

Structural transformations during periodic deformation of low-porosity amorphous materials

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Received 10 September 2018, revised 25 October 2018

Accepted for publication 4 December 2018

Published 9 January 2019



Abstract

Atomistic simulations are employed to study microstructural evolution of pore ensembles in binary glasses under periodic shear deformation with varied amplitude. The consideration is given to porous systems in the limit of low porosity. The initial ensembles of pores are comprised of multiple pores with small sizes, which are approximately normally distributed. As periodic loading proceeds, the ensembles evolve into configurations with a few large-scale voids and significantly reduced number of small pores. These structural changes are reflected in skewed shapes of the pore-size distribution functions and the appearance of a distinct peak at large length scales after hundreds of shear cycles. Moreover, periodic shear causes substantial densification of solid domains in the porous systems. The structural evolution of pore ensembles is found to stem from the formation of shear band like regions of enhanced particle mobility after a number of transient cycles. The spatial extent of regions with increased atomic mobility depends strongly on the strain amplitude. A simple theoretical model is developed to qualitatively describe the transformation of the initial configurations of small-size voids into larger-scale void agglomerates.

Keywords: glasses, molecular dynamics simulations, deformation, porous structure

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

1. Introduction

The design of the optimal microstructural architecture for metallic glasses with enhanced ductility is important for various structural applications [1]. It is well recognized by now that homogeneous, pore-free metallic glasses yield via the formation of narrow shear bands leading to fracture and breaking of the material. However, the tensile ductility can be improved by spatially constraining shear bands and introducing porous heterostructures in an amorphous solid [1]. Thus, it was recently shown both experimentally and numerically that a regular array of pores inside or at the surface of bulk metallic glasses changes the stress field distributions upon deformation and guide the formation of shear bands along the domains with multiple pores [2–6]. More recently, it was demonstrated that the strength of nanoporous metallic glasses depends sensitively on the porosity and pore shape, and the maximum strength is attained by localizing shear bands for sufficiently low values of porosity [7]. Using atomistic simulations, it was found that elastic moduli follow a power-law increase as a function of the average glass density in amorphous solids with random porous structures [8–11]. With further increasing strain, the porous structure deforms significantly and nearby pores tend to coalesce with each other leading to the formation of a dominant cavity at high strain [8–11]. On the other hand, porous materials' response to oscillatory mechanical loading has not been investigated at the atomistic level in the past. In this work, we present some selected observations on the atomistic processes in glassy systems subjected to a periodic shear.

In the past few years, large-scale molecular dynamics simulations have extensively been used to investigate the dynamic response of homogeneous amorphous materials to oscillatory shear deformation [12–28]. It was found that the relaxation dynamics at small strain amplitudes depends strongly on the preparation history. In particular, it was shown that after a few training cycles, slowly annealed glasses start to deform reversibly and the trajectory of each atom repeats itself at zero temperature [13, 14, 16, 17, 20]. Interestingly, during periodic deformation below the yield stress, particles with relatively large displacements form clusters, which, depending on the strain amplitude, can be comparable to the system size [16]. On the other hand, poorly annealed glasses were found to relocate toward progressively lower potential energy levels when subjected to periodic loading in the elastic range [13, 21, 25–27]. The yielding transition typically occurs after a certain number of cycles, and it is accompanied by the formation of a system-spanning shear band in sufficiently large systems and, as a result, higher potential energy levels [21, 22, 26, 28]. Although some of these features, including the decay of the potential energy and transient stress response, were recently detected in highly porous binary glasses under periodic shear [29], the exact mechanisms of the void-space and solid material redistribution as well as the nature of the yielding transition remain not fully understood.

In this paper, we use molecular dynamics simulations to investigate the effect of cyclic loading on evolution of porous structures in low-porosity binary glasses. We find that under periodic deformation, the initial ensemble of pores, which are approximately normally distributed, gradually evolve into configurations with a few large-scale pores that are energetically favorable. The structural transformations of the void-space and solid material domains are quantified via the pore-size and local density distribution functions. The results are rationalized by estimating the stability and lifetime of a pore, which depend on the pore size, surface energy, and strain-driven diffusion of atoms near the pore.

The paper is structured as follows. The details of molecular dynamics (MD) simulations including parameter values, interaction potentials, preparation and deformation protocols are provided in the next section. The time dependence of the potential energy series, variation of

shear stress and analysis of pore size and local density distribution functions are presented in section 3. The summary and concluding remarks are given in the last section.

2. Details of molecular dynamics simulations

In the present study, the MD simulations were carried out on a model glass former, which is represented by a binary (80:20) mixture first introduced by Kob and Andersen (KA) [30]. In the KA model, any two atoms of types $\alpha, \beta = A, B$ interact via the Lennard-Jones (LJ) potential of the form:

$$V_{\alpha\beta}(r) = 4 \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{\alpha\beta}}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{\alpha\beta}}{r} \right)^6 \right], \quad (1)$$

with the following parametrization: $\varepsilon_{AA} = 1.0$, $\varepsilon_{AB} = 1.5$, $\varepsilon_{BB} = 0.5$, $\sigma_{AB} = 0.8$, and $\sigma_{BB} = 0.88$, and $m_A = m_B$ [30]. The LJ potential is truncated at the cutoff radius, $r_{c,\alpha\beta} = 2.5\sigma_{\alpha\beta}$. As usual, we express physical quantities in the reduced LJ units of length, mass, energy, and time; namely, $\sigma = \sigma_{AA}$, $m = m_A$, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{AA}$, and $\tau = \sigma\sqrt{m/\varepsilon}$. The Newton's equations of motion for each atom were solved using the velocity-Verlet scheme [31] with the integration time step $\Delta t_{MD} = 0.005 \tau$.

In order to obtain porous samples, we follow the preparation procedure introduced in the recent MD studies [32, 33]. First, the binary mixture of 300 000 particles was thoroughly equilibrated at constant volume and at the temperature of $1.5 \varepsilon/k_B$. Here, k_B stands for the Boltzmann constant. The glass transition temperature of the KA model is $T_g \approx 0.435 \varepsilon/k_B$ [30]. Second, the system was instantaneously quenched across the glass transition point and allowed to evolve during the time interval of $10^4 \tau$ at constant volume and temperature $T_{LJ} = 0.05 \varepsilon/k_B$. As a result of the coarsening process and material solidification, the porous structure is developed in samples with the average glass density $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$.

After the porous structure was formed, the glass was subjected to periodic shear deformation at constant volume as follows:

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma_0 \sin(2\pi t/T), \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma(t)$ is time-dependent shear strain, γ_0 is the strain amplitude, $0 \leq \gamma_0 \leq 0.146$, and T is the oscillation period. In what follows, the period is fixed at $T = 500 \tau$, and the simulations were performed during 500 cycles for each value of the strain amplitude. To avoid ambiguity, we denote temperature by T_{LJ} , while the oscillation period is indicated by T . During periodic shear, the temperature $T_{LJ} = 0.05 \varepsilon/k_B$ was maintained via the Nosé–Hoover thermostat [34]. In addition, the Lees–Edwards periodic boundary conditions were imposed along the plane of shear [31]. The MD simulations were performed only for one realization of disorder due to relatively large system size, which is required to avoid finite size effects [32, 33]. During production runs, several characteristics including potential energy, shear stress, and temperature, as well as positions of all atoms were periodically saved for the postprocessing analysis.

