

ESTRUCTURAS LAMINARES

Elementos finitos
Semiloof

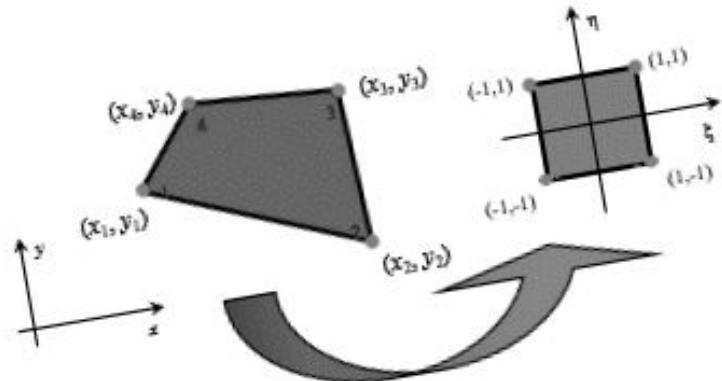
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Adscripto Ing. CARLOS LEIVA



UNIVERSIDAD
NACIONAL DE CUYO



FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA
en acción continua...

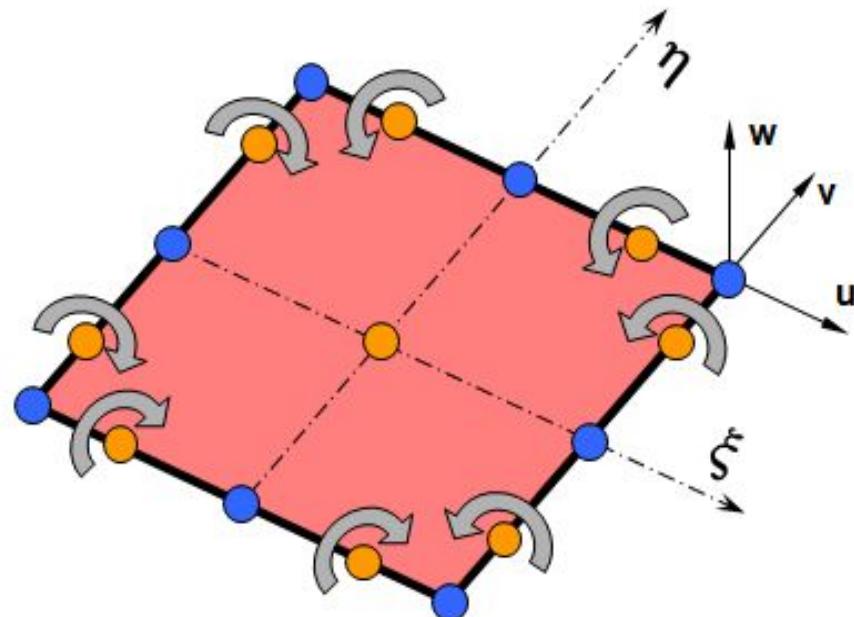


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{|J^e|} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} & -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ -\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}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

$$\mathbf{K}_{ij}^\theta = \frac{t}{|J^e|} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}_i^T(\xi, \eta) : \mathbf{D} : \mathbf{B}_j(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta$$

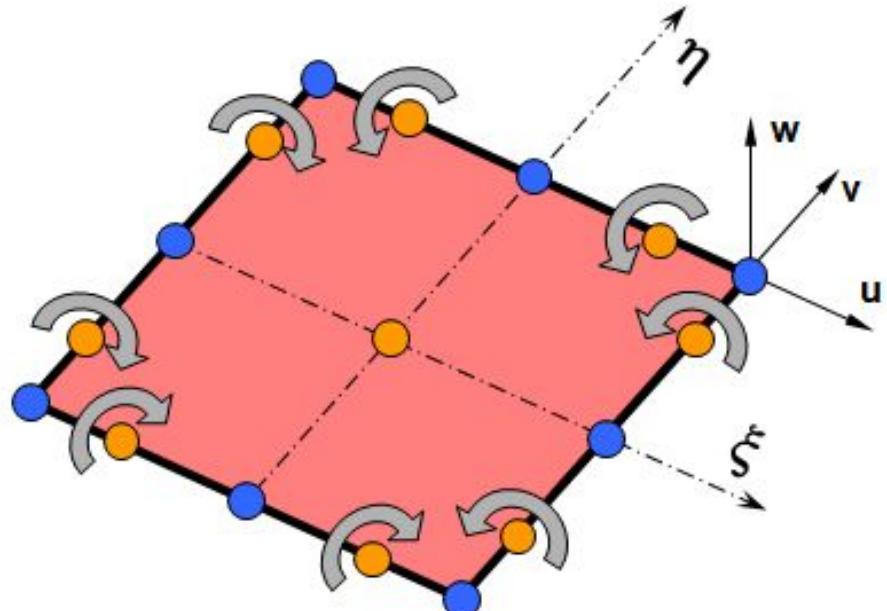
Historia Elementos Semiloof

- Estudios en la cátedra: Ing. Elbio Villafaña.
- Creador: Bruce Irons 1966-1974.
- Campo de aplicación:
Cáscaras delgadas (thin shells)
- Motivación: Disconformidad con elementos shell de ese momento.
- Nombre del elemento:
Homenaje a su amigo
Henk Loof, Investigador
elementos shell.

