

ΔK_{eff} 가 가

† . * . **

A Quantitative Evaluation of ΔK_{eff} Estimation Methods

Based on Random Loading Crack Growth Data.

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Key Words : Crack Closure(), Effective stress intensity factor range(), Evaluation criteria(가), Random loading()

Abstract

Methods for estimation of the effective stress intensity factor range (ΔK_{eff}) are evaluated for narrow and wide band random loading crack growth test data of 2024-T351 aluminum alloy. Three methods of determining K_{op}, visual measurement, ASTM offset compliance method, and the neural network method proposed by Kang and Song, and three methods of estimating ΔK_{eff}, conventional, the 2/PI0 and 2/PI methods proposed by Donald and Paris, are compared in a quantitative manner by using the results of fatigue crack growth life prediction under random loading. For all K_{op} determination methods discussed, the 2/PI0 and 2/PI methods of estimating ΔK_{eff} provide better results than conventional method for narrow and wide band random loading data.

1. Elber 가 Fig. 1(a)
 -() ,
 가 Kikukawa[2] Fig.1(b) -
 ΔK_{eff} [1]. ΔK_{eff}
 da/dN 가 , 가 , 가 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 , ASTM[3] ,
 가 .
 가 .
 (the offset compliance approach) ,

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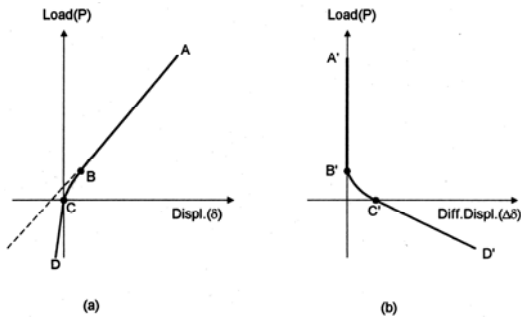


Fig. 1 Typical curves of (a) load vs. displacement and (b) load vs. differential displacement.

가 , ΔK_{eff} 가 K_{op} 가
 , $2/\pi$
 Donald Paris[8] ΔK_{eff} 가
 , 가 $da/dN >$
 10-5 mm/cycle ΔK_{eff} 가
 , 가 (10-7mm/cycle)
 $2/\pi$ $2/\pi^0$

Kang Song[4]
 ,
 가 ,
 , 가
 가 ,

Kujawski[9] Donald Paris
 가
 (transition function)
 ΔK_{eff} 가 $2/\pi$
 , Paris ΔK_{eff} 가 , $2/\pi$
 $2/\pi^0$ 가

$\Delta K_{eff} = K_{max} - K_{op}$ (1)

가 , $2/\pi$ $2/\pi^0$ K_{op} ΔK_{eff} 가
 ΔK_{eff} K_{op} ΔK_{eff} 가
 가 가 가

K_{max} , K_{op}
 ΔK_{eff} , 가 ,
 가 [5,6].
 Donald[6] 가

2. ΔK_{eff} 가
 ΔK_{eff} 가 , (1)
 Paris, Tada Donald 가
 $2/\pi^0$ $2/\pi$ [7,8]

ACR(adjusted compliance ratio)
 (secant)
 가

$2/\pi$ 가 , K_{op}
 (2)
 $\Delta K_{eff} = K_{max} - \frac{2}{\pi} K_{op} \equiv (\Delta K_{eff})_{2/\pi^0}$ (2)

Donald ACR 가
 , Paris, Tada Donald[7]
 (partial crack
 closure) 가 , ΔK_{eff} 가
 , $2/\pi$ $2/\pi^0$

(2) ΔK_{eff} 가 $2/\pi^0$
 $\Delta K_{2/\pi^0}$ $\Delta K_{2/\pi^0}$
 , (2)

