

# Mechanical Behaviour of Materials

## Chapter 07-1 Fracture: Morphology



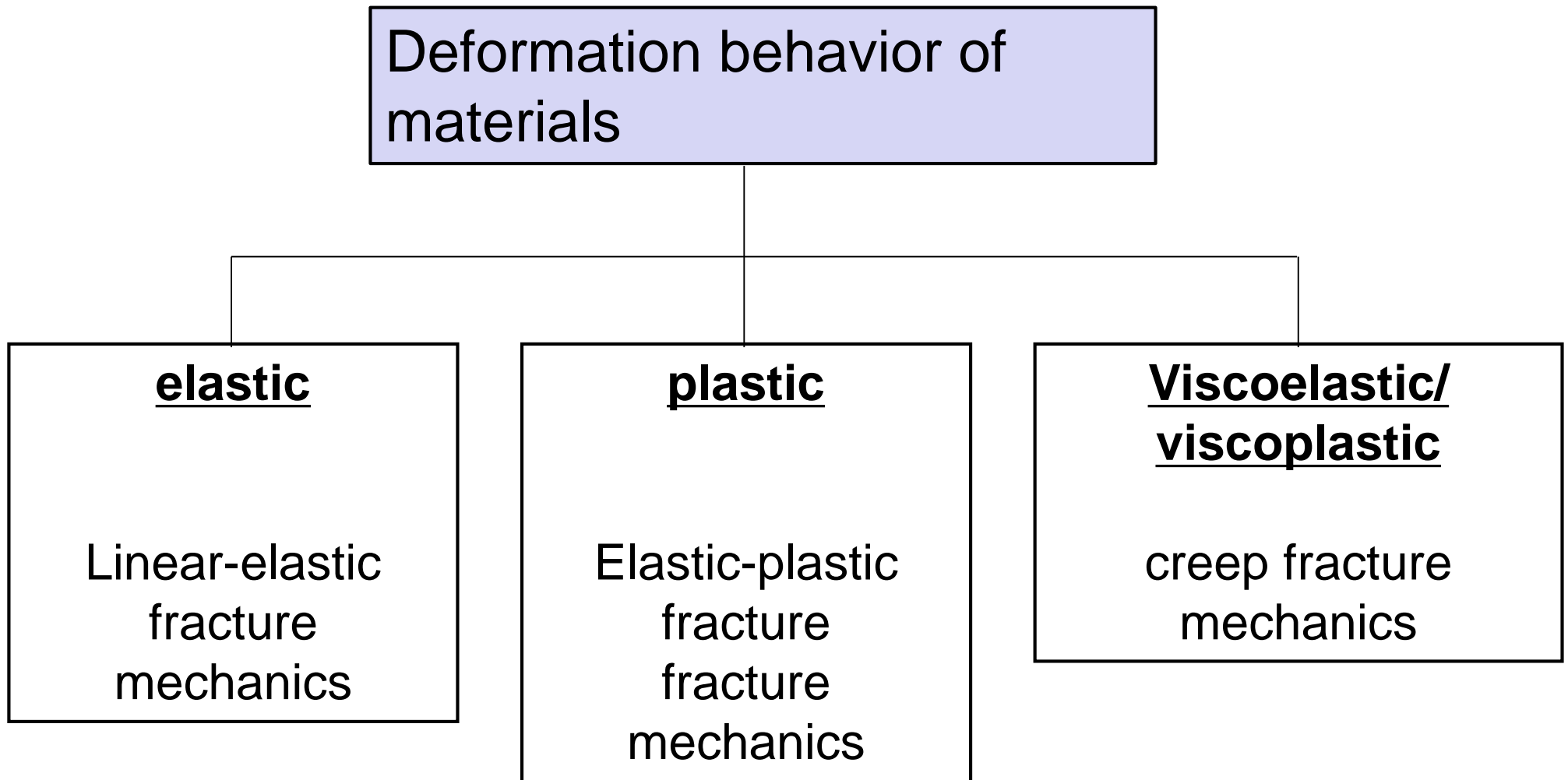
Dr.-Ing. 郭瑞昭

## Example of fracture

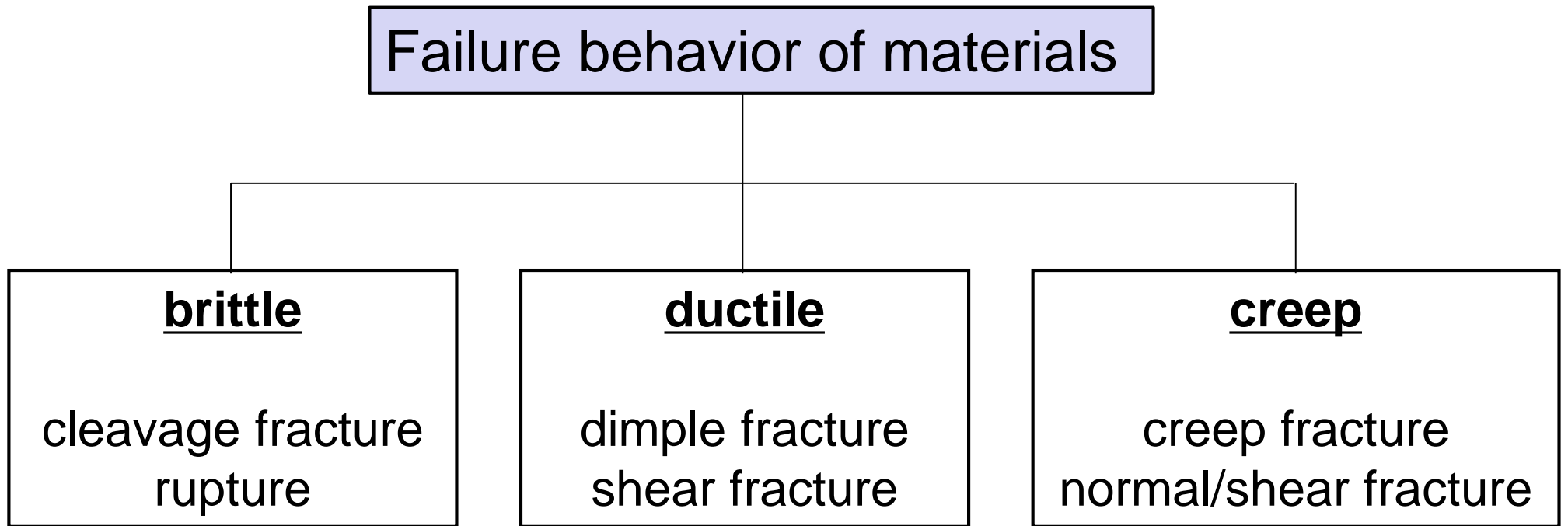


**Fig. 1.3** ICE railway accident near Eschede in 1998 as a result of a broken wheel rim

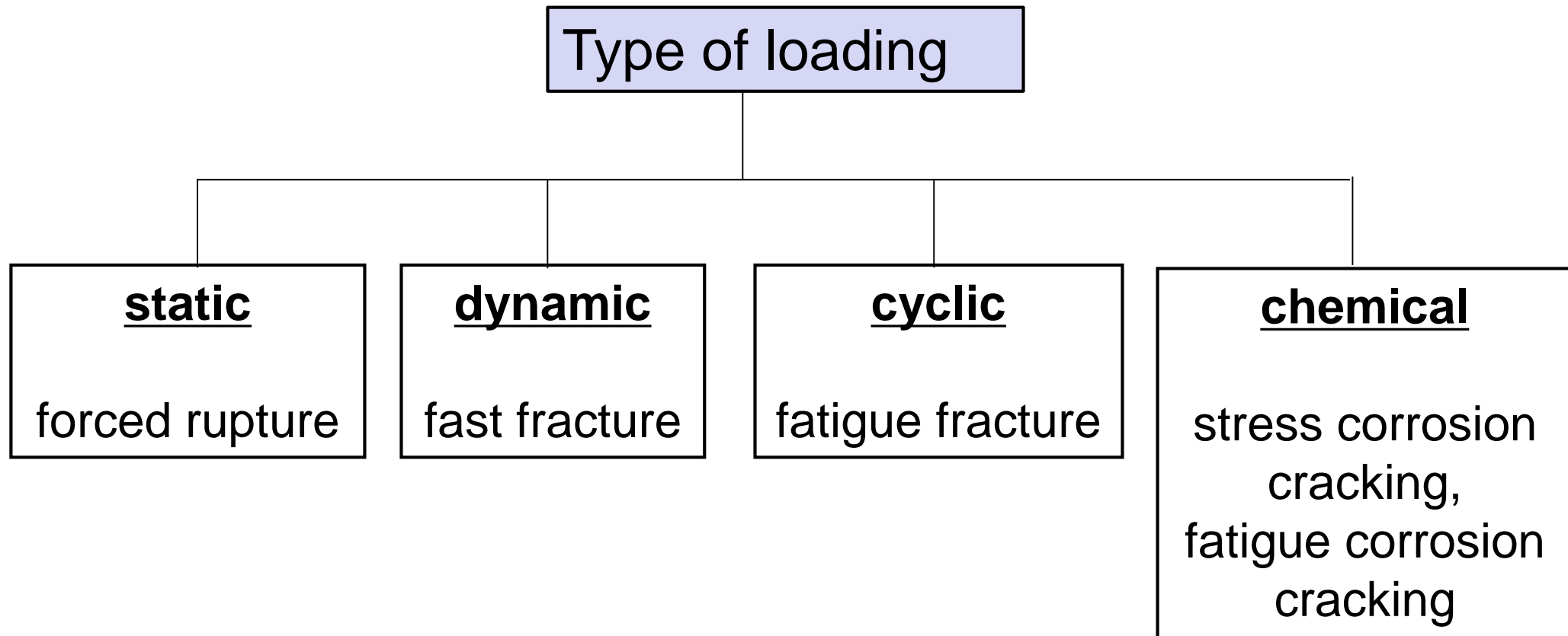
# Classification of fracture processes:



# Classification of fracture processes: conti.



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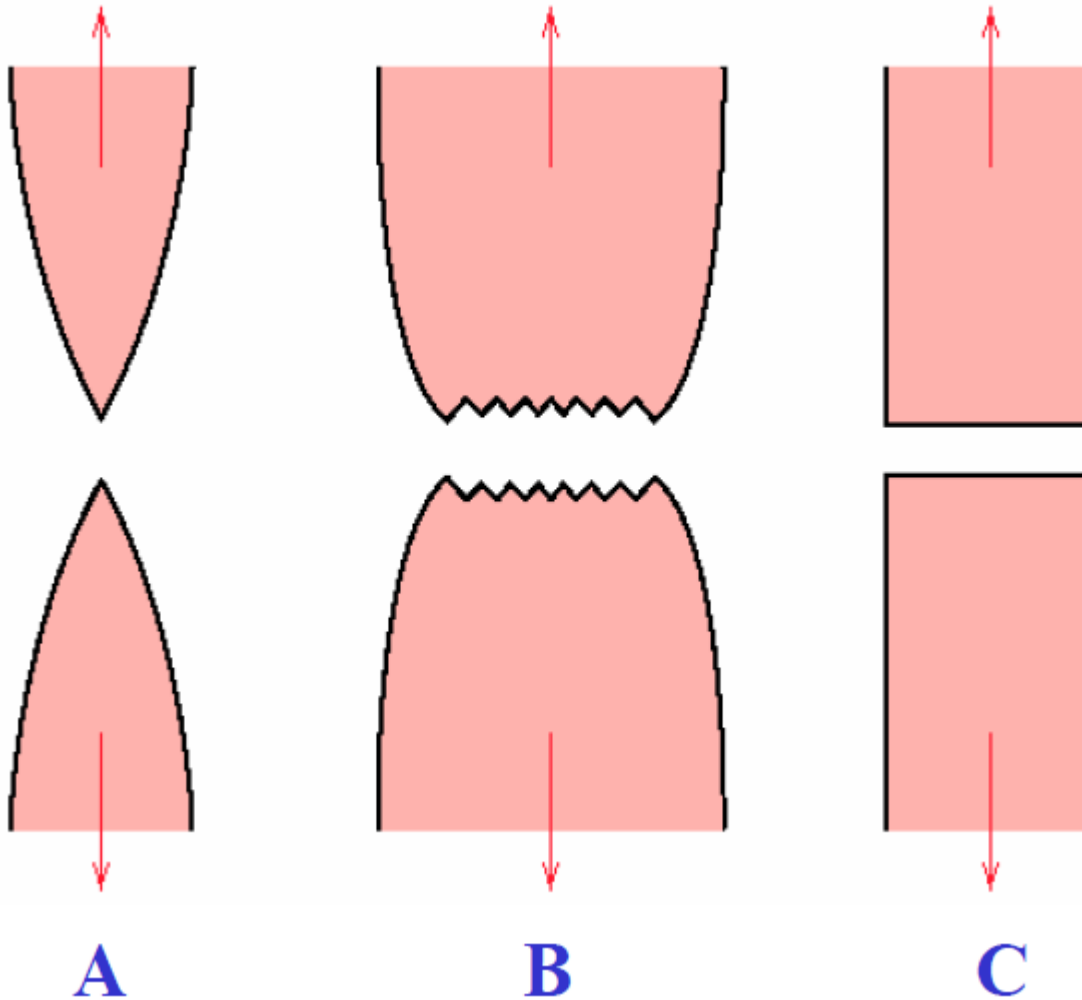
# Macroscopic Fracture Modes

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Mode</i>	
Strain to fracture	Ductile	Brittle
Crystallographic mode	Shear	Cleavage (Normal stress)
Appearance	Fibrous and gray	Granular and bright
Crack propagation	Along grain boundaries	Through grains

## Ductile and brittle fractures

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Ductile fracture</i>	<i>Brittle fracture</i>
Strain energy required	Higher	Lower
Stress, during cracking	Increasing	Constant
Crack propagation	Slow	Fast
Warning sign	Plastic deformation	None
Deformation	Extensive	Little
Necking	Yes	No
Fractured surface	Rough and dull	Smooth and bright
Type of materials	Most metals (not too cold)	Ceramics, Glasses, Ice

