

The Features of Localized Plasticity Autowaves in Solids

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The localized plastic deformation and the law-like regularities underlying its development in solids are considered. The characteristic features of localized plasticity are analyzed for a wide range of materials. Thus a correlation is established between the products of scales and of process rates obtained for the elastic and plastic deformation. It is a favorable ground for hypothesizing causal links between the elastic and plastic deformation by introducing an elastic-plastic invariant, which is the master equation of the autowave plasticity model being developed. Localized plasticity phenomena are proposed to be addressed in the frame of autowave and quasi-particle approach.

Keywords: Elasticity; plasticity; localization; crystal lattice; self-organization; autowave; propagation rate.

1. Introduction

During recent decades we have focused on the macro-scale development of plastic flow. The results are presented in papers ¹⁻³ and in the monograph ⁴. We have gradually come to accept that the plastic flow behavior has a characteristic attribute: the deforming medium would spontaneously separate into actively deforming layers alternating with inactive non-deformed layers (Fig. 1). As a result, an intricate arrangement of localized plasticity patterns would emerge and vary in space and with time. The patterns have been correlated with the flow stages on the *stress-strain curves*, $\sigma(\epsilon)$, plotted for the test samples. The available experimental evidence suggests that the patterns in question have space scales $\sim 10^{-2}$ m and characteristic times $\sim 10^2 \dots 10^3$ s. The latter two values are virtually unaffected by the kind of material and only slightly so, by the loading conditions.

The stratification of the plastically deforming medium (localization of deformation) is equivalent to the structure formation in the same; hence, this is actually related to the medium's self-organization ^{5,6}. Our understanding of this fact offers a clearer view of the nature of plasticity. Thus the author is responsible for much of the work on the patterns in question and for identifying them as *'localized plastic flow autowaves'* ⁷. The autowave generation is known to involve a decrease in the entropy of the deforming medium ⁸, which counts in favor of the self-organization concept. The autowave length, λ , and the time period, T , have been determined experimentally for similar processes; the values obtained are generally in the range $0.5 \cdot 10^{-2} \leq \lambda \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ m and $10^2 \leq T \leq 10^3$ s. At about the same time, the theory of solitary plastic waves was put forward for an explanation of plastic flow ⁹.

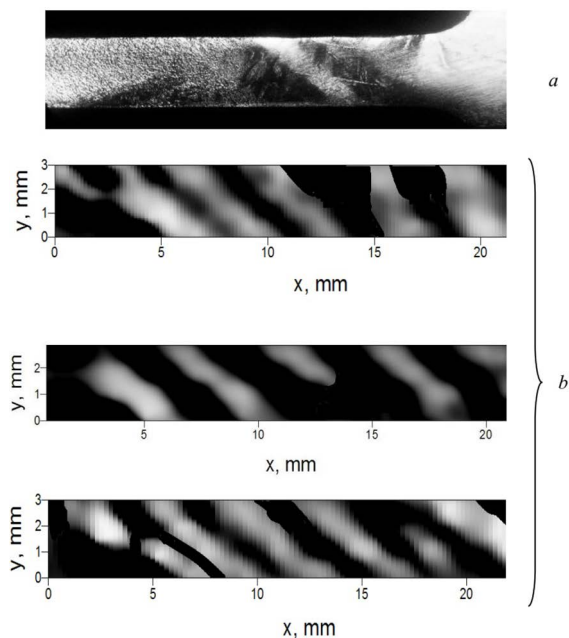


Figure 1. Plastic flow localization in the deformed single γ -Fe crystal (a) macro photograph and (b) series of localized plasticity patterns observed for different times (dark and light bands correspond to active and passive material volumes, respectively)

Here reference should be made to the conceptual representation of other workers ^{11,12}, concerning the nature of periodic processes involved in the plastic deformation. Today the autowave model is substantiated by abundant theoretical and experimental evidence ¹²⁻¹⁷. It is therefore claimed herein that the autowave approach has presently received support among scientists.

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2. Methods and Materials

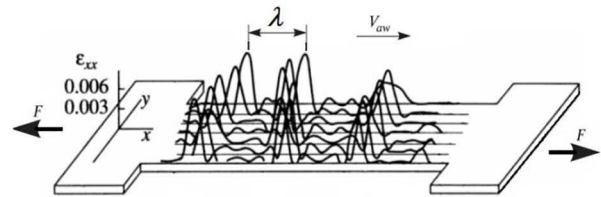
The experimental studies of autowave processes of plastic flow were done with the aid of double-exposure speckle photography (Fig. 2 a); due to the stepwise stressing, the method was adapted to high plastic deformation⁴. The application of the method enables reconstruction of the displacement vector field for the flat sample, i.e. $|r(x,y)| \gg \chi$ (here χ is the interplanar spacing). Using specially developed software, plastic distortion tensor components were calculated for different times and different points on the sample surface (Fig. 2 b). To obtain a generalizable set of data, the experiments were done for a variety of materials having dissimilar nature, which also differed in structure as well as in physical and mechanical properties. The range of studied materials included pure metals and alloys, alkali halide crystals and some rocks^{3,4}. The metals and alloys had FCC, BCC, HCP or tetragonal lattice; these were in single-crystal or polycrystalline state, polycrystalline metals and alloys differing in grain size.

