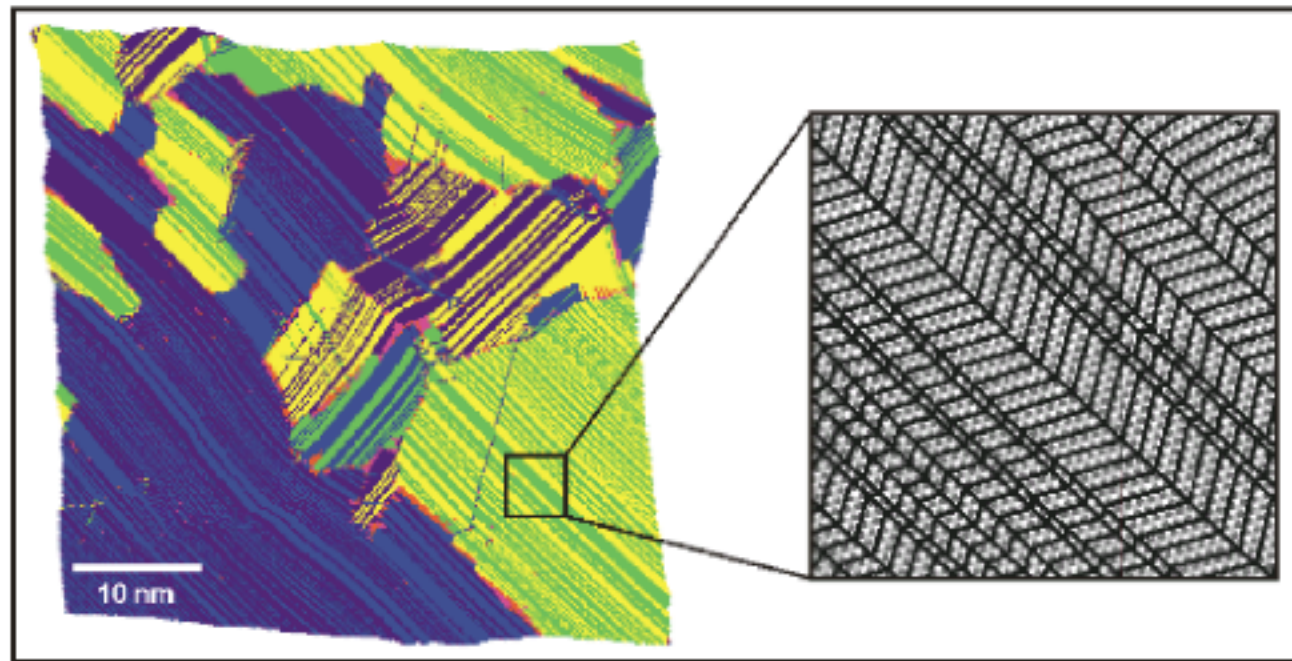


MD simulations study of microstructure formation during martensitic transformations



By Oliver Kastner, GFZ Potsdam, Germany

*with contributions by
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Gunther Eggeler / U. Bochum, Germany
Roni Shneck / U. Beer-Sheva, Israel
Wolf Weiss / WIAS Berlin, Germany*

Scope

Reference to shape memory alloys (SMA): Physical situation

Method: MD simulations (very briefly)

Lennard-Jones crystals in 2D:

Thermo-mechanical properties: Small crystal assemblies

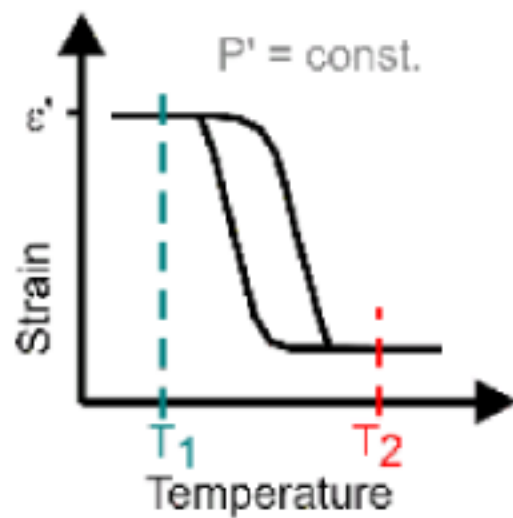
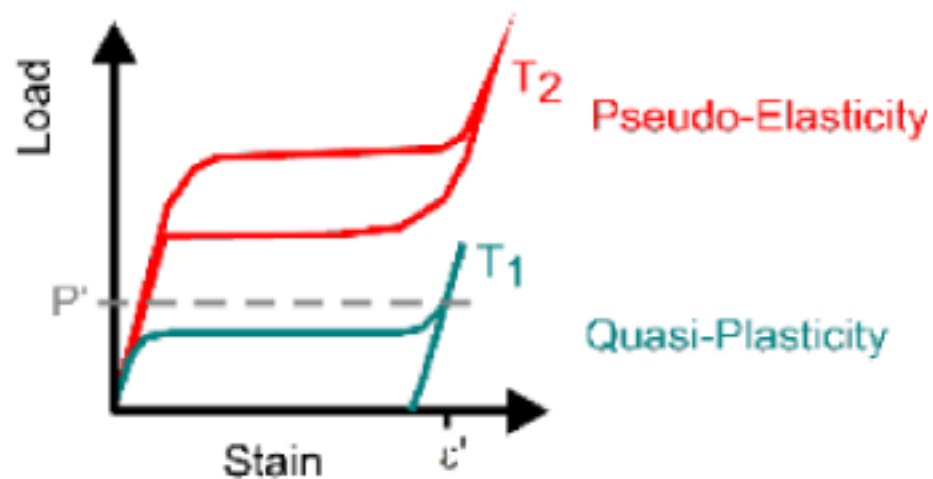
Microstructure formation in extended crystals

Microstructure evolution and hysteresis

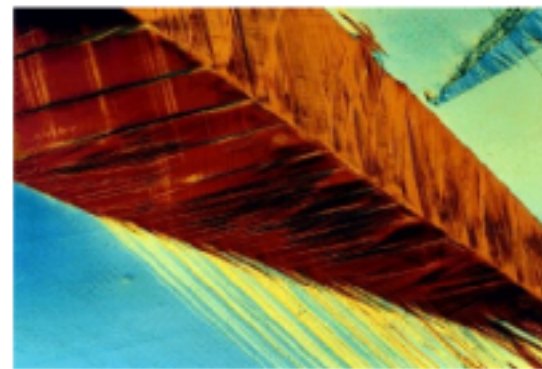
Nucleation of martensite

SMA macro and micro phenomena

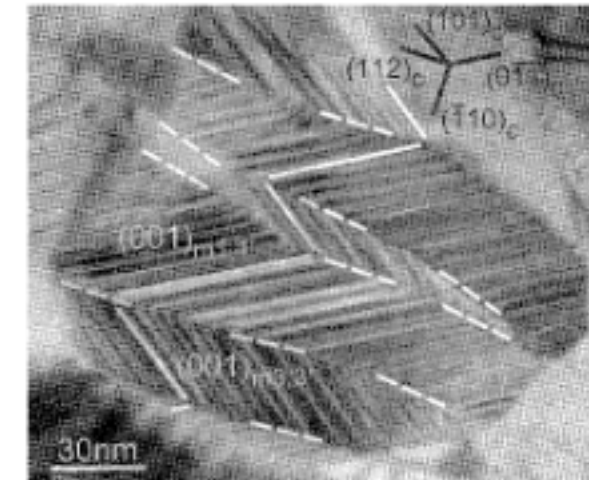
Tensile tests



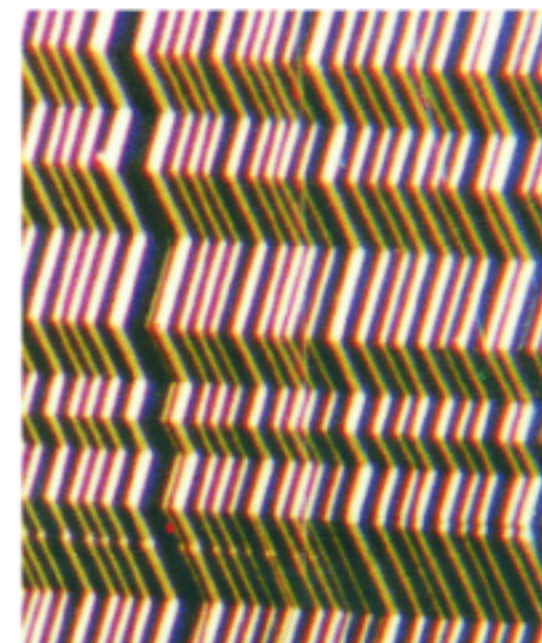
Morphology



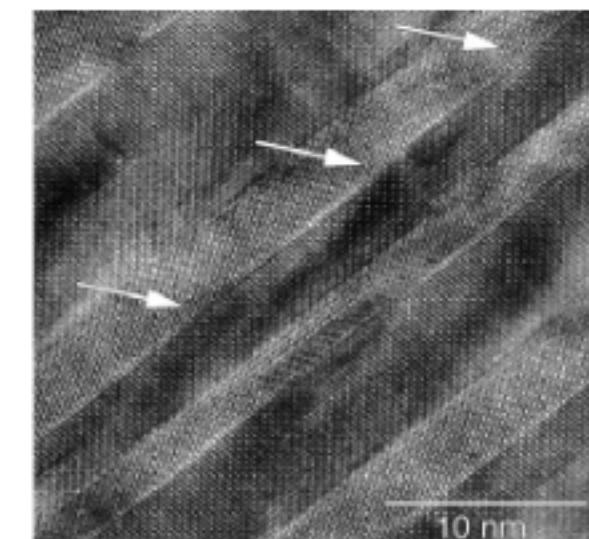
Martensite growth in CuAlNi
1cm-scale, Tan & Xu, 1990



"Herringbone" shaped martensite lamellae in NiTi. Waitz 2005

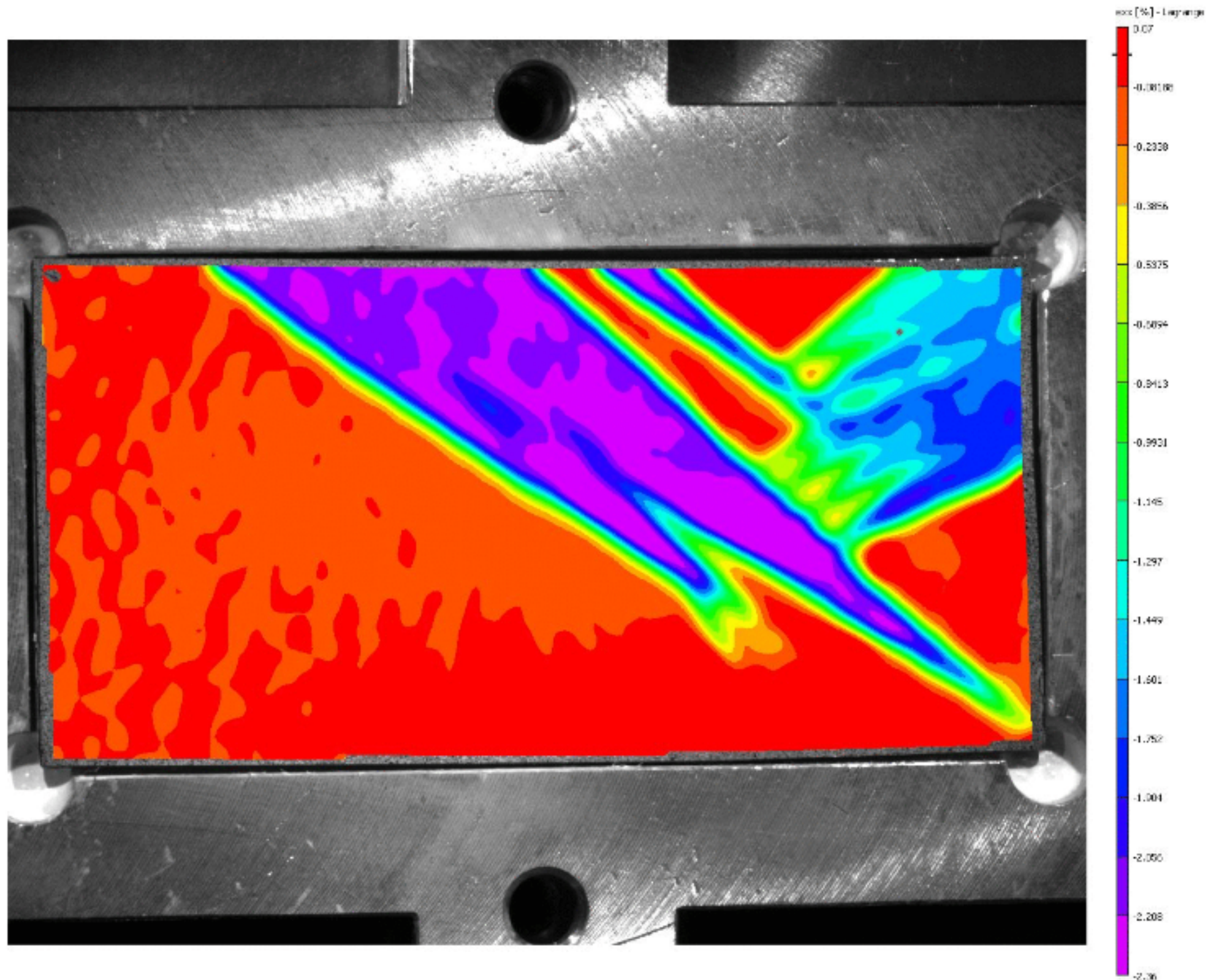


Martensite twins in CuAlNi
0.1 mm-scale, Tan & Xu, 1990



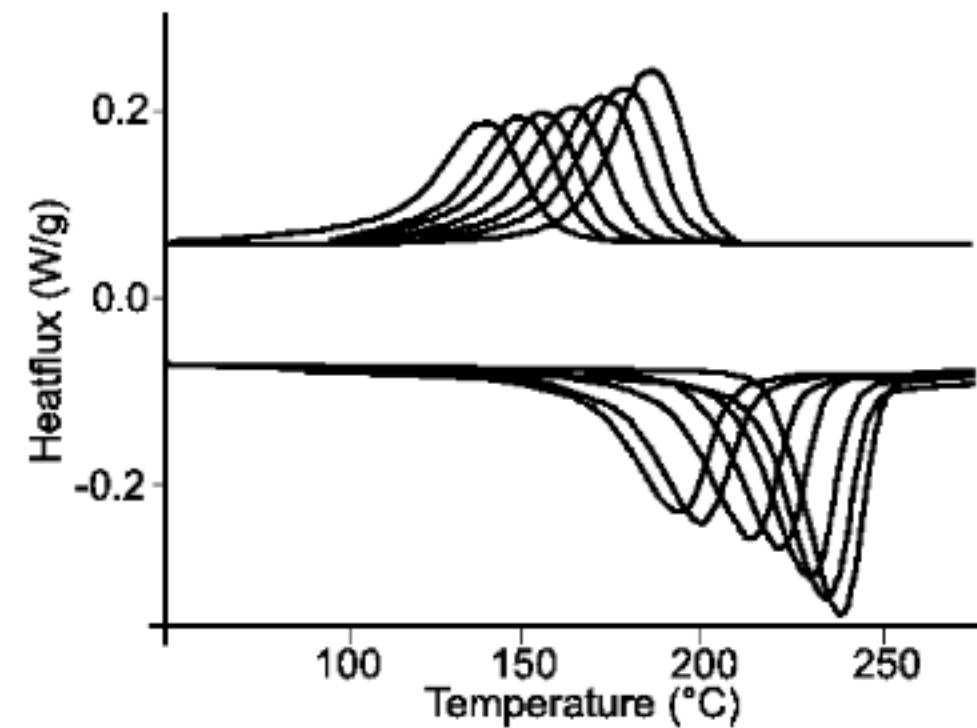
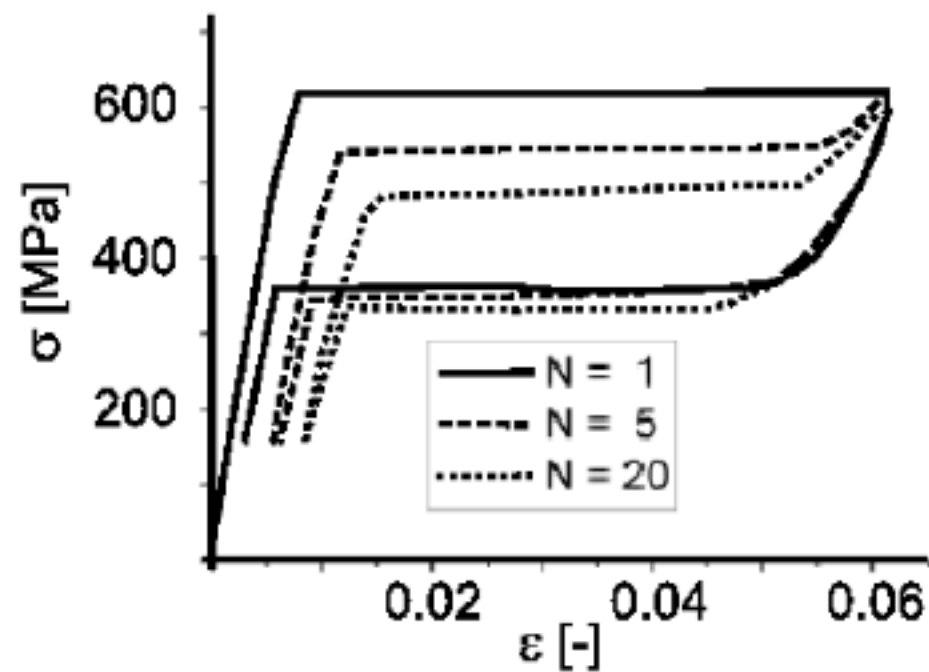
Nano-Twins in NiAl
Boullay et al. 2003