3. Results

Before presenting our main results, we briefly overview some aspects of the dynamics of the coarsening process that leads to the formation of porous glassy media. As discussed in the recent MD studies [8–11, 29, 32, 33, 35], the binary mixture was first instantaneously quenched below the glass transition temperature and then allowed to evolve freely at constant

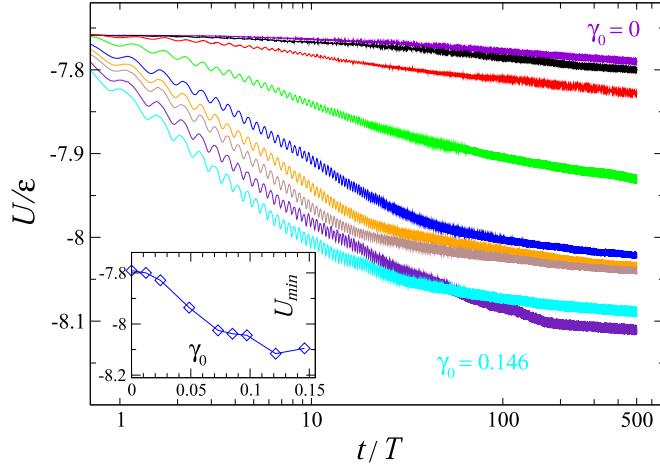


Figure 1. The potential energy, U/ε , as a function of time is plotted for strain amplitudes $\gamma_0 = 0, 0.012, 0.024, 0.049, 0.073, 0.085, 0.097, 0.122$, and 0.146 (from top to bottom). The average glass density is $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$ and the oscillation period is $T = 500 \tau$. The inset shows the variation of U after 500 cycles versus the strain amplitude.

volume and $T_{\text{LJ}} = 0.05\varepsilon/k_{\text{B}}$ during the time period of $10^4 \tau$. It was previously demonstrated that this time interval is sufficiently long, such that the typical size of solid domains crosses over to logarithmically slow growth [32, 33]. It will be shown below, however, that even in the absence of mechanical perturbation, the porous structure undergoes a noticeable change during the subsequent time interval of $2.5 \times 10^5 \tau$. It should be pointed out that the essential feature of the coarsening process is the constraint of constant volume, which leads to built-in local tensile stresses (such that the hydrostatic stress is negative) [8, 32, 33, 35]. Thus, the average pressure was estimated to be $P \approx -0.73\varepsilon/\sigma^3$ for porous samples with the average glass density $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$ and temperature $T_{\text{LJ}} = 0.05 \varepsilon/k_{\text{B}}$ [35].

The time dependence of the potential energy per atom for the indicated strain amplitudes is reported in figure 1 for the time period of 500 cycles. In each case, the potential energy continues to decrease over consecutive cycles, and, except for $\gamma_0 = 0.122$ and 0.146 , the minimum of the potential energy after 500 cycles becomes deeper with increasing strain amplitude. This trend is associated with significant rearrangement of the glass phase in the driven porous systems. Note that in the quiescent sample ($\gamma_0 = 0$), the decrease in the potential energy is less pronounced as it corresponds to the aging process at constant volume during the time interval $500 T = 2.5 \times 10^5 \tau$. Somewhat surprisingly, we observed that the potential energy for cyclic loading with $\gamma_0 = 0.122$ is lower than for $\gamma_0 = 0.146$. We attribute this behavior to the particular realization of disorder, which, upon cycling, resulted in larger pore structures and denser glass phase when $\gamma_0 = 0.122$ (discussed below). It should be mentioned that for all strain amplitudes, the potential energy levels are deeper for samples with the average glass density $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$ than in the $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.5$ case, reported previously [29], even though only 500 cycles were applied in the former case and 2000 cycles in the latter case.

The variation of shear stress, σ_{xz} , as a function of time during 500 cycles is presented in figure 2 for different strain amplitudes. It can be seen that following about 50 transient cycles, the stress amplitude remains nearly constant. The relative trends, however, are distinctly different for the cases $\gamma_0 \leq 0.049$ and $\gamma_0 \geq 0.073$ during the first 50 cycles. At small strain

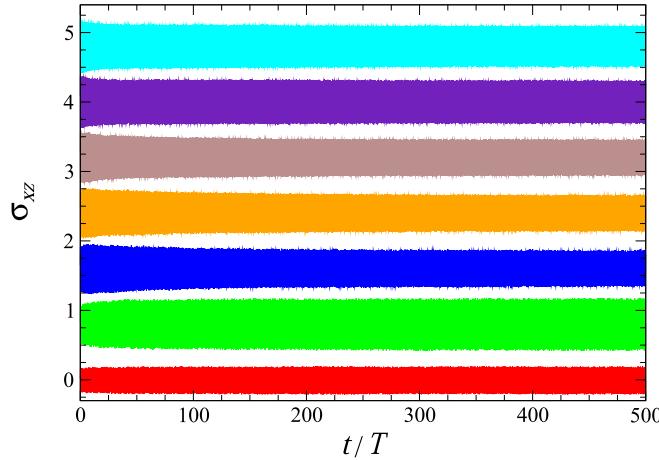


Figure 2. The time-dependent shear stress σ_{xz} (in units of $\varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$) for strain amplitudes $\gamma_0 = 0.024, 0.049, 0.073, 0.085, 0.097, 0.122$, and 0.146 (from bottom to top). The data are displaced upward by $0.8 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.049$, by $1.6 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.073$, by $2.4 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.085$, by $3.2 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.097$, by $4.0 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.122$, and by $4.8 \varepsilon\sigma^{-3}$ for $\gamma_0 = 0.146$.

amplitudes, $\gamma_0 \leq 0.049$, the stress amplitude gradually increases over the first 50 cycles, and then it saturates at a constant value corresponding to a nearly reversible, elastic deformation. A similar effect was observed for rapidly quenched, homogeneous binary glasses subjected to oscillatory shear deformation with strain amplitudes below the yield point [25, 26]. In contrast, the amplitude of stress oscillations at $\gamma_0 \geq 0.073$ decreases after a few cycles and becomes smaller than in the case $\gamma_0 = 0.049$, indicating large-scale plastic deformation. These results are qualitatively similar to the behavior of shear stress for lower glass density samples, $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.5$, reported in the previous study [29], although the magnitude of stress variations are significantly larger for the case $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$ presented herein.

A series of instantaneous snapshots of the porous glasses for selected strain amplitudes is shown in figures 3–8. In all panels, the snapshots are taken after the indicated number of cycles at zero strain. It can be observed that the porous structure remains nearly unchanged during 500 cycles for the quiescent sample shown in figure 3 and for the strain amplitude below the yield point, $\gamma_0 = 0.049$ (see figure 4). While local plastic events are strongly suppressed in the quiescent glass at the low temperature $T_{LJ} = 0.05 \varepsilon/k_B$ (not shown), the collective irreversible displacements of atoms become abundant during the first several cycles at $\gamma_0 = 0.049$; however, they decay quickly over consecutive cycles, indicating nearly reversible shear deformation (see figure 9). This behavior is similar to the decrease in the volume occupied by atoms with large nonaffine displacements in quickly annealed, homogeneous binary glasses subjected to repetitive subyield cycling [25, 26].