We will discuss herein the general regularities of localized plasticity observed for all studied materials.

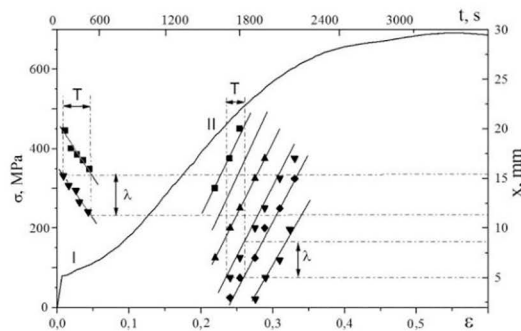
Autowave processes are likely to originate in the so-called active medium with energy sources distributed throughout its volume^{6,18,19}. The elastic stress fields in the vicinity of stress concentrators play the role of energy sources; hence, the deforming medium meets the condition for autowave generation. An analysis of plastic flow should be based on space-time nonlinear kinetics relations derived for strains and stresses suitable for descriptions of response to loading of a nonlinear deforming medium. The derivation of such relations is considered herein. Moreover, a new universal approach to the phenomenon of solids plasticity is introduced in the form of logical implication. The aim of the given paper is an attempt at revealing the major regularities of the plastic flow by generalization of the diverse database, which would enable elaboration of a persuasive theory of this multivariate phenomenon.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 2. Localized plasticity in metals (a) - ALMEC-tv measuring system installed on an Instron-1185 testing machine; (b) - distribution of active and passive zones of strain localization; (c) - plastic flow curve and X-t diagram

3. The autowave nature of plastic deformation and the elastic-plastic invariant

To gain an insight into the nature of localized plastic deformation, the regular features of its development have to be assessed on the base of qualitative data. The regularities exhibited by the localized plastic flow behavior have been determined with the maximal accuracy for the easy glide and linear work hardening stages. In these cases, the localization patterns comprise a set of localized plasticity nuclei having space and time periods, i.e. autowave length, λ , and characteristic time, T , respectively (Fig. 2 C); hence, the autowave propagation rate, $10^{-5} \leq V_{aw} = d\lambda/dT \leq 10^{-4}$ m/s.

Next Fig. 3 a-c shows the experimentally obtained data characterizing the localized plastic flow autowaves.

3.1 Distinctive features of localized plasticity autowaves

It is found that the autowave rate depends on a dimensionless characteristic of the plastic flow process, i.e. $\theta = E^{-1} \cdot d\sigma/d\varepsilon$ (here E is the elastic modulus). This dependence has the form

$$V_{aw} = V_0 + \Xi/\theta \sim \theta^{-1}, \quad (1)$$

where V_0 and Ξ are constants, which differ for the easy glide and linear work hardening stages. (Fig. 3 a).

