

MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MATERIALS

SECOND EDITION

This textbook fits courses on mechanical behavior of materials in mechanical engineering and materials science, and it includes numerous examples and problems. It emphasizes quantitative problem solving. This text differs from others because the treatment of plasticity emphasizes the interrelationship of the flow, effective strain, and effective stress, and their use in conjunction with yield criteria to solve problems. The treatment of defects is new, as is the analysis of particulate composites. Schmid's law is generalized for complex stress states. Its use with strains allows for prediction of R values for textures. Of note is the treatment of lattice rotations related to deformation textures. The chapter on fracture mechanics includes coverage of Gurney's approach. Among the highlights in this new edition are the treatment of the effects of texture on properties and microstructure in Chapter 7, a new chapter on discontinuous and inhomogeneous deformation (Chapter 12), and the treatment of foams in Chapter 21.

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Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page xiii</i>
1 Stress and Strain	1
Introduction	1
Stress	2
Sign Convention	3
Transformation of Axes	4
Principal Stresses	6
Mohr's Stress Circles	6
Strains	9
Small Strains	11
Transformation of Axes	12
Mohr's Strain Circles	13
Force and Moment Balances	14
Boundary Conditions	16
Note	17
Problems	17
2 Elasticity	20
Introduction	20
Isotropic Elasticity	20
Variation of Young's Modulus	22
Isotropic Thermal Expansion	24
Elastic Anisotropy	25
Orientation Dependence of Elastic Response	27
Orientation Dependence in Cubic Crystals	28
Orientation Dependence in Noncubic Crystals	30
Orientation Dependence in Materials Other Than Single Crystals	31
Anisotropic Thermal Expansion	31
References	32
Notes	32
Problems	33

3 Mechanical Testing	36
Introduction	36
Tensile Specimens	36
Stress–Strain Curves	37
Ductility	40
True Stress and Strain	41
The Bridgman Correction	43
Temperature Rise	43
Sheet Anisotropy	44
Measurement of Force and Strain	45
Axial Alignment	46
Special Problems	47
Compression Test	47
Plane–Strain Compression	50
Plane–Strain Tension	51
Biaxial Tension (Hydraulic Bulge Test)	51
Torsion Test	53
Bend Tests	54
Hardness Tests	56
Mutual Indentation Hardness	59
References	60
Notes	60
Problems	61
4 Strain Hardening of Metals	65
Introduction	65
Mathematical Approximations	65
Power Law Approximation	67
Necking	68
Work Per Volume	70
Localization of Strain at Defects	70
Notes	71
Problems	72
5 Plasticity Theory	74
Introduction	74
Yield Criteria	74
Tresca (maximum shear stress criterion)	75
Von Mises Criterion	76
Flow Rules	78
Principle of Normality	79
Effective Stress and Effective Strain	80
Other Isotropic Yield Criteria	82
Anisotropic Plasticity	84
Effect of Strain Hardening on the Yield Locus	86
References	87

Contents

vii

Notes	87
Problems	88
6 Strain Rate and Temperature Dependence of Flow Stress	92
Introduction	92
Strain Rate Dependence of Flow Stress	92
Superplasticity	95
Combined Strain and Strain Rate Effects	99
Strain Rate Sensitivity of bcc Metals	100
Temperature Dependence	103
Combined Temperature and Strain Rate Effects	103
Hot Working	108
References	109
Notes	109
Problems	110
7 Slip and Crystallographic Textures	113
Introduction	113
Slip Systems	113
Schmid's Law	113
Strains Produced by Slip	116
Strain Hardening of fcc Single Crystals	117
Tensile Deformation of fcc Crystals	118
Slip in bcc Crystals	120
Slip in hcp Crystals	121
Lattice Rotation in Tension	121
Lattice Rotation in Compression	123
Texture Formation in Polycrystals	124
Approximate Calculations of R Values	125
Deformation of Polycrystals	126
Texture Strengthening	127
Effects of Texture on Microstructure	128
References	132
Notes	132
Problems	133
8 Dislocation Geometry and Energy	137
Introduction	137
Theoretical Strength of Crystals	137
The Nature of Dislocations	139
Burgers Vectors	141
Energy of a Screw Dislocation	142
Reactions between Parallel Dislocations and Frank's Rule	144
Stress Fields around Dislocations	144
Forces on Dislocations	146
Partial Dislocations in fcc Crystals	147
Stacking Faults	149

