



Malzeme I

Hasar / Kırılma

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(a)



(b)

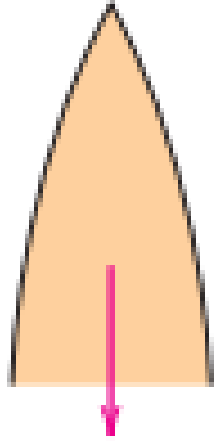
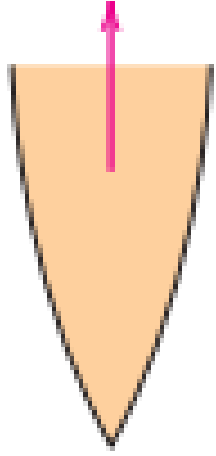
Neal Boenzi/New York Times Pictures/Redux Pictures



(c)

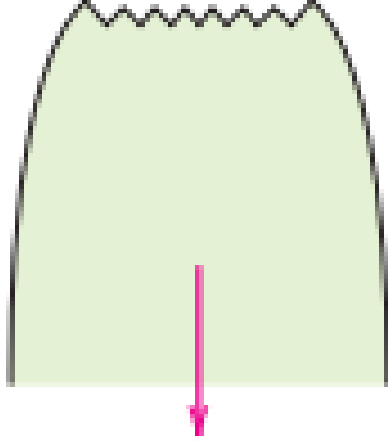
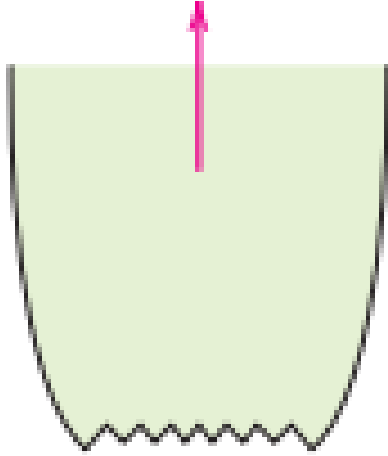
Courtesy of Star Bulletin/Dennis Oda/© AP/
Wide World Photos.

Kırılma



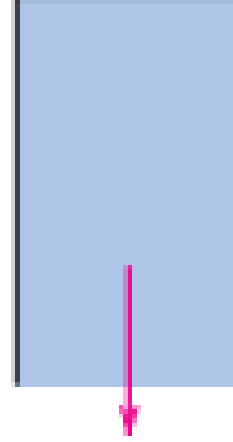
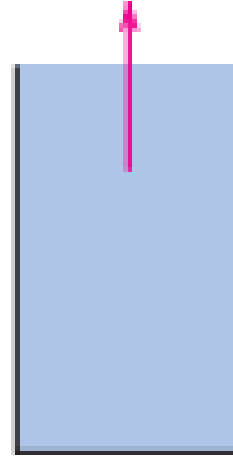
(a)

Sünek kırılma



(b)

**Kısmi boyun
verme sonrası
sünek kırılma**



(c)

Gevrek kırılma

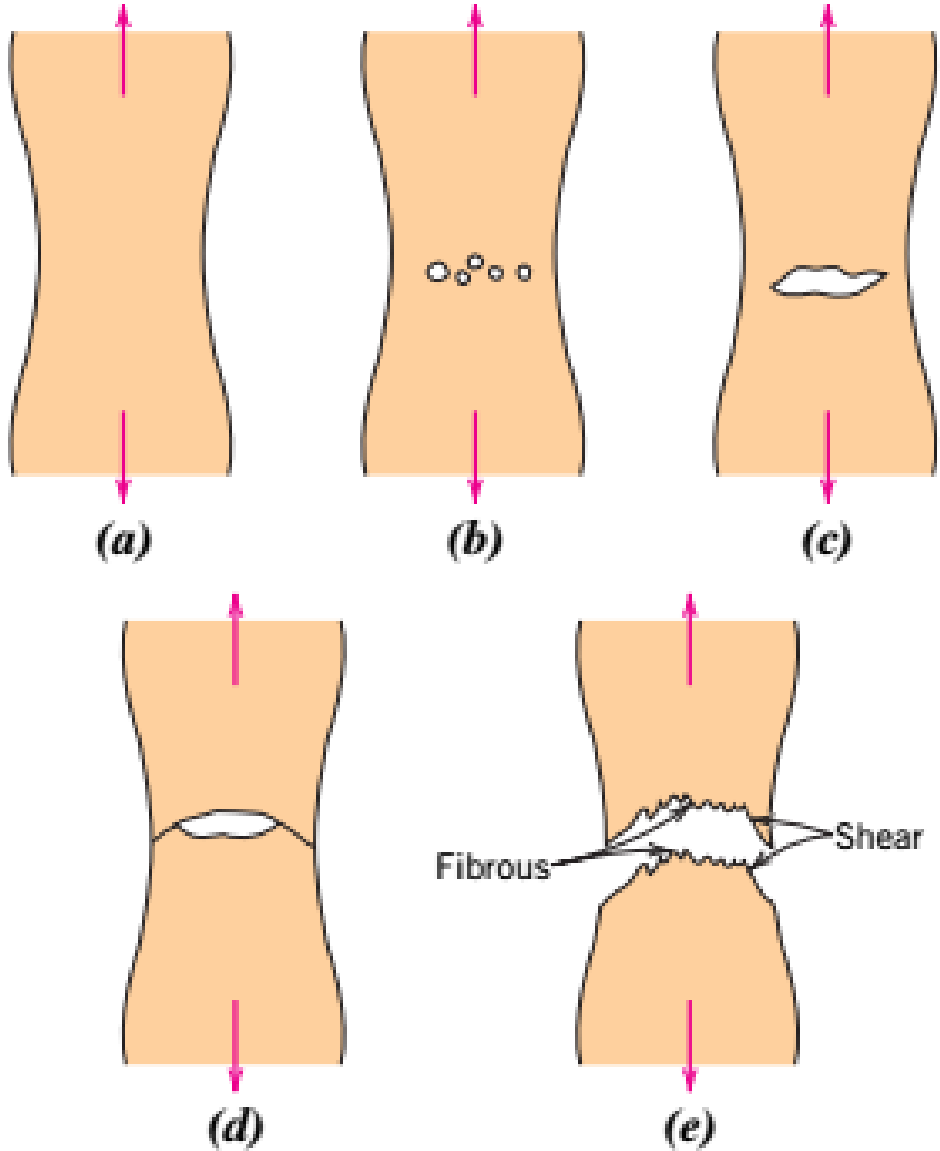
Kırılma yük altında çatlak oluşumu ve oluşan çatlağın ilerlemesiyle gerçekleşir. Kırılmanın türü, sünek/gevrek, çatlak ilerleme mekanizmasına bağlıdır.

Sünek kırılma, her zaman tercih edilir.

(i) Gevrek kırılma aniden ve herhangi bir uyarıcı belirti göstermeden gerçekleşirken sünek kırılma öncesi yüksek oranda plastik deformasyon meydana gelir.

(ii) Sünek malzemeler genellikle daha tok olduklarından sünek kırılmayı başlatmak için daha fazla enerjiye ihtiyaç vardır.

Sünek Kırılma



**Çanak-Koni tipi kırılmanın
oluşum aşamaları**

© William D. Callister, Jr.



(a)

Sünek Kırılma

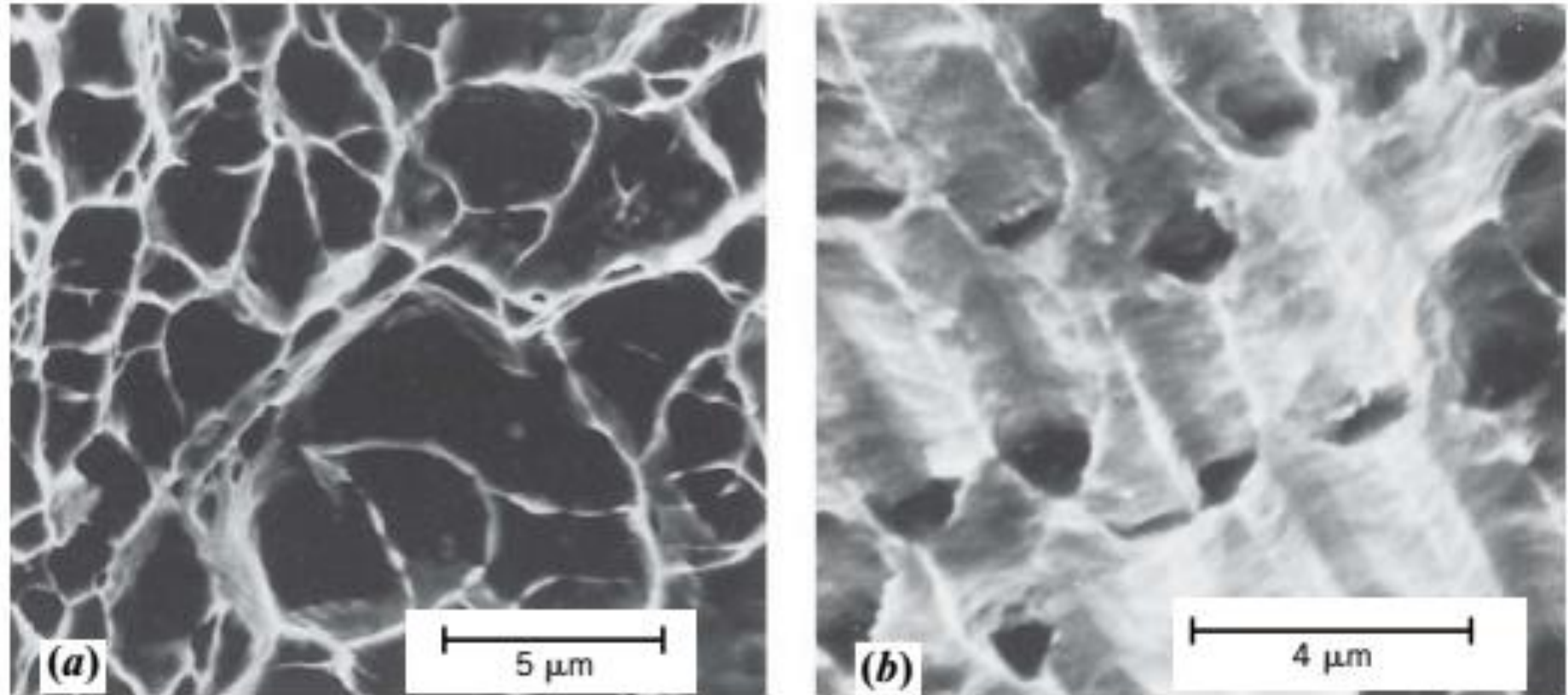
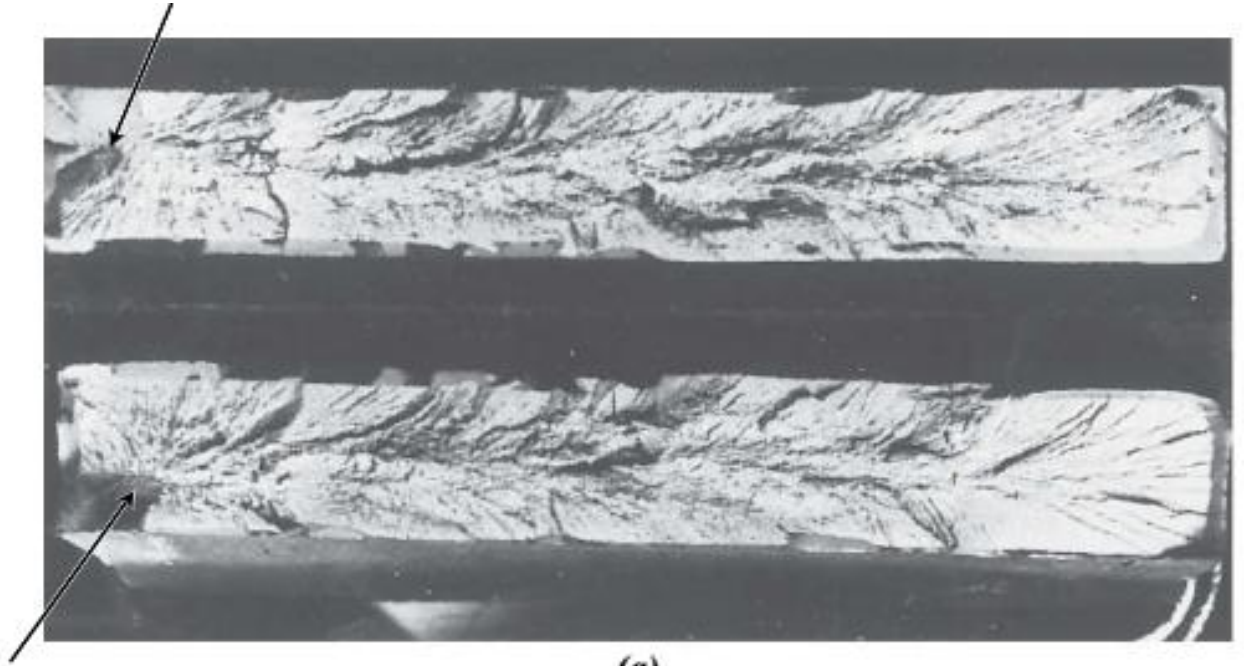


Figure 8.4 (a) Scanning electron fractograph showing spherical dimples characteristic of ductile fracture resulting from uniaxial tensile loads. 3300 $\times$. (b) Scanning electron fractograph showing parabolic-shaped dimples characteristic of ductile fracture resulting from shear loading. 5000 $\times$.

