

RKPM

(RKPM)

MATLAB

RKPM

Archive of SID

(Mesh Free,Mesh Less,Element Free)

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SPH

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Monaghan

RKPM

EFG

(MLS)

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Belytschko

Liu

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Lancaster

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RKPM

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Chen

MATLAB

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- 1 - Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics
 - 2 - Element Free Galerkin Method
 - 3 - Moving Least Squares

RKPM

u [] Liu RKPM

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \int_{\Omega_Y} K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y = \int_{\Omega_Y} C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \quad ()$$

$C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \quad w(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

$$C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\xrightarrow{d=1} C(x, y) = a_0(x) + a_1(x)(y - x) + a_2(x)(y - x)^2 + \dots + a_n(x)(y - x)^n \quad ()$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\mathbf{P} \quad u(\mathbf{Y}) \quad ()$$

$$u(\mathbf{Y}) = \sum_{|\alpha|=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})^\alpha}{|\alpha|!} D^\alpha u(\mathbf{X}), \quad ()$$

$$\xrightarrow{d=1} u(y) = u(x) + u'(x)(y - x) + \frac{1}{2!}u''(x)(y - x)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}u^{(n)}(x)(y - x)^n + \dots$$

$$: \quad ()$$

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \int_{\Omega_Y} \left[\mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}) \sum_{|\alpha|=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})^\alpha}{|\alpha|!} D^\alpha u(\mathbf{X}) \right] d\Omega_Y. \quad ()$$

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$$n \quad ()$$

$$\int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})d\Omega_Y = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \mathbf{P}(0). \quad ()$$

$$() \quad \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X}) \quad ()$$

RKPM ()

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) \left[\int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \right]^{-1} \int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \quad ()$$

()

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^h(\mathbf{X}) &= \int_{\Omega_Y} C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}) u(\mathbf{Y}) d\Omega_Y \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^N C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_i) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) u_i \Delta V_i \\
 &= \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) [\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X})]^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) u_i \Delta V_i.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{ }$$

\mathbf{M}

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^N w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}_i) \Delta V_i
 \tag{ }$$

RKPM

MLS

MLS

$\Delta V_i = 1$

$\Delta V_i = 1$

RKPM

$\Delta V_i = 1$

RKM

$$\int_{\Omega} 1 d\Omega = \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta V_i = N$$

$\Delta V_i \neq 1$

RKPM

ΔV_i

$\Delta V_i = 1$

$\Delta V_i = c, c \in R$

(MLS RKPM)

:

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i(\mathbf{X}) u_i
 \tag{ }$$

N

u_i

Φ_i

() () ()

$$\Phi_i(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) [\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X})]^{-1} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i)
 \tag{ }$$

$$w(x-x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} - 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^3 & 0 \leq \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4}{3} - 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right) + 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^3 & \frac{1}{2} < \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| > 1 \end{cases} \quad ()$$

d_{\max}

Δx

ρ

$$\rho = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta x \quad ()$$

$$w(X - X_i) = w\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho_x}\right)w\left(\frac{y-y_i}{\rho_y}\right),$$

$$\rho_x = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta x, \rho_y = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta y \quad ()$$

Δy

Δx

y x

ρ_y ρ_x

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Chen

()

$$K.u = f \quad ()$$

f

u

K

u_j

$u^h(x_i)$

RKPM

:

$$u^h(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_j(x_i) u_j \quad ()$$

:

$$\hat{u}_i = [\Phi_1(x_i), \Phi_2(x_i), \dots, \Phi_N(x_i)] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & i & u^h & \hat{u}_i \\ & & \mathbf{T} & i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_1 \\ \hat{u}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1(x_1) & \Phi_2(x_1) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_1) \\ \Phi_1(x_2) & \Phi_2(x_2) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Phi_1(x_N) & \Phi_2(x_N) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_N) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

:

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u} \longrightarrow \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad ()$$

$$u^h(X) = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\Phi}_i(\mathbf{X}) \hat{u}_i \quad ()$$

