

# Fadiga de Materiais Estruturais: Fundamentos e Aplicações Efeitos dos Entalhes (**Notch Effects**)

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## AGENDA

1. *Introdução (Introduction)*
2. *Concentração e Gradiente de Tensões (Stress Concentration)*
3. *S-N para corpos com entalhes (S-N approach for notched members)*
4. *E-N para corpos com entalhes ( $\epsilon$ -N approach for notched members)*
5.  *$da/dN$  para corpos com entalhes (Fracture mechanics approach for notched members)*
6. *Exemplo de aplicação (Example)*

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## Introduction

### ■ Notched Structures



## Introduction

### ■ **Notched Structures**

- Notches:
  - can not be avoided
  - are key problem in fatigue behavior
  - very dangerous
  - can be minimized by suitable treatment
- To understand notch effects we must consider:
  - Stress/strain concentration
  - Stress gradient
  - Mean stress and residual stress
  - Local yielding

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## Stress State

**Stress state at the notch tip on the symmetry line**

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^a = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}^a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22}^a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{33}^a \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Stress State

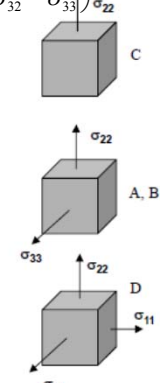
**Stress state at the notch tip on FREE surface**

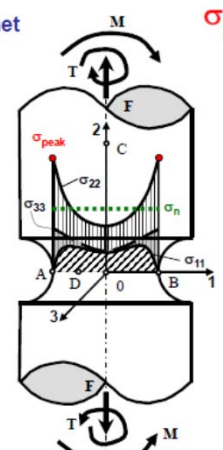
$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

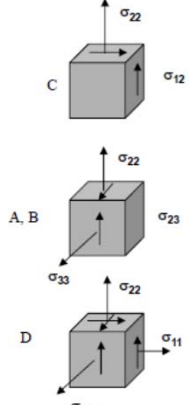
$$\sigma_{ij}^a = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}^a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22}^a & \sigma_{23}^a \\ 0 & \sigma_{32}^a & \sigma_{33}^a \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Stress Concentration Factor $K_t$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$


$\sigma_n = F/A_{net}$ 

 $\sigma_{peak} = \sigma_{max} = K_t \sigma_n$

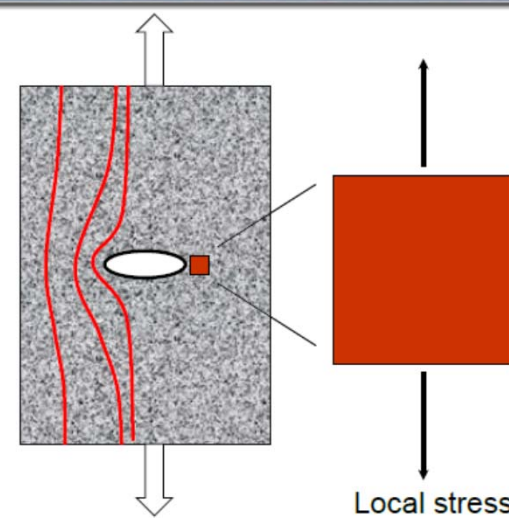


*Stresses in axisymmetric notched body under axial loading*

*Stresses in axisymmetric notched body under axial, bending and torsion loading*

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## Stress Concentration Factor $K_t$

