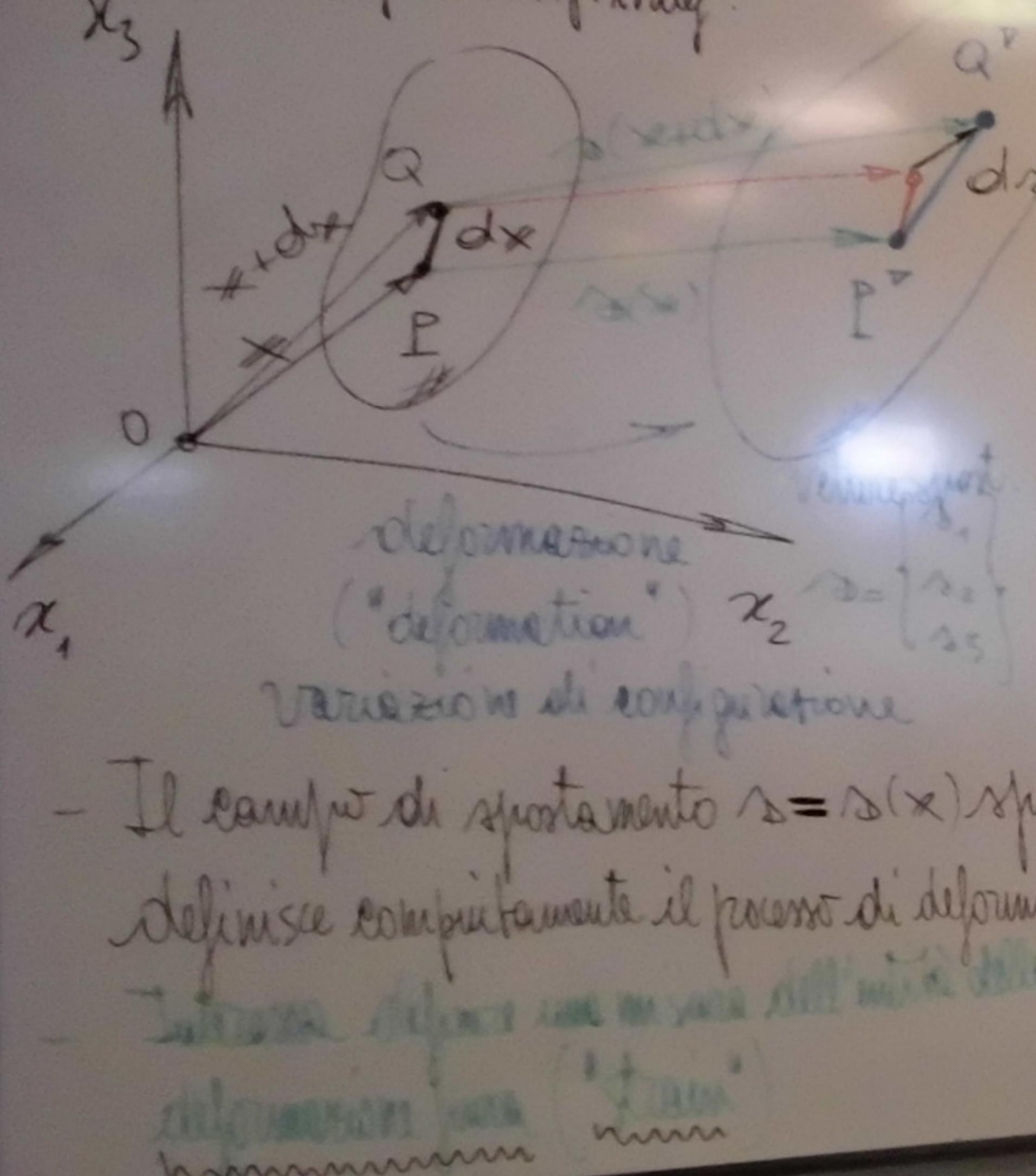


## Deformazione e leggi di congruenza conf. ne dirif. indef.



- Il campo di spostamento  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x})$  spaziale definisce completamente il processo di deformazione

(v. concetto  $\mathbf{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T$  prova di trazione)  
la misura di "strain" deve essere contenuta in  $\Psi$

$$ds = \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \dots$$

1° ord.

Regime di piccole deformazioni (piccoli gradienti di spostamento):

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\nabla_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \dot{s}_i$$

$$\Psi_{ij} = \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial x_j} = s_{i,j}$$

$$|\Psi_{ij}| \ll 1$$

- Decomposizione additiva di  $\Psi$ :

$$\Psi = \mathbf{\Sigma} + \mathbf{\vartheta}$$

dove:

