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# Justification of the Asymptotic Expansion Method for Homogeneous Isotropic Beams by Comparison with De Saint-Venant's Solutions

Qian Zhao<sup>1</sup> · Patrice Cartraud<sup>1</sup> · Panagiotis Kotronis<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract** The formal asymptotic expansion method is an attractive mean to derive simplified models for problems exhibiting a small parameter, such as the elastic analysis of beam-like structures. Usually this method is rigorously justified using convergence theorems Yu and Hodges, 2004. In this paper it is illustrated how the Saint-Venant's solution naturally arises from the lowest order terms of an asymptotic expansion of the elastic state for the case of homogeneous isotropic beams. It is also highlighted that the Saint-Venant solutions corresponding to pure traction, bending and torsion involve the solution of the first-order microscopic problems, while for the simple bending problem, the solution of the second-order microscopic problems is needed. The second-order problems provide therefore a way to characterize the transverse shear behavior and the cross-sectional warping of the beam.

**Keywords** Asymptotic expansion method · Saint-Venant solutions · Transverse shear · Warping · Beam

## 1 Introduction

Beam-like structures are widely used in engineering applications since they exhibit an appealing stiffness and strength to mass ratios. The geometrical feature of these structures is their slenderness, with two dimensions related to the cross-section which have usually the same order of magnitude, much smaller than the third dimension corresponding to the beam

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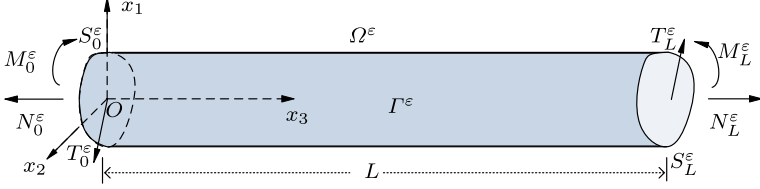
length. This feature justifies the large amount of research dedicated to the construction of one-dimensional (1D) beam models.

Mainly two types of approaches can be identified [21]: the method of hypotheses and asymptotic methods. The method of hypotheses is based on ad hoc assumptions regarding the displacements, strains or stresses distribution over the cross-section. Most of the time these assumptions are expressed under the form of polynomial expansions with respect to cross-section coordinates, but other choices can be made, see [13]. Classical Euler–Bernoulli’s and Timoshenko’s theories can thus be obtained from a linear evolution of the displacement across the cross-section. Refined beam models have been proposed adding higher-order terms, see references in [8, 13, 18]. Among them the Carrera Unified Formulation, which is presented in [8].

The second type of approaches—asymptotic methods—relies on a mathematical and thus more rigorous derivation of the beam model from the three-dimensional (3D) elasticity problem. It exploits the existence of a small parameter corresponding to the inverse of the slenderness ratio. The 3D elasticity problem then splits in a sequence of local 2D problems, posed on the cross-section, and 1D problems, which provide the overall response of the structure. The 2D problems are solved for obtaining the overall beam behavior and allows to reconstruct the local 3D response from the 1D solutions. Among these approaches, one can distinguish the variational asymptotic method and the formal asymptotic expansion method. In the variational asymptotic method, as presented in [2] and [11], a warping displacement is introduced and the beam model is constructed from the minimization of the strain energy. One can define a zero-th order model or higher-order one from the perturbation of the lower-order solution. In the formal asymptotic method [9, 16, 21] the displacement solution is searched under the form of power series of the small parameter. Again, more or less refined beam models can be defined depending on the number of terms of the expansion which are calculated [7]. The objective of this paper is not to compare variational and formal asymptotic methods, which is discussed, e.g., in [14] where both methods are applied on different examples of composite beams.

Whatever the asymptotic method used for constructing the beam model, the question of the justification of the model arises. To the authors’ knowledge, one of the few articles that address this problem is [22], where the variational asymptotic expansion is applied. However, comparison with Saint-Venant problems is not straightforward. In this paper we provide an alternative way to justify the asymptotic expansion method. For formal asymptotic methods, mathematical results under the form of convergence theorems are available. They state that as the small parameter tends to zero, the 3D solution converges to the zero-th order asymptotic expansion solution, which turns out to be the Euler–Bernoulli’s solution [21]. Other results can also be obtained about the difference between the 3D solution and the asymptotic solution, the latter including higher-order and boundary layer terms, see, e.g., [10] for plates. It has actually to be noticed that the asymptotic solution is valid only in the interior zone of the beam, i.e., far from the edges, because it can not fulfil exactly arbitrary 3D boundary conditions [7]. This makes difficult the comparison between the asymptotic and 3D solutions.

In this paper, in order to get rid of these edge effects, the Saint-Venant elasticity problems are considered. Thus the 3D solution of these problems is naturally the interior solution. Moreover, in the case of homogeneous beam made with isotropic material, some analytical solutions are available. This makes possible the direct comparison of the 3D Saint-Venant and asymptotic solutions. The objective of this paper is thus to show that the formal asymptotic solution coincides with the Saint-Venant solution. This constitutes an alternative to convergence theorems [22] for a rigorous justification of the formal asymptotic method.



**Fig. 1** A prismatic 3D homogeneous isotropic structure with arbitrary cross-section

The outline of this paper is as follows: in Sect. 2 and Sect. 3, the Saint-Venant problems and their solutions for a homogeneous isotropic beam with arbitrary cross-section are presented; in Sect. 4 analytical solutions for the microscopic problems are given. Asymptotic expansion solutions for pure bending and simple bending Saint-Venant problems are then obtained and compared with the Saint-Venant solutions in Sect. 5.

**Notation** Vectors and higher-order tensors are boldfaced (e.g.,  $\mathbf{a}^\epsilon$  is the fourth-order 3D elasticity tensor,  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^\epsilon$  the second order stress tensor,  $\mathbf{e}^\epsilon$  the second order strain tensor,  $\mathbf{u}^\epsilon$  the displacement vector...). Values with subscript  $^\epsilon$  usually denote the properties of the 3D structure, while the values without subscript  $^\epsilon$  denote the properties of the *scaled* cross-section, for example,  $S^\epsilon$  is the cross-section of the structure, while  $S$  denotes the *scaled* cross-section.

$\mathbf{div}_{\mathbf{x}}$  and  $\mathbf{grad}_{\mathbf{x}}^s$  correspond respectively to the divergence and gradient symmetric operator with respect to the coordinate  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{div}_{y_\alpha}$  and  $\mathbf{grad}_{y_\alpha}^s$  are the differential operators with regard to the two microscopic variables  $y_\alpha$ , and  $\mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \sigma_{i3} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$ ,  $\mathbf{grad}_{x_3}^s = \text{sym}(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x_3} \otimes \mathbf{e}_3)$ . The partial derivatives  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2}$  and  $\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_3^3}$  are denoted as  $\partial_3$ ,  $\partial_{33}$ ,  $\partial_{333}$ , and  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$  is denoted by  $\partial_{ij}^\epsilon$ , while  $\partial_{ij}$  denotes  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i \partial y_j}$ . The Latin indices  $i, j, k, l, \dots$  vary between 1, 2, 3 while the Greek indices  $\alpha, \beta, \dots$  from 1, 2. The symbol  $\langle \cdot \rangle = \int_S \cdot d y_1 d y_2$  define the integration over the *scaled* cross-section. The usual dot product is define as  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_i b_i$  and the double contraction product as  $\mathbf{a} : \mathbf{b} = a_{ij} b_{ij}$ . The subscript  $^t$  define the transverse.  $\Delta$  is the Laplace second order differential operator and  $\otimes$  the dyadic product.

## 2 The 3D Saint-Venant Problem

Consider a prismatic 3D solid structure with the dimensions of its cross section very small with respect to its length  $L$ . There exist a small parameter  $\epsilon$  for the description of the structure which denotes the ratio of measure of the cross-section to the axial length of the structure. As shown in Fig. 1, the structure occupies the domain  $\Omega^\epsilon$ . Consider an orthogonal Cartesian coordinate system  $((O, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ , with  $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$  the corresponding unit vectors) with the origin  $O$  situated on the surface of the left end cross-section  $S_0^\epsilon$ . The beam axis is along the  $x_3$  (horizontal) direction. The Cartesian coordinate system is chosen such that:

$$\int_{S^\epsilon} x_1 dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{S^\epsilon} x_2 dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{S^\epsilon} x_1 x_2 dx_1 dx_2 = 0, \quad (1)$$

with  $S^\epsilon$  the cross-section of the structure.

