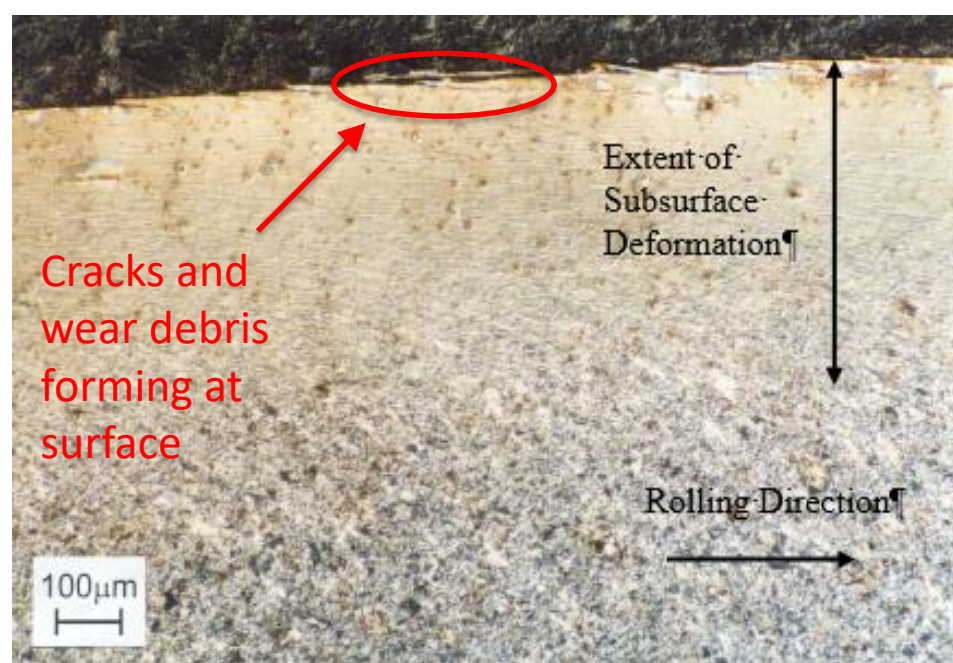


James Ayabina

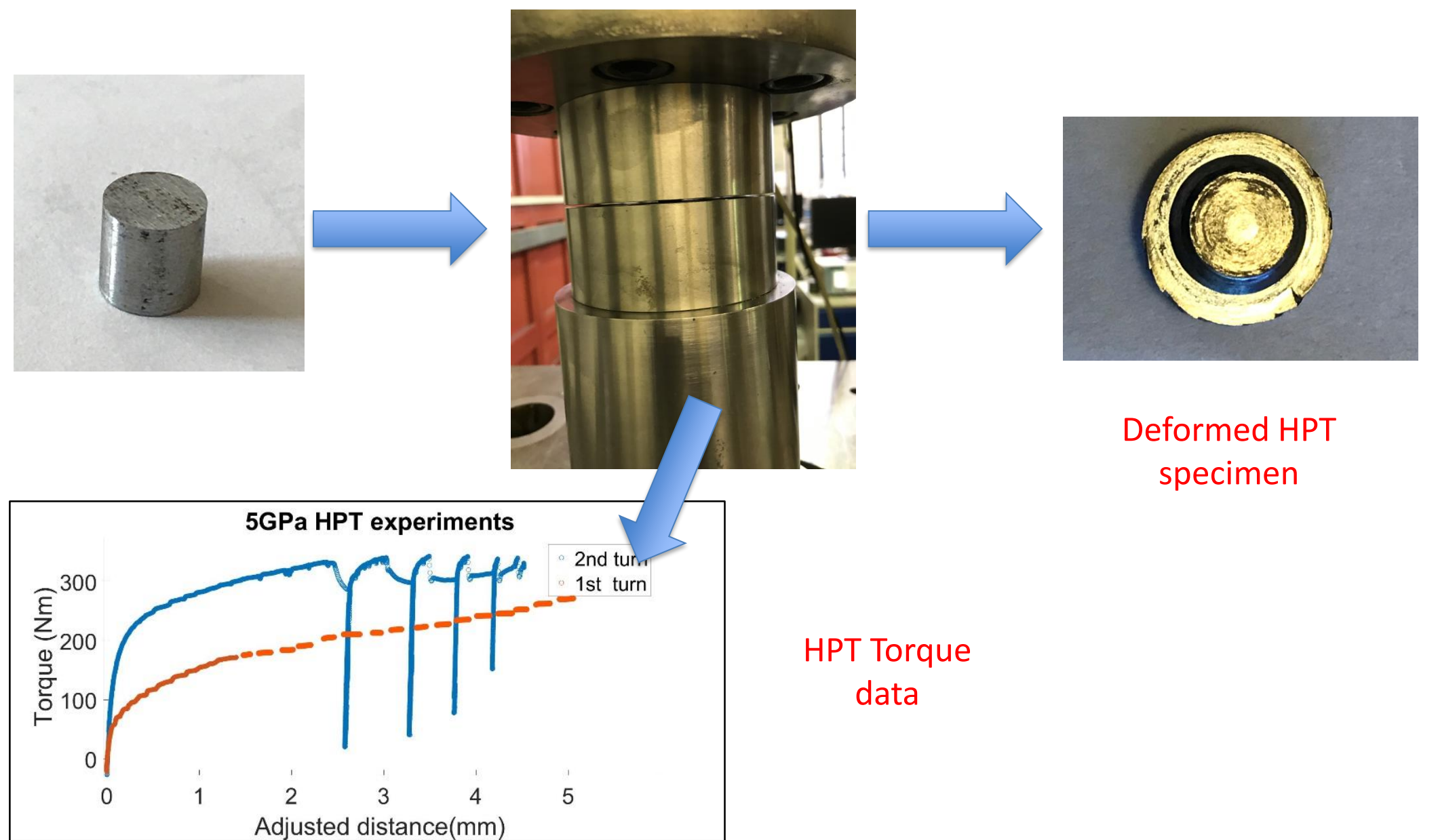
Supervisors: UoS - Prof Roger Lewis; Virtual Vehicle Research - Klaus Six

Introduction

- Wheel/rail contact pressure can be as high as 1500MPa on an area the size of a ten pence coin
- Leads to strain accumulation leading to the formation of a deformed layer
- RCF and wear occur in the deformed layer so important to understand properties – but how?
- Deformed layer is extremely small and not enough to manufacture a specimen from.



