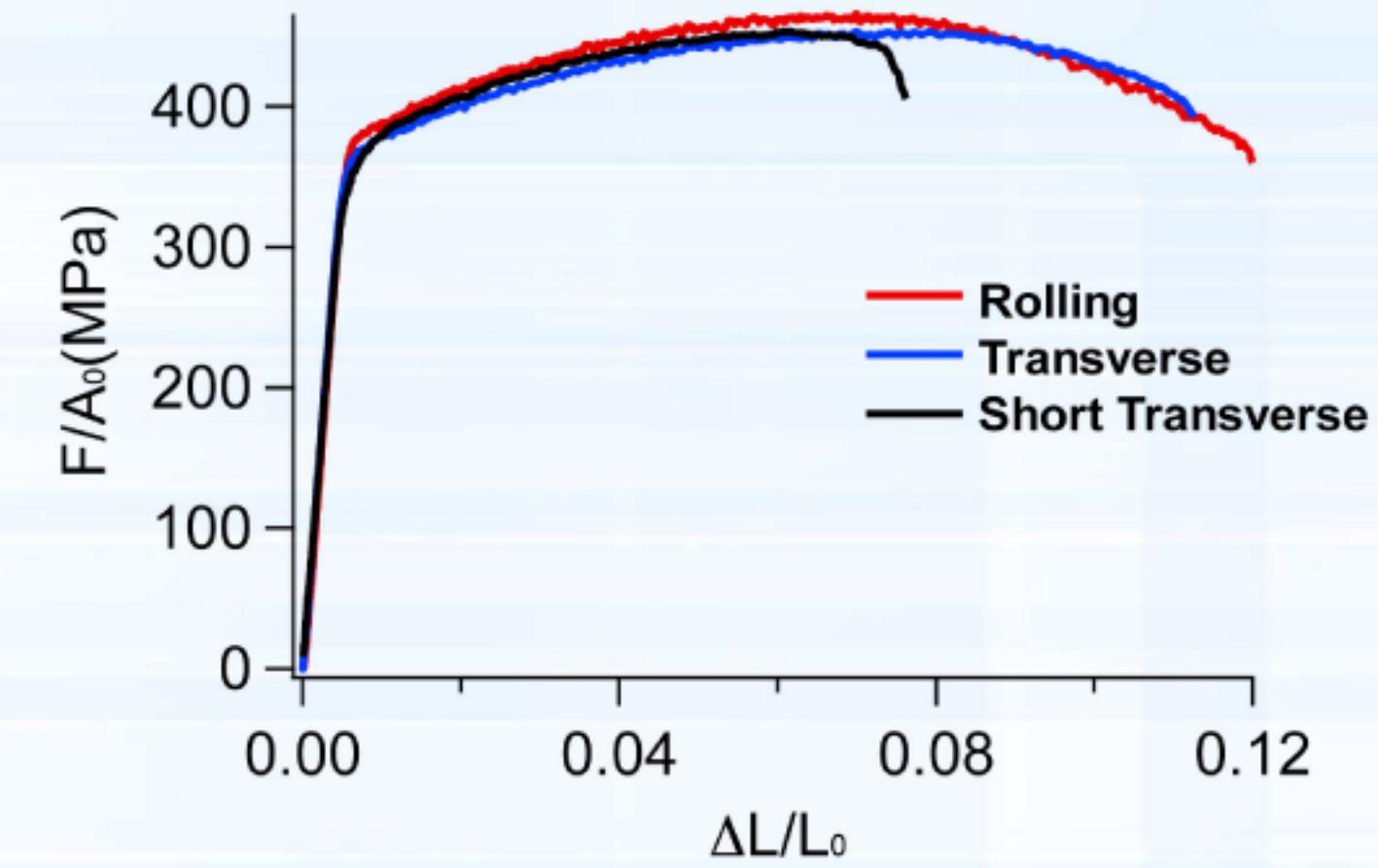
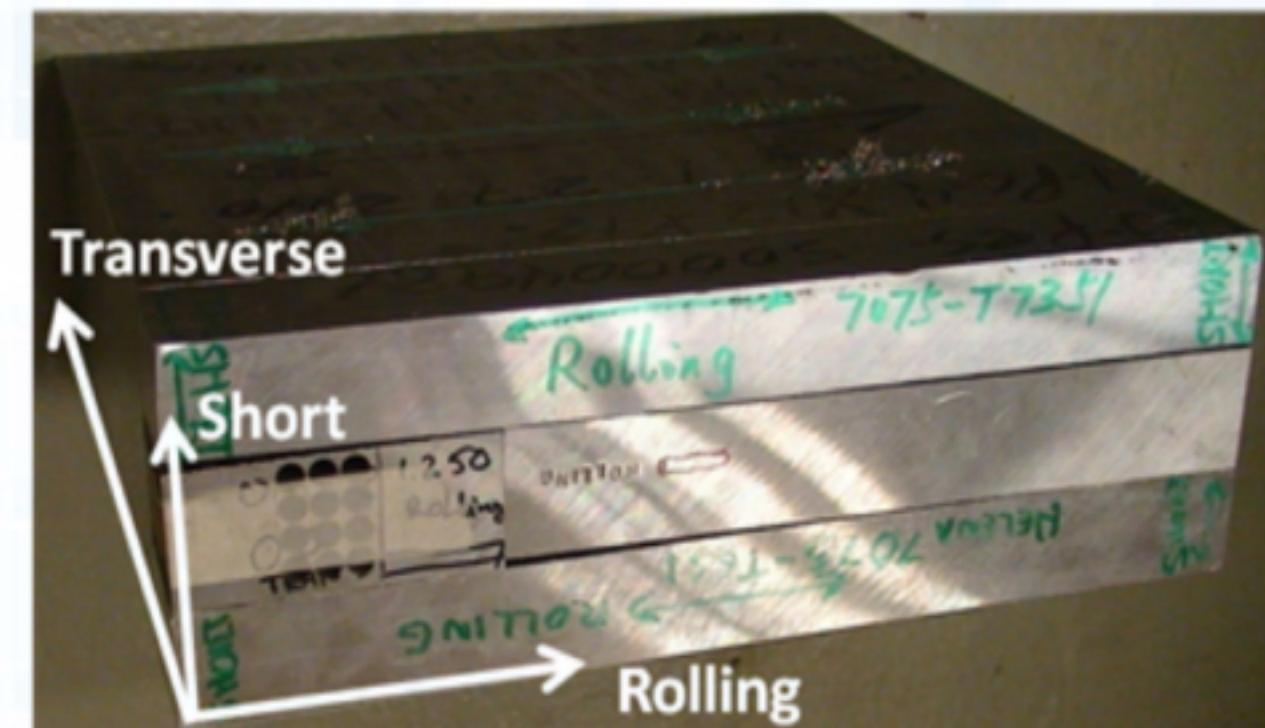


