

论文摘要

中国有色金属学报

ZHONGGUO YOUSEJINSHUXUEBAO XUEBAO

第暂无卷 第暂无期 (总第暂无期) 暂无

 [PDF全文下载]  [全文在线阅读]

文章编号: 1004-0609(2000)s1-0236-03

亚稳态材料的应变硬化曲线与硬化参量

张旺峰, 陈瑜眉, 朱金华

(西安交通大学 金属材料强度国家重点实验室, 西安 710049)

摘要: 亚稳态奥氏体不锈钢低温拉伸时, 由于存在应变诱发马氏体相变, 硬化曲线呈S形。在工程应力应变曲线上每隔1.5%的应变区间利用Hollomon关系, 发现硬化指数 n 随着应变率的增大而相应减小; 且硬化指数 n 和硬化率 $d\sigma/d\varepsilon$ 随着应变的增加呈抛物线形变化。因此, 稳定材料中关于 n 的一系列规律均不适用。

关键字: 硬化曲线; 硬化指数; 硬化率; 亚稳态材料

Strain hardening curve and parameters of metastable materials

ZHANG Wang feng, CHEN Yu mei, ZHU Jin hua

(State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P.R.China)

Abstract: The hardening curve exhibits sigmoid in metastable austenite stainless steel at low temperature due to strain induced martensite transformation during deformation. The values of hardening exponent, n , derived from Hollomon equation in each 1.5% of nominal curve are found not to be a constant, n values decrease correspondingly with increase of strain rate. Furthermore, both the n values and the hardening rate present parabola with increasing strain. So the relationships of n applied in stable materials can not be applied in metastable ones.

Key words: hardening curve; hardening exponent; hardening rate; metastable materials

