

Zr-2.5%Nb

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(True stress - true strain curve calculated from the load-displacement curve in Zr-2.5%Nb alloy)

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150

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necking

가

necking

necking

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10

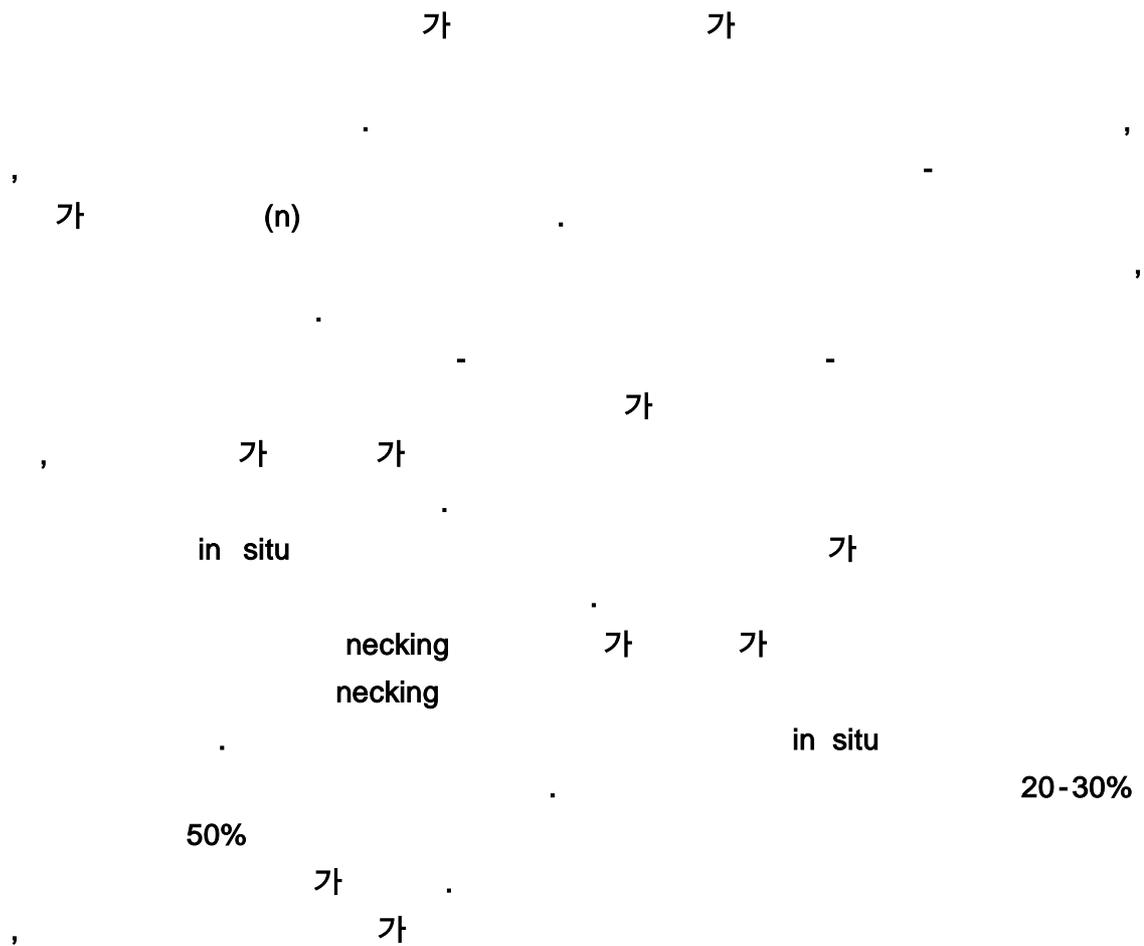
가

54%

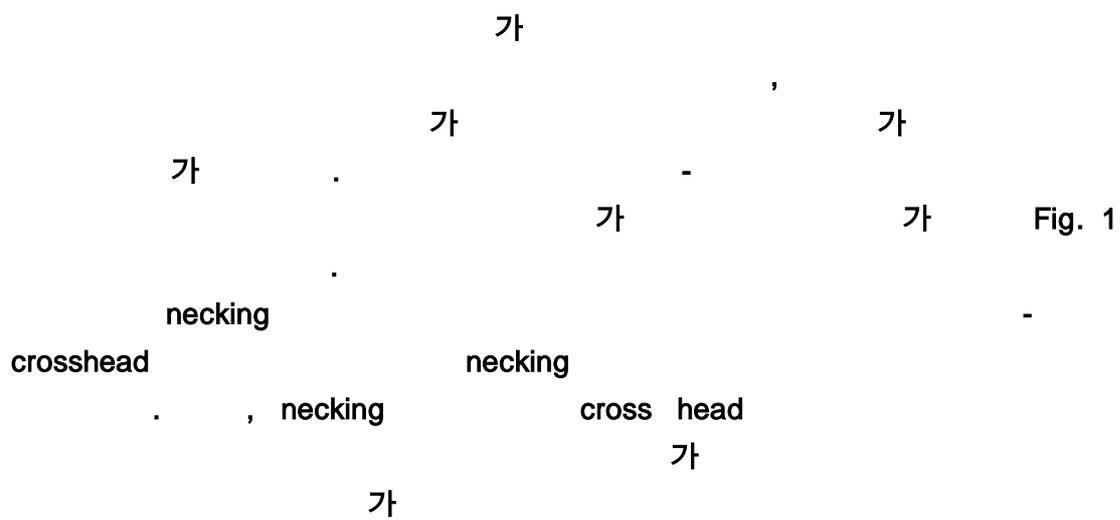
Abstract

Although the tensile test is a useful method that provides not only the mechanical properties but also the deformation parameters such as strain hardening capability, the test result after necking is almost useless because it is impossible to interpret the test result quantitatively. In order