

***Equal Channel Angular Pressing — ECAP***  
***PMT2406 – Mecânica dos Materiais***  
***Metálicos***

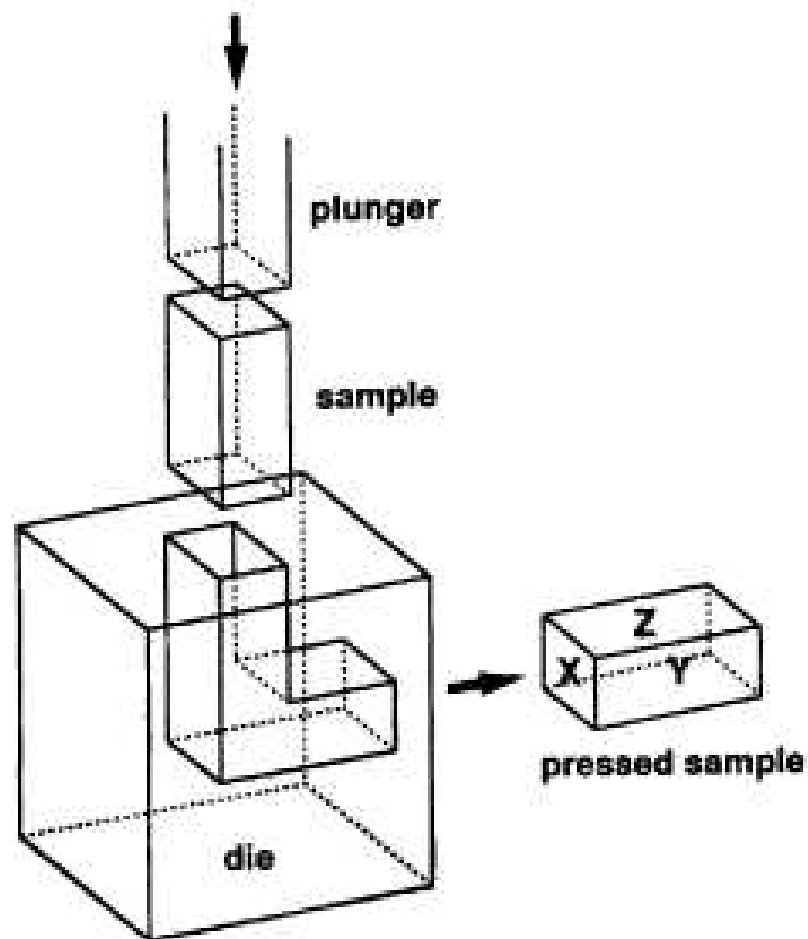
Cláudio Geraldo Schön

Departamento de Engenharia Metalúrgica e de Materiais  
Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo

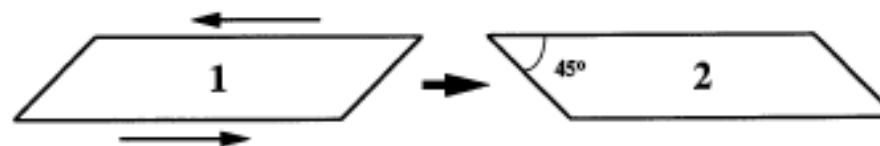
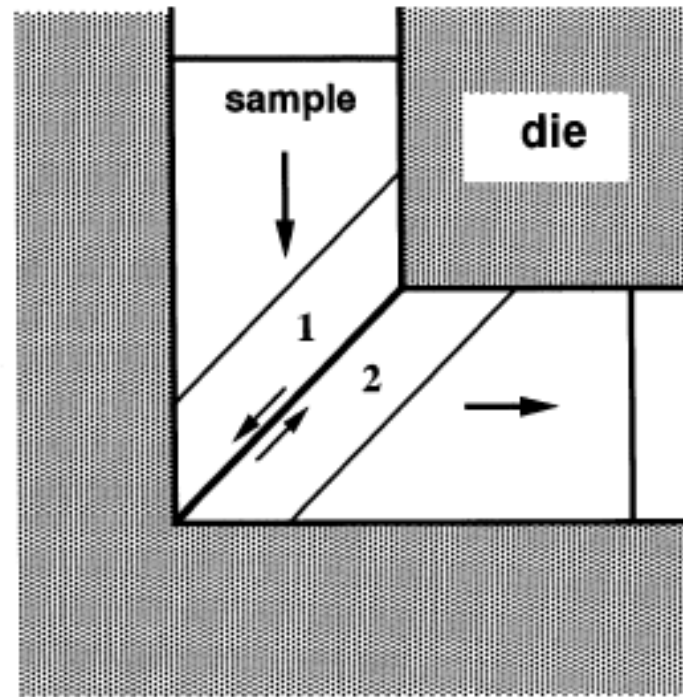
# *Equal-Channel Angular Pressing*

---

Baseado em R. Z. Valiev, T. G. Langdon “Principles of equal-channel angular pressing as a processing tool for grain refinement” *Progr. Mater. Sci.* **51** (2006) 881–981.

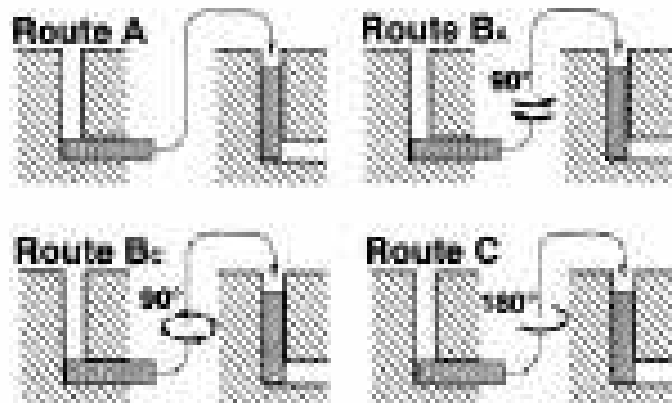


# ECAP - Princípios



# ***Rotas de processamento***

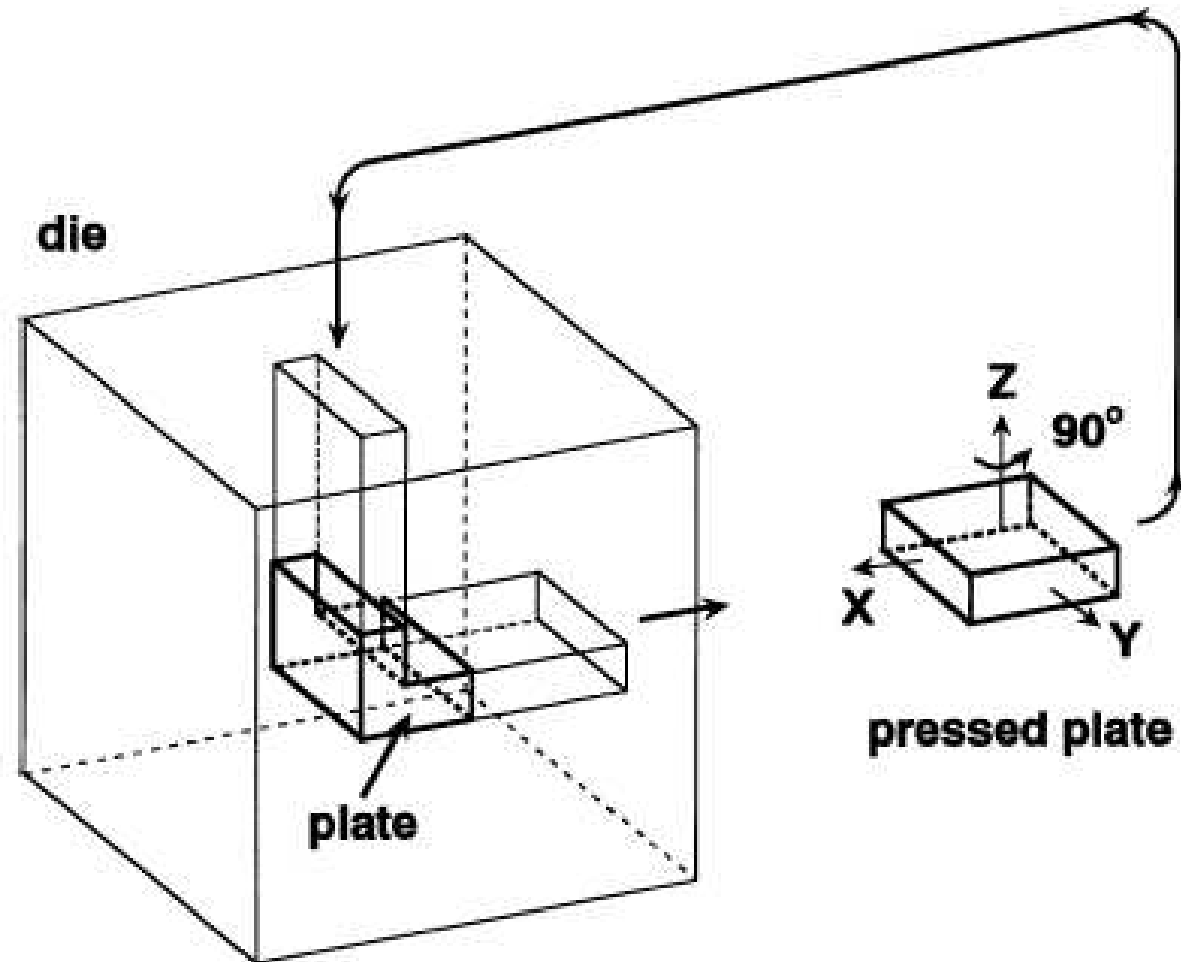
- Rota A (nenhuma rotação)
- Rota B<sub>A</sub> ( $\pm 90^\circ$  em torno de X)
- Rota B<sub>C</sub> ( $+ 90^\circ$  em torno de X)
- Rota C ( $180^\circ$  em torno de X)



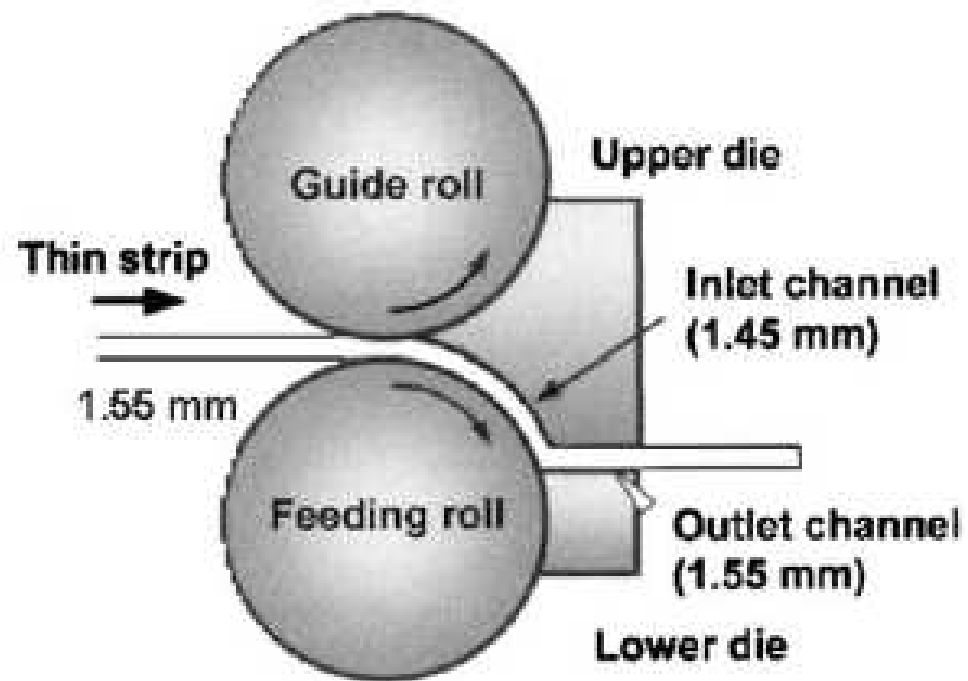
# Rotas de processamento

Route	Plane	Number of pressings								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	X									
	Y									
	Z									
B <sub>A</sub>	X									
	Y									
	Z									
B <sub>C</sub>	X									
	Y									
	Z									
C	X									
	Y									
	Z									

