

LAP

TIPS AND TRICKS: LAYUP OPTIMIZATION WITH LAP STEP BY STEP

About LAP

LAP is a Windows software tool for the **analysis and design of composite material laminates**.

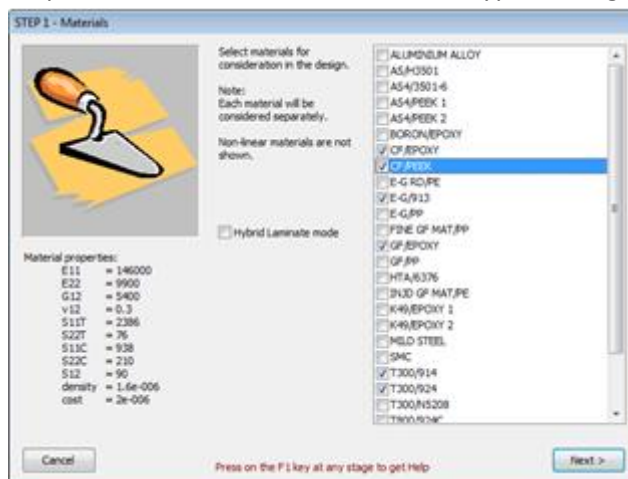
Several years of active presence in the international composites community have established LAP as the most user friendly and powerful tool in its class. LAP is used by designers and researchers alike in more than 25 countries across the world.

The Laminate Analysis Program can be used to analyze any type of composite laminate subjected to in-plane and transverse loads and moments. The flat laminate has no fixed size apart from its thickness, so that the analysis can be applied to any composite component, at a location where loadings or deformations are known.

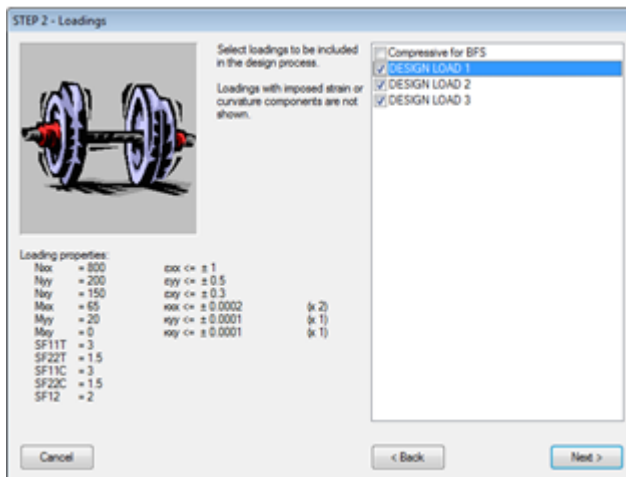
Challenge Objective

How to create the optimal layups, based on your design requirements. This way you will ensure best use of material, make structure as light as possible, avoid design iterations and prepare the ground for efficient use of HyperWorks

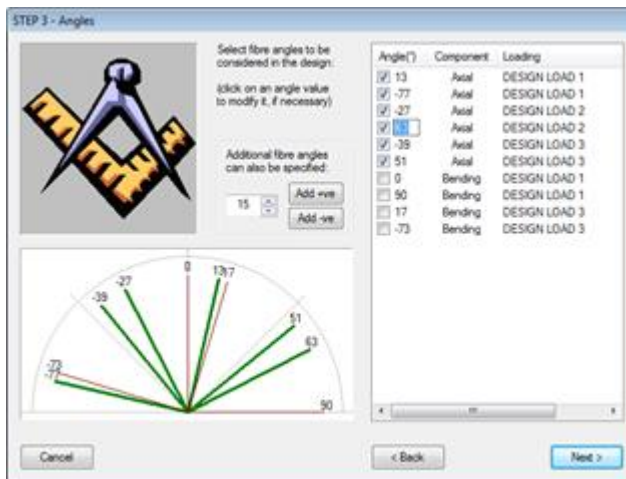
1. Step 1: Select the candidate materials, typical design loads



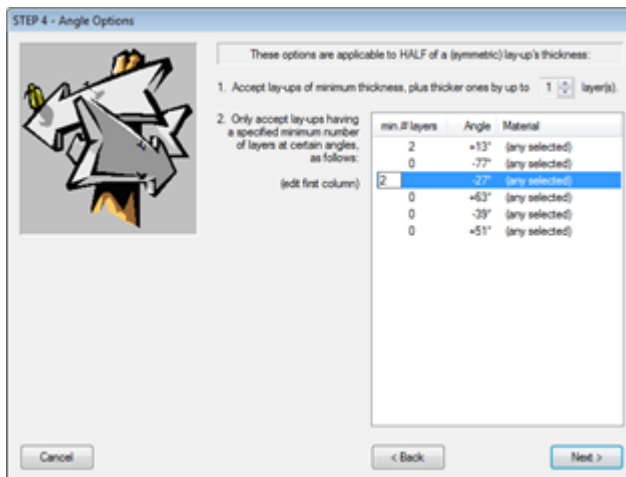
2. Step 2: Select the loading that must each be satisfied in the final laminates



3. Step 3: Select fiber angles that will be considered in the first stage of design (to satisfy axial loads)



4. Step 4: Certain options may be applied prior to initiating the first design calculation



- Step 5: The successful combinations of angles are shown, for each candidate material or for the hybrid

STEP 5 - Angle Combinations

223 symmetric laminates that satisfy in plane load requirements are shown here.
The Angle columns show the number of layers used in the layup half thickness.

