AE 227: Solid Mechanics

<u>Dr. Krishnendu Haldar</u> Aerospace Engineering, IIT Bombay



Bird-strike with aircraft



Car crash



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

General motivation

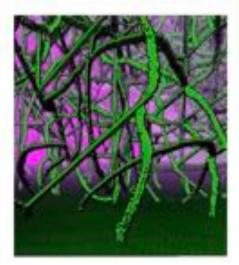
- 1. Mathematical concepts of physical 'things': *Bodies*
- 2. A body occupies a set of places or geometry: Shape
- 3. Change of shape with time: *Motion*
- 4. Description of motion: *Kinematics*
- 5. Motion occurs by the action of: *Forces*

Mechanics provides *mathematical model* of certain aspect of nature

Mathematical description of physical laws are known as *field equations*



Continuum theory

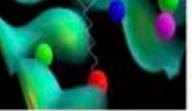






Continuum





Atomic

Modeling

real structure / real materials

(i) fundamental laws

(ii) efficient theories

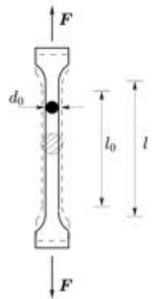
(iii) constitutive relations

(iv) computational modelling

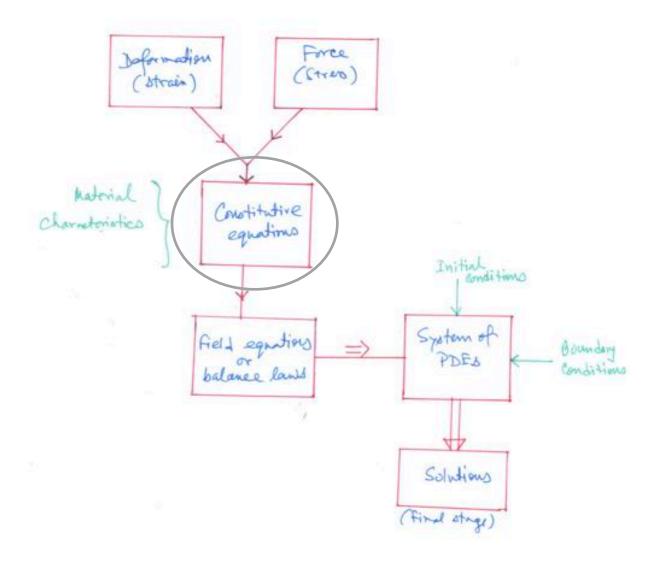
(v) simulation

verification / validation





Solution strategy



Concept of constitutive modeling

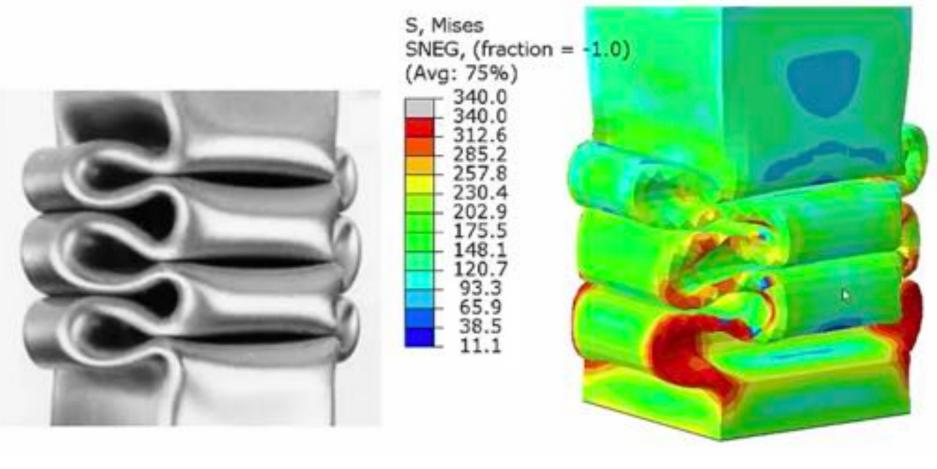
- constitutive models are mathematical simplifications of a complex physical behaviour · there is no 'exact' model
- it is appropriate to model a material in a number of ways
 depending on the purpose and the required precision of the model predictions



Choice of certain model

- Is the model relevant for describing the physical phenomena at hand?
- Does the model produce sufficiently accurate predictions for the given purpose?
- Is it possible to devise and implement a robust numerical algorithm to obtain a truly operational model?

