

<<机械工程材料>>

图书基本信息

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作者：齐民 编

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内容概要

《机械工程材料(双语版)》主要包括两部分：第一部分是基础部分，包括材料的性能、结构与组织，相图与相变，使学生一般性地建立材料的成分、组织、性能及工艺间的联系；第二部分是应用部分，介绍常用材料的成分、组织、性能及工艺间联系，也是对第一部分知识的巩固。每一章节前面以通俗的例子开始，逐渐引入专业概念，每章最后有供学生讨论的问题，以使學生迅速建立材料的科学基础，同时将所学知识尽可能与实际和应用相结合，提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

全书由齐民统稿并最后定稿。

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书籍目录

Chapter 0 Introduction 绪论

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0.3 Materials in Engineering 工程中的材料

Questions and discussions

重点内容概述

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1.1.1 Strength and Plasticity of Materials 材料的强度与塑性

1.1.2 Hardness 硬度

1.1.3 Impact Toughness 冲击韧性

1.1.4 Fatigue 疲劳

1.1.5 Fracture Toughness 断裂韧性

1.1.6 Viscoelasticity 滞弹性

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1.2.1 Density 密度

1.2.2 Thermal Properties 热性能

1.3 Chemical Properties of Materials 材料的化学性能

1.3.1 Corrosion 腐蚀

1.3.2 Oxidation 氧化

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1.4.1 Casting 铸造性

1.4.2 Forming 锻造性

1.4.3 Joining Process 连接工艺

1.4.4 Machining 机加工性

Questions and discussions

重点内容概述

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2.3 Crystal Defects 晶体缺陷

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2.3.2 Linear Defects 线缺陷

2.3.3 Planar and Volume Defects 面缺陷和体缺陷

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Questions and discussions

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重点内容概述

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- Metal液体金属中晶体的形核与生长
- 3.1.3 Allotropy Transformations 同素异构转变
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- 3.2.1 The Binary Isomorphous Diagram 二元匀晶相图
 - 3.2.2 The Binary Eutectic Phase Diagram 二元共晶相图
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- 具有金属间化合物的二元相图
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 - 3.2.6 General Rules for Analyzing Phase Diagram 分析相图的一般原则
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- 3.3.1 Analysis of Fe-C Phase Diagram 铁-碳相图分析
 - 3.3.2 Equilibrium Crystallization Process of Typical Fe-C
- Alloys 典型铁-碳合金的平衡结晶过程
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- 3.4 Solidification Under Practical Condition 实际条件下的凝固
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- 匀晶转变过程中的枝晶偏析
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- Chapter 5 Structure and Microstructure Transformation During Thermal Process 热过程的结构与微观组织转变
- Chapter 6 Steels for Engineering 工程用钢
- Chapter 7 Cast Irons 铸铁
- Chapter 8 Nonferrous Metals and Alloys 有色金属及合金
- Chapter 9 Ceramics for Engineering 工程陶瓷
- Chapter 10 Polymers for Engineering 工程高分子
- Chapter 11 Composite Materials for Engineering 工程复合材料
- Appendix 附录
- Key Terms 关键术语中文解释
- References 参考文献

章节摘录

Forming operations are those that the shape of a metal piece is changed by plastic deformation; for example, forging, rolling, extrusion, and drawing are common forming techniques. Of course, the deformation must be induced by an external force or stress, the magnitude of which must exceed the yield strength of the material. Most metallic materials are especially amenable to these procedures, being at least moderately ductile and capable of some permanent deformation without cracking or fracturing. When deformation is achieved at a temperature above which recrystallization occurs, the process is termed hot working (Section 7. 12), otherwise, it is cold working. With most of the forming techniques, both hot- and cold-working procedures are possible. For hot-working operations, large deformations are possible, which may be successively repeated, because the metal remains soft and ductile. Also, deformation energy requirements are less than that for cold working. However, most metals experience some surface oxidation, which results in material loss and a poor final surface finish. Cold working produces an increase in strength with the attendant decrease in ductility, since the metal strain hardens; advantages over hot working include a higher quality surface finish, better mechanical properties, and closer dimensional control of the finished piece. On occasion, the total deformation is accomplished in a series of steps in which the piece is successively cold worked a small amount and then process annealed. However, this is an expensive and inconvenient procedure.

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