



Deformation Mechanisms in BCC High Entropy Alloys at Cryogenic Temperatures

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A contribution to the "HEA branch" of the SPP.

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Cryogenic material laboratory within ITEP



Necessity to characterize materials at operational temperatures → RT – 4.2 K

- Mechanical properties (tensile, fracture, fatigue...)
- Electro-mechanical investigations
- Thermal conductivity / expansion
- In-house development and production of appropriate sensors
- Optical Emission Spectrometer Analysis
- Additional investigations like surface roughness, optical, SEM & X-ray diffraction analysis
- Advantage of combination of test methods in one laboratory with expertise of about 30 years



Available mechanical tests at CryoMaK facilities











CryoMaK facilities for testing mechanical properties at low temperatures



| Test facility | Maximal force +/- kN | Temperature K | Test type | Standards * |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| MTS25 | 25 | $RT \rightarrow 7$ | Standard tests | DIN EN ISO 6892- 1 |
| MTS50 | 50 | $RT \rightarrow 77$ | Fatigue tests | ASTM E8 DIN ISO 15579 |
| MTS100 | 100 | $RT \rightarrow 4$ | toughness tests | ASTM E 1450 DIN ISO 19819 JIS Z 2277 ASTM E 466 JIS Z 2283 ASTM E 606 ASTM E 647 JIS Z 2284 ASTM E1820 |
| ATLAS | 650 | $RT \rightarrow 4.2$ | components Non-standard | |
| TORSION | 160 – axial 1000 Nm – torsion | $RT \to 4.2$ | tests | |
| PHOENIX | +/- 100 | $RT \rightarrow 4.2$ | Standard tests Non-standard tests | |
| GALDABINY INSTRON CEAST 9350 | 450J 757J | RT → 77 RT | Instrumented Impact Tests | ISO 148 ASTM E23 JIS Z 2202 |
| INNOVATEST NEXUS 4302 | 30 Kgf | RT | | ISO 6507-2 ASTM E92 |

* These are only examples of standards. We perform tests according to a variety of other standards as well.





Testfacility CryoMaK



MTS25 & 50 axial \pm 25 kN und \pm 50 kN



 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{MTS 100kN} \\ \text{axial} & \pm 100 \text{ kN} \end{array}$





Production of HfNbTaTiZr

for reproducible materials testing and characterization







Preliminary work

Peculiarities of deformation in HfNbTaTiZr

- initial work on homogenized material only
- Iocalized deformation for large strains at room temperature
- Iocalization partially due to deformation twinning is active at room temperature
- twinning modes can only partially be attributed to the most common BCC twin system

(but only when orientation relation is applied twice)







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Current work

Peculiarities of deformation HfNbTaTiZr

- successful manufacturing of tensile and compression test samples from single, recrystallized batch
- high strength but low workhardening during tensile loading





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Current work

Peculiarities of deformation HfNbTaTiZr

- no obvious indications for twins
- texture evolution according to the expected slip systems (slip direction)





Current work



- Iimited localized deformation within uniform part of the samples at room temperature
- more pronounced in the necking region due to higher strain
- planned experiments:
 - increasing applied strain by compression testing
 - Iowering temperature to facilitate deformation twinning









Summary

- production for reproducible materials
- initial work on homogenized material
- successful manufacturing of tensile and compression test
- planned experiments:
 - increasing applied strain by compression testing
 - lowering temperature to facilitate deformation twinning
- influence of microstructure parameters (grain size, twins ...)





