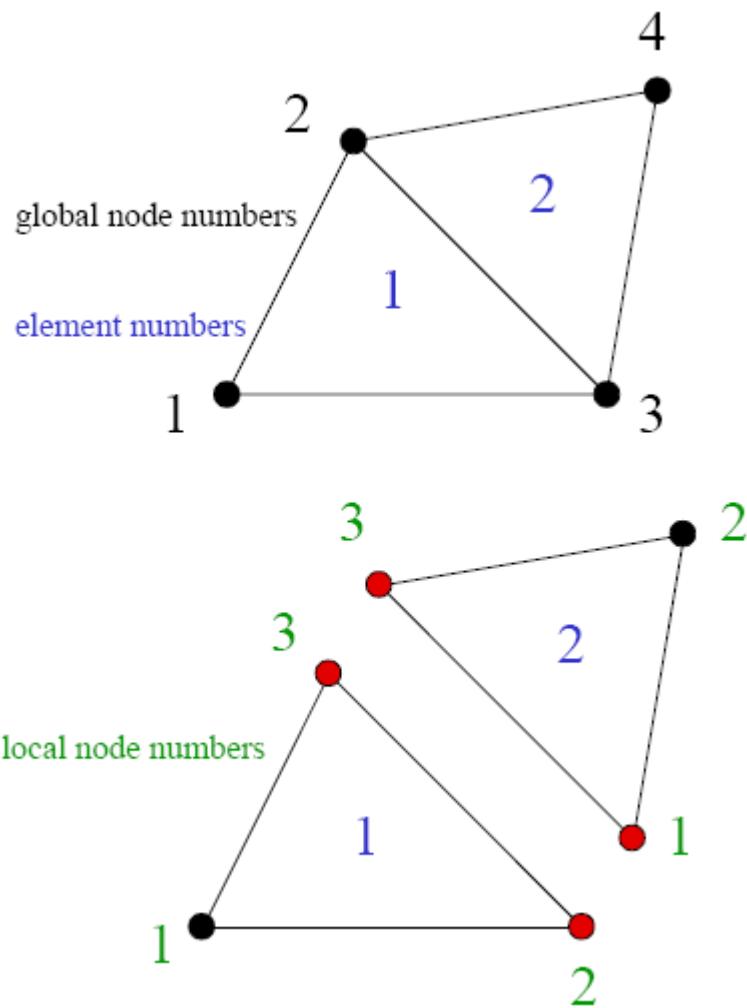
$$f_x^i = f_x^j = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{node } i}^{\text{node } j} t_x ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{node } i}^{\text{node } j} (\sigma_x n_x^{ij} + \tau_{xy} n_y^{ij}) ds$$

$$f_y^i = f_y^j = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{node } i}^{\text{node } j} t_y ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{node } i}^{\text{node } j} (\tau_{xy} n_x^{ij} + \sigma_y n_y^{ij}) ds$$

$$n_x^{ij} = \frac{y_j - y_i}{L_{ij}}, \quad n_y^{ij} = \frac{x_j - x_i}{L_{ij}}, \quad L_{ij} = \sqrt{(x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ $j = 2, 3, 4, 1$

