

# Outline

**1. Installation of FreeFEM++**

**2. Examples**

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2. Examples

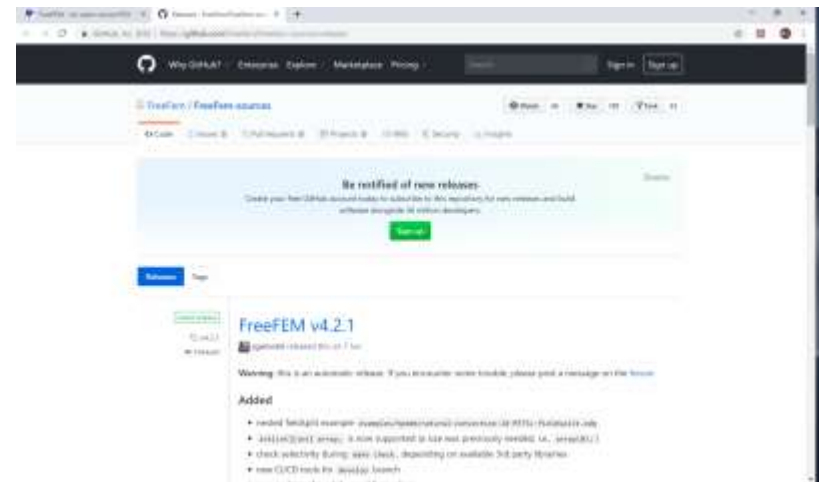
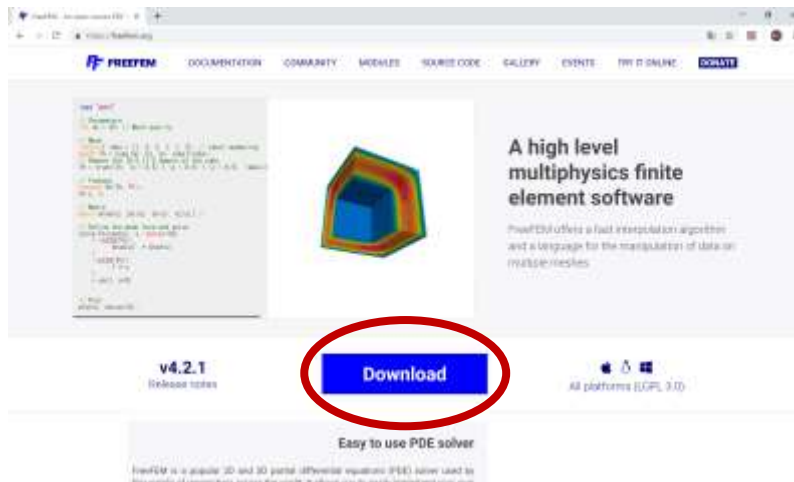


# Install FreeFEM++

## FreeFEM++: Free software for FEM

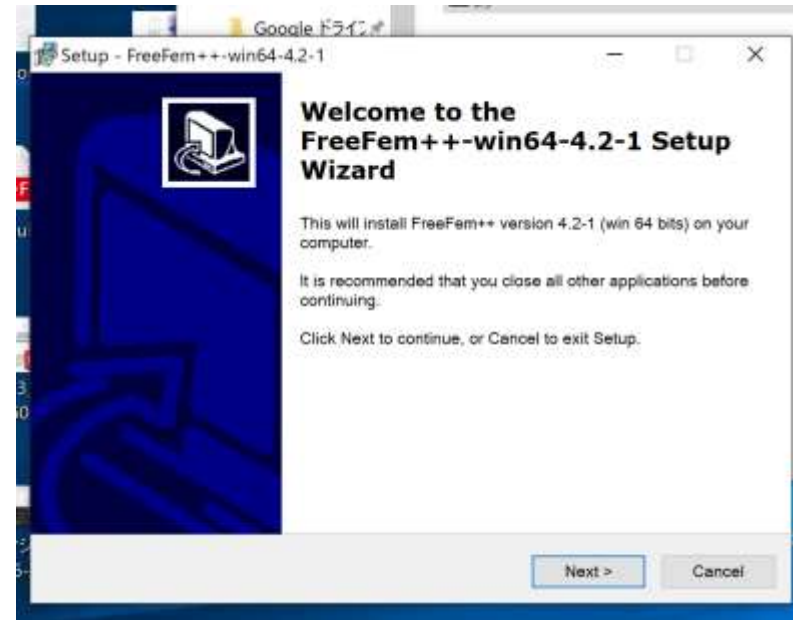
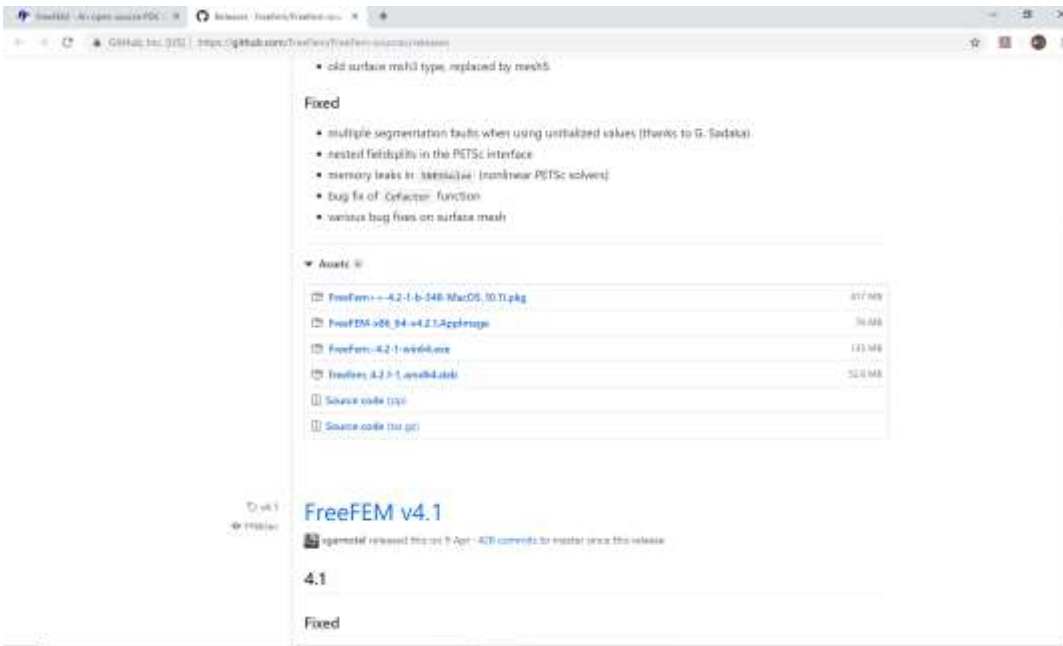
- Free
- (Relatively) Easy to implementation
- Easy to connect with C++, Matlab, Paraview, etc...