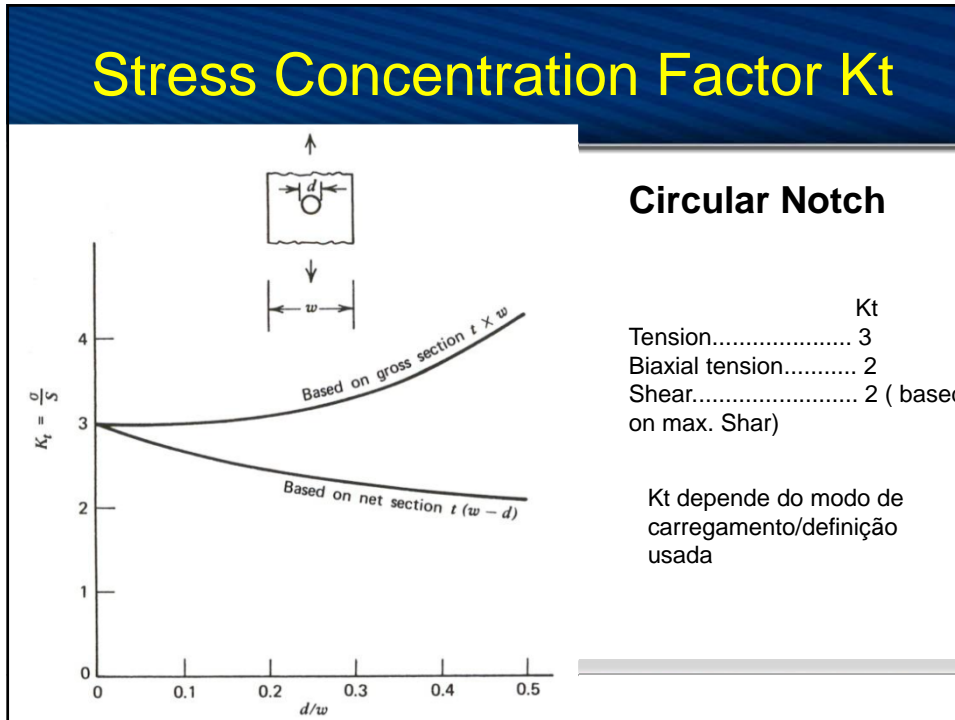


**Intensification of stress amplitude measured by the elastic stress concentration factor  $K_t$**

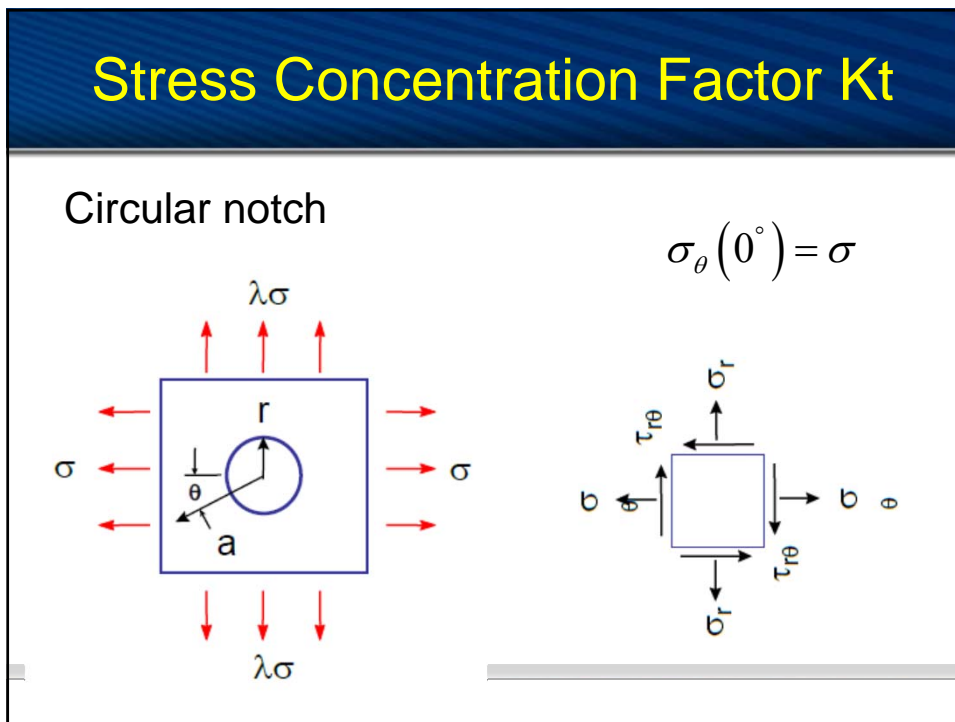
Applied stress

Local stress

## Stress Concentration Factor Kt



## Stress Concentration Factor Kt



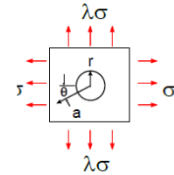
## Stress Concentration Factor Kt

Circular notch

$$\frac{\sigma_r}{\sigma} = \frac{1+\lambda}{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \left( 1 + 3 \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^4 - 4 \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right) \cos 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\sigma_\theta}{\sigma} = \frac{1+\lambda}{2} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right) - \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \left( 1 + 3 \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^4 \right) \cos 2\theta$$

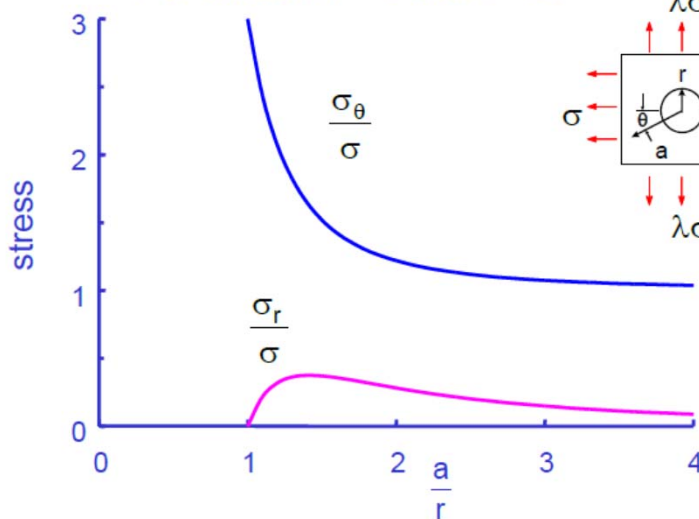
$$\frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{\sigma} = \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \left( 1 - 3 \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^4 + 2 \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^2 \right) \sin 2\theta$$



