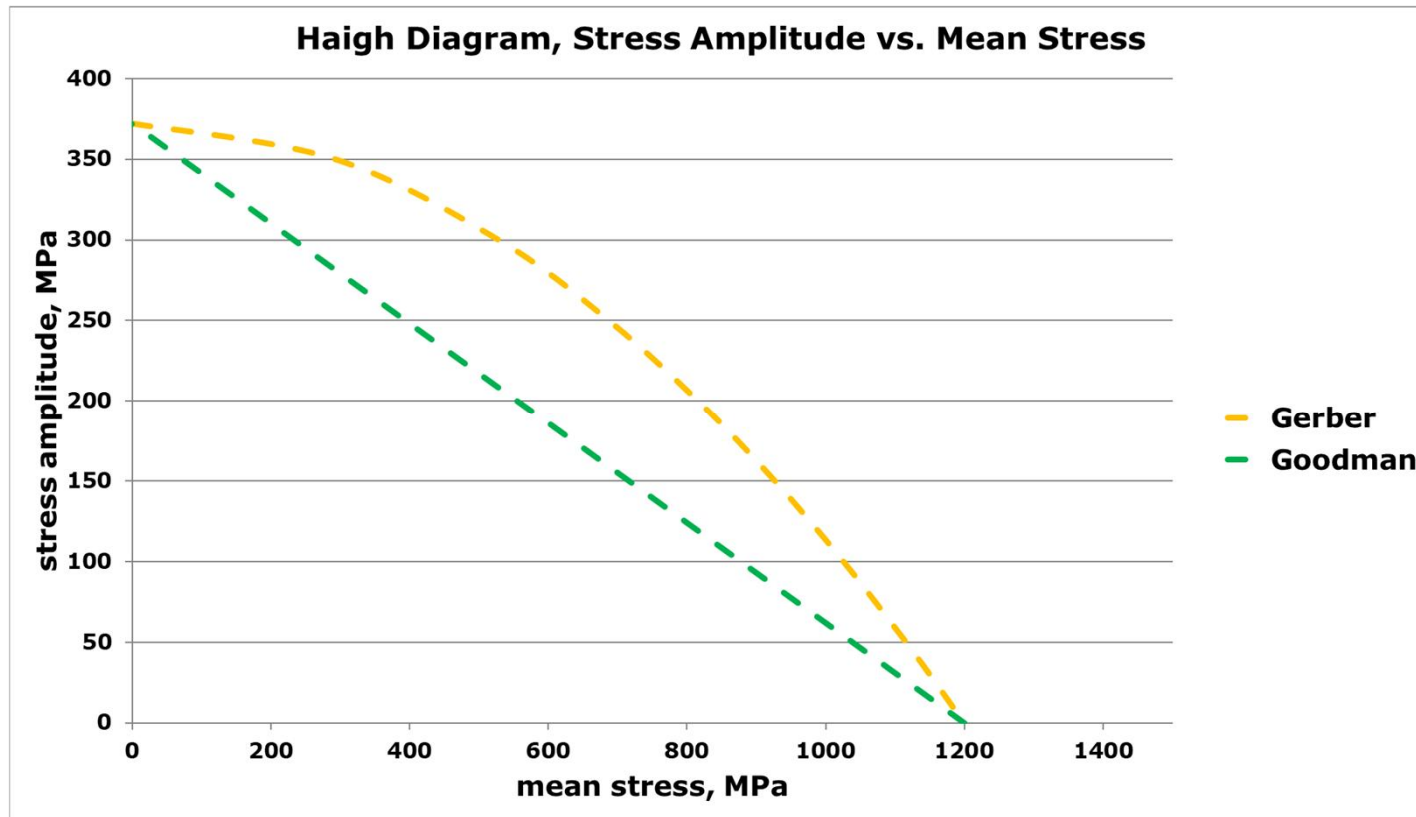


The Influence of Monotonic Damage on Fatigue at High Stress Ratios

Peter Huffman

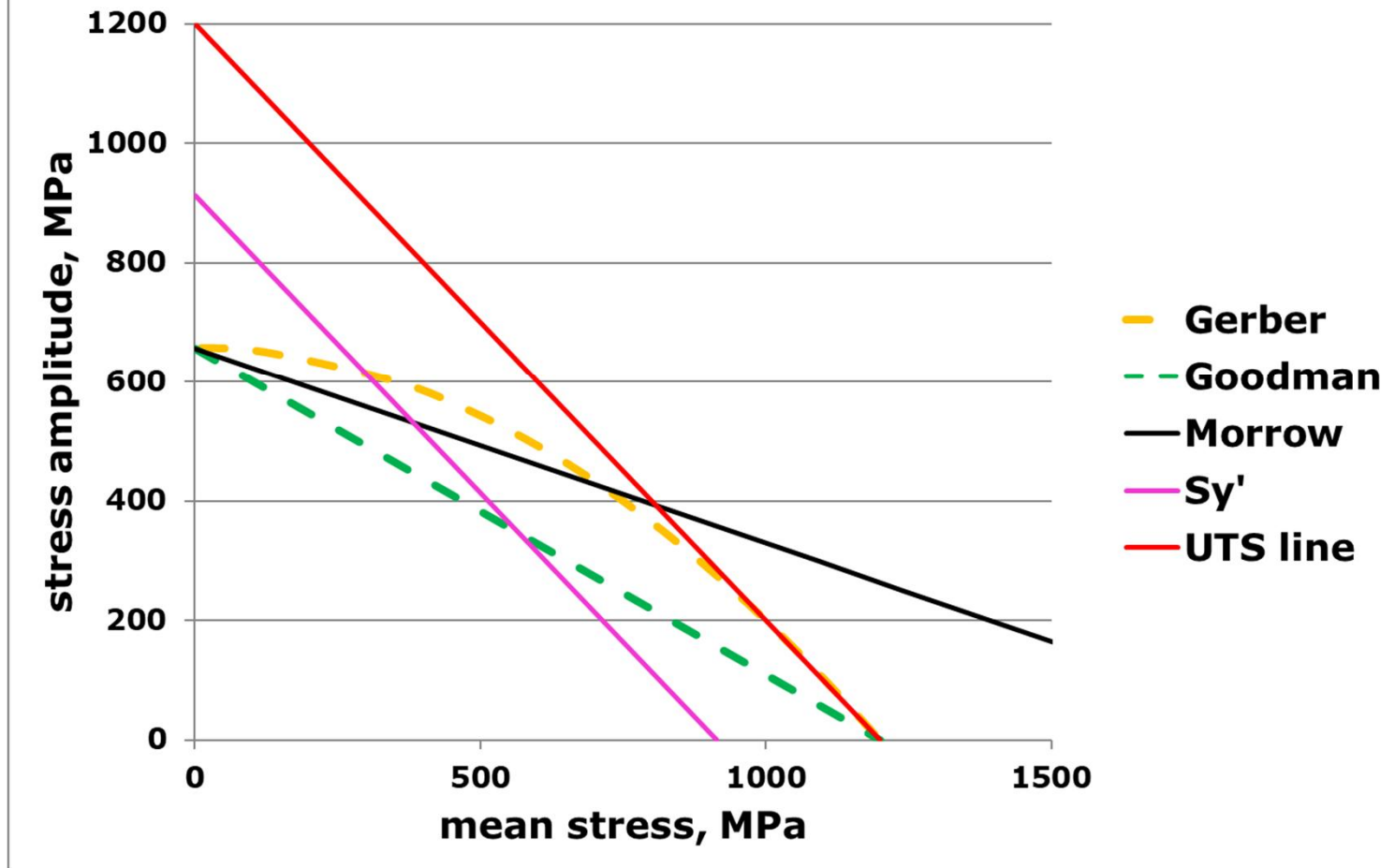
John Deere



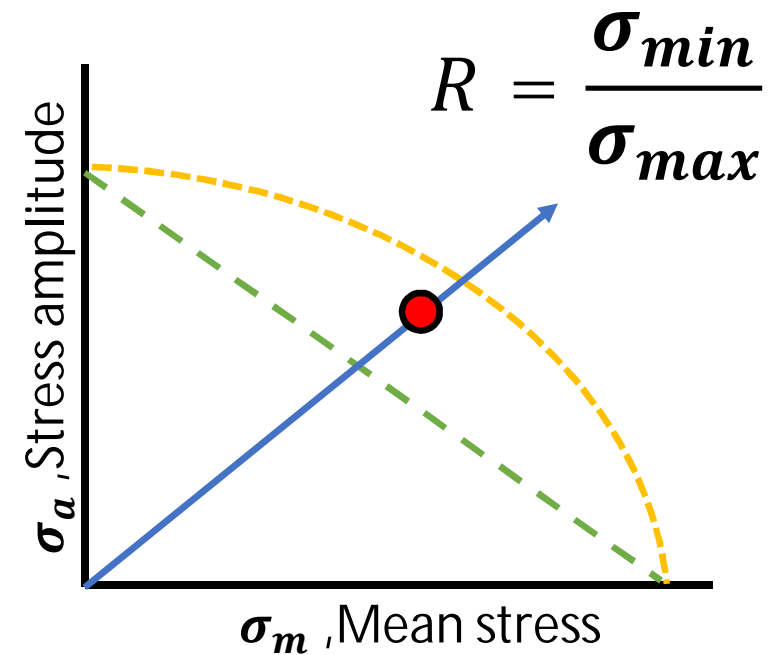
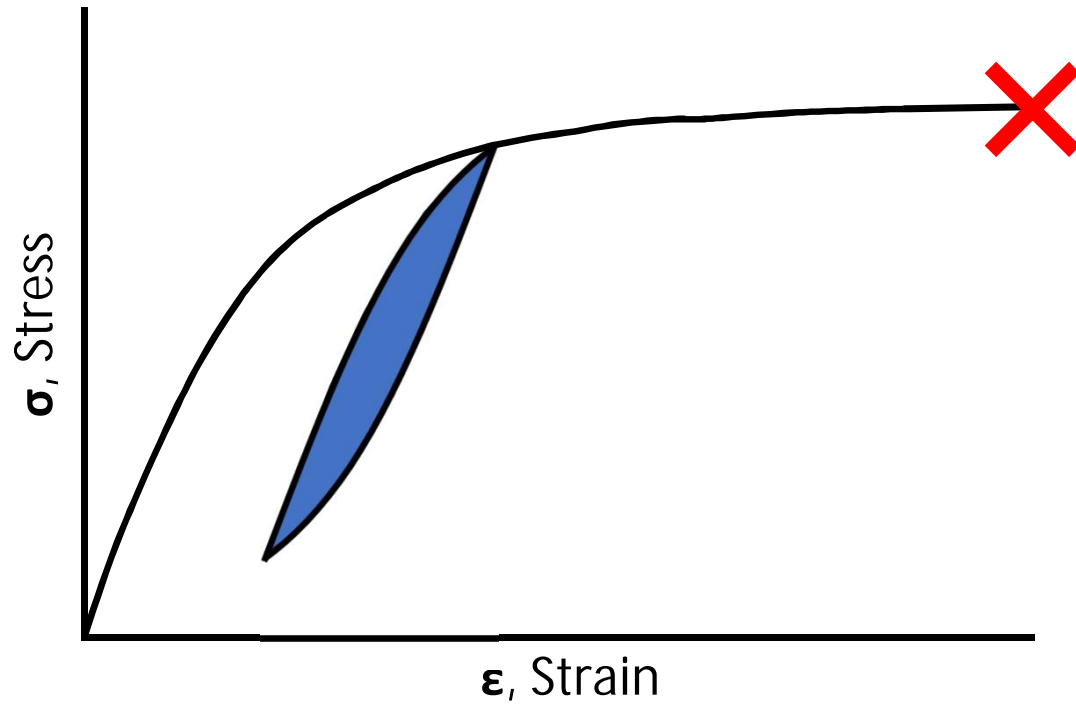
$$\sigma_a = \sigma_e \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_{UTS}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_e \left[1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_{UTS}} \right]$$

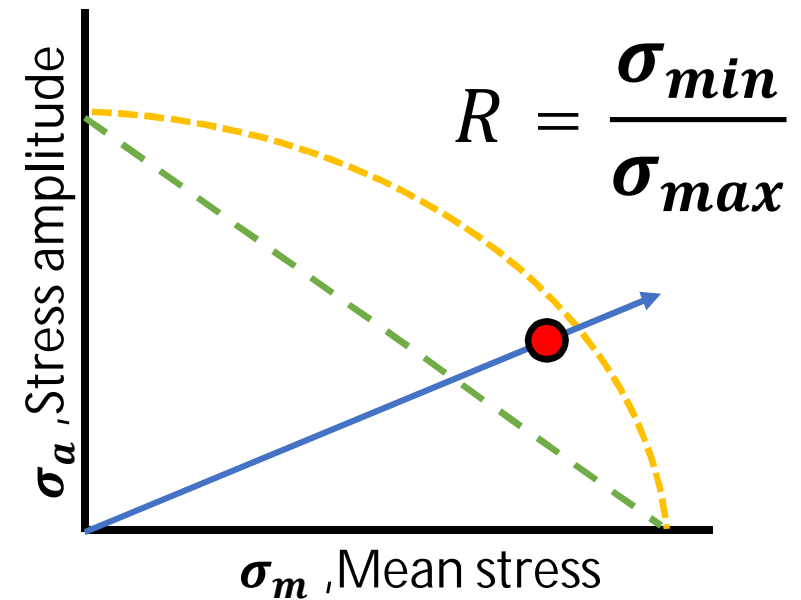
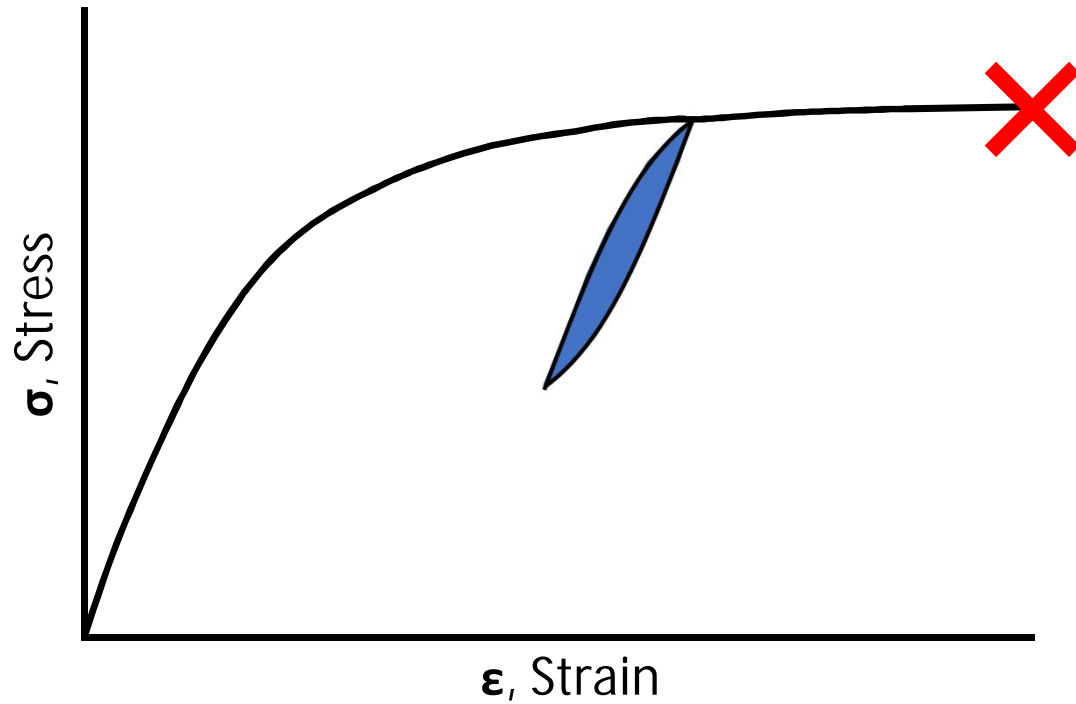
Haigh Diagram, Stress Amplitude vs. Mean Stress



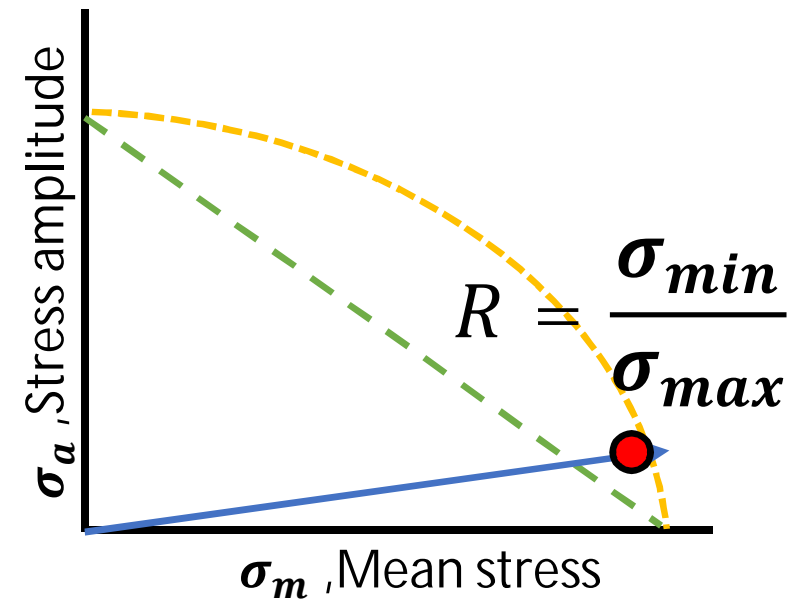
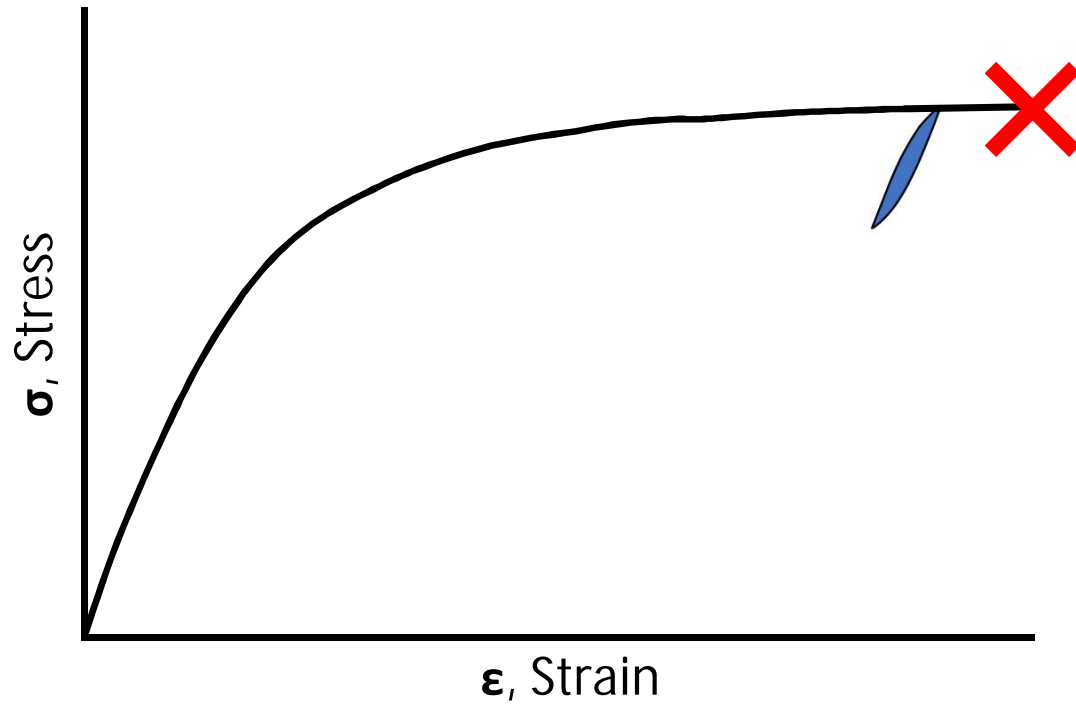
For some particular life...



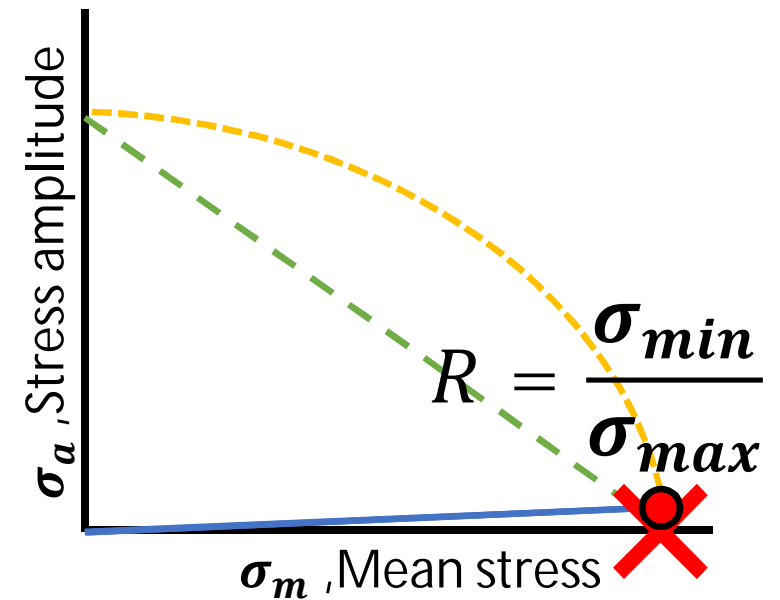
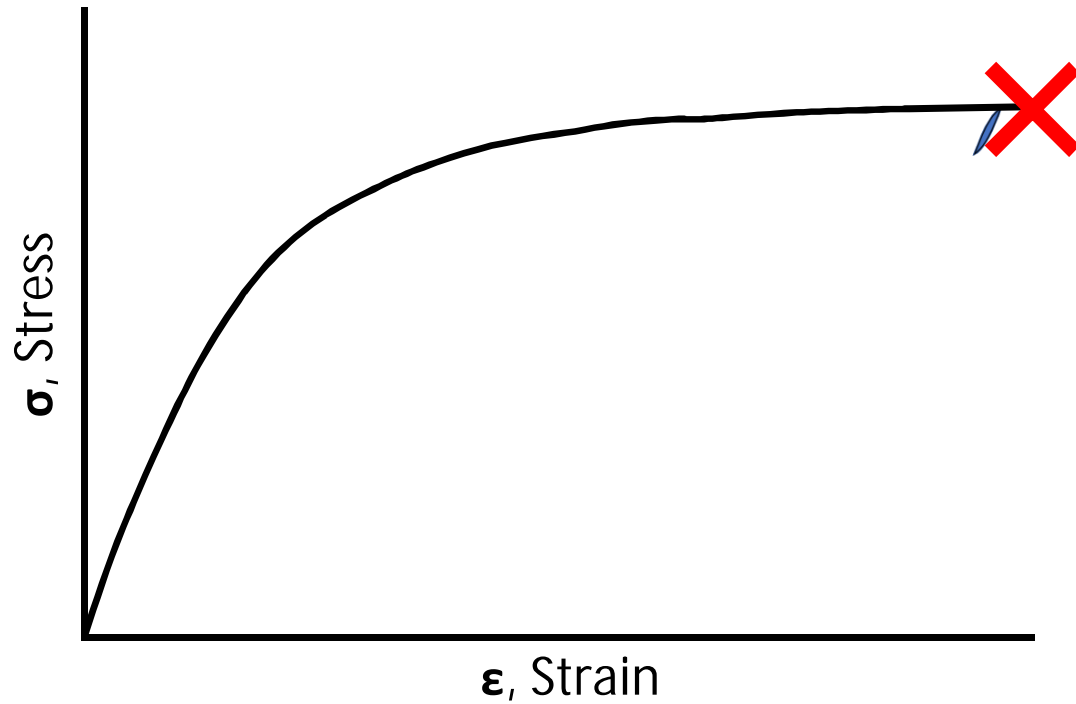
For some particular life...

