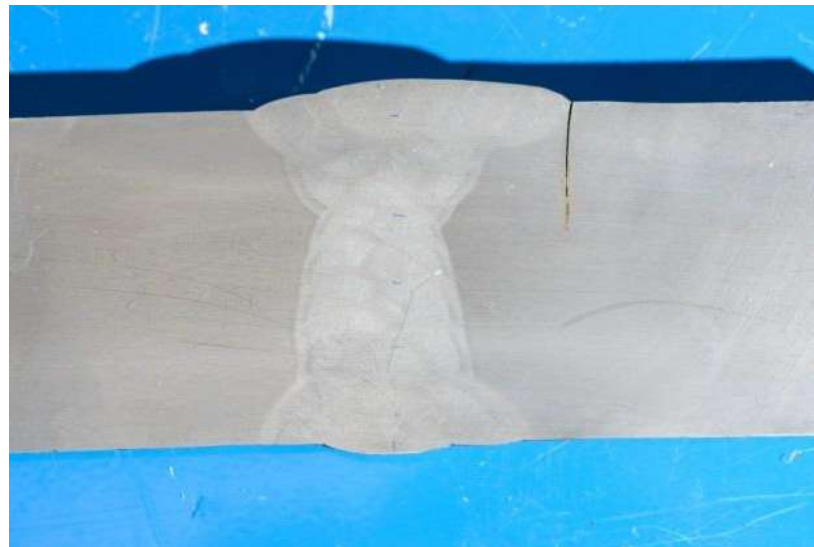


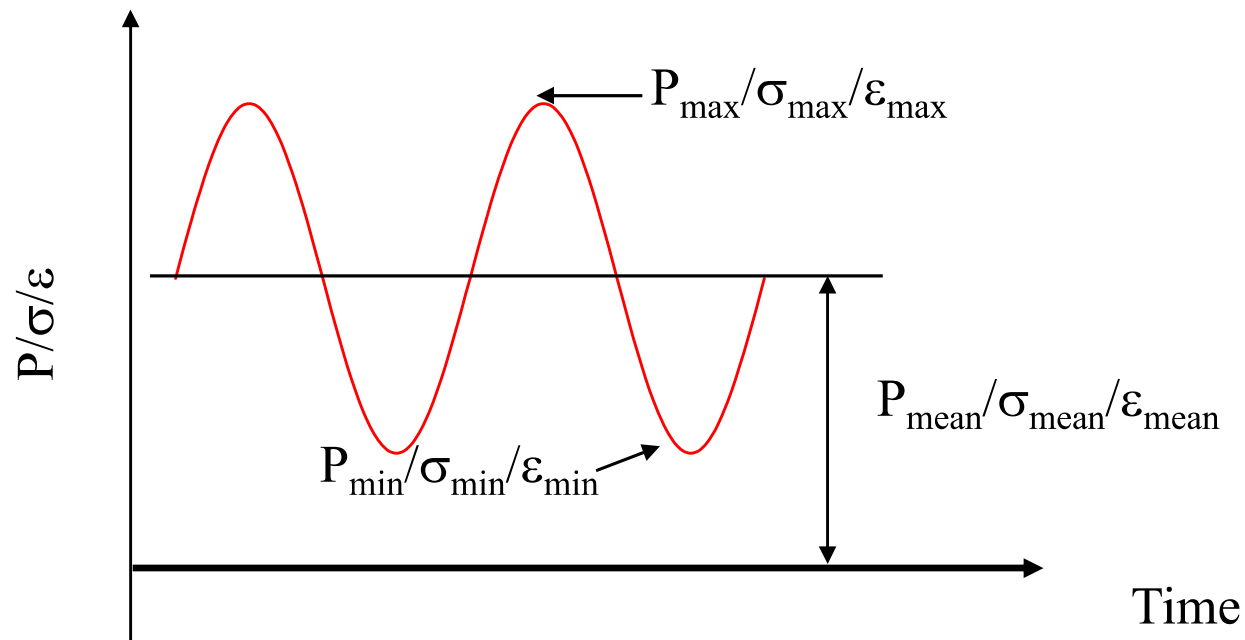
# Fatigue Loading in Offshore Wind Turbines

- ❑ Offshore wind turbines are subjected to current, wave and wind forces causing both **fatigue** and **corrosion** damage
- ❑ It is vital to characterise the fatigue crack initiation and growth behaviour of monopile foundations
- ❑ This will help to develop a suitable and cost effective **inspection plan**



