



PME 3430

Materiais para Construção Mecânica

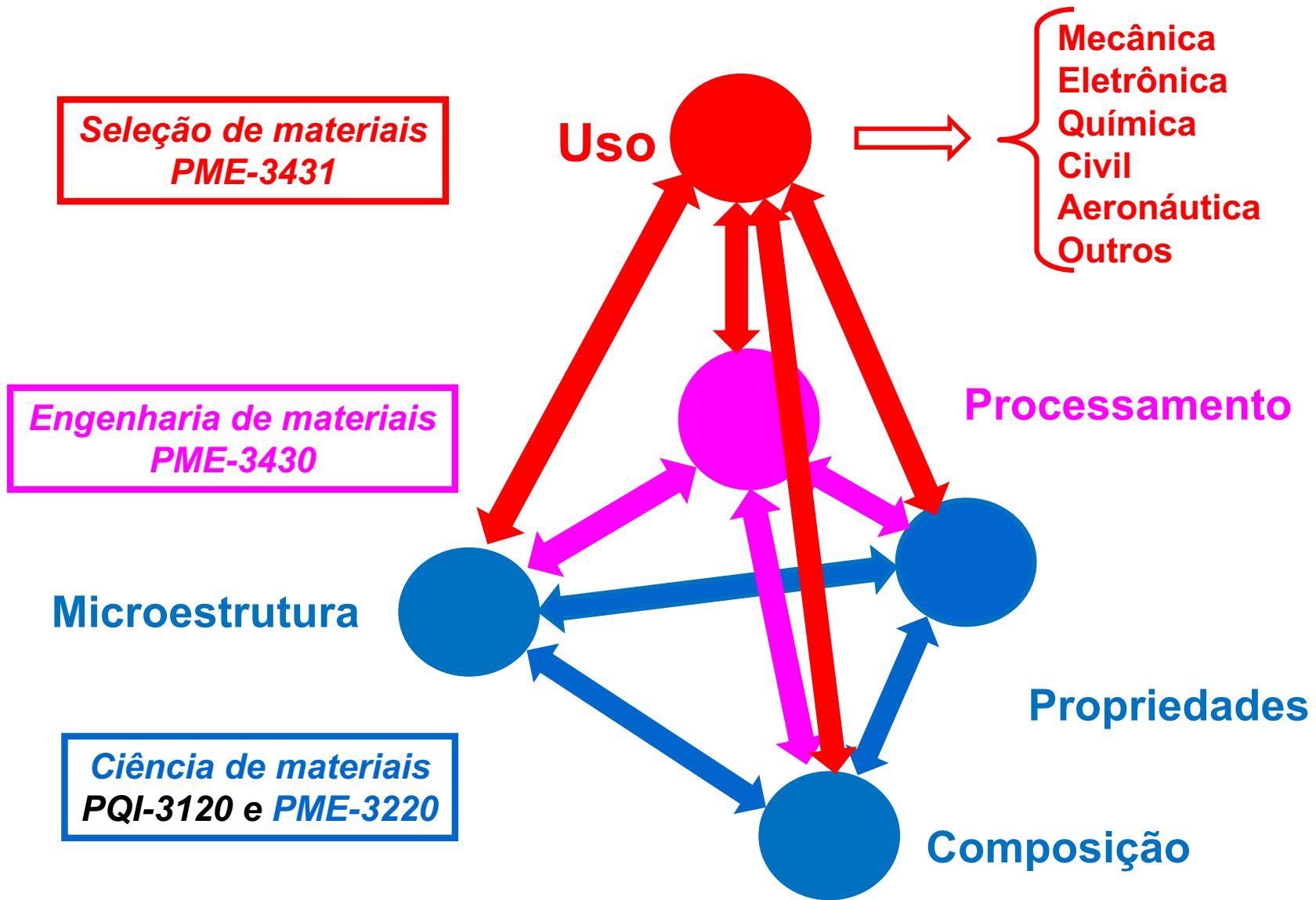
Profs. Drs.: Newton K. Fukumasu, Deniol K. Tanaka & Amilton Sinatora

Referências:

CALLISTER, William D., *Materials science and engineering: an introduction*. 8ed. New York: John Wiley, 2009. 122p. ISBN-13: 978-0-471-73696-7

MEYERS, M. A. & Chawla K. K. *Mechanical Behavior of Materials*. Prentice Hall, 1999, 680. ISBN 0-13-262817-1 2

Ciência, engenharia e seleção de materiais



Material



Cronograma de Atividades – 1º Semestre 2017

Proposta – 2

Aula	Data	Tópico do Programa
01	08/03	Apresentação da disciplina, critérios de avaliação e revisão de conceitos
02	15/03	Definição dos temas de trabalho e revisão de conceitos
03	22/03	Processamento de ligas metálicas (fundição)
04	29/03	Processamento de ligas metálicas (laminação e forjamento)
05	05/04	Tratamento térmico de ligas metálicas (diagrama TTT)
-	12/04	SEMANA SANTA – Não haverá aula
06	19/04	Tratamento de superfícies de ligas metálicas (químico e mecânico)
07	26/04	Processamento de polímeros (polimerização, borrachas e vulcanização)
08	03/05	Polímeros avançados (vítreos, piezos)
09	10/05	PROVA – P1 e entrega de TRABALHOS – T1
10	17/05	Processamento de cerâmicas (fundição e sinterização)
11	24/05	Processamento de cerâmicas (tratamento térmico)
12	31/05	Cerâmicas avançadas (piezos e termo-elétricos)
13	07/06	Recobrimentos cerâmicos (carbonetos, nitretos, óxidos)
14	14/06	Compósitos metal/cerâmicos (ferramentaria)
15	21/06	Compósitos polímero/cerâmicos (fibras de carbono, aramida)
16	28/06	Entrega de TRABALHOS – T2
17	05/07	PROVA – P2
18	07/07	PROVA Substitutiva

Uso de materiais

❖ % Massa em um automóvel (2015)

- ❖ Aço: 47%
- ❖ Ferro: 8%
- ❖ Alumínio: 8%
- ❖ Metálicos: 63%

❖ Plástico: 7%

❖ Vidro: 3%

❖ Outros: 27%



<https://www.carkeys.co.uk/news/wrc-inspired-toyota-yaris-hot-hatch-will-get-supercharged-1-8-litre-engine> acessado em 03/2017

<http://marketrealist.com/2015/02/raw-materials-biggest-cost-driver-auto-industry/> acessado em 03/2017

Diagrama de fases

❖ Alotropia ou Polimorfismo

❖ Mais de um arranjo possível para o mesmo elemento

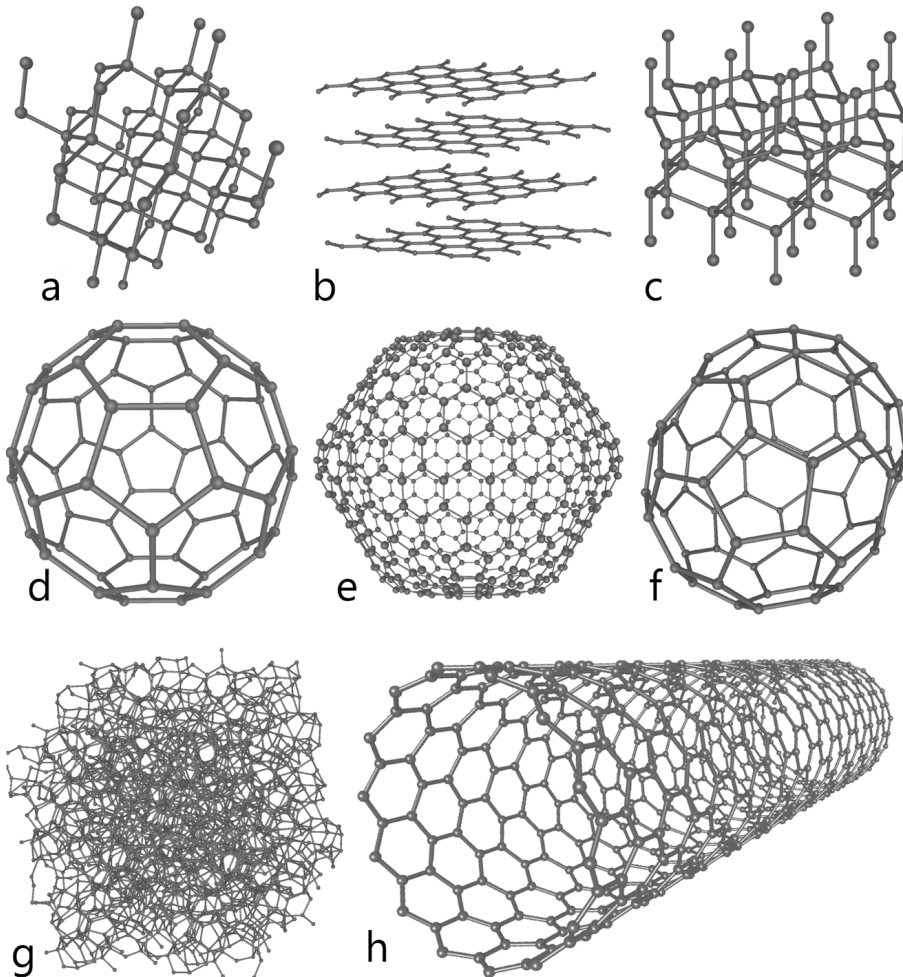
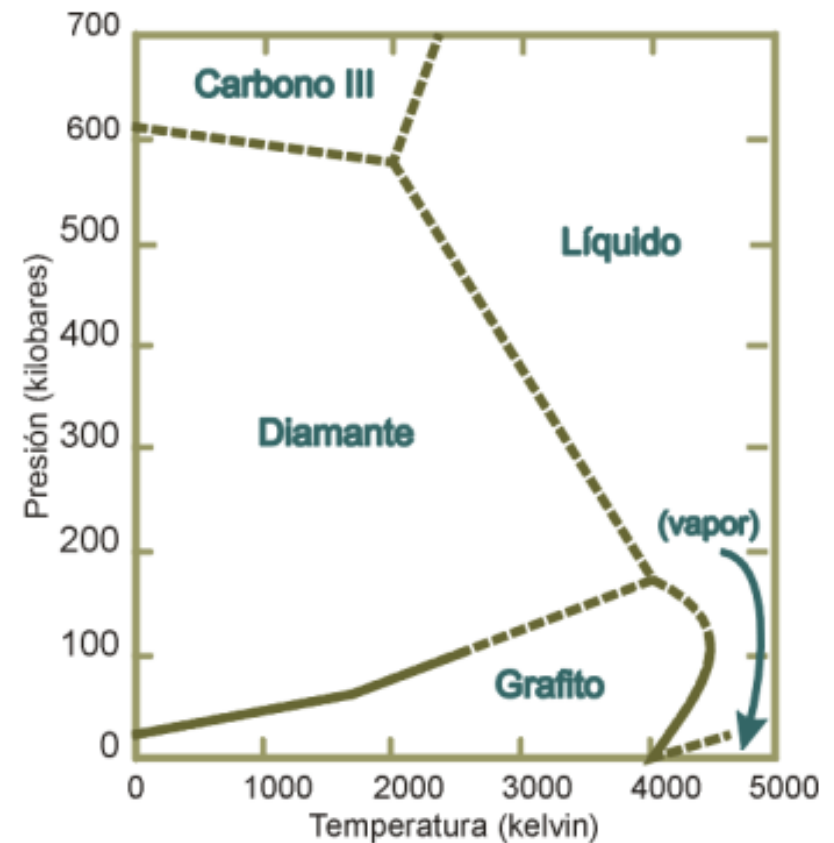


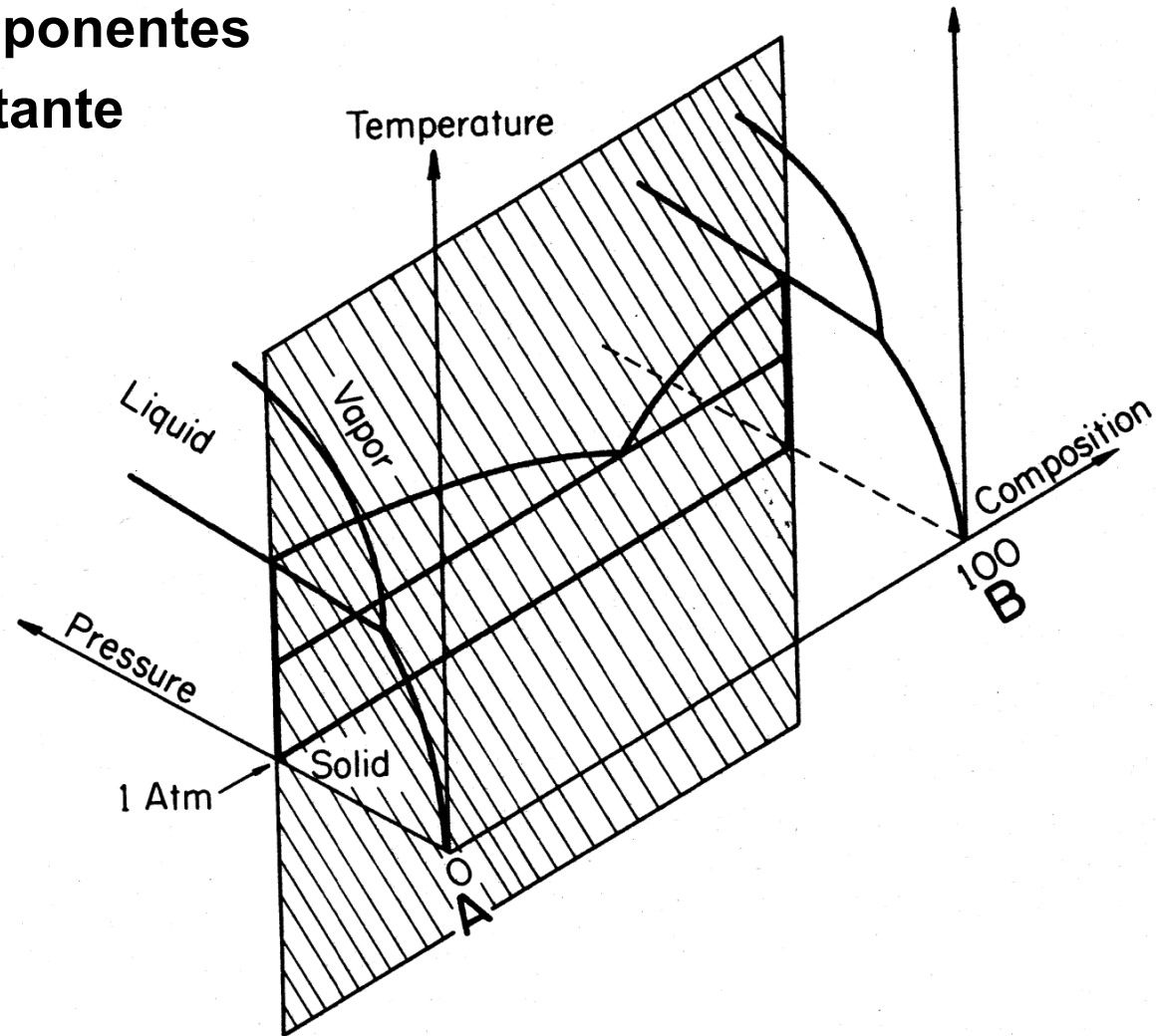
Diagrama do sistema carbono



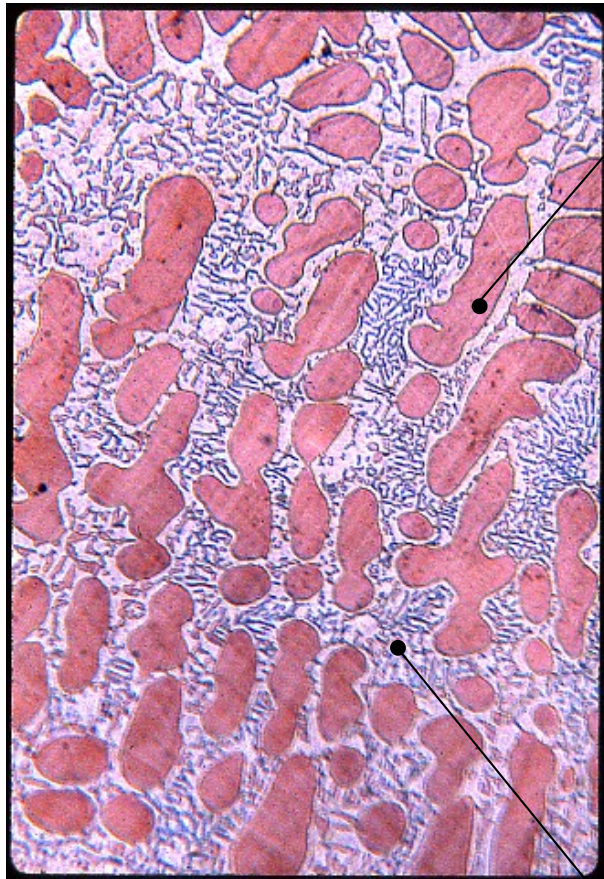
http://www2.uned.es/cristamine/mineral/quimica/quim_term_diag.htm

