ENERGY-MOMENTUM SCHEME WITH DRILLING DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR COMPOSITES WITH CURVATURE-TWIST STIFFNESS

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Abstract. This paper is motivated by the increasing application of 3D fiber-reinforced composites in rotating systems [1]. In 2D fiber-reinforced composites, single fibers with a diameter in the range of micrometers are embedded in a matrix material. But, these composites are prone to delamination damage, wherefore the development of 3D composites has been undertaken. Here, fiber bundles are woven, knitted, braided or stitched, in order to fix the fibers before they are surrounded by a matrix material. From a material modelling point of view, these two kind of composites make a huge difference, because a fiber bundle has to be considered as a beam-like structure with curvature-twist (bending as well as twisting) stiffness, in addition to the usual stretching stiffness (cf. [2]). The former is then responsible for the increasing strength-to-weight ratio of 3D fiber-reinforced composites for thin-walled lightweight structures. Therefore, 3D fiber-reinforced composites demand for a bespoke simulation technique.

We have to consider a representative volume element, in which secondary effects as a micro inertia and a curvature-twist stiffness must be taken into account. We introduce these secondary effects in a continuum formulation by means of independent drilling degrees of freedom (cf. [3]). The resulting non-isothermal constrained micropolar continuum is derived by a mixed principle of virtual power (cf. [4]). This variational principle simultaneously generates in the discrete setting a mixed B-bar method and a Galerkin-based energy-momentum scheme of higher order. We also take into account viscoelastic material behaviour, which arises from a mixture of organic and inorganic fibers in a polymeric matrix material. Representative numerical examples demonstrate the twisting and bending stiffness of the fiber bundles.

1 INTRODUCTION

Since we aim at a finite element method, our strategy starts with consideration of generalized continuum mechanics and unsymmetric stress tensors. The reason is that anisotropic Cauchy continua with a symmetric stress tensor, formulated by idempotent structural tensors $A_0 = a_0 \otimes a_0$ with $\|a_0\| = 1$, where the vector $a_0$ denotes the fiber direction vector in the initial configuration $\mathcal{B}_0$ and $\otimes$ the dyadic product of tensors, assume single fibers without a curvature-twist stiffness. But, bending tests with a fiber roving
The determinant of a second-order tensor, whereby the volume densities tensor $\mathbf{K}$ can be motivated by the bending of a two-dimensional Euler-Bernoulli beam in applied mechanics. The curvature $k(x)$ of the beam axis can be formulated very easy by a drilling degree of freedom $\alpha$ with respect to the $y$-axis, instead of using the displacement $w$ in $z$-direction.

Composite reveal, that the roving bending stiffness has a large influence on the deformation. Beam ends are stiff and beam curvatures are large, in contrast to finite element simulations with a Cauchy continuum and structural tensors (see Figure 1). The curvature $(\nabla \times \mathbf{a})$ per unit length is the trace of the product tensor $\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{a}$. Analogous to the squared fiber stretch $\mathbf{F}_F$, we then obtain a curvature-twist tensor $\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{a}$.

Therefore, beside the deformation mapping $\Phi$, we introduce drilling degrees of freedom $\alpha_i$ as independent fields. As we assume a perfect fiber-matrix interface, we arrive at an anisotropic constrained micropolar continuum. More precisely, we introduce independent axial vectors $\Gamma$ and $\gamma$ with respect to the initial configuration $\mathcal{B}_0$ and the current configuration $\mathcal{B}_t$, respectively. As curvature measure, we take the divergence of the spatial gradient $\nabla \alpha / \partial x \approx − \delta^2 w / \delta x^2$ of the beam axis can be formulated very easy by a drilling degree of freedom $\alpha$ with respect to the $y$-axis, instead of using the displacement $w$ in $z$-direction.

Finally, we derive each weak form by using the principle of virtual work, instead of using the principle of virtual work or least action. The reason can be explained by the Simo-Taylor-Pister functional

$$\Pi_{\text{STP}}(\Phi, \tilde{J}, \tilde{p}) := \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \Psi^{\text{iso}}(\Phi) \, dV + \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \Psi^{\text{vol}}(\tilde{J}) \, dV − \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} (\tilde{J} - \det[\nabla \Phi]) \, \tilde{p} \, dV$$

which introduces an independent volume dilatation $\tilde{J}$ and pressure $\tilde{p}$. The operator $\det[\cdot]$ denotes the determinant of a second-order tensor, whereby the volume densities $\Psi^{\text{iso}}$ and $\Psi^{\text{vol}}$ designate an isochoric and volumetric free energy function, respectively. Both, the principles of virtual work and of least action.
derive a weak form for the volume dilatation on the variable level, given by

\[
\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} G(\vec{\varphi}, \vec{J}) \delta \tilde{p} dV = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad G(\vec{\varphi}, \vec{J}) := \det[\text{Grad}[\vec{\varphi}]]
\]  

(2)

