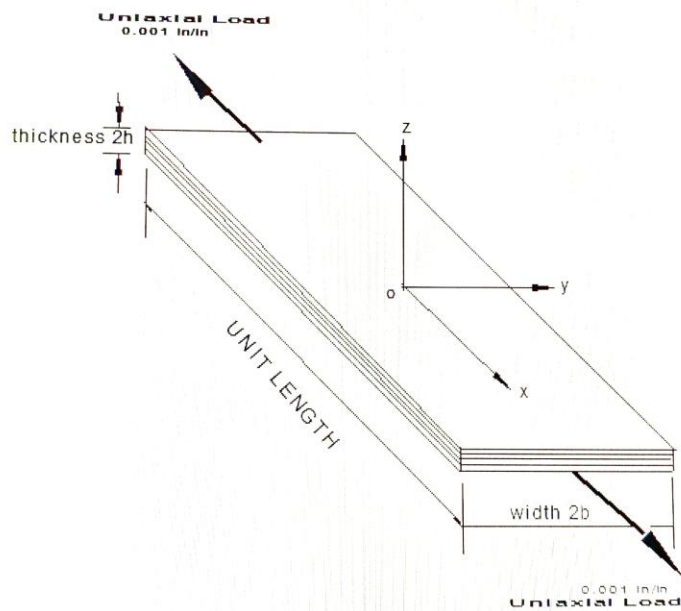
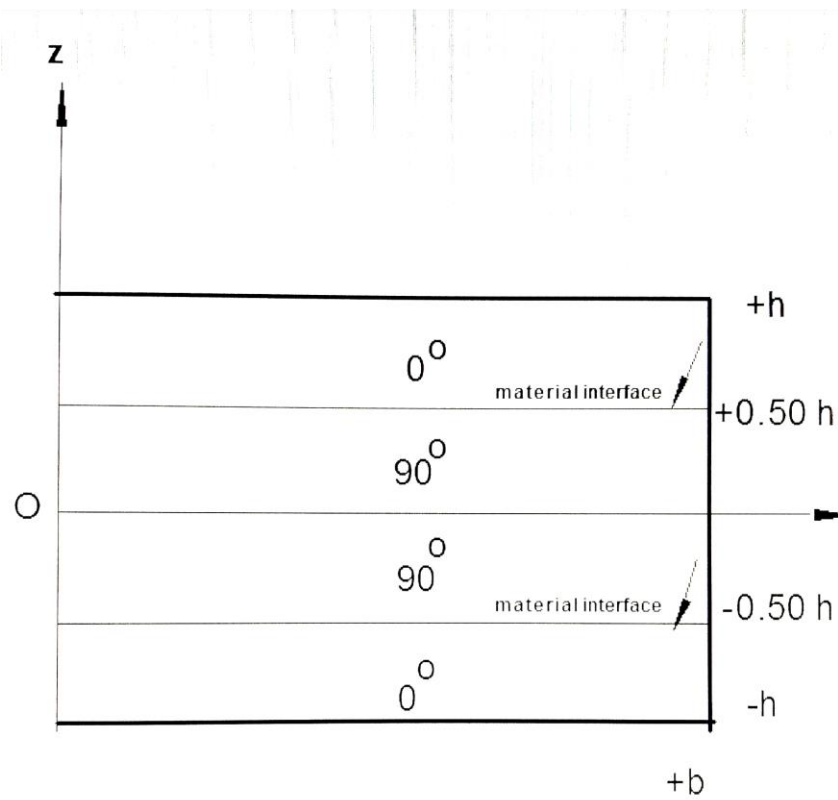


