

(De l'le FMP-homogenization) CAP 3.1

+ "ARTICLE - Teaching Materials ..."

$$u = [u_1, u_2]^T$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sum_{k,l} E_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla u + \nabla^T u)$$

in 2d $E = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1-\nu) \end{bmatrix}$

in 3d $E = E \frac{1-\nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 1 & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \end{bmatrix}$$

(for orthotropic materials, isotropic in each plane & symmetry...)

microscopic mean value of E (in micro)

$$E_{ijkl}^H = \frac{1}{|Y|} \int_Y \sum_{p,q} E_{ijkl} \left(\epsilon_{pq}^{0,kl} - \epsilon_{pq}^{*,kl} \right)$$

fixed stress field

neglecting microscale fluctuations

(1) $\int_Y E_{ijkl} \epsilon_{pq}^* \epsilon_{ij} = \int_Y E_{ijkl} \epsilon_{pq}^{0,kl} \epsilon_{ij}(r) + \text{trivial}$

in 2d servivono 3 test stress field, in 3d 6

$$= \frac{1}{|Y|} \int_Y \sum_{p,q} \sum_{r,s} (E_{rs}^{0,ij} - E_{rs}^{*,ij}) (E_{pq}^{0,kl} - E_{pq}^{*,kl}) =$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sum_{k,l} E_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|Y|} \int_Y \sum_{p,q} (\sigma_{pq}^{0,ij} - \sigma_{pq}^{*,ij}) (E_{pq}^{0,kl} - E_{pq}^{*,kl}) \quad (2)$$

$$L = \sum_{ijkl} (E_{ijkl}^H(p) - E_{ijkl}^W)^2$$

request stress matrix

semplicemente le formule (1)-(2) si moltiplicano per p (densità) $E/1-\nu^2$

Nello specifico in case1.edp il funzionale da minimizzare riguarda solo le componenti

$$E_{1122} = \nu \rightarrow \nu^* = -1 \text{ (target)}$$

min $L(p)$ where (1)_{pp} - (2)_{pp} are satisfied

+ constraints (periodicity at the boundary, volume $\int_Y p \, dy \leq \alpha |Y|$ $p_{min} \leq p \leq 1$)

→ ? LA FORMULAZIONE DIPENDE MOLTO DALLA SCELTA DI $L(=Y)$ E DEI CONSTRAINTS

(Codice case1.edp → case cambiere per estenderlo da 2d a 3d)

nig 77 → epsilon (ϵ)

me lo scrive diversamente

$$\text{da Sdc dove } \epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{qua } E = \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{nig 78 } \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

con vble 220 M, L forse scandalo boh...

(σ) = [E] [ϵ] solo con qst, altrimenti si possono esprimere i termini uno ad uno senza sfruttare la simmetria

in 3d

$$\epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} & \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} & \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \frac{E * \nu u}{(1+\nu)(1-2+\nu u)}$$

$$M = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

conspicua abbeo

$$\alpha L = \lambda$$

$$M = \mu$$

$$\epsilon(u,v,w) = [dx(u), dy(v), dz(w), 0.5(dy(u)+dx(v)), 0.5(dz(u)+dx(w)), 0.5(dz(v)+dy(w)), 0.5(dy(w)+dz(v)), 0.5(dz(u)+dy(w))]$$

$$\sigma(u,v,w) = [L * dv(u,v,w) + 2M dx(u), L * dv(u,v,w) + 2M dy(v), L * dv(u,v,w) + 2M dz(w), M(dx(v)+dy(u)), M(dx(v)+dy(u)), M(dz(u)+dx(w)), M(dz(v)+dy(w)), M(dz(v)+dy(w)), M(dz(u)+dy(w))]$$