to overcome this limitation, a new method that the summation of the strain at a given strain can transform to the displacement was designed, based on the measurement of the strain distribution along the gage length. The true stress-true strain curve was quantitatively calculated and established up to the amount of reduction of area using the previous concept. It was confirmed that this concept was valid and the work hardening occurred continuously up to 54% of strain, reduction of area, in the Zr-2.5%Nb alloy with the average grain size of 10 micrometers by heat treatment.

1.



2.



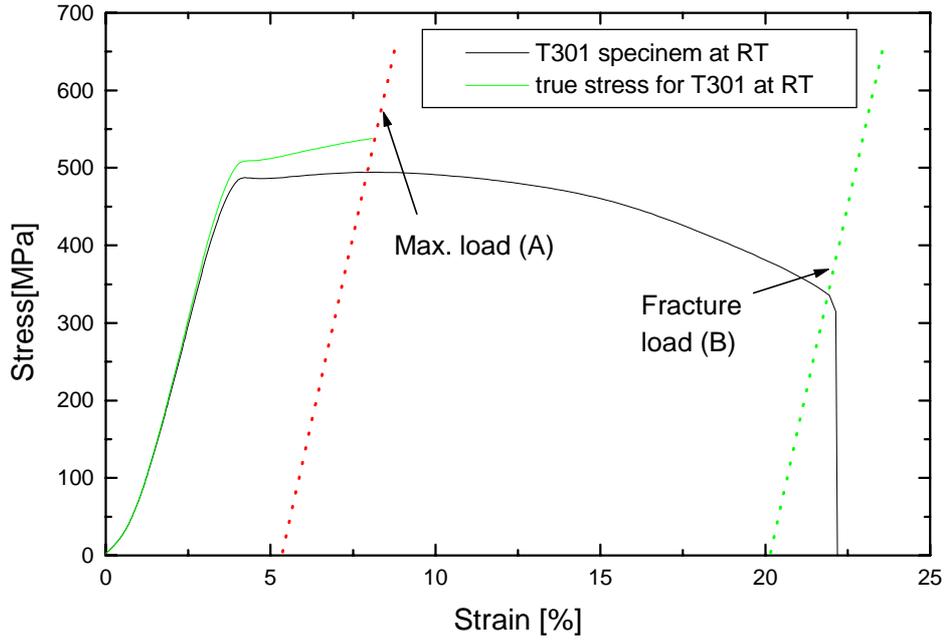


Fig. 1. Engineering and True strain-stress curves in 30° tilt tensile specimen from the transverse direction at RT.

