CH8.Failure

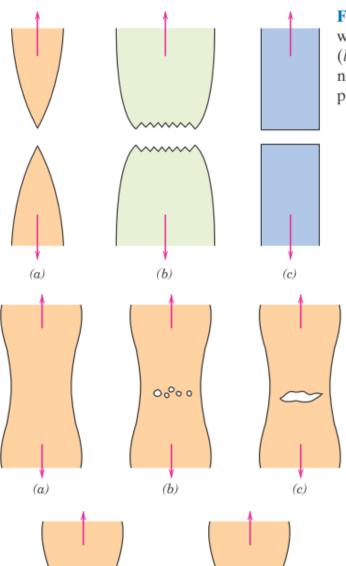
基本概念

- 1.Simple fracture→應力為靜態,且在比熔點還低的溫度下,物體分成多塊 先只討論單軸拉伸,依據經歷的塑性變形,可分為 brittle、ductile 兩種破裂型式
- 2.任何 fracture process 有 2 個步驟
- →crack 形成
- →propagation→與 fracture mode 很有關係
- 3.延性破裂→extensive plastic deformation in the vicinity(附近) of an advancing crack→慢→stable,意即除非應力增加,會抵擋進一步 crack 擴張
- **4.脆性破裂→crack** 擴張很快,且沒啥塑變→<u>unstable</u>,一但發生不需再額外加應力
- *延性較討喜

脆性破壞比延性破壞常見!(延性破壞有大量塑性變形,好預防,也可提前換零件)

Shear

(e)



Fibrous-

(d)

Figure 8.1 (a) Highly ductile fracture in which the specimen necks down to a point. (b) Moderately ductile fracture after some necking. (c) Brittle fracture without any plastic deformation.

Figure 8.2 Stages in the cup-and-cone fracture. (a) Initial necking. (b) Small cavity formation. (c) Coalescence of cavities to form a crack. (d) Crack propagation. (e) Final shear fracture at a 45° angle relative to the tensile direction. (From K. M. Ralls, T. H. Courtney, and J. Wulff, Introduction to Materials Science and Engineering, p. 468. Copyright © 1976 by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)

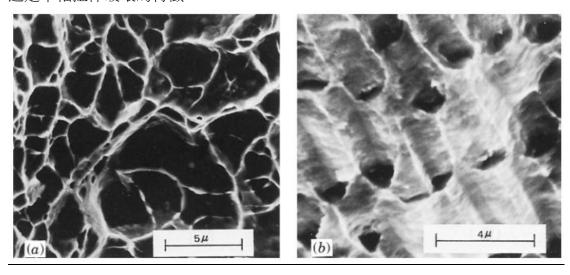
延性破壞三階段

- 1.necking, cavities form
- 2.cavities coalescence,form crack,propagates toward 試片表面,方向垂直施加應力方向
- 3.crack 達表面,45°, cup-and-cone

脆性破壞三階段

- 1.由於塑性變形,差排在 slip plane 聚集
- 2.差排受阻的地方 shear stress 增加,microcracks are nucleated
- 3. microcracks 由於 shear stress 的增加,和儲存的彈性應變能,而 propagate

Fractographic →破裂機構的研究→通常使用 SEM,因為比光學顯微鏡有更好的解析度和景深→可延究 fracture mode、應力態、site of crack initiation 當觀察 fibrous central region of a <u>cup-and-cone</u> fracture,可以看到很多<u>球 dimple</u>,這是單軸拉伸破壞的特徵!



^{*}看到圖要知道這是在研究 fracture!

