

# Simulation of Domain Reorientation and Phase Transformation in Unpoled PZT95/5 under Triaxial Stress with a Micromechanical Model

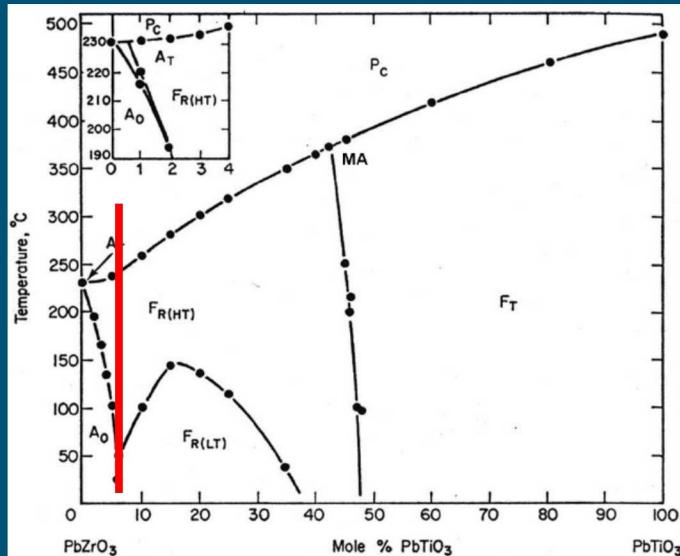


Wen D. Dong

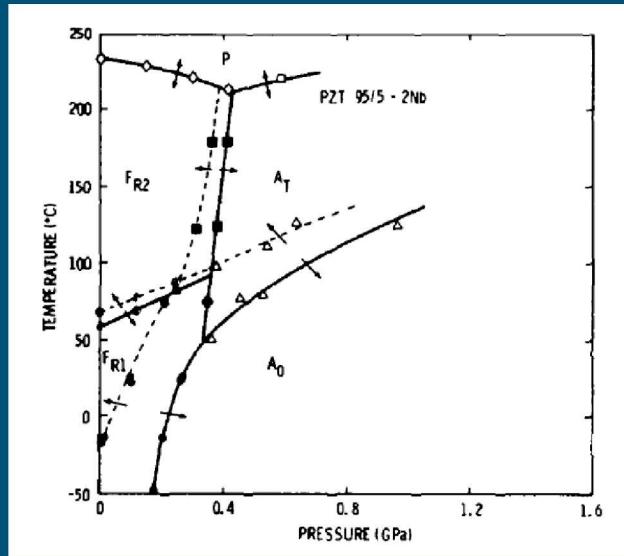
19<sup>th</sup> US-Japan Seminar on Dielectrics and  
Piezoelectric Ceramics

Nov 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019

## Introduction to PZT95/5



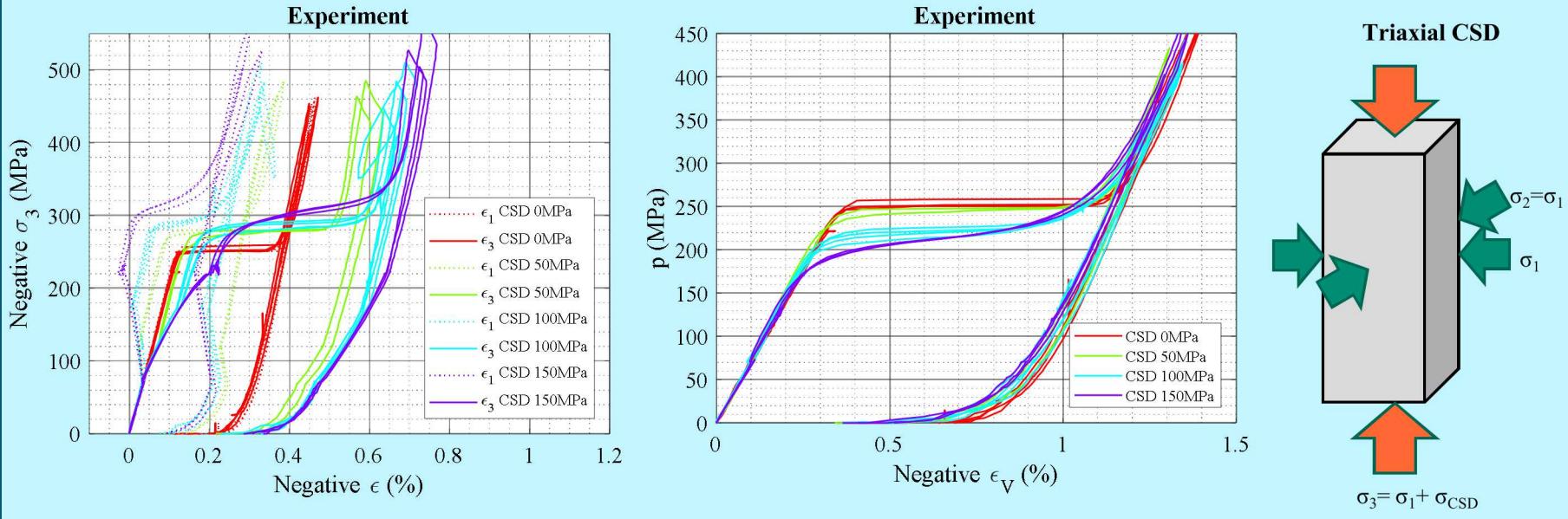
Jaffe Cook and Jaffe 1971.