The beam boundary is defined as  $\partial\Omega^\varepsilon$  and is composed of the lateral contour  $\Gamma^\varepsilon$  and the two end sections  $S_0^\varepsilon$  and  $S_L^\varepsilon$ :

$$\partial\Omega^\varepsilon = S_0^\varepsilon \cup S_L^\varepsilon \cup \Gamma^\varepsilon. \quad (2)$$

The beam is made of a homogeneous and isotropic linear elastic material. The Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio are denoted  $E$  and  $\nu$  respectively. Body forces are not considered and the lateral contour  $\Gamma^\varepsilon$  is traction free. The only loadings are therefore the surface forces at both ends and have the form of a torque  $\mathbf{W}^\varepsilon$ . For example, on the section  $S_L^\varepsilon$  we have:

$$\mathbf{W}_L^\varepsilon = [T_{1_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_1 + T_{2_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_2 + N_L^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_3, M_{1_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_1 + M_{2_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_2 + (M_{3_L}^\varepsilon - x_{2C} T_{1_L}^\varepsilon + x_{1C} T_{2_L}^\varepsilon) \mathbf{e}_3], \quad (3)$$

where  $T_{1_L}^\varepsilon, T_{2_L}^\varepsilon$  are the shear forces ( $T_{1_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_1 + T_{2_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{T}_L^\varepsilon$ ) supposed applied at the shear center of the cross-section with in plane coordinates  $(x_{1C}, x_{2C})$ .  $N_L^\varepsilon$  the axial force and  $M_{1_L}^\varepsilon, M_{2_L}^\varepsilon, M_{3_L}^\varepsilon$  the moments relative to the surface center ( $M_{1_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_1 + M_{2_L}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{M}_L^\varepsilon$ ), define as:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon L} dx_1 dx_2 = N_L^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{13}^{\varepsilon L} dx_1 dx_2 = T_{1_L}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{23}^{\varepsilon L} dx_1 dx_2 = T_{2_L}^\varepsilon, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} x_1 \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon L} dx_1 dx_2 = M_{1_L}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} x_2 \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon L} dx_1 dx_2 = M_{2_L}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_L^\varepsilon} (x_1 \bar{\sigma}_{23}^{\varepsilon L} - x_2 \bar{\sigma}_{13}^{\varepsilon L}) dx_1 dx_2 = M_{3_L}^\varepsilon - x_{2C} T_{1_L}^\varepsilon + x_{1C} T_{2_L}^\varepsilon, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $\bar{\sigma}_{ij}^{\varepsilon \bullet}$  are stresses at the end section.

*Remark* The definition above for  $M_1^\varepsilon$  and  $M_2^\varepsilon$  are not the classical ones. They are however introduced to keep consistent with the notation adopted in Sect. 4. The moment of torsion has three components, two are generated by the shear force.

At the end cross-section  $S_0^\varepsilon$ , the boundary conditions are similar to Eq. (4):

$$\begin{cases} \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon O} dx_1 dx_2 = N_0^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{13}^{\varepsilon O} dx_1 dx_2 = T_{1_0}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}_{23}^{\varepsilon O} dx_1 dx_2 = T_{2_0}^\varepsilon, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} x_1 \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon O} dx_1 dx_2 = M_{1_0}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} x_2 \bar{\sigma}_{33}^{\varepsilon O} dx_1 dx_2 = M_{2_0}^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S_0^\varepsilon} (x_1 \bar{\sigma}_{23}^{\varepsilon O} - x_2 \bar{\sigma}_{13}^{\varepsilon O}) dx_1 dx_2 = M_{3_0}^\varepsilon - x_{2C} T_{1_0}^\varepsilon + x_{1C} T_{2_0}^\varepsilon. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The torques  $\mathbf{W}_0^\varepsilon$  and  $\mathbf{W}_L^\varepsilon$  are such that the overall equilibrium of the structure is satisfied

$$\begin{cases} T_{1_0}^\varepsilon + T_{1_L}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ T_{2_0}^\varepsilon + T_{2_L}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ N_0^\varepsilon + N_L^\varepsilon = 0, \\ M_{1_0}^\varepsilon + M_{1_L}^\varepsilon + L \cdot T_{1_L}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ M_{2_0}^\varepsilon + M_{2_L}^\varepsilon + L \cdot T_{2_L}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ M_{3_0}^\varepsilon + M_{3_L}^\varepsilon = 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

This is a necessary condition for the existence of solutions for the elasticity problem that takes the following form (small perturbation hypothesis):

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{div}_x \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega^\varepsilon, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{a}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}^\varepsilon(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) & \text{in } \Omega^\varepsilon, \\ \mathbf{e}^\varepsilon(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) = \mathbf{grad}_x^s(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) & \text{in } \Omega^\varepsilon, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \Gamma^\varepsilon, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the unit normal vector and  $\mathbf{0}$  the null vector. For an isotropic material, the coefficients  $a_{ijkh}$  are expressed as follows:

$$a_{ijkh}^\varepsilon = \lambda \delta_{ij} \delta_{kh} + \mu (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jh} + \delta_{ih} \delta_{jk}), \quad (8)$$

with  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  the Lamé coefficients

The boundary conditions provided by Eqs. (4) and (5) are given in an integral form, they are not classical (i.e., expressed in terms of stresses) and therefore the solution of the problem of Eqs. (4), (5) and (7) is not unique. However thanks to the Saint-Venant principle [12], two solutions  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\varepsilon 1}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\varepsilon 2}$  fulfil the following property: sufficiently far from both ends  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\varepsilon 1} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\varepsilon 2} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$  (the zero tensor), in other words they are identical. A unique solution can thus be defined far away from both beam's ends.

### 3 The 3D Saint-Venant Solutions

We recall in this section the elastic solutions of the Saint-Venant problem. They will be used in the following as reference solutions in order to assess the accuracy of the solutions obtained from the asymptotic expansion method.

According to Saint-Venant, the stress solution is searched under the following form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon \\ \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon & \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon & \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

where  $\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon, \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon, \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon$  fulfil the following Beltrami equations [1]:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{11}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = \partial_{22}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = \partial_{33}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+\nu} \partial_{13}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon + \Delta^\varepsilon \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+\nu} \partial_{23}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon + \Delta^\varepsilon \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon = 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+\nu} \partial_{33}^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon + \Delta^\varepsilon \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

The solution of the problem in terms of stresses takes the following form (for more details see [1]):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = a_1 x_1 x_3 + a_2 x_2 x_3 + a_3 x_1 + a_4 x_2 + a_5 x_3 + a_6, \\ \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \{ \partial_1^\varepsilon \gamma(x_1, x_2) + \nu \frac{a_1}{2} (x_2^2 - x_1^2) - \nu a_2 x_1 x_2 + \nu c x_2 \}, \\ \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \{ \partial_2^\varepsilon \gamma(x_1, x_2) - \nu a_1 x_1 x_2 + \nu \frac{a_2}{2} (x_1^2 - x_2^2) - \nu c x_1 \}, \\ \sigma_{11}^\varepsilon = \sigma_{22}^\varepsilon = \sigma_{12}^\varepsilon = 0. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

In the above equation:

- $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 a_6$  are constants identify using the boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{T_1^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, & a_2 &= \frac{T_2^\varepsilon}{I_2^\varepsilon}, & a_3 &= -\frac{M_1^\varepsilon + LT_1^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, \\ a_4 &= \frac{M_2^\varepsilon - LT_2^\varepsilon}{I_2^\varepsilon}, & a_5 &= 0, & a_6 &= \frac{N^\varepsilon}{|S^\varepsilon|}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

with  $|S^\varepsilon|$  the area of the cross-section ( $|S^\varepsilon| = \int_{S^\varepsilon} dx_1 x_2$ ) and

$$I_\alpha^\varepsilon = \int_{S^\varepsilon} x_\alpha^2 dx_1 x_2. \quad (13)$$

As before, the definitio of  $I_\alpha^\varepsilon$  is not the classic one but it is adopted in order to be consistent with the notation used in Sect. 4.

- $\gamma^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)$  is the warping function that takes the following form:

$$\gamma^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = a_1 \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) + a_2 \zeta_2^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) - \nu c \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2), \quad (14)$$

corresponding to the following three Neumann problems:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\alpha\alpha}^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = -2x_1 & \text{in } S^\varepsilon, \\ \partial_n^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon \cdot n = \nu \left\{ \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{2} n_1 + x_1 x_2 n_2 \right\} & \text{on } \partial S^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S^\varepsilon} \zeta_1^\varepsilon dS^\varepsilon = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \partial_{\alpha\alpha}^\varepsilon \zeta_2^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = -2x_2 & \text{in } S^\varepsilon, \\ \partial_n^\varepsilon \zeta_2^\varepsilon \cdot n = \nu \left\{ x_1 x_2 n_1 - \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{2} n_2 \right\} & \text{on } \partial S^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S^\varepsilon} \zeta_2^\varepsilon dS^\varepsilon = 0, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\alpha\alpha}^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = 0 & \text{in } S^\varepsilon, \\ \partial_n^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon \cdot n = x_2 n_1 - x_1 n_2 & \text{on } \partial S^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{S^\varepsilon} \varpi^\varepsilon dS^\varepsilon = 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $\zeta_1^\varepsilon$  and  $\zeta_2^\varepsilon$  are the shear warping functions and  $\varpi^\varepsilon$  the torsion warping function. It can be easily checked that the above three problems are well-posed, with  $\zeta_1^\varepsilon$ ,  $\zeta_2^\varepsilon$  and  $\varpi^\varepsilon$  unique because their average value over the cross-section is 0.

- $c$  is define as:

$$\frac{\nu}{2(1+\nu)} J^\varepsilon \cdot c = T_1^\varepsilon x_{2C} - T_2^\varepsilon x_{1C} - M_3^\varepsilon, \quad (16)$$

with  $J^\varepsilon$  the polar moment of inertia define as:

$$J^\varepsilon = I_1^\varepsilon + I_2^\varepsilon - \int_{S^\varepsilon} [(\partial_1^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon)^2 + (\partial_2^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon)^2] dx_1 x_2. \quad (17)$$

As mentioned before and according to Eq. (16), torsion is therefore composed of three components for the general case of a beam with arbitrary cross-sections: one due to the torque and the other two due to shear forces.



**Fig. 2** Loadings applied on the prism (pure bending)



**Fig. 3** Loadings applied on the prism (simple bending)

The point  $C$  with coordinates  $(x_{1C}, x_{2C})$  is the shear center of the cross section. Its position depends on the geometry of the section and the Poisson's ratio [1]. For a beam with a symmetric plane, the point  $C$  is located on that plane. For a beam cross-section with two symmetric planes,  $C$  coincides with the surface center.