T-induced MT in a CuAlNi plate (digital image correlation)



Courtesy A. Musolf, BAM and A. Schaefer, RUB

Functional fatigue of SMA on mechanical and thermal cycling

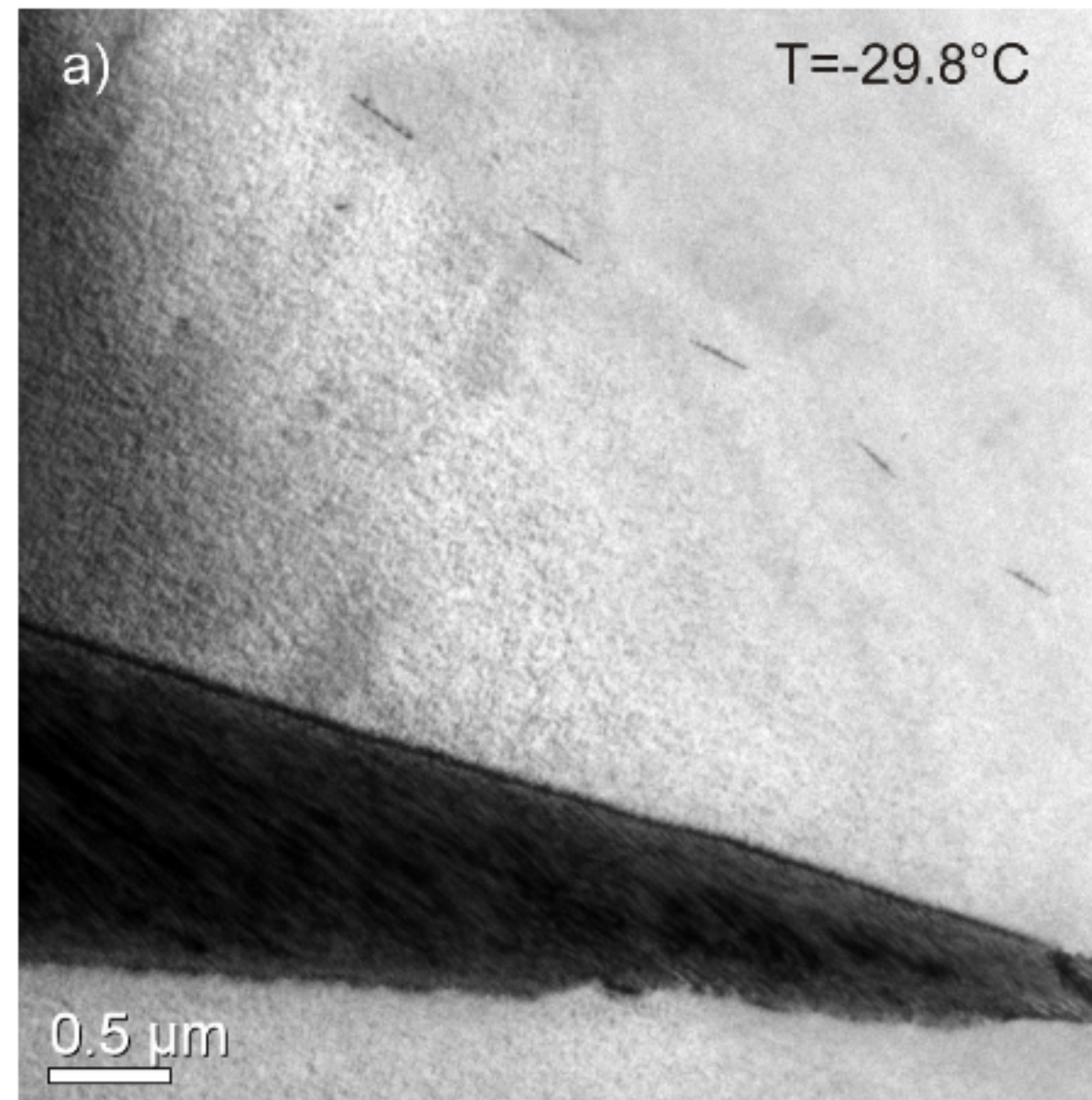


Courtesy J. Frenzel and M. Wagner, Ruhr-University Bochum

... is related to the evolution of microstructure!

In-situ TEM thermal cycling of Ni_{50.4}Ti_{49.6}

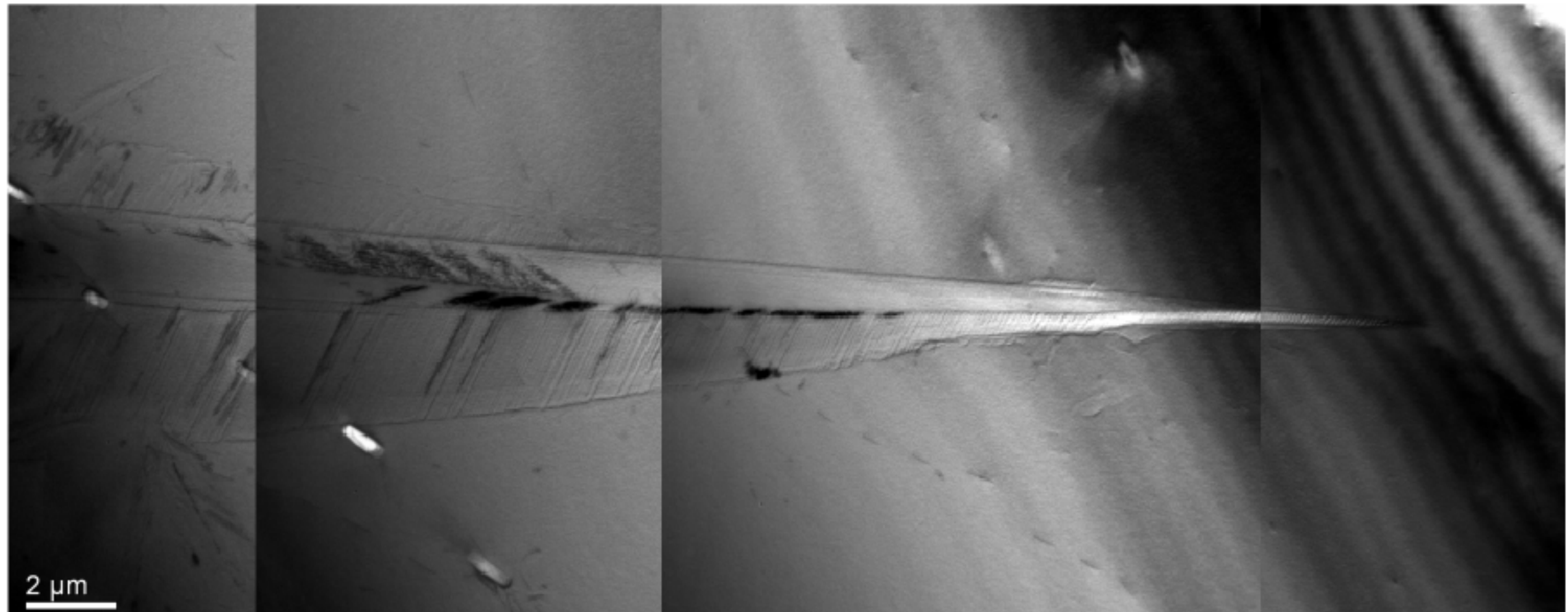
Martensite wedge growth upon cooling



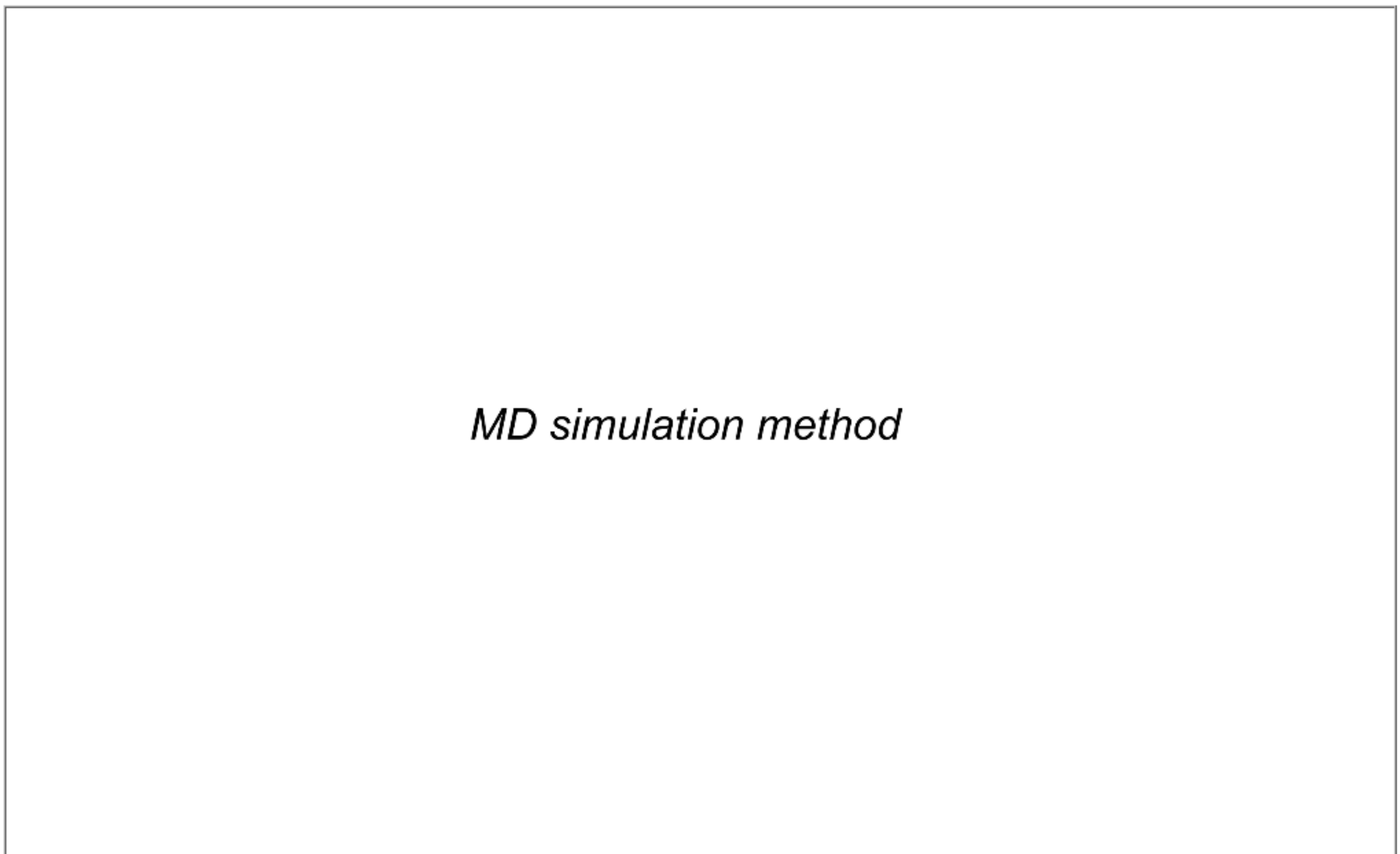
Courtesy T. Simon and Ch. Somsen, Ruhr-University Bochum

In-situ TEM thermal cycling of Ni_{50.4}Ti_{49.6}

Same locus after reverse transformation: Dislocation mark



Courtesy T. Simon and Ch. Somsen, Ruhr-University Bochum



MD simulation method

MD method in a nutshell

Aim: Calculation of the phase space trajectories $\{\mathbf{x}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbf{x}}_\alpha\}$ for an ensemble of $\alpha = 1 \dots N$ atoms

Classical approach:

- *Atoms considered as masspoints,*
- *Continuous energy*

Newtonian Equations of Motion:

$$m_\alpha \ddot{\mathbf{x}}_\alpha = \mathbf{f}_\alpha$$

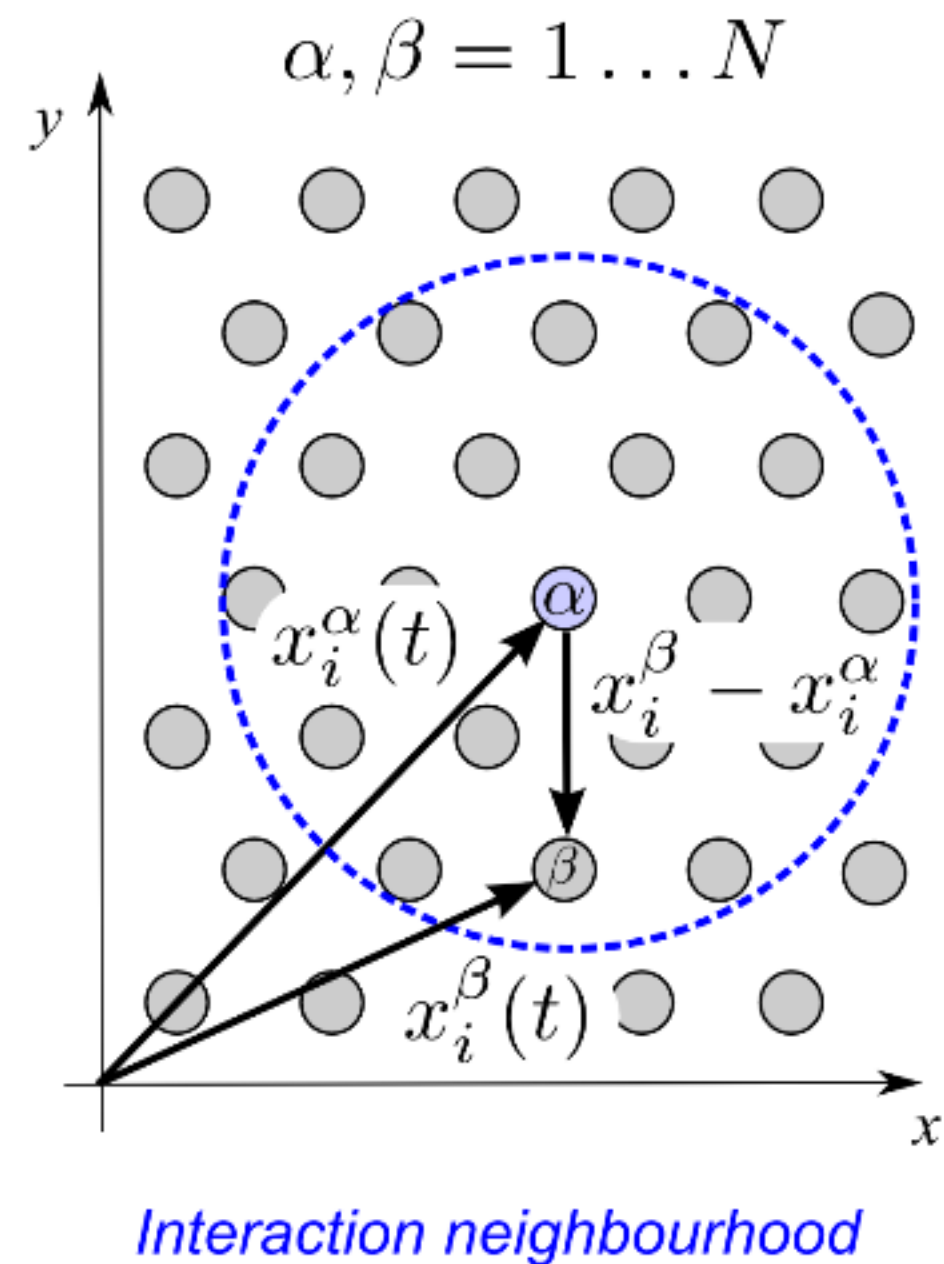
$\mathbf{f}_\alpha = -\nabla_\alpha V_\alpha^{\text{int}}$ *interaction force acting on α*

Required:

- *Potential interaction energy*
Pairpotentials: L-J, Toda, Morse
Many-body potentials: EAM, DFT-based, BOP
- *Initial conditions*

Numerical computation is required.

