

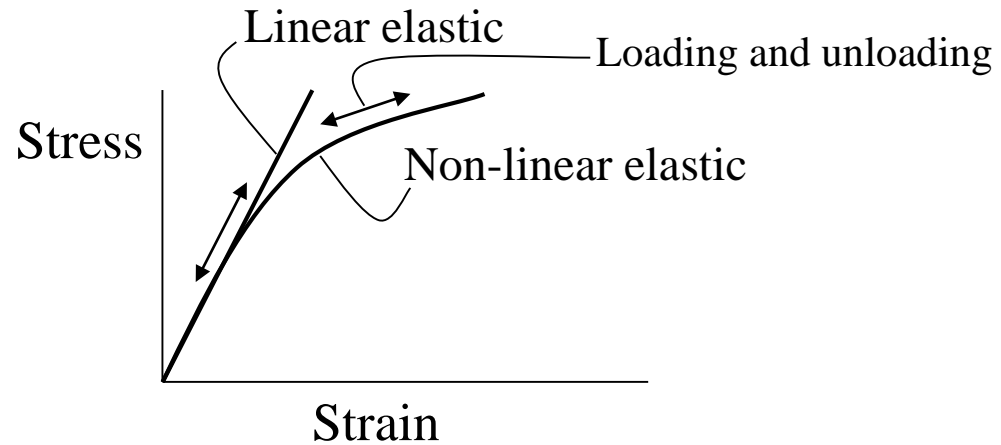


Nonlinear Elasticity and Plasticity

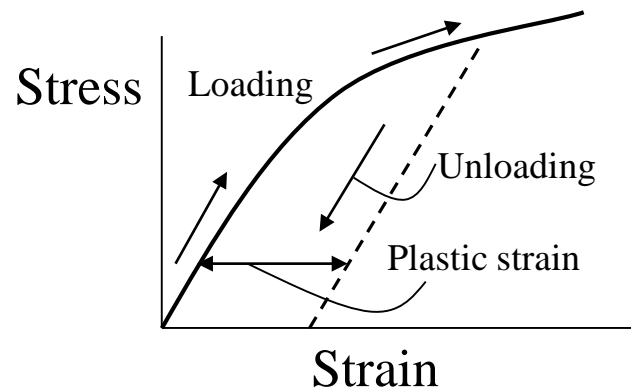
- **Nonlinear elasticity**
- **Plasticity**
- **Ideal plasticity and strain hardening plasticity**
- **Stress-strain curves**
- **Finite element models of nonlinear elasticity**
- **Numerical examples**
- **Small deformation theory of plasticity**
- **Finite element formulation**
- **Numerical examples**

Nonlinear Elasticity and Plasticity

Nonlinear Elasticity

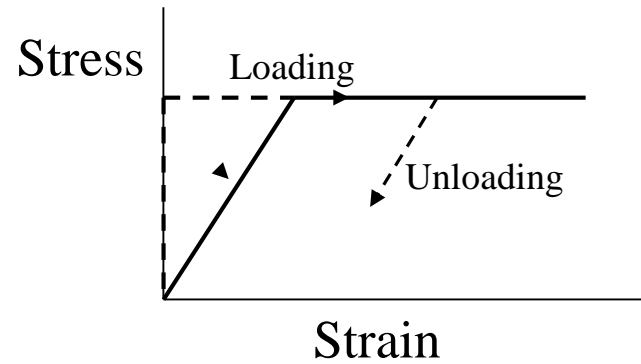


Plasticity

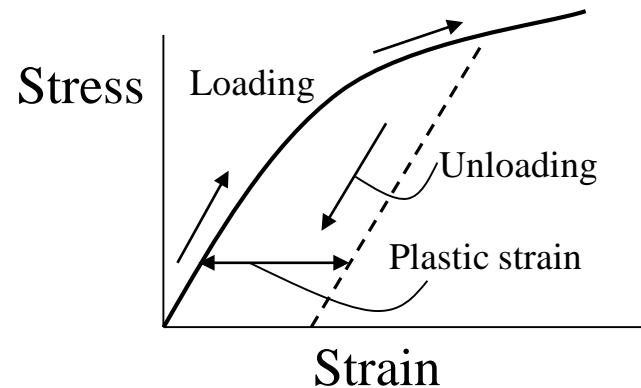


Ideal Plasticity and Strain Hardening Plasticity

Ideal (or Perfect) Plasticity

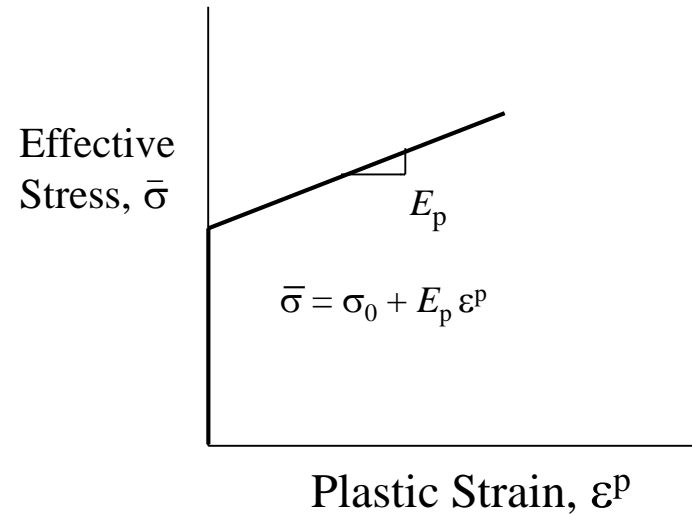
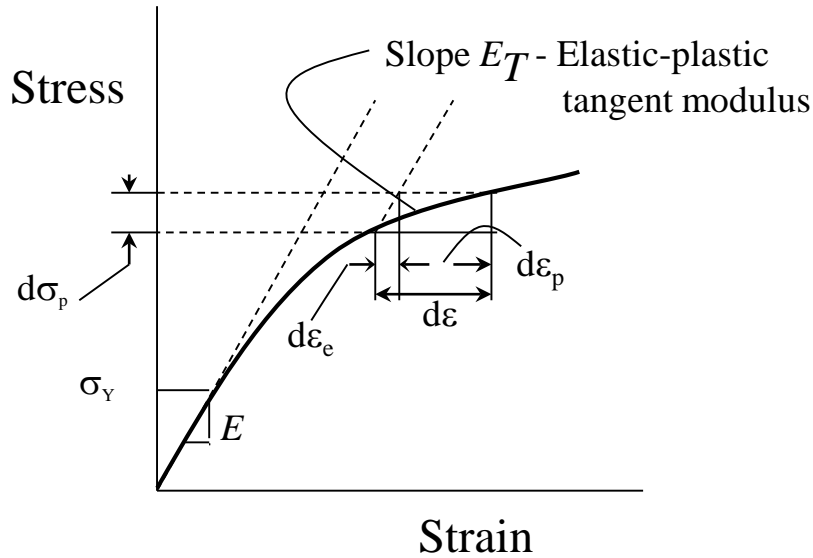


