ON STRESS STRAIN RELATIONS AND STRAIN DISPLACEMENT RELATIONS OF THE LINEAR THEORY OF SHELLS

E. Reissner and F.Y.M. Wan

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Summary

The stress strain relations of Flügge, Lurje and Byrne for lines of curvature coordinates are inverted to give strains in terms of stresses. It is then shown that these inverted relations may be written particularly simply in terms of strain measures which contain explicitly an angular displacement component \( \omega \) turning about the normal to the middle surface, thereby furnishing an explicit example of a system of stress strain relations involving eight strain measures \( \varepsilon_{jk} \) and \( \kappa_{jk} \) and a strain potential \( W(N_{11}, N_{12}, \ldots, M_{21}, M_{22}) \) which had earlier been proposed by one of the authors. The strain potential \( \hat{W} = \hat{W}^* \) for the Flügge-Lurje-Byrne relations in lines of curvature coordinates is then used to derive a simplified version of a system of FLB relations for general orthogonal coordinates.

Introduction

Using the principle of virtual stress in a form which is appropriate for a two-dimensional theory of shells we have earlier (Reissner 1962) established a system of strain displacement relations which for general orthogonal coordinates is of the form

\[
\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{u_{11}}{a_1} + \frac{a_{12} u_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{w}{R_{11}}, \quad \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{u_{22}}{a_2} + \frac{a_{21} u_1}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{w}{R_{22}}
\]

\[
\varepsilon_{12} = \frac{u_{12}}{a_1} - \frac{a_{12} u_1}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{w}{R_{12}} - \omega, \quad \varepsilon_{21} = \frac{u_{12}}{a_2} - \frac{a_{21} u_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{w}{R_{12}} + \omega,
\]

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\[ \kappa_{11} = \frac{\beta_{1,1}}{a_1} + \frac{a_1 \beta_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{\omega}{R_{12}}, \quad \kappa_{22} = \frac{\beta_{2,2}}{a_2} + \frac{a_2 \beta_1}{a_1 a_2} - \frac{\omega}{R_{12}}, \]
\[ \kappa_{12} = \frac{\beta_{2,1}}{a_1} - \frac{a_1 \beta_1}{a_1 a_2} - \frac{\omega}{R_{11}}, \quad \kappa_{21} = \frac{\beta_{1,2}}{a_2} - \frac{a_2 \beta_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{\omega}{R_{22}}, \]
\[ \gamma_1 = \frac{\omega}{a_1} + \frac{u_1}{R_{11}} - \frac{u_2}{R_{12}}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\omega}{a_2} - \frac{u_1}{R_{12}} + \frac{u_2}{R_{22}}. \]

With these strain displacement relations we have postulated a system of stress strain relations of the form

\[ \varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial N_{11}}, \quad \varepsilon_{12} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial N_{12}}, \quad \ldots, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \Theta_1}, \quad \ldots, \]

\[ \ldots, \kappa_{21} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial M_{21}}, \quad \kappa_{22} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial M_{22}}, \]

where the strain potential \( W \) is a suitable function of the ten arguments \( N_{11}, N_{12}, N_{21}, N_{22}, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, M_{11}, M_{12}, M_{21}, M_{22} \).

The system of strain displacement relations (1) differs from the customary forms of such relations through the occurrence of the (sixth) displacement variable \( \omega \). The system of stress strain relations (2) differs from the customary form of such relations by way of the fact that in them the resultants \( N_{12}, N_{21} \) and the couples \( M_{12}, M_{21} \) individually, are related to certain measures of strain.

It is one of the purposes of the present note to show that the relations (1) and (2) are compatible with more customary forms of such relations, and in particular with the stress displacement relations for lines-of-curvature coordinates established by Flügge (1932), Lurje (1940) and Byrne (1944). In the process of establishing this compatibility, earlier results (Knowles and Reissner 1960) concerning an inverted form of these lines-of-curvature stress displacement relations are significantly simplified.