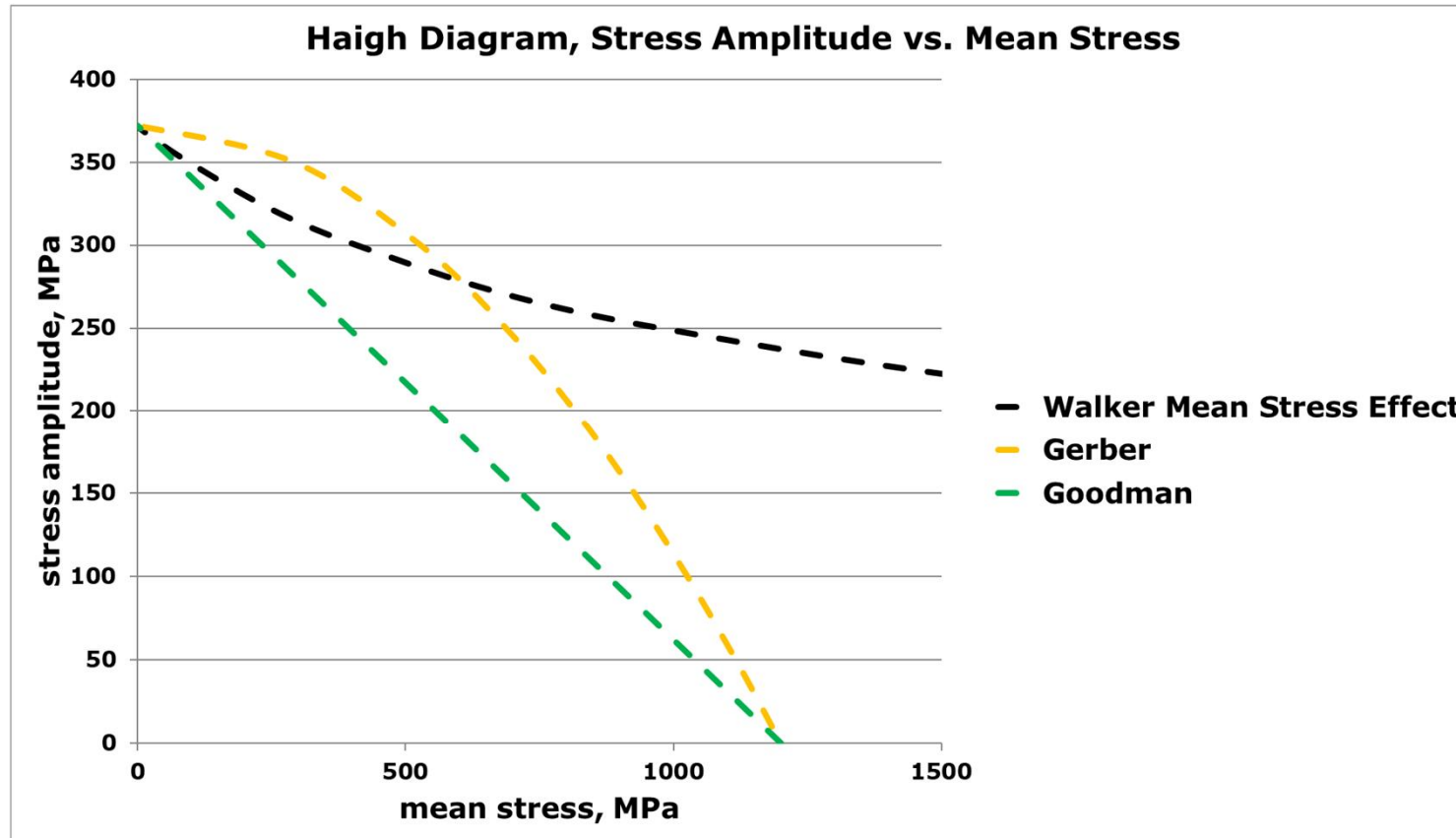


For some particular life...



For some particular life...





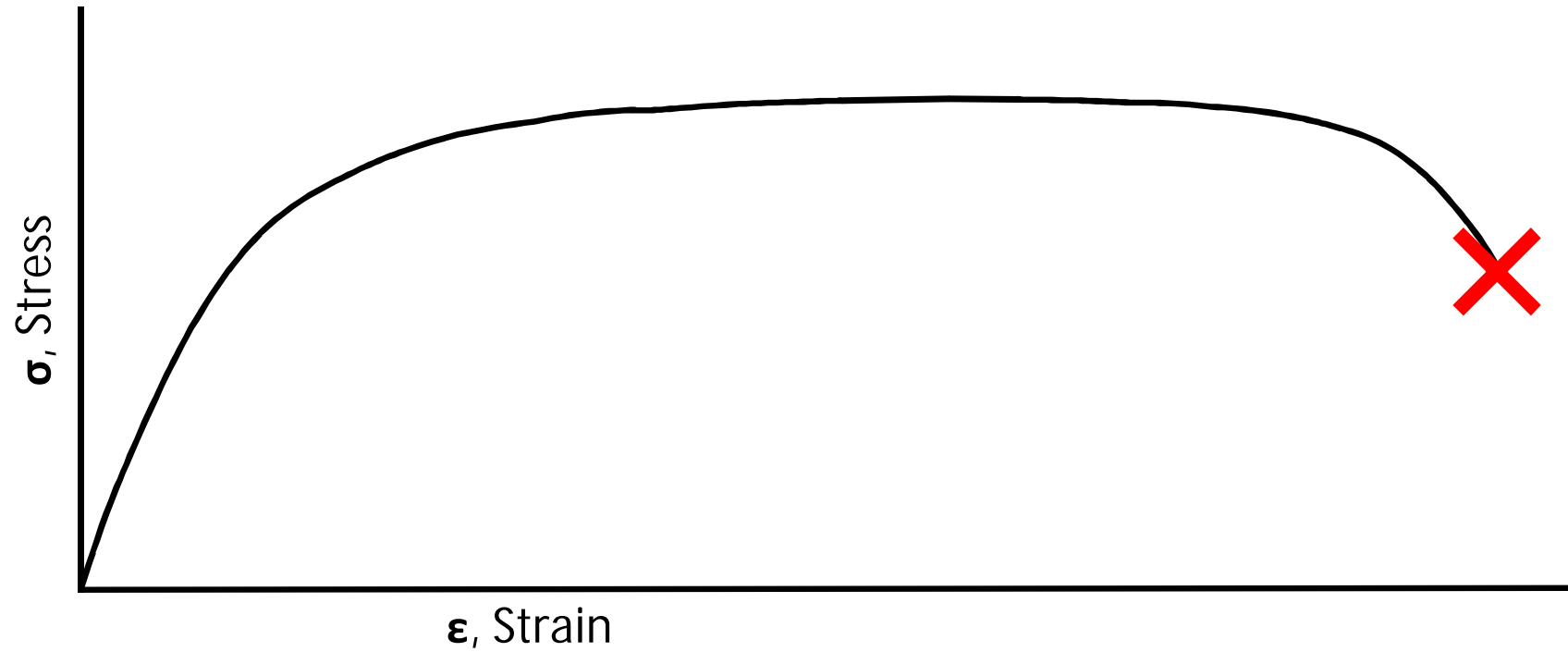
$$\sigma_a = \sigma_e \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_{UTS}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_e \left[1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_{UTS}} \right]$$

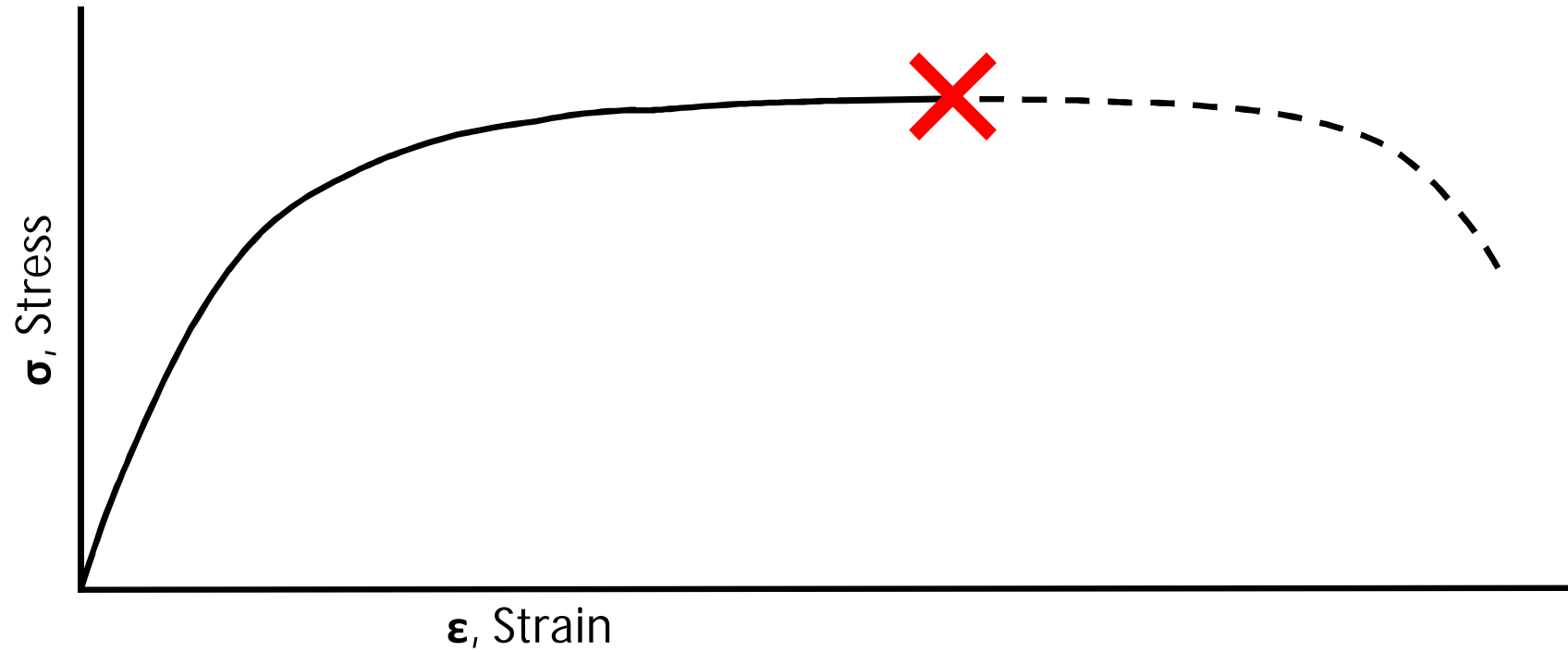
$$\sigma_{ar} = \sigma_{max}^{(1-\gamma)} \sigma_a^\gamma$$

(SWT)

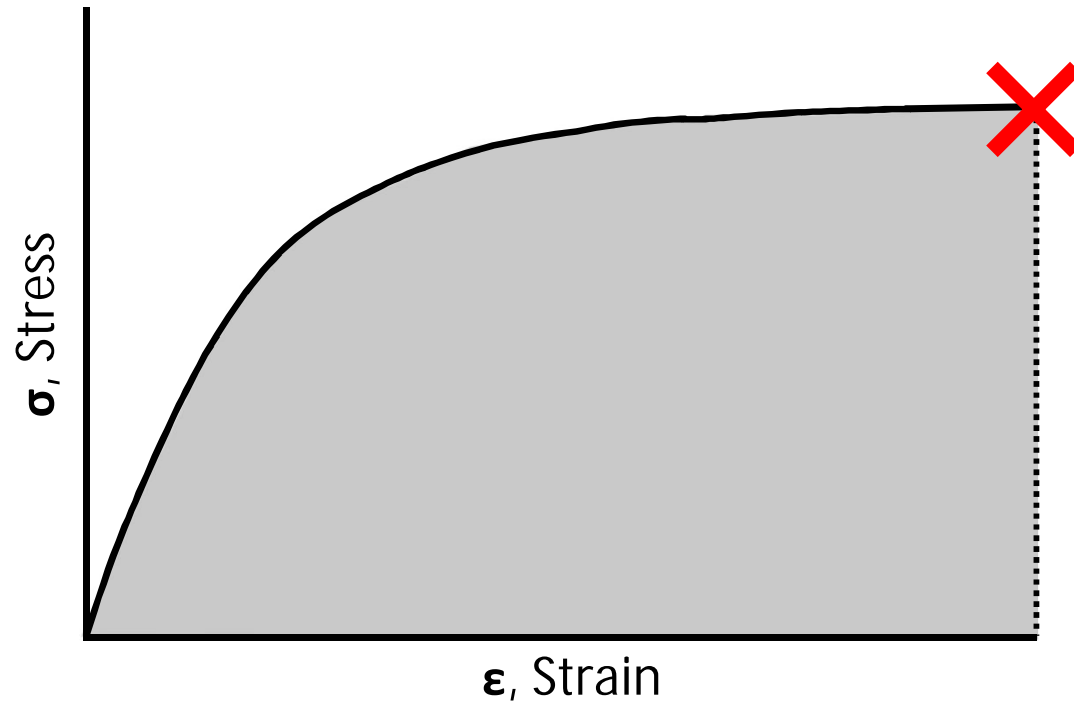
Actual overload failure



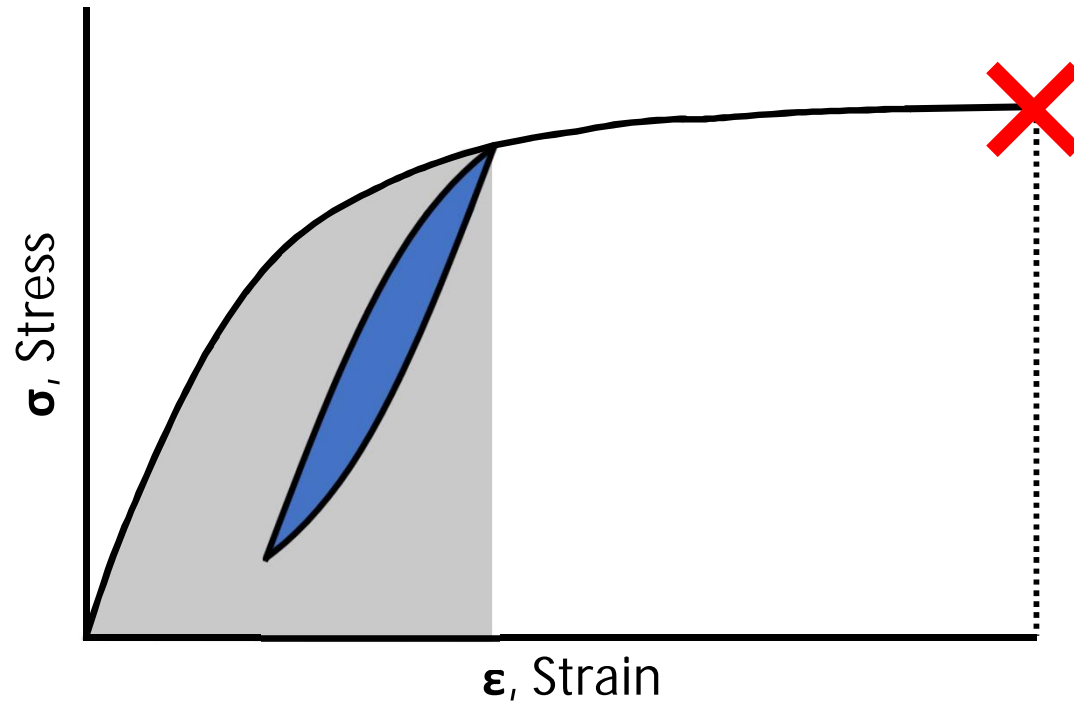
Practical overload failure



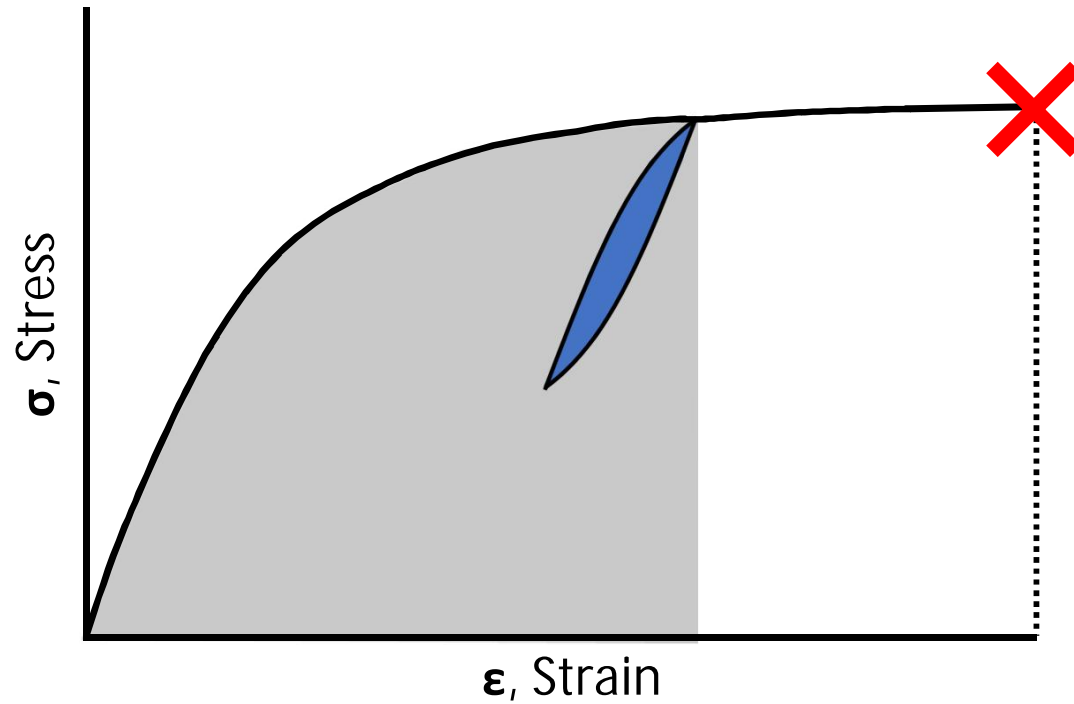
Strain energy related damage



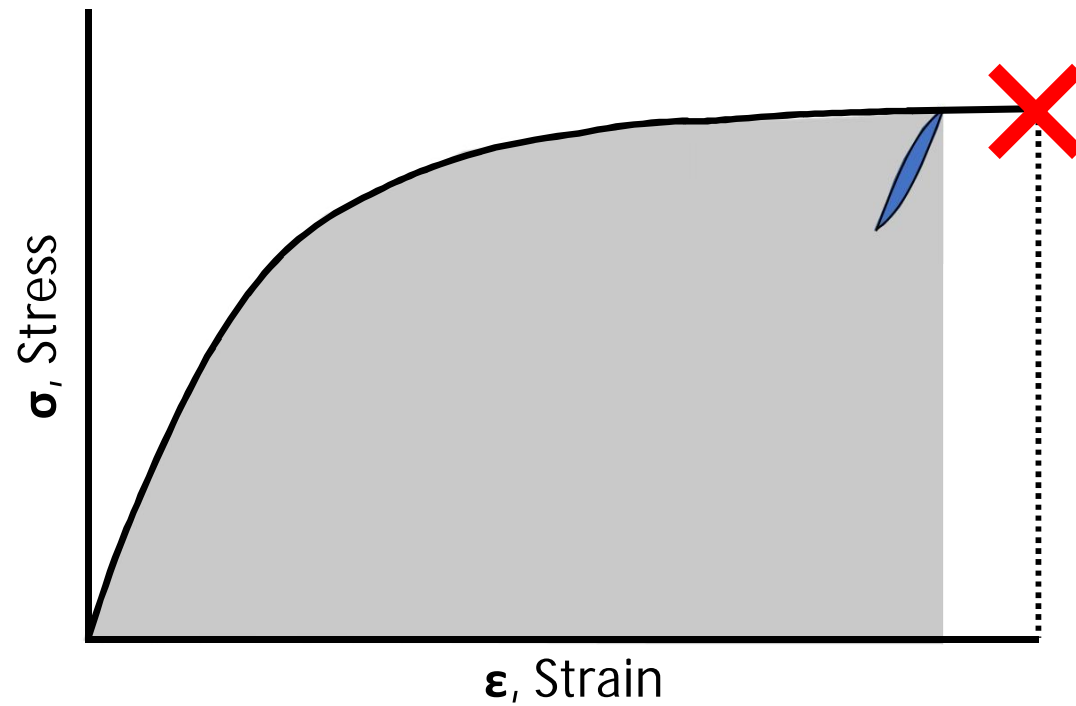
Only some of the damage is “left” for cycles



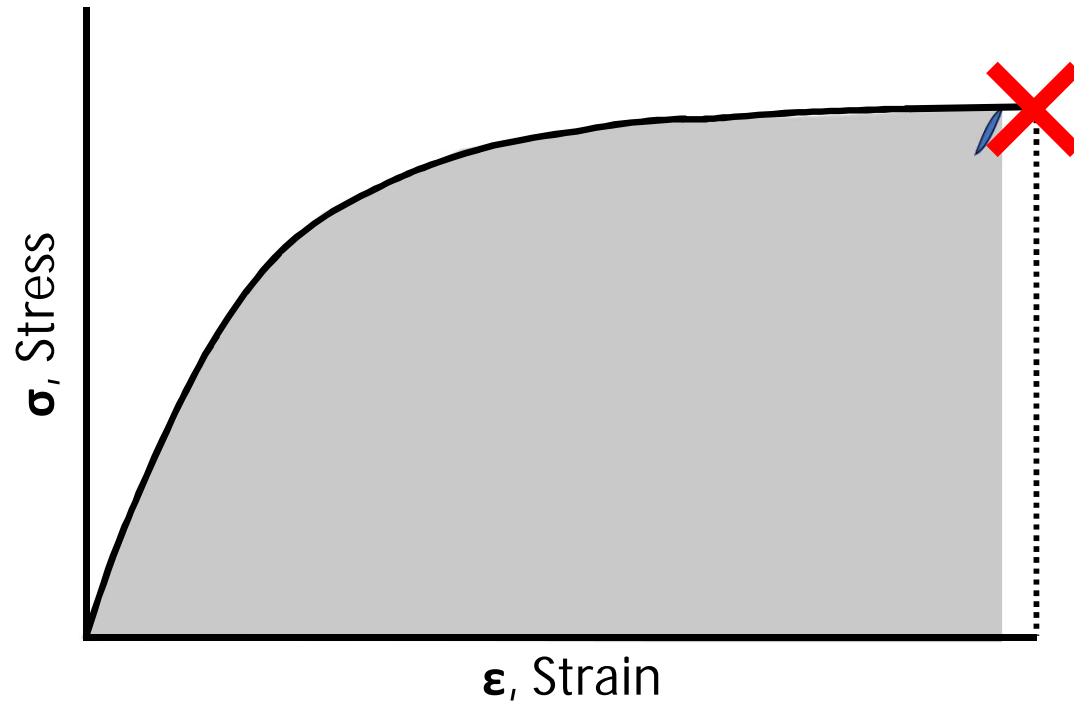
Only some of the damage is “left” for cycles



