シミュレーション工学 (後半)



東京大学 人工物工学研究センター 鈴木克幸



CAE(Computer Aided Engineering)

- Dr. Jason Lemon (SDRC, 1980)
 - 設計者が解析ツールを使いこなすことにより、設計 の評価、設計の質の向上を図る
 - Engineeringの本質の、計算機による支援 (CAD、CAMなどより広い名前)
 - 様々な汎用ソフトの登場
 - 工業製品の設計に不可欠のツール
 - 構造解析
 - 流体解析
 - 運動解析
 - 最適設計

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製品設計におけるCAE

- 自動車
 - 衝突
 - 振動、騒音
 - 操縦安定性
 - 空気抵抗



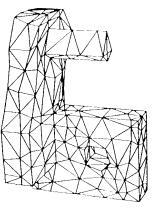






有限要素法(Finite Element Method, FEM)

- 連続体の離散化解法
 - 無限自由度から有限自由度へ
 - 構造解析
 - 線形、固有振動、大変形、塑性、
 - 流体解析
 - 空気、水、粘性流、
 - ■電磁気
 - 熱物質





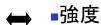
線形と非線形

- ■現実は非線形
- 実用上は線形でOKなことがほとんど
 - 微少変形, 固有振動
 - CAEとして製品開発に使われている解析の 90%は線形解析
- 非線形でなければ表現できない現象
 - 座屈. 破壊. 接触、大回転

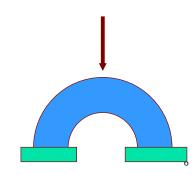
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構造力学の基本的な考え方

- ■荷重
 - ■応力



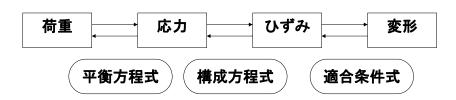
- ■ひずみ
- ■変形



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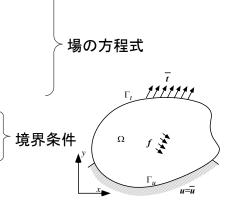
固体力学の基礎式





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
 - 変位境界条件
 - 荷重境界条件



偏微分方程式の境界値問題



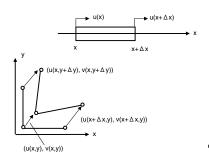
ひずみ

■ 一軸

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

■多軸

- 直ひずみ
- ■剪断ひずみ



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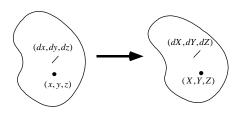
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変位

■ 変形前、変形後の座標により変位を表現

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

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



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変位とひずみ1

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

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

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

$$dS^{2} - ds^{2} = \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) dy + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) dz \right\}^{2} - dx^{2}$$

$$+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dy + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) dz \right\}^{2} - dy^{2}$$

$$+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) dy + \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) dz \right\}^{2} - dz^{2}$$



変位とひずみ2

$$\begin{split} &= \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right\} dx^2 \\ &+ \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right\} dy^2 \\ &+ \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right\} dz^2 \\ &+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right\} dxdy \\ &+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \right\} dydz \\ &+ \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right\} dzdx \end{split}$$



ひずみ(Greenのひずみ)

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon_{xx} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ \varepsilon_{yy} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ \varepsilon_{zz} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \\ \varepsilon_{xy} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\ \varepsilon_{yz} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \right] \\ \varepsilon_{zx} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \right] \\ \end{split}$$

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

■ 2次の項を無視
$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$
直ひずみ
$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
ヴずみ
$$\varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

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

$$\varepsilon_{xz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = 2\varepsilon_{xy} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

エ学剪断 $\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right]$ ひずみ $\gamma_{yz} = 2\varepsilon_{yz} = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)$ テンソル表記



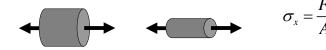
2次元の適合条件式(変位-ひずみ)

- 変位 $\{u,v\}$
- ひずみ $\{\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}\}$

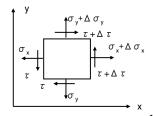
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_{x} \\ \mathcal{E}_{y} \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{cases} \begin{cases} u \\ v \end{cases}$$

 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \nabla^* \boldsymbol{u}$ ベクトル表記





- 多軸
 - ■直応力 $\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{zz}$
 - ■剪断応力 $au_{yy}, au_{yz}, au_{zx}$





3次元応力

$$T_{x} = \left\{\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{xz}\right\}$$

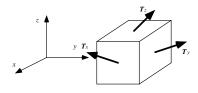
$$T_{y} = \left\{\sigma_{yx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{yz}\right\}$$

$$T_{z} = \left\{\sigma_{zx}, \sigma_{zy}, \sigma_{zz}\right\}$$

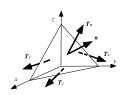
$$T_{nx}dS = \sigma_{xx}n_xdS + \sigma_{yx}n_ydS + \sigma_{zx}n_zdS$$

$$T_{ny}dS = \sigma_{xy}n_xdS + \sigma_{yy}n_ydS + \sigma_{zy}n_zdS$$

 $T_{nz}dS = \sigma_{xz}n_xdS + \sigma_{yz}n_ydS + \sigma_{zz}n_zdS$



$$\mathbf{T}_{n} = \begin{cases} T_{nx} \\ T_{ny} \\ T_{nz} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} n_{x} \\ n_{y} \\ n_{z} \end{Bmatrix}$$