Solution: Thermodynamic process



Direct quantities: Potential & kinetic energy

Potential energy of individual atoms

$$V_{\alpha}^{\text{int}} = \sum_{\beta \in r_c} \Phi_{\alpha\beta}(r_{\beta\alpha}(t))$$

Kinetic energy:

- of interaction neighbourhood's mass centre \mathbf{x}_S

$$E_S^{\text{kin}} = m_S/2 \mathbf{v}_S^2$$

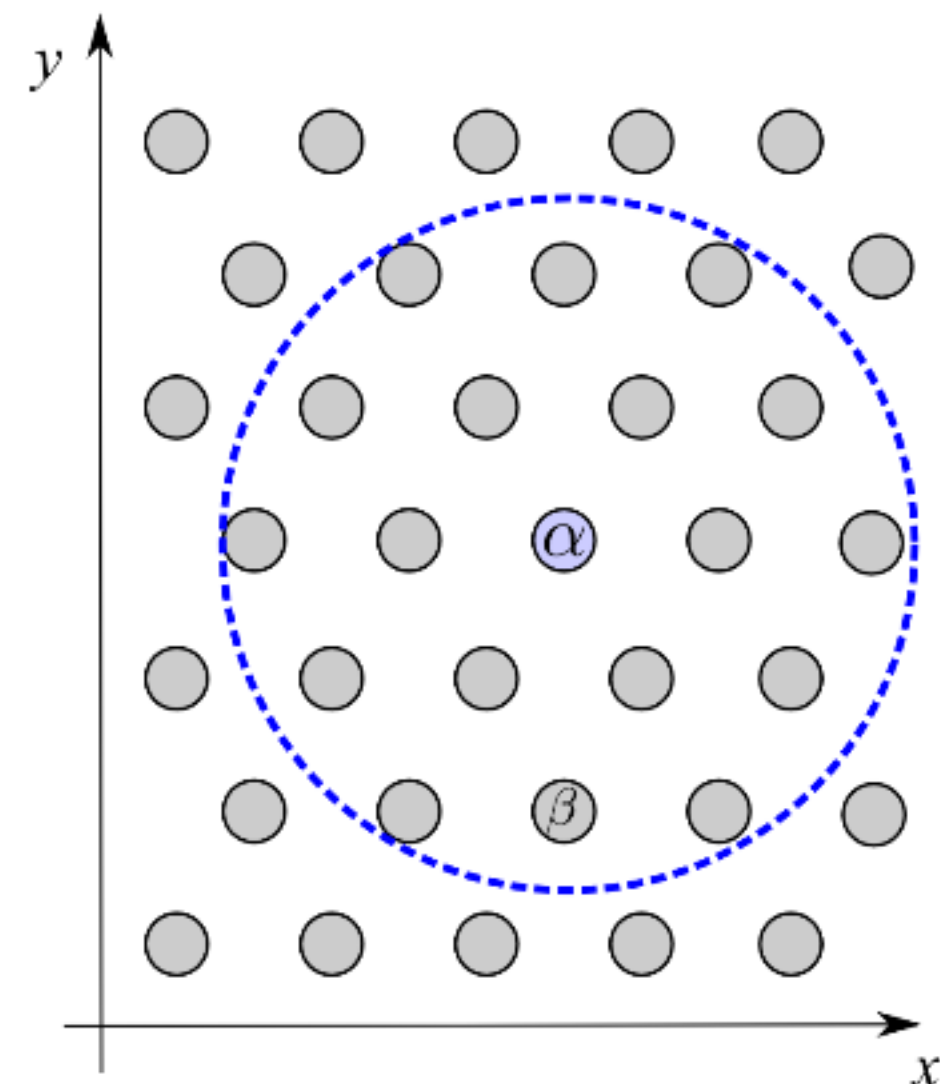
with $\mathbf{v}_S = \sum_{\beta \in r_c} m_{\beta}/m_S \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\beta}$

- of deviatoric fluctuations about \mathbf{x}_S

$$E_{\alpha}^{\text{kin}} = m_{\alpha}/2 (\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\alpha} - \mathbf{v}_S)^2$$

Temperature:

$$\frac{f}{2} k_B T = \frac{1}{N_C} \sum_{\beta \in r_c} \frac{m_{\beta}}{2} (\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\alpha} - \mathbf{v}_S)^2$$



Interaction neighbourhood

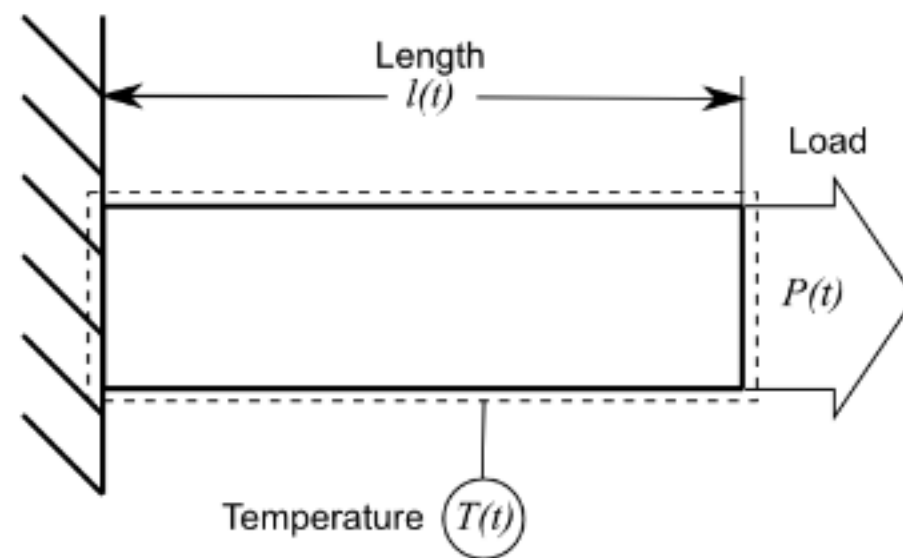
Indirect quantity: Free energy

Two approaches:

Macroscopic approach:

Integration of MD-measured load-strain isotherms $P(l, T)$ using Gibbs' Equation

$$F(T, l) = F_0(T, l_0) + \int_{l_0}^l P(T, \hat{l}) d\hat{l}$$



Finite-sized crystals, fully-unharmonic

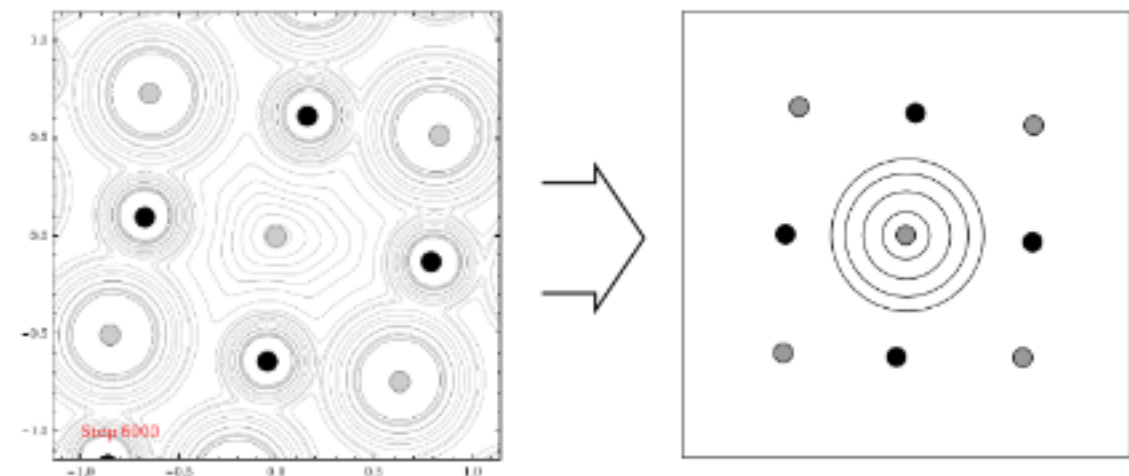
Microscopic approach:

*Statistical mechanics: Partition function
Analytic evaluation possible in the
harmonic limit.*

Mean atomic internal energy

$$\frac{F}{N} \approx \epsilon_0 + k_B T - T k_B \left\{ \ln T + \ln \frac{2\pi k_B T}{\lambda} \right\} + C(T)$$

Mean atomic entropie

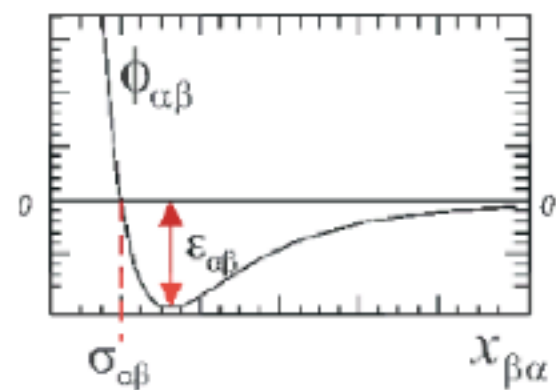


Infinite, perfect crystals, harmonic limit

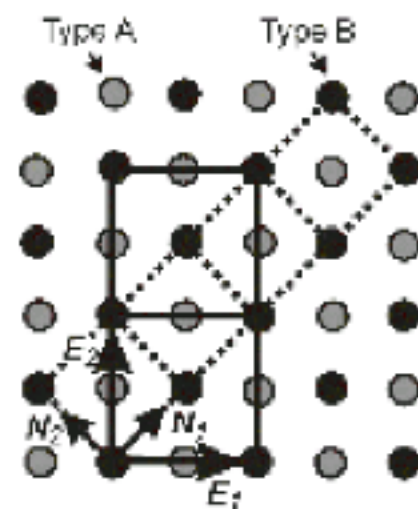
2D Lennard-Jones crystals

Binary Lennard-Jones crystals in 2D

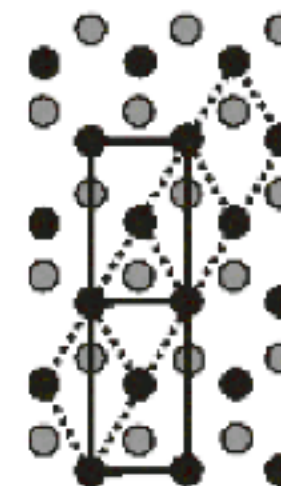
Generic L-J pair potential



"High-T stable austenite"

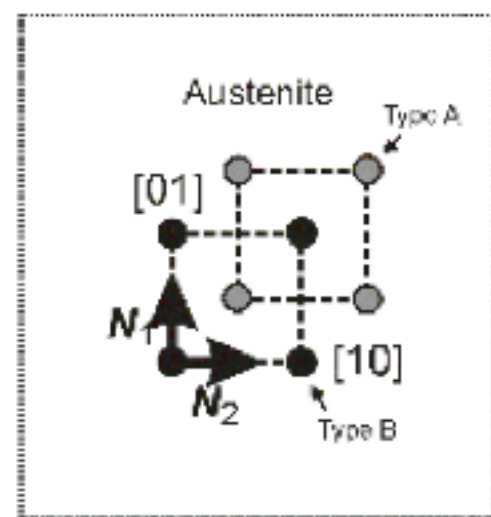


Low-T stable martensite



shear/shuffle
 transformation

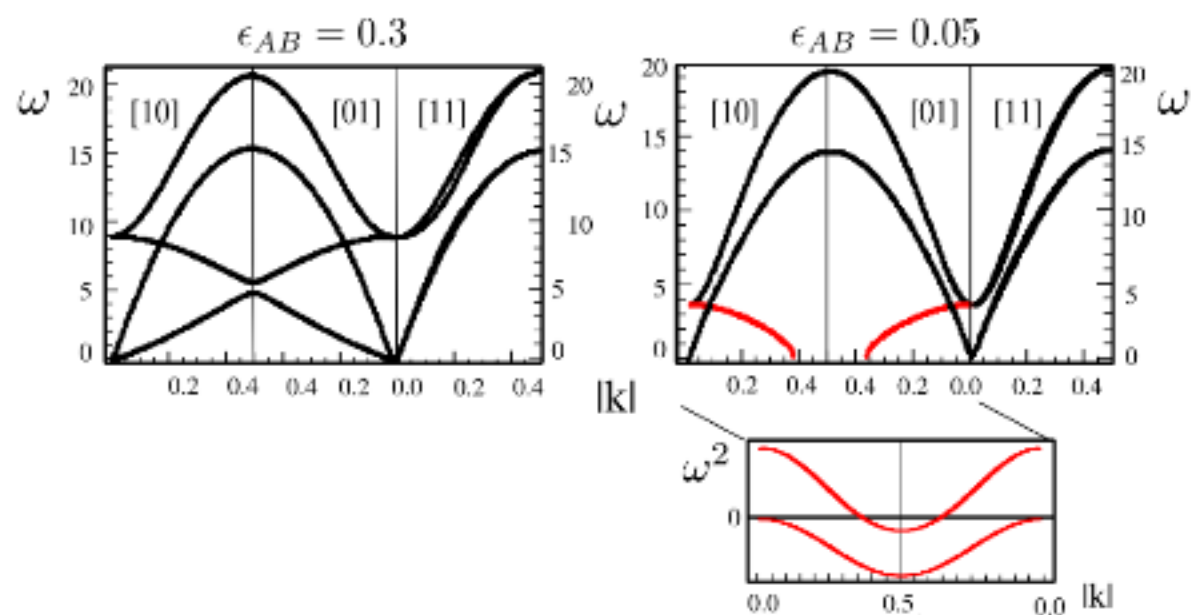
8 Variants of martensite:



	nucleation on [10]		nucleation on [01]	
	shear left	shear right	shear down	shear up
shuffle down of A-type atoms				
shuffle up of A-type atoms				