1. Go to the main page (<https://freefem.org/>)
2. Go to the download page



# Install FreeFEM++

3. Download a latest version (FreeFEM-4.2.1-win64.exe)
4. Start an installation with .exe file
5. Finish the installation



# Outline

1. Installation of FreeFEM++

**2. Examples**

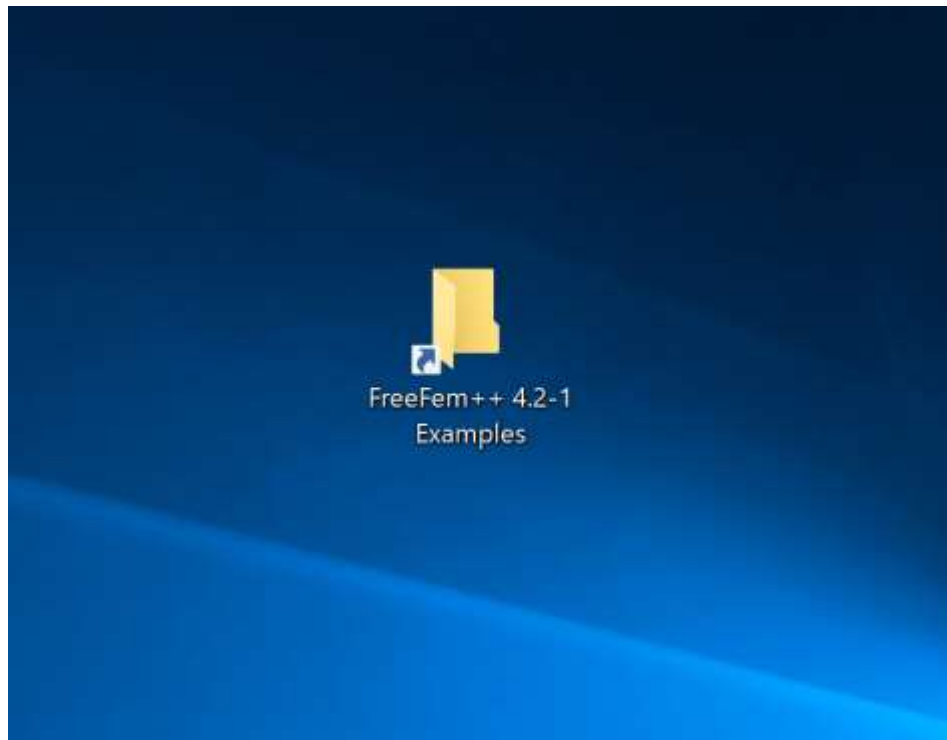
# Examples

## Try an example

You can find examples in a folder:

