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Crystal Plasticity Modeling of Microstructural Clones

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SAND2024-XXXXXX

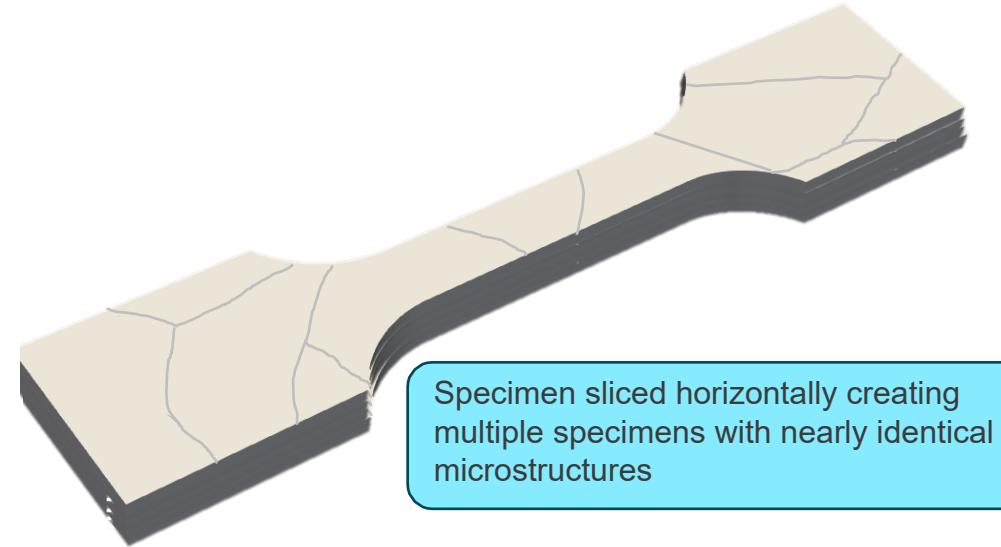
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What are Microstructural Clones?

Multiple specimens in a set with nearly identical microstructures

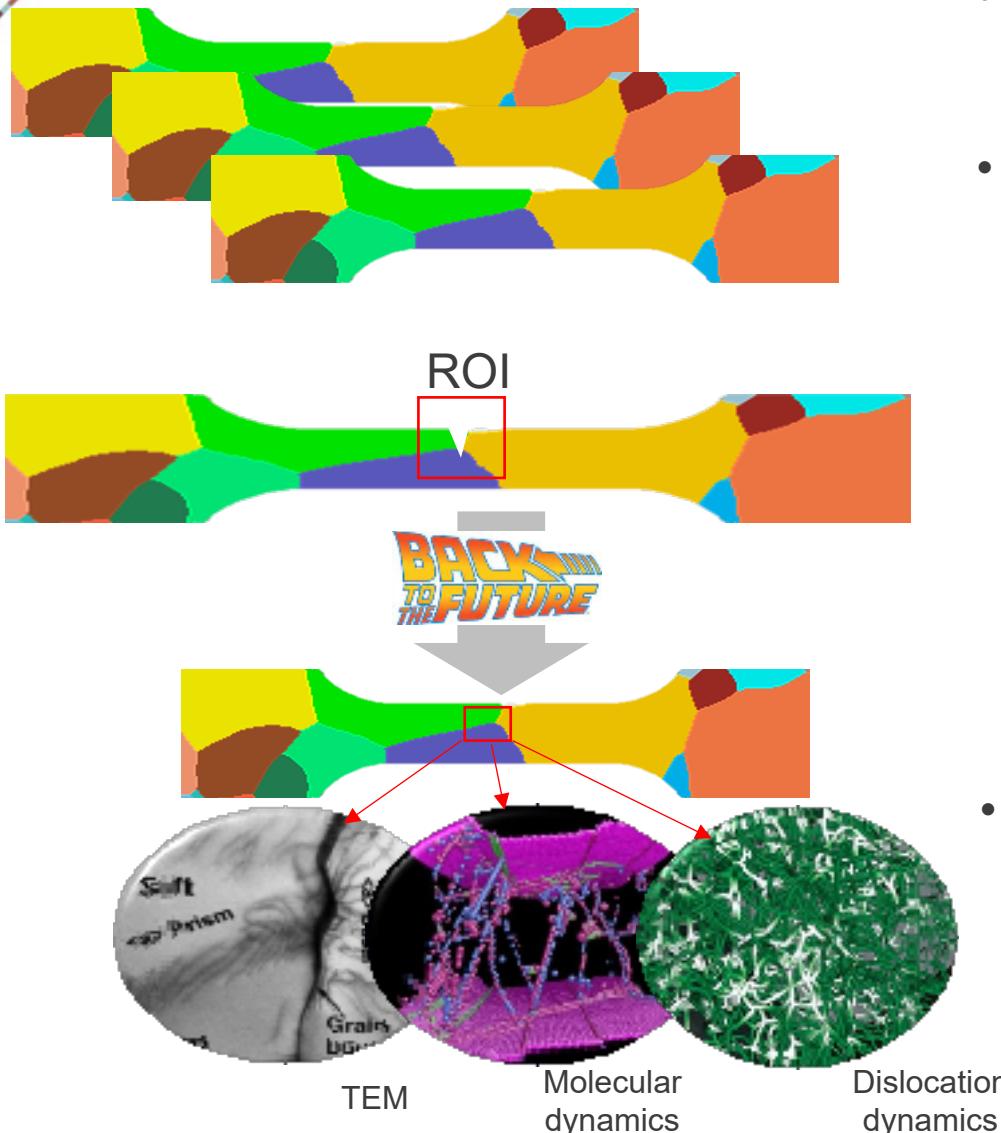


- 99.999% Nickel 0.25 in thick plate
- Heat treated to grow grains 10-20 mm in diameter
- Tensile specimens cut from locations with similar microstructure front and back

How to define microstructure clones? Some ideas:

1. **Same grain boundary locations within $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$.**
2. **Same grain orientations within $\sim 2^\circ$.**
3. **Same dislocation densities within a factor of 2.**

What can we do with Clones?



- Will a unique microstructure always behave the same?
 - Stochasticity & Uncertainty quantification
- Perform multiple (destructive) experiments
 - Consistency of test setup

Different loading conditions

Linear loading (Tension)

Constant loading (Creep)

Cyclic loading (Fatigue)

Microstructural/geometrical defects

Irradiation

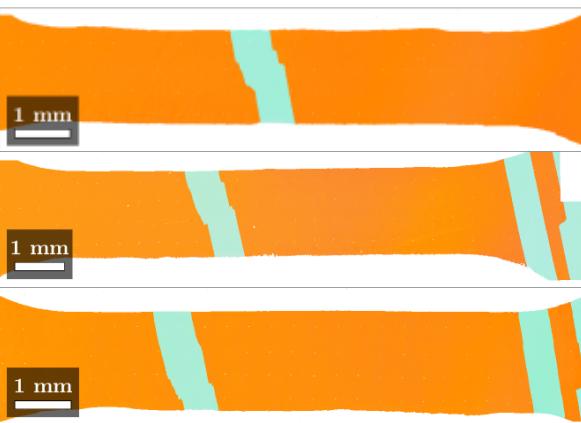
Scratch

Notches

- How do you know where to look for high resolution exp./sim?
 - High resolution measurements often require you to know where to look ahead of time
 - Computational modeling can help predict location, but are not always correct
 - Identical microstructures can help “see the future” on where and how a specimen will deform

