

6

160°

6

23,3

20

= 320°

6

160°

6

23,3

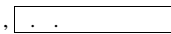
20

= 320°

6

The effects of the intermediate thermo-mechanical treatment in creep on the strength characteristics and the microstructure of the AMg6M aluminium-magnesium alloy were studied. Mechanical tests were carried out at 160°C and pressure of 23.3 mPa. Samples were preliminary tested in creep to about one-half the time of their failure, and then they were subjected to the intermediate thermal mechanical treatment considering compressive and tension loads in a thermal field as well as an ultra-sonic frequency impact. A generator was used as an impact by scanning the sample surface with a frequency of 20 kHz using the block head of the striker. The treatment was carried out using two schemes. In accordance with the first scheme, samples were initially endured at a tension load to about one-half the failure time. After unloading and cooling samples were subjected to high-temperature compressive loading and then samples were subjected to the impact treatment at an ultrasonic frequency. Thereafter samples were reloaded by an initial tension load and placed in creep to failure. In accordance with the second schemes, after treatment with high-temperature compressive pressure samples were annealed at T= 320° during 2 hours following by the ultrasonic frequency impact. The analysis of the test results of samples in an initial state and after the energy treatment presented that an intermediate plastic deformation in creep improves characteristics of a short-term strength and the time to failure of the AMg6M alloy. The first-scheme treatment raises significantly the time to failure in creep, however, reduces drastically the material plasticity. Annealing allows rise the time to failure of the alloy on a relative retention of yield limit.

©



, 2014

– 2014. – 4.

[1],

[2, 3].

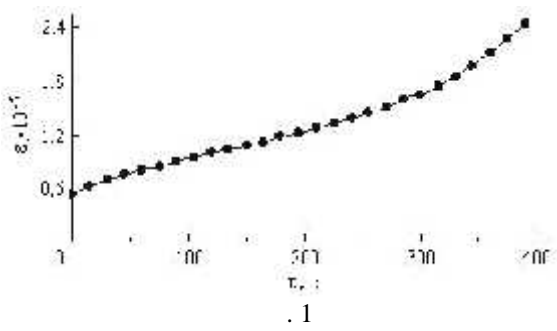
6 .

6 (Al – 92,65 %, Mg –

6,75 %).
32×3×3³.

160°

23,3



6
1 (τ ,
 ϵ).

= 160° ;

= 300° ;

= 320° ;

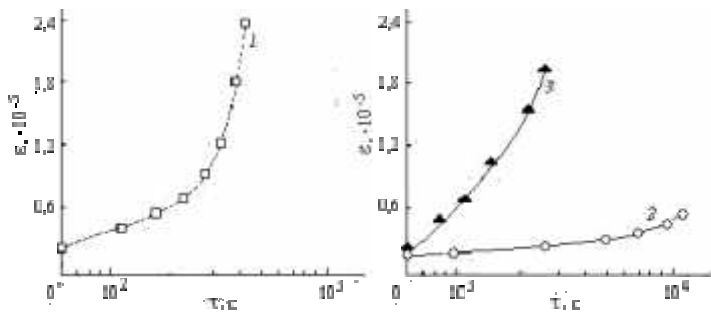
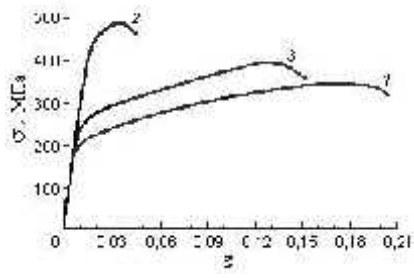
$(T = 300^\circ)$ $= 0,5$. 35% , 57% , $- 4\%$.
 20 . $19,8$.
 $(\sigma_{0,2})$, (σ_B)
 W ,
 $[4]$,
 $= 320^\circ$

$.1$ $.2$
 6

		$\sigma_{0,2}, \text{M a}$	σ_B, M	$W, \text{M} / ^3$	$\delta, \%$	$\tau \cdot 60^{-1}$	$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_0}$
6		167,0	333,0	68,2	20	8	-
	I	440,0	483,0	17,2	4	240	30
	II	250,0	378,0	48,9	14	64	8

$$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_0} =$$

6 (a) $()$
 $.2, : 1 -$; $2 -$
 $I - ; 3 -$ $II -$
 $.2 () \sigma -$, $\varepsilon -$