Anisotropic Damage Evolution in Aluminum Alloy 7075-T7351

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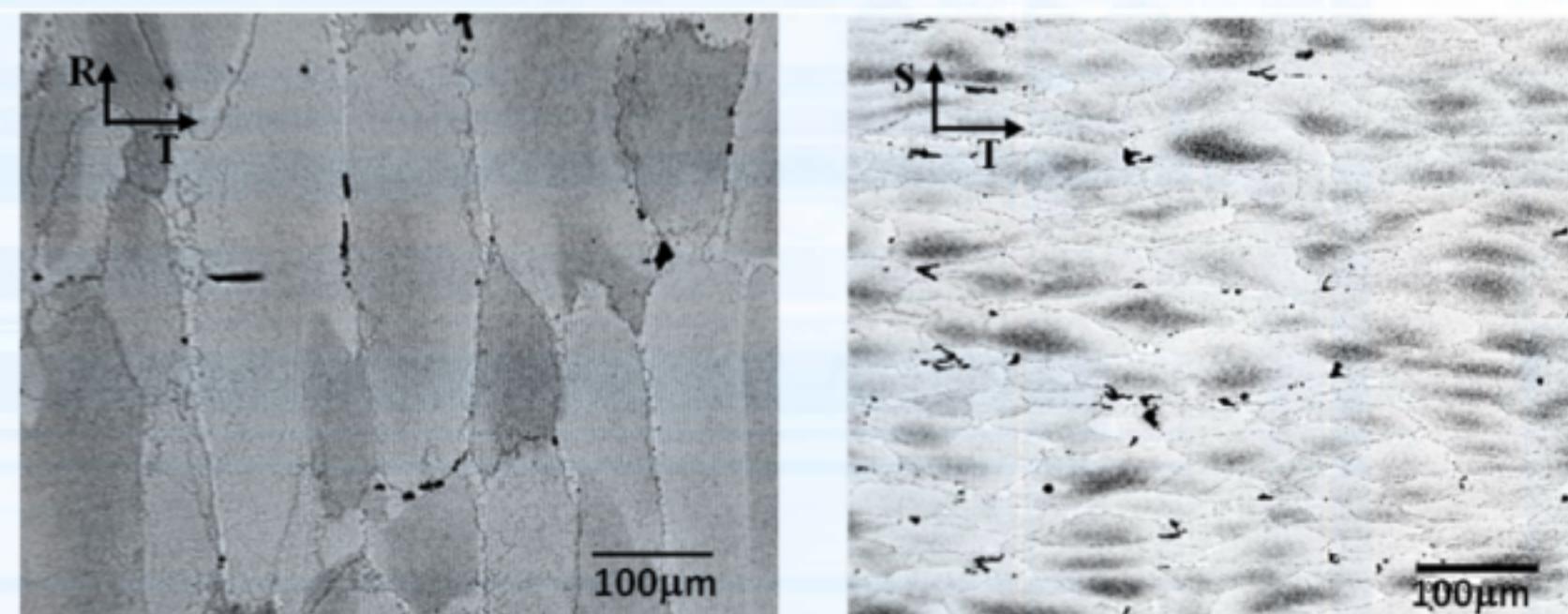
Motivation:

- Anisotropic ductility is demonstrated by the stress-strain curves of three principal material orientations.

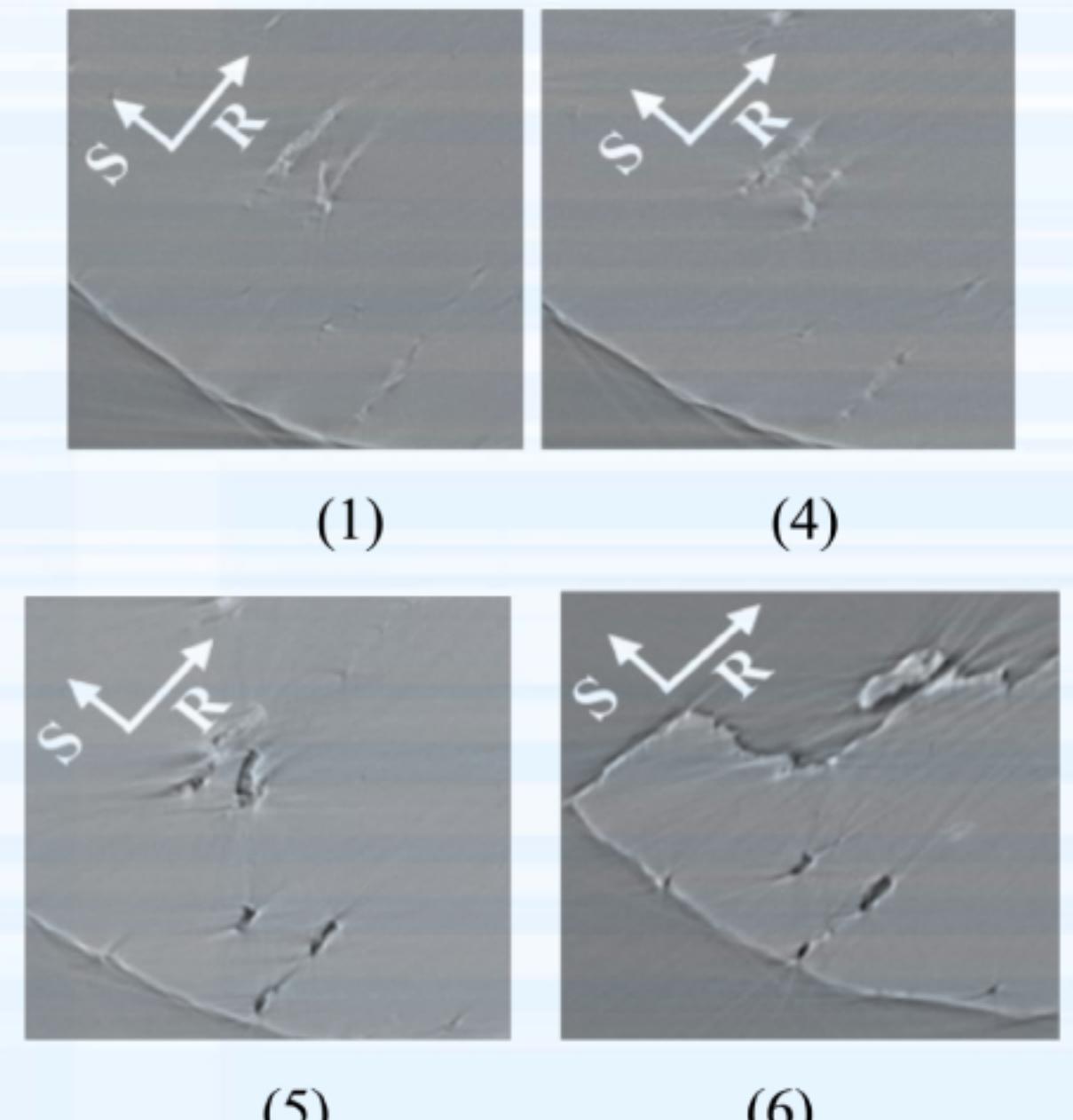
