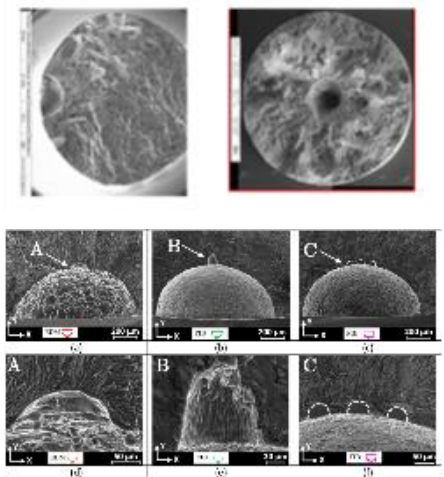


- Modelisation of **defect type, size, position, morphology and loading** in a fatigue criterion
- Calculation of the **allowable fatigue defect size** on an industrial component
- Link between **industrial NDT** and fatigue defect (via **μtomography** analysis)
- Towards a unified fatigue criterion for treating micro-notch fatigue and fretting-fatigue

Highlights

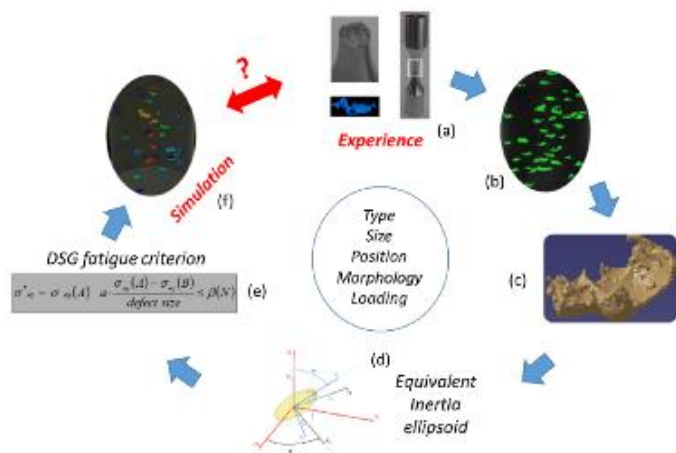
- Experimental identification of the **predominant role of defect morphology** in cast AlSi components
- Beneficial role of the inert environment for **internal defects**, which explains the **difference between surface and internal defects**
- Manufacturing of a fatigue sample with micro notch to represent the gradient encountered in **fretting-fatigue**
- Demonstration of the effectiveness of a **probabilistic approach** to describe fatigue on micro-notch (Titanium) and defect (Fonte GS)
- Implementation and experimental validation of an industrial component fatigue calculation method taking into account type, size, position, morphology and loading using the **DSG (Defect Stress Gradient)** criterion based on the Eshelby inclusion theory
- Experimental validation on components



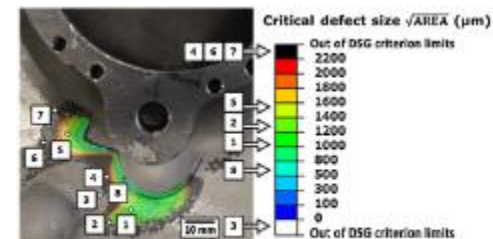
Internal defect

Local morphology

DSG criterion : Application to Additive Manufacturing



Simulation / experiment on real components



Artificial defect size 1-7 - $\sqrt{AREA} = 1250\mu m$
 Artificial defect size 8 - $\sqrt{AREA} = 945\mu m$