Example: Modeling



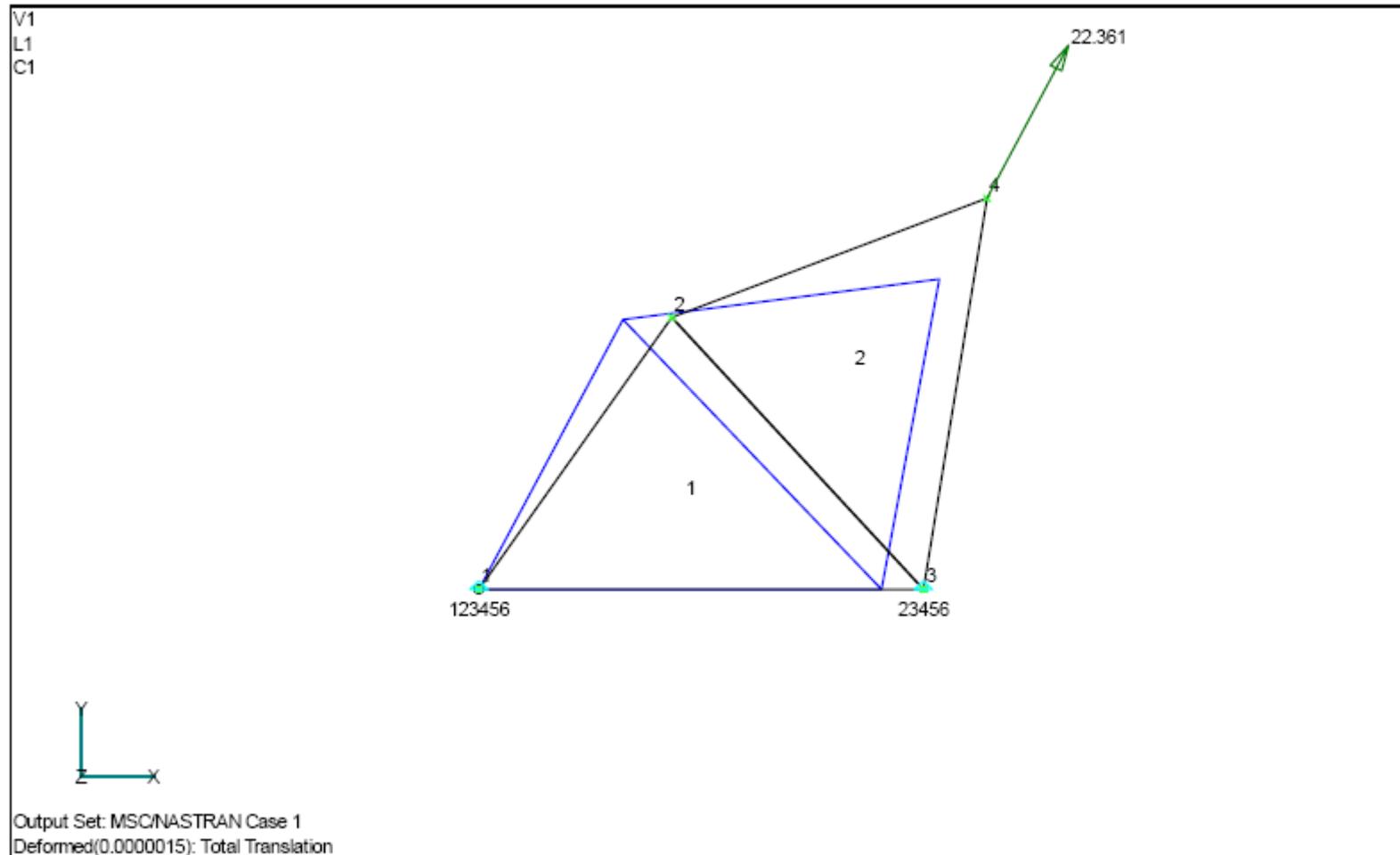
$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ k_{11}^1 & k_{12}^1 & k_{13}^1 & k_{14}^1 & k_{15}^1 & k_{16}^1 \\ k_{21}^1 & k_{22}^1 & k_{23}^1 & k_{24}^1 & k_{25}^1 & k_{26}^1 \\ k_{31}^1 & k_{32}^1 & k_{33}^1 & k_{34}^1 & k_{35}^1 & k_{36}^1 \\ k_{41}^1 & k_{42}^1 & k_{43}^1 & k_{44}^1 & k_{45}^1 & k_{46}^1 \\ k_{51}^1 & k_{52}^1 & k_{53}^1 & k_{54}^1 & k_{55}^1 & k_{56}^1 \\ k_{61}^1 & k_{62}^1 & k_{63}^1 & k_{64}^1 & k_{65}^1 & k_{66}^1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ k_{11}^2 & k_{12}^2 & k_{13}^2 & k_{14}^2 & k_{15}^2 & k_{16}^2 \\ k_{21}^2 & k_{22}^2 & k_{23}^2 & k_{24}^2 & k_{25}^2 & k_{26}^2 \\ k_{31}^2 & k_{32}^2 & k_{33}^2 & k_{34}^2 & k_{35}^2 & k_{36}^2 \\ k_{41}^2 & k_{42}^2 & k_{43}^2 & k_{44}^2 & k_{45}^2 & k_{46}^2 \\ k_{51}^2 & k_{52}^2 & k_{53}^2 & k_{54}^2 & k_{55}^2 & k_{56}^2 \\ k_{61}^2 & k_{62}^2 & k_{63}^2 & k_{64}^2 & k_{65}^2 & k_{66}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

