

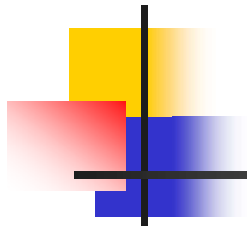


# Notches in Fatigue

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**Department of Mechanical Science and Engineering**  
**University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

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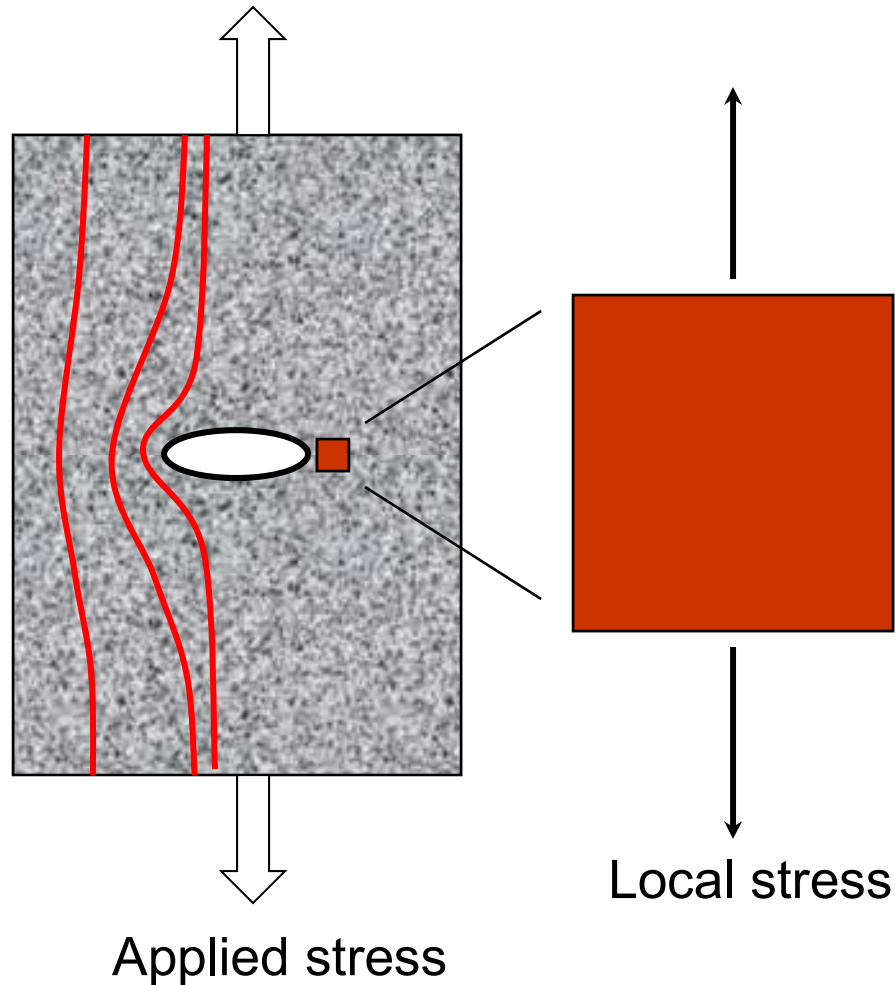


# Outline

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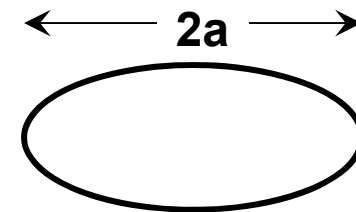
1. Notch Rules
2. Fatigue Notch Factor
3. Stress Intensity Factors for Notches
4. Frost Data and  $K_f$
5. Small Crack Growth
6. Small Notches

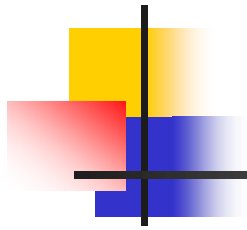
# Stress Concentration Factor



$$\sigma_{\text{local}} = \sigma_{\text{applied}} \left( 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \right)$$

Inglis Solution 1910





# Notch Rules

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Neuber

$$K_t^2 S e = \sigma \varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} + \left( \frac{\sigma}{K} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Glinka

$$K_t^2 S e = \int \sigma d\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} + \frac{1}{1+n} \left( \frac{\sigma}{K} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

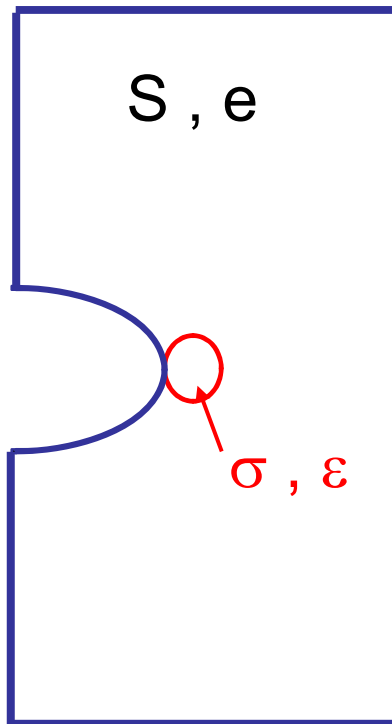
Seeger

$$K_p^2 S^* e^* = \sigma \varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} + \left( \frac{\sigma}{K} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$K_p = \frac{S_{\text{Limit}} K_t}{\sigma_y} \quad S^* = \frac{K_t}{K_p} S$$



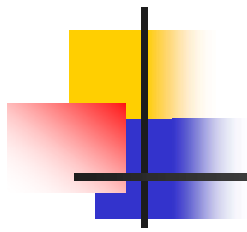
# Define $K_\sigma$ and $K_\varepsilon$ after Yielding



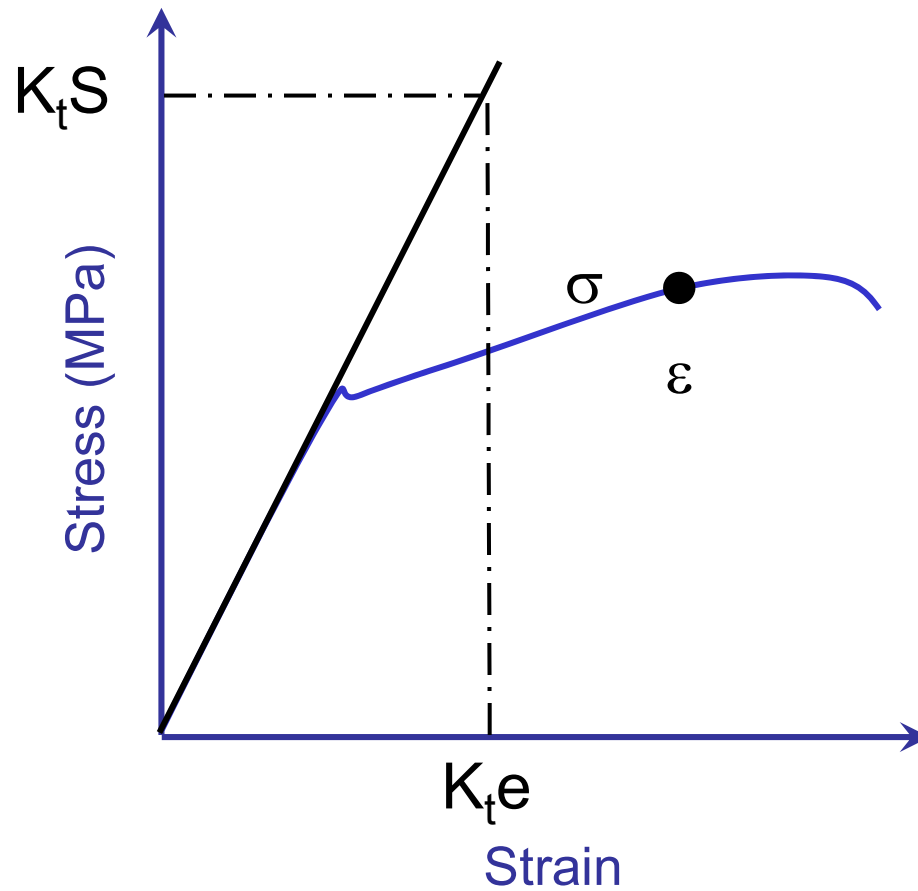
Define: nominal stress,  $S$   
nominal strain,  $e$   
notch stress,  $\sigma$   
notch strain,  $\varepsilon$

Stress concentration  $K_\sigma = \frac{\sigma}{S}$

Strain concentration  $K_\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon}{e}$



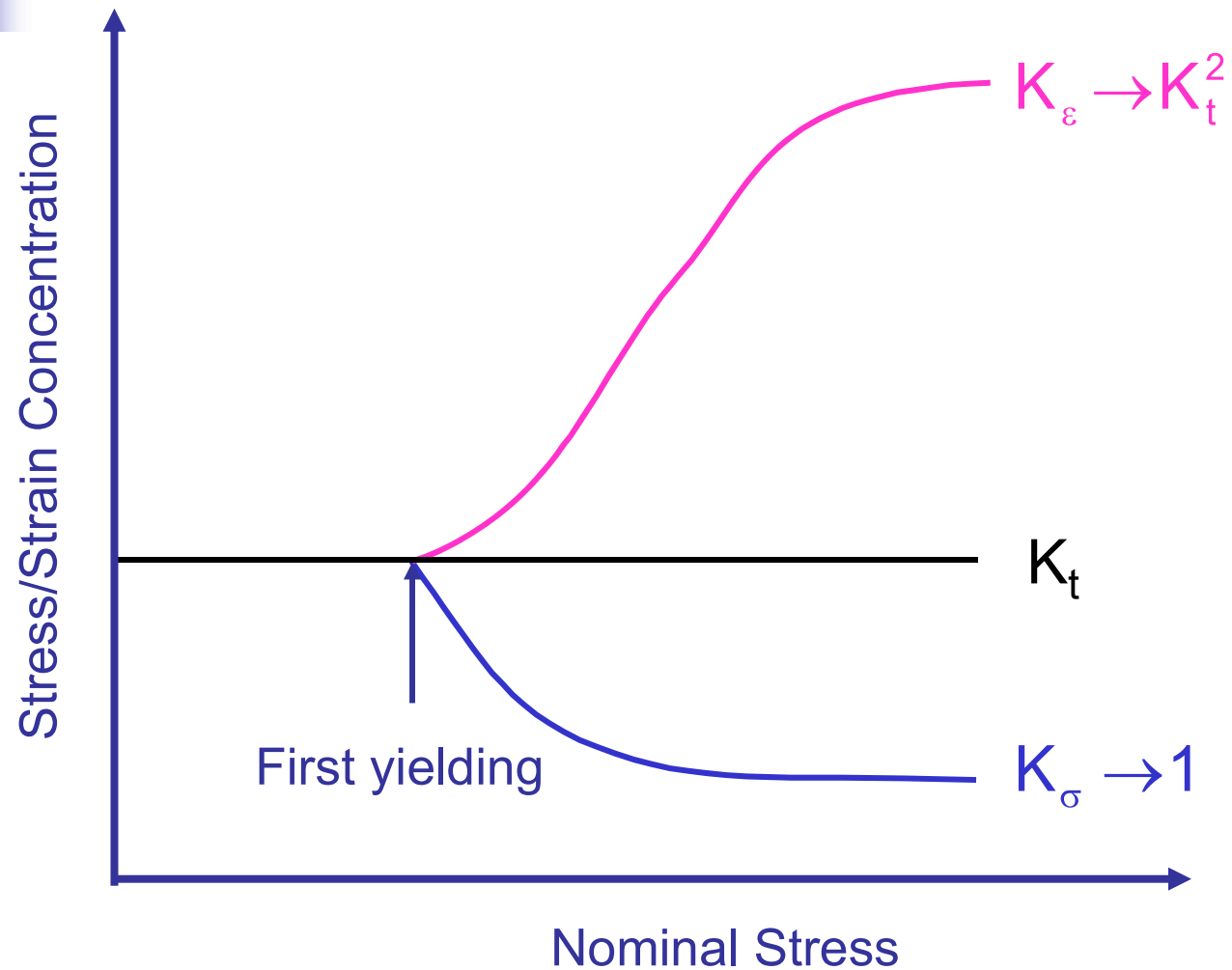
## $K_\sigma$ and $K_\varepsilon$



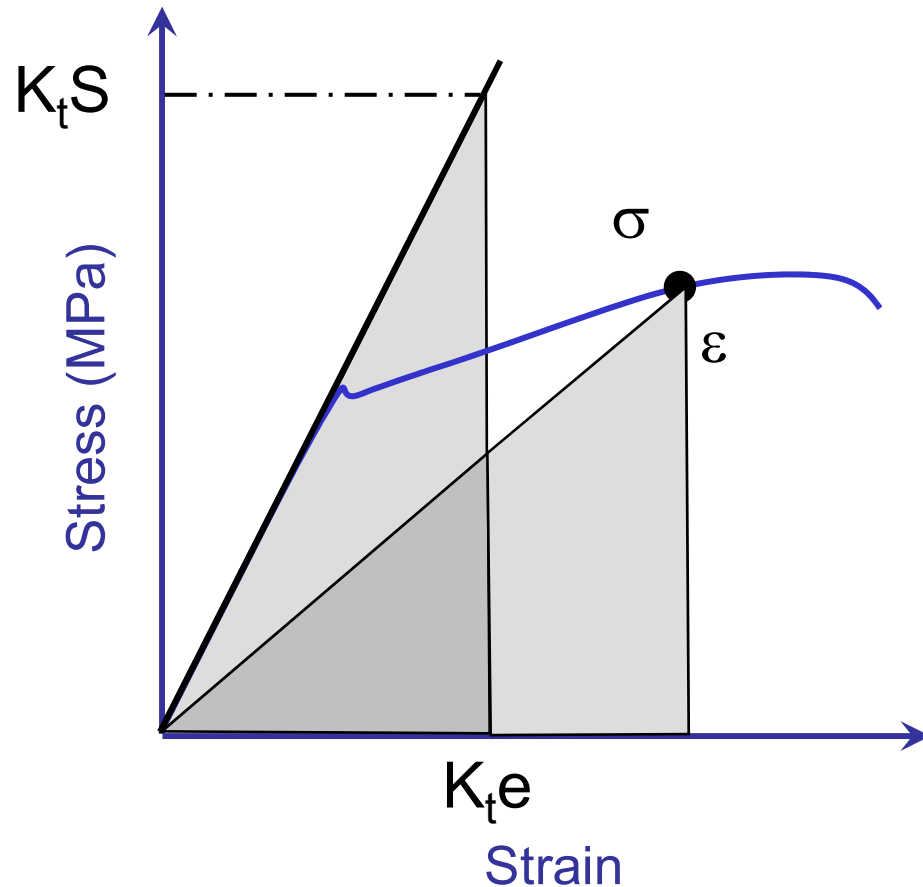
$$K_\sigma = \frac{\sigma}{S}$$

$$K_\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon}{e}$$

# Stress and Strain Concentration



# Neuber's Rule



Actual stress

$$\underbrace{K_t S K_t e}_{\text{Stress calculated with elastic assumptions}} = \sigma \varepsilon$$

Stress calculated with elastic assumptions





# Neuber's Rule for Fatigue

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Stress and strain amplitudes

$$\frac{K_t \frac{\Delta S}{2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\Delta \sigma}{2} \frac{\Delta \epsilon}{2}}{2}$$

