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SOME ONE-DIMENSIONAL SOLUTIONS OF NONLINEAR WAVES
OF A RATE-SENSITIVE, ELASTOPLASTIC MATERIAL

E. E. Burniston

T. S. Chang

Technical Report 70-1, January 1970

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NGL-34-002-084

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Materials Response Phenomena At High Deformation Rates

PREPARED FOR
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CONTRACT N00014-68-A-0187

SPONSORED IN PART BY
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
ARPA ORDER NO. 1090

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Office of Naval Research
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1 September 1967 - 31 August 1972

under a project entitled

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ABSTRACT

Two classes of closed form solutions of one-dimensional, nonlinear waves of a rate-sensitive, elastoplastic material are reported. One class of these solutions is self-similar and the other class consists of constant speed propagations. Applications of these solutions to unsteady motions behind propagating discontinuities are also considered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This investigation was partially supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense and monitored by the Office of Naval Research under Contract Number N00014-68-A-0187, and partially supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under Grant Number NASA-NGL34-002-084. A portion of this work was completed when one of us (T. S. C.) was visiting the Center for the Application of Mathematics, Lehigh University. The authors are indebted to Professors R. S. Rivlin, E. Varley, and Y. Horie for their comments and suggestions.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to discuss two interesting classes of closed form solutions of one-dimensional, unsteady motion of a rate-sensitive, elastoplastic material. One class of these solutions is self-similar and is deduced from the invariant theorems of continuous groups of transformations. This class of unsteady motion is governed by a single, first-order, nonlinear, ordinary differential equation of the Riccati type and closed form solutions in terms of elementary functions are obtained under special circumstances. If the material in consideration possesses the additional property of instantaneous linear elasticity [1] under "high rate" of straining, it may be demonstrated that one of these self-similar solutions can be used to describe the dispersed nonlinear wave motion behind a propagating shockfront into an initially quiescent region.

The second class of solutions is obtained by searching for one-dimensional wave motions with constant speeds of propagation. These solutions are expressible as simple quadratures and closed form expressions can be obtained for specific constitutive relations. Such solutions represent non-characteristic propagations, i.e., they are not propagations of weak discontinuities or acceleration waves. It may be demonstrated, using the Poincaré-Bendixon theorem, that these solutions, in general, are not periodic. Assuming a sub-elastic, constant-speed, propagating discontinuity preceded by an elastic precursor with an unloading, relaxation zone, or a constant stress region, the nonlinear wave solution with a constant propagation speed equal to that of the discontinuity can be

used to describe the "unsteady"[†] motion behind the discontinuity.

One-dimensional rectilinear motion, in the strict sense, involves not just one spatial coordinate but also only one component of stress, strain, and particle velocity. Such a type of motion is typical of the propagation of longitudinal stress waves in thin straight rods when the lateral inertia effects of the rods can be neglected. For such a type of motion, only a one-dimensional stress-strain or constitutive relation is required. Various rate-sensitive, constitutive equations have been proposed in the literature and a comprehensive review of this subject can be found in Cristescu [2]. The solutions described in this report are obtained based on a model first proposed by Sokolovskii [3,4]. This model cannot, in general, be used to describe the structure or generation of shock waves [5,6]. In applying the solutions given in this report to the unsteady motions behind propagating shock layers or relaxation zones, additional material properties may have to be assumed within these regions.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

One-dimensional motion may be described by a scalar deformation field,

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x}(\bar{X}, \bar{t}) \quad , \quad (2.1)$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the instantaneous position coordinate at time $\bar{t}$ of a generic

[†]Such an "unsteady" motion, of course, becomes essentially steady for a moving observer following the propagating discontinuity.

particle whose position coordinate at $\bar{t} = 0$ was $\bar{X}$. The Lagrangian equation of motion and kinematic compatibility condition for rectilinear, one-dimensional motion are[†]

$$\rho \partial u / \partial \bar{t} = \partial \bar{\sigma} / \partial \bar{X} \quad , \quad (2.2)$$

$$\partial \epsilon / \partial \bar{t} = \partial u / \partial \bar{X} \quad , \quad (2.3)$$

where $\bar{\sigma}$ is the longitudinal stress, and

$$u \equiv \partial \bar{x} / \partial \bar{t} \quad , \quad (2.4)$$

$$\epsilon \equiv \partial \bar{x} / \partial \bar{X} - 1 \quad , \quad (2.5)$$

are the particle velocity and Lagrangian strain, respectively. The material is assumed to be initially unstressed and unstrained with a constant density ρ .

In this analysis, the material under consideration will be assumed to follow the special constitutive relation for a rate-sensitive, elastoplastic material generalized from a model suggested by Sokolovskii [3,4],

$$\partial \epsilon / \partial \bar{t} = \partial u / \partial \bar{X} = E^{-1} \partial \bar{\sigma} / \partial \bar{t} + \gamma f(\bar{\sigma} / \sigma_0 - 1) 1_+(\bar{\sigma} / \sigma_0 - 1) \quad , \quad (2.6)$$

where $f(\cdot)$ is a dimensionless C^1 function with $f(\eta) > 0$ for $\eta > 0$, $1_+(\cdot)$ is the Heaviside function, E is the modulus of elasticity which is assumed to be a

[†]See, e.g., Courant & Friedrichs, [7].

constant, σ_0 is the static yield stress, and γ is a material constant. Thus, the material is assumed to have an elastic range with a constant modulus. In the plastic range, the dynamic yield stress is rate-sensitive. Strain-hardening effects are not included. Equation (2.6) includes the well-known models suggested by Cowper & Symonds [8], and Perzyna [9], as special cases. It is a special form of a more general constitutive equation suggested by Malvern [10].

Equations (2.2) and (2.6) are the basic equations describing the functions, $u(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$, $\bar{\sigma}(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$, [and $\epsilon(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$], characterizing the one-dimensional motions to be considered in this report. These equations may be combined into one single, second-order, nonlinear, hyperbolic, partial differential equation of the evolution type in dimensionless form as follows:

$$\beta(\partial^2 \sigma / \partial x^2 - \partial^2 \sigma / \partial t^2) = [1_+(\sigma) df(\sigma)/d\sigma + \delta(\sigma) f(0)] \partial \sigma / \partial t, \quad (2.7)$$

where

$$\sigma(x, t) \equiv \bar{\sigma} / \sigma_0 - 1, \quad (2.8)$$

is the dimensionless overstress,

$$x \equiv \alpha \bar{X}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$t \equiv \alpha c \bar{t}, \quad (2.10)$$

$$c \equiv \sqrt{E/\rho}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\alpha \equiv \beta \gamma \sqrt{\rho E} / \sigma_0, \quad (2.12)$$

$\delta(\cdot)$ is the Dirac delta functional, and $\beta > 0$ is a dimensionless constant included here in the definition of α for convenience.

