Validation of Cold Working Simulations with Contour Method and Digital Image Correlation Measurements

Scott Prost-Domasky · Kyle Honeycutt

Analytical Processes/Engineered Solutions • 6669 Fyler Ave. St. Louis, MO 63139

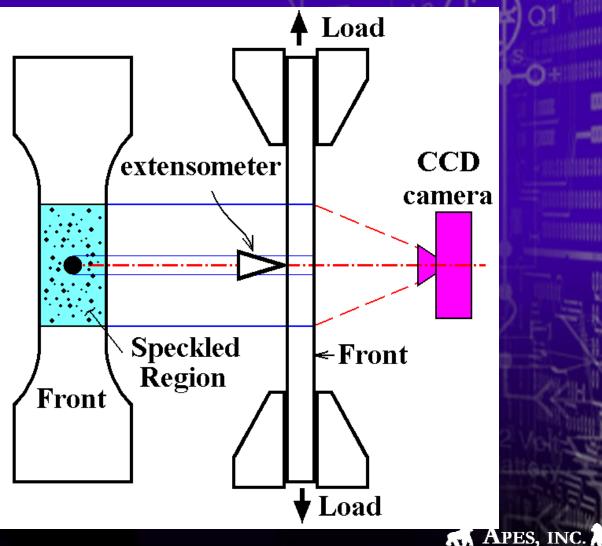




Digital Image Correlation (DIC) Conceptually Simple

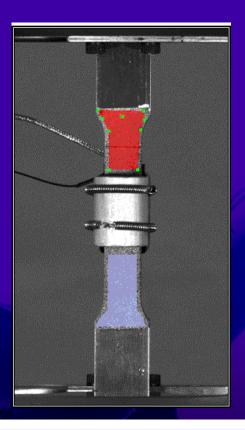
Hardware and software must be optimized together

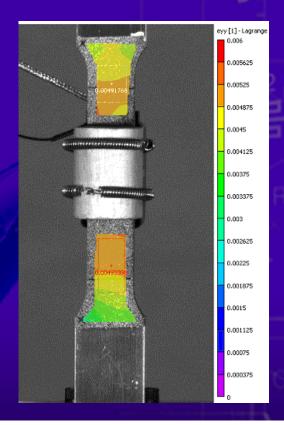
We use VIC-2D by Correlated Solutions



Validation in Uniaxial Stress

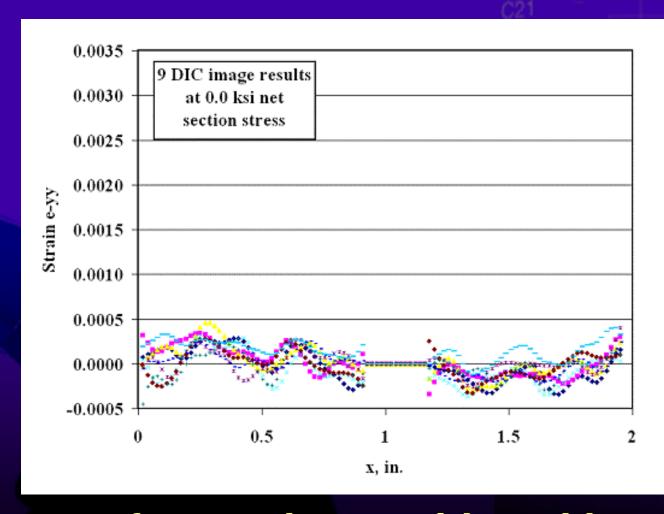
Field





Location	Mean strain, μ _{strain} (inches/inch)	Standard Deviation, σ (inches/inch)	Theoretical difference
Upper rectangle	0.004894	0.0001135	+ 4.80%
Lower Rectangle	0.004874	0.0001808	+ 4.37%
Entire AOI	0.004652	0.0004191	- 0.385%

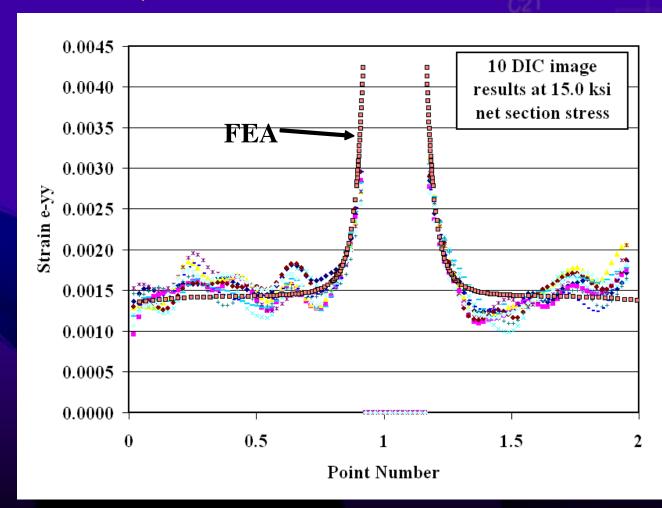
"Noise" Level about 0.05 % Strain-No Stress



