

# Mechanics of Composite Materials

## CHAPTER 1. Introduction

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# Outline

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Micromechanics**
- 3. Ply Elasticity**
- 4. Laminate Theory**
- 5. Failure**
- 6. Bending and Coupling**
- 7. Thermal Stresses**
- 8. Advanced Topics**

- Builds on basis solid mechanics and structures. Goes into anisotropic properties, matrix manipulation of stress & strain, laminated materials

# 1. Introduction

## ❖ What is a composite material?

- Generally, materials with 2 or more constituents combined by a physical process on a macroscopic scale
- Fibers or particles in a matrix
- Layers of dissimilar materials

## ❖ Why composite?

- Can achieve properties not possible with a monolithic (homogeneous) material
- Constituents have two different functions
  - Reinforcement: Provides most of properties
  - Matrix: Binds together reinforcement

# 1. Introduction

## ❖ Some Examples

Reinforcement	Matrix
Straw	Clay
Sand, Rock	Cement, Water
Cellulose	Legnin (wood)

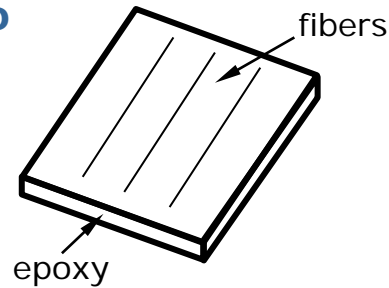
## ❖ We care about advanced (aerospace) use

	Reinforcement	Matrix
Fiber	Graphite	Polyester
	Boron	Epoxy
	Kevlar	Polyimids
	Glass	Thermoplastic
Chopped Fiber	SiC	Aluminum
	"	Titanium
	Cloth	Carbon
	Particles	Glass

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## ❖ Will limit our attention to

- ① Continuous fibers
- ② Collimated fibers:



Often comes in "prepreg" (preimpregnated) sheets

## ❖ Why use composites?

- Better specific properties
- Better specific stiffness,  $E/\rho$
- Better specific strength,  $\sigma_{ult}/\rho$   
for minimum weight structures

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## ❖ Composites are light, low $\rho$

Material	$\rho$ (S.G)	E (GPa)	$\sigma_{ult}$ (MPa)	E/ $\rho^*$ (normalized on Al)	$\sigma_{ult}/\rho^*$
Al 2024-T3	2.77	74	462	1.0	1.0
Steel 300M	7.84	200	1931	1.0	1.5
Gr/Ep	1.61	130	1661	3.0	6.2

## ❖ Composites - Less weight for same stiffness and strength

- Importance in Aerospace:

Range of A/C, 
$$R = \frac{L}{D} \frac{V}{(SFC)} \ln \frac{W_0}{W_F} \quad (\text{Breguet Eq.})$$

Speed of Rocket, 
$$V = V_E \ln \frac{W_0}{W_F} \quad (\text{Rocket Eq.})$$

↑  
exhaust velocity

where,  $W_0$ : gross weight /  $W_F$ : final weight

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- Less structural weight →  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{more range / speed} \\ \text{more payload} \end{array} \right.$

A/C: \$300/lb payload

Satellite: \$10,000/lb

- Round world flight (Voyager)
  - High speed civil transport
  - Single – stage – orbit
- $\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Round world flight (Voyager)} \\ \text{High speed civil transport} \\ \text{Single – stage – orbit} \end{array}} \right\} \text{use composites}$

# 1. Introduction

## ❖ Other advantage

- Tailoring : Pick fiber, matrix, arrangement to get properties you want  
(include zero coefficient of tension/extension, bending/torsion coupling, strength)
- Good fatigue life
- Good corrosion resistance
- Manufacture can be cheaper (molding, automatic process)
- Stealth (low radar response )

## ❖ Disadvantages

- Cost (materials, more steps now)
- Environmental effects (H<sub>2</sub>O, impact, heating, space)
- Technological Risk
- Harden to Design