



Méthode des éléments finis Formulation intégrale des problèmes aux limites bidimensionnels

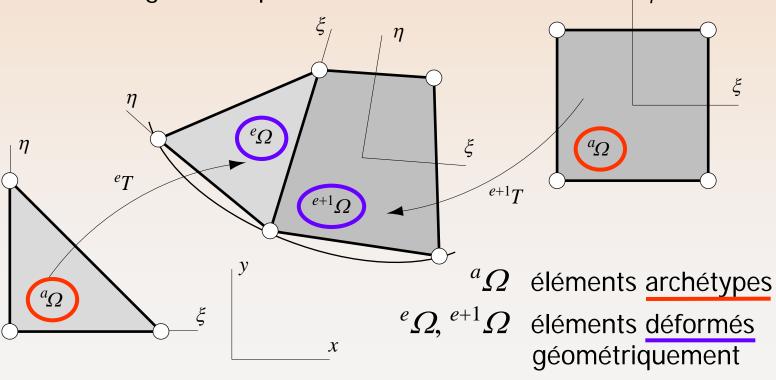
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 Transformation des éléments finis de forme régulière en éléments géométriquement déformés



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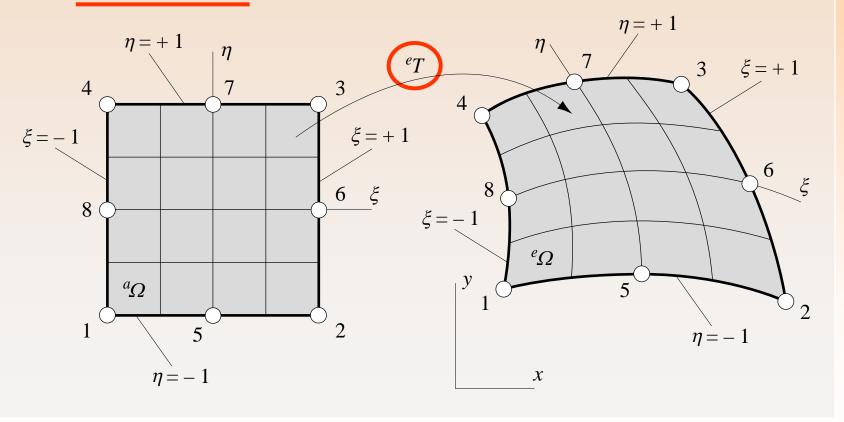






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Transformation de coordonnées









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Transformation de coordonnées bidimensionnelle

$$e_T: x = x(\xi, \eta)$$

 $y = y(\xi, \eta)$



Choix des fonctions assurant le changement de repère

Choix d'une transformation basée sur les fonctions de base de l'élément père

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} a_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{i}$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} a_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{j}$$





 $(e_{i}, e_{j})_{i}$ coordonnées nodales





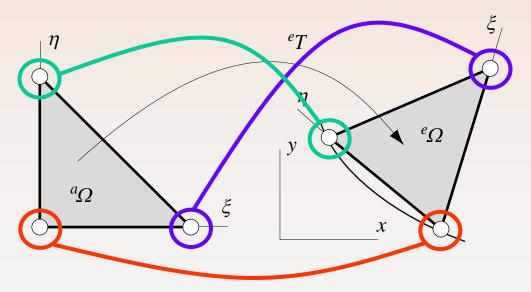
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- Avantages de la forme choisie pour la transformation
 - Fonctions de base déjà déterminées pour la solution approchée
 - Transformation régulière (régularité des fonctions de base)
 - Correspondance des nœuds des éléments archétype et déformé



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 Correspondance nœud à nœud : univocité de la transformation de coordonnées

$${}^{e}T: \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_{p}} {}^{a}h_{i}(\xi, \eta) {}^{e}\mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad \mathbf{x} = \{x, y\}^{T}$$
 ${}^{e}\mathbf{x}_{i} = \{e_{x_{i}}, e_{y_{i}}\}^{T}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}(\xi_j, \eta_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} a_{i}(\xi_j, \eta_j) e_{\mathbf{x}_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} \delta_{ij} e_{\mathbf{x}_i} = e_{\mathbf{x}_j}$$

Position du nœud j dans l'élément père

Continuité restreinte des fonctions de base

Coordonnées du nœud *j* de l'élément déformé



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diminution de l'erreur $\Omega - \Omega^h$