$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/PI0}$, (2) 가
 $2/PI0$
 2.2 $2/PI$ 가
 (2)
 가가 , Paris, Tada
 Donald[7] (2)
 $2/\pi$

$$\Delta K_{eff} = K_{max} - \frac{2}{\pi} K_{op} - \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) K_{min} \equiv (\Delta K_{eff})_{2/PI} \quad (3)$$

K_{min}
 가 $K_{op} \leq K_{min}$, $\Delta K_{eff} = K_{max} -$
 K_{min} 가
 (3)
 $(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/PI}$, $2/PI$
 3. K_{op}

3.1 ASTM
 -
 10%
 (least square)
 25%
 ()가 1, 2
 4%가 [3].
 2%가
 2%

3.2
 -
 $(p-\Delta\delta)$
 $(\Delta\delta)$ Fig.2 $D1'B1'A'B2'D2'$
 가
 가 가 ()
) $B1'A'B2'$
 P_{op} 가 $B1'$
 $B1'A'B2'$ 가 $B1'$
 $B1'$

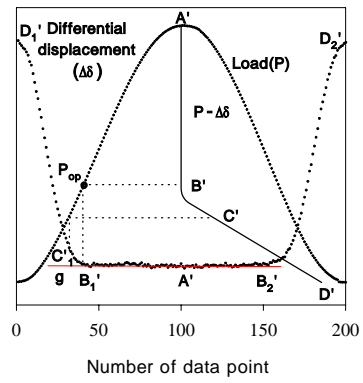


Fig. 2 Scheme of crack opening load determination on differential displacement data.

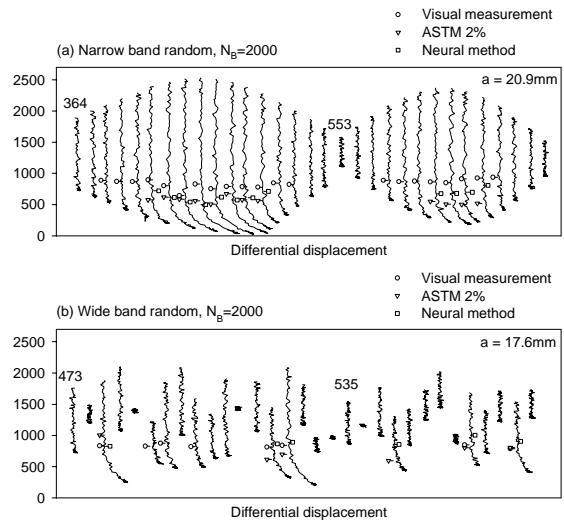


Fig. 3 Crack opening points by various K_{op} determination methods under random loading for $N_B=2000$.

Kang Song[4]

4.

Kim Song[10] 2024-T351

Fig.3 1

가 가 , ASTM
 가 가

ASTM

가

1

1

2

(scatter band of K_{op})

factor of 2)

$$\Delta K_{eff}$$

가 $N_{pred}/N_{test} = 1$ 가

5.

K_{op}

ΔK_{eff} 가

ΔK_{eff}

ASTM

K_{op}

ΔK_{eff}

1

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K_{eff})^n$$

(4)

2/PI0

2/PI

N_{pred}/N_{test}

K_{op}

가

C n

ΔK_{eff} 가

ΔK_{eff}

da/dN

, K_{op}

2/PI0

2/PI

3

[11].

6. ΔK_{eff} 가

가

ASTM E1049[12] “Simplified rainflow counting for repeating histories”

, $\Delta K_{eff,i}$

$$\Delta K_{eff,i} = \begin{cases} K_{max,i} - K_{op} & \text{for } K_{op} \geq K_{min,i} \\ K_{max,i} - K_{min,i} & \text{for } K_{op} < K_{min,i} \end{cases}$$

(5)

K_{op}

i

Δa_i (4)

$$\Delta a_i = C(\Delta K_{eff,i})^n$$

(6)

(9)

a_i

$$a_i = a_{i-1} + \Delta a_i$$

(7)

