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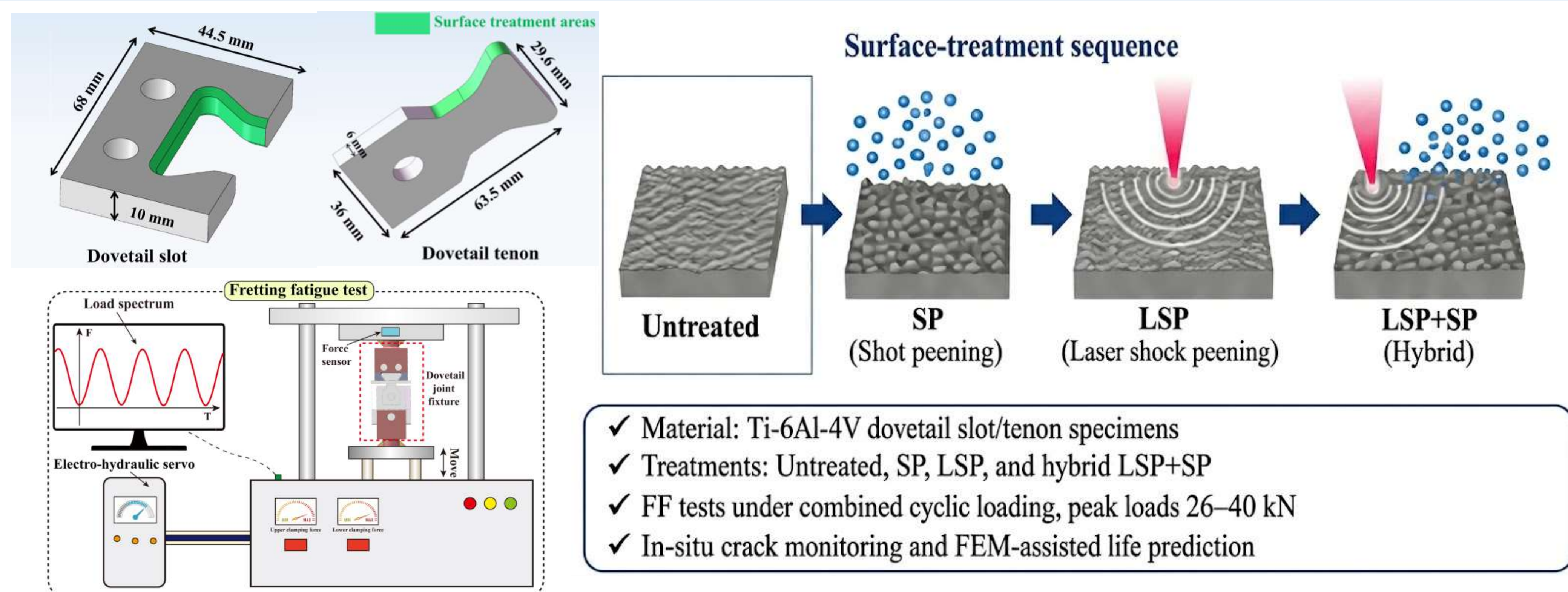
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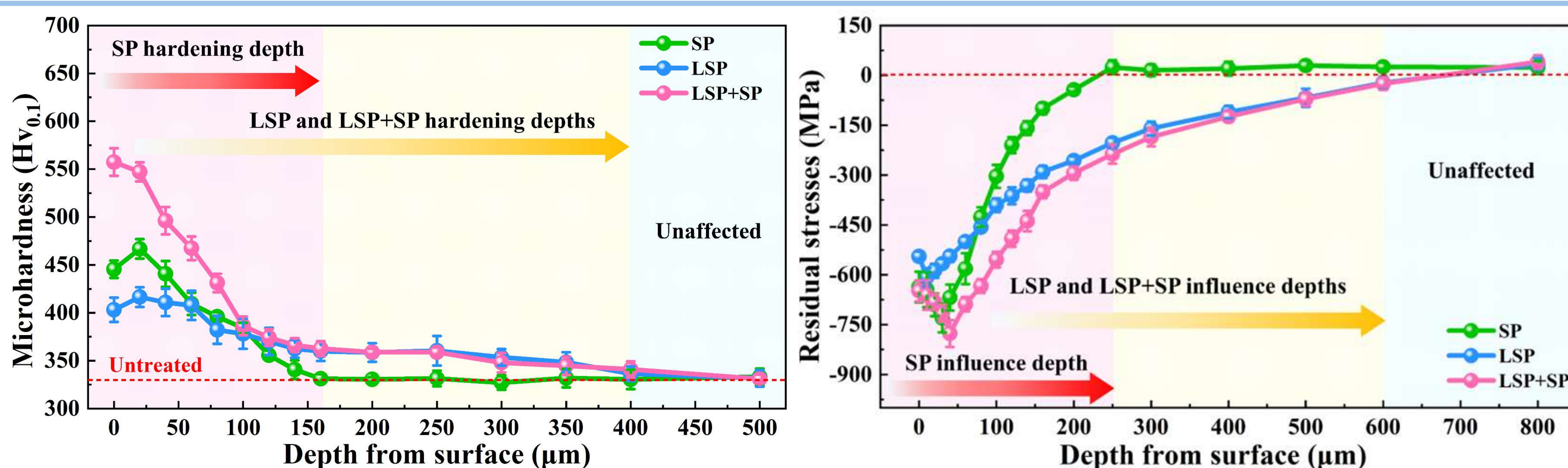
1. Background

