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Numerical approximations of a one dimensional elastodynamic contact problem based on mass redistribution method

Farshid Dabaghi* Adrien Petrov* Jérôme Pousin* Yves Renard*

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Abstract

This paper focuses on a one-dimensional elastodynamic contact problem and aims to give some new numerical results. Under appropriate regularity assumptions on the initial data, a new proof of existence and uniqueness results is proposed. An approximation of this evolutionary problem combining the finite element method as well as the mass redistribution method that consists on a redistribution of the body mass such that there is no inertia at the contact node, is introduced. Then two benchmark problems (one being new) with their analytical solutions are presented and some possible discretizations using different time-integration schemes are described. Finally, numerical experiments are reported and analyzed.

Key words. Numerical solution, mass redistribution method, variational inequality, unilateral contact, energy conservation.

AMS Subject Classification. 35L05, 35L85, 49A29, 65N10, 65N30, 74M15.

1 Introduction

This paper aims to give some new numerical results for the dynamical evolution with impact of a linearly elastic body and a rigid obstacle by using the *mass redistribution method* introduced in [KLR08]. The situations involving contact abound in industrial or biomedical problems. For this reason a considerable engineering and mathematical literature has been devoted to contact problems. Usually, with the hypotheses of small deformations, the contact phenomena is modelled by using the so-called Signorini's boundary conditions in displacement, which are based on a linearization of the physically meaningful non penetrability of masses. The elastodynamic contact problems are typically stated as hyperbolic type variational inequalities in Sobolev spaces, and a few existence of solutions results has been established. The reader is referred to [Sch80, LeS84, Kim89] and also the comprehensive monograph [EJK05]. The uniqueness result was successfully investigated for a wave equation in a half-space with a unilateral contact at the boundary in [LeS84]. In particular, the uniqueness still remains an open problem in other frameworks. The fundamental mathematical difficulties are related to the intrinsic non-smoothness of the problem coming from the Signorini boundary conditions. Finally, notice that the existence of a strong solution for viscoelastodynamic problems with unilateral constraints is proved in [PeS10].

On the other hand, another challenging task consists to elaborate efficient numerical methods for solving dynamical contact problems. Newmark's method is one of the most popular

*Université de Lyon, CNRS, INSA-Lyon, Institut Camille Jordan UMR 5208, 20 Avenue A. Einstein, F-69621 Villeurbanne, France (farshid.dabaghi@insa-lyon.fr, apetrov@math.univ-lyon1.fr, jerome.pousin@insa-lyon.fr, Yves.Renard@insa-lyon.fr)

numerical solvers which is usually combined with finite elements methods. Unfortunately, for almost all values of the parameters of this method, unphysical energy blow-ups occur during the time integration as well as numerical instabilities at the dynamical contact boundaries. To overcome these difficulties, some numerical methods based on the Newmark scheme for solving impact problems and which are energy dissipative have been introduced in [Car91]. Although stable, those methods lead to an important energy loss at impact which do not vanish when the time step decreases. Laursen et al. in [LaL02, LaC97, ChL98, Lau03] have designed time integration schemes of Newmark type which are energy conserving. However, these schemes are unable to prevent some spurious oscillations of the displacement and of the contact stress on the contact boundary. These unphysical oscillations are avoided by the numerical methods developed in [DKE07] (see also the reference therein), but these methods are still energy dissipative. Another approach consisting to remove the mass at the contact nodes is investigated in [KLR08]. This mass redistribution method prevents the oscillations at the contact boundaries mentioned above, and it can be proven that the solution is unique and energy conserving, see [DPP*12]. Furthermore, some different variants has been proposed in [HHW08] with an estimate of the space approximation for linear elasticity. It has also been extended for thin structures in [Ren10, PoS11, TWB13] considering different discretizations for the displacement and the velocity.

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2, the mathematical models are presented and a new proof of existence and uniqueness results is proposed. A space semi-discretization based on a redistribution of mass is introduced in Section 3 and then some time integration method are introduced. In Sections 4 and 5, two benchmark problems with their analytical solutions are exhibited, one being new. More precisely, Section 4 is concerned by an elastodynamic problem with Signorini and Neumann boundary while Section 5 deals with an elastodynamic problem with Signorini and Dirichlet boundary conditions. Finally, numerical experiments for these benchmark problems are reported and analysed. In particular, convergence rates for the displacement, Lagrange multiplier and energy evolution show the efficiency of mass redistribution method.

2 Description of the models

We consider a model for an elastic bar of length L vibrating longitudinally. One end of this bar is free to move, as long as it does not hit a material obstacle, while the other end can be clamped or free to move. The obstacle constrains the displacement of the extremity to be non negative. The material of the bar is supposed to be homogeneous and the theory of small deformations is considered. Let us denote by x the spatial coordinate along the bar, with the origin at the material obstacle, let $u(x, t)$ be the displacement at time $t \in [0, T]$, $T > 0$ of the material point of spatial coordinate $x \in [0, L]$. Let $f(x, t)$ denotes a density of external forces, depending on time and space. In the case where the bar is clamped at one end (see Figure 5), the mathematical problem is formulated as follows:

$$u_{tt}(x, t) - u_{xx}(x, t) = f(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in (0, L) \times (0, T), \quad (1)$$

with Cauchy initial data

$$u(x, 0) = u^0(x) \quad \text{and} \quad u_t(x, 0) = v^0(x), \quad x \in (0, L), \quad (2)$$

and Signorini and Dirichlet boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x = L$, respectively,

$$0 \leq u(0, t) \perp u_x(0, t) \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u(L, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (3)$$

While in the case where the bar is free to move at one end (see Figure 1), the motion is governed by the momentum equilibrium equation (1) together with Cauchy initial data (2) and Signorini and Neumann boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x = L$, respectively,

$$0 \leq u(0, t) \perp u_x(0, t) \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u_x(L, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (4)$$

Here $u_t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ and $u_x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$. The orthogonality has the natural meaning; namely if we have enough regularity, it means that the product $u(0, \cdot)u_x(0, \cdot)$ vanishes almost everywhere at the boundary. If it is not the case, the above inequality is integrated on an appropriate set of test functions, leading to a weak formulation for the unilateral condition. Observe that from mathematical viewpoint, Signorini's condition mean that when the bar touches the obstacle at $x = 0$, its reaction can be only upwards, so that $u_x(0, \cdot) \leq 0$ on the set $\{t : u(0, \cdot) = 0\}$. While in the case where the bar does not touch the obstacle, its end is free to move. More precisely, we have $u_x(0, \cdot) = 0$ on the set $\{t : u(0, \cdot) > 0\}$. We suppose that the initial displacement u^0 belongs to the $H^1(0, L)$ and satisfies the compatibility conditions, i.e. $u^0(L) = 0$ and $u^0(0) \geq 0$, the initial velocity v^0 belongs to $L^2(0, L)$ and the density of external forces f belongs to $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$.

We describe now the weak formulations of both the two problems. For that purpose, it is convenient to introduce the following notations: $V^{\text{Dir}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{u \in H^1(0, L) : u(L) = 0\}$, $V^{\text{Neu}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H^1(0, L)$ and $H \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L^2(0, L)$. We denote by \mathbb{K} the following convex set:

$$\mathbb{K} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{u \in \mathbb{H}_2 : u(\cdot, t) \in K \text{ for almost every } t\},$$

where $\mathbb{H}_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{u \in L^2(0, T; V) : u_t \in L^2(0, T; H)\}$, $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{u \in V : u(0) \geq 0\}$ and $V = V^{\text{Dir}}$ or $V = V^{\text{Neu}}$ depending on the conditions taken in $x = L$. Therefore the weak formulations associated to (1)–(3) and to (1)–(2) together with (4) are obtained by multiplying (1) by $v - u$ and by integrating formally this result over $Q_T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (0, L) \times (0, T)$ to get

$$\begin{cases} \text{find } u \in \mathbb{K} \text{ such that} \\ - \int_0^L v^0(v(\cdot, 0) - u^0) dx - \int_{Q_T} u_t(v_t - u_t) dx dt + \int_{Q_T} u_x(v_x - u_x) dx dt \geq \int_{Q_T} f(v - u) dx dt \\ \text{for all } v \in \mathbb{K} \text{ for which there exists } \zeta > 0 \text{ with } v = u \text{ for } t \geq T - \zeta. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Notice that the sole difference of the weak formulation associated to (1)–(3) and to (1)–(2), (4) comes from the definition of the convex set \mathbb{K} .

It should also be noted that existence and uniqueness results are obtained for a similar situation of a vibrating string with concave obstacle in one dimensional space in [Sch80] and also for a wave equations with unilateral constraint at the boundary in a half space of \mathbb{R}^N in [LeS84]. An existence result for a wave equation in a C^2 -regular bounded domain constrained by an obstacle at the boundary in \mathbb{R}^N for $N \geq 2$ is proven in [Kim89].

Theorem 2.1 (Existence and uniqueness results). *Assume that $u^0 \in V$, $v^0 \in H$ and $f \in L^2(0, T; H)$. Then Problem (1)–(3) admits a unique solution $u \in L^\infty(0, T; V) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; H)$.*

Proof. The first step consists to introduce an auxiliary problem. Namely, let \bar{u} be the solution to Problem (1) with initial data (2) and boundary conditions (3) where Signorini's boundary condition is replaced by Dirichlet's one, i.e. $\bar{u}(0, t) = 0$, $t \in [0, T]$. Note that the auxiliary problem possesses a unique solution \bar{u} belonging to $C^0([0, T]; H^2(0, L) \cap H_0^1(0, L)) \cap C^1([0, T]; H_0^1(0, L)) \cap C^2([0, T]; H)$ (see [LiM68, Brez83]). Then we denote by $v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u - \bar{u}$ a solution of

$$v_{tt}(x, t) - v_{xx}(x, t) = 0, \quad (x, t) \in (0, L) \times (0, T), \quad (6)$$

with Cauchy initial data

$$v(x, 0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad v_t(x, 0) = 0, \quad x \in (0, L), \quad (7)$$

and Signorini and Dirichlet boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x = L$, respectively,

$$0 \leq v(0, t) \perp v_x(0, t) + \bar{u}_x(0, t) \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad v(L, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (8)$$

Define $g(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{u}_x(0, t)$. The second step consists to rewrite (6)–(8) as a differential inclusion problem by using the characteristic method. To this aim, it is convenient to introduce the characteristic coordinates

$$\xi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x + t \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x - t.$$

Therefore the chain rule gives

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

According to (1), $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$ vanishes and it follows that $v(\xi, \eta) = \phi(\xi) + \psi(\eta)$, where ϕ and ψ are two differentiable functions such that

$$v(x, t) = \phi(x+t) + \psi(x-t). \quad (9)$$

In particular, taking $t = 0$ and using the Cauchy initial data, we get

$$\phi(x) + \psi(x) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi'(x) - \psi'(x) = 0, \quad (10)$$

which by integration implies that there exist two constants C^ϕ and C^ψ such that $\phi(\xi) = C^\phi$ and $\psi(\eta) = C^\psi$ for all ξ and η belonging to $[0, L]$. According to (9), the boundary conditions (3) can be rewritten as follows:

$$0 \leq \phi(t) + \psi(-t) \perp \phi'(t) + \psi'(-t) + g(t) \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(L+t) + \psi(L-t) = 0 \quad (11)$$

for all t belonging to $[0, T]$. Thanks to the above identity, we may extend $\phi(t)$ for all $t \in [L, 2L]$, i.e. we have

$$\phi(L+t) = -\psi(L-t)$$

for all t belonging to $[0, L]$. If we choose $t' = L + t$, we get $\phi(t') = -\psi(2L - t')$. We already have the solution for $\psi(t)$ with $0 \leq t \leq L$ and if $L \leq t' \leq 2L$, we can obtain $\phi(t')$ by observing that $0 \leq 2L - t' \leq L$ and by using $\psi(2L - t)$, it comes that $\phi(t) = C^\psi$ for all t belonging to $[L, 2L]$.