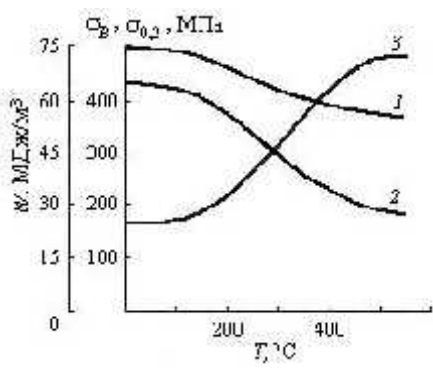
.2

1 .2).

6 (.

6 ,

[5].



.3

.3.

(1),

(2)

(3)

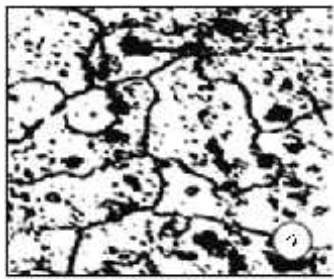
6 ,

.3, 20 100°

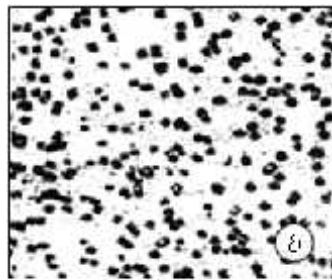
(I) 490 M a.

= 100°

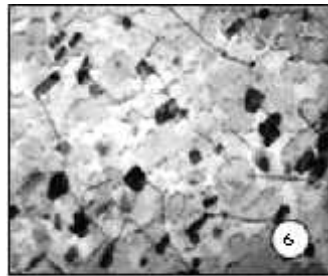
$= 400^\circ$ (3), (2) -
 , , , 400° -
 450° 333 M a, 363 M a (.3, -
 I). , , σ , -
 , 30 M a, - 130 M a. , -
 , , -
 6 81,25% -
 18,75% -
 , -
 , -
 [6]. , -
 , -
 .4, a 6 . , -
 , , -
 (.4,). - (.4,). -
 (.5,). .5, -
 , , -
 , - , -
 (.5,). -
 , (.5,). -