Strain Hardening Plasticity

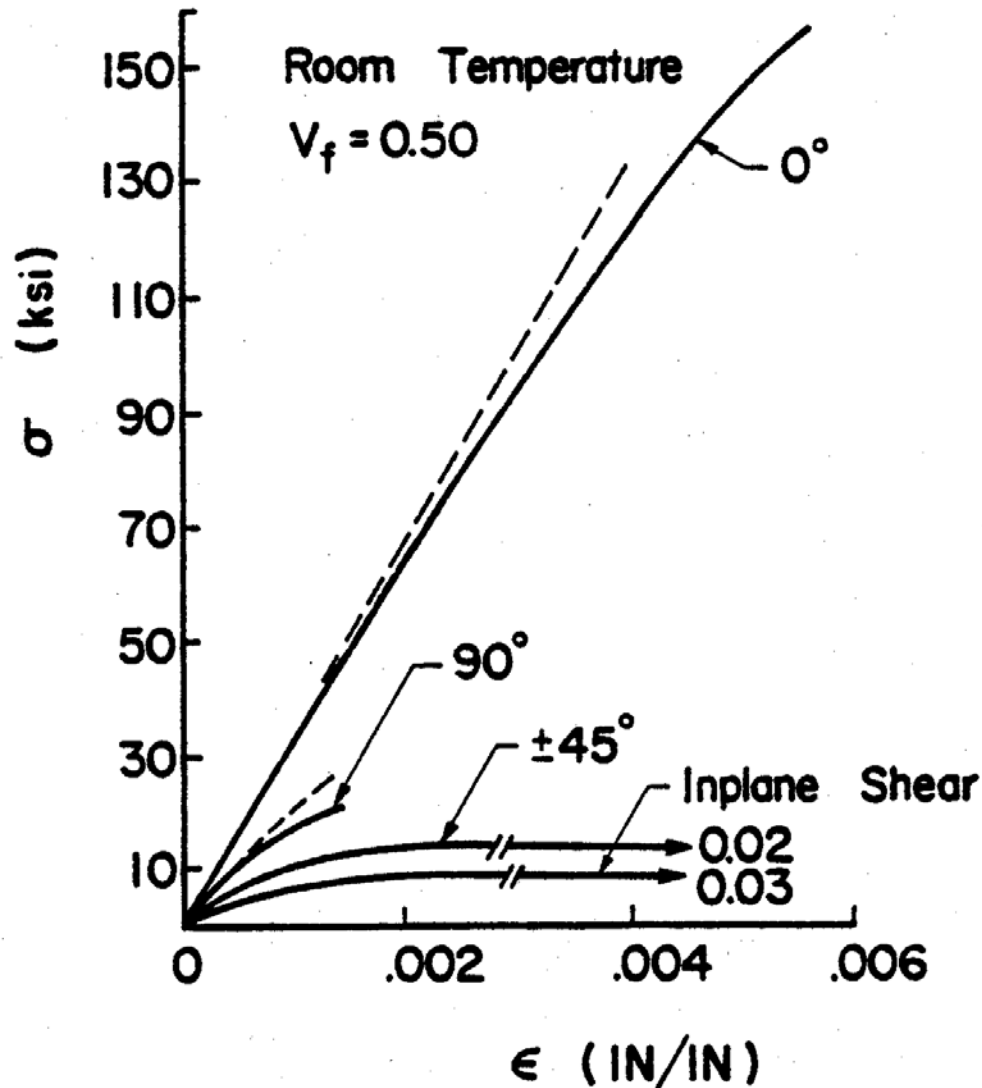


Ideal Plasticity and Strain Hardening

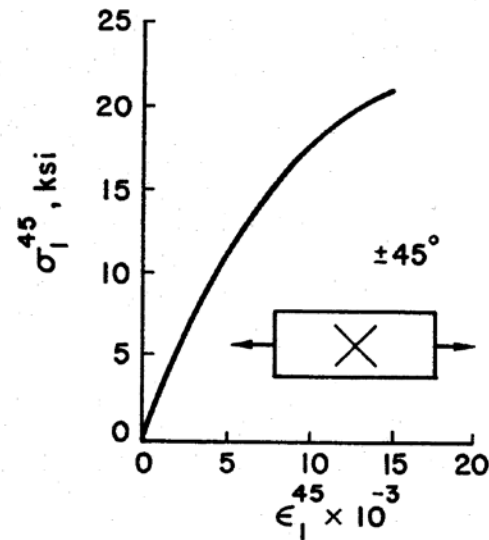
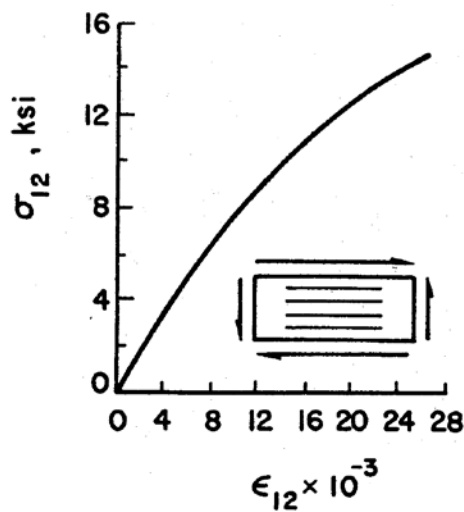
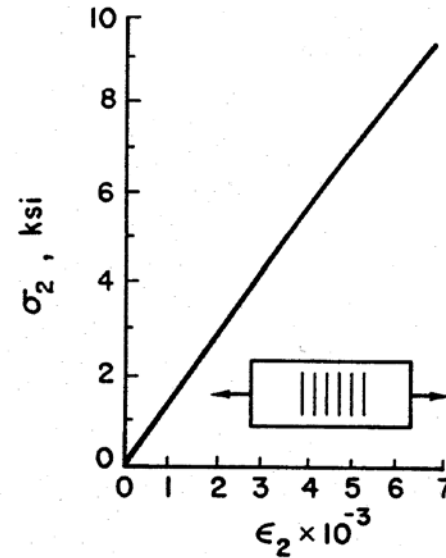
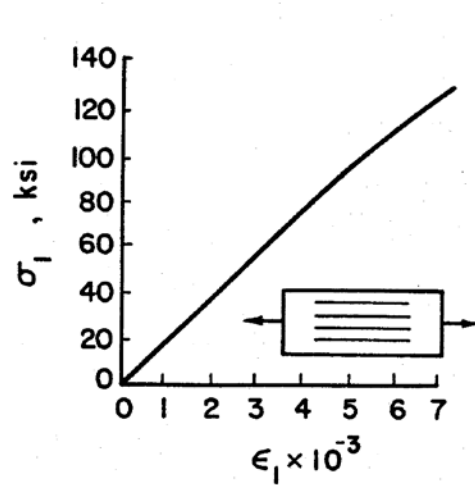
Plasticity



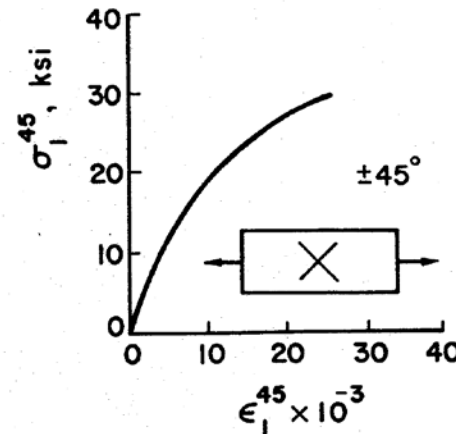
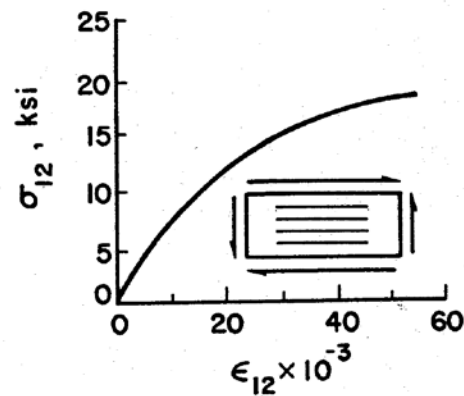
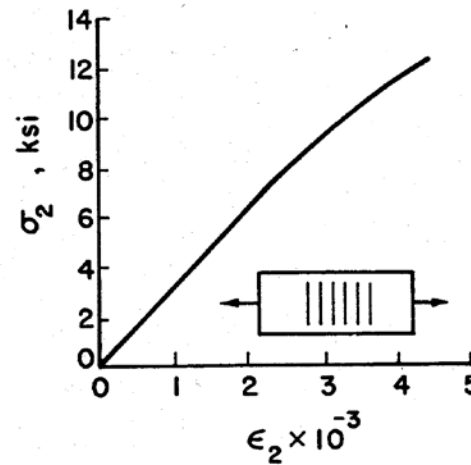
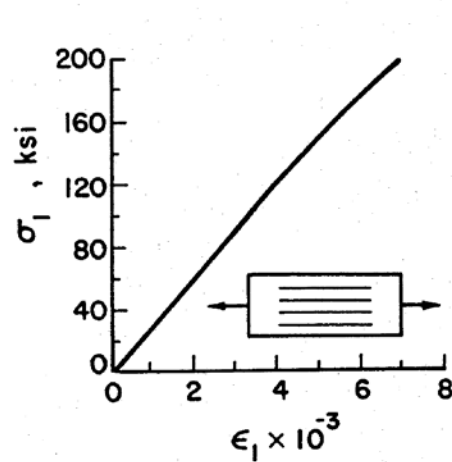
Stress-Strain Curves for Boron/Aluminum



Stress-Strain Curves for Graphite-Epoxy



Stress-Strain Curves for Boron-Epoxy





Finite Element Models of Nonlinear Elasticity

Nonlinear Constitutive Equation

$$\sigma_{xx} = E F(\varepsilon_{xx})$$

Virtual Work Statement

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_A \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \sigma_{xx} \delta \varepsilon_{xx} \, dx dA - \int_{x_a}^{x_b} f \delta u \, dx - P_1^e \delta u(x_a) - P_2^e \delta u(x_b) \\ &= \int_{x_a}^{x_b} [EA F(\varepsilon_{xx}) \delta \varepsilon_{xx} - f \delta u] \, dx - P_1^e \delta u(x_a) - P_2^e \delta u(x_b) \end{aligned}$$



