

Fatigue Assessment Of Welded Joints By Local Approaches Second Edition Woodhead Publishing Series In Welding And Other Joining Technologies

In 1974, a scientific conference covering marine automation group and large vessels issues was organized under the patronage of the Technical Naval Studies Centre (CETENA) and the Italian National Research Council (CNR). A later collaboration with the Marine Technical Association (ATENA) led to the renaming of the conference as NAV, extending the topics covered to the technical field previously covered by ATENA national conferences. The NAV conference is now held every 3 years, and attracts specialists from all over the world. This book presents the proceedings of NAV 2018, held in Trieste, Italy, in June 2018. The book contains 70 scientific papers, 35 technical papers and 16 reviews, and subjects covered include: comfort on board; conceptual and practical ship design; deep sea mining and marine robotics; protection of the environment; renewable marine energy; design and engineering of offshore vessels; digitalization, unmanned vehicles and cyber security; yacht and pleasure craft design and inland waterway vessels. With its comprehensive coverage of scientific and technical maritime issues, the book will be of interest to all those involved in this important industry.

This book provides background and guidance on the use of the structural hot-spot stress approach to fatigue analysis. The book also offers Design S-N curves for use with the structural hot-spot stress for a range of weld details, and presents parametric formulas for calculating stress increases due to misalignment and structural discontinuities. Highlighting the extension to structures fabricated from plates and non-tubular sections. The structural hot-spot stress approach focuses on cases of potential fatigue cracking from the weld toe and it has been in use for many years in tubular joints. Following an explanation of the structural hot-spot stress, its definition and its relevance to fatigue, the book describes methods for its determination. It considers stress determination from both finite element analysis and strain gauge measurements, and emphasizes the use of finite element stress analysis, providing guidance on the choice of element type and size for use with either solid or shell elements. Lastly, it illustrates the use of the recommendations in four case studies involving the fatigue assessment of welded structures using the structural hot-spot stress

In five chapters, this volume presents recent developments in fatigue assessment. In the first chapter, a generalized Neuber concept of fictitious notch rounding is presented where the microstructural support factors depend on the notch opening angle besides the loading mode. The second chapter specifies the notch stress factor including the strain energy density and J-integral concept while the SED approach is applied to common fillet welded joints and to thin-sheet lap welded joints in the third chapter. The fourth chapter analyses elastic-plastic deformations in the near crack tip zone and discusses driving force parameters. The last chapter discusses thermomechanical fatigue, stress, and strain ranges.

In this, book the effect of Friction Stir Welding and the Tungsten Inert Gas Welding on the fatigue behavior of AA6061 Aluminium alloy has been studied. To reveal the influence of the welding parameters, different travel speeds of the welding tool have been used to provide weld seams with varying microstructural features. Crack initiation, as well as crack propagation behavior under fatigue loading, has been investigated with respect to the local microstructure at the crack initiation sites and along the crack path. Fatigue cracks were mostly initiated around the stir zone and the adjacent thermal-mechanical affected zone independent from hardness distributions in the weld seams. In some specimens, a defect-like feature was observed at the crack origins, which shortened the fatigue lives. It has been found that while the effect of the tool travel speed on the fatigue lifetime seems to be little, the varying and complex local microstructure in the weld seam basically affects both the crack initiation sites and the crack propagation paths.

'Analysis and Design of Marine Structures' explores recent developments in methods and modelling procedures for structural assessment of marine structures: - Methods and tools for establishing loads and load effects; - Methods and tools for strength assessment; - Materials and fabrication of structures; - Methods and tools for structural design and optimisation; - Structural reliability, safety and environment protection. The book is a valuable reference source for academics, engineers and professionals involved in marine structures and design of ship and offshore structures.