References	152
Notes	152
Problems	153
9 Dislocation Mechanics	155
Introduction	155
Frank-Read Sources	155
Dislocation Pile-Ups	158
Cross-Slip	158
Dislocation Intersections	159
Climb	163
References	163
Note	163
Problems	164
10 Mechanical Twinning and Martenitic Shear	166
Introduction	166
Formal Notation	167
Twinning Shear	167
Twinning in fcc Metals	169
Twinning in bcc Metals	169
Twinning in hcp Metals	171
Shapes of Twins	173
Mechanism of Twinning	175
Martensite Transformation	178
Shape Memory and Superelasticity	178
References	181
Note	181
Problems	181
11 Hardening Mechanisms in Metals	184
Introduction	184
Crystal Structure	184
Grain Size	184
Strain Hardening	186
Solid Solution Strengthening	187
Dispersion Strengthening	188
Yield Points and Strain Aging	191
Combined Effects	192
References	195
Notes	195
Problems	196
12 Discontinuous and Inhomogeneous Deformation	199
Stick-Slip Phenomena	199
Dynamic Strain Aging	200
Other Causes of Serrated Stress–Strain Curves	205

Contents

ix

Strain Localization	205
Reference	206
Notes	206
Problems	206
13 Ductility and Fracture	208
Introduction	208
Ductile Fracture	210
Brittle Fracture	216
Impact Energy	218
References	221
Notes	221
Problems	223
14 Fracture Mechanics	225
Introduction	225
Theoretical Fracture Strength	225
Stress Concentration	227
Griffith Theory	227
Orowan Theory	229
Fracture Modes	229
Irwin's Fracture Analysis	229
Plastic Zone Size	231
Thin Sheets	233
Temperature and Loading Rate	234
Metallurgical Variables	235
Fracture Mechanics in Design	235
Compact Tensile Specimens	236
Strain–Energy Release	237
The J Integral	238
References	240
Notes	240
Problems	241
Appendix. Size and Shape of the Plastic Zone at the Crack Tip	243
15 Viscoelasticity	244
Introduction	244
Rheological Models	244
Series Combination of Spring and Dashpot	245
Parallel Combination of Spring and Dashpot	246
Combined Series Parallel Model	246
More Complex Models	248
Damping	248
Natural Decay	249
Elastic Modulus – Relaxed versus Unrelaxed	250
Thermoelastic Effect	251
Snoek Effect in bcc Metals	253

Other Damping Mechanisms	254
References	255
Notes	255
Problems	256
16 Creep and Stress Rupture	259
Introduction	259
Creep Mechanisms	259
Temperature Dependence of Creep	263
Deformation Mechanism Maps	264
Cavitation	265
Rupture versus Creep	266
Extrapolation Schemes	266
Alloys for High-Temperature Use	269
References	271
Notes	271
Problems	272
17 Fatigue	275
Introduction	275
Surface Observations	275
Nomenclature	276
<i>S-N</i> Curves	278
Effect of Mean Stress	279
The Palmgren-Miner Rule	281
Stress Concentration	282
Surfaces	284
Design Estimates	285
Metallurgical Variables	286
Strains to Failure	286
Crack Propagation	289
Cyclic Stress–Strain Behavior	292
Temperature and Cycling Rate Effects	292
Fatigue of Polymers	295
Fatigue Testing	297
Design Considerations	297
Summary	298
References	298
Notes	298
Problems	299
18 Residual Stresses	302
Introduction	302
Small-Scale Stresses	302
Bauschinger Effect	305
Nonuniform Cooling	306
Nonuniform Material	307