Elastic nominal stress

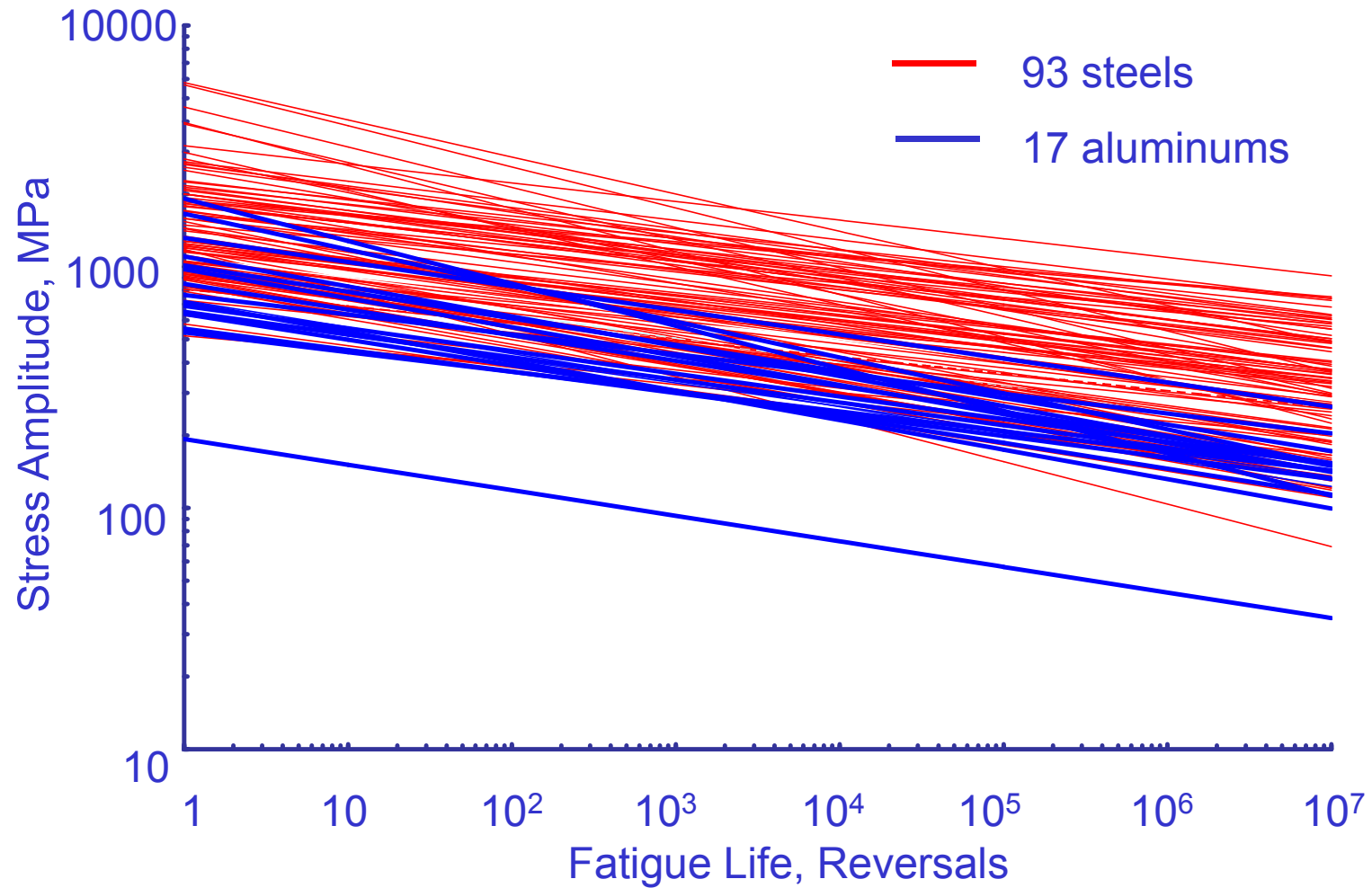
$$\frac{\Delta \epsilon}{2} = \frac{\Delta S}{2E}$$

Substitute and rearrange

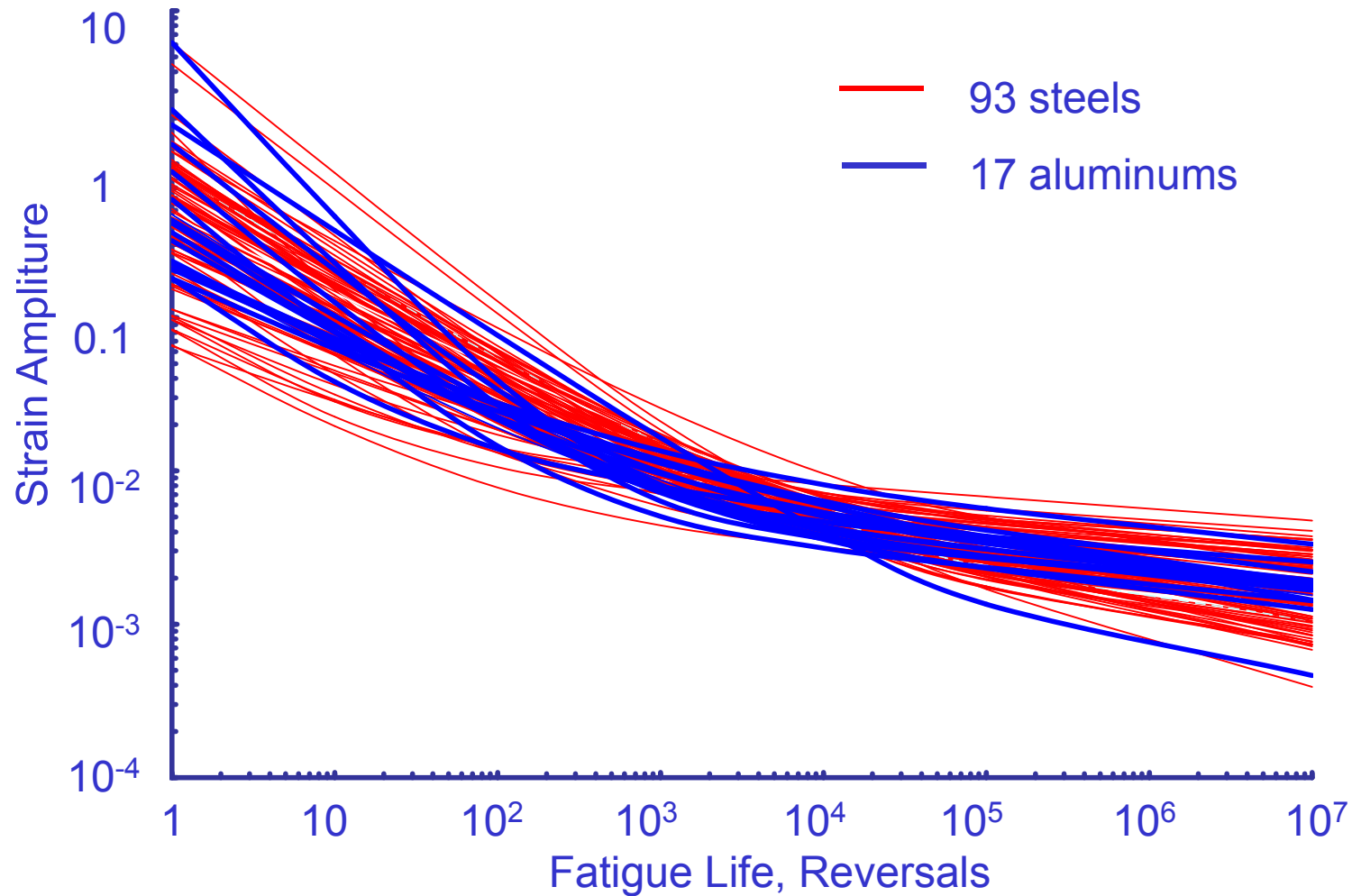
$$K_t \frac{\Delta S}{2} = \sqrt{E \frac{\Delta \sigma}{2} \frac{\Delta \epsilon}{2}}$$

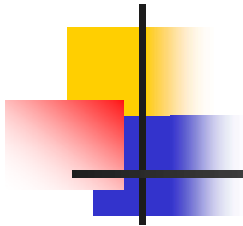
The product of stress times strain controls fatigue life

# SN Materials Data

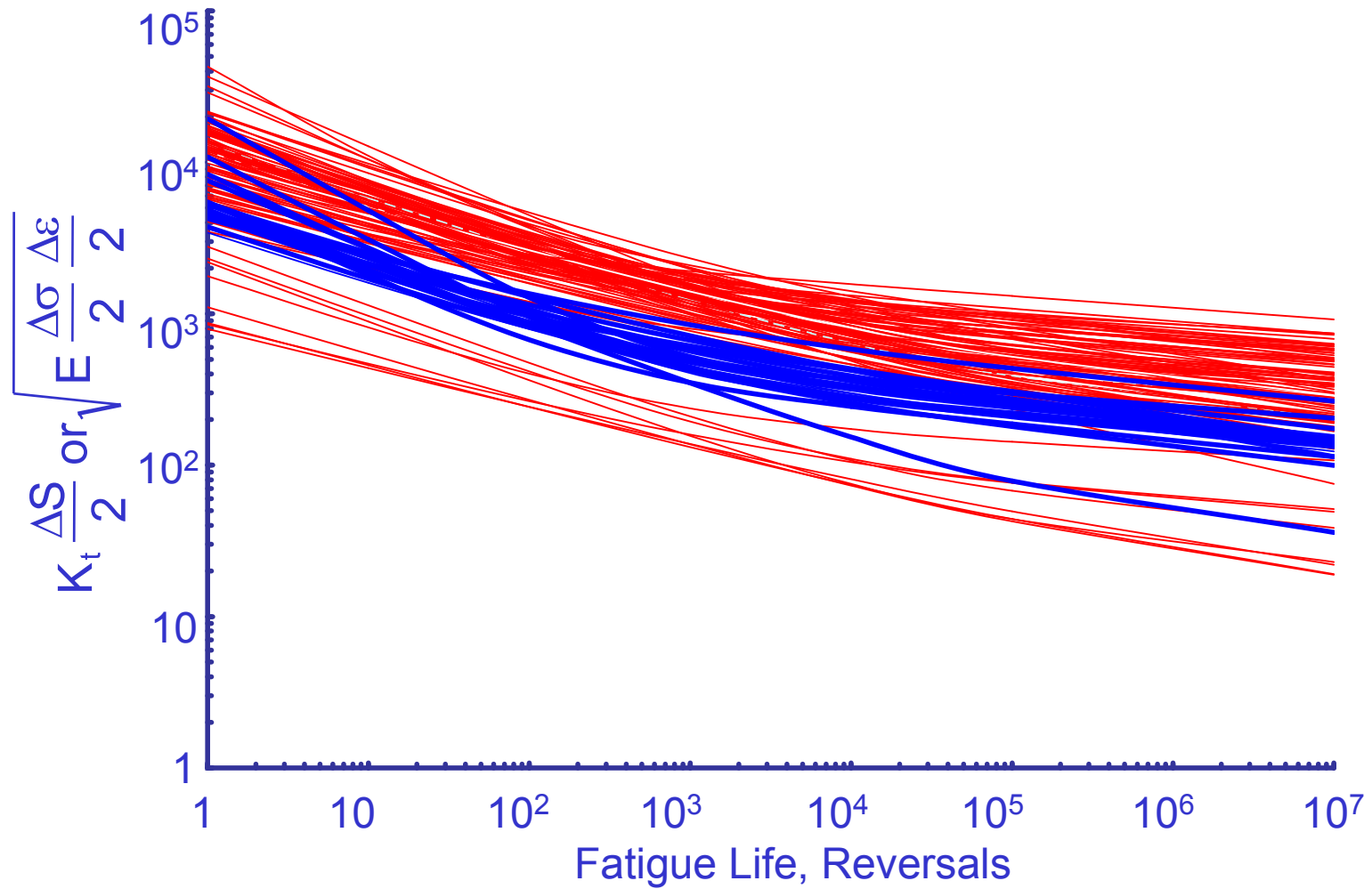


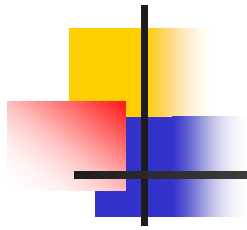
# $\epsilon N$ Materials Data





$$\sqrt{E \frac{\Delta\sigma}{2} \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}}$$

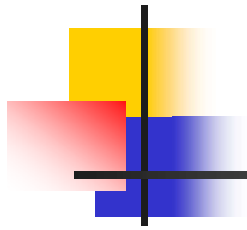




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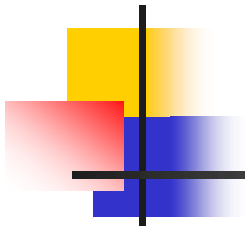
# A Dilemma

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Stress analysis and stress concentration factors are independent of size and are related only to the ratio of the geometric dimensions to the loads

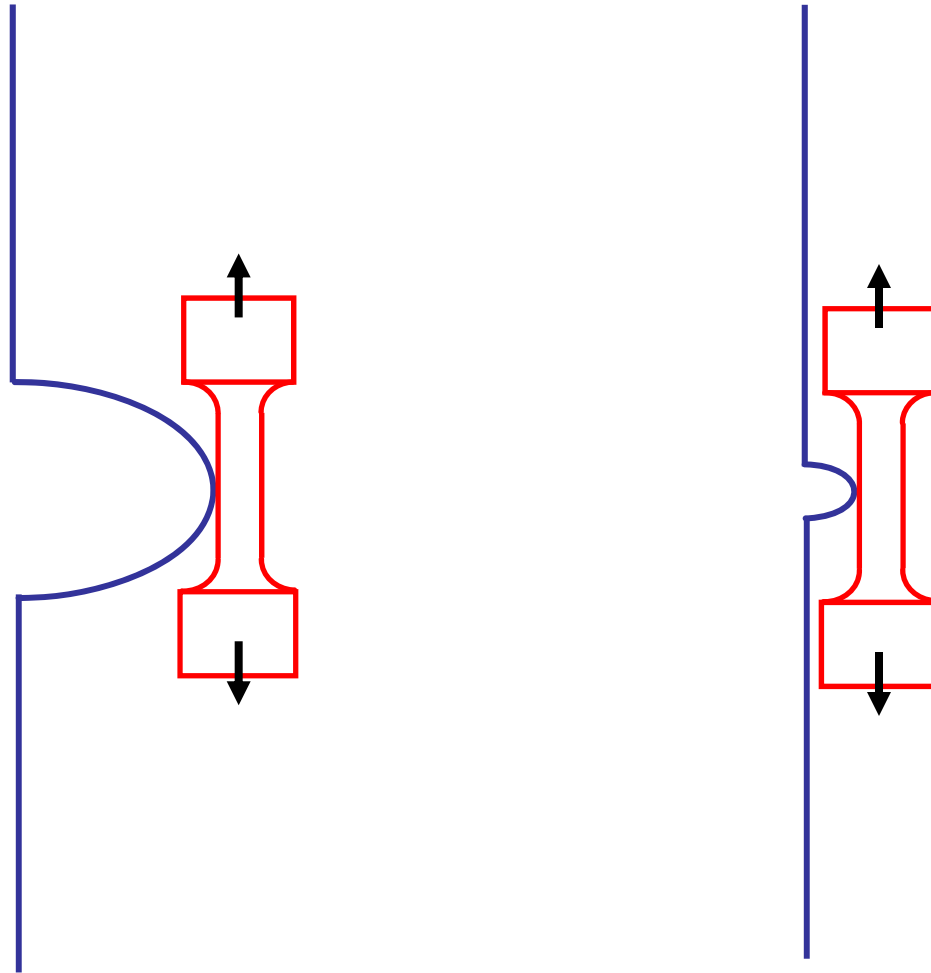
Fatigue is a size dependant phenomena

How do you put the two together ?

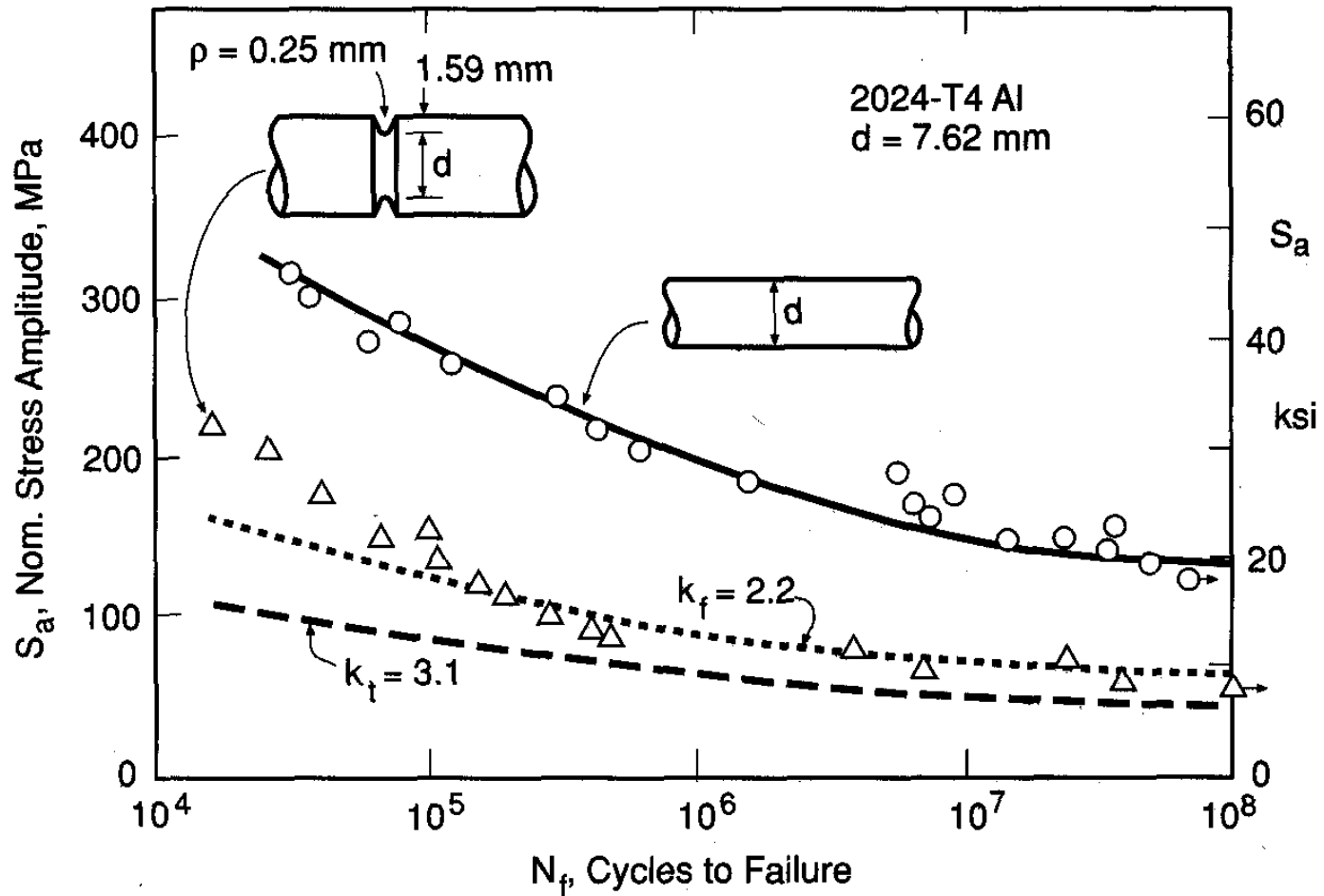


# Similitude

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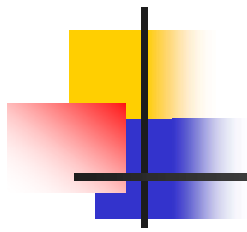


