

# Simplex Integration

Trials and Errors for transcendental Integrals

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# Teil I.

## Theory

### 1. Problem

Total Energy in the System:

$$\Pi = \int_{\Omega} g(\phi)\psi(\mathbf{u}) \, d\Omega + \frac{G_c}{2l} \int_{\Omega} \phi^2 + l^2 \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi \, d\Omega \rightarrow \min \quad [1.1]$$

Degradation Function

$$g(\phi) = (1 - \phi^2) + k \quad [1.2]$$

mit

$k$  ... being a small but finite scalar such as  $10 \cdot 10^{-6}$

$G_c$  ... critical energy release rate, material parameter

$l$  ... *width* of phase field

$\psi(\mathbf{u})$  ... strain energy density function

$\mathbf{u}$  ... displacement function

$\phi$  ... phase field parameter, ansatz function discussed below

$\nabla \phi$  ... gradient of phase field parameter

$$\delta_{\mathbf{u}} \Pi = \int_{\Omega} g(\phi) \sigma(\mathbf{u}) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \delta \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad [1.3]$$

$$\delta_{\phi} \Pi = \int_{\Omega} 2(\phi - 1) \delta \phi \psi(\mathbf{u}) \, d\Omega + \frac{G_c}{l} \int_{\Omega} \phi \delta \phi + l^2 \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \delta \phi \, d\Omega = 0 \quad [1.4]$$

#### 1.1. Ansatz functions

$$\mathbf{u} = \sum_i N_i \mathbf{u}_i + \sum_i N_i F \mathbf{a}_i \quad [1.5]$$

mit

$N_i$  ... are quadratic lagrange (standard) shape functions for tetrahedrons

$\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{a}_i$  ... are nodal degrees of freedom for displacement function

$F$  ... is an enrichment function (sigmoid like, depends on  $\phi$ , later)

$$f_{\text{base}} = \sum_i N_i \phi_i \quad [1.6]$$

$$\zeta = \frac{f_{\text{base}}}{\sqrt[4]{f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}}}} \quad [1.7]$$

mit

$k_{\text{reg}} \dots$  small but finite parameter

$$\phi = \exp(-\varsigma) \quad [1.8]$$

$$\phi = \exp\left(-\frac{\varsigma}{l}\right) \quad [1.9]$$

we need to be able to integrate the residual vectors and the stiffness matrices efficiently and accurately

$$\delta \mathbf{u}_i \Pi = \int_{\Omega} g(\phi) \sigma(\mathbf{u}) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{U}} d\Omega \cdot \delta \mathbf{U}_i \quad [1.10]$$

$$\delta_{\phi_i} \Pi = \int_{\Omega} 2(\phi - 1) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi_i} \psi(\mathbf{u}) d\Omega \delta \phi_i + \frac{G_c}{l} \int_{\Omega} \phi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi_i} + l^2 \nabla \phi \cdot \frac{\partial \nabla \phi}{\partial \phi_i} d\Omega \delta \phi_i = 0 \quad [1.11]$$

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{u}_i} \delta \mathbf{u}_i \Pi = \mathbf{u}_i \cdot \int_{\Omega} g(\phi) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \mathbf{u}_i} \cdot \mathbb{C} \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \mathbf{u}_i} d\Omega \cdot \delta \mathbf{U}_i \quad [1.12]$$

$$\Delta_{\phi_j} \delta \phi_i \Pi = \phi_j \int_{\Omega} 2 \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi_i} \right)^2 \psi(\mathbf{u}) d\Omega \delta \phi_i + \phi_j \int_{\Omega} 2(\phi - 1) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi_i^2} \psi(\mathbf{u}) d\Omega \delta \phi_i \quad [1.13]$$

$$+ \phi_j \frac{G_c}{l} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi_i} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi_i} + l^2 \frac{\partial \nabla \phi}{\partial \phi_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \nabla \phi}{\partial \phi_i} + l^2 \nabla \phi \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \nabla \phi}{\partial \phi_i^2} d\Omega \delta \phi_i \quad [1.14]$$

