

2. välikoe/2. mid-term examination 07.12.2005

MUISTIINPANOJEN KÄYTTÖ KIELLETTY!
NO LITERATURE ALLOWED!

Vastaa **enintään viiteen** kysymykseen oman valintasi mukaan! Answer **only in five** questions of your choice!

1. Liuoslujittaminen.

Solid solution strengthening.

2. Selitä seuraavat väsymiseen liittyvät käsitteet:

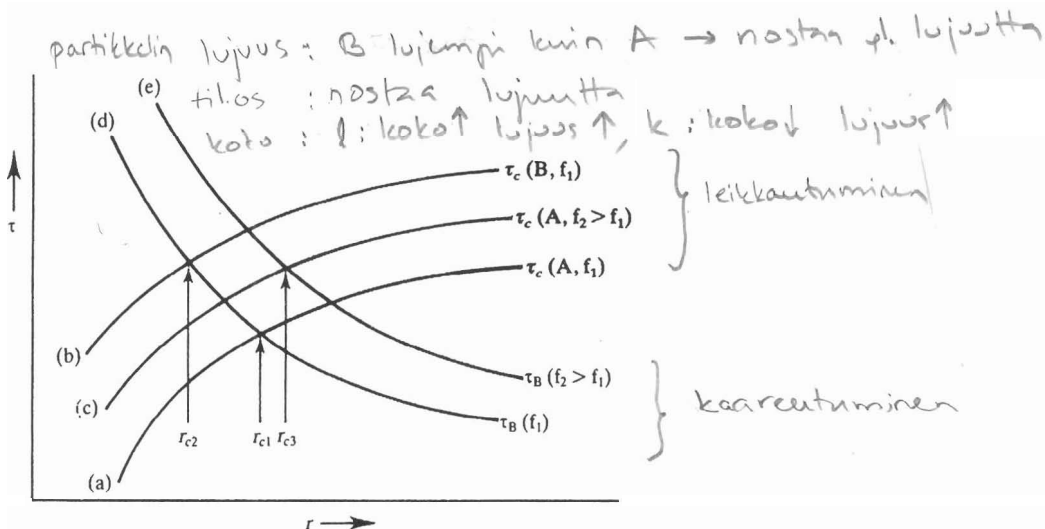
- a) jännityssuhde R
- b) sietoraja
- c) etenemisjälki
- d) syklinen lujittumiskäyrä
- e) purse/onkalo

Explain the following terms related to fatigue:

- a) stress ratio R
- b) endurance limit
- c) striation
- d) cyclic hardening curve
- e) extrusion/intrusion

3. Kuva 1 esittää partikkelilujittamisen riippuvuutta partikkelien koosta, lujuudesta ja tilavuusosuudesta. Mitä erilaisia johtopäätöksiä kuvan perusteella voidaan tehdä?

Figure 1 shows the dependence of particle strengthening on particle size, strength, and volume fraction. What kind of conclusions can you draw from the figure?



Kuva 1/Figure 1

A ja f_1 (käyrät a ja d) kr. koko r_{c1}
 A ja f_2 (käyrät c ja e) kr. koko r_{c2} lujuus ↑
 B ja f_1 (käyrät b ja d) kr. koko r_{c3}

4. Väsyminen vaihtelevilla amplitudeilla. Miten satunnaisen kuormitushistorian aiheuttaman väsymisvaurion määrää voidaan käytännössä arvioida?

Fatigue at varying amplitudes. How the fatigue damage caused by a random amplitude loading can be estimated in practice?

5. Miten raekoko vaikuttaa metallien käyttäytymiseen eri kuormitustilanteissa? Käsittele kaikki koealueeseen (ts. lujittaminen, korkean lämpötilan muodonmuutos, murtuminen ja väsyminen) kuuluvat tapaukset, joissa raekoolla on merkitystä.

What is the effect of grain size on the behavior of metallic materials in different loading circumstances? Consider all possible cases in the area included in this examination (i.e., strengthening, high temperature deformation, fracture and fatigue), where grain size has an influence.

6. Kuinka monta prosenttia haurasmurtuman kriittinen särönpituus pienenee, jos terästangossa, johon kohdistuu aluksi 300 MPa:n ulkoinen vetokuormitus, kuormitus nostetaan 380 MPa:iin?

How much does the critical crack length of brittle fracture decrease (in %) if the tensile stress applied on a steel bar increases from an initial value of 300 MPa to 380 MPa?

$$\sigma_T = \frac{F}{A_i} = \frac{F}{A_0} \cdot \frac{A_0}{A_i} = \sigma_E \left(\frac{A_0}{A_i} \right) = \sigma_E (1 + \varepsilon_E) \quad \sigma_T = K (\varepsilon_T)^n \quad \tau = \frac{32M_f r}{\pi D^4} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = -\nu \varepsilon_1$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \varepsilon_1 (1 - 2\nu) \quad \sigma_y = m \cdot \tau_{\text{crss}} \quad \tau_B \cong \frac{Gb}{L - 2r} \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{3\sigma}{E} (1 - 2\nu) = \frac{\sigma}{K}$$

$$K = -\Omega_0 \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega} \right)_{\Omega_0} = +\Omega_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \Omega^2} \right)_{\Omega_0} \quad \tau = \tau_{\text{max}} \cdot \sin \left(\frac{2\pi x}{b} \right) \quad \tau_{\text{max}} \approx \frac{G}{30} \quad \tau_f = G \cdot \exp \left(\frac{-2\pi w}{b} \right)$$

