



# **NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF PLATE BENDING**

## **CONTENTS**

- **Governing Equations of the First-Order Shear Deformation theory (FSDT)**
- **Finite element models of FSDT**
- **Shear and membrane locking**
- **Computer implementation**
- **Stress calculation**
- **Numerical Examples**

# THE FIRST-ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY

## Displacement Field of the FSDT

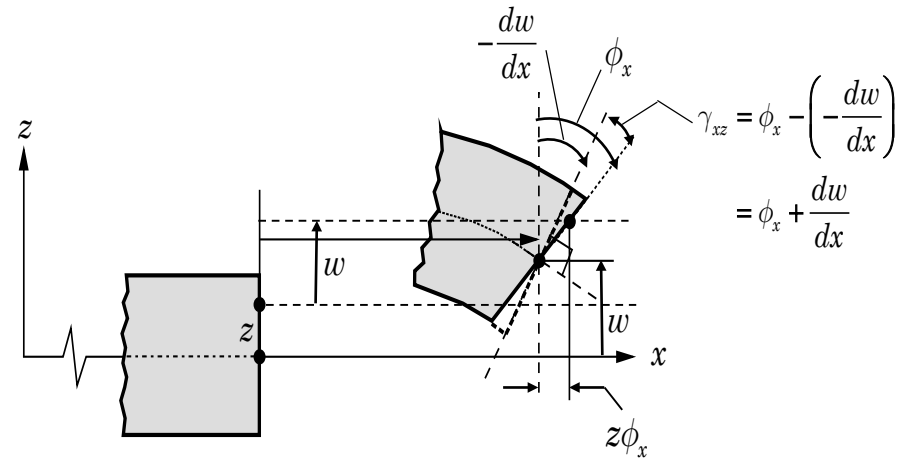
$$u_1(x, y, z, t) = u(x, y, t) + z\phi_x(x, y, t)$$

$$u_2(x, y, z, t) = v(x, y, t) + z\phi_y(x, y, t)$$

$$u_3(x, y, z, t) = w(x, y, t)$$

## Nonlinear strains

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_j} \right)$$



## Von Karman Nonlinear strains

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right)^2$$

# NONLINEAR STRAINS OF THE FSDT

## Actual Nonlinear strains

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + z \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x} = \varepsilon_{xx}^0 + z \varepsilon_{xx}^1$$

$$\varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + z \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y} = \varepsilon_{yy}^0 + z \varepsilon_{yy}^1$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + z \left( \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial x} \right) = \gamma_{xy}^0 + z \gamma_{xy}^1$$

$$\gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} = \phi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \gamma_{xz}^0, \quad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} = \phi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \gamma_{yz}^0$$

## Virtual Nonlinear strains

$$\delta \varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial \delta \phi_x}{\partial x} = \delta \varepsilon_{xx}^0 + z \delta \varepsilon_{xx}^1$$

$$\delta \varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial \delta v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial \delta \phi_y}{\partial y} = \delta \varepsilon_{yy}^0 + z \delta \varepsilon_{yy}^1$$

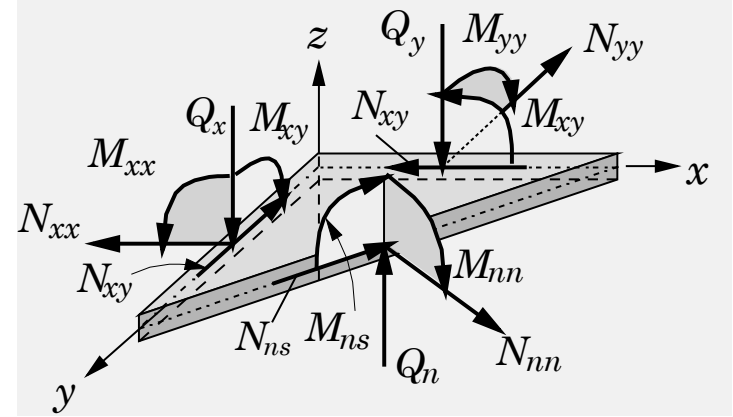
$$\delta \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} + z \left( \frac{\partial \delta \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \phi_y}{\partial x} \right) = \delta \gamma_{xy}^0 + z \delta \gamma_{xy}^1$$

$$\delta \gamma_{xz} = \delta \phi_x + \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} = \delta \gamma_{xz}^0, \quad \delta \gamma_{yz} = \delta \phi_y + \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} = \delta \gamma_{yz}^0$$

# PRINCIPLE OF VIRTUAL DISPLACEMENTS

$$0 = \delta W^e \equiv \delta W_I^e + \delta W_E^e$$

$$\delta W_I^e = \int_{\Omega^e} \left\{ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left[ \sigma_{xx} (\delta \varepsilon_{xx}^0 + z \delta \varepsilon_{xx}^1) + \sigma_{yy} (\delta \varepsilon_{yy}^0 + z \delta \varepsilon_{yy}^1) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sigma_{xy} (\delta \gamma_{xy}^0 + z \delta \gamma_{xy}^1) + K_s \sigma_{xz} \delta \gamma_{xz}^0 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + K_s \sigma_{yz} \delta \gamma_{yz}^0 \right] dz \right\} dx dy$$



$$\delta W_E^e = - \left\{ \oint_{\Gamma^e} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left[ \sigma_{nn} (\delta u_n + z \delta \phi_n) + \sigma_{ns} (\delta u_s + z \delta \phi_s) + \sigma_{nz} \delta w \right] dz ds \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\Omega^e} (q - kw) \delta w dx dy \right\}$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ N_{xx} \delta \varepsilon_{xx}^0 + M_{xx} \delta \varepsilon_{xx}^1 + N_{yy} \delta \varepsilon_{yy}^0 + M_{yy} \delta \varepsilon_{yy}^1 + N_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}^0 + M_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}^1 \right. \\ \left. + Q_x \delta \gamma_{xz}^0 + Q_y \delta \gamma_{yz}^0 - q \delta w \right] dx dy \\ - \oint_{\Gamma^e} (N_{nn} \delta u_n + N_{ns} \delta u_s + M_{nn} \delta \phi_n + M_{ns} \delta \phi_s + Q_n \delta w) ds$$