Independent of size, dependant only on r/a

## Stress Concentration Factor Kt

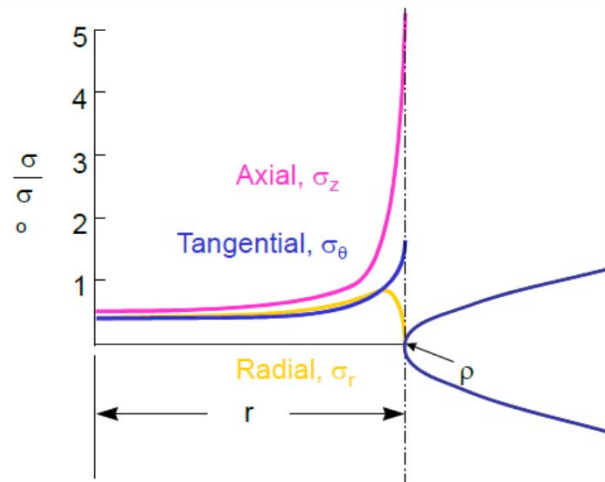
For tension  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\theta = 90$



## Stress Concentration Factor $K_t$

### Notched bar

1. Elevado gradiente de tensões
2. Estado triaxial (biaxial) de tensões ao redor do entahe



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## Fatigue Notch Factor Kf

$K_f$  → Describe the elastic deformation around a notch

The reduction in fatigue life due to the notch is taken into account by the fatigue notch factor,  $K_f$ :

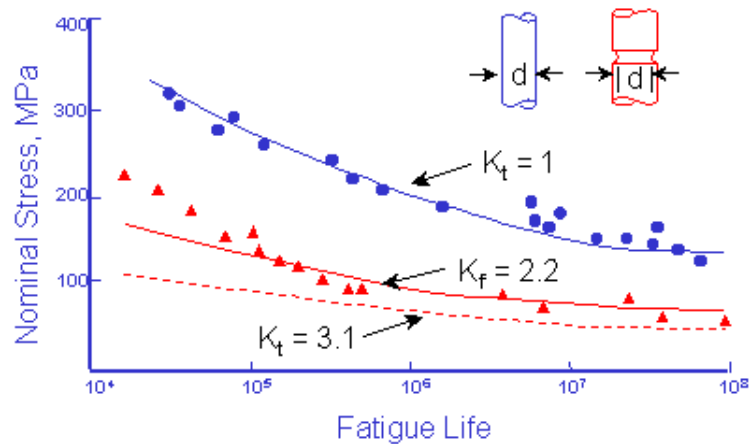
$$K_f = \frac{\sigma_{ar}}{S_{ar}}$$

$\sigma_{ar}$  → Fatigue life strength for the smooth specimen (R=-1)

$S_{ar}$  → Fatigue life strength for the notched specimen (R=-1)