Contents

xi

Stresses from Welding	307
Stresses from Mechanical Working	308
Consequences of Residual Stresses	310
Measurement of Residual Stresses	311
Relief of Residual Stresses	313
References	314
Notes	314
Problems	315
19 Ceramics and Glasses	318
Introduction	318
Elastic Properties	318
Slip Systems	319
Hardness	319
Weibull Analysis	321
Testing	322
Porosity	323
High-Temperature Behavior	324
Fracture Toughness	324
Toughening of Ceramics	326
Fatigue	329
Silicate Glasses	329
Strength of Glasses	332
Thermally Induced Stresses	333
Delayed Fracture	334
Glassy Metals	334
References	336
Notes	336
Problems	337
20 Polymers	339
Introduction	339
Elastic Behavior	339
Rubber Elasticity	344
Damping	345
Yielding	347
Effect of Strain Rate	348
Effect of Pressure	350
Crazing	354
Yielding of Fibers in Compression	356
Fracture	356
Deformation Mechanism Maps	357
Shape-Memory Effect	357
References	360
Notes	360
Problems	361

21 Composites	363
Introduction	363
Fiber-Reinforced Composites	363
Elastic Properties of Fiber-Reinforced Composites	363
Strength of Fiber-Reinforced Composites	367
Volume Fraction of Fibers	368
Orientation Dependence of Strength	369
Fiber Length	369
Failure with Discontinuous Fibers	372
Failure under Compression	373
Typical Properties	374
Particulate Composites	375
Brick Wall Model	376
Lamellar Composites	378
Morphology of Foams	379
Mechanical Properties of Foams	379
Metal Foams	379
Flexible Foams – Open Cell	381
Flexible Foams – Closed Cell	381
References	381
Notes	382
Problems	382
22 Mechanical Working	385
Introduction	385
Bulk-Forming Energy Balance	385
Deformation Zone Geometry	389
Friction in Bulk Forming	392
Formability	393
Deep Drawing	394
Stamping	396
References	401
Notes	401
Problems	402
APPENDIX I: Miller Indices	407
APPENDIX II: Stereographic Representation of Orientations	412
<i>Index</i>	415

Preface

The term *mechanical behavior* encompasses the response of materials to external forces. This text considers a wide range of topics. These include mechanical testing to determine material properties; plasticity, which is needed for FEM analyses of automobile crashes; means of altering mechanical properties; and treatment of several modes of failure.

The two principal responses of materials to external forces are deformation and fracture. The deformation may be elastic, viscoelastic (time-dependent elastic deformation), or plastic and creep (time-dependent plastic deformation). Fracture may occur suddenly or after repeated applications of loads (fatigue). For some materials, failure is time dependent. Both deformation and fracture are sensitive to defects, temperature, and rate of loading.

Key to understanding these phenomena is a basic knowledge of the three-dimensional nature of stress and strain and common boundary conditions, which are covered in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 covers elasticity, including thermal expansion. Chapter 3 treats mechanical testing. Chapter 4 is focused on mathematical approximations to stress–strain behavior of metals, and how these approximations can be used to understand the effect of defects on strain distribution in the presence of defects. Yield criteria and flow rules are covered in Chapter 5. Their interplay is emphasized in problem solving. Chapter 6 treats temperature and strain rate effects and uses an Arrhenius approach to relate them. Defect analysis is used to understand both superplasticity and strain distribution.

Chapter 7 is devoted to the role of slip as a deformation mechanism. The tensor nature of stresses and strains are used to generalize Schmid's law. Lattice rotations caused by slip are covered. The effects of texture on properties and microstructure have been added. Chapters 8 and 9 treat dislocations: their geometry, their movement, and their interactions. There is a treatment of stacking faults in fcc metals and how they affect strain hardening. Hardening by intersections of dislocations is emphasized. Twinning and martensitic shears are treated in Chapter 10. Chapter 11 treats the various hardening mechanisms in metallic materials.

