In situ tensile deformation of silicon doped $Fe_{50-x}Mn_{30}Co_{10}Cr_{10}Si_{x}$ high entropy alloy

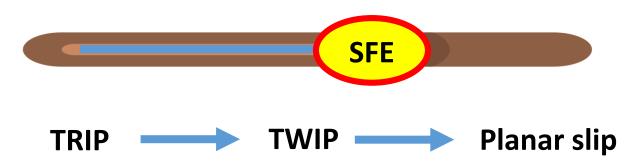


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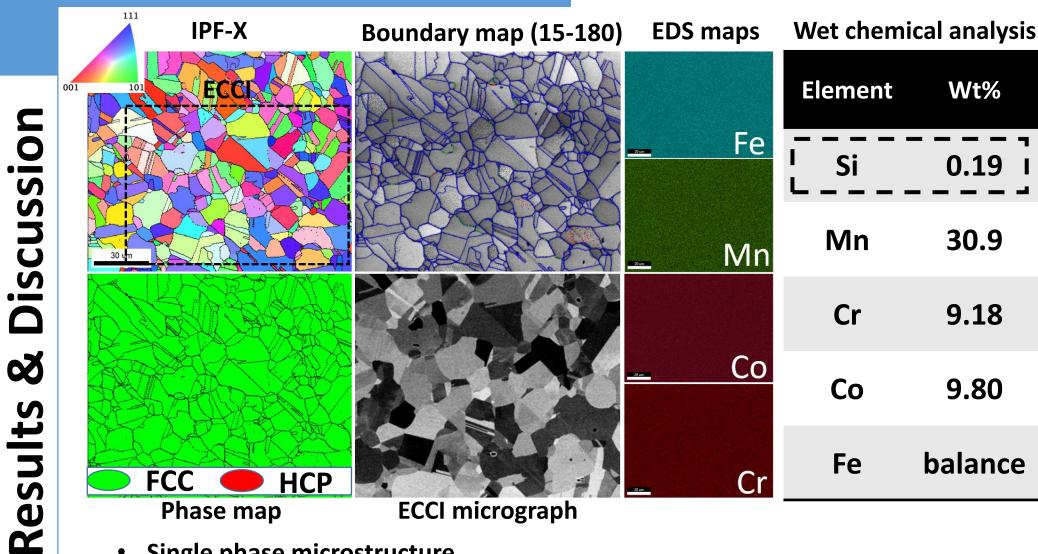
Deformation mechanism = f (stacking fault energy)

Stacking fault energy = f (alloying elements)





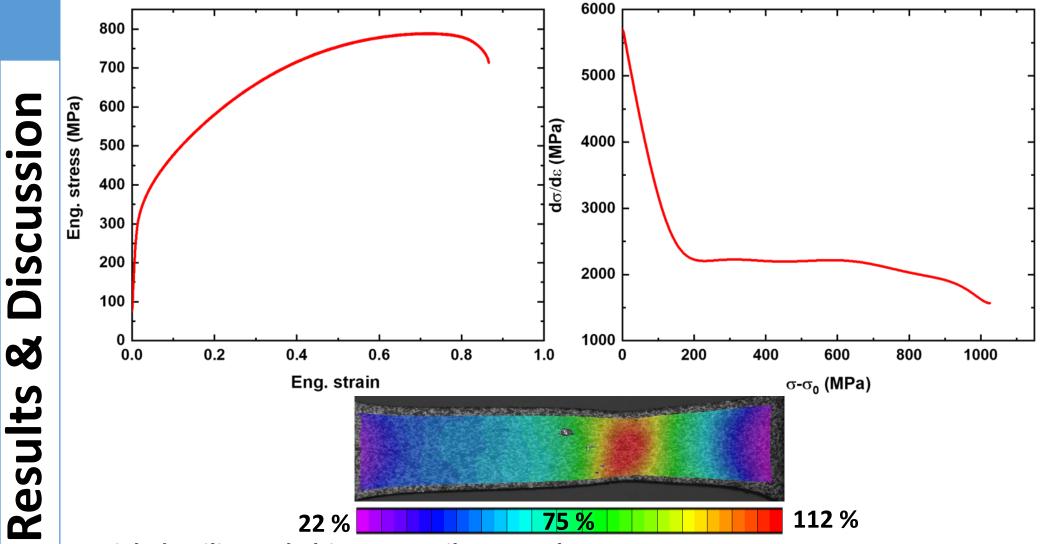
Initial Microstructure after Si doping



- Single phase microstructure
- No elemental segregation ٠
- Unstained well annealed structure
- Silicon doping increased the gamma phase stability



Mechanical behaviour at static strain rate (10⁻³ s⁻¹)



