

文章编号:1674-8190(2017)01-073-05

组合杂交三角形单元的加权能量正交关系

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摘要: 组合变分原理可以增强杂交元方法解的稳定性。建立热传导方程基于区域分解的组合杂交有限元方法, 给出单元上温度梯度插值为线性、但温度插值为协调线性插值与非协调二次插值之和的组合杂交三角形单元, 并通过数值实验验证理论结果的正确性。结果表明: 分片线性温度梯度插值的散度(热源)与非协调温度插值是加权能量正交的; 组合杂交三角形元刚度矩阵等同于协调的三角形线性元刚度矩阵, 即非协调部分无温度增强特性。

关键词: 组合杂交元; 三角形单元; 热传导; 能量正交; 刚度矩阵; 温度增强

中图分类号: [O242.21]

文献标识码: A

DOI: 10.16615/j.cnki.1674-8190.2017.01.011

The Weighted Energy Orthogonal Relation of Combined Hybrid Triangular Element

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Abstract: Variation principles can enhance the stability of numerical solution with the combined hybrid finite element method. Combined hybrid finite element method of heat transfer equation is built on the basis of the domain decomposition technique. The combined hybrid triangular element, in which the temperature gradient is interpolated by linear polynomials on each element, but the temperature is interpolated by the sum of the linear polynomials and the non-conforming quadratic polynomials, is given. The numerical experiments are carried out to verify the accuracy of the theoretical results. The results indicate that the divergence of piecewise linear temperature gradient interpolation and the non-conforming temperature interpolation are of the weighted energy orthogonal relation. The stiffness matrix of this element is equivalent to the conforming triangular linear element, and the non-conforming parts have no contribution to temperature evaluation.

Key words: combined hybrid element; triangular element; heat transfer; energy orthogonal; stiffness matrix; enhanced temperature

0 引言

随着航空航天、汽车、医疗等领域尖端技术的发展, 仅研究材料的力学行为已不能满足实际应用的需求, 需要关注材料的多物理场(例如热、力、电、磁)耦合行为^[1-3], 因此相关物理量(例如温度、位移

等)及其空间梯度、时间变化率等的计算精度都非常重要。

针对热传导-辐射问题, Z. Yang 等^[4-6]发展了周期及随机复合材料的高阶多尺度分析方法。针对弹性力学问题, T. Zhou^[7-8]和聂玉峰等^[9]建立了其组合杂交变分原理。作为稳定化的变分原理, 为应力离散空间的优化设计提供了很大便利, 并成功建立了求解弹性力学问题的高性能四边形单元、六面体单元以及板单元等^[10-12]。在探索热力耦合问题^[13-15]的高性能组合杂交有限元求解算法之前, 有必要先探索热传导问题的有效求解算法。

收稿日期:2016-12-06; 修回日期:2016-12-20

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(11471262, 11501450)

西北工业大学博士论文创新基金(CX201524)

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当材料为各向同性,热传导问题的数学模型简化为 Poisson 方程。不同于组合杂交矩形元^[16],本文建立 Poisson 方程的用非协调模式增强温度插值函数的组合杂交三角形元,论证其分片线性温度梯度插值的散度(热源)与非协调温度插值加权能量正交关系。

1 组合杂交变分原理

Poisson 方程边值问题为

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, \text{ in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

基于最小势能原理和最小余能原理,引入变量 $\sigma = \nabla u$,借助区域分解技巧放宽场函数在单元边界处的连续性要求,可建立两个相应的变分原理,对其直接离散需要满足 LBB 条件^[17],为避免该条件以增强解的稳定性,将两个变分原理线性组合,可得到如下基于区域分解的组合变分原理:求 $(\sigma, u) \in \Gamma \times U$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} ab_2(\sigma, v) - b_1(\sigma, v_1) + \\ (1-\alpha)d(u, v) = (f, v) \quad (\forall v \in U) \\ \alpha a(\sigma, \tau) - ab_2(\tau, u) + \\ b_1(\tau, u_1) = 0 \quad (\forall \tau \in \Gamma) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中:

$$d(u, v) = \sum_m (\nabla u, \nabla v)_{\Omega_m}$$

$$a(\sigma, \tau) = (\sigma, \tau)_{\Omega_m}$$

$$b_2(\tau, v) = \sum_m (\tau, \nabla v)_{\Omega_m}$$

$$b_1(\tau, v_1) = \sum_m \int_{\partial\Omega_m} \tau \cdot n \cdot v_1 ds$$

$$\Gamma = \prod_m H(\text{div}, \Omega_m)$$

$$U = U_c \oplus U_1$$

$$U_c = \prod_m H^1(\Omega_m)$$

$$U_1|_{\Omega_m} = \{span(\text{Bubbles})\}$$

α 为组合参数, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$; T_h 为区域 Ω 的有限元剖分, $T_h = \{\Omega_m\}$ 。