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• Effet de la transformation de coordonnées sur l'approximation

$${}^{e}u^{h}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{e_{p}} {}^{e}h_{i}(x, y) {}^{e}q_{i} = {}^{e}\mathbf{H}(x, y) {}^{e}\mathbf{q}$$

$${}^{e}u^{h}[x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta)] = \sum_{i=1}^{e_{p}} {}^{a}h_{i}(\xi, \eta) {}^{e}q_{i} = {}^{a}\mathbf{H}(\xi, \eta) {}^{e}\mathbf{q}$$

avec

$${}^{a}\mathbf{H} = [{}^{a}h_{1}, {}^{a}h_{2}, ..., {}^{a}h_{e_{p}}]$$

$$(^{e}\mathbf{q}) = \{^{e}q_{1}, ^{e}q_{2}, ..., ^{e}q_{e_{p}}\}^{T}$$
 vecteur des ^{e}p

matrice $(1 \times^e p)$ des fonctions de base de l'élément père

vecteur des ^ep températures discrètes dans l'élément déformé





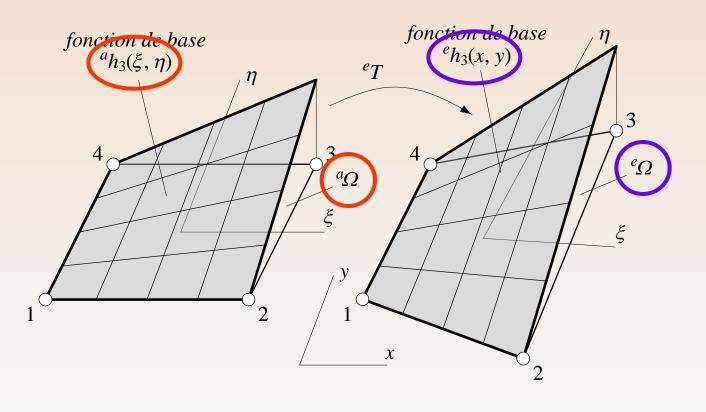
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Transformation des fonctions de base







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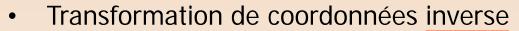


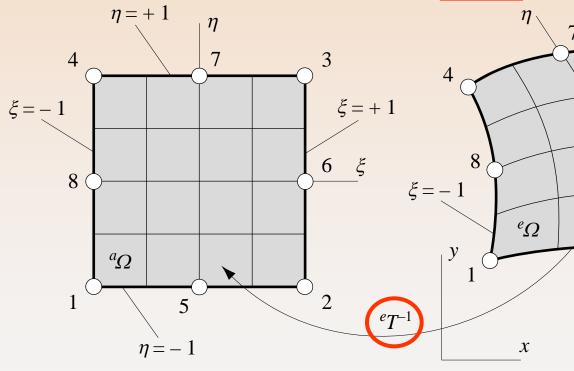


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 $\xi = +1$

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 $\eta = +1$

Existence de ${}^{e}T^{-1}$?

 $\eta = -1$

Prof. Th. Gmür Méthode des éléments finis Décembre 2018











- Condition d'existence de la transformation inverse (biunivocité de la transformation de coordonnées)
 - Transformation paramétrique inverse

$$^{e}T^{-1}$$
: $\xi = \xi(x, y)$
 $\eta = \eta(x, y)$

Dérivation par rapport aux coordonnées naturelles

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial\xi \\ \partial/\partial\eta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial x/\partial\xi & \partial y/\partial\xi \\ \partial x/\partial\eta & \partial y/\partial\eta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{EJ} \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \end{bmatrix}$$

 $^e\mathbf{J}$ matrice jacobienne de la transformation











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Dérivation par rapport aux coordonnées spatiales

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial y}
\end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}
\end{bmatrix} = e^{\mathbf{J}^{-1}} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{J} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} & -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\
-\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \\
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Condition d'existence de la transformation

$${}^{e}j = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \neq 0$$

$$\forall \xi, \eta \in {}^{a}\Omega$$



Repère droit $\Rightarrow {}^{e}j > 0$







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Calcul de la matrice jacobienne

$${}^{e}\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial x/\partial \xi & \partial y/\partial \xi \\ \partial x/\partial \eta & \partial y/\partial \eta \end{bmatrix}$$



Evaluation explicite de la matrice jacobienne

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = \sum_{i=1}^{ep} ex_i \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial n} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{x_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \sum_{i=1}^{cp} {}^{e}y_{i} \frac{\partial {}^{a}h_{i}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} {}^{e_i} y_i \frac{\partial {}^{a_i} h_i}{\partial \eta}$$



$$^{e}\mathbf{J}\ =\ ^{e}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{\xi},\ \mathbf{\eta})$$

