



FAST determination of fatigue properties of MATerials beyond one billion cycles

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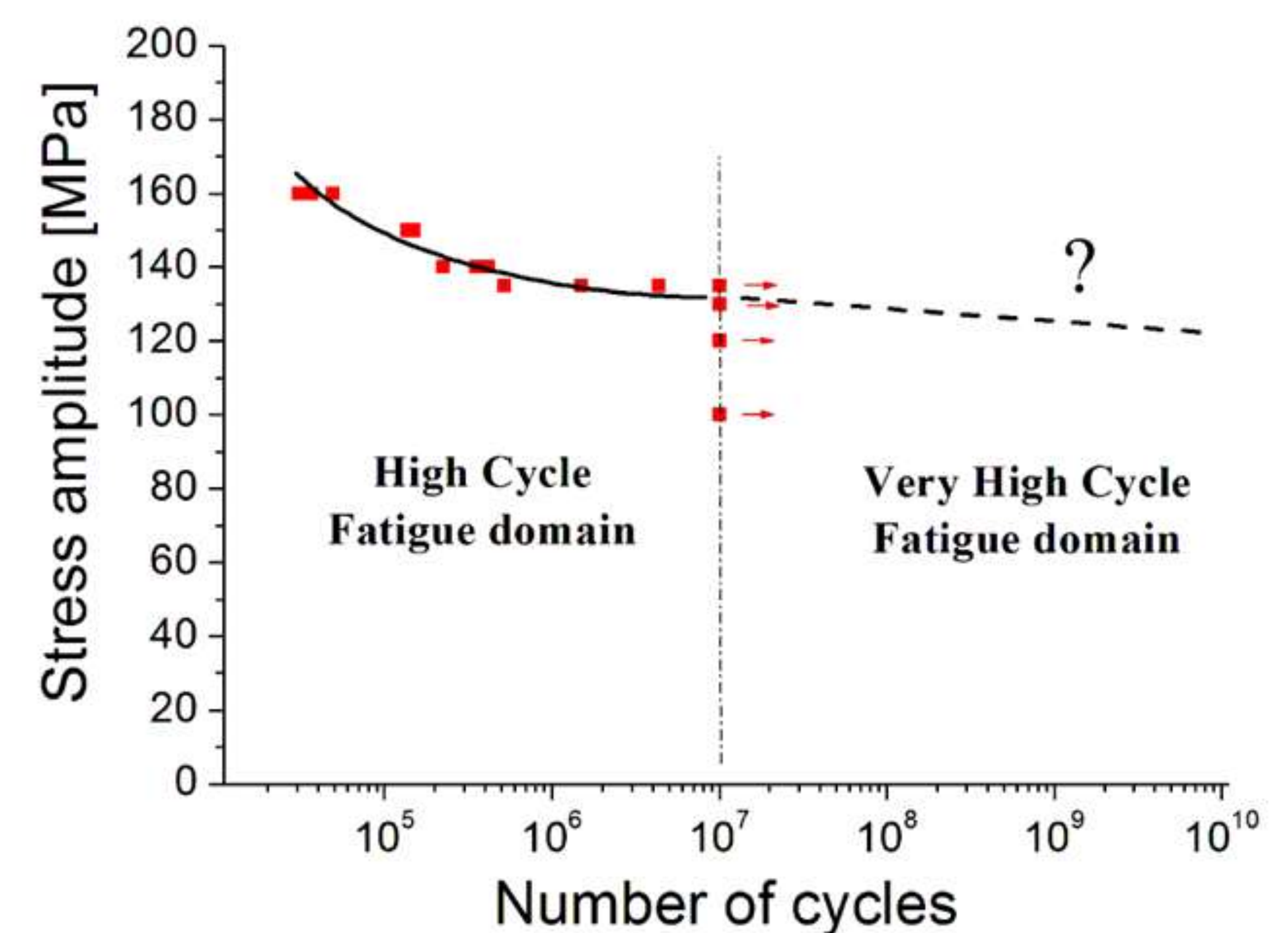
The **FastMat** project is funded by European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's [Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme] (grant agreement No 725142)