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \overset{\text{sim}}{\Psi} = \frac{1}{2} (\Psi + \Psi^T) = \mathbf{\Sigma}^T \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_{ji}$$

$$\mathbf{\vartheta} = \overset{\text{antisim}}{\Psi} = \frac{1}{2} (\Psi - \Psi^T) = \mathbf{\vartheta}^T \Leftrightarrow \vartheta_{ij} = -\vartheta_{ji}$$

$$\Sigma_{ij}, \vartheta_{ij} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} + \mathbf{\vartheta} \leq \Psi \quad \Sigma_{ij} - 2\Sigma_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ji}$$

$$\text{Componenti: } \Sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij} + \delta_{ji}) \Rightarrow [\Sigma] = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{13} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} & \Sigma_{23} \\ \Sigma_{31} & \Sigma_{32} & \Sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vartheta_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij} - \delta_{ji}) \Rightarrow [\vartheta] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \vartheta_{12} & \vartheta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \vartheta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2\omega_k = 2\vartheta_{ik} = \dot{s}_{i,j} - \dot{s}_{j,i}$$

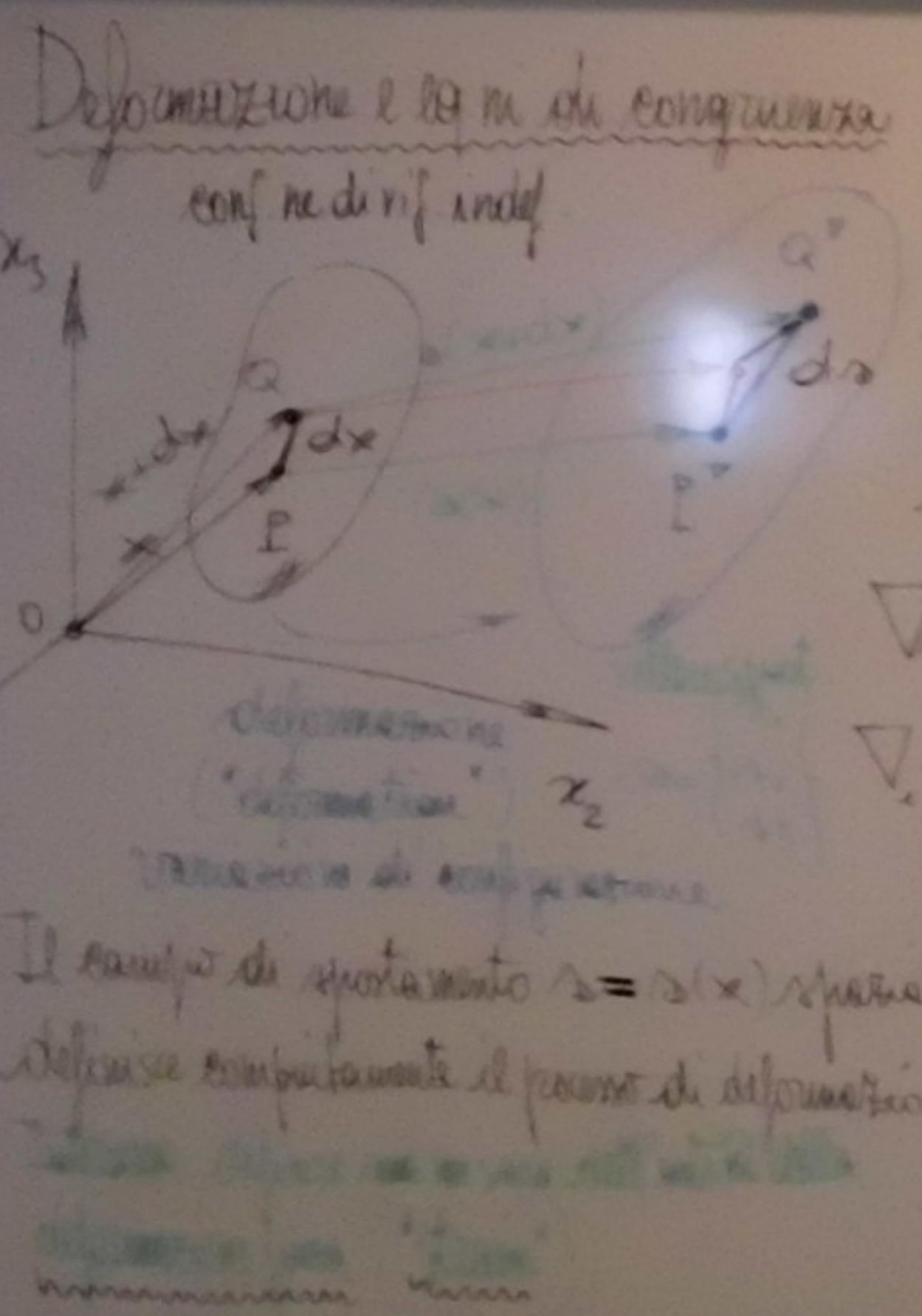
$$\text{attivazione} \quad \omega = \nabla \times \mathbf{s}$$

$$\Psi = \mathbf{\Sigma} + \mathbf{\vartheta}$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{2} (\Psi + \Psi^T)$$

$$\mathbf{\vartheta} = \frac{1}{2} (\Psi - \Psi^T)$$

$$\omega = \nabla \times \mathbf{s}$$



$$ds = \underbrace{\frac{\partial s}{\partial x}}_{1^{\text{ord}}} \cdot dx + \dots$$

$\Psi = \nabla s$   
tavole gradiente  
di spostamento  
(piccole deformazioni  
(piccoli gradienti di  
spostamento)).