We introduce the multivalued function $J_N : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\bar{\mathbb{R}}) \setminus \emptyset$ defined by

$$J_N[x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } x < 0, \\ [0, +\infty) & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \emptyset & \text{if } x > 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathcal{P}(\bar{\mathbb{R}})$ is the set of all subsets of $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$. More precisely, $J_N(x)$ is the subdifferential of the indicator function defined by

$$I_{(-\infty, 0]}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, 0], \\ +\infty & \text{if } x \notin (-\infty, 0]. \end{cases}$$

Obviously, $I_{(-\infty,0]}$ is a lower semi-continuous and convex function, for further details the reader is referred to [Brez73]. Then, the inequalities in (11) can be rewritten as follows

$$\phi'(t) + \psi'(-t) + g(t) \in -J_N[-\phi(t) - \psi(-t)]. \quad (12)$$

Note that at this stage, $\psi(\eta)$, $\eta \in [-L, L]$, is the unique unknown of (12). Let us define now

$$w(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\phi(t) - \psi(-t). \quad (13)$$

We insert (13) into (12) to get

$$w'(t) \in -J_N[w(t)] - g(t).$$

Finally, we find the following Cauchy problem

$$w'(t) \in -J_N[w(t)] - g(t) \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in (0, L), \quad (14a)$$

$$w(0) = 0. \quad (14b)$$

Then we look for a solution of the following problem:

$$w'(t) + h(t) = -g(t) \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in (0, L), \quad (15a)$$

$$h(t) \in J_N[w(t)] \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in (0, L), \quad (15b)$$

$$w(0) = 0. \quad (15c)$$

We observe that (15) is equivalent to (11), the verification is let to the reader. We regularize the problem (15), we construct a solution of the regularized problem, and we show the existence of a solution by passing to the limit with respect to regularity parameter.

We regularize the problem (15) by using Yosida's regularization. More precisely, we introduce first a sequence $\{g_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon>0}$ such that g_ε belongs to $C^0([0, L])$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$ and

$$g_\varepsilon \rightarrow g \quad \text{in } H \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \searrow 0. \quad (16)$$

We may approximate (15) by the following problem:

$$w'_\varepsilon(t) + J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon(t)] = -g_\varepsilon(t) \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in (0, L), \quad (17a)$$

$$w_\varepsilon(0) = 0. \quad (17b)$$

where $J_{N,\varepsilon} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\varepsilon}(1 - \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon)$ denotes the Yosida approximation with the resolvent defined by $\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (1 + \varepsilon J_N)^{-1}$. Note that $J_{N,\varepsilon}$ is a monotone and Lipschitz continuous mapping defined on all H . Clearly the contraction principle step by step in time allows us to prove that (15) possesses a unique solution w_ε belonging to $C^1([0, L])$.

We establish now some a priori estimates, which later will enable to infer the existence of a weak solution. To this aim, we multiply (17a) by $w'_\varepsilon(t)$, and we integrate this expression over $(0, L)$ to get

$$\int_0^L |w'_\varepsilon(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^L J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon(t)] w'_\varepsilon(t) dt = - \int_0^L g_\varepsilon(t) w'_\varepsilon(t) dt. \quad (18)$$

Let us define now

$$I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon(w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{z \in H} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} |w - z|^2 + I_{(-\infty,0]}(z) \right\}$$

for all $\varepsilon > 0$ and $w \in H$. Since J_N is the subdifferential of a proper, convex and lower semicontinuous function $I_{(-\infty,0]}$, it follows that $I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon$ is convex, Fréchet differentiable in H and its subdifferential $\partial I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon$ coincides with $J_{N,\varepsilon}$. Furthermore we have

$$\forall z \in H : I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon(z) \nearrow I_{(-\infty,0]}(z) \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \searrow 0.$$

Then we may deduce from (18) that

$$\frac{1}{2}\|w'_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2 + I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon(w_\varepsilon(L)) \leq \frac{1}{2}\|g_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2. \quad (19)$$

We observe that by definition $I_{(-\infty,0]}^\varepsilon(w_\varepsilon(L)) \geq 0$ which follows from (19) that there exists $C_1 > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, such that

$$\|w'_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}} \leq C_1. \quad (20)$$

Furthermore we have

$$|w_\varepsilon(\tau)|^2 \leq 2L\|w'_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2 \quad (21)$$

for all $\tau \in (0, L)$. Then we deduce from (19) and (21) that there exists $C_2 > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, such that

$$|w_\varepsilon(\tau)|^2 + \|w'_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2 \leq C_2 \quad (22)$$

for all $\tau \in (0, L)$. Since \mathcal{J}_ε is a contraction on all \mathbf{H} (see [Brez73]), it follows from (22) that there exists $C_3 > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, such that

$$\|w_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{V}} + \|\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon w_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{V}} \leq C_3. \quad (23)$$

We observe that (17a) implies that

$$\|J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon]\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2 \leq 2\|w'_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2 + 2\|g_\varepsilon\|_{\mathbf{H}}^2. \quad (24)$$

The above a priori estimates allow us to infer that there exists w and h belonging to $\mathbf{V} \cap L^\infty(0, L)$, respectively, and passing to subsequences, if necessary, we find

$$\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon w_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup w \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0, L) \quad \text{weak } *, \quad (25a)$$

$$J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon] \rightharpoonup h \quad \text{in } \mathbf{H} \quad \text{weak}, \quad (25b)$$

as ε tends to 0. Since $\mathbf{V} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{H}$ with compact embedding, it follows that

$$\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon w_\varepsilon \rightarrow w \quad \text{in } \mathbf{H}, \quad (26a)$$

$$w_\varepsilon \rightarrow w \quad \text{in } \mathbf{H} \quad \text{and} \quad w_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup w \quad \text{in } \mathbf{V} \quad \text{weak}, \quad (26b)$$

as ε tends to 0. It remains to prove that w and h satisfy (15). We integrate (17a) over $(0, \tau)$, we get

$$\int_0^\tau (w'_\varepsilon(t) + J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon(t)] + g_\varepsilon(t)) dt = 0 \quad (27)$$

for all $\tau \in (0, L)$. Thanks to (25) and (26), we may pass to the limit in all the terms of (27), namely we find

$$\int_0^\tau (w'(t) + h(t) + g(t)) dt = 0$$

for all $\tau \in (0, L)$, which is equivalent to (15a). Let us note that $J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon] \in J_N[\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon w_\varepsilon]$, for some technical details, the reader is referred to [Brez73]. Then (25b) and (26a) enable us to deduce that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \int_0^L J_{N,\varepsilon}[w_\varepsilon(t)] \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon w_\varepsilon(t) dt \leq \int_0^L h(t) w(t) dt, \quad (28)$$

which implies that (15b) holds. Then we may conclude that there exists a solution v to Problem (6)–(8).

The uniqueness result comes from the monotonicity of J_N , namely J_N is the subdifferential of a convex, lower semi-continuous and proper function (see [Brez73] for further details).

The existence and uniqueness results to Problem (1)–(2) together with (4) is established by using analogous approach developed above for Problem (1)–(3). The main difference comes from the choice of the auxiliary problem. Let \bar{u} be the unique solution to Problem (1) with initial data (2) and boundary conditions (4) where the Signorini boundary conditions are replaced by Dirichlet boundary conditions, i.e. $\bar{u}(0, t) = 0$, $t \in [0, T]$. Hence the rest of the proof is quite a routine, the verification is let to the reader. \square

Finally, we consider the following energy which is associated to (5):

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (|u_t(x, t)|^2 + |u_x(x, t)|^2) dx.$$

This energy is constant with respect to time t when the density forces f vanishes.

Note that formulations (5) and (15) are equivalent (in the sense that they have the same weak solutions), since the proof given in [DPP*12] can be straightforwardly adapted.

3 Discretization

3.1 Classical finite element discretization

We introduce now a semi-discrete problem in space associated to (5). To this aim, we choose a set of parameters $h \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{L}{m}$ (mesh size) having in mind the limit $m \rightarrow +\infty$, where m is an integer, and let $V_h^{\text{Neu}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v_h \in C^0([0, L]) : v_h|_{[a_i, a_{i+1}]} \in P_1, i = 0, \dots, m-1\}$ and $V_h^{\text{Dir}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v_h \in V_h^{\text{Neu}} : v_h(L) = 0\}$. Here, $a_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ih$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, m$ and P_1 is the space of polynomials of degree less than or equal to 1. A classical basis of V_h is given by the sequence of shape functions $\varphi_i \in V_h$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, J$, defined by

$$\varphi_i(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|x-a_i|}{h} & \text{if } x \in [a_{\max(i-1, 0)}, a_{\min(i+1, m)}], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $J = m-1$ in the case where $V_h = V_h^{\text{Dir}}$ and $J = m$ in the case where $V_h = V_h^{\text{Neu}}$. Observe that $\varphi_i(a_j) = \delta_{ij}$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, m$ (δ is Kronecker's symbol). We approximate the solution u belonging to V to the weak formulation (5) by

$$u_h(x, t) = \sum_{j=0}^J u_j(t) \varphi_j(x).$$

Consequently, we have $u_i = u_h(a_i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, J$. We shall consider two strategies to approximate the dynamic contact problem. The first one is a classical finite element semi-discretization which uses a multiplier. It reads as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \text{find } u_h : [0, T] \rightarrow V_h \text{ and } \lambda : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that for all } v_h \in V_h \\ \int_0^L u_{h,tt} v_h dx + \int_0^L u_{h,x} v_{h,x} dx = -\lambda v_h(0) + \int_0^L f v_h dx & \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\ 0 \leq u_h(0, \cdot) \perp \lambda \leq 0 & \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\ u_h(\cdot, 0) = u_h^0 & \text{and } u_{h,t}(\cdot, 0) = v_h^0, \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

where u_h^0 and v_h^0 belong to V_h and λ is the Lagrange multiplier being here the contact force. Furthermore, the approximated problem (29) can be rewritten in an algebraic formulation form as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \text{find } U_h : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } \lambda : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that} \\ MU_{h,tt} + SU_h = -\lambda e_0 + F \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in [0, T], \\ 0 \leq u_0 \perp \lambda \leq 0 \quad \text{a.e.} \quad t \in [0, T], \\ U_h(0) = U_h^0 \quad \text{and} \quad U_{h,t}(0) = V_h^0, \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

where M and S denote the mass and stiffness matrices, respectively, and $U \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (u_0, \dots, u_{n-1})^\top$, $e_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (1, 0, \dots, 0)^\top$ and $F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\int_0^L f \varphi_0 dx, \dots, \int_0^L f \varphi_{n-1} dx)$.

3.2 Finite element discretization with the mass redistribution method

An alternative to the standard discretization is to consider a trivial mass redistribution method which consists to replace the mass matrix M in (30) by a modified mass matrix M^{mod} defined by

$$M_{ij}^{\text{mod}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_h^L \varphi_i \varphi_j dx \text{ for all } i, j \in [0, n-1].$$

Let us observe that there are more sophisticated mass redistribution methods, see [HaW09]. The modified mass matrix has the form

$$M^{\text{mod}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{M} \end{pmatrix},$$

where \bar{M} admits an unmodified part $\bar{M}_{ij} = M_{i+1,j+1}$, for all $i, j = 1, \dots, n-2$. As a consequence and in a certain sense, the node at the contact boundary evolves in a quasi-static way. It has been established in [DPP*12] in a slightly different context that the approximated solution using the mass redistribution method converges to the unique solution to (5).

Finally, note that the discrete energy associated to problem (30) is given by

$$\mathcal{E}_h(t) = \frac{1}{2} (U_{h,t}^\top M U_{h,t} + U_h^\top S U_h - U_{h,t}^\top F)(t). \quad (31)$$

We introduce now the time discretization. In order to fix the notations, let the time interval $[0, T]$ be divided by $n+1$ discrete time-points such that $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = T$. Furthermore the discrete quantities U_h^n , $U_{h,t}^n$, $U_{h,tt}^n$ and λ^n are assumed to be given by algorithmic approximations of the displacement $U_h(t_n)$, the velocity $U_{h,t}(t_n)$ and the acceleration $U_{h,tt}(t_n)$ and the Lagrange multiplier $\lambda(t_n)$, respectively. Some time-stepping schemes allowing to obtain an approximated solution to Problem (1)–(4) are introduced below and their efficiency is discussed and analyzed in the next sections.