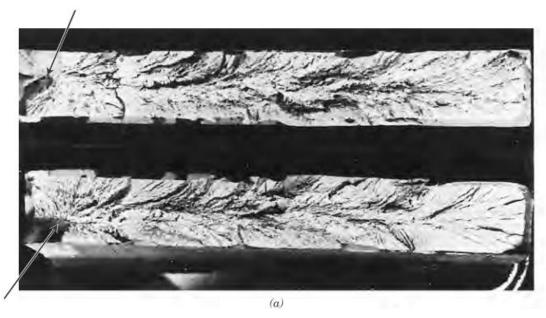
延性破壞的表面特徵

Dull , fibrous , cup-and-cone

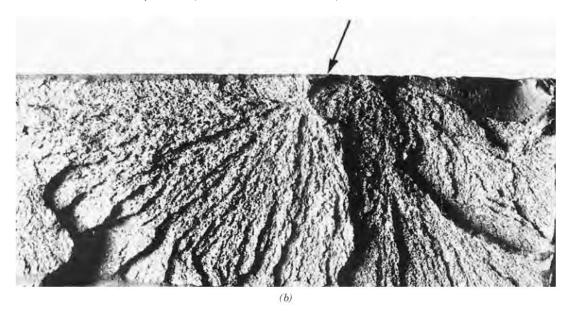
脆性破壞的特徵

Shinny with flat

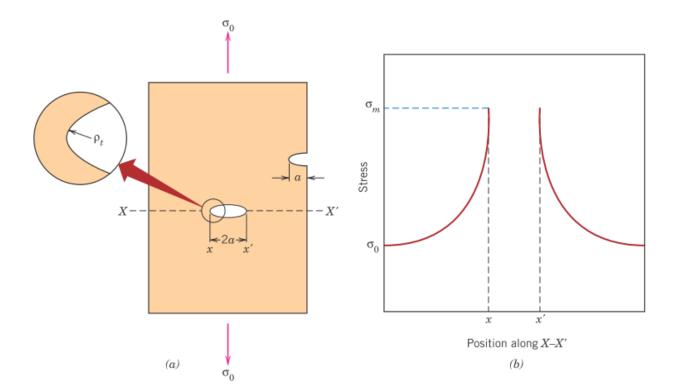
V-shaped chevron→再 center of the fracture cross section 產生,並向後指出裂縫起始位置(箭頭處)



Other brittle fracture surfaces contain lines or ridges that radiate from the origin of the crack in a fanlike pattern(箭頭為 crack 起始處)



大部分脆材→穿晶 transgranular 某些合金→延晶 intergranular→由於晶界區域弱化、脆化



$$\sigma_m = 2\sigma_0 \left(\frac{a}{\rho_t}\right)^{1/2} K_t = \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_0} = 2\left(\frac{a}{\rho_t}\right)^{1/2}$$

Critical stress for crack propagation in a brittle material

$$\sigma_c = \left(\frac{2E\gamma_s}{\pi a}\right)^{1/2}$$

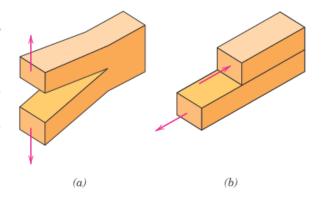
Fracture toughness dependence on critical stress for crack propagation and crack length

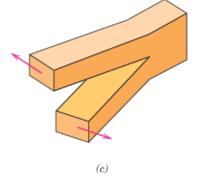
$$K_c = Y \sigma_c \sqrt{\pi a}$$

Figure 8.10 The three modes of crack surface displacement.

(a) Mode I, opening or tensile mode;

(b) mode II, sliding mode; and (c) mode III, tearing mode.



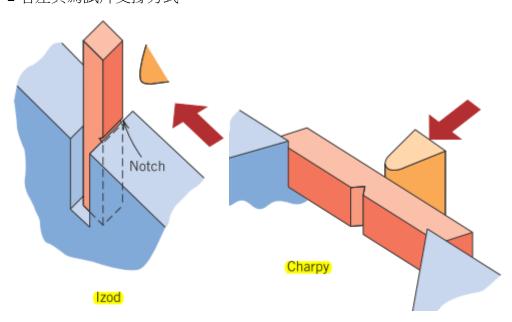


衝擊破裂試驗

拉伸試驗不能延用來預測破裂行為衝擊試驗被選用以更嚴苛的情形

1.相對低溫 2.高應變速率 3.三軸應力狀態(藉凹痕)

Charpy and Izod,用來測量 impact energy,有時叫 <u>notch toughness</u> 2 者差異為試片支撐方式



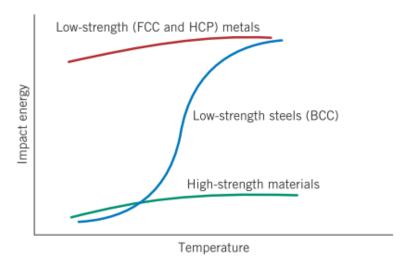
plane strain fracture toughness→ quantitative 定量 impact tests→ qualitative 定性,相對比較 2 者不好關聯起來

Ductile-to-Brittle

轉變溫度可藉由觀察破壞表面來決定

Ductile → fibrous &dull(or shear character)

Brittle→granular(shiny) texure(or cleavage)



而轉變溫度 2 種特徵都有

Low-strength FCC 和 大部分 HCP 不會脆轉

低碳鋼 BCC

高碳鋼

Ti 合金

對於容易脆轉的材料

(低碳鋼),

晶粒減小→脆轉溫度下降(更延) *晶粒減小→可以同時 strengthen and toughen 增加碳含量→提高脆轉溫度(更脆)

