

Exemplo

- Aço 1015
- Carregamento cíclico $\epsilon_a=0.4\%$
- Tensão média = 100 Mpa
- $N_f=?$

Morrow Modificado

Propiedades mecánicas

TABLE 14.1

STRAIN-CURVE
CURVE

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_f' &= 1020 \text{ MPa} \\ b &= -0.138 \\ E_f' &= 0.439 \\ c &= -0.513 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

CYCLIC
CURVE

RESOLU

MONOTONIC
CURVE

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= 207 \text{ GPa} \\ H' &= 1349 \\ n' &= 0.282 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

RESOLU-MONOTONIC

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_0 &= 228 \\ \sigma_u &= 415 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\epsilon_a = \frac{\sigma_f'}{E} (2N^*)^b + E_f' (2N^*)^c$$

$$0.004 = \frac{1020}{207 \times 10^3} (2N^*)^{-0.138} + 0.439 (2N^*)^{-0.513}$$

Resolviendo numericamente

This needed
strain history
at notch root

Strain-life
property of the material

Resolvendo numericamente

$$N^* = 10000 \text{ ciclos}$$

↓ incluindo o efeito da tensão média

$$N_f = N^* \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_f} \right)^{-1/b} = 10^4 \left(1 - \frac{100}{4020} \right)^{-1/0.138}$$

$$N_f \approx 4735 \text{ ciclos.}$$

vida a fadiga
incluindo efeito
da tensão média

SWT

Precisa-se do produto $\sigma_{max} \cdot \epsilon_a$
com

$$\sigma_{max} = \sigma_a + \sigma_m$$

Usar resposta
cíclica.

$$\epsilon_a = \frac{\sigma_a}{E} + \left(\frac{\sigma_a}{H'} \right)^{1/n'} \rightarrow 0.004 = \frac{\sigma_a}{207 \times 10^3} + \left(\frac{\sigma_a}{1349} \right)^{1/10}$$

$$\sigma_a = 256 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 256 + 100 = 356 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{max} \cdot \epsilon_a = \left(\frac{\sigma_f'}{E} \right)^2 (2N_f)^{2b} + \sigma_f' \epsilon_f' (2N_f)^{b+c}$$

$$356 \times 0.004 = \frac{(1020)^2}{207 \times 10^3} (2N_f)^{-2 \times 0.138} + 1020 \times 0.439 (2N_f)^{-0.138 - 0.513}$$

$$N_f = 5561 \text{ ciclos}$$

Morrow

$$\epsilon_a = \left(\frac{\sigma'_a - \sigma_m}{E} \right) (2N_f)^b + \epsilon'_a (2N_f)^c$$

$$0.004 = \frac{1020 - 100}{207 \times 10^3} (2N_f)^{0.126} + 0.439 (2N_f)^{-0.513}$$

$$N_f = \underline{\underline{9000 \text{ ciclos}}}$$