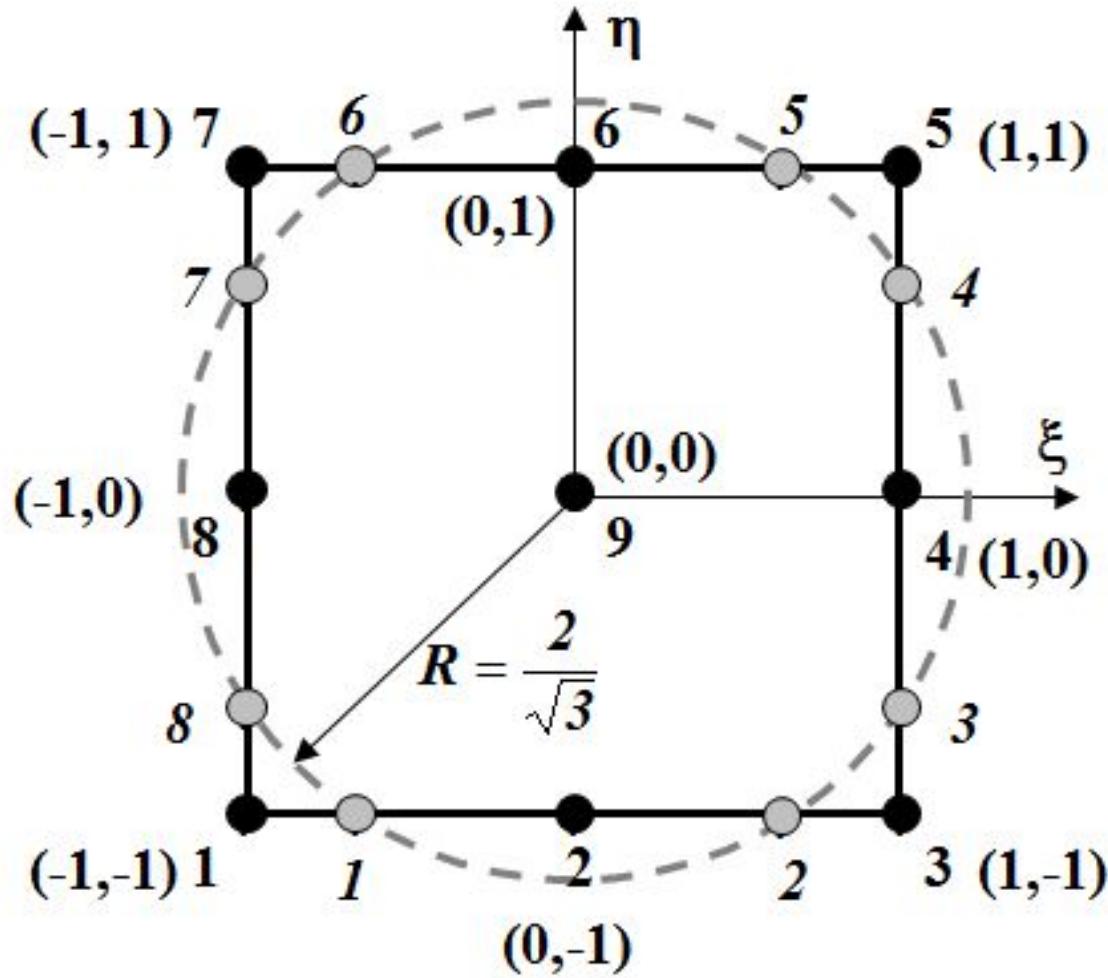


Características

- Isoparamétricos
- 32 grados de libertad
- Ocho nodos serendípticos
(Desplazamientos u , v , w)
- Nueve nodos Loof
(Rotaciones locales en lados)
- Dos grupos de funciones de forma
- Es no conforme
- Utiliza la teoría de placas de Kirchhoff
- Utiliza integración reducida 2x2

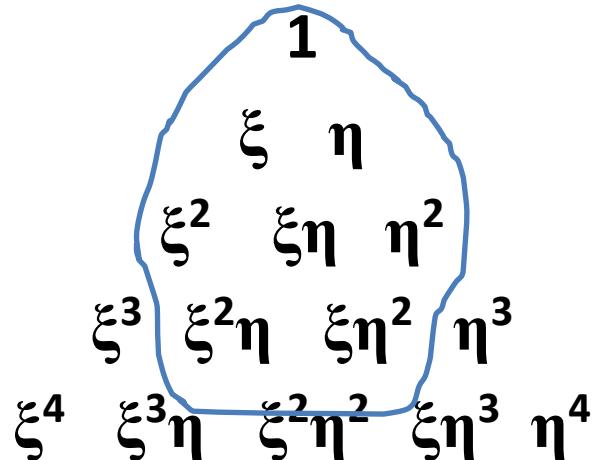


Funciones de Forma



Funciones de Forma (Nodos Serendípitos)

Triángulo de Pascal



Forma del Polinomio

$$N_i = a_{i1} 1 + a_{i2} \xi + a_{i3} \eta + a_{i4} \xi^2 + a_{i5} \xi \eta + a_{i6} \eta^2 + a_{i7} \xi^2 \eta + a_{i8} \xi \eta^2$$

