

Element-Free Galerkin Subdomain

2004 2

병렬처리를 위한 Element-Free Galerkin 법에서의
Subdomain 기법

Subdomain Techniques in EFGM for Parallel Processing

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이 논문을 공학석사학위논문으로 제출함

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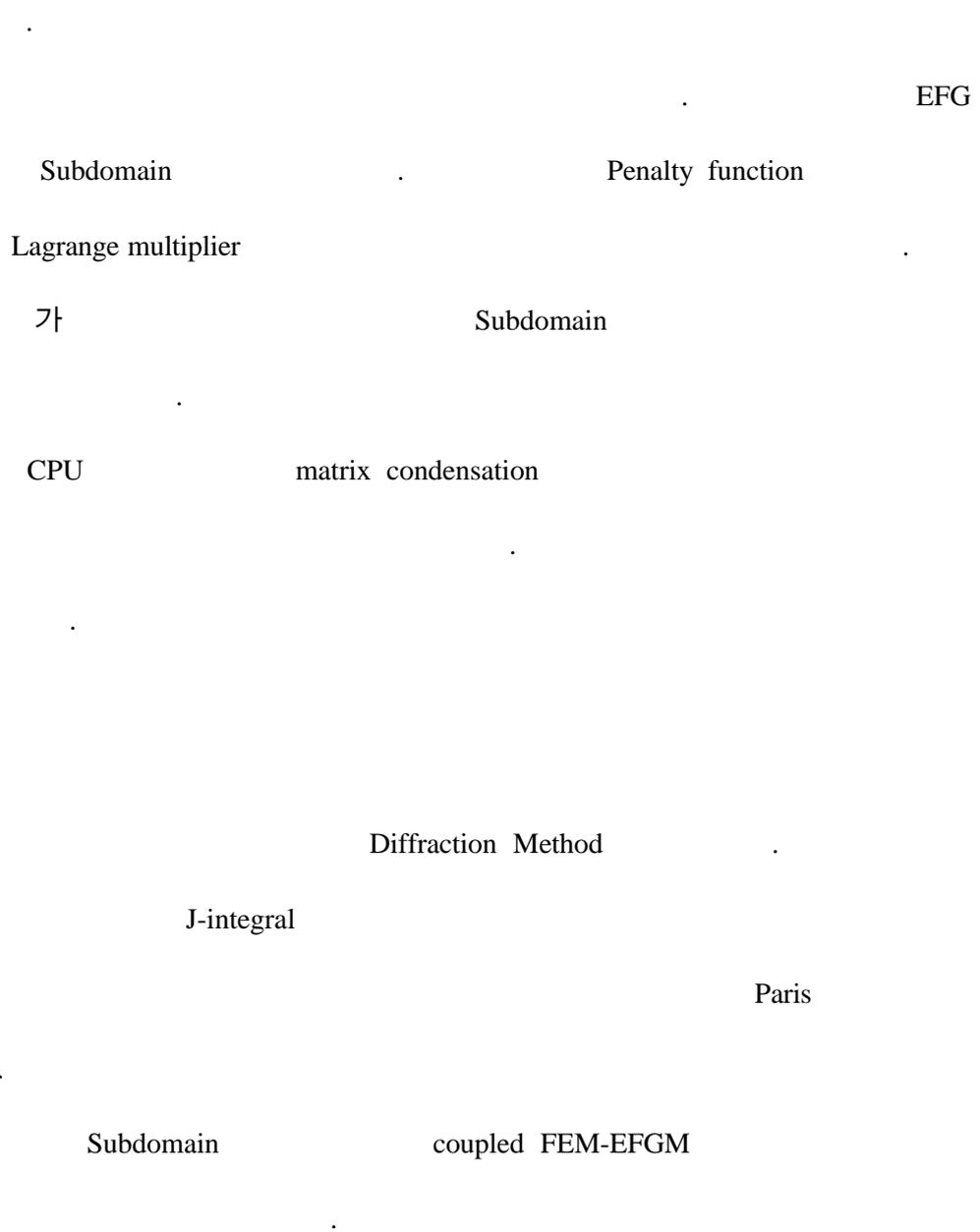


위원

高 鉉 武



Element-Free Galerkin (EFG)



Element-Free Galerkin , Subdomain , ,
coupled FEM-EFGM

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•

Element-Free Galerkin Method (EFG , EFGM)

가

가

가

가

EFG

EFG

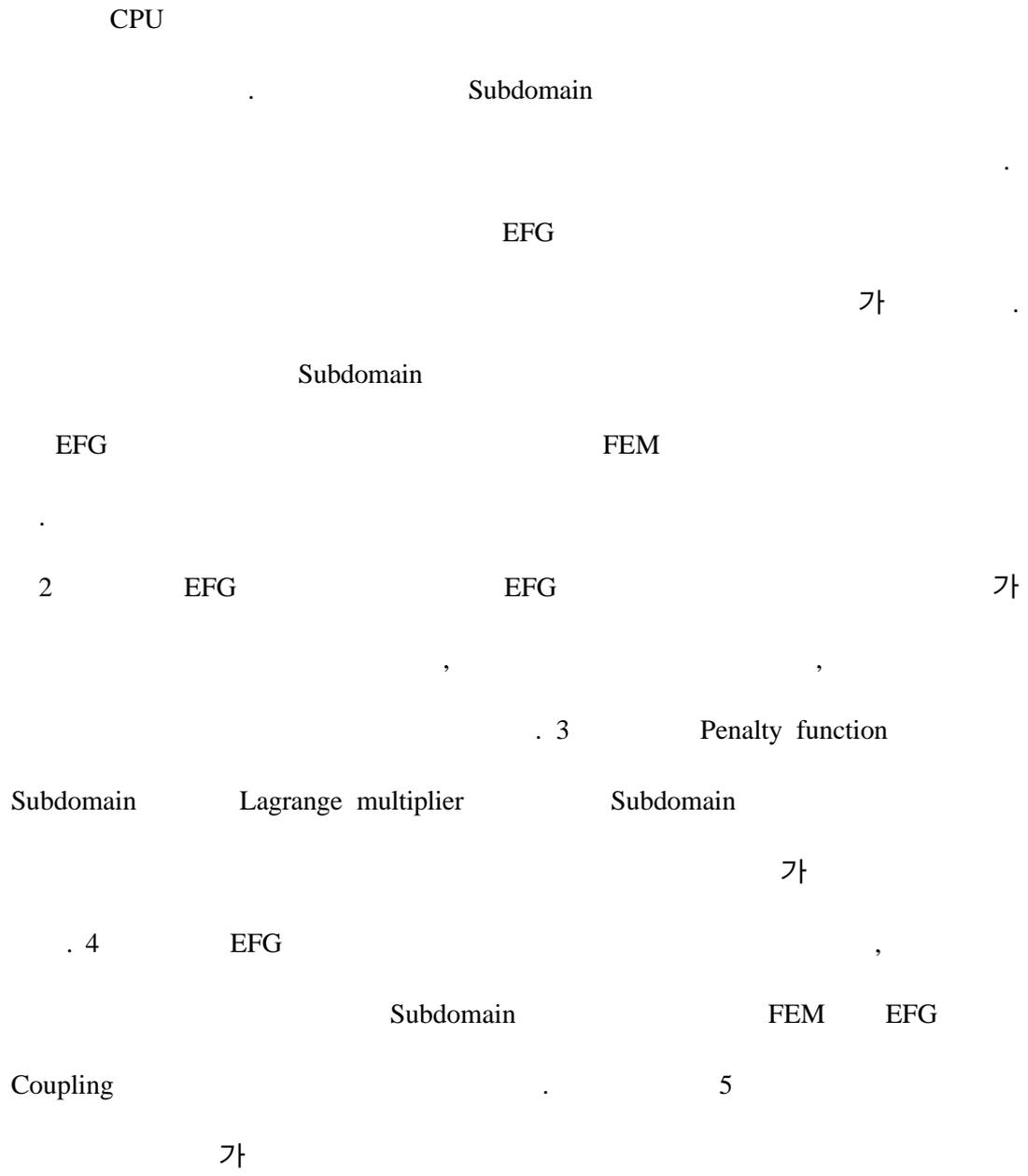
EFG

Subdomain

. Subdomain

2

CPU



$$u_L^h(\mathbf{x}, \bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x}) a_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \quad (2.2)$$

\mathbf{x} 가 $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ 가 L_2 norm

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p} &= \sum_I^n w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) [u_L^h(\mathbf{x}_I, \mathbf{x}) - u_I]^2 \\ &= \sum_I^n w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) [\mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}_I) \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) - u_I]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

, $w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I)$ 가 \mathbf{x} 가 \mathbf{x}_I 가 0

\mathbf{x}_I (Domain of influence)

(2.3) n \mathbf{x}

$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{Pa} - \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{Pa} - \mathbf{u}) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(\mathbf{x}_1) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & p_m(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ p_1(\mathbf{x}_2) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_2) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_1(\mathbf{x}_n) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_n) & \cdots & p_m(\mathbf{x}_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.5b)$$

$$\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.5c)$$

$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ 가

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial \mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{P} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (2.8)$$

, $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.1) (2.9)

$$\mathbf{u}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} = \sum_I^n F_I(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_I \quad (2.10)$$

, \mathbf{x}_I .

$$F_I(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}))_{ji} \quad (2.11)$$

A

\mathbf{A}^{-1} 가

m .

