Accepted Manuscript

Analytical fatigue life prediction of shot peened AA 7050-T7451

C. Bianchetti, D. Delbergue, Philippe Bocher, M. Lévesque, M. Brochu

PII: S0142-1123(18)30293-7

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfatigue.2018.07.007

Reference: JIJF 4761

To appear in: International Journal of Fatigue

Received Date: 24 April 2018 Accepted Date: 6 July 2018



Please cite this article as: Bianchetti, C., Delbergue, D., Bocher, P., Lévesque, M., Brochu, M., Analytical fatigue life prediction of shot peened AA 7050-T7451, *International Journal of Fatigue* (2018), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfatigue.2018.07.007

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Analytical fatigue life prediction of shot peened AA 7050-T7451

C. Bianchetti^{a,b,*}, D. Delbergue^{c,b}, Philippe Bocher^{c,b}, M. Lévesque^{a,b}, M. Brochu^{a,b}

Abstract

Fatigue lives of as-polished and shot peened specimens were predicted using the original Navarro-Rios model (monotonic damage model) and a more recent version of the same model (cyclic damage model). Crack closure, residual stress relaxation, cold work and cyclic yield stress were experimentally characterized and implemented within the cyclic damage model. Two shot peening conditions were studied (S230 and Z425 shots at 8A and 100% coverage). The in-depth profiles of the relaxed residual stress and cold work were experimentally characterized and implemented within both versions of the model. Two stress amplitudes leading to high cycle fatigue (HCF) and low cycle fatigue (LCF) were studied at a stress ratio of 0.1. Predictions of the cyclic damage model were globally closer to experimental fatigue lives than those predicted by the monotonic damage model. The monotonic damage

Email addresses: charles.bianchetti@polymtl.ca (C. Bianchetti),
martin.levesque@polymtl.ca (M. Lévesque), m.brochu@polymtl.ca (M. Brochu)

^aDepartment of Mechanical Engineering, École Polytechnique de Montréal, Canada ^bAluminium Research Center-REGAL

^cDepartment of Mechanical Engineering, École de Technologie Superieure, Canada

^{*}I am corresponding author

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/11263839

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/11263839

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>