

# ANISOTROPIC STIFFNESS (HW 1)

## E-GLASS

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Goal: Determine stresses and strains in global and material coordinates for a unidirectional composite lamina subjected to in-plane stresses at a given orientation  $\theta$ .

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

# INPUT DATA - MATERIAL: E-GLASS

Material properties from Table 6: Elastic Properties of UD Polymer Matrix Composites

Applied Stresses (Global Coordinates)

Axial Modulus E11:	45000 MPa
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Transverse Modulus E22:	12000 MPa
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In-Plane Shear Modulus G12:	5500 MPa
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Major Poisson's Ratio $\nu_{12}$ :	0.28
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Minor Poisson's Ratio $\nu_{21}$ :	0.07466667
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Stress $\sigma_{xx}$ :	874 MPa
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Stress $\sigma_{yy}$ :	814 MPa
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Stress $\tau_{xy}$ :	420 MPa
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Material Orientation $\Theta$ :	72.6 deg
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# METHODS OF ANALYSIS

where  $m = \cos \theta$  and  $n = \sin \theta$ .

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \epsilon_{33} \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \gamma_{13} \\ \gamma_{12} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{12} & S_{22} & S_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{13} & S_{23} & S_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{12} \end{Bmatrix} \quad [T_1] = \begin{bmatrix} m^2 & n^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2mn \\ n^2 & m^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2mn \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m & -n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & n & m & 0 \\ -mn & mn & 0 & 0 & 0 & m^2 - n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{11} = \frac{1}{E_1}, & S_{12} = \frac{-\nu_{21}}{E_2}, & S_{13} = \frac{-\nu_{31}}{E_3} \\ S_{21} = \frac{-\nu_{12}}{E_1}, & S_{22} = \frac{1}{E_2}, & S_{23} = \frac{-\nu_{32}}{E_3} \\ S_{31} = \frac{-\nu_{13}}{E_1}, & S_{32} = \frac{-\nu_{23}}{E_2}, & S_{33} = \frac{1}{E_3} \\ S_{44} = \frac{1}{G_{23}}, & S_{55} = \frac{1}{G_{13}}, & S_{66} = \frac{1}{G_{12}} \end{cases} \quad [T_2] = \begin{bmatrix} m^2 & n^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & mn \\ n^2 & m^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -mn \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m & -n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & n & m & 0 \\ -2mn & 2mn & 0 & 0 & 0 & m^2 - n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the Matrix definitions shown above with the given inputs, the stresses and strains can be calculated in two different ways shown to the right.

Variant 1:

$$[\sigma_1] = [T_1][\sigma_x]$$

$$[\epsilon_1] = [S_1][\sigma_1]$$

$$[\epsilon_x] = [T_2]^{-1}[\epsilon_1]$$

Variant 2:

$$[S_x] = [T_2]^{-1}[S_1][T_1]$$

$$[\epsilon_x] = [S_x][\sigma_x]$$

$$[\epsilon_1] = [T_2][\epsilon_x]$$

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

## VARIANT 1 RESULTS AT 72.6 DEG:

Variant 1:							
Calculation of $\sigma_1$ in material orientation				Calculation of $\epsilon_1$ in material orientation			
$\sigma_{11}$ :	1059.06522			$s_{11}$ :	2.22222E-05		
$\sigma_{22}$ :	628.934778			$s_{22}$ :	8.33333E-05		
$\tau_{12}$ :	-362.00407			$s_{12}$ :	-6.22222E-06		
				$s_{21}$ :	-6.22222E-06		
				$s_{66}$ :	0.000181818		
				$\epsilon_{11}$ :	0.019621411		
				$\epsilon_{22}$ :	0.045821492		
				$\gamma_{12}$ :	-0.065818923		

Calculation of $\epsilon_x$ in non-material orientation							
$\epsilon_{xx}$ :	0.06226042						
$\epsilon_{yy}$ :	0.00318249						
$\gamma_{xy}$ :	0.03909441						
	0.0894254	0.91057	0.28536		0.089425395	0.91057	-0.2854
$T_2 =$	0.9105746	0.08943	-0.2854	$T_2^{-1} =$	0.910574605	0.08943	0.28536
	-0.57071357	0.57071	-0.8211		0.570713568	-0.5707	-0.8211

