## On the Design of Higher-Order Curl-Conforming Finite Elements and its Assembly Features

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- 3.2 Assembly
- 3.3 vc vs vq

#### 4. Numerical results

#### 5. Conclusions





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Motivation Outline

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Motivation Outline

## **Motivation**

#### • FEM: domain, basis functions and DOFs.

- Based on:
  - Cartesian coordinates.
  - Affine coordinates.





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- FEM: domain, basis functions and DOFs.
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• Computation of the coefficients of the basis functions.





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Motivation Outline

## Outline

#### Basis functions obtained with a systematic methodology.

Discretization of degrees of freedom.





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Methodology

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Methodology

### Systematic approach

#### ► Known space of functions.

• A priori definition of degrees of freedom as functionals.





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Methodology

## Definition of the degrees of freedom

Edges.

$$g(\mathbf{u}) = \int_{e} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\tau}}) q \, dl, \forall q \in P_1(e)$$

► Triangular faces.

$$g(\mathbf{u}) = \int_{f_t} (\mathbf{u} imes \hat{\mathbf{n}}) \cdot \mathbf{q} \, ds, \forall \mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{P}_0(f_t)$$





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Quadrilateral faces.

$$g(\mathbf{u}) = \int_{f_q} (\mathbf{\hat{n}} imes \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{q} \, ds, orall \mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2); q_1 \in \mathcal{Q}_{0,1}; q_2 \in \mathcal{Q}_{1,0}$$



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► Volume.

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$$g(\mathbf{u}) = \int_{V} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{q} \, dV, \forall \mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{P}_0(f_t)$$



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Methodology

## Definition of the degrees of freedom

Dual basis	
$m{g}_i(\mathbf{N_j}) = \delta_{ij}$	





Methodology

#### Use of a master element

- ▶ Discretization: choice of *q*, **q**.
- Local definition of  $\hat{\tau}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ ,  $\mathbf{q}$ .





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Degrees of freedom Assembly vc vs vq

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Degrees of freedom Assembly vc vs vq

## **DOF** in faces

- Assembly of edge DOFs.
- Assembly of face DOFs: prism.





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- ▶ Different cases depending on **q**.





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Degrees of freedom Assembly vc vs vq

## Sharing a triangular face

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Degrees of freedom Assembly vc vs vq

## Sharing a quadrilateral face



Degrees of freedom Assembly vc vs vq

#### vc vs vq

► *vc* version.



▶ *vq* version.

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### **Condition number**

Already verified with MMS and real problems.

• Condition number:  $\frac{|\lambda_{max}(M)|}{|\lambda_{min}(M)|}$ 





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Spectral.

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$$L_{m}L_{l}^{2}\mathbf{W}_{ij}; \ i, j = 1, 2, 3; j > i; m = i, j; l = 4, 5$$

$$L_{i}^{2}L_{l}\nabla L_{l}; \ i = 1, 2, 3; l = 4, 5$$

$$L_{k}L_{l}^{2}\mathbf{W}_{ij}; \ i, j, k = 1, 2, 3; j > i; k \neq i, j; l = 4, 5$$

$$mL_{l}L_{l+1}\mathbf{W}_{ij}; \ i, j = 1, 2, 3; j > i; m = i, j; l = 4$$

$$L_{i}L_{j}L_{l}\nabla L_{l}; \ i, j = 1, 2, 3; j > i; l = 4, 5$$

$$-kL_{l}L_{l+1}\mathbf{W}_{ij}; \ i, j, k = 1, 2, 3; j > i; k \neq i, j; l = 4$$
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## **Triangle deformation**

$$[M^{p}] = [D]^{-1}[M][D]^{-1}$$
$$[K^{p}] = [D]^{-1}[K][D]^{-1}$$
$$D_{ii} = \sqrt{M_{ii}}$$



		Reference		Triangle deformation						
		prism		$\varepsilon = 4$		$\varepsilon = 8$		$\varepsilon = 16$		
	Version	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	
	vc,(1-2)	81	37	1587	210	18826	791	276385	3096	1
	vc,(2-3)	81	37	217	199	738	733	2827	2856	
	vc,(3-1)	71	38	215	197	737	732	2825	2854	
	vq	72	37	215	197	737	732	2826	2854	ĺ
	Graglia	37	19	174	104	639	394	2498	1551	ĺ
	Tobon	171	20	842	101	3468	398	14046	1588	
								EMA		

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	Refer	rence	Rectangle deformation					
	pris	sm	$\kappa = 2$		$\kappa = 4$		$\kappa = 8$	
Version	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	$[M^p]$	$[K^p]$	$[M^p]$	[ <i>K</i> <sup><i>p</i></sup> ]	$[M^p]$	[ <i>K</i> <sup><i>p</i></sup> ]
VC	72	37	3107	2566	12270	10205	48926	40765
vq	72	37	2187	2066	8435	8171	33432	32599
Graglia	37	19	1484	1067	5889	4279	23509	17131
Tobon	171	20	5967	1209	23559	4226	93928	16923





### **Tetrahedra**

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	Parent El.	Example el.2	El. Cube $1 \times 2 \times 4$
vq	128	174	175
VC	138	189	1214



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## Thank you for your attention!

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