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\nabla_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \cdot_i$$

$$\Psi_j = \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial x_j} = \delta_{ij}$$

(v. corollario  $\Sigma = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}$  prove di trazione)  
da misura di "strain" deve essere contenuta  
in  $\Psi$

- Decomposizione additiva di  $\Psi$ :

$$\Psi = \mathcal{E} + \mathcal{V}$$

dove:

$$\mathcal{E} = \Psi - \frac{1}{2} (\Psi + \Psi^T) = \mathcal{E}^T \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{ij} = \mathcal{E}_{ji}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \Psi - \frac{1}{2} (\Psi - \Psi^T) = -\mathcal{V}^T \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{ji} = -\mathcal{V}_{ij}$$

$$i=j, \mathcal{V}_{ii} = 0$$

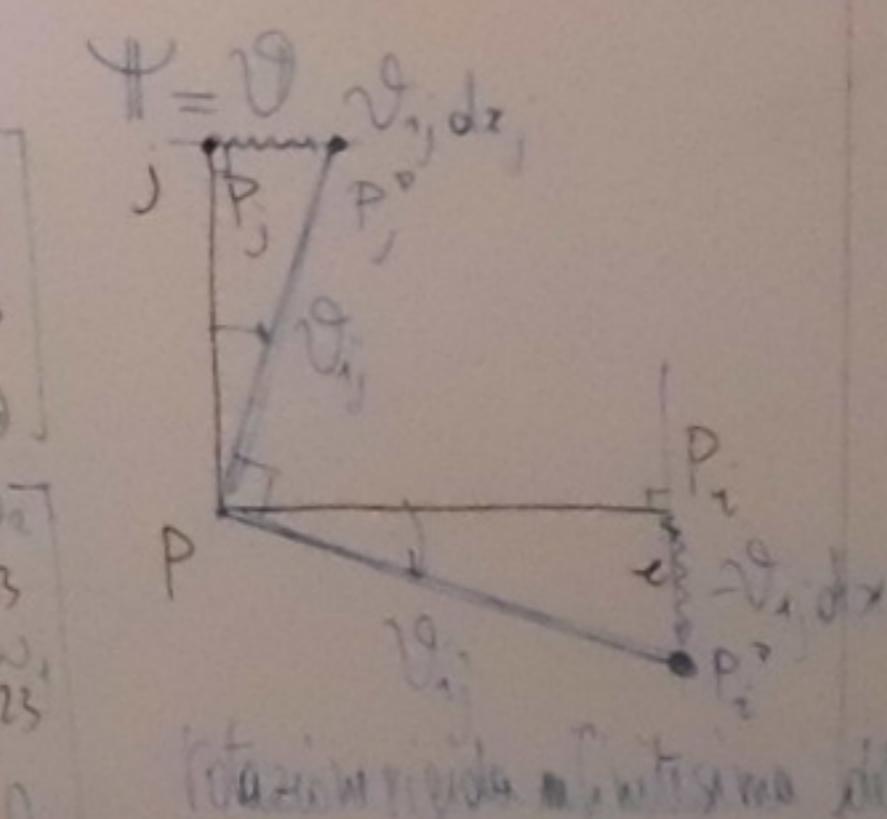
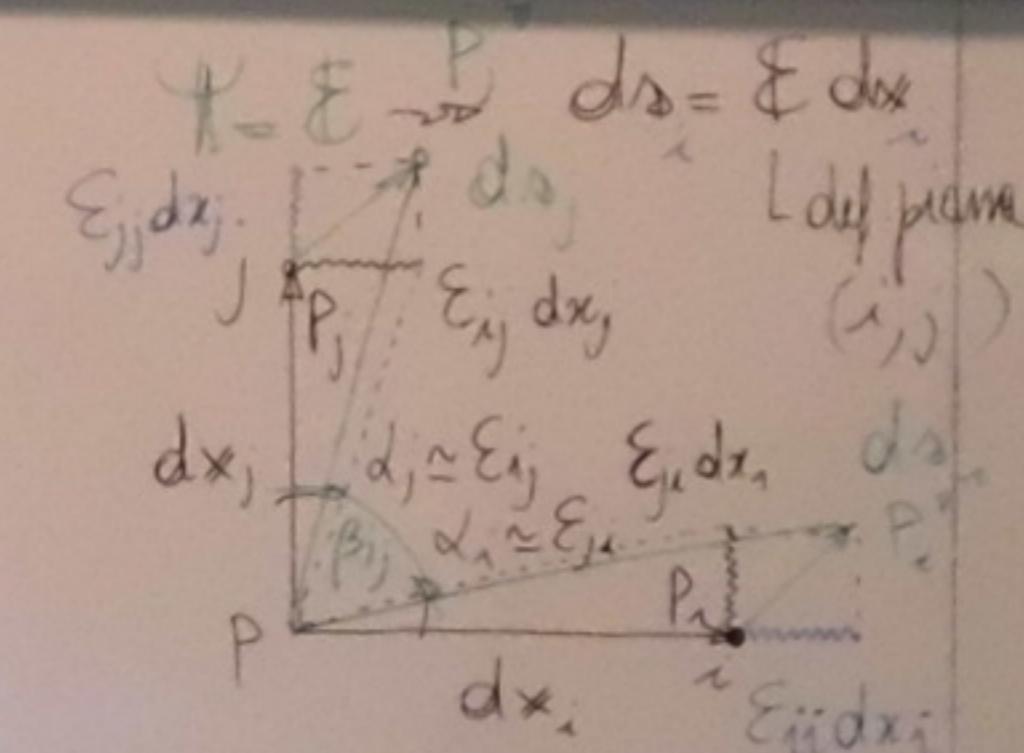
$$\mathcal{E} + \mathcal{V} \leq \Psi \quad \mathcal{E}_{ij} = 2\mathcal{E}_{ij} = \delta_{ij,i} + \delta_{ji,i}$$