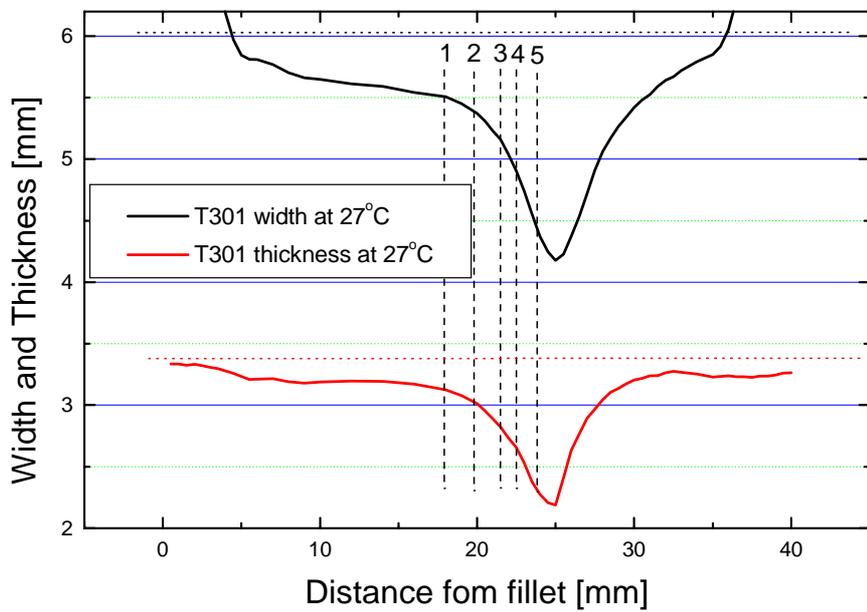


Fig. 2. Width and thickness variation along the length of the broken specimen at RT in 30° tilt tensile specimen from the transverse direction

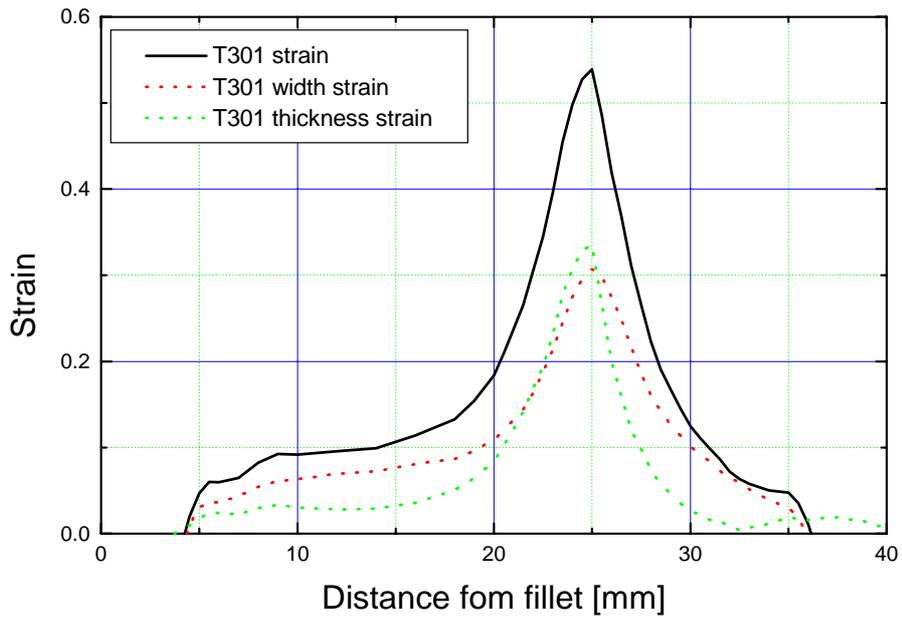


Fig. 3. Strain distribution of width and thickness along the length of the broken specimen at RT in 30° tilt tensile specimen from the transverse direction (black line, red dotted line, and green dotted line denote the total strain, the strain in width and in thickness, respectively.)

