

采用三角形面积坐标的四边形 17节点样条单元*

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摘要: 利用二元4次样条插值基和三角形面积坐标构造17节点四边形单元. 这个新单元具有4次完备阶, 通过一些算例测试表明了该单元有较高精度并对网格畸变不敏感.

关键词: 17节点样条单元; 二元样条插值基; 三角形面积坐标; B网方法;
4次完备阶

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引 言

位移法是指将位移假定为直角坐标中的简单多项式, 待定系数为广义坐标参数. 构造协调四边形单元常用的方法是等参变换. 一般来说, 有2种常用的等参元族, Serendipity元, 如Q8/Q12/Q17, 和Lagrange元, 如Q9/Q16/Q25^[1]. 通常Serendipity元不含或者含有少量的内部节点, 因此, Serendipity元具有节点数少于Lagrange元的优点. 例如4次单元Q25比Q17多了8个节点. 然而Serendipity元有一个众所周知的缺点, 当网格畸变时精度明显降低. Lee和Bathe^[2]对等参元的精度受网格畸变的影响做了深入的研究. 他们指出当单元从矩形变成不规则的四边形时, 直角坐标 (x, y) 和等参坐标 (ξ, η) 之间的变换从线性变为非线性, 从而导致位移场关于直角坐标的完备阶降低. 因此Serendipity元虽然有等参坐标的高次项, 但对直角坐标, Q8和Q12只有1次完备阶, Q17只有2次完备阶.

为了克服等参元的网格敏感性, Long和Cen等利用四边形面积坐标方法构造了1族4~8节点的四边形单元^[3,4]. 李勇东等提出精化不协调平面8节点元^[5]. Li等构造了分别具有2次和3次完备阶的8节点和12节点样条单元^{[6]①②}. 这些单元在克服网格畸变和提高精度方面表现出良好的性能. 另外, 采用高阶单元也是提高精度的一种有效方法. Rathod等推导了矩形

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① 陈娟, 李崇君, 陈万吉. 基于面积坐标与B网方法的四边形样条单元[J]. 力学学报已录用.

② 陈娟, 李崇君, 陈万吉. 四边形单元面积坐标插值的新方法[J]. 工程力学已录用.

网格上 4 次到 10 次的 Serendipity 单元族和完备 Lagrange 单元族的表达式^[7]. Ho 等利用泡函数和凝聚法构造了 1 次到 3 次的加强单元族^[8]. 因此对(高阶)单元族的研究在有限元的理论和应用中都是很有意义和必要的.

样条函数是满足一定连续条件的分片多项式^[9-10], 具有简单性和协调性的优点, 在有限元法中应用广泛. 我们已经利用二元样条插值基构造了 1~3 阶的四边形样条单元^{[6]①②}, 在本文中, 我们给出 17 节点样条单元的构造方法, 这个单元具有 4 次完备阶, 对不规则网格保持高精度. 这样, 我们得到了 1 个 1~4 阶的 L4, L8, L12 和 L17 样条单元族, 它们的节点数和 Serendipity 元相等, 且与 Lagrange 元的完备阶相同.

本文的结构如下: 首先第 1 节简单介绍定义在三角形面积坐标上的 B 网方法, 第 2 节给出 17 节点样条单元的构造, 最后通过数值算例来测试这个单元的精度, 并与 Q17 单元进行了比较.

1 三角形面积坐标和 B 网方法

B 网方法是研究定义在三角形上的二元样条函数的一种重要的方法, 它起源于 Bernstein 多项式, 并基于三角形面积坐标.

如图 1(a) 所示, 三角形 $\triangle P_1P_2P_3$ 内任一点 P 的面积坐标为 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$, 其中

$$P_1 = (x_1, y_1), P_2 = (x_2, y_2), P_3 = (x_3, y_3), P = (x, y),$$

直角坐标 (x, y) 与面积坐标 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ 之间的关系为

$$\begin{cases} x = x_1\lambda_1 + x_2\lambda_2 + x_3\lambda_3, \\ y = y_1\lambda_1 + y_2\lambda_2 + y_3\lambda_3, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

共有 $(n+2)(n+1)/2$ 个域点 $\xi_{i,j,k}$ 分布在 $\triangle P_1P_2P_3$ 内, 面积坐标分别为 $(i/n, j/n, k/n)$, 如图 1(b) 所示, 其中 $n=4$.