# Fatigue

Failure of a material under repeated or otherwise varying load which never reaches a level sufficient to cause failure in a single application



$$\Delta P = P_{\max} - P_{\min}$$

$$R = \frac{P_{\min}}{P_{\max}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mean}} = \frac{\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_{\min}}{2}$$

# Stages in Fatigue

- **Stage I            Fatigue Crack Initiation**  
Micro Crack Growth under the action of Shear Stresses
- **Stage II           Fatigue Crack Propagation**  
Macro Crack Growth on a plane perpendicular to the maximum Principal Stress
- **Stage III           Catastrophic Failure**

# Fatigue Crack Initiation

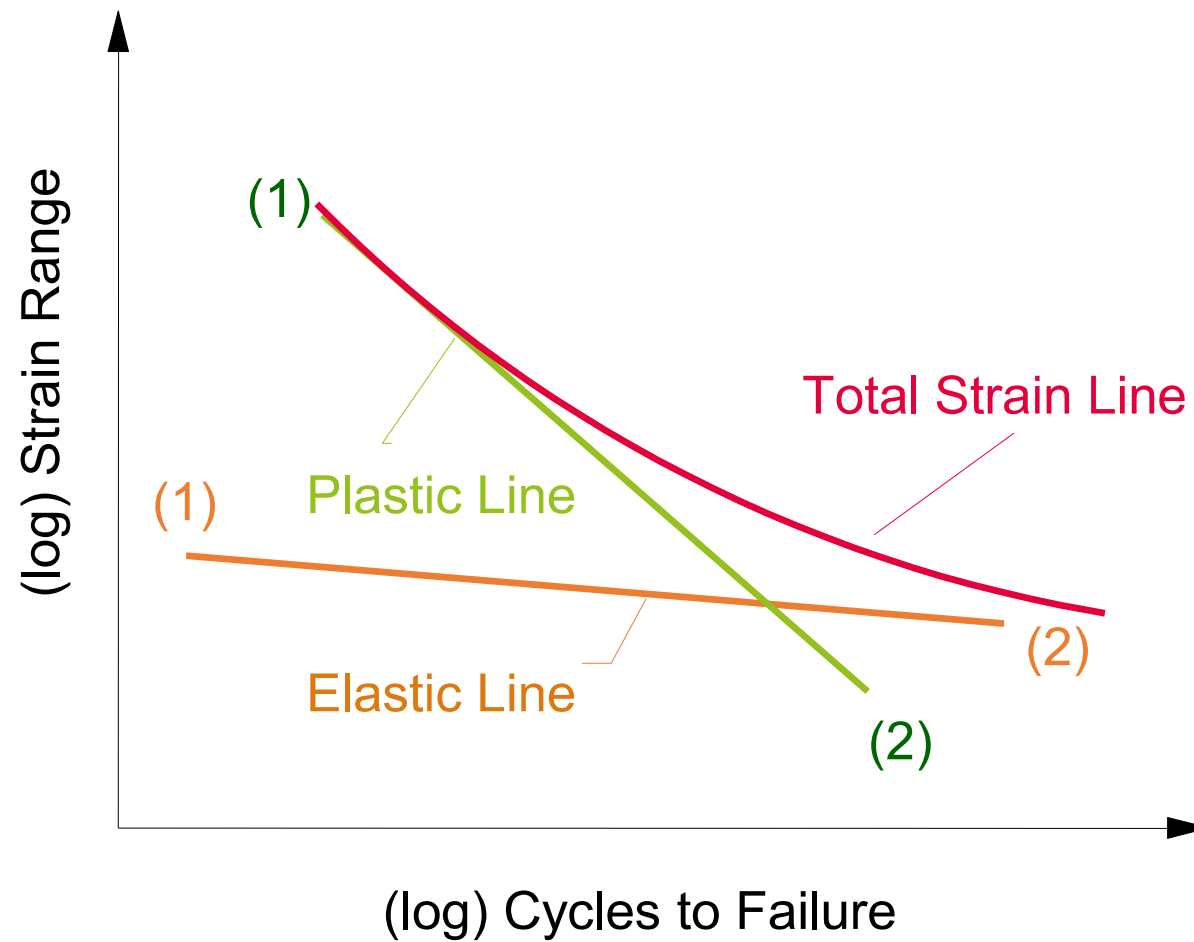
- Low Cycle Fatigue (Strain-Life) - **LCF**

Strain Driven, relatively independent of surface condition and environment.

