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材料手册 1

材料的性能

François Cardarelli

Materials Handbook

A Concise Desktop Reference

Second Edition



哈尔滨工业大学出版社
HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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by François Cardarelli

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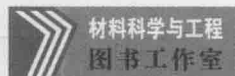
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本手册提供各种材料的物理和化学性质,是一本简洁的手边工具书。第二版与第一版的差别是扩充了新的家用材料,但重点是每一类常见的工业材料。

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François Cardarelli

Materials Handbook

A Concise Desktop Reference

2nd Edition



Springer

Dedication for the First Edition

The *Materials Handbook: A Concise Desktop Reference* is dedicated to my father, Antonio, and my mother, Claudine, to my sister, Elsa, and to my spouse Louise Saint-Amour for their love and support. I want also to express my thanks to my two parents and my uncle Consalvo Cardarelli, which in close collaboration have provided valuable financial support when I was a teenager to contribute to my first fully equipped geological and chemical laboratory and to my personal comprehensive scientific library. This was the starting point of my strong and extensive interest in both science and technology, and excessive consumption of scientific and technical literature.

François Cardarelli

Dedication for the Second Edition

The *Materials Handbook: A Concise Desktop Reference* is dedicated to my father, Antonio, and my mother, Claudine, to my sister, Elsa, and to my wife Elizabeth I.R. Cardarelli for their love and support. I want also to express my thanks to my two parents and my uncle Consalvo Cardarelli, which in close collaboration have provided valuable financial support when I was a teenager to contribute to my first fully equipped geological and chemical laboratory and to my personal comprehensive scientific library. This was the starting point of my strong and extensive interest in both science and technology, and excessive consumption of scientific and technical literature.

François Cardarelli

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Acknowledgements for the Second Edition

Mr. Anthony Doyle (senior engineering editor), Mr. Oliver Jackson (associate engineering editor), and Mr. Nicolas Wilson (editorial coordinator) are gratefully acknowledged for their valued assistance, patience, and advice.

Units Policy

In this book the only units of measure used for describing physical quantities and properties of materials are those recommended by the *Système International d'Unités* (SI). For accurate conversion factors between these units and the other non-SI units (e.g., cgs, fps, Imperial, and US customary), please refer to the reference book by the same author:

Cardarelli, F. (2005) *Encyclopaedia of Scientific Units, Weights, and Measures. Their SI Equivalences and Origins*. Springer, London New York. ISBN 978-1-85233-682-1.

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Introduction

Despite the wide availability of several comprehensive series in materials sciences and metallurgy, it is difficult to find grouped properties either on metals and alloys, traditional and advanced ceramics, refractories, polymers and elastomers, composites, minerals and rocks, soils, woods, cement, and building materials in a single-volume source book.

Actually, the purpose of this practical and concise reference book is to provide key scientific and technical materials properties and data to materials scientists, metallurgists, engineers, chemists, and physicists as well as to professors, technicians, and students working in a broad range of scientific and technical fields.

The classes of materials described in this handbook are as follows:

- (i) metals and their alloys;
- (ii) semiconductors;
- (iii) superconductors;
- (iv) magnetic materials;
- (v) dielectrics and insulators;
- (vi) miscellaneous electrical materials (e.g., resistors, thermocouples, and industrial electrode materials);
- (vii) ceramics, refractories, and glasses;
- (viii) polymers and elastomers;
- (ix) minerals, ores, and gemstones;
- (x) rocks and meteorites;
- (xi) soils and fertilizers;
- (xii) timbers and woods;
- (xiii) cement and concrete;
- (xiv) building materials;
- (xv) fuels, propellants, and explosives;

- (xvi) composites;
- (xvii) gases;
- (xviii) liquids.

