

Probabilistic Analysis of Fatigue Life by Estimation of Distribution of
Crack Length using Second-Order Third-Moment Method


2004 8

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Crack Length using Second-Order Third-Moment Method

2004 4

2004 6

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朴 英 錫



가

Paris-Erdogan

Paris-

Erdogan

가

가

95%

Monte-Carlo simulation

_____ :

, , - , , , ,

,

: 99415-802

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1.

1982 ASCE

80~90% 가

[Sundararajan 1995, Zhao 1996].

가

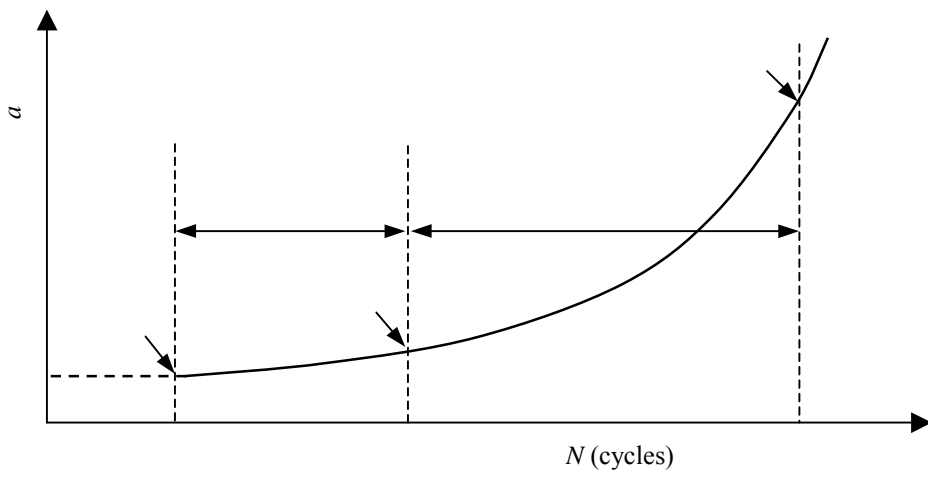
5 %

[Zhao 1996,

Socha 2003].

1.1

가



1.1

(Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics) 가

1.1

가

(elastic singular

term)

(small-scale yielding) 가 ,

(singularity)

(Stress Intensity Factor)

[Hellan

1984].

가

(threshold)

(fatigue limit stress)

[Hudak 1981].

(small-crack theory)

[McDowell 1997, Newman 1999, Taylor 2002].

- (S-N curve)

[Liao 1996].

- , 1960

Paris

가

[Kanninen 1985].

가

2

3

2

(Dual Boundary Element Method)

[Portela 1992]

, Paris-Erdogan

3

Element-Free Galerkin Method [Belytschko

1994]

가

(subregion method)

3

, 가
 . Hong [Hong 1988]
 , (traction)
 (singularity)
 . Crouch
 hypersingular integral (displacement discontinuity
 method) [Dong 2001]. Portela [Portela 1992]
 (quadratic discontinuous element) 가 ,
 가 .
 (singular
 element) . Kebir [Kebir 1999]
 . Portela
 , Kebir
 .
 (growth rate)
 . 가
 .
 (Energy Release Rate) J -integral 가
 (virtual crack extension method) [Haber 1985]
 .
 J -integral [Herrmann 1981].
 (Displacement Extrapolation Method) [Kebir 1999], J_k -integral
 [Reimers 1991], Kitagawa [Portela 1992], mutual integral [Yau 1980, Chen

1977]

. Mutual integral Kitagawa

가 J_k -integral

J -integral

가

(maximum principal stress

criterion),

(maximum strain energy release rate criterion),

(minimum strain energy density failure criterion)

[Qian 1996,

Gdoutos 1990].

Paris-Erdogan

, Forman

, Forman

Paris-Erdogan

[Kebir 1999, Reimers 1991,

Miranda 2003].

가

. Mogilevskaya [Mogilevskaya 1997]

. Portela [Portela 1993]

가

가

가

가

가

Paris-Erdogan

(Threshold)

가

가

가

2

가

(da/dN)

가

(C, m),

Shen [Shen

2001] Ti-6Al-4V

가

가

Kim [Kim 2000] 7075-T6

가

Zhao

[Zhao 2000] 16Mn

Liao [Liao 1996]

가 . Monte-Carlo simulation

가

Latin Hypercube Sampling Crude

Monte-Carlo simulation

[Mckay 1979, Sundararajan 1995].

(Importance

Sampling Method)

(Importance Sampling Function)

(Most Probable Failure Point)

[Sundararajan 1995, 2002].

(First-Order Reliability Method)

가 Hasofer-

Lind (reliability index)

. Jiao [Jiao 1992] Miner

offshore

. Tryon [Tryon 1996]

가

. Besterfield [Besterfield 1991] Lua [Lua 1993]

Tichý [Tichý 1994]가 3

(First-Order Third-Moment Reliability Method)

3

3

Paris

95%

가

(critical crack length)

가

가 , 가 ,
가 가

Monte-Carlo simulation

95%

2.

가

(Dual Boundary Element Method)

(Displacement Extrapolation Method)

2.1

Element-

Free Galerkin Method

가

(mesh)

가

Portela [Portela 1992]

가

가

(Kelvin's solution) [Banerjee

1994, Becker 1992]

2.1

y^+ y^-

(source point)가

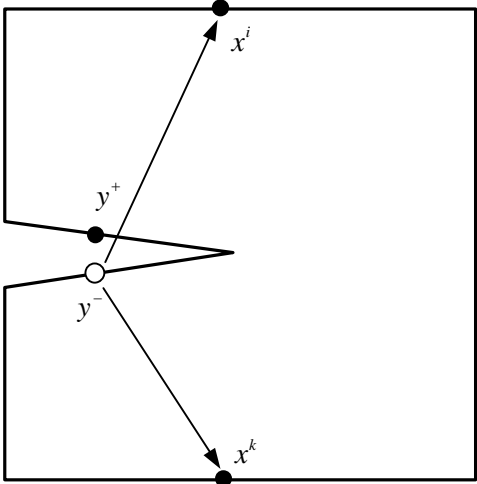
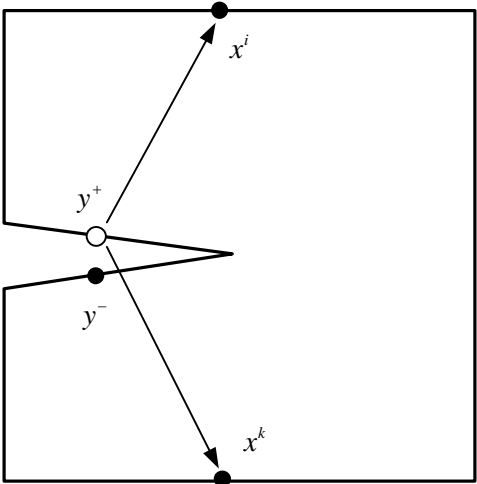
2.1

가

가

(subregion method) [Banerjee 1994, Becker 1992]

가



2.1

가

가

가

Portela

[Portela 1992]

가

(rigid body motion)

1

2

가

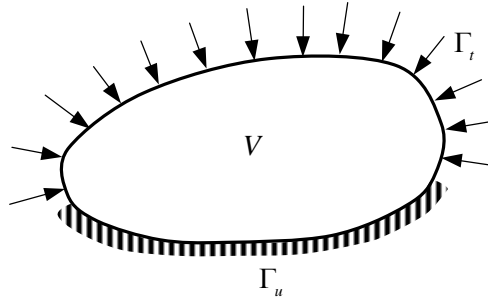
2.1.1

2.2

가

Γ_u

Γ_t



2.2

$$u_i(x) = \hat{u}_i(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_u \quad (2.1)$$

$$t_i(x) = \hat{t}_i(x) \text{ on } \Gamma_t \quad (2.2)$$

3

Navier

Kelvin

[Banerjee 1994, Becker 1992]. 2

Kelvin

$$U_{ij}(y, x) = \frac{1}{8\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} - (3-4\nu)\delta_{ij} \ln r \right) \quad (2.3)$$

$$T_{ij}(y, x) = -\frac{1}{4\pi(1-\nu)} \frac{1}{r^2} \left\{ (1-2\nu)(n_i r_j - n_j r_i) + \left\{ (1-2\nu)\delta_{ij} + 2\frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} \right\} r_l n_l \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

U_{ij} T_{ij} y j x

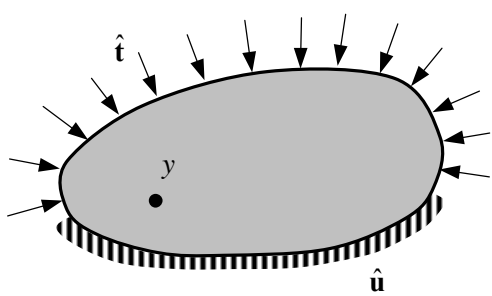
i r

$r_k = x_k - y_k$ n δ_{ij}

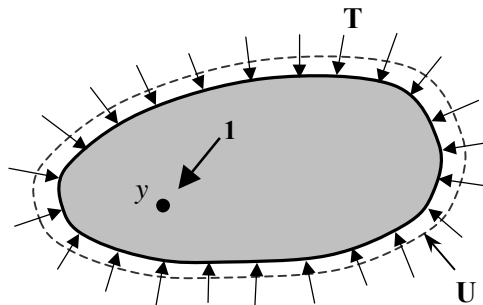
kroncker delta μ ν

(2.3) (2.4)

(effective material



(a)



(b) Kelvin

2.3

Kelvin

property)

$$\nu_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\nu}{1+\nu}, \quad \mu_{\text{eff}} = \mu \quad (2.5)$$

Kelvin

2.3

(a)

가

(b) Kelvin

가

Kelvin

y

(2.3)

(2.4)

2.3

(a)

(b)

$$u_i(y) = \int_{\Gamma} U_{ij}(y, x) t_j(x) d\Gamma(x) - \int_{\Gamma} T_{ij}(y, x) u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6)

y

Hooke

$$\sigma_{ij}(y) = \int_{\Gamma} U_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x) t_k(x) d\Gamma(x) - \int_{\Gamma} T_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x) u_k(x) d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.7)$$

$$, \quad T_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x) \quad U_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x) \quad T_{ij}(y, x) \quad U_{ij}(y, x) \quad y$$

$$U_{ijk}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi(1-\nu)} \frac{1}{r} \left\{ (1-2\nu) \left(\delta_{ik} \frac{r_j}{r} + \delta_{jk} \frac{r_i}{r} - \delta_{ij} \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + 2 \frac{r_i r_j r_k}{r^3} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

$$T_{ijk}^{\sigma} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \frac{1}{r^2} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \cdot \left\{ (1-2\nu) \delta_{ij} \frac{r_k}{r} + \nu \left(\delta_{ik} \frac{r_j}{r} + \delta_{jk} \frac{r_i}{r} \right) - 4 \frac{r_i r_j r_k}{r^3} \right\} \right. \\ \left. + 2\nu \left(n_i \frac{r_j r_k}{r^2} + n_j \frac{r_i r_k}{r^2} \right) + (1-2\nu) \left(2n_k \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} + n_j \delta_{ik} + n_i \delta_{jk} \right) - (1-4\nu) n_k \delta_{ij} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

2.1.2

(2.6) (2.7) y 가 x 가 Kelvin (singularity) $r = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|$ 가 가 , 2 U_{ij} $\ln(1/r)$, T_{ij} U_{ijk}^{σ} $1/r$, T_{ijk}^{σ} $1/r^2$.

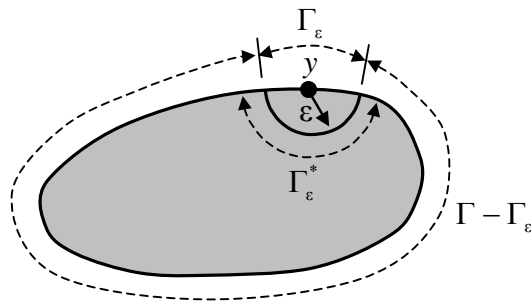
2.4 y ε Γ_{ε}^* $(\Gamma - \Gamma_{\varepsilon})$ ε 가 (2.6)

$$u_i(y) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ij}(y, x) u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} U_{ij}(y, x) t_j(x) d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.10)$$

(2.10) $\ln(1/r)$ (special Gauss
quadrature) 가 $1/r$ 가 1

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ij}(y, x) u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ij}(y, x) [u_j(x) - u_j(y)] d\Gamma(x) \\ &\quad + u_j(y) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ij}(y, x) d\Gamma(x) \\ &\quad + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon} T_{ij}(y, x) u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

(2.11) 가 Hölder-
continuity [Aliabadi 1993] 가
 λ γ 가 (2.11) 가



2.4

$$|u_j(x) - u_j(y)| \leq \lambda r^\gamma \quad (2.12)$$

$$, |\lambda| < \infty, \quad 0 < \gamma \leq 1 \quad (2.11) \quad A_{ij}(y)u_j(y)$$

$$, A_{ij}(y) \quad (2.11)$$

$$(2.10)$$

$$c_{ij}(y)u_i(y) + \int_{\Gamma} T_{ij}(y, x)u_j(x)d\Gamma(x) = \int_{\Gamma} U_{ij}(y, x)t_j(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.13)$$

$$, \int \text{Cauchy principal-value}, \quad c_{ij}(y)$$

$$c_{ij}(y) = \delta_{ij} + A_{ij}(y) = \delta_{ij} + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ij}(y, x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.14)$$

$$\text{가} \quad c_{ij} = \delta_{ij} / 2$$

$$(2.7) \quad y \text{ 가} \quad \text{가} \quad T_{ij}^\sigma \quad 1/r^2$$

$$U_{ijk}^\sigma \quad 1/r \quad (2.7) \quad \varepsilon \quad \text{가}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}(y) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x)u_k(x)d\Gamma(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x)t_k(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.15)$$

$$(2.15) \quad 1/r \quad (2.10)$$

$$(2.12) \quad \text{Hölder-continuity}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) t_k(x) d\Gamma(x) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) [t_k(x) - t_k(y)] d\Gamma(x) \\
&+ t_k(y) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) d\Gamma(x) \\
&+ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) t_k(x) d\Gamma(x)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

Hölder-continuity (2.2) 가 (2.16)

가 (2.16)

$$A_{ijk}(y) t_k(y), A_{ijk}(y)$$

(2.16) 1

$$(2.15) \quad 1/r^2 \quad 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) u_k(x) d\Gamma(x) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) [u_k(x) - u_k(y) - u_{k,m}(y)(x_m - y_m)] d\Gamma(x) \\
&+ u_k(y) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) d\Gamma(x) \\
&+ u_{k,m}(y) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^*} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) (x_m - y_m) d\Gamma(x) \\
&+ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma - \Gamma_\varepsilon} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) u_k(x) d\Gamma(x)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

(2.17) 가 Hölder-

continuity [Aliabadi 1993] 가

$$\lambda \quad \gamma \text{ 가 } (2.17) \quad \text{가}$$

$$|u_k(x) - u_k(y) - u_{k,m}(y)(x_m - y_m)| \leq \lambda |x_m - y_m|^{\gamma+1} \quad (2.18)$$

$$, \quad |\lambda| < \infty \quad 0 < \gamma \leq 1 \quad . \quad (2.17)$$

$$B_{ijk}(y)u_{k,m}(y) \quad B_{ijk}(y)$$

2

[Aliabadi 1993]. (2.16) (2.17) , y 가

$$A_{ijk}(y)t_k(y) - B_{ijk}(y)u_{k,m}(y) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{ij}(y) \quad (2.19)$$

, r 가 (Hölder-continuity)

가 (2.15) .

$$\frac{1}{2}\sigma_{ij}(y) + \int_{\Gamma} T_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)u_k(x)d\Gamma(x) = \int_{\Gamma} U_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)t_k(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.20)$$

, \int Hadamard principal-value [Portela 1992, Aliabadi 1993] .

, Cauchy Principle .

$$\frac{1}{2}t_j(y) + n_i(y) \int_{\Gamma} T_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)u_k(x)d\Gamma(x) = n_i(y) \int_{\Gamma} U_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)t_k(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.21)$$

, $n_i(y)$. (2.13) (2.21)

가 .

2.1.3

Portela

Aliabadi [Portela 1992, Aliabadi 1993] 가 .

Cauchy Hadamard principal-value integral

1 2

(2.13)

1

가

(2.21)

2

()

가

가

[Portela

1992, Aliabadi 1993].

Hölder-continuity

가

[Partheymüller

2000].

$$\frac{1}{2}u_i(y^+) + \frac{1}{2}u_i(y^-) + \int_{\Gamma} T_{ij}(y, x)u_j(x)d\Gamma(x) = \int_{\Gamma} U_{ij}(y, x)t_j(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.22)$$

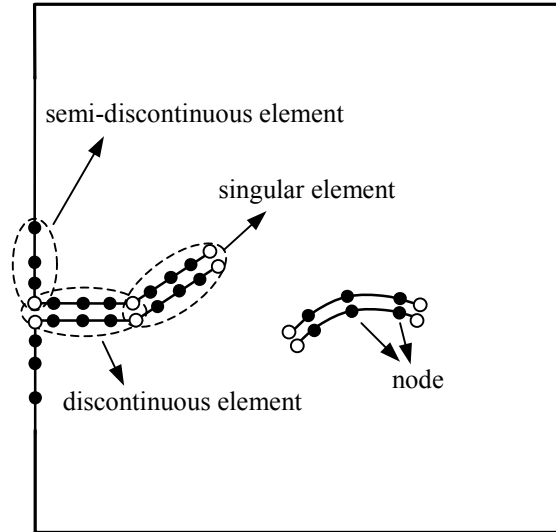
$$\frac{1}{2}t_j(y^+) - \frac{1}{2}t_j(y^-) + n_i(y) \int_{\Gamma} T_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)u_k(x)d\Gamma(x) = n_i(y) \int_{\Gamma} U_{ijk}^{\sigma}(y, x)t_k(x)d\Gamma(x) \quad (2.23)$$

, y^+ y^-

. Portela

Aliabadi [Portela 1992, Aliabadi 1993]가

2.5



2.5

(2.22)

(2.23)

(2.13)

(semi-discontinuous element)

(2.13)

Portela

가

$$1/\sqrt{r}$$

[Kebir 1999]

2

(continuous quadratic element),

(discontinuous element),

(semi-discontinuous element), (singular element)

$-1 \leq \xi \leq 1$

$\xi_1 = -1, \xi_2 = 0, \xi_3 = 1$

$$Q_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\xi(1-\xi), \quad Q_2 = 1-\xi^2, \quad Q_3 = \frac{1}{2}\xi(1+\xi) \quad (2.24)$$

$$\xi_1 = -2/3, \quad \xi_2 = 0, \quad \xi_3 = 2/3$$

[Portela 1992, Aliabadi 1993].

$$Q_1 = \frac{9}{8}\xi(\xi - \frac{2}{3}), \quad Q_2 = (1 - \frac{3}{2}\xi)(1 + \frac{3}{2}\xi), \quad Q_3 = \frac{9}{8}\xi(\xi + \frac{2}{3}) \quad (2.25)$$

$$\xi_1 = -2/3, \quad \xi_2 = 0,$$

$\xi_3 = 1$

$$Q_3 = \frac{9}{10}\xi(\xi - 1), \quad Q_2 = (1 - \xi)(1 + \frac{3}{2}\xi), \quad Q_3 = \frac{3}{5}\xi(\xi + \frac{2}{3}) \quad (2.26)$$

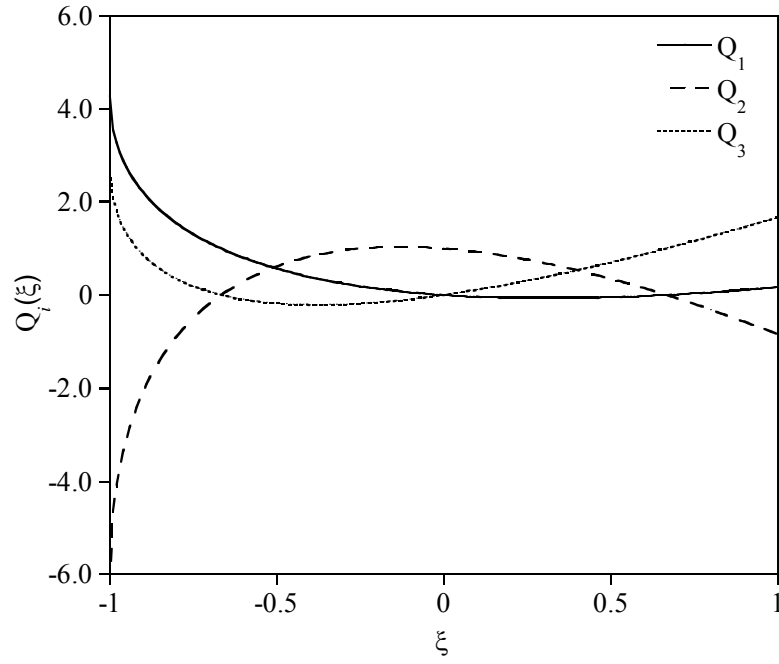
$$\xi_1 = -1, \quad \xi_2 = 0, \quad \xi_3 = 2/3$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{3}{5}\xi(\xi - \frac{2}{3}), \quad Q_2 = (1 + \xi)(1 - \frac{3}{2}\xi), \quad Q_3 = \frac{9}{10}\xi(\xi + 1) \quad (2.27)$$

$$1/\sqrt{r}$$

$$\xi_1 = -2/3, \quad \xi_2 = 0, \quad \xi_3 = 2/3$$

[Kebir 1999].



2.6

$$Q_1 = \frac{3(3 - \sqrt{15})\xi + 2\sqrt{\xi+1} - 2}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{3(\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{3})\xi - 12\sqrt{\xi+1} + 2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3})}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)} \quad (2.28)$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{3(\sqrt{3} - 3)\xi + 2\sqrt{\xi+1} - 2}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)}$$

$$\xi = -1 \quad 1/\sqrt{r} \quad . \quad 2.6 \quad (2.28)$$

$$. \quad \xi = 1 \quad 1/\sqrt{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= \frac{3(3-\sqrt{3})\xi + 2\sqrt{1-\xi} - 2}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)} \\
 Q_2 &= \frac{3(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{15})\xi - 12\sqrt{1-\xi} + 2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3})}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)} \\
 Q_3 &= \frac{3(\sqrt{15} - 3)\xi + 2\sqrt{1-\xi} - 2}{2(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - 6)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.29}$$

가 ,

(2.25)

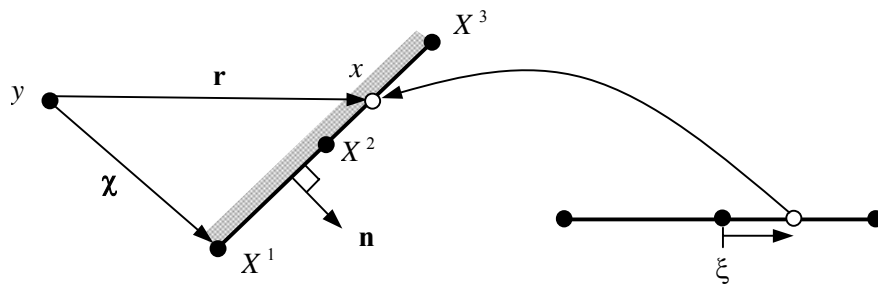
2 6 가 .

2.1.4

Gauss quadrature

Gauss point

y 가 가 Kelvin 가



2.7

가

2

y

2.7

2

가

x

r

[1998].

$$r_i = x_i - y_i = N_k(\xi) \cdot X_i^k - y_i = \frac{\xi + 1}{2} l_i^e + \chi_i \quad (2.30)$$

, l_i^e χ_i 2.7

$$l_i^e = X_i^3 - X_i^1 \quad (2.30a)$$

$$\chi_i = X_i^1 - y_i \quad (2.30b)$$

(2.30)

(2.13), (2.21)

ξ

Jacobian

ξ

$$J^e = \frac{l^e}{2} \quad (2.31)$$

, l^e

2.3.3

, 가 .

1 2 .

,

2.2

J -integral

, J -integral

2.2.1

가

(singularity)

[Gdoutos 1990, Hellan 1984].