But, in the energy-momentum time integration, the preservation of the balance law of total energy

\[
\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} H_{n+1} dV - \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} H_n dV = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} [\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{\varphi}} \cdot \dot{\vec{\varphi}} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} \cdot \dot{\vec{p}} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{J}} \dot{\vec{J}}] dV dt
\]  

(3)

of one step \([t_n, t_{n+1}]\) on the time axis \(t\), with the energy density

\[
H := \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 \dot{\vec{\varphi}} \cdot \dot{\vec{\varphi}} + \Psi_{\text{iso}}(\vec{\varphi}) + \Psi_{\text{vol}}(\tilde{\vec{J}})
\]  

(4)

and \(\rho_0\) as material volume density in the initial configuration, requires a weak form

\[
\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \dot{G}(\dot{\vec{\varphi}}, \dot{\vec{J}}) \delta \dot{\tilde{p}} dV dt = 0
\]  

(5)

for the time derivative \(\dot{\vec{J}}\) of the independent volume dilatation \(\vec{J}\). Such a weak form can be directly obtained by a variational principle

\[
\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta \tilde{p} \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 \dot{\vec{\varphi}} + \Psi_{\text{iso}}(\vec{\varphi}) + \Psi_{\text{vol}}(\vec{J}) \right) dV dt = 0
\]  

(6)

as total energy functional, where \(\delta \tilde{p}\) indicates the variational operator

\[
\delta \int f(y_i, \ldots, y_n) dV := \int \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} \delta y_i dV
\]  

(7)

related to the symbol \(D\). The symbol \(\star\) indicates a corresponding tensor contraction. We also use the symbol \(D\) to denote differentiation if \(f\) has only one argument.

2 CONSTITUTIVE MODEL

We begin by deriving the fiber twisting kinematics and the corresponding strain energy. The twist of a fiber can be easily derived by means of a projection of the drilling degrees of freedom \(\vec{\alpha}\) on the current fiber direction \(\vec{a}_i\) (see Figure 2). The twist of a fiber relative to a point \(P\) in the current configuration \(\mathcal{B}_t\) with unit length \(d\vec{\xi}\) is then the projection

\[
d\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{a}_i = (\text{grad}[\vec{\alpha}] \cdot d\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{a}_i = (\text{grad}[\vec{\alpha}] \cdot d\vec{\xi}) \cdot \vec{a}_i
\]  

(8)

of the differential \(d\vec{\alpha}\) of the drilling degrees of freedom. The twist per unit length is the quadratic form

\[
T_F := \vec{a}_i \cdot \text{grad}[\vec{\alpha}] \cdot \vec{a}_i = K : A_0 = K_F : I
\]  

(9)
Figure 2: Twist of a fiber bundle based on drilling degrees of freedom (cf. Reference [6]).

with respect to the spatial rotation gradient $\text{grad}[\alpha]$, or the trace of the fiber curvature-twist tensor $K_F$, respectively. The second-order tensor $I$ indicates the identity tensor. In this paper, we restrict us to a quadratic fiber curvature-twist strain energy

$$
\Psi_{\text{ctw}}^{SVK} := \Psi_{\text{twi}}^{SVK} + \Psi_{\text{cur}}^{SVK} = \frac{1}{2} K_{\text{twi}} (T_F)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\text{cur}} (b_F)^2
$$

with a fiber twisting function $\Psi_{\text{twi}}^{SVK}$ associated with a fiber twisting stiffness parameter $K_{\text{twi}}$, and a fiber bending function $\Psi_{\text{cur}}^{SVK}$ related with a fiber bending stiffness parameter $\mu_{\text{cur}}$. The fiber bending per unit length, $b_F$, can be related with a deviatoric part of the curvature-twist strain energy. This is shown in the following by elaborating in three steps that the function $\Psi_{\text{ctw}}^{SVK}$ coincides with a St. Venant-Kirchhoff strain energy function with respect to the fiber curvature-twist tensor $K_F$.

First, we recall the structure of the St. Venant-Kirchhoff strain energy function for a matrix material based on a spherical and a deviatoric contribution, given by

$$
\Psi_{\text{ela}}^{SVK} := \Psi_{\text{vol}}^{SVK} + \Psi_{\text{dev}}^{SVK} = \frac{1}{2} K (E^\text{vol})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu (E^\text{dev})^2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} |E : I|^2 + \mu E : E
$$

with respect to the Green-Lagrange strain tensor $E := [C - I]/2$. The material parameter $K$ denotes the bulk modulus and $\mu$ the shear modulus. The spherical strain $E^\text{vol} := \sqrt{n_{\text{dim}} \text{sph}_I[E] : \text{sph}_I[E]} = E : I$