Estructuras Laminares

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Serendípitos)

1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$

•

a_{11}	a_{21}	a_{31}	a_{41}	a_{51}	a_{61}	a_{71}	a_{81}
a_{12}	a_{22}	a_{32}	a_{42}	a_{52}	a_{62}	a_{72}	a_{82}
a_{13}	a_{23}	a_{33}	a_{43}	a_{53}	a_{63}	a_{73}	a_{83}
a_{14}	a_{24}	a_{34}	a_{44}	a_{54}	a_{64}	a_{74}	a_{84}
a_{15}	a_{25}	a_{35}	a_{45}	a_{55}	a_{65}	a_{75}	a_{85}
a_{16}	a_{26}	a_{36}	a_{46}	a_{56}	a_{66}	a_{76}	a_{86}
a_{17}	a_{27}	a_{37}	a_{47}	a_{57}	a_{67}	a_{77}	a_{87}
a_{18}	a_{28}	a_{38}	a_{48}	a_{58}	a_{68}	a_{78}	a_{88}

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \cdot C = I$$

$$C = T^{-1} \cdot I$$

$$C = T^{-1}$$

Estructuras Laminares

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Serendípitos)

1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1
1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1
1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0

→

-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5
0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	-0.5
0	-0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0
0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0
0.25	0	-0.25	0	0.25	0	-0.25	0
0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	0.25	-0.5
-0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	-0.25	0.5
-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0

F.F. Para Nodos Serendípitos

$$NS1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 + \xi\eta + \eta^2 - \xi^2\eta - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS3 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 - \xi\eta + \eta^2 + \xi^2\eta - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS5 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 + \xi\eta + \eta^2 + \xi^2\eta + \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS7 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 - \xi\eta + \eta^2 - \xi^2\eta + \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \eta - \xi^2 + \xi^2\eta)$$

$$NS4 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \xi - \eta^2 - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS6 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \eta - \xi^2 - \xi^2\eta)$$

$$NS8 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi - \eta^2 + \xi\eta^2)$$

Estructuras Laminares

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Serendípitos)

	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0.5
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	-0.5
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		0	-0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		0.25	0	-0.25	0	0.25	0	-0.25	0
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	0.25	-0.5
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		-0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0	-0.25	0.5
1	ξ	η	ξ^2	$\xi\eta$	η^2	$\xi^2\eta$	$\xi\eta^2$		-0.25	0.5	-0.25	0	0.25	-0.5	0.25	0

F.F. Para Nodos Serendípitos

$$NS1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 + \xi\eta + \eta^2 - \xi^2\eta - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS3 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 - \xi\eta + \eta^2 + \xi^2\eta - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS5 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 + \xi\eta + \eta^2 + \xi^2\eta + \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS7 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \xi^2 - \xi\eta + \eta^2 - \xi^2\eta + \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \eta - \xi^2 + \xi^2\eta)$$

$$NS4 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \xi - \eta^2 - \xi\eta^2)$$

$$NS6 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \eta - \xi^2 - \xi^2\eta)$$

$$NS8 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi - \eta^2 + \xi\eta^2)$$

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Serendípitos)

