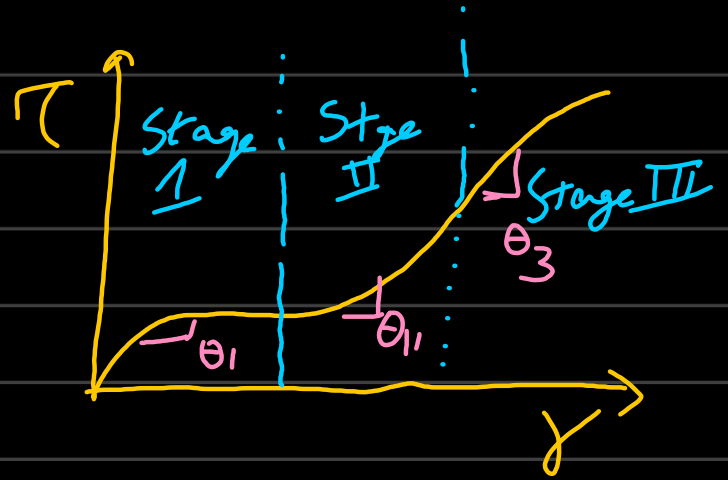
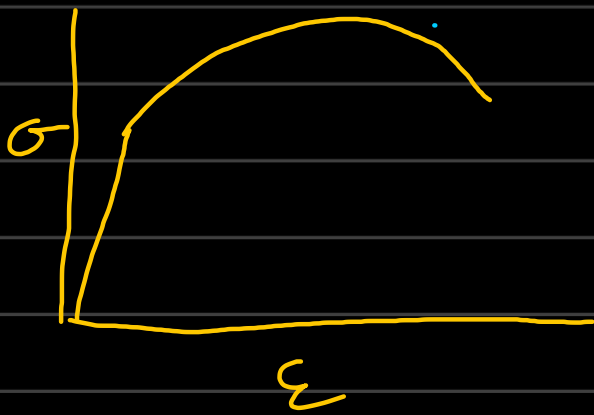


# Strain Hardening



Stage I: easy glide  $\rightarrow$  low hardening rate

Stage II: high constant hardening rate

Stage III: decreasing hardening rate.

$\rightarrow$  Soft orientation: easy glide

Hard orientation: difficult glide.

\* Easy glide depends on orientation of dislocations on slip planes.

## Stage I:

- $\epsilon$  is small : no work hardening
- After yielding, the shear stress for plastic deformation is essentially constant.
- Primary slip system operates:
  - Dislocations do not interact much.
- (easy glide)

Stage II: → Shear stress begins to increase in linear fashion.

- Slip initiated on multiple slip systems.
- extensive work hardening  $\{ \theta \approx 6/300 \}$
- work hardening due to interaction b/w dislocation moving on intersecting slip planes.

Stage III:  $\rightarrow$  decreasing rate of work hardening.

(cross-slip: dynamic recovery process.

$\hookrightarrow$  decrease due to increase in degree of cross-slip resulting in parabolic shape to the curve.

$\rightarrow$  entangled dislocations find a new slip plane to get out of mess & undergo easy glide.

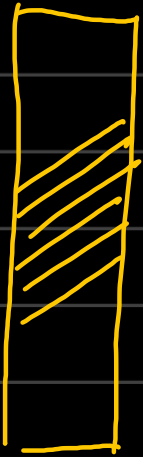
$\rightarrow$  happens at high shear stresses ( $\tau$ )

Effect of Temperature:

$\hookrightarrow$  Increasing  $T$  results in decrease in the extent of Stage I and Stage II

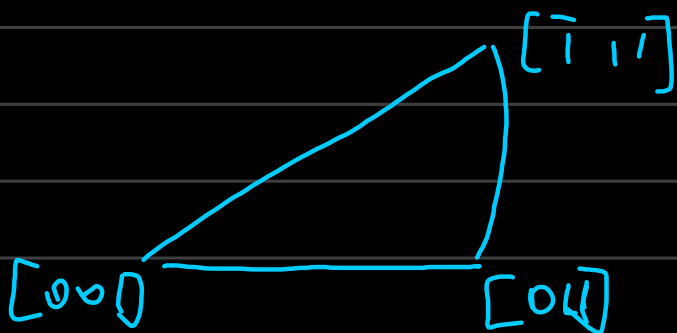
Stacking Fault Energy:

# Single Crystal Yielding:



- slip planes rotate wrt each other.
- end pts are fixed.