$\hat{\Phi}_i$

$$() ()$$

:

$$()$$

$$[\hat{\Phi}_1, \hat{\Phi}_2, \dots, \hat{\Phi}_N] = [\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \dots, \Phi_N] [\mathbf{T}]^{-1} \quad ()$$

$$()$$

$$()$$

$$d_{\max} = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{K} \hat{u} = \hat{f} \quad ()$$

$$\hat{K} = (T^{-1})^T \cdot K \cdot T \quad ()$$

$$\hat{f} = (T^{-1})^T \cdot f \quad ()$$

$$()$$

$$()$$

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$$\begin{cases} Lu = -u'' + u = f(x) & x \in [0,1] \\ u(0) = 0 \\ u'(1) = -(\tan^{-1}(\alpha(1-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = (1-x)[\tan^{-1}(\alpha(x-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)] + \frac{2\alpha(1+\alpha^2(1-x_0)(x-x_0))}{(1+\alpha^2(x-x_0)^2)^2}$$

$$u(x) = (1-x)[\tan^{-1}(\alpha(x-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)]$$

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$$\alpha = 25, x_0 = .25 \quad \rho = 2 \cdot \Delta x \quad P = [1, x]$$

u

RKPM

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\nabla^2 u = f(x, y) = [110x^9 - \pi^2(1 - x^{11})] \cosh(\pi y) & \text{in } \Omega = [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g(x) = -\pi \sinh(\pi)(1 - x^{11}) & \text{on } \Gamma_N \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = (u - u_\infty) = (u - 13 \cosh(\pi y)) & \text{on } \Gamma_C \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_D \end{array} \right.$$

$f(x, y) \qquad \qquad \qquad g(x)$

u_∞

$$u = (1 - x^{11}) \cosh(\pi y)$$

Γ_C

Γ_N

Γ_D

Ω

()

15x15

$$n_q \times n_q = 3 \times 3$$

$$12 \times 12$$

()

$$\rho = 1.5 \cdot \Delta x$$

(y x

Δx)

RKPM

$$N_x \times N_y = 40 \times 40$$

$$n_q \times n_q = 4 \times 4$$

$$39 \times 39$$

:

$$\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(x, y) = [1, x, y] :$$

$$\rho = 1.5 \times \Delta \mathbf{X}$$

:

$$N_x \times N_y = 40 \times 40$$

()

RKPM

()

RKPM

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RKPM

() ()

:

$$40 \times 40$$

:

$$\mathbf{p}^T = [1, x, y, x^2, xy, y^2, x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3] :$$

$$\rho = 3.2 \times \Delta \mathbf{X} :$$

x

()

()

$$y = 0$$

$$y = \pm D/2$$

[]

$$u = \frac{-Py}{6EI} \left[(6L-3x)x + (2+\nu) \left(y^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{P}{6EI} \left[3\nu y^2(L-x) + (4+5\nu) \frac{D^2x}{4} + (3L-x)x^2 \right]$$

I

v u

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{b} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} & \text{on } \Gamma_t \\ \mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} & \text{on } \Gamma_u \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_t \quad \bar{t} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta(\nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T) : \boldsymbol{\sigma} d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}^T \cdot (\quad) \nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T \quad \delta \mathbf{v}(x) \quad u(x)$$

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_j d\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{f}_i = \int_{\Gamma_t} \Phi_i \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} \Phi_i \mathbf{b} d\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{i,x} & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_{i,y} \\ \Phi_{i,y} & \Phi_{i,x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}}^D \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

RKPM

$$N_y \times N_x = 9 \times 33$$

$$n_q \times n_q = 4 \times 4 \quad 8 \times 32$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(x, y) = [1, x, y, x^2, xy, y^2, x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3]$$

$\rho = 3.2 \times \Delta X$:
 $(y = 0)$ ()
 RKPM
 $(x = L/2)$ ()