Family of Ni Clones

Clone 1.1



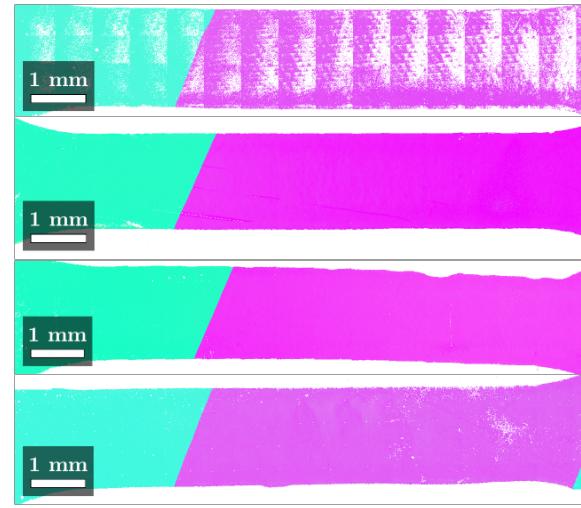
Clone 1.2



Clone 1.3



Clone 5.1



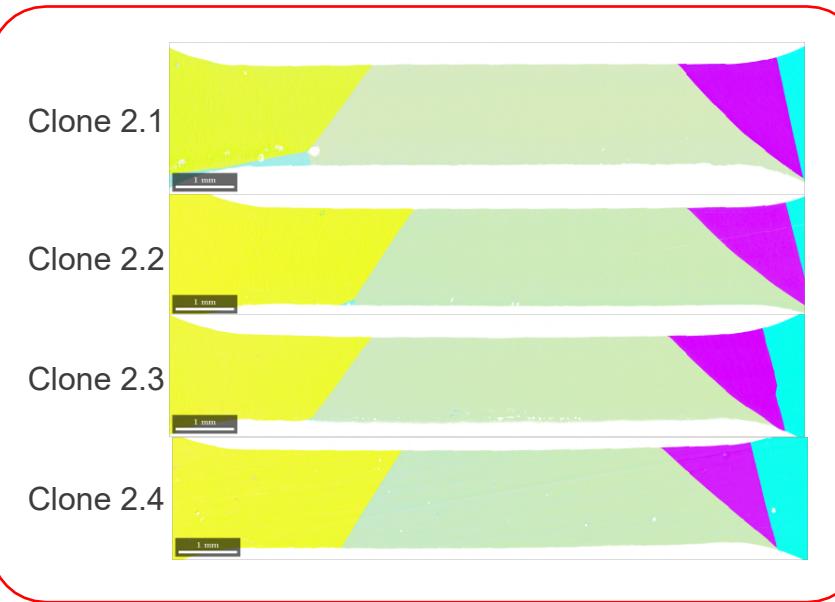
Clone 5.2



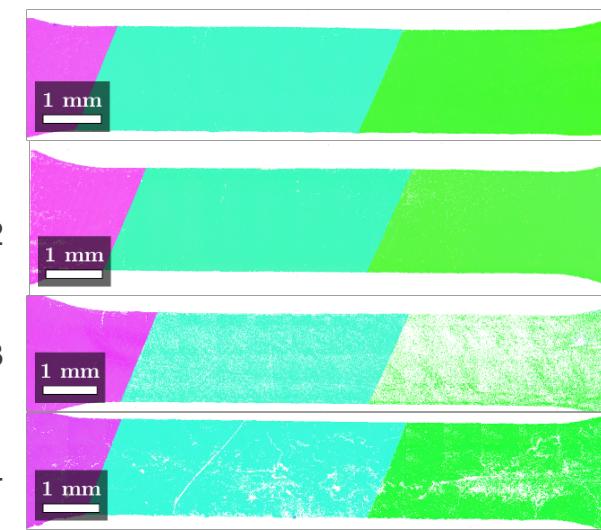
Clone 5.3



Clone 5.4



Clone 6.1



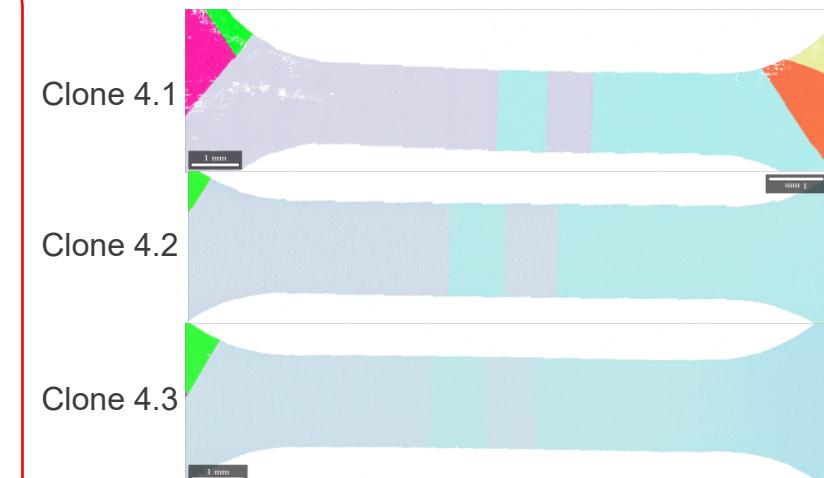
Clone 6.2



Clone 6.3



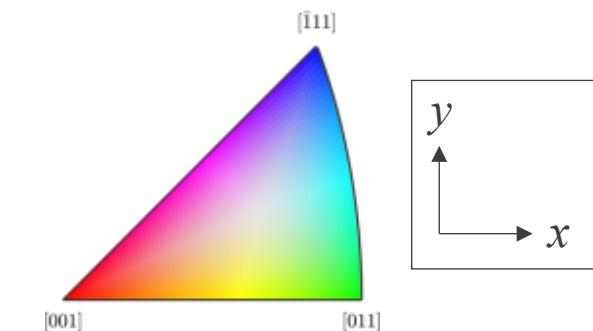
Clone 6.4



Clone 4.1

Clone 4.2

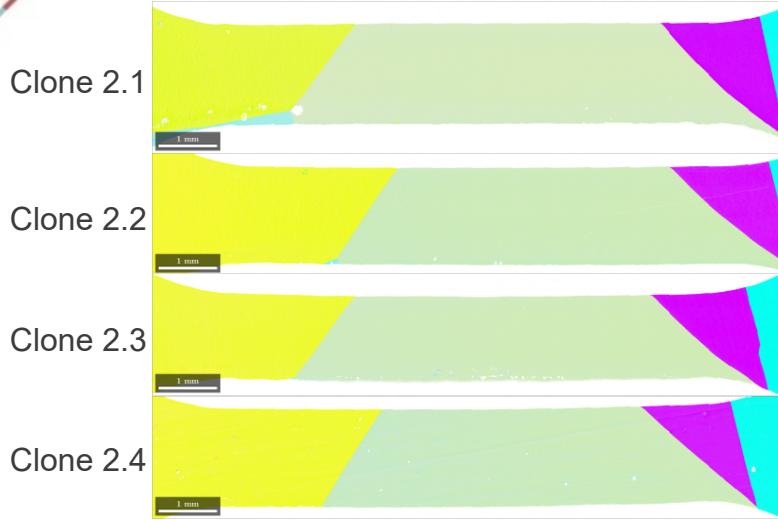
Clone 4.3



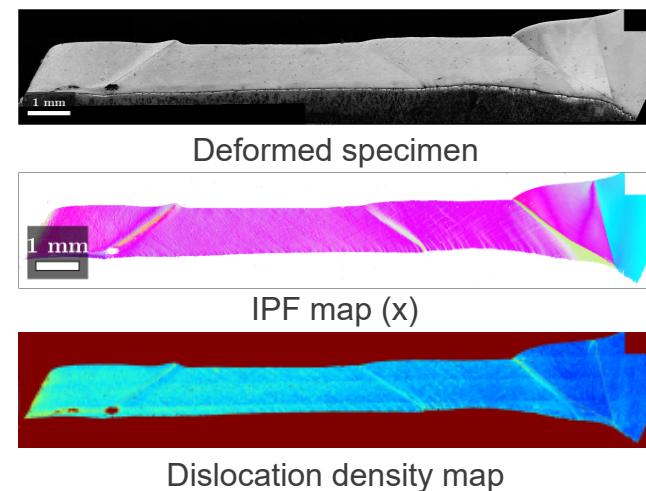
+ many more single & multi-crystal clone families

Clone 2.x - Experiments

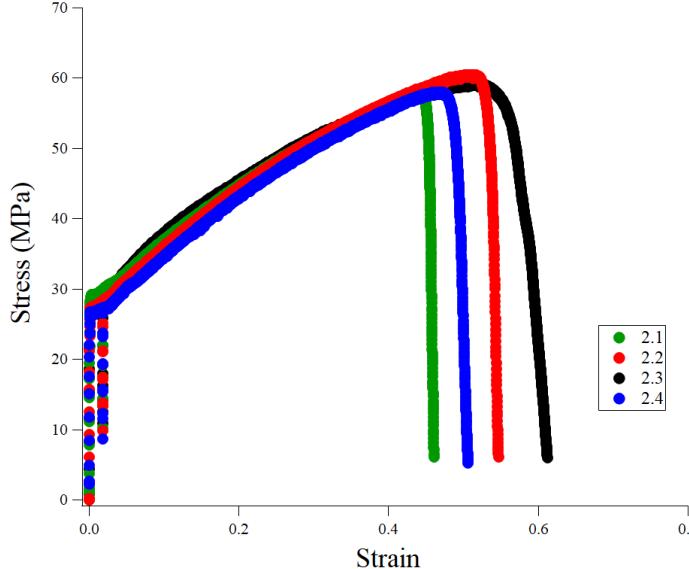
Initial microstructures (EBSD)



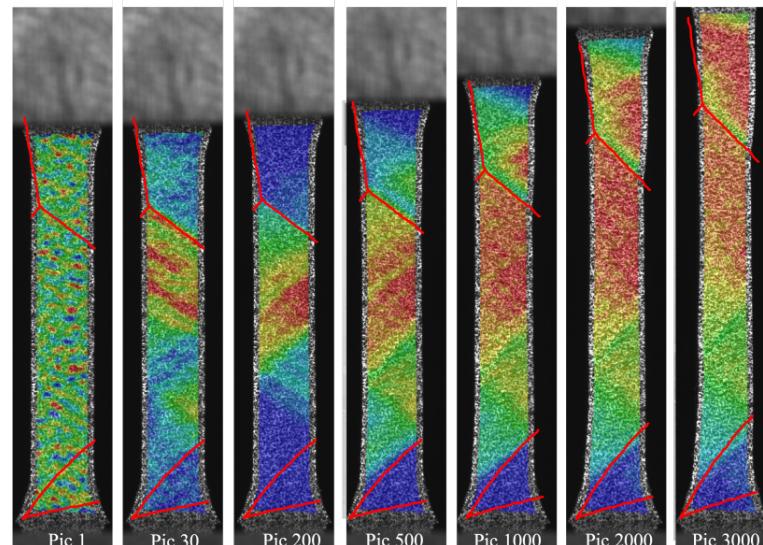
Deformed microstructures (EBSD, Clone 2.1)



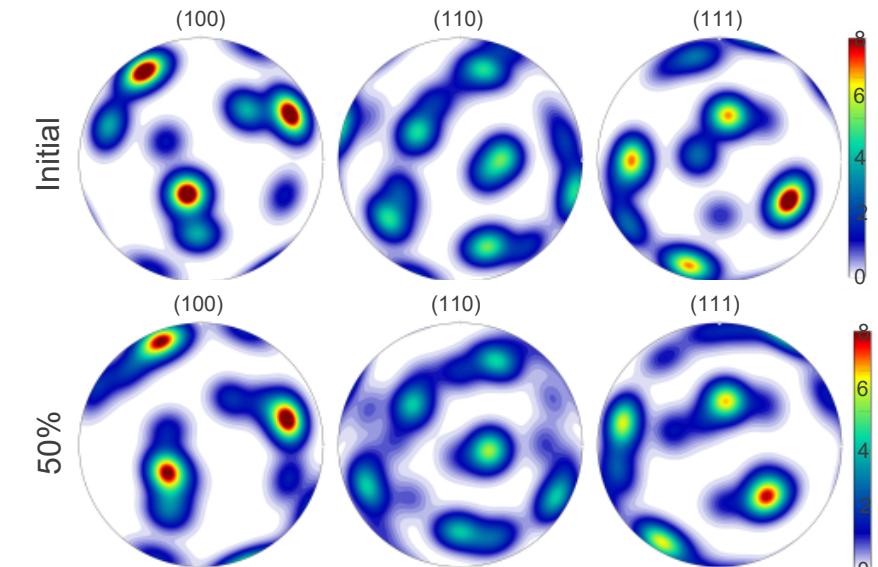
Uniaxial tension tests



In-situ surface strain fields (DIC, Clone 2.1)



Texture (EBSD, Clone 2.1)



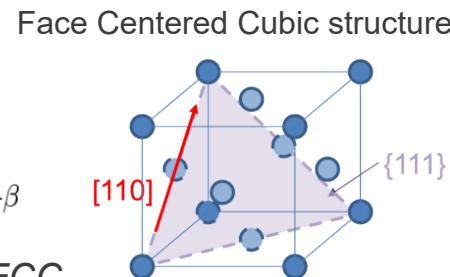
Failed specimens (optical)



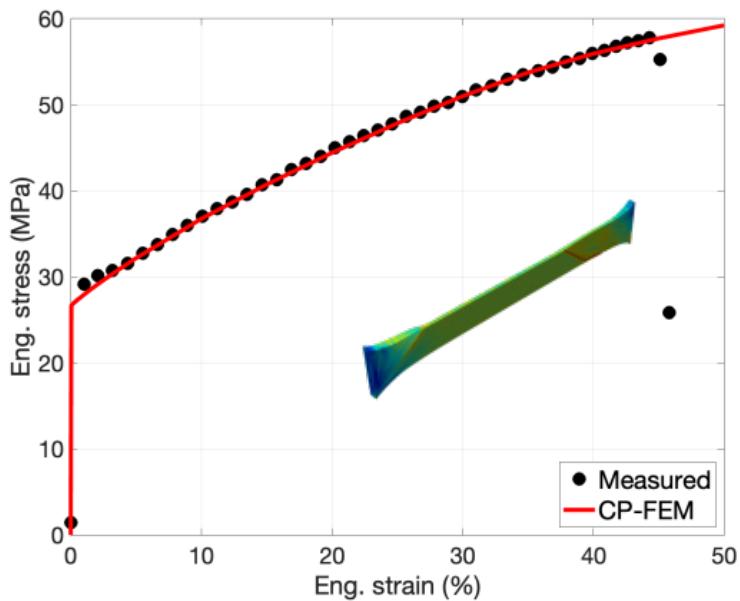
Crystal Plasticity FE simulations

- *Slip rate:* $\dot{\gamma}^\alpha = \dot{\gamma}^0 \left(\frac{\tau^\alpha}{g^\alpha} \right)^{1/m}$
- *Slip resistance:* $g^\alpha = g_0 + A\mu b \sqrt{\sum_{\beta=1}^{12} H^{\alpha\beta} \rho^\beta}$
- *Dislocation evolution:*

