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The paper deals with a method of prediction of the structural material life under isothermic creep in uniaxial stationary loading, based on a strained failure criterion, which suggests that a limited state of material is measured by a critical value of the stored creep strain using the 12X18H10T corrosion-resistant steel as an example. The determining creeping equations are stochastically linearized. It allowed an analytical determination of the basic distribution characteristics of creep strain and construction of a stochastic failure model.

[1, 2].

[3],

) $P(t)$ t .

$\varepsilon(t)$

$P(t)$

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$$P(t, \varepsilon^*) = P\{t_p > t\} = P\{\varepsilon(\tau) \in (0, \varepsilon^*), \tau \in (0, t)\} = P\{\varepsilon(t) \in (0, \varepsilon^*)\}, \quad (1)$$

$t_p -$; $\varepsilon^* -$ -

$$\varepsilon(t) < \varepsilon^* .$$

t_p

$\varepsilon^* .$

$(0, \varepsilon^*) .$

t_p
 $\varepsilon(t)$

t

[1]

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \frac{a\sigma^n}{(1-\omega)^n}, \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{b\sigma^k}{(1-\omega)^l}, \quad (3)$$

$\sigma -$, $\omega -$, $a, b, n, k, l -$ -

(2) - (3),

$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{a\sigma^n t_p}{\gamma} [1 - (1-x)^\gamma], \quad (4)$$

$$x = \frac{t}{t_p}, \quad \gamma = \frac{c-n}{c}, \quad c = l+1, \quad x \geq 0, \quad t_p = \frac{1}{bc\sigma^k} - \quad (4)$$

$$\varepsilon_{t_p} = \varepsilon(t_p) = \frac{a\sigma^{n-k}}{b\gamma}. \quad (5)$$

$(n=3,02; k=3,1),$ n, k, l - $a, b -$,

$\sigma,$
 ε_{t_p} [4].

a_i, b_i

$i -$ $\sigma_i, \quad i = \overline{1,4}.$

l
1 [5-7]

$$\hat{l} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 \hat{l}_i = 3,653, \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{l}_i = \frac{[a_i] \cdot \sigma_i^{n-k}}{[b_i] \cdot [\hat{\varepsilon}_{t_p}]} + n - 1, \quad [a_i], [b_i] -$$

$$a_i, b_i, [\hat{\varepsilon}_{t_p}] -$$

$$, i = \overline{1,4}.$$

$$l = \hat{l} \quad \gamma < 1.$$

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$T = 850^\circ \text{C}$

$\sigma = \{39,24; 49,05; 58,86; 78,48\} \quad [5 - 7].$

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	σ	v_0	t_p	v_{t_p}
5	39,24	0,0008	35	0,048
11		0,00081	40	0,085
16		0,0008	47	0,152
13		0,00084	66	0,234
30		0,00084	67	0,11
32		0,00081	68	0,125
24	49,05	0,0023	18	0,08
22		0,0019	20,5	0,09
23		0,0019	21,5	0,11
27		0,0019	22,5	0,093
26		0,0021	24	0,13
29		0,0017	28	0,12
28	58,86	0,0014	30	0,08
15		0,0037	6,7	0,065
31		0,0027	14	0,047
17		0,0023	15	0,073
7		0,0023	16	0,05
14		0,0033	20	0,17
21	78,48	0,0023	20,5	0,09
39		0,011	6	0,13
37		0,0045	6	0,118

(4)

$$f(x) = (1-x)^\gamma \quad (7)$$

$$x=0, \quad [8]$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)\dots(\gamma-m+1)}{m!} (-1)^m \cdot x^m \quad |x| < 1, \forall \gamma \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (8)$$

$$(7) \quad m$$

[8]

$$R_m(x) = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\xi)}{(m+1)!} x^m = \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)\dots(\gamma-m) \cdot (1-\xi)^{\gamma-m-1}}{(m+1)!} (-1)^{m+1} \cdot x^{m+1}, \quad (9)$$

$$0 < \xi < x.$$

(9)

$$|R_m(x)| \leq \frac{C_x}{m+1},$$

$$C_x = \left| \frac{x}{1-x} \right|^{m+1}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq r \quad (r < 1).$$

$\mu,$

(8),

$$|R_m(x)| < \mu. \quad (10)$$

$x,$

$\mu.$

(8)

(4)

$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{\sigma^{n-k}}{(l+1-n)} [0,349 \cdot a \cdot t + 0,113 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot t^2 + 0,063 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot t^3 + 0,041 \cdot a \cdot b^3 \cdot t^4 + 0,03 \cdot a \cdot b^4 \cdot t^5 + 0,023 \cdot a \cdot b^5 \cdot t^6]. \quad (11)$$

