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Principal Stresses Formulas

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List of 22 Principal Stresses Formulas

Principal Stresses

1) Angle of Obliquity

$$\text{fx } \phi = a \tan\left(\frac{\tau}{\sigma_n}\right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 84.05314^\circ = a \tan\left(\frac{2.4\text{MPa}}{0.250\text{MPa}}\right)$$

2) Major Principal Stress if Member is Subjected to Two Perpendicular Direct Stress and Shear Stress

$$\text{fx } \sigma_{\text{major}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 3.054683\text{MPa} = \frac{0.5\text{MPa} + 0.8\text{MPa}}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.5\text{MPa} - 0.8\text{MPa}}{2}\right)^2 + (2.4\text{MPa})^2}$$

3) Maximum Axial Force

$$\text{fx } P_{\text{axial}} = \sigma \cdot A$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(f60b7a900783ac3fd531bfd9c111be6d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.0768\text{kN} = 0.012\text{MPa} \cdot 6400\text{mm}^2$$


4) Minor Principal Stress if Member is Subjected to Two Perpendicular Direct Stress and Shear Stress

$$\text{fx } \sigma_{\text{minor}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(83bbbd261710c59db0214aa27b2edc0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } -1.754683\text{MPa} = \frac{0.5\text{MPa} + 0.8\text{MPa}}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.5\text{MPa} - 0.8\text{MPa}}{2}\right)^2 + (2.4\text{MPa})^2}$$



5) Resultant Stress on Oblique Section given Stress in Perpendicular Directions 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_R = \sqrt{\sigma_n^2 + \tau^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(cbe80b694ebd74fcfe136a095b608235_img.jpg\)](#)


$$\text{ex } 2.412986\text{MPa} = \sqrt{(0.250\text{MPa})^2 + (2.4\text{MPa})^2}$$

6) Safe Stress given Safe Value of Axial Pull 

$$\text{fx } \sigma = \frac{P_{\text{safe}}}{A}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(3e2231b1ad3ca8da8658228c00dd08e0_img.jpg\)](#)


$$\text{ex } 0.195312\text{MPa} = \frac{1.25\text{kN}}{6400\text{mm}^2}$$

7) Safe Value of Axial Pull 

$$\text{fx } P_{\text{safe}} = \sigma_w \cdot A$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0d5ec72f61334709c3fc9450209b754f_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 38.4\text{kN} = 6\text{MPa} \cdot 6400\text{mm}^2$$

8) Stress along Maximum Axial Force 

$$\text{fx } \sigma = \frac{P_{\text{axial}}}{A}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(b64b40baaee5acddc1eab8538ba84754_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.171875\text{MPa} = \frac{1.1\text{kN}}{6400\text{mm}^2}$$


Normal Stress 9) Equivalent Stress by Distortion Energy Theory 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(c15650232aa6660c9deb34f3b82dcb72_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 41.05127\text{N/m}^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{(87.5 - 51.43\text{N/m}^2)^2 + (51.43\text{N/m}^2 - 96.1\text{N/m}^2)^2 + (96.1\text{N/m}^2 - 87.5)^2}$$



10) Normal Stress across Oblique Section 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \sigma \cdot (\cos(\theta_{\text{oblique}}))^2$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.011196\text{MPa} = 0.012\text{MPa} \cdot (\cos(15^\circ))^2$$

11) Normal Stress for Principal Planes at Angle of 0 Degrees given Major and Minor Tensile Stress 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 124\text{MPa} = \frac{124\text{MPa} + 48\text{MPa}}{2} + \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2}$$

12) Normal Stress for Principal Planes at Angle of 90 degrees 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 48\text{MPa} = \frac{124\text{MPa} + 48\text{MPa}}{2} - \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2}$$

13) Normal Stress for Principal Planes when Planes are at Angle of 0 Degree 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 124\text{MPa} = \frac{124\text{MPa} + 48\text{MPa}}{2} + \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2}$$

14) Normal Stress on Oblique Section given Stress in Perpendicular Directions 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \theta_{\text{oblique}})$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 118.909\text{MPa} = \frac{124\text{MPa} + 48\text{MPa}}{2} + \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2} \cdot \cos(2 \cdot 15^\circ)$$

15) Normal Stress using Obliquity 

$$\text{fx } \sigma_n = \frac{\tau}{\tan(\phi)}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 2.4\text{MPa} = \frac{2.4\text{MPa}}{\tan(45^\circ)}$$