# THE FIRST-ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY

## Equations of equilibrium

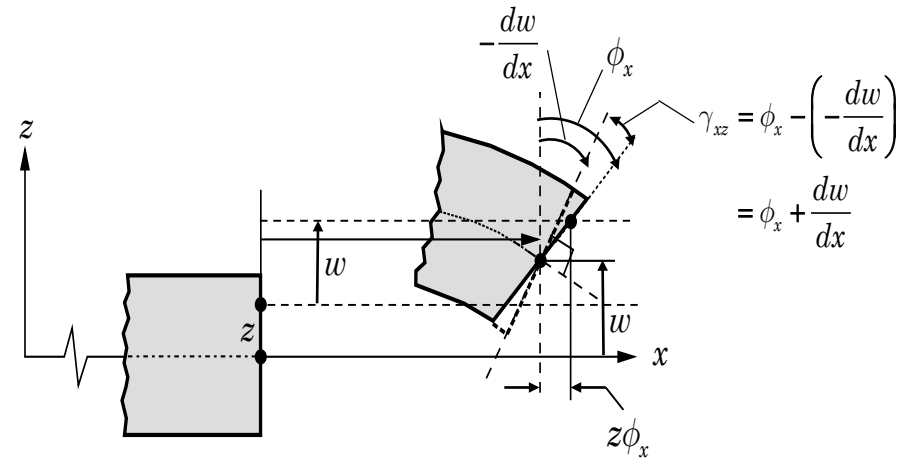
$$\frac{\partial N_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{yy}}{\partial y} = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( N_{xx} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + N_{xy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( N_{xy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + N_{yy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) - q = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} - Q_x = I_2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_x}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{yy}}{\partial y} - Q_y = I_2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_y}{\partial t^2}$$



## Stress resultants

$$Q_x = K_s \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_{xz} dz = K_s A_{55} \left( \phi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$Q_y = K_s \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_{yz} dz = K_s A_{44} \left( \phi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$M_{xx} = D_{11} \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x} + D_{12} \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y}$$

$$M_{yy} = D_{12} \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x} + D_{22} \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y}$$

$$M_{xy} = D_{66} \left( \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial x} \right)$$

# THE FIRST-ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY

## Weak forms

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial x} N_{xx} + \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial y} N_{xy} + I_0 \delta u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) dx dy - \oint_{\Gamma^e} \delta u N_n ds$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( \frac{\partial \delta v}{\partial x} N_{xy} + \frac{\partial \delta v}{\partial y} N_{yy} + I_0 \delta v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \right) dx dy - \oint_{\Gamma^e} \delta v N_{ns} ds$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} \left( Q_x + N_{xx} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + N_{xy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} \left( Q_y + N_{xy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + N_{yy} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. + I_0 \delta w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \delta w q \right] dx dy - \oint_{\Gamma^e} \delta w Q_n ds$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( \frac{\partial \delta \phi_x}{\partial x} M_{xy} + \delta \phi_x Q_x + I_2 \delta \phi_x \frac{\partial^2 \phi_x}{\partial t^2} \right) dx dy - \oint_{\Gamma^e} \delta \phi_x M_n ds$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( \frac{\partial \delta \phi_y}{\partial x} M_{yy} + \delta \phi_y Q_y + I_2 \delta \phi_y \frac{\partial^2 \phi_y}{\partial t^2} \right) dx dy - \oint_{\Gamma^e} \delta \phi_y M_{ns} ds$$

# Finite Element Models of The First-order Plate Theory (FSDT) (Continued)

## Finite Element Approximation

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=1}^m u_j(t) \psi_j(x, y), \quad v(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=1}^m v_j(t) \psi_j(x, y)$$

$$w(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j(t) \psi_j(x, y)$$

$$\phi_x(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=1}^p S_j^1(t) \psi_j(x, y), \quad \phi_y(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=1}^p S_j^2(t) \psi_j(x, y)$$

## Finite Element Model

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}^{11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}^{22} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}^{33} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}^{44} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}^{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\mathbf{u}} \\ \ddot{\mathbf{v}} \\ \ddot{\mathbf{w}} \\ \ddot{\mathbf{S}}_x \\ \ddot{\mathbf{S}}_y \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}^{11} & \mathbf{K}^{12} & \mathbf{K}^{13} & \mathbf{K}^{14} & \mathbf{K}^{15} \\ \mathbf{K}^{21} & \mathbf{K}^{22} & \mathbf{K}^{23} & \mathbf{K}^{24} & \mathbf{K}^{25} \\ \mathbf{K}^{31} & \mathbf{K}^{32} & \mathbf{K}^{33} & \mathbf{K}^{34} & \mathbf{K}^{35} \\ \mathbf{K}^{41} & \mathbf{K}^{42} & \mathbf{K}^{43} & \mathbf{K}^{44} & \mathbf{K}^{45} \\ \mathbf{K}^{51} & \mathbf{K}^{52} & \mathbf{K}^{53} & \mathbf{K}^{54} & \mathbf{K}^{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{S}_x \\ \mathbf{S}_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{F}^1 \\ \mathbf{F}^2 \\ \mathbf{F}^3 \\ \mathbf{F}^4 \\ \mathbf{F}^5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

# Fully Discretized Model and Iterative Scheme

## Fully Discretized Finite Element Model

$$[\hat{K}]_{s+1} \{\Delta\}_{s+1} = \{\hat{F}\}_{s,s+1}$$

$$[\hat{K}]_{s+1} = [K]_{s+1} + a_3[M]_{s+1}$$

$$\{\hat{F}\}_{s,s+1} = \{F\}_{s+1} + [M]_{s+1}(a_3\{\Delta\}_s + a_4\{\dot{\Delta}\}_s + a_5\{\ddot{\Delta}\}_s)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{\gamma(\Delta t)^2}, \quad a_4 = \frac{2}{\gamma\Delta t}, \quad a_5 = \frac{1}{\gamma} - 1$$

## Accelerations and Velocities

$$\{\ddot{\Delta}\}_{s+1} = a_3(\{\Delta\}_{s+1} - \{\Delta\}_s) - a_4\{\dot{\Delta}\}_s - a_5\{\ddot{\Delta}\}_s$$

$$\{\dot{\Delta}\}_{s+1} = \{\dot{\Delta}\}_s + a_2\{\ddot{\Delta}\}_s + a_1\{\ddot{\Delta}\}_{s+1}$$

where  $a_1 = \alpha\Delta t$  and  $a_2 = (1 - \alpha)\Delta t$ .