Materials described by the constitutive relation given in (2.6) probably cannot support shock layers or explain the generation of shockfronts. If a shock layer is dissipative, then generalized viscoelastic theories and constitutive relations such as those considered by Varley & Rogers [6], Coleman & Gurtin [11], Dunwoody & Dunwoody [12], and Pipkin [5], or further generalizations of these models, should be used to describe it. For a thin straight rod, the shock layer may be dispersive due to lateral deformation[†] instead of due to any dissipative mechanism. Such a shock transition may be described in terms of a low frequency, large rate of straining expansion of a three-dimensional deformation field similar to that considered by Parker & Varley [13]. In applying one of the self-similar motions described in this report to a nonlinear wave motion behind a propagating shockfront, it will be assumed that the rate of straining in the shock layer is high enough to allow the material to exhibit instantaneous linear elasticity^{††} [1]. Thus, across such a shock layer, it will be assumed that

[†]The authors are indebted to Professor E. Varley for a discussion pertaining to this point.

^{††}The range of rate of straining within which materials exhibit instantaneous elasticity varies from one material to another. There is usually an upper (and lower) cutoff point in rate of straining above (and below) which a material may have to be considered viscoelastic. The authors are indebted to Professor R. S. Rivlin for pointing this out to them.

$$[\bar{\sigma}] = E [\epsilon] \quad , \quad (2.13)$$

where $[\chi]$ denotes the jump in value of χ across the shock layer, and the value of E will be assumed to be a constant and have the same value as the modulus of the elastic range of the constitutive relation given by (2.6).

From the Lagrangian equation of motion (2.2) and the kinematic compatibility condition (2.3), two additional jump conditions relating $[u]$, and $[\epsilon]$, can be deduced formally following a technique suggested by Courant & Friedrichs [7]. The results are:

$$\rho U [u] + [\bar{\sigma}] = 0 \quad , \quad (2.14)$$

$$U [\epsilon] + [u] = 0 \quad , \quad (2.15)$$

where U is the propagation speed of the shockfront. Equations (2.14) and (2.15) can also be deduced from physical arguments directly. The jump conditions, (2.13)-(2.15), indicate that the speed of propagation of a shock layer of a material exhibiting instantaneous elasticity is

$$|U| = \sqrt{E/\rho} \quad , \quad (2.16)$$

which is, in fact, the same as the elastic speed of propagation of small disturbances.

In applying the constant speed solutions to the "unsteady" motion behind a propagating discontinuity which moves at a constant sub-elastic speed, it will be assumed that there is an elastic precursor and an unloading, relaxation

zone, or a constant stress region, ahead of the discontinuity. The details of the unsteady motion of a relaxation zone ahead of such a discontinuity may be very complicated and will not be considered in this report.

III. A CLASS OF SELF-SIMILAR SOLUTIONS

Cowper & Symonds [8] proposed, in 1957, a power law,

$$f(\sigma) = \sigma^\delta, \quad (3.1)$$

where $\delta > 0$ is a dimensionless material constant, to describe the rate-sensitivity of perfectly plastic materials. This law seems to be quite adequate in approximating the dynamic responses of certain metallic alloys [14,15] under moderately high rates of straining. Recent investigators [16-20] have applied this model to impulsively loaded beams, rods, and plates. The class of self-similar solutions described in this report is based on the constitutive relation (2.6) and the special form of $f(\sigma)$ given by (3.1). Under these constitutive assumptions, Eq. (2.7) may be expressed as follows:

$$\phi(\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{tt}, \sigma_t, \sigma; x, t) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\phi \equiv \sigma_{xx} - \sigma_{tt} - \sigma_t^{\delta-1} \sigma_t \cdot 1_+(\sigma), \quad (3.3)$$

and subscripts denote partial differentiation. The constant β which appeared in the definition of α in (2.12) has been replaced by the material constant δ .

Consider a one-parameter continuous group of transformations defined by

$$(X, T, \Sigma) = (bx, b^m t, b^n \sigma) \quad , \quad (3.4)$$

$$(\Sigma_{XX}, \Sigma_{TT}, \Sigma_T) = (b^{n-2} \sigma_{xx}, b^{n-2m} \sigma_{tt}, b^{n-m} \sigma_t) \quad , \quad (3.5)$$

where b is the parameter, and m, n are constants. It can be shown that for the special case of $m = 1, n = 1/(1 - \delta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{tt}, \sigma_t, \sigma; x, t) = \\ = b^{\frac{1-2\delta}{1-\delta}} \phi(\Sigma_{XX}, \Sigma_{TT}, \Sigma_T, \Sigma; X, T) \quad , \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

where it is assumed that $\delta \neq 1$. For $\delta = 1$, Eq. (3.2) is linear and the analytical solution has been discussed in detail by Malvern [10]. Thus, ϕ is a constant conformal invariant under the group defined by Eqs. (3.4) and (3.5) with $m = 1$, and $n = 1/(1 - \delta)$. According to a theorem proven by Morgan [21], the solution to Eq. (3.2) may be expressed in terms of a function $F(\xi)$ of an absolute invariant ξ of the transformation group defined by

$$(X, T) = (bx, bt) \quad . \quad (3.7)$$

The function $F(\xi)$ is an absolute invariant of the transformation group defined by

$$(X, T, \Sigma) = (bx, bt, b^{\frac{1}{1-\delta}} \sigma) \quad . \quad (3.8)$$

It will be straightforward to verify that

$$\xi = t/x \quad , \quad (3.9)$$

$$F(\xi) = x^{\frac{1}{\delta-1}} \sigma(x, t) \quad , \quad (3.10)$$

are absolute invariants of the groups defined by Eqs. (3.7) and (3.8), respectively. Thus, there exists a class of self-similar solutions to Eq. (3.2) of the form

$$\sigma = x^{\frac{1}{1-\delta}} F(\xi) \quad , \quad (3.11)$$

where ξ is given by (3.9).

Substituting Eq. (3.11) into Eq. (3.2) and using Eq. (3.3), a nonlinear, second-order ordinary differential equation results. For $\sigma > 0$, this equation is expressible as follows:

$$(\xi^2 - 1)F'' - \{[2\delta/(1-\delta)] \xi + F^{\delta-1}\}F' + [\delta/(1-\delta)^2]F = 0 \quad , \quad (3.12)$$

where prime denotes differentiation.

For the special case of $\delta = 2$, Eq. (3.12) is immediately integrable to the following Riccati equation:

$$2(\xi^2 - 1)F' + 4\xi F - F^2 = K \quad , \quad (3.13)$$

where K is an arbitrary constant. This equation may be converted into a linear, second-order, ordinary differential equation by the following transformation:

$$(\xi^2 - 1)^r V(z) = \text{Exp} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi'^2=1}^{\xi} \frac{F(\xi')}{\xi'^2-1} d\xi' \right] , \quad (3.14)$$

$$2z = \xi + 1 . \quad (3.15)$$

The result is:

$$z(1-z)V'' + 2(1+r)(1-2z)V' - (2r-K)V = 0 , \quad (3.16)$$

where r satisfies the quadratic equation,

$$4r^2 + 4r + K = 0 . \quad (3.17)$$

Equation (3.16) has three regular singular points at $z = 0, 1$, and ∞ . The solutions to this equation are expressible in terms of hypergeometric functions. For $\xi > 1$, the appropriate general solution to (3.16) is, in the usual notation,

$$V(z) = Cz^{-2r-3} {}_2F_1 [2r+3, 2, 4; 1/z] , \quad (3.18)$$

where C is an arbitrary constant. Thus, from Eq. (3.14), the corresponding expression for $F(\xi)$ is

$$F(\xi) = 6(\xi - 1) - 4r + 2(2r+3) \frac{(\xi - 1) {}_2F_1 [2r+4, 3, 5; 2/(\xi+1)]}{(\xi+1) {}_2F_1 [2r+3, 2, 4; 2/(\xi+1)]} . \quad (3.19)$$