() ()
 RKPM u u
 RKPM

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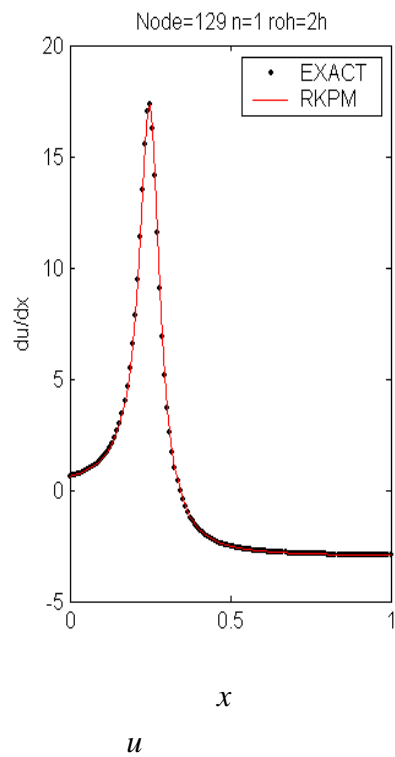
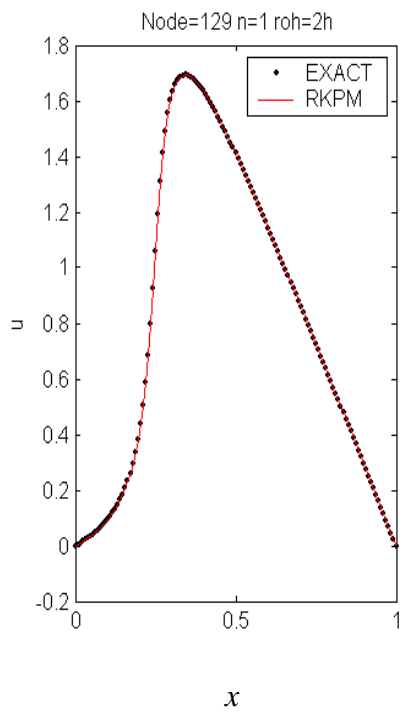
