doldatok .

helpettorition interprise

pl .:



Fig. 6.7. Interstitial lattice sites for carbon in iron. (a) octahedral interstices in γ -(fcc) iron; (b) octahedral (c) tetrahedral interstices in α -(bcc) iron.

1.5 : albertok konstti menetkülönlorg nagg. rilandoldhatoriap tartomanja: Linger. 0 pl.: Al - Fe 5 0.03 ot % a - 24 39% Cu-N: teljes oldhationale - ez ma gouritoo! Lehet nor renderette v. renderetlen oldatok. La nocidtació rens homitari rend - maparaco Elsødlege nilandoldotok: tinta elemekber olddit. Unely mås elem v. elemele - fårisdiagren melen elhelzenhede oldotte.

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2) Eliphenegatiches merege

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3.) Elektrouhorcentració merepe hischletel megnutottok: at egyik leplergeselet tengerö a no-holósóg nemportjöbbél at el. kom vegyérték elektrona noma /atom : e/a e/a = ZA (1-vR) + ZB VB Különösen jó IB fémék milandoldotaine



Fig. 6.19. Extent of the phases α (primary solubility), ζ and β for solid solutions of Cu, Ag and Au with *B*-metals. After [2.1].

25	Cu-Su	is Cu-In	pinetele	uel a	bce -	vel.
	boutet	oldato? n	najasabb	e/a-t	erner	el.,
	mint a	hep-wel.				

- Ag- is (u- depiratual 1.4 höreleben in repet az elidleges no. ((u-uid a nints napple) Au-alapitatual 1.2-1.3.





e/a=ZA(1-2B)+2B2

H. Jones (1937)

1.) Mereoriar körditérben: Brillouin-roha az dansal nem valtorik, N(E) allapotrining az oldó otomé sem váltorik, az egyetler voltorés a veretin d. k námálar von 2.) A krávnatad el. kép átrihető timbe fémről ötröretekre.



Fig. 6.22. Fermi body of copper in the first Brillouin zone with 'necks' N and 'bellies' of different circumference $(B_{111} \text{ and } B_{100})$ [1.1] after

Proklimsk. 1.) Rendendler strösetet - nen plviddikum m. Bragg reft., Br. - zonaz, tillott sausz courst. 2. Meneratur: a tillott stude a Brizónakataron nen follenes as ossistételtel. Z ugzerteki aton I ugzerteki métrikban nen Zelestrat ad a how. el.garlos; volld ulde (Z-1) el. angéldige as iout. Erel o histott állapotol a vier dot namol no vier tetejévél hisgornol állapotol, telilet ig = 2 Ez en. (Fermi - jointo) hözeledika. sav felse nelchez a konc. noveliserel. A Gordeder encollet, mint a menersion Septer.

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[H.W. King, J. Motor. Sci. 1. (1966) 79-9-5]

- $$\begin{split} \delta &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial d}{\partial c} \right) & \text{linears ministry} \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} \right) & \text{terpost: } \\ &= \frac{1}{d$$
- 2= $\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial c} \right)$ <u>modulimfattor</u> Lötesenderstytik fift, algeutien elektronnederetitul.

Sor mlandaldat tulajdansyst erer haterouar meg alepietan

DISZLOKACIOK

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Fig. 4.12. Slip lines on an aluminium crystal (by kind permission of G. Wyon).

Fig. 4.13. Diagrammatic representation of slip bands resolved into groups of closely spaced slip lines.



Figure 1.5

A schematic of a tension test. The sample is elongated at a specified rate, and the force required to produce a given elongation is measured via the load cell. Elongation is measured by an extensometer or similar device. Knowing sample dimensions, the stress and strain can be calculated by measurement of F and δI .





A schematic tensile stress-strain curve. (a) Following linear elastic deformation, plastic flow commences at a stress approximately equal to the yield strength, σ_y . Following yielding, the material work hardens; the stress required to continue deformation increases with increasing strain. The maximum engineering stress a material can withstand in a tensile test is the tensile strength, T.S. The strain at T.S. (= ε_{Eu}) represents the maximum strain for which plastic deformation is uniform along the sample length. For strains greater than this, stress decreases; the phenomenon is associated with nonuniform material deformation (necking). Fracture, denoted by X, takes place at the engineering strain, ϵ_f . (b) An expanded view of the low-strain (shaded) region of (a). Plastic flow initiates at a stress less than σ_1 . At σ_1 , the total strain is the sum of the elastic (ε_{el}) and plastic (ε_{pl}) components; ε_{el} is given by σ_1/E . It can be found graphically by subtracting from the total strain the strain not recovered; the latter is obtained by drawing a line of slope E downward from σ_1 . The plastic, or permanent strain is represented by the intersection of the unloading line with the strain axis. The 0.2% yield strength can be obtained by offsetting a strain of 0.002 on the strain axis, and drawing a line parallel to the initial loading line. The intersection of this line with the stress-strain curve defines the stress required to cause a permanent strain of 0.002.



Plastic deformation



Y= -

Fig. 4.15. Calculation of the theoretical elastic limit in a perfect crystal.

Kin rupalman nyinona $T = G = G = G = \frac{u}{d}$ $T = T_0 \sin \frac{2\pi u}{a} \approx T_0 = \frac{2\pi u}{a} \approx G = \frac{u}{d}$ $T_0 = \frac{G}{2\pi u} \Rightarrow T_0 = \pi_0$ $T_{lor} \approx \frac{G}{G} \left(\frac{G}{30} - \frac{u}{2}\right) \left[\frac{u}{d} + \frac{u}{d}\right]$

Disable cie :



Fig. 4.18. The glide of a dislocation represented by a missing atom. Under the action of an external stress, the atoms around the dislocation slip to the right. The dislocation moves to the left and eventually disappears, leaving a surface step with a depth equal to one interatomic spacing.

Mechanical properties



Alapieto folijamat kept alaku-nal: nyinds egy meghatanoratt knistälysikkan (esizosite) egy meghationant elemi traunliciós velitional: <u>b</u> Burpers-velition meghot. inanyoleban (csinasi inang)



Figure 7.3 Representation of the analogy between caterpillar and dislocation motion.



Figure 4.23 Photographs of dislocations. (a) Etch pits in LiF ($290 \times$). (Courtesy of W. G. Johnston, General Electric Company.) (b) Dislocations in sodium chloride decorated with silver ($405 \times$). (Courtesy of S. Amelinekx, S. C. K. Mol-Donk, Belgium.) (c) Electron transmission photograph of dislocations in niobium single crystal (11,600 \times). (Courtesy of C. S. Tedmon, M.1.T.)