# High Temperature Deformation and Fracture of Materials

# 材料的高温变形与断裂

Jun-Shan Zhang

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The energy, petrochemical, aerospace and other industries all require materials able to withstand high temperatures. High temperature strength is defined as the resistance of a material to high temperature deformation and fracture. This important book provides a valuable reference to the main theories of high temperature deformation and fracture and the ways they can be used to predict failure and service life.

Part I reviews the mechanisms of high temperature deformation in metals, alloys, metal matrix composites and intermetallic compounds. It discusses creep behaviour such as dislocation and recovery as well as superplastic deformation, diffusional and multiaxial creep. Part II discusses high temperature fracture, starting with the nucleation and growth of creep cavities before analysing creep crack growth and damage. Later chapters review ways of predicting creep rupture, creep-fatigue interactions and modelling service life.

*High Temperature Deformation and Fracture of Materials* will be an important reference for both academic researchers and those industry using these high temperature materials.

**Professor Jun-Shan Zhang** works within the School of Materials Science and Engineering at Dalian University of Technology, China.

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Jun-Shan ZHANG
张俊善 著

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## 内 容 简 介

本书内容分两篇共25章。上篇为高温变形篇，包括金属与合金蠕变的宏观规律、蠕变位错亚结构、纯金属蠕变、固溶体合金蠕变、第二相粒子强化合金蠕变、扩散蠕变、超塑性以及多轴蠕变等内容，重点论述蠕变过程中位错与各种晶体缺陷的交互作用、蠕变微观机制以及蠕变物理模型和理论。下篇为高温断裂篇，包括蠕变空洞形核和长大、蠕变裂纹扩展、蠕变损伤与断裂的评价与预测、高温低周疲劳断裂、蠕变疲劳交互作用以及材料的高温环境损伤等内容，从微观、宏观和唯象三个层次论述了高温断裂理论及其工程应用。

本书可作为高等院校材料学科研究生教学参考书，也可供材料、固体物理和力学专业教师及科研人员参考。

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# Preface

Many structural components used in the industrial facilities for energy resources, petrochemical, aeronautical and aerospace engineering are operating at high temperatures. For instance, the vapor temperature in a thermal power station is about 600 ℃; the temperatures for hydrogen production and ethylene-cracking are as high as 950 ℃ and 1050 ℃, respectively; and the working temperatures of turbine blades in an aircraft exceed 1000 ℃. High temperature strength is therefore the major concern of these materials.

High temperature strength is defined as the resistance of a material to high temperature deformation and fracture. The definition of high temperature is the temperatures at which the atomic diffusion is fast enough to affect significantly the plastic deformation and fracture behaviors of materials. Usually, for metallic alloys the temperatures considered are higher than one half of their melting points ($T_m$). Atomic diffusion is a time-dependent process; hence the deformation and fracture of materials at high temperatures are related to the duration of loading. Therefore, time-dependent parameters, the strain rate and the fracture life, must be introduced in describing the high temperature strain-stress behavior of materials. In the description of the room temperature mechanical behaviors of metallic alloys, the duration of loading plays rather a less important role. In addition, the chemical or electrochemical reaction kinetics can be very fast at high temperatures. The description, in order to be reliable, has to be made by taking the high temperature environmental properties of materials into consideration.

High temperature deformation and fracture is truly an interdisciplinary subject. The many theories developed for high temperature deformation and fracture are mainly based on dislocation and diffusion, but every stage of their development resorts to the fundamental principles of solid state physics, physical metallurgy, elastic-plastic mechanics, fracture mechanics and damage mechanics, and so forth. High temperature deformation and fracture has long been one of the most active research topics in materials science and engineering. Since the 1970s, remarkable progress has been achieved in developing the relevant microscopic models and theories. In the mean time, research and development activity has also been extensively carried out on new high temperature materials such as intermetallic compounds, ceramics, polymers and com-

posite materials, and ample experimental data have been documented. The idea of writing this book grew out of an attempt for a systematic survey of the research results obtained in the high temperature deformation and fracture community during the past four decades.

In this book, we describe the general macroscopic behaviors of high temperature deformation and fracture shown by various materials, and introduce the mechanisms proposed at two microscopic length scales, i. e. , the atomic and the dislocation levels. Emphasis is placed on the models and/or theories that bridge the microscopic mechanisms and the general macroscopic properties successfully.