50 micrometers

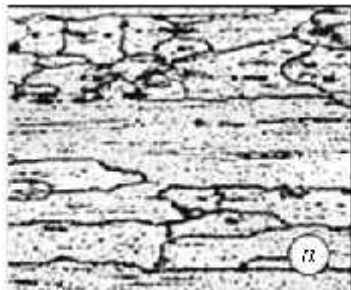


40 micrometers

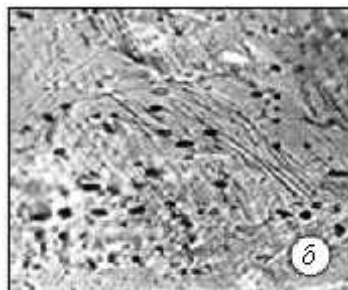


1 micrometer

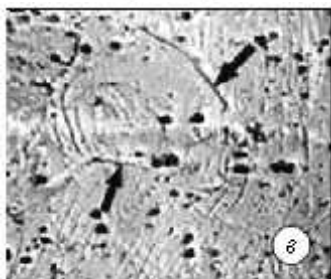
. 4



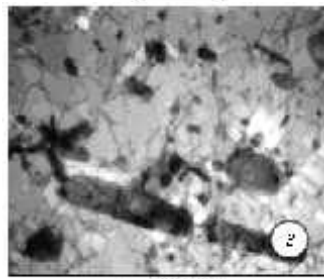
20 micrometers



50 micrometers



20 micrometers



1 micrometer

. 5

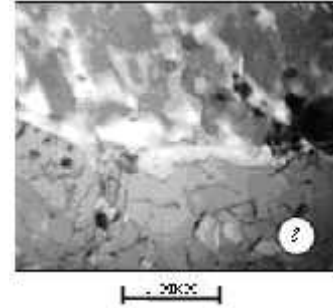
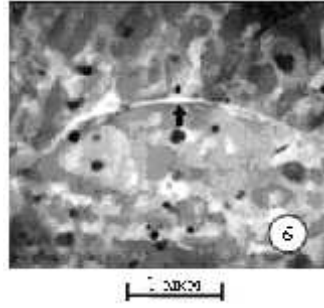
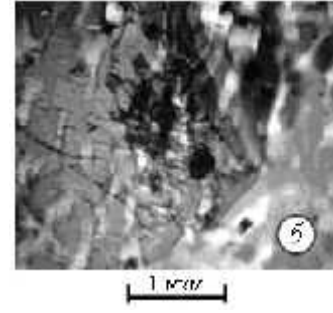
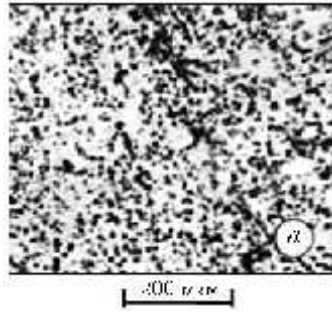
6

(. 6,).

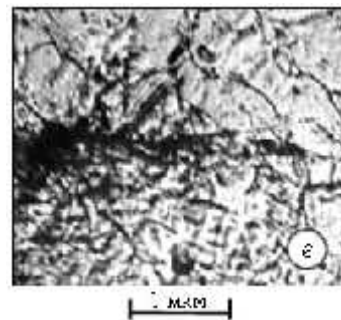
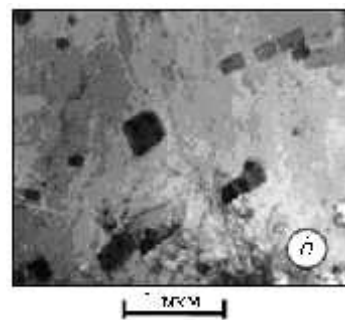
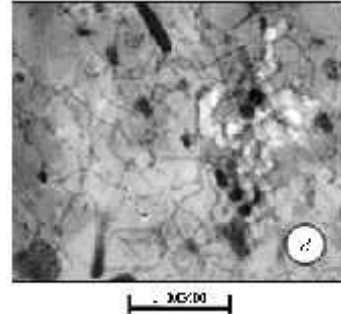
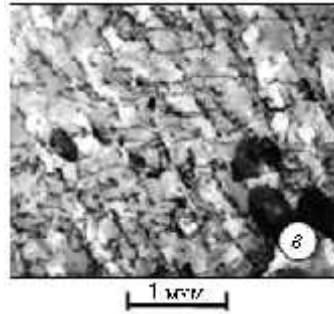
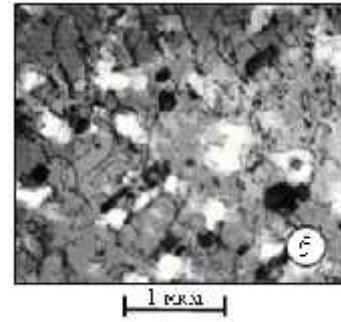
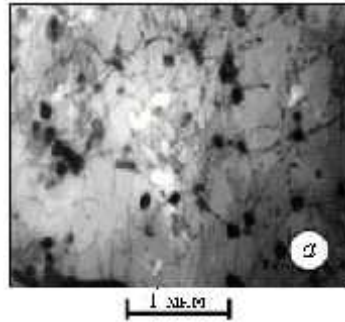
(. 6,).

(. 6,).

. 6, , -



.6



.7

(.7,).

(.7,).

(.7,).

(.7, ; .7,).

6

6

1. / . . . - . : , 1970.

-443 .

2. / . . . , . . . , . . . ,

. . . - . : , 1994. - 383 .

3. // . - 1992. - 2. - . 11 - 27.

4. // . - 2008.

- . 78, . 5. - . 55 - 58.

5. /

. . . , . . . , . . . - . - : , 1993. - 475 .

6. /

. . . , . . . , . . . // . - . : , 1980. -

. 137 - 140.

23.10.14,
06.11.14