Having a system of stress strain relations of the form (2) for an isotropic medium, for lines of curvature coordinates, we deduce the
corresponding relations for arbitrary orthogonal coordinates upon writing
the strain potential \( W \) in terms of certain invariants of the trans-
formation laws for \( M_{jk} \), \( M_{jk} \) and the curvature measures \( 1/R_{jk} \). We
also invert this system and thereby confirm earlier results obtained by
different procedures for stress resultants and couples in terms of strain
measures. (Knowles and Reissner 1958; Wan 1965).

The reason for choosing the relations given by Flügge, Lurje and
Byrne for an analysis in conjunction with equations (1) and (2) is that
these relations can be thought of, relatively simply, as a completely
rational consequence of a three-dimensional formulation of shell theory
for a limiting-type transversely isotropic medium (Reissner 1966).

Stress strain relations for Lines-of-curvature coordinates

We designate stress resultants, stress couples and strain components
referred to lines of curvature coordinates by stars. Furthermore, we de-
signate strain components minus the terms with \( \omega \) by tildes and the
principal radii of curvature by \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \). With these conventions
the Flügge-Lurje-Byrne stress strain relations are

\[
M_{11}^* = C \left( \dot{\varepsilon}_{11}^* + \dot{\varepsilon}_{22}^* \right) + D \left( \ddot{\kappa}_{11}^* - \frac{\ddot{\varepsilon}_{11}^*}{R_1} \right)
\]

\[
M_{12}^* = D \left( \dot{\kappa}_{11}^* + \dot{\kappa}_{22}^* + \rho \ddot{\varepsilon}_{11}^* \right)
\]

\[
M_{21}^* = \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) C \left( \dot{\varepsilon}_{12}^* + \dot{\varepsilon}_{21}^* \right) + \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) D \left( \ddot{\kappa}_{12}^* - \frac{\ddot{\varepsilon}_{12}^*}{R_1} \right)
\]

\[
M_{12}^* = \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) D \left( \dot{\kappa}_{12}^* + \dot{\kappa}_{21}^* + \rho \ddot{\varepsilon}_{12}^* \right)
\]

and

\[
\gamma_1^* = \gamma_2^* = 0
\]
\[ C = \frac{E h}{1 - \nu^2}, \quad D = \frac{E h^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)}, \quad \rho = \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \]  

and where \( M_{22}^* \), \( N_{22}^*, M_{21}^*, M_{21}^* \) are defined correspondingly.

In order to attempt writing the system (3) and (4) in the form (2), it is necessary to solve (3) so as to have strains in terms of stress resultants and couples. Equations (3) and the corresponding equations for \( N_{22}^*, M_{22}^*, N_{21}^*, M_{21}^* \) consist of two separate systems of four equations each, one system for \( \varepsilon_{11}^*, \varepsilon_{22}^*, \kappa_{11}^*, \kappa_{22}^* \) and the other for \( \varepsilon_{12}^*, \varepsilon_{21}^*, \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^* \). The solution of the first system is straightforward. The solution of the second system is complicated by the fact that the four equations are not independent but are such that, identically

\[ M_{12}^* - M_{21}^* = \frac{M_{21}^*}{R_2} - \frac{M_{12}^*}{R_1} \]  

At the same time the four unknowns in them are also not independent but satisfy the compatibility equation

\[ \varepsilon_{12}^* - \varepsilon_{21}^* = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}^*}{R_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_{21}^*}{R_1} \]  

which, on the basis of (3), implies the further relation

\[ \{1 + \frac{(\rho h)^2}{24}\} (M_{12}^* - M_{21}^*) = \frac{\rho h^2}{24} (N_{12}^* + N_{21}^*) \]  

