

人工環境設計解析工学 構造力学と有限要素法 (第2回)

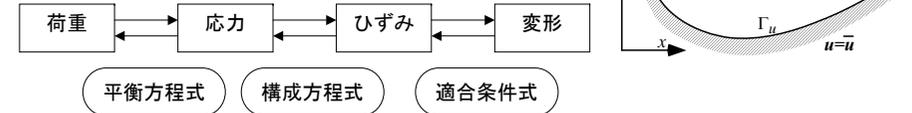
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固体力学の基礎方程式

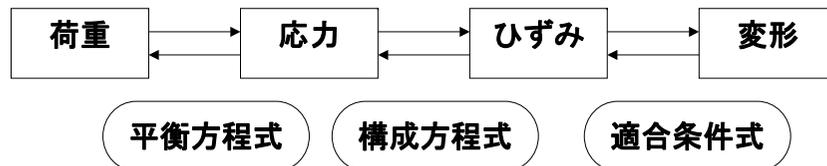
- 変位-ひずみの関係
 - 適合条件式
- ひずみ-応力の関係
 - 構成方程式
- 応力-外力の関係
 - 平衡方程式
- 境界条件
 - 変位規定境界
 - 反力規定境界

場の方程式

境界条件



構造力学の基礎式



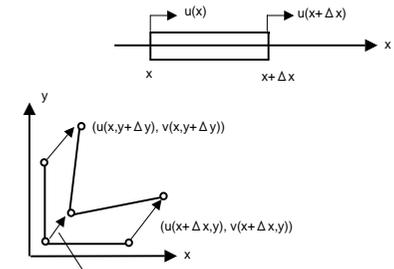
ひずみ

- 一軸
 - なぜ変位でなくひずみか

$$\varepsilon = \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{u(x) + \frac{du}{dx} \Delta x - u(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

- 多軸

- のびひずみ
- 剪断ひずみ

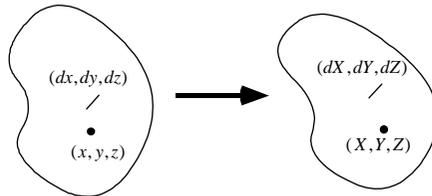


変位

■ 変形前、変形後の座標

$$\begin{cases} u = X - x \\ v = Y - y \\ w = Z - z \end{cases}$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = dx_i dx_i \quad dS^2 = dX^2 + dY^2 + dZ^2 = dX_i dX_i$$



変位とひずみ

$$dX = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}\right)dz = \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)dz$$

$$dY = \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}\right)dz = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)dz$$

$$dZ = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right)dz = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} dS^2 - ds^2 &= \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)dz \right\}^2 - dx^2 \\ &\quad + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)dz \right\}^2 - dy^2 \\ &\quad + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)dy + \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)dz \right\}^2 - dz^2 \end{aligned}$$

変位とひずみ2

$$= \left\{ 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 \right\} dx^2$$

$$+ \left\{ 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right\} dy^2$$

$$+ \left\{ 2\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^2 \right\} dz^2$$

$$+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) \right\} dx dy$$

$$+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) \right\} dy dz$$

$$+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) \right\} dz dx$$

ひずみ (Greenのひずみ)

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{zz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) \right]$$

直ひずみ

剪断
ひずみ

テンソル表記
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j}\right) \right]$$

線形ひずみ

- 2次の項を無視

| | | | |
|------|--|-------|---|
| 直ひずみ | $\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ | 剪断ひずみ | $\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right]$ |
| | $\varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ | | $\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right]$ |
| | $\varepsilon_{zz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$ | | $\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right]$ |

テンソル表記

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right]$$

変位-ひずみの関係(2次元、線形)

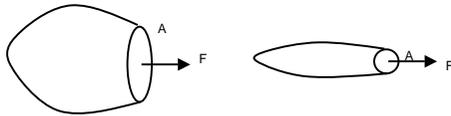
- 変位 $\{u_x, u_y\}$
- ひずみ $\{\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}\}$
- 変位が十分小さいとき、線形の関係

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \partial u_x / \partial x \\ \partial u_y / \partial y \\ \partial u_x / \partial y + \partial u_y / \partial x \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial / \partial x & 0 \\ 0 & \partial / \partial y \\ \partial / \partial y & \partial / \partial x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{Bmatrix}$$

