

Another way to describe the incompressibility and inextensibility conditions, by using the strain energy density  $\underline{W}$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{W}}{\partial \underline{\underline{C}}} : \underline{\underline{C}}^{-1} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \underline{W}}{\partial \underline{\underline{C}}} : \underline{\underline{M}} = 0$$

Zero contribution to the energy production

Incompressibility                      Inextensibility

Equivalent to

$$I_3 = 1$$

$$I_4 = 1$$

Another expression for <sup>the</sup>  $I_4$  "invariant"

$$I_4 = \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{M}} = \left| \underline{\underline{F}} \cdot \underline{\underline{m}} \right|^2 \neq 1 \text{ for deformable fibers}$$

$$I_4 - 1 > 0 : \text{extension}$$

~~We~~ We can also write

$$I_4 = \left| \underline{\underline{U}} \cdot \underline{\underline{m}} \right|^2$$

$\underline{\underline{U}}$ : pure stretch right tensor where  $\underline{\underline{C}} = \underline{\underline{U}}^2$

$\underline{\underline{U}}$  emerges in the polar decomposition theorem

$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \underline{\underline{R}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}$$

$\swarrow$                        $\searrow$   
 pure rotation tensor      pure stretch tensor

We also have the  $I_5$  "invariant".

$$I_5 = \left| \underline{\underline{U}}^2 \cdot \underline{\underline{m}} \right|^2$$

$I_4$  and  $I_5$  are not equivalent

Possible Form of  $\underline{W}$  for a material with a ground substance (matrix) reinforced with fibers

$$\underline{W} = \underbrace{\underline{W}^{\text{iso}}(I_1, I_2, I_3)}_{\text{ground substance}} + \underbrace{\underline{W}^{\text{aniso}}(I_4, I_5)}_{\text{fibers}}$$

Possible form of  $\underline{W}^{\text{aniso}}$

$$\underline{W}^{\text{aniso}}(I_4, I_5) = \underline{W}_{(4)}^{\text{aniso}}(I_4) + \underline{W}_{(4-5)}^{\text{aniso}}(I_4, I_5)$$

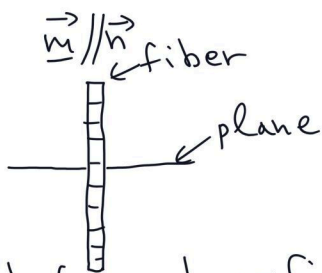
$I_5$  is also related to the crosslinking between individual neighbouring fibers

$$W_{(4)}^{aniso}(I_4) = W_{(4)}^{aniso}(\langle I_4 - 1 \rangle^\alpha)$$

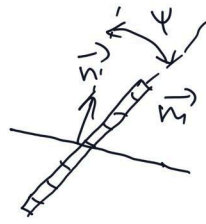
$\alpha$ : appropriate exponent in order to keep the stress continuous when the fibers are under compression (buckled)

The fibers may contribute ~~to~~ to the deformation of the composite material, even when they buckle (are compressed)

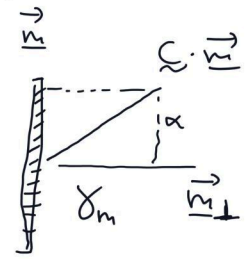
$I_5$  may refer to fiber-matrix interaction.



undeformed configuration  
 $\vec{m}$ : unit directional vector along the straight fiber  
 $\vec{n}$ : unit normal to the plane



deformed configuration  
 $\vec{m}$ : directional vector along the deformed fiber



Obviously  $\cos \psi = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = \sqrt{\frac{I_3}{I_4(I_5 - I_1 I_4 + I_2)}}$

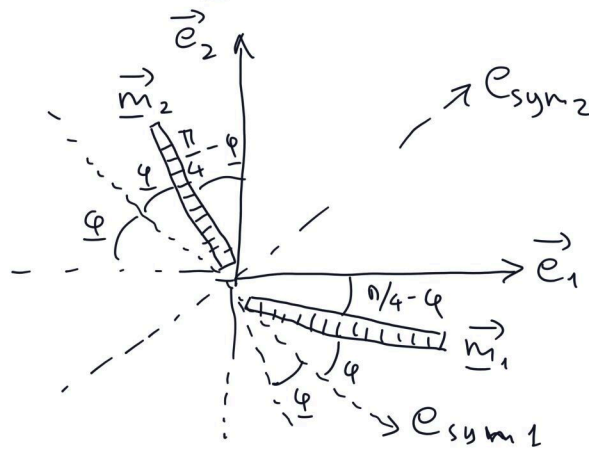
So we may write

$$W_{(4-5)}^{aniso}(I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5) = f^{(4)}(I_4) \tan^2 \psi$$