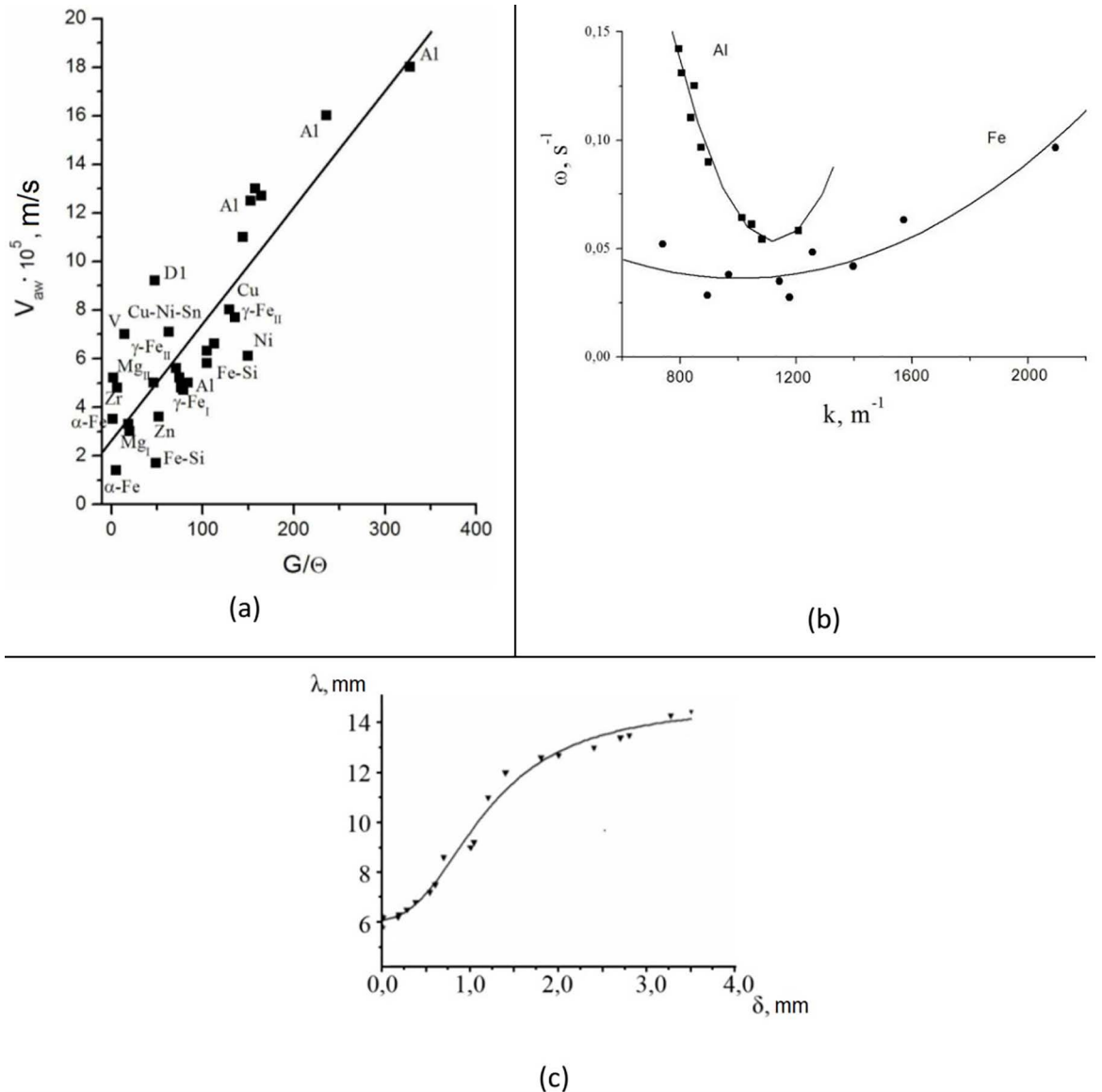


Figure 3. Distinctive features of localized plasticity autowaves (a) work hardening coefficient dependence of autowave rate; (b) dispersion relation; (c) grain size dependence of autowave length

It should be emphasized that the autowaves observed for the latter two stages are described by the following quadratic dispersion relation (Fig. 3 b),

$$\omega(k) = \omega_0 \pm \alpha(k - k_0)^2, \quad (2)$$

where $\omega = 2\pi/T$ is frequency; $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ is wave number and ω_0 , k_0 and α are constants. The *mi nus* and *plus* signs correspond to the easy glide and linear work hardening stages, respectively. By substituting $\omega = \omega_0 \cdot \tilde{\omega}$ and $k = k_0 \pm \tilde{k}/\sqrt{\alpha/\omega_0}$ into Eq. (2), it is easily reduced to the form $\tilde{\omega} = 1 \pm \tilde{k}^2$ (here $\tilde{\omega}$ and \tilde{k} are dimensionless frequency and wave number, respectively).

The grain size dependence of autowave length, $\lambda(\delta)$, is obtained experimentally for the linear work hardening stage in aluminum (Fig. 3 c). It is described by the logistic function¹⁹ as

$$\lambda(\delta) = \lambda_0 + \frac{a_1/a_2}{1 + C \exp(-a_1 \delta)}, \quad (3)$$

where λ_0 , a_1 and a_2 are empirical constants and C is an integration constant. Function (3) is the solution of the differential equation $d\lambda = (a_1\lambda - a_2\lambda^2) \cdot d\delta$ ¹⁹. Experimental data analysis suggests that the autowave length depends weakly on the grain size. Thus an increase in the value δ from 10^{-5} to 10^{-2} m would cause the value λ to increase from $\sim 6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m to $\sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ m.

3.2 Introduction of elastic-plastic invariant

At first glance it would seem that Eqs. (1), (2) and (3) are not interrelated; however, we are going to take a good look at these relationships to find out what relation binds them. With this aim in view, quantitative data processing of deformation patterns was performed for studied materials. It has been found that the auto wave characteristics, λ and V_{aw} , taken together with the spacing, X , and the transverse elastic wave rate, V_t , make up the following ratio (see Table 1)

$$\frac{\lambda \cdot V_{aw}}{X \cdot V_t} \equiv \frac{\lambda}{X} \cdot \frac{V_{aw}}{V_t} = const = \hat{Z}. \quad (4)$$

Table 1. Database for introducing elastic-plastic invariant (4).

Terms of invariant $\times 10^7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Metals											
	Cu	Zn	Al	Zr	Ti	V	Nb	γ -Fe	α -Fe	Ni	Co	Sn
$\lambda \cdot V_{aw}$	3.6	3.7	7.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.8
$X \cdot V_t$	4.8	5.2	7.5	5.5	6.6	6.1	5.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.3
Terms of invariant $\times 10^7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Alkali halide crystals				Rocks							
	KCl	NaCl	LiF		Marble	Sandstone						
$\lambda \cdot V_{aw}$	3.0	3.1	4.3		1.75	0.6						
$X \cdot V_t$	7.0	7.5	8.8		3.7	1.5						

The calculated data suggest that the average quantity $\langle \hat{Z} \rangle = 2/3 \pm 1/4$. Equation (4) is called '**elastic-plastic invariant**' by virtue of the fact that it relates the characteristics of elastic waves, X and V_t , to the characteristics of localized plastic flow autowaves, λ and V_{aw} . The elastic waves are involved in the elastic stress redistribution by the deformation, while the localized plasticity autowaves are in point of fact deformation pattern evolution. Hence, Eq. (4) relates the above two types of processes. This reasoning may play a strategic role in envisaging new conceptual representations of the nature of localized plastic deformation. As is shown in Fig. 4, invariant (4) possesses universality: it is valid for the autowaves propagating at the easy glide and linear stages of work hardening as well as for the motion of individual dislocations²⁰.

