

User Manual
Booklet U4.4- : Modelling
Document : U4.41.01

Operator *AFFE_MODELE*

1 Aim

To define the physical phenomenon to be modelled (mechanical, chemical...) and the type of finite elements.

This operator allows the assignment of models over all or part of the mesh, which defines :

- The degrees of freedom of the nodes (and the equation or the associated equations of conservation)
- the types of finite elements in the meshes
- possibly:
 - interpolation functions in the meshes.
 - GAUSS integration points in these meshes.*

The range of assignable finite elements are described in the [U3] booklets.

The mesh types are described in document [U1.03.02].

To produce a data-structure of the type `modele`.

2 Syntax

```

mo [modele] = AFPE_MODELE      (
    [assign model]
    ♦ MAILLAGE =                ma ,                               / [mesh]
                                                                / [skelton]
    ♦ INFO =                    / 1                               [DEFAULT]
                                / 2 ,
    ♦ VERIF =                    | 'MAILLE'
                                | 'NOEUD' ,
    ♦ | AFPE = _F (
        ♦ / TOUT                = 'OUI' ,
          / MAILLE              = mail,                          [l_maille]
          / NOEUD               = noe,                           [l_noeud]
          / GROUP_MA            = g_mail,                        [l_gr_maille]
          / GROUP_NO           = g_noeu,                         [l_gr_noeud]
        ♦ / ♦ PHENOMENE =      'MECANIQUE' ,
          ♦ MODELISATION=# 3D continuum
                                / '3D' ,
                                / '3D_SI' ,
                                # 3D thermo-hydromechanics
                                / '3D_THM' ,
                                / '3D_THH' ,
                                / '3D_HM' ,
                                / '3D_HHM' ,
                                / '3D_THHM' ,
                                / '3D_HHMD' ,
                                / '3D_HMD' ,
                                / '3D_THHD' ,
                                / '3D_THHMD' ,
                                / '3D_THVD' ,
                                / '3D_THMD' ,
                                / '3D_JOINT_CT' ,
                                # 3D_quasi_incompressible
                                / '3D_INCO' ,
                                # 3D fluid-structure
                                / '3D_FLUIDE' ,
                                / '3D_FAISCEAU' ,
                                # 3D porous boundary
                                / '3D_ABSO' ,
                                / '3D_FLUI_ABSO' ,
                                # 3D non-local
                                / '3D_GRAD_EPSI' ,
                                / '3D_GRAD_VARI' ,
                                # elastic support
                                / 'APPUI_REP' ,
                                # 2D continuum
                                / 'D_PLAN' ,
                                / 'C_PLAN' ,
                                / 'AXIS' ,
                                / 'AXIS_SI' ,
                                / 'AXIS_FOURIER' ,
                                / 'AXIS_INCO' ,
                                / 'D_PLAN_INCO' ,
                                / 'C_PLAN_SI' ,
                                / 'D_PLAN_SI' ,
                                # 2D thermo-hydromechanics
                                / 'AXIS_HHMD' ,
                                / 'AXIS_HH2MD' ,
                                / 'AXIS_HMD' ,
                                / 'AXIS_HHM' ,
                                / 'AXIS_HM' ,
                                / 'AXIS_THH' ,
                                / 'AXIS_THHM' ,

```

Title : Operator AFPE_MODELE
Authors(s) : J.M. PROIX

Date : 17/06/04
Key : U4.41.01-H2 Page : 3/8

```

/ 'AXIS_THM',
/ 'AXIS_THHD',
/ 'AXIS_THH2D',
/ 'AXIS_THHMD',
/ 'AXIS_THH2MD',
/ 'AXIS_THMD',
/ 'D_PLAN_THM',
/ 'D_PLAN_THH',
/ 'D_PLAN_HM',
/ 'D_PLAN_HHM',
/ 'D_PLAN_THHM',
/ 'D_PLAN_HHMD',
/ 'D_PLAN_HH2MD',
/ 'D_PLAN_HMD',
/ 'D_PLAN_THHD',
/ 'D_PLAN_THH2D',
/ 'D_PLAN_THHMD',
/ 'D_PLAN_THH2MD',
/ 'D_PLAN_THMD',

# 2D non-local
/ 'D_PLAN_GRAD_EPSI',
/ 'C_PLAN_GRAD_EPSI',
/ 'D_PLAN_GRAD_VARI',
/ 'C_PLAN_GRAD_VARI',

# contact elements for crack propogation
crack propogation
/ 'AXIS_GRAD_VARI',
# 'AXIS_FISSURE'
/ 'PLAN_FISSURE',
# 2D fluide-structure
/ '2D_FLUI_ABSO',
/ 'D_PLAN_ABSO',
/ '2D_FLUIDE',
/ '2D_FLUI_STRU',
/ '2D_FLUI_PESA',
/ 'AXIS_FLUIDE',
/ 'AXIS_FLUI_STRU',

# 3D plates and shells
/ 'DKT',
/ 'DST',
/ 'Q4G',
/ 'COQUE_3D',
# large-shell element
SHB8
/ 'SHB8',
# concrete-reinforcing
grills
/ 'GRILLE',
/ 'GRILLE_MEMBRANE',
# assembled grills
combustible
homogeneous
/ 'ASSE_GRIL',
# 2D plates and shells
/ 'COQUE_AXIS',
/ 'COQUE_C_PLAN',
/ 'COQUE_D_PLAN',
# 3D bars and cables
/ 'BARRE',
/ '2D_BARRE',
/ 'CABLE',
/ 'CABLE_POULIE',
# 2D discrete elements
/ '2D_DIS_T',
/ '2D_DIS_TR',
# 3D discrete elements
/ 'DIS_T',
```

