

电磁场数值计算

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上节内容

- 3.3 平行平面场中拉普拉斯方程与泊松方程的有限元方程组
 - 3.3.3 µ 不等于常数时的有限元方程组
- 3.4 轴对称场中泊松方程的有限元方程组
 - 3.4.1 泊松方程的等价变分问题
 - 3.4.2 等价变分问题离散化
 - 3.4.3 对称轴的处理
- 3.5 定态时变场的有限元分析



本节内容

- 3.6 有限元方程组的求解
- 3.8 有限元素的自动剖分



3.6 有限元方程组的求解

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{K}_{11} \boldsymbol{A}_{\mathrm{I}} = \boldsymbol{R}_{1} - \boldsymbol{K}_{12} \boldsymbol{d} \\ \boldsymbol{A}_{\mathrm{II}} = \boldsymbol{d} \end{cases}$$

 $\gamma =$ 常数时:线性方程组

 $\gamma \neq$ 常数时:非线性方程组

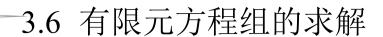


3.6.1 有限元线性方程组解法

● 高斯-若尔当解法

注意有限元方程组系数矩阵的特点:

- (1) 对称性
- (2) 稀疏性与正定性



3.6.2 有限元非线性方程组解法

- 最速下降法,共轭梯度法等。
- 线性化方法:如逐次线性化方法、牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法及改进型的牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法等。

逐次线性化方法: 收敛性好, 但收敛速度慢。适宜在求解 方程的阶数不是特别高时采用;

<u>牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法</u>:收敛速度快,但在形成方程组时需要很大的计算量,并要求有很好的初值。

改进型的牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法。



1. 牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法

待求的非线性方程组: KA = R (直角坐标系)

若 A 是近似解, 定义余矢量:

$$F(A) = KA - R$$

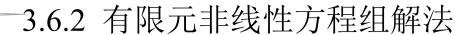
将 F(A) 用泰勒级数表示,取一次项:

$$\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}) + \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{F}}{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}\right]_{\boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}} \left[\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}\right]$$



$$\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}) + \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{F}}{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}\right]_{\boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}} \left[\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}^{(0)}\right]$$

$$F(A)$$
 的雅可比矩阵阵 $A^{(0)}$ 上 $\left[\frac{\partial F_1^{(0)}}{\partial A_1} \quad \frac{\partial F_1^{(0)}}{\partial A_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial F_1^{(0)}}{\partial A_n}\right]$ $\left[\frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_1} \quad \frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_n}\right]$ $\left[\frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_1} \quad \frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_n}\right]$ $\left[\frac{\partial F_1^{(0)}}{\partial A_1} \quad \frac{\partial F_2^{(0)}}{\partial A_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial F_n^{(0)}}{\partial A_n}\right]$

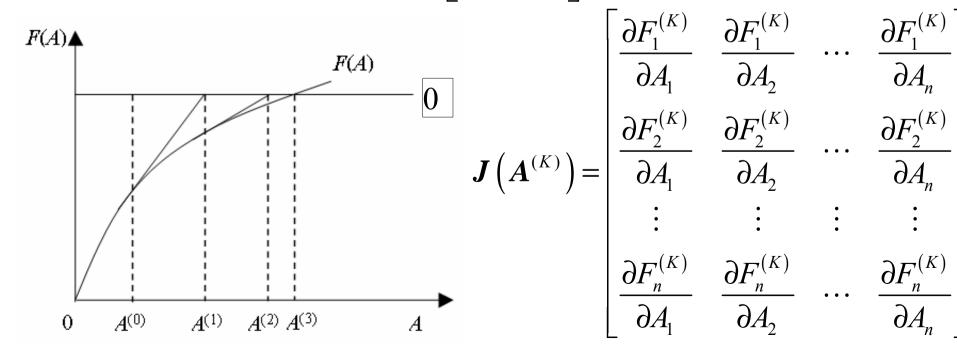


$$F(A) = F(A^{(0)}) + J(A^{(0)}) [A - A^{(0)}]$$

$$F(A^{(0)}) + J(A^{(0)}) [A^{(1)} - A^{(0)}] = 0$$

$$A^{(1)} = A^{(0)} - [J(A^{(0)})]^{-1} F(A^{(0)})$$

$$A^{(K+1)} = A^{(K)} - [J(A^{(K)})]^{-1} F(A^{(K)})$$





一个单元的余矢量:

$$\boldsymbol{F}^{(e)} = \boldsymbol{K}^{(e)} \boldsymbol{A}^{(e)} - \boldsymbol{R}^{(e)} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{ii}^{(e)} A_i + K_{ij}^{(e)} A_j + K_{im}^{(e)} A_m - R_i^{(e)} \\ K_{ji}^{(e)} A_i + K_{jj}^{(e)} A_j + K_{jm}^{(e)} A_m - R_j^{(e)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_i^{(e)} \\ f_j^{(e)} \\ K_{mi}^{(e)} A_i + K_{mj}^{(e)} A_j + K_{mm}^{(e)} A_m - R_m^{(e)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_i^{(e)} \\ f_j^{(e)} \\ f_m^{(e)} \end{bmatrix}$$

五矩阵:
$$J^{(e)}(A) = \frac{\partial F^{(e)}}{\partial A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} & \frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_j} & \frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_j^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} & \frac{\partial f_j^{(e)}}{\partial A_j} & \frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_m^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} & \frac{\partial f_m^{(e)}}{\partial A_j} & \frac{\partial f_m^{(e)}}{\partial A_m} \end{bmatrix}$$



以 $\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A}$ 为例,看雅可比矩阵第 ii 项元素对单元 e 的贡献:

$$K_{st}^{(e)} = \frac{\gamma}{4\Lambda} \left(b_t b_s + c_t c_s \right) \tag{3.66}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{i}^{(e)}}{\partial A_{i}} = K_{ii}^{(e)} + \frac{\partial K_{ii}^{(e)}}{\partial A_{i}} A_{i} + \frac{\partial K_{ij}^{(e)}}{\partial A_{i}} A_{j} + \frac{\partial K_{im}^{(e)}}{\partial A_{i}} A_{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{i}^{(e)}}{\partial A_{i}} = K_{ii}^{(e)} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial A_{i}} \left(K_{ii}^{(e)} A_{i} + K_{ij}^{(e)} A_{j} + K_{im}^{(e)} A_{m} \right)$$
下面求 $\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial A_{i}}$ 。

