



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

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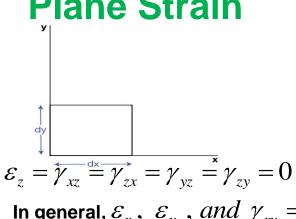




Module 31 Learning Outcome

 Derive the strain transformation equations for the case of plane strain (continued)

Plane Strain



In general, \mathcal{E}_x , \mathcal{E}_y , and $\gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{yx}$ are known or can be found

Georgia

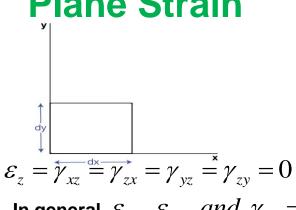
Find: ε_n, γ_n for any angle θ **Normal Strain Transformation Equation**

Using Law of Cosines, Geometry, and Trig Identities

$$\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon_x \cos^2 \theta + \varepsilon_y \sin^2 \theta + \gamma_{xy} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

Plane Strain



In general, \mathcal{E}_{x} , \mathcal{E}_{y} , and $\gamma_{xy}=\gamma_{yx}$ are known or can be found

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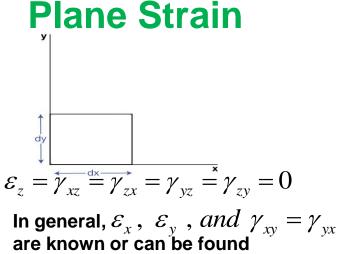
Find: ε_n, γ_n for any angle θ

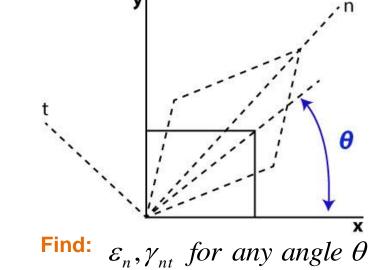
Similarly using Law of Sines, Geometry, and Trig Identities the following shear strain

ntities
$$\gamma_{nt} = -2(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y)\sin\theta\cos\theta + \gamma_{xy}(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)$$

transformation equations can be derived.
$$\frac{\gamma_{nt}}{2} = -\left(\frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2}\right) \sin 2\theta + \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \cos 2\theta$$







Georgia

Normal Strain Transformation Equation

Shear Strain Transformation Equation

$$\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon_x \cos^2 \theta + \varepsilon_y \sin^2 \theta + \gamma_{xy} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\gamma_{nt} = -2(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y) \sin \theta \cos \theta + \gamma_{xy} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{n} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{x} + \mathcal{E}_{y}}{2} + \frac{\mathcal{E}_{x} - \mathcal{E}_{y}}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \sin 2\theta \qquad \qquad \frac{\gamma_{nt}}{2} = -\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{x} - \mathcal{E}_{y}}{2}\right) \sin 2\theta + \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \cos 2\theta$$