2.2 가

EFG 가 (Weight function) . 가 가

\mathbf{x} 가 \mathbf{x}_I 가

\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}_I 가 . 가 \mathbf{x}

\mathbf{x}_I \mathbf{x}_I .

가 .

$$w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) = w_I(d) \quad (2.12)$$

$d = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I\|$. $w_I(d)$ d
 1 가 . 가
 가 Exponential 가

$$w_I(d) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-(d/c)^2} - e^{-(d_{ml}/c)^2}}{(1 - e^{-(d_{ml}/c)^2})}, & d_I \leq d_{ml} \\ 0, & d_I > d_{ml} \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

c 가 , d_{ml} \mathbf{x}_I
 \mathbf{A} 가 Singular . c

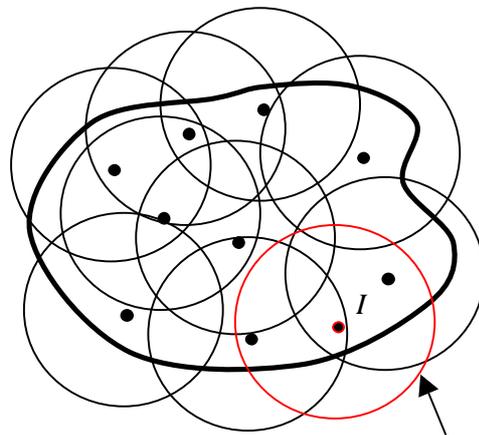
$$c = \bar{\mathbf{a}} c_I \quad (2.14)$$

$1 \leq \bar{\mathbf{a}} \leq 2$ [1].

$$c_I = \max_{J \in S_J} \|\mathbf{x}_J - \mathbf{x}_I\| \quad (2.15)$$

S_J \mathbf{x}_I \mathbf{x}_I
 c_I
 가 .

, x_I 3 가
 . Exponential 가 c 가 x 가
 가 , x
 가
 가
 2
 3
 가



1.2

1 2

2.3 Lagrange Multiplier

가

0 EFG

가

Kronecker delta condition($F_I(\mathbf{x}_J) \neq \mathbf{d}_{IJ}$)

가

Penalty ,

FEM [1,3,8]

Lagrange

multiplier 가

[1,3]

(Positive-definite)가

가

Γ Ω

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0} \text{ in } \Omega \tag{2.16}$$

$$\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} \text{ on } \Gamma_t \quad (2.17a)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \text{ on } \Gamma_u \quad (2.17b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{d}(\nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T) : \mathbf{s} d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \\ - \int_{\Gamma_u} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{v}^T \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_u} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{?} d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

(2.18)

Lagrange multiplier

Lagrange

multiplier ?

$$\mathbf{?}(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s) \mathbf{?}_I \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (2.19a)$$

$$\mathbf{d} \mathbf{?}(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s) \mathbf{d} \mathbf{?}_I \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (2.19b)$$

$N_I(s)$ Lagrange interpolant s

(2.18), (2.19)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K} & \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{G}^T & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{?} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ \mathbf{q} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{IJ} = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{B}_I^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_J d\Omega \quad (2.21a)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{IK} = - \int_{\Gamma_u} F_I N_K d\Gamma \quad (2.21b)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_I = \int_{\Gamma_t} F_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} F_I \mathbf{b} d\Omega \quad (2.21c)$$

$$\mathbf{q}_K = - \int_{\Gamma_u} N_K \bar{\mathbf{u}} d\Gamma \quad (2.21d)$$

,

$$\mathbf{B}_I = \begin{bmatrix} F_{I,x} & 0 \\ 0 & F_{I,y} \\ F_{I,y} & F_{I,x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.22a)$$

$$\left\{ \mathbf{D} = \begin{array}{l} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for plane stress} \\ \frac{E(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for plane strain} \end{array} \right. \quad (2.22b)$$

$$(2.22b) \quad a \quad b \quad .$$

$$a = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu}, \quad b = \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \quad (2.23)$$

$u(\mathbf{x}_I)$ I u_I

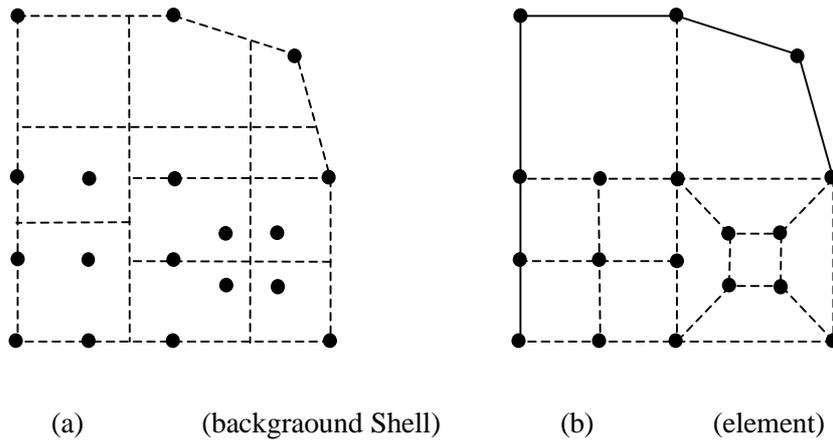
2.4

EFG

가

2 (a)

(b)



2. EFG

Gauss

가

가

가

가

가

Gauss

가

가

가

가

Jacobian

(2.20)

ncel

$ngp \times ngp$ Gauss

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \, d\Omega &= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{\Omega^e} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \, d\Omega^e \\
 &= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) \bar{J}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) \, dx \, dh && \text{for 2D} \quad (2.24) \\
 &= \sum_e^{ncel} \sum_i^{ngp} \sum_j^{ngp} \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{h}_j) \bar{J}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{h}_j) W_i W_j
 \end{aligned}$$

, $\bar{J}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{h}_j)$ 가 W 가
 가 (i, j) 가 $\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{h}_j)$

$$\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{h}_j) = \mathbf{B}_Q^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_Q \quad \text{for 2D} \quad (2.25)$$

, \mathbf{B}_Q (i, j) 가

$$\mathbf{B}_Q = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_{1,x} & 0 & \mathbf{f}_{2,x} & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{f}_{n,x} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{f}_{1,y} & 0 & \mathbf{f}_{2,y} & \cdots & 0 & \mathbf{f}_{n,y} \\ \mathbf{f}_{1,y} & \mathbf{f}_{1,x} & \mathbf{f}_{2,y} & \mathbf{f}_{2,x} & \cdots & \mathbf{f}_{n,y} & \mathbf{f}_{n,x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for 2D} \quad (2.26)$$

, n 가

가

, (2.24) i, j

Gauss

m

2 $(\sqrt{m} + 2) \times (\sqrt{m} + 2)$ Gauss

[1].