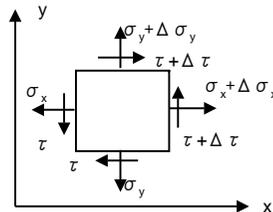
ベクトル表示 $\varepsilon = \nabla^* u$

応力

- 一軸
 - なぜ力でなく応力か



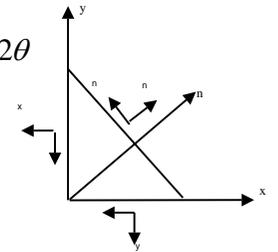
- 多軸
 - 2次元、3次元



任意方向の応力

$$\begin{cases} \tau \sin \theta + \sigma_x \cos \theta + \tau_n \sin \theta = \sigma_n \cos \theta \\ \tau \cos \theta + \sigma_y \sin \theta - \tau_n \cos \theta = \sigma_n \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau \sin 2\theta \\ \tau_n = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$



- 主応力方向

- 剪断応力ゼロ
- 直応力最大

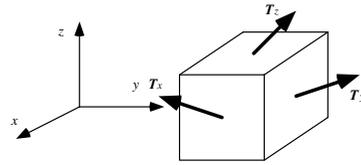
$$0 = \frac{\partial \sigma_n}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau \cos 2\theta = \tau_n$$

3次元応力

$$T_x = \{\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{xz}\}$$

$$T_y = \{\sigma_{yx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{yz}\}$$

$$T_z = \{\sigma_{zx}, \sigma_{zy}, \sigma_{zz}\}$$

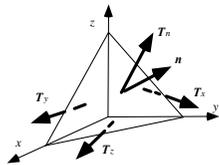


$$T_{nx} dS = \sigma_{xx} n_x dS + \sigma_{yx} n_y dS + \sigma_{zx} n_z dS$$

$$T_{ny} dS = \sigma_{xy} n_x dS + \sigma_{yy} n_y dS + \sigma_{zy} n_z dS$$

$$T_{nz} dS = \sigma_{xz} n_x dS + \sigma_{yz} n_y dS + \sigma_{zz} n_z dS$$

$$\mathbf{T}_n = \begin{Bmatrix} T_{nx} \\ T_{ny} \\ T_{nz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \\ n_z \end{Bmatrix}$$



テンソル表記

$$T_{ni} = \sigma_{ji} n_j$$

3次元主応力

■ 剪断応力なし

- 面の法線方向に力がかかる

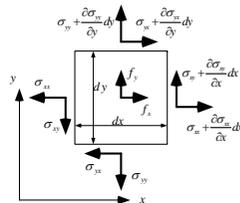
$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \\ n_z \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{Bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \\ n_z \end{Bmatrix}$$

■ 固有値問題

- 固有値(3成分) = 主応力値
- 固有ベクトル(互いに直交) = 主応力方向

応力と外力の釣り合い

■ 微小領域における釣り合い



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + f_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x & 0 & \partial/\partial y \\ 0 & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

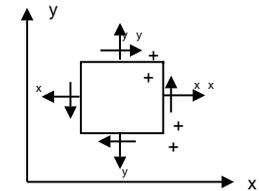
$$\nabla^* T \sigma + f = 0$$

力の釣り合い

■ 2次元

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + f_y = 0$$



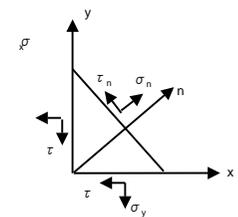
■ 任意の面の応力

$$\tau \sin \theta + \sigma_x \cos \theta + \tau_n \sin \theta = \sigma_n \cos \theta$$

$$\tau \cos \theta + \sigma_y \sin \theta - \tau_n \cos \theta = \sigma_n \sin \theta$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau \sin 2\theta$$

$$\tau_n = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau \cos 2\theta$$



境界条件

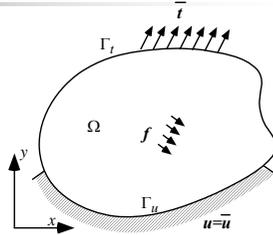
- 変位の境界条件

$$u = \bar{u}$$

- 荷重の境界条件

$$N_x \sigma = \bar{t}$$

$$N_x = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & 0 & n_y \\ 0 & n_y & n_x \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{n} = \begin{Bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{Bmatrix}$$



