

# Seminar Notes Alifian

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## 1 3D Linear Elasticity

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &\subset \mathbb{R}^d (d = 2, 3) \\ u &= \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 (\text{small displacement}) \\ x &\mapsto u(x)\end{aligned}$$

### 1.1 Strain Tensor

$$\begin{aligned}e[u] &= (e_{ij}[u]) \in \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d} \\ e[u] &:= \frac{1}{2}(\nabla^T u + (\nabla^T u)^T)\end{aligned}$$

### 1.2 Stress Tensor

$$\sigma[u] = (\sigma_{ij}[u]) \in \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}$$

Based on Hook's Law, stress tensor must have equality with strain so that

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \mathbb{C}e \\ \text{with } \mathbb{C} &= \mathbb{C}_{ijkl} (\text{is a 4th order elasticity tensor}) \\ \sigma_{ij} &= \mathbb{C}_{ijkl} e_{kl} \\ \mathbb{C}_{ijkl} &= \mathbb{C}_{ijlk} = \mathbb{C}_{klij} (\text{symmetry}) \\ \mathbb{C}_{ijkl} \xi_{ij} \xi_{kl} &\geq \mathbb{C}_* |\xi|^2\end{aligned}$$

### 1.3 Boundary Value Problem

$$\begin{cases} -\partial_i \sigma_{ij}[u] &= f_j(x), x \in \Omega \\ u &= g(x), x \in \Gamma_D \\ \sigma[u]_\nu &= q(x), x \in \Gamma_N \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

## 1.4 Equilibrium Equations of Force in $\Omega$ and on $\Gamma_N$

### 1.4.1 Strain Energy Density

$$\omega[u](x) := \frac{1}{2} \sigma[u] : e[u] \quad (2)$$

Solving using Sobolev Space in Isotropic Case, equation 2 becomes

$$c_{ijkl} = \lambda \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \mu (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk})$$

with  $\lambda, \mu$  called Lamé Constant

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma[u] &= (\sigma_{ij}[u]) \\ \sigma_{ij}[u] &= c_{ijkl} e_{kl}[u] \\ &= \lambda (\delta_k u_k) \delta_{ij} + \mu (\delta_i u_j + \delta_j u_i) \\ &= \lambda (\operatorname{div} u) I + 2\mu e[u] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega[u] &= \frac{1}{2} (\lambda (\operatorname{div} u) I + 2\mu e[u]) : e[u] \\ \omega[u] &= \frac{1}{2} (\lambda (\operatorname{div} u)^2 + \mu |e[u]|^2) \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 1.** *Positivity of  $\mathbb{C}$*

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{C}\xi) : \xi &\geq C_* |\xi|^2 (\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}) \\ (\mathbb{C}\xi) : \xi &= \lambda |\operatorname{tr} \xi|^2 + 2\mu |\xi|^2 \end{aligned}$$

If  $\lambda \geq 0, \mu > 0$ , then  $C_* = 2\mu$

$$\xi = (\xi_{ij}), |\xi|^2 = \xi_{ij} \xi_{ij} = \sum_{i=1 \dots d} \sum_{j=1 \dots d} |\xi_{ij}|^2$$

## 1.5 Elasticity Problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div} \sigma[u] &= f(x) \text{ in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d \\ u &= g(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_D \\ \sigma[u]v &= q(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_N \end{cases}$$

## 1.6 Crack Problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div} \sigma[u] &= f(x) \text{ in } \Omega \setminus \Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^d \\ u &= g(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_D \\ \sigma[u]v &= q(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_N \\ \sigma[u]v &= 0 \text{ on } \Sigma^+ \cup \Sigma^- \end{cases}$$