Particular emphasis is placed on the properties of the most common industrial materials in each class. The physical and chemical properties usually listed for each material are as follows:

- (i) physical (e.g., density, viscosity, surface tension);
- (ii) mechanical (e.g., elastic moduli, Poisson's ratio, yield and tensile strength, hardness, fracture toughness);
- (iii) thermal (e.g., melting and boiling point, thermal conductivity, specific heat capacity, coefficients of thermal expansion, spectral emissivities);
- (iv) electrical (e.g., resistivity, relative permittivity, loss tangent factor);
- (v) magnetic (e.g., magnetization, permeability, retentivity, coercivity, Hall constant);
- (vi) optical (e.g., refractive indices, reflective index, dispersion, transmittance);
- (vii) electrochemical (e.g., Nernst standard electrode potential, Tafel slopes, specific capacity, overpotential);
- (viii) miscellaneous (e.g., relative abundances, electron work function, thermal neutron cross section, Richardson constant, activity, corrosion rate, flammability limits).

Finally, detailed appendices provide additional information (e.g., properties of the pure chemical elements, thermochemical data, crystallographic calculations, radioactivity calculations, prices of metals, industrial minerals and commodities), and an extensive bibliography completes this comprehensive guide. The comprehensive index and handy format of the book enable the reader to locate and extract the relevant information quickly and easily. Charts and tables are all referenced, and tabs are used to denote the different sections of the book. It must be emphasized that the information presented here is taken from several scientific and technical sources and has been meticulously checked and every care has been taken to select the most reliable data.

Contents

Introduction	13
1 Properties of Materials.....	1
1.1 Physical Properties	1
1.1.1 Mass Density	1
1.1.2 Theoretical Density or X-ray Density of Solids	2
1.1.3 Apparent, Bulk, and Tap Densities	2
1.1.4 Specific Weight	3
1.1.5 Specific Gravity	3
1.1.6 Buoyancy and Archimedes' Principle.....	3
1.1.7 Pycnometers for Solids	4
1.1.8 Density of Mixtures	5
1.2 Mechanical Properties.....	6
1.2.1 Stress and Pressure	7
1.2.2 Strain.....	7
1.2.3 Elastic Moduli and Hooke's Law.....	7
1.2.4 The Stress-Strain Curve.....	8
1.2.5 Strain Hardening Exponent.....	11
1.2.6 Hardness.....	11
1.2.7 Resilience and Modulus of Resilience	15
1.2.8 Toughness	15
1.2.9 Maximum Allowable Stress	15
1.2.10 Fracture Toughness.....	16
1.2.11 Brittleness Indices	17
1.2.12 Creep	17
1.2.13 Ductile-Brittle Transition	18
1.2.14 Fatigue	18
1.2.15 Tribological and Lubricating Properties of Solids	19
1.2.15.1 Static Friction Coefficient	19
1.2.15.2 Sliding Friction Coefficient.....	20