In sharp contrast, periodic loading with large strain amplitudes, $\gamma_0 \geq 0.073$, results in significant redistribution of pores and formation of a dominant cavity after approximately 500 cycles (see figures 5–8). As shown in figures 10 and 11, most of the atoms undergo large irreversible displacements during the first few transient cycles, followed by formation of a permanent shear band. Thus, the migration and coalescence of pores is enhanced in the regions populated with mobile atoms. It can be seen in figures 5 and 7 that pores are absent after 100 cycles inside the shear bands shown in figures 10 and 11. Note that similar trends are evident for other strain amplitudes, although they are not reported here for brevity. We

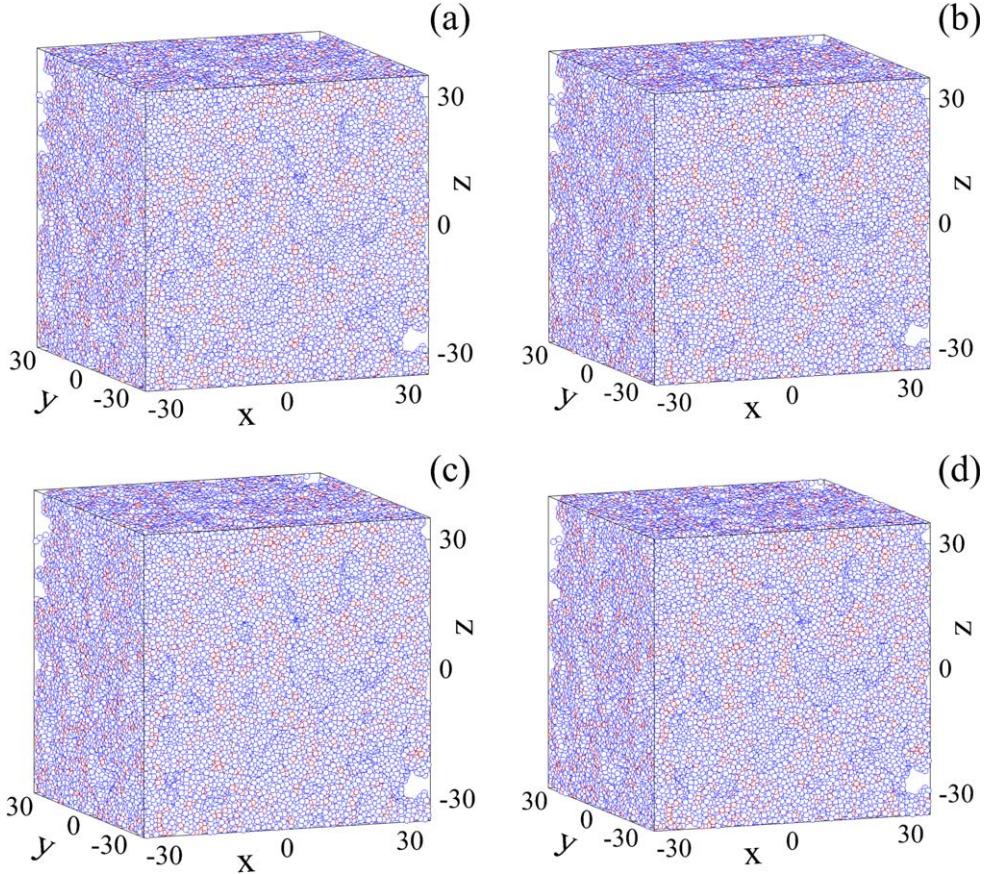


Figure 3. Consecutive snapshots of the quiescent glass ($\gamma_0 = 0$) after the time intervals (a) T , (b) $10 T$, (c) $100 T$, and (d) $500 T$. The oscillation period is $T = 500 \tau$ and the average glass density is $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.9$.

also comment that the orientation of shear bands in figures 10 and 11 is perpendicular to the plane of shear. Such unusual orientation is related to the finite system size and a particular realization of disorder, and it was reported previously for periodically deformed binary glasses [22]. Finally, the transition from transient clusters to formation of a system-spanning shear band of large nonaffine displacements after a number of shear cycles was also observed for poorly annealed, homogeneous binary glasses [26].

In this work, the response behavior of the void-space networks to periodic loading is quantified by computing the pore size distribution (PSD) functions. The calculations of the PSD functions were performed using the open source Zeo++ software [36–38]. The algorithmic structure of the code can be briefly described as follows. At the core of the implemented approach is the Voronoi tessellation, which allows for a translation of the microstructural information pertained to constituent atoms alongside with the geometrical characteristics of the periodic unit cell into a periodic graph representation of the voids. The connectivity of the void network, obtained thereby, is also computed. For each atom i , $i = 1, \dots, N$, in the system having neighbors $j = 1, \dots, N$, the Voronoi cell is defined by the following inequality: $d(x, x_i) < d(x, x_j)$, where the distance $d(x, y)$ is the Euclidean distance

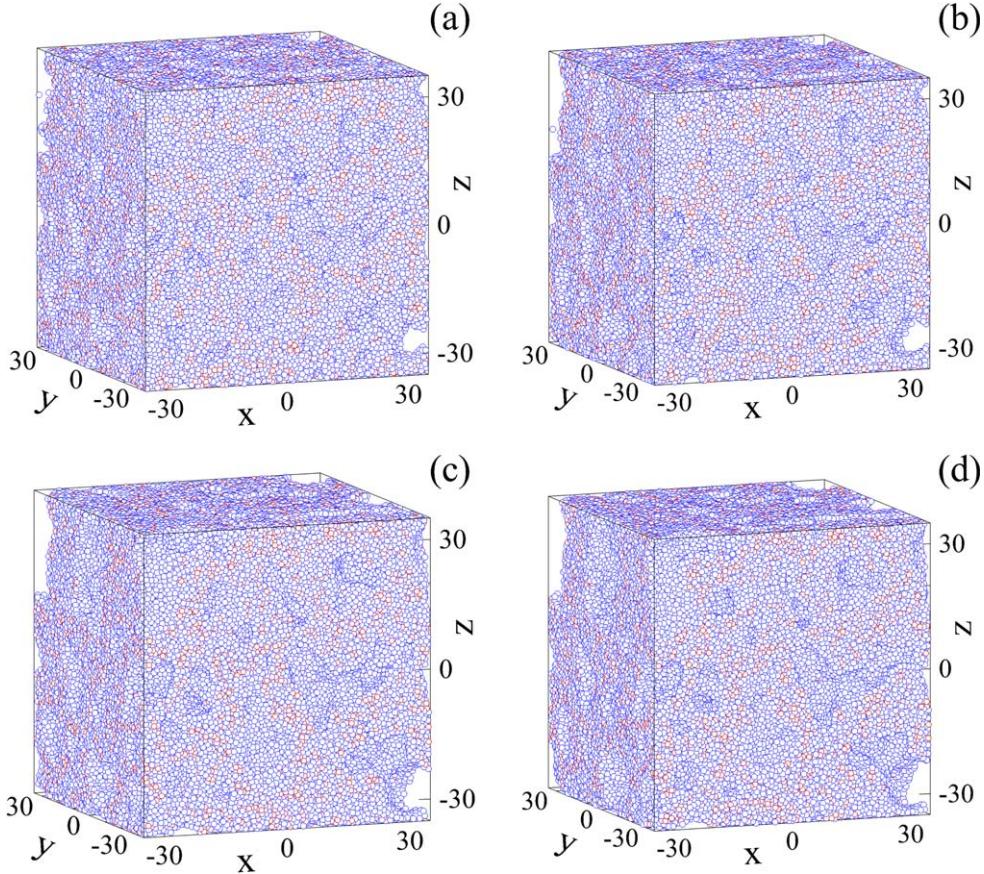


Figure 4. System snapshots during periodic deformation with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.049$ after (a) 1st, (b) 10th, (c) 100th, and (d) 500th cycle at zero strain.

between the x and y points in the space. In the Voronoi decomposition, the cells are defined as lines that are equidistant from three neighboring atoms. The Voronoi nodes are given by spatial positions, such that they are equidistant from four neighboring atoms. Thereby constructed edges and nodes provide a three-dimensional graph that represents the pores and channels. The nodes of the graph are given by the local maxima of the function $f(x) = \min\{d(x, x_i)\}$: $i = 1, \dots, N$. The specifics of implementation of the algorithm derive from a modified VORO++ software library, developed in [39]. As explicit in the foregoing, the computational tool provides all the essential information needed for complete characterization of a porous material system. That includes the surface areas of the pores and PSD functions. In the former case, a Monte Carlo sampling is used for calculations, reported herein. In the present work, the number of samples per atom was fixed at 50 000. The probe radius was chosen to be 0.3σ . As our studies show, the results are relatively insensitive to the probe radius, for probe-radius magnitudes less than 0.8σ .