# Fatigue of Notches

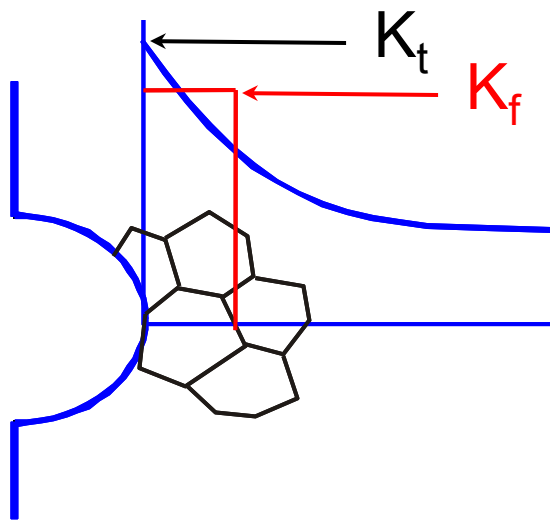


From Dowling, Mechanical Behavior of Materials, 1999

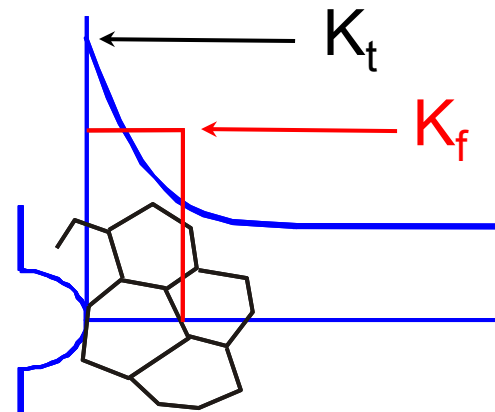




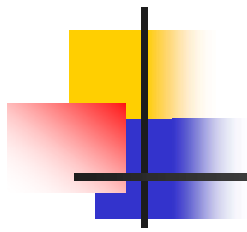
# Notch Size



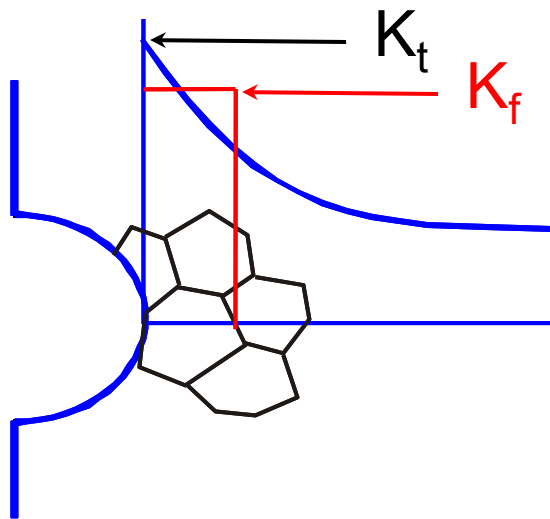
Large Notch



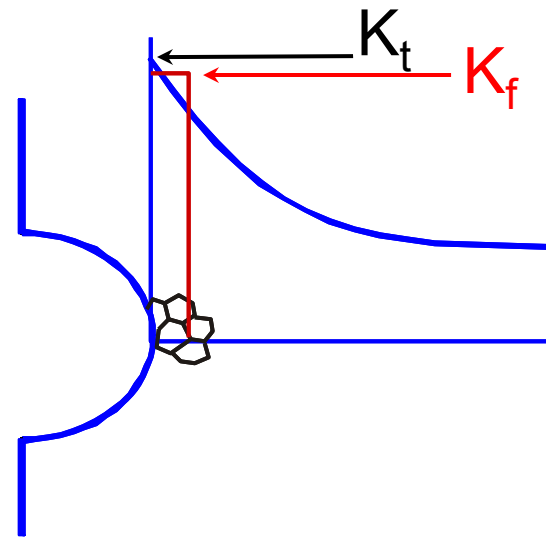
Small Notch



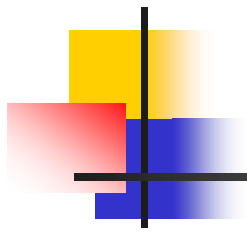
# Microstructure Size



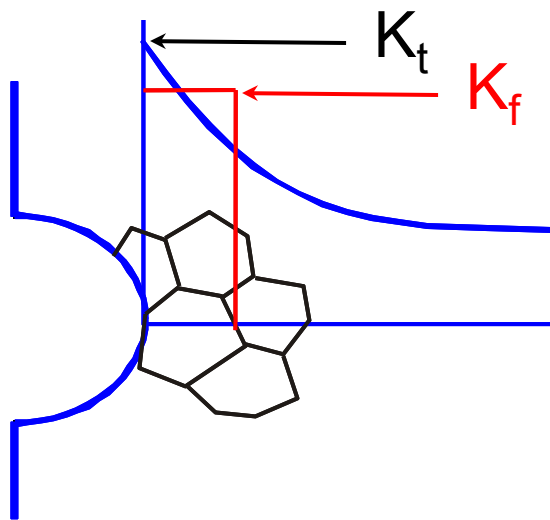
Low Strength



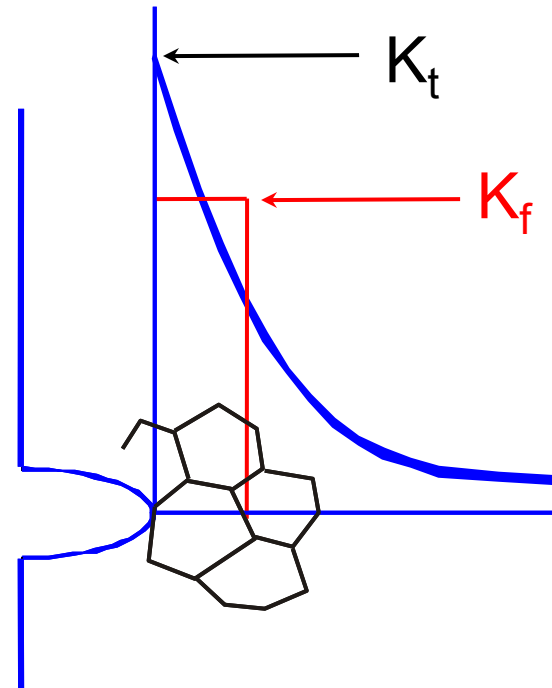
High Strength



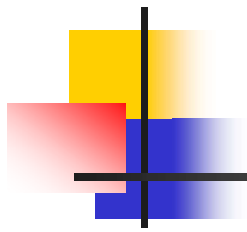
# Stress Gradient



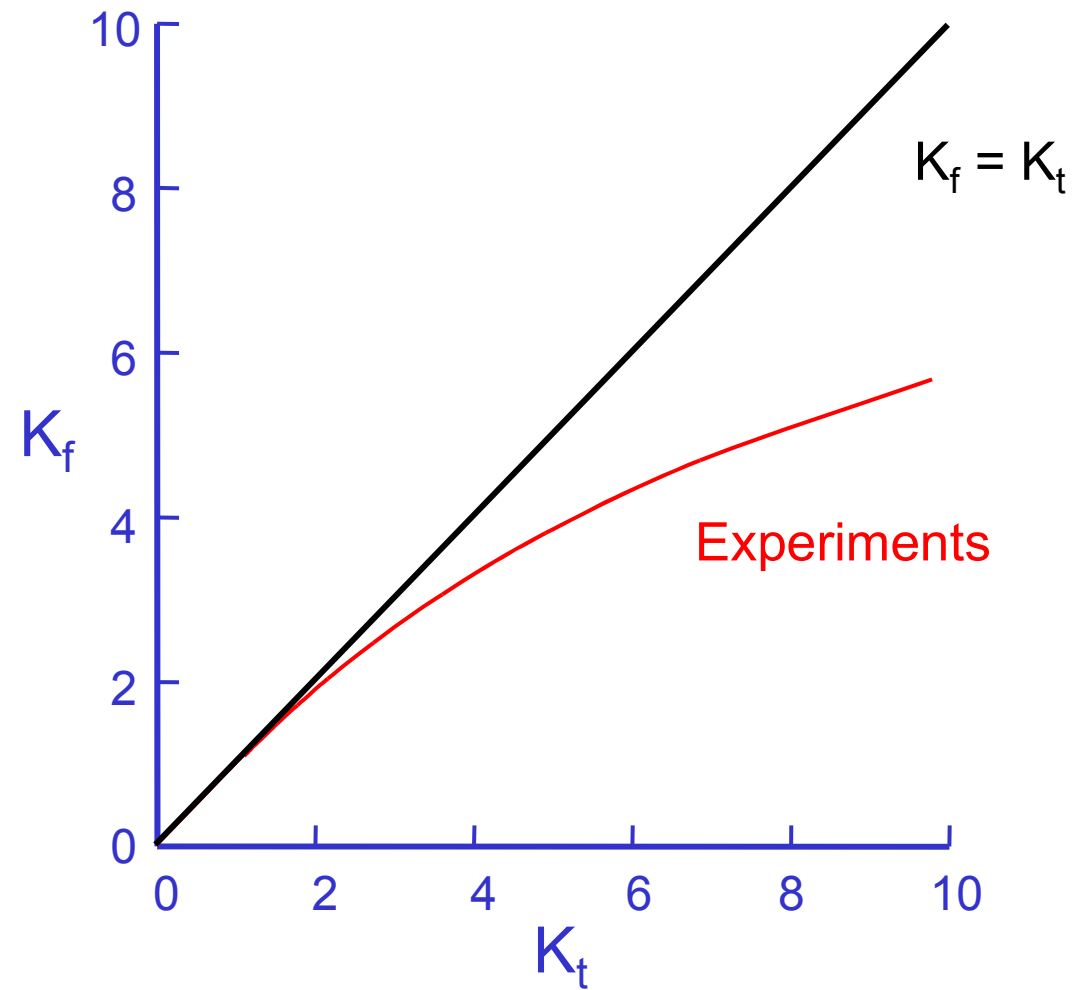
Low  $K_t$



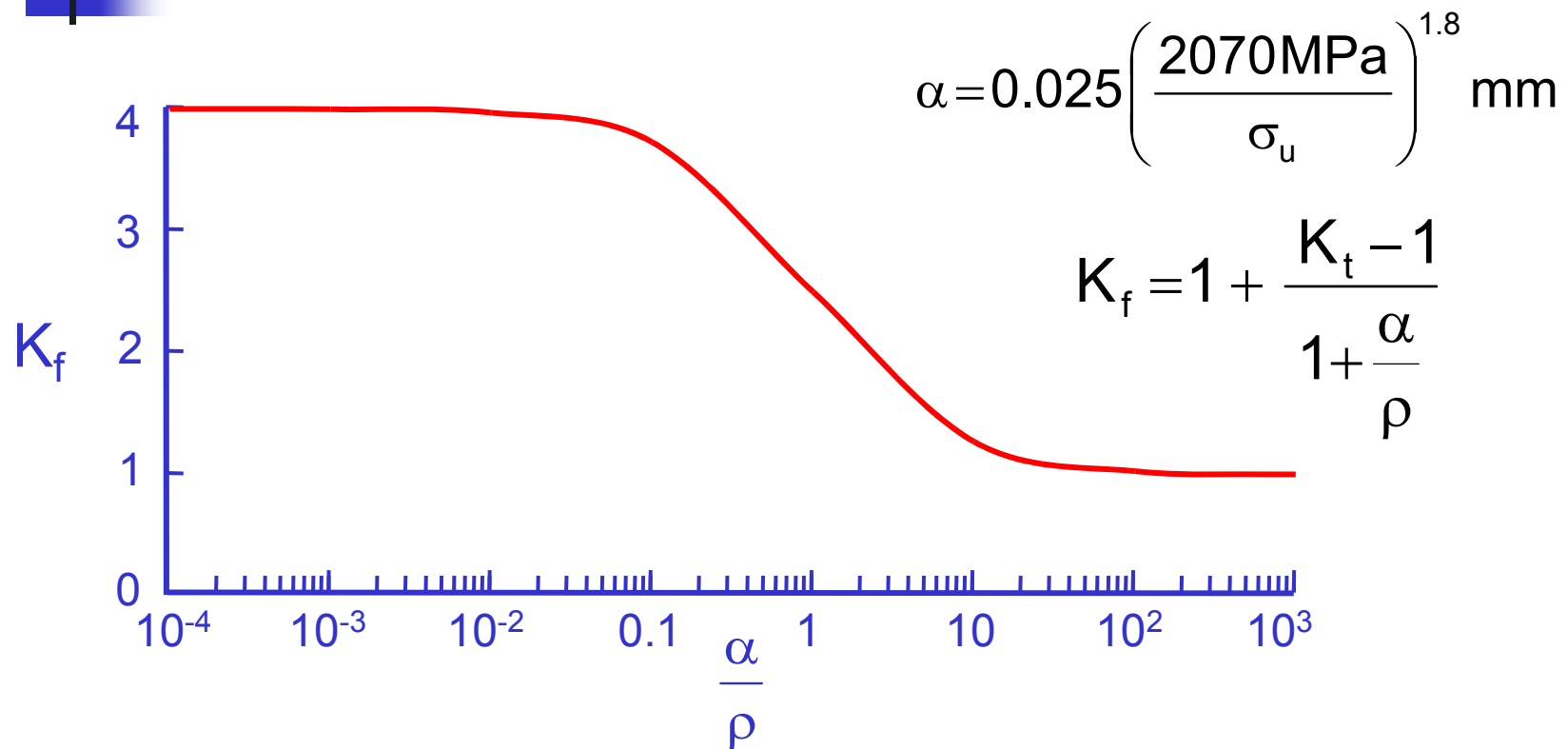
High  $K_t$



## $K_t$ vs $K_f$

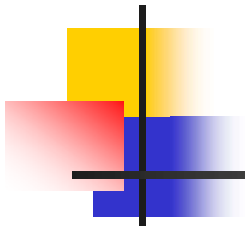


# Peterson's Equation

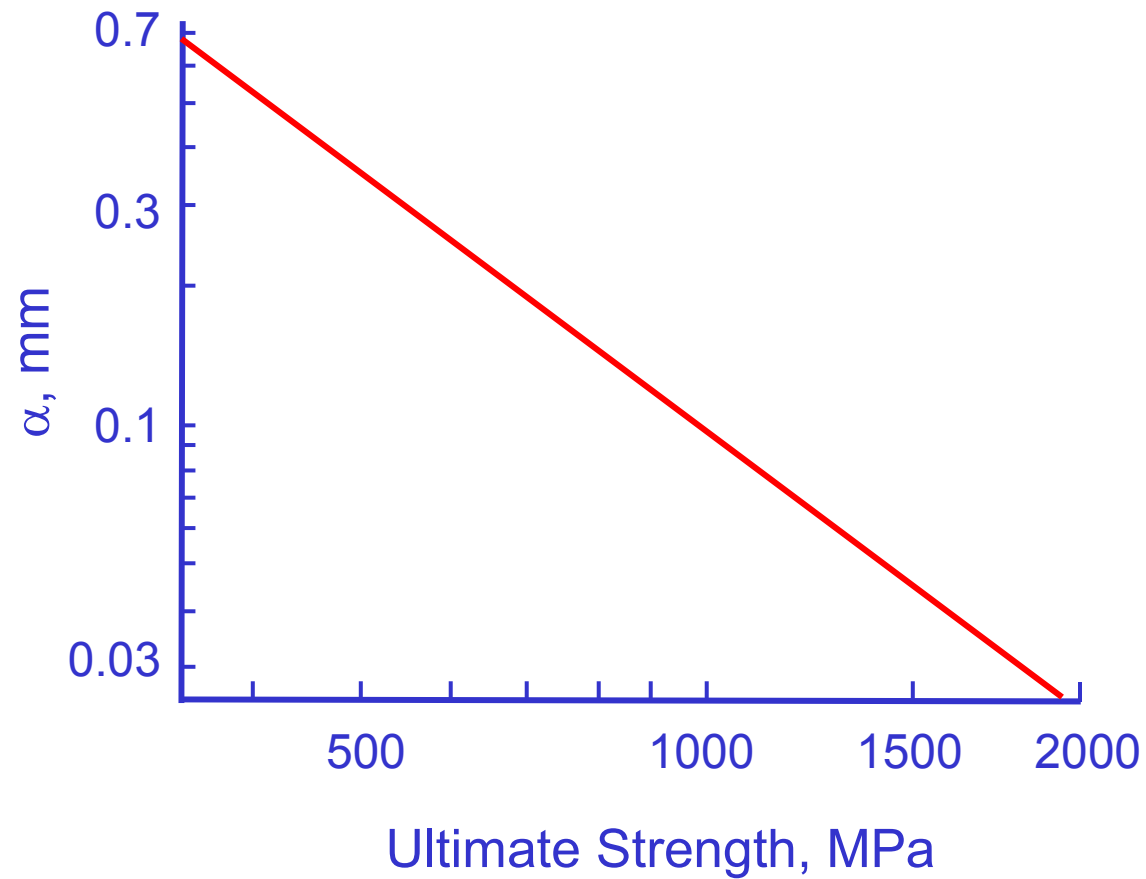


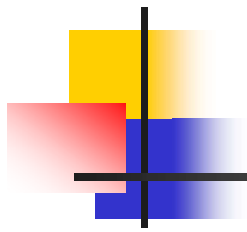
No effect when  $\rho \ll \alpha$

Full effect when  $\rho \gg \alpha$

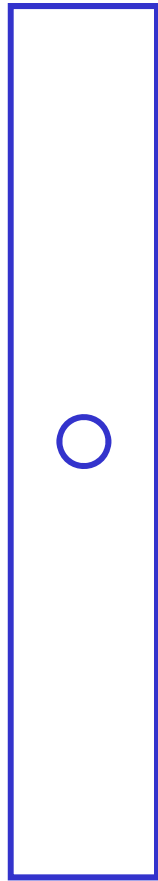


