

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword to French edition</i>	xi
<i>Foreword to English edition</i>	xv
<i>Introduction</i>	xvii
<i>Notation</i>	xxi
1 Elements of the physical mechanisms of deformation and fracture	1
1.1 Metals and alloys	2
1.1.1 Structure	2
1.1.2 Physical mechanisms of deformation	9
1.1.3 Physical mechanisms of fracture	18
1.2 Other materials	24
1.2.1 Polymers	24
1.2.2 Granular material: concrete	29
1.2.3 Wood	33
Bibliography	35
2 Elements of continuum mechanics and thermodynamics	37
2.1 Statement of the principle of virtual power	38
2.1.1 Motion and virtual power	38
2.1.2 Frames of reference and material derivatives	39
2.1.3 Principle of virtual power	40
2.2 Method of virtual power	41
2.2.1 Rates of strain and stress	41
2.2.2 Equations of equilibrium	44
2.2.3 Strains and displacements	45
2.2.4 Tensorial representation: invariants	51

2.3 Fundamental statements of thermodynamics	53
2.3.1 Conservation laws; first principle	53
2.3.2 Entropy; second principle	55
2.4 Method of local state	56
2.4.1 State variables	57
2.4.2 Thermodynamic potential, state laws	58
2.4.3 Dissipation, complementary laws	60
2.5 Elements of heat	65
2.5.1 Fourier's law	65
2.5.2 Heat equation	66
Bibliography	68
3 Identification and rheological classification of real solids	69
3.1 The global phenomenological method	70
3.2 Elements of experimental techniques and identification process	72
3.2.1 Characteristic tests	72
3.2.2 Experimental techniques	77
3.2.3 Identification methods	88
3.3 Schematic representation of real behaviour	99
3.3.1 Analogical models	99
3.3.2 Rigid solid and perfect fluid	100
3.3.4 Viscous fluid	101
3.3.4 Elastic solids	101
3.3.5 Plastic solids	103
3.3.6 Viscoplastic solids	105
3.3.7 Characterization of work-hardening	108
3.3.8 Ageing	114
3.4 Schematic representation of fracture	114
3.4.1 Fracture by damage of a volume element	115
3.4.2 Fracture by crack propagation in a structure	117
3.5 Schematic representation of friction	119
3.5.1 Coulomb model	119
3.5.2 Boundary layer model	119
Bibliography	120
4 Linear elasticity, thermoelasticity and viscoelasticity	121
4.1 Elasticity	121
4.1.1 Domain of validity and use	122
4.1.2 Formulation	122

4.1.3 Identification	
4.1.4 Table of elastic properties	
4.1.5 Concepts of the finite element method	
4.2 Thermoelasticity	
4.2.1 Formulation	
4.2.2 Identification	
4.2.3 Thermoelastic properties	
4.3 Viscoelasticity	
4.3.1 Domain of validity and use	
4.3.2 Thermodynamic formulation	
4.3.3 Functional formulation	
4.3.4 Viscoelastic properties	
4.3.5 Elements of viscoelasticity	
Bibliography	
5 Plasticity	
5.1 Domain of validity and use	
5.2 Phenomenological aspects	
5.2.1 Uniaxial behaviour	
5.2.2 Multiaxial plasticity	
5.3 Formulation of general constitutive laws	
5.3.1 Partition hypothesis	
5.3.2 Choice of thermodynamic potentials	
5.3.3 Loading surface and hardening	
5.4 Particular flow laws	
5.4.1 Different types of criteria	
5.4.2 Isotropic hardening	
5.4.3 Linear kinematic hardening	
5.4.4 Flow rules under cyclic loading	
5.4.5 Classification of different types of hardening	
5.5 Proportional loading	
5.5.1 Definition	
5.5.2 Integrated Hencky-strain	
5.5.3 Existence theorem for proportional loading	
5.6 Elements of computational plasticity	
5.6.1 Structural analysis	
5.6.2 Limit analysis	
5.6.3 Approximate global plasticity	
Bibliography	