1.2.16	Ashby's Mechanical Performance Indices.....	21
1.2.17	Order of Magnitude of Mechanical Properties of Solid Materials	21
1.3	Acoustical Properties.....	23
1.3.1	Velocity of Sound in Materials	23
1.3.2	Sound Intensity	23
1.3.3	Attenuation of Sound at a Given Distance from a Source	24
1.3.4	Damping Capacity of Solids and Loss Factor.....	24
1.4	Thermal Properties	25
1.4.1	Molar and Specific Heat Capacities.....	25
1.4.2	Coefficients of Thermal Expansion.....	26
1.4.3	Volume Expansion on Melting.....	27
1.4.4	Thermal Shock Resistance	27
1.4.5	Heat Transfer Processes	28
1.4.6	Thermal Conductivity	28
1.4.7	Thermal Diffusivity.....	29
1.4.8	Spectral Emissivity.....	30
1.4.9	Temperature and Latent Enthalpies of Fusion, Vaporization, and Sublimation.....	30
1.4.10	Order of Magnitude of Thermal Properties of Materials	32
1.5	Optical Properties	32
1.5.1	Index of Refraction	32
1.5.2	Total Reflection and Critical Angle.....	34
1.5.3	Specific and Molar Refraction	35
1.5.4	Refractivity	35
1.5.5	Dispersion.....	35
1.5.6	Coefficient of Dispersion.....	36
1.5.7	Abbe Number	36
1.5.8	Temperature Dependence of the Refractive Index.....	36
1.5.9	Anisotropic Materials.....	36
1.5.10	Birefringence	37
1.5.11	Albedo and Reflective Index.....	37
1.5.12	Electromagnetic Radiation Spectrum.....	38
1.5.13	Order of Magnitude of Optical Properties of Transparent Materials.....	38
1.5.14	Macroscopic Absorption of Light.....	39
1.5.14.1	Damping Constant.....	39
1.5.14.2	First Law of Absorption (Bouguer's Law).....	39
1.5.14.3	Second Law of Absorption (Beer-Lambert Law).....	40
1.5.14.4	Absorbance or Optical Density	40
1.5.15	Microscopic Absorption and Emission Processes	41
1.5.16	Einstein Coefficients.....	42
1.5.16.1	Einstein Coefficient of Absorption.....	42
1.5.16.2	Einstein Coefficient of Spontaneous Emission	43
1.5.16.3	Einstein Coefficient of Stimulated Emission.....	44
1.5.16.4	Relation Between Einstein Coefficients	44
1.5.16.5	Relations Between Einstein and Extinction Coefficients	45
1.5.17	Luminescence.....	45
1.5.17.1	Excitation.....	46
1.5.17.2	Internal Conversion.....	46
1.5.17.3	Fluorescence.....	46
1.5.17.4	Intercombination.....	46
1.5.17.5	Delayed Fluorescence	47
1.5.17.6	Phosphorescence	47

1.6	Other Properties.....	47
1.6.1	Biocompatibility	47
1.6.2	Electronegativity	48
1.6.3	Chemical Abstract Registry Number	50
1.7	Fundamental Constants	50
1.8	Conversion Factors	52
1.9	Further Reading	54
1.9.1	Mathematics and Statistics	54
1.9.2	Units and Conversion Tables	55
1.9.3	Physics	55
1.9.4	Physical Chemistry	55
1.9.5	Engineering Fundamentals.....	56
1.9.6	General Handbooks.....	56
1.9.7	Mechanical Properties.....	56
1.9.8	Electrical Properties	56
1.9.9	Thermal Properties.....	56
1.9.10	Metallurgy	57
1.9.11	Materials Science	57
A	Background Data for the Chemical Elements	1181
A.1	Periodic Chart of the Elements	1181
A.2	Historical Names of the Chemical Elements	1181
A.3	UNS Standard Alphabetical Designation.....	1181
A.4	Names of Transfermium Elements 101–110.....	1184
A.5	Selected Physical Properties of the Elements	1185
A.6	Geochemical Classification of the Elements.....	1185
B	NIST Thermochemical Data for Pure Substances.....	1195
C	Natural Radioactivity and Radionuclides	1201
C.1	Introduction	1201
C.2	Mononuclidic Elements.....	1202
C.3	Nuclear Decay Series.....	1202
C.4	Non-Series Primordial Radionuclides	1205
C.5	Cosmogenic Radionuclides.....	1206
C.6	NORM and TENORM	1206
C.7	Activity Calculations.....	1207
C.7.1	Activity of a Material Containing One Natural Radionuclide	1207
C.7.2	Activity of a Material Containing Natural U and Th	1207
D	Crystallography and Crystallochemistry.....	1209
D.1	Direct Space Lattice Parameters	1209
D.2	Symmetry Elements	1210
D.3	The Seven Crystal Systems	1211
D.4	Conversion of a Rhombohedral to a Hexagonal Lattice	1211
D.5	The 14 Bravais Space Lattices	1211
D.6	Characteristics of Close-Packed Arrangements.....	1211
D.7	The 32 Classes of Symmetry	1212
D.8	Strukturbericht Structures	1215
D.9	The 230 Space Groups.....	1221

