

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

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NAVAIR

Metal Improvement

CTC- Navy
Metalworking Center

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PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP

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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***

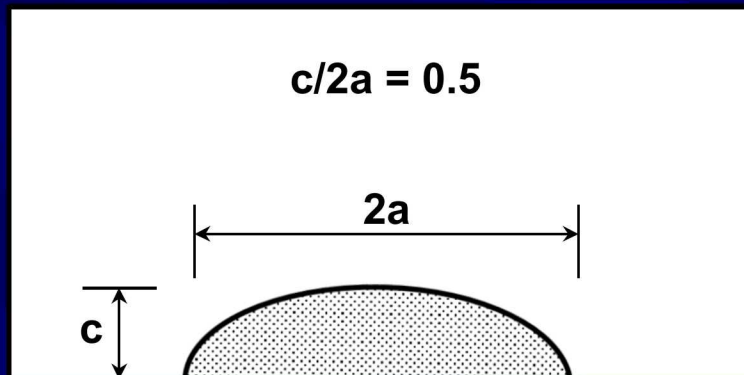
BUT...

BACKGROUND

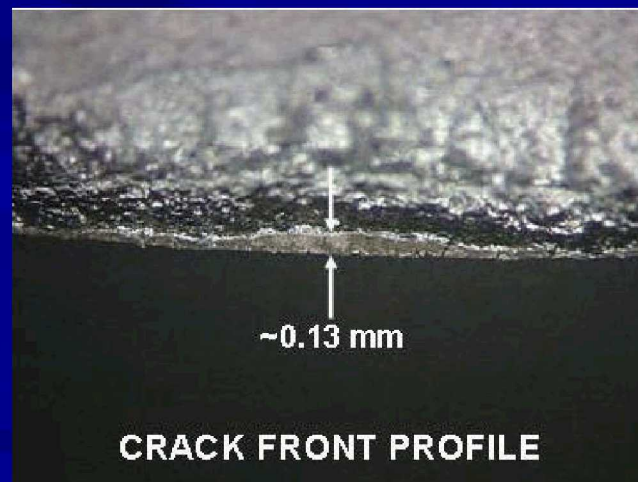
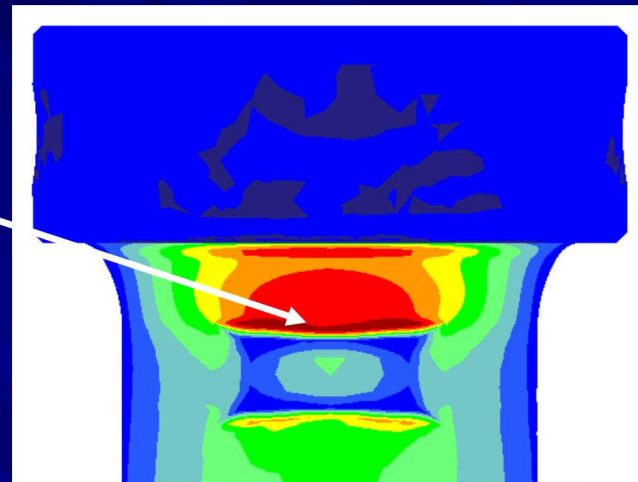
- **ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANKS (AHS) FOR T-45 AIRCRAFT EXPERIENCED PREMATURE CRACKING IN THE FLEET.**
- **FULL-SCALE COMPONENT TESTING ESTABLISHED AN OVERHAUL INTERVAL OF 1,500 ARRESTMENTS.**
- **FLEET IDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS CRACKING AT SERVICE LIFE INTERVALS AS LOW AS 700 ARRESTMENTS.**

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
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	-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