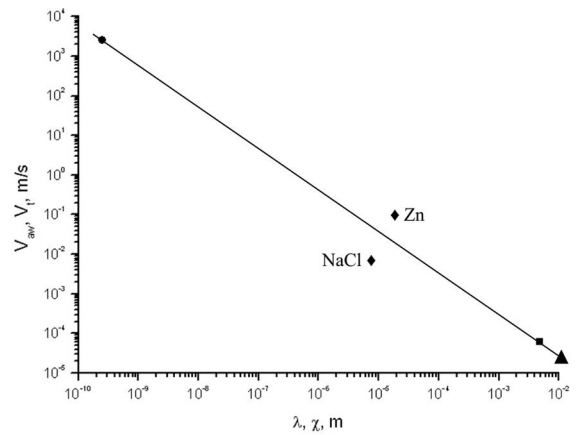


Figure 4. The meaning of the elastic-plastic invariant • elastic deformation stage; ■ linear work hardening stage; ▲ easy glide stage; ♦ individual dislocation motion

In view of $V_t^2 \approx X^2 \omega_D^2 \approx E/\rho$ (here ω_D is the Debye frequency; ρ , material density; $E \approx X^{-1} \cdot d^2 W/du^2$, elastic modulus; $u \ll X$, displacement and $W(u)$, lattice potential function²¹), invariant (4) is rearranged as

$$V_{aw} \lambda \approx \hat{Z} \frac{V_t^2}{\omega_D} \approx \hat{Z} \cdot \frac{d^2 W/du^2}{(\omega_D X) \rho} \approx \hat{Z} \frac{d^2 W/du^2}{\xi_1}, \quad (5)$$

where the value $\xi_1 = (\omega_D X) \rho = V_t \rho$ is the medium's specific acoustic resistance²².

3.3 Consequences of the elastic-plastic invariant

Eqs. (1) - (3) can be derived from Eq. (4), which suggests that the elastic-plastic invariant plays an important role in the development of autowave concept of localized plasticity.

First, Eq. (4) is differentiated with respect to deformation, ε , as

$$\lambda \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\varepsilon} + V_{aw} \frac{d\lambda}{d\varepsilon} = \hat{Z} \cdot \chi \frac{dV_t}{d\varepsilon} + \hat{Z} \cdot V_t \frac{d\chi}{d\varepsilon}. \quad (6)$$

By writing the above expression with respect to V_{aw} , we obtain

$$V_{aw} = \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\varepsilon} \right)^{-1} \left(\hat{Z} \cdot \chi \frac{dV_t}{d\varepsilon} + \hat{Z} \cdot V_t \frac{d\chi}{d\varepsilon} - \lambda \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\varepsilon} \right). \quad (7)$$

The value X is unaffected by the deformation; hence, $\hat{Z} \cdot V_t \cdot dX/d\varepsilon = 0$. Consequently,

$$V_{aw} = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \frac{dV_t}{d\lambda} - \lambda \cdot \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\lambda}. \quad (8)$$

A common transformation of Eq. (8) yields

$$V_{aw} = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \frac{dV_t}{d\lambda} - \chi \cdot \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\chi} \approx V_0 + \frac{\Xi}{\theta}, \quad (9)$$

which coincides with Eq. (1). The coincidence is due to the fact that $dV_{aw}/d\lambda < 0$; besides, the work hardening coefficient, θ , is given by the ratio of two structural parameters having the dimension of length, i.e. λ and $X \ll \lambda^{23-25}$; hence, $\theta \sim \lambda/X$.

Let Eq. (4) be written as

$$V_{aw} = \frac{\Theta}{\lambda} = \frac{\Theta}{2\pi} \cdot k, \quad (10)$$

where $\Theta \hat{Z} = \chi V_t$. In view of $V_{aw} = d\lambda/dT = d\omega/dk$, we obtain $d\omega = (\Theta/2\pi) \cdot k \cdot dk$. Thus we obtain

$$\int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} d\omega = \frac{\Theta}{2\pi} \int_0^{k-k_0} k \cdot dk. \quad (11)$$

Hence, dispersion law of quadratic form is given as

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \frac{\Theta}{4\pi} (k - k_0)^2. \quad (12)$$

Thus, Eq. (12) is equivalent to Eq. (2), if $\Theta/4\pi \Xi \alpha$.