Subdomain

EFG

가 가

CPU 2

CPU 2

CPU

1 1 CPU

Subdomain

FEM matrix condensation

Subdomain

EFG

가

Subdomain

Penalty function

Subdomain

Lagrange multiplier

Subdomain

Subdomain

가

3.1 Subdomain

EFG 가 Penalty function Subdomain Lagrange multiplier Subdomain

3.1.1 Penalty function Subdomain

3

boundary가 . 1 2 Traction Total
 Potential Energy

$$\Pi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \mathbf{e}_{ij}^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h dV - \int_{V_1} u_i^h b_i dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} u_i^h \bar{T}_i d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_i} u_i^h T_i^h d\Gamma \quad (3.1a)$$

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_2} \mathbf{e}_{ij}^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h dV - \int_V u_i^h b_i dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} u_i^h \bar{T}_i d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_i} u_i^h T_i^h d\Gamma \quad (3.1b)$$

$$\Pi = \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 + \mathbf{a} \int_{\Gamma_i} (\mathbf{u}^1 - \mathbf{u}^2)^2 d\Gamma + \mathbf{b} \int_{\Gamma_i} (\mathbf{T}^1 + \mathbf{T}^2)^2 d\Gamma \quad (3.3)$$

\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} Penalty function . (3.3) 가

$$d\Pi = d\Pi_1 + d\Pi_2 + d\left\{ \mathbf{a} \int_{\Gamma_i} (\mathbf{u}^1 - \mathbf{u}^2)^2 d\Gamma + \mathbf{b} \int_{\Gamma_i} (\mathbf{T}^1 + \mathbf{T}^2)^2 d\Gamma \right\} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$d\Pi_1 = \int_{V_1} d\mathbf{e}_{ij}^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h dV - \int_{V_1} d\mathbf{u}_i^h b_i dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} d\mathbf{u}_i^h \bar{T}_i d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} d\mathbf{u}_i^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h n_j d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} u_i^h d\mathbf{s}_{ij}^h n_j d\Gamma \quad (3.5a)$$

$$d\Pi_2 = \int_{V_2} d\mathbf{e}_{ij}^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h dV - \int_{V_2} d\mathbf{u}_i^h b_i dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} d\mathbf{u}_i^h \bar{T}_i d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} d\mathbf{u}_i^h \mathbf{s}_{ij}^h n_j d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} u_i^h d\mathbf{s}_{ij}^h n_j d\Gamma \quad (3.5b)$$

(3.4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{11} + \mathbf{M}_{11} & \mathbf{M}_{12} & \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{M}_{21} & \mathbf{K}_{22} + \mathbf{M}_{22} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{G}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^1 \\ \mathbf{u}^2 \\ ? \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \\ \mathbf{q} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{11} = \int_{V_1^a} \mathbf{B}_1^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_1 dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} \mathbf{F}_1^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_1 dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}} \mathbf{B}_1^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{F}_1 dV \quad (3.7a)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{22} = \int_{V_2^q} \mathbf{B}_2^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_2 dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} \mathbf{F}_2^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_2 dV - \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}} \mathbf{B}_2^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{F}_2 dV \quad (3.7b)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{11} = \int_{\Gamma_i} \mathbf{F}_1^T \mathbf{F}_1 d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_i} \mathbf{B}_1^T \mathbf{D}_1^T \mathbf{X}_1^T \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{D}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 d\Gamma \quad (3.7c)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{12} = \int_{\Gamma_i} -\mathbf{F}_1^T \mathbf{F}_2 d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_i} \mathbf{B}_1^T \mathbf{D}_1^T \mathbf{X}_1^T \mathbf{X}_2 \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 d\Gamma \quad (3.7d)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{21} = \mathbf{M}_{12}^T \quad (3.7e)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{22} = \int_{\Gamma_i} \mathbf{F}_2^T \mathbf{F}_2 d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_i} \mathbf{B}_2^T \mathbf{D}_2^T \mathbf{X}_2^T \mathbf{X}_2 \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 d\Gamma \quad (3.7f)$$

$$\mathbf{G} = - \int_{\Gamma_{u,1}^q} \mathbf{F}_1^T \mathbf{N} d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{u,2}^q} \mathbf{F}_2^T \mathbf{N} d\Gamma \quad (3.7g)$$

$$\mathbf{f}^1 = \int_{V_1^q} \mathbf{F}_1^T \mathbf{b} dV + \int_{\Gamma_{i,1}^q} \mathbf{F}_1^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \quad (3.7h)$$

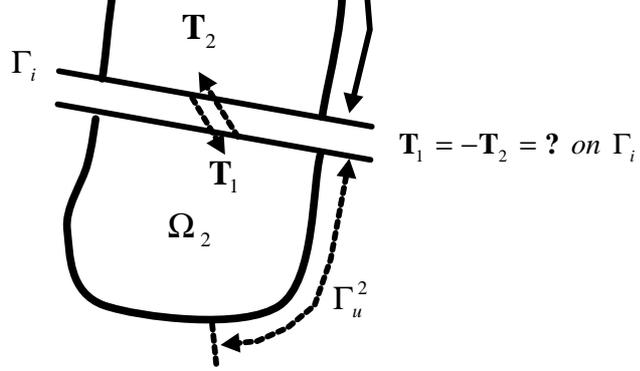
$$\mathbf{f}^2 = \int_{V_2^q} \mathbf{F}_2^T \mathbf{b} dV + \int_{\Gamma_{i,2}^q} \mathbf{F}_2^T \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \quad (3.7i)$$

$$\mathbf{q} = - \int_{\Gamma_{u,1}^q} \mathbf{N}^T \bar{\mathbf{u}} d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_{u,2}^q} \mathbf{N}^T \bar{\mathbf{u}} d\Gamma \quad (3.7j)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & 0 & n_2 \\ 0 & n_2 & n_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for 2D} \quad (3.8a)$$

, n_1, n_2

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 & 0 & \Phi_2 & 0 & \dots & \Phi_n & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_1 & 0 & \Phi_2 & \dots & 0 & \Phi_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for 2D} \quad (3.8b)$$



4 . Subdomain

$$\int_{\Omega^1} d(\mathbf{Su}^1)^T \mathbf{D}^1 \mathbf{Su}^1 d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_i} d\mathbf{u}^{1T} ?_t d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega^1} d\mathbf{u}^{1T} \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_i^1} d\mathbf{u}^{1T} \tilde{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0 \quad (3.9a)$$

Domain Ω^2 domain equilibrium

traction $\mathbf{t}^2 = -?_t$.

$$\int_{\Omega^2} d(\mathbf{Su}^2)^T \mathbf{D}^2 \mathbf{Su}^2 d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_i} d\mathbf{u}^{2T} ?_t d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega^2} d\mathbf{u}^{2T} \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_i^2} d\mathbf{u}^{2T} \tilde{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0 \quad (3.9b)$$

weak form

$$\int_{\Gamma_t} \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_t^T (\mathbf{u}^2 - \mathbf{u}^1) d\Gamma \quad (3.9c)$$

(3.9a) (3.9b)

가

EFG

2.3

Lagrange multiplier

domain 1

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega^1} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}^1)^T \mathbf{D}^1 \mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}^1 d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{1T} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_t d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega^1} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{1T} \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t^1} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{1T} \tilde{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \\ - \int_{\Gamma_u^1} \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \cdot (\mathbf{u}^1 - \bar{\mathbf{u}}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_u^1} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{1T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varphi} d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10a)$$

domain 2

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega^2} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}^2)^T \mathbf{D}^2 \mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}^2 d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{2T} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_t d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega^2} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{2T} \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t^2} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{2T} \tilde{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \\ - \int_{\Gamma_u^2} \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \cdot (\mathbf{u}^2 - \bar{\mathbf{u}}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_u^2} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{2T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varphi} d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10b)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_I} \mathbf{d}\lambda_I^T (\mathbf{u}^2 - \mathbf{u}^1) d\Gamma \quad (3.10c)$$

Lagrange multiplier

$$\lambda_I(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s) \lambda_{tI} \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (3.11a)$$

$$\mathbf{d}\lambda_I(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s) \mathbf{d}\lambda_{tI} \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (3.11b)$$