## Newton-Raphson Iterative Scheme

$$\{\Delta\}_{r+1}^{s+1} = -[\hat{K}^T]_r^{-1} \{\hat{R}\}_r^{s+1}, \quad [\hat{K}^T]_r \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \partial\{\hat{R}\} \\ \partial\{\Delta\} \end{bmatrix}_r^{s+1}$$



# Stiffness Coefficients (typical)

$$K_{ij}^{11} = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( A_{11} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial x} + A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$K_{ij}^{12} = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( A_{12} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = K_{ji}^{21}$$

$$K_{ij}^{13} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial x} \left( A_{11} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial x} + A_{12} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. + A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial x} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$K_{ij}^{22} = \int_{\Omega^e} \left( A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial x} + A_{22} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$K_{ij}^{23} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial y} \left( A_{12} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial x} + A_{22} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. + A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^e}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j^e}{\partial x} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$K_{ij}^{31} = \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \frac{\partial \varphi_i^e}{\partial x} \left( A_{11} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial x} + A_{66} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \varphi_i^e}{\partial y} \left( A_{66} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial y} + A_{12} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^e}{\partial x} \right) \right] dx dy$$

# Tangent Stiffness Coefficients (typical)

$$T_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial R_i^\alpha}{\partial \Delta_j^\beta}, \quad R_i^\alpha = \sum_{\gamma=1}^5 \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} K_{ik}^{\alpha\gamma} \Delta_k^\gamma - F_i^\alpha, \quad \Delta_i^1 = u_i, \Delta_i^2 = v_i, \Delta_i^3 = w_i, \Delta_i^4 = S_i^1, \Delta_i^5 = S_i^2$$

$$T_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta_j^\beta} \left( \sum_{\gamma=1}^5 \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} K_{ik}^{\alpha\gamma} \Delta_k^\gamma - F_i^\alpha \right) = \sum_{\gamma=1}^5 \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial \Delta_j^\beta} \Delta_k^\gamma + K_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\mathbf{T}^{\alpha 1} = \mathbf{K}^{\alpha 1} = (\mathbf{K}^{1\alpha})^T, \quad \mathbf{T}^{\alpha 2} = \mathbf{K}^{\alpha 2} = (\mathbf{K}^{2\alpha})^T$$

$$\mathbf{T}^{\alpha 4} = \mathbf{K}^{\alpha 4} = (\mathbf{K}^{4\alpha})^T, \quad \mathbf{T}^{\alpha 5} = \mathbf{K}^{\alpha 5} = (\mathbf{K}^{5\alpha})^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ij}^{13} &= \sum_{\gamma=1}^5 \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{1\gamma}}{\partial w_j} \Delta_k^\gamma + K_{ij}^{13} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{13}}{\partial w_j} w_k + K_{ij}^{13} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(1)}}{\partial x} \left( A_{11} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + A_{12} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + A_{66} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(1)}}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \right] dx dy + K_{ij}^{13} \\ &= K_{ij}^{13} + K_{ij}^{13} = 2K_{ij}^{13} = T_{ji}^{31} \end{aligned}$$

# Tangent Stiffness Coefficients (typical)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{ij}^{33} &= K_{ij}^{33} + \sum_{\gamma=1}^5 \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{3\gamma}}{\partial w_j} \Delta_k^\gamma = K_{ij}^{33} + \sum_{k=1}^{n(\gamma)} \left( \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{31}}{\partial w_j} u_k + \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{32}}{\partial w_j} v_k + \frac{\partial K_{ik}^{33}}{\partial w_j} w_k \right) \\
 &= K_{ij}^{33} + \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \left( A_{11} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + A_{12} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + A_{66} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\
 &+ \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \left( A_{12} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + A_{22} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + A_{66} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] dx dy \\
 &+ \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ \left[ A_{11} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + A_{22} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \right] \right. \\
 &\left. + \frac{1}{2} (A_{12} + A_{66}) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \right] \right] dx dy
 \end{aligned}$$

# Tangent Stiffness Coefficients (typical)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{ij}^{33} &= K_{ij}^{33} + \int_{\Omega^e} \left\{ A_{11} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] + A_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} (A_{12} + A_{66}) \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right\} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} dx dy \\
 &+ \int_{\Omega^e} \left\{ A_{22} \left[ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + A_{12} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} (A_{12} + A_{66}) \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right\} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} dx dy \\
 &+ \int_{\Omega^e} \left[ A_{66} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right] \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) dx dy \\
 T_{ij}^{33} &= \int_{\Omega^e} \left( A_{55} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + A_{44} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + k \psi_i^{(2)} \psi_j^{(2)} \right) dx dy \\
 &+ \int_{\Omega^e} \left\{ N_{xx} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + N_{yy} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + N_{xy} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + N_{xy} \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left[ A_{11} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + A_{66} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \left[ A_{66} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + A_{22} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial \psi_i^{(2)}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_j^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right\} dx dy
 \end{aligned}$$



# Shear and Membrane Locking (Revisit)

## Shear Locking

Use reduced integration to evaluate all *shear* stiffnesses (i.e., all  $K_{ij}$  that contain transverse shear terms)

## Membrane Locking

Use reduced integration to evaluate all *membrane* stiffnesses (i.e., all  $K_{ij}$  that contain von Kármán nonlinear terms)