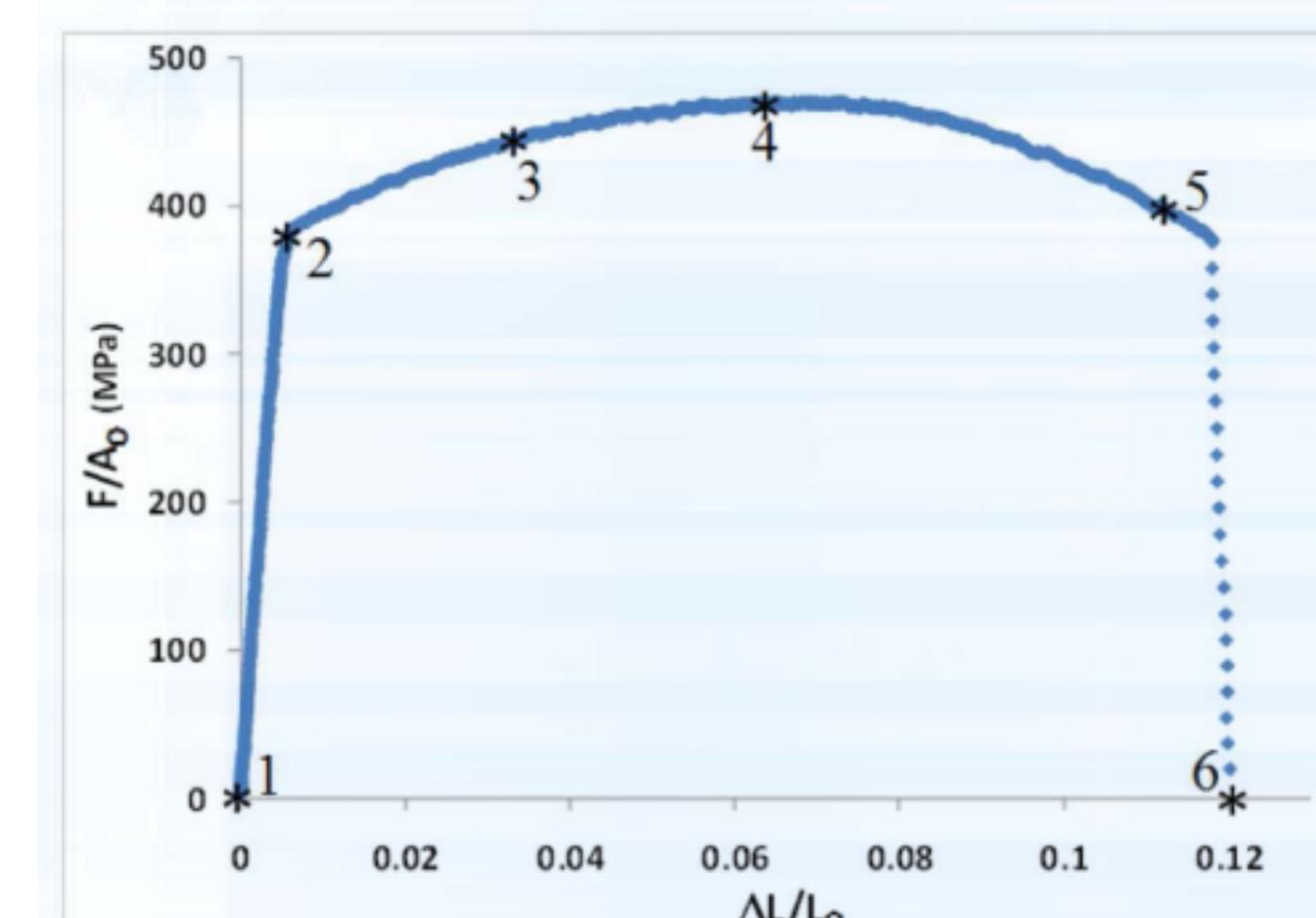
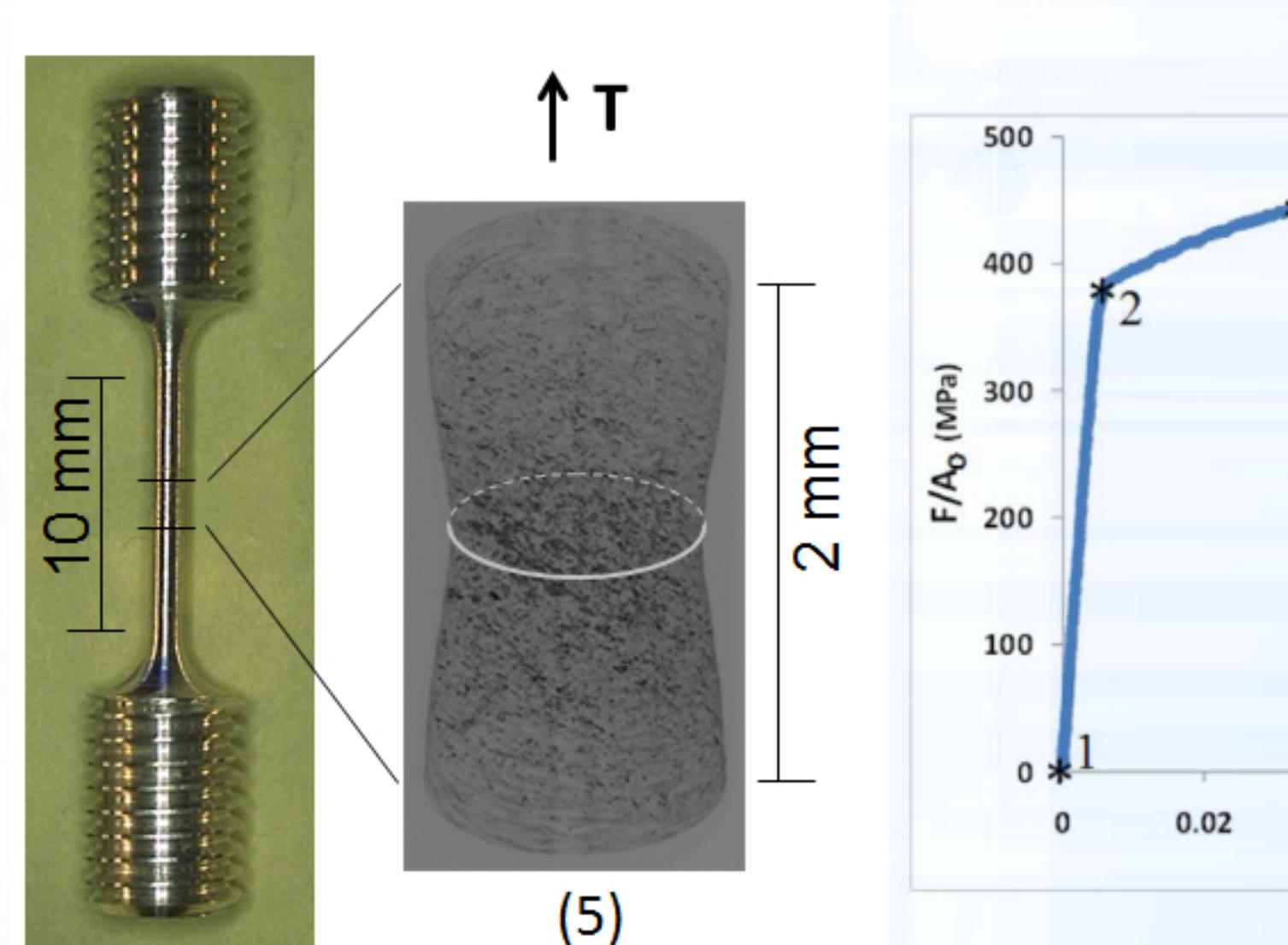