# Pererson's Constant

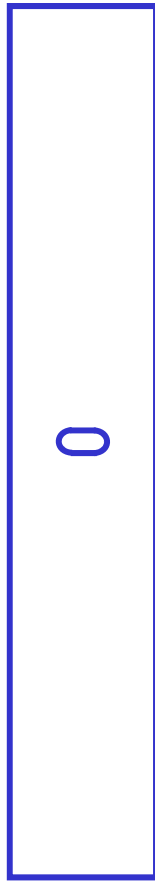




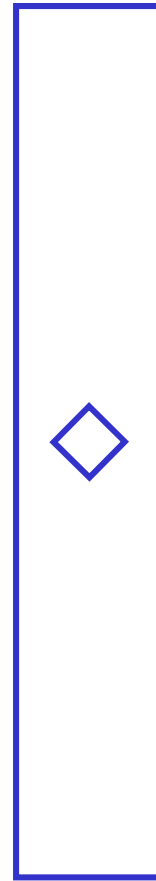
# Static Strength



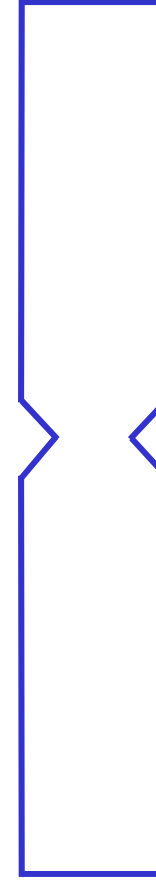
hole  
 $K_t = 2.5$



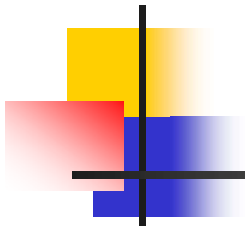
slot  
 $K_t = 5$



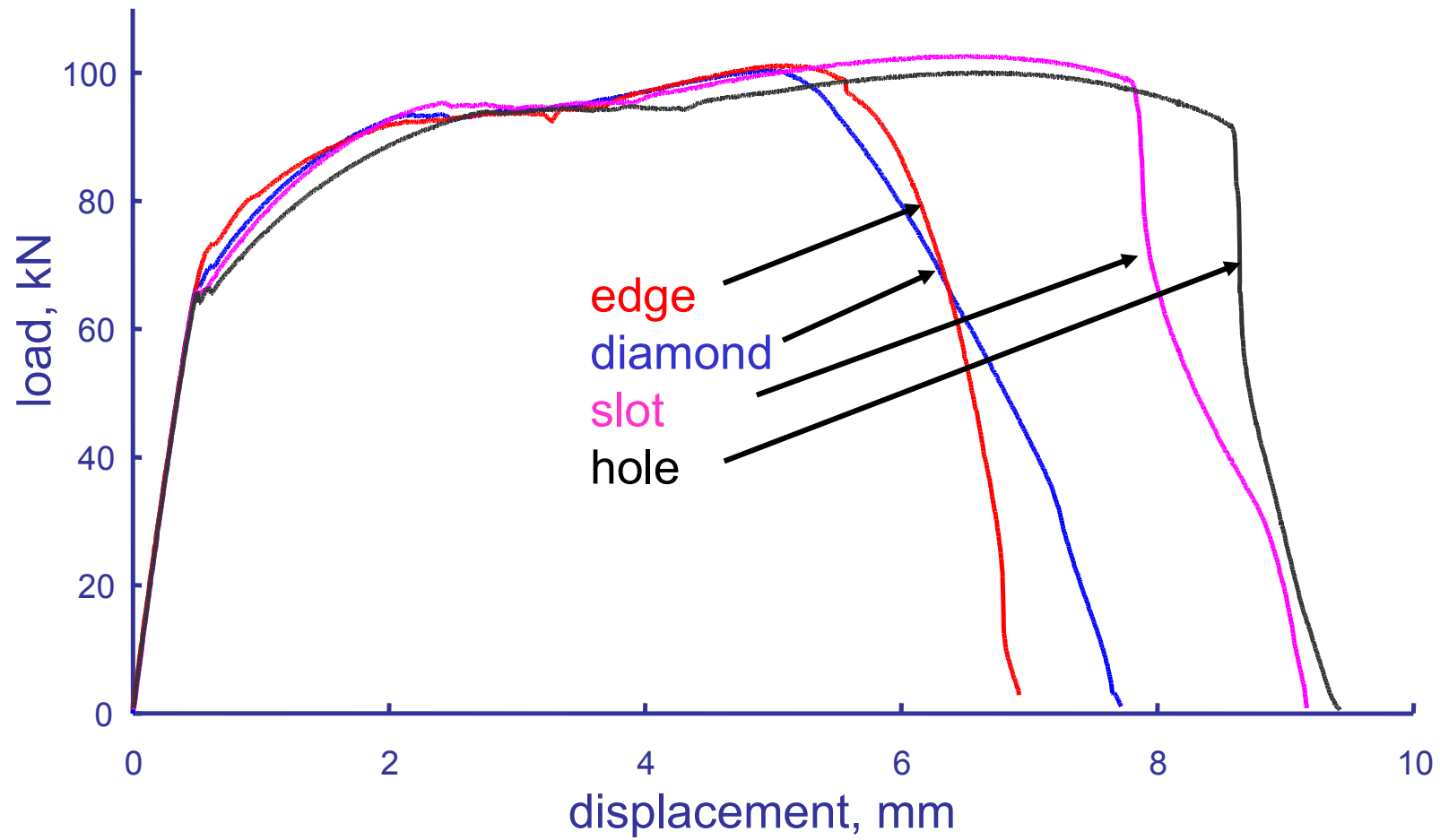
diamond  
 $K_t = 20$



edge  
 $K_t = 20$

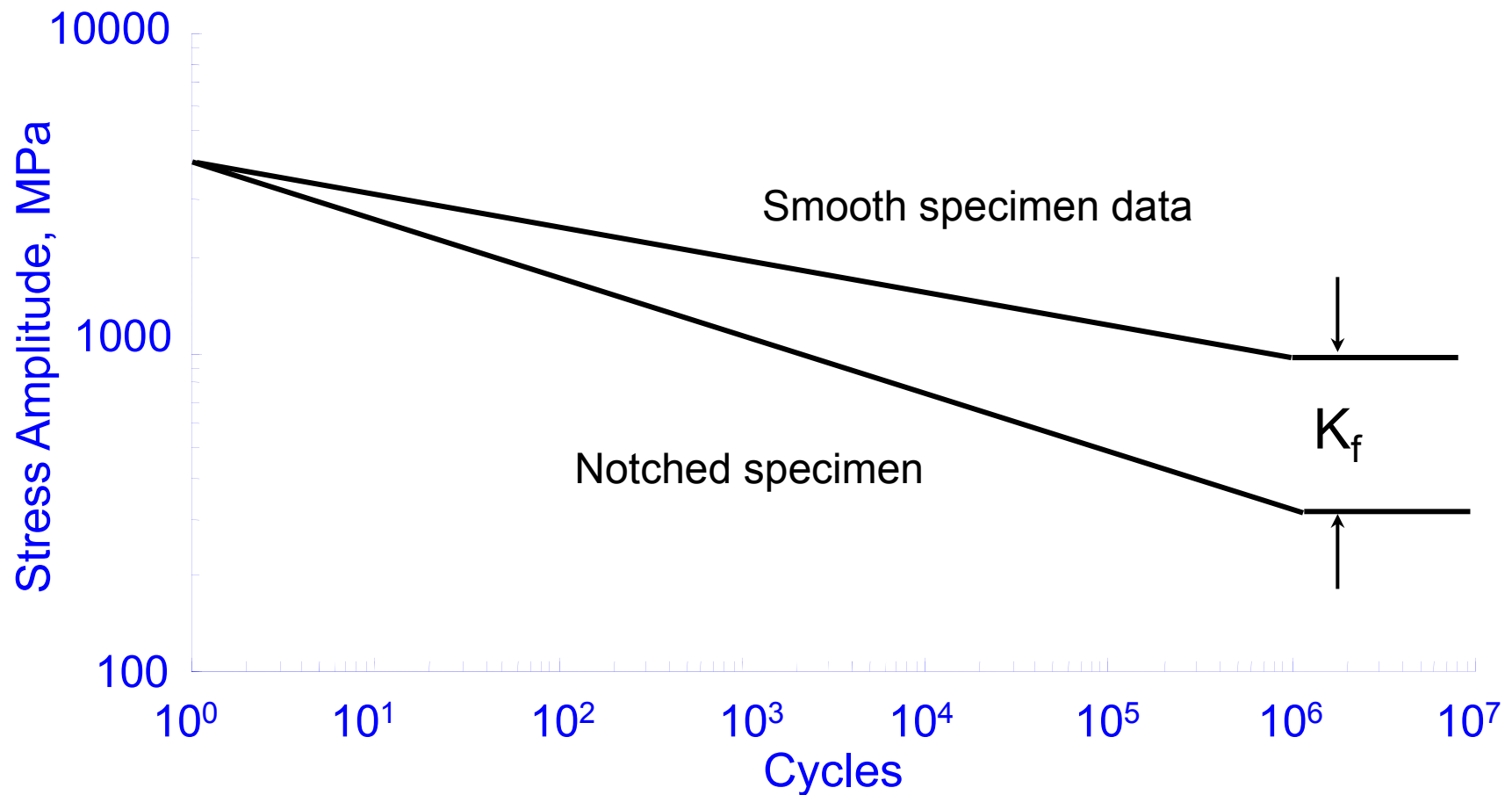


# 1018 Steel Test Data

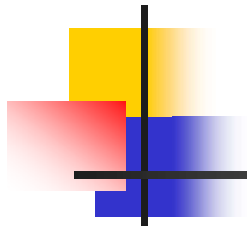




# Notched SN Curve



Stress concentrations are not very important at short lives

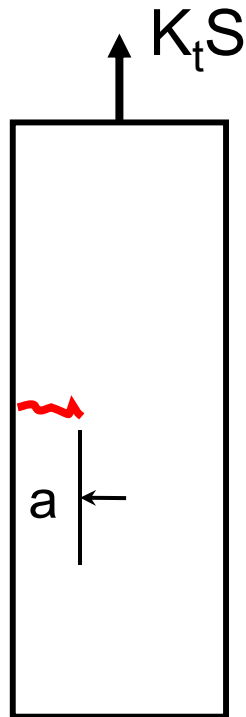
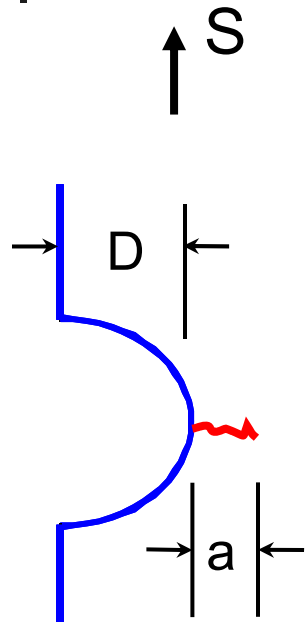


# Outline

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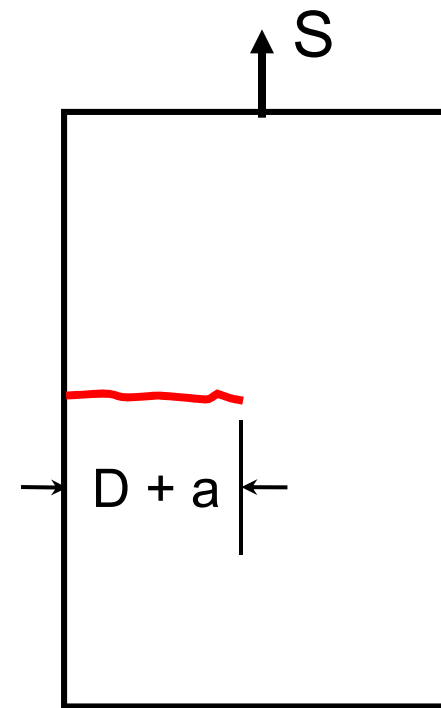
1. Notch Rules
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# Cracks at Notches



$$a \ll D$$

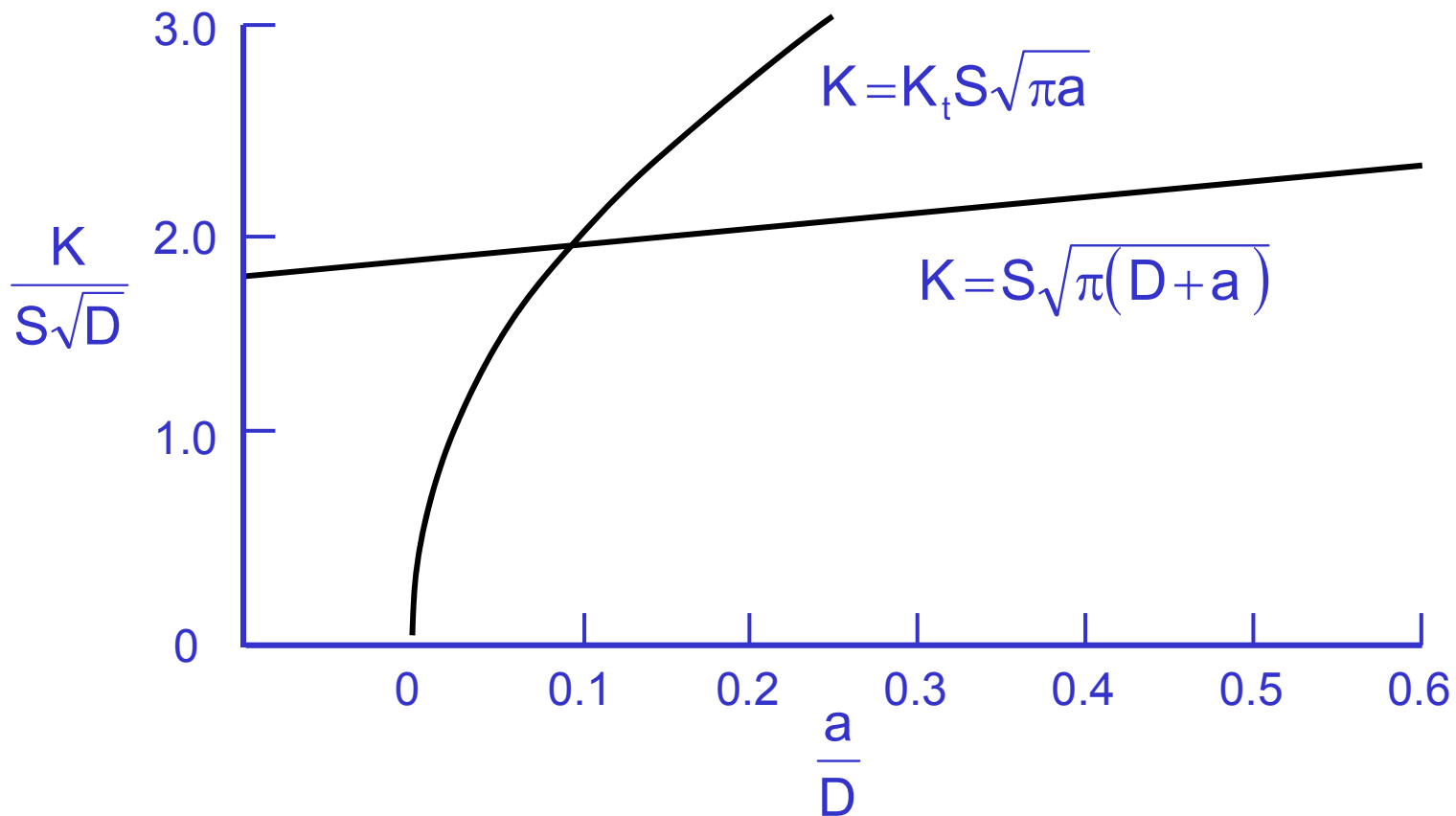
$$K = K_t S \sqrt{\pi a}$$



$$a \gg D$$

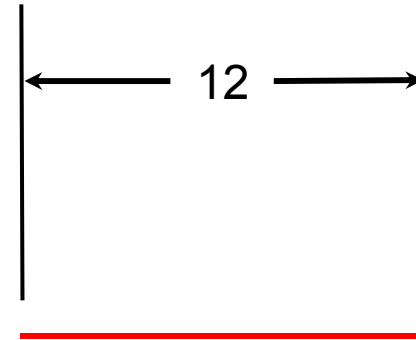
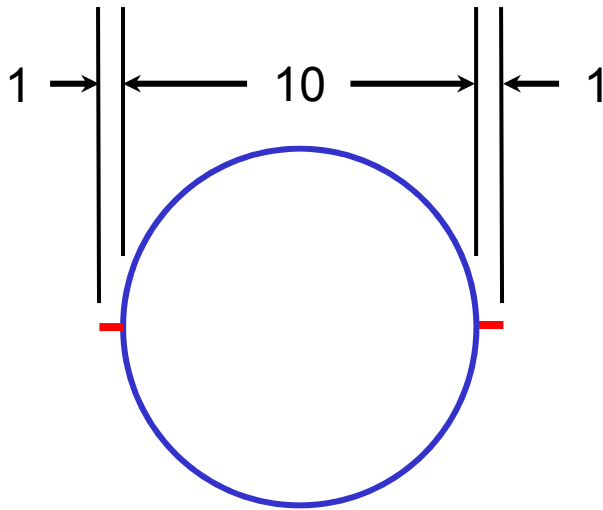
$$K = S \sqrt{\pi (D + a)}$$