Diagrama de fases

- ❖ Consideração do eixo de composição
 - ❖ Múltiplos componentes
 - ❖ Pressão constante

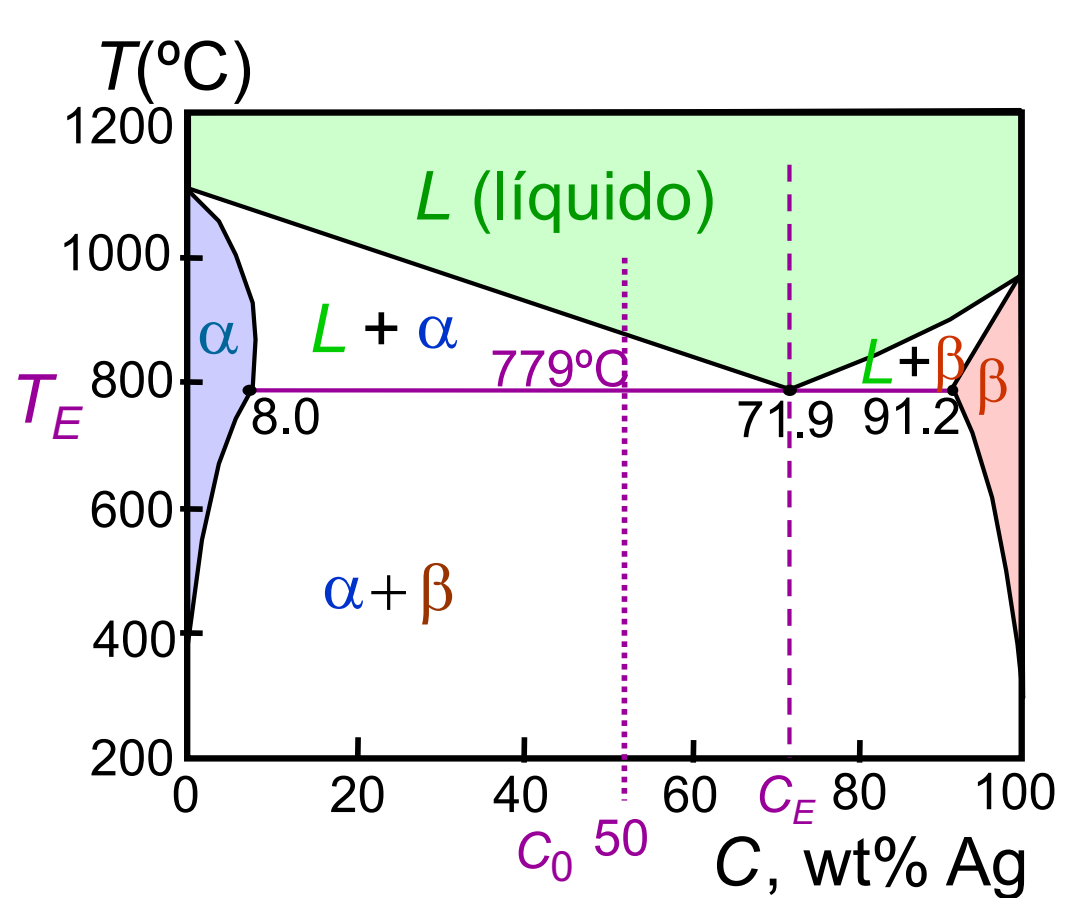


❖ Sistema Cobre – Prata



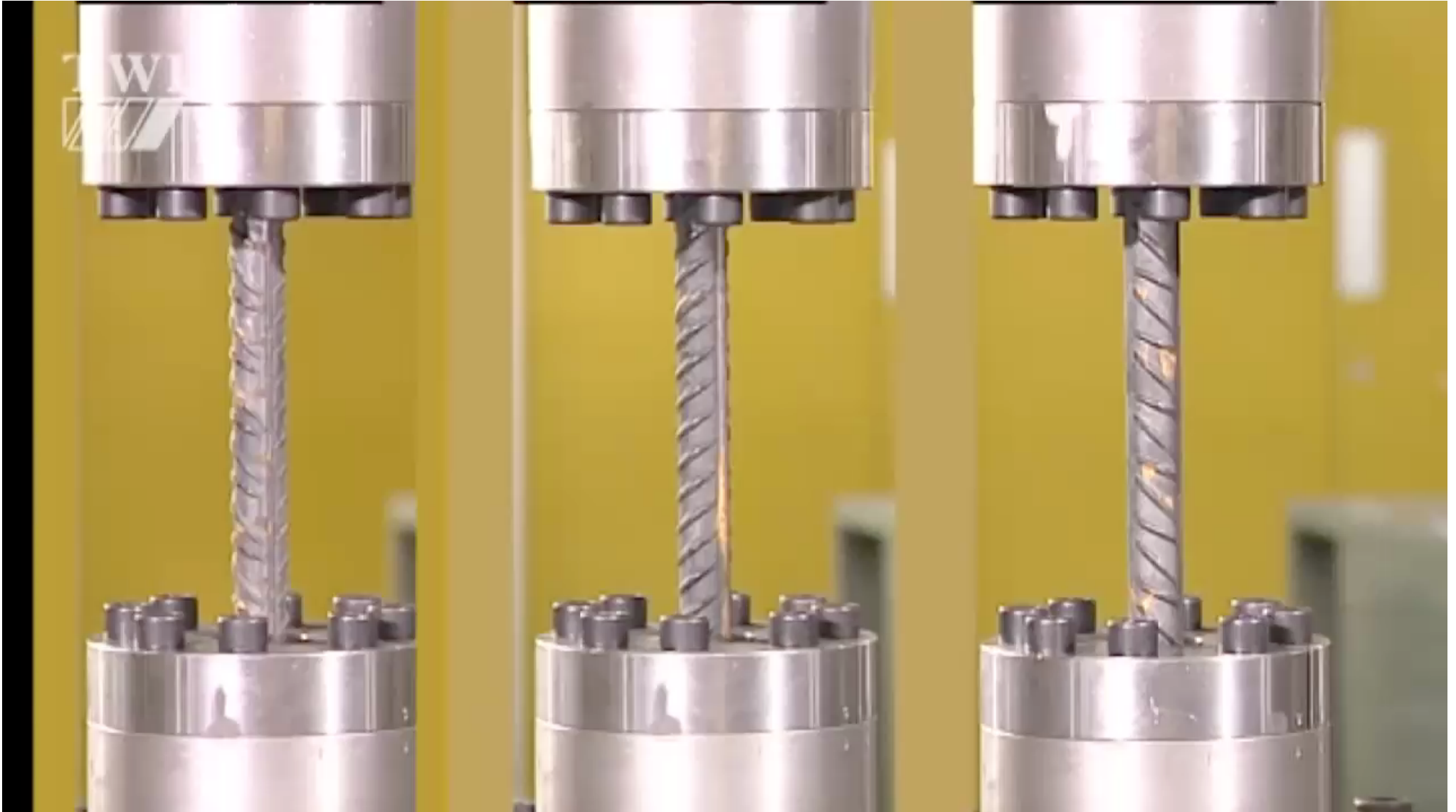
50% cobre e 50% prata

<http://www.georgesbasement.com/Microstructures/Unknowns/NonFerrous/Specimen03.htm>



α (parte escura) + β (parte clara)

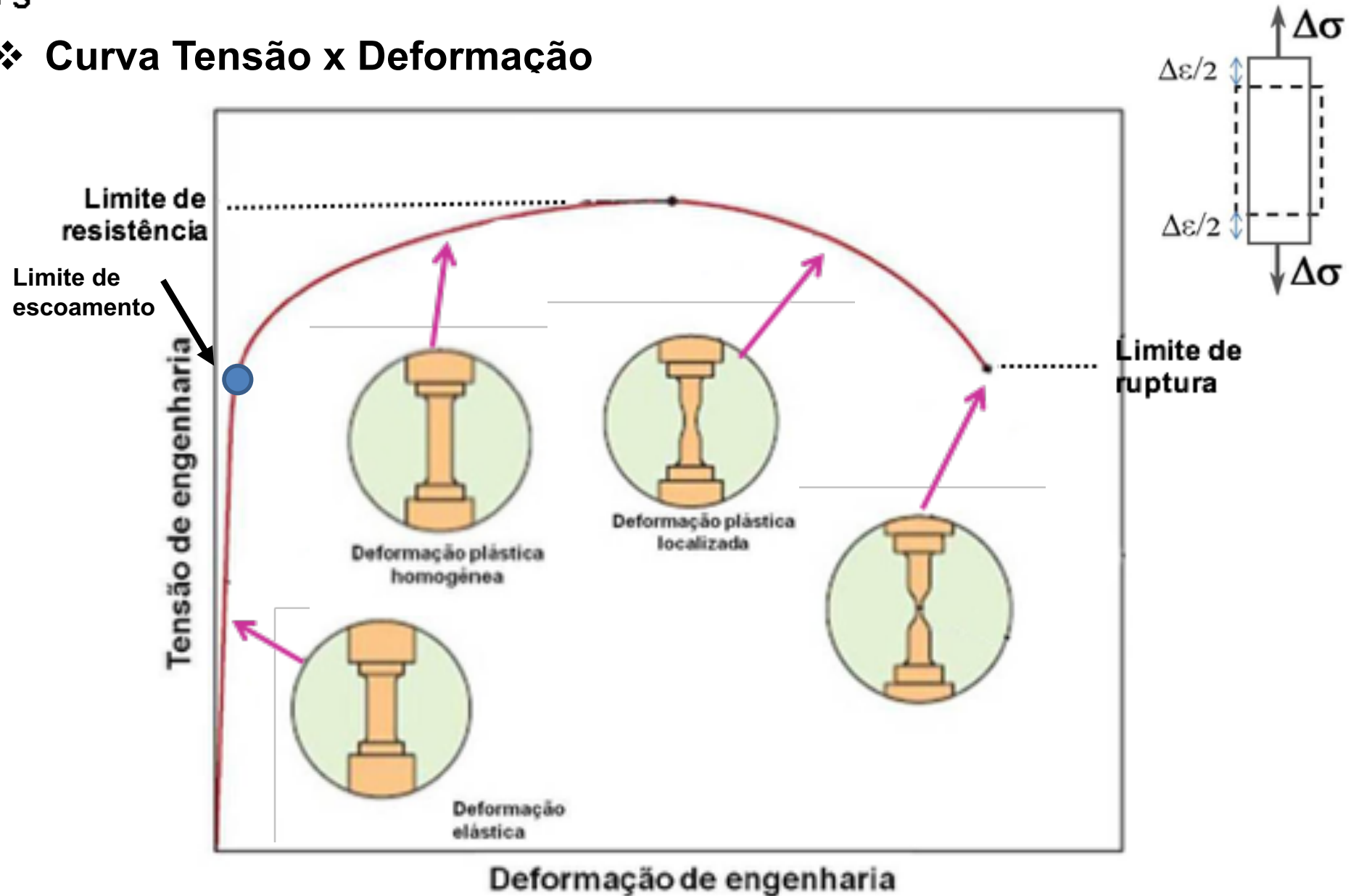
Propriedades mecânicas



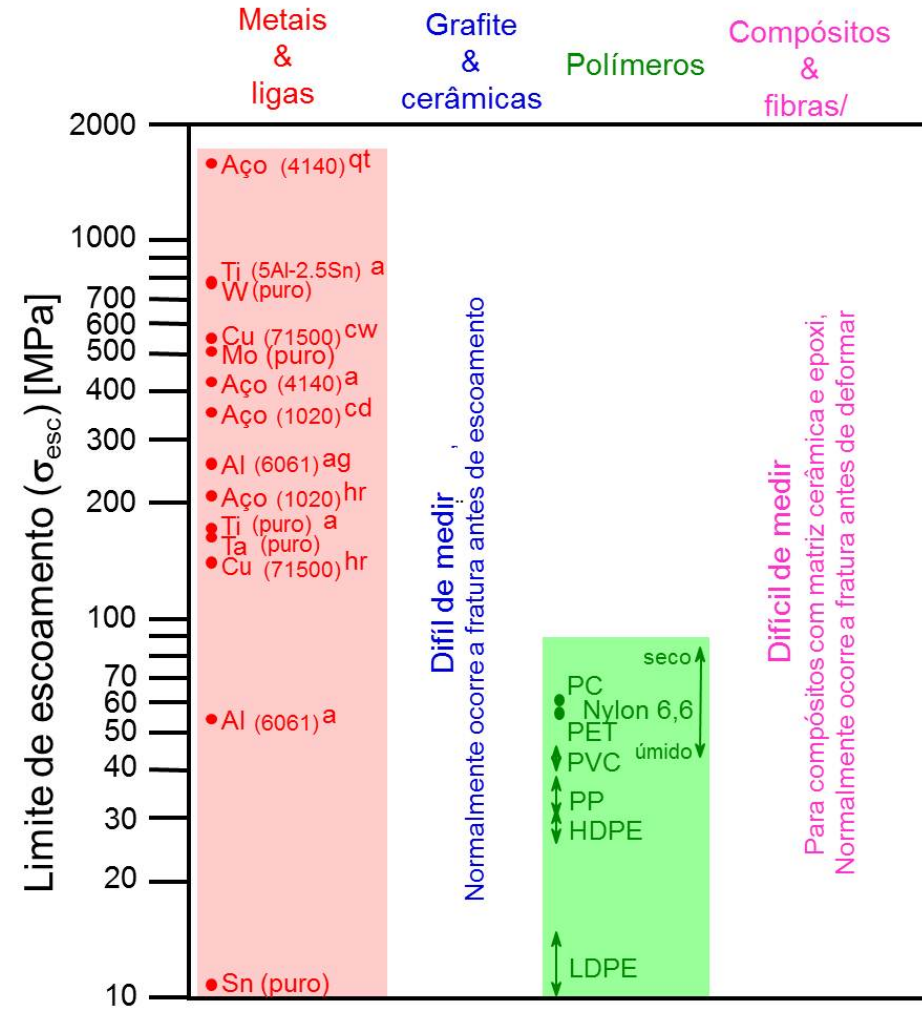
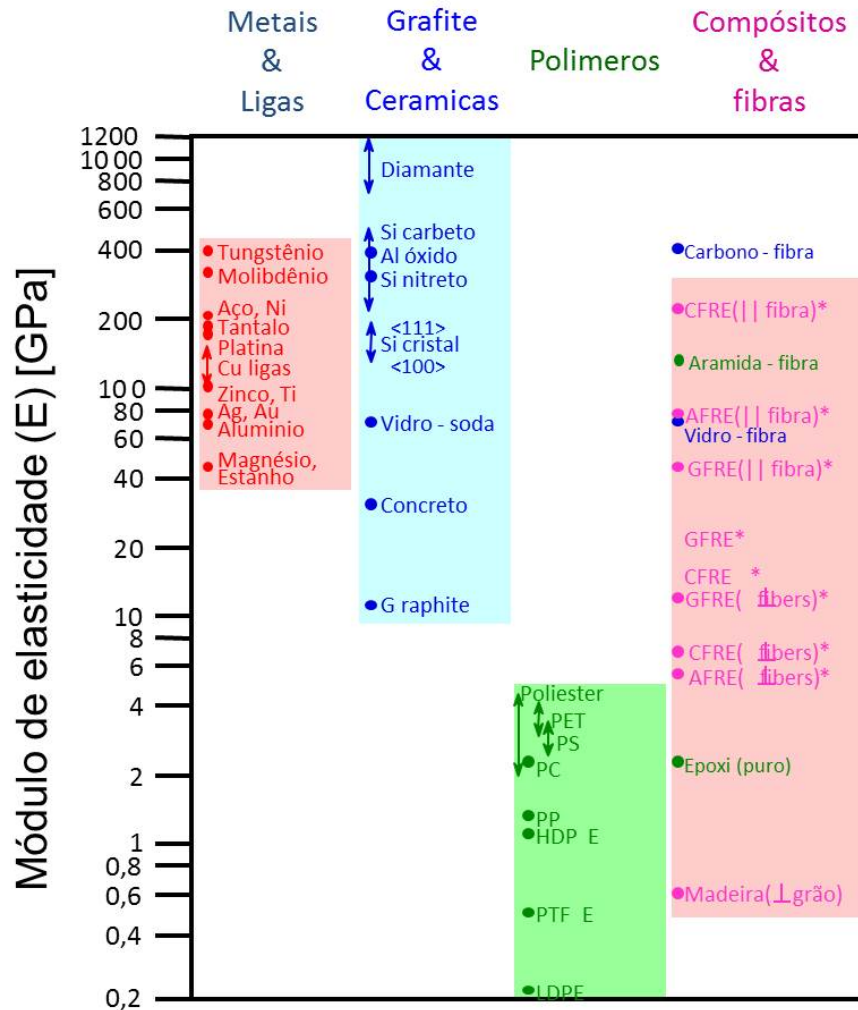
https://youtu.be/ru8zXGoVRDk?list=PLTqbs6ghIP55vF37JG0Hy_kHamNYXklhU