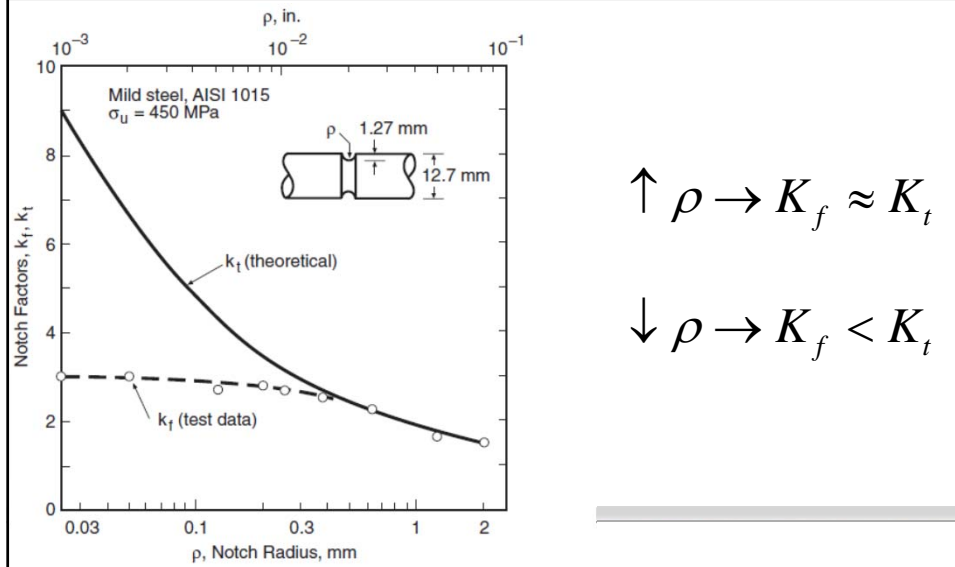
## Fatigue Notch Factor Kf

$K_t, K_f$  → Describe the elastic deformation around a notch



From MacGregor and Grossman, "Effects of Cyclic Loading on Mechanical Behavior of 24S-T4 and 75S-T6 Aluminum Alloys and SAE 4130 Steel", NACA TN 2812, 1952)

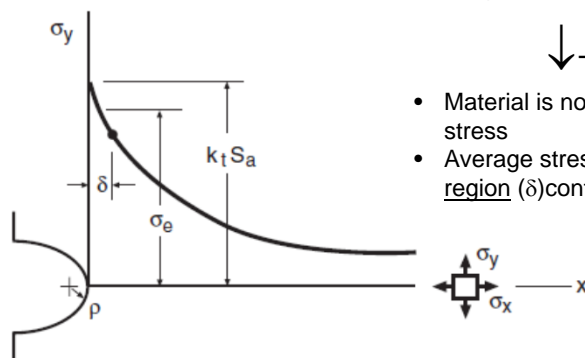
## Fatigue Notch Factor $K_f$



## Fatigue Notch Factor $K_f$

### Process Zone Size

- Stress gradient magnitude is large near sharp notches

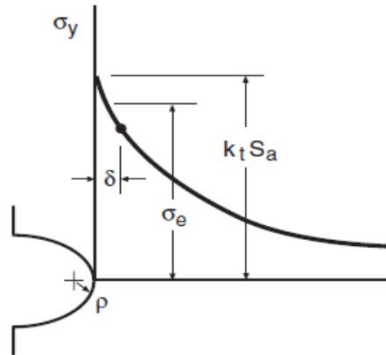


$$\downarrow \rightarrow K_f < K_t$$

- Material is not sensitive to the peak stress
- Average stress that acts over small region ( $\delta$ ) controls the fatigue damage.

## Fatigue Notch Factor $K_f$

### Weakest-Link Effects



- Stress gradient magnitude is large near sharp notches

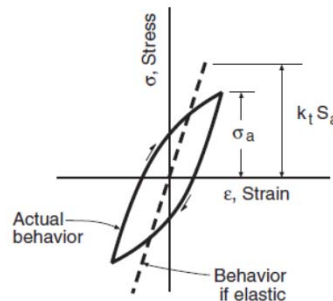
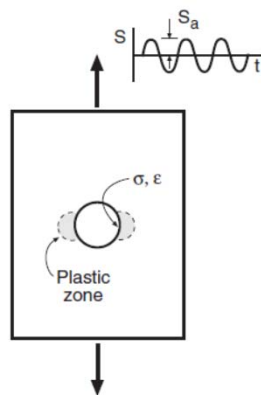
$$\downarrow \rightarrow K_f < K_t$$

- For a sharp notch there is a possibility that no damage initiation site occurs in the region where the stress is near the peak value.
- Hence, on average the notched member will be more resistant to fatigue than expected if the comparison is made on the basis of the local notch stress  $\sigma_a = K_t S_a$ .

## Fatigue Notch Factor $K_f$

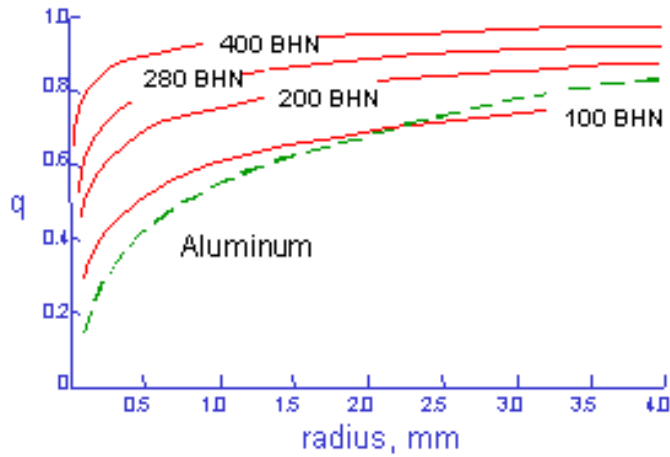
### Reversed Yielding

$$\rightarrow K_f < K_t$$



- Valid for short and intermediate fatigue lives.
- This explanation is insufficient for long lives.