応力と歪みの関係

- 一軸

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon$$

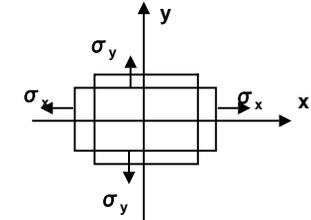
フックの法則（線形）

- 多軸

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$

$$\tau = G \gamma$$



E : ヤング率
 ν : ポアソン比
 G : 剪断剛性

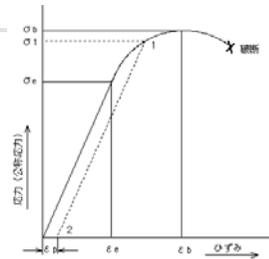
ひずみ-応力関係式

- Hookeの法則

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ D_{31} & D_{32} & D_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\nu)/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = D \varepsilon$$



等方弾性
 (平面応力問題)

E : ヤング率
 ν : ポアソン比

3次元の線形弾性関係

- 異方性

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} & c_{15} & c_{16} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} & c_{25} & c_{26} \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & c_{34} & c_{35} & c_{36} \\ c_{14} & c_{24} & c_{34} & c_{44} & c_{45} & c_{46} \\ c_{15} & c_{25} & c_{35} & c_{45} & c_{55} & c_{56} \\ c_{16} & c_{26} & c_{36} & c_{46} & c_{56} & c_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \varepsilon_{zz} \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{zx} \end{Bmatrix}$$

- 直交異方性 (性質がxy面、yz面、xz面に対して対称)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \varepsilon_{zz} \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{zx} \end{Bmatrix}$$

等方性(3次元)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda+2\mu & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda+2\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \varepsilon_{zz} \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{xz} \\ \varepsilon_{yz} \end{Bmatrix}$$

- λ, μ : ラーメの定数

$$\lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

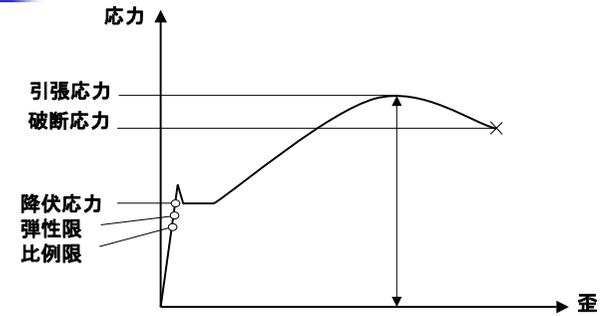
$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \varepsilon_{zz} \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{xz} \\ \varepsilon_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & -\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\nu & 1 & -\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\nu & -\nu & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\nu) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\nu) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\nu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix}$$

- テンソル表記

$$\sigma_{ij} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{ij} + \lambda\varepsilon_{kk}\delta_{ij}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{E} \{ (1+\nu)\sigma_{ij} - \nu\sigma_{kk}\delta_{ij} \}$$

一般の鋼材



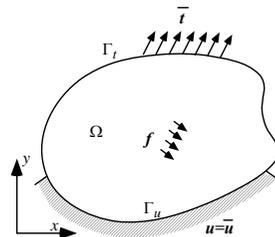
アルミ材などでは、降伏点が明確に現れない
0.2%耐力

基礎方程式

$$\nabla^{*T}(D\nabla^* \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \text{ on } \Gamma_u$$

$$N_x D\nabla^* \mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} \text{ on } \Gamma_t$$



偏微分方程式の境界値問題

変位表記

状態変数 変位

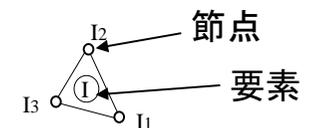
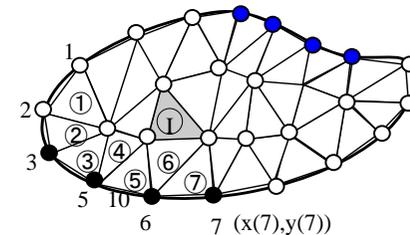
自己随伴

