

Fatigue Life Improvement of Arrestment Hook Shanks by Application of Laser Peening

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PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP

- THIS WORK WAS JOINTLY CONDUCTED BY NAVAIR, METAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, AND THE NAVY METALWORKING CENTER AT CONCURRENT TECHNOLOGIES UNDER CONTRACT N00014-06-D-0048 FOR THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH.
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- RYAN FIELDS AND CHRIS HESS OF NAVAIR AIR-4.3.4 FOR EXPERIMENTAL SUPPORT DURING THE COURSE OF THIS PROGRAM.



BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

***COMPRESSIVE RESIDUAL STRESS
PROVIDES PROTECTION AGAINST
TENSILE FATIGUE LOADING***

BUT. . .



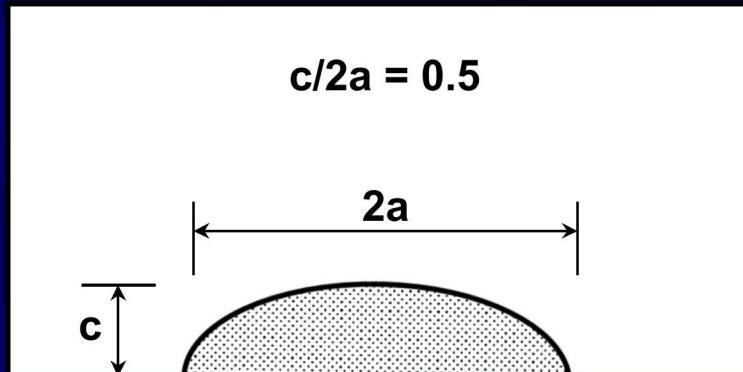
BACKGROUND

- ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANKS (AHS) FOR T-45 AIRCRAFT EXPERIENCED PREMATURE CRACKING IN THE FLEET.
- FULL-SCALE COMPONENT TESTING ESTABLISHED AN OVERHAUL INTERVAL OF 1,500 ARRESTMENTS.
- FLEET IDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS CRACKING AT SERVICE LIFE INTERVALS AS LOW AS 700 ARRESTMENTS.

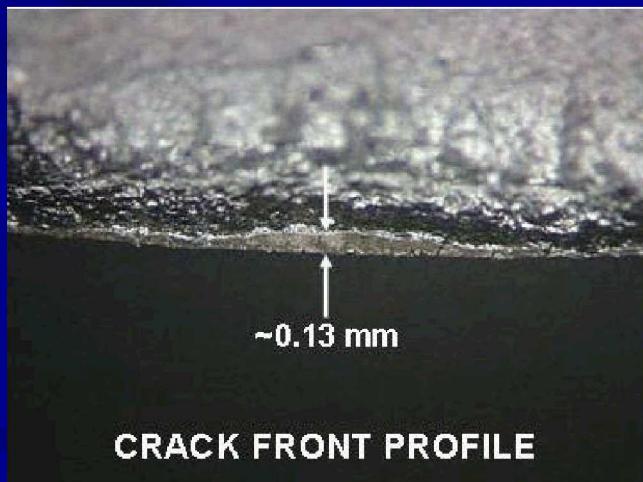
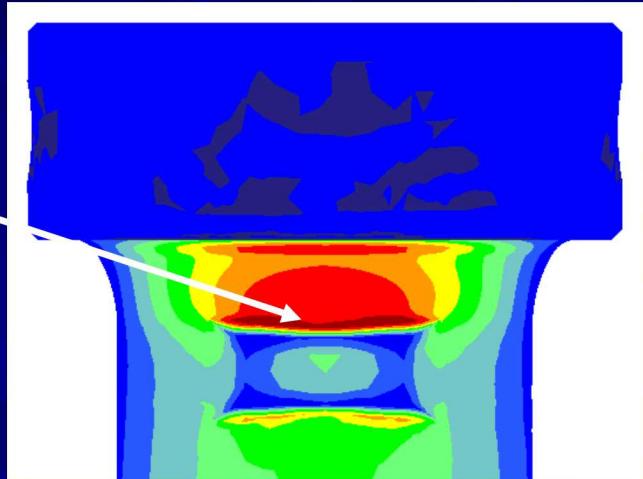


HIGH-STRESS REGION OF ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANK (AHS)

HIGH-STRESS REGION
ALONG AFT EDGE OF
RAISED BOSS



COMMON SURFACE CRACK
GEOMETRY



HIGH-STRESS REGION OF ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANK (AHS)

LOCATION	AXIAL RESIDUAL STRESS (MPa)	CIRCUMFERENTIAL RESIDUAL STRESS (MPa)
REMOVED FROM HIGH-STRESS REGION	-628	-731
	-634	-655
	-621	-641
	-662	-600
HIGH-STRESS REGION	-48	NM
	-14	NM
	0	NM
	62	-76
	-69	NM
	-69	NM
	-110	NM
	-55	NM
	-97	NM
NM: NOT MEASURED		

SIMPLE MECHANISTIC VIEW FOR FATIGUE LIFE REDUCTIONS

APPLY LOAD TO A STRESS CONCENTRATION IN A SHOT PEENED COMPONENT



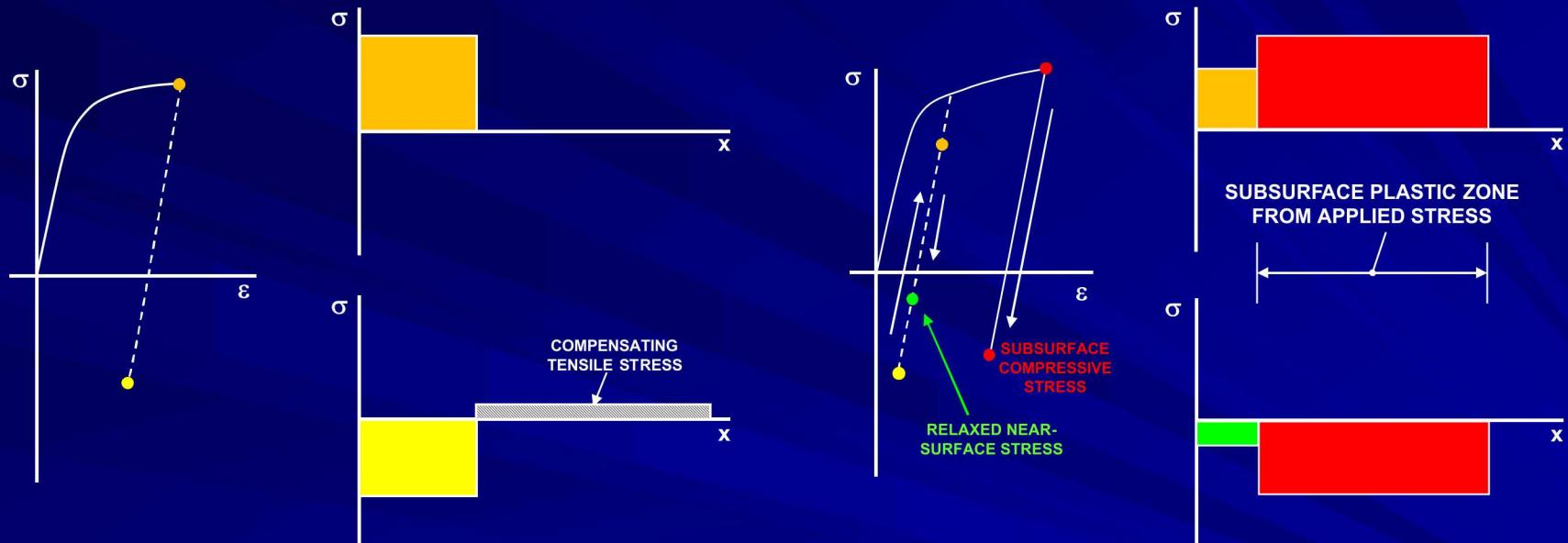
DEEP MECHANICAL PLASTIC ZONE RELATIVE TO SHOT PEENED LAYER

