

# Reševanje linearnih elastostatičnih problemov z brez mrežnimi metodami

**Jure Slak**

jure.slak@student.fmf.uni-lj.si

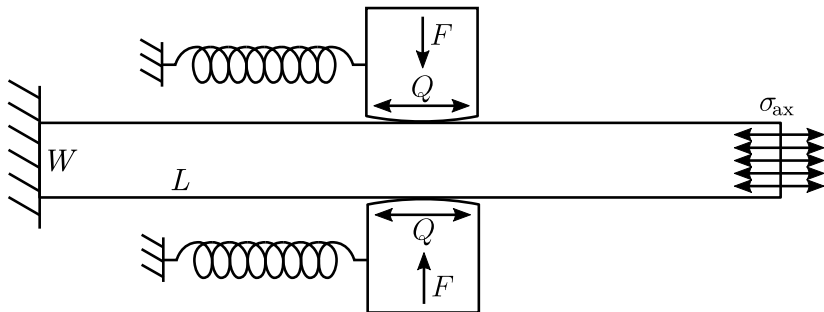
mentor: doc. dr. George Mejak  
somentor: dr. Gregor Kosec, IJS

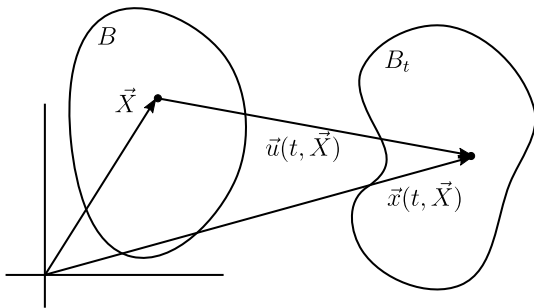


Ljubljana, 5. 9. 2017

## Ciljni primer

- ▶ Želimo poznati napetosti in pomike v okolici stika





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

- ▶ Gibanje:  $\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = \operatorname{div} \sigma + \vec{f}$
- ▶ Deformacija:  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} + \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T + \cancel{\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T})$

- ▶ Gibanje:  $\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = \operatorname{div} \sigma + \vec{f}$
- ▶ Deformacija:  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} + \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T + \cancel{\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T})$
- ▶ Hookov zakon:  $\sigma = C : \varepsilon$  ali  $\sigma = \lambda \operatorname{tr}(\varepsilon) I + 2\mu \varepsilon$

- ▶ Gibanje:  $\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = \operatorname{div} \sigma + \vec{f}$
- ▶ Deformacija:  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} + \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T + \cancel{\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^T})$
- ▶ Hookov zakon:  $\sigma = C : \varepsilon$  ali  $\sigma = \lambda \operatorname{tr}(\varepsilon) I + 2\mu \varepsilon$

⇒ sledi

### *Navierova enačba*

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

- ▶ Gibanje:  $\rho \ddot{\vec{u}} = \operatorname{div} \sigma + \vec{f}$
- ▶ Deformacija:  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} + \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^\top + \cancel{\operatorname{grad} \vec{u} \operatorname{grad} \vec{u}^\top})$
- ▶ Hookov zakon:  $\sigma = C : \varepsilon$  ali  $\sigma = \lambda \operatorname{tr}(\varepsilon) I + 2\mu \varepsilon$

⇒ sledi

### *Navierova enačba*

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

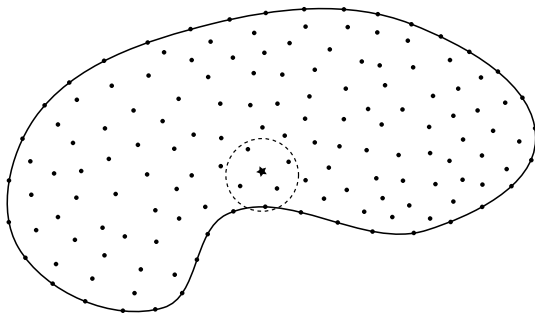
stacionarna enačba, robni pogoji?



- ▶ Rešujemo enačbo

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}u &= f & \text{na } \Omega, \\ \mathcal{R}u &= g & \text{na } \partial\Omega.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Brezmrežna metoda, v močni obliki.



