

# Fatigue Crack Initiation Across Materials and Specimen Geometries

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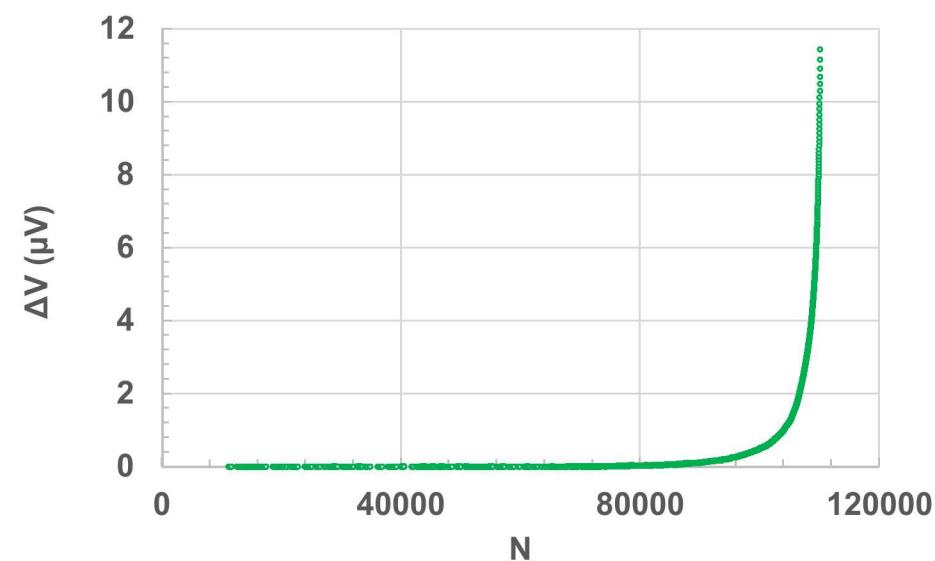
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Hydrogen-Materials Study Group 8/6/20

# Motivation: Crack initiation accounts for a significant portion of fatigue life

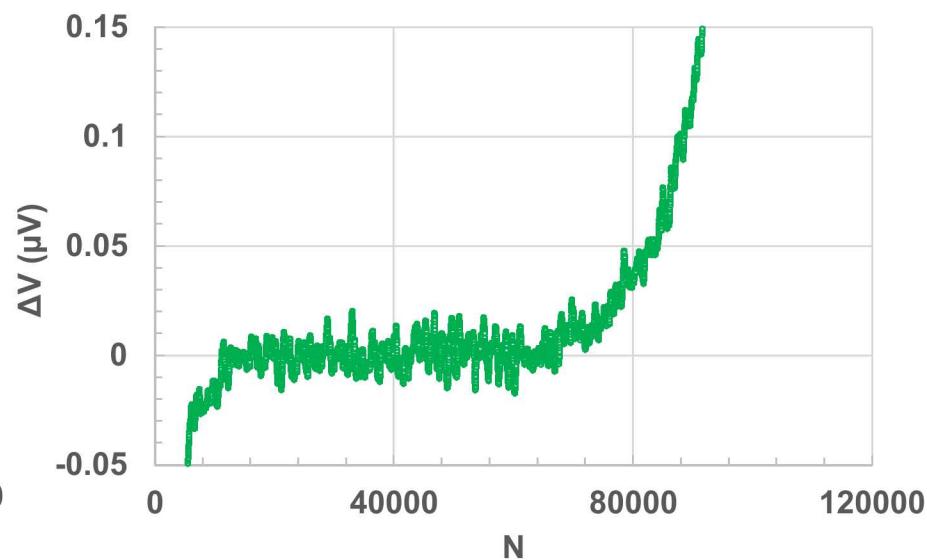
## DCPD signal from constant load test of hole-drilled tube