# *Rotas de processamento*

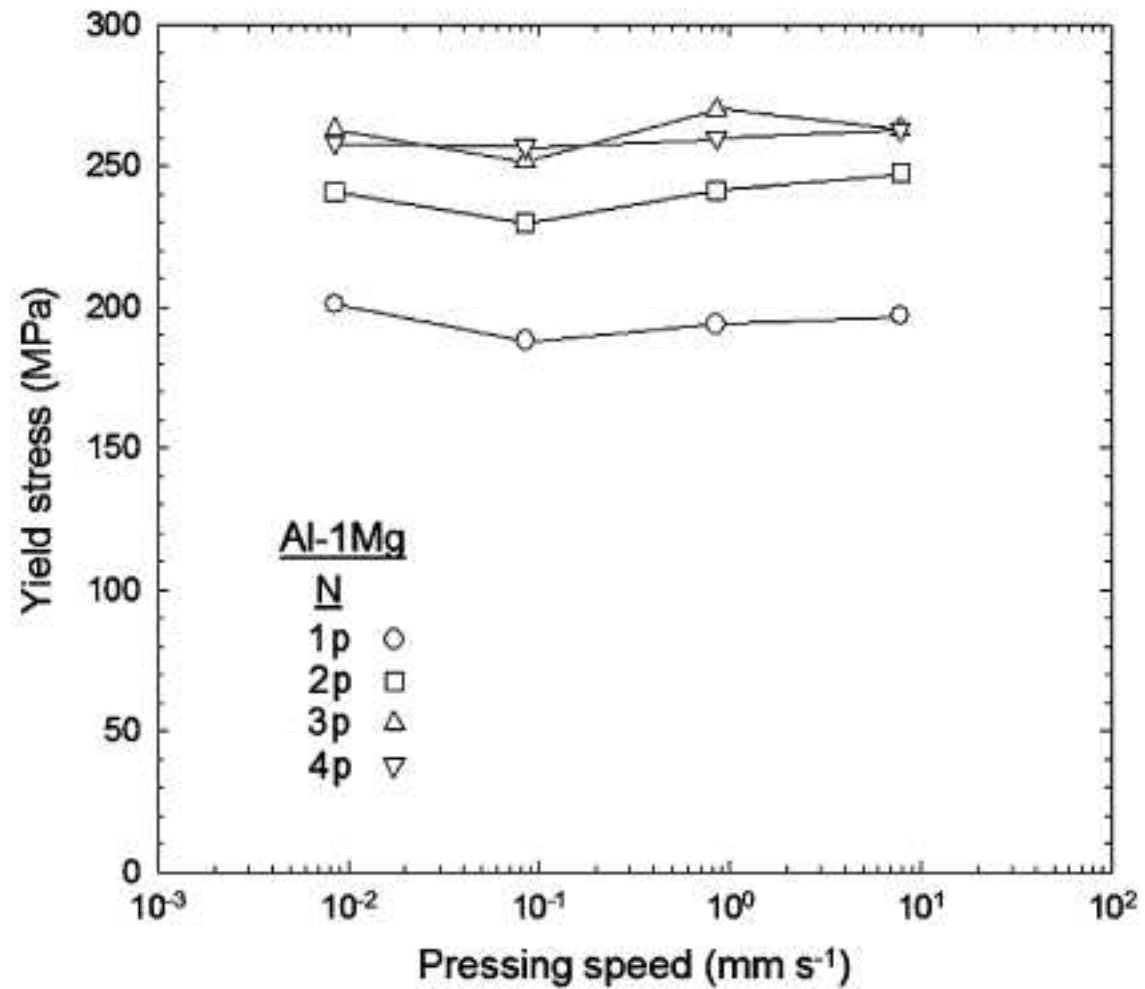


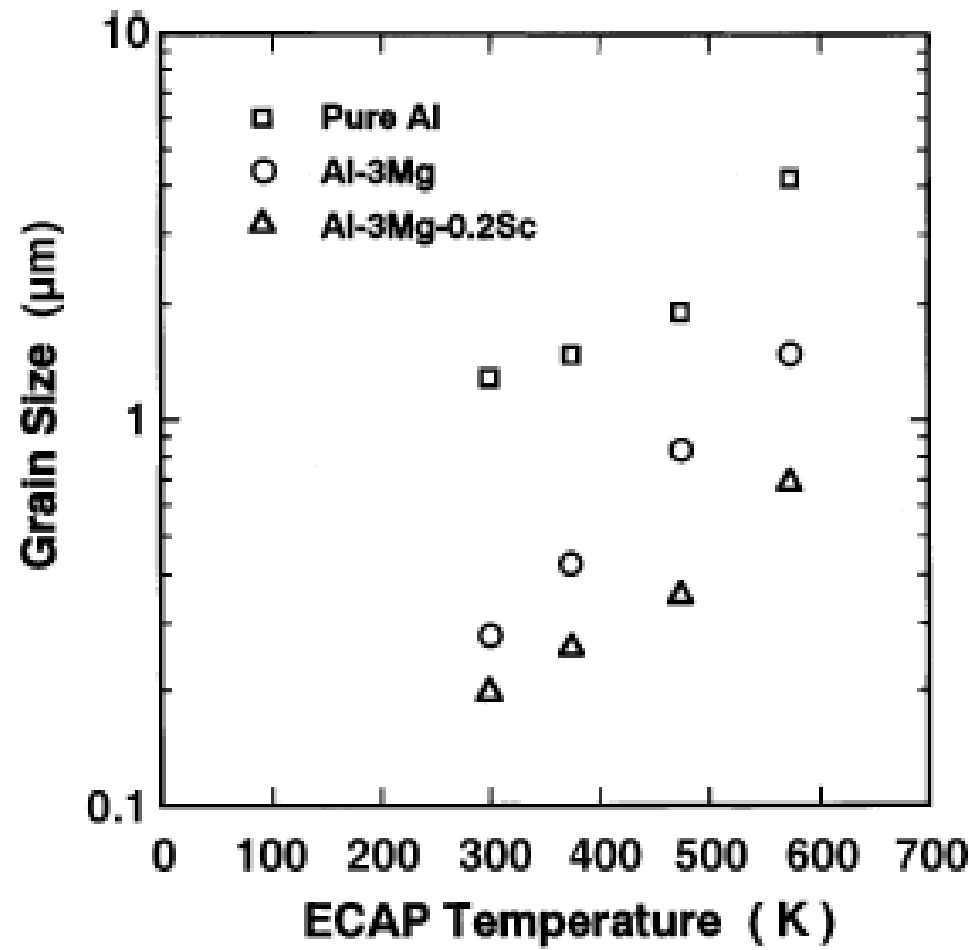
# ECAP - contínuo



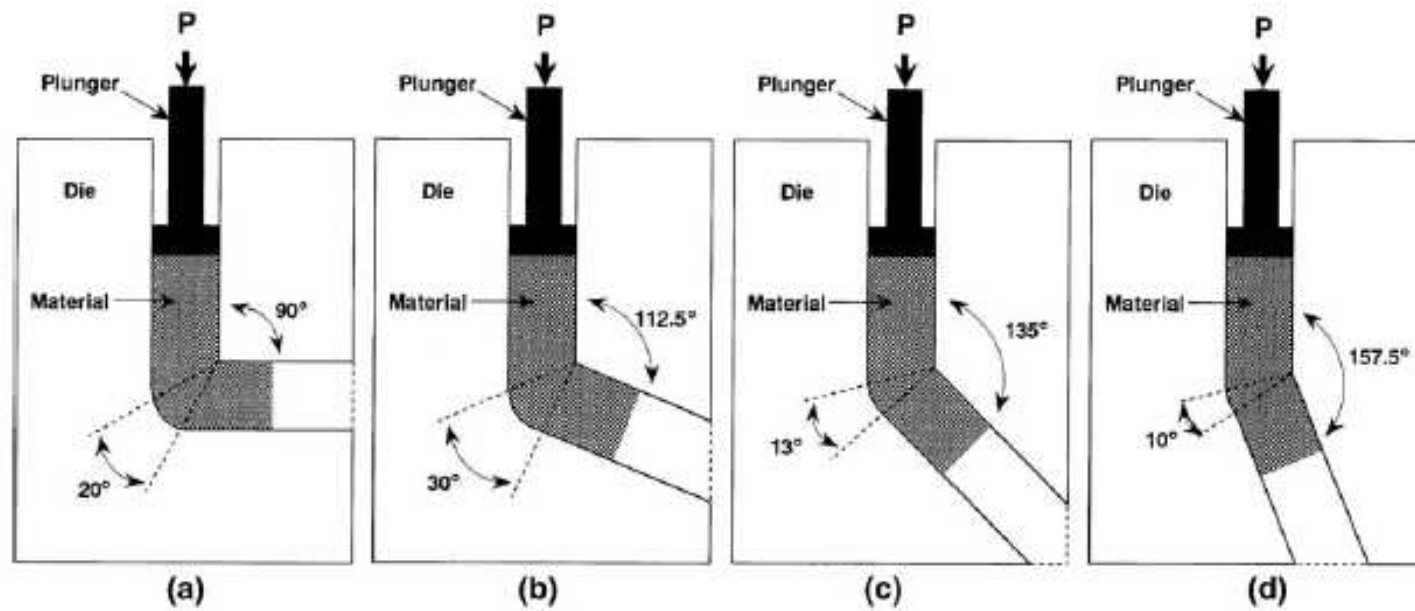


# Velocidade de prensagem

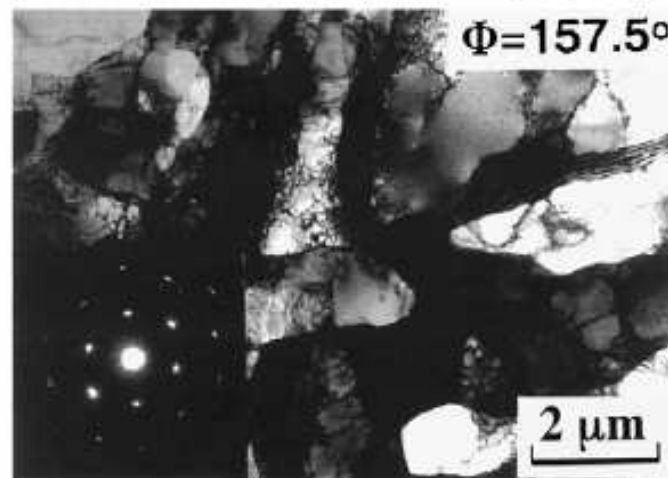
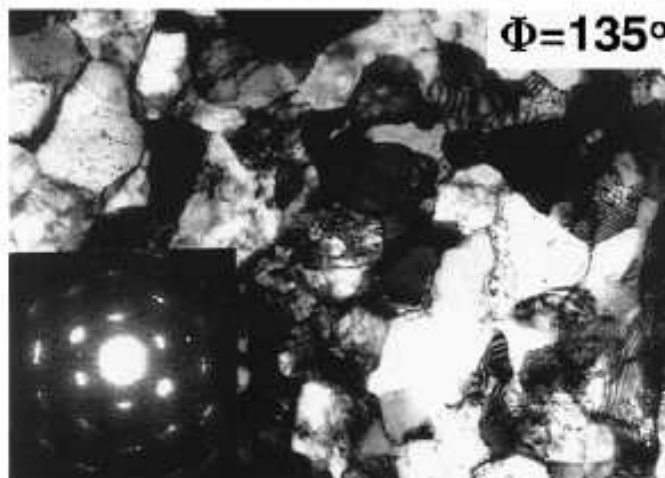
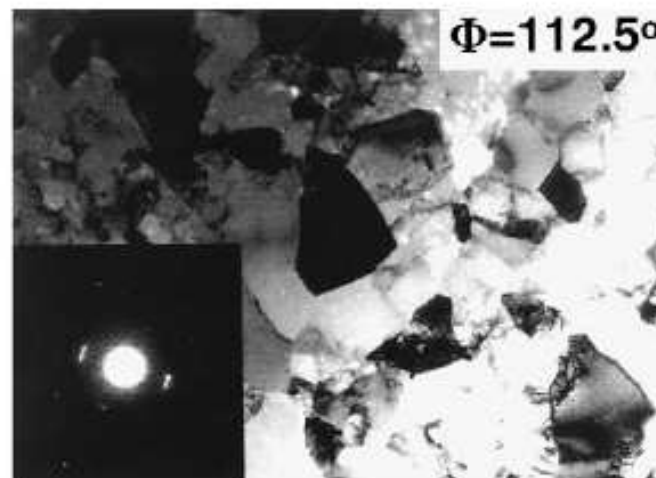
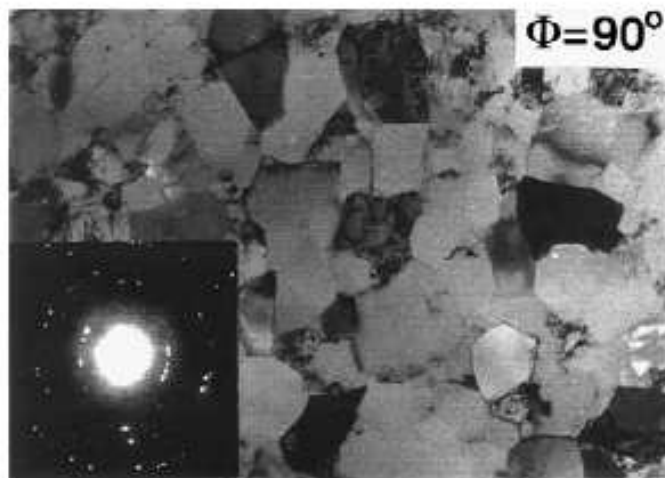