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Fatigue of materials

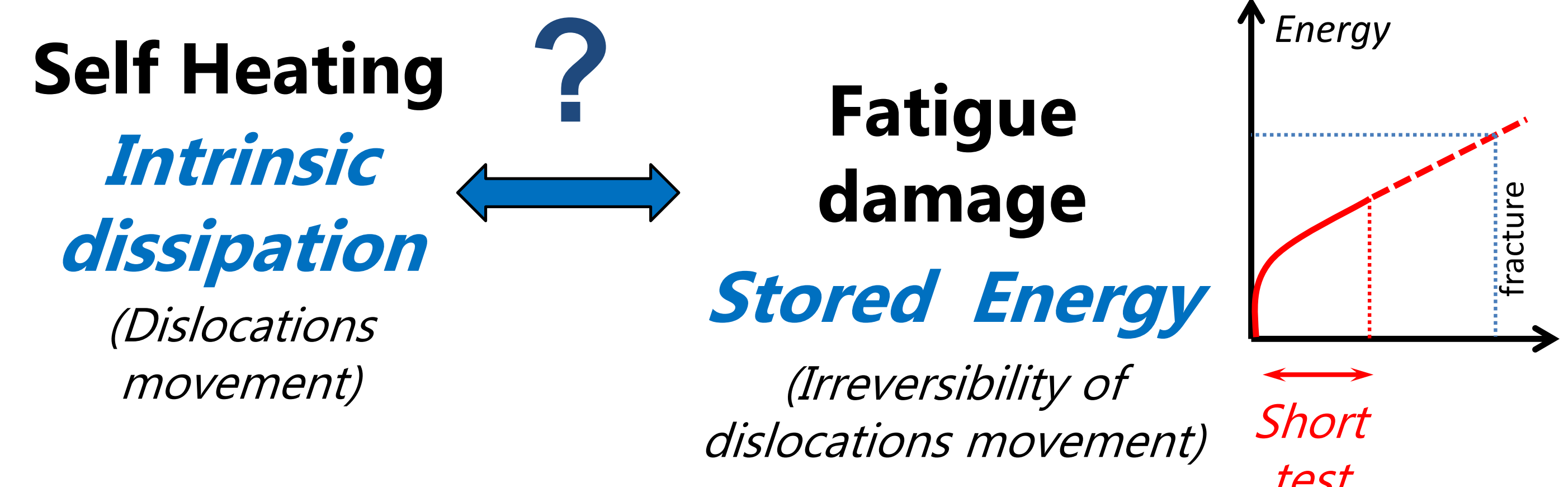
- **80% of fractures** in transport and energy production industries are attributed to fatigue
- Increase of the lifespan: very high number of cycles
- Fatigue design: SN curve (Standards ISO12107, ASTM-E739...)
- Limitations:
 - More than one month to draw a SN curve until 10^7 cycles; **3 years** for one billion cycles (10Hz)
 - Difficulties to explore the fatigue behavior beyond 10^7 (VHCF domain)



Objectives of FastMat project

- Technological challenges
 - Testing time reduction
 - Exploring the VHCF domain
- Focus on metallic materials
- Develop a new method for fatigue design:
 - Short interrupted fatigue tests**
 - + Self heating measurement**

Main scientific difficulties



Methodology adopted in the Fast Mat

Experimental study



Temperature
(thermography)

Intrinsic Dissipation D_{int}
(heat equation)

Stress, strain
(XRD, gages)

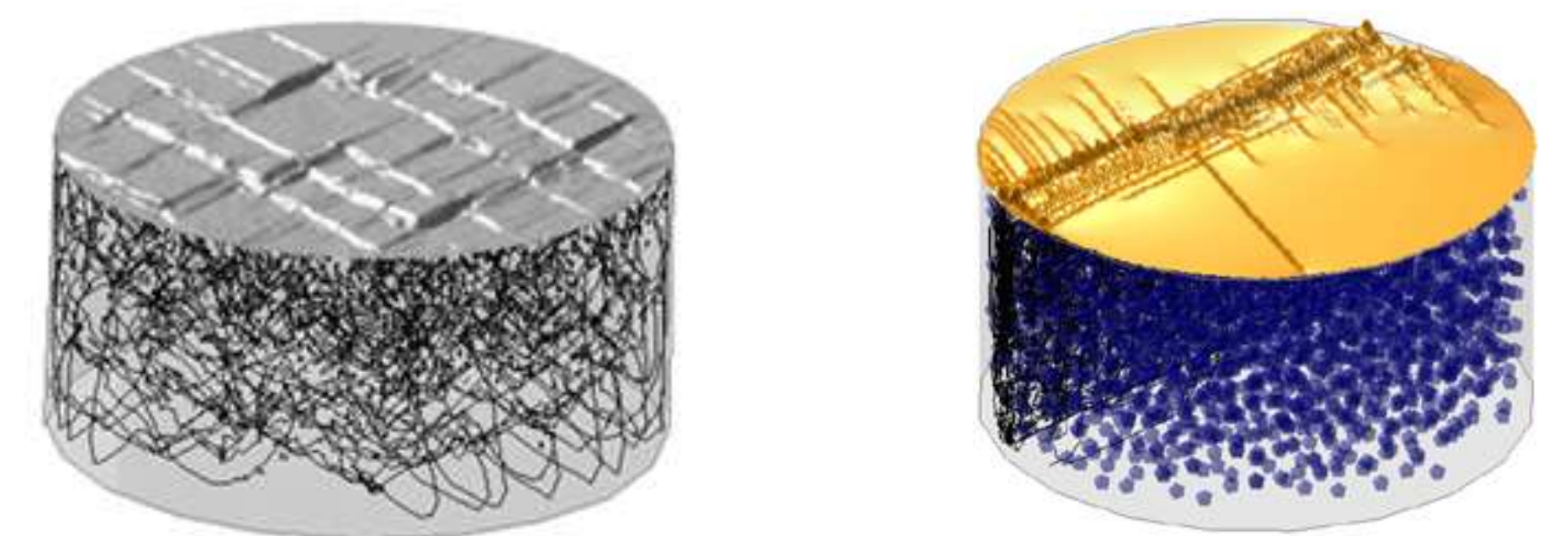
Mechanical work
($W = \int_{cycle} \sigma \dot{\epsilon} dt$)

NOVELTY: time resolved XRD using intense X ray sources

- Improve the time resolution (time shift: 10ns):
 - Continuous method (1μs)
 - Flash method (0.1ns)

TEAM & facilities: 1PhD, 1 Engineer, 1 post doc, SOLEIL synchrotron

Modelling at the dislocations scale



DDD simulations

Thermal signature

Fatigue mechanisms

NOVELTY

- Cyclic irreversibility: cross slip
- Stored energy and dissipation output
- Time integration (1000 cycles)

TEAM & facilities: joint PhD, TRIDIS DDD code

Stored energy
Energy balance
($E_s = W - D_{int}$)

Help to interpret the experimental results