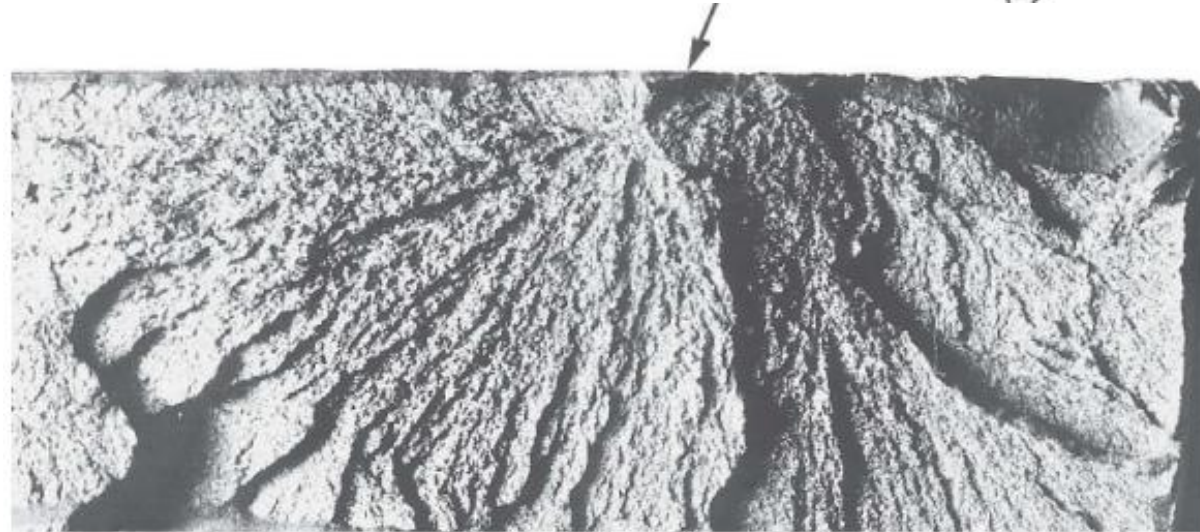
Gevrek Kırılma



(b)

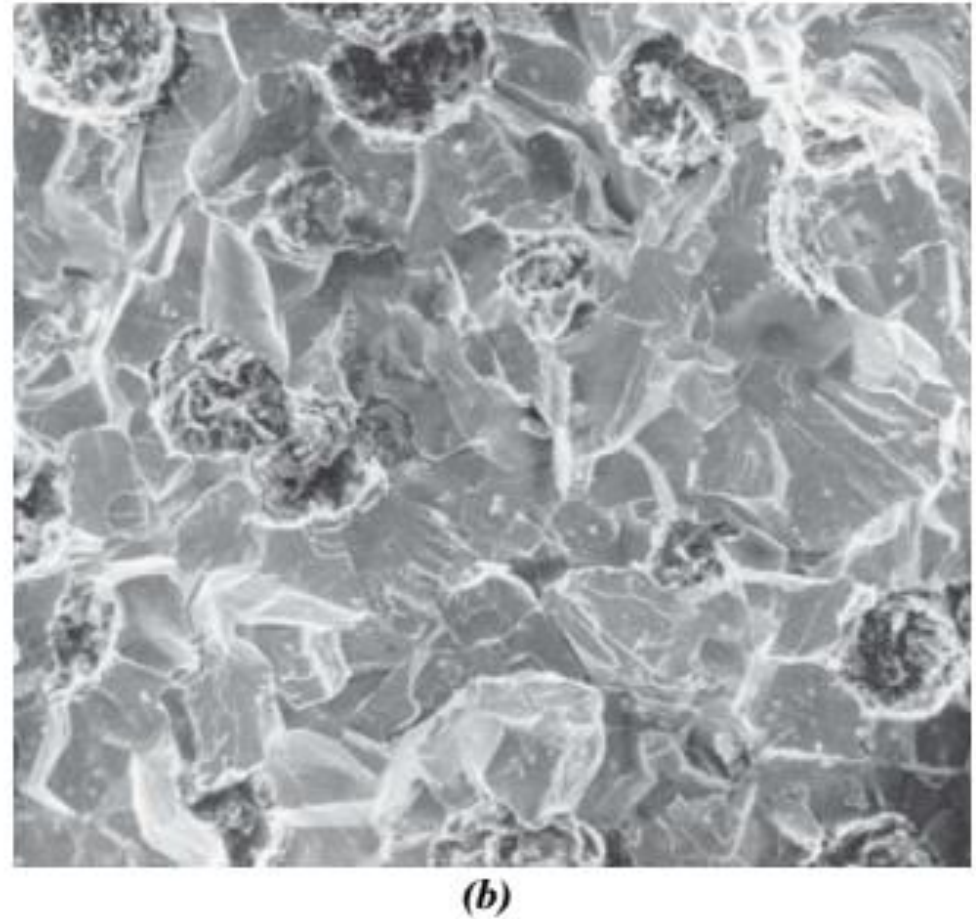
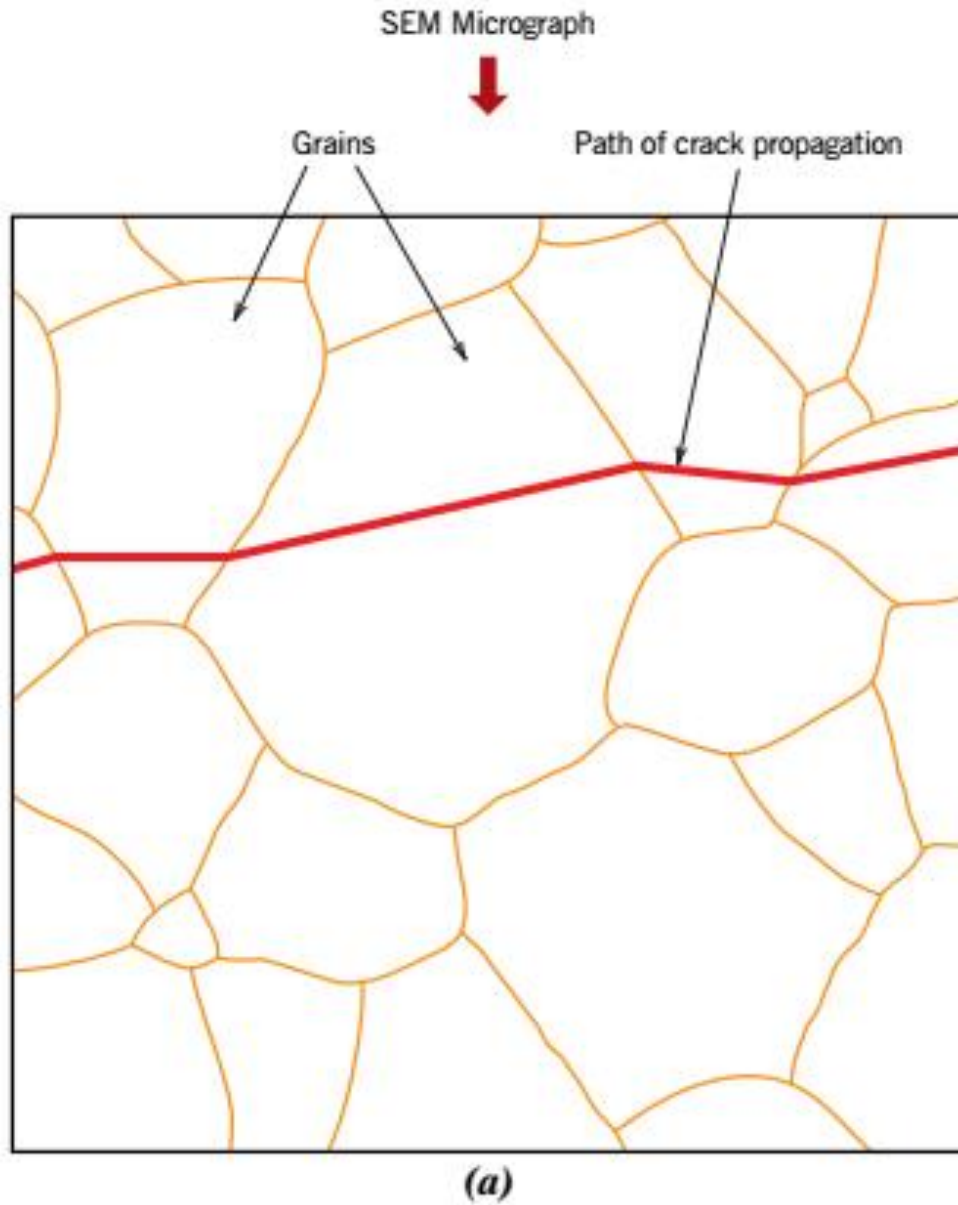


(a)