leads to the volumetric strain energy $\Psi_{\text{vol}}^{SVK}$, and the conjugated deviatoric strain $E^\text{dev} := 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \text{dev}_I[E] : \text{dev}_I[E]} = \sqrt{2 \text{dev}_I[E] : \text{dev}_I[E]} = \sqrt{2} \left[ E : E - \frac{1}{n_{\text{dim}}} (E^\text{vol})^2 \right]$ generates the energy due to matrix distortions. The operator $\text{sph}_D([\bullet]) := 1/[D : I]([\bullet] : I)D$ defines the spherical tensor part with respect to any second-order tensor $D$, and $\text{dev}_D([\bullet]) := ([\bullet] - \text{sph}_D([\bullet]))$ the conjugated traceless deviatoric tensor. In the end, we obtain in Eq. (11) the well-known St. Venant-Kirchhoff strain energy function with respect to Lamé’s first and second parameter $\mu$ and $\lambda := K - 2\mu/n_{\text{dim}}$, respectively.
This concept can be also applied in order to design a St. Venant-Kirchhoff fiber strain energy
\[ \Psi_{SVK}^{\text{ela}} := \Psi_{F}^{\text{str}} + \Psi_{F}^{\text{dis}} = \frac{1}{2} K_F (E_F^{\text{str}})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_F (E_F^{\text{dis}})^2 = \frac{\lambda_F}{2} \left| F : I \right|^2 + \mu_F F : F \]  
(14)
with the Lamé parameter \( \lambda_F := K_F - 2 \mu_F \). Now, the spherical contribution of the fiber strain tensor \( E_F := A_0 E \) with respect to the structural tensor \( A_0 \) introduces the fiber stretch
\[ E_F^{\text{str}} := \sqrt{\text{sph}_{A_0}[E_F]} = E : A_0 = E : I \]  
(15)
of the one-dimensional fiber. The deviatoric strain
\[ E_F^{\text{dis}} := \sqrt{2 \text{dev}_{A_0}[E_F]} = \sqrt{2 \left[ J_S^E - (E_F^{\text{str}})^2 \right]} \]  
(16)
includes the basic invariant \( J_S^E := a_0 : EE : a_0 \) of the symmetric Green-Lagrange strain tensor. This contribution leads to a stress component arising from distortions relative to the fiber direction \( a_0 \). We highlight that the spherical and deviatoric operator for the fiber is defined with respect to the tensor \( A_0 \).

By using this concept, we obtain a St. Venant-Kirchhoff fiber curvature-twist strain energy
\[ \Psi_{SVK}^{\text{ela}} := \Psi_{F}^{\text{str}} + \Psi_{F}^{\text{cur}} = \frac{1}{2} K_{\text{twi}} (T_F)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\text{cut}} (b_F)^2 = \frac{\lambda_{\text{twi}}}{2} \left| K_F : I \right|^2 + \mu_{\text{cut}} K_F : K_F \]  
(17)
with the Lamé parameter \( \lambda_{\text{twi}} := K_{\text{twi}} - 2 \mu_{\text{cut}} \). The spherical part describes the twisting energy \( \Psi_{F}^{\text{twi}} \) as shown in Eqs. (9) and (10), and the deviatoric strain
\[ b_F := \sqrt{2 \text{dev}_{A_0}[K_F]} = \sqrt{2 \left[ E_F - (T_F)^2 \right]} \]  
(18)
leads to the bending strain energy. We show this by using the process of linearization of the stress (cf. Reference [7]), which usually provides a better inside in the physical meaning of strains. We recall this process by means of the first Piola-Kirchhoff stress tensor
\[ P_{SVK}^{\text{ela}}(F) := F S_{SVK}^{\text{ela}}(E(F)) = F \frac{\partial \Psi_{SVK}^{\text{ela}}(E(F))}{\partial E} = F \{ \lambda, [E(F) : I] I + 2 \mu E(F) \} \]  
(19)
of the St. Venant-Kirchhoff strain energy function of a matrix material. Here, we designate by \( S_{SVK}^{\text{ela}} \) the second Piola-Kirchhoff stress tensor of the matrix material. The linearization with respect to the deformation gradient \( F_0 = I \) in the reference configuration \( \mathcal{B}_0 \) leads to the Cauchy stress of Hooke’s law
\[ \frac{d}{ds} \left[ P_{SVK}^{\text{ela}}(I + s \Delta H) \right]_{s=0} = \lambda \left| \varepsilon : I \right| I + 2 \mu \varepsilon =: \sigma_H^{\text{ela}} \]  
(20)
where \( \varepsilon := [\Delta H + \Delta H^T] / 2 \) designates the linearized strain tensor. The tensor \( \Delta H := \partial \Delta x / \partial X \) represents the linearized displacement gradient. The strain energy function \( \Psi_{H}^{\text{ela}} \) of Hooke’s law then takes the form
\[ \Psi_{H}^{\text{ela}} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \left| \varepsilon : I \right|^2 + \mu \varepsilon : \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} K (\varepsilon^{\text{vol}})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu (\varepsilon^{\text{dev}})^2 \]  
(21)
The trace \( \varepsilon : I \) of the linearized strain tensor can be then identified via the divergence \( \text{div} [\Delta x] \) of the displacement field \( \Delta x \) as the volume dilatation \( \Delta V / V_0 \) of the deformed configuration with respect to \( \mathcal{B}_0 \).
We now apply this linearization procedure on the Piola-Kirchhoff couple stress tensor, given by

\[
P^\text{SVK}_{K}(F, G) := F S^\text{SVK}_{K}(F, G) = F \frac{\partial \Psi^\text{SVK}_{K}(K(F, G))}{\partial K}
\]  