As-manufactured; no cold working

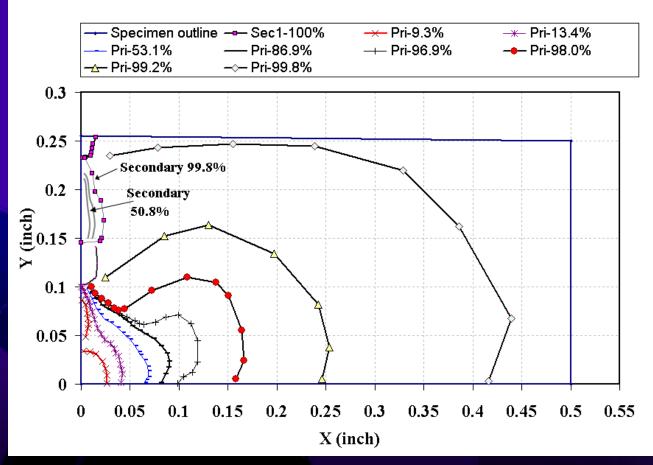


Validation with Open Hole, Non-cold Worked



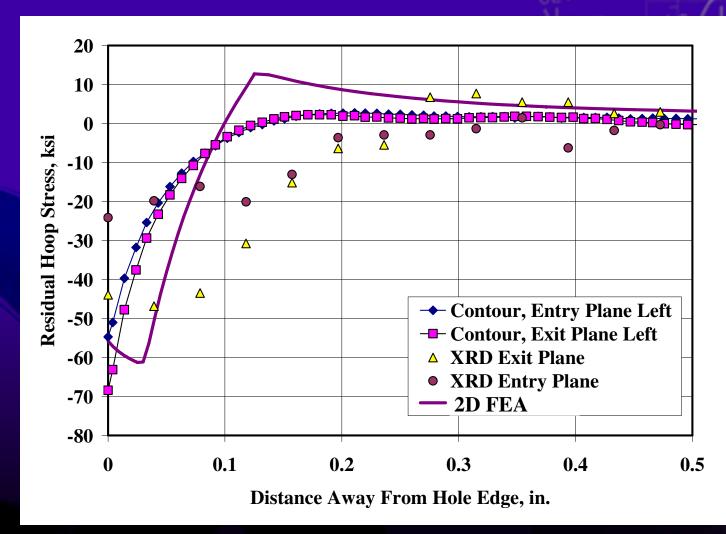
APES, INC.

Crack Propagation through a Complex Cold Work R/S Field

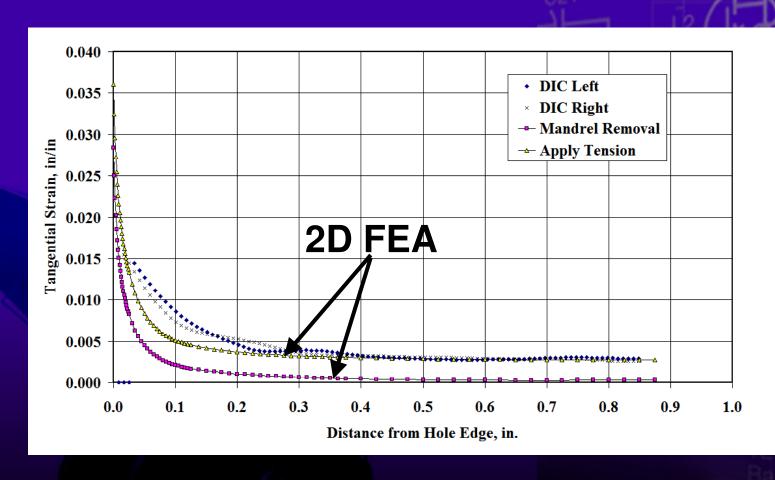


Crack Growth is predominantly below surface
Of course DIC can't see what's happening below surface

