Finite Element Method

What is Finite Element Method?

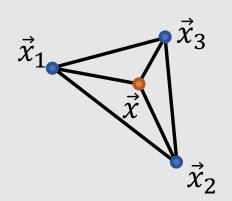
Solution by energy minimization

$$\vec{x}_{solution} = \underset{\vec{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} W(\vec{x})$$



Value inside element is interpolated

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i \in Nodes} w_i \vec{x}_i$$



Energy is sum of the element-wise energy

$$W(\vec{x}) = \sum_{e \in Flements} W_e(\vec{x})$$

FEM of Laplace Equation on Triangle

Discrete Laplacian

the energy is sum of the squared differences between neighbors

Continuous Laplacian \longrightarrow the energy is integration of the squared gradient

$$W(\phi) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi \ d\Omega$$

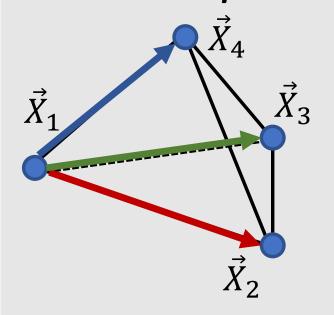
$$W_e(\phi) = \int_{\vec{x} \in Tri} \frac{\partial L_a \phi_a}{\partial \vec{x}} \cdot \frac{\partial L_b \phi_b}{\partial \vec{x}} \, d\vec{x} = \phi_a \phi_b \int_{\vec{x} \in Tri} \frac{\partial L_a}{\partial \vec{x}} \cdot \frac{\partial L_b}{\partial \vec{x}} \, d\vec{x}$$

Making the solution as smooth as possible!



Deformation Gradient Tensor F for Tet.

rest shape

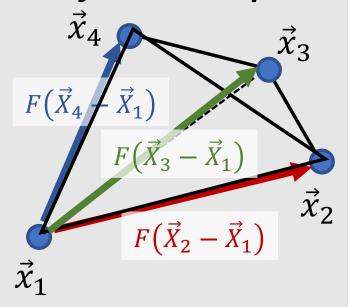


$$\vec{X}_3$$
 $(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1) = F(\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1)$ $F(\vec{X}_4)$

$$(\vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1) = F(\vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1)$$

$$(\vec{x}_4 - \vec{x}_1) = F(\vec{X}_4 - \vec{X}_1)$$

deformed shape

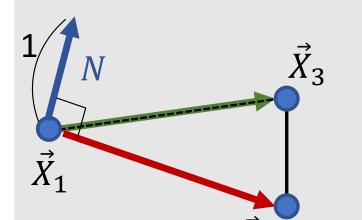


$$[\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_4 - \vec{x}_1] = F[\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_4 - \vec{X}_1]$$

$$F = [\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_4 - \vec{x}_1] [\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_4 - \vec{X}_1]^{-1}$$

Deformation Gradient Tensor F for 3D Tri.

rest shape



$$(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1) = F(\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1)$$

$$\vec{X}_3$$
 $(\vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1) = F(\vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1)$

$$n = FN$$

$$F(\vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1)$$

$$r = FN$$

$$\vec{X}_1$$

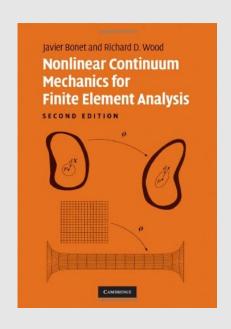
$$\vec{X}_2$$

$$\vec{X}_1$$

$$[\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1, n] = F[\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1, N]$$

$$F = [\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_1, n] [\vec{X}_2 - \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_3 - \vec{X}_1, N]^{-1}$$

Reference



•Bonet, Javier, and Richard D. Wood. 1997. *Nonlinear continuum mechanics for finite element analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.