The most wide-spread time-stepping scheme for solving contact problems is the family of *classical Newmark methods* proposed by Newmark in [New59]. The algorithms form a subset of the Hilber–Hughes–Taylor (HHT) family of temporal integrators, the reader is referred to [HHT77] for further details. The underlying concept of the discretizations are Taylor expansions of displacements and velocities neglecting terms of higher order. For the contact problem introduced above, the discrete evolution is described by the finite difference equations:

$$U_h^{n+1} = U_h^n + \Delta t U_{h,t}^n + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right) \Delta t^2 U_{h,tt}^n + \beta \Delta t^2 U_{h,tt}^{n+1}, \quad (32a)$$

$$U_{h,t}^{n+1} = U_{h,t}^n + (1 - \gamma) \Delta t U_{h,tt}^n + \gamma \Delta t U_{h,tt}^{n+1}, \quad (32b)$$

$$M U_{h,tt}^{n+1} + S U_h^{n+1} = -\lambda^{n+1} e_0 + F^{n+1}, \quad (32c)$$

$$0 \leq u_0^{n+1} \perp \lambda^{n+1} \leq 0, \quad (32d)$$

where Δt is a given times step and (β, γ) are the algorithmic parameters. Furthermore U_h^0 , $U_{h,t}^0$ and λ^0 are given and $U_{h,tt}^0$ is evaluated by using (32c). Notice that the Newmark family contains many well-know and widely-used algorithms which correspond to different choices of the algorithmic parameters (β, γ) (see [Hug03, Lau03]). This method is unconditionally stable for linear elastodynamic problem for $\gamma \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\beta \geq \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma)^2$ (see [Hug87, Kre06]). One of the most used method to study dynamic problems is the *Crank–Nicholson method*, also called *trapezoidal* or *average acceleration method*, which is obtained by setting the parameters $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$. This method is second-order consistent and unconditionally stable in the unconstrained case. Furthermore, the total energy of the discrete evolution is preserved, for the purely elastic case, see [Lau03]. That is the reason why the Crank–Nicholson method is commonly used in the community of computational mechanics. However, the situation should be examined in the case of contact constraints. Indeed the order of accuracy is degraded, for further details, the reader is referred to [Hug87, Kre06, GrH07]. Let us define now the energy evolution by $\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{E}_h^{n+1} - \mathcal{E}_h^n$, where \mathcal{E}_h^n is assumed to be given by an algorithmic approximation of the energy $\mathcal{E}_h(t_n)$. In particular, the energy evolution associated to (32) for $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ is given by

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = -(V_h^n)^\top \Lambda_\gamma^n e_0, \quad (33)$$

where $V_h^n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n$ and $\Lambda_\gamma^n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (1-\gamma)\lambda^n + \gamma\lambda^{n+1}$. Let us observe that in the presence of permanent contact, the energy is strictly conserved, while the release of an existing contact decreases the energy and the detection of a new contact increases the energy. However, regain and loss of energy do not balance and there is no guarantee that the energy will stay bounded during the time integration.

Another approach to study elastodynamic contact problems consists to use the θ -method. More precisely, the discrete evolution is described by the finite difference equations:

$$U_h^{n+1} = U_h^n + \Delta t((1-\theta)U_{h,t}^n + \theta U_{h,t}^{n+1}), \quad (34a)$$

$$U_{h,t}^{n+1} = U_{h,t}^n + \Delta t((1-\theta)U_{h,tt}^n + \theta U_{h,tt}^{n+1}), \quad (34b)$$

$$MU_{h,tt}^{n+1} + SU_h^{n+1} = -\lambda^{n+1}e_0 + F^{n+1}, \quad (34c)$$

$$0 \leq u_0^{n+1} \perp \lambda^{n+1} \leq 0, \quad (34d)$$

with $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Furthermore U_h^0 , $U_{h,t}^0$ and λ^0 are given and $U_{h,tt}^0$ is evaluated by using (34c). The energy evolution associated to (34) is given by

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right)(V_{h,t}^n)^\top M V_{h,t}^n + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right)(V_h^n)^\top S V_h^n - (V_h^n)^\top \Lambda_\theta^n e_0. \quad (35)$$

Notice that (34) with $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = 1$ are called the forward and backward Euler method, respectively, while with $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, we obtain Crank–Nicholson's method.

Finally, we focus on the so-called Paoli–Schatzman method that consists to fix the contact constraint at an intermediate time step. Indeed the method proposed below is a slight modification of Paoli–Schatzman method (see [Pao01, PaS02]) which takes into account the kernel of the modified mass matrix. A simple application of Paoli–Schatzman method based on Newmark scheme to Problem (30) with $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ leads to

$$\begin{cases} \text{find } U_h^{n+1} : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } \lambda^n : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that:} \\ \frac{M(U_h^{n+1} - 2U_h^n + U_h^{n-1})}{\Delta t^2} + S(\beta U_h^{n+1} + (1-2\beta)U_h^n + \beta U_h^{n-1}) = -\lambda^n e_0 \text{ for all } n \geq 2, \\ 0 \leq u_0^{n,e} = \frac{u_0^{n+1} + e u_0^{n-1}}{1+e} \perp \lambda^n \leq 0, \\ U_0 \text{ and } U_1 \text{ given.} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

Here e belongs to $[0, 1]$ and is aimed to be interpreted as a restitution coefficient. Note that U_h^0 and U_h^1 are given data and U_h^1 can be evaluated by a one step scheme. We may observe that taking $M = M^{\text{mod}}$ in (36), we are not able to resolve the problem on the kernel of M^{mod} . That is the reason why, SU_h^{n-1} as well as SU_h^n are projected on the orthogonal of the kernel of M . The energy evolution associated to (36) is given for $\beta = \frac{1}{4}$ by

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1+e}{2} \lambda^n u_0^{n-1}. \quad (37)$$

Notice that the numerical simulations were performed by employing the finite element library Getfem++ (see [ReP]). For the reader convenience, the energy evolutions (33), (35) and (37) are justified in the Appendix.

4 The wave equation with Signorini and Neumann boundary conditions

4.1 Analytical solution

We consider in this section the analytical solution proposed in [Wri02]. It is the solution to the equilibrium equation (1) together with Cauchy initial data (2) and boundary conditions (4) in the case where the density of external forces $f(x, t) = -(g + u_x(0, t))$ with $g > 0$ being the gravity acceleration. Let us describe the solution of this problem (see Figure 1). Before the impact, the bar is undeformed and its initial velocity v^0 vanishes. The bar reaches the rigid obstacle at time $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2u^0}{g}}$ with the velocity $\sqrt{2u^0g}$. After the impact, the bar stays in contact as soon as the shock wave travels from bottom to the top of the bar and vice versa and then it takes off. Since the velocity of the shock wave is assumed c to be equal to 1, the bar stays in contact with the rigid obstacle a time L . Finally, notice that impacts occur at $t_{4k+1} = 3L + 16kL$, $t_{4k+2} = t_{4k+1} + 2L$, $t_{4k+3} = t_{4k+1} + 8L$ and $t_{4k+4} = t_{4k+1} + 10L$.

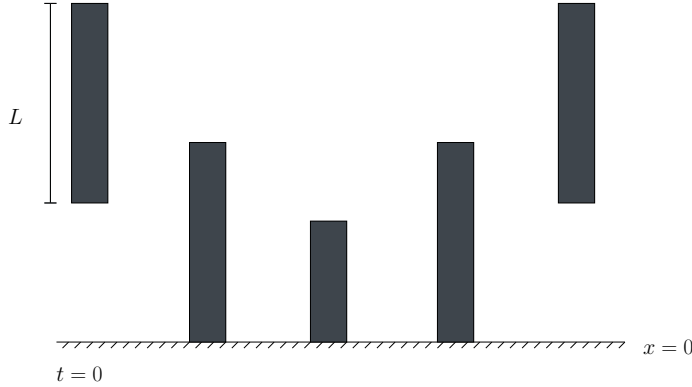


Figure 1: An elastic bar with both ends free to move

We may deduce that the analytical solution is given by

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} u^0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 & \text{if } t \leq t_1, \\ h_1(x, t - t_{4k+1}) & \text{if } t_{4k+1} < t \leq t_{4k+2}, \\ h_2(x, t - t_{4k+2}) & \text{if } t_{4k+2} < t \leq t_{4k+3}, \\ h_1(x, t_{4k+4} - t) & \text{if } t_{4k+3} < t \leq t_{4k+4}, \\ u^0 - \frac{1}{2}g\left(t - t_{4k+4} - \sqrt{\frac{2u^0}{g}}\right)^2 & \text{if } t_{4k+4} < t \leq t_{4(k+1)+1}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

where we have used the following notations

$$h_1(x, t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\sqrt{\frac{2u^0}{g}} \min(x, L-|t-L|) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2g}{L\nu_n^3} (\cos(\nu_n t) - 1) \sin(\nu_n x), \quad (39)$$

$$h_2(x, t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u^0 - \frac{1}{2}g \left(t - \sqrt{\frac{2u^0}{g}}\right)^2 - \frac{2gL^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4g}{\lambda_n^2} \cos(\lambda_n t) \cos(\lambda_n x), \quad (40)$$

with $\nu_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (n - \frac{1}{2})\frac{\pi}{L}$ and $\lambda_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n\frac{\pi}{L}$.

4.2 Numerical simulations

The parameters used in the numerical simulations are $L = 1$, $g = 0.11$, $u^0(x) = 0.5$, $v^0(x) = 0$ and $u_x(L, \cdot) = 0$.

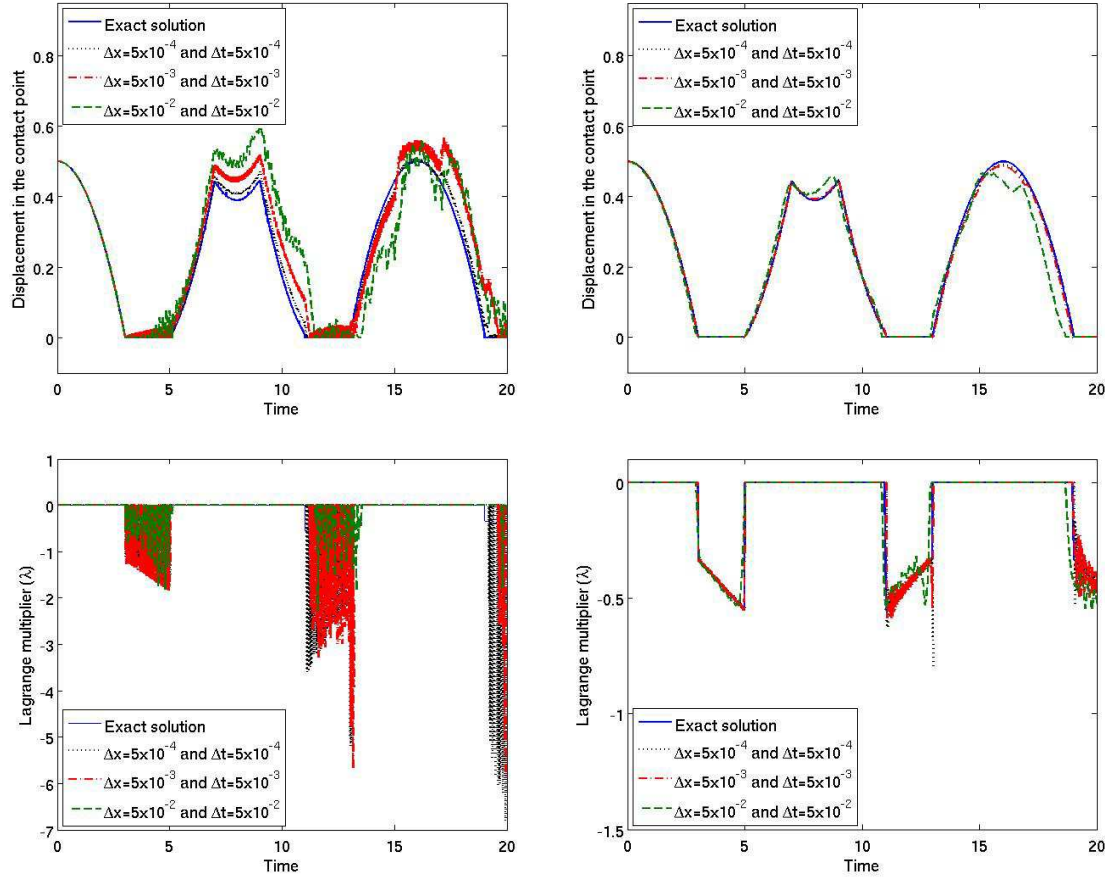


Figure 2: First analytical solution: comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and approximated solutions (u_h^n, λ_n) by using standard mass matrix (left) and modified mass matrix (right) in the contact.

We evaluate the approximated solution (U_h^n, λ^n) to Problem (1)–(3) by using Crank–Nicholson method that consists to choose $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ in (32) for the standard and modified mass matrices. Then we compare the solutions obtained by employing Crank–Nicholson method to the

analytical one (u, λ) in different points of the bar (see Figure 2). In the case where the constraint is active, the numerical experiments highlighted some spurious oscillations occurring for the approximated solution (U_h^n, λ^n) obtained by solving (32) with the standard mass matrix M (see Figure 2 (left)) while these oscillations disappeared when the standard mass matrix is replaced by the modified mass matrix, i.e. $M = M^{\text{mod}}$ (see Figure 2 (right)). However the approximated solutions obtained by both methods converge to the analytical solution when both the space Δx and time Δt steps tend to 0 in $L^p(0, T; H)$ norms with $p = 2, +\infty$, see Figure 2 (a constant ratio $\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = 1$ has been used).