LOW NEAR-SURFACE DUCTILITY AND REDUCTIONS IN RESIDUAL STRESS COMPROMISE FATIGUE RESISTANCE

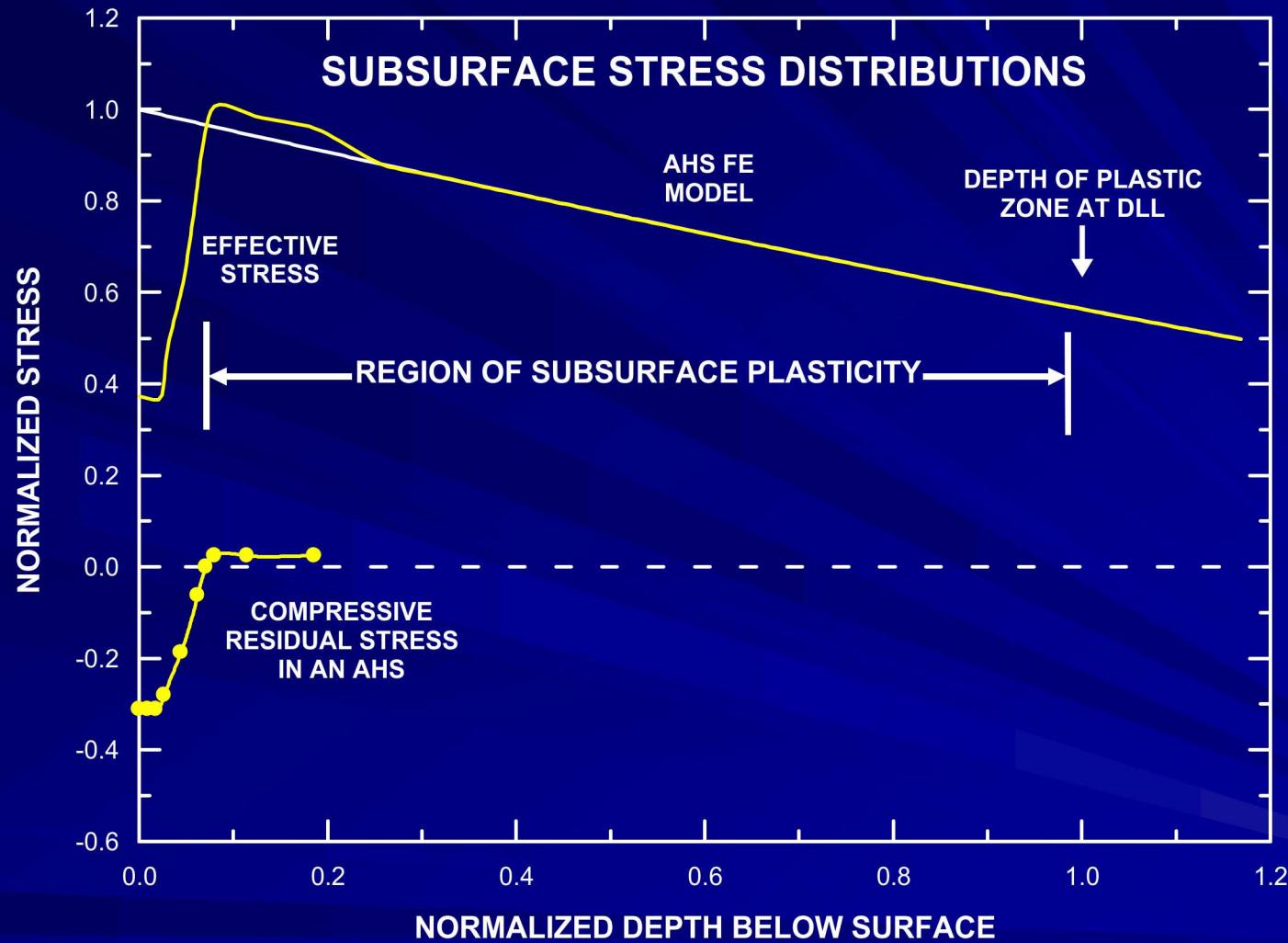


GEOMETRIC COMPATABILITY CONSTRAINTS RELAX RESIDUAL STRESSES ON UNLOADING

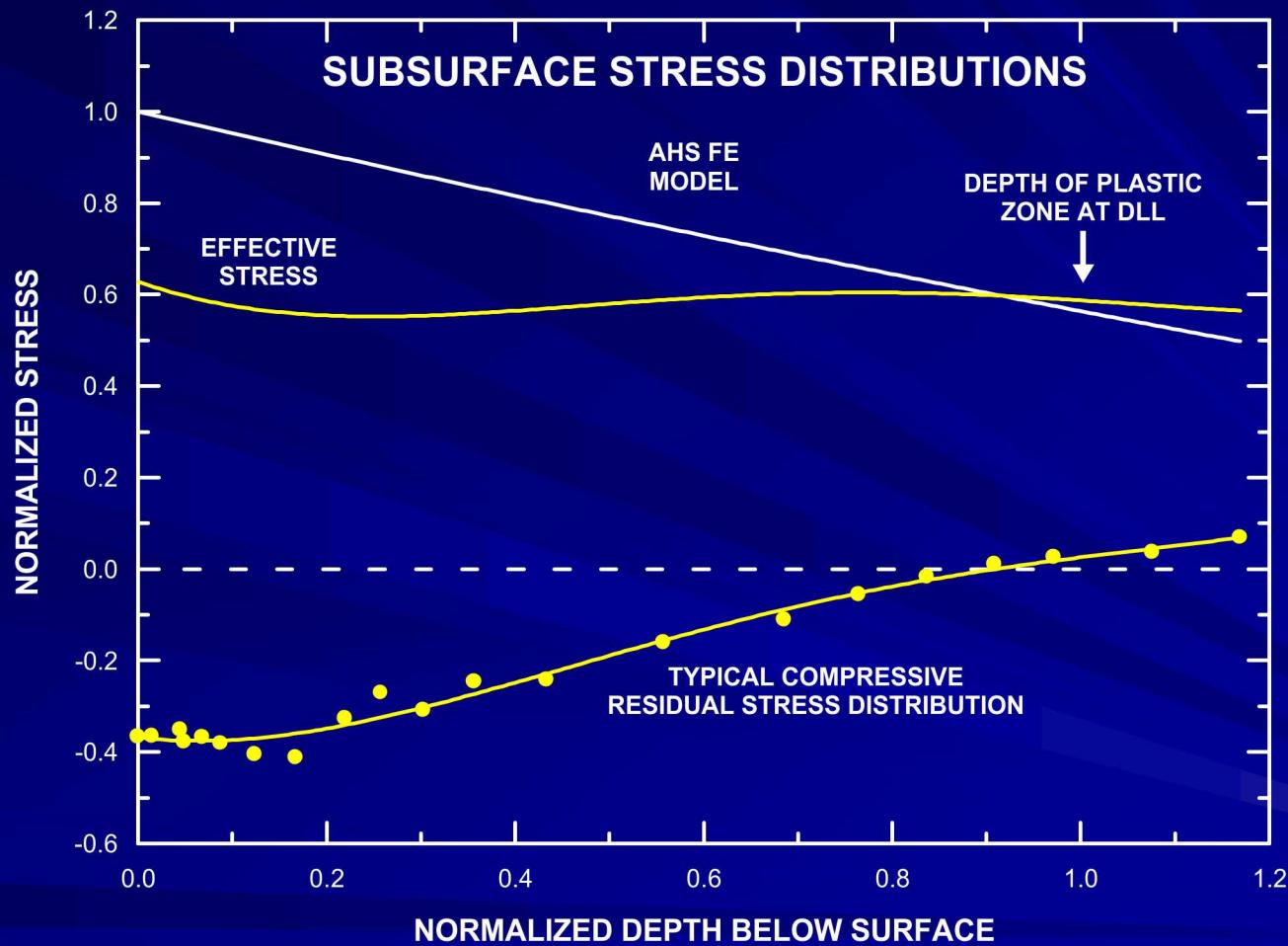
SIMPLE MECHANISTIC VIEW FOR RESIDUAL STRESS RELAXATION



SIGNIFICANT FACTOR AFFECTING FATIGUE LIFE



LASER PEENING TO MITIGATE CRACKING PROBLEM & IMPROVE FATIGUE LIFE

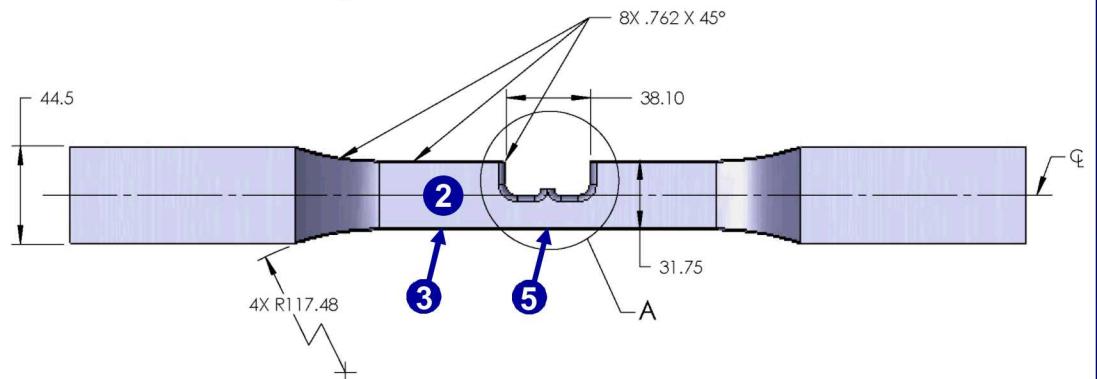
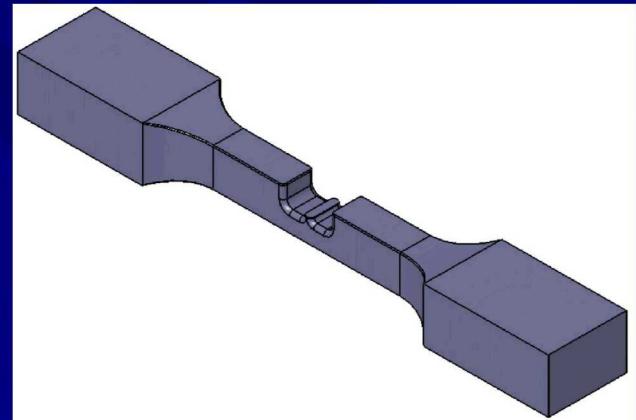
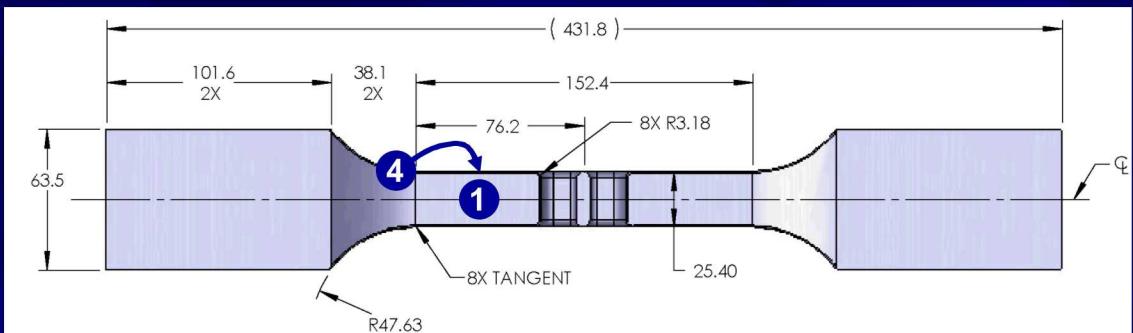