$$\text{Componenti: } \mathcal{E}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij,i} + \delta_{ji,i}) \Rightarrow [\mathcal{E}] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{11} & \mathcal{E}_{12} & \mathcal{E}_{13} \\ \mathcal{E}_{21} & \mathcal{E}_{22} & \mathcal{E}_{23} \\ \mathcal{E}_{31} & \mathcal{E}_{32} & \mathcal{E}_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij,j} - \delta_{ji,j})$$

$$-2\omega_k = 2\mathcal{V}_{ij} = \delta_{ij,j} - \delta_{ji,j}$$

$$[\mathcal{V}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{V}_{12} & \mathcal{V}_{13} \\ \mathcal{V}_{21} & 0 & \mathcal{V}_{23} \\ \mathcal{V}_{31} & \mathcal{V}_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Defor. pure

•  $E_{ii}$ : allungamento specifico di fibre allungate  
con il dist.  $x$   
 $(dx_i + E_{ii} dx_i - dx_i = E_{ii} \text{ normale}$ )

•  $E_{ij}$ : metà rotamento angolare tra  
fibre  $i, j$  mutuate.  $\mathcal{E}_{ij} = \frac{d\alpha_{ij}}{dx_i}$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \tan \alpha_{ij} = \frac{E_{ij} dx_i}{dx_j} = E_{ij}$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} - \beta_{ij} = \alpha_{ij} + \alpha_{ji} = \mathcal{E}_{ij} + \mathcal{E}_{ji} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{E}_{ij} + \mathcal{E}_{ji})$$

rotamento angolare  $\alpha_{ij} = 2\mathcal{E}_{ij} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{ji} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{E}_{ij} + \mathcal{E}_{ji})$

defor. tagliente

Deformazione pura in congruenza

con rotazioni

$$ds = \sqrt{dx_i^2 + dx_j^2}$$

verso

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} ds$$

verso

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} ds$$

verso

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} ds$$

verso

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} ds$$

- Decomposizione additiva di  $\Psi$ :

$$\Psi = \mathcal{E} + \mathcal{V}$$

dove:

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2}(\Psi + \Psi^T) = \mathcal{E}^T \leftrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{ii} = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \Psi - \frac{1}{2}(\Psi - \Psi^T) = -\mathcal{V}^T \leftrightarrow V_{ji} = -V_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{E} + \mathcal{V} = \Psi \quad \gamma_{ij} = 2\mathcal{E}_{ij} = \delta_{ij,i} + \delta_{ji,i}$$

