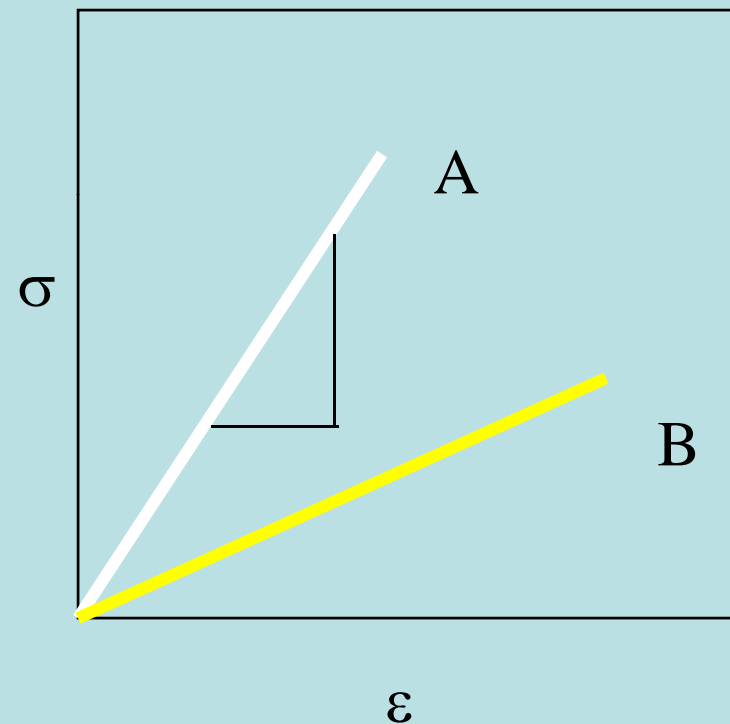


# Section 14: Mechanics of Materials – Material Properties

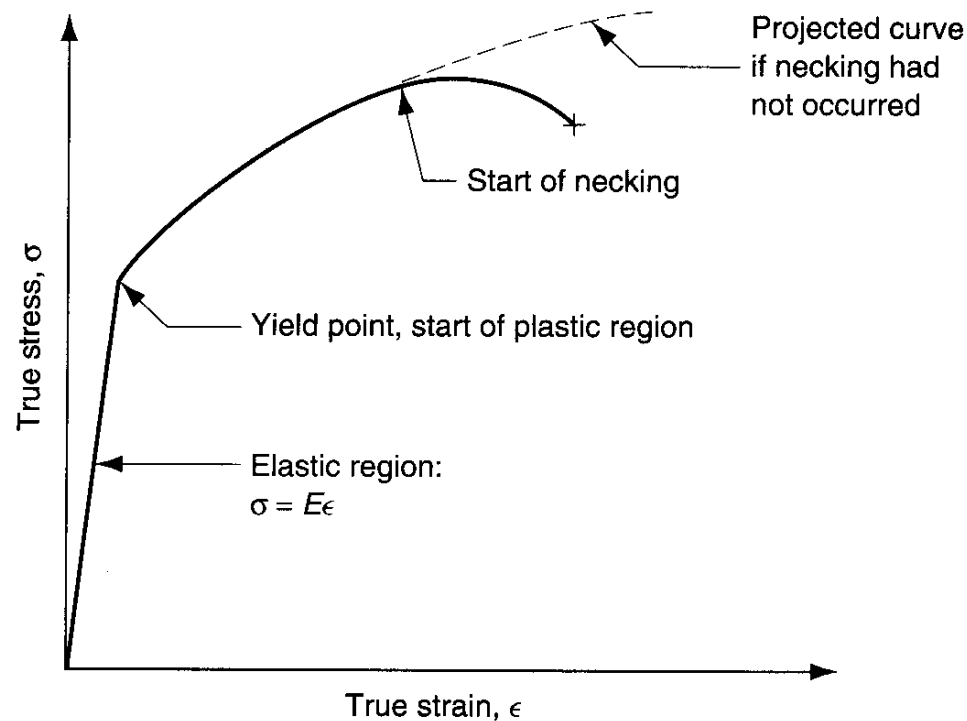
# Stress & Strain

- Stress-strain ratio:  
stiffness or compliance of  
the material
  - $E = \sigma / \varepsilon$
- Linear material
  - Hooke' law:  $\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon$
- Biological material non-  
linear due to its tissue  
fluid component  
(viscoelastic properties)



# 1. General mechanics principle

- The underlying mechanics principle for metal forming is the stress-strain relationship; see Figure 1.