Solution of the four equations for \( \varepsilon_{11}^*, \varepsilon_{22}^*, \kappa_{11}^*, \kappa_{22}^* \) leads to

\[ \varepsilon_{11}^* = \frac{1}{E h a_1} \left[ M_{11}^* \left\{1 - \frac{(\rho h)^2}{12(1 - \nu^2)} + \frac{\rho h^2}{12 R_2}\right\} - \nu M_{22}^* \left\{1 - \frac{(\rho h)^2}{12(1 - \nu^2)}\right\} + \rho M_{11}^* \left\{1 + \frac{\rho h^2}{12(1 - \nu^2) R_1}\right\} + \nu \rho M_{22}^* \left\{\frac{\rho h^2}{12(1 - \nu^2) R_2}\right\}\right] \]
\[ \kappa_{11}^{*} = \frac{12}{Eh^3 \Delta_1} \left[ M_{11}^* \left\{ 1 - \frac{(\phi h)^2}{144(1-\nu^2)R_1^2} \right\} - \nu M_{22}^* \left\{ 1 - \frac{(\phi h)^2}{144(1-\nu^2)R_1R_2} \right\} \right] \]

\[ - \frac{\rho}{Eh\Delta_1} \left[ N_{11}^* \left\{ 1 + \frac{\phi h^2}{12(1-\nu^2)R_1} \right\} - \nu N_{22}^* \left\{ \frac{\phi h^2}{12(1-\nu^2)R_1} \right\} \right] \]

where

\[ \Delta_1 = 1 - \frac{(\phi h)^2}{12(1-\nu^2)} - \frac{(\phi h)^2 h^2}{144(1-\nu^2)R_1R_2} \]

with corresponding expressions for \( \kappa_{22}^* \) and \( \kappa_{22}^* \).

Solution of the four equations for \( \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^*, \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^* \), subject to the observation of (6), leads to two relations of the form

\[ Y^* = \frac{\kappa_{12}^* + \kappa_{21}^*}{\rho - \frac{1}{2Eh\Delta_2}} \{ N_{12}^* + N_{21}^* \} \]

\[ \tau^* = \frac{\kappa_{12}^* + \kappa_{21}^*}{R_1 + R_2} \]

\[ = \frac{12(1+\nu)}{Eh^3} \left\{ M_{12}^* + M_{21}^* \right\} - \frac{1+\nu}{2Eh\Delta_2} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \left\{ N_{12}^* + N_{21}^* \right\} \]

where

\[ \Delta_2 = 1 + \frac{(\phi h)^2}{24} \]

Equations (7) to (10) agree with previously given inversion formulas for the system (3) (Knowles and Reissner 1960).

Evidently, equations (7) for \( \kappa_{11}^* = \kappa_{11}^{**} \) and \( \kappa_{11}^* = \kappa_{11}^* \) as they stand are of the form (2), with a suitable function \( W^* \). At the same time, equations (9) are not of such form. We now show that equations (9) can be transformed in such a way as to become equivalent to the appropriate portions of (2). In doing this, the displacement variable \( \omega \), which does not occur in \( \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^*, \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^* \), appears as a natural consequence of the
transformation procedure.

Equations (9) may be written, with two arbitrary functions $\Omega$ and $\Lambda$, in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{12}^* \\ \varepsilon_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1+v}{2Eh\Delta_2} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^* \\ N_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} + \Omega \right]$$

(11)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{12}^* \\ \kappa_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6(1+v)}{Eh^3} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} M_{12}^* \\ M_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1+v}{4Eh\Delta_2} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \left[ \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^* \\ N_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} \right] \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{12}^* \\ \varepsilon_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} \right] + \Lambda$$

(12)

Use of the compatibility equations (6b,c) expresses $\Lambda$ in terms of $\Omega$, $\Omega = \frac{(1+v)\rho}{4Eh\Delta_2} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^* \\ N_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1} \right) \frac{\Omega}{R_1}$

(13)

Introduction of (13) into (12) and observation of the consequences of (11) leaves us with the much simplified relations

$$\begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{12}^* \\ \kappa_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} = \frac{12(1+v)}{Eh^3} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} M_{12}^* \\ M_{21}^* \end{bmatrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \Omega/R_1 \\ \Omega/R_2 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

(14)

Upon comparing the definitions of $\varepsilon_{12}^*$ and $\varepsilon_{12}^*$, etc., we see that the stress strain relations (11) and (14) assume the desired form if we set

$$\Omega = \omega$$

(15)