(22)

\[
P^\text{SVK}_{K}(F, G) = F \{\lambda_{\text{ctw}} [K_F(F, G) : I] A_0 + 2 \mu_{\text{cur}} K_F(F, G)\}
\]  

(23)

but we linearize with respect to the deformation gradient \( F_0 = I \) as well as the material rotation gradient \( G_0 = 0 \) in the reference configuration \( \mathcal{B}_0 \). Here, the second-order tensor \( O \) denotes the zero tensor. In this way, we arrive at the Kirchhoff couple stress

\[
\frac{d}{ds} \left[ P^\text{SVK}_{K}(I + s \Delta H, O + s \Delta G) \right]_{s=0} = \lambda_{\text{ctw}} [K_F : I] A_0 + 2 \mu_{\text{cur}} K_F =: \mu^H_K = \frac{\partial \Psi^H_K}{\partial K} \frac{\partial K_F}{\partial \Delta G}
\]  

(24)

of Hooke’s couple law for the fiber bundles, formulated by the linearized fiber curvature-twist tensor

\[
\Psi^H_K := \frac{\lambda_{\text{ctw}}}{2} [K_F : I]^2 + \mu_{\text{cur}} [K_F : K_F - (K_F : I)^2]
\]  

(25)

(26)

Now, by employing Cartesian unit directions \( a_i = e_i \), \( i = 1 \ldots n_{\text{dim}} \), as fiber-directions, we arrive at the axial strain energy

\[
\Psi^H_K|_{a_i = e_i} = \frac{K_{\text{w}}}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \alpha_i}{\partial X_l} \right]^2 + \mu_{\text{cur}} \sum_{i \neq j} \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \alpha_j}{\partial X_l} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \alpha_i}{\partial X_j} \right]^{\perp}
\]  

(27)

(28)

with respect to the \( i \)-th Cartesian unit direction. We recognize in the spherical part (first term) the twisting modes, and in the remainder deviatoric strain energy the bending modes of the linearized rotation gradient

\[
\Delta G := \frac{\partial \Delta \alpha_i}{\partial X_j} e_i \otimes e_j
\]  

(29)

with respect to Cartesian unit directions. Consequently, a curvature-twist law for the fiber bundles reads

\[
\Psi_K(K) = \Psi^\text{SVK}_{K}(K, A_0) := \frac{\mu_K}{2} (l_i)^2 (T_p)^2 + \mu_K (l_i)^2 B_F + \frac{\mu_K}{2} (K_F : I)^2 + \mu_K (l_i)^2 K_F : K_F
\]  

(30)

This St. Venant-Kirchhoff strain energy is our starting point of a development of non-linear curvature-twist strain energy functions. In the development of energy-momentum schemes, a St. Venant-Kirchhoff
strain energy function is also recommended as starting point (see Reference [8]). Motivated by Reference [9], we introduce a curvature-twist stiffness parameter $\mu_K$ associated with length scales $l_t$ and $l_b$ for twisting and bending, respectively, of the fiber bundles.

As anisotropic continuum force model, we consider a decoupled thermo-viscoelastic free energy for matrix and fiber material. In the decoupled elastic strain energy

$$\Psi^{\text{ela}}(C, \tilde{C}_V, \tilde{C}_F; A_0) = \Psi^{\text{iso}}(I_1^C, I_2^C, I_3^C, I_4^C) + \Psi^{\text{vol}}_M(\tilde{C}_V) + \Psi^{\text{ela}}_F(\tilde{C}_F)$$

we consider the volumetric strain invariant $C_V := (\det(C))^1/n_{\text{dim}}$ and the squared fiber stretch $C_F := C : A_0$ as independent fields $\tilde{C}_V$ and $\tilde{C}_F$, respectively. Note that we denote, in this paper, by

$$I_1^C := C : I, \quad I_2^C := \frac{1}{2} [(I_1^C)^2 - C^2 : I], \quad I_3^C := \det(C), \quad I_4^C := C : A_0 \equiv a_i \cdot a_i = \|a_i\|^2$$

the principal tensor invariants of the right Cauchy-Green tensor $C$ and the structural tensor $A_0$. As we consider a fiber-reinforced continuum body $\mathcal{B}$, moving in the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{dim}}}$ with constant ambient temperature $\Theta_m$, the field $\Theta = \Theta(\mathbf{x})$ at a point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}$, parametrized by the corresponding material point $\mathbf{X} \in \mathcal{B}_0$. Therefore, in the thermoelastic free energy

$$\Psi^{\text{fela}}(C, \tilde{C}_F, \Theta) = \Psi^{\text{cap}}(\Theta) - 2 \sqrt{\tilde{C}_V^2 - V_{\text{dim}}} \beta_M [\Theta - \Theta_m] \partial \Psi^{\text{vol}}_M(\tilde{C}_V) - 2 \sqrt{\tilde{C}_F} \beta_F [\Theta - \Theta_m] \partial \Psi^{\text{ela}}_F(\tilde{C}_F)$$