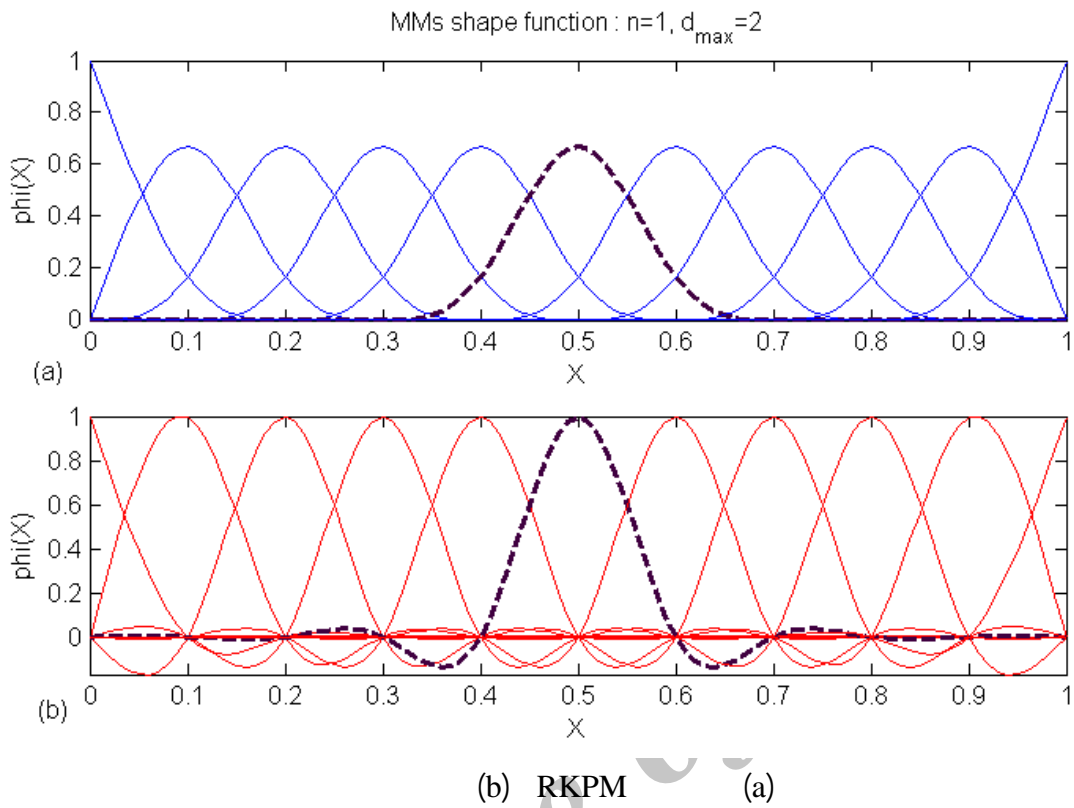
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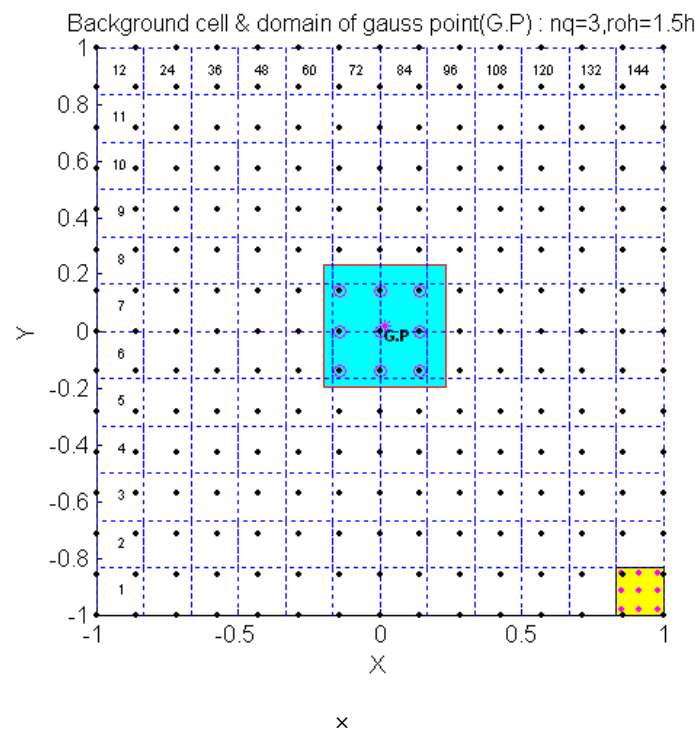
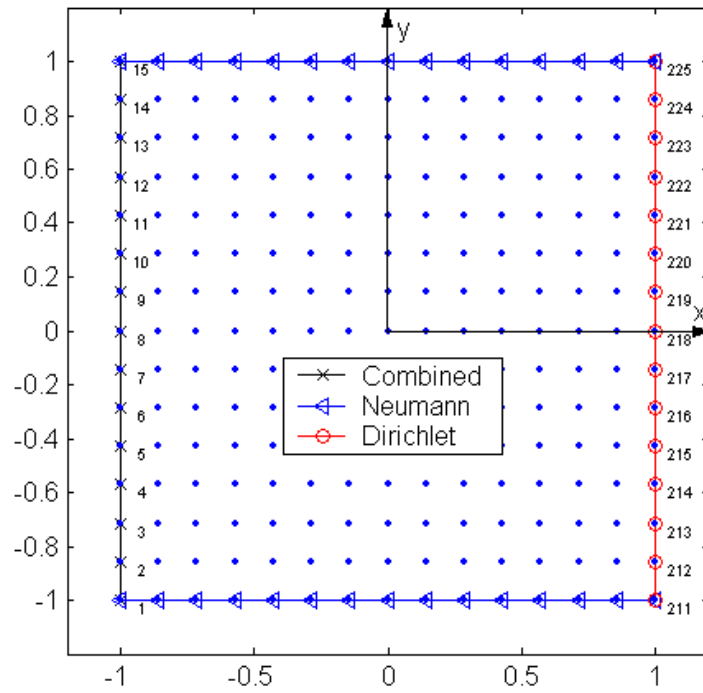
Archive of SID