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Calcul du jacobien (déterminant de la matrice jacobienne)

$$e_j = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{ep} ex_i \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{ep} ey_i \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta}$$



$$^{e}j = ^{e}j(\xi, \eta)$$

$$e_{j} = e_{j}(\xi, \eta)$$
 $-\sum_{i=1}^{e_{p}} e_{\chi_{i}} \frac{\partial^{a} h_{i}}{\partial \eta} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{e_{p}} e_{\chi_{i}} \frac{\partial^{a} h_{i}}{\partial \xi}$



Utilité de ej ? Contrôle de l'univocité et calcul de $\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$



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Calcul de la matrice jacobienne inverse

$${}^{e}\mathbf{J}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial \xi/\partial x & \partial \eta/\partial x \\ \partial \xi/\partial y & \partial \eta/\partial y \end{bmatrix}$$



Inversion explicite de la matrice jacobienne

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{y_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta} \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{y_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{x_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta} \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{x_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi}$$



Utilité de ${}^e\mathbf{J}^{-1}$? Calcul de $\nabla^e\mathbf{H}$

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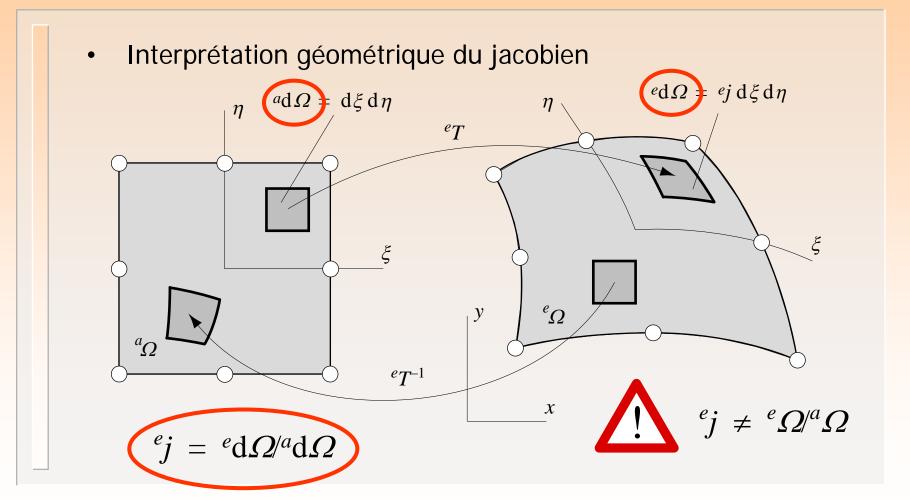








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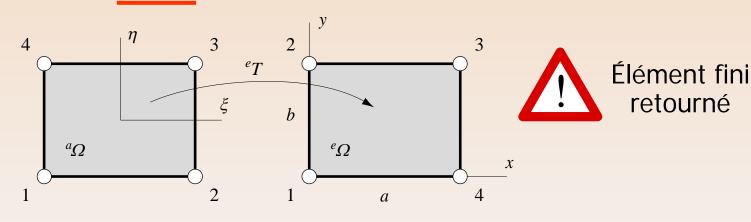








Jacobien négatif sur tout l'élément archétype



$$x = a \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 + a \cdot (1-\xi)(1+\eta)/4 = a(1+\eta)/2$$

$$y = b \cdot (1+\xi)(1-\eta)/4 + b \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 = b(1+\xi)/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = \frac{a}{2} \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$f = -ab/4$$

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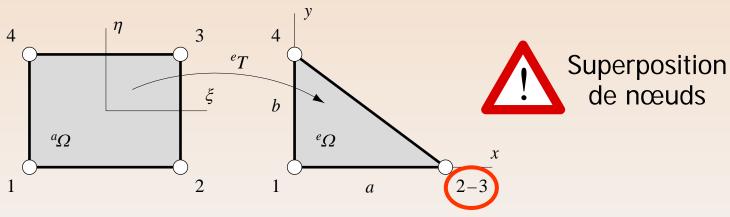








Jacobien nul en un point de l'élément archétype



$$x = a \cdot (1+\xi)(1-\eta)/4 + a \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 = a(1+\xi)/2$$

$$y = b \cdot (1-\xi)(1+\eta)/4$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \partial x/\partial \xi = a/2 & \partial y/\partial \xi = -b(1+\eta)/4 \\ \partial x/\partial \eta = 0 & \partial y/\partial \eta = b(1-\xi)/4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} ej = ab(1-\xi)/8 \\ ej(1,\eta) = 0 \end{array}$$