2.8

가 $2a$

(x_1, x_2)

(r, θ) 가

σ_∞ ,

$k\sigma_\infty$,

τ_∞

가

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \left\{ K_I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) - K_{II} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(2 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \right\} + \sigma_0 + O(\sqrt{r}) \quad (2.32a)$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \left\{ K_I \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) + K_{II} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \right\} + O(\sqrt{r}) \quad (2.32b)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \left\{ K_I \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + K_{II} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \right\} + O(\sqrt{r}) \quad (2.32c)$$

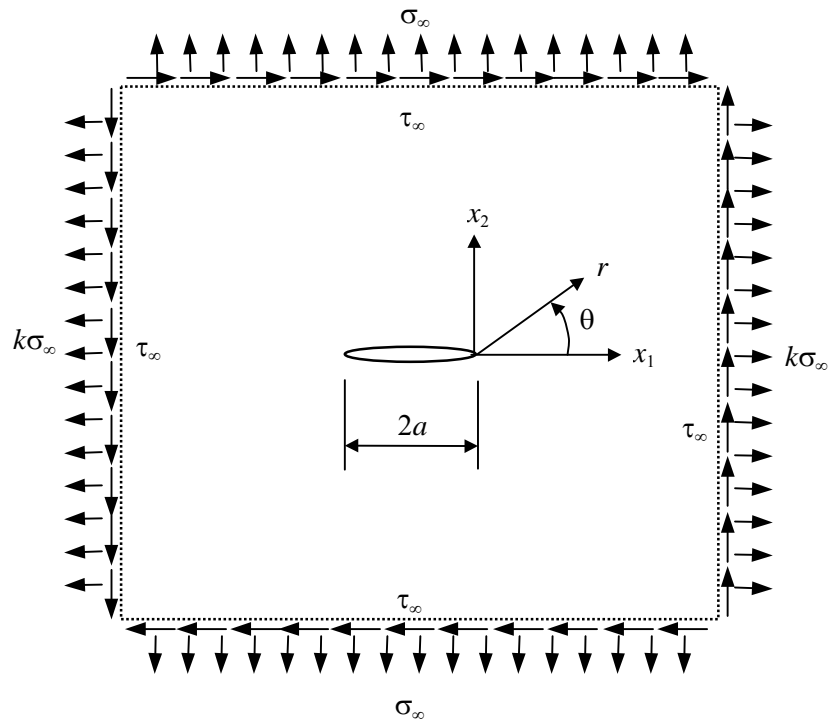
$$u_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi r}}{8\pi\mu} \left\{ K_I \left((2\kappa - 1) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) + K_{II} \left((2\kappa + 3) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \right\} + \frac{\sigma_0}{E} r \cos \theta \quad (2.33a)$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi r}}{8\pi\mu} \left\{ K_I \left((2\kappa + 1) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) + K_{II} \left((3 - 2\kappa) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \right\} - \frac{\nu\sigma_0}{E} r \sin \theta \quad (2.33b)$$

, E , ν , μ , κ

$$\kappa = 3 - 4\nu \quad (\text{plane strain}) \quad (2.34a)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{3 - \nu}{1 + \nu} \quad (\text{plane stress}) \quad (2.34b)$$



2.8

σ_0

(regular term)

$$\sigma_0 = \sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22} = (k-1)\sigma_\infty \quad (2.35)$$

(2.32)

(2.33)

K_I

K_{II}

(opening mode)

(sliding mode)

$$K_I = \sigma_\infty \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (2.36a)$$

$$K_{II} = \tau_\infty \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (2.36b)$$

$$K_I = Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (2.37)$$

, σ

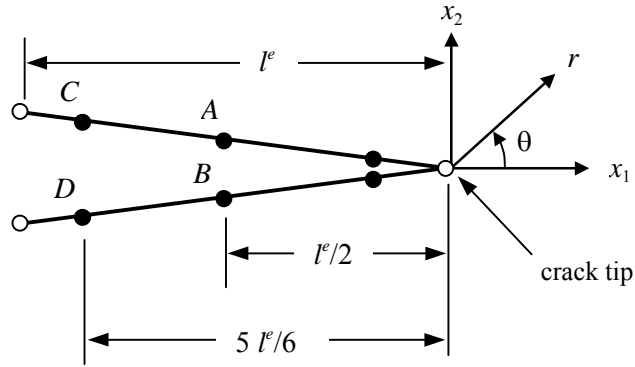
, Y_g

Y_g

(2.32) (2.33)

가

(displacement extrapolation method) [Kebir 1999] J -integral



2.9

2.2.2

2.9

[Portela 1992, Kebir 1999]

2.9

(2.33)

$$\Delta u_2 = u_2|_{\theta=\pi} - u_2|_{\theta=-\pi} = \frac{\kappa+1}{\mu} K_I \sqrt{\frac{r}{2\pi}} \quad (2.38a)$$

$$\Delta u_1 = u_1|_{\theta=\pi} - u_1|_{\theta=-\pi} = \frac{\kappa+1}{\mu} K_{II} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2\pi}} \quad (2.38b)$$

(2.38)

$$K_I = \Delta u_2 \frac{\mu}{\kappa+1} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{r}} \quad (2.39a)$$

$$K_{II} = \Delta u_1 \frac{\mu}{\kappa+1} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{r}} \quad (2.39b)$$

2.9 A B C D

$$K_I = \left(5 \cdot \Delta u_2^{AB} - \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{5} \cdot \Delta u_2^{CD} \right) \frac{\mu}{\kappa+1} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{L}} \quad (2.40a)$$

$$K_{II} = \left(5 \cdot \Delta u_1^{AB} - \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{5} \cdot \Delta u_1^{CD} \right) \frac{\mu}{\kappa+1} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{L}} \quad (2.40b)$$

(2.40)

(2.28)

2.2.3 J-integral

가 a

G

[Kanninen 1985].

$$G = -\frac{d\Pi}{da} \quad (2.41)$$

, Π

가

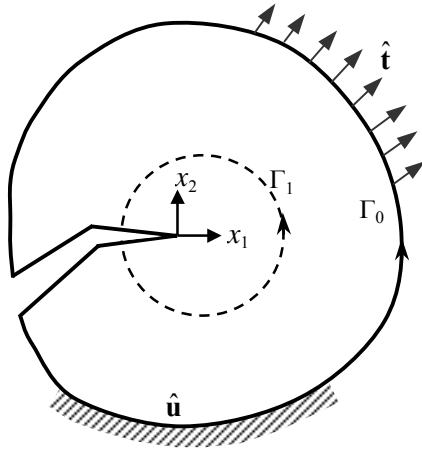
(virtual

crack extension method) [Haber 1985]

Γ_0

J-integral

[Herrmann 1981]. J-integral



2.10 *J*-integral

$$J = \oint_{\Gamma} (Wn_1 - t_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma \quad (2.42)$$

, W , n . *J*-integral

[Rice 1968].

2.10 . Γ_0

, Γ_1 . Γ_1

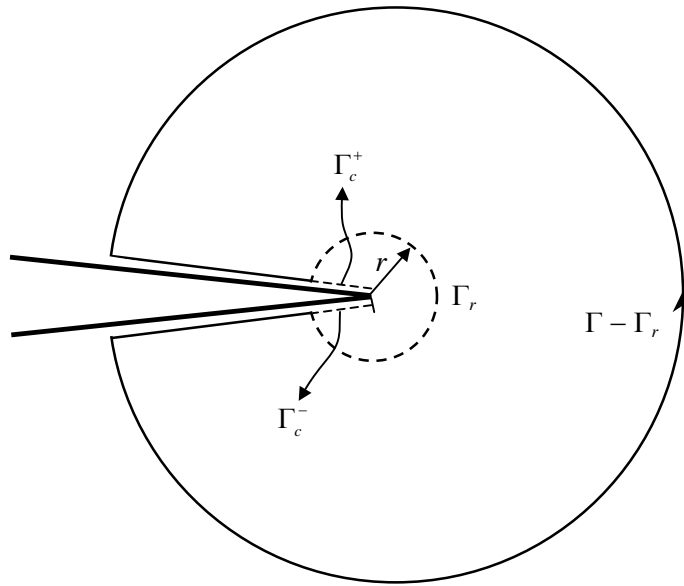
$t_i = n_i = 0$ *J*-integral

[Kanninen 1985]. 2.10 Γ_0

가

J-integral

. *J*-integral J_k -interal [Reimers 1991], Kitagawa



2.11 J_2

[Portela 1992], mutual integral [Yau 1980, Chen 1977]

. Kitagawa

, mutual integral

J_k -interal

J_k -integral

k

$$J_k = \lim_{\Gamma_c \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\Gamma_c} (Wn_k - t_j u_{j,k}) d\Gamma \quad (2.43)$$

, Γ_ε

. $k=1$

(2.42) J -integral

J_k -integral θ J -integral J_θ

$$J_\theta = J_1 \cos \theta + J_2 \sin \theta \quad (2.44)$$

(2.32) (2.33) J_1 J_2

$$J_1 = \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} (K_I^2 + K_{II}^2) \quad (2.45a)$$

$$J_2 = -\frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} K_I K_{II} \quad (2.45b)$$

, J_1

, J_2 path-independence

2.11 J_2

$r \ll a$ Γ_r Γ_c^+ , Γ_c^-

(2.32) (2.33)

Γ_c^+ Γ_c^- J_2 [Eischen 1987].

$$\int_{\Gamma_c^+} (W^+ - W^-) n_2^+ d\Gamma = \frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{E\sqrt{2\pi}} K_{II} \sigma_0 \sqrt{r} \quad (2.46)$$

, (+), (-) (2.46)

σ_0

J_2 가

J_2

$$(2.46) \quad J_2$$

r

$\Gamma - \Gamma_r$

r

$$(2.46)$$

J_2

$$J_2 = \hat{J}_2(r) + \frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{E\sqrt{2\pi}} K_{II}\sigma_0\sqrt{r} \quad (2.47)$$

$$\hat{J}_2(r) = \int_{\Gamma-\Gamma_r} (Wn_k - t_j u_{j,k}) d\Gamma \quad (2.48)$$

(2.47)

r_1, r_2

$\hat{J}_2(r_1),$

$\hat{J}_2(r_2)$

$$\frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{E\sqrt{2\pi}} K_{II}\sigma_0 = \frac{\hat{J}_2(r_1) - \hat{J}_2(r_2)}{\sqrt{r_2} - \sqrt{r_1}} \quad (2.49)$$

(2.42)

(2.47)

J_1

J_2

(2.45)

$$K_I = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{E}{1-\nu^2}} (\sqrt{J_1 - J_2} + \sqrt{J_1 + J_2}) \quad (2.46a)$$

$$K_{II} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{E}{1-\nu^2}} (\sqrt{J_1 - J_2} - \sqrt{J_1 + J_2}) \quad (2.46b)$$

2.2.4

J-integral

W 가

(2.43) *J*_k-integral

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} D_{ijkl} (u_{k,l} + u_{l,k}) u_{i,j} \quad (2.47)$$

, D_{ijkl} elasticity stiffness (2.25), (2.26)

(piece-wise

continuous)

L_2 [Johnson 1987]

, L_2

$$u_{i,j} \notin L_2 = \left\{ v \mid v(t) \text{ is defined on } t_1 \leq t \leq t_2, \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v^2 dt < \infty \right\} \quad (2.48)$$

W

, *J*-integral

C^0-

가

J -integral

가

(source point)

(2.23) 가

가

J -integral

J -integral

J -

integral

가

가

2.3

가

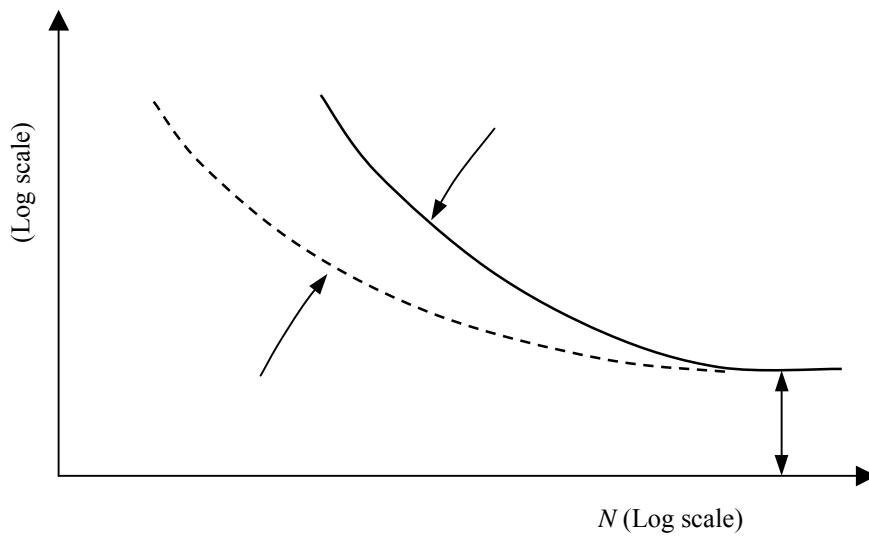
(micro-structure) (Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics) 가

2.12 - (S-N curve)

(micro-crack)

(macro-crack)

2.13



2.12 -

2.13

(I, II, III)

I

(ΔK_{th})

III

(K_C)

II

가

Paris-Erdogan

가

I III

Paris-Erdogan

[Taylor 2002].

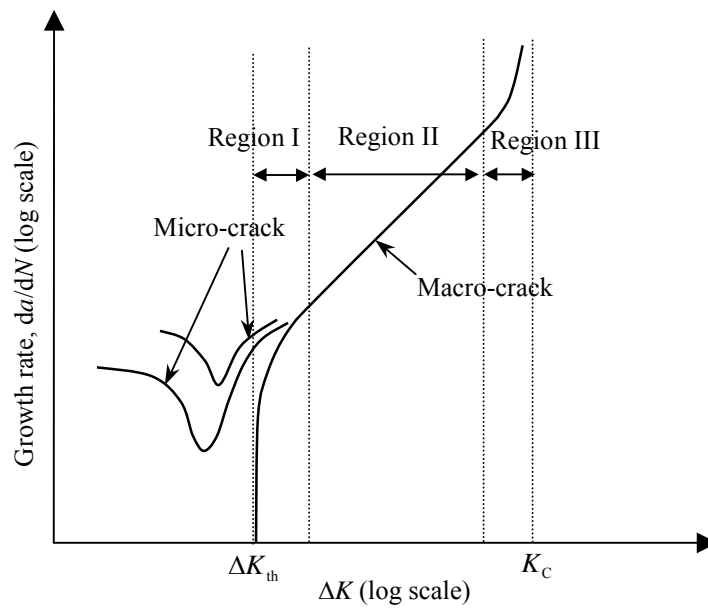
(small crack theory)

가 [McDowell 1997, Newman 1999, Taylor 2002].

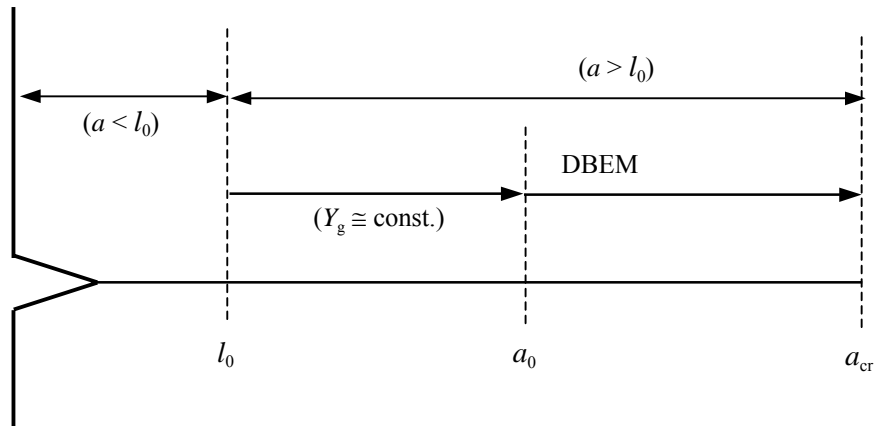
2.14

(l_0)

가



2.13



2.14

가

2.3.1

(growth rate)

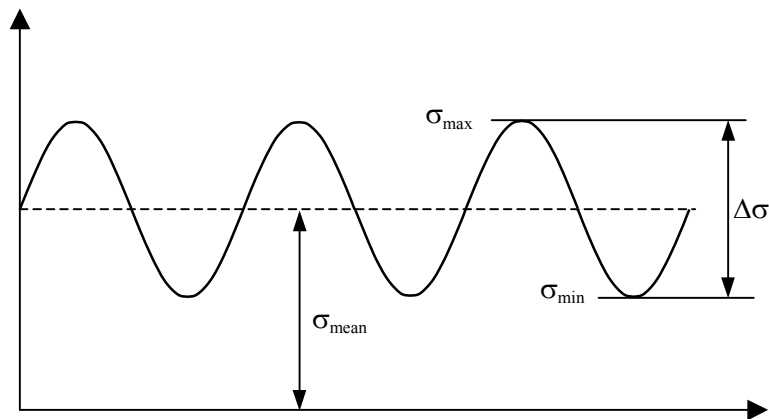
가

가

Paris-Erdogan

2.15

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K)^m \quad (2.49)$$



2.15

, a N

, C m

. ΔK

$$\Delta K = K_{\max} - K_{\min} = Y_g \Delta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (2.50)$$

, $\Delta \sigma = \sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}$

$\sigma_{\min} = 0$

$\Delta \sigma = \sigma_{\max}$

, $\Delta K = K_{\max}$

가

가

가

$$K = K_I \cos^3 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 3K_{II} \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad (2.51)$$

, φ

φ

$$K_I \sin \varphi + K_{II} (3 \cos \varphi - 1) = 0 \quad (2.52a)$$

(2.52a) φ

$$\varphi = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{K_I^2 + 9K_{II}^2}} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3K_{II}}{K_I} \right) \quad (2.52b)$$

가

가

($K_{II} = 0$).

가

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varphi = 0 \\
 (2.52a) \quad & (K_I = 0) \quad \varphi = 0 \\
 & (K_I = 0) \quad \varphi = \pm 70.5^\circ \\
 & (K_{IIc}) \\
 & (K_{Ic}) \quad [\text{Lo 1996}].
 \end{aligned}$$

2.3.2

(2.49) Paris-Erdogan 2.13 II
III 가
(ΔK_{th})
가 I 가 Paris-Erdogan
[Taylor 2002].

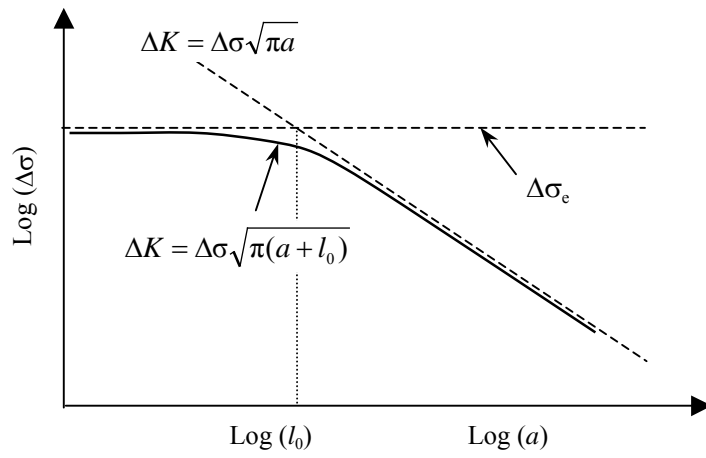
$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K - K_{th})^m \quad (2.53)$$

(2.53) Paris-Erdogan

가

Paris-Erdogan

(continuum mechanics) 가 2.16



2.16

ΔK

2.16 Paris-Erdogan

[Hudak 1981].

$$l_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta K_{th}}{Y_g \Delta \sigma_e} \right)^2 \quad (2.54)$$

, σ_e (endurance limit)

σ_e (ultimate strength)

[Barsom 1977, Bannantine 1990].

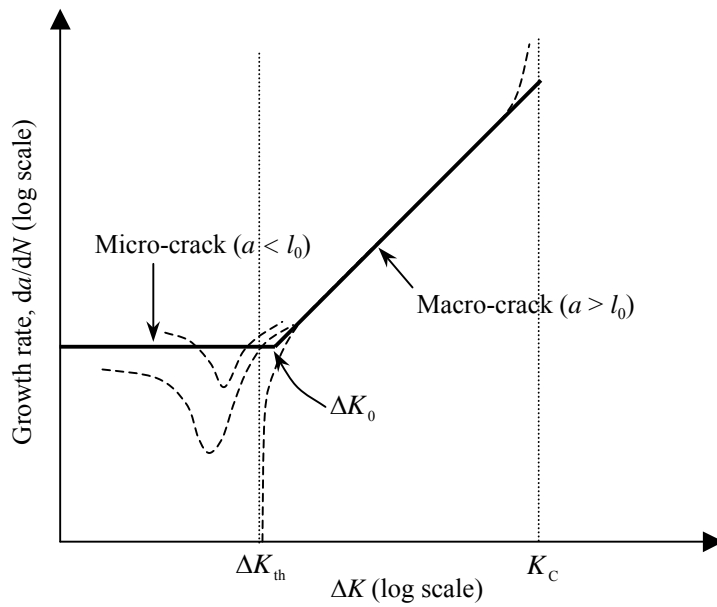
$a < l_0$

(Threshold)

l_0

가 l_0

가



2.17

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K_0)^m, \quad (a < l_0) \quad (2.55)$$

, ΔK_0 가 l_0

$$\Delta K_0 = Y_{g0} \Delta \sigma \sqrt{\pi l_0} \quad (2.56)$$

(2.56) Y_{g0} $a = l_0$. 2.17

ΔK_0 ΔK_{th}

, $\sigma = \sigma_c$ $\Delta K_0 = \Delta K_{th}$. (2.74)

$$N_0 = \frac{I_0}{C(\Delta K_0)^m} = \frac{(I_0)^{1-m/2}}{C(Y_g \Delta \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} \quad (2.57)$$

2.3.3

$$\sigma_{\min} = 0 \quad , \quad (2.49)$$

$$N = \int_{a_0}^{a_N} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da = \int_{a_0}^{a_N} \frac{1}{C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi a})^m} da \quad (2.58)$$

, a_0 a_N

N

Y_g 가 , 가

(2.37)

Y_g

$Y_g = 1.0$,

$Y_g = 1.12$.

, Paris-Erdogan

(2.58)

$$N = \frac{1}{C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} \int_{a_0}^{a_N} \frac{1}{a^{m/2}} da \quad (2.59)$$

(2.59)

$$N = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-m/2)C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} (a_N^{1-m/2} - a_0^{1-m/2}), & (m \neq 2) \\ \frac{1}{C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} (\ln a_N - \ln a_0), & (m = 2) \end{cases} \quad (2.60)$$

$$a_N = \begin{cases} (a_0^{1-m/2} + (1-\frac{m}{2})Y_g^m \sigma^m \pi^{m/2} CN)^{2/(2-m)}, & (m \neq 2) \\ a_0 \exp(Y_g^m \sigma^m \pi^{m/2} CN), & (m = 2) \end{cases} \quad (2.61)$$

2.3.4

가 (remote stress, σ_∞)

(2.61)

(2.58)

가

($\Delta \hat{a}$)

(ΔN)

$(\Delta \hat{N})$

(Δa)

2.18

Paris-Erdogan

(ΔN)

(Δa)

(2.53)

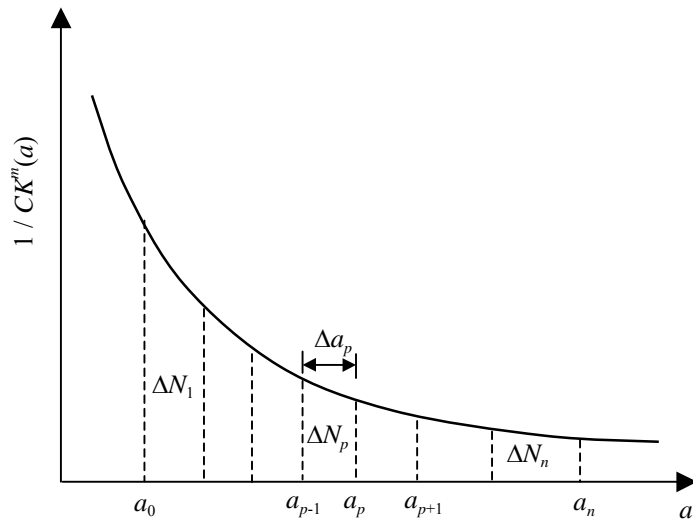
N

n

Paris-Erdogan

$$N = \sum_{p=1}^n \Delta N_p = \sum_{p=1}^n \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{CK^m} da \quad (2.62)$$

, p



2.18

$$\Delta \hat{N}_p$$

$$\Delta a_p = CK^m(a_{p-1})\Delta \hat{N}_p \quad (2.63)$$

$$(2.52)$$

n

$$a_n = a_0 + \sum_{p=1}^n \Delta a_p \quad (2.64a)$$

$$\theta_n = \theta_0 + \sum_{p=1}^n \varphi_p \quad (2.64b)$$

, θ_0

, φ_p p

2.3.5

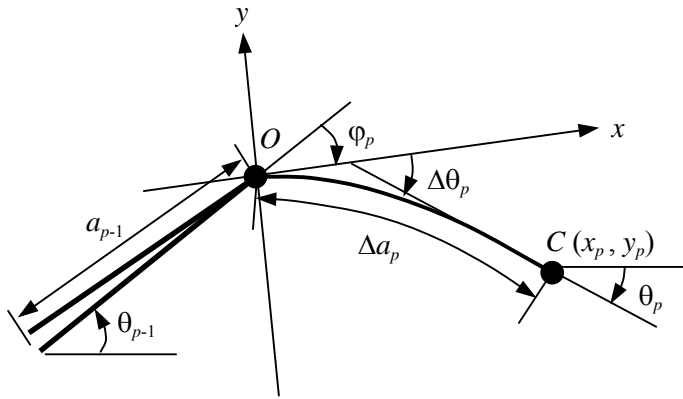
ΔN

가

가

가

가



2.19

$K_{II} = 0$ $\varphi = 0$ 가
 p
 2.19
 $(p-1)$ φ_p
 가 $\Delta\theta_p$
 n

$$a_n = a_0 + \sum_{p=1}^n \Delta a_p \tag{2.65a}$$

$$\theta_n = \theta_0 + \sum_{p=1}^n (\varphi_p + \Delta\theta_p) \tag{2.65b}$$

(2.65a) Δa_p Paris-Erdogan (2.62)

ΔN_p (trapezoidal rule)

$$\Delta N_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da \approx \frac{\Delta a_p}{2C} \left(\frac{1}{K^m(a_{p-1})} + \frac{1}{K^m(a_p)} \right) \quad (2.66)$$

(2.66) p $K(a_p)$ Δa_p

ΔN_p Δa_p

$$\Delta a_p^q \approx 2C\Delta N_p \frac{K^m(a_{p-1})K^m(a_p^{q+1})}{K^m(a_{p-1}) + K^m(a_p^{q+1})} \quad (2.67)$$

, q

(2.65b) $\Delta \theta_p$ 가

가 Δa_p

$\Delta \theta_p$ $\mathbf{X}(s) = (x(s), y(s))$

$$\Delta a_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \|\mathbf{X}'(s)\| ds \quad (2.68a)$$

$$\Delta \theta_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \|\mathbf{X}''(s)\| ds \quad (2.68b)$$

2.19

x

$$(y = bx^2) \quad \text{가} \quad C(x_p, y_p)$$

$$(2.68a) \quad (2.68b)$$

$$\Delta a_p = \int_0^{x_p} \sqrt{1 + 4b^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4b} (2bx_p \sqrt{1 + 4b^2 x_p^2} + \ln |2bx_p + \sqrt{1 + 4b^2 x_p^2}|) \quad (2.69a)$$

$$\Delta \theta_p = \int_0^{x_p} \frac{2b}{1 + 4b^2 x^2} dx = \tan^{-1}(2bx_p) \quad (2.69b)$$

(2.69b)

b

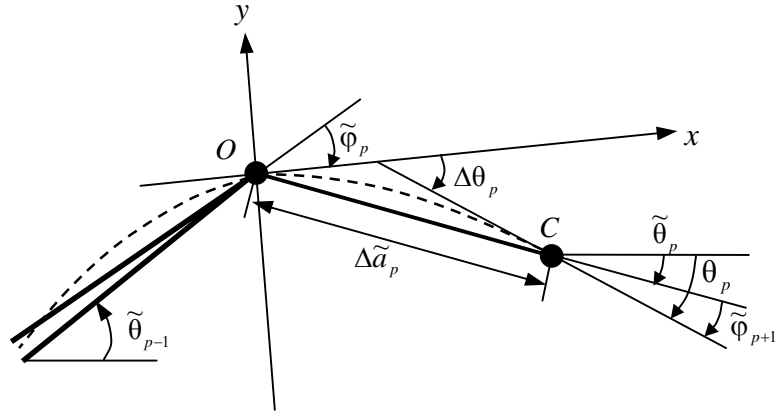
$$b = \frac{\tan(\Delta \theta_p)}{2x_p} \quad (2.70)$$

2.20

(~)

$$\tilde{\theta}_p = \theta_p - \tilde{\varphi}_p = \theta_{p-1} + \varphi_p + \Delta \theta_p - \tilde{\varphi}_p \quad (2.71)$$

, $\tilde{\varphi}_p$



2.20

가

$\varphi_p = 0$

$\tilde{\varphi}_p \neq 0$

가

2.20

$$\Delta\theta_p = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y_p}{x_p}\right) + \tilde{\varphi}_{p+1} \quad (2.72)$$

(p-1)

가

p (2.67)

Δa_p^q

(2.69a)

$C(x_p^q, y_p^q)$

$\tilde{\varphi}_{p+1}$

(2.72)

(2.70)