# Stress Intensity Factors

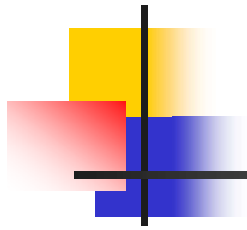




# Cracks at Holes



Once a crack reaches 10% of the hole radius, it behaves as if the hole was part of the crack

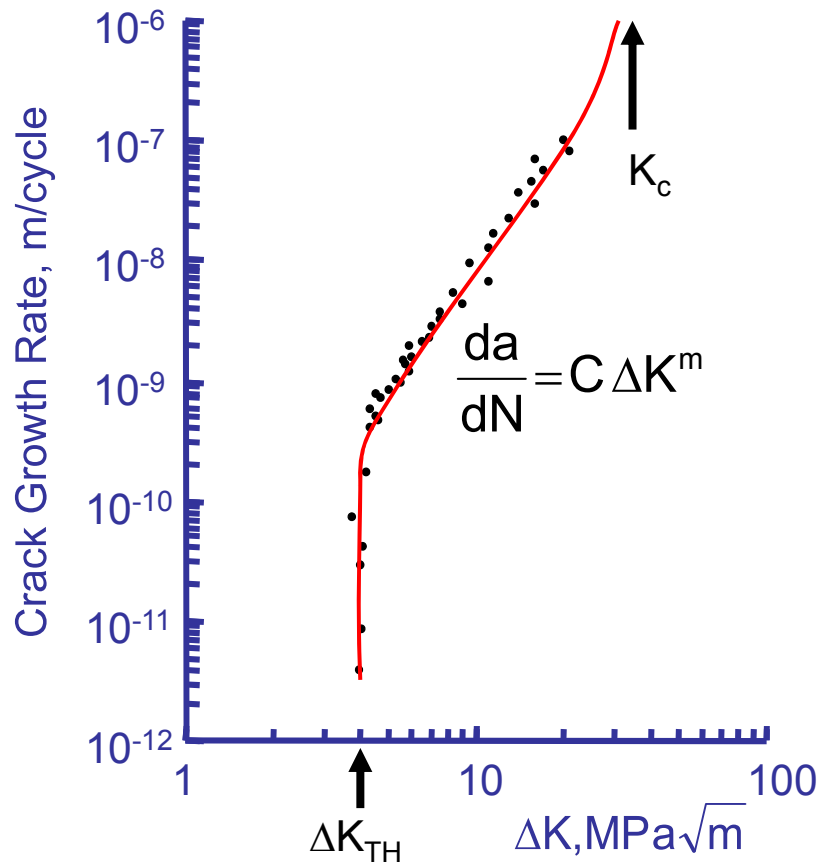


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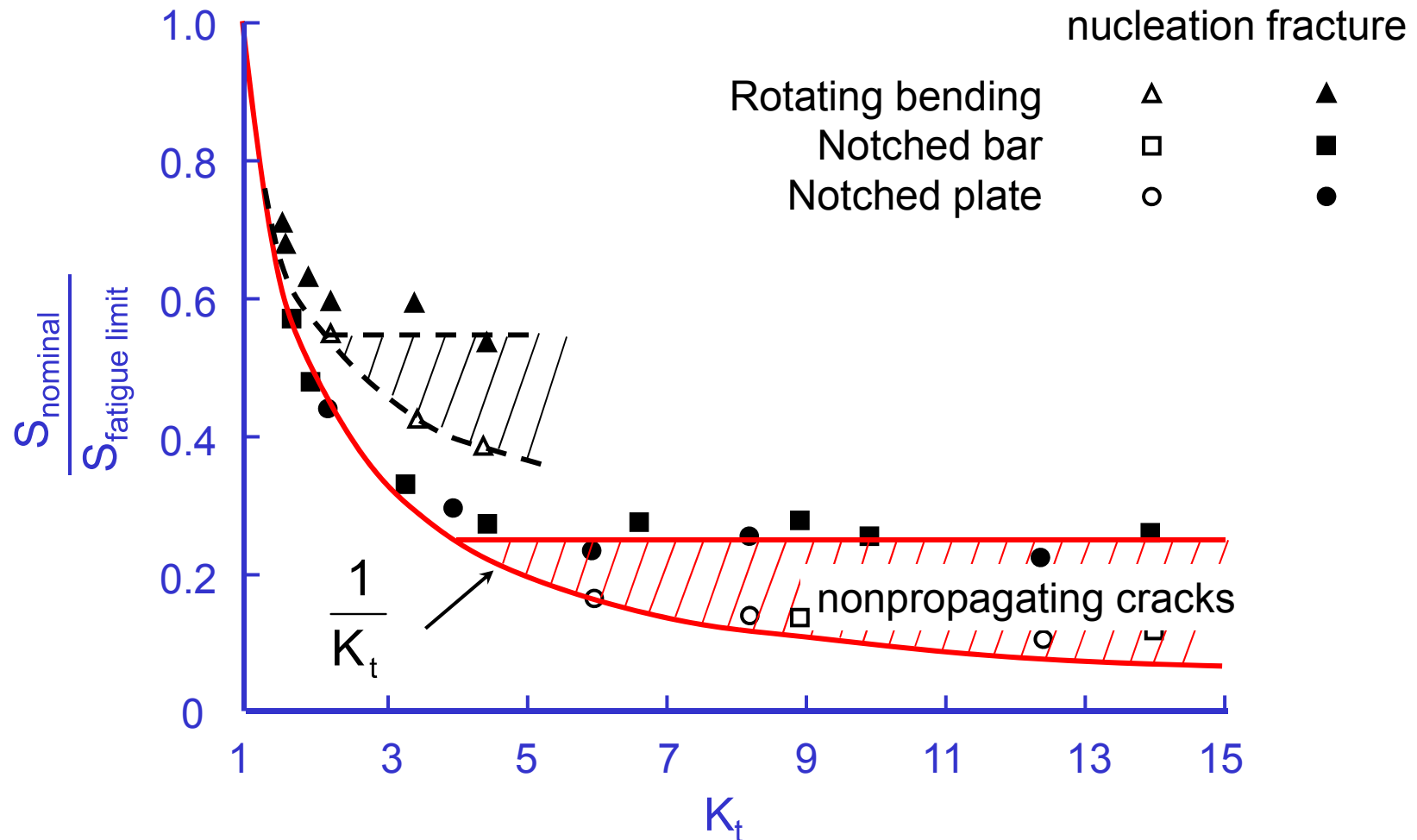
# Crack Growth Data



Nonpropagating cracks

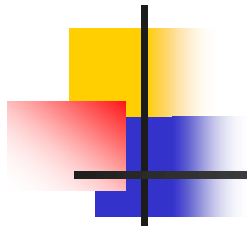
$$\Delta K_{\text{TH}} > \Delta \sigma 1.12 \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\pi a}$$

# Frost Data



Frost, "A Relation Between the Critical Alternating Propagation Stress and Crack Length for Mild Steel"  
 Proceedings of the Institute for Mechanical Engineers, Vol. 173, No. 35, 1959, 811-836





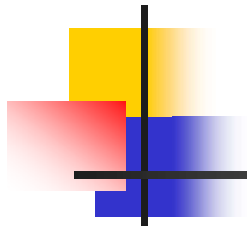
# Significance

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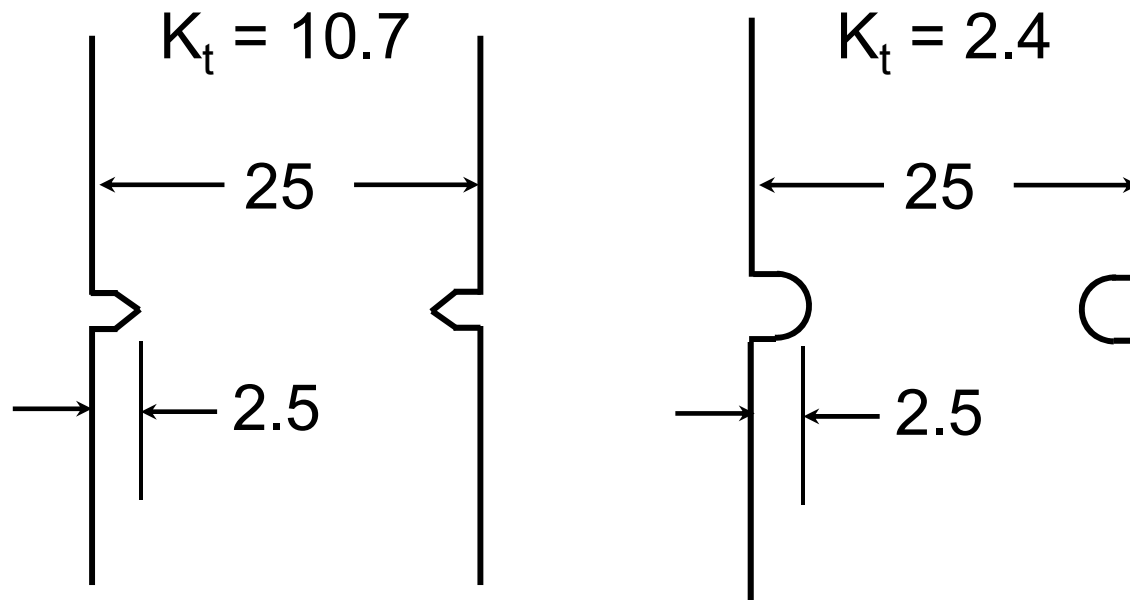
For  $K_t > 4$ , the notch acts like a crack with a depth  $D$

$$S_{fl} = \frac{\Delta K_{th}}{\sqrt{\pi D}}$$

$K_t$  does not play a role for sharp notches !