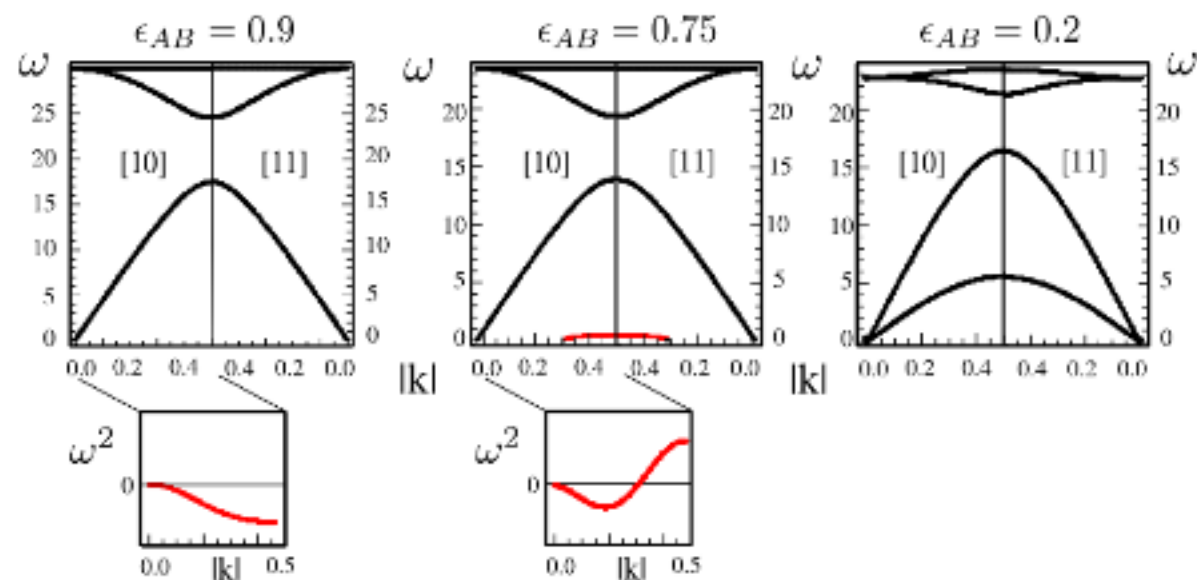
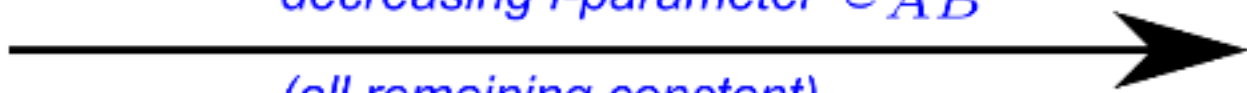
Mechanical stability

Austenite



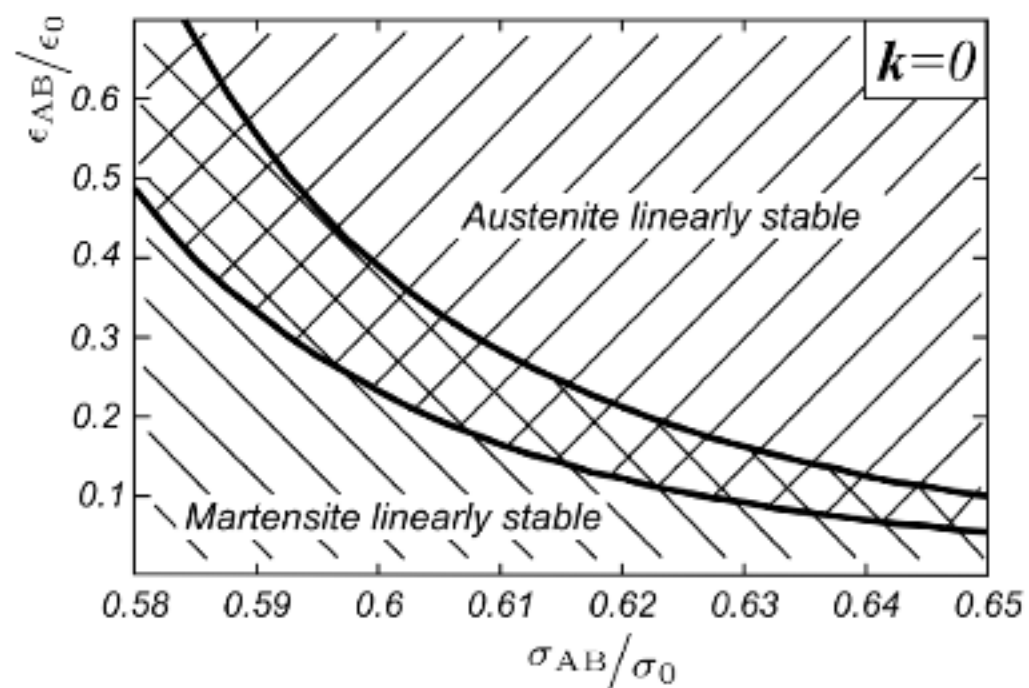
decreasing l-parameter ϵ_{AB}

(all remaining constant)



Martensite

"Phonon Stability map"



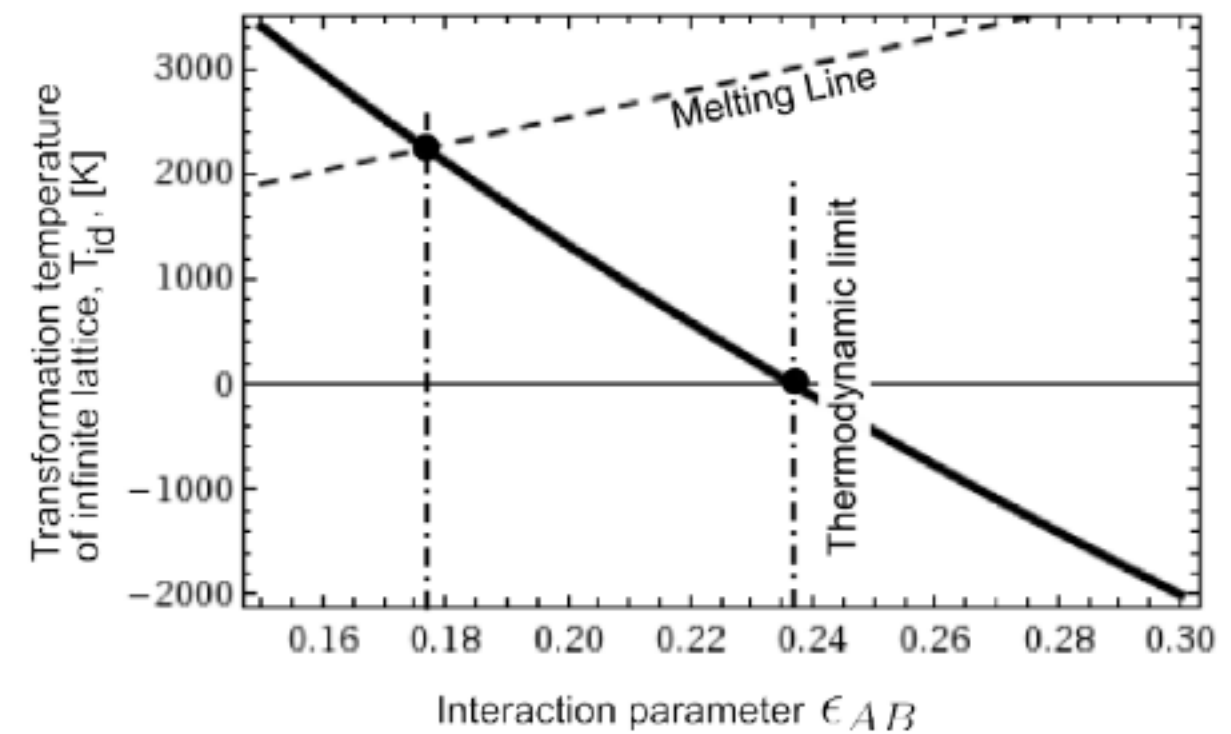
Thermodynamic stability

At equilibrium:

$$f_{\text{aust}}(T) = f_{\text{mart}}(T)$$

$$e_{\text{aust}} - k_B T \ln \frac{2\pi k_B T}{\lambda_{\text{aust}}} = e_{\text{mart}} - k_B T \ln \frac{2\pi k_B T}{\lambda_{\text{mart}}}$$

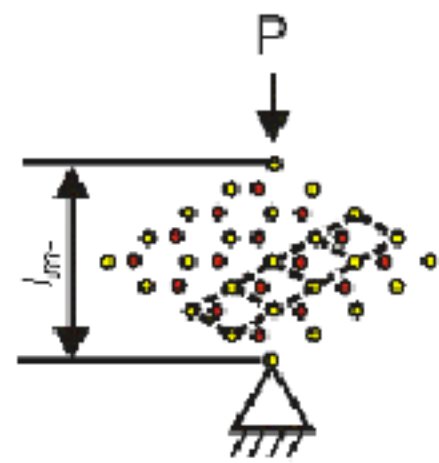
$$T_E = \frac{e_{\text{aust}} - e_{\text{mart}}}{k_B \ln \lambda_{\text{mart}} / \lambda_{\text{aust}}}$$



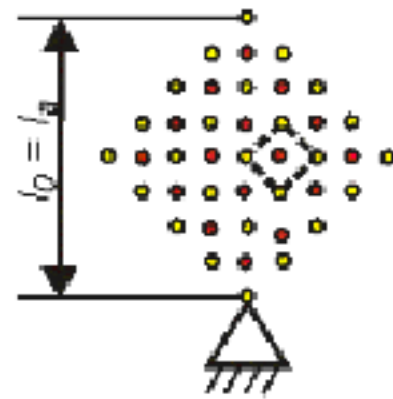
Properties of small assemblies

Thermodynamics of a small 41-atomic system

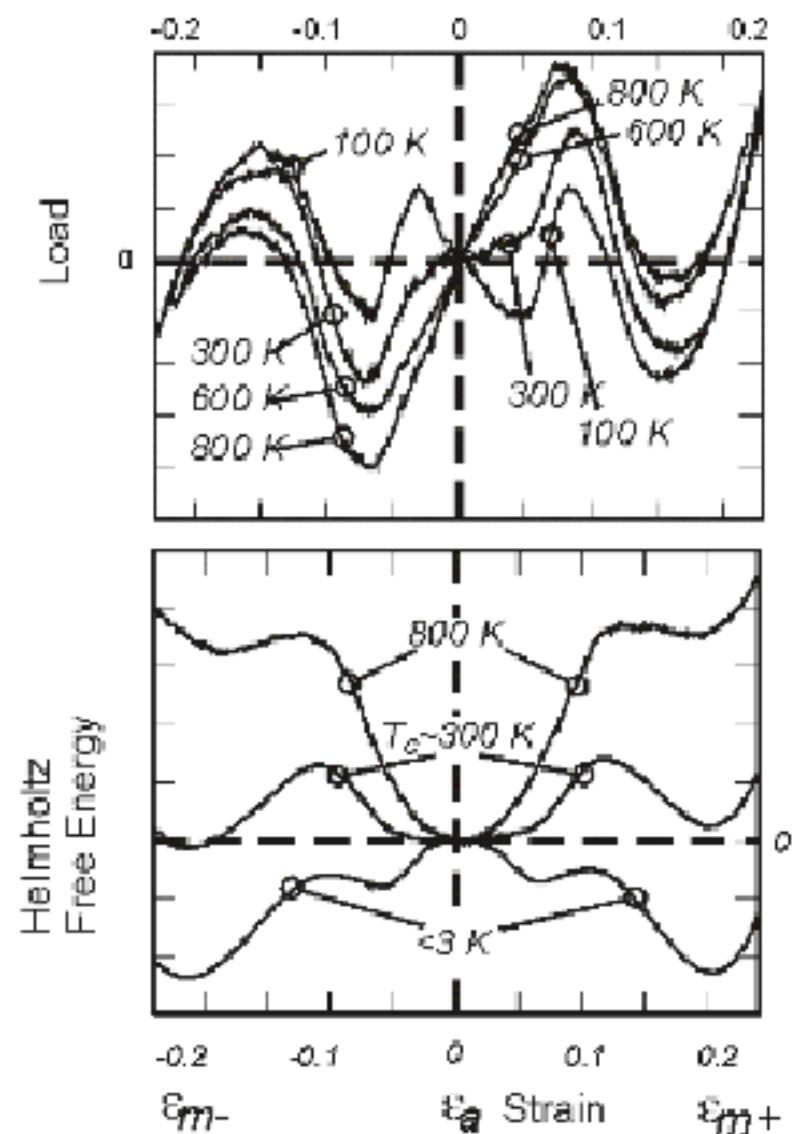
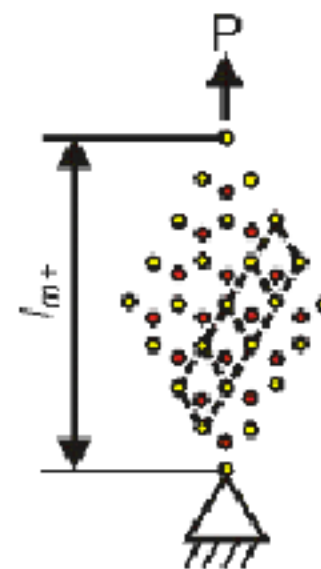
Martensite m^-
stable below
 $T_C \sim 300$ K



Austenite a
stable above
 $T_C \sim 300$ K



Martensite m^+
stable below
 $T_C \sim 300$ K



Microstructure formation in extended crystals

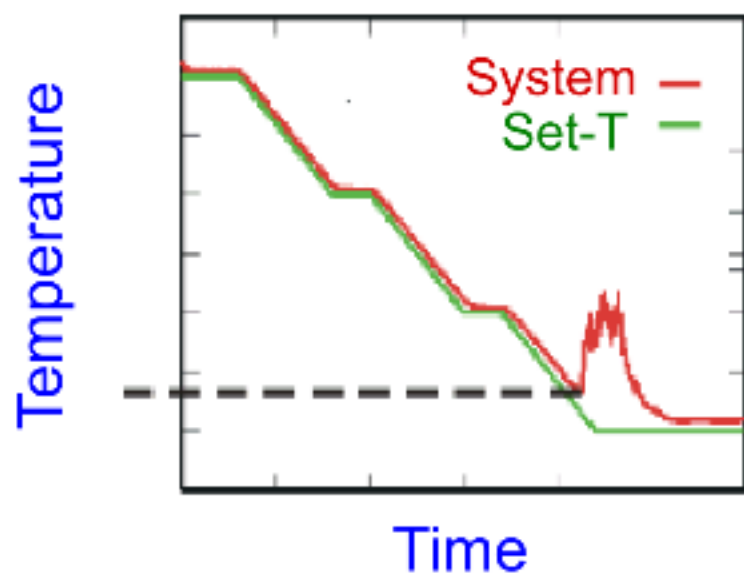
Nucleation and growth of MT in a 2D bar

10,000 atom bar

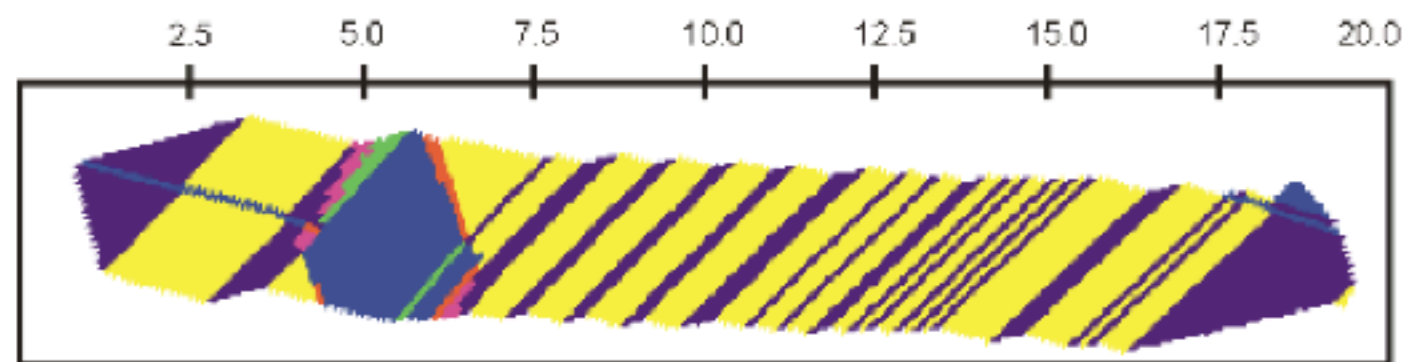
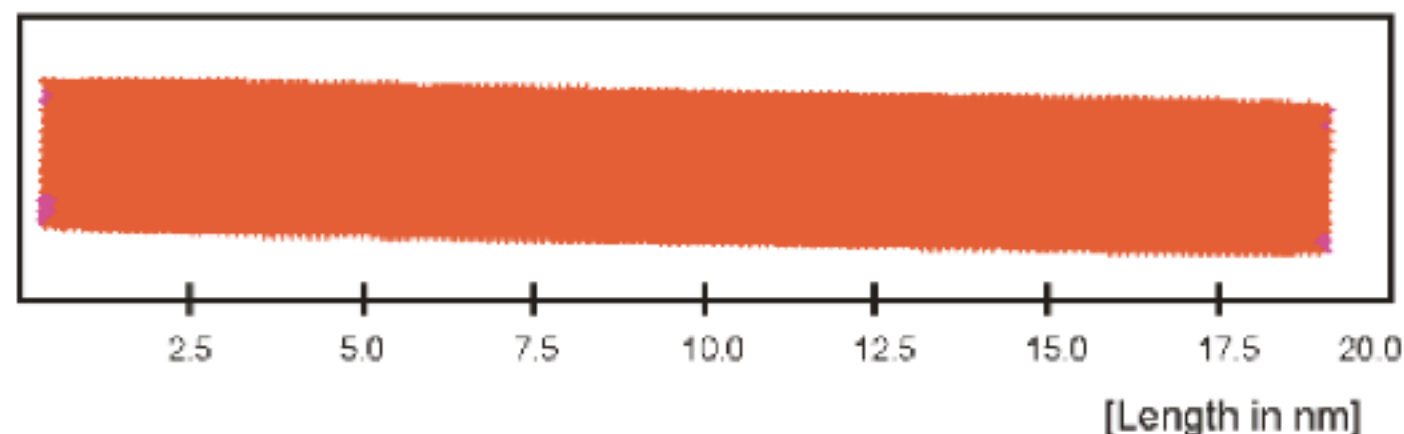
Thermostat