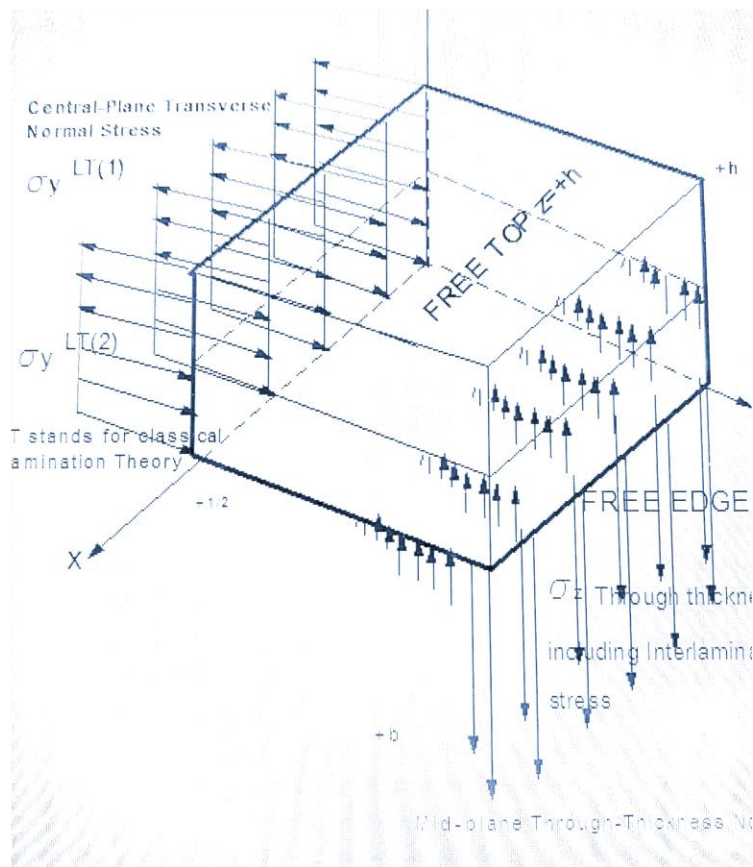


Composite Laminate Graphite (fiber) / Epoxy (matrix)

This is the figure for geometry and loading of the four-layer bidirectional laminate



This is the figure for the right-half of the 4-layer symmetric laminate



This is qualitative insight into interlaminar stresses around an octant of a unit-length of the laminate

Geometric Parameters, Governing Equations and Essential Stresses

geometric half-width b geometric half-thickness h dimensionless coordinate $Y=y/b$ dimensionless coordinate $Z=z/h$ thickness-to-width ratio $\epsilon=h/b$ boundary layer coordinate $\eta=(b-y)/h=(1-Y)/\epsilon$ relation between coordinates $y=b-h\eta$ partial derivative relation $\partial/\partial y=-(1/h) \partial/\partial \eta$ applied uniaxial strain ϵ_x

superscript 1 denotes outer layers ($h/2 < z < h$ and $-h < z < -h/2$); superscript 2 denotes inner layers ($-h/2 < z < 0$ and $0 < z < h/2$) lamination coefficient $D^{(1)} = D^{(2)} = [-(C12^{(1)} + C12^{(2)}) + C23^{(1)} C13^{(1)}/C33^{(1)} + C23^{(2)} C13^{(2)}/C33^{(2)}] (b \epsilon_x) / [C22^{(1)} + C22^{(2)} - C23^{(1)} C23^{(1)}/C33^{(1)} - C23^{(2)} C23^{(2)}/C33^{(2)}]$ lamination coefficient $E^{(1)} = -C13^{(1)} h \epsilon_x / C33^{(1)} - [C23^{(1)} \epsilon / C33^{(1)}] D^{(1)}$ lamination coefficient $E^{(2)} = -C13^{(2)} h \epsilon_x / C33^{(2)} - [C23^{(2)} \epsilon / C33^{(2)}] D^{(2)}$

Layer-wise reduced equilibrium differential equations with negligible body forces (plane strain): $\partial \sigma_y / \partial y + \partial \tau_{yz} / \partial z = 0$, $\partial \tau_{yz} / \partial y + \partial \sigma_z / \partial z = 0$

Boundary conditions: $\sigma_y = \tau_{yz} = 0$ on free edges $y = +b$ and $y = -b$ for all z $\tau_{yz} = \sigma_z = 0$ on top and bottom surfaces $z = +h$ and $z = -h$ for all y

Derivation of normal stresses from shear stress By substituting τ_{yz} (predetermined from strain-displacement relations and constitutive equation while satisfying exact boundary conditions) into the reduced equilibrium differential equation, σ_y and σ_z are derived by simple integration.

