

Hydrostatic Pressure-Induced Plastic Flow in Polycrystalline Metals

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The effects of hydrostatic pressures to 26 kbars on the microstructure of polycrystalline Cd, Zn, Bi, Sn, Zr, Mg, Cu, and Fe were examined. Pressure-induced microscopic plastic flow in the form of boundary migration, slip, multiple slip, or twinning has been observed either singly or in combination in cadmium, zinc, bismuth, and tin. No deformation was observed in zirconium, magnesium, copper, and iron. The occurrence of such deformation, in terms of its intensity and initiation pressure, relates directly to the degree of anisotropy in the linear compressibility. Pressure cycling does not significantly affect the residual tensile properties of a zinc alloy which exhibits pressure-induced deformation similar to that of pure zinc.

CLASSICAL elastic theory predicts that a superimposed hydrostatic pressure will not induce shear stresses in an ideal material. Thus, in the case of

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homogeneous and isotropic materials plastic flow will not occur as a result of pressure exposure, regardless of the magnitude of the pressure, unless some form of phase transformation or permanent density change takes place. However, real materials, such as metals, often vary considerably from the condition of homogeneity and isotropy. For this reason, Vu and Johannin¹ examined and observed hydrostatic pressure-induced microscopic deformation in polycrystalline cadmium and zinc, but not in aluminum, to pressures of 9 kbars and indicated that its occurrence is related to anisotropy in the linear compressibility. In addition, Davidson and Homan² have reported pressure-induced deformation in polycrystalline bismuth below the I-II transformation pressure. It becomes apparent then that under certain conditions hydrostatic pressure can induce localized internal shear stresses in some metals of sufficient magnitude to cause plastic flow.

In this work, eight pure single-phase metals of different lattice structures and degrees of elastic anisotropy were examined after pressure exposures of up to 26 kbars in order to establish the conditions under which such deformation occurs and the type of deformation as a function of pressure. The effects of pressure cycling on the mechanical proper-

tion, which was in the form of boundary migration, became detectable by optical microscopy after pressurizing to 1 kbar with a similar observation for zinc and bismuth at 3 kbars. In the case of tin, the first detectable flow, which was in the form of boundary migration, did not occur until pressures of 26 kbars.

It is apparent from Table II that the propensity to deform under a hydrostatic pressure is related directly to the degree of anisotropy in the linear compressibility. No deformation was observed in the case of copper and iron which are isotropic, nor in zirconium and magnesium which have quite low degrees of anisotropy. Tn, which required a pressure of 26 kbars to initiate plastic flow, is slightly anisotropic whereas bismuth, zinc, and cadmium, which exhibited severe deformation initiating at quite low pressures, are highly anisotropic. It is suspected that zirconium and magnesium would also exhibit pressure-induced plastic flow at some higher pressure than that possible in the equipment used in this experiment. However, due to the low degree of anisotropy and higher strength of magnesium and zirconium, the pressure to cause plastic flow would probably be quite high as compared to the four lower-strength metals in which flow was

observed. Vu⁵ found no deformation in aluminum, copper, and magnesium which had been pressurized to 9 kbars. In earlier work, Johannin and Vu⁶ did observe isolated regions of multiple slip in a single crystal of 24 pct Zn α brass. However, alloy segregation is suspected which could result in localized anisotropy of the linear compressibility. Thus, only unconstrained pure or chemically homogeneous single crystals and totally isotropic polycrystalline metals will not have internal shear stresses introduced by a superimposed hydrostatic pressure. In the case of even slightly anisotropic materials, internal shear stresses will occur and, if the pressure is high enough, microscopic plastic flow will result. This may be an important consideration when attempting to measure pressure effects on structure-sensitive properties of anisotropic polycrystalline materials.