## Aproksimacija linearnega parcialnega diferencialnega operatorja

- ▶ 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

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

## Aproksimacija linearnega parcialnega diferencialnega operatorja

- 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

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

⇒ sledi

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

#### Aproksimacija linearnega parcialnega diferencialnega operatorja

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

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

⇒ sledi

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

► Sistem  $B\alpha = u$

► Rešitev  $\alpha = (WB)^+ Wu$

⇒ sledi

$$\hat{u}(x) = b(x)^\top \alpha = b(x)^\top (WB)^+ Wu$$

⇒ sledi

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

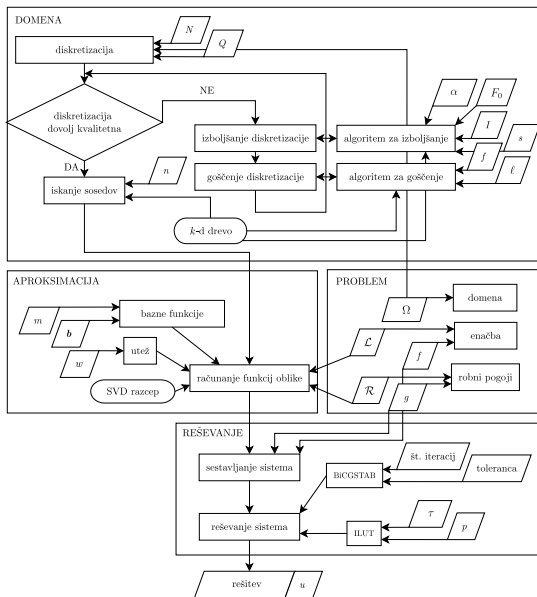
1. Izračunamo  $\varphi(x)$  za vsak  $x$  in nastavimo enačbe