# Ductile and brittle fractures



A. Very ductile (rupture):  
soft metals, such as, Pb  
and Au at room  
temperature.

B. Moderately ductile:

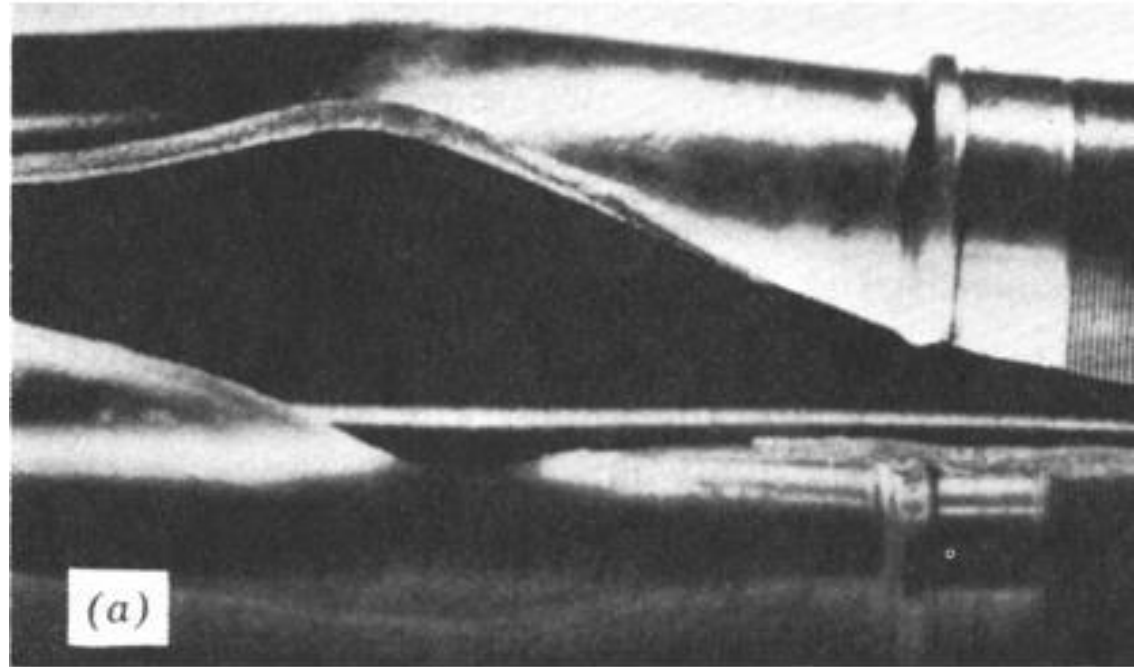
C. Brittle: ceramics



# Examples of ductile and brittle fractures

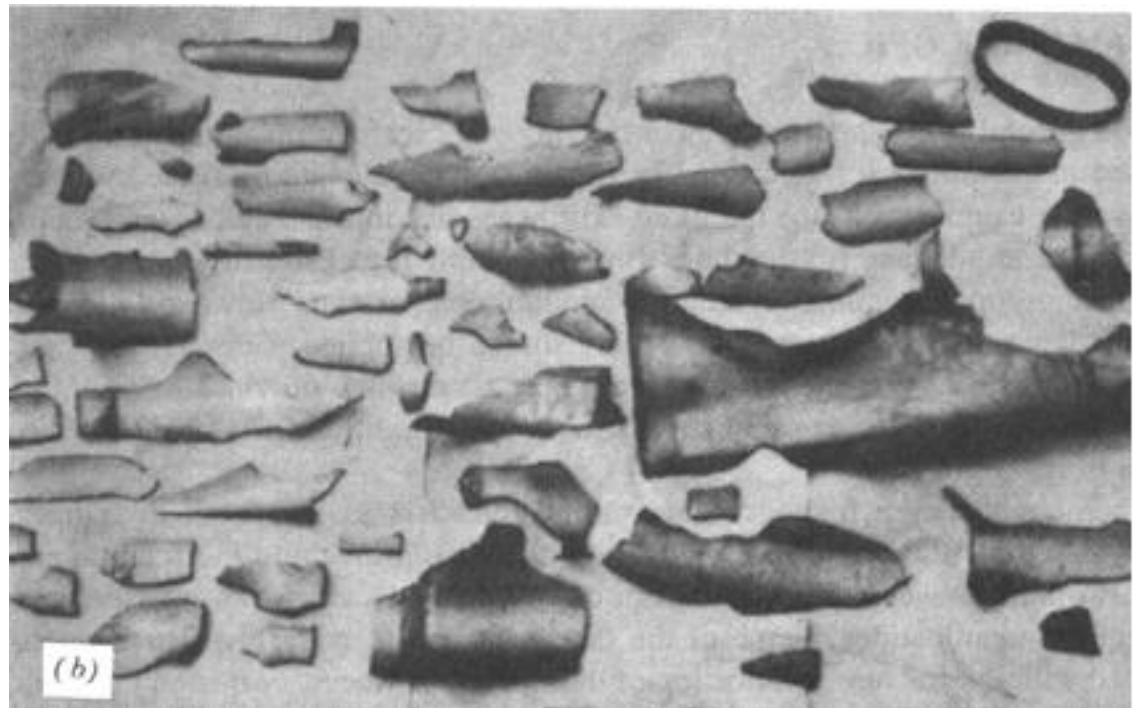
- **Ductile failure:**

- one piece
- large deformation



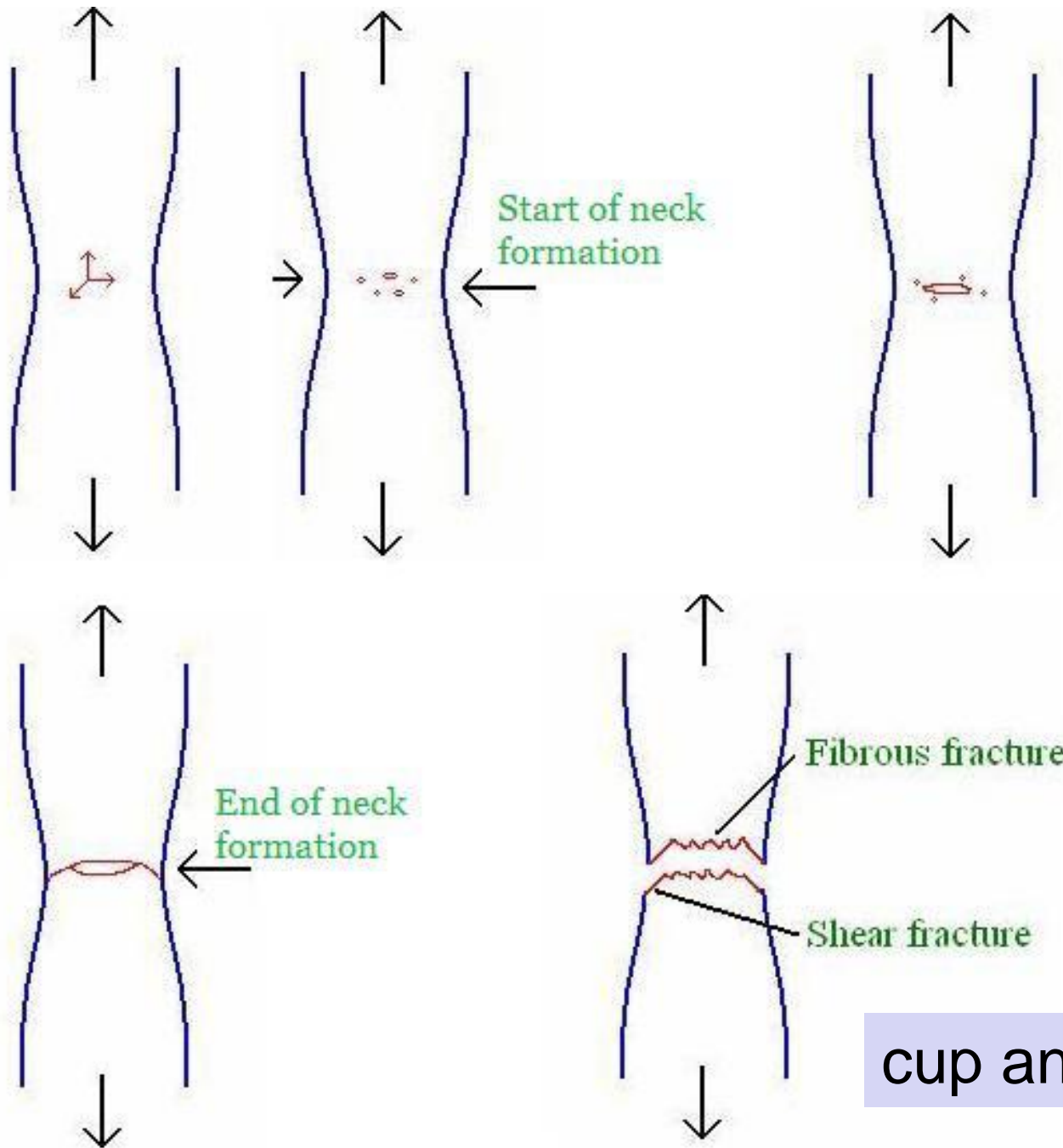
- **Brittle failure:**

- many pieces
- small deformation



Figures from V.J. Colangelo and F.A. Heiser, *Analysis of Metallurgical Failures* (2nd ed.), Fig. 4.1(a) and (b), p. 66 John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1987. Used with permission.

# Stages of ductile fracture

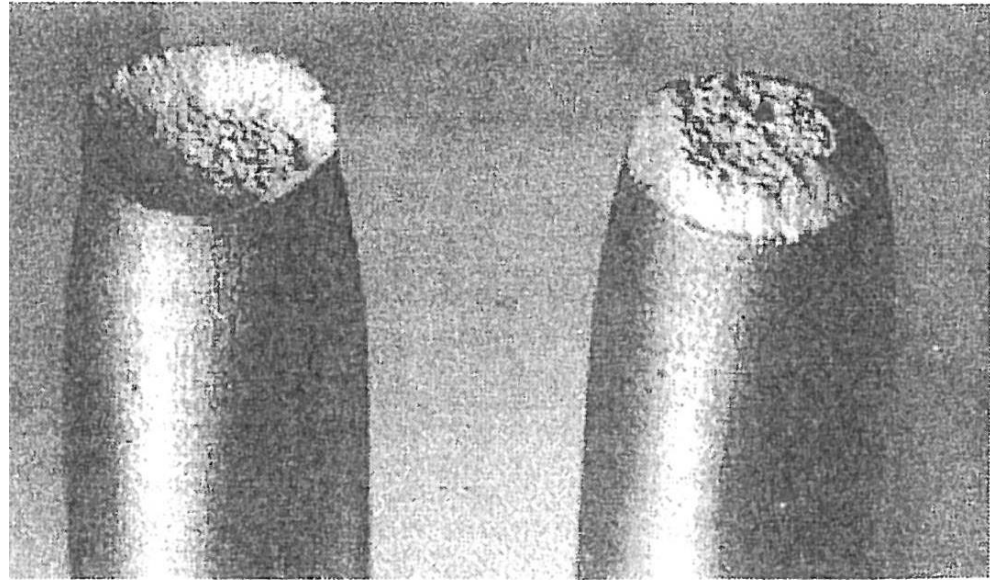


1. The first formed micro-cracks and cavities grow large and finally join together to form a crack in the centre of the necked portion.

