



Ductility: Stress and Strain Theory

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Abstract

Van Vlack claims that there is no mathematical relationship between the two measures of ductility viz elongation and reduction of area. In this paper, we prove that there is a relationship between the two measures that involves the golden mean parabola. Even is a subject as old as Mechanics, we can still make discoveries.

Keywords: Ductility; Stress; Strain; Golden Mean parabola; AT Math

Introduction

Ductility is a measure of a metal's ability to withstand tensile stress, which is a force pulling the two ends of an object away from each other. Ductility is a measure of a metal's ability to withstand tensile stress, which is a force pulling the two ends of an object away from each other (Source; Wikipedia). There are two methods to measure ductility. One is

elongation (strain); the second is reduction of area ($\frac{dA}{dt}$). Van Vlack states that there is no mathematical relationship between the two measures of ductility. In this paper, we will unite the two mathematically. Assume a specimen that is circular in cross-section.

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \pi R^2 \\
\frac{dA}{d\varepsilon} &= 2\pi R = \text{Circumference} = 2\pi R \\
R &= 2 \\
\frac{dA}{\varepsilon} &= -2\pi R = -2\pi(2) = -4\pi \approx -1.25 \Rightarrow GMP \\
t^2 - t - 1 &= PE \\
t &= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{R} \\
R &= \frac{1}{t} = E = -1.25 \\
\int t dt &= \int R dt \\
\frac{t^2}{2} &= \frac{R^2}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} = 2 \\
t &= 2 \\
2^2 - 2 - 1 &= 1 = PE \\
\frac{dM}{dt} &= 2 = t = R \\
F &= Ma \\
\frac{dF}{dt} &= \frac{dM}{dt}(a) = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sqrt{2} = E_{\max} = \sin 45^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \\
\text{Now} \\
\sigma &= y\varepsilon \\
\frac{F}{A} &= y\varepsilon \\
F \cdot \frac{1}{A} &= y\varepsilon \\
\frac{dF}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\varepsilon}{dA} &= y \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} \\
C \cdot \frac{1}{(4\pi)} &= Q\varepsilon \\
C \cdot t &= Q\varepsilon \\
\frac{C}{Q} &= \frac{\varepsilon}{t} \\
0 &= \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} \\
\frac{dF}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\varepsilon}{dA} &= y \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} \\
\frac{dF}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{(4\pi)} &= Y(0) \\
\frac{dF}{dt} \cdot t &= 0 \\
\frac{dF}{dt} &= 0 \\
t &= 0 \\
\text{But} \\
\frac{dF}{dt} &= -\sqrt{2} \\
\text{So, } t &= 0 \\
t^2 - t - 1 &= PE \\
0^2 - 0 - 1 &= PE \\
PE &= -1 \\
PE &= Mc^2 \\
M &= \frac{-1}{c^2} = -\frac{1}{9} \\
KE &= t = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 = 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{c^2}\right) v^2 &= 0 \\
-0.05555 v^2 &= \frac{-1}{18} v^2 = 0 \\
v &= 0 \\
\text{continuing,} \\
\sigma &= Y\varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

$$F/A = Y\varepsilon$$

$$[dF/dt]/[dA/d\varepsilon] = Yd\varepsilon/dt$$

$$\sqrt{2}.4\pi = Y^d[\Delta L]/dL$$

$$1.777 = Work = 0.4233(d\varepsilon/dt)$$

$$d\varepsilon/dt = 42\% [=] none$$

$$\sigma = Y\varepsilon$$

$$F/A = Y(0.42)$$

$$F/dA/d\varepsilon = Y(0.42)$$

$$2.666/(A - \Delta A) = Y(0.42)$$

$$2.666/(A - 4\pi) = (0.4233)(0.42)$$

$$(A - 4\pi) = 2.666/[0.4233)(0.42)] = 15.0$$

$$A = 15 - 4\pi = 2.427$$

$$2.666/2.427 = (0.4233)\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = 2.5956 \approx 0.26 = \nu\text{poission's Ratio}$$

Finally,

$$0.42/0.25956 = 1.618GPM.$$

Conclusion

So, we provided a mathematical relationship between the two measures of ductility.

References

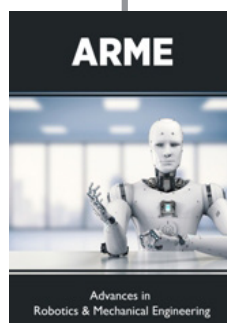
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