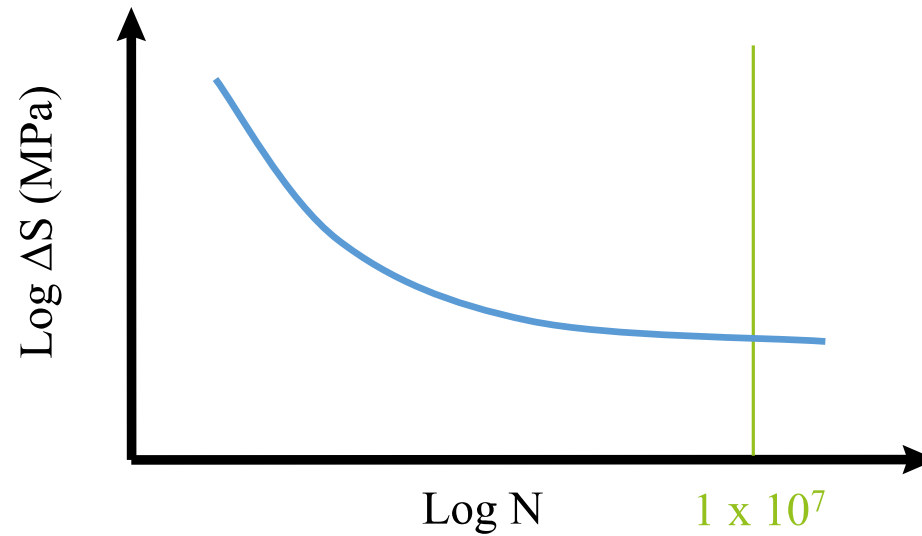
- High Cycle Fatigue (Stress-Life) - **HCF**

Stress Driven, Very sensitive to surface condition, mean/residual stresses and environment

