

Orowan Looping with Platelet-like Precipitates in Overaged Aluminum-Copper Alloys

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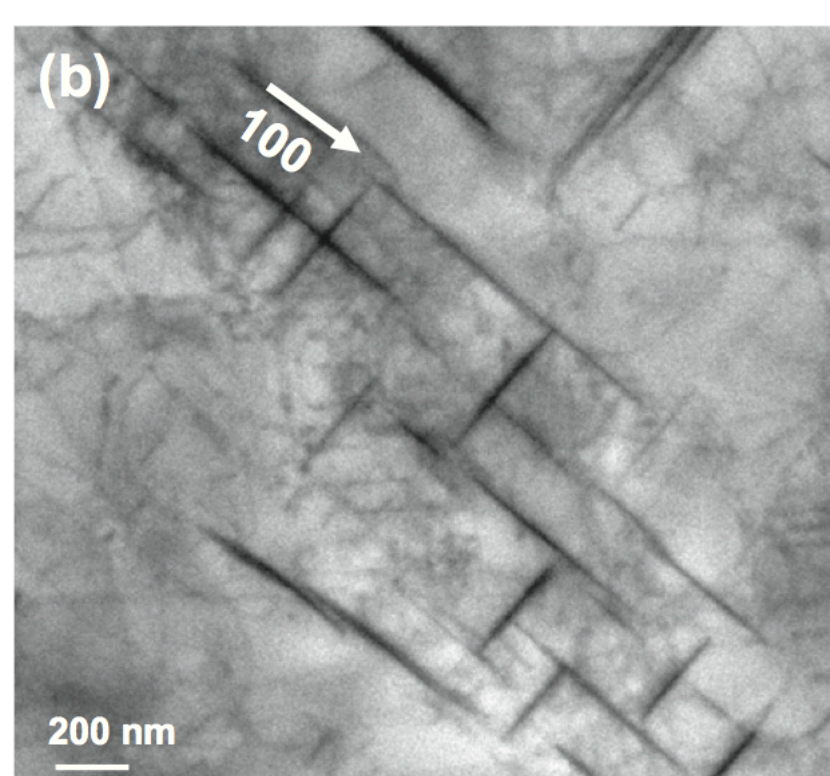
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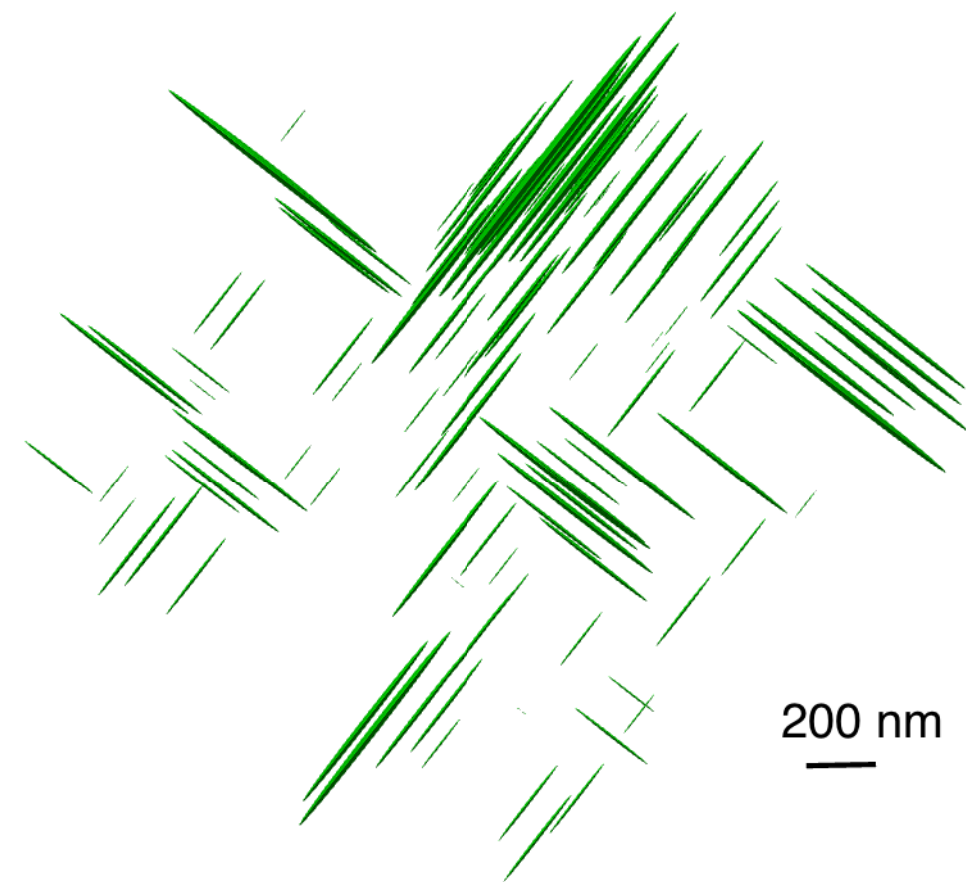
Introduction