3.6.2 有限元非线性方程组解法

$$A = N_i A_i + N_j A_j + N_m A_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\Delta} \left[\left(a_i + b_i x + c_i y \right) A_i + \left(a_j + b_j x + c_j y \right) A_j + \left(a_m + b_m x + c_m y \right) A_m \right]$$

$$B = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial A_{i}} = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{\partial B}{\partial A_{i}} = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{1}{2B} \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
= \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{1}{B} \frac{1}{\Delta \gamma} \frac{\gamma}{4\Delta} \left[\left(b_{i}^{2} + c_{i}^{2} \right) A_{i} + \left(b_{i}b_{j} + c_{i}c_{j} \right) A_{j} + \left(b_{i}b_{m} + c_{i}c_{m} \right) A_{m} \right] \\
= \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{1}{B} \frac{1}{\Delta \gamma} g_{i}^{(e)} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{1}{B} \frac{1}{\Delta \gamma} g_{i}^{(e)}$$

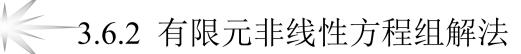
$$\Rightarrow g_{i}^{(e)} = K_{ii}^{(e)} A_{i} + K_{ij}^{(e)} A_{j} + K_{im}^{(e)} A_{m}$$



因此
$$\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} = K_{ii}^{(e)} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial A_i} \left(K_{ii}^{(e)} A_i + K_{ij}^{(e)} A_j + K_{im}^{(e)} A_m \right)$$
$$= K_{ii}^{(e)} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \frac{1}{B} \frac{1}{\Delta \gamma} g_i^{(e)} \right) g_i^{(e)}$$

作业: 补8: 推导下面两个公式:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_j} = K_{ij}^{(e)} + \frac{g_i^{(e)}g_j^{(e)}}{\gamma^2 B \Delta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial f_j^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} \\
\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_m} = K_{im}^{(e)} + \frac{g_i^{(e)}g_m^{(e)}}{\gamma^2 B \Delta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial f_m^{(e)}}{\partial A_i}
\end{cases}$$



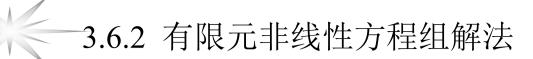
单元雅可比矩阵元素统一表示为:

$$J_{st}^{(e)} = K_{st}^{(e)} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{g_s^{(e)} g_t^{(e)}}{B\Delta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} \qquad s, t = i, j, m$$

$$\int (\gamma, B) \text{ 对各单元均不相同})$$

$$J(A^{(k)}) = \sum_{e=1}^{Ne} J^{(e)}(A^{(k)})$$

$$A^{(k+1)} = A^{(k)} - \left[J(A^k)\right]^{-1} F(A^{(k)})$$



$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B}$$
 的计算:

● 磁场磁化曲线采用逐段线性插值函数逼近:

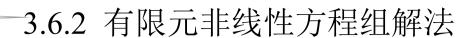
当H 值在 H_{K+1} 与 H_K 之间时,有

$$H = H_K + \frac{H_{K+1} - H_K}{B_{K+1} - B_K} (B - B_K)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial}{\partial B} \left(\frac{H}{B} \right) = B^{-1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial B} - HB^{-2} = \frac{H_{K+1} B_K - H_K B_{K+1}}{B^2 \left(B_{K+1} - B_K \right)}$$



- 2. 改进型的牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法
- 牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法的优点:
 - (1) 收敛速度快,按平方律收敛;
 - (2) 自校正功能,即 $A^{(K+1)}$ 仅依赖于 F(A) 与 $A^{(K)}$,前面迭代的舍入误差不会一步步传递下去。
- 其缺点:
- (1)每次迭代都要形成一次 $J^{(K)}$,而 $J^{(K)}$ 的计算时间往往比迭代一次所需要的时间多:
 - (2) 对初值要求较高,选择不当会引起振荡。