## 1.2. Numerical Work

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi_i} = -\frac{1}{l} \phi \frac{\partial \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}} N_i \quad [1.15]$$

$$\frac{\partial \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}} = \left( 1 - \frac{f_{\text{base}}^2}{2(f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}})} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}}}} \quad [1.16]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}^2} = \left( \frac{5f_{\text{base}}^3}{(f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}})} - 6f_{\text{base}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}}}} \quad [1.17]$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}^3} = \frac{3 \left( -4k_{\text{res}}^2 + 12k_{\text{res}} f_{\text{base}}^2 + f_{\text{base}}^4 \right)}{2 \left( f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{f_{\text{base}}^2 + k_{\text{res}}}} \quad [1.18]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi_i^2} = \frac{1}{l^2} \left( \left( \frac{\partial \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 \varsigma}{\partial f_{\text{base}}^2} \right) N_i \cdot N_i \quad [1.19]$$

## 2. Simplex Integration in $n = 2$

First start with definitions:

**Pure Integration Strategy** is any quadrature formula of the simplex:

$$I = \iint_{\Delta} f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) d\Delta \approx \sum_i w_i f(\xi_{1,i}, \xi_{2,i}, \xi_{3,i}) \quad [2.1]$$

The Term *pure* is used for telling them apart from subdivision integrators.

**Subdivision Integration Strategy** are Integrators of the form:

$$I = \iint_{\Delta} f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) d\Delta = \sum_i \iint_{\Delta_i} f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) d\Delta_i \quad [2.2]$$

which then will be evaluated by pure Integrators.

### 2.1. Element Description

Shape Functions in barycentric coordinates

$$N_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_1 \quad [2.3]$$

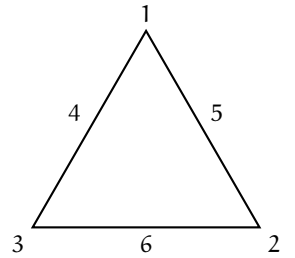
$$N_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_2 \quad [2.4]$$

$$N_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_3 \quad [2.5]$$

$$N_4(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 4\xi_1\xi_3 \quad [2.6]$$

$$N_5(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 4\xi_1\xi_2 \quad [2.7]$$

$$N_6(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 4\xi_2\xi_3 \quad [2.8]$$



Barycentric Interpolation Formula  $P : \mathbb{B}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = p_1\xi_1 + p_2\xi_2 + p_3\xi_3 \quad [2.9]$$

mit  $p_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\xi_i \in [0, 1]$

$\xi$ - $\eta$ -Transformation

$$\xi_1 := 1 - \xi - \eta \quad [2.10]$$

$$\xi_2 := \xi \quad [2.11]$$

$$\xi_3 := \eta \quad [2.12]$$

mit  $\xi \in [0, 1]$ ,  $\eta \in [0, 1]$

Es gilt:

$$T(\xi, \eta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \xi - \eta \\ \xi \\ \eta \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.13]$$

$$T^{-1}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \xi_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \xi_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.14]$$

## 2.2. Pure Integration Strategies

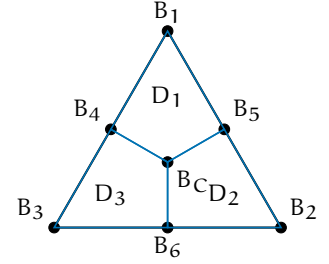
### 2.2.1. Quadrilateral Integrator

Characteristic points in barycentric coordinates

$$B_C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.15]$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.16]$$

$$B_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.17]$$



Domain of a Simplex  $\Delta$  can be decomposed into three disjunct subdomains:

$$\Delta = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3 \quad [2.18]$$

Therefore the double-Integral

$$\iint_{\Delta} F d\Delta = \iint_{D_1} F dD_1 + \iint_{D_2} F dD_2 + \iint_{D_3} F dD_3 \quad [2.19]$$

Mapping functions from the  $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$  X-Y-Unit Square

$$g_1(X) = \frac{X}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad g_2(X) = -\frac{X}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad [2.20]$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial X} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial X} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad [2.21]$$

$$g_1(Y) = \frac{Y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad g_2(Y) = -\frac{Y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad [2.22]$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Y} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Y} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad [2.23]$$

$$G_1(X, Y) = g_1(X)g_1(Y) \quad G_2(X, Y) = g_1(X)g_2(Y) \quad [2.24]$$

$$G_3(X, Y) = g_2(X)g_1(Y) \quad G_4(X, Y) = g_2(X)g_2(Y) \quad [2.25]$$

to barycentric coordinates of the  $D_1, D_2, D_3$  Quadrilaterals

$$B_{D_1}(X, Y) = B_1 \cdot G_1(X, Y) + B_5 \cdot G_2(X, Y) + B_4 \cdot G_3(X, Y) + B_C \cdot G_4(X, Y) \quad [2.26]$$

$$B_{D_2}(X, Y) = B_2 \cdot G_1(X, Y) + B_6 \cdot G_2(X, Y) + B_5 \cdot G_3(X, Y) + B_C \cdot G_4(X, Y) \quad [2.27]$$

$$B_{D_3}(X, Y) = B_3 \cdot G_1(X, Y) + B_4 \cdot G_2(X, Y) + B_6 \cdot G_3(X, Y) + B_C \cdot G_4(X, Y) \quad [2.28]$$