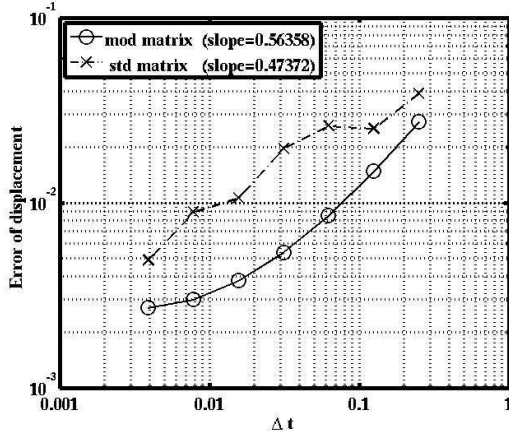
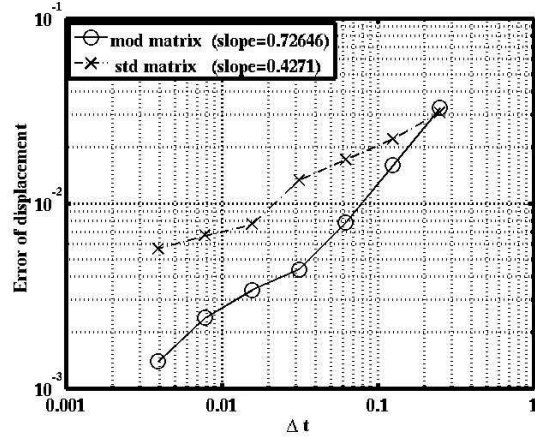
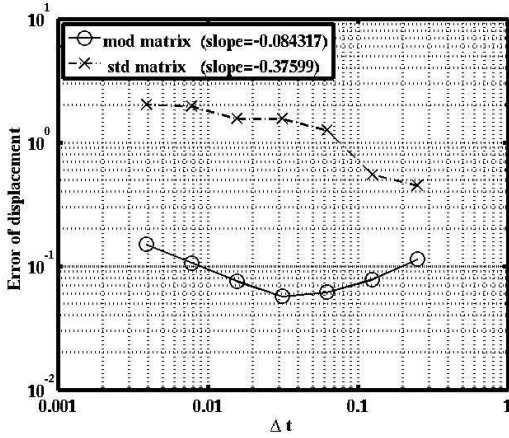
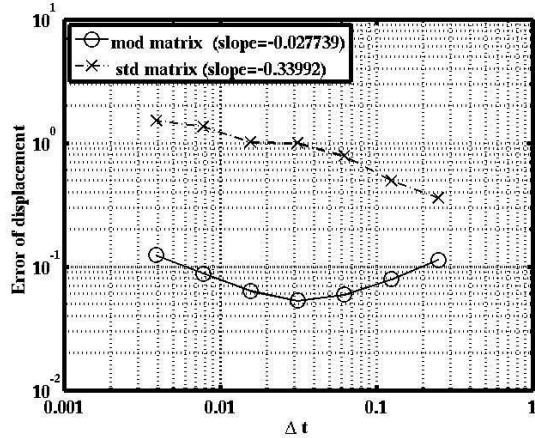
(a) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H)}$ (b) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^2(0, T; H)}$ (c) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; V)}$ (d) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^2(0, T; V)}$

Figure 3: First analytical solution: comparison of the error curves obtained by using standard and modified mass matrices. A constant ratio $\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = 1$ has been used

Surprisingly, the error curves in the norms $\|u_h - u\|_{L^p(0, T; V)}$, with $p = 2, +\infty$ shown in the same figure are both diverging for the standard and modified mass matrices. The explanation of this divergence is illustrated in Figure 4 where the space derivative of the displacement is shown for both the analytical and the approximated solution. Indeed, Figure 4 (left) illustrates the fact that the series of the derivative corresponding to (40) do not converge. This is why it seems not to be possible to use this analytical solution to estimate the error in $L^p(0, T; V)$ norm. For that reason, another analytical solution is exhibited in the next section.

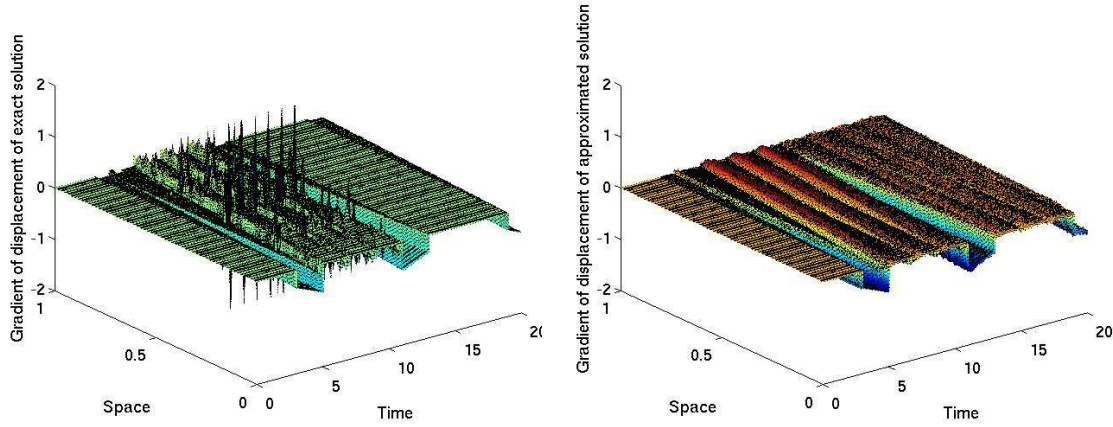


Figure 4: First analytical solution: representation of the derivative of displacement with respect to x of analytical (left) and approximated (right) solutions. The analytical solution is computed with the 10^3 first terms of the series.

5 The wave equation with Signorini and Dirichlet boundary conditions

5.1 Analytical solution

In this section, we propose a new analytical piecewise affine and periodic solution to the problem composed by the momentum equilibrium equation (1) together with Cauchy initial data (2) and boundary conditions (3) in the case where the density of external forces $f(x, t)$ vanishes. Suppose that the initial displacement and velocity are given by $u^0(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$ and $v^0(x) = 0$, respectively. The length of bar is $L = 1$, namely, the bar is compressed at $t = 0$. Let us describe the solution of this problem (see Figure 5). Before the impact, the bar, which is clamped at one end, elongates as soon as it reaches the rigid obstacle at $t_1 = 1$. After the impact, the bar stays in contact for the time $t \in (t_1, t_2)$ and it takes off at time $t_2 = 2$.

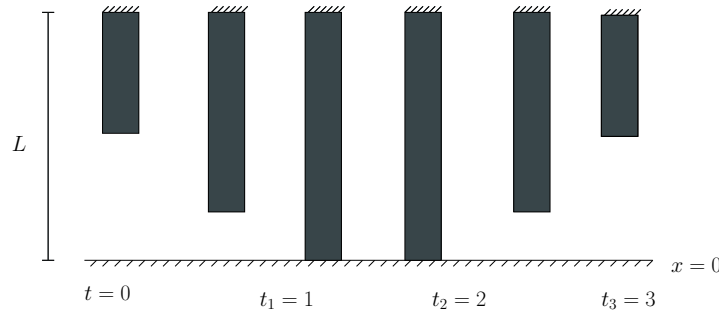
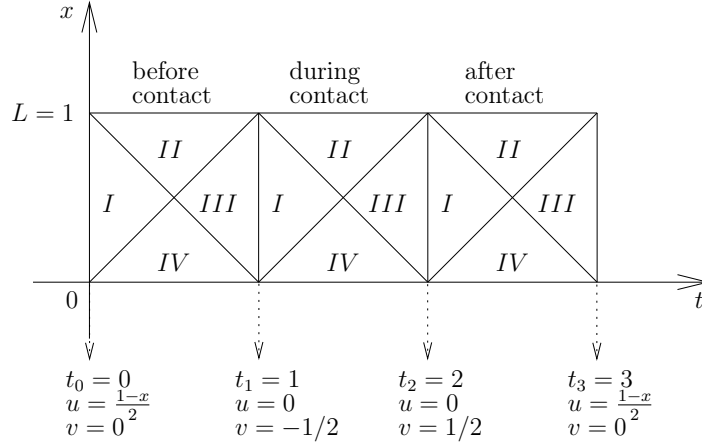


Figure 5: An elastic bar with one end fixed and the other end free to move

We use characteristics method to determine the solution of the above problem. To this aim, we split each domain defined by $(0, L) \times (t_i, t_{i+1})$, $i = 0, 1, 2$, corresponding to the phases before the impact, during the impact and after the impact, respectively, into four regions according to Figure 6. We choose below $L = 1$ and $t_i = i$, $i = 0, \dots, 3$.

Before the impact, according to characteristics lines $\xi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x + t$ and $\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x - t$, we divide the domain $(0, 1) \times (0, 1)$ into four regions as it is drawn on Figure 6. Then we observe that $\xi \in [0, 1]$ and $\eta \in [0, 1]$ in the region I, $\xi \in [0, 1]$ and $\eta \in [-1, 0]$ in the region II, $\xi \in [1, 2]$ and $\eta \in [0, 1]$

Figure 6: The regions allowing to determine the value of u .

in the region III and $\xi \in [1, 2]$ and $\eta \in [-1, 0]$ in the region IV. Therefore we may conclude that the solution is given by

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \text{ in the regions I, III,} \quad (41a)$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(1-t) \text{ in the regions II, IV.} \quad (41b)$$

Once again by using the characteristics lines, we divide the domain $(1, 2) \times (0, 1)$ into four regions. Then the solution (41b) calculated in the region IV allows us to evaluate the initial conditions at time $t_1 = 1$, namely we found $u(\cdot, 1) = 0$ and $u_t(\cdot, 1) = -\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore we obtain

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2}(t_1 - t) \text{ in the region I,} \quad (42a)$$

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{x}{2} \text{ in the region II,} \quad (42b)$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \text{ in the region III,} \quad (42c)$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(t-t_1-1) \text{ in the region IV.} \quad (42d)$$

After the impact, we divide the domain $(2, 3) \times (0, 1)$ into four regions. It follows from (42d) that $u(\cdot, 2) = 0$ and $u_t(\cdot, 2) = \frac{1}{2}$ which implies that

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(t-t_2) \text{ in the regions I, II,}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \text{ in the regions III, IV.}$$

Furthermore we observe that $u(\cdot, 3) = u^0$ and $u_t(\cdot, 3) = v^0$. Then we conclude that the solution is periodic of period 3. Note that the Lagrange multiplier λ is equal to the contact force $u_x(0, \cdot)$.

5.2 Numerical simulations

We evaluate below (U_h^n, λ^n) by using different time-stepping methods, namely the Newmark method (32), the backward Euler method (34) with $\theta = 1$ and the Paoli-Schatzman method (36). More precisely, for each time-stepping method, the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) are obtained by solving (32) for different values of the couple (β, γ) , (36) for $\beta = \frac{1}{4}$ and different values for the parameter e and (34) in the particular case where $\theta = 1$, respectively. The computation are also performed for both the standard mass matrix M and the modified one $M = M^{\text{mod}}$ and they are compared to the analytical solution (u, λ) exhibited in Section 5.1 (see Figures 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21). Furthermore, the energy evolution associated to different

methods mentioned above are presented in Figures 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22. Note that the numerical experiments were still done for different space and time steps with a constant ratio $\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = 10$. Some error curves for Crank–Nicholson’s method are presented for standard matrix as well as for modified mass matrix. Notice that the slope of error curves for nonlinear problems reflect both the regularity of solution and the ability of numerical schemes to reproduce some technical inequalities.

Scheme	Method	$\ u_h - u\ _{L^\infty(0,T;H)}$	$\ u_h - u\ _{L^2(0,T;H)}$	$\ u_h - u\ _{L^\infty(0,T;V)}$	$\ u_h - u\ _{L^2(0,T;V)}$
Crank–Nicholson	STD	0.48045	0.47113	0.30273	0.31299
	MOD	0.88075	0.97113	0.38624	0.36192
Newmark I $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	STD	0.51444	0.51768	0.26104	0.24000
	MOD	0.49236	0.48034	0.28219	0.25943
Newmark II $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	STD	0.57503	0.61856	0.34411	0.30100
	MOD	0.95055	1.00090	0.39734	0.33789
Backward Euler	STD	0.51804	0.51771	0.26784	0.24847
	MOD	0.50425	0.49024	0.27753	0.25465
Paoli–Schatzman I $e = 0$	STD	0.66064	0.66015	0.31204	0.28406
	MOD	0.98009	1.00690	0.39570	0.41096
Paoli–Schatzman II $e = \frac{1}{2}$	STD	0.66064	0.66014	0.33914	0.30116
	MOD	0.97659	1.00170	0.41159	0.42823
Paoli–Schatzman III $e = 1$	STD	0.58876	0.61110	0.39286	0.35512
	MOD	0.97658	1.00200	0.46380	0.46993

Table 1: Convergence rates for the displacement

Scheme	Method	$\ \lambda_h - \lambda\ _{L^2(0,T)}$	Oscillations	$\ \mathcal{E}_h - \mathcal{E}\ _{L^\infty(0,T)}$	$\ \mathcal{E}_h - \mathcal{E}\ _{L^2(0,T)}$
Crank–Nicholson	STD	-0.13546	Big	-0.61885	-0.60737
	MOD	0.48812	Small	0.99486	0.99313
Newmark I $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	STD	0.01366	Yes	0.50094	0.49943
	MOD	0.31778	No	0.51230	0.49687
Newmark II $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	STD	-0.01996	Big	1.05720	1.08500
	MOD	0.49128	Small	0.99887	1.00790
Backward Euler	STD	0.25559	No	0.50055	0.49963
	MOD	0.30221	No	0.50918	0.49803
Paoli–Schatzman I $e = 0$	STD	0.28976	Yes	1.01620	1.02650
	MOD	0.36928	Yes	0.99331	1.00380
Paoli–Schatzman II $e = \frac{1}{2}$	STD	0.30798	Yes	1.33470	1.00160
	MOD	0.35044	Yes	1.00550	1.01450
Paoli–Schatzman III $e = 1$	STD	0.04596	Yes	1.02640	0.99142
	MOD	0.34364	Yes	1.01270	1.03150

Table 2: Convergence rates for the Lagrange multiplier and energy

Finally, the convergence rates for different time–stepping methods, analyzed in details above, are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 for the reader convenience. These convergence rates were obtained for both standard (STD) and modified (MOD) mass matrices.