For fiber-fiber ~~to~~ interaction or cross-link intensity

$$\underline{c} \cdot \vec{m} = \alpha \vec{m} + \gamma_m \vec{m}_\perp \quad \text{where } \gamma_m^2 = I_5 - I_4^2$$

Two families of fibers



If  $\vec{m}_2, \vec{m}_1$  families are mechanically equivalent and have the same density spatially then we have an orthotropic material with respect

to the  $\vec{e}_{\text{sym}_1}, \vec{e}_{\text{sym}_2}$  axes. Otherwise we have a clinotropic material with two (unrelated between them) preferable directions.

Now we have the 2<sup>nd</sup> order directional tensors

$$\underline{\underline{M}}_1 = \underline{\underline{m}}_1 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_1, \quad \underline{\underline{M}}_2 = \underline{\underline{m}}_2 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{M}}_s = \underline{\underline{M}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{M}}_2 + \underline{\underline{M}}_2 \cdot \underline{\underline{M}}_1 \quad \text{s: structure}$$

New set of invariants, related to the 2 families of fibers

$$I_1 = \text{tr} \underline{\underline{C}}$$

$$I_1 = C_{11} + C_{22} + C_{33}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}^2 \underline{\underline{C}} - \text{tr} \underline{\underline{C}}^2)$$

$$I_2 = \dots$$

$$I_4 = \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{M}}_1$$

$$I_5 = \underline{\underline{C}}^2 : \underline{\underline{M}}_1$$

$$I_6 = \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{M}}_2$$

$$I_7 = \underline{\underline{C}}^2 : \underline{\underline{M}}_2$$

$$I_s = \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{M}}_s$$

For an incompressible material with two inextensible families of fibers, we can write

$$\det \underline{\underline{C}} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{for incompressibility}$$

$$I_4 - 1 = \underline{\underline{m}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{C}} \cdot \underline{\underline{m}}_1 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{for inextensibility of the 1<sup>st</sup> family of fibers}$$

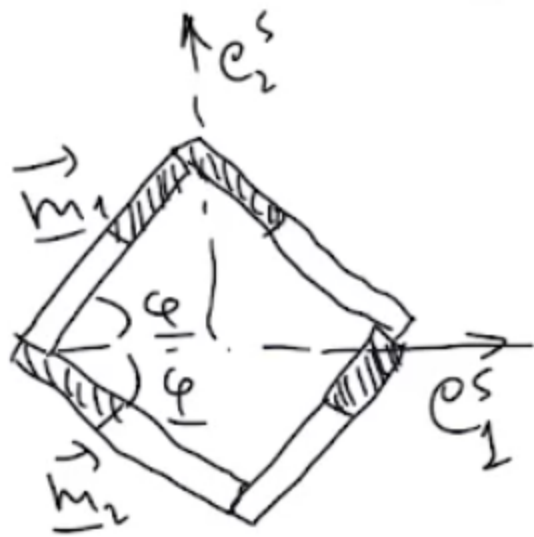
$$I_6 - 1 = \underline{\underline{m}}_2 \cdot \underline{\underline{C}} \cdot \underline{\underline{m}}_2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{for inextensibility of the 2<sup>nd</sup> family of fibers}$$