With (15) and (1) we may write equations (11) and (14) as
\[
\begin{aligned}
\left\{ \varepsilon_{12}^*, \varepsilon_{21}^* \right\} &= \frac{N_{12}^* + N_{21}^*}{2(1-\nu)C\Delta_2} \\
\left\{ \kappa_{12}^*, \kappa_{21}^* \right\} &= \frac{1}{(1-\nu)D} \left\{ M_{12}^*, M_{21}^* \right\}
\end{aligned}
\]

(16)

and

(17)

The correctness of equations (16) and (17) may be verified by establishing that their substitution on the right of the last two of equations (3) reduces these relations to identities.

It may be noted that equations (16) and (17) agree with stress strain relations which have recently been stipulated in a different context (Reissner 1963), upon omitting the small additive term \((ph)^2/24\) in the definition of \(\Delta_2^*\).

It is now a simple matter to construct the function \(W^*\) which upon substitution in (2) leads to the stress strain relations (17), (16), (7) and (4). Rather than doing this, we shall first deduce a simpler system of stress strain relations from (17), (16) and (7) which is consistent, in a specific sense, with the relations of Flügge, Lurje and Byrne.

Modification of stress strain relations (17), (16) and (7)

Considering that the stress strain relations (3) may be taken as a consequence of a three-dimensional analysis, in which terms involving powers of \(h\) higher than the third are disregarded, we ask for a simplified version of (17), (16) and (7) such that upon inversion of this simplified system there follows a set of relations for stress resultants and couples in terms of strain components which coincides with the system (3) insofar as all terms linear and cubic in \(h\) are concerned. We obtain such a simplified system upon expanding

\[
\frac{1}{\Delta_1} = 1 + \frac{(ph)^2}{12(1-\nu^2)} + \ldots \ldots, \quad \frac{1}{\Delta_2} = 1 - \frac{(ph)^2}{24} + \ldots
\]

(18)
and upon retaining terms in the expanded equations (7) and (17) as follows

\[ \epsilon_{11}^* = \frac{1}{Eh} \left[ N_{11}^* - \nu N_{22}^* - \frac{\rho h^2}{12R_2} N_{11}^* \right] \]

\[ \kappa_{11}^* = \frac{12}{Eh^3} \left[ N_{11}^* - \nu N_{22}^* \right] - \frac{\rho}{Eh} \left[ N_{11}^* \right] \quad (19) \]

\[ \epsilon_{12}^* = \epsilon_{21}^* = \frac{1+\nu}{2Eh} \left[ 1 - \frac{(\rho h)^2}{24} \right] \left[ N_{12}^* + N_{21}^* \right] \]

Corresponding equations hold for \( \epsilon_{22}^* \) and \( \kappa_{22}^* \), while (17) is written in the equivalent form

\[ \kappa_{12}^* = \frac{12(1+\nu)}{Eh^3} N_{12}^* \quad \kappa_{21}^* = \frac{12(1+\nu)}{Eh^3} N_{21}^* \quad (20) \]

The function \( W^* \) implied by (19) and (20) is

\[ W^* = \frac{1}{2Eh} \left\{ (1 + \frac{\rho h^2}{12R_2}) N_{11}^{*2} + (1 - \frac{\rho h^2}{12R_1}) N_{22}^{*2} - 2\nu \frac{\rho h^2}{12R_1} N_{11}^* N_{22}^* + \frac{1+\nu}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\rho h^2}{24} \right) \left( N_{12}^* + N_{21}^* \right)^2 \right\} \]

\[ + \frac{\rho}{Eh} \left[ N_{22}^* N_{22}^* - N_{11}^* N_{11}^* \right] \]

\[ + \frac{6}{Eh^3} \left\{ N_{11}^{*2} + N_{22}^{*2} - 2\nu N_{11}^* N_{22}^* + (1+\nu) \left( N_{12}^{*2} + N_{21}^{*2} \right) \right\} \quad (21) \]

Equation (21) is meaningful as it stands provided the shell possesses the limiting kind of transverse isotropy associated with the derivation of the stress strain relations (3) and (4). In contemplating simplifica-
tions of $21$ the most natural procedure would be to omit all terms of order $(h/R^2)N^2$, or incorporate additional such terms. In this way we may, through use of equation (6c), in particular modify the term $N_{12}^* + N_{21}^*\frac{M^*_{12}}{21}$ in (21) to $(M_{12}^* + M_{21}^*)^2$ or to $2M_{12}^*M_{21}^*$.