Chapter 12 is a new chapter that covers discontinuous and inhomogeneous deformation. Chapter 13 presents phenomenological and qualitative treatment of ductility, whereas Chapter 14 focuses on quantitative coverage of fracture mechanics.

Viscoelasticity (time-dependent elasticity) is treated in Chapter 15. Mathematical models are presented and used to explain stress and strain relaxation as well as damping and rate dependence of the elastic modulus. Several mechanisms of damping are presented. Chapter 16 is devoted to creep (time-dependent plasticity) and stress rupture. The coverage includes creep mechanisms and extrapolation techniques for predicting life.

Failure by fatigue is the topic of Chapter 17. The chapter starts with a phenomenological treatment of the $S-N$ curve and the effects of mean stress, variable stress amplitude, and surface condition. The important material aspects, Coffin's law and crack propagation rate, are treated. Chapter 18 covers residual stresses, their origins, their effects, their measurement, and their removal.

Chapters 19, 20, and 21 cover ceramics, polymers, and composites. Separate chapters are devoted to these materials because their mechanical behaviors are very different from that of metals, which were emphasized in the earlier chapters. Because ceramics and glass are brittle and their properties are variable, Weibull analysis is presented here. Chapter 19 also covers methods of improving toughness of ceramics and the role of thermally induced stresses. The most important aspect of the mechanical behavior of polymers is their great time dependence and the associated temperature dependence. The effects of pressure on yielding and the phenomenon of crazing are also unique. Rubber elasticity is very different from Hookean elasticity. Chapter 21 covers composites, including fiber, sheet, and particulate composites. Coverage of the structure and properties of foams has been added to this chapter. Chapter 22 on metal forming covers analyses of bulk-forming and sheet-forming operations.

This text differs from other books on mechanical behavior in several aspects. The treatment of plasticity has greater emphasis on the interrelationship of the flow, effective strain, and effective stress, and their use in conjunction with yield criteria to solve problems. The treatment of defects is new. Schmid's law is generalized for complex stress states. Its use with strains allows for prediction of R values for textures. Another feature is the treatment of lattice rotations and how they lead to deformation textures. Most texts treat only strain relaxation and neglect stress relaxation. The chapter on fracture mechanics includes coverage of Gurney's approach. Most texts omit any coverage of residual stresses. Much of the analysis of particulate composites is new. Few texts include anything on metal forming. Throughout the text, there is more emphasis on quantitative problem solving than in most other texts. The notes at the end of the chapters are included to increase reader interest in the subject.

As a consequence of the increased coverage in these areas, the treatment of some other topics is not as extensive as in competing texts. There is less coverage of fatigue failure and fracture mechanics.

This book may contain more material than can be covered in a single course. Depending on the focus of the course, various chapters, or portions of chapters, may be omitted. It is hoped that this book will be of value to mechanical engineers as well as materials engineers. If the book is used in a mechanical engineering course, the instructor may want to skip some chapters. In particular, Chapters 8 through 11 may be omitted. If the book is used in a materials science course, the instructor may want to omit Chapters 10, 18, and 22. Both may want to skip Chapter 11 on twinning and

Preface

xv

memory metals. Even though it was realized that most users may want to skip this chapter, it was included for completeness and in the hope that it may prove useful as a reference.

It is assumed that the students who use this book will have had both an introductory materials science course and a “strength of materials” course. From the strength of materials course, they can be expected to know basic concepts of stress and strain, how to resolve stresses from one axis system to another, and how to use Hooke’s laws in three dimensions. They should be familiar with force and moment balances. From their materials science course, they should understand that most materials are crystalline and that crystalline materials deform by slip resulting from the movement of dislocations. They should also be familiar with such concepts as substitutional and interstitial solid solutions and diffusion. Appendices aI (Miller indices) and aII (Stereographic projection) are available for students not familiar with these topics.

The main difference between this and the first edition is the treatment of the effects of texture on properties and microstructure in Chapter 7, the addition of Chapter 12 on discontinuous and inhomogeneous deformation, and the treatment of foams in Chapter 21.