

1. Given $S_{max} = 20 \text{ ksi}$; $S_{min} = 0$

Edge crack w/ "wide" plate

$$C = 1 \times 10^{-8} \quad n = 4 \quad (\text{Paris Law})$$

Assume Paris Law is valid, even though it isn't

Find, using numerical methods

a) N for $a_0 = 0.1''$ to $a_1 = 0.35''$ & $a_2 = 1.0''$

b) N " $a_0 = 0.25$ to $a_1 = 0.50''$ & $a_3 = 1.0''$

c) Repeat a & b using integration

Soln

$$\frac{\Delta a}{\Delta N} = C (AK)^n$$

$$AK = 1.99 (\Delta S) \sqrt{a}$$

$$\Delta S = 20 \text{ ksi} - 0 \text{ ksi} = 20 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\Delta N = \frac{\Delta a}{C (AK)^n} \quad - \text{ use excel}$$

$$\text{letting } \Delta a = 0.01''$$

$$\text{let } a_0 = 0.01''$$

Main Data Pts

a (in)	N_{tot} (from $a_0 = 0.01''$)
0.1	2190
0.25	2414
0.35	2458
0.50	2491
1.00	2531

1 cont

Soln

21

$$a) a_0 = 0.1 \text{ to } 0.35 \quad N = 2458 - 2190 = \underline{\underline{268}}$$

$$a') a_0 = 0.1 \text{ to } 1.00 \quad N = 2531 - 2190 = \underline{\underline{341}}$$

$$b) a_0 = 0.25 \text{ to } 0.50 \quad N = 2491 - 2414 = \underline{\underline{77}}$$

$$a_0 = 0.25 \text{ to } 1.00 \quad N = 2531 - 2414 = \underline{\underline{117}}$$

\therefore the larger crack (0.25) grows much faster than the smaller crack

$$c) \quad N = \int_{a_0}^{a_1} \frac{da}{C(4K)^n} = \int \frac{da}{C(1.99(a^{1/2})20)^4}$$

$$= \int \frac{da}{0.025 a^2} = 40 \int \frac{da}{a^2} = -40 \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) \Big|_{a_0}^{a_1}$$

$$a) a_0 = 0.1 \quad a_1 = 0.35 \quad N = \underline{\underline{285}}$$

$$a') a_0 = 0.1 \quad a_1 = 1 \quad N = \underline{\underline{360}}$$

$$b) a_0 = 0.25 \quad a_1 = 0.5 \quad N = \underline{\underline{80}}$$

$$b') a_0 = 0.25 \quad a_1 = 1.0 \quad N = \underline{\underline{120}}$$

Compare: They are similar w/ numerical integration being slightly less

2. Given: $S_{max} = 15 \text{ ksi}$ $S_{min} = 3 \text{ ksi}$

center crack

$$w = 6 \quad \beta = 0.1 \quad \sigma_{yp} = 48 \text{ ksi}$$

$$K_{Ic} = 80 \text{ ksi} \sqrt{\text{in}}$$

a (in)	N
0.05	0
0.20	24,000
0.40	54,000
0.70	68,000
1.00	79,000
2.00	77,000

Determine Paris Law Parameters C & n

$$\Delta K = (\Delta \sigma) \sqrt{\pi a} \left(\sec \frac{\pi a}{w} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Delta \sigma = S_{max} - S_{min} = 15 \text{ ksi} - 3 \text{ ksi} \\ = 12 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\Delta K = \frac{12 \sqrt{\pi a_{ave}}}{\left(\cos \frac{\pi a_{ave}}{w} \right)^{1/2}}$$

Excel Example:

a	N	Δa	ΔN	a_{ave} etc
0.05	0			
0.20	2400	$0.2 - 0.05$	$2400 - 1$	$\frac{1}{2}(0.2 + 0.05)$

Z cont

Plotting all 5 sets of $\log \frac{Aa}{\Delta N}$ vs $\log(4K)$
show the first set does not fit
on a straight line. Then plot
other 4 sets, fit straight line