Aluminum-copper alloys can exhibit four types of platelet-shaped precipitates, depending on copper content and aging treatment. Arguably, most important are so-called θ' precipitates which have:

- Average diameter ≈ 400 nm
- Semi-coherent misfit at perimeter



TEM of θ' precipitates¹

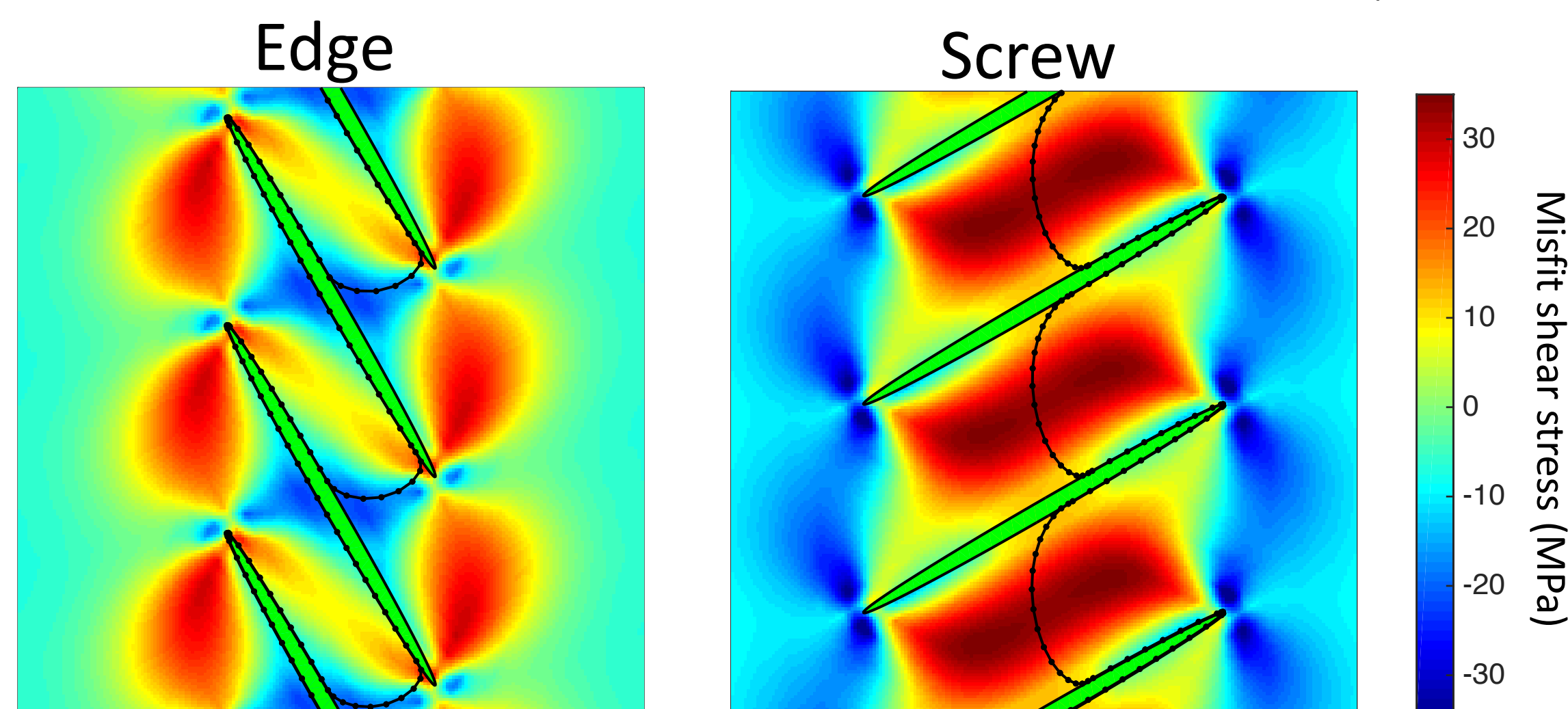
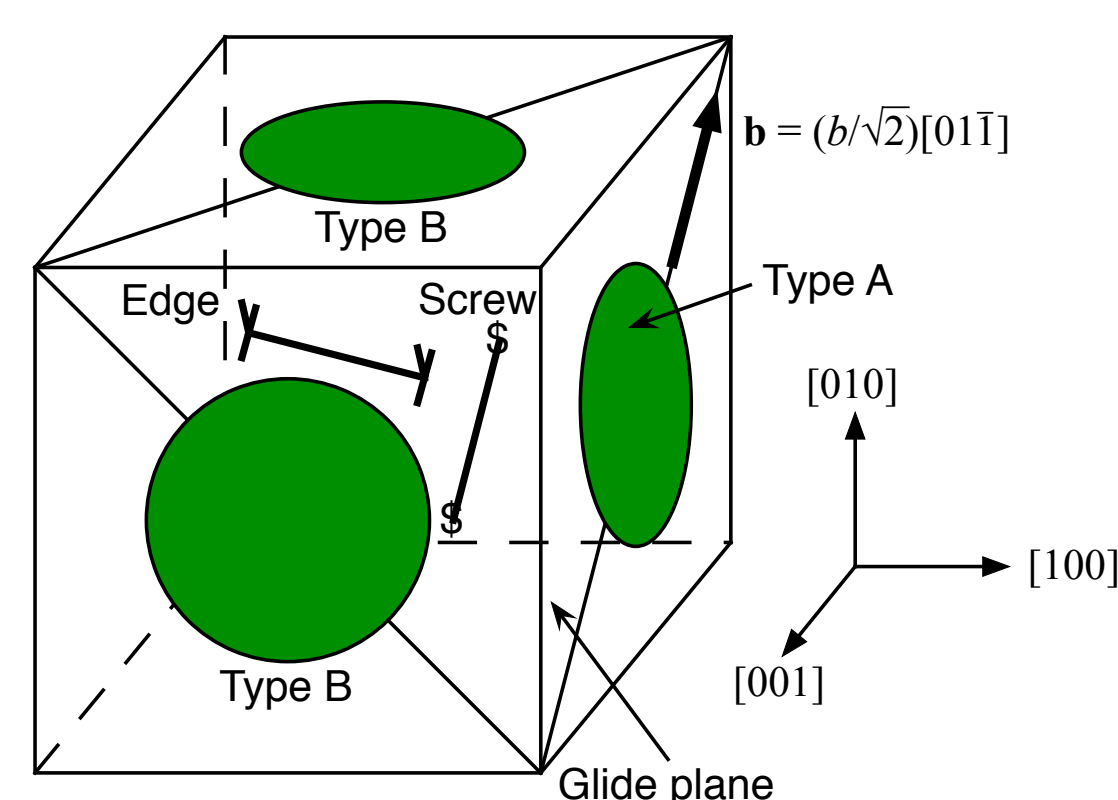


Research Questions

- How does platelet shape affect Orowan looping?
- How significant is misfit strengthening?
- Optimal precipitate microstructure for strength?