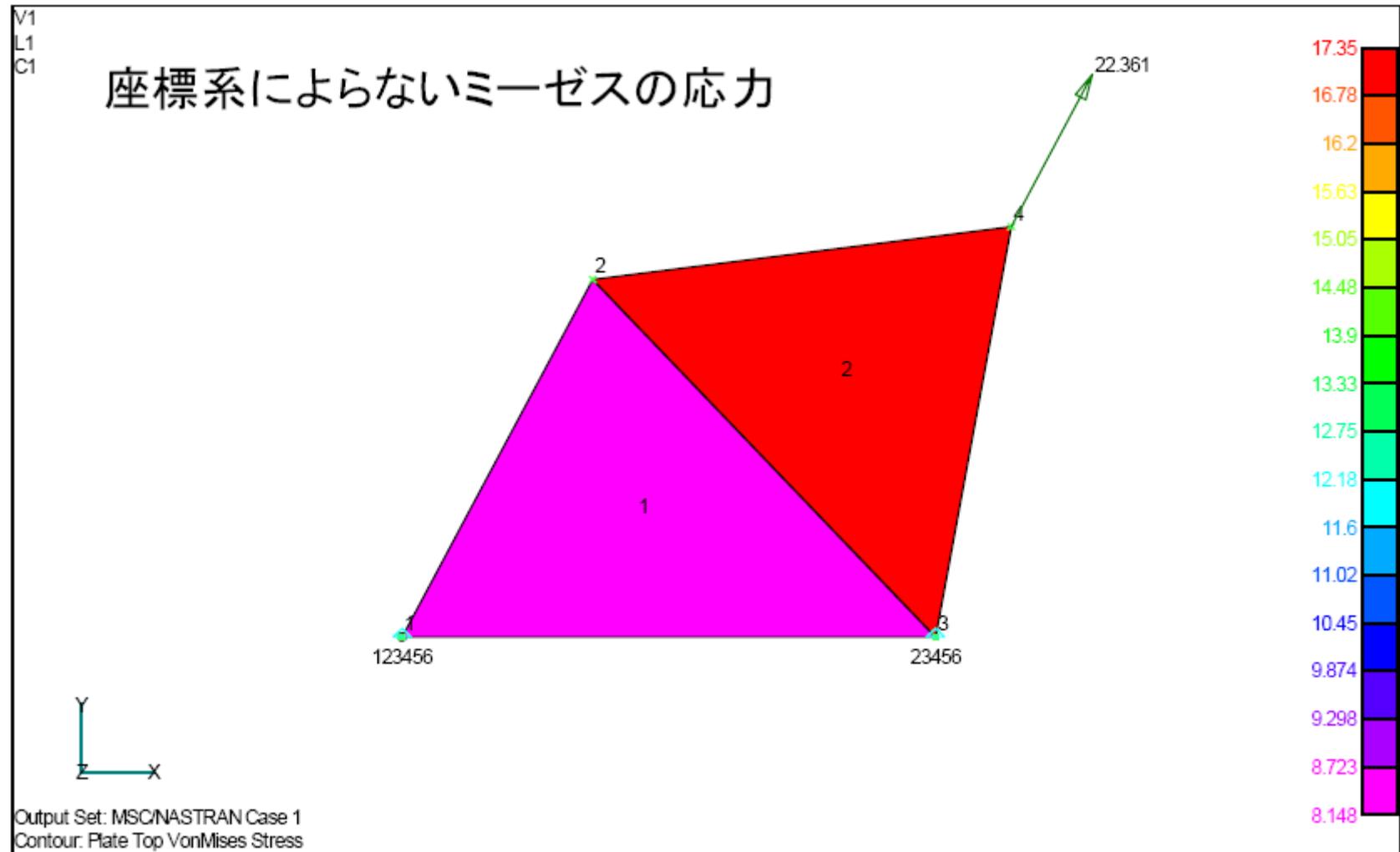
$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11}^1 & k_{12}^1 & k_{15}^1 & k_{16}^1 & k_{13}^1 & k_{14}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ k_{21}^1 & k_{22}^1 & k_{25}^1 & k_{26}^1 & k_{23}^1 & k_{24}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ k_{51}^1 & k_{52}^1 & k_{55}^1 + k_{55}^2 & k_{56}^1 + k_{56}^2 & k_{53}^1 + k_{51}^2 & k_{54}^1 + k_{52}^2 & k_{53}^2 & k_{54}^2 \\ k_{61}^1 & k_{62}^1 & k_{65}^1 + k_{65}^2 & k_{66}^1 + k_{66}^2 & k_{63}^1 + k_{61}^2 & k_{64}^1 + k_{62}^2 & k_{63}^2 & k_{64}^2 \\ k_{31}^1 & k_{32}^1 & k_{35}^1 + k_{15}^2 & k_{36}^1 + k_{16}^2 & k_{33}^1 + k_{11}^2 & k_{34}^1 + k_{12}^2 & k_{13}^2 & k_{14}^2 \\ k_{41}^1 & k_{42}^1 & k_{45}^1 + k_{25}^2 & k_{46}^1 + k_{26}^2 & k_{43}^1 + k_{21}^2 & k_{44}^1 + k_{22}^2 & k_{23}^2 & k_{24}^2 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{35}^2 & k_{36}^2 & k_{31}^2 & k_{32}^2 & k_{33}^2 & k_{34}^2 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{45}^2 & k_{46}^2 & k_{41}^2 & k_{42}^2 & k_{43}^2 & k_{44}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
k_{11}^1 & k_{12}^1 & k_{15}^1 & k_{16}^1 & k_{13}^1 & k_{14}^1 & 0 & 0 \\
k_{21}^1 & k_{22}^1 & k_{25}^1 & k_{26}^1 & k_{23}^1 & k_{24}^1 & 0 & 0 \\
k_{51}^1 & k_{52}^1 & k_{55}^1 + k_{55}^2 & k_{56}^1 + k_{56}^2 & k_{53}^1 + k_{51}^2 & k_{54}^1 + k_{52}^2 & k_{53}^2 & k_{54}^2 \\
k_{61}^1 & k_{62}^1 & k_{65}^1 + k_{65}^2 & k_{66}^1 + k_{66}^2 & k_{63}^1 + k_{61}^2 & k_{64}^1 + k_{62}^2 & k_{63}^2 & k_{64}^2 \\
k_{31}^1 & k_{32}^1 & k_{35}^1 + k_{15}^2 & k_{36}^1 + k_{16}^2 & k_{33}^1 + k_{11}^2 & k_{34}^1 + k_{12}^2 & k_{13}^2 & k_{14}^2 \\
k_{41}^1 & k_{42}^1 & k_{45}^1 + k_{25}^2 & k_{46}^1 + k_{26}^2 & k_{43}^1 + k_{21}^2 & k_{44}^1 + k_{22}^2 & k_{23}^2 & k_{24}^2 \\
0 & 0 & k_{35}^2 & k_{36}^2 & k_{31}^2 & k_{32}^2 & k_{33}^2 & k_{34}^2 \\
0 & 0 & k_{45}^2 & k_{46}^2 & k_{41}^2 & k_{42}^2 & k_{43}^2 & k_{44}^2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{Bmatrix}
u_x^1 \\ u_y^1 \\ u_x^2 \\ u_y^2 \\ u_x^3 \\ u_y^3 \\ u_x^4 \\ u_y^4
\end{Bmatrix}
=
\begin{Bmatrix}
f_1^1 \\ f_2^1 \\ f_5^1 + f_5^2 \\ f_6^1 + f_6^2 \\ f_3^1 + f_1^2 \\ f_4^1 + f_2^2 \\ f_3^2 \\ f_4^2
\end{Bmatrix}
=
\begin{Bmatrix}
f_x^1 \\ f_y^1 \\ f_x^2 \\ f_y^2 \\ f_x^3 \\ f_y^3 \\ f_x^4 \\ f_y^4
\end{Bmatrix}$$