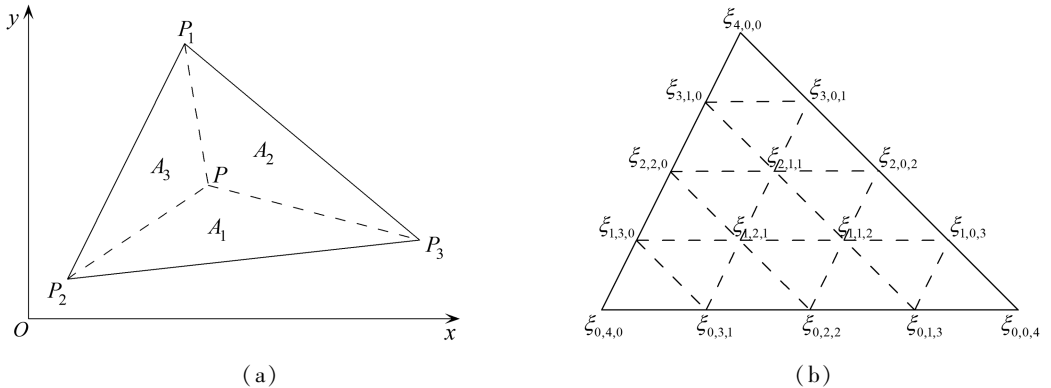


图 1 面积坐标和 4 次 B 网域点

定义在 $\triangle P_1P_2P_3$ 上的 n 次 Bernstein 多项式为

$$\begin{cases} B_{i,j,k}^n(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \frac{n!}{i! j! k!} \lambda_1^i \lambda_2^j \lambda_3^k, & i + j + k = n, \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

所有 n 次 Bernstein 多项式组成的行向量记为 \mathbf{B}^n . 例如

$$\mathbf{B}^4 = \{B_{4,0,0}^4, B_{3,1,0}^4, B_{3,0,1}^4, B_{2,2,0}^4, B_{2,1,1}^4, B_{2,0,2}^4, B_{1,3,0}^4, B_{1,2,1}^4, B_{1,1,2}^4, B_{1,0,3}^4, B_{0,4,0}^4, B_{0,3,1}^4, B_{0,2,2}^4, B_{0,1,3}^4, B_{0,0,4}^4\} =$$