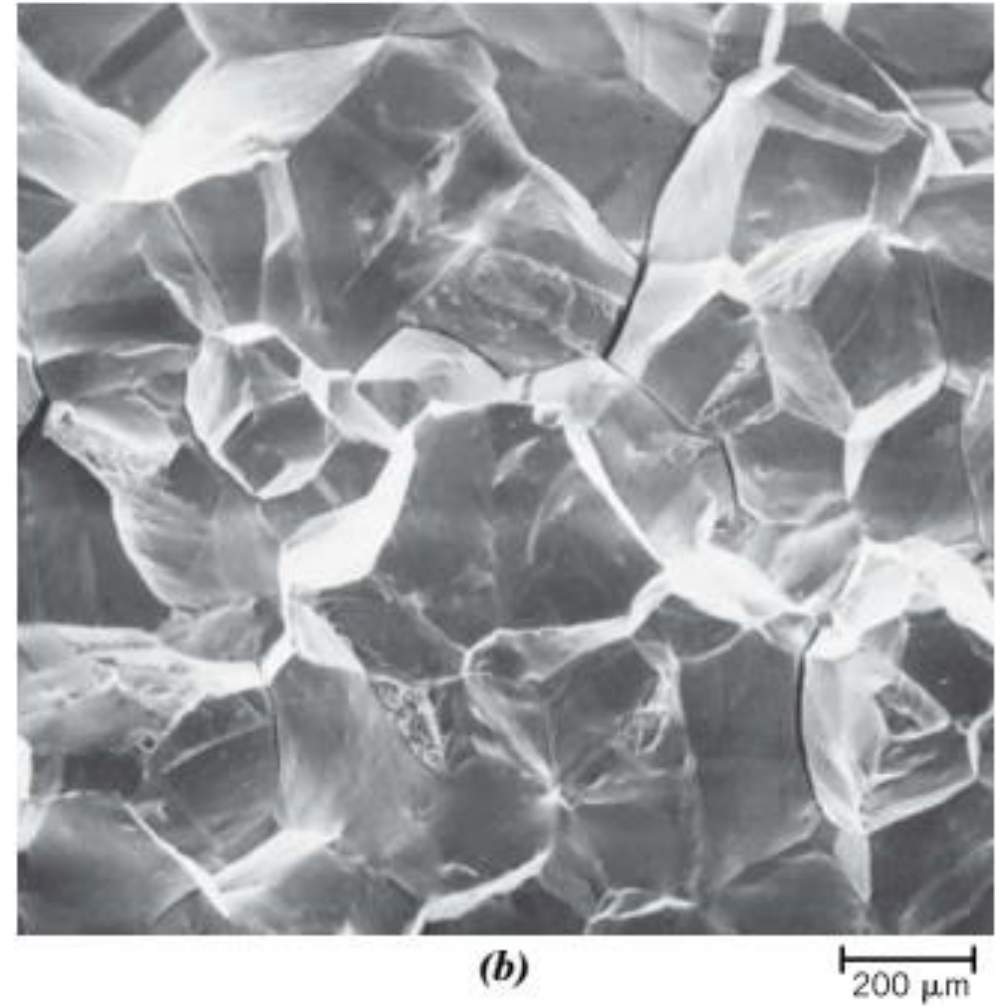
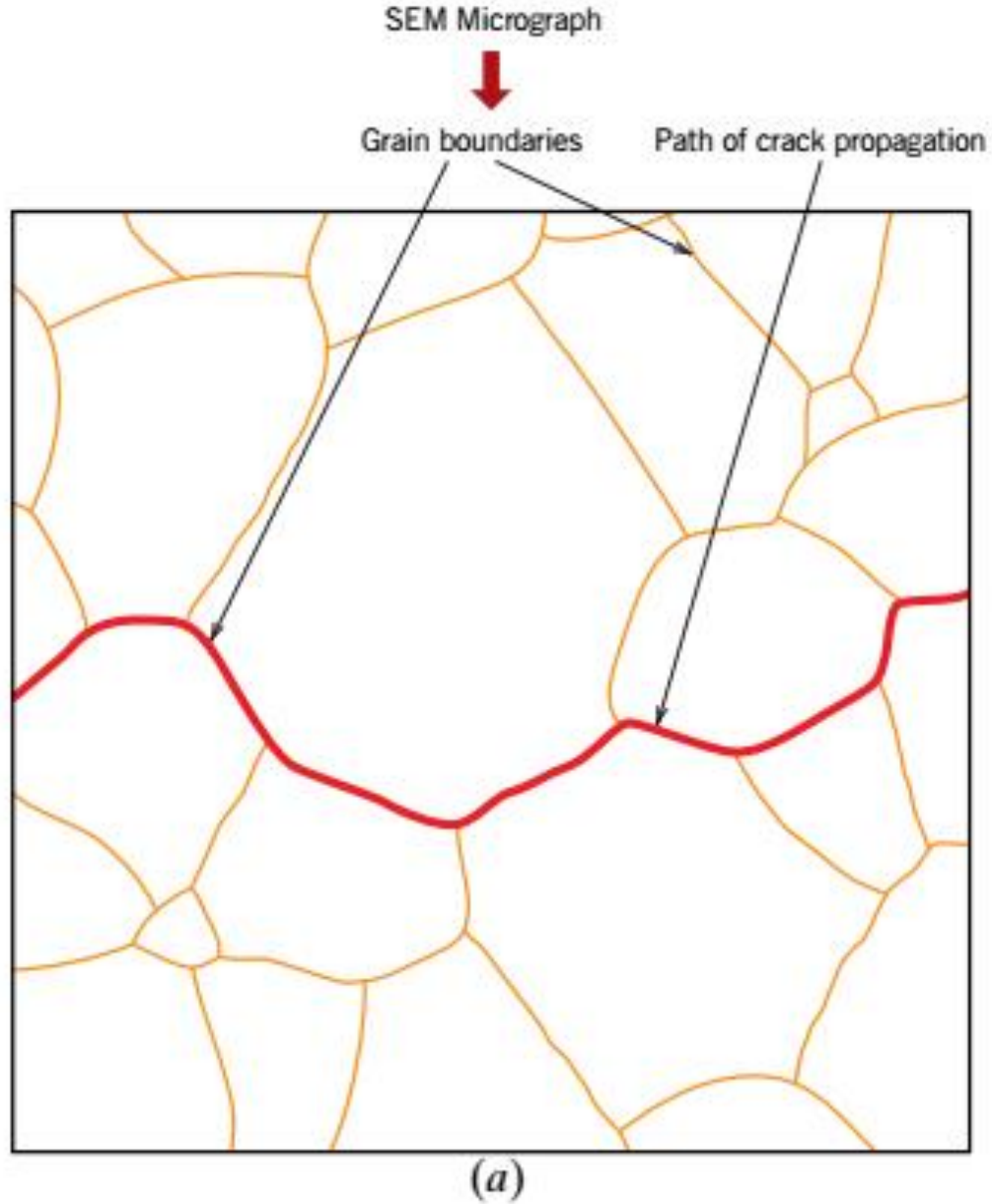


(b)

Klevaj Kırılması – Tane içi kırılma



Taneler Arası Kırılma



Kırılma Mekanikği

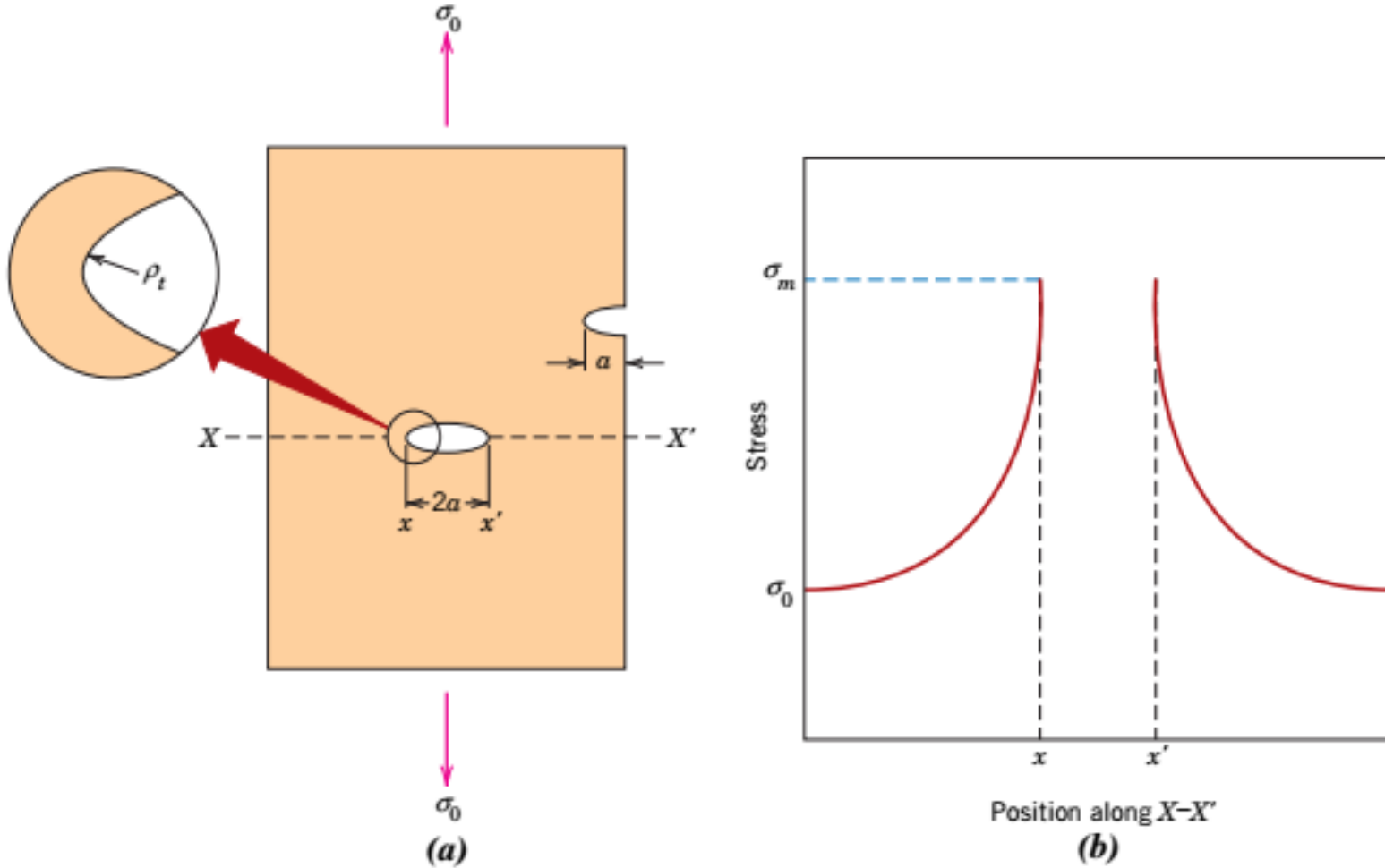


Figure 8.8 (a) The geometry of surface and internal cracks. (b) Schematic stress profile along the crack line demonstrating stress amplification at crack tip positions.

Maksimum gerilme

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

Çentik katsayısı

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

Kritik gerilme

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

γ_s = Özgöl yüzey enerjisi
 a = İç çatlak boyunun yarısı

Kırılma Mekaniği

Örnek Soru: Nispeten büyük bir cam plakaya 40 MPa'lık çekme gerilmesi uygulanmaktadır. Camın özgül yüzey enerjisi ve elastiklik modülü sırasıyla 0,3 J/m² ve 69 GPa olduğuna göre, bu gerilme altında hasara yol açmayacak en büyük iç çatlak boyutunu hesaplayınız.

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

$$a = \frac{2E\gamma_s}{\pi\sigma^2} = \frac{2 (69 \times 10^9 \frac{N}{m^2})(0,3 N/m)}{\pi \left(40 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{m^2} \right)^2} = 8,2 \times 10^{-6} m = 8,2 \mu m$$

$$\text{İç çatlak boyu} = 2a = 16,4 \mu m$$

Kırılma Tokluğu

Çatlaklı bir malzemenin gevrek kırılmaya karşı gösterdiği dirence **kırılma tokluğu** adı verilir. (Y, geometrik faktör, yarı sonsuz genişlikteki bir levha için $Y = 1,1$).

