There are 9 independent components of stresses There are 9 independent components of strains

 $\varepsilon_{ij} (i=1,2 \text{ or } 3, \text{ and } j=1,2 \text{ or } 3)$ $\sigma_{kl} (k=1,2 \text{ or } 3, \text{ and } l=1,2 \text{ or } 3)$ Strains are linearly proportional to the stresses

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$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$

81 independent components

Stresses and strains are symmetric tensors

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon_{ji}, \quad \sigma_{kl} = \sigma_{lk}$$

There are 6 independent components of stresses There are 6 independent components of strains

Engineering strains:
$$\gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} = 2\varepsilon_{12} = 2\varepsilon_{21}, \gamma_{23} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} = 2\varepsilon_{23} = 2\varepsilon_{32},$$

$$\gamma_{31} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} = 2\varepsilon_{31} = 2\varepsilon_{13}$$

Strain energy density must be positive

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma_{11} \varepsilon_{11} + \sigma_{22} \varepsilon_{22} + \sigma_{33} \varepsilon_{33} + \sigma_{12} \gamma_{12} + \sigma_{23} \gamma_{23} + \sigma_{31} \gamma_{31} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} & a_{16} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} & a_{26} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & a_{36} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & a_{63} & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$> 0$$

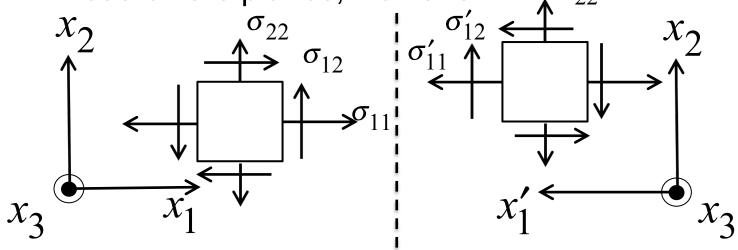
The quadratic form of
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} & a_{16} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} & a_{26} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & a_{36} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & a_{63} & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

must be positive.

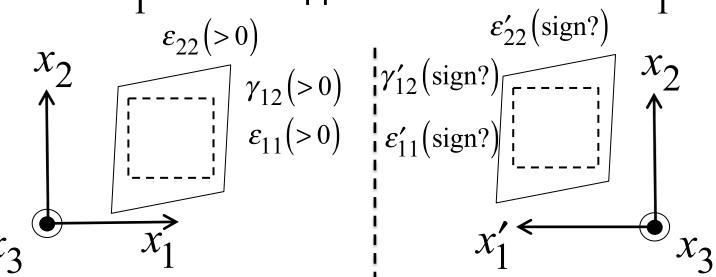
Strain energy density must be positive

- ☐ The matrix must be symmetric and all the diagonal components must be positive!
- ☐ There are 21 independent components

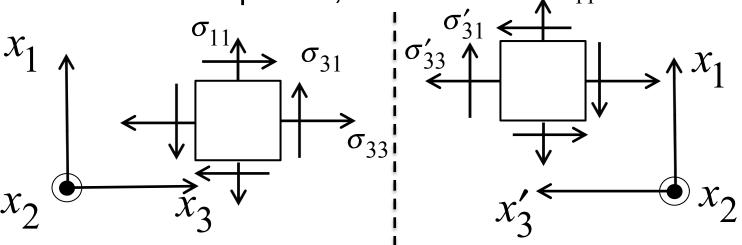
- ☐ Symmetry about the coordinate planes
 - ✓ When the elastic body is symmetric about the coordinate planes, we have: σ'_{22}



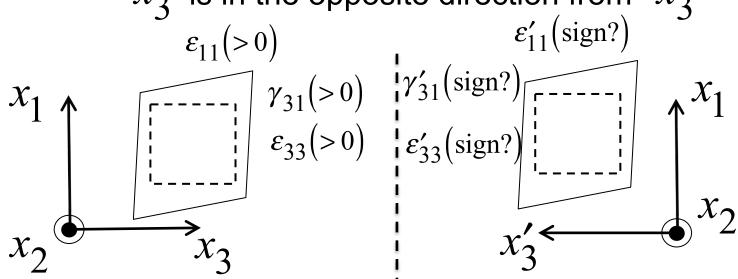
 x_1' is in the opposite direction from x_1



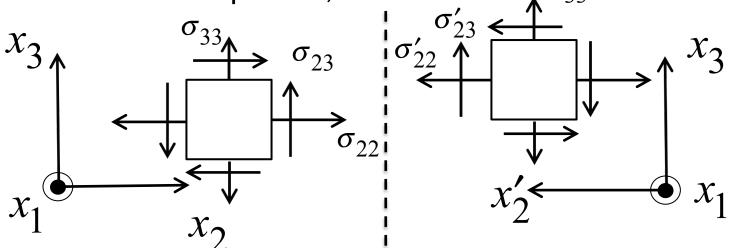
- ☐ Symmetry about the coordinate planes
 - ✓ When the elastic body is symmetric about the coordinate planes, we have: σ'_{11}



