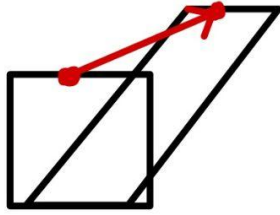


Linear Elasticity

Michael Christoffersen
18 April 2024
Finite Element Seminar

Deformation



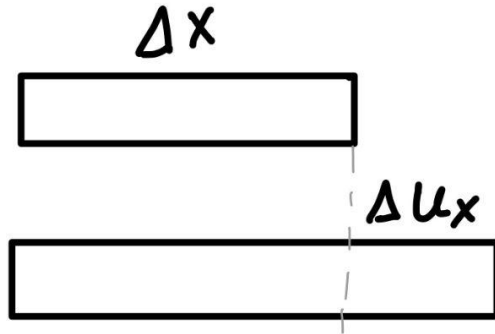
Vector quantity
 (u_x, u_y, u_z)

Displacement

Strain

In two or three dimensions

In one dimension



$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta u_x}{\Delta x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)$$

Tensor quantity

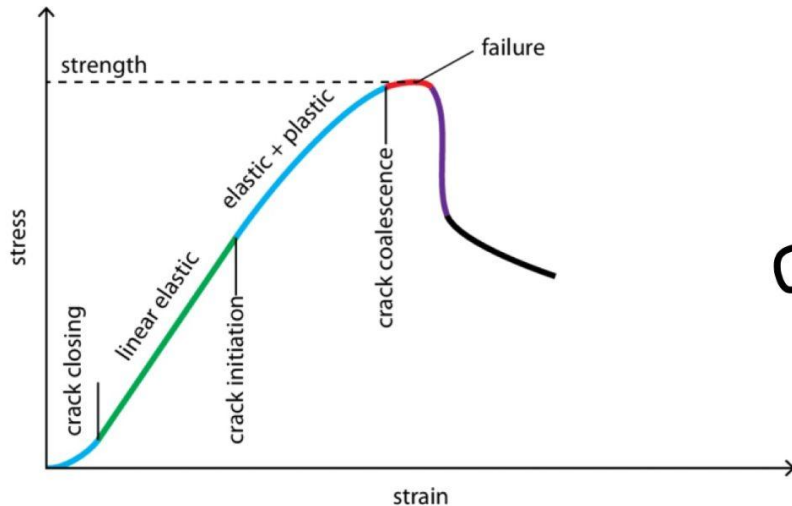
$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & \epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_{xz} \\ \epsilon_{yx} & \epsilon_{yy} & \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} & \epsilon_{zy} & \epsilon_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

Stress

Force per unit area

Related to strain by a constitutive relationship

Today - linear elasticity



$$\sigma = \lambda \text{tr}(\epsilon) \mathbf{I} + 2\mu \epsilon$$

$\lambda, \mu \rightarrow$ Lamé parameters

$$\text{tr}(\epsilon) = \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}$$

$\mathbf{I} =$ Identity matrix

Tensor quantity

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

Governing equation

From Cauchy momentum equation:

$$-\nabla \cdot \sigma = f$$

$f \Rightarrow$ body forces (e.g., gravity)

To express as a function of u , first plug in Hooke's law:

$$\sigma = \lambda \text{tr}(\epsilon) I + 2\mu \epsilon$$

and strain definition:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^\top)$$

Weak Form

Multiply by test function and integrate:

$$- \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \sigma) \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \, dx$$

Integration by parts to get rid of $\nabla \cdot \sigma$:

$$- \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} (\sigma \cdot \hat{n}) \cdot v \, ds - \int_{\Omega} \sigma : \nabla v \, dx \right) = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \, dx$$