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

## VARIANT 2 RESULTS AT 72.6 DEG:

Variant 2:											
Calculation of $S_x$ in non-material orientation											
Delta:	0.97909333	transformed $\bar{Q}$ matrix					Inverse ( $S_x = \bar{Q}^{-1}$ )				
		$\bar{Q}_{11}$	$\bar{Q}_{12}$	$\bar{Q}_{16}$							
Q11:	45960.889	$\bar{Q}_{12}$	$\bar{Q}_{22}$	$\bar{Q}_{26}$	=	12880.0667	5821.96853	1369.85	8.30651E-05	-1.14188E-05	-2.48456E-06
Q22:	12256.2371	$\bar{Q}_{16}$	$\bar{Q}_{26}$	$\bar{Q}_{66}$		5821.96853	40556.615	8248	-1.14188E-05	3.28837E-05	-3.23924E-05
Q12:	3431.74638					1369.84656	8248.00451	7890.22	-2.48456E-06	-3.23924E-05	0.000161032
Q66:	5500										

### Calculation of $\epsilon_x$ in non-material orientation

$\epsilon_{xx}$ :	0.06226042
$\epsilon_{yy}$ :	0.00318249
$\gamma_{xy}$ :	0.03909441

### Calculation of $\epsilon_1$ in material orientation

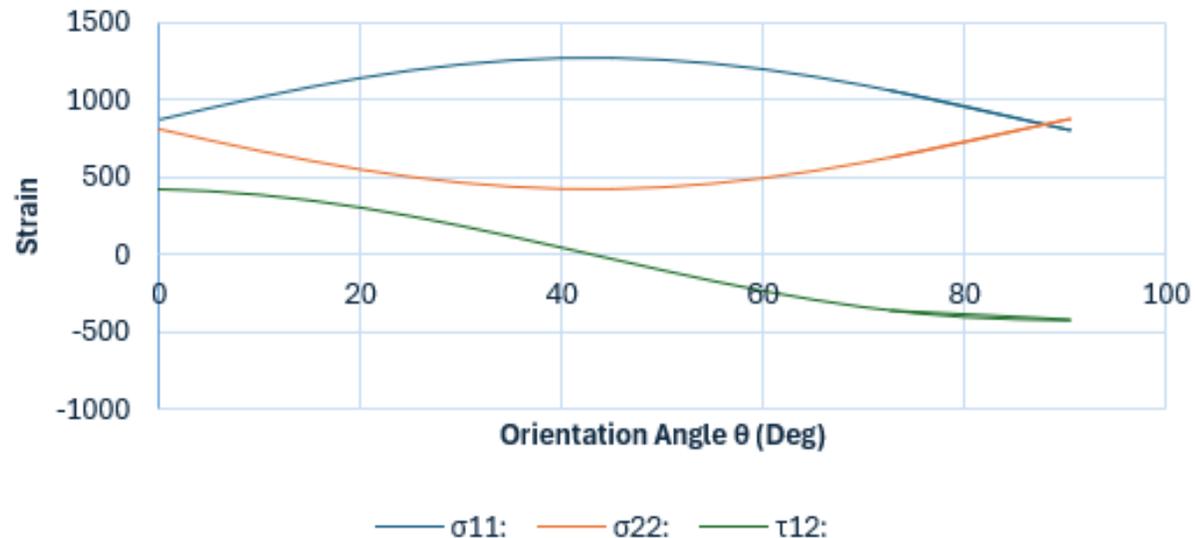
$\epsilon_{11}$ :	0.01962141
$\epsilon_{22}$ :	0.04582149
$\gamma_{12}$ :	-0.0658189

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Both Variant 1 and Variant 2 yielded the same results at the specified control angle, demonstrating consistency between the two computational approaches.

