Univerza v Ljubljani

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Reševanje linearnih elastostatičnih problemov z brezmrežnimi metodami

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mentor: doc. dr. George Mejak somentor: dr. Gregor Kosec, IJS

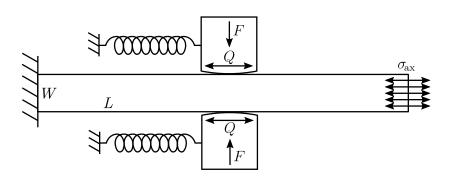
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Ljubljana, 5. 9. 2017

1. Uvod 2/₁₉

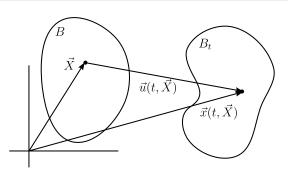
Ciljni primer

Želimo poznati napetosti in pomike v okolici stika



2. Teorija linearne elastičnosti

Opis gibanja in aksiomi



Aksioma o gibalni in vrtilni količini

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{B} \dot{\vec{x}} dm = \int_{B} \vec{f} dV + \int_{\partial B} \vec{t} dS$$
$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{B} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{x} dm = \int_{B} \vec{f} \times \vec{x} dV + \int_{\partial B} \vec{t} \times \vec{x} dS$$

• Gibanje:
$$\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = \operatorname{div} \sigma + \vec{f}$$

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- ▶ Hookov zakon: $\sigma = C$: ε ali $\sigma = \lambda \operatorname{tr}(\varepsilon)I + 2\mu\varepsilon$

2. Teorija linearne elastičnosti

Osnovne enačbe

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- ⇒ sledi

Navierova enačba

$$\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = (\lambda + \mu) \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{u}) + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{u} + \vec{f}$$

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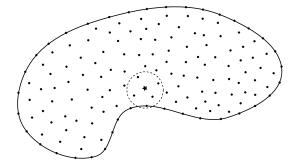
stacionarna enačba, robni pogoji?

Uvod

Rešujemo enačbo

$$\mathcal{L}u = f$$
 na Ω , $\mathcal{R}u = g$ na $\partial\Omega$.

Brezmrežna metoda, v močni obliki.



▶ Ideja:
$$(\mathcal{L}u)(x) \approx (\mathcal{L}\hat{u})(x), \quad \hat{u}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i b_i(x)$$

Zahtevamo interpolacijo v sosednjih točkah

$$\hat{u}(x_i) = u(x_i), \quad \forall x_i \text{ sosed } x$$

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⇒ sledi

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1(x_1) & \dots & b_m(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_1(x_n) & \dots & b_m(x_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Sistem $B\alpha = u$
- Rešitev $\alpha = (WB)^+ Wu$

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- Rešitev $\alpha = (WB)^+ Wu$
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$$\hat{u}(x) = b(x)^{\mathsf{T}} \alpha = b(x)^{\mathsf{T}} (WB)^{+} Wu$$

⇒ sledi

$$(\mathcal{L}u)(x) \approx (\mathcal{L}\hat{u})(x) = \underbrace{(\mathcal{L}b)(x)^{\mathsf{T}}(WB)^{+}W}_{\varphi(x)}u$$

Numerično reševanje

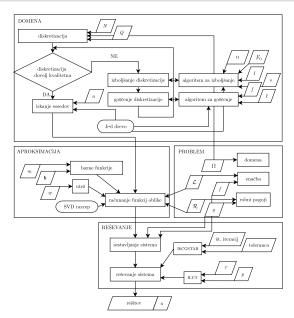
1. Izračunamo $\varphi(x)$ za vsak x in nastavimo enačbe

$$\varphi(x)u=f$$

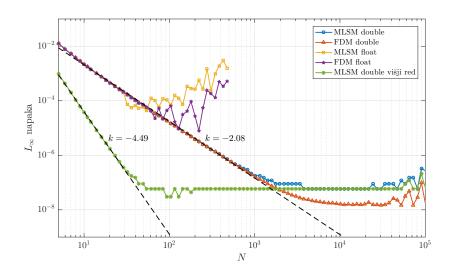
2. Zložimo v matriko *A* in nastavimo robne pogoje