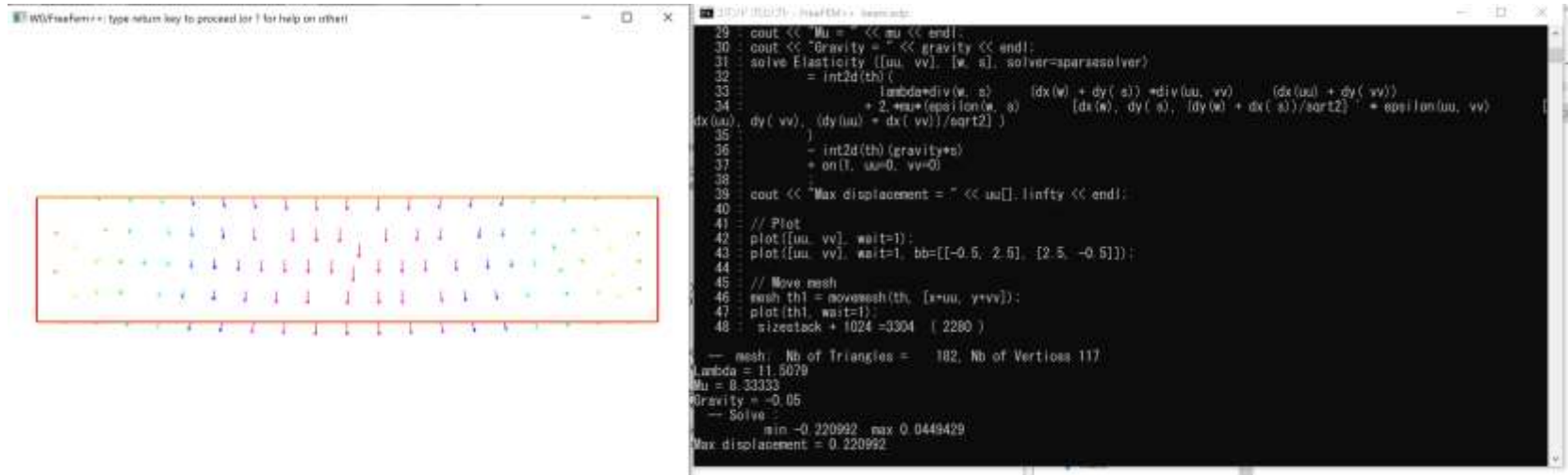
C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\FreeFem++\Examples

You can also jump from the shortcut on your Desktop



# Examples

1. Copy “¥tutorial¥beam.edp” to your Desktop
2. Open your command prompt
3. Change directory to your Desktop
4. Type “FreeFEM++ beam.edp”

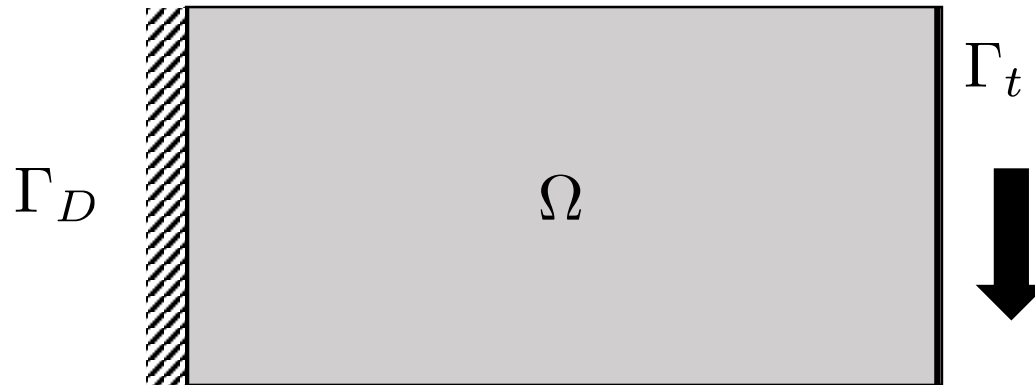


- They provide many examples.



# Examples

## Solve a linear elasticity problem



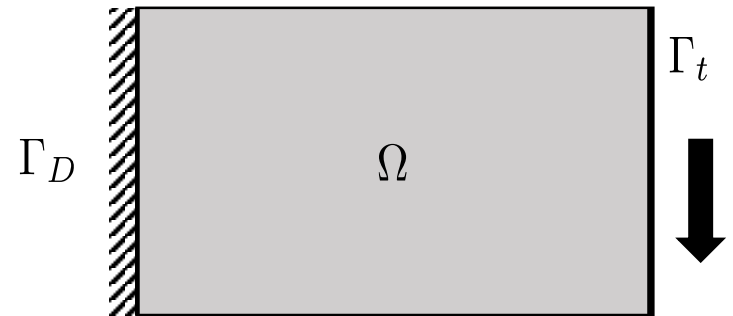
## Weak form

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \epsilon(\tilde{u}) d\Omega = \int_{\Gamma_t} t \cdot \tilde{u} d\Gamma$$

# Examples

## Algorithm

1. Define parameters
2. Make a geometry and mesh
3. Define a functional space
4. Define variables
5. Define a linear elastic problem
6. Solve a problem
7. Visualization of your result



## Implementation

- Any editors are available (Notepad, Atom, etc...)  
Some editors have a package (Atom, etc...)
- The language is based on C++

