



Darcy Hughes 博士（前 Sandia National Laboratory, US）による下記のセミナーを、5月20日（月）に行います。 多数のご聴講を歓迎いたします。

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The microstructural origin of work hardening stages and transitions

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The strain evolution of the flow stress and work hardening rate in stages III and IV is explored by utilizing a fully described deformation microstructure. Extensive measurements by transmission electron microscopy reveal a hierarchical subdivision of grains by low angle incidental dislocation boundaries (IDBs) and medium to high angle geometrically necessary boundaries (GNBs). This universal evolution is demonstrated for nickel, copper, and aluminum deformed by cold rolling from strains of 0.05 to 5.5. Microstructural morphology evolves with increasing strain through a transition resulting in a lamellar cell-block structure aligned with the deformation. This transition is caused by the emergence of new slip systems and a stable texture. Four parameters describe the microstructure, the misorientation angle across each boundary type and their respective spacing. Universal scaling characterizes the normalized distributions of three separate parameters. A new scaling law connects the strain evolution of two strength parameters: the dislocation density of IDBs and the spacing between GNBs. Strengthening mechanisms and strength contributions for those two parameters are expressed respectively as a linear addition of the classical Taylor and Hall-Petch formulations. Model predictions agree closely with experimental values of flow stress and work hardening rate in stages III and IV. Strong connections between the evolutionary stages of the deformation microstructure and work hardening rates create a modern basis for the classic problem of work hardening in metals and alloys.

These evolutionary processes are extended to an unexplored scale of 5 nm that was produced in Cu by applying a large sliding load in liquid nitrogen. Statistical and universal scaling analyses of deformation induced high angle boundaries, dislocation boundaries, and individual dislocations observed by high resolution electron microscopy (HREM) reveal that dislocation processes still dominate. These connections lead the way for the future development of ultra high strength ductile metals produced via plastic deformation.

D. A. Hughes, N. Hansen, "The microstructural origin of work hardening stages, *Acta Materialia*" 148, (2018), 374-383.

D. A. Hughes, N. Hansen, "Exploring the limit of dislocation based plasticity in nanostructured metals," *Physical review letters*, 112, (2014), 135504.