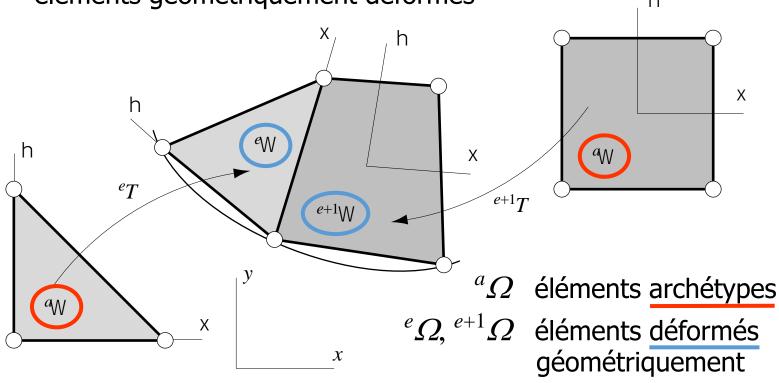
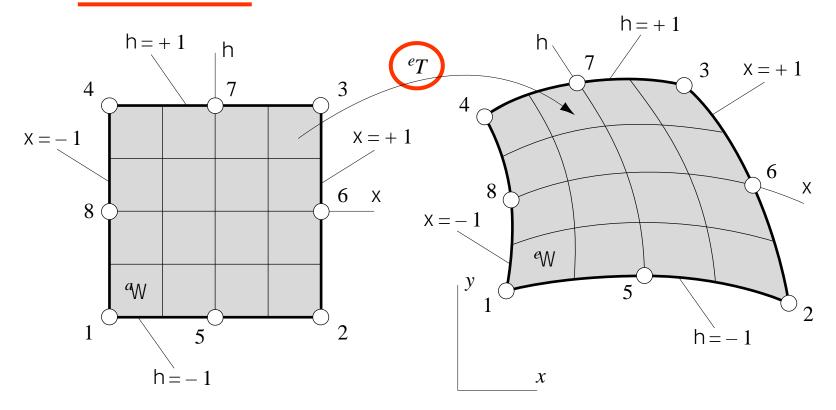
# Méthode des éléments finis Formulation intégrale des problèmes aux limites bidimensionnels

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 Transformation des éléments finis de forme régulière en éléments géométriquement déformés



Transformation de coordonnées



Transformation de coordonnées bidimensionnelle

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



 ${}^eT: \begin{array}{c} x = x(\xi, \eta) \\ y = y(\xi, \eta) \end{array}$  Choix des fonctions assurant le changement de repère

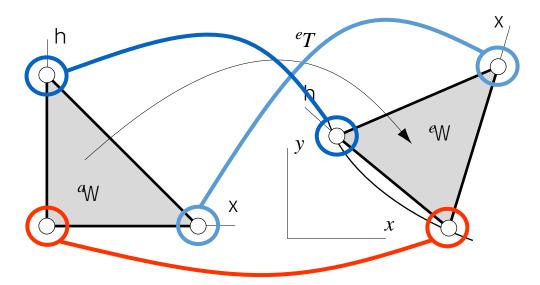
Choix d'une transformation basée sur les fonctions de base de l'élément père

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} a_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{i}$$
 Fonctions de base  $y = \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} a_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{i}$  Confusion des indices  $e_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{i}(\xi, \eta) e_{i}(\xi,$ 





- 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



 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



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

Effet de la transformation de coordonnées sur l'approximation

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

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

avec

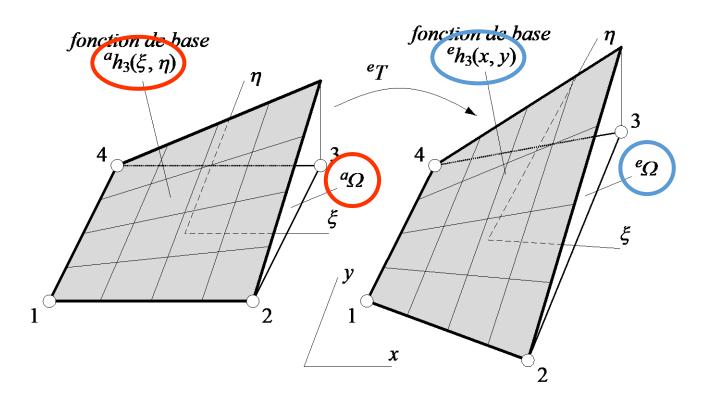
$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{a}h_{1}, {}^{a}h_{2}, ..., {}^{a}h_{e_{p}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 de l'élément père