# Examples

## Algorithm

Define parameters

```
/*=====
    Parameters
=====*/
real E; E = 200.e9; // Young's module
real nu; nu = 0.3; // Poisson's ratio
real lambda; lambda = nu*1./(1+nu)/(1-2.*nu); // Lamé coefficient
real mu; mu = 1./2./(1+nu); // Lamé coefficient
cout << "mu=" << mu << endl;
```

Make a geometry and mesh

```
/*=====
    Make a geometry
=====*/
border a(t=0,10){x=t; y=0; label=1;} //bottom
border b(t=0,5){x=10; y=t; label=2;} //right
border c(t=0,10){x=10-t;y=5;label=3;} //top
border d(t=0,5){x=0;y=5-t;label=4;} //left
mesh Sh = buildmesh(a(40)+b(20)+c(40)+d(20));
plot(Sh,wait=1);
```

# Examples

## Algorithm

Define a functional space

```
// Define functional space  
fespace Vh(Sh,[P1,P1]);
```

Define variables and macros

```
//Define Solid Mechanics  
macro u[u1,u2] //EOM displacement vector  
macro tu[tu1,tu2] //EOM test function  
macro e(u) [dx(u[0]),dy(u[1]),(dx(u[1]) + dy(u[0]))] //EOM strain tensor  
macro D[[2.*mu + lambda, lambda,0],[lambda,2.*mu+lambda,0],[0,0,2.*mu]] //EOM elastic tensor  
macro g[0,-1.e3] //EOM traction vector  
Vh u,tu;
```

Define a linear elastic problem

```
//governing equation  
problem gov(u,tu) = int1d(Sh,2)(g'*tu) - int2d(Sh)((D*e(u))'*e(tu)*E) + on(4,u1=0,u2=0);
```

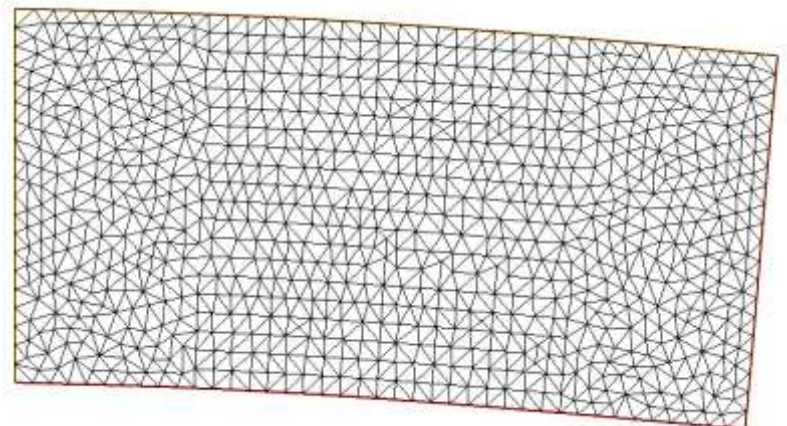
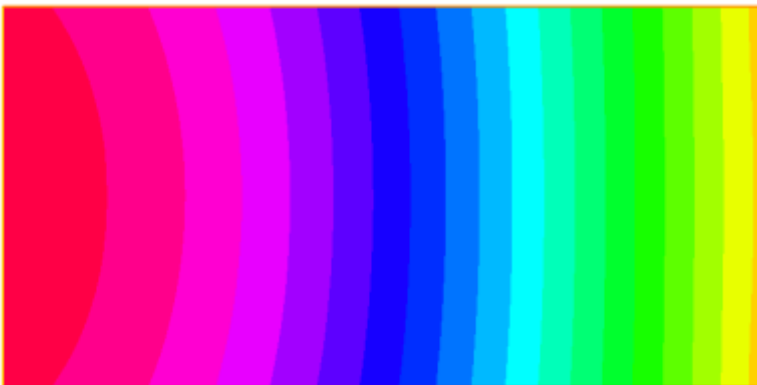
# Examples

## Algorithm

Solve and visualization

```
//SOLVE  
gov;  
plot(u2,fill=true);  
  
mesh Sh1 = movemesh(Sh,[x+1000*u1,y+1000*u2]);  
plot(Sh1,wait=1);
```

## Calculation



# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

Implement following a code at the top of your edp file.

```
/*=====
Initial setting for visualization
=====*/
load "iovtk"    // use vtk file for paraview
```

Implement following codes after a calculation.

