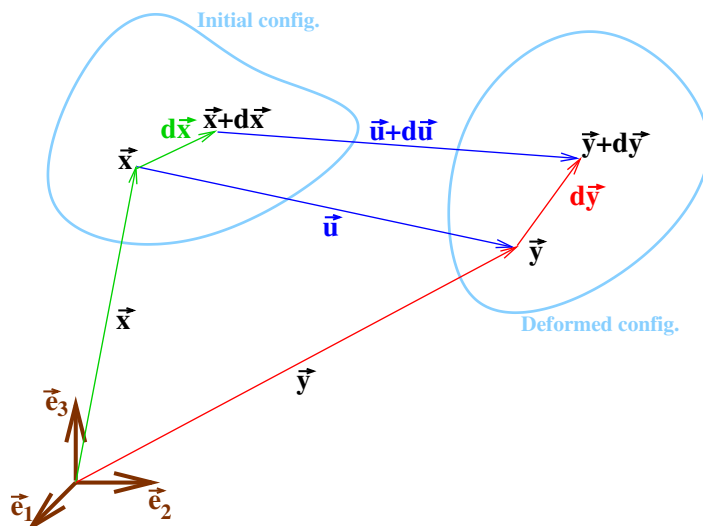


6. Saint-Venant's compatibility conditions



Green strain tensor (cartesian coords):

$$dy^2 - dx^2 = 2 \varepsilon_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

$$dy^2 = \underbrace{(2 \varepsilon_{ij} + \delta_{ij})}_{C_{ij}} dx^i dx^j$$

The **right Cauchy-Green deformation tensor** $\underline{\underline{C}}$ measures distances in **euclidean space** of dy 's!

$\underline{\underline{C}}$ is a **metric tensor** for **euclidean space** \Rightarrow it has to verify the **Theorem of Riemann** (basic result from differential geometry).



6.1 Riemann-Christoffel curvature tensor

Let $\underline{\underline{G}}$ be a metric tensor field and let

$$\Gamma_{ij}^l = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left[\frac{\partial g_{ki}}{\partial \xi^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial \xi^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial \xi^k} \right]$$

be the Christoffel symbols of the second kind in this metric.

Riemann-Christoffel curvature tensor $\underline{\underline{R}}$ is defined by:

$$R^i{}_{jkl} = \frac{\partial \Gamma_{jl}^i}{\partial \xi^k} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{jk}^i}{\partial \xi^l} + \Gamma_{jl}^m \cdot \Gamma_{mk}^i - \Gamma_{jk}^m \cdot \Gamma_{ml}^i$$



Let $\underline{\underline{G}}$ be a second-order tensor field.

$\underline{\underline{G}}$ constitutes a metric field for **euclidean space** if and only if

- $\underline{\underline{C}}$ is symmetric positive definite, and
- it forms a Riemann-Christoffel curvature tensor $\underline{\underline{R}}$ which is identically zero everywhere.

Compatibility conditions of Saint-Venant

Compatibility conditions of Saint-Venant = consequence of Riemann theorem for the **right Cauchy-Green “metric” tensor** $\underline{\underline{G}} = \underline{\underline{C}}$, resp. for Green strain tensor $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}$

For example, for small deformations (Cauchy strain e_{rl}), we thus obtain:

$$\epsilon^{irs} \epsilon^{jlm} \nabla_s \nabla_m e_{rl} = 0 \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

= **6 compatibility conditions of Saint-Venant.**

Here, ϵ^{ijk} is the Levi-Civita permutation symbol:

$$\epsilon^{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, j, k) \text{ is an even permutation of } (1, 2, 3), \\ -1 & \text{if } (i, j, k) \text{ is an odd permutation of } (1, 2, 3), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise } (i = j \text{ or } i = k \text{ or } j = k). \end{cases}$$