**Numerical Integration Scheme** The Integration is done on the Square  $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ , which allows for Gaussian Integration to be used:

$$\iint_{[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]} F(X, Y) d(X, Y) \approx \sum_i \sum_j F(X_i, Y_j) w_i w_j \quad [2.29]$$

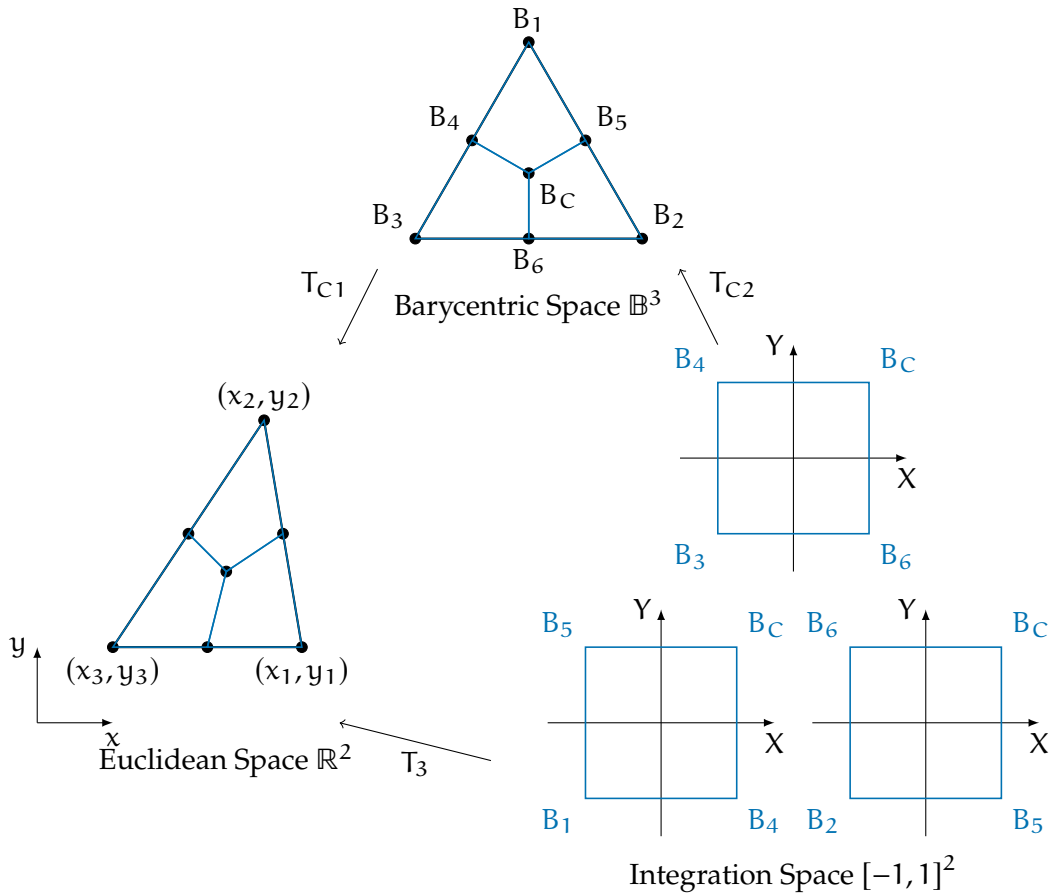
The Gauss-Points  $(X_i, X_j)$  and their weights  $w_i, w_j$  on the Square can be deduced from the one dimensional Gaussian Integration

$$\int_{-1}^1 H(X) dX \approx \sum_i H(X_i) w_i \quad [2.30]$$

The Weights and Points of the 1D Gauss-Legendre Integration are given as:

$n = 1$	$X = 0$	$w = 2$
$n = 2$	$X = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$w = 1$
	$X = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$w = 1$
$n = 3$	$X = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$	$w = \frac{5}{9}$
	$X = 0$	$w = \frac{8}{9}$
	$X = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$	$w = \frac{5}{9}$

**Integral transformation** from the 3 Domains into any simplex.



Let  $S$  denote a Matrix of the coordinates of the vertices of the simplex in the following form

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.31]$$

The Coordinates  $C_i$  of all characteristic points in Equations [2.15],[2.16] and [2.17] inside the simplex can be expressed in the following form

$$C_C = S \cdot B_C \quad [2.32]$$

$$C_i = S \cdot B_i \quad \forall i \in 1, 2, \dots, 6 \quad [2.33]$$

The transformation from points in the Integration Domain to the points in the barycentric given in [2.26],[2.27] and [2.28] can be expressed as

$$B_{D_1}(X, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_5 & B_4 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.34]$$

$$B_{D_2}(X, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & B_6 & B_5 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.35]$$

$$B_{D_3}(X, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} B_3 & B_4 & B_6 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.36]$$

With the Relationship given in [2.32] and [2.33] one can rewrite this as

$$C_{D_1}(X, Y) = S \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_5 & B_4 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.37]$$

$$C_{D_2}(X, Y) = S \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & B_6 & B_5 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.38]$$

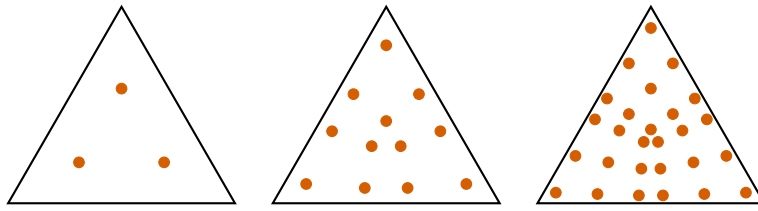
$$C_{D_3}(X, Y) = S \begin{bmatrix} B_3 & B_4 & B_6 & B_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1(X, Y) \\ G_2(X, Y) \\ G_3(X, Y) \\ G_4(X, Y) \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.39]$$

With the Jacobi Matrix of any particular Domain being

$$J(C_{D_i}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial C_{D_i}}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial C_{D_i}}{\partial Y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_i & C_j & C_k & C_C \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial G_4}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_4}{\partial Y} \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.40]$$



**Gauss Point Distribution** for the three Orders of Integration used.



Gauss Points  $n = 1$    Gauss Points  $n = 2$    Gauss Points  $n = 3$

### 2.2.2. Sphere Integrator

### 2.2.3. Other Quadrature Formulas

### 2.3. Subdivision Integration Strategy

Because any triangle can be decomposed into 4 similar triangles, the subdivision algorithm turns out to be quite practical in implementation.

The Integral over a parent Simplex  $\Delta_p$ , can be expressed as an Integral over 4 Child Simplexes  $\Delta_i$ :

$$\iint_{\Delta_p} F d\Delta_p = \iint_{\Delta_1} F d\Delta_1 + \iint_{\Delta_2} F d\Delta_2 + \iint_{\Delta_3} F d\Delta_3 + \iint_{\Delta_4} F d\Delta_4 \quad [2.41]$$

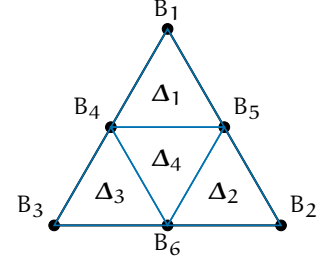
The Coordinates of a Child Simplex  $\Delta_i$  can be expressed in local-barycentric coordinates  $\xi'_{i,1}, \xi'_{i,2}, \xi'_{i,3}$

The corresponding Transformation from the local coordinate System into the global is given by

$$T_{lg}(\xi'_{i,1}, \xi'_{i,2}, \xi'_{i,3}) = B_{i,1} \xi'_{i,1} + B_{i,2} \xi'_{i,2} + B_{i,3} \xi'_{i,3} \quad [2.42]$$

where  $B_{i,j}$  are the coordinates of the Verteces of the Child Simplex  $\Delta_i$ .

This can be done recursively, to get a desired accuracy.