Finite Element Models of Nonlinear Elasticity (continued)

Finite Element Model

$$R_i^e = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \left[EA F(\varepsilon_{xx}) \frac{d\psi_i^e}{dx} - f\psi_i \right] dx - P_i^e$$

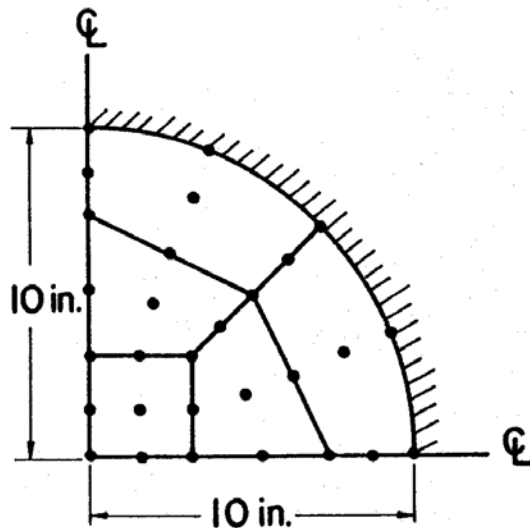
$$\begin{aligned} K_{ij}^e &= \frac{\partial R_i^e}{\partial u_j^e} = EA \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varepsilon_{xx}} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{xx}}{\partial u_j^e} \frac{d\psi_i^e}{dx} dx \\ &= EA \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varepsilon_{xx}} \right) \frac{d\psi_i^e}{dx} \frac{d\psi_j^e}{dx} dx \end{aligned}$$

Ramberg-Osgood Model

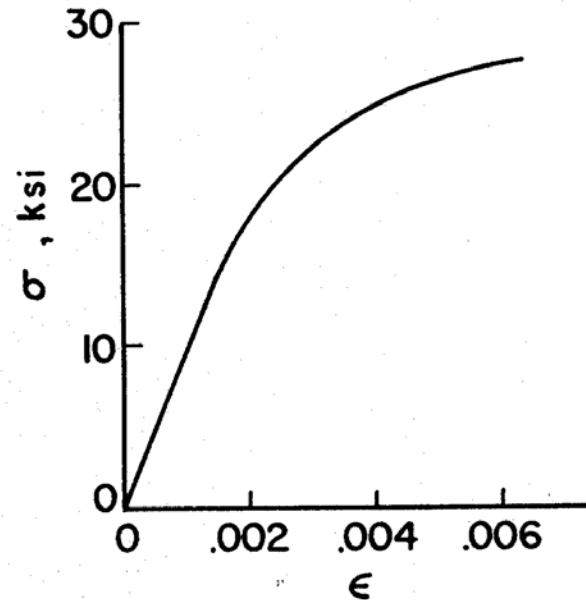
$$F(\varepsilon_{xx}) = (\varepsilon_{xx})^n$$