Example: Displacements

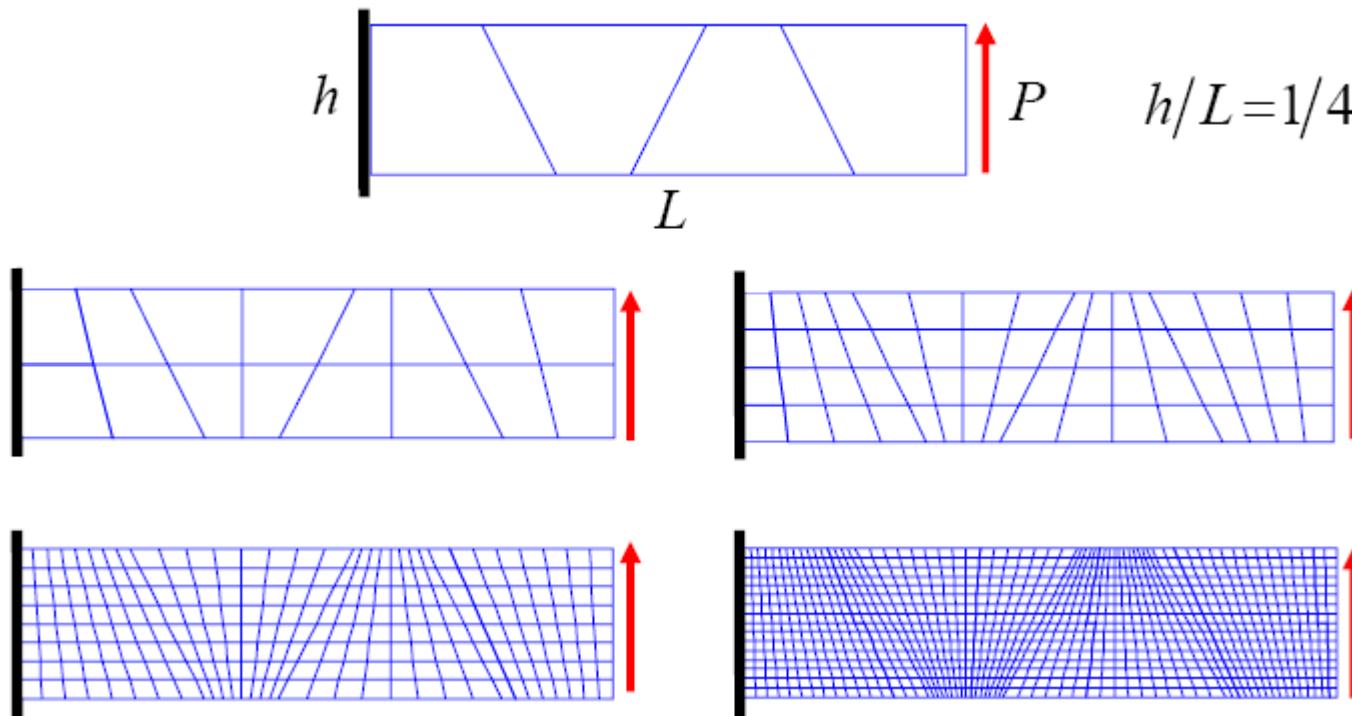


Example: von Mises stress

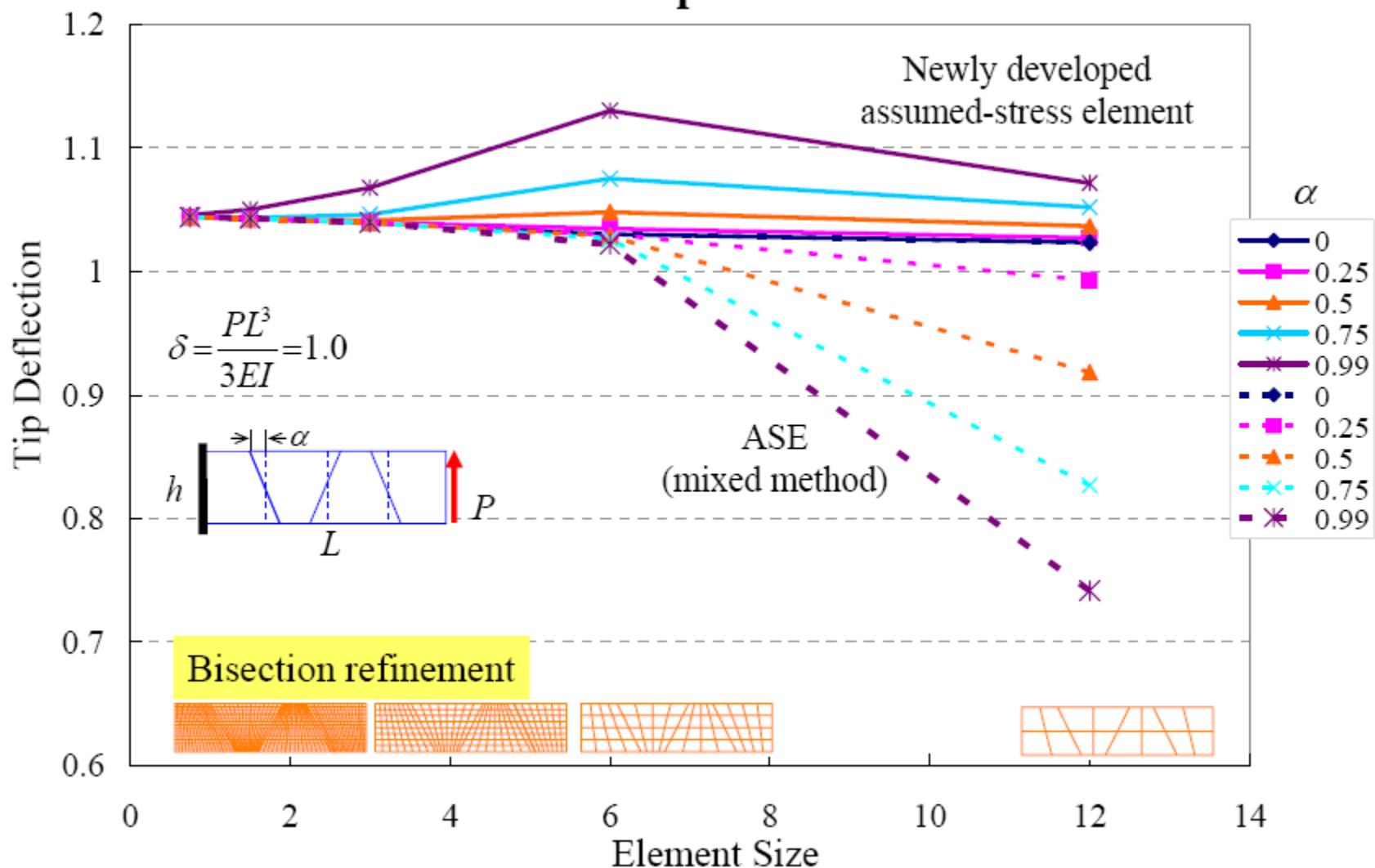