The stress define in Eqs. (11)–(16) is thus a solution of the problem Eqs. (4), (5) and (7), and is unique far away from the beam's ends. The 3D Saint-Venant solutions for two specific loading cases are presented hereafter: the pure bending and the simple bending problems.

### 3.1 Saint-Venant Solution for the Pure Bending Problem

Consider the pure bending problem shown in Fig. 2, where the torque applied on the two end sections reduces to a moment  $M_{1L}^\epsilon$  on  $S_L^\epsilon$  (that is  $T_{1L}^\epsilon = T_{2L}^\epsilon = N_L^\epsilon = M_{2L}^\epsilon = M_{3L}^\epsilon = 0$ ) and  $-M_{1L}^\epsilon$  on  $S_0^\epsilon$  due to the overall equilibrium. In that case, due to Eqs. (11) and (12) the Saint-Venant solution corresponds to a 1D stress state with:

$$\sigma_{33}^\epsilon = -\frac{M_{1L}^\epsilon}{I_1^\epsilon} x_1. \quad (18)$$

### 3.2 Saint-Venant Solution for the Simple Bending Problem

In Fig. 3, the non zero loads are:  $T_{1L}^\epsilon$  on the right end section  $S_L^\epsilon$ ,  $T_{1L}^\epsilon$  and  $(T_{1L}^\epsilon \cdot L)$  on the left end section  $S_0^\epsilon$ . The constants in Eqs. (12) and (16) are now given by:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{T_{1L}^\epsilon}{I_1^\epsilon}, & a_2 &= 0, & a_3 &= -\frac{L \cdot T_{1L}^\epsilon}{I_1^\epsilon}, & a_4 &= 0, \\ a_5 &= 0, & a_6 &= 0, & c &= \frac{T_{1L}^\epsilon \cdot x_{2C}}{J^\epsilon} \cdot \frac{2(1+\nu)}{\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

According to Eq. (11), the axial stress  $\sigma_{33}^\epsilon$  becomes:

$$\sigma_{33}^\epsilon = \frac{T_{1L}^\epsilon}{I_1^\epsilon} x_1 (x_3 - L). \quad (20)$$



Following Eq. (14) and considering that  $a_2 = 0$  the warping function is:

$$\gamma^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) - 2(1 + \nu) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon \cdot x_2 C}{J^\varepsilon} \cdot \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2), \quad (21)$$

and the shear stresses  $\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon$  and  $\sigma_{23}^\varepsilon$  are obtained from Eq. (11):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \cdot \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nu (x_2^2 - x_1^2) + \partial_1^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) \right] - \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon \cdot x_2 C}{J^\varepsilon} \cdot [\partial_1^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) - x_2], \\ \sigma_{23}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} [-\nu x_1 x_2 + \partial_2^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)] - \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon \cdot x_2 C}{J^\varepsilon} \cdot [\partial_2^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) + x_1] \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

with  $\zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)$ ,  $\varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)$  solutions of the problems define by Eq. (15).

– For the specific case where *no torsion* is generated by the shear force ( $c = 0$ ), the previous equations are simplified

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{13}^{\varepsilon, (c=0)} = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nu (x_2^2 - x_1^2) + \partial_1^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) \right] \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, \\ \sigma_{23}^{\varepsilon, (c=0)} = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} [-\nu x_1 x_2 + \partial_2^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)] \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

For the particular case of a beam with a circular cross-section with a radius  $R$ ,  $\zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)$  has the following analytical expression [1]:

$$\zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \left( \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \right) R^2 x_1 - \frac{1}{4} (x_1^3 + x_2^2 x_1), \quad (24)$$

which leads to the following expressions:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{13}^{\varepsilon, (circular)} = -\frac{1}{8(1+\nu)I_1^\varepsilon} T_{1L}^\varepsilon [(3 + 2\nu)(x_1^2 - R^2) + (1 - 2\nu)x_2^2], \\ \sigma_{23}^{\varepsilon, (circular)} = -\frac{1+2\nu}{4(1+\nu)I_1^\varepsilon} T_{1L}^\varepsilon x_1 x_2. \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

## 4 The Asymptotic Expansion Method

In this section, the 3D Saint-Venant problem is again considered but it is this time solved with the asymptotic expansion method. It will be shown that the corresponding solutions coincide with the exact solutions obtained in the framework of 3D elasticity (see Sect. 3).

In order to use asymptotic expansion techniques, two scales are introduced thanks to the small parameter  $\varepsilon$  which equals the inverse of the slenderness ratio following the transformation rules:

$$y_\alpha = x_\alpha / \varepsilon, \quad x_3 = x_3. \quad (26)$$

Therefore the initial 3D problem Eqs. (4),(5) and (7) splits in two scales: macroscopic 1D problems in the  $x_3$  direction and microscopic 2D problems on the *scaled* cross-section  $S$  (plane  $y_1 O y_2$ ). The following steps are performed:

(1) The starting point of the asymptotic expansion method is the assumption that the displacement field solution of the 3D Saint-Venant problem, has the following form [20] (with  $\mathbf{e}_\alpha$  the unit vectors on the *scaled* cross-section  $S$ ):

$$\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) \mathbf{e}_\alpha + \varepsilon \mathbf{u}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \mathbf{u}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \dots, \quad (27)$$

the following notation is hereafter adopted:

- $\mathbf{u}^p = (u_1^p, u_2^p, u_3^p)$ ,  $p \geq 0$ , where  $u_i^p$  denotes the  $i$  direction component of the order  $p$  displacement field
- $\mathbf{u}^p(y_\beta, x_3) = \mathbf{u}^p(y_1, y_2, x_3)$  with  $(y_1, y_2, x_3) = (\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{x_2}{\varepsilon}, x_3)$ , (see Eq. (26)).

(2) Following Eq. (26), one has the derivation rule:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\alpha}. \quad (28)$$

(3) The elasticity moduli  $a_{ijkl}^\varepsilon$  are assumed to be independent of  $\varepsilon$ , and so we can write that:  $\mathbf{a}^\varepsilon(x_\beta) = \mathbf{a}(y_\beta)$ .

Combining the displacement field Eq. (27) and the derivation rule Eq. (28) the asymptotic expansions for the strain and stress become:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{e}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \mathbf{e}^0(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon \mathbf{e}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \mathbf{e}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \dots, \\ \text{with } \mathbf{e}^p(y_\beta, x_3) = \mathbf{e}_{y_\alpha}(\mathbf{u}^{p+1}) + \mathbf{e}_{x_3}(\mathbf{u}^p), \\ \text{and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{e}_{y_\alpha}(\mathbf{u}^{p+1}) = \mathbf{grad}_{y_\alpha}^s(\mathbf{u}^{p+1}), \\ \mathbf{e}_{x_3}(\mathbf{u}^p) = \mathbf{grad}_{x_3}^s(\mathbf{u}^p), \end{array} \right. \quad \forall p \geq 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (29)$$

and

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \boldsymbol{\sigma}^0(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \dots, \\ \text{with } \boldsymbol{\sigma}^p(y_\beta, x_3) = \mathbf{a}(y_\beta) : \mathbf{e}^p(y_\beta, x_3), \quad \forall p \geq 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (30)$$

(4) As already mentioned, the beam is assumed to be free of body forces and surface tractions on the lateral boundary  $\Gamma^\varepsilon$ . By applying the divergence to the stress field Eq. (30), the equilibrium equation takes thus the following form:

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{div}_{y_\alpha} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 + \sum_{p \geq 0} \varepsilon^p (\mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^p + \mathbf{div}_{y_\alpha} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{p+1}) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (31)$$

A series of microscopic 2D problems and macroscopic 1D problems can now be identified each corresponding to a specific order of  $\varepsilon$  in the asymptotic expansion [20]. Specific solutions are presented in the next section.

The relations between the variables define on the macroscopic and microscopic scales are found hereafter. The bending moment is define as:

$$M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \int_{S^\varepsilon} x_\alpha \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) dx_1 dx_2. \quad (32)$$

Due to Eq. (26) and the asymptotic expansion of  $\sigma_{33}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3)$  in Eq. (30), we can also define  $M_\alpha^\varepsilon(x_3)$  using microscopic scale variables (on the *scaled* cross-section  $S$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) &= \varepsilon^2 \int_S x_\alpha \sigma_{33}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) dy_1 dy_2 \\ &= \varepsilon^3 \int_S y_\alpha [\sigma_{33}^0(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon \sigma_{33}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \sigma_{33}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \dots] dy_1 dy_2. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

In Eq. (33) if we consider that  $\int_S -y_\alpha \sigma_{33}^k(y_\alpha, x_3) dy_1 dy_2 = M_\alpha^k(x_3)$ , the relation between  $M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3)$  over the original cross-section  $S^\varepsilon$  and  $M_\alpha^0(x_3)$ ,  $M_\alpha^1(x_3)$ ,  $\dots$  on the *scaled* cross-section  $S$  is thus given by:

$$M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^3 [M_\alpha^0(x_3) + \varepsilon M_\alpha^1(x_3) + \varepsilon^2 M_\alpha^2(x_3) + \dots]. \quad (34)$$

Equation (34) shows that the bending moment of the original 3D structure  $M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3)$  and  $\sum_{k \geq 0} M_\alpha^k(x_3)$  are not of the same order. In other words,  $\sum_{k \geq 0} M_\alpha^k(x_3)$  does not represent the bending moment of the original 3D structure, but equals the bending moment of the original 3D structure at  $k + 3$  order.