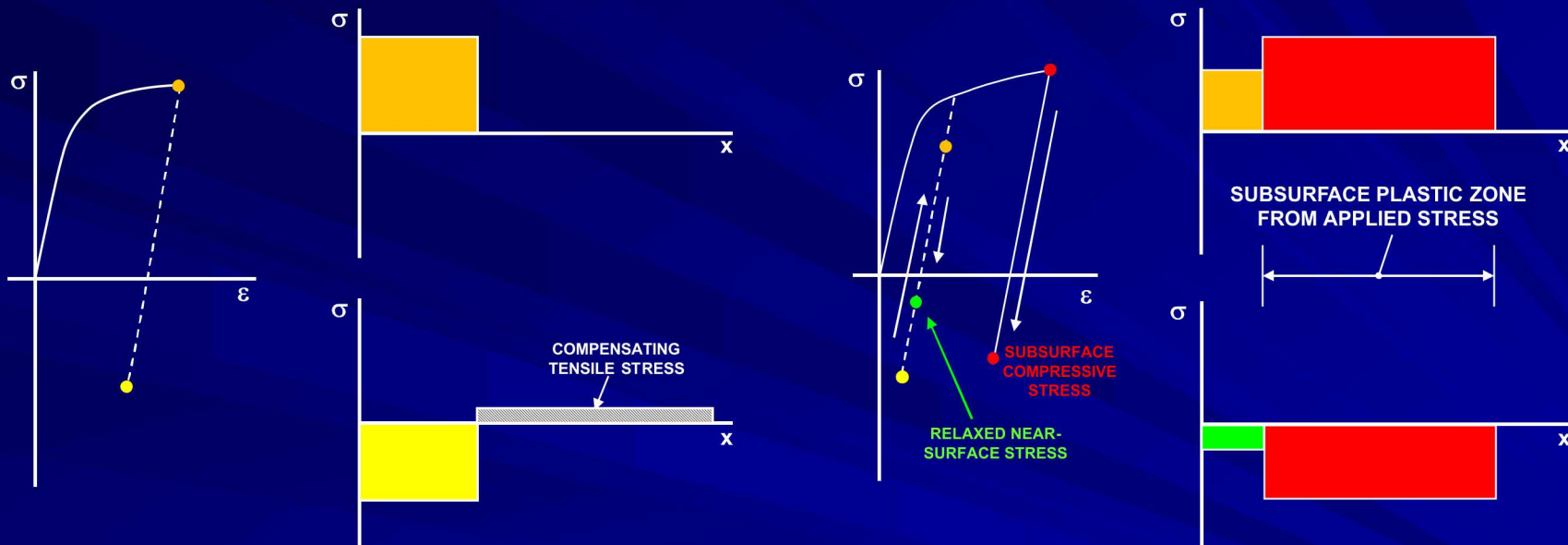


LOW NEAR-SURFACE
DUCTILITY AND REDUCTIONS
IN RESIDUAL STRESS
COMPROMISE FATIGUE
RESISTANCE

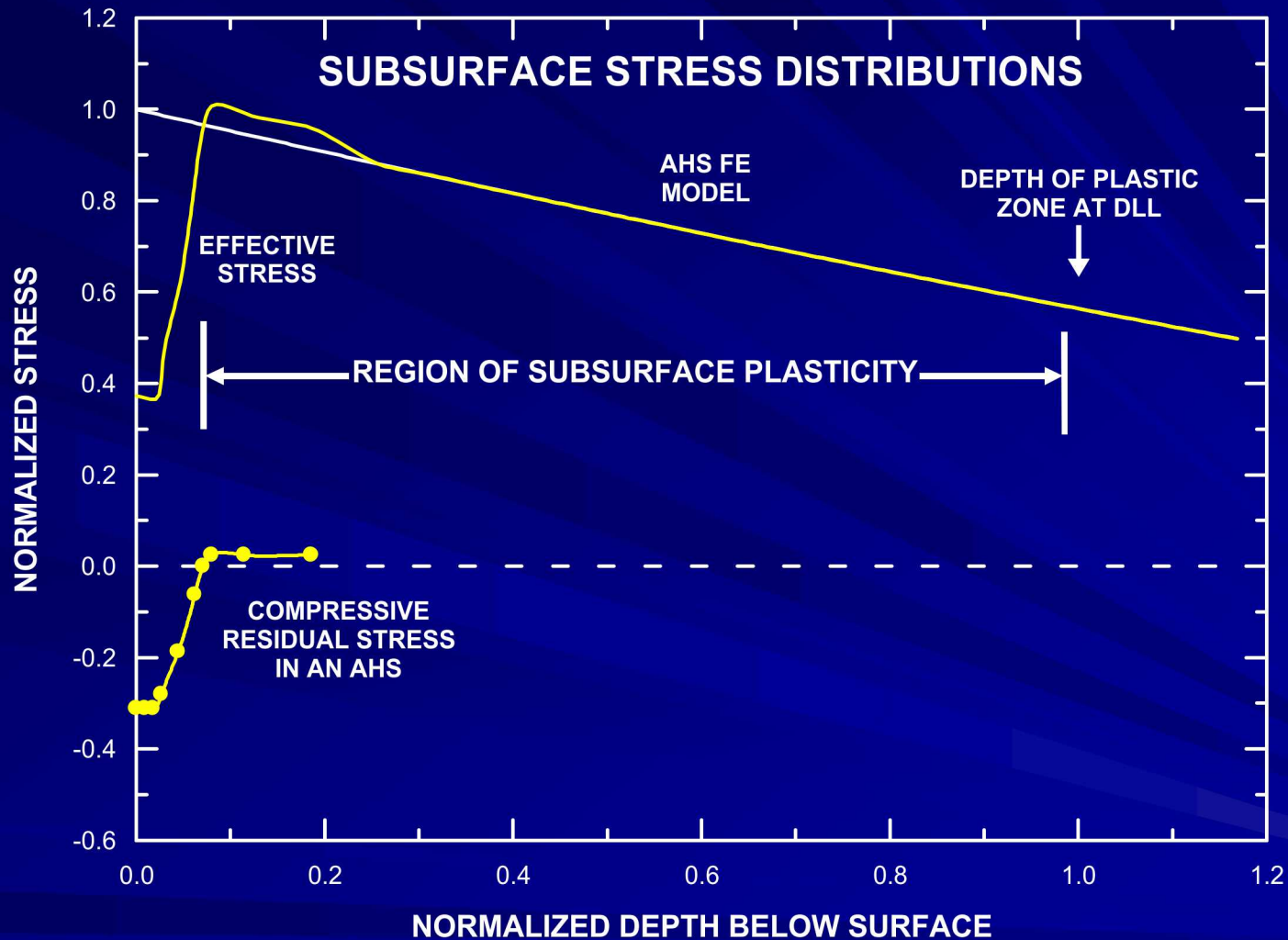


GEOMETRIC COMPATABILITY
CONSTRAINTS RELAX RESIDUAL
STRESSES ON UNLOADING

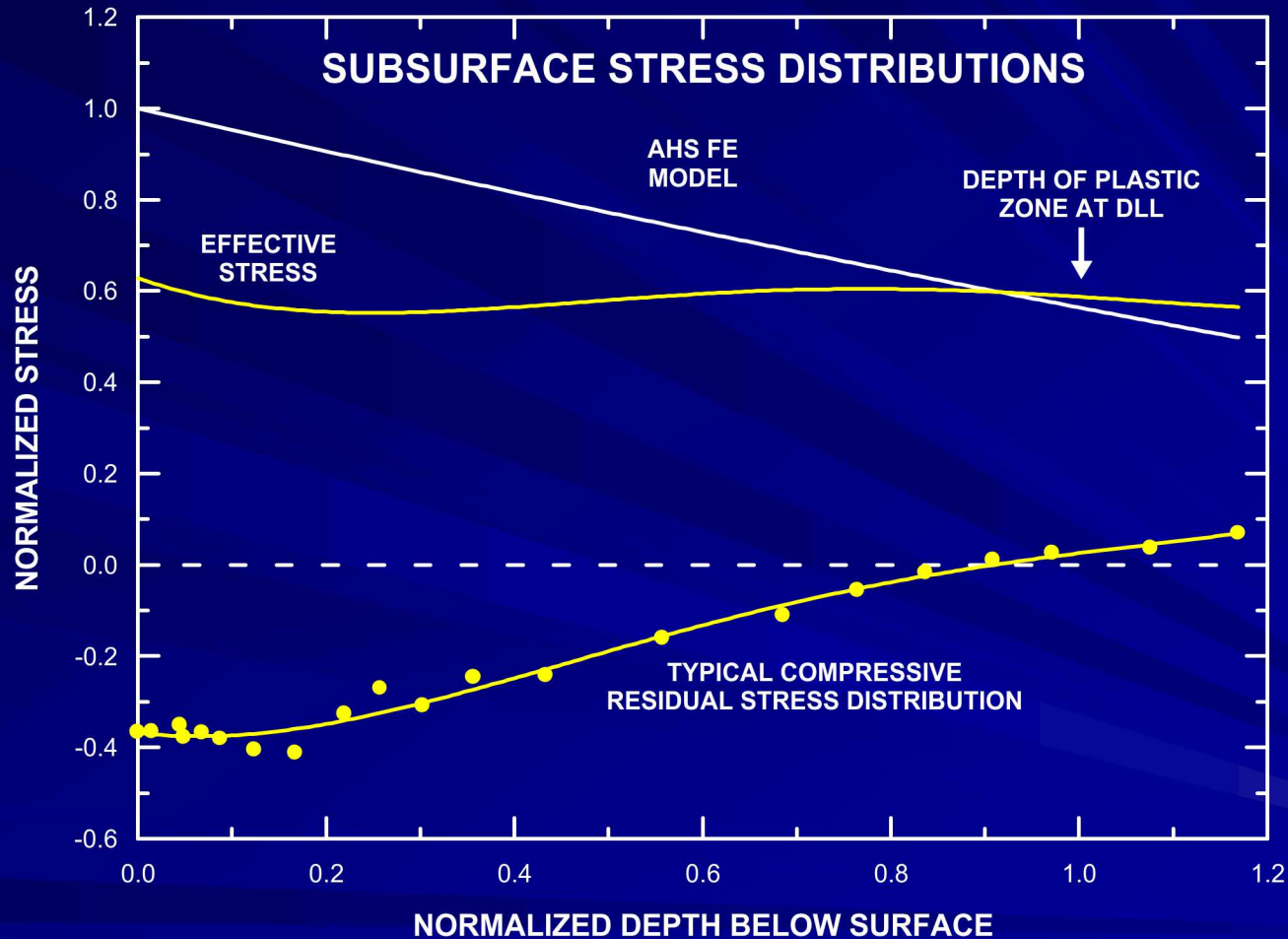
SIMPLE MECHANISTIC VIEW FOR RESIDUAL STRESS RELAXATION