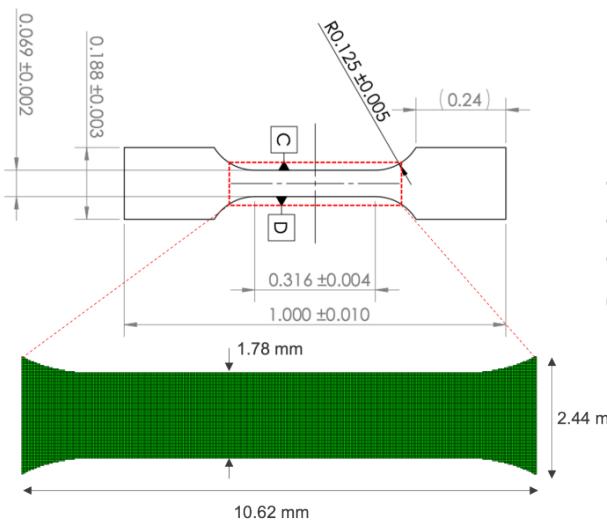
$$d\rho^\alpha = \left(\kappa_1 \sqrt{\sum_{\beta=1}^{12} \rho^\beta} - \kappa_2 \rho^\alpha \right) |d\gamma|$$



- *Hardening matrix:* $H^{\alpha\beta} = \mathbf{n}^\alpha \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi}^\beta$
- *12 {111}<110> slip systems for FCC*



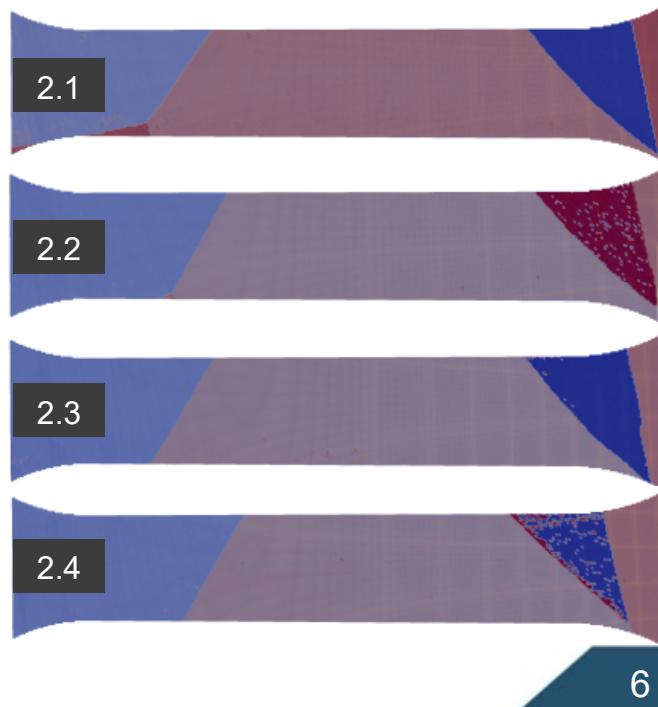
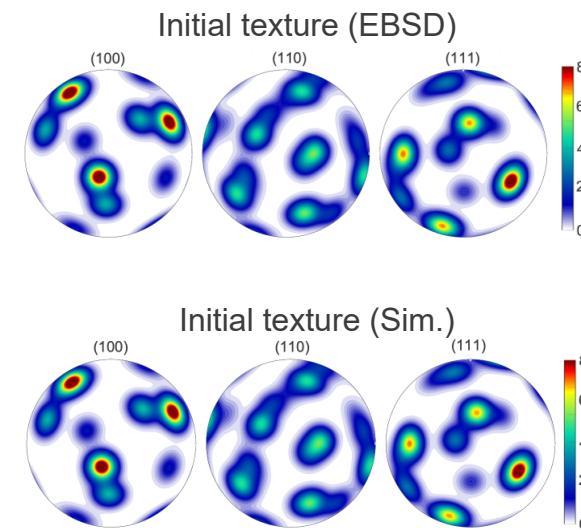
Property	Value
C_{11}	108.2 GPa
C_{12}	61.3 GPa
C_{44}	28.5 GPa
μ	25.7 GPa
$\dot{\gamma}_0$	10^{-5} s^{-1}
m	0.012
A	0.4
b	$2.86 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
ρ_0	$2.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-2}$
$\rho_0 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-2}$	1



- FE mesh with 8-node hexahedron element
- Total of ~ 620k FE elements
- FE size ~25um

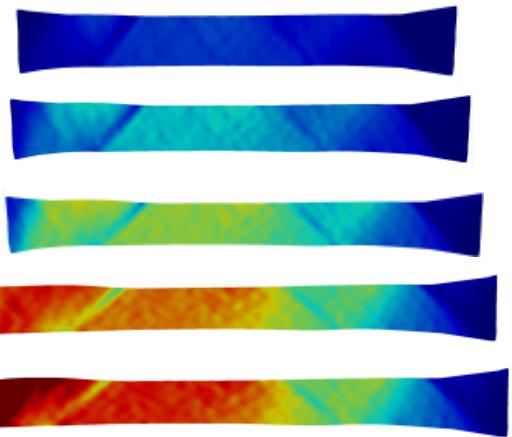
(c.f. EBSD size ~4um, DIC size ~50um)

