

Multiscale modeling of materials: (1) Dislocation structures \rightarrow polycrystals

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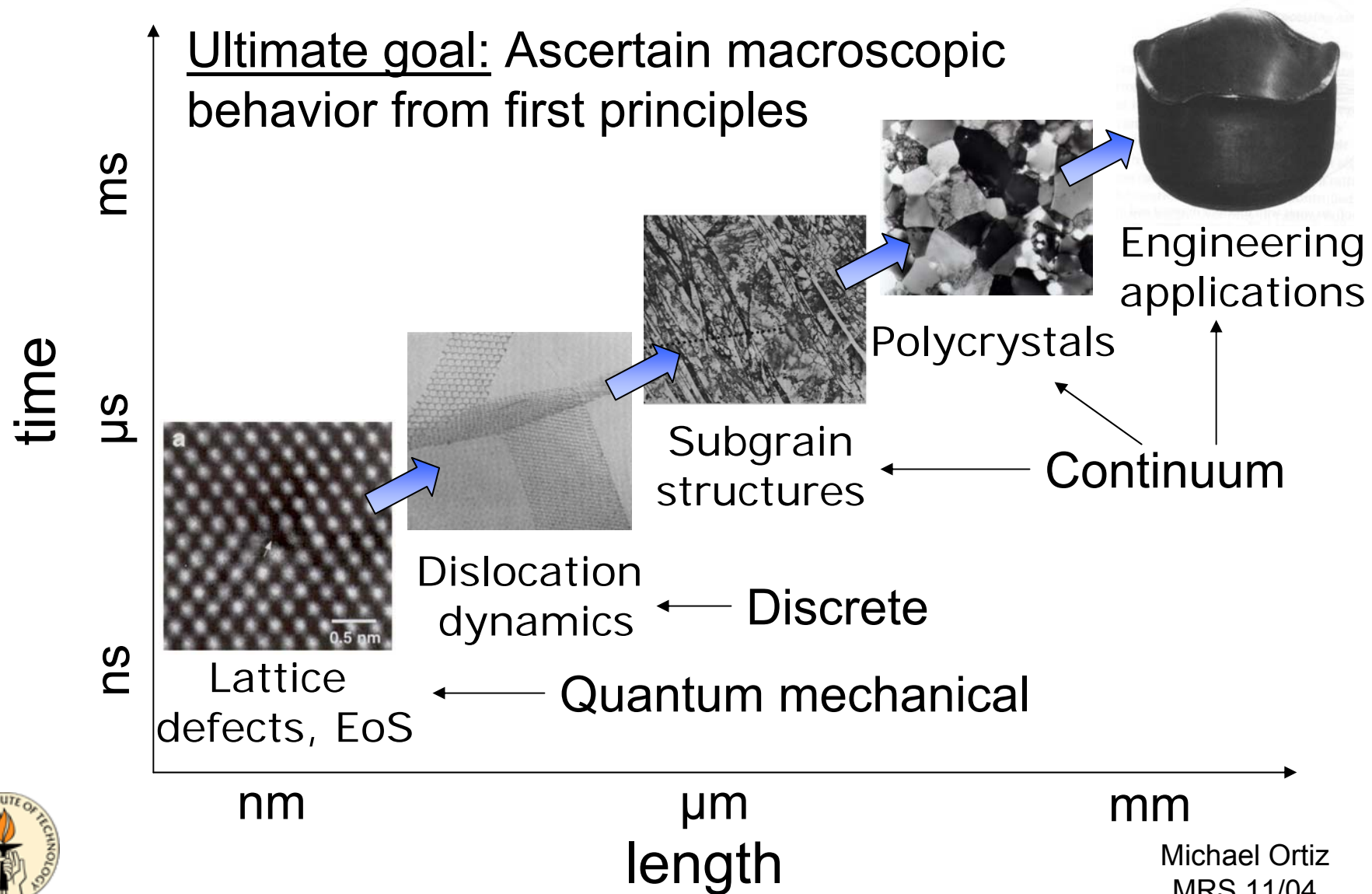
Scuola Normale di Pisa

September 15, 2006



Michael Ortiz
Pisa 09/06

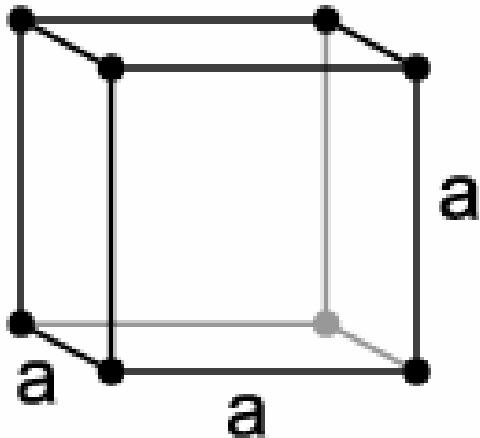
Metal plasticity – Multiscale hierarchy



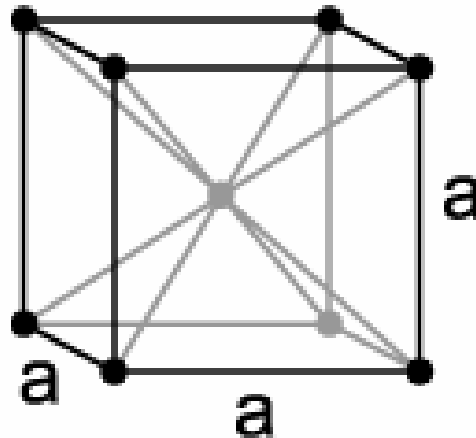
Classical view of crystal lattices

- Crystal lattice \equiv discrete subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n ,

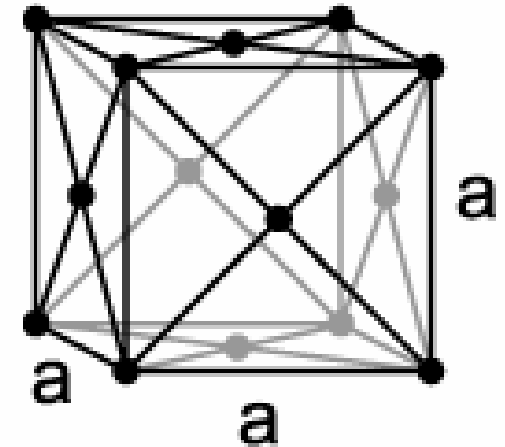
$$L = \{x(l) = l^i a_i, l \in \mathbb{Z}^n\}$$



Simple cubic
(SC)



Body-centered cubic
(BCC)