解析解を求めるのは困難

→ 数値解

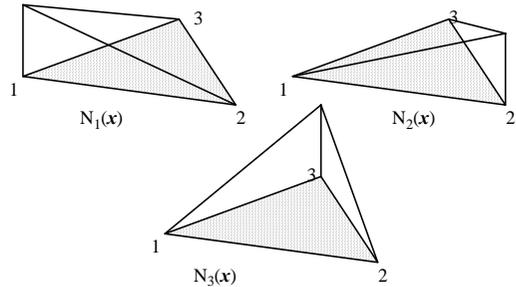
有限要素離散

- 領域を、単位領域(要素)に分割

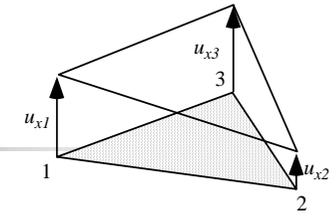


形状関数

- 要素内のある節点で1となり、他の節点で0となる関数
- 三角形要素では1次関数



変位の近似



- 形状関数と節点での値

$$\tilde{u}_x(x, y) = u_{x1}N_1(x, y) + u_{x2}N_2(x, y) + u_{x3}N_3(x, y)$$

$$\tilde{u}_y(x, y) = u_{y1}N_1(x, y) + u_{y2}N_2(x, y) + u_{y3}N_3(x, y)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_i = \begin{Bmatrix} \tilde{u}_{xi} \\ \tilde{u}_{yi} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \\ u_{x2} \\ u_{y2} \\ u_{x3} \\ u_{y3} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_i = \mathbf{N} \mathbf{u}_i$$

ひずみ、応力の近似

- 変位を微分
- 三角形要素では要素内で一定値

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_i = \nabla^* \mathbf{u}_i = \nabla^* \mathbf{N} \mathbf{u}_i \equiv \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}_i$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_1 / \partial x & 0 \\ 0 & \partial N_1 / \partial y \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_2 / \partial x & 0 \\ 0 & \partial N_2 / \partial y \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_3 / \partial x & 0 \\ 0 & \partial N_3 / \partial y \end{array} \right| \\ \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_1 / \partial y & \partial N_1 / \partial x \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_2 / \partial y & \partial N_2 / \partial x \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{cc} \partial N_3 / \partial y & \partial N_3 / \partial x \end{array} \right| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_i = \mathbf{D} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}_i$$

弱形式とエネルギー原理

- 変分原理

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{u}^T (\nabla^{*T} (\mathbf{D} \nabla^* \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{f}) d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_f} \delta \mathbf{u}^T ((N_x \mathbf{D} \nabla^* \mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{t}})) d\Gamma = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \quad \text{on} \quad \Gamma_u$$



$$\int_{\Omega} ((\nabla^* \delta \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{D} \nabla^* \mathbf{u} - \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f}) d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_f} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \quad \text{on} \quad \Gamma_u$$

仮想仕事の原理

仮想変位による内部エネルギーの増加分 = 外力の仕事

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla^* \delta \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{D} \nabla^* \mathbf{u} d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_f} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma$$

なぜ弱形式か

- 1次関数で近似するとひずみは要素間で不連続
- 2階微分は存在しない

$$\int_{\Omega} \left((\nabla^* \delta \mathbf{u})^T D \nabla^* \mathbf{u} - \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f} \right) d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_i} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$

要素ごとの積分

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} \left((\nabla^* \delta \mathbf{u})^T D \nabla^* \mathbf{u} - \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f} \right) d\Omega - \sum_i \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \delta \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$

要素剛性マトリクスと 全体剛性マトリクス

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} (\delta \mathbf{u}_i^T B^T D B \mathbf{u}_i) d\Omega = \sum_i \left[\int_{\Omega_i} \delta \mathbf{u}_i^T N^T \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \delta \mathbf{u}_i^T N^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$$

$$\delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \delta \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f}$$

全体剛性マトリクス $\mathbf{K} = \sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} (B^T D B) d\Omega$

要素剛性マトリクス

全体荷重ベクトル $\mathbf{f} = \sum_i \left[\int_{\Omega_i} N^T \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} N^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$

要素荷重ベクトル

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

有限要素法の剛性方程式
→ 線形連立方程式ソルバー

有限要素離散の弱形式

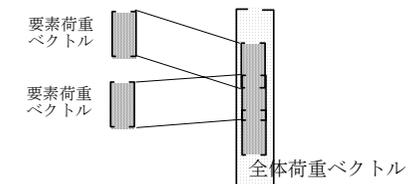
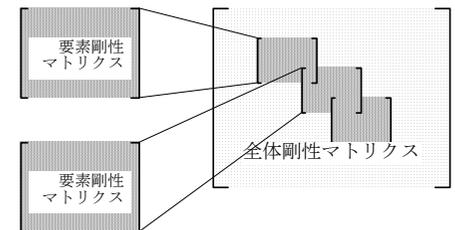
- 変位 $\mathbf{u} = N \mathbf{u}_i$ ■ ひずみ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = B \mathbf{u}_i$
- 仮想変位 $\delta \mathbf{u} = N \delta \mathbf{u}_i$ ■ 仮想ひずみ $\delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = B \delta \mathbf{u}_i$