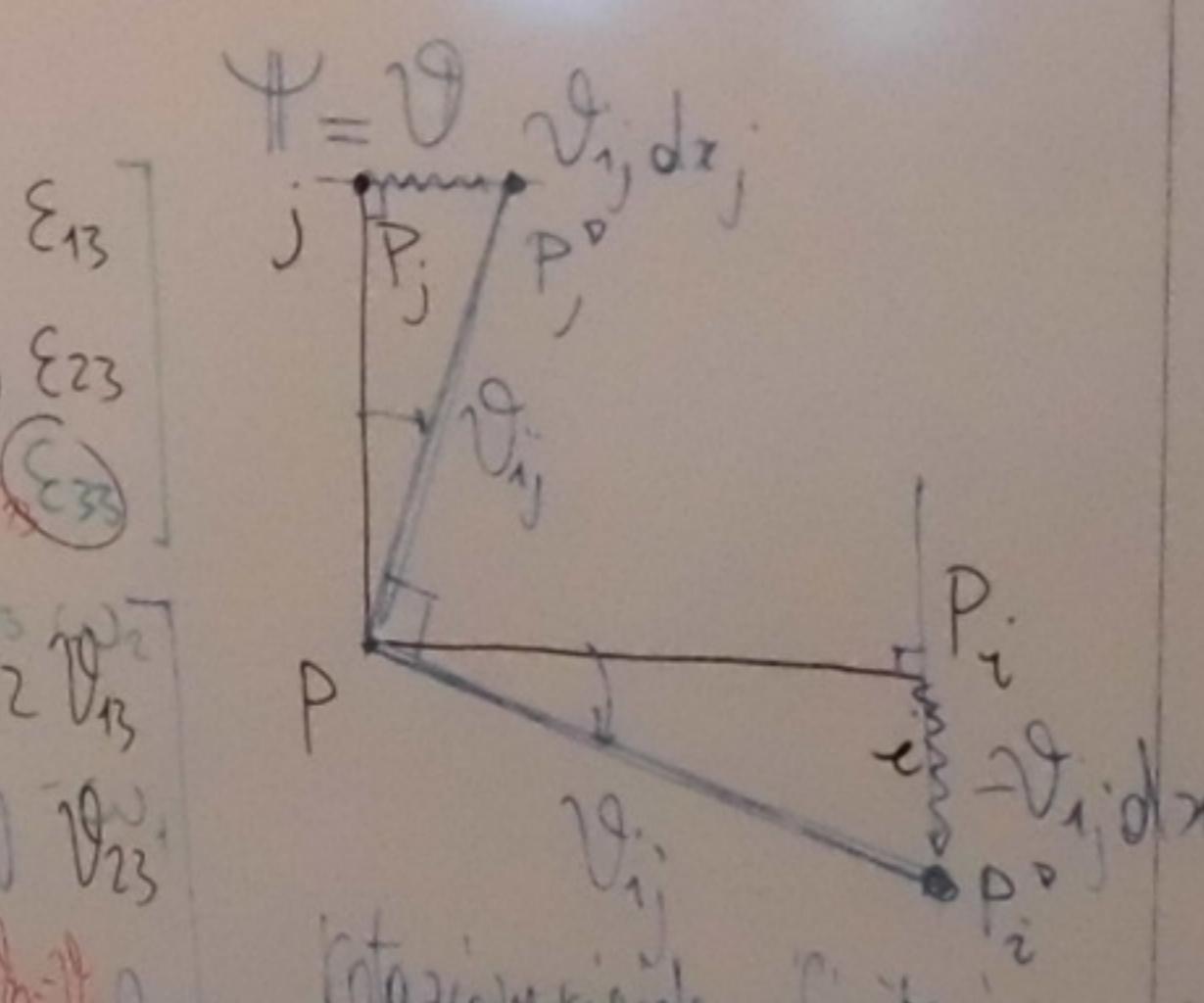
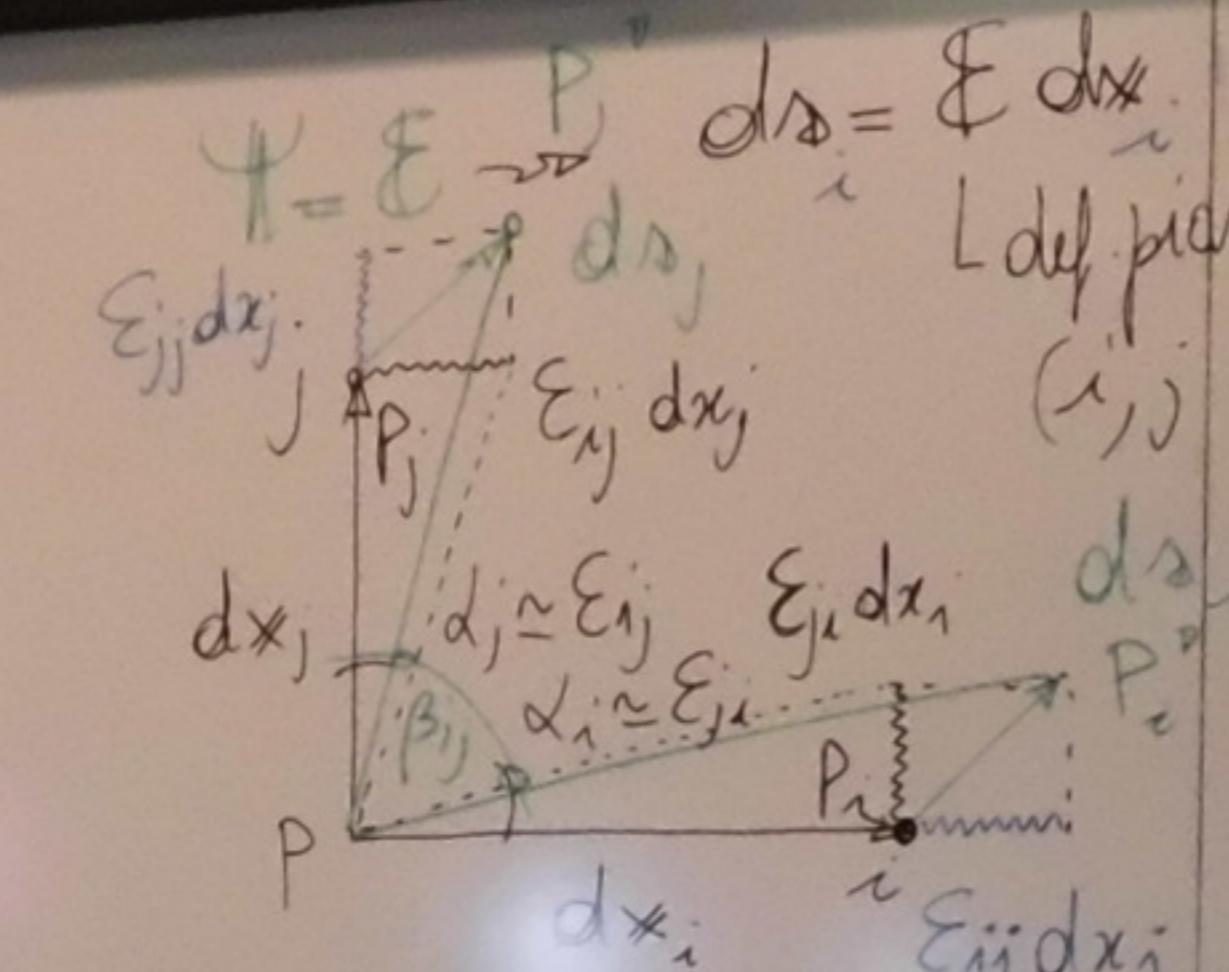
$$\text{Componenti: } \mathcal{E}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_{ij,i} + \gamma_{ji,i}) \rightarrow [\mathcal{E}] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{11} & \mathcal{E}_{12} & \mathcal{E}_{13} \\ \mathcal{E}_{21} & \mathcal{E}_{22} & \mathcal{E}_{23} \\ \mathcal{E}_{31} & \mathcal{E}_{32} & \mathcal{E}_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_{11} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_{11,i} - \gamma_{11,i}) \rightarrow [V] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & V_{12} & V_{13} \\ V_{21} & 0 & V_{23} \\ V_{31} & V_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2\omega_k = 2\gamma_{12} = \gamma_{12,i} - \gamma_{21,i} \rightarrow V_{33} = V_{13} - V_{23}$$

