

Study of Ductile Fracture Behavior

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Outline

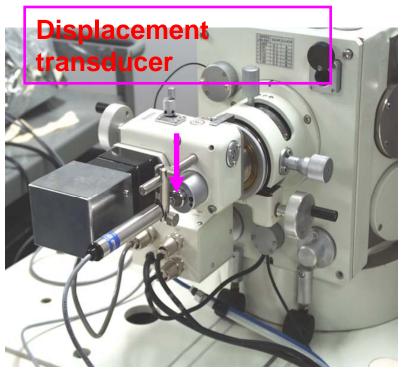
- Mechanical characterization of LIGA specimen using SEM imaging and DIC technique
- Study of local deformation and strain concentration of ductile fracture
- Pattern generation for the DIC application on the SEM images

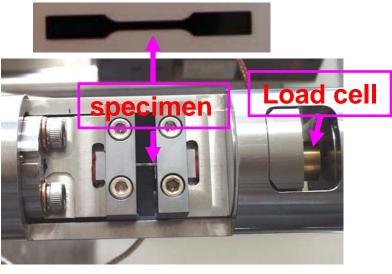




Mechanical Characterization of LIGA Specimen

- LIGA specimen has lateral spacing
- 3-Dimensional high aspect ratio microstructures



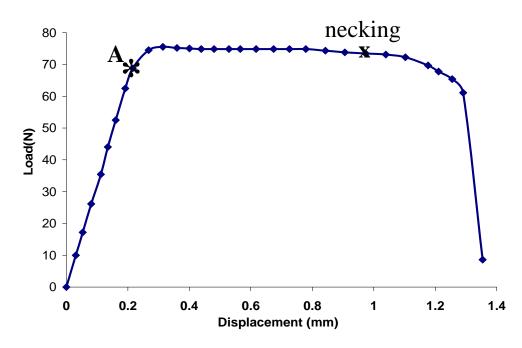




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Load-Displacement Curves from Loading Stage



- Load is recorded by load cell
- Displacement is recorded by linear displacement sensor at the end of loading stage
- Large error in displacement due to compliance of the loading stage
- ➤ Need displacement measurement directly over the specimen





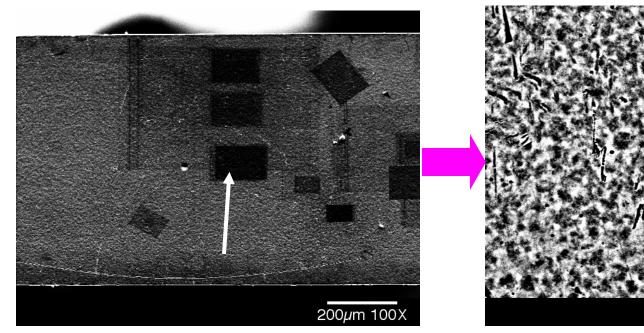
SEM Loading Stage







Random Patterns from Microstructural Surface Features



20μm 1000 X

SEM imaging area over specimen

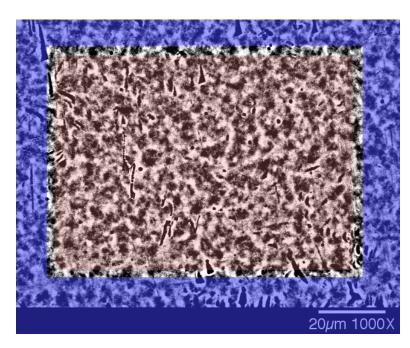
A Typical SEM image for DIC

- Proper magnification is chosen for SEM imaging according to microstructure feature
- Brightness and contrast is adjusted to acquire SEM images with even intensity distribution in the histogram