# Ângulos



# Ângulo

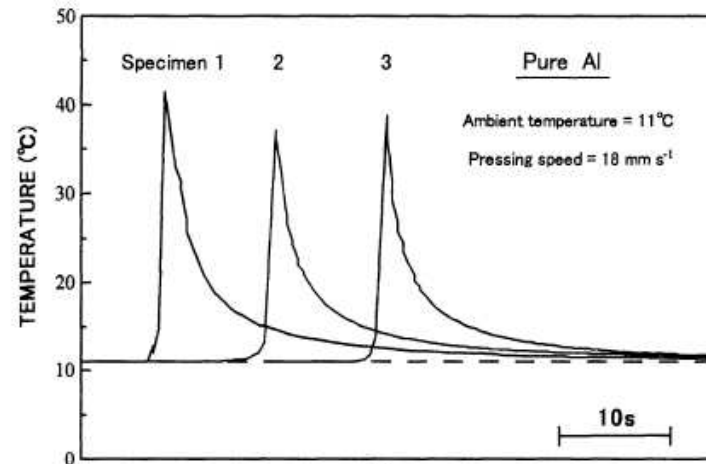


Tungstênio (W):

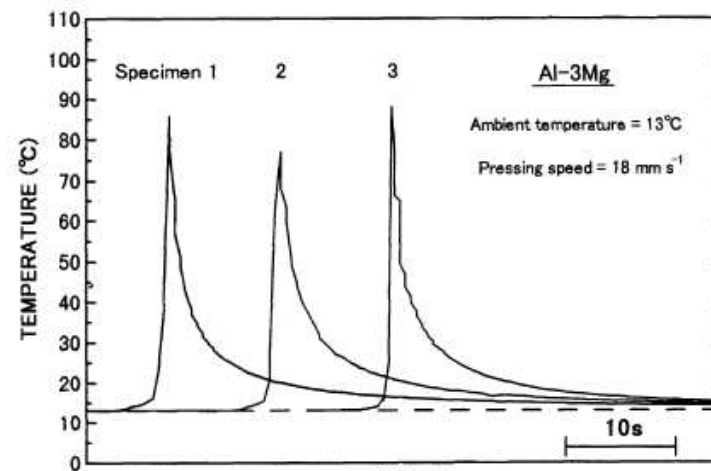


$\Phi = 110^\circ$ ,  $T = 1273\text{K}$ , 8 passes, rota C.

# Aquecimento histerético

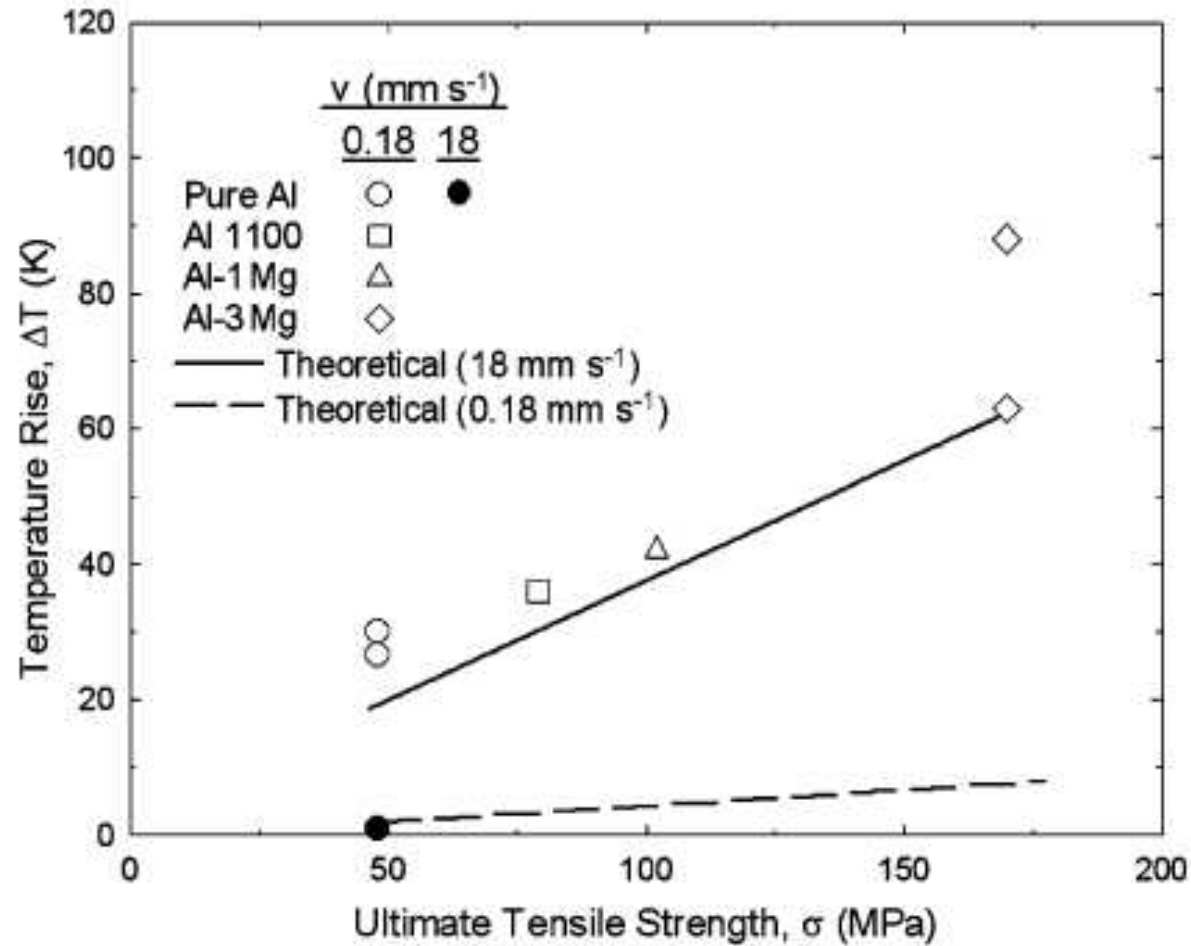


(a)

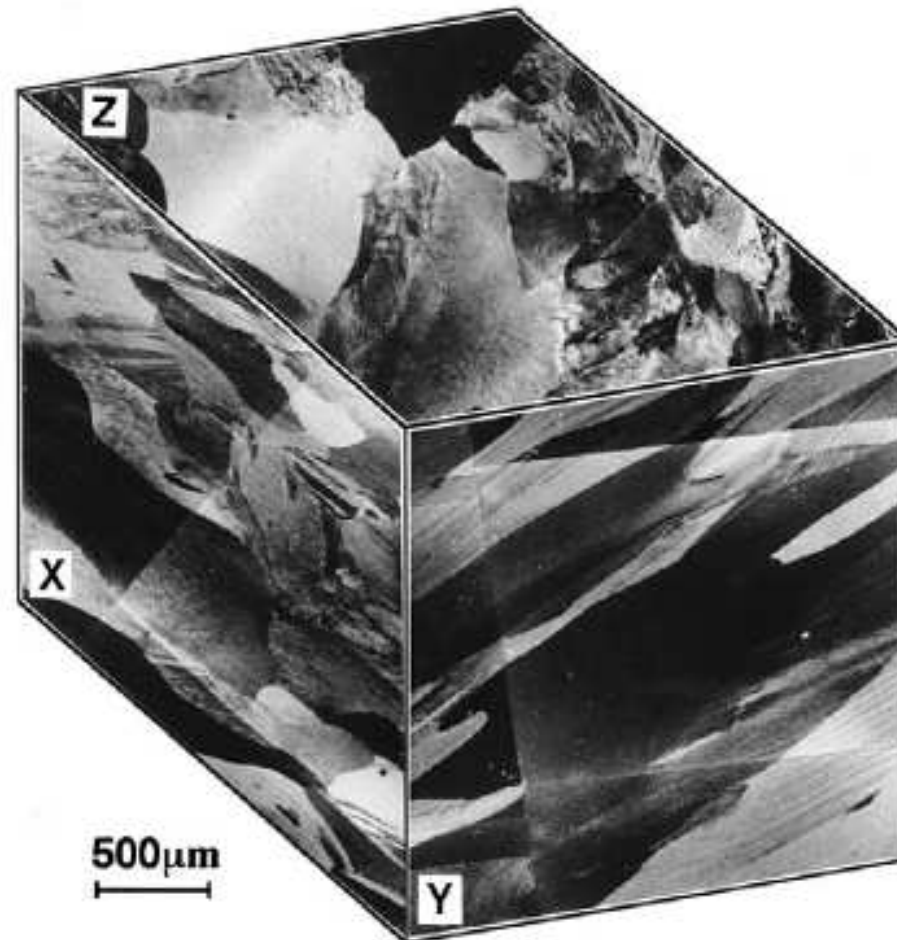


(b)

# Aquecimento histerético

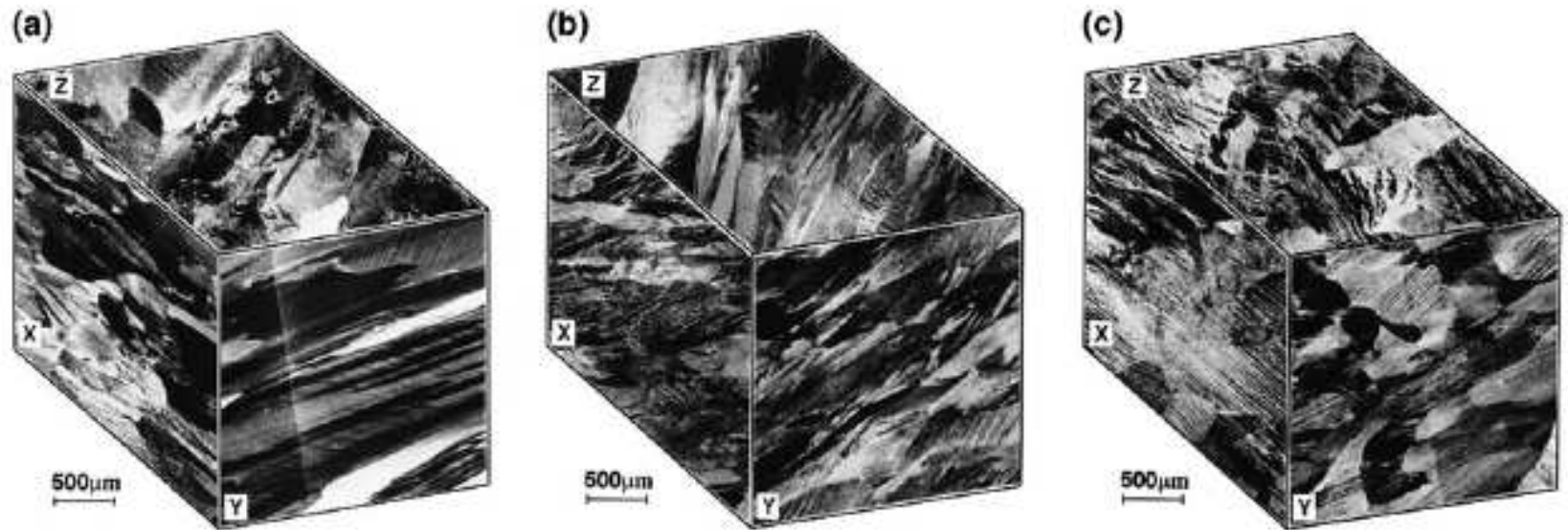


Após um passe de ECAP:



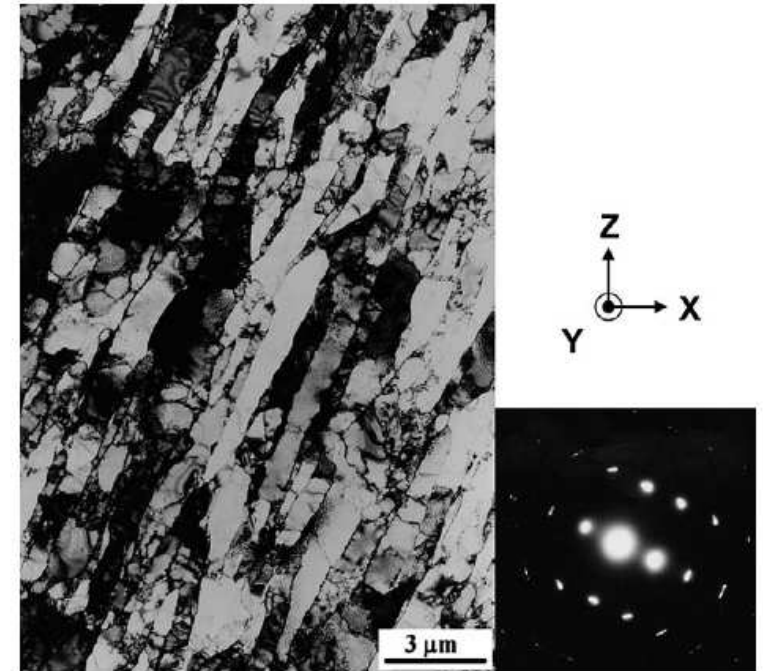
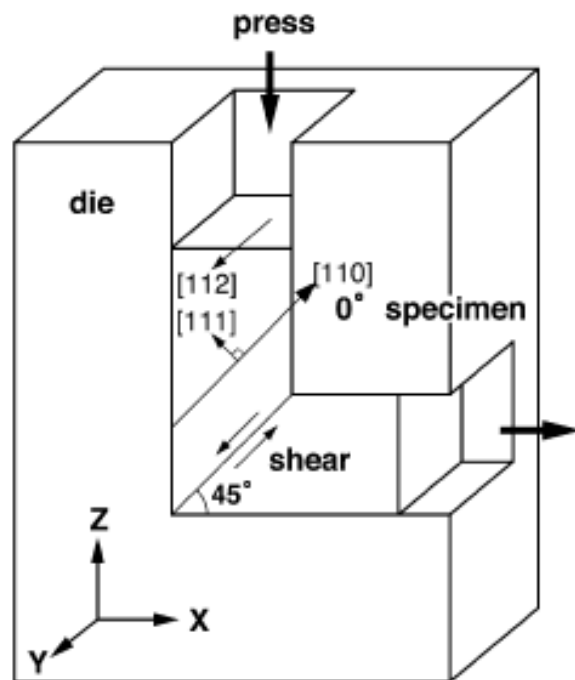


Após dois passes de ECAP:



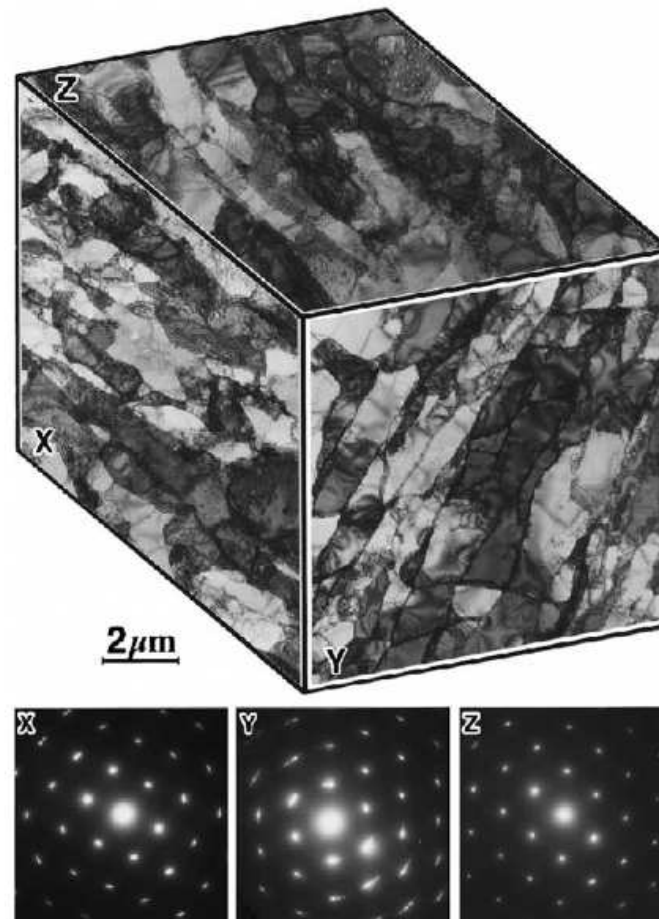
# Microestrutura (monocristais)

Após um passe de ECAP:



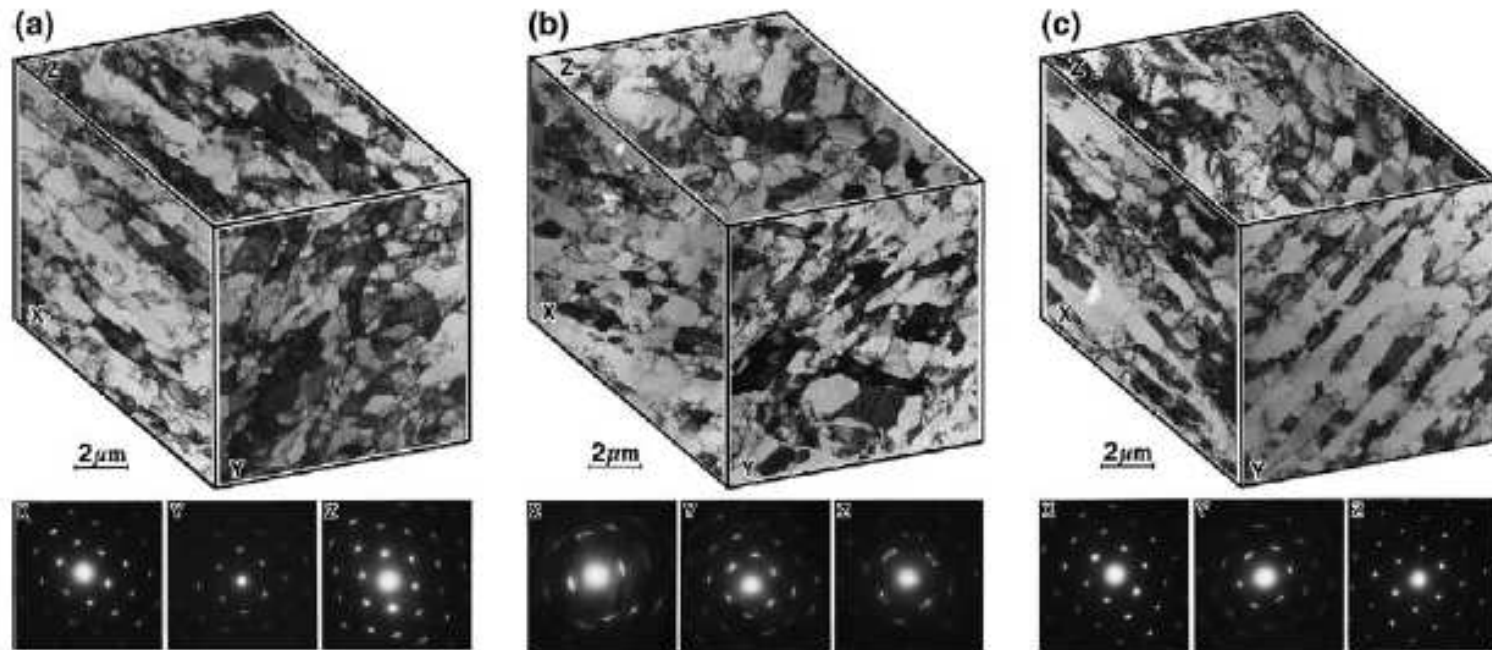
# *Microestrutura (metais puros)*

Após um passe de ECAP (Al):



# Microestrutura (metais puros)

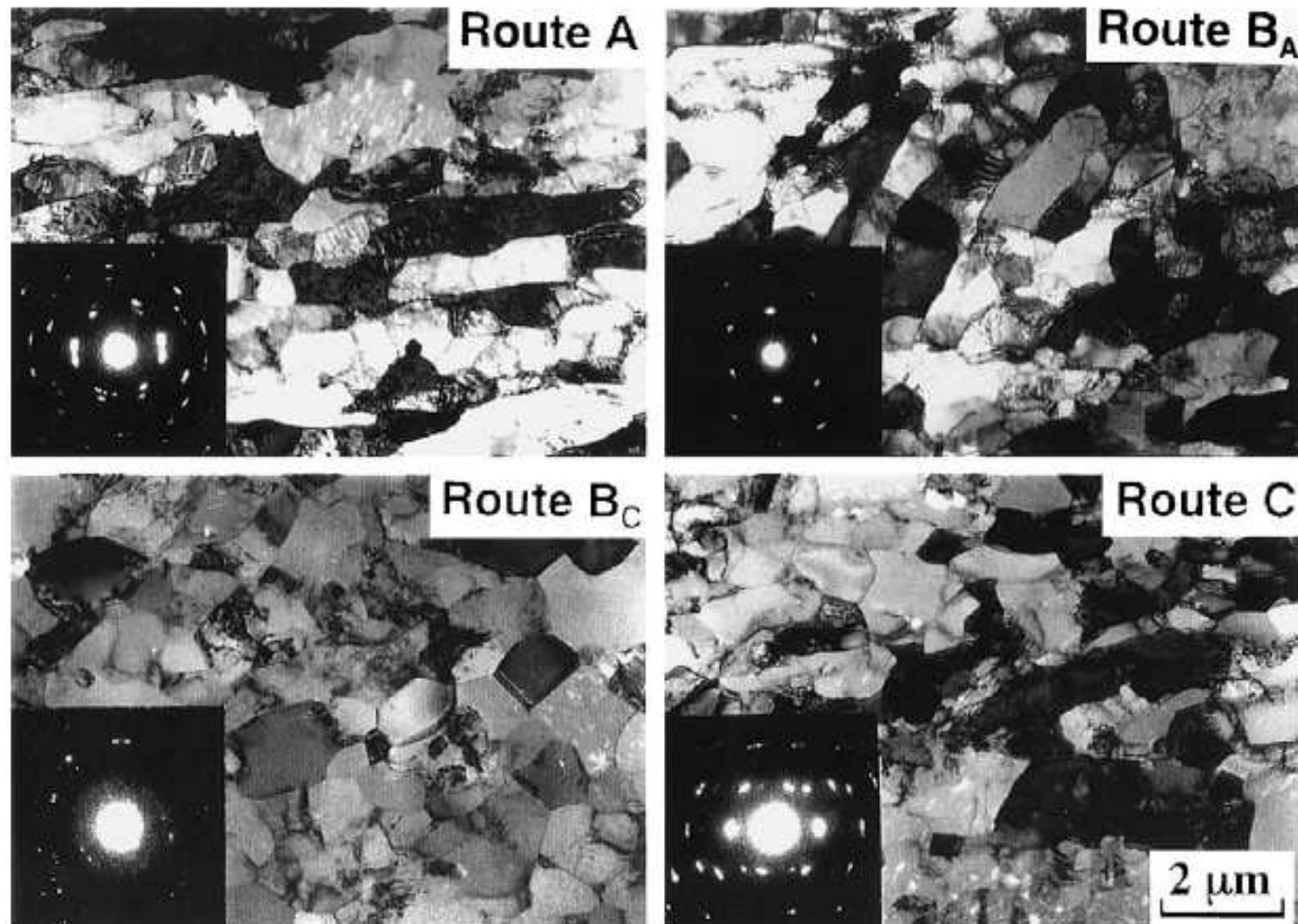
Após dois passes de ECAP (Al):