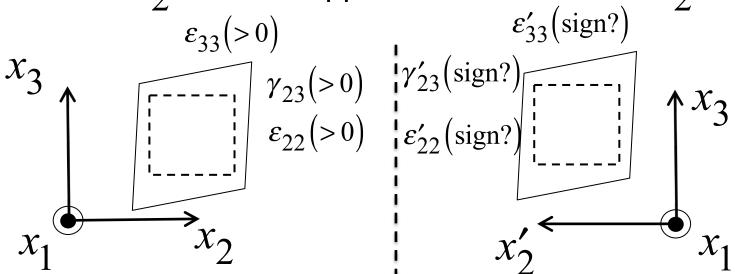
 x_3' is in the opposite direction from x_3



- ☐ Symmetry about the coordinate planes
 - ✓ When the elastic body is symmetric about the coordinate planes, we have: σ'_{33}



 x_2' is in the opposite direction from x_2



April 26, 2021

The results of symmetries about the coordinate planes

An example:

 x_1' is in the opposite direction from x_1

The same relationship must hold

But:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ -\gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{23} \\ -\gamma_{31} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} & a_{16} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} & a_{26} \\ a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & a_{36} \\ a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} \\ a_{55} & a_{56} \\ a_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ -\sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ -\sigma_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

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The results of symmetries about the coordinate planes An example: x_2' is in the opposite direction from x_2

The same relationship must hold

But:

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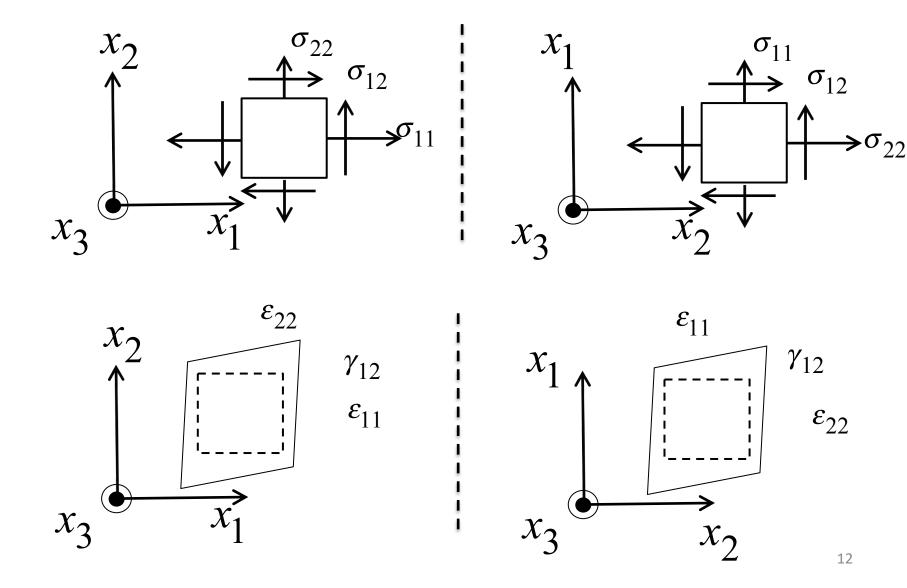
The results of symmetries about the coordinate planes An example: x_3' is in the opposite direction from x_3

The same relationship must hold

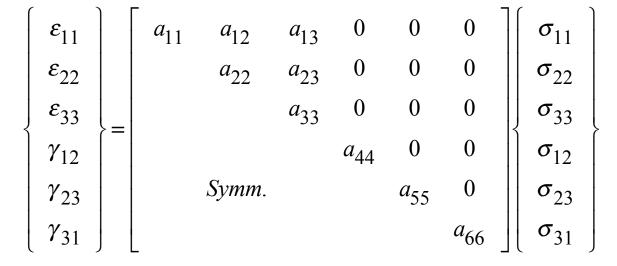
But:

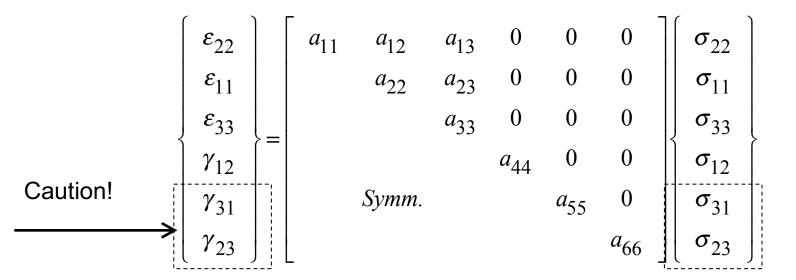
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- ◆ The coordinate axes were exchanged
- ◆ The relationships stay the same



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- ◆ The coordinate axes were exchanged
- ◆ The relationships stay the same

This assumption gives:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \gamma_{31} \end{array} \right\} = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & a_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & a_{44} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \end{array} \right\}$$

There are 3 independent constants

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The coordinate axes rotated
The relationships stay the same