对于网格 T_h , 令 Γ^h, U^h 为相应区域剖分的有限元离散空间, 满足 $\Gamma^h \subseteq \Gamma, U^h \subseteq U$, 则对上述问题有如下离散形式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{求 } (\sigma_h, u_h) \in \Gamma^h \times U^h, \text{ 使得} \\ & \alpha b_2(\sigma_h, v) - b_1(\sigma_h, v_1) + (1-\alpha)d(u_h, v) = (f, v) \\ & \quad (\forall v \in U^h) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha a(\sigma_h, \tau) - ab_2(\tau, u_h) + b_1(\tau, u_h) = 0 \quad (\forall \tau \in \Gamma^h) \quad (4)$$

2 场函数的插值近似

对单元 Ω_m , 设 $p_i(x_i, y_i) (i=1, 2, 3)$ 为三角形单元按逆时针方向排列的三个顶点, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ 为三角形单元上任一点 $p(x, y)$ 的面积坐标, Δ 为三角形单元面积, 直角坐标和面积坐标有如下关系:

$$\lambda_i = (a_i + b_i x + c_i y) / (2\Delta) \quad (5)$$

式中: $a_i = x_j y_k - x_k y_j, b_i = y_j - y_k, c_i = x_k - x_j, i, j, k$ 轮换, $i=1, 2, 3$ 。

温度 $v = v_c + v_1$ 的插值函数为

$$\begin{cases} v_c = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mathbf{q}_c^v \\ v_1 = (\lambda_1 \lambda_2, \lambda_2 \lambda_3, \lambda_3 \lambda_1) \mathbf{q}_1^v \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中: $\mathbf{q}_c^v = [v(p_1) \quad v(p_2) \quad v(p_3)]^T$, 为三角形顶点的温度参数; \mathbf{q}_1^v 为三角形内部结点的温度系数, $\mathbf{q}_1^v = [v(p_3) \quad v(p_4) \quad v(p_5)]^T$ 。

v_1 为非协调 Bubble, 将线性插值丰富为完全二次多项式以提高逼近精度。

温度梯度 τ 的插值函数为分片线性多项式:

$$\tau = (\lambda_1 \mathbf{I}_2, \lambda_2 \mathbf{I}_2, \lambda_3 \mathbf{I}_2) \boldsymbol{\beta} \quad (7)$$

式中: $\boldsymbol{\beta} = [\tau_x(p_1) \quad \tau_y(p_1) \quad \tau_x(p_2) \quad \tau_y(p_2) \quad \tau_x(p_3) \quad \tau_y(p_3)]^T$, 为结点温度梯度参数; \mathbf{I}_2 为 2×2 的单位矩阵。

为计算方便, 定义矩阵 $\mathbf{L}_i = [b_i \quad c_i]^T, i=1, 2$ 。

3 刚度矩阵分析

式(4)中测试函数空间 Γ^h 是分片定义的, 因此在每个单元 Ω_m 上可以由式(4)解出温度梯度 σ , 即用温度 u_c 和 u_1 表示温度梯度 σ , 再将 σ 的表达式带入式(3), 进而可得到单元刚度矩阵。

在单元 Ω_m 上, 由式(6)~式(7)可得:

$$\begin{cases} a_m(\sigma, \tau) = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\beta} \\ b_{2,m}(\tau, u) = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T [\mathbf{A}_c \quad \mathbf{A}_1] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ b_{1,m}(\tau, v_1) = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{A}_1 \boldsymbol{\beta} \\ d_m(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{E} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (f, v)_m = [\mathbf{Q}_c \quad \mathbf{0}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{M} &= \frac{\Delta}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{M}^{-1} &= \frac{3}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{A}_c &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{A}_1 &= \frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 + 2L_2 & L_2 + L_3 & L_1 + 2L_3 \\ 2L_1 + L_2 & L_2 + 2L_3 & L_1 + L_3 \\ L_1 + L_2 & 2L_2 + L_3 & 2L_1 + L_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{B}_1 &= \frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & L_1 & L_1 \\ L_2 & L_2 & L_2 \\ L_3 & L_3 & L_3 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

将式(8)带入式(4),由 τ 的任意性可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boldsymbol{\beta} &= \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_c \mathbf{q}_c - \frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbf{M}^{-1} [\mathbf{B}_1 + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{A}_1] \mathbf{q}_1 \\
 &= \mathbf{M}^{-1} \left[\mathbf{A}_c \quad -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{A}_1 - \alpha \mathbf{A}_1) \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