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

**Strains in E-Glass (material coordinates)  
vs.  $\theta$**

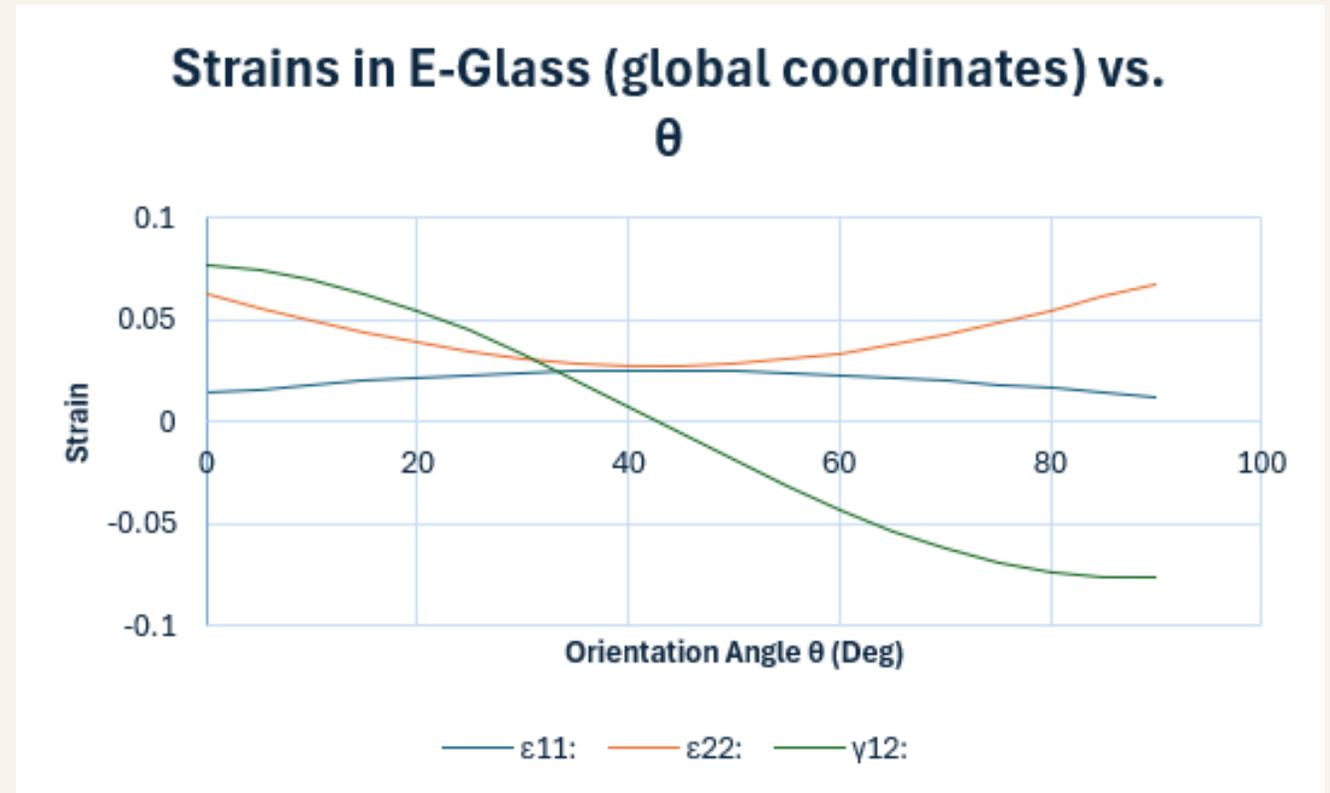


- The stresses in the material coordinate system vary significantly with orientation angle  $\theta$ .
- The longitudinal stress  $\sigma_{11}$  reaches its maximum near  $45^\circ$  and minimum at  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .
- The transverse stress  $\sigma_{22}$  decreases with increasing angle, while the shear stress  $\tau_{12}$  changes sign and reaches its largest magnitude near  $90^\circ$ .
- This behavior reflects the anisotropic stiffness of E-Glass.