Now we write Eq. (4) of the form

$$\lambda = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \frac{V_t}{V_{aw}}. \quad (13)$$

By taking into account the dependence of rates V_t and V_{aw} on the grain size, δ^5 , differentiation of Eq. (13) is performed with respect to δ as

$$\frac{d\lambda}{d\delta} = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \frac{d}{d\delta} \left(\frac{V_t}{V_{aw}} \right) = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \left(\frac{V_{aw} \cdot dV_t/d\delta - V_t \cdot dV_{aw}/d\delta}{V_{aw}^2} \right). \quad (14)$$

Transformation of Eq. (14) yields the following differential equation

$$d\lambda = \hat{Z} \chi \cdot \left(\frac{dV_t}{d\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{V_{aw}} - V_t \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{V_{aw}^2} \right) \cdot d\delta, \quad (15)$$

which can also be written as

$$d\lambda = (a_1 \lambda - a_2 \lambda^2) \cdot d\delta, \quad (16)$$

where $a_1 = \frac{1}{V_t} \cdot \frac{dV_t}{d\delta} = \frac{d \ln V_t}{d\delta}$ and $a_2 = \frac{1}{\hat{Z} \chi V_t} \cdot \frac{dV_{aw}}{d\delta}$, since $V_{aw} = \hat{Z} \chi V_t \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}$. Evidently, the solution of Eq. (16) coincides with Eq. (3).

Consider also the other consequences of the invariant. Let Eq. (4) be written as

$$\chi/\lambda = \hat{Z} (V_{aw}/V_t), \quad (17)$$

where the plastic deformation $\varepsilon \approx \lambda/X \gg 1$. By applying the operator $\partial/\partial t = D_\varepsilon \cdot \partial^2/\partial \chi^2$ to the right and left parts of Eq. (17), consequently, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = -\hat{Z} D_\varepsilon \left(-V_t \cdot \frac{\partial^2 V_{aw}^{-1}}{\partial \chi^2} + V_{aw}^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 V_t}{\partial \chi^2} \right). \quad (18)$$

The ultrasound propagation rate depends weakly on the plastic deformation, ε^{26} ; hence, $V_t \approx \text{const}$. In this case, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = -\hat{Z} D_\varepsilon V_t \frac{\partial^2 V_{aw}^{-1}}{\partial \chi^2} + D_\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial \chi^2}, \quad (19)$$

which is equivalent to the following differential equation for the deformation rate

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = f(\varepsilon, \sigma) + D_\varepsilon \varepsilon'', \quad (20)$$

where the coefficient D_ε has the dimension $L^2 \cdot T^{-1}$. Equation (20) has the form of the reaction-diffusion equation for a concentration, $\zeta = \varphi(\zeta) + D_\varepsilon \zeta''$, which is obtained when the nonlinear function, $\varphi(\zeta)$, is entered into the right part of Fick's second law for diffusion $\dot{\zeta} = D_\varepsilon \zeta''$ ²⁷. Equation (20) falls into the category of nonlinear relations employed for describing autowave processes, which occur in different kinds of open systems, provided that adequate variables are chosen for solving the problem^{28,29}. In what follows, Eq. (20) is discussed in detail.

3.4 Plastic deformation viewed as autowave generation process

By elaborating the autowave concept, we must consider the dependence of autowave patterns on the work hardening law acting at a given plastic flow stage. To make out individual flow stages on the curve $\sigma(\varepsilon)$, the Ludwick equation³⁰ is used

$$\sigma(\varepsilon) = \sigma_0 + K \varepsilon^n, \quad (21)$$

where K is a hardening modulus; $\sigma_0 = \text{const}$ and $0 \leq n \leq 1$ is a hardening exponent which varies discretely. To verify whether Eq. (21) is operative, the Kocks-Mecking method³¹ was used for recognizing plastic flow stage. The results obtained in both cases were found to fit neatly. The individual work hardening stages can be distinguished on the flow curve subject to the condition that $n = (1n\varepsilon)^{-1} \cdot [1n(\sigma - \sigma_0) - 1nK] \approx \text{const}$. A total of four flow stages have been distinguished, i.e. easy glide/yield plateau, linear work hardening stage, parabolic work hardening stage and pre-failure stage. Likewise, the possible macro-localization patterns are limited in number: a total of four types of localized plasticity patterns are found to emerge in the deforming sample. Table 2 presents the localization patterns matched against the autowave modes. Evidently, a one-to-one correspondence exists between the autowave modes and the respective plastic flow stages (Table 2 and Fig. 5). In view of the above, the sample tested in constant-rate tension can be regarded as a universal generator of autowaves³² that requires no maintenance of temperature or reagent concentration as is the case with, e.g. chemical reactors^{6,19}.

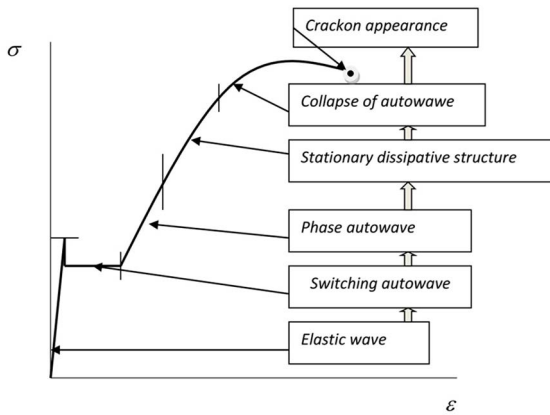


Figure 5. Wave and autowave processes involved in deformation

We conclude this Section by saying that the above analysis provides a unified explanation for the autowave nature of plasticity; hence, substantial revision of traditional notions in this field is required. Now that the work hardening process is regarded as evolution of the autowave modes, deformation kinetics analysis must involve different principles so as to formulate a new viewpoint of the nature of multi-stage plastic flow.