TEST PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

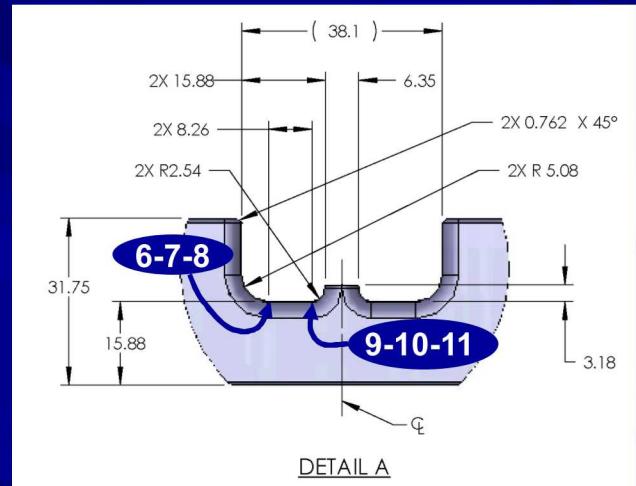
- Determine the relative benefits of Conventional Shot Peening (CSP) and Laser Shock Peening (LSP) on the spectrum fatigue life of a specimen that possesses a distribution of notch root stress similar to the highly-loaded region in the arrestment hook shank (AHS).
- Evaluate the combined effects of material strength and peening process on fatigue life in the AHS simulation specimen.
- Evaluate the combined effects of proof loading and peening process on fatigue life in the AHS simulation specimen.



TEST SPECIMEN DESIGN



SPECIMEN DIMENSIONS
IN MILLIMETERS

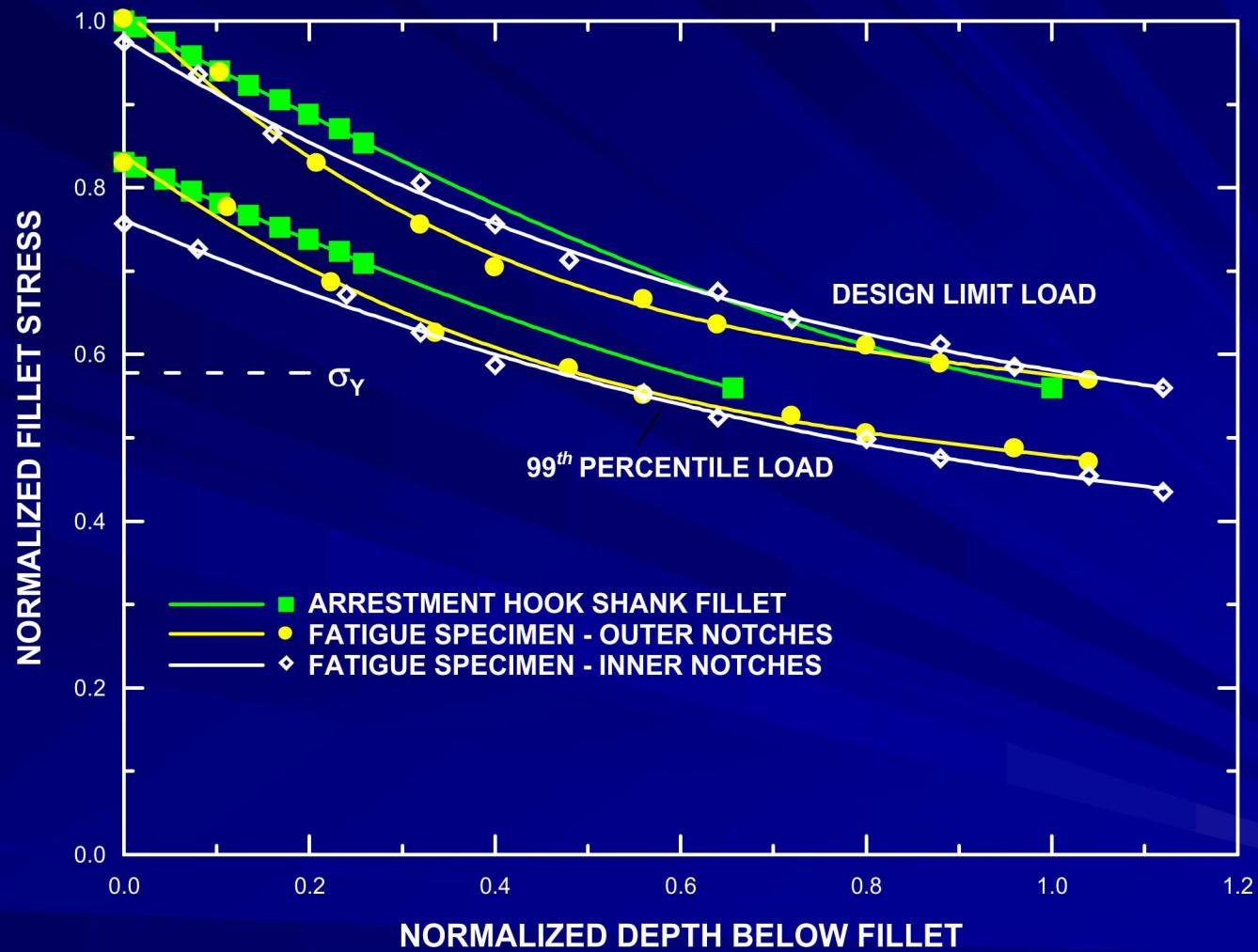


TEST SPECIMEN CHARACTERISTICS

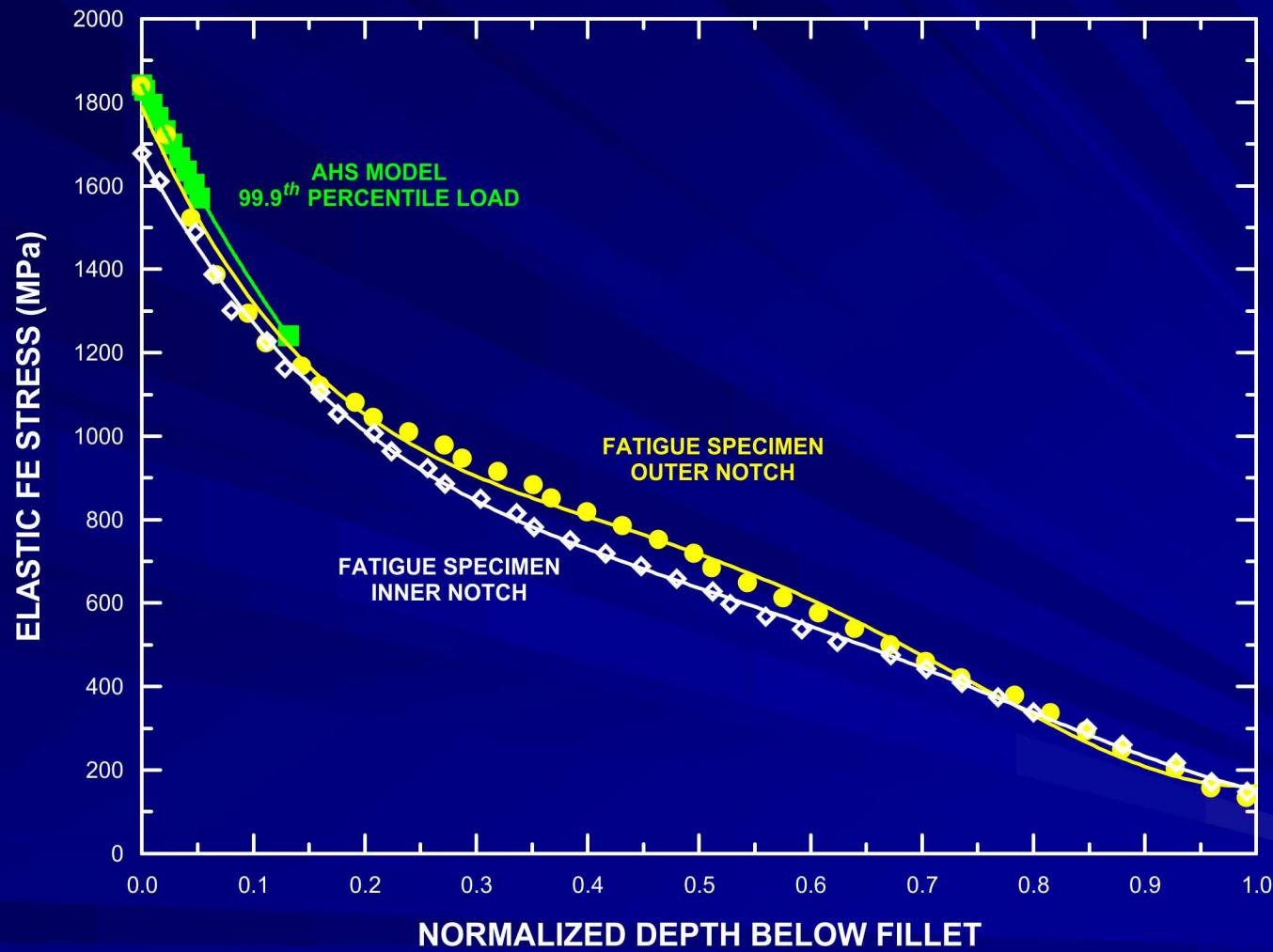
- Notch design is geometrically similar to the arrestment hook shank.
- Depth of plasticity below both notches scales with the predicted plastic zone depth in the arrestment hook shank (no scaling of LSP process required as part of the test program).
- Stress gradient in both notches is similar to the predicted gradient in the FE model of the arrestment hook shank.
- Specimen design exhibits tensile stress on the back face, suggesting the proportion of bending to tension is generally representative of that in an arrestment hook shank.
- Fatigue cracking in the test specimen mimics the failure mode in the arrestment hook shanks.
- Two sets of two notches with similar stress-plastic zone depth profiles are tested with this specimen geometry.