The distributions of pore sizes during cyclic loading are reported in figure 12 for the strain amplitudes, γ_0 : (a) 0.0, (b) 0.012, (c) 0.024, (d) 0.049, (e) 0.073, (f) 0.097, (g) 0.122, and (h) 0.146. It can be observed in figures 12(a) and (b) that in the quiescent sample and periodically driven glass with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.012$, the shape of the distribution functions remains largely unchanged. With increasing strain amplitude below yielding

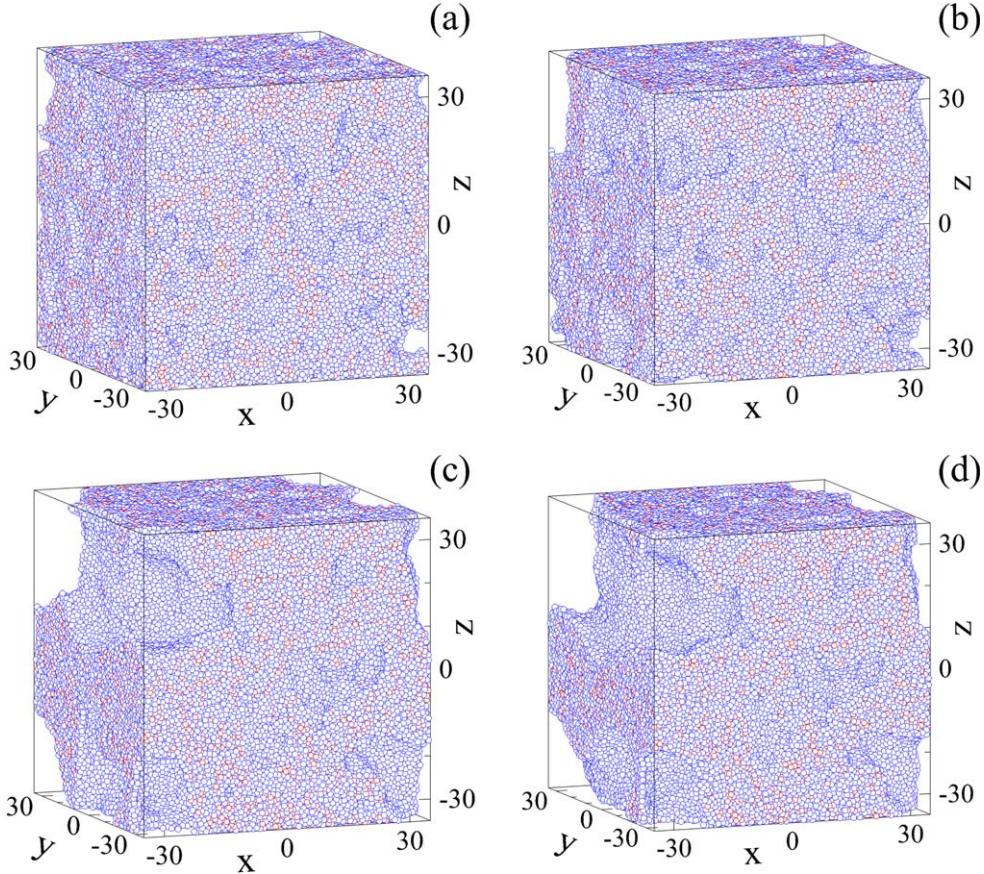


Figure 5. Spatial configurations of atoms during oscillatory shear deformation with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.073$ after (a) 1st, (b) 10th, (c) 100th, and (d) 500th cycle.

transition, the PSDs become slightly skewed towards larger pore sizes, as shown in figures 12(c) and (d). This observation correlates with the appearance of large-scale irreversible displacements during the first ten cycles in figure 9, which facilitate changes in void-space topography. The influence of cyclic loading on the shape of PSDs becomes significant for the strain amplitudes $\gamma_0 \geq 0.073$. In particular, it can be seen that a dominant large-size pore is developed after about 100 cycles, as shown in figures 12(e) and (i). This trend is supported by a visual observation of system snapshots in figures 5–8. Notice also the appearance of a high intensity peak formed after 500 cycles in the PSDs, measured at $\gamma_0 = 0.122$, in figure 12(h). Also, the formation of a large cavity in figure 7 is consistent with the observed lowest potential energy minimum, attained by the systems after 500 periods of perturbation with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.122$ (see figure 1).

As explicit in the above, the periodic mechanical loading causes not only significant restructuring in the pore ensembles but also leads to significant atomic rearrangements in the solid domains. The latter effect was quantified by the corresponding studies of total energies, which are indicative of microstructural changes reminiscent of densification. To obtain a more quantitative atomistic-level picture of structural changes, we investigated the local density distribution in the solid domains. We define the local density of solid domains, $\langle \rho \rangle_R$, is

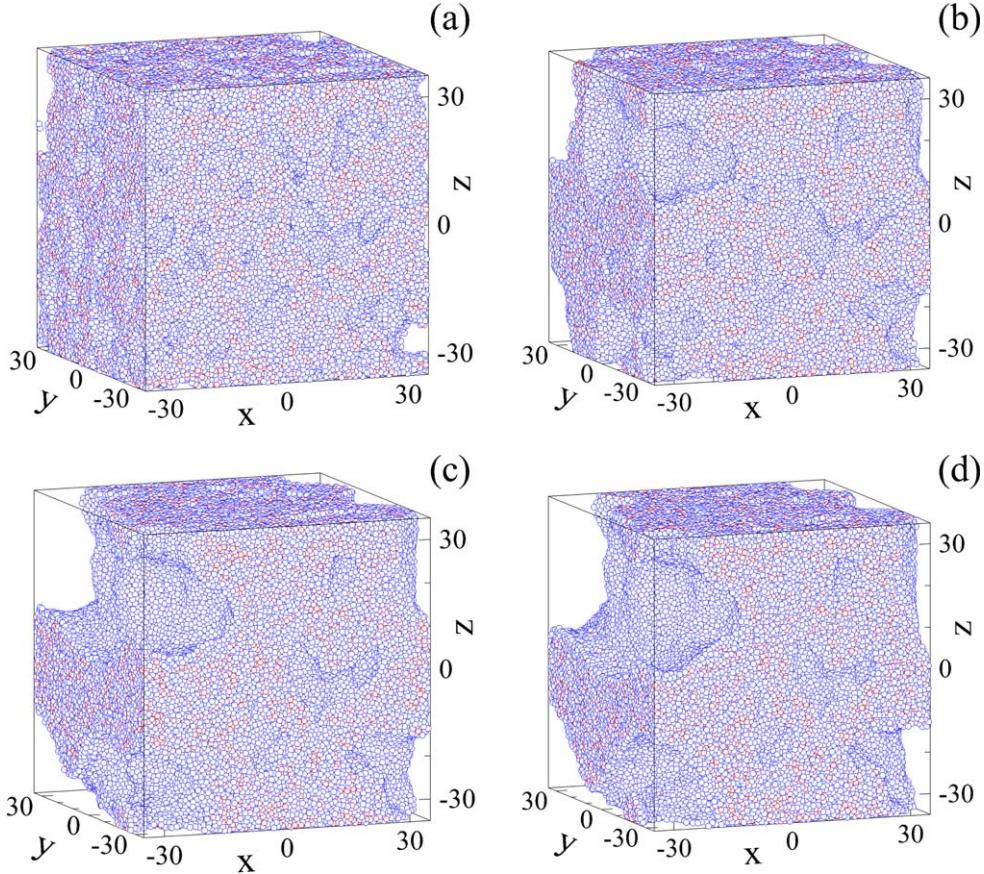


Figure 6. Atom positions at zero strain during periodic loading with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.097$ after (a) 1st, (b) 10th, (c) 100th, and (d) 500th cycle.

defined as the number of atoms located within the given radial dimension centered on a site of the cubic lattice $L \in R^3$. An analytical form for $\langle \rho \rangle_R$ can be obtained by employing the following procedure. For each site, i , of the lattice $L \in R^3$, we define a closed ball, $B_R = \{R \in R^3, \sum_{j=1}^3 R_j^2 \leq R_0^2\}$, such that $R_0 = |\vec{R}_0|$ is a fixed non-zero rational number. In this case, on-site local densities for a microcanonical ensemble consisting of N atoms can be computed as $\langle \rho \rangle_R = 1/B_R \int dR^3 \delta(\vec{r}_i - \vec{R})$, where the integral is taken over B_R , and $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ are the atomic indexes. The quantity $\langle \rho \rangle_R$ can be regarded as a measure of deviation of the local density from the average density of the system with homogeneous distribution of the solid phase.