# Low Cycle Fatigue



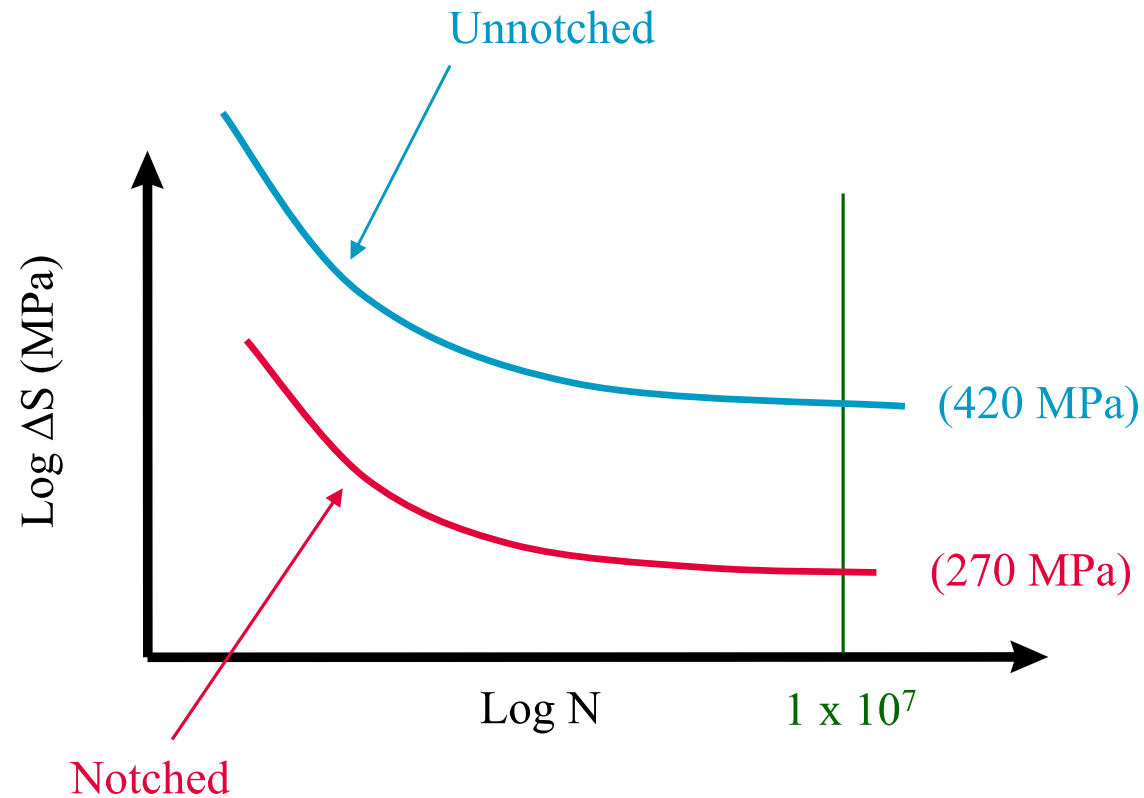
# High Cycle Fatigue: S-N Curve



$$N = a(\Delta\sigma)^B$$

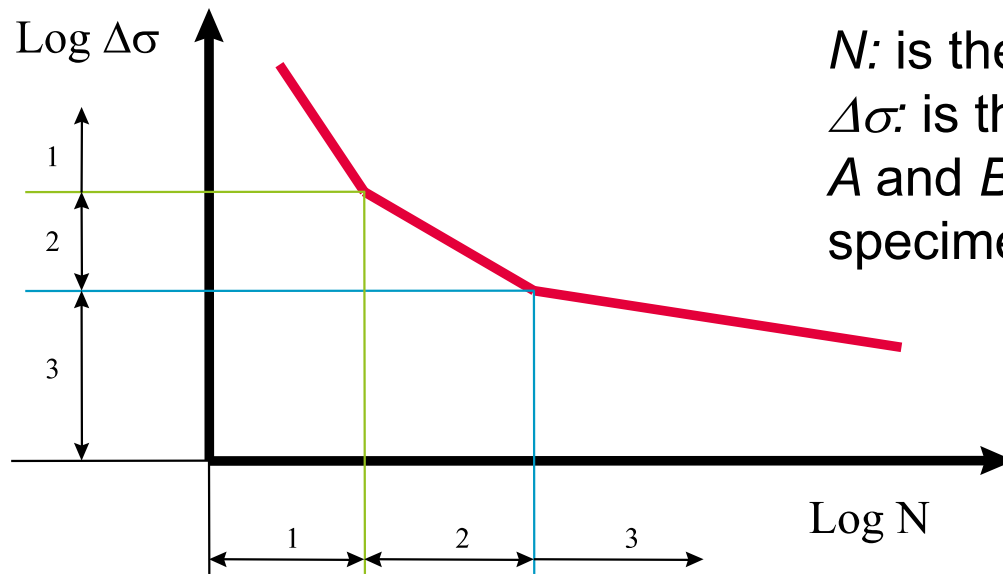
...Basquin Relationship

# High Cycle Fatigue: Notch Sensitivity



# High Cycle Fatigue: Stress-Life

$$\text{Log}_{10} N = A + B \text{Log}_{10} \Delta \sigma$$



$N$ : is the number of cycles to failure  
 $\Delta\sigma$ : is the stress range (MPa)  
 $A$  and  $B$ : are constants specific to that specimen and test environment

$$\text{Log}_{10} N = 12.182 - 3 \text{Log}_{10} \Delta \sigma \quad (\text{for } N < 10^7)$$