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} \left((B \delta \mathbf{u}_i)^T D B \mathbf{u}_i \right) d\Omega = \sum_i \left[\int_{\Omega_i} (N \delta \mathbf{u}_i)^T \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} (N \delta \mathbf{u}_i)^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$$

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} (\delta \mathbf{u}_i^T B^T D B \mathbf{u}_i) d\Omega = \sum_i \left[\int_{\Omega_i} \delta \mathbf{u}_i^T N^T \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \delta \mathbf{u}_i^T N^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$$

剛性マトリクス、荷重ベクトルの 足し合わせ

- 全体自由度の中の相当する位置に足し込む



動的解析

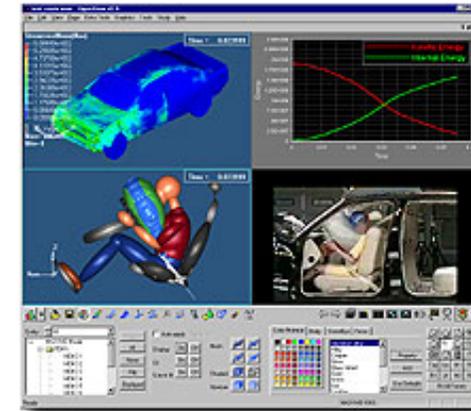
- 過渡応答解析
 - 線形
 - 非線形
- 固有振動解析
 - 線形
- 静的問題では力が釣り合う

$$\Sigma F=0$$
- 動的問題では不釣り合い力が加速度を生じる

$$\Sigma F=ma$$

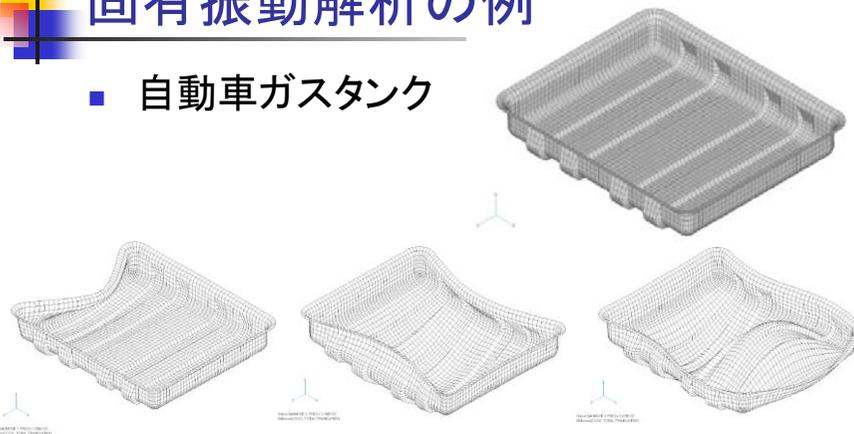
過渡応答解析の例

- 時間を追って解析



固有振動解析の例

- 自動車ガスタンク



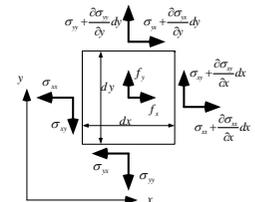
1次 129.6 Hz

2次 374.8 Hz

3次 547.9 Hz

平衡方程式

- 微小領域における釣り合い



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + f_y \end{array} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x & 0 & \partial/\partial y \\ 0 & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial x \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x \\ f_y \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \ddot{u}_x \\ \rho \ddot{u}_y \end{array} \right\}$$

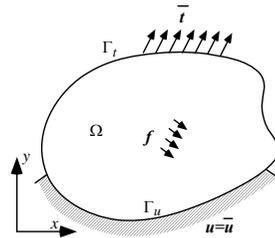
$$\nabla^* \sigma + f = \rho \ddot{u}$$

基礎方程式

$$\nabla^{*T}(D\nabla^*u) + f = \rho\ddot{u}$$

$$u = \bar{u} \text{ on } \Gamma_u$$

$$N_x D\nabla^*u = \bar{t} \text{ on } \Gamma_t$$



偏微分方程式の境界値問題

変位表記

状態変数 変位

外力、境界条件は時間の

関数であり得る

材料定数は？

弱形式

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta u^T (\nabla^{*T}(D\nabla^*u) + f) d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta u^T ((N_x D\nabla^*u - \bar{t})) d\Gamma$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \delta u^T (\rho\ddot{u}) d\Omega \quad u = \bar{u} \text{ on } \Gamma_u$$



$$\int_{\Omega} ((\nabla^* \delta u)^T D\nabla^*u) d\Omega + \int_{\Omega} \delta u^T (\rho\ddot{u}) d\Omega$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \delta u^T f d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta u^T \bar{t} d\Gamma \quad u = \bar{u} \text{ on } \Gamma_u$$

