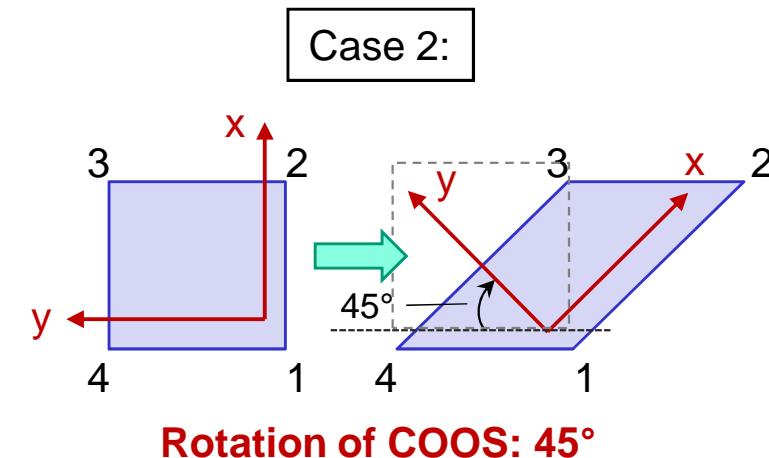
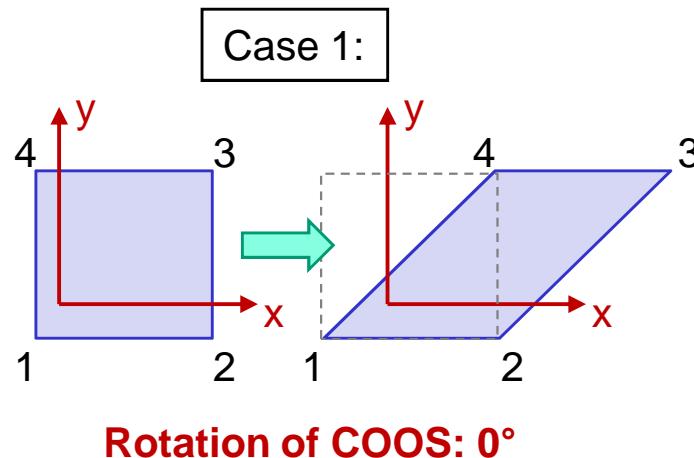


# Why should we use „Invariant Node Numbering“?

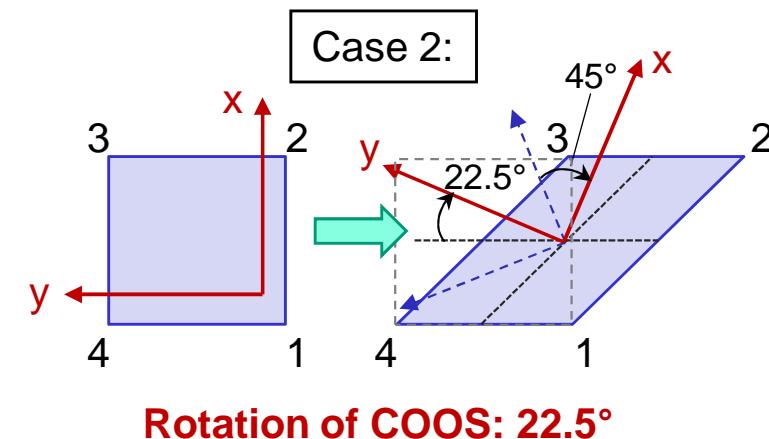
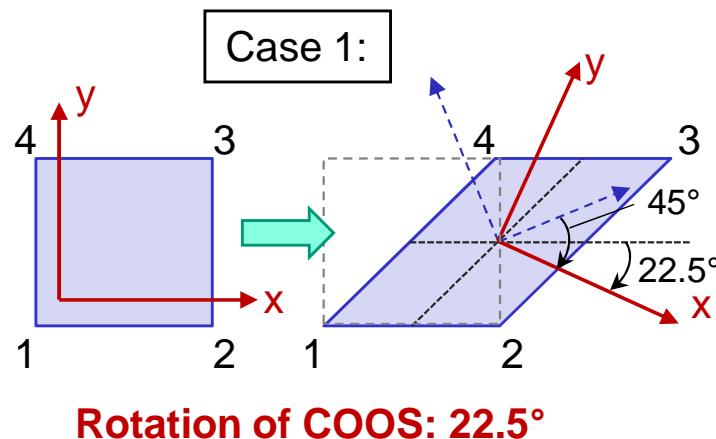
→ \*CONTROL\_ACCURACY (INN=2/3/4)

Change of element coordinate system during deformation (Example – Shells)

- Without Invariant Node Numbering (Default)



- With Invariant Node Numbering (based on element bisection)



## Steps to define local (element) coordinate system for shells with invariant node numbering:

- Create vectors  $\mathbf{a}_1$  and  $\mathbf{a}_2$  through midpoints of element sides
- Create shell normal vector  $\mathbf{n}$  with:

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_2$$

- Define vector  $\mathbf{b}_1$  as middle between  $\mathbf{a}_1$  and  $\mathbf{a}_2$ :

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{a}_1}{\|\mathbf{a}_1\|} + \frac{\mathbf{a}_2}{\|\mathbf{a}_2\|}$$

- Create vector  $\mathbf{b}_2$  orthogonal with:

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{b}_1$$

- Rotate back (45°)  $\mathbf{b}_1$  and  $\mathbf{b}_2$  to get  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$ :

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{\mathbf{b}_1}{\|\mathbf{b}_1\|} - \frac{\mathbf{b}_2}{\|\mathbf{b}_2\|} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{\mathbf{b}_1}{\|\mathbf{b}_1\|} + \frac{\mathbf{b}_2}{\|\mathbf{b}_2\|} \right)$$

