Modelling of High Entropy Alloys D. Utt, A. Stukowski, K. Albe



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Overview



Understanding plasticity and microstructural evolution in FCC HEAs as near or mean field properties:

Solute strengthening as function of the composition. Tom Keil at PhM, TU Darmstadt



Grain boundary migration under driven conditions.



Classical Theory of Solute Strengthening



- Solutes dispersed in a matrix
- Solutes act as pinning sites for the dislocation

$$\bullet \ \sigma = 1.26\mu \left(\frac{w}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} c^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{\hat{K}}{2E}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$



Lu et al., Science, 324 5925, 2009

Argon, Oxford Materials, 2008

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Dislocations in HEAs



- Locally fluctuating energy landscape
- Dislocation line in a low energy configuration
- Pinning around the low energy points



Koch, Master Thesis, 2015

Dislocations in HEAs



Search for a local descriptor of dislocation pinning *e.g.* potential energy fluctuations.



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Dislocations in HEAs



 Search for a local descriptor of dislocation pinning *e.g.* potential energy fluctuations.



> We could not identify the nature of local pinning sites!

Koch, Master Thesis, 2015

Theory of Solute Strengthening in FCC HEAs

- Each alloy component is a solute in an average reference material
- Full model includes elastic and chemical interactions
- (Fitting) parameter-free





Theory of Solute Strengthening in FCC HEAs



> The reduced model includes only elastic contributions

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{y0} &= 0.01785 \alpha^{-1/3} \bar{\mu} \left(\frac{1+\bar{\nu}}{1-\bar{\nu}}\right)^{4/3} \left[\frac{\sum_{n} c_{n} \Delta V_{n}^{2}}{b^{6}}\right]^{2/3} \\ \Delta E_{b} &= 1.5618 \alpha^{1/3} \bar{\mu} b^{3} \left(\frac{1+\bar{\nu}}{1-\bar{\nu}}\right)^{2/3} \left[\frac{\sum_{n} c_{n} \Delta V_{n}^{2}}{b^{6}}\right]^{1/3} \\ \tau_{y} &= \tau_{y0} \left[1 - \left(\frac{k_{B}T}{\Delta E_{b}} \ln \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{0}}{\dot{\varepsilon}}\right)^{1/3}\right] \end{aligned}$$

Varvenne et al., Acta Mater., 118 2016

Theory of Solute Strengthening in FCC HEAs





Varvenne et al., Acta Mater., 118 2016

Solute Strengthening in FCC HEAs



 Diffusion couples prepared and analyzed by Tom Keil, PhM TU Darmstadt



Poster: "Phase stability and solid solution strengthening of fcc high-entropy alloys", Keil, Bruder, Durst

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Solute Strengthening in FCC HEAs

- Diffusion couples prepared and analyzed by Tom Keil, PhM TU Darmstadt
- Solute strengthening in Cantor + Ni sample
- For detailed strength and phase stability determination of MP35N (CoNiCrMo) or Cantor alloy diffusion couples, visit his poster

Poster: "Phase stability and solid solution strengthening of fcc high-entropy alloys", Keil, Bruder, Durst





Strength in the Cantor + Ni Couple



- Full FCC miscibility
- Hardness plateau in the Cantor alloy

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- Quasi-binary approach of the conventional solute strengthening model $(\sigma \propto c^{2/3})$
- Two different fits required

Poster: "Phase stability and solid solution strengthening of fcc high-entropy alloys", Keil, Bruder, Durst



Strength in the Cantor + Ni Couple



 All average matrix properties derived from rules of mixture



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Strength in the Cantor + Ni Couple



- All average matrix properties derived from rules of mixture
- The solutes in average matrix approach describes the strength profile well.

Poster: "Phase stability and solid solution strengthening of fcc high-entropy alloys", Keil, Bruder, Durst



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Methodology



- ∑11 (332) <110> symmetrical tilt grain boundary
- FCC CuNiCoFe model HEA
- Atomistic simulations using LAMMPS

Zhou et al., Phys. Rev. B, 2004, 69; Varvenne et al., Phys. Rev. B, 2016, 93

Methodology



- ► ∑11 (332) <110> symmetrical tilt grain boundary
- FCC CuNiCoFe model HEA
- Atomistic simulations using LAMMPS
- Comparison to different pure metals and 'average atom'



Zhou et al., Phys. Rev. B, 2004, 69; Varvenne et al., Phys. Rev. B, 2016, 93



Is the GB structure in the HEA modified by the lattice distortions?





- ▶ Is the GB structure in the HEA modified by the lattice distortions?
- ► T = 0 K

•Other •FCC •HCP



Pure average atom





- > Is the GB structure in the HEA modified by the lattice distortions?
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•Other •FCC •HCP



Pure Cu

CuNiCoFe

Pure Ni





▶ Is the GB structure in the HEA modified by the lattice distortions?



•Other •FCC •HCP

Pure average atom

Pure Cu

CuNiCoFe

Pure Ni



There are only slight deviations from the ideal repeating units in the HEA at o K!

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► The grain boundary structure at higher temperatures appears to be dominated by γ_{ISF} and γ_{USF} !



▶ Is the GB mobility in the HEA reduced by the local chemical fluctuations?

Methodology





Janssens et al., Nat. Mater., 5 2006

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Methodology



Synthetic driving pressure:

$$P = \frac{\Delta e}{\Omega}$$

GB Mobility:

$$M = \frac{v}{P}$$
$$M(T) = M^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-Q_{\rm m}}{k_{\rm B}T}\right)$$



Janssens et al., Nat. Mater., 5 2006

$\Sigma {\rm 11}~{\rm STGB}$ Mobility





$\Sigma {\rm 11}~{\rm STGB}$ Mobility





$\Sigma {\rm 11}~{\rm STGB}$ Mobility













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- ► $\Delta E = (E_{\text{final}} E_{\text{initial}})/A_{\text{GB}}$





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- Very high driving force (∆e = 0.1 eV/atom) to separate GB and solute cloud.

- Inserted Cu layer strongly attracts the STGB.
- GB segregation strongly reduces the GB energy and thereby pins the boundary.







 Solute strengthening in the FCC HEA is described well by the Varvenne-Curtin model.

Poster: "Structure and Mobility of Grain Boundaries in High Entropy Alloys: A Molecular Dynamics Study"

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- Lattice distortions in the HEA do not significantly alter the structure of the Σ11 STGB.

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- Perfectly random CuNiCoFe alloy does not show a systematically reduced mobility of the Σ11 STGB.

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