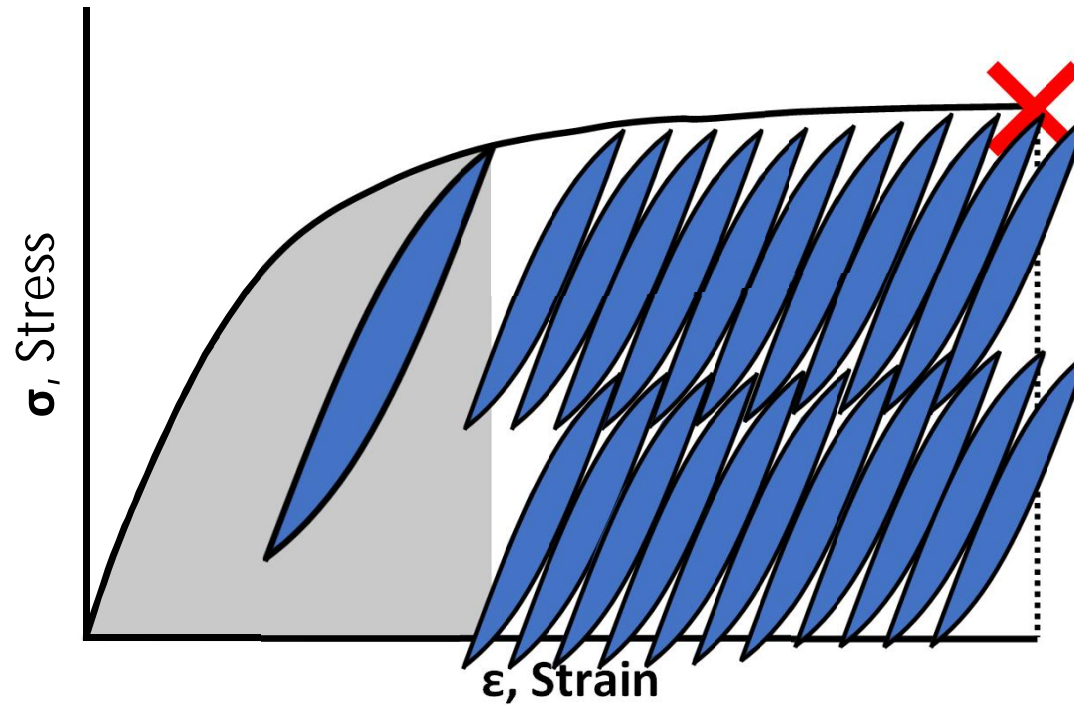
Only some of the damage is “left” for cycles



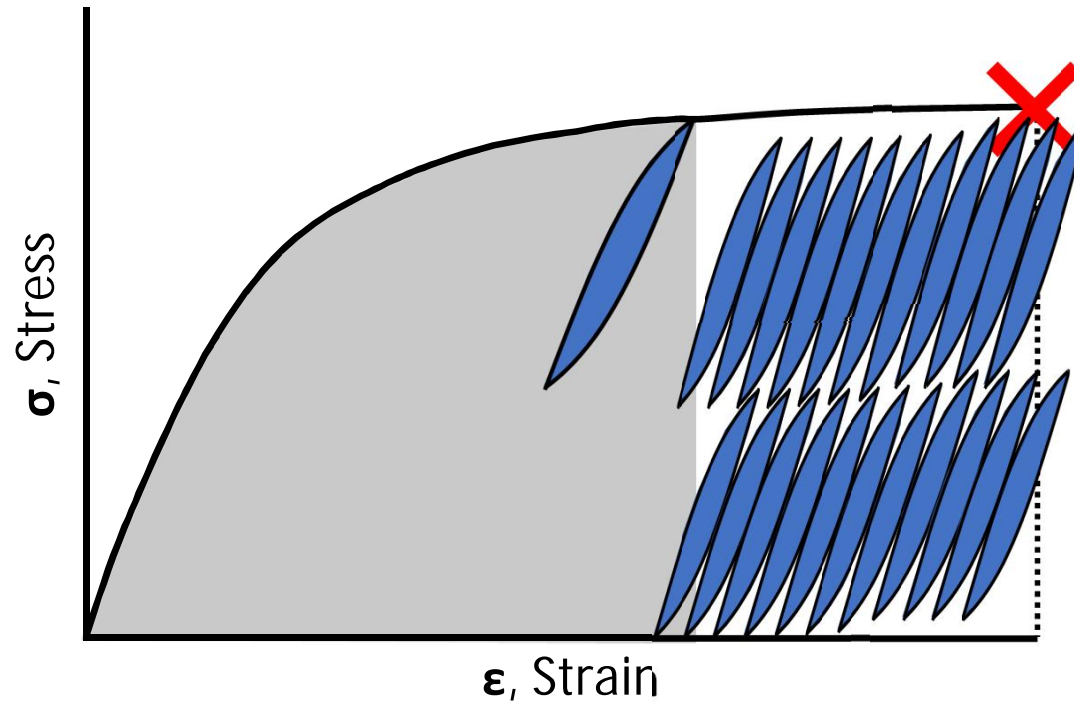
Only some of the damage is “left” for cycles



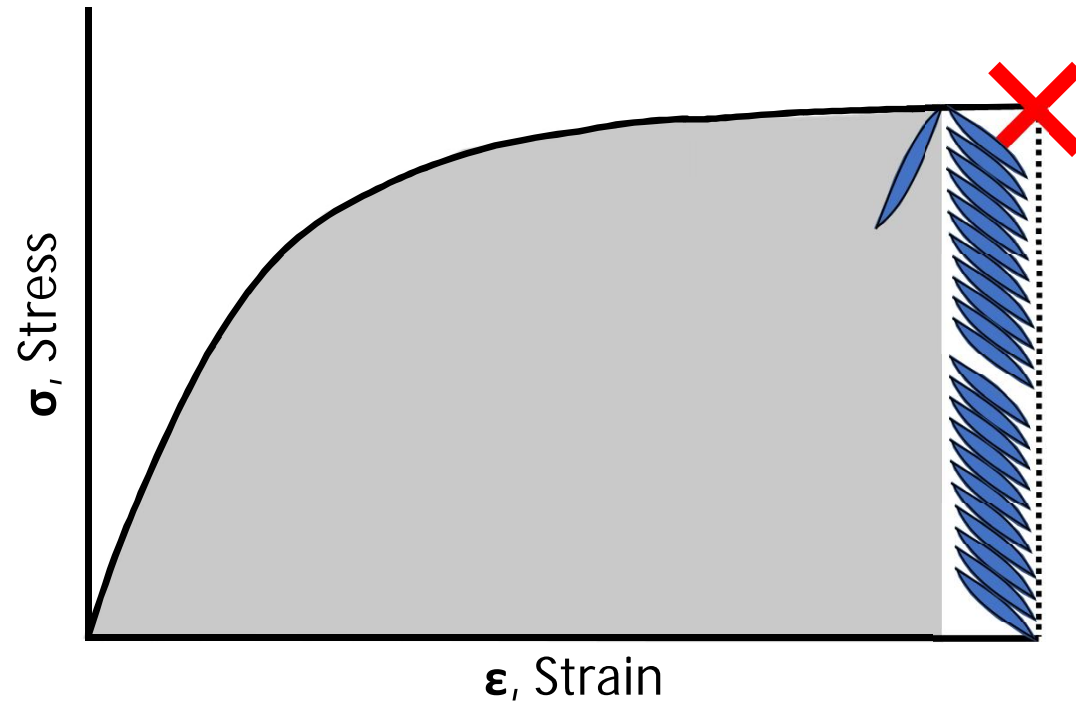
For some particular life goal,



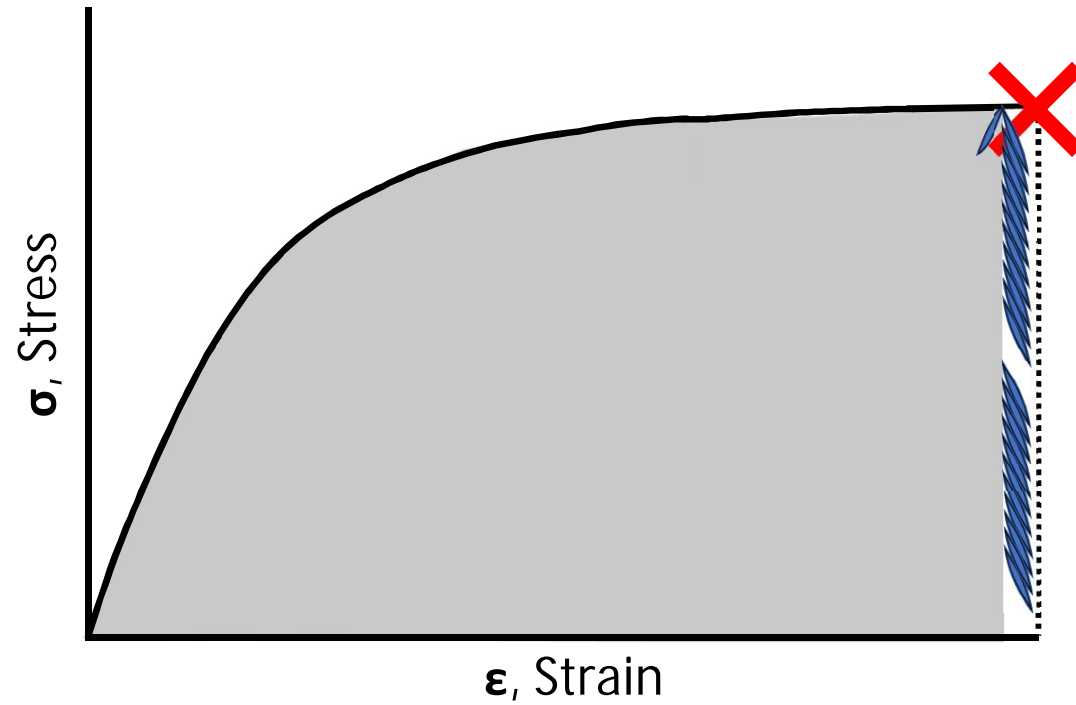
For some particular life goal,



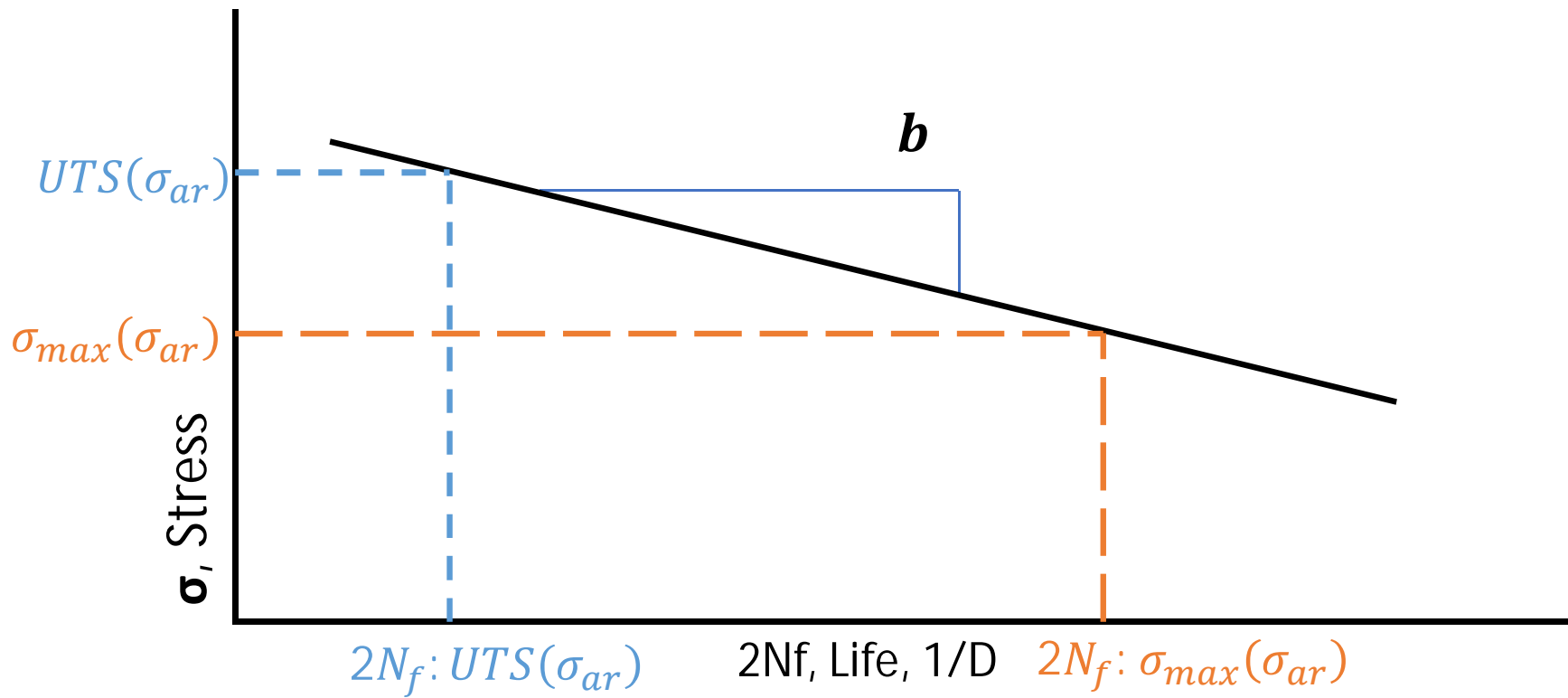
For some particular life goal,



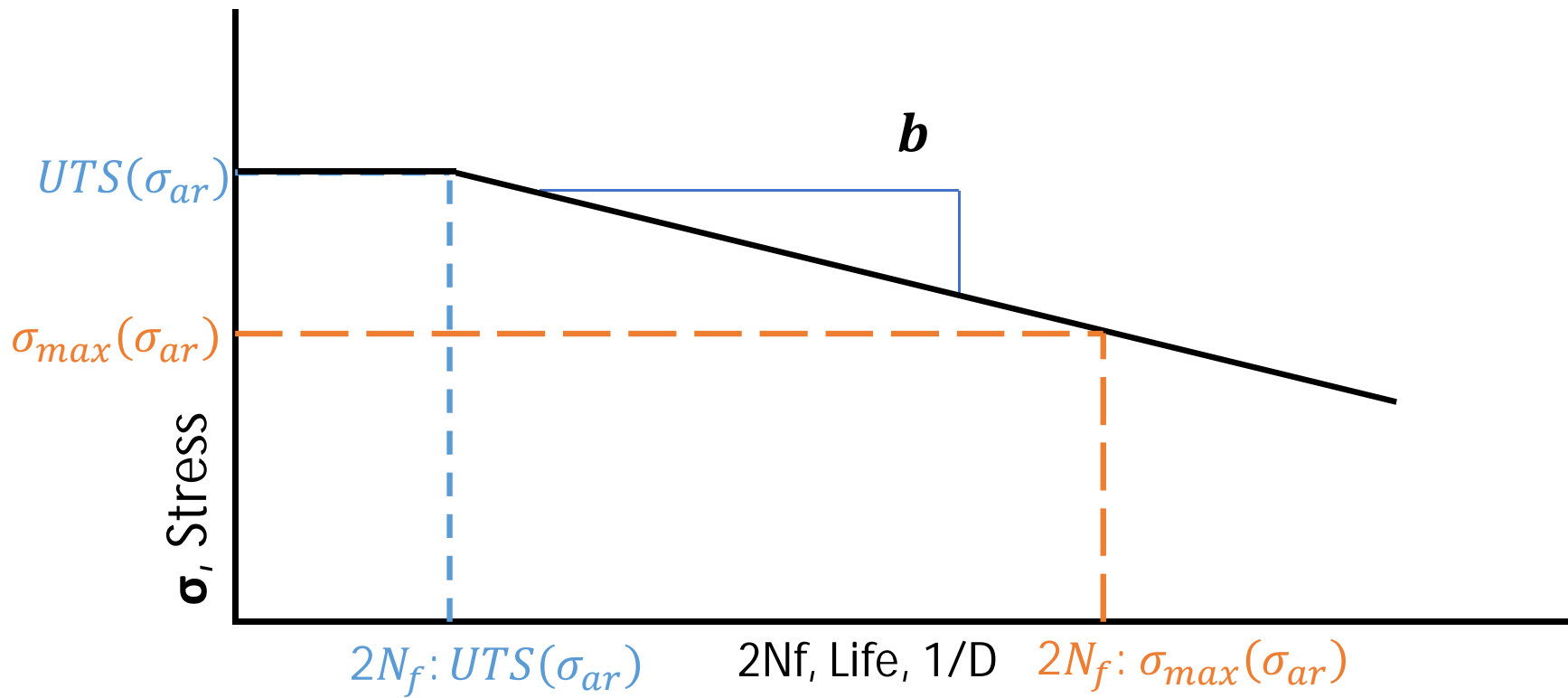
For some particular life goal,

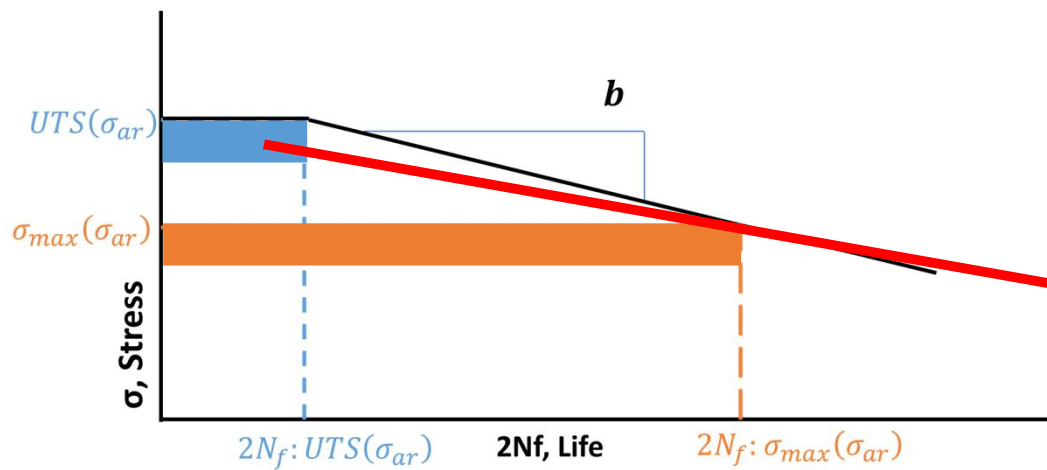


Calculating monotonic damage



Set UTS to a damage of 1





$$\left(\frac{1}{\text{blue bar}} \right) \equiv 1$$

$$\frac{\text{blue bar}}{\text{orange bar}} = D_m$$

$$\left(\frac{\int_0^{\epsilon_f} \sigma \, d\epsilon}{\int_0^{\epsilon_f} \sigma \, d\epsilon} \right)^{-1/b} = D_m$$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of the material parameter D_m using stress-strain curves. The top graph shows a stress-strain curve with a shaded area under the curve up to a specific strain value. The bottom graph shows a similar stress-strain curve, but with a red 'X' marking the end of the curve, indicating a failure point. The shaded area under the curve is used to calculate the material parameter D_m .

$$\left(N_f \times \diagup \right) \neq 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Graph 1} \\ \hline \text{Graph 2} \end{array} \right)^{-1/b} + \left(N_f \times \text{Diagram} \right) = 1$$

The equation consists of three main parts:

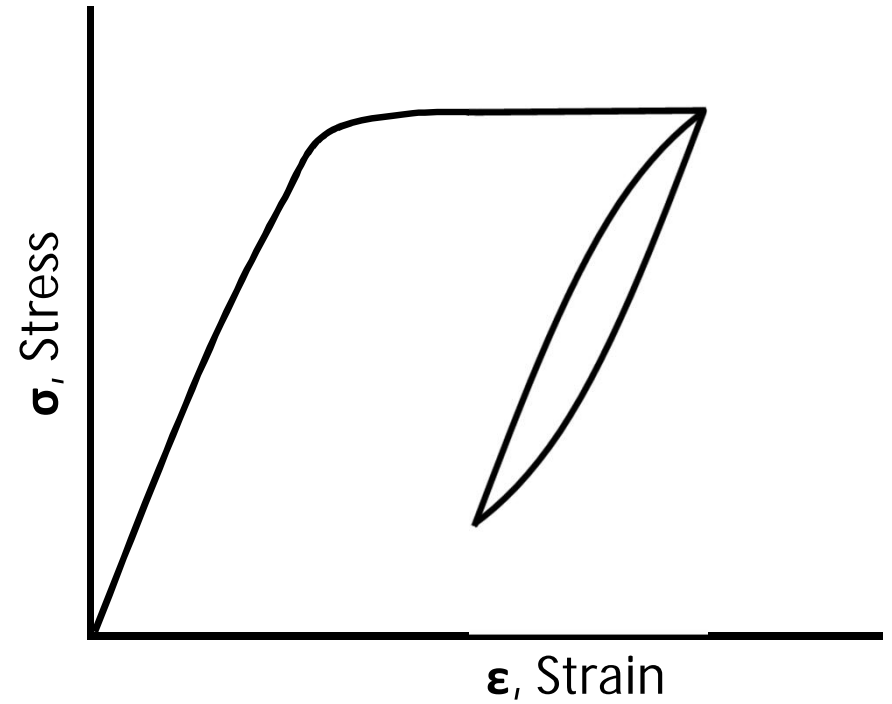
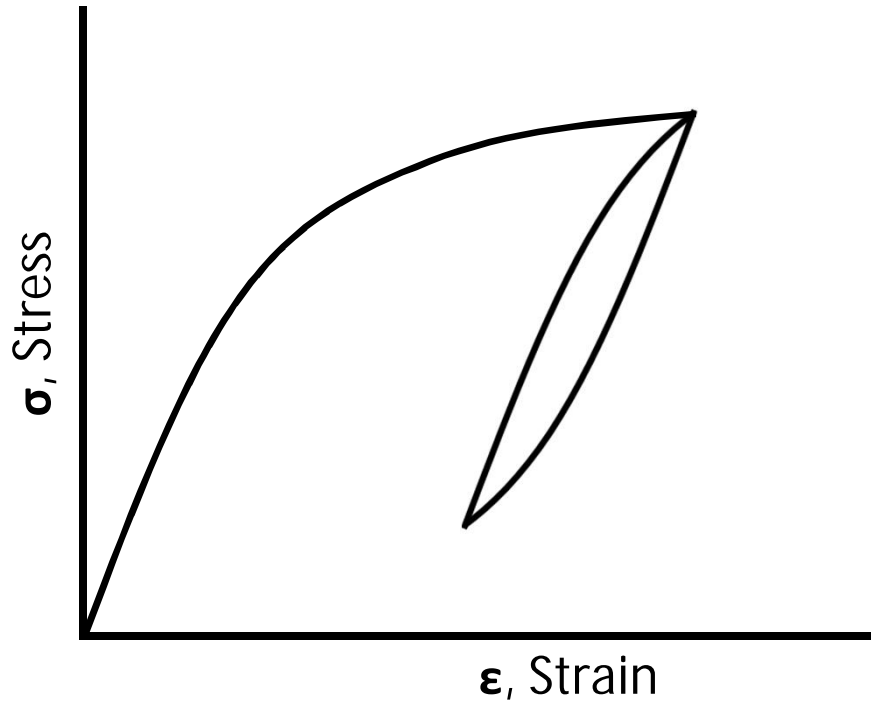
- Graph 1 (Top):** A plot of Stress (σ) versus Strain (ϵ). The area under the curve is shaded gray up to a certain strain value, after which the curve continues horizontally.
- Graph 2 (Bottom):** A similar plot of Stress (σ) versus Strain (ϵ). The area under the curve is shaded gray up to the point of fracture, which is marked with a red 'X'.
- Diagram:** A blue, elongated, elliptical shape, possibly representing a crack or a specific material feature.

$$1 - \left[\frac{\text{Graph 1}}{\text{Graph 2}} \right]^{-1/b} = \left[N_f \times \text{Diagram} \right]$$

The equation is defined as follows:

- Graph 1 (Top):** A plot of Stress (σ) versus Strain (ϵ). The area under the curve is shaded gray up to a certain strain value, after which the curve continues horizontally.
- Graph 2 (Bottom):** A plot of Stress (σ) versus Strain (ϵ). The area under the curve is shaded gray up to the point of fracture, which is marked with a red 'X'.
- Diagram:** A blue, elongated, elliptical shape, likely representing a crack or a specific material feature.

