

PMT3306 - Módulo “Mecanismos de deformação e de fratura em fluência” - Material de apoio

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25 de outubro de 2020

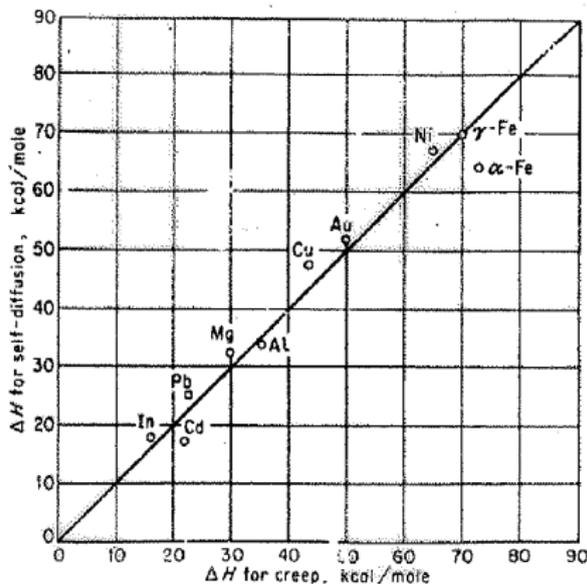
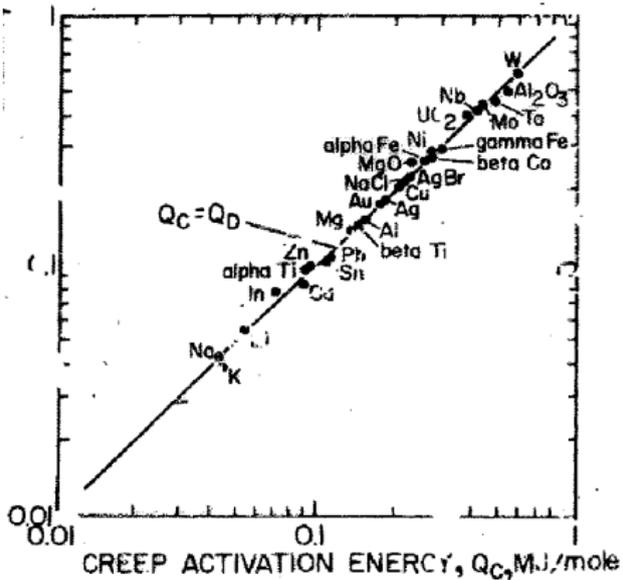
Equação de Mukherjee – Bird – Dorn

MBD

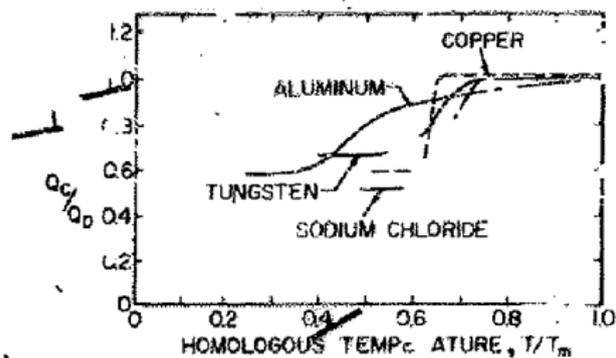
$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} = \frac{ADGb}{k_B T} \left(\frac{\sigma}{G}\right)^n \left(\frac{b}{d}\right)^p$$

- D : difusividade (característica do mecanismo controlador da deformação plástica)
- G : módulo de cisalhamento
- b : módulo do vetor de Burgers (das discordâncias responsáveis pela deformação plástica)
- σ : tensão remota aplicada
- d : tamanho de grão
- A , p e n : parâmetros

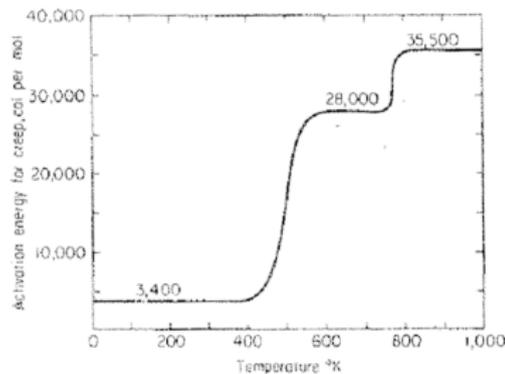
Energia de ativação para deformação em fluência



Difusividade



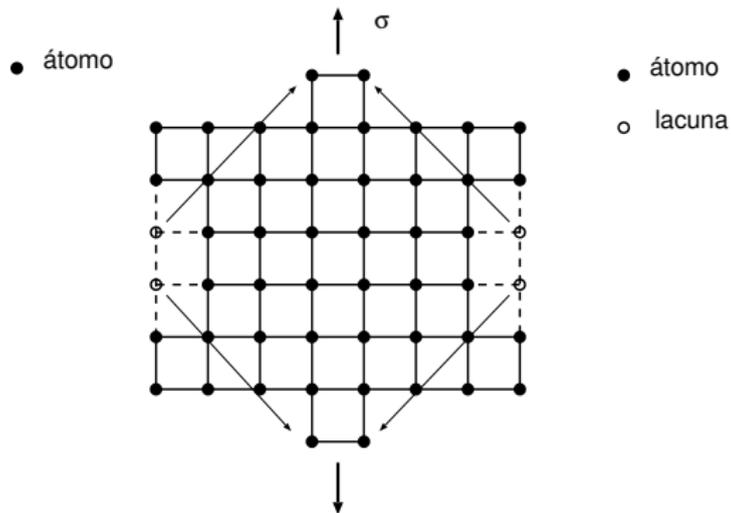
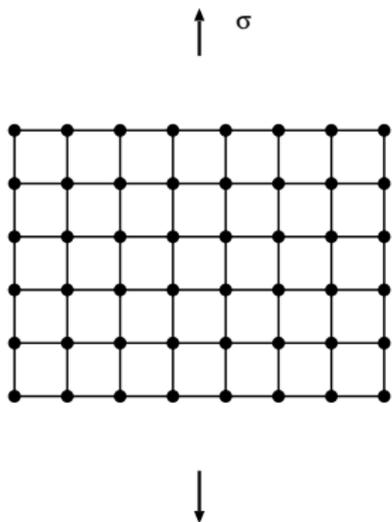
Monocristais de Alumínio



Mecanismos de fluência

- a. Mecanismos difusionais.
- b. Mecanismos baseados na superação de barreiras por ascensão de discordâncias (*dislocation creep* ou *power-law creep*).
- c. Mecanismos baseados em escorregamento de discordâncias (*dislocation glide* ou *power-law breakdown*).
- d. Mecanismos baseados em deslizamento de contornos de grão (*grain boundary sliding*).

Lacunas e fluência



Mecanismo de Nabarro - Herring

NH

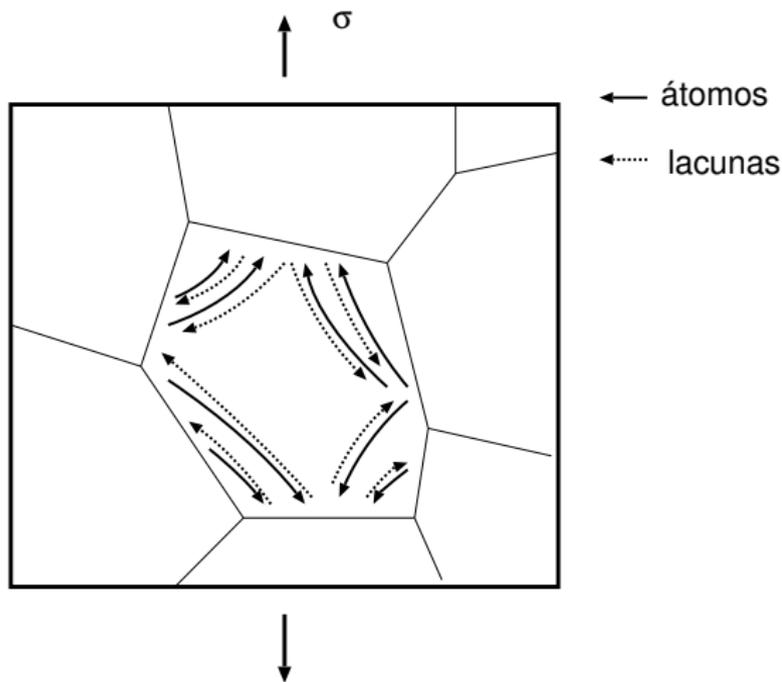
$$\vec{j} = - \left(\frac{n_L D}{k_B T} \right) \vec{\nabla} (\mu - \mu_h)$$