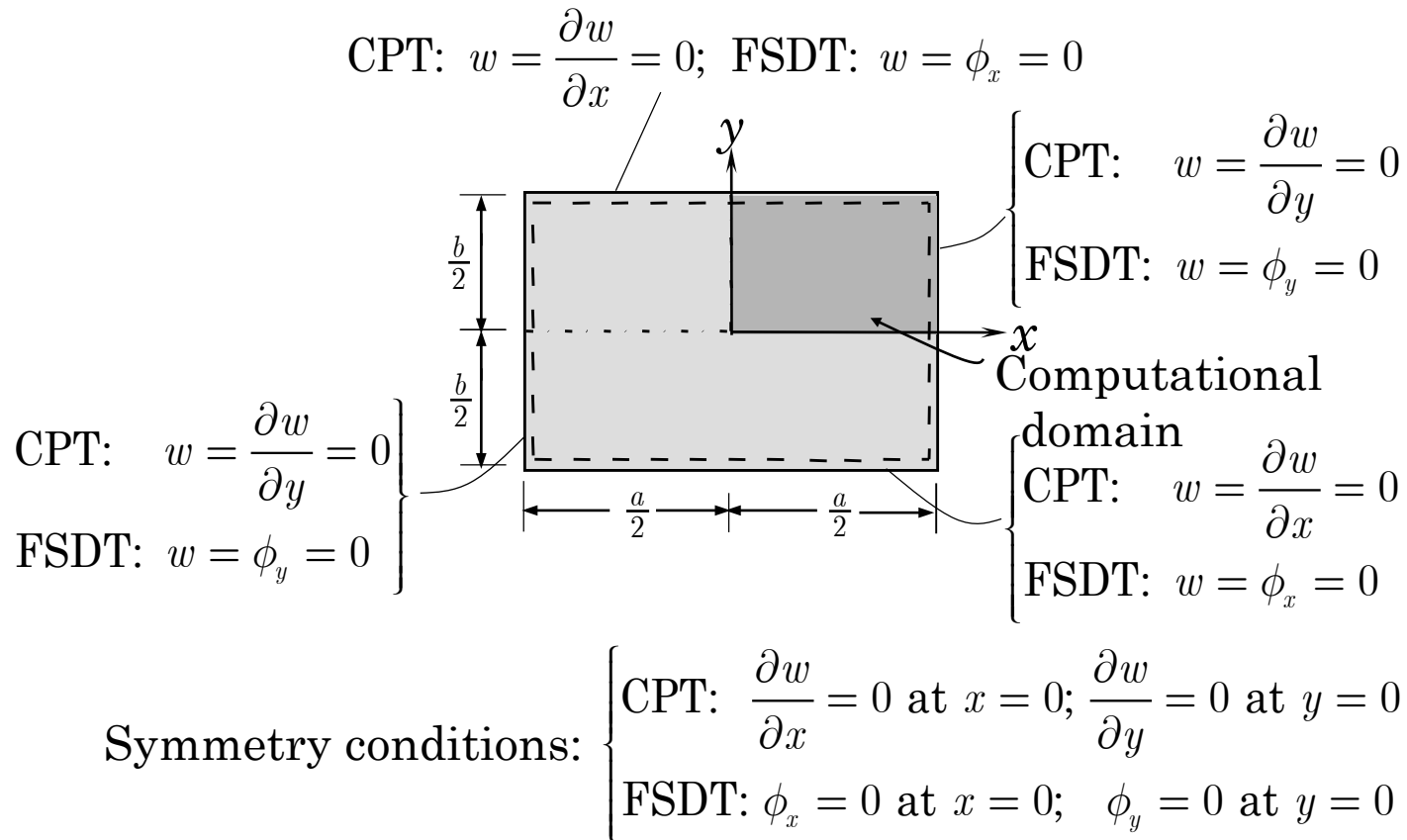
# Post-Computation of Stress Components

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & 0 \\ Q_{12} & Q_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$Q_{11} = \frac{E_1}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}, \quad Q_{12} = \frac{\nu_{12}E_2}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}, \quad Q_{22} = \frac{E_2}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}, \quad Q_{66} = G_{12}, \quad Q_{44} = G_{23}, \quad Q_{55} = G_{13},$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} \\ \varepsilon_{yy} \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{Bmatrix} - z \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial x} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \phi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{Bmatrix}$$

# TYPICAL SIMPLY SUPPORT CONDITIONS for Pure Bending case



# The effect of reduced integration, thickness, and mesh refinement

on the linear center deflections and stresses of a simply supported, isotropic ( $\nu = 0.25$ ) square plate under a uniform transverse load of intensity  $q_0$ .

**F – full integration**

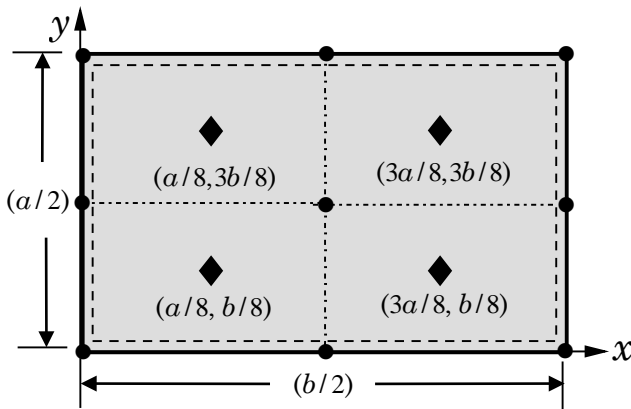
**M – Mixed integration**

$a/h$	Integ.	$1 \times 1$		$2 \times 2$		$4 \times 4$		$2 \times 2$		Exact <sup>‡</sup>	
		$\bar{w}$	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	$\bar{w}$	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	$\bar{w}$	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	$\bar{w}$	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	$\bar{w}$	$\bar{\sigma}_x$
10	F	0.964	0.018	2.474	0.119	3.883	0.216	4.770	0.290	4.791	0.276
	M	3.950	0.095	4.712	0.235	4.773	0.266	4.799	0.272		
20	F	0.270	0.005	0.957	0.048	2.363	0.138	4.570	0.268	4.625	0.276
	M	3.669	0.095	4.524	0.235	4.603	0.266	4.633	0.272		
40	F	0.070	0.001	0.279	0.014	0.944	0.056	4.505	0.270	4.584	0.276
	M	3.599	0.095	4.375	0.235	4.560	0.266	4.592	0.271		
50	F	0.005	0.000	0.182	0.009	0.652	0.039	4.496	0.267	4.579	0.276
	M	3.590	0.095	4.472	0.235	4.555	0.266	4.587	0.271		
100	F	0.011	0.000	0.047	0.002	0.182	0.011	4.482	0.266	4.572	0.276
	M	3.579	0.095	4.465	0.235	4.548	0.266	4.580	0.272		
CPT(N)		5.643	0.260	4.857	0.274	4.643	0.276	—	—	4.570	0.276
CPT(C)		4.638	0.262	4.574	0.272	4.570	0.275	—	—	4.570	0.276

