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耐热钢GH36高低周复合疲劳裂纹扩展的研究

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A STUDY OF LOW- AND HIGH-CYCLE COMBINED FATIGUE CRACK PROPAGATION FOR A SUPERALLOY GH36

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摘要 相关文章 参考文献

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摘要 在600℃下进行了耐热钢GH36高低周复合疲劳裂纹扩展试验,观察到裂纹的da/dN明显地分为两个区域:其一是慢速扩展区,此时裂纹扩展 主要取决于低循环载荷; 其二是快速扩展区取决于高频振动。两区之间存在一个明显的过渡点,约为△K_{minor}=3.5~5MPa m (1/m)。而高频 振动载荷抑制蠕变损伤。因此高温高、低周复合疲劳存在着低周-蠕变-高频振动三者的交互作用。

关键词:

Abstract: In the past years, the low- and high-cycle combined fatigue (L-HCCF) testing has been studied by many investigators. However, the L-HCCF crack propagation behavior at elevated temperature has scarcely been reported. In this paper, the L-HCCF crack propagation behavior described by stress intensity factor at 600癈 for a superalloy GH36 is presented. It was found that the rate of L-HCCF crack propagation per block, da/dN, appeared a f-shaped curve, may be divided into two regions: 1) the slow propagation region, where the crack propagation is dependent primarily on the damage induced by the low cycle fatigue load; 2) the fast propagation region, in which the vibration loading becomes a dominant factor. A transition point between two regions, Kminor=3.5-5MPa m, can be explained with fatigue threshold value Kth (R) . The vibration loading appeared to restrain the creep damage at elevated temperature and an interaction among LCF, creep and HCF in the course of the L^HCCF crack propagation was noted, where the linear cumulative damage law was inapplicable.

Keywords:

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