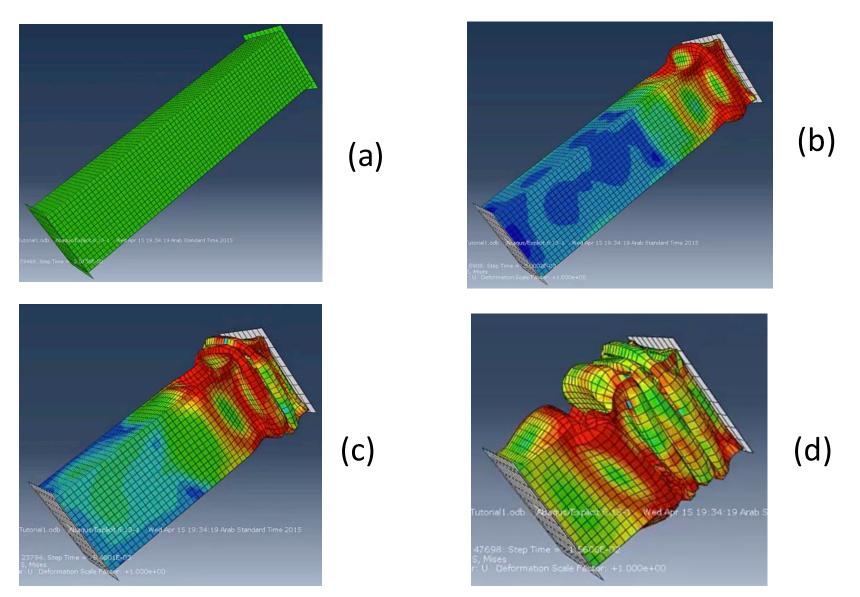
Square tube crash



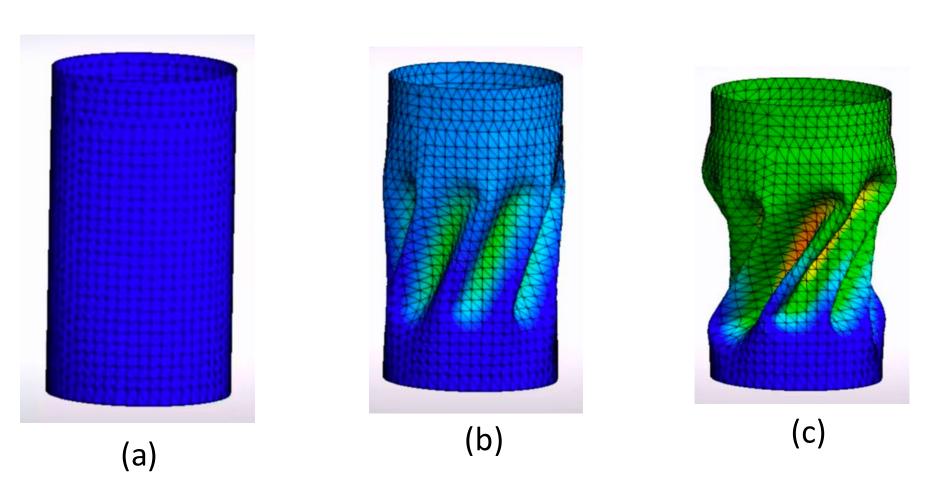
Real (experiment)

Simulation

Square tube crash

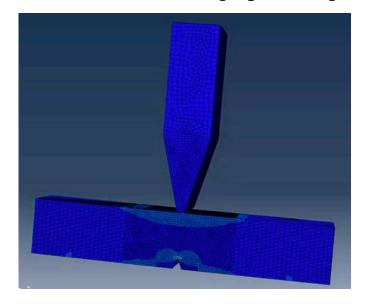


Torsion of a can

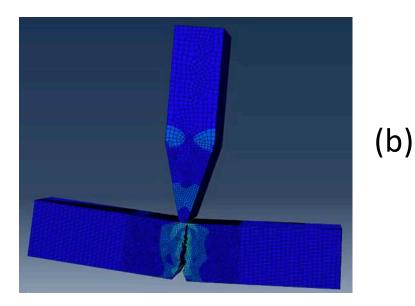


Torsional buckling for a twist load

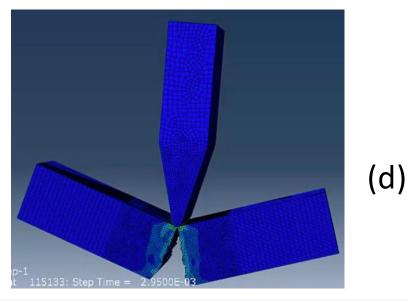
Charpy impact test



(a)

