

Structures of data champ_no_s and cham_elem_s

Summary:

This document describes the structures of data `cham_no_s` and `cham_elem_s`.

One also gives the list of the principal utilities working on these structures of data.

Two new SD are defined: `cham_no_s` and `cham_elem_s` who contain same information as the SD `cham_no` and `cham_elem` but which is more "simple" with manipuler in FORTRAN.

There exist utilities making it possible to transform one `cham_no` in `cham_no_s` (and reciprocally) (in the same way for `cham_elem`).

These SD will be thus in general temporary SD making it possible to work more simply.

Notice important:

SD `cham_no_s` and `cham_elem_s` are not as general as the SD `cham_no` and `cham_elem`. For `cham_no_s`, one describes only the fields carried by the nodes of the grid (and not the possible late nodes), For `cham_elem_s`, one does not describe that fields carried by the finite elements whose mesh support is a mesh of the grid (and not a late mesh)

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1 SD cham_no_s

```

cham_no_s (K19)          :: = record

  ◆  \.CNSK'           : OJB   S V K8                length = 2
  ◆  \.CNSD'           : OJB   S V I                 length = 2
  ◆  \.CNSC'           : OJB   S V K8                length = nb_CMP
  ◆  \.CNSV'           : OJB   S V R/C/I/...         length = nb_NOEUD*nb_CMP
  ◆  \.CNSL'           : OJB   S V L                 length = nb_NOEUD*nb_CMP
    
```

1.1 Contents of the OJB

This SD is used to describe a field of sizes carried by the nodes of a grid.

1.2 Object \.CNSK'

\.CNSK' (1)	netted : name of the grid subjacent with cham_no_s.
\.CNSK' (2)	nomgd : name of the size associated with cham_no_s ('DEPL_R', 'SIEF_R', ...)

1.3 Object \.CNSD'

\.CNSD' (1)	nb_NOEUD : many nodes of the subjacent grid.
\.CNSD' (2)	nb_CMP : maximum number of the CMPS carried by the nodes.

1.4 Object \.CNSC'

\.CNSC' (ICMP)	cmp_i : name of the ième CMP of cham_no_s
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Note:

The order of CMPS in.CNSC can be unspecified. One is not obliged to respect the order of the catalogue of the sizes. On the other hand, them CMPS must be part of CMPS size nomgd.

1.5 Object \.CNSV'

This object contains the values of cham_no_s. The type of this vector JEVEUX (R/C/I/K8,...) is that of the size nomgd. Its dimension is nb_NOEUD*nb_CMP; i.e. all the nodes of grid can carry all the CMPS described in.CNSC.

One reaches ICMP- ème CMP INO- ème NODE by the formula:

$$\text{VALUE (INO, ICMP)} = \text{.CNSV } ((\text{INO}-1) * \text{NB_CMP} + \text{ICMP})$$

Note:

The presence (or the absence) of a CMP on one NODE is indicated via the object.CNSL (see below). During the creation of one cham_no_s, its nonaffected values are in settings with "undef" for better detecting their illicit use.

1.6 Object '.CNLSL'

This object contains the Boolean ones indicating the presence (or the absence) of the values of `cham_no_s`.

Its dimension is `nb_NOEUD*nb_CMP`; one moves there in the same way that in the object `.CNLSV`

One examines the presence of `ICMP-ème CMP INO-ème NODE` by the formula:

```
EXIST (INO, ICMP) = .CNLSL ((INO-1) *NB_CMP + ICMP)
```

2 SD cham_elem_s

2.1 Description of the SD

This structure of data makes it possible to represent the values of the fields discretized on the meshes of a grid.

More precisely, the access to an actual value (or complex,...) field is done while specifying:

- the number of the mesh supporting the finite element (`IMA`),
- the number of the point in the mesh (`IPT`),
- the number of the under-point in the point (`ISP`) (`ISP=1` in general),
- the number of the component of the size associated with the field (`ICMP`),

```
cham_elem_s (K19)          :: = record

  ◆ '.CESK'   : OJB   S V K8                length = 3
  ◆ '.CESD'   : OJB   S V I                 length = 5 + 4*nb_MAILLE
  ◆ '.CESC'   : OJB   S V K8                length = nb_CMP
  ◆ '.CESV'   : OJB   S V /R/C/I/..        length = nbval
  ◆ '.CESL'   : OJB   S V L                 length = nbval
```

2.2 Object .CESK

.CESK (1)	netted : name of the grid subjacent with <code>cham_elem_s</code> .
.CESK (2)	nomgd : name of the size associated with <code>cham_elem_s</code> ('DEPL_R', 'SIEF_R',...)
.CESK (3)	/'ELNO': field known with the nodes of the elements, /'ELGA': field known at the points of Gauss of the elements, /'ELEM': constant field by element (one will then say qu' it is known in the centre of gravity)