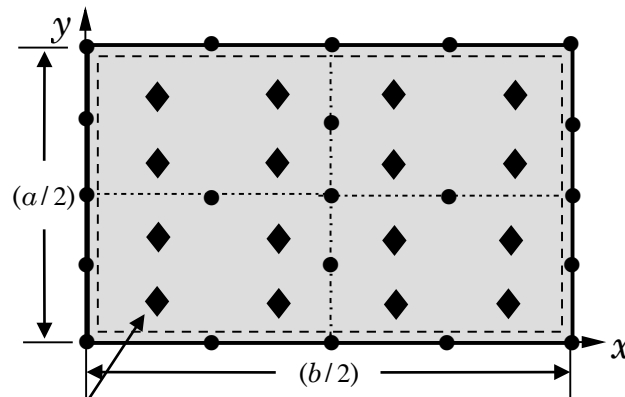
<sup>‡</sup> $\bar{w} = wEh^3 \times 10^2/q_0a^4$ ,  $\bar{\sigma}_x = \sigma_x(A, A, \pm h)h^2/q_0a^2$ ,  $A = \frac{1}{4}a$   
 ( $1 \times 1$  linear),  $\frac{1}{8}a$  ( $2 \times 2$  linear),  $\frac{1}{16}a$  ( $4 \times 4$  linear),  $0.05283a$  ( $2 \times 2$  quadratic).



# Gauss Point Locations (based on reduced Integration Gauss points) for Stress Computation



2 × 2 Mesh of  
4-node (linear) elements



2 × 2 Mesh of  
9-node (quadratic) elements

$$\left( \frac{b(\sqrt{3}-1)}{8\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b(\sqrt{3}-1)}{8\sqrt{3}} \right) = (0.05283a, 0.05283b)$$



# REMARKS

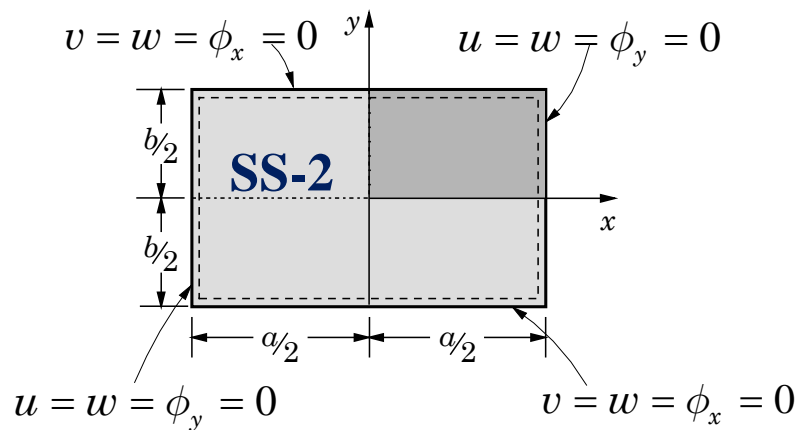
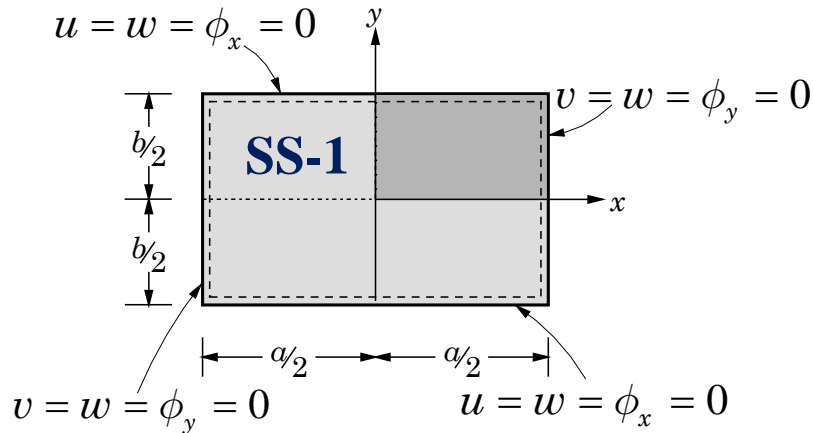
---

The nine-node element gives virtually the same results for full ( $3 \times 3$  Gauss rule) and mixed ( $3 \times 3$  and  $2 \times 2$  Gauss rules for bending and shear terms, respectively) integrations. However, the results obtained using the mixed integration are closest to the exact solution.

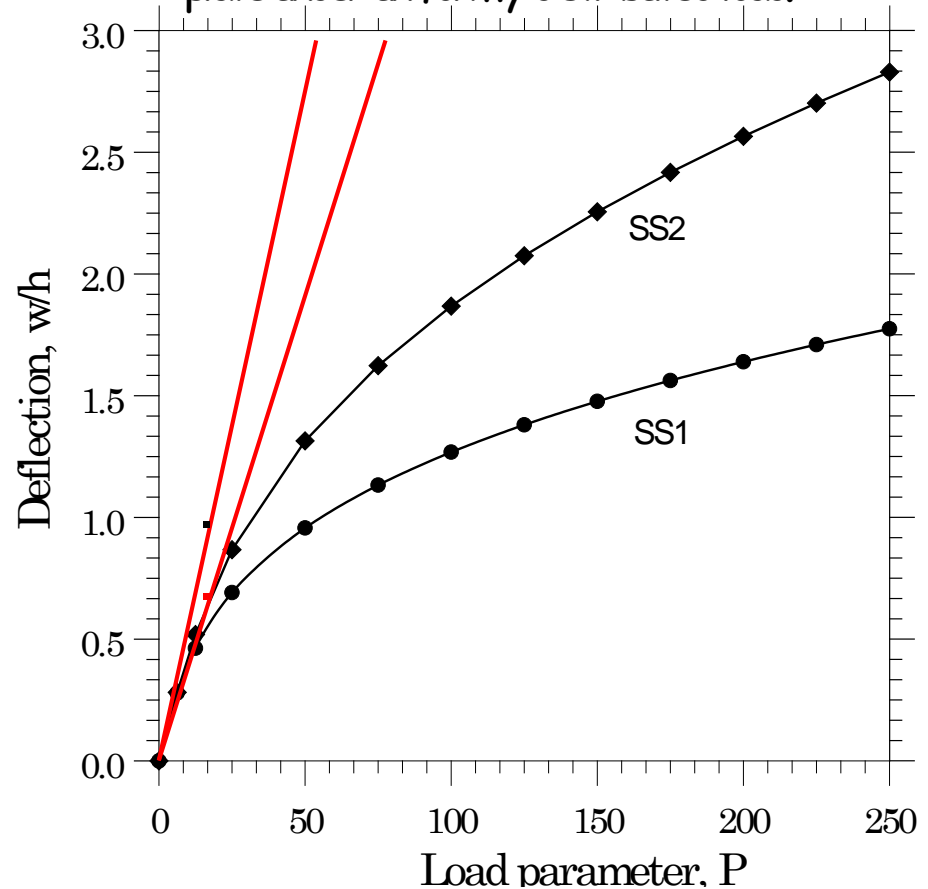
Full integration gives less accurate results than mixed integration, and the error increases with an increase in side-to-thickness ratio ( $a/h$ ). This implies that mixed integration is essential for thin plates, especially when modeled by lower-order elements.