## Notch Sensitivity Factor



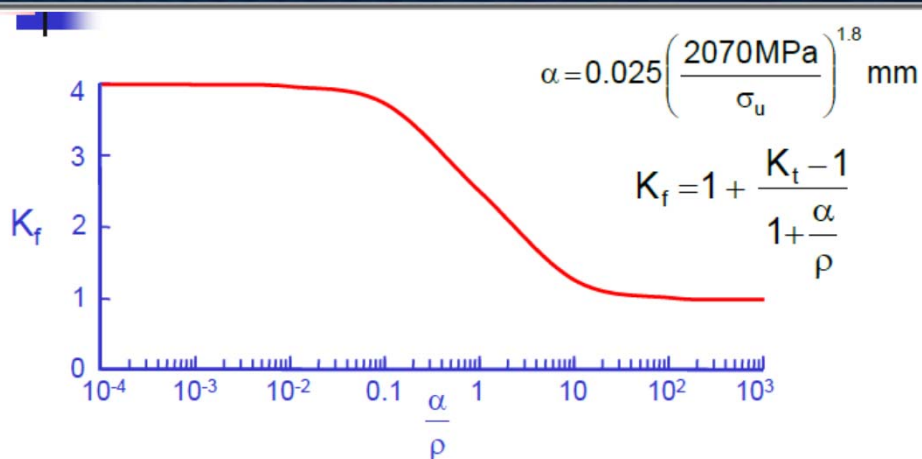
$$q = \frac{K_f - 1}{K_t - 1}$$

$$K_f = q(K_t - 1) + 1$$

Material very sensitive to notches  
q~1

From Peterson "Notch Sensitivity", *Metal Fatigue*, Sines and Waisman, McGraw Hill, 1959)

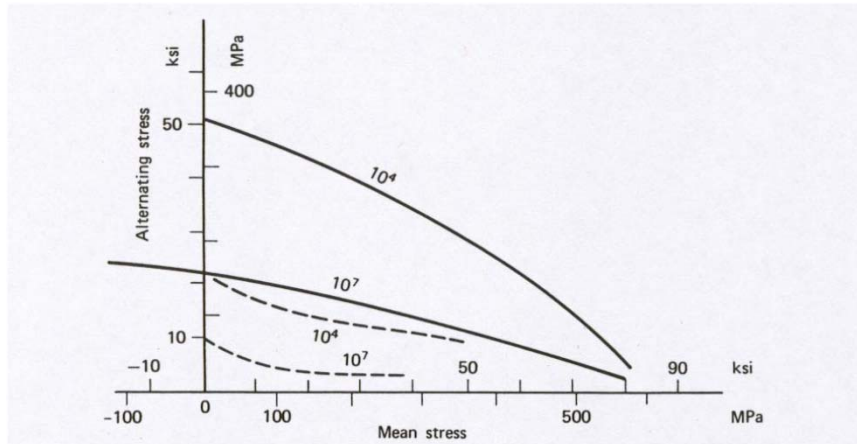
## Notch Sensitivity Factor (Peterson)



No effect when  $\rho \ll \alpha$

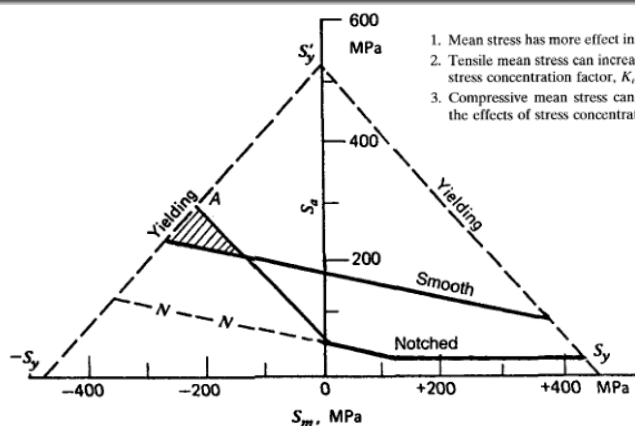
Full effect when  $\rho \gg \alpha$

## Mean Stress+Notch Effects



**Figure 7.9** Constant life diagram for 7075-T6 wrought aluminum alloy with  $S_u = 570$  MPa (82 ksi) [2]. (—) Unnotched, (---) notched,  $K_t = 3.4$ .