High pressure torsion testing



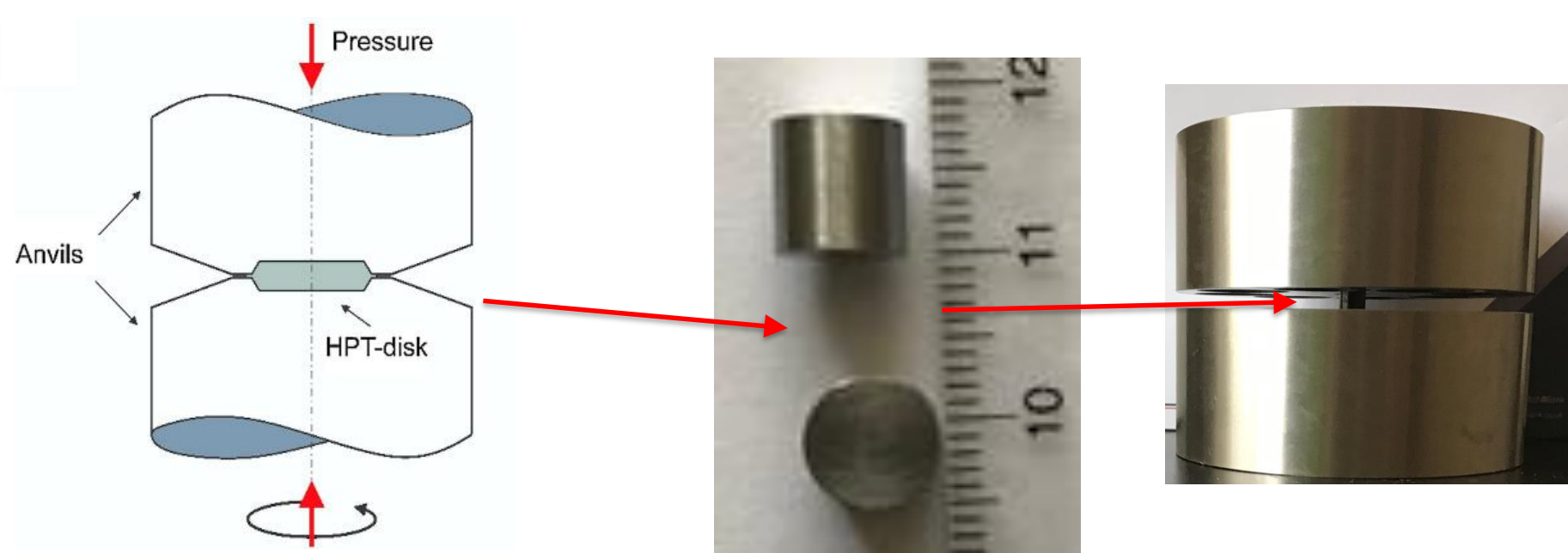
Aim of the project

- Develop “high pressure torsion” (HPT) technique to help create deformed layer in steel samples
- Process material to similar strain level at wheel-rail interface
- Perform fatigue crack propagation test using small samples cut from deformed material

Methodology

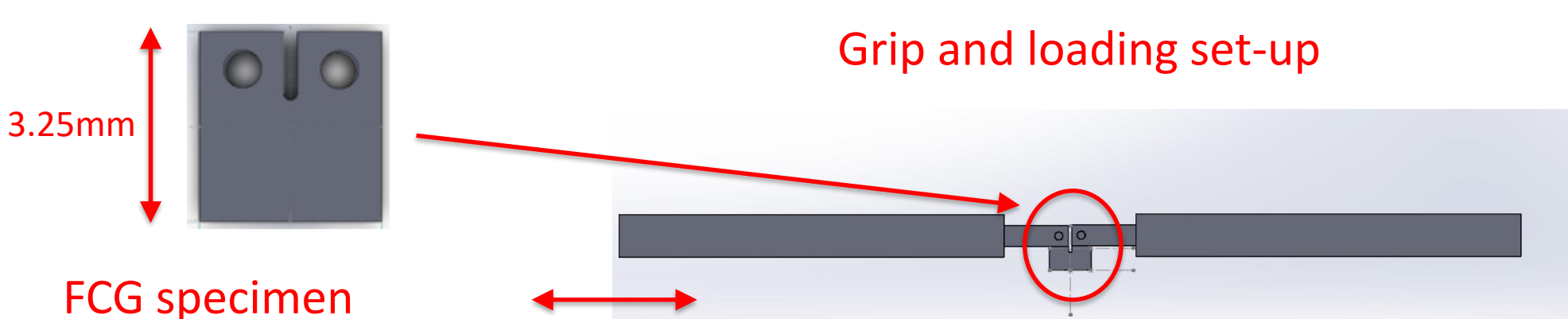
High Pressure Torsion approach

- Sample is compressed and then twisted to create deformed layer
- Both HPT sample and anvil have been designed and manufactured as shown below
- Strain within the deformed HPT sample is calculated using $\epsilon = 2\pi rn/t$ where r is the radius of interest, t is the thickness of the deformed layer created and “ n ” is the number of rotations