$\Delta\theta_p$ b

$$\Delta\theta_p^{q+1} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y_p^q}{x_p^q}\right) + \tilde{\varphi}_{p+1}^q \quad (2.73)$$

$$b_{q+1} = \frac{\tan(\Delta\theta_p^{q+1})}{2x_p} \quad (2.74)$$

$$\frac{|\Delta a_p^q - \Delta a_p^{q-1}|}{\Delta a_p^q} < \varepsilon_a \quad (2.75a)$$

$$|\Delta\theta_p^q - \Delta\theta_p^{q-1}| < \varepsilon_\theta \quad (2.75b)$$

, ε_a ε_θ

가

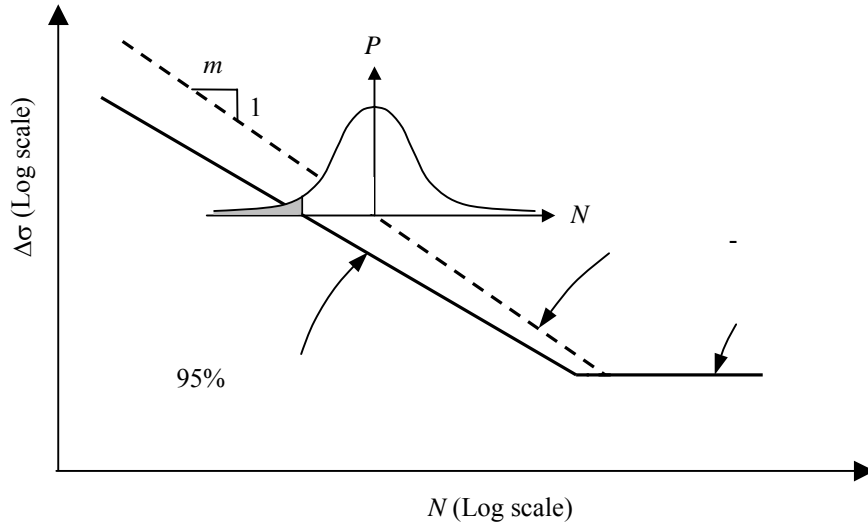
2.3.6 -

$$N_0 \quad (2.00)$$

Paris-Erdogan

a_{cr}

$$N_T = \frac{l_0}{C(Y_{g0}\Delta\sigma\sqrt{\pi l_0})^m} + \int_{l_0}^{a_{cr}} \frac{1}{C(Y_g\Delta\sigma\sqrt{\pi a})^m} da \quad (2.76)$$



2.21 -

Paris-Erdogan

(2.76)

$$N_T(\Delta\sigma)^m = \frac{l_0}{C(Y_{g0}\sqrt{\pi l_0})^m} + \frac{1}{C\pi^{m/2}} \int_{l_0}^{a_{cr}} \frac{1}{Y_g^m a^{m/2}} da \quad (2.77)$$

(2.77)

$$\ln(\Delta\sigma) = D_\sigma - \frac{1}{m} \ln N_T \quad (2.78)$$

, D_σ

$$D_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{m} \ln \left\{ \frac{(l_0)^{1-m/2}}{C\pi^{m/2} Y_{g0}^m} + \frac{1}{C\pi^{m/2}} \int_{l_0}^{a_{gr}} \frac{1}{Y_g^m a^{m/2}} da \right\} \quad (2.79)$$

95%

2.21

95%

2.4

가

가 가 20cm, 40cm

$$E = 21,000 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$\nu = 0.3$ Paris-Erdogan
[Barsom 1977].

$$C = 1.886 \times 10^{-10}, m = 3.0$$

259 128

$$(2.26)$$

(2.27)

(2.28) (2.29)

(2.75a) (2.75b)

$$\epsilon_a = 0.01,$$

$$\epsilon_\theta = 0.02 \text{ rad}$$

$$\Delta N = 2,000$$

가 10cm

50

~ 70

$$\Delta a_{\min} = 0.01 \text{ cm},$$

$$\Delta a_{\max} =$$

0.2cm

$$\Delta N$$

가 가

$$\Delta N$$

가

$$\Delta N$$

가

가

가 가

2.4.1

2.22

$$a_0 = 8.0\text{cm}$$

$$l_{\text{kink}} = 0.08\text{cm}$$

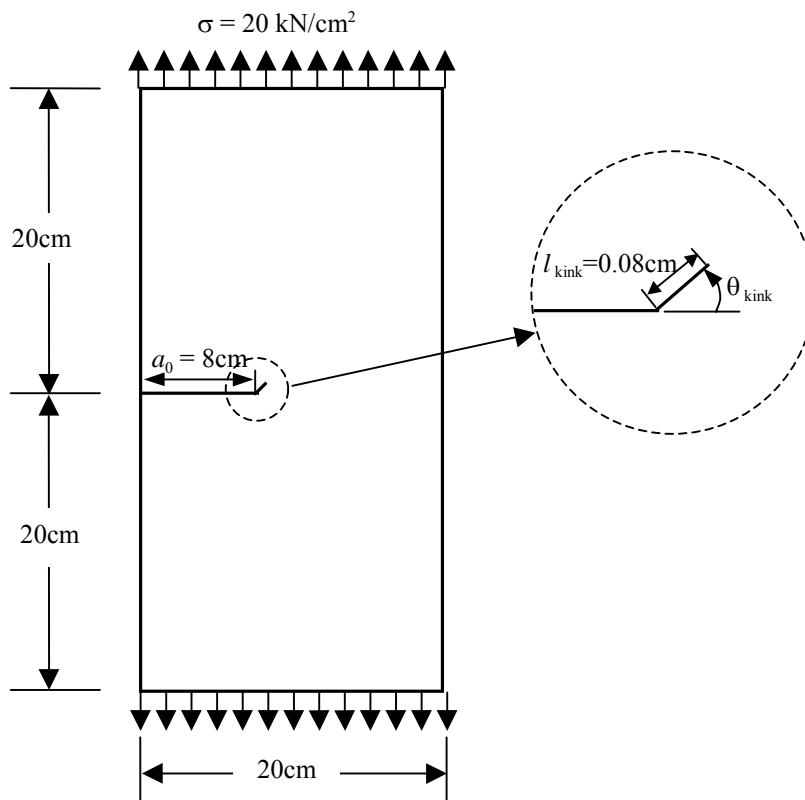
θ_{kink}

가

7 cm

1 cm

7



2.22

, 1 cm 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1 cm 4

. 0.08cm

. $\sigma = 20 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

2.22

Cotterell

[Cotterell 1980]

. Cotterell

$(l_{\text{kink}} \ll a_0)$,

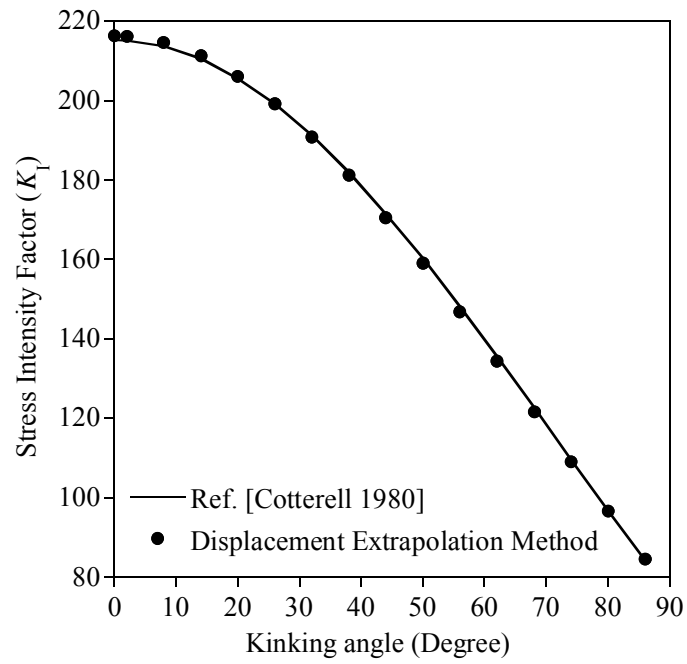
2.23 2.24

. Cotterell

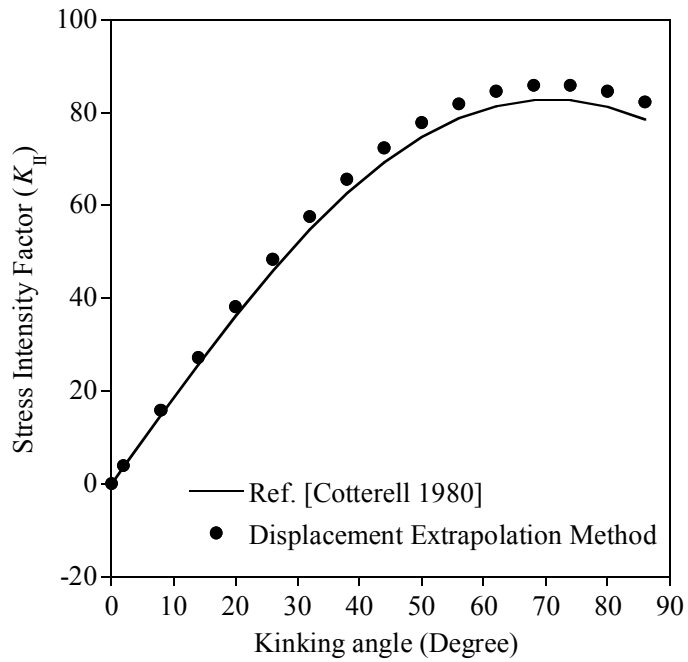
가 1%

,

6%



2.23



2.24

2.4.2

2

2.25

가

$$w = 20\text{cm} \quad h = 40\text{cm}$$

$$a_0 = 0.2\text{cm}$$

6 (3 @ 0.05,

0.025, 0.0125, 0.0125 cm)

$$\sigma_{\min} = 0 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

, σ_{\max}

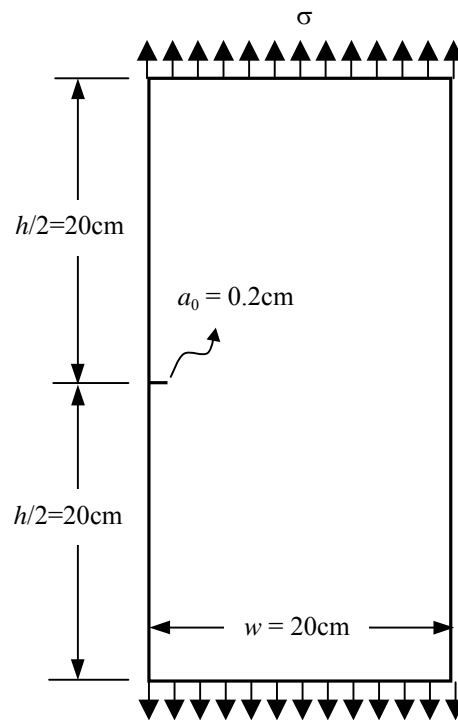
16.5, 25.5, 43.3 kN/cm² 가

$$(h \gg w, a < 0.7w)$$

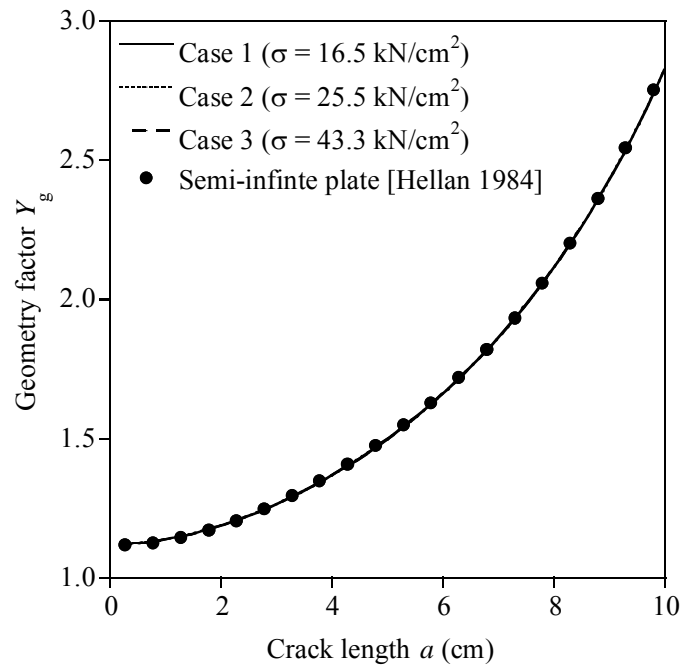
Gross

Y_g

[Hellan 1984].



2.25



2.26

$$Y_g = 1.12 - 0.23 \frac{a}{w} + 10.6 \left(\frac{a}{w}\right)^2 - 2.17 \left(\frac{a}{w}\right)^3 + 30.4 \left(\frac{a}{w}\right)^4 \quad (2.80)$$

가 ($\sigma_{\max} = 16.5, 25.5, 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)

$$K_{\text{calc}} \quad Y_g$$

$$Y_g = \frac{K_{\text{calc}}}{\sigma_{\max} \sqrt{\pi a}} \quad (2.81)$$

$$2.26 \quad (2.80) \quad (2.81) \quad Y_g$$

$$\text{가} \quad (2.80) \quad \text{가}$$

$$(2.80) \quad w \gg a \quad Y_g = 1.12 \quad .0.2\text{cm}$$

1.123 0.3% .
 가
 가
 가
 가 가
 가 (l_0) ,
 0.2 cm 가
 . 0.2cm 가
 ($100 \text{ kN/cm}^{1.5}$) (a_{cr})
 . (threshold)가 $K_{th} = 6 \text{ kN/cm}^{1.5}$, $\sigma_e =$
 16.5 kN/cm^2 가 (2.54)

$$l_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{6}{1.12 \times 16.5} \right)^2 \approx 0.0336 \text{ cm} \quad (2.82)$$

, 0.0336 cm 가 threshold ($6 \text{ kN/cm}^{1.5}$)
 . 0.0336cm
 threshold (2.57)

$$N_0 = \frac{l_0}{C(\Delta K_{th})^m} = \frac{0.0336}{1.886 \times 10^{-10} \times (6)^3} \approx 823,000 \quad (2.83)$$

0.0336cm 0.2cm

가 가 $Y_g = 1.12$ (2.60)

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= \frac{1}{(1-m/2)C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} (a_0^{1-m/2} - l_0^{1-m/2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-3/2) \times 1.886 \times 10^{-10} \times (1.12 \times 16.5 \sqrt{\pi})^3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{0.2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.034}} \right) \\
 &= 972,000
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.84}$$

2.27 2.28

0.2 cm 5.264 cm

가 (100 kN/cm^{1.5})

503,000

$N = 2298,000$

, 200

16.5kN/cm² (= 1680 kgf/cm²)

2.1

2.2

2.29

가

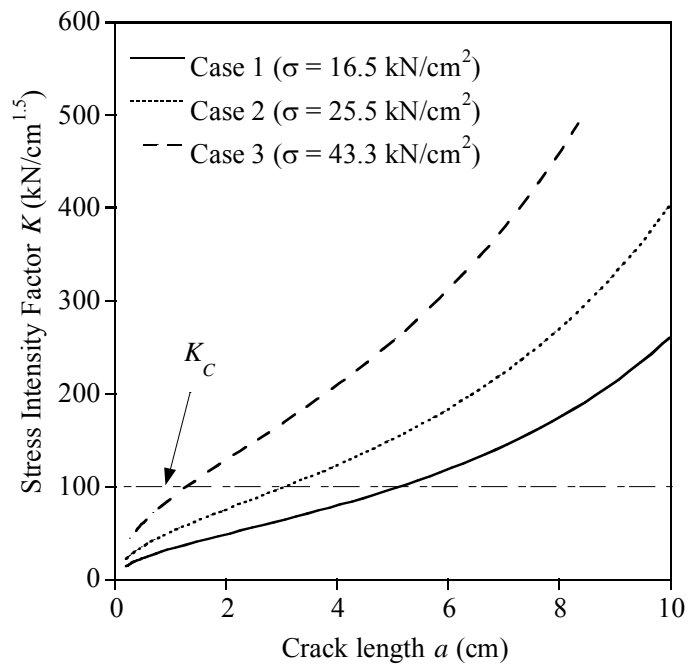
95%

2.1

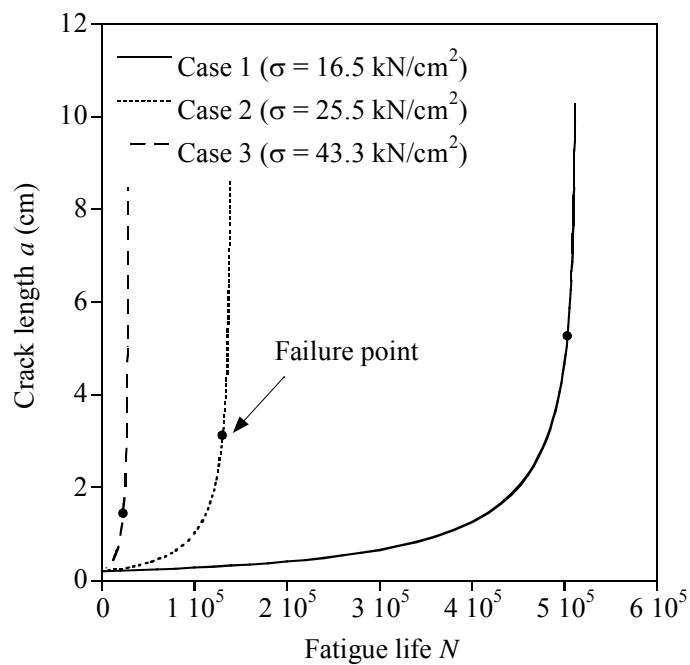
	Case 1 ($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 2 ($\sigma = 25.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 3 ($\sigma = 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)
$K(l_0)$ ($\text{kN/cm}^{1.5}$)	6.000	9.273	15.745
a_{cr} (cm)	5.264	3.131	1.445

2.2

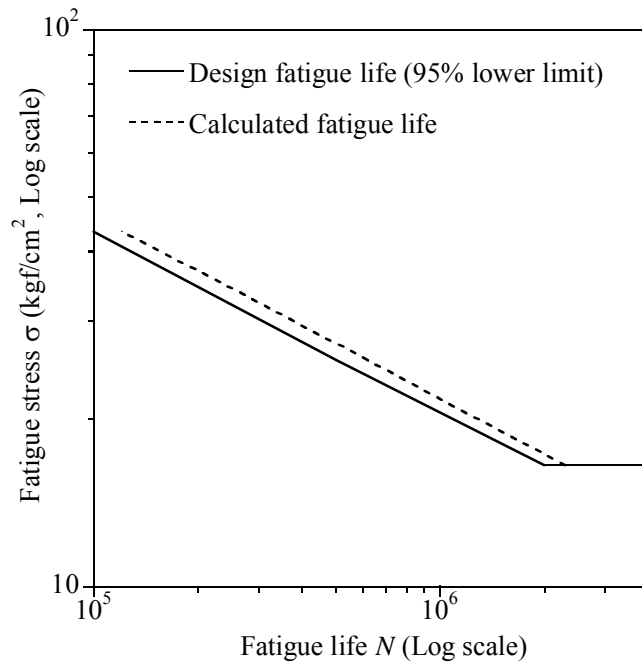
	Case 1 ($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 2 ($\sigma = 25.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 3 ($\sigma = 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)
$(0 \sim l_0)$	823,000	223,000	45,000
가 $(l_0 \sim 0.2\text{cm})$	972,000	263,000	53,000
$(0.2\text{cm} \sim a_{cr})$	503,000	130,000	23,000
	2,298,000	616,000	121,000
	2,000,000	500,000	100,000



2.27



2.28 $a - N$



2.29 -

2.4.3

3 2.30

$\theta_0 = 30^\circ, 0^\circ, -30^\circ$ 가

$a_0 = 0.2\text{cm}$

6 (3 @ 0.05, 0.025, 0.0125, 0.0125 cm)

$\tau_{\max} = 5.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2, \tau_{\min} = 0 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

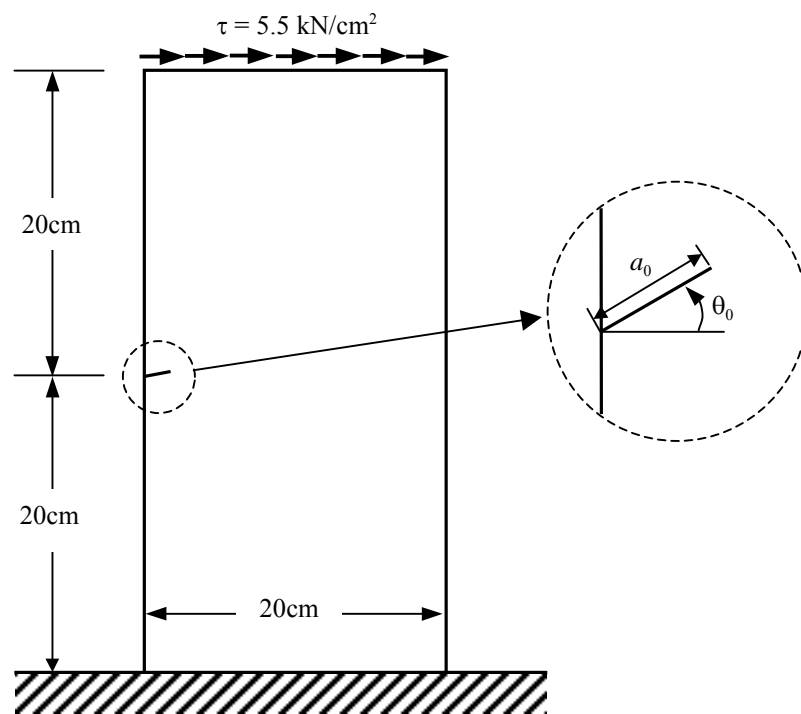
2.31

2.31

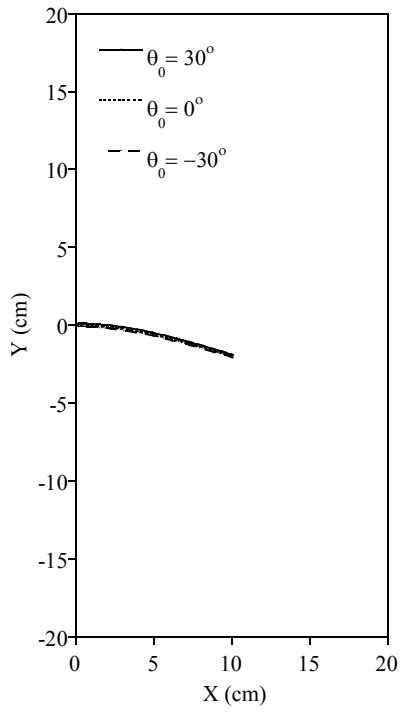
가

가

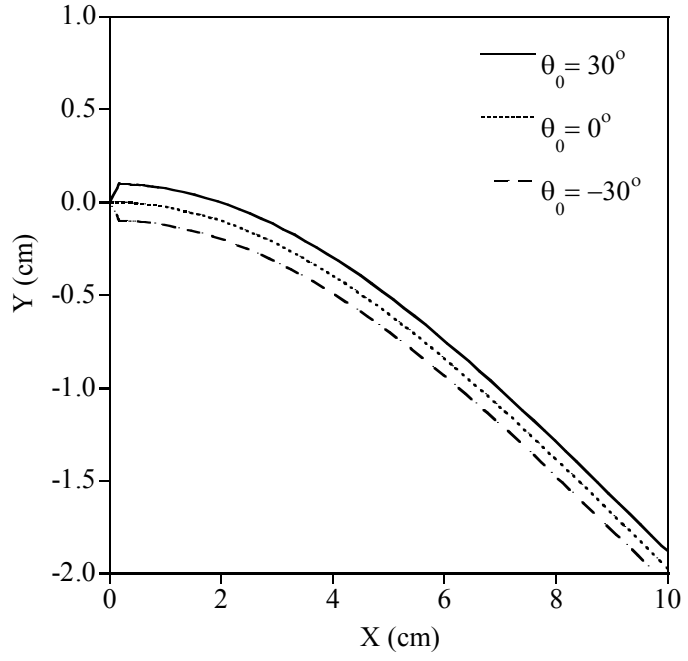
가



2.30



2.31



가

2.32 2.33

가

x

2.3

1

($\Delta N = 3,000$)

가

0 가

ϕ

0 가

가

2.34 2.35 N

2.31

가 , 2.32 2.33 가

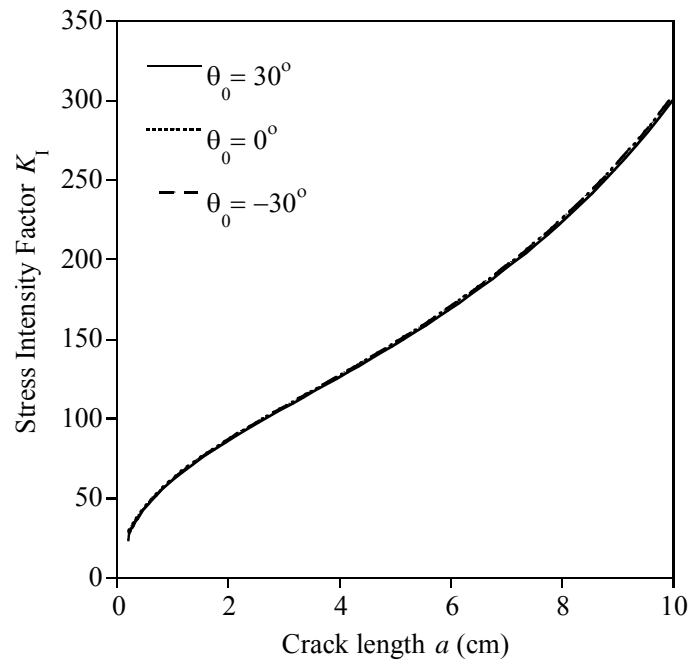
θ_0

가 가

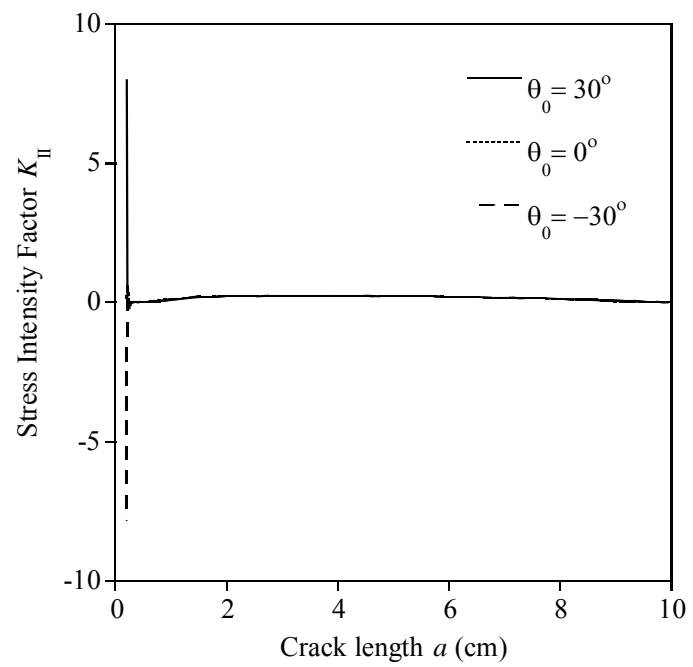
가

2.3

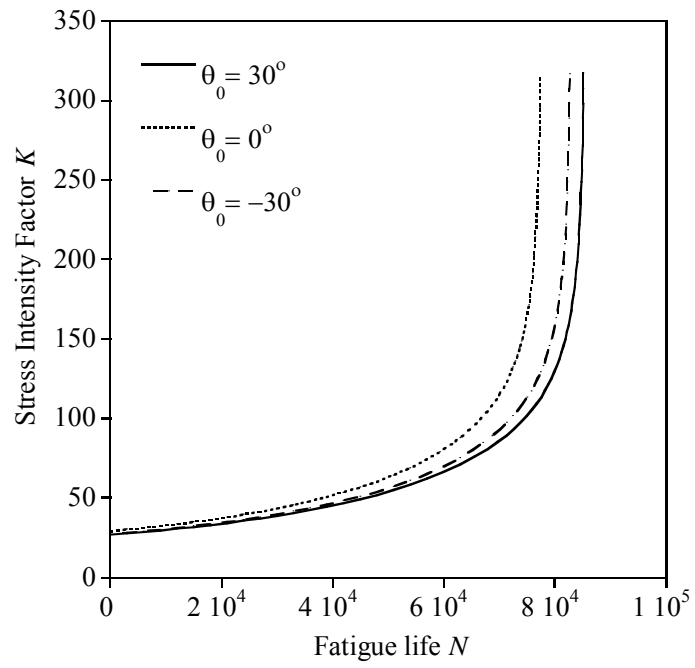
	$\theta_0 = 30^\circ$		$\theta_0 = 0^\circ$		$\theta_0 = -30^\circ$	
	$N = 0$	$N = 3,000$	$N = 0$	$N = 3,000$	$N = 0$	$N = 3,000$
K	27.130	27.895	29.078	30.490	27.426	28.199
K_I	23.685	27.895	29.076	30.471	24.126	28.199
K_{II}	7.973	0.011	0.177	0.612	-7.481	0.028
φ	-0.551	-0.001	-0.012	-0.040	0.538	-0.002