Propriedades mecânicas

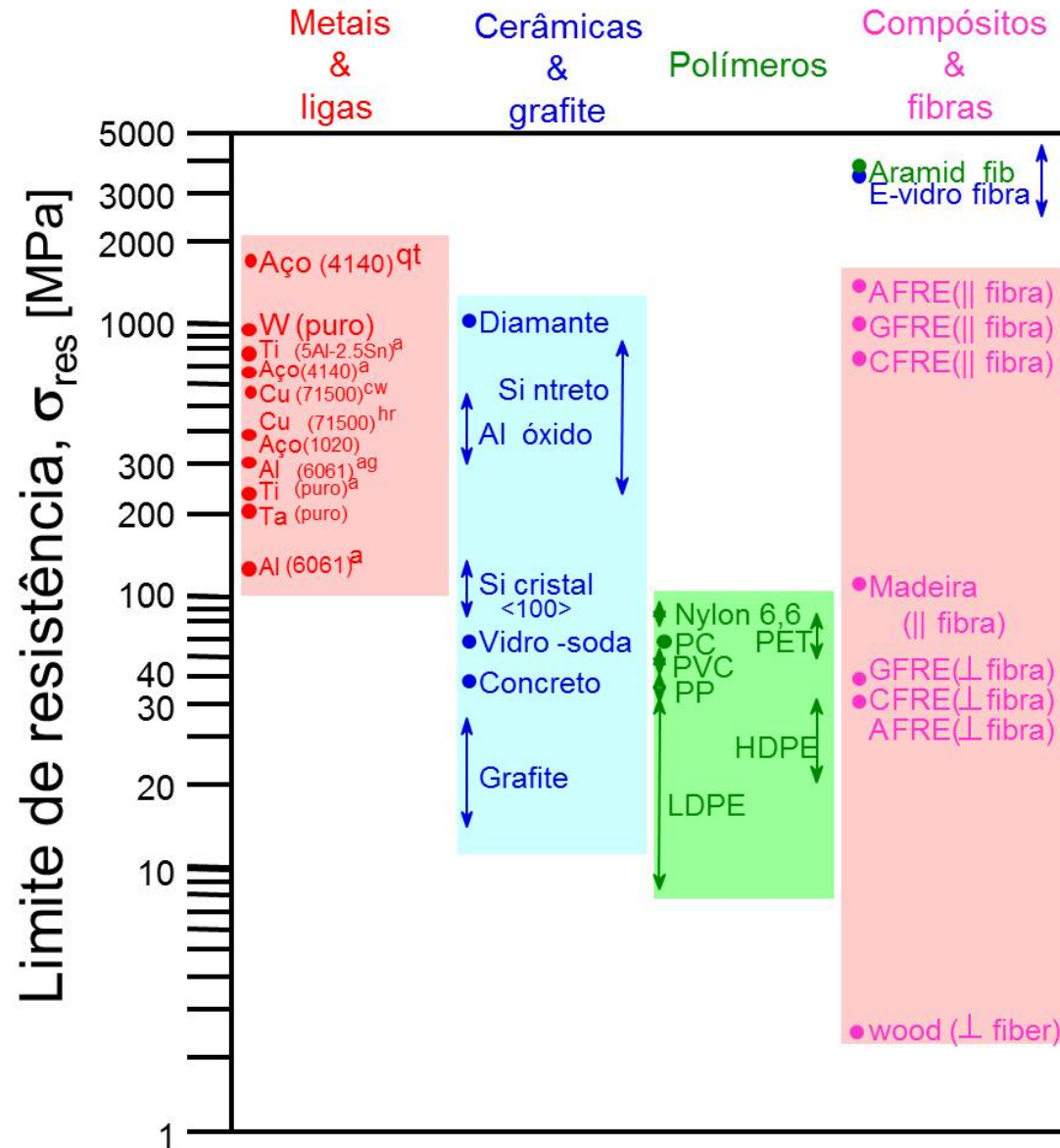
❖ Curva Tensão x Deformação



Propriedades mecânicas



Tipos de materiais – Limite de Resistência



Valores a temperatura ambiente

a = recozido
hr = laminado a quente
ag = envelhecido
cd = deformado a frio
cw = trabalhado a frio
qt = quenched & tempered

Compósitos com 60 % em volume de matriz epóxi e fibras de aramida, vidro, & carbono

Curva tensão X deformação de metais

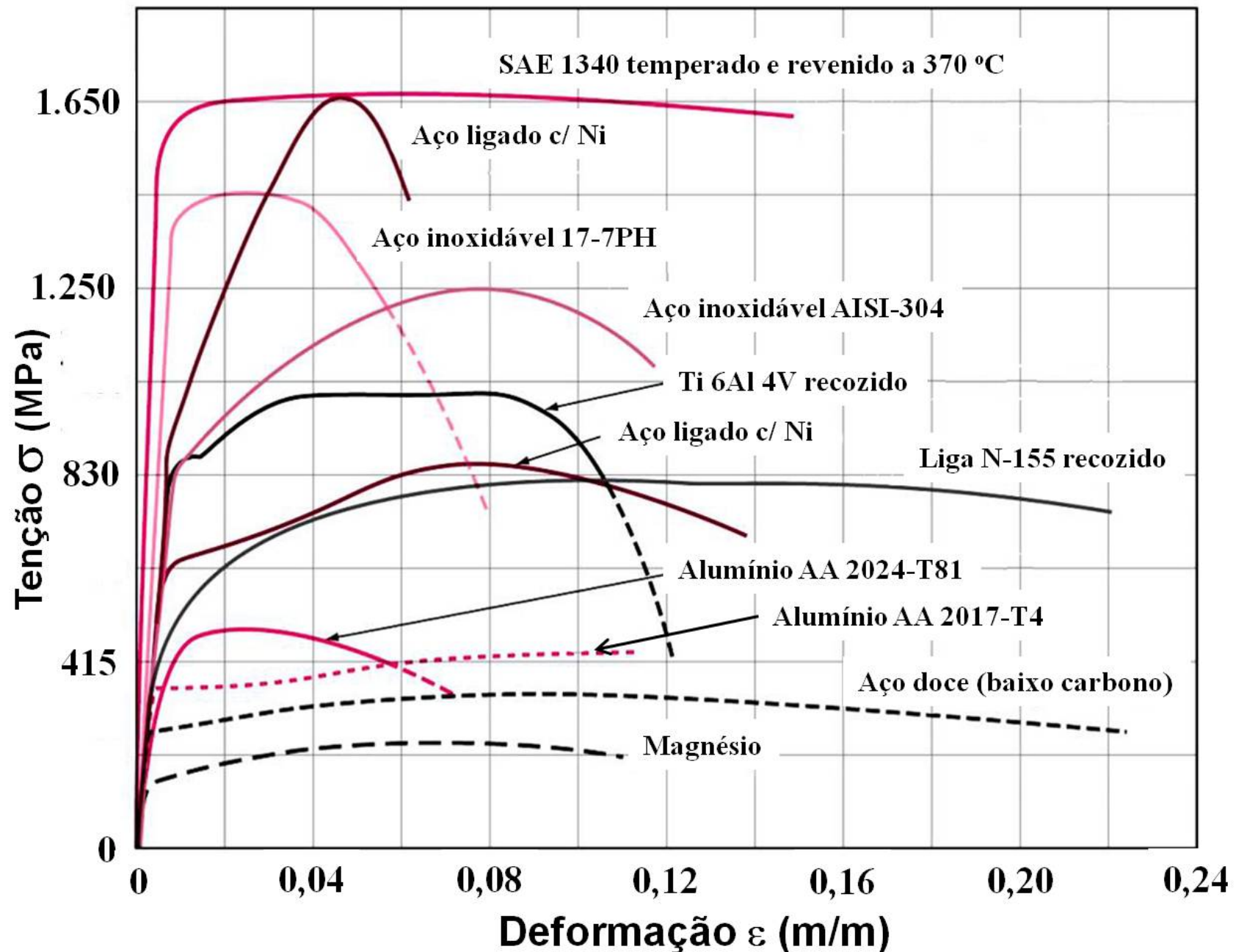




Diagrama de fases – Ferro X Carbono

❖ Aços

❖ (C < 2%)

❖ Ferros fundidos

❖ (2% < C < 6.7%)

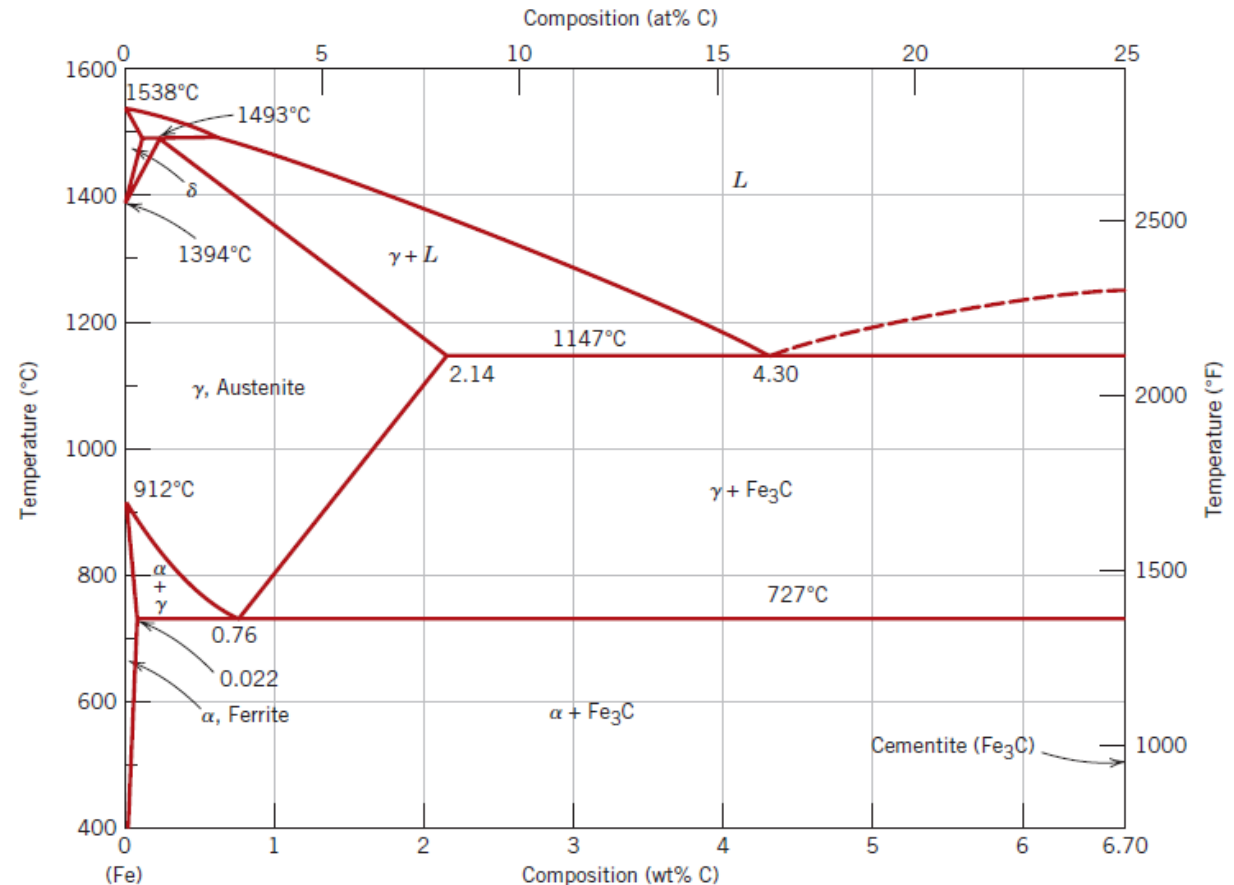
❖ Tipos de microestrutura

❖ Ferrita (α)

❖ Austenita (γ)

❖ Ferrita (δ)

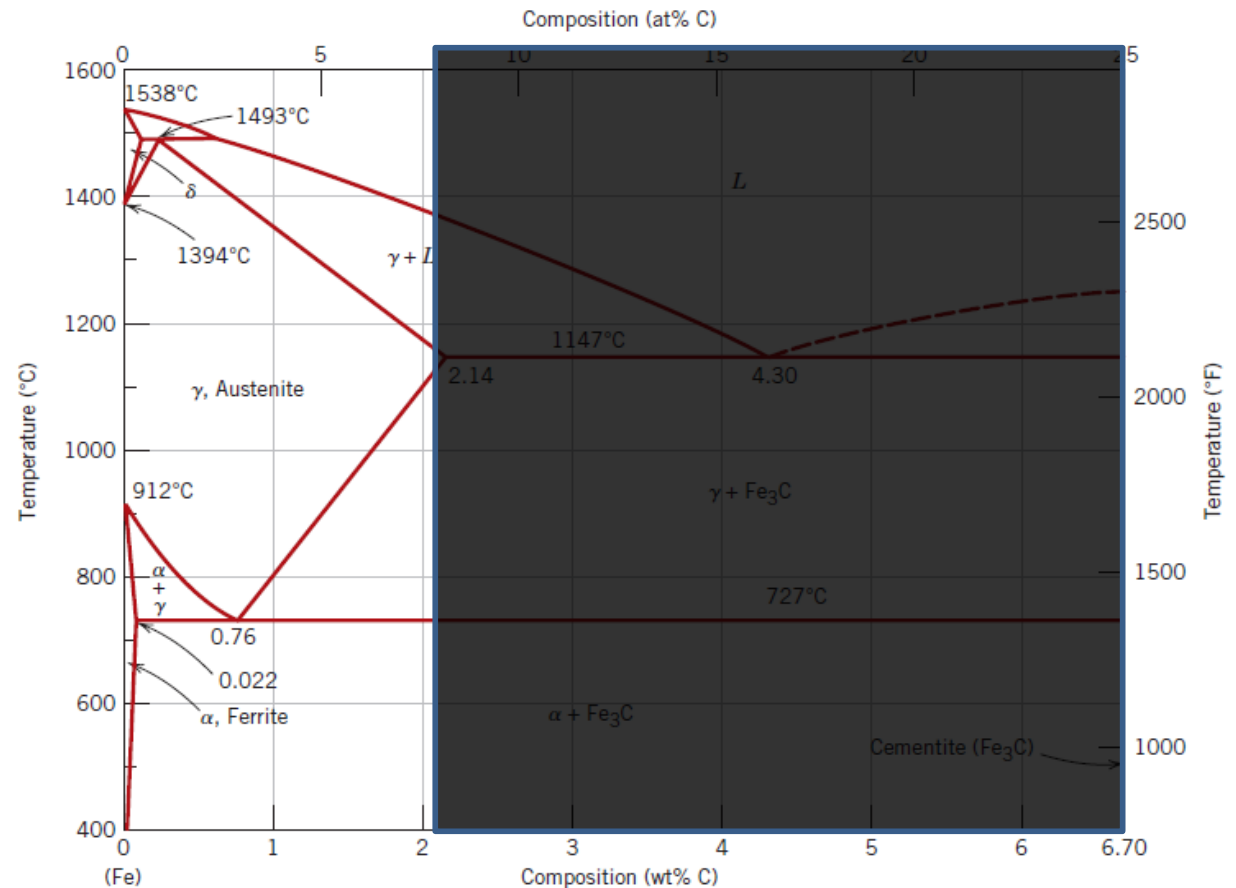
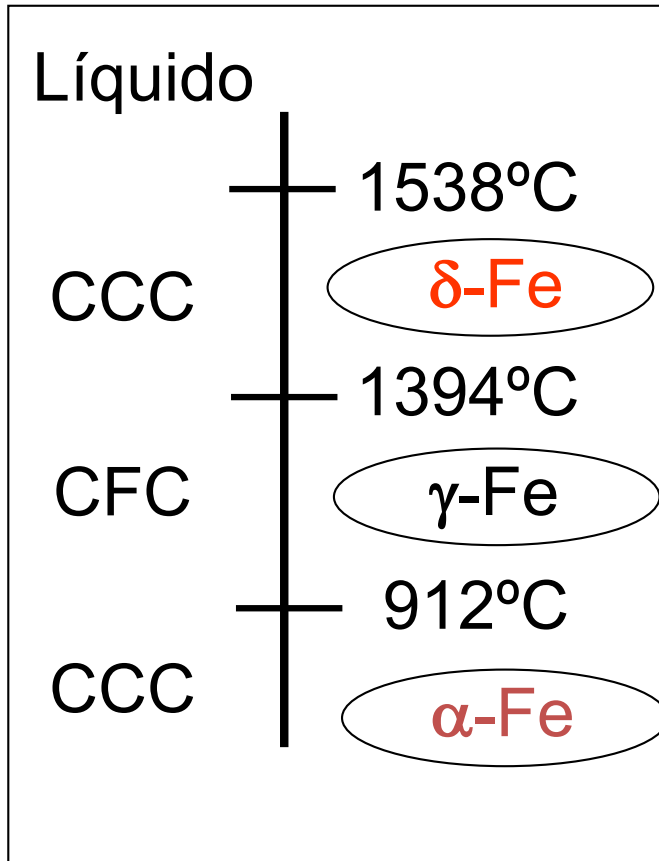
❖ Cementita (Fe_3C)





