

力学演習

第4期非線形CAE勉強会 第1日目

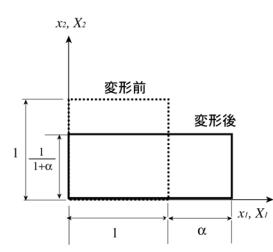
担当 :

東北大学 京谷孝史

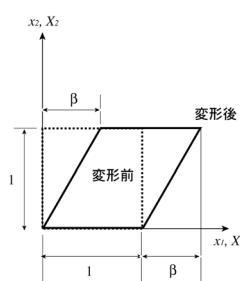
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演習問題の解答

【問題I】



(a) 一軸引張り



(b) 単純せん断

(a) 一軸引張り

(b) 単純せん断

運動(motion)

$$\mathbf{x} = \phi(\mathbf{X}, t), \quad \because \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 変形勾配テンソル

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial X_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial X_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial X_3} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial X_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial X_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial X_3} \\ \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial X_1} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial X_2} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial X_3} \end{vmatrix}$$

* 定数成分になっている。

→ 一様変形

* 体積変化は無し

→ 非圧縮変形

$$dv = J dV = (\det \mathbf{F}) dV$$

$$\therefore dv = dV \Leftrightarrow J = \det \mathbf{F} = 1$$

(a) 一軸引張り

$$x_1 = (1 + \alpha)X_1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha}X_2,$$

$$x_3 = X_3$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \mathbf{F} = (1 + \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$$

(b) 単純せん断

$$x_1 = X_1 + \beta X_2, \quad x_2 = X_2$$

$$x_3 = X_3$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \mathbf{F} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - \beta \cdot 0 = 1$$

(2) 右Cauchy-Greenテンソル, 左Cauchy-Greenテンソル

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{U}^2 = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} \quad (\text{右Cauchy-Greenテンソル})$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{V}^2 = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T \quad (\text{左Cauchy-Greenテンソル})$$

(a) 一軸引張り

$$\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T = \begin{bmatrix} (1 + \alpha)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1 + \alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{F}^2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 + \alpha)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1 + \alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) 単純せん断

$$\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 + \beta^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \beta^2 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 + \beta^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \beta^2 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 変形勾配テンソルの極分解

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{U}$$
 (右極分解)

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{R}$$
 (左極分解)

$$\mathbf{U} = (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \mathbf{V} = (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{F}$$

$$\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

1) $\mathbf{U} = (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \mathbf{V} = (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ を求める

a) 固有値と固有ベクトルを求めて対角化

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{T}_U] [\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}] [\mathbf{T}_U]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 & \\ & \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{T}_V] [\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T] [\mathbf{T}_V]^T$$

b) 平方根を求めて元の座標に戻す.

$$\begin{aligned} & [\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}]^{\frac{1}{2}} [\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= [\mathbf{T}_U]^T [\sqrt{\lambda}] [\mathbf{T}_U] [\mathbf{T}_U]^T [\sqrt{\lambda}] [\mathbf{T}_U] \\ &= [\mathbf{T}_U]^T [\sqrt{\lambda}] [\mathbf{I}] [\sqrt{\lambda}] [\mathbf{T}_U] \quad (\because [\mathbf{T}_U] [\mathbf{T}_U]^T = [\mathbf{I}]) \\ &= [\mathbf{T}_U]^T [\lambda] [\mathbf{T}_U] \\ &= [\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [\mathbf{T}_U]^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{T}_U] \\ & [\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [\mathbf{T}_V]^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\mu_1} & \\ & \sqrt{\mu_2} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{T}_V] \end{aligned}$$

2) $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{F}$ を求める

(a) 一軸引張り

$$\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T = \begin{vmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{F}^2 \quad \cdot \text{対角化の必要なし. 固有値そのもの}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{V} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{F} \quad \cdot \text{平方根をとる. これで分解は終わり.}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{V}$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{V}^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1+\alpha \end{vmatrix} \quad \cdot \text{実際, } \mathbf{R} \text{ を求めてみれば……}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{U}^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 1+\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{I} \quad \cdot \text{確かに } \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} \text{ (恒等テンソル) である.} \end{aligned}$$

