

UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER

ADB805294

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

TO: unclassified

FROM: restricted

LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:
Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FROM:
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AUTHORITY

NACA List dtd 28 Sep 1945; NASA TR Server website

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TECHNICAL NOTES

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

RESTRICTED

No. 927

DETERMINATION OF STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONS FROM
"OFFSET" YIELD STRENGTH VALUESBy H. N. Hill
Aluminum Company of America**CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT**

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Washington
February 1944



NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 927
DETERMINATION OF STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONS FROM
"OFFSET" YIELD STRENGTH VALUES

By H. N. Hill

The shape of the stress-strain curve for a material is sometimes of considerable interest to the designing engineer. This is particularly true when he is dealing with members or elements subjected to compression, which become unstable at stresses beyond the elastic range. It is obvious that the two compressive properties commonly recorded (modulus of elasticity and yield strength) are insufficient to define the shape of the stress-strain curve.

Ramberg and Osgood (reference 1) have used the following three-parameter equation for expressing the relation between stress and strain for stresses up to a value slightly greater than the yield strength of the material:

$$e = \frac{S}{E} + K \left(\frac{S}{E} \right)^n \quad (1)$$

where

e unit strain

S unit stress

E Young's modulus

and

K and n constants for a given curve

Ramberg and Osgood have evaluated the constants K and n in terms of two secant yield strength values determined for slopes of 0.7E and 0.85E.

Since yield strength values determined by the offset method are much more commonly used than the secant

yield strengths, it may be of interest to note that the constants K and n in equation (1) can be readily evaluated in terms of two offset yield strength values. Consider two yield strength values:

S_1 at an offset of d_1

and

S_2 at an offset of d_2

The equation for the deviation of the curve from the initial modulus line can be written

$$d = K \left(\frac{S}{E} \right)^n \quad (2)$$

from which

$$\log d = \log K + n \log \left(\frac{S}{E} \right) \quad (2a)$$

Substituting S_1 and d_1 , and S_2 and d_2 into equation (2a) gives two simultaneous equations in K and n , which when solved for n yield the relation

$$n = \frac{\log \left(\frac{d_2}{d_1} \right)}{\log \left(\frac{S_2}{S_1} \right)} \quad (3)$$

From equation (2), K can be expressed

$$K = \frac{d_2}{\left(\frac{S_2}{E} \right)^n} \quad \text{or} \quad K = \frac{d_1}{\left(\frac{S_1}{E} \right)^n} \quad (4)$$

Substituting equation (4) into equation (1) gives for the equation of the stress-strain curve

$$e = \frac{S}{E} + d_2 \left(\frac{S}{S_2} \right)^n \quad \text{or} \quad e = \frac{S}{E} + d_1 \left(\frac{S}{S_1} \right)^n \quad (1a)$$

the value for n being given by equation (3).

A logical offset value to use for determining yield strength, in addition to the commonly used value of 0.002 (d_2), would be half this value or 0.001 (d_1). This offset value will locate a point on the stress-strain curve, between the elastic range and the conventional yield strength value, which is in the region of the curve which is of greatest significance in plastic buckling. Substituting values of 0.001 and 0.002 for d_1 and d_2 , respectively, the stress-strain curve can be expressed

$$e = \frac{S}{E} + 0.002 \left(\frac{S}{S_2} \right)^n \quad (1b)$$

in which

$$n = \frac{0.301}{\log \left(\frac{S_2}{S_1} \right)} \quad (3a)$$

RATIO OF STRESS TO EFFECTIVE MODULUS

In problems dealing with buckling at stresses beyond the elastic range of the material, the significant feature of the stress-strain curve is the relation between the stress and the slope of the curve at that stress. The slope of the curve is commonly called the tangent modulus (E_T).

Formulas that give critical buckling stresses for elastic action are applicable to buckling in the plastic range of the material, if the Young's modulus term (E) is replaced by the proper effective modulus term (E_F).