2.32

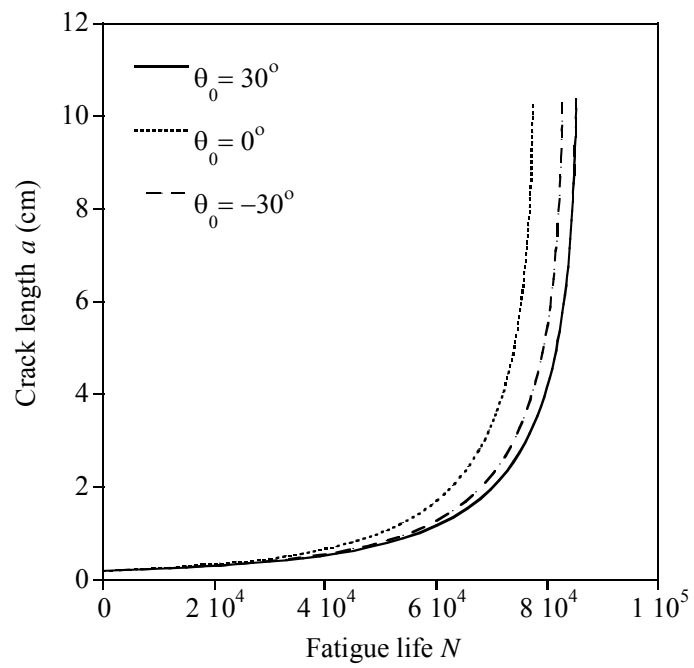


2.33



2.34

가



2.35

2.4.4

3 $\theta_0 = 0^\circ$, 가

$\Delta N = 3,000$ $\Delta N = 6,000$ 가

2.36

2.37

2.36

가

2.37

ΔN

$N = 60,000$

$\Delta N = 3,000$

$\Delta N = 6,000$

5.4%

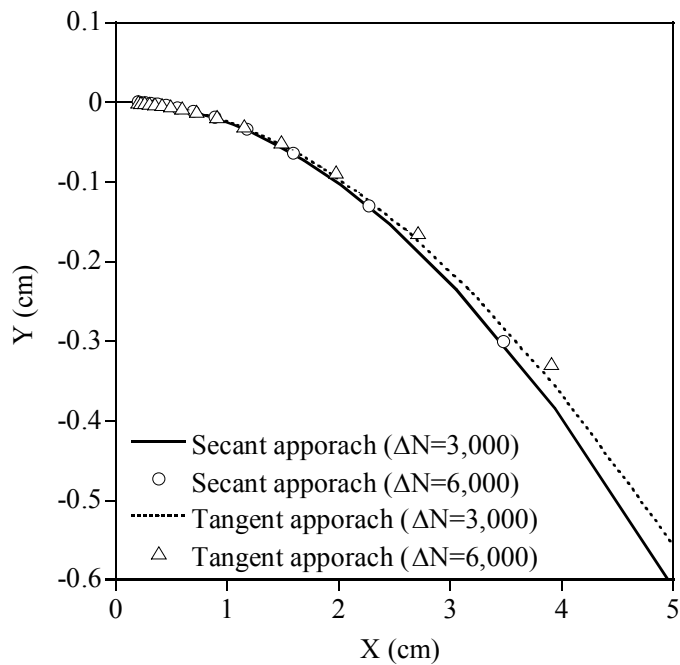
15.7%

가

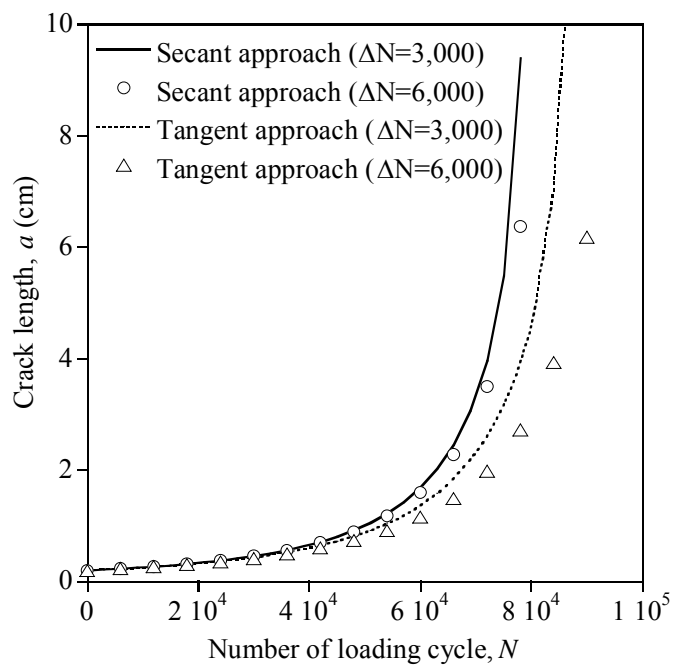
, ΔN

가

ΔN



2.36



2.37

3.

(deterministic approach)

가

(randomness)

(probabilistic approach)

가

가

가

(second-order third-moment method)

가

3.1

Monte-Carlo simulation

Monte-Carlo simulation

Monte-Carlo simulation

가

Weibull

가

(method of moments

method of

moment estimation)

3.1.1 Monte-Carlo simulation

Monte-Carlo simulation

Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)

Weibull 가 Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (K-S test) [Benjamin 1970]
 가

Direct Random Sampling (DRS),

LHS DRS 0 1 , LHS

0 1 M

0 1

(inverse transformation method)

k

$$z_s = \frac{\hat{z}_s}{M} + \frac{k-1}{M} \quad (3.1)$$

, $\hat{z}_s \in [0,1]$ LHS DRS 가

Monte-Carlo simulation

Weibull 가

가 K-S test K-S test

가 (Cumulative Distribution Function) 가

가 가 가 가

D_{\max} α

D_α $D_{\max} \leq D_\alpha$ 가 $D_{\max} > D_\alpha$

D_{\max}

$$D_{\max} = \max_{i=1}^M |\tilde{\Phi}_z(z_i) - \Phi_z(z)| \quad (3.2)$$

, $\Phi_z(z)$ 가 , $\tilde{\Phi}_z(z_i)$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_z(z_i) = \frac{i}{N}, \quad z_{i-1} < z_i < z_{i+1} \quad (3.3)$$

α D_α

$$P[D_{\max} \leq D_\alpha] = 1 - \alpha \quad (3.4)$$

가 , 가 α

3.1.2

ψ z z

ψ 3.1 ψ 가 $\psi = \psi(z)$

, z ψ

dz $d\psi$

k z

$$E[\psi^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^k \phi_{\psi}(\psi) d\psi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{\psi(z)\}^k \phi_z(z) dz \quad (3.5)$$

, $\phi_z(z)$ $\phi_{\psi}(\psi)$ z z

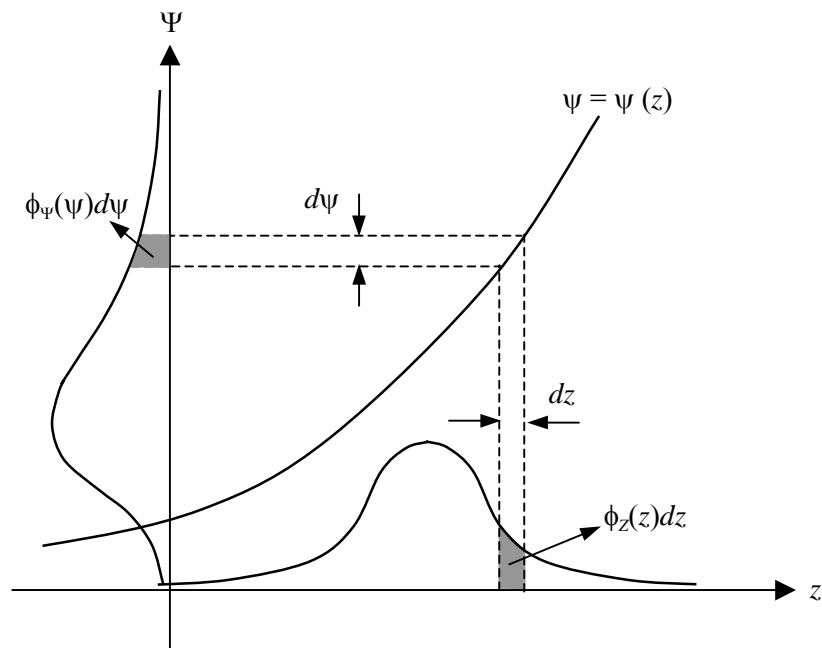
$$\phi_{\psi}(\psi) = \left| \frac{dz}{d\psi} \right| \phi_z(z) \quad (3.6)$$

(3.5) z ψ

[Benjamin 1970].

, ψ

z



3.1

$$\psi(z) \cong \psi(\bar{z}) + \left. \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) \right|_{\bar{z}} (z - \bar{z}) \quad (3.7)$$

$$\psi(\bar{z}) \quad z \quad (3.7) \quad (3.5)$$

$$E[\psi] = \bar{\psi} = \psi(\bar{z}) \quad (3.8)$$

$$\sigma_{\psi}^2 = \left. \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) \right|_{\bar{z}}^2 \sigma_z^2 \quad (3.9)$$

z 가 2 , z

ψ 가 z

가 , z (Coefficient of Variance)

가 (3.8) (3.9) [Benjamin

1970]. 가 10% 1%

2

\mathbf{z} ψ

$$\Psi = \psi(\mathbf{z}) \quad (3.10)$$

, $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$. \mathbf{z} 가 ,

$\bar{\mathbf{z}}$ 2

$$\psi(\mathbf{z}) \approx \psi(\bar{\mathbf{z}}) + \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z_i} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}} (z_i - \bar{z}_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}} (z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j) \quad (3.11a)$$

Indicial notation (3.11a)

$$\psi = \psi_0 + \psi_{,i} (z_i - \bar{z}_i) + \psi_{,ij} (z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j) \quad (3.11b)$$

$$\psi_0 = \psi(\bar{\mathbf{z}}), \quad \psi_{,i} = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z_i} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}}, \quad \psi_{,ij} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}}$$

$$\psi_{,i} = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z_i} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}} \quad (3.12a)$$

$$\psi_{,ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \right) \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}} \quad (3.12b)$$

(3.11) ψ

$$E[\psi] = \bar{\psi} = \psi_0 + \psi_{,ij} C_{ij} \quad (3.13)$$

$$C_{ij} = E[(z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j)]$$

$$C_{ij} = E[(z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j) \phi_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z}) dz_i dz_j \quad (3.14)$$

$$\phi_{\mathbf{z}} = \phi(\mathbf{z})$$

$$\psi = \psi(\mathbf{z})$$

\mathbf{z}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\Psi}^{(k)} &= E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^k] \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^k \phi_{\Psi}(\Psi) d\Psi \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\Psi_{,i} (z_i - \bar{z}_i) + \Psi_{,ij} (z_i - \bar{z}_i)(z_j - \bar{z}_j) - \Psi_{,ij} C_{ij})^k \phi_{\mathbf{Z}}(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

(3.15)

2 3

$$\sigma_{\Psi}^2 = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} C_{ij} + 2\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} C_{ijk} + \Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} (C_{ijkl} - C_{kl} C_{ij}) \tag{3.16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\Psi}^{(3)} &= \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} C_{ijk} + 3\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} (C_{ijkl} - C_{ij} C_{kl}) + 3\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} \Psi_{,m} (C_{ijklm} - 2C_{ij} C_{klm}) \\
&\quad + \Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} \Psi_{,mn} (C_{ijklmn} - 3C_{ij} C_{klmn} + 2C_{ij} C_{kl} C_{mn})
\end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

, C_{ijk} , C_{ijkl} , C_{ijklm} , C_{ijklmn} \mathbf{z} 3, 4, 5, 6

가 (skewness) 3

$$\gamma_{\Psi} = \frac{\mu_{\Psi}^{(3)}}{\sigma_{\Psi}^3} \tag{3.18}$$

$\gamma_{\Psi} > 0$ 가 2

(3.13), (3.16), (3.17)

6

4, 5, 6

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\Psi}^{(4)} &= \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} C_{ijkl} + 4\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} \Psi_{,m} (C_{ijklm} - C_{ij} C_{klm}) \\
&\quad + 6\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} \Psi_{,m} \Psi_{,n} (C_{ijklmn} - 2C_{ij} C_{klmn} + C_{ij} C_{kl} C_{mn})
\end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

$$\mu_{\Psi}^{(5)} = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} \Psi_{,m} C_{ijklm} + 5\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} \Psi_{,m} \Psi_{,n} (C_{ijklmn} - C_{ij} C_{klmn}) \quad (3.20)$$

$$\mu_{\Psi}^{(6)} = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} \Psi_{,m} \Psi_{,n} C_{ijklmn} \quad (3.21)$$

$$\Psi \quad z_c \quad 6$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})(z_c - \bar{z}_c)] = \Psi_{,i} C_{ic} + \Psi_{,ij} C_{ijc}$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})(z_c - \bar{z}_c)^2] = \Psi_{,i} C_{icc} + \Psi_{,ij} (C_{ijcc} - C_{ij} C_{cc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^2 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} C_{ijc} + 2\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} (C_{ijkc} - C_{ij} C_{kc}) \\ + \Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} (C_{ijklc} - C_{kl} C_{ijc} - C_{ij} C_{klc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})(z_c - \bar{z}_c)^3] = \Psi_{,i} C_{iccc} + \Psi_{,ij} (C_{ijccc} - C_{ij} C_{ccc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^2 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^2] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} C_{ijcc} + 2\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} (C_{ijkcc} - C_{ij} C_{kcc}) \\ + \Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} (C_{ijklcc} - C_{kl} C_{ijcc} - C_{ij} C_{klcc} + C_{ij} C_{kl} C_{cc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^3 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} C_{ijkc} + 3\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} (C_{ijklc} - C_{ij} C_{klc}) \\ + 3\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,kl} \Psi_{,m} (C_{ijklmc} - 2C_{ij} C_{klmc} + C_{ij} C_{kl} C_{mc}) \quad (3.22)$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})(z_c - \bar{z}_c)^4] = \Psi_{,i} C_{icccc} + \Psi_{,ij} (C_{ijcccc} - C_{ij} C_{cccc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^2 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^3] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} C_{ijccc} + 2\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} (C_{ijkccc} - C_{ij} C_{kccc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^3 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^2] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} C_{ijkcc} + 3\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} (C_{ijklcc} - C_{ij} C_{klcc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^4 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} C_{ijklc} + 4\Psi_{,ij} \Psi_{,k} \Psi_{,l} \Psi_{,m} (C_{ijklmc} - C_{ij} C_{klmc})$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})(z_c - \bar{z}_c)^5] = \Psi_{,i} C_{iccccc}$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^2 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^4] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} C_{ijcccc}$$

$$E[(\Psi - \bar{\Psi})^3 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^3] = \Psi_{,i} \Psi_{,j} \Psi_{,k} C_{ijkccc}$$

$$E[(\psi - \bar{\psi})^4 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)^2] = \psi_{,i} \psi_{,j} \psi_{,k} \psi_{,l} C_{ijklc}$$

$$E[(\psi - \bar{\psi})^5 (z_c - \bar{z}_c)] = \psi_{,i} \psi_{,j} \psi_{,k} \psi_{,l} \psi_{,m} C_{ijklmc}$$

3.1.3

(Method of Moment Estimation)

Weibull

(a)

$y = \ln(z - z_0)$ 가 z_0 , z $z_0 = 0$ z . z

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_z(z) &= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)\sigma_{\text{norm}}\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\ln(z - z_0) - \mu_{\text{norm}}}{\sigma_{\text{norm}}}\right)^2\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)\sigma_{\text{norm}}} \phi(s) \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

μ_{norm} σ_{norm} $\ln(z - z_0)$ ϕ

s

$$s = \frac{\ln(z - z_0) - \mu_{\text{norm}}}{\sigma_{\text{norm}}} \quad (3.24)$$

$$3 \quad z_0, \mu_{\text{norm}}, \sigma_{\text{norm}} \quad (3.24)$$

$\Phi(s)$

$$\Phi_Z(z) = \Phi(s) \quad (3.25)$$

$$\mu_Z = z_0 + \exp\left(\mu_{\text{norm}} + \frac{\sigma_{\text{norm}}^2}{2}\right) \quad (3.26a)$$

$$\sigma_Z = (\mu_Z - z_0) \sqrt{\exp(\sigma_{\text{norm}}^2) - 1} \quad (3.26b)$$

$$\gamma_Z = 3V_Z + V_Z^3 \quad (3.26c)$$

, V_Z

$$V_Z = \frac{\sigma_Z}{\mu_Z - z_0} = \sqrt{\exp(\sigma_{\text{norm}}^2) - 1} \quad (3.27)$$

$\hat{\mu}_Z, \hat{\sigma}_Z, \hat{\gamma}_Z$ 가

$z_0, \mu_{\text{norm}}, \sigma_{\text{norm}}$

(3.26c)

V_Z

3

$$V_Z^3 + 3V_Z - \hat{\gamma}_Z = 0 \quad (3.28)$$

(3.28) 3

[Tichý 1994].

$$V_Z = \left\{ \sqrt[3]{v+w} + \sqrt[3]{v-w} + \frac{1}{\hat{\gamma}_Z} \right\}^{-1} \quad (3.29)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\hat{\gamma}_Z} \left(\frac{1}{\hat{\gamma}_Z^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad w = \frac{1}{2\hat{\gamma}_Z^2} \sqrt{\hat{\gamma}_Z^2 + 4} \quad (3.30)$$

$$(3.29) \quad \hat{\gamma}_Z \quad V_Z \quad , \quad (3.27) \quad y_0$$

$$z_0 = \hat{\mu}_Z - \frac{\hat{\sigma}_Z}{V_Z} \quad (3.31a)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{norm}} \quad \mu_{\text{norm}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{norm}} = \sqrt{\ln\left[\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_Z}{\hat{\mu}_Z - z_0}\right)^2 + 1\right]} \quad (3.31b)$$

$$\mu_{\text{norm}} = \ln(\hat{\mu}_Z - z_0) - \frac{\sigma_{\text{norm}}^2}{2} \quad (3.31c)$$

(b) Weibull

Weibull 3 ,

[Lindsay 1996].

$$\phi_z(z) = \frac{c_w}{b_w} \left(\frac{z - a_w}{b_w} \right)^{c_w - 1} \exp \left\{ - \left(\frac{z - a_w}{b_w} \right)^{c_w} \right\} \quad (3.32)$$

, a_w , b_w , c_w location parameter, scale parameter, shape parameter .

$$\Phi_z(z) = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \left(\frac{z - a_w}{b_w} \right)^{c_w} \right\} \quad (3.33)$$

Weibull , Gamma .

$$\mu_z = a_w + b_w \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_w} \right) \quad (3.34a)$$

$$\sigma_z = b_w \sqrt{ \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{2}{c_w} \right) - \Gamma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_w} \right) } \quad (3.34b)$$

$$\gamma_z = \frac{ \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{3}{c_w} \right) - 3 \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{2}{c_w} \right) \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_w} \right) + 2 \Gamma^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_w} \right) }{ \left\{ \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{2}{c_w} \right) - \Gamma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_w} \right) \right\}^{3/2} } \quad (3.34c)$$

, Gamma .

$$\Gamma(1+x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^x dt \quad (3.35)$$

Weibull $\hat{\mu}_z, \hat{\sigma}_z, \hat{\gamma}_z$ a_w, b_w, c_w
 (3.34c) $\hat{\gamma}_z$ Bisection c_w
 b_w, a_w [Lindsay 1996].

$$b_w = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_z}{\sqrt{\Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{c_w}) - \Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{c_w})}} \quad (3.36a)$$

$$a_w = \hat{\mu}_z - b_w \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{c_w}) \quad (3.36b)$$

3.2

$(a_0),$ $(Y_g),$ $(\sigma),$ (C, m)

$$a_N = a_N(a_0, C, m, Y_g, \sigma) \quad (3.37)$$

(3.37)

가

가

2

2

$(a_0),$

$(C),$

(θ_0)

Monte-Carlo

Simulation

3.2.1

가

가

l_0

(remote stress)

가

Monte-Carlo simulation 3.1

$$2 \quad (2.59) \quad m \neq 2$$

N

$$N = \frac{1}{C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} \int_{a_0}^{a_N} \frac{1}{a^{m/2}} da \quad (3.38a)$$

p

$$N_p = \sum_{k=1}^p \Delta N_k = \frac{1}{C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} (a_p^{1-m/2} - a_0^{1-m/2}) \quad (3.38b)$$

(3.38b)

a_p

$$a_p = \left\{ a_0^{1-m/2} + \left(1 - \frac{m}{2}\right) Y_g^m \sigma^m \pi^{m/2} C N_p \right\}^{2/(2-m)} \quad (3.39)$$

Monte-Carlo simulation

(3.39)

가

(Type 1) (3.39)

a_p

a_0

, a_0

a_p (Type 2)

$$(3.38a) \quad p \quad (p-1) \quad (p)$$

$$\Delta N_p = \frac{1}{(1-m/2)C(Y_g \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m} (a_p^{1-m/2} - a_{p-1}^{1-m/2}) \quad (3.40)$$

(3.40) p a_p a_{p-1}

$$a_p = \left\{ a_{p-1}^{1-m/2} + \left(1 - \frac{m}{2}\right) Y_g^m \sigma^m \pi^{m/2} C \Delta N_p \right\}^{2/(2-m)} \quad (3.41)$$

(3.41) a_{p-1} a_p p

가

(3.39) (3.41) 2 2.4.2

Monte-Carlo simulation 가 $\sigma = 16.5$

kN/cm² 가 $l_0 = 0.0336$ cm

가 threshold (6 kN/cm^{1.5})

0.0336 cm 가 5 % 가 $N =$

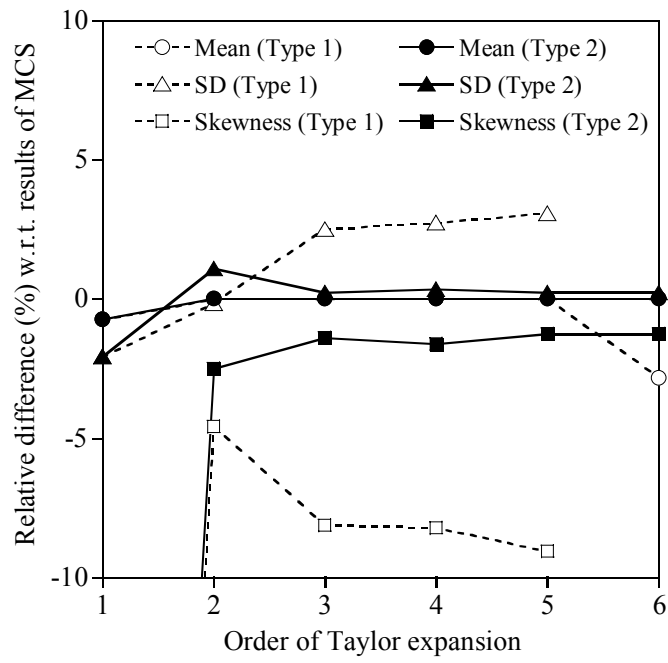
1,000,000 . Monte-Carlo simulation

가 50,000

0.220 cm, 0.023 cm, 0.513

6 6 3.2

가 , , Monte-Carlo simulation
 (%)
 (Type 2) 가 가 , ,
 가 Monte-Carlo simulation 가 (Type 1)
 2
 가 6
 가 가 가



3.2

3.2.2

가 , 2
 , 3.1
 (a) 가
 2
 , 3.1
 . (3.37) , 2

(p) . 2 Paris-Erdogan (2.62)

$\Delta \hat{N}_p$ a_p a_{p-1}

$$\Delta \hat{N}_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da \quad (3.42)$$

(3.42) a_p a_{p-1}

$$a_p = f_p(a_{p-1}) \quad (3.43)$$

3.1 a_p Ψ a_{p-1} z a_{p-1}

a_p a_{p-1} n a_p

$$a_p \approx f_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f_p^{(k)}(\bar{a}_{p-1})}{k!} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})^k \quad (3.44)$$

$$, f_p^{(k)} \quad f_p \quad k \quad . \quad 2 \quad 3.1$$

$$(3.13), (3.16), (3.17) \quad a_p \quad \bar{a}_p, \quad \sigma_p, \quad \gamma_p$$

$$\bar{a}_p = f_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}) + \frac{1}{2} f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) \sigma_{p-1}^2 \quad (3.45a)$$

$$\sigma_p = \left\{ (f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^2 \sigma_{p-1}^2 + f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) \gamma_{p-1} \sigma_{p-1}^3 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} (f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^2 (\mu_{p-1}^{(4)} - \sigma_{p-1}^4) \right\}^{1/2} \quad (3.45b)$$

$$\gamma_p = \left\{ (f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^3 \gamma_{p-1} \sigma_{p-1}^3 + \frac{3}{2} (f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^2 f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) (\mu_{p-1}^{(4)} - \sigma_{p-1}^4) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3}{4} f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) (f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^2 (\mu_{p-1}^{(5)} - 2\gamma_{p-1} \sigma_{p-1}^5) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{8} (f_p^{(2)}(\bar{a}_{p-1}))^3 (\mu_{p-1}^{(6)} - 3\mu_{p-1}^{(4)} \sigma_{p-1}^2 + 2\sigma_{p-1}^6) \right\} \frac{1}{\sigma_p^3} \quad (3.45c)$$

$$, \sigma_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}, \mu_{p-1}^{(k)} \quad a_{p-1} \quad , \quad , \quad k$$

$$\mu_{p-1}^{(k)}$$

$$\mu_{p-1}^{(k)} = E[(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})^k] \quad (3.46)$$

$$\bar{a}_0, \quad \sigma_0, \quad \gamma_0 \quad (3.45a), (3.45b),$$

$$(3.45c) \quad n \quad \bar{a}_n, \quad \sigma_n, \quad \gamma_n$$

3

$$3.1 \quad (3.22)$$

$$(3.7) \quad 1$$

가 1

2

$$(3.45a) \quad \sigma_{p-1}$$

가

$$\bar{a}_{p-1} \quad \bar{a}_p \quad \Delta N_p$$

$$(3.45a)$$

가

$$(3.43)$$

n

a_n

a_0

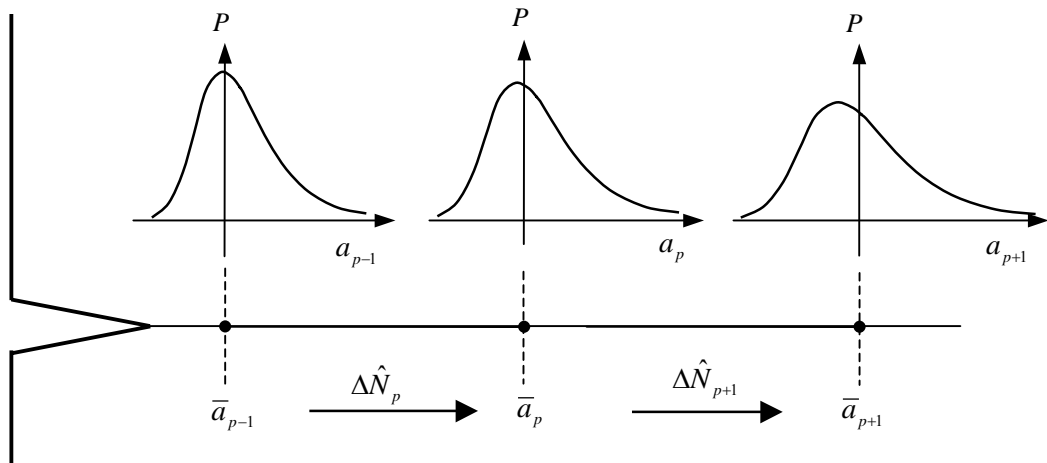
$$a_n = g_n(a_0) = f_n \circ f_{n-1} \circ \dots \circ f_1(a_0) \quad (3.47)$$