: f
 : \hat{f}
 : K
 : \hat{K}
 : T
 : u
 : \hat{u}
 : u^h
 : u, v
 : w
 : X
 : x, y

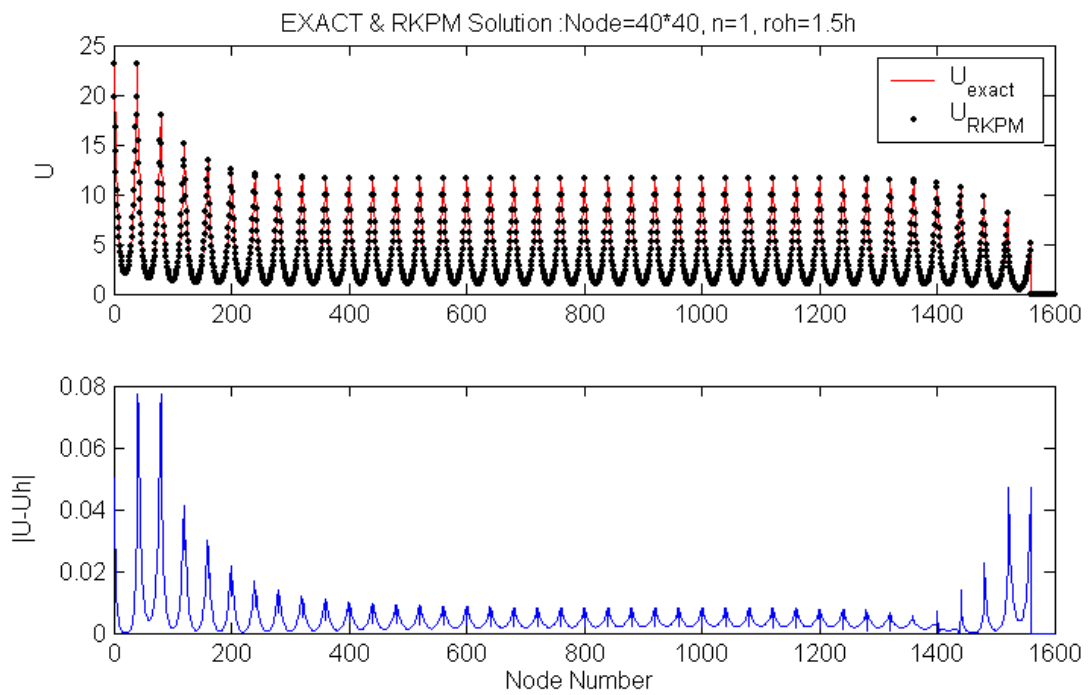
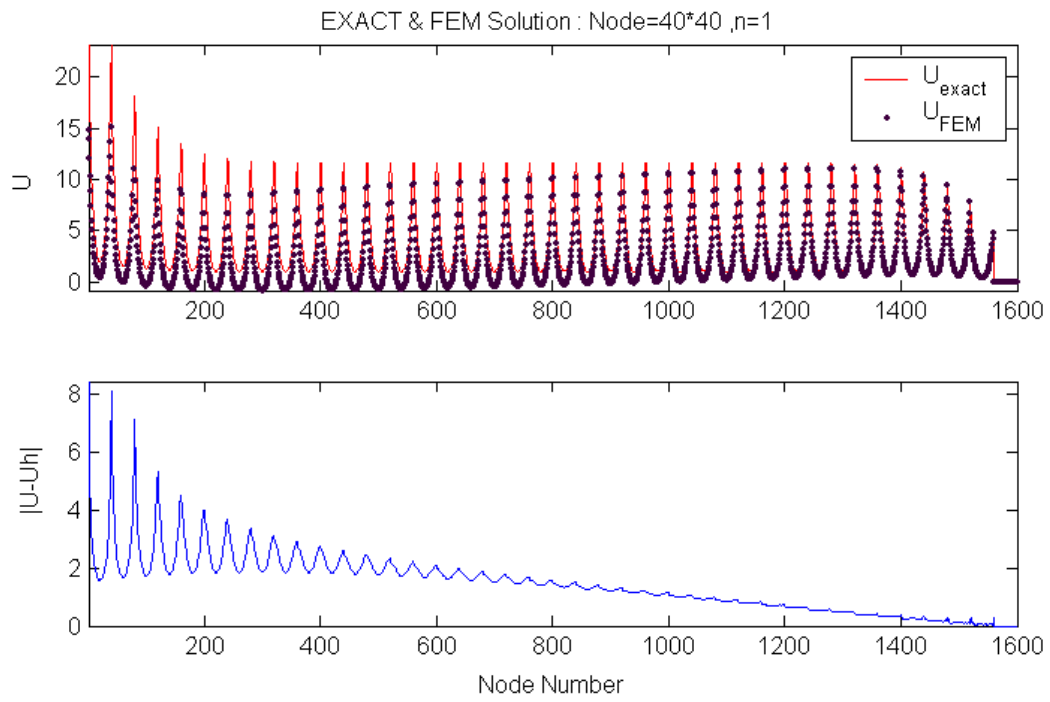
 : Φ
 : $\hat{\Phi}$