(4) Green-Lagrange, Euler-Almansiのひずみテンソル

(a) 一軸引張り

$$\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{FF}^T = \begin{bmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{F}^2$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{I}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(\alpha+2) & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\alpha(\alpha+2)}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(\alpha+2) & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha(\alpha+2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & (1+\alpha)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) 単純せん断

$$\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ \beta & 1+\beta^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{FF}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\beta^2 & \beta \\ \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ \beta & 1+\beta^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\beta^2 & \beta \\ \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{I}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ \beta & \beta^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ \beta & -\beta^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\beta \\ -\beta & 1+\beta^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(*) 左右Cauchy-Greenテンソルの対角化

(b) 単純せん断 ($\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ として)

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{U}^2 = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}$$

・固有方程式を解いて固有値を求める。

$$\det(\mathbf{C} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 5/4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{9}{4}\lambda + 1 = 0$$

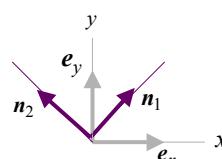
$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8} \quad (\lambda = 1.6404, 0.6096)$$

・固有ベクトルを求める。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 5/4-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (n_x)^2 + (n_y)^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{9 + \sqrt{17}}{8} = 1.6404 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.6154 \\ 0.7882 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{9 - \sqrt{17}}{8} = 0.6096 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.7882 \\ 0.6154 \end{Bmatrix}$$



・対角化行列
→ 固有方向への座標変換行列

	旧基底	
	e_x	e_y
新基底	n_1	方向余弦 (内積)
	n_2	

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6154 & 0.7882 \\ -0.7882 & 0.6154 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \cos 52^\circ & \sin 52^\circ \\ -\sin 52^\circ & \cos 52^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6404 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6096 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 &= \frac{9 + \sqrt{17}}{8} = 1.6404 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.6154 \\ 0.7882 \end{Bmatrix} \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{9 - \sqrt{17}}{8} = 0.6096 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.7882 \\ 0.6154 \end{Bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}^T &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.6404 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6096 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6154 & 0.7882 \\ -0.7882 & 0.6154 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\cong \begin{bmatrix} \cos 52^\circ & \sin 52^\circ \\ -\sin 52^\circ & \cos 52^\circ \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T = \mathbf{V}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 &= \frac{9 + \sqrt{17}}{8} = 1.6404 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.7882 \\ 0.6154 \end{Bmatrix} \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{9 - \sqrt{17}}{8} = 0.6096 \rightarrow \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.6154 \\ 0.7882 \end{Bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{T}^T &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.6404 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6096 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.7882 & 0.6154 \\ -0.6154 & 0.7882 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\cong \begin{bmatrix} \cos 38^\circ & \sin 38^\circ \\ -\sin 38^\circ & \cos 38^\circ \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{U}^2 = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{U} &= \mathbf{T}^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9701 & 0.2425 \\ 0.2425 & 1.0914 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{T} &\cong \begin{bmatrix} \cos 52^\circ & \sin 52^\circ \\ -\sin 52^\circ & \cos 52^\circ \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{U}^{-1} &= \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{T}^{-T} \\ &= \mathbf{T}^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0914 & -0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 0.9701 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