#	Material	13°	-77°	-27°	63°	-39°	51°	Thickness	kg/mm ³	S/mm ²	Stacking Sequences	
46	CF/PEEK	3		2	3		1	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	5040	
47	CF/PEEK	3		2	4			2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	1260	
48	CF/PEEK	3	1	2			3	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	5040	
49	CF/PEEK	3	1	2	1		2	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	15120	
50	CF/PEEK	3	1	2	2		1	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	15120	
51	CF/PEEK	4	1	2	2			2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	3780	
52	CF/PEEK	3	1	2	3			2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	5040	
53	CF/PEEK	3	2	2			2	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	7560	
54	CF/PEEK	3	2	2	1		1	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	15120	
55	CF/PEEK	2	1	3			3	2.25	3.6e-006	4.5e-006	5040	
56	E-G/913	10				8		4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	43758	
57	E-G/913	9				9		4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	48620	
58	E-G/913	8				5	1	4	4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	55135080
59	E-G/913	8				6	1	3	4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	36756720
60	E-G/913	9				6	1	2	4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	12252240
61	E-G/913	8				7	1	1	4.25	8.5e-006	4.25e-006	1750320
62	E-G/913	9				7	1	1	4.5	9e-006	4.5e-006	3500640

- Step 6: Stacking Sequence Options: The next calculation step consists of building stacking sequences, based on the selection of angle combinations made in Step 5

STEP 6 - Stacking Sequence Options

If required, modify here the number of layers at any angle (edit first column).
Note that changes may result in failure to meet axial stiffness and strength requirements, but the design procedure will check this for you.

Layers	Angle	Material
6	+13°	E-G/913
0	-77°	E-G/913
2	-27°	E-G/913
7	+63°	E-G/913
1	39°	E-G/913
1	+51°	E-G/913

Stacking Sequences = 4 41081e+008

Additional Options

Maximum Angle Offset between adjacent layers (°): 45

Maximum Number of adjacent layers at same angle: 2

- Step 7: Stacking sequence: Following a rigorous examination of the possible ways to stack the specified number of layers at different angles, the best stacking sequences are presented here

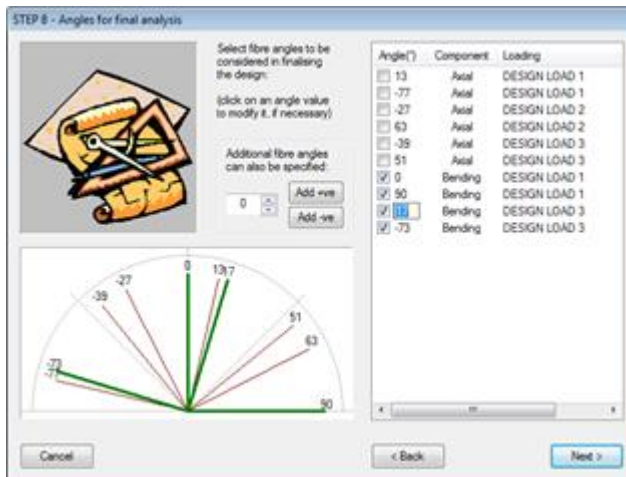
STEP 7 - Stacking Sequences

The 100 best symmetric laminates for bending load requirements are shown below.

Rank	Material	Top	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mid	9	Stiffness score	Strength score
1	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	13°	-39°	-77°	51°	13°	63°			4.115	1.030
2	Hybrid	13°	-39°	13°	13°	13°	-77°	63°	-39°	51°			4.125	1.029
3	Hybrid	13°	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	-77°	63°	13°	51°			4.128	1.029
4	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	13°	-39°	-77°	63°	13°	51°			4.131	1.030
5	Hybrid	13°	-39°	13°	13°	13°	-77°	51°	-39°	63°			4.132	1.030
6	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	13°	13°	-77°	63°	-39°	51°			4.141	1.028
7	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	13°	-77°	51°	13°	63°			4.148	1.031
8	Hybrid	13°	-39°	13°	13°	13°	63°	-77°	-39°	51°			4.150	1.014
9	Hybrid	13°	-39°	13°	13°	13°	-77°	51°	63°	-39°			4.151	1.030
10	Hybrid	13°	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	-77°	51°	63°	13°			4.152	1.029
11	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	13°	-39°	63°	-77°	13°	51°			4.152	1.012
12	Hybrid	-39°	13°	13°	13°	13°	-77°	51°	-39°	63°			4.158	1.032
13	Hybrid	13°	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	63°	-77°	13°	51°			4.158	1.018
14	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	13°	-39°	-77°	51°	63°	13°			4.160	1.030
15	Hybrid	13°	-39°	13°	13°	13°	-77°	63°	51°	-39°			4.161	1.030
16	Hybrid	13°	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	-77°	63°	51°	13°			4.163	1.029
17	Hybrid	13°	13°	-39°	-39°	13°	-77°	63°	13°	51°			4.164	1.031

Index: CF/PEEK E-G/913

- Step 8: Angles for final analysis: The final step in the design process consists of adding layers to the outside of the stacking sequence built and selected in the previous step.



- Step 9: Stacking Sequence: Finally, a set of stacking sequences that satisfy all loading requirements is presented