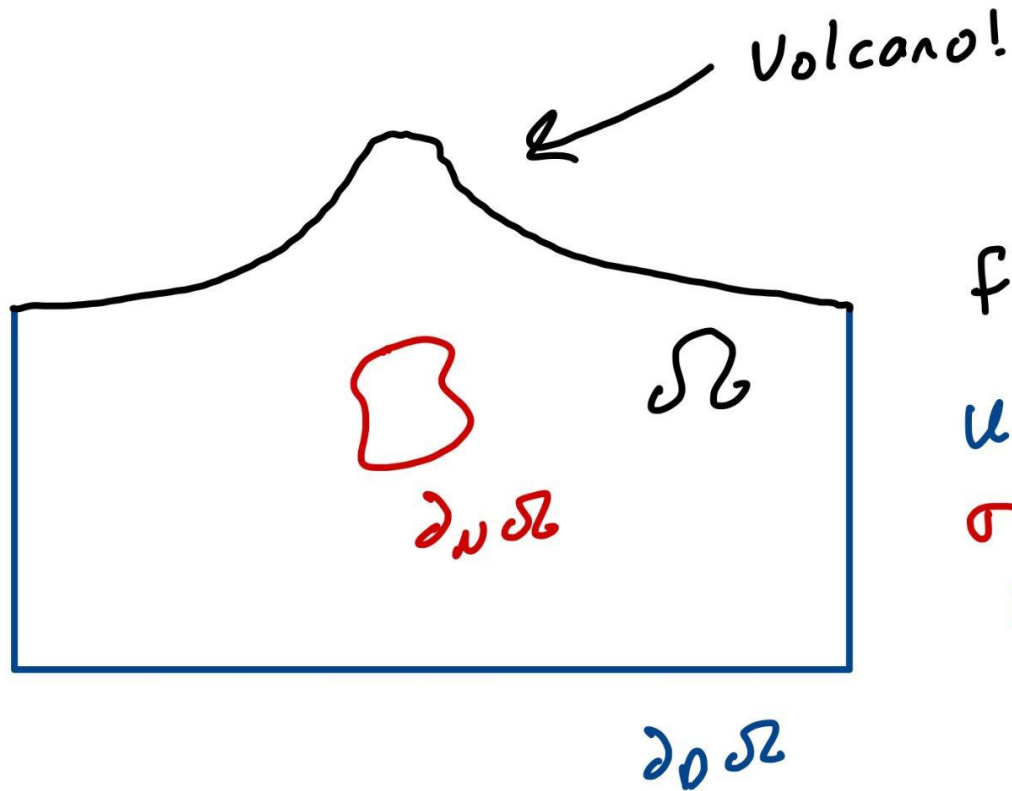
$\hat{n} \Rightarrow$ outward unit normal vector

$:\Rightarrow$ inner product of tensors ($A : B = \sum_i \sum_j A_{ij} B_{ij}$)

$$- \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} (\sigma \cdot \hat{n}) \cdot v \, ds - \int_{\Omega} \sigma : \nabla v \, dx \right) = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \, dx$$



$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma : \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\sigma \cdot \hat{n}) \cdot v \, ds$$