Cyclic vs monotonic σ - ϵ



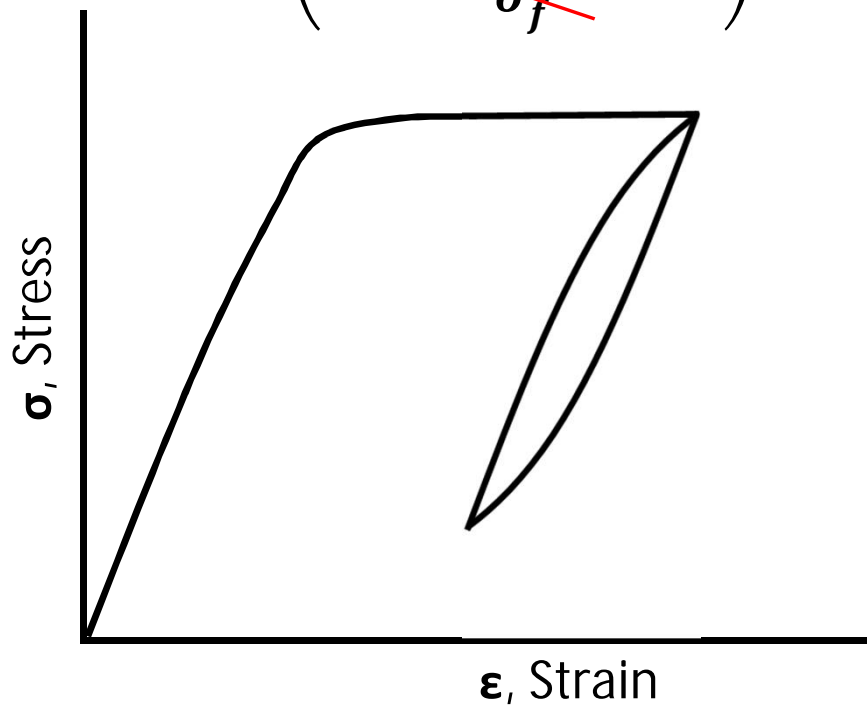
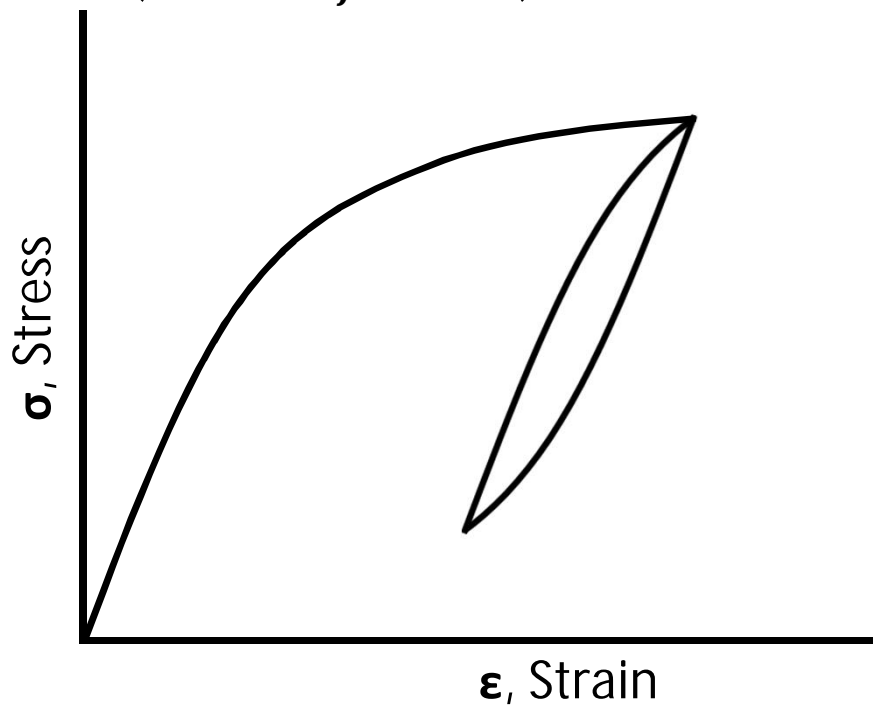
$$\frac{\left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{max}}^{(1-\cancel{\gamma_c})} \left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{max}}}{2} \right)^{\cancel{\gamma_c}}}{\cancel{\sigma_f'}} \right)^{-1/b}}{\left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{UTS}}^{(1-\cancel{\gamma_c})} \left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{UTS}}}{2} \right)^{\cancel{\gamma_c}}}{\cancel{\sigma_f'}} \right)^{-1/b}}$$

=

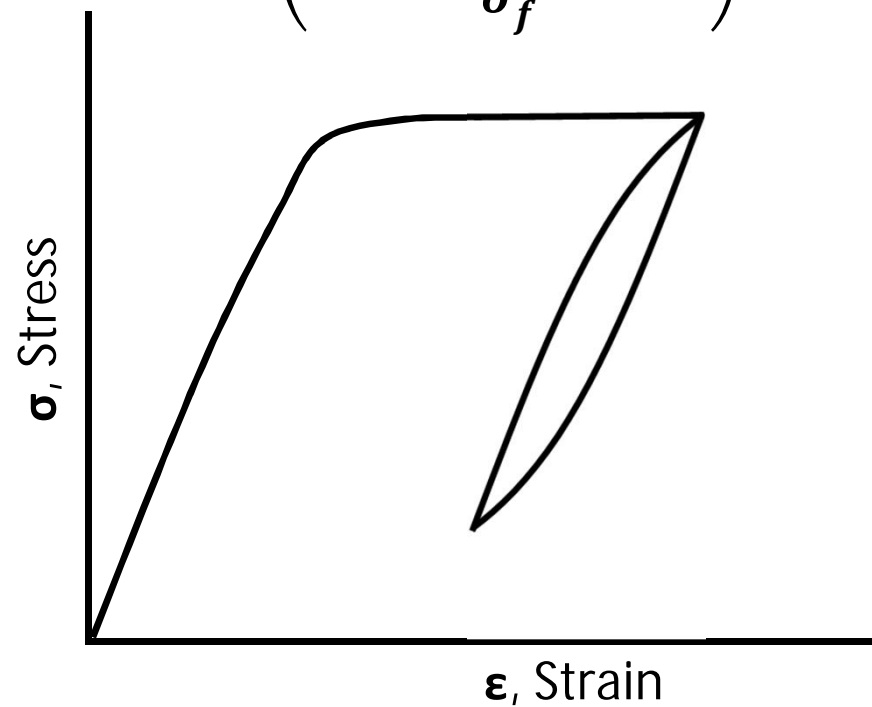
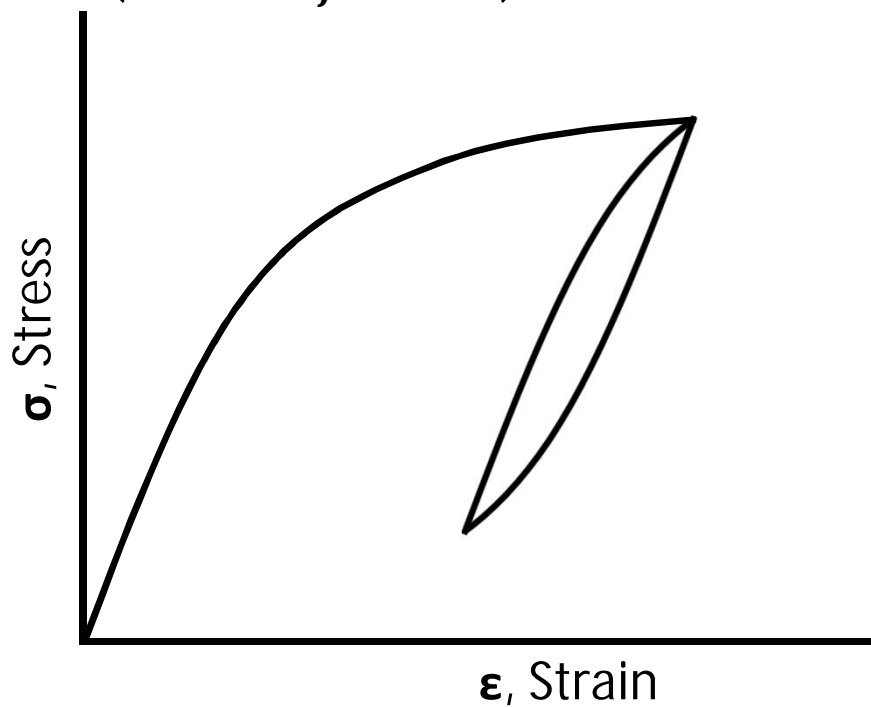
$$\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{UTS}} \right)^{-1/b}$$

=

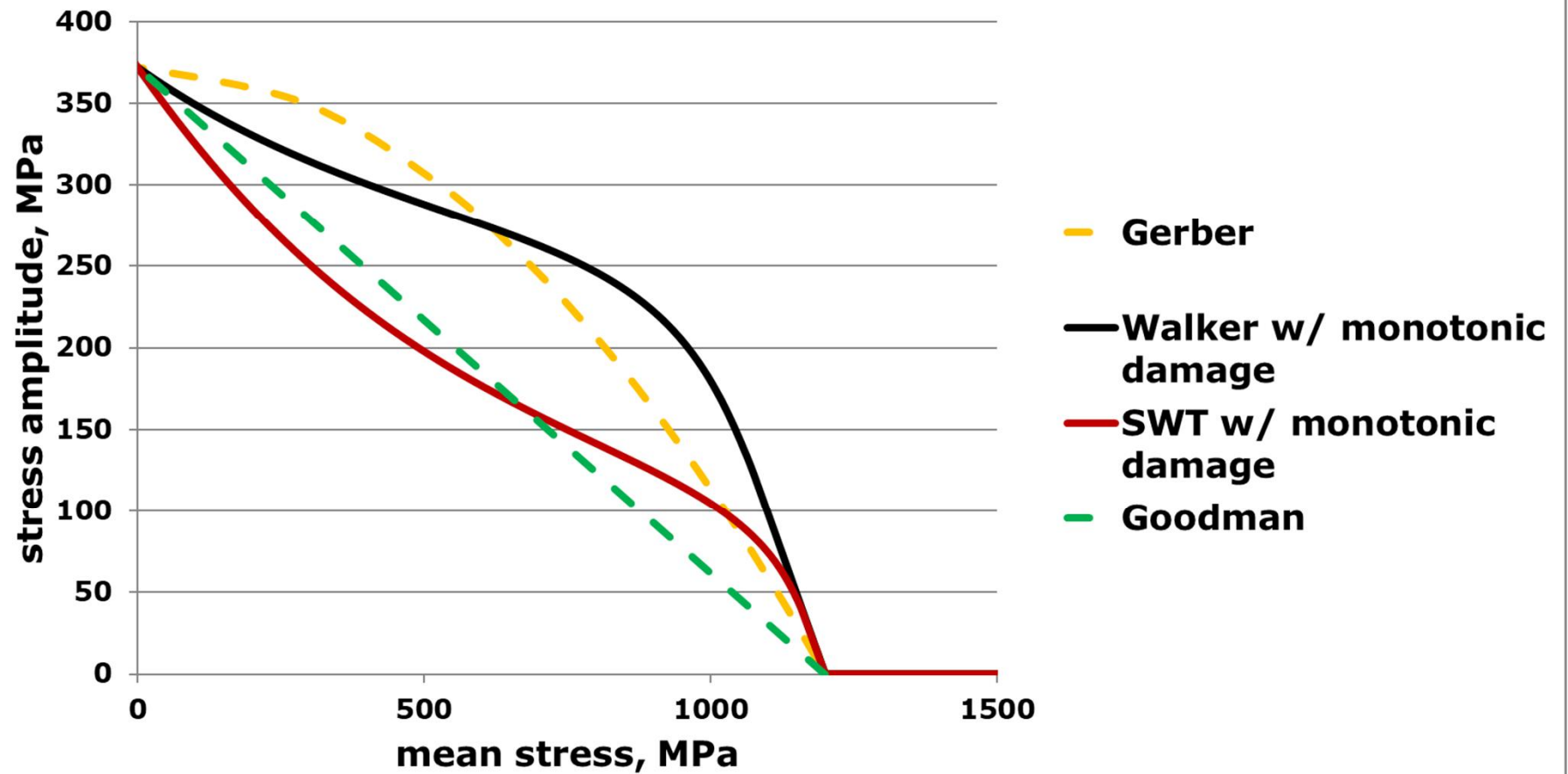
$$\frac{\left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{max}}^{(1-\cancel{\gamma_m})} \left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{max}}}{2} \right)^{\cancel{\gamma_m}}}{\cancel{\sigma_f'}} \right)^{-1/b}}{\left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{UTS}}^{(1-\cancel{\gamma_m})} \left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma_{UTS}}}{2} \right)^{\cancel{\gamma_m}}}{\cancel{\sigma_f'}} \right)^{-1/b}}$$

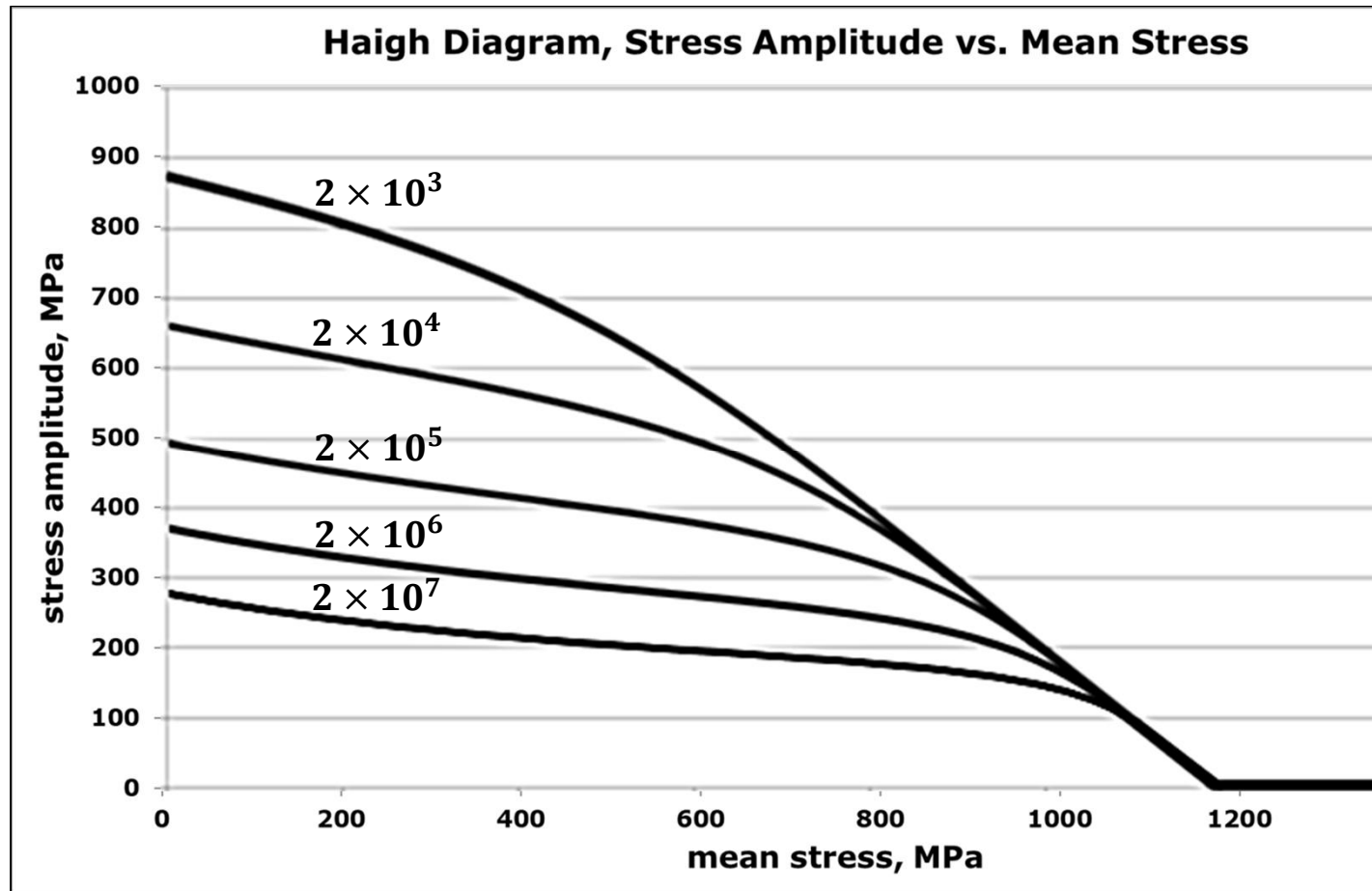


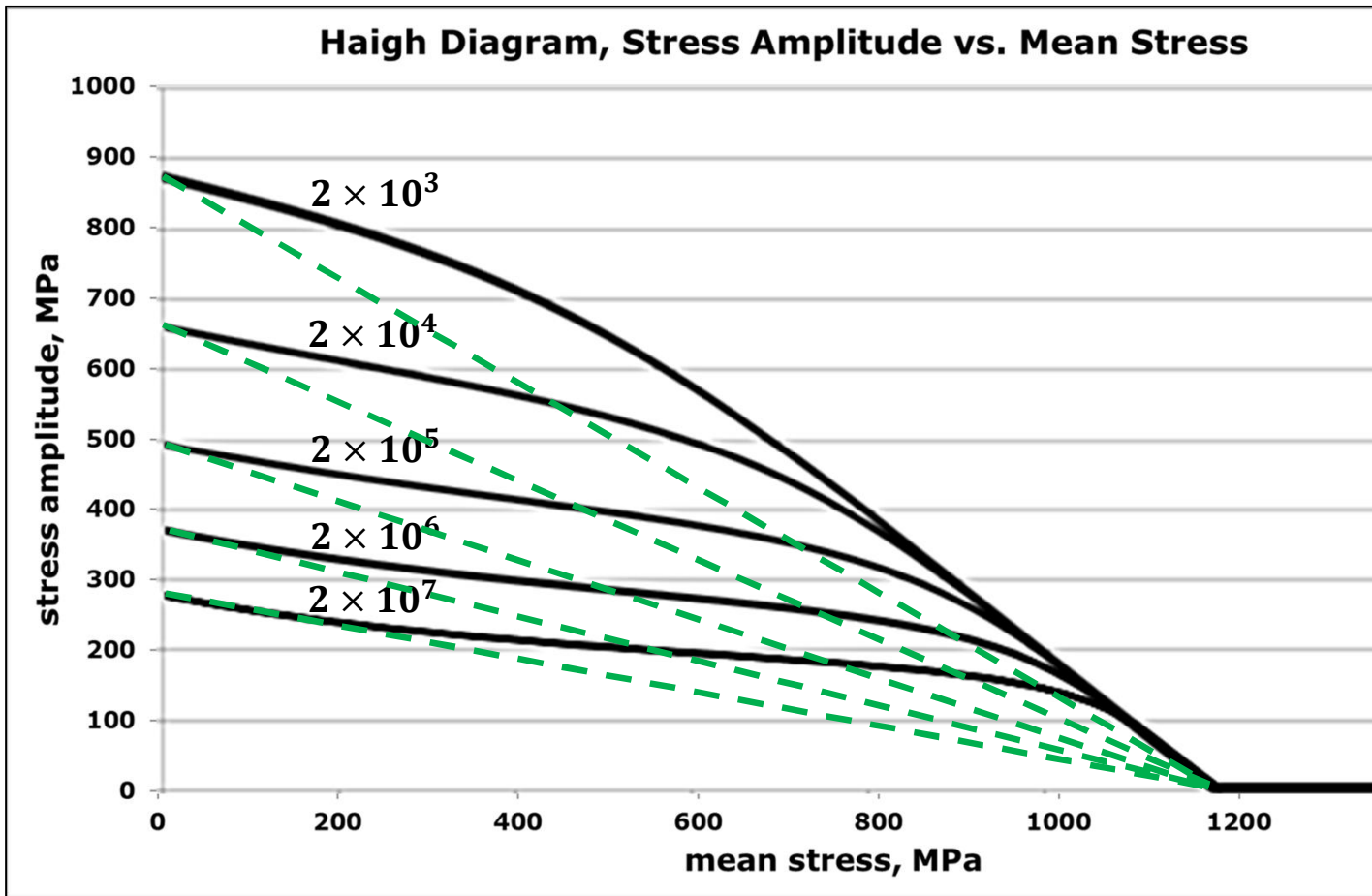
$$\frac{\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}^{(1-\gamma_c)} \left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}\right)^{\gamma_c}}{\sigma_f'}\right)^{1/b}}{\left(\frac{\sigma_{UTS}^{(1-\gamma_c)} \left(\frac{\sigma_{UTS}}{2}\right)^{\gamma_c}}{\sigma_f'}\right)^{1/b}} \neq \left(\frac{\sigma_{ar,max}}{\sigma_{ar,UTS}}\right)^{-1/b_{mono}} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sigma_{max}^{(1-\gamma_m)} \left(\frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}\right)^{\gamma_m}}{\sigma_f'}\right)^{-1/b_{mono}}}{\left(\frac{\sigma_{UTS}^{(1-\gamma_m)} \left(\frac{\sigma_{UTS}}{2}\right)^{\gamma_m}}{\sigma_f'}\right)^{-1/b_{mono}}}$$

