

graph is where ~~results~~ we would continue processing until results converge and the difference is very small. We would then know that we may have a reasonable element size.

However, convergence may not occur due to unrealistic boundary conditions, where stress tends towards infinity.

Also, the element quality can be checked. Where in an ideal world we would use perfectly shaped elements. However, if the geometry deviates from this perfect shape the formulation breaks down giving less accurate results.

So quality of elements will quantify the quality to ensure to have good the stress/strain estimations are.

Therefore, checking...

- Element Normals
- Solver type (Static or Non-Linear)
- Using average element stress instead of individual elements
- checking node locations within certain tolerances, where close nodes could indicate duplication
- Skewness, to see how out of perfect shape elements are.