Example: Mesh Dependency

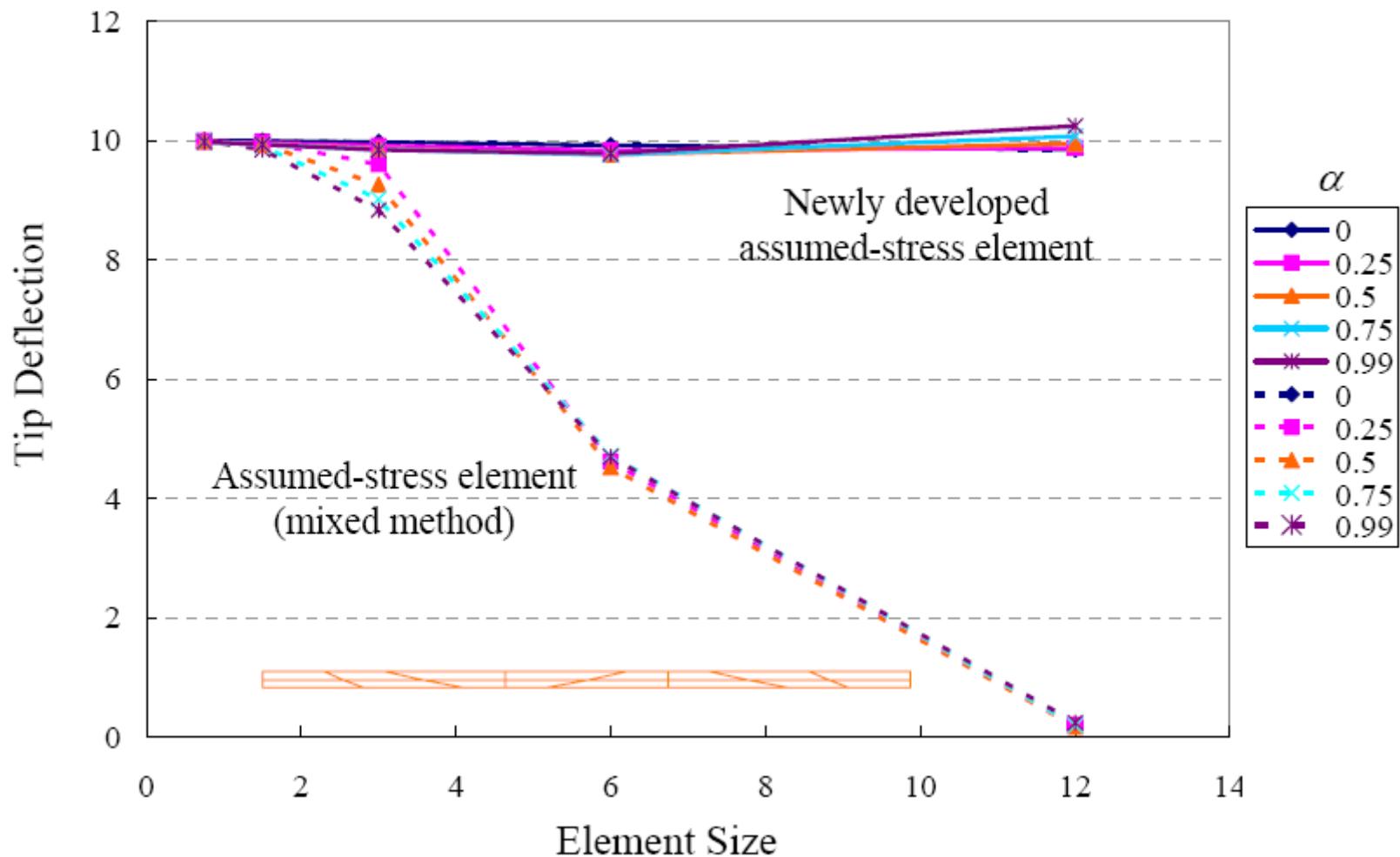
- 비적합요소이므로 유한요소근사의 수렴은 보장되지 않음
- 상용S/W에서 사용하는 변형률가정요소와 비교하여 세장비가 크고 요소수가 적어도 높은 정밀도로 수렴함