Annals of the Italian Group of Fracture journal "Frattura ed Integrità Strutturale" (issues 7 - 10, 2009)

In dealing with fracture and fatigue assessments of structural components, different approaches have been proposed in the literature. They are usually divided into three subgroups according to stress-based, strain-based, and energy-based criteria. Typical applications include both linear elastic and elastoplastic materials and plain and notched or cracked components under both static and fatigue loadings. The aim of this Special Issue is to provide an update to the state-of-the-art on these approaches. The topics addressed in this Special Issue are applications from nano- to full-scale complex and real structures and recent advanced criteria for fracture and fatigue predictions under complex loading conditions, such as multiaxial constant and variable amplitude fatigue loadings.

This book contains contributions from various authors on different important topics related with probabilistic methods used for the design of structures. Initially several of the papers were prepared for advanced courses on structural reliability or on probabilistic methods for structural design. These courses have been held in different countries and have been given by different groups of lecturers. They were aimed at engineers and researchers who already had some exposure to structural reliability methods and thus they presented overviews of the work in the various topics. The book includes a selection of those contributions, which can be of support for future courses or for engineers and researchers that want to have an update on specific topics. It is considered a complement to the existing textbooks on structural reliability, which normally ensure the coverage of the basic topics but then are not extensive enough to cover some more specialised aspects. In addition to the contributions drawn from those lectures there are several papers that have been prepared specifically for this book, aiming at complementing the others in providing an overall account of the recent advances in the field. It is with sadness that in the meanwhile we have seen the disappearance of two of the contributors to the book and, in fact two of the early contributors to this field.

Avoiding or controlling fatigue damage is a major issue in the design and inspection of welded structures subjected to dynamic loading. Life predictions are usually used for safe life analysis, i.e. for verifying that it is very unlikely that fatigue damage will occur during the target service life of a structure. Damage tolerance analysis is used for predicting the behavior of a fatigue crack and for planning of in-service

scheduled inspections. It should be a high probability that any cracks appearing are detected and repaired before they become critical. In both safe life analysis and the damage tolerance analysis there may be large uncertainties involved that have to be treated in a logical and consistent manner by stochastic modeling. This book focuses on fatigue life predictions and damage tolerance analysis of welded joints and is divided into three parts. The first part outlines the common practice used for safe life and damage tolerance analysis with reference to rules and regulations. The second part emphasises stochastic modeling and decision-making under uncertainty, while the final part is devoted to recent advances within fatigue research on welded joints. Industrial examples that are included are mainly dealing with offshore steel structures. Spreadsheets which accompany the book give the reader the possibility for hands-on experience of fatigue life predictions, crack growth analysis and inspection planning. As such, these different areas will be of use to engineers and researchers.

This book presents guidelines on quantitative and qualitative measures of the geometric features and imperfections of welds to ensure that it meets the fatigue strength requirements laid out in the recommendations of the IIW (International Institute of Welding). Welds that satisfy these quality criteria can be assessed in accordance with existing IIW recommendations based on nominal stress, structural stress, notch stress or linear fracture mechanics. Further, the book defines more restrictive acceptance criteria based on weld geometry features and imperfections with increased fatigue strength. Fatigue strength for these welds is defined as S-N curves expressed in terms of nominal applied stress or hot spot stress. Where appropriate, reference is made to existing quality systems for welds. In addition to the acceptance criteria and fatigue assessment curves, the book also provides guidance on their inspection and quality control. The successful implementation of these methods depends on adequate training for operators and inspectors alike. As such, the publication of the present IIW Recommendations is intended to encourage the production of appropriate training aids and guidelines for educating, training and certifying operators and inspectors.

The notch stress approach for fatigue assessment of welded joints is based on the highest elastic stress at the weld toe or root. In order to avoid arbitrary or infinite stress results, a rounded shape with a reference radius instead of the actual sharp toe or root is usually assumed. IIW recommendations for the fatigue assessment of welded structures by notch stress analysis reviews different proposals for reference radii together with associated S-N curves. Detailed recommendations are given for the numerical analysis of notch stress by the finite or boundary element method. Several aspects are discussed, such as the structural weakening by keyhole-shaped notches and the consideration of multiaxial stress states. Appropriate S-N curves are presented for the assessment of the fatigue strength of different materials. Finally, four examples illustrate the application of the approach as well as the variety of structures which can be analysed and the range of results that can be obtained from different models.