Experiment:

- Optical micrographs of the material show grains are elongated.

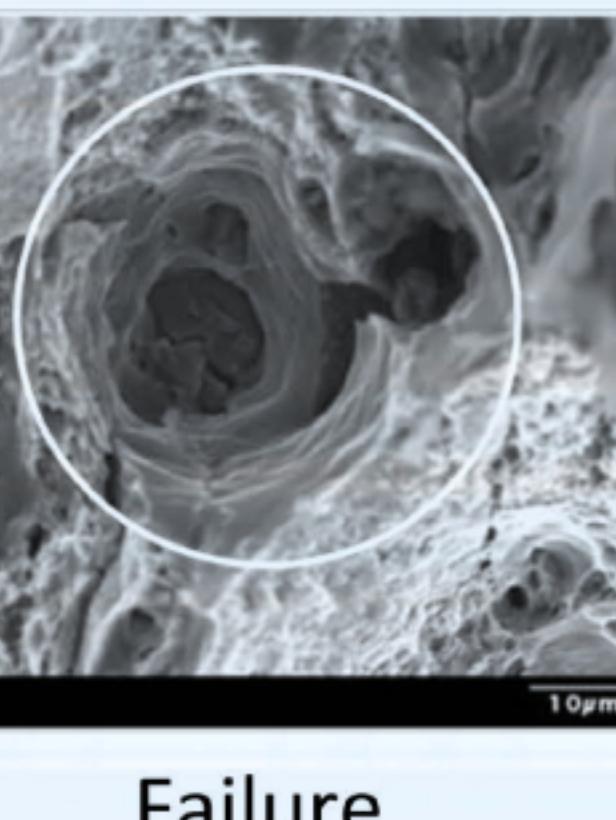
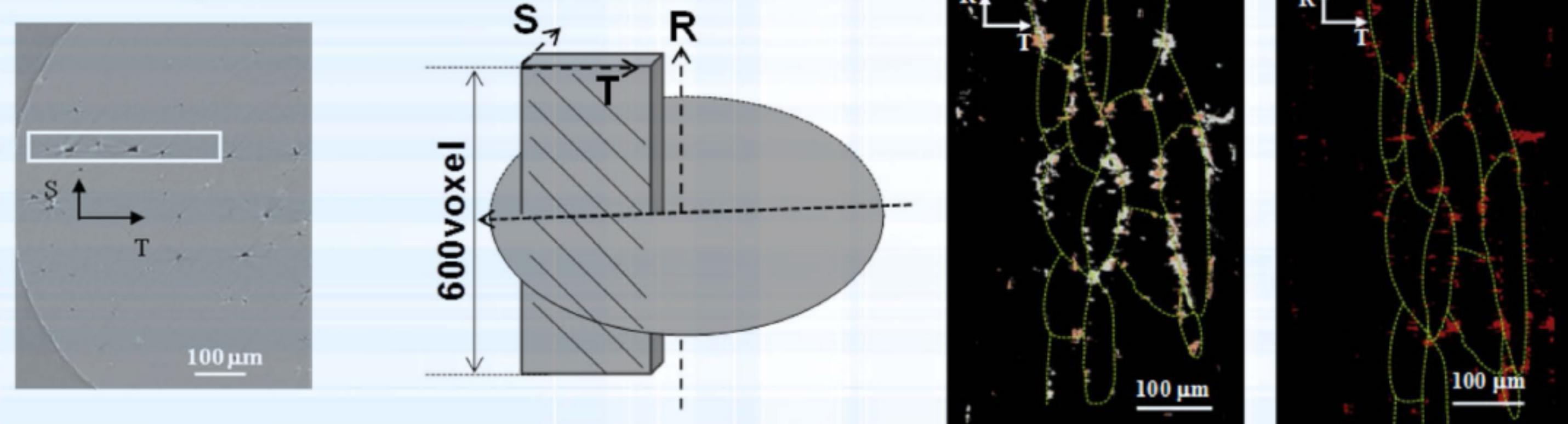


- In-situ X-Ray CT enables us to observe damage evolution during tensile testing.



