Ref. No.: Ex/ME/T/414C/2019

Design methodology for fracture, fatigue and creep

Time: 3 hrs

B.E. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING -FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAM 2019

full Marks: 100

CO-1

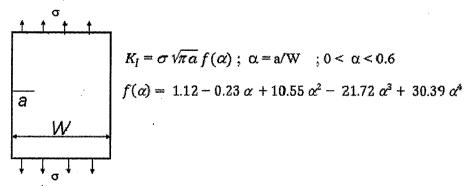
- 1. Answer any four questions : (4X4=16)
 - a) Discuss the role of fracture mechanics in Design.
 - b) Discuss the design principle based on CTOD following PD-6493.
 - c) Explain effect of stress-triaxiality on fracture toughness.
 - d) Describe stable and unstable crack growth.
 - e) Show that G is same for load control is and displacement control.

CO-2

- 2. a) Discuss the principle and method of computing J integral by EPRI method.
 - b) How J-R curve is measured experimentally?
 - c) A 3 mm thick tension panel 10 cm wide containing an edge crack of 1 mm yielded at a load of 150 kN. However, at a load of 120kN, another panel of same material cracked into two pieces when the crack was 5 mm long. With this information, calculate the yield stress and fracture toughness of the material.

CO-3 7 + 6 +4

- 3. a) Explain FAD at different levels and its application in design.
 - b) How FAD is modified for application for design of welded parts?
- c) containing an edge crack of 20 mm and determine the plastic zone size and effective crack length and effective stress intensity factor. The plate is loaded in Mode I with a far field stress of 150MPa and the yield strength of the material is 350MPa. The stress intensity factor (SIF) is indicated in the sketch.



CO-4 8 + 4 + 5

- 4. Answer any three questions (3X6 = 18)
 - a) Compare failure mechanism due to fatigue and fracture.
 - b) Discuss S-N curve and application in design considering effect of mean stress on it.
 - d) Derive the equation for fatigue crack growth curve considering all the features?
 - d) Discuss the in detail the principles of strain life equation for LCF, HCF combined?
 - e) Discuss the factors influencing endurance strength.

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CO-5

- 5. a) Discuss S-N curve and application in design considering effect of mean stress on it.
- b) An un-notched component is subjected to four level step-stress fatigue test, which starts with the stress level \pm 1000 MPa to \pm 100 MPa . At each stress level a cycle fraction of 0.01 is added before proceeding to next level. The sequence 1,2,3,4 is repeated until failure occurs at damage, D = 1.0. Four step stress level (S_i), applied cycles (n_i) and associated fatigue life cycles (N_i) are listed in table.1. Estimate the fatigue life based on the non linear damage rule or Bi linear Damage rule given by Manson & Halford.

Table 1.

| Sl.no | Stress level (MPa) | Applied cycle (n) | Fatigue life (N) |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | ± 800 | 10 | 1000 |
| 2 | ± 600 | 100 | 10000 |
| 3 | ± 400 | 1000 | 100000 |
| 4 | ± 200 | 10000 | 1000000 |

7 + 9

CO-6

- 6. Answer any four questions (4X4 = 16)
 - a) Draw and discuss the aspects of a creep curve.
 - b) Derive the creep equation given by Andrade and also by Garafallo.
 - c) How creep fatigue interaction can be modelled.
 - d) Explain how creep test data are presented.
 - e) Explain the reason behind creep behaviour.