<b>Min <math>\sigma_{11}</math>:</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>Max <math>\sigma_{11}</math>:</b>	<b>1264</b>
<b>Min <math>\sigma_{22}</math>:</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>Max <math>\sigma_{22}</math>:</b>	<b>874</b>
<b>Min <math>\tau_{12}</math>:</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>Max <math>\tau_{12}</math>:</b>	<b>420</b>

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

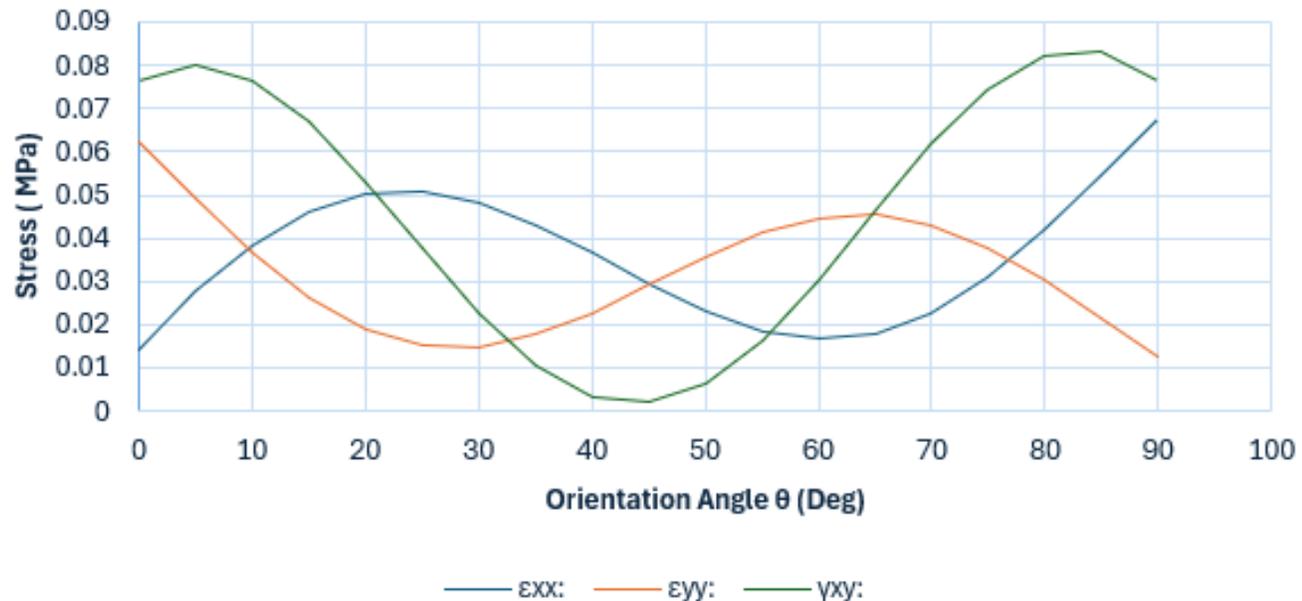
- The global strains  $\epsilon_{xx}$ ,  $\epsilon_{yy}$ , and  $\gamma_{xy}$  vary nonlinearly with orientation angle  $\theta$ .
- The normal strain  $\epsilon_{xx}$  increases with angle, while  $\epsilon_{yy}$  shows a decreasing trend.
- The shear strain  $\gamma_{xy}$  changes sign and reaches its largest magnitude at high angles, indicating strong coupling between normal and shear deformation in anisotropic materials.



<b>Min <math>\epsilon_{11}</math>:</b>	<b>0.01265067</b>	<b>Max <math>\epsilon_{11}</math>:</b>	<b>0.02545</b>
<b>Min <math>\epsilon_{22}</math>:</b>	<b>0.02746844</b>	<b>Max <math>\epsilon_{22}</math>:</b>	<b>0.06777</b>
<b>Min <math>\gamma_{12}</math>:</b>	<b>-0.07636364</b>	<b>Max <math>\gamma_{12}</math>:</b>	<b>0.07636</b>

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

**Stresses in E-Glass (material coordinates) vs.  $\theta$**



- In the material coordinate system, the strain components depend strongly on orientation.
- The longitudinal strain  $\epsilon_{11}$  increases with angle, while the transverse strain  $\epsilon_{22}$  shows a nonlinear variation.
- The shear strain  $\gamma_{12}$  changes sign and magnitude, indicating rotation of the principal strain directions relative to the global axes.

