

# An equation-free multiscale method applied to discrete networks

Lars Beex

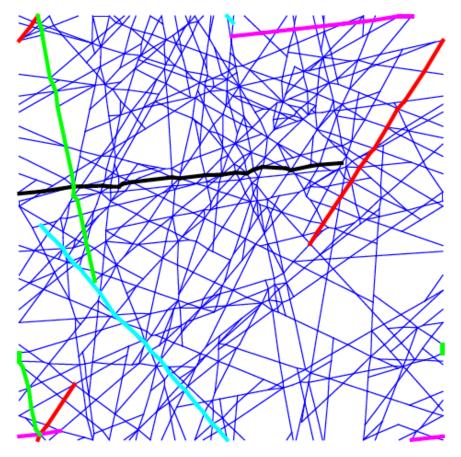
University of Luxembourg

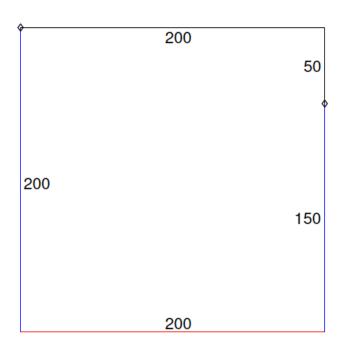
Pierre Kerfriden

**Cardiff University** 



#### Setup





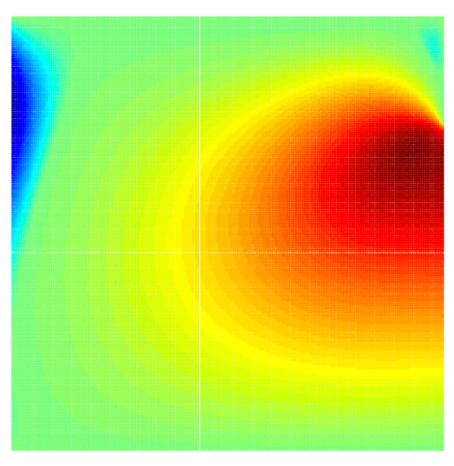
Macroscale problem

Planar unit cell of LE EB beams inc damage (1x1mm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Result



#### Rotation around vertical axis

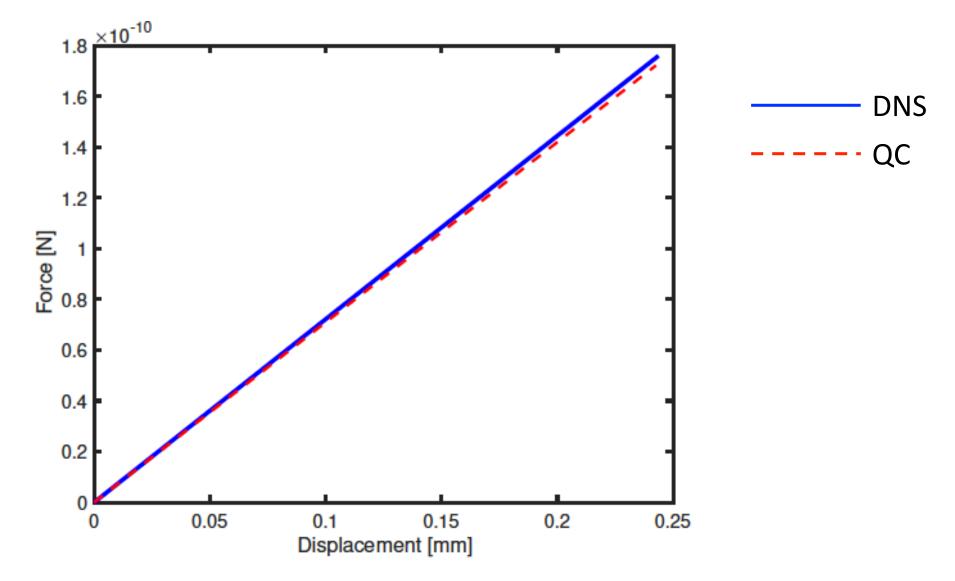


- DNS:
- 80M beams
- 233M DOFs

- - QC:
  - 29x less beams
  - 42x less DOFs



#### Force-displacement response



## Main points of the method



#### **Condition:**

Unit cell must be periodic.

#### **Advantages** compared to other nested multiscale methods:

- 1. Higher-order macroscale interpolations are as easy to treat as linear ones
- 2. No scale-separation

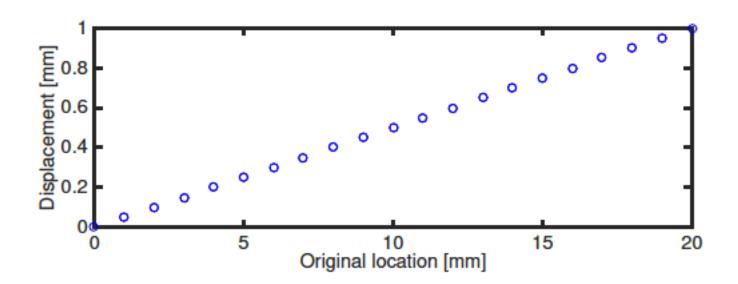
#### **Disadvantages** compared to other nested multiscale methods:

- 1. All DOFs in one system, instead of subdivided over the unit cells and the macroscale elements
- 2. More unit cells required



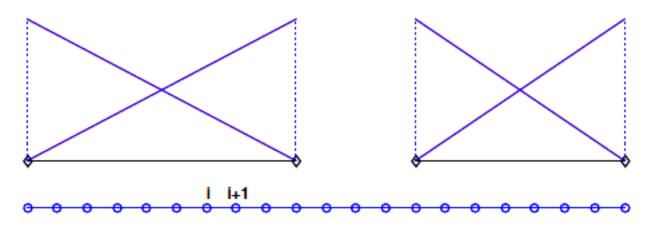
1D string of LE springs: DNS

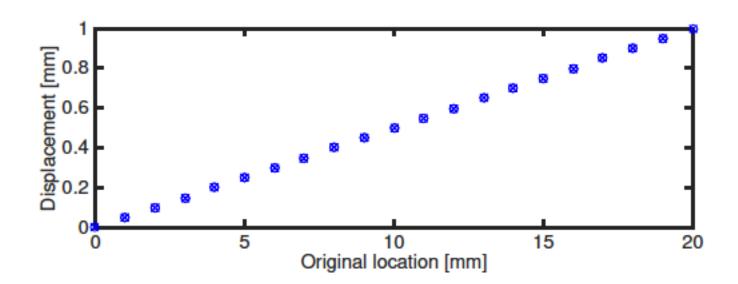






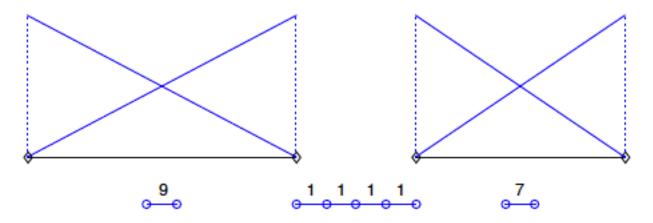
1D string of LE springs: Interpolation

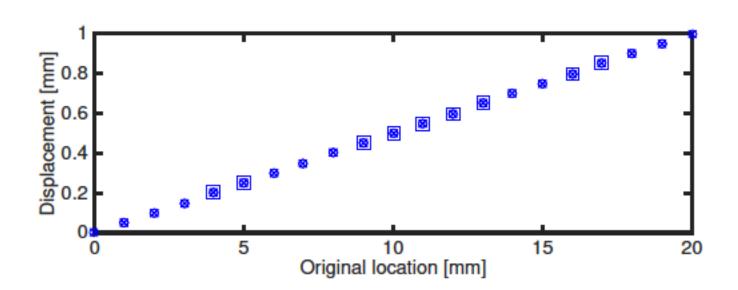






1D string of LE springs: Interpolation + Sampling

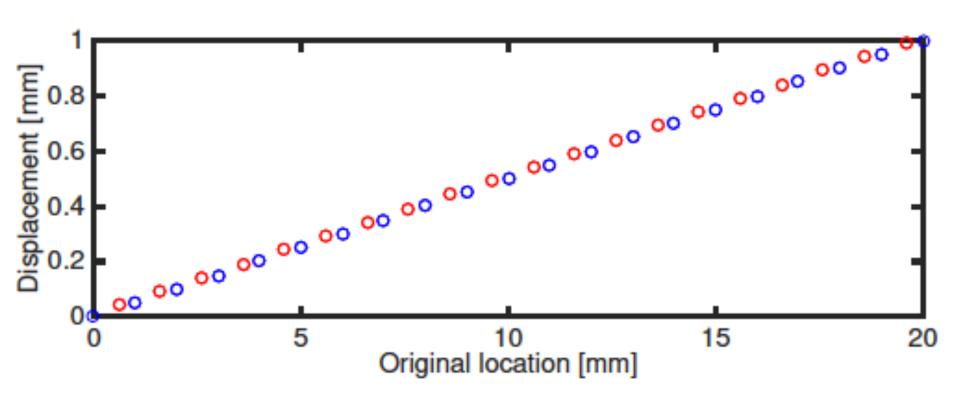






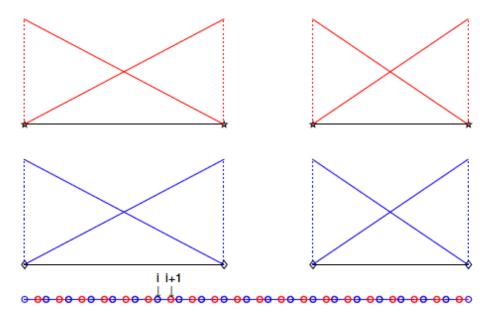
1D string of 2 types of LE springs: DNS

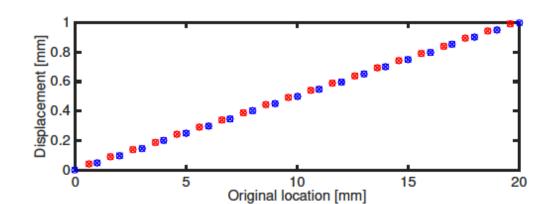






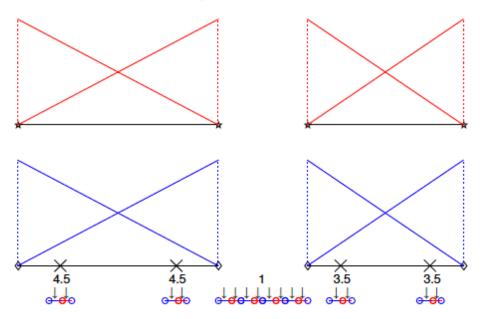
1D string of 2 types of LE springs: Interpolation

