



A Novel Method of FEM Modeling and Solution without Assembly: Can It Be Possible?

Part II: Initial Applications

A new formulation for the displacement-only partitioned equations of motion for linear structures presented in Part I is summarized as

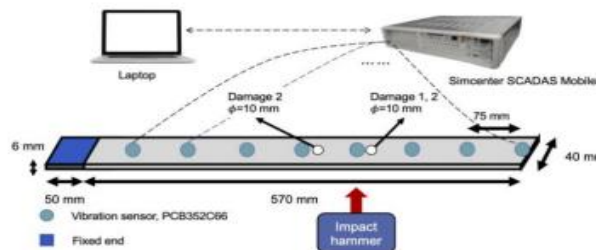
$$M \dot{d} = Pd(f - K d) \quad (1)$$

where (\dot{d} , d , f) the partitioned accelerations, partitioned displacements and partitioned applied forces acting on each partition, (M, K) are block-diagonal partitioned mass and stiffness matrices, and Pd is the coupling projector.

Part II presents initial applications of the proposed formulation as applied to: unconditionally stable explicit-implicit transient analysis, static parallel analysis in an iterative solution mode; reduced-order modeling (component mode synthesis); localized damage identification which can pinpoint damage locations.

Part II ends with potential additional applications such as multiphysics modeling and solution methods, optimization and active vibration/noise control, etc.

• Damage is modeled fracture(hole) in the beam.



Experiment result

• Maximum value of relative change in each column are compared.

Assembled Simulation	node	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maximum of $\frac{ K_{ij}^{(a)} - K_{ij}^{(b)} }{ K_{ij}^{(a)} }$	Case 1	3.02	42.20	17.88	25.05	7.98	1.24	4.47	179
	Case 2	1.22	22.08	12.07	23.45	5.79	0.82	6.67	53.57

DP Iteration	node	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maximum of $\frac{ K_{ij}^{(a)} - K_{ij}^{(b)} }{ K_{ij}^{(a)} }$	Case 1	0.379	0.197	0.298	0.187	0.971	2.038	0.316	0.135
	Case 2	0.413	0.187	0.183	0.313	1.358	2.333	0.387	0.246

SHORT COURSE

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Dalle 12.15 alle 13.00
Aula MS1, DICAR