### 2.4. Simplex Subdivision

A Criterion for adaptive integration from [1]

$$Q = \iint_{\Delta} F d\Delta \quad [2.43]$$

$$\varepsilon = \left| Q - \iint_{\Delta_p} F d\Delta_p \right| \quad [2.44]$$

The Coordinates of the Verteces of the 4 Child Simplizes  $\Delta_i$  can be calculated with S by

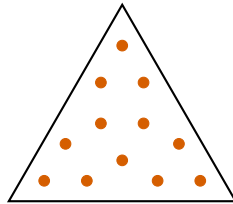
$$S_{\Delta,1} = S \cdot B_{\Delta,1} = S \cdot [B_1 \ B_5 \ B_4] = S \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.45]$$

$$S_{\Delta,2} = S \cdot B_{\Delta,2} = S \cdot [B_2 \ B_6 \ B_5] = S \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.46]$$

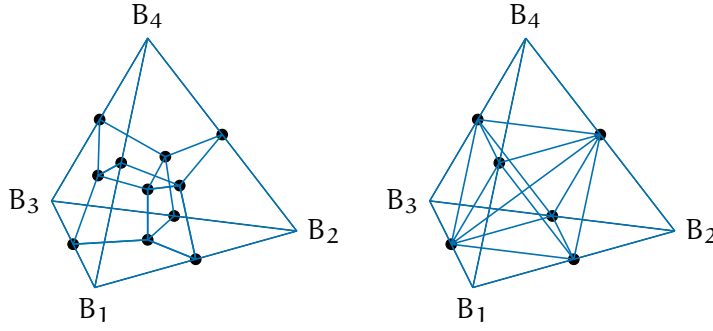
$$S_{\Delta,3} = S \cdot B_{\Delta,3} = S \cdot [B_3 \ B_4 \ B_6] = S \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.47]$$

$$S_{\Delta,4} = S \cdot B_{\Delta,4} = S \cdot [B_4 \ B_5 \ B_6] = S \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [2.48]$$

Coordinates of any Grandchild-Simplizes can be calculated by chaining  $B_{\Delta,i}$  Transformations



### 3. Simplex Integration in $n = 3$



#### 3.1. Space Definition

In a  $\mathbb{R}^3$  Simplex, the barycentric coordinates  $\mathbb{B}^4$  need to be used:

$$\mathbb{B}^4 = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4 \in [0, 1] | \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4 = 1\} \quad [3.1]$$

where each set of coordinates corresponds to a point inside the simplex, spanned by the Coordinates in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_4 = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ y_4 \\ z_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.2]$$

The points  $C_i$  can be written in Matrix Form

$$\underline{C} = [C_1 \ C_2 \ C_3 \ C_4] = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 & z_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.3]$$

A mapping  $M_B : \mathbb{B}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  can be written as

$$C = \underline{C} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \\ \xi_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.4]$$

#### 3.2. Common Mappings

The Reference Element in Finite Element Analysis is often given in a  $\xi, \eta, \zeta$  Coordinates. The set of coordinates spanning this **Reference Space**  $\mathbb{R}_r^3$  can be mapped via  $M_R : \mathbb{R}_r^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}^4$  to barycentric coordinates

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \\ \xi_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.5]$$

A Transformation of the subspace  $\mathbb{B}_S^4$ -Space with its subspace barycentric coordinates  $\xi_{S,i}$  into its greater space  $\mathbb{B}^4$  can be denoted by

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_2 & B_3 & B_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi_{S,1} \\ \xi_{S,2} \\ \xi_{S,3} \\ \xi_{S,4} \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.6]$$

### 3.3. Pure Integration Strategy

#### 3.3.1. Quadrilateral Integration

Similar to the 2D Case, Quadrilaterals can be identified inside the tetrahedron for which, normal gaussian quadrature rules can be applied. In this Integration Space  $\mathbb{R}_I^3 := [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$  a transformation must be formulated.

For brevity, the interpolation functions  $g_1, g_2$  will again be defined

$$g_1(a) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \quad g_2(a) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \quad [3.7]$$