1.5 ~ 2.0mm

N_{pred}

N_{pred}

N_{test}

가 Fig.4

Fig.4

$E_f(S=2)$,

C.V.(coefficient

of variance)

Table 1

$$E_f(s=2) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{N_{pred}}{N_{test}} \leq 2 \right]$$

가

(8)

$$C.V. = \frac{\left(\frac{N_{pred}}{N_{test}} \right)}{\left(\frac{N_{pred}}{N_{test}} \right)}$$

(9)

K_{op}

, 2/PI 가

, $E_f(s=2)$

1.00,

1

ASTM

, 2/PI0

2/PI

K_{op}

$E_f(s=2)$ 38~68%

, N_{pred}/N_{test}

0.12~0.25

가

N_{pred}/N_{test}

1

(0.63~0.84),

2/PI0

가

가

$$E_f = \frac{N_{pred}}{N_{test}} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad : \quad E_{mean} = 1 - |1 - mean| \quad \text{가} \quad (10)$$

Table 2

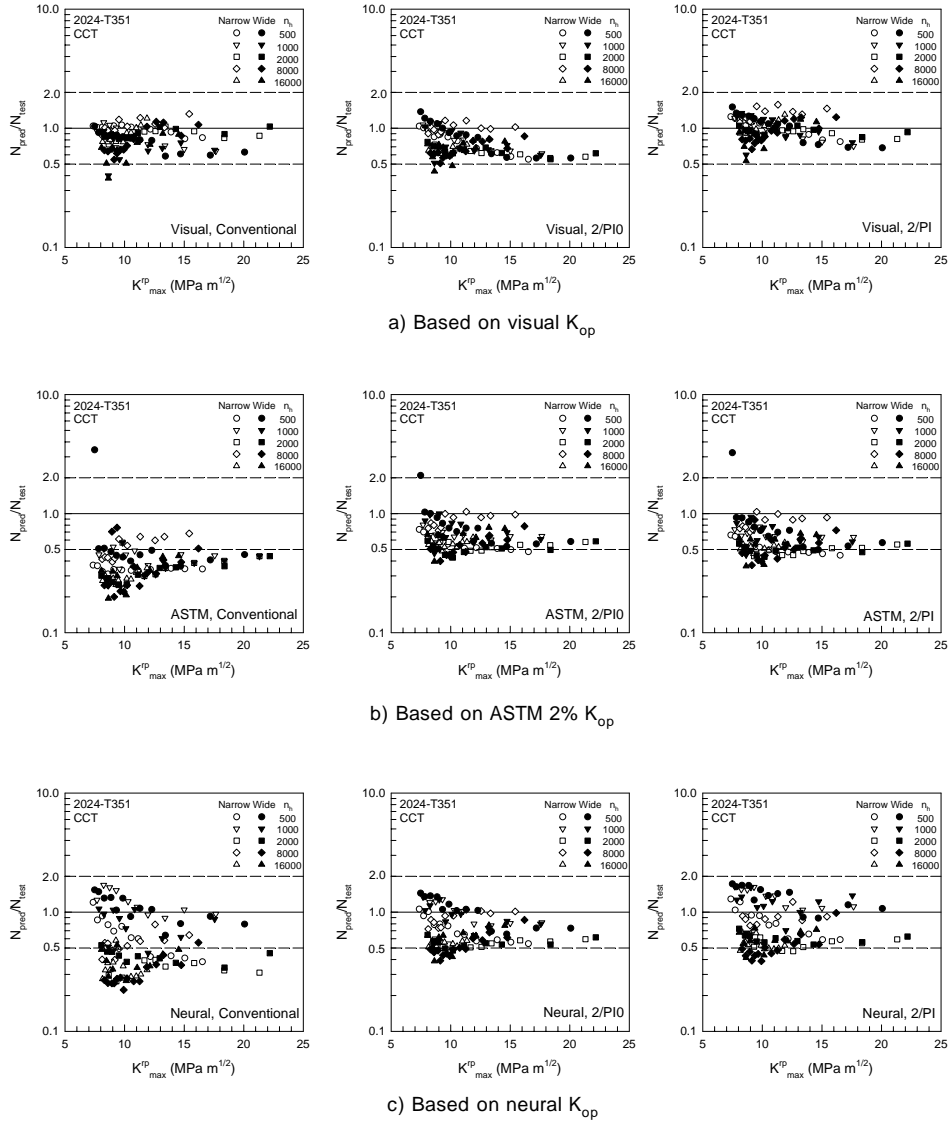


Fig. 4 Prediction results of fatigue crack growth under random loading.

Table 1 Comparison of K_{op} determination and ΔK_{eff} estimation methods for random loading data

K_{op} determination		Narrow			Wide			Narrow + Wide		
		ΔK_{eff}	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi0}$	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi}$	ΔK_{eff}	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi0}$	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi}$	ΔK_{eff}	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi0}$	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/Pi}$
Visual	E_f	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.966	0.966	1.000	0.982	0.982	1.000
	Mean	0.929	0.787	1.055	0.784	0.742	0.974	0.854	0.764	1.013
	C.V.	0.160	0.221	0.193	0.220	0.264	0.219	0.207	0.244	0.209
ASTM 2% offset	E_f	0.161	0.873	0.727	0.105	0.763	0.661	0.133	0.816	0.693