(3.11)

traction

N_I

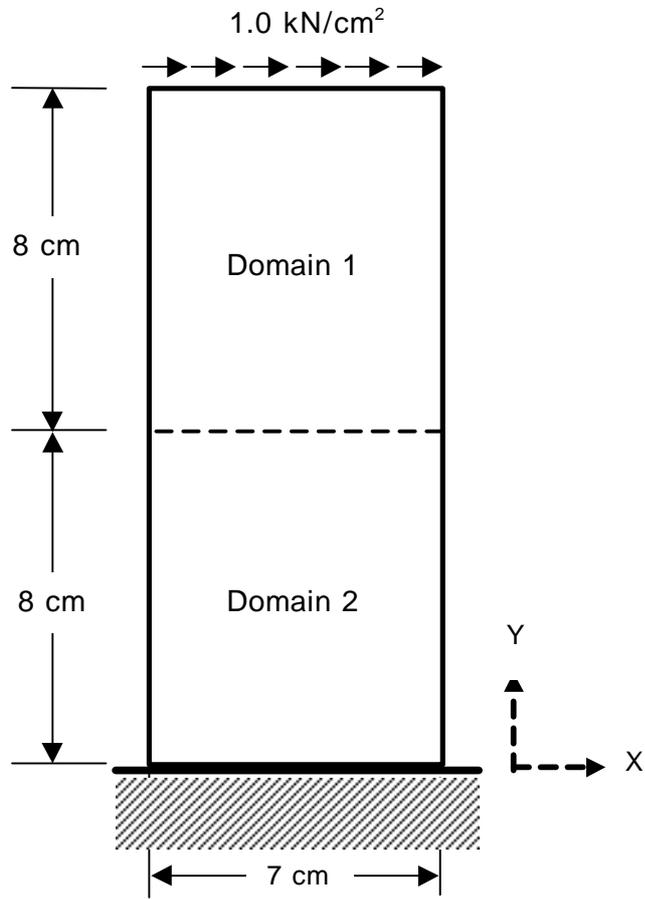
I_t interpolation

traction

(3.10), (3.11)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}^1 & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{Q}^1 & \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{K}^2 & \mathbf{Q}^2 & \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{Q}^{1T} & \mathbf{Q}^{2T} & \mathbf{O} & \\ & \mathbf{G}^T & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^1 \\ \mathbf{u}^2 \\ \lambda_{tI} \\ \lambda \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \\ \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{q} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^1 = \int_{\Omega^1} \mathbf{B}^{1T} \mathbf{D}^1 \mathbf{B}^1 d\Omega \quad (3.13a)$$



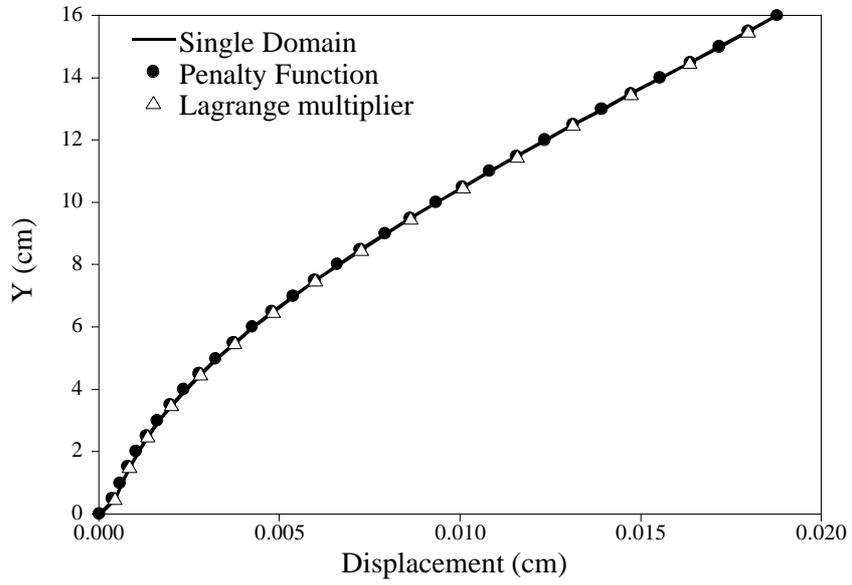
5. (1)

. $7\text{cm} \times 16\text{cm}$ 1.0 kN/cm^2 가 .

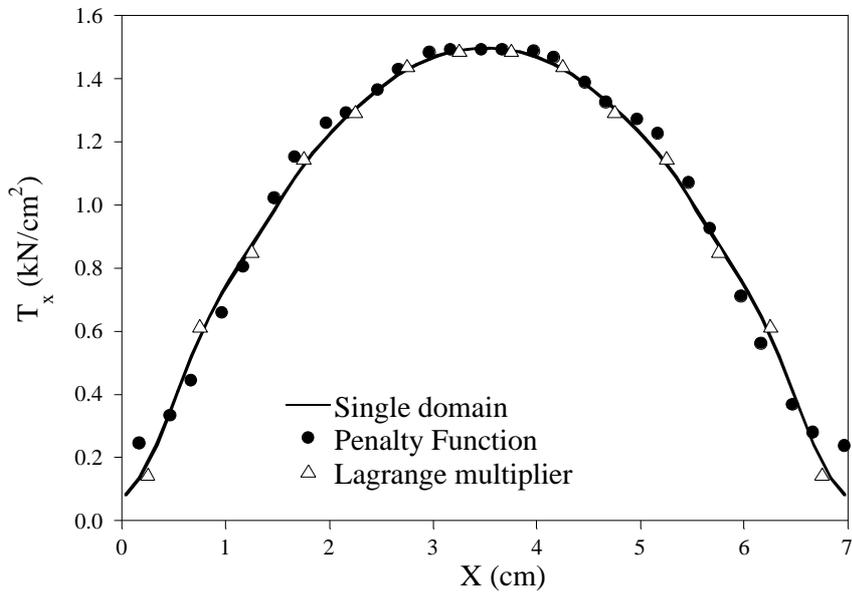
가 $210 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

0.3 가 . 1 2 255 224

6 X 가



6. X



7. Traction

Penalty function Subdomain ,
 Lagrange multiplier Subdomain 3가
 . 7
 . Lagrange multiplier Traction
 Penalty function 가
 Traction .
 Subdomain , .

3.2

CPU가

Subdomain . 가
 Subdomain Lagrange multiplier

3.2.1 Matrix Condensation

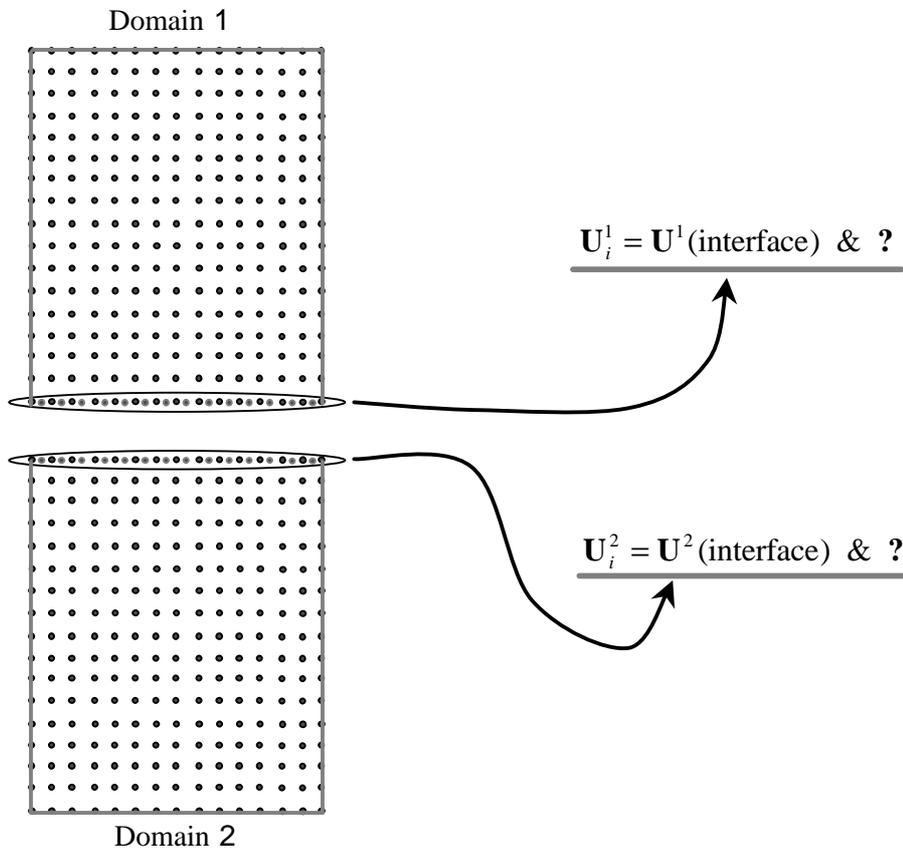
stiffness matrix . CPU
 CPU matrix
 matrix condensation . 8
 . 8 CPU 2
 . 가 Lagrange multiplier
 traction . Traction
 traction .
 . 1 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{11} & \mathbf{K}_{1i} \\ \mathbf{K}_{i1} & \mathbf{K}_{ii} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1 \\ \mathbf{U}_i^1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_1 \\ \mathbf{P}_i^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.14)$$

(3.14) \mathbf{U}_i^1 .

$$(\mathbf{K}_{ii} - \mathbf{K}_{i1}(\mathbf{K}_{11})^{-1}\mathbf{K}_{1i})\mathbf{U}_i^1 = \mathbf{P}_i^1 - \mathbf{K}_{i1}(\mathbf{K}_{11})^{-1}\mathbf{P}_1 \quad (3.15)$$

2 .



