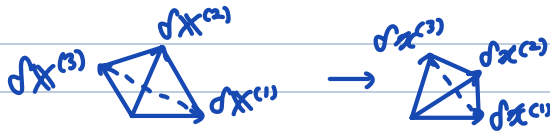


Ch7. Conservation laws

7.1 Conservation law of physics

- mass, charge, momentum, angular-momentum

7.2 Conservation law



$$dV = \frac{1}{6} d\mathbf{x}^{(1)} \cdot (d\mathbf{x}^{(2)} \times d\mathbf{x}^{(3)}) = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon_{ijk} dx_i^{(1)} dx_j^{(2)} dx_k^{(3)}$$

$$dx_i^{(1)} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial X_R} dX_R^{(1)} + O((dX_R^{(1)})^2)$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial X_R} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial X_S} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial X_T} dX_R^{(1)} dX_S^{(2)} dX_T^{(3)} = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon_{RST} \det F dX_R^{(1)} dX_S^{(2)} dX_T^{(3)}$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon_{RST} dX_R^{(1)} dX_S^{(2)} dX_T^{(3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV}{dV} = \det F}$$

If incompressible, $\frac{dV}{dV} = 1 = \det F$

For small deformation, $F_{iR} = \delta_{iR} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial X_R}$,

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial X_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial X_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial X_3} \end{pmatrix}, \det F = 1 + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial X_i} = 1 + E_{ii}$$

* Conservation of mass

Lagrangian form : $\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} = \frac{dV}{dV} = \det F$

Eulerian form : $\iiint_R \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV = - \iint_B \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds$

$$\rightarrow \iiint_R \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) \right) dV = 0 \quad (\text{for any } R) \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \rho + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} * \text{Source + drain of } \rho = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \end{array}$$

7.3 The material time derivative of a volume integral.

$$\iiint_R \phi \rho dV \longrightarrow \frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \phi \rho dV = \iiint_R \frac{D}{Dt} (\phi \rho) dV$$

() / mass

$$(LHS) = \iiint_R \frac{d}{dt} (\phi \rho) dV + \iint_S \phi \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_R \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (\phi \rho) + \nabla \cdot (\phi \rho \mathbf{v}) \right\} dV$$

$$(RHS) = \iiint_R \left[\underbrace{\phi \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) \right\}}_0 + \underbrace{\rho \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \phi + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \phi \right\}}_{D\phi/Dt} \right] dV \quad (\because \nabla \cdot (\phi \rho \mathbf{v}) = \phi \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) + \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \phi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \phi \rho dV = \iiint_R \rho \frac{D\phi}{Dt} dV$$

if) $\phi = 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \rho dV = 0$

7.4 Conservation of linear momentum

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \rho \mathbf{v} dV = \iiint_R \rho \mathbf{b} dV + \iint_S \mathbf{t}^{(n)} dS \quad \mathbf{t}_j^{(n)} = n_i T_{ij}$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint \rho v_j dV = \iiint_R \rho b_j dV + \iint_S n_i T_{ij} dS$$

$$\iiint_R \left\{ \rho \frac{D}{Dt} v_j - \rho b_j - \frac{d}{dx_i} T_{ij} \right\} dV = 0$$

$$\text{ff: acceleration} \Rightarrow \rho f_j = \rho b_j + \frac{d}{dx_i} T_{ij}$$

$$(\text{in equilibrium}) \Rightarrow \rho b_j + \frac{d}{dx_i} T_{ij} = 0$$

7.5 Conservation of angular momentum

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \rho \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{v} dV = \iiint_R \rho \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{b} dV + \iint_S \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{t}^{(n)} dS$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_R \rho e_{ijk} x_j v_k dV = \iiint_R e_{ijk} \rho x_j b_k dV + \iint_S e_{ijk} x_j n_i T_{pk} dS$$

$$e_{ijk} \left\{ \rho \frac{D}{Dt} (x_j v_k) - \rho x_j b_k - \frac{d}{dx_p} (x_j T_{pk}) \right\} = 0$$

$$\cancel{\rho v_j v_k} + \rho x_j f_k - \rho x_j b_k - \cancel{x_j \frac{d}{dx_p} T_{pk}} - T_{jk} = 0$$

= 0

$$\therefore e_{ijk} T_{jk} = 0 \rightarrow T_{ij} = T_{ji}$$

7.6 Conservation of energy

$$K \equiv \frac{1}{2} \iiint_R \rho v_i v_i dV : \text{kinetic energy}$$

$$E \equiv \iiint \rho e dV : \text{internal energy}$$

\nwarrow internal energy density

$\frac{D}{Dt}(K+E) =$ sum of the rate (at which mechanical work done by the body and surface forces acting in R) and the rate (at which other energies enter R .)

heat flux: q_j ($q \cdot n$)

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} v_i v_i + e \right) dV = \iiint_R \rho b_i v_i dV + \iint_S \overset{t_i^{(n)}}{(T_{ji} v_i - q_j) n_j} dS$$

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} v_i v_i + e \right) = \rho b_i v_i + \frac{d}{dx_j} (T_{ji} v_i - q_j)$$

$$\rho v_i f_i + \rho \frac{De}{Dt} = \rho b_i v_i + v_i \frac{d}{dx_j} T_{ji} + T_{ji} \frac{dv_i}{dx_j} - \frac{dq_j}{dx_j}$$

$$-v_i \left(\frac{d}{dx_j} T_{ji} + \rho b_i - \rho f_i \right) + \rho \frac{De}{Dt} - T_{ji} \frac{dv_i}{dx_j} + \frac{dq_j}{dx_j} = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_0$

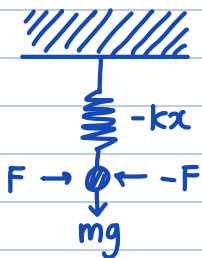
$$\rho \frac{De}{Dt} = T_{ji} \frac{dv_i}{dx_j} - \frac{dq_j}{dx_j} = T_{ji} D_{ji} - \frac{dq_j}{dx_j}$$

$$\therefore \rho \frac{De}{Dt} = T_{ij} D_{ij} - \frac{dq_j}{dx_j}$$

$$T_{ji} \frac{dv_i}{dx_j} = \frac{1}{2} T_{ij} \left(\frac{dv_i}{dx_j} + \frac{dv_j}{dx_i} \right)$$

c) $q = -k \nabla T$
 \hookrightarrow thermal conductivity

7.7 The principle of virtual work



$$dx \cdot (F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4) = 0$$

Suppose in equil: $\frac{d}{dx_i} T_{ij} + \rho b_j = 0$, $D_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dv_i}{dx_j} + \frac{dv_j}{dx_i} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_R T_{ij} D_{ij} dV &= \iiint_R T_{ij} \frac{dv_j}{dx_i} dV = \iiint_R \left\{ \frac{d}{dx_i} (T_{ij} v_j) - v_j \frac{d}{dx_i} T_{ij} \right\} dV \\ &= \iiint_R \left\{ \frac{d}{dx_i} (T_{ij} v_j) + \rho v_j b_j \right\} dV = \iint_S T_{ij} v_j n_i dS + \iiint_R \rho v_j b_j dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \iiint_R T_{ij} D_{ij} dV = \iint_S \overset{t_i^{(n)}}{t_i^{(n)}} \cdot v dS + \iiint_R \rho v \cdot b dV \quad \text{work done on } v_i \text{ field by } T_{ij}$$

$$= \iiint_R \left(\rho \frac{De}{Dt} + \nabla \cdot q \right) dV$$