2.3 Object .CESD

.CESD (1)	nb_MAILLE : many meshes of the subjacent grid.
.CESD (2)	nb_CMP : many CMPS carried by the points. It is the dimension of the object.CESC
.CESD (3)	nbptmx : maximum amongst points carried by the meshes
.CESD (4)	nbspm : maximum amongst under-points carried by the points of the meshes
.CESD (5)	nucmpmx : highest sequence number of the possible CMP of cham_elem_s (in the order of the object .CESC)
.CESD (5+4* (ima-1)+1)	nbpt (ima) : many points of the mesh ima.
.CESD (5+4* (ima-1)+2)	nbsp (ima) : many under-points of the mesh ima.
.CESD (5+4* (ima-1)+3)	nbcmp (ima) : maximum number of the CMPS carried by the under-points of the points of the mesh ima.
.CESD (5+4* (ima-1)+4)	IAD (ima) : IAD+1 is the address in the objects.CESL and.CESV 1st CMP of the 1st under-point of the 1st point of the mesh ima (if they exist)

2.4 Object .CESC

.CESC (ICMP)	cmp_i : name of the ième CMP of cham_elem_s
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Note:

The order of CMPS in .CESC can be unspecified. One is not obliged to respect the order of the catalogue of the sizes. On the other hand, them CMPS must be part of CMPS size nomgd (except the size VARI_R).

2.5 Objects .CESL and .CESV

These objects contain the values of cham_elem_s (.CESV) and of Boolean (.CESL) indicating if these values were affected (or if they are unspecified).

The type JEVEUX (R/C/I/K8, ...) object.CESV is that of the size nomgd.

The dimension of these 2 vectors is nbval :

nbval is the sum on all the meshes ima of nbpt (ima) * nbsp (ima) * nbcmp (ima)

to reach ICMP - ème CMP ISP - ème Under-POINT IPT - ème NOT IMA - ème MESH of one cham_elem_s, the utility routine is used CESEXI :

CAL CESEXI (STOP, JCESD, JCESL, IMA, IPT, ISP, ICMP, IAD)

where: JCESD and JCESL are the addresses of the objects .CESD and .CESL cham_elem_s.
IAD is the "exit" of this routine.

if `IAD > 0` , that wants to say that the required component exists in `cham_elem_s`. One can then recover it by: `VALUE = ZR (JCESV-1+IAD)` (if the field is real).

if `IAD < 0` , that wants to say that the required component has a possible place in `cham_elem_s` but that it not affected currently. One can then affect a value in `cham_elem_s` while making:

```
ZR (JCESV-1+IAD) = VALUE
ZR (JCESL-1+IAD) = .TRUE.
```

if `IAD = 0` , that wants to say that the required component does not have possible room in `cham_elem_s`. I.e. that one at least of the following conditions is checked:

```
IMA > nb_MAILLE
IPT > nbpt (IMA)
ISP > nbSP (IMA)
ICMP > nbcmp (IMA)
```

2.6 Example of loop on the values of one `cham_elem_s`

```
CAL JEVEUO (THESE '.CESD', 'IT, JCESD)
CAL JEVEUO (THESE '.CESL', 'IT, JCESL)
CAL JEVEUO (THESE '.CESV', 'IT, JCESV)
NBMA = ZI (JCESD-1+1)
C 40, IMA = 1, NBMA
  NBPT = ZI (JCESD-1+5+4* (IMA-1) +1)
  NBSP = ZI (JCESD-1+5+4* (IMA-1) +2)
  NBCMP = ZI (JCESD-1+5+4* (IMA-1) +3)
C 30, IPT = 1, NBPT
  C 20, ISP = 1, NBSP
    C 10, ICMP = 1, NBCMP
      CAL CESEXI (STOP, JCESD, JCESL, IMA, IPT, ISP, ICMP, IAD)
      IF (IAD.GT.0) VALUE = ZR (JCESV-1+IAD)
```

3 Utility routines

CARCES	to transform one map in one <code>cham_elem_s</code>
CELCES	to transform one <code>cham_elem</code> in <code>cham_elem</code>
CESCES	to change the discretization of one <code>cham_elem</code> (ELNO/CART/ELGA)
CESCNS	to transform one <code>cham_elem_s</code> in one <code>cham_no_s</code>
CESCRE	to create one <code>cham_elem_s</code>
CESEXI	to test the existence of one CMP of a point of a mesh of one <code>cham_elem_s</code>
CESRED	“to reduce” one <code>cham_elem_s</code> on a list of meshes and/or a list of CMPS.
CESTAS	“retasser” contents of one <code>cham_elem_s</code>
CNOCNS	to transform one <code>cham_no</code> in <code>cham_no_s</code>
CNSCES	to transform one <code>cham_no_s</code> in <code>cham_elem</code>
CNSCNO	to transform one <code>cham_no_s</code> in <code>cham_no</code>
CNSCRE	to create one <code>cham_no_s</code>
CNSPRJ	to project one <code>cham_no_s</code> on another grid
CNSRED	“to reduce” one <code>cham_no_s</code> on a list of nodes and/or a list of CMPS.

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Version
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COISD	to copy one cham_no_s or one cham_elem_s
DETRSD	to destroy one cham_no_s or one cham_elem_s
IMPRSD	to print on listing one cham_no_s or one cham_elem_s