we take into account a volume expansion, but also expansion in fiber direction. The heat capacity of matrix and fiber material, respectively, is described by the function $\Psi^{\text{cap}} := \Psi^{\text{cap}}_M + \Psi^{\text{cap}}_F$ according to the volume fraction of matrix material and fiber bundles, respectively. The viscoelastic free energy of matrix material and fiber bundles, given by

$$\Psi^{\text{vis}}_M(C, C_V) = \Psi^{\text{ela}}_M(I_1^C, I_2^C, I_3^C, I_4^C), \quad \Psi^{\text{vis}}_F(C_F, \tilde{C}_F) = \Psi^{\text{ela}}_F(\tilde{C}_F^{\nu-1})$$

depends on the invariants of elastic deformation tensors. Here, the viscous internal variables of the three-dimensional matrix material and the one-dimensional fiber material are designated by $C_V$ and $\tilde{C}_F$, respectively. The viscous internal variable $Y := \Sigma_F$ of the fiber material is defined as

$$Y := -\frac{\partial \Psi^{\text{vis}}_F}{\partial \tilde{C}_F}$$

as the non-equilibrium stress tensor, and defines the viscous internal dissipation

$$D^{\text{vol}}_{\text{vis}} := \Sigma_v = \Sigma_v(C_v) : \Sigma_v(C_v) \geq 0$$

as non-negative-definite quadratic form with respect to the viscosity tensor

$$\Sigma_v(C_v) = \frac{1}{4} \left[ V_{\text{vol}} - \frac{V_{\text{dev}}}{n_{\text{dim}}} \right] C_v^{-1} \otimes C_v^{-1} + \frac{V_{\text{dev}}}{4} C_v^{-1} \otimes C_v^{-1} \text{ with } C_v^{-1} \otimes C_v^{-1} := -\frac{\partial C_v^{-1}}{\partial C_v}$$

The material parameters $V_{\text{vol}}$ and $V_{\text{dev}}$ designate viscosities with respect to volumetric and deviatoric inelastic deformations of the matrix material. The viscous evolution equation $Y_F = \Sigma_F$ of the fiber material is analogously defined by the non-equilibrium stress

$$Y_F := -\frac{\partial \Psi^{\text{vis}}_F}{\partial \tilde{C}_F}$$
and the viscous internal dissipation

\[ D_F^{\text{int}} := \dot{\mathcal{C}}^v_F \Sigma_F^v = \frac{V_F}{4(\dot{\mathcal{C}}_F)^2} \dot{\mathcal{C}}^v_F \geq 0 \]  

with the fiber viscosity parameter \( V_F \).

### 3 VARIATIONAL FORMULATION

The principle of virtual power, in this paper, relies on the total energy balance law of the continuum

\[ \dot{\mathcal{H}}(\Phi, \dot{\Phi}, \dot{\mathcal{P}}, \dot{\mathcal{T}}, \Phi, \dot{\Phi}, \Phi, \dot{\Phi}, \mathcal{K}, \dot{\mathcal{K}}, \mathcal{S}, \dot{\mathcal{S}}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{\Theta}, \mathcal{\Theta}, \mathcal{\theta}, \mathcal{\theta}, \mathcal{\theta}) = 0 \]  

(temporally continuous) \hspace{1cm} (temporally discontinuous)

where \( \dot{\mathcal{H}} := T^{\text{tra}} + T^{\text{tot}} + \Pi^{\text{ext}} + \Pi^{\text{int}} \). Each field in the argument list has to be temporally independent approximated, but there is a distinction between temporally continuous time rate fields and temporally discontinuous Lagrange multiplier fields. By a tilde symbol in superscript, we highlight a below spatially approximated, but there is a distinction between temporally continuous time rate fields and temporally continuous time rate fields. A hat symbol in superscript highlights pseudo tensors. In the following, we use a bar symbol in superscript in order to highlight fields, which are parameters of the variational principle, because they are prescribed by the user or the second law of thermodynamics, respectively. In Eq. (41), non-standard fields are especially the material rotation gradient \( \dot{\mathcal{G}} \), the curvature-twist tensor \( \mathcal{K} \), the Piola-Kirchhoff couple stress \( \mathcal{P}_K \) as well as the curvature-twist stress \( \mathcal{S}_K \). In addition to the standard kinetic power functional

\[ \dot{J}^{\text{tra}}(\omega, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{P}) := \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \left[ \rho_0 I \cdot \mathcal{P} \right] \Omega \mathcal{V} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{V} \mathcal{P} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} \]  

introducing the material velocity field \( \mathcal{V} \) and the linear momentum field \( \mathcal{P} \), we use the rotational kinetic power functional

\[ \dot{J}^{\text{tot}}(\omega, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{P}) := \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \left[ \rho_0 \left( (l_F^2 - l_0^2) A_0 + l_0^2 A_1 \right) \right] \Omega \mathcal{V} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{V} \mathcal{P} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} \]  