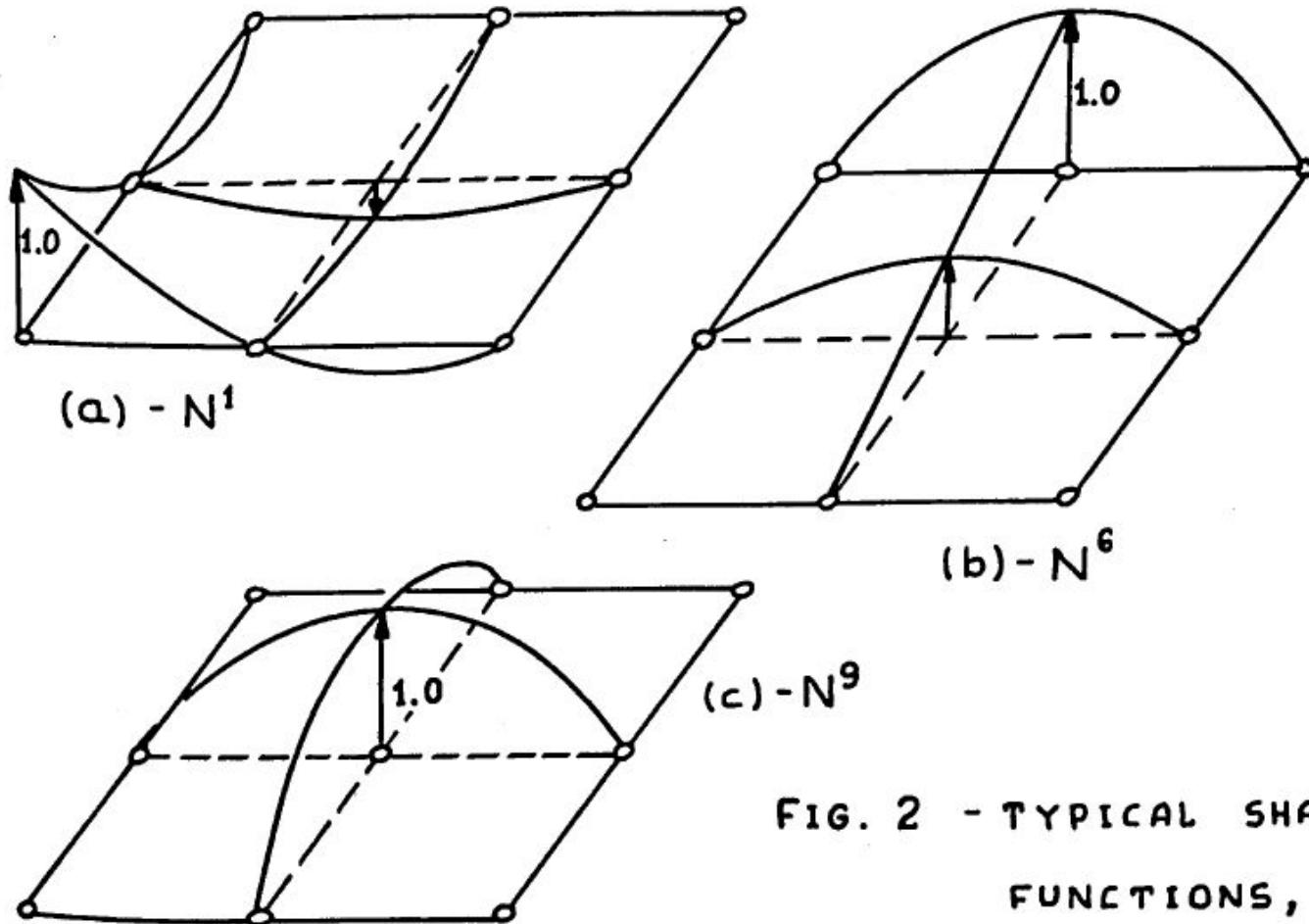


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL SHAPE
FUNCTIONS, N^l

Analysis of plates and arbitrary shells by the use of the semiloof element. R. Martins, 1976

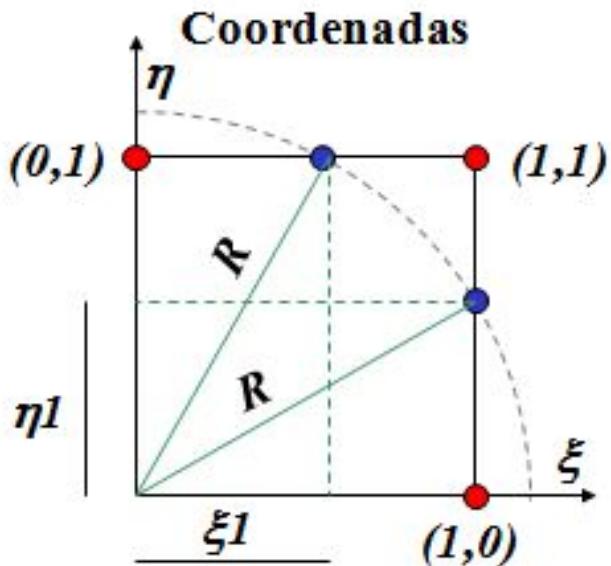
Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

F.F. Para Nodos Loof

- En principio ocho (“8”) nodos
- Necesidad de al menos un polinomio con 8 términos

Forma del Polinomio

$$N_i = a_{i1}1 + a_{i2}\xi + a_{i3}\eta + a_{i4}\xi^2 + a_{i5}\xi\eta + a_{i6}\eta^2 + a_{i7}\xi^2\eta + a_{i8}\xi\eta^2$$



$$R = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{I^2 + \xi_1^2} \Rightarrow \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$R = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{I^2 + \eta_1^2} \Rightarrow \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

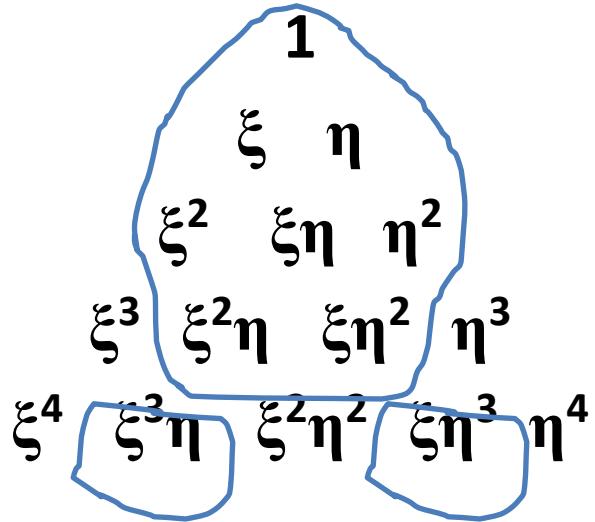
Estructuras Laminares

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

1	-0.577	-1	0.333	0.577	1	-0.577	-0.333
1	0.577	-1	0.333	-0.577	1	0.577	-0.333
1	1	-0.577	1	-0.577	0.333	0.333	-0.577
1	1	0.577	1	0.577	0.333	0.333	0.577
1	0.577	1	0.333	0.577	1	0.577	0.333
1	-0.577	1	0.333	-0.577	1	-0.577	0.333
1	-1	0.577	1	-0.577	0.333	-0.333	0.577
1	-1	-0.577	1	0.577	0.333	-0.333	-0.577