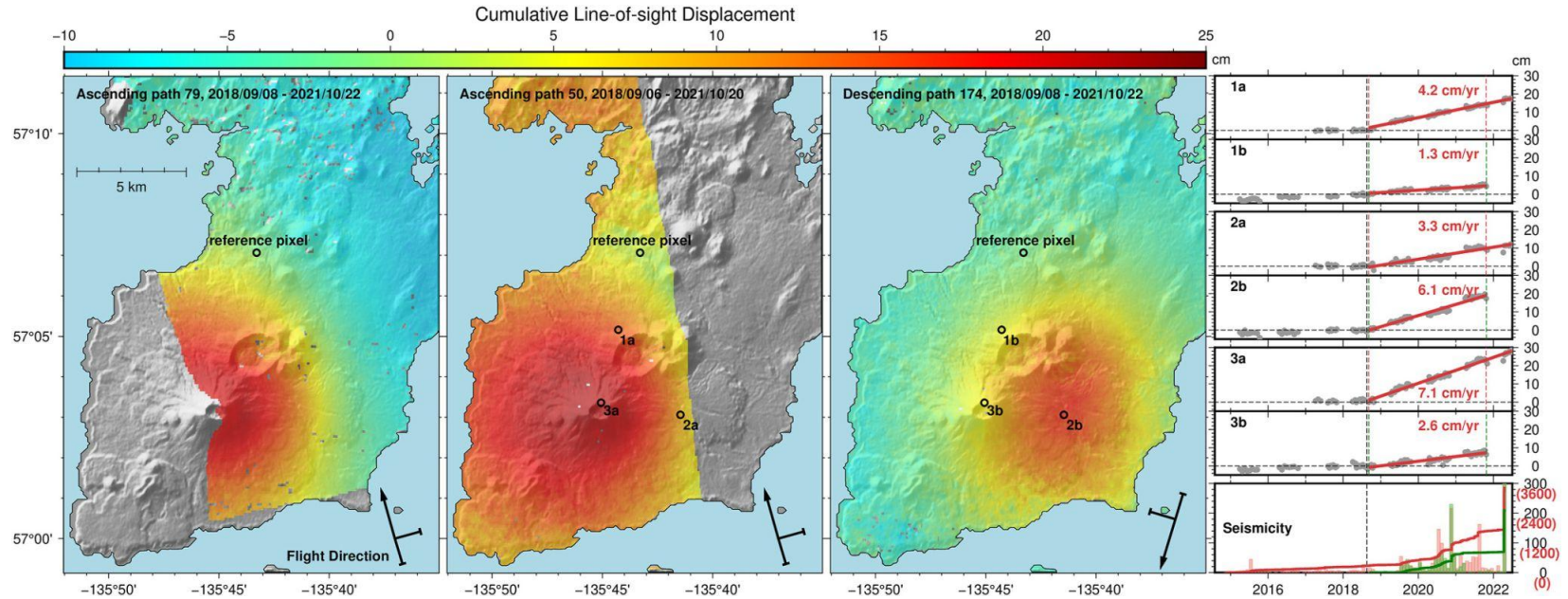
$$f = 0 \text{ on } \Omega$$

$$u = (0, 0, 0) \text{ on } \partial_D \Omega$$

$$\sigma \cdot \hat{n} = p \hat{n} \text{ on } \partial_N \Omega$$

where p is scalar

Motivation

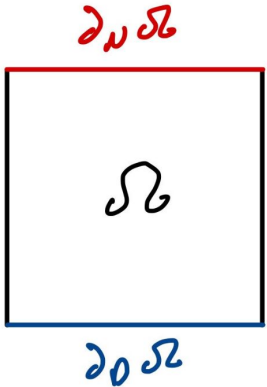


Lots of other applications...