Cycles to crack initiation = 72,000

Cycles to failure = 110,000

Percent of cycles to initiation = 65%

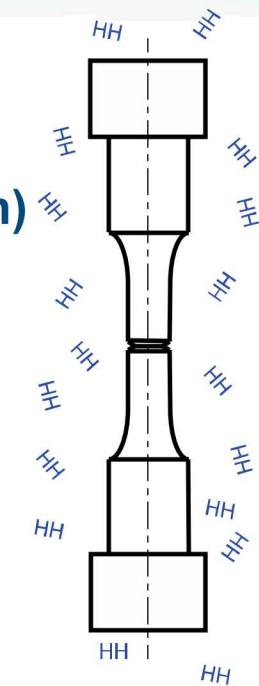
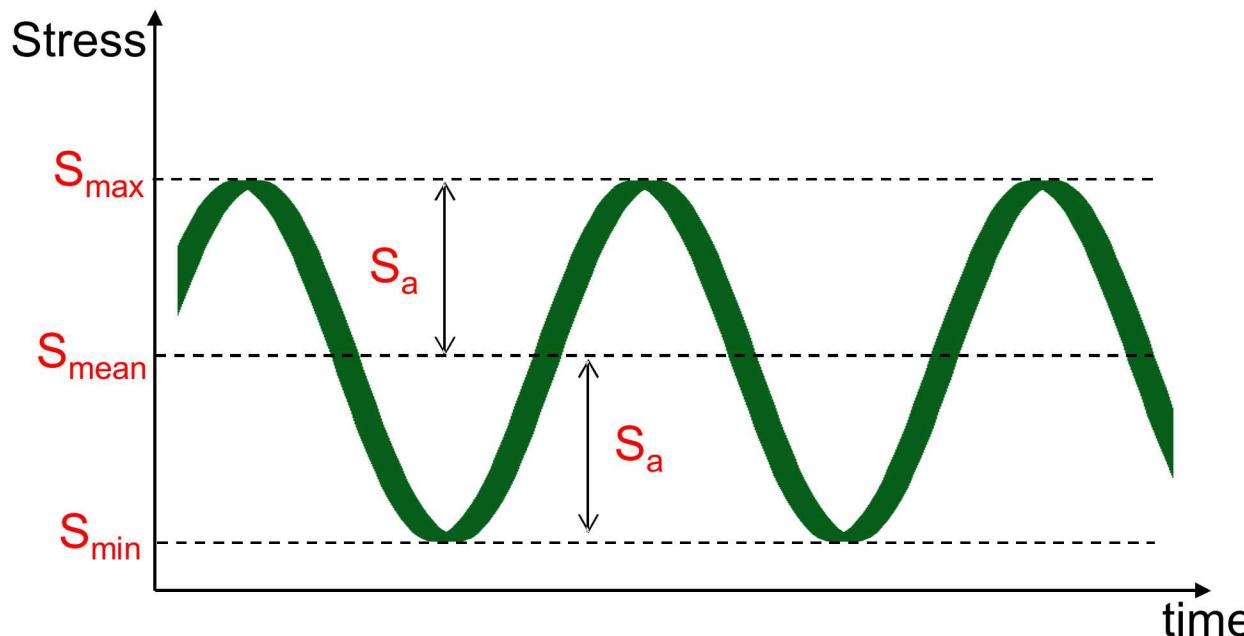


With greater understanding of the mechanisms of crack initiation, can a design and testing approach be developed to extend lifetimes?