Full integration results in smaller errors for quadratic elements and refined meshes than for linear elements and/or coarser meshes.

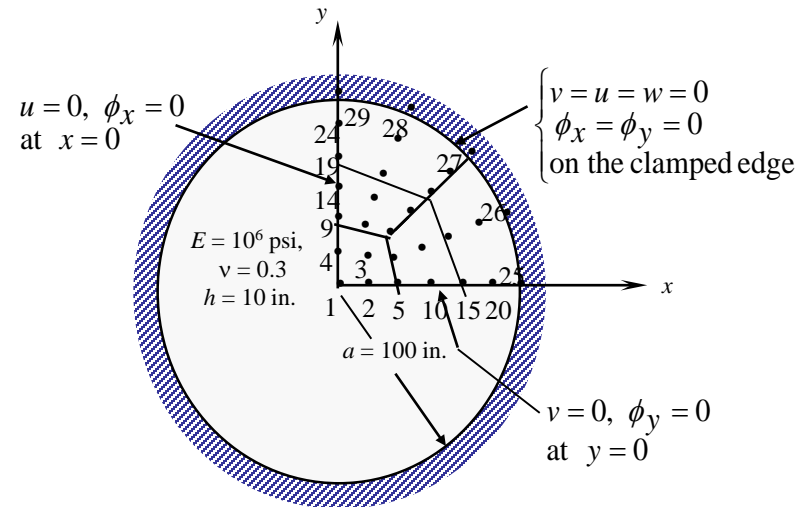
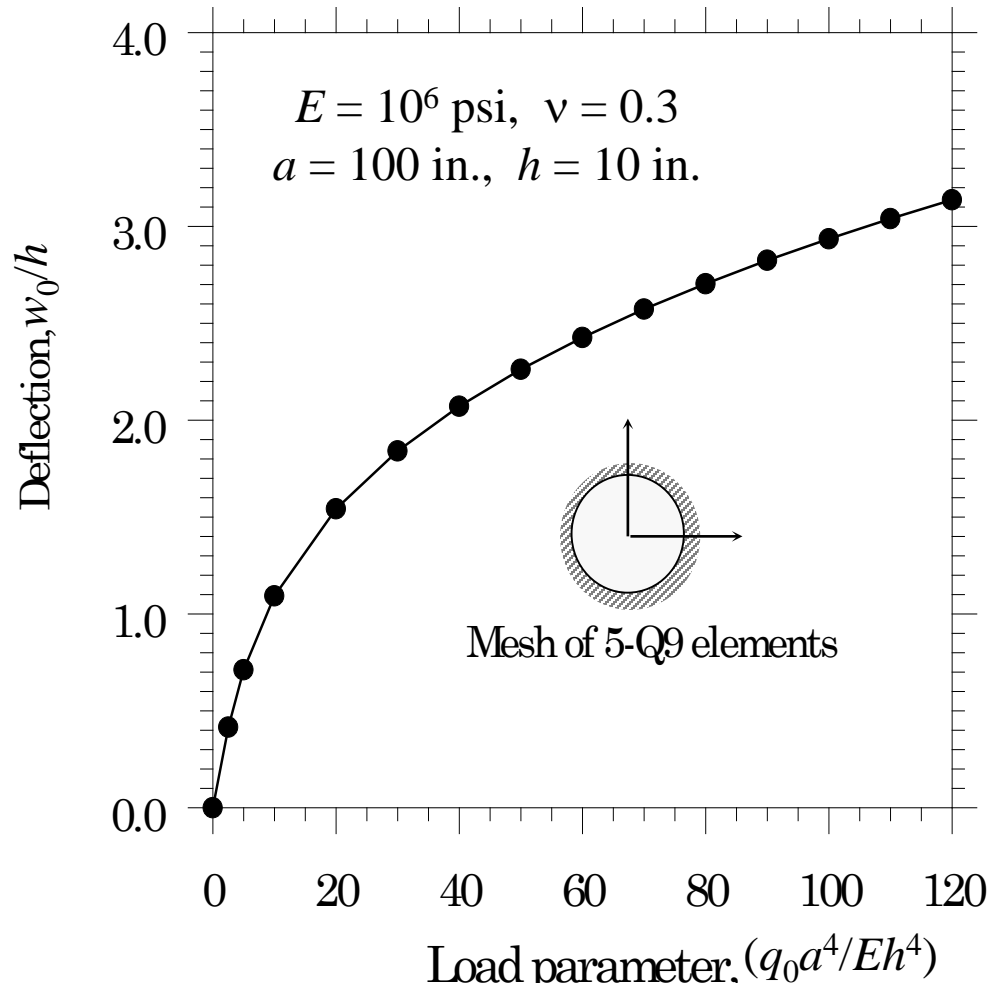
# Nonlinear Analysis of Simply Supported Plate (SS-1)