for introducing a micro-inertia based on two length scales \( l_F \) and \( l_0 \). Here, the field \( \omega \) denotes the angular velocity field pertaining to the continuum rotation \( \alpha \), and \( \mathcal{P} \) the corresponding angular momentum field. The external power functional

\[ \Pi^{\text{ext}} := \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \rho_0 \mathcal{B} \cdot \Phi \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{T} \cdot \Phi \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Theta} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} \]  

\[ + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \text{Grad} \left( \mathcal{\Theta} \right) \cdot \mathcal{H} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Theta} \left( D^{\text{cud}} + D^{\text{int}} \right) \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Sigma} : \mathcal{C} \mathcal{v} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} \]  

\[ + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\lambda} \left( \mathcal{\Theta} - \mathcal{\Theta}_0 \right) \mathcal{A} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{h} \left( \mathcal{\Theta} - \mathcal{\Theta}_0 \right) \mathcal{A} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{R} \cdot \left( \mathcal{\Phi} - \mathcal{\Phi}_0 \right) \mathcal{A} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} \]  

\[ - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{Z} \cdot \left( \mathcal{\Theta} - \mathcal{\Theta}_0 \right) \mathcal{A} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} - \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Theta}_0 \left( \mathcal{\Phi} - \mathcal{\Phi}_0 \right) \mathcal{A} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} \]  

\[ + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{S}_V \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{S}_F \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} \]  

\[ + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Sigma}_F \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{\Sigma}_K : \mathcal{K} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} + \int_{\mathcal{\bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{M}_F \mathcal{L}_F \left( \mathcal{C} \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{C}_F \right) \mathcal{D} \mathcal{V} \]
with
\[
\dot{H} := \frac{\dot{Q}}{\Theta} \quad D^{\text{int}} := D^{\text{int}}_M + D^{\text{int}}_p \quad \text{L}_F[\phi] = \frac{\ln(\phi)}{2}
\] (45)

includes algorithmic stresses \(\hat{S}, \hat{S}_V, \hat{S}_F, \hat{S}_K\) and \(\hat{M}_F\) in order to obtain an energy-momentum scheme, a mass specific volume load \(B\) and traction loads \(\hat{T}\) on the Neumann boundary \(\partial_T R_0\), thermal loads \(\dot{Q}\) on the thermal Neumann boundary \(\partial_\Theta R_0\), the Fourier heat conduction

\[
H := -\frac{1}{\Theta} \left[ k_F \frac{k_F - k_0}{C_F} A_0 + k_0 [\hat{F} \cdot F]^{-1} \right] \text{Grad}[\Theta] \quad \text{with} \quad D^{\text{diss}} := -\text{Grad}[\Theta] \cdot H \geq 0
\] (46)
as corresponding dissipation, the viscous time evolutions, Dirichlet boundaries \(\partial_\Theta R_0 \cup \partial_\Theta R_0 := \partial R_0 \setminus \partial_\Theta R_0\) with \(\partial_\Theta R_0 \cap \partial_\Theta R_0 = \emptyset\) for prescribing the ambient temperature \(\Theta_0\) or the time evolution \(\dot{\Theta}\) of the temperature, respectively, as well as prescribed displacements \(\vec{v} - \chi\) on \(\partial_N R_0\). This constrained micropolar continuum also allows for a Neumann boundary \(\partial_\Theta R_0\) for prescribing boundary couples \(\vec{W}\), and a Dirichlet rotation boundary \(\partial_\Theta R_0 := \partial R_0 \setminus \partial_\Theta R_0\), which allows for boundary rotations \(\vec{\omega}\). Since the Dirichlet boundaries have to be formally introduced by Lagrange multiplier terms, \(\lambda\) denotes a boundary entropy flux, \(h\) a boundary entropy and \(\mathcal{R}\) Newtonian boundary forces. The Lagrange multiplier field \(Z\) includes the reaction couples on the boundary \(\partial_\lambda R_0\), and \(\phi\) the reaction angular velocities arising from the orthogonality property with the skew-symmetric Kirchhoff stress \(\vec{\tau}_{\text{skw}}\). Here, we applied the third-order permutation tensor \(\hat{\epsilon}\). The skew-symmetric Kirchhoff stress \(\vec{\tau}_{\text{skw}}\) is a Lagrange multiplier field, defined in the internal power functional,

\[
\Pi^{\text{int}} := \int_{\partial_d} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial \Psi_M}{\partial C} - S_V A^{\text{vol}} - S_F A_0 - S_S - \frac{1}{2} C + \frac{2}{\Theta} \frac{\partial \Psi_M}{\partial C} - S_V \right\} \text{Grad}[\Theta] + \frac{2}{\Theta} \frac{\partial \Psi_F}{\partial \dot{C}_F} \] dV

\[
+ \int_{\partial_N} \left\{ \left( \Theta \cdot \Theta \right) n \right\} \eta + \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial \theta} + \eta \right) \Theta + \frac{\partial \Psi_M}{\partial C} : \dot{C}_V + \frac{\partial \Psi_F}{\partial C_F} : \dot{C}_F + \left[ F S + G(S_K)^{-1} - P \right] : \hat{F} + \dot{P} : \text{Grad}[\phi] \right\} dV

\[
+ \int_{\partial_K} \left\{ \dot{\Psi}_K : \text{Grad}[\alpha] + \dot{\epsilon}_{\text{skw}} : \hat{\epsilon} \right\} + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \hat{F} \cdot \dot{F}^{-1} + \alpha \right] + \left[ F S_K - \dot{P} \right] : \hat{G} + \left[ S_K - \hat{S}_K \right] : \hat{K} \right\} dV
\]