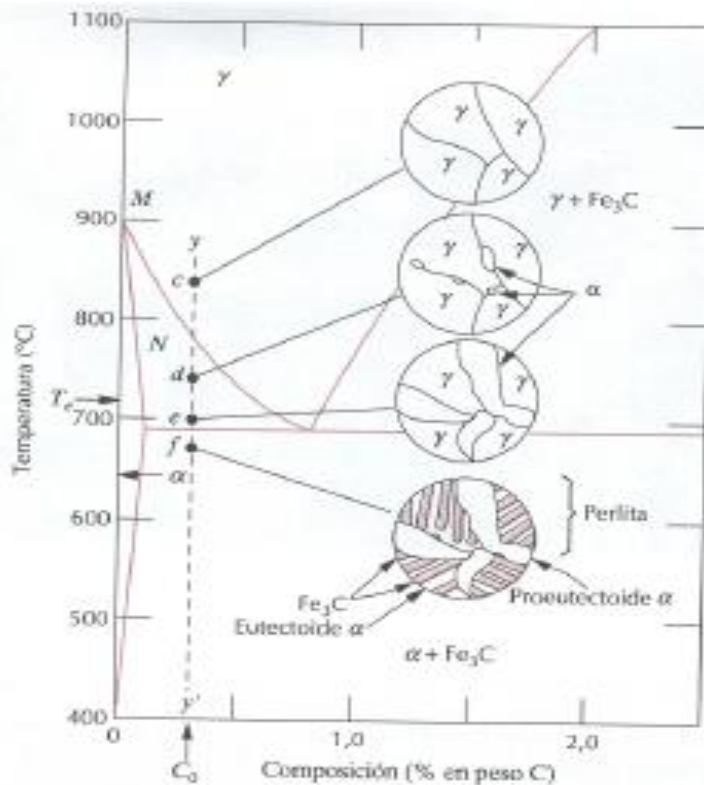
Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Aços

Ferro

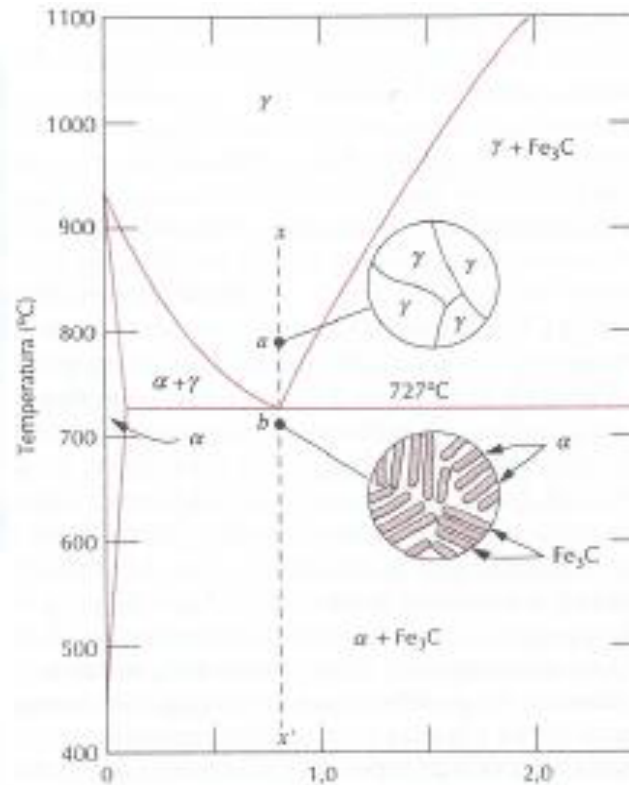


Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Aços

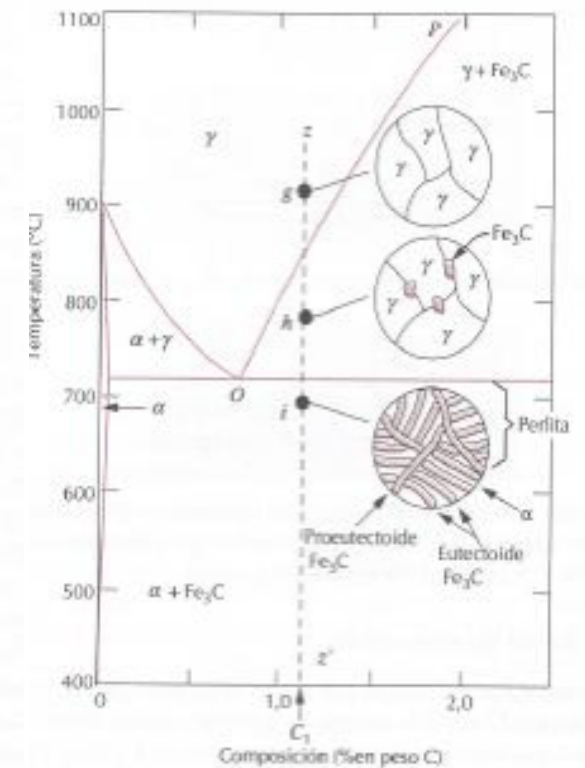
Aço hipo-eutetóide



Aço eutetóide

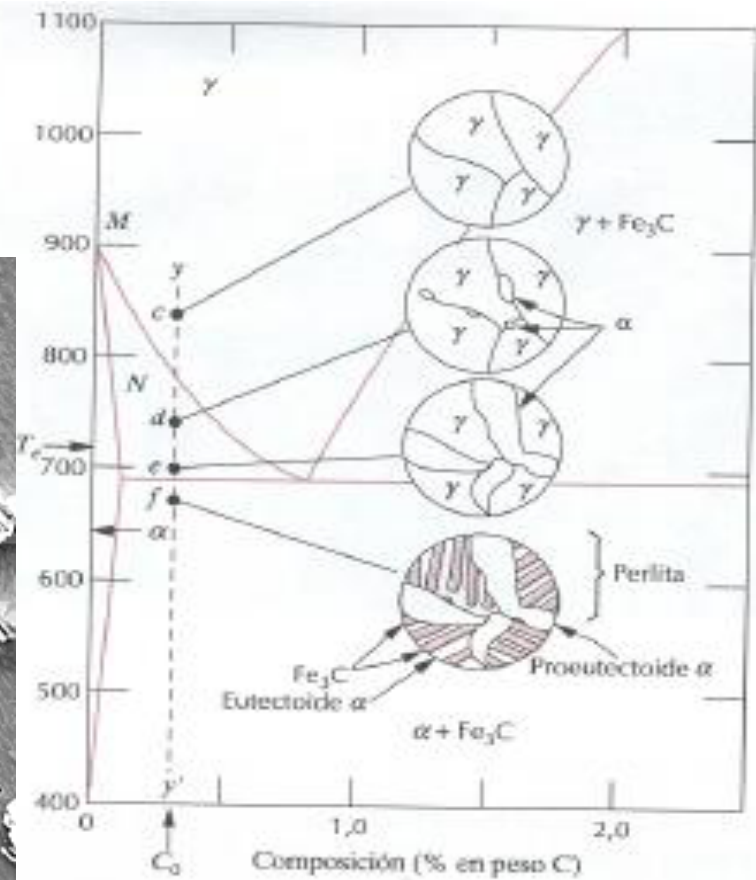
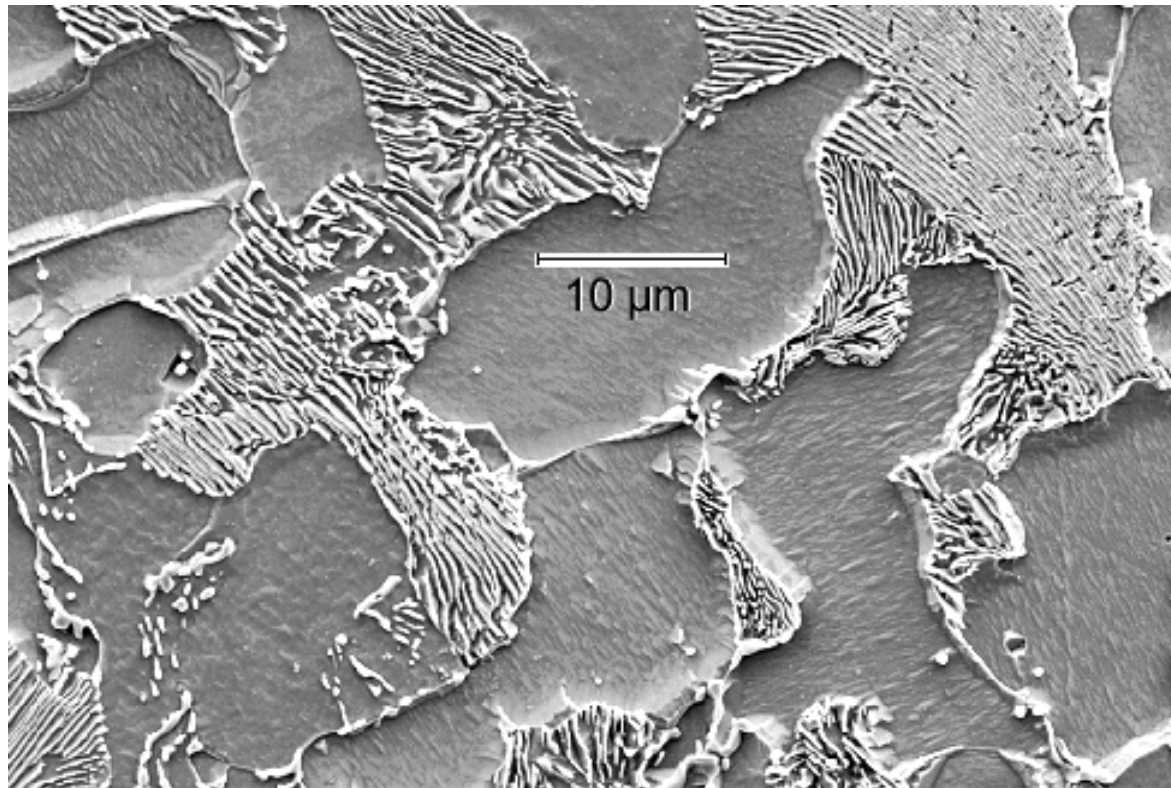