# Approach: fatigue life testing adapted to environment and engineering configurations

## Hydrogen fatigue life testing

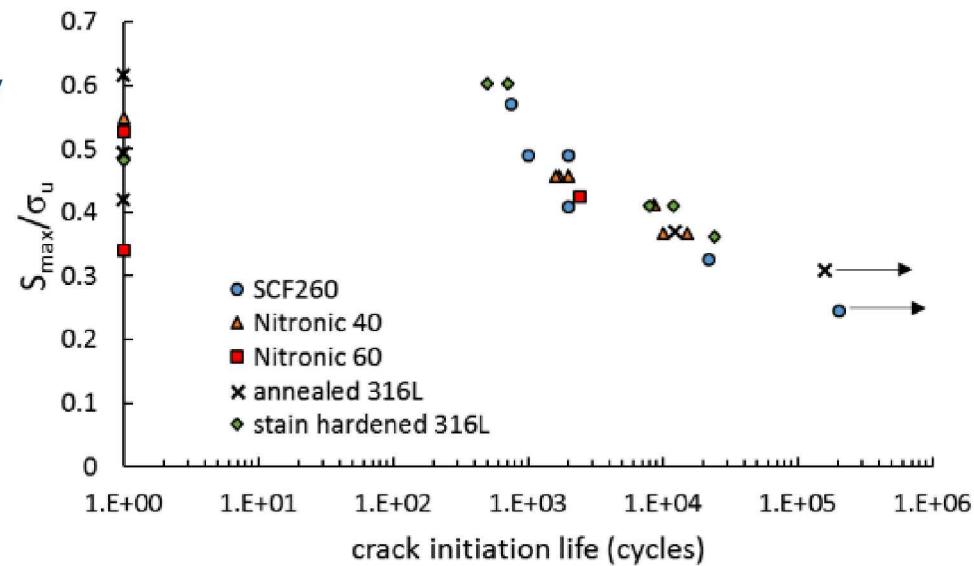
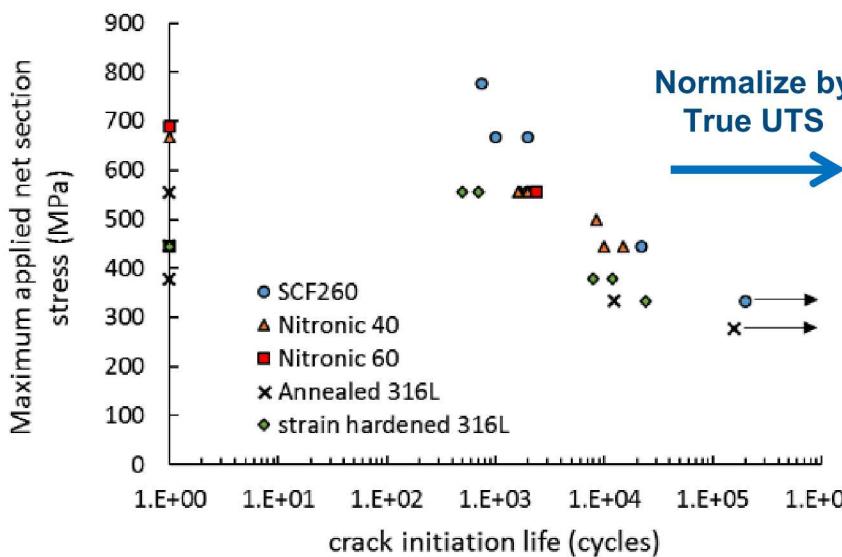
- Circumferentially notched tensile (CNT) specimens:  $K_t \sim 3.9$
- Tension-tension loading ( $R = 0.1$ )
- Constant load amplitude (constant stress until crack initiation)
- Crack monitoring with DCPD
- *In situ* in gaseous hydrogen or hydrogen-precharged



$$R = S_{\min} / S_{\max}$$

$$S_{\max} = 2S_a / (1-R)$$

# Similitude in crack initiation life for multiple materials when stress is normalized

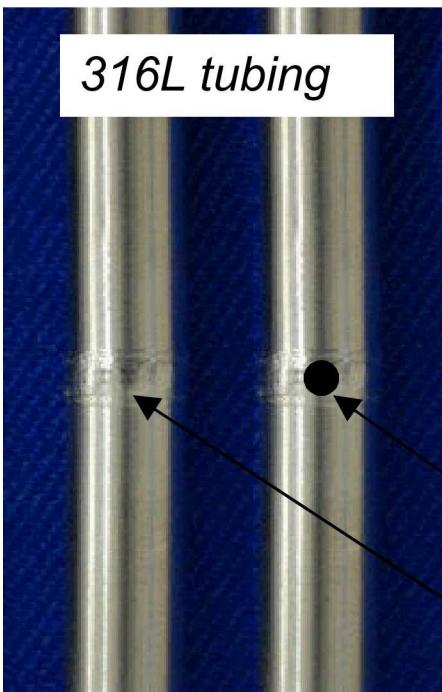


Nibur, et al. 2017

CNT specimens tested in 10 MPa H<sub>2</sub>

What about other specimen geometries?