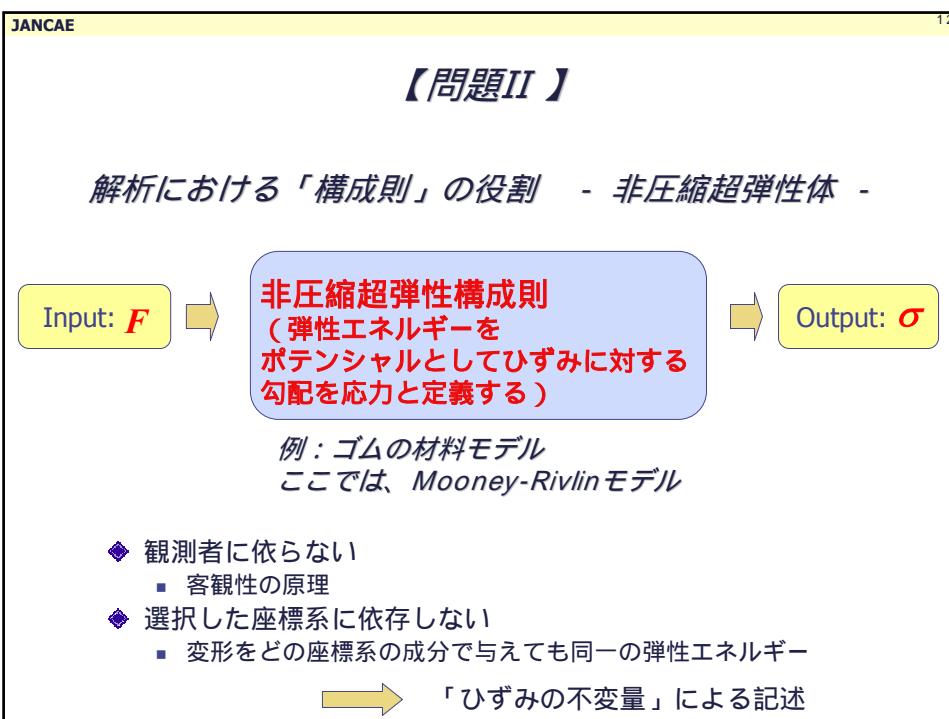
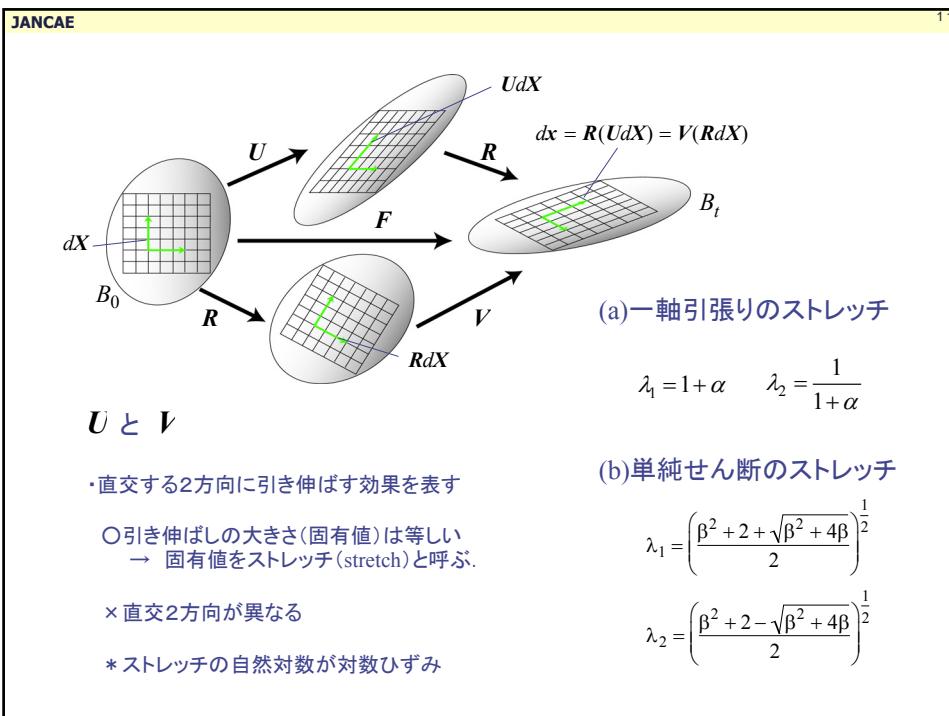
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R} &= \mathbf{F} \mathbf{U}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.0914 & -0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 0.9701 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9701 & 0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 0.9701 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{V}^2 = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V} &= \mathbf{T}^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0914 & 0.2425 \\ 0.2425 & 0.9701 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{T} &\cong \begin{bmatrix} \cos 38^\circ & \sin 38^\circ \\ -\sin 38^\circ & \cos 38^\circ \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}^{-1} &= \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{T}^{-T} \\ &= \mathbf{T}^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1.6404}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0.6096}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9701 & -0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 1.0914 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R} &= \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{F} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9701 & -0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 1.0914 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9701 & 0.2425 \\ -0.2425 & 0.9701 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$