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

Triángulo de Pascal



Forma del Polinomio

$$N_i = a_{i1}1 + a_{i2}\xi + a_{i3}\eta + a_{i4}\xi^2 + a_{i5}\xi\eta + a_{i6}\eta^2 + a_{i7}\xi^2\eta + a_{i8}\xi\eta^2 + a_{i9}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\eta^3)$$

Estructuras Laminares

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

1	-0.577	-1	0.333	0.577	1	-0.577	-0.333	-0.385
1	0.577	-1	0.333	-0.577	1	0.577	-0.333	0.385
1	1	-0.577	1	-0.577	0.333	0.333	-0.577	-0.385
1	1	0.577	1	0.577	0.333	0.333	0.577	0.385
1	0.577	1	0.333	0.577	1	0.577	0.333	-0.385
1	-0.577	1	0.333	-0.577	1	-0.577	0.333	0.385
1	-1	0.577	1	-0.577	0.333	-0.333	0.577	-0.385
1	-1	-0.577	1	0.577	0.333	-0.333	-0.577	0.385
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0.217	-0.217	0.375	0.375	-0.217	0.217	-0.375	-0.375	0
-0.375	-0.375	0.217	-0.217	0.375	0.375	-0.217	0.217	0
-0.094	-0.094	0.281	0.281	-0.094	-0.094	0.281	0.281	-0.750
0.217	-0.217	-0.217	0.217	0.217	-0.217	-0.217	0.217	0
0.281	0.281	-0.094	-0.094	0.281	0.281	-0.094	-0.094	-0.750
-0.650	0.650	-0.375	-0.375	0.650	-0.650	0.375	0.375	0
0.375	0.375	-0.650	0.650	-0.375	-0.375	0.650	-0.650	0
-0.325	0.325	-0.325	0.325	-0.325	0.325	-0.325	0.325	0

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

$$NL1 = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{3}\xi - 3\eta - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 + \sqrt{3}\xi\eta + \frac{9}{4}\eta^2 - 3\sqrt{3}\xi\eta^2 + 3\xi^2\eta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL2 = \frac{1}{8} \left(-\sqrt{3}\xi - 3\eta - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 - \sqrt{3}\xi\eta + \frac{9}{4}\eta^2 + 3\sqrt{3}\xi\eta^2 + 3\xi^2\eta + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL3 = \frac{1}{8} \left(3\xi + \sqrt{3}\eta + \frac{9}{4}\xi^2 - \sqrt{3}\xi\eta - \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 - 3\xi\xi^2 - 3\sqrt{3}\xi^2\eta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL4 = \frac{1}{8} \left(3\xi - \sqrt{3}\eta + \frac{9}{4}\xi^2 + \sqrt{3}\xi\eta - \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 - 3\xi\xi^2 + 3\sqrt{3}\xi^2\eta + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL5 = \frac{1}{8} \left(-\sqrt{3}\xi + 3\eta - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 + \sqrt{3}\xi\eta + \frac{9}{4}\eta^2 + 3\sqrt{3}\xi\eta^2 - 3\xi^2\eta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL6 = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{3}\xi + 3\eta - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 - \sqrt{3}\xi\eta + \frac{9}{4}\eta^2 - 3\sqrt{3}\xi\eta^2 - 3\xi^2\eta + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL7 = \frac{1}{8} \left(-3\xi - \sqrt{3}\eta + \frac{9}{4}\xi^2 - \sqrt{3}\xi\eta - \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 + 3\xi\xi^2 + 3\sqrt{3}\xi^2\eta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL8 = \frac{1}{8} \left(-3\xi + \sqrt{3}\eta + \frac{9}{4}\xi^2 + \sqrt{3}\xi\eta - \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 + 3\xi\xi^2 - 3\sqrt{3}\xi^2\eta + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

$$NL9 = 1 - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 - \frac{3}{4}\eta^2$$

Funciones de Forma (Nodos Loof)

$$NL1 = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{3}\xi - 3\eta - \frac{3}{4}\xi^2 + \sqrt{3}\xi\eta + \frac{9}{4}\eta^2 - 3\sqrt{3}\xi\eta^2 + 3\xi^2\eta - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(\xi^3\eta - \xi\mu^3) \right)$$