In figure 13, we present the local density, $\langle \rho \rangle_R$, distribution functions, $\Pi(\langle \rho \rangle_R)$, computed for the porous systems undergoing evolution under periodic loading with the strain amplitude, γ_0 : (a) 0.0, (b) 0.012, (c) 0.024, (d) 0.049, (e) 0.073, (f) 0.097, (g) 0.122, and (h) 0.146. The main focus here is on the effect of the strain amplitude on the structural changes taking place in the solid domains of porous material systems. In our previous paper [29], we investigated the response of porous materials to periodic loading in the case of high-porosity systems. The considered herein systems have low values of porosity and, correspondingly, Gaussian forms of the PSD functions. Some of the observations, however, are similar to those, reported in

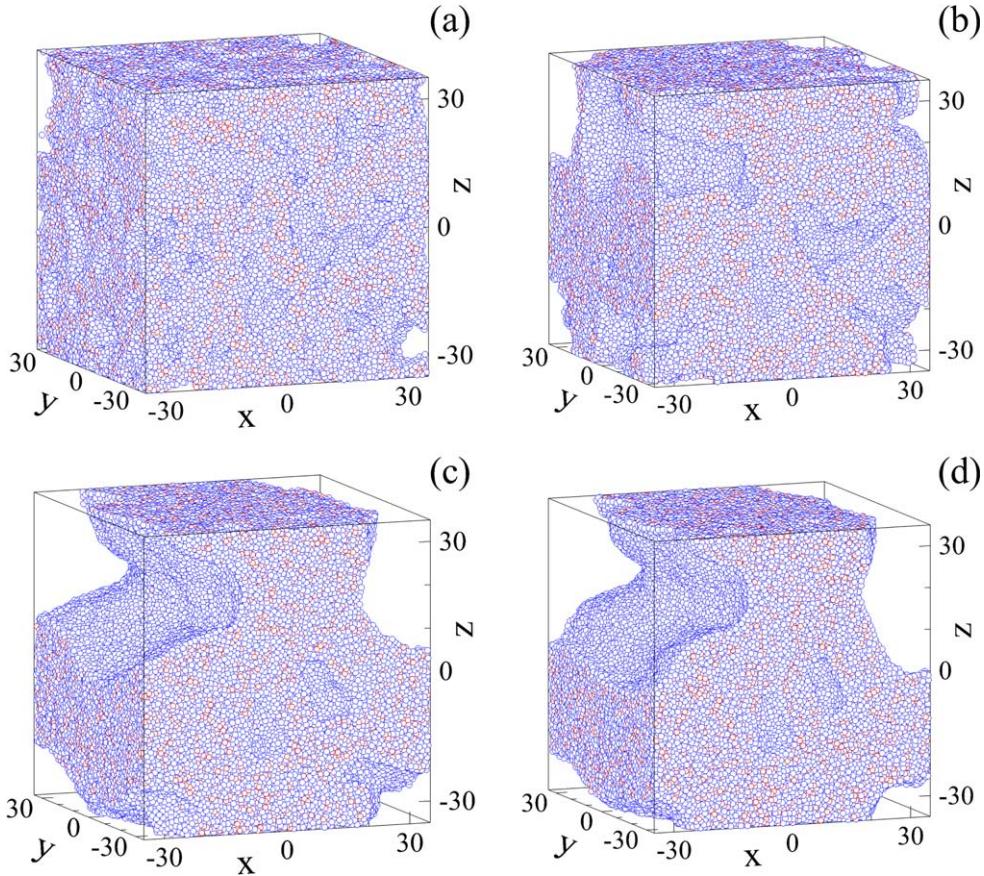


Figure 7. Instantaneous snapshots of the porous glass during cyclic loading with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.122$ after (a) 1st, (b) 10th, (c) 100th, and (d) 500th cycle.

[29]. Thus, in general, the periodic loading is found to cause substantial changes in density of the solid domains. The following observations are noteworthy. First, the effects differ for local densities, $\langle \rho \rangle_R < 0.5$, and local densities close to the peak value of distribution, characteristic for the glass phase (density of homogeneous glass). It should also be noted that the effect of the strain amplitude is the same as the one unraveled for high-porosity systems. Indeed, we observed that the densification in the regions of high local density, $\rho\sigma^3 > 1.2$, is an increasing function of the strain amplitude. This observation holds for both the shift of the peak position to the range of larger densities and significant increase in the peak intensity. In the range of low densities, $\langle \rho \rangle_R < 0.5$, the magnitude of the peak intensity decreases. However, the intensity of the peak near $\langle \rho \rangle_R < 0.6$ is approximately preserved. The above observation is indicative that the total number of near-surface atoms remains nearly the same in the process of pore coalescence. This interesting observation requires additional studies focusing on thermodynamics of pore coalescence. In general, a large-amplitude loading causes significant homogenization of the porous glasses. In the case considered herein, at large strain amplitudes, dynamical evolution of the pore structures leads to a formation of a single pore of large-size, and significant densification.