# Stress vs. Strain

Strain:  $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{l}$

Stress:  $\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$

Hooke's law:

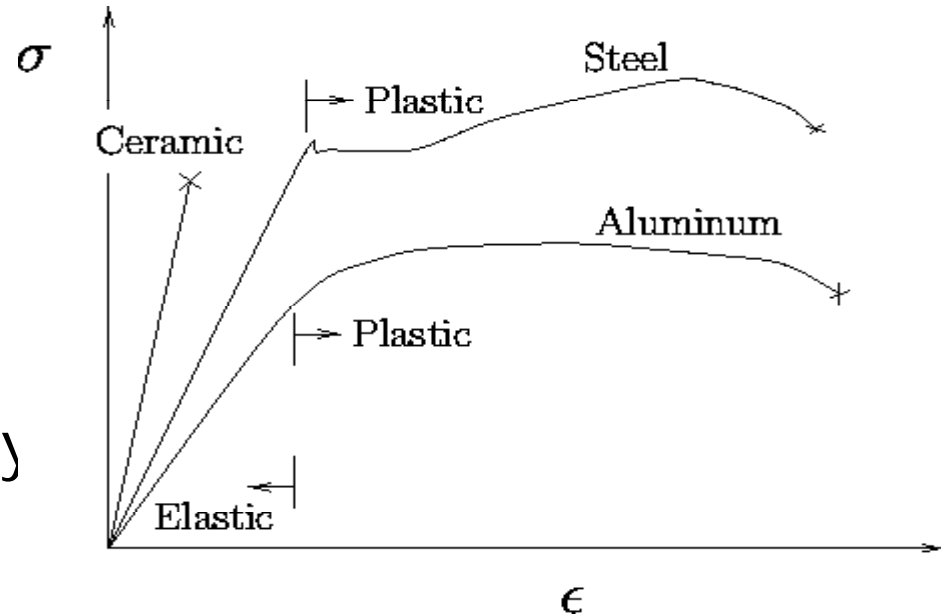
$$\sigma = E \epsilon$$

Where:

$E$  = Modulus of Elasticity

$\sigma$  = stress

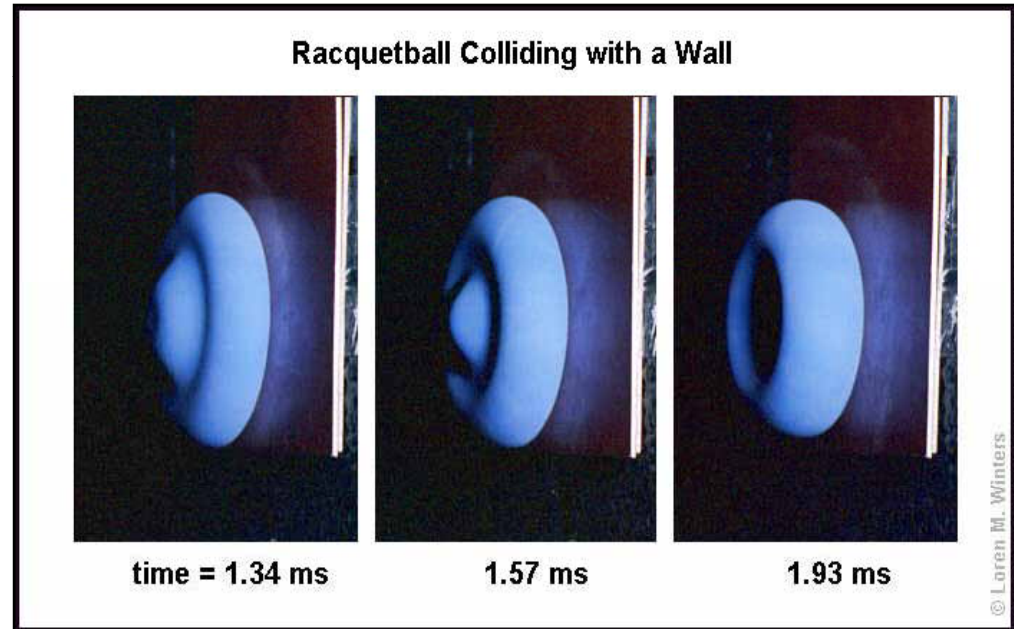
$\epsilon$  = strain



For the bike fork material  $E = 29.0 \times 10^6$  psi.

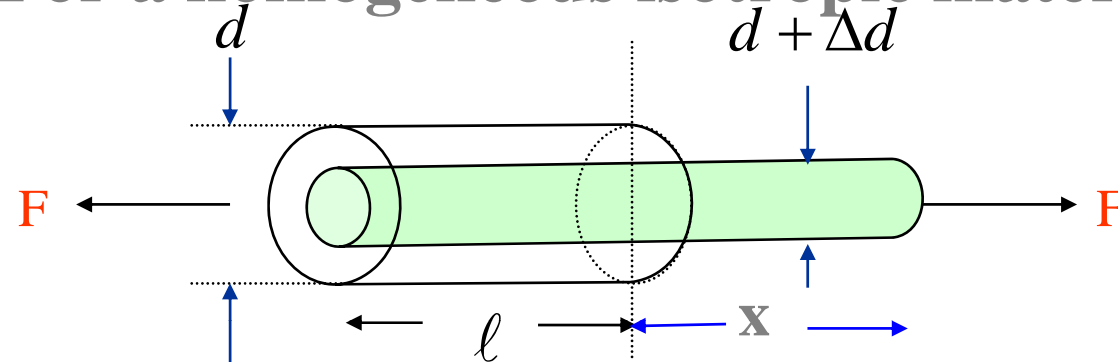
# Strain

- Change in shape or deformation ( $\epsilon$ )
- Absolute strain
- Relative strain
  - $\Delta L/L_0$



# Poisson's ratio :

For a homogeneous isotropic material

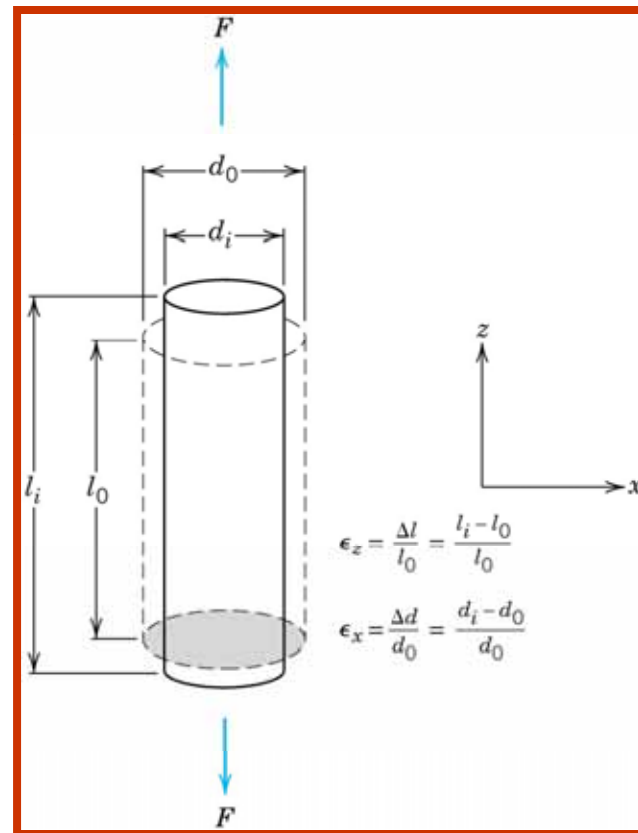


- normal strain :  $\varepsilon = \frac{x}{\ell}$
- lateral strain :  $\varepsilon_L = \frac{\Delta d}{d}$
- Poisson's ratio :  $\nu \equiv -\varepsilon_L / \varepsilon$
- value of  $\nu$  : 0.2 - 0.5