In considering other possible simplifications one notes that the terms of order $\frac{NN}{hR}$ in (21) are the same terms which are the difference in $W^*$ between a first and second approximation as formulated by Trefftz (1935) for an isotropic medium. This difference, for a transversely isotropic medium, was subsequently shown (Reissner 1952) to contain additional terms of the same order, depending on transverse normal strain deformations, except in the limiting case of transverse isotropy which forms the basis of the stress-strain relations (3).

Strain potential for general orthogonal coordinates

Given that $N_{11}^*$, $M_{11}^*$ etc. are resultants and couples with respect to the special orthogonal coordinate system of lines of curvature, and $N_{11}, M_{11}$, etc., the corresponding resultants and couples with reference to an orthogonal system intersecting the lines of curvature at an angle $\phi$, we have the transformation relations

$$N_{11}^* = N_{11} \cos^2 \phi + N_{22} \sin^2 \phi + (N_{12} + N_{21}) \cos \phi \sin \phi$$

$$N_{22}^* = N_{11} \sin^2 \phi + N_{22} \cos^2 \phi - (N_{12} + N_{21}) \cos \phi \sin \phi$$

$$N_{12}^* = N_{12} \cos^2 \phi - N_{21} \sin^2 \phi + (N_{22} - N_{11}) \cos \phi \sin \phi$$

$$N_{21}^* = N_{21} \cos^2 \phi - N_{12} \sin^2 \phi + (N_{22} - N_{11}) \cos \phi \sin \phi$$

and analogous relations for $M_{11}^*$, etc.

At the same time the curvature radii $R_{11}, R_{12}$ and $R_{22}$ are related to $R_1$ and $R_2$ through
\[
\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{R_{11}} + \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{R_{22}} + \frac{2 \cos \phi \sin \phi}{R_{12}}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{R_{22}} + \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{R_{11}} - \frac{2 \cos \phi \sin \phi}{R_{12}}
\]

\[
0 = \frac{\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi}{R_{12}} + \frac{\cos \phi \sin \phi}{R_{22}} - \frac{\cos \phi \sin \phi}{R_{11}}
\]

(23)

Introduction of (22), of the corresponding equations for \( M_{11} \), etc., and of the first two of equations (23), with \( \phi \) determined by means of the third of equations (23), will transform \( W^* \) as given by (21) into the corresponding function \( W \) which is to be used in (2) in conjunction with the components of strain of equation (1). In carrying out the transformation of \( W^* \) into \( W \) we take advantage of various invariants associated with the transformation laws (22) and (23). The invariants are

\[
N_{11} + N_{22}, \quad N_{12} - N_{21}, \quad N_{11} N_{22} - N_{12} N_{21}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{R_{11}} + \frac{1}{R_{22}}, \quad (\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}})^2 + \frac{1}{R_{12}}
\]

\[
\frac{N_{11}}{R_{11}} + \frac{N_{22}}{R_{22}} + \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{R_{12}}, \quad (\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}}) (N_{12} + N_{21}) + \frac{2}{R_{12}} (N_{11} - N_{22})
\]

and

\[
(\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}}) (N_{22} M_{22} - N_{11} M_{11}) +
\]

\[
+ (N_{12} + N_{21}) \frac{M_{11} + M_{22}}{R_{12}} + (N_{11} + N_{22}) \frac{M_{12} + M_{21}}{R_{12}}
\]

Therewith

\[
W = \frac{1}{2 \pi r_0} \{N_{11}^2 + N_{22}^2 - 2 \nu N_{11} N_{22} + \frac{1+\nu}{2} (N_{12} + N_{21})^2\}
\]

\[
+ \frac{6}{E h^3} \{M_{11}^2 + M_{22}^2 - 2 \nu M_{11} M_{22} + (1+\nu) (M_{12}^2 + M_{21}^2)\}
\]