The type of deformation observed in zinc, cadmium, tin, and, for comparison purposes from previous work, bismuth is shown in Figs. 1 to 4, respectively, and the approximate pressure at which each type was observed is summarized in Table II. In all cases, the initiation of deformation was principally in the form of boundary migration with some simultaneous slip observed in zinc. The mag-

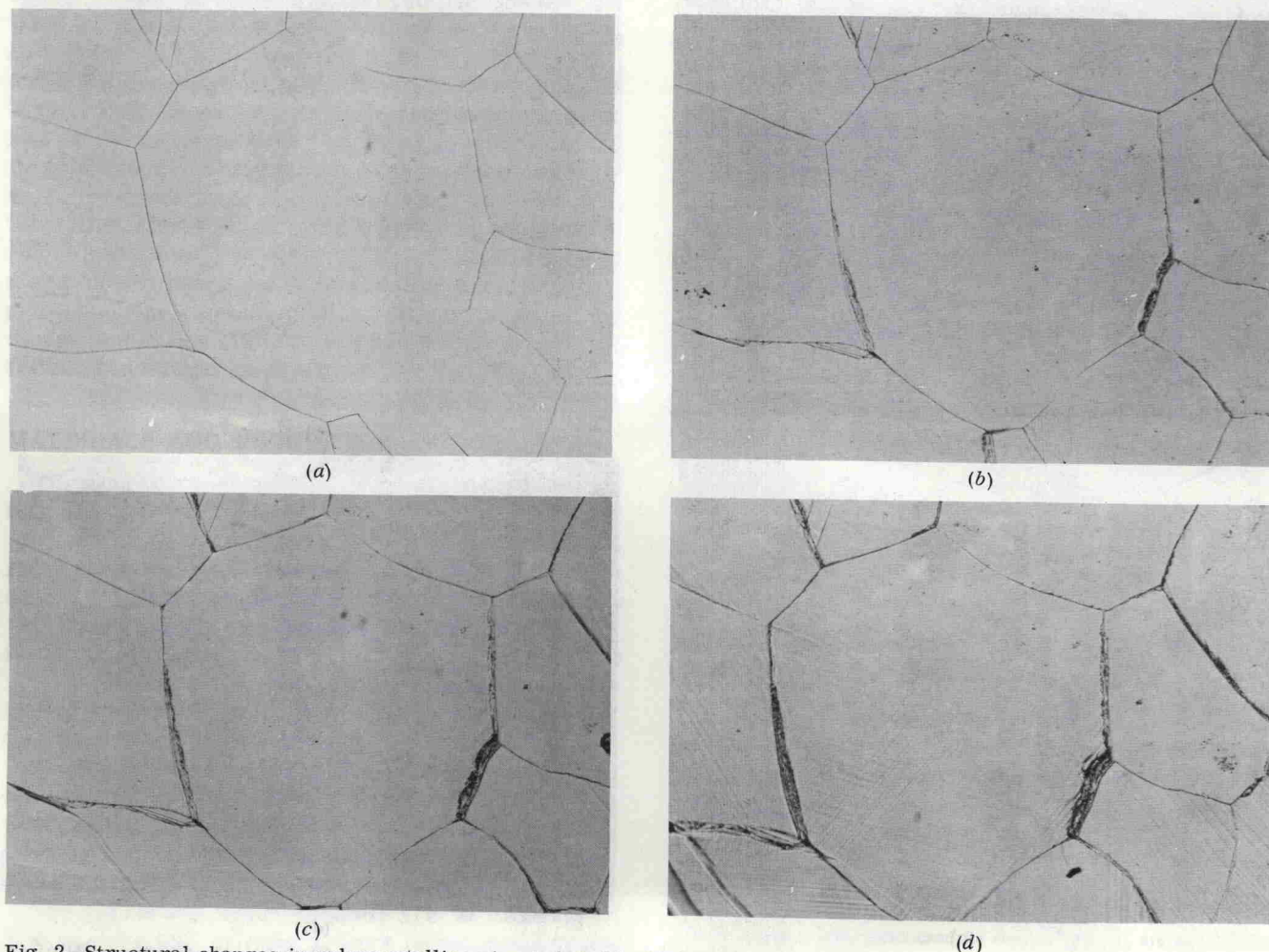


Fig. 2—Structural changes in polycrystalline zinc induced by hydrostatic pressure. (a) Original structure; (b) after 5000 bars; (c) after 10,000 bars; (d) after 20,000 bars. X100. Reduced approximately 10 pct for reproduction.