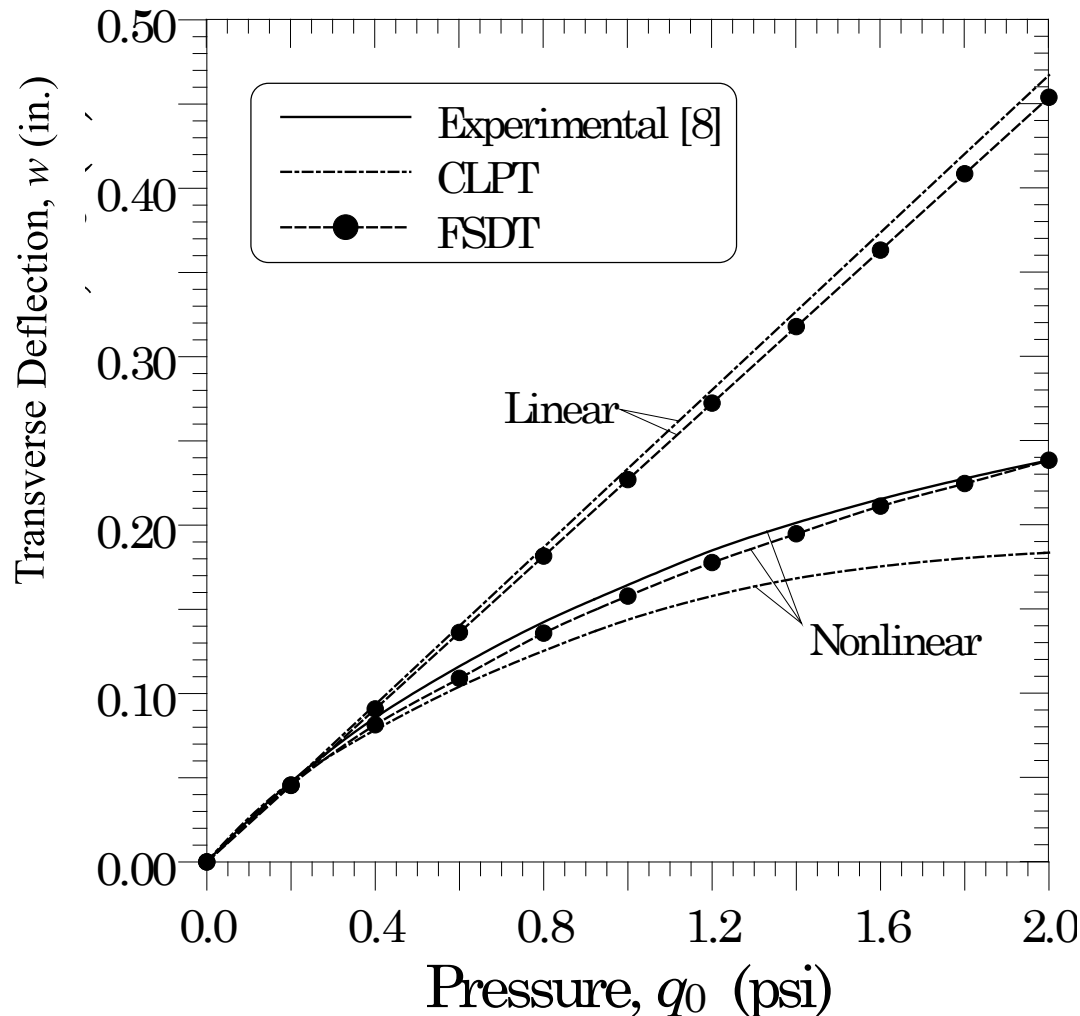
Deflection versus load parameter for simply supported (SS1) plate under uniformly distributed load



# Clamped Circular Plate under UDL



# Simply Supported (SS2) Orthotropic\* Plate



Geometry and Material Properties

$$a = b = 12 \text{ in}, h = 0.138 \text{ in}$$

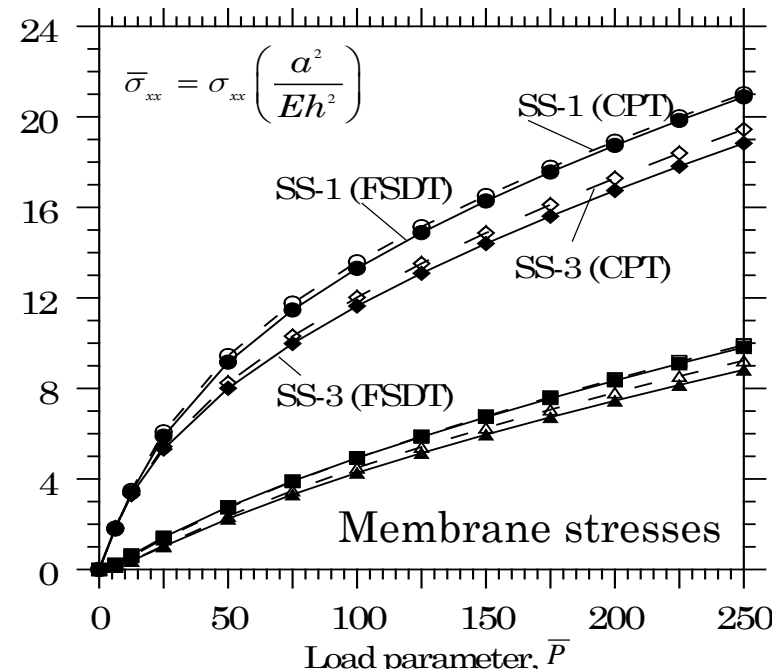
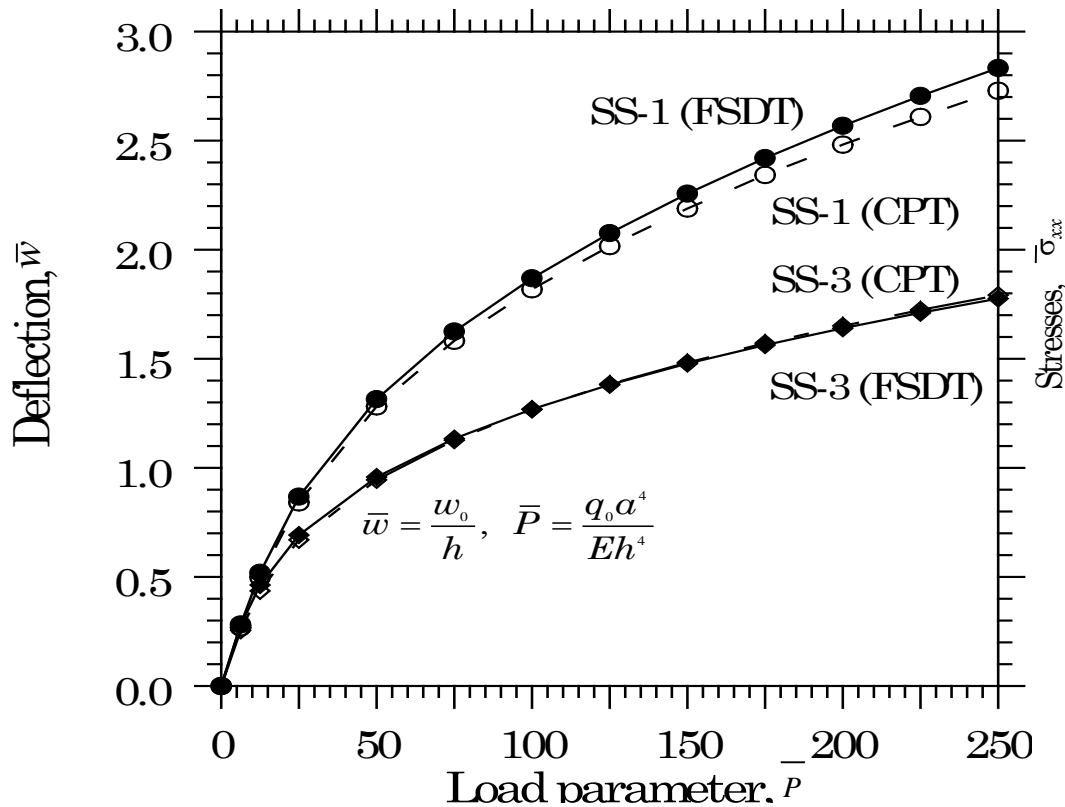
$$E_1 = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}, E_2 = 1.28 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$$