Conservação:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 (\mu - \mu_h) = 0$$

Trabalho de inserção de átomos:

$$\delta W = (\mu - \mu_h - \mu_0) \delta N$$



C. Herring, *J. Appl. Phys* 21 (1950) 437 – 445

Mecanismo de Nabarro - Herring

NH

$$\vec{j} = - \left(\frac{n_L D}{k_B T} \right) \vec{\nabla} (\mu - \mu_h)$$

Conservação:

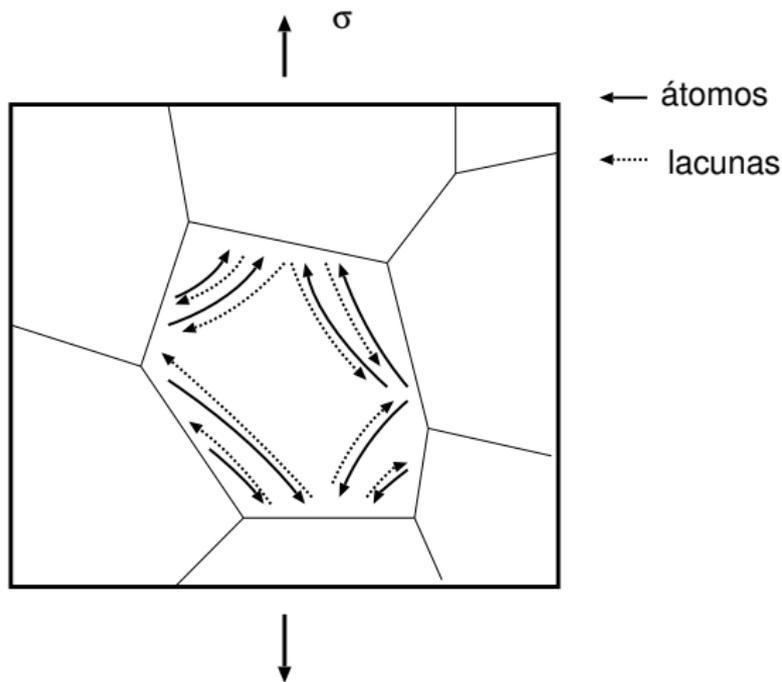
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 (\mu - \mu_h) = 0$$

Trabalho de inserção de átomos:

$$\delta W = \delta F - \mu_0 \delta N - \sigma_{33} \delta V$$

com $\delta F \approx \mu_0 \delta N$.

C. Herring, *J. Appl. Phys* 21 (1950) 437 – 445



Mecanismo de Nabarro - Herring

NH

$$\vec{j} = - \left(\frac{n_L D}{k_B T} \right) \vec{\nabla} (\mu - \mu_h)$$

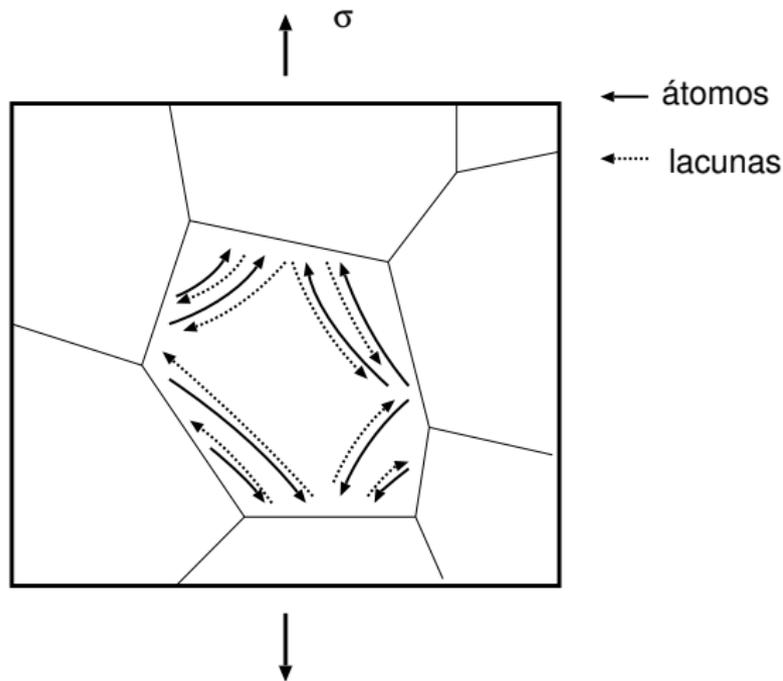
Conservação:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 (\mu - \mu_h) = 0$$

ou seja

$$\mu - \mu_h = \mu_0 - \sigma_{33} \Omega_0$$

onde Ω_0 é o volume molar



C. Herring, *J. Appl. Phys* 21 (1950) 437 – 445

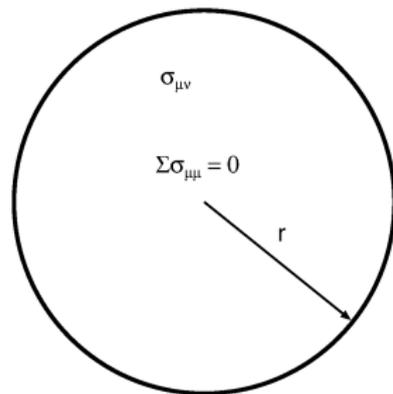
Mecanismo de Nabarro- Herring

Monocristal esférico

Em um ponto de coordenada \vec{x} da superfície da esfera a componente normal de tração será dada por:

$$\sigma_{33} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^2} \Leftarrow \sum_{\mu} x_\mu^2 = r^2$$

$$\mu - \mu_h = \mu_0 - \Omega_0 \sum_{\mu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^2}$$



C. Herring, *J. Appl. Phys* 21 (1950) 437 – 445

Mecanismo de Nabarro- Herring

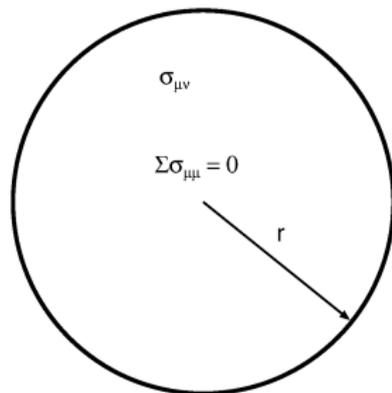
Monocristal esférico

Em um ponto de coordenada \vec{x} da superfície da esfera a componente normal de tração será dada por:

$$\sigma_{33} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^2} \Leftarrow \sum_{\mu} x_\mu^2 = r^2$$

O fluxo difusivo ao longo da superfície da esfera é dado por:

$$\vec{j}_n = \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \Omega_0 \right) = \frac{2D}{k_B T} \sum_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^3}$$



Mecanismo de Nabarro- Herring

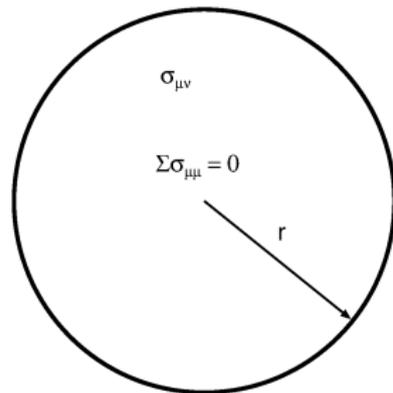
Monocristal esférico

Em um ponto de coordenada \vec{x} da superfície da esfera a componente normal de tração será dada por:

$$\sigma_{33} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^2} \Leftarrow \sum_{\mu} x_\mu^2 = r^2$$

usando a identidade $n_L \Omega_0 = 1$:

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \dot{\gamma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r}$$



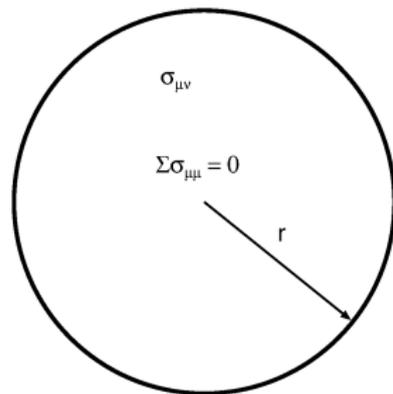
Mecanismo de Nabarro- Herring

Monocristal esférico

Em um ponto de coordenada \vec{x} da superfície da esfera a componente normal de tração será dada por:

$$\sigma_{33} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_\mu x_\nu}{r^2} \Leftarrow \sum_{\mu} x_\mu^2 = r^2$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{2D\Omega_0}{k_B T r^2} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu}$$