Firedrake Implementation

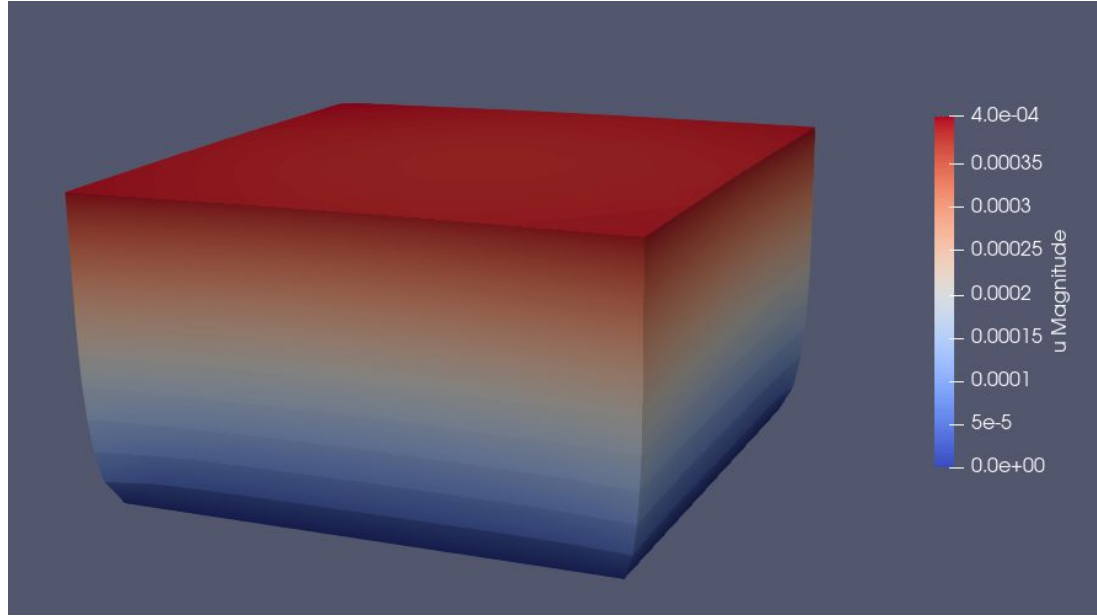
marshmallow.py

Solve with LU decomposition



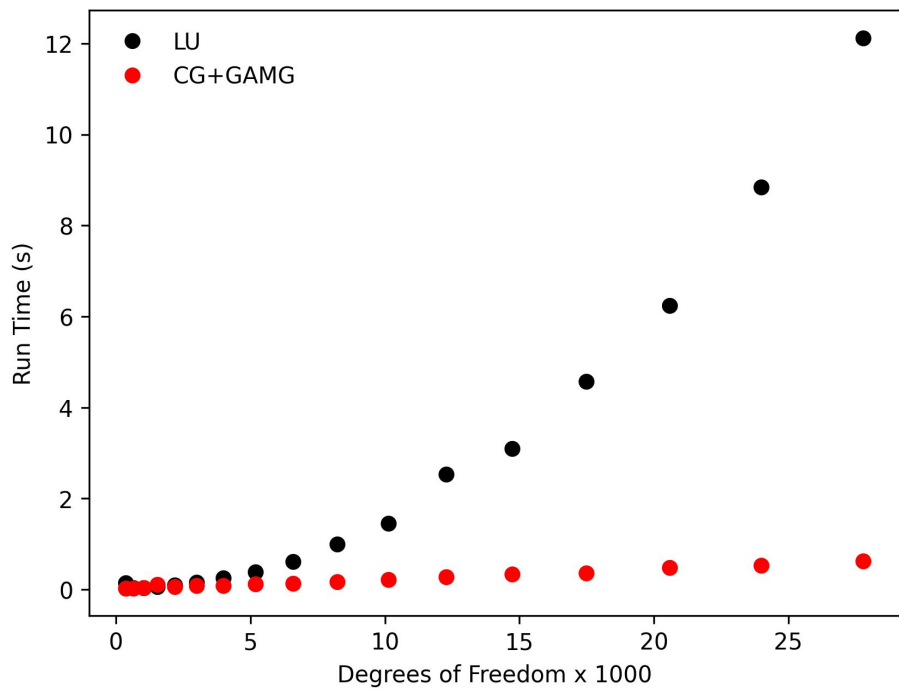
$$f = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega$$
$$u = (0, 0, 0) \text{ on } \partial_\nu \Omega$$
$$\sigma \cdot \hat{n} = \rho \hat{n} \text{ on } \partial_\nu \Omega$$

where ρ is scalar

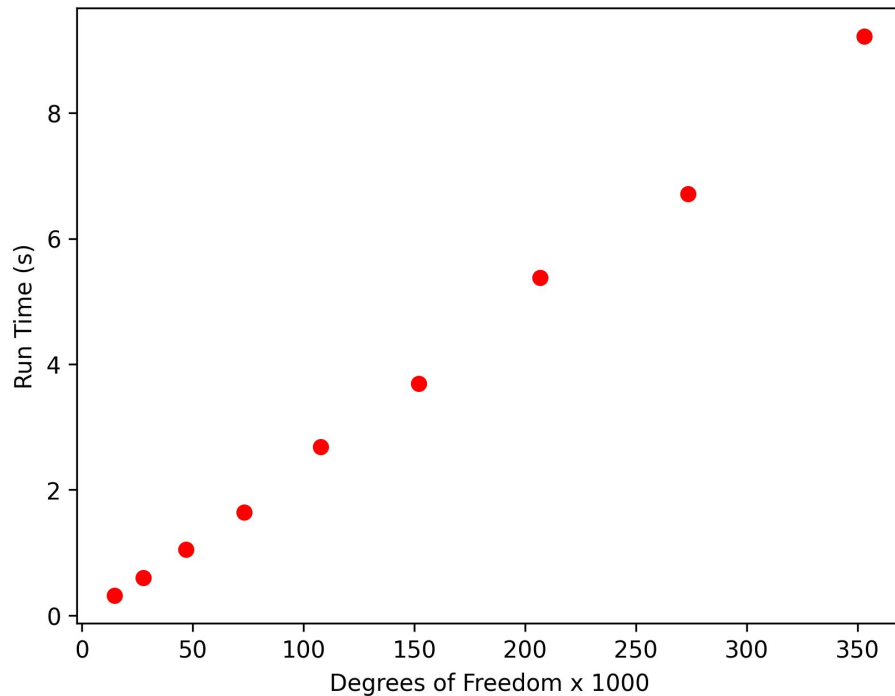


Marshmallow performance (single core)