3. Rešimo razpršen sistem Au = f

Implementacija

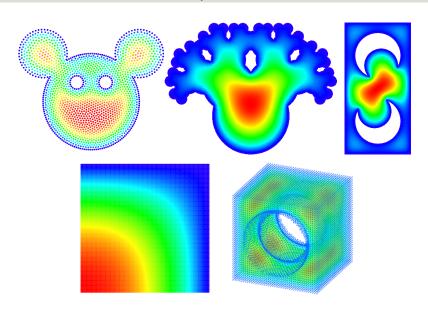


Primerjava s FDM

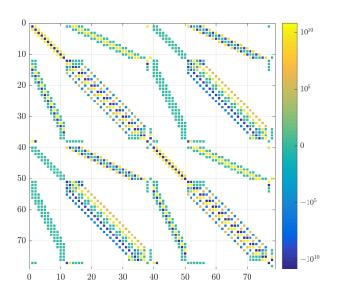


4. Analize in zgledi

Difuzijska enačba

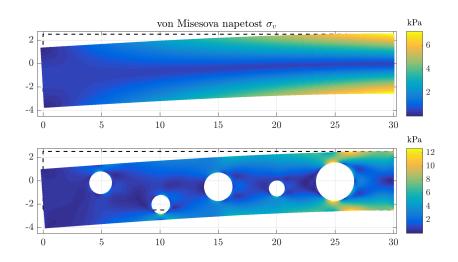


Vpet nosilec – matrika

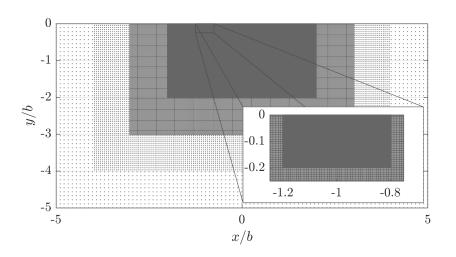


4. Analize in zgledi

Vpet nosilec – rešitev

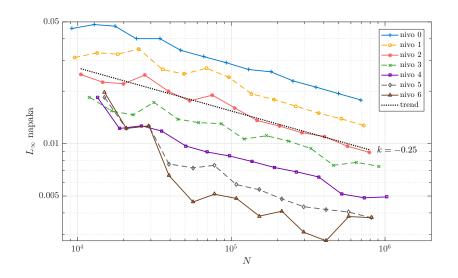


Hertzev kontakt – domena

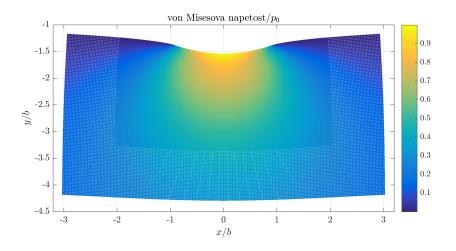


4. Analize in zgledi

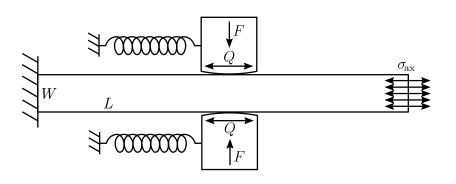
Hertzev kontakt – konvergenca



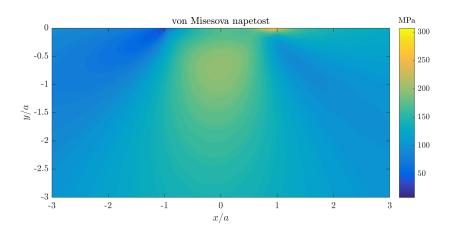
Hertzev kontakt – rešitev



Ciljni primer



Ciljni primer – rešitev



Nauk

Z brezmrežnimi metodami je mogoče uspešno in učinkovito reševati probleme iz linearne elastomehanike.

Hvala za pozornost!