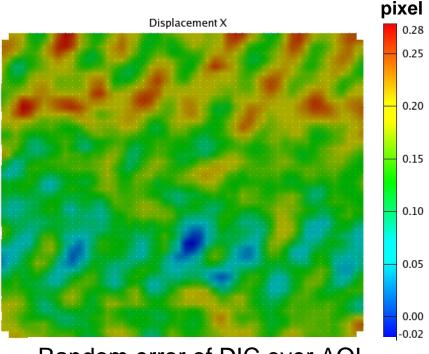




Applying DIC to SEM Images



Area of Interest (AOI) for DIC



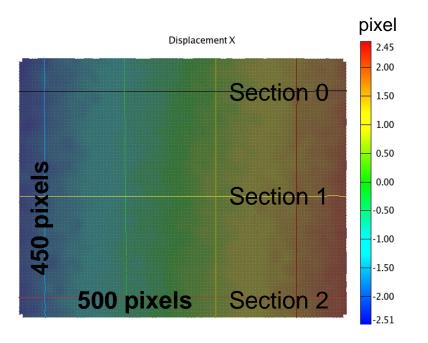
Random error of DIC over AOI

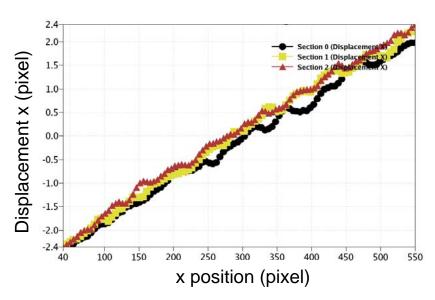
- Random error of DIC is subpixel
- SEM images from microstructural features are suitable for DIC technique





Full-field Displacement from DIC at Yielding Point A





Displacement at yielding point A

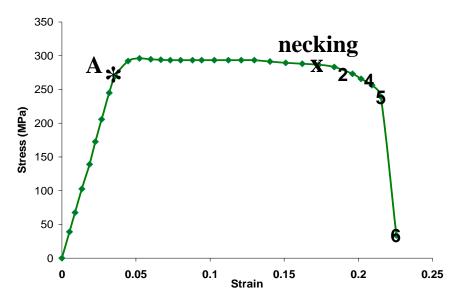
Displacement along the defined sections

- Displacement can be acquired from the SEM images for each step of loading
- Strain can be calculated from displacement

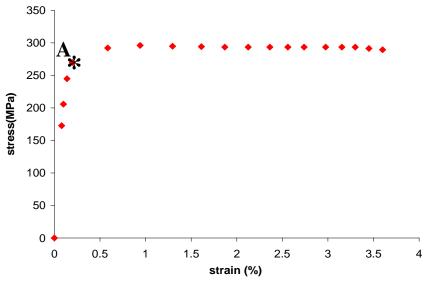




Stress-strain Curves



Stress-strain curves recorded from transducers



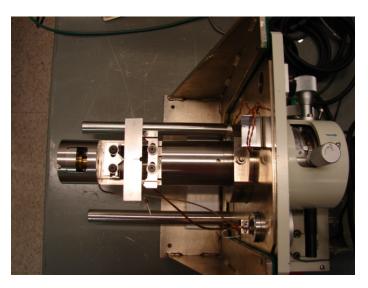
Stress-strain curves calculated using DIC

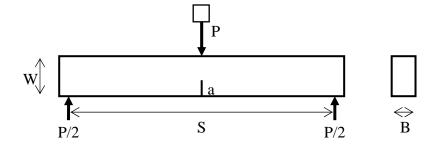
- ➤ Yield stress ~275MPa
- ➤ Ultimate stress ~300MPa
- ➤ Young's modulus ~155GPa



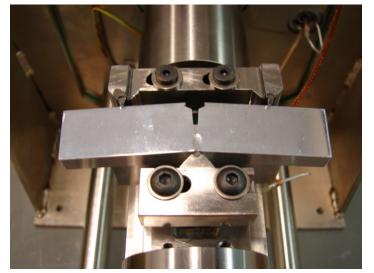


Three-Point Bending Test





W	а	S	L	В
(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
6.35	3.175	50.8	63.5	6.35



Three-point bending inside SEM:

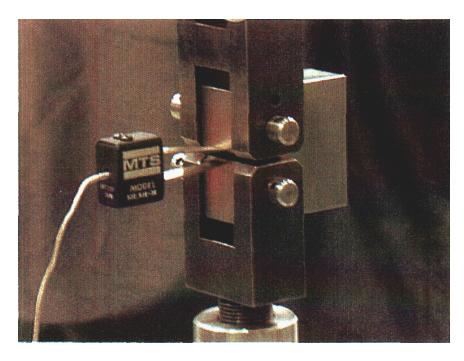
➤ Plastic Zone Mapping;



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Pre-crack



Compact tension sample set up for precracking





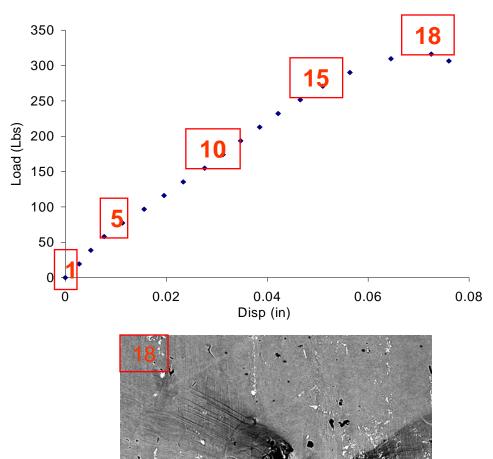
CT specimen

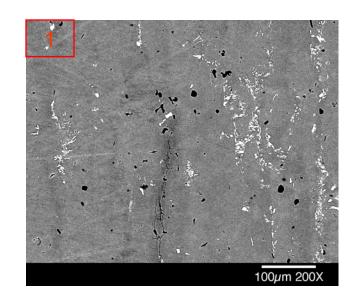


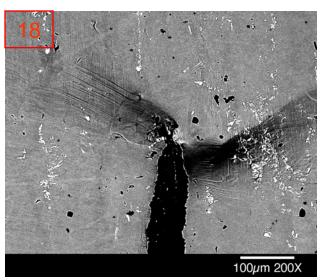
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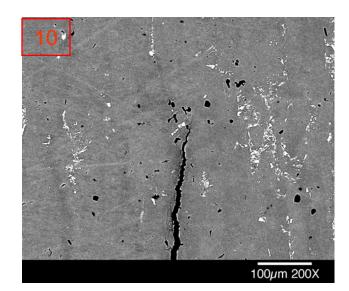