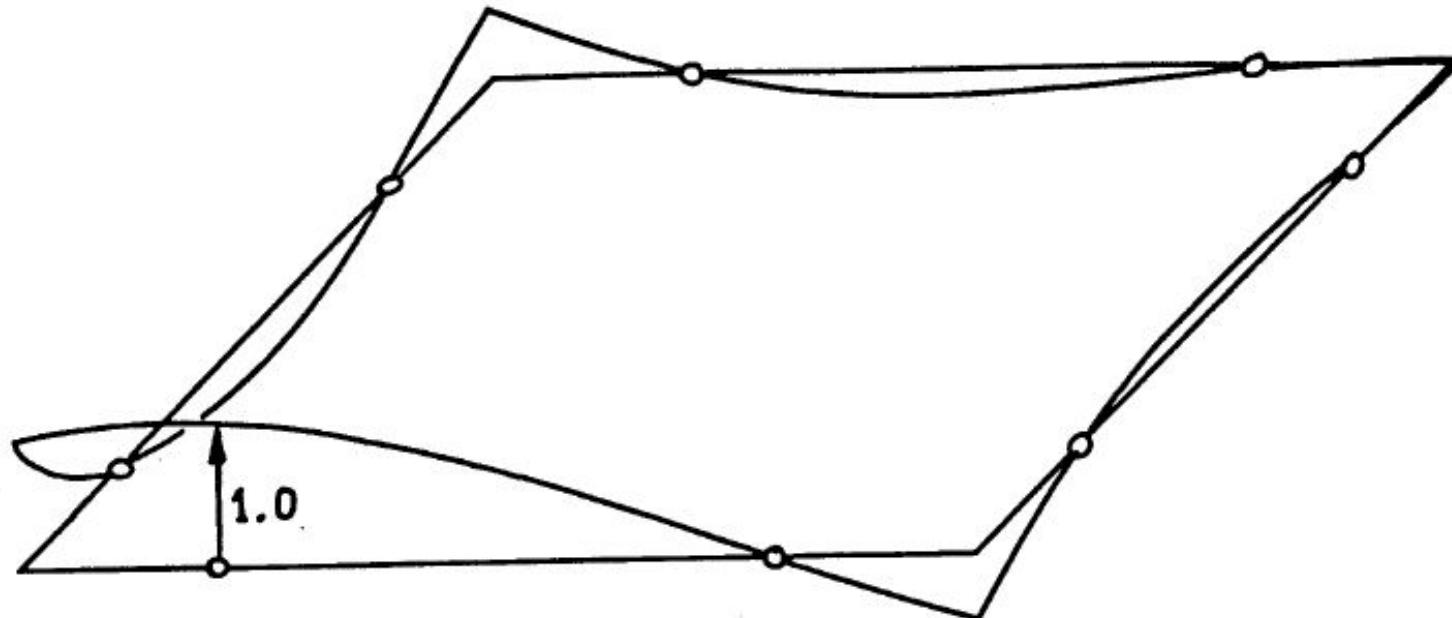
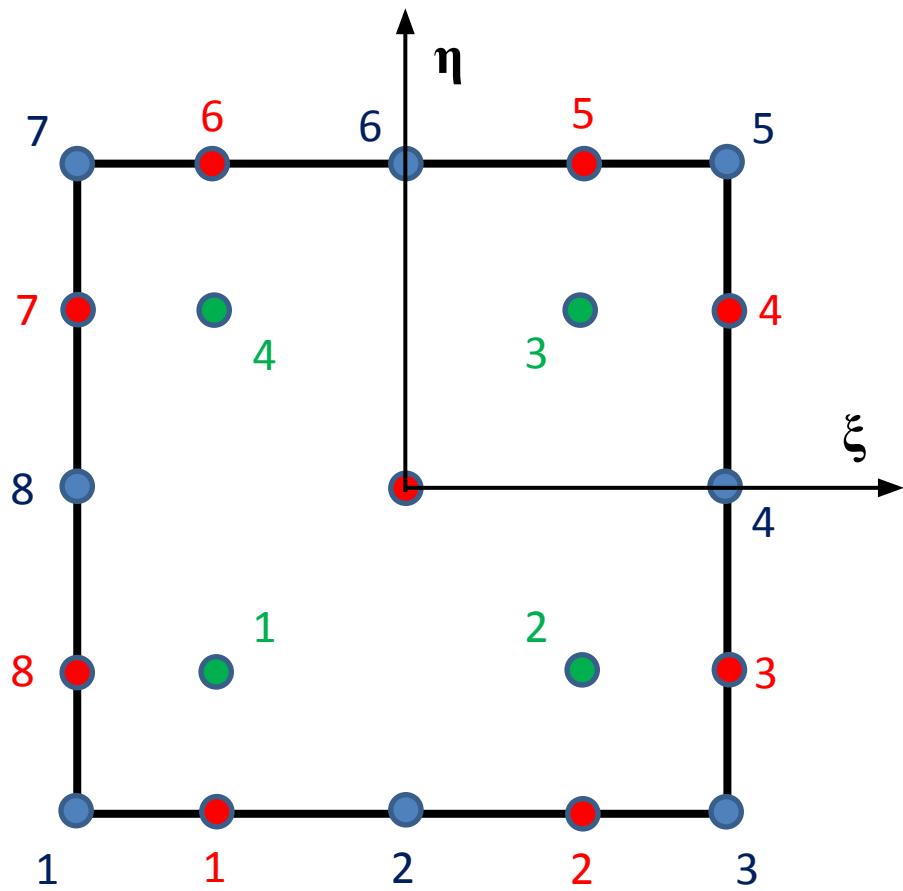


FIG. 5 - SHAPE FUNCTION FOR LOOF NODE 1

Integración numérica

Esquema 2x2 – Integración reducida



n	$\pm\xi_i$	W_i
1	0.0	2.0
2	0.5773502692	1.0
3	0.774596697 0.0	0.55555555556 0.88888888889
4	0.8611363116 0.3399810436	0.3478548451 0.6521451549
5	0.9061798459 0.5384693101 0.0	0.2369268851 0.4786286705 0.56888888889
6	0.9324695142 0.6612093865 0.2386191861	0.1713244924 0.3607615730 0.4679139346
7	0.9491079123 0.7415311856 0.4058451514 0.0	0.1294849662 0.2797053915 0.3818300505 0.4179591837
8	0.9602898565 0.7966664774 0.5255324099 0.1834346425	0.1012285363 0.2223810345 0.3137066459 0.3626837834