Theoretically, the value for reduced or effective modulus (E_F) will always be greater than the corresponding value for tangent modulus (E_T). (See reference 2.) Experience has indicated (reference 3) that the use of the tangent modulus in the Euler equation for columns gives calculated values for critical stress that are in reasonable agreement with test results. It is therefore probably somewhat conservative and not illogical to assume, for design purposes, that the effective modulus can be represented

by the corresponding value of tangent modulus. If this assumption is made, the comparative buckling strength of various aluminum alloys in the plastic range can be readily determined from the equations for their stress-strain curves.

In general, any buckling equation can be expressed in the form

$$\frac{S}{E_T} = CD \quad (5)$$

where

S critical stress

E_T effective modulus corresponding to the stress S

C coefficient depending on the type of member and on the nature of the loads and restraints acting on the member or element

and

D a function of the dimensions of the piece

In determining critical stresses in the plastic range it is therefore convenient to have a curve for the material, showing stress (S) plotted against the ratio of stress to effective modulus $\left(\frac{S}{E_T}\right)$, or, on the basis of the assumption previously stated, against the ratio of stress to tangent modulus $\left(\frac{S}{E_T}\right)$. The comparative buckling strength of different materials can be determined by a comparison of such curves.

The ratio of stress to tangent modulus can be expressed

$$\frac{S}{E_T} = \frac{S}{\frac{dS}{de}} = S \frac{de}{dS} \quad (6)$$

The term de/dS can be evaluated by differentiating equation (1b). Equation (6) then becomes

$$\frac{S}{E_T} = \frac{S}{E} + 0.002 n \left(\frac{S}{S_2} \right)^n \quad (6a)$$

In order to demonstrate the effect of the shape of the stress-strain curve on the buckling strength in the plastic range, consider two alloys having the properties shown in the following table:

Alloy	Yield strength at 0.002 off- set, S_2 (lb/sq in.)	Yield strength at 0.001 off- set, S_1 (lb/sq in.)	$\frac{S_2}{S_1}$	n
A	50,000	43,000	1.163	4.59
B	50,000	48,000	1.042	16.8

Both alloys have a modulus of elasticity of 10,000,000 pounds per square inch. Figure 1 shows stress-strain curves and curves of S against S/E_T for these two alloys. A comparison of the curves indicates that for stresses below about 20,000 pounds per square inch the behavior of both materials is essentially elastic. Essentially elastic action continues in alloy B up to a stress of about 35,000 pounds per square inch. For stresses between 20,000 pounds per square inch and 45,000 pounds per square inch alloy B has lower values of S/E_T and consequently greater buckling strength than alloy A. Above 45,000 pounds per square inch, however, the buckling strength of alloy A is greater than that of alloy B.

It is evident that whereas a knowledge of the yield strength (stress at 0.002 offset) of a material is inadequate to define the shape of the stress-strain curve, the determination of an additional yield strength value corresponding to some other offset value, together with the Young's modulus of the material may provide sufficient additional information for evaluating the stress-strain relation and consequently for determining the buckling resistance of the material in the plastic range.