SIGNIFICANT FACTOR AFFECTING FATIGUE LIFE



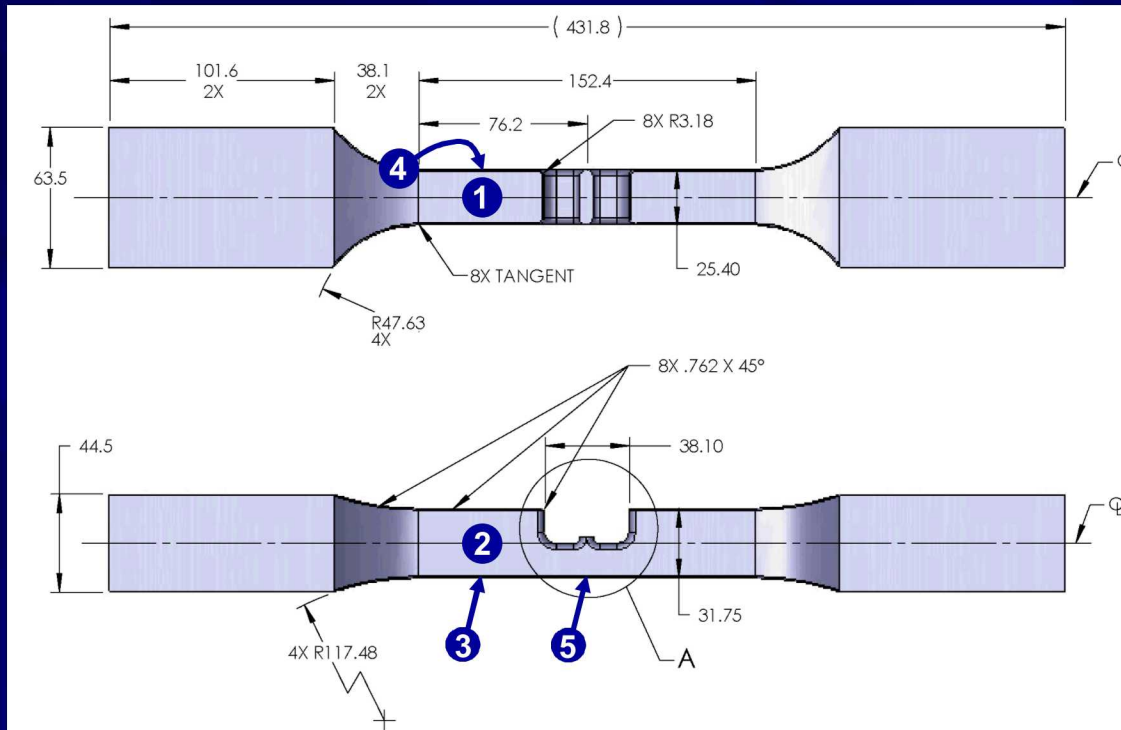
LASER PEENING TO MITIGATE CRACKING PROBLEM & IMPROVE FATIGUE LIFE



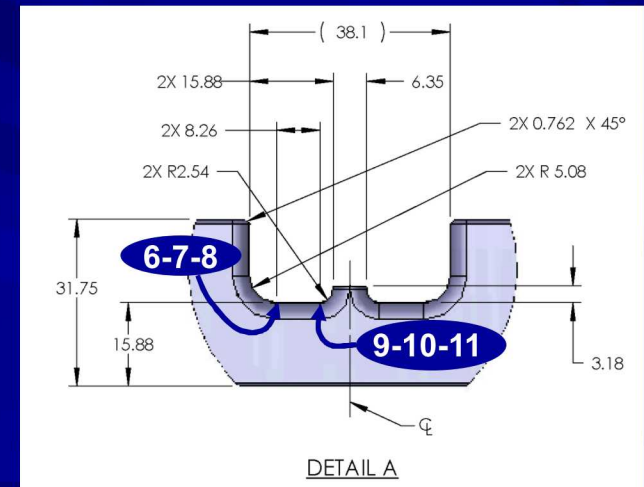
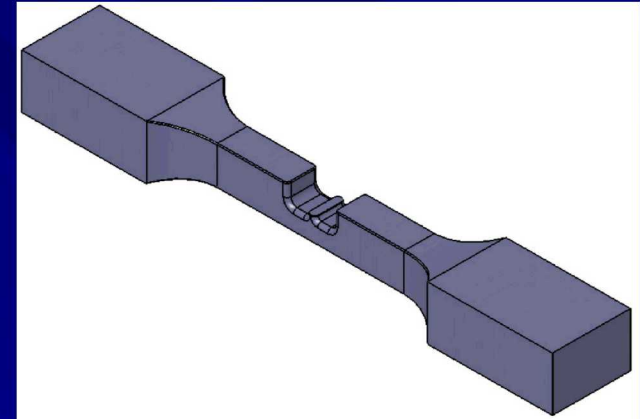
TEST PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- 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



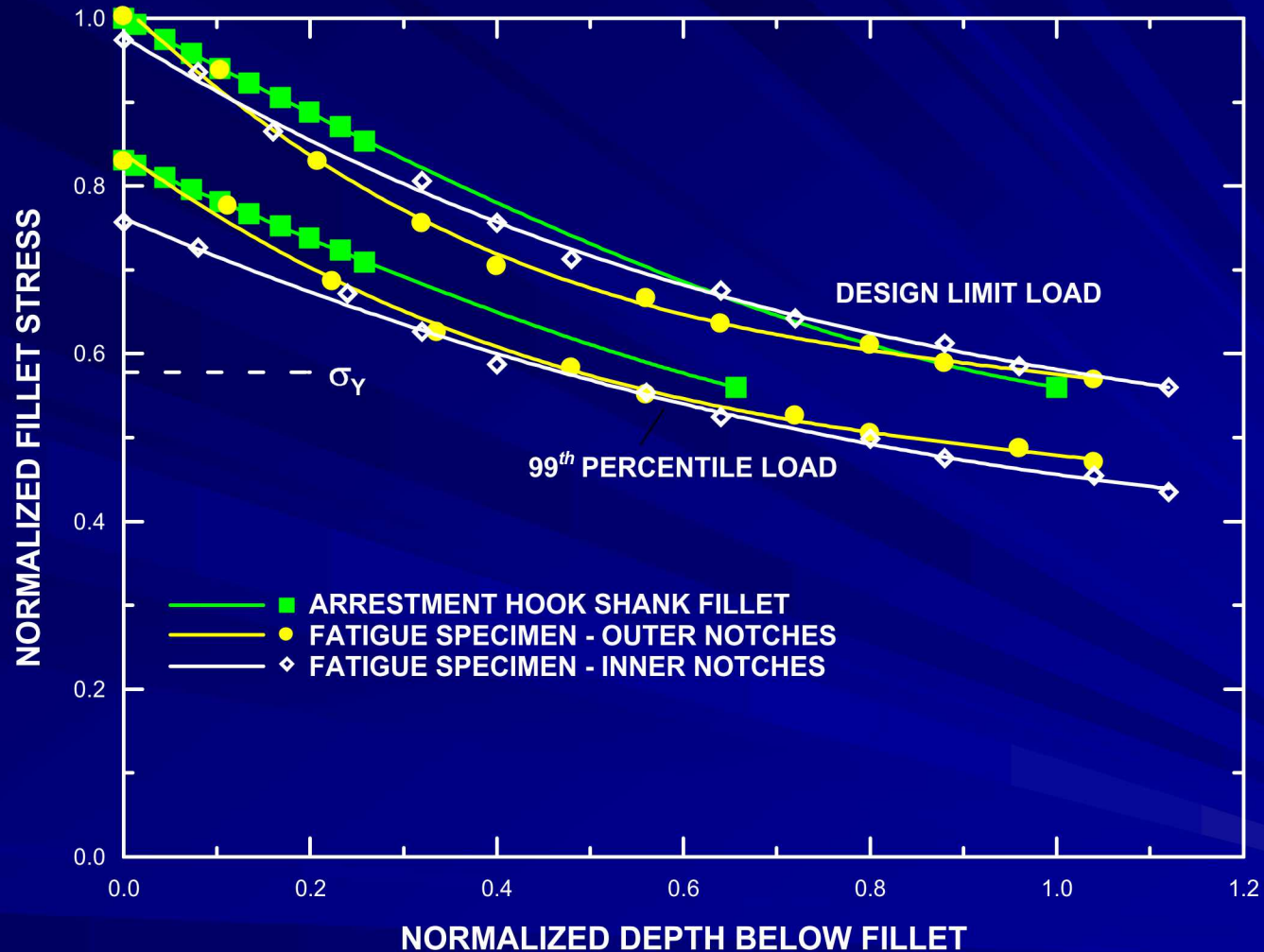
**SPECIMEN DIMENSIONS
IN MILLIMETERS**



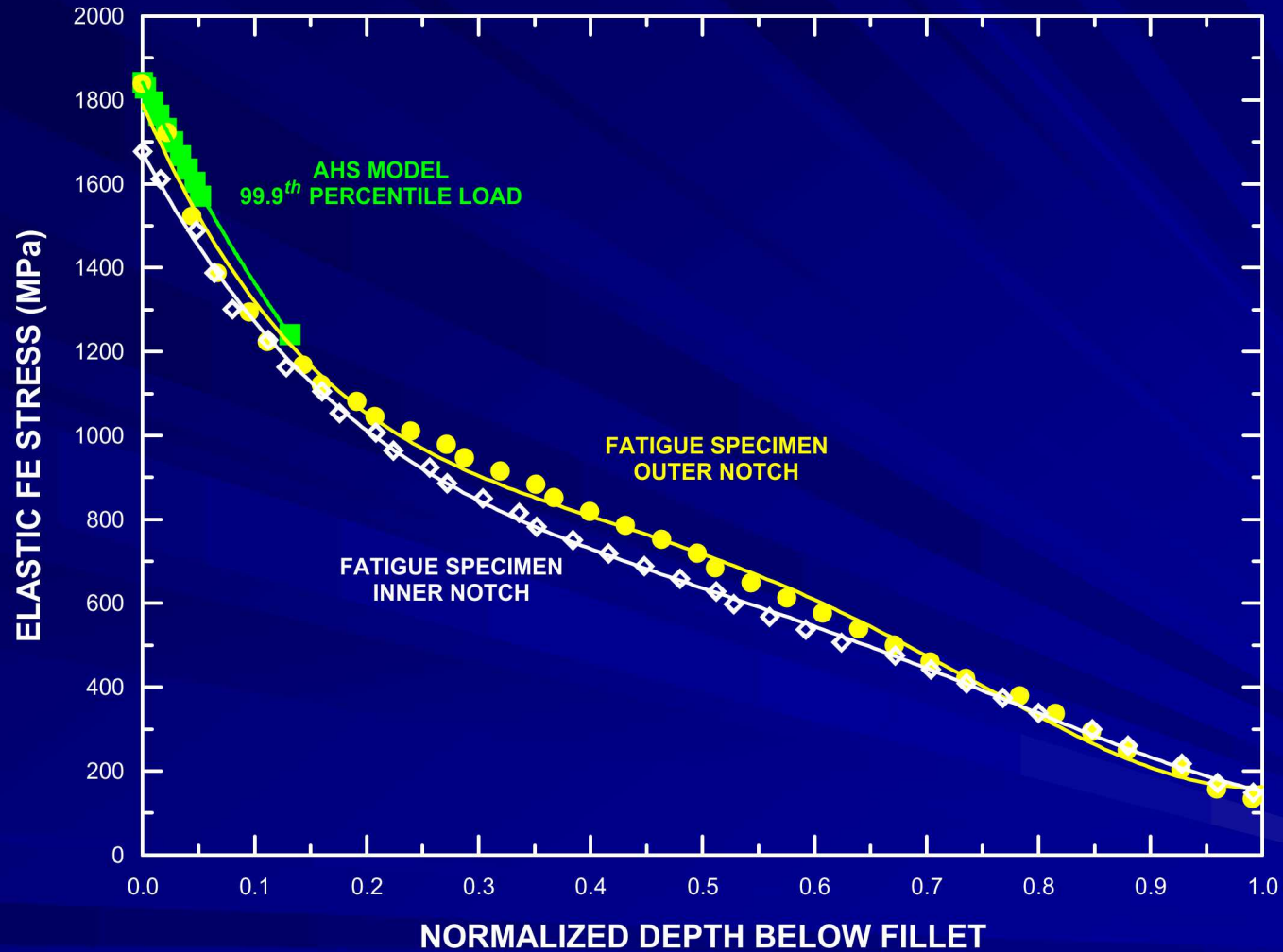
TEST SPECIMEN CHARACTERISTICS

- 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.