Table 2. Plastic flow stages matched against autowave modes.

Work hardening stage	The exponent n in Eq. (21)	Autowave mode
Yield plateau or easy glide stage	~ 0	Switching autowave
Linear work hardening stage	1	Phase autowave
Parabolic work hardening stage	$\frac{1}{2}$	Stationary dissipative structure
Pre-failure stage	$< \frac{1}{2}$	Collapse of autowave

The autowave plastic deformation exhibits regular features, which are consequences of Eq. (4); all the empirical coefficients in Eqs. (1) - (3) have been assigned a physical meaning. In the frame of this concept the micro-scale level is related to the macro-scale features of localized plastic deformation by Eq. (4), which should be regarded as '*master equation*' of the plasticity theory being developed.

4. The two-component model of plastic flow

4.1 Nonlinear equations for localized plastic flow

In general, the processes involved in self-organization are conventionally regarded as an interplay of an activator and a damper^{6,28}. An understanding of how the both factors relate to the localized plastic flow could illuminate the roles they play. It is therefore assumed that the plastic deformation, ε , is an activator and the elastic stresses, σ , a damper.

It would be reasonable to describe the kinetics of the activator using Eq. (20), which was inferred as a consequence of invariant (4). In turn, the stress relaxation kinetics can be described using the Euler equation for viscous liquid flux³³, which has the form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} p v_i = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \Pi_{ik}, \quad (22)$$

where $\Pi_{ik} = p \delta_{ik} + p v_i v_k - \sigma_{vis} = \sigma_{ik} - p v_i v_k$ is momentum flux density tensor; δ_{ik} , unit tensor; p , pressure; v_i and v_k , flux velocity components. The stress tensor $\sigma_{ik} = -p \delta_{ik} + \sigma_{vis}$ is the sum of elastic and viscous stresses, respectively, i.e. $\sigma_{el} = -p \delta_{ik}$ and σ_{vis} . In the case of plastically deforming medium, $\sigma = \sigma_{el} + \sigma_{vis}$, i.e. $\dot{\sigma} = \dot{\sigma}_{el} + \dot{\sigma}_{vis}$. It is reported in^{31,34} that $\dot{\sigma}_{el} \equiv g(\sigma, \varepsilon) = -M p_m b^2 (\sigma/B) = -M p_m b V_{disl} \sim V_{disl}$ (here M is elastic modulus for the system '*sample - testing machine*'; ρ_m is mobile dislocation density and V_{disl} is dislocation motion rate).

Due to the inhomogeneous internal elastic strain field, viscous stresses, σ_{vis} , will form in the deforming medium. The viscous stresses are related to the variations in the elastic wave rate which are linear with respect to stresses, i.e. $V_t = V_{t0} + \kappa \sigma^{26}$. Here V_{t0} is the transverse elastic wave rate in the absence of stresses and $\kappa = \text{const}$. Assuming that $\sigma_{vis} = B \partial V / \partial x$ (here B is medium's dynamic viscosity), we can write $\partial \sigma_{vis} / \partial t = V_t \partial / \partial x (B \partial V / \partial x) = B V_t \partial^2 V / \partial x^2$.

Hence, the relaxation rate is given for viscous stresses as $\partial\sigma_{vis}/\partial t = BV_l\partial^2V/\partial x^2 = B\kappa V_l\partial^2\sigma/\partial x^2$. Apparently,

$$\partial\sigma/\partial t = g(\varepsilon, \sigma) + D_\sigma\partial^2\sigma/\partial x^2, \quad (23)$$

where $D_\sigma = B\kappa V_l$ is a transport coefficient having the dimension $L^2\cdot T^{-1}$. Thus, Eq. (23) can be used to describe the damper kinetics in the deforming medium by virtue of the fact that $D_\sigma \equiv D_{damp}$. The right part of Eq. (23) is the sum of relaxation rates of elastic and viscous stresses, $\dot{\sigma}_e = g(\varepsilon, \sigma)$ and $\dot{\sigma}_{vis} = D_\sigma \cdot \partial^2\sigma/\partial x^2$, respectively. The nonlinear function $g(\varepsilon, \sigma)$ accounts for the elastic stress redistribution among neighboring material micro-volumes ahead of the moving plastic deformation front and the diffusion-like term $D_\sigma \cdot \partial^2\sigma/\partial x^2$ is responsible for elastic stress redistribution among material volumes via macro-scale stochastic processes.

The above line of mathematical reasoning can be made more accessible by suggesting that the flow rates $\dot{\varepsilon}$ and $\dot{\sigma}$ incorporate both the 'hydrodynamic' and 'diffusion' components. The hydrodynamic components are given by the nonlinear functions $f(\varepsilon, \sigma) \sim V_{dis}$ and $g(\sigma, \varepsilon) \sim V_{dis}$ from Eqs. (20) and (23), correspondingly. These have to do with the steady motion of deformation fronts along the sample, with the local stress concentrators occurring on the fronts being activated one by one. The diffusion components are given by the terms $D_\varepsilon \partial^2\varepsilon/\partial x^2$ and $D_\sigma \partial^2\sigma/\partial x^2$ from Eqs. (20) and (23). These are responsible for the deformation initiated in material volumes at macroscopic distance $\sim\lambda$ from the active deformation front.