Using the same approach, the following equations are found:

$$\begin{cases} N^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^2(N^0(x_3) + \varepsilon N^1(x_3) + \varepsilon^2 N^2(x_3) + \dots), \\ T_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^2(T_\alpha^0(x_3) + \varepsilon T_\alpha^1(x_3) + \varepsilon^2 T_\alpha^2(x_3) + \dots), \\ M_\alpha^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^3(M_\alpha^0(x_3) + \varepsilon M_\alpha^1(x_3) + \varepsilon^2 M_\alpha^2(x_3) + \dots), \\ M_3^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^3(M_3^0(x_3) + \varepsilon M_3^1(x_3) + \varepsilon^2 M_3^2(x_3) + \dots). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

Equation (35) is used to find the order of loadings applied on the *scaled* cross-section, with:

$$\begin{cases} N^k(x_3) = \langle \sigma_{33}^k(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ T_\alpha^k(x_3) = \langle \sigma_{\alpha 3}^k(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ M_\alpha^k(x_3) = \langle -y_\alpha \sigma_{33}^k(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ M_3^k(x_3) = \langle (-y_2 \sigma_{13}^k(y_\beta, x_3) + y_1 \sigma_{23}^k(y_\beta, x_3)) \rangle. \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

*Boundary conditions at each order* The boundary conditions for the initial 3D problem have been presented in Eq. (3): they are expressed under the form of a torque  $\mathbf{W}^\varepsilon$ .

In [20], the authors showed that bending moments applied on the *scaled* end cross-section (for example on  $S_L$ )  $M'_{\alpha L}$  are  $\varepsilon^{-4}$  order of the bending moments applied on the original 3D structure  $M_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon$ :

$$M_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 M'_{\alpha L}. \quad (37)$$

This condition is required in order that the solution of the 3D elastic problem satisfies the small displacements and small strains assumption, see [17, 19, 20]. In the same way, it can be shown that for the other components of the torque at the end sections of the beam, one has:

$$\begin{cases} N_L^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^3 N'_L, \\ T_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 T'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 M'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_{3L}^\varepsilon - x_{2C} T_{1L}^\varepsilon + x_{1C} T_{2L}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 M'_{3L} - \varepsilon^5 y_{2C} T'_{1L} + \varepsilon^5 y_{1C} T'_{2L}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

The same relations are valid for the left end section  $S_0^\varepsilon$  thanks to the overall equilibrium. Eq. (38) provides the relations between the initial 3D boundary conditions ( $N_L^\varepsilon$ ,  $T_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon$ ,  $M_{\alpha L}^\varepsilon$  and  $M_{3L}^\varepsilon$ ), and the ones define on the *scaled* cross-section ( $N'_L$ ,  $T'_{\alpha L}$ ,  $M'_{\alpha L}$  and  $M'_{3L}$ ). At

boundaries (for example  $S_L$ ), by identifying the terms of the same order in Eq. (38) and Eq. (35), the following equations can be found:

$$\begin{cases} N^1(L) = N'_L, \\ T_\alpha^1(L) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^1(L) = M'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_3^1(L) = M'_{3L}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} N^2(L) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^2(L) = T'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_\alpha^2(L) = 0, \\ M_3^2(L) = -y_{2C}T'_{1L} + y_{1C}T'_{2L}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} N^k(L) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^k(L) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^k(L) = 0, \\ M_3^k(L) = 0, \end{cases} \quad k \geq 3. \quad (39)$$

From Eq. (39), one can conclude that in the asymptotic expansion method, extension, bending and torsion appear at the first order; shear forces and torsion moment caused by the shear forces appear at the second order.

#### 4.1 Microscopic 2D Problems: $P_{2D}^k$

The  $P_{2D}^k$  problem at  $\varepsilon^k$  order is defined by identifying the  $k$ th order term of the equilibrium equation Eq. (31), completing the constitutive equation by Eqs. (29) and (30), and considering the boundary conditions on  $\partial S$ . It consists in finding  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1}(y_\beta, x_3)$ ,  $\mathbf{e}^{k+1}(y_\beta, x_3)$  and  $\mathbf{u}^{k+2}(y_\beta, x_3)$  that satisfy the following equations:

$$P_{2D}^k \begin{cases} \mathbf{div}_{y_\alpha} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1} = -\mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^k & \text{in } S, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1} = \mathbf{a}(y_\beta) : \mathbf{e}^{k+1} & \text{in } S, \\ \mathbf{e}^{k+1} = \mathbf{e}_{y_\alpha}(\mathbf{u}^{k+2}) + \mathbf{e}_{x_3}(\mathbf{u}^{k+1}) & \text{in } S, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \partial S, \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

with  $k \geq -1$  and  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{-1} = \mathbf{e}^{-1} = \mathbf{0}$ .

Solving the problem  $P_{2D}^k$  is based on the fact that the problems at previous orders have already been solved, and therefore  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^k$  and  $\mathbf{u}^{k+1}$  are data of the problem.

The variational form of problem Eq. (40) consists in finding the field  $\mathbf{u}^{k+2}$  such that:

$$\forall \psi, \quad \int_S \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1} : \mathbf{e}_{y_\alpha}(\psi) dS = \int_S \mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^k \cdot \psi dS. \quad (41)$$

Due to the variational form Eq. (41), the existence of a solution for the  $P_{2D}^k$  problem is guaranteed if  $\mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^k$ , which plays the role of a body load, is such that:

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{R} \quad \int_S \mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^k \cdot \mathbf{v} dS = 0, \quad (42)$$

where  $\mathcal{R}$  corresponds to a set of rigid body motions formed by arbitrary translation  $\hat{v}_i(x_3)$  and rotation of the axis  $x_3$   $\varphi(x_3)$ , as follows:

$$\mathcal{R} = \{ \mathbf{v}(y_\alpha, x_3) / \mathbf{v} = \hat{v}_i(x_3) \cdot \mathbf{e}_i + \varphi(x_3) [y_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 - y_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_1] \}. \quad (43)$$

Under this necessary condition Eq. (42), the solutions  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{k+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{e}^{k+1}$  and  $\mathbf{u}^{k+2}$  (determined up to an element of  $\mathcal{R}$ ) exist and can be linearly expressed with respect to the data contained in  $\mathbf{div}_{x_3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^k$  and  $\mathbf{e}_{x_3}(\mathbf{u}^{k+1})$ . As presented in [20, 21] and [6], the compatibility condition Eq. (42) enables to formulate the macroscopic problems, as shown in the next section.

#### 4.1.1 Microscopic Problem at $\varepsilon^{-1}$ Order: $P_{2D}^{-1}$

The data of the problem at this order is  $\mathbf{u}^0(x_3)$  (see its form in Eq. (27)), which appears through  $\mathbf{e}_{x_3}(\mathbf{u}^0)$ . The problem is well posed because the body load is zero. It can be easily established that  $\mathbf{u}_{part}^1 = -y_\alpha \partial_3 \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) \mathbf{e}_3$  and  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{part}^0 = \mathbf{e}_{part}^0 = \mathbf{0}$  is a solution of the problem (where the subscript  $part$  refers to ‘particular’, since as it can be seen the solution is not unique).

The displacement solution  $\mathbf{u}_{part}^1$  being define up to an element of  $\mathcal{R}$ , the general form of the solution at this order is [20]:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u}^1 = \hat{u}_i^1(x_3) \mathbf{e}_i + \varphi^1(x_3) [y_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - y_2 \mathbf{e}_1] - y_\alpha \partial_3 \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \equiv \hat{\mathbf{u}}^1(y_\beta, x_3) \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 = \mathbf{e}^0 = \mathbf{0}. \quad (44)$$

A displacement field of this type (the sum of the trivial solution of the cellular problem and the element of  $\mathcal{R}$ ) will be found at each order and it is hereafter noted as  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^k(y_\beta, x_3)$ .

So far the displacement field  $\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon$  is of the form:

$$\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon \simeq \begin{Bmatrix} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3) - x_2 \varphi^1(x_3) \\ \hat{u}_2^0(x_3) + x_1 \varphi^1(x_3) \\ -x_\alpha \partial_3 \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) + \varepsilon \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) \end{Bmatrix}. \quad (45)$$

It is easy to find that the form of this displacement field corresponds to the Bernoulli theory hypothesis: plane sections remain plane and normal to the axis of the beam, under a translation  $\hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) \mathbf{e}_\alpha + \varepsilon \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) \mathbf{e}_3$  and a rotation with the components  $\partial_3 \hat{u}_1^0(x_3)$ ,  $\partial_3 \hat{u}_2^0(x_3)$ ,  $\varphi^1(x_3)$ .

#### 4.1.2 Microscopic Problem at $\varepsilon^0$ Order: $P_{2D}^0$

This time the data of the problem is  $\mathbf{u}^1$ , since  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 = \mathbf{0}$ , again the problem is well posed. According to the expression of  $\mathbf{u}^1$  in Eq. (44) and due to the linearity of the problem, as presented in [4] and [6] the displacement at the second order  $\mathbf{u}^2(y_\beta, x_3)$  has the following form:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u}^2(y_\beta, x_3) = \hat{\mathbf{u}}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1E}(y_\beta) \partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1C_\alpha}(y_\beta) \partial_{33} \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) \\ \quad + \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1T}(y_\beta) \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3), \\ \text{with } \hat{\mathbf{u}}^2(y_\beta, x_3) = \hat{u}_i^2(x_3) \mathbf{e}_i + \varphi^2(x_3) [y_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - y_2 \mathbf{e}_1] - y_\alpha \partial_3 \hat{u}_\alpha^1(x_3) \mathbf{e}_3, \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

with  $\boldsymbol{\chi}^{1E}(y_\beta)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\chi}^{1C_\alpha}(y_\beta)$  and  $\boldsymbol{\chi}^{1T}(y_\beta)$  (vectors with respect to the variable  $\mathbf{y}$ ) the displacement field corresponding respectively to the first-order macroscopic strain composed of an extension ( $E$ ), two curvatures ( $C$ ) and a torsion ( $T$ ), associated respectively to  $\partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3)$ ,  $\partial_{33} \hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3)$  and  $\partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3)$ .