# Evaluate fatigue of small welded components with hole-drilled tube specimen



**Hole-drilled tubular fatigue specimen**  
 $K_t \sim 3$

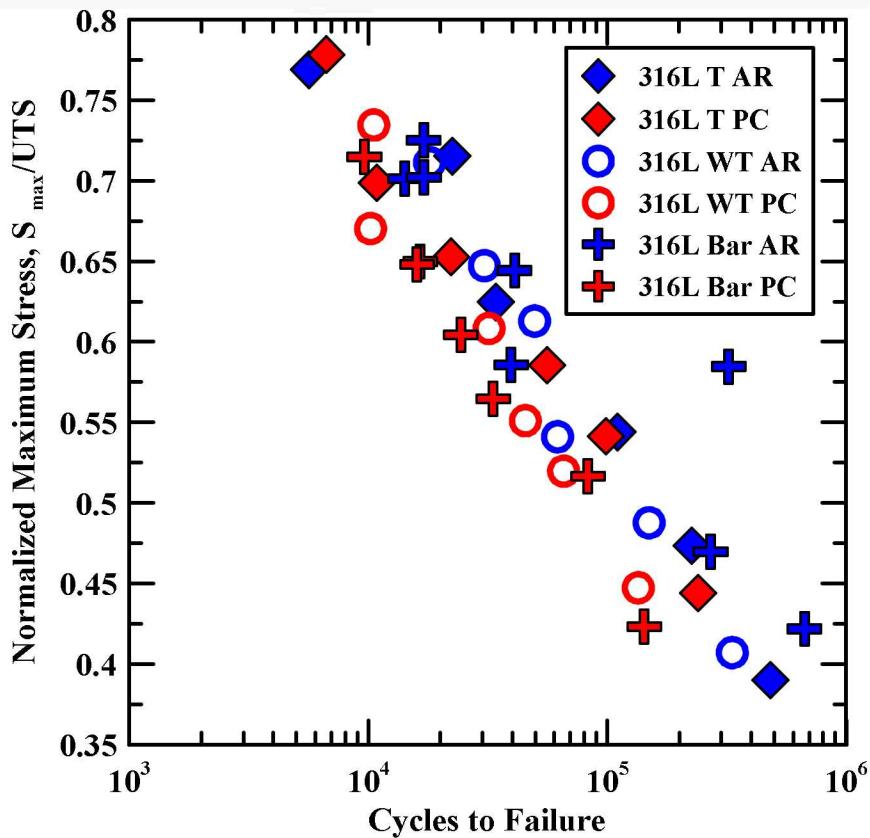
**Hole-drilled tube is ideal for evaluation of common weld configuration, such as orbital tube weld**

**Test 316L welded tubes and non-welded tubes with and without pre-charged hydrogen**

**Compare to CNT results**

**DCPD to identify crack initiation**

# Similitude in fatigue life for notched bar and hole-drilled tubes when stress is normalized



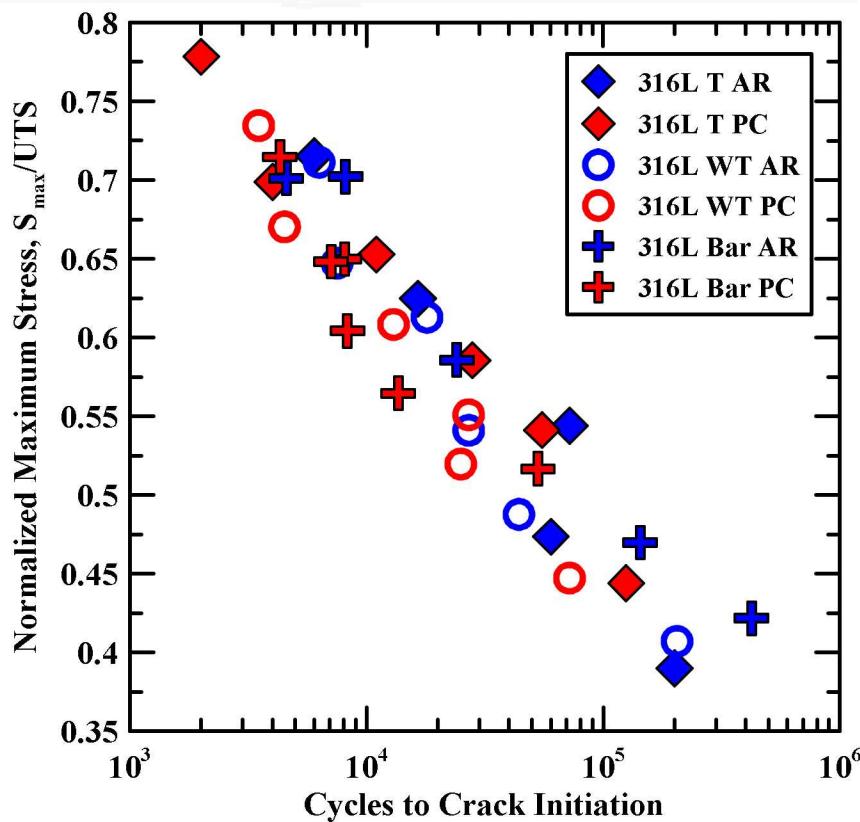
Compare fatigue life of welded tubes, non-welded tubes, and notched bars