- Fretting fatigue in Ti-6Al-4V dovetail joints is a critical threat to aero-engine reliability.
- This study evaluates whether hybrid lasershock peening plus shot peening (LSP+SP) can outperform single treatments.
- The goals are to reveal synergistic strengthening mechanisms and establish a physically informed life-prediction framework.

2. Experimental Strategy



3. Key surface integrity results



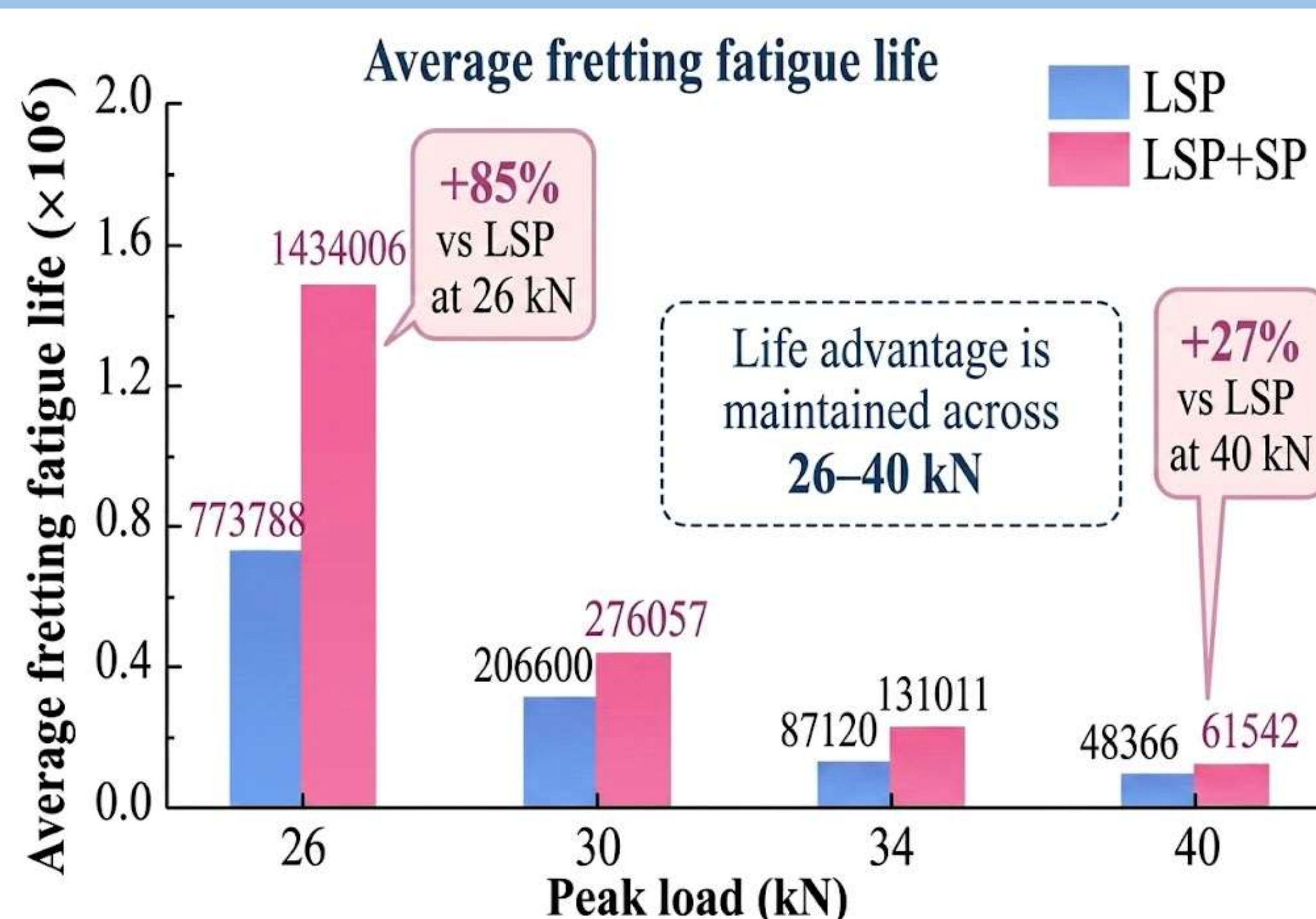
✓ Maximum hardness: 557.4 HV

Peak compressive residual stress: -776.6 MPa

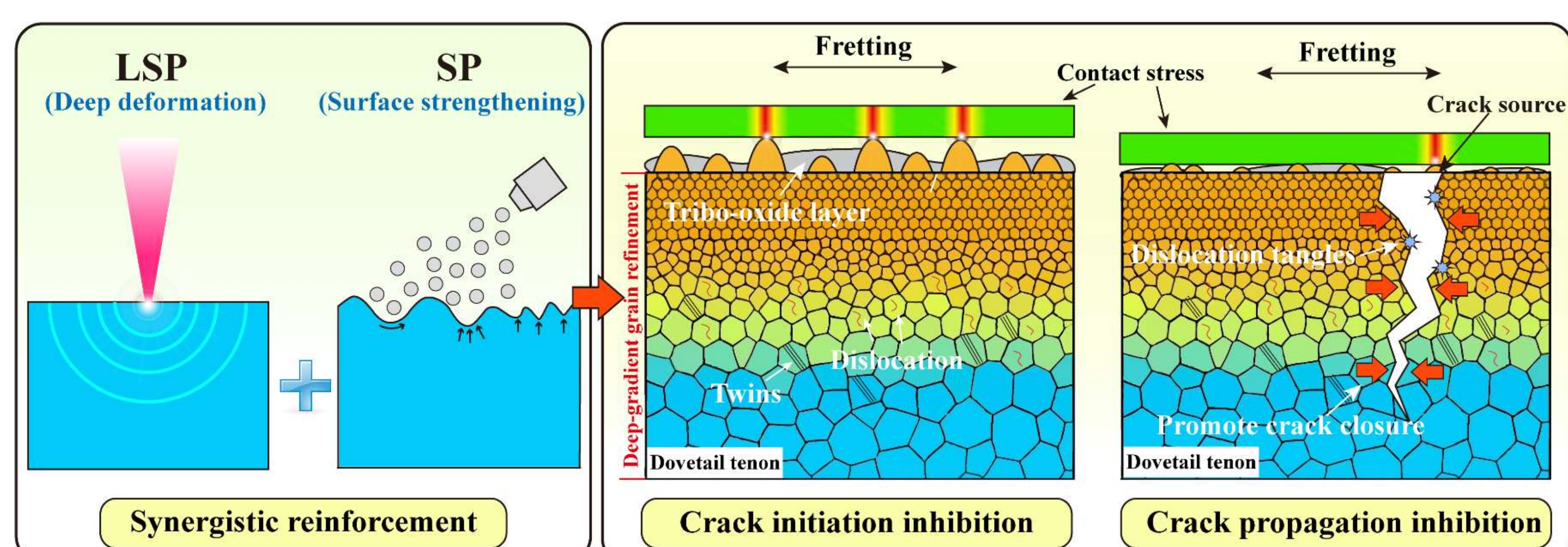
★ LSP+SP combines high near-surface hardening with a deep affected layer comparable to LSP

Ultrafine grains (~1.33 μm) formed in the top 50 μm; refined layer extends to ~250 μm

