

Review

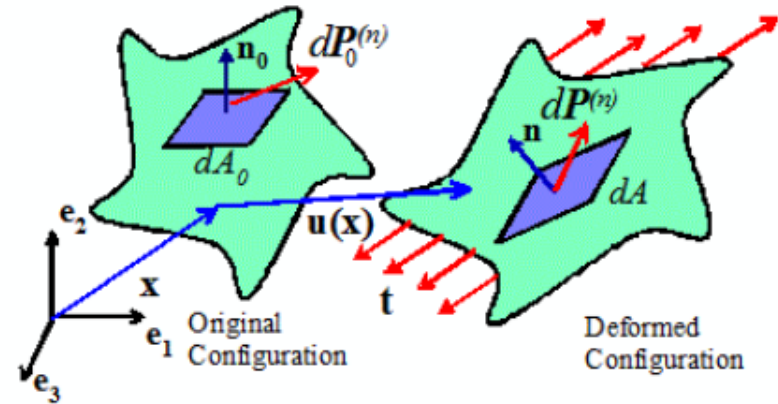
Stress measures

$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla \mathbf{y} \quad J = \det(\mathbf{F})$$

Cauchy (true) stress $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$

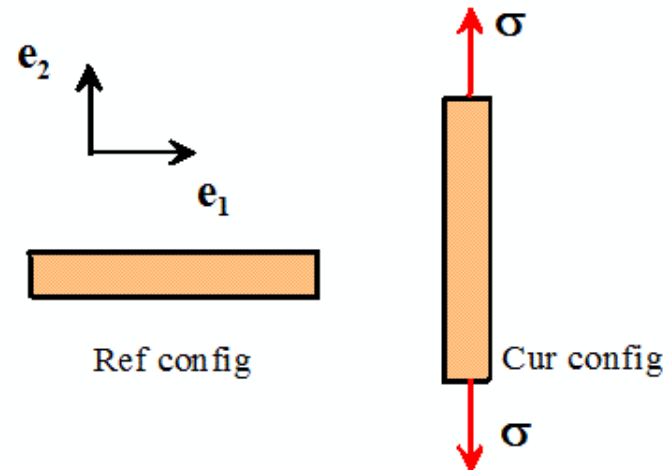
$$\text{Nominal stress} \quad \mathbf{S} = J\mathbf{F}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$\text{Material stress} \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = J\mathbf{F}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{F}^{-T}$$



Example

Bar is rigid
 Calculate nominal and material stress, interpret physically



Here $F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (counter clockwise rotation)

$$\underline{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{S} \stackrel{n_0}{=} \underset{S}{J} F^{-1} \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\text{Check: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad T(n)$$

Material stress $\Sigma = J F^{-1} \sigma F^{-T}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sigma & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Principal Stresses

σ and ϵ are symmetric

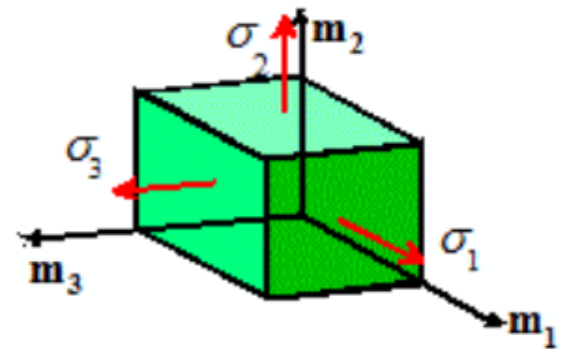
\Rightarrow real eigenvalues $\sigma^{(i)}$ \leftarrow Principal stresses
orthogonal eigenvectors \underline{m}_i \leftarrow " stress directions

$$\Rightarrow \underline{m}_i \sigma = \sigma^{(i)} \underline{m}_i$$

Physical interpretation: \exists special planes with normal \underline{m}_i on which traction is normal to plane

Can expand stresses

$$\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma^{(i)} \underline{m}_i \otimes \underline{m}_i$$



Stress invariants :

Hydrostatic stress : $p = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_{kk}$

Effective stress : $\sigma_e = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \sigma^{\text{DEV}} : \sigma^{\text{DEV}}}$

$$\sigma^{\text{DEV}} = \sigma - p I = \sigma_{ij} - \frac{\sigma_{kk}}{3} \delta_{ij}$$