Numerical Examples

MATERIALLY NONLINEAR ANALYSIS



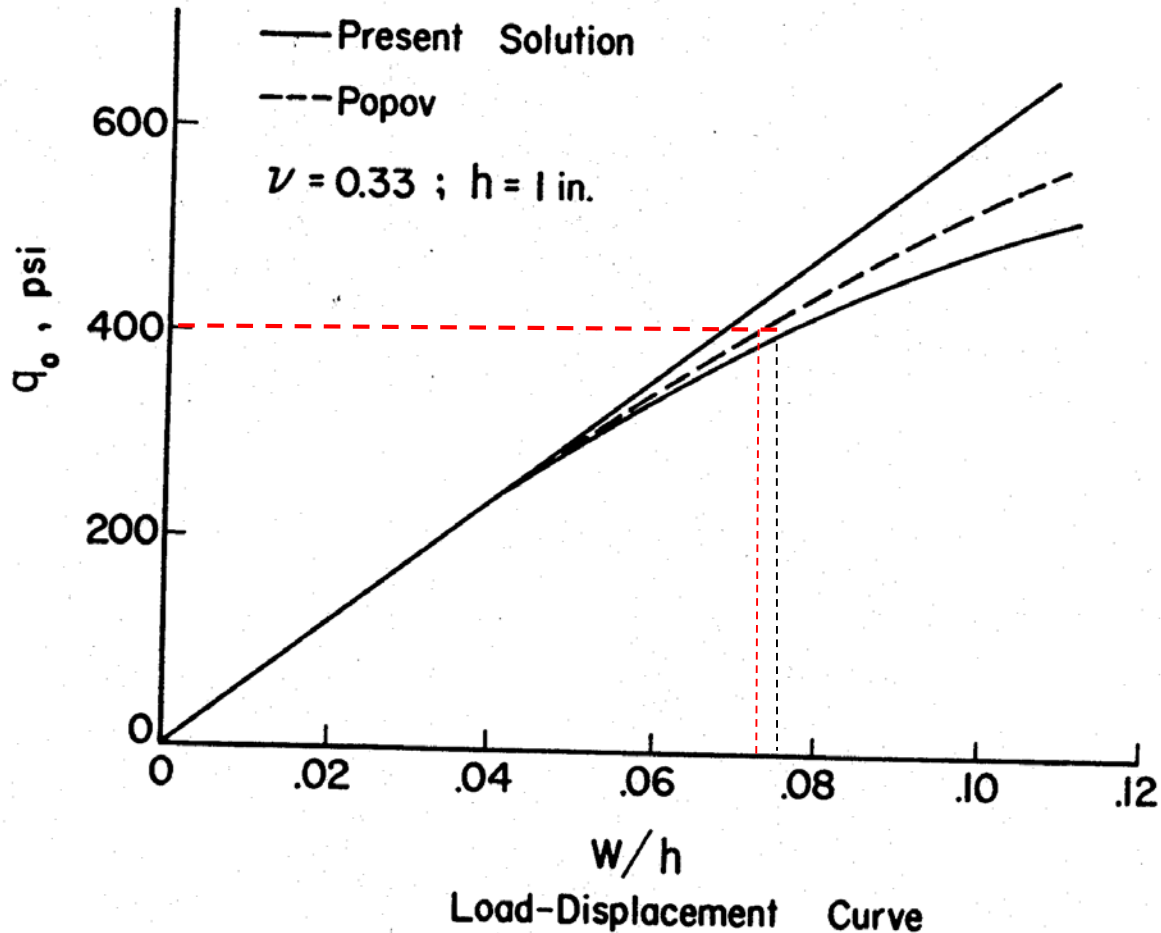
(a) 9-Node Plate Model



(b) Uniaxial Stress-strain Diagram of Plate Material

Numerical Examples

CLAMPED CIRCULAR PLATE UNDER UDL





Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

The theory of plasticity deals with an analytical description of the stress-strain relations of a deformed body after a part or all of the body has yielded.

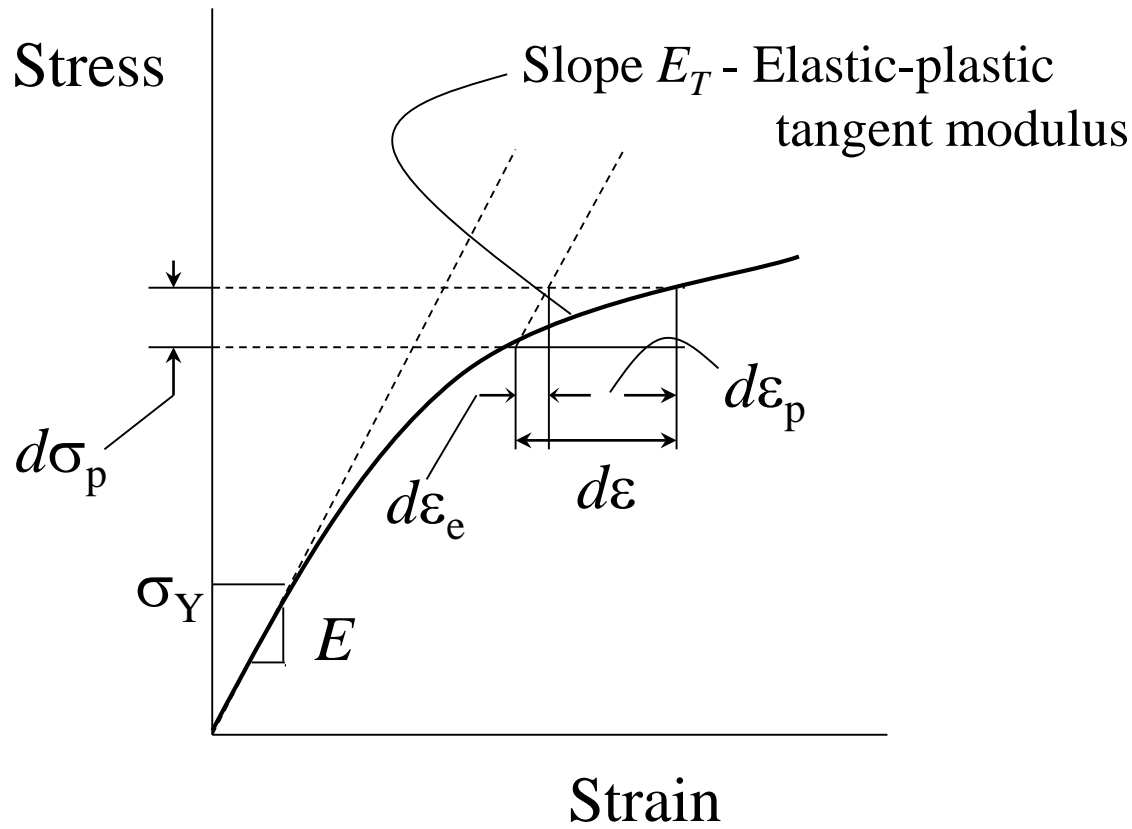
The stress-strain relations must contain:

1. The elastic stress-strain relations.
2. The stress condition (or *yield criterion*) which indicates onset of yielding.
3. The stress-strain or stress-strain increment relations after the onset of plastic flow.

Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

$\sigma_{ij} < \sigma_Y$ linear elastic behavior

$\sigma_{ij} \geq \sigma_Y$ plastic deformation (not recoverable)



Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

(continued)

General Yield Criterion

$$F(\sigma_{ij}, \kappa) = 0$$

$$F(J'_2, J'_3, \kappa) = 0, \quad J'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma'_{ij} \sigma'_{ij}, \quad J'_3 = \frac{1}{3} \sigma'_{ij} \sigma'_{jk} \sigma'_{kl}$$

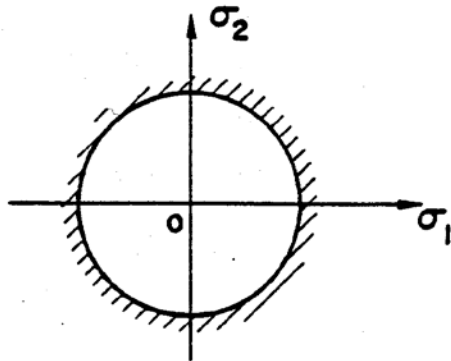
The Tresca yield criterion:

$$F = 2\bar{\sigma} \cos \theta - Y(\kappa) = 0, \quad \bar{\sigma} = \sqrt{J'_2}$$