## Mean Stress+Notch Effects



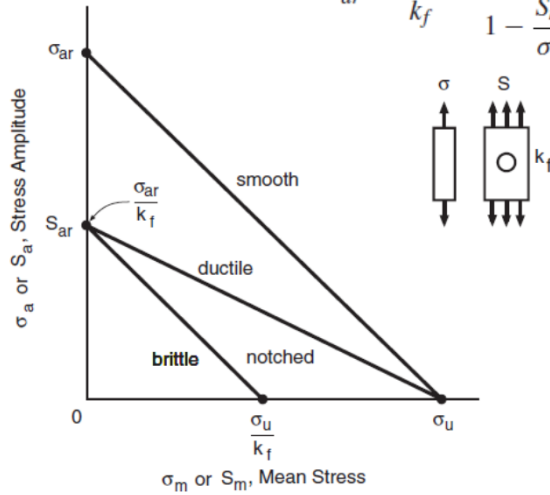
1. Mean stress has more effect in notched parts than in smooth specimens.
2. Tensile mean stress can increase the fatigue notch factor,  $K_f$ , above the stress concentration factor,  $K_t$ , and can be fatal in fatigue loading.
3. Compressive mean stress can significantly reduce and even eliminate the effects of stress concentrations and save parts.

**Figure 7.10** Haigh diagram for 7075-T6 aluminum alloy at 1 million cycles, with and without a notch.

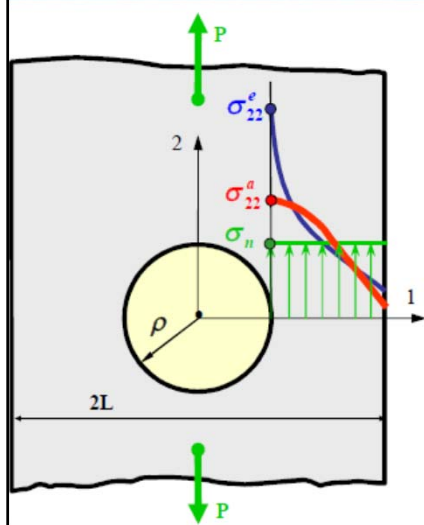
# Mean Stress+Notch Effects

Goodman Equation

$$S_{ar} = \frac{\sigma_{ar}}{k_f} = \frac{S_a}{1 - \frac{S_m}{\sigma_u}} \quad (\text{ductile materials})$$



# Neuber's Rule

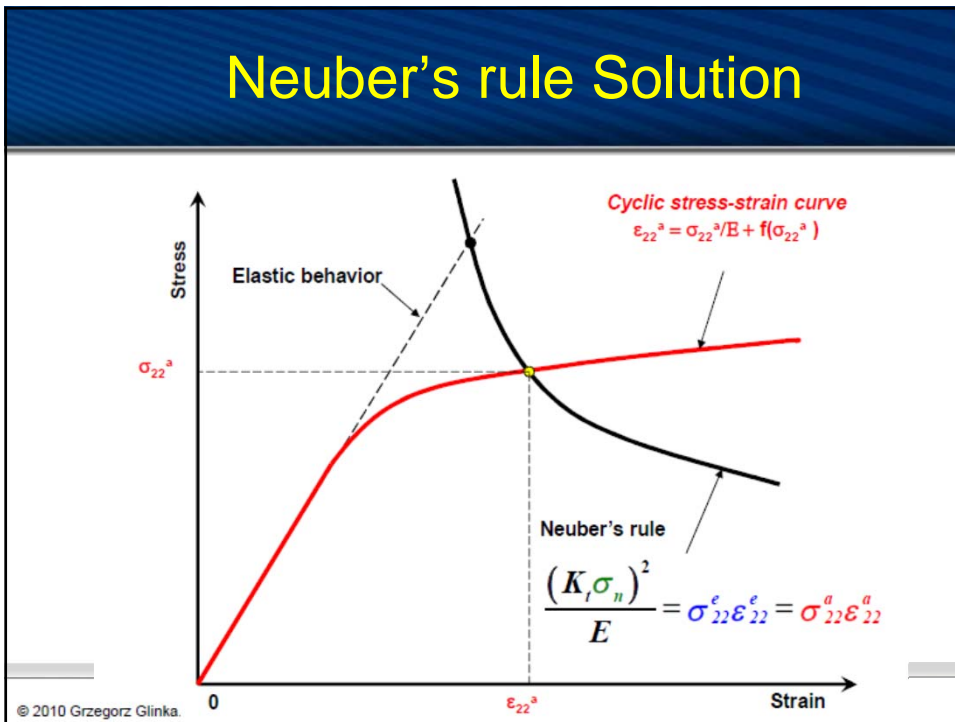
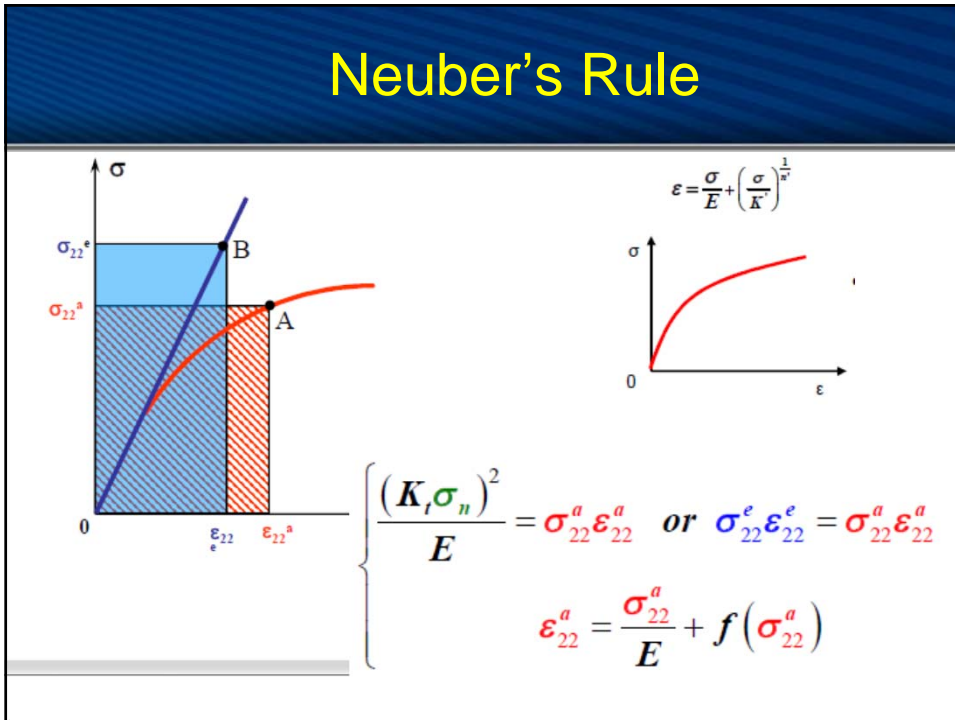