C. Herring, *J. Appl. Phys* 21 (1950) 437 – 445

Mecanismo de Nabarro- Herring

Monocristal esférico

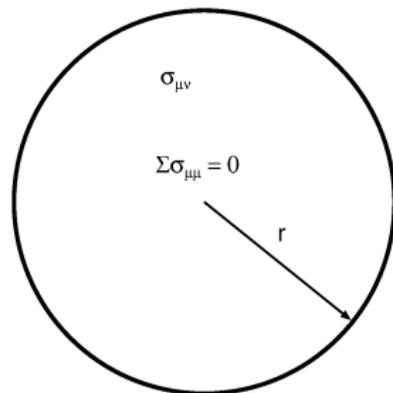
Em um ponto de coordenada \vec{x} da superfície da esfera a componente normal de tração será dada por:

$$\sigma_{33} = \sum_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \frac{x_{\mu}x_{\nu}}{r^2} \Leftarrow \sum_{\mu} x_{\mu}^2 = r^2$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} \approx \frac{7\sigma Db^3}{k_B T d^2}$$

ou seja:

$$n = 1 \quad p = 2$$



Mecanismo de Coble

Difusão em contornos de grão

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} \approx \frac{50D^* \sigma b^4}{k_B T d^3}$$

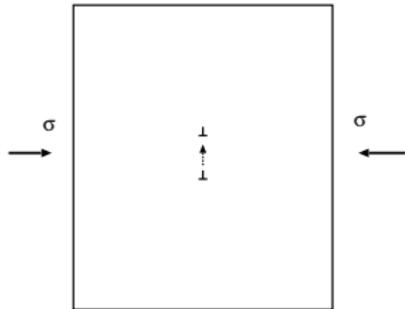
ou seja:

$$n = 1 \quad p = 3$$

R. L. Coble, *J. Appl. Phys.* **34** (1963) pp. 1679 – 1682.

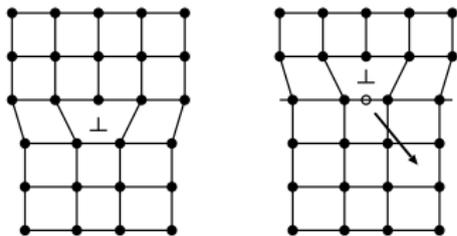
Mecanismo de Harper - Dorn

Casos extremos



$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} \approx \frac{Db\sigma}{k_B T}$$

$$n = 1 \quad p = 0$$



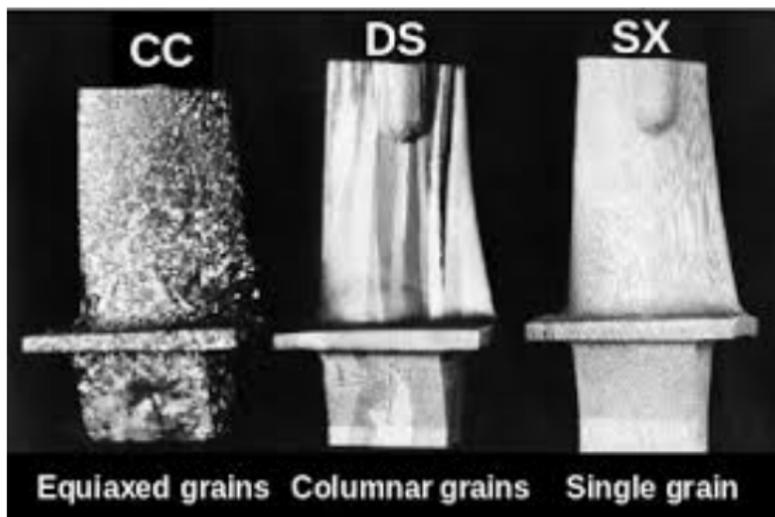
J. G. Harper, J. E. Dorn, *Acta Metall.* **5** (1957) pp. 654 – 665 e J. G. Harper, L. A. Shepard, J. E. Dorn, *Acta Metall.* **6** (1958) pp. 509 – 518.

Resumo dos mecanismos difusionais

- Regime de baixas tensões → condições mais usuais de operação
 - Temperaturas homólogas altas → NH
 - Temperaturas homólogas baixas → Coble
- Supressão de NH e Coble → Harper - Dorn (questionável)

Aplicação

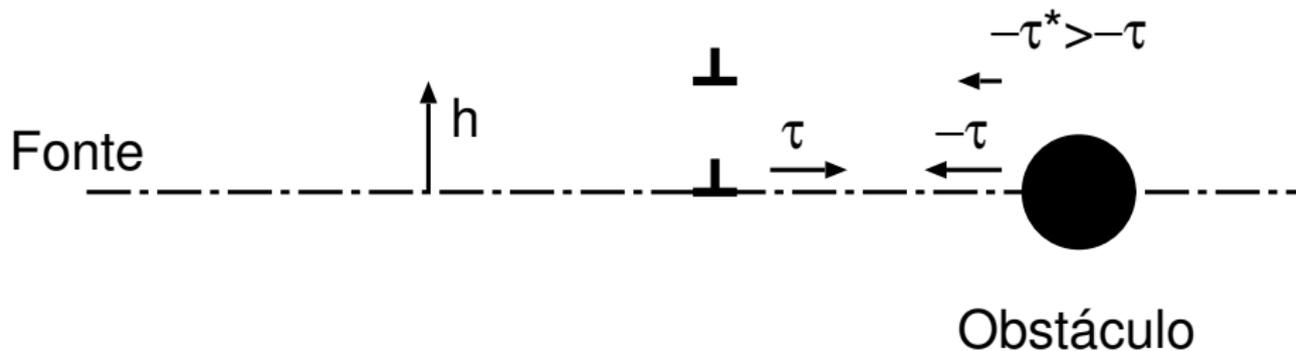
Palhetas de turbina



Mecanismo de Weertmann

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} \approx \frac{ADGb}{k_B T} \left(\frac{\sigma}{G} \right)^5$$

portanto, $n = 5$, $p = 0$.



