

DURABILITY AND LIFE EXTENSION October 9th 2003 – NOORDWIJK - NL FENET Workshop

MODELLING FATIGUE OF METALS



FENET THEMATIC NETWORK COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH (GROWTH) PROGRAMME



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BACKGROUND

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Four previous workshops on the FENET technology theme of Durability and Life Extension:

- Contact analysis (Copenhagen, February 2002),
- Structural integrity (Zurich, June 2002),
- Fracture and crack growth (Trieste, September 2002),
- Finite Element Simulation of Welds and Joints (Barcelona, February 2003).

Modelling the fatigue behaviour of metals of fatigue was confirmed as a major problem and it was decided to held a further meeting, Oct. 2003







- To provide an overview of current practice in modelling fatigue of metals using FE analysis.
- To identify current limitations and difficulties in FE modelling of metals fatigue.
 - To create the opportunity of a mutual sharing of experiences, either successful or unsuccessful, for increasing the degree of competence and awareness on the topic.\







- To provide a forum for discussion on "Guidelines" and "Best Practice "on using FE in modelling Fatigue of Metals.
- To present current techniques and advances in Modelling Fatigue of Metals.
- To discuss the need for benchmarks for the FE modelling of metals fatigue.
- To propose a set of actions to be adopted by the users and the software developers to solve the problems and spread the adoption of FE simulations in the field of FE fatigue analysis of metal components.





Modelling fatigue of metals

Analysis of the state of the art

- General overview of modelling of metals fatigue by FE analysis.
- Modelling fatigue behaviour of metals and comparison with experiments.
- Modelling multiaxial fatigue problems in metals.
- Modelling notch, surface, heat treatments and size effects in the fatigue behaviour of metals and components.
- Modelling crack initiation and crack paths during fatigue in metals.





Fatigue Life Prediction







Multiaxial fatigue: experimental evidences



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Evidences:

- Out-of-phase σ and τ stress (strain) components are more damaging than in-phase.
- In torsion fatigue, a mean tensile load reduce fatigue life. In bending fatigue, the presence of a mean torsion load is not reducing fatigue life.
- Crack nucleation is in shear and is related to a critical plane subjected to maximum shear stress (strain) amplitudes.
- Normal stress (strain) on the critical plane reduces fatigue life if tensile.



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Modelling surface effects in the fatigue behaviour of metals.

- Equation valid for a series of notches or cracks
- Surface roughness as a series of cracks



$$\sigma_{a\infty} = \frac{1,43(Hv+120)}{(\sqrt{area_R})^{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

 $H_v =$ Vickers hardness

 $\sqrt{\text{area}} < 1000 \ \mu\text{m}$

Y. Murakami "Metal Fatigue. Effect of small defect and non metallic inclusions" ELSEVIER 2002



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$$\eta = \frac{K_1}{\sigma_p} \qquad \eta = 0,87 \ mm^{0,456}$$





Courtesy: Atzori-Meneghetti, 2003





Modelling fatigue of metals

Technical advances

- Development of "Guidelines "and "Best Practice " on using FEA in fatigue of metal components.
- Development of FE fatigue benchmarks for metal components.
- Integrating materials fatigue database, load history data and fatigue life prediction tools in FE codes.
- Implementing FE solutions in fatigue design codes for metals.







• RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN 3D FATIGUE CRACK GROWTH PREDICTION USING THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

Ramesh Chandwani, ZENTECH INTERNATIONAL LTD.,UK

• INFLUENCE OF TRANSIENT AND RATE DEPENDENT EFFECTS ON THE ESTIMATED LIFE TIME OF LIQUID ROCKET COMBUSTION CHAMBER WALLS

Jörg Riccius – DLR e.V., Germany

- FATIGUE OF WELDED STRUCTURES
- Paul Melleney– CAE, nCode International Ltd.
- Discussion

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• A REVIEW OF FE CONTACT BENCHMARKS

Adib A. Becker, University of Nottingham