$$V_{33} = V_{13} - V_{23}$$

$$V_{33} = V_{13} - V_{23}$$



rotazione rigida infinitesima dell'intorno di P

Deformazione pura

- $\mathcal{E}_{ii}$ : allungamento assiale di fibre allineate con il dist. i

$$(dx_i + \mathcal{E}_{ii} dx_i) - dx_i = \mathcal{E}_{ii} \text{ deformazione normale}$$

- $\mathcal{E}_{ij}$ : metà scorrimenti angolari tra fibre i, j mutuani. Le sono parallele.

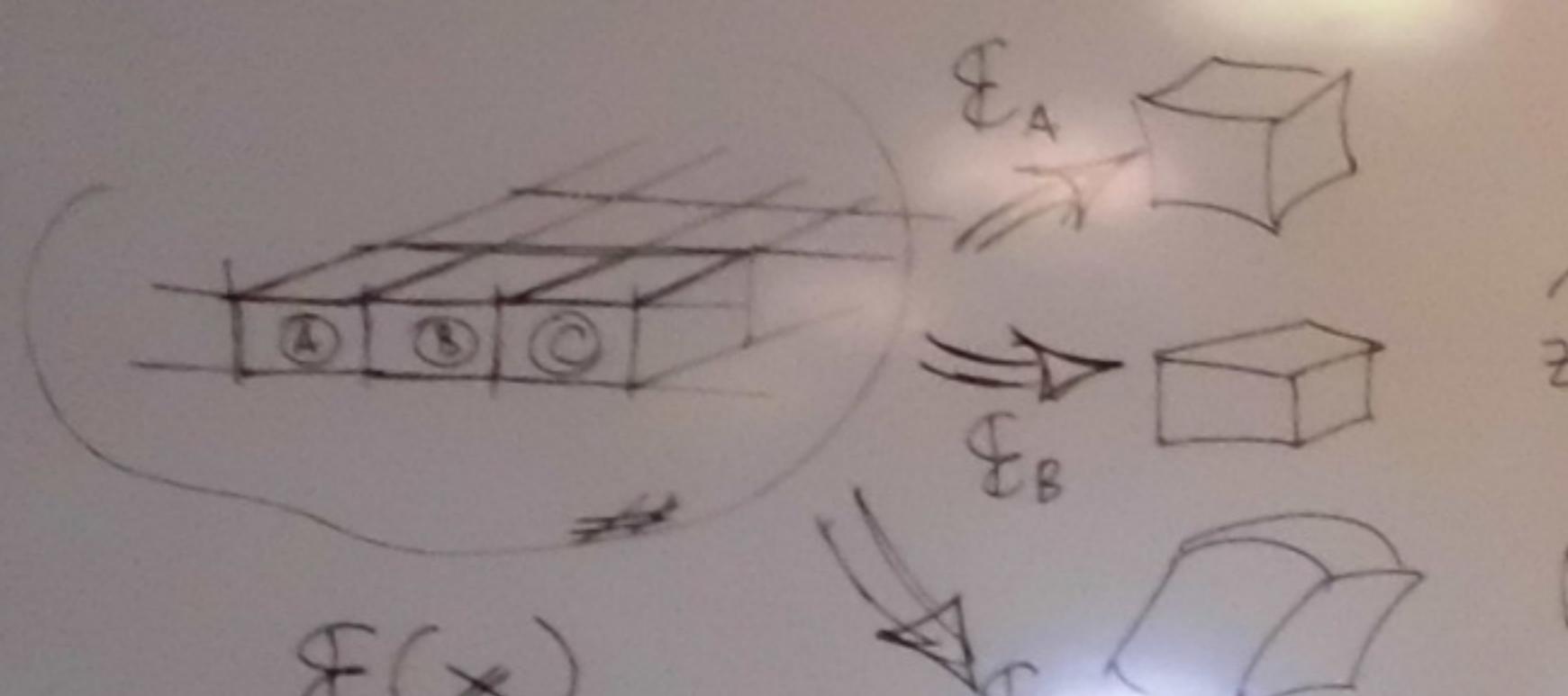
$$\alpha_i \approx \tan \alpha_i = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{ij} dx_i}{dx_i} = \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