Provides detailed recommendations for the numerical analysis of notch stress by the finite or boundary element method. Discusses structural weakening by keyhole-shaped notches and the consideration of multiaxial stress states. Provides four comprehensive examples, illustrating the variety of structures which can be analysed and the range of results that can be obtained from different models.

This International Institute of Welding (IIW) report was presented at the 52nd Annual Assembly in Lisbon in June 1999. It contains recommendations representing a consensus on international best practice, focusing on a 'hot spot stress' approach. A wide range of joint types is covered, the new fatigue design curve for both RHS and CHS is dealt with and detailed values for stress concentration factors are provided. The purpose of this current IIW document is to serve both as an International Standards Organisation (ISO) draft specification and as a model standard for national and regional specifications worldwide. The Recommendations (Part one) and Commentary (Part two) were edited by Dr X-L Zhao of Monash University, Australia and Professor J A Packer of the University of Toronto, Canada.

The failure of any welded joint is at best inconvenient and at worst can lead to catastrophic accidents. Fracture and fatigue of welded joints and structures analyses the processes and causes of fracture and fatigue, focusing on how the failure of welded joints and structures can be predicted and minimised in the design process. Part one concentrates on analysing fracture of welded joints and structures, with chapters on constraint-based fracture mechanics for predicting joint failure, fracture assessment methods and the use of fracture mechanics in the fatigue analysis of welded joints. In part two, the emphasis shifts to fatigue, and chapters focus on a variety of aspects of fatigue analysis including assessment of local stresses in welded joints, fatigue design rules for welded structures, k-nodes for offshore structures and modelling residual stresses in predicting the service life of structures. With its distinguished editor and international team of contributors, Fracture and fatigue of welded joints and structures is an essential reference for mechanical, structural and welding engineers, as well as those in the academic sector with a research interest in the field. Analyses the processes and causes of fracture and fatigue, focusing on predicting and minimising the failure of welded joints in the design process. Assesses the fracture of welded joints and structures featuring constraint-based fracture mechanics for predicting joint failure.

Explores specific considerations in fatigue analysis including the assessment of local stresses in welded joints and fatigue design rules for welded structures.

In the paper the author attempts to assess the fatigue life of chosen welded joints. It focuses especially on chosen problems that accompany deterioration of the fatigue life of welded joints, taking into consideration the strain energy density parameter. Chapter 2 describes the welded joint as a stress concentrator. The state of stress and strain in the notch are described and theoretical and fatigue coefficients are indicated. The fatigue coefficient of the notch effect is estimated on the basis of fictitious radius in the notch root. Chapter 3 presents a model of fatigue life assessment under uniaxial stress state with statistical handling of data presented. The new energy model of fatigue life assessment, which rests upon the analysis of stress and strain in the critical plane, is described in detail in chapter 4. The principle of such a description is presented in the uniaxial as well as in biaxial state of loading. Chapter 5 contains the analysis of tests of four materials subjected to different loadings: cyclic, variable-amplitude with Gaussian distribution, and variable amplitude with Gaussian distribution and overloading for symmetric and pulsating loading. The analysis is based on the determined fatigue characteristics for all the considered materials. Chapter 6 shows the application of the model in the fatigue life assessment in the complex state of loading (bending with torsion of flange-tube and tube-tube joints) based on fatigue research of steel and aluminum welded joints carried out in well-known German centres.

This book reviews the available knowledge on local approaches to fatigue assessment of welded joints, gathers the data necessary for their practical application and demonstrates the power of the local concept by way of demonstration examples from research and industry. It covers the hot spot structural stress approach to fatigue in general, the notch stress and notch strain approach to crack initiation and the fracture mechanics approach to crack propagation. Seam-welded and spot-welded joints in structural steels and aluminium alloys are considered. The book is intended for designers, structural analysts and testing engineers who are responsible for the fatigue-resistant in-service behaviour of welded structures. It should become a reference work for researchers in the field and should support activities directed to standardisation of local approaches.