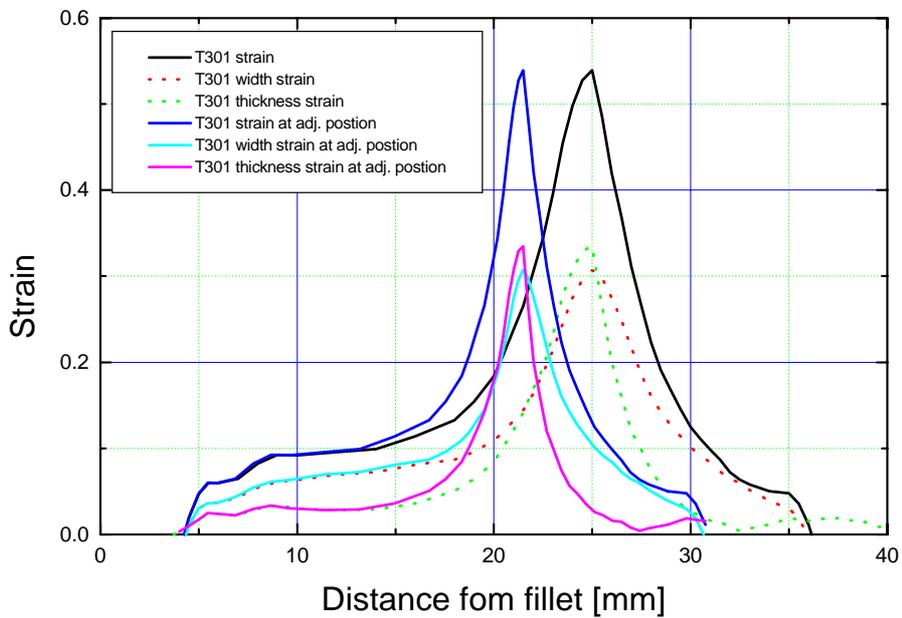


Fig. 4. Strain distribution of width and thickness along the length of the broken specimen at RT in 30° tilt tensile specimen from the transverse direction (blue line, cyan line, and magenta line denote the total strain, the strain in width and in thickness, respectively.)

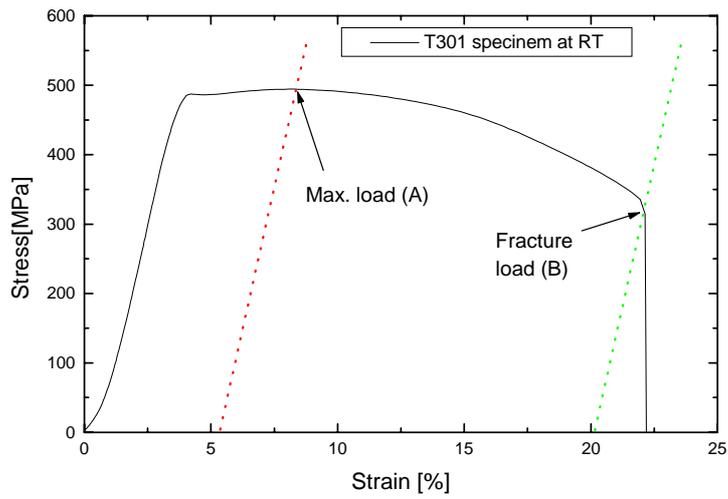


Fig. 5. Engineering strain-stress curve in the 30°-tilt specimen from the transverse direction at RT.

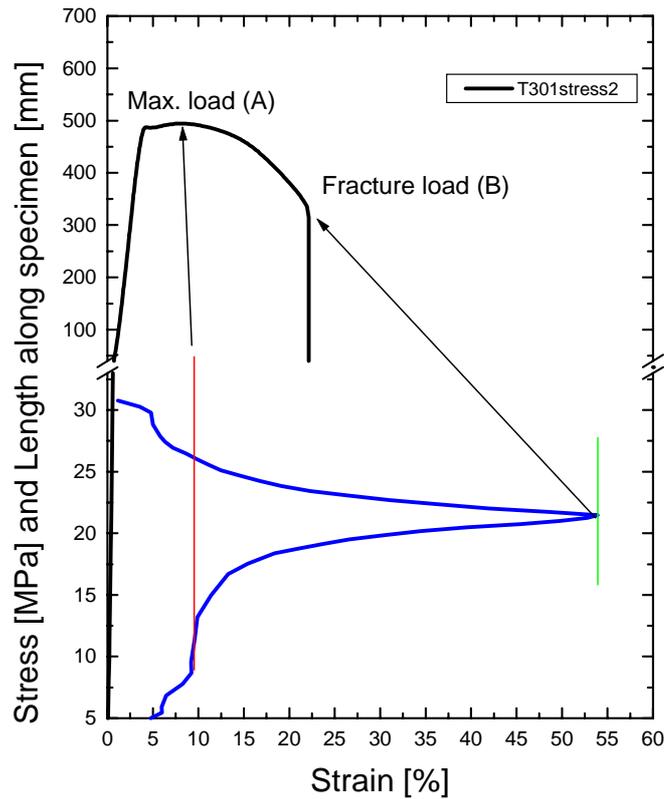


Fig. 6. Schematic illustration of the relationship between the strain in the strain stress curve and the accumulation of the strain along the gage length of the tensile specimen.