4. Fretting fatigue performance

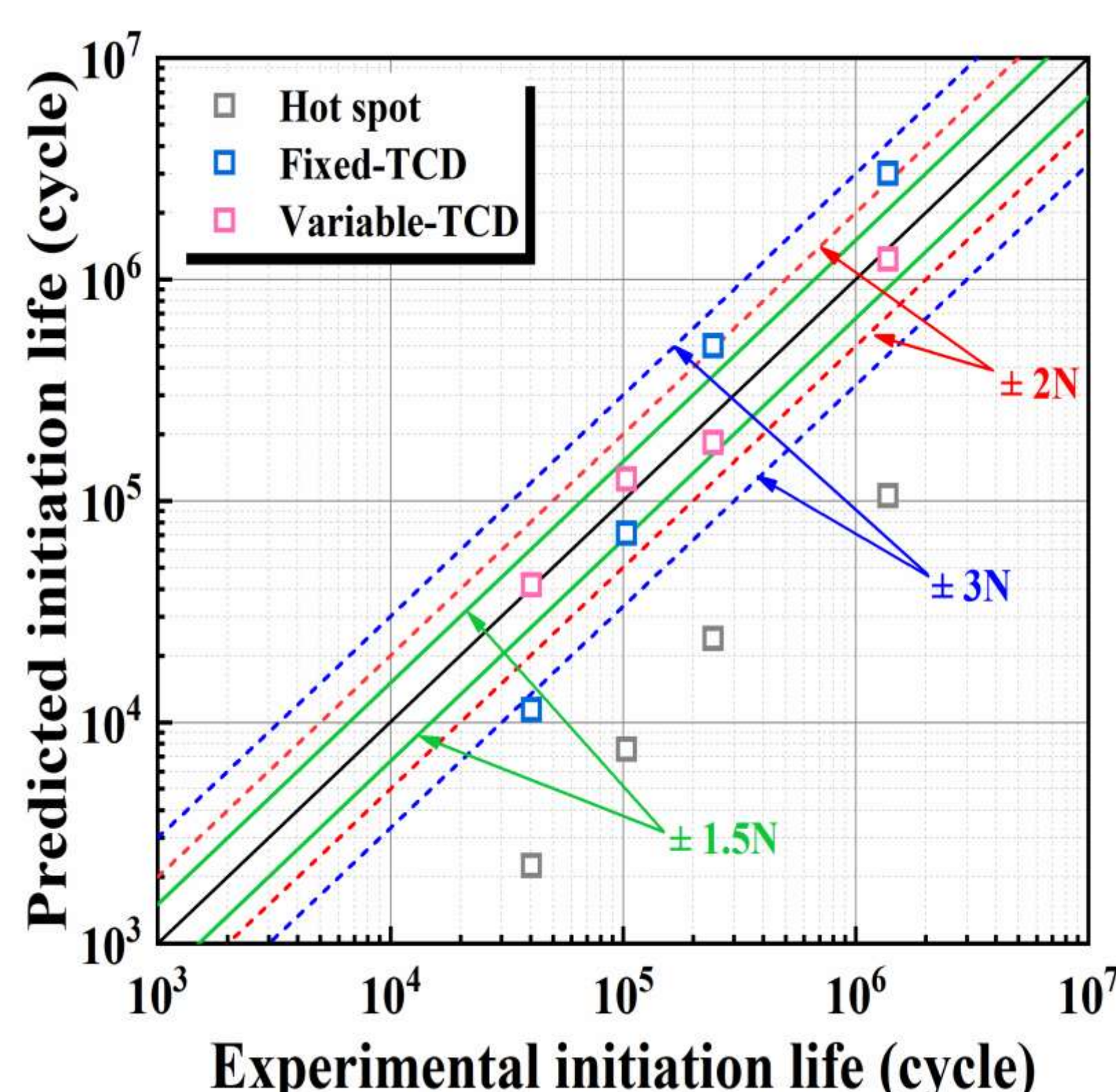


5. Synergistic enhancement mechanism



6. Fretting fatigue performance

- A FEM-based SWT + variable-TCD framework was developed using the actual gradient CRS distribution.
- Variable-TCD outperformed the hot-spot and fixed-TCD methods.
- All initiation-life predictions fell within the 1.5x scatter band.



7. Main conclusions

1. Hybrid LSP+SP generated a superior gradient nanostructure with strong near-surface hardening and deep compressive residual stress.
2. The treatment markedly improved fretting fatigue resistance by simultaneously delaying crack initiation and retarding early crack growth.
3. The proposed SWT + variable-TCD model provided accurate initiation-life prediction for gradient-strengthened dovetail joints.
4. LSP+SP is a promising surface-engineering route for critical aero-engine Ti-6Al-4V components.