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

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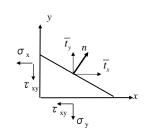


境界反力と応力(2次元)

$$\begin{cases} n_x \sigma_{xx} + n_y \tau_{xy} = \overline{t}_x \\ n_x \tau_{xy} + n_y \sigma_{yy} = \overline{t}_y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_x \sigma_{xx} + n_y \tau_{xy} = \overline{t}_x \\ n_x \tau_{xy} + n_y \sigma_{yy} = \overline{t}_y \end{cases}$$

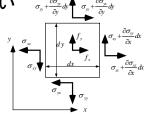
$$\begin{bmatrix} n_x & 0 & n_y \\ 0 & n_y & n_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \tau_{xy} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \overline{t}_x \\ \overline{t}_y \end{cases}$$





応力と体積力の釣り合い(2次元)

■ 微小領域における釣り合い



$$\left(\sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} dx - \sigma_{xx}\right) dy + \left(\tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} dy - \tau_{xy}\right) dx + f_x dx dy = 0$$

$$\left(\tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} dx - \tau_{xy}\right) dy + \left(\sigma_{yy} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} dy - \sigma_{yy}\right) dx + f_y dx dy = 0$$



平衡方程式(2次元)

■ 微小領域における釣り合い

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x \\
\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + f_y
\end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\sigma_{xx} \\
\sigma_{yy} \\
\tau_{xy}
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
f_x \\
f_y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

ベクトル表記 $\nabla^{*T} \sigma + f = 0$

応力と歪みの関係(構成方程式)

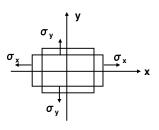
■ 一軸
$$\sigma = E \varepsilon$$

■ 多軸(等方性)

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\sigma_{x}}{E} - v \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E} - v \frac{\sigma_{x}}{E}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}\gamma_{xy}$$



ν:ポアソン比 G:剪断剛性

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ひずみ-応力関係式

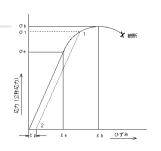
Hookeの法則

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} \\
\sigma_{y} \\
\tau_{xy}
\end{cases} =
\begin{bmatrix}
D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\
D_{21} & D_{22} & D_{23} \\
D_{31} & D_{32} & D_{33}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\varepsilon_{x} \\
\varepsilon_{y} \\
\gamma_{xy}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} \\
\sigma_{y} \\
\tau_{xy}
\end{cases} = \frac{E}{1-v^{2}} \begin{bmatrix}
1 & v & 0 \\
v & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & (1-v)/2
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\varepsilon_{x} \\
\varepsilon_{y} \\
\gamma_{xy}
\end{cases}$$
等方弾性
(平面応力問題)

ベクトル表記

 $\sigma = D\varepsilon$



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E:ヤング率 v:ポアソン比 23



3次元の線形弾性関係

■ 異方性

■ 直交異方性(性質がxy面、yz面、xz面に対して対称)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{xx} \\ & \sigma_{yy} \\ & \sigma_{zz} \\ & \sigma_{xz} \\ & \sigma_{xz} \\ & \sigma_{xz} \\ & \sigma_{yz} \end{aligned} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{xx} \\ \mathcal{E}_{yy} \\ \mathcal{E}_{xz} \\ \mathcal{E}_{xy} \\ \mathcal{E}_{xz} \\ \mathcal{E}_{xz} \end{aligned}$$



等方性(3次元)

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

$$\lambda, \mu: \overline{\overline{y}} - \overline{\overline{y}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Ev}{(1+v)(1-2v)}$$

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

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

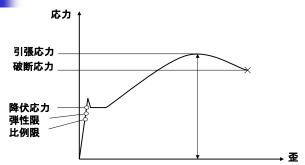
テンソル表記

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

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



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

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境界条件(2次元)

変位の境界条件

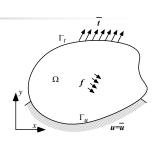
$$u = \overline{u}$$

荷重の境界条件

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \overline{t}_x \\ \overline{t}_y \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_x & 0 & n_y \\ 0 & n_y & n_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \overline{t}_x \\ \overline{t}_y \end{Bmatrix}$$

ベクトル表記
$$N_x \sigma = \overline{t}$$



$$N_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & 0 & n_{y} \\ 0 & n_{y} & n_{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

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基礎方程式

■ 適合条件式

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \nabla^* \boldsymbol{u}$$

■構成方程式

$$\sigma = D\varepsilon$$

領域内

■ 平衡方程式

$$\nabla^{*T}\boldsymbol{\sigma} + \boldsymbol{f} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