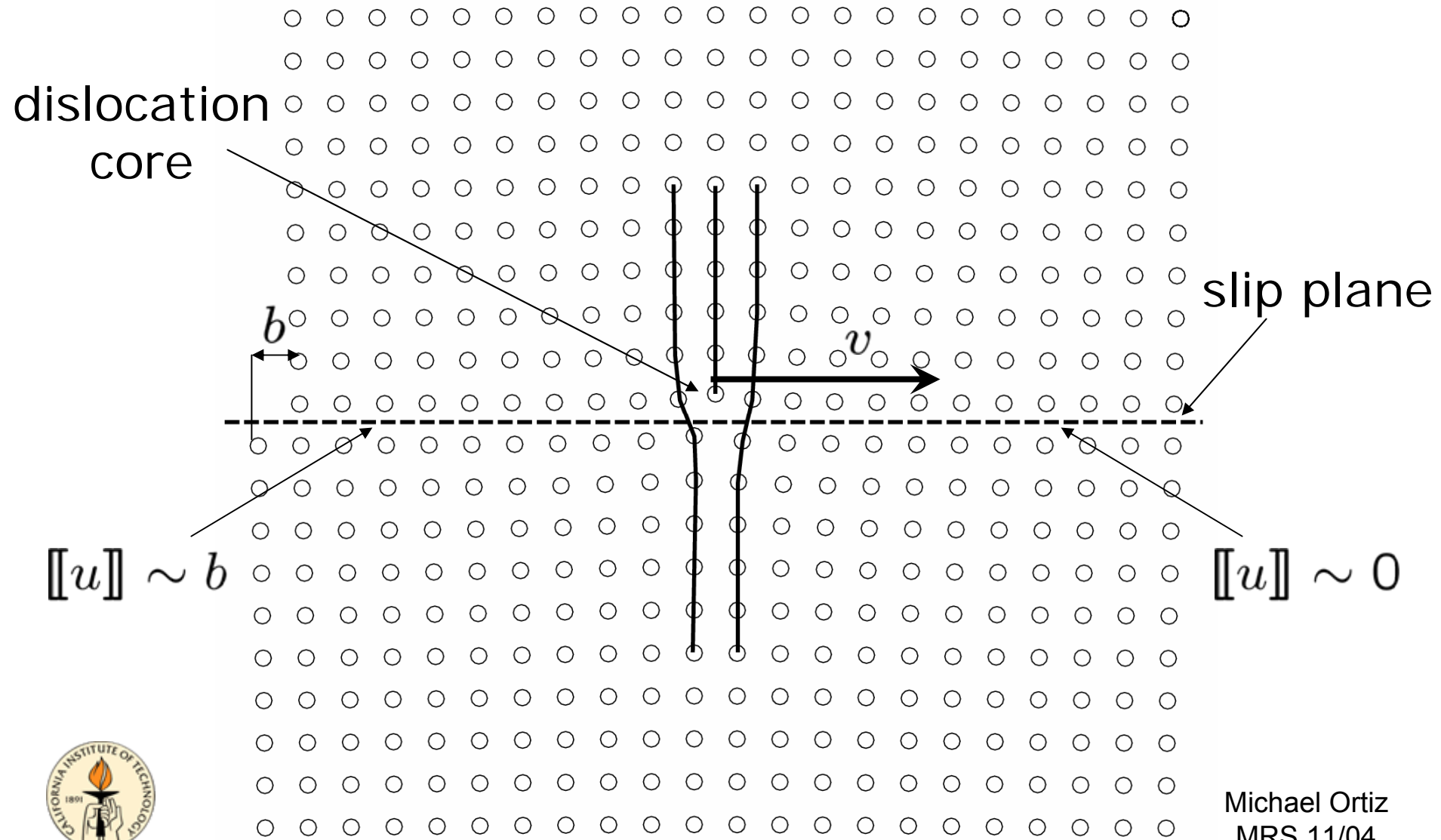


Face-centered cubic
(FCC)

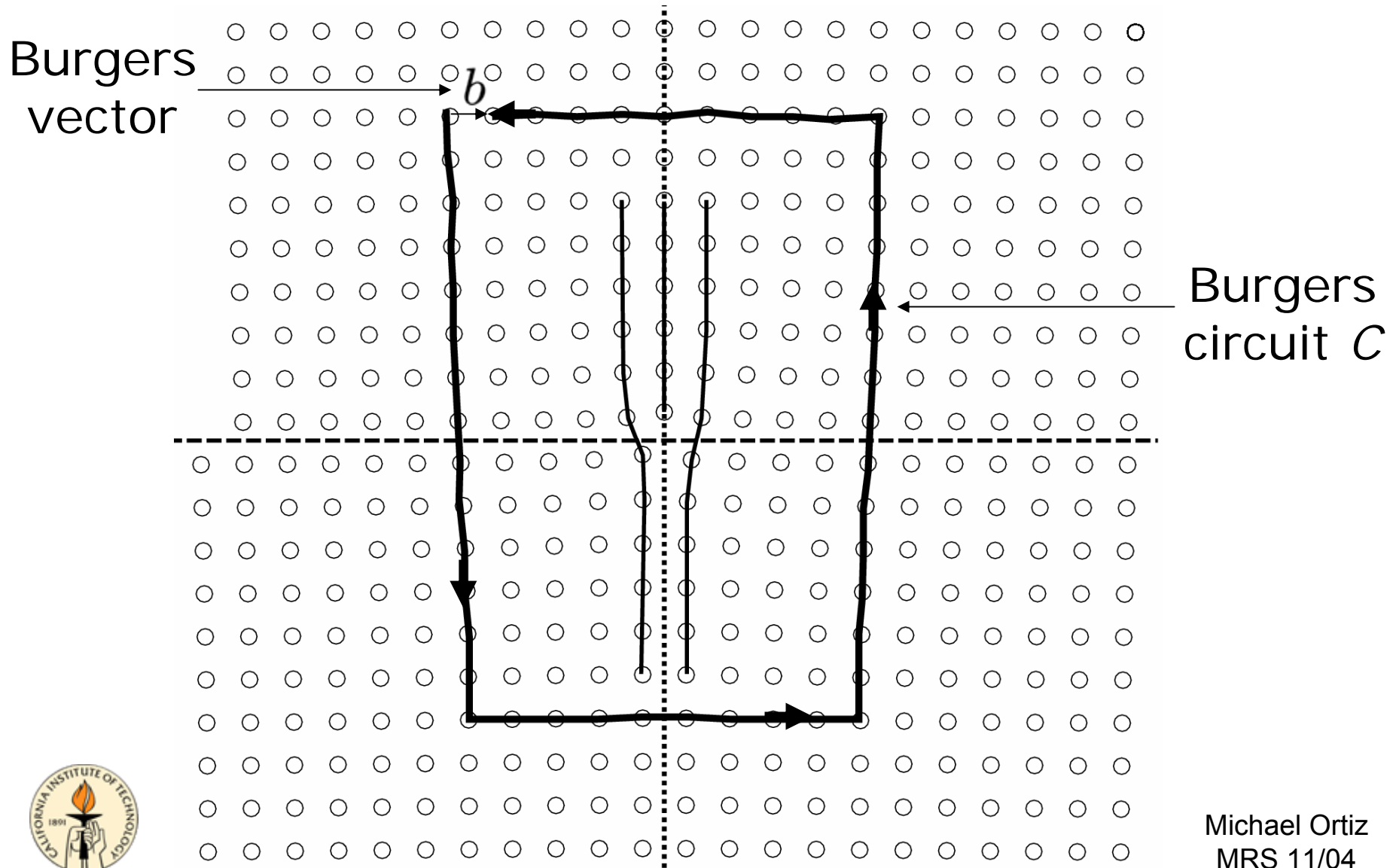
- Energy invariant under the action of $gl(3)$:
massive lack of convexity!



Straight dislocations: 2D view

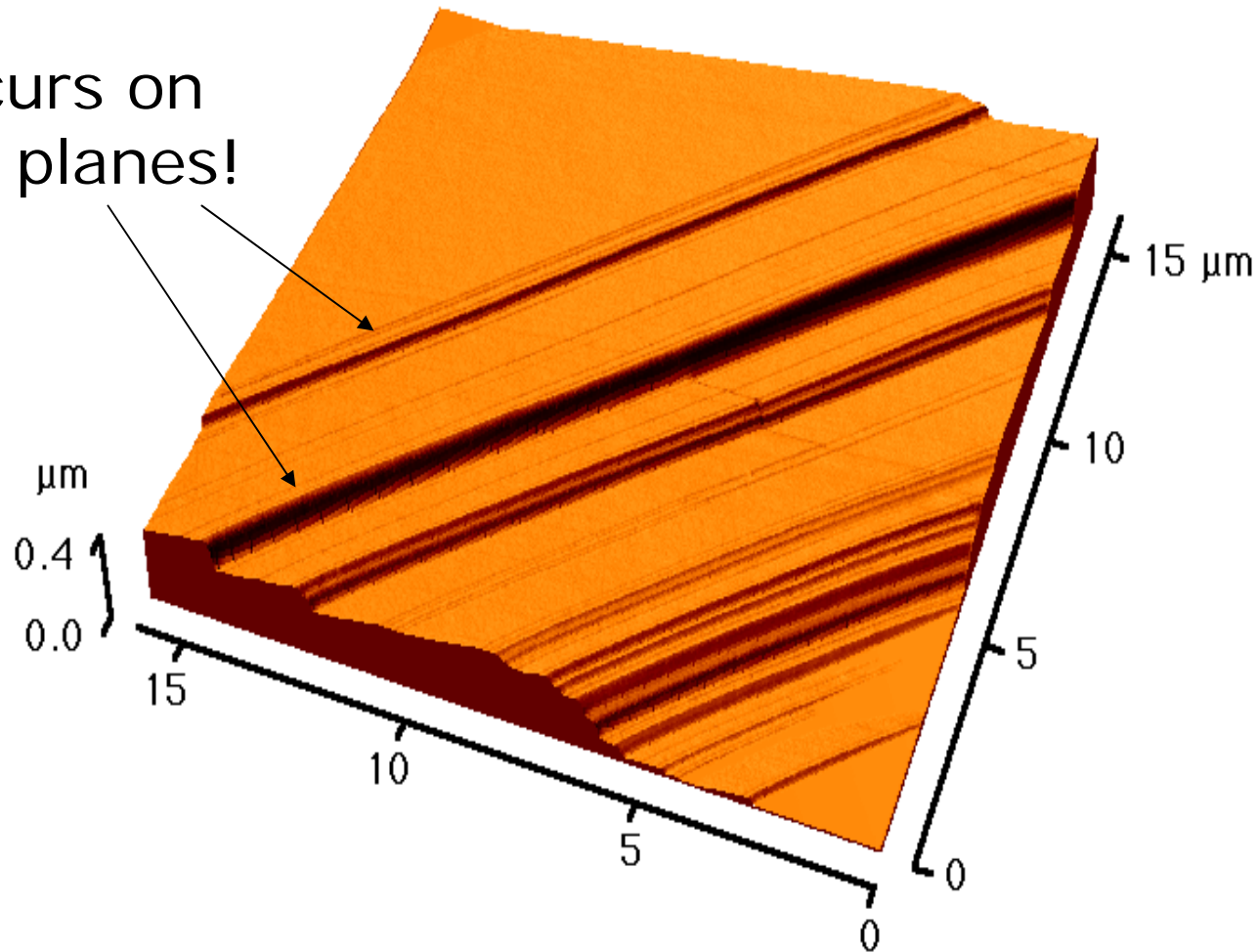


Straight dislocations: 2D view



Discreteness of crystallographic slip

Slip occurs on discrete planes!



