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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; 1. Introduction; 1.1 Plasticity; 1.1.1 Mechanical properties of solids; 1.1.2 Microscopic mechanisms; Elastic behaviour; Plastic behaviour; 1.2 Organization and contents of the chapters; 1.3 General References; 2. The structure of crystalline solids; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Crystal geometry; 2.2.1 Ideal crystal; 2.3 Bravais lattices; 2.3.1 Definition; 2.3.2 Properties; Non-unicity of the generating translations; Lattice planes and rows; Symmetry of the Bravais lattice; Constraints on the rotation angles; 2.4 Unit cells; 2.4.1 Primitive unit cells 2.4.2 Conventional unit cells 2.4.3 Classification of the Bravais lattices. Cubic lattices; a) Simple cubic lattice (abbreviated as SC); b) Body centered cubic lattice (abbreviated as BCC); c) Face centered cubic lattice (abbreviated as FCC); 2.5 Examples of crystal structures; 2.5.1 Simple monoatomic structure packings; Cubic close-packing; Hexagonal close-packing; Relationship between close-packings; Body centered cubic packing; 2.5.2 Physical realizations in metals; Metallic alloys; 2.5.3 Simple covalent structures; 2.6 Non-crystalline solids; 3. Mechanics of deformable solids

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3.2 Fundamental tensors; 3.2.1 Strain and stress; 3.2.2 Stiffness; 3.3 Coordinate changes; 3.4 Stiffness tensor and crystal symmetry; 3.4.1 General constraints; 3.4.2 Crystal symmetry; 3.4.3 Mathematical transformation of tensors; 3.5 Isotropic solids; 3.5.1 Stiffness tensor; 3.5.2 Basic equations; 4. Vacancies, an example of point defects in crystals; 4.1 Classification of defects in crystals; 4.2 Stability of point-defects in solids; 4.2.1 Statistical equilibrium; 4.2.2 Concentration of defects at thermal equilibrium; 4.3 Formation of vacancies; 4.3.1 Formation energy
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General definition of a dislocation
5.2.2 Burgers circuit and Burgers vector; Burgers circuit; Sign of the Burgers vector of an edge dislocation; Physical meaning of the Burgers vector; 5.2.3 Edge dislocation loops; Rectangular loop; Dislocation-loop of arbitrary shape; 5.3 Other types of dislocations; 5.3.1 Screw dislocation; Formation by slipping; Burgers vector; 5.3.2 Mixed dislocation-loops; 5.3.3 General properties of the Burgers vector; 5.4 Volterra process of formation; 5.4.1 Edge and screw dislocations; Edge-dislocation formed by slipping
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Sommario/riassunto

This book introduces the physical mechanism of the plastic deformation of solids, which relies essentially on the occurrence and motion of dislocations. These are linear defects, specific of crystalline solids whose motion under external stresses explains the relative ease by which solids (metals in particular) can be deformed in order to give them desired shapes. The objective is to introduce the topic to undergraduate students, restricting to the main ideas and showing their relevance in interpreting phenomena well known to everyone (e.g. why are certain metals harder than others?), and fina