In order to make the notation more concise, a four components vector  $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)$  and a  $3 \times 4$  matrix  $\boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta)$  are define here:

$$\mathbf{u}^2(y_\beta, x_3) = \hat{\mathbf{u}}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta) \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3), \quad (47)$$

with

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta) = [\boldsymbol{\chi}^{1E}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1C_1}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1C_2}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1T}(y_\beta)], \\ \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3) = {}^t \{ \partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3), \partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3), \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^0(x_3), \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3) \}. \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

The first order stress  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3)$  in Eq. (40)<sub>2</sub> (when  $k = 0$ ) is then under the form of a linear function of four macroscopic strain:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3) = \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1E}(y_\beta)\partial_3\hat{u}_3^1(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1C_\alpha}(y_\beta)\partial_{33}\hat{u}_\alpha^0(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1T}(y_\beta)\partial_3\varphi^1(x_3), \quad (49)$$

which can be expressed as:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3) = \boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta)\hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3), \quad (50)$$

with  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta)$  corresponding to the following four elementary stress solutions:

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) = [\boldsymbol{\tau}^{1E}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1C_1}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1C_2}(y_\beta), \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1T}(y_\beta)]. \quad (51)$$

*Analytical solutions* for the  $P_{2D}^0$  problem are available for the case of an homogeneous cross-section made of isotropic material, [21]:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1E}(y_1, y_2) = {}^t\{-\nu y_1; -\nu y_2; 0\}, \\ \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1C_\alpha}(y_1, y_2) = {}^t\{\nu\Phi_{1\alpha}; \nu\Phi_{2\alpha}; 0\}, \\ \boldsymbol{\chi}^{1T}(y_1, y_2) = {}^t\{0; 0; \varpi(y_1, y_2)\}, \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

with:

$$[\Phi_{\alpha\beta}] \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 - y_2^2) & y_1 y_2 \\ y_1 y_2 & \frac{1}{2}(y_2^2 - y_1^2) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (53)$$

and  $\varpi(y_1, y_2)$  the unique solution of the following torsion problem posed on the *scaled* cross-section  $S$  of the beam structure:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\alpha\alpha}\varpi = 0 & \text{in } S, \\ \partial_n\varpi = y_2 n_1 - y_1 n_2 & \text{on } \partial S, \\ \int_S \varpi \, dS = 0. \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

In [21] the local stress  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta)$  is given as:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1E}(y_1, y_2) & = E\mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3, \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1C_1}(y_1, y_2) & = -Ey_1\mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3, \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1C_2}(y_1, y_2) & = -Ey_2\mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3, \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1T}(y_1, y_2) & = G(\partial_2\Psi(\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) - \partial_1\Psi(\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2)), \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

with  $G$  the shear modulus,  $\Psi$  corresponds to the Prandtl function given by:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_2\Psi = \partial_1\varpi - y_2, \\ \partial_1\Psi = -\partial_2\varpi - y_1. \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

#### 4.1.3 Microscopic Problem at $\varepsilon^1$ Order: $P_{2D}^1$

At this order, the term  $-\mathbf{div}_{x_3}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1$  is non zero.  $P_{2D}^1$  problem admits a solution if and only if the load  $-\mathbf{div}_{x_3}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1$  satisfies the existence condition Eq. (42). The compatibility equation Eq. (42) will be used to derive the first order macroscopic problem, see Sect. 4.2.1.

According to the expression of  $\mathbf{u}^2$  in Eq. (46), the displacement field  $\mathbf{u}^3$  is now obtained as [4]:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{u}^3 = \hat{\mathbf{u}}^3(y_\beta, x_3) + \chi^1(y_\beta) \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \chi^2(y_\beta) \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3), \\ \text{with } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{u}}^3(y_\beta, x_3) = \hat{u}_i^3(x_3) \mathbf{e}_i + \varphi^3(x_3) [y_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - y_2 \mathbf{e}_1] - y_\alpha \partial_3 \hat{u}_\alpha^2(x_3) \mathbf{e}_3, \\ \chi^2(y_\beta) = [\chi^{2E}(y_\beta), \chi^{2C_1}(y_\beta), \chi^{2C_2}(y_\beta), \chi^{2T}(y_\beta)] \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \quad (57)$$

with the second order macroscopic strain:

$$\hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) = \left\{ \partial_3 \hat{u}_3^2(x_3), \partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^1(x_3), \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^1(x_3), \partial_3 \varphi^2(x_3) \right\}, \quad (58)$$

and the gradient of the first order macroscopic strain:

$$\partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3) = \left\{ \partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3), \partial_{333} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3), \partial_{333} \hat{u}_2^0(x_3), \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3) \right\}, \quad (59)$$

thus  $\chi^{2E}(y_\beta)$ ,  $\chi^{2C_\alpha}(y_\beta)$  and  $\chi^{2T}(y_\beta)$  are new local displacement fields corresponding to the gradient of the first-order strain.

The stress field at second order,  $\sigma^2$ , is then obtained as:

$$\sigma^2(y_\beta, x_3) = \tau^1(y_\beta) \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \tau^2(y_\beta) \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3), \quad (60)$$

with

$$\tau^2(y_\beta) = [\tau^{2E}(y_\beta), \tau^{2C_1}(y_\beta), \tau^{2C_2}(y_\beta), \tau^{2T}(y_\beta)]. \quad (61)$$

The stress field  $\tau^1(y_\beta)$  is already determined by solving the  $P_{2D}^0$  problem Eq. (51), while the four components of  $\tau^2(y_\beta)$  are four new elementary solutions of the  $P_{2D}^1$  problem, where the four components of  $\partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)$  are prescribed.

*Analytical solutions* for the case of an homogeneous cross-section made of isotropic material are available in [21], while  $\chi^{2E}$  and  $\tau^{2T}$  are not given in this article, the general form of the solution for  $\chi^{2C_\beta}$  is:

$$\chi^{2C_\beta}(y_1, y_2) = \left\{ 0; 0; \nu \theta_\beta(y_1, y_2) + (1 + \nu) \eta_\beta(y_1, y_2) \right\}, \quad (62)$$

where  $\theta_\beta(y_1, y_2)$  and  $\eta_\beta(y_1, y_2)$  are respectively the unique solutions of the following problems:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\partial_{\alpha\alpha} \theta_\beta = 2y_\beta & \text{in } S, \\ \partial_n \theta_\beta = -\Phi_{\alpha\beta} n_\alpha & \text{on } \partial S, \\ \int_S \theta_\beta dS = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\partial_{\alpha\alpha} \eta_\beta = -2y_\beta & \text{in } S, \\ \partial_n \eta_\beta = 0 & \text{on } \partial S, \\ \int_S \eta_\beta dS = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (63)$$

and

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau^{2C_1}(y_1, y_2) = G[\nu \Phi_{11} + \nu \partial_1 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_1 \eta_1] (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \\ \quad + G[\nu \Phi_{21} + \nu \partial_2 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_2 \eta_1] (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2), \\ \tau^{2C_2}(y_1, y_2) = G[\nu \Phi_{12} + \nu \partial_1 \theta_2 + (1 + \nu) \partial_1 \eta_2] (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \\ \quad + G[\nu \Phi_{22} + \nu \partial_2 \theta_2 + (1 + \nu) \partial_2 \eta_2] (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2). \end{array} \right. \quad (64)$$

Analytical solutions for the functions  $\theta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  and  $\eta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  are available for a *circular cross-section* of radius  $R$  [21]:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_\alpha = -\frac{1}{4}y_\alpha(y_1^2 + y_2^2 - \varepsilon^{-2}R^2), \\ \eta_\alpha = \frac{1}{4}y_\alpha(y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 3\varepsilon^{-2}R^2). \end{cases} \quad (65)$$

#### 4.1.4 Asymptotic Expansion Solution Fields of the Initial 3D Problem

Solving the 2D microscopic problems recursively leads to the general form of higher order microscopic problems, which are presented in [21] and [6], therefore the following expression for the asymptotic expansion solution are determined [21]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) &= \hat{\mathbf{u}}_\alpha^0(x_3)\mathbf{e}_\alpha \\ &+ \varepsilon^1[\hat{\mathbf{u}}^1(y_\beta, x_3)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^2[\hat{\mathbf{u}}^2(y_\beta, x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^3[\hat{\mathbf{u}}^3(y_\beta, x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^4[\hat{\mathbf{u}}^4(y_\beta, x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^3(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\chi}^3(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_{33} \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

and for the stress field  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) &= \varepsilon^1[\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^2[\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^3[\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^3(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^2(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^3(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_{33} \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)] \\ &+ \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

in Eqs. (66) and (67) solutions are constituted of two parts: the microscopic part ( $\boldsymbol{\chi}^p(y_\beta)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^p(y_\beta)$ ) and the macroscopic part ( $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^p(y_\beta, x_3)$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^p(x_3)$ ), can be define in a recursive manner from: Eqs. (44), (46), (48) and (58)). Some analytical solutions relative to the first two microscopic problems ( $P_{2D}^0$  and  $P_{2D}^1$ ) have been provided. It is shown in the following that this is sufficient for the homogeneous case.