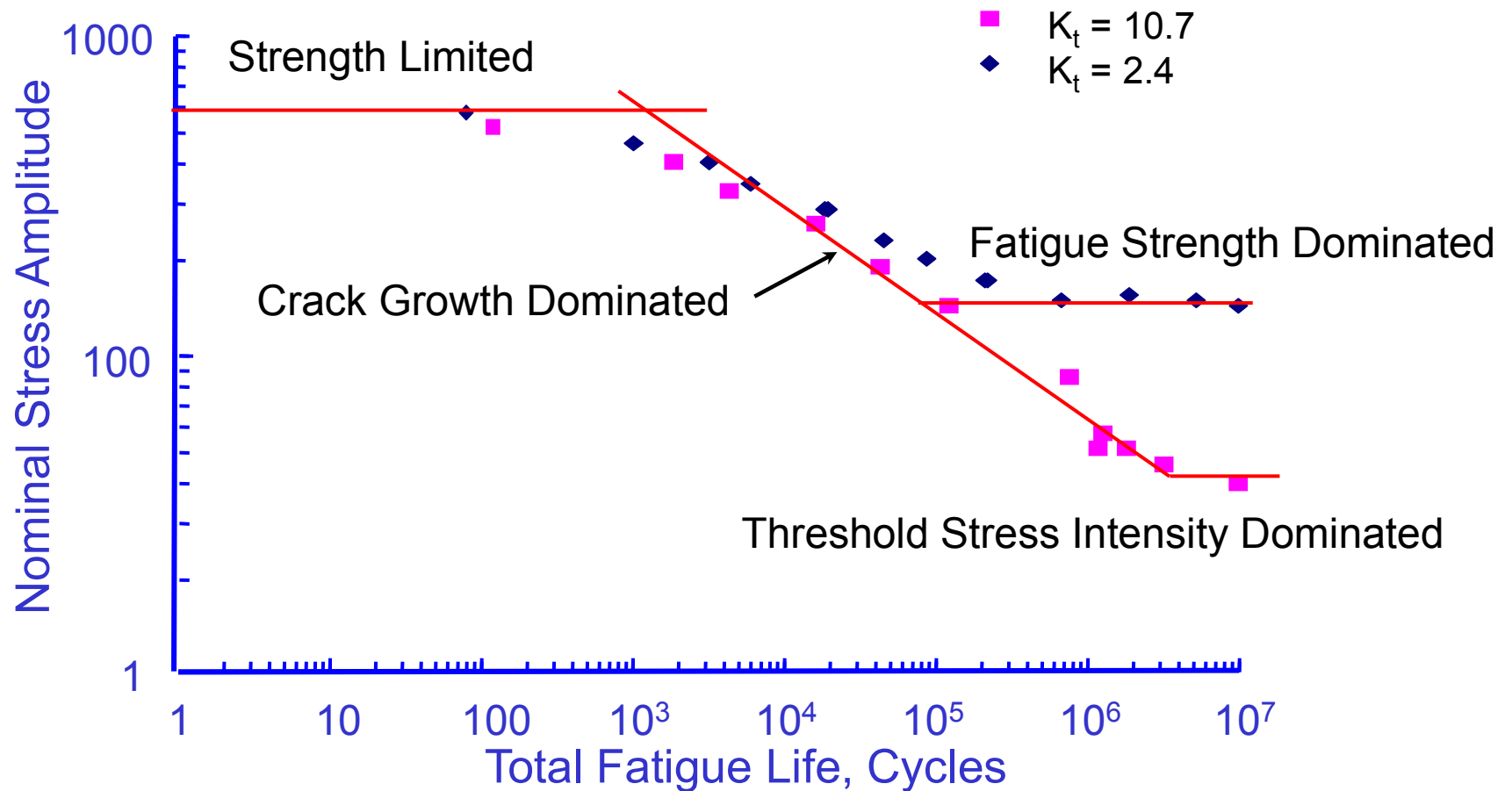


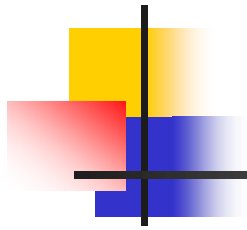
# Specimens with Similar Geometry



Ultimate Strength 780 MPa  
Yield Strength 660 MPa

# Test Results



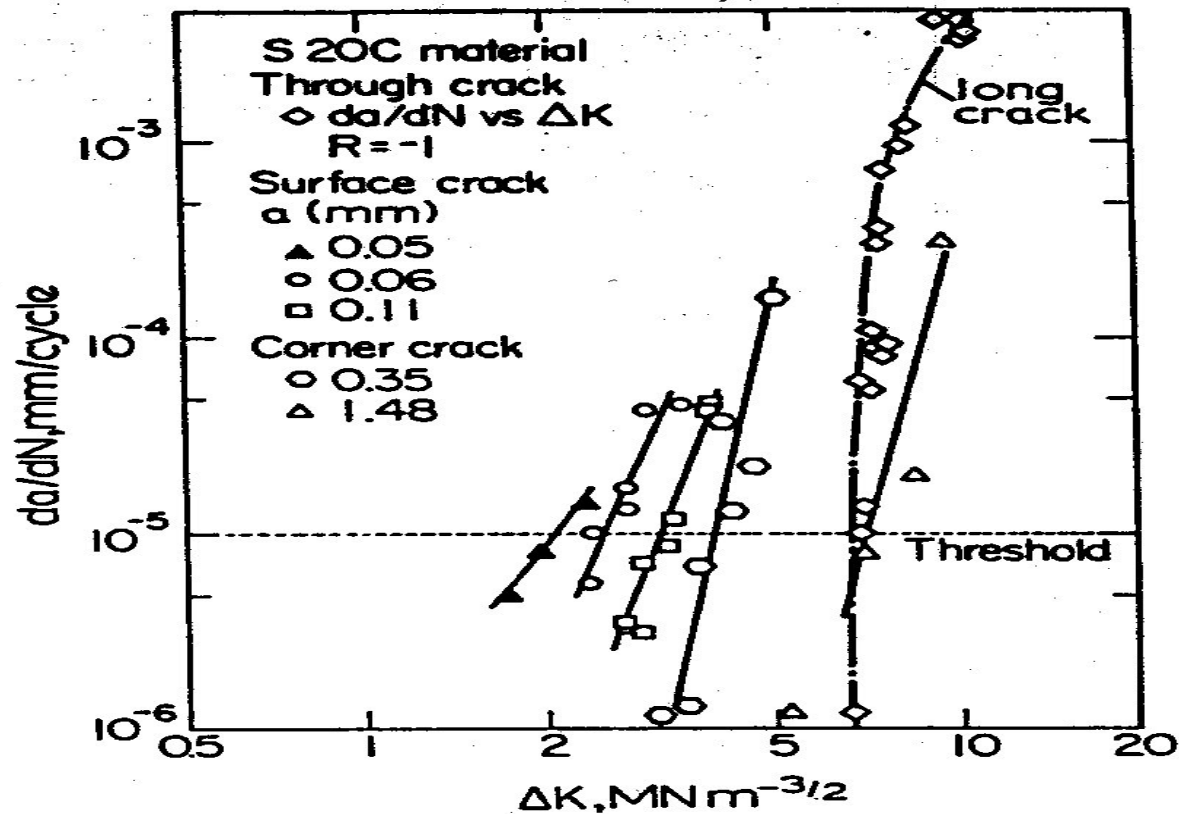


# Outline

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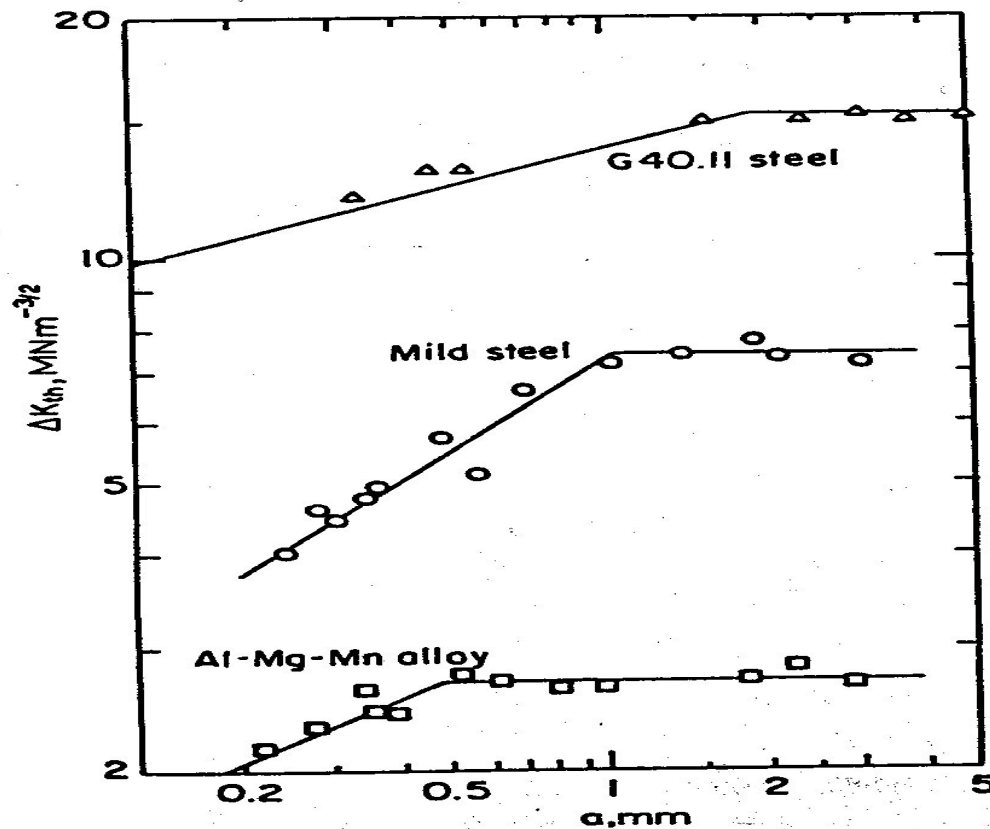
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# Small Crack Growth



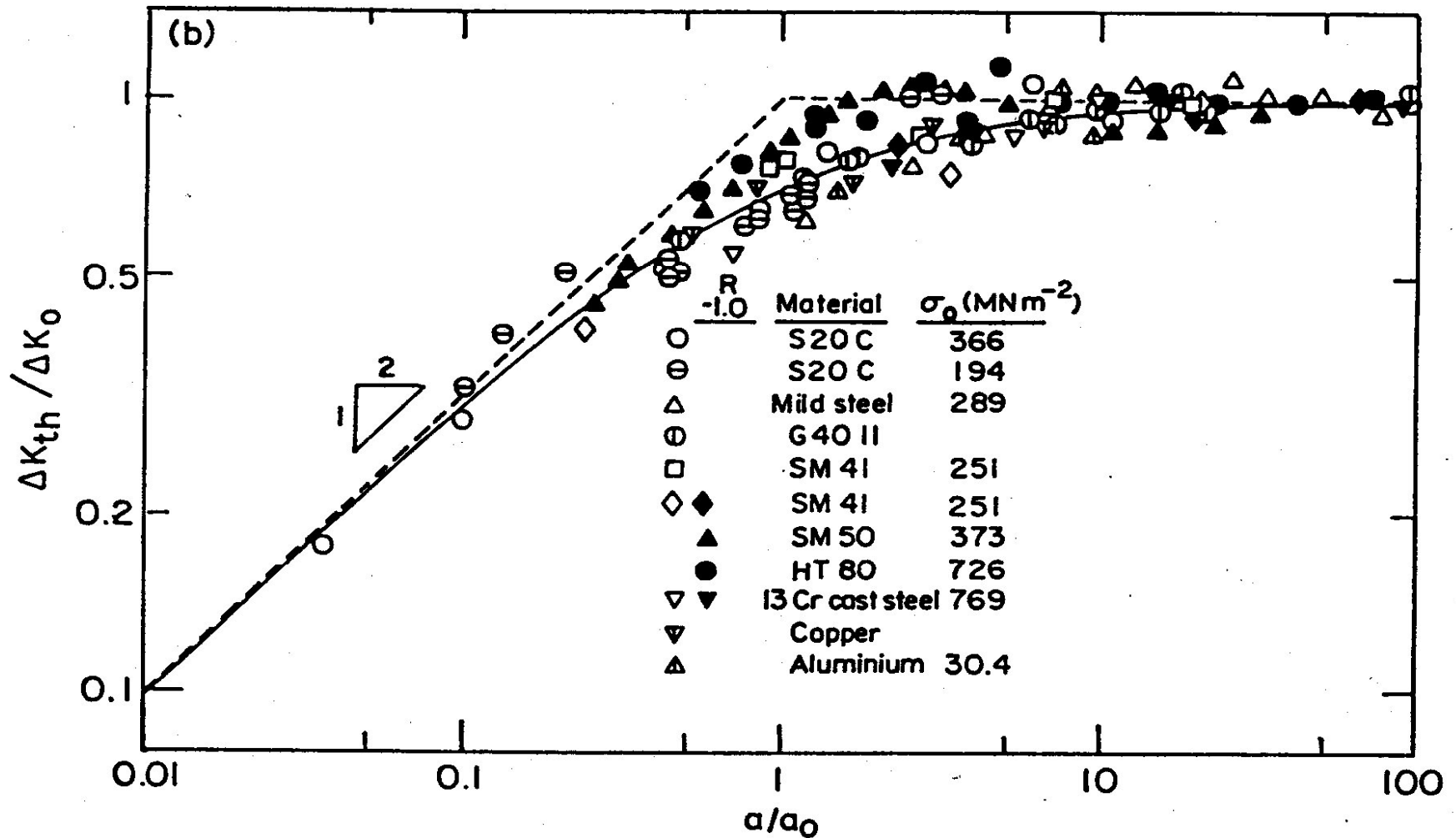
- 12 Difference in propagation rates  $da/dN$  of short and long fatigue cracks as function of stress intensity factor range  $\Delta K$  for 3%Si iron of yield strength  $\sigma_0 = 431 \text{ MNm}^{-2}$  (Ref. 70)

# Threshold

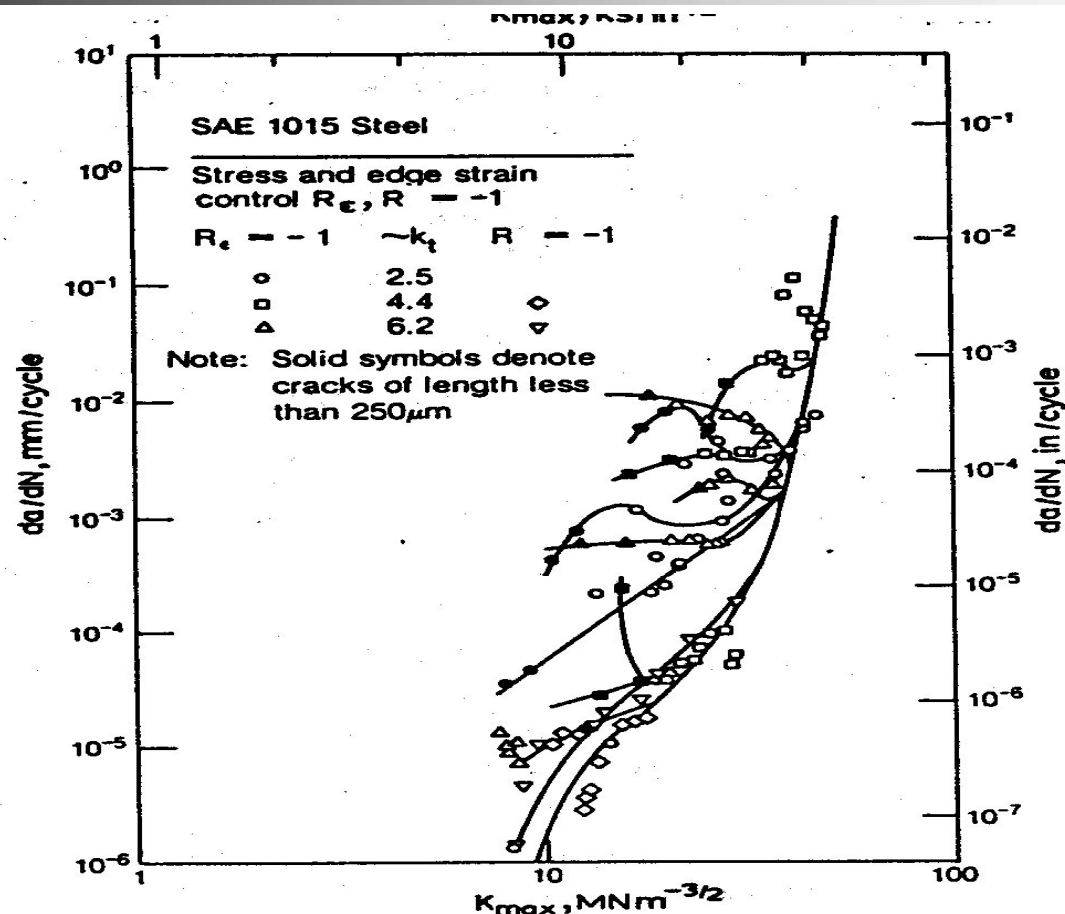


- 16 Variation of threshold stress intensity range  $\Delta K_{th}$  with short crack length  $a$  in G40.11 austenitic 0.45%C steel,  $\sigma_0 = 550 \text{ MNm}^{-2}$ , 0.035%C mild steel,  $\sigma_0 = 242 \text{ MNm}^{-2}$ , and Al-Zn-Mg alloy,  $\sigma_0 = 180 \text{ MNm}^{-2}$  (Ref. 69)

# Normalized Thresholds



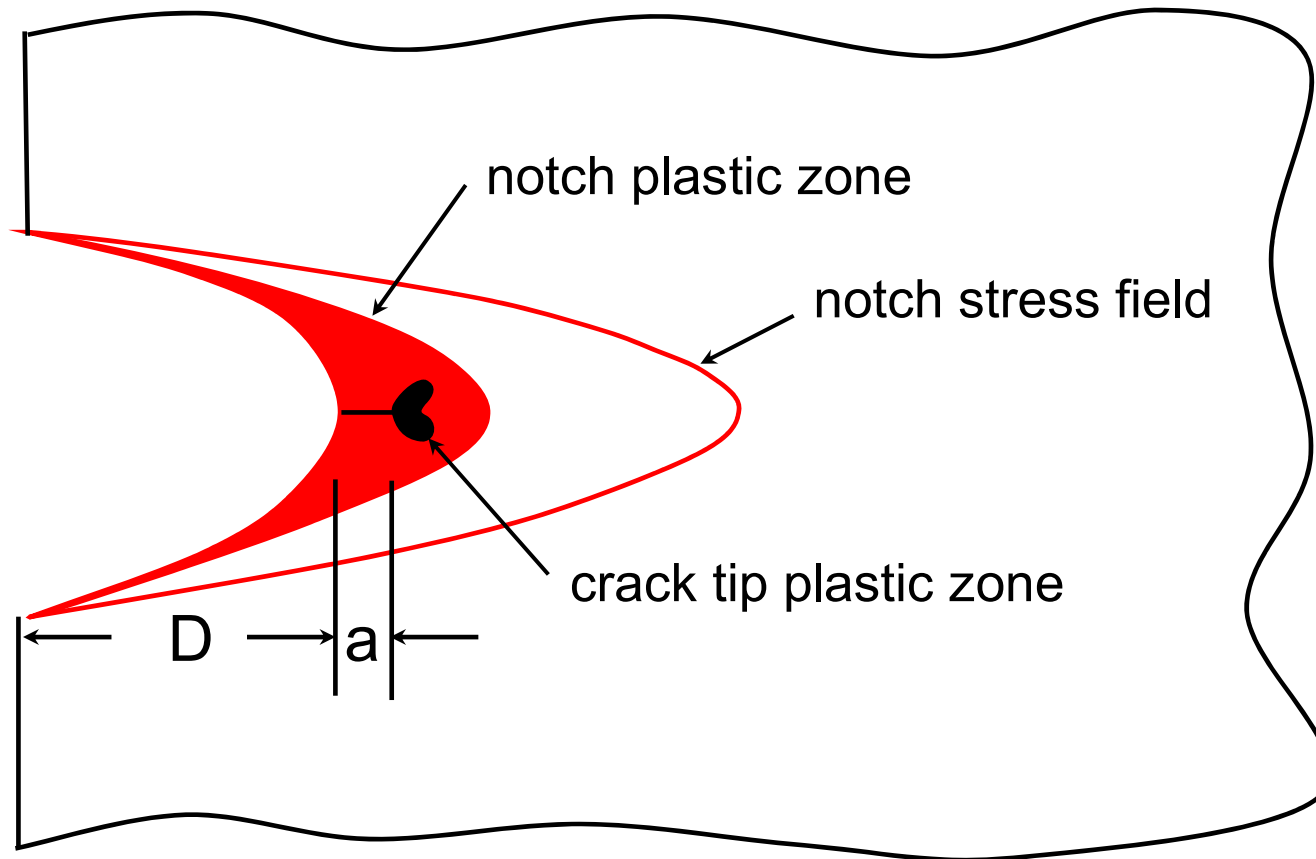
# Growth from Notches

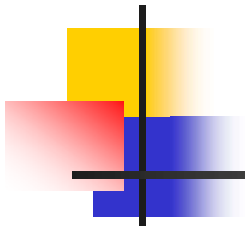


- 24 Propagation rate  $da/dN$  of cracks emanating from notches as function of maximum stress intensity factor  $K_{\max}$  in 0.15%C mild steel;  $k_t$  is theoretical elastic stress concentration factor,  $R$  stress ratio, and  $R_\epsilon$  edge strain ratio<sup>110</sup>