$$\left. \frac{cd^3}{a^2}, \frac{cd^3}{a}, c, \frac{cd}{3}, 0, 0, -\frac{d^3}{c}, -d^3 \right\}^T, \quad (5k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{12}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\frac{5c^2d^2}{4ab}, -\frac{3c^2d^2}{4ab^2}, \right. \\ & -\frac{3c^2d^2}{4a^2b}, -\frac{c^2d}{4a}, -\frac{3c^2d}{4a^2}, \frac{c^2}{4a}, \frac{7cd}{4}, \frac{5c}{4}, \frac{5d}{4}, -\frac{cd^2}{4b}, \frac{d^2}{4b}, -\frac{3cd^2}{4b^2}, 0, \\ & \left. -\frac{3c^2d^2}{2b^2}, -\frac{3c^2d^2}{2b}, 0, -\frac{3c^2d^2}{2a^2}, -\frac{3c^2d^2}{2a}, 0, \frac{3c^2}{2}, \frac{3c^2d}{2}, 0, \frac{3d^2}{2}, \frac{3cd^2}{2} \right\}^T, \quad (5l) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{13}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{c^3d}{2ab}, \frac{c^3d}{2ab^2}, \frac{c^3d}{6a^2b}, \right. \\ & -\frac{c^3}{2a}, \frac{c^3}{6a^2}, -\frac{c^3}{2ad}, -\frac{c^2}{2}, -\frac{c^2}{2d}, \frac{c}{6}, \frac{c^2d}{2b}, \frac{cd}{6b}, \frac{c^2d}{2b^2}, 0, \frac{c^3d}{b^2}, \frac{c^3d}{b}, 0, \\ & \left. \frac{c^3d}{3a^2}, 0, 0, -\frac{c^3}{d}, -c^3, d, \frac{cd}{3}, 0 \right\}^T, \quad (5m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{14}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, -\frac{c^3}{2a}, -\frac{c^3}{2ab}, \frac{c^3}{6a^2}, \right. \\ & \frac{bc^3}{2ad}, \frac{bc^3}{6a^2d}, \frac{bc^3}{2ad^2}, \frac{bc^2}{2d}, \frac{bc^2}{2d^2}, \frac{bc}{6d}, -\frac{c^2}{2}, \frac{c}{6}, -\frac{c^2}{2b}, 0, -\frac{c^3}{b}, \\ & \left. -c^3, 0, \frac{bc^3}{3a^2}, 0, 0, \frac{bc^3}{d^2}, \frac{bc^3}{d}, b, \frac{bc}{3}, 0 \right\}^T, \quad (5n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{15}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, -\frac{bc^2}{4a}, \frac{c^2}{4a}, -\frac{3bc^2}{4a^2}, \right. \\ & -\frac{5b^2c^2}{4ad}, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{4a^2d}, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{4ad^2}, -\frac{b^2c}{4d}, -\frac{3b^2c}{4d^2}, \frac{b^2}{4d}, \frac{7bc}{4}, \frac{5b}{4}, \frac{5c}{4}, 0, \\ & \left. \frac{3c^2}{2}, \frac{3bc^2}{2}, 0, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{2a^2}, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{2a}, 0, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{2d^2}, -\frac{3b^2c^2}{2d}, 0, \frac{3b^2}{2}, \frac{3b^2c}{2} \right\}^T, \quad (5o) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{16}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \frac{b^2c}{2a}, \frac{bc}{6a}, \frac{b^2c}{2a^2}, \right. \\ & \frac{b^3c}{2ad}, \frac{b^3c}{2a^2d}, \frac{b^3c}{6ad^2}, \frac{-b^3}{2d}, \frac{b^3}{6d^2}, -\frac{b^3}{2cd}, -\frac{b^2}{2}, -\frac{b^2}{2c}, \frac{b}{6}, c, \frac{bc}{3}, 0, 0, \\ & \left. \frac{b^3c}{a^2}, \frac{b^3c}{a}, 0, \frac{b^3c}{3d^2}, 0, 0, -\frac{b^3}{c}, -b^3 \right\}^T, \quad (5p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{b_{17}} = & \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, \frac{1}{4ab}, \frac{1}{12ab^2}, \frac{1}{12a^2b}, \right. \\ & \frac{1}{4ad}, \frac{1}{12a^2d}, \frac{1}{12ad^2}, \frac{1}{4cd}, \frac{1}{12cd^2}, \frac{1}{12c^2d}, \frac{1}{4bc}, \frac{1}{12bc^2}, \frac{1}{12b^2c}, 0, \frac{1}{6b^2}, \frac{1}{2b}, 0, \\ & \left. \frac{1}{6a^2}, \frac{1}{2a}, 0, \frac{1}{6d^2}, \frac{1}{2d}, 0, \frac{1}{6c^2}, \frac{1}{2c} \right\}^T, \quad (5q) \end{aligned}$$

其中, a, b, c, d 的定义为如下比值:

$$a = \frac{|P_4P_0|}{|P_4P_2|}, \quad b = \frac{|P_3P_0|}{|P_3P_1|}, \quad c = 1 - a, \quad d = 1 - b, \quad (6)$$