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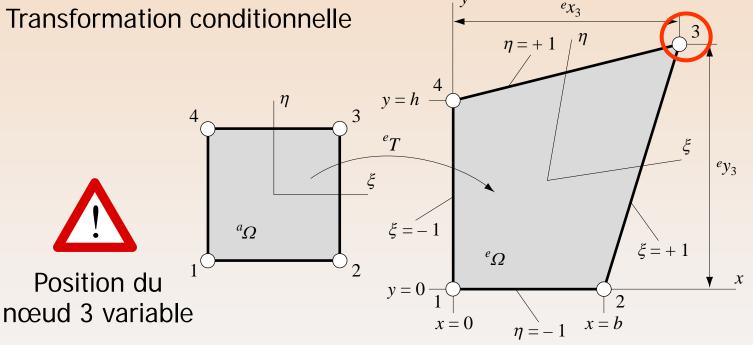








Transformation conditionnelle



$${}^{e}T: \begin{cases} x = b \cdot (1+\xi)(1-\eta)/4 + {}^{e}x_{3} \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 \\ y = {}^{e}y_{3} \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 + h \cdot (1-\xi)(1+\eta)/4 \end{cases}$$

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Position du









Recherche du jacobien de la transformation

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = [b + {}^{e}x_{3} - \eta(b - {}^{e}x_{3})]/4$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = (1 + \xi)({}^{e}x_{3} - b)/4$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = (1 + \eta)({}^{e}y_{3} - h)/4$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = [h + {}^{e}y_{3} - \xi(h - {}^{e}y_{3})]/4$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^{e}j(\xi,\eta) = [b {}^{e}y_{3}(1+\xi) + h {}^{e}x_{3}(1+\eta) - bh(\xi+\eta)]/8$$



Jacobien bilinéaire ⇒ Contrôle aux nœuds

$$e^{i}j(-1,-1) = bh/4$$
 $e^{i}j(+1,-1) = be^{i}y_3/4$
 $e^{i}j(-1,+1) = he^{i}x_3/4$ $e^{i}j(+1,+1) = (he^{i}x_3+be^{i}y_3-bh)/4$











Conditions d'existence de la transformation inverse (biunivocité)

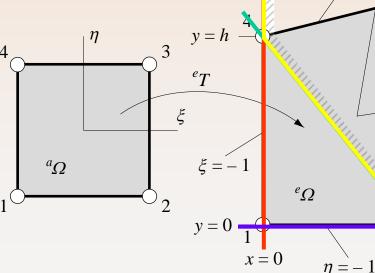


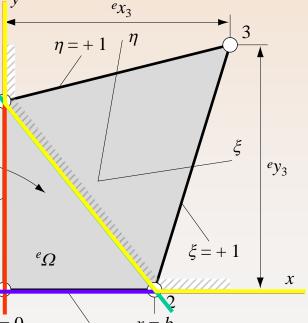
$$(^{e}y_{3}>0)$$

$$(ex_3/b + ey_3/h > 1)$$



Limites dans le quadrant licite?











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Conditions d'existence de la transformation inverse (biunivocité)



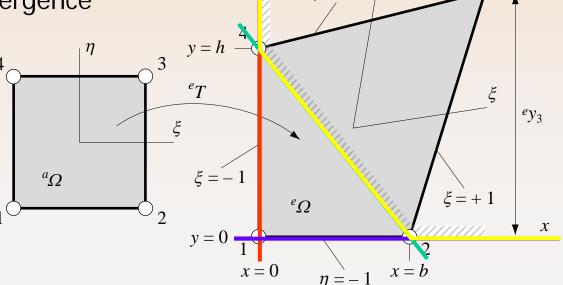
$$(ey_3 > 0)$$

$$(ex_3/b + ey_3/h > 1)$$

 $e\chi_3$



Qualité de convergence







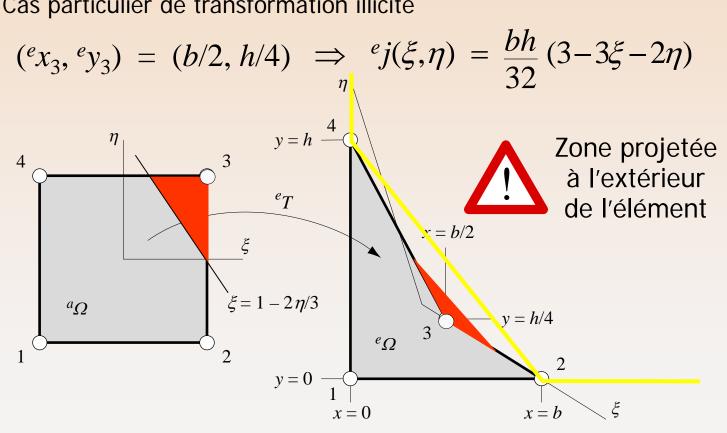


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Cas particulier de transformation illicite









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