→  $[001] \rightarrow$  Stereographic Projection:



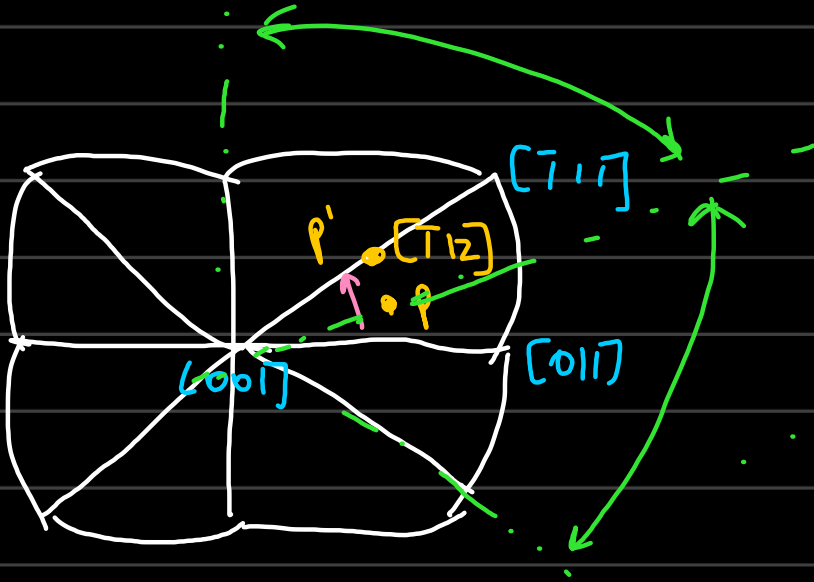
→ Tensile deformation in FCC Crystal:

↳ Duplex. slip operative on  $001/\bar{1}11$  boundary.

→ Primary slip system:  $(111)[\bar{1}0\bar{1}]$

→ Conjugate slip system:  $(\bar{1}\bar{1}1)[011]$

→ tensile axis rotates to  $\bar{1}12$  direction under two operating slip systems and stays there until failure.



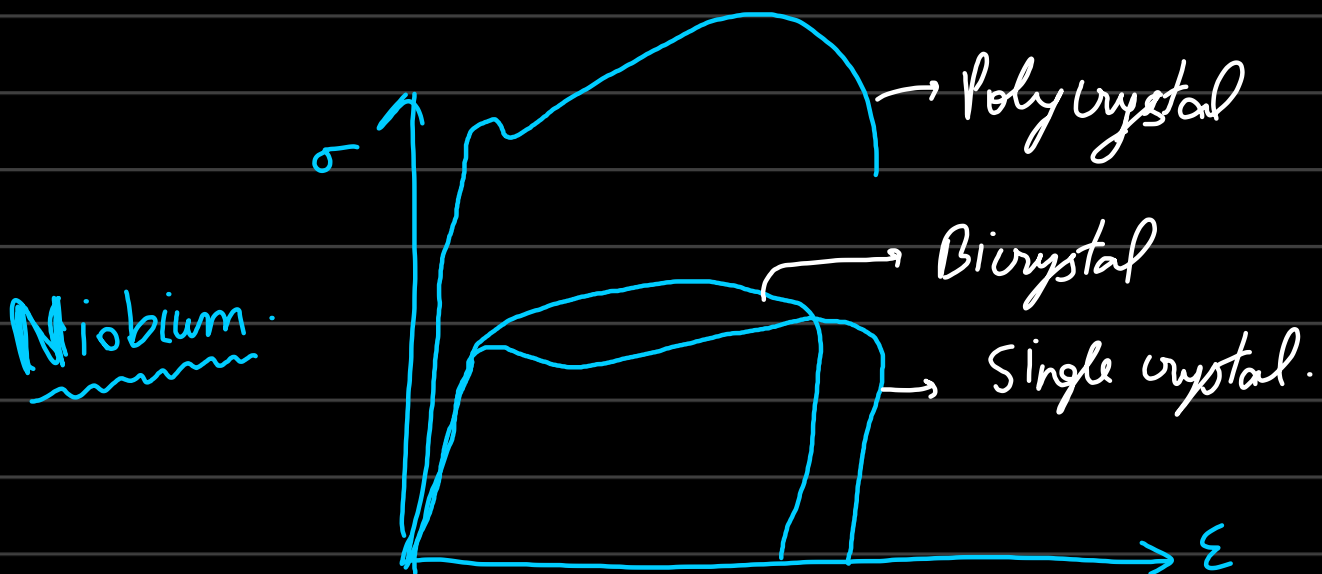
# Deformation in Polycrystal:

- deformation on only one slip system is not possible because various grains have to be compatible.
- inherently inhomogeneous (varies from grain to grain).
- Dislocation movement is hindered because it is restricted to one grain.

$$\tau_{\text{crss}} = M \sigma_y$$

$M \Rightarrow$  Schmid Factor { Single crystal }

$\Rightarrow$  Taylor Factor { Polycrystal }  $M = \frac{1}{3}$



Investment Casting: Single crystal  
directional solidification: bicrystal.