$$K_{kri} = Y\sigma_{kri}\sqrt{\pi a} \quad (\text{MPa} \cdot \sqrt{m})$$

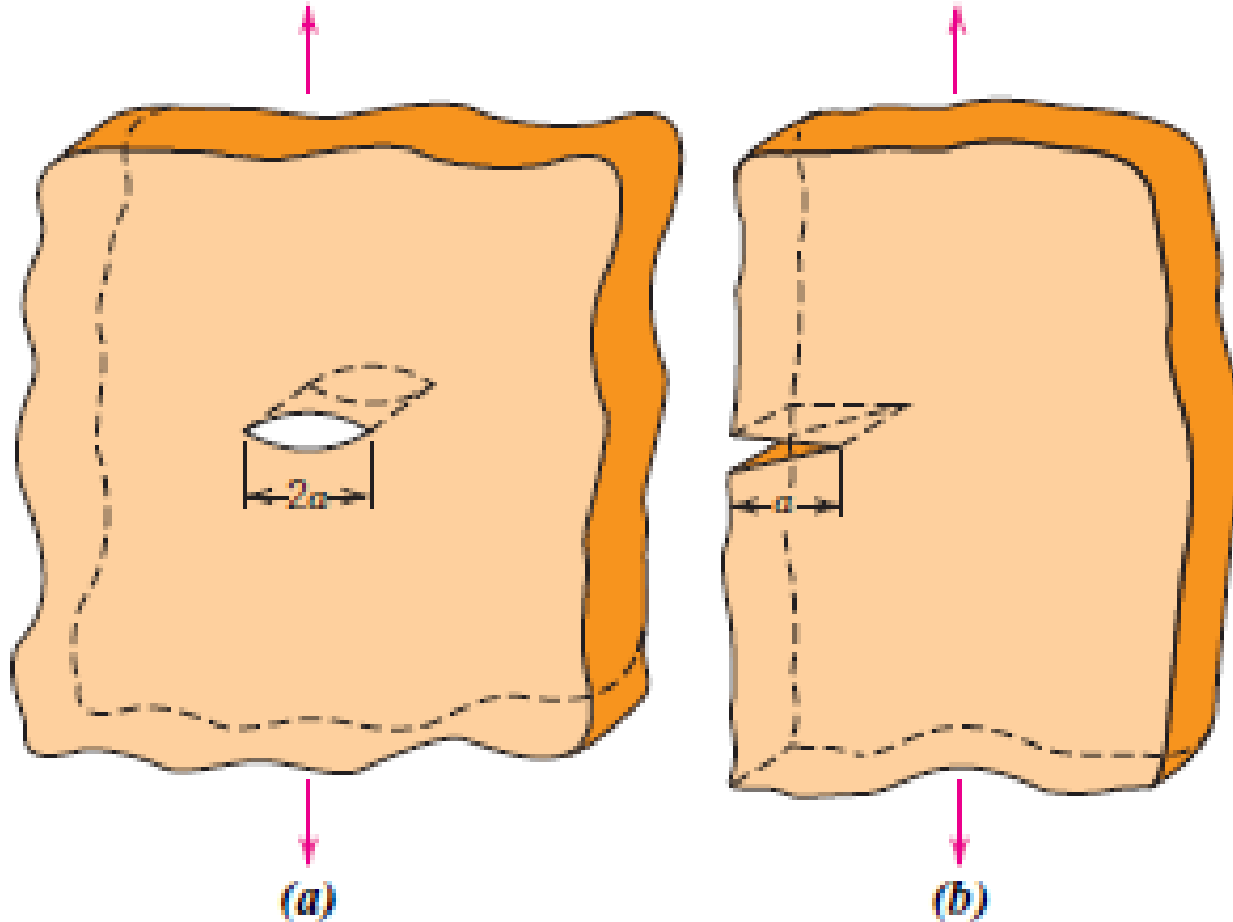
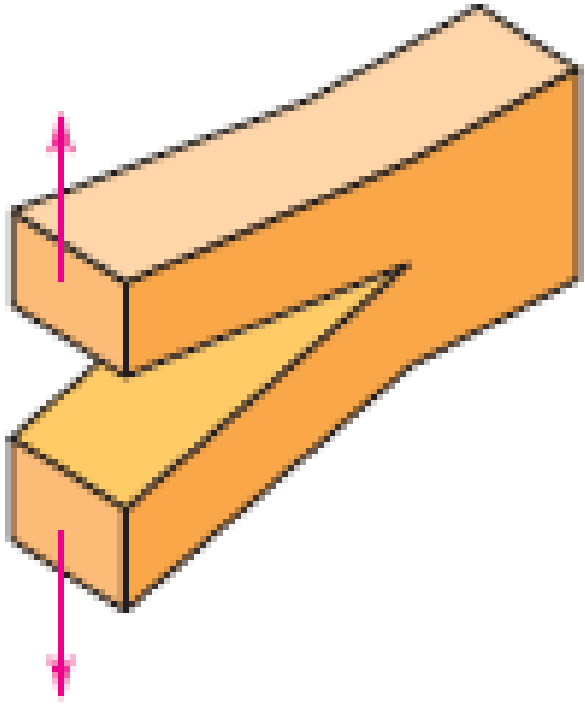
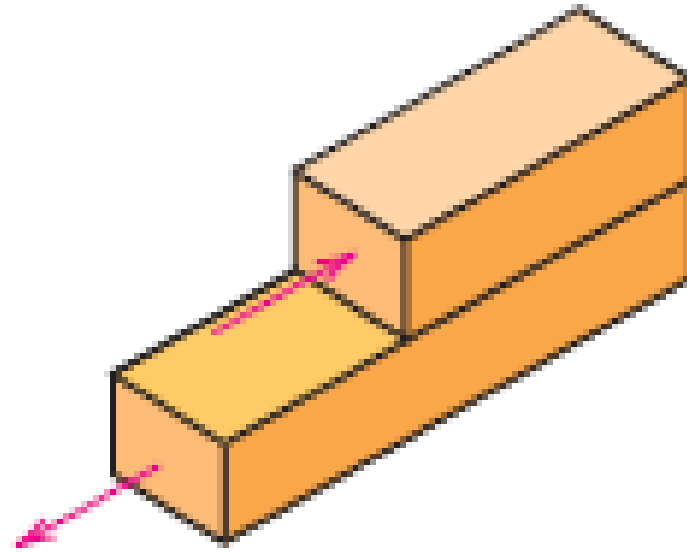


Figure 8.9 Schematic representations of (a) an interior crack in a plate of infinite width and (b) an edge crack in a plate of semi-infinite width.

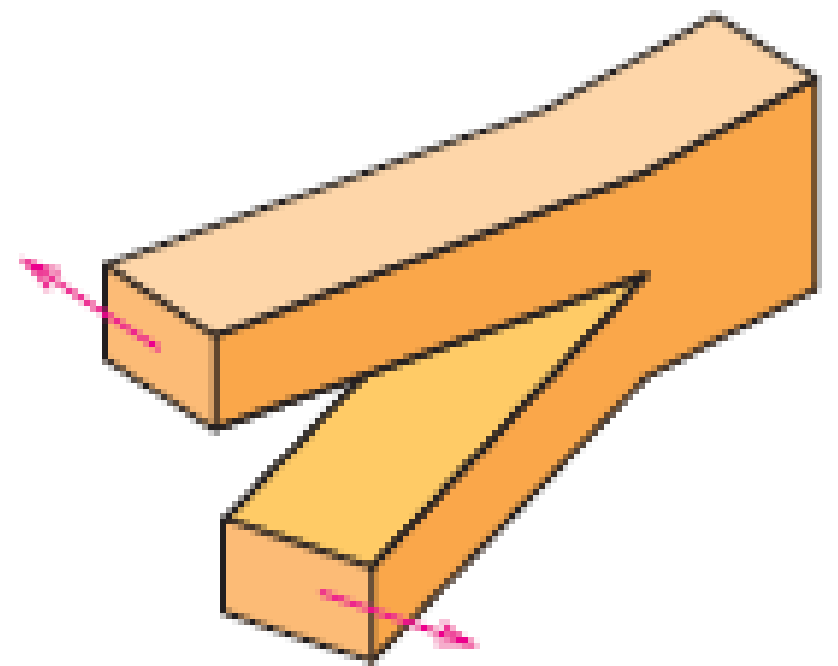
Kırılma Tokluğu



(a)



(b)



(c)

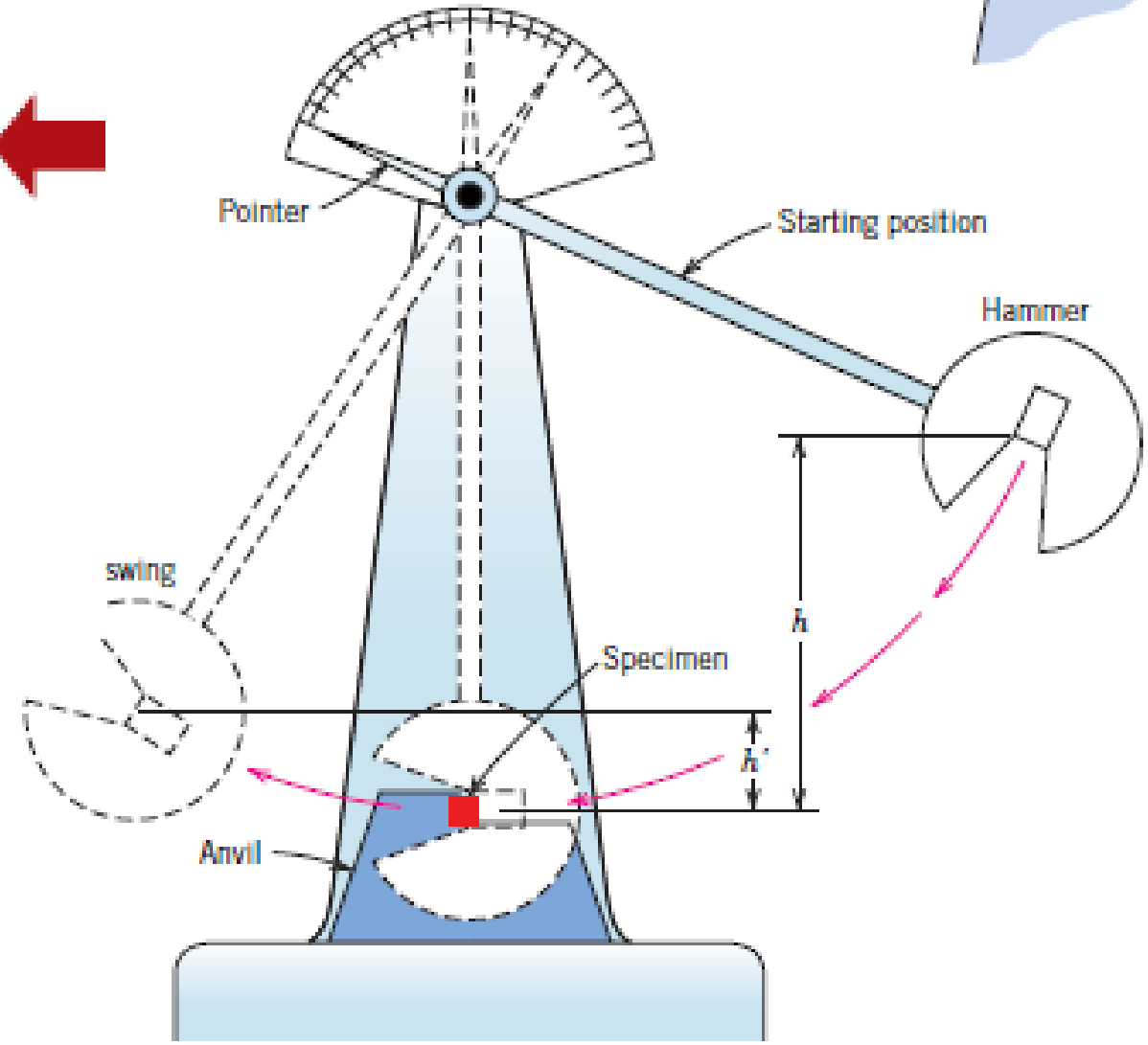
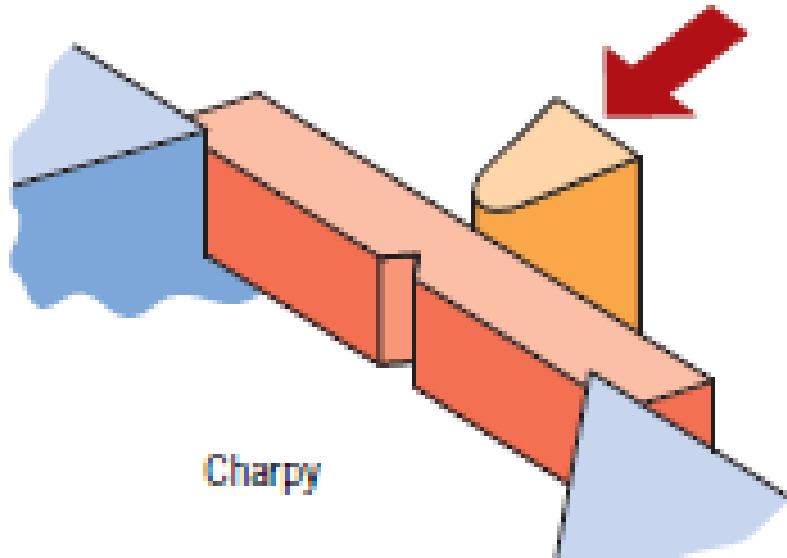
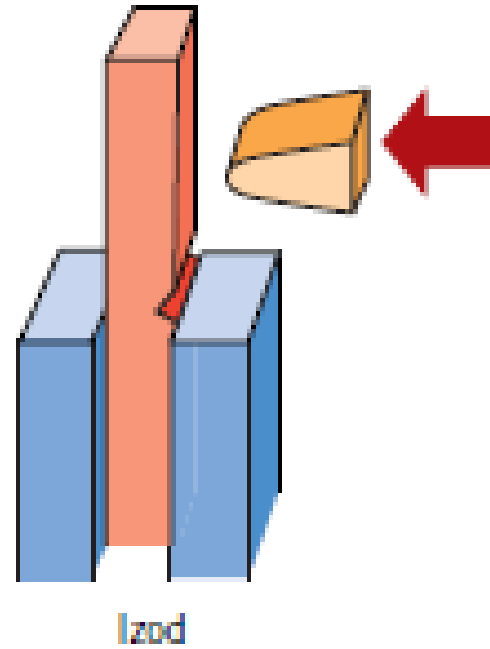
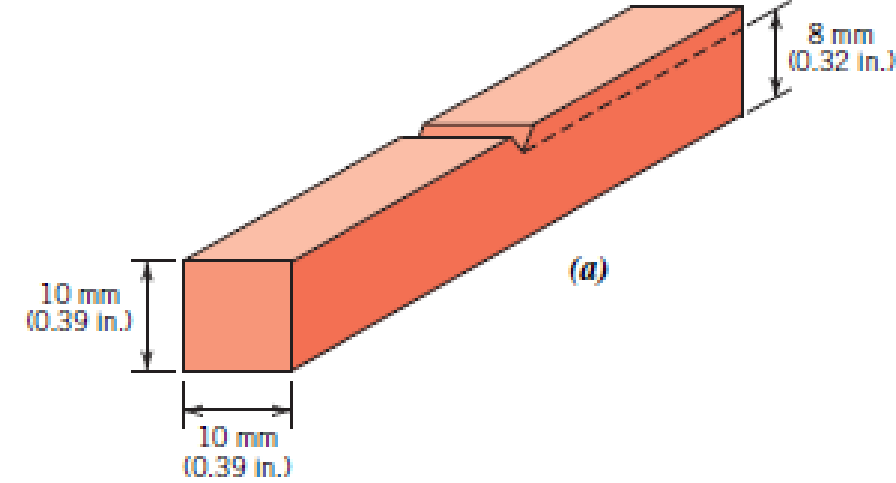
$$K_{Ic} = Y\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$$

