

Self-consistent scheme

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Introduction

- Self-consistent scheme itself is very general thus can be applied to both composites and metals.
- We first study the case of 'isotropic' aggregate, then will expand the method to 'anisotropic' case.

Constitutive law

$\sigma = E \epsilon$ $\sigma = E \epsilon$ $\sigma = E \epsilon$

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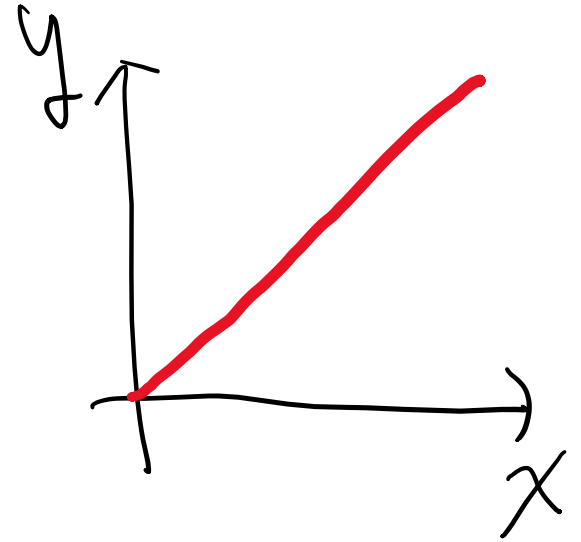
$y = a \cdot x$

Constitutive law

$$\textcircled{y} = \boxed{a \cdot} \textcircled{x} \rightsquigarrow \text{자?}$$

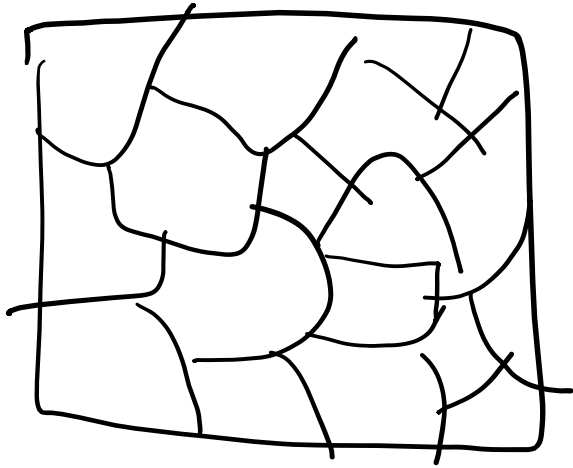
\downarrow
반응

\downarrow
property



- mathematical expression.
- why not look at it an inverse view?
- $x = \boxed{a^{-1}} \cdot y$

Material with many members.