$$G_{12} = G_{23} = G_{13} = 0.37 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$$

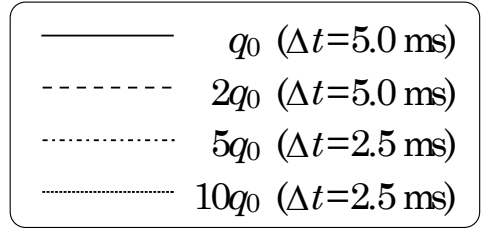
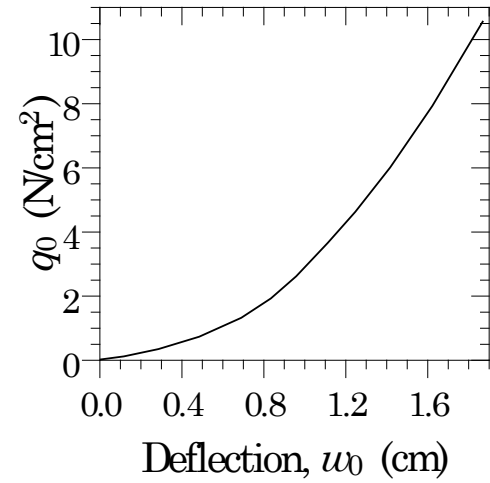
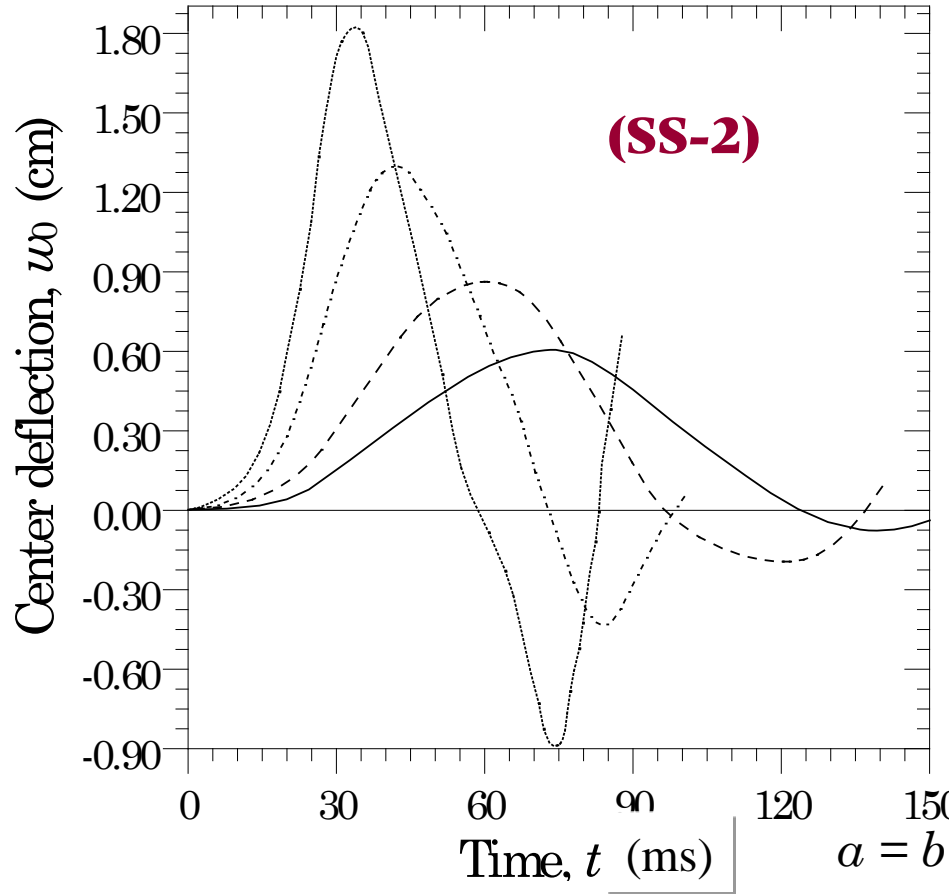
$$\nu_{12} = \nu_{23} = \nu_{13} = 0.32$$

[8] Zaghoul, S. A. and Kennedy, J. B., "Nonlinear Behavior of Symmetrically Laminated Plates," *Journal of Applied Mechanics*, 42, 234-236, 1975.

# Deflection vs. load parameter for plates under uniformly distributed load



# Center Deflection vs. Time for a Simply Supported Isotropic Plate Under Suddenly Applied Uniformly Distributed Pressure Load



$a = b = 243.8$  cm,  $h = 0.635$  cm,  
 $\rho = 2.547 \times 10^{-6}$  N-s<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>4</sup>,

$E_1 = E_2 = 7.031 \times 10^5$  N/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\nu_{12} = 0.25$   
 $q_0 = 4.882 \times 10^{-4}$  N/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\Delta t = 0.005$  s = 5ms



# SUMMARY

---

In this lecture we have covered the following topics:

- **Governing Equations of FSDT**
- **Finite element models of FSDT**
- **Tangent stiffness coefficients**
- **Shear and membrane locking**
- **Programming aspects (including stress computation)**
- **Numerical examples**