MEK3220 - Formulae sheet

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THE DISPLACEMENT GRADIENT

$$\nabla \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Comment: If $\nabla \mathbf{u} = (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T$ we have that $\nabla \mathbf{u} = \epsilon$, the *strain tensor*.

STRAIN TENSOR

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

CAUCHY'S EQUILIBRIUM EQUATION

$$\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{v}} + \nabla \cdot \sigma^T = 0$$

Hooke's Law

$$\sigma = \lambda (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) I + \mu \epsilon$$

or

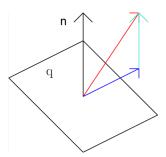
$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{xx} = (2\mu + \lambda)\epsilon_{xx} + \lambda(\epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}), \quad \sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zy} = 2\mu\epsilon_{yz} \\ &\sigma_{yy} = (2\mu + \lambda)\epsilon_{yy} + \lambda(\epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{zz}), \quad \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{zx} = 2\mu\epsilon_{xz} \\ &\sigma_{zz} = (2\mu + \lambda)\epsilon_{zz} + \lambda(\epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}), \quad \sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx} = 2\mu\epsilon_{xy} \end{split}$$

INVERTED HOOKE'S LAW

$$\epsilon = \frac{1+\nu}{E}\sigma - \frac{\nu}{E}I\sum_k \sigma_{kk}$$

STRESS RELATIONS

Let the stress be given by σ , a plane denoted q and its normal be \mathbf{n} . Then we have the following relations:



Stress on surface (red)

$$\vec{\sigma}_q = \sigma \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

Normal stress on surface (light blue)

$$\sigma_{q(n)} = \vec{\sigma}_q \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

Shear stress on surface (blue)

$$\vec{\sigma}_{q(s)} = \vec{\sigma}_q - \sigma_{q(n)} \mathbf{n}$$

NAVIER'S EQUATION FOR ELASTIC MEDIA IN MOTION

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t^2} = \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f_v}$$

Comment: For mechanical equilibrium set LHS. equal to zero.

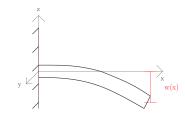
Lamè coefficients

$$E = \mu \frac{3\lambda + 2\mu}{\lambda + \mu}, \quad \nu = \frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda + \mu)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)}, \quad \mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

BEAM EQUATIONS

Euler-Bernoulli and some additional important relations



$$\frac{d^2w(x)}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_y(x)}{EI}, \quad \frac{dM_y(x)}{dx} = F_z, \quad \frac{dF_z}{dx} = -F_{ext}^{(z)}$$

EQUATION OF CONTINUITY

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = 0$$

Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{g} - \frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

ISOTROPIC VISCOUS STRESS

$$\sigma = pressure + shear \ stress = (-p)I + \mu(\nabla \mathbf{v} + \nabla \mathbf{v}^T)$$

ENERGY EQUATIONS

Kinetic energy(per volume) for fluid:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}\rho \mathbf{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)$$

Work done by wall (at y = h with length: L) from shear stress (σ_{xy}) on fluid:

$$W = U(h)L\sigma_{xy}(h)$$

Dissipation

$$\Delta = 2\mu \left[\frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{v} + \nabla \mathbf{v}^T)\right]^2$$

Heat transfer equation

$$\rho c \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)T \right) = k \nabla^2 T + h + \Delta$$

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