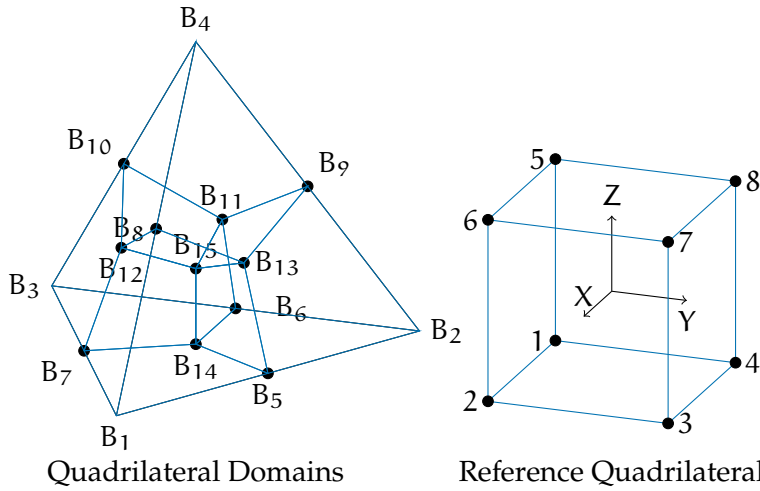
For which, the Interpolation functions for the points can be defined:

$$G_1(X, Y, Z) = g_2(X)g_2(Y)g_2(Z) \quad G_2(X, Y, Z) = g_1(X)g_2(Y)g_2(Z) \quad [3.8]$$

$$G_3(X, Y, Z) = g_1(X)g_1(Y)g_2(Z) \quad G_4(X, Y, Z) = g_2(X)g_1(Y)g_2(Z) \quad [3.9]$$

$$G_5(X, Y, Z) = g_2(X)g_2(Y)g_1(Z) \quad G_6(X, Y, Z) = g_1(X)g_2(Y)g_1(Z) \quad [3.10]$$

$$G_7(X, Y, Z) = g_1(X)g_1(Y)g_1(Z) \quad G_8(X, Y, Z) = g_2(X)g_1(Y)g_1(Z) \quad [3.11]$$



$$\iiint_{\Delta} F d\Delta = \iiint_{D_1} F dD_1 + \iiint_{D_2} F dD_2 + \iiint_{D_3} F dD_3 + \iiint_{D_4} F dD_4 \quad [3.12]$$

with

$$B_{D_1}(X, Y, Z) = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_5 & B_{14} & B_7 & B_8 & B_{13} & B_{15} & B_{12} \end{bmatrix} \cdot G \quad [3.13]$$

$$B_{D_2}(X, Y, Z) = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & B_6 & B_{14} & B_5 & B_9 & B_{11} & B_{15} & B_{13} \end{bmatrix} \cdot G \quad [3.14]$$

$$B_{D_3}(X, Y, Z) = \begin{bmatrix} B_3 & B_7 & B_{14} & B_6 & B_{10} & B_{12} & B_{15} & B_{11} \end{bmatrix} \cdot G \quad [3.15]$$

$$B_{D_4}(X, Y, Z) = \begin{bmatrix} B_4 & B_8 & B_{12} & B_{10} & B_9 & B_{13} & B_{15} & B_{11} \end{bmatrix} \cdot G \quad [3.16]$$

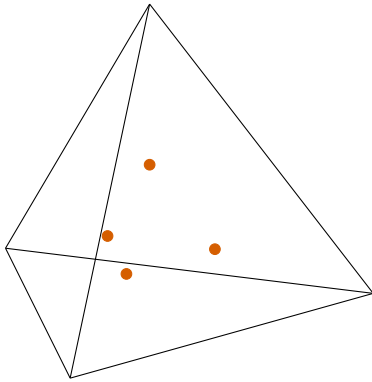
and

$$G(X, Y, Z) = [G_1 \ G_2 \ G_3 \ G_4 \ G_5 \ G_6 \ G_7 \ G_8]^T \quad [3.17]$$

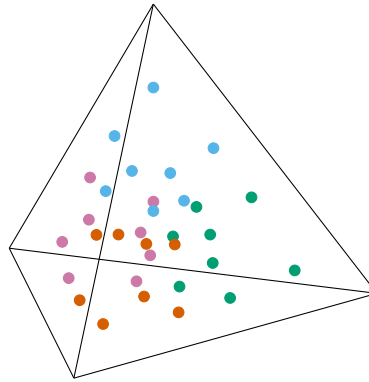
The Jacobi-Determinant of any particular Domain being

$$J(B_{D_i}) = B_i \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_4}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_5}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_6}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_7}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial G_8}{\partial X} \\ \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_4}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_5}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_6}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_7}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial G_8}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_4}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_5}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_6}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_7}{\partial Z} & \frac{\partial G_8}{\partial Z} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad [3.18]$$

With the added benefit, that the integration points and their weights can be precomputed.