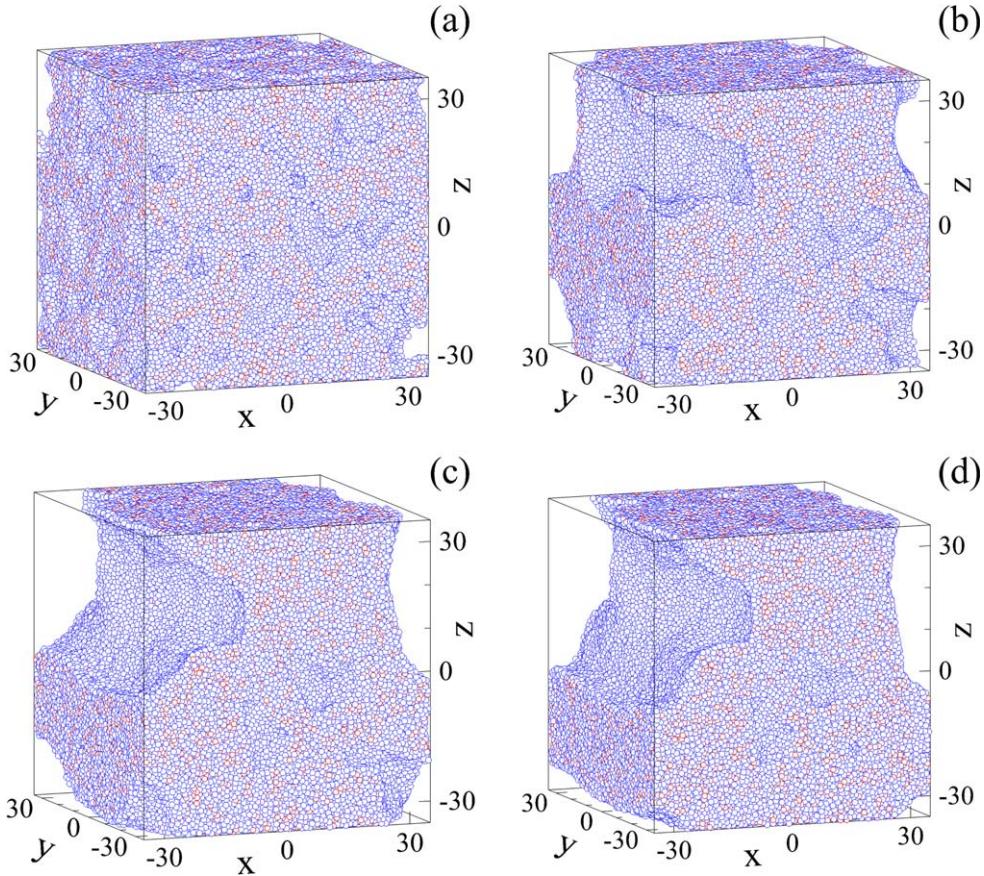


Figure 8. Atomic configurations during cyclic shear deformation with the strain amplitude $\gamma_0 = 0.146$ after the (a) 1st, (b) 10th, (c) 100th, and (d) 500th cycle.

In [29], we investigated some dynamical aspects of the micropores evolution in porous glasses subjected to periodic shear deformation. The systems, considered therein, were characterized by a relatively large porosity, with the corresponding average density of the microporous material being $\rho\sigma^3 = 0.5$. As we have previously shown in [35], systems with large porosity demonstrate both rather complex PSDs and highly non-trivial topology of micropores involving isolated micropore structures and channels. On the other hand, at higher densities, the pore configurations primarily consist of separated by relatively large distances micropores and their sizes are distributed according to a Gaussian law. This type of behavior is characteristic for dense glassy systems, as has been previously observed in experimental studies [40, 41]. The transition to the regime characterized by the Gaussian distribution has also been discussed in detail in [35]. One of the key observations of the present study is the apparent distinction between changes in the structure of micropore ensembles in systems with high and low porosity.

With some restrictions, we can define a low-porosity system, as a system that shows a Gaussian distribution of pore dimensions. In such systems, a large amplitude loading leads to a formation of large micropores, accompanied by annihilation of the small ones via mass transfer-driven coalescence. As we show below, some features of the pore coalescence

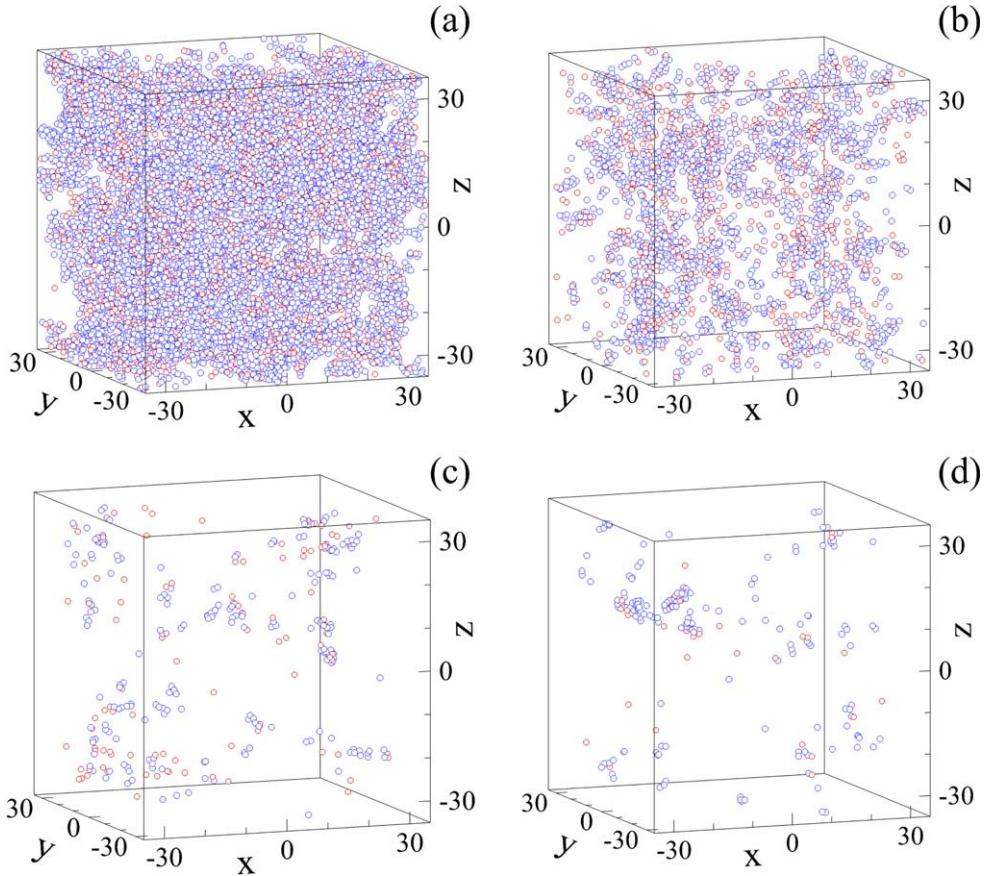


Figure 9. The positions of atoms whose displacements during one cycle is greater than 0.6σ for the cycle numbers (a) 1, (b) 10, (c) 100, and (d) 500. The strain amplitude is $\gamma_0 = 0.049$. The same data as in figure 4.

process can be explained on the basis of a simple theoretical model. To start with, let us consider a system comprised of two pores in a glassy medium. An illustration of the problem under consideration is given in figure 14. Note that, in general, the problem of pore coalescence is rather complex and involves elastic interaction between pores, matrix material properties dependence on porosity, and spatial position-dependent chemical potential. In what follows, we present a simplified theory, which, however, captures the underlying mechanism of micropore behavior under cyclic loading well. As shown in figure 14, we consider two micropores, separated by a radial distance r . The chemical potential of an atom located far away from surfaces is defined as μ_0 and the chemical potentials of atoms positioned in close vicinity of the smaller and bigger pore surfaces are denoted as μ_a and μ_n , respectively. To approximate the chemical potential, we employ the Kelvin equation [42]:

$$\mu = \mu_0 + \Omega \sigma_s / r_s, \quad (3)$$

where Ω is the atomic volume, σ_s is the surface tension, and r_s is the radius of the pore's curvature. If the pore closure is fully defined by mass transfer, the lifetime of the pore is given by $\tau_\ell \sim S_s/J \sim R_p^2/J$, where S_s is the initial pore's surface area and J is the mass current into the