Aço hiper-eutetóide



Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Aços

Aço hipo-eutetóide



Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Aços

Aço eutetóide

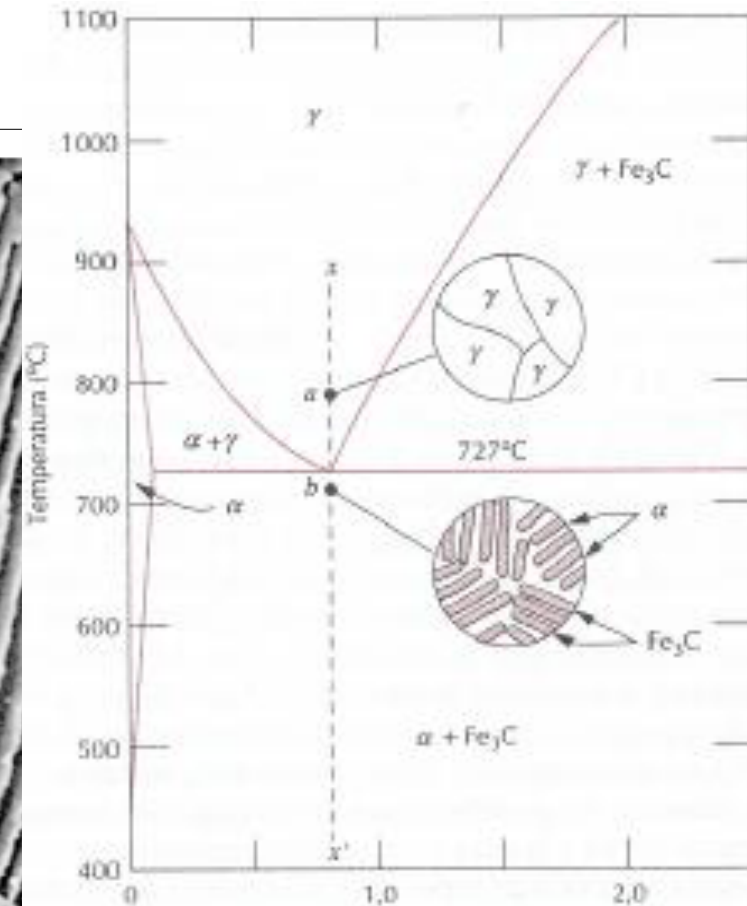
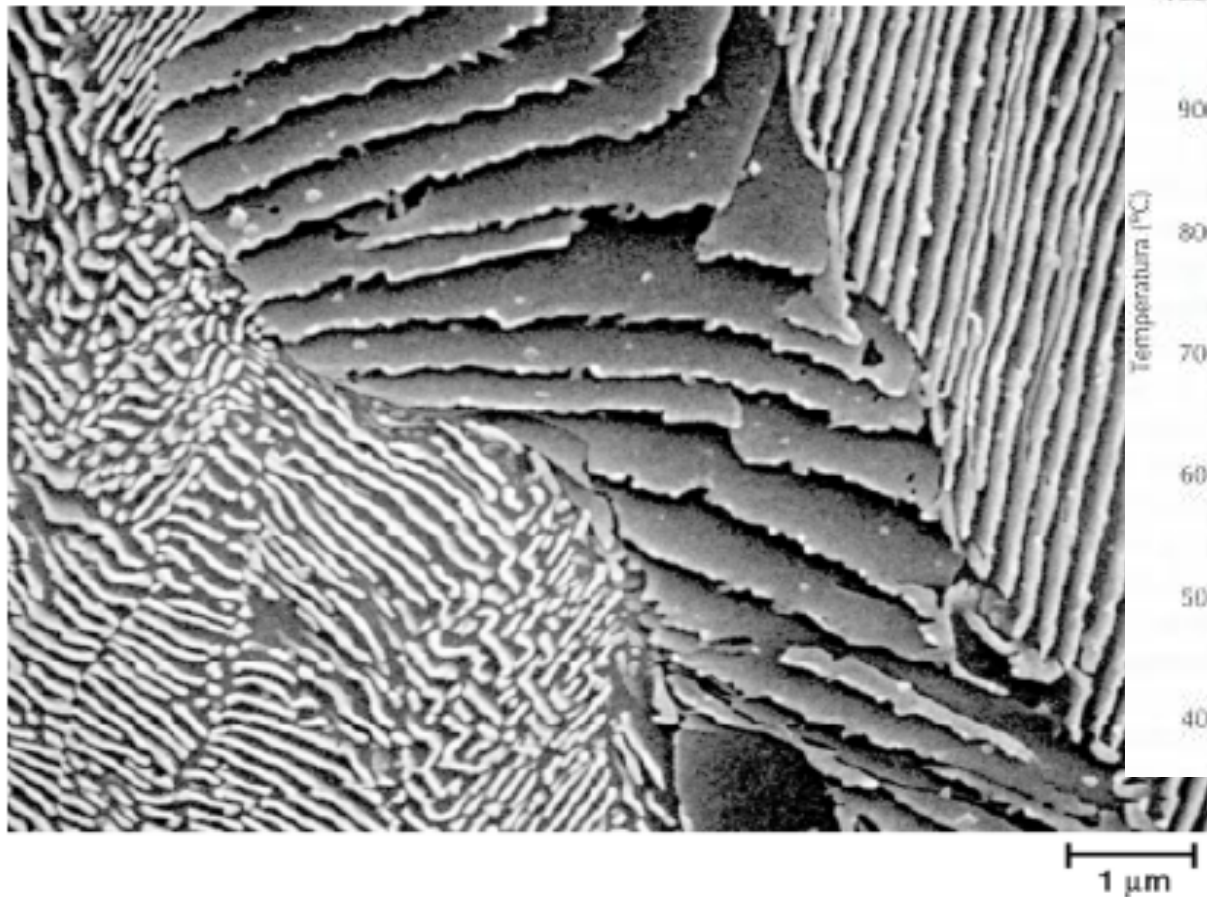
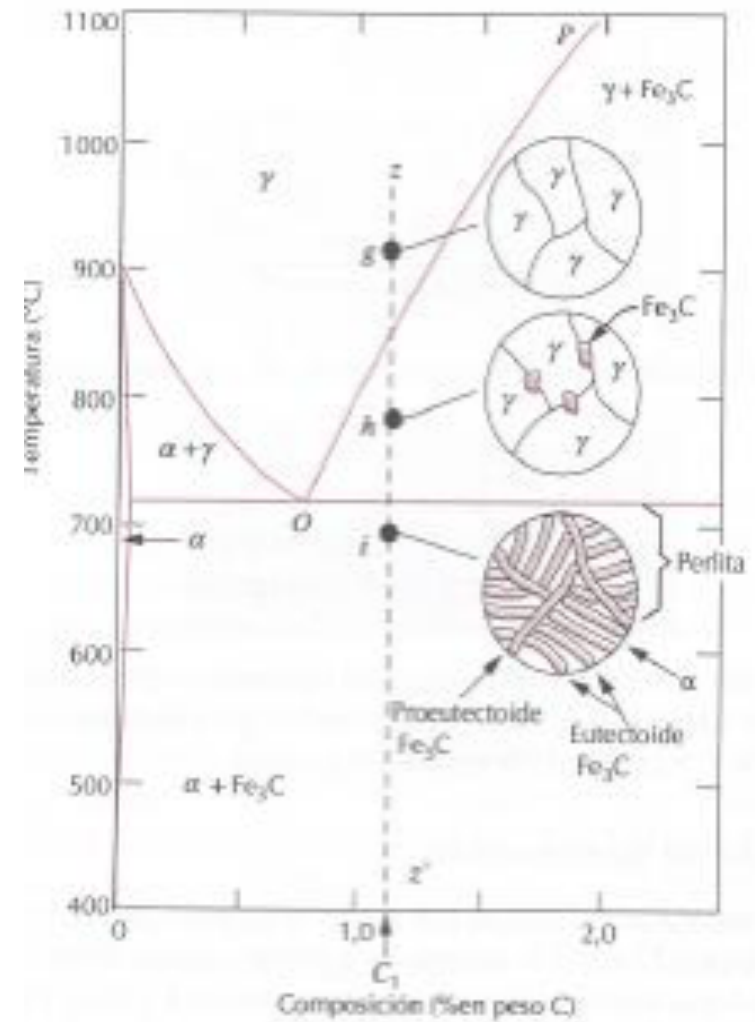
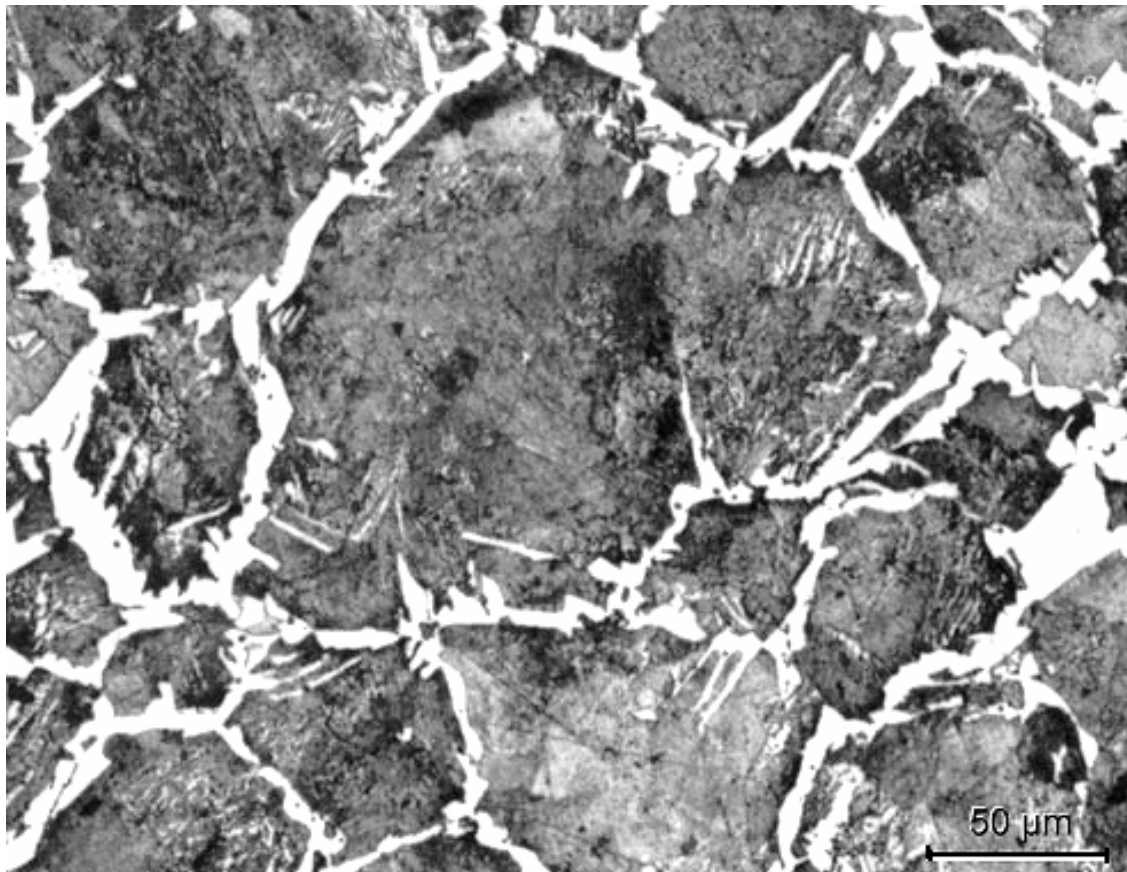


Fig. 13 Microstructure of pearlite colonies in plain carbon UNS G10800 steel taken in the scanning electron microscope. The plates of cementite are clearly revealed. 4% picral etch. Original magnification 10,000×

Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Aços

Aço hiper-eutetóide



Nomeclatura dos aços

Numerals and digits ^a	Type of steel and nominal alloy content ^b	Numerals and digits	Type of steel and nominal alloy content	Numerals and digits	Type of steel and nominal alloy content
Carbon Steels			Nickel–Chromium–Molybdenum Steels		Chromium Steels
10XX(a)	Plain carbon (Mn 1.00% max)	43XX	Ni 1.82; Cr 0.50 and 0.80; Mo	50XXX	Cr 0.50
11XX	Resulfurized		0.25	51XXX	Cr 1.02
12XX	Resulfurized and rephosphorized	43BVXX	Ni 1.82; Cr 0.50; Mo 0.12 and	52XXX	Cr 1.45
15XX	Plain carbon (max Mn range— 1.00 to 1.65%)	47XX	0.25; V 0.03 min		} C 1.00 min
	Manganese Steels				Chromium–Vanadium Steels
13XX	Mn 1.75	81XX	Ni 1.05; Cr 0.45; Mo 0.20 and	61XX	Cr 0.60, 0.80, and 0.95; V 0.10
		86XX	0.35		and 0.15 min
	Nickel Steels	87XX	Ni 0.30; Cr 0.40; Mo 0.12		Tungsten–Chromium Steel
23XX	Ni 3.50	88XX	Ni 0.55; Cr 0.50; Mo 0.20	72XX	W 1.75; Cr 0.75
25XX	Ni 5.00	93XX	Ni 0.55; Cr 0.50; Mo 0.25		Silicon–Manganese Steels
	Nickel–Chromium Steels	94XX	Ni 0.55; Cr 0.20; Mo 0.12		
31XX	Ni 1.25; Cr 0.65 and 0.80	97XX	Ni 3.25; Cr 1.20; Mo 0.12	92XX	Si 1.40 and 2.00; Mn 0.65, 0.82,
32XX	Ni 1.75; Cr 1.07	98XX	Ni 0.45; Cr 0.40; Mo 0.12		and 0.85; Cr 0.00 and 0.65
33XX	Ni 3.50; Cr 1.50 and 1.57		Ni 0.55; Cr 0.20; Mo 0.20		High-Strength Low-Alloy Steels
34XX	Ni 3.00; Cr 0.77	46XX	Ni 1.00; Cr 0.80; Mo 0.25	9XX	Various SAE grades
	Molybdenum Steels	48XX	Ni 0.85 and 1.82; Mo 0.20 and		Boron Steels
40XX	Mo 0.20 and 0.25		0.25	XXBXX	B denotes boron steel
44XX	Mo 0.40 and 0.52	50XX	Ni 3.50; Mo 0.25		Leaded Steels
	Chromium–Molybdenum Steels	51XX		XXLXX	L denotes leaded steel
41XX	Cr 0.50, 0.80, and 0.95; Mo 0.12, 0.20, 0.25, and 0.30		Chromium Steels		
			Cr 0.27, 0.40, 0.50, and 0.65		
			Cr 0.80, 0.87, 0.92, 0.95, 1.00, and 1.05		

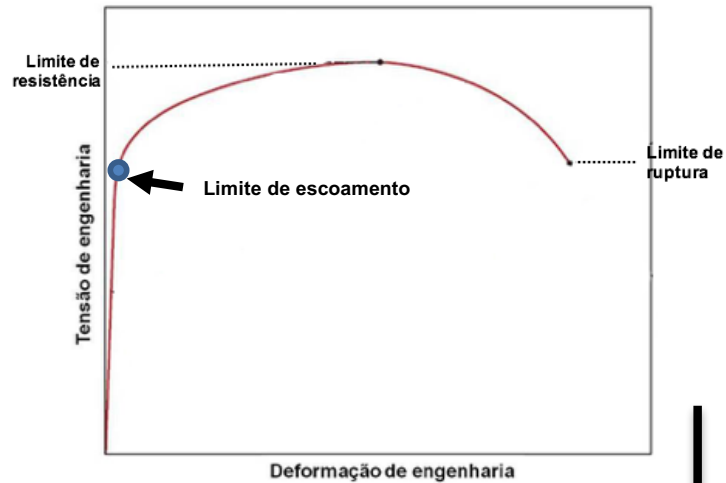
Source: *Metals Handbook*, 9th ed., Vol. 1, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio, 1978.

^a XX or XXX in the last two or three digits of these designations indicates that the carbon content (in hundredths of a weight percent) is to be inserted.

^b All alloy contents are expressed in weight percent.



Propriedade Mecânica dos Aços 10XX



%C

Grau do aço	Resistência ao escoamento (N/mm ²)	Resistência à tração (N/mm ²)	Alongamento (%)
1015			
1020			
1022			
1030			
1040			
1050			
1060			
1080			

Usos dos Aços

Aços carbono

Baixo carbono (%C<0,3)

- Grande ductilidade
- Bom para trabalho mecânico e soldagem
- Utilizado em pontes, edifícios, navios, caldeiras, peças de grandes dimensões
- Não temperáveis

Médio carbono (0,3<%C<0,7)

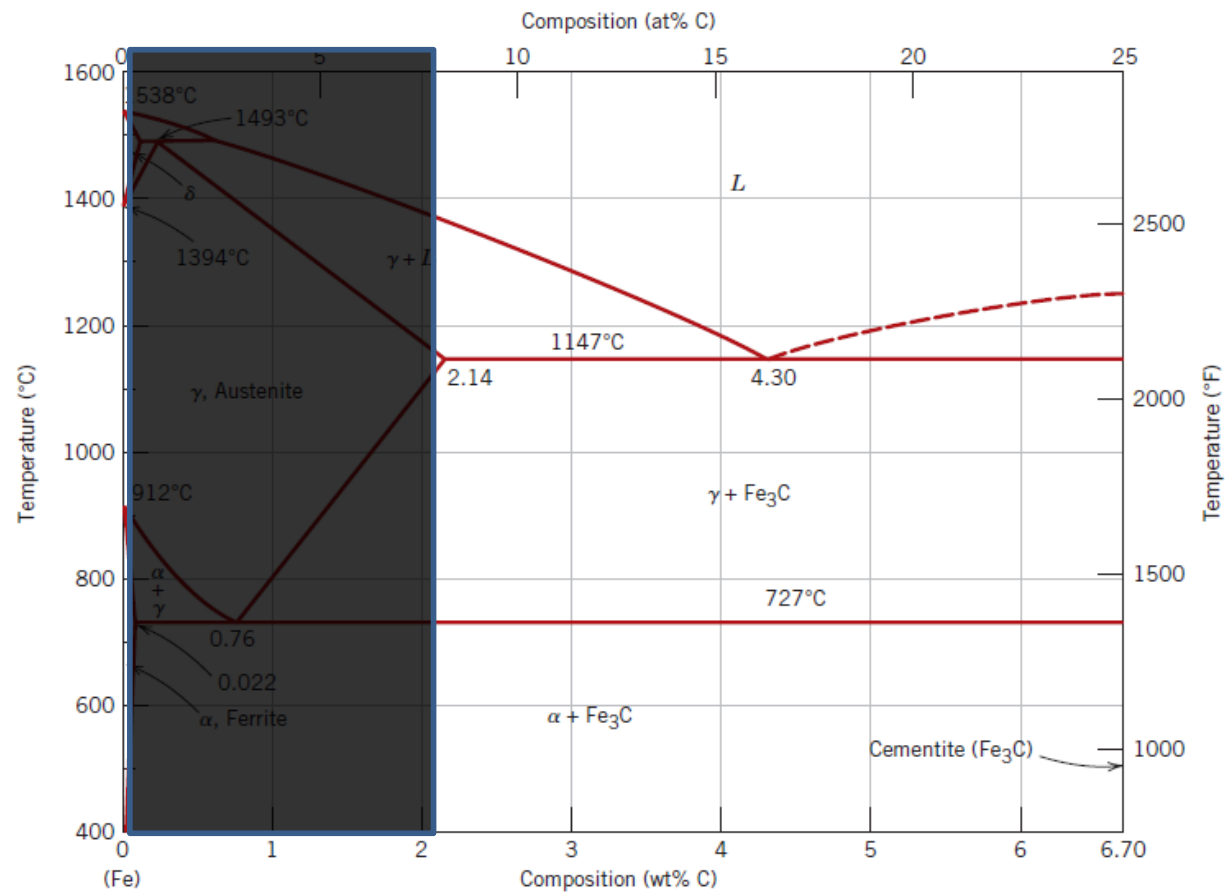
- Temperáveis
- Boa tenacidade e resistência
- Utilizado em engrenagens, bielas e carris

Alto carbono (%C>0,7)

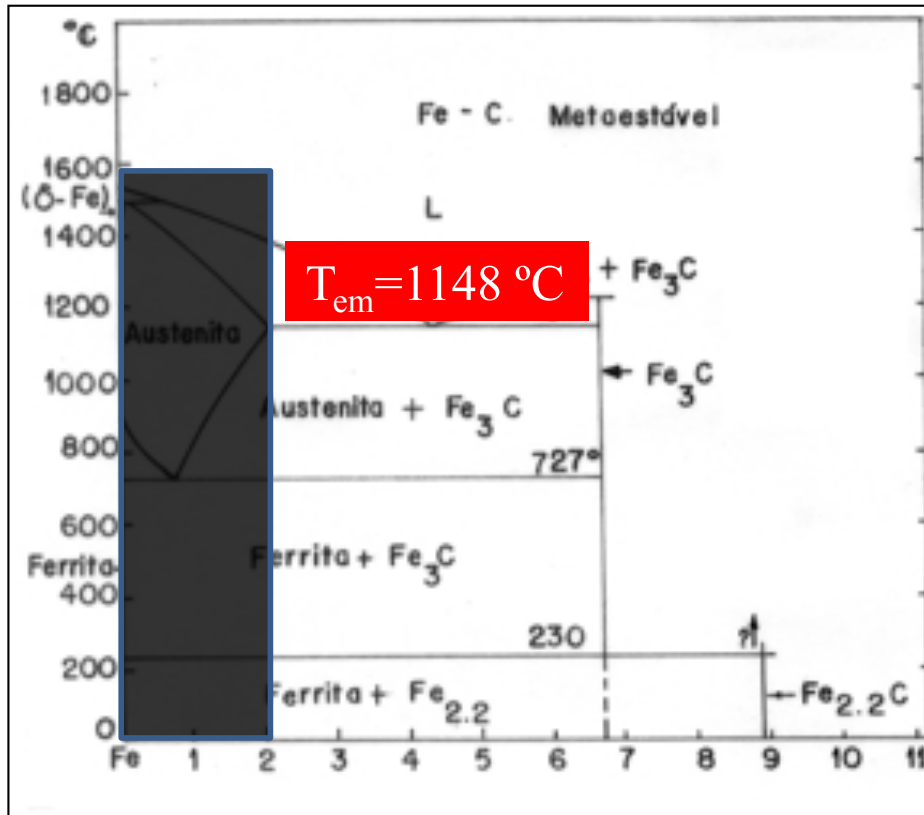
- Temperáveis
- Elevada dureza e resistência
- Utilizado em ferramentas, componentes agrícolas, molas e engrenagens