This book has 25 chapters and is divided into two parts. Part I (chapters 1-12) is devoted to high temperature deformation. The contents cover topics about the macroscopic high temperature deformation behaviors of metals and alloys; the development of the substructures during creep; the creep of pure metals, solid solution alloys, particle strengthened alloys and intermetallic compounds; diffusion creep; superplasticity and the multiaxial creep behaviors. Part II (chapters 13-25) covers high temperature fracture, where the creep cavity nucleation and growth, the creep crack propagation, the evaluation and prediction for creep damage and fracture, the creep-fatigue interactions, and the high temperature environmental damage of materials are discussed.

The Chinese version of this book was intended to be a reference book for our graduate students and young researchers. The motivation for publishing this book is to facilitate young students and researchers to catch on quickly the basic ideas of high temperature strength theories and the recent progresses. Considering this we choose the most typical models proposed at each stage of the development of high temperature strength theories. We present the theoretical framework of these models, rather than making comprehensive comments on the huge amount of experimental data, whether they are supporting or contradicting the theories. A comprehensive bibliography has not been attempted in the Chinese version of this book, and the references quoted in the English version are out of the same consideration.

The publication of the Chinese version of this book was financially supported by a science publishing fund of Chinese Academy of Sciences and by a publishing fund of the Dalian government.

Prof. Shouyi Gao carefully reviewed the manuscript of the Chinese version of the book. I appreciate his valuable comments and suggestions on it. My thanks are also due to my colleagues who have deeply involved in the English translation work. A non-exhaustive list would certainly include Dr. Yingmin Wang, Dr. Hao Huang, Dr. Fumin Xu, Dr. Guoqing Chen, Dr. Xiaopeng Zhu, Dr. Aimin Wu, Dr. Honggang Dong, Dr. Xiao Ren, Prof. Liangming Peng and Prof. Qing Zhou. I acknowledge the assistance of Prof. Mingkai Lei, Prof. Yi Tan and Prof. Wenlong Zhou for the organization of

the translation work. I am grateful to Dr. Weixing Chen at the University of Alberta of Canada, and Dr. Yuyuan Zhao at the University of Liverpool of the UK who revised Part I and Part II of the English version, respectively. Without the help of these colleagues and friends, the project would have never been finalized.

I thank my wife, Qide Nan, for her patience and encouragement while I am working on the book at weekends and holidays. Her faithful love was, and still is a great source of confidence.

Finally, I would like to point out that I am responsible for all the errors or deficiencies that should unavoidably remain in this book.

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Dalian

# Contents

*Author contact details* *xi*

*Preface* *xiii*

**Part I High Temperature Deformation**

1 Creep Behavior of Materials 3
1.1 Creep Curve 3
1.2 Stress and Temperature Dependence of Creep Rate 4
1.3 Stacking Fault Energy Effect 9
1.4 Grain Size Effect 10
References 12

2 Evolution of Dislocation Substructures During Creep 14
2.1 Parameters of Dislocation Substructures and Their Measurements 14
2.2 Evolution of Dislocation Substructure during Creep 16
2.3 Dislocation Substructure of Steady State Creep 19
2.4 Inhomogeneous Dislocation Substructure and Long-Range Internal Stress 22
References 26

3 Dislocation Motion at Elevated Temperatures 28
3.1 Thermally Activated Glide of Dislocation 28
3.2 Measurement of Internal Stress 31
3.3 Climb of Dislocations 33
3.4 Basic Equations of Recovery Creep 36
3.5 Mechanisms of Recovery 37
References 38

4 Recovery-Creep Theories of Pure Metals 40
4.1 Introduction 40
4.2 Weertman Model 41
4.3 Models Considering Sub-Boundary 42

4.4 Models Based on Dislocation Network 47
4.5 Creep Model Based on the Motion of Jogged Screw Dislocation 50
4.6 Summary of Recovery Creep Models 52
4.7 Soft and Hard Region Composite Model 53
4.8 Harper-Dorn Creep 58
References 66

5 Creep of Solid Solution Alloys 69
5.1 Interaction Between Dislocation and Solute Atom 69
5.2 Creep Behavior of Solid Solution Alloys 72
5.3 Viscous Glide Velocity of Dislocations 76
5.4 Creep Controlled by Viscous Glide of Dislocations 78
References 81

6 Creep of Second Phase Particles Strengthened Materials 83
6.1 Introduction 83
6.2 Arzt-Ashby Model 85
6.3 Creep Model Based on Attractive Particle-Dislocation Interaction 88
6.4 Interaction of Dislocation with Localized Particles 91
6.5 Mechanisms of Particle Strengthening 93
6.6 Grain Boundary Precipitation Strengthening 96
References 100

7 Creep of Particulates Reinforced Composite Material 102
7.1 Creep Behavior of Particulates Reinforced Aluminium Matrix Composites 102
7.2 Determination of Threshold Stress 104
7.3 Creep Mechanisms and Role of Reinforcement Phase 105
References 110