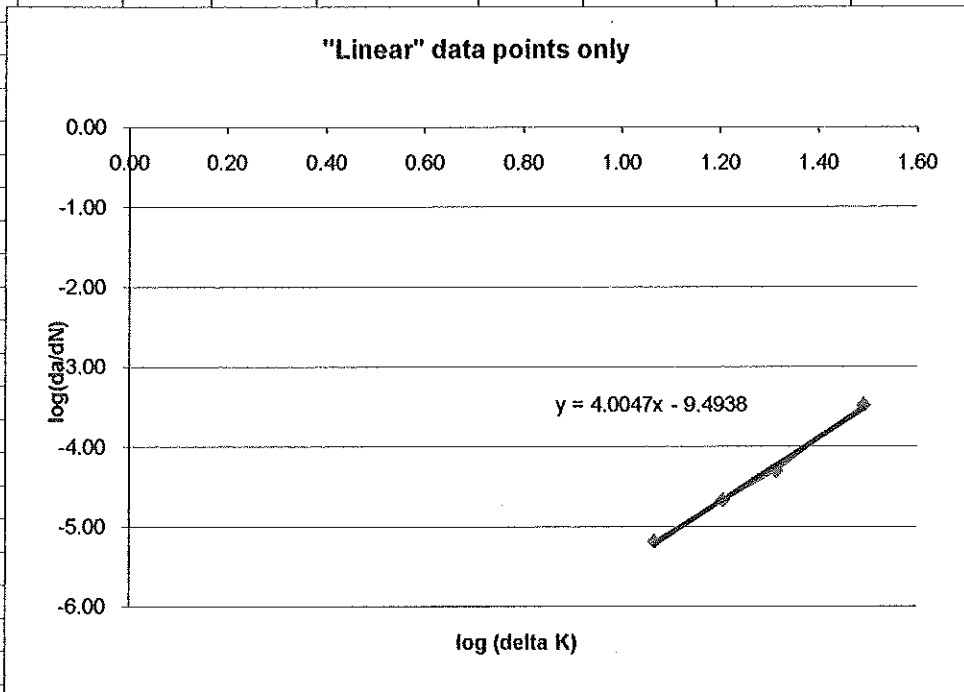
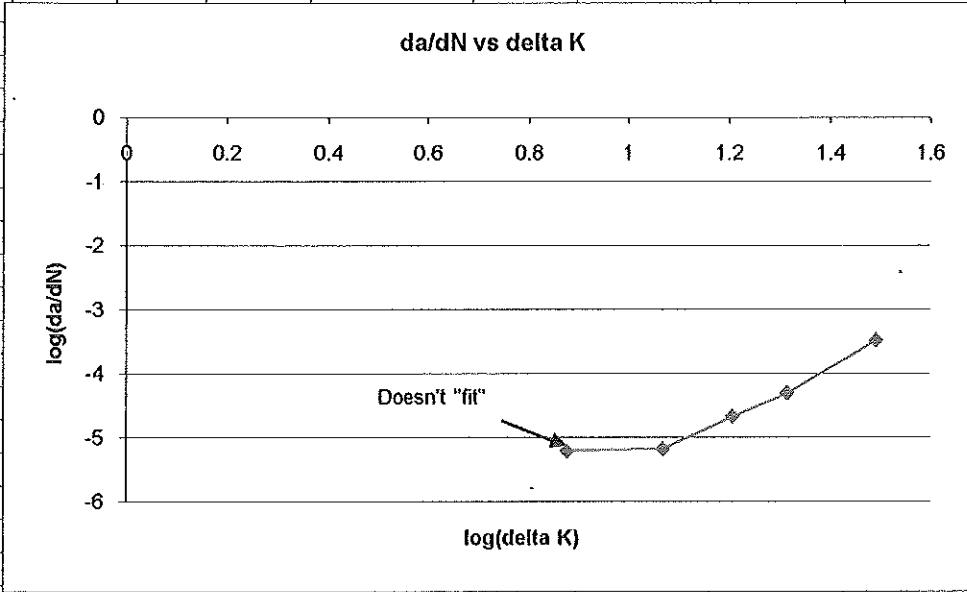
$$y = 4.0x - 9.494$$

$$n = 4.0 \quad \log(C) = (-9.494)$$

$$C = 3.21 \times 10^{-10}$$

Prob2

a	N	da	dN	da/dN	ave a	dK	log(da/dN)	lg(dK)	log(da/dN)
0.05	0								
0.20	24000	0.15	24000	0.00000625	0.125	7.53	-5.20	0.88	-5.20
0.40	54000	0.2	30000	6.6667E-06	0.3	11.72	-5.18	1.07	-5.18
0.70	68000	0.3	14000	2.1429E-05	0.55	16.11	-4.67	1.21	-4.67
1.00	74000	0.3	6000	0.00005	0.85	20.64	-4.30	1.31	-4.30
2.00	77000	1	3000	0.00033333	1.5	30.98	-3.48	1.49	-3.48



C

3. Given $n=4$ $C=3.21 \times 10^{-10}$ Paris Law

$a_0 = 0.5$ " edge crack

$$\frac{da}{dN} = 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ in/cycle} \quad (a_0 = 0.5)$$

$$R = \phi \quad (\because S_{\min} = 0)$$

Find S_{\max}

Assume: Paris Law is valid

LEFM ($\sigma < 0.8\sigma_s$ - checked ✓)

W is large ($\frac{a}{W}$ is small)

Soln: Find S_{\max}

$$K_I = 1.99 \sigma \sqrt{a}$$

Paris Law

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C (AK)^n$$

$$\log\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right) = \log C + n \log(AK)$$

$$\log(8 \times 10^{-6}) = \log(3.21 \times 10^{-10}) + 4 \log(AK)$$

$$\log(AK) = 1.099$$

$$AK = 12.56 = 1.99 \sigma \sqrt{0.5}$$

$$S_{\max} = \sigma = \underline{\underline{8.9 \text{ ksi}}}$$

Soln

4. Given Inconel X-750 at Room temp:

$$AK = 18 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}} \quad da/dN = 9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

$$AK = 50 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}} \quad da/dN = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

SEM image provided for a test at 650°C
on ~~a~~ with $AK = 35 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}$

Q: Does fatigue rate increase or decrease
at 650°F vs RT?

Assume: LEFM & Paris Law are valid

Soln:

$$\text{From SEM, } \frac{da}{dN} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}}{12 \text{ cycles}} = 8.3 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{cycle}}$$

Plot the following

$\log(da/dN)$ vs $\log(AK)$ for

$$AK = 18 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}, \quad da/dN = 9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

$$AK = 50 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}, \quad da/dN = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

$$AK = 35 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}, \quad da/d = 8.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

If temp has no effect, then the 650°C
data pt will be in-line w/ the
other 2 pt.

From attached Excel plot, for $AK = 35 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}$

$$\log(da/dN) = -3.6 \text{ (in-line w/ RT data)}$$

$$\frac{da}{dN} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm/cycle} < 8.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm/cycle}$$

\therefore crack growth is increased at 650°

RT

Delta K	da/dN (mm/cyc)	log(delta K)	log(da/dN)
18	9.00E-06	1.26	-5.05
50	1.00E-03	1.70	-3.00
35	8.30E-04	1.54	-3.08