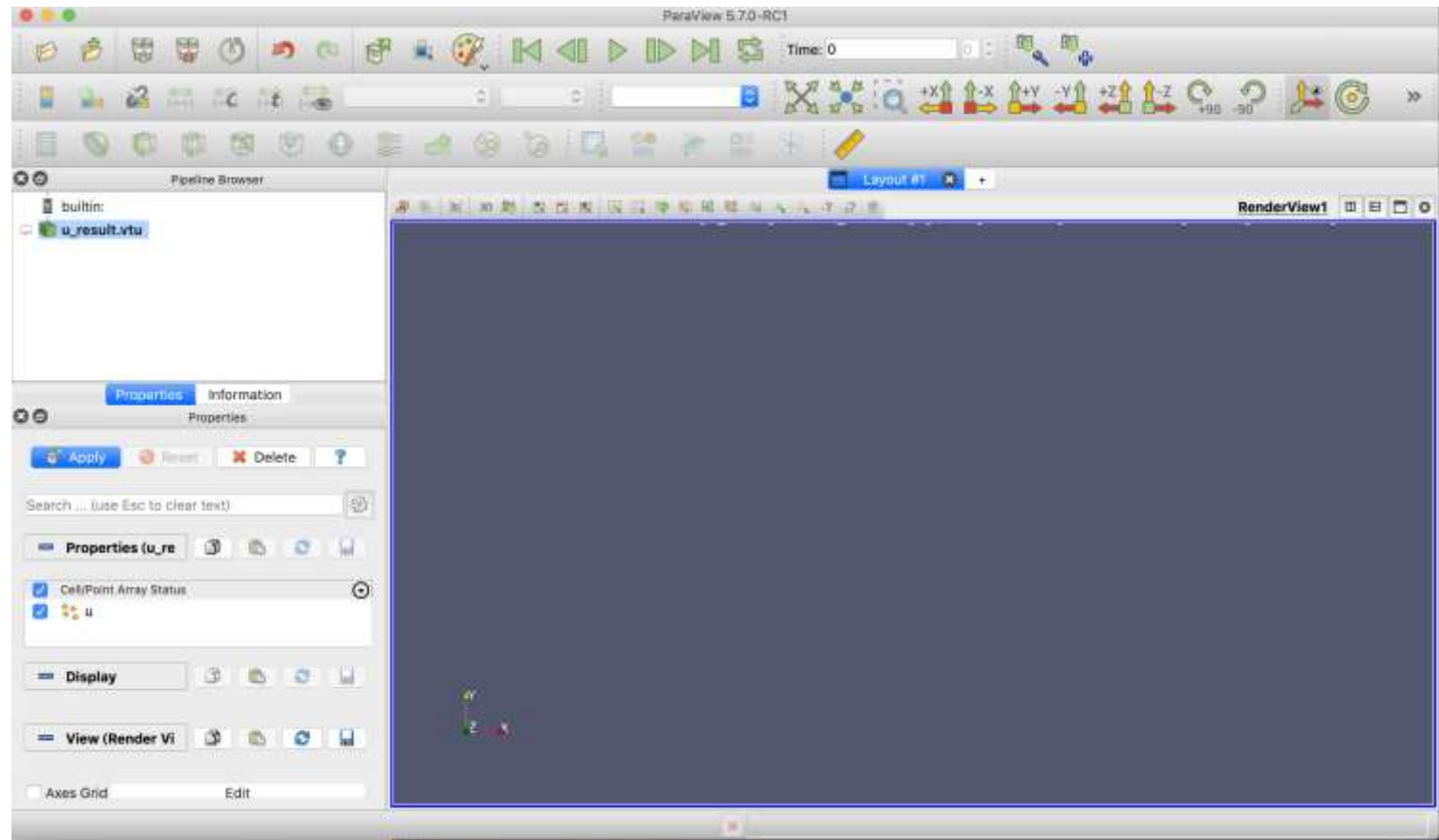
```
//For visualization with Paraview
int[int] Order = [1];
string DataName = "u"; // define a variable for save as .vtu file
savevtk("u_result.vtu", Sh, [u[0],u[1],0], dataname=DataName, order=Order);
```

Now, you save your result as "u\_result.vtu".

# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

Open your Paraview and open "u\_result.vtu".