Simulation Geometry

- $\{001\}$ habit planes
- Two “types” of precipitates
- Intersect glide planes obliquely



Type B

References

¹A. Biswas, D. J. Siegel, C. Wolverton, and D. N. Seidman. Acta Mater. 59 (2011).

²A. Arsenlis *et al.* Modell. Mater. Sci. Eng. 15 (2007).

³D. J. Bacon, U. F. Kocks, and R. O. Scattergood. Phil. Mag. 28 (1973).

Methods

New DD algorithms developed and implemented in ParaDiS² for ellipsoidal precipitates:

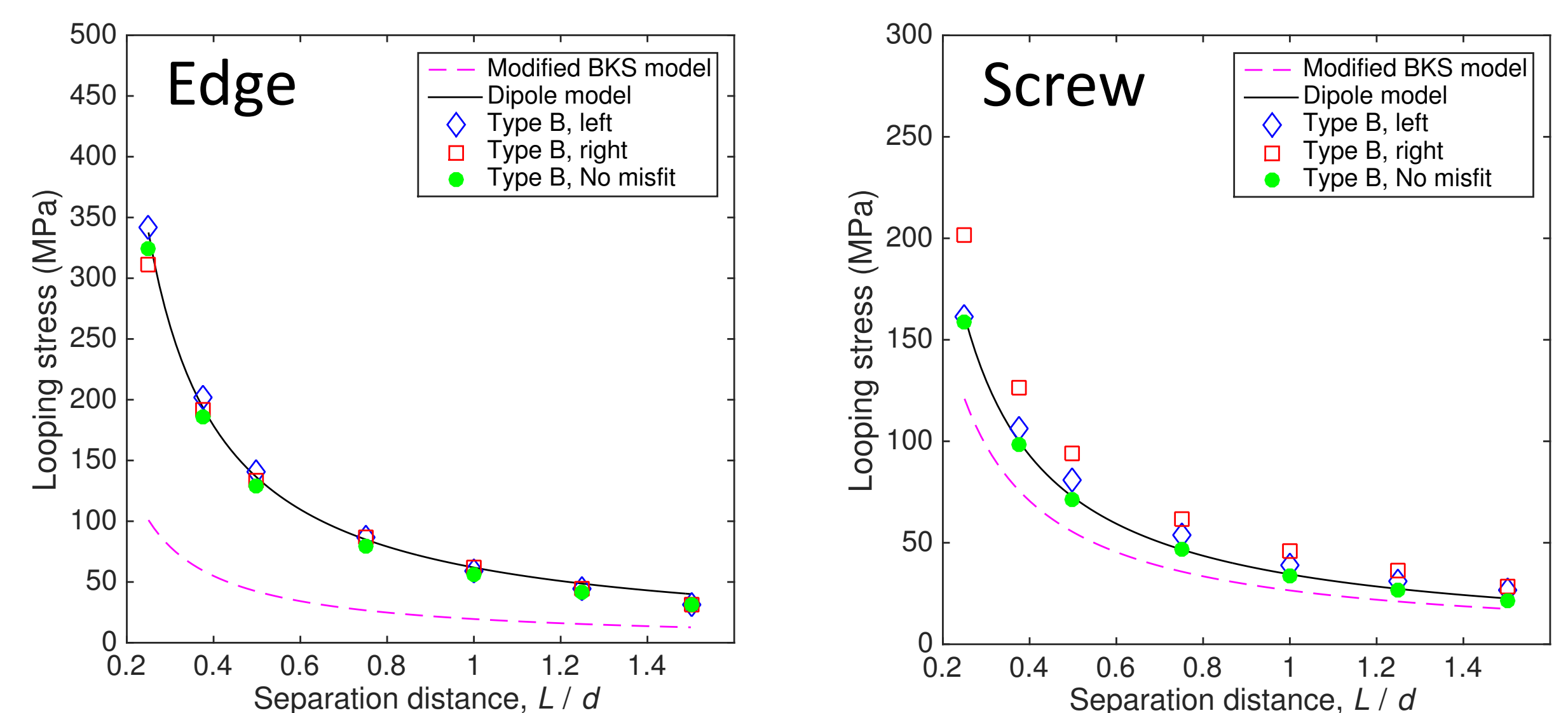
- Segment-precipitate collisions
- Remeshing at precipitate surface
- Misfit force for arbitrary eigenstrain