有限要素離散の弱形式

■ 変位 $u = Nu_i$

■ 仮想変位 $\delta u = N\delta u_i$

■ 加速度 $\ddot{u} = N\ddot{u}_i$

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} ((B\delta u_i)^T DBu_i) d\Omega = \delta u^T Ku$$

$$\sum_i \left[\int_{\Omega_i} (N\delta u_i)^T f d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ti}} (N\delta u_i)^T \bar{t} d\Gamma \right] = \delta u^T \bar{f}$$

$$\sum_i \int_{\Omega_i} (\delta u_i^T N^T \rho N \ddot{u}_i) d\Omega = \sum_i \delta u_i^T \int_{\Omega_i} (N^T \rho N) d\Omega \ddot{u}_i$$

$$= \sum_i \delta u_i^T M_i \ddot{u}_i = \delta u^T M \ddot{u} \quad M: \text{質量マトリクス}$$

基礎方程式

- 減衰なし

$$Ku + M\ddot{u} = f$$

- 減衰を考慮

$$Ku + C\dot{u} + M\ddot{u} = f$$

- 固有振動解析

$$Ku = \omega^2 Mu$$



減衰

- 現実の振動は必ず減衰
- 理論的に評価は困難
- 実験、経験により評価
 - 構造減衰
 - 質量減衰

$$C = \alpha K + \beta M$$



固有振動問題

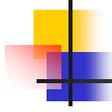
- モード解析、モーダル解析

$$u = a \sin(\omega t)$$

$$Ka = \omega^2 Ma$$

ω 固有振動数

a 固有振動モード



固有値問題

- 通常の固有値問題

$$Ku = \lambda u$$

- 一般化固有値問題

$$Ku = \lambda Mu$$

- M が正値対称であれば

$$M = LL^T$$

$$L^{-1}Ku = \lambda L^T u$$

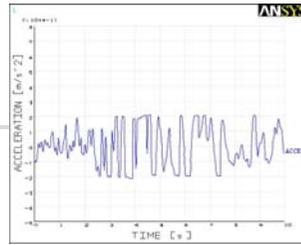
$$L^{-1}KL^{-T}v = \lambda v$$



特徴

- K と M は正値対称
- 固有振動数は実数
- 固有モードは互いに直交

過渡応答解析



- 時間積分
- 陰解法
 - 比較的ゆっくりとした非線形現象をきちんと解く
 - 動的問題、準静的問題
 - ABAQUS, MARCなど
- 陽解法
 - 運動方程式の時間積分において連立方程式を解くことなく解を得る
 - 強度の大変形を伴う衝撃問題
 - 非常に小さな時間刻みにする必要性
 - LS-DYNA, PAM-CRASHなど

時間積分(中央差分法)

$$Ku + C\dot{u} + M\ddot{u} = f$$

$$\dot{u}_n \approx \frac{u_{n+1} - u_{n-1}}{2\Delta t}$$

$$\ddot{u}_n \approx \frac{u_{n+1} - 2u_n + u_{n-1}}{\Delta t^2}$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{2\Delta t}C + \frac{1}{\Delta t^2}M\right)u_{n+1} = \left(\frac{2}{\Delta t^2}M - K\right)u_n - \left(\frac{1}{2\Delta t}C - \frac{1}{\Delta t^2}M\right)u_{n-1} + f$$

時間積分法

- 陽解法
 - 中央差分法
- 陰解法
 - Wilsonの θ 法
 - Newmarkの β 法

課題

- 以下の問題を有限要素法を用いて解く。要素剛性マトリクス, 全体剛性マトリクスを求めよ。
- 質量マトリクスをもとめよ
 - ただし、三角形内の積分は三角形の重心での値に三角形の面積をかけたもので近似できるとしてもよい
- Matlab、Octave等を用い、固有振動数、固有モードを求めよ
- 固有モードが直交することを確認せよ

