"Formulation and calculation of isoparametric finite element matrixes"

-Formulation of structural elements (plate and general shell elements)

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 $\tau_{zz} = 0$ (stress perpendicular to the midsurface)

Content

- Formulation of the plane stress element
- Formulation of the plate element
- Rotational stiffness perpendicular to the element surface
- The patch test and the incompatible displacement modes
- The general shell element





Plate and general shell element

Target:Volume evaluated in natural coordinates
$$\mathbf{K} = \int_{V} \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B} \, dV$$
 $dV = \det \mathbf{J} \, dr \, ds \, dt$ $\mathbf{K} = \int_{V} \mathbf{F} \, dr \, ds \, dt$ where $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B} \, \det \mathbf{J}$

by using numerical integration instead of explicit integration,

 $\mathbf{K} = \sum_{i,j} t_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{F}_{ij} \text{ where } \mathbf{t}_{ij} = \text{thickness at the integration point} \\ \alpha_{ij} = \text{weighting factor}$

 $\mathbf{F}_{ij} = \mathbf{B}_{ij}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B}_{ij} \det \mathbf{J}_{ij}$

Integration points (r_i, s_j) to evaluate F_{ij} of a 4-node plane stress element





$$\mathbf{\epsilon}^{T} = [\mathbf{\epsilon}_{xx} \quad \mathbf{\epsilon}_{yy} \quad \mathbf{\gamma}_{xy}]$$

$$\mathbf{\epsilon} = \mathbf{B}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\mathbf{\epsilon}_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \quad \mathbf{\epsilon}_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \quad \mathbf{\gamma}_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{\substack{\mathbf{x} \in r=r_{i} \\ x=x_{j}}} = \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{J}_{ij}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1+s_{j} & 0 & -(1+s_{j}) & 0 & -(1-s_{j}) & 0 & 1-s_{j} & 0 \\ 1+r_{i} & 0 & 1-r_{i} & 0 & -(1-r_{i}) & 0 & -(1+r_{i}) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{u}}$$
and
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{\substack{\mathbf{x} \in r=r_{i} \\ s=s_{j}}} = \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{J}_{ij}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1+s_{j} & 0 & -(1+s_{j}) & 0 & -(1-s_{j}) & 0 & 1-s_{j} \\ 0 & 1+r_{i} & 0 & 1-r_{i} & 0 & -(1-r_{i}) & 0 & -(1+r_{i}) \end{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 3x1 \end{array} \right|_{3x1} = \mathbf{B}_{ij} \times \hat{\mathbf{u}} \hat{\mathbf{u}}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1} & v_{1} & u_{2} & v_{2} & u_{3} & v_{3} & u_{4} & v_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{ij} \text{ evaluated at the integration points } (\mathbf{r}_{i}, \mathbf{s}_{j})$$







Material matrix C

Strains and stresses are calculated at the integration points





Plate and general shell element









Correct evaluation that eliminates the shear locking in the 4-node plate bending element

 $\gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{rz} \sin \beta - \gamma_{sz} \sin \alpha$ $\gamma_{yz} = -\gamma_{rz} \cos \beta + \gamma_{sz} \cos \alpha$



where α and β are the angles between the r and x axes and s and x axes.



where k is about one-thousandth of the smallest diagonal element of \mathbf{K}_s .

One elegant solutions is to add a "real" rotational stiffness for θ_z ,

A. Ibrahimbegovic, R. Taylor, L. Wilson. "A robust quadrilateral membrane finite element with drilling degrees of freedom". *Int. J. Num. Met. Engr* 1990: 30: 445-457.



It shows incompatibility of displacements

To overcome this deficiency, incompatible displacement modes are added



Stiffnoss matrix (K)

Displecement interpoletion functions

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_{i}u_{i} + \alpha_{1}\phi_{1} + \alpha_{2}\phi_{2}$$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_{i}v_{i} + \alpha_{3}\phi_{1} + \alpha_{4}\phi_{2}$$

$$\phi_{1} = (1 - x^{2}); \phi_{2} = (1 - y^{2})$$

Correction of the incompatible strain-displacement matrix

Summess matrix (R)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \int_{V} \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B} \, dV & \int_{V} \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B}_{IC} \, dV \\ \int_{V} \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B} \, dV & \int_{V} \mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B}_{IC} \, dV \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B}_{IC}^{C} = -\frac{1}{V} \int_{V} \mathbf{B}_{IC} \, dV \\ \mathbf{12x1} \quad \mathbf{12x1} \\ \mathbf{12x12} \end{bmatrix}$$

Stiffness matrix (8x8) is obtained by applying static condensation

$$(k_{CC} - k_{CI} k_{II}^{-1} k_{IC}) u = R$$

8x8 8x1 8x1

Higher order patch tests

R. L. Taylor, J. C. SIMO, O. C. Zienkiewicz, A. C. H. Chan. "The path test – A condition for assessing FEM convergence". *Int. J. Num. Met. Engr* 1986: 22: 39-62.

For the plane stress element



For the plate bending element





General Shell element

Coordinate interpolation



$${}^{\ell}x(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_{k} {}^{\ell}x_{k} + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_{k}h_{k} {}^{\ell}V_{nx}^{k}$$

$${}^{\ell}y(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_{k} {}^{\ell}y_{k} + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_{k}h_{k} {}^{\ell}V_{ny}^{k}$$

$${}^{\ell}z(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_{k} {}^{\ell}z_{k} + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_{k}h_{k} {}^{\ell}V_{nz}^{k}$$

$${}^{0}\mathbf{V}_{n}^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\ -1/\sqrt{2}\\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{For } t = -1}{x = x_1}$$

y = y₁ + -0.5 * 0.8 $\sqrt{0.2}$ * (-1/ $\sqrt{2}$)
z = z₁ + -0.5 * 0.8 $\sqrt{0.2}$ * (1/ $\sqrt{2}$)

General Shell element

Displacement interpolation

$$u(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_k u_k + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_k h_k V_{nx}^k$$
$$v(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_k v_k + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_k h_k V_{ny}^k$$
$$w(r, s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_k w_k + \frac{t}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} a_k h_k V_{nz}^k$$

Strain – displacement matrix B(r,s,t)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x}$$

$$\int \mathbf{J}_{ij}^{-1} \mathbf{J}_{ij}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \sum_{k=1}^{q} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_{k}}{\partial r} [1 \quad tg_{1x}^{k} \quad tg_{2x}^{k}] \\ \frac{\partial h_{k}}{\partial s} [1 \quad tg_{1x}^{k} \quad tg_{2x}^{k}] \\ \frac{\partial h_{k}}{\partial s} [1 \quad tg_{1x}^{k} \quad g_{2x}^{k}] \\ h_{k} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \quad g_{1x}^{k} \quad g_{2x}^{k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{k} \\ \alpha_{k} \\ \beta_{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B(r,s,t)$$

General Shell element





(a) MITC9 shell element

Plate and general shell element



CONCLUSIONS

- To select properly plane stress, bending plate or shell.
- Compatibility of element degrees of freedom.
- Methodology to overcome shear locking.
- Evaluate the element performance of FEM programs or codes using the patch tests.
- To use shell elements instead of 3D elements
- To use quadrilateral shell elements instead of triangular.

THANK YOU