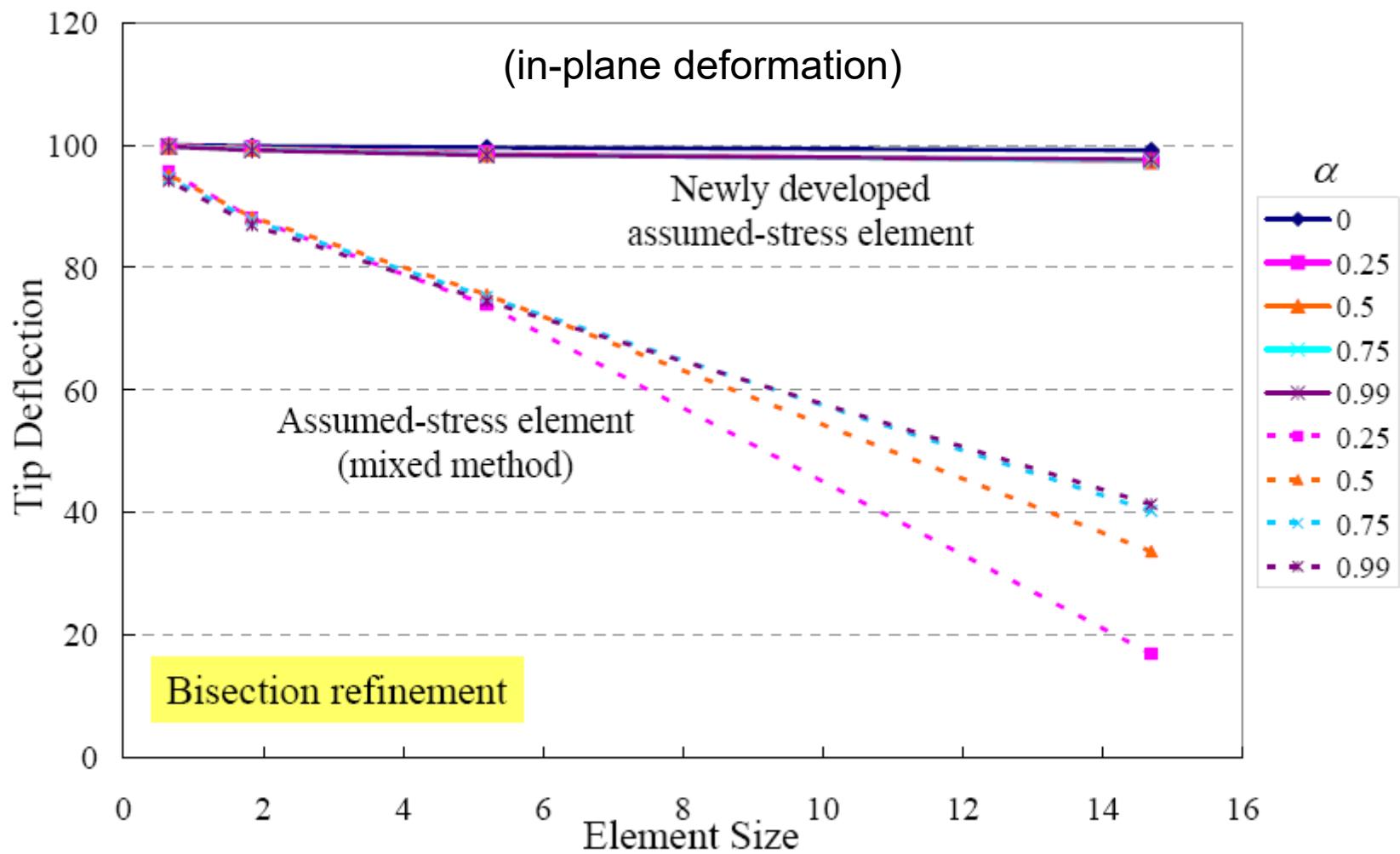
Element aspect ratio: 1



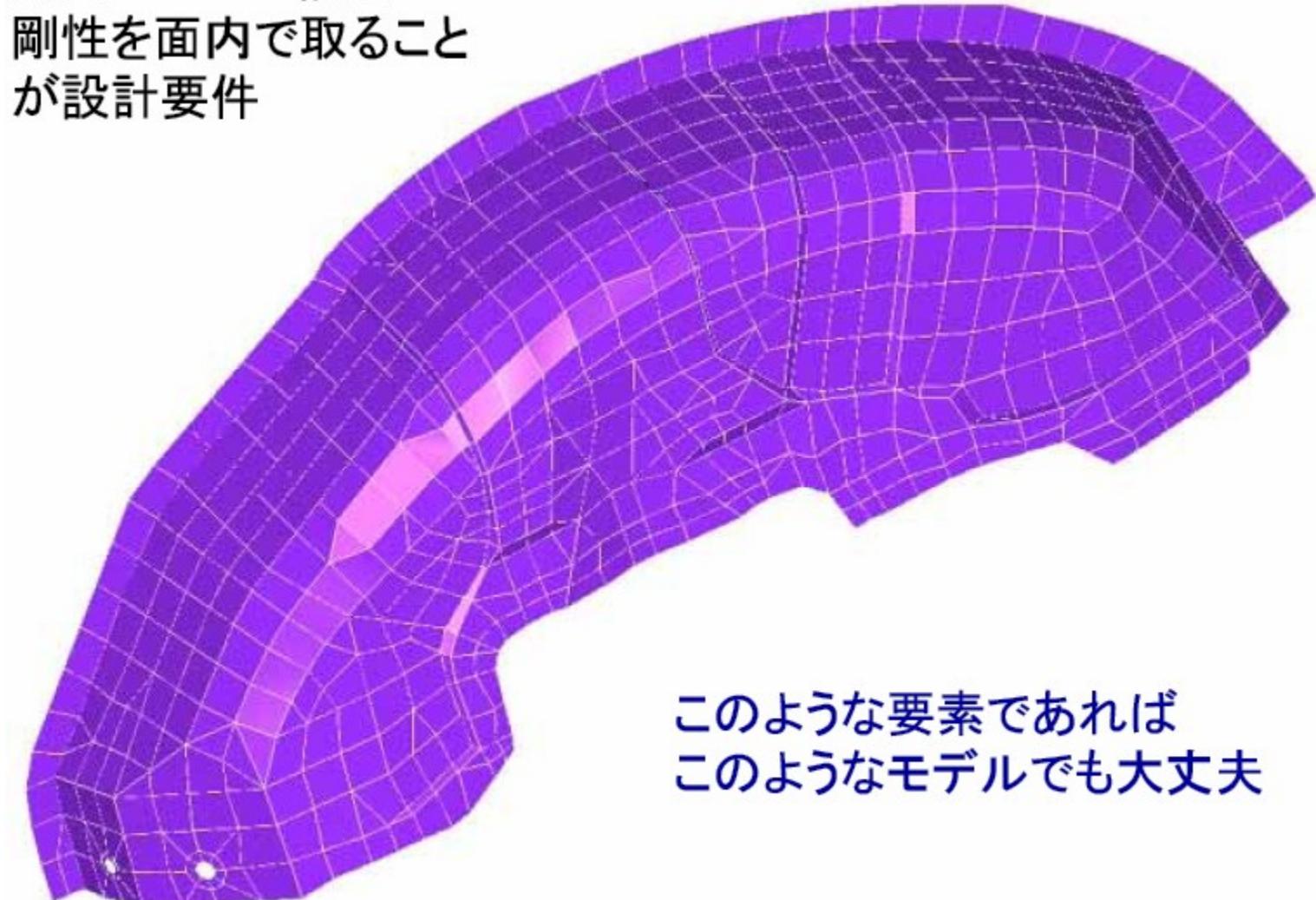
Element aspect ratio: 10



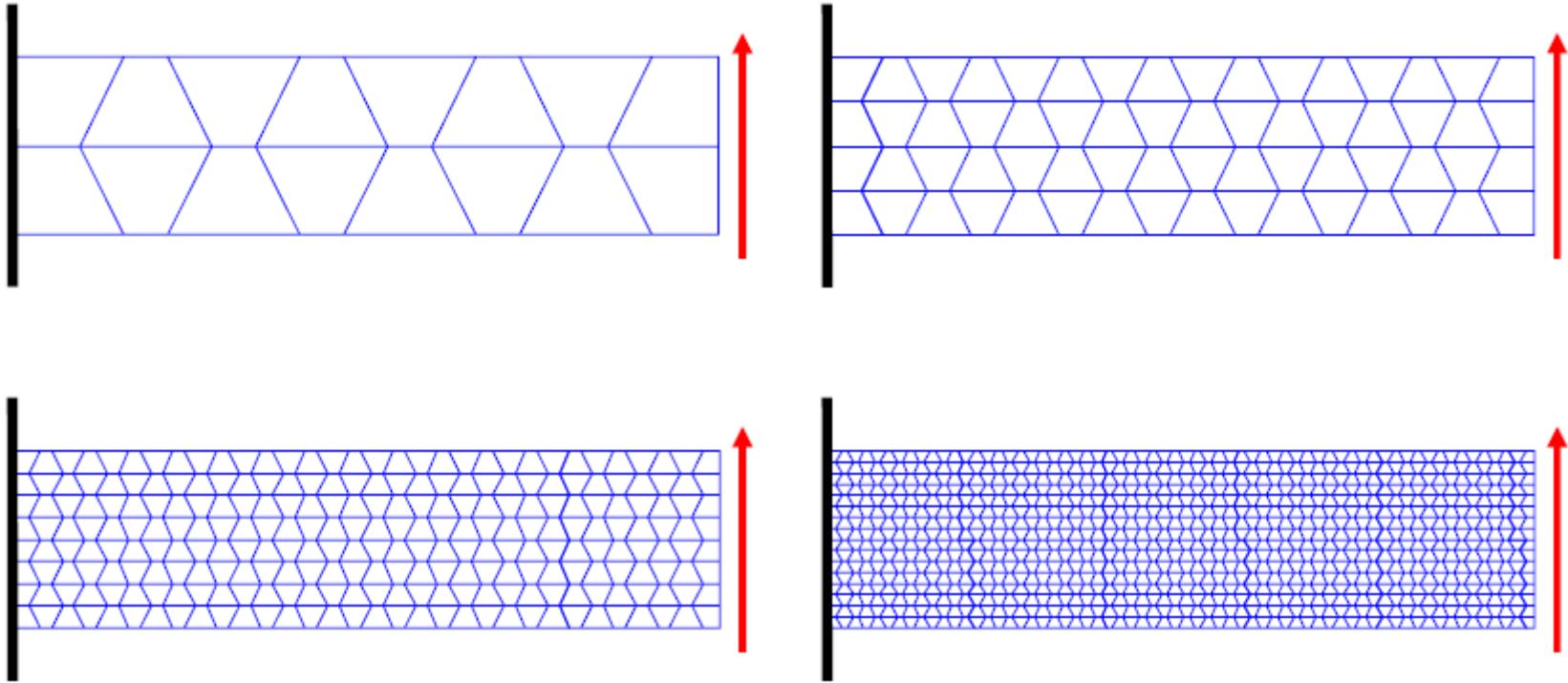
Element aspect ratio: 100



薄肉のシェル構造では
剛性を面内で取ること
が設計要件

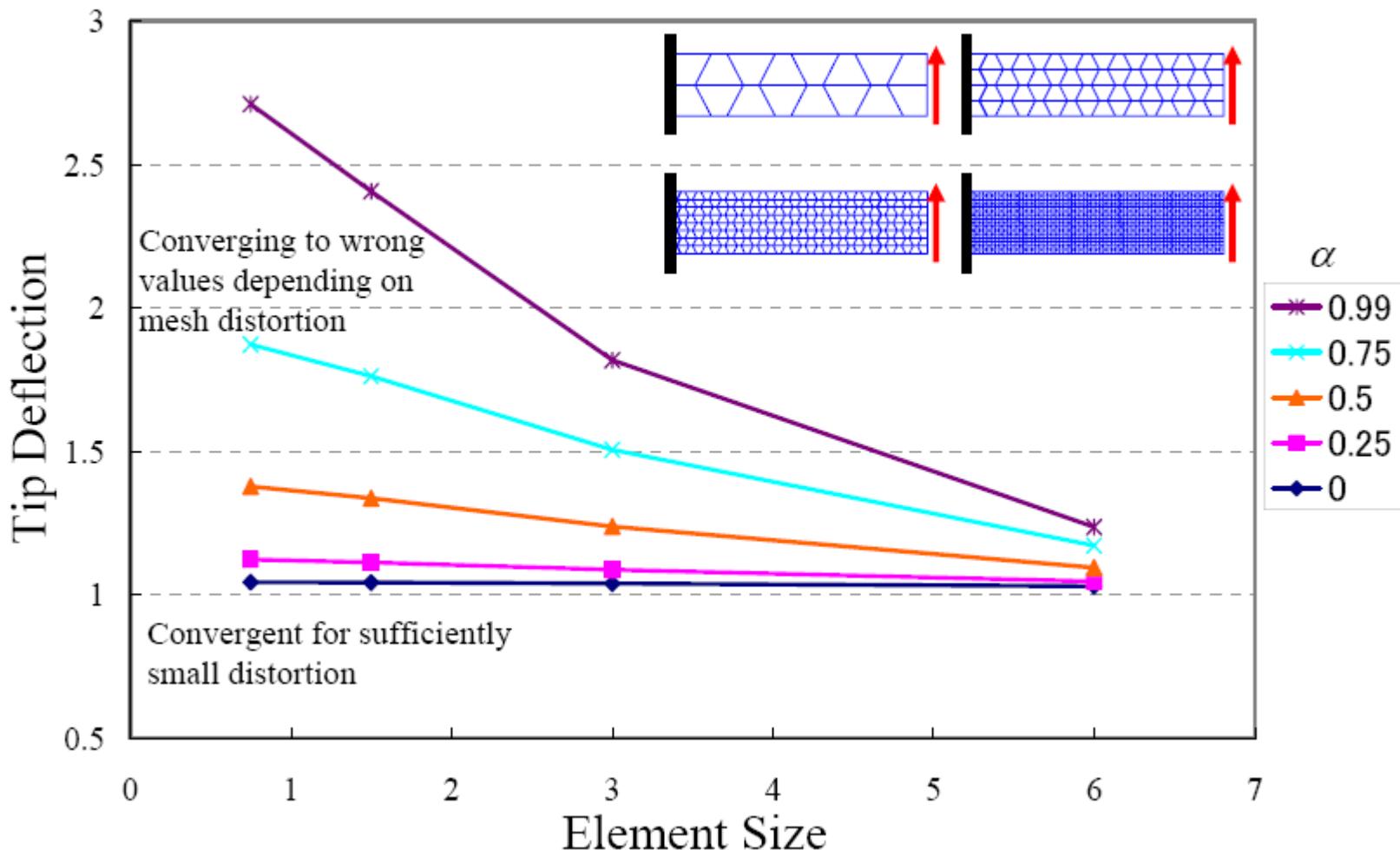


Example: Improper Mesh



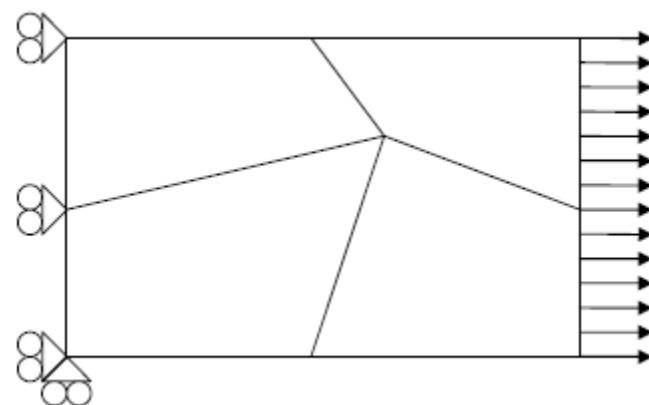
Displacement continuity only at the corner nodes

Wrong Answer



Patch Test

- Iron: 수렴을 위한 충분조건
- 요소를 어떤식으로 비틀어도 일정한 응력?
 - Yes: 적합요소, No: 비적합요소
