Notes on strain gradient plasticity: Finite strain covariant modelling and global existence in the infinitesimal rate-independent case.

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August 8, 2007

Abstract

We propose a model of finite strain gradient plasticity including phenomenological Prager type linear kinematical hardening and nonlocal kinematical hardening due to dislocation interaction. Based on the multiplicative decomposition a thermodynamically admissible flow rule for F_p is described involving as plastic gradient Curl F_p . The formulation is covariant w.r.t. superposed rigid rotations of the reference, intermediate and spatial configuration but the model is not spin-free due to the nonlocal dislocation interaction and cannot be reduced to a dependence on the plastic metric $C_p = F_p^T F_p$.

The linearization leads to a thermodynamically admissible model of infinitesimal plasticity involving only the Curl of the non-symmetric plastic distortion p. Linearized spatial and material covariance under constant infinitesimal rotations is satisfied.

Uniqueness of strong solutions of the infinitesimal model is obtained if two nonclassical boundary conditions on the plastic distortion p are introduced: $\dot{p}.\tau = 0$ on the microscopically hard boundary $\Gamma_D \subset \partial \Omega$ and $[\operatorname{Curl} p].\tau = 0$ on the microscopically free boundary $\partial \Omega \setminus \Gamma_D$, where τ are the tangential vectors at the boundary $\partial \Omega$. Moreover, we show that a weak reformulation of the infinitesimal model allows for a global in-time solution of the corresponding rate-independent initial boundary value problem. The method of choice are a formulation as a quasivariational inequality with symmetric and coercive bilinear form. Use is made of new Hilbert-space suitable for dislocation density dependent plasticity.

Key words: gradient plasticity, thermodynamics with internal variables, material and spatial covariance, isotropy, plastic spin, rate-independence

AMS 2000 subject classification: 74A35, 74A30, 74C05, 74C10 74C20, 74D10, 74E05, 74E10, 74E15, 74E20, 74G30, 74G65, 74N15