## 4.2 Macroscopic Problems and Solutions

The derivation of the macroscopic problems is made in [20] and [21], but due to boundary conditions at terminal sections considered in these references, there are no analytical solution available for the 3D elastic problem, or for the macroscopic problems. In the following, it is shown that for the case of homogeneous isotropic beams and Saint-Venant problems, the asymptotic expansion has a finite number of terms and both elastic 3D problem, microscopic and macroscopic problems have analytical solution. As mentioned in Sect. 4.1, and according to [20, 21] and [6], the macroscopic problems ( $P_{hom}^k$ ) are formulated with the help of the compatibility condition Eq. (42). By expressing Eq. (42) for the 2D-problems  $P_{2D}^k$  and  $P_{2D}^{k+1}$ , equilibrium equations related to the macroscopic problems are obtained.



#### 4.2.1 At $\varepsilon^1$ Order: $P_{hom}^1$

**Equilibrium Equations** As mentioned in Sect. 4.1.3, the equilibrium equations of  $P_{hom}^1$  are obtained following the compatibility condition Eq. (42) for the existence of a solution for the  $P_{2D}^1$  problem, more details can be found in [6]:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_3 N^1(x_3) = 0, \\ \partial_3 T_\alpha^2(x_3) = 0, \\ \partial_3 M_3^1(x_3) = 0, \\ -T_\alpha^2(x_3) + \partial_3 M_\alpha^1(x_3) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

with:

$$\begin{cases} N^1(x_3) = \langle \sigma_{33}^1(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ T_\alpha^2(x_3) = \langle \sigma_{\alpha 3}^2(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ M_\alpha^1(x_3) = \langle -y_\alpha \sigma_{33}^1(y_\beta, x_3) \rangle, \\ M_3^1(x_3) = \langle (-y_2 \sigma_{13}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + y_1 \sigma_{23}^1(y_\beta, x_3)) \rangle, \end{cases} \quad (69)$$

which is the same as in Eq. (36) with  $k = 1$  and  $k = 2$ , denoting the normal force, shear forces, bending moments and torsion moment at a certain order  $\varepsilon^p$ .

**Constitutive Equations** Considering the form of the stresses derived from the solutions of the 0th order microscopic problems Eq. (49), the macroscopic behavior can be written as:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N^1(x_3) \\ M_1^1(x_3) \\ M_2^1(x_3) \\ M_3^1(x_3) \end{Bmatrix} = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} \partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) \\ \partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3) \\ \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^0(x_3) \\ \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3) \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (70)$$

or:

$$\hat{\sigma}^1(x_3) = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}^1(x_3), \quad (71)$$

with:

$$\hat{\sigma}^1(x_3) = {}^t \{N^1(x_3), M_1^1(x_3), M_2^1(x_3), M_3^1(x_3)\},$$

and the components of the matrix  $\mathcal{A}^{hom1}$  given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{1\mathcal{L}}^{hom1} &= \langle \tau_{33}^{1\mathcal{L}}(y_\beta) \rangle, & \mathcal{A}_{2\mathcal{L}}^{hom1} &= \langle -y_1 \tau_{33}^{1\mathcal{L}}(y_\beta) \rangle, \\ \mathcal{A}_{3\mathcal{L}}^{hom1} &= \langle -y_2 \tau_{33}^{1\mathcal{L}}(y_\beta) \rangle, & \mathcal{A}_{4\mathcal{L}}^{hom1} &= \langle -y_2 \tau_{13}^{1\mathcal{L}}(y_\beta) + y_1 \tau_{23}^{1\mathcal{L}}(y_\beta) \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

where  $\tau_{ij}^{1\mathcal{L}}(\mathbf{y})(\mathcal{L} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\})$  is define by:  $\tau_{ij}^{11} = \tau_{ij}^{1E}$ ,  $\tau_{ij}^{12} = \tau_{ij}^{1C_1}$ ,  $\tau_{ij}^{13} = \tau_{ij}^{1C_2}$  and  $\tau_{ij}^{14} = \tau_{ij}^{1T}$ , solutions of the  $\varepsilon^0$  order microscopic problem  $P_{2D}^0$ .

*Remark* In Eq. (70) no expressions for the shear force appear. However, as mentioned in Sect. 4.1.3, a shear problem can be solved considering the gradient of the macroscopic strain given at higher order (see Sect. 5).

Analytical solutions in Eq. (72) are available for the case of a homogeneous isotropic cross-section with  $\tau^{1E}$ ,  $\tau^{1C\alpha}$ ,  $\tau^{1T}$  given in Eq. (55) [4]:

$$\mathcal{A}^{hom1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} E|S| & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & EI_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & EI_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & GJ \end{bmatrix}, \quad (73)$$

with  $|S|$  the area of the *scaled* cross-section:  $|S| = \int_S dy_1 y_2$ , and  $I_\alpha$  the two second moments of area:

$$I_\alpha = \int_S y_\alpha^2 dy_1 y_2, \quad (74)$$

and so finally, one has from Eq. (13):

$$I_\alpha^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 I_\alpha. \quad (75)$$

$J$  is the torsion constant for the *scaled* cross-section:

$$J = - \int_S y_\alpha \partial_\alpha \Psi dy_1 y_2 = I_1 + I_2 - \int_S [(\partial_1 \varpi)^2 + (\partial_2 \varpi)^2] dy_1 y_2. \quad (76)$$

Then according to Eq. (17):

$$J^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^4 J. \quad (77)$$

For a circular cross-section the torsion warping function  $\varpi$  is zero. Then:

$$J = I_1 + I_2. \quad (78)$$

**Boundary Conditions** To solve the macroscopic 1D-problem  $P_{hom}^1$ , it still remains to complete the governing equations Eqs. (68) and (70) with the boundary conditions at the two ends of the structure. According to Eq. (39) (when  $k = 1$  or  $2$ ), the boundary conditions at this order for the two ends  $S_0$  and  $S_L$  are:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N^1(0) = N'_L, \\ T_\alpha^2(0) = T'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_\alpha^1(0) = (M'_{\alpha L} + T'_{\alpha L} L), \\ M_3^1(0) = M'_{3L}, \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N^1(L) = N'_L, \\ T_\alpha^2(L) = T'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_\alpha^1(L) = M'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_3^1(L) = M'_{3L}. \end{array} \right. \quad (79)$$

The general form of the macroscopic solution becomes:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N^1(x_3) = N'_L, \\ T_\alpha^2(x_3) = T'_{\alpha L}, \\ M_\alpha^1(x_3) = M'_{\alpha L} + T'_{\alpha L} (L - x_3), \\ M_3^1(x_3) = M'_{3L}. \end{array} \right. \quad (80)$$

The  $P_{hom}^1$  problem generalizes and justifies the Euler–Bernoulli–Navier’s beam model. Its mathematical justification using convergence results, can be found in [15]. Finally it should be mentioned that due to the form of the loadings in Eq. (80),  $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)$  is linear.

#### 4.2.2 At Higher Order: $P_{hom}^k$

**Equilibrium Equations** By the same method applied in the preceding section, the formulation of the higher-order problems are obtained. The equilibrium equations are [4, 6]:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_3 N^k(x_3) = 0, \\ \partial_3 T_\alpha^{k+1}(x_3) = 0, \\ \partial_3 M_3^k(x_3) = 0, \\ -T_\alpha^{k+1}(x_3) + \partial_3 M_\alpha^k(x_3) = 0, \end{cases} \quad k \geq 2, \quad (81)$$

with  $N^k$ ,  $T_\alpha^{k+1}$ ,  $M_\alpha^k$  and  $M_3^k$  define in Eq. (36).

**Constitutive Equations** According to the solutions  $\sigma^k$  and  $\sigma^{k+1}$  of the  $P_{2D}^k$  and  $P_{2D}^{k+1}$  microscopic problems, the macroscopic behavior is of the form [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}^k(x_3) = & \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \bar{\epsilon}^k(x_3) + \mathcal{A}^{hom2} \cdot \partial_3 \bar{\epsilon}^{k-1}(x_3) + \mathcal{A}^{hom3} \cdot \partial_{33} \bar{\epsilon}^{k-2}(x_3) + \dots \\ & + \mathcal{A}^{homk} \cdot \partial_3^{k-1} \bar{\epsilon}^{k-1}(x_3), \end{aligned} \quad (82)$$

where  $\bar{\sigma}^k(x_3) = {}^t \{N^k, M_1^k, M_2^k, M_3^k\}$ , and  $\bar{\epsilon}^k(x_3) = {}^t \{\partial_3 \hat{u}_3^k, \partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^{k-1}, \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^{k-1}, \partial_3 \varphi^k\}$ .