16) Stress Amplitude [Open Calculator](#) 

$$fx \quad \sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}}{2}$$

$$ex \quad -21.935\text{N/m}^2 = \frac{62.43\text{N/m}^2 - 106.3\text{N/m}^2}{2}$$

Shear Stress 17) Condition for Maximum or Minimum Shear Stress given Member under Direct and Shear Stress [Open Calculator](#) 


$$fx \quad \theta_{\text{plane}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \tan\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2 \cdot \tau}\right)$$

$$ex \quad -1.788167^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \tan\left(\frac{0.5\text{MPa} - 0.8\text{MPa}}{2 \cdot 2.4\text{MPa}}\right)$$

18) Maximum Shear Stress given Major and Minor Tensile Stress [Open Calculator](#) 

$$fx \quad \tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

$$ex \quad 38\text{MPa} = \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2}$$

19) Maximum Shear Stress given Member is under Direct and Shear Stress [Open Calculator](#) 

$$fx \quad \tau_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4 \cdot \tau^2}}{2}$$

$$ex \quad 2.404683\text{MPa} = \frac{\sqrt{(0.5\text{MPa} - 0.8\text{MPa})^2 + 4 \cdot (2.4\text{MPa})^2}}{2}$$

20) Shear Stress using Obliquity [Open Calculator](#) 

$$fx \quad \tau = \tan(\phi) \cdot \sigma_n$$

$$ex \quad 0.25\text{MPa} = \tan(45^\circ) \cdot 0.25\text{MPa}$$



Tangential Stress

21) Tangential Stress across Oblique Section

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(d3fb9f94af8b26d1c844efa9a98805b0_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{fx } \sigma_t = \frac{\sigma}{2} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \theta_{\text{oblique}})$$

$$\text{ex } 0.003\text{MPa} = \frac{0.012\text{MPa}}{2} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot 15^\circ)$$

22) Tangential Stress on Oblique Section given Stress in Perpendicular Directions

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e1d6102fe77919492c04879c8450f1f5_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{fx } \sigma_t = \sin(2 \cdot \theta_{\text{oblique}}) \cdot \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

$$\text{ex } 19\text{MPa} = \sin(2 \cdot 15^\circ) \cdot \frac{124\text{MPa} - 48\text{MPa}}{2}$$








Variables Used

- **A** Area of Cross-Section (Square Millimeter)
- **P_{axial}** Maximum Axial Force (Kilonewton)
- **P_{safe}** Safe Value of Axial Pull (Kilonewton)
- **θ_{oblique}** Angle made by Oblique Section with Normal (Degree)
- **θ_{plane}** Plane Angle (Degree)
- **σ** Stress in Bar (Megapascal)
- **σ₁** Normal Stress 1
- **σ₁** Major Tensile Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ₂** Normal Stress 2 (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ₂** Minor Tensile Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ₃** Normal Stress 3 (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ_a** Stress Amplitude (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ_e** Equivalent Stress (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ_{major}** Major Principal Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_{max}** Maximum Stress at Crack Tip (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ_{min}** Minimum Stress (Newton per Square Meter)
- **σ_{minor}** Minor Principal Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_n** Normal Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_R** Resultant Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_t** Tangential Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_w** Safe Stress (Megapascal)
- **σ_x** Stress acting along x-direction (Megapascal)
- **σ_y** Stress acting along y-direction (Megapascal)
- **φ** Angle of Obliquity (Degree)
- **τ** Shear Stress (Megapascal)
- **τ_{max}** Maximum Shear Stress (Megapascal)



Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Function: atan**, atan(Number)
Inverse tan is used to calculate the angle by applying the tangent ratio of the angle, which is the opposite side divided by the adjacent side of the right triangle.
- **Function: cos**, cos(Angle)
Cosine of an angle is the ratio of the side adjacent to the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.
- **Function: sin**, sin(Angle)
Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.
- **Function: sqrt**, sqrt(Number)
A square root function is a function that takes a non-negative number as an input and returns the square root of the given input number.
- **Function: tan**, tan(Angle)
The tangent of an angle is a trigonometric ratio of the length of the side opposite an angle to the length of the side adjacent to an angle in a right triangle.
- **Measurement: Area** in Square Millimeter (mm²)
Area Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Pressure** in Megapascal (MPa), Newton per Square Meter (N/m²)
Pressure Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Force** in Kilonewton (kN)
Force Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Angle** in Degree (°)
Angle Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Stress** in Megapascal (MPa)
Stress Unit Conversion 



Check other formula lists

- [Principal Stresses Formulas](#) 

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