Same effect of pre-charged hydrogen

Similitude despite difference in  $K_t$  (3 vs 4) and yield stress (~300 MPa vs ~600 MPa)

Does crack initiation show the same similitude?

# Same similitude between notched bar and hole-drilled tube for crack initiation

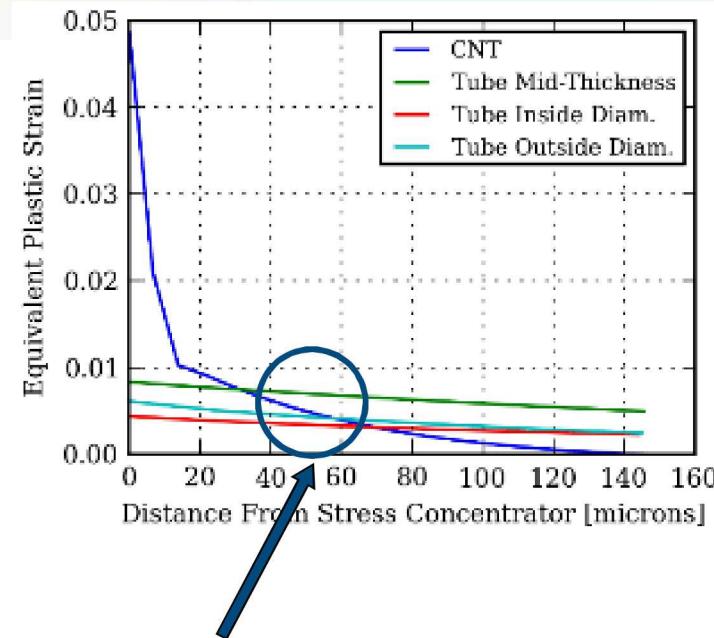


With and without hydrogen,  
cycles to crack initiation is  
45% of total life

Hole-drilled tube results are  
consistent with notched bar

How do the mechanics of  
the specimens compare?

# Stress and strain fields overlap 40-60 $\mu\text{m}$ from stress concentration

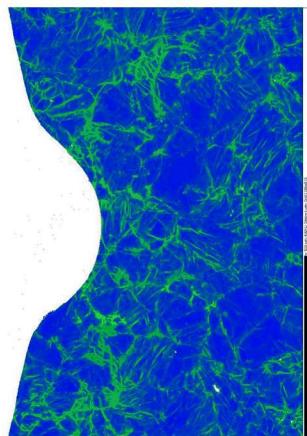


Crack initiation driven by full plastic zone and not just plastic strain directly at notch?

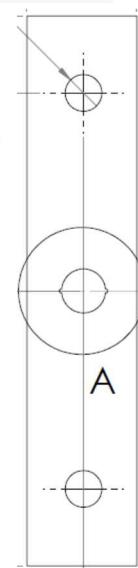
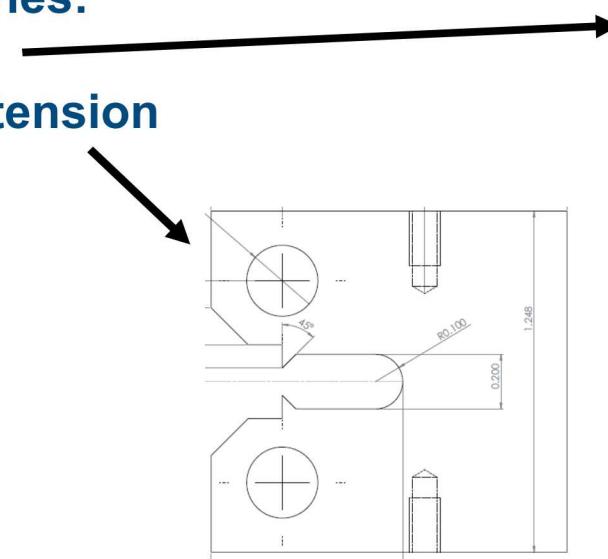
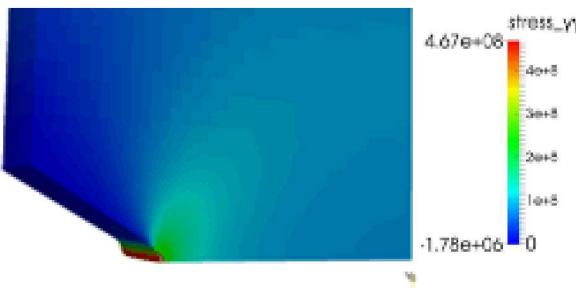
Characteristic distance for microstructural feature, such as grain size?