(1) 修正的牛顿—拉夫逊迭代法

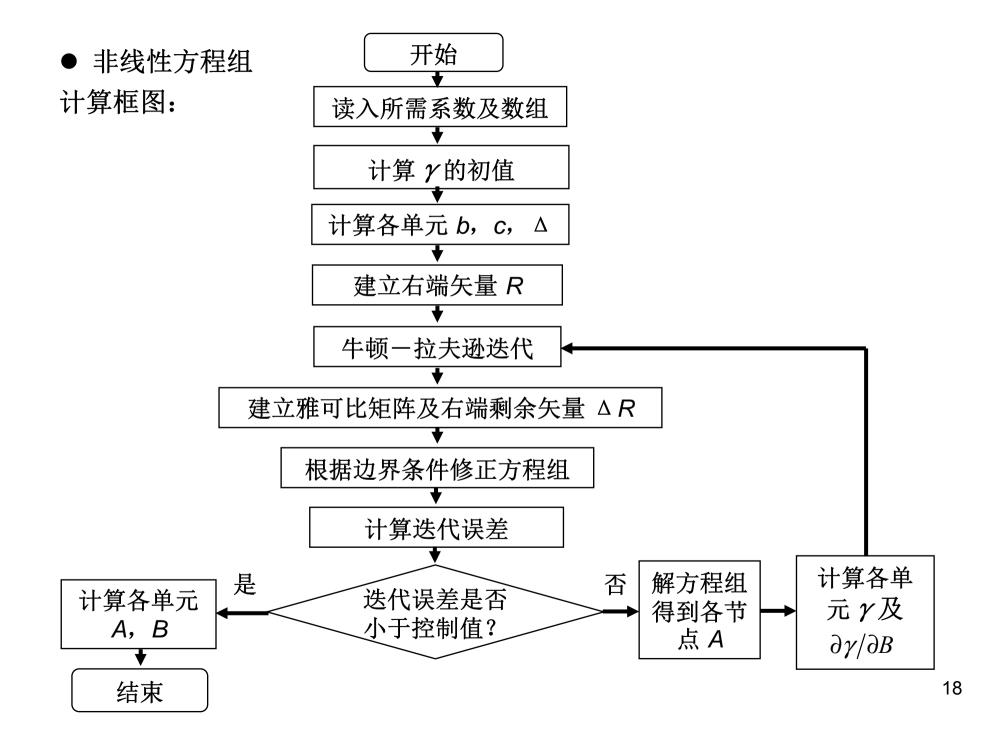
全部求解过程都用**J**⁽⁰⁾,即每次迭代不需要形成新的系数矩阵。

将使迭代次数增加而影响收敛速度,但如初值选取较好, 总体上将节省运算时间。

(2) 采用欠松弛因子的方法

欠松弛迭代的方法为 $A^{(K+1)} = A^{(K)} + \omega \Delta A^{(K)}$

式中 ω 为收敛因子, $0<\omega<1$; $\Delta A^{(K)}$ 为每次迭代近似解的误差





3.8 有限元素的自动剖分

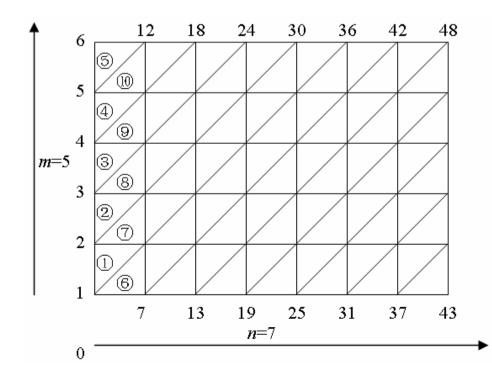
- 采取自动剖分的必要性:
- 注意以下问题:
 - (1) 三角形各边不要相差太悬殊,避免出现尖锐的三角形;
 - (2) 一个节点周围,不宜集中过多的三角形单元,为压缩存储 创造条件;
 - (3) 三角形单元内物理参数 (γ 或 μ) 变化连续,即媒质交界面应与单元的边界重合;
 - (4) 精度要求不同的区域,网格的密度应不同;
 - (5) 网格节点编排应规格化。



3.8.1 直线内插法

1. 确定 x 方向、y方向节点数及总节点数

$$x$$
 方向节点数 $N_x = n+1$ 节点总数 $N_0 = (n+1)(m+1)$ y 方向节点数 $N_y = m+1$



2. 确定各节点的坐标

x 和 y 方向节点坐标最小值为 x_1 、 y_1 ,最大值为 x_m 、 y_m ,则 节点坐标增量分别为:

$$\frac{x_m - x_1}{n} \quad \frac{y_m - y_1}{m}$$

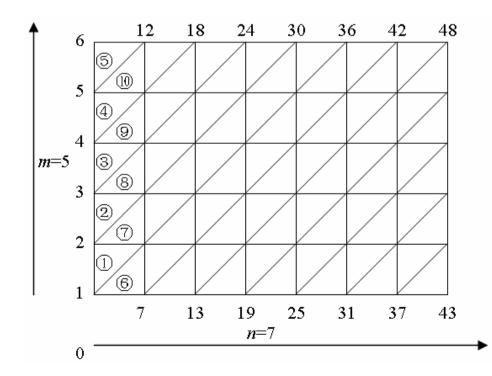




可推得第 N_i 列 N_i 行的第 N_k 个节点的编号为:

$$N_{\rm k} = (N_{\rm i} - 1)N_{\rm y} + N_{\rm i}$$

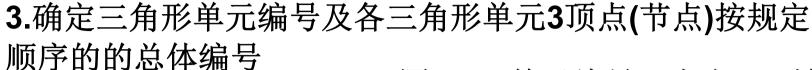
式中
$$\begin{cases} N_i = 1, 2, \dots N_x \\ N_j = 1, 2, \dots N_y \end{cases}$$

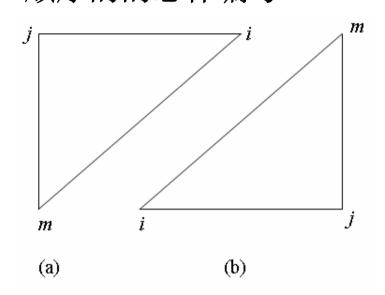


第 N_k 个节点的坐标值为:

$$\begin{cases} x(N_k) = x_1 + \frac{(x_m - x_1)}{n} (N_i - 1) \\ y(N_k) = y_1 + \frac{(y_m - y_1)}{m} (N_j - 1) \end{cases}$$







图(a): 单元编号 E 与行、列的关系为:

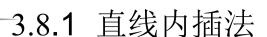
$$E=2(N_i-1)(N_y-1)+N_j$$

式中 $N_i=1$, 2, 3..., (N_x-1) ;
 $N_j=1$, 2, 3..., (N_y-1) 。

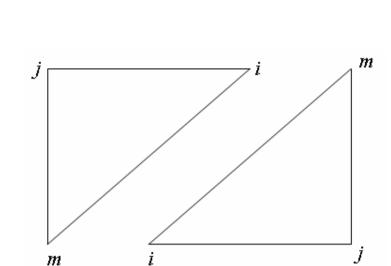
图(a)中第E个三角形单元的3节点,i,j,m的总体编号与行、

列的关系分别为:

$$\begin{cases} I(E) = 2(N_i - 1)N_y/2 + N_y + N_j + 1 \\ J(E) = I(E) - N_y \\ M(E) = J(E) - 1 \end{cases}$$



(b)



(a)