Thus, the resultant system of equations

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varepsilon} = f(\varepsilon, \sigma) + D_\varepsilon\varepsilon'' & (24a) \\ \dot{\sigma} = g(\varepsilon, \sigma) + D_\sigma\sigma'' & (24b) \end{cases}$$

may be used for autowave mode analysis, provided that the nonlinear functions $f(\varepsilon, \sigma)$ and $g(\sigma, \varepsilon)$ in explicit form are available. Equations (20), (23), a system of Eq. (24a, b) and the reasoning involved in the derivation thereof served the basis for the development of two component model of plasticity. Two versions of the same model are discussed below.

4.2 The two-component model. The autowave version

Note that the coefficients D_ε and D_σ from the system of Eqs. (24a) and (24b) have dimensions $L^2\cdot T^{-1}$, which coincide with those of the products $\lambda \cdot V_{aw}$ and $\chi \cdot V_t$ from invariant (4). Hence,

$$\lambda \cdot V_{aw} \equiv D_\varepsilon \quad (25a)$$

and

$$\chi \cdot V_t \equiv D_\sigma \quad (25b)$$

The above suggests that invariant (4) is equivalent to the ratio $D_\varepsilon/D_\sigma = 2/3 < 1$, i.e. $D_\sigma \equiv D_{damp} > D_\varepsilon \equiv D_{activ}$. The condition $D_{damp} > D_{activ}$ is a prerequisite for autowave generation in the active medium⁶. The autowave structure formation should be regarded as a basic attribute of the self-organizing active medium⁶. In a general case, the likelihood that self-organization processes will be initiated in the active medium depends on whether the medium itself is capable of separating spontaneously into information and dynamic subsystems³⁵. The main features of plastic flow might be explained by assuming that the information subsystem is related to acoustic emission pulses generated by dislocation shears and the dynamic subsystem, to shears proper³⁶. The evolution of two subsystems is described by Eqs. (20) and (23).

Based on the assumptions above, a two-component model of plastic flow is proposed which operates in accordance with the scheme presented in Fig. 6. Due to the stress concentrator decay (1), stress relaxation will occur which causes generation of acoustic emission pulses. The stress relaxation results in the liberation of energy which is absorbed by the remaining stress concentrators which act as energy-sink (2). This phenomenon is known as acoustic-plastic effect³⁷. As new stress relaxation acts are initiated, shear processes will continue to occur in the dynamic subsystem, generating thereby a series of acoustic pulses. Thus the basic idea of the model being developed is that the acoustic emission and the acoustic-plastic effect are in no way interdependent. This issue has been neglected thus far. In support of this interpretation one can argue that the elastic-plastic invariant is given by Eq. (5), which contains the term $\xi_t = V_t \rho$ for medium's acoustic resistance.

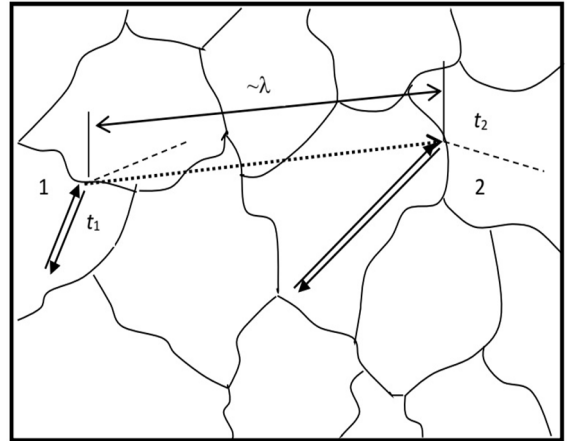


Figure 6. A schematic of the generation of localized plasticity fronts \longleftrightarrow dislocation shears (stress concentrators); ----- shears due to decay of stress concentrators; elastic pulse trajectory

To verify the model's validity, the expectation times, τ^* and τ^{**} , are estimated for the thermally activated relaxation acts³⁸. In the event that the external stress alone is operating,

$$\tau^* = \omega_D^{-1} \exp\left(\frac{U_0 - \gamma\sigma}{k_B T}\right); \quad (26)$$

in the event that both the external stress and the acoustic pulse are operating,

$$\tau^{**} \approx \omega_D^{-1} \exp\left[\frac{U_0 - \gamma\sigma - \Delta U_{ac}}{k_B T}\right] = \omega_D^{-1} \exp\left[\frac{U_0 - \gamma(\sigma + \varepsilon_{ac} E)}{k_B T}\right]. \quad (27)$$

In Eqs. (26) and (27) the activation enthalpy, $U_0 - \gamma\sigma \approx 0.5 \text{ eV}$ ³⁸. Due the action of acoustic pulse having amplitude, $\varepsilon_{ac} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$, reduction in the activation enthalpy is $\Delta U_{ac} \approx \gamma \varepsilon_{ac} E \approx 0.1 \text{ eV}$ and $k_B T \approx 1/40 \text{ eV}$. Under the above conditions, $\tau^* \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$ and $\tau^{**} \approx 9 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s} \ll \tau^*$. The estimate, rough as it is, evidently speaks for the proposed model. It is thus proved that the events occurring in the acoustic (information) and dislocation (dynamic) subsystems are interrelated.