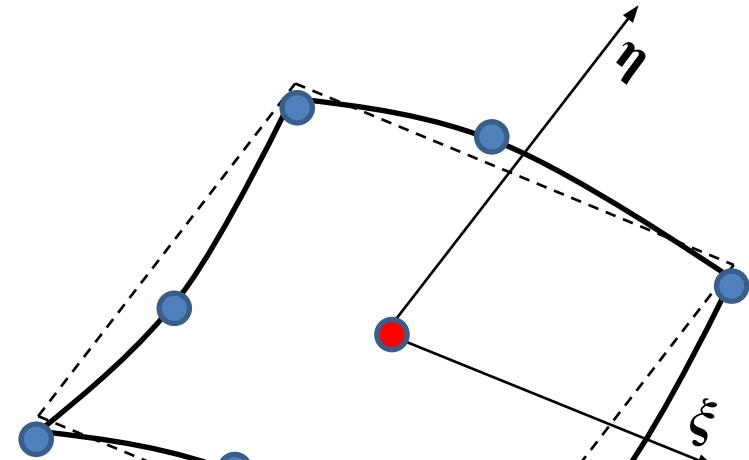
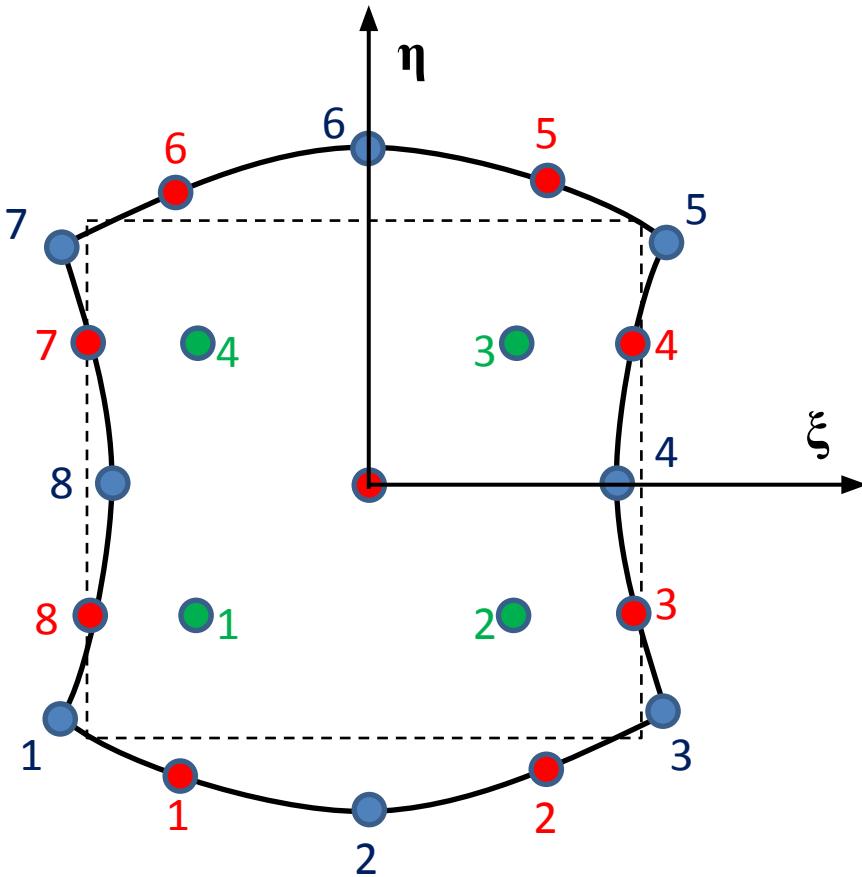
Integración completa para polinomios de grado igual o superior a $2n-1$

Integración numérica

Modos espurios (Energía de deformación nula)

Reloj de arena (membranal)