<b>Min <math>\epsilon_{xx}</math>:</b>	<b>0.01436</b>	<b>Max <math>\epsilon_{xx}</math>:</b>	<b>0.06777</b>
<b>Min <math>\epsilon_{yy}</math>:</b>	<b>0.01265</b>	<b>Max <math>\epsilon_{yy}</math>:</b>	<b>0.0624</b>
<b>Min <math>\gamma_{xy}</math>:</b>	<b>0.00202</b>	<b>Max <math>\gamma_{xy}</math>:</b>	<b>0.08306</b>

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

The stress and strain responses of the E-Glass lamina vary significantly with material orientation due to anisotropic stiffness. Results obtained using Variant 1 and Variant 2 were identical at the control angle ( $\theta = 72.6^\circ$ ), confirming the correctness of both transformation approaches.

The material coordinate stresses and strains exhibit strong directional dependence. The axial (11-direction) response is largest when fibers align closely with the loading direction, while the transverse (22-direction) response dominates when fibers are oriented away from the load. Shear components reach extreme values at intermediate orientations, indicating coupling between normal and shear behavior.

Analysis of the full angular range shows that the optimal orientation depends on the design objective. To minimize normal strain in the fiber direction, orientations near  $0^\circ$  are preferred. To reduce shear effects, orientations closer to  $90^\circ$  are more favorable. These results highlight the importance of selecting fiber orientation to tailor mechanical performance in anisotropic composite materials.

The results demonstrate that E-Glass exhibits significant anisotropic behavior, with mechanical response strongly dependent on orientation angle  $\theta$ .

The agreement between Variant 1 and Variant 2 confirms the validity of the transformation methods used.

Different stress and strain components reach their extrema at different angles, indicating that no single orientation simultaneously minimizes all responses.

Therefore, the optimal material orientation depends on the specific performance requirements of the structure.