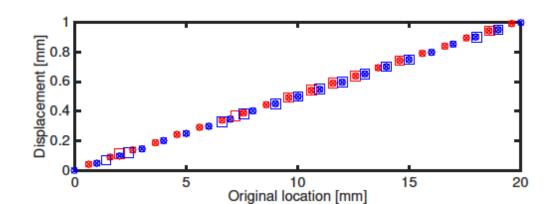






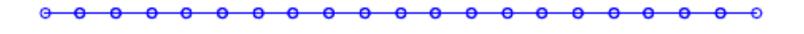
1D string of 2 types of LE springs: Interpolation + Sampling

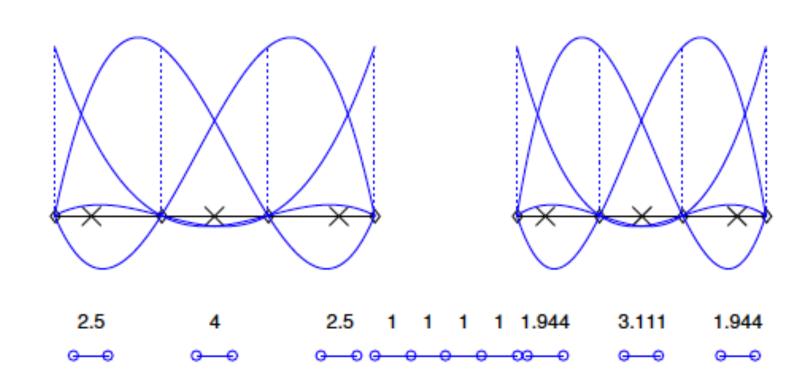






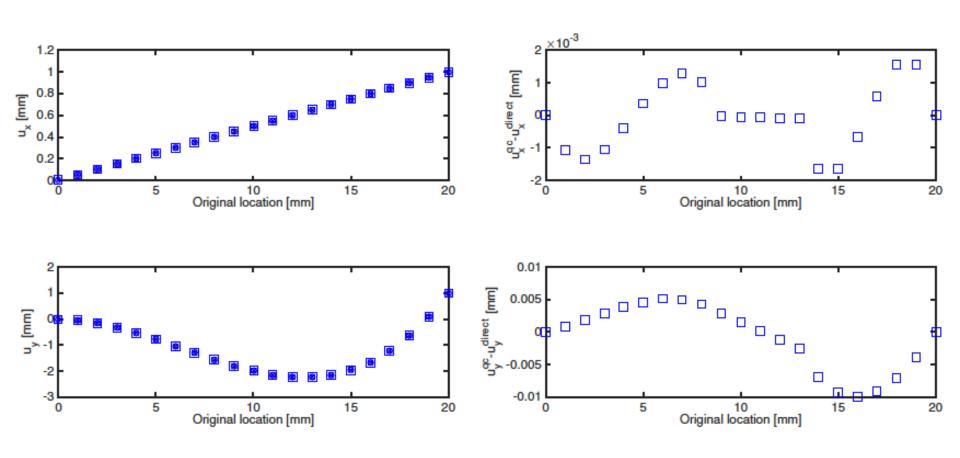
String of LE beams: Interpolation + Sampling





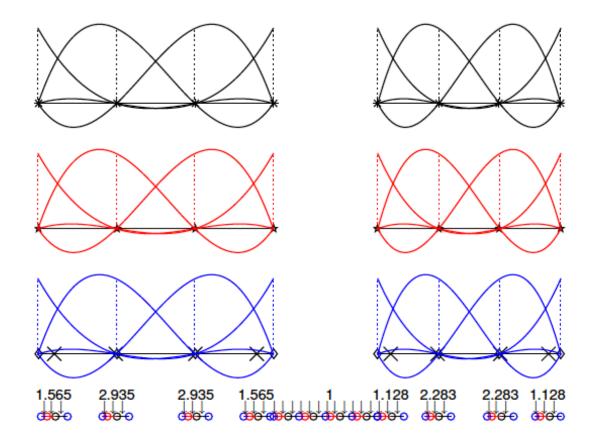


String of LE beams: Interpolation + Sampling





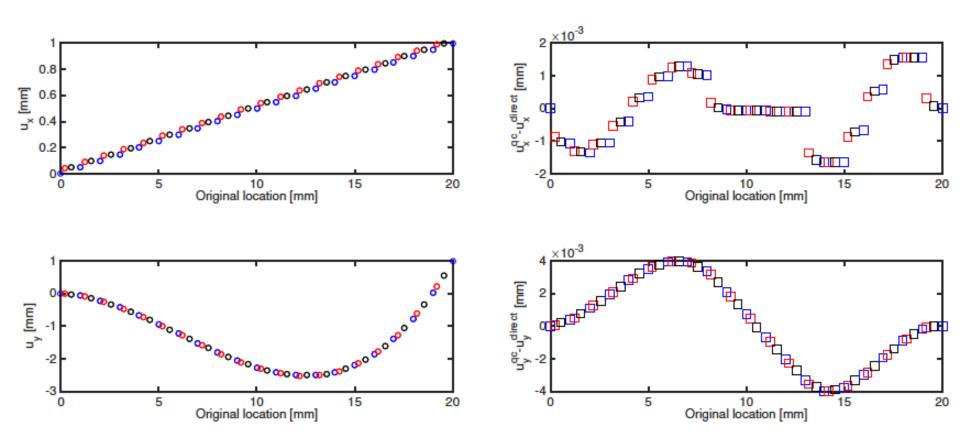
String of 3 types of LE beams: Interpolation + Sampling