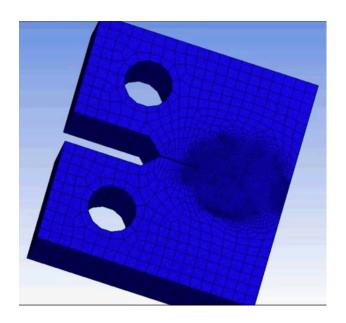


(c)

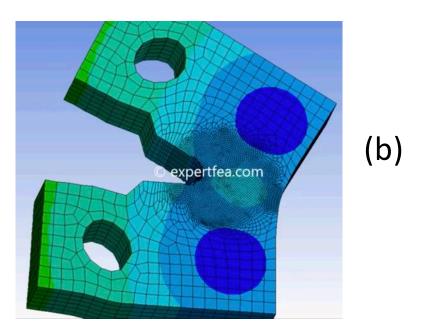


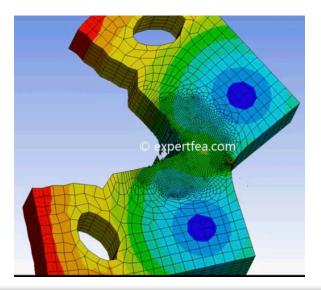
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Fracture and crack



(a)

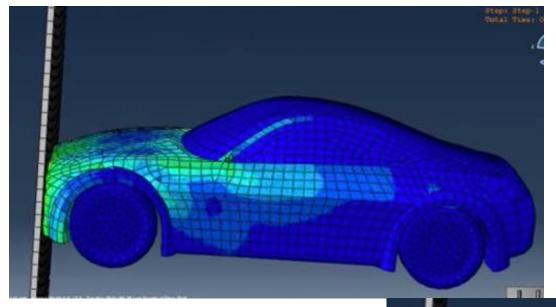


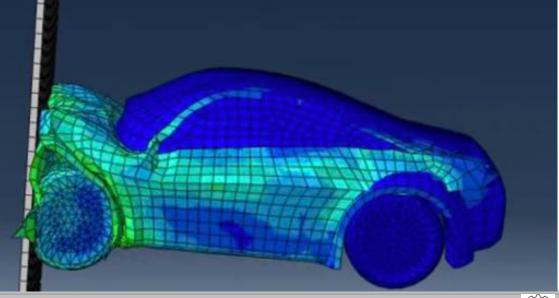


(c)

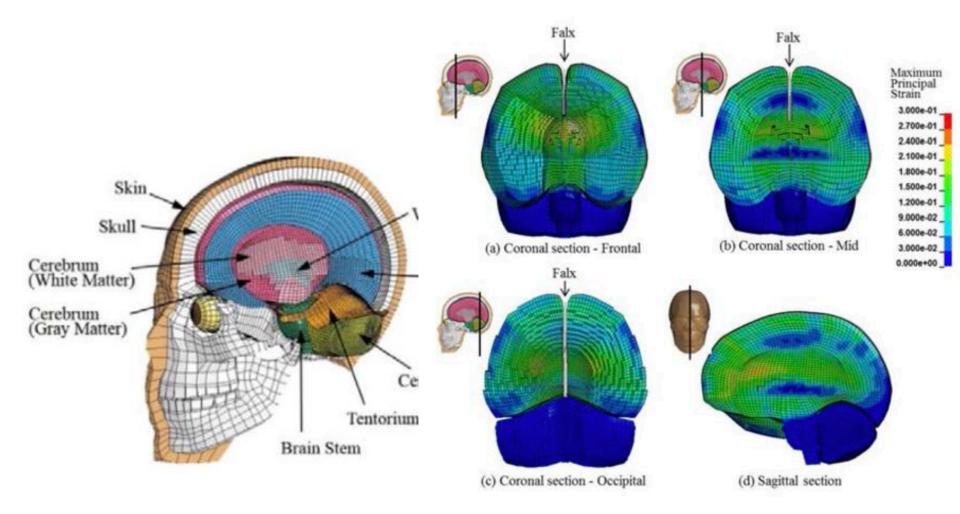


Car crash simulation





Head injury simulation



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