Kırılma Tokluğu

<i>Material</i>	<i>Yield Strength</i>		<i>K_{IC}</i>
	<i>MPa</i>	<i>ksi</i>	<i>MPa√m</i>
<i>Metals</i>			
Aluminum alloy ^a (7075-T651)	495	72	24
Aluminum alloy ^a (2024-T3)	345	50	44
Titanium alloy ^a (Ti-6Al-4V)	910	132	55
Alloy steel ^a (4340 tempered @ 260°C)	1640	238	50.0
Alloy steel ^a (4340 tempered @ 425°C)	1420	206	87.4
<i>Ceramics</i>			
Concrete	—	—	0.2–1.4
Soda-lime glass	—	—	0.7–0.8
Aluminum oxide	—	—	2.7–5.0
<i>Polymers</i>			
Polystyrene (PS)	25.0–69.0	3.63–10.0	0.7–1.1
Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)	53.8–73.1	7.8–10.6	0.7–1.6
Polycarbonate (PC)	62.1	9.0	2.2

^aSource: Reprinted with permission, *Advanced Materials and Processes*, ASM International, ©

Kırılma Tokluğu Deneyleri – Çentik Darbe



$$\text{Darbe enerjisi} = U = mg(h-h') \text{ J}$$

Sünek Gevrek Geçiş Sıcaklığı

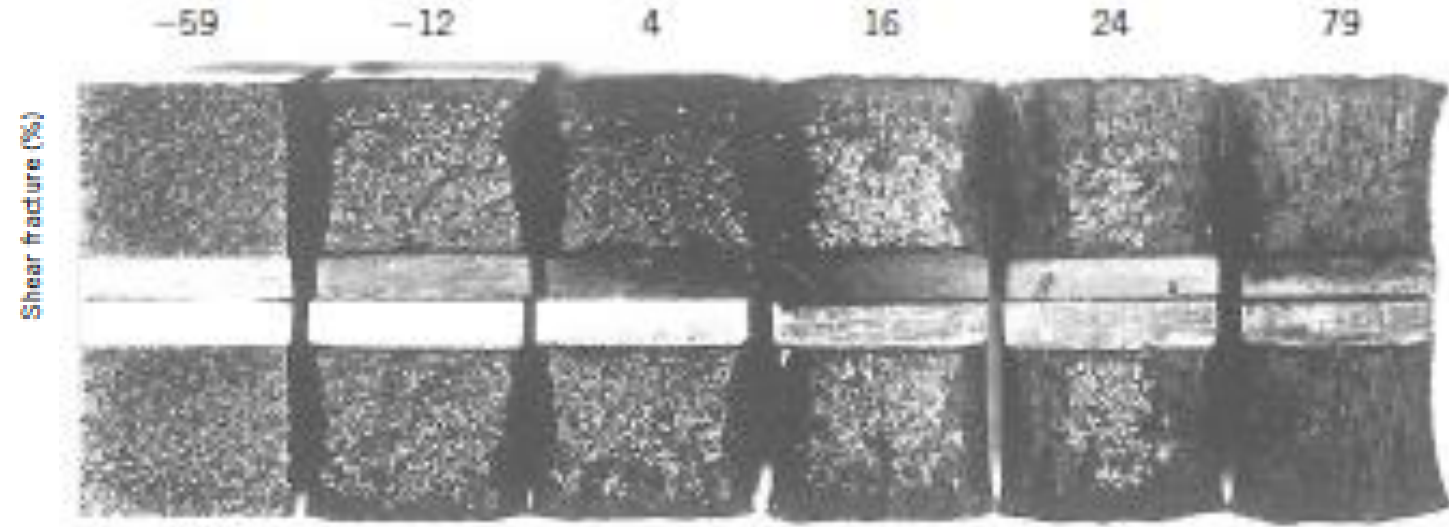
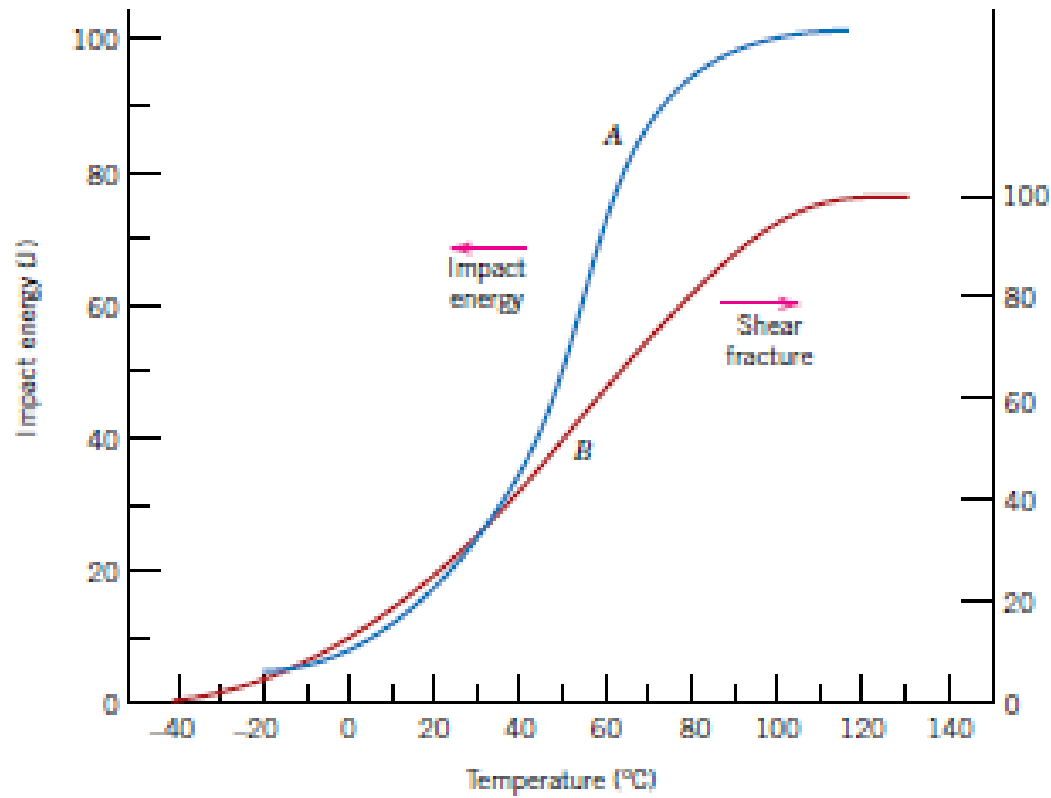


Figure 8.14 Photograph of fracture surfaces of A36 steel Charpy V-notch specimens tested at indicated temperatures (in °C).

(From R. W. Hertzberg, *Deformation and Fracture Mechanics of Engineering Materials*, 3rd edition, Fig. 9.6, p. 329. Copyright © 1989 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)

Sünek Gevrek Geçiş Sıcaklığı

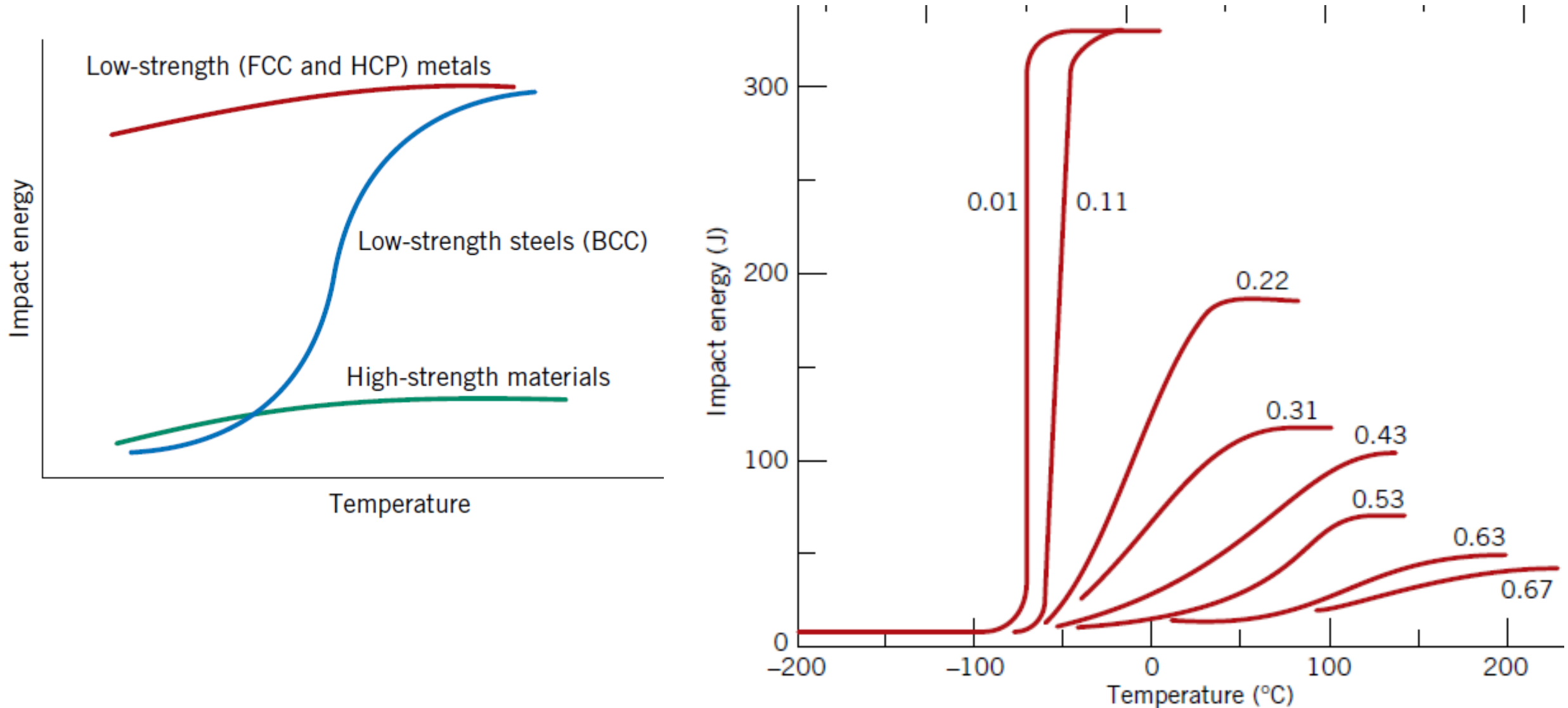


Figure 8.16 Influence of carbon content on the Charpy V-notch energy-versus-temperature behavior for steel.

Yorulma

Yorulma, dinamik veya deęişken gerilmelere maruz kalan köprü, uçak ve makine parçaları gibi yapılarda oluşan bir hasar şeklidir. Yorulma sırasında parçayı hasara uğratan gerilmeler, statik yükler altındaki çekme veya akma dayanımlarından düşük olabilir.