图(b): 单元编号 E 与行、列的关系为

$$E=(2N_{i}-1)(N_{y}-1)+N_{j}$$

式中 $N_{i}=1$, 2, 3..., $(N_{x}-1)$;
 $N_{j}=1$, 2, 3..., $(N_{y}-1)$ 。

3节点 *i*, *j*, *m*的总体编号与行、列的关系分别为:

$$\begin{cases} I(E) = (2N_i - 2)N_y/2 + N_j \\ J(E) = I(E) + N_y \\ M(E) = J(E) + 1 \end{cases}$$



3.8.2 等势剖分

1962年,W.P. Crowley

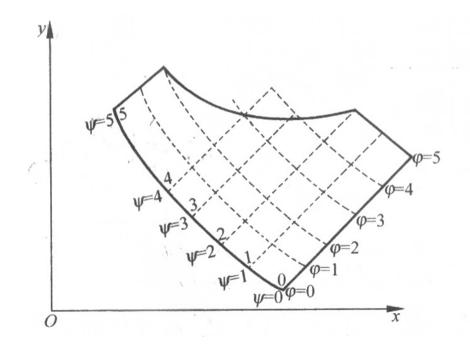
- 等势剖分的思路:
 - 1) 定义两个势函数: $\varphi(x,y)$ 和 $\psi(x,y)$, 满足拉氏方程;
 - 2) 求出拉氏坐标的反坐标方程,导出求解公式;
 - 3) 利用近似计算,根据三角形形状导出求解方程组;
 - 4) 使用已有方法求解方程组。

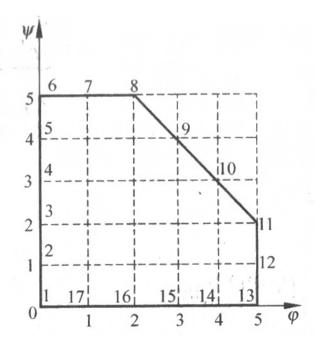


1. 微分方程的推导

把网格线看成平面上两个势函数的等势线,定义两个函数 φ (x,y) 及 ψ (x,y),它们在整个计算区域内部满足拉普拉斯方程:

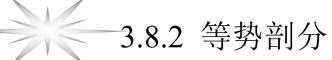
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0 & \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 & \psi_{xx} + \psi_{yy} = 0 \end{cases}$$





(a) xy平面区域

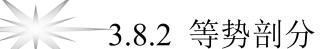
(b) 逻辑网格



● 当边界 φ_s 和 ψ_s 给定后,可以解出场域内 φ 和 ψ 的分 布,求出等势线。

$$\varphi(x, y) = \varphi_i$$
 $i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n$
 $\psi(x, y) = \psi_j$ $j = 1, 2, 3, ..., m$

● 两族曲线的交点就是剖分所要确定的节点,但是得到的节 点坐标是 φ 和 ϕ 值,需要的是等势线交点在 (x,y) 平面 上的坐标!



本节目的: 将
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0 & \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 & \psi_{xx} + \psi_{yy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

转化为x、y的方程。

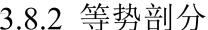
$$\begin{cases} x = x(\varphi, \psi) \\ y = y(\varphi, \psi) \end{cases}$$
 两端对 x 求导
$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \end{cases}$$

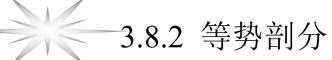
3.8.2 等势剖分

$$\begin{cases}
1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dx} & \longrightarrow \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \end{vmatrix}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\varphi}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\varphi}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\varphi}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\varphi}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{x} = \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \end{vmatrix} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\psi_{x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & 1\\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix}$$

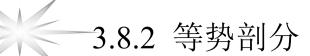


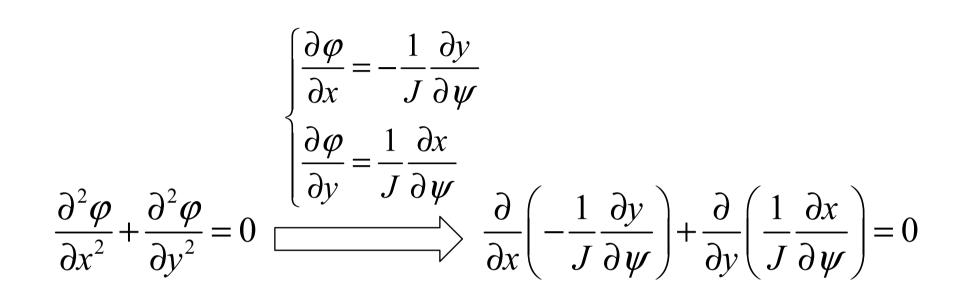


$$\begin{cases} \varphi = \varphi(x, y) & 两端对 x 求导 \\ \psi = \psi(x, y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$$

与上页结果比较可得:

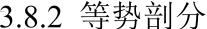
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

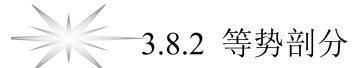




其中:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) = \frac{1}{J^2} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial \psi}$$





$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) = \frac{1}{J^2} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial \psi}$$

其中:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$-\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial \psi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

3.8.2 等势剖分

将式 (3.208)、 (3.209)、 (3.210)、 (3.213)、 (3.214)、 (3.215) 及 $\partial J/\partial y$ 表达式代入式 (3.212), 化简可得:

$$\frac{1}{J^{3}} \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial \varphi^{2}} - 2\beta \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \gamma \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial \psi^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \left[\alpha \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi^2} - 2\beta \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \gamma \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \psi^2} \right] = 0$$

同理
$$\frac{1}{J^3} \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \varphi^2} - 2\beta \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \gamma \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \psi^2} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi^2} - 2\beta \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \gamma \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \psi^2} \right) = 0$$



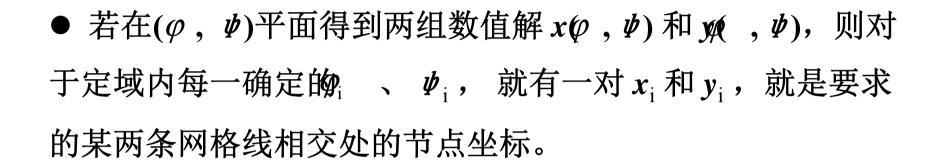
其中
$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 = x_{\psi}^2 + y_{\psi}^2$$

$$\beta = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} = x_{\varphi} x_{\psi} + y_{\varphi} y_{\psi}$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = x_{\varphi}^2 + y_{\varphi}^2$$