– The 2nd-order problem:  $P_{hom}^2$

In Eq. (82), when  $k = 2$ , we have:

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(x_3) = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \bar{\epsilon}^2(x_3) + \mathcal{A}^{hom2} \cdot \partial_3 \bar{\epsilon}^1(x_3). \quad (83)$$

Contrary to the first order effective stiffness matrix  $\mathcal{A}^{hom1}$ , it is proved in [3] and [5] that  $\mathcal{A}^{hom2}$  is anti-symmetric and equals to zero owing to certain symmetry properties of the cross-section [4]; then we have:

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(x_3) = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \bar{\epsilon}^2(x_3). \quad (84)$$

**Boundary Conditions** To complete the formulation of the higher order problems, the boundary conditions at the two end sections must be defined. According to Eq. (39) (when  $k = 2, k = 3$ ), the boundary conditions at this order for  $x_3 = 0$  and  $x_3 = L$  are:

$$\begin{cases} N^2(0) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^3(0) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^2(0) = 0, \\ M_3^2(0) = -y_{2c} T'_{1L} + y_{1c} T'_{2L}, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} N^2(L) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^3(L) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^2(L) = 0, \\ M_3^2(L) = -y_{2c} T'_{1L} + y_{1c} T'_{2L}. \end{cases} \quad (85)$$

The general form of the macroscopic solution at this order is:

$$\begin{cases} N^2(x_3) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^3(x_3) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^2(x_3) = 0, \\ M_3^2(x_3) = -y_{2c} T'_{1L} + y_{1c} T'_{2L}. \end{cases} \quad (86)$$

It is easy to find that the only non-zero component for the loadings is the higher order torsion:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2(x_3) = {}^t \{0, 0, 0, -y_{2C}T'_{1L} + y_{1C}T'_{2L}\}. \quad (87)$$

For the homogeneous case one has from Eqs. (70) and (73)

$$\hat{\epsilon}^2(x_3) = {}^t \{0, 0, 0, \partial_3\varphi^2\}, \quad (88)$$

with  $\partial_3\varphi^2 = (-y_{2C}T'_{1L} + y_{1C}T'_{2L})/(GJ)$ . Thus, for a homogeneous beam with loadings applied at its end sections  $\hat{\epsilon}^2(x_3)$  is a constant and  $\partial_3\hat{\epsilon}^2(x_3)$  is zero.

– The 3rd-order problem:  $P_{hom}^3$

In Eq. (82), when  $k = 3$ , we have:

$$\hat{\sigma}^3(x_3) = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \hat{\epsilon}^3(x_3) + \mathcal{A}^{hom3} \cdot \partial_{33}\hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3). \quad (89)$$

Due to the form of  $\hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3)$ , we have  $\partial_{33}\hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3) = 0$  and:

$$\hat{\sigma}^3(x_3) = \mathcal{A}^{hom1} \cdot \hat{\epsilon}^3(x_3). \quad (90)$$

According to Eq. (39)<sub>3</sub>, the boundary conditions at this order for  $x_3 = 0$  and  $x_3 = L$  are:

$$\begin{cases} N^3(0) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^4(0) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^3(0) = 0, \\ M_3^3(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} N^3(L) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^4(L) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^3(L) = 0, \\ M_3^3(L) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (91)$$

The general form of the macroscopic solution at this order is:

$$\begin{cases} N^3(x_3) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^4(x_3) = 0, \\ M_\alpha^3(x_3) = 0, \\ M_3^3(x_3) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (92)$$

and for  $\mathcal{A}^{hom1} \neq 0$ , we have:

$$\hat{\sigma}^3(x_3) = \hat{\epsilon}^3(x_3) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (93)$$

Recursively, it can be deduced that: for a beam with loadings applied at its ends,  $\hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3)$  is linear,  $\hat{\epsilon}^2(x_3)$  is a constant, and  $\hat{\epsilon}^k(x_3) = \mathbf{0}$  ( $k \geq 3$ ). The second gradient of the strain  $\partial_{33}\hat{\epsilon}^k(x_3) = \mathbf{0}$  at each order. The stress field in Eq. (67) reduces to:

$$\sigma^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon^1[\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3)] + \varepsilon^2[\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\epsilon}^2(x_3) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3\hat{\epsilon}^1(x_3)], \quad (94)$$

or in other words the asymptotic expansion of the stress field stops at the  $\varepsilon^2$  order (it's interesting to notice that the Saint-Venant problems lead to an asymptotic expansion with a finite (and small) number of terms).

The previous results are of course valid for the case when the only applied loads are at the ends of the beam. For a beam with uniformly distributed transverse loads along its length,  $T'_{\alpha L}$  is linear and then solutions of one order higher are needed.

## 5 Asymptotic Expansions vs Saint-Venant Solutions

In Sect. 4 analytical solutions for both microscopic and macroscopic problems of the asymptotic expansion method were found with the asymptotic expansion of the stress field given in Eq. (94). They are then used in this section for solving the Saint-Venant problems.

### 5.1 Pure Bending

For the case of pure bending (Fig. 2), only bending moments  $M'_{1L}$  (equal to  $\varepsilon^{-4}M_{1L}^\varepsilon$ ) are applied on both *scaled* end cross-sections of the beam. Therefore, according to Eq. (39) we get:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N^1(0) = N^1(L) = 0, \\ M_2^1(0) = M_2^1(L) = 0, \\ M_3^1(0) = M_3^1(L) = 0, \\ T_\alpha^2(0) = T_\alpha^2(L) = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_1^1(0) = M'_{1L} = \varepsilon^{-4}M_{1L}^\varepsilon, \\ M_1^1(L) = M'_{1L} = \varepsilon^{-4}M_{1L}^\varepsilon. \end{array} \right. \quad (95)$$

The solution of the first order macroscopic problem  $P_{hom}^1$  is:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_1^1(z_3) = \varepsilon^{-4}M_{1L}^\varepsilon, \\ M_2^1(z_3) = 0, \quad N^1(x_3) = 0, \\ M_3^1(z_3) = 0, \quad T_\alpha^2(x_3) = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (96)$$

where the macroscopic constitutive law Eqs. (70), (73) leads to:

$$\partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) = 0, \quad \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3) = 0, \quad \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^0(x_3) = 0, \quad (97)$$

and thus the only non-zero component of the first order macroscopic strain is constant:

$$\partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3) = \frac{M_1^1(x_3)}{EI_1}, \quad (98)$$

which, with Eqs. (26), (55), (75) and (96)<sub>2</sub>, lead Eq. (49) to:

$$\sigma^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon \left[ -y_1 E \frac{M_1^1(z_3)}{EI_1} \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 \right] = -x_1 \frac{M_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3. \quad (99)$$

This coincides with the Saint-Venant solution in Eq. (18). It is also observed that the normal stress due to a bending moment appears at the first order of the asymptotic expansion method.

### 5.2 Simple Bending

#### 5.2.1 Simple Bending Problem Without Torsion

We consider a beam loaded on its two ends with a self-balanced shear force  $\varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^\varepsilon$  and a bending moment  $\varepsilon^{-4}M_{1L}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^\varepsilon \cdot L$  on  $S_0^\varepsilon$ , see Fig. 3. The shear center is assumed

on the beam axis and so no torsional effects arise. The only non-zero components of the macroscopic solution are:

$$\begin{cases} T_1^\varepsilon(x_3) = \varepsilon^{-4} T_{1L}^\varepsilon, \\ M_1^1(x_3) = \varepsilon^{-4} T_{1L}^\varepsilon (L - x_3). \end{cases} \quad (100)$$

The first order macroscopic constitutive law Eq. (70) and the analytical solution Eq. (73) lead to the four components of  $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)$ :

$$\partial_3 \hat{u}_3^1(x_3) = 0, \quad \partial_{33} \hat{u}_2^0(x_3) = 0, \quad \partial_3 \varphi^1(x_3) = 0, \quad (101)$$

and

$$\partial_{33} \hat{u}_1^0(x_3) = \frac{M_1^1(x_3)}{EI_1} = \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon (L - x_3)}{EI_1^\varepsilon}. \quad (102)$$

The general form of the stress field  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3)$ , solution of the asymptotic expansion method, is given in Eq. (94), with  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta)$  known from Eq. (55). Thus,  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3)$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3) &= \boldsymbol{\tau}^1(y_\beta) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3) \\ &= (-y_1 E) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon (L - x_3)}{EI_1^\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 \\ &= -y_1 (L - x_3) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3, \end{aligned} \quad (103)$$

with  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^2(y_\beta)$  known from Eq. (64) and  $\partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3)$  from Eq. (101) and (102).  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(y_\beta, x_3)$  in Eq. (94) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(y_\beta, x_3) &= \boldsymbol{\tau}^2(y_\beta) \cdot \partial_3 \hat{\mathbf{e}}^1(x_3) \\ &= \left\{ G \left[ \nu \Phi_{11} + \nu \partial_1 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_1 \eta_1 \right] (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + G \left[ \nu \Phi_{21} + \nu \partial_2 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_2 \eta_1 \right] (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2) \right\} \cdot \left( -\frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{EI_1^\varepsilon} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

considering that  $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$ , with  $\Phi_{\alpha\beta}$  given in Eq. (53),  $\theta_\beta(y_1, y_2)$  and  $\eta_\beta(y_1, y_2)$  in Eq. (63).

The stress field is finally obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) &= \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\sigma}^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(y_\beta, x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon \left\{ -y_1 (L - x_3) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 \right\} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \left[ \nu \Phi_{11} + \nu \partial_1 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_1 \eta_1 \right] (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \nu \Phi_{21} + \nu \partial_2 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_2 \eta_1 \right] (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2) \right\} \cdot \left( -\frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

We show hereafter how the asymptotic expansion solutions coincide with the Saint-Venant solutions. For simplicity, the different stress components are considered separately.

**Axial Stress** In Eq. (105),  $\sigma_{33}^2(\mathbf{y}, x_3) = 0$  and therefore:

$$\sigma_{33}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon \sigma_{33}^1(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon(-y_1)(L - x_3) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} = x_1(x_3 - L) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, \quad (106)$$

which coincides with the Saint-Venant solution Eq. (20).