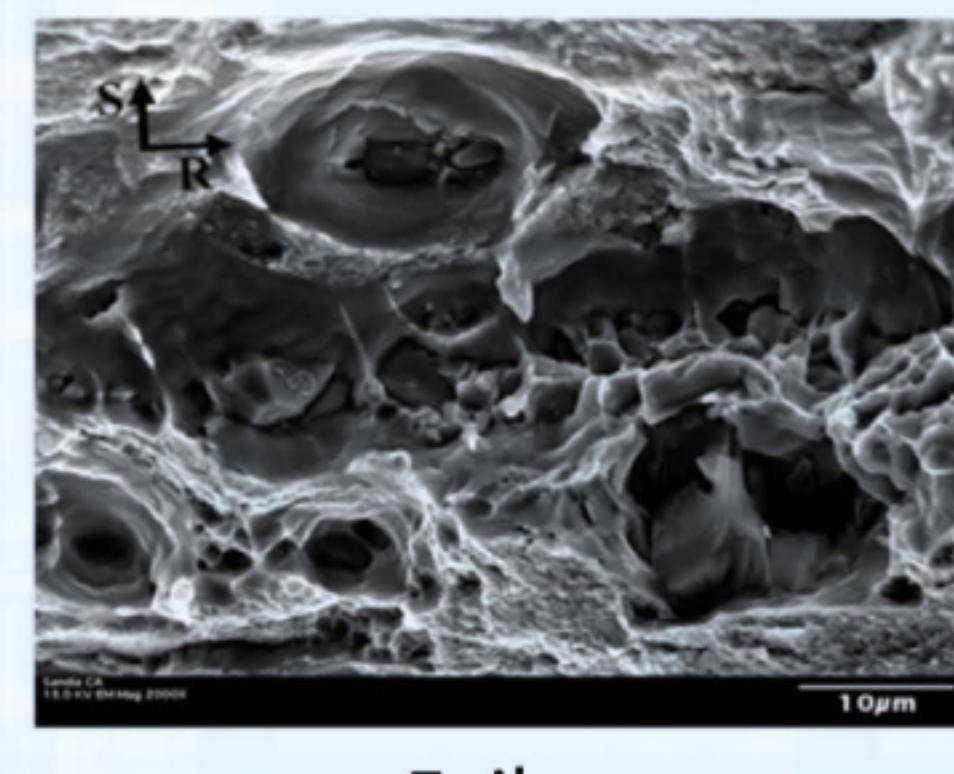
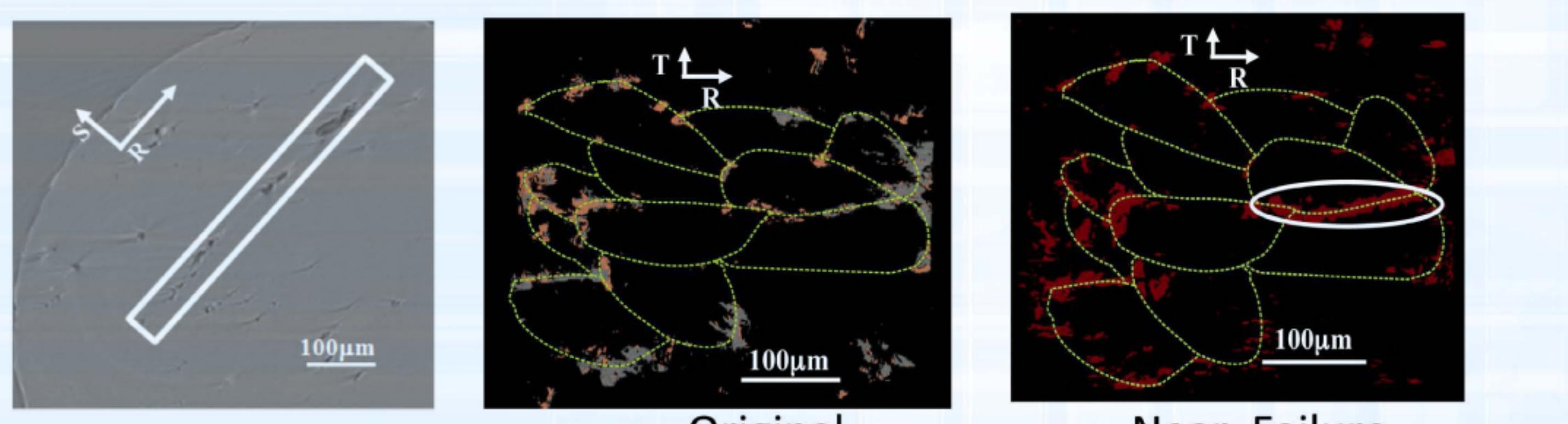
Analysis of Tomography Data:

- Loaded in rolling direction



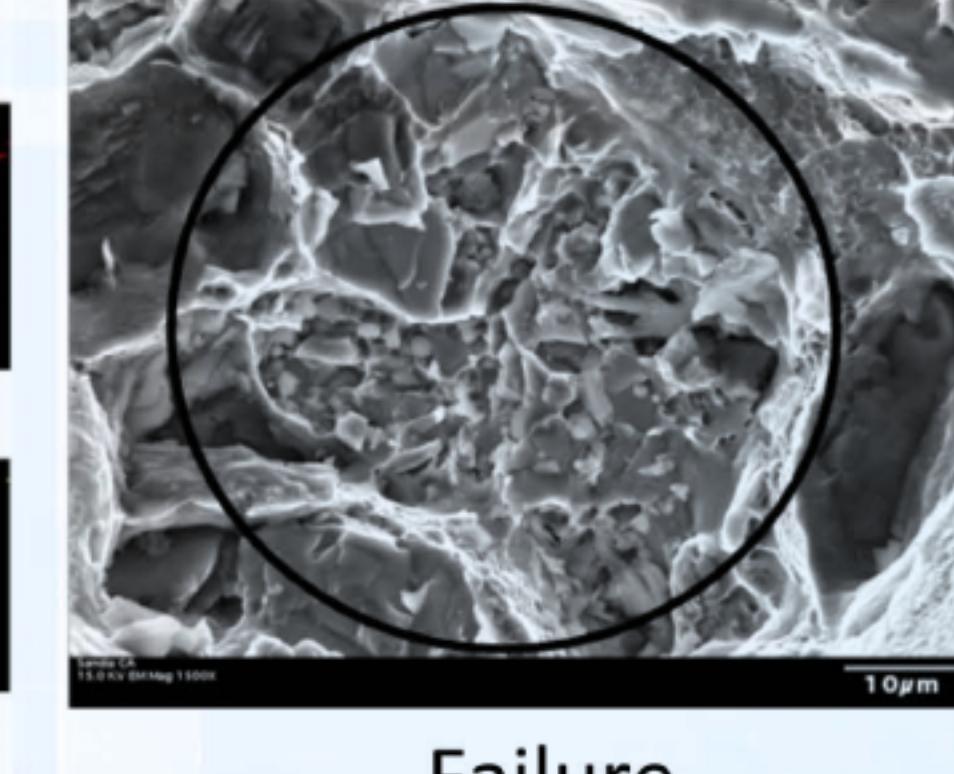
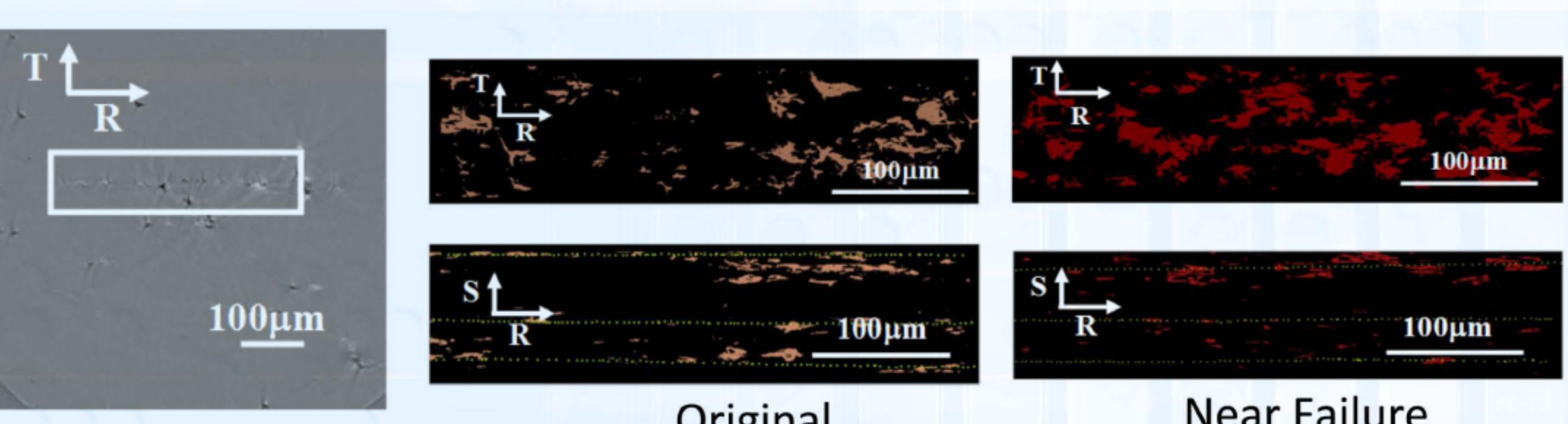
Failure

- Loaded in transverse direction



Failure

- Loaded in short transverse direction



Failure

Conclusions:

- Voids were closely associated with particles and they were mostly distributed along the grain boundaries.

- The mechanism for the void growth and coalescence were different in three loading orientations.

- For specimens loaded in the rolling direction, the void growth was nearly isotropic and there was no dramatic void coalescence in any direction.

- For specimens loaded in the transverse direction, the void growth and coalescence had one-dimensional preference along "stringers" in the rolling direction.

- For specimens loaded in the short transverse direction, the void growth and coalescence favored a pancake layout in the R-T plane.



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