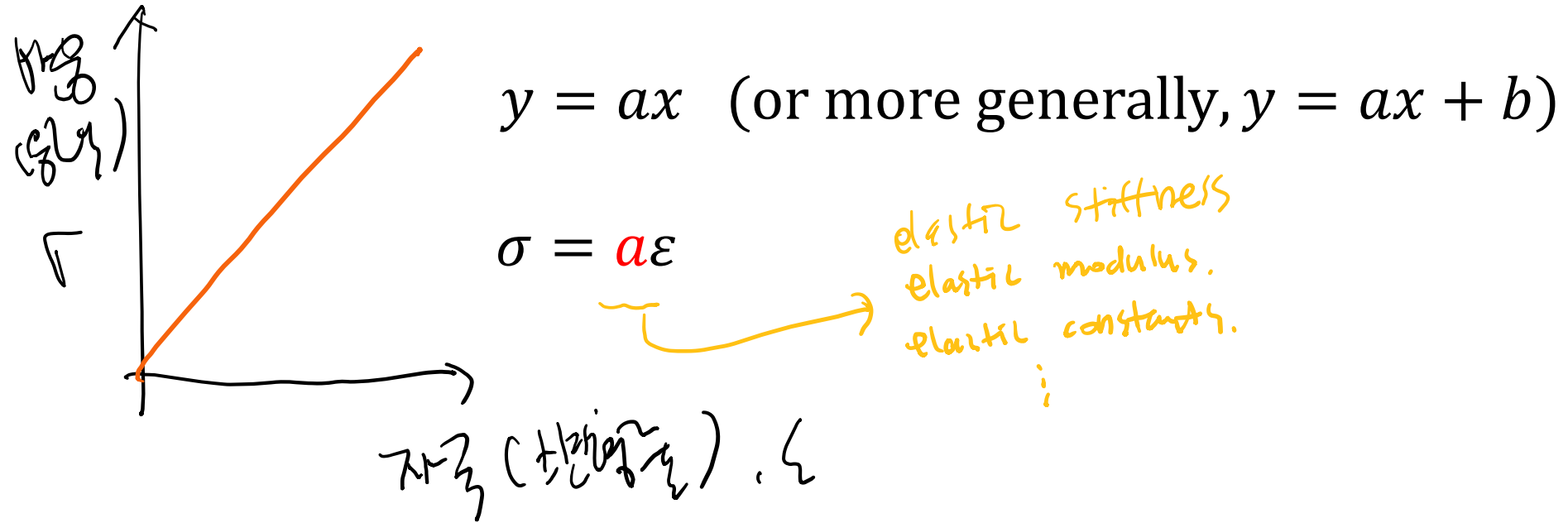
각 member의 구성방정식(자극과 반응
관계식)을 안다면

$$y = ax$$

전체 그룹(aggregate)으로써의
구성방정식(그리고 물성)을 알 수
있을까?

elastic body

실제 탄성체의 구성 방정식과 물성



$$\epsilon = \underline{(a)^{-1}} \sigma$$

elastic compliance
;

