



# Mechanics of Materials I: Fundamentals of Stress & Strain and Axial Loading

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### **Module 37 Learning Outcome**

 Calculate principal strains, maximum shear strain, and the orientation of principal planes based on strain gage rosette measurements

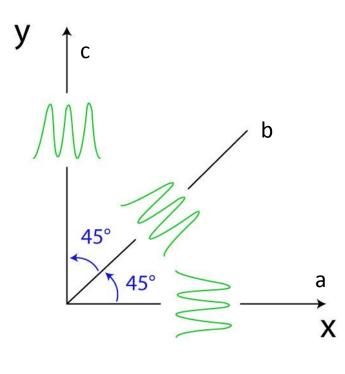
A 45° strain rosette was placed on the surface of a critical point on an engineering part. The following were measured:

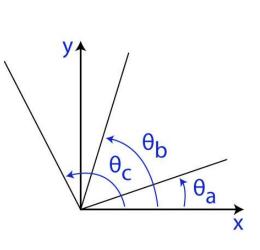
$$\varepsilon_a = 350 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = 400 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$
 Gage a was aligned with the x-axis.

a) Determine the in-place strains  $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\gamma_{xy}$ 





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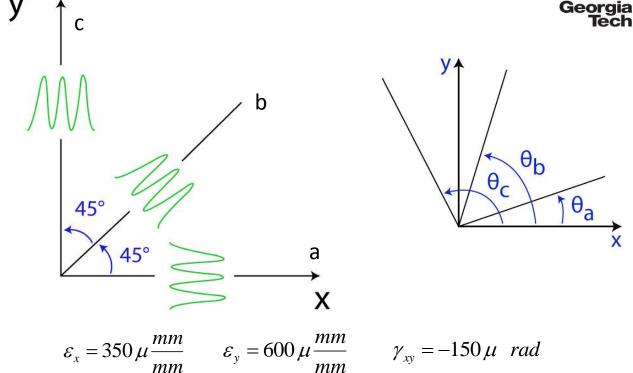
$$\varepsilon_a = 350 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = 400 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = 600 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

a) Determine the in-place strains  $\mathcal{E}_{x}, \, \mathcal{E}_{y}, \, \gamma_{xy}$ 

b) Using Mohr's Circle, find the



$$_{\text{sy}} = -150 \,\mu \, rad$$

**ANS** 

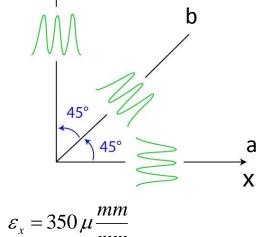
b) Using Mohr's Circle, find the  $\gamma_{xy} = 150 \, \mu \, rad$ principal strains and the maximum shear strain at that point, and find the orientation of the principal planes from the given x-y axes.  $\varepsilon_{\rm r} = 350 \,\mu$ 

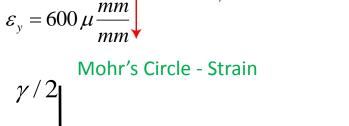




 $\mathcal{E}$ 

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 $\varepsilon_{\rm v} = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{m}$ 

mm

 $=150\,\mu$  rad

mm $\varepsilon_{y} = 600 \,\mu \frac{mm}{}$ mm

mm

mm

$$\varepsilon_{y} = 600 \,\mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

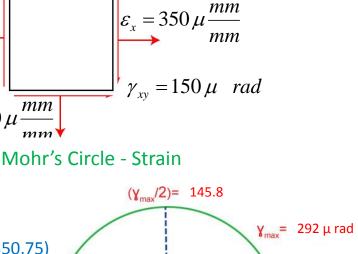
$$\gamma_{xy} = -150 \,\mu \quad rad$$

b) Using Mohr's Circle, find the  $\gamma_{xy} = 150 \,\mu$  radprincipal strains and the maximum shear strain at that point, and find the orientation of the principal planes from the given x-y axes.  $\varepsilon_{r} = 350 \,\mu^{2}$ 

$$\varepsilon_{y} = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

$$||\mathbf{r}|| = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

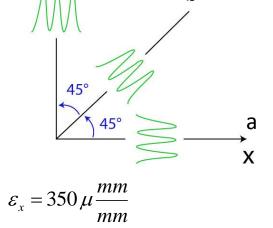
$$||\mathbf{r}|| = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{mm}$$

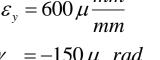


mm

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 $\varepsilon_{\rm y} = 600 \,\mu \frac{mm}{m}$ 





 $\gamma_{xy} = -150 \,\mu \, rad$ 

 $\varepsilon_y = 600 \, \mu \frac{mm}{}$ 