Slip traces on crystal surface
(AFM, C. Coupeau)

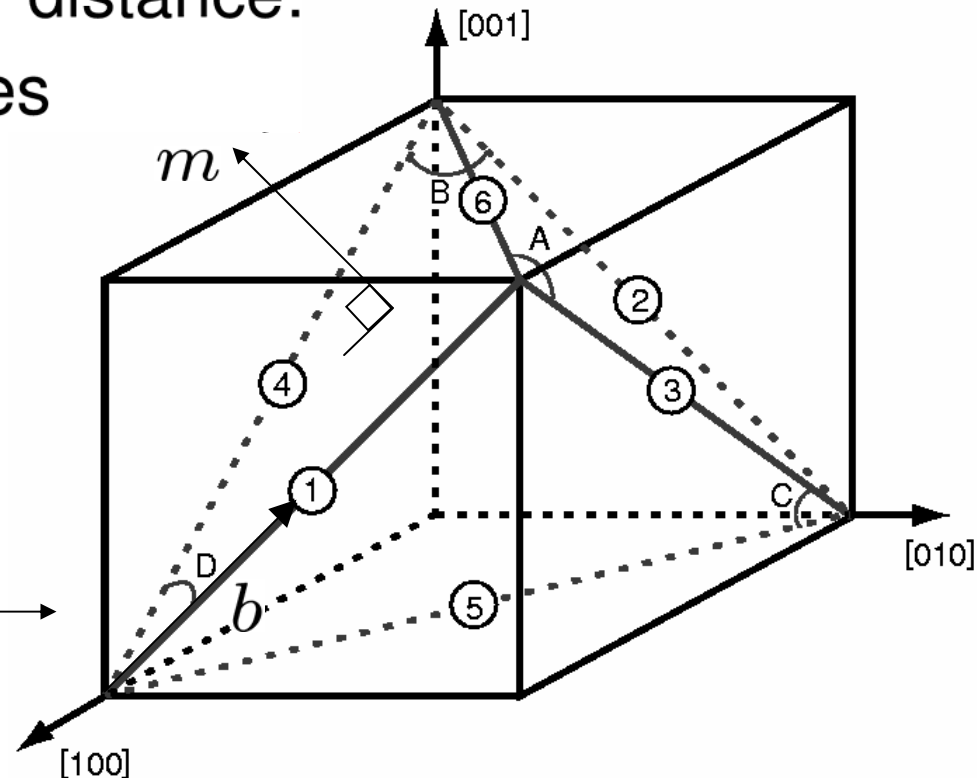


Dislocations and crystallography

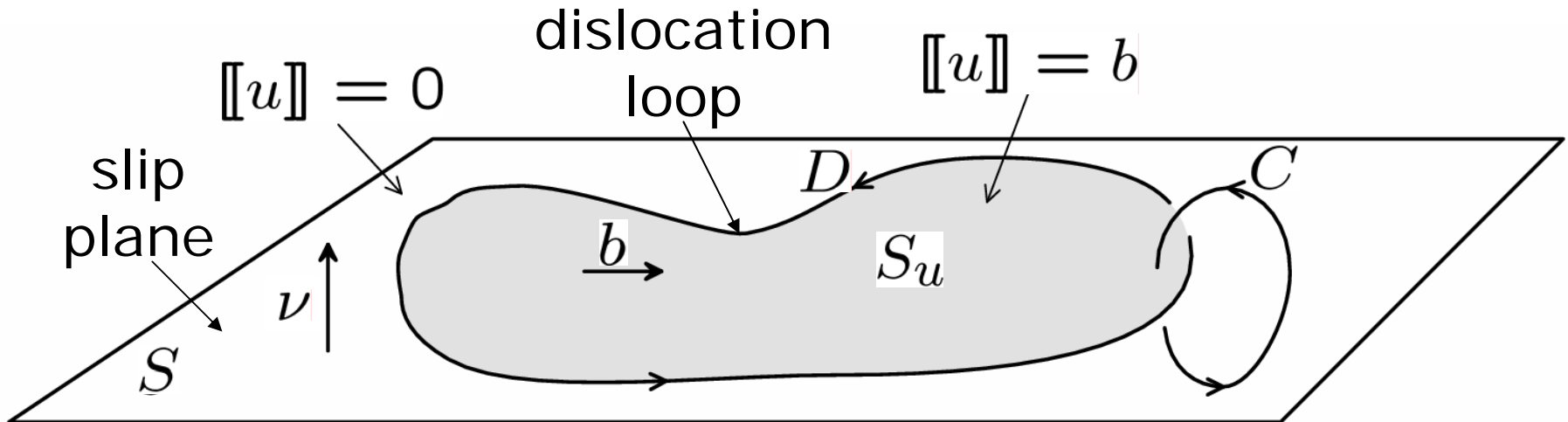
- Preferred slip systems:
 - i) Minimize Burgers vector:
Smallest translation vector of lattice
 - ii) Maximize interplanar distance:
Closed-packed planes

The 12 slip systems
of fcc crystals
(Schmidt and Boas
nomenclature):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b \in \mathcal{S}(1, 1, 0) \\ m \in \mathcal{S}(1, 1, 1) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$



General linear elastic dislocations



- Volterra dislocation: $u \in SBV$ such that

$$Du = \nabla u \mathcal{L}^3 + b \otimes \nu \mathcal{H}^2 \llcorner S_u \equiv \beta^e \mathcal{L}^3 + \beta^p \mathcal{H}^2 \llcorner S_u$$

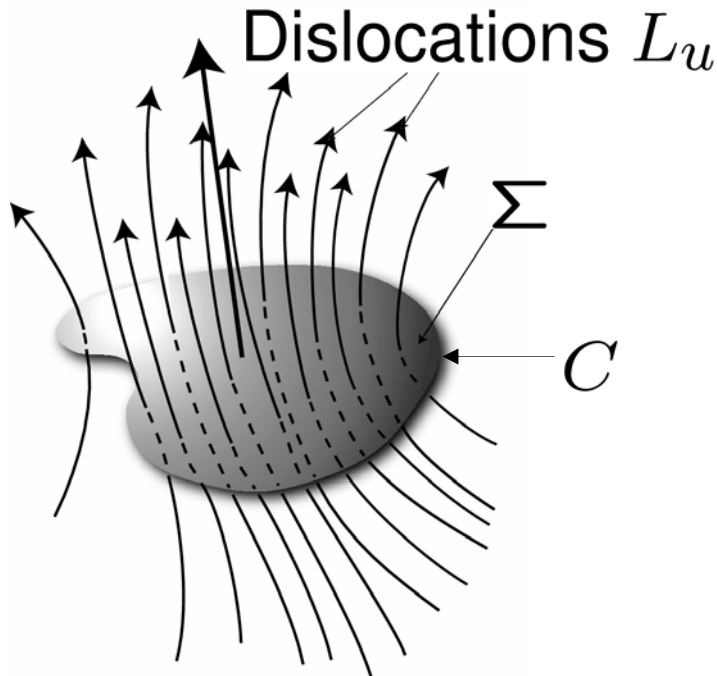
elastic deformation \nearrow

plastic deformation \nearrow

- Burgers circuit test: $\int_C \beta^e dx = -\text{Link}(C, D) b$



Dislocation field theory



- Total Burgers vector across Σ :

$$b(\Sigma) = \oint_C \beta^e dx$$

- Dislocation density (Nye 1953):

$$b(\Sigma) = \int_{\Sigma} \alpha n dS = \text{Link}(\alpha, \Sigma)$$

- Kröner's (1958) formula: $\alpha = -\text{curl} \beta^e = \text{curl} \beta^p$
- Conservation of Burgers vector: $\text{div} \alpha = 0$
- Dislocation measure: $\mu = \alpha \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner L_u$