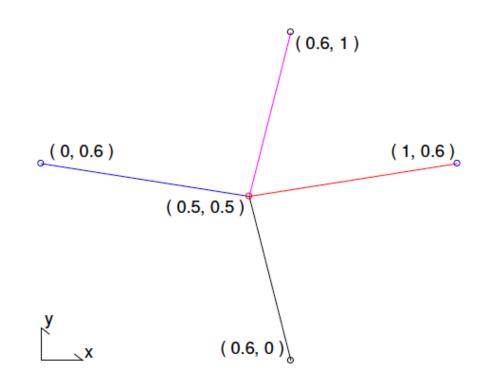
String of 3 types of LE beams:

Interpolation + Sampling



# Simple planar unit cell: Setup

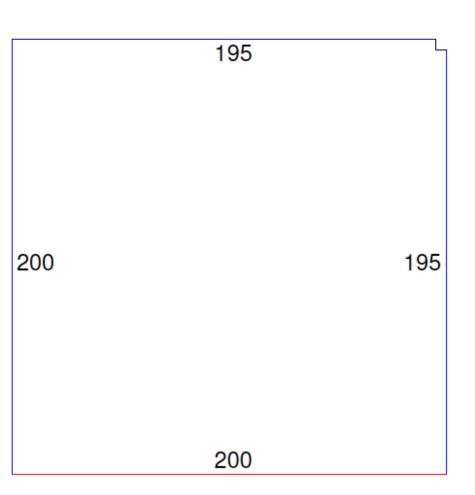


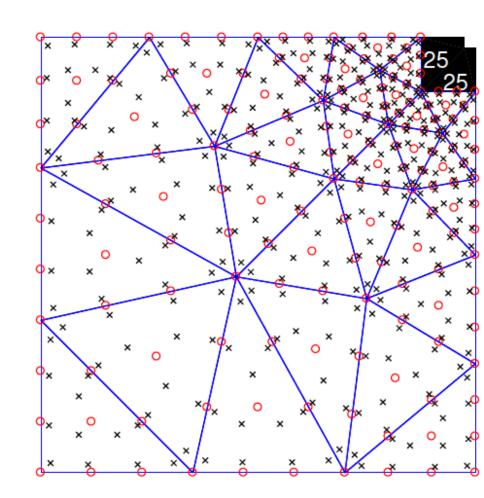


	Blue	Red	Black	Purple	
Area	1	3	9	27	[m <sup>2</sup> ] (x10 <sup>-9</sup> )
Y. Modulus	1	5	25	125	[MPa]
P. ratio	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	[-]
Failure str.	10	1	2	70	(x10 <sup>-5</sup> )

