## 8H element

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## 8H element 1

According to the method for advanced elements, we develop the 8H element. For details, please find the attachment of codes.

8H is a natural extension of 4Q. The displacement function is:

$$u = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \psi + \alpha_3 \eta + \alpha_4 \zeta + \alpha_5 \psi \eta + \alpha_6 \eta \zeta + \alpha_7 \psi \zeta + \alpha_8 \psi \eta \zeta$$

$$v = \alpha_9 + \alpha_1 0 \psi + \alpha_1 1 \eta + \alpha_1 2 \zeta + \alpha_1 3 \psi \eta + \alpha_1 4 \eta \zeta + \alpha_1 5 \psi \zeta + \alpha_1 6 \psi \eta \zeta$$

$$w = \alpha_1 7 + \alpha_1 8 \psi + \alpha_1 9 \eta + \alpha_2 0 \zeta + \alpha_2 1 \psi \eta + \alpha_2 2 \eta \zeta + \alpha_2 3 \psi \zeta + \alpha_2 4 \psi \eta \zeta$$

Because 8H element has 24 degrees of freedom but the complete second order polynomial for 3 dimensions only has 10 terms, 2 terms should be eliminated. Concerning the symmetry, we eliminate 3 second-order terms and add one third-order term.

According to the characteristics of shape function, we can get:

$$N_i = \frac{1}{8}(1 + \psi_i \psi)(1 + \eta_i \eta)(1 + \zeta_i \zeta)$$
  
  $i = 1, 2, ..., 8$ 

Then according to the geometry equations of 3D problem, we can get the strain matrix [B]:

$$B_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial z}\\ \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y}\\ \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial z} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = [B_1 B_2 B_3 B_4 B_5 B_6 B_7 B_8]$$

To transform the shape function into physical coordinate system, we use Jacobi matrix, which is similarly derived as 4Q. Then we have the local stiffness matrix:  $K^e=\int_{-1}^1\int_{-1}^1\int_{-1}^1B^TDB|J|d\psi d\eta d\zeta$ 

$$K^{e} = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} B^{T} DB |J| d\psi d\eta d\zeta$$

## 2 Patch test-Single axis stretch

To test the convergence of 8H element, we first build a model of single axis stretch as Figure 1. The hexahedron is divided into 7 irregular elements. We set the load on each node (5,6,7,8) is 250, v=0.2, E=1000. Then we divide the model into 7 irregular part to process patch test.

It is easy to derive the exact displacement function should be :

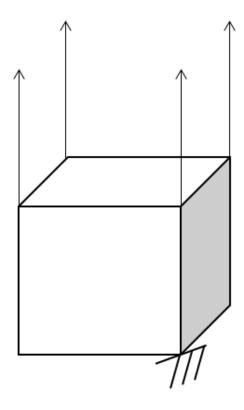


Figure 1: Single axis stretch.

$$u_x = -\nu \frac{4P}{El_z l_x} x$$

$$u_y = -\nu \frac{4P}{El_z l_y} y$$

$$u_z = \frac{4P}{El_z^2} z$$

Then we get the displacement perfectly match the exact displacement as Figure 2, which indicates it has the convergence of second order.

## 3 Example verification -Pure shearing

Secondly, we change the we of loading into pure shearing as Figure 3, as an example verification.

Then we get the displacement as Figure 4 which also matches the first order field correctly. So the 8H element also passes the pure shearing example analysis.

For details please find the 8Hpatch.out and 8Hshear.out in attachment.

Figure 2: Single axis displacement.

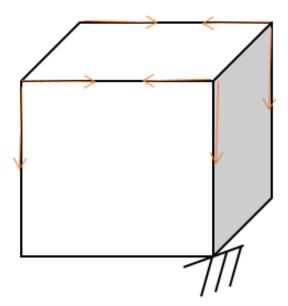


Figure 3: Pure shearing.

DISPL	ACEMENTS		
NODE	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-DISPLACEMENT
1	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000
2	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000
3	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000
4	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000	0.00000e+000
5	0.00000e+000	2.40000e+000	4.99600e-016
6	0.00000e+000	2.40000e+000	-5.37672e-016
7	-3.33067e-016	2.40000e+000	-2.70884e-016
8	-1.11022e-016	2.40000e+000	-1.01581e-016

Figure 4: Pure shearing displacement.