FE meshes



Surface strain field comparisons

Clones 2.1



10%

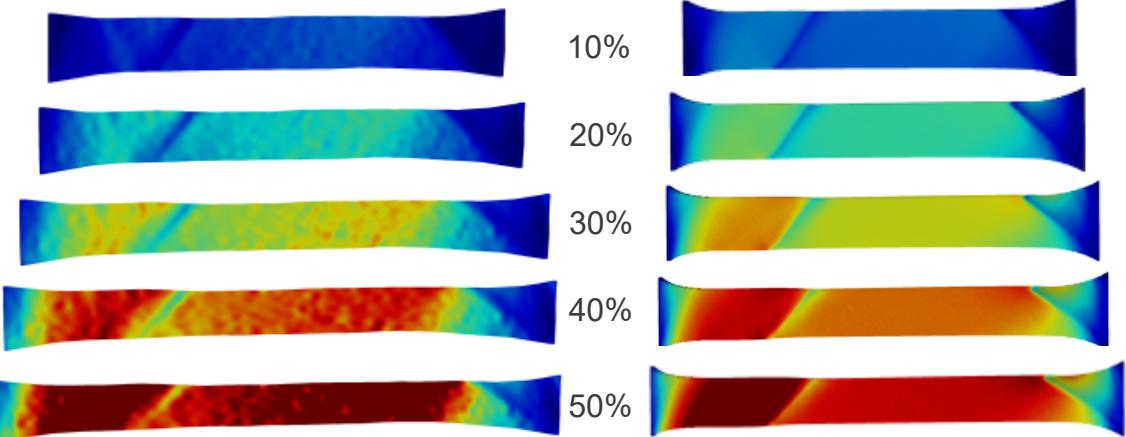
20%

30%

40%

50%

Clones 2.2



10%

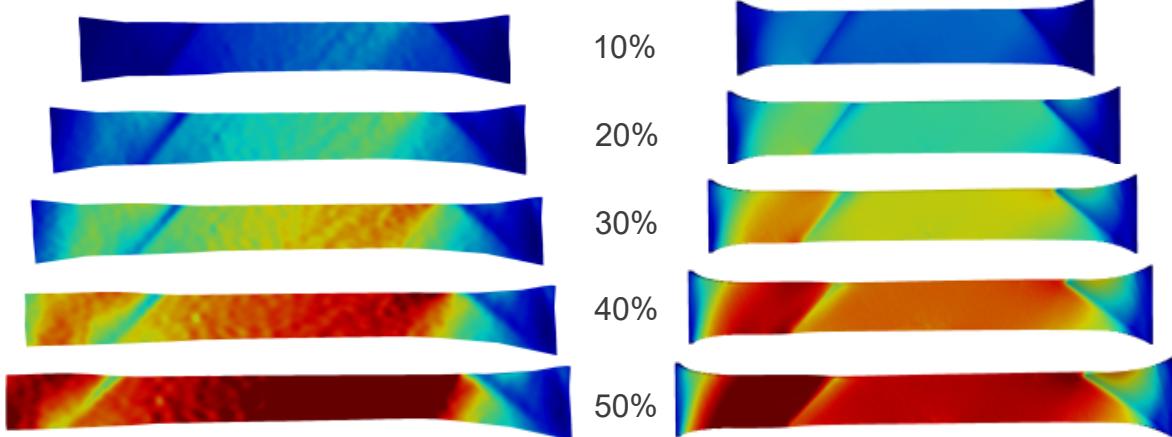
20%

30%

40%

50%

Clones 2.3



10%

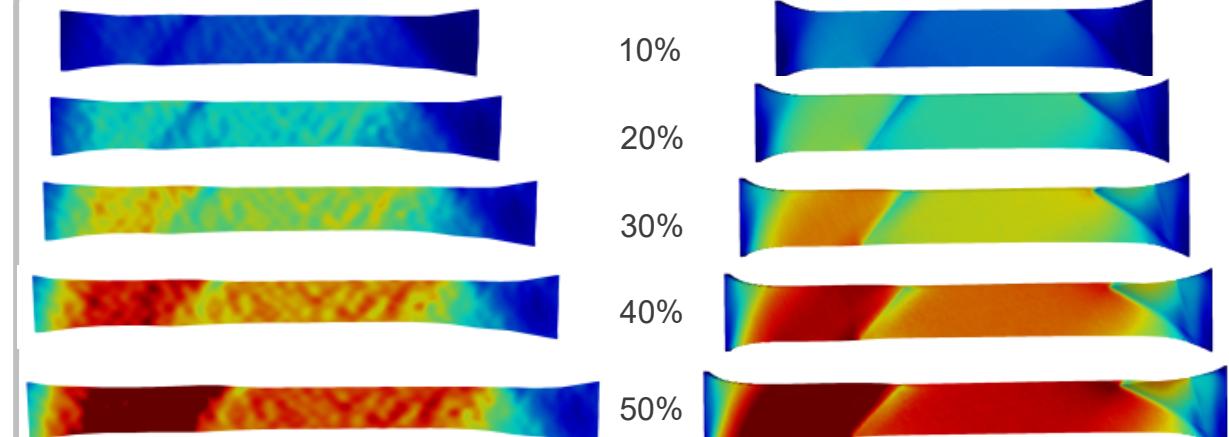
20%

30%

40%

50%

Clones 2.4



10%

20%

30%

40%

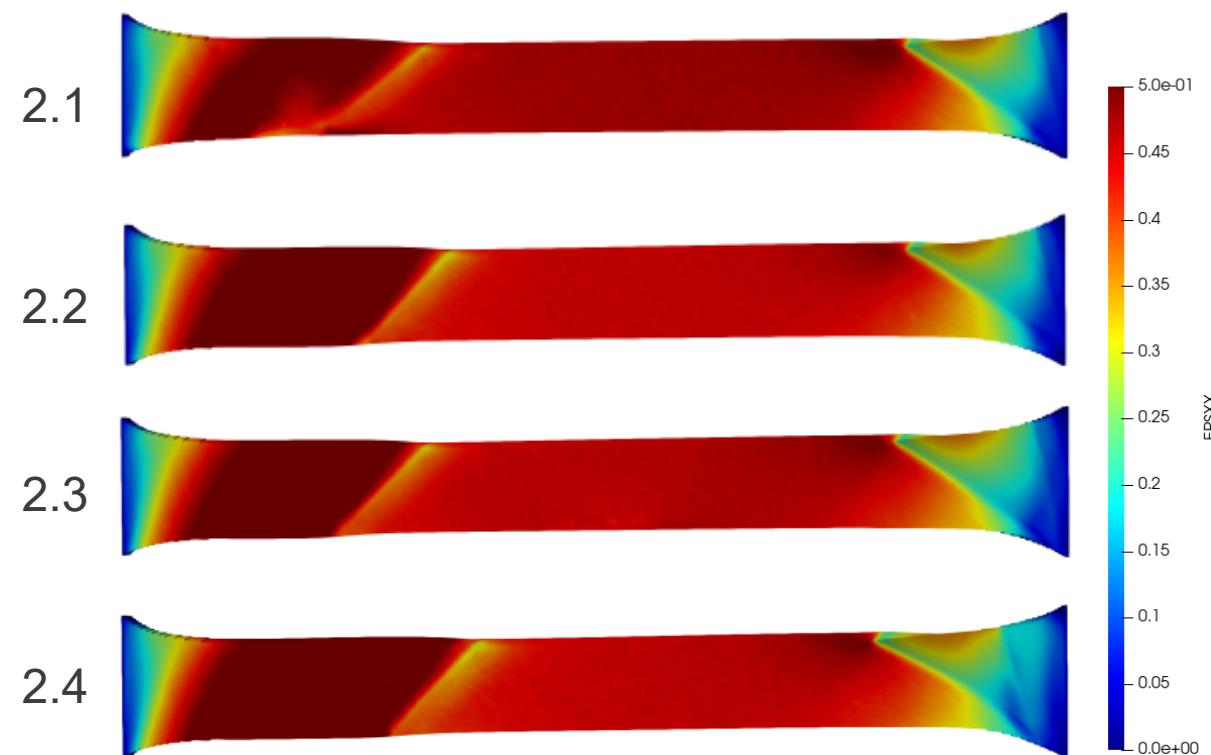
50%

Failure locations and CP predictions

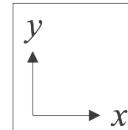
Optical



CP simulations (50% deformation)



- Surface strain predictions from CP simulations are very similar between Clones 2.1 – 2.4.
- Current CP models do not incorporate damage.
- Different failure locations seem to be caused by difference in thicknesses.

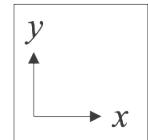


Front vs. back surfaces: CP predictions at 50% strain

DIC side (front)



EBSD/Optical side (back)

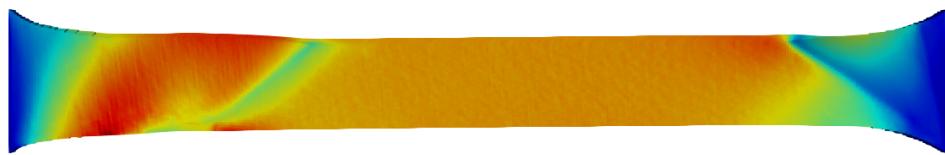


ϵ_{xx}



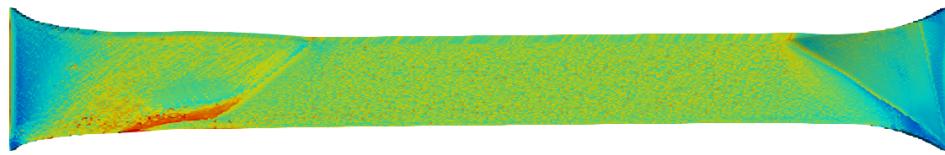
0.5
0.25
0

EQPS



1.0
0.5
0

Damage
stress



200
100
0 MPa

$$\text{Damage stress: } \sigma^* = \sigma_{mises} \left[\frac{2}{3} (1 + \nu) + 3(1 - 2\nu) \eta^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \Bigg|_{\eta \geq -\frac{1}{3}}$$

σ_{mises} : Von Mises stress

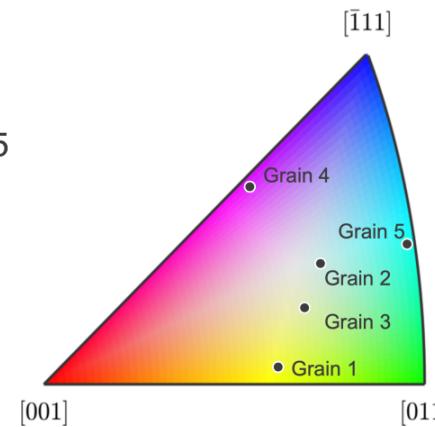
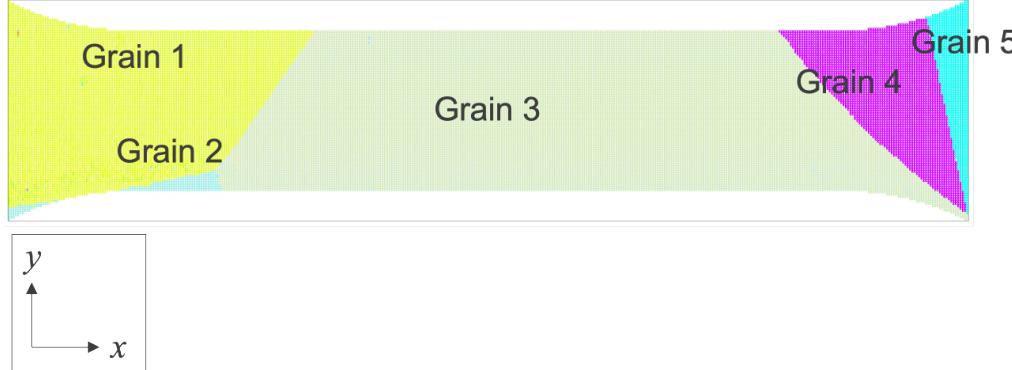
ν : Poisson's ratio

η : Stress triax

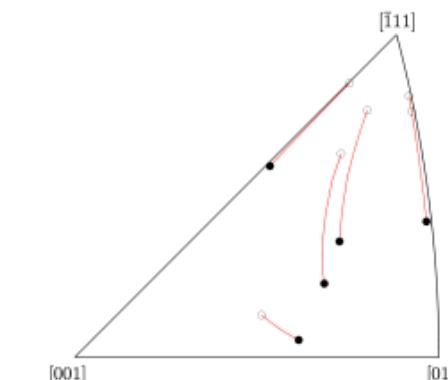
J. Lemaitre, Nuc. Eng. Des. (1984)

P.O. Bouchard et al., Int. J. Mater. Form. (2011)