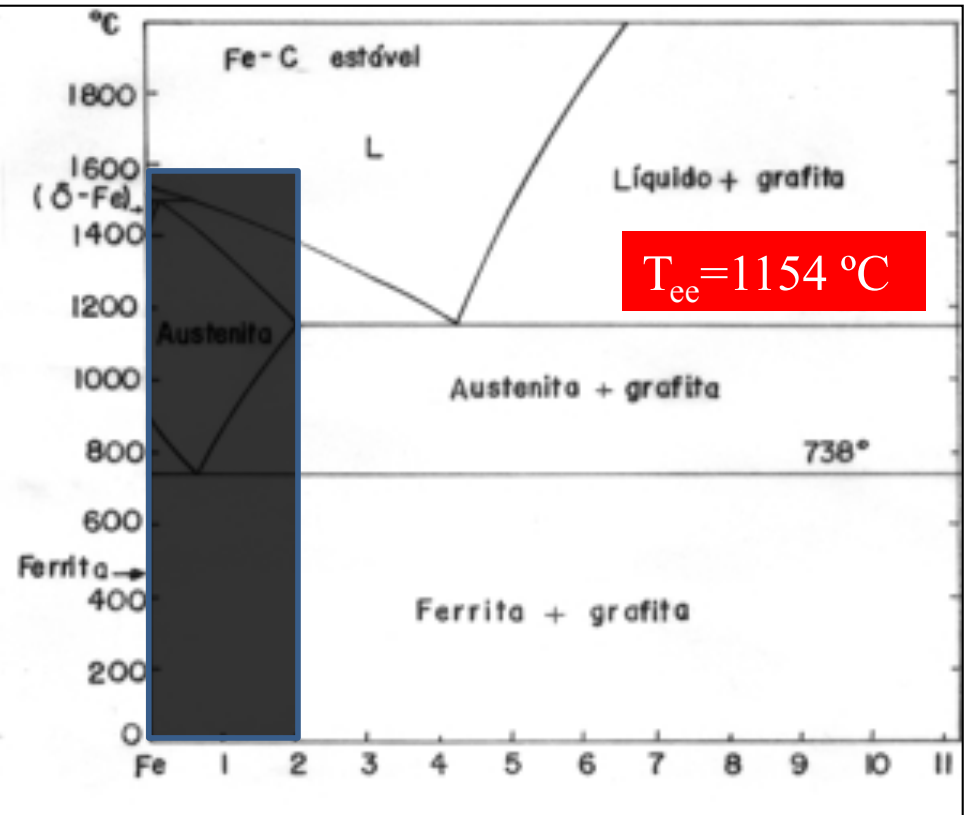
Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Ferro Fundido



Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Ferro Fundido



Formação de Cementita (Fe_3C)

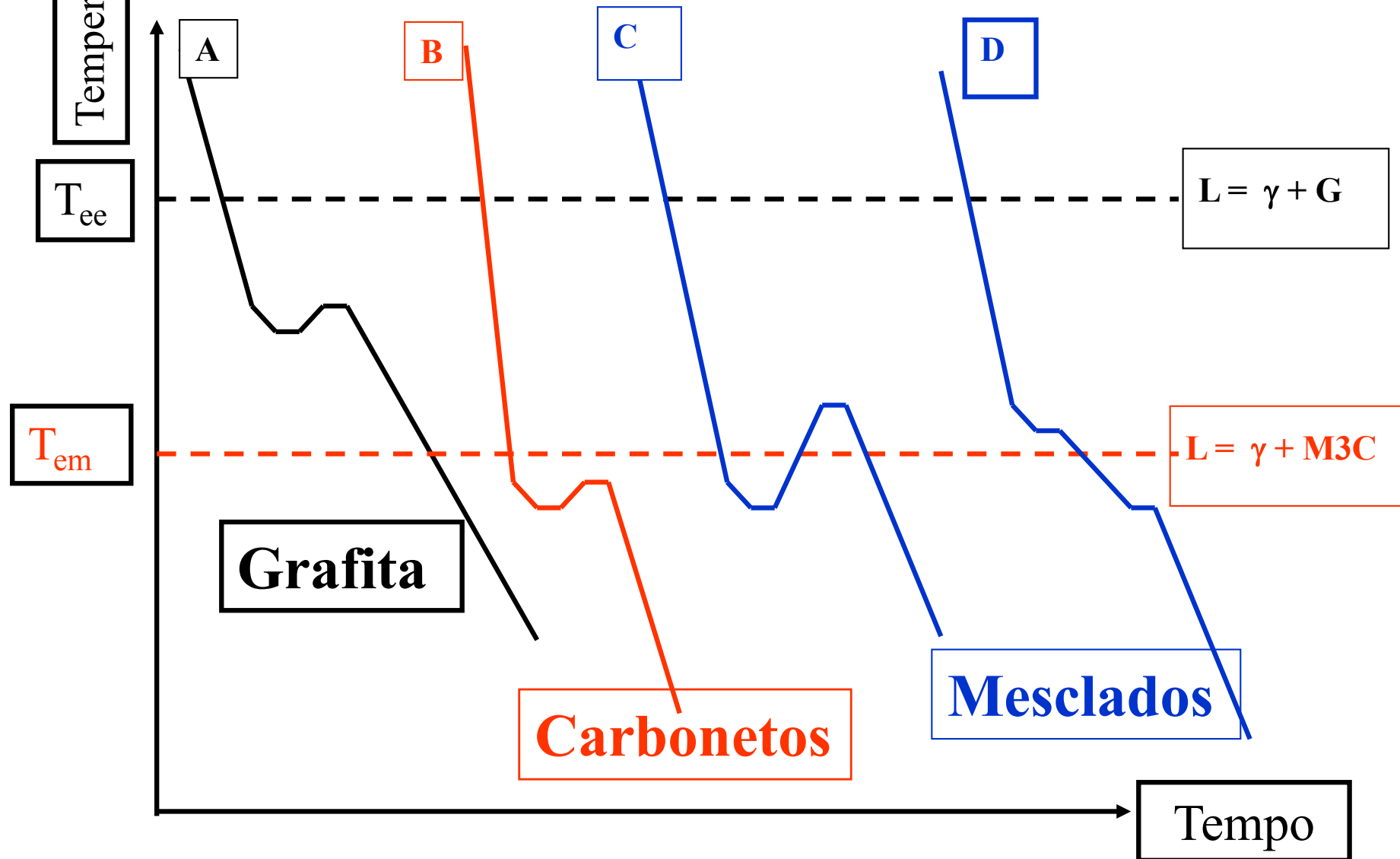


Formação de Grafita (C)



Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Ferro Fundido

Classificação





Sistema Ferro X Carbono – Ferro Fundido

Ferro Fundido

Metaestável

- Formação de carbonetos M_3C
 - F.F. Branco
 - F.F. Coquilhado
- Formação de carbonetos M_7C_3
 - F.F. branco alto Cromo

Estável

- Formação de grafita
 - Veios
 - F.F. Cinzento
 - Nódulos
 - Nodular ou esferoidal
 - Compacta
 - Vermiculas

Mesclado entre Carbonetos e Grafita

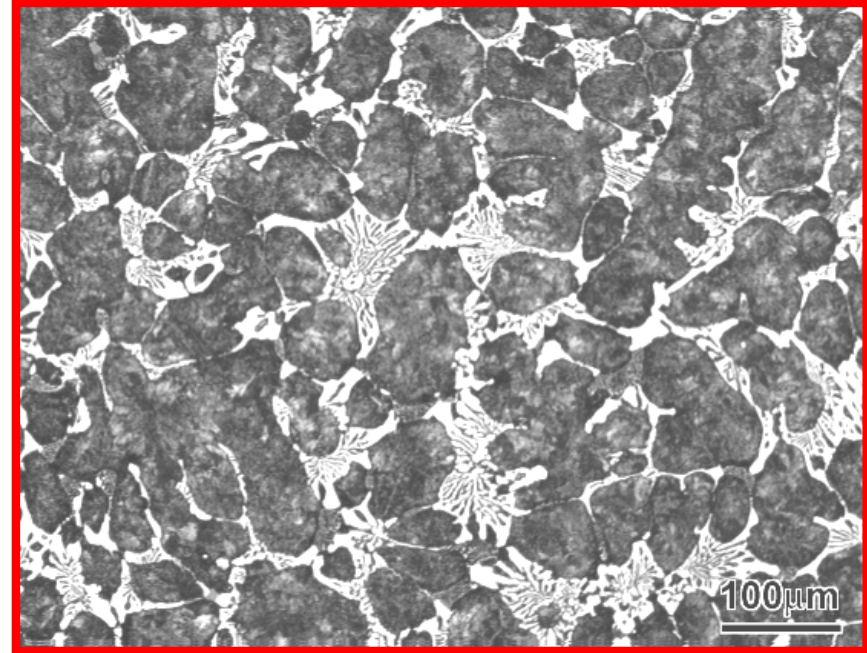
Ferro Fundido – Carboneto



Carbonetos Fe_3C

Ferro fundido branco

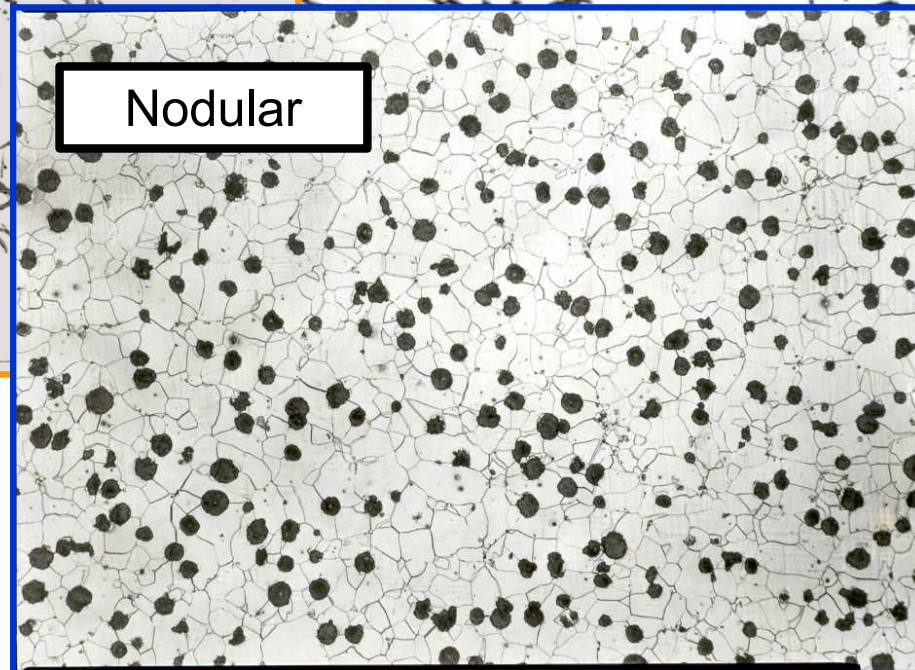
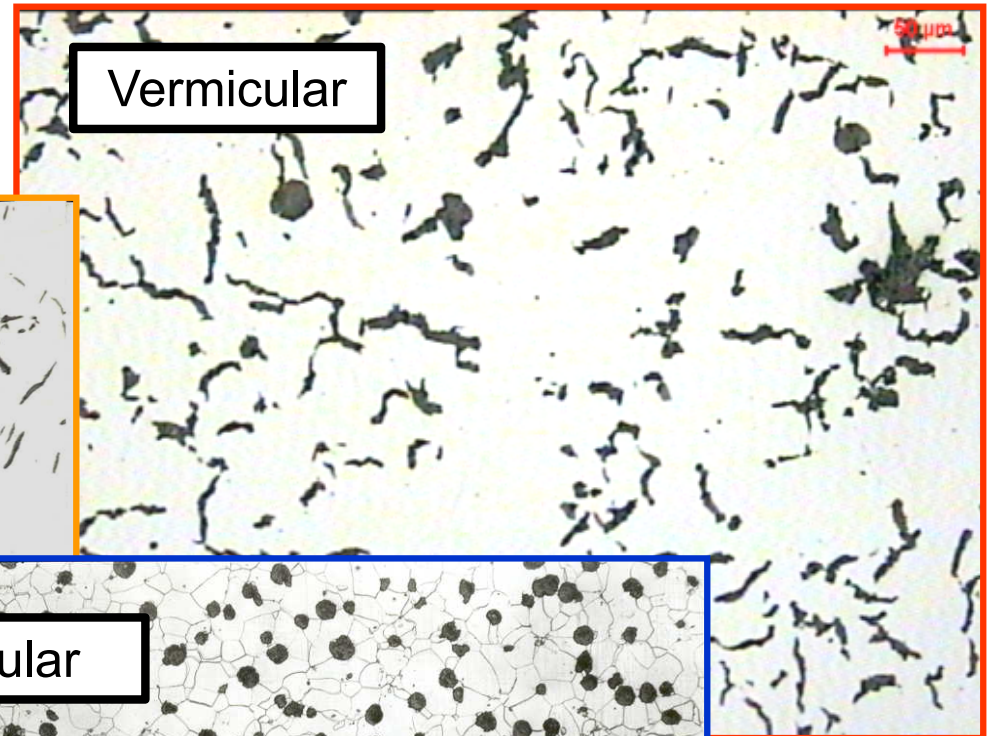
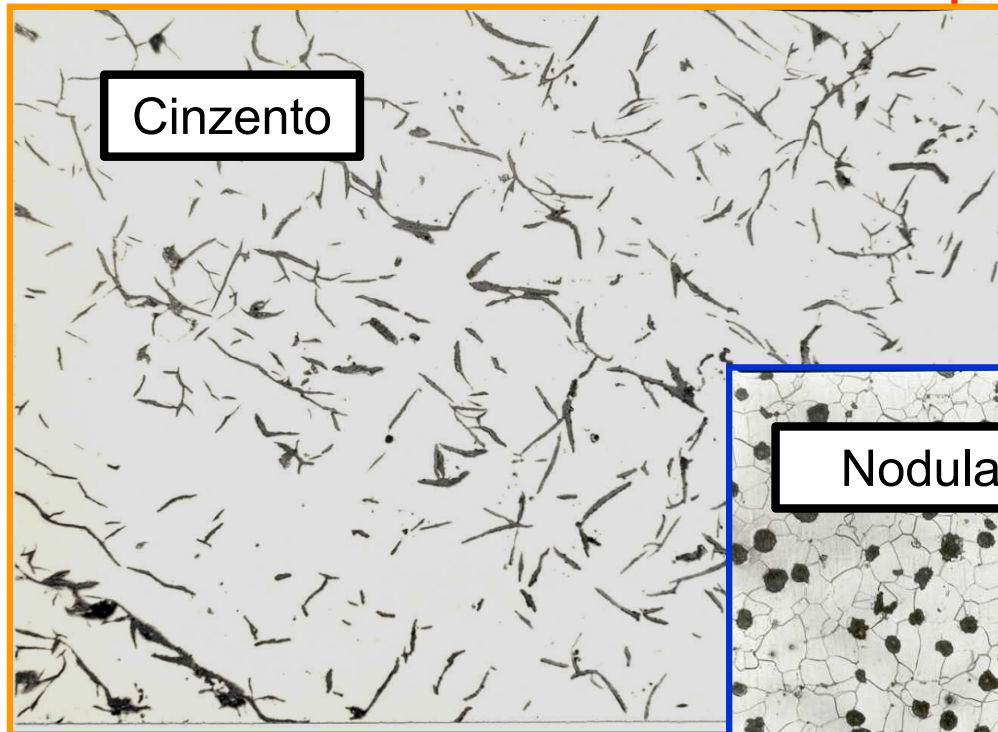
Ferro fundido coquilhado