4.1.3 Identification	128
4.1.4 Table of elastic properties of common materials	131
4.1.5 Concepts of the finite element method	132
4.2 Thermoelasticity	137
4.2.1 Formulation	137
4.2.2 Identification	139
4.2.3 Thermoelastic properties of common materials	144
4.3 Viscoelasticity	144
4.3.1 Domain of validity and use	144
4.3.2 Thermodynamic formulation	145
4.3.3 Functional formulation	150
4.3.4 Viscoelastic properties of common materials	154
4.3.5 Elements of viscoelastic analysis of structures	156
Bibliography	160
5 Plasticity	161
5.1 Domain of validity and use	161
5.2 Phenomenological aspects	162
5.2.1 Uniaxial behaviour	163
5.2.2 Multiaxial plasticity criteria	176
5.3 Formulation of general constitutive laws	186
5.3.1 Partition hypothesis	186
5.3.2 Choice of thermodynamic variables	187
5.3.3 Loading surface and dissipation potential	189
5.4 Particular flow laws	195
5.4.1 Different types of criteria and flow laws	195
5.4.2 Isotropic hardening rules	198
5.4.3 Linear kinematic hardening rules	205
5.4.4 Flow rules under cyclic or arbitrary loadings	212
5.4.5 Classification of different models	240
5.5 Proportional loading	240
5.5.1 Definition	240
5.5.2 Integrated Hencky–Mises law. Equivalent stress and strain	241
5.5.3 Existence theorem for proportional loading	242
5.6 Elements of computational methods in plasticity	243
5.6.1 Structural analysis	244
5.6.2 Limit analysis	249
5.6.3 Approximate global method of uniform energy	251
Bibliography	252

6 Viscoplasticity	253
6.1 Domain of validity and use	254
6.2 Phenomenological aspects	254
6.2.1 Results derived from hardening tests	254
6.2.2 Results derived from creep tests	257
6.2.3 Results derived from relaxation tests	261
6.2.4 Viscosity-hardening law	264
6.2.5 Influence of temperature	268
6.2.6 Results derived from cyclic tests	271
6.2.7 Results derived from multiaxial tests	274
6.3 General formulation of the constitutive equations	276
6.3.1 Partition of strains	276
6.3.2 Choice of thermodynamic variables	277
6.3.3 Dissipation potential	278
6.4 Particular constitutive equations	280
6.4.1 Laws of perfect viscoplasticity	281
6.4.2 Viscoplasticity laws with isotropic hardening	288
6.4.3 Viscoplasticity law with kinematic hardening	308
6.4.4 Modelling of particular effects	328
6.5 Elements of the methods of viscoplastic structural analysis	340
6.5.1 General scheme of viscoplastic analysis	340
6.5.2 Methods of step by step linearization	343
Bibliography	345
7 Damage mechanics	346
7.1 Domain of validity and use	347
7.2 Phenomenological aspects	348
7.2.1 Damage variable	349
7.2.2 Effective stress	350
7.2.3 Measurement of damage	352
7.2.4 Elementary damage laws	363
7.2.5 Multiaxial damage criteria	381
7.3 Thermodynamic formulation	396
7.3.1 Multiaxial representation of damage	396
7.3.2 Theory of isotropic damage	399
7.3.3 A nonisotropic damage theory	403
7.4 Particular models	409
7.4.1 Ductile plastic damage	409
7.4.2 Creep damage	413