The expression (3.19) for $F(\xi)$ assumes some particularly simple forms in terms of elementary functions for special values of K . As examples, typical expressions for $F(\xi)$ and $\sigma(x, t)$ for two different values of K are listed below:

$K = 0$, (i.e., $r = 0$, or -1)

$$F(\xi) = 8 \{2\xi + (\xi^2 - 1) \ln [(\xi - 1)/(\xi + 1)] + A_1 (\xi^2 - 1)\}^{-1} . \quad (3.20)$$

$$\sigma(x, t) = 8x \{2xt + (t^2 - x^2) \ln [(t - x)/(t + x)] + A_1 (t^2 - x^2)\}^{-1} . \quad (3.21)$$

$K = -3$, (i.e., $r = 1/2$ or $-3/2$)

$$F(\xi) = 6 (1 + A_2 \xi + \xi^2)/(A_2 + 3\xi - \xi^2) , \quad (3.22)$$

$$\sigma(x, t) = 6 (x^2 + A_2 xt + t^2)/(A_2 x^2 + 3x^2 t - t^3) . \quad (3.23)$$

In these expressions, A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are arbitrary constants.

It is interesting to note that the solution given by (3.21) is invariant under the translation defined by $(x', t') = (x + a, t + a)$, where a is an arbitrary constant. This property will be utilized in Section V to derive a closed form solution of a self-similar, unsteady, dispersed, nonlinear wave motion behind a constant "elastic-speed" shockfront propagating into an initially quiescent region.

IV. NONLINEAR WAVES WITH CONSTANT SPEEDS

Equation (2.7) is a nonlinear, hyperbolic differential equation of the evolution type. The characteristic speeds related to this equation are given by,

$$D_{\pm} \bar{X}/D\bar{t} = \pm c \quad , \quad (4.1)$$

or,

$$D_{\pm} x/Dt = \pm 1 \quad , \quad (4.2)$$

where $D_{\pm}(\cdot)/D\bar{t}$ and $D_{\pm}(\cdot)/Dt$ denote differentiation along the characteristics.

Due to the presence of the evolution or dissipative term, $[1_+(\sigma) df(\sigma)/d\sigma + \delta(\sigma) f(0)] \partial\sigma/\partial t$, in Eq. (2.7), it is expected that, in the plastic range, the material can also support dissipative, dispersive waves in addition to the characteristic propagations of discontinuities given by Eq. (4.1) or (4.2). To demonstrate the existence of non-characteristic propagations, a class of constant speed solutions to Eq. (2.7) is considered in this section. This class of solutions is obtained by searching for expressions of the form:

$$\sigma(x, t) = g(s) \quad , \quad (4.3)$$

where,

$$s \equiv \bar{c}t - x \quad , \quad (4.4)$$

and $\bar{c} = \text{constant}$ determines the speed of propagation.

Substituting Eq. (4.3) into Eq. (2.7), a nonlinear, second-order, ordinary differential equation results:

$$\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)g'' = \bar{c} [1_+(g) f'(g) + \delta(g) f(0)]g' \quad , \quad (4.5)$$

where primes denote differentiation. This equation can be integrated once immediately to yield,

$$\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)g' = \bar{c} 1_+(g) f(g) + A \quad , \quad (4.6)$$

where A is an arbitrary constant. Actually, the fact that Eq. (4.5) can be integrated once in closed form is not due to the special choice of the constitutive equation, (2.6), since, by assuming solutions of constant speeds of propagation, Eq. (2.2) can be integrated at once without making any additional assumptions. By comparing the expression (4.6) with the basic equations, (2.2) and (2.6), it is easily demonstrated that $A = 0$. Thus,

$$\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)g' = \bar{c} 1_+(g) f(g) \quad , \quad (4.7)$$

for constant speeds of propagation.

If $g < 0$, then Eq. (4.7) becomes,

$$(1 - \bar{c}^2)g' = 0 \quad . \quad (4.8)$$

Except for the trivial case of $g = \text{constant}$, Eq. (4.8) requires that $\bar{c} = \pm 1$, which of course is the elastic speed of propagation. For $g > 0$, Eq. (4.7) requires that

$$(i) \quad \bar{c}^2 < 1, \quad \text{for } (g'/\bar{c}) > 0 \quad , \quad (4.9)$$

$$(ii) \quad \bar{c}^2 > 1, \quad \text{for } (g'/\bar{c}) < 0 \quad . \quad (4.10)$$

Thus, for the physically more meaningful case of $\bar{c}^2 < 1$, the overstress may increase or decrease with s depending on whether $\bar{c} > 0$ or < 0 .

Equations (4.9) and (4.10) also indicate that if solutions for $g > 0$ exist, the waves represented by these solutions are not characteristic propagations.

On setting $h = g'$, Eq. (4.5) for $g > 0$ may be written as

$$\frac{h'}{g'} = \frac{\bar{c}}{\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)} f'(g) \quad . \quad (4.11)$$

Since $f(g)$ is a C^1 function, Eq. (4.11) does not have any singular points.

Thus, according to Poincaré-Bendixon theorem, it may be concluded that Eq. (4.11), in general, does not possess periodic solutions.

For $g > 0$, Eq. (4.7) may be integrated, in general, by quadrature as follows:

$$s = [\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)/\bar{c}] \int^g f^{-1}(\zeta) d\zeta + C' \quad , \quad (4.12)$$

where C' is an arbitrary constant.

Perzyna [9] in 1963, suggested two interesting expressions for $f(\zeta)$.

In slightly generalized forms, these expressions are given as follows:

$$(i) \quad f(\zeta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^L a_{\ell} \zeta^{\ell} \quad , \quad (4.13)$$

$$(ii) \quad f(\zeta) = b_0 + \sum_{\ell=1}^L b_{\ell} (\text{Exp } \zeta^{\ell} - 1) \quad , \quad (4.14)$$

where a_{ℓ} , b_{ℓ} are constants. Expression (i) or Eq. (4.13) includes the model $f(\zeta) = \zeta^{\delta}$ suggested by Cowper & Symonds [8] as a special case. For $F(\zeta) = \zeta^{\delta}$, and $\delta \neq 1$, Eq. (4.12) becomes,

$$s - s_1 = \frac{\delta(1 - \bar{c}^2)}{(1 - \delta)\bar{c}} (g^{1-\delta} - g_1^{1-\delta}) \quad , \quad (4.15)$$

where $g_1 = g(s_1)$, s_1 is a constant, and β has been chosen as b_1 .