Essential Stress Components for the uniaxially loaded symmetric bidirectional laminate that are closely related to interlaminar interactions.

$$\tau_{yz}^{(k)} = \left\{ \sum_1^{\infty} [2(k1b - k1a) \sin(n\pi/2) (e^{\lambda_1 \eta} - e^{\lambda_2 \eta})] / (n\pi(1-\beta_1/\beta_2) \sin(n\pi Z)) \right\}^{(k)}$$

$$\sigma_y^{(k)} = \left[\left\{ \sum_1^{\infty} -2(k1b - k1a) \sin(n\pi/2) (e^{\lambda_1 \eta} - (\beta_1/\beta_2) e^{\lambda_2 \eta}) / (n\pi(1-\beta_1/\beta_2)) \right\} + 2(k1b - k1a) \sin(n\pi/2) / (n\pi) \right] \cos(n\pi Z) \right]^{(k)}$$

$$\sigma_z^{(k)} = \left\{ \sum_1^{\infty} [-2(k1b - k1a) \sin(n\pi/2) (\beta_1 e^{\lambda_1 \eta} - \beta_2 e^{\lambda_2 \eta}) / (n\pi(1-\beta_1/\beta_2))] \cos(n\pi Z) \right\}^{(k)} + G(\eta)^{(k)} \text{ where } k=1,2$$