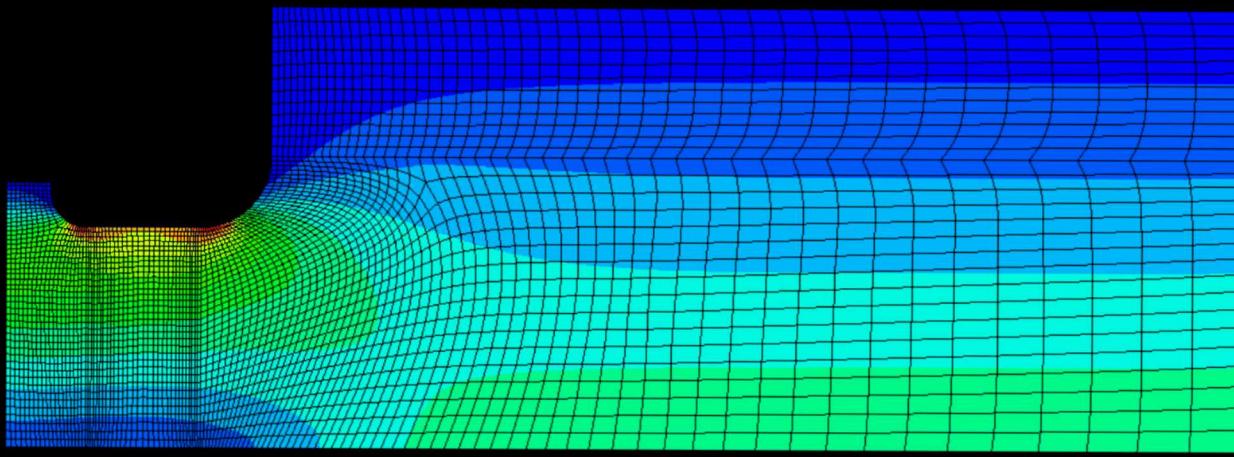
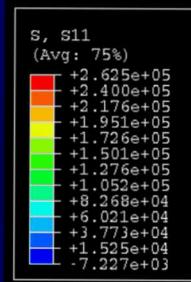
COMPARISON OF NOTCH STRESS DISTRIBUTIONS



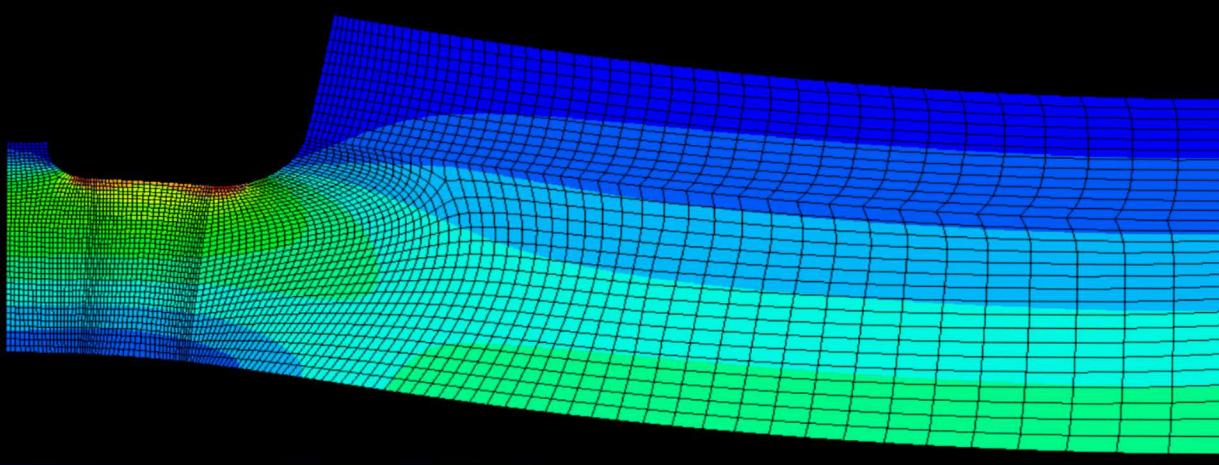
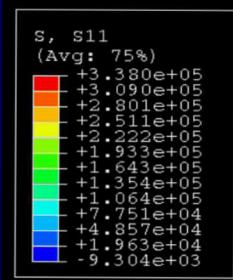
STRESS DISTRIBUTIONS THROUGH LIGAMENT



ELASTIC FE ANALYSIS OF SPECIMEN DESIGN

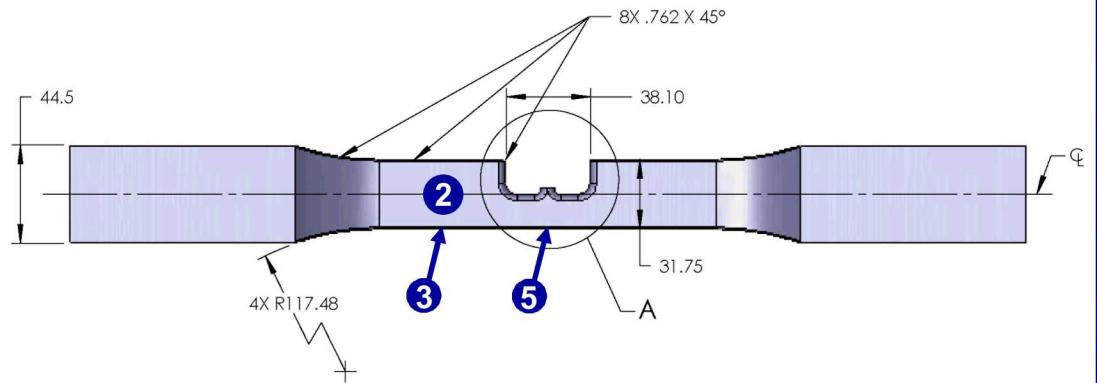
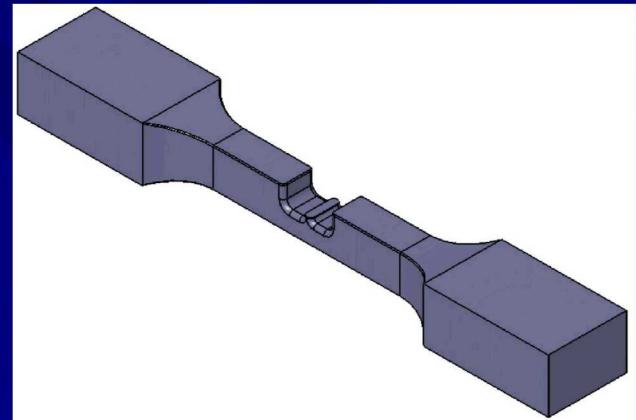
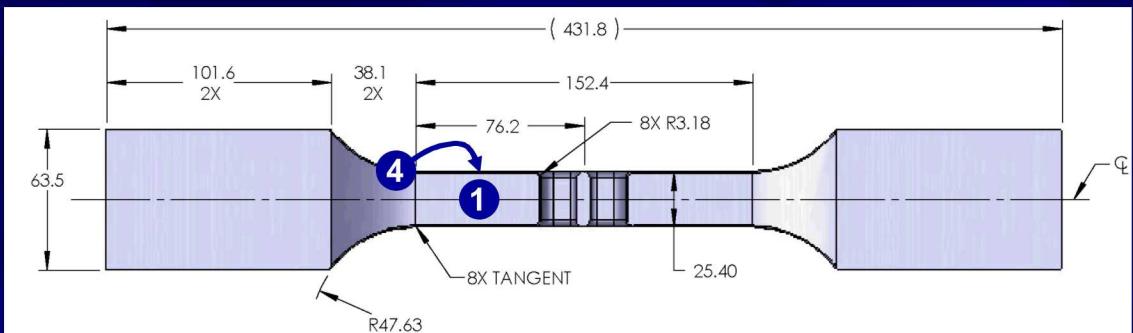