Another simple result is obtained for the constitutive relation (ii) or Eq. (4.14) with $L = 1$. The integrated expression is

$$s - s_1 = \frac{(1 - \bar{c}^2)}{\bar{c}} \left[(g_1 - g) + \ln \left(\frac{e^g - 1}{e^{g_1} - 1} \right) \right] \quad , \quad (4.16)$$

where, again, $g_1 = g(s_1)$, s_1 is a constant, and β has been chosen as b_1 .

It is of interest to note that for the constitutive relation (i) or Eq. (4.13), the integral in Eq. (4.12) can always be evaluated in closed form. It is known that any real polynomial can be expressed as a product of factors, of which typical terms are $(\alpha_1 \zeta + \alpha_2)^k$ and $(\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^p$, where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ are real constants, $\beta_2^2 < \beta_1 \beta_3$ and k, p are real positive integers. Thus, $f^{-1}(\zeta)$ may be expressed in the form:

$$f^{-1}(\zeta) = \sum_{k=1}^m c_k (\alpha_1 \zeta + \alpha_2)^{-k} + \sum_{p=1}^n (d_p \zeta + e_p) (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{-p} \quad , \quad (4.17)$$

where c_k, d_p , and e_p are real constants.

The integrals from the first summation are of the type:

$$\int (\alpha_1 \zeta + \alpha_2)^{-k} d\zeta, \quad (4.18)$$

which gives,

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_1^{-1} (1 - k)^{-1} (\alpha_1 \zeta + \alpha_2)^{1-k}, \quad (k \neq 1) \\ \alpha_1^{-1} \ln |\alpha_1 \zeta + \alpha_2|, \quad (k = 1) \end{array} \right. \quad (4.19)$$

The integrals from the second summation are of the type:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (d_p \zeta + e_p) (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{-p} d\zeta \\ &= (d_p / \beta_1) \int (\beta_1 \zeta + \beta_2) (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{-p} d\zeta \\ &+ (e_p - \beta_2 d_p / \beta_1) \int (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{-p} d\zeta. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

The first integral in Eq. (4.20) gives:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 2^{-1} (1 - p)^{-1} (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{1-p}, \quad (p \neq 1) \\ 2^{-1} \ln |\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3|, \quad (p = 1) \end{array} \right. \quad (4.21)$$

The second integral can be reduced as follows:

$$\int (\beta_1 \zeta^2 + 2\beta_2 \zeta + \beta_3)^{-p} d\zeta = \beta_1^{p-1} (\beta_1 \beta_3 - \beta_2^2)^{1/2-p} \int (y^2 + 1)^{-p} dy, \quad (4.22)$$

and the integral,

$$I_p = \int (y^2 + 1)^{-p} dy, \quad (4.23)$$

can be evaluated from the recursion relation:

$$2(p - 1) I_p - (2p - 3) I_{p-1} = y(y^2 + 1)^{1-p}, \quad (4.24)$$

with $I_1 = \tan^{-1} y$. The entire integral in Eq. (4.12) can, therefore, be evaluated in closed form in terms of elementary functions.

V. NONLINEAR WAVE MOTION BEHIND PROPAGATING DISCONTINUITIES

5.1. Self-similar solution behind a constant-speed shockfront.

Consider a one-dimensional shockfront propagating at some speed $U(>0)$ into an initially quiescent one-dimensional region ($x \geq 0$). As it had been remarked earlier, if the range of the rate of straining within the shock layer renders the material to exhibit instantaneous linear elasticity, then the shockfront will propagate at a constant speed,

$$U = \sqrt{E/\rho}, \quad (5.1)$$

where E is the instantaneous modulus of elasticity. If the value of E is chosen to be the same as the modulus of the elastic range of the constitutive equation, (2.6), then the shock speed has the same value as the characteristic

speed $D_+ \bar{X}/D\bar{t}$ given by Eq. (4.1). Under such an assumption, the values of u and $\bar{\sigma}$ immediately behind the shock layer must satisfy the characteristic compatibility condition [10]:

$$d\bar{\sigma} - \rho c du = -E\gamma f(\bar{\sigma}/\sigma_0 - 1) l_+(\sigma/\sigma_0 - 1) d\bar{t} \quad , \quad (5.2)$$

where $c = U = \sqrt{E/\rho}$.

The values of u , $\bar{\sigma}$, and ϵ , immediately behind the shock layer must also satisfy the jump conditions given by Eqs. (2.13) to (2.15). Since u , $\bar{\sigma} = 0$ in the quiescent region in front of the shock layer, Eq. (2.14) requires that,

$$\bar{\sigma} = -\rho U u = -\rho c u \quad , \quad (5.3)$$

immediately behind the shock layer. Combining Eqs. (5.2) and (5.3), the following differential equation results:

$$2\beta d\sigma = -f(\sigma) l_+(\sigma) dt \quad , \quad (5.4)$$

where as before, $\sigma \equiv (\bar{\sigma}/\sigma_0 - 1)$ and $t \equiv \alpha \bar{t}$ with $\alpha \equiv \beta\gamma\sqrt{\rho E}/\sigma_0$. Equation (5.4) indicates that, if $\sigma > 0$, then the overstress immediately behind the shockfront always attenuates with time along the shock.

Assuming that $\sigma > 0$ behind the shockfront, Eq. (5.4) can be integrated by quadrature as follows:

$$t = 2\beta \int_0^\sigma f^{-1}(\zeta) d\zeta + C'' \quad , \quad (5.5)$$

where the integral is identical to that of Eq. (4.12). Thus, closed-form solutions of Eq. (5.5) are possible for special constitutive assumptions.

For $f(\zeta) = \zeta^\delta$ with $\delta \neq 1$, Eq. (5.5) becomes

$$t = [2\delta/(1 - \delta)] (\sigma_1^{1-\delta} - \sigma^{1-\delta}) \quad , \quad (5.6)$$

where $\sigma_1 \equiv \sigma(0)$, and β has been chosen as δ . Therefore, the overstress immediately behind the shock attenuates monotonically with time along the shockfront from $\sigma = \sigma_1$ at $t = 0$ to $\sigma = 0$ at $t = \infty$.

It is interesting to note that for $\delta = 2$, Eq. (5.6) can be satisfied by one of the self-similar solutions given in Section III:

$$8\sigma^{-1} = (x + a) \left[2\eta + (\eta^2 - 1) \{A_1 + \ln [(\eta - 1)/(\eta + 1)]\} \right] \quad , \quad (5.7)$$

where $\eta = (t + a)/(x + a)$, and a, A_1 are constants. To satisfy the compatibility condition (5.6) for $\delta = 2$, the constant a in (5.7) must be chosen as follows:

$$a = 4/\sigma_1 \quad , \quad (5.8)$$

Therefore, the dimensionless overstress $\sigma(x, t)$ behind the shockfront is given by,

$$\sigma = 8/\left[(t + 4/\sigma_1) \left\{ 2 + (\eta - 1/\eta) [A_1 + \ln (\frac{\eta-1}{\eta+1})] \right\} \right] \quad , \quad (5.9)$$

and the stress boundary condition at $x = 0$ is,

$$\sigma(0, t) = 8/\left[2(t + 4/\sigma_1) + (2t + \sigma_1 t^2/4) \{A_1 - \ln [1 + 8/(\sigma_1 t)]\} \right] \quad . \quad (5.10)$$

The behavior of this function for various values of A_1 is shown in Fig. 1.