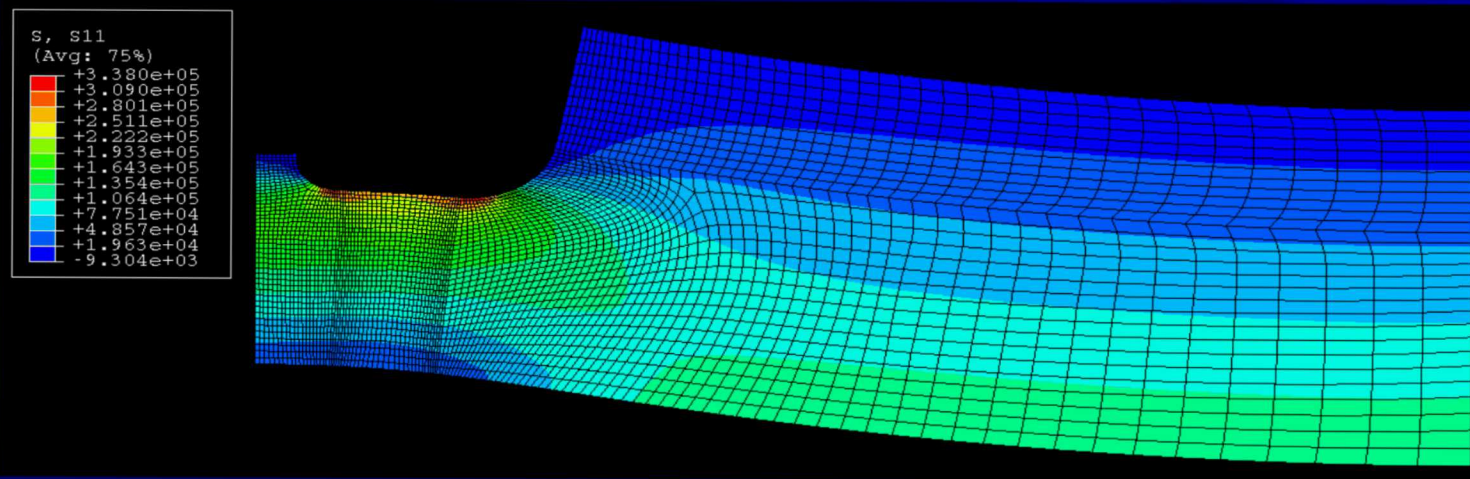
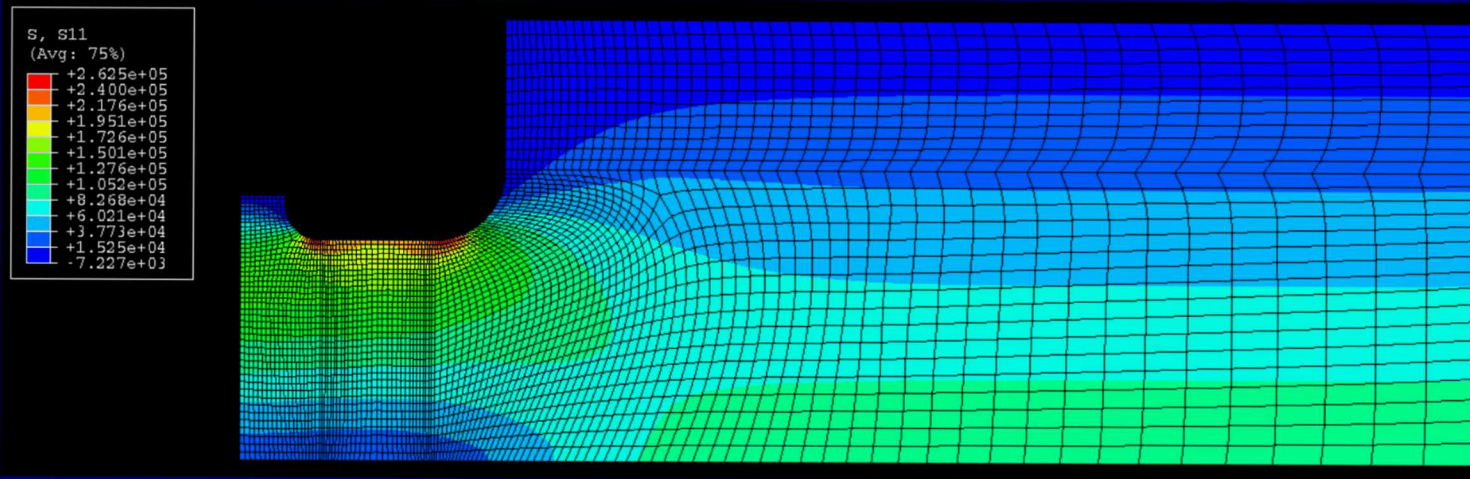
COMPARISON OF NOTCH STRESS DISTRIBUTIONS



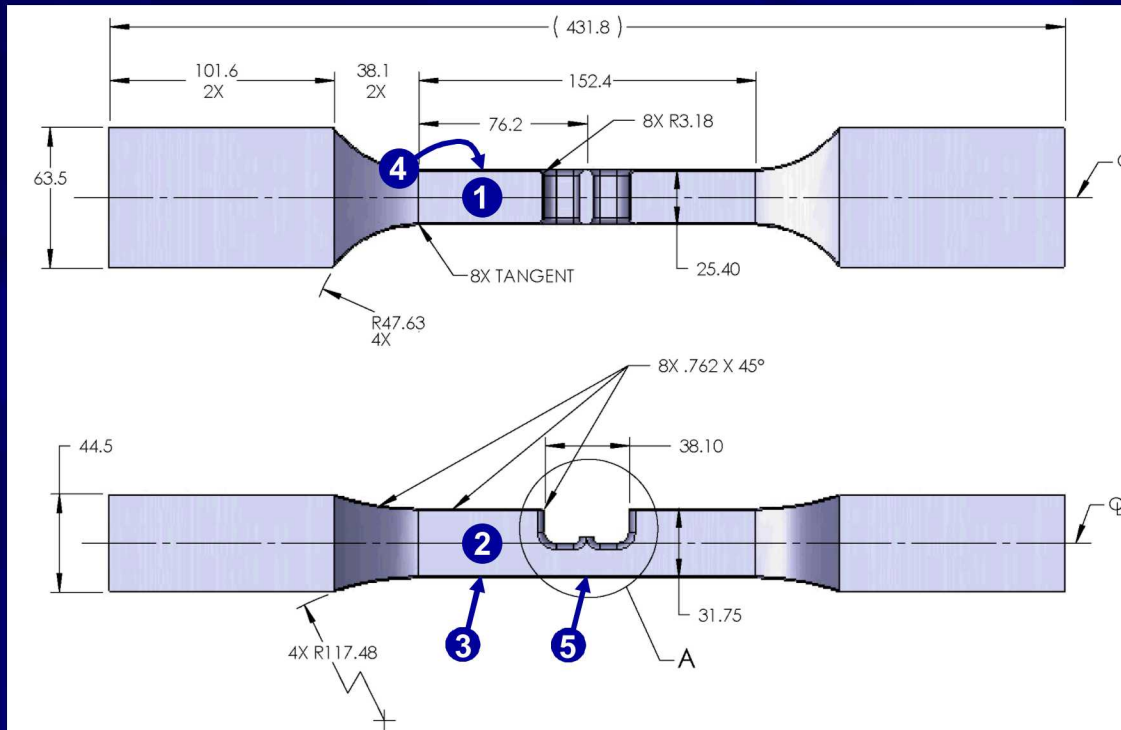
STRESS DISTRIBUTIONS THROUGH LIGAMENT



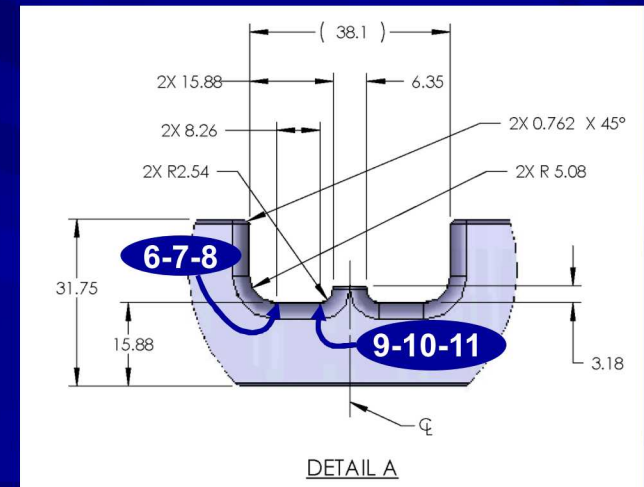
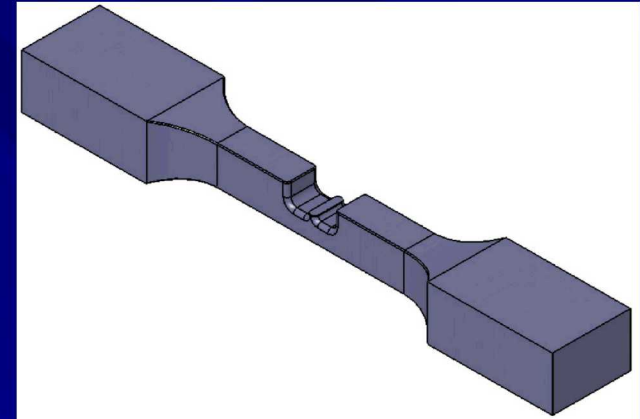
ELASTIC FE ANALYSIS OF SPECIMEN DESIGN