■ 変位の境界条件

$$u = \overline{u}$$

荷重の境界条件 N₂σ= t̄

境界上

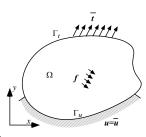


変位による基礎方程式

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

$$u = \overline{u} \quad on \quad \Gamma_u$$

$$N_x D\nabla^* u = \overline{t} \quad on \quad \Gamma_t$$



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

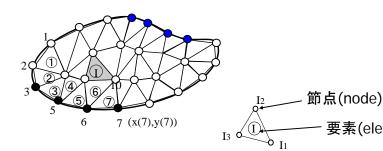
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有限要素離散

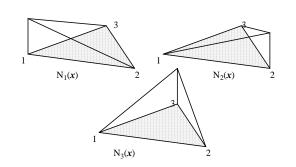
- 解析領域を、単位領域(要素)に分割 (メッシュ分割)
 - 三角形、四辺形





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





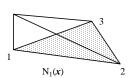
形状関数の導出

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{i} N_{i}(x, y)d_{i}$$

 $N_{1}(x, y) = c_{0} + c_{1}x + c_{2}y$

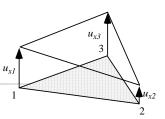
$$N_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{at node1} \\ 0 & \text{at other nodes} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$





変位の近似



形状関数と節点での値

$$\tilde{u}(x,y) = u_1 N_1(x,y) + u_2 N_2(x,y) + u_3 N_3(x,y)$$

$$\tilde{v}(x,y) = v_1 N_1(x,y) + v_2 N_2(x,y) + v_3 N_3(x,y)$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{i} = \begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{i} \\ \tilde{v}_{i} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{1} & 0 & N_{2} & 0 & N_{3} & 0 \\ 0 & N_{1} & 0 & N_{2} & 0 & N_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} u_{1} \\ v_{1} \\ u_{2} \\ v_{2} \\ u_{3} \\ v_{3} \end{cases}$$

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

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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

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_i = D\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_i = DB\boldsymbol{u}_i$$

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弱形式とエネルギー原理

■ 変分原理

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{u}^{T} \left(\nabla^{*T} \left(D \nabla^{*} \mathbf{u} \right) + \mathbf{f} \right) d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_{t}} \delta \mathbf{u}^{T} \left(\left(N_{x} D \nabla^{*} \mathbf{u} - \overline{\mathbf{t}} \right) \right) d\Gamma = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \overline{\mathbf{u}} \quad on \quad \Gamma_{u}$$

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

$$\mathbf{u} = \overline{\mathbf{u}} \quad on \quad \Gamma_{u}$$

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

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



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

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

要素ごとの積分

$$\sum_{i} \int_{\Omega_{i}} \left(\left(\nabla^{*} \delta \boldsymbol{u} \right)^{T} D \nabla^{*} \boldsymbol{u} - \delta \boldsymbol{u}^{T} \boldsymbol{f} \right) d\Omega - \sum_{i} \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \delta \boldsymbol{u}^{T} \overline{\boldsymbol{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$



有限要素離散の弱形式

■変位

u = *Nu*_i ■ ひずみ

 $\varepsilon = B\mathbf{u}_i$

■ 仮想変位 δu = Nδu_i■ 仮想ひずみ δε = Bδu_i

 $\sum_{i} \int_{\Omega_{i}} \left(\left(B \delta \mathbf{u}_{i} \right)^{T} D B \mathbf{u}_{i} \right) d\Omega = \sum_{i} \left[\int_{\Omega_{i}} \left(N \delta \mathbf{u}_{i} \right)^{T} \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \left(N \delta \mathbf{u}_{i} \right)^{T} \mathbf{t} d\Gamma \right]$

$$\sum_{i} \int_{\Omega_{i}} \left(\delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} B^{T} D B \mathbf{u}_{i} \right) d\Omega = \sum_{i} \left[\int_{\Omega_{i}} \delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} N^{T} \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{ii}} \delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} N^{T} \overline{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$$

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要素剛性マトリクスと 全体剛性マトリクス

$$\sum_{i} \int_{\Omega_{i}} \left(\delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} B^{T} D B \mathbf{u}_{i} \right) d\Omega = \sum_{i} \left[\int_{\Omega_{i}} \delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} N^{T} \mathbf{f} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{i}} \delta \mathbf{u}_{i}^{T} N^{T} \overline{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \right]$$

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

全体剛性 $K = \sum_{\Omega_i} (B^T DB) d\Omega$

要素剛性

全体荷重 $f = \sum_{i} \left[\int_{\Omega_{i}} N^{T} f d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_{i}} N^{T} \overline{t} d\Gamma \right]$ 要素荷頭ベクトル

Ku = f

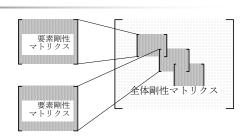
有限要素法の剛性方程式 →線形連立方程式ソルバー

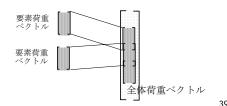
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剛性マトリクス、荷重ベクトルの 足し合わせ

全体自由度の中の相当する位置に足し込む







課題1

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。