### Shear Stress

*a. Beam with arbitrary cross-section* No analytical solutions exist for  $\theta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  and  $\eta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  in Eq. (105) for this case. Nevertheless, we can reformulate Eq. (105) to show that it is formally identical with the Saint-Venant solution.

**Stress  $\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon$**  Following Eq. (105), the shear stress  $\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{13}^\varepsilon &= \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[ \nu \Phi_{11} + \nu \partial_1 \theta_1 + (1+\nu) \partial_1 \eta_1 \right] \left( -\frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \nu (y_2^2 - y_1^2) + \partial_1 [-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1] \right\} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

The problem here is that  $\theta_1$  and  $\eta_1$  are not exactly determined, they are just define by problem Eq. (63). Due to Eq. (63), however, it is found that the term  $(-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1)$  satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\alpha\alpha} [-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1] = -2y_1 & \text{in } S, \\ \partial_n [-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1] = \nu \left\{ \frac{y_1^2 - y_2^2}{2} n_1 + y_1 y_2 n_2 \right\} & \text{on } \partial S, \end{cases} \quad (107)$$

and then  $\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon$  can be written as follows with  $\Phi_{11}$  given in Eq. (53):

$$\sigma_{13}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \nu (\varepsilon^2 y_2^2 - \varepsilon^2 y_1^2) + \varepsilon^2 \partial_1 [-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1] \right\} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, \quad (108)$$

where  $(-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1)$  satisfy Eq. (107).

*Proof* See Eqs. (15) and (107), and assume that the term  $\zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \varepsilon^p (-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1)$ . Then it can be found that:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\alpha\alpha} \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\alpha \partial y_\alpha} (\varepsilon^p (-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1)) = \varepsilon^{p-2} (-2y_1) \\ &= \varepsilon^{p-3} (-2x_1), \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

which equals Eq. (15)<sub>1</sub>, if  $p = 3$ . It is easy to find that  $p = 3$  and therefore (representing  $(-\nu \theta_1 - (1+\nu) \eta_1)$  by  $\zeta_1(y_1, y_2)$ ):

$$\zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \varepsilon^3 \zeta_1(y_1, y_2). \quad (110)$$

Consequently it is found that:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_1^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} (\varepsilon^3 \zeta(y_1, y_2)) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 \partial_1 (-\nu \theta_1 - (1 + \nu) \eta_1),\end{aligned}\quad (111)$$

and in the same way we can get that:

$$\partial_2^\varepsilon \zeta_1^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \varepsilon^2 \partial_2 (-\nu \theta_1 - (1 + \nu) \eta_1). \quad (112)$$

Considering no warping  $\varpi$ , the shear stress of the Saint-Venant solution is given by Eq. (23)<sub>1</sub>. Taking into account that  $\varepsilon y_\alpha = x_\alpha$ , Eq. (108) and Eq. (23)<sub>1</sub> are found to be identical.  $\square$

**Stress  $\sigma_{23}^\varepsilon$**  The asymptotic solution Eq. (105) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{23}^\varepsilon &= \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{2(1 + \nu)} \{ \nu \Phi_{21} + \nu \partial_2 \theta_1 + (1 + \nu) \partial_2 \eta_1 \} \left( -\frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{2(1 + \nu)} \{ -\nu y_1 y_2 + \partial_2 [-\nu \theta_1 - (1 + \nu) \eta_1] \} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon},\end{aligned}\quad (113)$$

where  $(-\nu \theta_1 - (1 + \nu) \eta_1)$  satisfy Eq. (107).

The Saint-Venant solution is given by Eq. (23)<sub>2</sub>. As before, the consistency of the two solutions is obvious.

*b. Beam with circular cross-section* Analytical solutions for  $\theta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  and  $\eta_\alpha(y_1, y_2)$  are available for a circular cross section of radius  $R$ :

$$\begin{cases} \theta_\alpha = -\frac{1}{4} y_\alpha (y_1^2 + y_2^2 - \varepsilon^{-2} R^2), \\ \eta_\alpha = \frac{1}{4} y_\alpha (y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 3\varepsilon^{-2} R^2). \end{cases} \quad (114)$$

$\sigma^2(y_\beta, x_3)$  in Eq. (105) is determined and the global stress solution for a beam with circular cross-section is completely obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) &= \varepsilon \sigma^1(y_\beta, x_3) + \varepsilon^2 \sigma^2(y_\beta, x_3) = \varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ sym & (-y_1 E) \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon (L - x_3)}{E I_1^\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \varepsilon^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} [(2\nu + 3)(y_1^2 - \varepsilon^{-2} R^2) + (1 - 2\nu) y_2^2] \\ 0 & & -\frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\nu) y_1 y_2 \\ sym & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{(1 + \nu) I_1^\varepsilon}.\end{aligned}\quad (115)$$

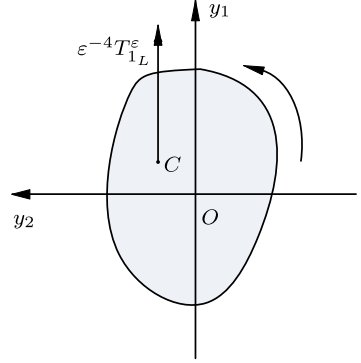
Considering that  $\varepsilon y_\alpha = x_\alpha$ :

$$\sigma^\varepsilon(y_\beta, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8(1 + \nu)} [(2\nu + 3)(x_1^2 - R^2) + (1 - 2\nu) x_2^2] \\ 0 & & -\frac{(1 + 2\nu)}{4(1 + \nu)} x_1 x_2 \\ sym & & -x_1 (L - x_3) \end{bmatrix} \frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon}{I_1^\varepsilon}, \quad (116)$$

which coincides with the Saint-Venant solution (Eqs. (20) and (25)).



**Fig. 4** Section and shear center



### 5.2.2 Simple Bending Problem with Torsion

According to Eq. (16), torsion is generally composed of three components due to moment and shear forces. For the simple bending problem, only torsion due to shear forces exists.

As already mentioned in Sect. 3, the shear center  $C(y_{1C}, y_{2C})$  may be located not on the beam axis (see Fig. 4). Then the shear force  $\varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}$  generates a moment of torsion given by:

$$M_3^1(L) = 0, \quad M_3^2(L) = -\varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}y_{2C}, \quad (117)$$

on the right beam end and

$$M_3^1(0) = 0, \quad M_3^2(0) = -\varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}y_{2C}, \quad (118)$$

on the left beam end. Therefore, the torsion moment of the structure is:

$$M_3^2(x_3) = -\varepsilon^{-4}T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}y_{2C}. \quad (119)$$

Since the problems related to  $M_{\alpha}^1(x_3)$  are already solved in the previous sections, only the torsion problem is studied hereafter.

According to the macroscopic constitutive law Eqs. (70) and (84) with respect to  $M_3^2$  and the analytical solution in Eq. (73), considering also that  $J^{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^4 J$ , we get:

$$\partial_3\varphi^1(x_3) = 0, \quad \partial_3\varphi^2(x_3) = \frac{M_3^2(x_3)}{GJ} = -\varepsilon^{-1}\frac{T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}x_{2C}}{GJ^{\varepsilon}}. \quad (120)$$

According to Eq. (94), the stress due to torsion  $\sigma^{1T}$  is obtained as:

$$\sigma^{1T}(y_{\beta}, x_3) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \sigma^{2T} = \boldsymbol{\tau}^{1T}(y_{\beta}) \cdot \partial_3\varphi^2(x_3), \quad (121)$$

with  $\boldsymbol{\tau}^{1T}$  given in Eq. (55):

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{T\varepsilon} &= \varepsilon^2 \boldsymbol{\tau}^{2T}(y_1, y_2) \cdot \partial_3\varphi^2(x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 G \left[ \partial_2\Psi(\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) - \partial_1\Psi(\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2) \right] \cdot \partial_3\varphi^2(x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon G \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \partial_1\varpi(y_1, y_2) - y_2 \\ & 0 & \partial_2\varpi(y_1, y_2) + y_1 \\ sym & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left( -\frac{T_{1L}^{\varepsilon}x_{2C}}{GJ^{\varepsilon}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (122)$$

By the same method as before, we can justify that:  $\varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \varepsilon^2 \varpi(y_1, y_2)$  and

$$\partial_\alpha^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) = \varepsilon \partial_\alpha \varpi(y_1, y_2). \quad (123)$$

Then

$$\sigma^{T\varepsilon} = -\frac{T_{1L}^\varepsilon x_{2C}}{J^\varepsilon} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \partial_1^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) - x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \partial_2^\varepsilon \varpi^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) + x_1 \\ sym & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (124)$$

which coincides with the torsion part of the Saint-Venant solution provided in Eq. (22).

Following a similar process, a coincidence between the asymptotic expansion solution and the Saint-Venant solution can also be found for the displacements.

### 5.3 Conclusion

It is shown in this article that the asymptotic expansion method provides identical solutions with the Saint-Venant 3D elastic solutions far from the beam edges for the case of homogeneous isotropic beams with arbitrary cross-sections. Actually, the asymptotic expansion solutions depend on microscopic solutions which are governed by the same equations as the warping solutions associated to the 3D elastic Saint-Venant solutions. The paper focused on stress solutions of pure and simple bending (coupling shear, torsion and bending) problems, but the approach can be easily applied for pure traction and torsion, as well as to find the solutions in terms of displacements. It is also found that for the pure bending problems, the first order microscopic solution suffices for the simple bending problem however, due to the shear effects, the second order solution is needed.

It would be interesting to extend this work to more complex cross-sections such as sandwich or laminated beams provided that analytical solutions are available.

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