General dislocations – Energy

- Mura's theorem: $E = E(\alpha)$
- Stored energy:

$$E(\alpha) = \int \int \text{tr}[\alpha^T(x) \Gamma(x, y) \alpha(y)] dx dy$$

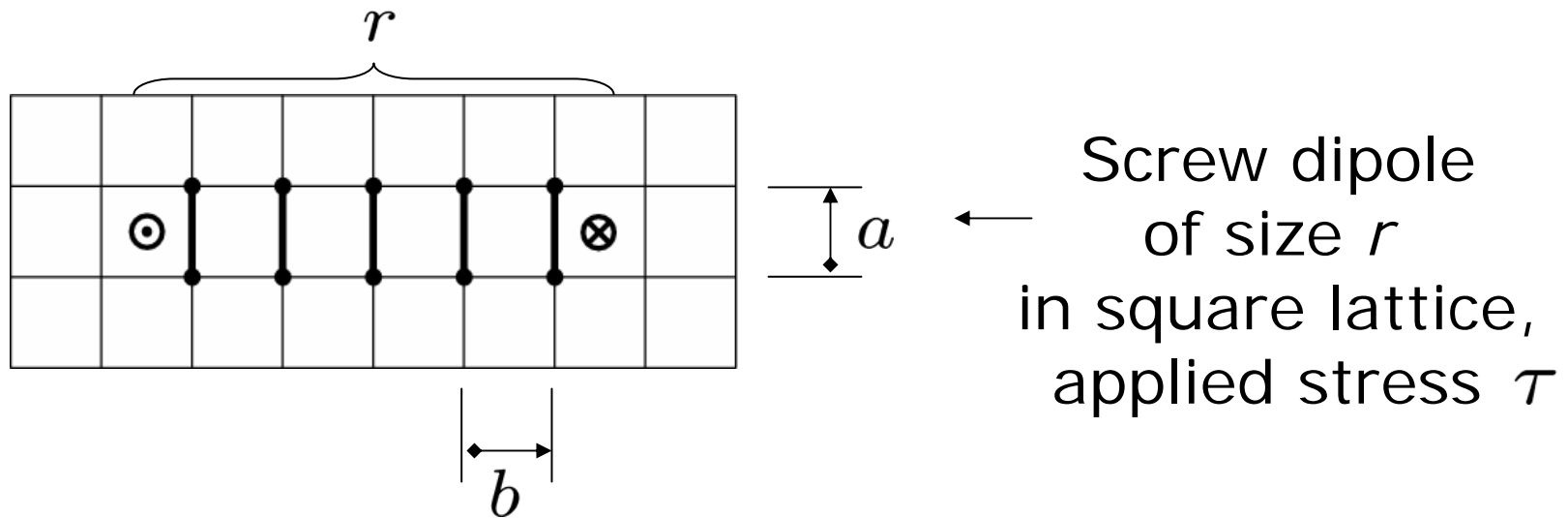
where: $\Gamma(x, y) =$

$$\int [\nabla G(x, z) \cdot \nabla G(y, z) I - \nabla G(x, z) \otimes \nabla G(x, z)] dz$$

and: $G = \Delta^{-1} \equiv$ Green's function of the Laplacian.



Straight dislocations – Energy



- Dipole energy, continuum limit:

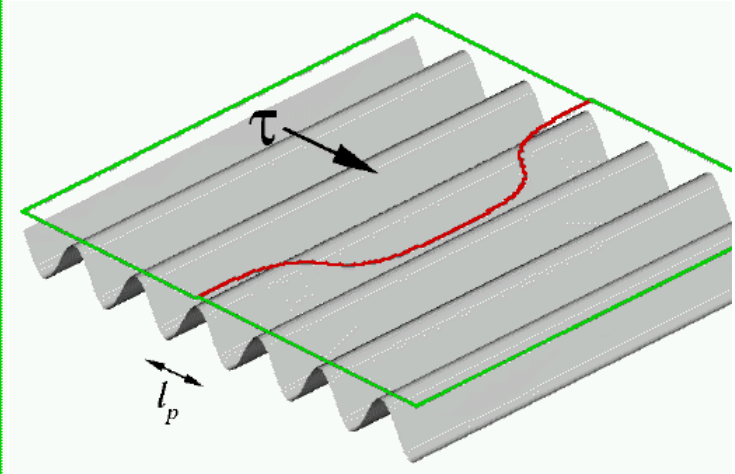
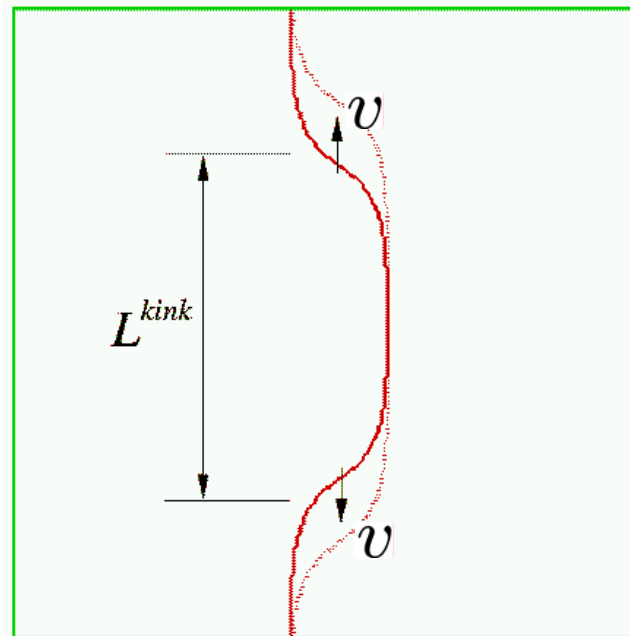
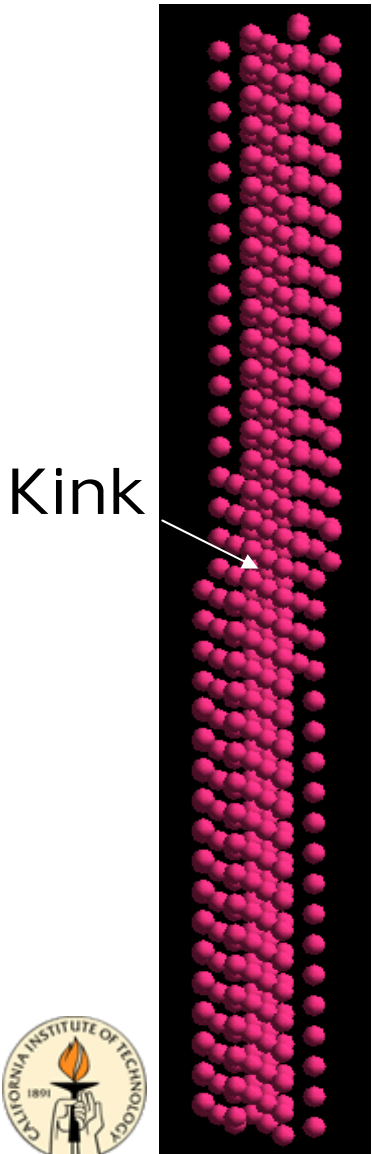
$$\frac{E}{L} \sim \frac{Gb^2}{2\pi} \log \frac{r}{r_0} + b\tau r$$

logarithmic divergence!

- Core cutoff radius: $r_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{8e\gamma}} \approx 0.198506 a$