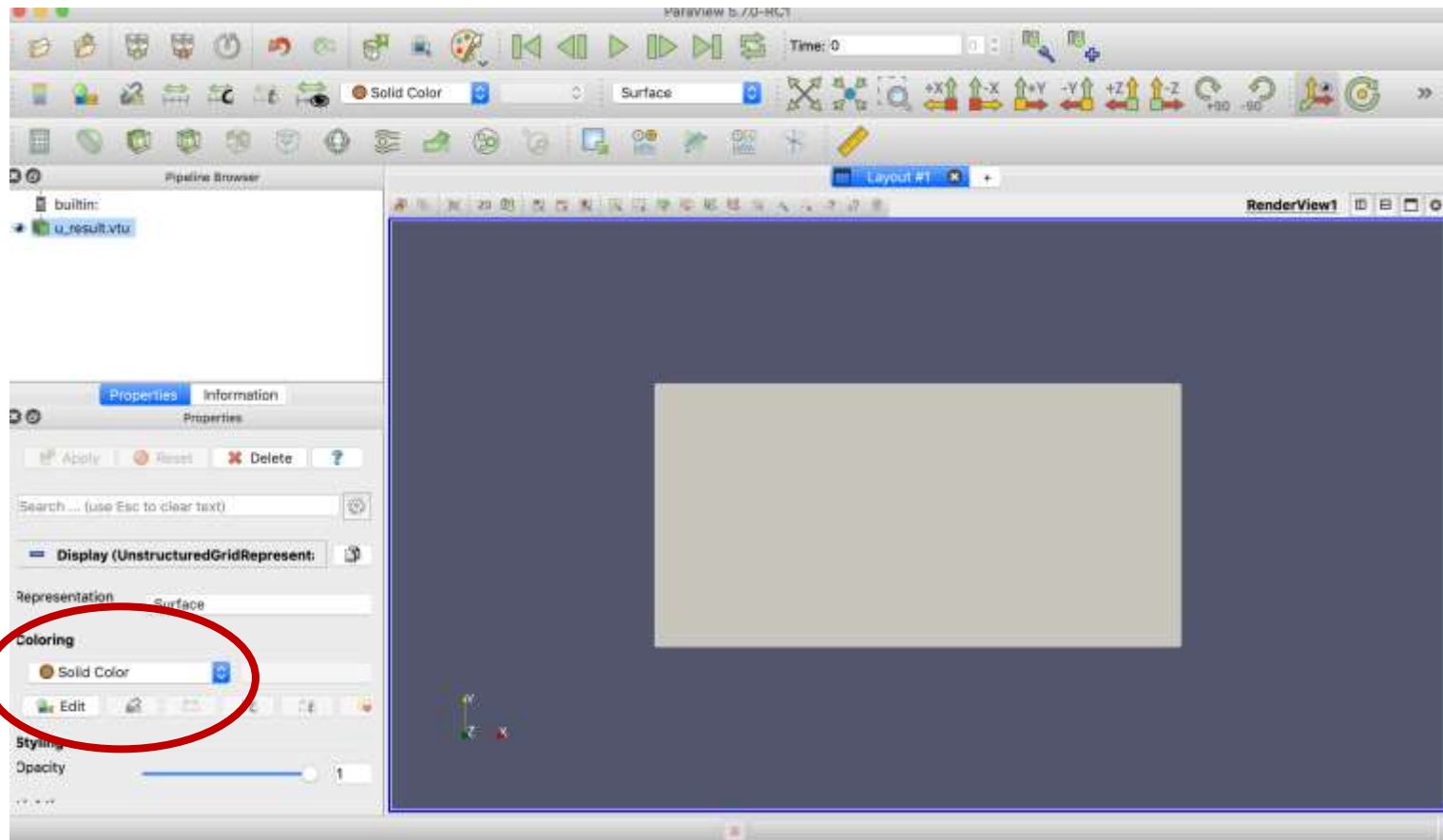


Select the file and click a tab, "Apply".

# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

Change “Solid Color” to “u” in the left window.



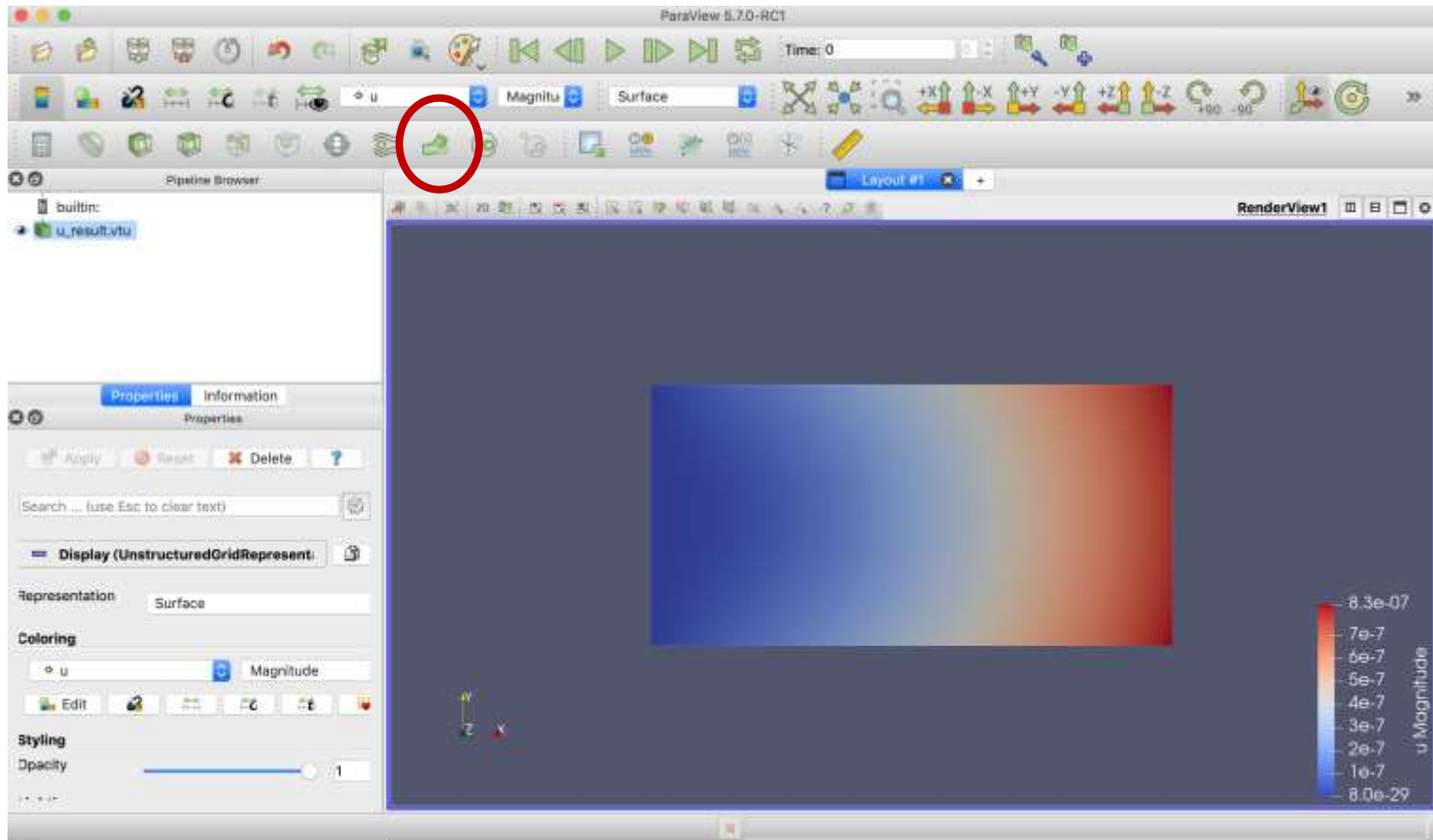
Click a tab, “Apply”.



# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

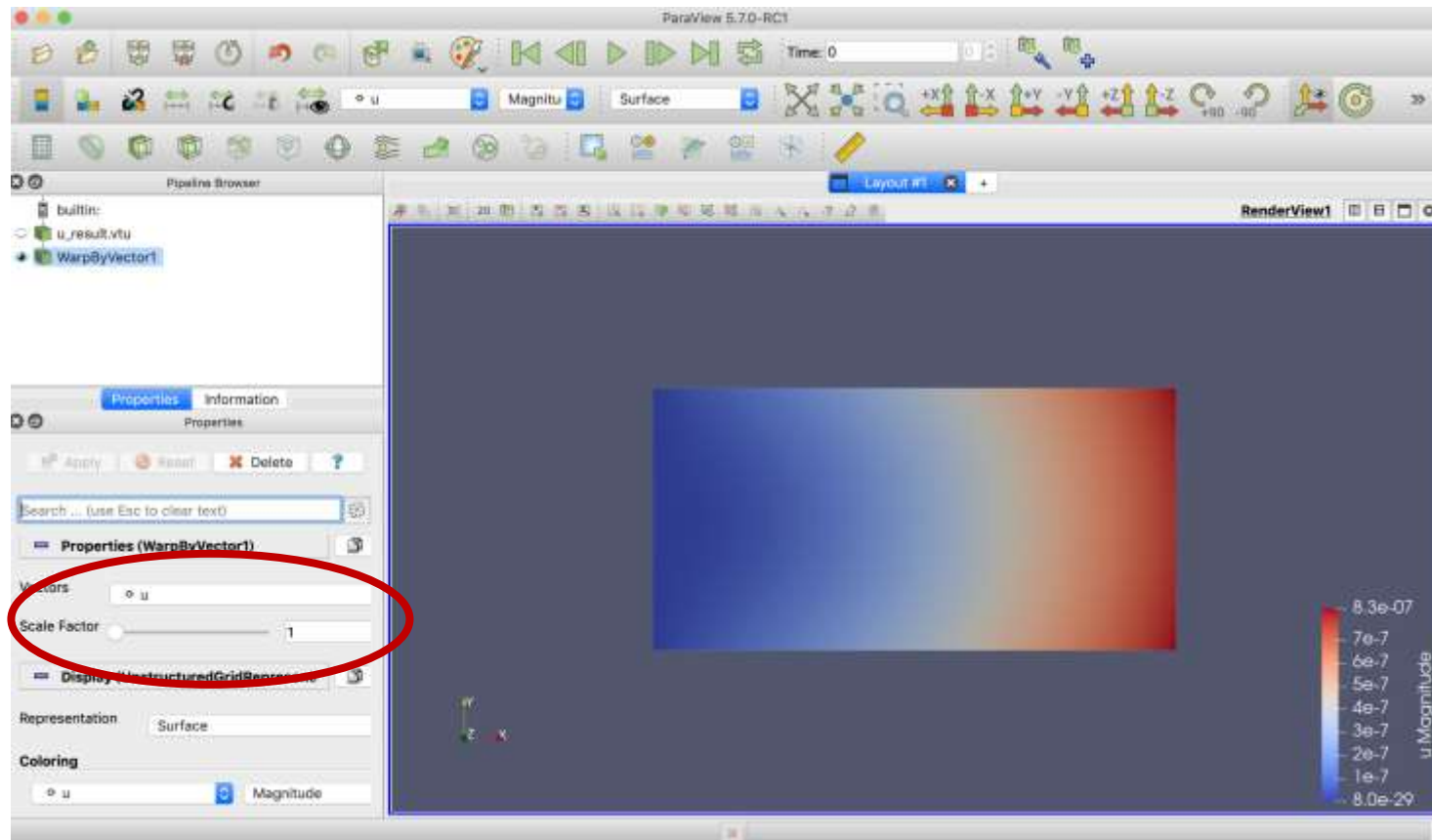
Click the deformation icon as the following figure.



# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

Apply “WarpByVector1” as you did for “u\_result.vtu”.

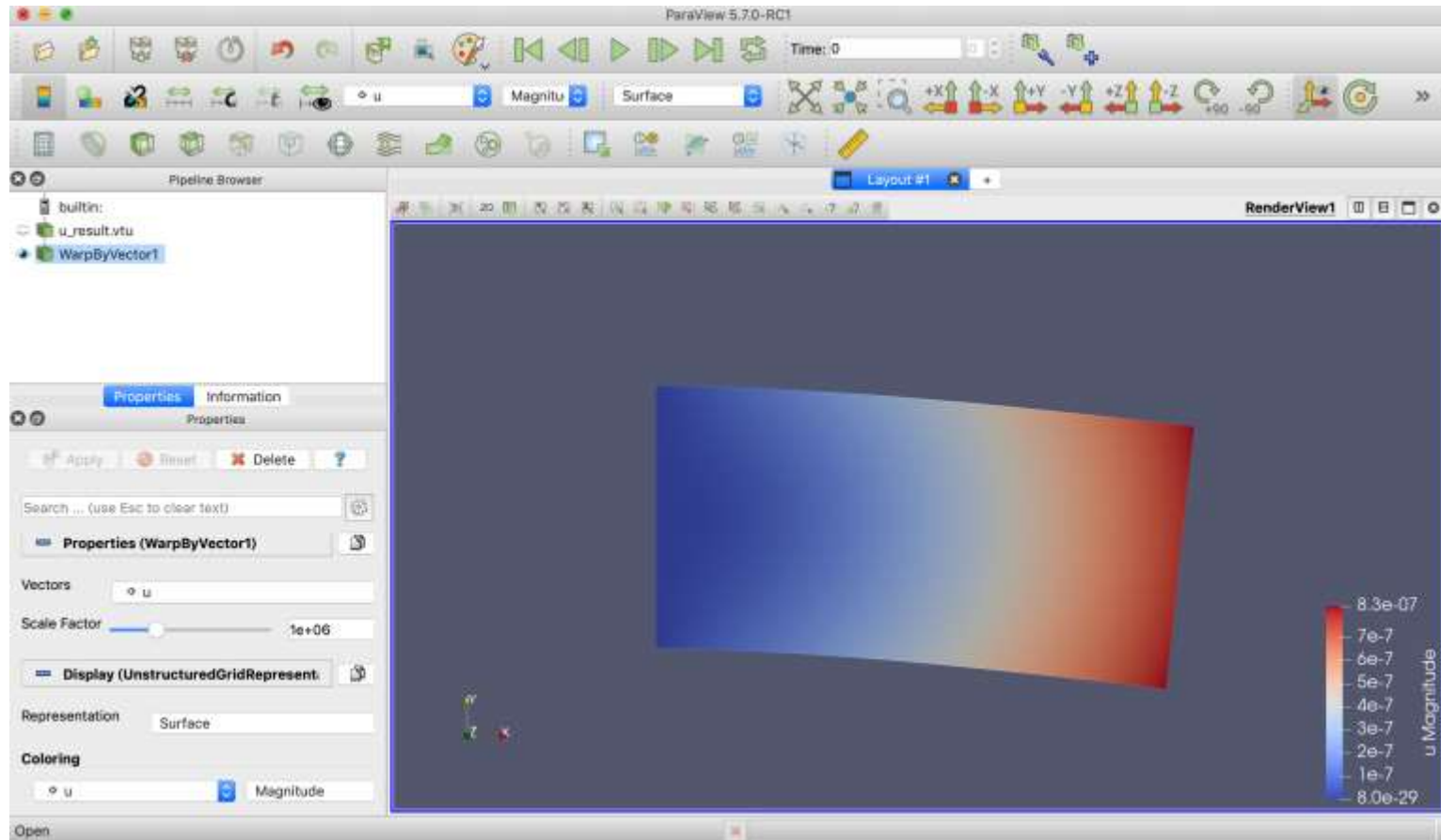


You can change a deformation scale by “Scale Factor”.

# Examples

## Visualization of your result with Paraview

Click “Apply” again and finish the visualization.



You can find many introductions for Paraview on the internet.