以上方程式有唯一解的条件为 $J\neq 0$,因此

$$\begin{cases} \alpha x_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta x_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma x_{\psi\psi} = 0\\ \alpha y_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta y_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma y_{\psi\psi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

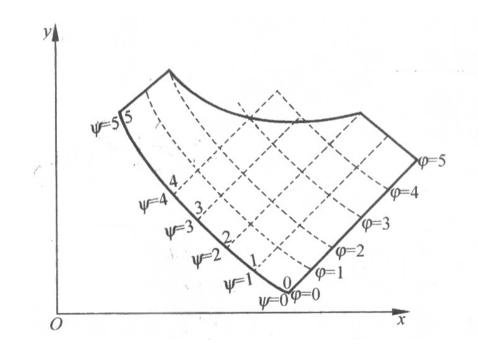


• (φ , ψ)平面上网格与节点数与 (x, y) 平面上是相等的,但在(φ , ψ)平面是等距的网格,在 (x, y)平面却是用相应边界确定的,各单元密度过渡是平滑的,但并不是等距网格。

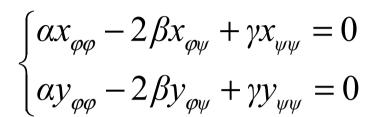


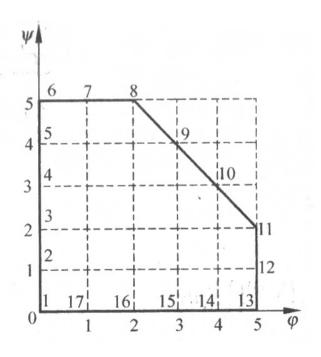
2. 等势剖分计算公式的推导

(1) 边界值的确定



(a) x y平面区域



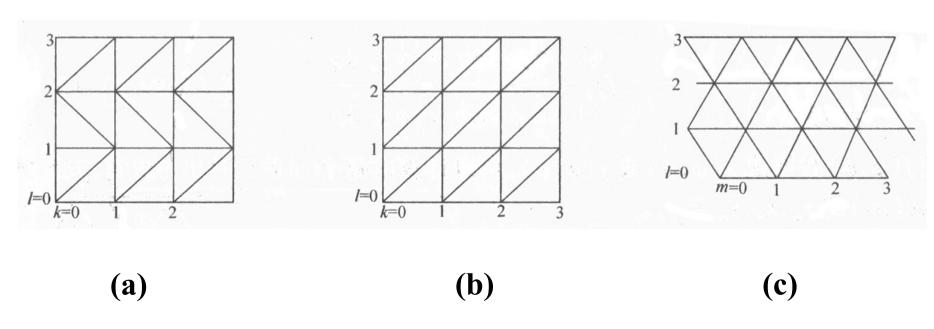


(b) 逻辑网格

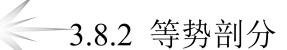


(2) 三角形网格的逻辑坐标

在空间坐标中用三角形网格剖分时, 在 (φ , ψ)坐标中,等 φ 线和等 ψ 线有多种取法。



不同的逻辑网格方式





$$\begin{cases} \alpha x_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta x_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma x_{\psi\psi} = 0\\ \alpha y_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta y_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma y_{\psi\psi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

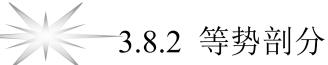
$$\varphi = l$$
 $\psi = m$

积分中值定理: $\int_{S} f_{\varphi} d\varphi d\psi \approx f_{\varphi} \int_{S} d\varphi d\psi$

二重积分中值定理:

设D为平面上有界闭区域,f(x,y)在D上连续,g(x,y)在D上可积且不变号,则至少存在一点 (x_0,y_0) \in D,使得

$$\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y)dxdy = f(x_0, y_0)\iint_D g(x, y)dxdy$$



$$f_{\varphi} \approx \frac{\int_{S} f_{\varphi} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\psi}{\int_{S} \mathrm{d}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\psi} \xrightarrow{\text{A林公式}} f_{\varphi} \approx \frac{\oint_{L} f \, \mathrm{d}\psi}{\oint_{L} \varphi \, \mathrm{d}\psi}$$

$$\int_{S} f_{\varphi} d\varphi d\psi = \oint_{L} f d\psi$$
$$\int_{S} d\varphi d\psi = \oint_{L} \varphi d\psi$$



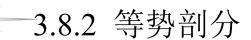
$$f_{\psi} \approx \frac{\oint_{L} f d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \psi d\varphi} = \frac{-\oint_{L} f d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$

对于二次积分,同样应用积分中值定理和格林公式:

$$f_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{\oint_{L} f_{\varphi} d\psi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$

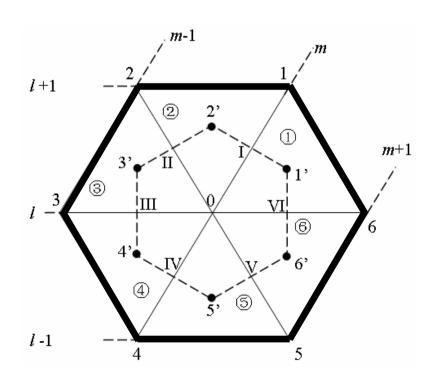
$$f_{\varphi\psi} = \frac{\oint_{L} f_{\varphi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \psi d\varphi} = -\frac{\oint_{L} f_{\varphi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$

$$f_{\psi\psi} = \frac{\oint_{L} f_{\psi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \psi d\varphi} = -\frac{\oint_{L} f_{\psi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$



求 x_o 的回路积分是沿6个三

角形的外边界积分:



等边三角形节点编号

$$x_{\varphi} = x_{l} = \frac{\oint x dm}{\oint l dm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{x_{i} + x_{i+1}}{2} (m_{i+1} - m_{i})}{\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{l_{i} + l_{i+1}}{2} (m_{i+1} - m_{i})}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i} (m_{i+1} - m_{i-1})}{\sum_{i=1}^{6} l_{i} (m_{i+1} - m_{i-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \{ (x_{2} + 2x_{1} + x_{6}) - (x_{3} + 2x_{4} + x_{5}) \}$$



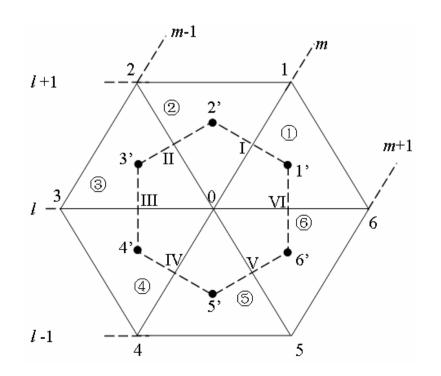
同理可得
$$x_{\psi} = x_{m} = \frac{-\oint_{L} x \, \mathrm{d}l}{\oint_{L} l \, \mathrm{d}m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_i \left(l_{i+1} - l_{i-1} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \left(x_1 + 2x_6 + x_5 \right) - \left(x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \right) \right\}$$

 y_{φ}, y_{ψ} 与上面求法完全相同,即将 x_i 换成 y_i ,以上式子对 y全部成立。由此可进一步求出 a, β , γ 。



为求出 $x_{\varphi\varphi}$,对质心构成包围 (l,m)节点的六边形进行积分。



$$x_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{\oint_{L} x_{\varphi} d\psi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi} = \frac{\oint_{L} x_{l} dm}{\oint_{L} l dm}$$

$$x_{\varphi\psi} = \frac{\oint_{L} x_{\varphi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \psi d\varphi} = -\frac{\oint_{L} x_{\varphi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$

$$x_{\psi\psi} = \frac{\oint_{L} x_{\psi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \psi d\varphi} = -\frac{\oint_{L} x_{\psi} d\varphi}{\oint_{L} \varphi d\psi}$$

对应图示各点 (m, l):

1'
$$[(m+1/3), (l+1/3)]$$
 I $[m, (l+1/2)]$

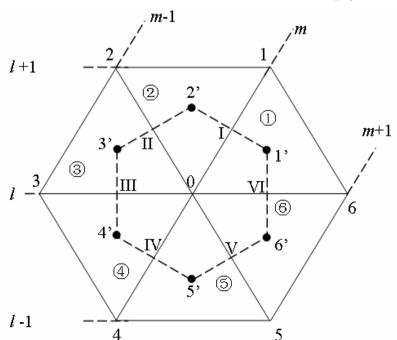
2'
$$[(m-1/3), (l+1/3)]$$
 II $[(m-1/2), (l+1/2)]$

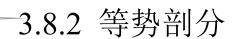
3'
$$[(m-2/3), (l+1/3)]$$
 III $[(m-1/2), l]$

4'
$$[(m-1/3), (l-1/3)]$$
 IV $[m, (l-1/2)]$

5'
$$[(m+1/3), (l-2/3)]$$
 V $[(m+1/2), (l-1/2)]$

6'
$$[(m+2/3), (l-1/3)]$$
 VI $[(m+1/2), l]$

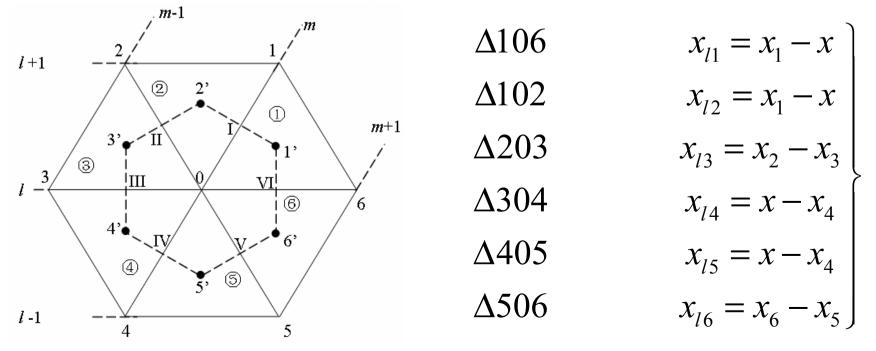




各三角形内平均的 X_{φ} 和 X_{ψ} :

$$x_{\varphi} = \mathbf{x}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{3} x_{j} \left(m_{j+1} - m_{j-1} \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{3} l_{j} \left(m_{j+1} - m_{j-1} \right)}$$

利用上式,求出各三角形的 x_l :





再沿图中虚线做环路积分,求出

$$x_{\varphi\varphi} = x_{ll} = x_1 - 2x + x_4$$

同理可得

$$x_{\varphi\psi} = x_{lm} = x_{ml} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (x_1 + x_6 + x_3 + x_4) - (x_2 + x_5 + 2x) \}$$

$$x_{\psi\psi} = x_{mm} = x_6 - 2x + x_3$$

同理可得到 $Y_{\varphi\varphi}$, $Y_{\varphi\psi}$, $Y_{\psi\psi}$ 类似的关系。



将它们代入

$$\begin{cases} \alpha x_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta x_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma x_{\psi\psi} = 0\\ \alpha y_{\varphi\varphi} - 2\beta y_{\varphi\psi} + \gamma y_{\psi\psi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

整理后得

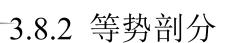
$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \beta)(x_1 - 2x + x_4) + \beta(x_2 - 2x + x_5) + (\gamma - \beta)(x_3 - 2x + x_6) = 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta)(y_1 - 2y + y_4) + \beta(y_2 - 2y + y_5) + (\gamma - \beta)(y_3 - 2y + y_6) = 0 \end{cases}$$



即
$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \beta)(x_1 - x) + \beta(x_2 - x) + (\gamma - \beta)(x_3 - x) \\ + (\alpha - \beta)(x_4 - x) + \beta(x_5 - x) + (\gamma - \beta)(x_6 - x) = 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta)(y_1 - y) + \beta(y_2 - y) + (\gamma - \beta)(y_3 - y) \\ + (\alpha - \beta)(y_4 - y) + \beta(y_5 - y) + (\gamma - \beta)(y_6 - y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
统一形式:
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{6} w_i(x_i - x) = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{6} w_i(y_i - y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

上面推导的是等边三角形的情况。

对于不同的逻辑网格,w_i的取值将不同!