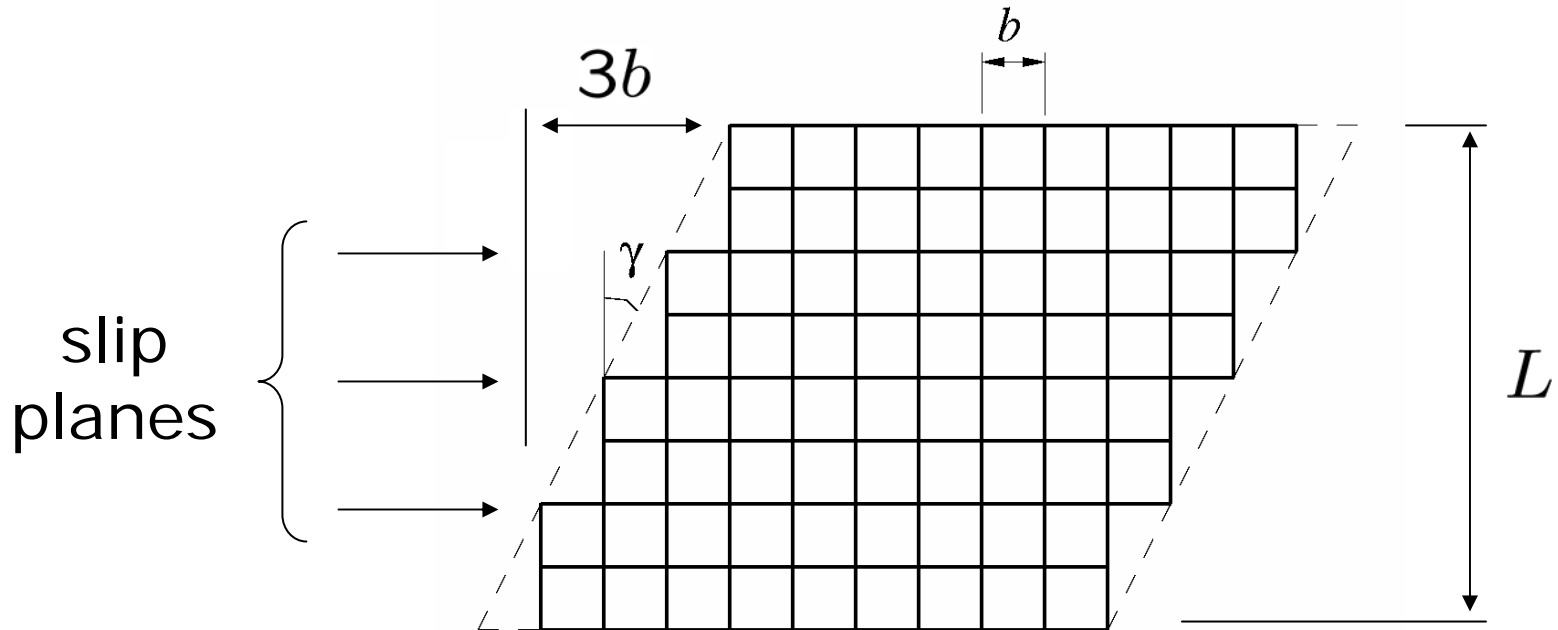
Straight dislocations – Mobility



- Peierls stress τ_0 : Threshold stress for dislocation motion
- Dissipation = $\tau_0 \times$ (slipped area)
lattice friction



Dislocation transport and plasticity

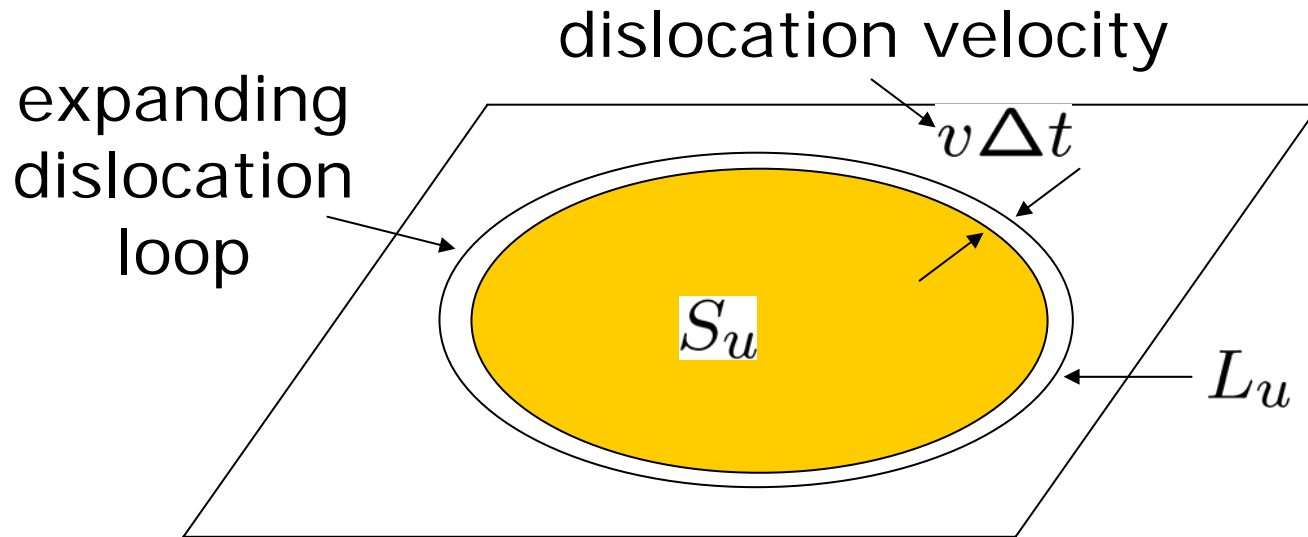


- Plastic deformation resulting from the motion of three straight edge dislocations across crystal:

$$\gamma = \frac{3b}{L} = \frac{b3L}{L^2} = |\alpha| L$$



Dislocation transport and plasticity



- Dislocation transport and plastic deformation rate:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \beta^p \mathcal{H}^2 \llcorner S_u = v \alpha \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner L_u$$

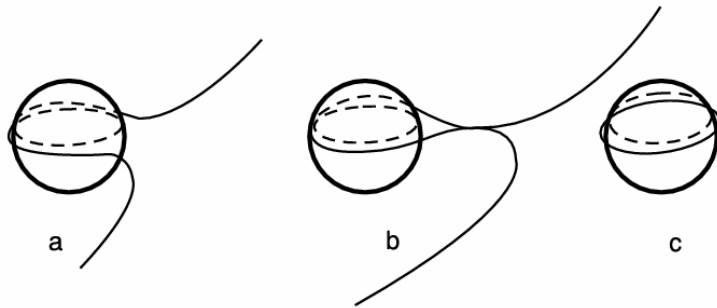
- Incremental transport problem: For $n = 0, 1, \dots$,

$$\inf_{\mu_{n+1}} \{ \|\mu_{n+1} - \mu_n\| + E(\mu_{n+1}, t_{n+1}) \}$$

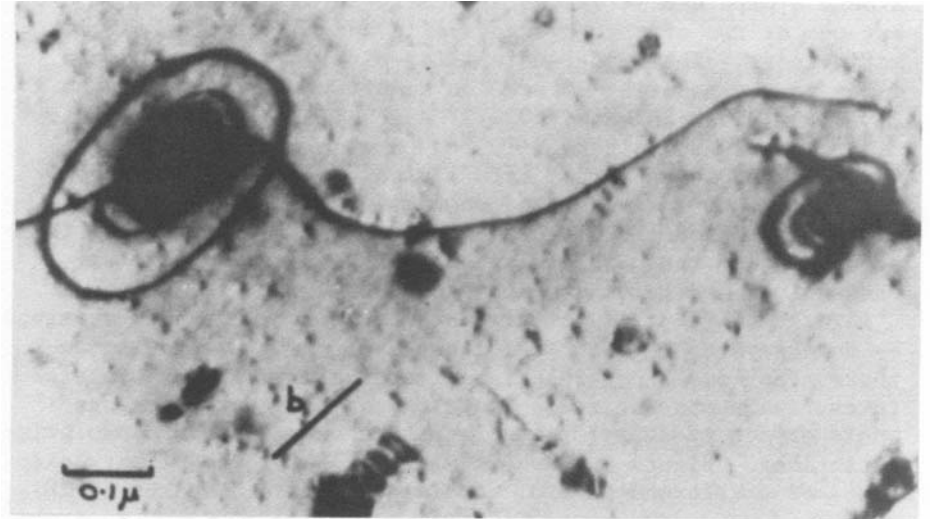


Obstacles – Topological obstructions

- Example: Precipitates.