J. Weertman, *J. Appl. Phys.* 26 (1955) pp. 1213 – 1217.

Exemplos

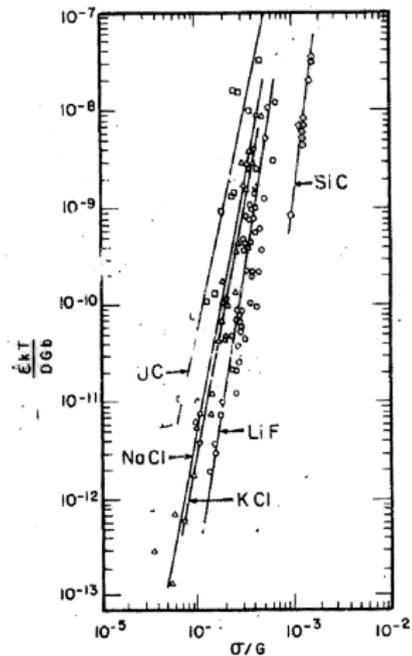
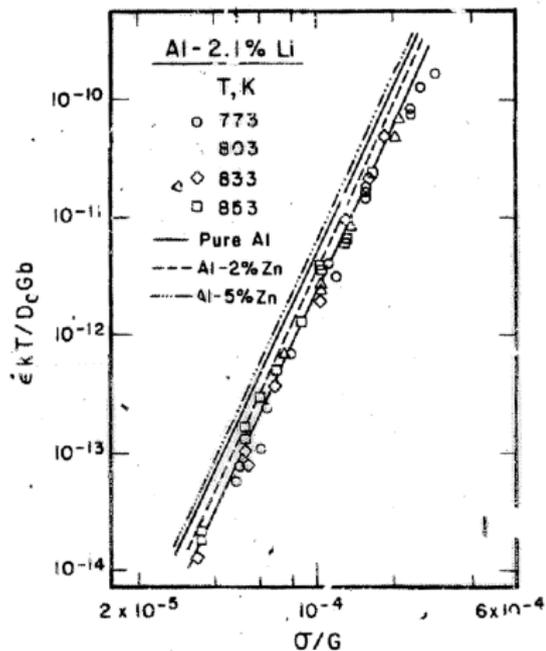
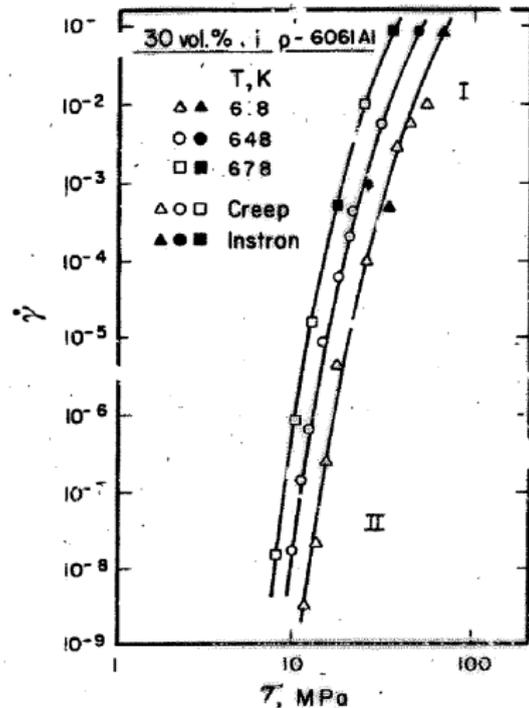
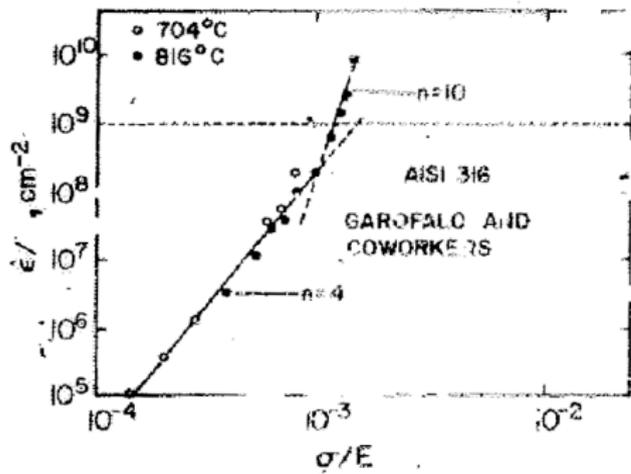
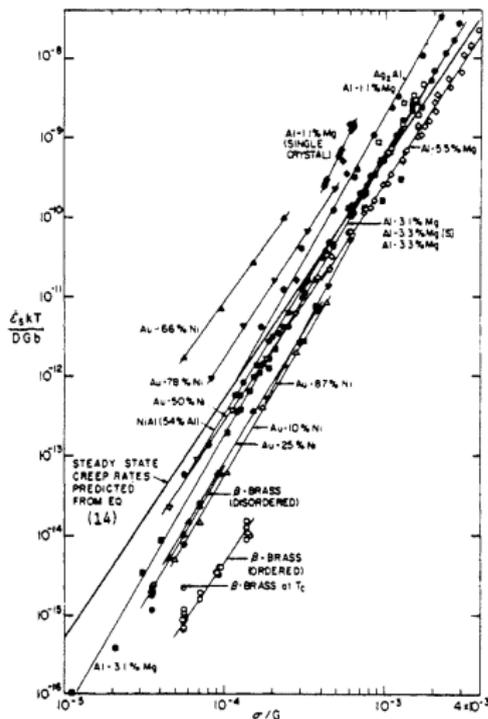


Figure 13.4b

Quebra da lei de potência



Escoamento viscoso



- Em soluções sólidas ($D =$ coeficiente de interdifusão)
- $n \approx 3$
- Componente de fricção no escorregamento de discordâncias

Efeito de dispersões de precipitados

Tensão de limiar (σ_0)

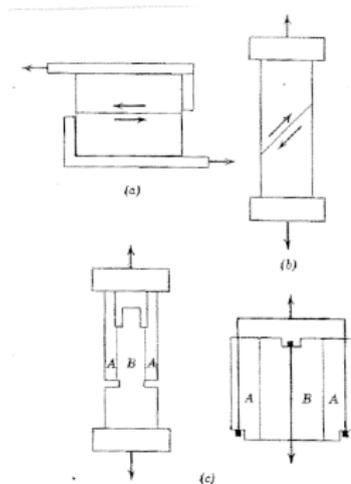
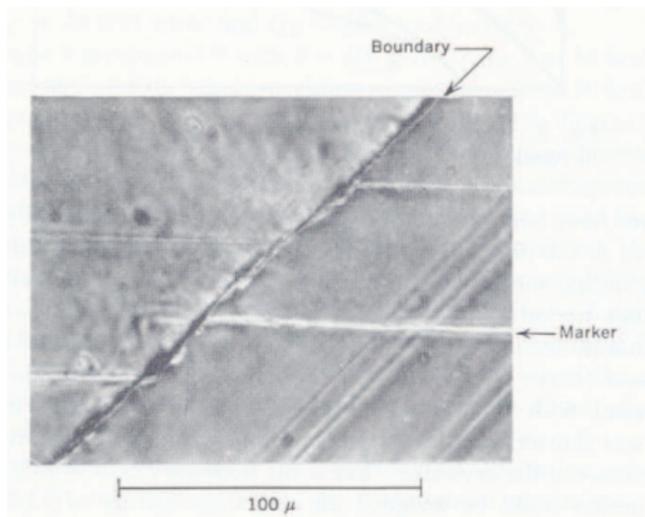
$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} = A \frac{DGb}{k_B T} \left(\frac{\sigma - \sigma_0}{G} \right)^n$$

Rao *et al.*

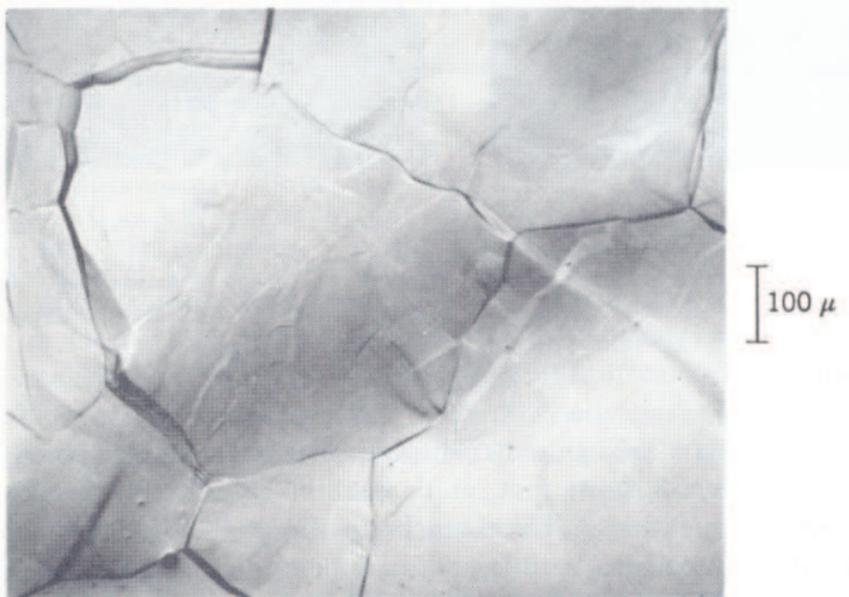
$$\dot{\epsilon}_{min} = 8,3 \times 10^8 \frac{DGb}{k_B T} \left[\exp \left(-104 \sqrt{\frac{b}{\lambda}} \right) \right] \left(\frac{\sigma - \sigma_0}{E} \right)^5$$

onde λ representa a distância média entre partículas.

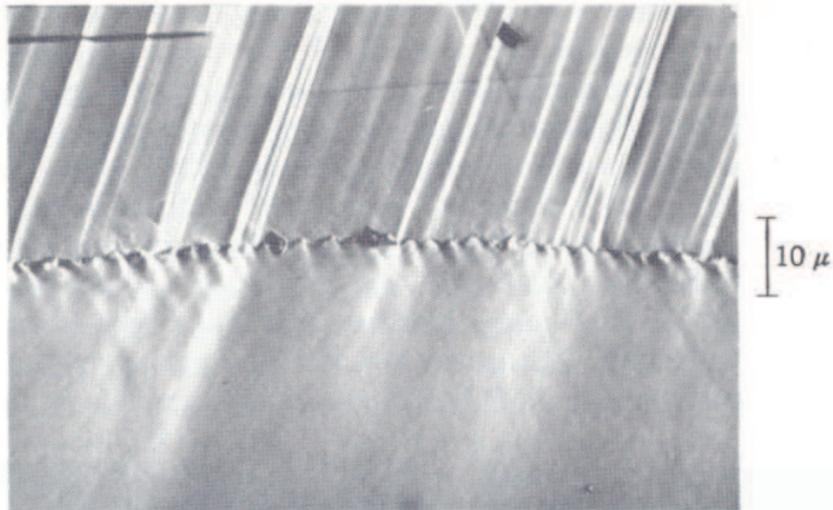
Deslizamento de contornos de grão



Deslizamento de contornos de grão



Deslizamento de contornos de grão



Vetor deslocamento

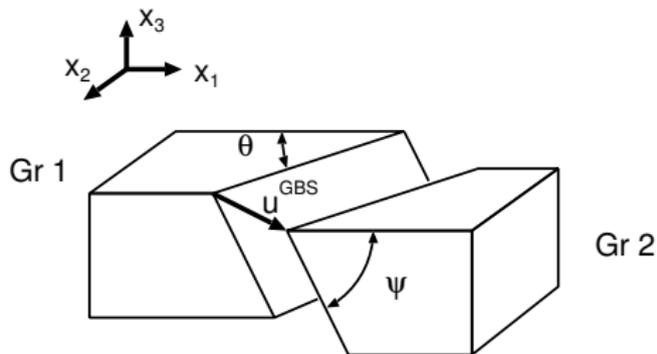
$$u_1^{\text{GBS}} = \frac{u_2^{\text{GBS}}}{\tan \psi} + \frac{u_3^{\text{GBS}}}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{GBS}} = n_\ell \bar{u}_1^{\text{GBS}}$$

ou ainda

$$\varepsilon_{\text{GBS}} = k' n_\ell \bar{u}_2^{\text{GBS}}$$

onde $k' \approx 1,5$ é uma constante.