2. The cavity then spread in direction inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the tensile axis.

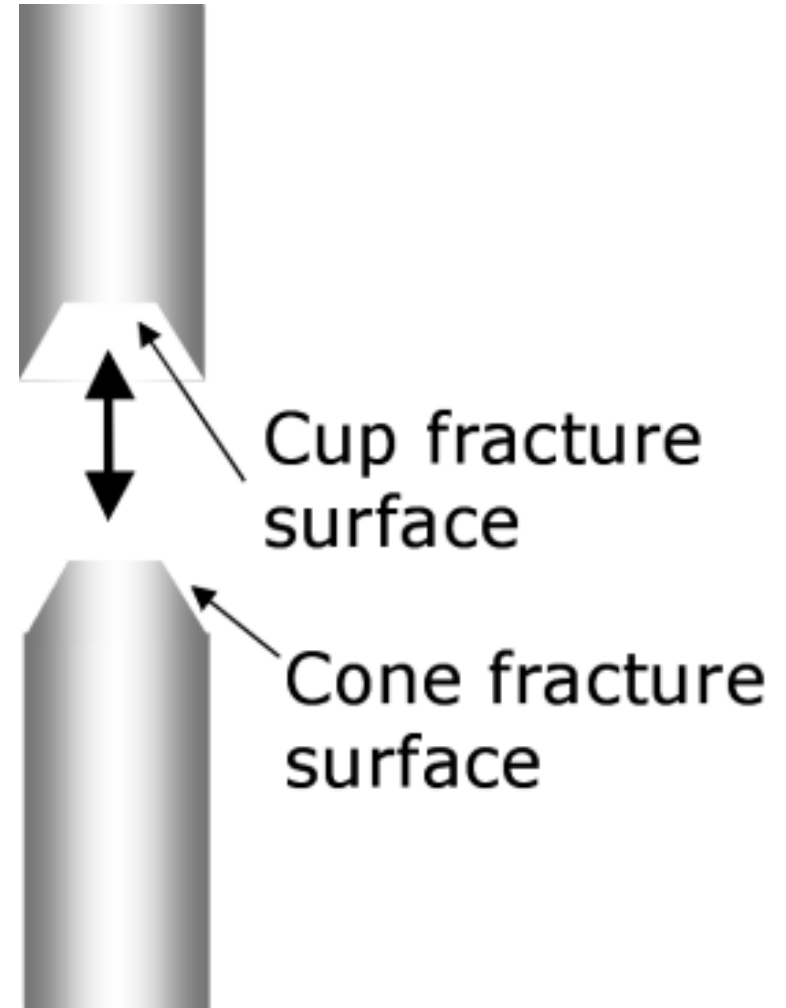
cup and cone appearance

# Cup and cone fracture

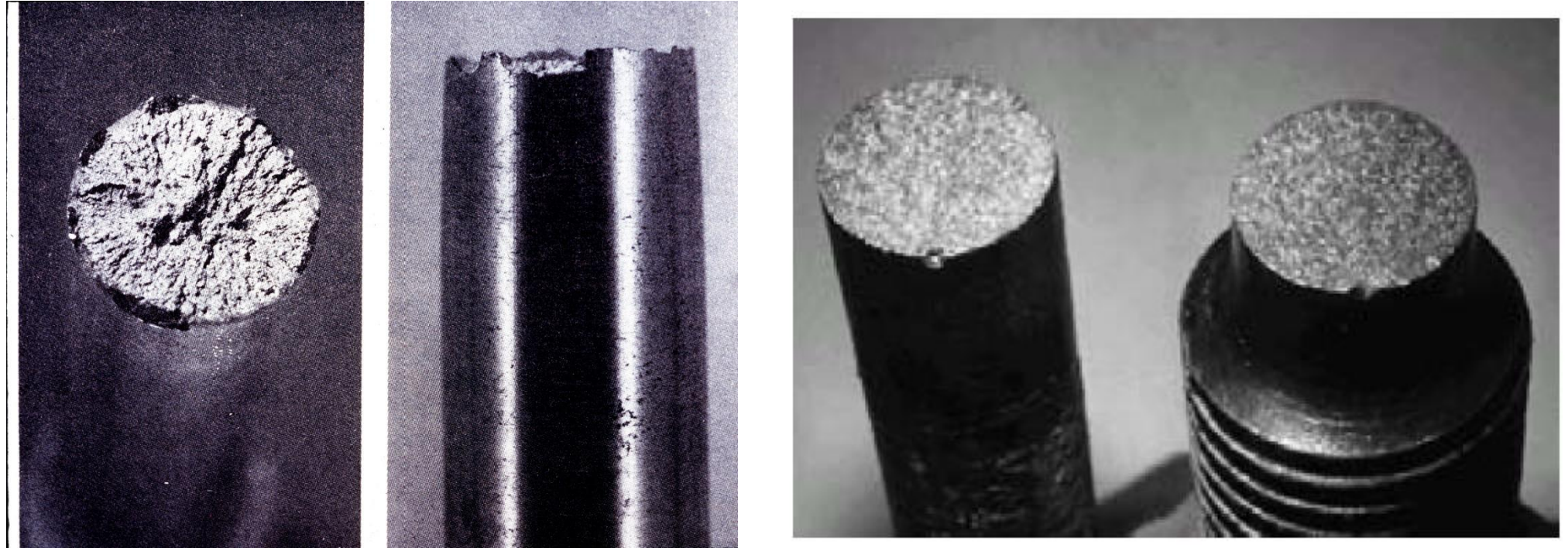


The size of the cup depends on the relative shear and cleavage strength values.

Metals with high yield strength give a smaller cup. The fracture faces are dull, irregular fibrous in appearance.