Title : Operator AFFE_MODELE
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Date : 17/06/04
 Key : U4.41.01-H2 Page : 4/8

```

/ 'DIS_TR',
# 3D beams
/ 'POU_D_E',
/ 'POU_D_EM',
/ 'POU_D_T',
/ 'POU_C_T',
/ 'POU_D_TG',
/ 'POU_D_TGM',
/ 'POU_D_TGD',
/ 'FLUI_STRU',
# pipes
/ 'TUYAU_3M',
/ 'TUYAU_6M',

/ ◆ PHENOMENE : 'THERMIQUE'
◆ MODELISATION :# 3D continuum
/ '3D',
/ '3D_DIAG',
# 2D continuum
/ 'PLAN',
/ 'AXIS',
/ 'AXIS_DIAG',
/ 'AXIS_FOURIER',
/ 'PLAN_DIAG',
# 3D shell
/ 'COQUE',
# 2D shell
/ 'COQUE_AXIS',
/ 'COQUE_PLAN',

/ ◆ PHENOMENE : 'ACOUSTIQUE',
◆ MODELISATION : # 3D continuum
'3D',
# 2D continuum
'PLAN',

)

| AFFE_SOUS_STRUC : (
◆ / TOUT = 'OUI',
/ MAILLE = l_mail, [l_maille]
)
) ;

```

3 Operands

3.1 Operand **MAILLAGE**

- ◆ `MAILLAGE = ma`

Name of the associated mesh on which the elements are assigned.

Comments :

For axisymmetrical models, the axis of revolution is the Y-axis on the mesh. The whole structure must be meshed with $X \geq 0$.

3.2 Keyword **AFFE**

- ◆ | `AFFE`

Defines the entities in the mesh and the types of elements which will be assigned to them. For each case, we can introduce a list of models. The overload rule applies between different models, from left to right.

For example :

```
AFFE=_F(  
TOUT=' OUI ' , PHENOMENE=' MECANIQUE ' , MODELISATION=( ' AXIS ' , ' AXIS_SI ' ) ,
```

The different models "overload" each other: `AXIS_SI` overloads `AXIS` on the mesh where `AXIS_SI` exists.

Comment :

The code stops with an <F> error if the models in the list are not all of the same dimension (for example `MODELISATION=(' 3D ' , ' D_PLAN ')`). Moreover, in the case of `AFFE`, the specified meshes with the same order of dimension as the model must all be assigned. Otherwise, the code gives off an <A>alarm warning. This warning protects a user using models with holes. If, for example, only the `AXIS_SI` model is used with a mesh that does not contain `TRIA6`.

The entities within the mesh are specified by these operands :

Operand :	Content / Meaning :
<code>TOUT</code>	Assignment to the whole of the mesh (but not the nodes !)
<code>GROUP_MA</code>	Assignment to a list of grouped meshes
<code>GROUP_NO</code>	Assignment to a list of grouped nodes (see comment)
<code>MAILLE</code>	Assignment to a list of meshes*
<code>NOEUD</code>	Assignment to a list of nodes (see comment)

Comment :

Use of elements that are assigned only to nodes does not allow the assignment of materials via `AFFE_MATERIAU`. Because of this, these elements cannot be used in either `STAT_NON_LINE` [U4.51.03] or `DYNA_NON_LINE` [U4.53.01]. In this case, it is necessary to make a preliminary mesh. `POI1` using keyword `CREA_POI1` in `CREA_MAILLAGE` [U4.23.02].

Using such elements is thus reserved for linear calculations on discrete elements, of which all properties are assigned by `AFFE_CARA_ELEM`.