Free Surface

Parallel Computation



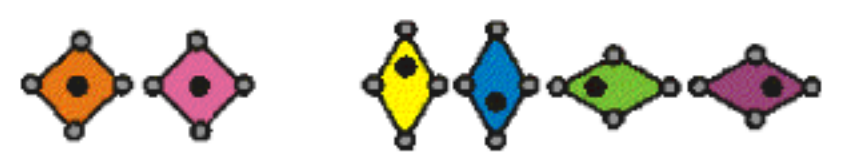
Initial configuration: Austenite at 400 K



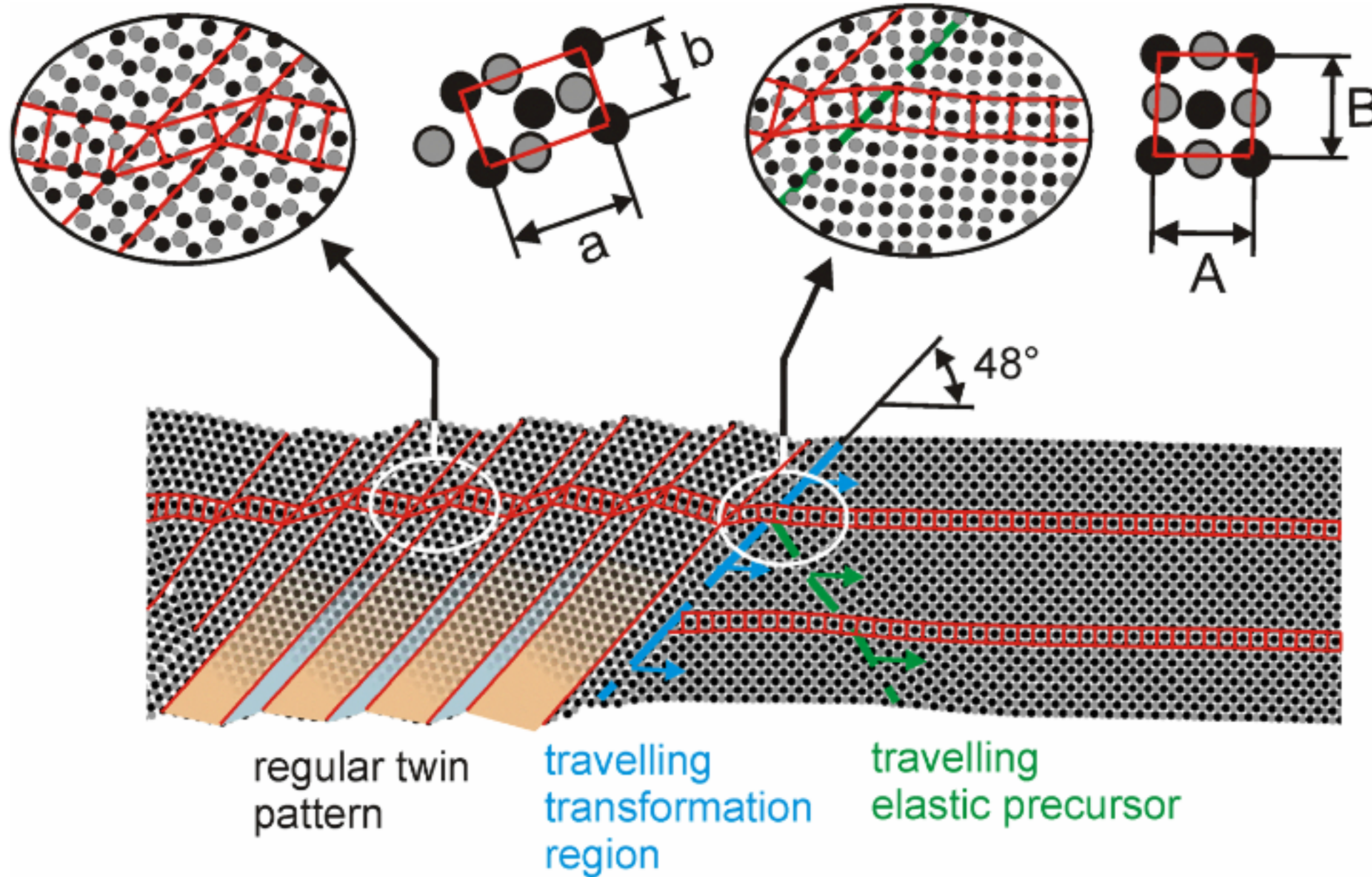
Martensitic twin structure at 100 K



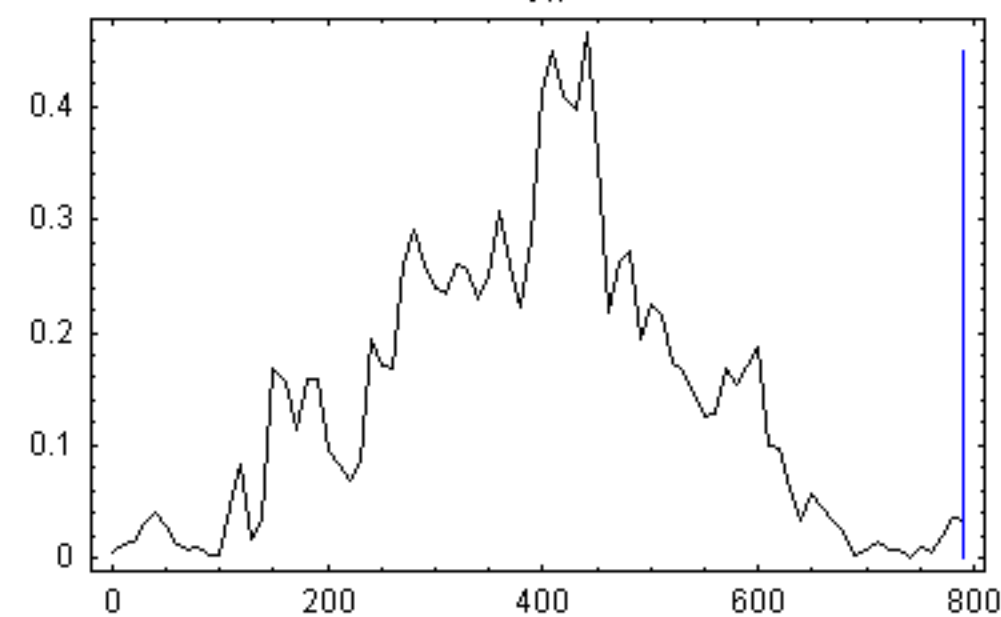
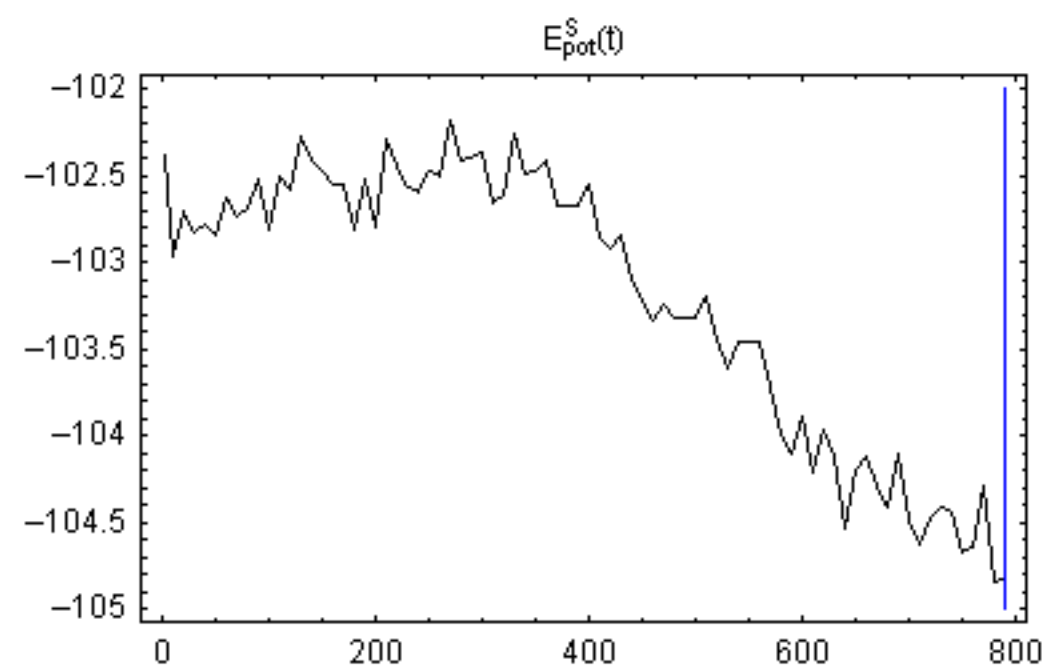
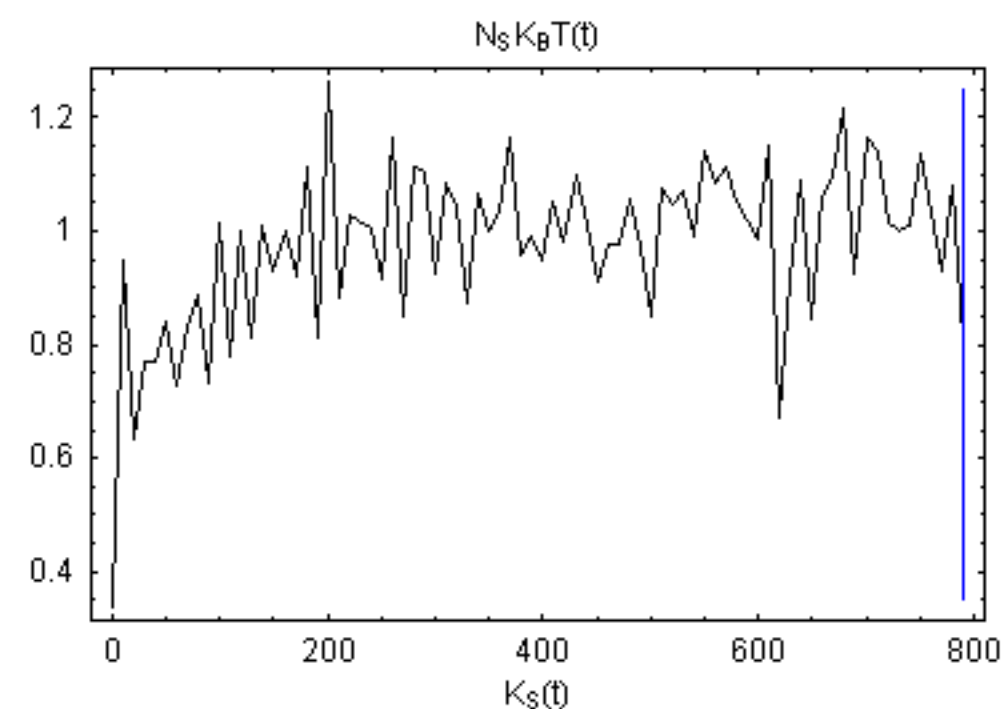
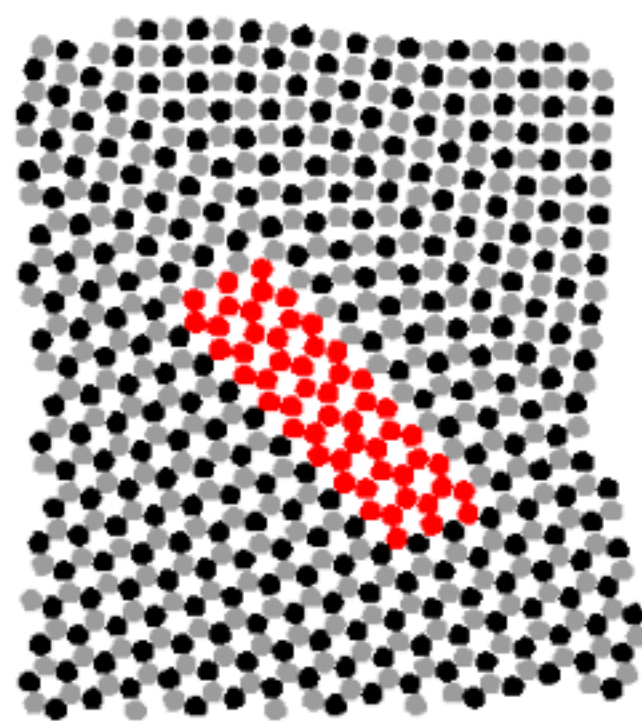
Bar video