8 High Temperature Deformation of Intermetallic Compounds 111
8.1 Crystal Structures, Dislocations and Planar Defects 111
8.2 Dislocation Core Structure 115
8.3 Slip Systems and Flow Stresses of Intermetallic Compounds 120
8.4 Creep of Intermetallic Compounds 126
8.5 Creep of Compound-Based ODS Alloys 133
References 136

9 Diffusional Creep 139
9.1 Theory on Diffusional Creep 139
9.2 Accommodation of Diffusional Creep: Grain Boundary Sliding 142
9.3 Diffusional Creep Controlled by Boundary Reaction 144
9.4 Experimental Evidences of Diffusional Creep 149

References 151

10 Superplasticity 154
10.1 Stability of Deformation 154
10.2 General Characteristics of Superplasticity 155
10.3 Microstructure Characteristics of Superplasticity 158
10.4 Grain Boundary Behaviors in Superplastic Deformation 160
10.5 Mechanism of Superplastic Deformation 161
10.6 The maximum Strain Rate for Superplasticity 167
References 170

11 Mechanisms of Grain Boundary Sliding 172
11.1 Introduction 172
11.2 Intrinsic Grain Boundary Sliding 172
11.3 Extrinsic Grain Boundary Sliding 174
References 180

12 Multiaxial Creep Models 182
12.1 Uniaxial Creep Models 182
12.2 Mutiaxial Creep Models 183
12.3 Mutiaxial Steady State Creep Model 185
12.4 Stress Relaxation by Creep 186
References 187

Part II High Temperature Fracture

13 Nucleation of Creep Cavity 191
13.1 Introduction 191
13.2 Nucleation Sites of Cavity 192
13.3 Theory of Cavity Nucleation 195
13.4 Cavity Nucleation Rate 196
References 197

14 Creep Embrittlement by Segregation of Impurities 199
14.1 Nickel and Nickel-Base Superalloys 199
14.2 Low-Alloy Steels 202
References 205

15 Diffusional Growth of Creep Cavities 206
15.1 Chemical Potential of Vacancies 206
15.2 Hull-Rimmer Model for Cavity Growth 207
15.3 Speight-Harris Model for Cavity Growth 211
15.4 The role of Surface Diffusion 213

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References 215

16 Cavity Growth by Coupled Diffusion and Creep 217
16. 1 Monkman-Grant Relation 217
16. 2 Beer-Speight Model 218
16. 3 Edward-Ashby Model 221
16. 4 Chen-Argon model 222
16. 5 Cocks-Ashby Model 225
References 228

17 Constrained Growth of Creep Cavities 230
17. 1 Introduction 230
17. 2 Rice Model 230
17. 3 Raj-Ghosh Model 233
17. 4 Cocks-Ashby Model 235
References 238

18 Nucleation and Growth of Wedge-Type Microcracks 239
18. 1 Introduction 239
18. 2 Nucleation of Wedge-Type Cracks 240
18. 3 The Propagation of Wedge-Type Cracks 242
18. 4 Crack Growth by Cavitation 244
References 246

19 Creep Crack Growth 247
19. 1 Crack-Tip Stress Fields in Elastoplastic Body 247
19. 2 Stress Field at Steady-State-Creep Crack Tip 251
19. 3 The Crack Tip Stress Fields in Transition Period 255
19. 4 Vitek Model for Creep Crack Tip Fields 259
19. 5 The Influence of Creep Threshold Stress 262
19. 6 The Experimental Results for Creep Crack Growth 264
References 272

20 Creep Damage Mechanics 274
20. 1 Introduction to the Damage Mechanics 274
20. 2 Damage Variable and Effective Stress 275
20. 3 Kachanov Creep Damage Theory 277
20. 4 Rabotnov Creep Damage Theory 279
20. 5 Three-Dimensional Creep Damage Theory 281
References 283

21 Creep Damage Physics 285
21. 1 Introduction 285

21. 2 Loss of External Section 286
21. 3 Loss of Internal Section 287
21. 4 Degradation of Microstructure 289
21. 5 Damage by Oxidation 295
References 296

22 Prediction of Creep Rupture Life 297
22. 1 Extrapolation Methods of Creep Rupture Life 297
22. 2 $\theta$ Projection Method 300
22. 3 Maruyama Parameter 302
22. 4 Reliability of Prediction for Creep Rupture Property 304
References 306

23 Creep-Fatigue Interaction 307
23. 1 Creep Fatigue Waveforms 307
23. 2 Creep-Fatigue Failure Maps 307
23. 3 Holding Time Effects on Creep-Fatigue Lifetime 310
23. 4 Fracture Mechanics of Creep Fatigue Crack Growth 312
References 317