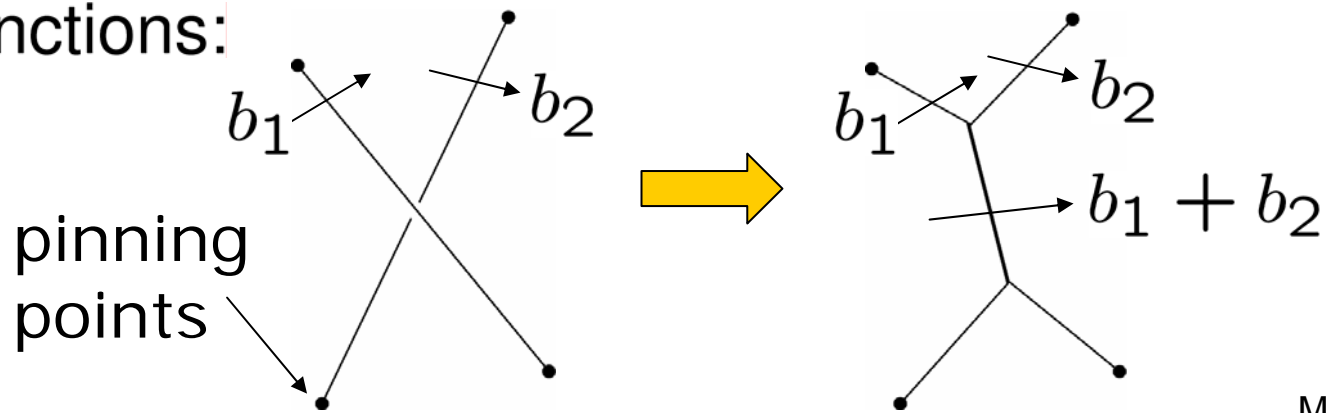


Impenetrable obstacles

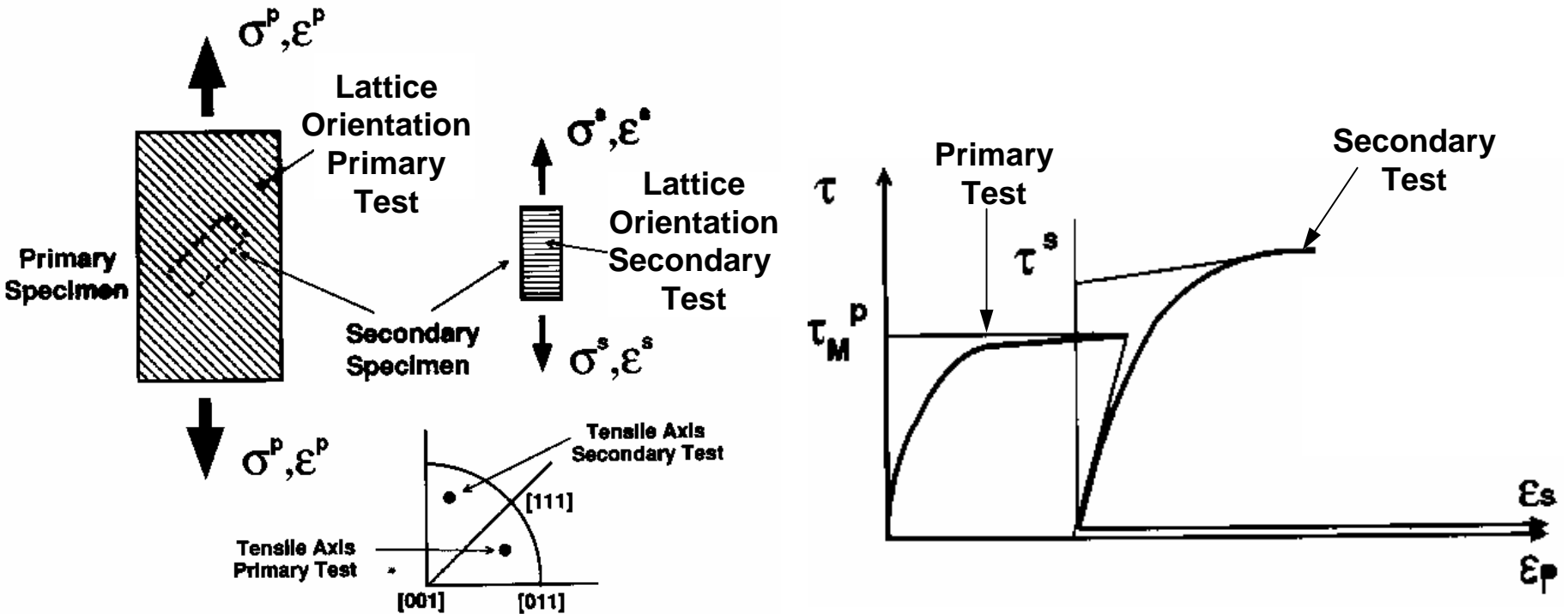


(Humphreys and Hirsch '70)

- Junctions:



Junctions – Strong latent hardening

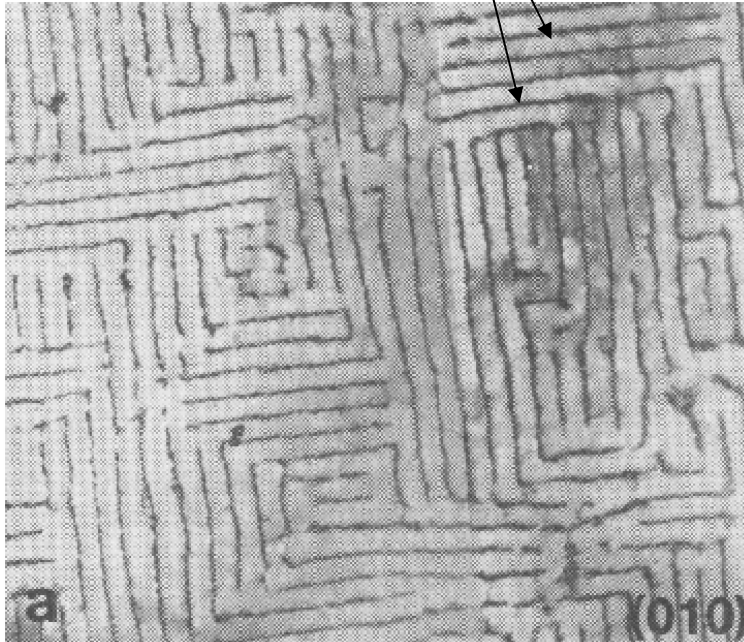


- Latent hardening: Metals much 'prefer' to activate a single slip system at each material point, though the active system may vary from point to point.



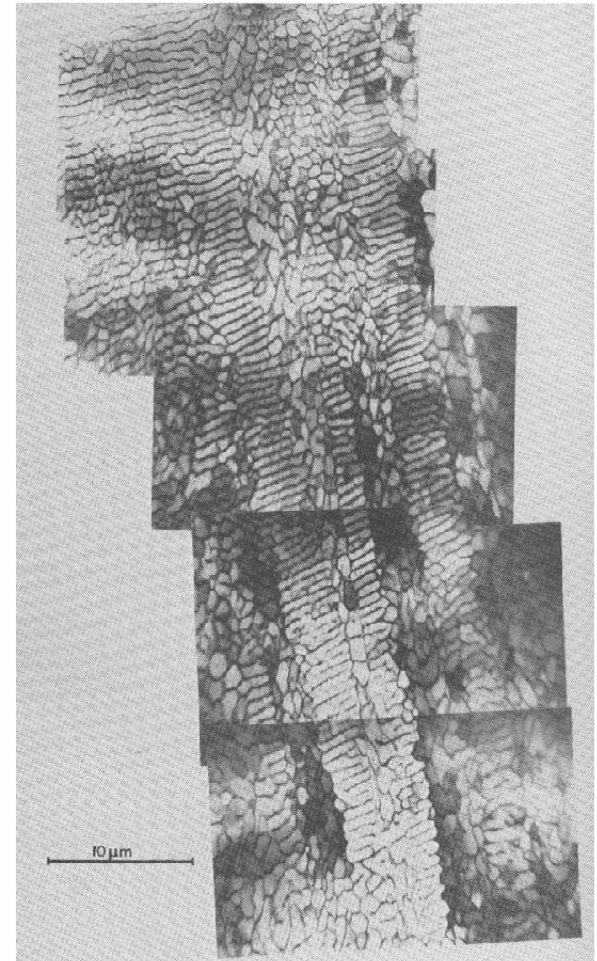
Dislocation structures - Fatigue

Dipolar dislocation walls



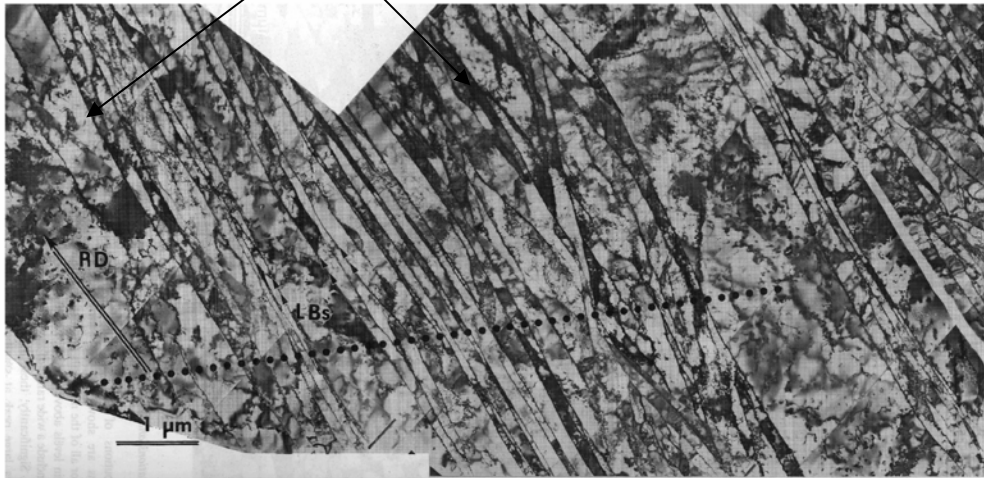
Labyrinth structure in fatigued copper single crystal
(Jin and Winter '84)