Bar details



Transformation kinetics of a crystallographic layer



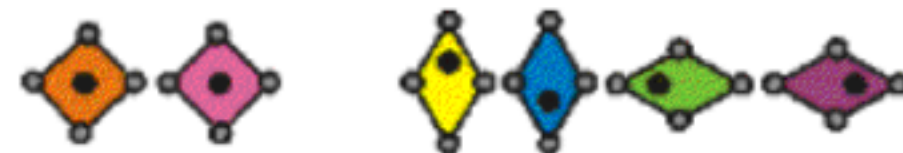
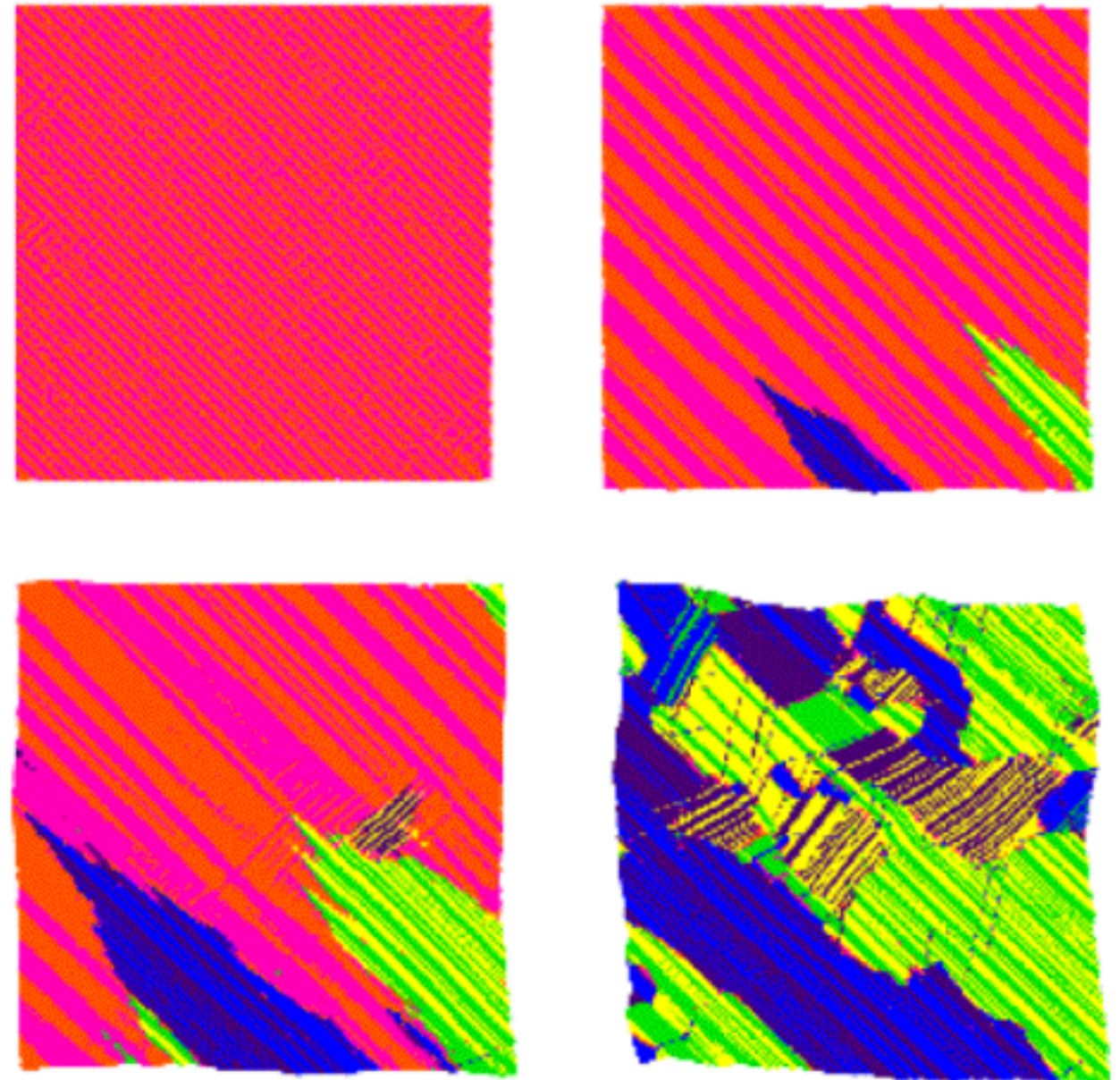
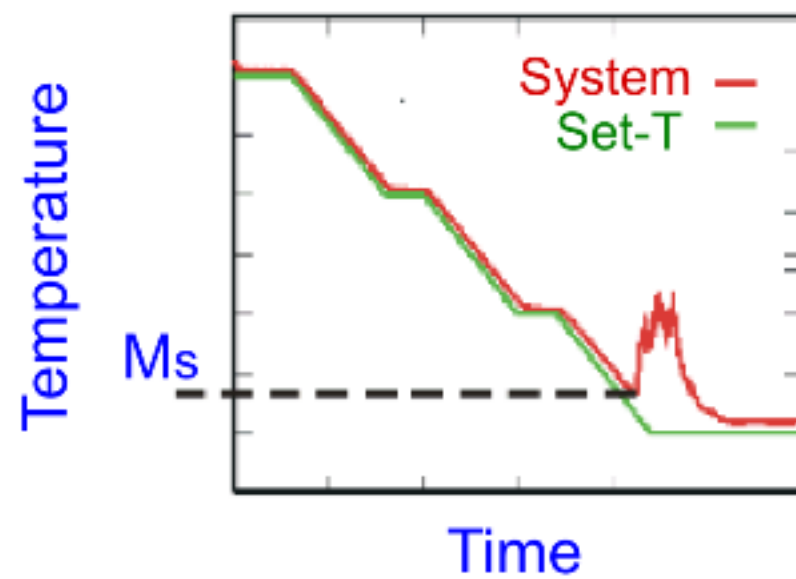
Nukleation and growth of MT in a 2D quad

262,144 atom quad

Thermostat

Free Surface

Parallel Computation



...Video...

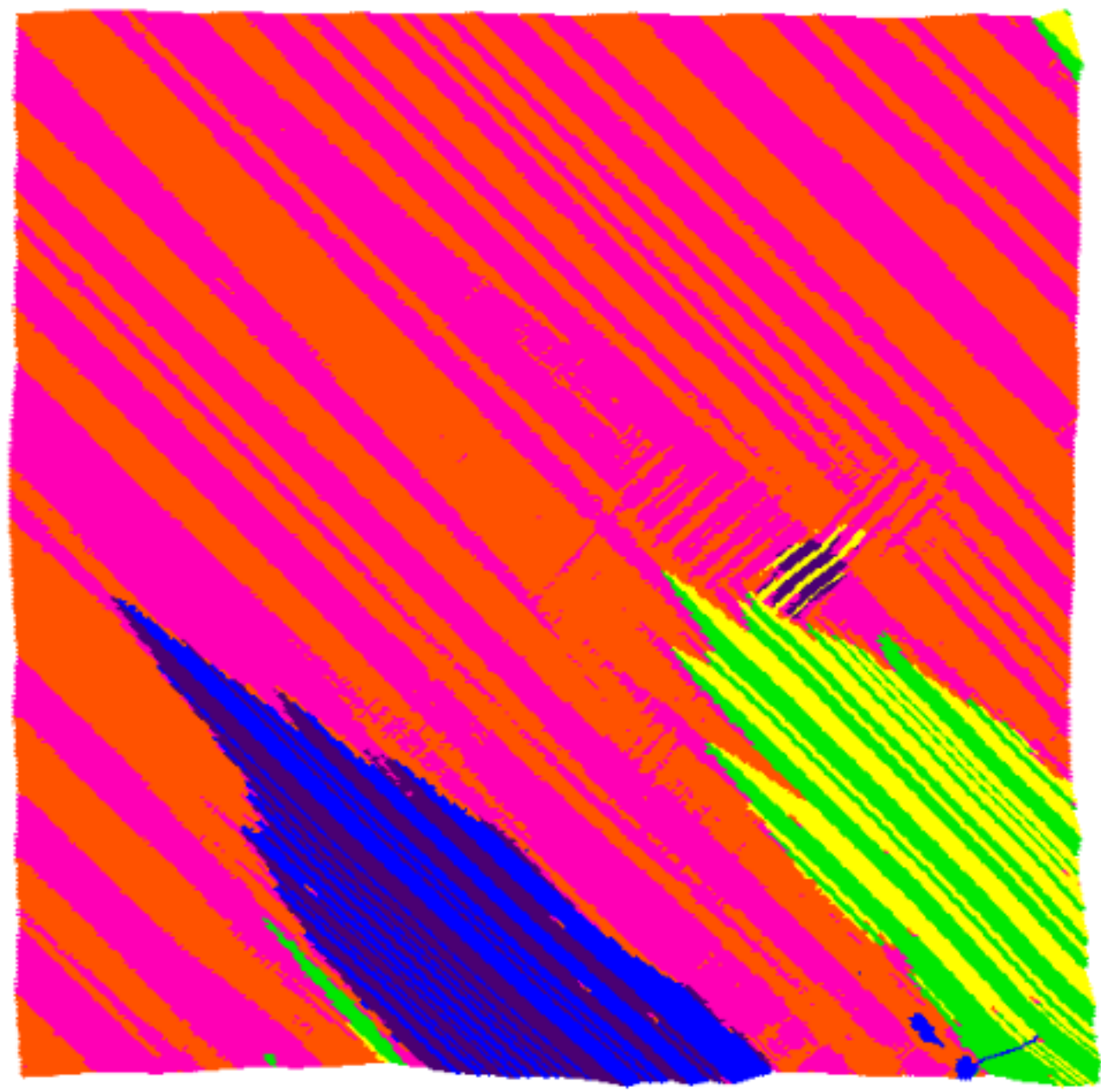
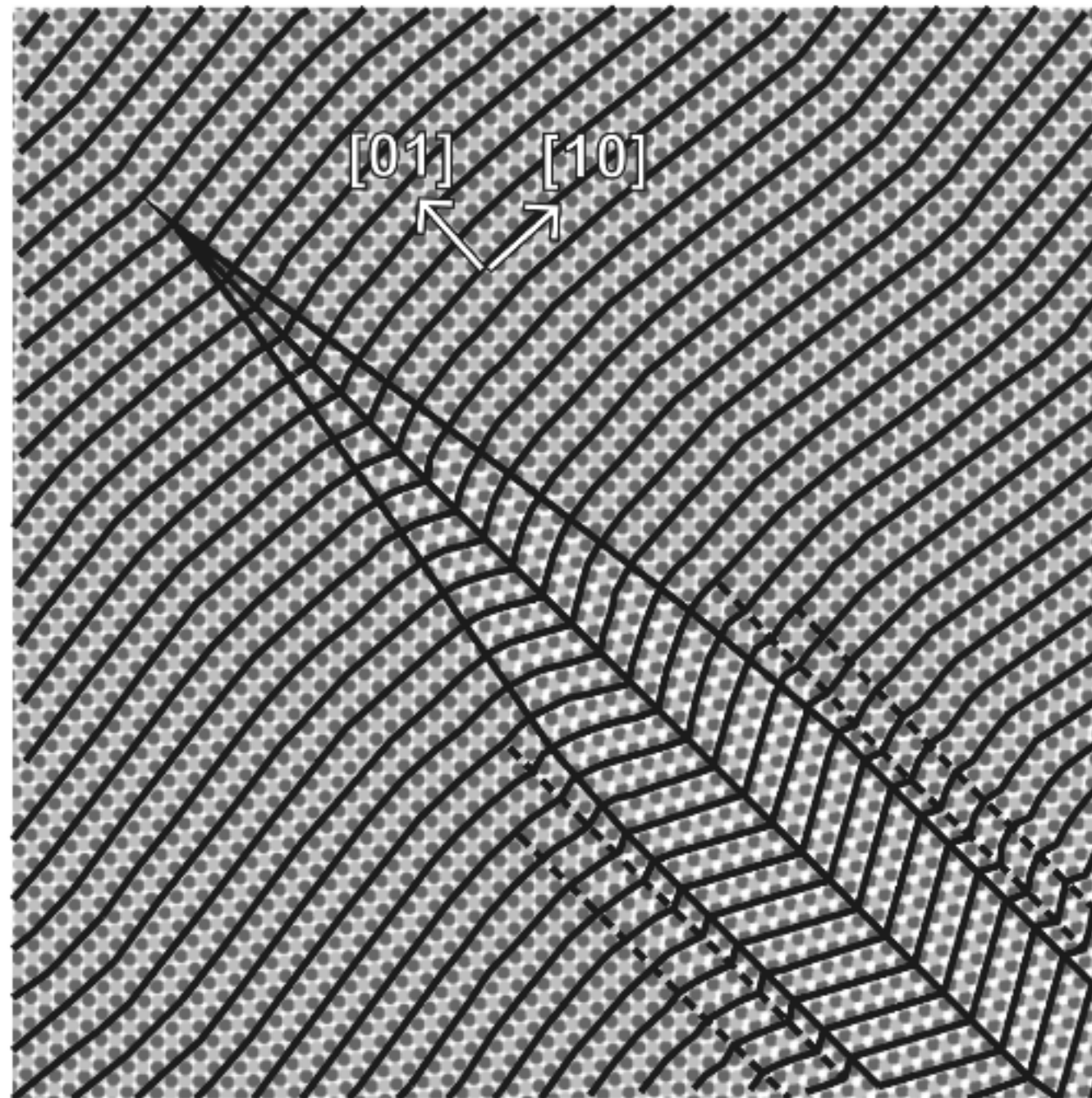
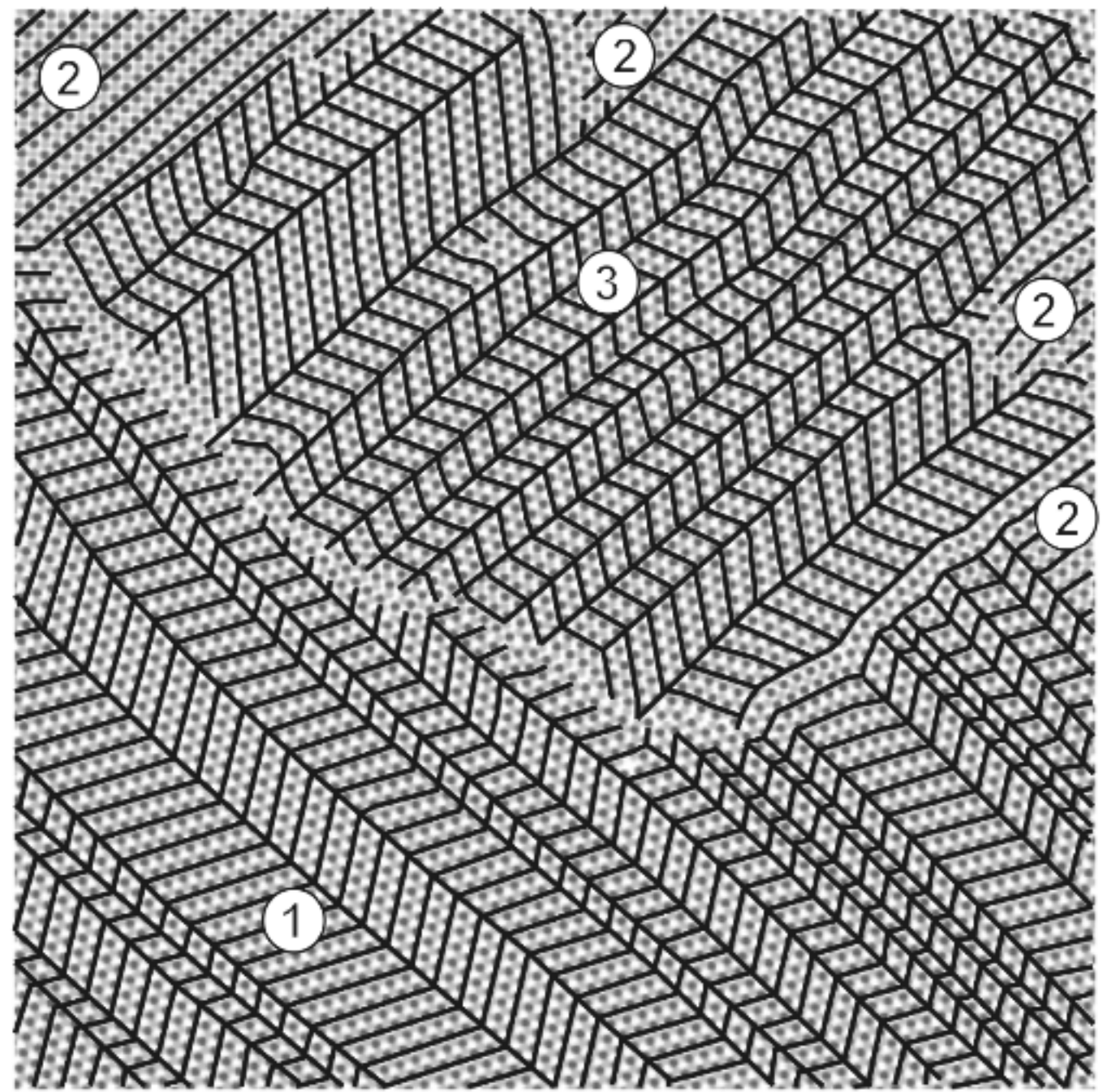