Crack Opening during Bending



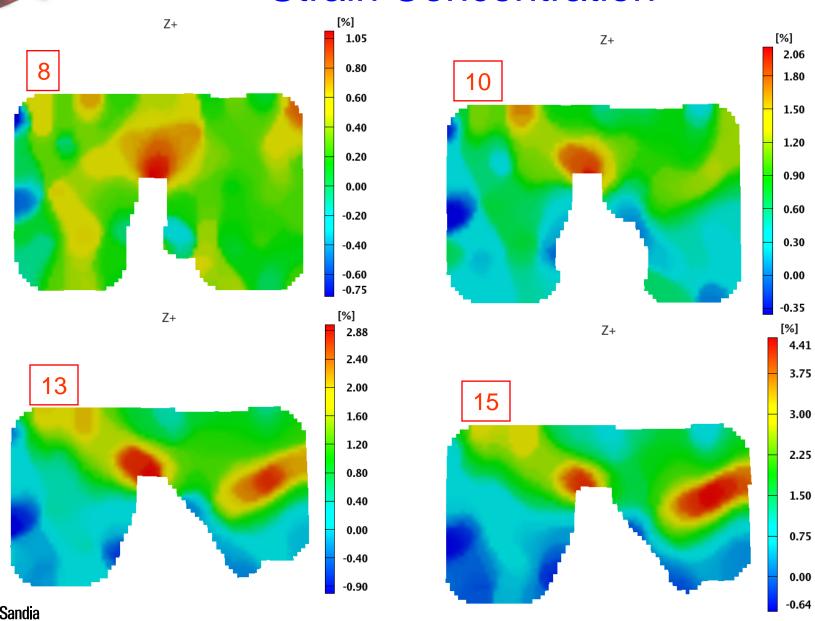






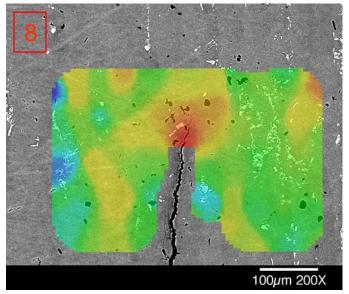


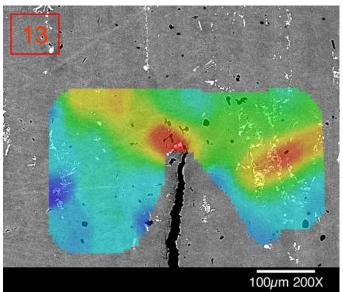
Strain Concentration

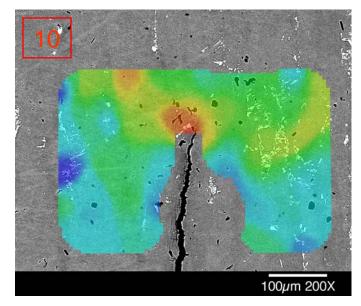


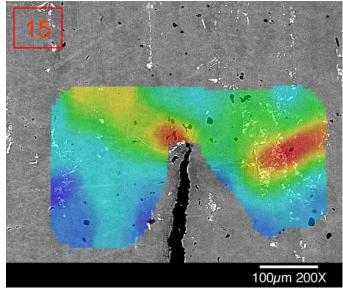


Local Deformation during Bending







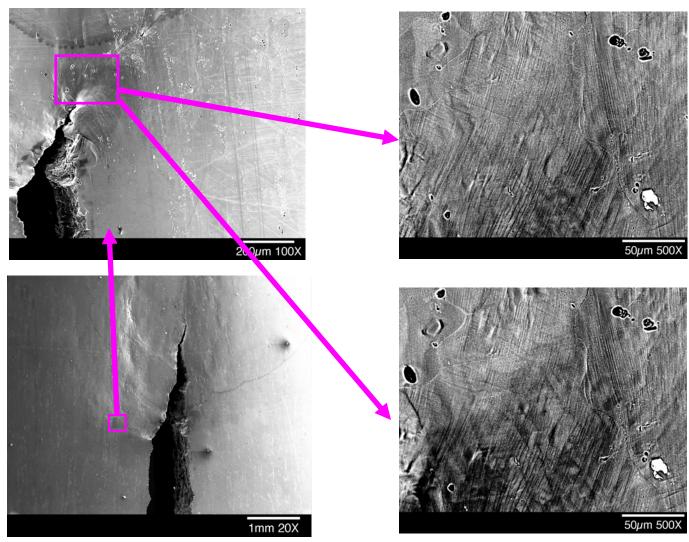




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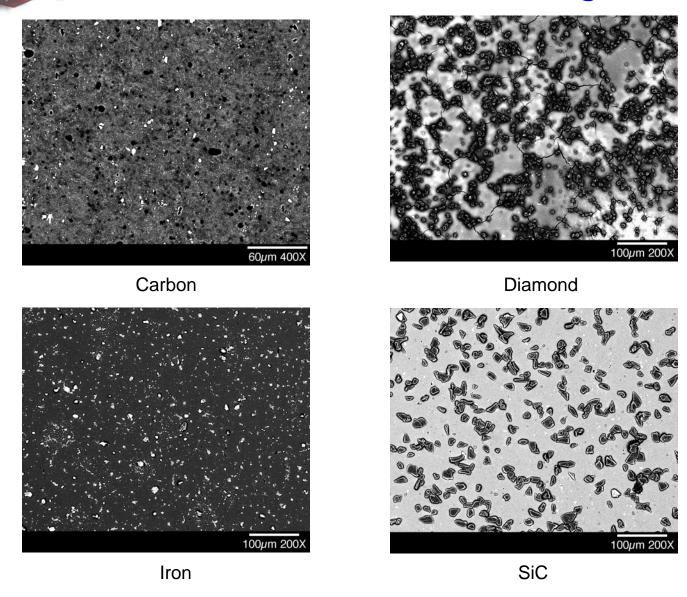
SEM Observation of Microstructure Evolution