容易验证, 这 17 个样条基函数满足单位分解性。

每个样条基函数限制在每片三角形上的多项式可以从等式(4) ($n=4$) 得出. 记每片三角形 Δ_k 上的面积坐标为 $(\lambda_{k,1}, \lambda_{k,2}, \lambda_{k,3})$, 相应的 4 次 Bernstein 多项式为 \mathbf{B}_k^4 ($k=1, 2, 3, 4$). 记 $d_j^{(i)}$ ($i=1, \dots, 17; j=1, \dots, 41$) 是样条基 L_i 在 41 个域点上的 Bézier 系数, 例如 $\mathbf{L}_{b_i} = \{d_i^{(i)}, \dots, d_{41}^{(i)}\}$, $i=1, \dots, 17$. 则每个基 L_i 限制在 $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_4$ 上的多项式为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_i | \Delta_1 = \mathbf{B}_1^4 \{d_{17}^{(i)}, d_{32}^{(i)}, d_{35}^{(i)}, d_{31}^{(i)}, d_{18}^{(i)}, d_{34}^{(i)}, d_{30}^{(i)}, d_{19}^{(i)}, d_{20}^{(i)}, d_{33}^{(i)}, \\ d_1^{(i)}, d_5^{(i)}, d_6^{(i)}, d_7^{(i)}, d_2^{(i)}\}^T, \\ L_i | \Delta_2 = \mathbf{B}_2^4 \{d_{17}^{(i)}, d_{35}^{(i)}, d_{38}^{(i)}, d_{34}^{(i)}, d_{21}^{(i)}, d_{37}^{(i)}, d_{33}^{(i)}, d_{22}^{(i)}, d_{23}^{(i)}, d_{36}^{(i)}, \\ d_2^{(i)}, d_8^{(i)}, d_9^{(i)}, d_{10}^{(i)}, d_3^{(i)}\}^T, \\ L_i | \Delta_3 = \mathbf{B}_3^4 \{d_{17}^{(i)}, d_{38}^{(i)}, d_{41}^{(i)}, d_{37}^{(i)}, d_{24}^{(i)}, d_{40}^{(i)}, d_{36}^{(i)}, d_{25}^{(i)}, d_{26}^{(i)}, d_{39}^{(i)}, \\ d_3^{(i)}, d_{11}^{(i)}, d_{12}^{(i)}, d_{13}^{(i)}, d_4^{(i)}\}^T, \\ L_i | \Delta_4 = \mathbf{B}_4^4 \{d_{17}^{(i)}, d_{41}^{(i)}, d_{32}^{(i)}, d_{40}^{(i)}, d_{27}^{(i)}, d_{31}^{(i)}, d_{39}^{(i)}, d_{28}^{(i)}, d_{29}^{(i)}, d_{30}^{(i)}, \\ d_4^{(i)}, d_{14}^{(i)}, d_{15}^{(i)}, d_{16}^{(i)}, d_1^{(i)}\}^T, \end{array} \right. \quad (7)$$

实际上, 在有限元的计算中分片表达式并不需要给出, 因为单元形函数的乘积, 求导, 积分运算可以简化为它们的 Bézier 系数之间的运算^[6]. 容易验证, L17 满足单位分解性.