3. 差分方程组的求解

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{6} w_i (x_i - x) = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{6} w_i (y_i - y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3.236)

非线性代数方程, n 个内部节点有 2n 个坐标, 有 2n 个方程, 可采用高斯-赛德尔选代。计算步骤为:

- (1) 边界顶点坐标已知,其它节点赋初值。
- (2) 从左下角开始计算 α , β , 和 γ 。
- (3) 计算(3.236)式,求x, y, 经过多次迭代,最后得到各节点坐标值。



● Jacobi迭代

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1}{a_{11}} (a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_1) \\ x_2 = \frac{-1}{a_{22}} (a_{21}x_1 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{-1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{n \ n-1}x_{n-1} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

3.8.2 等势剖分

● Gauss-Seidel迭代

在Jacobi迭代中,使用最新计算出的分量值

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} + \dots + a_{n n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

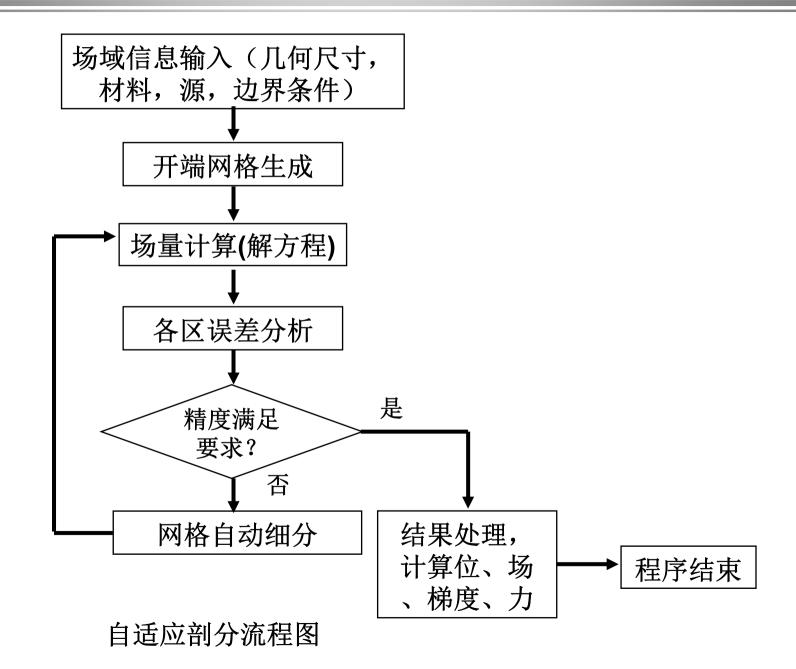


3.8.3 自适应剖分技术

网格自动剖分在有限元方法中占有很重要的地位,它直接 决定了生成矩阵的特性。目前二维有限元网格剖分算法已经趋 于成熟和完善,几乎可以处理任意复杂的场域,已不需要一般 性工作。

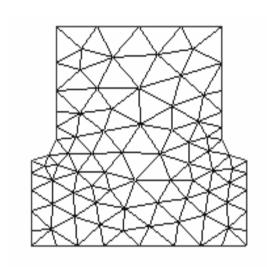
但网格的自适应细分仍然是一个热门课题,目的是使网格分别自动适应于场域结构或场量分布,使场域中每个单元都能给出几乎相同的计算精度,这样就要求程序本身能自行判断何处的单元需要细分,细分到何种程度。