24 Prediction of Creep-Fatigue Life 319
24. 1 Linear Damage Accumulation Rule 319
24. 2 Strain Range Partitioning 321
24. 3 Damage Mechanics Method 324
24. 4 Damage Function Method 326
24. 5 Empirical Methods 328
References 329

25 Environmental Damage at High Temperature 330
25. 1 Oxidation 330
25. 2 Hot Corrosion 338
25. 3 Carburization 342
References 347

*Appendix A* *349*
*Appendix B* *357*
*Index* *359*

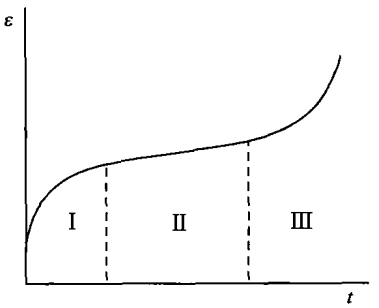
# Part I

## High Temperature Deformation

# 1
# Creep Behavior of Materials

## 1.1 Creep Curve

The time-dependent plastic deformation of materials under constant stress at elevated temperature is called creep. In creep test, a constant load or a constant stress is applied to the specimen and the change of strain is recorded as a function of time. Figure 1.1 shows a typical creep curve schematically. As can be seen, there are three stages of creep. In the first stage, called primary creep, creep rate decreases with time. The second stage, called steady state creep or secondary creep, is characterized by a constant creep rate. In the third stage, called tertiary creep, creep rate increases with time, eventually leading to fracture.

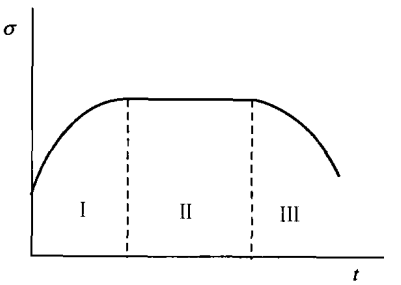



*1.1* Typical creep curve at constant stress.

This type of behavior can be explained by simultaneous occurrence of strain hardening and dynamic recovery at elevated temperature. At the beginning of creep, the deformation resistance is small and the strain rate is high. In primary creep, strain hardening causes the creep rate to decrease with strain. With increasing strain hardening, the rate of dynamic recovery is increased. The steady state creep will be reached when the strain hardening is balanced by the recovery softening. The tertiary creep, where creep rate increases (or flow stress decreases) with time, is primarily attributed to localized necking and also to the formation of creep cavities. Many commercial alloys, when tested in tensile creep, exhibit a large tertiary creep and no (or vary short) secondary stage is observed. In such a case the minimum creep rate is used to characterize creep properties. The absence of steady state creep is

attributed to structural instability, for example particle coarsening and grain growth.

If the material is tensioned at a constant strain rate and the change of flow stress is recorded as a function of strain, then another type of deformation curve is obtained as shown in Fig. 1. 2. The constant strain rate deformation can also be divided into three stages. The flow stress increases with strain in the first stage; remains constant in the second stage and decreases in the third stage until fracture.




*1. 2 Typical deformation curve at constant strain rate.*

The two types of creep test, constant-load (or constant-stress) and constant-strain-rate creep, correspond to two engineering applications of materials at high temperature: long term services of components at constant load and hot processing at constant deformation rate, such as rolling, drawing and forging.

## 1.2 Stress and Temperature Dependence of Creep Rate

### 1. 2. 1 Stress Dependence of Creep Rate

Extensive phenomenological creep studies on polycrystalline metals indicate that the relationship between the steady state creep rate, $\dot{\varepsilon}$, and the applied stress, $\sigma$, is described by the power law:

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = A_1 \sigma^n \tag{1.1}$$

where $A_1$ is a constant associated with temperature and material, and $n$ is the stress exponent of creep rate. (From now on, the term "creep rate" will indicate steady state, or minimum, creep rate if there is no special notation). The value of $n$ can be determined from the slope of $\log\dot{\varepsilon} \sim \log\sigma$ plot of experimental data at constant temperature. The value of $n$ for pure metals in the intermediate stress range is usually equal to 5 (In the low stress range diffusional creep takes place and it will be discussed in Chapter 9). An example of this plot for pure aluminium is shown in Fig. 1. 3[1]. It can also be seen from the figure that the liner relationship between $\log\dot{\varepsilon}$ and $\log\sigma$ (power law creep) in the intermediate stress range breaks down in the high stress range. This phenome-

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