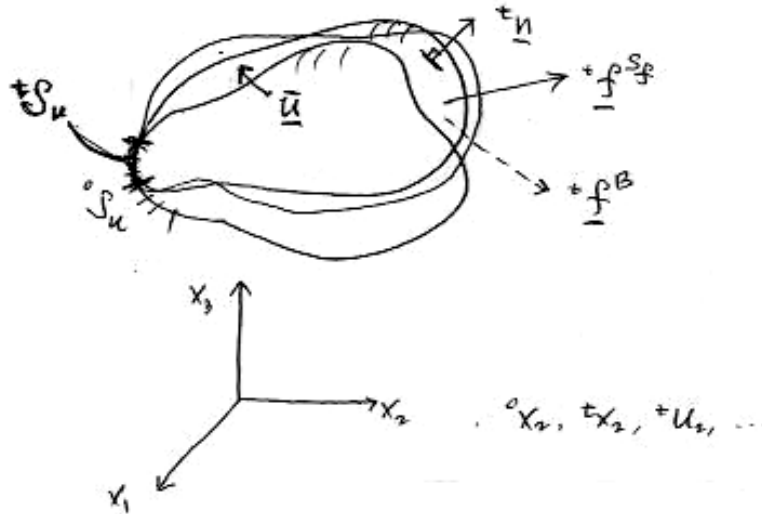


## Lecture 3 - Finite element formulation for solids and structures



Reading:  
Sec. 6.1-6.2

We need to satisfy at time  $t$ :

- *Equilibrium*

$$\frac{\partial {}^t\tau_{ij}}{\partial {}^tx_j} + {}^tf_i^B = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \text{ in } {}^tV \quad (3.1)$$

$${}^t\tau_{ij} {}^tn_j = {}^tf_i^{S_f} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \text{ on } {}^tS_f \quad (3.2)$$

- *Compatibility*
- *Stress-strain law(s)*

### Principle of virtual displacements

$$\int_{{}^tV} {}^t\tau_{ij} {}^t\bar{e}_{ij} d{}^tV = \int_{{}^tV} \bar{u}_i {}^tf_i^B d{}^tV + \int_{{}^tS_f} \bar{u}_i|_{{}^tS_f} {}^tf_i^{S_f} d{}^tS_f \quad (3.3)$$

$${}^t\bar{e}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial {}^tx_j} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_j}{\partial {}^tx_i} \right) \quad (3.4)$$

- If (3.3) holds for any continuous virtual displacement (zero on  ${}^tS_u$ ), then (3.1) and (3.2) hold and vice versa.
- Refer to Ex. 4.2 in the textbook.

## Major steps

I. Take (3.1) and weigh with  $\bar{u}_i$ :

$$({}^t\tau_{ij,j} + {}^t f_i^B) \bar{u}_i = 0. \quad (3.5a)$$

II. Integrate (3.5a) over volume  ${}^tV$ :

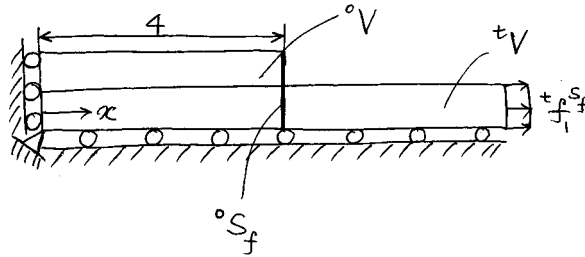
$$\int_{{}^tV} ({}^t\tau_{ij,j} + {}^t f_i^B) \bar{u}_i d{}^tV = 0 \quad (3.5b)$$

III. Use divergence theorem. Obtain a boundary term of stresses times virtual displacements on  ${}^tS = {}^tS_u \cup {}^tS_f$ .