...



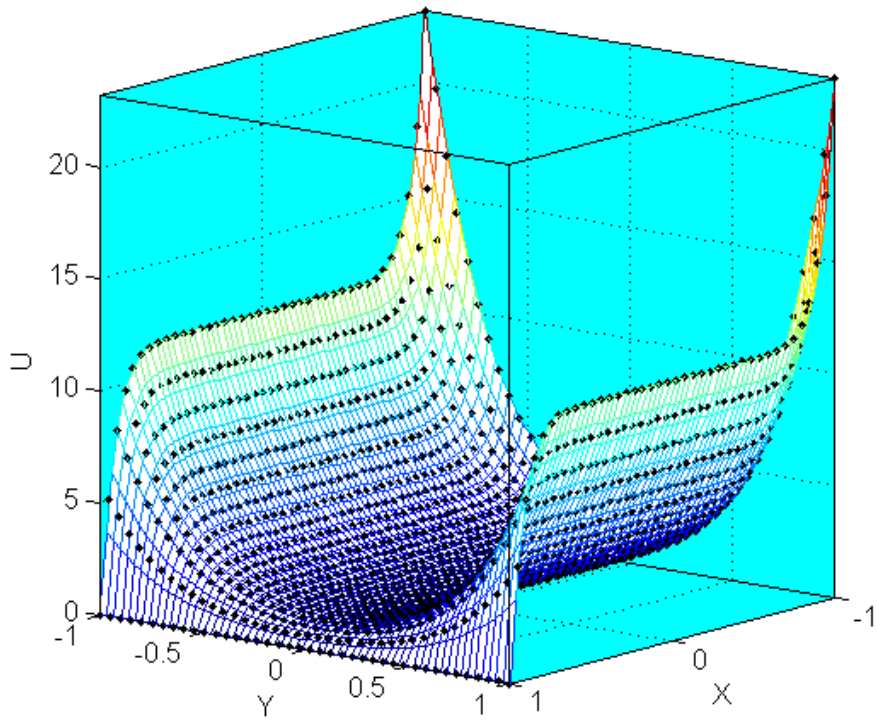


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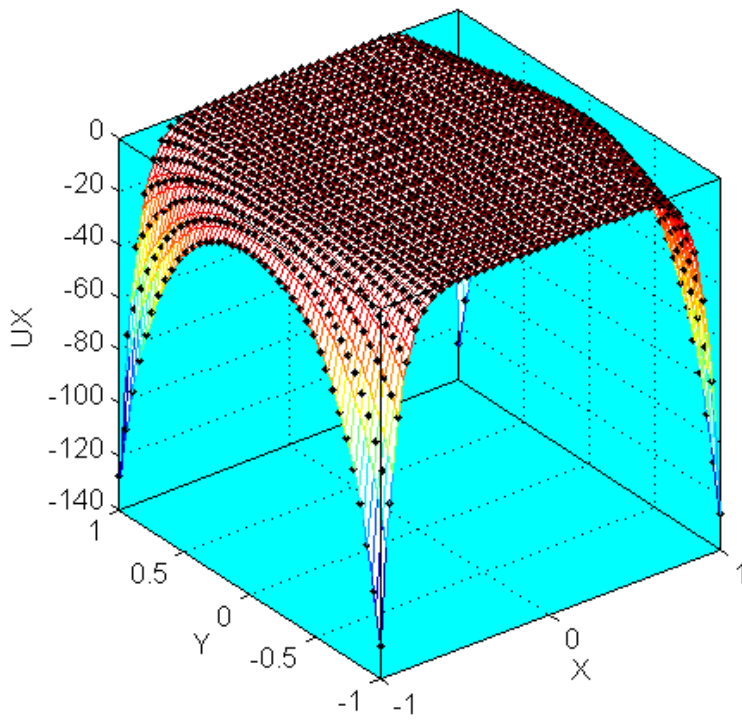
RKPM