	Mean	0.385	0.637	0.608	0.417	0.656	0.644	0.401	0.647	0.627
	C.V.	0.284	0.233	0.252	1.013	0.379	0.586	0.770	0.318	0.464
Neural method	E_f	0.491	0.782	0.873	0.441	0.780	0.814	0.465	0.877	0.842
	Mean	0.618	0.747	0.824	0.609	0.728	0.852	0.613	0.737	0.838
	C.V.	0.590	0.301	0.402	0.582	0.382	0.481	0.583	0.347	0.444

Table 2 Comparison of K_{op} determination and ΔK_{eff} estimation methods for random loading data in terms of evaluation values when $E_f(s=2)$ is employed

K _{op} determination		Narrow + Wide		
		ΔK_{eff}	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/PI0}$	$(\Delta K_{eff})_{2/PI}$
Visual	$E_f (s = 2)$	0.982	0.982	1.000
	E_{mean}	0.854	0.764	0.987
	$E_{C.V.}$	0.793	0.756	0.791
	\bar{E}_{random}	0.877	0.834	0.926
ASTM 2% offset	$E_f (s = 2)$	0.132	0.816	0.693
	E_{mean}	0.401	0.647	0.627
	$E_{C.V.}$	0.230	0.682	0.536
	\bar{E}_{random}	0.255	0.715	0.618
Neural method	$E_f (s = 2)$	0.465	0.877	0.842
	E_{mean}	0.613	0.737	0.838
	$E_{C.V.}$	0.417	0.653	0.556
	\bar{E}_{random}	0.498	0.756	0.745

가 :

$$E_{C.V.} = 1 - C.V. \tag{11}$$

$$\bar{E}_{random} = \frac{E_f + E_{mean} + E_{C.V.}}{3} \tag{12}$$

$$\bar{E}_{random} = \frac{2/PI \Delta K_{eff}}{1.06}, \text{ ASTM}$$

$$2.4, \text{ ASTM } 1.5$$

$$\text{가 } \text{ASTM}$$

$$2/PI0, 2/PI$$

$$\text{가 } \text{ASTM}$$

$$2.8, \text{ ASTM } 1.5$$

7.

$$\text{가 } K_{op}, \Delta K_{eff} \text{ 가}$$

1. ΔK_{eff} 가 , Paris, Tada Donald 가
 $2/PI0, 2/PI$
 ΔK_{eff} 가

2. K_{op}

3. ASTM , $2/PI0, 2/PI$
 $\text{가 } K_{op} \text{ 가}$

4. $2/PI0, 2/PI$
 가

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