Desenvolvimento

Introduzindo a variável ξ :

$$\xi = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{GBS}}}{\varepsilon_t}$$

onde ε_t é a deformação total de fluência, e supondo que:

$$\varepsilon_t = \varepsilon_g + \varepsilon_{\text{GBS}}$$

onde ε_g é a parcela intergranular, temos que:

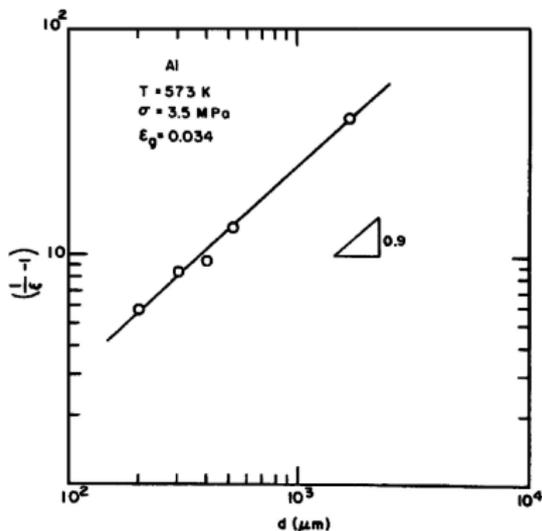
$$\left(\frac{1}{\xi} - 1\right) = \frac{\varepsilon_g}{\varepsilon_{\text{GBS}}} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_g}{\dot{\varepsilon}_{\text{GBS}}}$$

Postulamos que tanto a parcela intergranular, quanto a devida ao GBS são da forma da equação MBD, e obtemos:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\xi} - 1\right) = \frac{A_g}{A_{\text{GBS}}} \left(\frac{d}{b}\right)^{\rho_{\text{GBS}} - \rho_g} \left(\frac{\sigma}{G}\right)^{n_g - n_{\text{GBS}}} \frac{D_g}{D_{\text{GBS}}}$$

Resultados de Langdon

Alumínio

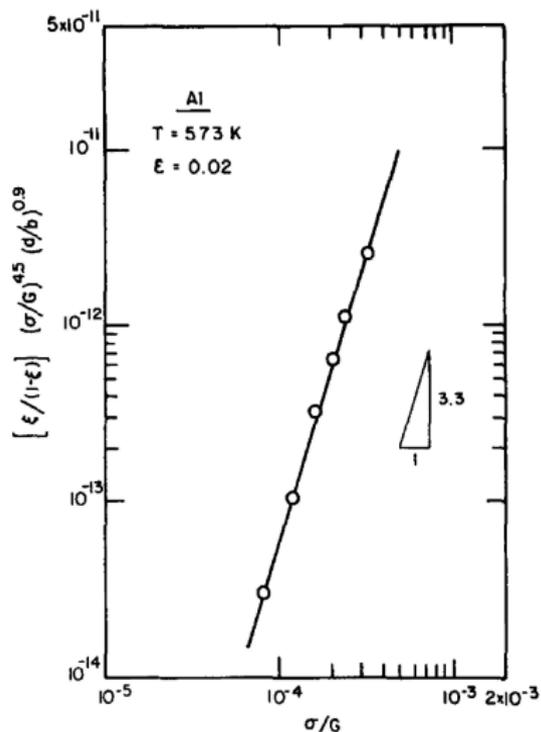


- $p_{\text{GBS}} = 0,9$
- $n_{\text{GBS}} \approx 3,5$
- $Q_{\text{GBS}} = 145 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \rightarrow$
autodifusão de alumínio.

T. G. Langdon, *J. Mater. Sci.* **41** (2006) 597 – 609.

Resultados de Langdon

Alumínio

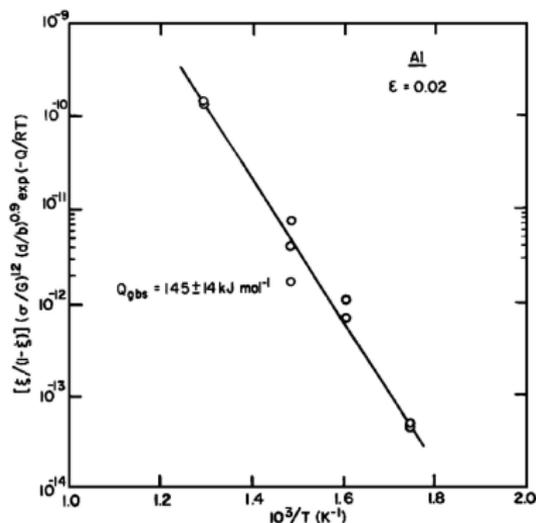


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Resultados de Langdon

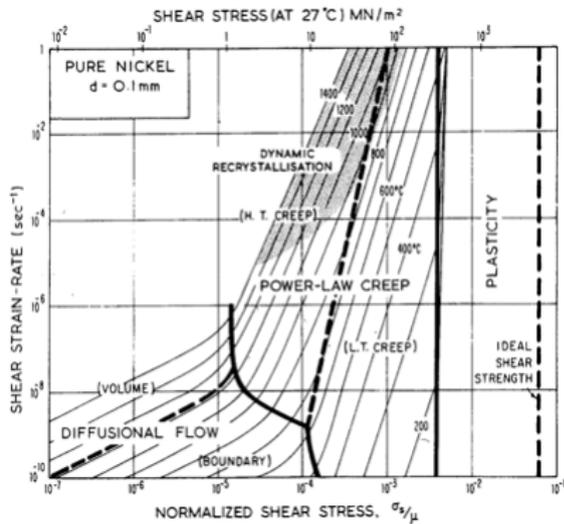
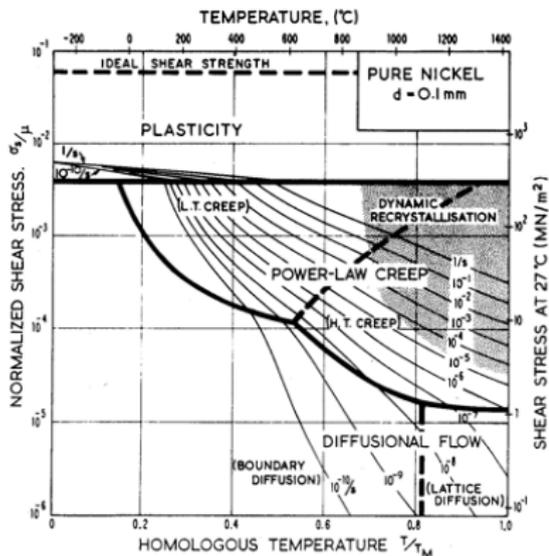
Alumínio