(1)

変形の変数 右Cauchy-Greenのひずみテンソルの不变量

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{12} & C_{33} & C_{23} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{13} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{I})$$

$$I_1 = \text{tr} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{I} \quad \leftarrow \text{垂直ひずみによるエネルギーのようなもの}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2}(I_1^2 - \text{tr} \mathbf{C}^2) = \frac{1}{2}(I_1^2 - \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{C}) \quad \leftarrow \text{せん断ひずみによるエネルギーのようなもの}$$

$$I_3 = \det \mathbf{C} = J^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{圧縮・伸張変形によるエネルギーのようなもの}$$

$$I_1 = \text{tr} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{I} = C_{pp} = C_{11} + C_{22} + C_{33} = \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2}(I_1^2 - \text{tr} \mathbf{C}^2) = \frac{1}{2}(I_1^2 - \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{C}) = \frac{1}{2}(C_{pp}^2 - C_{pq} C_{pq})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(C_{11} + C_{22} + C_{33})^2 - (C_{11}^2 + C_{22}^2 + C_{33}^2 + 2C_{12}C_{12} + 2C_{23}C_{23} + 2C_{31}C_{31})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)^2 - (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)] = \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_3^2 \lambda_1^2$$

$$I_3 = \det \mathbf{C} = J^2 = (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)^2 = 1$$

弾性エネルギー関数 :

$$\mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2) = c_{10}(I_1 - 3) + c_{01}(I_2 - 3) \text{ and } I_3 = 1$$

(Mooney-Rivlinモデル)

c_{10}, c_{01} は材料パラメータ

構成則 [第2Piola-Kirchhoff応力 ~ Green-Lagrangeひずみ]

Input: \mathbf{F}



$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial \mathbf{E}} + p \mathbf{J} \mathbf{C}^{-1}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial \mathbf{C}} + p \mathbf{J} \mathbf{C}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{S} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

Output: $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$

(2)

構成則〔第2Piola-Kirchhoff応力～Green-Lagrangeひずみ〕

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial \mathbf{E}} + pJC^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial \mathbf{C}} : \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}}{\partial \mathbf{E}} + pJC^{-1} \\ &= 2 \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial \mathbf{C}} + pJC^{-1} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial I_1} \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial \mathbf{C}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(I_1, I_2)}{\partial I_2} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \right) + pJC^{-1} \\ &= 2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{C} + pJC^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial \mathbf{C}} &= \mathbf{I} \\ \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial \mathbf{C}} &= I_1\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C} \\ \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial \mathbf{C}} &= I_3\mathbf{C}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{FS}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \mathbf{F} \left(2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{C} + pJC^{-1} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{F} \left(2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{F}^T\mathbf{F} + pJ\mathbf{F}^{-1}\mathbf{F}^{-T} \right) \\ &= 2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{F} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{FF}^T\mathbf{F} + pJ\mathbf{F}^{-T}\end{aligned}$$

構成則〔Kirchhoff応力～Euler-Almansiひずみ〕

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\tau} &= \mathbf{FSF}^T \\ &= \mathbf{F} \left(2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{C} + pJC^{-1} \right) \mathbf{F}^T \\ &= \mathbf{F} \left(2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{F}^T\mathbf{F} + pJ\mathbf{F}^{-1}\mathbf{F}^{-T} \right) \mathbf{F}^T \\ &= 2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{FF}^T - 2c_{01}(\mathbf{FF}^T)(\mathbf{FF}^T) + pJ\mathbf{I} \\ &= 2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{b} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{b}^2 + pJ\mathbf{I}\end{aligned}$$

(4)