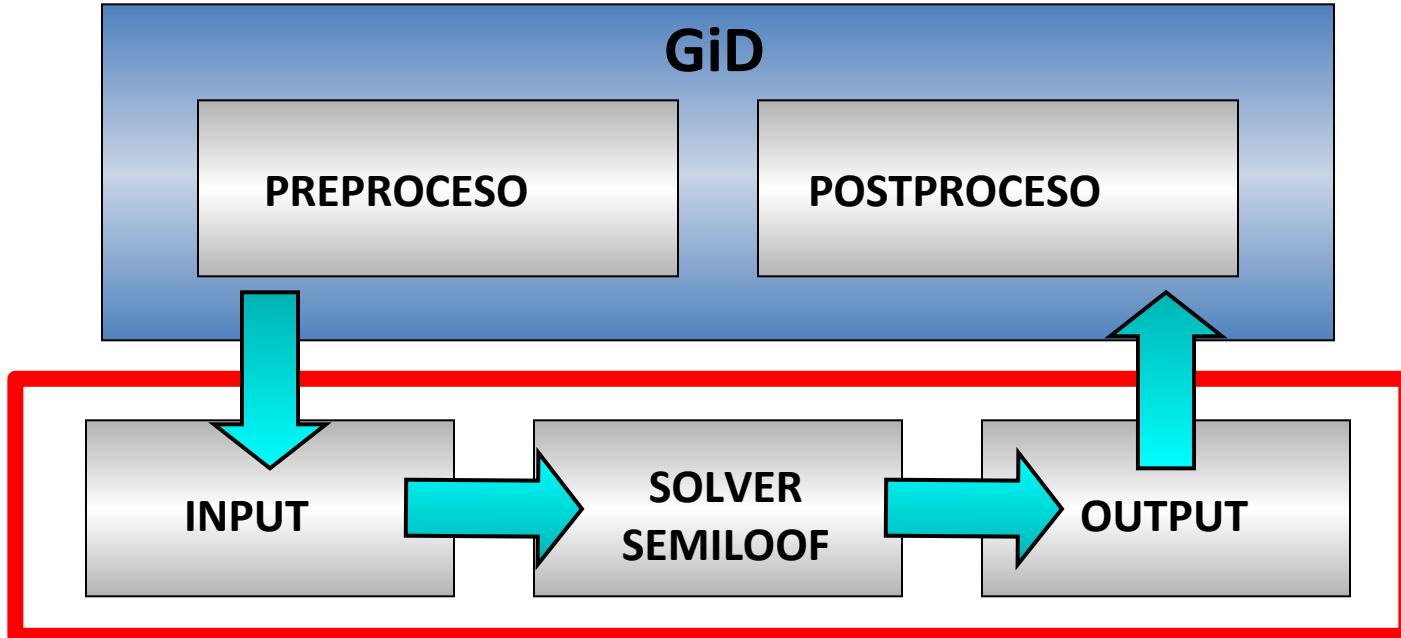
Reloj de arena (flexional)



Implementación en GiD

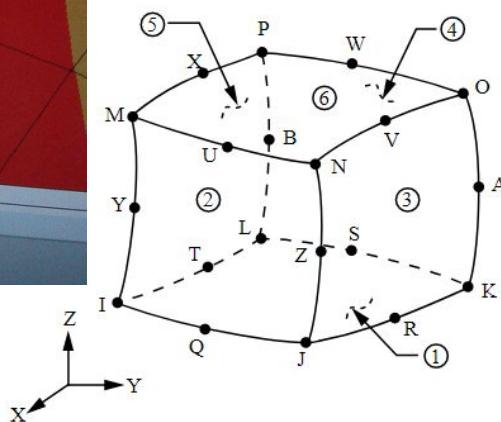
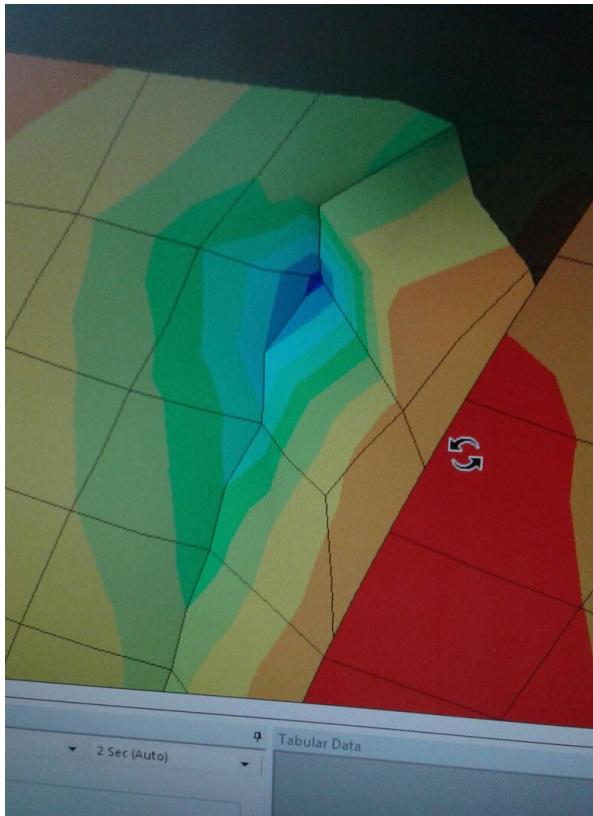
Solver: Master Tyrant (Irons)

GiD: software de pre y post proceso (CIMNE)



Integración Reducida

Hourglass mode en Solid186 de ANSYS (hexaedro de 20 nodos)



n	$\pm \xi_i$	W_i
1	0.0	2.0
2	0.5773502692	1.0
3	0.774596697 0.0	0.55555555556 0.88888888889
4	0.8611363116 0.3399810436	0.3478548451 0.6521451549
5	0.9061798459 0.5384693101 0.0	0.2369268851 0.4786286705 0.56888888889
6	0.9324695142 0.6612093865 0.2386191861	0.1713244924 0.3607615730 0.4679139346
7	0.9491079123 0.7415311856 0.4058451514 0.0	0.1294849662 0.2797053915 0.3818300505 0.4179591837
8	0.9602898565 0.7966664774 0.5255324099 0.1834346425	0.1012285363 0.2223810345 0.3137066459 0.3626837834