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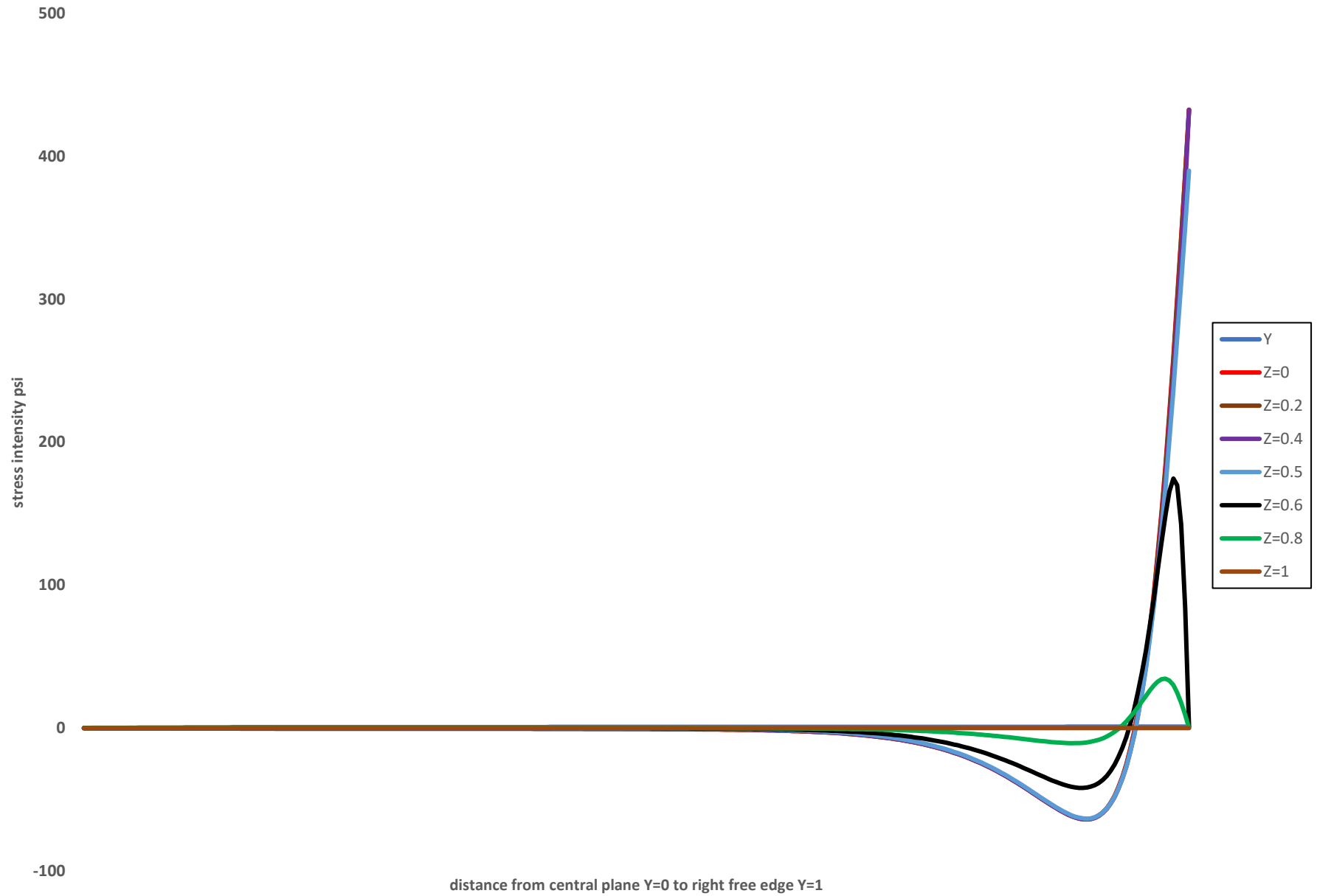
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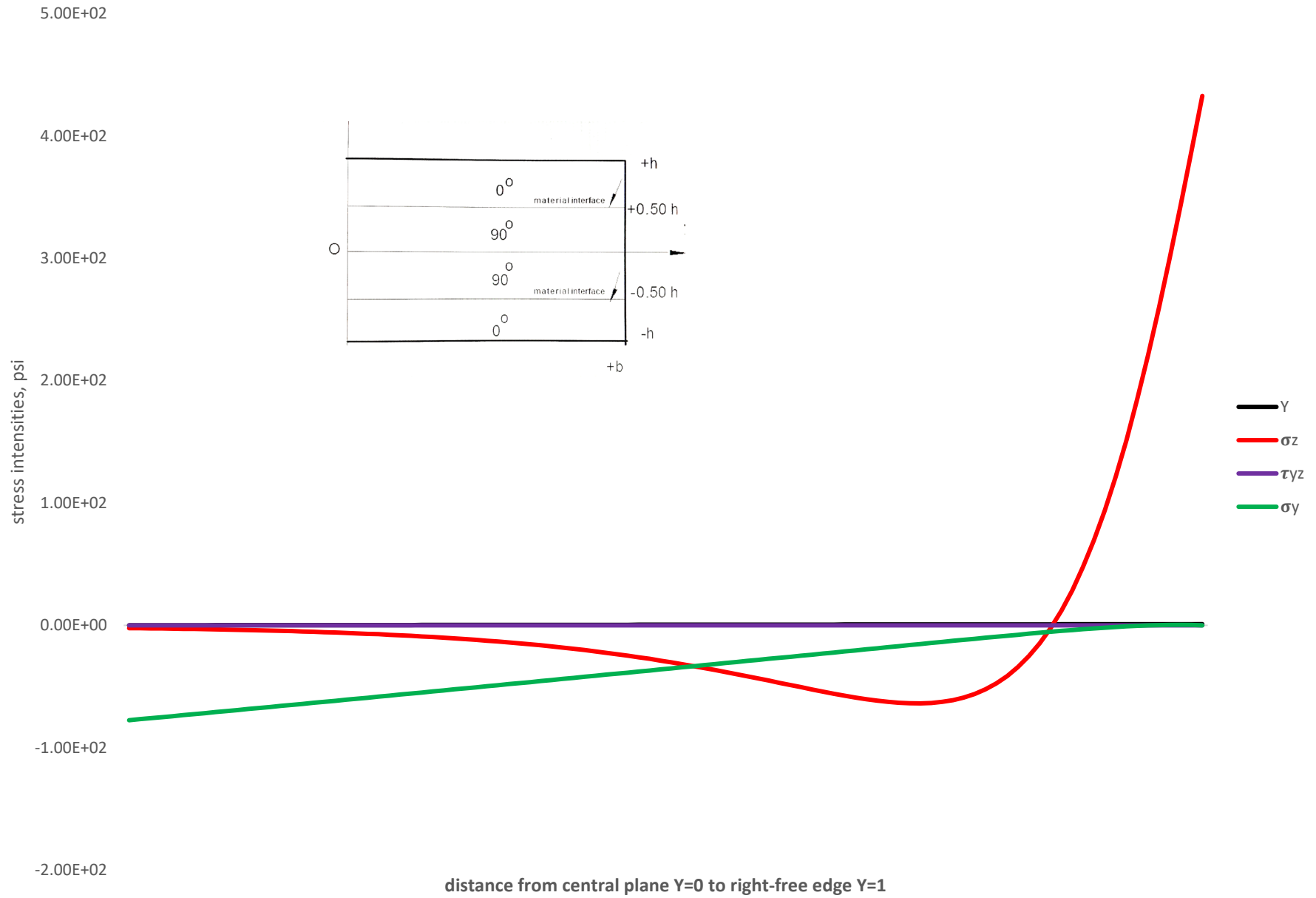
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(0/90)s at various Z level