$$\tau = \frac{Gb}{2\pi r} \quad U_s \approx Gb^2 \quad \sigma_x = \frac{-Gb}{2\pi(1-\nu)r} \sin\theta(2 + \cos\theta) \quad \sigma_y = \frac{Gb}{2\pi(1-\nu)r} \sin\theta \cos 2\theta$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \frac{Gb}{2\pi(1-\nu)r} \cos\theta \cos 2\theta \quad \sigma_z = \frac{-Gb\nu \sin\theta}{\pi(1-\nu)r} \quad v_D = \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_0} \right)^p \quad F_s = \frac{Gb^2}{2\pi r}$$

$$F = \tau b \quad \frac{a}{2} [\bar{1}01] \rightarrow \frac{a}{6} [\bar{2}11] + \frac{a}{6} [\bar{1}12] \quad \tau = \frac{Gb}{r} \quad \tau_{\text{rss}} = \frac{F \cdot \cos\lambda}{A_s} = \frac{F}{A_0} \cos\phi \cos\lambda = \frac{\sigma}{m}$$

$$\sigma_T = K'(\dot{\varepsilon})^m \quad \tau = \tau_0 + \alpha Gb(\rho)^{1/2} \quad \tau \approx \frac{Gb}{L'} \cos \frac{\phi_c}{2} \quad \tau^* = (\tau_{\text{app}} - \tau_0) \left(\frac{d}{4r} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\tau = \tau_0 + \alpha Gb\sqrt{\rho} \quad \sigma_a = \sigma_{\text{fat}} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{\text{mean}}}{T.S.} \right) \quad \sigma_{\text{th}} = \left(\frac{\gamma E}{a_0} \right)^{1/2} \quad \sigma_E = F/A_0 \quad \varepsilon_E = \Delta l/l_0$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} \quad \frac{1}{E_{[hkl]}} = \frac{1}{E_{\langle 100 \rangle}} - 3 \left(\frac{1}{E_{\langle 100 \rangle}} - \frac{1}{E_{\langle 111 \rangle}} \right) (\alpha^2 \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \gamma^2 + \beta^2 \gamma^2)$$

$$\tau_{\text{app}} = \tau_0 + 2\tau^* r^{1/2} d^{-1/2} = \tau_0 + k_y d^{-1/2} \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_0 + k_y d^{-1/2} \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} \quad \sigma_T = F/A_i$$

$$\sigma_T = \frac{F}{A_i} = \frac{F}{A_0} \cdot \frac{A_0}{A_i} = \sigma_E \left(\frac{A_0}{A_i} \right) = \sigma_E (1 + \varepsilon_E) \quad \sigma_T = \sigma_E (1 + \varepsilon_E) \quad \varepsilon_T = \ln(1 + \varepsilon_E)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{\parallel} = A\sigma^m \exp(-Q_c / RT) \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{\text{dg}} = \dot{\varepsilon}_0 \exp \left(-\frac{U_0}{kT} \right) \left[\exp \left(\frac{\delta U}{kT} \right) - 1 \right] \quad \sigma_F = \frac{K_c}{(\pi c)^{1/2}} \quad \frac{dc}{dN} \approx A(\Delta K)^m$$

$$N_v(\text{veto}) \approx \exp \left(-\frac{Q_f}{kT} \right) \exp \left(\frac{\sigma \Omega}{kT} \right) \quad U_{\text{el}} \approx \frac{\sigma^2}{2E} \pi c^2 \quad \sigma_F = \left(\frac{EG_c}{\pi c} \right)^{1/2} \quad \sigma_{F'} = \left(\frac{2\gamma E}{\pi c} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$N_v(\text{puristus}) \approx \exp \left(-\frac{Q_f}{kT} \right) \exp \left(-\frac{\sigma \Omega}{kT} \right) \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{\text{NH}} = A_{\text{NH}} \left(\frac{D_L}{d^2} \right) \left(\frac{\sigma \Omega}{kT} \right) \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_C = A_C \left(\frac{D_{\text{GB}} \delta'}{d^3} \right) \left(\frac{\sigma \Omega}{kT} \right)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_i = A_i D_i \left(\frac{\sigma}{G} \right)^{m''} \left(\frac{\sigma \Omega}{kT} \right) \left(\frac{b}{d} \right)^{n'} \quad \sigma_{\text{th}} = \frac{\lambda E}{2\pi a_0} \cong \frac{E}{2\pi} \cong \frac{E}{10} \quad \Delta K \sim \Delta \sigma(c)^{1/2} \quad \sum \frac{n_i}{N_{\text{fi}}} = 1$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} \approx 2\sigma \left(\frac{c}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} \quad \sigma_F = \left(\frac{\gamma E \rho}{4a_0 c} \right)^{1/2} \quad \sigma_F = \left(\frac{2\gamma E \rho}{3\pi a_0 c} \right)^{1/2} \quad \frac{d}{dc} \left[4c\gamma - \frac{\pi \sigma^2 c^2}{E} \right]_{\sigma=\sigma_F} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta \varepsilon_{\text{el}} = \frac{\sigma_f}{E} (2N_f)^{-b} \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta \varepsilon_{\text{pl}} = \varepsilon_f' (2N_f)^{-c} \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \varepsilon_{\text{el}} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \varepsilon_{\text{pl}} = \frac{\sigma_f}{E} (2N_f)^{-b} + \varepsilon_f' (2N_f)^{-c}$$