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18Cr-8Ni.

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18Cr-8Ni.

The research objective is to develop a stochastic method of basic diagrams for extrapolation of a long-term strength of structural materials to the lives exceeded the experiment duration by several orders. This method takes into account a random character of a long-term strength of materials and considers a hypothetic stress value as a totally analogue random quantity for a chosen life. Physically, it results in a gross correctness in comparison with the known deterministic methods, and the research novelty. Based on stochastic processing the long-term strength diagrams and methods of a regression analysis, the technique for identifying the unknown parameters of the method is developed. It was concluded that the theoretical results, obtained with this method, are in a good agreement with the long-strength experiments with samples made from the 18Cr-8Ni stainless steel. The above method can be used to predict the failure time of several structural materials that are widely employed for machine-building, nuclear engineering and rocket technology, as well as in the development of standards, methodic recommendations for evaluating the structural materials lives in creep.

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$$\lg(\tilde{}) = 3,6 - \rho \cdot [12 + \lg(t) + 0,1 \cdot \lg^2(t)], \quad (1)$$

ρ –

(σ, t) ,

; t – , ;

\sim –

(1),

$$T_k^i \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, m). \quad t_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$A_1 A_2, A_2 A_3, \dots, A_{n-1} A_n$$

$A_n A_{n+1}$

$$A_n = (\sigma_n, t_n)$$

$$, \quad A_{n+1} = (\sigma_{n+1}, t_{n+1})$$

$$A_i A_j$$

ij

$$ij = \frac{i - j}{i - \tilde{j}}, \quad (2)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; j = 2, 3, \dots, n; i \neq j$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n ij. \quad (3)$$

$$A_i A_j$$

$$ij = \frac{\tilde{j} - j}{j} \times 100\%. \quad (4)$$

10 %.

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 i, n ; i_n

$$i, n = \frac{\lg(t_i) - \lg(\tilde{t}_n)}{\lg(t_n) - \lg(t_i)}, \quad (5)$$

$$i_n = \lg(t_n) - \lg(\tilde{t}_n), \quad (6)$$

t_i, t_n ; i, n ; \tilde{t}_n

$$\lg(t_n) = k \cdot i, n + d + \lg(\tilde{t}_n), \quad (7)$$

k, d

μ_k

$$N(\mu_k, s_k^2)$$

$$(7), \quad d \quad (k, d)$$

$$\hat{k} = \frac{N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_{in} \lg(\sigma_n) - \sum_{i=1}^N \lg(\sigma_n) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_{in}}{N \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_{in}^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_{in} \right)^2}, \quad (8)$$

$$\hat{d} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \lg(\sigma_n) - N \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_{in}}{N} - \lg(\tilde{\sigma}_n). \quad (9)$$

$$, \quad d = \hat{d}, \quad \tilde{k}$$

$$\tilde{k} = \frac{\lg(\sigma_n) - \lg(\tilde{\sigma}_n) - d}{\beta_{i,n}}. \quad (10)$$

$$k \quad T \quad -$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{k,T} = \frac{1}{N_T} \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} k_i, \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{s}_{k,T}^2 = \frac{1}{N_T - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} (k_i - \hat{\mu}_{k,T})^2, \quad (12)$$

$$N_T - \quad , \quad -$$

$$T. \quad d \quad T \quad -$$

$$k \quad T$$

$$\hat{d} = \frac{1}{N_{(T)}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{(T)}} \hat{d}_T, \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{N_{(T)}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{(T)}} \hat{\mu}_{k,T}, \quad (14)$$

$$\hat{s}_k^2 = \frac{1}{N_{(T)}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{(T)}} \tilde{s}_{k,T}, \quad (15)$$

$$N_{(T)} - \quad T. \quad -$$

$$, \quad -$$

$$(\sigma_{n+1}, t_{n+1}), \quad t_{n+1} - \quad -$$

$$, \quad \sigma_{n+1} - \quad , \quad (\sigma_n, t_n) \quad -$$

$$, \quad -$$

$$.$$

$$(7) \quad \lg(\hat{\mu}_{n+1}) = k \cdot \hat{\mu}_{n,n+1} + d + \lg(\tilde{\mu}_{n+1}). \quad (16)$$

$$F_{n+1}(x) = P\{\hat{\mu}_{n+1} < x\} = P\{\lg(\hat{\mu}_{n+1}) < \lg x\} = F_k\left(\frac{\lg x - d - \lg(\tilde{\mu}_{n+1})}{\beta_{n,n+1}}\right), \quad (17)$$

$$F_k(x) = \frac{k \cdot x}{n+1}$$

$$f_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{\beta_{n,n+1} \cdot x \cdot \ln 10} \cdot f_k\left(\frac{\lg x - d - \lg(\tilde{\mu}_{n+1})}{\beta_{n,n+1}}\right), \quad (18)$$