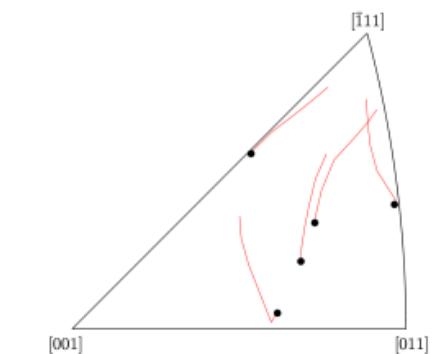
Crystal rotation / texture evolution



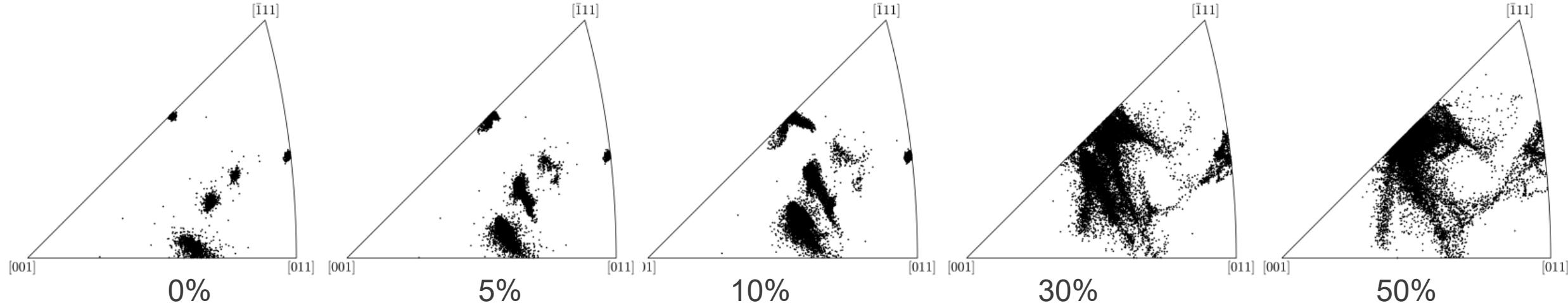
Isochoric deformation



Uniaxial deformation

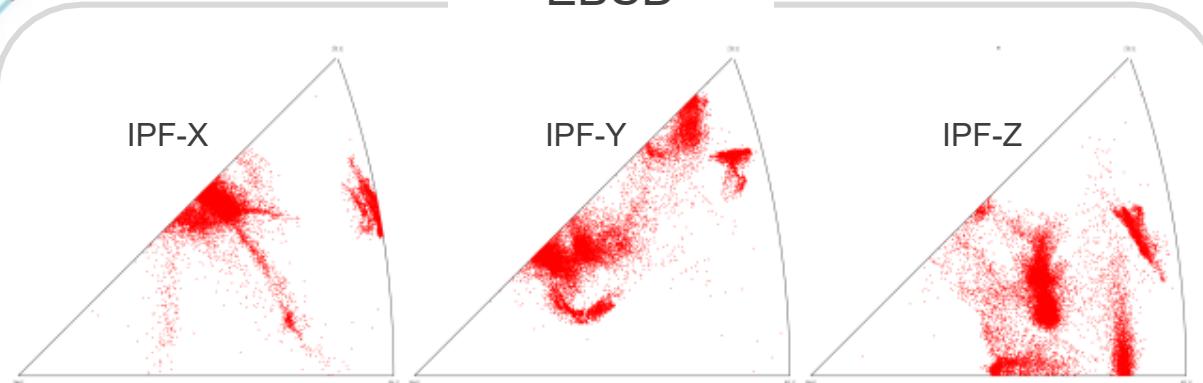


CP predictions of crystallographic texture

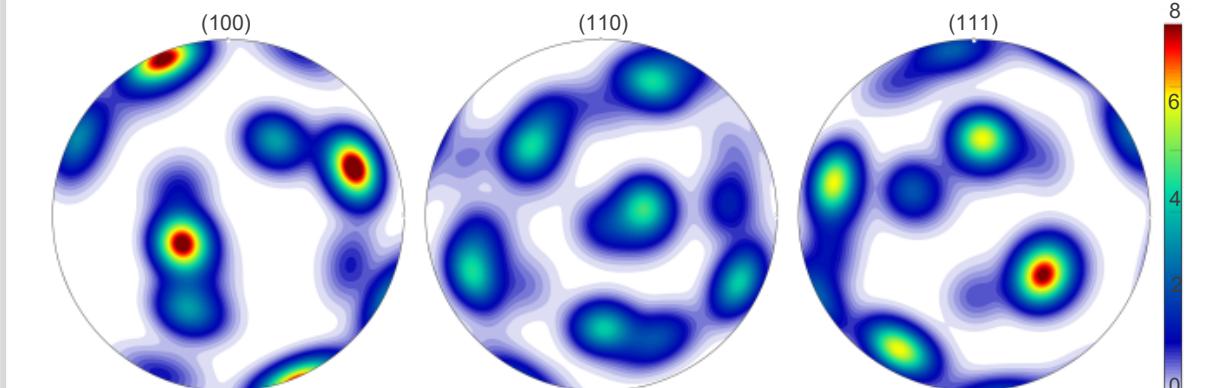
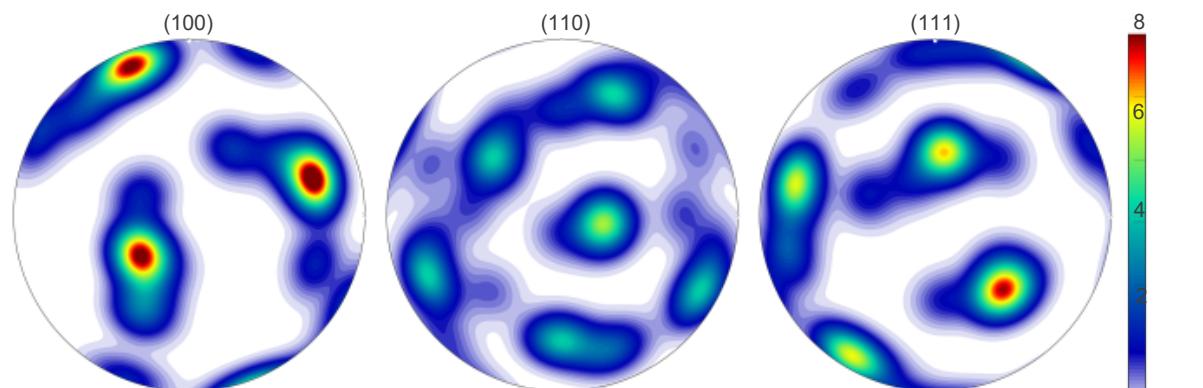
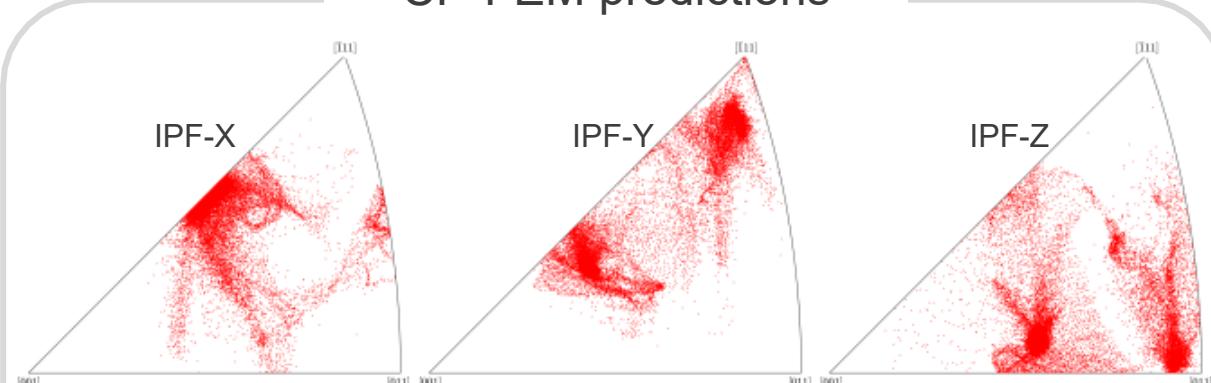


Comparisons with experiments (50% deformation)

EBSD



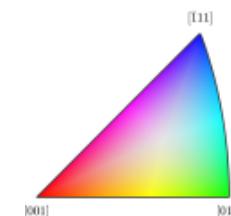
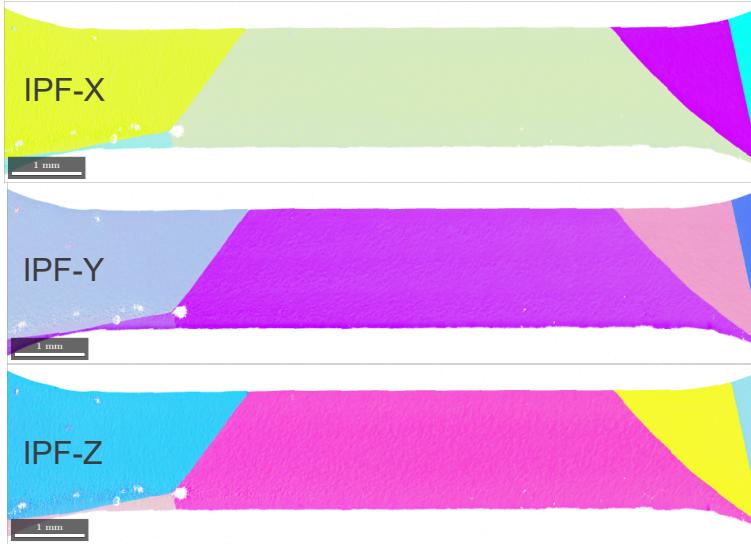
CP-FEM predictions



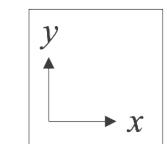
Texture predictions

EBSD

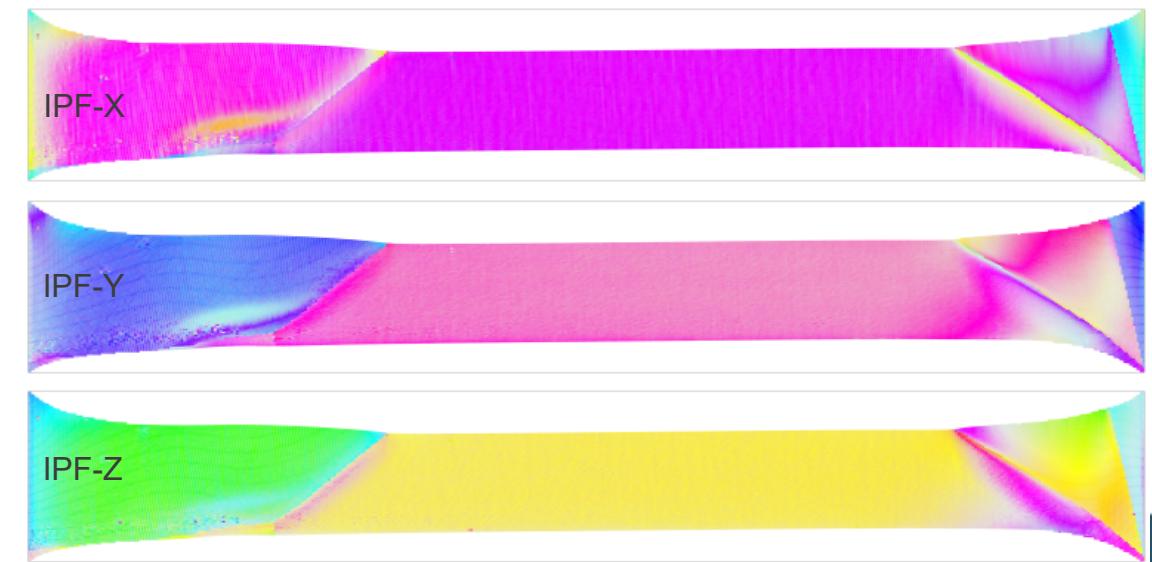
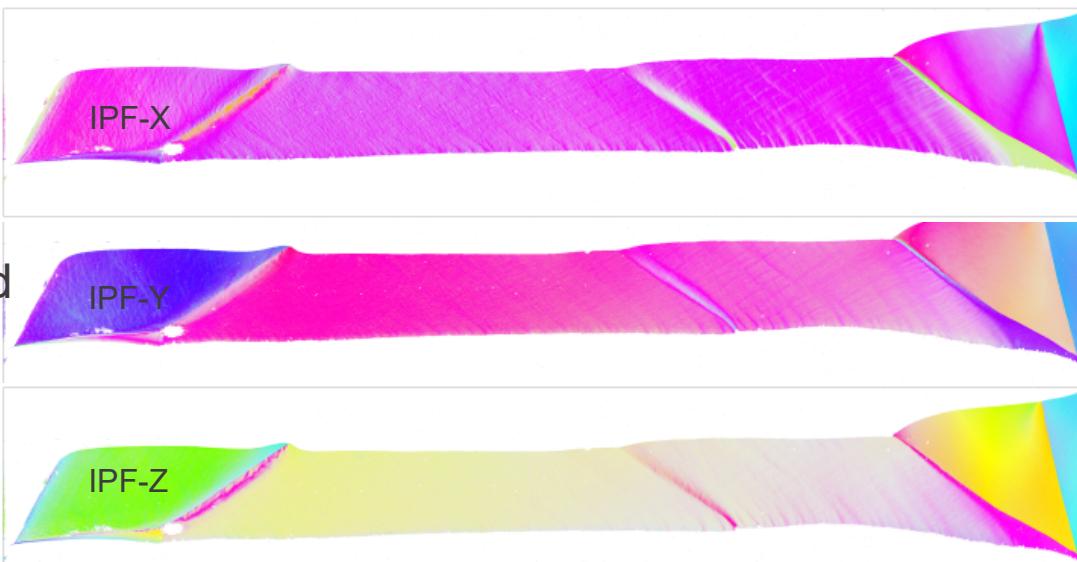
Initial