# Macroscopic features of brittle fracture

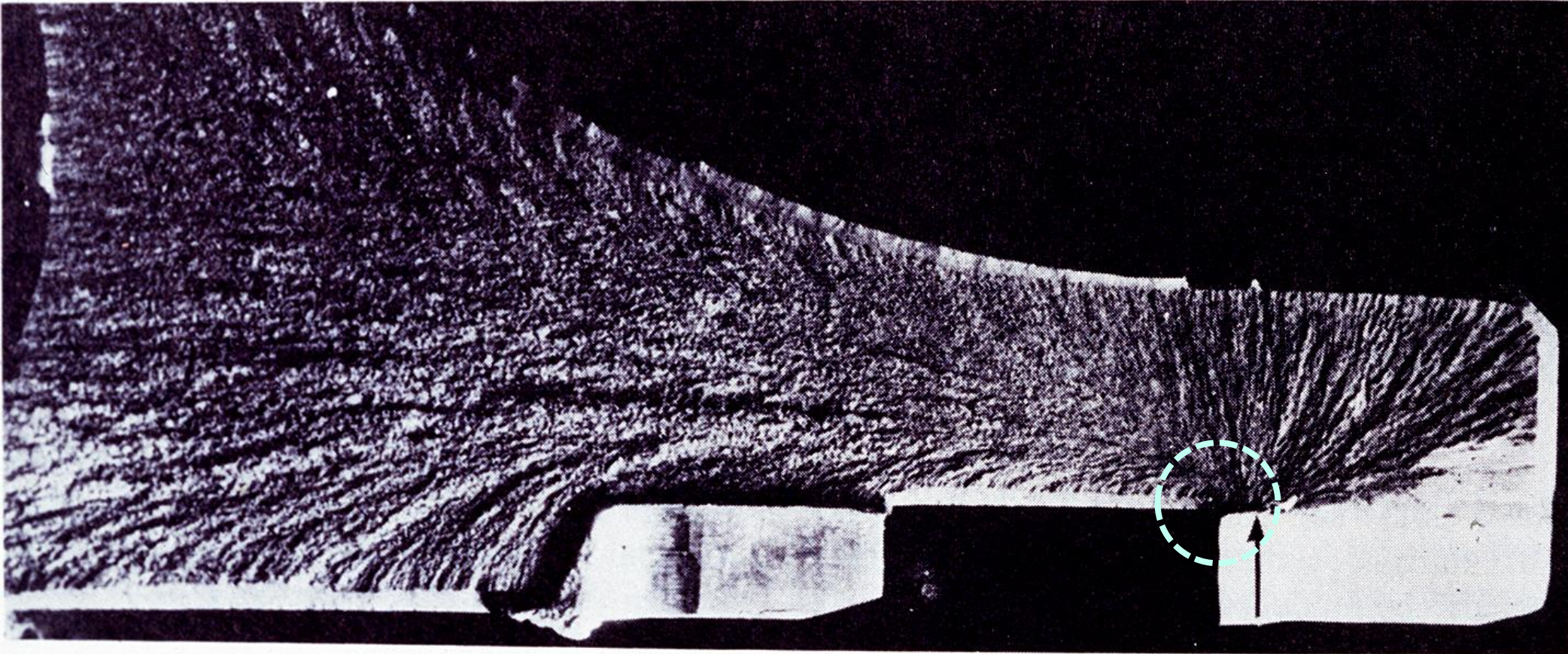


- Flat fracture face
- Little/No necking
- “Crystallized” fracture surface

## Macroscopic features of brittle fracture: conti.

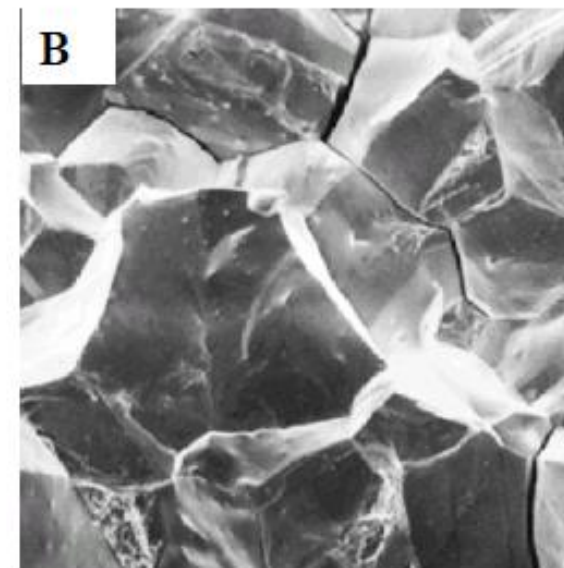
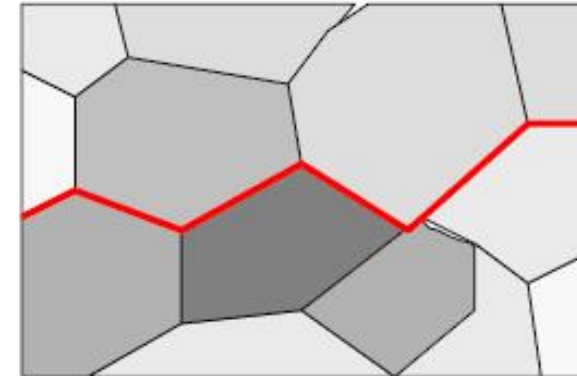
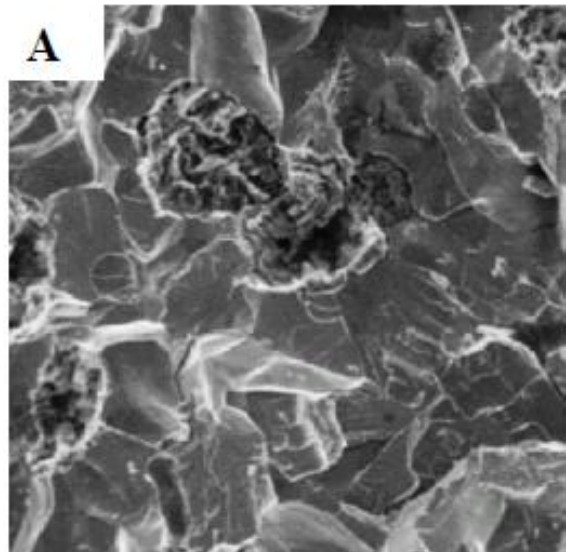
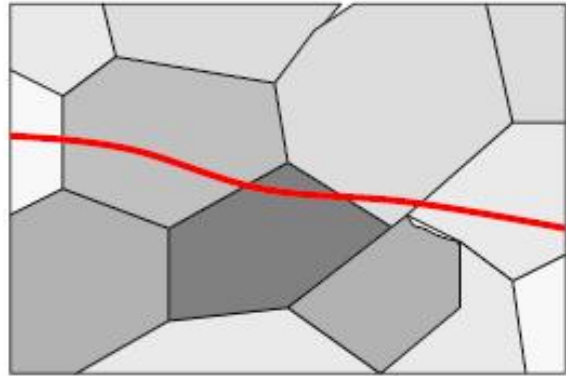
**Fig. 9 Fracture surface exhibiting chevron pattern (left) pointing toward fracture origin, at a sharp corner**

Fracture initiated at the location indicated by the arrow, where the corner of a snap-ring slot was specified to have a zero minimum radius. Fracture surface is that of a forging of AMS 6434 (vanadium-modified 4335) steel that was heat treated to a yield strength of 196 MPa (190 ksi).



## Microscopic features of brittle fracture:

**A. Transgranular fracture:** Fracture cracks pass through grains. Fracture surface have faceted texture because of different orientation of cleavage planes in grains.



**B. Intergranular fracture:** Fracture crack propagation is along grain boundaries (grain boundaries are weakened or embrittled by impurities segregation etc.)

# Brittle fracture: Cleavage plane

Cleavage fracture occur on certain crystallographic planes (cleavage planes).

Cleavage occurs when the normal stress  $\sigma_n$  across the cleavage plane reaches a critical value  $\sigma_c$ .

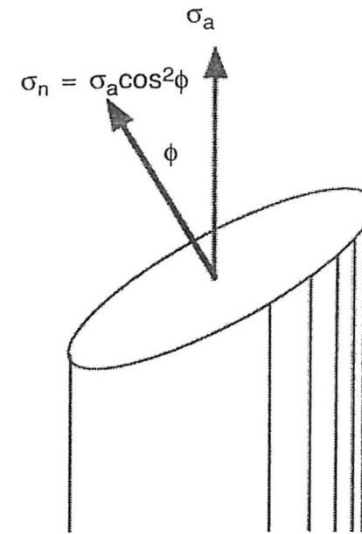
Why?  $\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_c}{\cos^2 \phi}$        $\sigma_n = \sigma_c$

↙

Applied stress

**Table 13.1.** Cleavage planes of several crystal types

Structure	Examples	Cleavage planes
bcc metals	Fe, W, Mo	{001}
hcp metals	Mg, Zn, Cd	(0001), {10 $\bar{1}$ 1}, {10 $\bar{1}$ 0}
rhombohedral	Bi	{111}, {110}
Rock salt	NaCl, MgO, ...	{001}
zinc blende	ZnS, CuCl, CuI	{110}
Cesium chloride	NH <sub>4</sub> Cl, NH <sub>4</sub> Br	{001}

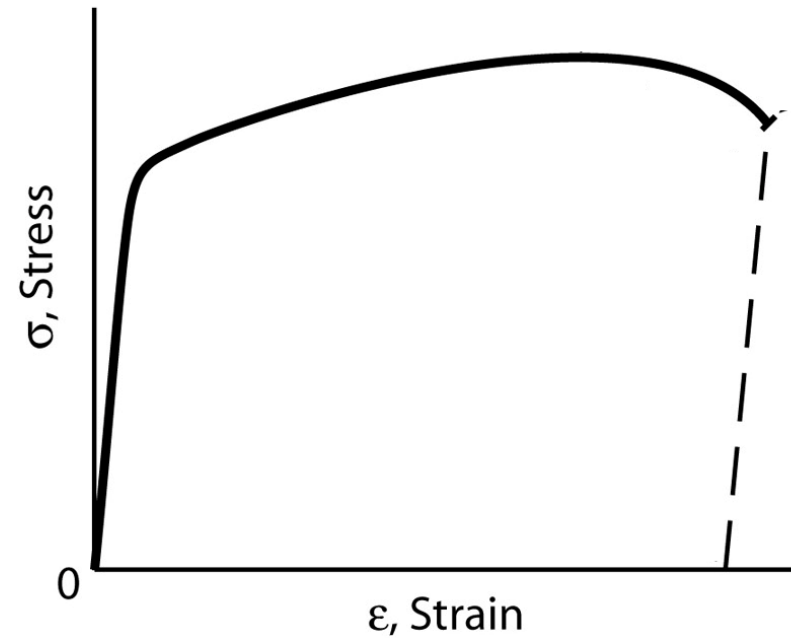


**Figure 13.17.** Cleavage plane and an applied stress. Cleavage occurs when the normal stress across the cleavage plane,  $\sigma_n = \sigma_a \cos^2 \phi$ , reaches a critical value,  $\sigma_c$ .

# Measurement of toughness: tension test

In a tension test, the energy per volume to cause failure is the area under the stress-strain curve and it is called toughness.

