

## EML 4230 Introduction to Composite Materials

### Chapter 4 Macromechanical Analysis of a Laminate Classical Lamination Theory

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Courtesy of the Textbook  
Mechanics of Composite Materials by Kaw



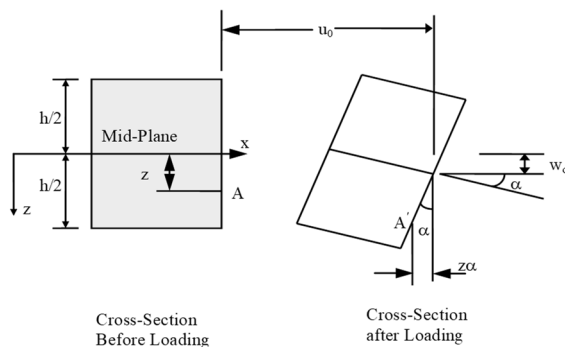
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## Classical Lamination Theory

- Each lamina is orthotropic.
- Each lamina is homogeneous.
- A line straight and perpendicular to the middle surface remains straight and perpendicular to the middle surface during deformation. ( $\gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{yz} = 0$ ).
- The laminate is thin and is loaded only in its plane (plane stress) ( $\sigma_z = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = 0$ ).
- Displacements are continuous and small throughout the laminate ( $|u|, |v|, |w| \ll |h|$ ), where  $h$  is the laminate thickness.
- Each lamina is elastic.
- No slip occurs between the lamina interfaces.

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## Midplane strains and curvatures



Relationship between displacements through the thickness of a plate to midplane displacements and curvatures.

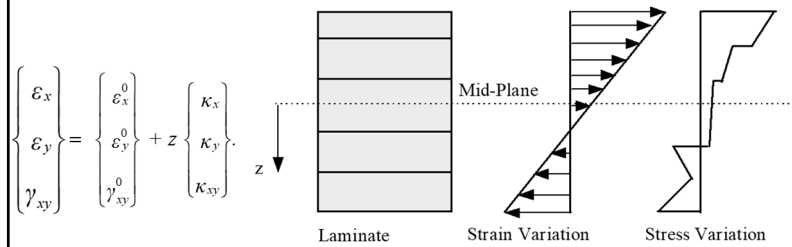
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## Global Strains in a Laminate

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \end{Bmatrix} + z \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x^2} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} \\ -2\frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{Bmatrix} + z \begin{Bmatrix} \kappa_x \\ \kappa_y \\ \kappa_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}.$$

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### How do stresses and strains vary through the thickness



Strain and stress variation through the thickness of the laminate.

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END

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