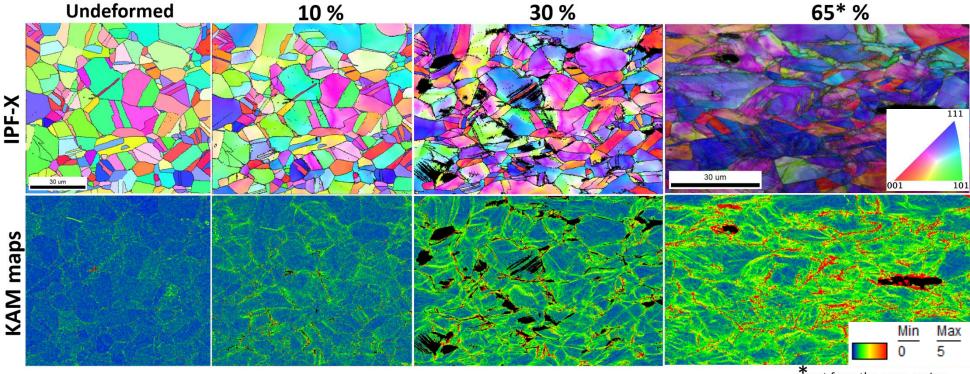
- High ductility and ultimate tensile strength
- Sustained work hardening as indicated from the plateau of Kocks-Mecking plot
- Plateau indicate the operation of secondary deformation mechanism along with sup

In situ EBSD results

Discussion

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Results



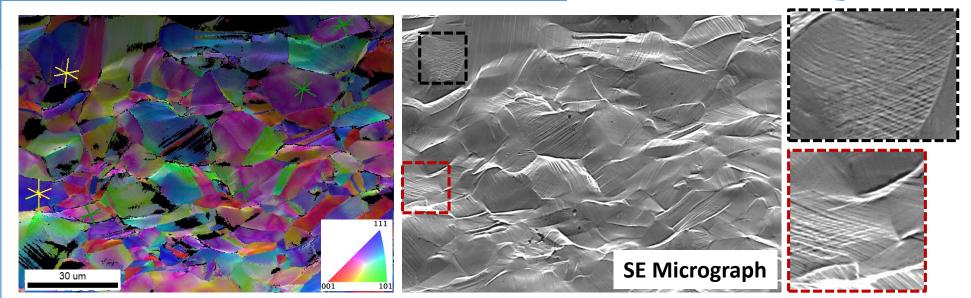
not from the same region

- No deformation induced gamma to epsilon transformation
- High misorientation near the grain boundaries
- Reorientation towards <111> fibre
- High misorientation near grain boundaries indicate planer slip

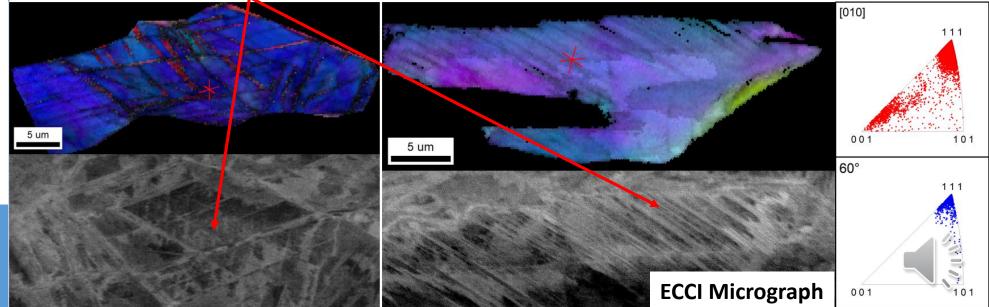


Post marten microstructure evaluation

Multiple slip traces

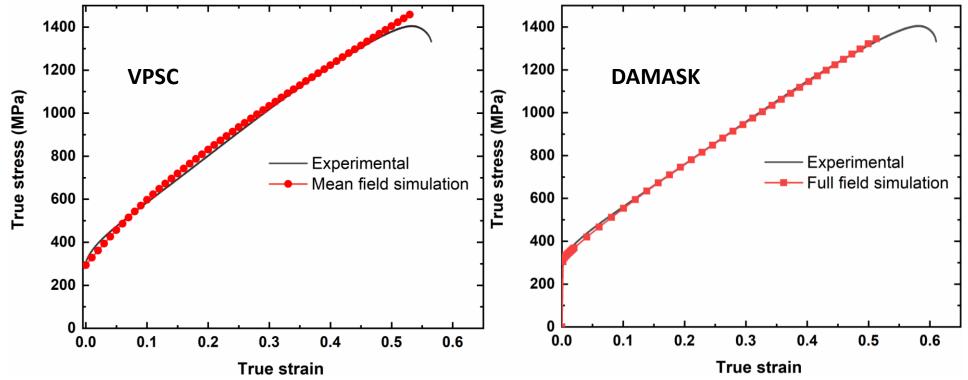


IPF-X after 30% strain with (111) plane traces, Bundles of nano and intersecting twins as observed from ECCI