One can see in Table 1, that the rate of convergence of order one methods (Newmark I and backward Euler) in $L^p(0, T; H)$ norms of the displacement (with $p = 2, +\infty$) are limited to approximatively $\frac{1}{2}$ for both the standard and modified mass matrices. Concerning the other

methods, which are order two methods at least for the linear part of the problem, the rate of convergence is still approximatively $\frac{1}{2}$ for the standard mass matrix but is improved to approximatively 1 for the modified mass matrix. Note that the Paoli–Schatzman scheme is not a fully order two method, except for $e = 1$, due to the discretization of the contact condition.

The advantage is less pronounced in $L^p(0, T; V)$ norms of the displacement, but it is even more important in $L^2(0, T)$ norm of the contact stress (see Table 2) since convergence do not occur for all the method with the standard mass matrix.

An important remark is that, despite the low regularity of the exact solution, order two methods perform better than order one methods and should be preferred to approximate elastodynamic problem with impact.

Concerning the efficiency of the mass redistribution method, we can conclude that, even though it represents an additional approximation compared to the standard approximation, the convergence rates on the displacement and on the contact force are improved and the method reduces the potential spurious oscillations. The mass redistribution method appear then to be a robust method to approximate elastodynamic problem with impact.

5.2.1 The Crank–Nicholson method

We focus here on Newmark’s method (32) in the particular case where $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$.

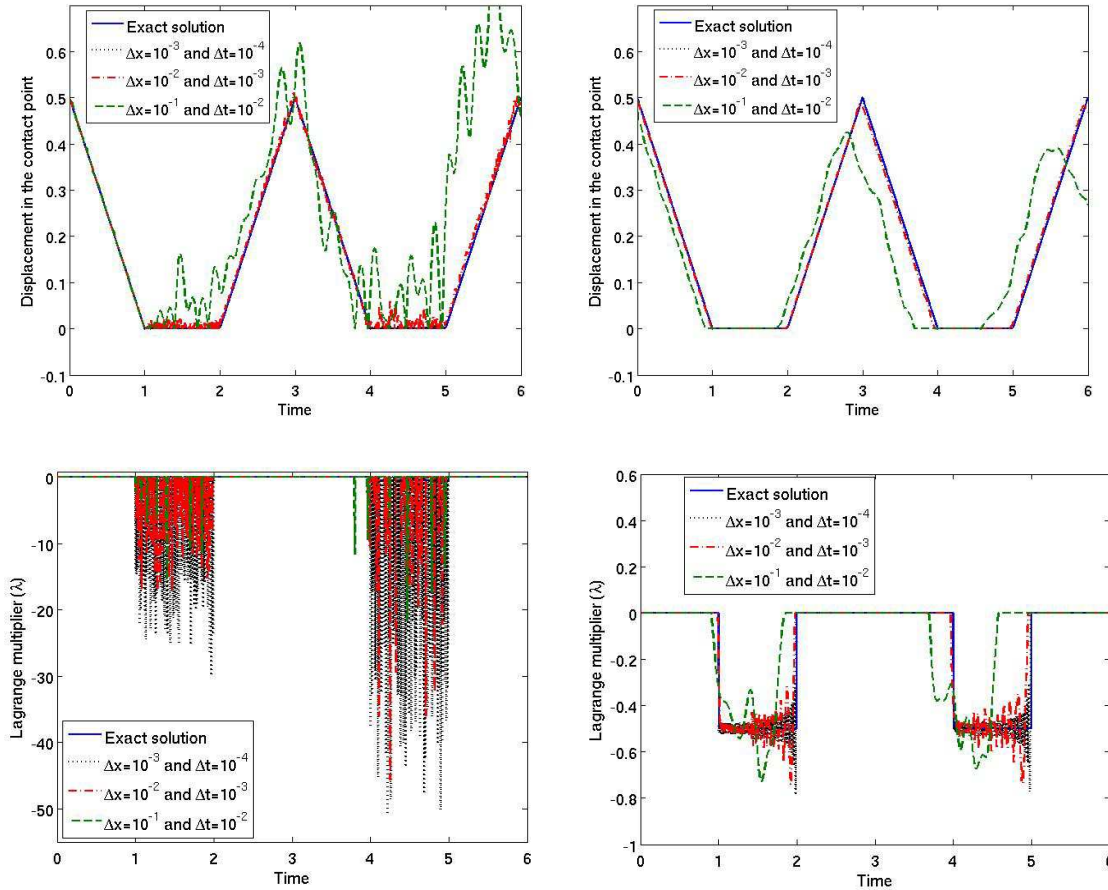


Figure 7: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact node.

The analytical solution (u, λ) exhibited in Section 5.1 and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) obtained for different time and space steps are represented on Figure 7. We observe some spurious oscillations on Figure 7 (left) for the solution (U_h^n, λ^n) to Problem (32) after the contact takes place while these oscillations disappear when the standard mass matrix is replaced by the modified one, see Figure 7 (right).

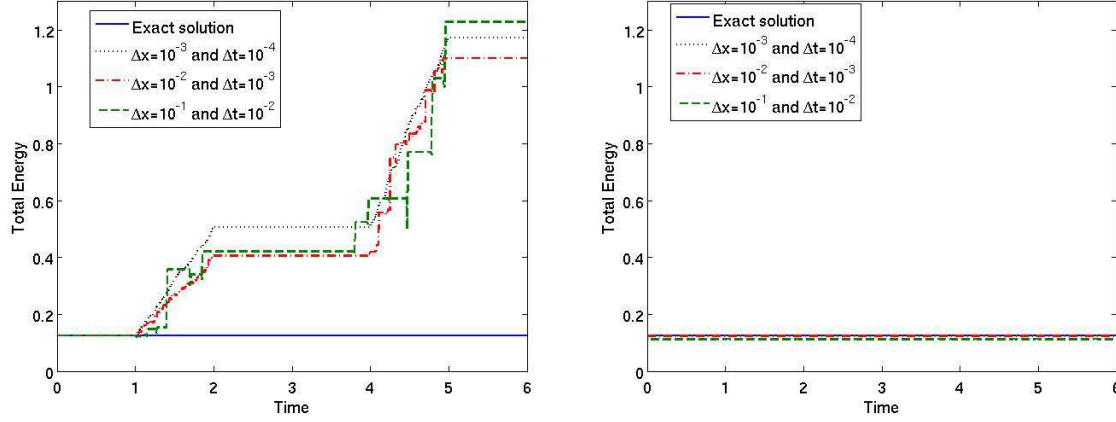
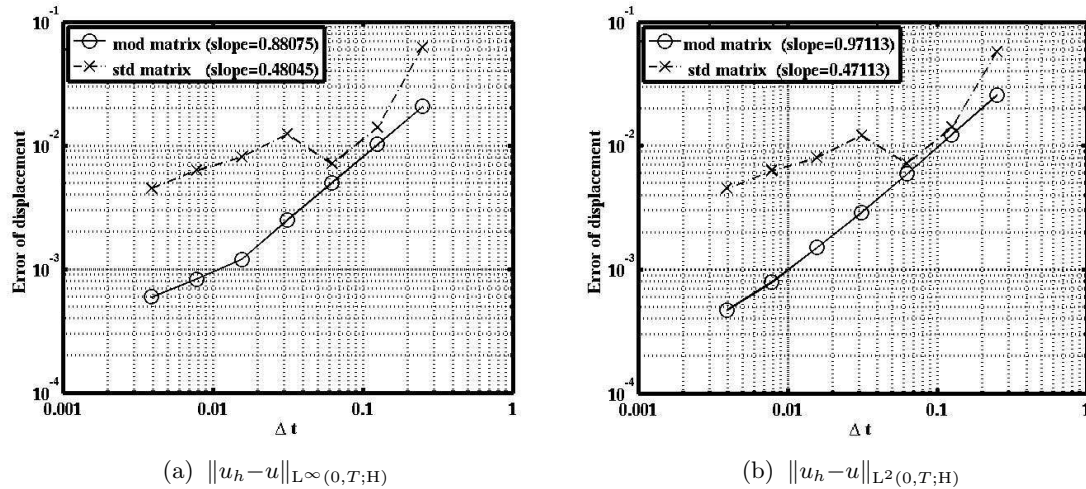


Figure 8: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

It can easily be seen on Figure 8 that the scheme with the standard mass matrix is unstable with a rapidly growing energy while the one with the modified mass matrix is almost conservative as the space Δx and time Δt steps tend to 0. The error curves for (U_h^n, λ^n) highlighted that the norms $\|u_h - u\|_{L^p(0,T;H)}$, with $p = 2, +\infty$, and $\|\lambda^n - \lambda\|_H$ converge to 0 when $M = M^{\text{mod}}$ as n tends to $+\infty$, which is unfortunately not the case for the standard mass matrix (see Figure 9). Finally, Figure 10 shows that the norm $\|\mathcal{E}_h - \mathcal{E}\|_{L^p(0,T)}$, $p = 2, +\infty$, converges when $M = M^{\text{mod}}$ while this norm diverges when the standard mass matrix is considered.



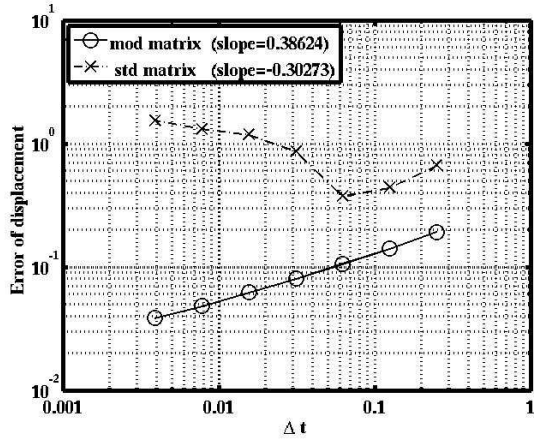
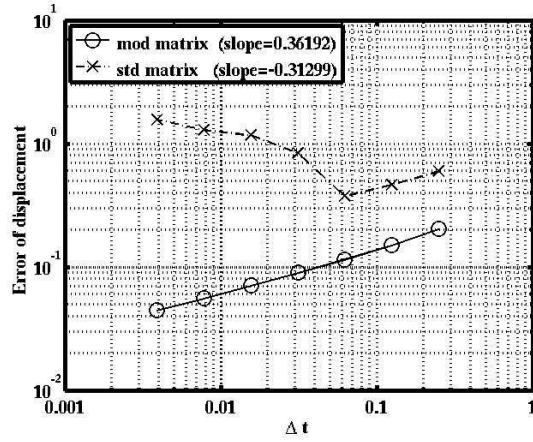
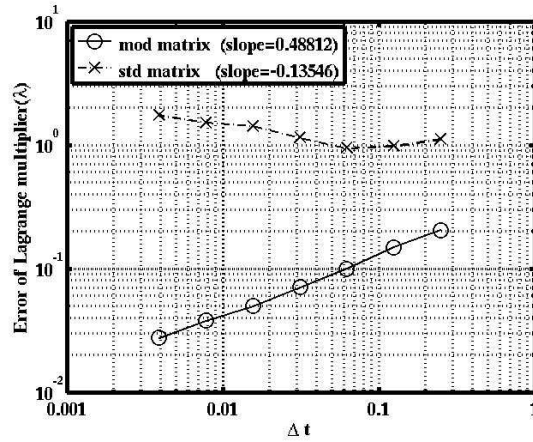
(c) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; V)}$ (d) $\|u_h - u\|_{L^2(0, T; V)}$ (e) $\|\lambda^n - \lambda\|_{L^2(0, T)}$

Figure 9: Comparison of the error curves obtained by using the standard and modified mass matrices.