通过一个简单的线性变换, 我们可以得到一组插值于节点 $P_i = (x_i, y_i)$ 的基底.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{b_1} = L_{b_1} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_5} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_6} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_7} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_{14}} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_{15}} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_{16}}, \\ N_{b_2} = L_{b_2} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_5} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_6} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_7} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_8} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_9} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_{10}}, \\ N_{b_3} = L_{b_3} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_8} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_9} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_{10}} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_{11}} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_{12}} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_{13}}, \\ N_{b_4} = L_{b_4} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_{11}} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_{12}} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_{13}} - \frac{13}{12}L_{b_{14}} + \frac{13}{18}L_{b_{15}} - \frac{1}{4}L_{b_{16}}, \\ N_{b_5} = 4L_{b_5} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_6} + \frac{4}{3}L_{b_7}, \quad N_{b_6} = -3L_{b_5} + \frac{20}{3}L_{b_6} - 3L_{b_7}, \\ N_{b_7} = \frac{4}{3}L_{b_5} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_6} + 4L_{b_7}, \quad N_{b_8} = 4L_{b_8} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_9} + \frac{4}{3}L_{b_{10}}, \\ N_{b_9} = -3L_{b_8} + \frac{20}{3}L_{b_9} - 3L_{b_{10}}, \quad N_{b_{10}} = \frac{4}{3}L_{b_8} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_9} + 4L_{b_{10}}, \\ N_{b_{11}} = 4L_{b_{11}} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_{12}} + \frac{4}{3}L_{b_{13}}, \quad N_{b_{12}} = -3L_{b_{11}} + \frac{20}{3}L_{b_{12}} - 3L_{b_{13}}, \\ N_{b_{13}} = \frac{4}{3}L_{b_{11}} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_{12}} + 4L_{b_{13}}, \quad N_{b_{14}} = 4L_{b_{14}} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_{15}} + \frac{4}{3}L_{b_{16}}, \\ N_{b_{15}} = -3L_{b_{14}} + \frac{20}{3}L_{b_{15}} - 3L_{b_{16}}, \quad N_{b_{16}} = \frac{4}{3}L_{b_{14}} - \frac{32}{9}L_{b_{15}} + 4L_{b_{16}}, \\ N_{b_{17}} = L_{b_{17}}, \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

则

$$N_i(P_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (i, j = 1, \dots, 17), \quad (9)$$

由 N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{17} 构成的 17 节点四边形单元记为 L17. 位移场可表示为

$$\begin{cases} u = \sum_{i=1}^{17} u_i N_i, \\ v = \sum_{i=1}^{17} v_i N_i. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

四边形单元的刚度矩阵 \mathbf{K} 可由 4 片三角形 $\Delta_k (k = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 上的刚度矩阵 \mathbf{K}_k 之和得到. 由等式(9), 两相邻单元退化到公共边界上只和该边界的位移有关, 所以相邻单元在公共边上是 C^0 连续的, 自然满足协调性. 分别验证 4 次多项式 $1, x, y, \dots, xy^3, \dots, y^4$, 可知 L17 单元对直角坐标具有 4 次完备阶. 即有

定理 1 设 D 为凸四边形区域 $P_1P_2P_3P_4$,

$$(Nf)(x, y) := \sum_{i=1}^{17} f(x_i, y_i) N_i(x, y), \quad (11)$$

则对所有的 $f \in P_4$, 有

$$(Nf)(x, y) \equiv f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D. \quad (12)$$

由于 L17 单元的构造是由四边形单元上的分片多项式在对角线上 C^3 连续得到, 所以在单元内的交线上位移是 C^3 的, 再由位移和应力的关系可知, 应力是 C^2 连续的. 注意到, 四边形样条单元不必进行区域变换, 从而无需 Jacobi 矩阵的相关计算.

3 数值算例

在这一节中, 采用一些平面弹性力学中的算例来测试 L17 单元. 数值结果与标准 17 节点 Serendipity 等参元 Q17 进行了比较.

例 1 分片检验. 一小片被剖分为几片任意的单元, 如图 3 所示. 对于任意给定的 4 次位移场

$$\begin{cases} u = a_0 + a_1x + a_2y + a_3x^2 + a_4xy + a_5y^2 + a_6x^3 + a_7x^2y + a_8xy^2 + a_9y^3 + \\ \quad a_{10}x^4 + a_{11}x^3y + a_{12}x^2y^2 + a_{13}xy^3 + a_{14}y^4, \\ v = b_0 + b_1x + b_2y + b_3x^2 + b_4xy + b_5y^2 + b_6x^3 + b_7x^2y + b_8xy^2 + b_9y^3 + \\ \quad b_{10}x^4 + b_{11}x^3y + b_{12}x^2y^2 + b_{13}xy^3 + b_{14}y^4, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中, 系数 $a_0, b_0, \dots, a_{14}, b_{14}$ 必须满足应力平衡方程. 特别, 我们分别选取如下 1 ~ 4 次位移场