(47)

with
\[
A^{\text{vol}}(C) := \frac{1}{n_{\text{dim}}} \det(C) \frac{\epsilon}{\text{strain}} C^{-1} \quad \Psi_M := \Psi_{\text{iso}}^M + \Psi_{\text{vol}}^M + \Psi_{\text{vis}}^M + \Psi_{\text{the}}^M \quad \Psi_F := \Psi_{\text{ela}}^F + \Psi_{\text{vis}}^F + \Psi_{\text{the}}^F
\] (48)
in order to introduce the strain power arising from the drilling degrees of freedom. The free energy \(\Psi := \Psi_M + \Psi_F\) indicates the total free energy of the composite. The assumed temperature field \(\Theta\) replaces a thermal displacement field, being not explicitly involved in the total free energy according to the assumed Fourier heat conduction, and \(\eta\) denotes the entropy density of the composite. After varying the total energy balance law in Eq. (41) with respect to temporally continuous time rate fields and temporally discontinuous Lagrange multipliers, we apply the fundamental theorem of calculus of variations in

\[
\delta \dot{\Psi}(\phi, \dot{\phi}, p, a, w, \chi, \hat{F}, \hat{G}, \hat{C}, \hat{C}_V, \hat{C}_F, \phi, \Theta, \eta, \hat{\Theta}, \hat{P}, S, \hat{S}_K, \hat{S}_V, \hat{S}_F, R, h, \lambda, Z, \omega) = 0
\] (49)

temporally continuous \hspace{1cm} \text{temporally discontinuous}
In this way, a constraint for the algorithmic stress $\bar{\Pi}$ and arrive at non-standard weak forms on the volume of the constrained micropolar continuum, given by

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s K : \left[ \frac{\partial \Psi_K}{\partial \bar{K}} + \bar{S}_K - S_K \right] \, dV = 0 = \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \tilde{G} : \left[ \bar{F} \bar{S}_K - \bar{P}_K \right] \, dV$$  \hspace{1cm} (50)

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{P}_K : \left[ \text{Grad} \{ \bar{\alpha} \} - \hat{\bar{G}} \right] \, dV = 0 = \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{\pi} : \{ \bar{\alpha} - \bar{\omega} \} \, dV$$  \hspace{1cm} (51)

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{\omega} : \left[ \rho_0 (\bar{t}_2^2 - \bar{t}_0^2) A_0 + \bar{t}_0^2 I \right] \bar{\omega} - \hat{\bar{\pi}} \right] \, dV = 0 = \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s S_K : \left[ \bar{F}' \bar{G} + \bar{F}' \bar{G} - \bar{K} \right] \, dV$$  \hspace{1cm} (52)

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{\alpha} : \left[ \bar{\pi} + \hat{\bar{\omega}} : \bar{t}_{skw} \right] \, dV + \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \bar{P}_K : \text{Grad} \{ \delta_s \bar{\alpha} \} \, dV = \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{\alpha} : \bar{Z} \, dA + \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \delta_s \bar{\alpha} : \bar{W} \, dA$$  \hspace{1cm} (53)

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_n} \delta_s \bar{t}_{skw} : \hat{\bar{\omega}} : \left[ \frac{1}{2} \hat{\bar{\omega}} : \hat{\bar{F}}^{-1} + \bar{\alpha} \right] \, dV = \int_{\mathcal{B}_n} \hat{\bar{\omega}} : \hat{\bar{\omega}} : \delta_s \bar{t}_{skw} \, dA$$  \hspace{1cm} (54)

In Eqs. (50), we obtain the weak forms corresponding to the curvature-twist stress tensor $S_K$ and the Piola-Kirchhoff couple stress tensor $\bar{P}_K$, respectively. Eqs. (51) show the weak forms of the material rotation gradient $\hat{\bar{G}}$ and the rotational velocity $\bar{\omega}$. The weak form of the rotational momentum and the curvature-twist tensor are given in Eqs. (52). In Eq. (53), we show the balance of spin angular momentum for determining $\bar{t}_{skw}$, where Eq. (54) includes the weak form defining the continuum rotation vector or drilling degrees of freedom, respectively, $\bar{\alpha}$. The remainder weak forms and the algorithmic stresses $\bar{S}$, $\bar{S}_V$, $\bar{S}_F$ and $\bar{M}_J$, are presented in Reference [10], and references therein.