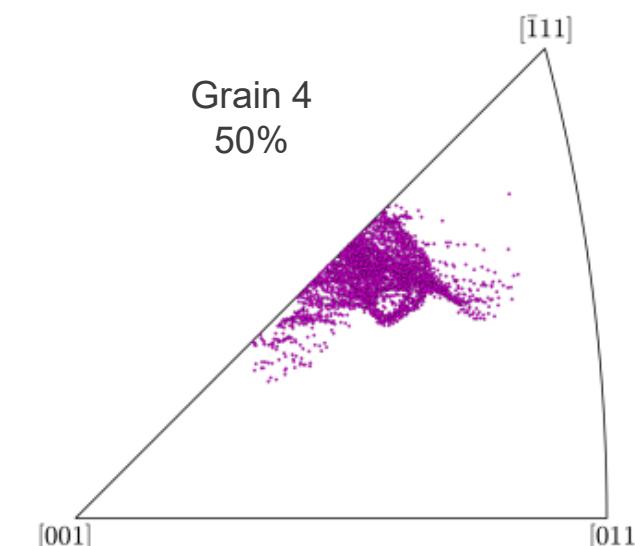
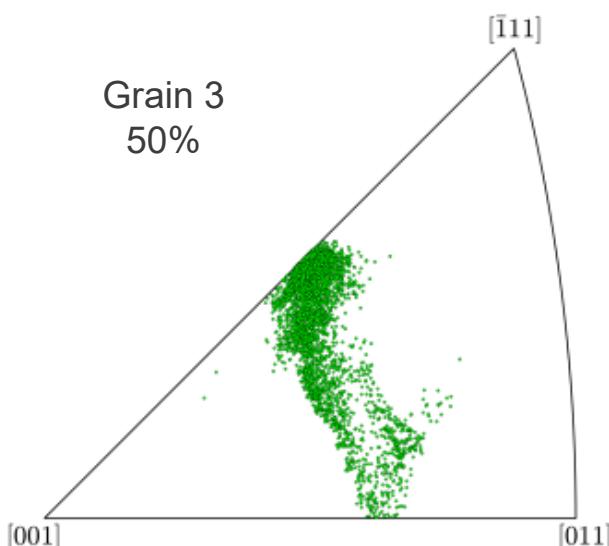
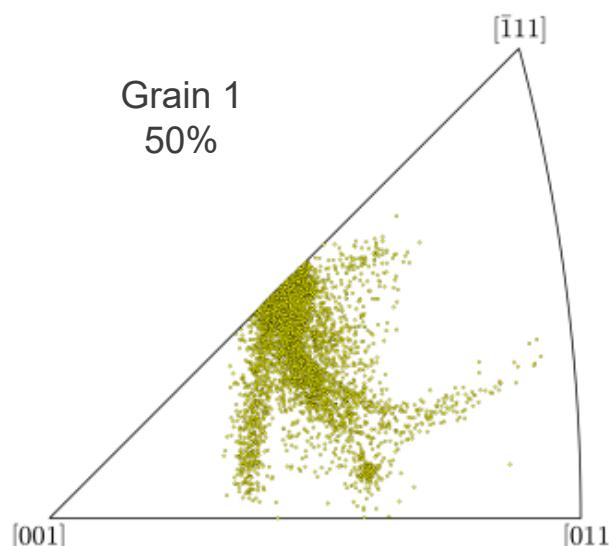
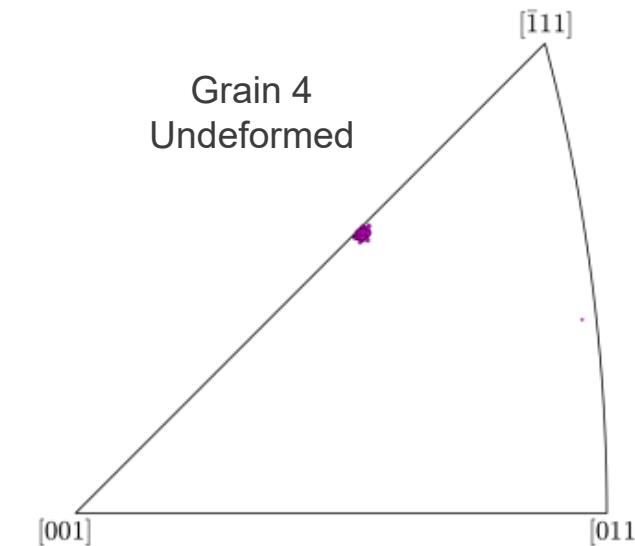
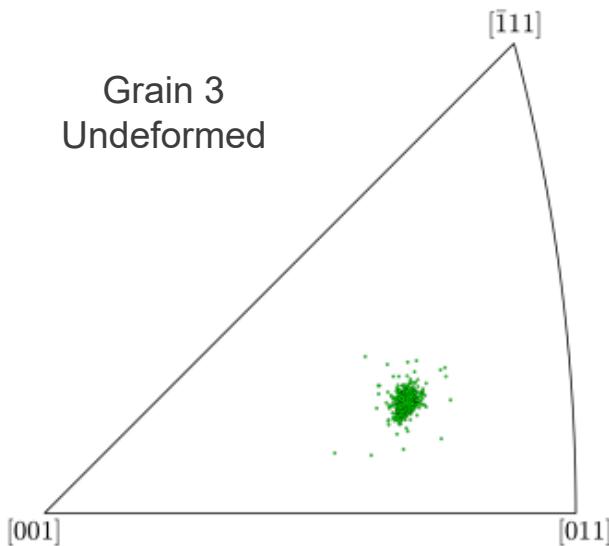
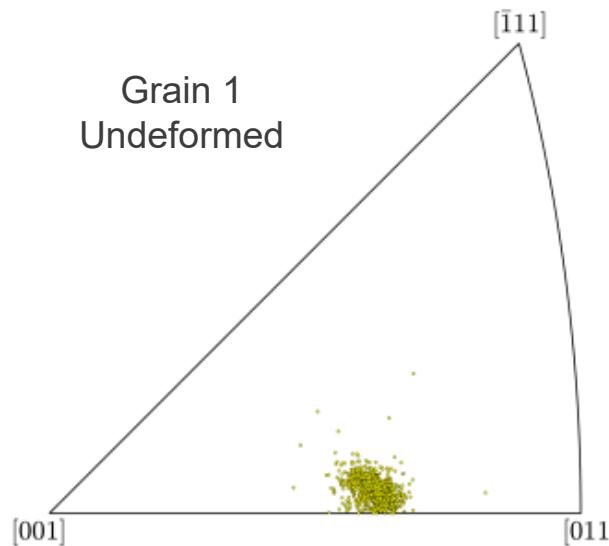
CP-FEM



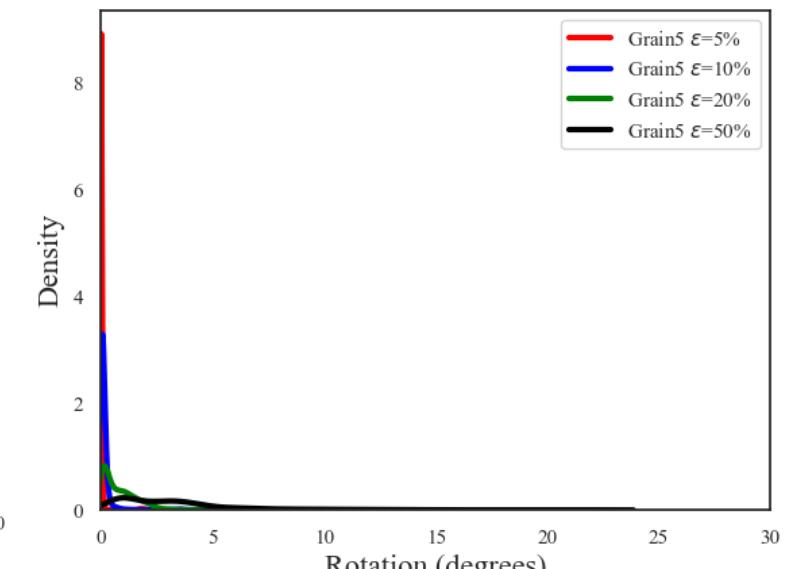
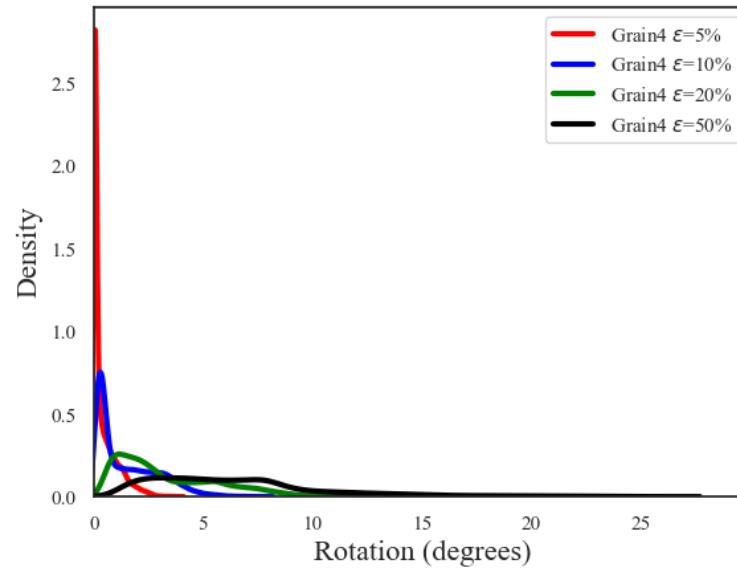
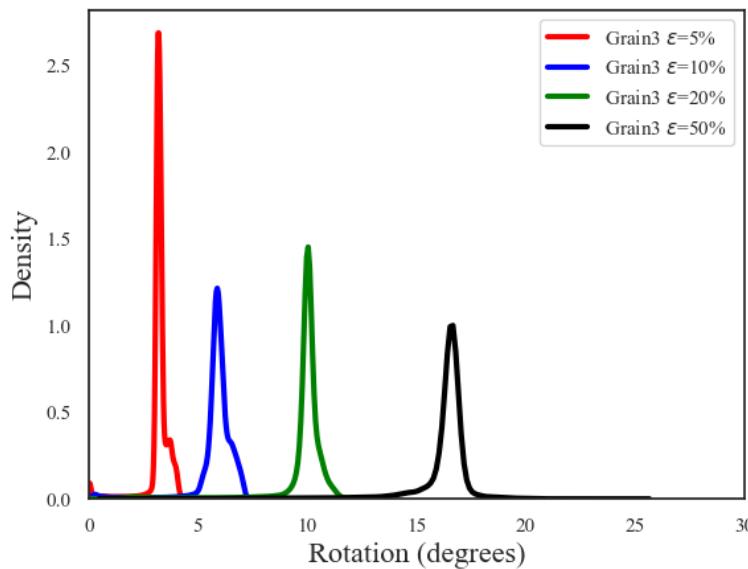
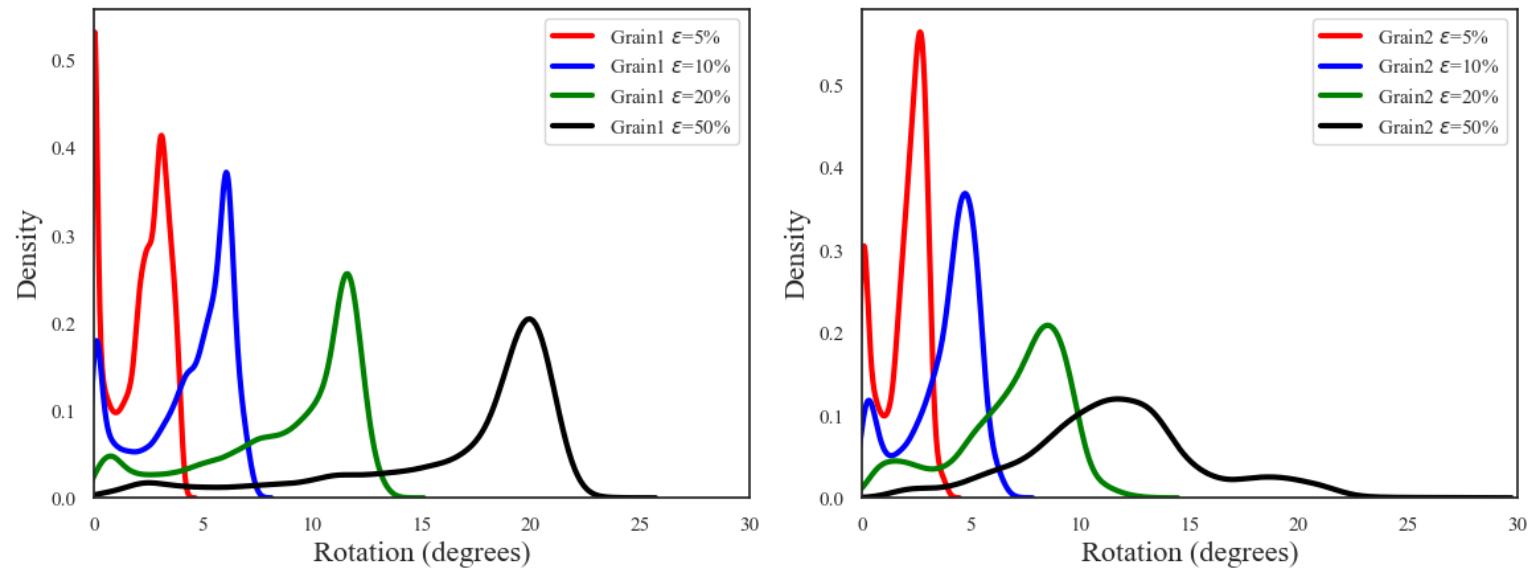
Deformed