RKPM solution : Node=40*40, n=3,roh=3.2.h

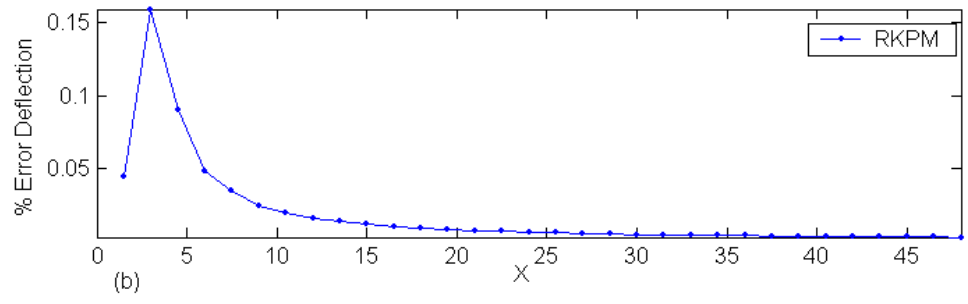
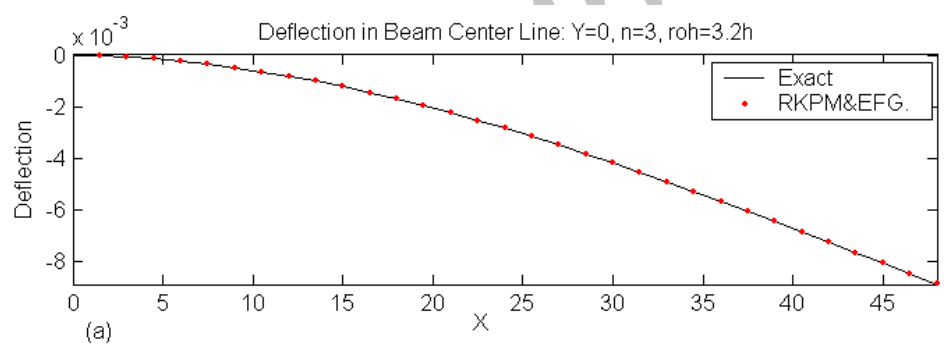
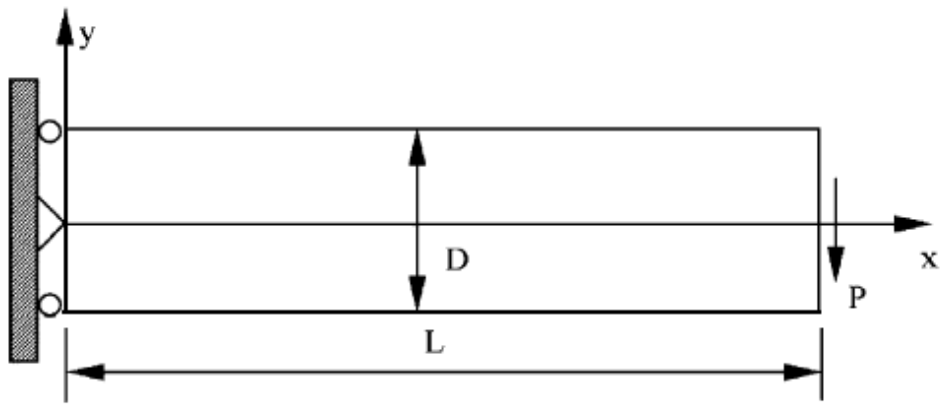