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\[ + \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) (N_{22} M_{22} - N_{11} M_{11}) + \frac{M_{11} + M_{22}}{R_{12}} (N_{12} + N_{21}) \right\} \\
+ \frac{h}{24E} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} + \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) (N_{11} + N_{22}) - \left( \frac{N_{11}}{R_{11}} + \frac{N_{22}}{R_{22}} + \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{R_{12}} \right)^2 \right\} \\
- \left( \frac{1}{R_{11} R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{12}^2} \right) (N_{11} + N_{22})^2 \\
- (1+\nu) \left( \frac{N_{11} - N_{22}}{R_{12}} + \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \]

From (24) follows that the stress strain relations which generalize equations (19) and (20) to arbitrary orthogonal surface coordinates are:

\[ \varepsilon_{11} = \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ N_{11} - N_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) M_{11} + \frac{M_{12} + M_{21}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

\[ + \frac{h}{12E} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} - \frac{\nu}{2} \right) N_{11} + \frac{2+\nu}{2} \frac{N_{22}}{R_{12}} = \left( \frac{3+\nu}{2R_{22}} - \frac{1+\nu}{2R_{11}} \right) \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

\[ \kappa_{11} = \frac{12}{Eh^3} \left\{ M_{11} - M_{22} \right\} - \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) N_{11} - \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

\[ \varepsilon_{12} = \varepsilon_{21} = \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ (1+\nu) \frac{N_{12} + N_{21}}{2} + \frac{M_{11} + M_{22}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

\[ + \frac{h}{12E} \left\{ \left( \frac{1+\nu}{4} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{R_{12}} \left( N_{12} + N_{21} \right) \right\} \]

\[ + \left( \frac{3+\nu}{2R_{22}} - \frac{1+\nu}{2R_{11}} \right) \frac{N_{11}}{R_{12}} + \left( \frac{3+\nu}{2R_{11}} - \frac{1+\nu}{2R_{22}} \right) \frac{N_{22}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

\[ \kappa_{12} = \frac{12}{Eh^3} \left\{ (1+\nu) \frac{M_{12}}{R_{12}} \right\} + \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ \frac{N_{11} + N_{22}}{R_{12}} \right\} \]

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with corresponding formulas for $\kappa_{22}$ and $\kappa_{21}$.

We may invert (25) so as to obtain formulas giving stress resultants and couples in terms of strain, up to terms of order $h^3$, by first substituting approximations for $N_{11}, N_{12}, N_{21}, N_{22}$ following from

$$Eh\epsilon_{11} = N_{11} = \epsilon_{12} + \kappa_{21},$$ etc., in $\kappa_{11}$ and $\kappa_{12}$. This gives

\[
\frac{M_{11}}{D} = \kappa_{11} + \nu \kappa_{22} + \left(\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}}\right) \epsilon_{11} - \frac{\epsilon_{12} + \epsilon_{21}}{R_{12}},
\]

\[
\frac{M_{12}}{D} = (1-\nu) \kappa_{12} - \frac{\epsilon_{11} + \epsilon_{22}}{R_{12}},
\]  

(26a)

with corresponding expressions for $M_{21}$ and $M_{22}$. Introduction of (26a) into equations (25) for $\epsilon_{11}$ and $\epsilon_{12}$ then gives for $N_{11}$, etc.,

\[
\frac{N_{11}}{C} = \epsilon_{11} + \nu \epsilon_{22} + \frac{D}{C} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}}\right) \left(\kappa_{11} - \frac{\epsilon_{11}}{R_{11}}\right) - \frac{1}{R_{12}} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{2} \left(\kappa_{12} - \frac{\epsilon_{22}}{R_{12}}\right)
\right.
\right.