Results

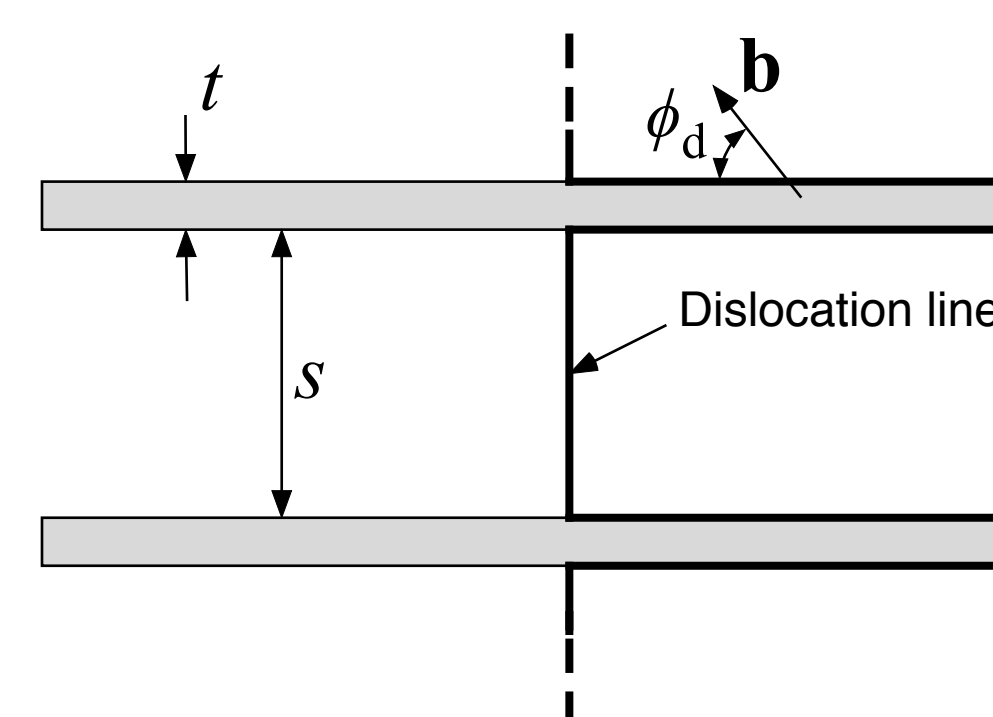
Looping stress increases with reduced separation, but does not obey Bacon-Kocks-Scattergood³ relation:

$$\tau_{BKS} = A \left(\frac{\mu b}{L - d} \right) \left[\ln \left(\frac{X}{r_c} \right) + B \right]$$

$$X = [(L - d)^{-1} + d^{-1}]^{-1}$$



Constructed new Orowan looping model based on energy necessary to form dipoles across precipitates:



$$\tau_{dipole} = A \left(\frac{\mu b}{s} \right) \left[\ln \left(\frac{t}{r_c} \right) + B \right]$$

Future Work

- Large-scale simulations with realistic microstructures
- Precipitate cutting model development