*我們希望的是降低脆轉溫度!因為延比較棒

Fatigue failure

dynamic and fluctuating stresses

無論脆性或延性,brittlelike,塑性變形很小,破裂面垂直應力

Mean stress)平均

Range stress →最大-最小

Stress amplitude → range 的一半

Stress ratio→最小/最大 EX.反覆應力循環 R= -1

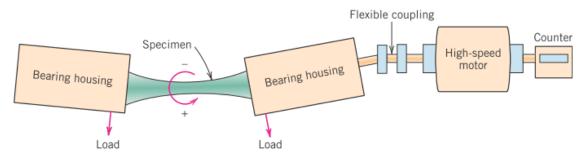
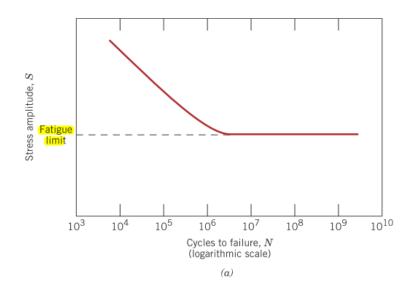
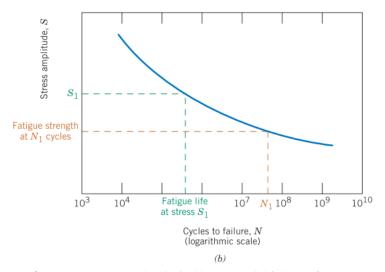


Figure 8.18 Schematic diagram of fatigue-testing apparatus for making rotating-bending tests. (From Keyser, *Materials Science in Engineering*, 4th Edition, © 1986, p. 88. Adapted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ.)

R.R.Moore 為可逆式彎曲疲勞試驗之試片



*低於 fatigue limit,不會發生 fatigue,EX. **steel、Fe、Ti alloy** 注意差不多發生在 **10**⁶ 的地方



*沒有 fatigue limit,指定在某 cycle 壞掉的應力,EX. Non ferrous

Fatigue failure 的過程(延性金屬)

- 1.crack initiation
- 2.crack propagation
- →巨觀特徵→beachmarks(clamshell marks)→由於 interuptions in the cycles
- →微觀特徵→<u>striations</u>→fatigue crack 的前進,during a single load cycle,其寬度 與 stress range 的增加有關。
- 3.final failure

Smith 版本的 Fatigue failure 過程

- 1. crack initiation 塑性變形引起
- 2. slipband crack growth (第一階段)

slipband extrusions & intrusions,使表面產生 ridges & grooves,在加上 persistent slipbands 的傷害,使的裂紋在接近表面處發生,並延高剪應力方向往試片內部傳播,此時速率很慢,約 10⁻¹⁰m/cycle

3. crack growth on planes of high tensile stress (第二階段)

Crack 方向轉成與最大拉伸應力方向垂直,較快速率傳播,約 10^{-6} m/cycle,且在 穿過試片截面時產生 striation。

4. final failure

破壞表面一般可分為兩個區域

- 1.rubbing action 形成的平滑區域(海灘紋)
- 2.負載過高 fracture process 形成的 rough region

疲勞破壞起始的地方→應力集中點

Factor

- 1.mean stress
- 2.surface 效應與處理

設計(EX.sharp corner->BAD)

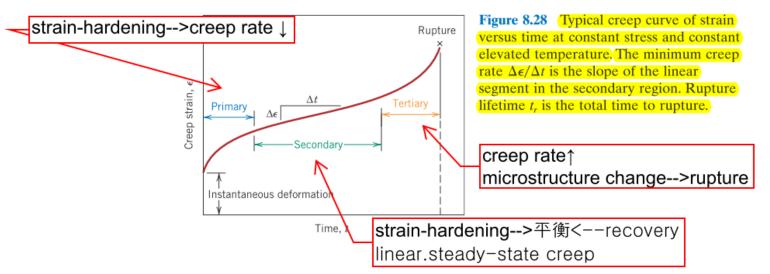
表面處理(shot peening、case hardening-滲碳、polish 除去應力增加點)

- 3.環境效應
- 4.腐蝕

Creep

Time-depended strain

金屬大約在 0.4Tm 開始 creep 變的重要,再低溫時,擴散回復無法發生,只會出現第一階段潛變



潛變試驗

第二階段的斜率為 min,在潛變試驗中,使最小潛變速率達 10⁻⁵%/h 的應力,為常見的潛變標準

Creep-rupture(stress-rupture)試驗

原則跟前變試驗一樣,只是試驗必須進行到試片失效,負載較高,應力-斷裂時間圖曲線斜率改變,是由再結晶、氧化、腐蝕、相變化等因素引起。

Dependence of creep strain rate on stress
$$\dot{\epsilon}_s = K_1 \sigma^n$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_s = K_2 \sigma^n \exp\left(-\frac{Q_c}{RT}\right)$$

The Larson-Miller parameter—in terms of temperature and rupture lifetime

 $T(C + \log t_r)$ T:溫度(K) t_r :rupture life time(hr) C 常數

- *抗潛變的方法
- 1.固溶強化 2.dispersion strengthening→insoluble second phase *3.增加晶粒尺寸 (小晶粒有較多的晶界滑移),或產生較優方向的晶粒結構