, (\circ)

$$f_k \circ f_l(z) = f_k(f_l(z)) \quad (3.47)$$

a_n

\bar{a}_0



3.3

(a)

a_n 가

$$3.3 \quad a_{p-1} \quad a_p \quad a_{p+1}$$

$$a_p \quad a_{p+1}$$

$$a_p = f_p(a_{p-1}) \quad (3.48a)$$

$$a_{p+1} = f_{p+1}(a_p) \quad (3.48b)$$

$$a_{p+1} \quad a_{p-1}$$

$$a_{p+1} = g_{p+1}(a_{p-1}) = f_{p+1} \circ f_p(a_{p-1}) \quad (3.48c)$$

$$(3.48a) \quad (3.48b) \quad a_p \quad a_{p+1} \quad \bar{a}_{p-1} \quad \bar{a}_p \quad n$$

$$a_p \approx f_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}) + \sum_k^n \frac{f_p^{(k)}(\bar{a}_{p-1})}{k!} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})^k \quad (3.49a)$$

$$a_{p+1} \approx f_{p+1}(\bar{a}_p) + \sum_k^n \frac{f_{p+1}^{(k)}(\bar{a}_p)}{k!} (a_p - \bar{a}_p)^k \quad (3.49b)$$

$$(3.48c) \quad a_{p+1} \quad \bar{a}_{p-1}$$

$$a_{p+1} \approx g_{p+1}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) + \sum_k^n \frac{g_{p+1}^{(k)}(\bar{a}_{p-1})}{k!} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})^k \quad (3.49c)$$

$$\bar{a}_p \approx f_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}) \quad (3.49a) \quad (3.49b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{p+1} &\approx f_{p+1}(f(\bar{a}_{p-1})) + f_{p+1}^{(1)}(\bar{a}_p) f_p^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1})(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) \\ &= g_{p+1}(\bar{a}_{p-1}) + g_{p+1}^{(1)}(\bar{a}_{p-1})(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.50)$$

(3.50) a_{p+1} , a_p , a_{p-1} 가 1 , a_{p+1}

a_{p-1}

2 (3.50)

가

가

a_p

a_0

a_{p-1}

1

2

Paris-Erdogan

$\Delta \hat{N}_p$

Paris-Erdogan

$$\Delta \hat{N}_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} f_1(a) da = F_1(a_p) - F_1(a_{p-1}) \quad (3.51)$$

, f_1 , F_1 f_1 . (3.51)

a

(3.51)

a_{p-1}

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta\hat{N})}{\partial a_{p-1}} = \frac{1}{CK^m(a_p)} \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} - \frac{1}{CK^m(a_p)} = 0 \quad (3.52)$$

(3.52) 1

$$\frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} = \frac{K^m(a_p)}{K^m(a_{p-1})} \quad (3.53)$$

(3.53) 2

$$\frac{\partial^2 a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}^2} = m \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \left\{ \frac{1}{K(a_p)} \frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \Big|_{a_p} \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} - \frac{1}{K(a_{p-1})} \frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \Big|_{a_{p-1}} \right\} \quad (3.54)$$

(3.53) 1 (p) (p-1)

(3.54) 2 1

(Finite Difference Method)

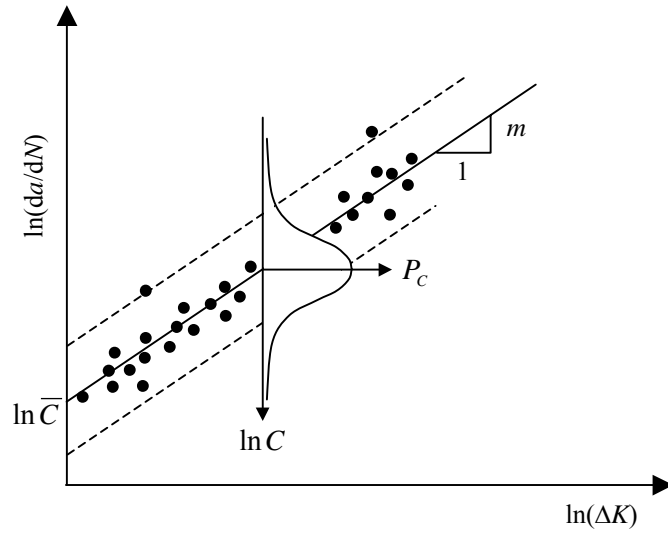
가

가

가

가

Weibull



3.4

(b)

가

Paris-Erdogan

C m

3.4

2

(2.49)

3.4

m

가

, $\ln C$

$$\ln\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right) = \ln C + m \ln(\Delta K) \quad (3.55)$$

m

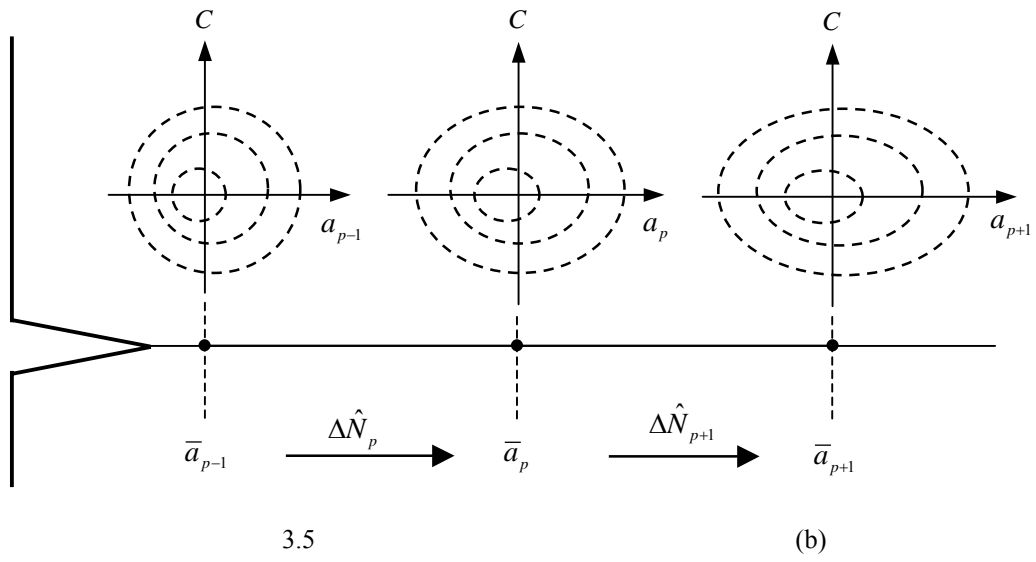
C 가

C

a_0 가

가

,



. C 가 C , C
 가 가 . 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_p \quad a_{p-1} \quad C \\
 & a_0 \text{가 } C \\
 & a_p \quad C \\
 (3.42) \quad & a_p \quad a_{p-1} \quad C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_p = f_p(\mathbf{z}_{p-1}) \tag{3.56}$$

$$, \mathbf{z}_{p-1} = (a_{p-1}, c) \quad (p-1) \quad a_p \quad a_{p-1} \quad C$$

2

$$a_p \approx f_p(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^2 f_{p,i}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1})(z_i^{p-1} - \bar{z}_i^{p-1}) + \sum_{i,j=1}^2 f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1})(z_i^{p-1} - \bar{z}_i^{p-1})(z_j^{p-1} - \bar{z}_j^{p-1}) \quad (3.57)$$

$$, f_{p,i}^{(1)} \quad f_{p,ij}^{(2)} \quad f_p \quad . \quad 2$$

$$3.1 \quad (3.13), (3.16), (3.17) \quad a_p \quad \bar{a}_p, \quad \sigma_p,$$

γ_p

$$\bar{a}_p = f_{p,i}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \frac{1}{2} f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] \quad (3.58a)$$

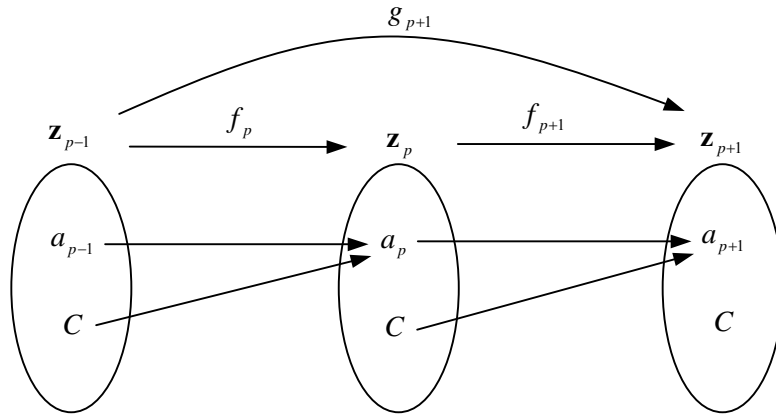
$$\sigma_p = \left\{ f_{p,i}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,j}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] + f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,k}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) C_{ijk}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,kl}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) (C_{ijkl}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] - C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{kl}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}]) \right\}^{1/2} \quad (3.58b)$$

$$\gamma_p = \left\{ f_{p,i}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,j}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,k}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) C_{ijk}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] \right. \\ + \frac{3}{2} f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,k}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,l}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) (C_{ijkl}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] - C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{kl}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}]) \\ + \frac{3}{4} f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,kl}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,m}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) (C_{ijklm}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] - 2C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{klm}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}]) \\ + \frac{1}{8} f_{p,ij}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,kl}^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) f_{p,mn}^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) (C_{ijklmn}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] - 3C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{klmn}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}]) \\ \left. + 2C_{ij}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{kl}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] C_{mn}[\mathbf{z}_{p-1}] \right\} \frac{1}{\sigma_p^3} \quad (3.58c)$$

$$, C_{ij}, C_{ijk}, C_{ijkl}, C_{ijklm}, C_{ijklmn} \quad \mathbf{z}_{p-1} = (a_{p-1}, C) \quad 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$, 6 \quad . \quad a_p \quad 3 \quad 3.1 \quad (3.22)$$

$$3.5 \quad a_0 \quad C \text{가} \quad \text{가}$$



3.6

C

가 , a_{p-1} a_p a_{p+1}
 가 a_{p-1}, a_p, a_{p+1}
 . a_p 3.6 a_{p-1} C 가 , a_{p+1}
 a_p C 가 . 3.6 a_p a_{p+1} 가 .

$$a_p = f_p(\mathbf{z}_{p-1}) = f_p(a_{p-1}, C) \quad (3.59a)$$

$$a_{p+1} = f_{p+1}(\mathbf{z}_p) = f_{p+1}(a_p, C) \quad (3.59b)$$

a_{p+1} a_{p-1} C .

$$a_{p+1} = f_{p+1}(f_p(\mathbf{z}_{p-1}), C) = g_{p+1}(a_{p-1}, C) \quad (3.59c)$$

a_p a_{p+1} $\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}$ $\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p$ 1 .

$$a_p \approx f_p(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (C - \bar{C}) \quad (3.60a)$$

$$a_{p+1} \approx f_{p+1}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p) + \frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} (a_p - \bar{a}_p) + \frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} (C - \bar{C}) \quad (3.60b)$$

$$a_{p+1} \quad \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1} \quad 1$$

$$a_{p+1} \approx g_{p+1}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (C - \bar{C}) \quad (3.60c)$$

$$, \quad \bar{a}_p = f_p(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}), \quad \bar{a}_{p+1} = f_{p+1}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p) \quad (3.43a), (3.43b) \quad a_p$$

$$a_p - \bar{a}_p = \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (C - \bar{C}) \quad (3.61)$$

$$1 \quad (3.60c) \quad (3.61) \quad f_{p+1}$$

$$a_{p+1} \quad g_{p+1} \quad ..$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{p+1} - \bar{a}_{p+1} &= \frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} (a_p - \bar{a}_p) + \frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} (C - \bar{C}) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial a_p} \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \left(\frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial a_p} \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} + \frac{\partial f_{p+1}}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} \right) (C - \bar{C}) \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial a_{p-1}} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_p} (C - \bar{C}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.62)$$

(3.62) a_{p+1}

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2[a_{p+1}] &= \left(\frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial a_{p-1}}\right)^2 \Big|_{\bar{z}_{p-1}} \sigma^2[a_p] + \left(\frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial C}\right)^2 \Big|_{\bar{z}_p} \sigma^2[C] \\ &+ 2\left(\frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial a_{p-1}} \frac{\partial g_{p+1}}{\partial C}\right) \Big|_{\bar{z}_p} E[(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})(C - \bar{C})] \end{aligned} \quad (3.63)$$

(3.63) $a_{p-1} \quad C$

$a_0 \quad C$ 가

C

a_{p+1}

C

(3.22)

$\psi = a_{p+1}, z_c = C$

C

1

2

Paris-Erdogan

C

$\Delta \hat{N}_p$

Paris-

Erdogan

$$\Delta \hat{N}_p = \frac{1}{C} \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{K^m(a)} da \quad (3.64)$$

(3.64) C

a_p

C

1

2

$$\frac{\partial a_p}{\partial C} = \Delta \hat{N}_p K^m(a_p) \quad (3.65a)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 a_p}{\partial C^2} = \frac{m}{K(a_p)} \frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \bigg|_{a_p} \left(\frac{\partial a_p}{\partial C} \right)^2 \quad (3.65b)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 a_p}{\partial C \partial a_{p-1}} = \frac{m}{K(a_p)} \frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \bigg|_{a_p} \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial C} \quad (3.65c)$$

a_0 가 C 가
 a_0 C 가
 a_0 , $\Delta \hat{N}_p$
 C a_p 가 ,
 a_p C
 C
 C 가 , C
 a_0
 a_0 C

(c)

a_0 θ_0 가
 p
 $(p-1)$
 가

$$a_p = f_p(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1}) \quad (3.66a)$$

$$\theta_p = g_p(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1}) \quad (3.66b)$$

$$(3.66a), (3.66b) \quad a_{p-1} \quad \theta_{p-1} \quad 1$$

$$a_p \approx f_p(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \left. \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \left. \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (\theta_{p-1} - \bar{\theta}_{p-1}) \quad (3.67a)$$

$$\theta_p \approx g_p(\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}) + \left. \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1}) + \left. \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} (\theta_{p-1} - \bar{\theta}_{p-1}) \quad (3.67a)$$

$$a_p \quad \theta_p$$

$$\bar{a}_p \approx f_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}, \bar{\theta}_{p-1}) \quad (3.68a)$$

$$\bar{\theta}_p \approx g_p(\bar{a}_{p-1}, \bar{\theta}_{p-1}) \quad (3.68b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2[a_p] &\approx \left(\left. \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right)^2 \sigma^2[a_{p-1}] + \left(\left. \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right)^2 \sigma^2[\theta_{p-1}] \\ &\quad + 2 \left(\left. \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right) E[(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})(\theta_{p-1} - \bar{\theta}_{p-1})] \end{aligned} \quad (3.69a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2[\theta_p] &\approx \left(\left. \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right)^2 \sigma^2[a_{p-1}] + \left(\left. \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right)^2 \sigma^2[\theta_{p-1}] \\ &\quad + 2 \left(\left. \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \right|_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{p-1}} \right) E[(a_{p-1} - \bar{a}_{p-1})(\theta_{p-1} - \bar{\theta}_{p-1})] \end{aligned} \quad (3.69b)$$

$$a_0 \quad \theta_0 \text{가}$$

$$a_p \quad \theta_p$$

(3.67)

Paris-

Erdogan

$$\Delta \hat{N}_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da \quad (3.70)$$

$$\frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} = \frac{K^m(a_p)}{K^m(a_{p-1})} \quad (3.71a)$$

$$\frac{\partial a_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} = K^m(a_p) \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \frac{m}{K^{m+1}} \left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial \theta} \right) \Big|_{\theta_{p-1}} da \quad (3.71b)$$

(3.71b)

1

(3.71b)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_{g(z)}^{h(z)} f(z, t) dt = \int_{g(z)}^{h(z)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z, t) dt + f(z, h(z)) \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}(z) - f(z, g(z)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(z) \quad (3.72)$$

$$(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1})$$

$$\theta_p(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1}) = \theta_{p-1} + \varphi_p(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1}) + \Delta \theta_p(a_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1}) \quad (3.73)$$

, $\Delta \theta_p$

$$\Delta\theta_p = \int_{a_{p-1}}^{a_p} \|\mathbf{X}''(a)\| da \quad (3.74)$$

$$\text{가} \quad 2 \quad (2.69a) \quad (2.69b) \quad \Delta a_p \quad \Delta\theta_p$$

$$\Delta a_p = \frac{1}{4b} \left\{ \tan(\Delta\theta_p) \sec(\Delta\theta_p) + \ln \left| \tan \Delta\theta_p + \sec \Delta\theta_p \right| \right\} \quad (3.75)$$

$$(3.73) \quad a_{p-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial\theta_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} = \frac{\partial\varphi_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} + \frac{\partial(\Delta\theta_p)}{\partial a_{p-1}} \quad (3.76)$$

$$, \quad \partial\varphi_p / \partial a_{p-1} \quad 2 \quad (2.52a)$$

$$K_I \sin \varphi_p + K_{II} (3 \cos \varphi_p - 1) = 0 \quad (3.77)$$

$$\frac{\partial\varphi_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} = -\frac{1}{K_I \cos \varphi_p - 3K_{II} \sin \varphi_p} \left\{ \frac{\partial K_I}{\partial a_{p-1}} \sin \varphi_p + \frac{\partial K_{II}}{\partial a_{p-1}} (3 \cos \varphi_p - 1) \right\} \quad (3.78)$$

$$(3.76) \quad (3.77)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta\theta_p)}{\partial a_{p-1}} = \|\mathbf{X}''(a_p)\| \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial a_{p-1}} - \|\mathbf{X}''(a_{p-1})\| \quad (3.79)$$

$$(3.73) \quad \theta_{p-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} = 1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} + \frac{\partial(\Delta \theta_p)}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \quad (3.80)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \quad (3.60)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} = -\frac{1}{K_I \cos \varphi_p - 3K_{II} \sin \varphi_p} \left\{ \frac{\partial K_I}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \sin \varphi_p + \frac{\partial K_{II}}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} (3 \cos \varphi_p - 1) \right\} \quad (3.81)$$

(3.77)

(3.74)

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta \theta_p)}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} = \int_{a_0}^{a_p} \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}''}{\partial \theta} \right\|_{\theta_{p-1}} da + \|\mathbf{X}''(a_p)\| \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \quad (3.82)$$

(3.82)

a 가

$\|\partial \mathbf{X}'' / \partial \theta\|$

(3.79)

$(\|\mathbf{X}''\|)$

, (3.82)

(3.82)

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta \theta_p)}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} = \frac{\partial(\Delta \theta_p)}{\partial(\Delta a_p)} \frac{\partial(\Delta a_p)}{\partial \theta_{p-1}} \quad (3.83)$$

(3.83)

(3.75)

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta\theta_p)}{\partial(\Delta a_p)} = \frac{2b}{\sec^3(\Delta\theta_p)} \quad (3.84)$$

(3.79)

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta a_p)}{\partial\theta_{p-1}} = \frac{\partial a_p}{\partial\theta_{p-1}} \quad (3.85)$$

(3.71b) (3.82) $\partial K / \partial\theta$ shape
sensitivity

가

가

2 2.4.3

가

가

가

3.3

, 2 (2.77)

$$N_T = \frac{a_0}{C(Y_{g0}\sigma\sqrt{\pi a_0})^m} + \int_{a_0}^{a_{cr}} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da \quad (3.86)$$

, a_0 , Y_{g0} $a = a_0$. a_{cr}

가

3.1.2

(3.86) a_0 C 2

$$\begin{aligned} N_T(a_0, C) \approx N_T(\bar{a}_0, \bar{C}) + \frac{\partial N_T}{\partial a_0} \Big|_{\bar{z}} (a_0 - \bar{a}_0) + \frac{\partial N_T}{\partial C} \Big|_{\bar{z}} (C - \bar{C}) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial a_0^2} \Big|_{\bar{z}} (a_0 - \bar{a}_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial C^2} \Big|_{\bar{z}} (C - \bar{C})^2 + \frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial a_0 \partial C} \Big|_{\bar{z}} (a_0 - \bar{a}_0)(C - \bar{C}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.87)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_T}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{m}{2} \frac{1}{CK^m(a_0)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial a_0^2} = \frac{m^2}{2} \frac{1}{CK^{m+1}(a_0)} \frac{dK}{da} \Big|_{a_0} \quad (3.88)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_T}{\partial C} = -\frac{N_T}{C}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial C^2} = 2 \frac{N_T}{C^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 N_T}{\partial a_0 \partial C} = \frac{m}{2C^2 K^m(a_0)}$$

(3.87)

,

C

Threshold K_{th}

σ_e

가

a_0

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{K_{th}}{Y_g \sigma_e} \right)^2$$

(3.89a)

$$\ln a_0 = 2 \ln K_{th} - 2 \ln \sigma_e - \ln(\pi Y_g^2)$$

(3.89b)

a_0

C

가

N_T

95%

3.4 가

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.4.1

[Lua 1993, Besterfield

1991, Tryon 1996].

$$g(z_R, z_L) = z_R - z_L \quad (3.90)$$

, z_R , z_L 3.5

$$\begin{aligned} P_f &= P[z_R < z_L] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z_L} \phi_R(z_R) \phi_L(z_L) dz_R dz_L \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{z_L} \phi_R(z_R) dz_R \right\} \phi_L(z_L) dz_L \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_R(z) \phi_L(z) dz \end{aligned} \quad (3.91)$$

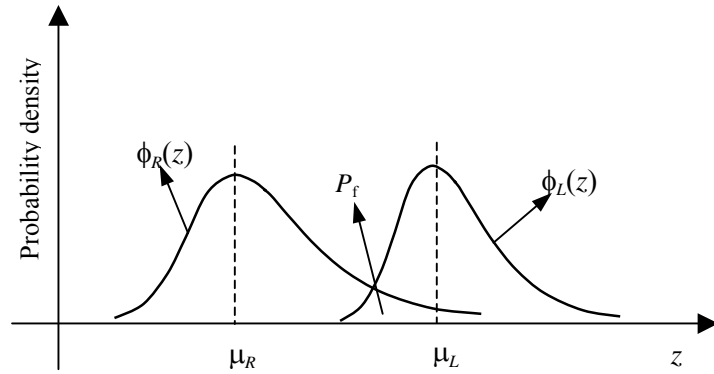
, ϕ_R ϕ_L , Φ_R

3.7

가

가

[Lua 1993, Besterfield 1991, Tryon 1996].