D.10	Crystallographic Calculations.....	1228
D.10.1	Theoretical Crystal Density.....	1228
D.10.2	Lattice Point and Vector Position	1228
D.10.3	Scalar Product	1228
D.10.4	Vector or Cross Product.....	1228
D.10.5	Mixed Product and Cell Multiplicity.....	1229
D.10.6	Unit Cell Volume	1230
D.10.7	Plane Angle between Lattice Planes	1230
D.11	Interplanar Spacing	1231
D.12	Reciprocal Lattice Unit Cell	1232
E	Transparent Materials for Optical Windows.....	1233
F	Corrosion Resistance of Materials Towards Various Corrosive Media.....	1237
G	Economic Data for Metals, Industrial Minerals and Electricity	1245
G.1	Prices of Pure Elements.....	1245
G.2	World Annual Production of Commodities.....	1248
G.3	Economic Data for Industrial Minerals	1249
G.4	Prices of Electricity in Various Countries	1254
H	Geological Time Scale.....	1255
I	Materials Societies	1257
	Bibliography.....	1269
1	General Desk References.....	1269
1.1	Scientific and Technical Writing.....	1269
1.2	Chemicals	1270
1.3	Plant Cost Estimation and Process Economics	1270
1.4	Thermodynamic Tables	1271
1.5	Phase Diagrams.....	1271
2	Dictionaries and Encyclopedias	1272
3	Comprehensive Series in Material Sciences	1272

Index

1

Properties of Materials

This section presents the most important mechanical, thermal, and optical quantities used to describe and characterize the properties of various classes of solid materials discussed in various sections of this book, while electrical and magnetic properties are described in the sections dealing with semiconductors, dielectrics, and magnetic materials. Finally, the properties of gases and liquids are described in their respective sections. For each physical quantity, the definition, physical equation, and SI unit are provided along with some orders of magnitude and range. The most common conversion factors encountered in metallurgy and materials science are listed in Table 1.14 at the end of this chapter.

1.1 Physical Properties

1.1.1 Mass Density

The *mass density*, or simply *density*, of a material is an intensive¹ physical quantity denoted by the Greek letter ρ (or d), which corresponds to the mass of the material, m , expressed in kg, divided by the total volume of the material, V , expressed in m^3 . Hence, it has the dimension $[\text{ML}^{-3}]$ and is then expressed in the SI in $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$:

$$\rho = m/V.$$

¹ An intensive quantity does not vary with dimensions of the system (e.g., mass, volume).

The temperature dependence of the density is given in a first approximation by the following linear relationships:

$$\rho(T) = \rho_0[1 + \beta(T - T_0)] = \rho_0 \cdot [1 - \beta(T - T_0)] = (\rho_0 + \rho_0\beta T_0) - \rho_0\beta T = A - BT,$$

where T is the absolute thermodynamic temperature in K and β the cubic thermal expansion coefficient in K^{-1} .

1.1.2 Theoretical Density or X-ray Density of Solids

The mass density ρ of crystallized solids expressed in $kg.m^{-3}$ can be calculated quite accurately from both the number of atoms or molecules per formula unit and the crystal lattice parameters obtained by x-ray diffraction. For that reason, it is sometimes called the *x-ray density*, or simply the *theoretical density*, of the crystal. It can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\rho_{xray} = ZM/N_A V_{cell}$$

with

- Z the dimensionless number of atoms or molecules per formula unit (apfu),
- M the molar atomic or molecular mass in $kg.mol^{-1}$,
- N_A Avogadro's constant, $6.02204531 \times 10^{23} mol^{-1}$, and
- V_{cell} the volume of the unit cell based on crystal lattice parameters in m^3 .