Mean & Full field crystal plasticity simulations

Stress strain response prediction



Good correlation between experimental and simulated outputs

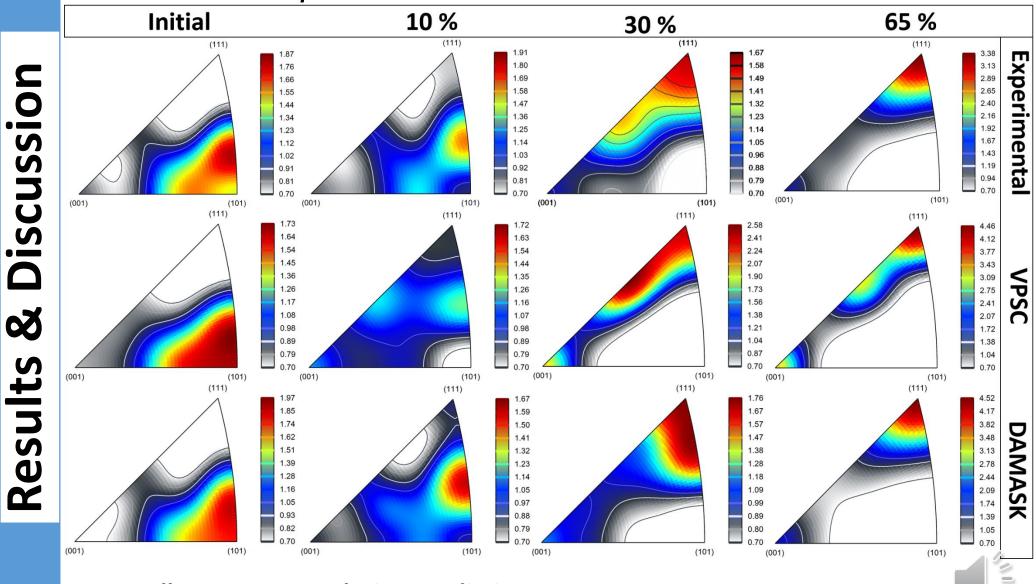


Discussion 3 Results

Mean & Full field crystal plasticity simulations

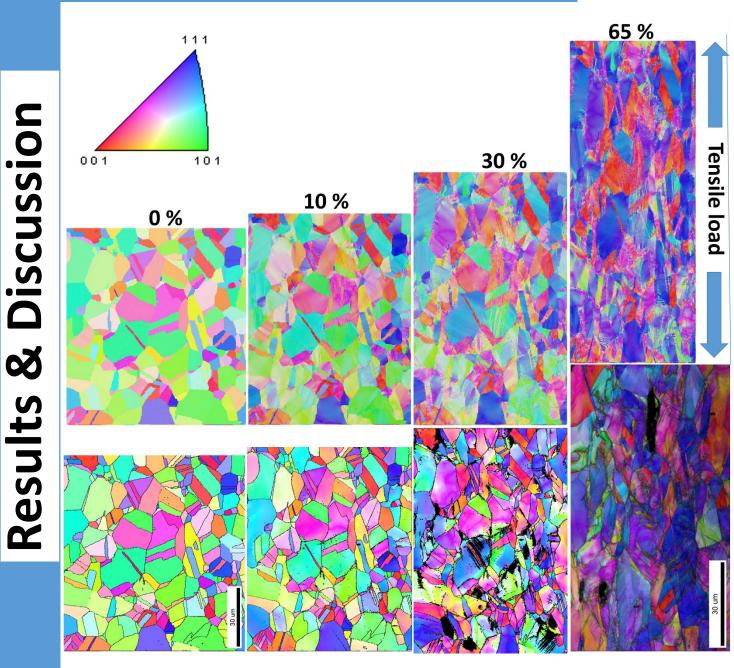
Texture evolution prediction ٠

Discussion



Exellent texture evolution prediction

Full field crystal plasticity simulations



- Excellent grain to grain correlation
- Excellent Intragranular Misorientation prediction
 - Further correlations of orientations with stress and strain accommodation, slip and twin system activities are being carried out





- Silicon doping increased the gamma phase stability
- TRIP effect got suppressed rather TWIP effect was observed with bundles of nano twins imparting superior ductility and strength.
- Grains having <111> parallel to tensile direction deformation by more than one slip system and show twinning. Other orientations primarily deformed by slip as observed from slip traces.
- In situ experiment coupled with full field crystal plasticity simulations offers a high throughput procedure to reduce further experiments and predict microstructure sensitive and micro-mechanism guided deformation and damage behaviour of complex concentrated alloys.

Acknowledgement

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- Department of Materials Science and Engineering, IIT Kanpur