3.7

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = N_T(\mathbf{z}) - N_s \tag{3.92a}$$

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = K_C - K_s(\mathbf{z}) \tag{3.92b}$$

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = a_{cr} - a_s(\mathbf{z}) \tag{3.92c}$$

(3.92a), (3.92b), (3.92c)

(3.92a) N_T
 N_s (service life) (3.92b) K_C
 (toughness) K_s N_s (3.92c)
 a_{cr} 가 a_s
 N_s N_T, K_s, a_s
 K_C, a_{cr}
 \mathbf{z} (a_0), (C, m),
 (σ)

$$\mathbf{z} = (a_0, C, m, \sigma) \tag{3.93}$$

\mathbf{z} 가

(multivariate density function) $\phi_{\mathbf{z}}$

$$P_f = \int_{g(\mathbf{z}) \leq 0} \phi_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} \tag{3.94}$$

(3.94) 가 가 가

가 (3.94)

가 가

가 Monte-Carlo simulation

(First-Order Reliability Method), (Second-Order Reliability Method)

3.4.2 Monte-Carlo simulation 가

Monte-Carlo simulation

0 가 m_f M

$$P_f \approx \frac{m_f}{M} \tag{3.95}$$

Shoorman M 5%

[2002].

$$\varepsilon_f(\%) = 2\sqrt{\frac{1-P_f}{P_f M}} \quad (3.96)$$

Monte-Carlo Simulation

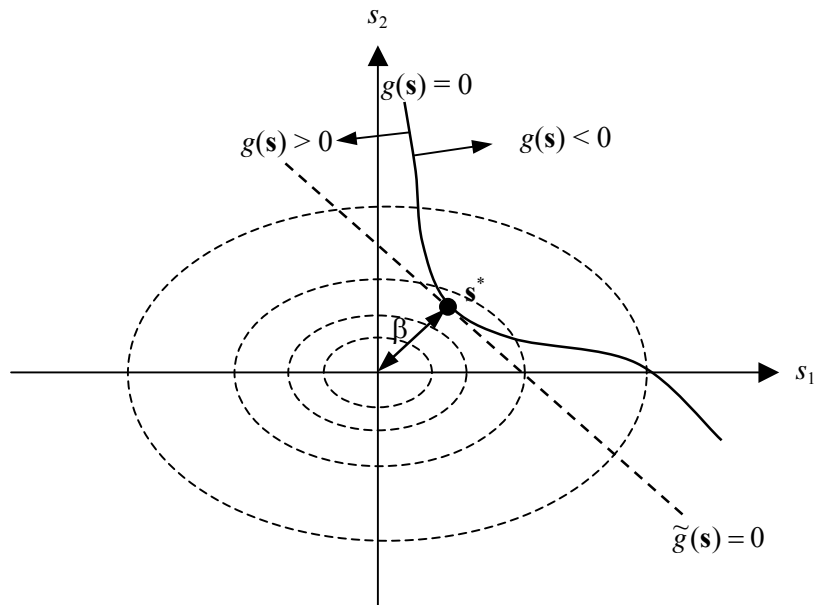
10 100 M

3.4.3

(First-Order Reliability Method)

가

(Reliability index)



3.8

가 Rackwitz-Fiessler [Luo 1993, 2002]
 가 (3.94)
 가

$$P_f = \int_{g(\mathbf{s}) \leq 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_s/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{s}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{s} \quad (3.97)$$

, $g(\mathbf{s})$, \mathbf{s} n_s

$$\mathbf{s} = \frac{\mathbf{z} - \bar{\mathbf{z}}}{\sigma_z} \quad (3.98)$$

3.8

(Most Probable Failure Point Design Point)

\mathbf{s}^* 1

$$g(\mathbf{s}) \approx \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{s})}{\partial s_i} (s_i - s_i^*) = \tilde{g}(\mathbf{s}) \quad (3.99)$$

(3.94)

Φ

$$P_{f1} = \int_{\tilde{g} < 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_s/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{s}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{s} = \Phi(-\beta) \quad (3.100)$$

, β

β

$$\text{Min } \beta = (\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{s})^{1/2} \text{ subject to } \tilde{g}(\mathbf{s}) = 0 \quad (3.101)$$

HL-RF method gradient projection method, Hasofer-Lind method, modified
 [Lua 1993]. Hasofer-Lind method (HL-RF method)

$$s_i^{(j+1)} = \frac{1}{\tilde{g}_{,k} \tilde{g}_{,k}} [\tilde{g}_{,m} s_m^{(j)} - g(\mathbf{s}^{(j)})] \tilde{g}_{,i} \quad (3.102)$$

, j

, $\tilde{g}_{,m}$

$$\tilde{g}_{,m} = \frac{\partial \tilde{g}(\mathbf{s}^{(j)})}{\partial s_m} \quad (3.103)$$

가

a_0

C

(3.94)

(3.102)

Paris-Erdogan

(3.92a)

(a_{cr})

N

가

Paris-Erdogan

$a_N = a_{cr}$

$$N_T(a_0, C) = \frac{a_0}{C(Y_{g0} \sigma \sqrt{\pi a_0})^m} + \int_{a_0}^{a_{cr}} \frac{1}{CK^m(a)} da \quad (3.104)$$

(3.104)

a_0

C

1

$$\frac{\partial N_T}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{m}{2} \frac{1}{CK^m(a_0)} \quad (3.105a)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_T}{\partial C} = -\frac{N_T}{C} \quad (3.105b)$$

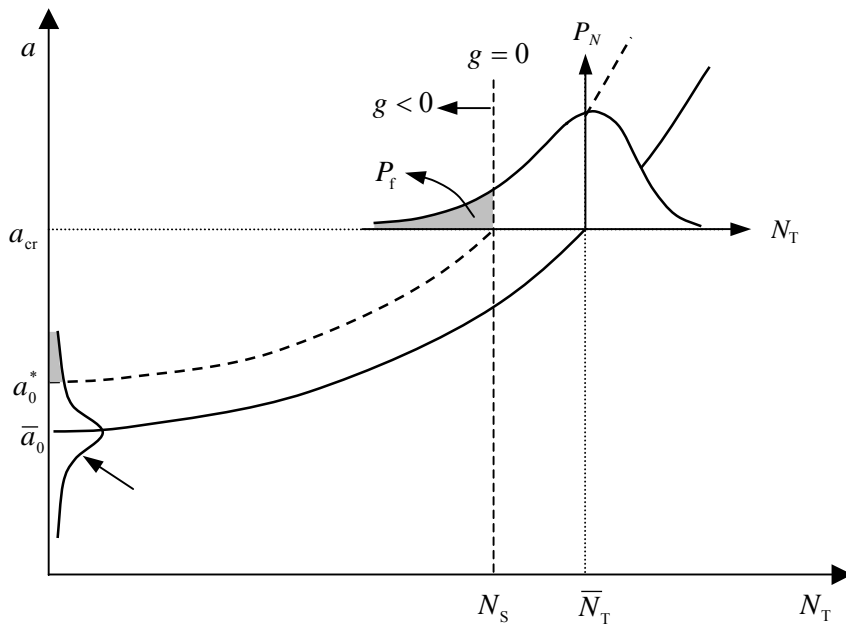
3.9

a_0 가

N \bar{a}_0

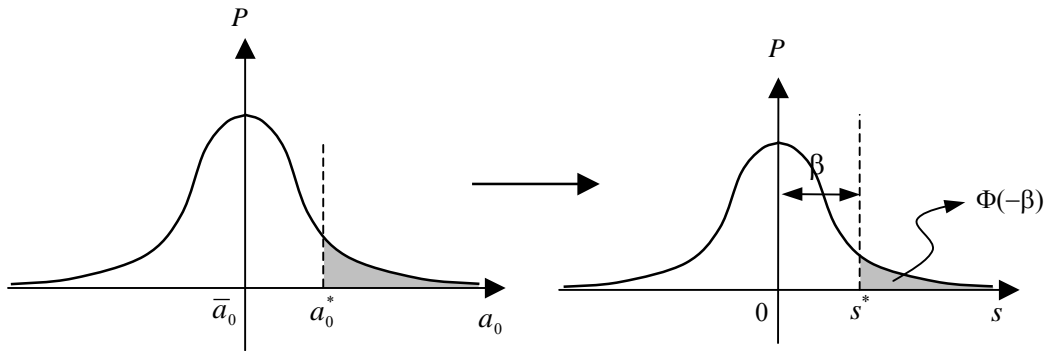
a_{cr} N \bar{N}_T

N N_s



3.9

N



3.10

a_0 가 a_0^* . . . 가 a_0^* N_s
 a_{cr} . . . 가 a_0^*
 0 . . .

$$g(a_0^*) = N_T(a_0^*) - N_s = 0 \quad (3.106)$$

$$a_{cr} \quad (K_C)$$

$$a_0^* \quad 3.10$$

$$\beta$$

$$(3.92b)$$

$$C, \quad (K_C)$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = g(a_0, C, K_C) = K_C - K_s(a_0, C) \quad (3.107)$$

$g < 0$

β

$$P_f = \int_{g(\mathbf{z}) \leq 0} \phi_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} \approx \Phi(-\beta) \quad (3.108)$$

β

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \frac{\partial a}{\partial a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial C} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial C} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \frac{\partial a}{\partial C} \quad (3.109)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial K_c} = 1$$

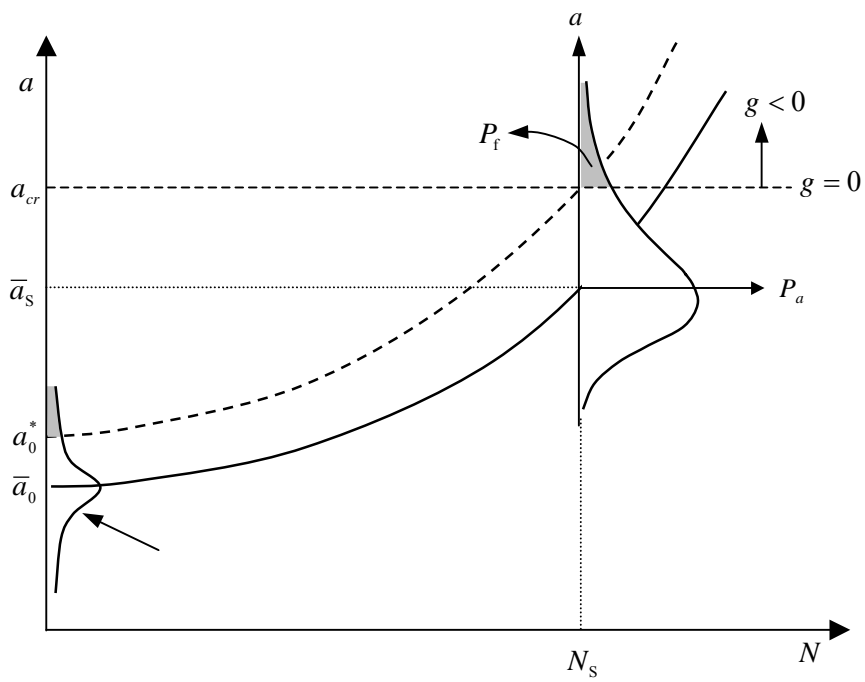
$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial a_0} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{K^m(a)}{K^m(a_0)}$$

(3.110)

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial C} = N_1 K^m(a)$$

3.4.4

가



3.11 a_N

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = a_{cr} - a_s(\mathbf{z}) \tag{3.111}$$

, a_s

N_s

3.11

a_0 가

,

\bar{a}_0

N_s

가 \bar{a}_s

,

a_s 가

a_{cr}

a_0 가 a_0^*

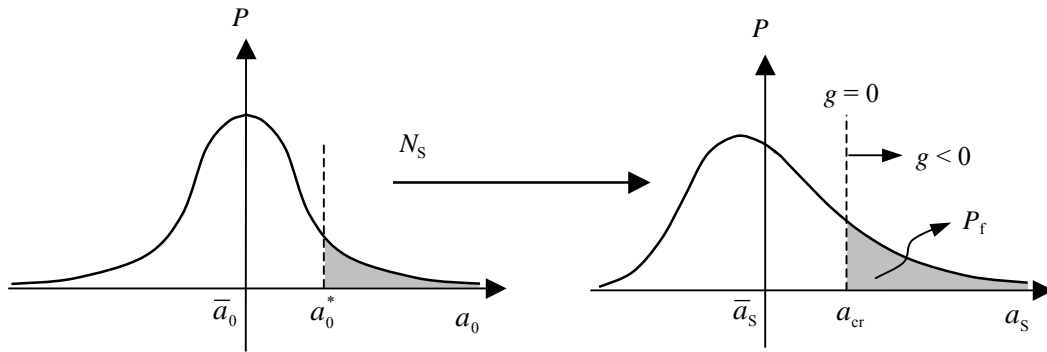
.

,

가 a_0^*

N_s

a_{cr}



3.12

가 a_0^*

0

$$g(a_0^*) = a_{cr} - a_s(a_0^*) = 0 \quad (3.112)$$

3.12

a_{cr}

lognormal

Weibull 가

Monte-Carlo simulation

10

100

(a_0^*)

1

가

$$(3.92b)$$

a K

K 2

$$K(a) \approx K(\bar{a}) + \left. \frac{\partial K}{\partial a} \right|_{\bar{a}} (a - \bar{a}) + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial a^2} \right|_{\bar{a}} (a - \bar{a})^2 \quad (3.113)$$

(3.113) 2 , K_C

a_{cr} , a a_{cr}

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = g(a_0, C, a_{cr}) = a_{cr} - a_S(a_0, C) \quad (3.114)$$

$$P_f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_{cr}(a) \phi_a(a) da \quad (3.115)$$

, Φ_{cr} ϕ_a a_{cr} a

a_{cr} (K_C) Monte-Carlo

simulation a K

3.5

C

3.13

($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)

가

가 20cm, 40cm

$E = 21,000 \text{ kN/cm}^2$ $\nu = 0.3$ Paris-Erdogan

$C = 1.886 \times 10^{-10}$, $m = 3.0$

가

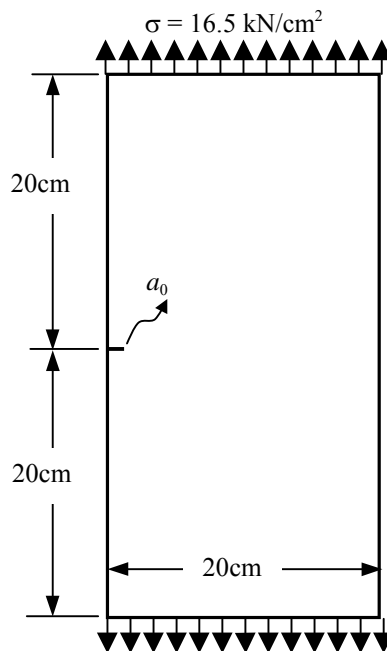
0.0336cm

0.2cm

, 0.2cm

C

가



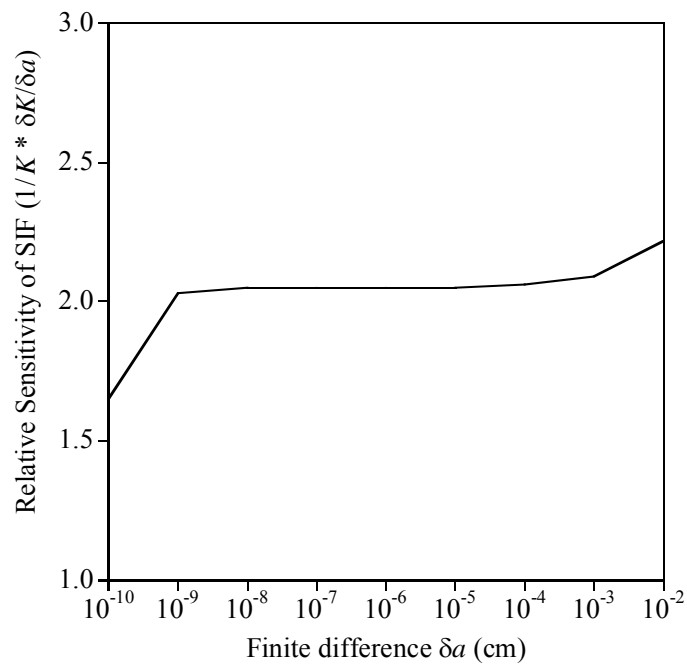
3.13

Case 1 :	가	5%
Case 2:	C 가	5%
Case 3:	C 가	3%

3.14

0.01%

($\delta a = a \times 10^{-4}$)



3.14

3.5.1

가

Monte-Carlo simulation

2 2.4.2

$$\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$l_0 = 0.0336 \text{ cm}$$

823,000

0.0336 cm

가 0.0336cm 0.2cm

가 $Y_g=1.12$

가

970,000

0.2cm

가

10,000

Latin Hypercube Sampling

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.1

가

가

Monte-Carlo simulation

0.2 cm

가

12 %, 15 %, 11 %

11 %

Case 2

0 , 97

가

C가

가 0.2cm

Monte-Carlo simulation

40

가

$$\Delta N = 20,000 \quad 20$$

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.1 가 10,000

1 2

3.15, 3.16, 3.17 220

Monte-Carlo simulation

$N = 0$

가 3.15 가

3.16 3.17

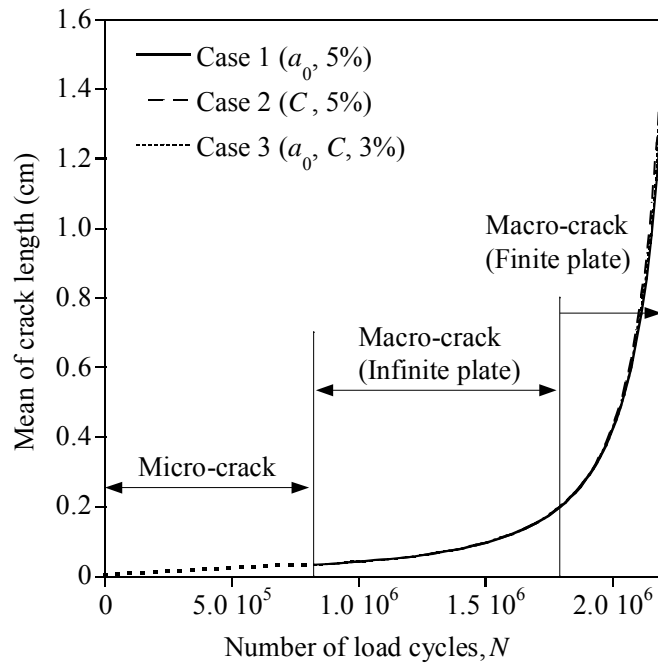
가 3.18

C 가 5% Case 2

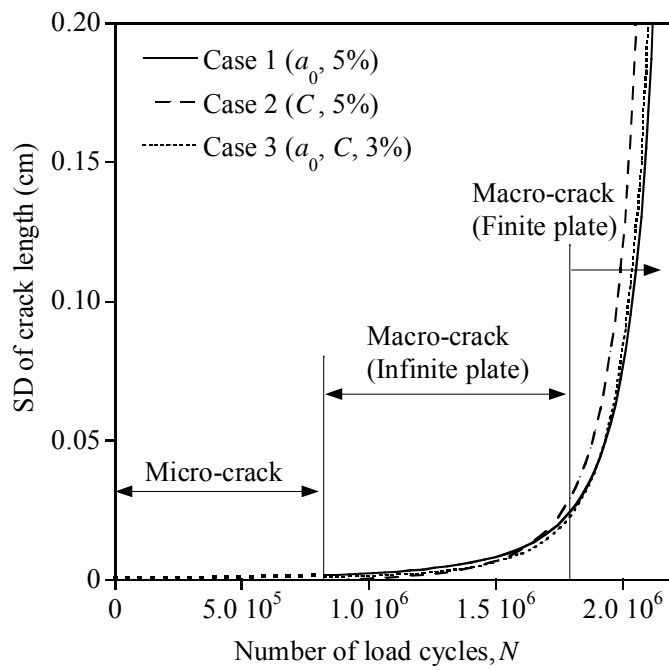
가 가 가

3.1

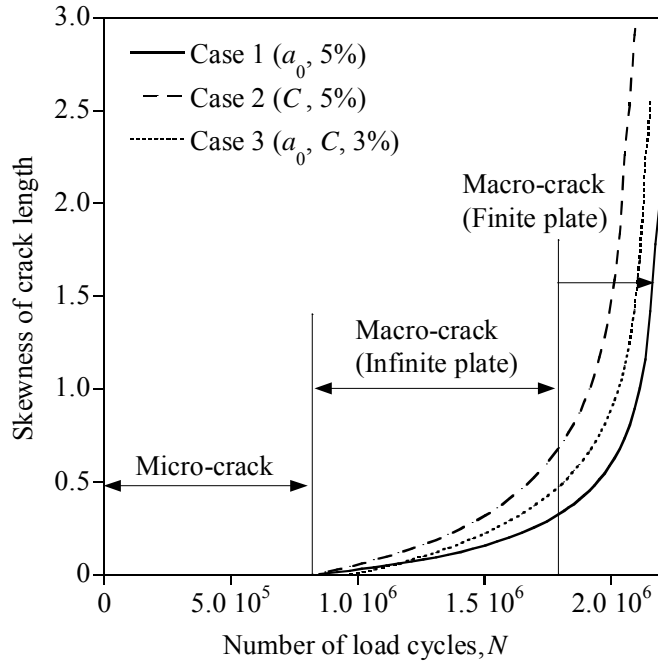
		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
()	(cm)	0.0336	0.0336	0.0336
		5 %	0 %	3 %
MCS ()	(cm)	0.2	0.2	0.2
	(cm)	0.0244	0.0292	0.0228
		0.324	0.680	0.474
		12 %	15 %	11 %
	(N_{inf})	969,300	966,300	968,800



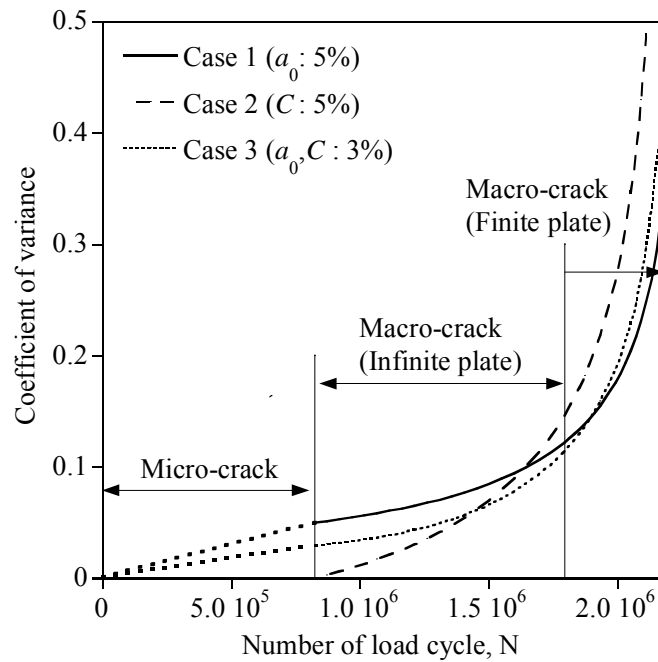
3.15 MCS



3.16 MCS



3.17 MCS



3.18 MCS

(a) Case 1 : 가 5%

1 2 Monte-Carlo simulation

3.2

Monte-Carlo simulation

가 30% 18

2

30% 18 가 1%

15% 가 가 38%

0.1 %, 1.4 %, 26 % 가

Monte-Carlo simulation 가 3.19,

3.20, 3.21

Monte-Carlo simulation

$\Delta N = 20,000$ 19 10,000 1 , 20

9 1

가 , 2 가 30%

가

3.22 , Weibull

가 가 , Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

가 30% $N = 2,150,000$

5% 가 가

가 가 ,

가 K-S test .

3.23 18 20 Monte-Carlo simulation

3.2 , ,

. 가 30% 18

가 Monte-Carlo simulation

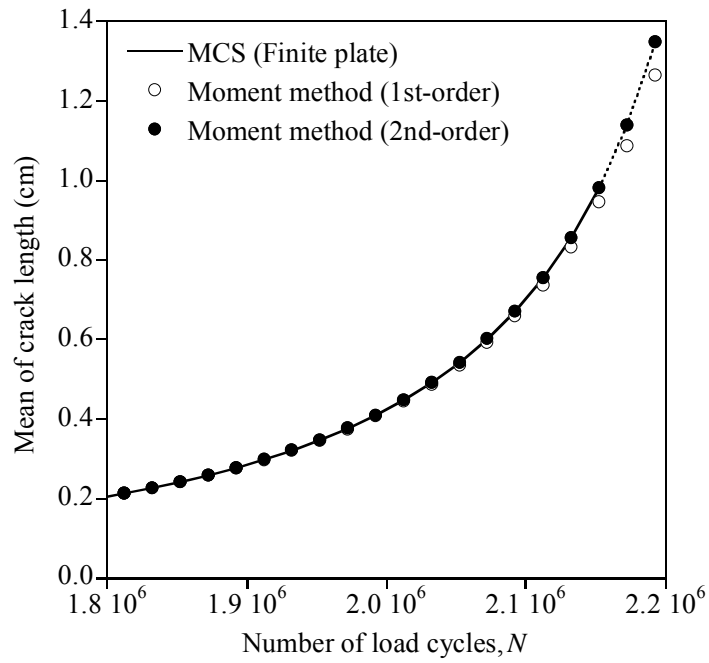
,20 가 .

가 Case 1

가 30% .

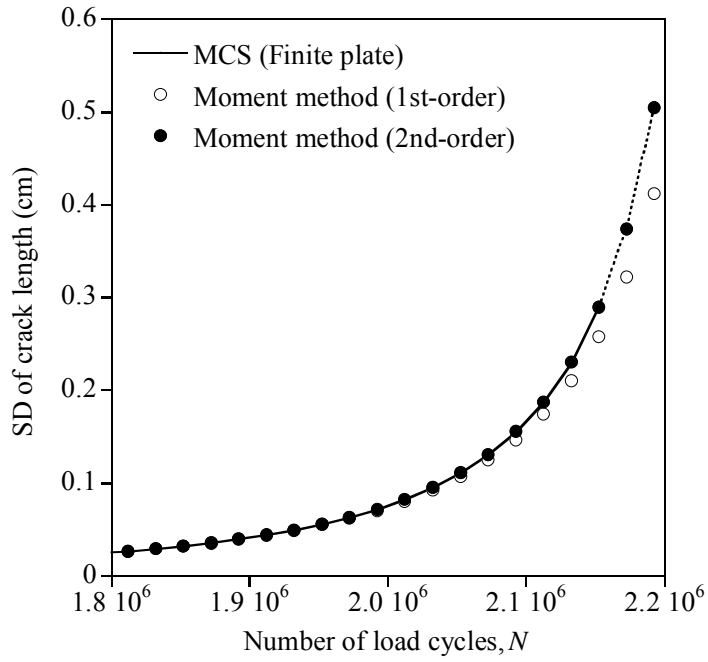
3.2 , , (Case 1)

		Monte-Carlo simulation	(1 st -order)	(2 nd -order)
$N = 2,152,400$ (18 th step)	(cm)	0.980	0.945	0.980
	(cm)	0.290	0.258	0.289
		0.142	0.324	0.121
		30 %	27 %	29 %
$N = 2,192,400$ (20 th step)	(cm)	1.347	1.264	1.348
	(cm)	0.511	0.411	0.504
		2.024	0.324	1.503
		38 %	33 %	37 %



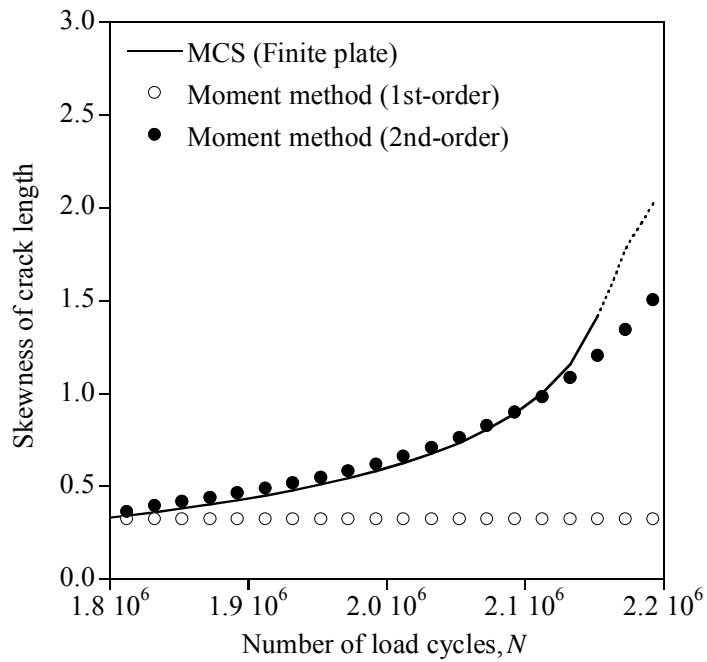
3.19

(Case 1)



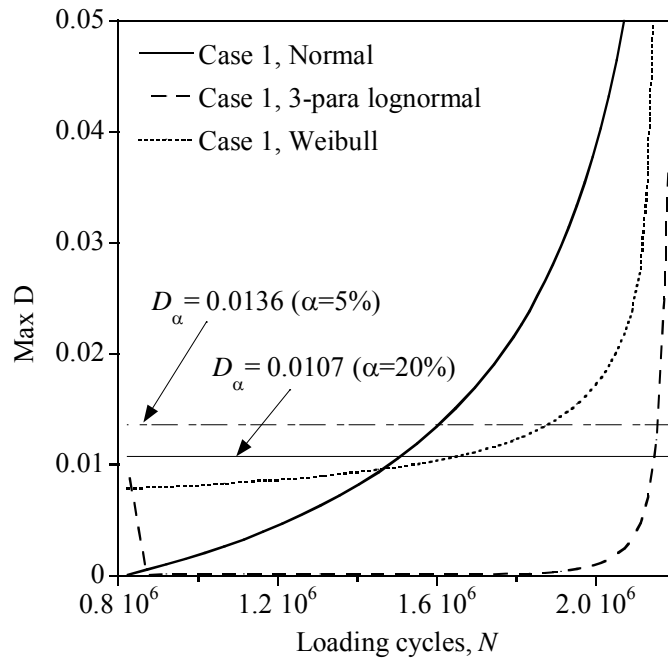
3.20

(Case 1)



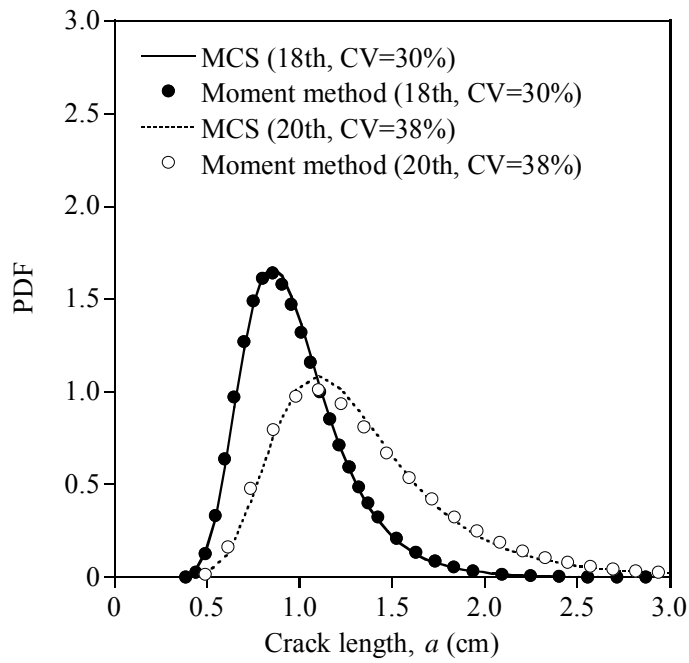
3.21

(Case 1)



3.22

K-S Test (Case 1)



3.23

(Case 1)

(b) Case 2 : C 가 5%

Case 2 Monte-Carlo simulation

3.3 Monte-Carlo simulation

. 2 가 31% 12

, 0.2%, 3 %, 20% 가 ,

, , 17 %, 66 %, 26 % 가 .