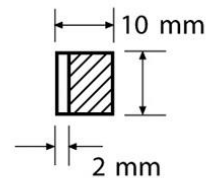
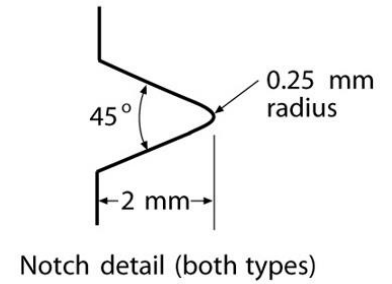
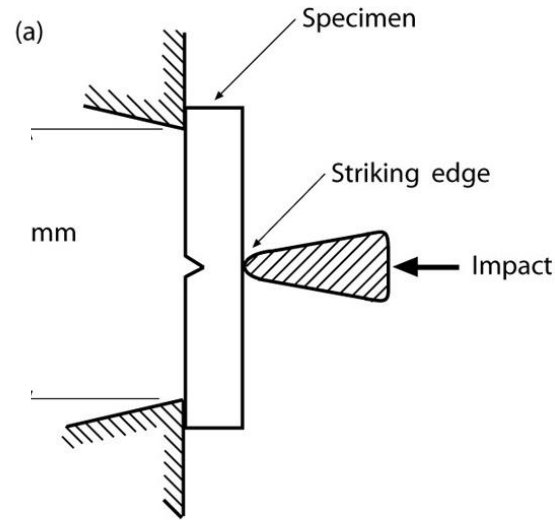
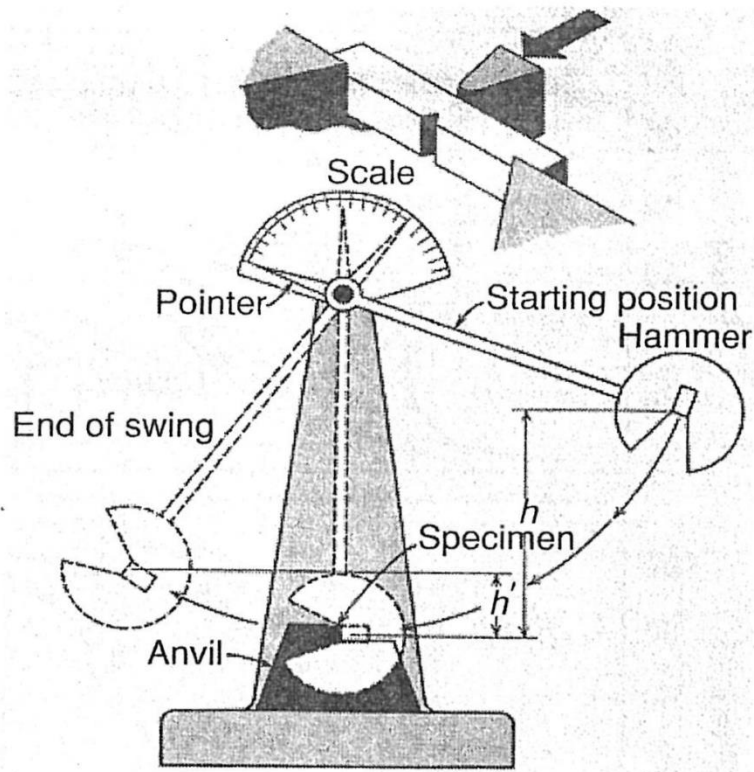
$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}$$



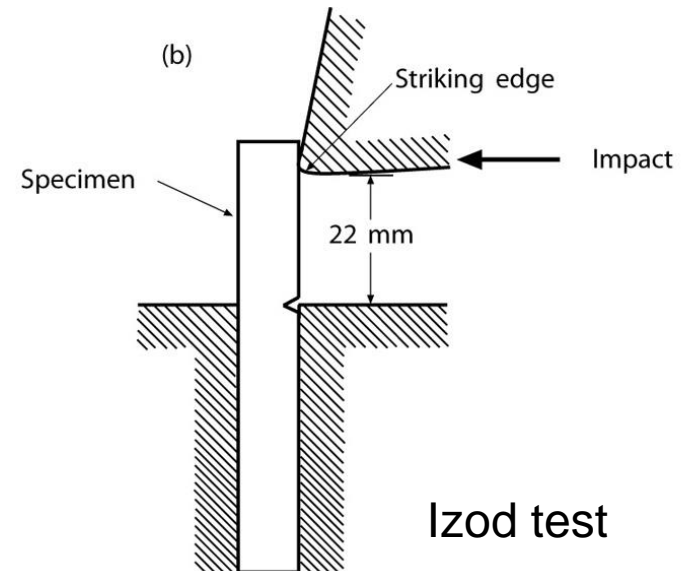


# Impact test

In Charpy test, the energy absorbed in the fracture is measured by recording how high the pendulum swings after the bar breaks.

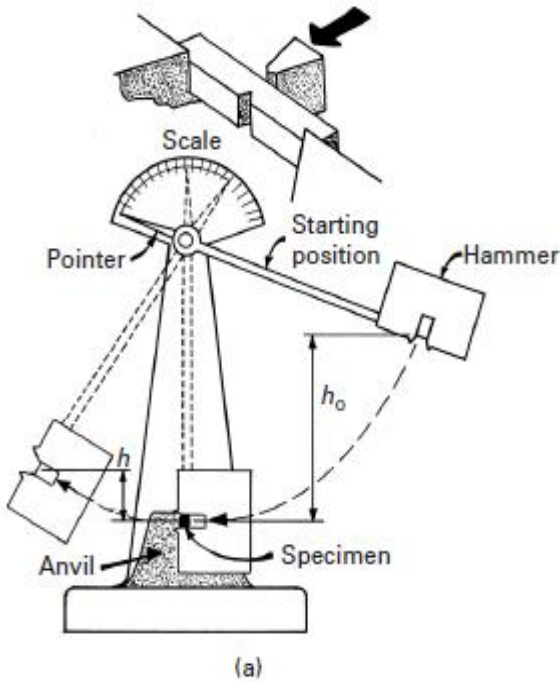


Cross section at notch (both types)



Izod test

# Measurement of impact energy



The sum of the energy of plastic deformation

$$E_f = mg(h_0 - h_1)$$

The Charpy energy

$$CV \approx mg(h_0 - h_1)$$

The strain rate in a Charpy test

$$v = \sqrt{2gh_0}$$

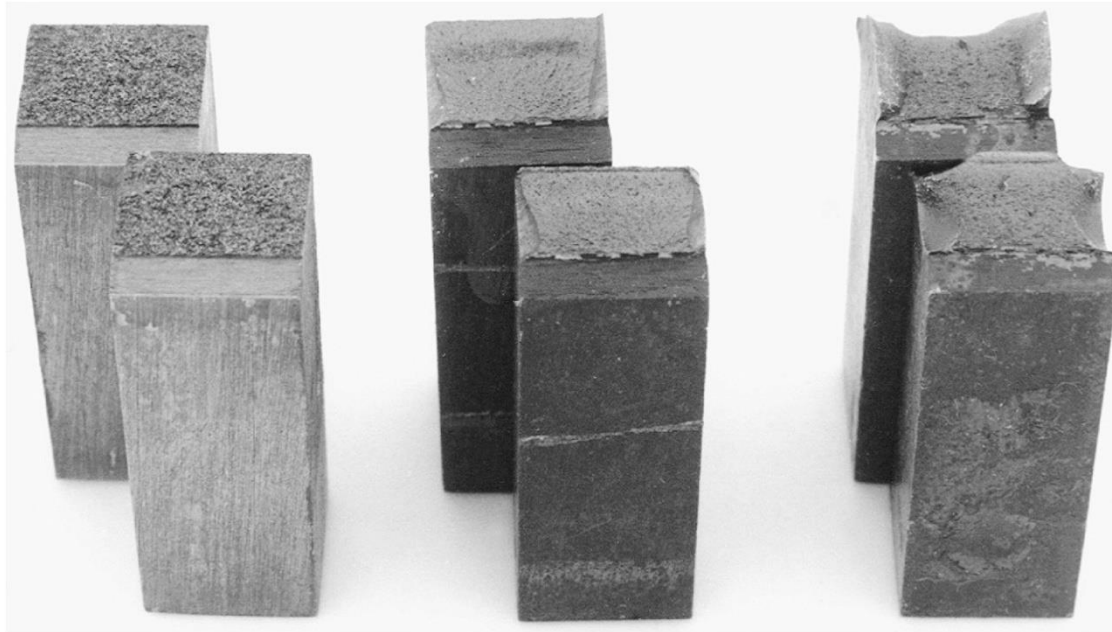
$$v = 4.5m/s$$

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \frac{v}{L} \approx 10^3 s^{-1}$$