\[\left. + \frac{3-\nu}{2} (\kappa_{21} - \frac{\epsilon_{11}}{R_{12}}) - \frac{1+\nu}{2R_{11}} \epsilon_{12} - \left(\frac{1}{R_{11}} + \frac{1-\nu}{2R_{22}} \epsilon_{21}\right) \right\}\]

\[
\frac{N_{12}}{C} = \frac{1-\nu}{2} (\epsilon_{12} + \epsilon_{21}) + \frac{D}{C} \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}}\right) \left(\kappa_{12} - \frac{\epsilon_{12}}{R_{11}}\right)
\right.
\]

\[\left. - \frac{1}{R_{12}} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{2} (\kappa_{11} - \frac{\epsilon_{21}}{R_{12}}) + \frac{3-\nu}{2} (\kappa_{22} - \frac{\epsilon_{12}}{R_{12}})
\right.
\]

\[\left. - \frac{1+\nu}{2R_{11}} \epsilon_{11} - \left(\frac{1}{R_{22}} + \frac{1-\nu}{2R_{11}} \epsilon_{22}\right) \right\}\]

(26b)

with corresponding expressions for $N_{21}$ and $N_{22}$.

Equations (26) may finally be written in terms of $\omega$-free strain components $\hat{\epsilon}_{11}, \hat{\kappa}_{11},$ etc., by suitably rearranging terms in (26) and using the relation $2\omega = \hat{\epsilon}_{22} - \hat{\kappa}_{21}$ as
\[
\frac{M_{11}}{D} = \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \left[ \frac{\dot{\kappa}_{12}}{R_{12}} + \frac{\kappa_{22}}{R_{22}} + \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{R_{11}} - \frac{1 + \nu}{2R_{12}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{12} - \frac{3 - \nu}{2R_{12}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{21} \right] \]
\]

\[
\frac{M_{12}}{D} = \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \left[ \frac{\dot{\kappa}_{12}}{R_{12}} + \frac{\kappa_{21}}{R_{21}} + \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{12}}{R_{11}} - \frac{1 + \nu}{2R_{12}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{11} - \frac{3 - \nu}{2R_{12}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{22} \right] \]
\]

\[
\frac{N_{11}}{C} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{C} + \nu \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{22}}{C} + \frac{D}{C} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) \left( \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{R_{11}} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{R_{12}} \right) - \frac{1}{R_{12}} \left[ \frac{1 + \nu}{2} \left( \dot{\kappa}_{12} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{22}}{R_{12}} \right) \right. \right.
\]
\]

\[
\left. + \frac{3 - \nu}{2} \left( \dot{\varepsilon}_{21} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{R_{12}} \right) - \frac{1 + \nu}{2R_{11}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{12} - \left( \frac{1}{R_{11}} + \frac{1 - \nu}{2R_{22}} \right) \dot{\varepsilon}_{21} \right\} \]
\]

\[
\frac{N_{12}}{C} = \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \left( \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{12}}{R_{12}} + \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{21}}{R_{21}} \right) + \frac{D}{C} \left\{ \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_{22}} - \frac{1}{R_{11}} \right) \left( \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{11}}{R_{11}} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{12}}{R_{11}} \right) \right. \right.
\]
\]

\[
\left. - \frac{1}{R_{12}} \left[ \frac{1 + \nu}{2} \left( \dot{\kappa}_{12} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{21}}{R_{12}} \right) \right. \right.
\]
\]

\[
\left. + \frac{3 - \nu}{2} \left( \dot{\varepsilon}_{22} - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{12}}{R_{12}} \right) - \frac{1 + \nu}{2R_{11}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{12} - \left( \frac{1}{R_{12}} + \frac{1 - \nu}{2R_{11}} \right) \dot{\varepsilon}_{22} \right\} \]
\]

Equations (27) agree, upon suitable change of notation, with analogous formulas obtained previously (Knowles and Reissner, 1958, Wan 1965) by different procedures. We observe that while the formulas for \( M_{ij} \) change when \( \varepsilon_{ij} \) and \( \kappa_{ij} \) are replaced by \( \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \) and \( \dot{\kappa}_{ij} \), this is not the case for equations giving \( N_{ij} \).

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