$I_s$ : is related to energy due to interlamellar normal deformation of shear

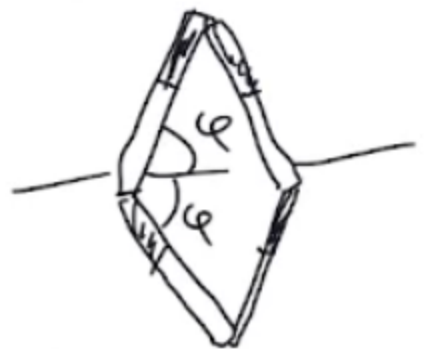
# Woven fibers

The sense (direction) of the fibers matters

See picture in p. 796



Positive shear

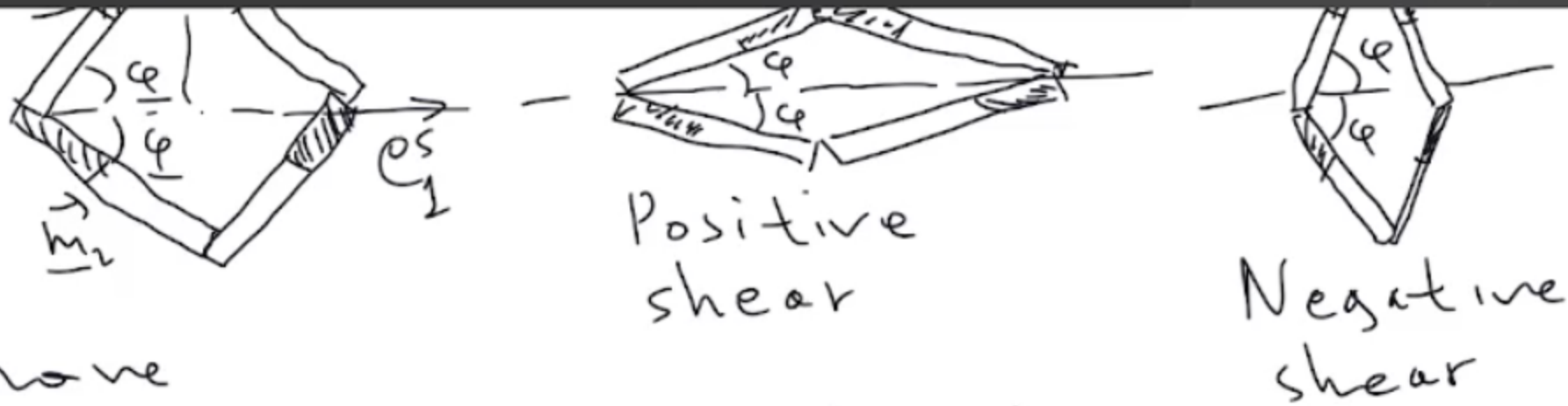


Negative shear

We have

$$\underline{\underline{M}}_{12} = \underline{\underline{m}}_1 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_2, \quad \underline{\underline{M}}_{21} = \underline{\underline{m}}_2 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_1$$

Define new tensor (for interaction)



We have

$$\underline{\underline{M}}_{12} = \underline{\underline{m}}_1 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_2, \quad \underline{\underline{M}}_{21} = \underline{\underline{m}}_2 \otimes \underline{\underline{m}}_1$$

Define new tensor (for interaction)

$$\underline{\underline{X}} \left( \underline{\underline{M}}_{12}, \underline{\underline{M}}_{21}, \underline{\underline{C}} \right)$$

Introduce new invariant

$$\underline{\underline{III}}_s = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{X}} : \underline{\underline{C}}$$

Introduce new invariant

$$\underline{I}_8 = \frac{1}{2} \underline{X} : \underline{C}$$

Two new invariants are added to the  $\underline{I}_1 - \underline{I}_7 - \underline{I}_8$  list

$$\underline{I}_{1s} = a_{12} \underline{C}^2 : \underline{M}_{12} + a_{21} \underline{C}^2 : \underline{M}_{21}$$

$$\underline{I}_9 = - \underline{m}_1 \cdot \underline{m}_2 = \cos 2\psi$$

Now

$$\underline{I}_s = 2 \underline{m}_1 \cdot \underline{m}_2$$

Now

$$I_3 = 2 \vec{m}_1 \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{m}_2$$

W in terms of isochoric invariants

$$\vec{c}_{iso} = I_3^{1/3} \vec{c} \quad J = \det \vec{F}$$

$I_1^{iso} \dots I_6^{iso}$  are defined

$$\underline{W} = \underline{W}^{vol}(J) + W^{shear}(I_1^{iso}, I_2^{iso}) + \underline{W}^{fibrils}(I_4^{iso}, I_6^{iso})$$