실제 탄성체의 구성 방정식

$$y = a \cdot x$$

$\rightarrow \sigma = \boxed{C^e} \cdot \varepsilon^{el}$

shear elastic strain

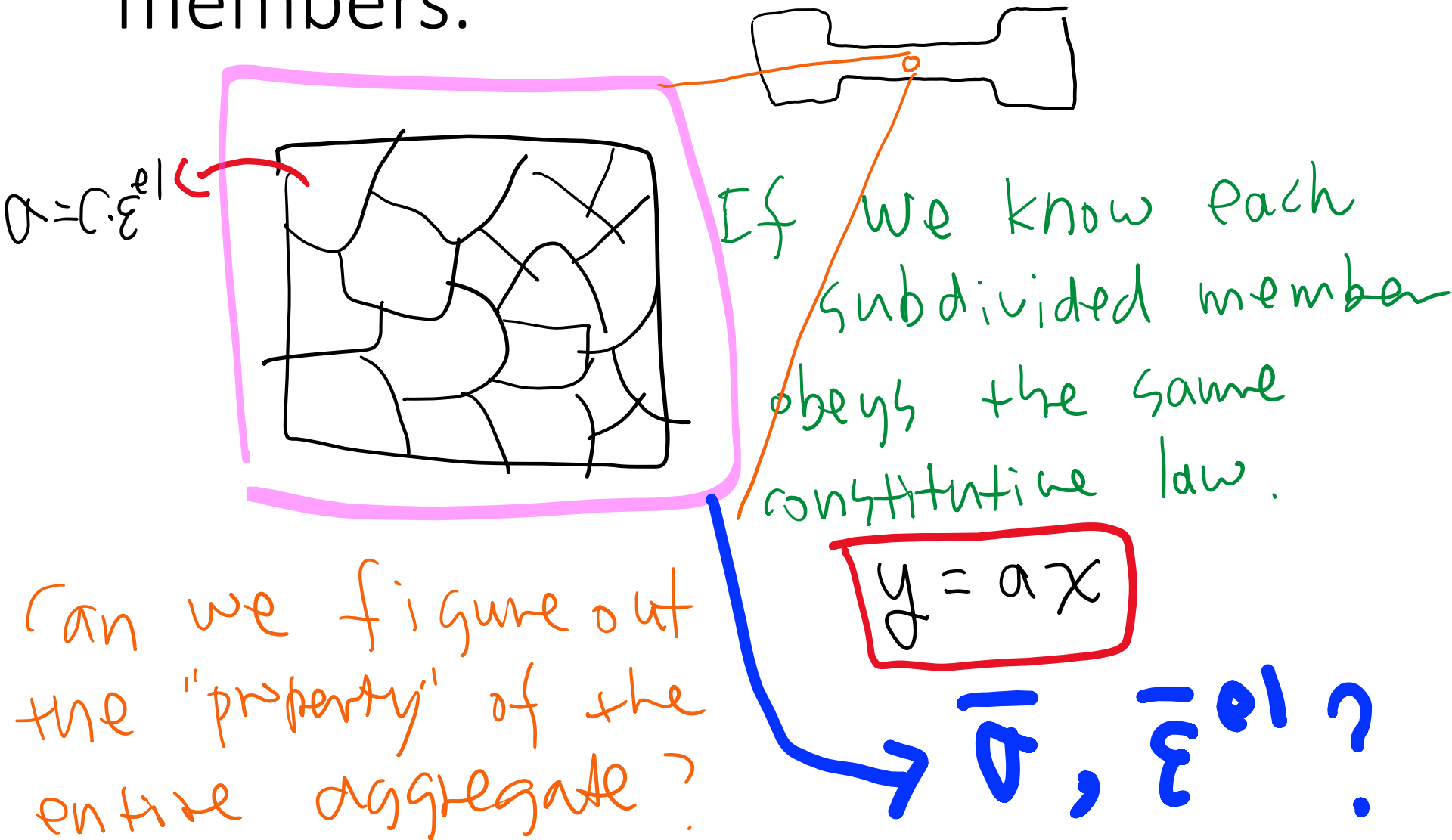
elastic moduli

inverse?

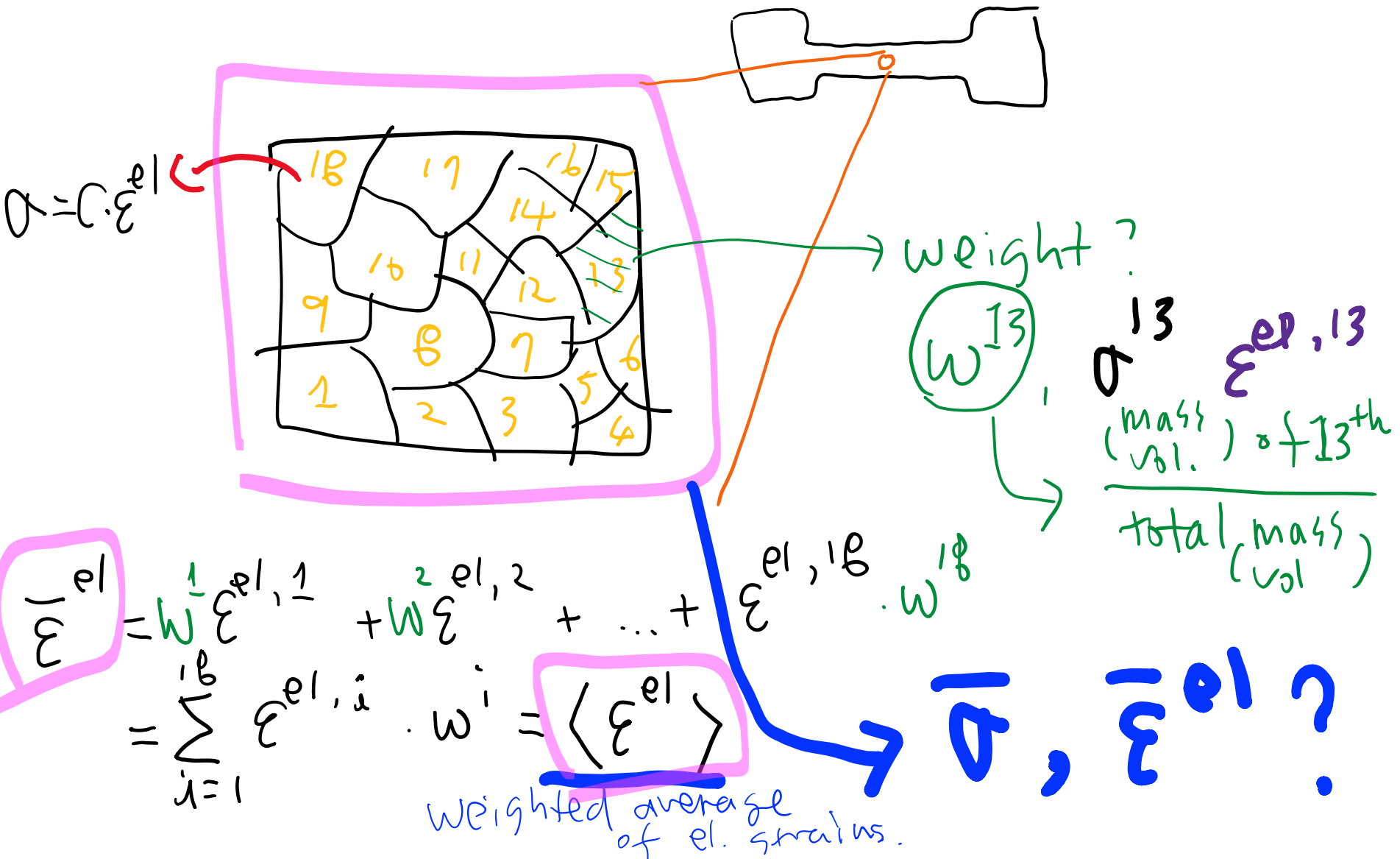
$\varepsilon^{el} = \boxed{M^{el}} \cdot \sigma$