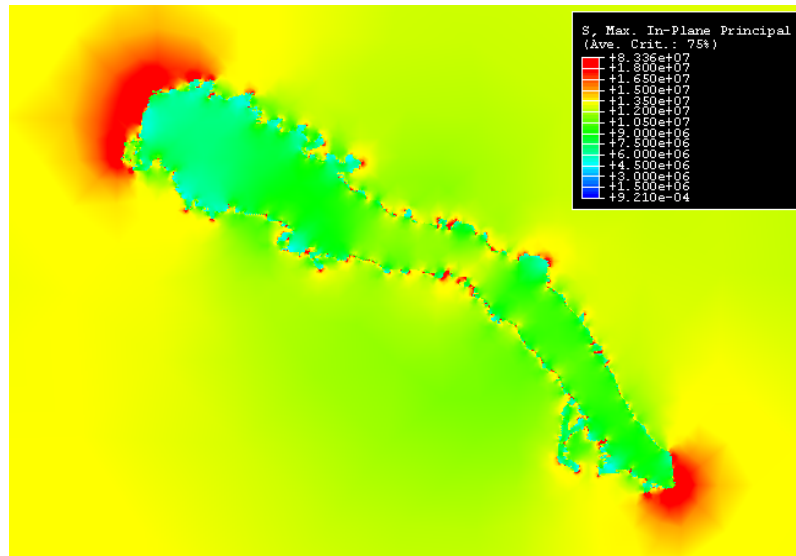
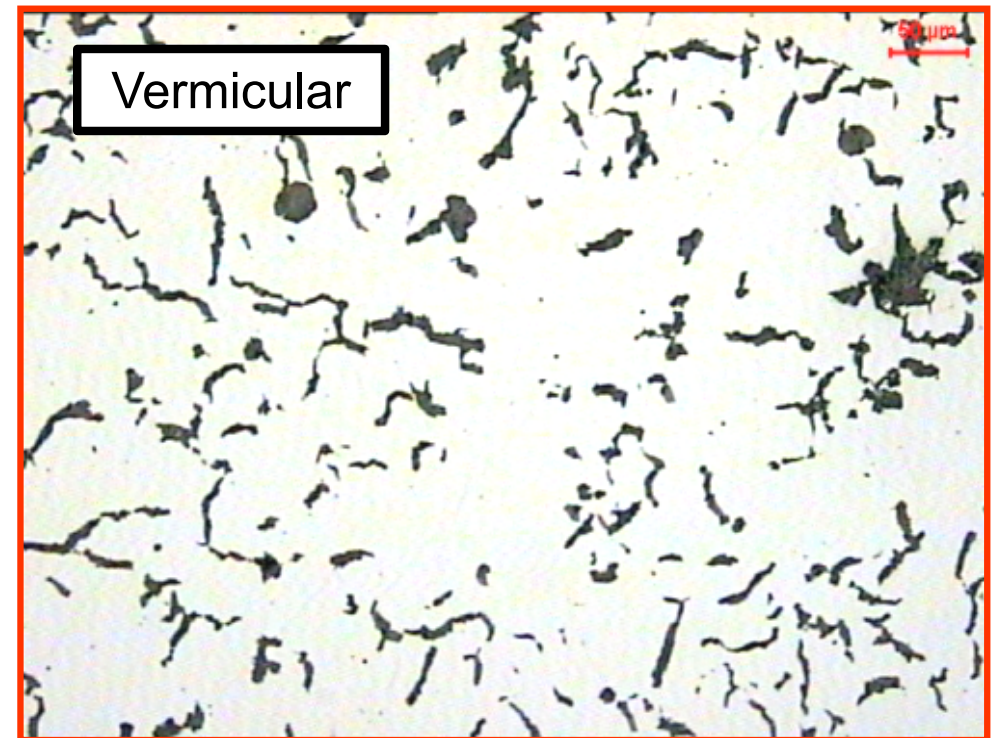
Carbonetos (M_7C_3)

*Ferro fundido branco
com alto cromo*

Ferro Fundido – Grafita



Ferro Fundido – Grafita

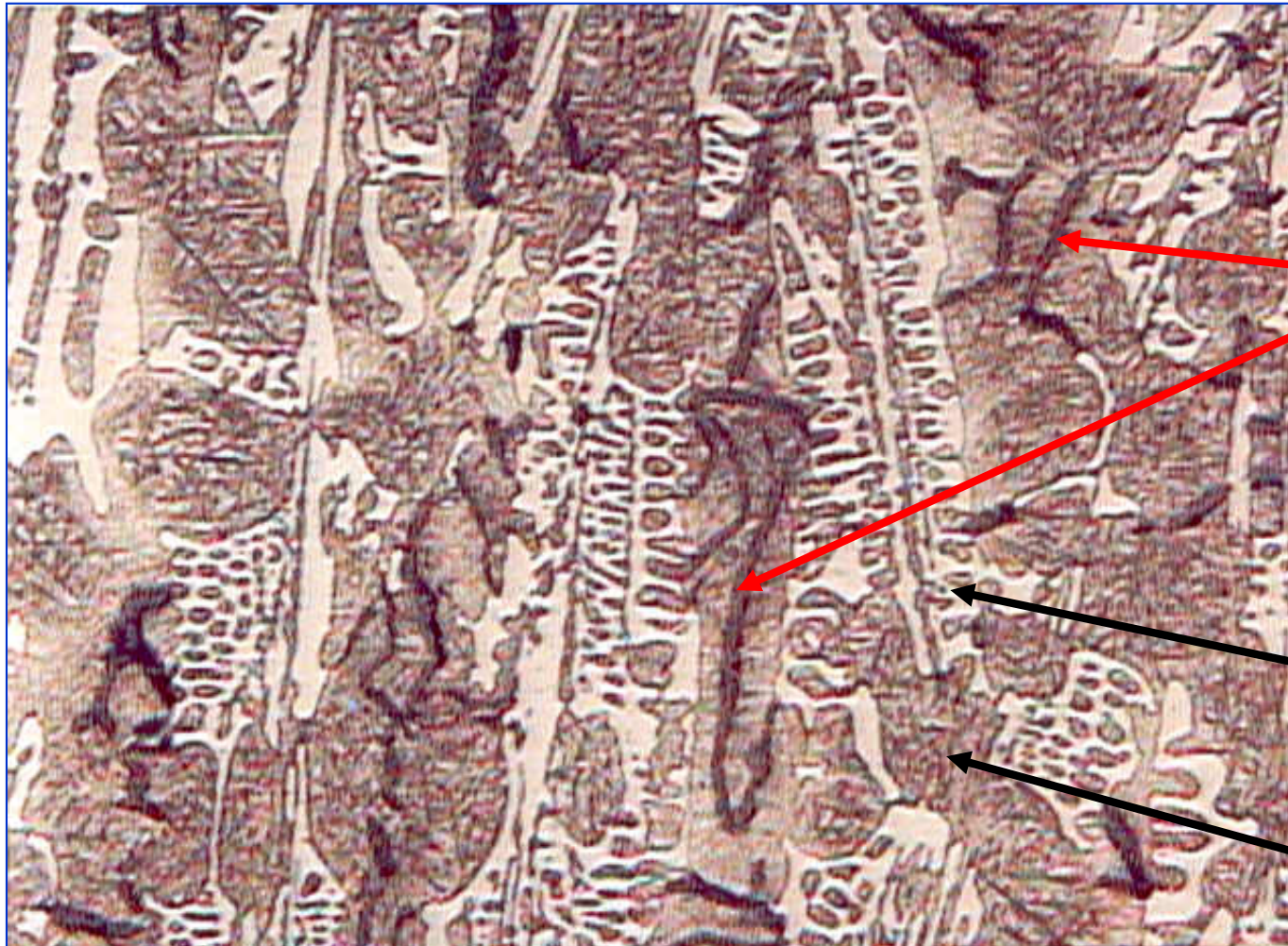


$$\sigma_{ponta} = k \sigma_{longe} \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)$$

Cinzento
 Vermicular
 Nodular

Paula Pelegriño & Newton Fukumatsu - Análise da distribuição das tensões na microestrutura durante o desgaste por cavitação em ferro fundido vermicular. ABM 2004

Ferro Fundido – Mesclado



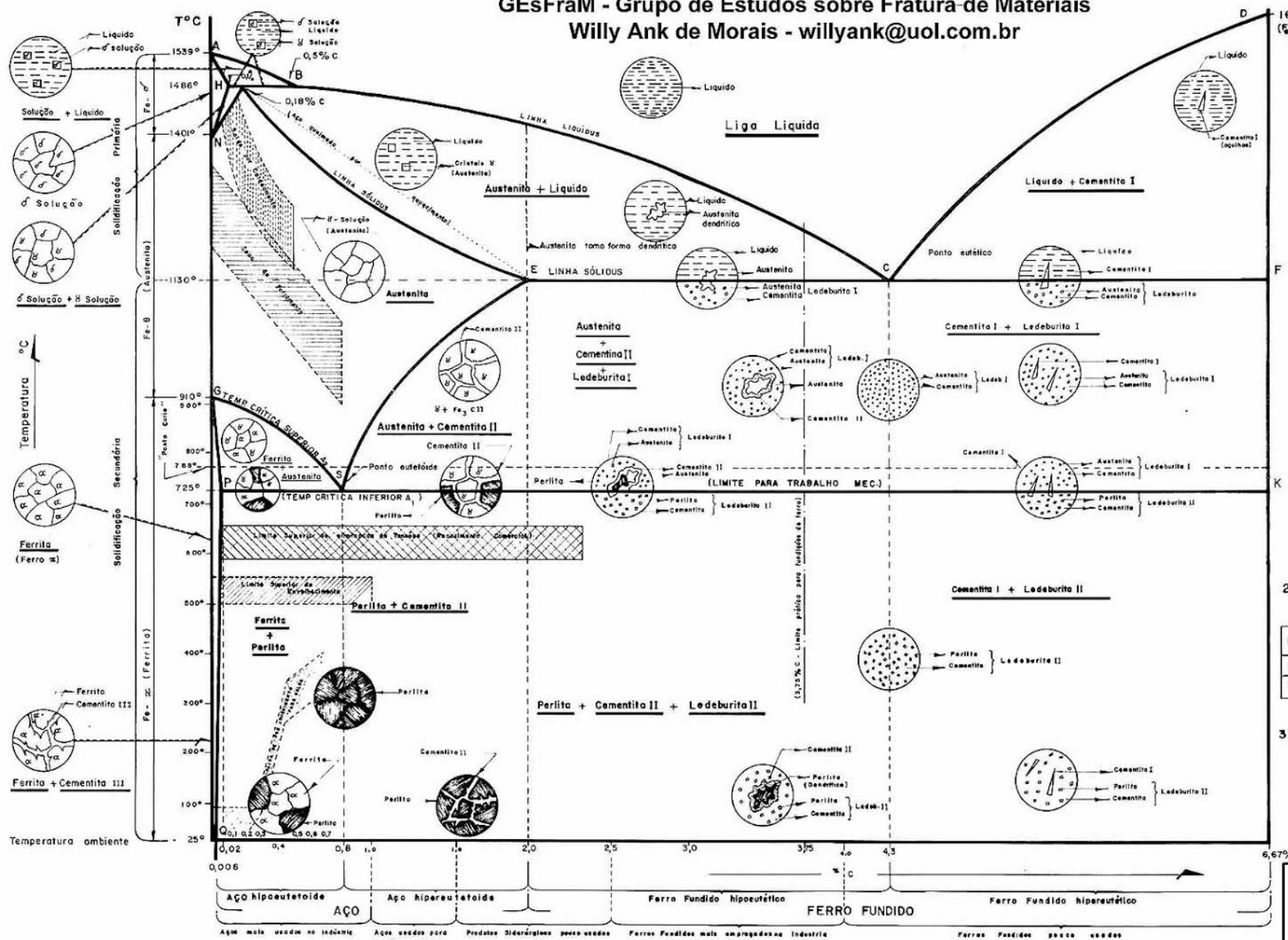
Grafita

Carboneto

Carboneto

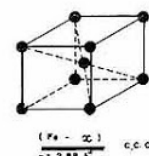
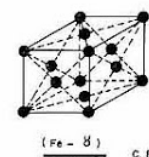
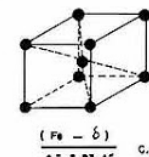
Diagrama de fases – Ferro X Carbono

GESFraM - Grupo de Estudos sobre Fratura de Materiais
Willy Ank de Moraes - willyank@uol.com.br



NOTAS

1) - Redes Atômicas



2) Propriedades Mecânicas

	DUREZA(HV)	TRAÇÃO	ALONGAM.
FERRITA	80	30kgf/mm ²	40%
PERLITA	200	85 " "	10%
CEMENTITA	800	100 " "	0%

3) - A dureza da MARTENSITA varia com o % de carbono.

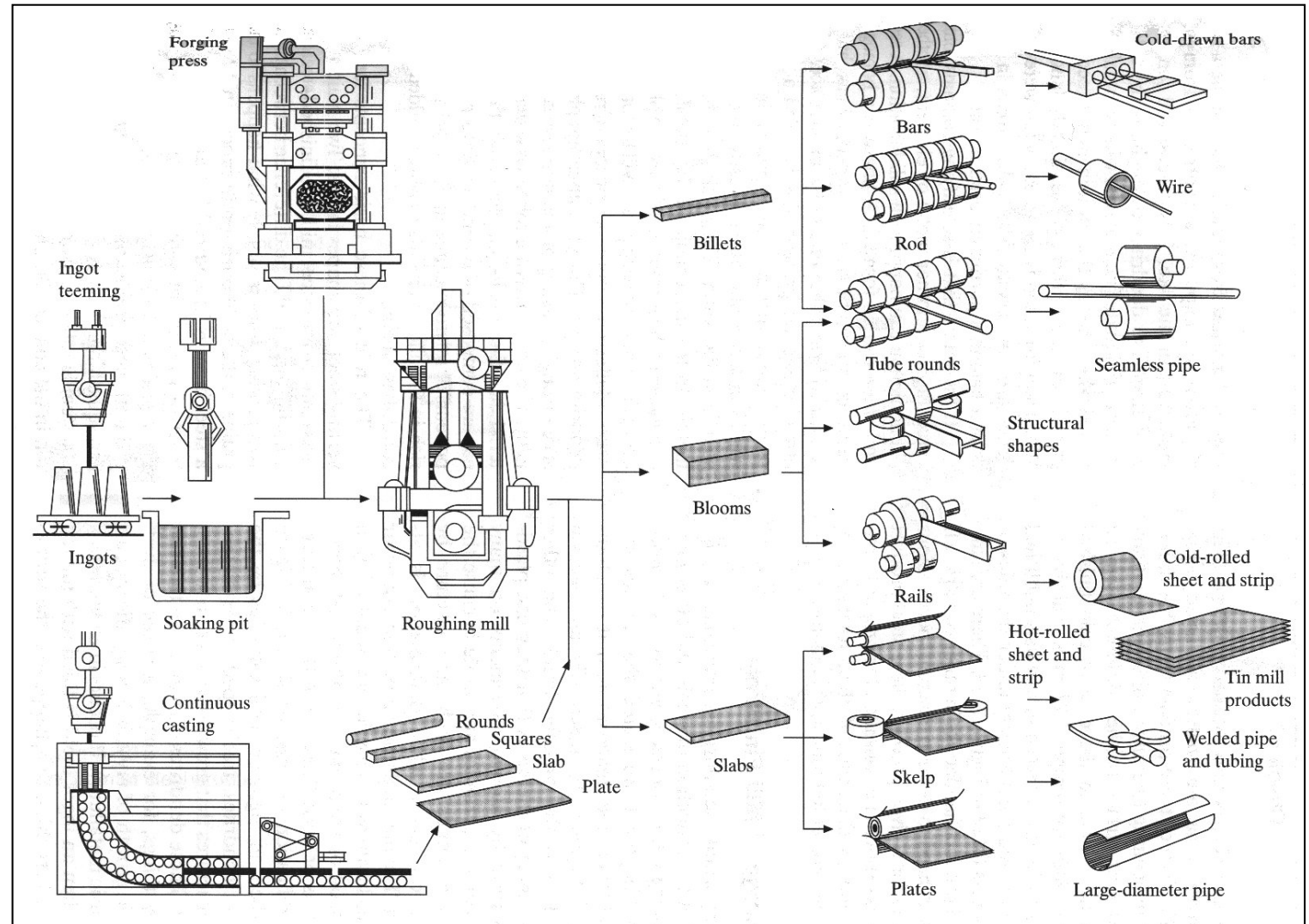
**DIAGRAMA
FERRO CARBONO**
GESFraM
willyank@uol.com.br