8.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{22} & \mathbf{K}_{2i} \\ \mathbf{K}_{i2} & \mathbf{K}_{ii} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_2 \\ \mathbf{U}_i^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_2 \\ \mathbf{P}_i^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.16)$$

(3.16) \mathbf{U}_i^2 .

$$(\mathbf{K}_{ii} - \mathbf{K}_{i2}(\mathbf{K}_{22})^{-1}\mathbf{K}_{2i})\mathbf{U}_i^2 = \mathbf{P}_i^2 - \mathbf{K}_{i2}(\mathbf{K}_{22})^{-1}\mathbf{P}_2 \quad (3.17)$$

(3.15) (3.17)

가 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1(\text{inteface}) \\ ?_t \\ \mathbf{U}_2(\text{inteface}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

(3.18)

(3.18)

가

.

가

CPU가

가

1

2

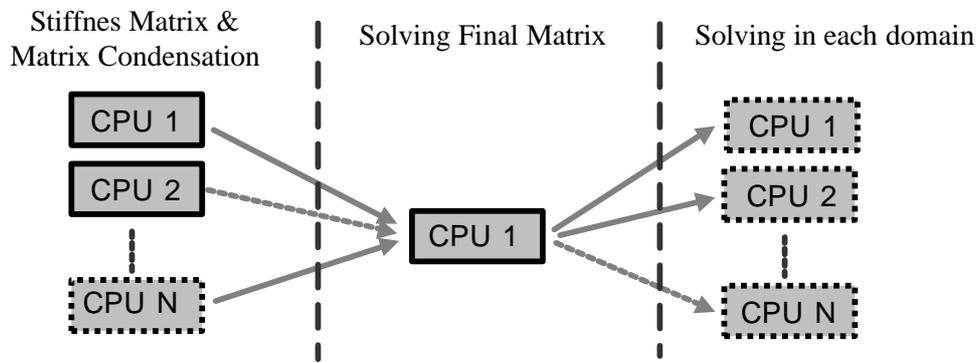
$$\mathbf{U}_1 = (\mathbf{K}_{11})^{-1}(\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{K}_{1i} \mathbf{U}_i^1) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_2 = (\mathbf{K}_{22})^{-1}(\mathbf{P}_2 - \mathbf{K}_{2i} \mathbf{U}_i^2) \quad (3.20)$$

3.2.2

Lagrange multiplier

Subdomain



9.

9

N

. N CPU

stiffness matrix

matrix condensation

CPU 1

N CPU

3가 step

step stiffness matrix & matrix condensation

가

3.2.3

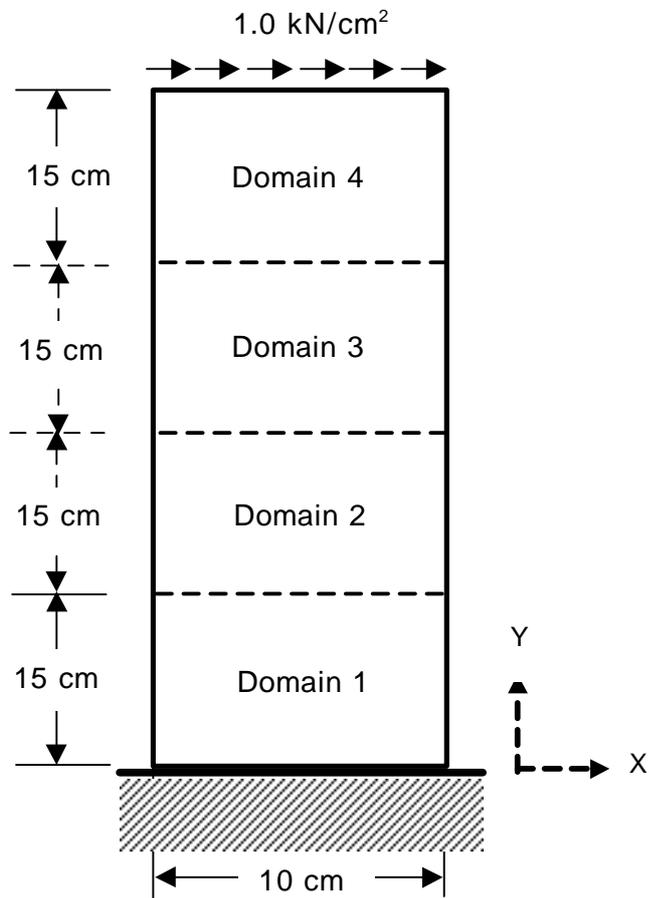
10

. 10cm×60cm

1.0 kN/cm²

가

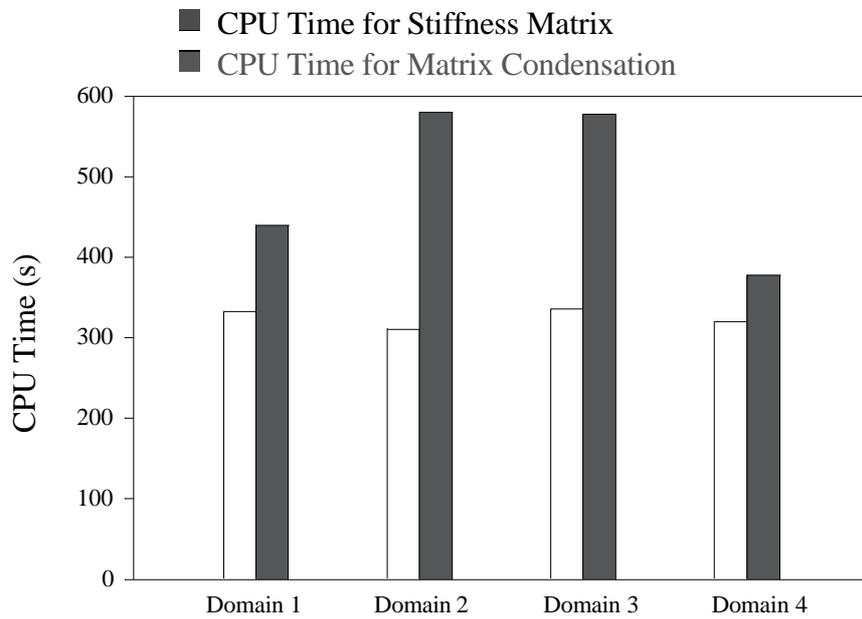
가 210×10² kN/cm²



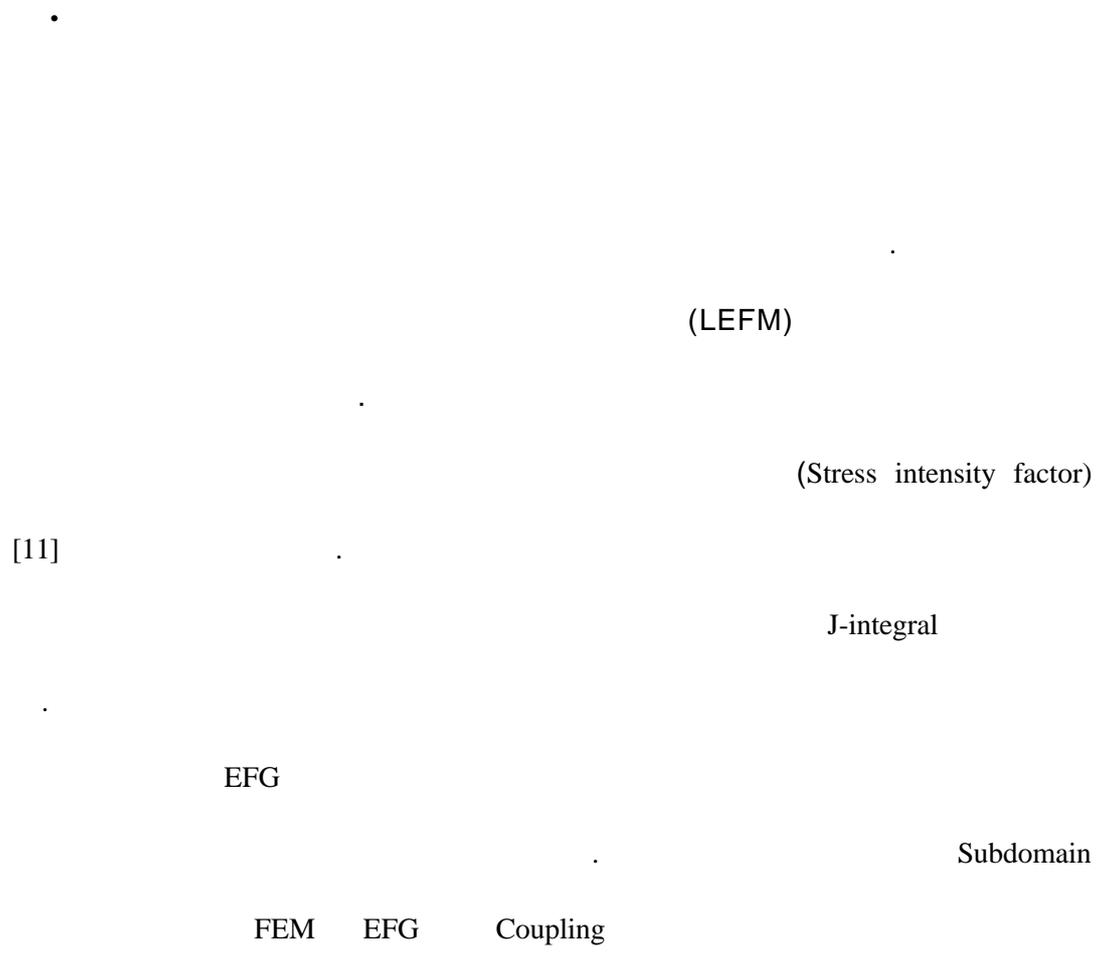
10.