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

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

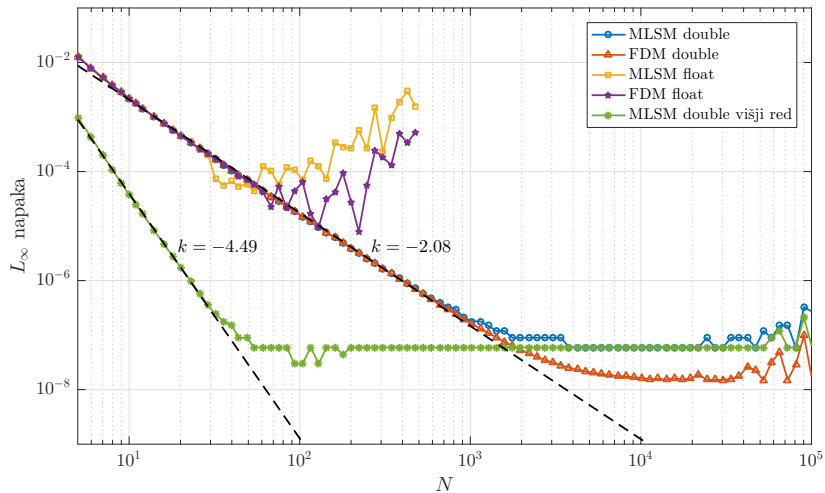
3. Rešimo razpršen sistem  $Au = f$

## Implementacija

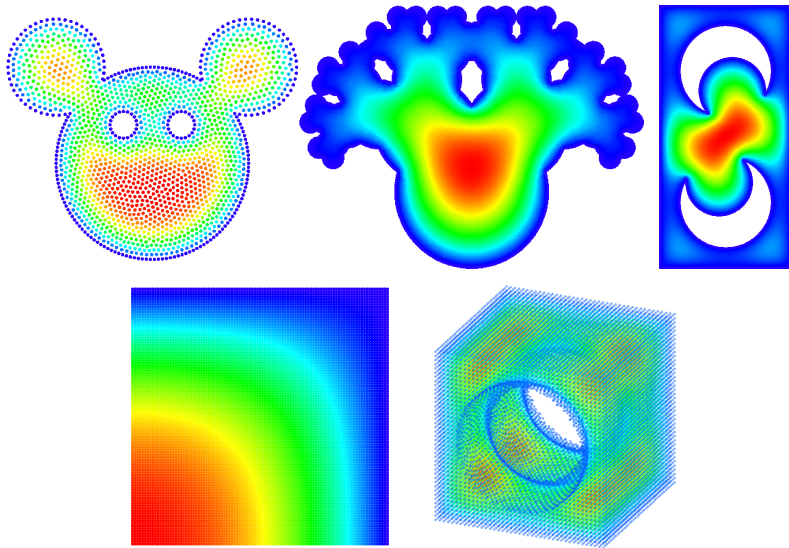




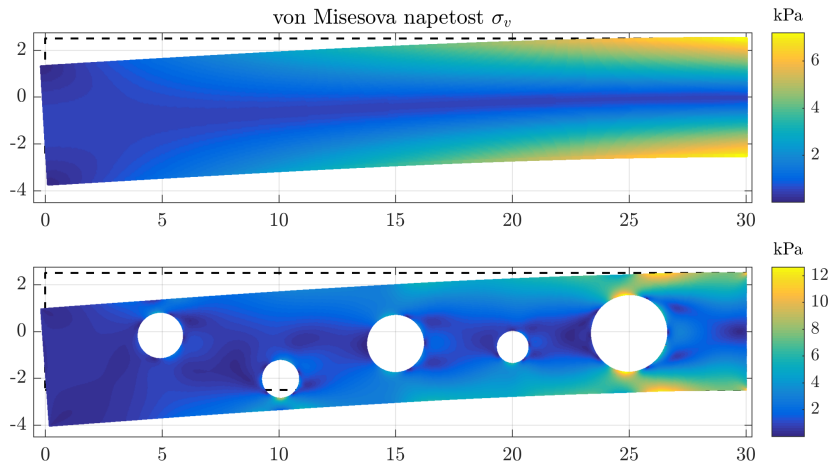
## Primerjava s FDM



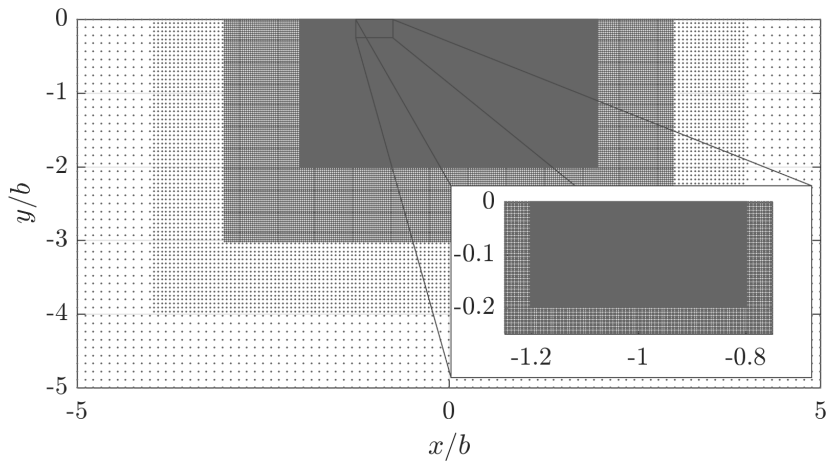
## Difuzijska enačba



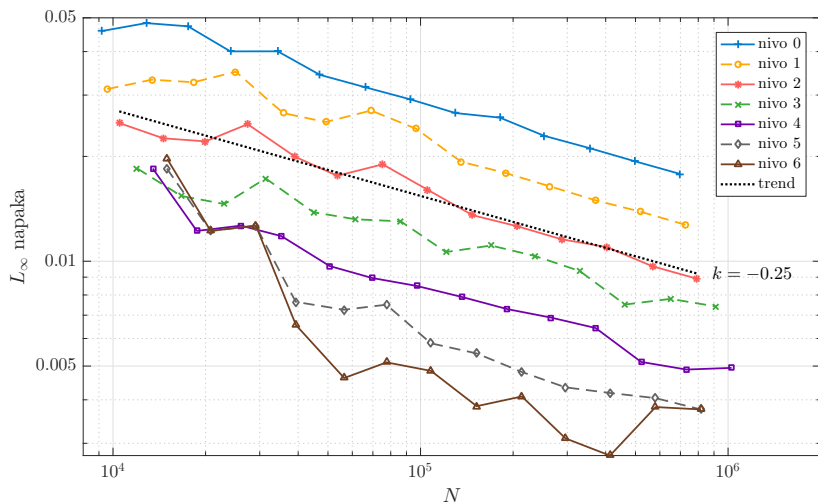