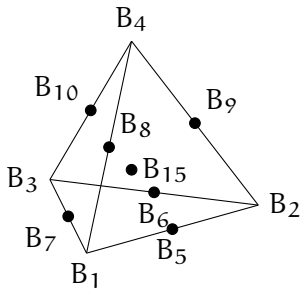
Gauss Points  $n = 1$



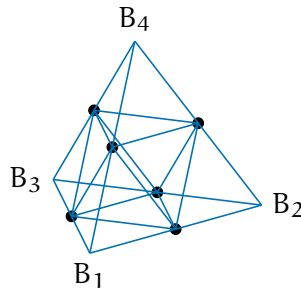
Gauss Points  $n = 2$

### 3.4. Subdivision Integration Strategy

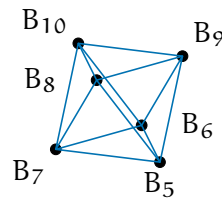
#### 3.4.1. Edge Subdivision



Simplex with characteristic points



Child Simplices



Child Octahedron

The smooth subdivision scheme proposed in [2] can be adapted to serve a uniform decomposition of a unit tetrahedron. This approach circumvents a directional bias in the subdivision scheme.

The points being

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_4 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad [3.19]$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_5 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_6 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_7 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_8 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} & B_9 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} & B_{10} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad [3.20]$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} & B_{12} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} & B_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} & B_{14} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_{15} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad [3.21]$$

The tetrahedral integration Domains can be expressed as

$$\Delta_1 = [B_1 \ B_5 \ B_7 \ B_8] \quad \Delta_2 = [B_5 \ B_2 \ B_6 \ B_9] \quad [3.22]$$

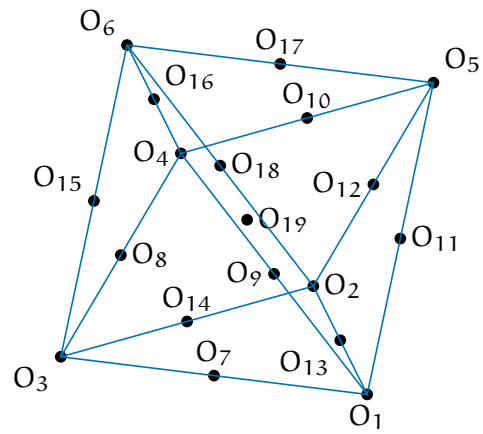
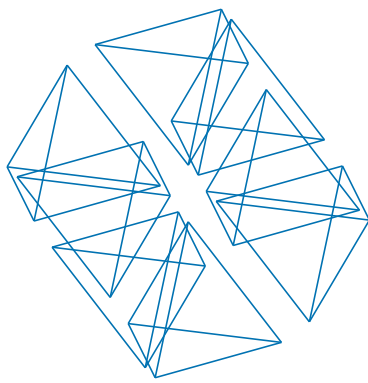
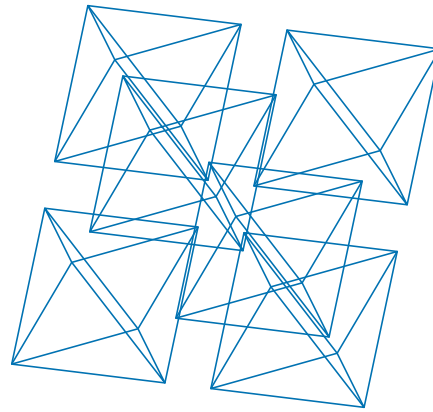
$$\Delta_3 = [B_7 \ B_8 \ B_3 \ B_{10}] \quad \Delta_4 = [B_8 \ B_9 \ B_{10} \ B_4] \quad [3.23]$$

Whereas the vertices of the octahedral domain are expressable as

$$O_5 = [B_5 \ B_6 \ B_7 \ B_8 \ B_9 \ B_{10}] \quad [3.24]$$

This map implies a order of the octahedrons vertices, which is now necessarily a condition to uphold.

**octahedron subdivision** The subdivision will subdivide the octahedron into 6 octahedrons and 8 tetrahedrons, where the 6 octahedrons will be again subdivided into 4 deformed tetrahedrons. This results in 32 tetrahedrons of equal volume. For ease of implementation and reduced complexity, the subregions of the octahedron will be expressed in **generalized barycentric coordinates**. Unfortunately these barycentric coordinates are not unique for any given point inside the octahedron. Fortunately these coordinates only serve the purpose of interpolation of points inside any octahedron, where we can choose the coordinates of the octahedron in such a way, that the minimal number of points required is used.

