NOV 25 EME ISDA FALL 2015 LECTURE 25 Torsion in fatigue 6-13 Ssu= 0.67 Sut shear ultiments strength distartion energy theory Ssy = 0,577 Syt K= 0.59 Problem 3 Table A-24 2024 T3 AL (Se) = 20 Kpsi 24 OD Sut = 70 Kpsi fully reversed torsion Key Kb, Ke (Se) 50×107 = Kn; Kb Ke (Se) 50×107 = 5.6 Kps; Sau= 0,67 Sut = 46,9 Kpsi Sec = & Sou = 43 Kinsi

N= (103) F3 E78 == 0.9

## Compound Loading

1. fully reversed stresses 2 based on a single 2. Fluctuating stresses 3 loading type 3. Compound loading => What happens when you have multiple loading types

Futigue data is collected for case 1. Failure theories are developed for cased

Case 3 Stradegy:

I can sider Jai and Jm Seperately (two stress elements)

2. apply fatigue stress concentration factors independently: (Kf) bending, (Kf) tograion, (Kf) axial

3. determine von mises stress for Ja and Ja

4. Use sweetanting failur theory with Ja, Jin

J. use Janux = Ja + Jm for yield check

L' Den't use Ke for tursim
L' be cons von mises already accords farit

- HW #8 Due Monday
- Dymanic Loading Memo due Wednesday
  - Where are the largest stresses seen from dynamic loads?
  - How did you estimate Jon and Ja (or Ja and Jm')?
  - What static and fatigue meterial properties did you obtain for your meterial choices?
  - What type of fatigue stresses are seen?
- Lightning talks on Friday
  - Can use visuals: doc comera, board, projector
  - 5 minutes to pitch and explain your design
  - Probably should pick one team member that has best PR skills. They should practice for rest of team.
  - Potential method: 10 slides at 30 seconds each

    Each member makes 12 slides with scripts
  - Look up Pecha Kucha for ideas.
  - Judged by instructors plus reviewers (Andy Wyly, etc)
  - Best talk will get a prize.