## Simple planar unit cell: Setup







#### DNS:

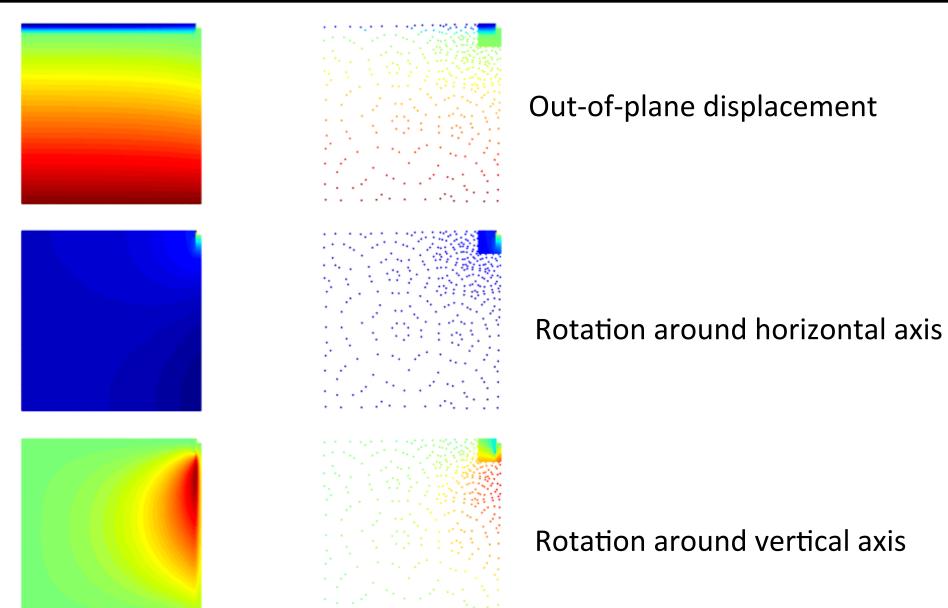
- 160k beams
- 722k DOFs

#### QC:

- 42x less beams
- 52x less DOFs

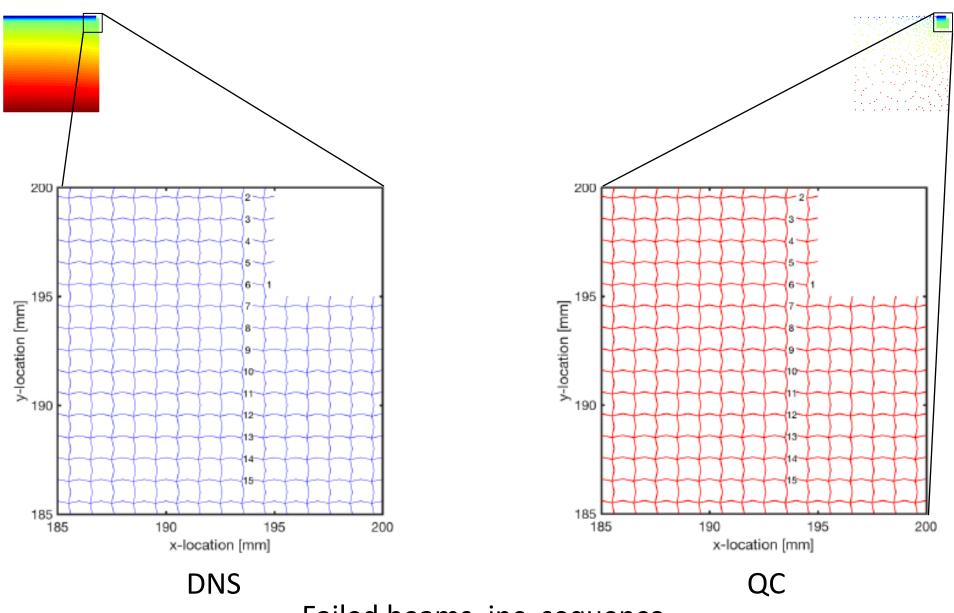
# Simple planar unit cell: Results





## Simple planar unit cell: Results



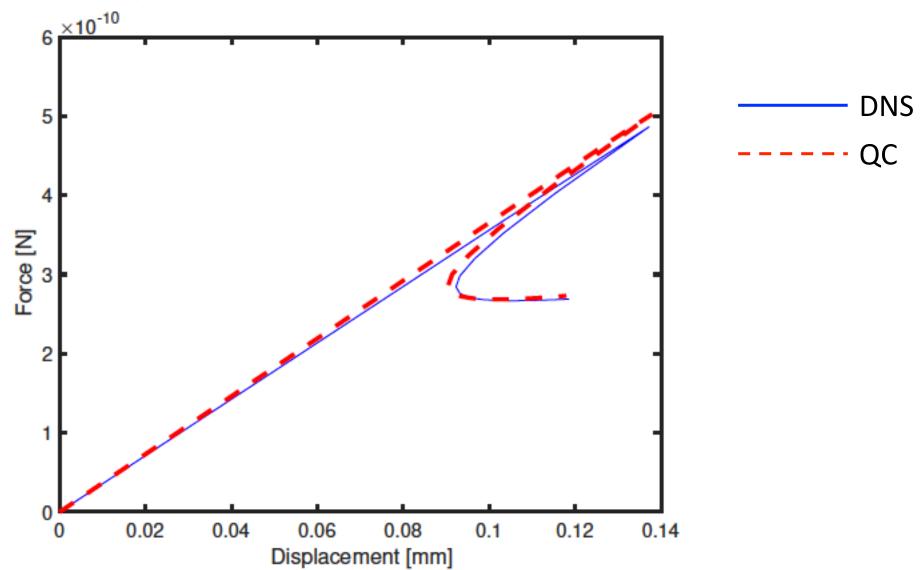


Failed beams, inc. sequence

## Simple planar unit cell: Results

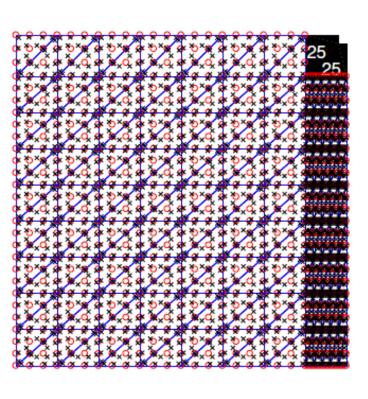


Force-displacement response



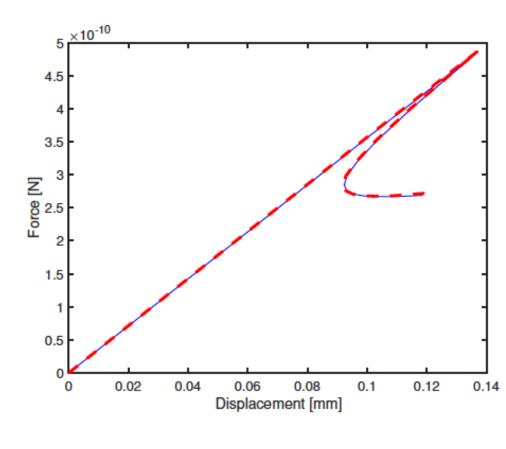
## Simple planar unit cell: New setup + Result