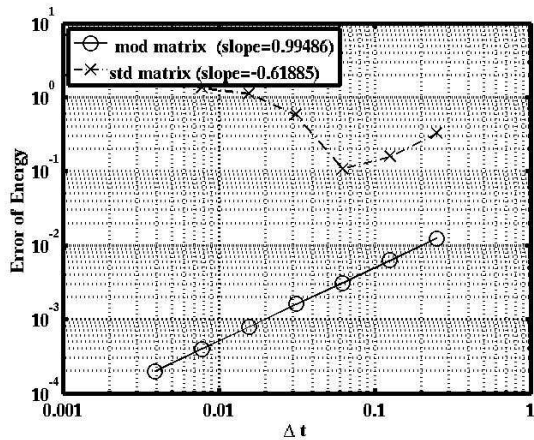
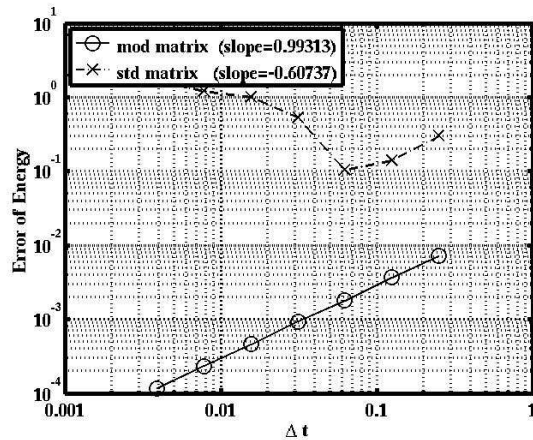
(a) $\|\mathcal{E}_h - \mathcal{E}\|_{L^\infty(0, T)}$ (b) $\|\mathcal{E}_h - \mathcal{E}\|_{L^2(0, T)}$

Figure 10: Comparison of the error curves of the energy obtained by using the standard and modified mass matrices.

5.2.2 The Newmark method I

We deal now with Newmark's method (32) in the particular case where $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$. We observe some oscillations on Figure 11 (left) for the Lagrange multiplier λ^n associated to Problem (32) after the contact takes place while these oscillations are much less preminent when the standard mass matrix is replaced by the modified one, see Figure 11 (right). Furthermore, the present scheme is dissipative and stable.

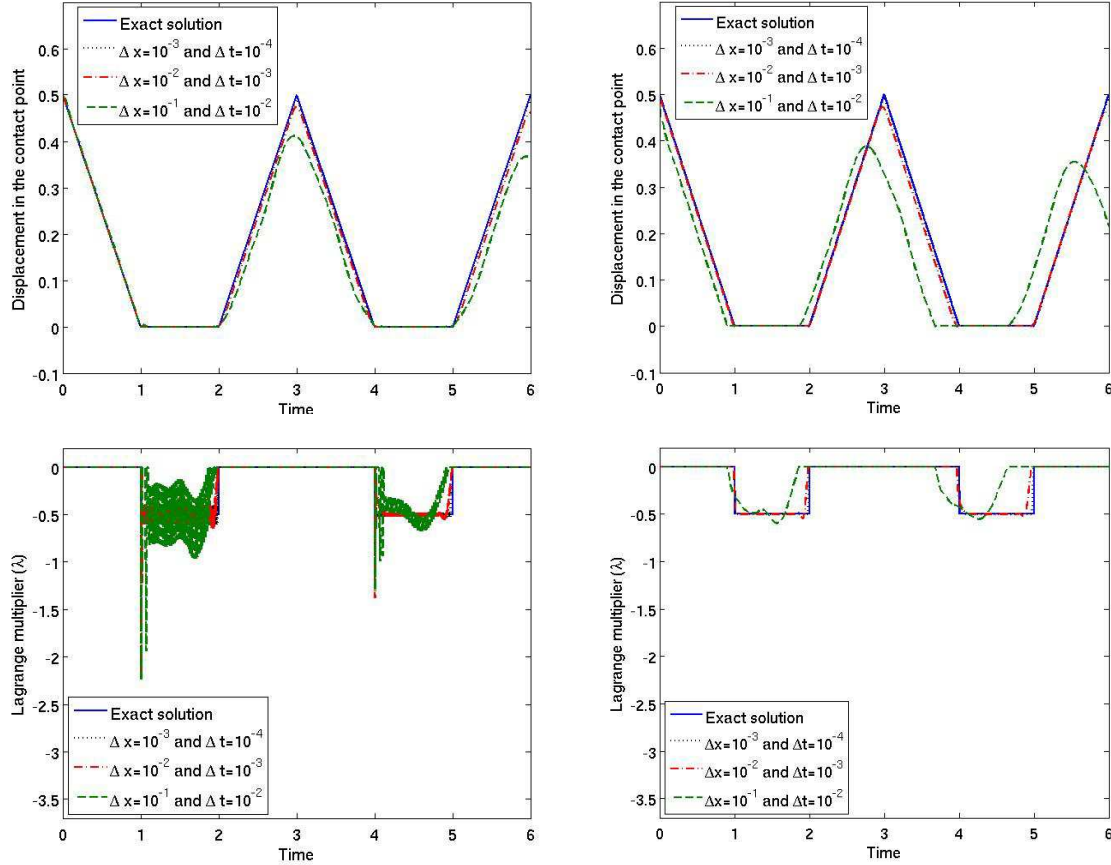


Figure 11: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact.

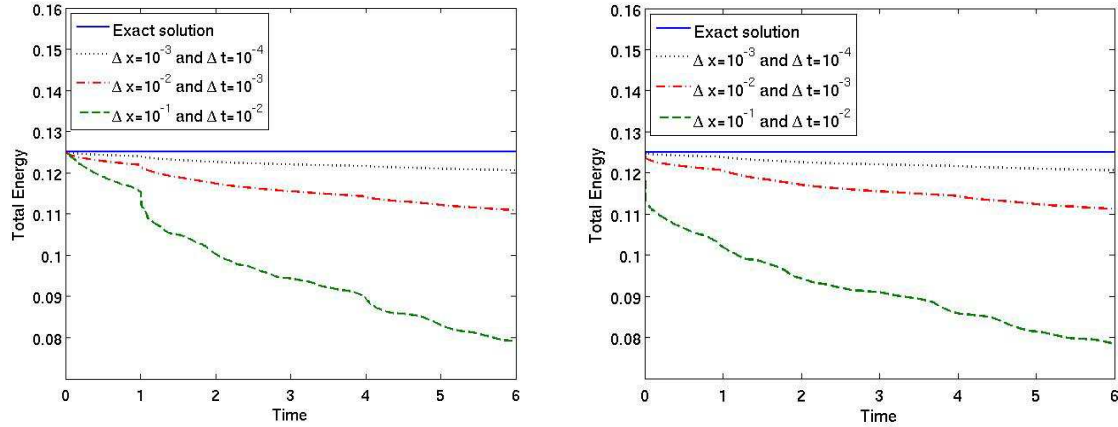


Figure 12: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

5.2.3 The Newmark method II

We consider Newmark's method (32) in the case where $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. Some oscillations on Figure 13 (left) for the Lagrange multiplier λ^n associated to Problem (32) can be observed after the contact takes place while these oscillations are much less important when the modified mass matrix is considered in (32), see Figure 13 (right). Note here the scales for the Lagrange multiplier associated to standard and modified mass matrices are different, see Figure 13.

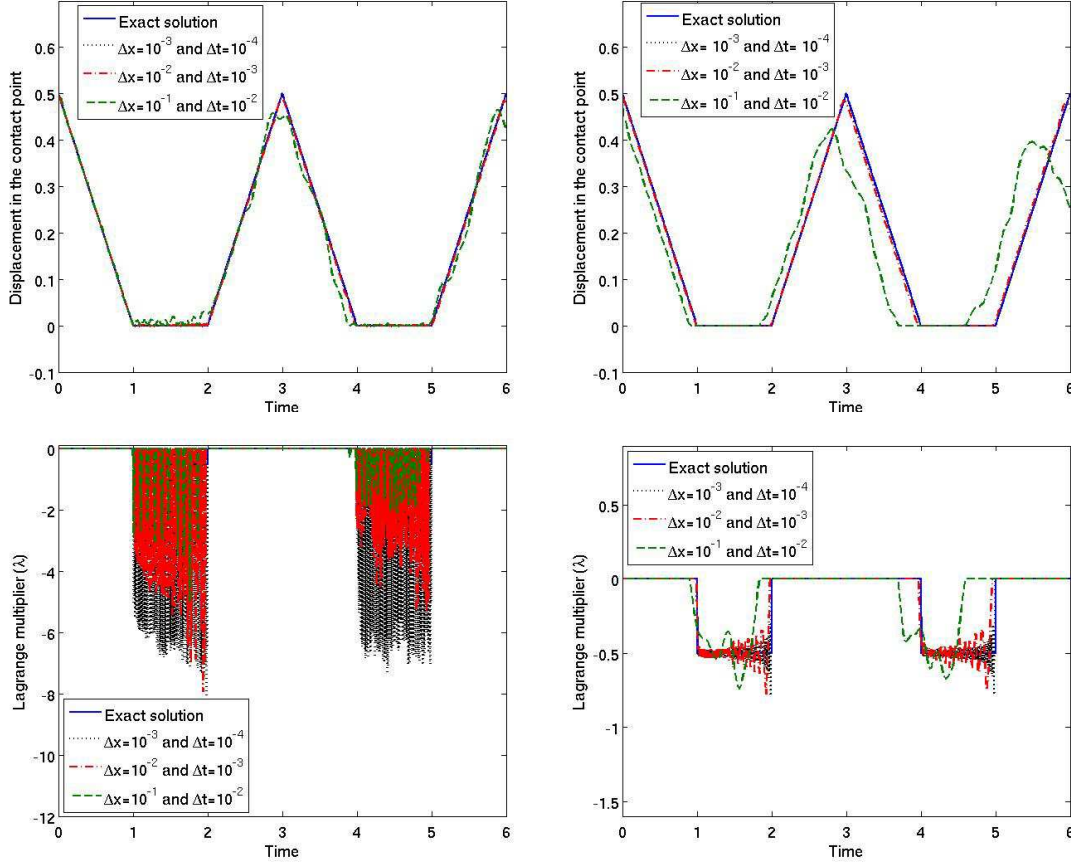


Figure 13: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified mass matrices (right) in the contact.

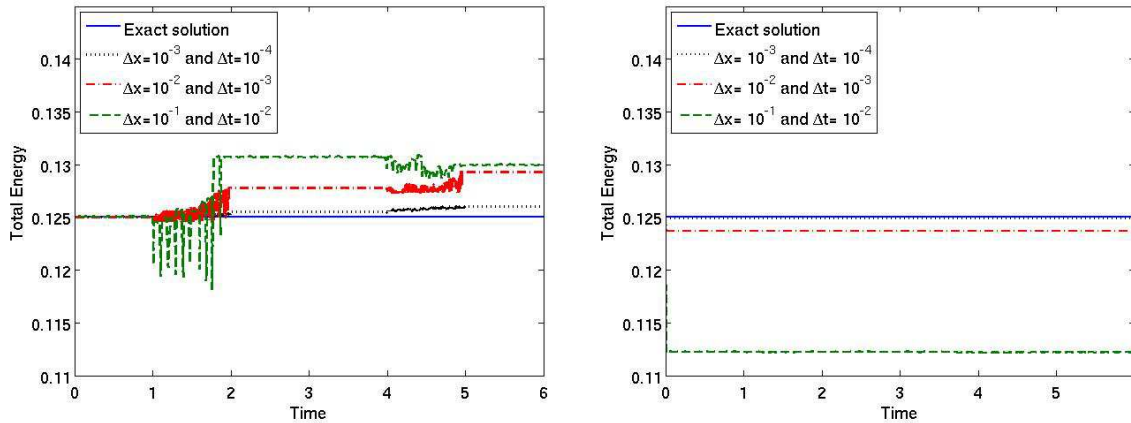


Figure 14: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

5.2.4 The backward Euler method

We deal here with backward Euler's method (i.e. (34) with $\theta = 1$). Since the present scheme is dissipative and stable ($\Delta\mathcal{E}_h^n < 0$, see (35)), the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) obtained by using the standard mass as well as modified mass matrices do not oscillate as it can be observed in the previous numerical simulations.