Neuber's Rule

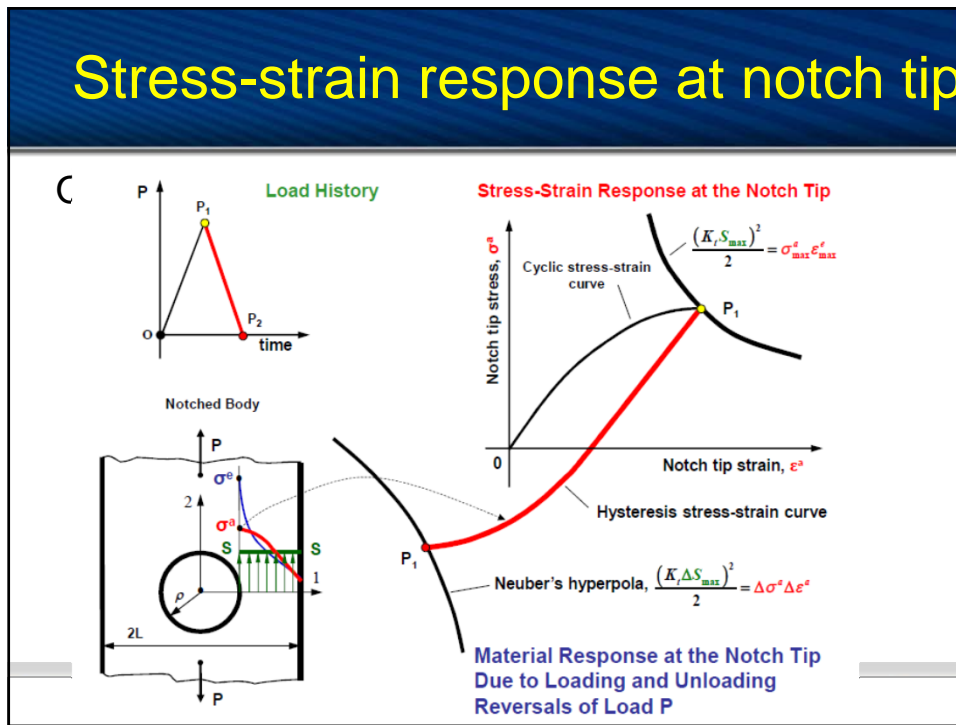
$$\epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} + \left(\frac{\sigma}{K}\right)^{1/n}$$