Fritz and Keck 1978.

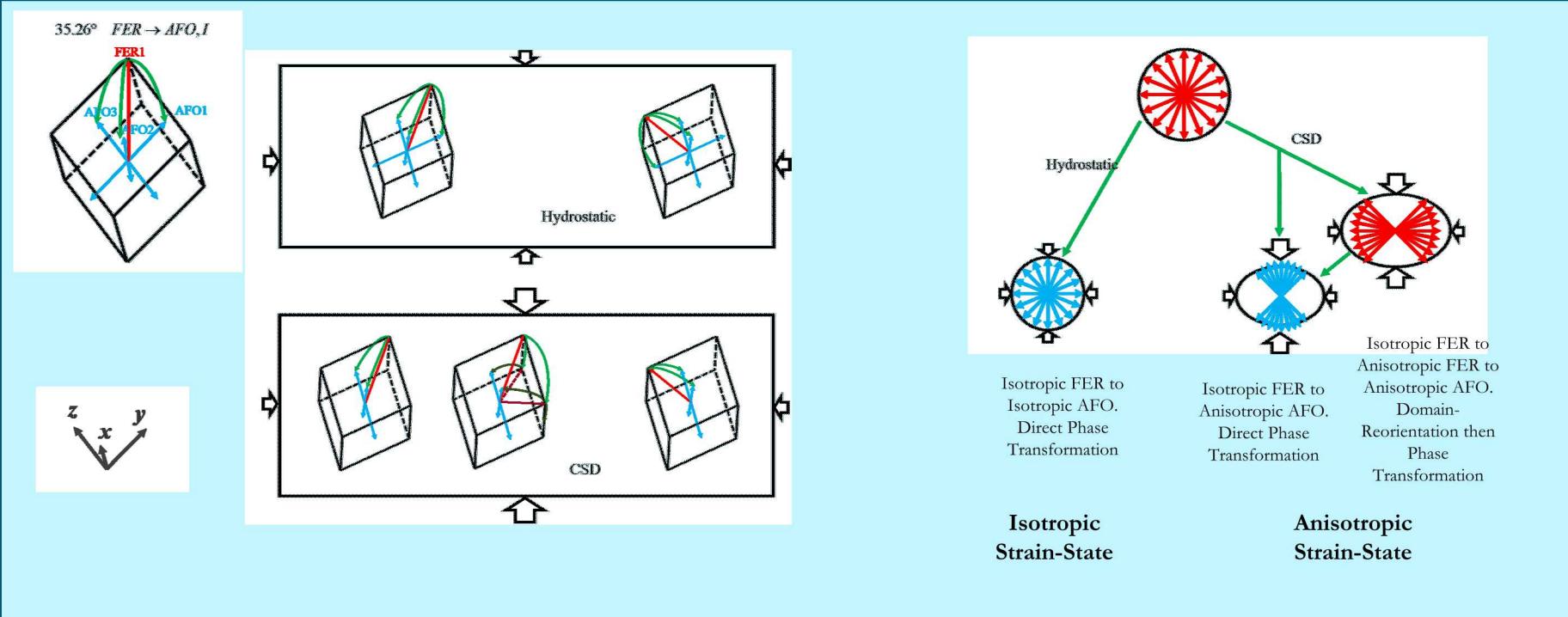
- ❖ PZT 95/5 lies on the FER side of the FER – AFO phase boundary.
- ❖ Pressure can induce FER to AFO phase transformation due to smaller unit volume of the AFO phase.
- ❖ Goal of this work is to model and understand previous work on anisotropic compressive stress induced FER to AFO transformation