Nested bands in copper single crystal fatigued to saturation →
(Ramussen and Pedersen '80)



Dislocation lamellar structures

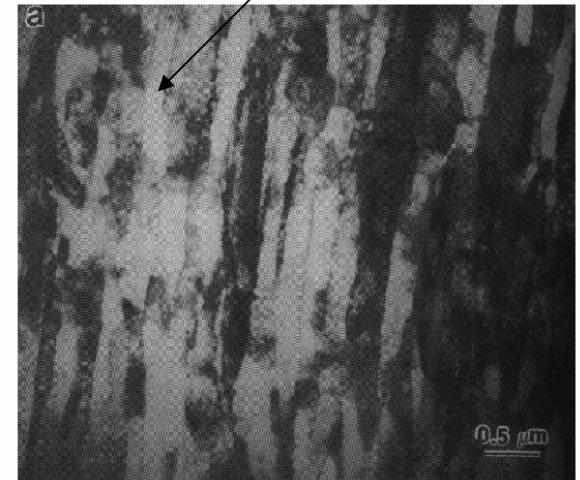
Dislocation walls



Lamellar dislocation structure
in 90% cold-rolled Ta

(DA Hughes and N Hansen, *Acta Materialia*,
44 (1) 1997, pp. 105-112)

Dislocation walls



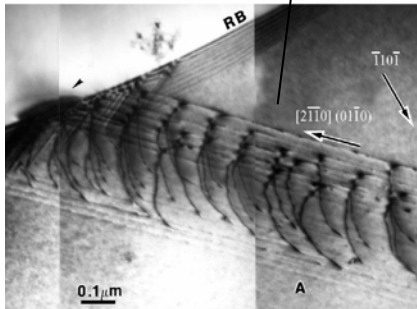
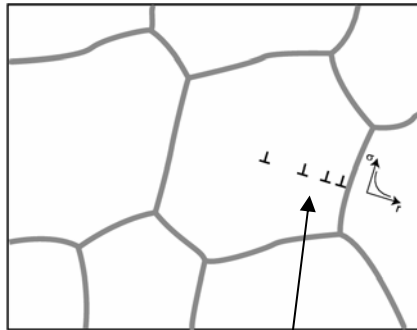
Lamellar structure
in shocked Ta

(MA Meyers et al.,
Metall. Mater. Trans.,
26 (10) 1995, pp. 2493-2501)

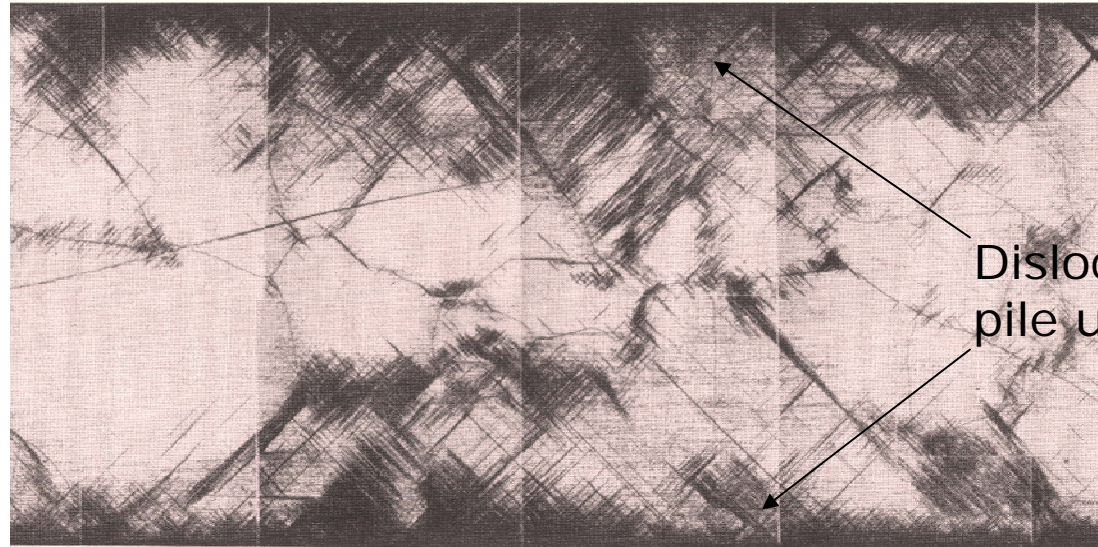
Lamellar dislocation structures at large strains



Dislocation structures – Pile-ups



Dislocation pile-up
at Ti grain boundary
(I. Robertson)



Dislocation
pile ups

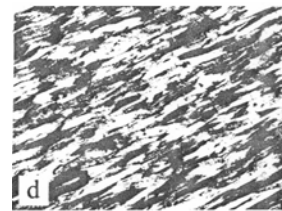
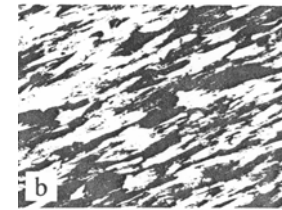
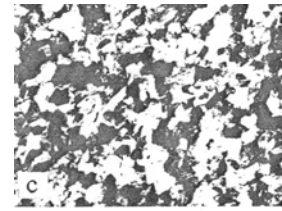
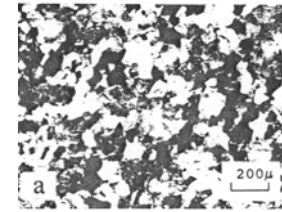
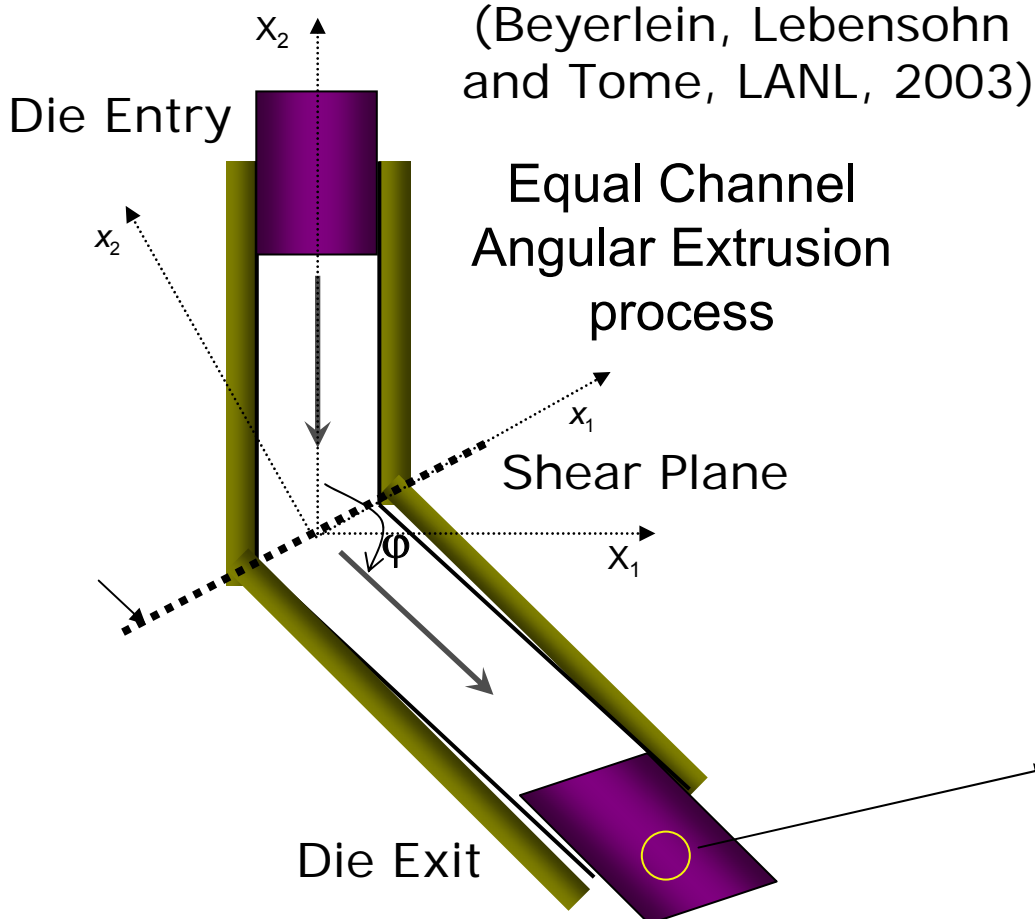
LiF plate impact experiment.
Dislocation pile-ups at surfaces
and grain boundaries
(G Meir and RJ Clifton, J. Appl. Phys.,
59 (1) 1986, pp. 124-148)