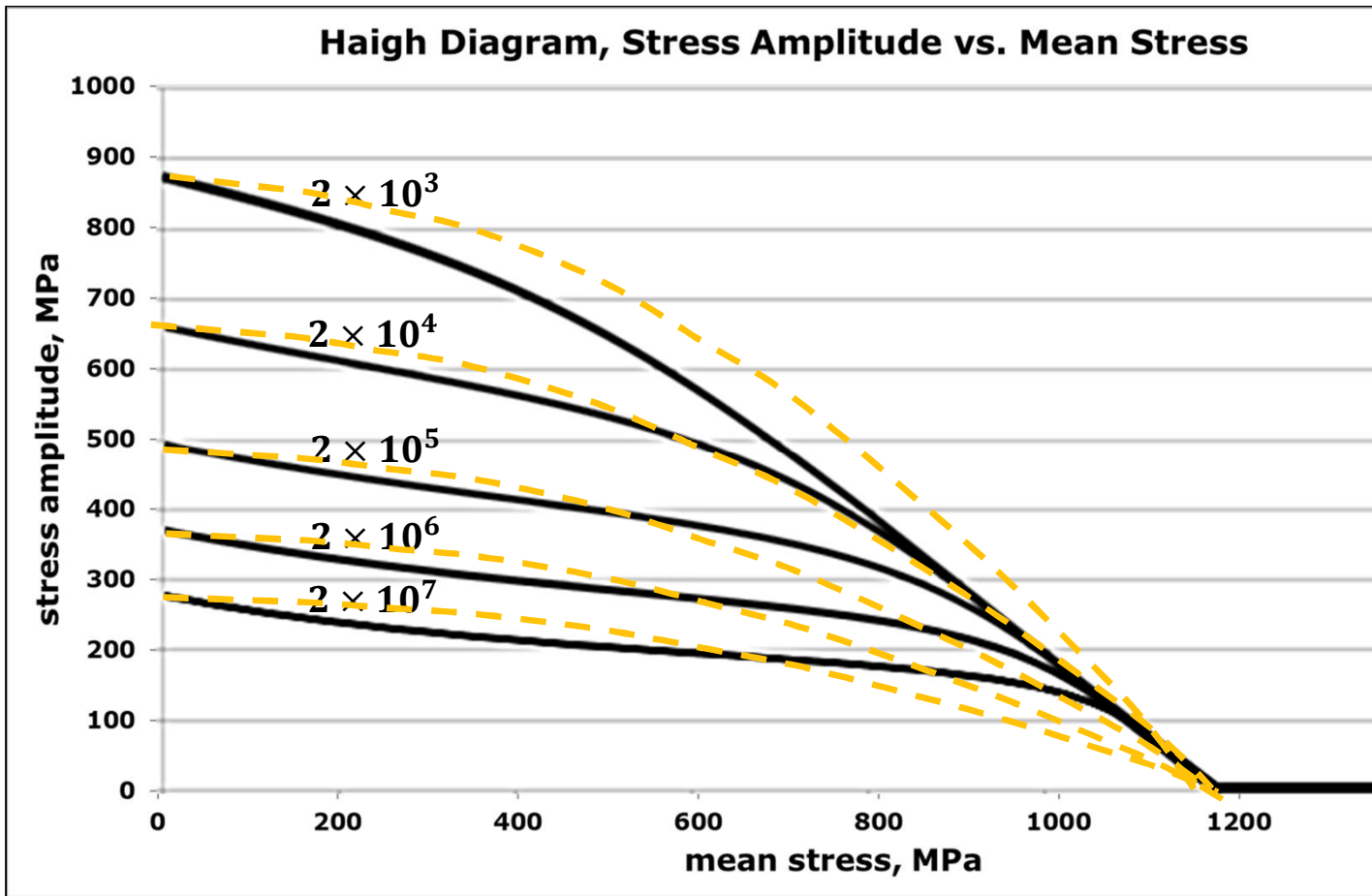


Haigh Diagram, Stress Amplitude vs. Mean Stress

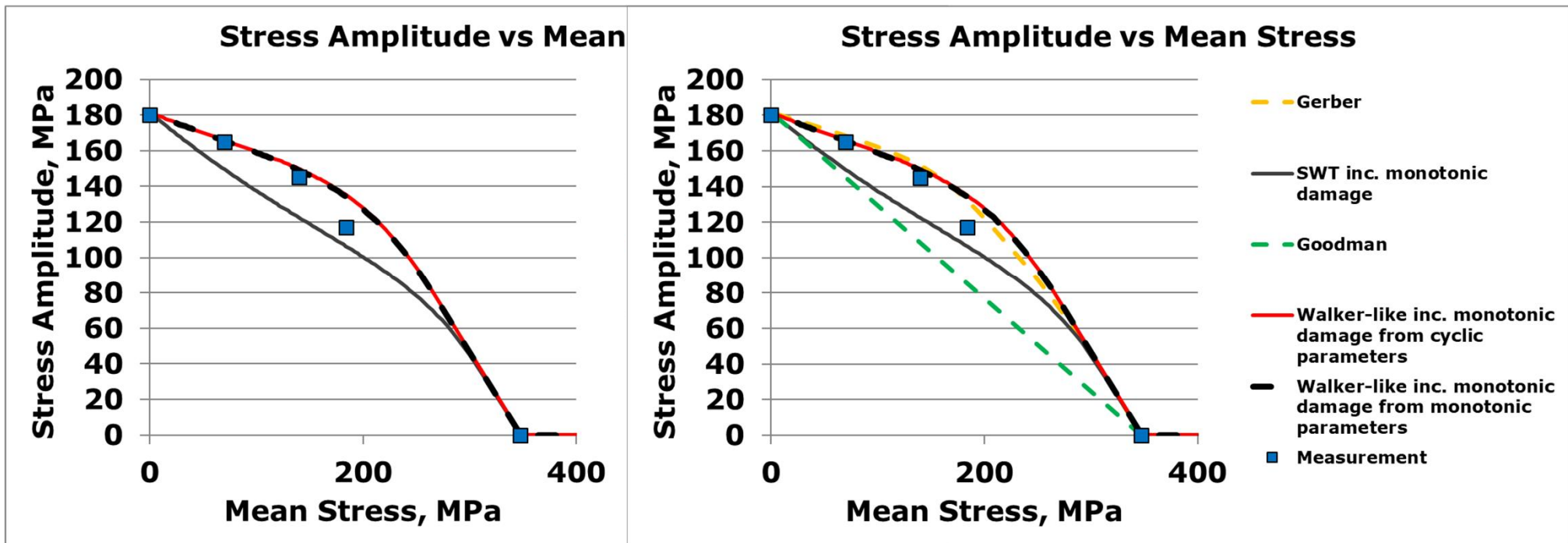






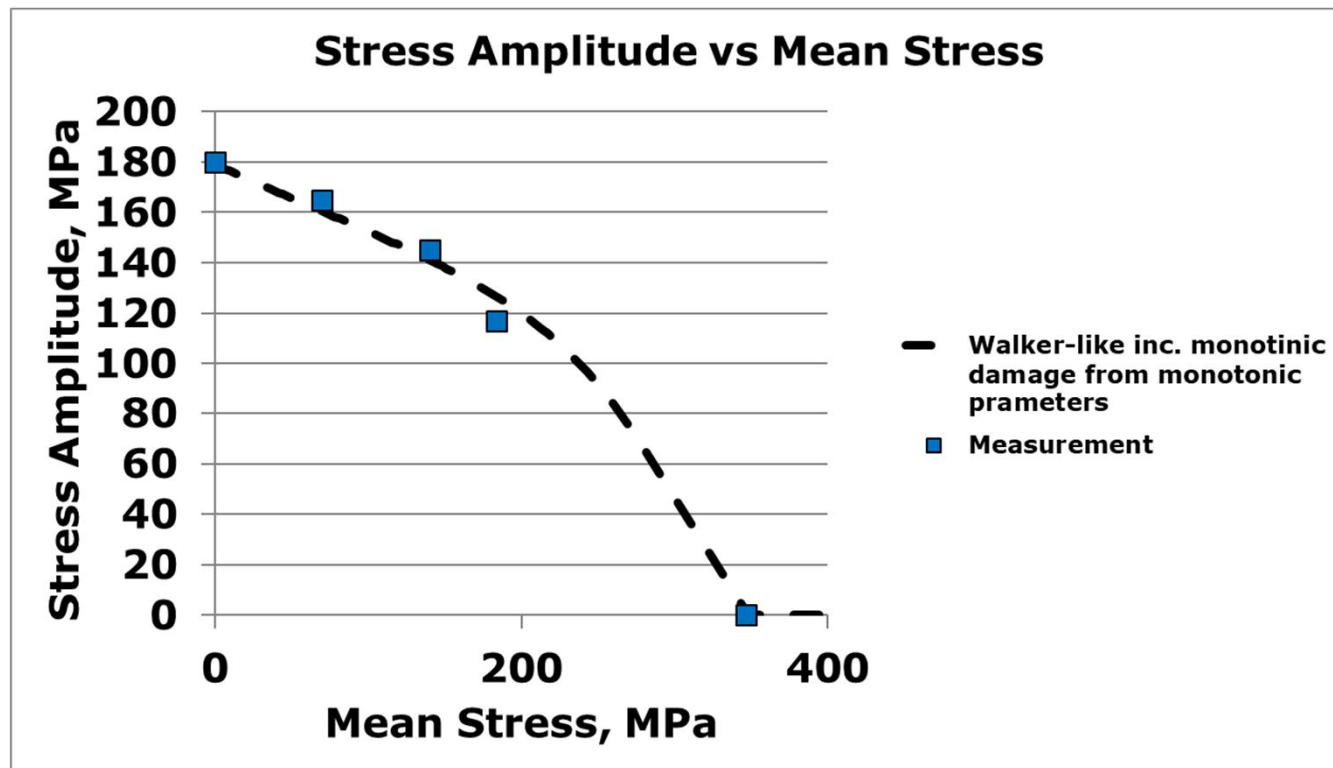


.13 carbon



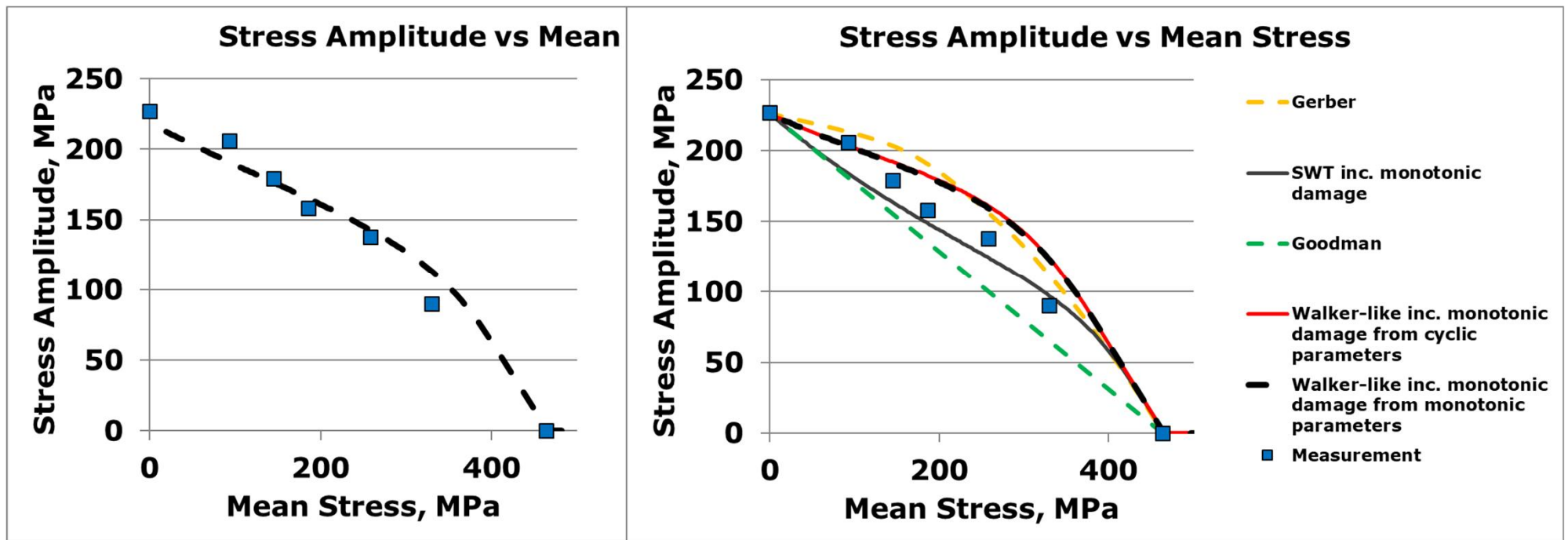
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

.13 carbon b_{mono} fit



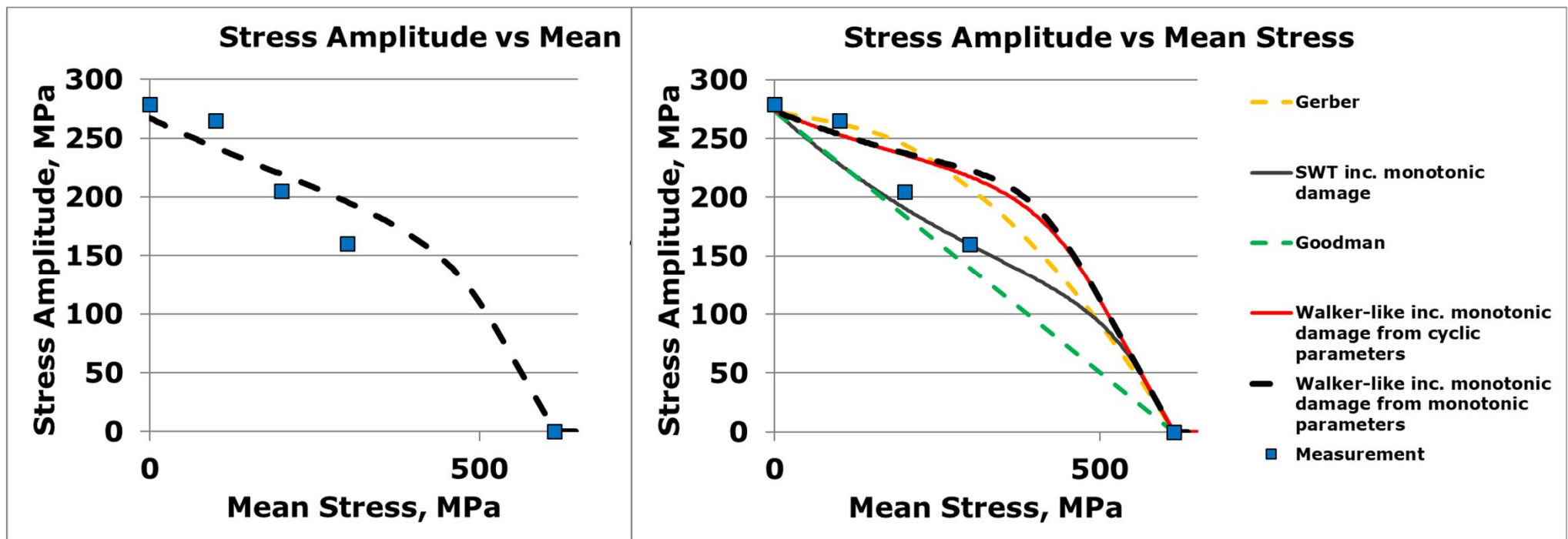
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

.29 carbon



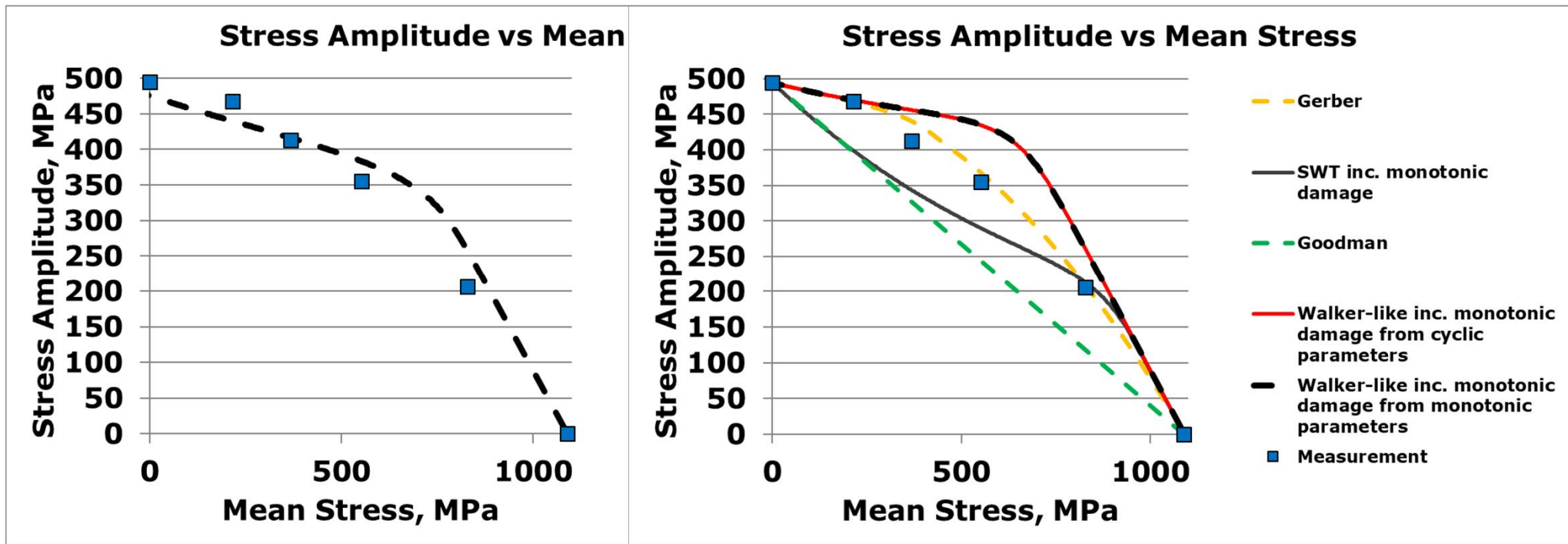
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

0.09 dual phase



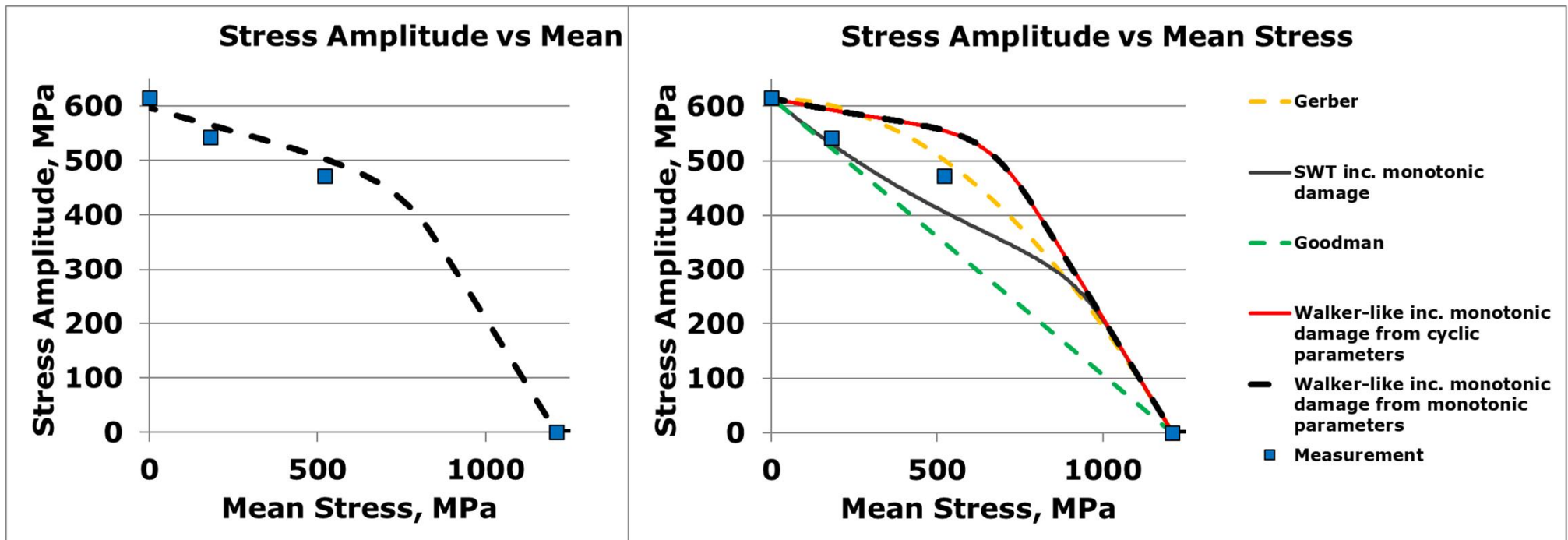
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

4340



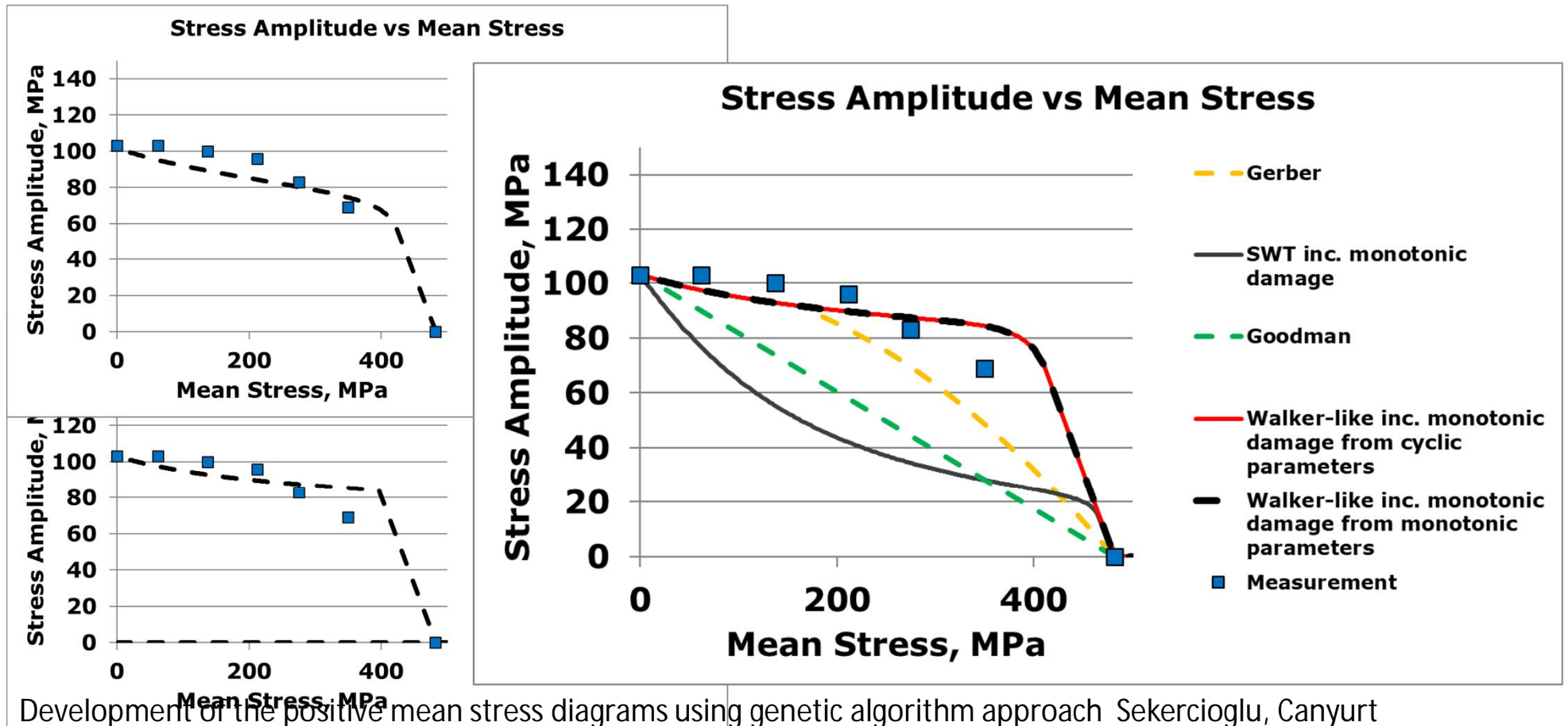
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