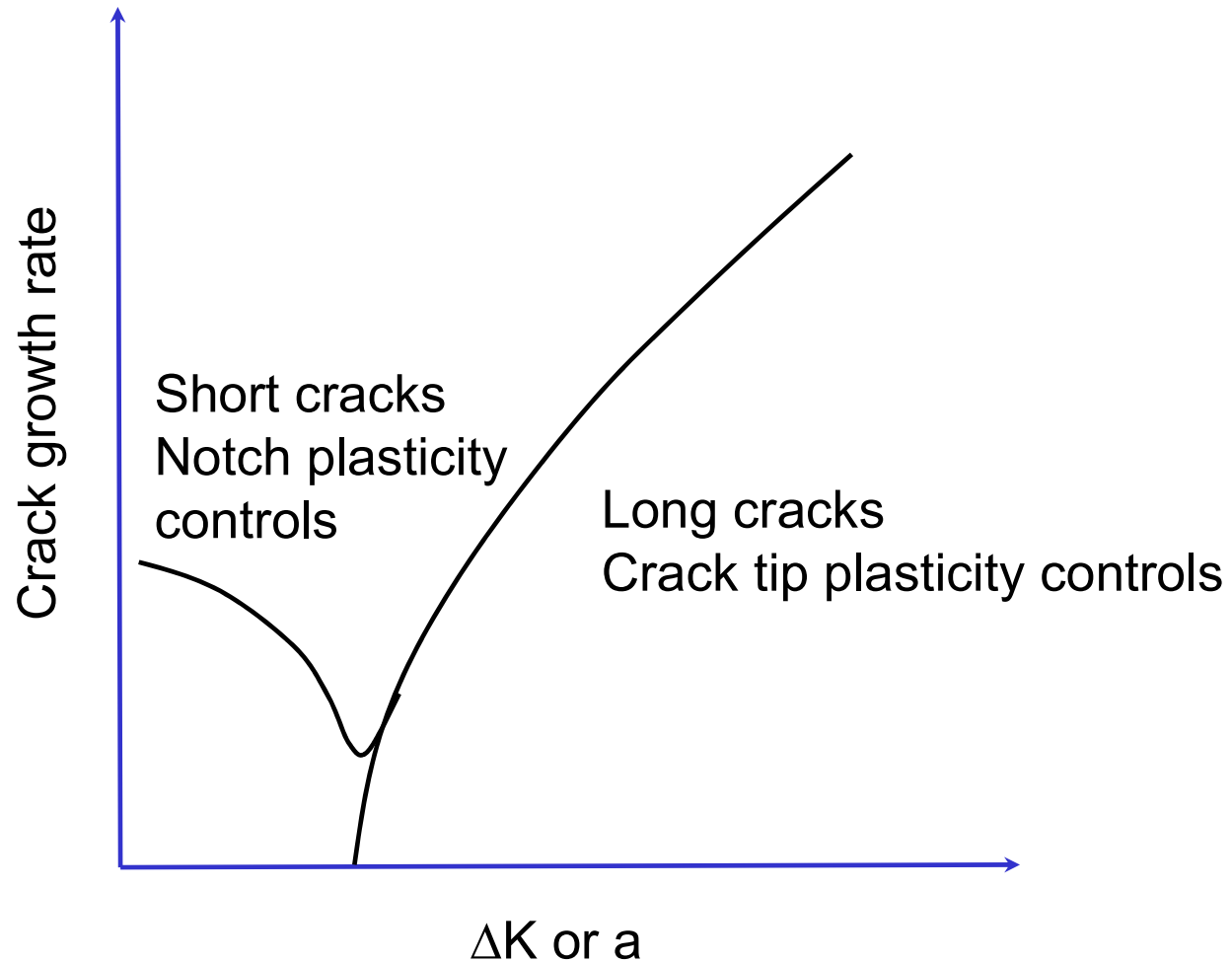


# Cracks at Notches

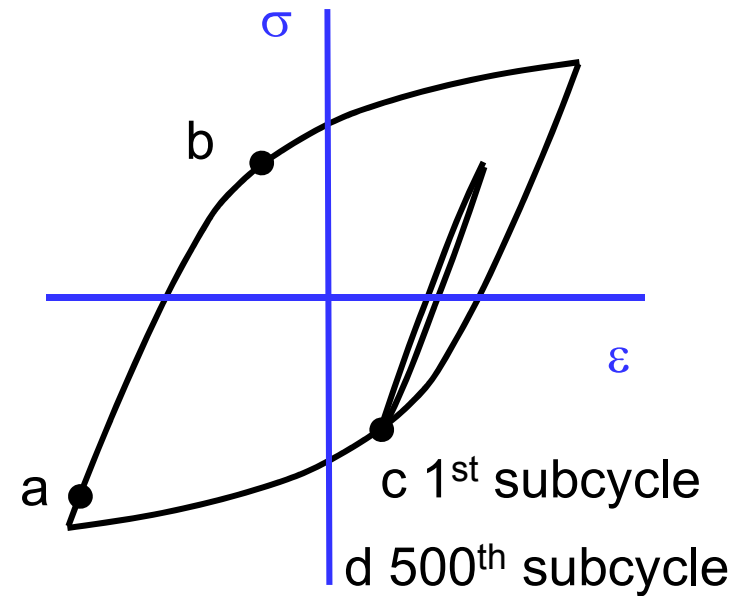
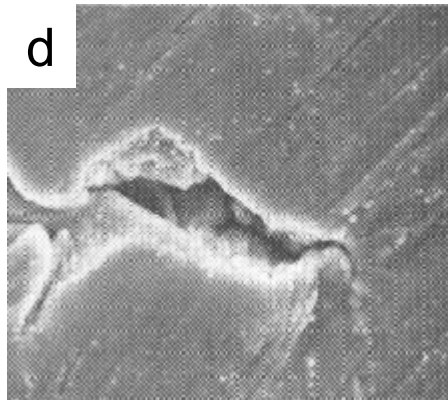
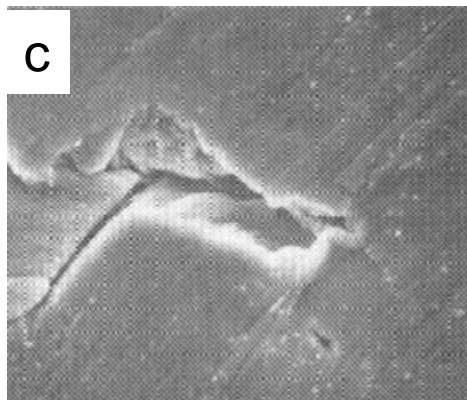
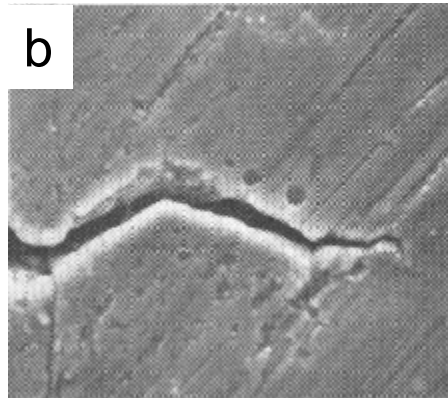
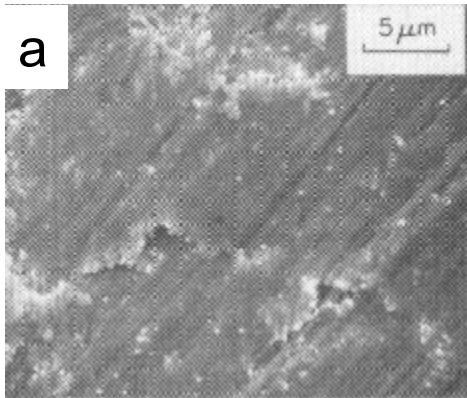




# Crack Growth



# Closure Observations

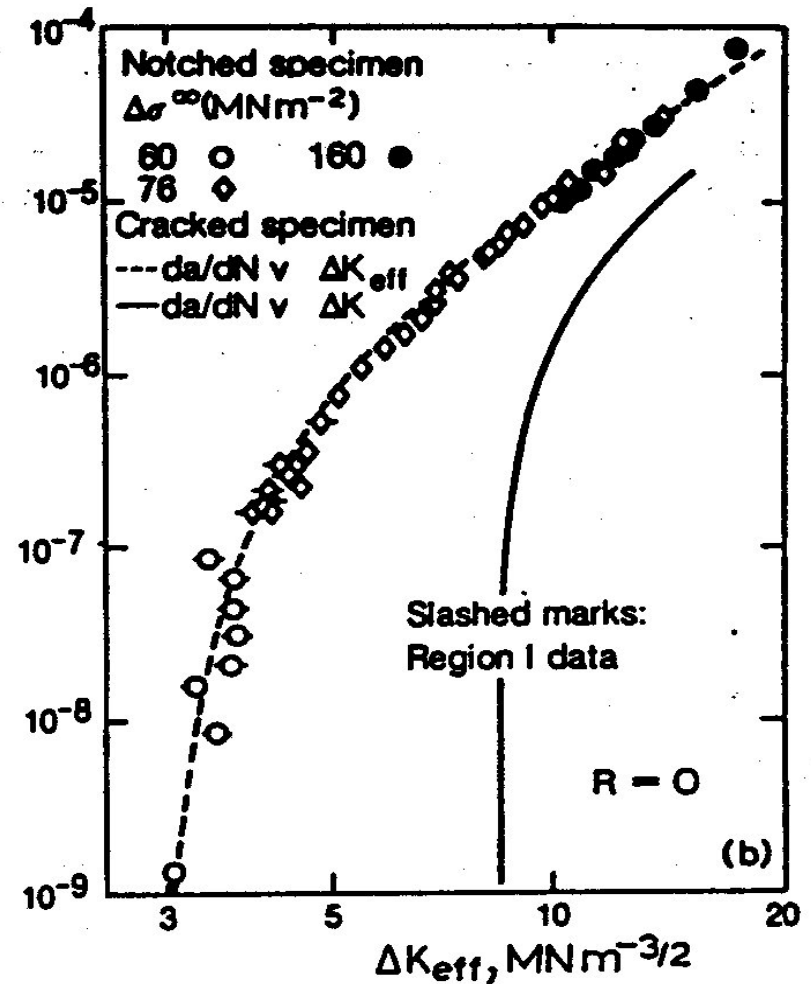
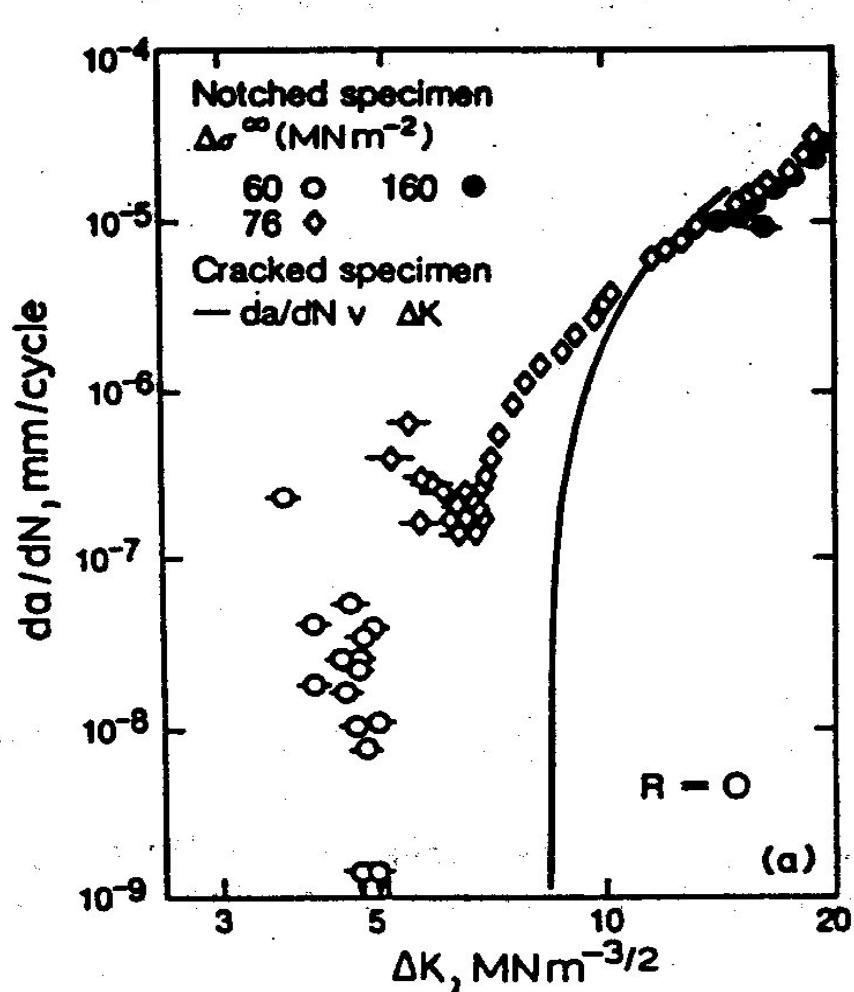


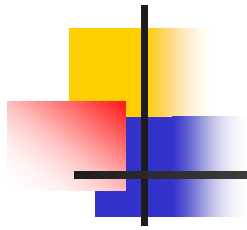
1026 steel

$$\Delta\epsilon_1/2 = 0.005$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_2/2 = 0.001$$

# Closure Correlation

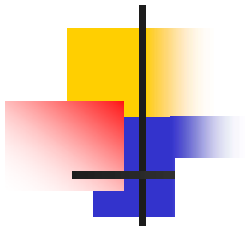




# Outline

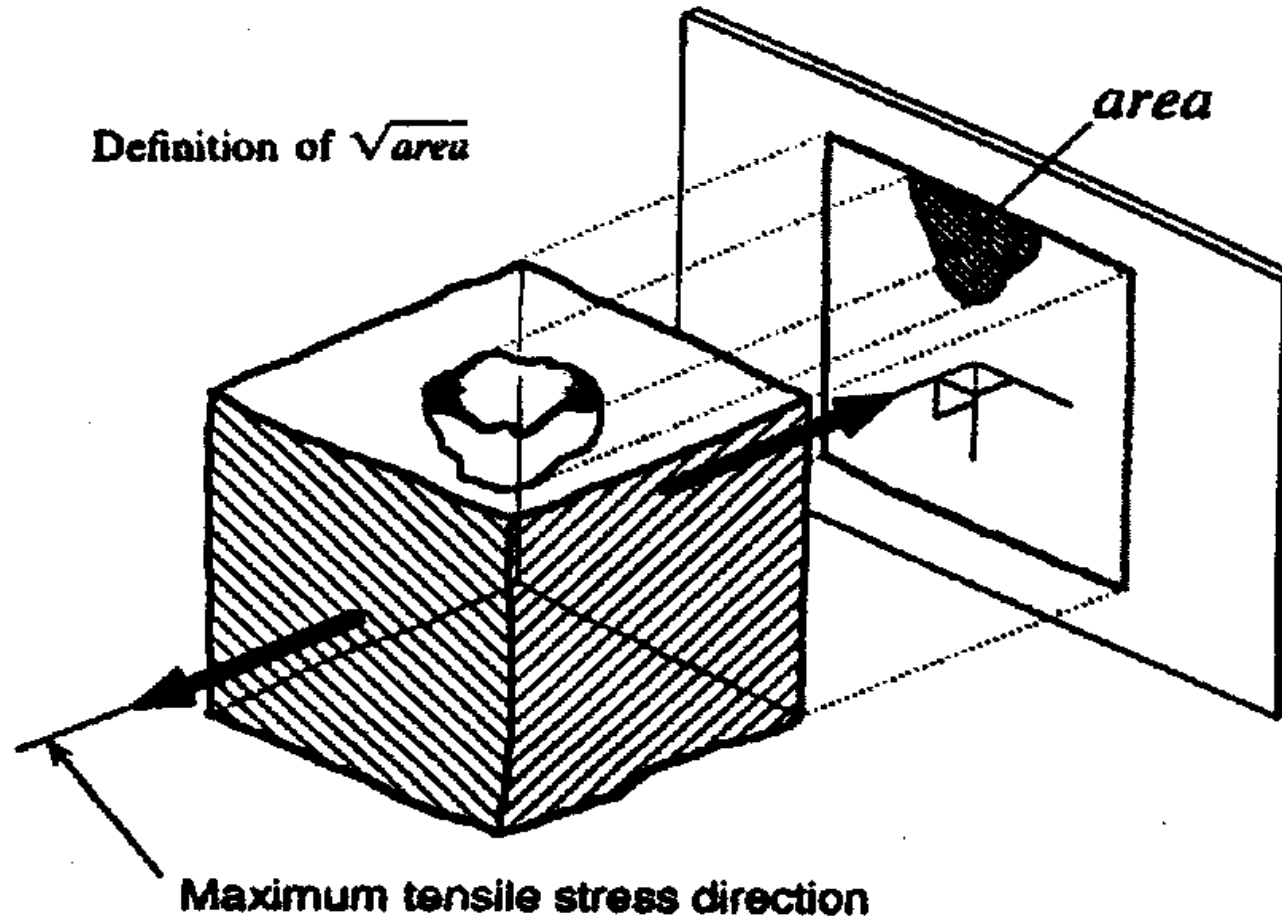
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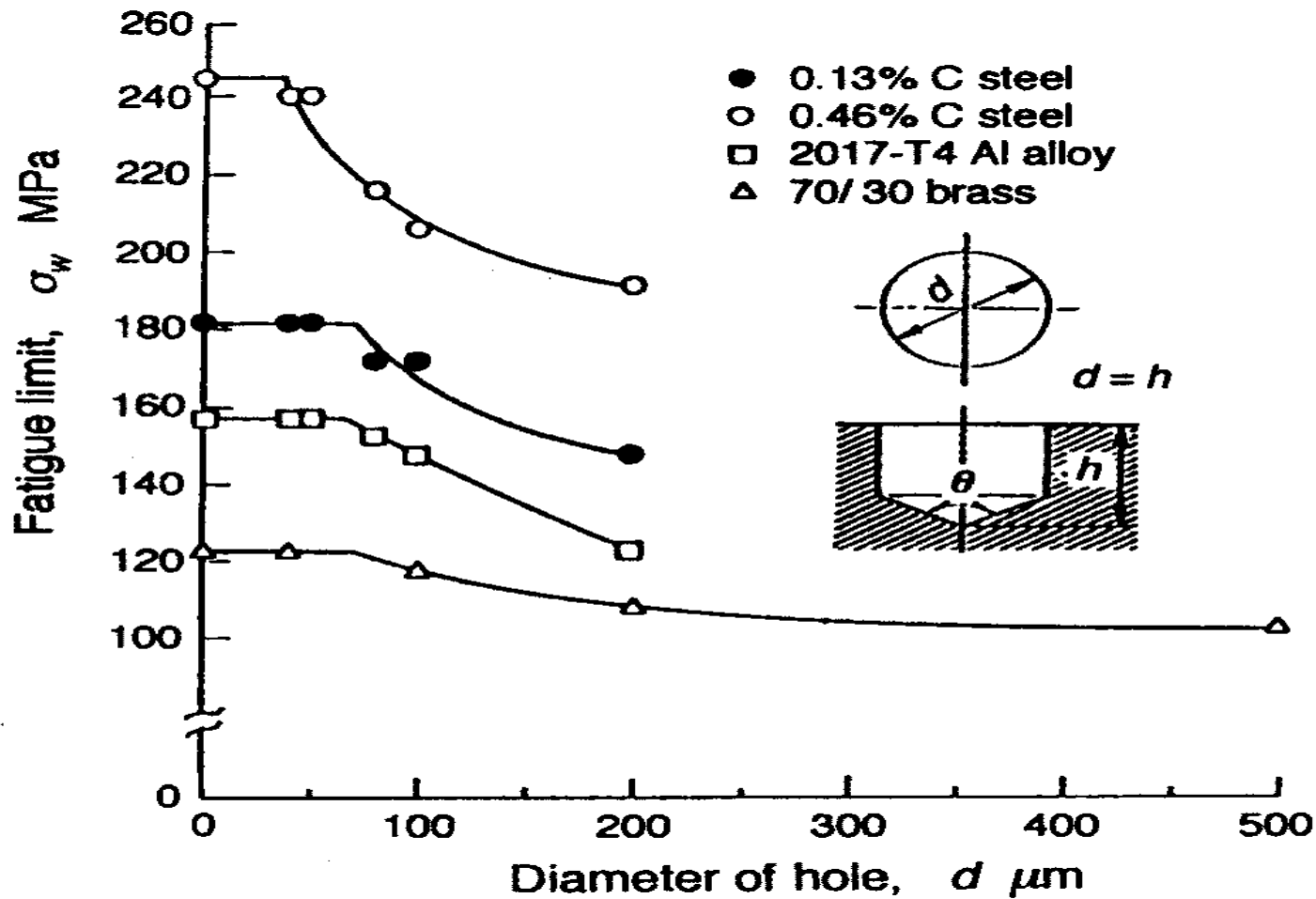