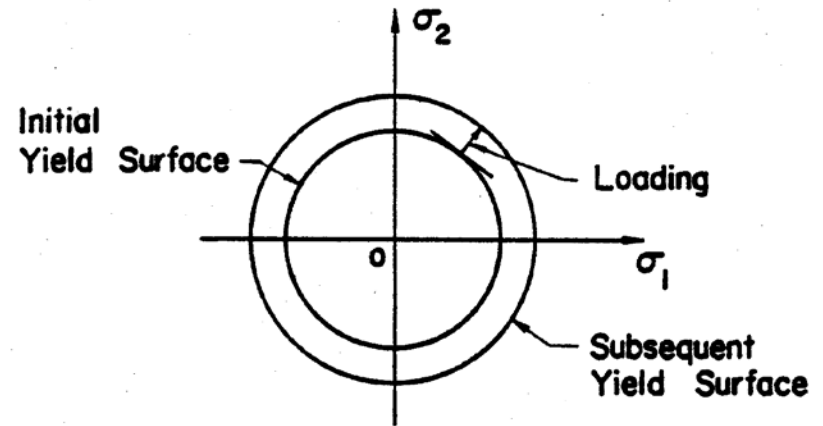
The Huber-von Mises yield criterion:

$$F = \sqrt{3\bar{\sigma}} - Y(\kappa) = 0$$

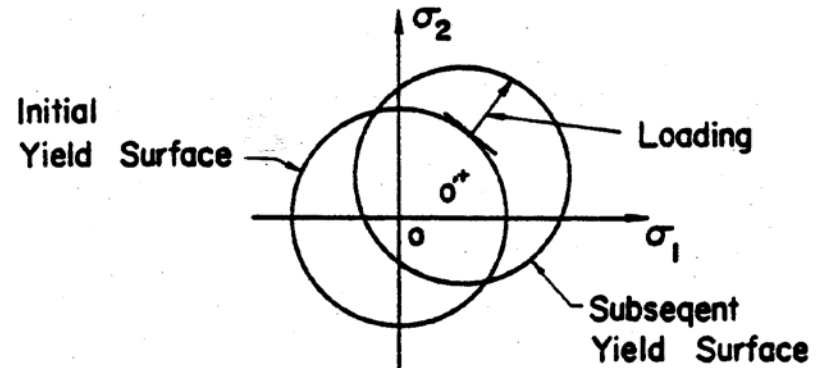
Mathematical Models of the Strain Hardening Behavior



(a) Perfectly Plastic



(b) Isotropic Strain Hardening



(c) Kinematic Strain Hardening

Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

(continued)

$$d\varepsilon = d\varepsilon^e + d\varepsilon^p, \quad d\varepsilon^e = \frac{d\sigma}{E}, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\varepsilon} = E_T$$

$$H = \frac{d\sigma}{d\varepsilon^p} = \frac{\frac{d\sigma}{d\varepsilon}}{1 - \frac{d\varepsilon^e}{d\varepsilon}} = \frac{E_T}{1 - \frac{E_T}{E}}$$

Finite Element Formulation

$$[K^e] = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} [B]^T [D^e] [B] dx$$

$$du = h_e d\varepsilon_{xx} = h_e (d\varepsilon^e + d\varepsilon^p)$$

$$dF = Ad\sigma = A_e H d\varepsilon^p$$

$$E^{ep} = \frac{dF}{du} = \frac{A_e H d\varepsilon^p}{h_e (d\varepsilon^e + d\varepsilon^p)} = \frac{E A_e}{h_e} \left[1 - \frac{E}{(E + H)} \right]$$

$$[K^{ep}] = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} [B]^T [D^{ep}] [B] dx$$

Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

(continued)

$$\{d\varepsilon\} = \{d\varepsilon^e\} + \{d\varepsilon^p\}$$

$$\{d\varepsilon^e\} = [D^e]^{-1}\{d\sigma\}, \quad \{d\varepsilon^p\} = d\lambda \left\{ \frac{df}{d\{\sigma\}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{d\varepsilon^e\} &= \{d\varepsilon\} - \{d\varepsilon^p\} \\ &= \{d\varepsilon\} - d\lambda \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial\{\sigma\}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\{d\sigma\} = [D^e] \left(\{d\varepsilon\} - d\lambda \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial\{\sigma\}} \right\} \right)$$

$$0 = f(\{\sigma\}, \kappa) \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 = df = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial\{\sigma\}} \right\}^T \{d\sigma\} - Ad\lambda$$

$$0 = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial\{\sigma\}} \right\}^T [D^e] \left(\{d\varepsilon\} - d\lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial\{\sigma\}} \right) - Ad\lambda$$

Small Deformation Theory of Plasticity

(continued)