elastic compliance

Elastic material with many elastic members.



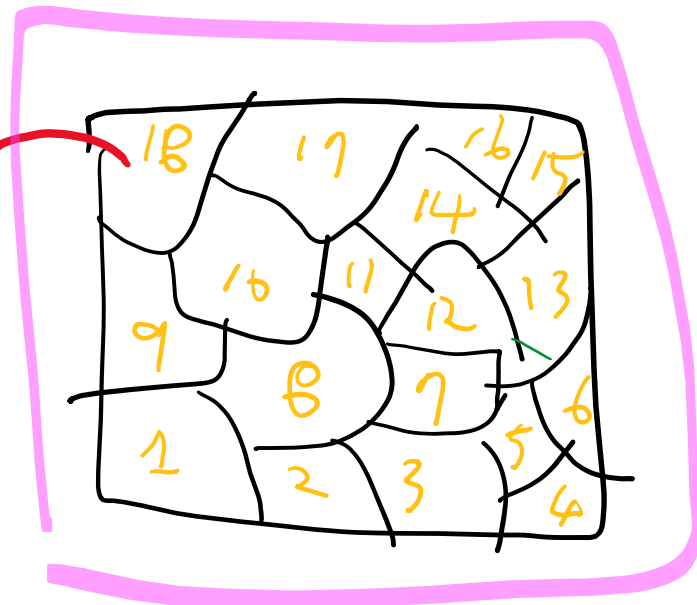
The entire response/stimuli and individual response/stimuli?



likewise ...

$$\bar{\sigma} = \langle \sigma \rangle$$

$$\sigma = C \cdot \varepsilon^e$$



$$\bar{\sigma} = \boxed{\bar{C}} \cdot \bar{\varepsilon}^e$$

what about this

$$\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\varepsilon}^e$$

$$\bar{C} = \langle C^e \rangle ?$$

→ We will get back to this later ...

Check.

- What is constitutive law?
- In connection with the above question, what is a material property?
- What is weighted average?
- How did we treat the elastic constitutive law?
- Can you distinguish modulus and compliance?