

HCP金属の変形および疲労破壊機構の解明

Deformation and Fatigue Mechanisms of HCP Metals

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マグネシウムやチタン等のHCP金属の変形や疲労破壊機構には未だ明らかでない点が多い.そこで、HCP金属単結晶を用いて変形および疲労破壊機構の解明を行っている、その成果はHCP金属の強度や加工性の効率的な改善に役立つ.

- ●金属単結晶における変形機構 単結晶の引張,圧縮,曲げ試験により,転位のすべり系や双晶系を調査し,塑性変形におけるそれらの役割を調査する(Figure 1).
- ●疲労破壊機構の解明 単結晶における疲労試験を行い,疲労き裂伝播機構の結晶方位 依存性を明らかにする.また高サイクル疲労試験機を開発し,ギガサイクル疲労破壊機構を調査する(Figure 2).
- ●分子動力学シミュレーションによる原子構造解析と特性評価 金属の変形における 転位の運動過程やき裂先端構造を原子レベルで解析し、ナノスケール材料の特性評価 を行うことができる(Figure 3).

Deformation and fatigue mechanisms of HCP metals, such as magnesium and titanium, have not been yet clear. The aim of this research is to establish the mechanisms with single crystals and computer simulation. The establishment of the mechanisms can attain the effective development of mechanical properties of HCP metals.

Deformation mechanisms of single crystal: Dislocation slip systems and twins are investigated by tension, compression and bending tests of HCP single crystals. The role of each deformation mechanism in plastic deformation is analyzed (Figure 1).

Crack propagation in single crystal: Orientation dependence of fatigue crack propagation behavior is investigated by fatigue test of single crystals. High cycle fatigue test machine is developed and 'Giga' cycle fatigue test is carried(Figure 2).

Analysis of atomistic structures and mechanical properties by molecular dynamics simulations: Slip process of dislocation and crack tip structure are investigated. This enables evaluation of mechanical properties of nano-scale materials (Figure 3).

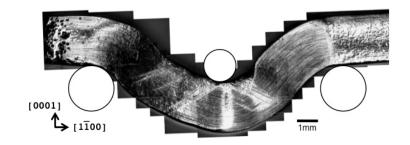


Figure 1 Bending deformation of Mg single crystal.

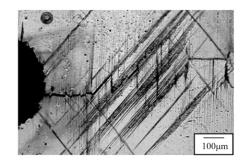


Figure 2 Fatigue crack growth in Mg.

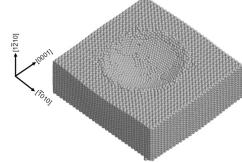


Figure 3 MD simulation of nano-indentation.