$$f_k(x) = \frac{k}{x^2}$$

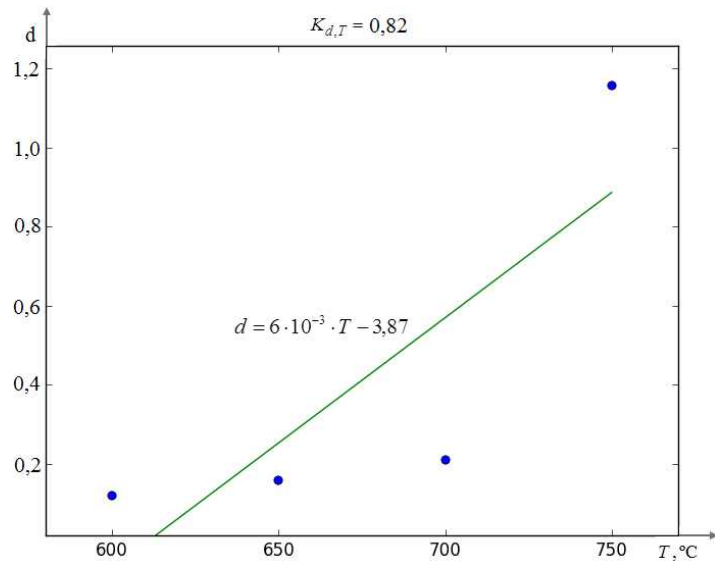
18Cr-8Ni [10].

1. k d T $\hat{\mu}_{k,T}$ $\hat{s}_{k,T}^2$

$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	\hat{d}	$\hat{\mu}_{k,T}$	$\hat{s}_{k,T}^2$
600	0,12	-0,59	0,02
650	0,16	-0,76	0,03
700	0,2	-1,17	0,09
750	1,16	-5,79	0,01

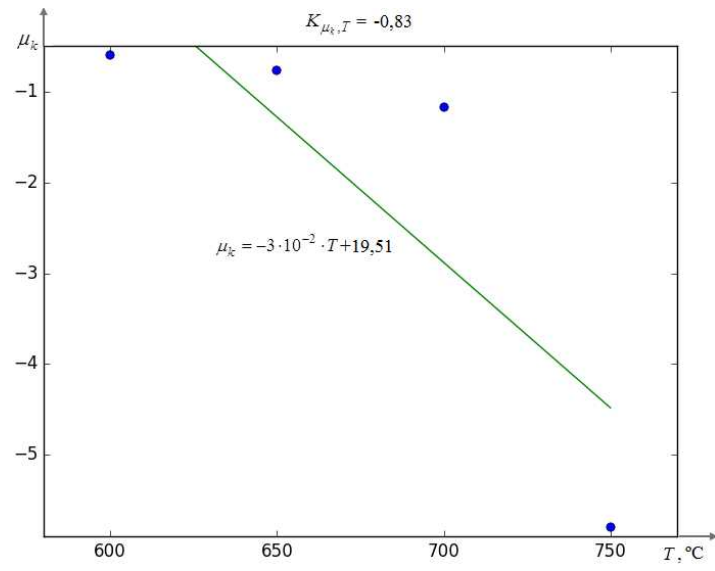
1 - 3

$\hat{d}, \hat{\mu}_{k,T}, \hat{s}_{k,T}^2$ T .



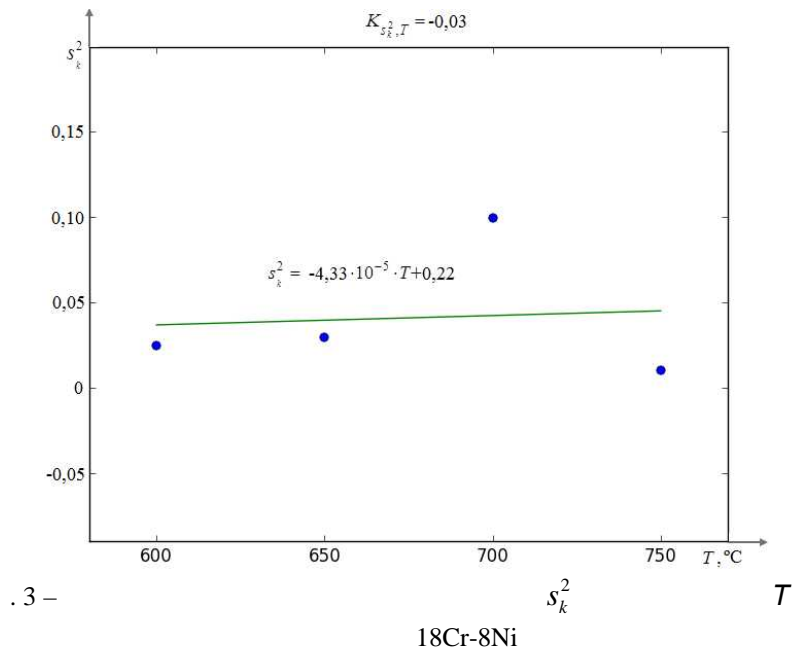
. 1-

d T
18Cr-8Ni



. 2-

μ_k T
18Cr-8Ni



. 1 – 3,
 d, μ_k

T ,

s_k^2 T .