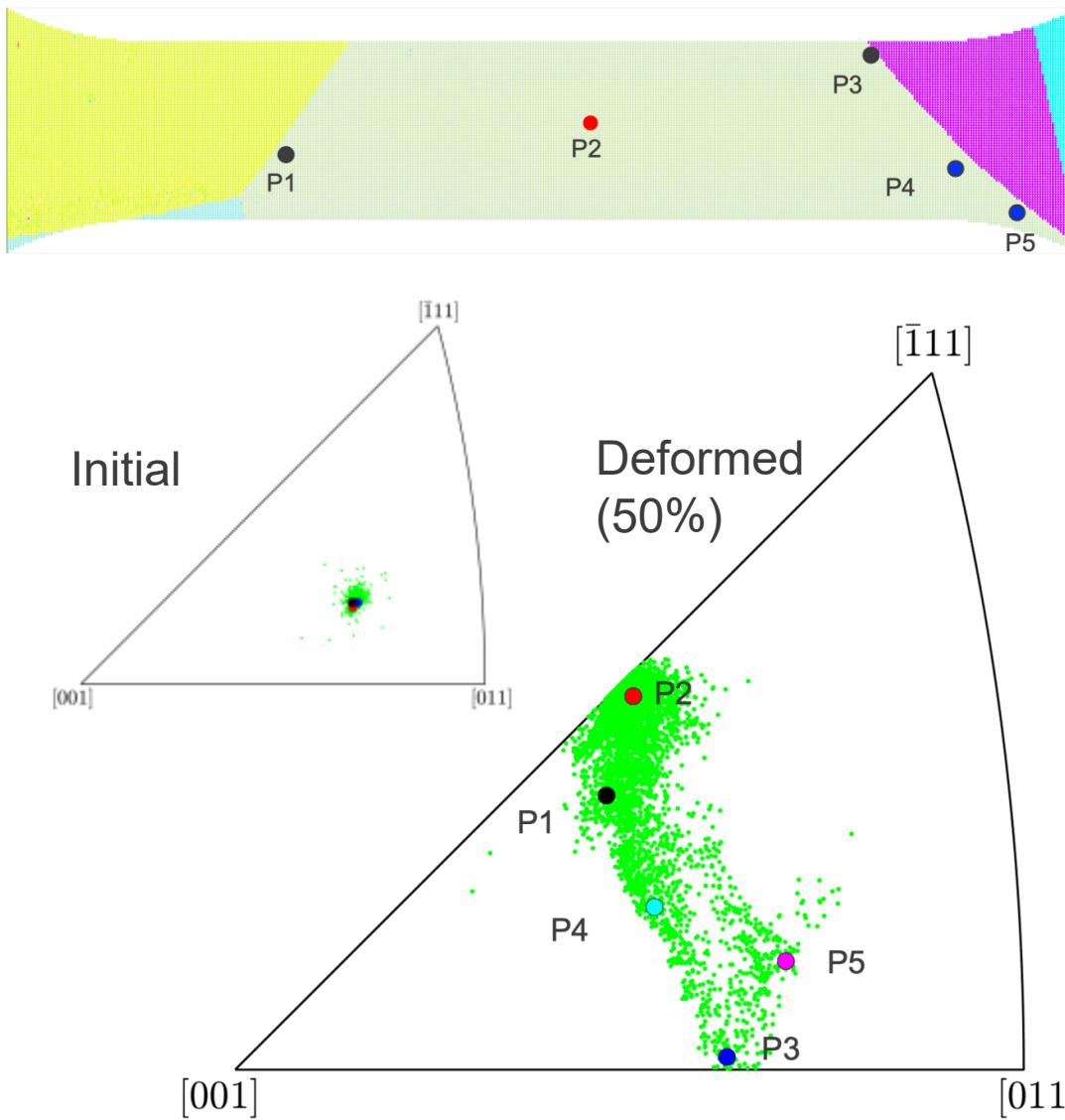
Crystal rotations – per grain analysis



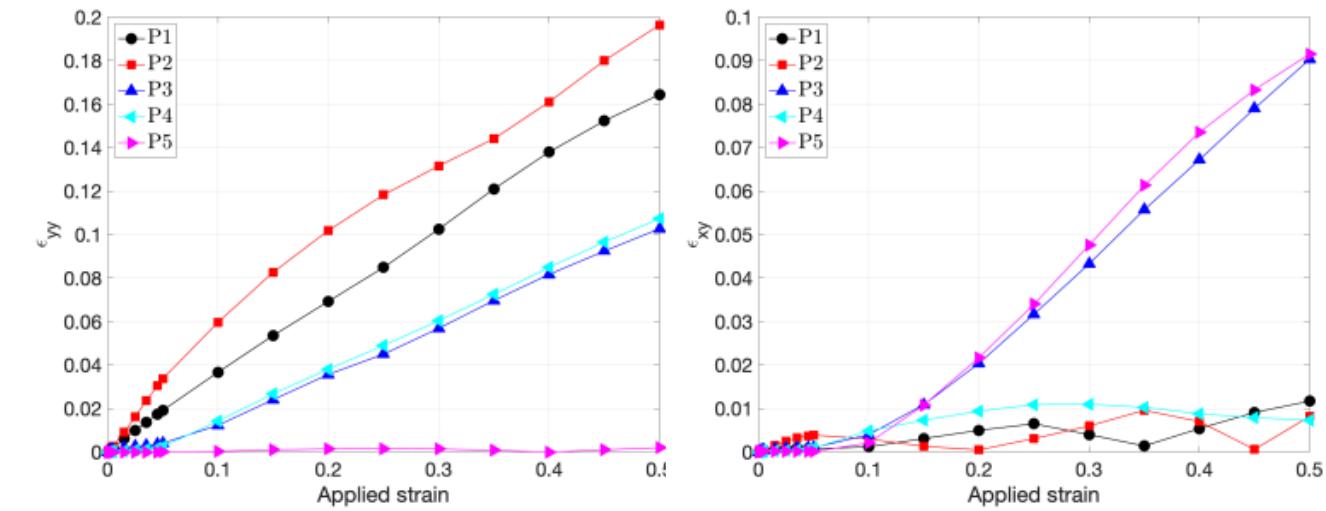
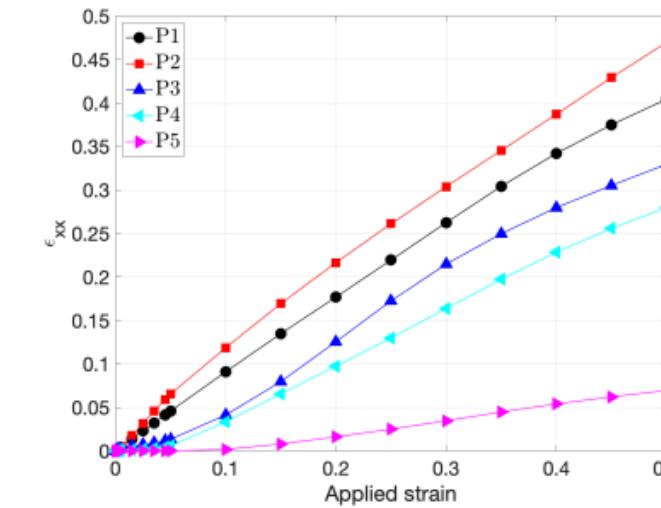
Crystal rotations – per grain analysis