34CrNiMo6



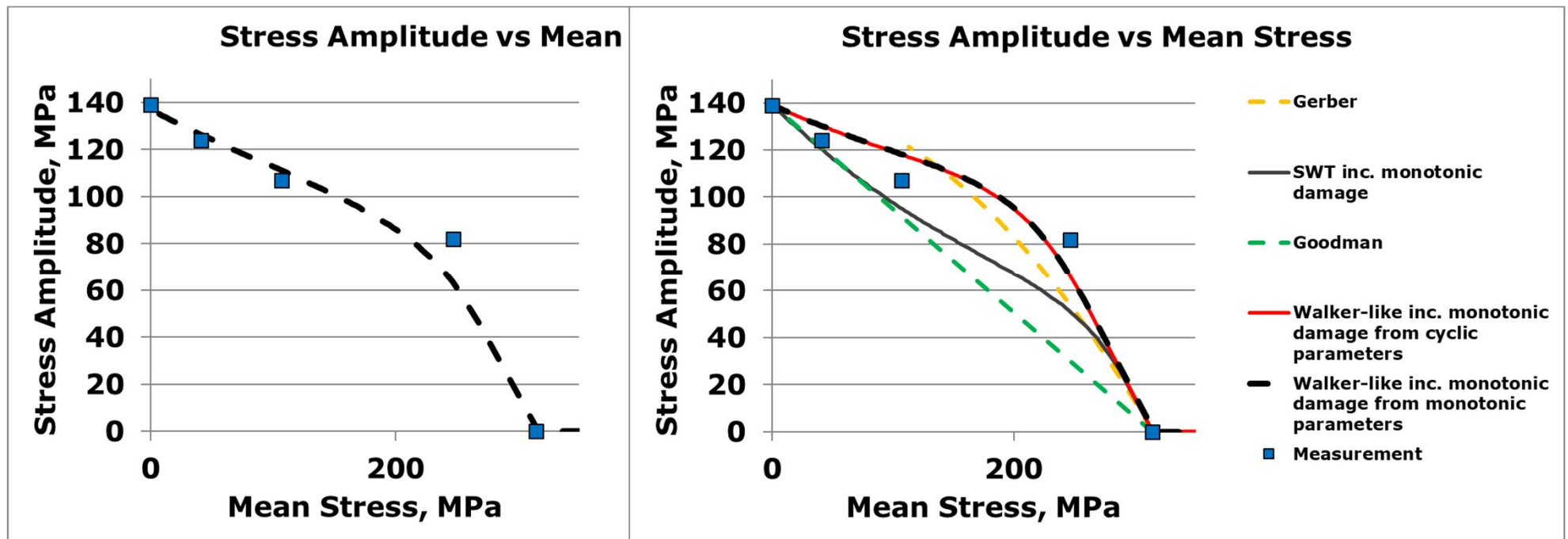
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

2014-T6 Al-alloy



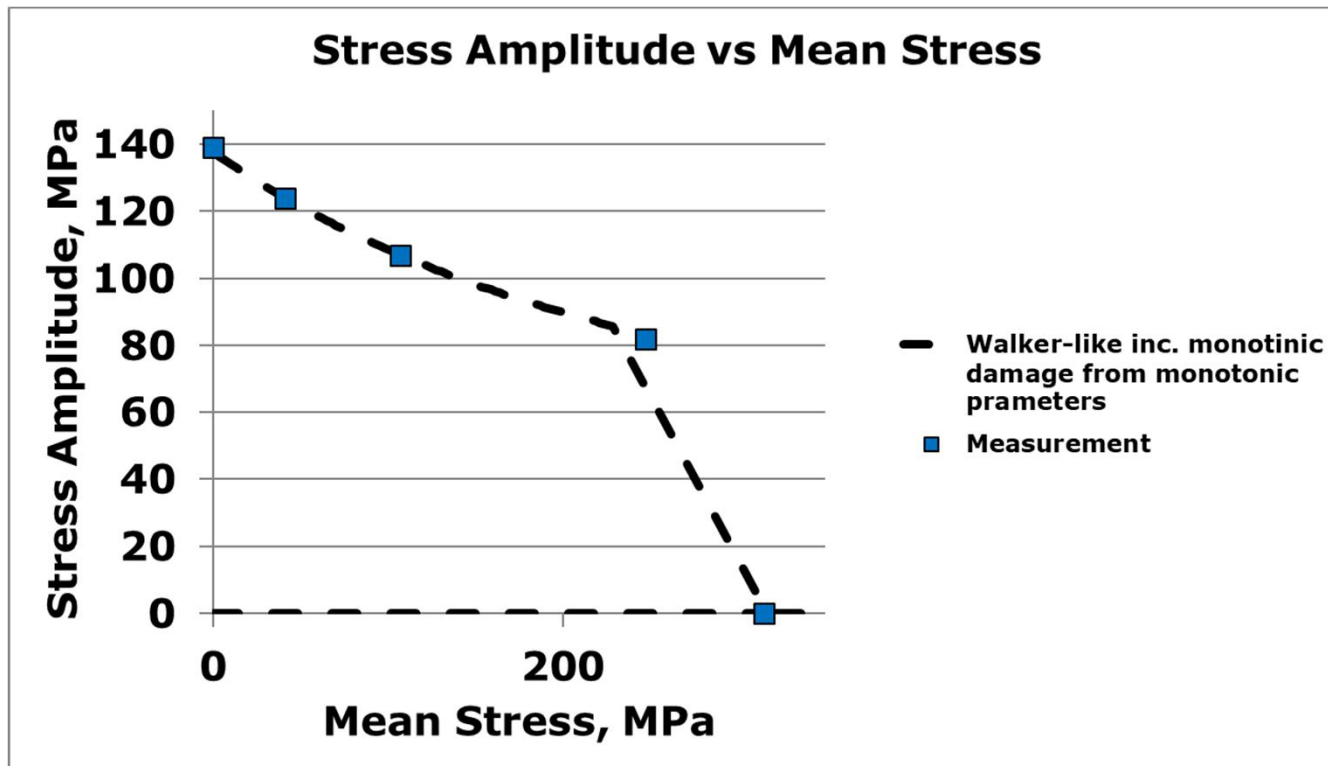
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

6061-T6 Al-alloy



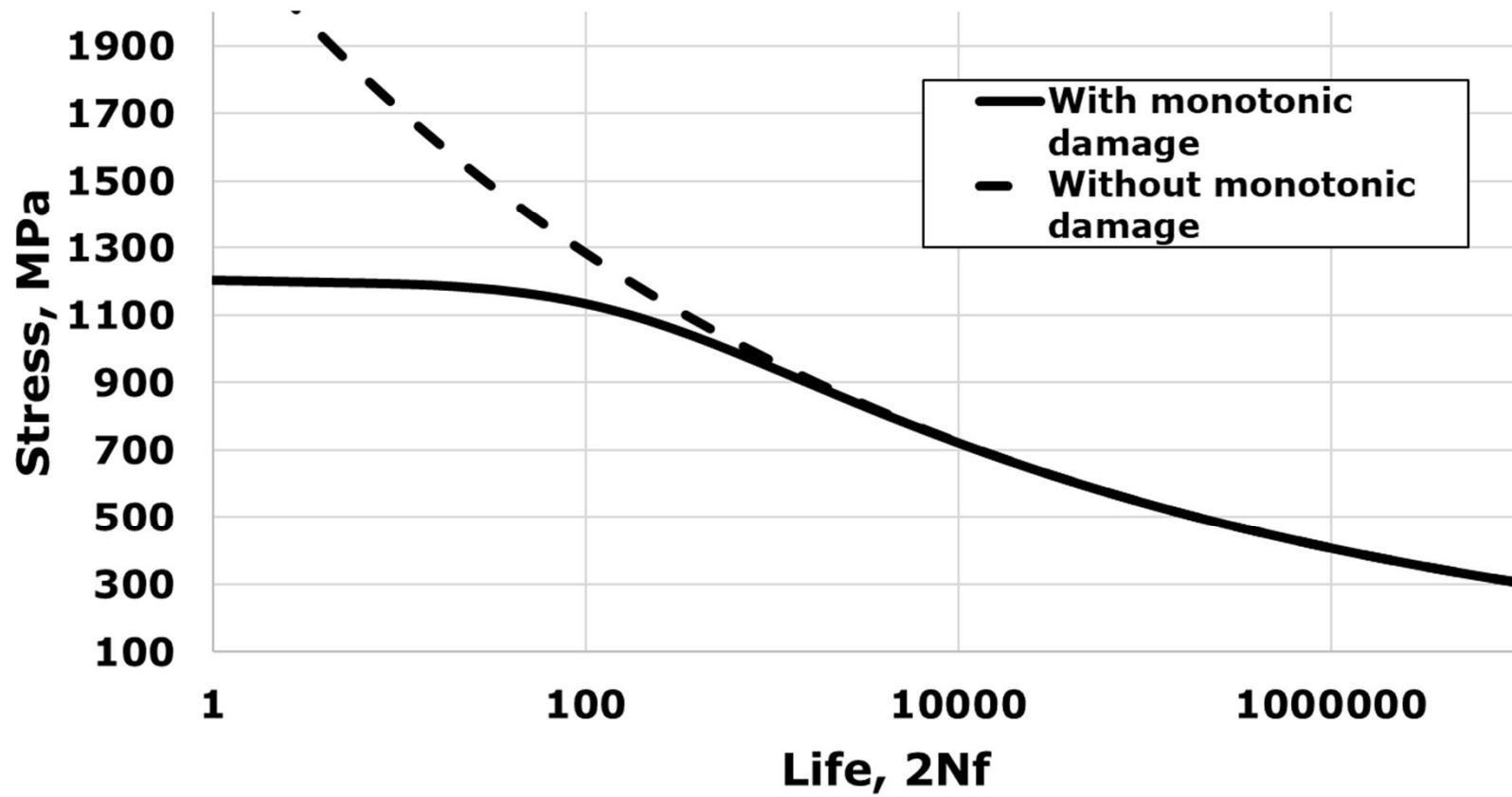
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyon

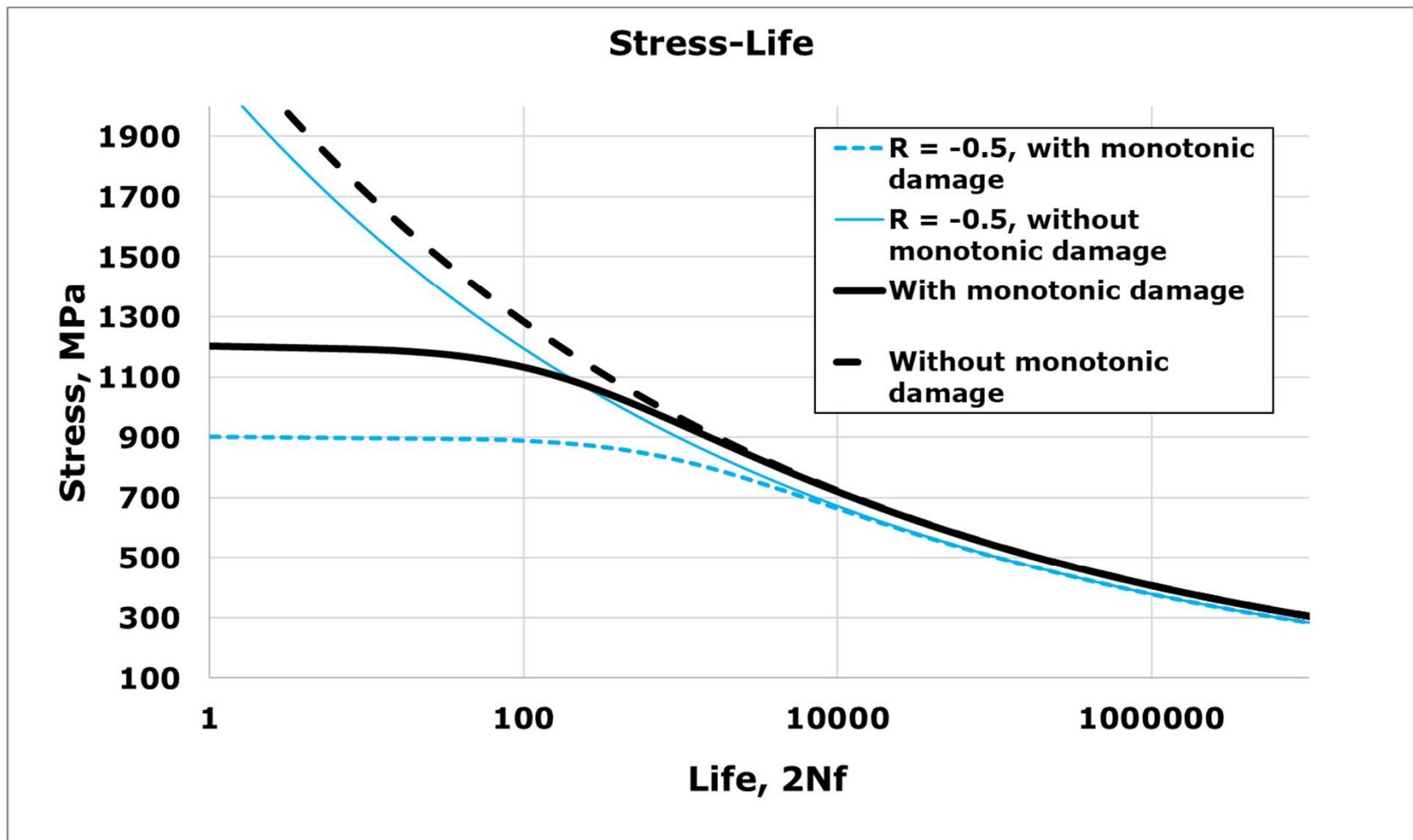
“Free fit”

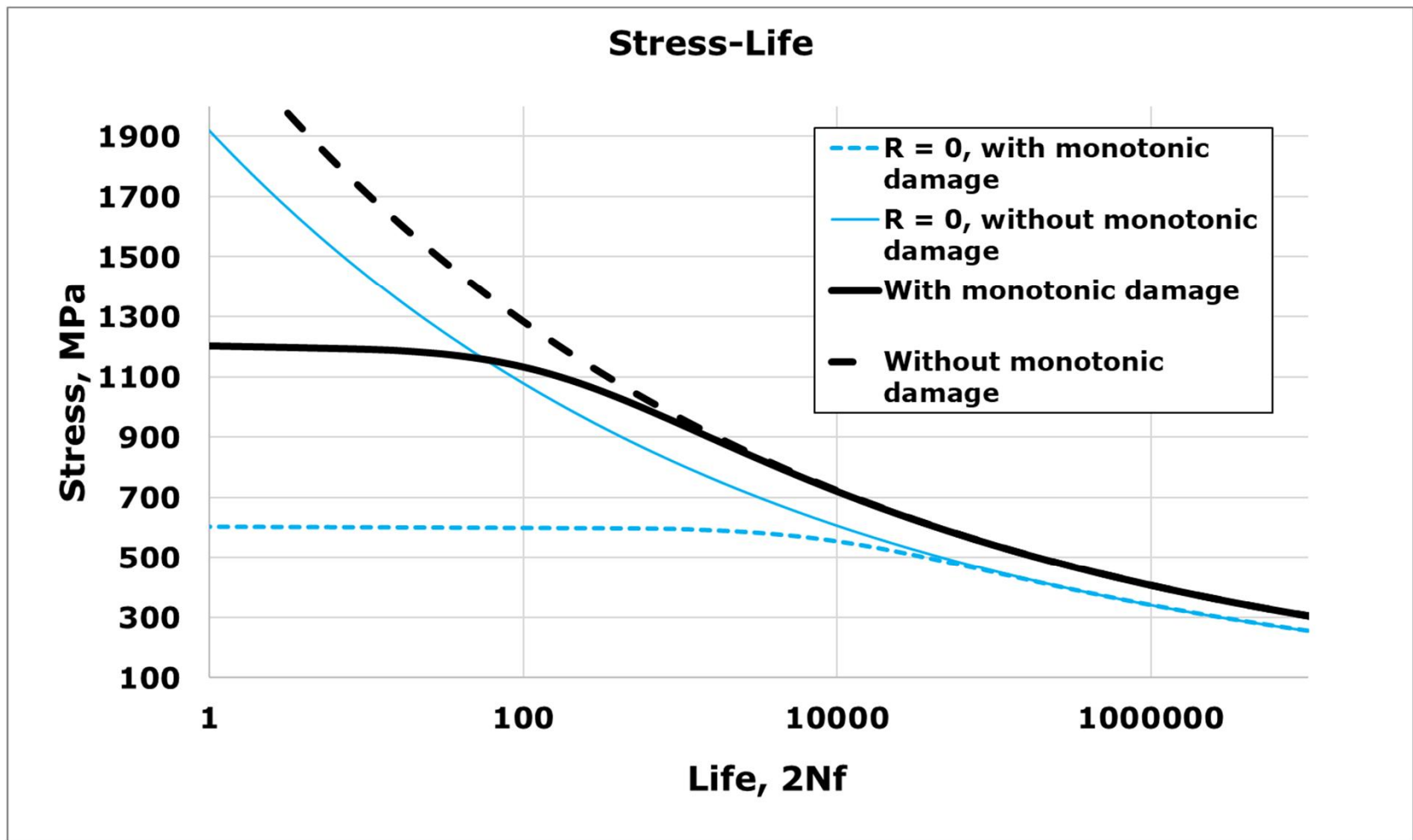


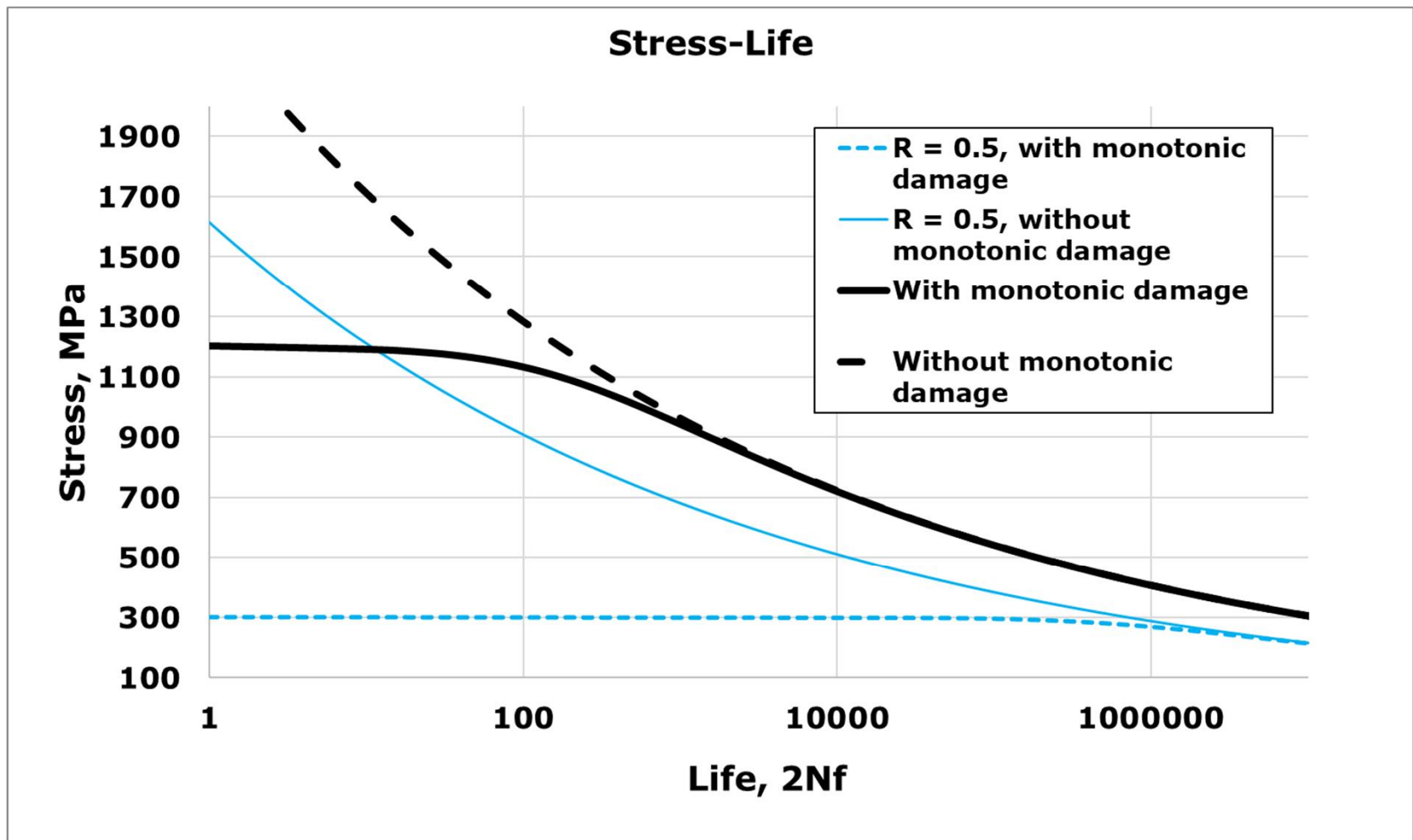
Development of the positive mean stress diagrams using genetic algorithm approach Sekercioglu, Canyurt