In dimensional forms, the resulting expressions for $\sigma(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$, $u(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$, and $\epsilon(\bar{X}, \bar{t})$ for this case are given as follows:

$$\sigma = \bar{\sigma}/\sigma_0 - 1$$

$$= [4c \sigma_0 / (E\gamma)] (\bar{X} + ct_0)$$

$$\left[2c (\bar{X} + ct_0) (\bar{t} + t_0) - [c^2 \bar{t} (\bar{t} + 2t_0) - \bar{X} (\bar{X} + 2ct_0)] \right.$$

$$\left. \left\{ \ln [(c\bar{t} + \bar{X} + 2ct_0)/(c\bar{t} - \bar{X})] + B \right\}^{-1} \right], \quad (5.11)$$

$$u = - (\sigma_0/\rho) [\sigma(\bar{t} + t_0)/(\bar{X} + ct_0) + c^{-1}] \quad , \quad (5.12)$$

$$\epsilon = (\sigma_0/\rho) [\sigma(\bar{t} + t_0)^2/(\bar{X} + ct_0)^2 + c^{-2}] \quad , \quad (5.13)$$

where

$$t_0 = 2\sigma_0/(\gamma\sigma_1 E) \quad , \quad (5.14)$$

and B is a constant. The behavior of the functions $u(0, \bar{t})$ and $\epsilon(0, \bar{t})$ for various values of A_1 are indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. It is of interest to note that (5.13) yields a permanent strain ϵ_p given by

$$\epsilon_p = \lim_{\bar{t} \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon = - (\sigma_0/E) [(4c \sigma_0 / \beta \gamma E) (\bar{X} + ct_0)^{-1} - 1] \quad . \quad (5.15)$$

5.2. Constant speed solution behind an elastic precursor.

Duvall [22] suggested that the one-dimensional, unsteady motion in a semi-infinite ($x \geq 0$), rate-sensitive, elastoplastic region generated by a continuously applied load at its boundary ($x = 0$) may eventually consist of an elastic precursor propagating into an initially quiescent region, an unloading, relaxation zone, and a sub-elastic, constant-speed, nonlinear wave motion as depicted in Fig. 4. After a reasonable length of time, the elastic precursor will be far ahead of the leading wave of the constant speed region and the boundary of $x = 0$ will be far behind it. Relative to an observer moving with the leading wave of the constant speed region, the unsteady motion behind the leading wave becomes essentially steady.

Any of the constant-speed, nonlinear wave solutions described by Eq. (4.12) in Sec. IV with $\bar{c} < 1$ may be considered as a constant-speed portion of such an "unsteady" motion. If the overstress on the leading wave $s = s_1$ is $\sigma_1 > 0$, then the quadrature expression, (4.12), becomes,

$$s - s_1 = [\beta(1 - \bar{c}^2)/\bar{c}] \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma} f^{-1}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad (5.16)$$

where $s \equiv \bar{c}t - x$, and $\bar{c} < 1$. From Eq. (5.16), the stress boundary condition required to maintain the constant-speed motion can be evaluated in a straightforward manner.

It is of interest to note that, if the initial rate of loading of the applied stress at the boundary is not too high such that the time required to raise the stress $\bar{\sigma}$ from zero to the value of the static yield stress σ_0 is

much longer than the pertinent characteristic relaxation time of the medium, then a complete description of a possible nonlinear wave motion for a continuously loading boundary may be constructed exactly. Figure 5 is a schematic representation of such a motion. It consists of four solution regions separated by three discontinuities described as follows:

(1) Solution Regions

R_1 : the undisturbed region, $\bar{\sigma} = 0$

R_2 : the elastic region, $\bar{\sigma} < \sigma_0$

R_3 : the constant stress region, $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma_0$

R_4 : the constant speed solution region, $\bar{\sigma} > \sigma_0$.

(2) Discontinuities

s_1 : the leading elastic wave

s_2 : the trailing elastic wave

s_3 : the leading constant speed wave.

Such an unsteady motion may be generated by a monotonically increasing stress boundary condition. The manner in which the stress varies at the boundary in the elastic range can be quite arbitrary (so long as the rate of loading is small enough so that there will be no dynamic overstressing in the elastic precursor) and has been chosen as a linear function of $\bar{t}$ in Fig. 5 for simplicity, while the rate of stressing beyond the static yield stress must follow the expression given in Eq. (4.12) or the differential equation, (4.7).

It is clear from Eq. (4.7) that nontrivial solutions in R_4 can be generated from a leading wave s_3 on which the stress is $\bar{\sigma} = 0$ only if $f(0) > 0$. The value of $f(0)$ can be arbitrarily small. Alternatively, if $f(0) = 0$ for a specific constitutive relation, a solution such as the one depicted by Fig. 5 can still be generated by viewing s_3 as a small discontinuity in the value of $\bar{\sigma}$ such that the overstress jumps across this "plastic shock" from zero to some small constant positive value $\sigma_1 \ll 1$. The jump in σ from 0 to σ_1 at the boundary of $\bar{X} = 0$ may be viewed as the result of a very fast rate of loading r in a small interval of time $\Delta\bar{t}$ near $\bar{t} = \bar{t}_0$ such that $\lim_{\Delta\bar{t} \rightarrow 0} (r \Delta\bar{t}) = \bar{\sigma}_1 = (1 + \sigma_1)\sigma_0$ and $0 < \sigma_1 \ll 1$. The fact that $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma_0$ in R_3 is an admissible solution can be deduced immediately from Eq. (4.7).