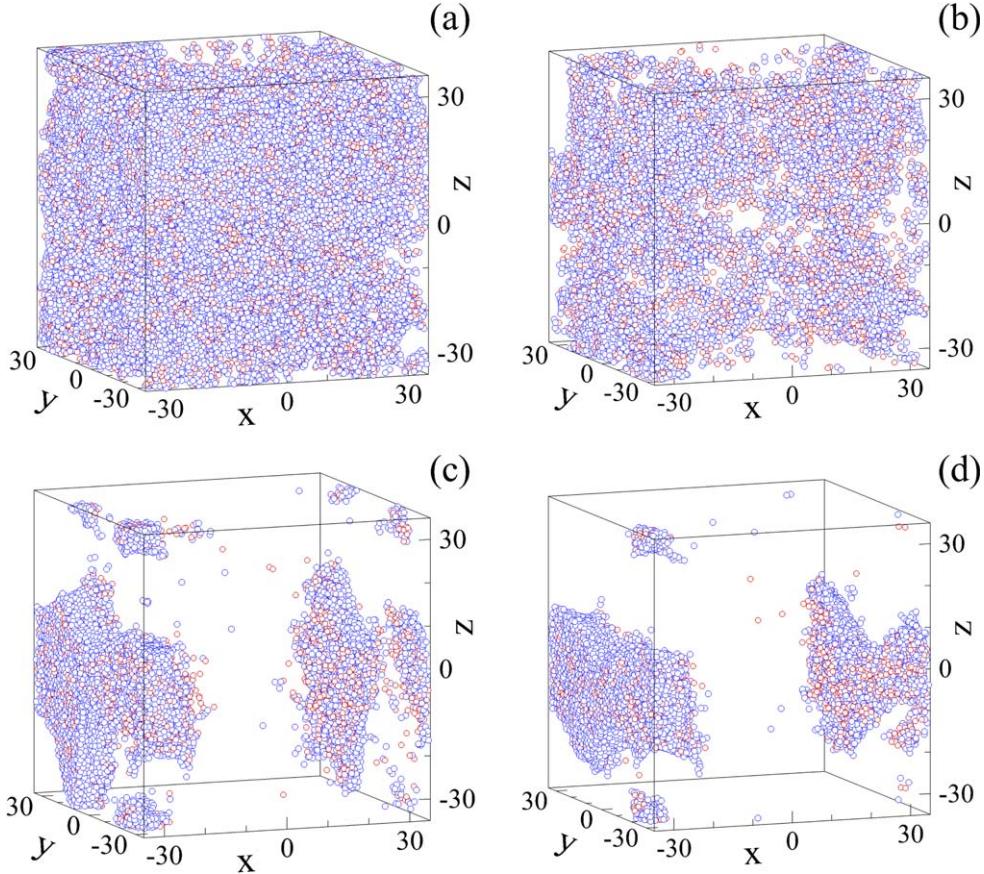


Figure 10. Configurations of atoms with displacements during one back-and-forth cycle greater than 0.6σ for the cycle numbers (a) 1, (b) 10, (c) 100, and (d) 500. The strain amplitude is $\gamma_0 = 0.073$. The same data as in figure 5.

pore; the latter is related to the current density, j , and surface area of the pore, S_s , by $J = jS_s$. In turn, the current density, j , is related to the chemical potential, given by equation (3), as:

$$j = -\frac{D_T c}{k_B T} \nabla \mu, \quad (4)$$

where c is the concentration, T is temperature, and D_T is the local strain-induced diffusion coefficient that reflects the enhanced mobility of atoms due to the applied strain. Next, we approximate equation (4) by the following expression:

$$j = \frac{D_T c}{k_B T} (\mu_a - \mu_n)/r, \quad (5)$$

where μ_a is the approximation for the chemical potential of atoms near the micropore under consideration using equation (3) and μ_n is the approximation for the chemical potential of atoms of a neighboring micropore or sample's surface (see figure 14). Note that in both cases, that is a neighboring pore and the sample surface, the chemical potential is defined by the local curvature. For some realizations of the pore geometries, the surface of a pore of sufficiently large size can be regarded as nearly flat, and thus, the problem can be reduced to the problem of a single pore

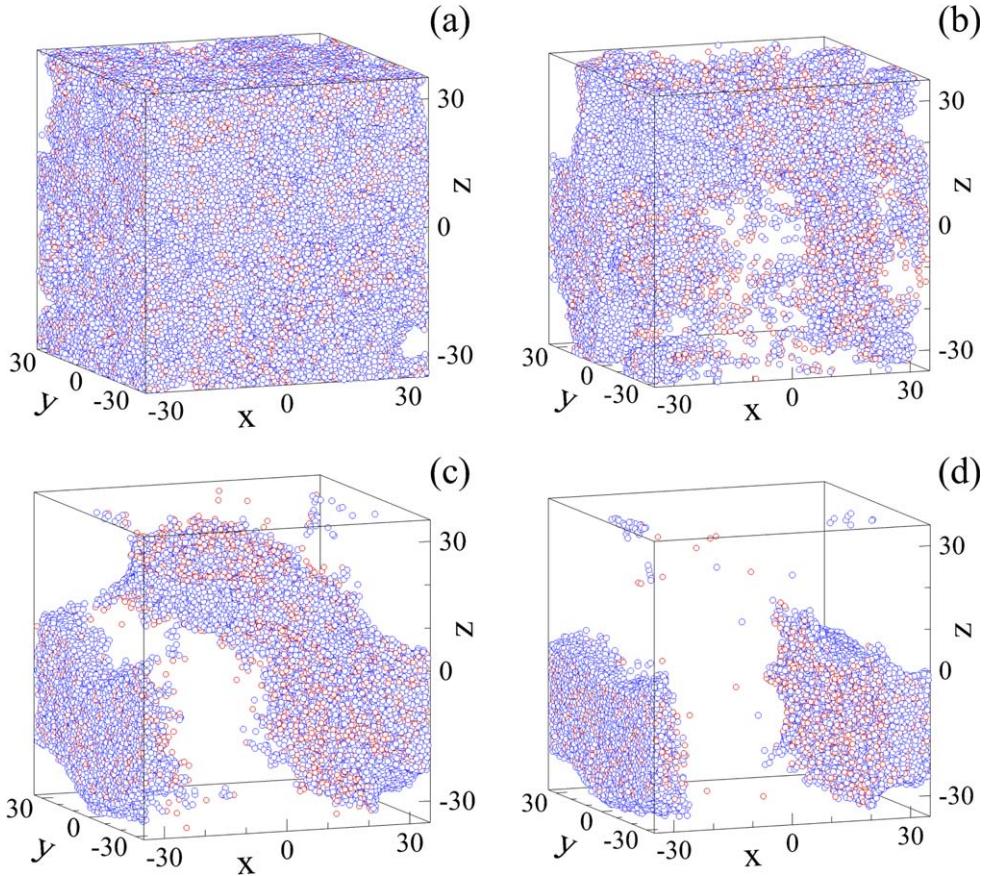


Figure 11. The positions of mobile atoms with displacements during one cycle greater than 0.6σ for the cycle numbers (a) 1, (b) 10, (c) 100, and (d) 500. The strain amplitude is $\gamma_0 = 0.122$. The same data as in figure 7.

located near a flat surface. Let us omit from consideration the external stress field as well as residual stresses and consider a case when the chemical potential is defined by the surface tension of pores. The assumptions underlying the model are supported by a number of observations, presented in foregoing discussion. First, the pore coalescence leads to a decrease in potential energy and thus corresponds to an energetically more favorable configuration (see figure 1). Second, periodic deformation induces an enhanced diffusivity in large-scale domains, as shown in figures 9–11. To describe the effects of pore surfaces, we employ the classical Kelvin's problem, equation (3). In this case, the chemical potential is fully defined by the curvature of the pore via equation (3). Correspondingly

$$\mu_a - \mu_n \sim S_s \sigma_s (1/R_s - 1/R_n). \quad (6)$$

Using equation (6), we readily arrive at the following expression for the lifetime, τ_ℓ :

$$\tau_\ell \sim \frac{k_B T}{D_T c \sigma_s} \frac{R_s^2 r}{1 - R_s/R_n}. \quad (7)$$