99.9th
PERCENTILE
LOAD

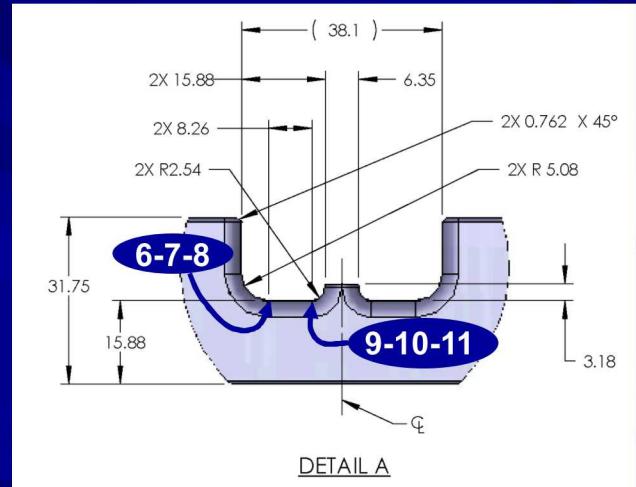


DESIGN
LIMIT LOAD

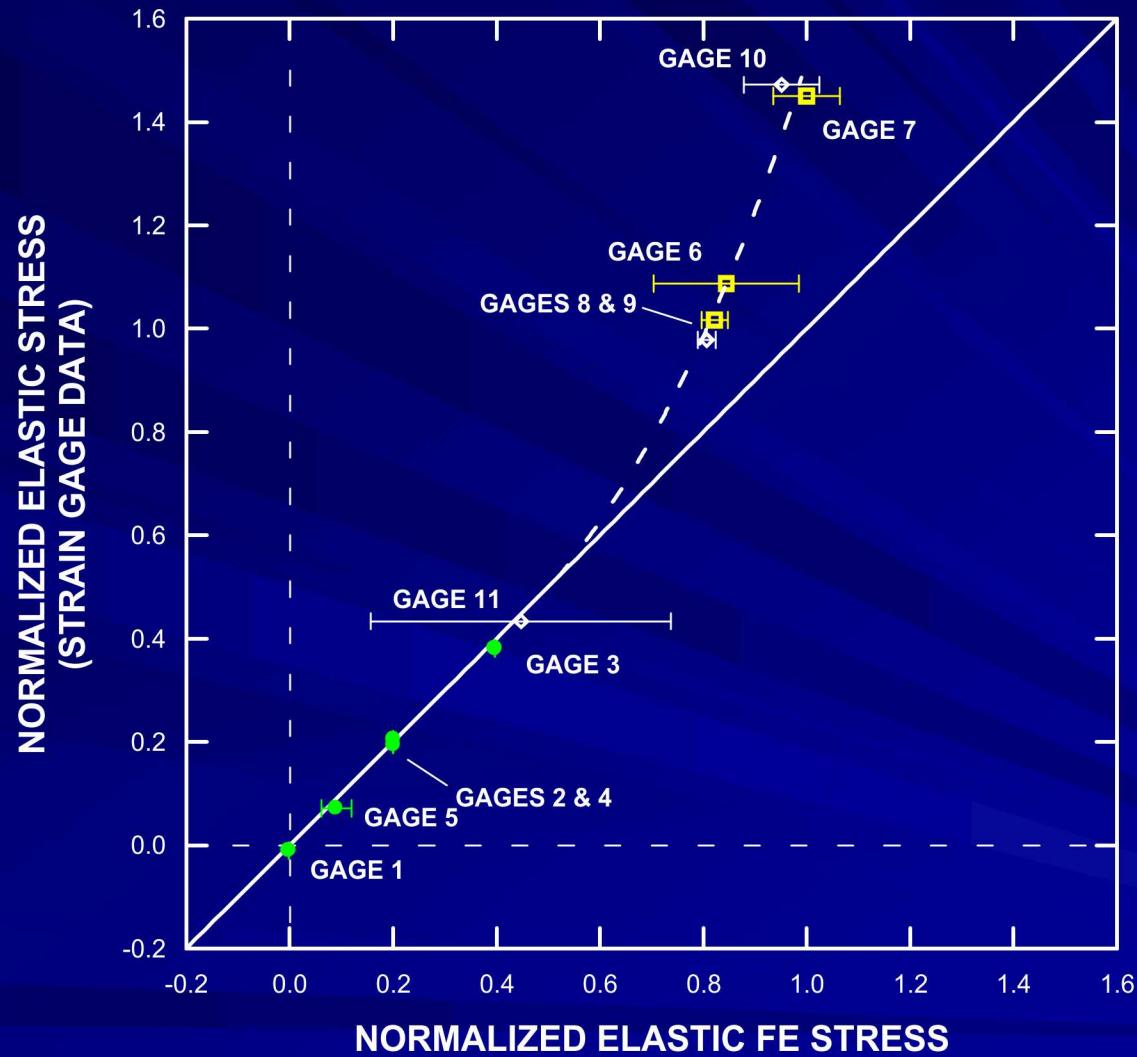
FATIGUE SPECIMEN VALIDATION



SPECIMEN DIMENSIONS
IN MILLIMETERS



FATIGUE SPECIMEN VALIDATION



MATERIALS

STEEL	YIELD STRENGTH (MPa)	TENSILE STRENGTH (MPa)	ELONGATION (%)	REDUCTION IN AREA (%)	FRACTURE TOUGHNESS (MPa·m ^{1/2})
Hy-Tuf	1338	1596	14	50	148*
Ferrium S53	1470	1960	14	56	70

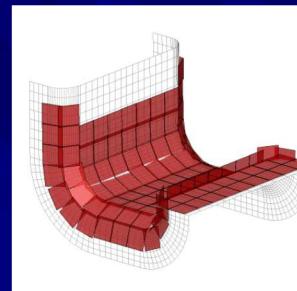
*The reported value of fracture toughness, obtained from three measurements, represents a candidate K_Q value based on ASTM E399. Specimens failed the thickness and P_{MAX}/P_Q validity requirements.



PROCESSING

CSP SPECIMENS

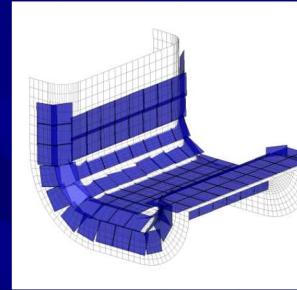
- HEAT TREAT & MACHINE
- PEEN WITH 230H SHOT TO 10A,
100% COVERAGE



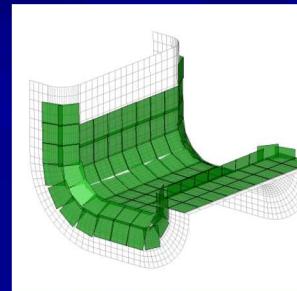
LAYER 1
(3% OVERLAP)

LSP SPECIMENS

- HEAT TREAT & MACHINE
- LASER PEEN AT 10 GW/cm^2 (16 J)
WITH 18 ns PULSES, 3 x 3 mm
SPOT SIZE, AND 3 LAYERS
- CONVENTIONAL SHOT OVER-
PEEN WITH 230H SHOT TO 10A,
100% COVERAGE

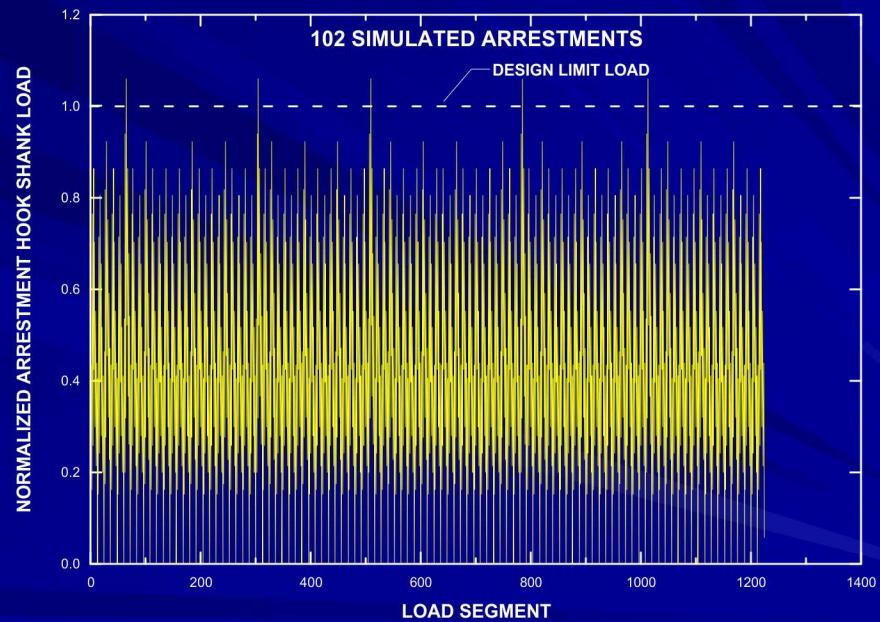
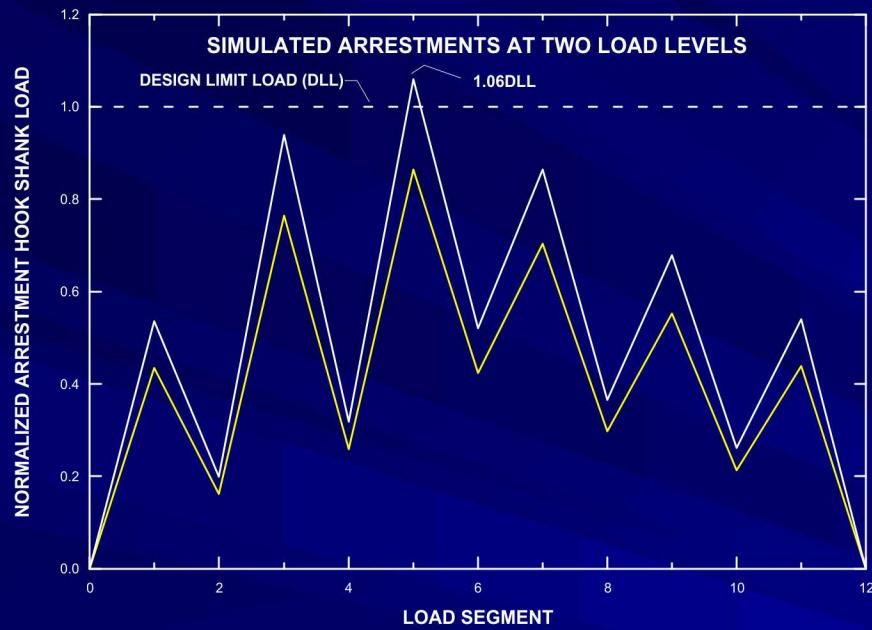