Fatigue of structures and materials covers a wide scope of different topics. The purpose of the present book is to explain these topics, to indicate how they can be analyzed, and how this can contribute to the designing of fatigue resistant structures and to prevent structural fatigue problems in service. Chapter 1 gives a general survey of the topic with brief comments on the significance of the aspects involved. This serves as a kind of a program for the following chapters. The central issues in this book are predictions of fatigue properties and designing against fatigue. These objectives cannot be realized without a physical and mechanical understanding of all relevant conditions. In Chapter 2 the book starts with basic concepts of what happens in

the material of a structure under cyclic loads. It illustrates the large number of variables which can affect fatigue properties and it provides the essential background knowledge for subsequent chapters. Different subjects are presented in the following main parts: • Basic chapters on fatigue properties and predictions (Chapters 2–8) • Load spectra and fatigue under variable-amplitude loading (Chapters 9–11) • Fatigue tests and scatter (Chapters 12 and 13) • Special fatigue conditions (Chapters 14–17) • Fatigue of joints and structures (Chapters 18–20) • Fiber-metal laminates (Chapter 21) Each chapter presents a discussion of a specific subject.

These recommendations present general methods for the assessment of fatigue damage in welded components, which may affect the limit states of a structure, such as ultimate limit state and serviceability limited state. Fatigue resistance data is given for welded components made of wrought or extruded products of ferritic/pearlitic or bainitic structural steels up to $f_y = 700$ Mpa and of aluminium alloys commonly used for welded structures.

This report provides background and guidance on the use of the structural hot spot stress approach to the fatigue design of welded components and structures. It complements the IIW recommendations for 'Fatigue Design of Welded Joints and Components' and extends the information provided in the IIW recommendations on 'Stress Determination for Fatigue Analysis of Welded Components'. This approach is applicable to cases of potential fatigue cracking from the weld toe. It has been in use for many years in the context of tubular joints. The present report concentrates on its extension to structures fabricated from plates and non-tubular sections. Following an explanation of the structural hot spot stress, its definition, and its relevance to fatigue, the authors describe methods for its determination. Stress determination from both finite element analysis and strain gauge measurements is considered. Parametric formulae for calculating stress increases due to misalignment and structural discontinuities are also presented. Special attention is paid to the use of finite element stress analysis and guidance is given on the choice of element type and size for use with either solid or shell elements. Design S-N curves for use with the structural hot spot stress are presented for a range of weld details. Finally, practical application of the recommendations is illustrated in two case studies involving the fatigue assessment of welded structures using the structural hot spot stress approach.

Understand why fatigue happens and how to model, simulate, design and test for it with this practical, industry-focused reference Written to bridge the technology gap between academia and industry, the Metal Fatigue Analysis Handbook presents state-of-the-art fatigue theories and technologies alongside more commonly used practices, with working examples included to provide an informative, practical, complete toolkit of fatigue analysis. Prepared by an expert team with extensive industrial, research and professorial experience, the book will help you to understand: Critical factors that cause and affect fatigue in the materials and structures relating to your work Load and stress analysis in addition to fatigue damage-the latter being the sole focus of many books on the topic How to design with fatigue in mind to meet durability requirements How to model, simulate and test with different materials in different fatigue scenarios The importance and limitations of different models for cost effective and efficient testing Whilst the book focuses on theories commonly used in the automotive industry, it is also an ideal resource for engineers and analysts in other disciplines such as aerospace engineering, civil engineering, offshore engineering, and industrial engineering. The only book on the market to address state-of-the-art technologies in load, stress and fatigue damage analyses and their application to engineering design for durability Intended to bridge the technology gap between academia and industry - written by an expert team with extensive industrial, research and professorial experience in fatigue analysis and testing An advanced mechanical engineering design handbook focused on the needs of professional engineers within automotive, aerospace and related industrial disciplines