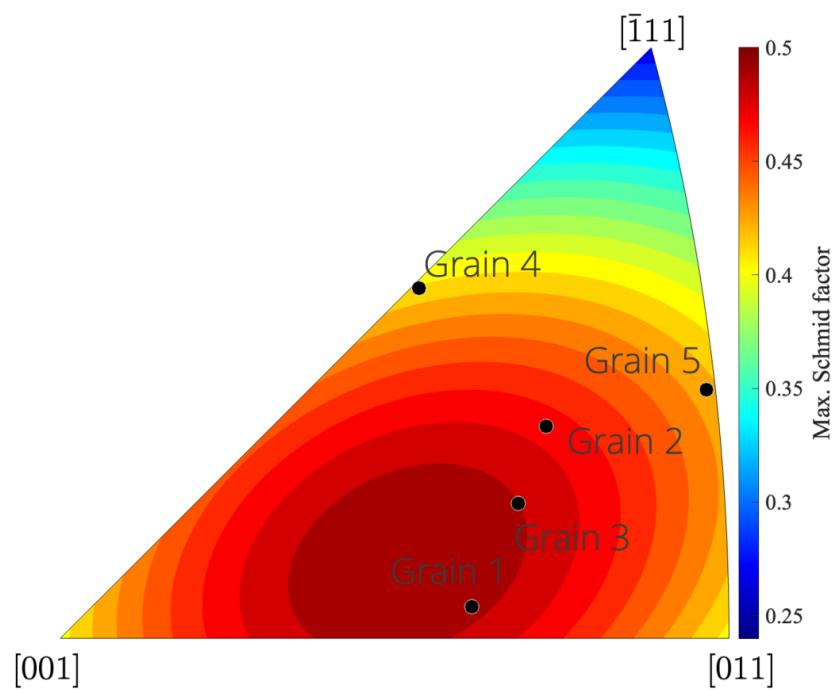
Intragranular rotation



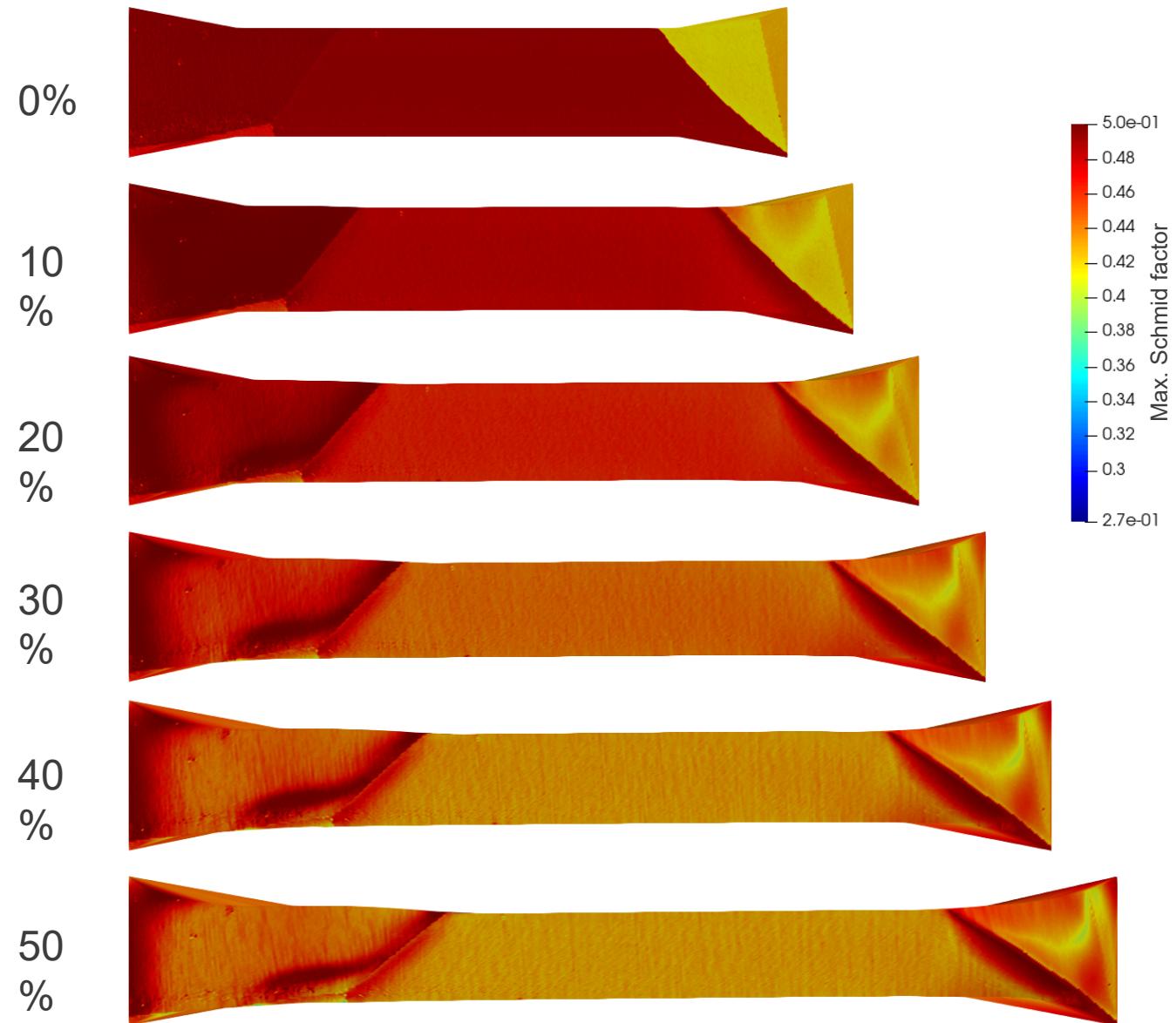
Local strain fields



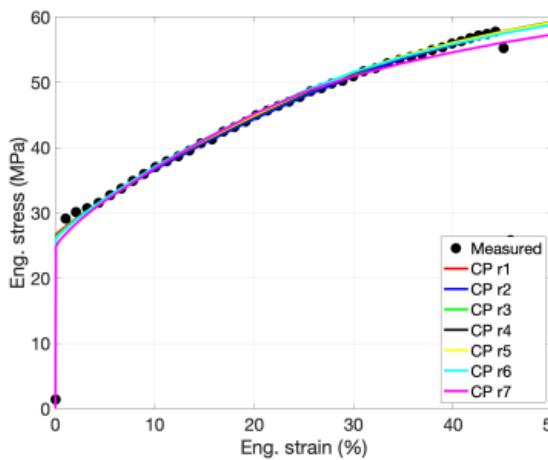
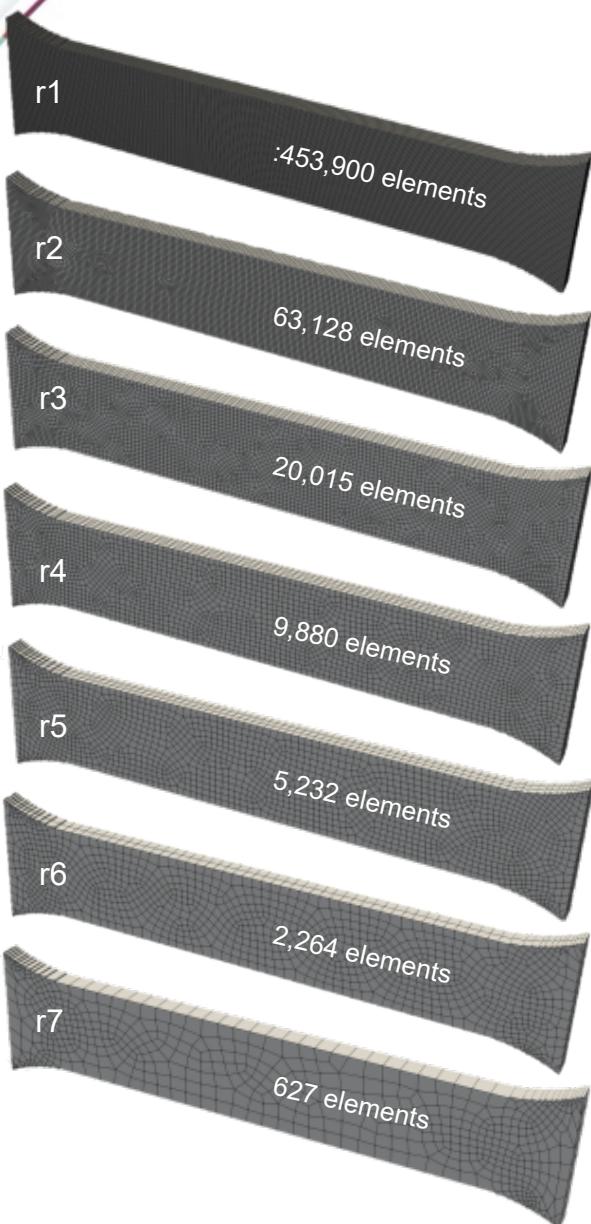
Evolution of Schmid factors



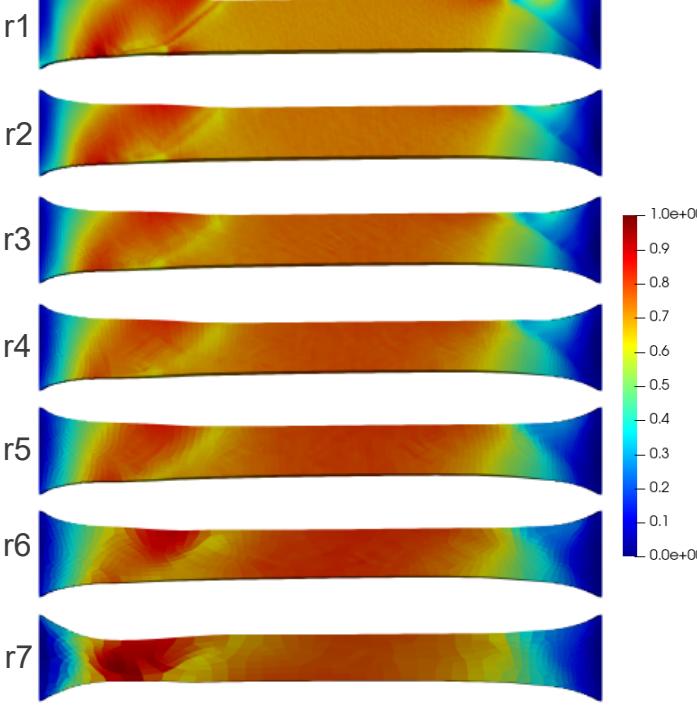
Grain ID	φ_1	φ_2	φ_3	M
Grain 1	138.39	46.09	29.22	0.4923
Grain 2	327.87	26.50	63.36	0.4730
Grain 3	337.93	24.13	52.19	0.4893
Grain 4	242.60	26.49	3.90	0.4150
Grain 5	335.85	39.56	63.50	0.4284



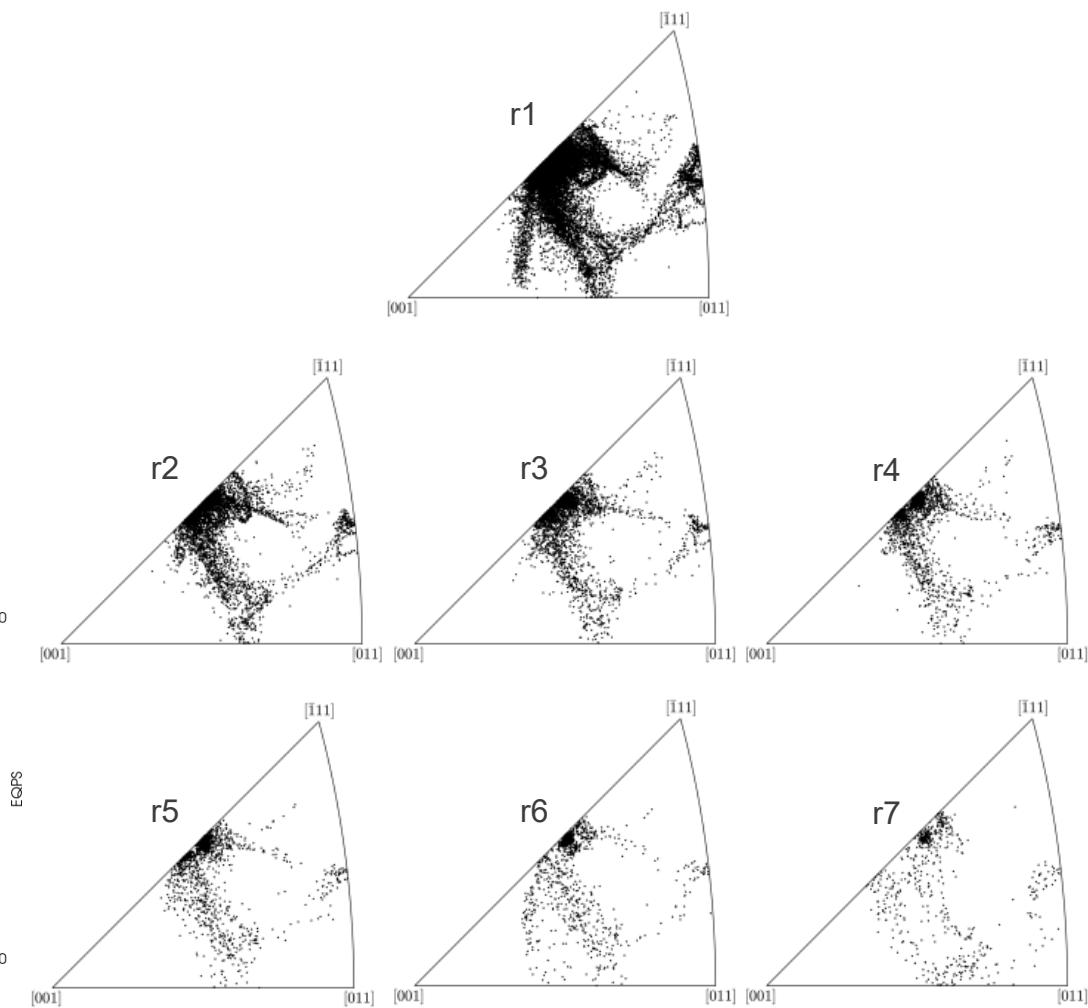
Mesh sensitivity test (Clone 2.1)



Surface strain (EQPS, $\varepsilon_{app} = 50\%$)



Deformed texture ($\varepsilon_{app} = 50\%$)





Summary

- ❖ Microstructural clones – nearly identical multi-crystal, 2D microstructures
 - Novel experimental technique to investigate the stochasticity and repeatability of microstructures
- ❖ Clones demonstrate repeatable deformation response and sensitivity of microstructural/geometrical features on local stress/strain localization
- ❖ Coordination of microstructural clones and computational crystal plasticity to improve models and mechanism understandings
 - CP provides qualitatively accurate strain localization and texture predictions
 - Heterogeneous intragranular fields are captured
 - Clones highlight limitations of CP



THANK YOU !