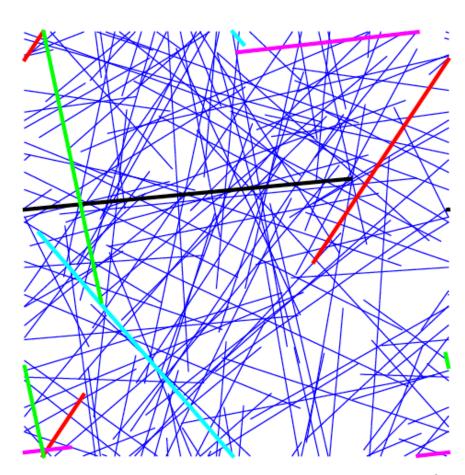
- 13x less beams
- 25x less DOFs



\_\_\_\_ DNS

## Fibrous unit cell: Small setup





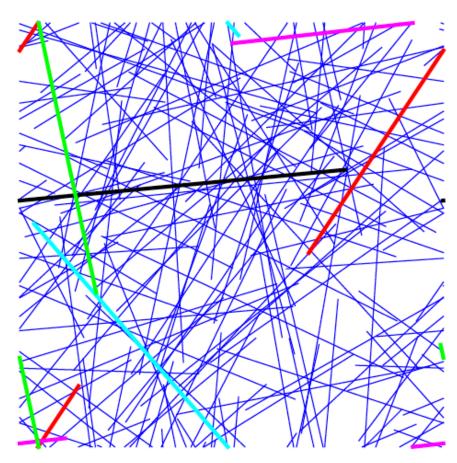
Periodic, planar unit cell of fibres (1x1mm²)

#### Parameters taken from U(a,b)

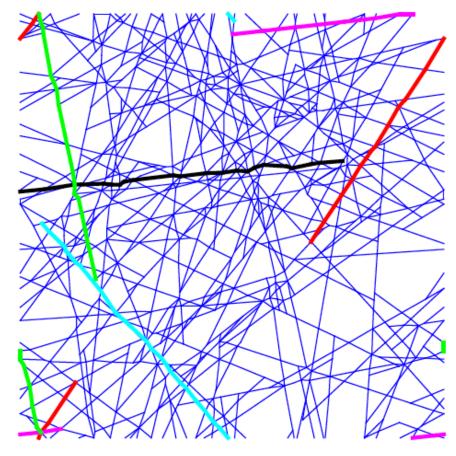
	а	b	
L	0.6	0.9	[mm]
Α	1	2	[m <sup>2</sup> ] (x10 <sup>-9</sup> )
E	1	2	[MPa]
V	0.2	0.4	[-]
Failure str.	1	2	(x10 <sup>-5</sup> )

## Fibrous unit cell: Small setup





Periodic, planar unit cell of fibres (1x1mm²)



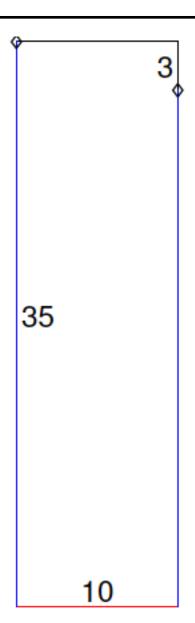
Beam discretisation (LE EB beams with brittle damage)

