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> # Prof. Dr. Serkan Dağ
  # ME 451 Introduction to Composite Structures
> # File 7.2
  # Example on failure loads of a laminate (cont'd)
> restart:
with(LinearAlgebra):
> # Enter the number of plies
> n := 3:
> # Define extensional, coupling, and bending stiffness matrices
> A := Matrix(3):
  B := Matrix(3):
  Dm := Matrix(3):
> # Define ply surface coordinate vector in meters
> h := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7.5}{1000} \\ -\frac{2.5}{1000} \\ \frac{2.5}{1000} \\ \frac{7.5}{1000} \end{bmatrix}:$$

> # Define ply angle vector in radians
> theta := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}:$$

> # Define Qbar array
Qbar := Array(1..3, 1..3, 1..n):
ArrayNumElems(Qbar);

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(1)

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> # Enter properties of the unidirectional lamina
  # From Table 2.1 for graphite/epoxy (unit = MPa)
> E1 := 181000:
  E2 := 10300:
  nu12 := 0.28:
  G12 := 7170:
> # Calculate elements of the compliance matrix for the
  unidirectional lamina
> S11 :=  $\frac{1}{E1}$ :
  S12 :=  $-\frac{\nu_{12}}{E1}$ :
  S22 :=  $\frac{1}{E2}$ :

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S66 :=  $\frac{1}{G12}$  :
> # Calculate elements of the reduced stiffness matrix for the
  unidirectional lamina
> Q11 :=  $\frac{S22}{S11 \cdot S22 - S12^2}$  :
  Q22 :=  $\frac{S11}{S11 \cdot S22 - S12^2}$  :
  Q12 :=  $-\frac{S12}{S11 \cdot S22 - S12^2}$  :
  Q66 :=  $\frac{1}{S66}$  :
> # Calculate elements of transformed reduced stiffness matrix for
  each angle lamina
# Unit = MPa
> for i from 1 by 1 to n
  while true do
    Qbar[1, 1, i] := Q11 · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + Q22 · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + 2 · (Q12 + 2 · Q66)
      · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 :
    Qbar[1, 2, i] := (Q11 + Q22 - 4 · Q66) · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 + Q12
      · (( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )4) :
    Qbar[1, 3, i] := (Q11 - Q12 - 2 · Q66) · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ ) · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )3 - (Q22
      - Q12 - 2 · Q66) · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )3 ·  $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$  :
    Qbar[2, 2, i] := Q11 · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + Q22 · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + 2 · (Q12 + 2 · Q66)
      · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 :
    Qbar[2, 3, i] := (Q11 - Q12 - 2 · Q66) · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ ) · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )3 - (Q22
      - Q12 - 2 · Q66) · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )3 ·  $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$  :
    Qbar[3, 3, i] := (Q11 + Q22 - 2 · Q12 - 2 · Q66) · ( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )2 · ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )2
      + Q66 · (( $\cos(\theta[i, 1])$ )4 + ( $\sin(\theta[i, 1])$ )4) :
    Qbar[2, 1, i] := Qbar[1, 2, i] :
    Qbar[3, 1, i] := Qbar[1, 3, i] :
    Qbar[3, 2, i] := Qbar[2, 3, i] :
  end do:
> # Calculate elements of extensional stiffness matrix [A],
  coupling stiffness matrix [B], and bending stiffness matrix [Dm]
# Units: [A]--> MPa.m; [B]--> MPa.m2; [Dm]--> MPa.m3
> # Do not consider contributions from the 90-degree ply
> for i from 1 by 1 to 3
  while true do
    for j from 1 by 1 to 3
      while true do
        A[i, j] = 0 :
        B[i, j] := 0 :
        Dm[i, j] := 0 :
        for k from 1 by 1 to n
          while true do
            if k = 2 then

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next
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end if:
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$$A[i,j] := A[i,j] + Qbar[i,j,k] \cdot (h[k+1,1] - h[k,1]) :$$

$$B[i,j] := B[i,j] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot Qbar[i,j,k] \cdot (h[k+1,1]^2 - h[k,1]^2) :$$

$$Dm[i,j] := Dm[i,j] + \frac{1}{3} \cdot Qbar[i,j,k] \cdot (h[k+1,1]^3 - h[k,1]^3) :$$

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end do:
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end do:
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end do:
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> evalf( A );
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1818.111388 & 28.96924444 & 0. \\ 28.96924444 & 103.4615873 & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 71.70000000 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

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> evalf( B );
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

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> evalf( Dm );
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.04924051676 & 0.0007845837034 & 0. \\ 0.0007845837034 & 0.002802084656 & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0.001941875000 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

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> # Compute Astar matrix in 1/(MPa.m)
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> Astar := MatrixInverse( A );
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$$Astar := \begin{bmatrix} 5.525 \times 10^{-4} & -1.547 \times 10^{-4} & 0.000 \times 10^0 \\ -1.547 \times 10^{-4} & 9.709 \times 10^{-3} & 0.000 \times 10^0 \\ 0.000 \times 10^0 & 0.000 \times 10^0 & 1.395 \times 10^{-2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

