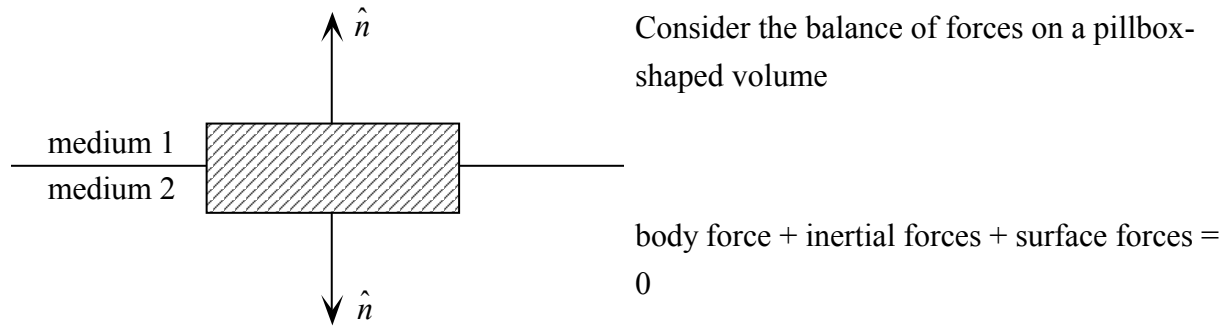


## Boundary Conditions



$$\int_V \rho \ddot{u} dv + \int_S \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = 0$$

Let the thickness of the pillbox go to zero then

$$\int_S \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = 0 = \int_{\text{upper surface}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} dA - \int_{\text{lower surface}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} dA = 0$$

$$\int_{\text{upper surface}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} dA = \int_{\text{lower surface}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} dA = 0$$

Now the area of the pillbox can be made arbitrarily small, hence

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{lower}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{upper}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} \text{ (general interface condition)}$$

But the upper medium contains no material, hence

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{lower}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ i.e. } \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zz} = 0$$

## Liquid/Solid Interface

We know  $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{liquid}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{solid}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ . The additional condition we impose is “anti-cavitation condition” which is  $\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_{\text{liquid}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_{\text{solid}}$ , i.e. the normal components of the displacement must be continuous.

Notice that all of the displacement components need not be continuous across the interface because the liquid is free to move sideways.

$$(\tau_{zz})_{\text{solid}} = (\tau_{zz})_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$(\tau_{zx})_{\text{solid}} = (\tau_{zx})_{\text{liquid}} = 0$$

$$(\tau_{zy})_{\text{solid}} = (\tau_{zy})_{\text{liquid}} = 0$$

### Solid/Solid Interface

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

### Solid/Solid (Welded Contact)

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{u}_2$$

All three components of displacement are continuous since the solid being in welded contact is not allowed to move sideways. In other words the vector  $[u_1 u_2 u_3 \tau_{13} \tau_{23} \tau_{33}]^T$  is continuous.