(2)

0.3 가 . 4 4 CPU
 . 101×151 15251
 15000 . 가 30502
 122008 12 . CPU Intel Xeon
 2.4GHz Linear equation solver Positive Definite Symmetry Band Solver
 . 3
 CPU 가 가
 가 3 .
 919 . stiffness matrix



11 matrix condensation CPU 가 가
Subdomain



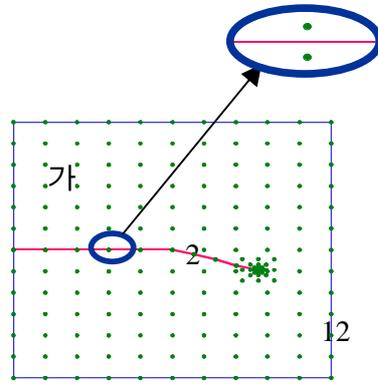
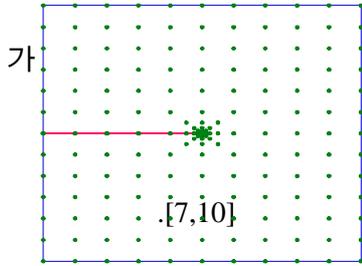
4.1 EFG

EFG

[4,7,9].

EFG

가



12.

가

가

가

가

가

가

EFG

13

가

Visibility criterion[3,5]

13 J

I

A, B

가

Diffraction method [3,5]

EFG

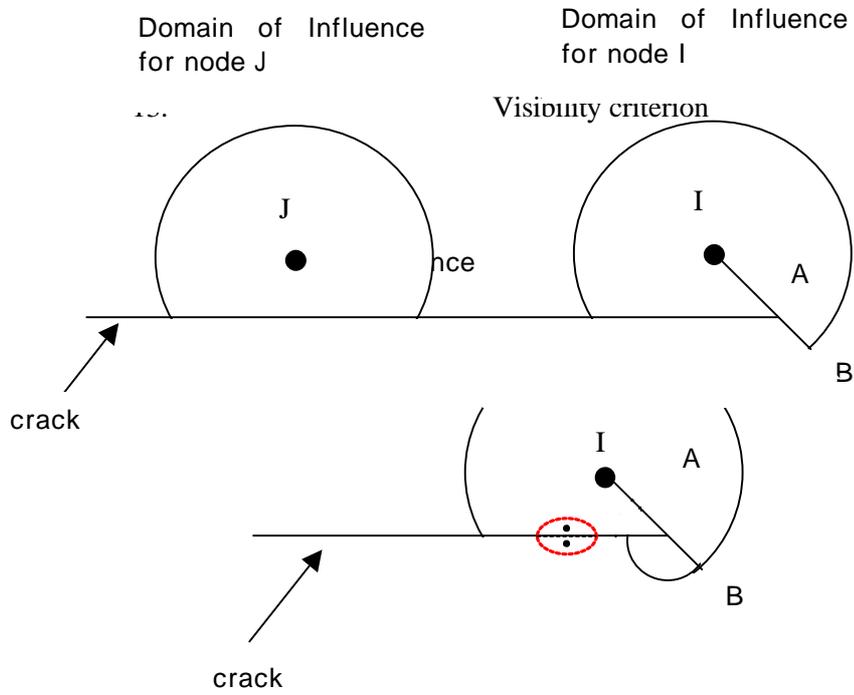
가

14

가

가

가



14.

Diffraction method

. Diffraction method

Sampling point

가

d_I

$$d_I = \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2(x)}{d_0(x)} \right)^I d_0(x) \quad (4.1)$$

$$, d_1 = \|\mathbf{x}_I - \mathbf{x}_c\|, d_2(x) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c\|, d_0(x) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I\| \quad \mathbf{x}_I, \mathbf{x}$$

	Sampling point, \mathbf{x}_c	(Crack tip)
EFG	13	14
	I	I
		I
	I	

4.2

J-integral[12-14]

EFG

Interaction energy integral method

가 Equivalent

Domain Integral[13,17,18,20]

J-integral J

$$J = \mathbf{a}(K_I^2 + K_{II}^2) \quad (4.2)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E} & \text{for plane stress} \\ \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} & \text{for plane strain} \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

E , ν .
1 2 가
 J .

$$J^{(0)} = J^{(1)} + J^{(2)} + M^{(1,2)} \quad (4.4)$$

,

$$M^{(1,2)} = \int_{\Gamma} \left(W^{(1,2)} dy - \left[T_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} + T_i^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right] ds \right) \quad (4.5)$$

(4.2) .

$$J^{(0)} = \mathbf{a} ([K_I^{(1)} + K_I^{(2)}]^2 + [K_{II}^{(1)} + K_{II}^{(2)}]^2) \quad (4.6)$$

,

$$J^{(0)} = J^{(1)} + J^{(2)} + 2\mathbf{a}(K_I^{(1)} K_I^{(2)} + K_{II}^{(1)} K_{II}^{(2)}) \quad (4.7)$$

(4.4) (4.7)

$$M^{(1,2)} = 2\mathbf{a}(K_I^{(1)}K_I^{(2)} + K_{II}^{(1)}K_{II}^{(2)}) \quad (4.8)$$

(4.5) (4.8)

$$(4.8) \quad K_I^{(2)} = 1, K_{II}^{(2)} = 0 \quad K_I^{(2)} = 0, K_{II}^{(2)} = 1$$

1 2

(4.5)

Equivalent

domain integral method

$$M^{(1,2)} = \int_{\Omega} \left[(\mathbf{s}_{ij}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(2)}}{\partial x_1} + \mathbf{s}_{ij}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(1)}}{\partial x_1}) - W^{(1,2)} \mathbf{d}_{1j} \right] \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_j} dA \quad (4.9)$$

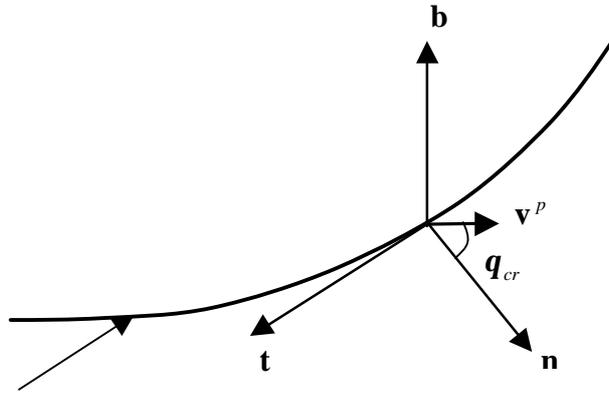
4.3

가 가 [15,16,19]. 가

가

가

$$\mathbf{v}^p = \mathbf{v}^p(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{t}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \mathbf{q}_{cr}}}, \frac{\tan \mathbf{q}_{cr}}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \mathbf{q}_{cr}}}, 0 \right) \quad (4.10)$$



15.3

0

$$K_I \sin q_{cr} + K_{II}(3 \cos q_{cr} - 1) = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

, q_{cr}

3

I

III

가

. [19]

$$K_{eq} = K_I + B|K_{III}| \quad (4.13)$$

, B

q_{cr}

$$q_{cr} = 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{K_{eq}}{4K_{II}} \pm \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\left(\frac{K_{eq}}{K_{II}}\right)^2 + 8} \right] \quad (4.14)$$

(4.14) K_{II} 가 K_{II} 가

(+) K_{II} 가 (-) .