$$\gamma_{ij} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta_{ij} = \alpha_i + \alpha_j = \mathcal{E}_{ji} + \mathcal{E}_{ij} = 2\mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

$$\text{scorrimento angolare } \gamma_{ij} = 2\mathcal{E}_{ij}; \mathcal{E}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{ij}$$

deformazione tangente

## Eqni di congruenza o di compatibilità interna



$\epsilon(x)$   
deformazione pura  
 $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$   
( $\epsilon^T = \epsilon$ )

variazione spaziale  
arbitraria: potesse risultare incongruente o incompatibile

$\text{Se } \epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + \nabla u^T) \rightarrow \epsilon \text{ congruente}$   
 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_{ij} + \epsilon_{ji})$

eq.m di DSV  
compatibilità v1884

Malvern, 1969

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_z = S_{zz} = \epsilon_{xx,yy} + \epsilon_{yy,xx} - \epsilon_{xy,xy} - \epsilon_{yx,yx} \\ R_x = S_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy,zz} + \epsilon_{zz,yy} - 2\epsilon_{yz,yz} \\ R_y = S_{yy} = \epsilon_{zz,xx} + \epsilon_{xx,zz} - 2\epsilon_{xz,xz} \end{array} \right.$$

Residui

L' Scarti di compatibilità

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + \nabla u^T) \\ R_z = S_{zz} = \epsilon_{xx,yy} + \epsilon_{yy,xx} - \epsilon_{xy,xy} - \epsilon_{yx,yx} \\ R_x = S_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy,zz} + \epsilon_{zz,yy} - 2\epsilon_{yz,yz} \\ R_y = S_{yy} = \epsilon_{zz,xx} + \epsilon_{xx,zz} - 2\epsilon_{xz,xz} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Th Schwarz} \\ \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{xy,xy} + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{yx,yx} = 0 \\ = 0 \\ = 0 \end{array}$$

- 3 Identities of Baudelaire

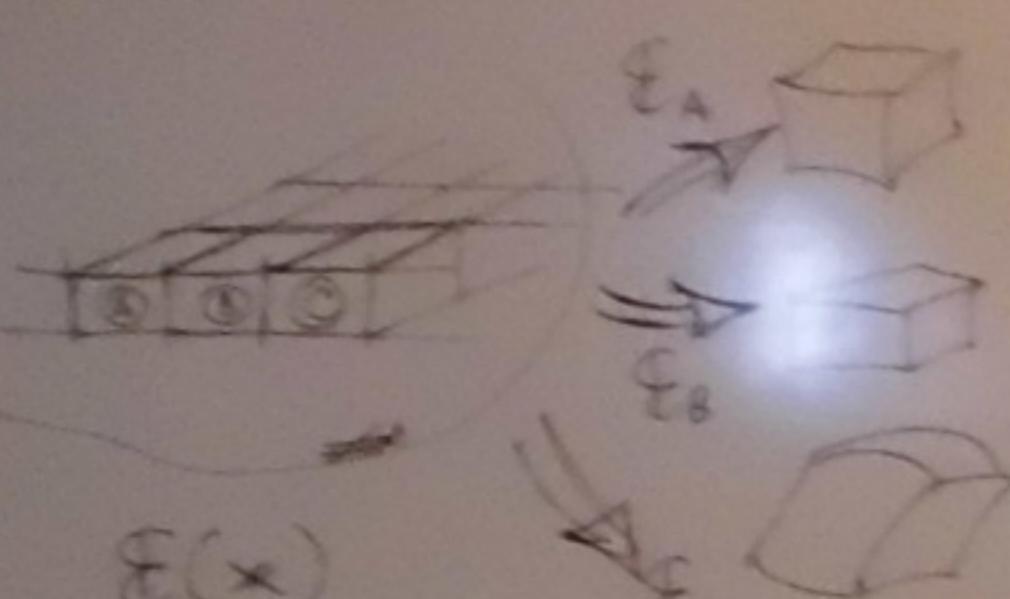
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{zx} + U_{zy} + U_{yz} = 0 \\ U_{zx} + R_{zy} + U_{xz} = 0 \text{ with } \epsilon = 0 \\ U_{yz} + U_{zy} + U_{xz} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