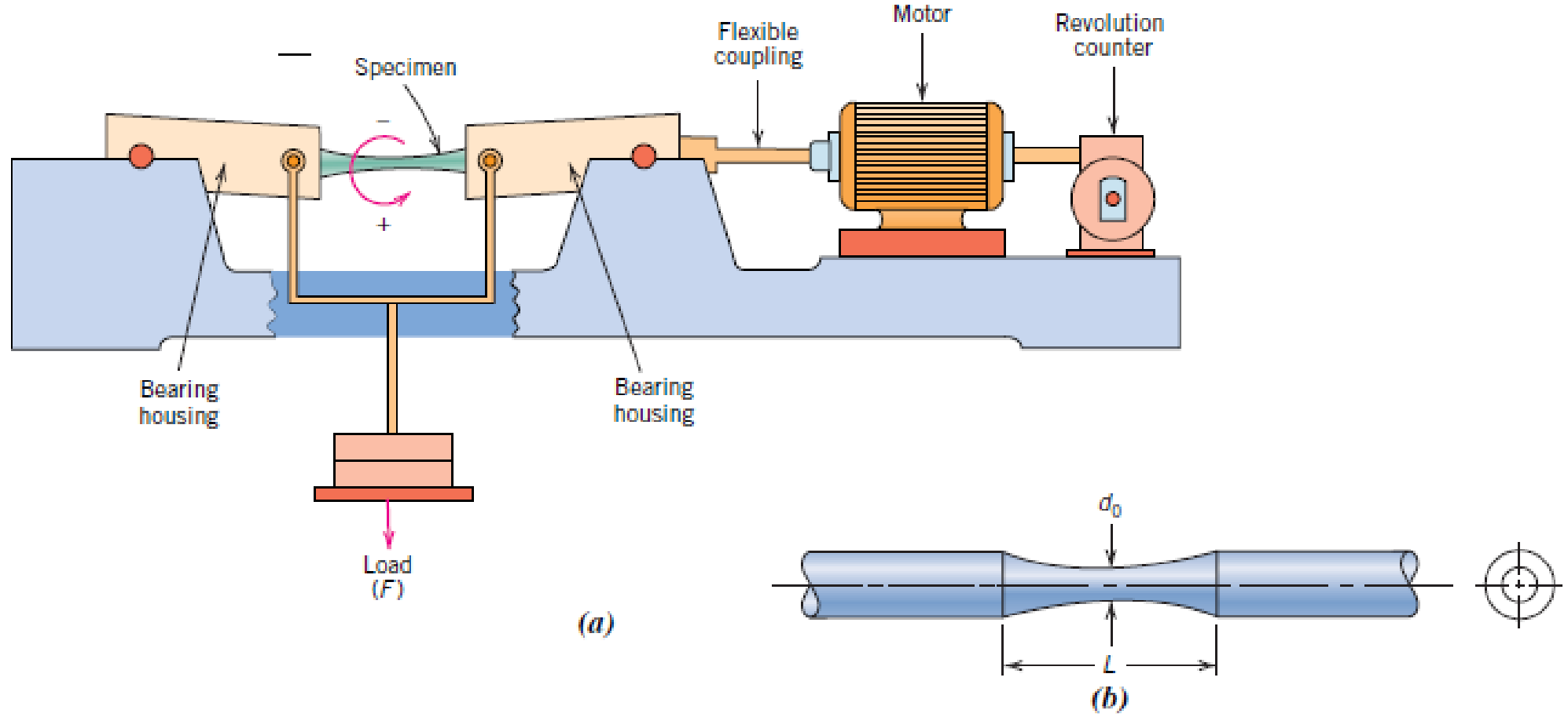
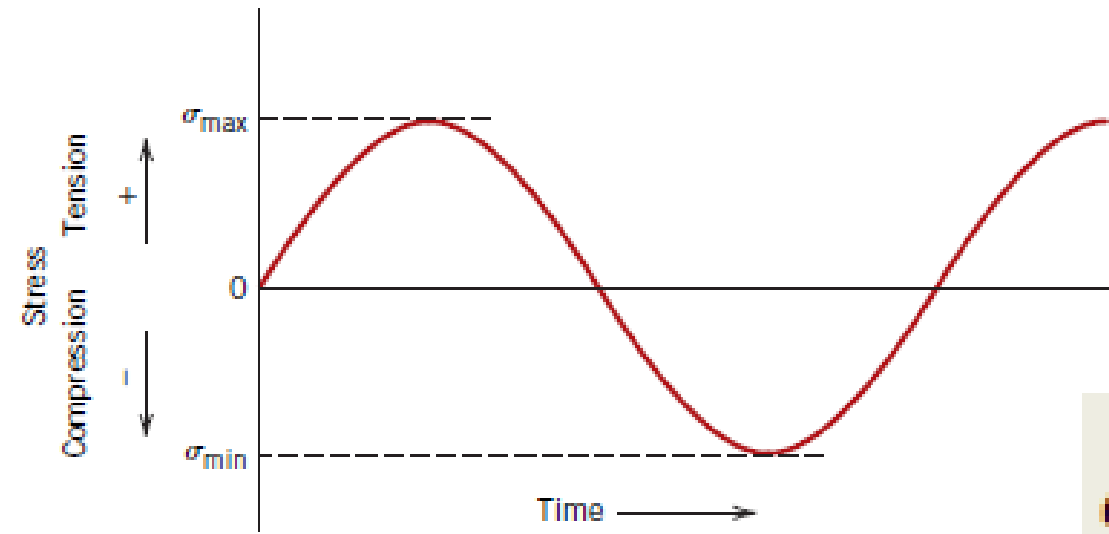


Figure 8.18 For rotating-bending fatigue tests, schematic diagrams of (a) a testing apparatus, and (b) a test specimen.

Yorulma – Çevrimsel Gerilmeler



Ortalama gerilme

$$\sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_{\min}}{2}$$

Gerilme aralığı

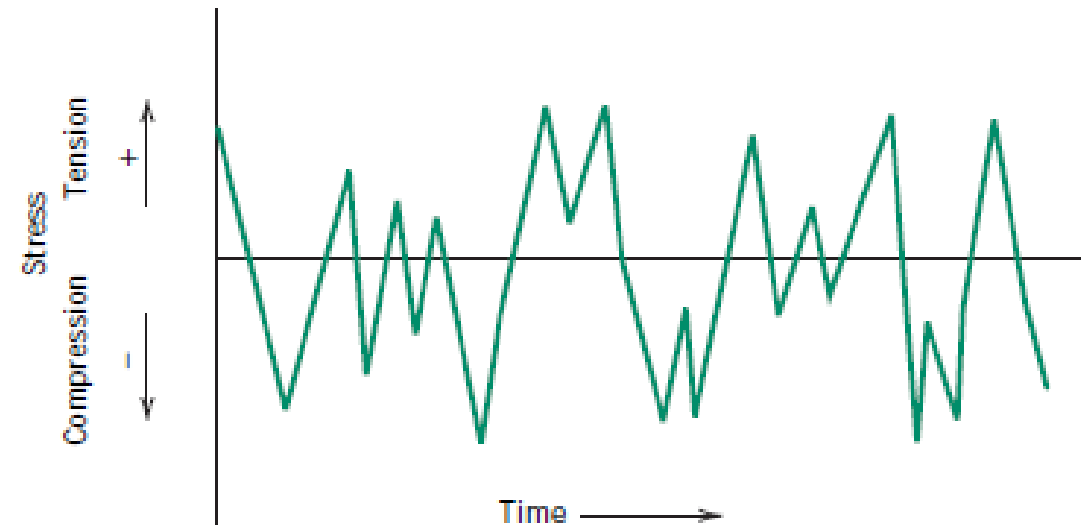
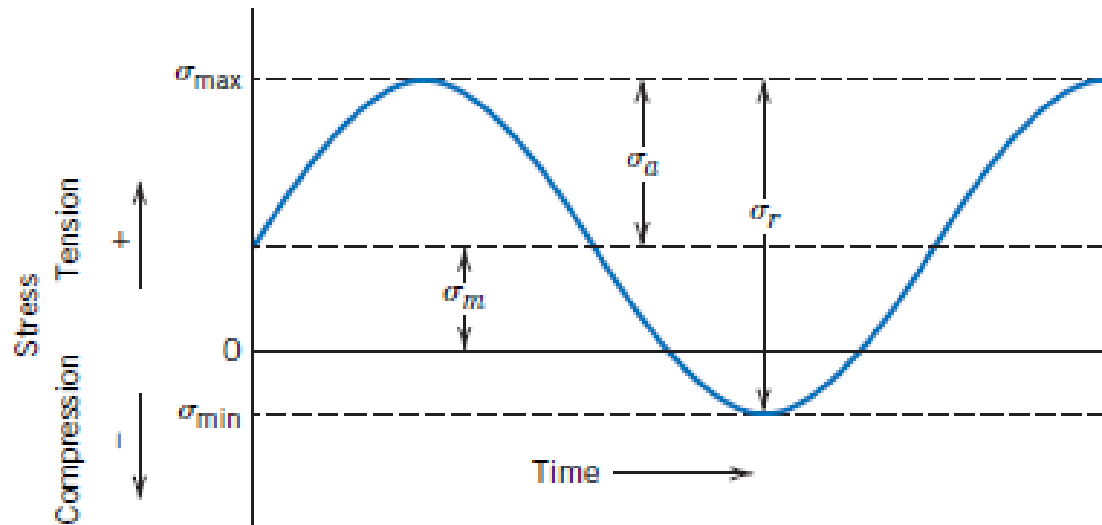
$$\sigma_r = \sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}$$

Gerilme genliği

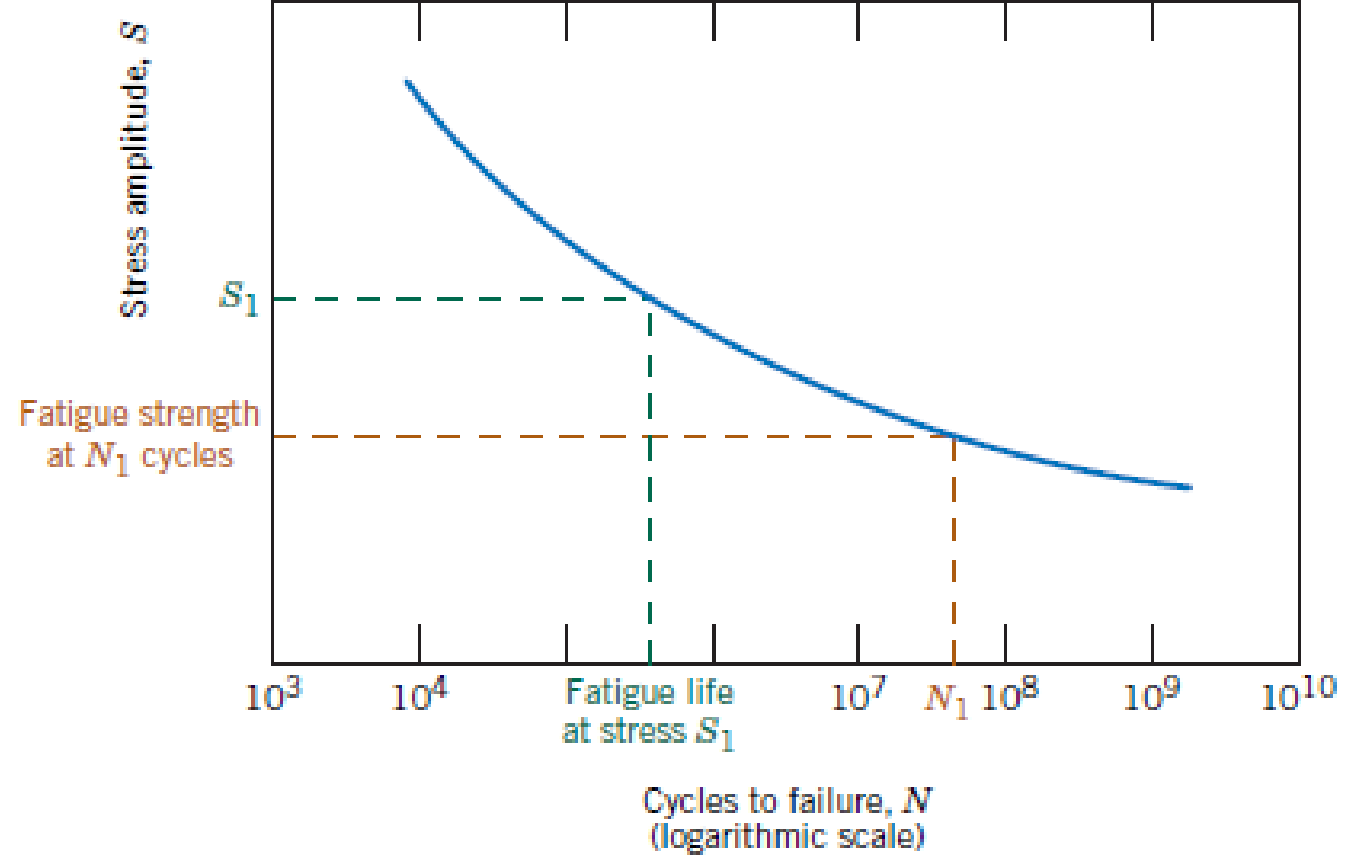
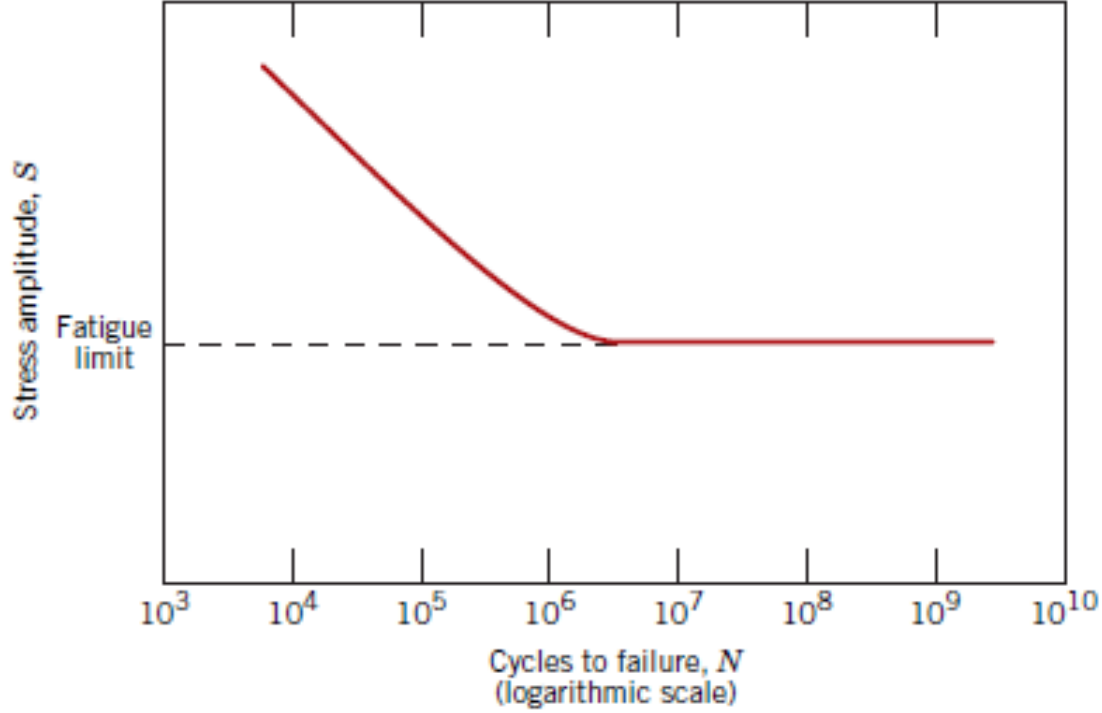
$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_r}{2} = \frac{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}}{2}$$