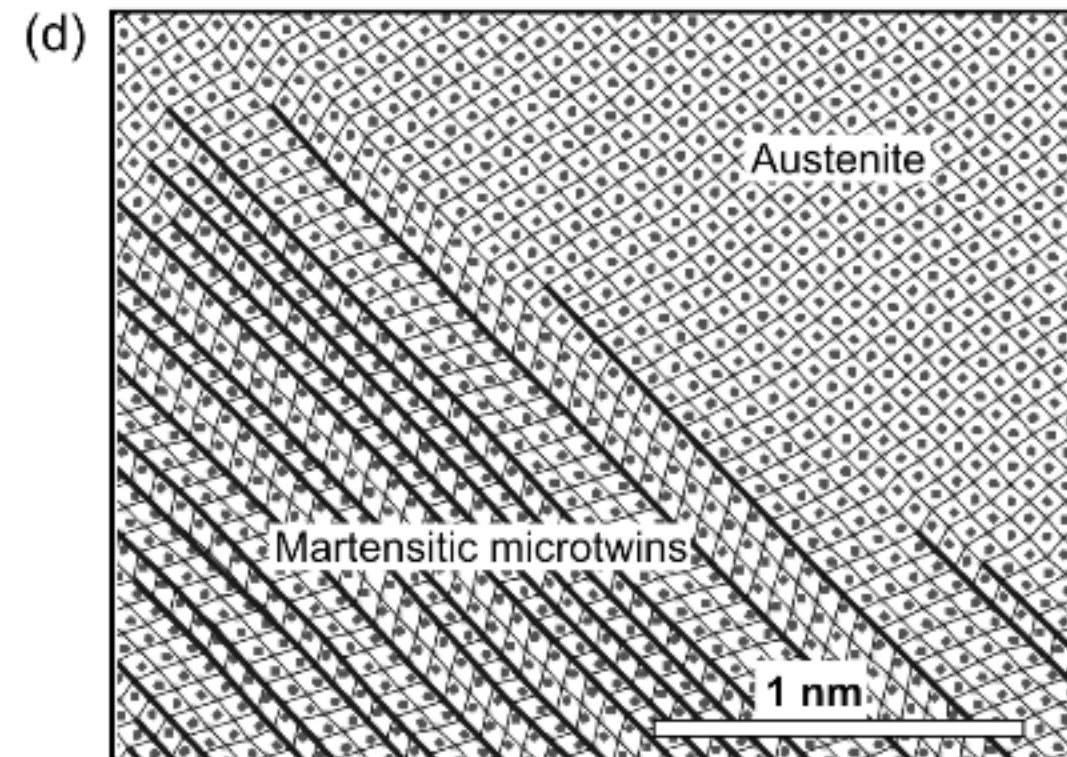
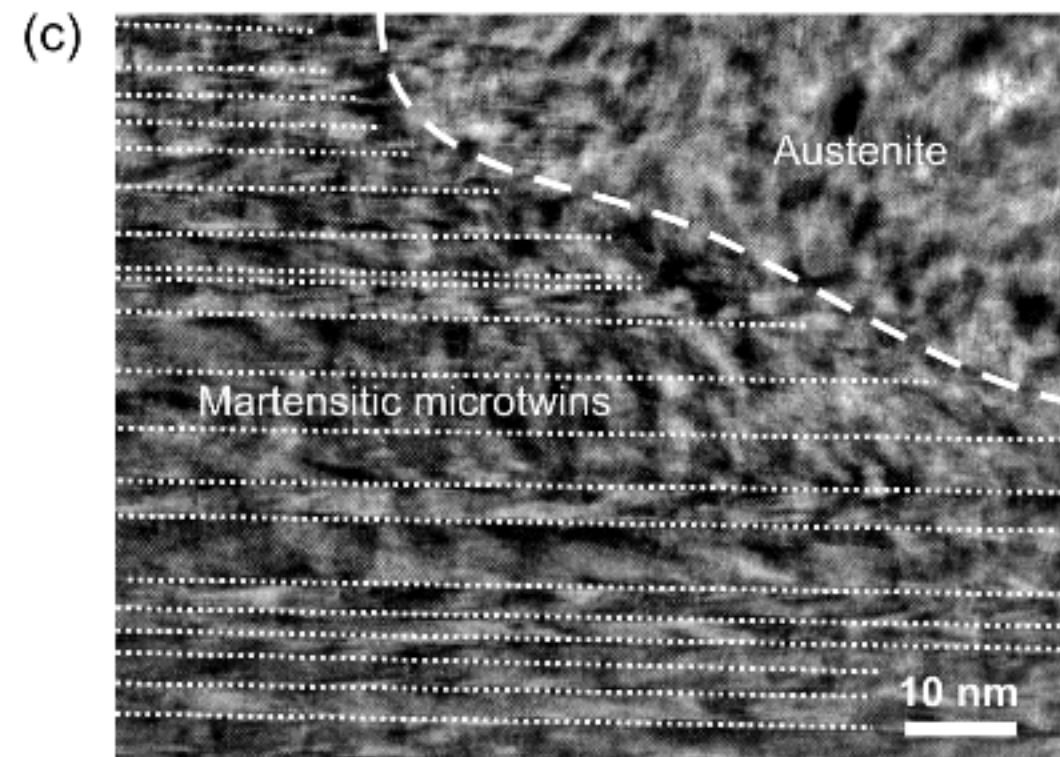
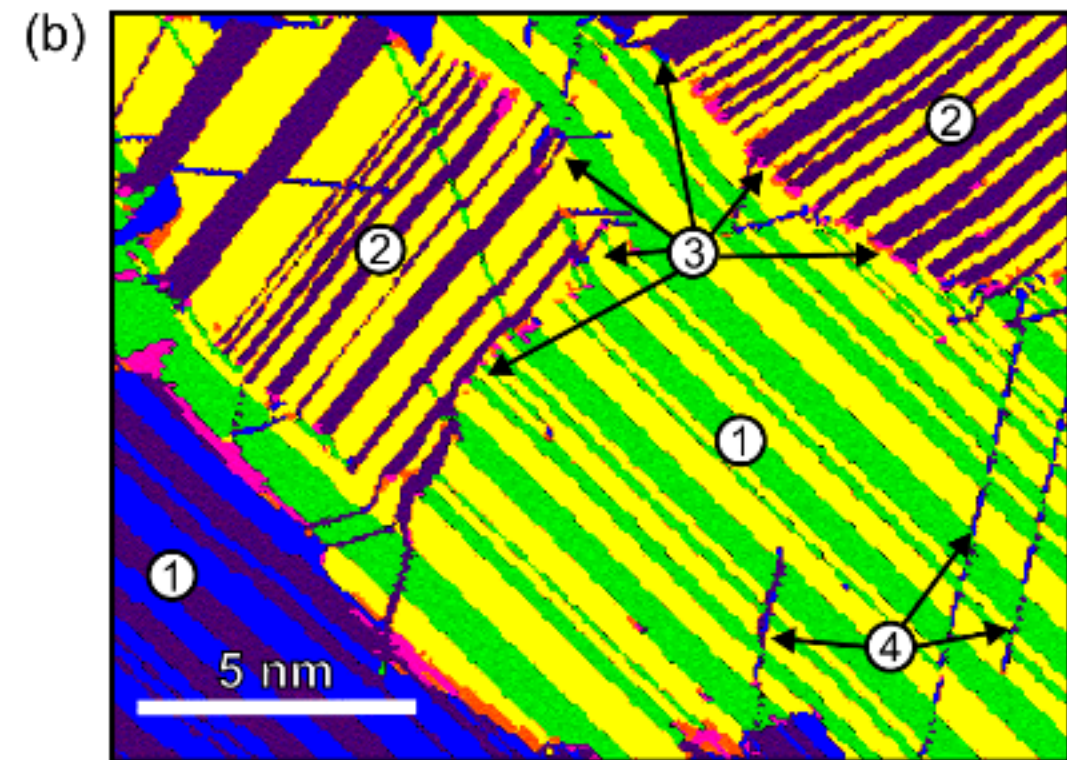
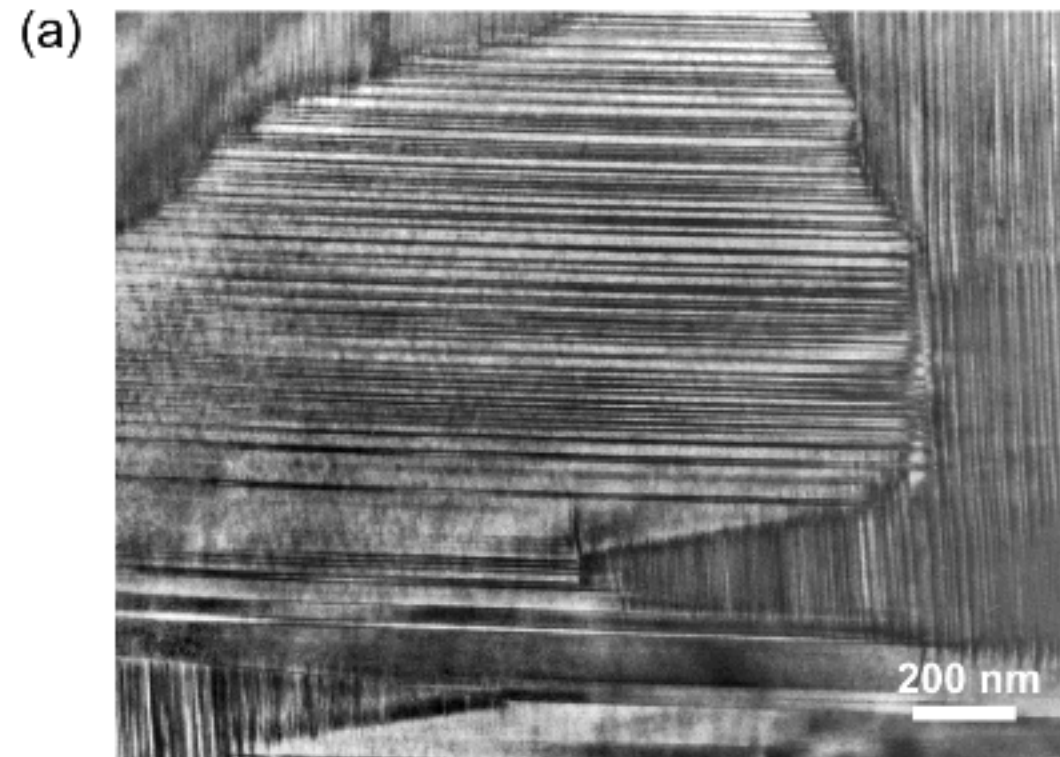
Plate growth I



Domain formation III

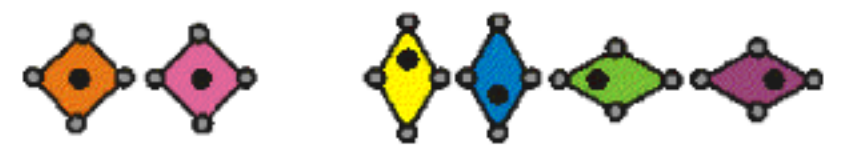
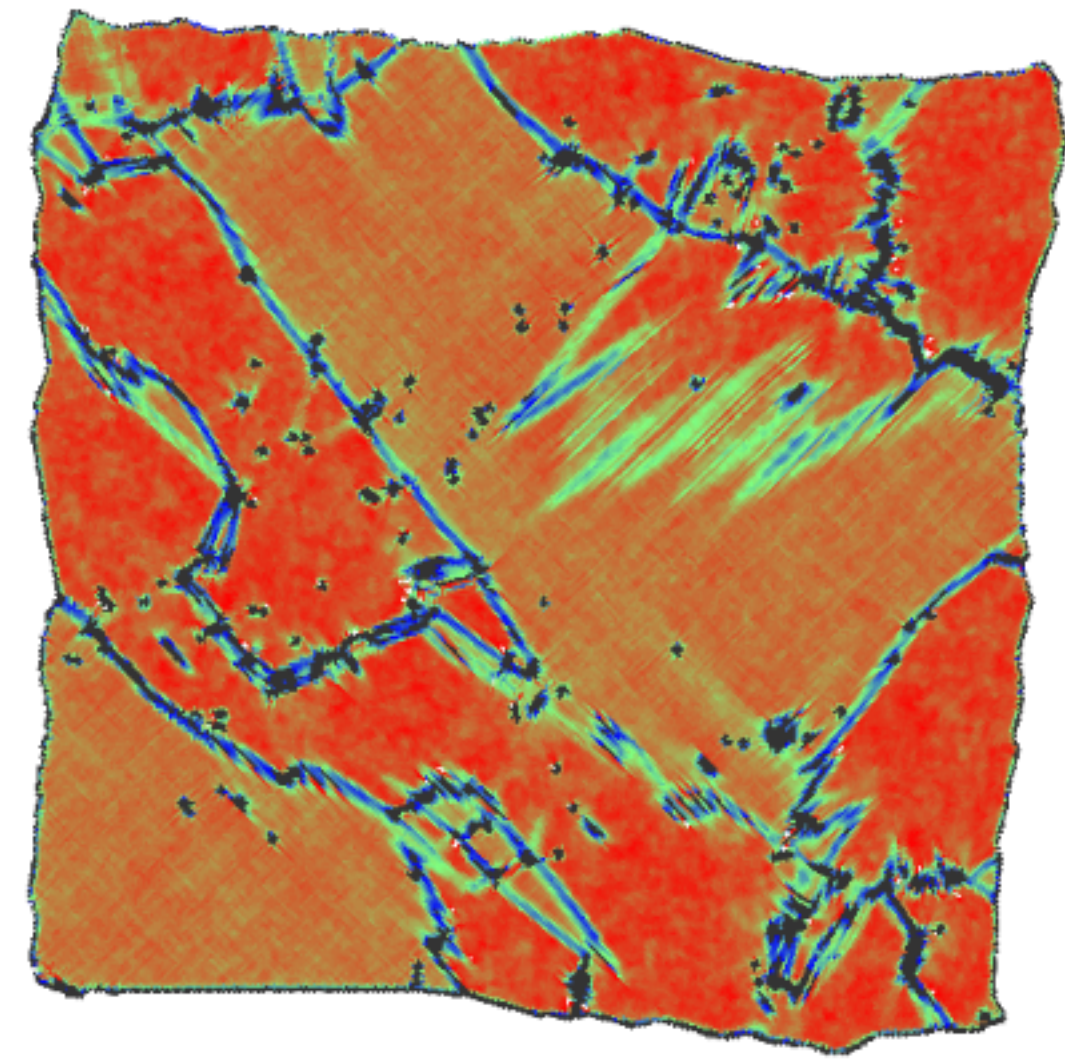
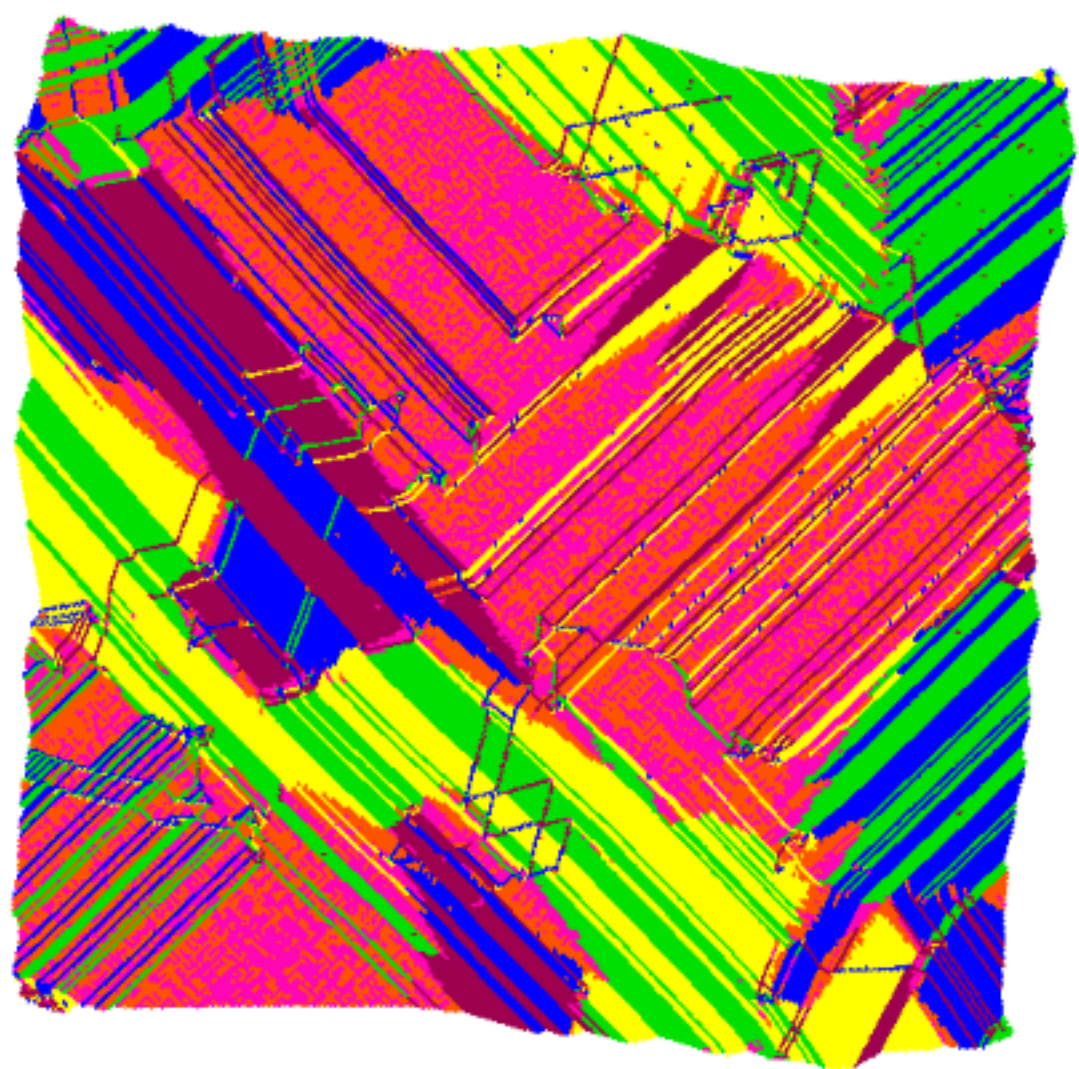