(0/90)s interlaminar Stresses at the midplane level $Z=0$, max σ_z aof 432 psi at free edge

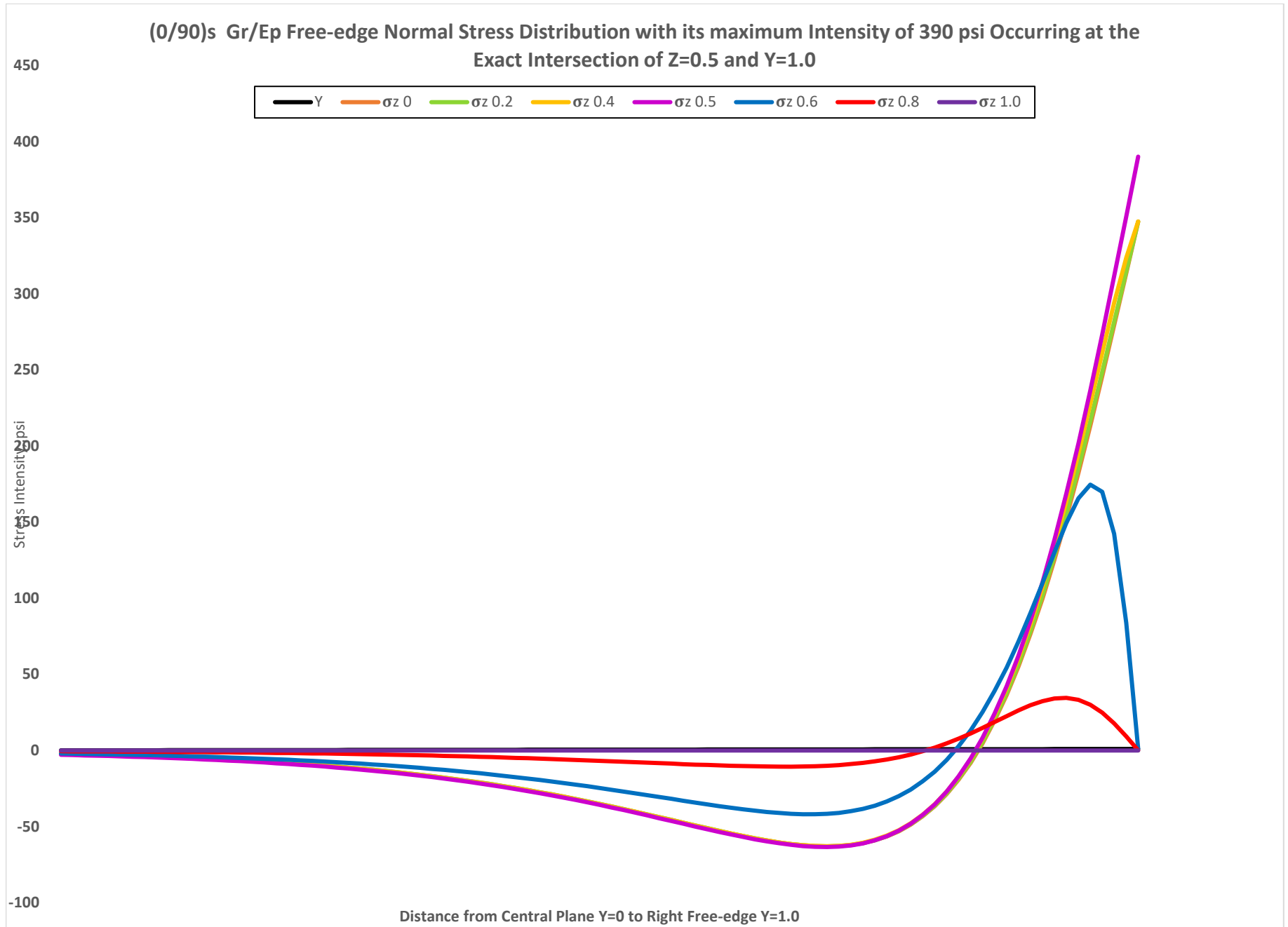


(0/90)_s Gr/Ep Free-edge Normal Stress Distribution with its maximum Intensity of 390 psi Occurring at the Exact Intersection of Z=0.5 and Y=1.0