For a difference in height of 1m  
and the average deformation  
length of 5mm

# Fracture surface

4140 steel  
 $\sigma_u = 1550MPa$



Gray cast iron

4140 steel

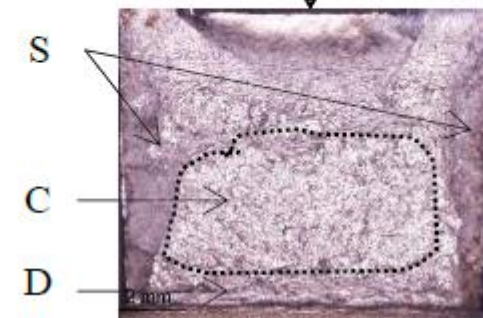
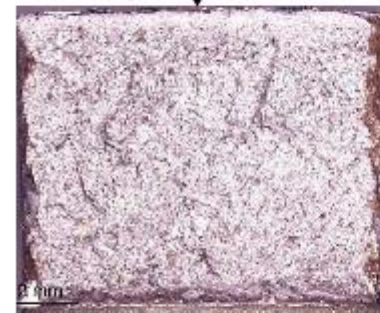
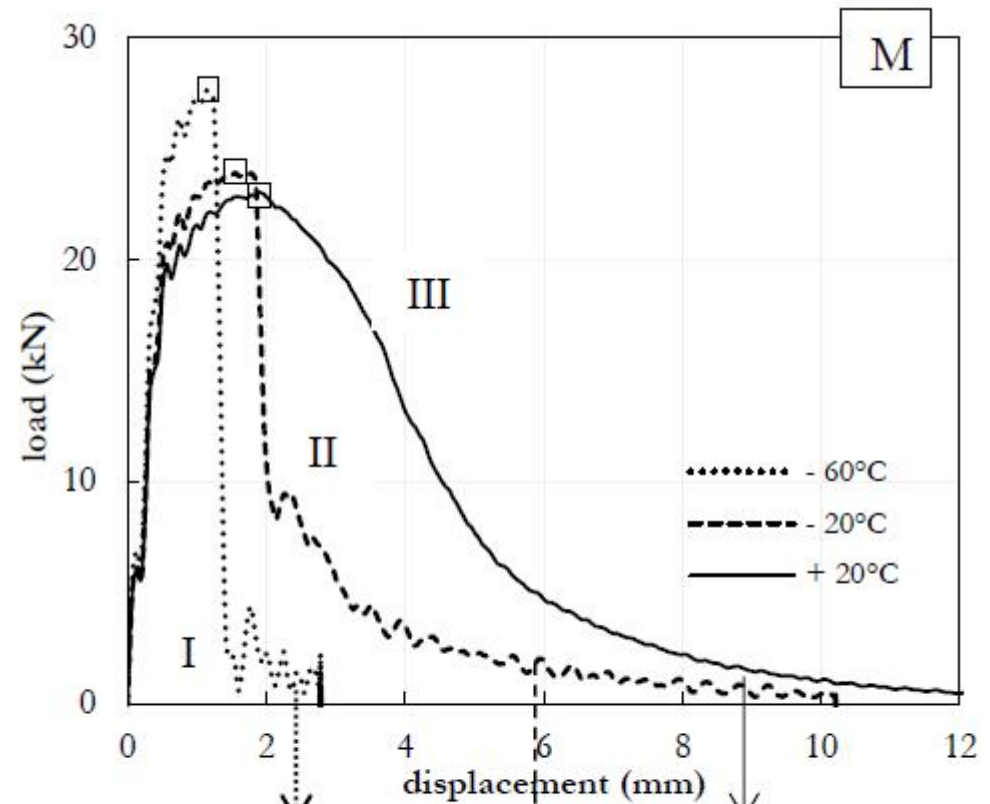
$\sigma_u = 950MPa$