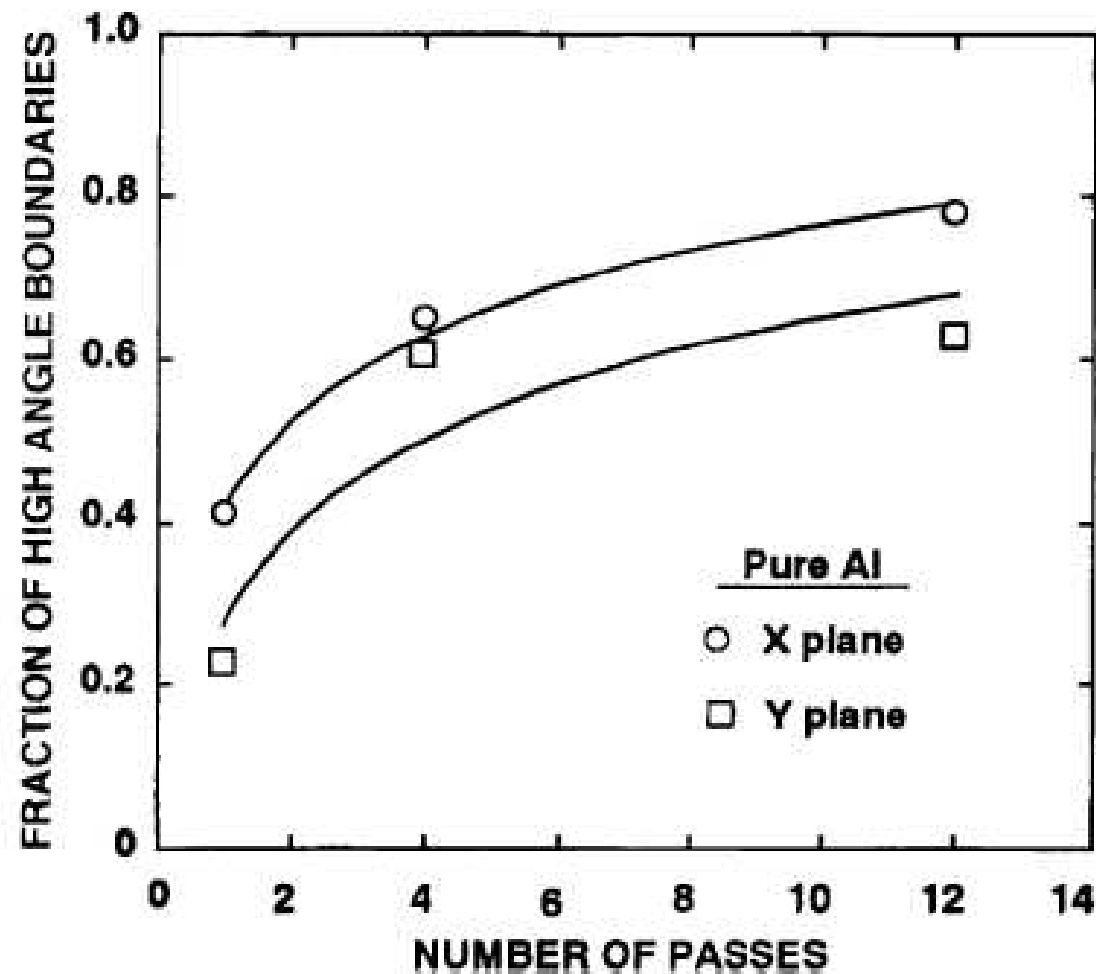
# *Microestrutura (metais puros)*

Após quatro passes de ECAP:



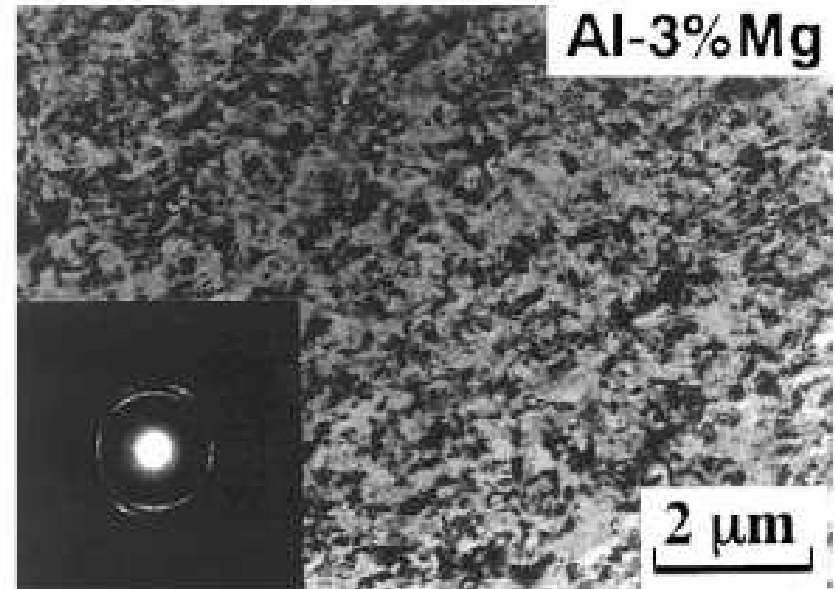
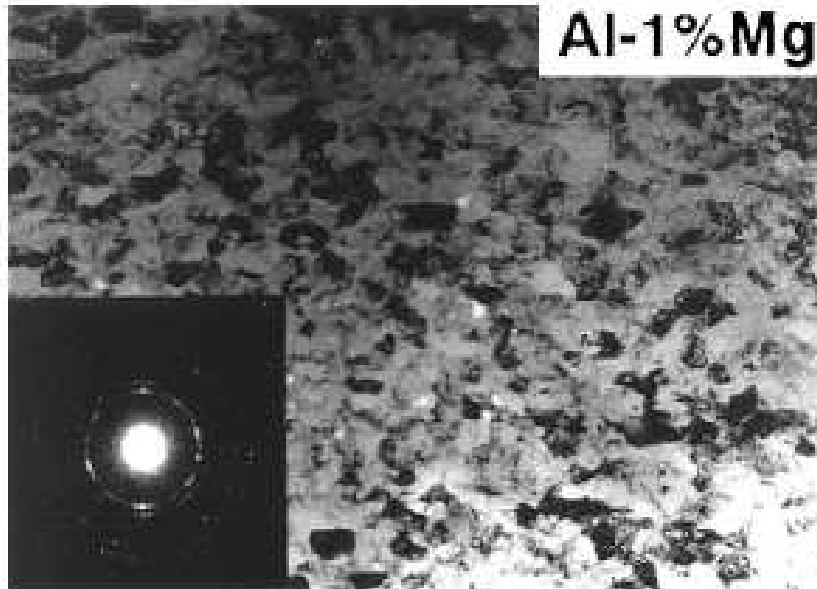
# *Microestrutura (contornos de grão)*

Fração de contornos de alto ângulo na microestrutura:



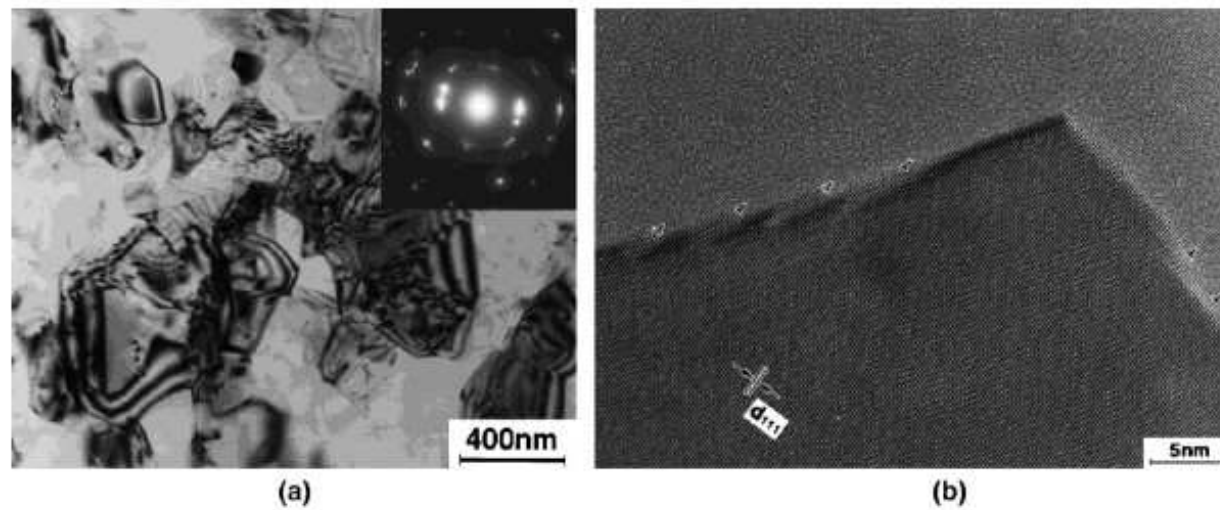
# *Microestrutura (ligas)*

Al-1%Mg (após 6 passes) e Al-3%Mg (após 8  
passese):



# Microestrutura (ligas)

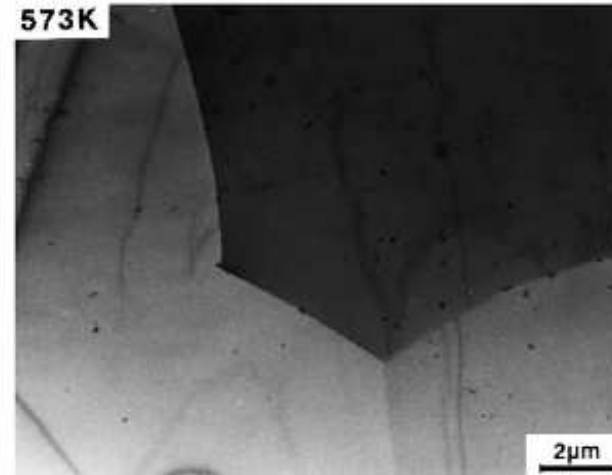
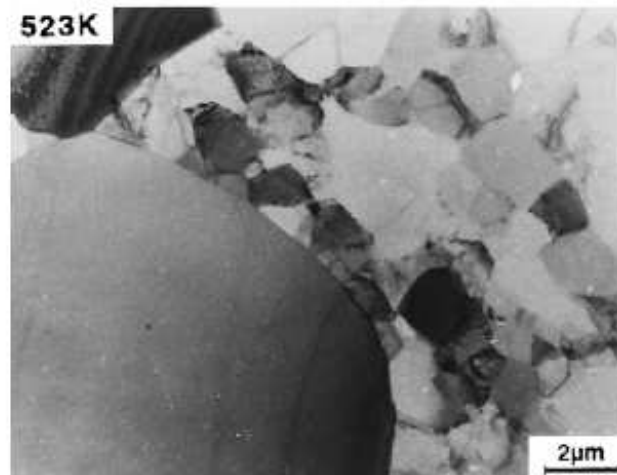
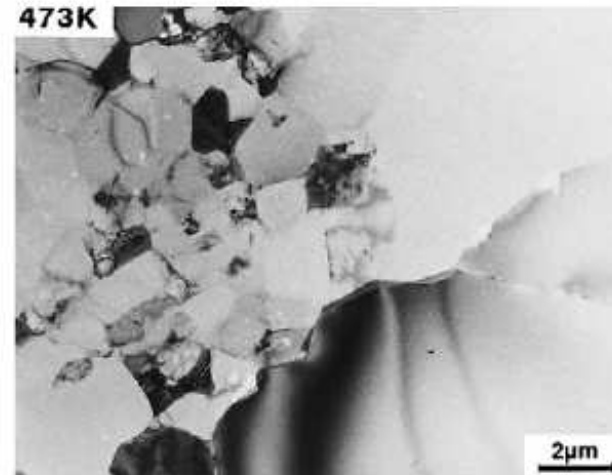
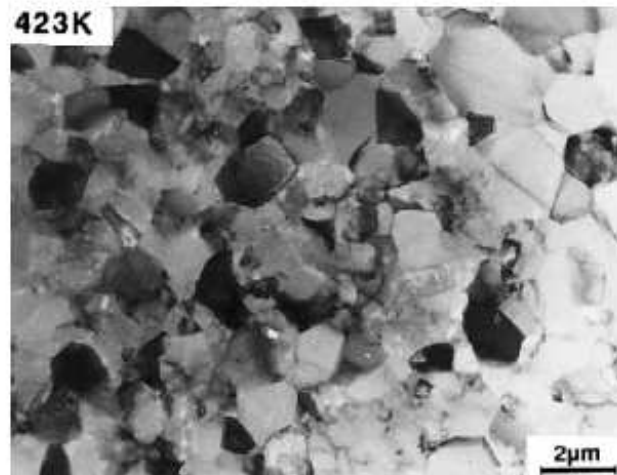
Al-3%Mg + recozimento a 473K/1h:





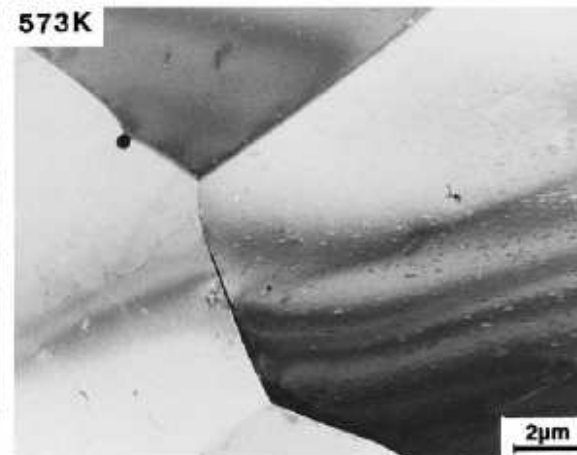
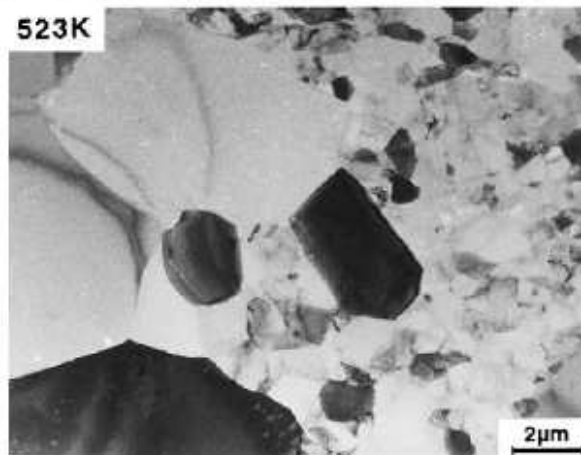
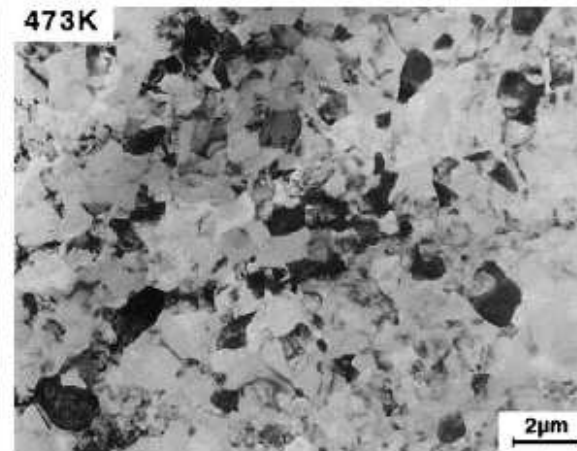
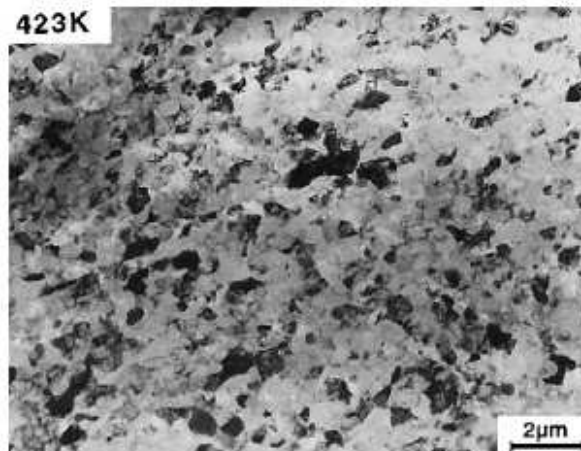
# Recristalização

Al puro após 1 hora:



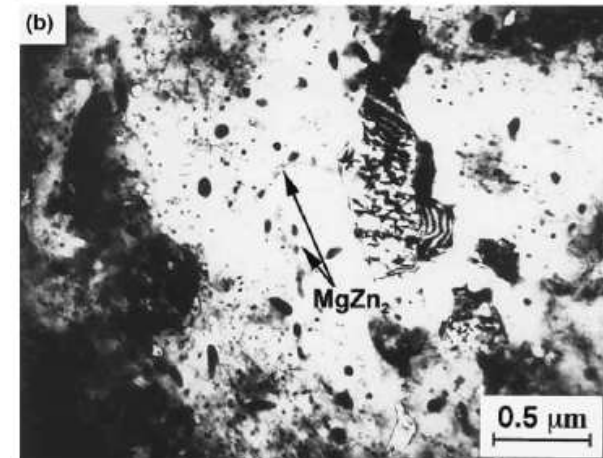
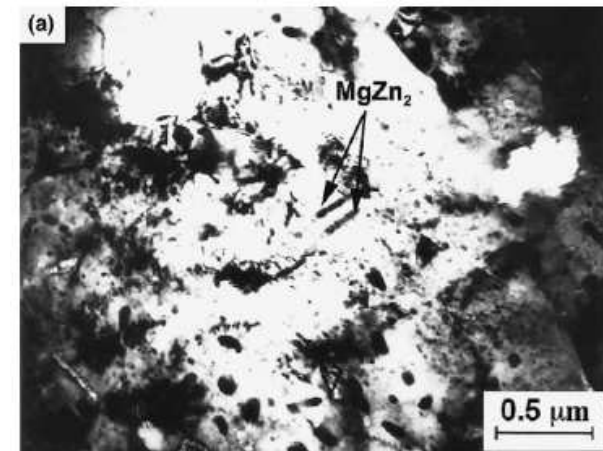
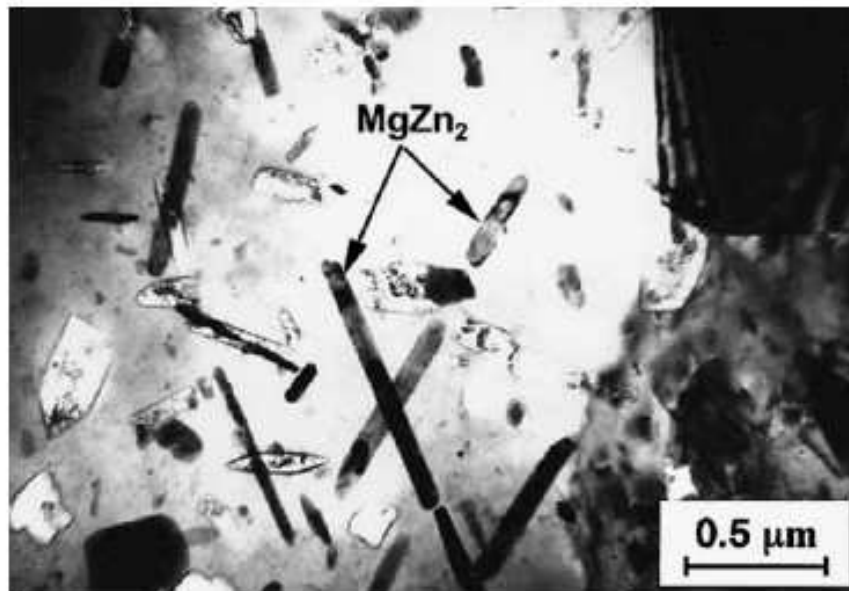
# Recristalização

Al-1%Mg após 1 hora:



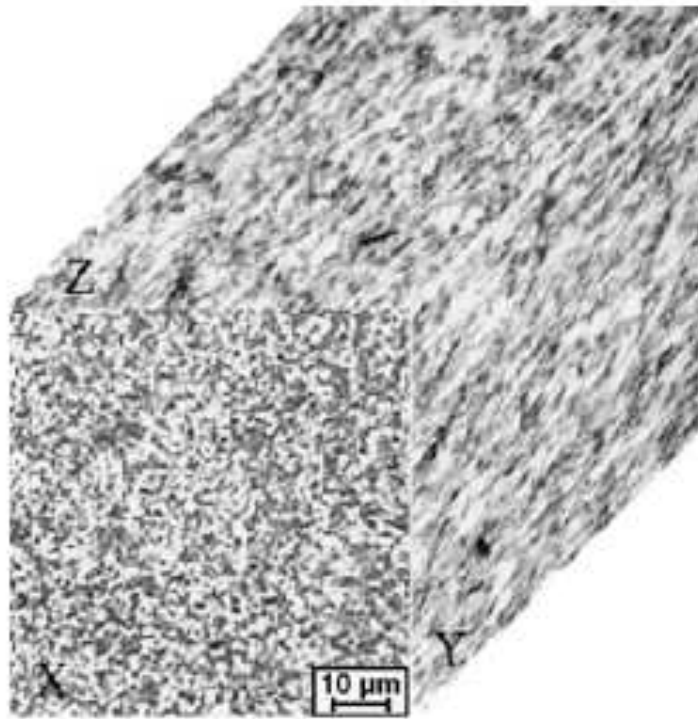
# Precipitação

Al-Zn-Mg (AA7034), como recebido e após ECAP:

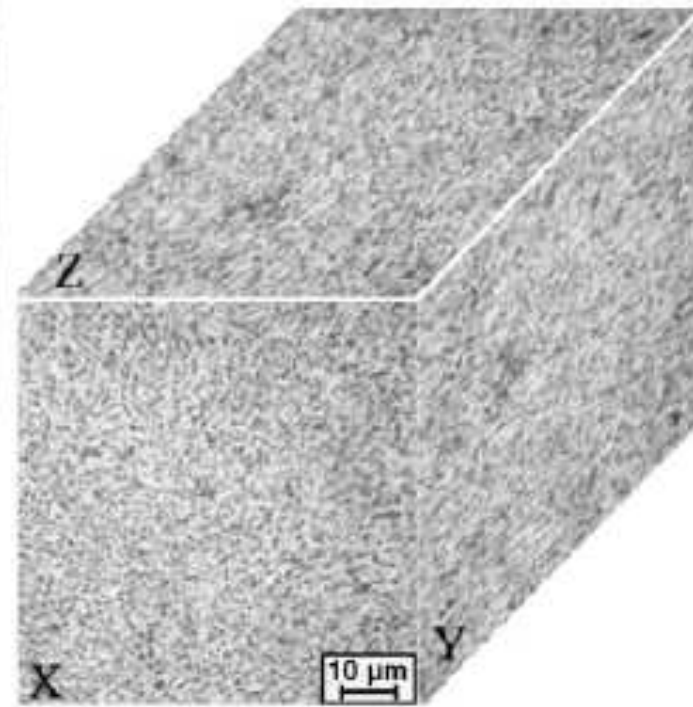


# *Ligas multifásicas*

Ti-6Al-4V ( $\alpha + \beta$ ), (a) Ângulo de  $135^\circ$  e 12 passes, (b) Ângulo de  $120^\circ$  e 8 passes:



(a)

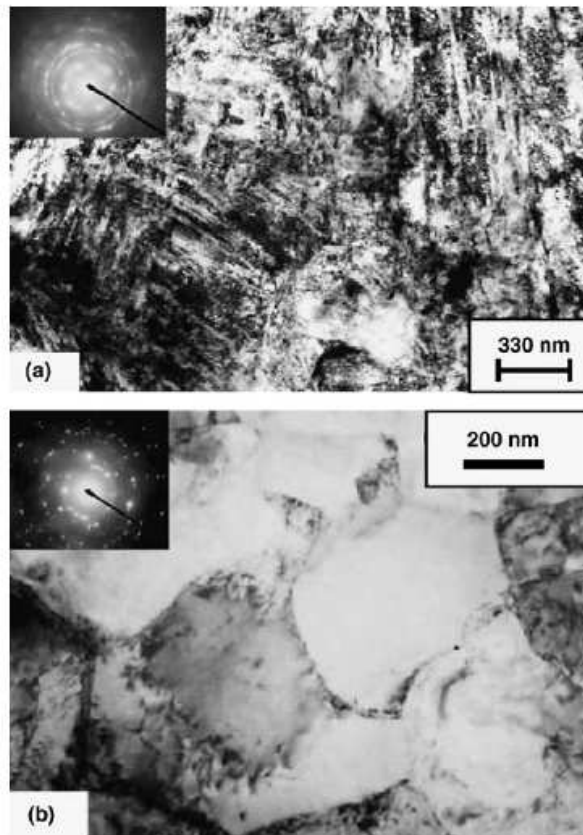


(b)