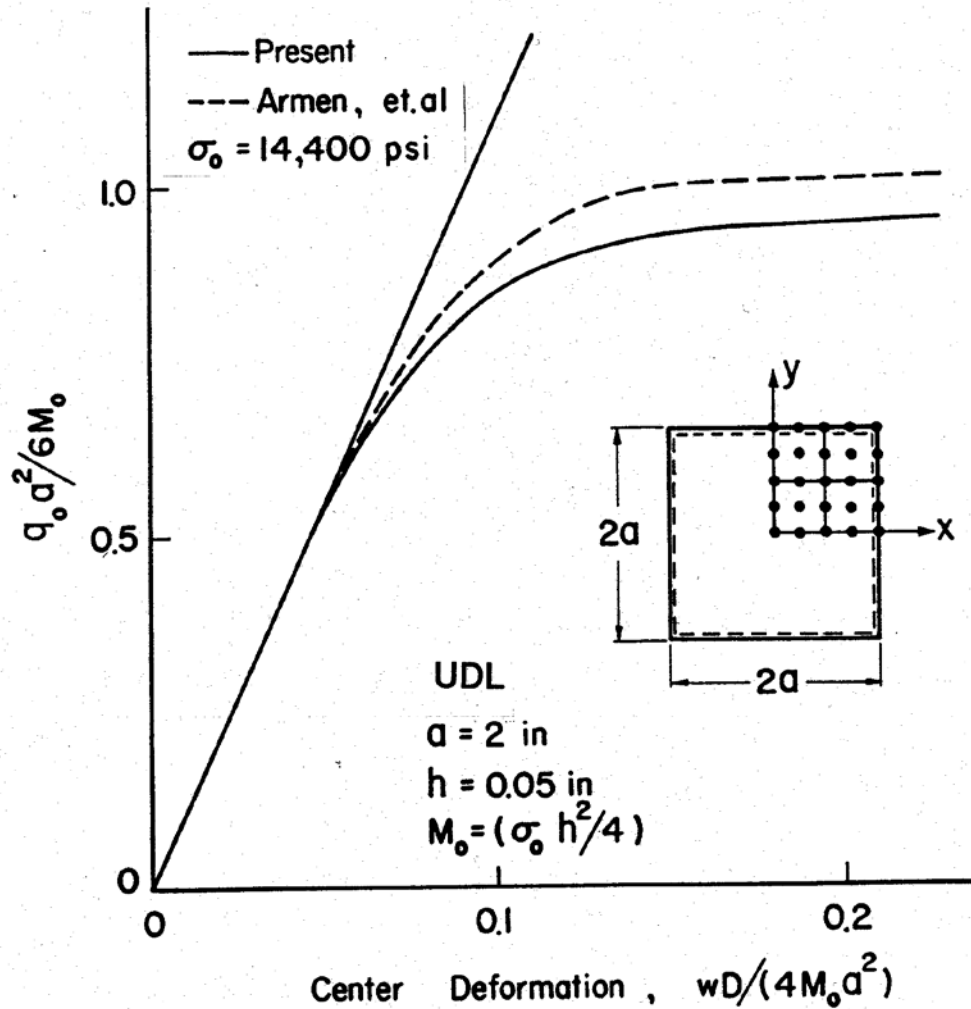
$$d\lambda = \frac{\left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\}^T [D^e] \{d\varepsilon\}}{A + \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\} [D^e] \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\}}$$

$$A = H = \frac{d\bar{\sigma}}{d\bar{\varepsilon}^p} = \frac{E_T}{1 - E_T/E}$$

$$\{d\sigma\} = [D^{ep}] \{d\varepsilon\}$$

$$[D^{ep}] = [D^e] - \frac{[D^e] \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\}^T [D^e]}{H + \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\}^T [D^e] \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \{\sigma\}} \right\}}$$

Numerical Examples

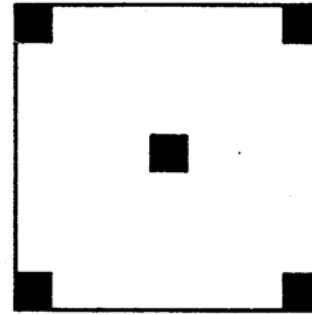


Numerical Examples

PLASTIC REGION



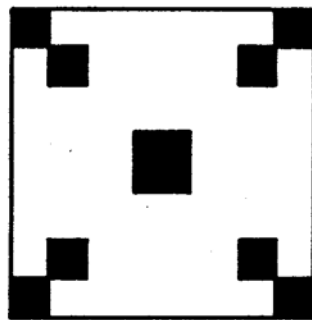
(a)



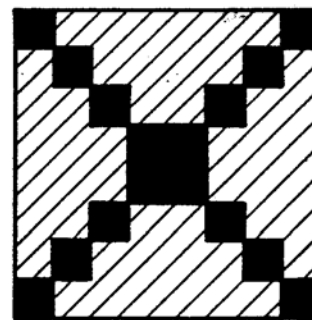
(b)