Residual Stress Measurements



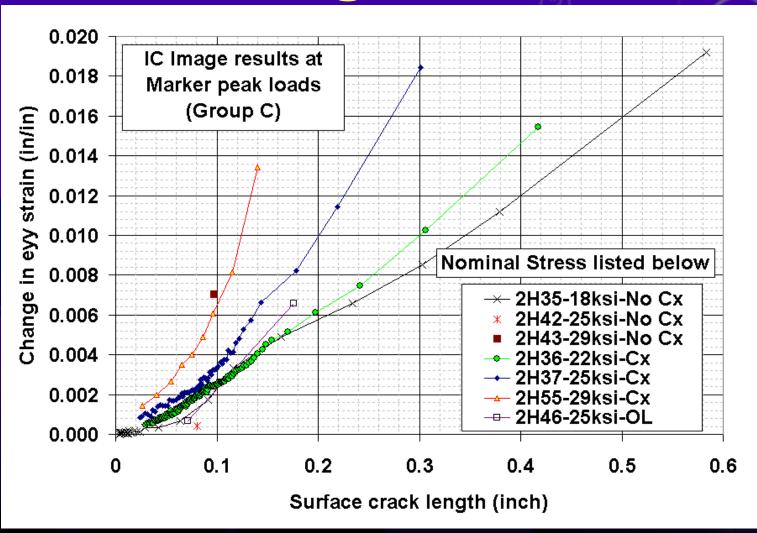
Validation with Open Hole, Cold Worked

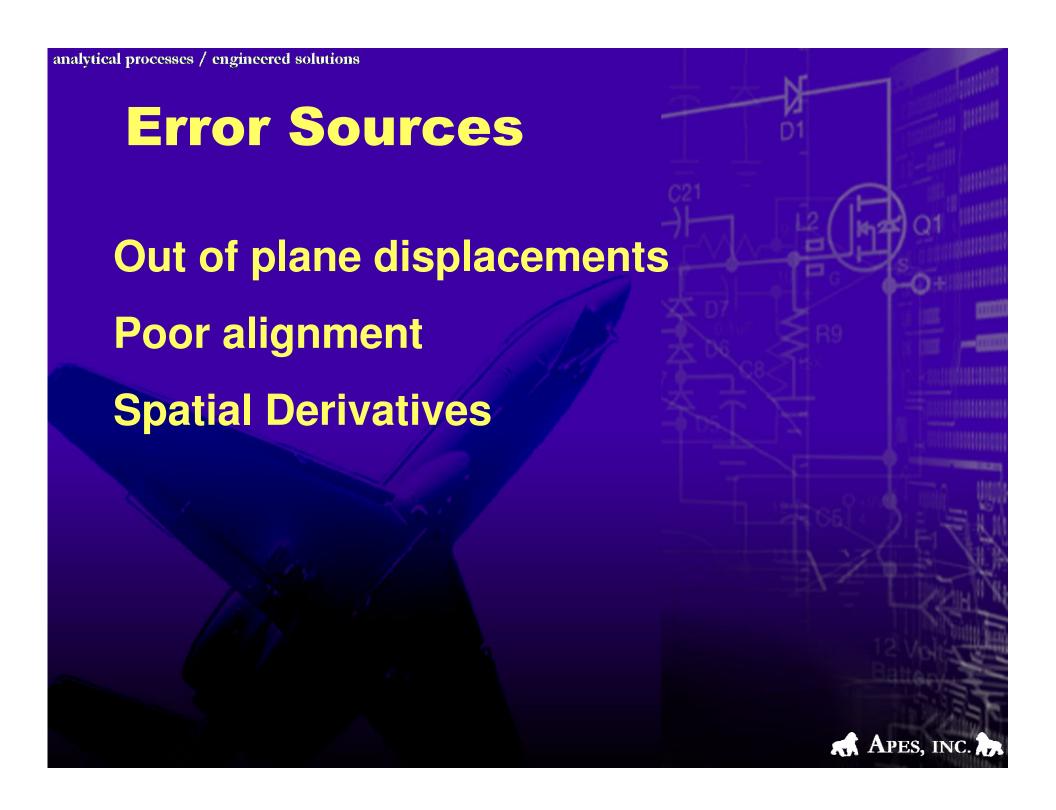


Applied stress 27.5 ksi

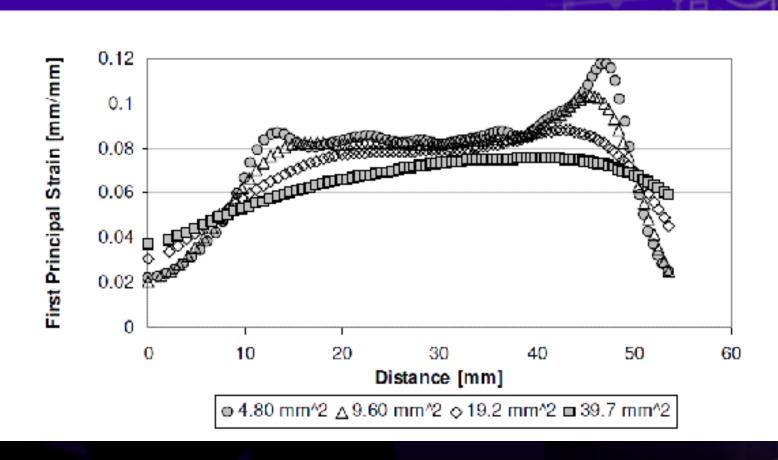


Strain Changes Due to Crack Length





Smaller filter==more squiggles!!



Tips for Better Results

Optimize distance from camera to speckled surface

Fixed focal length lens

Black paint on white or shiny surfaces (NRCC disagrees!)

Maximize CCD field of view

Wide variation in speckle size better than uniform distribution in space and size