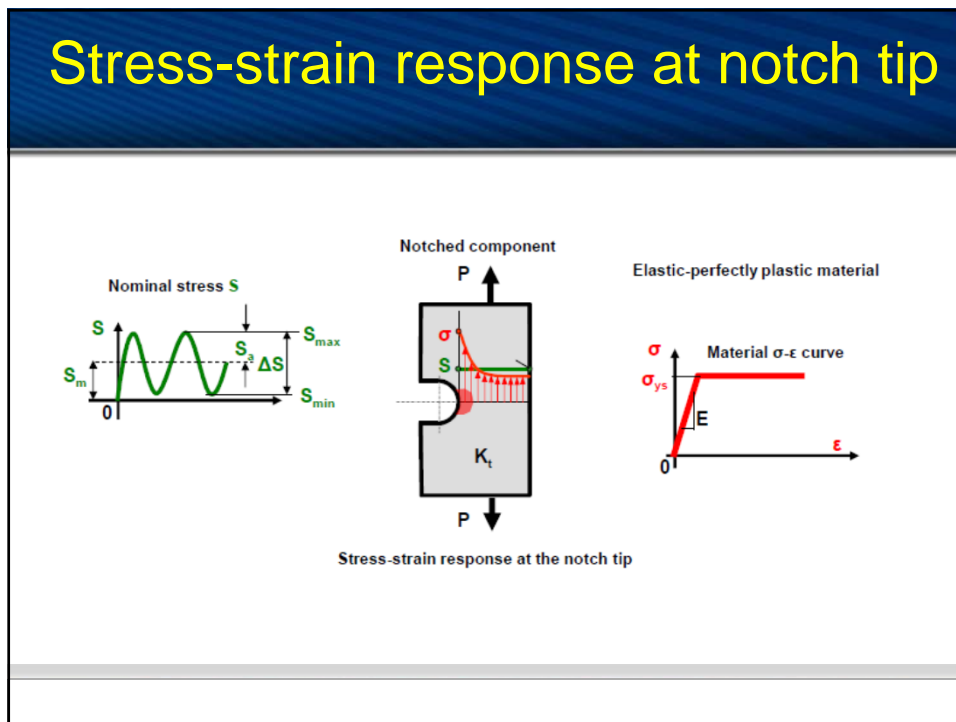
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{(K_t \sigma_n)^2}{E} &= \sigma_{22}^a \epsilon_{22}^a \quad \text{or} \quad \sigma_{22}^e \epsilon_{22}^e = \sigma_{22}^a \epsilon_{22}^a \\ \epsilon_{22}^a &= \frac{\sigma_{22}^a}{E} + f(\sigma_{22}^a) \end{aligned} \right.$$



# Stress-strain response at notch tip

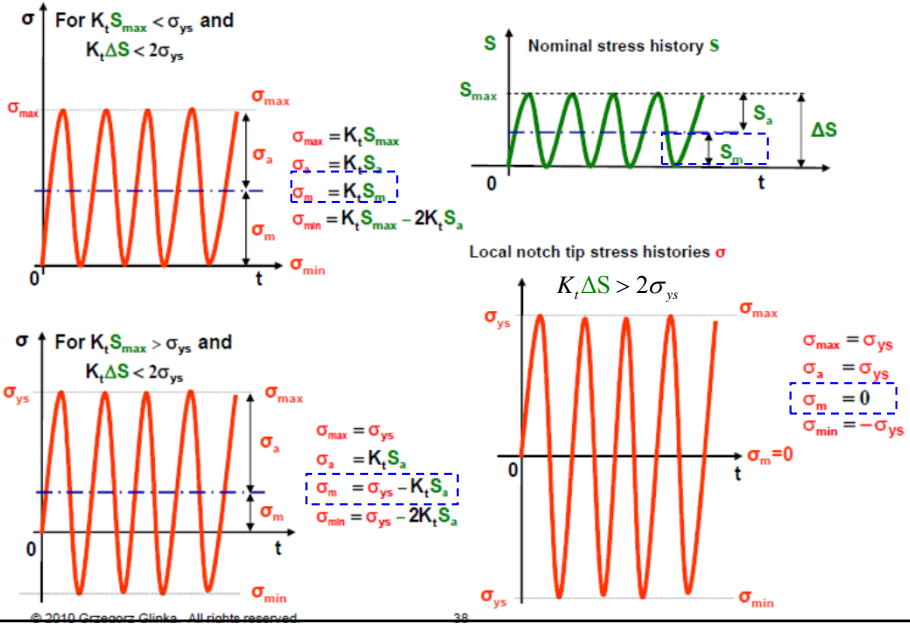


# Stress-strain response at notch tip





# Local mean stress at notch tip



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