3.24, 3.25, 3.26 ,

. 10,000

. $\Delta N = 20,000$ 14 1

, 412 가 . $N = 2,029,400$

가 30% 가 Monte-Carlo simulation 가 .

3.27 , Weibull

가 가 , Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test .

가 30% 200

5% 가 . 가

가 가 ,

가 K-S test .

3.28 12 20 Monte-Carlo simulation

3.2 , ,

. 가 31% 12

가 Monte-Carlo simulation

, 20

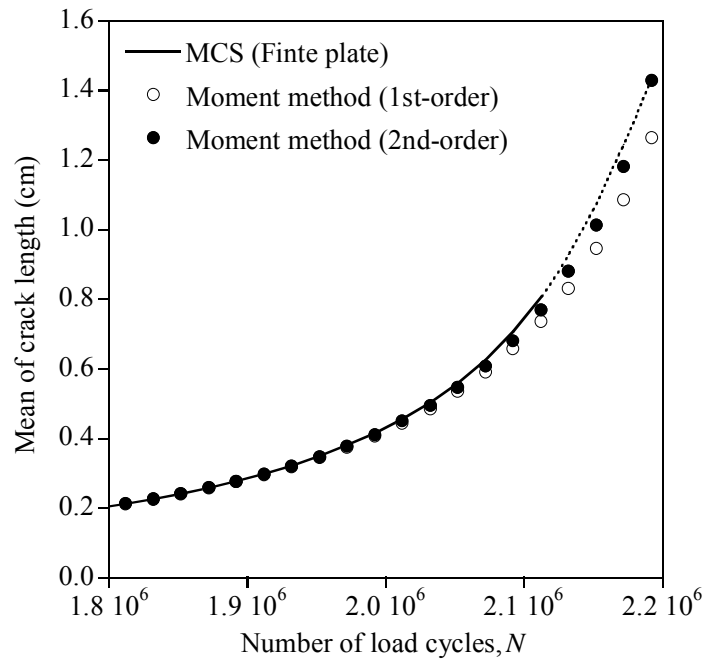
가 61%

가 .

3.3

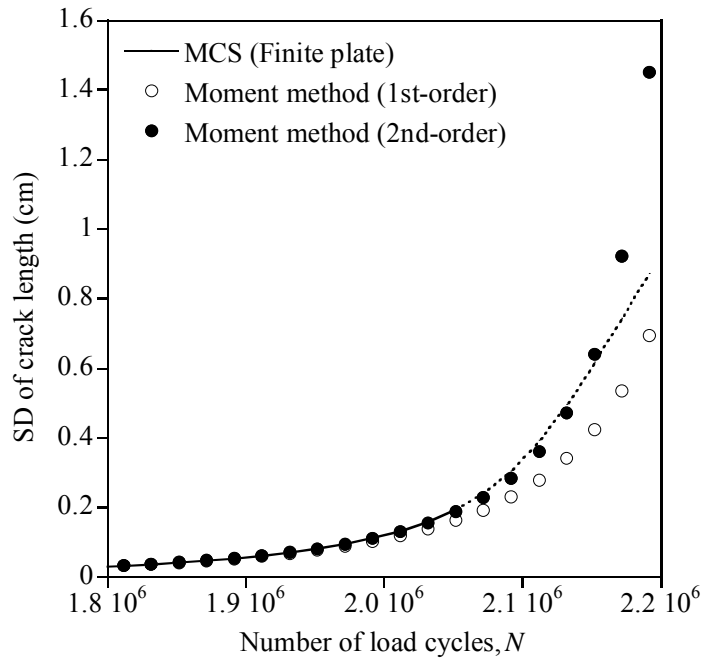
(Case 2)

		Monte-Carlo simulation	(1 st -order)	(2 nd -order)
$N = 2,029,400$ (12 th step)	(cm)	0.505	0.486	0.504
	(cm)	0.159	0.138	0.155
		1.834	0.541	1.461
		31 %	28 %	31 %
$N = 2,189,400$ (20 th step)	(cm)	1.438	1.264	1.676
	(cm)	0.871	0.694	1.450
		2.042	0.476	1.514
		61 %	55 %	87 %



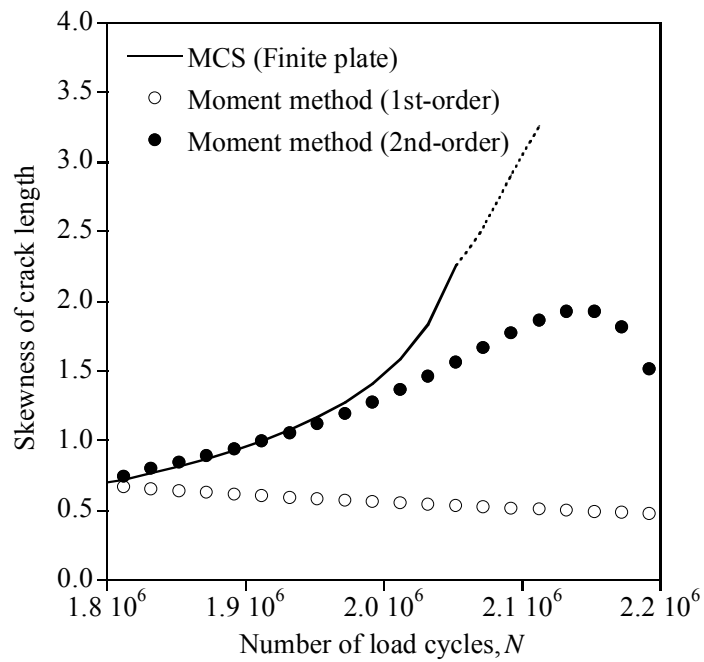
3.24

(Case 2)



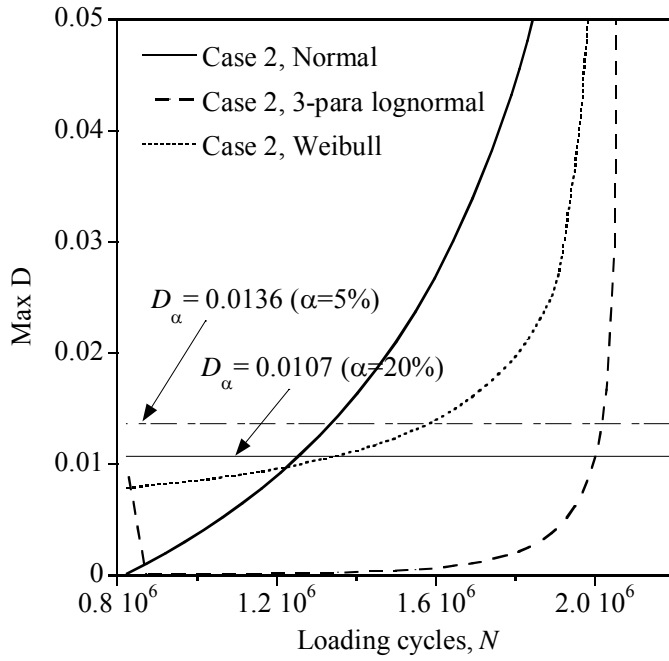
3.25

(Case 2)



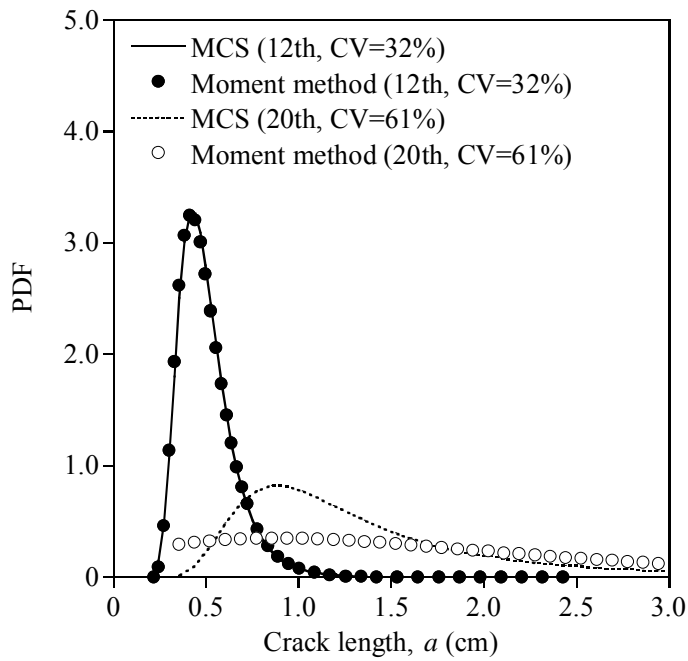
3.26

(Case 2)



3.27

K-S test (Case 2)



3.28

(Case 2)

(c) Case 3 :

C 가

3%

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.29, 3.30, 3.31

,

10,000

. 18

4

,

71

가

.

3.4

Monte-Carlo simulation

. 2

가 30% 16

,

0.1 %, 2 %, 21 %

가

,

가 47%

,

,

1 %, 5 %,

24 %

가

.

3.32

,

, Weibull

가

가

, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

.

가 30%

210

5%

가

.

가

가

가

,

가

.

3.33

16

20

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.2

,

,

.

가 30% 16

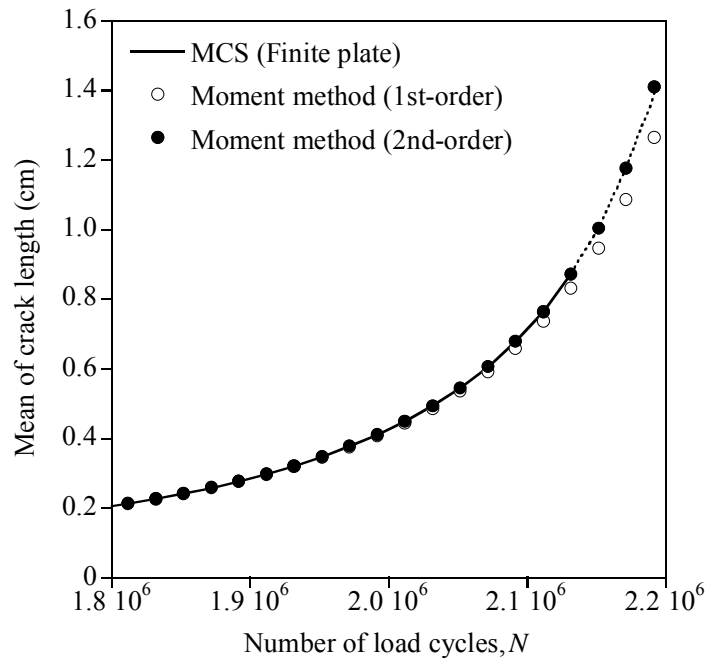
가 Monte-Carlo simulation

, 20

가

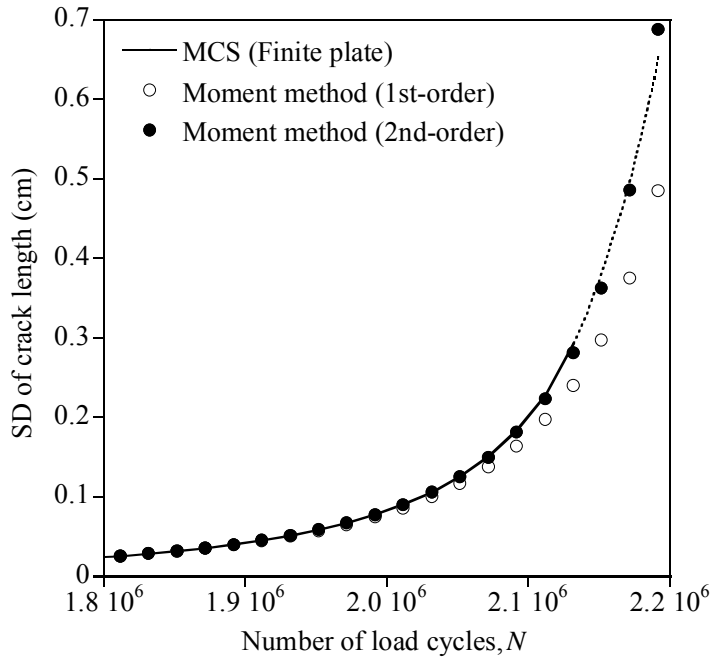
.

		Monte-Carlo simulation	(1 st -order)	(2 nd -order)
$N = 2,111,900$ (16 th step)	(cm)	0.766	0.737	0.765
	(cm)	0.228	0.197	0.223
		1.693	0.398	1.341
		30 %	27 %	29 %
$N = 2,191,900$ (20 th step)	(cm)	1.394	1.264	1.410
	(cm)	0.653	0.484	0.687
		2.300	0.380	1.757
		47 %	30 %	49 %



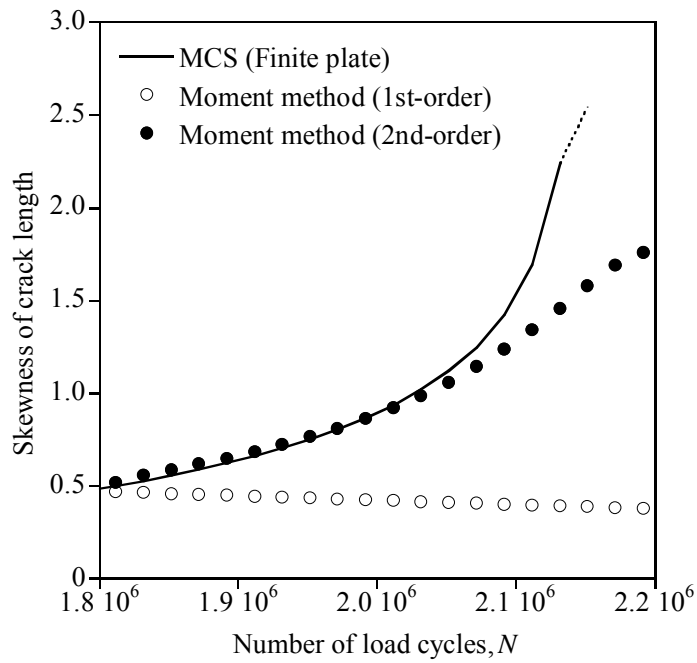
3.29

(Case 3)



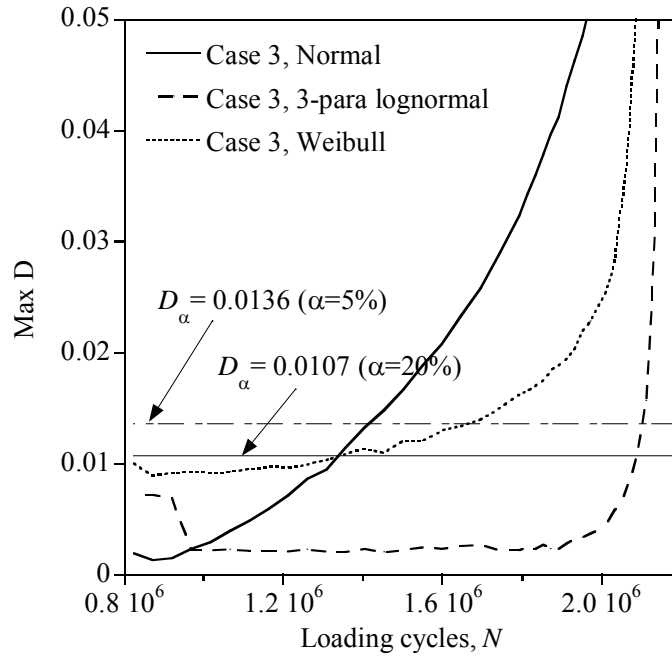
3.30

(Case 3)



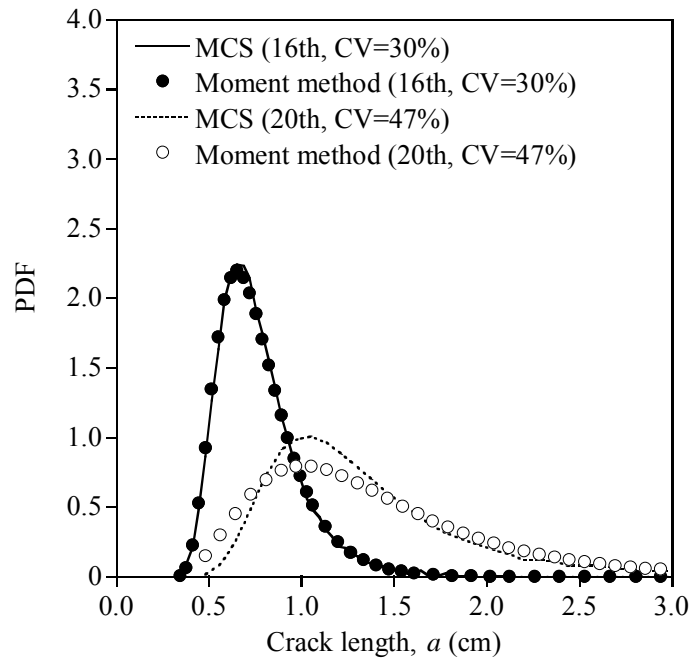
3.31

(Case 3)



3.32

K-S test (Case 3)



3.33

(Case 3)

3.5.2 -

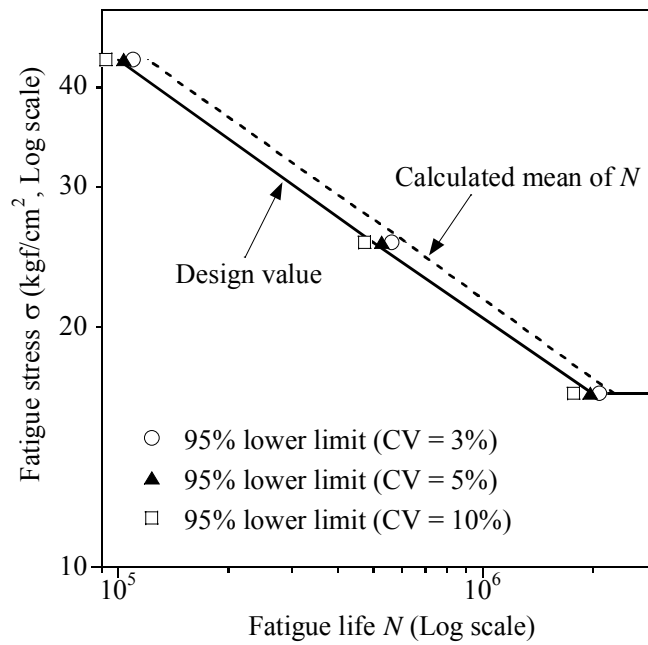
2 2.4.2 Threshold K_{th} σ_e C
 가 . 1

2.4.2 , 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

3%, 5%, 10% 가 . 95%

가 . 3.34

95% . 5%



3.34

95%

3.5

(CV = 3 %)

	Case 1 ($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 2 ($\sigma = 25.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 3 ($\sigma = 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)
	2,307,000	618,000	121,000
	125,000	33,900	6,800
	0.007	0.008	0.011
95%	2,1010,000	563,000	110,000

3.6

(CV = 5 %)

	Case 1 ($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 2 ($\sigma = 25.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 3 ($\sigma = 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)
	2,322,000	623,000	122,000
	209,000	56,500	11,400
	0.010	0.012	0.018
95%	1,979,000	530,000	104,000

3.7

(CV = 10 %)

	Case 1 ($\sigma = 16.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 2 ($\sigma = 25.5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)	Case 3 ($\sigma = 43.3 \text{ kN/cm}^2$)
	2,396,000	643,000	126,000
	418,000	113,000	22,800
	0.528	0.532	0.546
95%	1776,000	475,000	92,700

3.5.3

가

가

4~6

30

150

ΔN

= 20,000 30

$\Delta a_{\min} = 0.01 \text{ cm}$,

$\Delta a_{\max} = 0.05 \text{ cm}$

ΔN

가 ,

ΔN

가

. 0.2cm

$N = 450,000$

2.06cm

가

50 kN/cm^{1.5}

3.35

,

Case

1, 2, 3

57 %, 109 %, 82 % ,

(K_C)

a_{cr}

3.8

Monte-Carlo simulation

3.5

3.36, 3.37, 3.38

Case 1, 2, 3

N_s (order)

Case 1

3.37 Case 2

가

가

가 가

가

3.39

0.01%

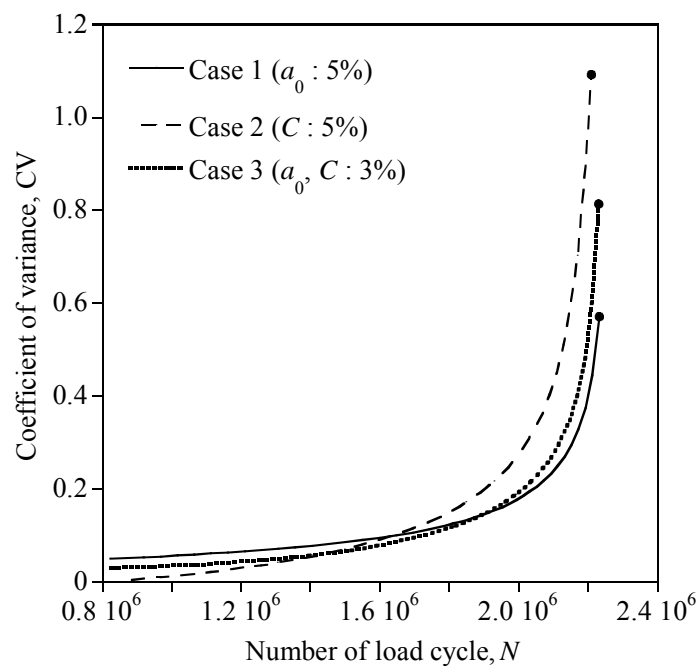
Case 1, 2, 3

3.2 %, 7.7 %, 5.1 %

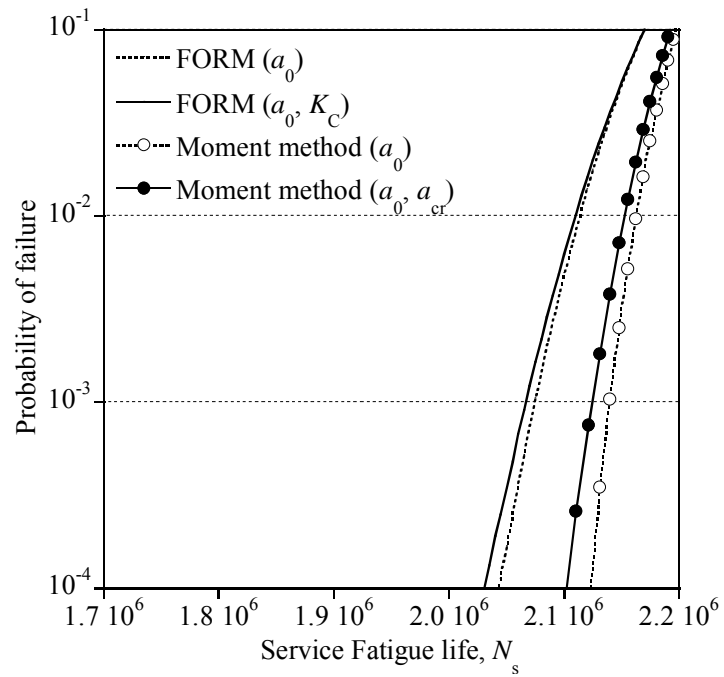
가

3.8

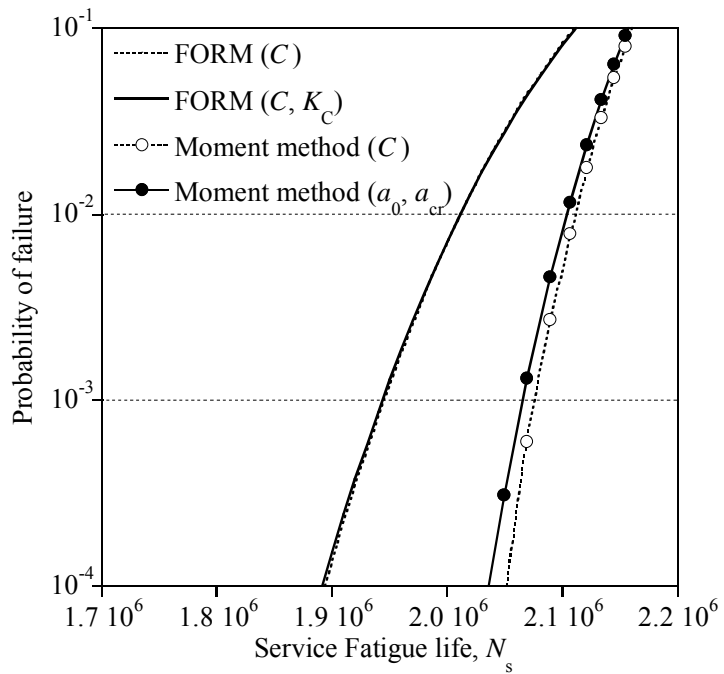
	(K_C)	(a_{cr})
	51.15 kN/cm ^{1.5}	2.076 cm
	5.812 kN/cm ^{1.5}	0.342 cm
	0.687	0.535



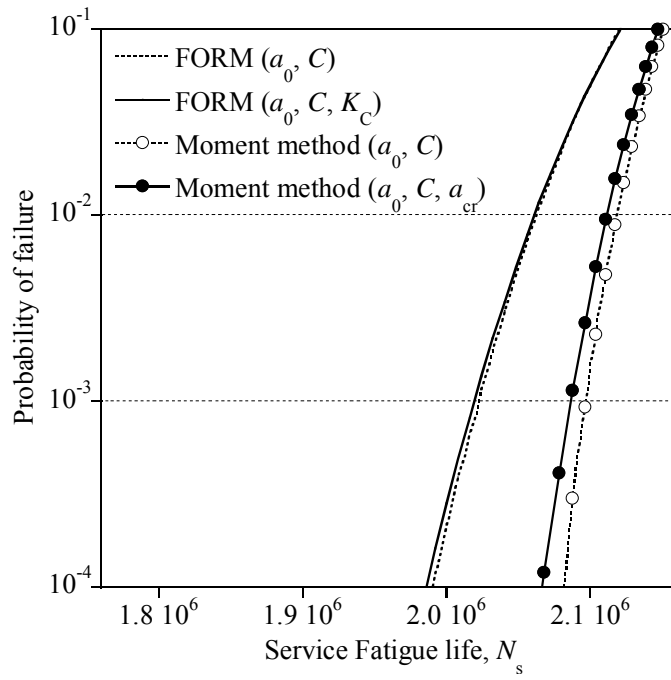
3.35



3.36 가 (Case 1)



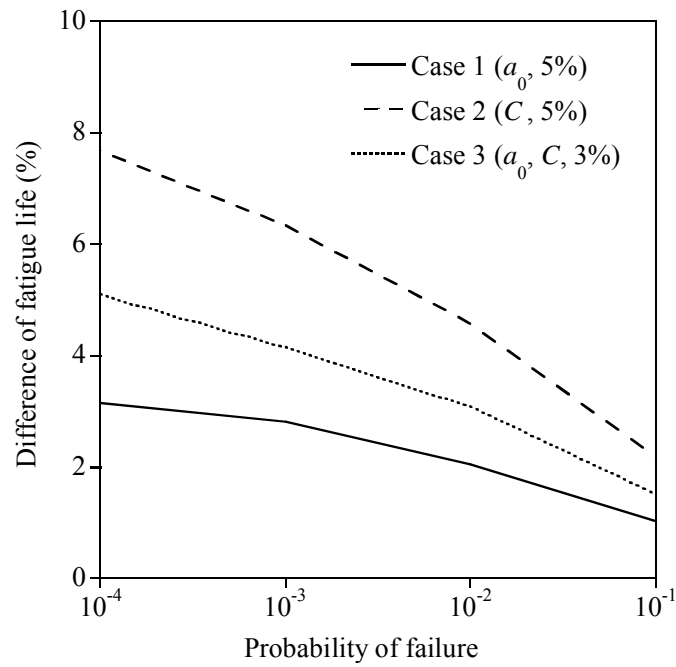
3.37 가 (Case 2)



3.38

가

(Case 3)



3.39

4.