$$e\mathbf{q} = \{eq_1, eq_2, ..., eq_{e_p}\}^T$$
 vecteur des  $ep$ 

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

vecteur des <sup>e</sup>p températures discrètes dans l'élément déformé

Transformation des fonctions de base



Transformation de coordonnées inverse h = +1h = +1h X = +14 X = +1X = -16 Χ 6 X 8 X = -1eW y  $^{a}\!\mathbb{W}$ 2 h = -1 $eT^{-1}$ Existence h = -1 $\boldsymbol{x}$  $de^{e}T^{-1}$ ?

- 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

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

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

Dérivation par rapport aux coordonnées spatiales

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Calcul de la matrice jacobienne

$$e\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}
 \qquad \mathbf{E} \text{ Evaluation explicite de la matrice jacobienne}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{ep} ex_i \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta}
 \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{ep} ey_i \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta}$$

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

Calcul du jacobien (déterminant de la matrice jacobienne)

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

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{x_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{y_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta}$$





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

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

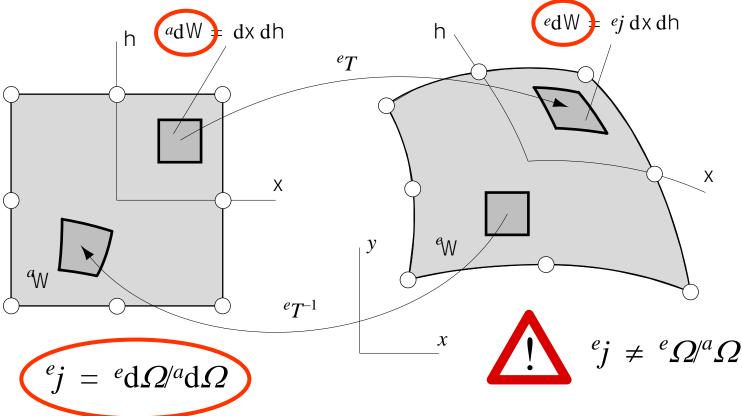
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{y_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \eta} \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_p} e_{y_i} \frac{\partial^a h_i}{\partial \xi}$$

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



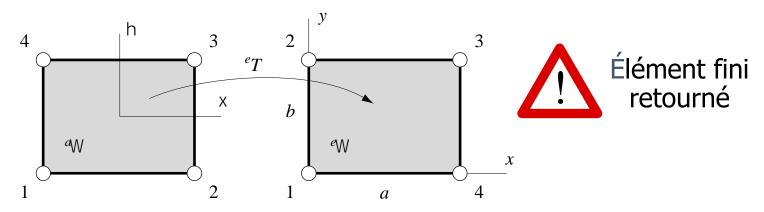
Utilité de  ${}^e\mathbf{J}^{-1}$  ? Calcul de  $\mathbf{\nabla}^e\mathbf{H}$ 