LAYER 2
(OFFSET PATTERN)

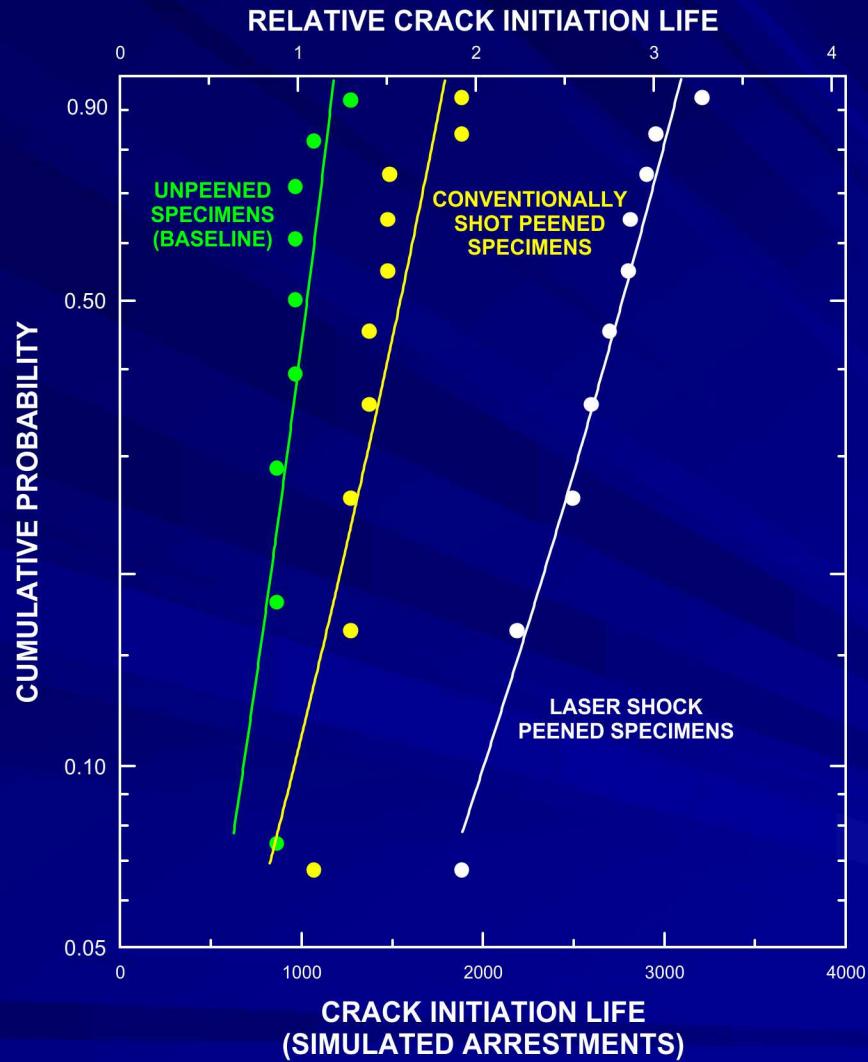


LAYER 3
(ALIGNED WITH
LAYER 1)

FATIGUE TEST SPECTRUM



BASELINE FATIGUE TESTS



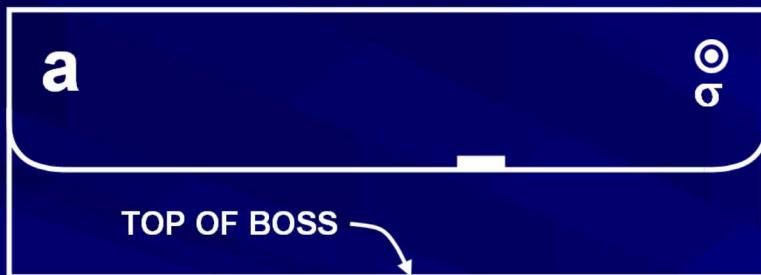
BASELINE FATIGUE TESTS

SPECIMEN GROUP	MEAN CRACK INITIATION LIFE RATIO	LOWER-BOUND CRACK INITIATION LIFE RATIO (S BASIS)
UNPEELED (BASELINE)	1	1
CSP	1.49	0.97
LSP + CONVENTIONALLY OVERPEELED	2.71	2.51

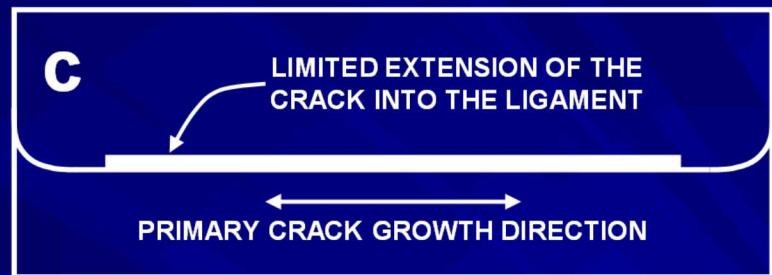
MATERIAL	MATERIAL CONDITION	SIMULATED ARRESTMENTS		
		CRACK INITIATION LIFE	TOTAL LIFE	CRACK PROPAGATION LIFE
HY-TUF STEEL	UNPEELED	969	2591	1622
HY-TUF STEEL	CSP	1275	2693	1418
HY-TUF STEEL	LSP + CONVENTIONALLY OVERPEELED	2601	6102	3501
FERRIUM S53 STEEL	LSP + CONVENTIONALLY OVERPEELED	3927	6961	3034

FRACTURE SURFACE DEVELOPMENT

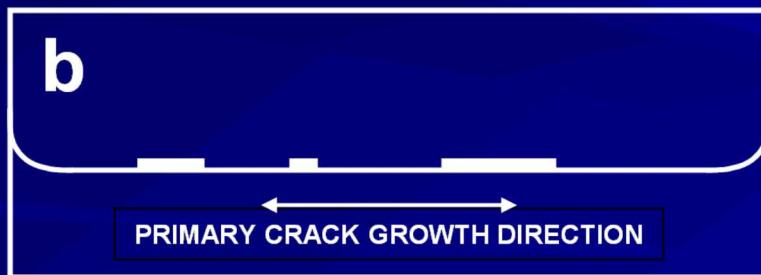
INITIATION AND GROWTH OF A SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK



GROWTH AND COALESCENCE INTO A LONG, SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK



CONTINUED INITIATION AND GROWTH OF SHALLOW SURFACE CRACKS

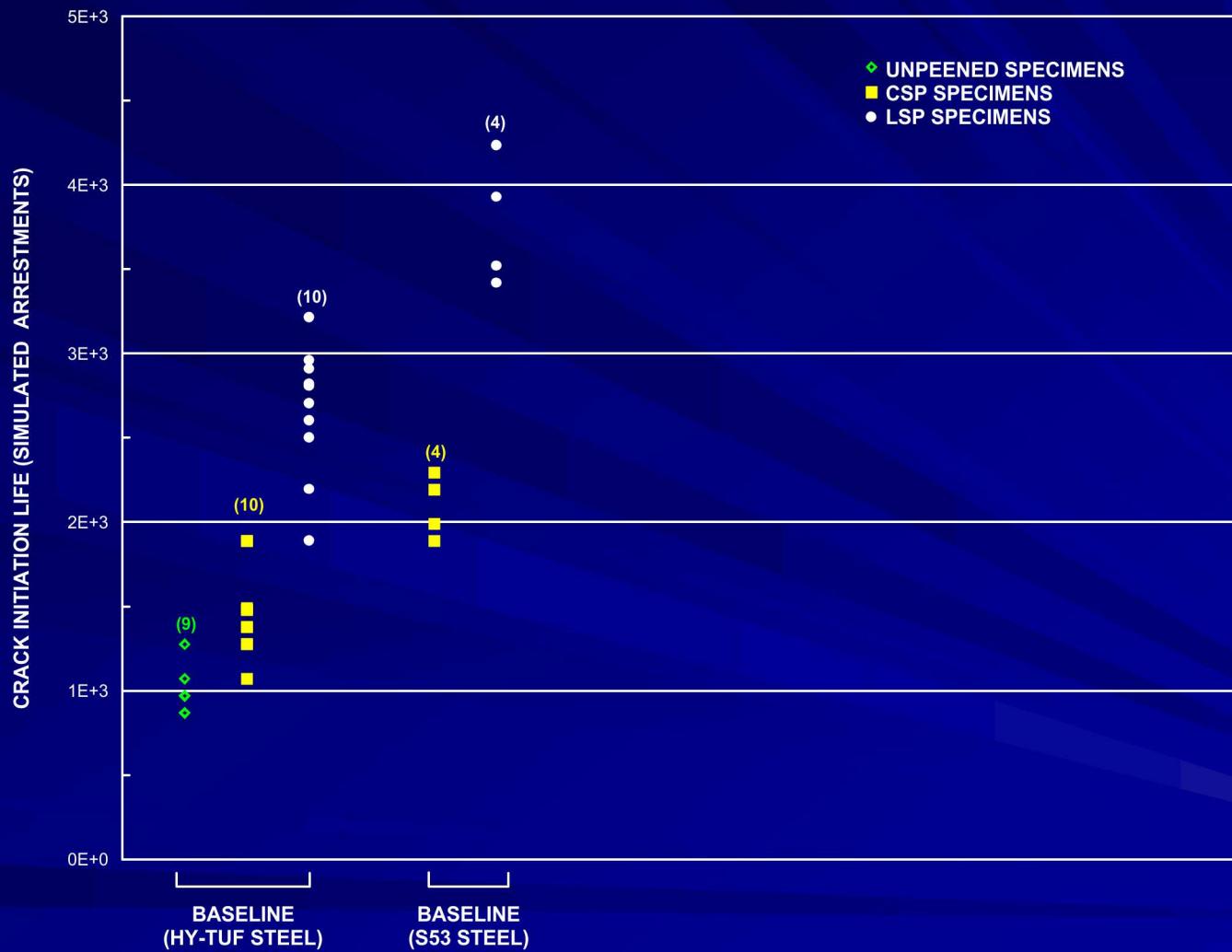


GROWTH OF THE LONG, SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK THROUGH THE LIGAMENT