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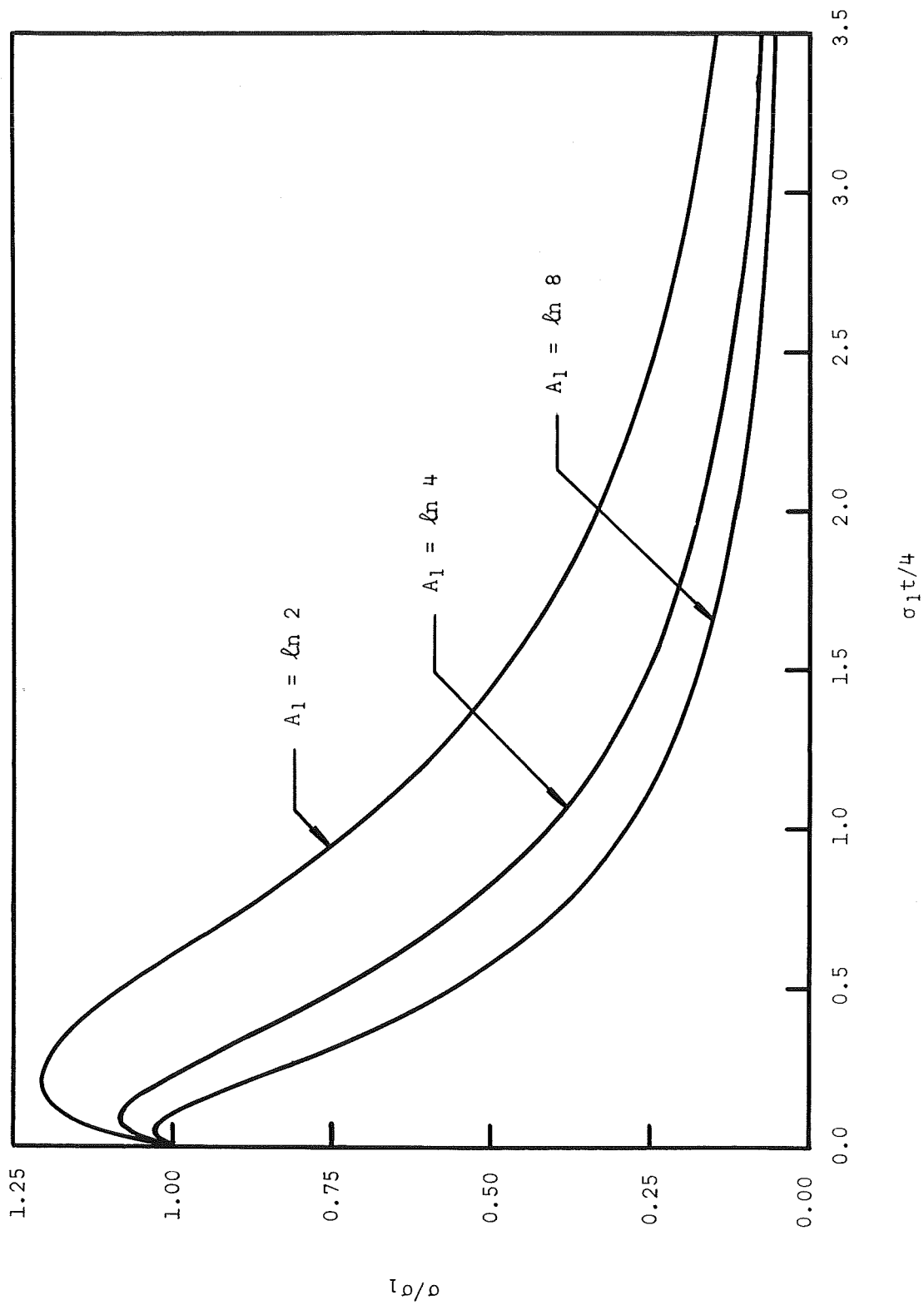


Figure 1. Variation of σ/σ_1 with $\sigma_1 t/4$ at $\bar{X} = 0$.

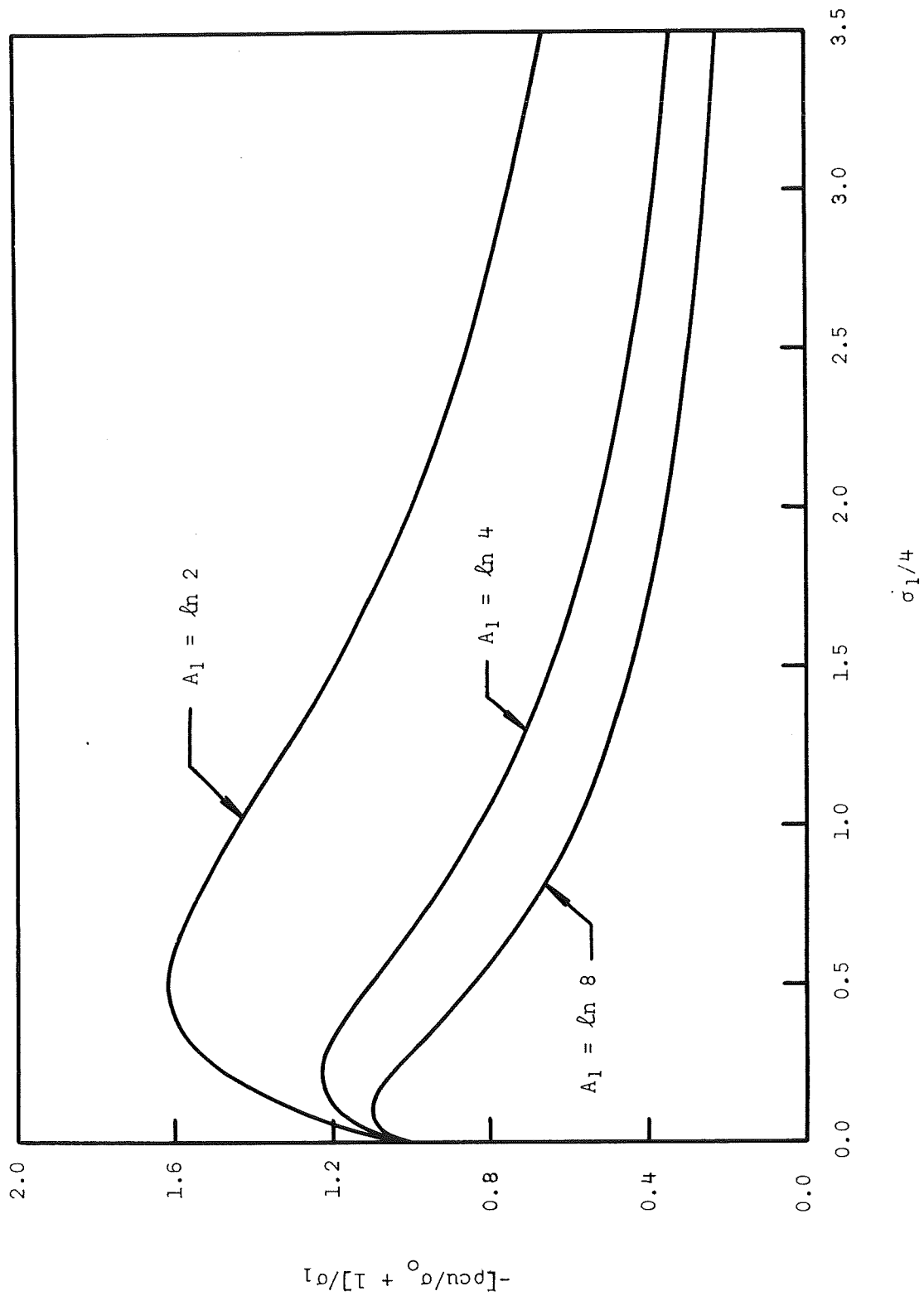


Figure 2. Variation of $-\left[\rho c u / \sigma_0 + 1\right] / \sigma_1$ with $\sigma_1 t / 4$ at $\bar{X} = 0$.