. Paris

[16].

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K)^m \quad (4.15)$$

, a , N , $\Delta K (K_{max} - K_{min})$

가 . C

m . 2 Yan [21]

가 .

$$\Delta K_{eq} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{q_{cr}}{2} \cdot \{ \Delta K_I (1 + \cos q_{cr}) - 3 \Delta K_{II} \sin q_{cr} \} \quad (4.16)$$

3 Gerstle [19]가 가 .

$$K_{eq}^2 = (K_I + B|K_{III}|)^2 + 2K_{II}^2 \quad (4.17)$$

ΔK 가 (4.15) .

$$\Delta a_i = C \left(\frac{(\Delta K_i^1)^m + (\Delta K_i^j)^m}{2} \right) \times \Delta N \quad (4.18)$$

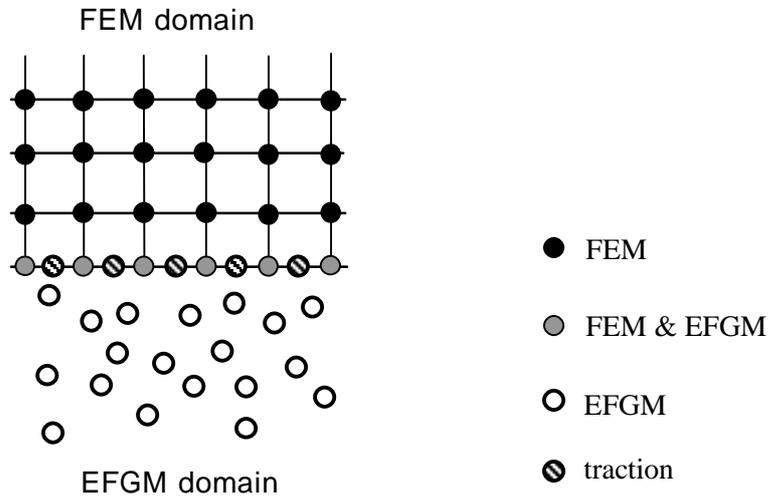
, i , j i

2 가

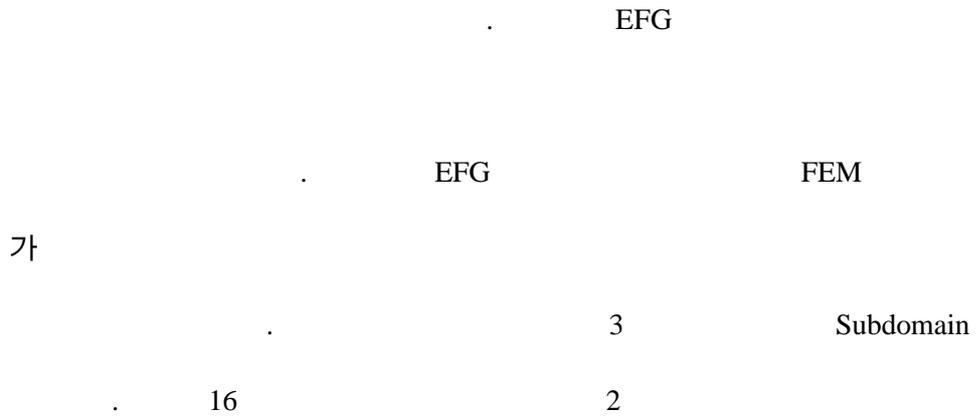
2

[23]

4.4 Coupling of FEM and EFG



16. Coupled FEM-EFGM



가

FEM EFG . 3.1.2
 Lagrange multiplier Subdomain EFG

EFG FEM

4.5

2 가

. 17 가

가 $210 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/cm}^2$ C

$m = 0.32186 \times 10^{-8}, 2.25$ [11]. $\mathbf{s}_{\min} = 0 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

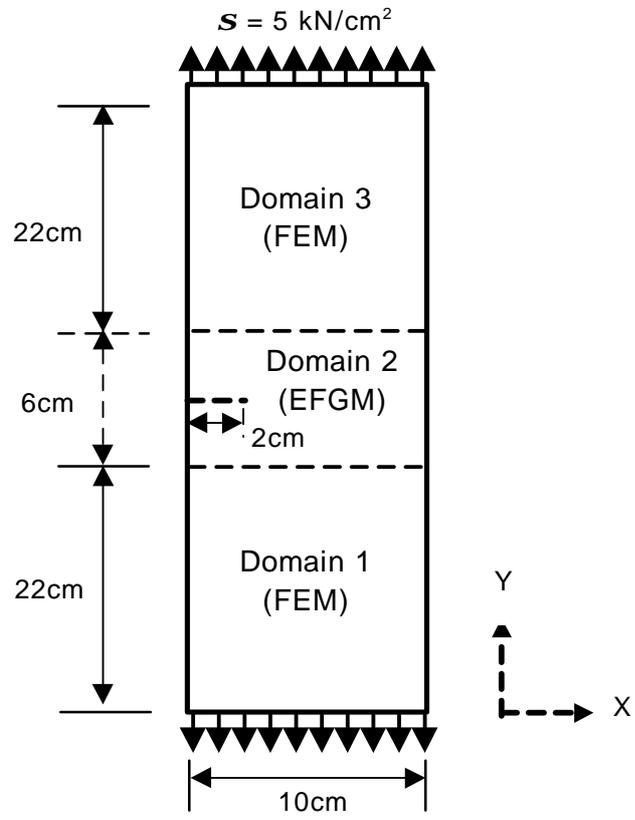
$\mathbf{s}_{\max} = 5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$ 가 .

$\Delta N = 1000$

$N = 581000$.

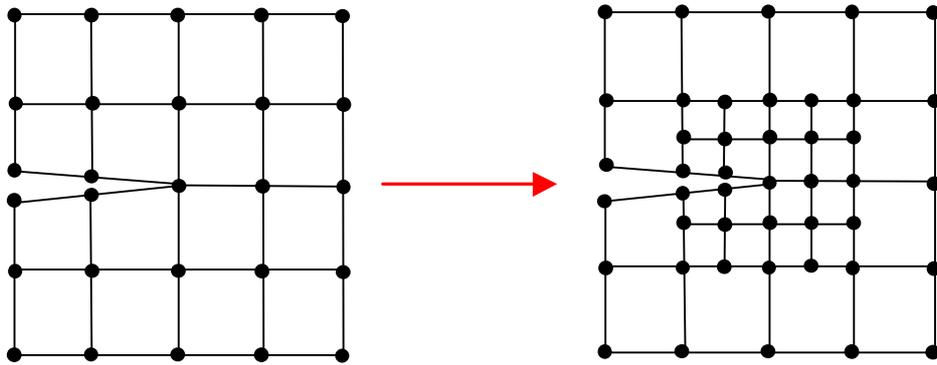
가 0.1% ,

가 0.00175 rad .



17.

(3)

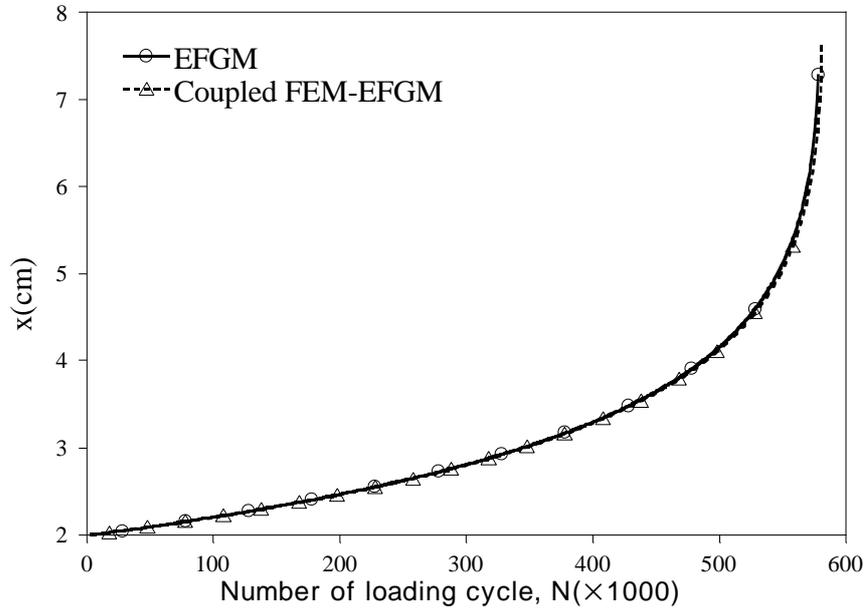


18.