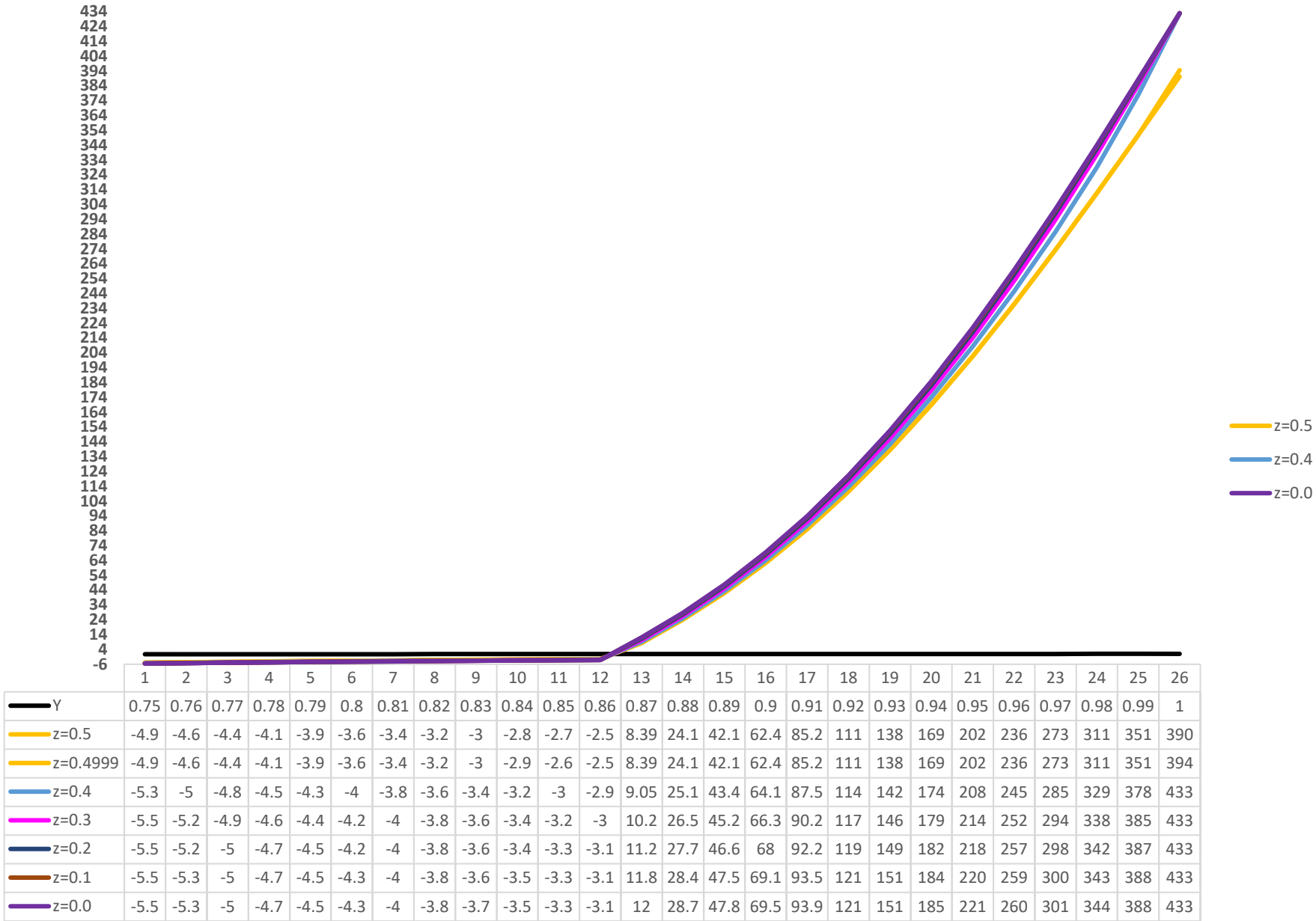
Stress Intensity, psi



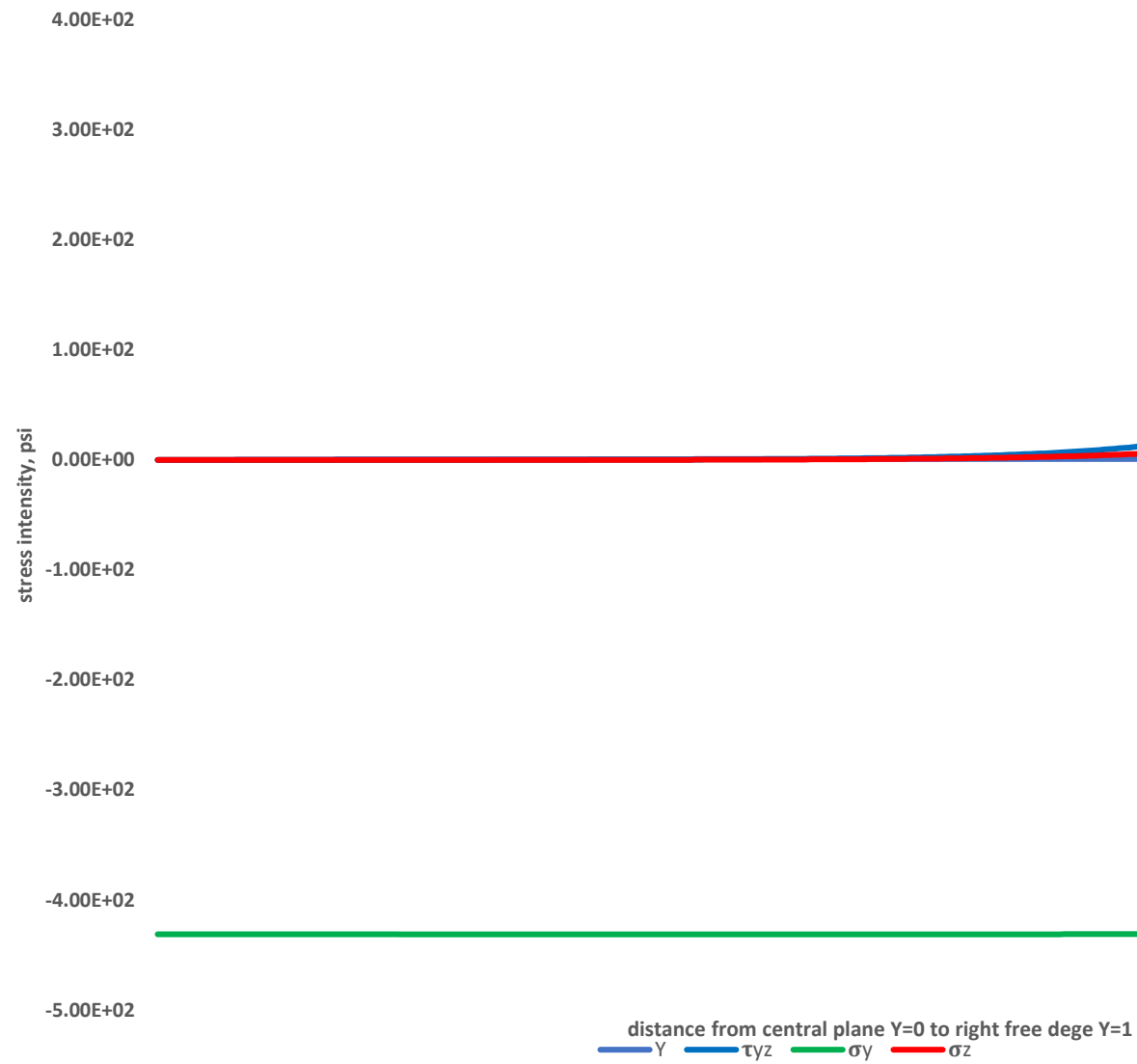
Distance from Central Plane Y=0 to Right Free-edge Y=1.0



(0/90)s GR/Ep σ_z from Y=0.75 to Right-Free Edge Y=1.0, peaking at Midplane Z=0.0



(90/0)s at near interlaminar level Z=0.501



(90/0)s at Z=0.501 near interface level