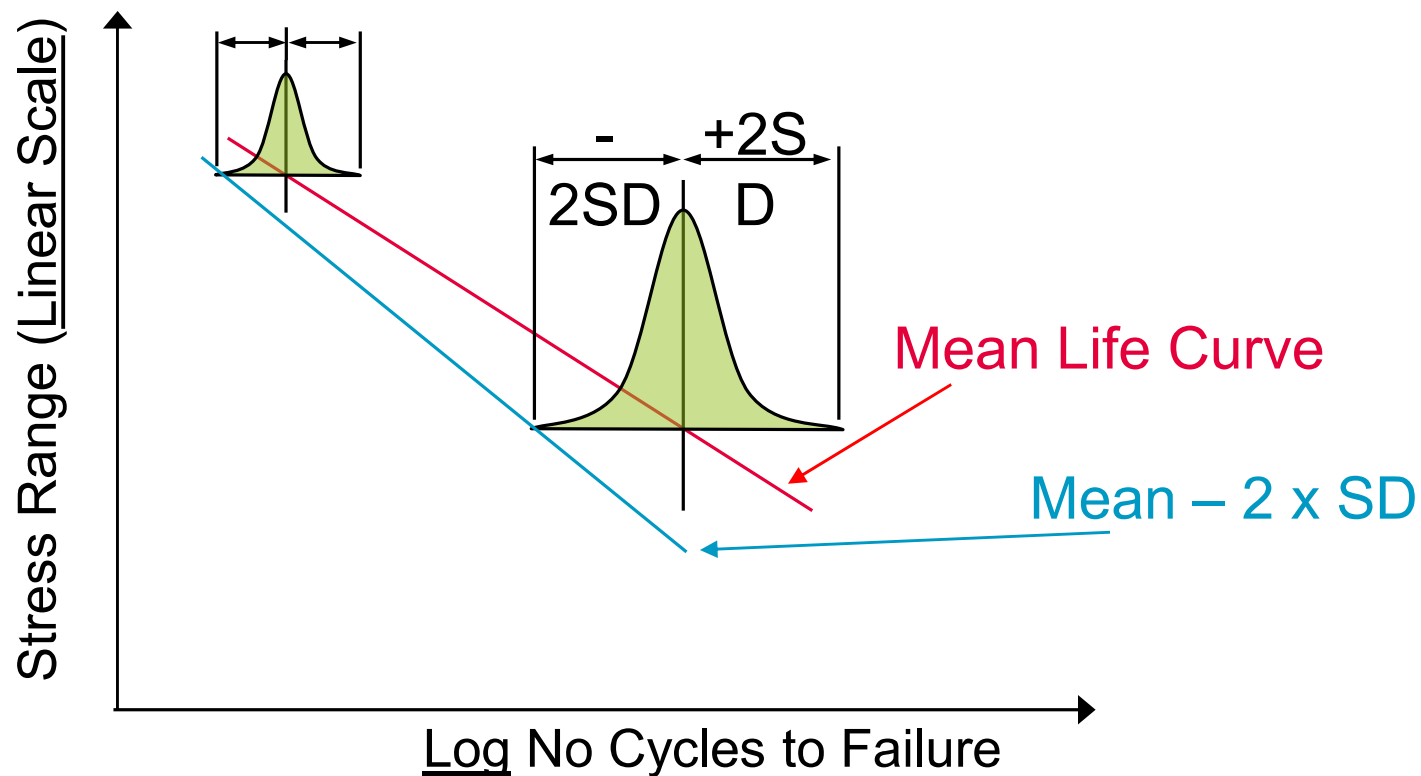
$$\text{Log}_{10} N = 15.637 - 5 \text{Log}_{10} \Delta \sigma \quad (\text{for } N > 10^7)$$



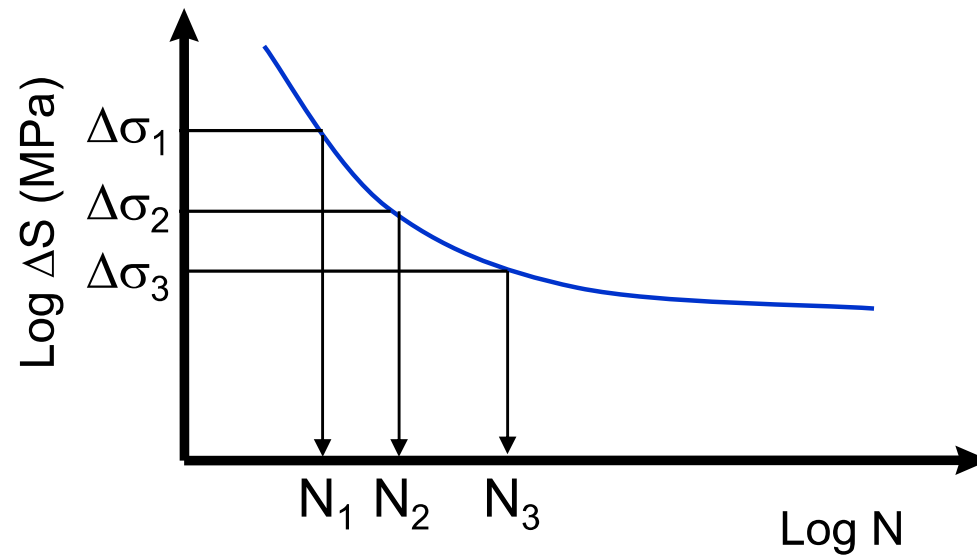
# High Cycle Fatigue: Scatter

Inherent scatter in experimental data

Bigger scatter at lower stress ranges



# High Cycle Fatigue: Cumulative Damage



No of Stress  
Ranges

Damage

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{n_i}{N_i} \right)$$

No of cycles at Stress  
Range 'i'

.....Miner

No of cycles to failure at stress range 'i'