# Triaxial Compression Loading in PZT95/5



- ❖ Triaxial Constant Stress Difference (CSD) study conducted by Zeuch *et al.* 1992
- ❖ Large anisotropy in phase transformation strain remnant strain under CSD
- ❖ No difference in volumetric strain
- ❖ Lowering of phase transformation initiation pressure
- ❖ Increase of phase transformation termination pressure

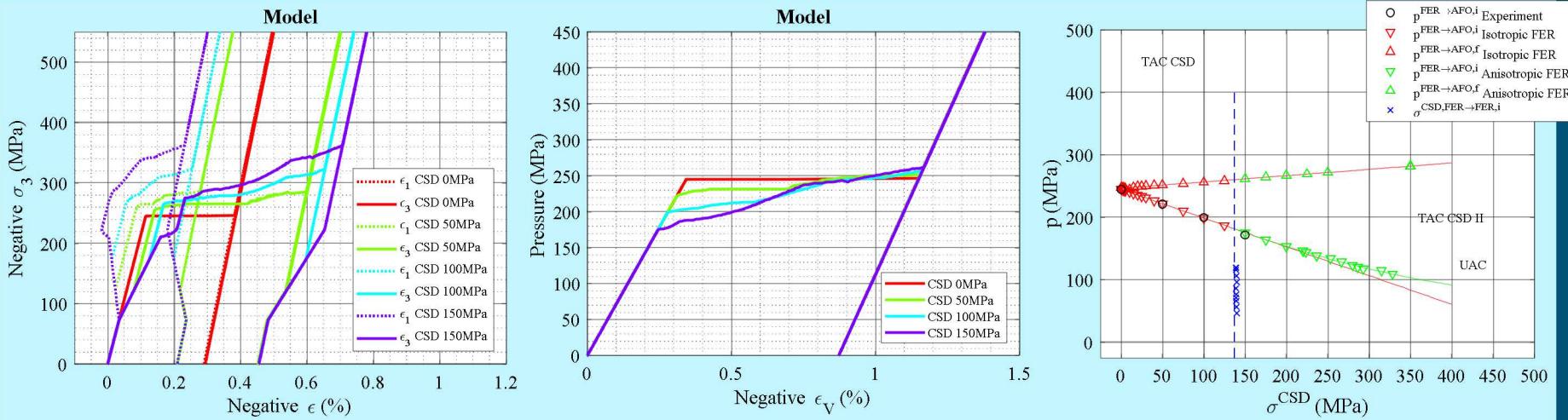
# Phase Transformation in PZT95/5



- ❖ In each single crystallite grain, there are 11 unique phase variants: 8 unique FER domain orientations and 3 unique AFO strain states.
- ❖ Hydrostatic compression causes FER variants to uniformly transform to all AFO variants. Deviatoric stresses cause selective FER-AFO transformations. This leads to anisotropic transformation strains.
- ❖ This is captured in the material model by energy based switching criteria.

$$\sigma_i \Delta \varepsilon_i^{0, \alpha \rightarrow \beta} - b^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \geq 0$$

# Modeling Results



- ❖ Material model is capable of accurately capturing phase transformation triaxial loading response in PZT95/5 including
  - ❖ Critical transformation stress states
  - ❖ Transformation remnant strains
  - ❖ Elasticity response
- ❖ Material model can also be used to generate FER-AFO phase diagram in hydrostatic-deviatoric stress space.