σ^{DEV} : measure of shear stress

4) Conservation laws

Mass conservation

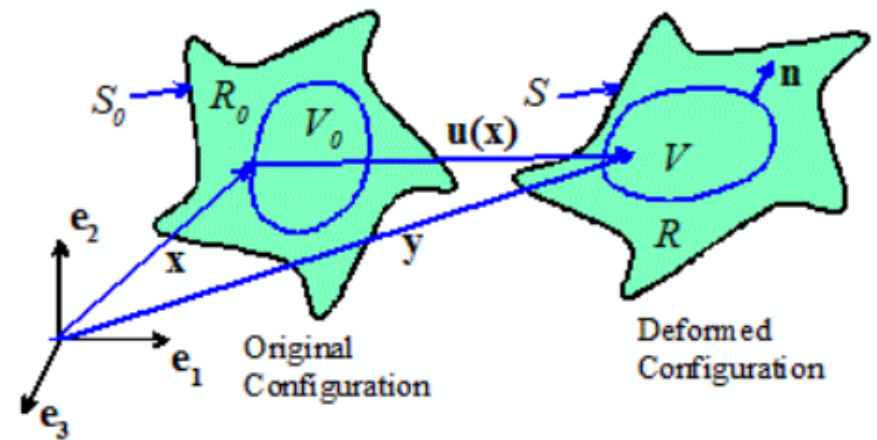
Let $\rho =$ mass per unit current vol
 $\rho_0 =$ " " " " ref vol

$$\rho dV = \rho_0 J dV_0 \Rightarrow \rho_0 = J \rho \quad J = \det(F)$$

Mass cons: $\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho dV = 0 \quad \forall V$

Transport thm: $\int_V \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{v} \right) dV = 0 \quad \forall V$

$$\int_V \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{y}} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \underline{v}) \right) dV = 0 \quad \forall V$$



Hence

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{y}} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \underline{v}) = 0$$

Linear Momentum

$$\underline{F} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \underline{v})$$

$$\int_S \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\sigma} dA + \int_V \rho \underline{b} dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho \underline{v} dV$$

↓ Div + hm
↓ Transport + hm

$$\int_V \nabla_{\underline{y}} \cdot \underline{\sigma} dV + \int_V \rho \underline{b} dV = \int_V \left(\frac{\partial \rho \underline{v}}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \rho \underline{v} \nabla \cdot \underline{v} \right) dV$$

$$\square = \int_V \rho \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \underline{v} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \rho \underline{v} \nabla \cdot \underline{v}$$

$$\text{Mass conservation} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\rho}} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Big|_x = - \underline{\underline{\rho}} \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{v}}$$

$$\text{Collect all} \Rightarrow \int_V \left(\nabla_y \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \underline{\underline{\rho}} \underline{\underline{b}} - \underline{\underline{\rho}} \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{v}}}{\partial t} \Big|_x \right) dV = 0 \quad \forall V$$

$$\nabla_y \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} + \underline{\underline{\rho}} \underline{\underline{b}} = \underline{\underline{\rho}} \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{v}}}{\partial t} \Big|_x$$

$\underline{\underline{v}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$ for
statics

$$\frac{\partial \underline{\underline{\sigma}}_{ij}}{\partial y_i} + \underline{\underline{\rho}} \underline{\underline{b}}_j = \underline{\underline{\rho}} \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{v}}_j}{\partial t} \Big|_x$$

Angular momentum

$$\underline{\underline{y}} \times \underline{\underline{F}} = \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{\underline{y}} \times m \underline{\underline{v}})$$

Continuum version

$$\int_S \underline{y} \times \underline{n} \sigma \, dA + \int_V \underline{y} \times \underline{p} b \, dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \underline{y} \times \underline{p} v \, dV$$

①
②
③

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \int_S \epsilon_{ijk} y_j n_e \sigma_{ek} \, dA = \int_V \frac{d}{dy_e} (\epsilon_{ijk} y_j \sigma_{ek}) \, dV$$

$$= \int_V \left(\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_{jk} + \underbrace{\epsilon_{ijk} y_j \frac{\partial \sigma_{ek}}{\partial y_e}}_{\underline{y} \times \nabla_y \cdot \underline{\sigma}} \right) dV \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \int_V \left(\frac{\partial (\underline{y} \times \underline{p} v)}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \underline{y} \times \underline{p} v \nabla \cdot \underline{v} \right) dV \quad (\text{Transport thm})$$

$$= \int_V \left(\frac{\partial \underline{y}}{\partial t} \times \rho \underline{v} + \underline{y} \times \rho \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} + \underbrace{\underline{y} \times \underline{v} \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \underline{y} \times \rho \underline{v} \nabla \cdot \underline{v}}_{\text{cancel (mass conserv)}} \right) dV$$

(5)

$$= 0 \quad (\text{BLM})$$

$$(4) + (2) - (5) = 0$$

$$\int_V \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_{jk} dV + \int_V \underline{y} \times \left(\nabla_y \sigma + \rho \underline{b} - \rho \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} \right) dV = 0$$

$\downarrow = 0 \quad \forall V$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_{jk} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_{ipq} \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_{jk} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\delta_{pj} \delta_{qk} - \delta_{pk} \delta_{qj}) \sigma_{jk} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_{pq} = \sigma_{qp}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma = \sigma^T}!$$