- 통과하면 어떠한 메쉬패턴으로 세분화해도 수렴이 보장됨
- Shi: 수렴조건



HEXA element

Assume that $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 + ys_2 + zs_3 + yzs_4 \\ s_5 + zs_6 + xs_7 + zx s_8 \\ s_9 + xs_{10} + ys_{11} + xy s_{12} \\ s_{13} + xs_{14} + \frac{zx}{2(1+\nu)} s_{12} + \frac{xy}{2(1+\nu)} s_8 \\ s_{15} + ys_{16} + \frac{xy}{2(1+\nu)} s_4 + \frac{yz}{2(1+\nu)} s_{12} \\ s_{17} + zs_{18} + \frac{yz}{2(1+\nu)} s_8 + \frac{zx}{2(1+\nu)} s_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u_x = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} xs_1 + xy s_2 + zx s_3 + xyz s_4 \\ -\nu \left(xs_5 + zx s_6 + \frac{x^2 - z^2}{2} s_7 + \frac{3x^2 z - z^3}{6} s_8 \right) - \frac{y^2}{2} s_7 \\ -\nu \left(xs_9 + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2} s_{10} + xy s_{11} + \frac{3x^2 y - y^3}{6} s_{12} \right) - \frac{z^2}{2} s_{10} \\ + (1+\nu)(-yz s_{14} + z s_{15} + yz s_{16} + y s_{17} + yz s_{18}) + s_{19} + z s_{23} - y s_{24} \end{bmatrix}$$