The curvature-twist strain energy $\Psi_K$ also leads to a new contribution in the balance law of potential energy on a time step, given by

$$\Pi_{n+1}^{\text{int}} - \Pi_n^{\text{int}} = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \left[ \Psi_M + \Psi_F + \Psi_S : K \right] \, dV \, dt = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \left[ \Psi_M + \Psi_F + \bar{S}_K : \left[ \bar{F}' \bar{G} + \bar{F}' \bar{G} - \bar{K} \right] \right] \, dV \, dt$$  \hspace{1cm} (55)

whose discrete preservation is essential for an energy-momentum time integration. Usually, we need for an algorithmic stress $\bar{S}_K$, which preserve this time integral equation for any $h_n = t_{n+1} - t_n$. Setting $\delta_s \bar{K} = \bar{K}$ and $\delta_s S_K = S_K$, we obtain the weak forms

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \left[ \frac{\partial K}{\partial \bar{K}} + \bar{S}_K - S_K \right] \, dV \, dt = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \bar{S}_K : \left[ \bar{F}' \bar{G} + \bar{F}' \bar{G} - \bar{K} \right] \, dV \, dt = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (56)

and arrive by employing Eq. (55) at the integral equations

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \bar{S}_K : \bar{K} \, dV \, dt = \Pi_{n+1}^{\text{int}} - \Pi_n^{\text{int}} - \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_0} \left\{ \Psi_M + \Psi_F + S_K : \bar{K} \right\} \, dV \, dt$$  \hspace{1cm} (57)

In this way, a constraint for the algorithmic stress $\bar{S}_K$ for any time step size $h_n$ can be written as (cf. [11])

$$\Psi_{K_{n+1}} - \Psi_{K_n} - \int_0^1 \bar{S}_K : \frac{\partial \bar{K}}{\partial \alpha} \, d\alpha = \int_0^1 \bar{S}_K : \frac{\partial \bar{K}}{\partial \alpha} \, d\alpha$$  \hspace{1cm} (58)

$$\alpha(t) := \frac{t - t_n}{h_n}$$

But, by approximating in Eq. (58) the curvature-twist tensor $\bar{K}$ and the time integral such, that

$$K(\alpha) := \sum_{l=1}^{k+1} M_l(\alpha) K_l \quad M_l(\alpha) := \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \frac{\alpha - \alpha_j}{\alpha_l - \alpha_j} \quad I_{\text{Gauss}}(f) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} f(\xi_l) w_l$$  \hspace{1cm} (59)
with Lagrange polynomials $M_I(\alpha)$, $I = 1, \ldots, k + 1$, in time, a Gaussian quadrature rule $I_{\text{Gauss}}$ with Gauss points $\xi_l$ and weights $w_l$, $l = 1, \ldots, k$. Eq. (58) is satisfied for St. Venant-Kirchhoff material. Therefore, an algorithmic curvature-twist stress $\bar{\mathbf{S}}_K$ vanishes in this case, which is well-known from a St. Venant-Kirchhoff matrix material (cf. Reference [8]).

4 NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

We demonstrate by numerical examples the behaviour of the St. Venant-Kirchhoff fiber curvature-twist stress. We consider Taylor’s bar with fiber bundels along the bar axis (see Figure 3). First, we consider a dynamic torsion by using an axial transient couple load $W_z(\mathbf{X}) = \mp W_z [f_L \sin \omega_L t]^2$ on each point $\mathbf{X} \in \partial_w B_0$. On the yellow bar end, we prescribe the time evolution of the torque in $-z$-direction, and on the blue end in $z$-direction. Both ends, are also a thermal Dirichlet boundary $\partial_\Theta B_0$ with $\Theta(\mathbf{X}) = \Theta_\infty$. The green, red and light blue lateral surfaces are thermally and mechanically insulated in these examples. As usual for Taylor’s bar, we also prescribe an initial velocity field $\mathbf{v} = -v_0 e_z$. The time integration is performed by the 121-em energy-momentum scheme with linear finite elements in time for mechanical and viscous quantities, and quadratic finite elements in time for thermal quantities. The space approximation follows from Reference [12]. Then, we consider a dynamic bending by using a transient couple load $W_y(\mathbf{X}) = \mp W_y [f_L \sin \omega_L t]^2$, where $\omega_L$ denotes the excitation frequency, and $f_L$ a load cycle weight.

Figure 3: Boundary conditions and fiber bundels indicated by colors, markers and black arrows, respectively.
5 CONCLUSIONS

Motivated by precise simulations of fiber roving composites with fiber twisting and bending stiffness on the micro scale, we aim at energy-momentum schemes for constrained micropolar continua, derived by a principle of virtual power for continua. Therefore, we introduce independent fields for the continuum rotation, and discretize by using new mixed finite elements. Important results are that a torsional and flexural rigidity of fibers can be prescribed, even separately. Next design steps are a nonlinear curvature-twist strain energy function and the corresponding algorithmic curvature-twist stress tensor.

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