Significance

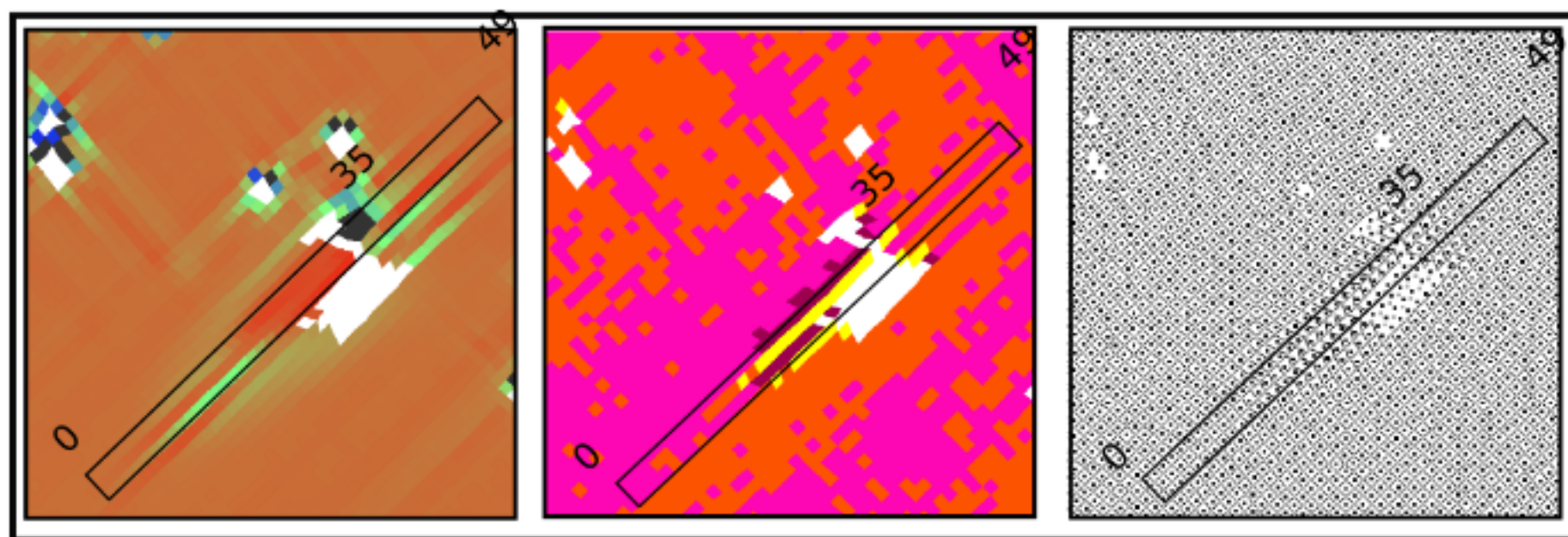
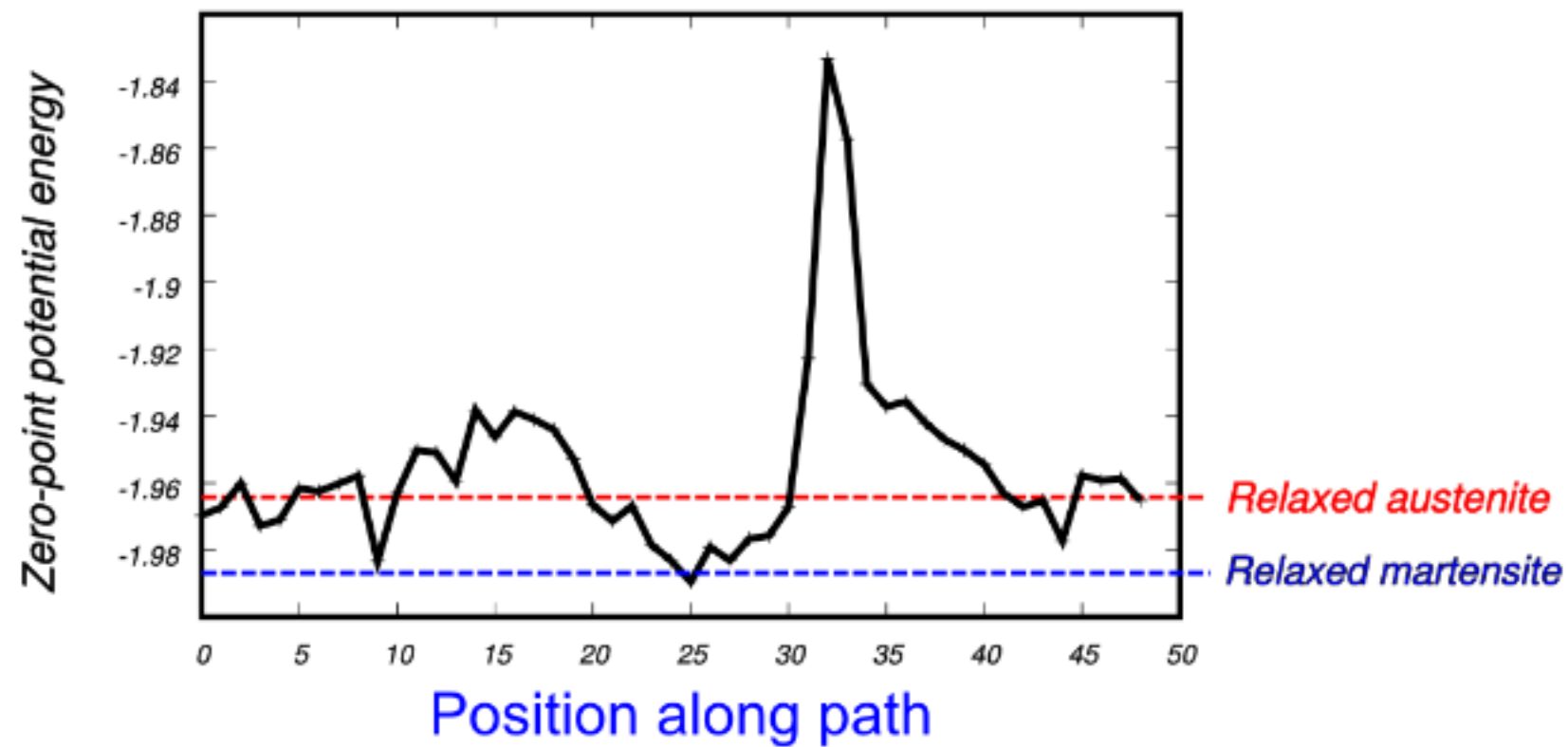


Microstructure evolution and hysteresis

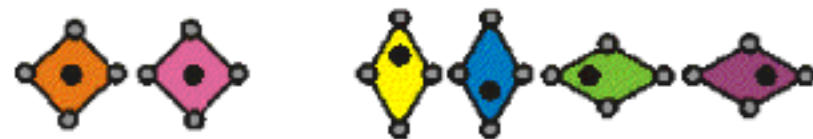
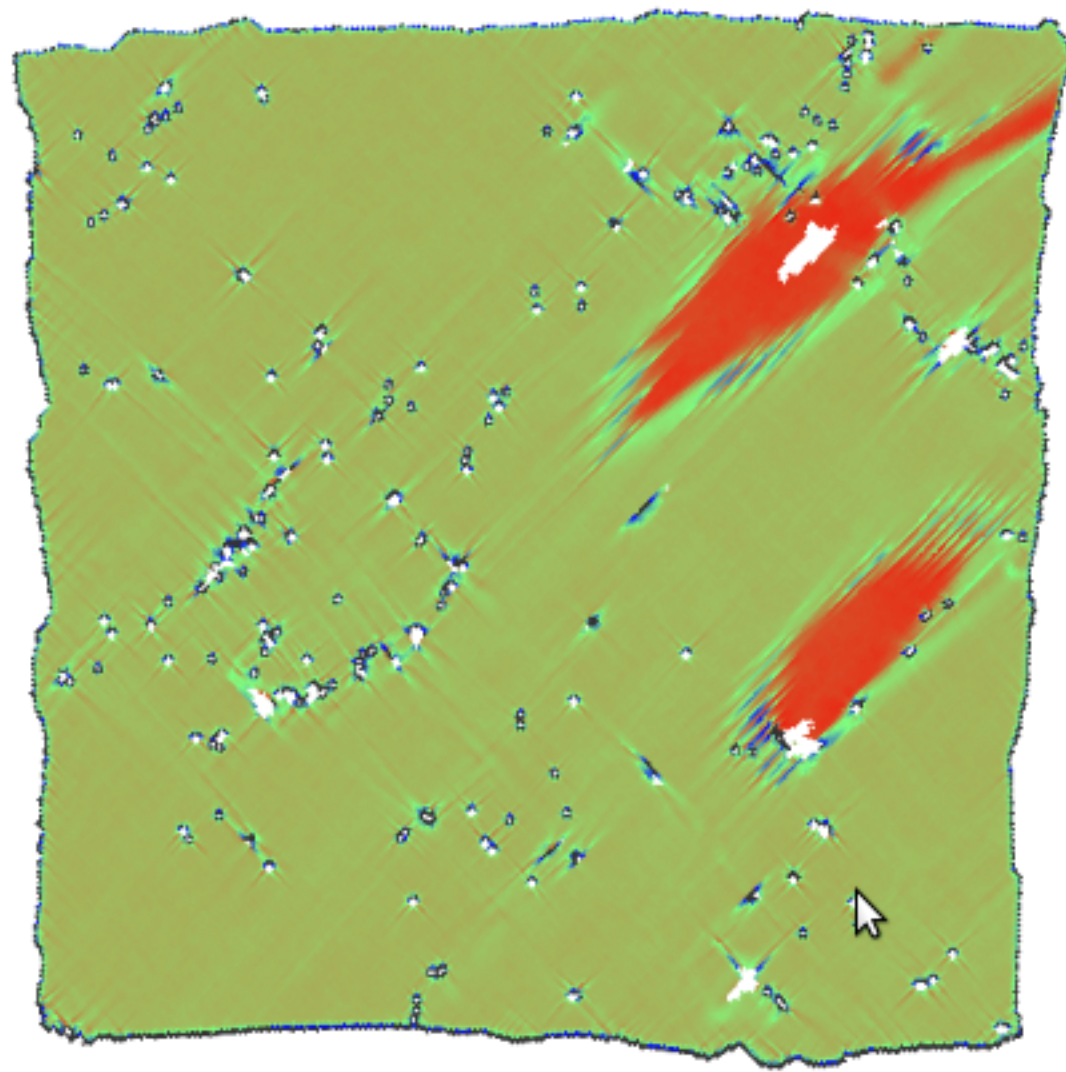
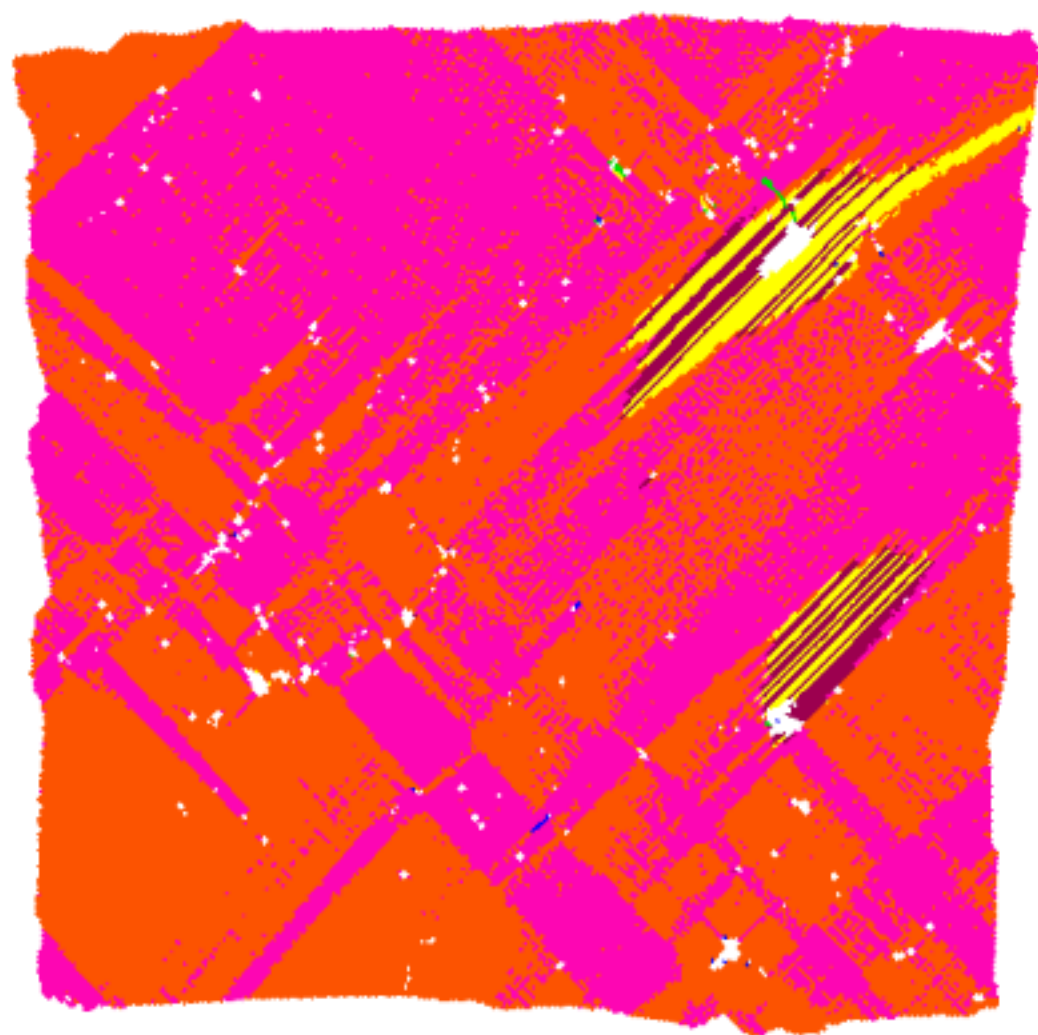
Video: Reverse transformation of a 160,000 atom quad



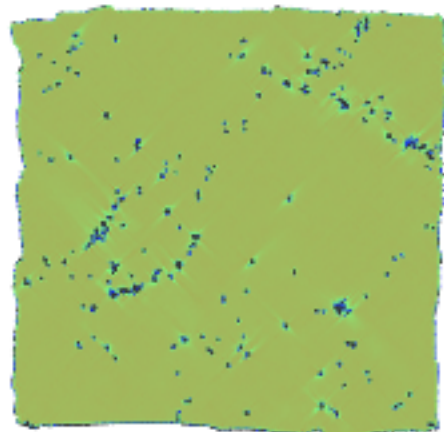
Potential energy across defect



Video: Second transformation cycle



Five cyclic transformations and reverse transformations

Cycle I*Cycle II**Cycle III**Cycle IV**Cycle V*