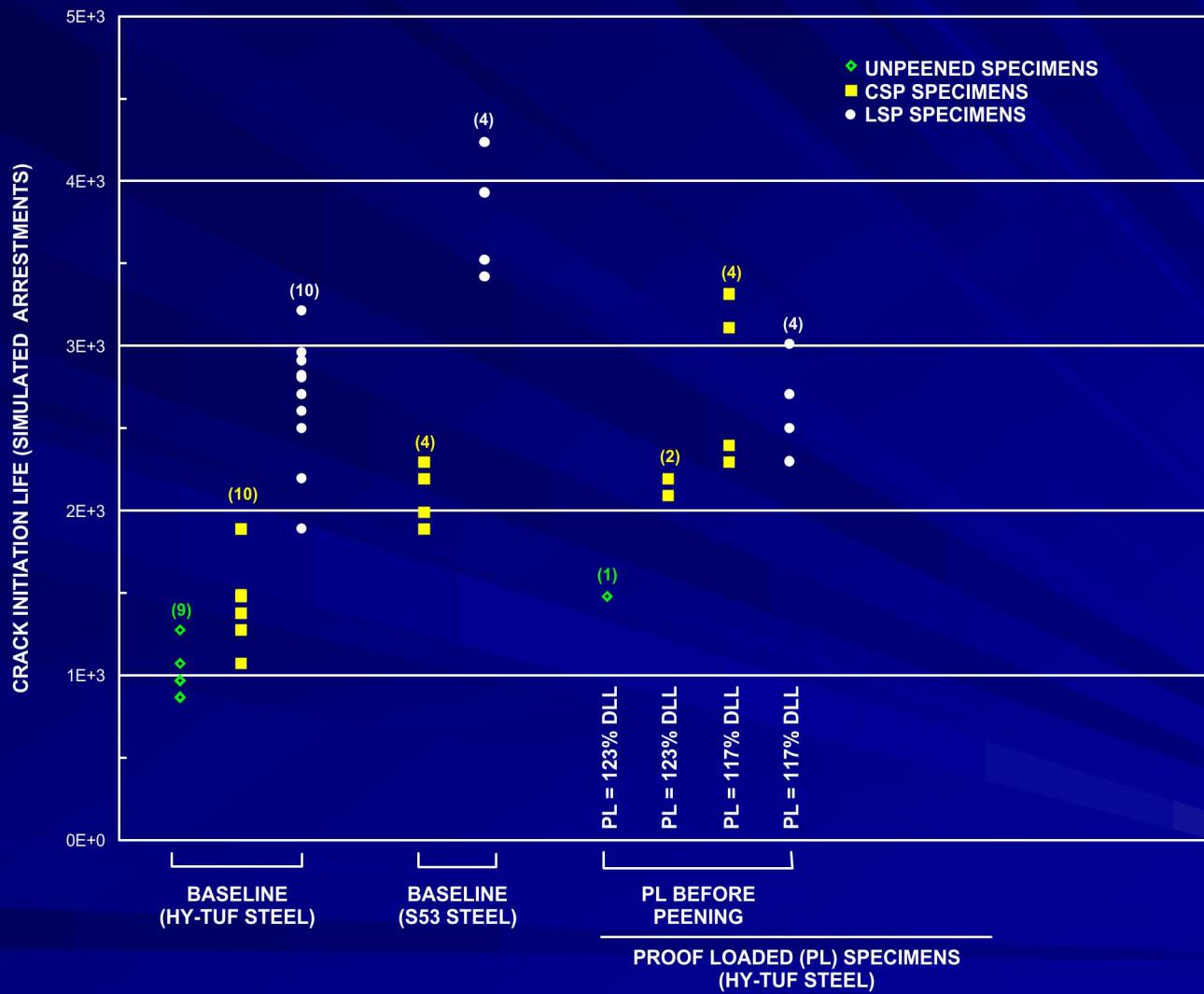
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(MATERIAL STRENGTH EFFECTS)



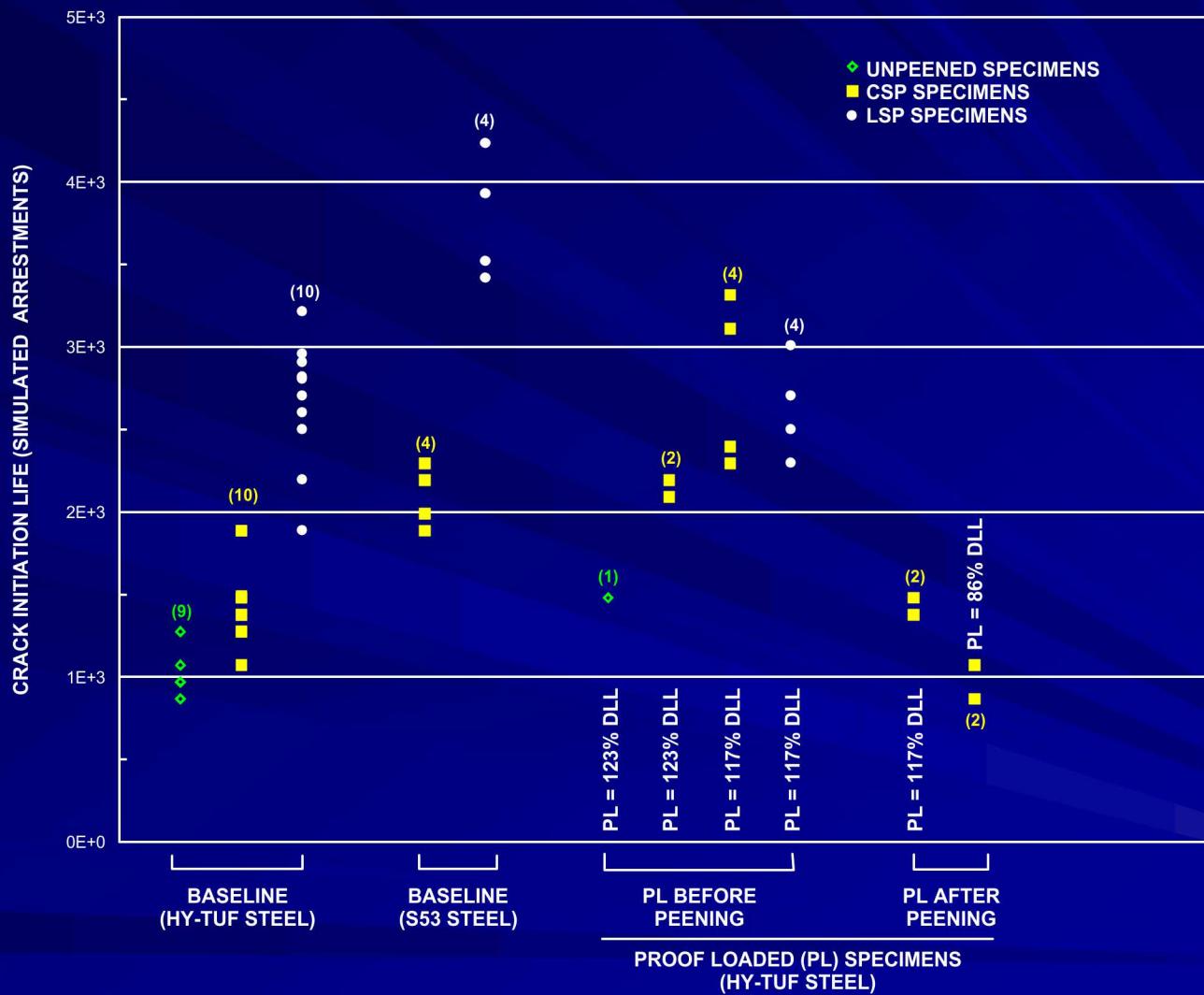
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(PROOF LOADING EFFECTS)