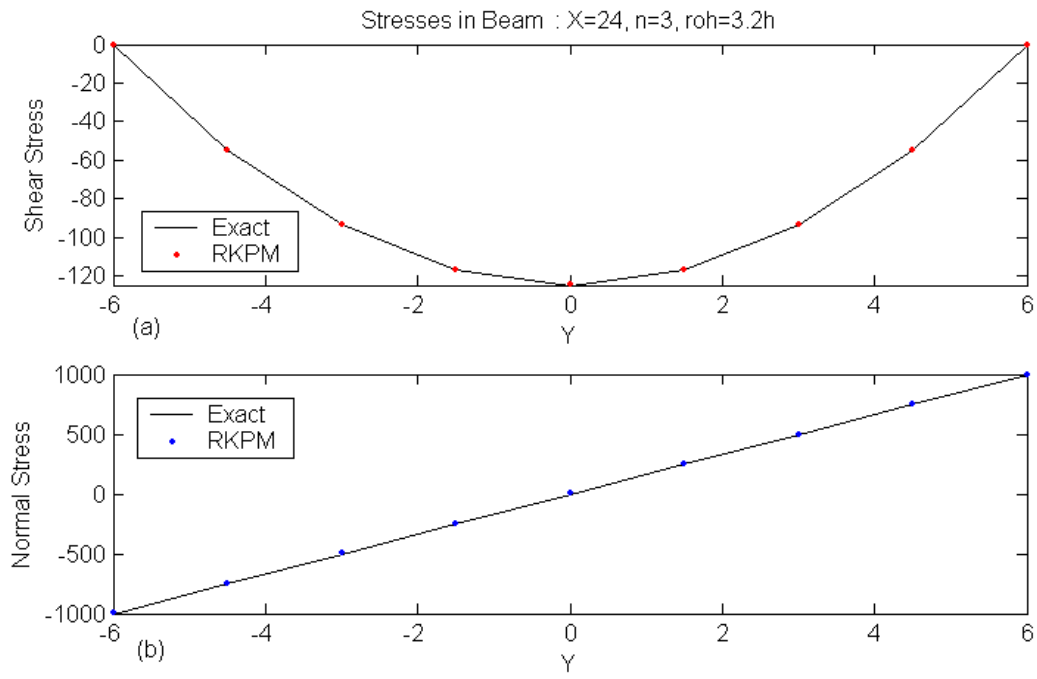
u RKPM

RKPM solution Node=40*40, n=3, roh=3.2h



x u RKPM





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Abstract

In this paper RKPM method is used for simulation of one and two dimensional linear boundary value problems. Due to the loss of kronecker delta properties in the mesh less shape functions, the imposition of essential boundary conditions is the main problem in mesh free computations. In this work transformation method is used for imposition of essential boundary conditions. Several linear boundary value problems with various type of boundary conditions are simulated and Results obtained from these simulations are compared with exact solutions.

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