根据式(3)推导出单元刚度矩阵:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\alpha b_{2m}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\nu}) - b_{1m}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\nu}_1) \\
 &= \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_c^T \\ -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\mathbf{B}_1^T + \mathbf{A}_1^T - \alpha \mathbf{A}_1^T) \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta} \\
 &= \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_c^T \\ -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\mathbf{B}_1^T + \mathbf{A}_1^T - \alpha \mathbf{A}_1^T) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \\
 &\quad \mathbf{M}^{-1} \left[\mathbf{A}_c \quad -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{A}_1 - \alpha \mathbf{A}_1) \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{11}^1 & \mathbf{D}_{12}^1 \\ \mathbf{D}_{21}^1 & \mathbf{D}_{22}^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{D}_{11}^1 &= \alpha \mathbf{A}_c^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_c = \frac{\alpha}{4\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{D}_{12}^1 &= -\mathbf{A}_c^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_1 + (\alpha - 1) \mathbf{A}_c^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_1 \\
 &= [\mathbf{0}]_{3 \times 3} + \frac{1 - \alpha}{12\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} L_{13} & L_{11} & L_{12} \\ L_{23} & L_{21} & L_{22} \\ L_{33} & L_{31} & L_{32} \end{bmatrix} \\
 L_{ij} &= \mathbf{L}_i^T \mathbf{L}_j \quad (i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\})
 \end{aligned}$$

$[\mathbf{0}]_{3 \times 3}$ 为零矩阵,即

$$\mathbf{A}_c^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_1 = [\mathbf{0}]_{3 \times 3} \quad (11)$$

式(11)说明分片线性温度梯度插值的散度(热源)与非协调温度插值是能量正交的。

为了得到此单元和协调的三角形线性单元的等价性,还需计算矩阵 \mathbf{E} ,根据式(3)和式(8)可得:

$$(1 - \alpha) d_m(u, v) = (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{11}^2 & \mathbf{D}_{12}^2 \\ \mathbf{D}_{21}^2 & \mathbf{D}_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{D}_{11}^2 &= (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{E}_{11} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{4\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{D}_{12}^2 &= (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{E}_{12} = -\frac{1 - \alpha}{12\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} L_{13} & L_{11} & L_{12} \\ L_{23} & L_{21} & L_{22} \\ L_{33} & L_{31} & L_{32} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

综上可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\alpha b_{2m}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\nu}) - b_{1m}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\nu}_1) + (1 - \alpha) d_m(u, v) \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{11} & \mathbf{D}_{12} \\ \mathbf{D}_{21} & \mathbf{D}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_c \\ \mathbf{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{D}_{ij} &= \mathbf{D}_{ij}^1 + \mathbf{D}_{ij}^2 \quad (i, j \in \{1, 2\}) \\
 \mathbf{D}_{11} &= \mathbf{D}_{11}^1 + \mathbf{D}_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{4\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{D}_{12} &= \mathbf{D}_{12}^1 + \mathbf{D}_{12}^2 = [\mathbf{0}]_{3 \times 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

由于单元刚度矩阵的对称性,可得单元刚度矩阵

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{D}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

式(14)表明三角形单元内部自由度和顶点自由度无耦合,静力凝聚内部自由度后, \mathbf{D}_{11} 保持不变,仍为协调的线性单元的刚度矩阵,由此证明温度梯度插值为分片线性多项式,温度插值函数为协调的线性部分和非协调部分的二次部分的三角形组合杂交元等价于基于最小势能原理的协调线性三角形单元,非协调温度插值部分无精度增强特性。

4 数值实验

通过算例验证上述分析结果,针对 Poisson 方

程,即 $f=0$,采用组合杂交元进行计算,并与线性元计算结果进行比较。外边径固定温度为 5 K,内边径给定热流密度为 10 W/m^2 ,热传导系数为 $20 \text{ W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$,参考点为内边径上任意一点,真解为 6.648。计算区域为圆环,内径是 3 m,外径是 $9 \text{ m}^{[18]}$ 。剖分如图 1 所示,计算结果如表 1 所示。