Ortalama gerilme

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}}$$

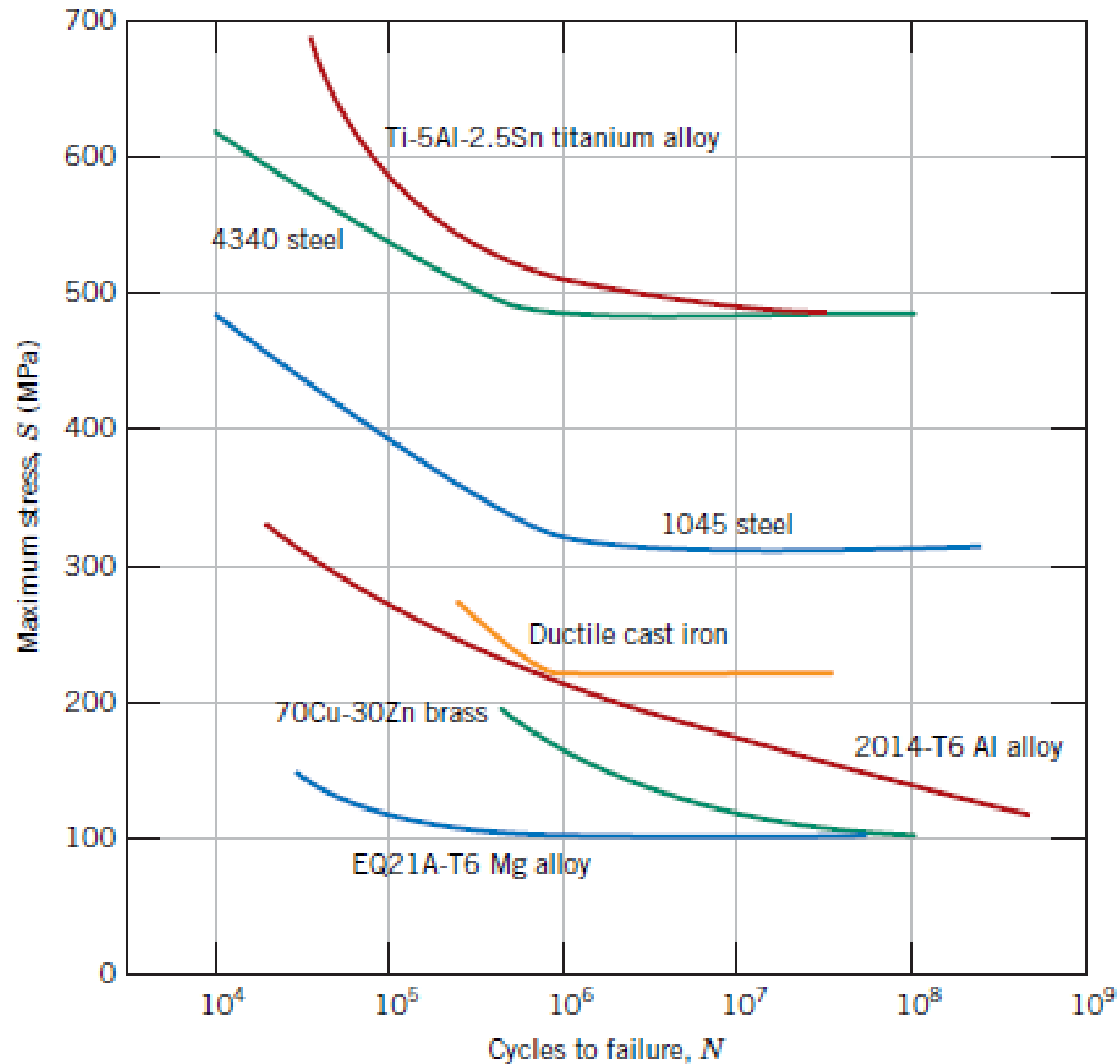


Çevrimsel Gerilmeler – S-N Eğrileri



Bazı demir esaslı alaşımlar ve titanyum alaşımlarında belirli bir değerden daha düşük gerilmelerde yorulma hasarı oluşmaz. Bu duruma **yorulma limiti** denir. Çeliklerin bir çoğu için bu limit çekme dayanımının %35'i ile %60'ı arasında değişmektedir.

Çevrimsel Gerilmeler – S-N Eğrileri



Yorulma Hasarı – Kırılma Mekanizması

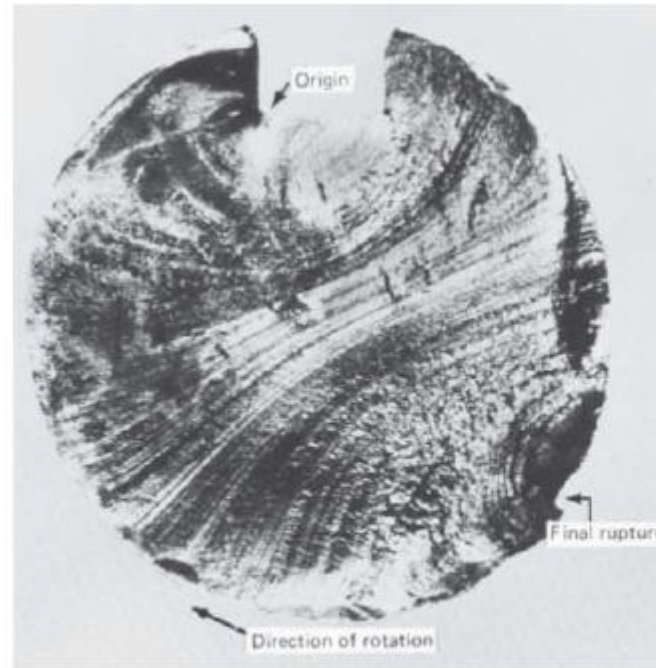
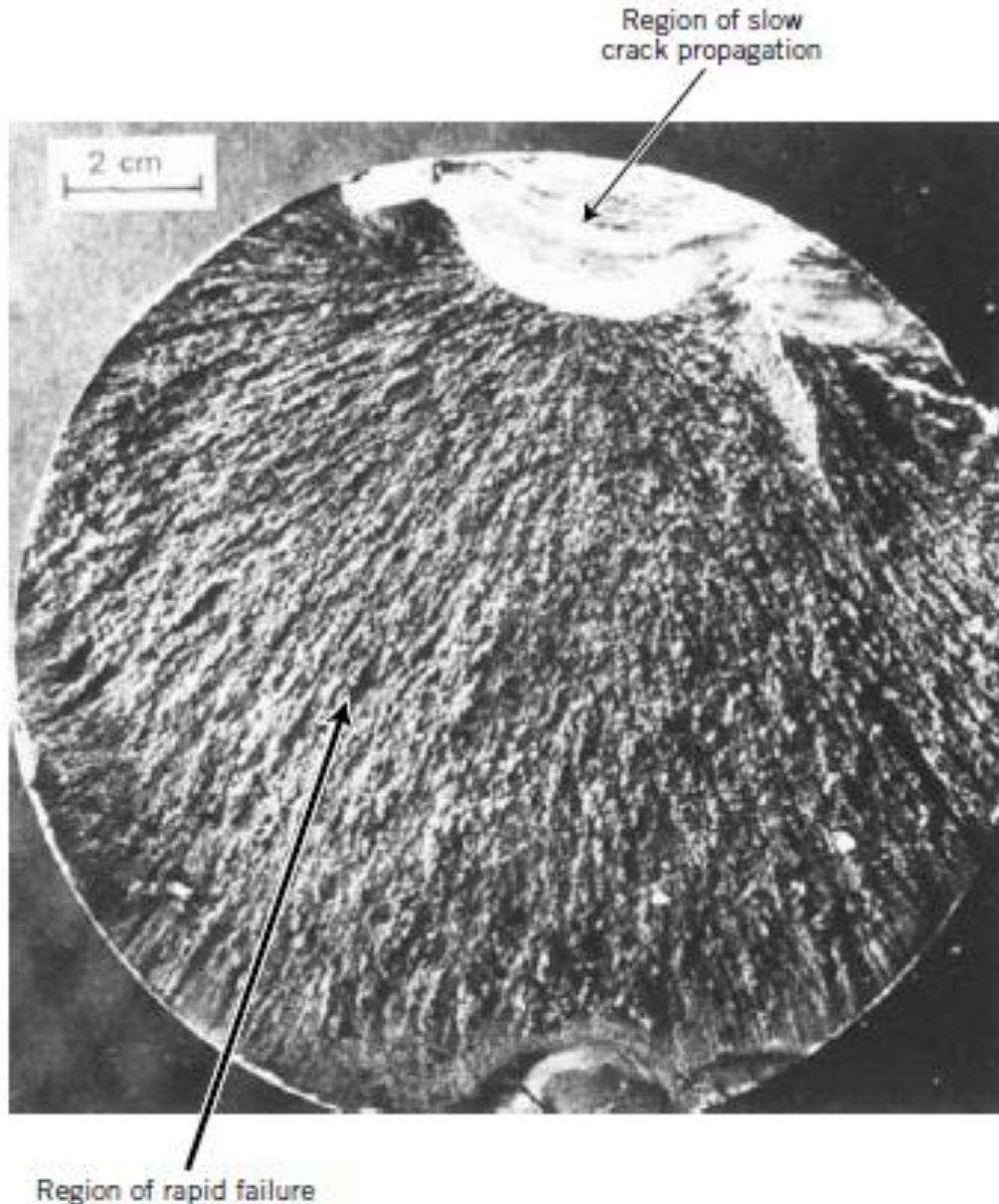


Figure 8.22 Fracture surface of a rotating steel shaft that experienced fatigue failure. Beachmark ridges are visible in the photograph.



Figure 8.23 Transmission electron fractograph showing fatigue striations in aluminum. 9000 $\times$.
(From V. J. Colangelo and F. A. Heiser, *Analysis of Metallurgical Failures*, 2nd edition, Copyright © 1987 by John Wiley & Sons)

Sürünme

Yüksek sıcaklık ve statik gerilmenin söz konusu olduğu çalışma şartlarında oluşan deformasyona sürünme adı verilir. Jet motorlarında, merkezci gerilmenin etkisi altında çalışan türbin kanatlarında, buhar jeneratörleri ve yüksek basınçlı buhar taşıyan boru hatları sürünmenin gerçekleşebileceği durumlara örnek olarak verilebilir.