1.1.3 Apparent, Bulk, and Tap Densities

The *apparent density*, also called the *true density*, *real density*, or *absolute density*, ρ_{app} , expressed in $kg.m^{-3}$, is obtained when the volume measured excludes the pores as well as the void spaces between particles within the bulk sample. Absolute density is determined by pycnometry using water or another liquid that is expected to fill the pores in the sample, thus removing their volume from the measurement. Sometimes the material is subjected to boiling in the same liquid to ensure pore penetration, and sometimes the sample is evacuated prior to immersion to assist pore filling. However, surface-tension effects and entrapped gases resist the filling of very small pores. Therefore the best method consists in determining the apparent density by helium pycnometry:

$$\rho_{bulk} = m_{particles} / V_{particles}$$

The *bulk density*, ρ_{bulk} , expressed in $kg.m^{-3}$, is used for characterizing solids in powder form and particulates and corresponds to the mass of a solid in powder form divided by the overall volume of the solids including voids containing air trapped between particles:

$$\rho_{bulk} = m_{particles} / (V_{particles} + V_{voids}).$$

The *tap density*, ρ_{tap} , expressed in $kg.m^{-3}$, corresponds to the apparent density of a powder obtained from filling a container with the sample material and vibrating or tapping it under specified conditions (e.g., ASTM standard test methods B527, D1464, and D4781) to obtain near-optimum packing.

1.1.4 Specific Weight

The *specific weight* of a material, denoted by the Greek letter γ , corresponds to the weight of material per unit volume. Its dimensions are $[\text{ML}^{-2}\text{T}^{-2}]$, and it is expressed in N.m^{-3} :

$$\gamma = mg_n/V = \rho g_n.$$

1.1.5 Specific Gravity

The *specific gravity*, denoted d , $S.G.$, or simply G , is a dimensionless physical quantity equal to the ratio of the mass density of the material at a given temperature (t_1) to the mass density of a reference fluid selected as a standard at a given temperature (t_2). Since the mass density of materials varies with temperature, for a precise definition the temperature of both materials must be stated:

$$d = \rho_{\text{material}}(t_1)/\rho_{\text{ref}}(t_2) = S.G.$$

Usually, the specific gravity of liquids and solids refers to the maximum mass density of pure water (i.e., $999.973 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$ measured at 3.98°C or sometimes $999.972 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$ measured at 4°C), but other solvents could also be used as standards. For instance, common specific gravities commonly used in the industry are $d_{4^\circ}^{20^\circ}$, $d_{15^\circ}^{20^\circ}$ and $G_{60^\circ\text{F}}^{60^\circ\text{F}}$.

While the specific gravity of gases refers to the mass density of dry air measured for normal conditions of temperature and pressure (NTP; i.e., 273.15K and 101.325 kPa), for ideal gases, the specific gravity relative to air at the same temperature and pressure can be written as the ratio of their relative molar masses:

$$d_{\text{gas}} = \rho_{\text{gas}}(P, T)/\rho_{\text{air}}(P, T) = M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{air}}.$$

Therefore, under normal temperature and pressure, the specific gravity of a gas is given approximately by the following practical relation:

$$d_{\text{gas}} \sim M_{\text{gas}}/28.964.$$

1.1.6 Buoyancy and Archimedes' Principle

The Archimedes theorem explains that all bodies immersed in an ideal fluid encounter a vertical thrust force oriented toward the top, called the buoyancy force, and equal as absolute value to the weight of the volume of the fluid displaced. This force is called the buoyancy force, denoted b and expressed in newtons (N). Actually, for a solid material, S , having a volume V_s in m^3 immersed in a fluid (i.e., gas or liquid), F , with a mass density, ρ_F in kg.m^{-3} , the buoyancy force acting on the solid body can be written as follows:

$$b = -\rho_F V_s g_n.$$

It is then possible to express the apparent weight of a solid material immersed in a fluid:

$$P_{\text{apparent}} = P_{\text{actual}} + b,$$

$$P_{\text{apparent}} = m_s g_n - \rho_F V_s g_n,$$