一軸引張の変形

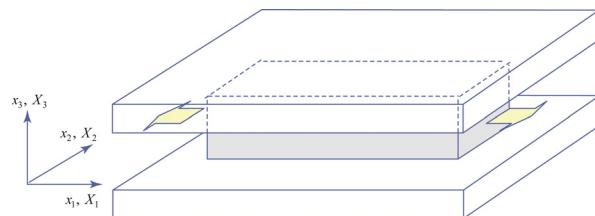
変形の状態を表す変数：
(問題Iの一様引張り変形)

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T \Rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

力学的に期待される“真”応力状態

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



右Cauchy-Greenひずみテンソルの不变量 (問題I: 一様引張)

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \text{tr} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{I} = C_{pp} = C_{11} + C_{22} + C_{33} = \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 \\ &= (1+\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} + 1 = \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{1}{2} (I_1^2 - \text{tr} \mathbf{C}^2) = \frac{1}{2} (I_1^2 - \mathbf{C} : \mathbf{C}) = \frac{1}{2} (C_{pp}^2 - C_{pq} C_{pq}) \\ &= \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_3^2 \lambda_1^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} + (1+\alpha)^2 = \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_3 = \det \mathbf{C} = J^2 = (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)^2 = (1+\alpha)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} = 1$$

これらを構成則に代入
 $c_{10} = 5, c_{01} = 3$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} &= 2(c_{10} + c_{01}I_1)\mathbf{I} - 2c_{01}\mathbf{C} + p\mathbf{C}^{-1} \\ &= (10 + 6I_1)\mathbf{I} - 6\mathbf{C} + p\mathbf{C}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

第2Piola-Kirchhoff応力 (問題I : 一様引張)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{12} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{13} & S_{23} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix} &= \left(10 + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 6 \begin{bmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 10 + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} - 6(1+\alpha)^2 + \frac{p}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} - \frac{6}{(1+\alpha)^2} + p(1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} - 6 + p \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 10 + \frac{6(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + (1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} + p(1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

第1Piola-Kirchhoff応力 (問題I : 一様引張)

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{FS}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 + \frac{6(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{1+\alpha} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau = J\sigma = FSF^T = PF^T \quad \text{Kirchhoff応力}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 10(1+\alpha) + \frac{6(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{1+\alpha} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 10(1+\alpha)^2 + 6(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 + p + 6 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 + 1}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sigma_{22} = 0$
 でなければならぬ
 一軸引張における真応力

引張方向の垂直応力

$$\begin{cases} S_{11} = \frac{16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{(1+\alpha)^2} \\ P_{11} = \frac{16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{1+\alpha} \\ \sigma_{11} = 16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6 \end{cases}$$

圧力は局所的な“材料の挙動”
 (=変形から応力が決まる仕掛け)
 だけでは p は不定



つまり式と境界条件を満足することを考慮する（境界値問題の解が必要）



$$S_{22} = P_{22} = \sigma_{22} = 0$$

$$p = -\frac{16 + 6(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2}$$

境界値問題の解として得られた変形
 = つまり状態にある
 = つまり式と境界条件を満たす
 = 一様な2軸応力状態にある

横方向の直応力

$$\begin{cases} S_{22} = 16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2 \\ P_{22} = \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{1+\alpha} \\ \sigma_{22} = \frac{16 + (p+6)(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} \end{cases}$$

(5) :宿題

公称応力 = 第1 Piola-Kirchhoff応力の引張方向成分(11成分) : P_{11}

$$\frac{P}{A} = P_{11} = \frac{16(1+\alpha)^2 + p + 6}{1+\alpha}$$

代入 \downarrow $p = -\frac{16+6(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+\alpha)^2}$

$$\frac{P}{A} = 16 \frac{(1+\alpha)^4 - 1}{(1+\alpha)^3}$$

ストレッチ
の定義 \downarrow $\lambda_i = 1 + \alpha = \frac{L+u}{L} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{u}{L}$

$$P = 16A \frac{\left(1 + \frac{u}{L}\right)^4 - 1}{\left(1 + \frac{u}{L}\right)^3} \quad : \text{計測データ } P \text{ と } u \text{ による構成関係式}$$