The element type is specified by these operands :

Operand :	Content / Meaning
PHENOMENE	Physical phenomenon modelled (associated equation of conservation)
MODELISATION	Type of interpolation or discretization

3.2.1 Operands PHENOMENE and MODELISATION

- ◆ / ◆ PHENOMENE
- ◆ MODELISATION

Are obligatory for each occurrence of the keyword factor AFFE. These two keywords define the one-to-one way in which the element type is assigned to a mesh type. The models are described in these documents :

- U3.11.01-D Models POU_D_T, POU_D_E, POU_C_T, BARRE
- U3.11.02-D Models DIS_T, DIS_TR
- U3.11.03-D Models CABLE and CABLE_POULIE
- U3.11.04-D Models POU_D_TG, POU_D_TGM
- U3.11.05-B Model POU_D_T_GD
- U3.11.06-B Models TUYAU_3M et TUYAU_6M
- U3.11.07-A Model POU_D_EM
- U3.12.01-C Models DKT - DST - Q4G
- U3.12.02-C Models COQUE_C_PLAN, COQUE_D_PLAN, COQUE_AXIS
- U3.12.05-A Model SHB8
- U3.12.03-C Model COQUE_3D
- U3.12.04-B Model GRILLE
- U3.13.01-C Models AXIS, D_PLAN, C_PLAN
- U3.13.02-E Model AXIS_FOURIER mechanical
- U3.13.03-C Models 2D_FLUIDE, 2D_FLUI_STRU, AXIS_FLUIDE, AXIS_FLUI_STRU
- U3.13.04-B Model 2D_CONTACT
- U3.13.05-B Models AXIS_SI, D_PLAN_SI, C_PLAN_SI
- U3.13.06-A Models D_PLAN_GRAD_EPSI, C_PLAN_GRAD_EPSI
- U3.13.07-C Models AXIS_INCO, D_PLAN_INCO
- U3.13.08-C Models D_PLAN_HM, D_PLAN_HHM, D_PLAN_THM, D_PLAN_THH, D_PLAN_THHM, AXIS_HHM, AXIS_THM, AXIS_THH, AXIS_THHM
- U3.13.09-A Models 2D_DIST et 2D_DIST_R
- U3.13.12-B Model D_PLAN_ABSO
- U3.13.13-A Model 2D_FLUI_ABSO
- U3.14.01-D Model 3D and 3D_SI (mechanical)
- U3.14.02-C Models 3D_FLUIDE, FLUI_STRU, 2D_FLUI_PESA
- U3.14.03-B Model 3D_CONTACT
- U3.14.06-C Model 3D_INCO
- U3.14.07-C Model 3D_HM, 3D_HHM, 3D_THM, 3D_THH, 3D_THHM
- U3.14.09-B Model 3D_ABSO
- U3.14.10-B Model 3D_FLUI_ABSO
- U3.14.11-A Model 3D_GRAD_EPSI
- U3.22.01-D Models COQUE, COQUE_PLAN, COQUE_AXIS - THERMIQUE phenomenon
- U3.23.01-D Models AXIS, PLAN, AXIS_DIAG and PLAN_DIAG
- U3.23.02-D Model AXIS_FOURIER (thermal)
- U3.24.01-D Model 3D and 3D_DIAG (thermal)
- U3.33.01-D Models 3D and PLAN of some ACOUSTIQUE phenomenon

3.3 Keyword *AFFE_SOUS_STRUC*

- ◆ | *AFFE_SOUS_STRUC*
Is only usable for a model utilising static sub-structures. [U1.01.04].
- ◆ / *MAILLE : l_mail*
l_mail is the list of supermeshes which one wants to assign in the model. As with finite elements, it is not compulsory to assign all the meshes in the mesh. It is *AFFE_MODELE* that confirms which substructures will be used in the model. The difference with classical finite elements is that on the supermeshes, neither the *MODELISATION* nor the *PHENOMENE* is chosen because the macro-element (constructed by the operator *MACR_ELEM_STAT* [U4.62.01]) will be assigned on the supermesh which has its own model and its own phenomenon (those which were used to calculate it).
- / *TOUT : 'OUI'*
All the (super) meshes are assigned..

3.4 Operand *VERIF*

◇ *VERIF :*

Value	Content / Meaning
'MAILLE'	Verifies the assignment to all the requested meshes unless an error occurs
'NOEUD'	Verifies the assignment to all the requested nodes unless an error occurs.

Default : no verification is applied.

4 Execution Phases

From the keywords *PHENOMENE* and *MODELISATION*, one creates a data-structure specifying the element type attached to each mesh. There is a possibility of the creating supplementary meshes of the type *POI1* when assignments are made on nodes or groups of nodes. This is why it is necessary to use *CREA_MAILLAGE* [U4.23.02] to create *POI1* meshes that are usable in the command file (for *STAT_NON_LINE* for example).

A brief reminder of the assignments is systematically printed in the *message* file.

5 Example

```
mo = AFFE_MODELE ( MAILLAGE = ma ,  
                  VERIF = ( 'MAILLE', 'NOEUD' ),  
                  AFFE = (_F ( GROUP_MA = gma ,  
                               PHENOMENE = 'MECANIQUE' ,  
                               MODELISATION = '3D' ),  
                            _F ( GROUP_NO = gno ,  
                               PHENOMENE = 'MECANIQUE' ,  
                               MODELISATION = 'DIS_T' ),  
                  ) )
```

For a model with phenomenon 'MECANIQUE', one assigns:

- 3D iso-parametric elements to the mesh group *gma*
- discrete elements with 3 dof of translation to the node group *gno*.