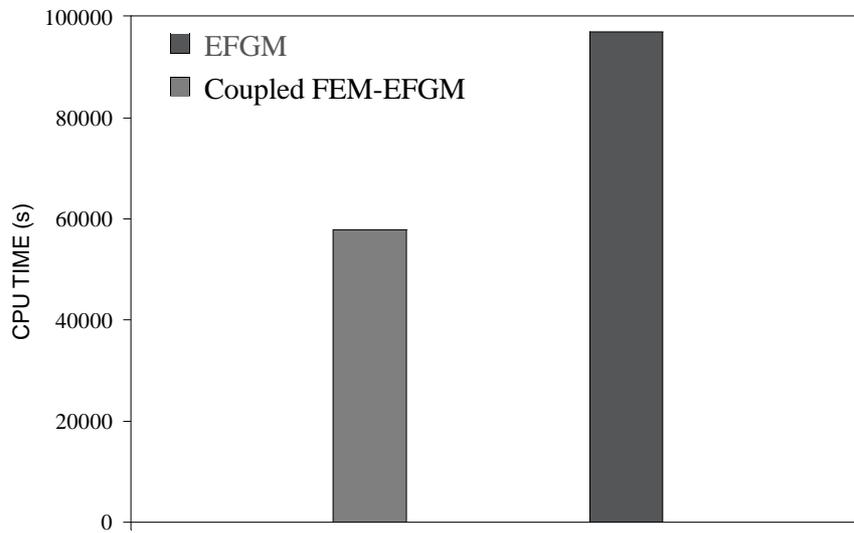
$$\left| \frac{\Delta a_i' - \Delta a_i}{\Delta a_i'} \right| \leq 10^{-3} \quad (4.19a)$$

$$\left| \mathbf{q}_{i+1}' - \mathbf{q}_{i+1} \right| \leq 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \quad (4.19b)$$

4.4	Lagrange multiplier	Subdomain	Coupled
FEM-EFGM	.	.	.
EFG	FEM	Bilinear	.
.	EFG	1	3
11 × 23	253	FEM	2
11 × 7	77	.	.
	18	.	.
	가	.	[23]
2	176	가	.
	가	.	CPU Intel
Pentium 1.7GHz	Linear equation solver	sparse solver	.
19	.	X	.
.EFG	.	.	20

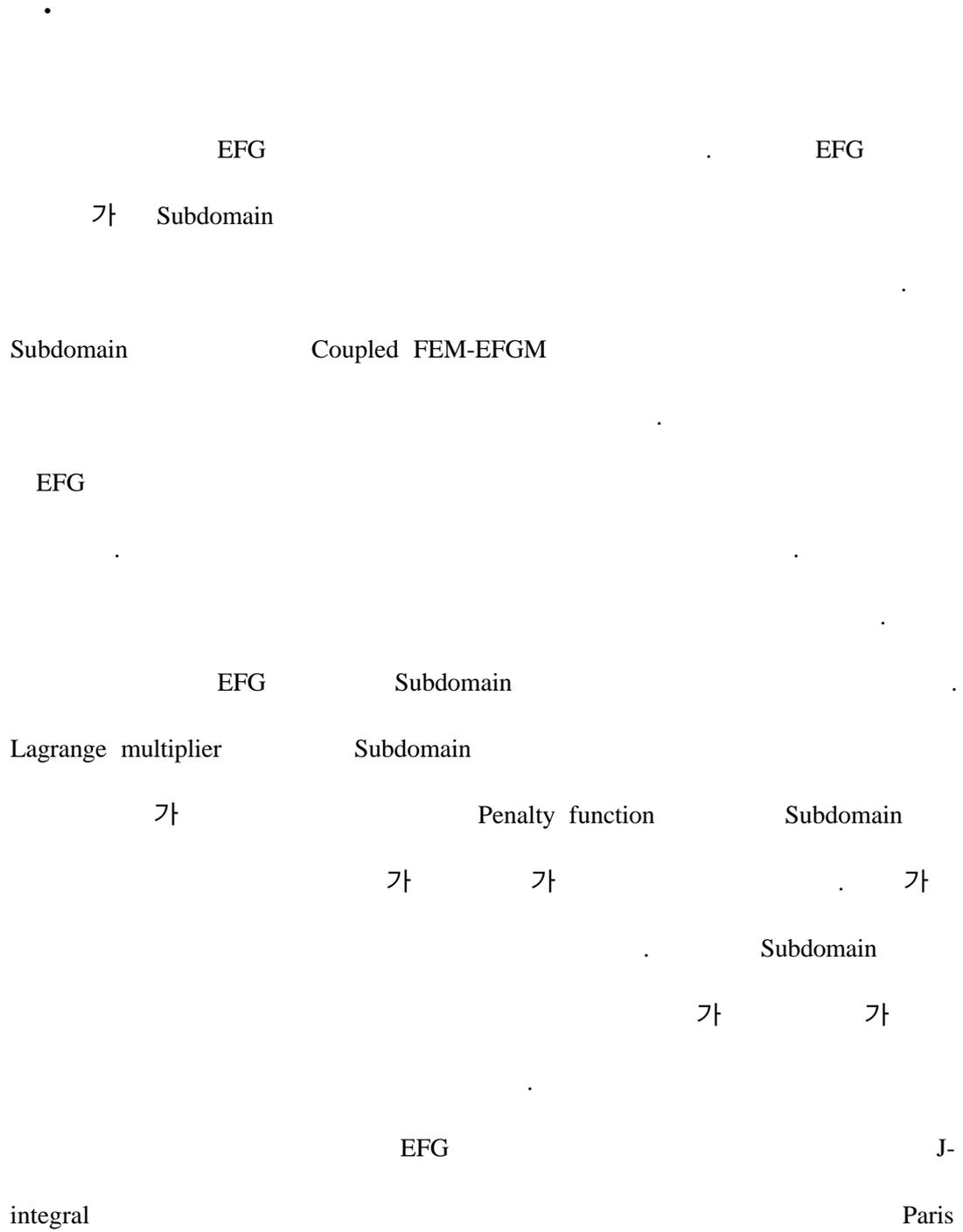


19.



20.

. EFG	96993	27	
Coupled FEM-EFGM	57935	16	.



Equation . Lagrange multiplier Subdomain
FEM EFG Coupling

Subdomain

가

3

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ABSTRACT

Element-Free Galerkin Method (EFGM) is used mainly for crack analysis. But to get high accuracy of solutions, more degree-of-freedom (DOF) is needed. In this case more analyzing time is needed and analysis is restricted by computer memory. This paper presents subdomain techniques in EFGM. The method using Penalty function as a constraint and the method using Lagrange multiplier as a constraint are presented and the validities of these methods are demonstrated by an example.

To analyze high DOF problem, parallel processing is introduced with subdomain techniques. A domain is divided into several domains and each divided domain is taken by each CPU. In each CPU a stiffness matrix is constructed and matrix condensation is performed respectively. Final equation, which only interface DOF is in, is constructed and solved. The validity of this process is demonstrated by an example.

For the analysis of fatigue crack growth, the effects of the singularity of crack tip and the discontinuity of crack are considered by numerical techniques. To avoid discontinuities of the shape functions in crack tip fields, the dffraction method is used. J-integral is used to evaluate stress intensity factor and maximum circumferential stress theory is used to measure the direction of crack growth and Paris equation is used to measure the extension of fatigue crack growth. For the analysis of fatigue crack growth, much analyzing time is needed. To settle this problem, A coupled FEM-EFGM by a subdomain technique is proposed and the validity of this method is demonstrated by an example.

Key Word

Element-Free Galerkin Method, subdomain techniques, parallel processing, fatigue crack growth, coupled FEM-EFGM

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