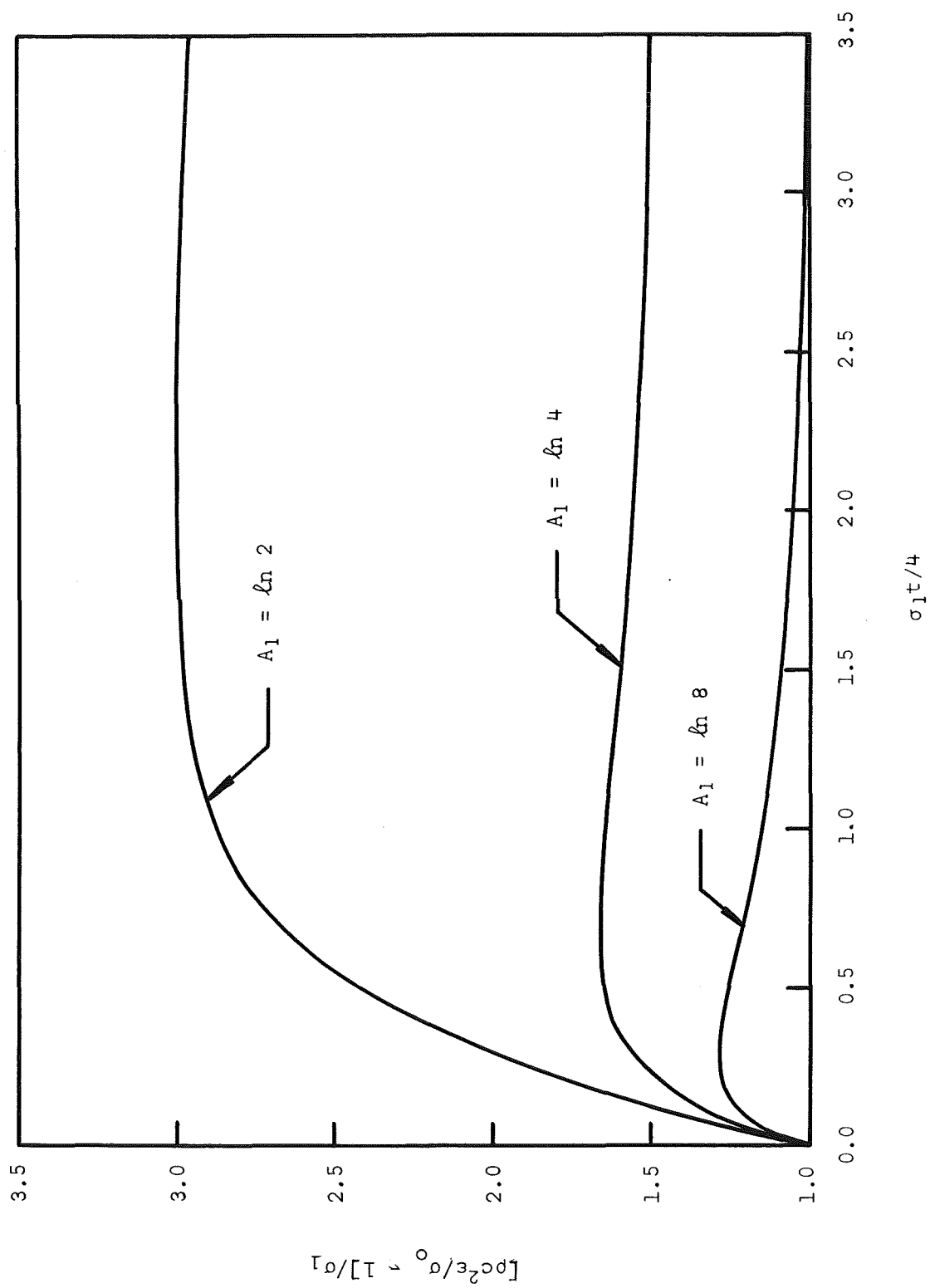


Figure 3. Variation of $[\rho c^2 \epsilon / \sigma_0 - 1] / \sigma_1$ with $\sigma_1 t / 4$ at $\bar{X} = 0$.

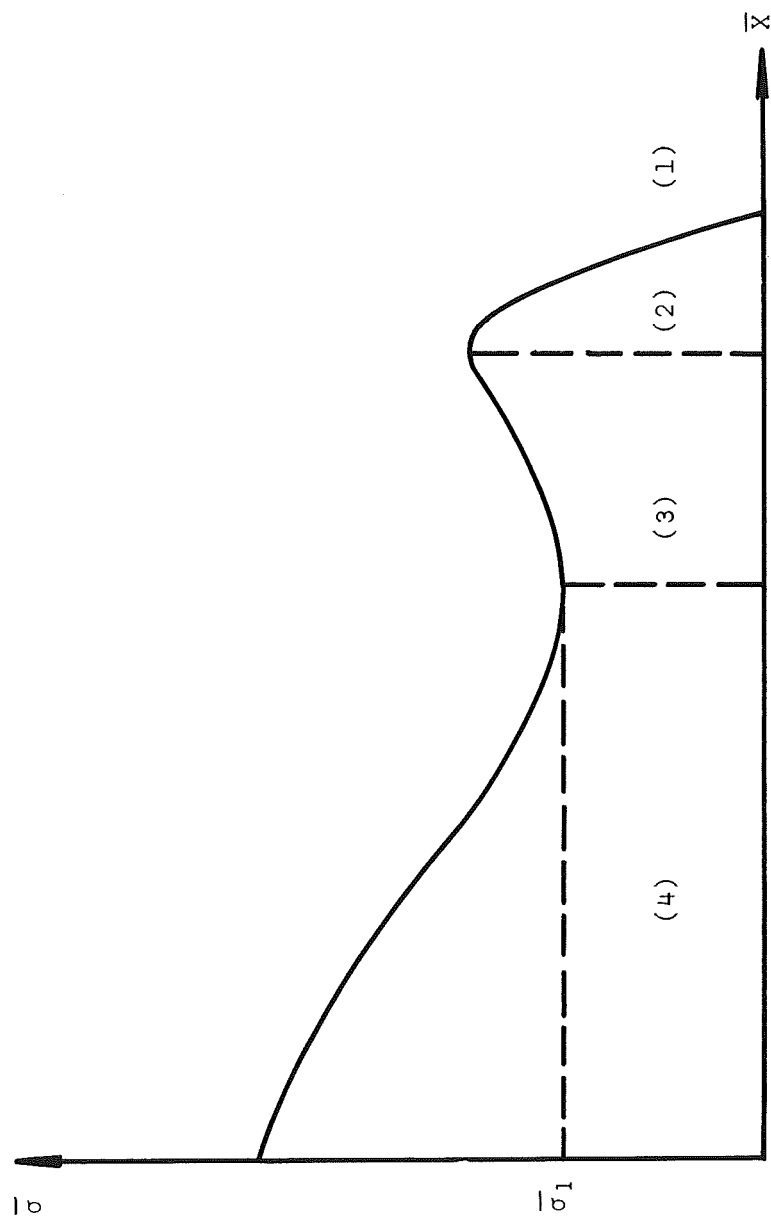


Figure 4. Schematic representation of a nonlinear wave motion behind a relaxation zone. (1) quiescent region, (2) elastic precursor, (3) relaxation zone, (4) sub-elastic, constant speed region.