2

J-integral

Paris-Erdogan

가

가

Paris-Erdogan

가

가

가

가

가

(Monte Carlo simulation)

95%

가

가

(order)

3 ~ 8 %

가

4 가

, shape sensitivity

가 Monte-Carlo simulation .
가 가 ,
가 .
가 .
가 가 가 , 가
,
가 .

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1998

, , , 1998

2002

, , , , 2002

A.

(2.13) (2.21)

$$c_{ij}(y)u_i(y) + \sum_e \int_{\Gamma^e} T_{ij}(y, x)u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) = \sum_e \int_{\Gamma^e} U_{ij}(y, x)t_j(x) d\Gamma(x) \quad (\text{A.1a})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t_j(y) + n_i(y) \sum_e \int_{\Gamma^e} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x)u_k(x) d\Gamma(x) = n_i(y) \sum_e \int_{\Gamma^e} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x)t_k(x) d\Gamma(x) \quad (\text{A.1b})$$

(A.1) Kelvin

$$U_{ij} = c_1 \left\{ \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} - c_2 \delta_{ij} \ln r \right\} \quad (\text{A.2a})$$

$$T_{ij} = -\frac{c_3}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} (c_4 \delta_{ij} + 2 \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2}) + c_4 (n_i \frac{r_j}{r} - n_j \frac{r_i}{r}) \right\} \quad (\text{A.2b})$$

$$U_{ijk}^\sigma = \frac{c_3}{r} \left\{ c_4 (\delta_{ik} \frac{r_j}{r} + \delta_{jk} \frac{r_i}{r} - \delta_{ij} \frac{r_k}{r}) + 2 \frac{r_i r_j r_k}{r^3} \right\} \quad (\text{A.2c})$$

$$T_{ijk}^\sigma = \frac{c_5}{r^2} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} (c_4 \delta_{ij} \frac{r_k}{r} + \nu (\delta_{ik} \frac{r_j}{r} + \delta_{jk} \frac{r_i}{r}) - 4 \frac{r_i r_j r_k}{r^3}) \right. \\ \left. + 2\nu (n_i \frac{r_j r_k}{r^2} + n_j \frac{r_i r_k}{r^2}) + c_4 (2n_k \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} + n_j \delta_{ik} + n_i \delta_{jk}) - c_6 n_k \delta_{ij} \right\} \quad (\text{A.2d})$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{8\pi\mu(1-\nu)}, \quad c_2 = 3-4\nu$$

$$c_3 = \frac{1}{4\pi(1-\nu)}, \quad c_4 = 1-2\nu$$

$$c_5 = \frac{\mu}{2\pi(1-\nu)}, \quad c_6 = 1-4\nu$$

$$2.7 \tag{A.1}$$

$$\tag{A.2} \quad \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{l_2^e}{l^e}, -\frac{l_1^e}{l^e} \right) \tag{A.3}$$

A.1

$$\tag{y} \quad \tag{x} \tag{A.1}$$

$$0 \leq \eta \leq 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma^e} U_{ij}(y, x) t_j(x) d\Gamma(x) &= t_j^k \int_{-1}^1 U_{ij} Q_k(\xi) J^e(\xi) d\xi = t_j^k J^e \int_0^2 U_{ij} Q_k(\eta) d\eta \\ \int_{\Gamma^e} T_{ij}(y, x) u_j(x) d\Gamma(x) &= u_j^k \int_{-1}^1 T_{ij} Q_k(\xi) J^e(\xi) d\xi = u_j^k J^e \int_0^2 T_{ij} Q_k(\eta) d\eta \\ \int_{\Gamma^e} U_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) t_k(x) d\Gamma(x) &= t_l^k \int_{-1}^1 U_{ijk}^\sigma N_l(\xi) J(\xi) d\xi = t_l^k J^e \int_0^2 U_{ijk}^\sigma N_l(\eta) d\eta \\ \int_{\Gamma^e} T_{ijk}^\sigma(y, x) u_k(x) d\Gamma(x) &= u_k^l \int_{-1}^1 T_{ijk}^\sigma Q_l(\xi) J^e(\xi) d\xi = u_k^l J^e \int_0^2 T_{ijk}^\sigma Q_l(\eta) d\eta \end{aligned} \tag{A.4}$$

$$(A.4) \quad \xi = \eta - 1 \quad Q(\xi) \quad Q(\eta)$$

$$Q(\eta) = q_2 \eta^2 + q_1 \eta + q_0 \quad (A.5)$$

$$(A.4) \quad y \text{ 가 } r \quad \eta$$

$$r_i = \frac{l_i^e}{2} \eta + \chi_i = a_i^1 \eta + a_i^0 \quad (A.6a)$$

$$r_i r_j = \frac{l_i^e l_j^e}{4} \eta^2 + \frac{\chi_i l_j^e + \chi_j l_i^e}{2} \eta + \chi_i \chi_j = b_{ij}^2 \eta^2 + b_{ij}^1 \eta + b_{ij}^0 \quad (A.6b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_i r_j r_k &= \frac{l_i^e l_j^e l_k^e}{8} \eta^3 + \frac{\chi_i l_j^e l_k^e + \chi_j l_k^e l_i^e + \chi_k l_i^e l_j^e}{4} \eta^2 + \frac{\chi_i \chi_j l_k^e + \chi_i \chi_k l_j^e + \chi_j \chi_k l_i^e}{2} \eta + \chi_i \chi_j \chi_k \\ &= e_{ijk}^3 \eta^3 + e_{ijk}^2 \eta^2 + e_{ijk}^1 \eta + e_{ijk}^0 \end{aligned} \quad (A.6c)$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{(l^e)^2}{4} \eta^2 + (l_1^e \chi_1 + l_2^e \chi_2) \eta + \chi^2} = \sqrt{a + b \eta + c \eta^2} \quad (A.6d)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\chi_1 l_2^e - \chi_2 l_1^e}{l^e} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\omega}{r} \quad (A.6e)$$

$$(A.6) \quad \text{Kelvin} \quad r \quad \eta$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij} &= c_1 \left\{ b_{ij}^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + b_{ij}^1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + b_{ij}^0 \frac{1}{r^2} - c_2 \delta_{ij} \ln r \right\} \\ &= A_2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + A_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + A_0 \frac{1}{r^2} + A_3 \ln r \end{aligned} \quad (A.7a)$$

$$T_{ij} = -c_3 \left\{ c_4 (\omega \delta_{ij} + n_i a_j^0 - n_j a_i^0) \frac{1}{r^2} + 2\omega (b_{ij}^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + b_{ij}^1 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + b_{ij}^0 \frac{1}{r^4}) \right. \\ \left. + c_4 (n_i a_j^1 - n_j a_i^1) \frac{\eta}{r^2} \right\} \quad (\text{A.7b})$$

$$= B_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + B_2 \frac{1}{r^2} + B_3 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + B_4 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + B_5 \frac{1}{r^4}$$

$$U_{ijk}^\sigma = c_3 \left\{ c_4 (\delta_{ik} a_j^1 + \delta_{jk} a_i^1 - \delta_{ij} a_k^1) \frac{\eta}{r^2} + c_4 (\delta_{ik} a_j^0 + \delta_{jk} a_i^0 - \delta_{ij} a_k^0) \frac{1}{r^2} \right. \\ \left. + 2(e_{ijk}^3 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} + e_{ijk}^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + e_{ijk}^1 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + e_{ijk}^0 \frac{1}{r^4}) \right\} \quad (\text{A.7c})$$

$$= D_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + D_2 \frac{1}{r^2} + D_3 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} + D_4 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + D_5 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + D_6 \frac{1}{r^4}$$

$$T_{ijk}^\sigma = c_5 \left\{ (c_4 n_j \delta_{ik} + c_4 n_i \delta_{jk} - c_6 n_k \delta_{ij}) \frac{1}{r^2} + 2(c_4 n_k b_{ij}^2 + v n_i b_{jk}^2 + v n_j b_{ki}^2) \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} \right. \\ + 2(\omega c_4 \delta_{ij} a_k^1 + \omega v \delta_{jk} a_i^1 + \omega v \delta_{ik} a_j^1 + c_4 n_k b_{ij}^1 + v n_i b_{jk}^1 + v n_j b_{ki}^1) \frac{\eta}{r^4} \\ + 2(\omega c_4 \delta_{ij} a_k^0 + \omega v \delta_{ik} a_j^0 + \omega v \delta_{jk} a_i^0 + c_4 n_k b_{ij}^0 + v n_i b_{jk}^0 + v n_j b_{ki}^0) \frac{1}{r^4} \\ \left. - 8\omega (e_{ijk}^3 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} + e_{ijk}^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} + e_{ijk}^1 \frac{\eta}{r^6} + e_{ijk}^0 \frac{1}{r^6}) \right\} \quad (\text{A.7d})$$

$$= E_1 \frac{1}{r^2} + E_2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + E_3 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + E_4 \frac{1}{r^4} + E_5 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} + E_6 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} + E_7 \frac{\eta}{r^6} + E_8 \frac{1}{r^6}$$

(A.4)

(A.5) (A.7)

$$U_{ij} Q_k = (A_2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + A_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + A_0 \frac{1}{r^2} + A_3 \ln r)(q_2 \eta^2 + q_1 \eta + q_0) \\ = q_2 A_2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^2} + (q_2 A_1 + q_1 A_2) \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} + (q_2 A_0 + q_1 A_1 + q_0 A_2) \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + (q_1 A_0 + q_0 A_1) \frac{\eta}{r^2} \\ + q_0 A_0 \frac{1}{r^2} + q_2 A_3 \eta^2 \ln r + q_1 A_3 \eta \ln r + q_0 A_3 \ln r \quad (\text{A.8a})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{ij}Q_k &= (B_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + B_2 \frac{1}{r^2} + B_3 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + B_4 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + B_5 \frac{1}{r^4})(q_2\eta^2 + q_1\eta + q_0) \\
&= q_2 B_1 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} + (q_2 B_2 + q_1 B_1) \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + (q_1 B_2 + q_0 B_1) \frac{\eta}{r^2} + q_0 B_2 \frac{1}{r^2} + q_2 B_3 \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} \\
&\quad + (q_2 B_4 + q_1 B_3) \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} + (q_2 B_5 + q_1 B_4 + q_0 B_3) \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + (q_1 B_5 + q_0 B_4) \frac{\eta}{r^4} + q_0 B_5 \frac{1}{r^4}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.8b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{ijk}^\sigma Q_l &= (D_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + D_2 \frac{1}{r^2} + D_3 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} + D_4 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + D_5 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + D_6 \frac{1}{r^4})(q_2\eta^2 + q_1\eta + q_0) \\
&= q_2 D_1 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} + (q_2 D_2 + q_1 D_1) \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + (q_1 D_2 + q_0 D_1) \frac{\eta}{r^2} + q_0 D_2 \frac{1}{r^2} \\
&\quad + q_2 D_3 \frac{\eta^5}{r^4} + (q_2 D_4 + q_1 D_3) \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} + (q_2 D_5 + q_1 D_4 + q_0 D_3) \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} \\
&\quad + (q_2 D_6 + q_1 D_5 + q_0 D_4) \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + (q_1 D_6 + q_0 D_5) \frac{\eta}{r^4} + q_0 D_6 \frac{1}{r^4}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.8c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{ijk}^\sigma Q_l &= (\frac{E_1}{r^2} + E_2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + E_3 \frac{\eta}{r^4} + \frac{E_4}{r^4} + E_5 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} + E_6 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} + E_7 \frac{\eta}{r^6} + \frac{E_8}{r^6})(q_2\eta^2 + q_1\eta + q_0) \\
&= E_1 q_2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} + E_1 q_1 \frac{\eta}{r^2} + E_1 q_0 \frac{1}{r^2} + q_2 E_2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} + (q_2 E_3 + q_1 E_2) \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} \\
&\quad + (q_2 E_4 + q_1 E_3 + q_0 E_2) \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} + (q_1 E_4 + q_0 E_3) \frac{\eta}{r^4} + q_0 E_4 \frac{1}{r^4} + q_2 E_5 \frac{\eta^5}{r^6} \\
&\quad + (q_2 E_6 + q_1 E_5) \frac{\eta^4}{r^6} + (q_2 E_7 + q_1 E_6 + q_0 E_5) \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} + (q_2 E_8 + q_1 E_7 + q_0 E_6) \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} \\
&\quad + (q_1 E_8 + q_0 E_7) \frac{\eta}{r^6} + q_0 E_8 \frac{1}{r^6}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.8d}$$

$$(A.6d) \quad r \quad , \quad (A.8)$$

.

$$d = 4ac - b^2 = (l_1^e \chi_2 - l_2^e \chi_1)^2 = 0 \tag{A.9}$$

$$(A.9) \quad y \text{ 가 } r$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{l^e}{2}\eta + \frac{l_k^e \chi_k}{l^e}\right)^2} = |\chi| \pm \frac{l^e}{2}\eta = g + h\eta \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$, \quad b < 0 \quad (-) \quad d = 4ac - b^2 > 0$$

(A.8)

$$\int_0^2 \ln r d\eta = \ln(a + 2b + 4c) + \frac{b}{4c} \ln \frac{a + 2b + 4c}{a} - 2 + \frac{\sqrt{d}}{2c} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{4c + b}{\sqrt{d}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{\sqrt{d}} \right)$$

$$\int_0^2 \eta \ln r d\eta = \ln(a + 2b + 4c) - \frac{c}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{b}{4} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \eta^2 \ln r d\eta = \frac{4}{3} \ln(a + 2b + 4c) - \frac{c}{3} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{b}{6} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{d}} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{4c + b}{\sqrt{d}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{\sqrt{d}} \right)$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{2c} \ln \frac{a + 2b + 4c}{a} - \frac{b}{2c} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{2}{c} - \frac{b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{2}{c} - \frac{b}{2c^2} \ln \frac{a + 2b + c}{a} + \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{2c^2} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{2}{c} - \frac{b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{8}{3c} - \frac{b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{4c+b}{d(a+2b+4c)} - \frac{b}{da} + \frac{2c}{d} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^4} d\eta = -\frac{2(a+b)}{d(a+2b+4c)} + \frac{2}{d} - \frac{b}{d} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} d\eta = -\frac{2}{c(a+2b+4c)} + \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{2(b^2-2ac)+ab}{cd(a+2b+4c)} - \frac{b}{cd} + \frac{2a}{d} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} d\eta - \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^4} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{8}{c(a+2b+4c)} - \frac{2b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} d\eta - \frac{3a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^5}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{8}{c(a+2b+4c)} - \frac{3b}{2c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} d\eta - \frac{2a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{4c+b}{d} \left(\frac{1}{2(a+2b+4c)^2} + \frac{3c}{d(a+2b+4c)} \right) - \frac{b}{d} \left(\frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{3c}{da} \right) + \frac{6c^2}{d^2} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^6} d\eta = -\frac{2(a+b)}{2d(a+2b+4c)^2} + \frac{1}{da} - \frac{3b}{2d} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^4} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} d\eta = -\frac{2}{3c(a+2b+4c)^2} - \frac{b}{3c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^6} d\eta + \frac{a}{3c} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^6} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} d\eta = -\frac{2}{c(a+2b+4c)^2} + \frac{a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^6} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^6} d\eta = -\frac{8}{c(a+2b+4c)^2} + \frac{b}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} d\eta + \frac{3a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} d\eta$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^5}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{c^2} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{2b}{c^2} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} d\eta - \frac{2a}{c} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} d\eta + \frac{b^2}{c^2} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} d\eta - \frac{a^2}{c^2} \int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^6} d\eta$$

$$d = 4ac - b^2 = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 \ln r d\eta = 2 \ln(2h+g) + \frac{g}{h} \ln \frac{2h+g}{g} - 2$$

$$\int_0^2 \eta \ln r d\eta = 2 \ln(2h+g) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g}{h} \right)^2 \ln \frac{2h+g}{g} + \frac{g}{h} - 1$$

$$\int_0^2 \eta^2 \ln r d\eta = \frac{8}{3} \ln(2h+g) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{g}{h} \right)^3 \ln \frac{2h+g}{g} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{g}{h} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{g}{h} - \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{b} \left\{ -\frac{1}{(a+2b)} + \frac{1}{a} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^2} \left\{ \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} + \frac{a}{a+2b} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^3} \left\{ a+2b - 2a \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} - \frac{a^2}{a+2b} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^4} \left\{ \frac{(a+2b)^2}{2} - 3a(a+2b) + 3a^2 \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} + \frac{a^3}{a+2b} + \frac{3a^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^2} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^5} \left\{ \frac{(a+2b)^3}{3} - \frac{4a(a+2b)^2}{2} + 6a^2(a+2b) - 4a^3 \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} - \frac{a^4}{a+2b} - \frac{10a^3}{3} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^4} d\eta = -\frac{1}{3b(a+2b)^3} + \frac{1}{3ba^3} = \frac{1}{3b} \left\{ -\frac{1}{(a+2b)^3} + \frac{1}{a^3} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(a+2b)^2} + \frac{a}{3(a+2b)^3} + \frac{1}{6a^2} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^3} \left\{ -\frac{1}{(a+2b)} + \frac{2a}{2(a+2b)^2} - \frac{a^2}{3(a+2b)^3} + \frac{1}{3a} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^4} \left\{ \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} + \frac{3a}{a+2b} - \frac{3a^2}{2(a+2b)^2} + \frac{a^3}{3(a+2b)^3} - \frac{11}{6} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^5} \left\{ (a+2b) - 4a \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} - \frac{6a^2}{(a+2b)} + \frac{4a^3}{2(a+2b)^2} - \frac{a^4}{3(a+2b)^3} + \frac{10a}{3} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^5}{r^4} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^6} \left\{ \frac{(a+2b)^2}{2} - 5a(a+2b) + 10a^2 \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} + \frac{10a^3}{(a+2b)} - \frac{5a^4}{2(a+2b)^2} + \frac{a^5}{3(a+2b)^3} - \frac{10a^2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^6} d\eta = -\frac{1}{5b(a+2b)^5} + \frac{1}{5ba^5} = \frac{1}{b} \left\{ -\frac{1}{5(a+2b)^5} + \frac{1}{5a^5} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4(a+2b)^4} + \frac{a}{5(a+2b)^5} + \frac{1}{20a^4} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^2}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^3} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3(a+2b)^3} + \frac{2a}{4(a+2b)^4} - \frac{a^2}{5(a+2b)^5} + \frac{1}{30a^3} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^3}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(a+2b)^2} + \frac{3a}{3(a+2b)^3} - \frac{3a^2}{4(a+2b)^4} + \frac{a^3}{5(a+2b)^5} + \frac{1}{20a^2} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^4}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^5} \left\{ -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{4a}{2r^2} - \frac{6a^2}{3r^3} + \frac{4a^3}{4r^4} - \frac{a^4}{5r^5} + \frac{1}{5a} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\eta^5}{r^6} d\eta = \frac{1}{b^6} \left\{ \ln \frac{a+2b}{a} + \frac{5a}{r} - \frac{10a^2}{2r^2} + \frac{10a^3}{3r^3} - \frac{5a^4}{4r^4} + \frac{a^5}{5r^5} - \frac{137}{60} \right\}$$

A.2

$$2.7 \quad y \text{ 가 } (X^k)$$

$$(2.14)$$

1 Cauchy principal value integral

$$(2.21)$$

2 Hadamard principal value integral

y (rigid body motion)

,

.

$$y \text{ 가 } (2.30)$$

.

$$r_i = (\xi - \rho) \frac{l_i^e}{2} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$, \rho \quad y \quad . \quad (2.31) \quad r \quad .$$

$$r = |\xi - \rho| J^e \quad (\text{A.12})$$

(A.6e) y 가

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = \frac{r_1 n_1 + r_2 n_2}{r} = 0 \quad (\text{A.13})$$

(A.12) (A.13) (A.2) Kelvin

$$U_{ij} = c_1 \left\{ \frac{(\xi - \rho)^2}{|\xi - \rho|^2 (J^e)^2} \frac{l_i^e l_j^e}{4} - c_2 \delta_{ij} \ln(|\xi - \rho| J^e) \right\} \quad (\text{A.14a})$$

$$T_{ij} = -\frac{c_3 c_4}{r^2} (n_i r_j - n_j r_i) \quad (\text{A.14b})$$

$$U_{ijk}^\sigma = \frac{c_3}{r} \left\{ c_4 \left(\delta_{ik} \frac{r_j}{r} + \delta_{jk} \frac{r_i}{r} - \delta_{ij} \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + 2 \frac{r_i r_j r_k}{r^3} \right\} \quad (\text{A.14c})$$

$$T_{ijk}^\sigma = \frac{c_5}{r^2} \left\{ 2n_k \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2} + n_j \delta_{ik} + n_i \delta_{jk} - n_k \delta_{ij} \right\} \quad (\text{A.14d})$$

(A.14c)

가

(A.14a), (A.14b), (A.14d)

$$\mathbf{U} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(l_1^e)^2}{4J^2} - c_2 \ln(|\xi - \rho|J^e) & \frac{l_1^e l_2^e}{4(J^e)^2} \\ \frac{l_1^e l_2^e}{4(J^e)^2} & \frac{(l_2^e)^2}{4(J^e)^2} - c_2 \ln(|\xi - \rho|J^e) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.15a})$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{c_3 c_4}{(\xi - \rho)J^e} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.15b})$$

$$\mathbf{T}^\sigma = \frac{c_5}{(\xi - \rho)^2 (J^e)^2} \begin{bmatrix} n_1(2n_2^2 + 1) & -n_2(-2n_2^2 + 1) \\ n_1(2n_1^2 - 1) & -n_2(-2n_1^2 - 1) \\ -n_2(2n_1^2 - 1) & n_1(-2n_2^2 + 1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.15c})$$

(A.15a)

(2.24)

$$\int_{-1}^1 Q(\xi) d\xi = 2b_0 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 \quad (\text{A.16a})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 Q(\xi) \ln(\xi + 1) d\xi = \left(\frac{2b_2}{3} + 2b_0\right) \ln 2 - 2b_0 + b_1 - \frac{8b_2}{9} \quad (\text{A.16b})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 Q(\xi) \ln(\xi - 1) d\xi = \left(\frac{2b_2}{3} + 2b_0\right) \ln(2) - 2b_0 - b_1 - \frac{8b_2}{9} \quad (\text{A.16c})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 Q(\xi) \ln(\xi) d\xi = -2b_0 - \frac{2b_2}{9} \quad (\text{A.16d})$$

, b_0

, b_1 b_2

(A.15b)

(2.13)

, (A.15c)

(2.21)

(2.25)

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{\xi - \rho} d\xi = 2(b_2 \rho + b_1) + Q(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.17a})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{(\xi - \rho)^2} d\xi = 2b_2 + Q(\rho) \frac{2}{\rho^2 - 1} + Q'(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.17b})$$

$$(A.17) \quad Q' \quad (2.28)$$

$$Q(\xi) = c_s \xi + d_s \sqrt{1 \pm \xi} + e_s \quad (\text{A.18a})$$

$$Q'(\xi) = c_s + \frac{d_s}{2\sqrt{1 \pm \xi}} \quad (\text{A.18b})$$

$$, \quad c_s, \quad d_s, \quad e_s \quad (2.28)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{\xi - \rho} d\xi = 2c_s + 2d_s (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\rho+1} \ln \frac{\sqrt{\rho+1}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\rho+1}}) + Q(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.19a})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{(\xi - \rho)^2} d\xi = \frac{d_s}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\rho+1}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{\rho+1}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\rho+1}} \right) + Q(\rho) \frac{2}{\rho^2 - 1} + Q'(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.19b})$$

$$(2.29)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{\xi - \rho} d\xi = 2c_s + 2d_s (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-\rho} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-\rho}}) + Q(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.20a})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi)}{(\xi-\rho)^2} d\xi = \frac{d_s}{\sqrt{1-\rho}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1-\rho}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1-\rho}} \right) + Q(\rho) \frac{2}{\rho^2-1} + Q'(\rho) \ln \left| \frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho} \right| \quad (\text{A.20b})$$

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a new secant approach to estimate the path of growth of mixed-mode fatigue crack and proposes the second-order third-moment method to predict the probabilistic distribution of fatigue life.

Lower limit of macro-crack length, which is applicable to linear elastic fracture mechanics, is defined. Fatigue life of micro-crack is approximated with a constant growth rate corresponding to the lower limit of macro-crack length. The dual boundary element method is employed for the analysis of macro-crack. The mixed-mode stress intensity factors are evaluated by displacement extrapolation method. Paris-Erdogan law and maximum circumferential stress criterion are adopted to determine the crack growth rate and tangent direction, respectively. Integral equation of Paris-Erdogan law is discretized for a given increment of loading cycle. In each loading step, crack increment is assumed as a parabola, but discretized as a straight line with secant direction. The parabola is updated iteratively until the tangent of the assumed parabola converges to the growth direction at the new crack tip.

The probabilistic distribution of crack length is approximated as three-parameter lognormal by the second-order third-moment method incorporated with the proposed incremental formulation. Initial crack length and the coefficient of Paris-Erdogan equation are considered as random variables. For each loading step, the mean, standard deviation and skewness of crack length are approximated by those of previous step. The distribution of fatigue life is estimated from material properties and the S-N curve is

derived numerically by the proposed method. The fatigue life for a given probability of failure is evaluated from the distribution of crack length. Proposed method produces a good approximation of the distribution of crack length compared with the results of the Monte Carlo simulation. In the evaluation of probability of failure, proposed method needs much less computational cost than the first-order reliability method.

Keywords:

Fatigue Crack, Fatigue Life, S-N Curve, Stress Intensity Factor, Dual Boundary Element Method, Second-Order Third-Moment Method, Probability of Failure

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