Enrolment No.

## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY** BE - SEMESTER-VII • EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2013

Subject Code: 170103

Date: 28-05-2013

Subject Name: Mechanics of Composite Materials

**Total Marks: 70** 

Time: 02.30 pm - 05.00 pm Instructions:

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Q.1 (a) Sketch the variation of stress, strain and deformation in a laminate. Explain in 07 detail stress resultants and their importance. Maximize the use of relevant sketches.
  - (b) Write a detailed explanation on symmetric laminates and its classification with 07 sufficient examples for each classification
- Q.2 (a) A 0 degree unidirectional lamina and a 45 degree unidirectional lamina are joined 07 together, side by side. Tensile stress is applied to this specimen. (Inclination is w.r.t loading axis). Following are the properties of bote the laminae: E1=145 GPa, E2= 10.45 GPa,

E6= 6.9 GPa and v12=0.28, Ex=16.42 GPa, vxy=0.189 Do the following:

- 1. Evaluate the strains
- 2. Sketch the deformed specimen
- (b) Mention the range of E1, E2 and v12, normally found in uni-directional plies. Plot 07 the variation of Young's modulus, Shear modulus and Poisson's ratio w.r.t the orientation angle. "Give definite reasons" for this pattern of variation.

OR

(b) Calculate the [A], [B] and [D] matrices for [+45|-45] laminate having a thickness 07 of 0.125 mm each.  $[Q_{xy}]^{45} = 44.25 \ 34.25 \ 32.70$ 

34.2544.2532.7032.7032.7036.23

Q.3 (a) 07 A [+45]-45]<sub>s</sub> symmetric laminate is subjected to Nx=100 MPa-mm. The material properties are E1=140 GPa, E2=10 GPa, E6=5 GPa, v12=0.3, d=0.25mm. Determine the resulting stresses along the reference axis for each lamina. For the [+45]-45]-45] lamina following are the stiffness matrices:  $[\mathbf{A}] =$ 44.25 34.25 3.69 2.85 0 0 [D] = (GPa-mm) (GPa-mm) 34.25 44.25 2.85 3.69 0 0 0 36.25 3.02 0 0 0

(b) Write a short note on coupling effects in detail, with relevant sketches

## OR

07

- Q.3 (a) A cross ply laminate [0|90]<sub>s</sub> made from high strength carbon/epoxy unidirectional plies and subjected to a tensile membrane longitudinal force of Nx = 100N/m. Each ply is 0.125 mm thick and have identical properties. E1=140 GPa, E2=10 GPa, E6=5 GPa, v12=0.3 Calculate the stresses in the principal material direction
  - (b) Write a short note on Balanced laminates and Anti-symmetric laminates along with 07 its classification
- Q.4 (a) Define micromechanical analysis and macro-mechanical analysis and write a short 07 note on derivation of longitudinal strength and stiffness

(b) A glass/epoxy specimen weighing 0.98 gm was burnt and the weight of the 07 remaining fibres was found to be 0.49 gm. Densities of glass and epoxy are 2.4 gm/ml and 1.20 gm/ml respectively. Determine the density of composites in the absence of voids. If the actual density of the composite was measured to be 1.50 gm/ml, what is the void fraction?

## OR

- Q.4 (a) Explain in detail volume and weight fractions and write a short note on derivation 07 of transverse modulus
  - (b) Write a short note on stress-strain relationship, define stiffness and compliance. 07 Write stress-strain relationships for Monoclinic, Specially Orthotropic, Transversely isotropic and isotropic material
- Q.5 (a) Write a short note on micromechanics of failure of unidirectional lamina including 07 Longitudinal tension
  - (b) What is a failure envelope? What does failure theory do? Explain Maximum stress 07 theory and compare it with other criteria using failure envelopes

## OR

- Q.5 (a) Write a short note on micromechanics of failure of unidirectional lamina including 07 Longitudinal compression
  - (b) Explain Maximum strain and Tsai-Hill stress criteria, draw their failure envelopes 07 as well.

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