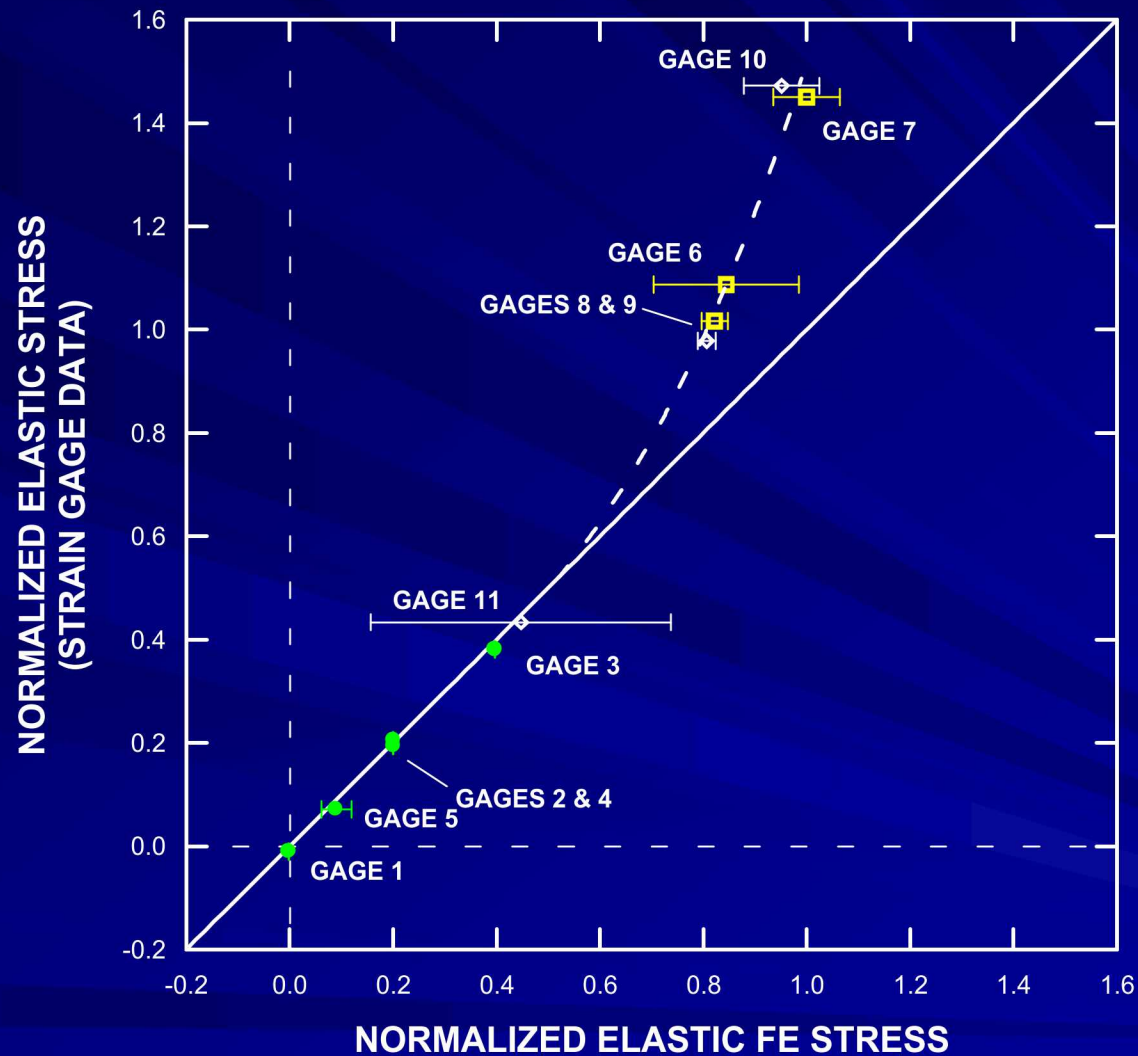
FATIGUE SPECIMEN VALIDATION



**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.

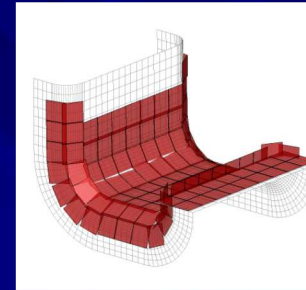
PROCESSING

CSP SPECIMENS

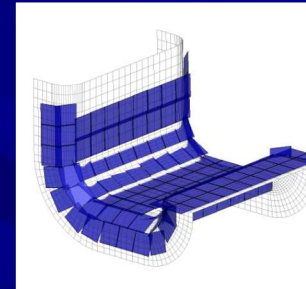
- HEAT TREAT & MACHINE
- PEEN WITH 230H SHOT TO 10A, 100% COVERAGE

LSP SPECIMENS

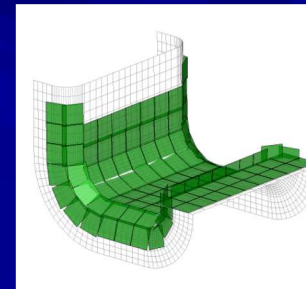
- HEAT TREAT & MACHINE
- LASER PEEN AT 10 GW/cm² (16 J) WITH 18 ns PULSES, 3 x 3 mm SPOT SIZE, AND 3 LAYERS
- CONVENTIONAL SHOT OVER-PEEN WITH 230H SHOT TO 10A, 100% COVERAGE



LAYER 1
(3% OVERLAP)

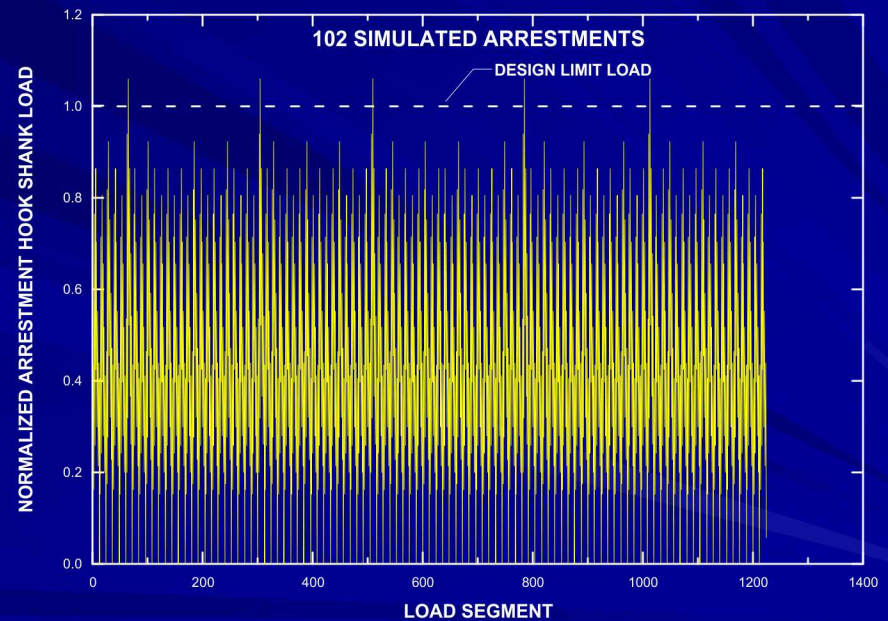
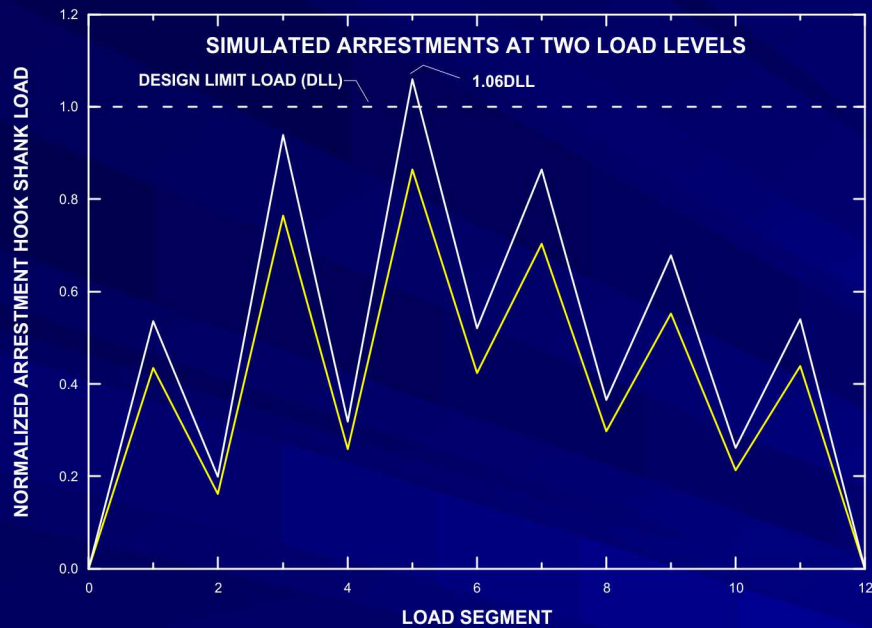


