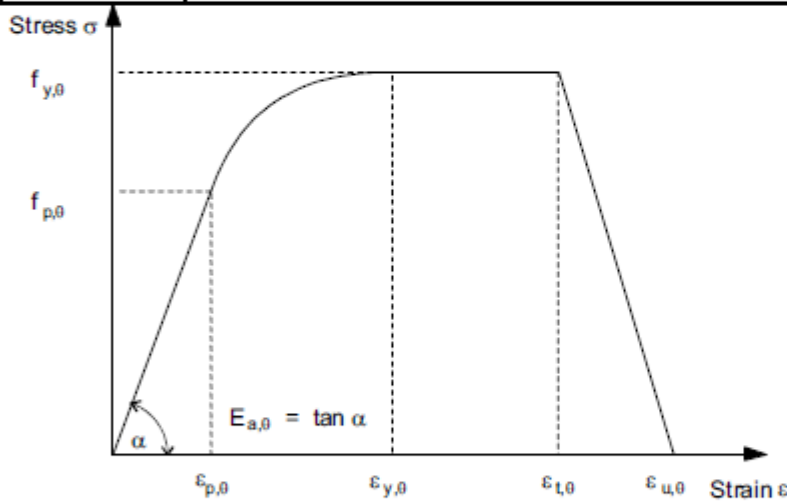


Strain range	Stress σ	Tangent modulus
$\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_{p,\theta}$	$\varepsilon E_{a,\theta}$	$E_{a,\theta}$
$\varepsilon_{p,\theta} < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_{y,\theta}$	$f_{p,\theta} - c + (b/a) \left[a^2 - (\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon)^2 \right]^{0.5}$	$\frac{b(\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon)}{a \left[a^2 - (\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon)^2 \right]^{0.5}}$
$\varepsilon_{y,\theta} \leq \varepsilon < \varepsilon_{t,\theta}$	$f_{y,\theta}$	0
$\varepsilon_{t,\theta} < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_{u,\theta}$	$f_{y,\theta} \left[1 - (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{t,\theta}) / (\varepsilon_{u,\theta} - \varepsilon_{t,\theta}) \right]$	-
$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{u,\theta}$	0,00	-
Parameters	$\varepsilon_{p,\theta} = f_{p,\theta} / E_{a,\theta}$ $\varepsilon_{y,\theta} = 0,02$ $\varepsilon_{t,\theta} = 0,15$ $\varepsilon_{u,\theta} = 0,20$	
Functions	$a^2 = (\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon_{p,\theta}) (\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon_{p,\theta} + c / E_{a,\theta})$ $b^2 = c (\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon_{p,\theta}) E_{a,\theta} + c^2$ $c = \frac{(f_{y,\theta} - f_{p,\theta})^2}{(\varepsilon_{y,\theta} - \varepsilon_{p,\theta}) E_{a,\theta} - 2(f_{y,\theta} - f_{p,\theta})}$	



Key:

- $f_{y,\theta}$ effective yield strength;
- $f_{p,\theta}$ proportional limit;
- $E_{a,\theta}$ slope of the linear elastic range;
- $\varepsilon_{p,\theta}$ strain at the proportional limit;
- $\varepsilon_{y,\theta}$ yield strain;
- $\varepsilon_{t,\theta}$ limiting strain for yield strength;
- $\varepsilon_{u,\theta}$ ultimate strain.

Figure 3.1: Stress-strain relationship for carbon steel at elevated temperatures.

Table 3.1: Reduction factors for stress-strain relationship of carbon steel at elevated temperatures

Steel Temperature θ_a	Reduction factors at temperature θ_a relative to the value of f_y or E_a at 20°C		
	Reduction factor (relative to f_y) for effective yield strength	Reduction factor (relative to f_y) for proportional limit	Reduction factor (relative to E_a) for the slope of the linear elastic range
	$k_{y,\theta} = f_{y,\theta}/f_y$	$k_{p,\theta} = f_{p,\theta}/f_y$	$k_{E,\theta} = E_{a,\theta}/E_a$
20°C	1,000	1,000	1,000
100°C	1,000	1,000	1,000
200°C	1,000	0,807	0,900
300°C	1,000	0,613	0,800
400°C	1,000	0,420	0,700
500°C	0,780	0,360	0,600
600°C	0,470	0,180	0,310
700°C	0,230	0,075	0,130
800°C	0,110	0,050	0,090
900°C	0,060	0,0375	0,0675
1000°C	0,040	0,0250	0,0450
1100°C	0,020	0,0125	0,0225
1200°C	0,000	0,0000	0,0000
NOTE: For intermediate values of the steel temperature, linear interpolation may be used.			