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**2005 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****IV B.TECH II SEMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS  
FATIGUE AND FRACTURE MECHANICS  
(AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING)**

JULY- 2005

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 80

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**Answer any FIVE Questions**  
**All Questions carry equal marks**

1. Explain the following terms in connection with design of machine members subjected to variable loads.
- Endurance limit.
  - Size factor.
  - Surface finish factor.
  - Notch sensitivity.
2. (a) Explain how the effect of notches on fatigue failure can be experimentally studied.
- (b) What are the potential locations for stress concentration in a given material? Explain them fully.
3. (a) Explain why fatigue strength is a statistical quantity.
- (b) Based on dislocation theory, explain how dislocations are multiplied and strain hardening occurs.
4. (a) Describe about stress fluctuations and cumulative damage in fatigue failure.
- (b) How cumulative fatigue is expressed?
- (c) Discuss woods theory of fatigue failure.
5. (a) Describe the conditions that increase the susceptibility of a metal component to failure by fatigue. How metal fatigue resistance can be measured?
- (b) Fatigue is effected by temperature Discuss the effects of high and low temperatures on it.
6. (a) A sample has a crack length of  $2\mu\text{m}$ . The Young's modulus the sample is  $70\text{GN/m}^2$  and the specific surface energy is  $1\text{J/m}^2$  Estimate the fracture strength and compare it with its young's modulus.
- (b) A heat treated steel chisel and a glass window pane are both brittle. Explain why chisel is strong and the window pane is weak.
7. (a) Determine the critical crack length in a centered cracked plate loaded in mode. If critical intensity factor  $K_{IC} = 60\text{MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}$  and the far field stress is  $120\text{Mpa}$ .
- (b) Cite the significant differences between the following.
- Stress intensity factor
  - Plane stress fracture toughness
  - Plane strain fracture toughness.
8. Determine the thickness of a  $120\text{mm}$  wide uniform plate for safe continuous operation if the plate is to be subjected to a tensile load that has a maximum value of  $250\text{kN}$  and a minimum value of  $100\text{kN}$ . The properties of the plate material are as follows.

Endurance limit stress :  $225\text{MPa}$ Yield point stress :  $300\text{MPa}$ Factor of safety based on  
yield point  $\geq 1.5$