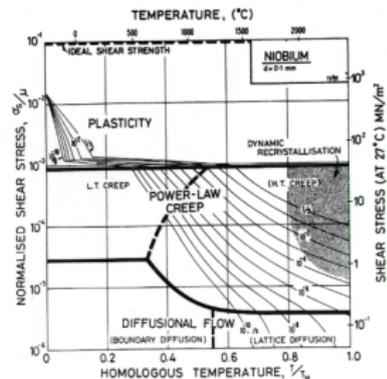
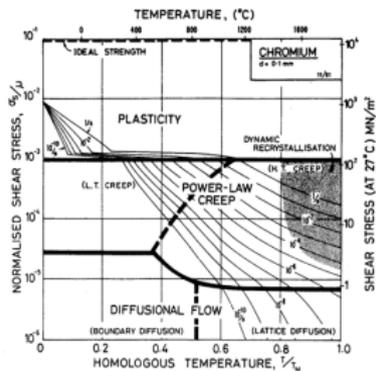
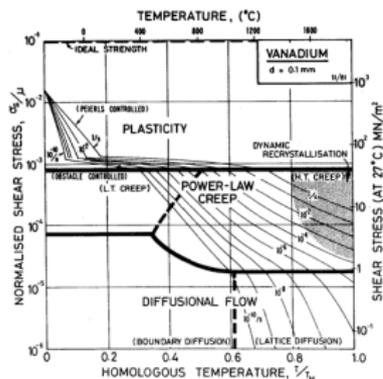
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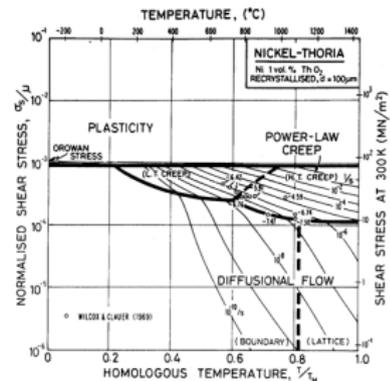
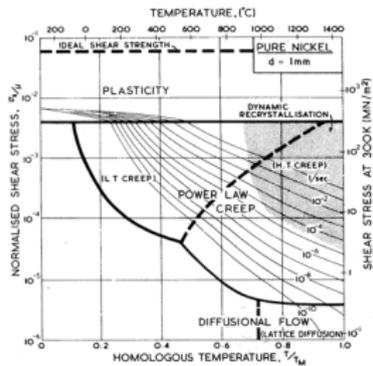
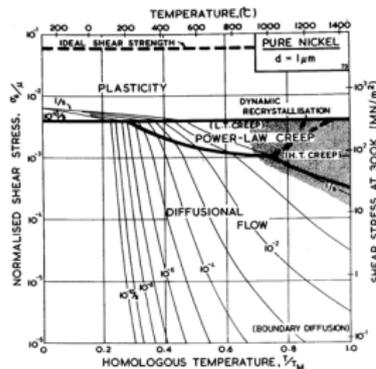
Mapas de Weertmann – Ashby



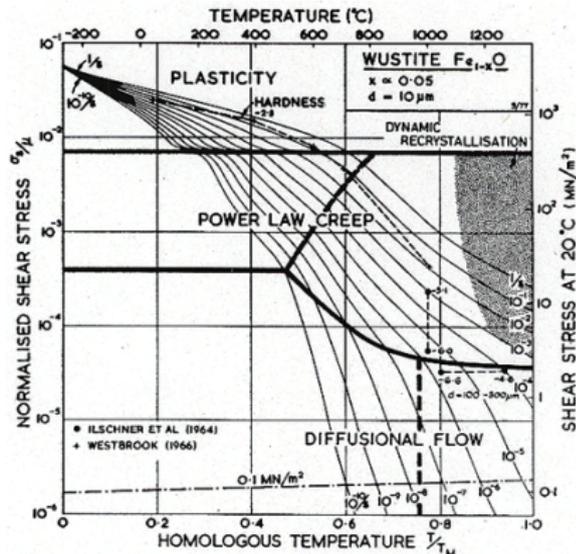
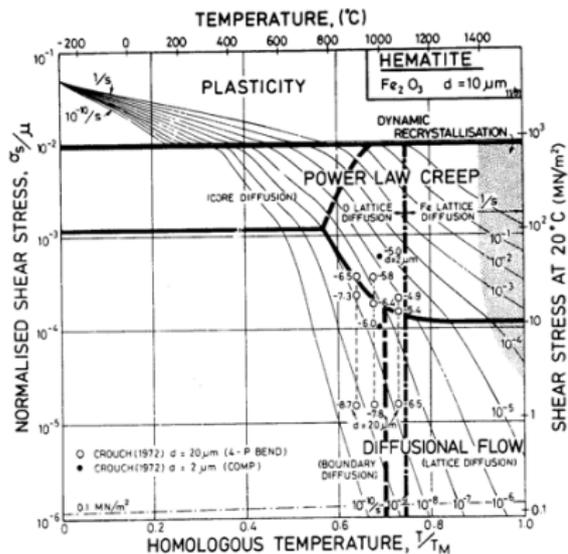
Comparação



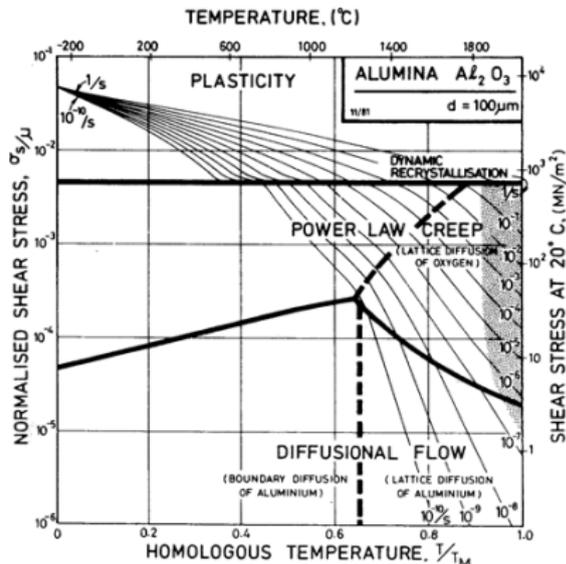
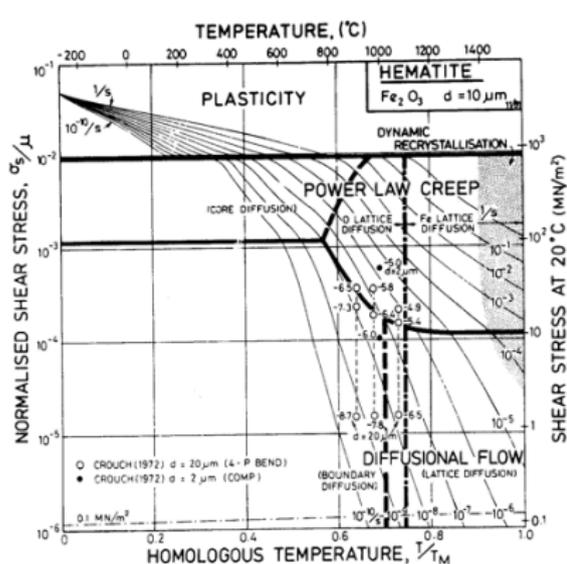
Efeito de variáveis microestruturais



Materiais cerâmicos



Materiais cerâmicos

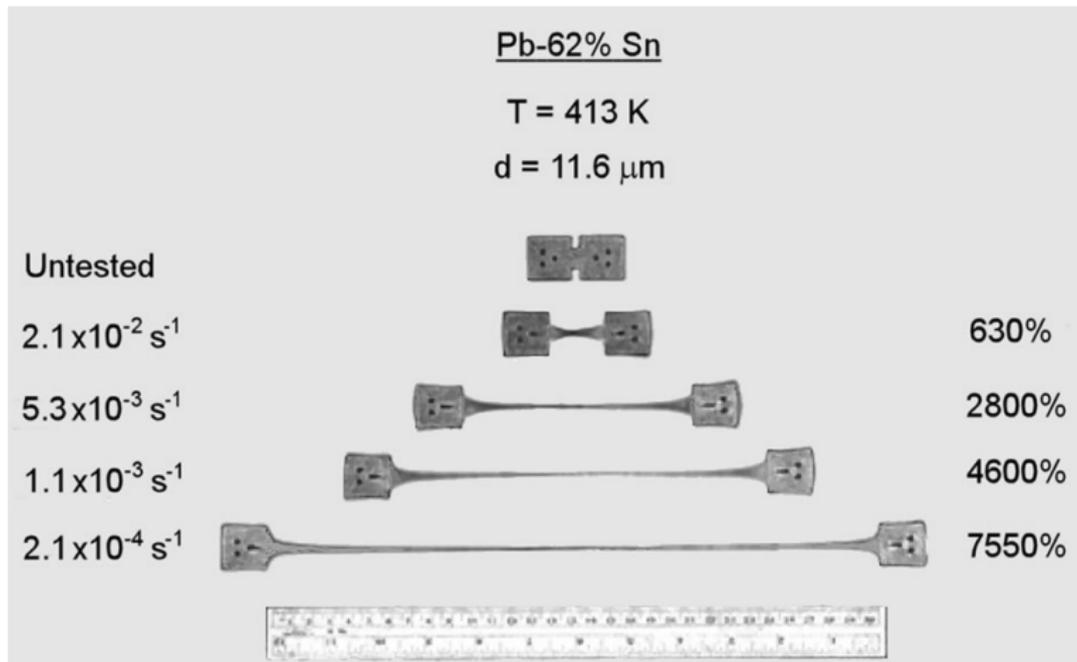


Comportamento superplástico

Ductilidade é limitada pelo surgimento da estrição. Se for possível atrasar o início da estrição, a ductilidade aumenta → materiais superplásticos. Fatores que induzem:

- faixa de taxa de deformação bem definida (tipicamente $10^{-4} \leq \dot{\epsilon} \leq 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$),
- faixa de temperaturas bem definida (tipicamente $\geq \tau_H = 0,4$) e
- para condições microestruturais bem definidas (tamanhos de grão micro- ou nanocristalinos ou microestruturas lamelares muito refinadas).