# Definition of Strain and Poisson's Ratio:

$$\epsilon = \frac{(l_i - l_o)}{l_o} = \frac{\Delta l}{l_o}$$

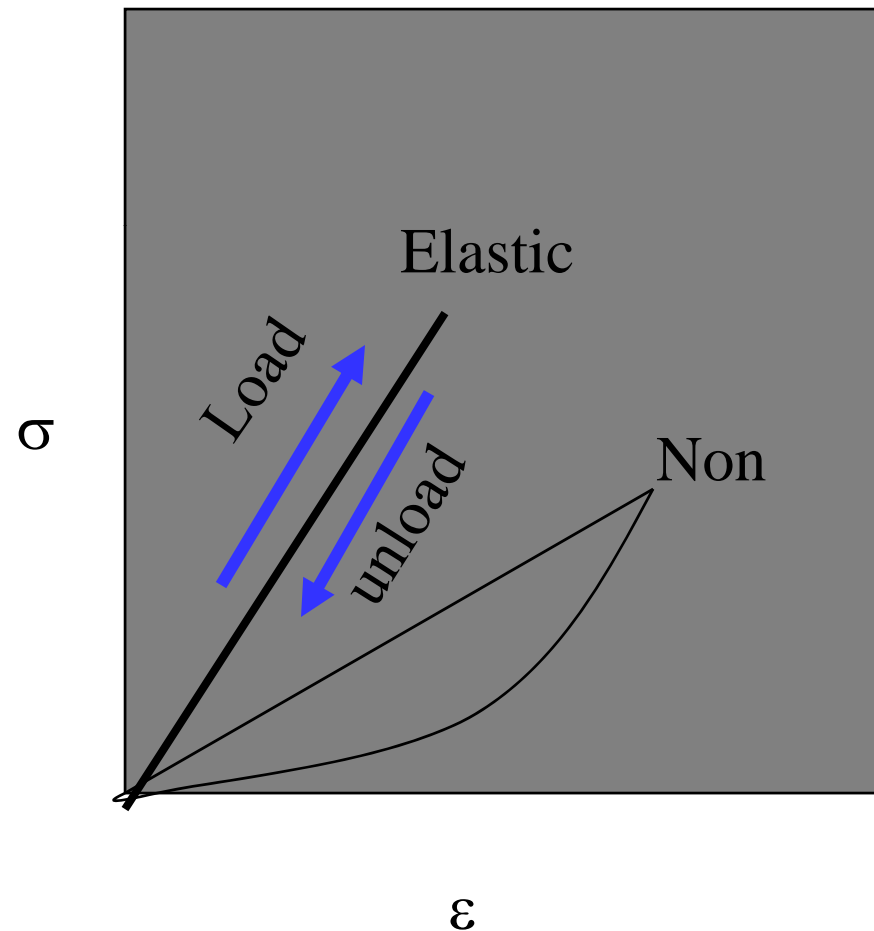
- This is the definition of **engineering** strain.
- In this definition,  $l_o$  is the **initial** length of the specimen;  $l_i$  is the **instantaneous** length of the specimen;  $\Delta l$  is the difference between the two.



$$\nu = \epsilon_x / \epsilon_z$$

# Viscoelasticity

- Pure elastic material
  - strain energy returned
  - no energy loss
- Viscoelastic tissues
  - lose energy due to heat
  - energy is not returned immediately
  - Resilient
  - Dampened
- Hysteresis: area representing energy lost





# Viscoelasticity

- Creep response
- Stress-relaxation response
- Effects of strain-rate on stress relaxation