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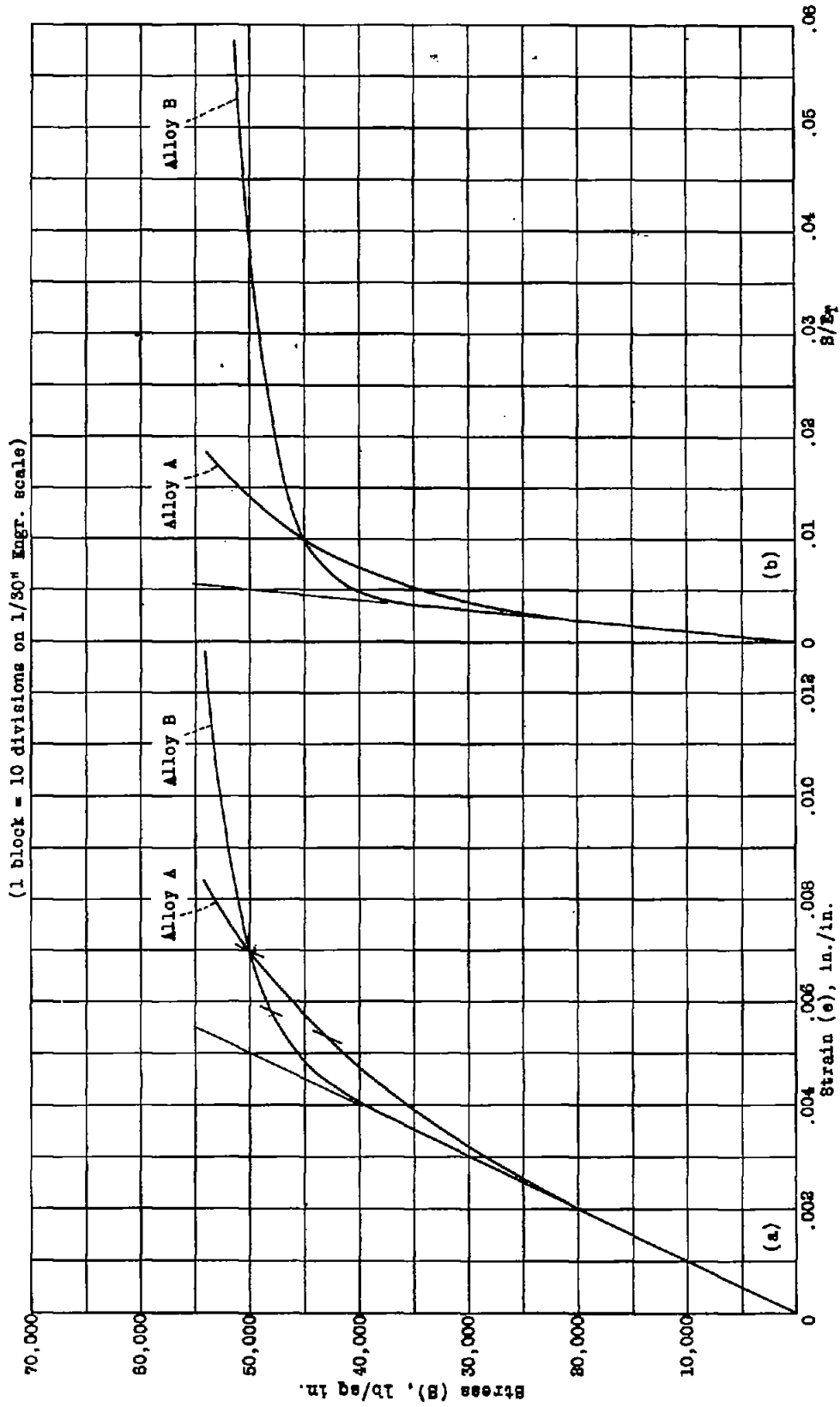


Figure 1.- Stress-strain and stress- B/Et curves for two alloys having the same modulus and the same yield strength (0.002 offset), but with different stress-strain curves.

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DIVISION: Stress Analysis and Structures (7)
 SECTION: Structural Theory and Analysis Methods (2)
 CROSS REFERENCES: Stress analysis - Methods (90803)

ORIG. AGENCY NUMBER
 TN-927

REVISION

AUTHOR(S)

AMER. TITLE: Determination of stress-strain relations from offset yield strength values

FORG'N. TITLE:

ORIGINATING AGENCY: National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C.

TRANSLATION:

COUNTRY	LANGUAGE	FORG'N. CLASS	U. S. CLASS.	DATE	PAGES	ILLUS.	FEATURES
U.S.	Eng.		Restr.	Feb'44	7	2	table, graphs

ABSTRACT

Discussion is given of the use of two offset values to determine an accurate stress-strain curve based on Ramberg and Osgood's three parameter equation. To define the shape of the stress-strain curve, the determination of an additional yield strength value corresponding to some other set of values, together with Young's modulus, may provide information for evaluating the stress-strain relation and for determining the buckling resistance of the material in the plastic range.

port must be addressed to: N.A.C.A., Washington,

AD-B805 294

TECHNICAL INDEX
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Date APR 29 1949

Classification cancelled per authority
of List NACA dd. 28 Sept 1945
Henry Jordan, USCO. 29 Apr 1949