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{4} + x + 3y, \\ v = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + 2y, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{4} + x + 3y - 2x^2 - \\ \quad 4xy + \frac{5}{2}y^2, \\ v = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + 2y - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \\ \quad \frac{17}{5}xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

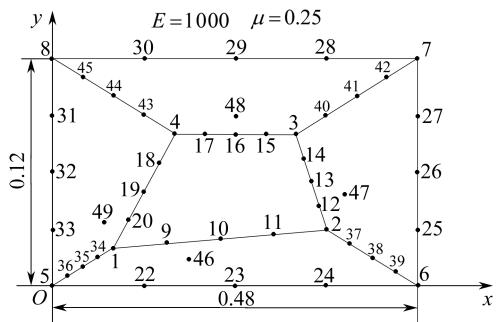


图 3 分片检验

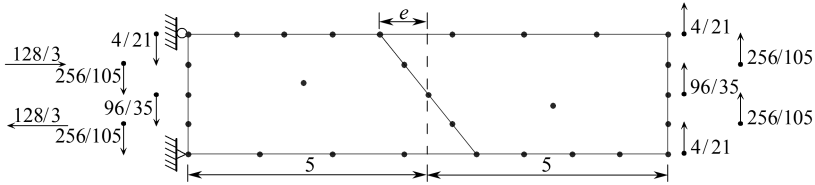


图5 线性弯曲网格灵敏度试验

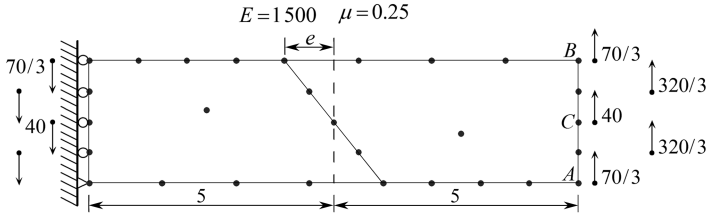


图6 剪切载荷的灵敏度试验

表3 剪切载荷问题中当 e 变化时给定点的挠度(图6)

v_c	$e = 0$	$e = 1$	$e = 2$	$e = 3$	$e = 4$	$e = 4.99$	精确值 ^[5]
Q17	102.606	102.608	102.291	101.195	97.962	95.460	102.62
L12	102.590	102.588	102.584	102.583	102.582	102.583	102.62
L17	102.619	102.617	102.613	102.612	102.615	102.606	102.62

例3 剪切载荷灵敏度试验. 如图6所示,其中 e 从0变化到4.5. 一个选定的点的挠度的数值结果如表3所示. 注意到虽然精确的位移场不是4次多项式,但结果显示了L17样条单元有较高的精度,并且对网格的畸变不敏感,确实克服了等参元的网格敏感性. 同时,此例也加入了陈娟^①提出的保持3次完备阶的L12样条单元的结果. 可以看出,L17的精度比L12更高.

4 结 论

本文基于三角形面积坐标,利用4次样条插值基构造了17节点四边形单元,具有如下的性质:1) 单位分解性;2) 节点插值性;3) 对直角坐标系具有4次完备阶并对网格畸变不敏感;4) 单元之间的位移是协调的,应力在单元内部 C^2 连续;5) 不必进行区域变换,从而无Jacobi矩阵的相关计算. 数值算例也说明了此单元的高精度和有效性.

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A 17-Node Quadrilateral Spline Finite Element Using the Triangular Area Coordinates

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Abstract: A 17-node quadrilateral element had been developed using the bivariate quartic spline interpolation basis and the triangular area coordinates, which could exactly model the quartic field. Some appropriate examples are employed to illustrate that the element possesses high precision and is insensitive to mesh distortions.

Key words: 17-node quadrilateral element; bivariate spline interpolation basis; triangular area coordinates; B-net method; fourth-order completeness