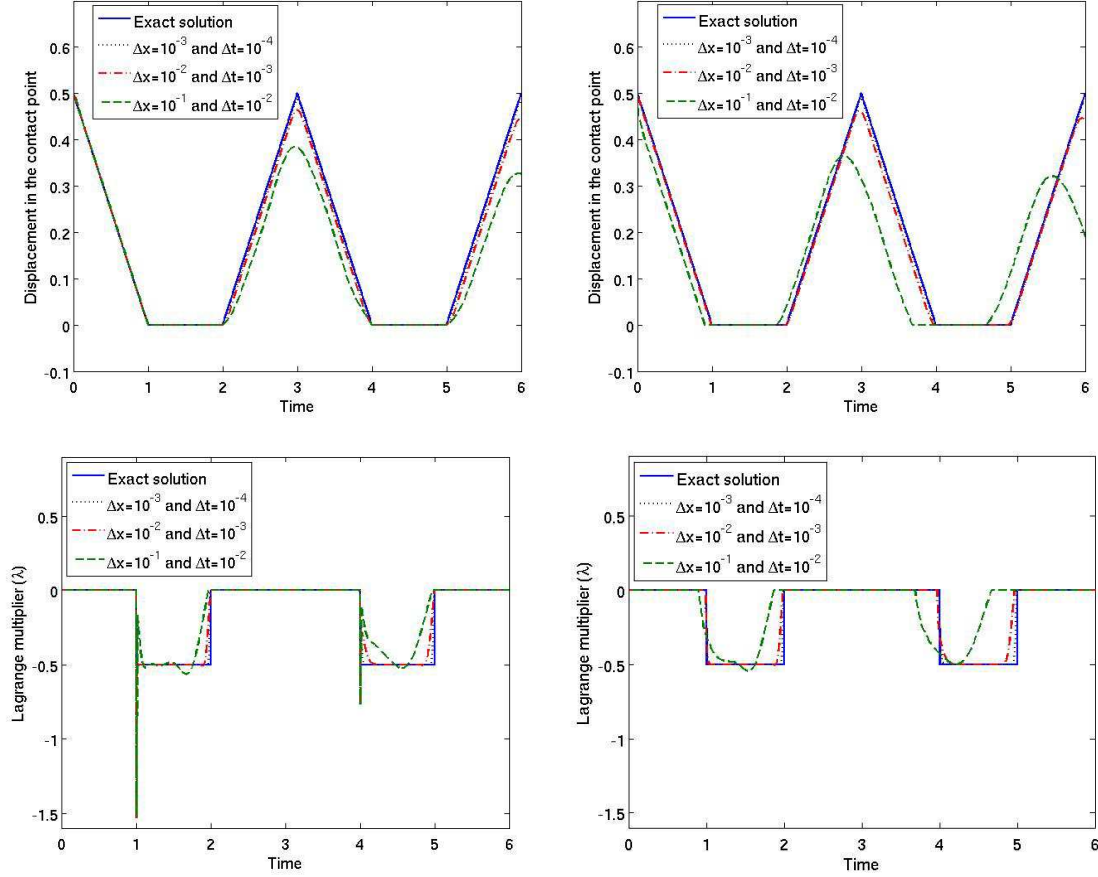


Figure 15: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact.

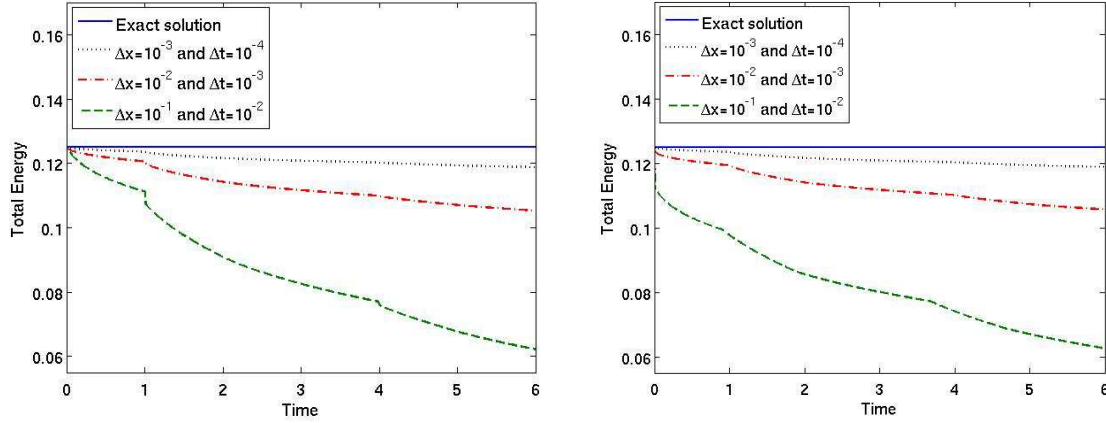


Figure 16: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

5.2.5 The Paoli–Schatzman method I

We are interested here in Paoli–Schatzman’s method with $(\beta, e) = (\frac{1}{4}, 0)$. Note that the stability result straightforwardly follows from [DuP06].

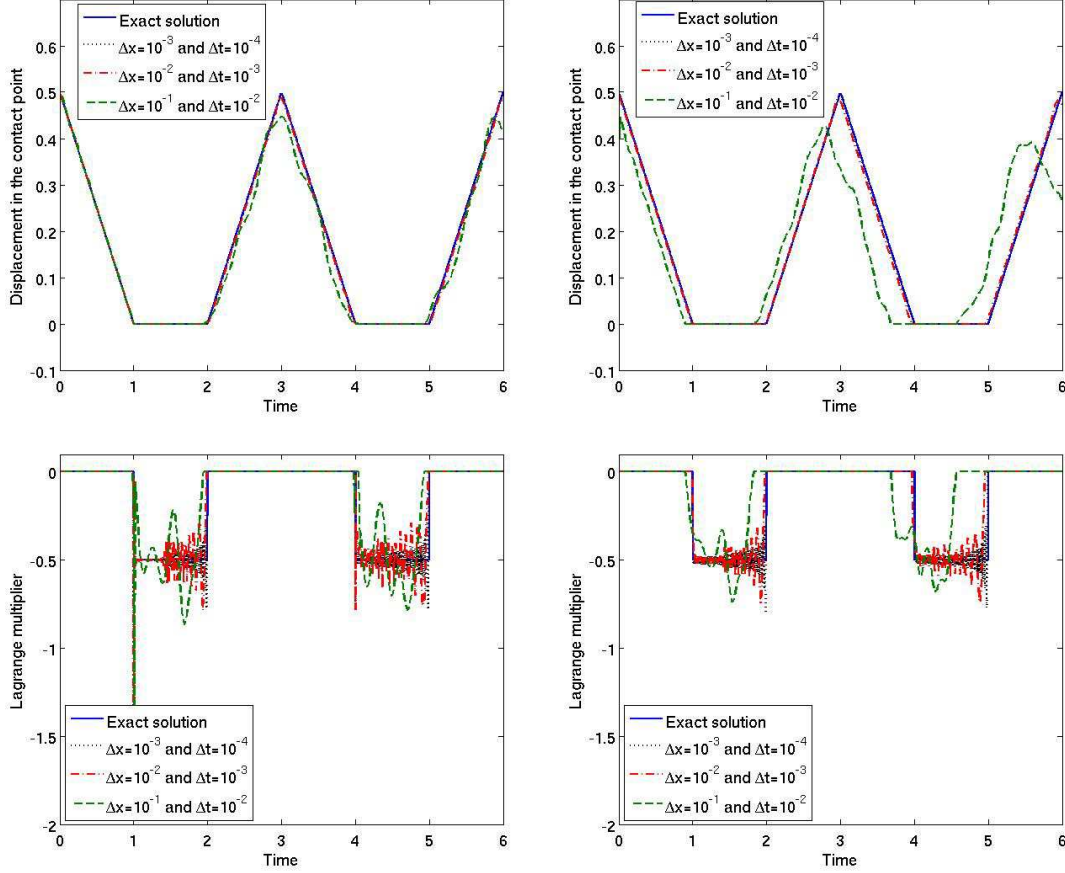


Figure 17: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact.

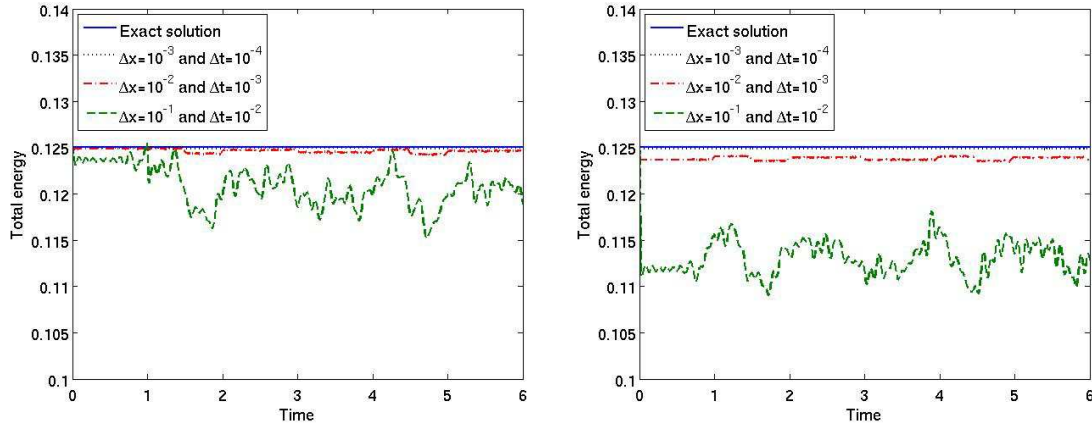


Figure 18: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

5.2.6 The Paoli–Schatzman method II

We focus here on Paoli–Schatzman’s method with $(\beta, e) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$. Observe that the stability result is still an open problem for $e \neq 0$. Some spurious oscillations can be observed for the approximated Lagrange multiplier as well as for the approximated energy.

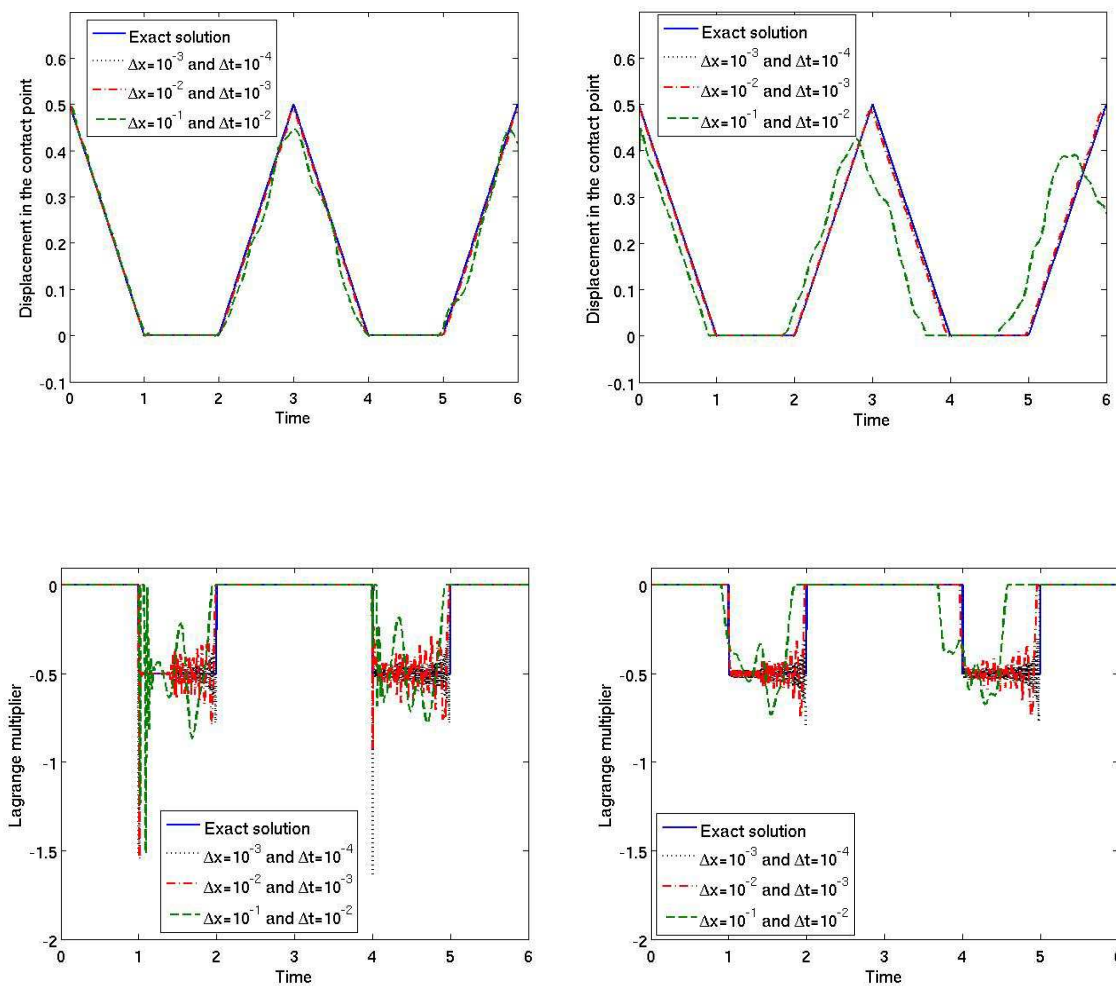


Figure 19: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact.