IV. But, on  ${}^tS_u$  the  $\bar{u}_i = 0$  and on  ${}^tS_f$  we have (3.2) to satisfy.

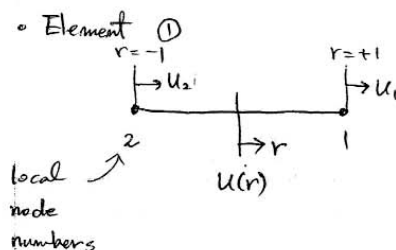
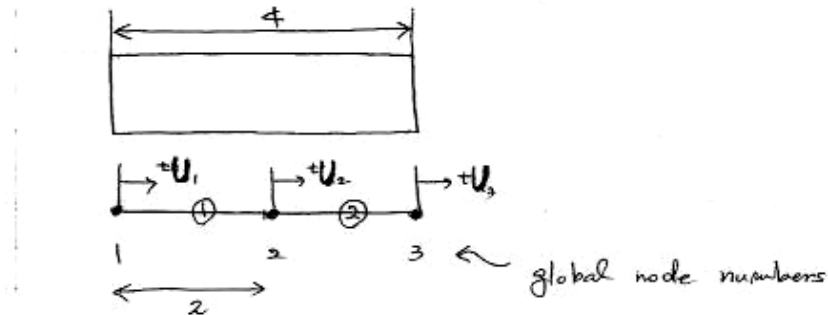
Result: (3.3).

## Example



$$\int_{{}^tV} {}^t\tau_{11} \bar{e}_{11} d{}^tV = \int_{{}^tS_f} \bar{u}_i {}^t f_1^{S_f} d{}^tS_f \quad (3.6)$$

One element solution:



$$u(r) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)u_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-r)u_2 \quad (3.7)$$

$${}^t u(r) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r) {}^t u_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-r) {}^t u_2 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\bar{u}(r) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)\bar{u}_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-r)\bar{u}_2 \quad (3.9)$$

Suppose we know  ${}^t \tau_{11}$ ,  ${}^t V$ ,  ${}^t S_f$ ,  ${}^t u$  ... use (3.6).

For element 1,

$${}^t \bar{e}_{11} = \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial {}^t x} = \mathbf{B}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\int_{{}^t V} {}^t \bar{e}_{11}^T {}^t \tau_{11} d{}^t V \xrightarrow{\text{for el. (1)}} [\bar{u}_1 \quad \bar{u}_2] \underbrace{\int_{{}^t V} \mathbf{B}^{(1)T} {}^t \tau_{11} d{}^t V}_{= {}^t \mathbf{F}^{(1)}} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{for el. (1)}} [\bar{u}_1 \quad \bar{u}_2] {}^t \mathbf{F}^{(1)} \quad (3.12)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{\bar{U}_1}_{\bar{u}_2} & \underbrace{\bar{U}_2}_{\bar{u}_1} & \bar{U}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^t \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{(1)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

where

$${}^t \hat{F}_1^{(1)} = {}^t F_2^{(1)} \quad (3.14)$$

$${}^t \hat{F}_2^{(1)} = {}^t F_1^{(1)} \quad (3.15)$$

For element 2, similarly,

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{U}_1 & \underbrace{\bar{U}_2}_{\bar{u}_2} & \underbrace{\bar{U}_3}_{\bar{u}_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ {}^t \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.16)$$

**R.H.S.**

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \bar{U}_1 & \bar{U}_2 & \bar{U}_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T} \begin{bmatrix} \text{(unknown reaction at left)} \\ 0 \\ {}^t S_f \cdot {}^t f_1^{S_f} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.17)$$

Now apply,

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T = [ 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 ] \quad (3.18)$$

then,

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T = [ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 ] \quad (3.19)$$

then,

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T = [ 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 ] \quad (3.20)$$

This gives,

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^t\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{(1)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ {}^t\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{unknown reaction} \\ 0 \\ {}^t f_1 {}^t S_f \cdot {}^t S_f \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.21)$$

We write that as

$${}^t\mathbf{F} = {}^t\mathbf{R} \quad (3.22)$$

$${}^t\mathbf{F} = \text{fn}({}^tU_1, {}^tU_2, {}^tU_3) \quad (3.23)$$

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