Octahedron  $\mathbf{O}$ Child tetrahedrons  $\Delta_{\mathbf{O},i}$ Child octahedrons  $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{O},i}$

$$O_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.25]$$

$$O_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_8 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_9 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.26]$$

$$O_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{15} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{17} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.27]$$

$$O_{19} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.28]$$

The child octahedrons are

$$O_{O,1} = [O_1 \ O_7 \ O_9 \ O_{11} \ O_{13} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.29]$$

$$O_{O,2} = [O_2 \ O_{12} \ O_{13} \ O_{14} \ O_{18} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.30]$$

$$O_{O,3} = [O_3 \ O_7 \ O_8 \ O_{15} \ O_{14} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.31]$$

$$O_{O,4} = [O_4 \ O_8 \ O_9 \ O_{10} \ O_{16} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.32]$$

$$O_{O,5} = [O_5 \ O_{10} \ O_{11} \ O_{12} \ O_{17} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.33]$$

$$O_{O,6} = [O_6 \ O_{15} \ O_{16} \ O_{17} \ O_{18} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.34]$$

The child simplizes are

$$\Delta_{O,1} = [O_7 \ O_{13} \ O_{14} \ O_{19}] \quad \Delta_{O,2} = [O_7 \ O_8 \ O_9 \ O_{19}] \quad [3.35]$$

$$\Delta_{O,3} = [O_9 \ O_{10} \ O_{11} \ O_{19}] \quad \Delta_{O,4} = [O_{10} \ O_{16} \ O_{17} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.36]$$

$$\Delta_{O,5} = [O_{15} \ O_{16} \ O_8 \ O_{19}] \quad \Delta_{O,6} = [O_{14} \ O_{15} \ O_{18} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.37]$$

$$\Delta_{O,7} = [O_{11} \ O_{13} \ O_{12} \ O_{19}] \quad \Delta_{O,8} = [O_{12} \ O_{17} \ O_{18} \ O_{19}] \quad [3.38]$$

**octahedron integration** The standard integration will subdivide the octahedron along its diagonal creating 4 deformed tetrahedrons. These deformed tetrahedrons are defined



by following points:

$$\Delta_{O,1} = [O_3 \ O_4 \ O_1 \ O_5] \qquad \Delta_{O,2} = [O_3 \ O_1 \ O_2 \ O_5] \qquad [3.39]$$

$$\Delta_{O,3} = [O_3 \ O_2 \ O_6 \ O_5] \qquad \Delta_{O,4} = [O_3 \ O_6 \ O_4 \ O_5] \qquad [3.40]$$

The domains  $\Delta_{O,i}$  can be integrated with a pure simplex integrator. This results in 4 tetrahedrons of equal volume.

## Teil II.

# Implementation

### 4. 2D Case

Many formulas have been implemented 1-to-1 into code, shifting indices as needed.

For the hierarchic subdivision algorithm a tree data structure has been utilized. The depth of the tree corresponds to the number of subdivisions, while the tree nodes visited contain a number. Every node also contains the information, whether a refinement has been tested. That way, repeated function evaluations are circumvented.

The tree nodes are visited via a depth-first traversal. This choice is arbitrary. Upon visiting a leaf node, it will be refined, if it hasn't been refined before. If the error of the unrefined leaf and the refined leaf is above the accepted threshold, the refined leaves will remain in the tree. This procedure will be done until, no leaves have been refined in an iteration.

Therefore any tree encodes a specific subdivision for a simplex.

## Literatur

- [1] Pedro Gonnet. “A Review of Error Estimation in Adaptive Quadrature”. In: *ACM Computing Surveys* 44.4 (Aug. 2012), S. 1–36. ISSN: 0360-0300, 1557-7341. DOI: 10.1145/2333112.2333117. URL: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2333112.2333117> (besucht am 07.05.2023).
- [2] S. Schaefer, J. Hakenberg und J. Warren. “Smooth subdivision of tetrahedral meshes”. In: *Proceedings of the 2004 Eurographics/ACM SIGGRAPH symposium on Geometry processing*. SGP04: Symposium on Geometry Processing. Nice France: ACM, 8. Juli 2004, S. 147–154. ISBN: 978-3-905673-13-5. DOI: 10.1145/1057432.1057452. URL: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/1057432.1057452> (besucht am 12.05.2023).