# Typical instrumented Charpy impact test (ICIT) curve

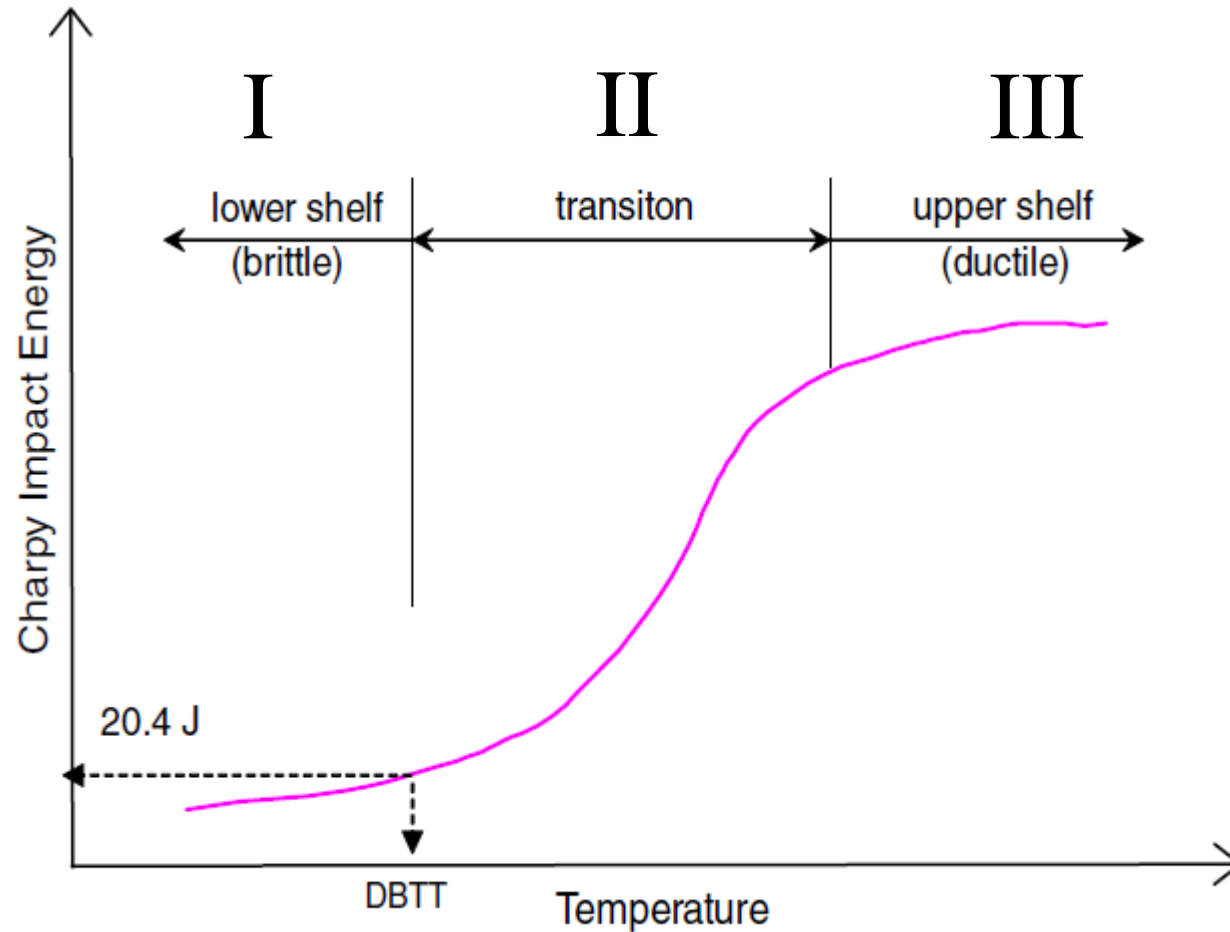
Type I: fully brittle fracture

Type II : mixed (brittle + ductile) fracture

Type III: fully ductile fracture

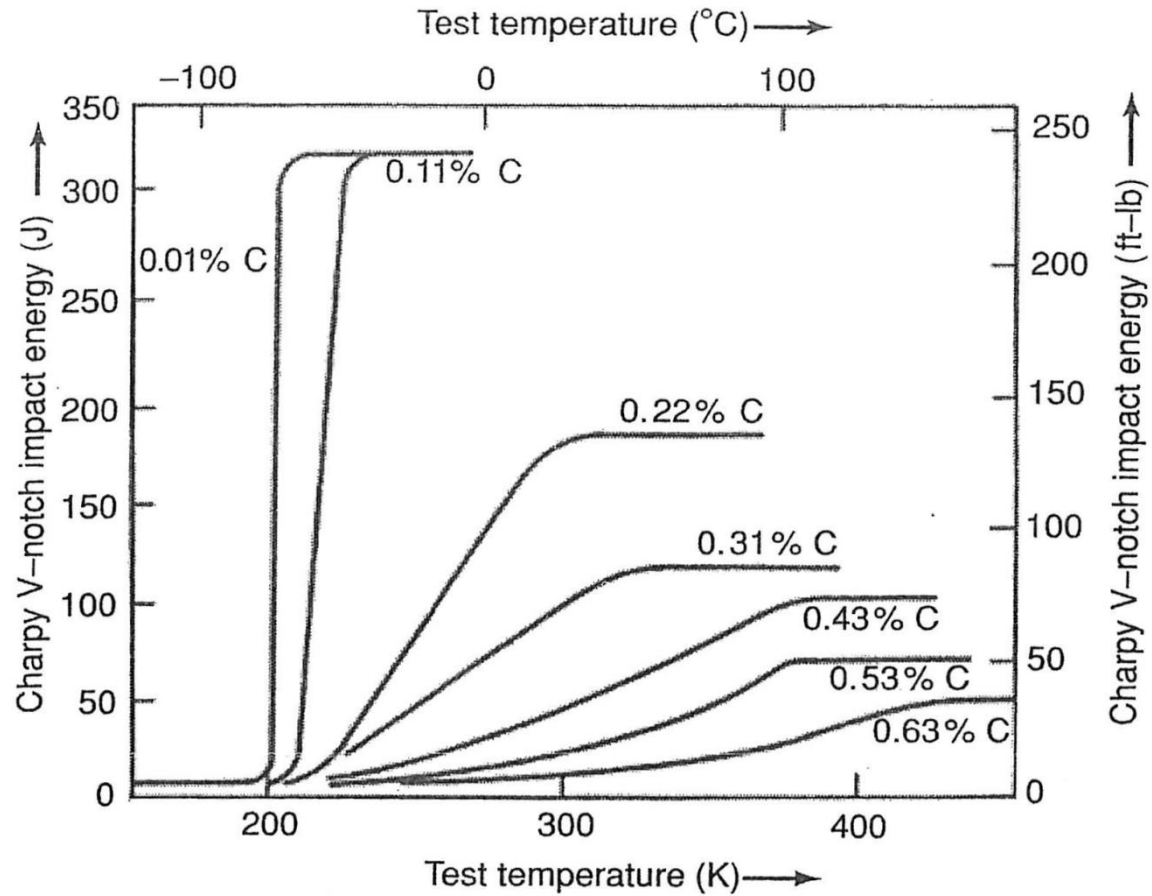


# Charpy V-notch (CVN) impact energy vs. temperature



A ductile–brittle transition temperature (DBTT) is assigned to the curve at 20.4 J absorbed energy as a reference temperature defining the transition of fracture mode.

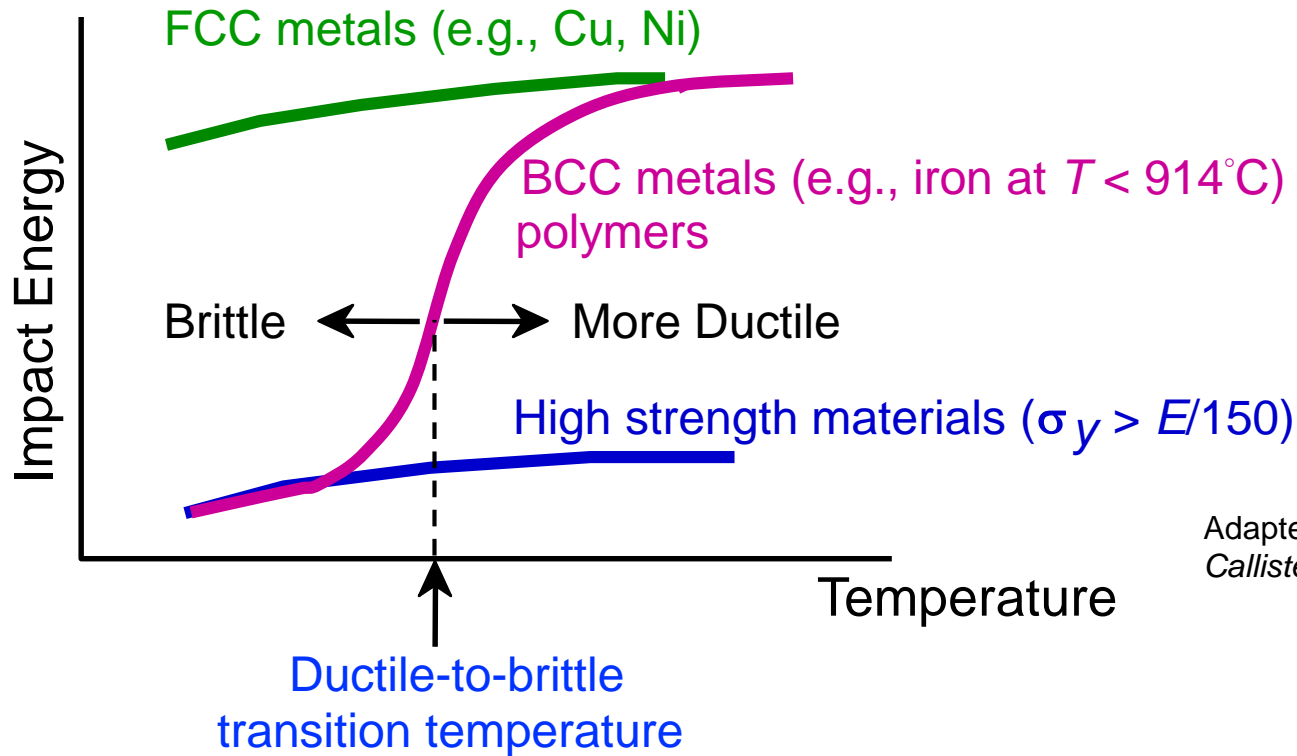
# Effect of C content on impact energy



**Figure 13.24.** Effect of carbon content on Charpy V-notch impact energy. Decreasing carbon content lowers the ductile–brittle transition and raises the shelf energy. From J. A. Rinebilt and W. J. Harris, *Trans. ASM*, Vol. 43 (1951).

# Ductile-brittle Transition temperature between fcc and bcc

- **Ductile-to-Brittle Transition Temperature (DBTT)...**



Adapted from Fig. 8.15,  
*Callister 7e.*

## Impact Test (Charpy) Data for Some of the Alloys of Table 6.1

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>Impact energy [J (ft·lb)]</b>
1. 1040 carbon steel	180 (133)
2. 8630 low-alloy steel	55 (41)
3. b. 410 stainless steel	34 (25)
4. L2 tool steel	26 (19)
5. Ferrous superalloy (410)	34 (25)
6. a. Ductile iron, quench	9 (7)
7. b. 2048, plate aluminum	10.3 (7.6)
8. a. AZ31B magnesium	4.3 (3.2)
b. AM100A casting magnesium	0.8 (0.6)
9. a. Ti-5Al-2.5Sn	23 (17)
10. Aluminum bronze, 9% (copper alloy)	48 (35)
11. Monel 400 (nickel alloy)	298 (220)
13. 50:50 solder (lead alloy)	21.6 (15.9)
14. Nb-1 Zr (refractory metal)	174 (128)



## Impact Test (Izod) Data for Various Polymers

Polymer	Impact energy [J (ft·lb)]
<b>General-use polymers</b>	
Polyethylene	
High-density	1.4–16 (1–12)
Low-density	22 (16)
Polyvinylchloride	1.4 (1)
Polypropylene	1.4–15 (1–11)
Polystyrene	0.4 (0.3)
Polyesters	1.4 (1)
Acrylics (Lucite)	0.7 (0.5)
Polyamides (nylon 66)	1.4 (1)
Cellulosics	3–11 (2–8)
<b>Engineering polymers</b>	
ABS	1.4–14 (1–10)
Polycarbonates	19 (14)
Acetals	3 (2)
Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon)	5 (4)
<b>Thermosets</b>	
Phenolics (phenolformaldehyde)	0.4 (0.3)
Urea-melamine	0.4 (0.3)
Polyesters	0.5 (0.4)
Epoxies	1.1 (0.8)

*Source:* From data collections in R. A. Flinn and P. K. Trojan, *Engineering Materials and Their Applications*, 2nd ed., Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1981; M. F. Ashby and D. R. H. Jones, *Engineering Materials*, Pergamon Press, Inc., Elmsford, NY, 1980; and *Design Handbook for Du Pont Engineering Plastics*.