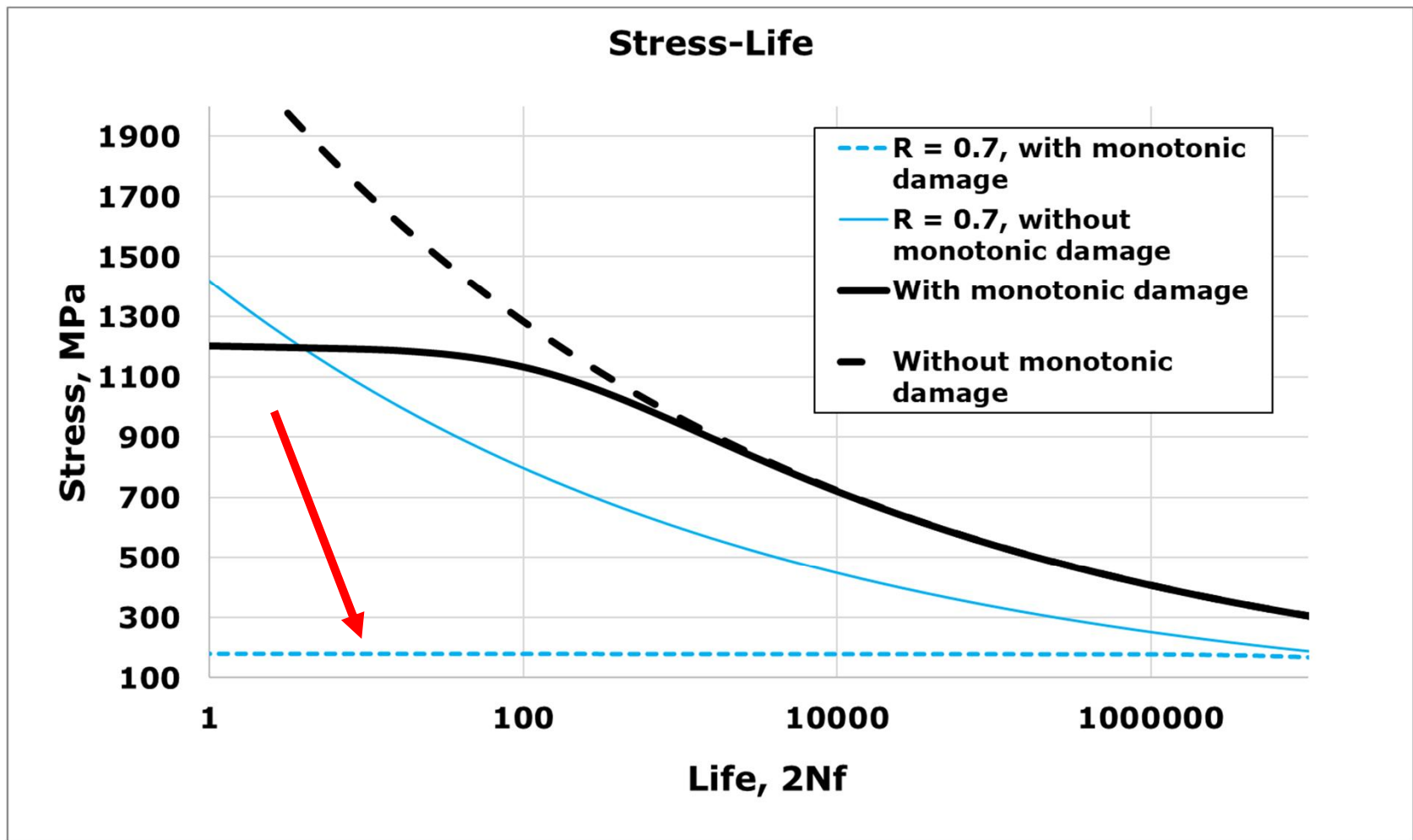
Stress-Life

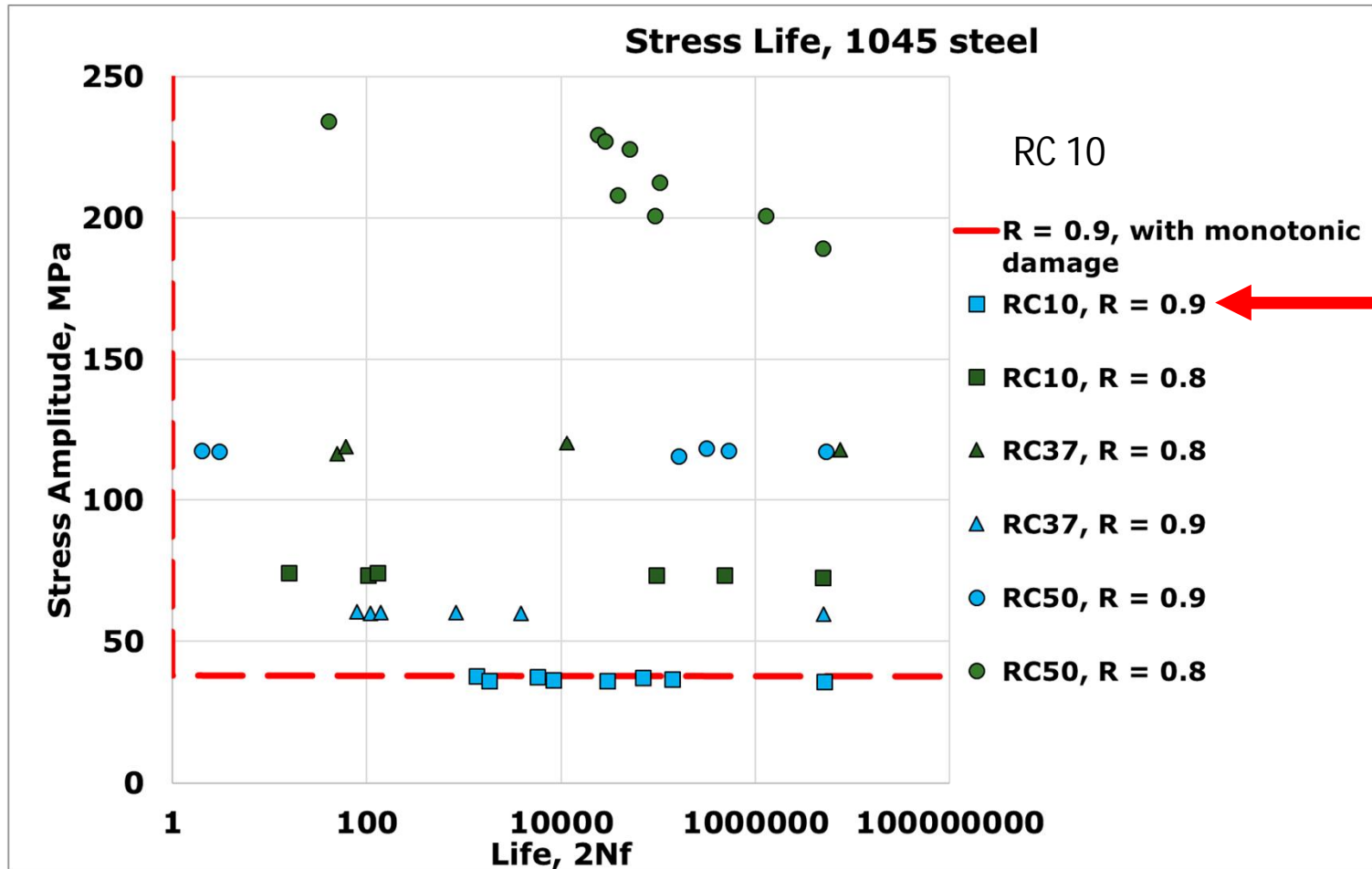




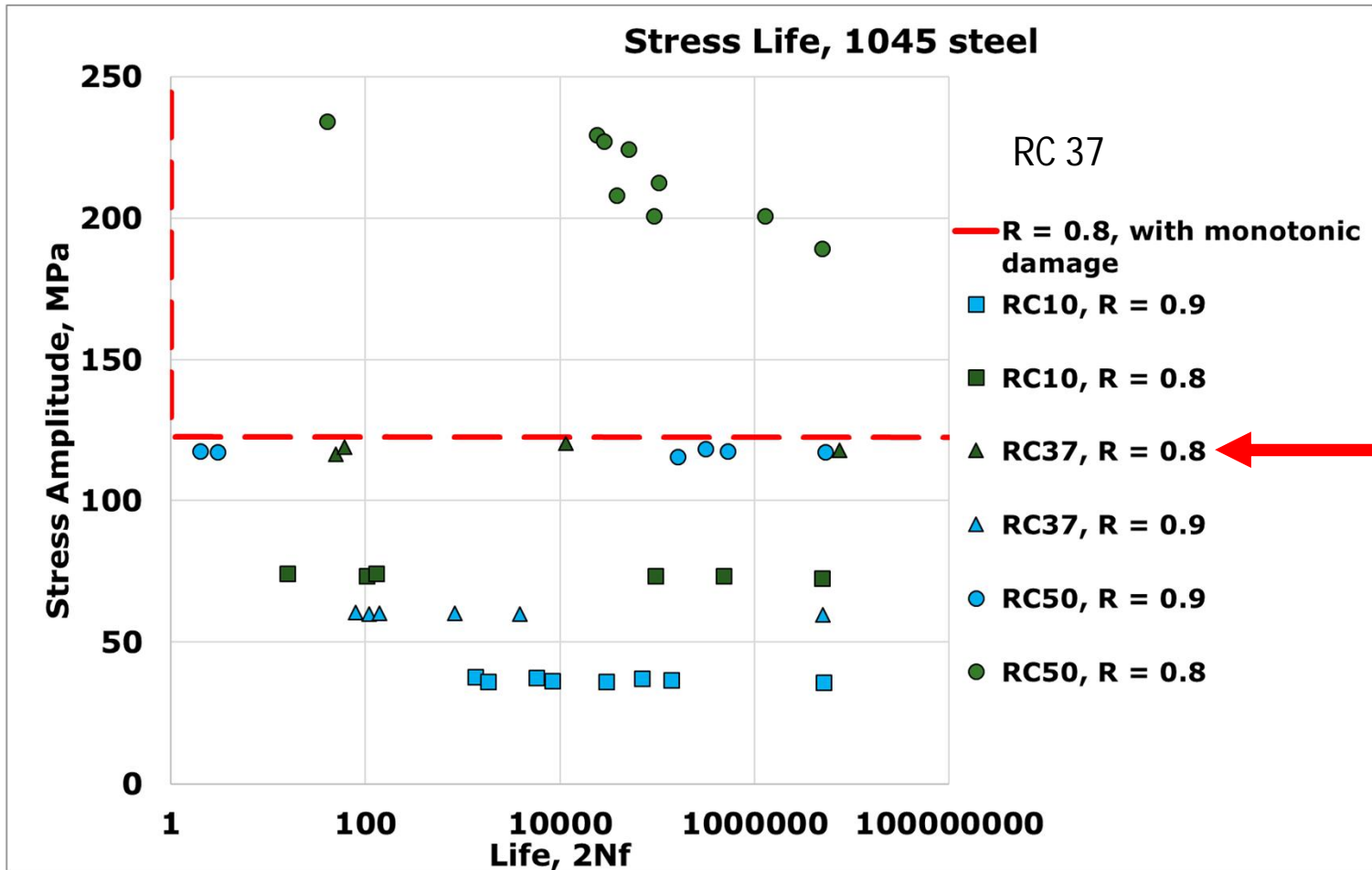




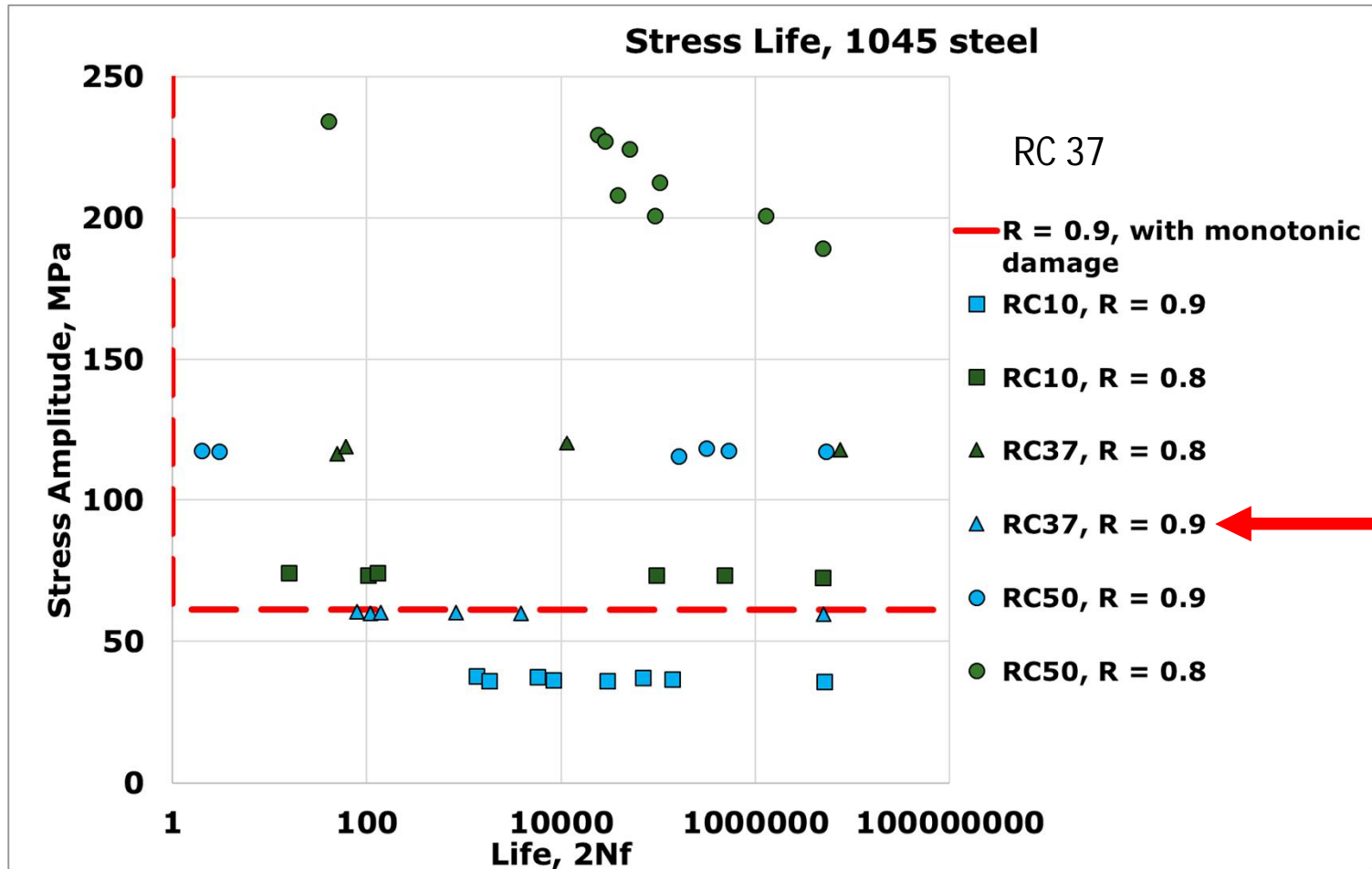




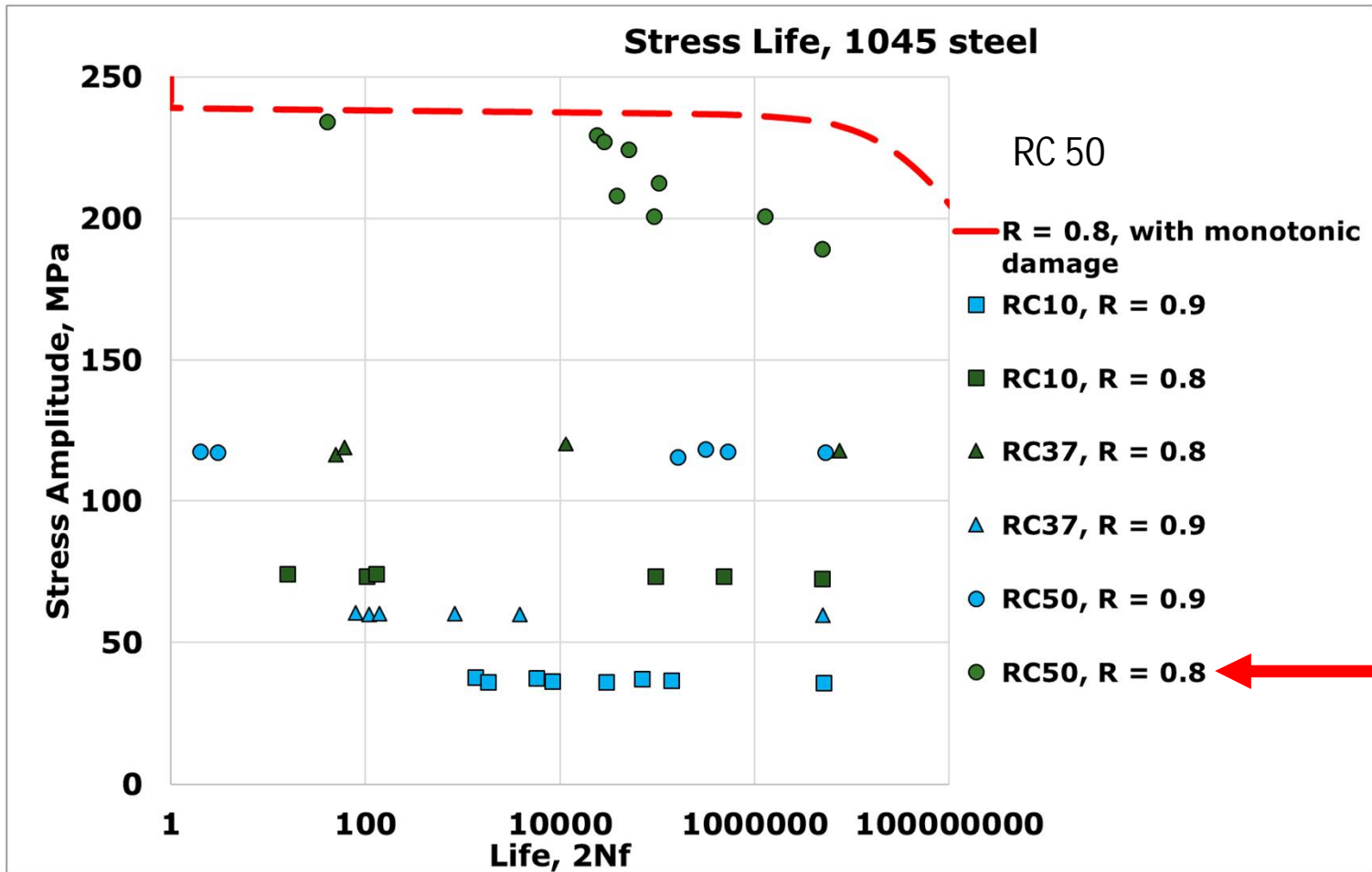
The influence of high R ratio on unnotched fatigue behavior of 1045 steel with three different heat treatments, Karadag, Stephens



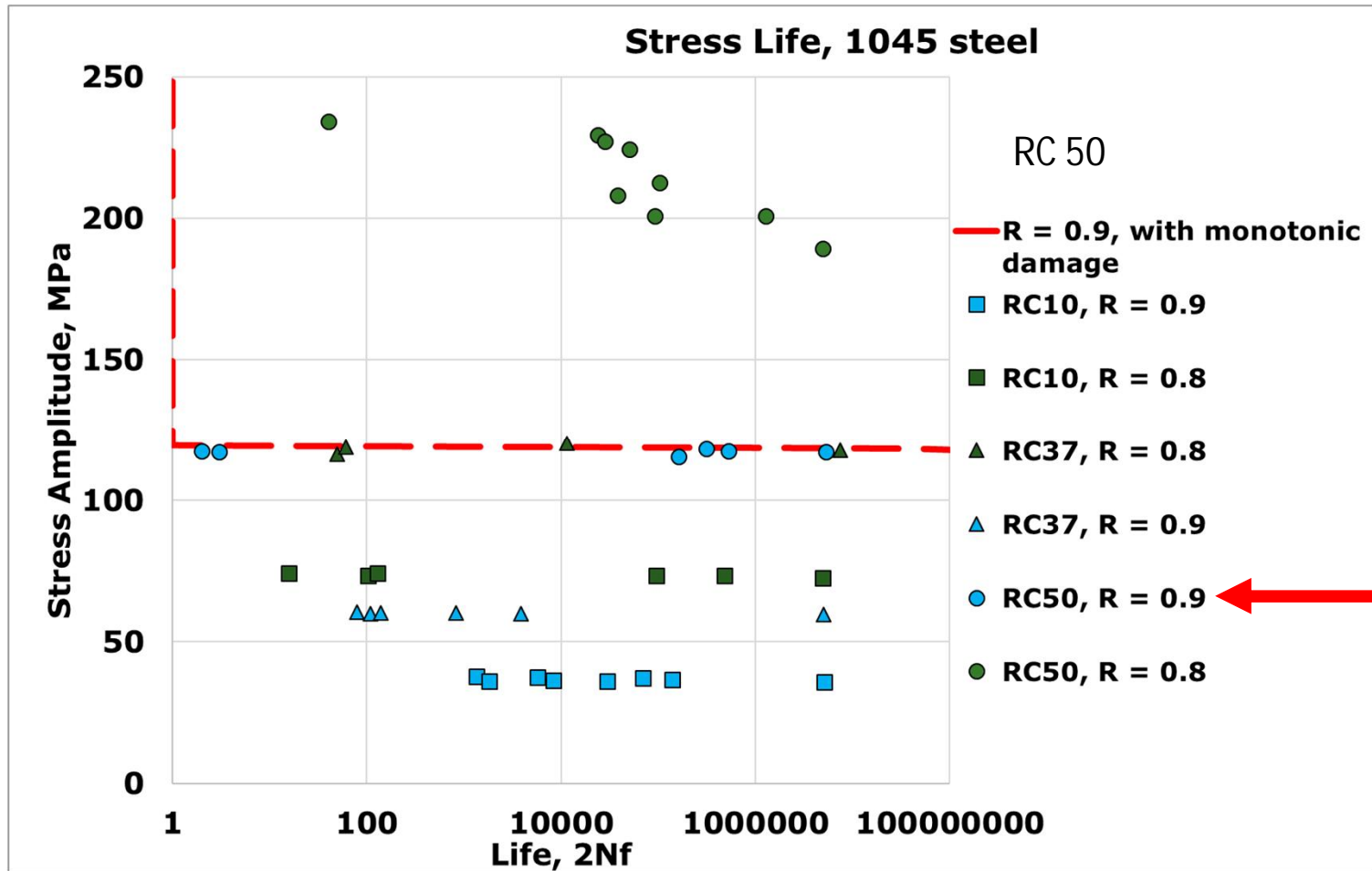
The influence of high R ratio on unnotched fatigue behavior of 1045 steel with three different heat treatments, Karadag, Stephens



The influence of high R ratio on unnotched fatigue behavior of 1045 steel with three different heat treatments, Karadag, Stephens



The influence of high R ratio on unnotched fatigue behavior of 1045 steel with three different heat treatments, Karadag, Stephens



The influence of high R ratio on unnotched fatigue behavior of 1045 steel with three different heat treatments, Karadag, Stephens

Questions?