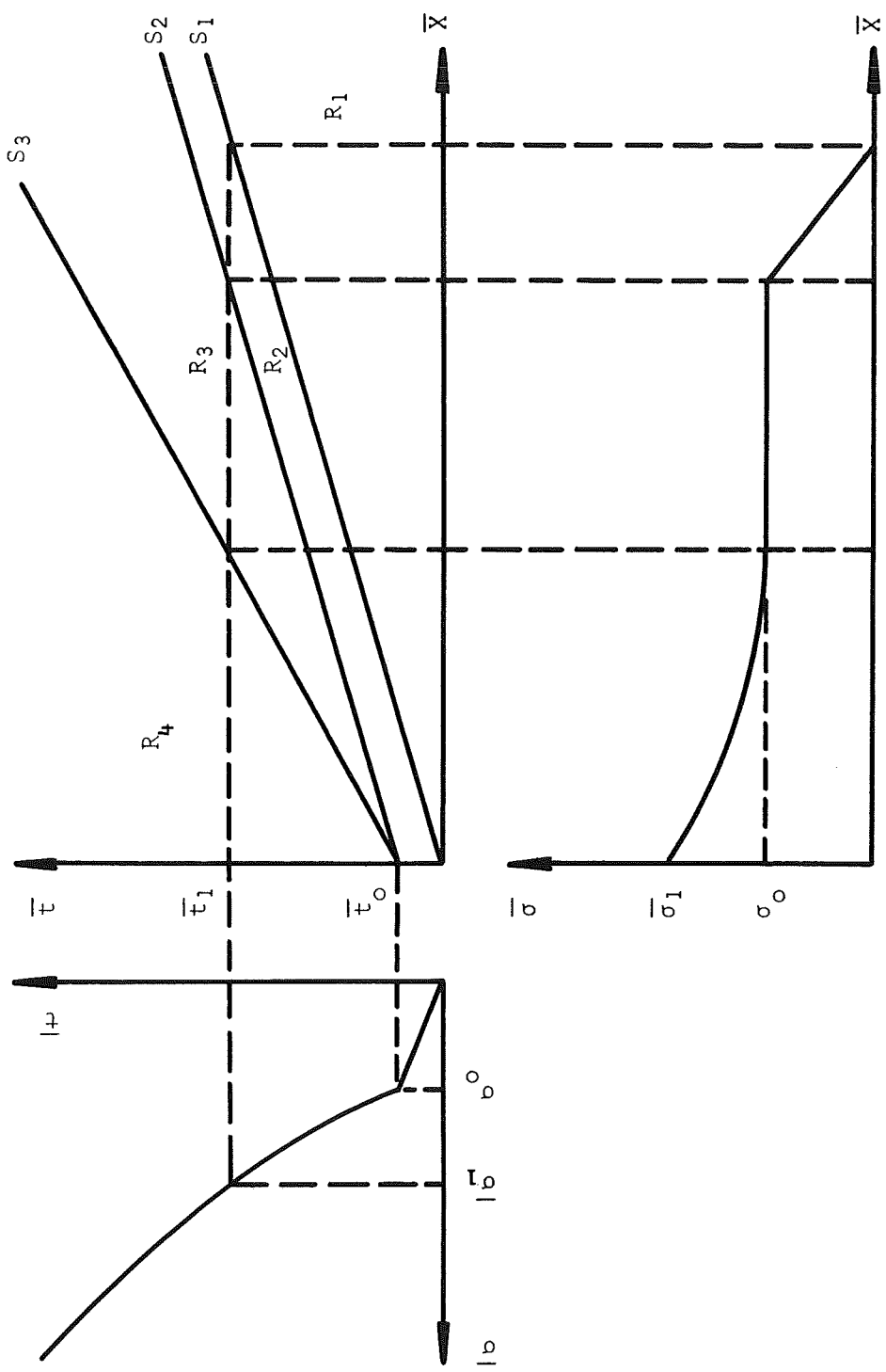


Figure 5. Schematic representation of a possible nonlinear wave motion due to a continuously loading boundary at $\bar{X} = 0$.

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Dr. James H. Wiegand
Senior Dept. 4720, Bldg. 0525
Ballistics & Mech. Properties Lab.
Aerojet-General Corporation
P. O. Box 1947
Sacramento, California 95809

Mr. Carl E. Hartbower
Dept. 4620, Bldg. 2019 A2
Aerojet-General Corporation
P. O. Box 1947
Sacramento, California 95809

Mr. J. S. Wise
Aerospace Corporation
P. O. Box 1300
San Bernardino, California 92402

Dr. Vito Salerno
Applied Technology Assoc., Inc.
29 Church Street
Ramsey, New Jersey 07446

Library Services Department
Report Section, Bldg. 14-14
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60440

Dr. M. C. Junger
Cambridge Acoustical Associates
129 Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dr. F. R. Schwarzl
Central Laboratory T. N. O.
Schoenmakerstraat 97
Delft, The Netherlands

Research and Development
Electric Boat Division
General Dynamics Corporation
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, USN
and Naval Insp. of Ordnance
Electric Boat Division
General Dynamics Corporation
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Dr. L. H. Chen
Basic Engineering
Electric Boat Division
General Dynamics Corporation
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Industry & Research Inst. (cont'd)

Dr. Wendt
Valley Forge Space Technology Cen.
General Electric Company
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 10418

Dr. Joshua E. Greenspon
J. G. Engr. Research Associates
3831 Menlo Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dr. Walt. D. Pilkey
ITT Research Institute
10 West 35 Street
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Library Newport News Shipbuilding
& Dry Dock Company
Newport News, Virginia 23607

Mr. J. I. Gonzalez
Engr. Mech. Lab.
Martin-Marietta
MP - 233
P. O. Box 5837
Orlando, Florida 32805

Dr. E. A. Alexander
Research Department
Rocketdyne D. W., NAA
6633 Canoga Avenue
Canoga Park, California 91304

Mr. Cezar P. Nuguid
Deputy Commissioner
Philippine Atomic Energy
Commission
Manila, Philippines

Dr. M. L. Merritt
Division 5412
Sandia Corporation
Sandia Base
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87115

Director
Ship Research Institute
Ministry of Transportation
700, SHINKAWA
Mitaka
Tokyo, Japan

Dr. H. N. Abramson
Southwest Research Institute
8500 Culebra Road
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dr. R. C. DeHart
Southwest Research Institute
8500 Culebra Road
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dr. M. L. Baron
Paul Weidlinger, Consulting Engr.
777 Third Avenue, 22nd Floor
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Roger Weiss
High Temp. Structs. & Materials
Applied Physics Lab.
8621 Georgia Avenue.
Silver Spring, Maryland

Mr. William Caywood
Code BBE
Applied Physics Laboratory
8621 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland

Mr. M. J. Berg
Engineering Mech. Laboratory
Bldg. R-1, Rm. 1104A
TRW Systems
1 Space Park
Redondo Beach, California 90278

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
		2b. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE Some One-Dimensional Solutions of Nonlinear Waves of a Rate-Sensitive, Elastoplastic Material			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name) Burniston, E. E. Chang, T. S.			
6. REPORT DATE January 1970		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 30 + 4	7b. NO. OF REFS 22
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. N00014-68-A-0187		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 70-1	
b. PROJECT NO.		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
c.			
d.			
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC.			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Advanced Research Projects Agency Washington, D. C. 20301	
13. ABSTRACT Two classes of closed form solutions of one-dimensional, nonlinear waves of a rate-sensitive, elastoplastic material are reported. One class of these solutions is self-similar and the other class consists of constant speed propagations. Applications of these solutions to unsteady motions behind propagating discontinuities are also considered.			