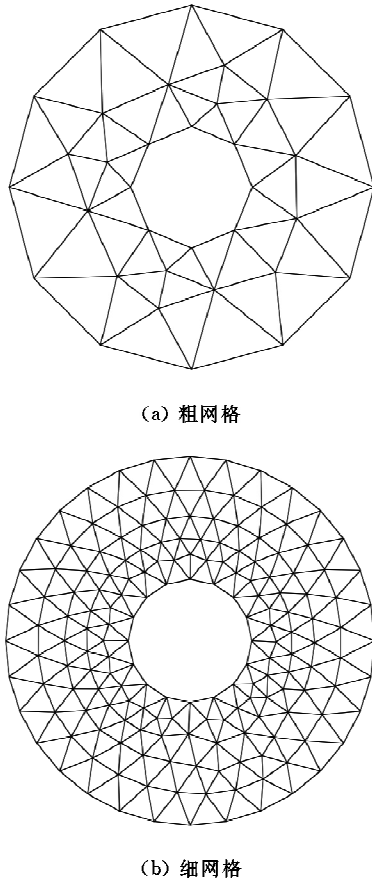


图 1 区域剖分

Fig. 1 Domain division

表 1 温度绝对误差

Tabel 1 Absolute errors of temperature

网 格	线性元	组合杂交元
粗网格	0.082	0.082
细网格	0.011	0.011

从表 1 可以看出:线性元与本文建立的组合杂交元计算温度相同,数值结果与理论结果一致。

线性元在粗网格和细网格下的温度分布如图 2 所示。

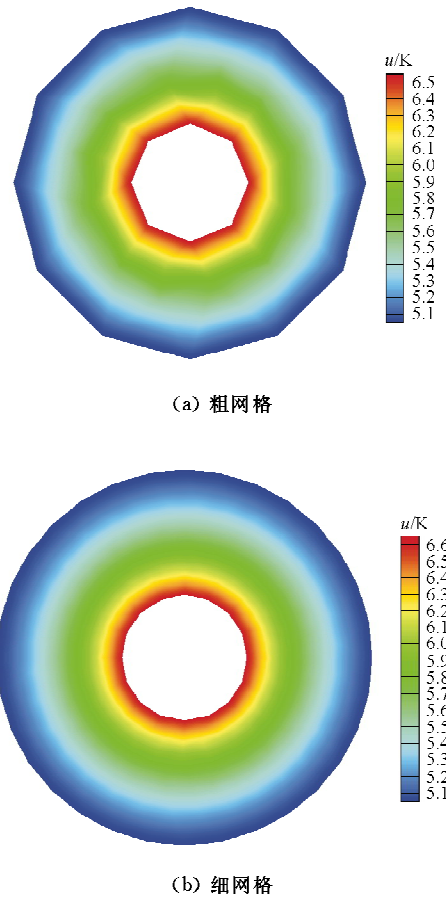
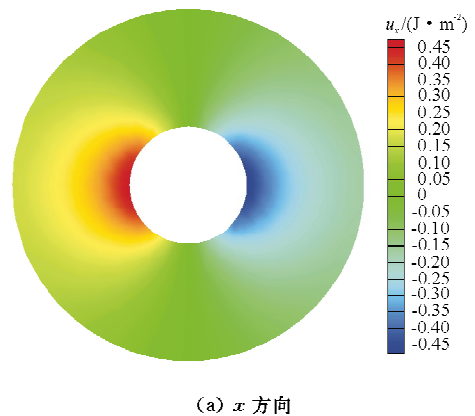


图 2 温度分布

Fig. 2 Temperature distribution

从图 2 可以看出:温度沿半径由内向外降低,在内边径达到最大值。

线性元在极细网格下沿 x 方向和 y 方向的热流分布如图 3 所示。



(a) x 方向

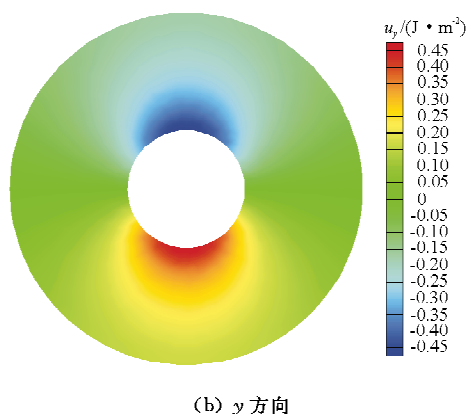


图 3 热流分布

Fig. 3 Heat flux distribution

从图 3 可以看出:线性元在极细网格下沿 x 方向和 y 方向的热流分布均在内边径处达到最大值。

5 结 论

对于 Poisson 方程,本文给出了其组合变分原理,并分析论证了组合杂交三角形元的加权能量正交关系。与四边形单元所得结论不同,仅分片线性温度梯度插值的散度(热源)与非协调温度插值是能量正交的。此时,组合杂交三角形元刚度矩阵等同于协调的三角形线性元刚度矩阵。构造单元增强精度格式仍需着眼于突破恒等关系 $\mathbf{D}_{12} = [\mathbf{0}]_{3 \times 3}$ 。

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(编辑:赵毓梅)

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(编辑:赵毓梅)