7 d.s.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_z = S_{yz} = -\epsilon_{xx,yy} - \epsilon_{yy,xx} + \epsilon_{xy,xy} + \epsilon_{yx,yx} \\ U_y = S_{zx} = -\epsilon_{yy,zz} - \epsilon_{zz,yy} + \epsilon_{yz,yz} + \epsilon_{zy,zy} \\ U_x = S_{xy} = -\epsilon_{zz,xy} - \epsilon_{xy,zz} + \epsilon_{xz,xz} + \epsilon_{zx,zx} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{tot. } \nabla u \quad S = \text{rot rot } \epsilon, S_{ij} \Rightarrow [S=0] \\ \text{oppure } \text{Tr} = 0, U = 0 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{ij,k} + \epsilon_{kl,ij} = \epsilon_{ik,jl} + \epsilon_{il,jk} \\ 3 = 8 \text{ m.m.} \rightarrow \text{oppure } 3+3 \text{ m.d.} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

CS  
di compatibilità  
per la tensione

Casi di congruenza e di compatibilità reticolare



$\epsilon(x)$   
deformazione  
fissa  
 $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$   
( $\epsilon^T = \epsilon$ )

variazione spaziale  
rettangolare:  
potrebbe risultare incongruente  
o incompatibile

caso di DSV  
compatibilità ~ 18%

Malvern, 1969

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_z = S_{zz} = \epsilon_{xx,yy} + \epsilon_{yy,xx} - \epsilon_{xy,xy} - \epsilon_{yx,yx} \\ R_x = S_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy,zz} + \epsilon_{zz,yy} - 2\epsilon_{yz,yz} \\ R_y = S_{yy} = \epsilon_{zz,xx} + \epsilon_{xx,zz} - 2\epsilon_{xz,xz} \end{array} \right.$$

Risidui

L'Scarto di compatibilità

$$E = f(P+P') (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\epsilon_{xy,yy} + \epsilon_{yx,yy} - 2\epsilon_{xy,xy})_{,xy} = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\epsilon_{yz,yz}) = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\epsilon_{xz,xz}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Th. Schwarz

• 3 Identità di Bianchi

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{x,z} + U_{z,y} + U_{y,z} = 0 \\ U_{z,x} + R_{y,y} + U_{x,z} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{dai } S = 0 \\ U_{y,x} + U_{x,y} + R_{z,z} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad S_{ijk} = 0$$

L sempre valide  
(anche se  $E$  fosse non lineare)

Th d.S.

$$U_x = S_{xx} = -\epsilon_{xx,yy} - \epsilon_{yy,xx} + \epsilon_{xy,xy} + \epsilon_{yx,xy} \stackrel{(*)}{=} -\frac{1}{2}(\delta_{xy} + \delta_{zy})_{,xy} + \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{xz} + \delta_{yz})_{,xy} = 0$$

$$U_y = S_{yy} = -\epsilon_{yy,zz} - \epsilon_{zz,yy} + \epsilon_{yz,yz} + \epsilon_{zy,yz} \quad \text{Rot} = \nabla \times \quad S = \text{rot rot } \epsilon, S_{ij} \Rightarrow [S = 0]$$

$$U_z = S_{zz} = -\epsilon_{zz,xx} - \epsilon_{xx,zz} + \epsilon_{xz,xz} + \epsilon_{zx,xz}$$

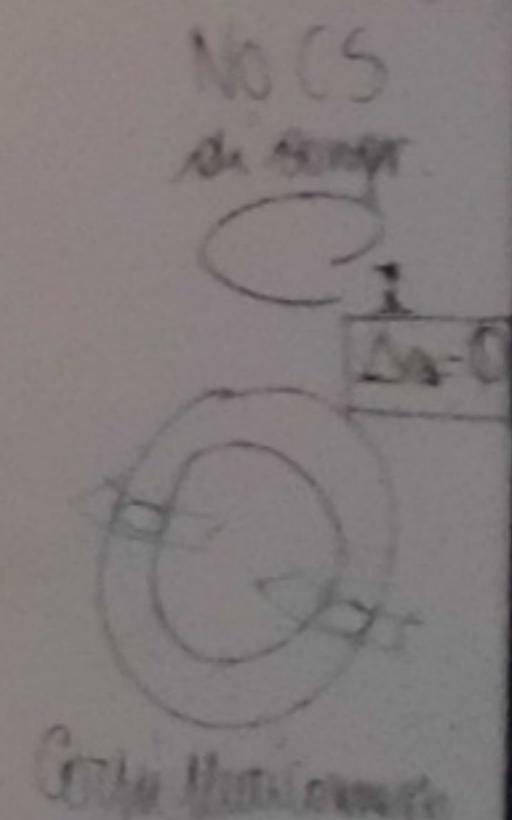
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{ij,ik} + \epsilon_{ki,ij} = \epsilon_{ik,jk} + \epsilon_{kj,ik} \\ \text{oppure } \text{Tr} = 0, U = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$3 = 8 \text{ leg. m} \rightarrow \text{equiv. a } 3 + 3 \text{ leg. m di congruenza rappresentata}$$

$$E = f(P+P') \Rightarrow S = 0$$

equivalenti a 3 sc. bilanciate indip.

CS  
di congruenza  
per rotazione



Criterio Hooke'siano