This book of recommendations presents an overview of High Frequency Mechanical Impact (HFMI) techniques existing today in the market and their proper procedures, quality assurance measures and documentation. Due to differences in HFMI tools and the wide variety of potential applications, certain details of proper treatments and quantitative quality control measures are presented generally. An example of procedure specification as a quality assurance measure is given in the Appendix. Moreover, the book presents procedures for the fatigue life assessment of HFMI-improved welded joints based on nominal stress, structural hot spot stress and effective notch stress. It also considers the extra benefit that has been experimentally observed for HFMI-treated high-strength steels. The recommendations offer proposals on the effect of loading conditions like high mean stress fatigue cycles, variable amplitude loading and large amplitude/low cycle fatigue cycles. Special considerations for low stress concentration welded joints are also given. In order to demonstrate the use of the guideline, the book provides several fatigue assessment examples.

Critical distance methods are extremely useful for predicting fracture and fatigue in engineering components. They also represent an important development in the theory of fracture mechanics. Despite being in use for over fifty years in some fields, there has never been a book about these methods – until now. So why now? Because the increasing use of computer-aided stress analysis (by FEA and other techniques) has made these methods extremely easy to use in practical situations. This in turn has prompted researchers to re-examine the underlying theory with renewed interest. The Theory of Critical Distances begins with a general introduction to the phenomena of mechanical failure in materials: a basic understanding of solid mechanics and materials engineering is assumed, though appropriate introductory references are provided where necessary. After a simple explanation of how to use critical distance methods, and a more detailed exposition of the methods including their history and classification, the book continues by showing examples of how critical distance approaches can be applied to predict fracture and fatigue in different classes of materials. Subsequent chapters include some more complex theoretical areas, such as multiaxial loading and contact problems, and a range of practical examples using case studies of real engineering components taken from the author's own consultancy work. The Theory of Critical Distances will be of interest to a range of readers, from academic researchers concerned with the theoretical basis of the subject, to industrial engineers who wish to incorporate the method into modern computer-aided design and analysis.

Comprehensive collection of published data, plus new data from the author's own laboratories A simple 'how-to-do-it' exposition of the method, plus examples and case studies Detailed theoretical treatment Covers all classes of materials: metals, polymers, ceramics and composites Includes fracture, fatigue, fretting, size effects and multiaxial loading

This thesis aims to address a number of unanswered questions regarding repair and fatigue design of welded joints in bridges, including developing and evaluating repair methods for enhancing the fatigue behaviour of web stiffeners in steel bridge girders, using local stress-based methods for evaluating the effectiveness of various repair methods and predicting the fatigue life of welded joints, and studying the effectiveness of high frequency mechanical impact (HFMI) treatments under actual in-service loading conditions in

the long fatigue life regime. Along with extensive fatigue testing programs and finite element (FE) analyse studies, a strain based fracture mechanics (SBFM) model is used to predict the fatigue behaviour of repaired welds under realistic loading conditions. Through this research, a methodology is developed for generating structural stress design curves for retrofitted highway bridge welds based on small-scale fatigue experiments, relatively simple and inexpensive fatigue tests of smooth specimens, conventional static materials tests, and laboratory measurements. The idea of retrofitting web stiffener ends in steel bridge girders susceptible to distortion-induced fatigue using adhesively-bonded fibre reinforced polymer (FRP) angles is introduced through this research. The proposed retrofit method is relatively cheap and easy to use and does not require deck removal or any other severe modification to the steel girder. Fatigue tests were conducted on specimens designed to model the conditions in the region between a web stiffener and a flange in a steel girder bridge. Fatigue life increases on the order of several hundred percent were achieved by implementing the proposed retrofit. A coarse FE analysis is used to predict the effectiveness of the proposed retrofit methods in terms of the reduction in the structural stress value. A comprehensive variable amplitude (VA) fatigue testing program and analysis was performed to address a number of concerns raised regarding the use of impact treatments for the fatigue enhancement of welds in the high cycle (> 10 million cycles) domain. The test results are then used to evaluate a number of available recommendations for the fatigue design of impact treated welds. The nominal, structural, and effective notch stress approaches are considered. An SBFM model was lastly used to predict the effectiveness of an HFMI treatment applied to welded details. The model is evaluated using the experimental results and found to be capable of predicting the fatigue lives for both the as-welded and impact treated specimens for all of the studied loading conditions. The idea of using the analytical structural stress S-N curves to predict the fatigue behaviour of welded joints with a similar load carrying condition welds was then explored.

