



# Directional Derivatives

A Tool for Linearization

Kenny Erleben  
Department of Computer Science

University of Copenhagen



## Directional Derivative of Deformation Gradient (1/3)

Let  $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{0}$  be some arbitrary direction

$$D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})}{s}$$

Recall that  $\mathbf{x} = \Phi(\mathbf{X})$  and  $\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \Phi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$  so

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\partial \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{u}))}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{u})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

## Directional Derivative of Deformation Gradient (2/3)

Then

$$\begin{aligned} D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{u})}{\partial\mathbf{X}} - \frac{\partial\Phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial\mathbf{X}}}{s} \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial\mathbf{x}}{\partial\mathbf{X}} + s\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{X}} - \frac{\partial\mathbf{x}}{\partial\mathbf{X}}}{s} \\ &= \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{X}} \end{aligned}$$

## Directional Derivative of Deformation Gradient (3/3)

Using the chain rule we may rewrite

$$D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\nabla \mathbf{u})\mathbf{F}$$

Observe that if  $\mathbf{u}$  is considered to be a function of  $\mathbf{X}$  and not  $\mathbf{x}$  then we write

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{X})$$

and then we have

$$D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}_0] = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_0}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \nabla_0 \mathbf{u}_0$$

## Directional Derivative of Green Strain Tensor

By definition we have

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} - I)$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} D\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] &= \frac{1}{2} (D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}]^T \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F}^T D\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}]) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{F}^T \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right) \mathbf{F} \\ &= \mathbf{F}^T \varepsilon \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$$

## Directional Derivative of 2nd Piola Kirchhoff Stress Tensor (1/3)

We know

$$D\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] = D(\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})))[\mathbf{u}]$$

From the chain rule we have

$$D\mathbf{S}_{IJ}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] = \sum_{K=1}^3 \sum_{L=1}^3 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}_{IJ}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{E}_{KL}} D\mathbf{E}_{KL}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}]$$

## Directional Derivative of 2nd Piola Kirchhoff Stress Tensor (2/3)

That is

$$D\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}] = \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x}) : D\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})[\mathbf{u}]$$

where the fourth order tensor  $\mathcal{C}$  is given as

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{E}}$$

## Directional Derivative of 2nd Piola Kirchhoff Stress Tensor (3/3)

We know that the partial derivative of the strain energy gives us the stress tensor

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{E}} = 2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}}$$

So that means

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial \mathbf{E}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{E}} \left( 2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \mathbf{E} \partial \mathbf{C}} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C} \partial \mathbf{C}}$$

Or in index notation

$$C_{IJKL} = \frac{4 \partial^2 \psi}{\partial \mathbf{C}_{IJ} \partial \mathbf{C}_{KL}} = C_{KLIJ}$$