(11)

$$a, ab, ab^2, ab^3, ab^4, ab^5.$$

$\varepsilon(t)$

$t:$

$$M[\varepsilon(t)] = \sum_{i=1}^6 M[x_i] \cdot T_i, \quad (12)$$

$$D[\varepsilon(t)] = \sum_{i=1}^6 D[x_i] \cdot T_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 6} T_i \cdot T_j \cdot K_{x_i, x_j}, \quad (13)$$

$T_i -$

$M[x_i], D[x_i] -$

$x_i, K_{x_i, x_j} -$

$$x_i, x_j,$$

$$x_i, x_j \in \{a, ab, ab^2, ab^3, ab^4, ab^5\}, i, j = \overline{1,6}.$$

$$(1) \quad \varepsilon(t) \quad [3].$$

$$P(t, \varepsilon^*) = P\{\varepsilon(t) \in (0, \varepsilon^*)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi D[\varepsilon(t)]}} \int_0^{\varepsilon^*} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x - M[\varepsilon(t)])^2}{2D[\varepsilon(t)]}\right\} dx. \quad (14)$$

$$\varepsilon_{t_p} = \varepsilon(t_p)$$

$$\varepsilon^*.$$

$$\varepsilon_{t_p}$$

$$F_{\varepsilon_{t_p}}(z) = P\{\varepsilon_{t_p} < z\} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ P\left\{\frac{a}{b}K(\cdot) < z\right\}, & z > 0 \end{cases}, \quad (15)$$

$$K(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma^{n-k}}{(c-n)}, \quad z > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\varepsilon_{t_p}}(z) &= P\left\{\frac{a}{b}K(\cdot) < z\right\} = \iint_{\frac{x}{y}K(\sigma) < z} f_{a,b}(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\frac{x}{y}K(\sigma) < z} f_a(x) f_b(y) dx dy = \\ &= \iint_{\frac{x}{y}K(\sigma) < z} \frac{1}{2\pi x y s_1(\sigma) s_2(\sigma)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left[\frac{\ln x - \mu_1(\sigma)}{s_1(\sigma)} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\ln y - \mu_2(\sigma)}{s_2(\sigma)} \right]^2 \right]\right) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$a \sim \text{LogN}(\mu_1(\sigma), s_1^2(\sigma)), \quad b \sim \text{LogN}(\mu_2(\sigma), s_2^2(\sigma)), \quad \mu_1(\sigma), s_1(\sigma), \mu_2(\sigma), s_2(\sigma) -$$