Metal and composite components used in structural engineering not only contain geometrical features resulting in stress concentration phenomena, but they are also subjected to in-service multiaxial fatigue loading. To address the problem, structural engineers need reliable methodologies which allow for an adequate margin of safety. The book summarises methods devised by the author to design real components against multiaxial fatigue by taking full advantage not only of nominal but also of local stress-strain quantities. The book begins by reviewing definitions suitable for calculating the stress-strain quantities commonly used to perform fatigue assessment. The Modified Wöhler Curve Method is then explained in detail, by focusing attention on both the high- and the medium-cycle fatigue regime. The existing links between the multiaxial fatigue criterion and physical properties are also discussed. A procedure suitable for employing the method developed by the author to estimate fatigue damage both in notched and in welded components is explained. The Modified Manson-Coffin Curve method is investigated in depth, by reviewing those concepts playing a fundamental role in the so-called strain based approach. Lastly, the problem of performing the fatigue assessment of composite materials is addressed by considering design parameters influencing composite behaviour under complex cyclic loading paths and those criteria suitable for designing real components against multiaxial fatigue. The book also contains two appendices summarising experimental data from the technical literature. These appendices provide a unique and highly valuable resource for engineers. The appendices summarise around 100 values of the material characteristic length L , experimentally determined by testing specimens made of different engineering materials and about 4500 experimental fatigue results generated by testing plain, notched and welded specimens under constant-amplitude proportional and non-proportional multiaxial fatigue loading are listed. Summarises methods devised by the author to design real components against multiaxial fatigue Reviews definitions suitable for calculating the stress-strain quantities commonly used to perform fatigue assessment Includes an in-depth explanation of both the Modified Wöhler Curve and Modified Manson-Coffin Curve Method

Welding is a fabrication or sculptural process that joins materials, usually metals or thermoplastics, by causing coalescence. This is often done by melting the workpieces and adding a filler material to form a pool of molten material (the weld pool) that cools to become a strong joint, with pressure sometimes used in conjunction with heat, or by itself, to produce the weld. This book presents current research data in the study of welding, including the design of high brightness welding guns; electron beam welding; friction stir welding; limit load solutions for highly under-matched welded joints; fracture and fatigue assessment of welded structures; and laser transmission welding.

This book presents up-to-date knowledge of dynamic analysis in engineering world. To facilitate the understanding of the topics by readers with various backgrounds, general principles are linked to their applications from different angles. Special interesting topics such as statistics of motions and loading, damping modeling and measurement, nonlinear dynamics, fatigue assessment, vibration and buckling under axial loading, structural health monitoring, human body vibrations, and vehicle-structure interactions etc., are also presented. The target readers include industry professionals in civil, marine and mechanical engineering, as well as researchers and students in this area.

This book provides a basis for the design and analysis of welded components that are subjected to fluctuating forces, to avoid failure by fatigue. It is also a valuable resource for those on boards or commissions who are establishing fatigue design codes. For maximum benefit, readers should already have a working knowledge of the basics of fatigue and fracture mechanics. The purpose of designing a structure taking into consideration the limit state for fatigue damage is to ensure that the performance is satisfactory during the design life and that the survival probability is acceptable. The latter is achieved by the use of appropriate partial safety factors. This document has been prepared as the result of an initiative by Commissions XIII and XV of the International Institute of Welding (IIW).