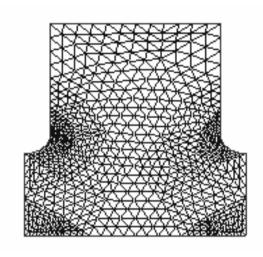
3.8.3 自适应剖分技术









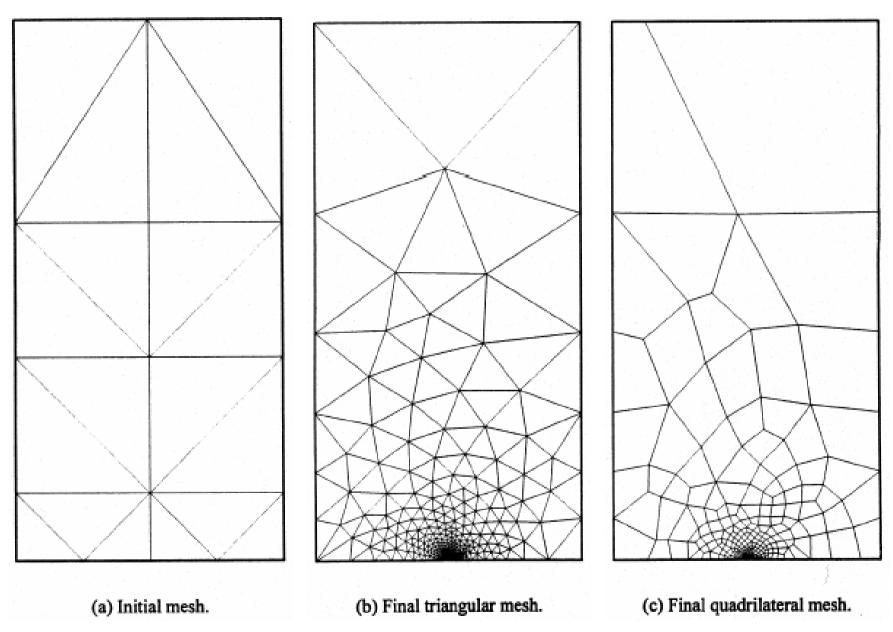


网格初始剖分

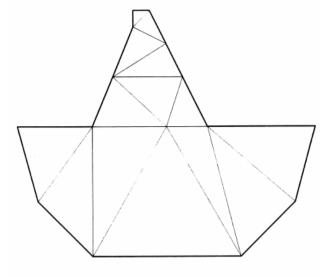
采用自适应技术后网格一次细分

网格二次细分

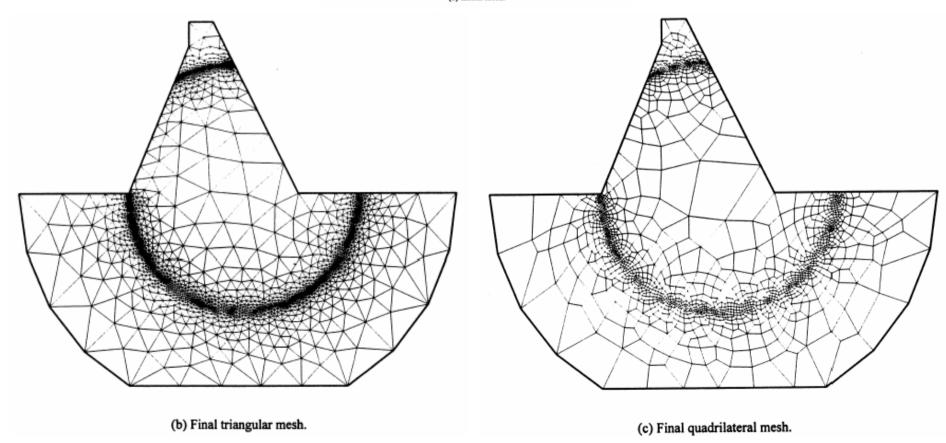
Matlab 提供 PDETOOL 软件包就具有网格自动剖分和自适应细分功能,并且它采用CAD输入方式,既简单又直观,所以可选用它作为有限元计算的前处理程序。

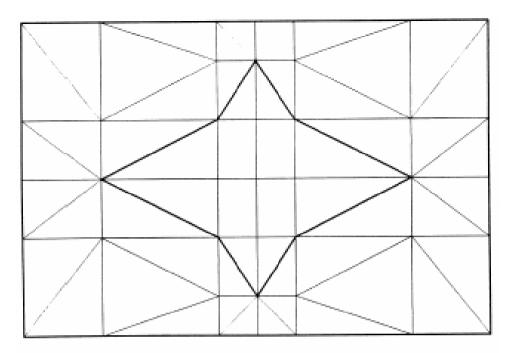


From: C.K. Lee, et al., Automatic adaptive finite element mesh generation over arbitrary two-dimensional domain using advancing front technique, Computers and Structures 71 (1999) 9-34

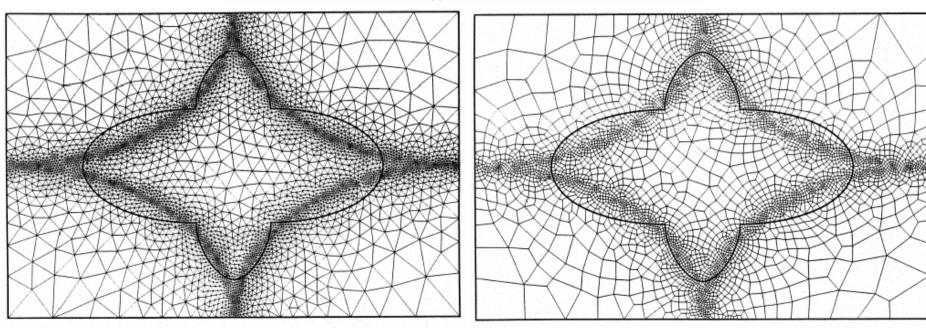


(a) Initial mesh.



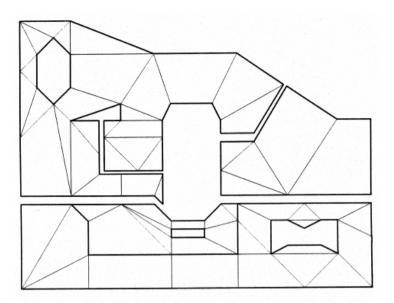


(a) Initial mesh.

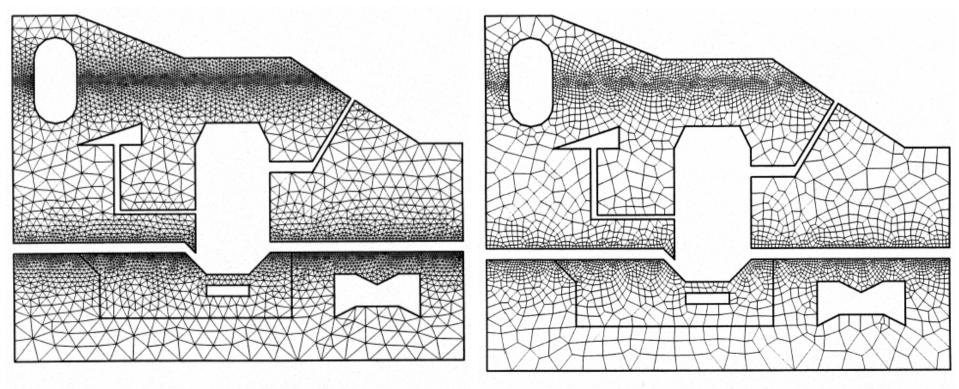


(b) Final triangular mesh.

(c) Final quadrilateral mesh.



(a) Initial mesh.



(b) Final triangular mesh.

(c) Final quadrilateral mesh.



作业:

补8: 推导下面两个公式:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_j} = K_{ij}^{(e)} + \frac{g_i^{(e)}g_j^{(e)}}{\gamma^2 B \Delta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial f_j^{(e)}}{\partial A_i} \\
\frac{\partial f_i^{(e)}}{\partial A_m} = K_{im}^{(e)} + \frac{g_i^{(e)}g_m^{(e)}}{\gamma^2 B \Delta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial B} = \frac{\partial f_m^{(e)}}{\partial A_i}
\end{cases}$$