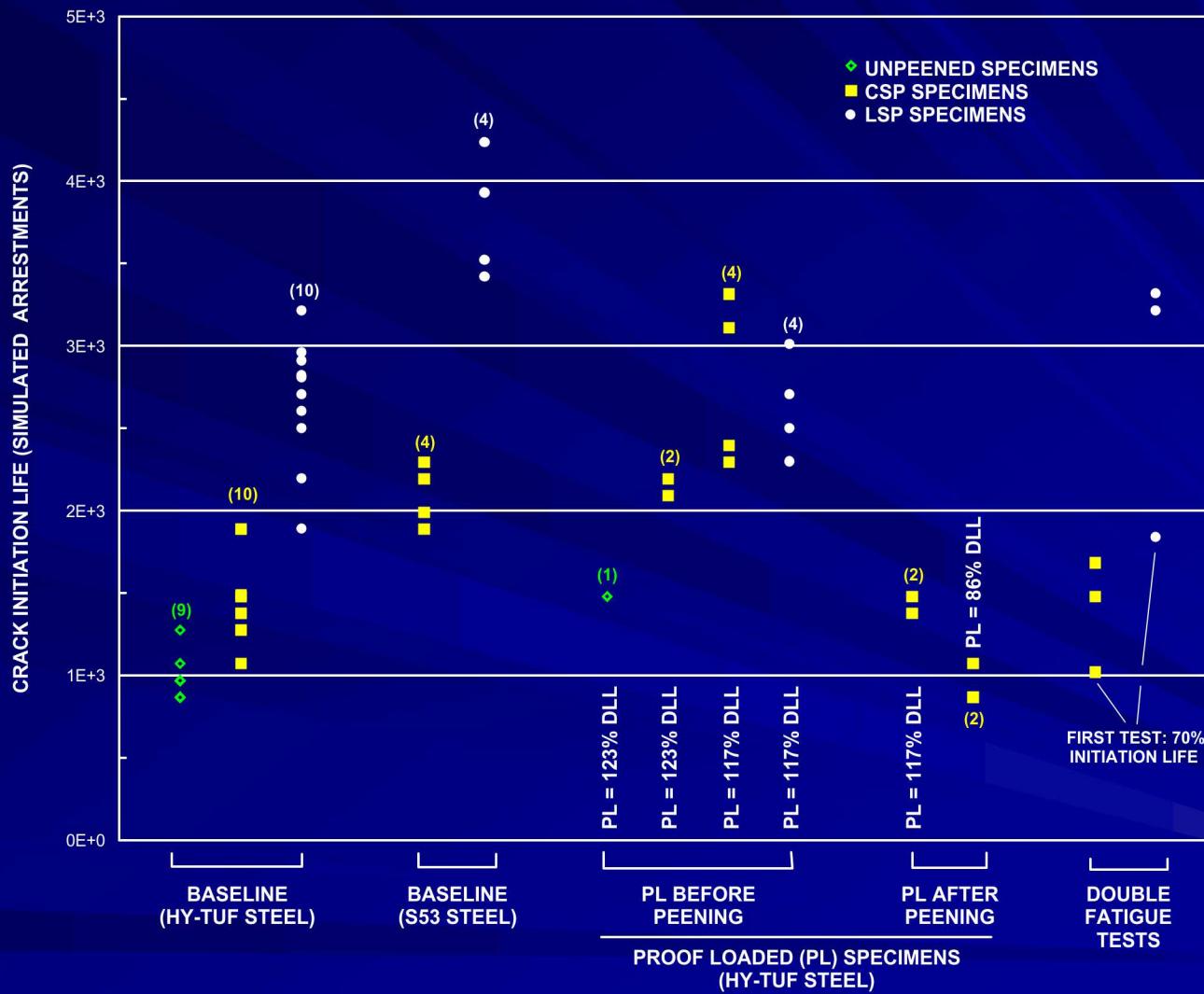
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(PROOF LOADING EFFECTS)

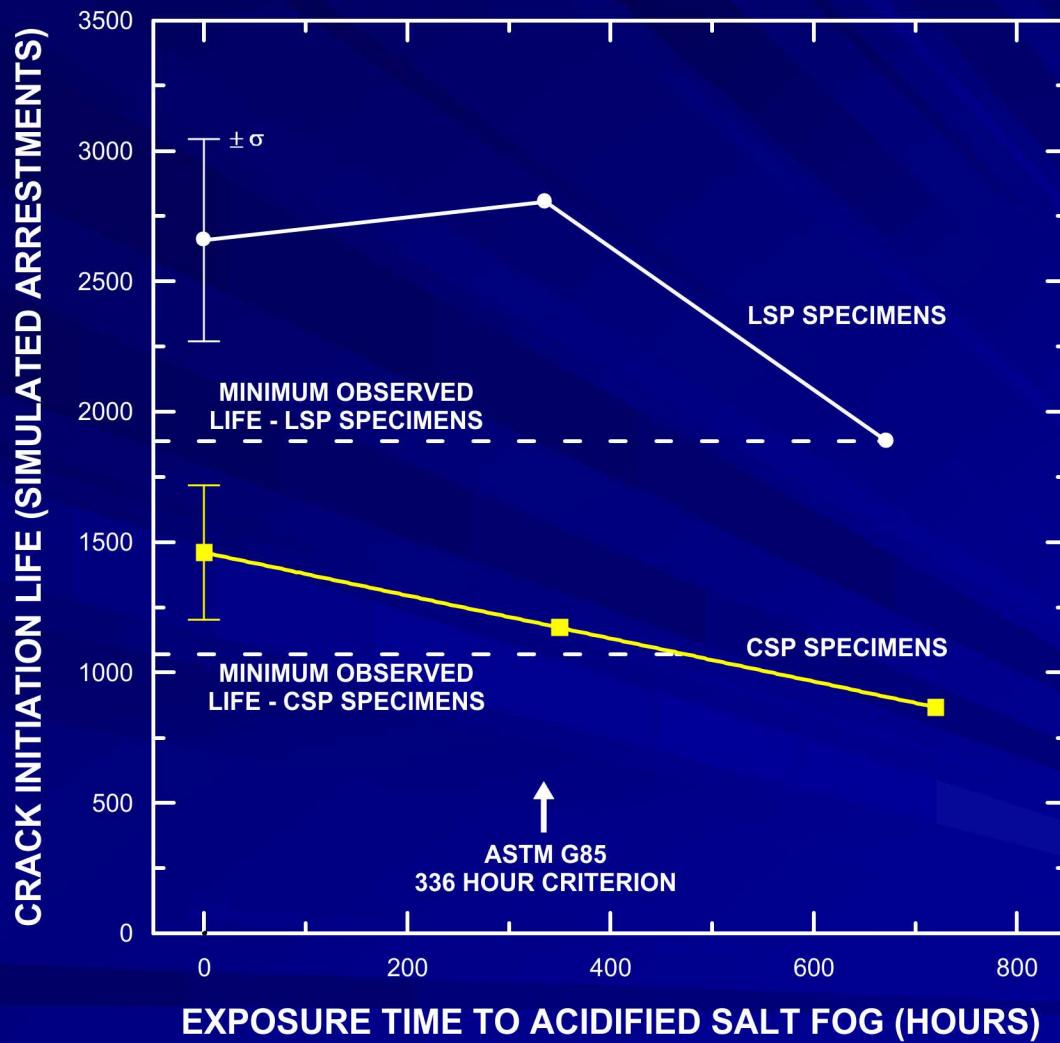


FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(DOUBLE FATIGUE TESTS)



ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE EFFECTS



SUMMARY

- **Laser peening provides substantial improvements over conventional shot peening in the fatigue life of a test specimen designed to simulate the high-stress region in an arrestment hook shank for a Naval aircraft.**
- **An increase in yield strength from 1338 to 1470 MPa substantially increases the crack initiation life of conventional and laser peened specimens. High material strength in combination with laser peening is associated with the development of particularly high levels of fatigue life.**
- **The combined effects of proof loading and conventional or laser peening on fatigue life can be rationalized in terms of the relative depths of plastic deformation and compressive residual stress below the surface of the stress concentration.**



THANK YOU!



This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.

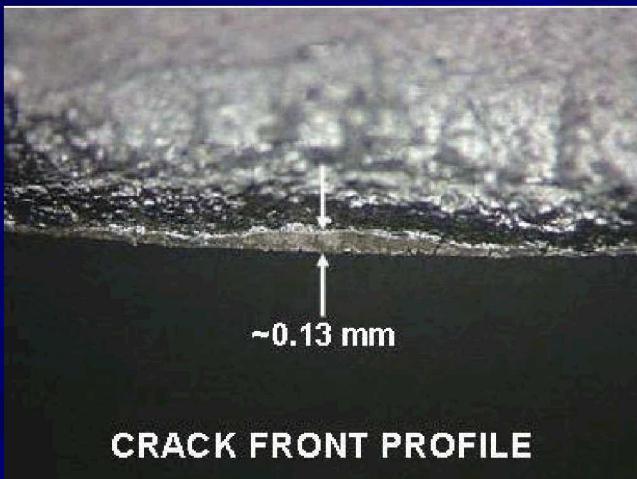
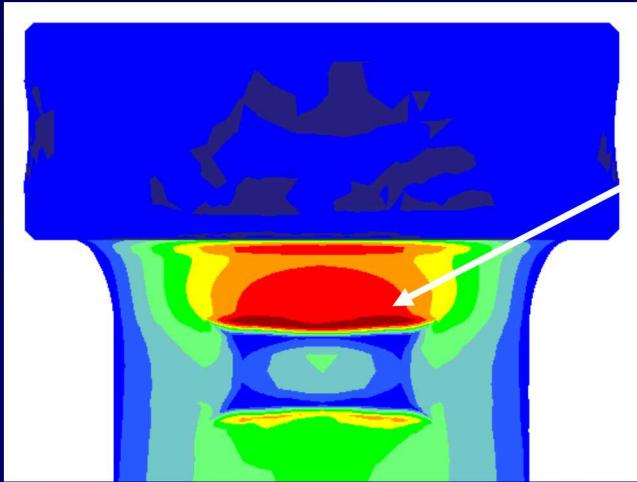
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EXTRA SLIDES



HIGH-STRESS REGION OF ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANK (AHS)



HIGH-STRESS REGION
ALONG AFT EDGE OF
RAISED BOSS

LOCATION	AXIAL RESIDUAL STRESS (MPa)	CIRCUMFERENTIAL RESIDUAL STRESS (MPa)
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