## Vpet nosilec – rešitev



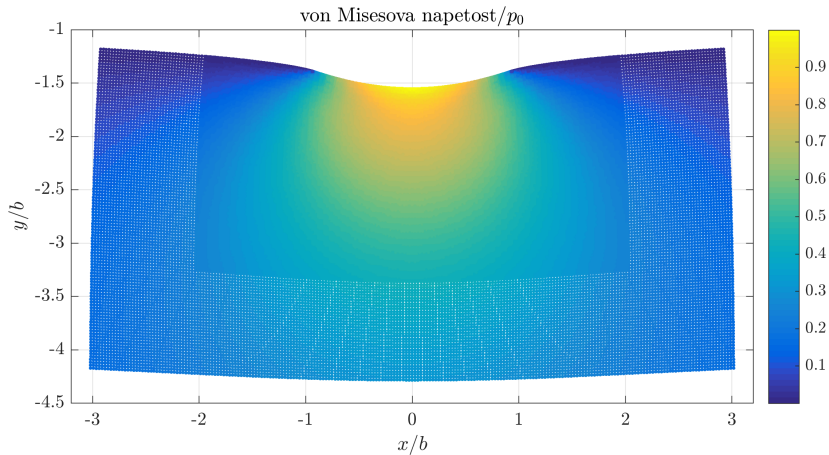
## Hertzev kontakt – domena



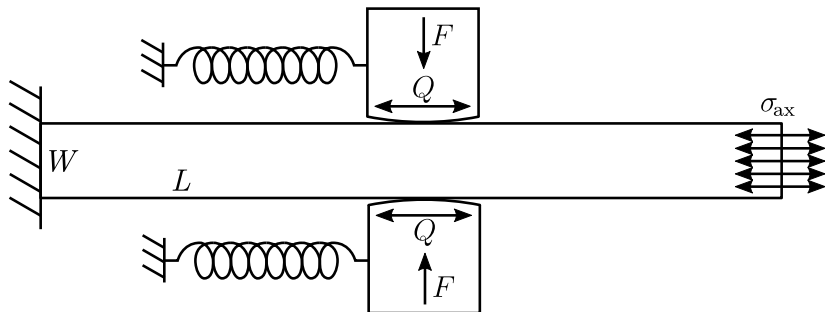
## Hertzev kontakt – konvergenca



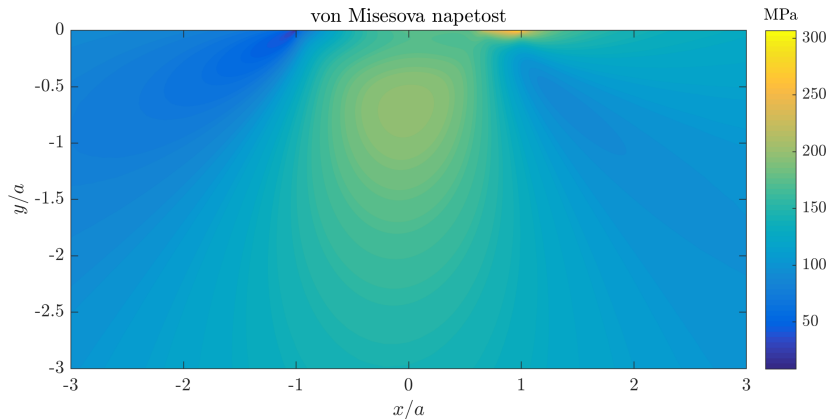
## Hertzev kontakt – rešitev



## Ciljni primer



## Ciljni primer – rešitev





*Nauk*

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

Hvala za pozornost!