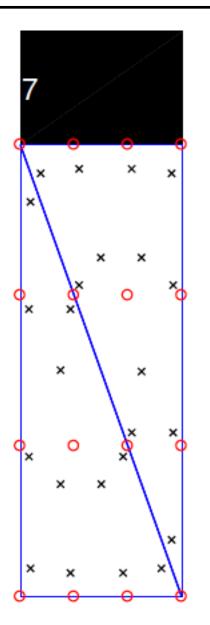
## Fibrous unit cell: Small setup





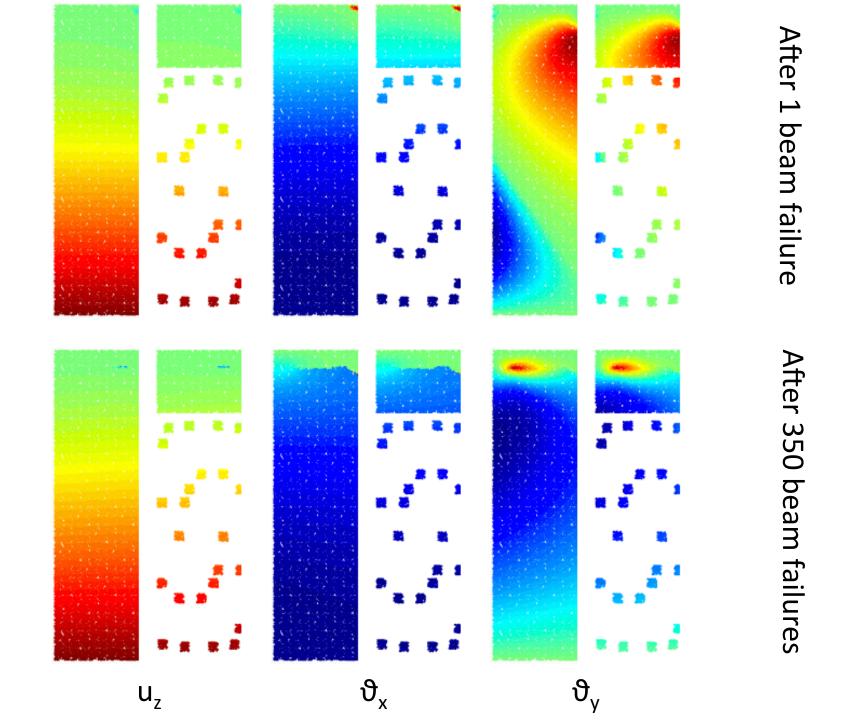
- 700k beams
- 2M DOFs

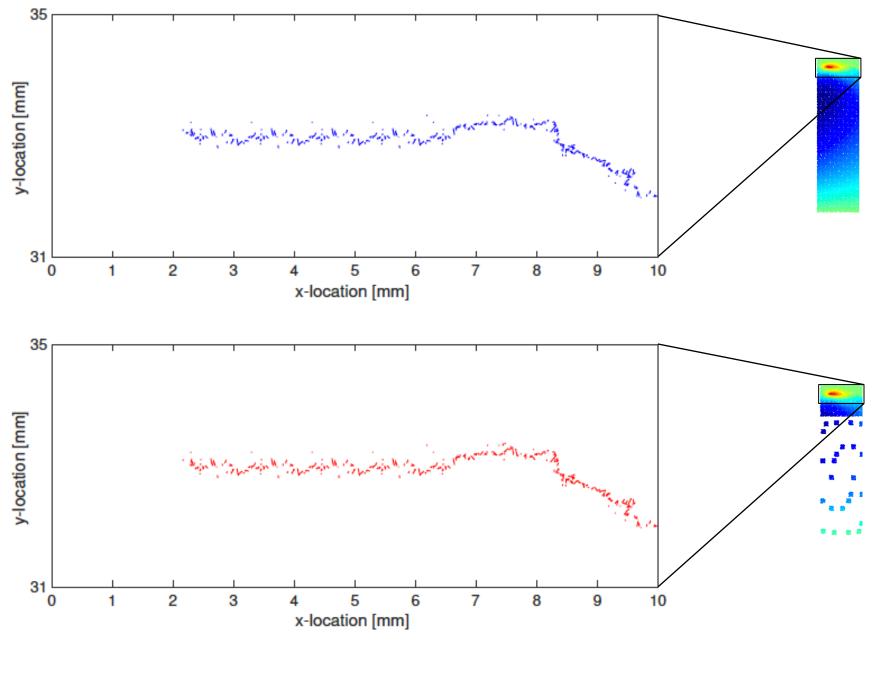




#### QC:

- 4 less beams
- 4 less DOFs



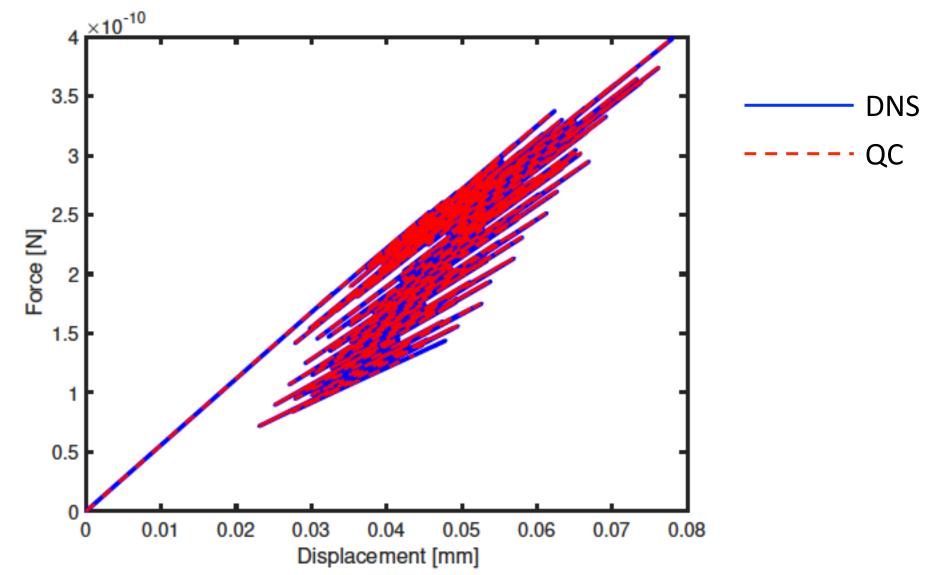


Failed beams

#### Fibrous unit cell, small setup: Results

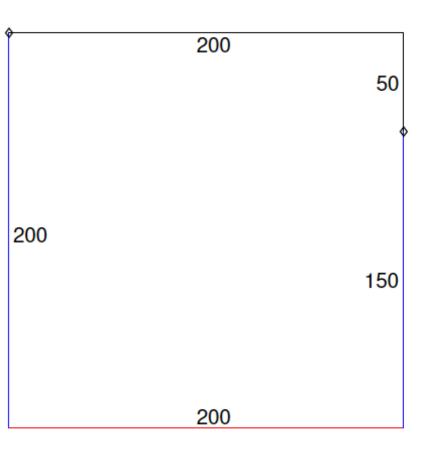


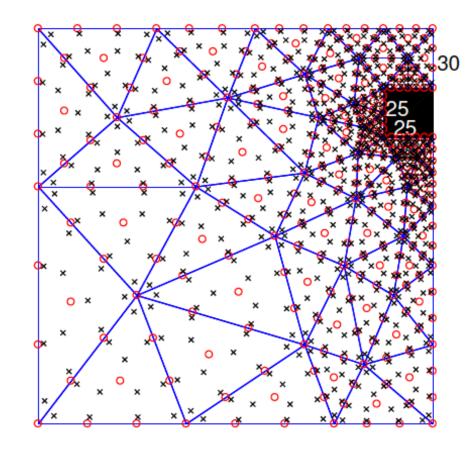
#### Force-displacement response



## Fibrous unit cell: Large setup







#### DNS:

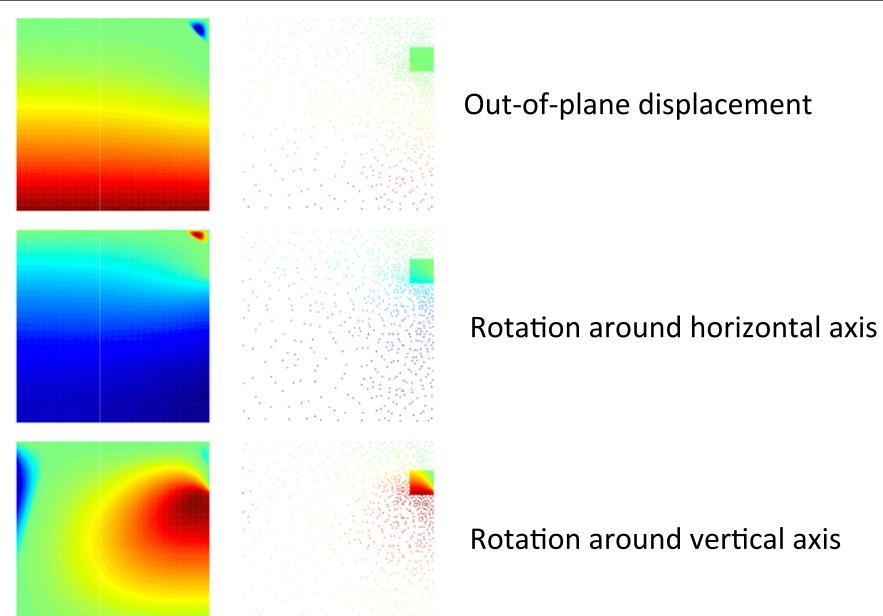
- 80M beams
- 233M DOFs

#### QC:

- 29x less beams
- 42x less DOFs

## Fibrous unit cell, large domain: Results

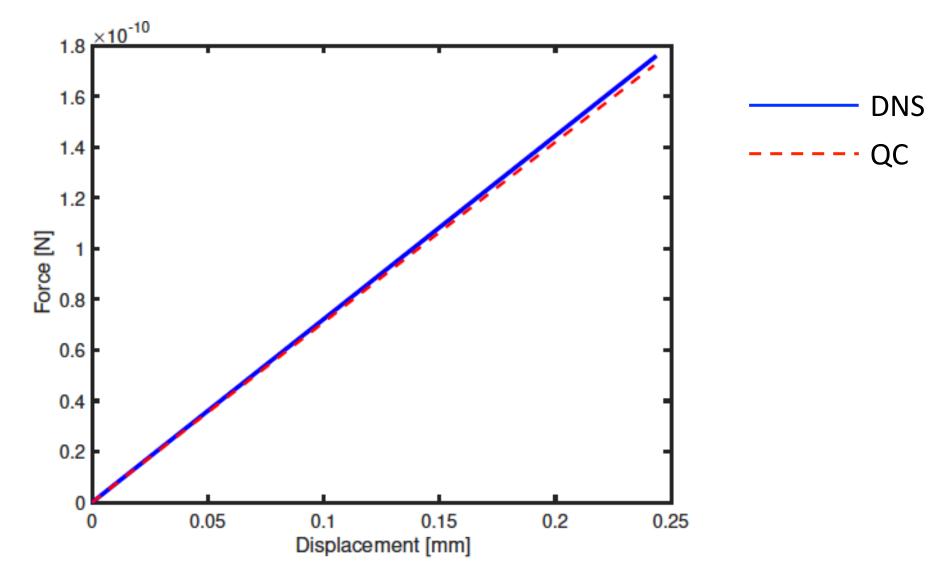




## Fibrous unit cell: Large setup



#### Force-displacement response



## Main points of the method



#### **Condition:**

Unit cell must be periodic.

#### **Advantages** compared to other nested multiscale methods:

- 1. Higher-order macroscale interpolations are as easy to treat as linear ones
- 2. No scale-separation

#### **Disadvantages** compared to other nested multiscale methods:

- 1. All DOFs in one system, instead of subdivided over the unit cells and the macroscale elements
- 2. More unit cells required

#### Future work



#### Ongoing:

Apply to matrix material + inclusions (geom. NL + mat. NL)

#### Future:

Apply to real materials (e.g. PAPER/CARDBOARD??)

(Goal-oriented) adaptivity

Add randomness to structure in the fully resolved region