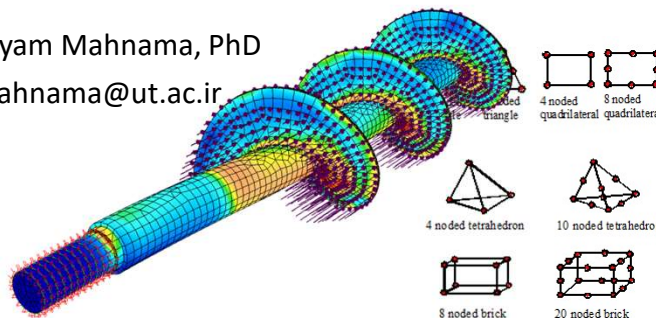




Chapter 1: Basic Concepts in Finite Element You Need to Know

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Aims of this lecture



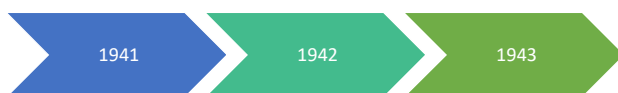
- A brief history of finite element
- Basic definitions
- Different methods to derive finite element equations
- General steps in finite element



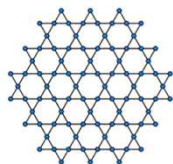
History of Finite Element



Origination of FEM: Need for solving complex elasticity and structural analysis problems in civil and aeronautical engineering.

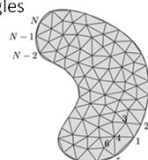


- Alexander Hrennikoff
- Russian Structural Engineer
- Lattice of 1D bar&beam



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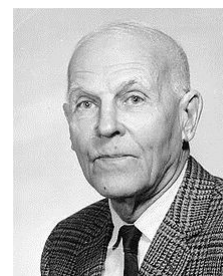
- Richard Courant
- German-American Mathematician
- Solution of stress by variational calculus
- Dividing solid into triangles



- McHenry
- Dividing a continuous solid into bars and beams



Richard Courant



Alexander Hrennikoff

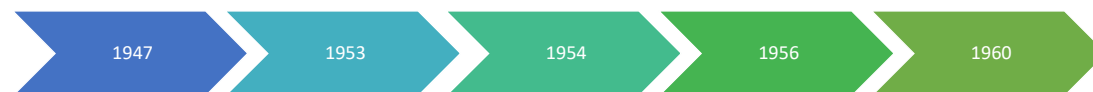
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History of Finite Element



Birth of high-speed digital computers



- Levy
- Civil engineer
- Introducing Flexibility (force) method

- Levy
- Civil engineer
- Introducing stiffness (displacement) method

- Argyris & Kelsey
- Development of matrix structural analysis methods using energy principles

- Turner et al.
- Development of stiffness matrices for bar, beam, CST and rectangular elements

- Clough
- Coined the phrase of "finite element"

- • • Today, application of finite element method is developed in different fields such as Heat Transfer, Fluid Flow, Electromagnetic, Piezoelectric, Acoustics, Non-linear Dynamics, Modal Analysis, ...

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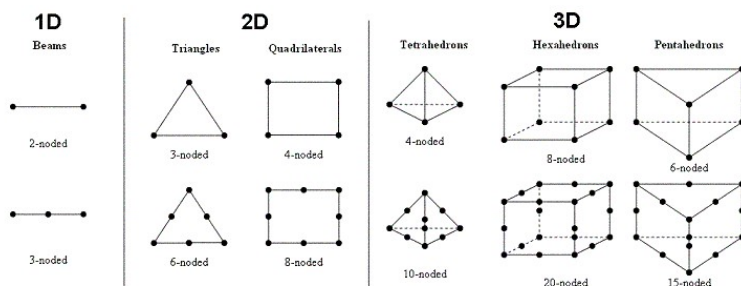
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Basic Definitions



- **Elements:** The finite element method involves modeling the structure using small interconnected elements called finite elements.
- **Nodes:** The unknowns are obtained at finite points within the element called nodes.