Processos siderúrgicos

❖ Fundição

❖ Laminação

❖ Forjamento



Processo de fundição



Processo de fundição





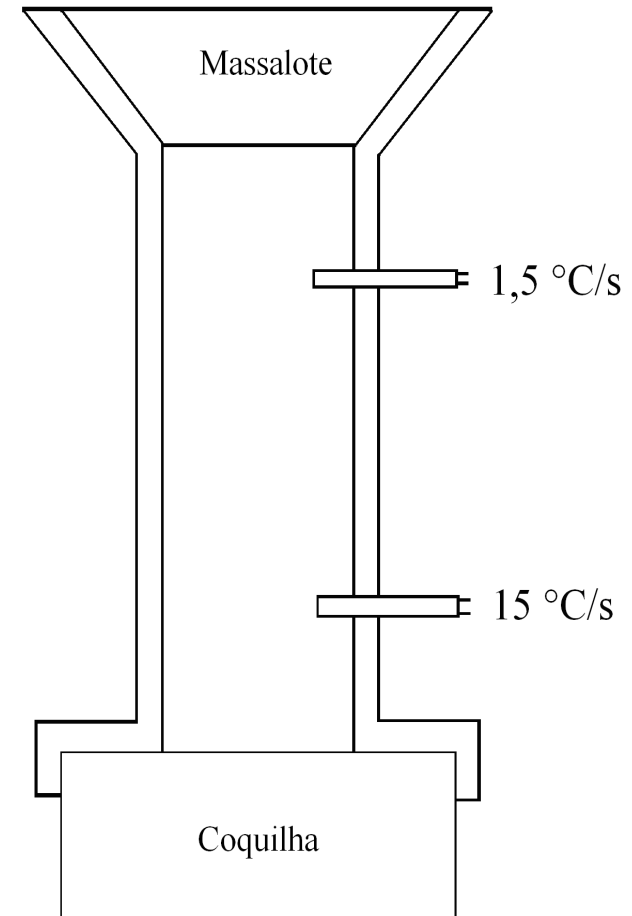
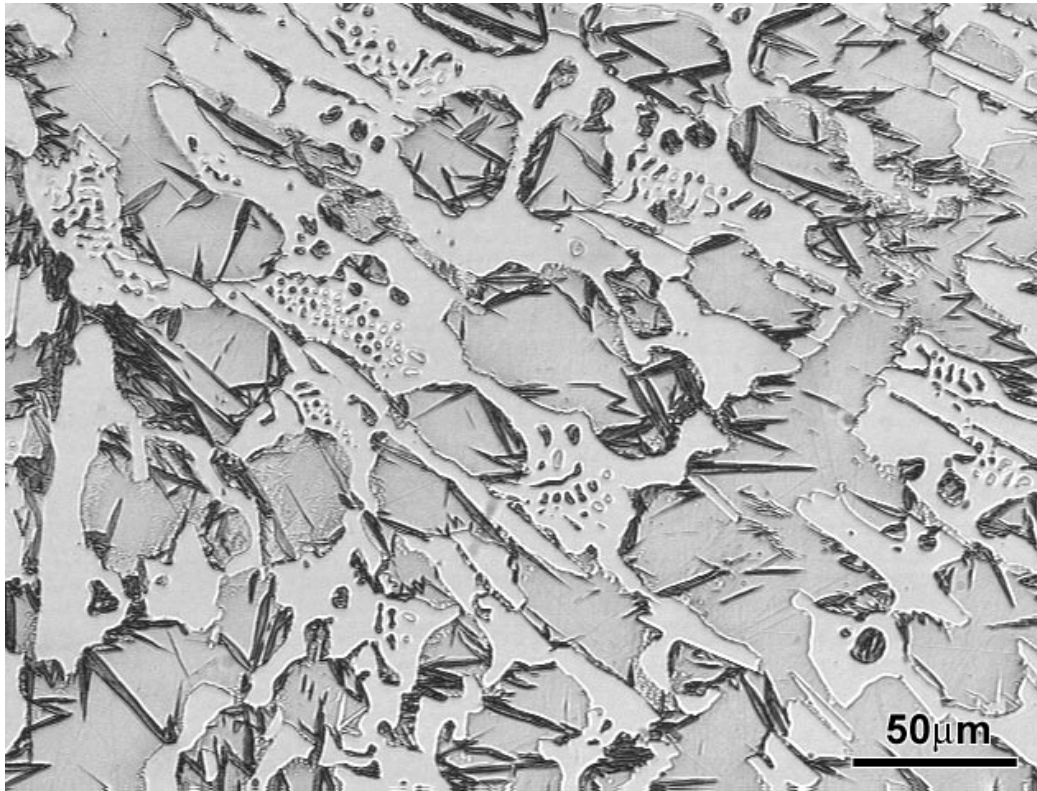
Pr



Processo de fundição

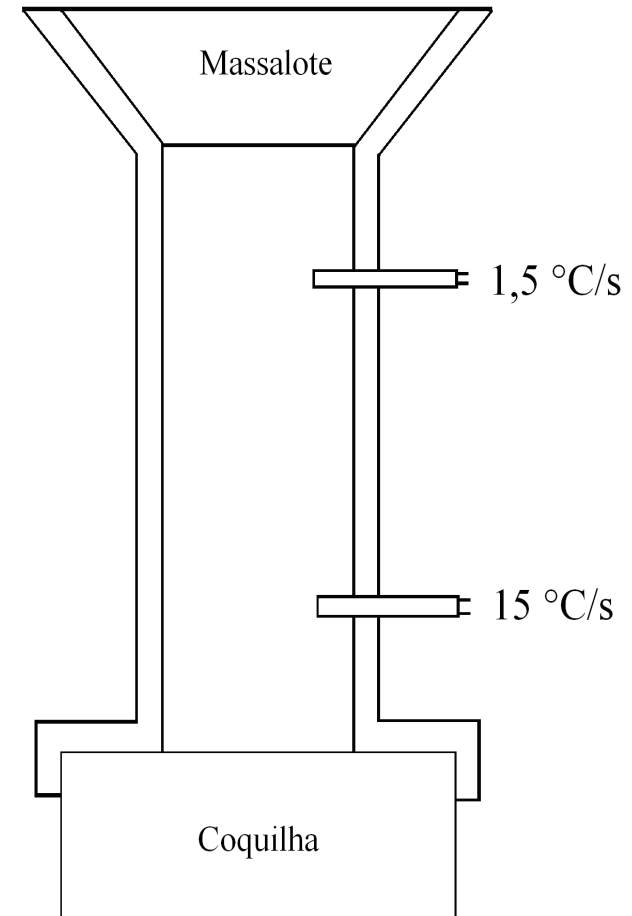
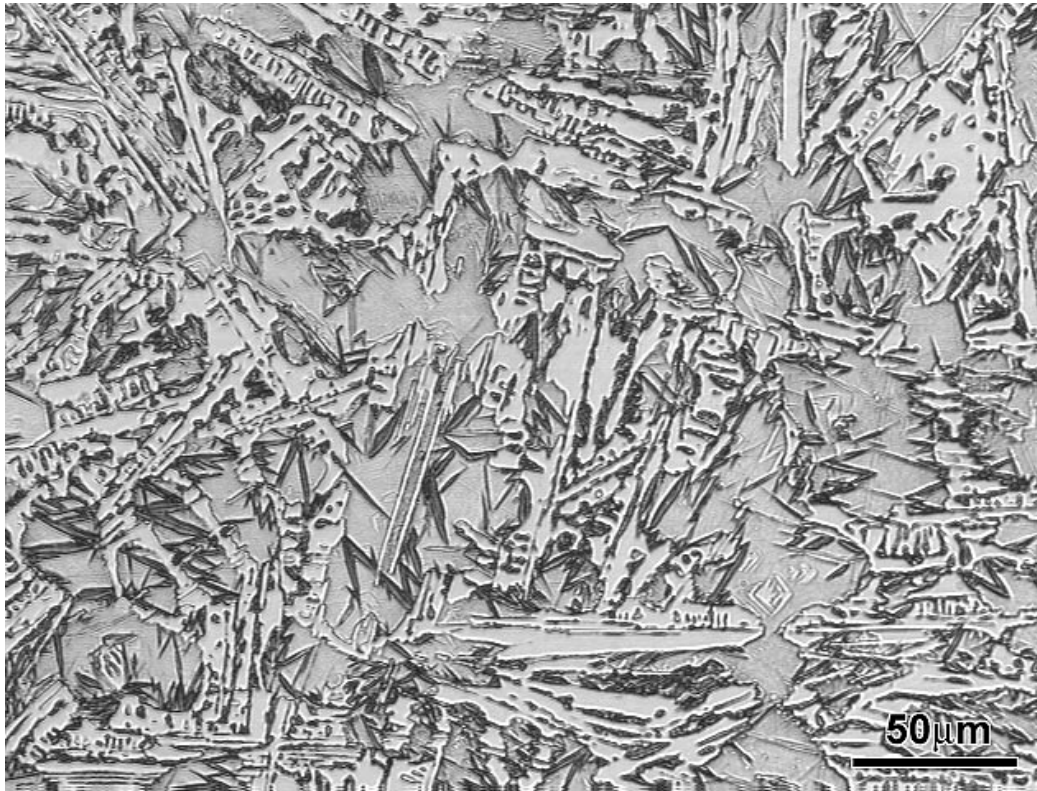


Processo de fundição



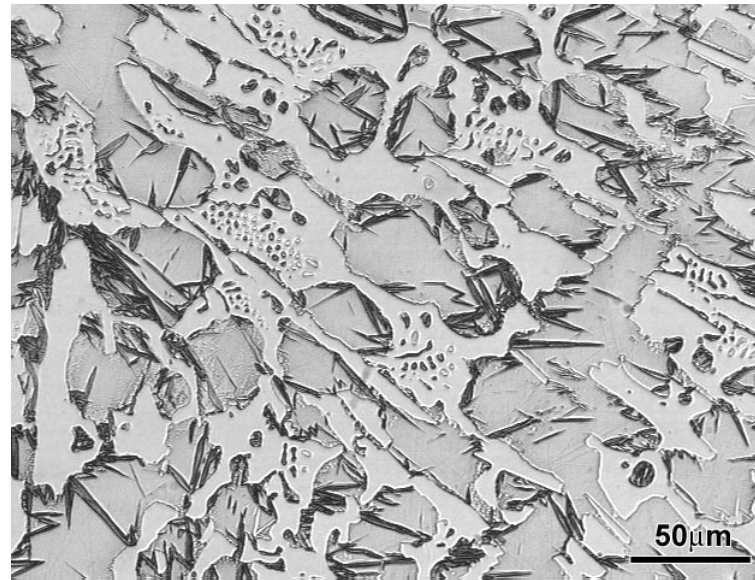
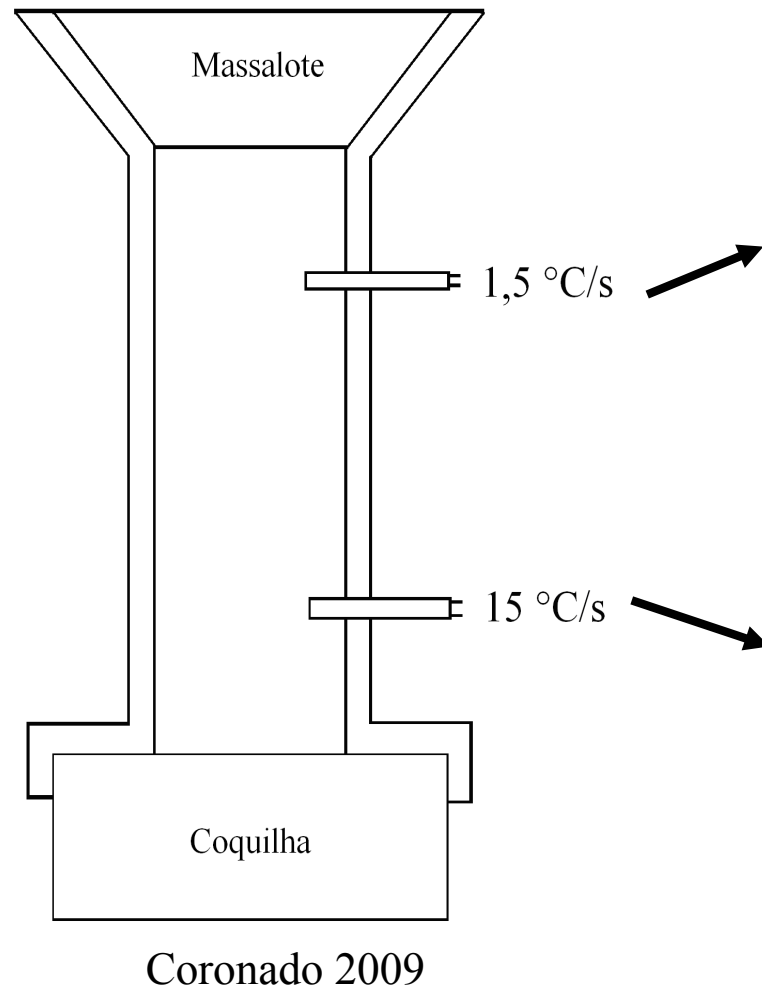
Coronado 2009

Processo de fundição



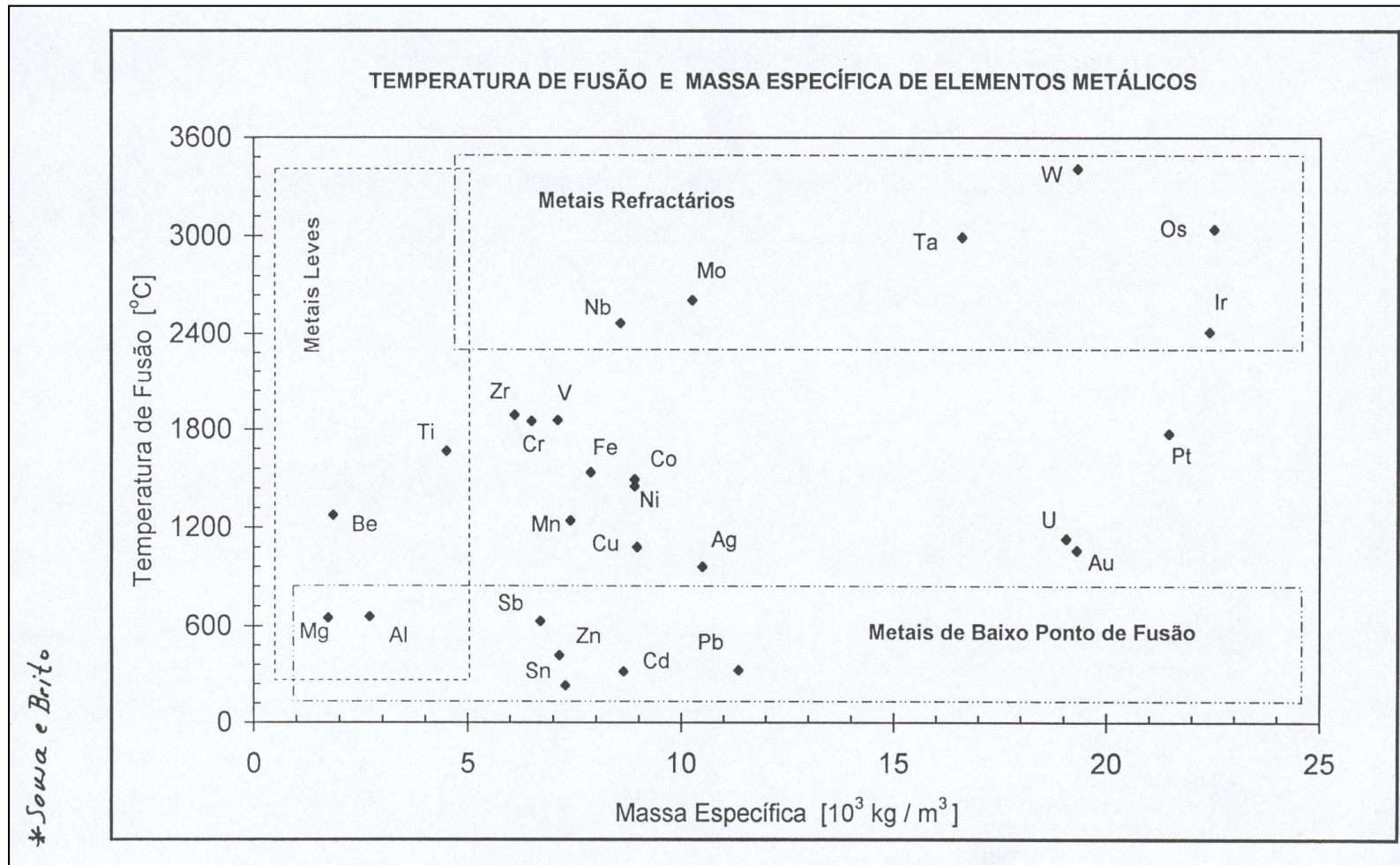
Coronado 2009

Processo de fundição



Ligas metálicas e precipitados

❖ Ligas



Processos siderúrgicos

❖ Fundição

❖ Laminação

❖ Forjamento