d, μ_k

(19) – (20),

s_k^2 –

(21) . 2

$$d = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T - 3,87, \tag{19}$$

$$\mu_k = -3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot T + 19,51, \tag{20}$$

$$s_k^2 = 19 \cdot 10^{-2}. \tag{21}$$

. 2

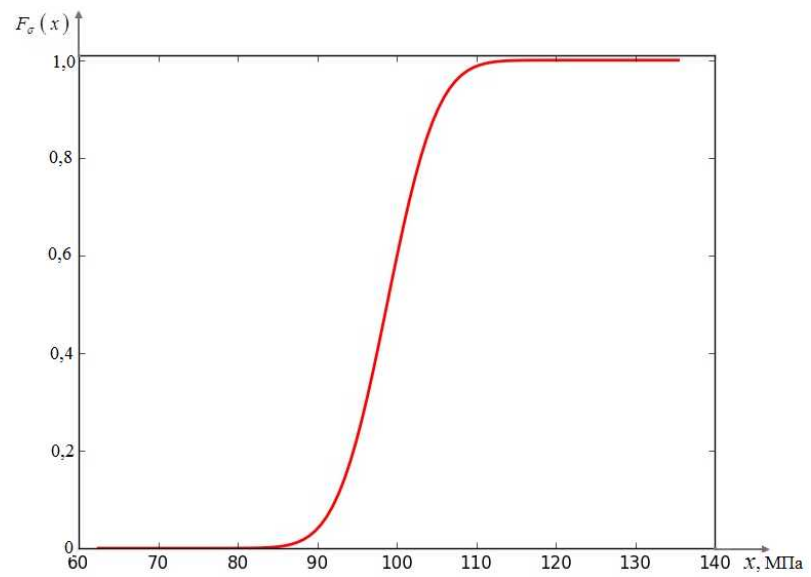
σ_j ,

$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	$\sigma_i,$	$t_i,$	$\sigma_j,$	$t_j,$	$\lg(t_j/t_i)$	$\sigma_j,$
600	216	219	98,92; 5,2	74753,6	2,53	108
650	177	59,7	63,72; 4,01	63534,9	3,02	69
700	98	622,5	45,16; 5,93	46947,1	1,88	41
750	78	241,9	44,27; 1,93	11507,5	1,68	47

2,

 $(\sigma_i, t_i), (\sigma_j, t_j),$

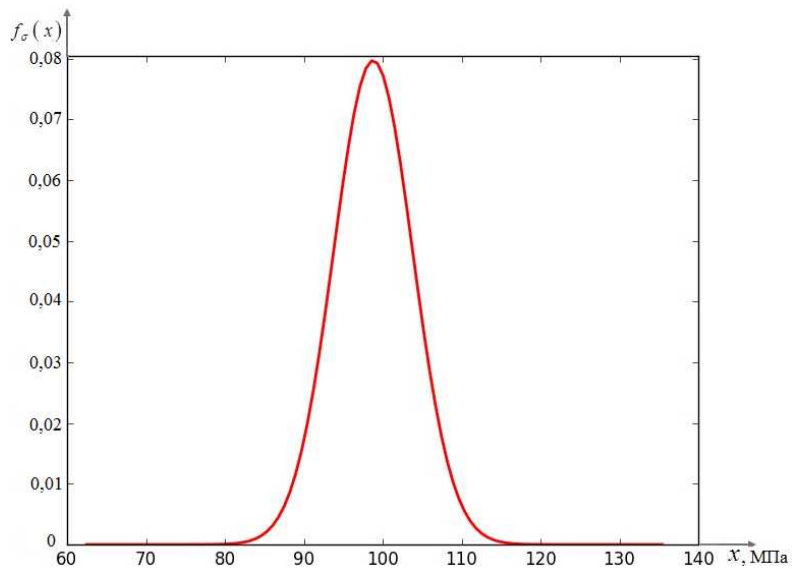
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 $t_p = 74753,6$ $T = 600 ^\circ\text{C}.$ 

. 4-

 $t_p = 74753,6$ $T = 600 ^\circ\text{C}$

18Cr-8Ni



. 5 –
 $t_p = 74753,6$

$T = 600\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

18Cr-8Ni

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		18Cr-8Ni					
600	2,533	108	98,92	95	101	102,5	100,25
650	3,027	69	63,72	59,4	70,56	75,48	74,49
700	1,877	41	45,16	44,93	46,75	47,22	47,66
750	1,677	47	44,27	37,76	39,35	38,12	37,53

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18Cr-8Ni

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