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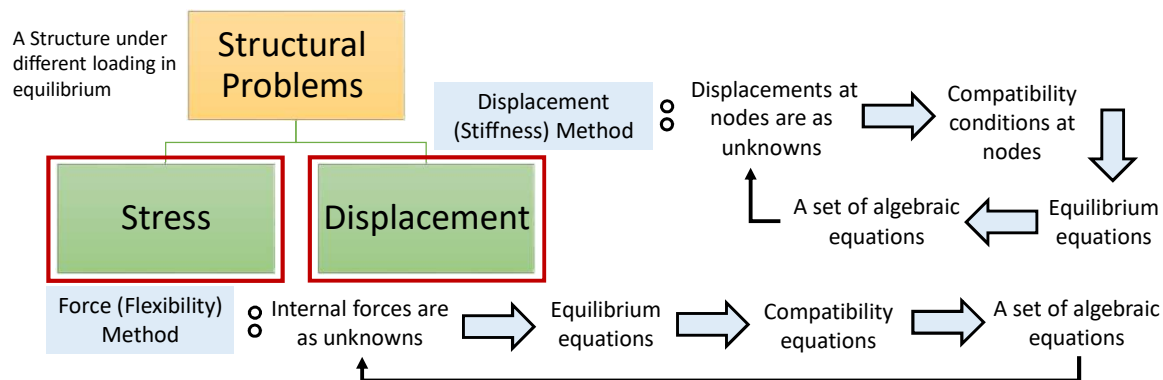
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General Steps in Finite Element Method