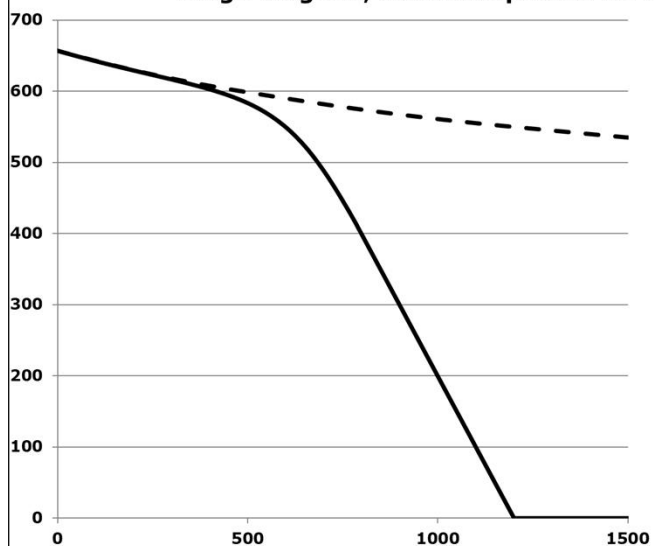


$$\left(\frac{\begin{array}{c} \sigma, \text{ Stress} \\ \epsilon, \text{ Strain} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \sigma, \text{ Stress} \\ \epsilon, \text{ Strain} \end{array}} \right)^{-1/b} + \left(N_f \times \text{blue oval} \right) = 1$$

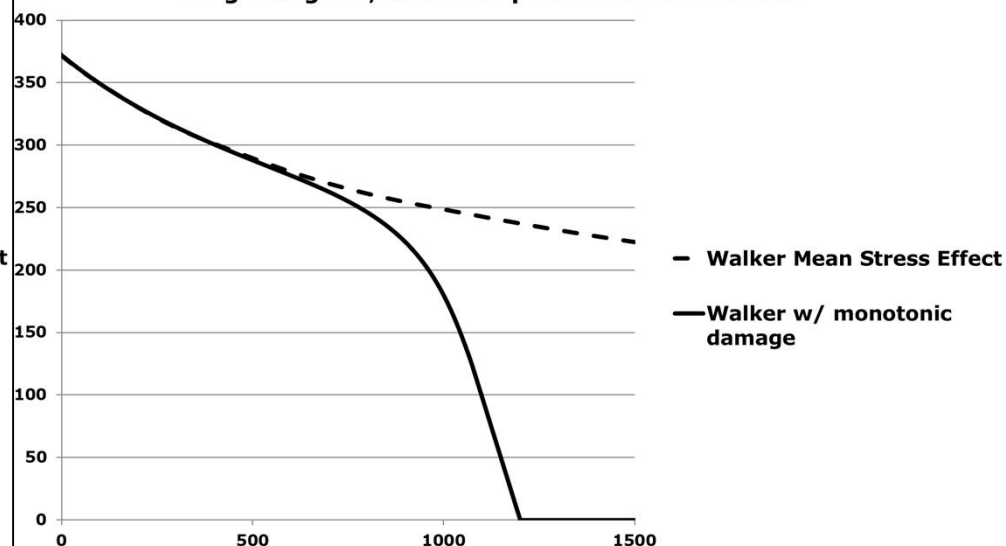
$$n' = 0.1$$

$$n' = 0.2$$

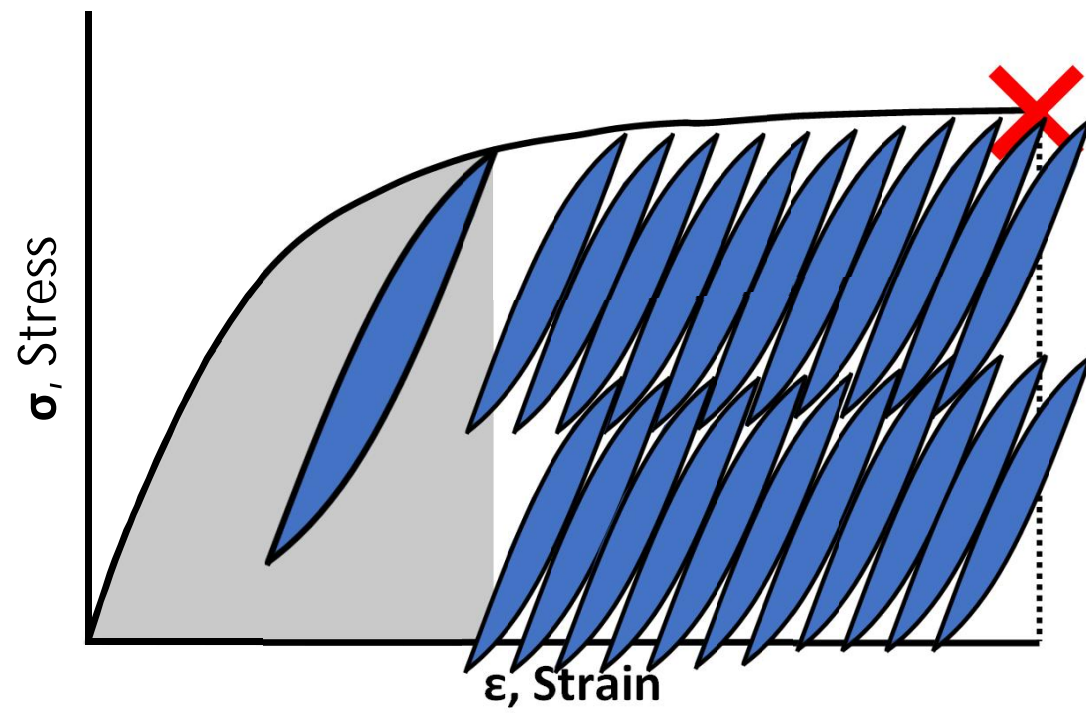
Haigh Diagram, Stress Amplitude vs. Mean Stress

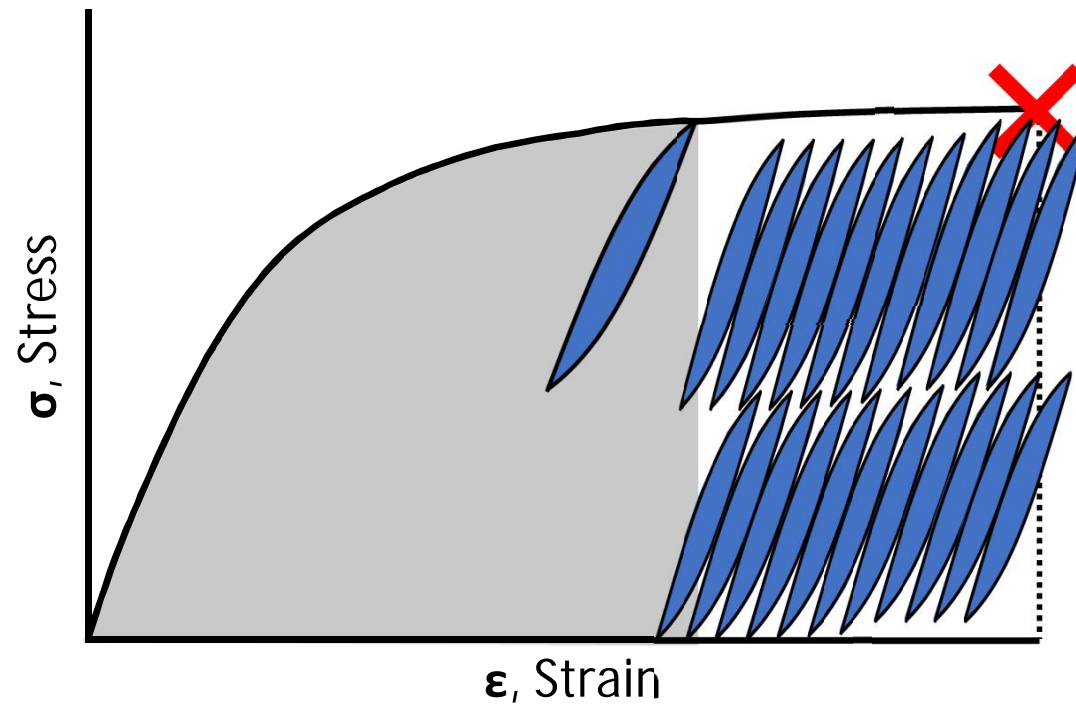


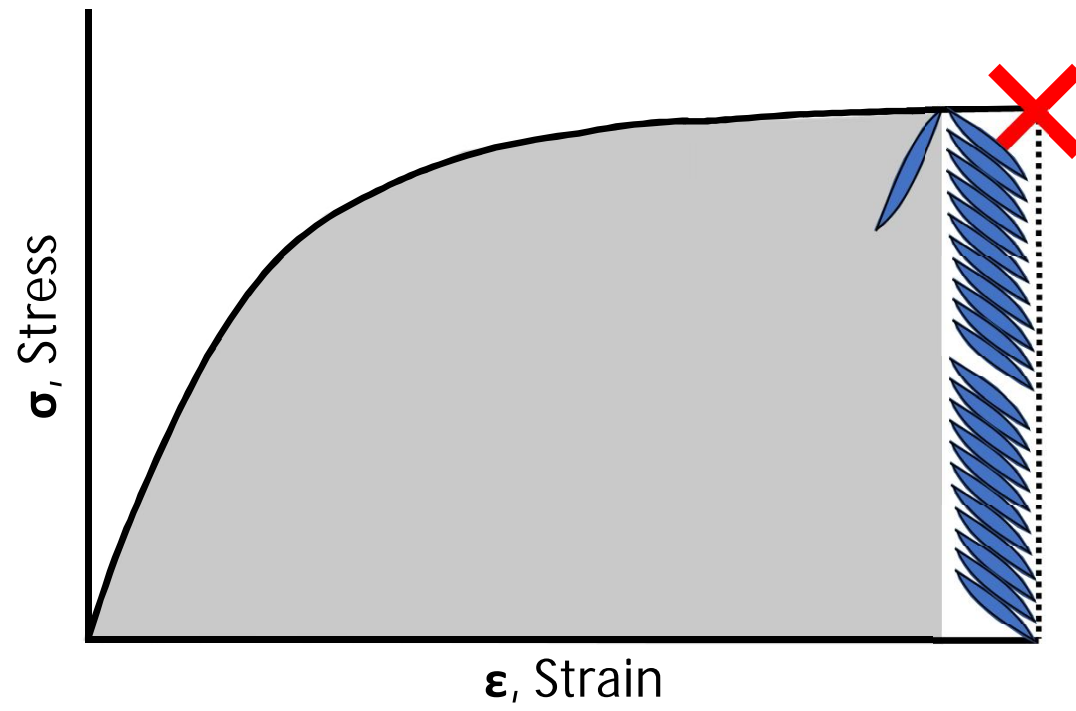
Haigh Diagram, Stress Amplitude vs. Mean Stress

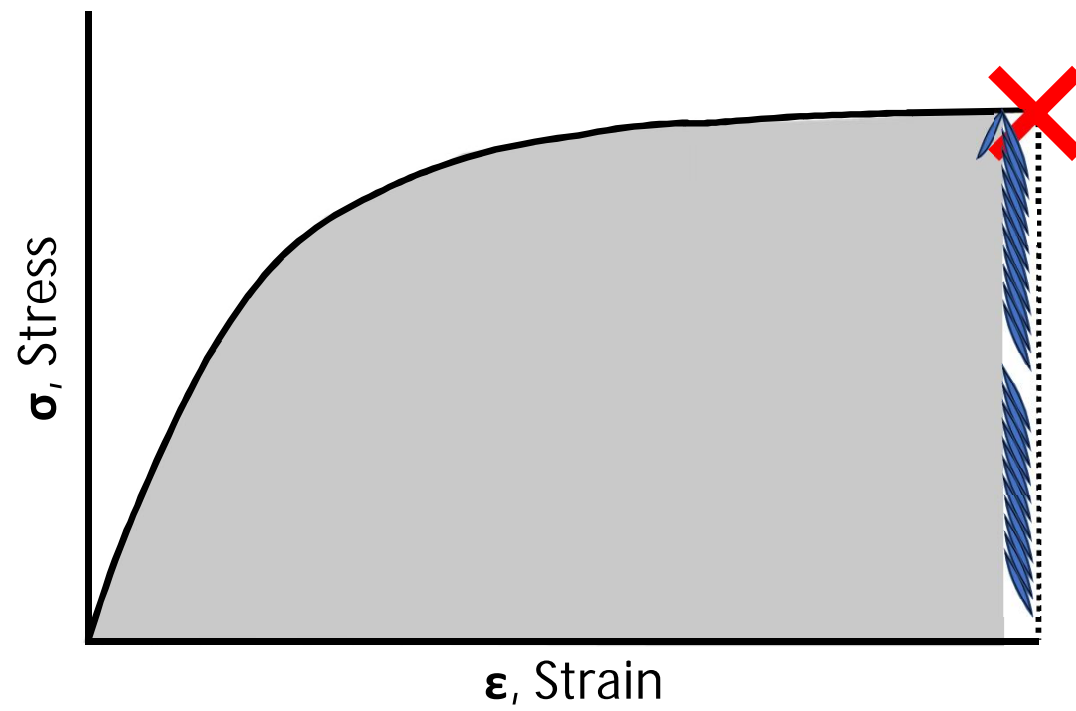


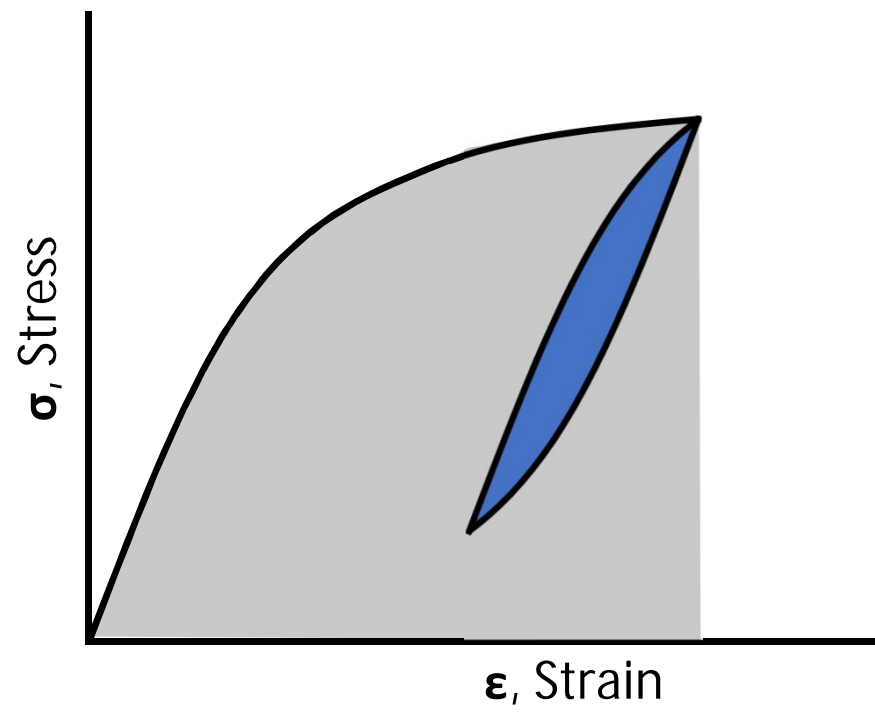
Mean stress

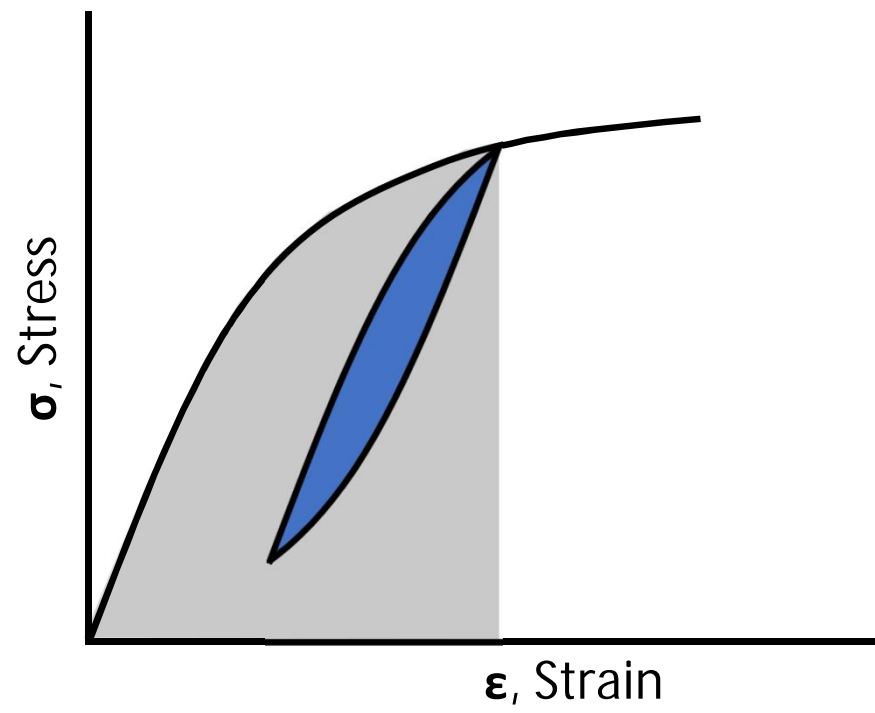


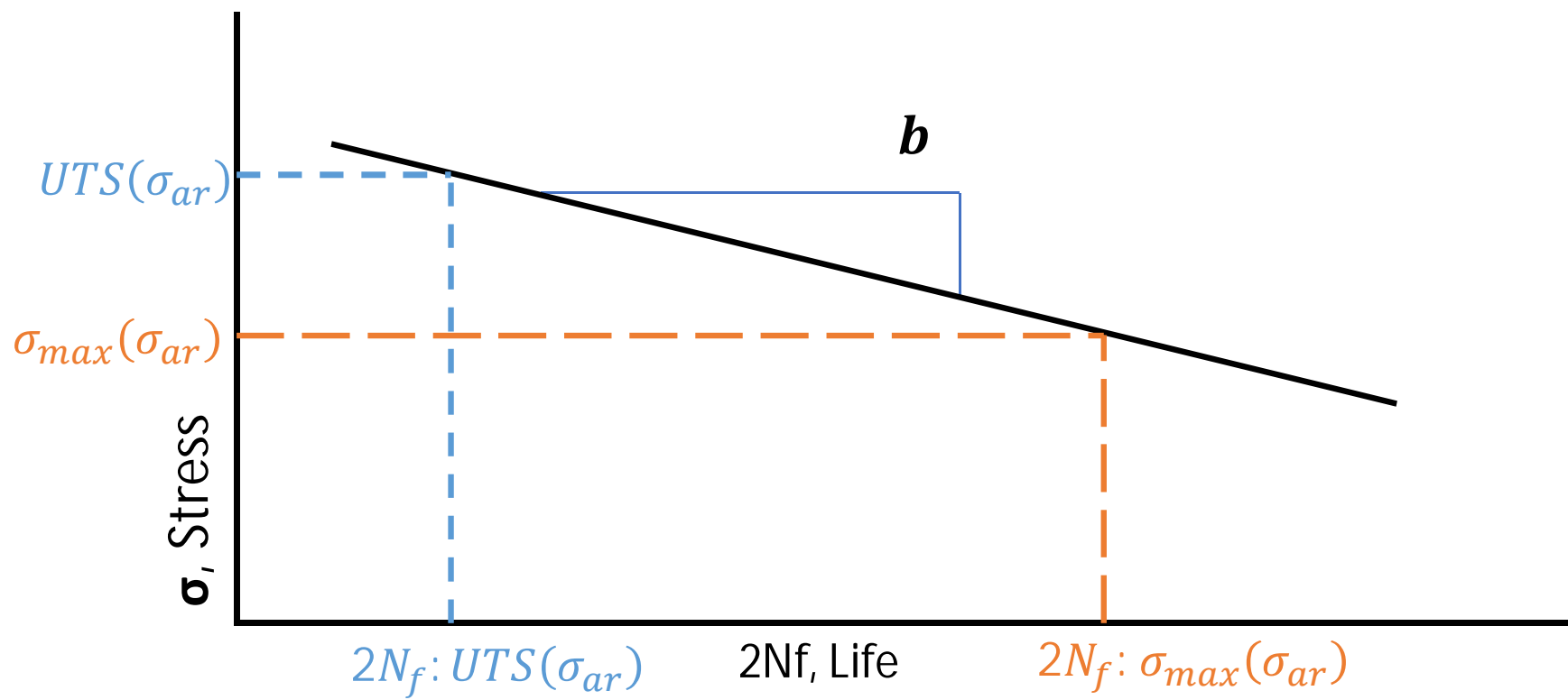




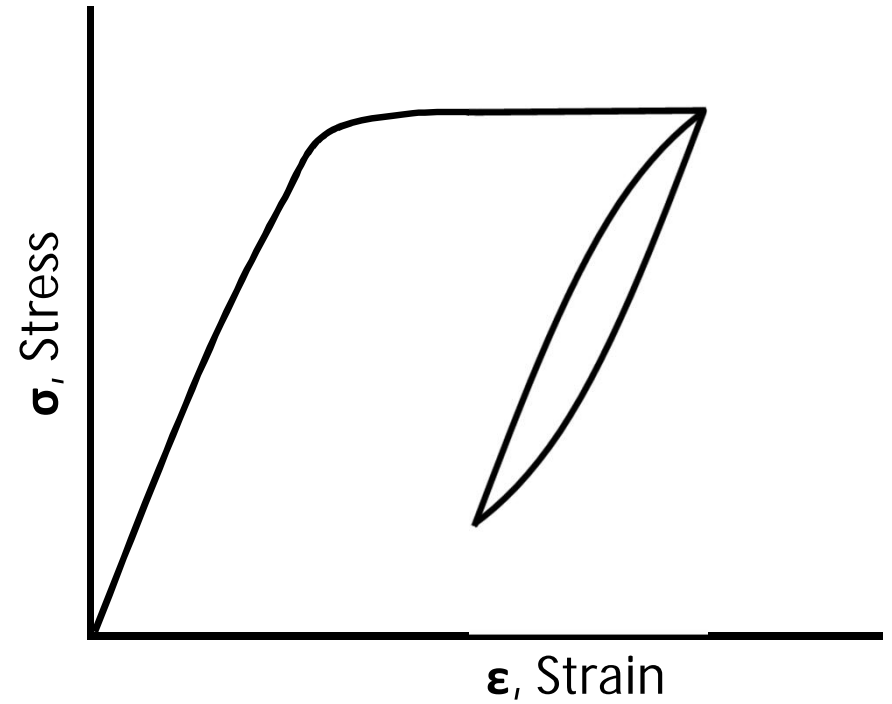
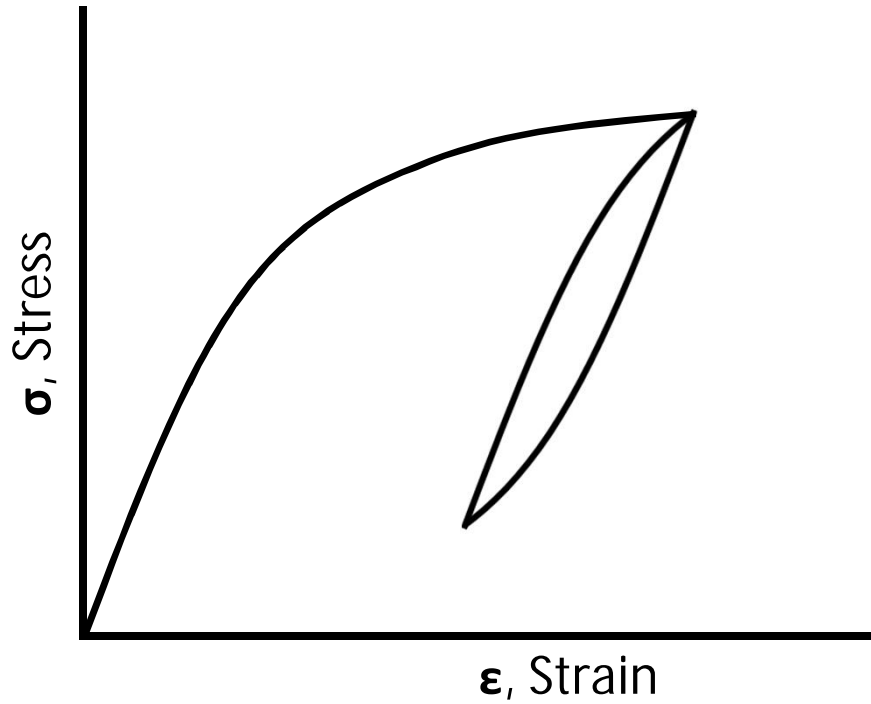




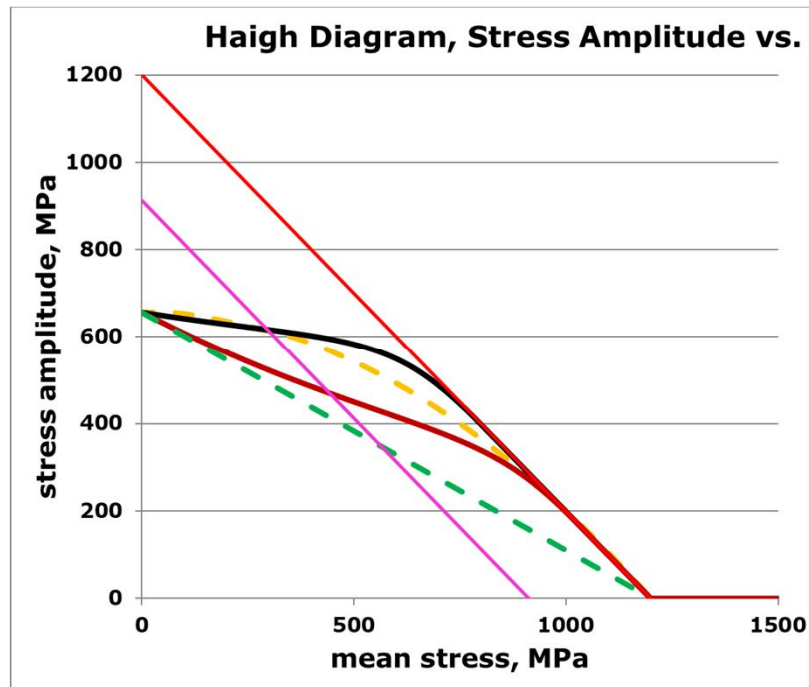




Cyclic vs monotonic σ - ϵ



Lower b_{mono}



Higher b_{mono}