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> # Define load vector
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> N := \begin{bmatrix} Nx \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix};
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$$N := \begin{bmatrix} Nx \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

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> # Find strains (Note that strains in this case are equal to mid-plane strains)
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> Eps := Multiply( Astar, N );
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$$Eps := \begin{bmatrix} 5.5249 \times 10^{-4} Nx \\ -1.5470 \times 10^{-4} Nx \\ 0.0000 \times 10^0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

```
> # Calculate global stresses in the 0-degree ply (n=1)
> sigmax1 := Qbar[1, 1, 1]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[1, 2, 1]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[1, 3, 1]·Eps[3, 1];
sigmay1 := Qbar[2, 1, 1]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[2, 2, 1]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[2, 3, 1]·Eps[3, 1];
tauxy1 := Qbar[3, 1, 1]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[3, 2, 1]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[3, 3, 1]·Eps[3, 1];
sigmax1 := 99.99999999 Nx
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sigmay1 := 0.
tauxy1 := 0. (8)

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> # Calculate global stresses in the 0-degree ply (n=3)
> sigmax3 := Qbar[1, 1, 3]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[1, 2, 3]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[1, 3, 3]·Eps[3, 1];
sigmay3 := Qbar[2, 1, 3]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[2, 2, 3]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[2, 3, 3]·Eps[3, 1];
tauxy3 := Qbar[3, 1, 3]·Eps[1, 1] + Qbar[3, 2, 3]·Eps[2, 1] + Qbar[3, 3, 3]·Eps[3, 1];
sigmax3 := 99.99999999 Nx
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sigmay3 := 0.
tauxy3 := 0. (9)

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> # Calculate local stresses in the 0-degree ply (n=1)
> sigma11 := (cos(theta[1, 1]))2·sigmax1 + (sin(theta[1, 1]))2·sigmay1 + 2·sin(theta[1, 1])
    ·cos(theta[1, 1])·tauxy1;
sigma21 := (sin(theta[1, 1]))2·sigmax1 + (cos(theta[1, 1]))2·sigmay1 - 2·sin(theta[1, 1])
    ·cos(theta[1, 1])·tauxy1;
tau121 := -sin(theta[1, 1])·cos(theta[1, 1])·sigmax1 + sin(theta[1, 1])·cos(theta[1, 1])
    ·sigmay1 + ((cos(theta[1, 1]))2 - (sin(theta[1, 1]))2)·cos(theta[1, 1])·tauxy1;
σ11 := 99.99999999 Nx
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σ21 := 0.
τ121 := 0. (10)

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> # Calculate local stresses in the 0-degree ply (n=3)
> sigma13 := (cos(theta[3, 1]))2·sigmax3 + (sin(theta[3, 1]))2·sigmay3 + 2·sin(theta[3, 1])
    ·cos(theta[3, 1])·tauxy3;
sigma23 := (sin(theta[3, 1]))2·sigmax3 + (cos(theta[3, 1]))2·sigmay3 - 2·sin(theta[3, 1])
    ·cos(theta[3, 1])·tauxy3;
tau123 := -sin(theta[3, 1])·cos(theta[3, 1])·sigmax3 + sin(theta[3, 1])·cos(theta[3, 1])
    ·sigmay3 + ((cos(theta[3, 1]))2 - (sin(theta[3, 1]))2)·cos(theta[3, 1])·tauxy3;
σ13 := 99.99999999 Nx
```

σ23 := 0.
τ123 := 0. (11)

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> # Input strength values for graphite/epoxy lamina
> sigma1Tult := 1500 :
sigma1Cult := 1500 :
sigma2Tult := 40 :
sigma2Cult := 246 :
tau12ult := 68 :
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> # Determine coefficients of Tsai-Wu failure criterion
> H1 :=  $\frac{1}{sigma1Tult} - \frac{1}{sigma1Cult}$  :
H2 :=  $\frac{1}{sigma2Tult} - \frac{1}{sigma2Cult}$  :
H11 :=  $\frac{1}{sigma1Tult \cdot sigma1Cult}$  :
H22 :=  $\frac{1}{sigma2Tult \cdot sigma2Cult}$  :
H12 :=  $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{sigma1Tult \cdot sigma1Cult \cdot sigma2Tult \cdot sigma2Cult} \right)}$  :

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> # Apply Tsai-Wu failure criterion for the 0-degree ply (n=1)

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> eq1 := H1·sigma11 + H2·sigma21 + H11·σ112 + H22·σ212 + H66·τ1212 + 2·H12·sigma11
    ·sigma21;
solve(eq1 = 1, Nx);

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$$eq1 := 0.004444444444 Nx^2 \\ 15.000000000, -15.000000000 \quad (12)$$

> # Calculate mid-plane strain at this level of loading

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> Nx := 15.000000000 :
epsx0 := Eps[1, 1];

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$$epsx0 := 0.008287292820 \quad (13)$$

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