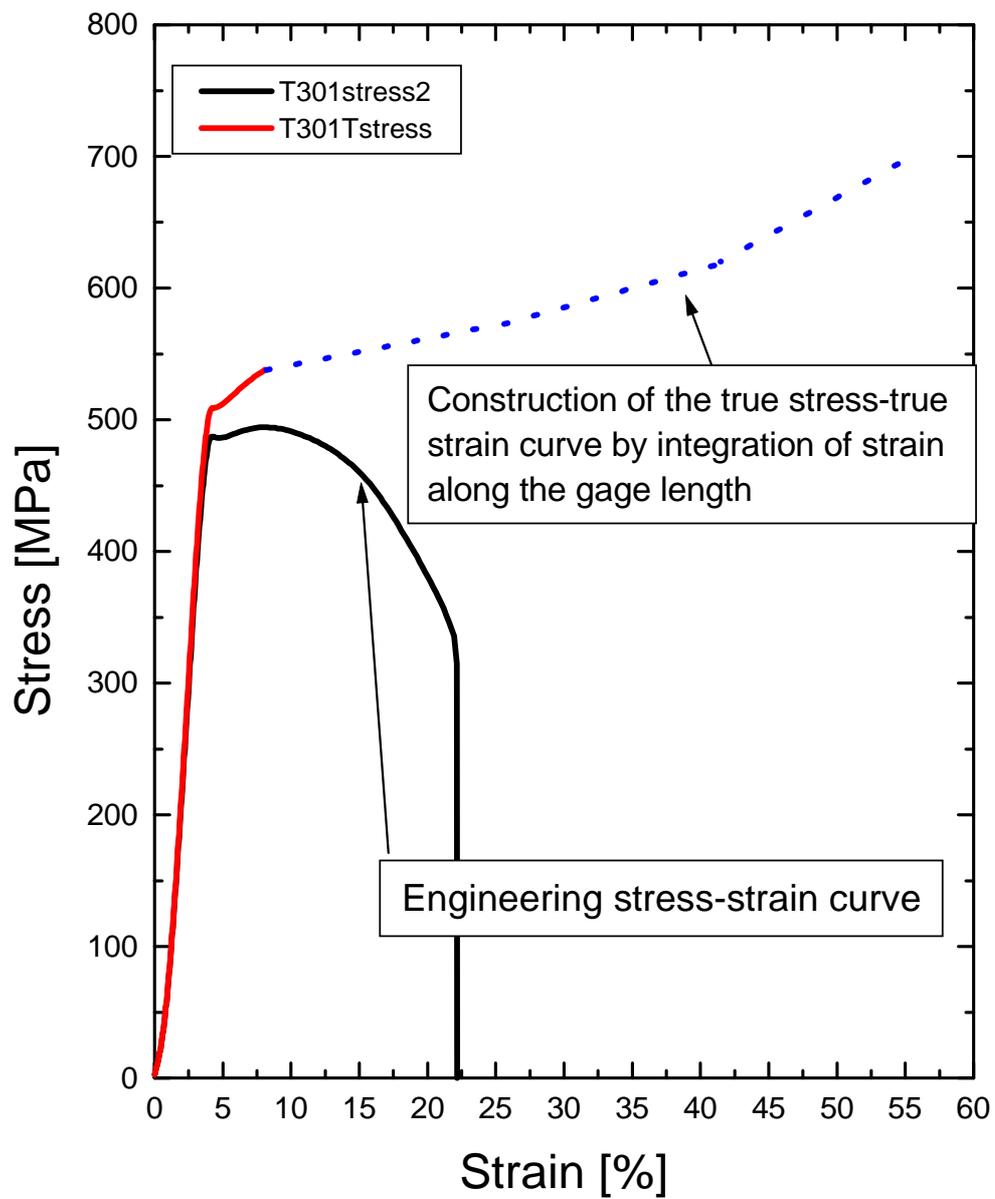


Fig. 7. True strain-true stress curve for the 30°-tilt tensile specimen from the transverse direction at RT.