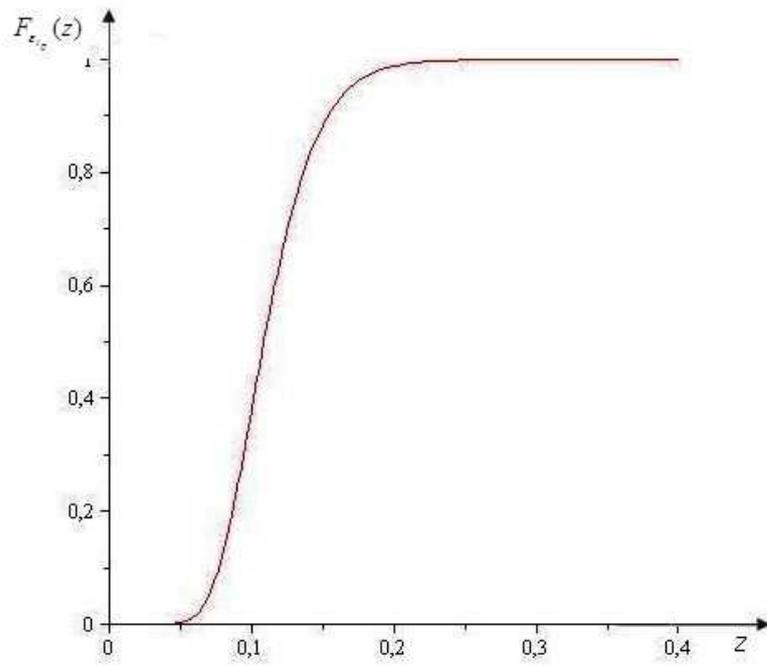
$$f_{\varepsilon_{t_p}}(z)$$

$$a, b.$$

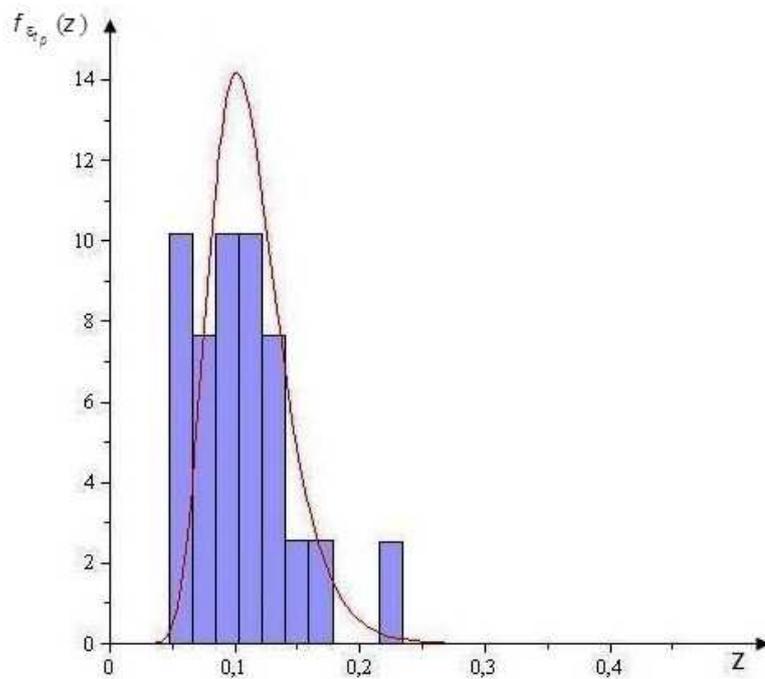
$$\varepsilon_{t_p}.$$

$$\varepsilon_{t_p}$$

$$1 \quad 2.$$

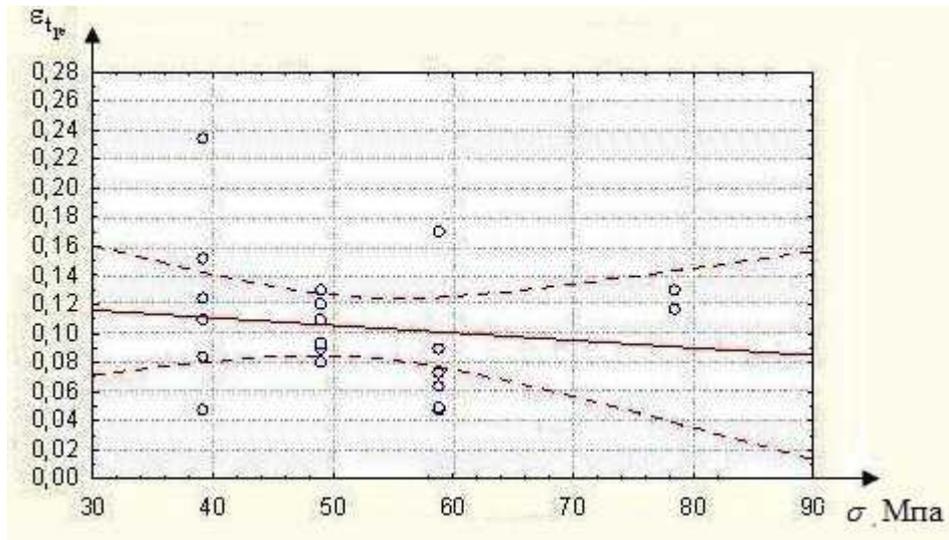


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σ , ϵ_{t_p} . $1 (2, 5),$ $(-$



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(14)

(12) (13)

$$F(t, \varepsilon^*) = 1 - P(t, \varepsilon^*). \quad (19)$$

, σ ε^* , α .

$$\sigma = \{49,05; 58,86; 78,48\}$$

$$\sigma = 39,24$$

2

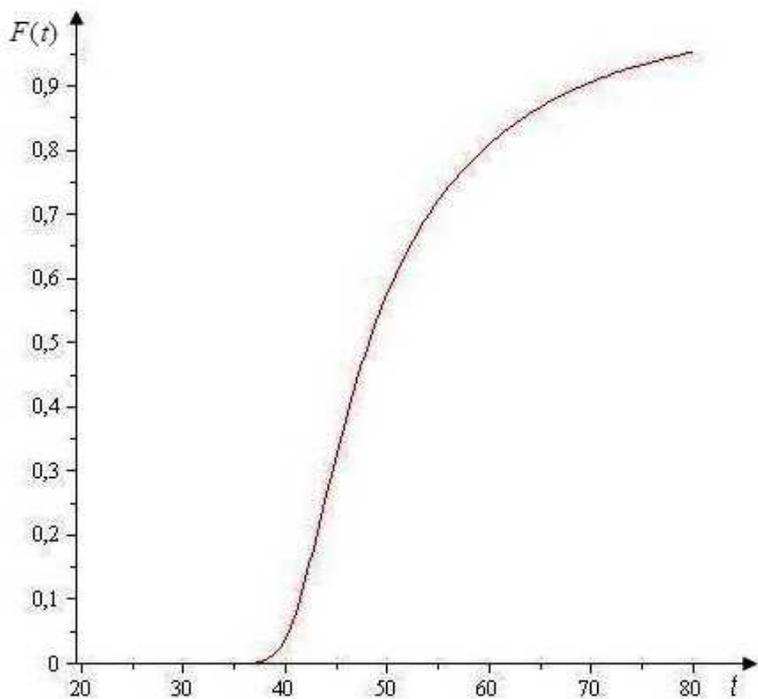
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α