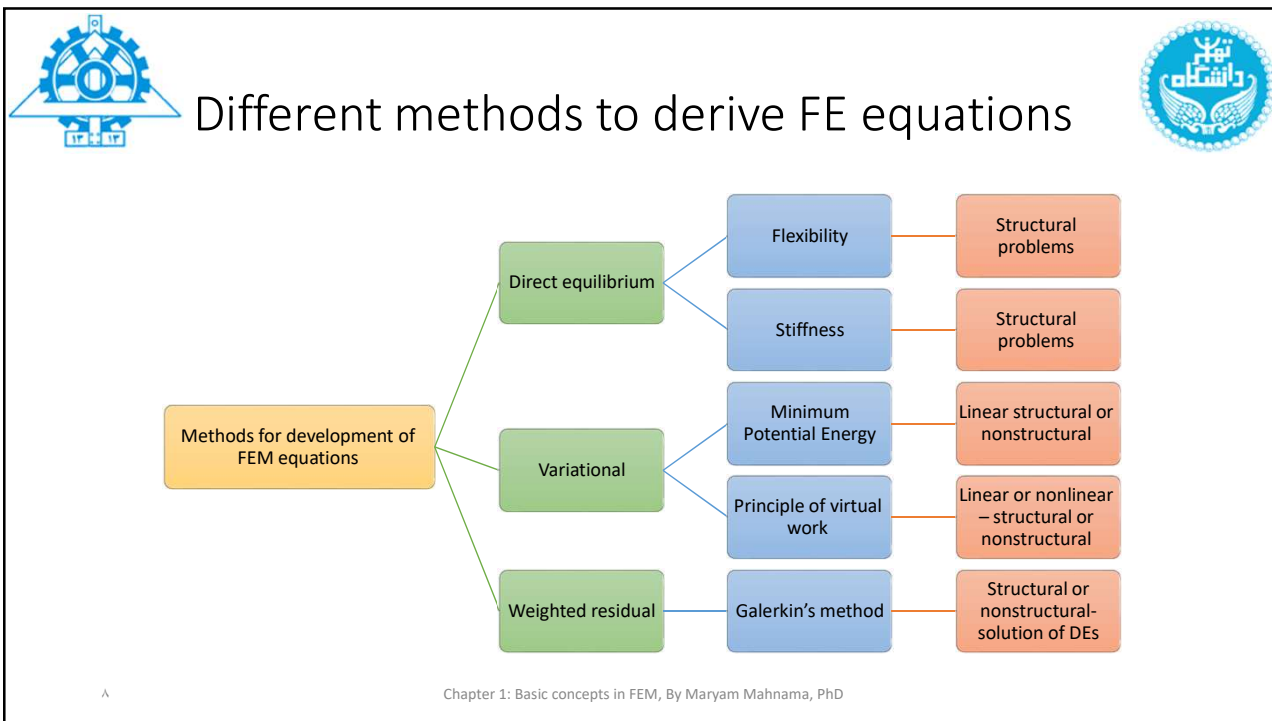
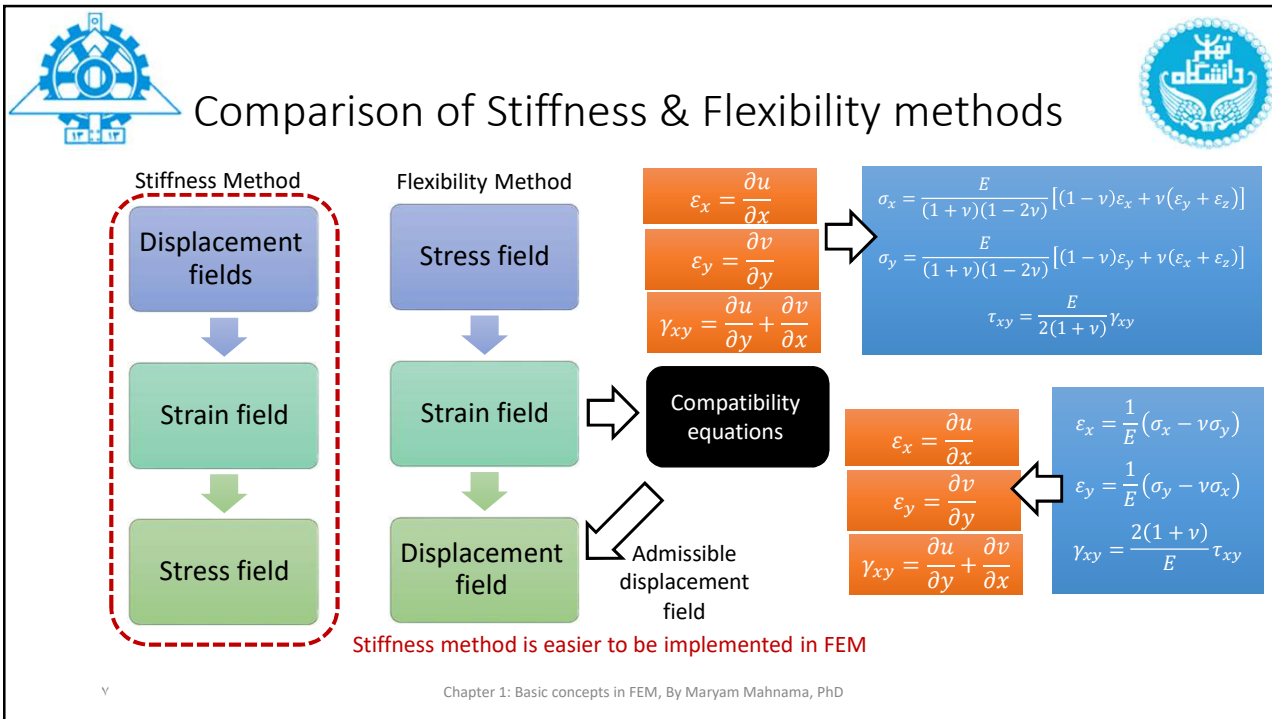


- There are some steps as guidelines in structural & non-structural problems



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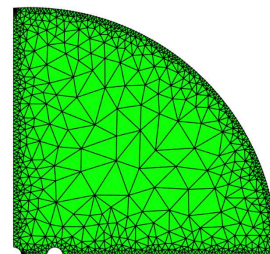
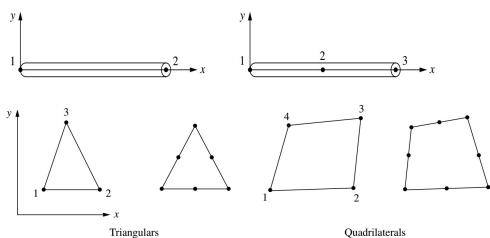