$\sqrt{\text{area}}$

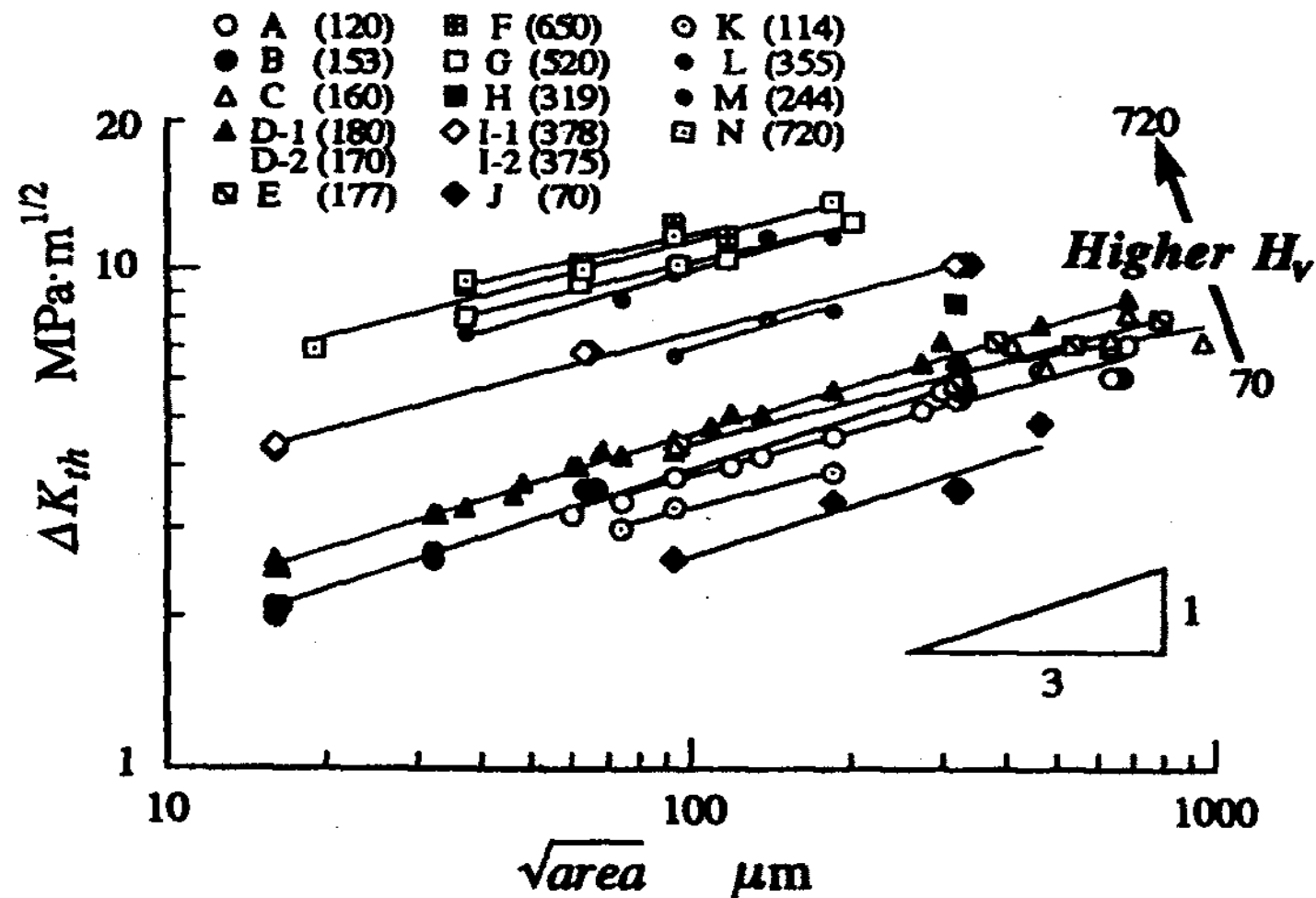
Definition of  $\sqrt{\text{area}}$



# Small Notches

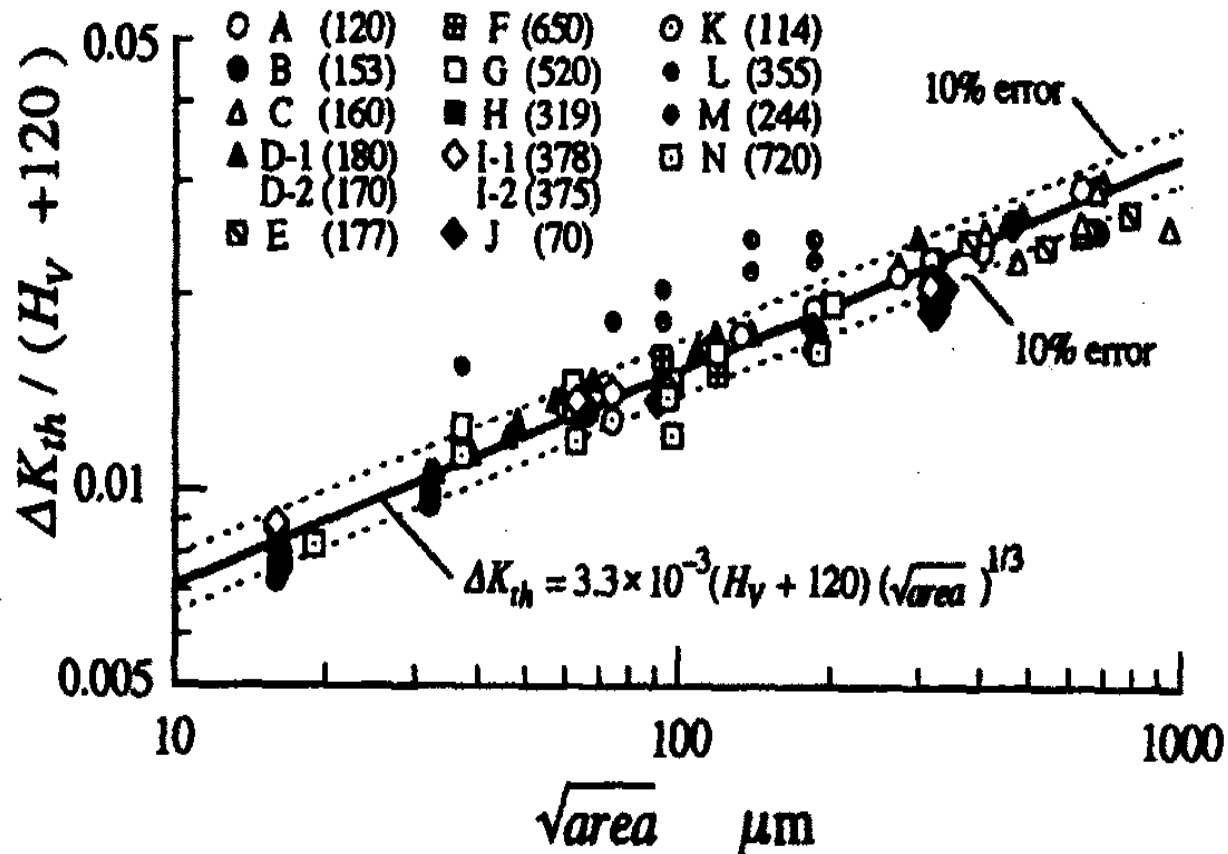


# Threshold Stress Intensity

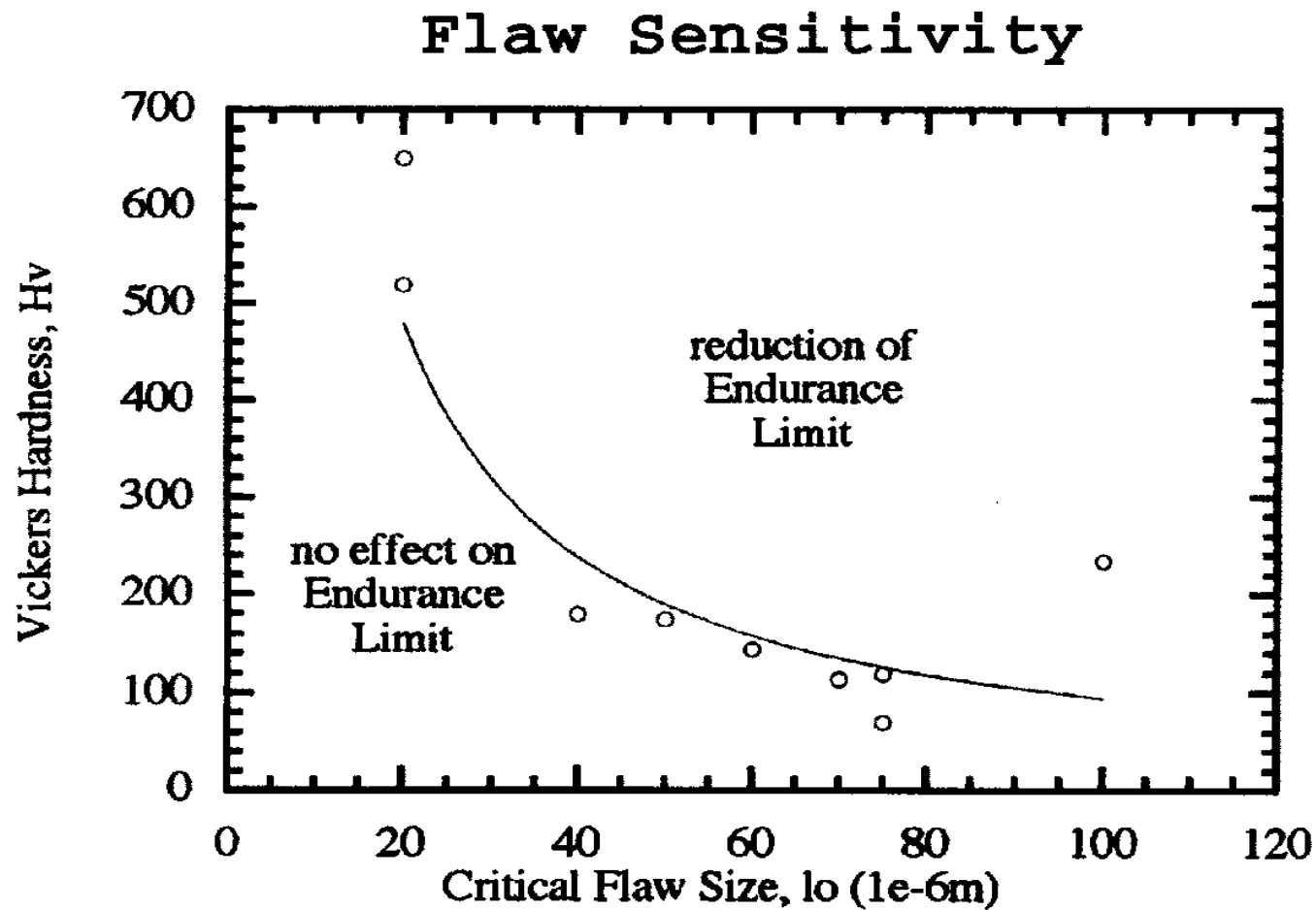




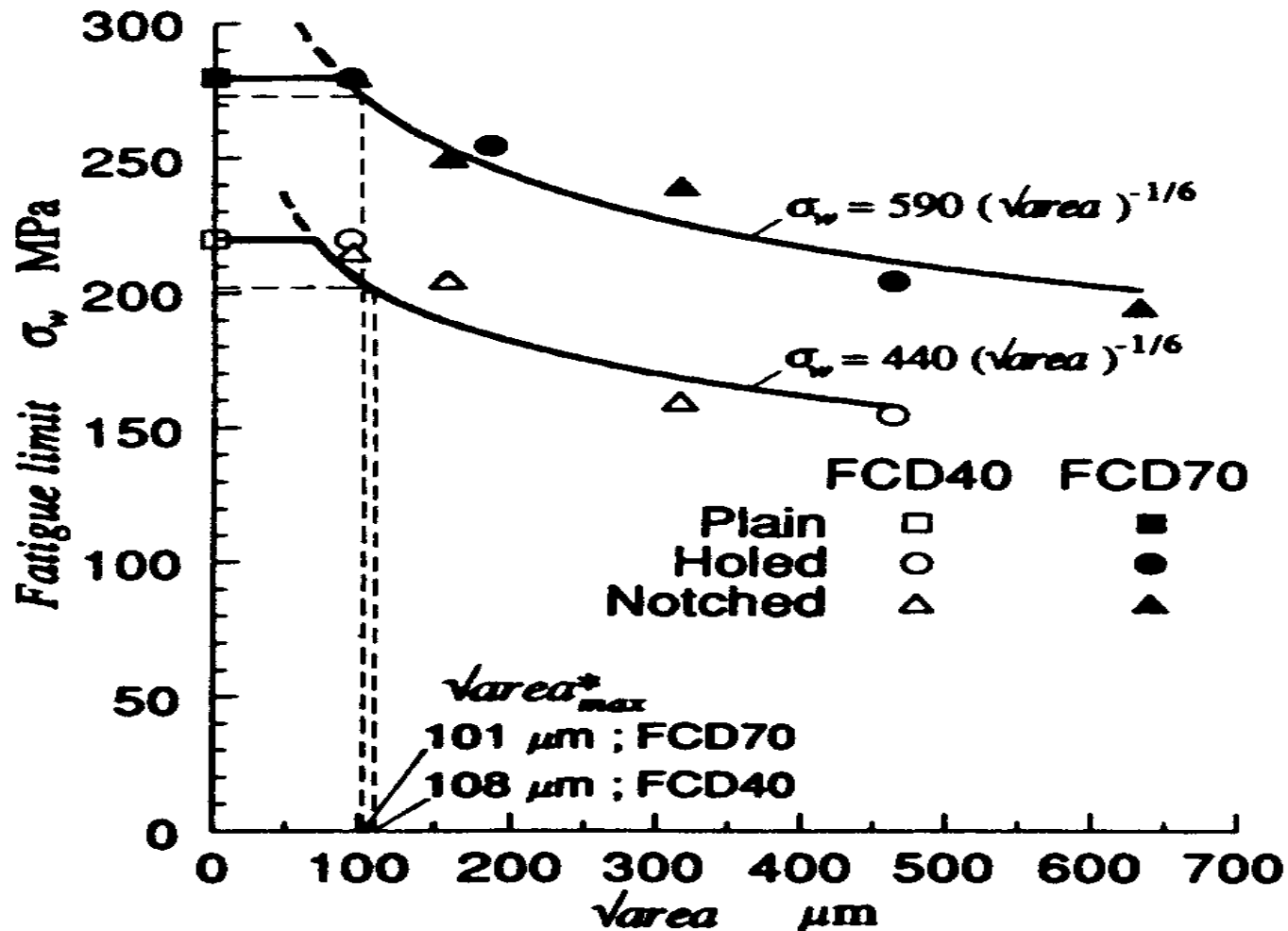
# Hardness Corelation



# Flaw Sensitivity



# Fatigue Limit



# Notches in Fatigue