This book presents selected papers presented during Fatigue Durability India 2019. The contents of this volume discuss advances in the field of fatigue, durability, and fracture, and cover mechanical failure and its applications. The chapters cover a wide spectrum of topics, including design, engineering, testing and computational evaluation of the

components or systems for fatigue, durability, and fracture mechanics. The contents of this book will appeal not only to academic researchers, but also to design engineers, failure analysts, maintenance engineers, certification personnel, and R&D professionals involved in a wide variety of industries.

Local approaches to fatigue assessment are used to predict the structural durability of welded joints, to optimise their design and to evaluate unforeseen joint failures. This standard work provides a systematic survey of the principles and practical applications of the various methods. It covers the hot spot structural stress approach to fatigue in general, the notch stress and notch strain approach to crack initiation and the fracture mechanics approach to crack propagation. Seam-welded and spot-welded joints in structural steels and aluminium alloys are also considered. This completely reworked second edition takes into account the tremendous progress in understanding and applying local approaches which has been achieved in the last decade. It is a standard reference for designers, structural analysts and testing engineers who are responsible for the fatigue-resistant in-service behaviour of welded structures. Completely reworked second edition of a standard work providing a systematic survey of the principles and practical applications of the various methods Covers the hot spot structural stress approach to fatigue in general, the notch stress and notch strain approach to crack initiation and the fracture mechanics approach to crack propagation. Written by a distinguished team of authors

An English version of a successful German book. Both traditional and modern concepts are described.

The ability to quantify residual stresses induced by welding processes through experimentation or numerical simulation has become, today more than ever, of strategic importance in the context of their application to advanced design. This is an ongoing challenge that commenced many years ago. Recent design criteria endeavour to quantify the effect of residual stresses on fatigue strength of welded joints to allow a more efficient use of materials and a greater reliability of welded structures. The aim of the present book is contributing to these aspects of design through a collection of case-studies that illustrate both standard and advanced experimental and numerical methodologies used to assess the residual stress field in welded joints. The work is intended to be of assistance to designers, industrial engineers and academics who want to deepen their knowledge of this challenging topic.

Reviews the knowledge on approaches to fatigue assessment of welded joints, gathers the data necessary for their practical application and demonstrates the power of the local concept by way of demonstration examples from research and industry. This book also considers seam-welded and spot-welded joints in structural steels and aluminium alloys.

Fatigue Assessment of Welded Joints by Local Approaches Woodhead Publishing

The European Structural Integrity Society (ESIS) Technical Committee on Fatigue of Engineering Materials and Structures (TC3) decided to compile a Special Technical Publication (ESIS STP) based on the 115 papers presented at the 6th International Conference on Biaxial/Multi-axial Fatigue and Fracture. The 25 papers included in the STP have been extended and revised by the authors. The conference was held in Lisbon, Portugal, on 25-28 June 2001, and was chaired by Manuel De Freitas, Instituto Superior Tecnico, Lisbon. The meeting, organised by the Instituto Superior Tecnico and sponsored by the Portuguese Ministerio da Ciencia e da Tecnologia and by the European Structural Integrity Society, was attended by 151 delegates from 20 countries. The papers in the present book deal with the theoretical, numerical and experimental aspects of the Multi-axial fatigue and fracture of engineering materials and structures. They are divided into the following six sections; Multi-axial Fatigue of Welded Structures; High cycle Multi-axial fatigue; Non proportional and Variable-Amplitude loading; Defects, Notches, Crack Growth; Low Cycle Multi-axial Fatigue; Applications and Testing Methods. As is well-known, most engineering components and structures in the mechanical, aerospace, power generation, and other industries are subjected to multi-axial loading during their service life. One of the most difficult tasks in design against fatigue and fracture is to translate the information gathered from uniaxial fatigue and fracture tests on engineering materials into applications involving complex states of cyclic stress-strain conditions. This book is the result of co-operation between many researchers from different laboratories, universities and industries in a number of countries.

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