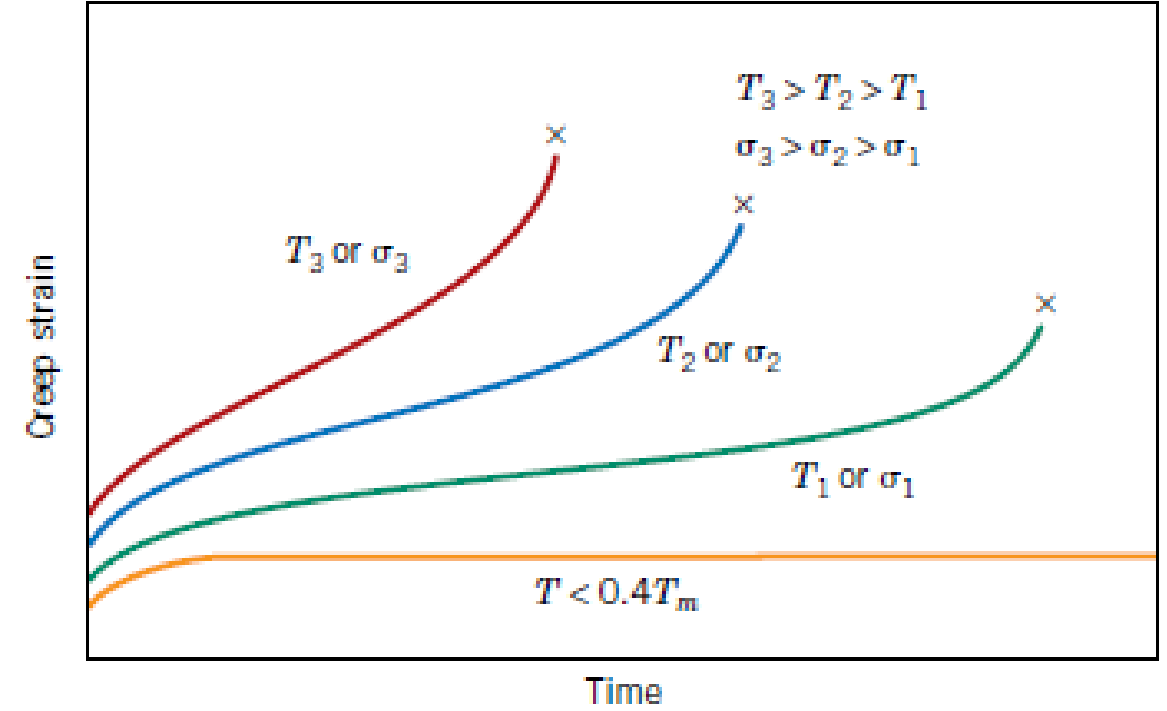
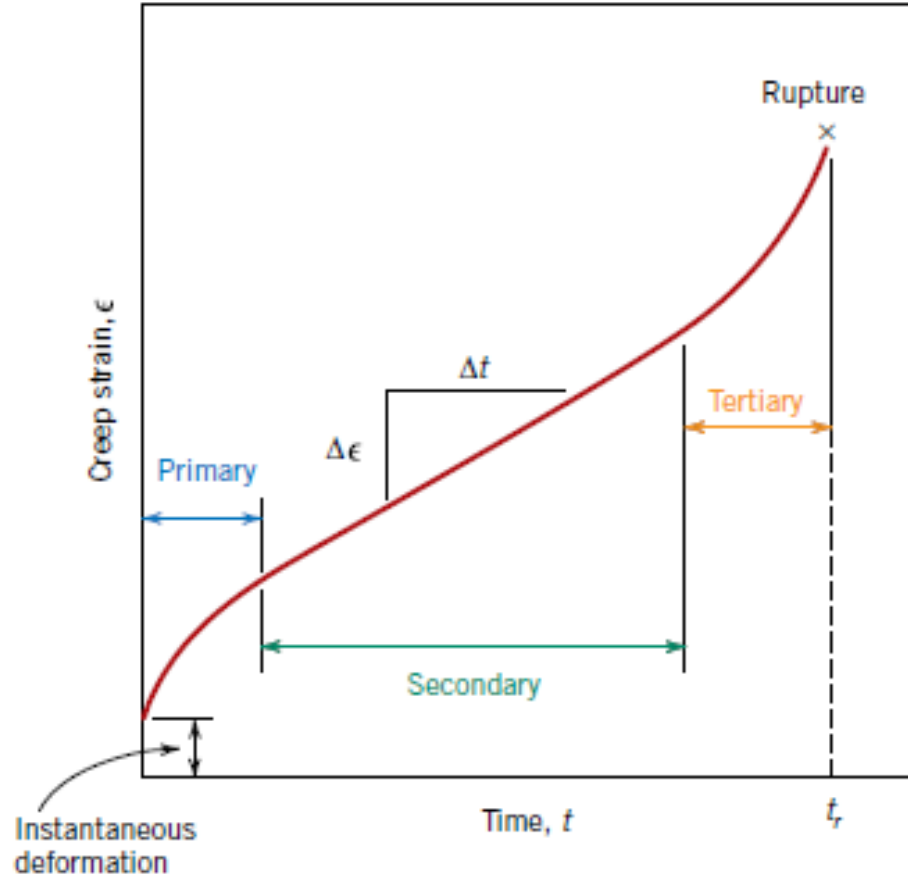


Figure 8.30 Influence of stress σ and temperature T on creep behavior.

Sürünme

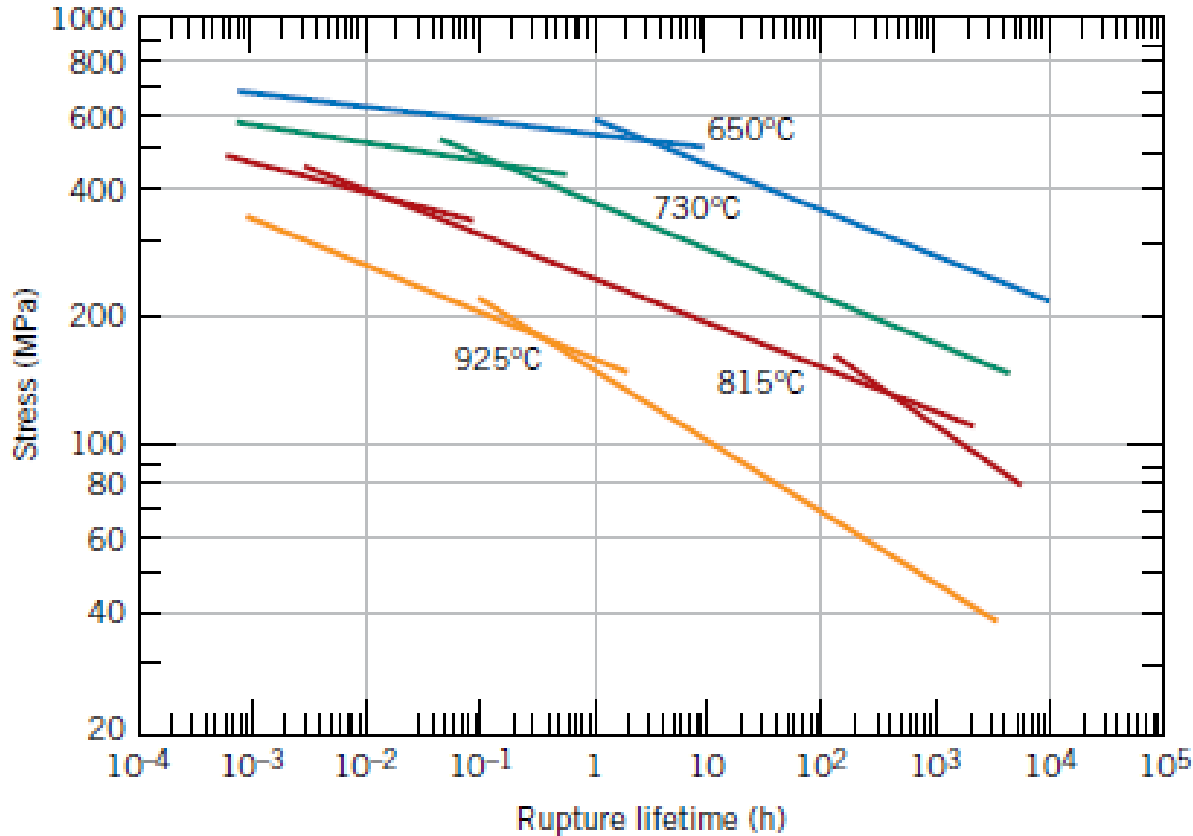
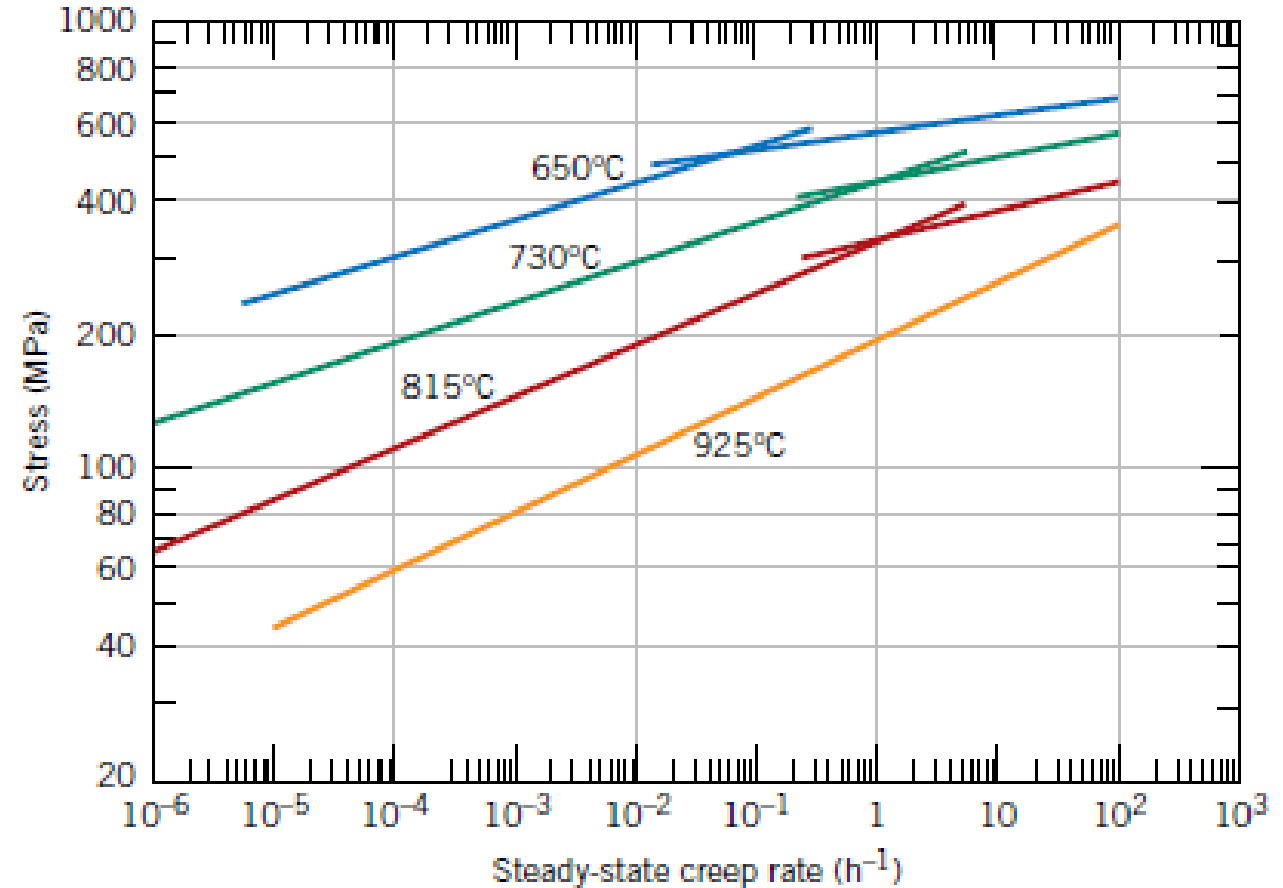


Figure 8.31 Stress (logarithmic scale) versus rupture lifetime (logarithmic scale) for an S-590 alloy at four temperatures. [The composition (in wt%) of S-590 is as follows: 20.0 Cr, 19.4 Ni, 19.3 Co, 4.0 W, 4.0 Nb, 3.8 Mo, 1.35 Mn, 0.43 C, and the balance Fe.]

Kararlı sürünme hızı

$$\dot{\epsilon}_s = K_1 \sigma^n$$



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