■ — Fully Plastic Region

▨ — Partially Yielded Region

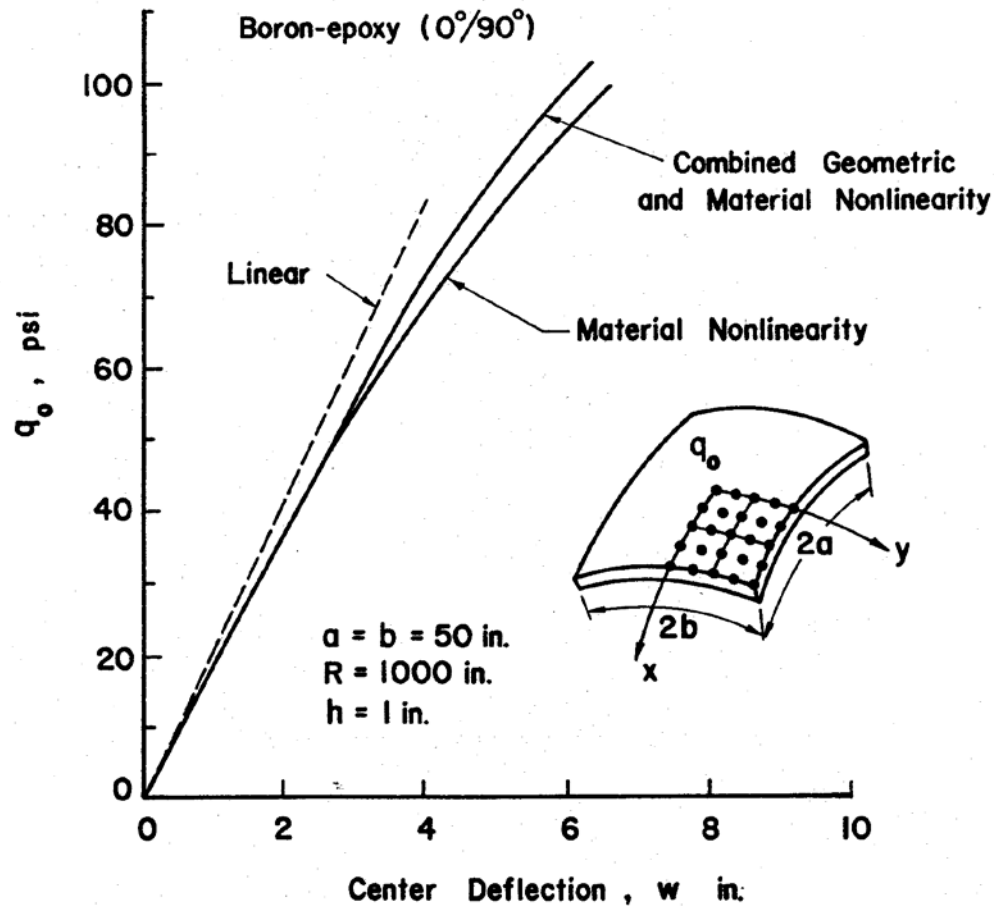


(c)



(d)

Numerical Examples

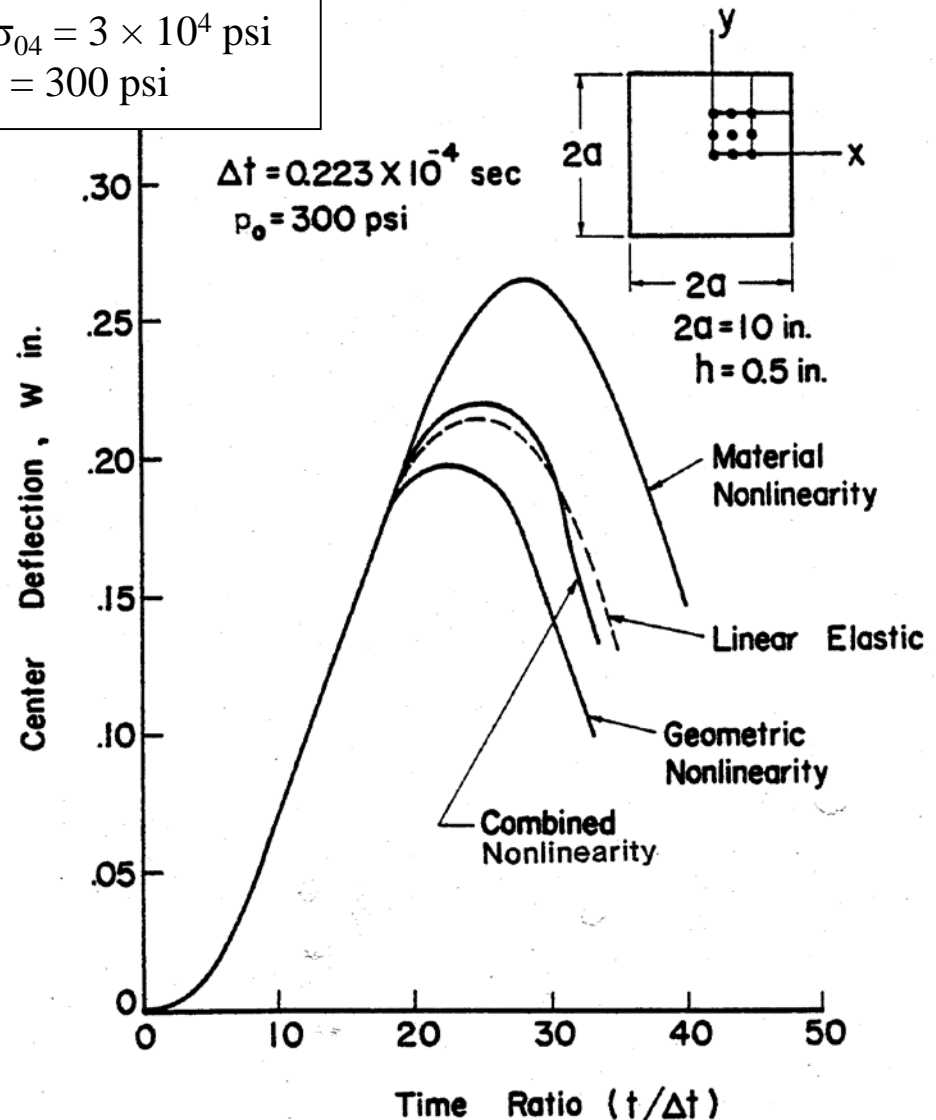


Simply Supported Isotropic Plate Under UDL (Combined Material and Geometric Nonlinearity)

$$E = 10^6 \text{ psi.}, G = 3.846 E, \nu = 0.3, \rho = 0.000259 \text{ lb-s}^2/\text{in}^4$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_{0i} + E_{pi} \varepsilon^p \quad (i=1,2,4,5,6); \sigma_{01} = \sigma_{02} = \sigma_{04} = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ psi}$$

$$\sigma_{04} = \sigma_{05} = \sigma_{06} = 1.372 \times 10^4 \text{ psi}, p_0 = 300 \text{ psi}$$





Summary

The following topics were discussed:

- Nonlinear elasticity
- Plasticity
- Ideal plasticity and strain hardening plasticity
- Stress-strain curves
- Finite element models of nonlinear elasticity
- Numerical examples
- Small deformation theory of plasticity
- Finite element formulation
- Numerical examples