

Given: $S_{yt} = 1,460 \text{ MPa}$ $K_{Ic} = 98 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}$.

Find: Size of a surface crack that will lead to catastrophic failure at $\sigma = 0.5 S_{yt}$.

Solution: $K_{Ic} = Y\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{Y\sigma}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\pi} = a$$

Since no crack geometry has been given, assume $Y = 1.0$.

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{98 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}}{1.0(0.5)(1,460 \text{ MPa})} \right)^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = 5.74 \text{ mm}}}$$

Given: Minimum detectable flaw size = $25 \mu\text{m}$.

$$K_{Ic} = 9 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}$$

Find: Maximum service stress.

Solution:

$$K_{Ic} = Y\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$$

Since no crack geometry has been given,
assume $Y=1.0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \sigma &= \frac{K_{Ic}}{Y\sqrt{\pi a}} \\ &= \frac{9 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{\text{m}}}{1.0 \sqrt{\pi (25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \underline{\underline{1,020 \text{ MPa}}}$$