Superplasticidade



M. Kawazaki, T. G. Langdon *J. Mater. Sci.* **51** (2016) 19 – 32.

Sensibilidade à taxa de deformação e estrição

Das definições:

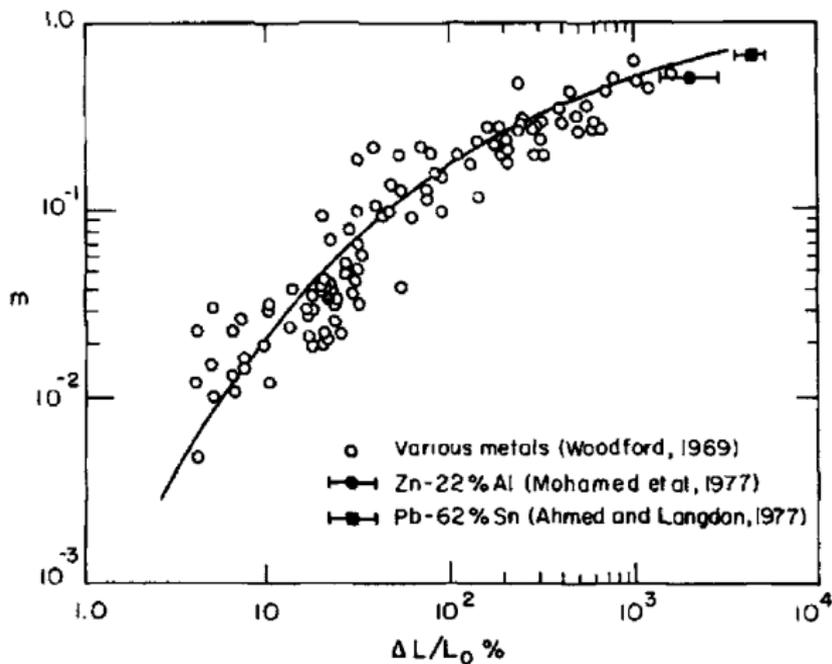
$$\sigma^r = \frac{F}{A} \quad \text{e} \quad \dot{\epsilon}^r = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{d\ell}{dt} = -\frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dt}$$

Assim

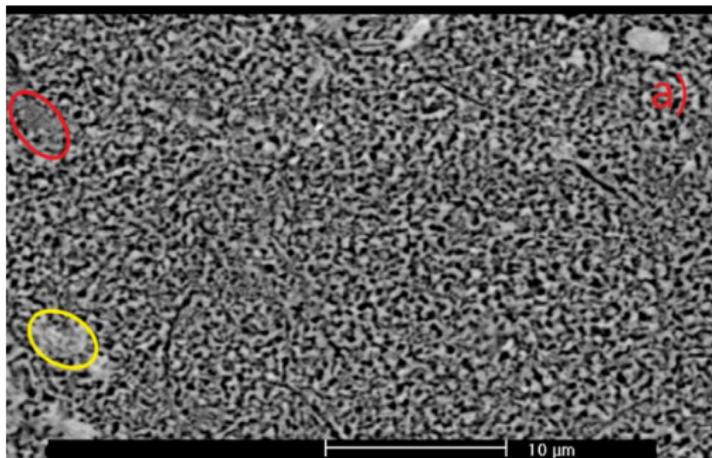
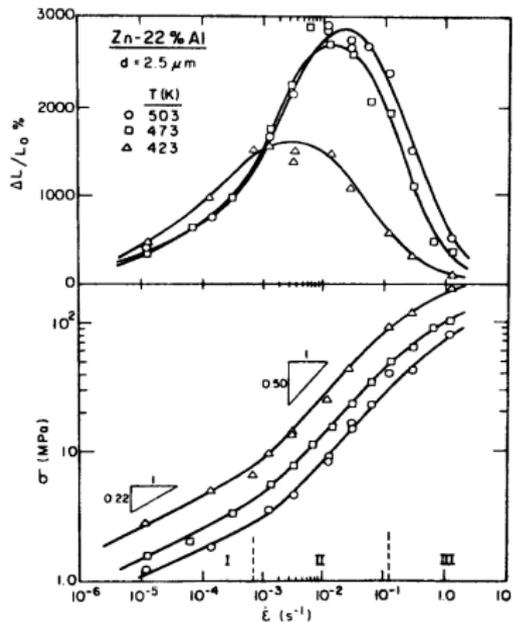
$$-\frac{dA}{dt} = A\dot{\epsilon}^r = A^{1-\frac{1}{m}} \left(\frac{F}{C}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow -\frac{dA}{dt} = \left(\frac{F}{C}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \left(\frac{1}{A^{\frac{(1-m)}{m}}}\right)$$

\Rightarrow quando $m > 0,3 \rightarrow$ superplasticidade.

Correlação superplasticidade vs. m



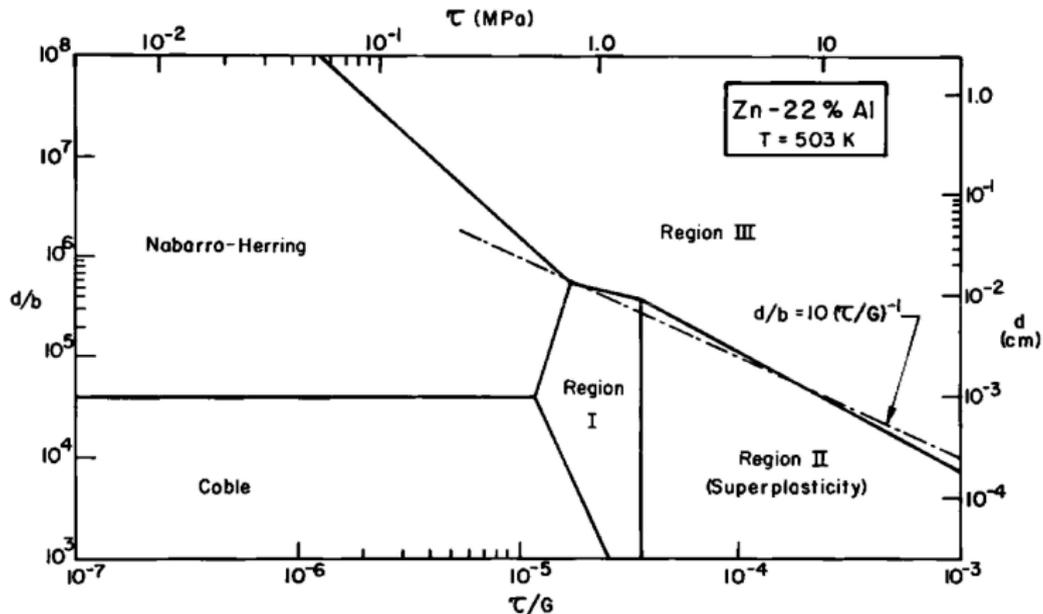
Zn – 22Al



M. R. Azpeitia, E. E. Martínez Flores, J. L. Hernandez Rivera, G. T. Villaseñor, *J. Mater. Res. Tech.* **9** (2020) 5610 – 5618.