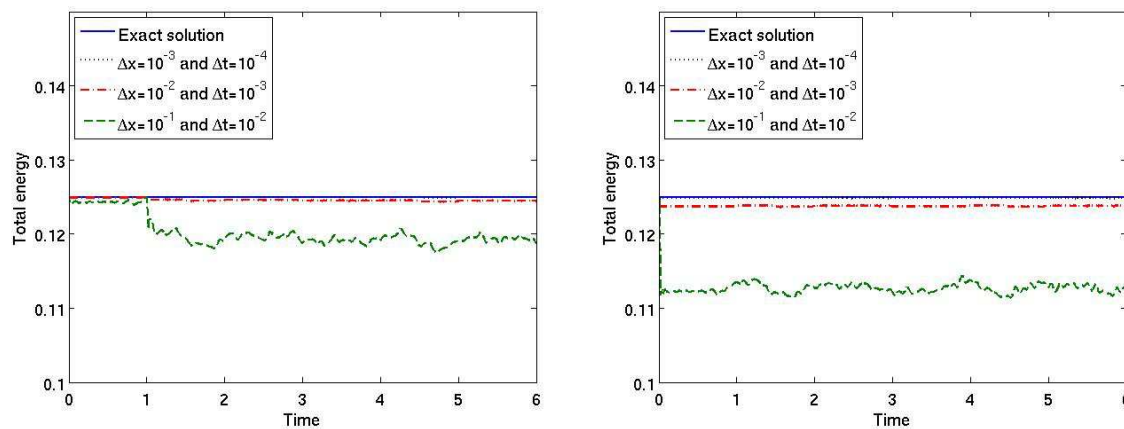


Figure 20: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

5.2.7 The Paoli–Schatzman method III

We consider now Paoli–Schatzman’s method with $(\beta, e) = (\frac{1}{4}, 1)$. Note that this is a second order scheme.

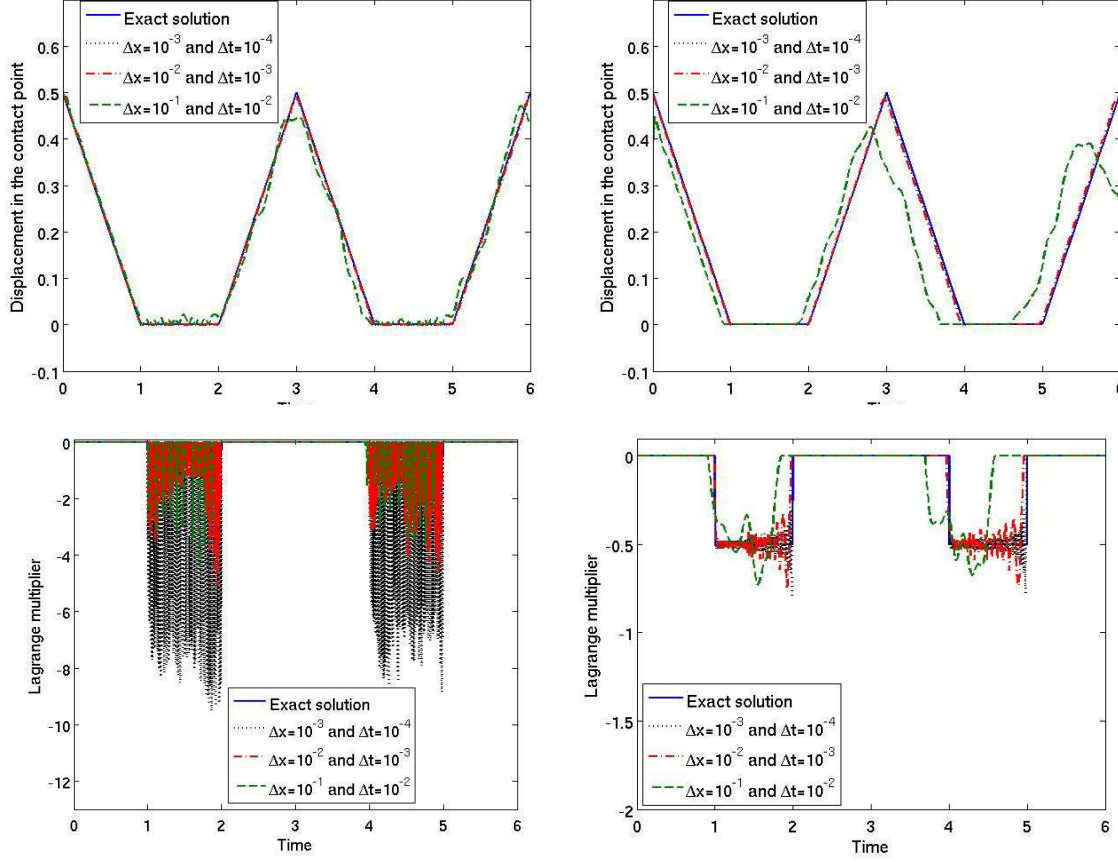


Figure 21: Comparison of the analytical solution (u, λ) and the approximated solutions (U_h^n, λ^n) by using standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices in the contact.

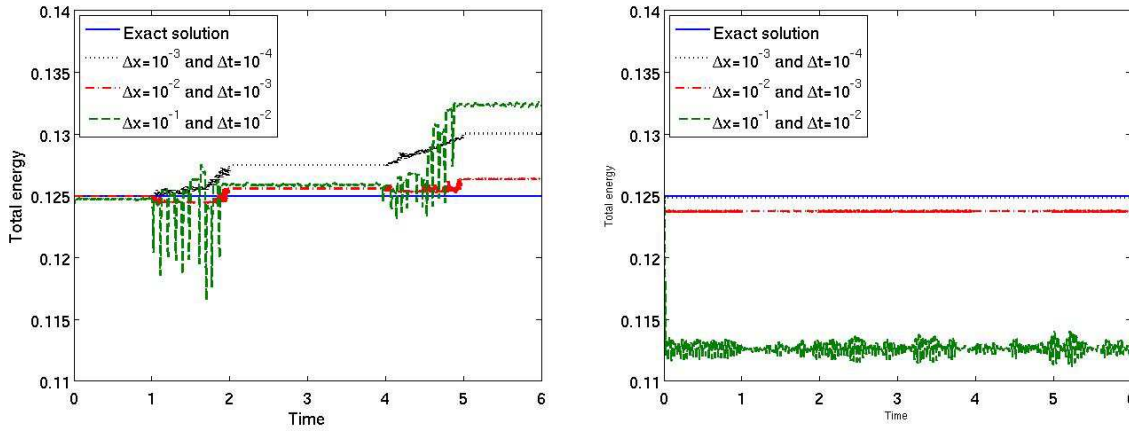


Figure 22: Comparison of the energy associated to the analytical solution and the energy associated to the approximated ones for the standard (left) and modified (right) mass matrices.

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Appendix

The aim of the present section consists to establish the energy evolutions associated to schemes (32), (34) and (36). Let us observe that the energy evolution, when the external force $f = 0$, is given by

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2}(U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top M(U_{h,t}^{n+1} + U_{h,t}^n) + \frac{1}{2}(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} + U_h^n). \quad (43)$$

We prove now that the energy evolution associated to the Crank–Nicholson method is given by (33). To this aim, we observe that (32a) and (32b) lead to

$$M(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n - \Delta t U_{h,t}^n) = -\Delta t^2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta \right) S U_h^n + \beta S U_h^{n+1} \right) - \Delta t^2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta \right) \lambda^n e_0 + \beta \lambda^{n+1} e_0 \right), \quad (44)$$

and

$$M(U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n) = -\Delta t((1-\gamma)S U_h^n + \gamma S U_h^{n+1}) - \Delta t((1-\gamma)\lambda^n e_0 + \gamma \lambda^{n+1} e_0). \quad (45)$$

Then we multiply (45) by $-\frac{\Delta t}{2}$ and we subtract this expression to (44), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & M(U_{h,t}^{n+1} + U_{h,t}^n) \\ &= \frac{2}{\Delta t} M(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) + 2\Delta t \left(\left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) S(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) \right) + 2\Delta t \left(\left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (\lambda^{n+1} e_0 - \lambda^n e_0) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

By using (46) in (43), it comes that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top M(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) + \Delta t \left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) \\ &\quad + \Delta t \left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top (\lambda^{n+1} e_0 - \lambda^n e_0) + \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} + U_h^n). \end{aligned}$$

Since M is a symmetric matrix, it follows from (45) that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathcal{E} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma \right) (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) - (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top \left((1-\gamma)\lambda^n e_0 + \gamma \lambda^{n+1} e_0 \right) \\ &\quad - \Delta t \left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) + \Delta t \left(\beta - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top (\lambda^{n+1} e_0 - \lambda^n e_0). \end{aligned}$$

By setting the parameters $(\beta, \gamma) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ (33) holds.

Let us establish the energy evolution associated to the θ -method. We infer from (34a) and (34c) that

$$M(U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n) = (1-\theta)\Delta t(-S U_h^n - \lambda^n e_0) + \theta\Delta t(-S U_h^{n+1} - \lambda^{n+1} e_0). \quad (47)$$

Then using (47) in (43), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n &= -\frac{\Delta t}{2} (U_{h,t}^{n+1} + U_{h,t}^n)^\top ((1-\theta)S U_h^n + \theta S U_h^{n+1} + ((1-\theta)\lambda^n + \theta \lambda^{n+1})e_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} + U_h^n). \end{aligned}$$

Note that from (34a) $\frac{\Delta t}{2}(U_{h,t}^{n+1} + U_{h,t}^n) = U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n + \Delta t \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right) (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top S(U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n) - (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^n)^\top (((1-\theta)\lambda^n + \theta \lambda^{n+1})e_0) \\ &\quad + \Delta t \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right) (U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)^\top ((1-\theta)(-S U_h^n - \lambda^n e_0) + \theta(-S U_h^{n+1} - \lambda^{n+1} e_0)). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly we have $\Delta t((1-\theta)(-SU_h^n - \lambda^n e_0) + \theta(-SU_h^{n+1} - \lambda^{n+1} e_0)) = M(U_{h,t}^{n+1} - U_{h,t}^n)$, which allows us to conclude that (35) holds.

Finally we establish the energy evolution associated to (36) in the particular case where $\beta = \frac{1}{4}$. To this aim, let us introduce the energy evolution as follows:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \left[\frac{1}{2} U_{h,t}^\top M U_{h,t} + \frac{1}{2} U_h^\top S U_h \right]_{n-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$$

which leads to

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2} (U_{h,t}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - U_{h,t}^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^\top M (U_{h,t}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + U_{h,t}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - U_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^\top S (U_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + U_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}),$$

where

$$U_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (U_h^n + U_h^{n+1}) \quad \text{and} \quad U_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (U_h^n + U_h^{n-1}).$$

Then it comes that

$$U_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + U_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} + 2U_h^n + U_h^{n-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad U_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - U_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^{n-1}),$$

and also

$$U_h^{n+1} = U_h^n + \Delta t U_{h,t}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad U_h^n = U_h^{n-1} + \Delta t U_{h,t}^{n-\frac{1}{2}},$$

so we have

$$U_{h,t}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - U_{h,t}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{U_h^{n+1} - 2U_h^n + U_h^{n-1}}{\Delta t} \quad \text{and} \quad U_{h,t}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + U_{h,t}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{U_h^{n+1} + U_h^{n-1}}{\Delta t}.$$

Obviously, we get

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^{n-1})^\top M \left(\frac{U_h^{n+1} - 2U_h^n + U_h^{n-1}}{\Delta t^2} \right) + S \left(\frac{U_h^{n+1} + 2U_h^n + U_h^{n-1}}{4} \right).$$

According to (36) together with $\beta = \frac{1}{4}$, we deduce that

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2} (U_h^{n+1} - U_h^{n-1})^\top (-\lambda^{n+1} e_0) = \frac{1}{2} (u_0^{n+1} - u_0^{n-1}) (-\lambda^{n+1}).$$

Since $u_0^{n+1} - u_0^{n-1} = (1+e)u_0^{n,e} - u_0^{n-1}$, we find

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2} (1+e) ((-\lambda^{n+1} u_0^{n,e}) - (-\lambda^{n+1} u_0^{n-1})) = \frac{1}{2} (1+e) \lambda^{n+1} u_0^{n-1}.$$

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