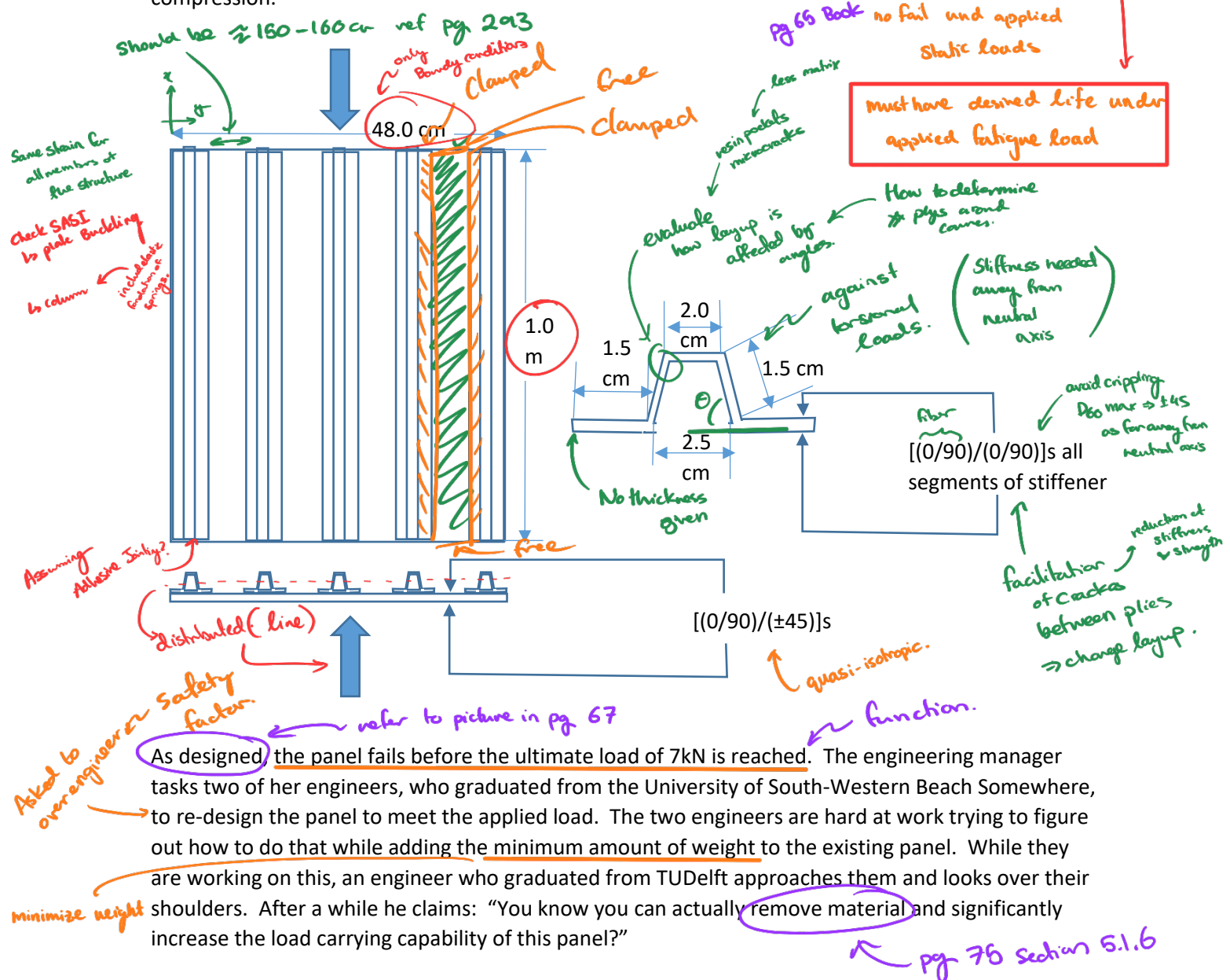


You are to re-design the stiffened composite panel shown in Figure 1. The applied load is 7kN compression.

are there?
must consider?



The two USWBS graduates, think he is crazy but, because he is from TUDelft, they do not completely dismiss his idea and decide to spend some time investigating that option also.

Is the TUDelft engineer right? If yes, how can this be done/re-designed to maximize the load carrying ability of the panel? If no, how would you re-design the panel to meet the load and minimize the associated weight increase?

Material properties:

$E_x = 62.046 \text{ GPa}$
 $E_y = 62.046 \text{ GPa}$
 $G_{xy} = 4.826 \text{ GPa}$

equivalent properties?

cancel contraction

$$\nu_{xy} = 0.05$$

$$t_{ply} = 0.1905 \text{ mm}$$

← of one ply.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X^t = 1517 \text{ MPa} \\ X^c = 1379 \text{ MPa} \end{array} \right\} \text{parallel to fibers}$$

$$Y^t = 1450 \text{ MPa}$$

$$Y^c = 1379 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S = 99 \text{ MPa}$$

(1) No post-buckling is allowed

(2) Do not check for panel breaker condition

(3) You may work in teams of up to 4 members per team. Each member of a team submits his/her own report in his/her own words. On the first page of the report he/she mentions the names of all the team members.

① list function of panel / design process

② sources of uncertainty in design

③ Design variables & allowables

④ Additional considerations of Design process

⑤ Composite plate under localized in-plane load

↳ 5.3.1 Pg 92



↳ energy methods (5.4 pg 106)

⑥ Buckling ~ governing Equation 6.1 pg 119
pg 123

Remark pg 125 6.2.1

Table 6.1

↳ failure modes

⑦ Analysis of composite beams

⑧ Chapter 9.1 ← gold mine
until pg 232

⑨ 9.3 additional considerations

↳ Exercise 9.1

reduction % of stiffeners to reduce weight
while ok with applied load.

+ thickness of stiffener can be increased

⑩ Good design Practices.