7.4.3 Fatigue damage	
7.4.4 Interaction effects of	
7.5 Deformation and damage	
7.5.1 Elasticity coupled with	
7.5.2 Plasticity coupled with	
7.5.3 Viscoplasticity coupled	
7.5 Prediction of crack initiation	
7.6.1 Initial damage	
7.6.2 Calculation of damage	
Bibliography	
8 Crack mechanics	
8.1 Domain of validity and use	
8.2 Elements of analysis of crack	
8.2.1 Initial cracks	
8.2.2 Elastic analysis	
8.2.3 Elastoplastic analyses	
8.3 Phenomenological aspects	
8.3.1 Variables governing	
8.3.2 Elementary experime	
8.4 Thermodynamic formulatio	
8.4.1 Choice of variables. T	
8.4.2 Elastic strain energy	
8.4.3 The crack growth th	
8.4.4 Dissipation analysis	
8.4.5 Bifurcation criteria fo	
media	
8.4.6 Three-dimensional cr	
8.5 Particular crack propagati	
8.5.1 Cracking by brittle fr	
8.5.2 Cracking by ductile f	
8.5.3 Creep crack growth	
8.5.4 Fatigue crack growth	
8.6 Elements of the crack anal	
approach	
8.6.1 Elastic analysis by fir	
media)	
8.6.2 Three-dimensional cr	
8.6.3 Integration of the me	

7.4.3 Fatigue damage	418
7.4.4 Interaction effects of fatigue and creep damage	427
7.5 Deformation and damage coupling	435
7.5.1 Elasticity coupled with damage	436
7.5.2 Plasticity coupled with damage	436
7.5.3 Viscoplasticity coupled with damage	440
7.5 Prediction of crack initiation in structures	442
7.6.1 Initial damage	442
7.6.2 Calculation of damage at critical points	443
Bibliography	449
8 Crack mechanics	451
8.1 Domain of validity and use	452
8.2 Elements of analysis of cracked media	453
8.2.1 Initial cracks	453
8.2.2 Elastic analysis	454
8.2.3 Elastoplastic analyses	468
8.3 Phenomenological aspects	474
8.3.1 Variables governing crack behaviour	474
8.3.2 Elementary experimental results	478
8.4 Thermodynamic formulation	487
8.4.1 Choice of variables. Thermodynamic potential	488
8.4.2 Elastic strain energy release rate	491
8.4.3 The crack growth threshold variable	491
8.4.4 Dissipation analysis	503
8.4.5 Bifurcation criteria for crack propagation in plane media	505
8.4.6 Three-dimensional cracked structures	508
8.5 Particular crack propagation models	511
8.5.1 Cracking by brittle fracture	512
8.5.2 Cracking by ductile fracture	513
8.5.3 Creep crack growth	515
8.5.4 Fatigue crack growth	516
8.6 Elements of the crack analysis of structures by the global approach	520
8.6.1 Elastic analysis by finite elements (two-dimensional media)	520
8.6.2 Three-dimensional cracked structures	528
8.6.3 Integration of the models	533

8.7 Crack analysis by the local approach	535
8.7.1 Limits and inadequacies of the global fracture mechanics	535
8.7.2 Principles of the local approaches	538
8.7.3 Examples	542
Bibliography	549
Index	550

FOREWORD TO F

When my young colleagues, Jean [unclear] invited me to write a few introductory words for the publication of their work *Mécanique des solides matériels*, I very willingly accepted, out of trust and friendship, even though one might think it is made abundantly clear by the title that this is the well-deserved fame of the author and not the attention of readers.

The originality, I would even say the originality, is apparent only if we place it within the context of the developments during the last few decades. In fact, it is a synthesis of the developments it assimilates and integrates into a framework of continuum mechanics and thermodynamics, using the methods which, starting with a few simple ideas, have led to a great variety of phenomenological models. It describes the extremely varied behaviour of solids and, above all, takes advantage of the observations and empirical laws which generate them. It uses imagination and perspicacity in guiding the reader. Finally, it provides an inventory of the phenomena observed at the microscopic, molecular level, the events determining and explaining them. When these phenomena cannot be explained by simple formulas, they are mentioned, where appropriate, with their results and procedures.

To my mind, this triple heritage characterizes the development of continuum thermodynamics.