Interprétation géométrique du jacobien



06/12/2018 -98-

Jacobien négatif sur tout l'élément archétype

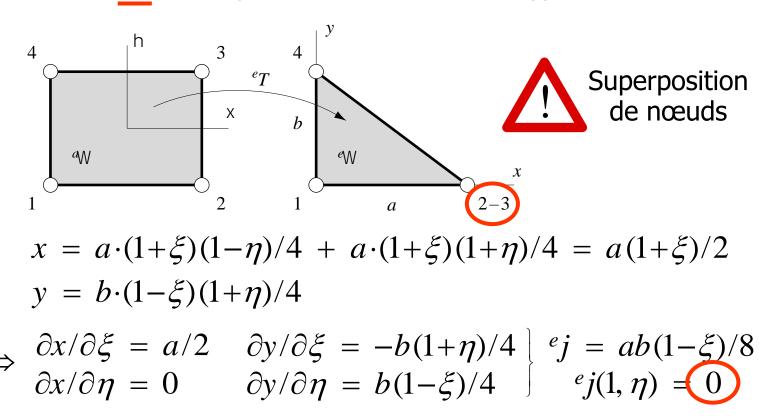


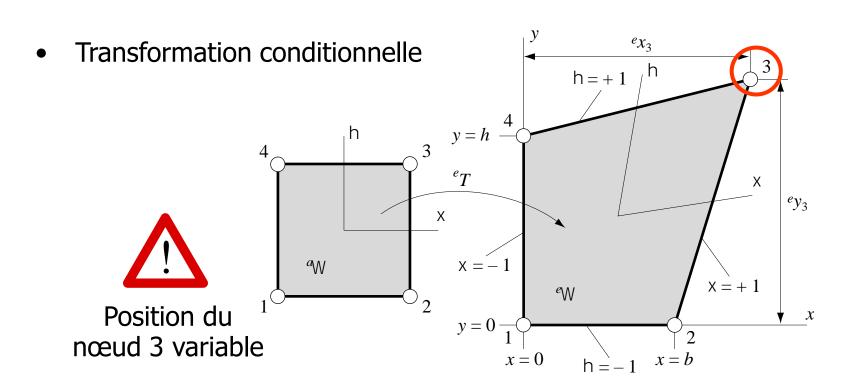
$$x = a \cdot (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4 + a \cdot (1-\xi)(1+\eta)/4 = a(1+\eta)/2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = 0 & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = b/2 \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = a/2 & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{if } = -ab/4$$

Jacobien nul en un point de l'élément archétype





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

Recherche du jacobien de la transformation

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

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

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

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

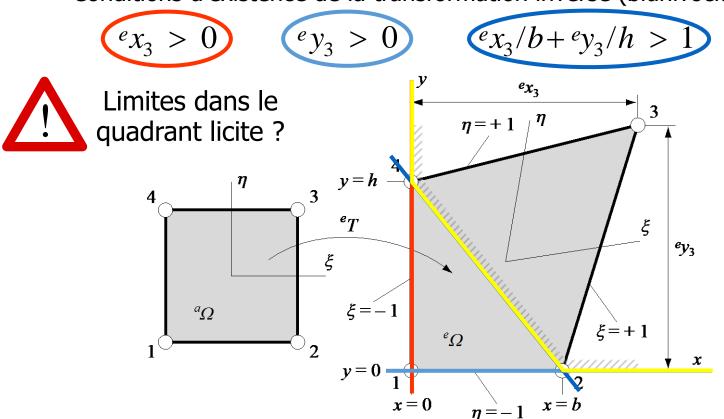
$$\Rightarrow {}^{e}j(\xi, \eta) = [b {}^{e}y_{3}(1 + \xi) + h {}^{e}x_{3}(1 + \eta) - bh(\xi + \eta)]/8$$



Jacobien bilinéaire ⇒ Contrôle aux nœuds

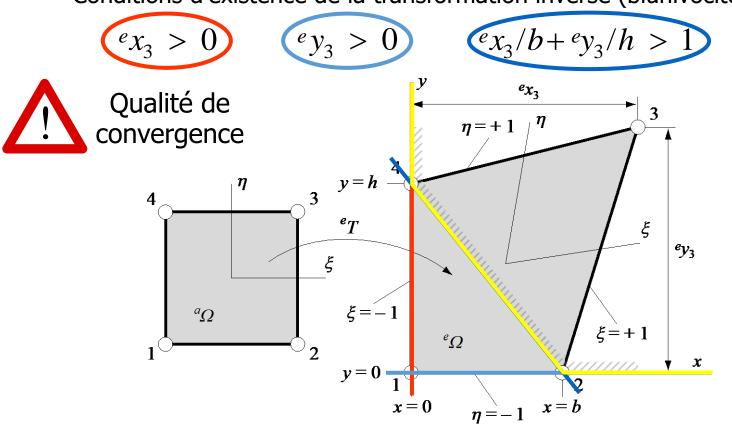
$$e^{i}j(-1,-1) = bh/4$$
  $e^{i}j(+1,-1) = be^{i}y_3/4$   
 $e^{i}j(-1,+1) = he^{i}x_3/4$   $e^{i}j(+1,+1) = (he^{i}x_3+be^{i}y_3-bh)/4$ 

Conditions d'existence de la transformation inverse (biunivocité)



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Conditions d'existence de la transformation inverse (biunivocité)



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Cas particulier de transformation illicite