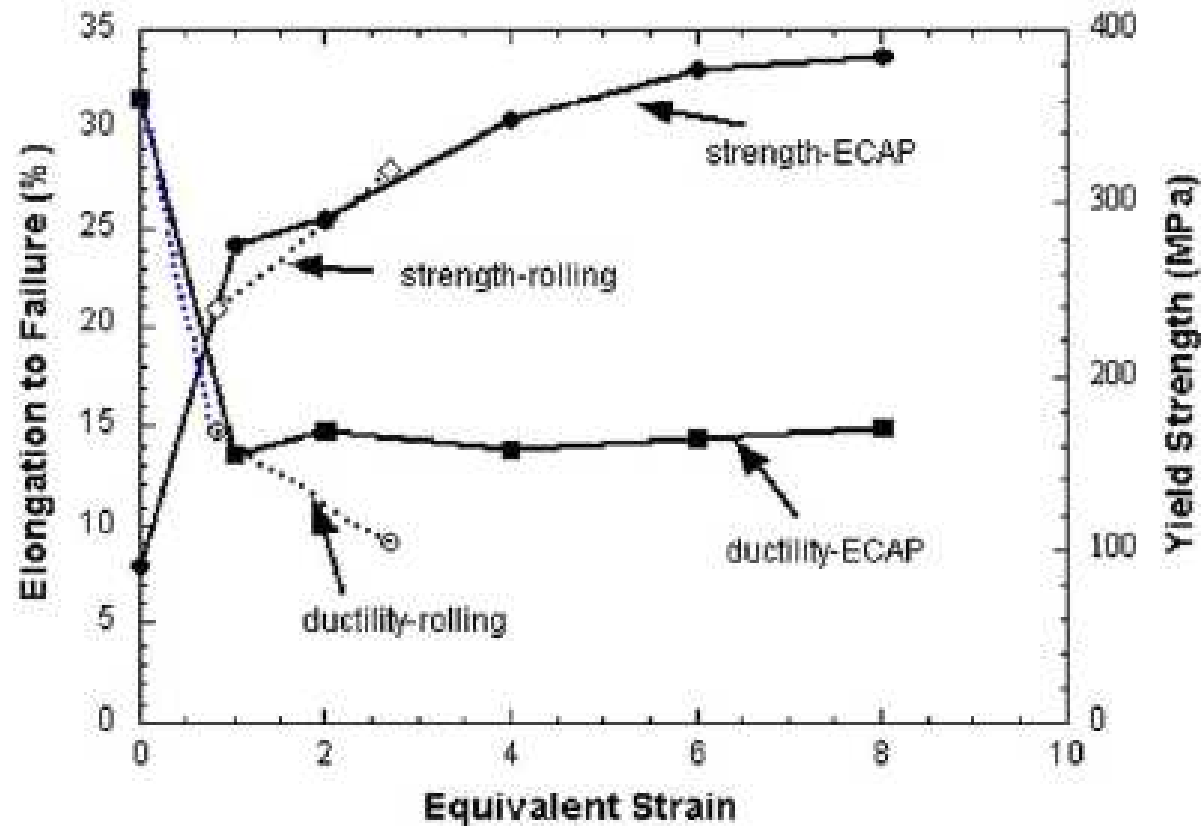
# *Ligas multifásicas*

Ti-6Al-4V ( $\alpha + \beta$ ), (a) Ângulo de  $135^\circ$  e 12 passes, (b) Ângulo de  $120^\circ$  e 8 passes:



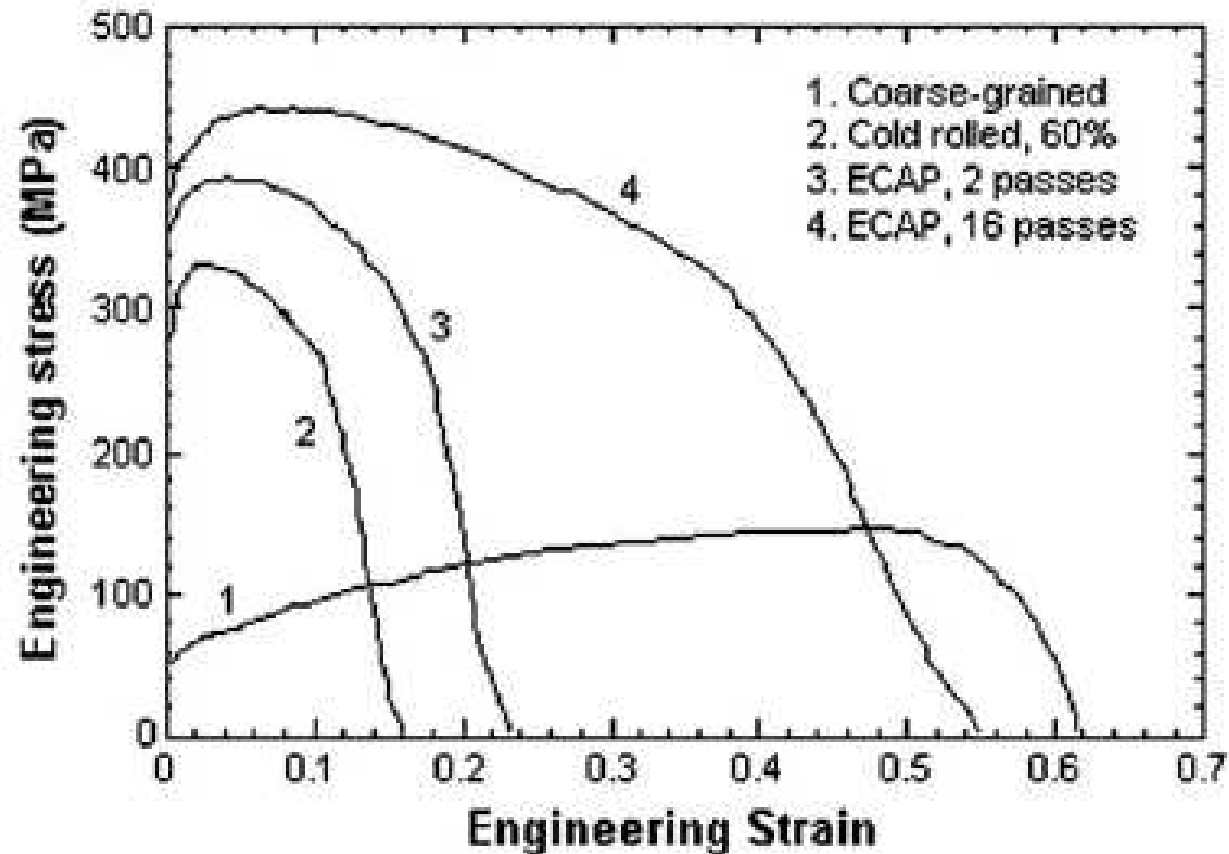
# Propriedades mecânicas

Al-Mn (AA 3004), relação entre resistência e ductilidade após ECAP:



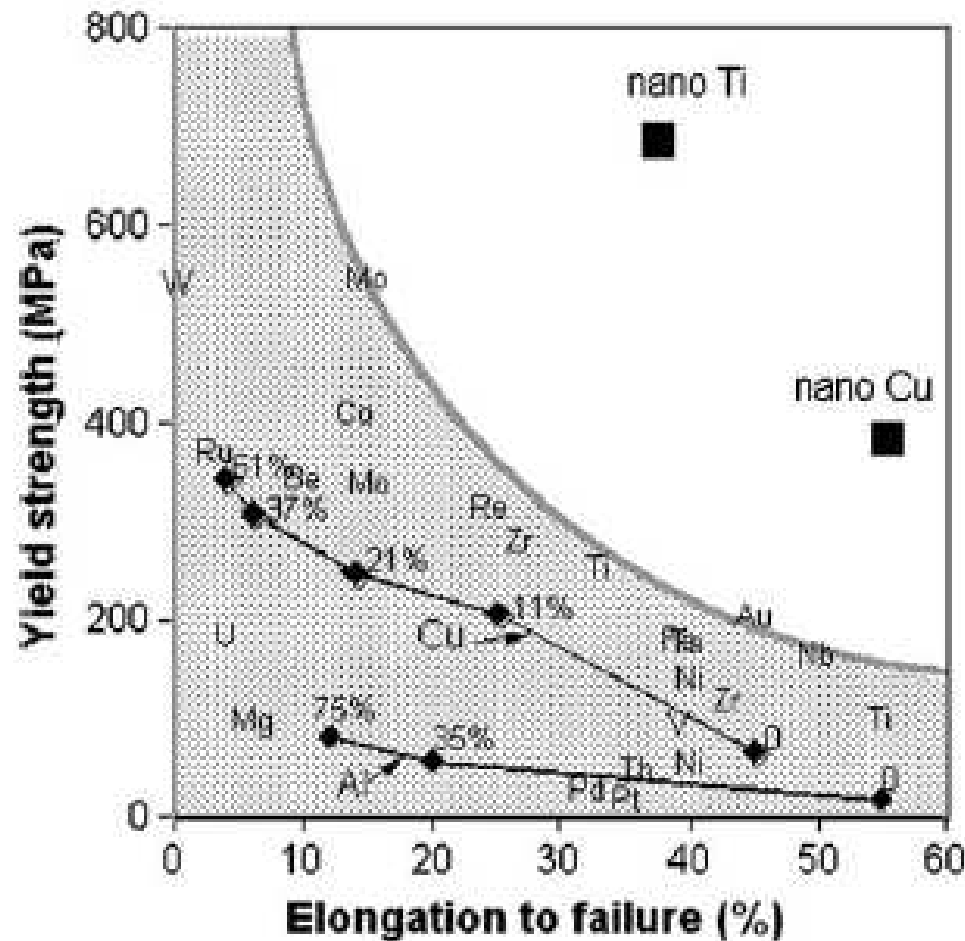
# Propriedades mecânicas

Cu ( $\dot{\epsilon} = 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , curvas tensão-deformação após ECAP:



# Propriedades mecânicas

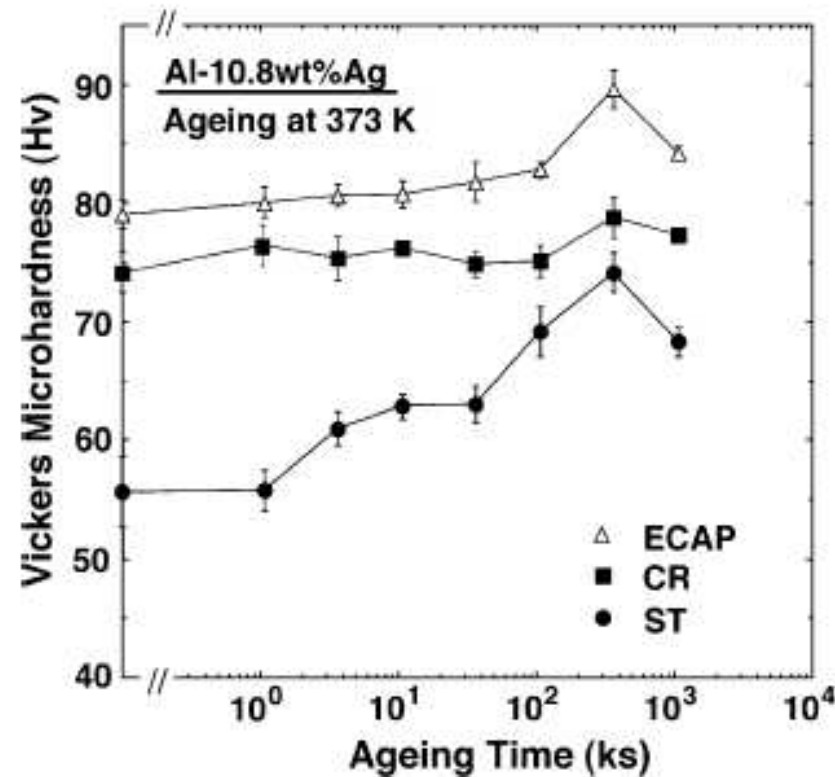
Quebra do paradigma Resistência - Ductilidade:





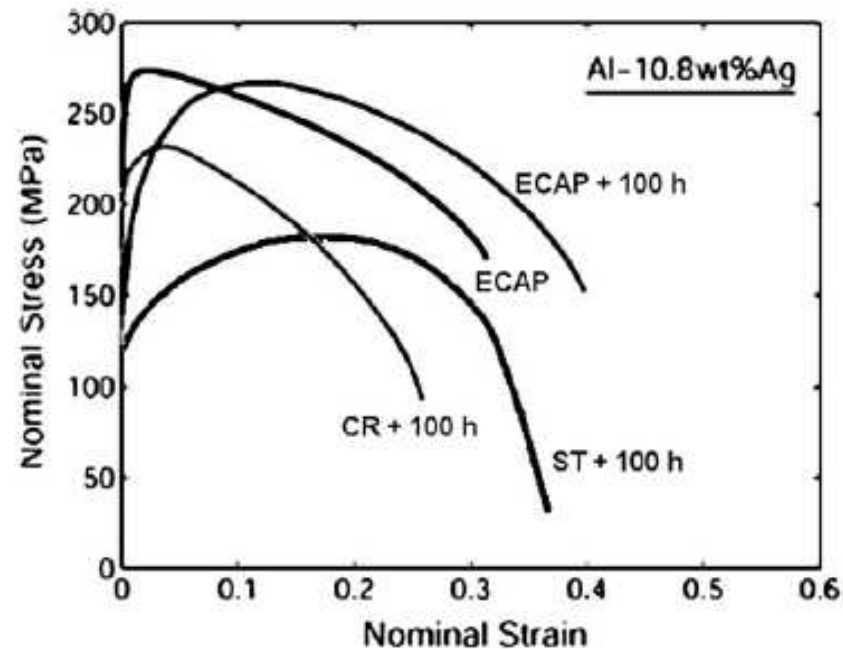
# Propriedades mecânicas

Dureza Vickers da liga Al - 10.8% Ag em função do tempo de envelhecimento a 373K após solubilização (ST), laminação a frio (CR) e ECAP.



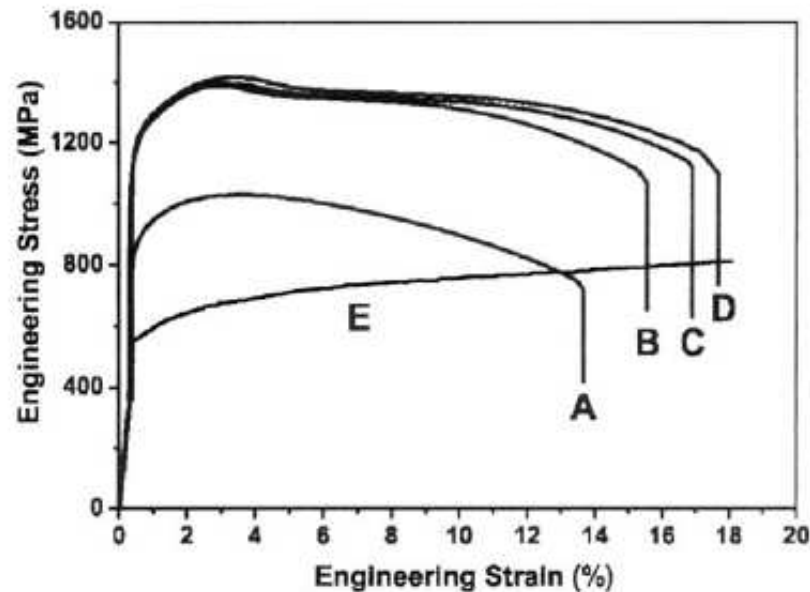
# Propriedades mecânicas

Curvas  $\sigma \times \varepsilon$  da liga Al - 10.8% Ag envelhecidas a 373K por 100h após solubilização (ST), laminação a frio (CR) e ECAP.



# Propriedades mecânicas

Curvas tensão-deformação do titânio nanocristalino ( $d = 260$  nm):



A  $\rightarrow T = 300\text{K}, \dot{\epsilon} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

B  $\rightarrow T = 77\text{K}, \dot{\epsilon} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

C  $\rightarrow T = 77\text{K}, \dot{\epsilon} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

D  $\rightarrow T = 77\text{K}, \dot{\epsilon} = 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

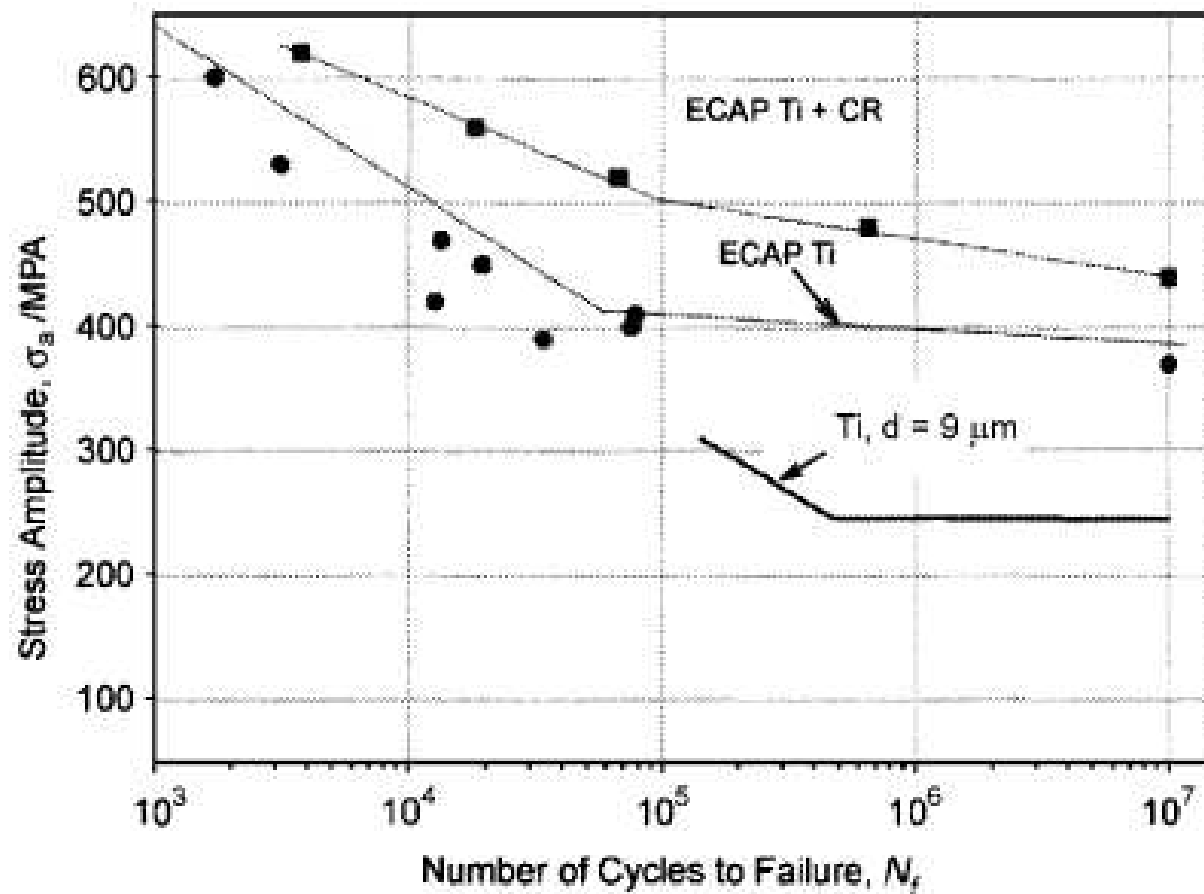
E  $\rightarrow$  Ti convencional a 77K

## Fadiga:

- Nucleação da trinca é controlada pela resistência do material
- Propagação da trinca é controlada pela ductilidade do material

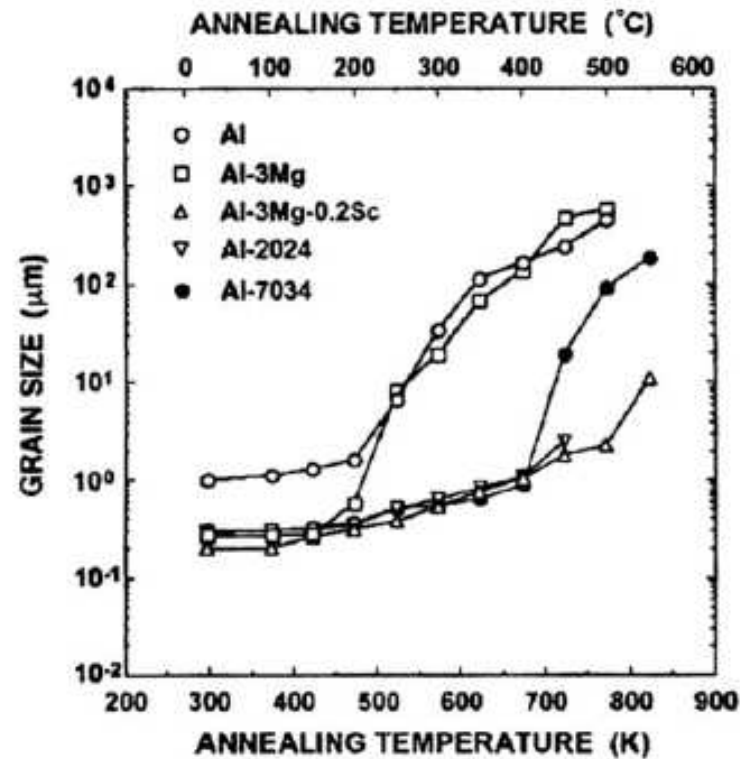
⇒ Aumento da resistência à fadiga em materiais processados por ECAP.

Curvas S-N do titânio nanocrystalino:



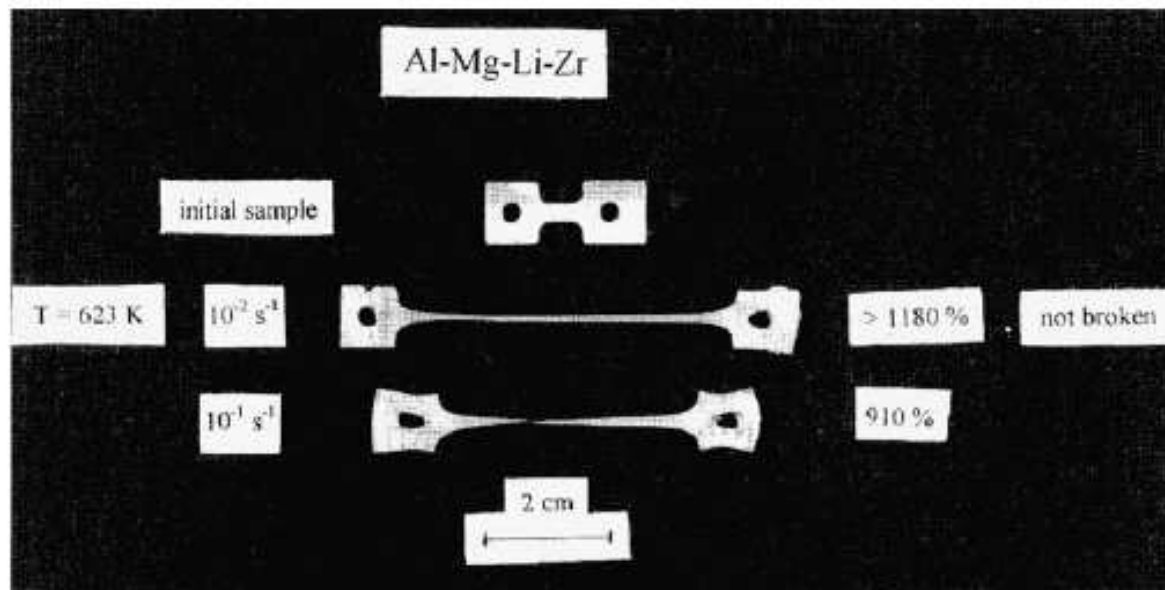
# Propriedades mecânicas

Estabilidade térmica **X**



# Propriedades mecânicas

Superplasticidade ✓



# Propriedades mecânicas

Superplasticidade ✓