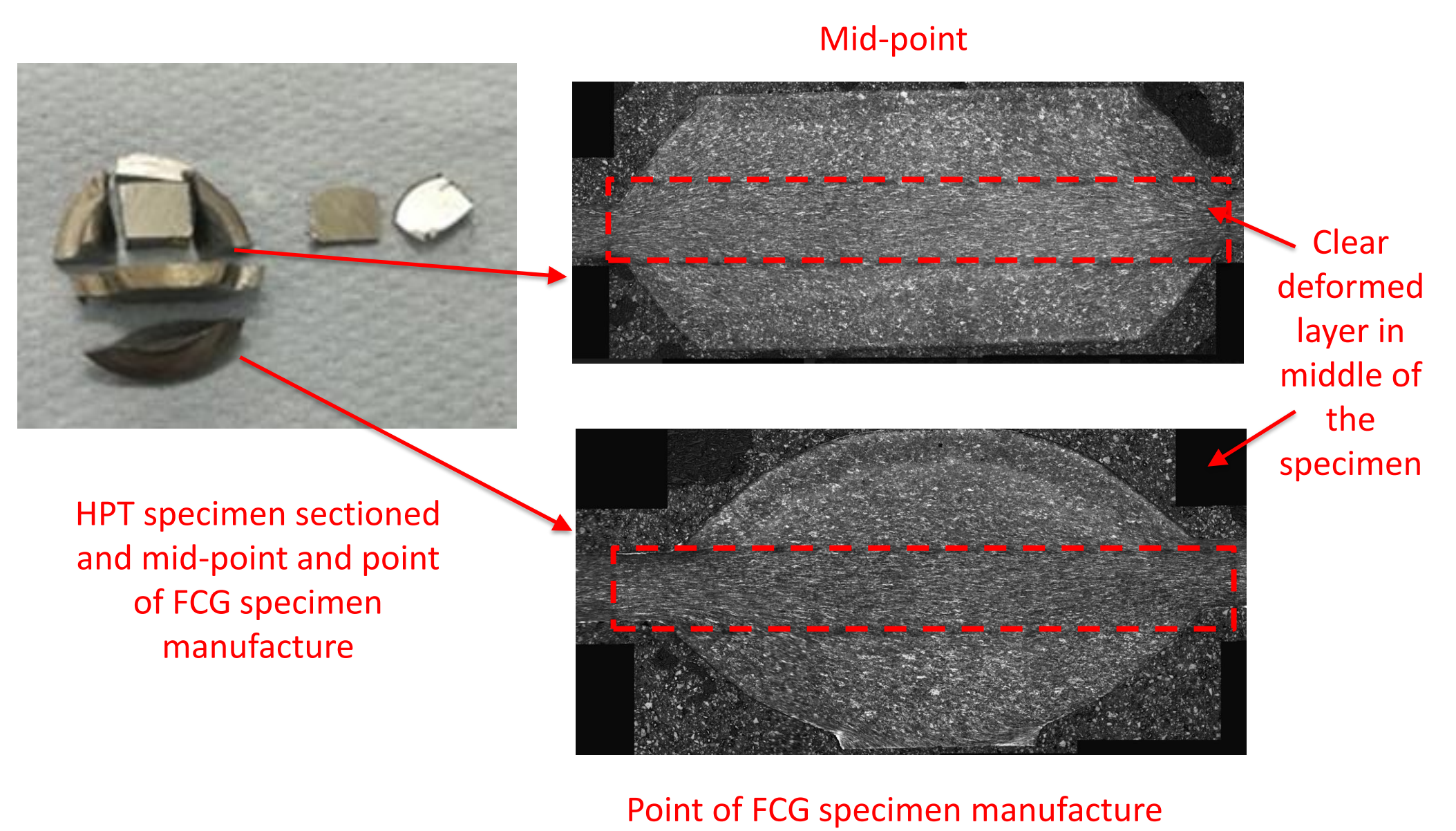


Fatigue Crack Growth propagation test

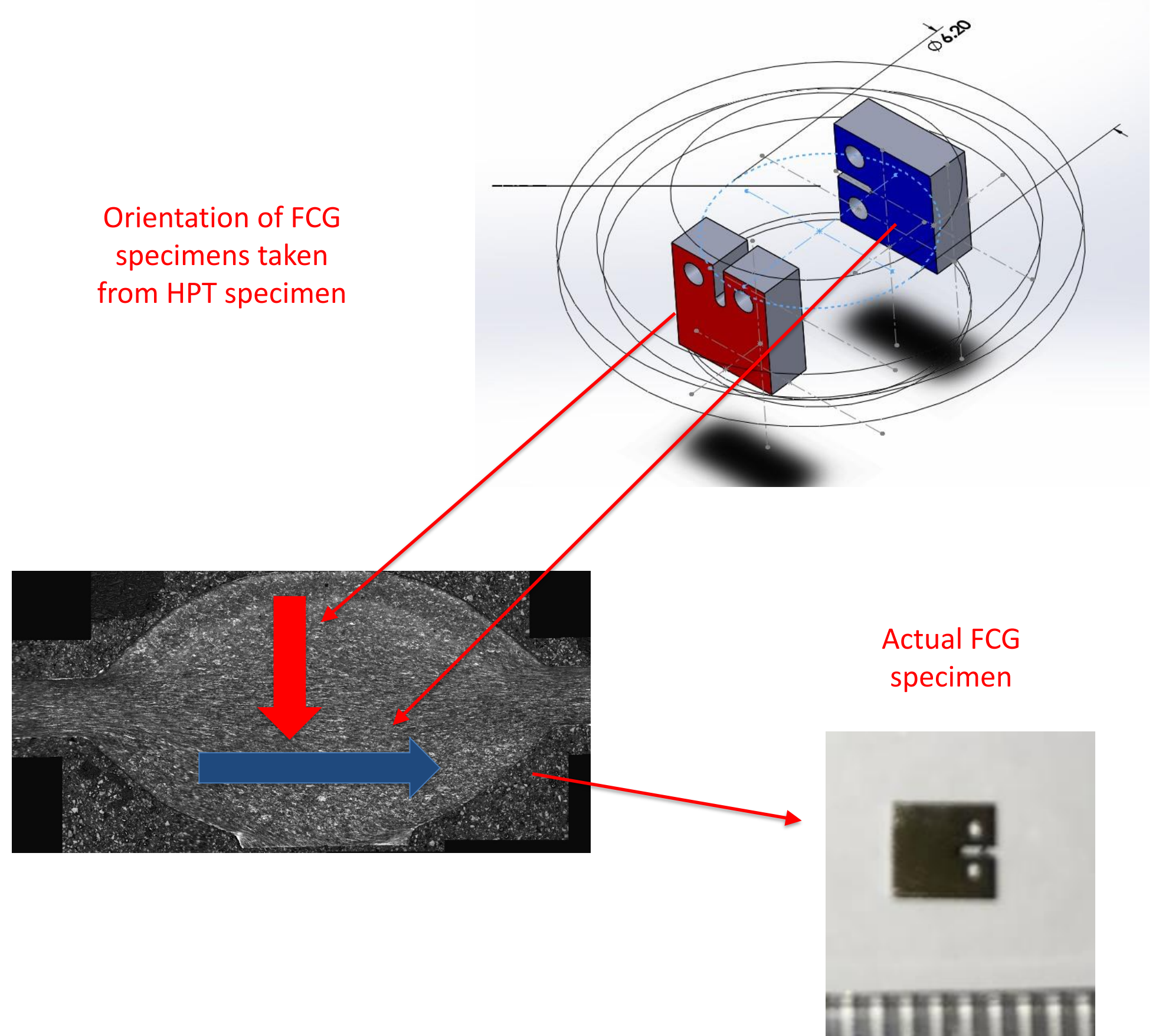
- FCG specimen designed based on ASTM E647 parameters
- Clevis and pins also designed based on ASTM E647 parameters



HPT deformation features



Fatigue crack propagation testing



References

- [1] Lewis & Dwyer-Joyce, 2004, Proc. IMechE Part J, 218, 467-478.
- [2] Leitner et al., 2018, Int. J. of Fatigue, 124, 528–536.