Effect of grain boundaries, surfaces

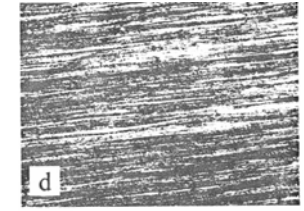
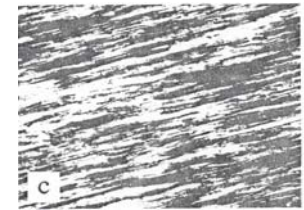
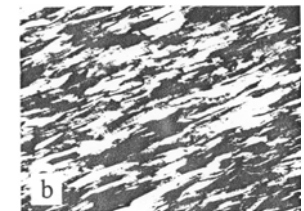
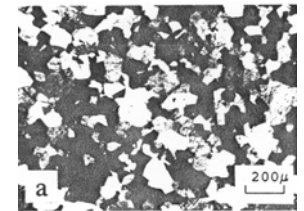


Dislocation structures – Effect of strain

(Beyerlein, Lebensohn and Tome, LANL, 2003)



Route C



Route A

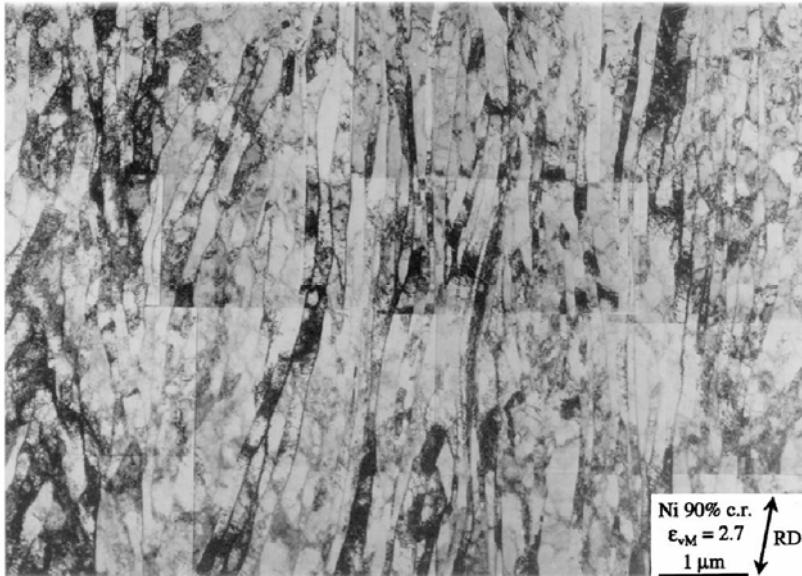
Increasing deformation



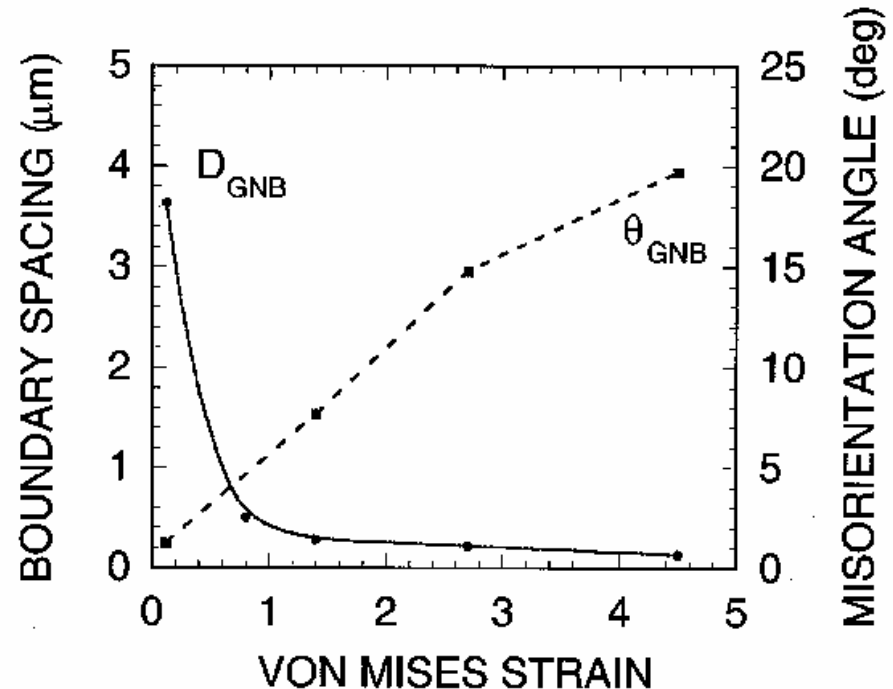
Evolution of dislocation structures in Cu specimen. Lamellar width: $l \sim \gamma^{-0.65}$



Dislocation structures – Scaling laws



Pure nickel cold rolled to 90%
Hansen *et al.* Mat. Sci. Engin.
A317 (2001).

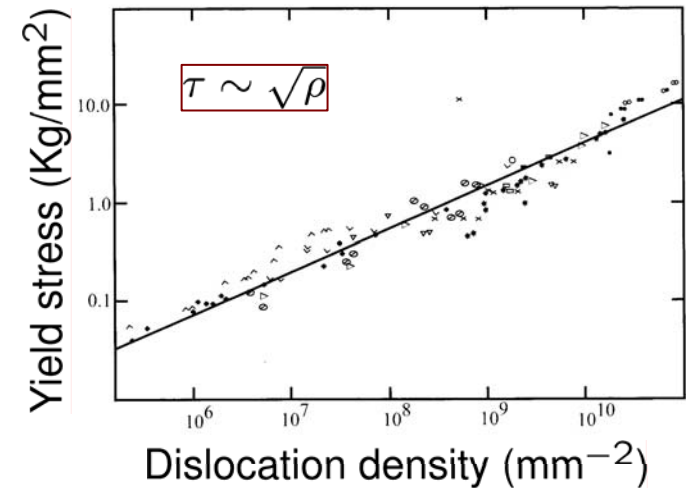
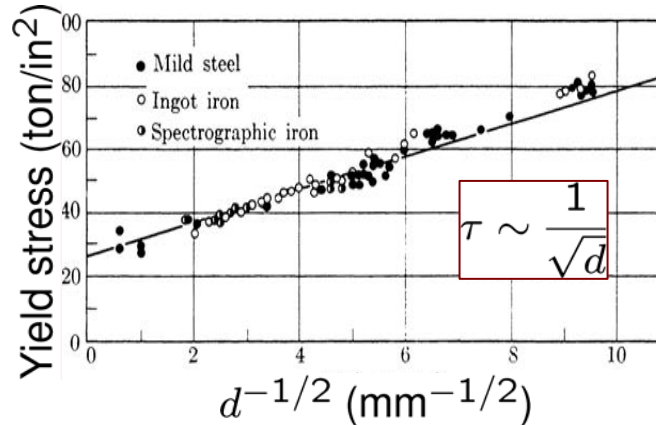
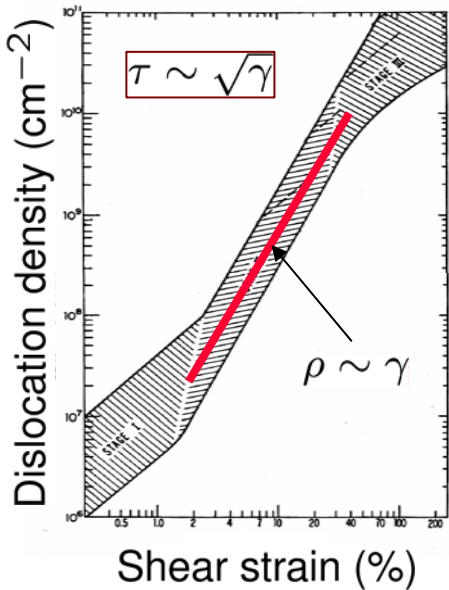


Lamellar width and
misorientation angle as a
function of deformation
Hansen *et al.* Mat. Sci. Engin.
A317 (2001).

Scaling of lamellar width and
misorientation angle with deformation



Dislocation structures – Scaling laws



Taylor hardening
(RJ Asaro,
Adv. Appl. Mech.,
23, 1983, p. 1.)

Hall-Petch scaling
(NJ Petch,
J. Iron and Steel Inst.,
174, 1953, pp. 25-28.)

Taylor scaling
(SJ Basinski and ZS Basinski,
Dislocations in Solids,
FRN Nabarro (ed.)
North-Holland, 1979.)

Classical scaling laws of crystal plasticity