## CONCLUSION

# EXCEL FILE PROVIDED AS A SEPARATE ATTACHMENT.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Material Orientation $\theta$ :	72.6		$\sigma_{xx}$ MPa:	874		Axial Modulus E11 GPa:	45 -> Mpa:	45000			HW1 - Anisotropic Stiffness		Aerospace Materials (14:650:449:90)			
2	m cos $\theta$ :	0.29904079		$\sigma_{yy}$ Mpa:	814		Transverse Modulus E22 GPa:	12 -> Mpa:	12000			Material: E-Glass		By Avanthika Vuppala			
3	n sin $\theta$ :	0.95424033		$\tau_{xy}$ Mpa:	420		In Plane Shear Modulus G12 GPa:	5.5 -> Mpa:	5500								
4							Major Poisson's Ratio $\nu_{12}$ :	0.28									
5							Minor Poisson's Ratio $\nu_{21}$ :	0.07466667									
6	Variant 1:																
7	Calculation of $\sigma_1$ in material orientation						Calculation of $\epsilon_1$ in material orientation										
8	$\sigma_{11}$ :	1059.06522					$\epsilon_{11}$ :	2.22222E-05		$\epsilon_{xx}$ :	0.062260416						
9	$\sigma_{22}$ :	628.934778					$\epsilon_{22}$ :	8.33333E-05		$\epsilon_{yy}$ :	0.003182487						
10	$\tau_{12}$ :	-362.004075					$\epsilon_{12}$ :	-6.22222E-06		$\gamma_{xy}$ :	0.039094414						
11							$\epsilon_{21}$ :	-6.22222E-06									
12							$\sigma_{66}$ :	0.000181818									
13							$\epsilon_{11}$ :	0.019621411		T2 =	0.089425395 0.91057 0.28536			T2 <sup>-1</sup> =	0.089425395 0.91057 -0.28536		
14							$\epsilon_{22}$ :	0.045821492			0.910574605 0.08943 -0.28536				0.910574605 0.08943 0.28536		
15							$\nu_{12}$ :	-0.065818923			-0.57071357 0.57071 -0.82115				0.570713568 -0.57071 -0.82115		
16																	
17	Variant 2:																
18	Calculation of $S_x$ in non-material orientation																
19	Delta:	0.97909333					transformed $\bar{Q}$ matrix							Inverse ( $S_x = \bar{Q}^{-1}$ )			
20							$\bar{Q}_{11}$ $\bar{Q}_{12}$ $\bar{Q}_{16}$										
21	Q11:	45960.889					$\bar{Q}_{12}$ $\bar{Q}_{22}$ $\bar{Q}_{26}$										
22	Q22:	12256.2371					$\bar{Q}_{16}$ $\bar{Q}_{26}$ $\bar{Q}_{66}$										
23	Q12:	3431.74638															
24	Q66:	5500															
25																	
26	Calculation of $\epsilon_x$ in non-material orientation						Calculation of $\epsilon_1$ in material orientation										
27	$\epsilon_{xx}$ :	0.06226042					$\epsilon_{11}$ :	0.01962141									
28	$\epsilon_{yy}$ :	0.00318249					$\epsilon_{22}$ :	0.04582149									
29	$\gamma_{xy}$ :	0.03909441					$\nu_{12}$ :	-0.0658189									
30	Strains in Material Coordinates																
31	Column A: $\theta$ (degrees)	cos $\theta$ :	sin $\theta$ :	$\sigma_{11}$ :	$\sigma_{22}$ :	$\tau_{12}$ :	$\epsilon_{xx}$ :	$\epsilon_{yy}$ :	$\gamma_{xy}$ :	$\epsilon_{11}$ :	$\epsilon_{22}$ :	$\nu_{12}$ :					
32		0	1	0	874	814	420	0.014357333	0.06239511	0.076363636	0.01436	0.0624	0.076363636				
33		5	0.9961947	0.08716	946.476	741.524	408.4098109	0.027613797	0.04915727	0.079984803	0.01642	0.0559	0.074256329				
34		10	0.98480775	0.17365	1015.84	672.161	384.4102964	0.038418691	0.03679642	0.076383217	0.01839	0.04969	0.069892781				
35		15	0.96592583	0.25882	1079.98	608.019	348.7306696	0.046088178	0.02650725	0.066776864	0.02022	0.04395	0.063405576				
36		20	0.93969262	0.34202	1136.95	551.048	302.4550378	0.050242678	0.01918253	0.053059631	0.02184	0.03885	0.054991825				
37		25	0.90630779	0.42262	1185.02	502.978	246.9894628	0.050858023	0.01531601	0.037550534	0.0232	0.03454	0.044907175				
38		30	0.8660254	0.5	1222.73	465.269	184.0192379	0.048277516	0.01495469	0.022693822	0.02428	0.03116	0.033458043				
39		35	0.81915204	0.57358	1248.93	439.068	115.4576816	0.043182481	0.01770595	0.010746733	0.02502	0.02882	0.020992306				
40		40	0.76604444	0.64279	1262.83	425.171	43.38800203	0.036523755	0.0227981	0.0034931	0.02542	0.02757	0.007888728				
41		45	0.70710678	0.70711	1264	424	-30	0.029421184	0.02918683	0.002017778	0.02545	0.02747	-0.005454545				
42		50	0.64278761	0.76604	1252.41	435.59	-102.4764672	0.023042054	0.03569428	0.006569416	0.02512	0.02851	-0.018632085				
43		55	0.57357644	0.81915	1228.41	459.59	-171.8392388	0.018472004	0.04116343	0.016528316	0.02444	0.03066	-0.031243498				
44		60	0.5	0.86603	1192.73	495.269	-235.9807621	0.016593029	0.04460901	0.030483327	0.02342	0.03385	-0.042905593				
45		65	0.42261826	0.90631	1146.46	541.545	-292.9521294	0.017982562	0.04534618	0.046408432	0.02211	0.038	-0.053264024				
46		70	0.34202014	0.93969	1090.99	597.011	-341.0222944	0.022845318	0.04308136	0.061917529	0.02053	0.04296	-0.062004054				
47		75	0.25881905	0.96593	1028.02	659.981	-378.7306696	0.030985965	0.03795383	0.074566369	0.01874	0.0486	-0.068860122				
48		80	0.17364818	0.98481	959.458	728.542	-404.931505	0.041826042	0.03052301	0.082164799	0.01679	0.05474	-0.07362391				
49		85	0.08715574	0.99619	887.388	800.612	-418.8287016	0.054463511	0.02170276	0.083061119	0.01474	0.0612	-0.076150673				
50		90	6.1257E-17	1	814	874	-420	0.067768444	0.01265067	0.076363636	0.01265	0.06777	-0.076363636				
51		72.6	0.29904079	0.95424	1059.07	628.935	-362.0040749	0.026697492	0.04074624	0.068999898	0.01962	0.04582	-0.065818923				
52																	