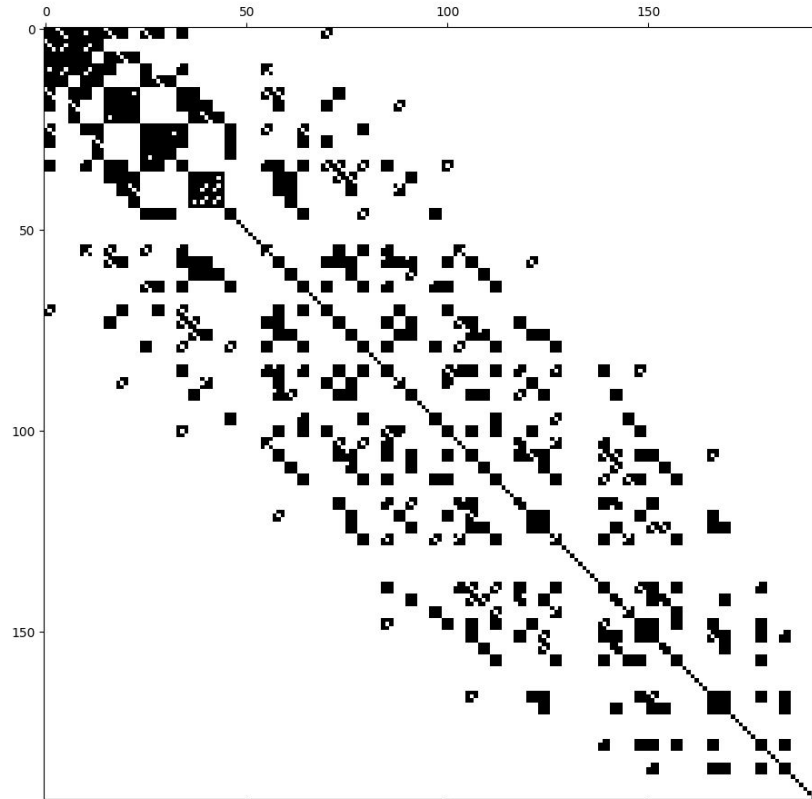
LU vs. CG+GAMG



CG+GAMG

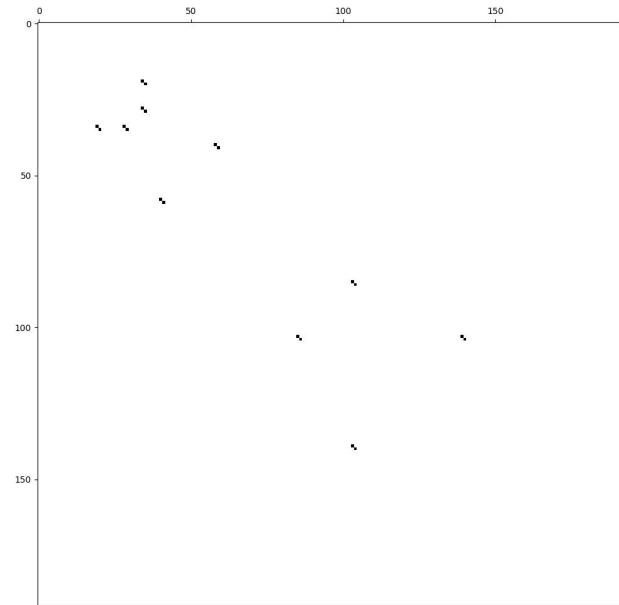


Spy of stiffness matrix for 3x3x3 marshmallow



Almost symmetric

10 non symmetric index pairs



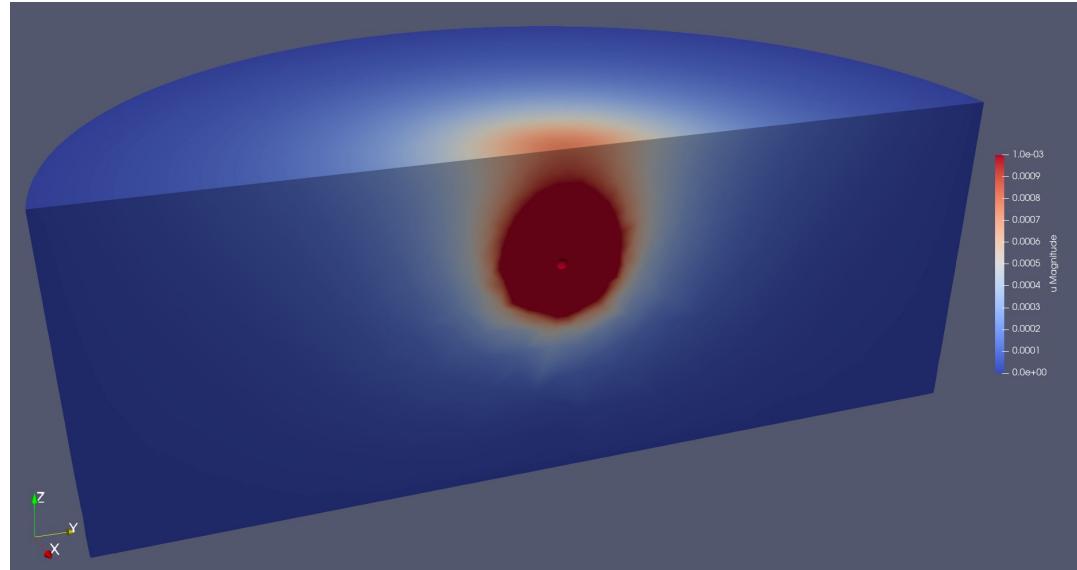
More interesting - Mogi comparison

mesh_mogi.py

Uses Gmsh OCC kernel

mogi.py

LU starts to get slow with this
mesh... need CG+GAMG

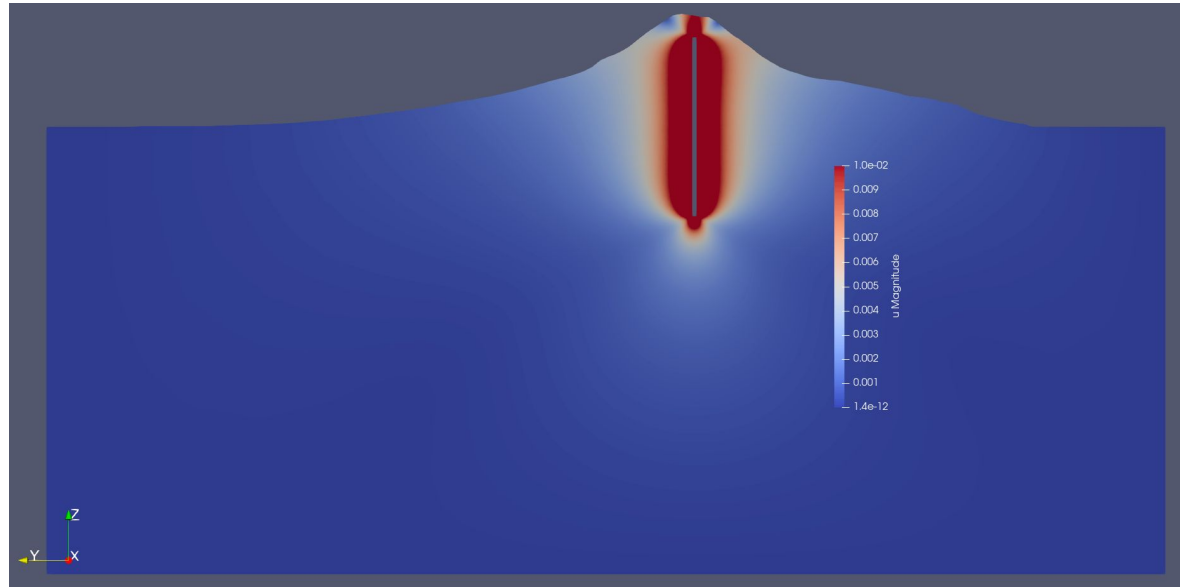


Even more interesting - use topography

mesh_conduit.py

Brute force approach to
meshing an elevation
model

conduit.py



References

Stress-strain figure from here:

<https://hss-opus.ub.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/opus4/frontdoor/index/index/docId/4383>

Volcano deformation figure from here:

<https://doi.org/10.1029/2022GL099464>

These slides pull a lot from the FENICS linear elasticity tutorial:

<https://fenicsproject.org/pub/tutorial/html/.ftut1008.html#ftut:elast>