LAYER 2
(OFFSET PATTERN)

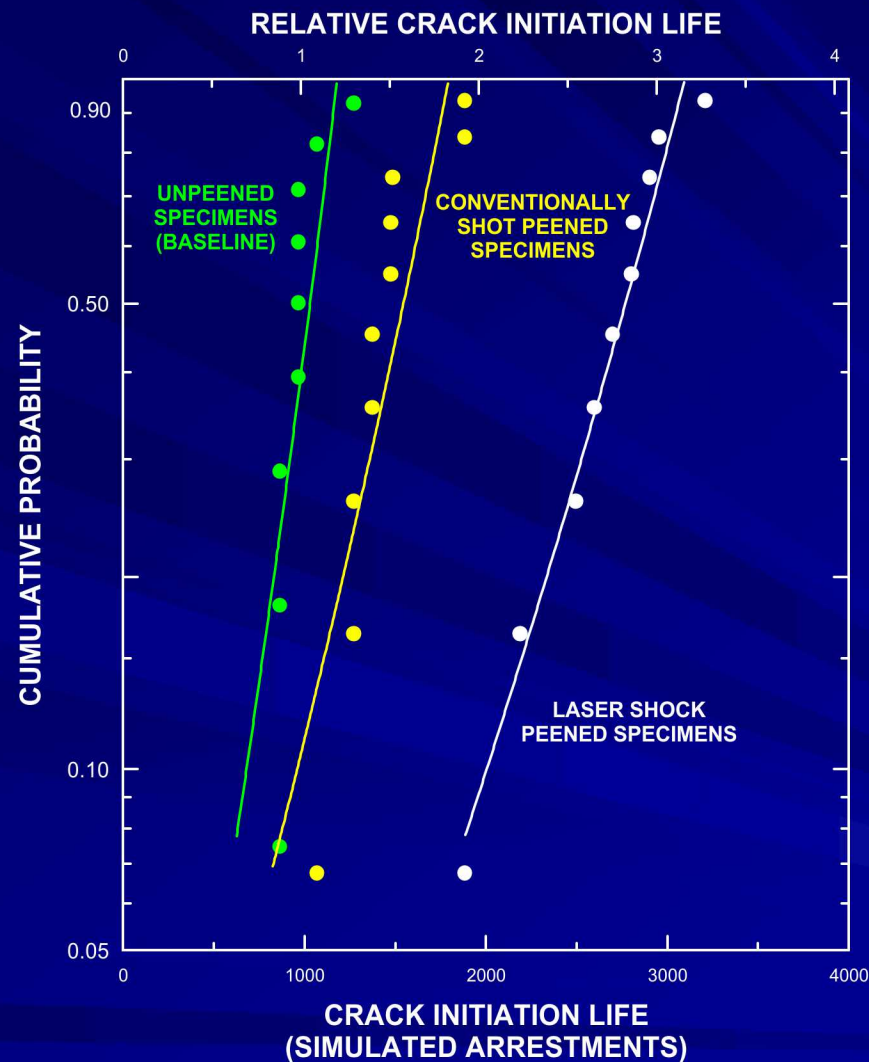


LAYER 3
(ALIGNED WITH
LAYER 1)

FATIGUE TEST SPECTRUM



BASELINE FATIGUE TESTS



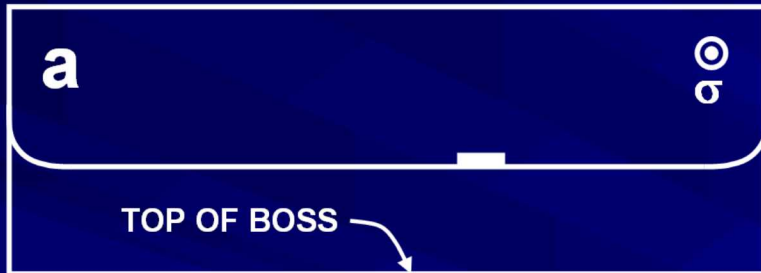
BASELINE FATIGUE TESTS

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

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

FRACTURE SURFACE DEVELOPMENT

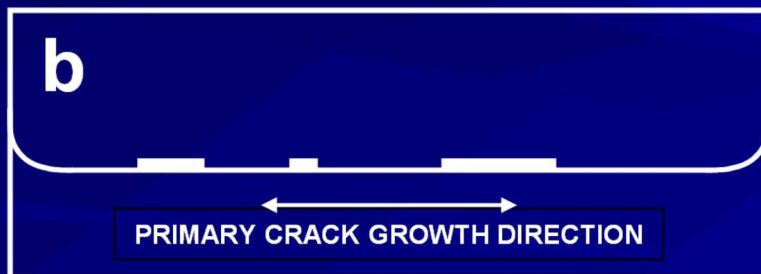
INITIATION AND GROWTH OF A SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK



GROWTH AND COALESCENCE INTO A LONG, SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK



CONTINUED INITIATION AND GROWTH OF SHALLOW SURFACE CRACKS

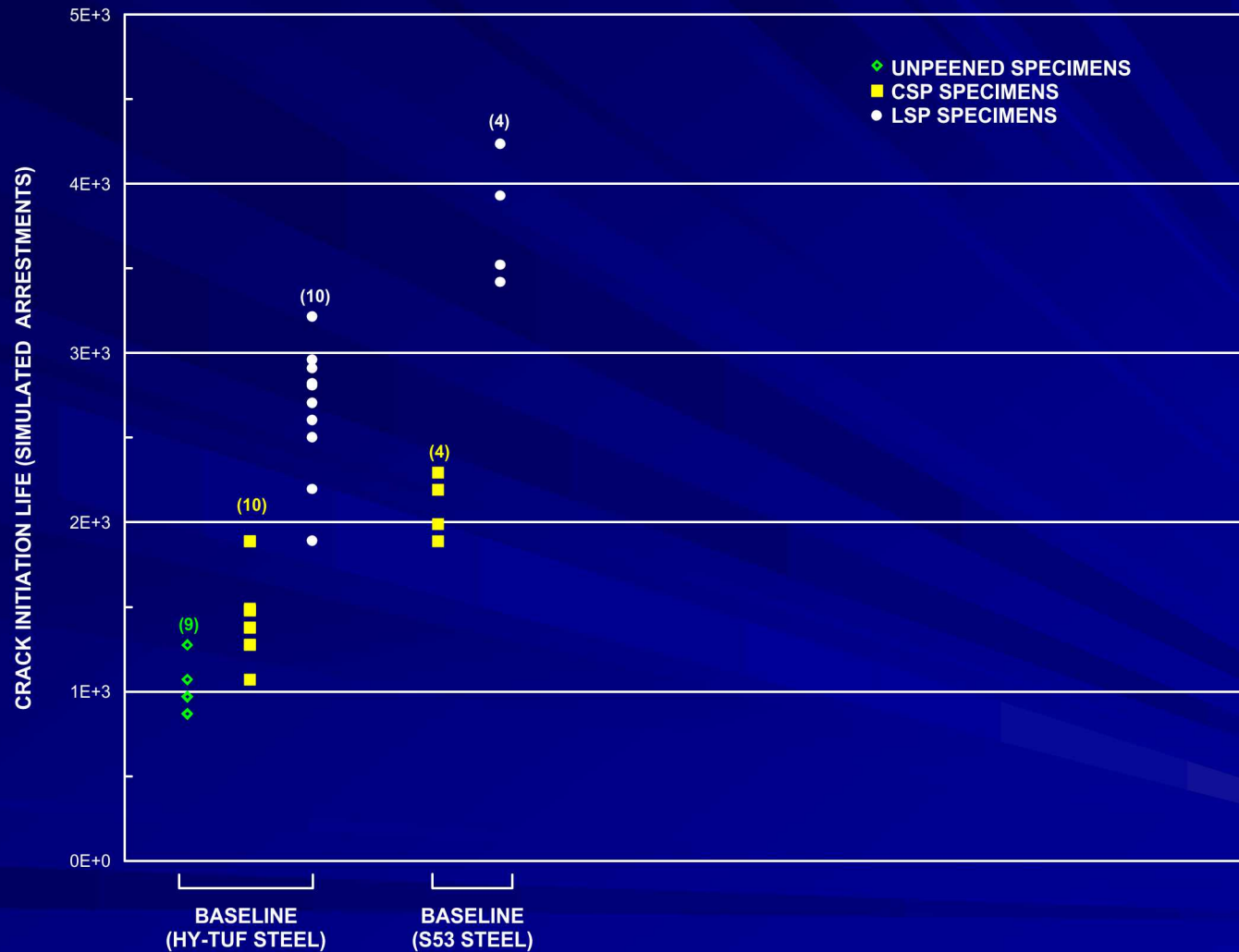


GROWTH OF THE LONG, SHALLOW SURFACE CRACK THROUGH THE LIGAMENT



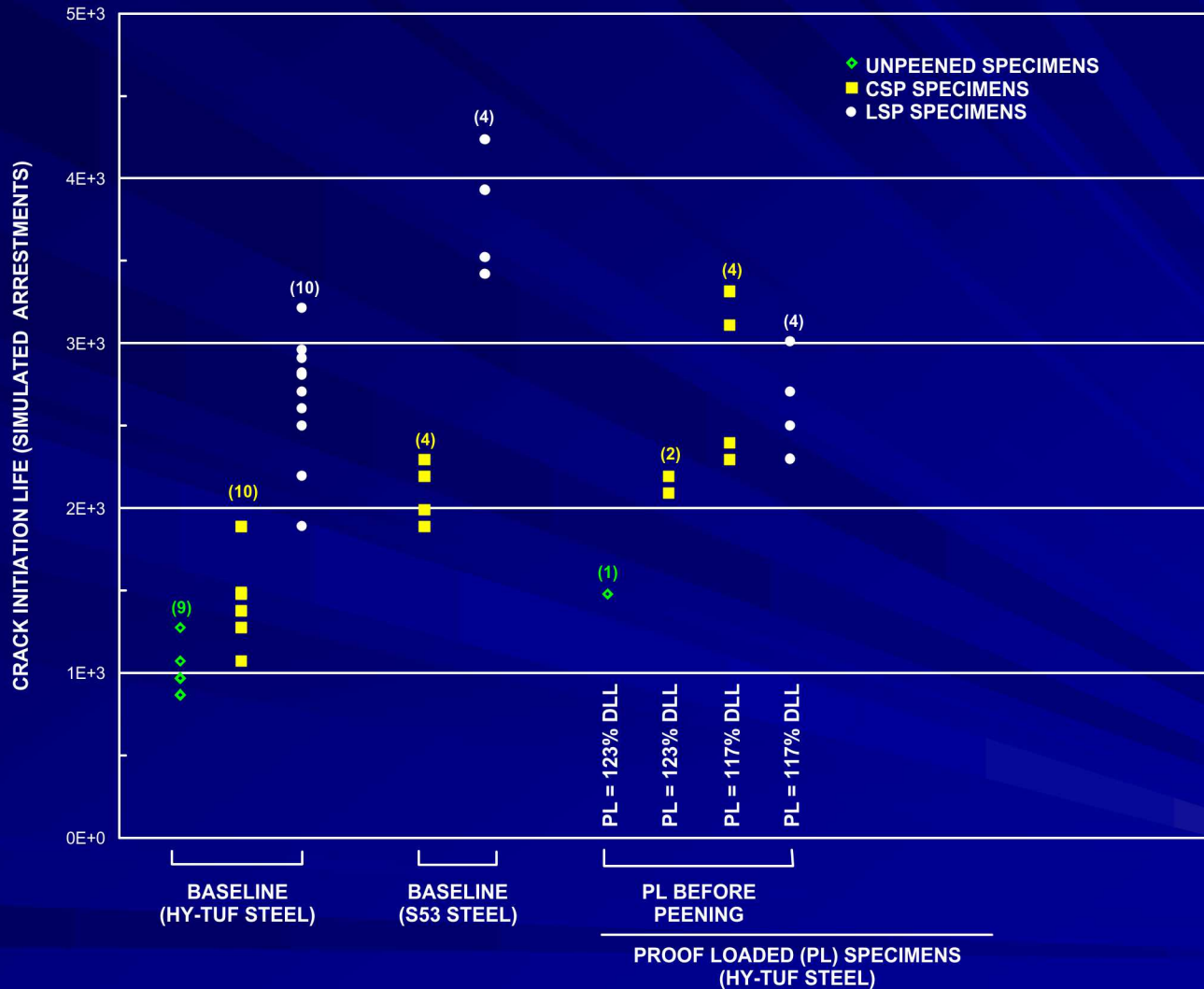
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(MATERIAL STRENGTH EFFECTS)



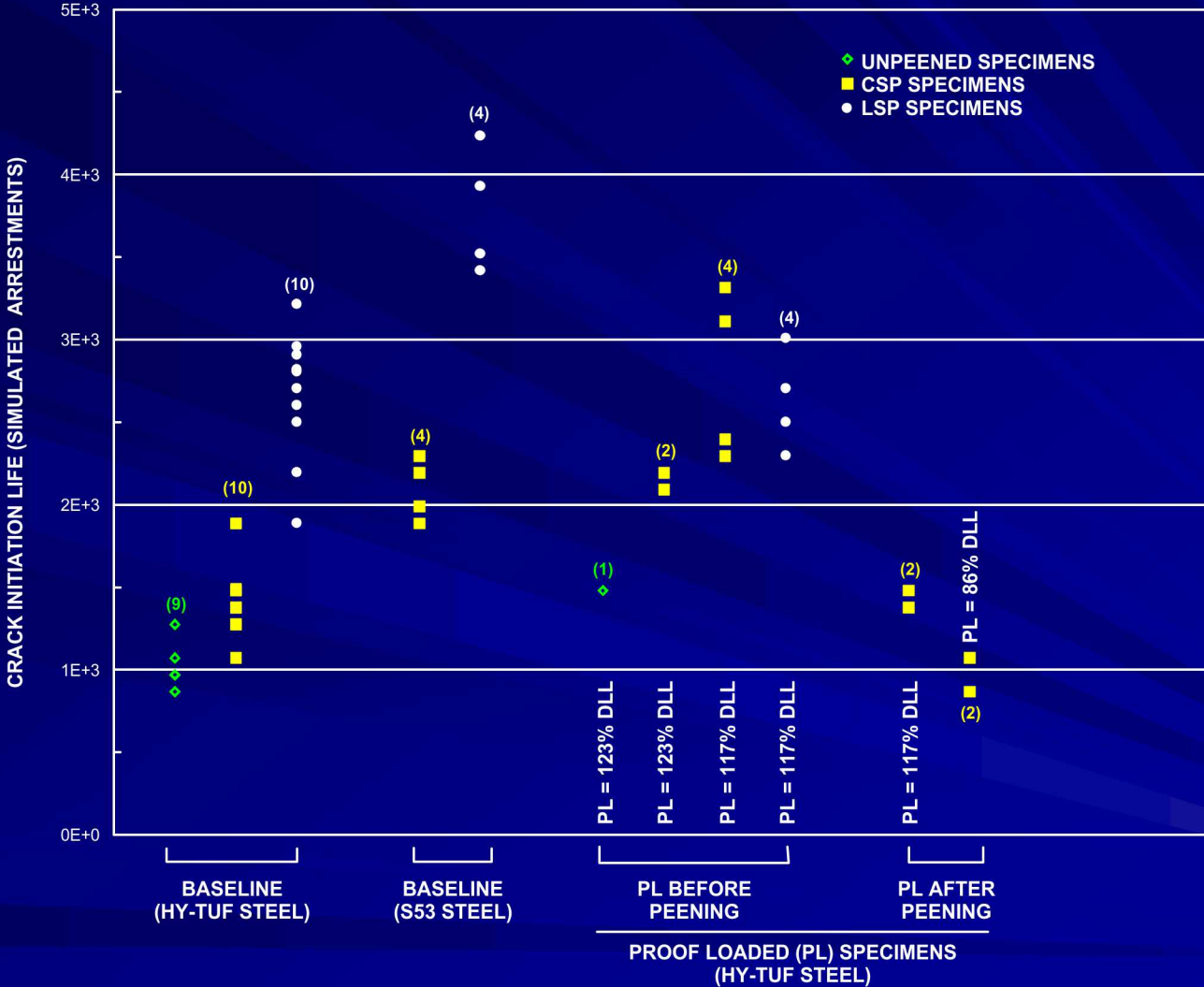
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(PROOF LOADING EFFECTS)