# Ongoing: Assess relationship between crack initiation and damage evolution across materials and stress states

Materials:  
Stainless steels  
Cr-Mo Steels

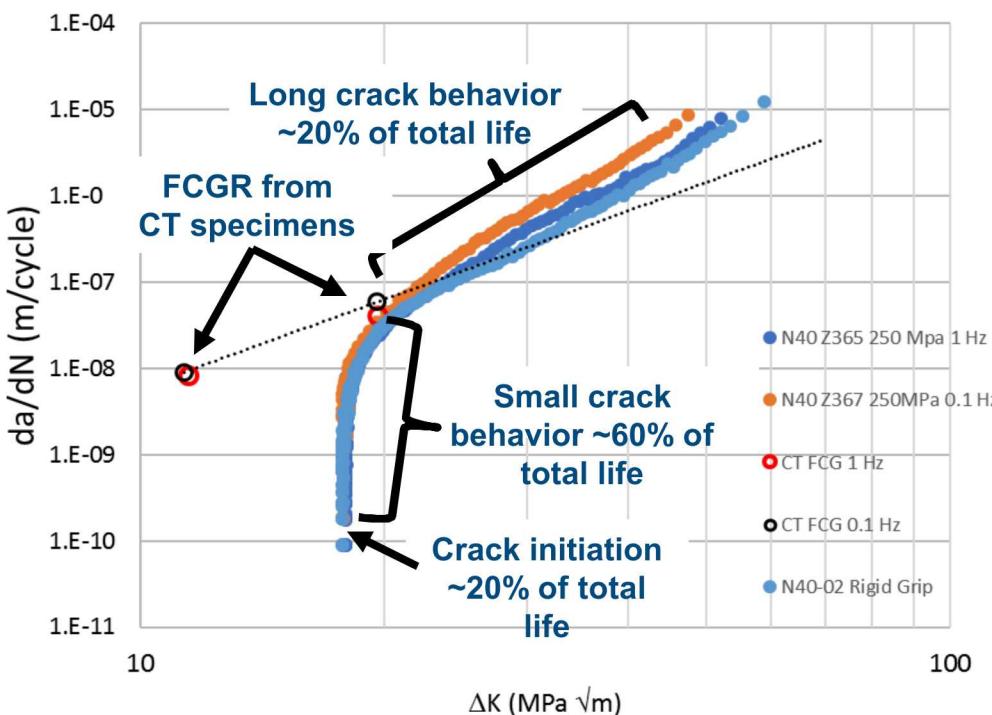


Specimen Geometries:  
Middle tension  
Blunt notch compact tension  
CNT  
Arc  
Smooth



Develop crack initiation models  
based on damage evolution, stress  
state, and material properties

# Design Considerations: Couple safe-life approach for crack initiation and fracture mechanics for long crack growth



S-N curves for crack initiation show same consistency as S-N for failure

Can lifetimes be extended by using S-N for crack initiation and fracture mechanics for long crack growth?

## Questions:

- What about small crack growth?
- NDE requirements?
- Effects of hydrogen?

## Summary and Outlook

- Crack initiation accounts for a significant portion of fatigue life
- Similitude in crack initiation life observed for different materials and specimen geometries
- Ongoing effort to understand crack initiation by relating damage evolution, stress state, and material properties
- Greater understanding of crack initiation could allow for innovative design strategies to extend design lifetimes

Thank you. Questions?