General steps of the FEM



• Step 1: Discretize and Select the Element Types

- Dividing the body into an equivalent system of finite elements
- Choosing proper mathematical model to show the physical behavior
- Size of the elements and variation of element size in different positions
- Dimension of the element
- Use of linear or quadratic elements



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General steps of the FEM



• Step 2: Select a Displacement Function

- The function is defined using the nodal values of the element.
- Polynomials are frequently used functions because they are simple to work with in finite element formulation.
- In some cases, trigonometric series can also be used.
- The same general displacement function can be used repeatedly for each element.

Results in several interpolation functions used to find displacement at any point within the element according to the displacements at nodes

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General steps of the FEM



- Step 3: Define the Strain-Displacement and Stress-Strain Relationships

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

⇒

Constitutive law

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)\varepsilon_x + \nu(\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z)]$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)\varepsilon_y + \nu(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_z)]$$

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

⇒

Relationship between
stress (force) and
displacement is obtained



General steps of the FEM



- Step 4: Derive the Element Stiffness Matrix and Equations

We should get the equilibrium for element

Direct equilibrium Method

Variational methods

Weighted residual methods

⇒

$$\begin{Bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{Bmatrix}$$

=

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} & \dots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} & \dots & k_{2n} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} & \dots & k_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_{n1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & k_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{Bmatrix}$$

Element nodal
force vector

Element stiffness
matrix

Element nodal
displacement
vector



General steps of the FEM

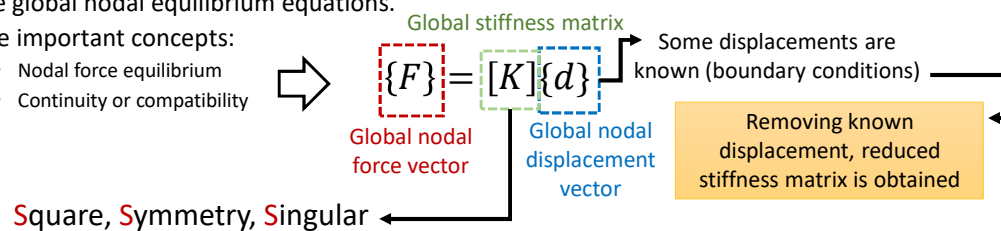


• Step 5: Assemble the Element Equations to Obtain the Global or Total Equations and Introduce Boundary Conditions

- The individual element nodal equilibrium equations generated in step 4 are assembled into the global nodal equilibrium equations.

- The important concepts:

- Nodal force equilibrium
- Continuity or compatibility



General steps of the FEM



• Step 6: Solve for the Unknown Degrees of Freedom (or Generalized Displacements)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ \vdots \\ F_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} & \dots & K_{1n} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & \dots & K_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ K_{n1} & K_{n2} & \dots & K_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \{d\} = [K]^{-1}\{F\}$$

Known forces
Not singular
unknown



General steps of the FEM



- Step 7: Solve for the Element Strains and Stresses

$$\begin{Bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} & \dots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} & \dots & k_{2n} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} & \dots & k_{3n} \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ k_{n1} & & & \dots & k_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{Bmatrix}$$

Element nodal force vector Element stiffness matrix Element nodal displacement vector



Summary



- The idea of FEM raised from solving complex elasticity problems in aeronautics
- There are two main approaches to get FE equations: based on force & based on displacement
- Displacement based approaches are more popular
- FE equations can be derived by Direct equilibrium, variational and weighted residual approaches.
- There are 7 main steps to get into FE equations in all types of problems.

For more information on course visit:
 Telegram channel: @FEM_Mahnama
 Telegram group: FEM open discussion