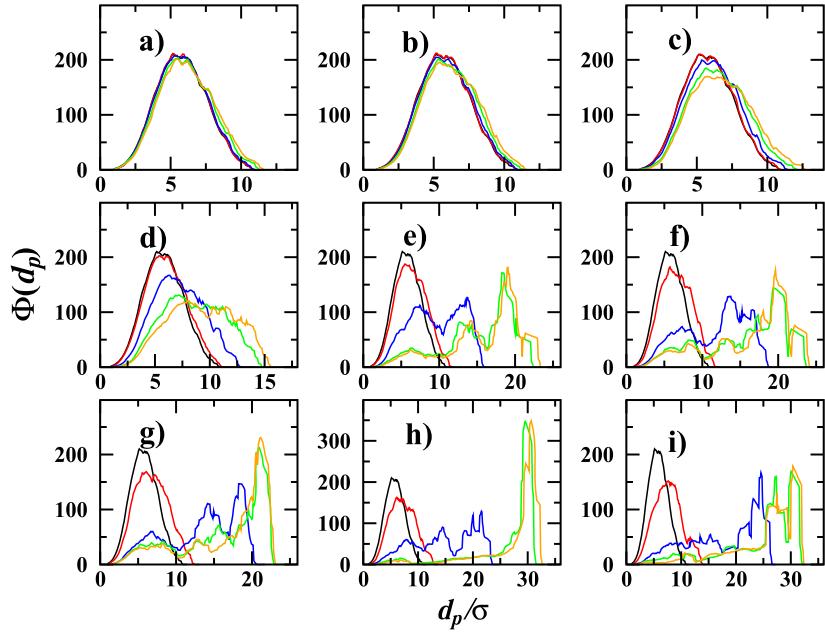


Figure 12. The distributions of pore sizes for the strain amplitudes, γ_0 : (a) 0.0, (b) 0.012, (c) 0.024, (d) 0.049, (e) 0.073, (f) 0.085, (g) 0.097, (h) 0.122, and (i) 0.146. The cycle number is indicated by: 0 (black), 1 (red), 10 (blue), 100 (green), and 500 (orange). The data sets were averaged over 20 points for clarity. The black curves are the same in all panels.

The theoretical framework, developed above, derives from the original ideas, put forth by Herring in [43]. A number of interesting conclusions can be deduced from the above formula. For example, systems comprised of a pair of micropores of the same geometry remain stable. This is not what we observe in our simulations. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the instability in our model systems is caused by the externally applied time-dependent loading. An extension of the model is needed to include all the relevant stress fields. Next observation is that the micropore lifetime is an increasing function of its radius. This observation is consistent with our findings that small micropores are less stable compared to their counterparts with larger dimensions. Also, an increase in diffusivity makes the pore lifetime shorter, as equation (7) predicts the inverse linear dependence on the diffusion coefficient. This prediction of the model is also consistent with our simulation results. Note that equation (7) provides only a crude approximation to the processes taking place during micropore ensembles reorganization. It appears, however, that it can be a good starting point for developing a deeper theoretical understanding of the phenomenon under consideration.

4. Conclusions

In summary, we investigated the structural transformation and dynamic response of micro-porous glassy materials to periodic shear deformation using molecular dynamics simulations. We found that periodic loading leads to a significant reorganization in the structure of both void patterns and density of solid domains. The nature of reorganization and its extent both depend strongly on the strain amplitude and the number of loading cycles. Moreover, the

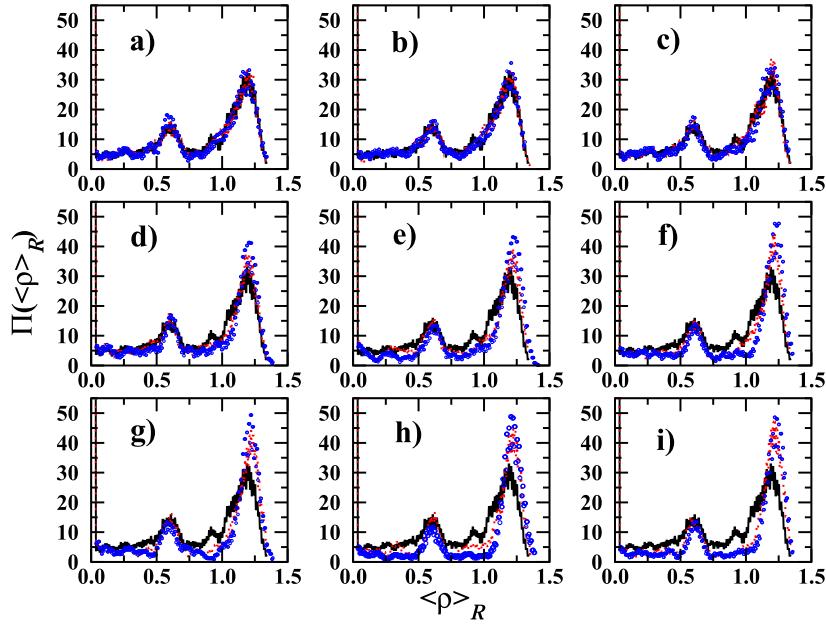


Figure 13. The local density distribution functions, $\Pi(\langle \rho \rangle_R)$, for the strain amplitudes, γ_0 : (a) 0.0, (b) 0.012, (c) 0.024, (d) 0.049, (e) 0.073, (f) 0.085, (g) 0.097, (h) 0.122, and (i) 0.146. The bin size is fixed to $\langle \rho \rangle_R^{\max} / 400$ and each data set was averaged over 20 points. In each panel, the colorcode for the cycle number is: 0 (solid black line), 100 (dashed red line), and 500 (open blue circles).

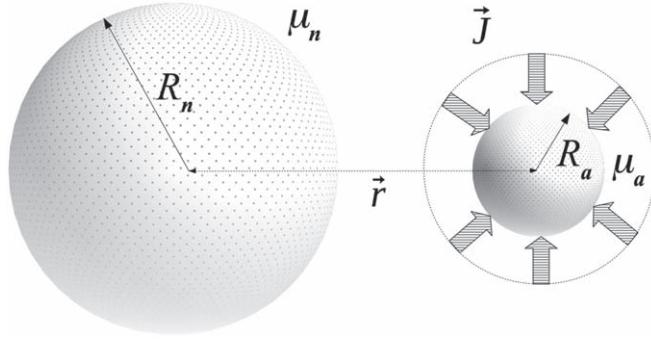


Figure 14. A schematic illustration of the pore annihilation mechanism. A small pore with radius, R_a , located in a vicinity of a neighboring pore with radius, R_n , undergoes an instability due to a temperature increase or an external mechanical perturbation. Atomic rearrangements occur due to the gradient of chemical potential, $\nabla \mu$. The structural rearrangements, leading to the small pore annihilation, are described by the atomic current flux into the pore, J , defined by Fick's law.

structural rearrangements of micropores in periodically driven systems are associated with a gradual transition to lower energy states. The observed changes in the potential energy are attributed to a decrease in the pore surface energy, taking place due to the coalescence of micropores into voids with significantly larger dimensions, and densification of the solid domains. The two observations are quantified by computing the pore-size and local-density

distribution functions; the former accounts for the void-spaces evolution and the latter for the density of solid domains.

Furthermore, we showed that periodic deformation leads to an enhanced mobility of atoms in the whole system during the transient cycles, which are followed by the formation of permanent shear bands at sufficiently large strain amplitudes. We identified and quantified the effects of increased mobility by computing the atomic displacements and separated the atoms into groups based upon their displacements during each cycle. In addition, we found that the temporal evolution of the micropore ensembles from the initial configurations of small-size pores into larger-scale agglomerates is facilitated by the strain-induced diffusion of atoms in extended domains of high mobility. Based upon assumption of the stress-activated nature of the micropore evolution, we developed an approximate expression for the pore lifetime depending on its size and surface energy. Despite its simplicity, the model correctly captures the key findings regarding the pore coalescence deduced from the atomistic simulations.

Acknowledgments

Financial support from the National Science Foundation (CNS-1531923) is gratefully acknowledged. The article was prepared within the framework of the Basic Research Program at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE) and supported within the framework of a subsidy by the Russian Academic Excellence Project ‘5-100’. The molecular dynamics simulations were performed using the LAMMPS code [34]. The distributions of pore sizes were computed using the open-source software ZEO++ developed at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory [36–38]. Computational work in support of this research was performed at Wright State University’s High Performance Computing Facility and the Ohio Supercomputer Center.

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