Microstructural evolution makes correlation of patterns from surface features impossible

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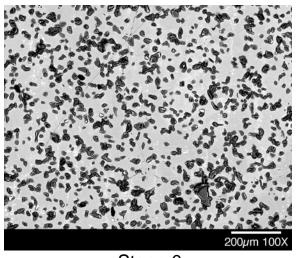
Air Brush Painting



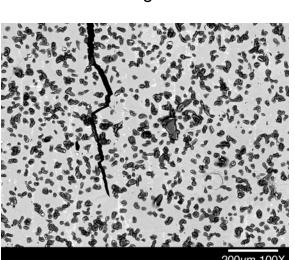


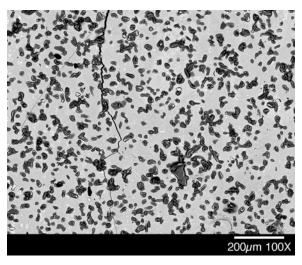
Air brush painting with different particle solutions

Patterns from Diamond IPA Solution



Stage 0





Stage 35

The motion of the particle does not represent the motion of the specimen surface around the crack

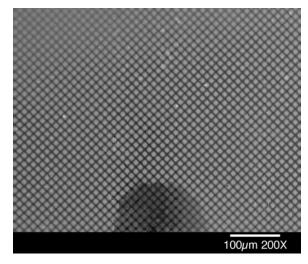
Stage 50



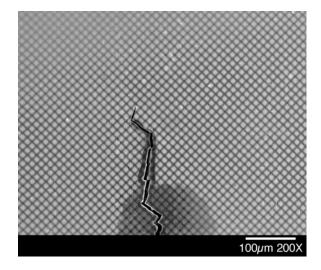
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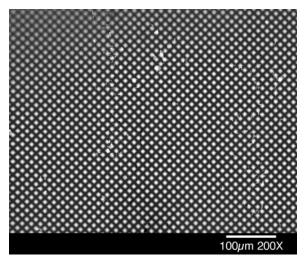
Sputter Coating using Cu Mesh



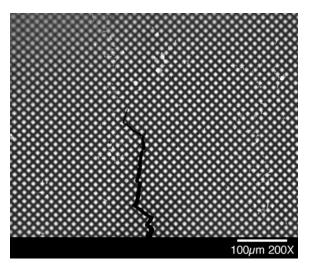
Step0 SEI



Step36 SEI



Step0 BEI

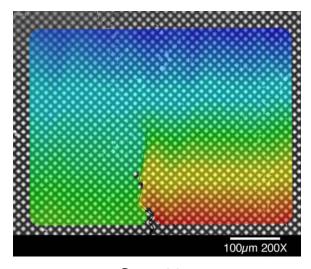


Step36 BEI

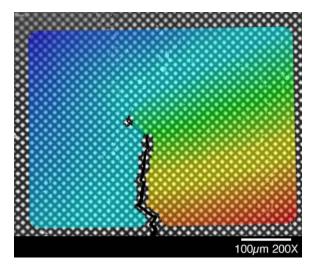


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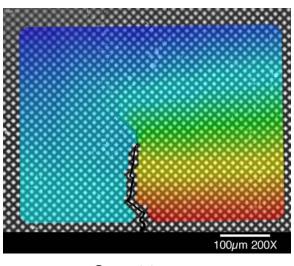
Displacement Field during Bending



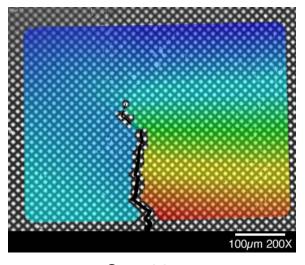
Step 10



Step 30



Step 20



Step 36





Summary

- DIC technique is applied to the SEM images to obtain full-field displacement to characterize the mechanical behavior of LIGA specimens;
- DIC technique is used to study the local deformation and strain concentration during the fracture of ductile materials;
- Different techniques were used to generate patterns for DIC application to the SEM images;



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Thank you!

Questions?



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