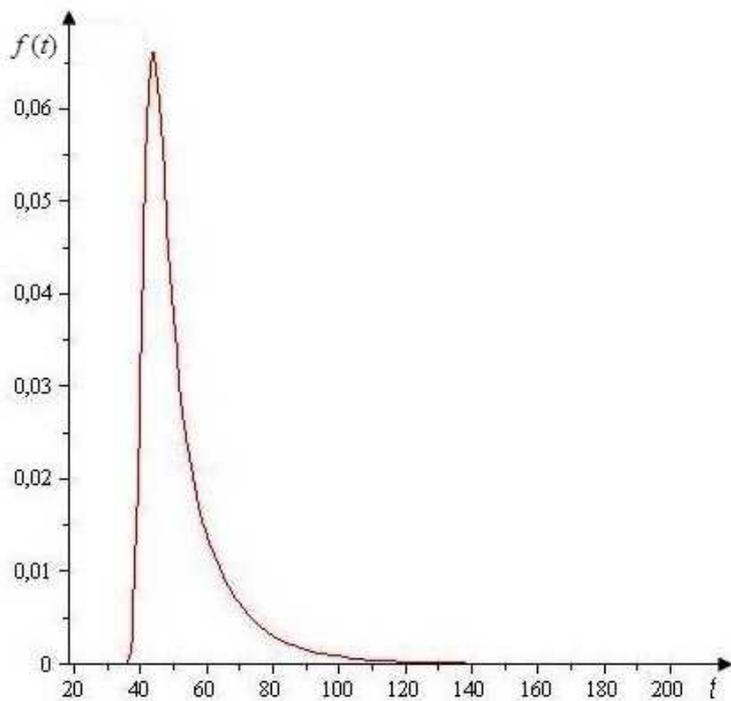
σ .

σ	r	ε^*	β -				
39,24	0,92	0,0744	$t_{0,92} = 39,06$ $t_{0,95} = 38,39$ $t_{0,98} = 37,39$	50,22	13,91	53,83	14,93
	0,95	0,0698	$t_{0,92} = 38,03$ $t_{0,95} = 37,38$ $t_{0,98} = 36,42$	48,98	13,90		
	0,98	0,0625	$t_{0,92} = 36,24$ $t_{0,95} = 35,65$ $t_{0,98} = 34,75$	46,76	13,89		
49,05	0,92	0,0731	$t_{0,92} = 19,55$ $t_{0,95} = 19,21$ $t_{0,98} = 18,71$	25,17	7,1	23,5	4,22
	0,95	0,0685	$t_{0,92} = 19,03$ $t_{0,95} = 18,71$ $t_{0,98} = 18,23$	24,54	7,09		
	0,98	0,0614	$t_{0,92} = 18,14$ $t_{0,95} = 17,84$ $t_{0,98} = 17,39$	23,43	7,08		
58,86	0,92	0,072	$t_{0,92} = 11,1$ $t_{0,95} = 10,91$ $t_{0,98} = 10,63$	14,3	4,04	15,37	5,01
	0,95	0,0675	$t_{0,92} = 10,81$ $t_{0,95} = 10,63$ $t_{0,98} = 10,35$	13,94	4,04		
	0,98	0,0605	$t_{0,92} = 10,3$ $t_{0,95} = 10,14$ $t_{0,98} = 9,88$	13,31	4,03		
78,48	0,92	0,0703	$t_{0,92} = 4,55$ $t_{0,95} = 4,47$ $t_{0,98} = 4,35$	5,86	1,66	6	0
	0,95	0,0659	$t_{0,92} = 4,43$ $t_{0,95} = 4,35$ $t_{0,98} = 4,24$	5,71	1,65		
	0,98	0,0591	$t_{0,92} = 4,22$ $t_{0,95} = 4,15$ $t_{0,98} = 4,05$	5,45	1,65		

$\sigma = 39,24$



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