T. G. Langdon, *J. Mater. Sci.* **41** (2006) 597 – 609.

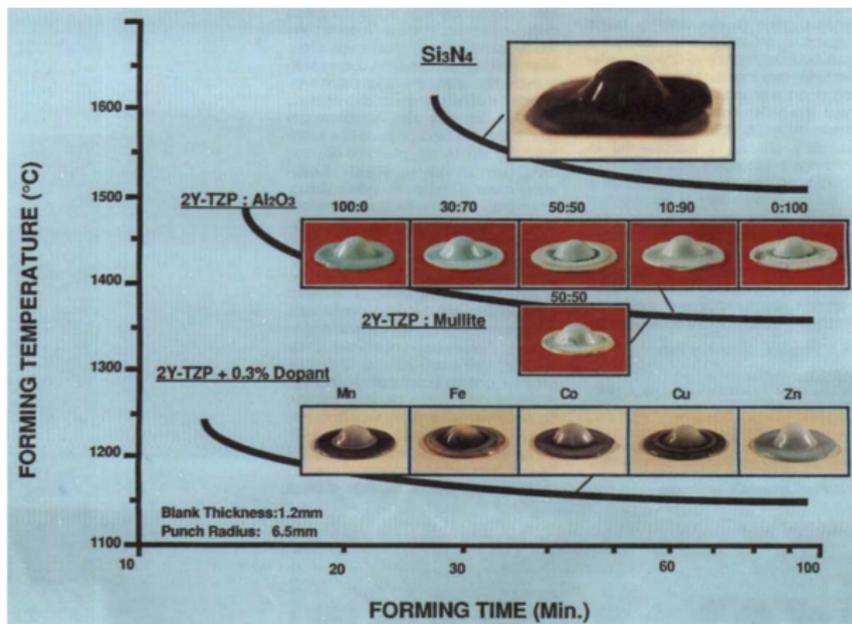
Zn – 22Al



T. G. Langdon, *J. Mater. Sci.* **41** (2006) 597 – 609.

Superplasticidade em cerâmicas

Conformação superplástica



I.-W. Chen, L. A. Xue *J. Amer. Cer. Soc.* **73** (1990) 2585 – 2609.

Superplasticidade em cerâmicas

Microestruturas

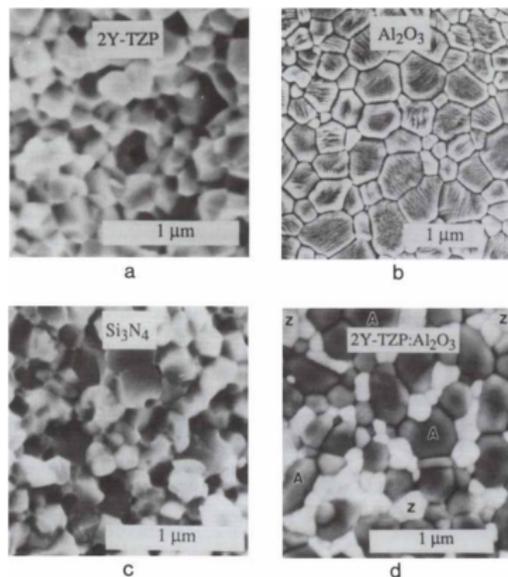


Fig. 3. Scanning electron microscopy micrographs of ultrafine grains of superplastic ceramics: (a) 2Y-TZP, (b) alumina, (c) silicon nitride, and (d) 2Y-TZP/alumina at equal volume fraction.

Superplasticidade em cerâmicas

Alumina

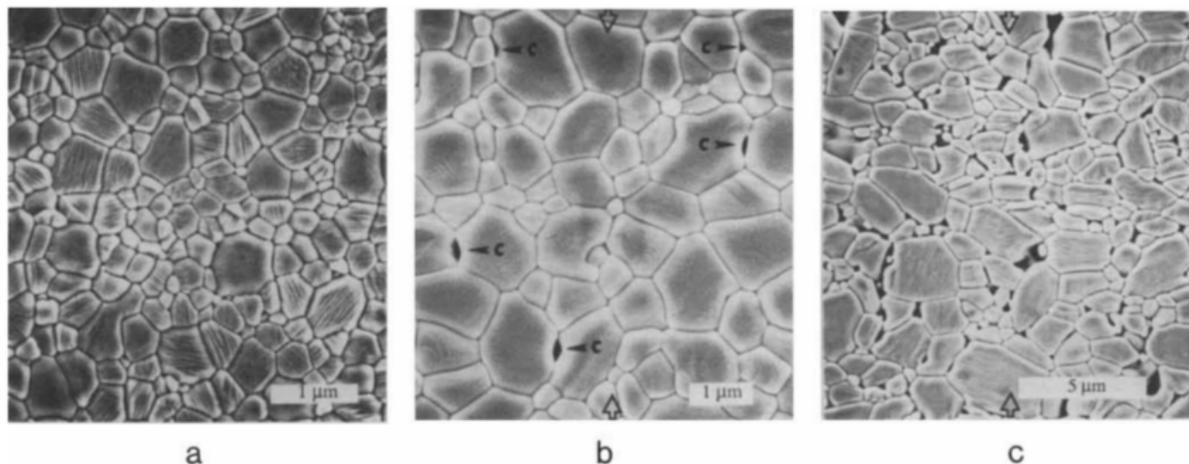
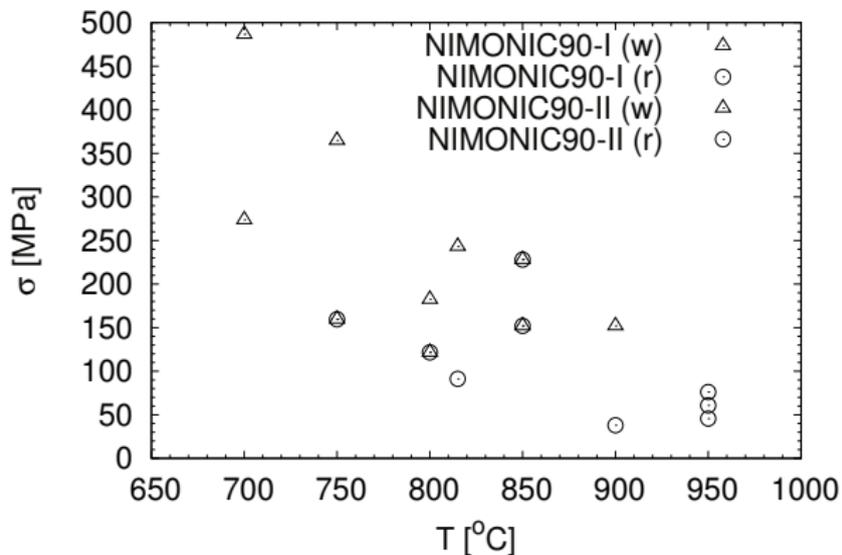


Fig. 9. Microstructure of pure alumina: (a) as sintered at 1250°C; (b) deformed in compression at 1250°C (strain rate of $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$; total strain of 0.3) with compression axis shown by hollow arrows and cavities by solid arrows; and (c) same as (b) but deformed at 1400°C (strain rate of $2.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$; total strain of 0.68).

I.-W. Chen, L. A. Xue *J. Amer. Cer. Soc.* **73** (1990) 2585 – 2609.

Tipos de cavidades

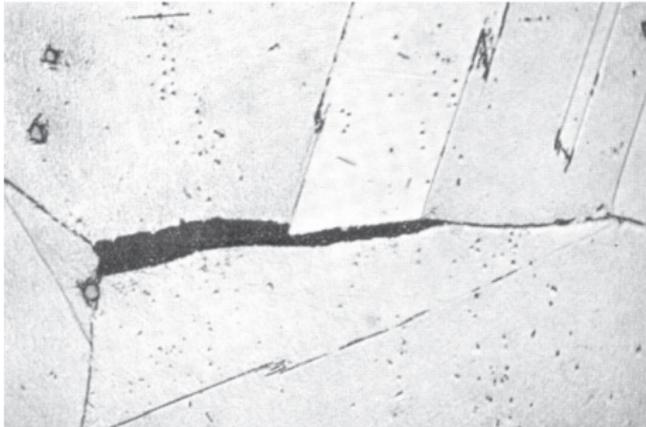


- Cavidades tipo w
- Cavidades tipo r

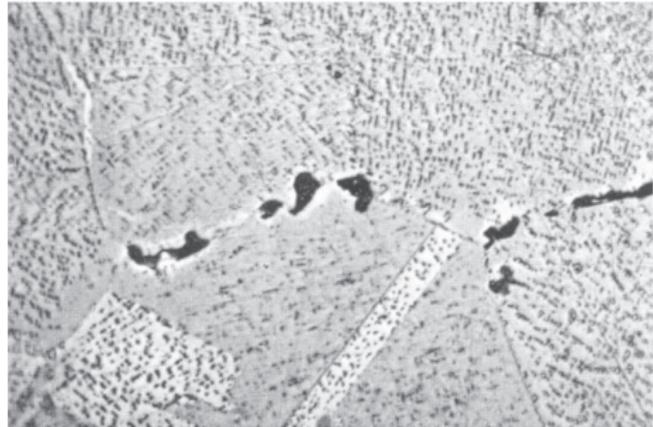
D. McLean "A note on the metallography of cracking during creep" *JIM* 85 (1956) pp. 468 – 472.

Exemplos de cavidades

Cavidade tipo w



Cavidade tipo r



D. McLean "A note on the metallography of cracking during creep" *JIM* 85 (1956) pp. 468 – 472.