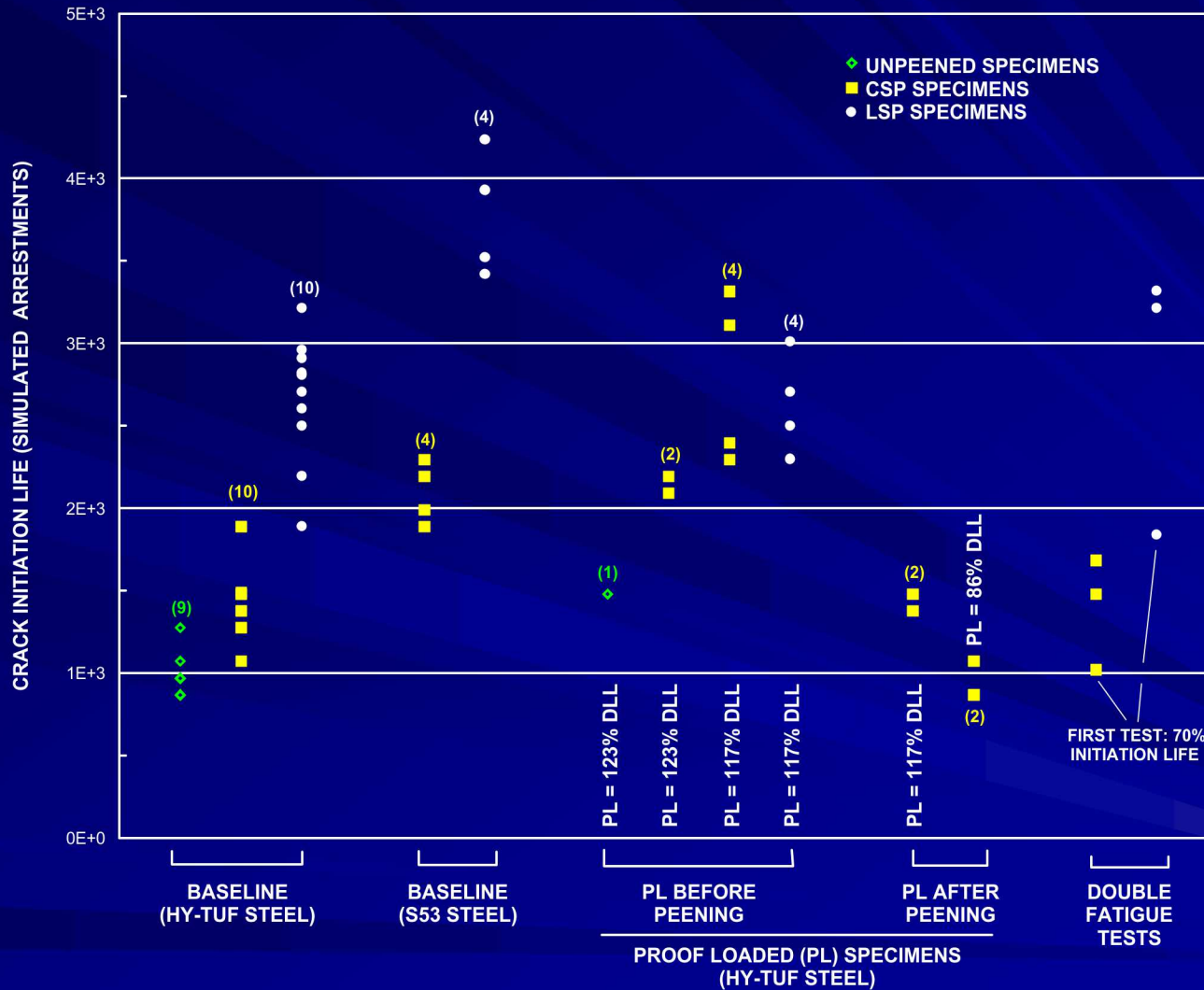
FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(PROOF LOADING EFFECTS)

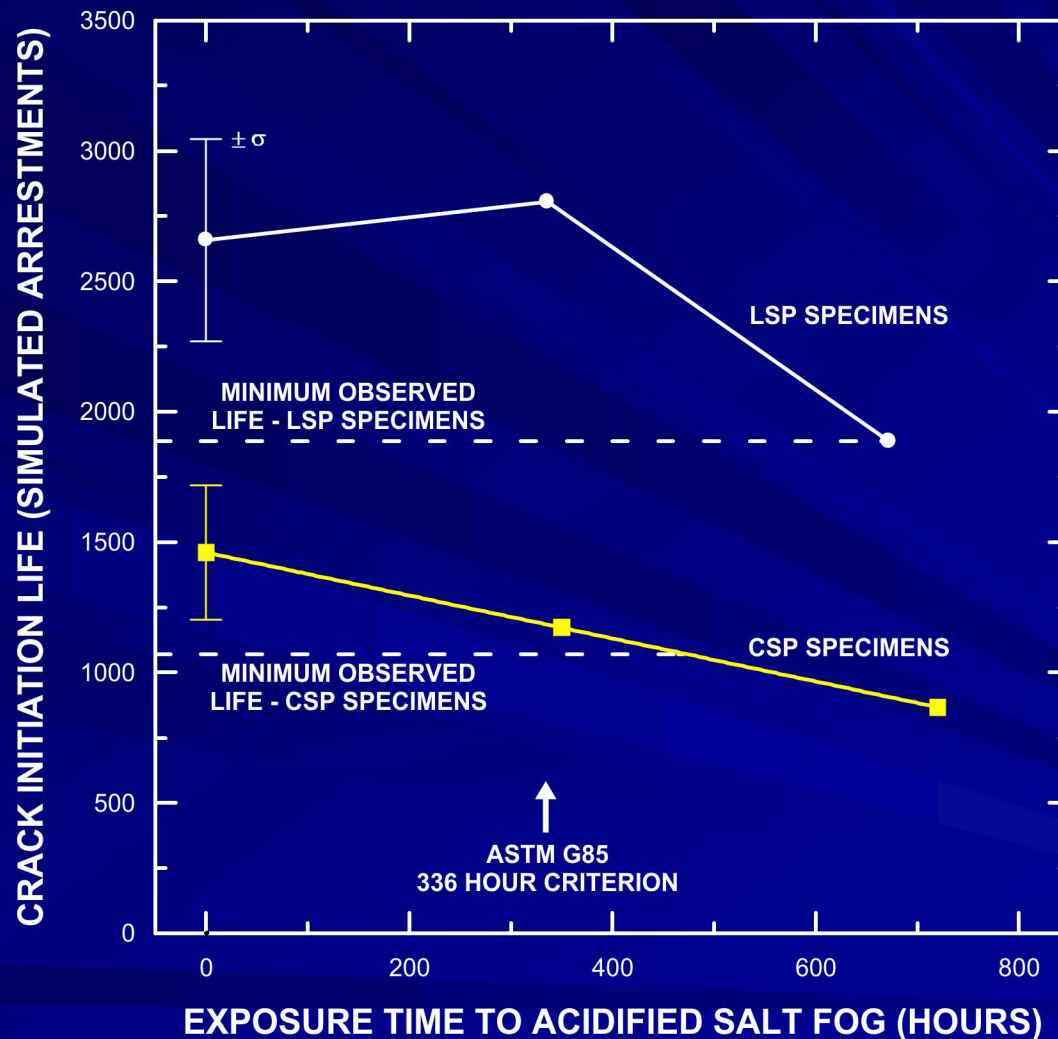


FATIGUE TEST RESULTS

(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.

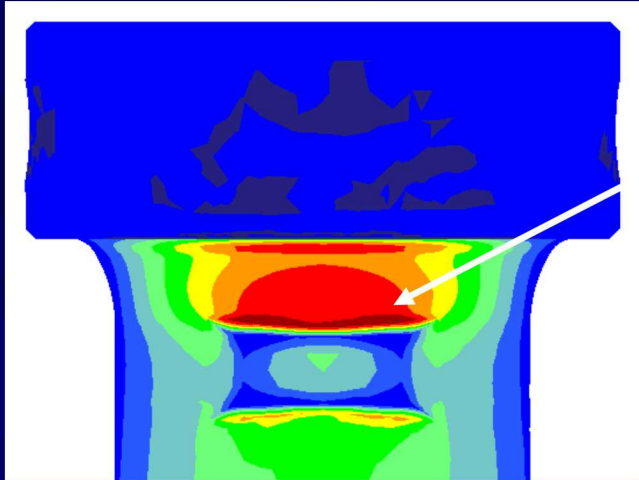
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EXTRA SLIDES



HIGH-STRESS REGION OF ARRESTMENT HOOK SHANK (AHS)



**HIGH-STRESS REGION
ALONG AFT EDGE OF
RAISED BOSS**



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