The effect of transverse ultrasound wave splitting in the field of elastic stresses can be used to estimate the autowave length³⁹. Assume that a transverse ultrasound pulse is emitted by an elementary shear. The maximal power in the acoustic emission spectrum corresponds to the frequency, $\omega_a \approx 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ ³⁷. Due to the pulse splitting occurring in an elastically stressed area, two orthogonal polarized waves will form; these have lengths $\zeta_1 = v_1/\omega_a$ and $\zeta_2 = v_2/\omega_a$ and propagation rates $v_1 \neq v_2$. A difference in the wavelengths is given in³⁹ as

$$\delta S = S_2 - S_1 = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{\omega_a} = \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{2\omega_a p V_t}. \quad (28)$$

An estimate of the same values can be obtained by assuming that a difference in principal normal stresses, $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 \approx 10^8 \text{ Pa}$; material density, $\rho \approx 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and sound rate, $V_t \approx 3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}$. Using this line of reasoning, we obtain that $\delta \zeta \approx 10^{-4} \text{ m}$. This rough estimate suggests that the maximal energy of the elastic wave is accumulated at distance $\sim \zeta^2/\delta \zeta \approx 10^{-2} \text{ m} \sim \lambda$ from the pulse origin. This is a plausible explanation for the fact that the new localized plasticity front emerges at distance $\sim \lambda$ from the existing deformation front.

4.3 The two-component model. The quasi-particle version

The above numerical analysis demonstrates that the products $\lambda \cdot V_{aw} \cdot \rho \cdot X^3$ obtained for fourteen metals are close

to the quantum Planck constant $h = 6.626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$ ⁴⁰. On the strength of data presented in Table 3, we write

$$\lambda_1 \cdot V_{aw,i} \cdot \rho \cdot X_i^3 = h_i, \quad (29)$$

where $1 \leq i \leq 14$. The average value $\langle h \rangle (6.95 \pm 0.48) \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$; hence, the ratio $\langle h \rangle/h = 1.05 \pm 0.07 \approx 1$. Without doubt, this intriguing result requires statistical verification. To decide whether the values $\langle h \rangle$ and h are equal or different, they were compared with the help of Student's \hat{t} -criterion⁴¹, which was calculated from the formula

$$\hat{t} = \frac{\langle h \rangle - h}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}, \quad (30)$$

where n_1 14 is the number of estimates of h_i from Eq. (32) and $n_2 = 1$. This suggests that high-accuracy measurements were performed in the absence of dispersion. The estimate of overall dispersion, $\hat{\sigma}^2$, can be made for the quantities $\langle h \rangle$ and h ⁴¹ as

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (h_i - \langle h \rangle)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^1 (h - h)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (h_i - \langle h \rangle)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}. \quad (31)$$

The calculation of the \hat{t} -criterion demonstrates that the values $\langle h \rangle$ and h really belong to the sampling from one and the same general population with the probability higher than 95%. Thus, Eq. (29) actually determines the Planck constant. This leads us to believe that quantum mechanics principles are also suitable for investigations performed in the frame of plastic deformation physics.

This finding led us to believe that a hypothetical quasi-particle might be introduced for addressing the localized plasticity autowave. This procedure is conventionally applied in solids physics⁴². By omitting the index 'i' from Eq. (29), we obtain

$$\rho \cdot X^3 = \rho \Omega = m_{ef} = h/\lambda V_{aw}, \quad (32)$$

which is easily identified with the well-known de Broglie equation, which gives the effective mass of a quasi-particle moving with velocity V_{aw} as $m_{ef} \approx \rho X^{3/3}$. Thus, a quasi-particle is postulated which corresponds to the localized plasticity autowave; its effective mass is given as $m_{av} = h/\lambda V_{aw}$. The hypothetical quasi-particle has been called 'autolocalizon'^{44,45}. Using Eq. (32), the average mass of the autolocalizon was calculated for fourteen metals; the

Table 3. Planck constant values, h , and autolocalizon masses, m_{av} , calculated for studied metals.

Metals	Mg	Al	Ti	Zr	Nb	Cu	Zn	In	Sn	V	γ -Fe	α -Fe	Ni	Co
$h \cdot 10^{34}, \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.1	11.9	9.3	10.1	7.5	3.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	7.1
$m_{av}, \text{ a.m.u.}$	4.0	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3

value obtained, $\langle m_{a-1} \rangle = 1.7 \pm 0.2$ a.m.u. An attempt of similar kind is worthy of notice. Thus the authors in ⁴⁶ introduced a quasi-particle, so-called '*crackon*', which was identified with the tip of growing brittle crack. It was also attempted to introduce so-called '*frustron*', which might be appropriate for descriptions of the initial stage of lattice defect generation ⁴⁷.

A striking analogy can be drawn between the auto localizons and the '*rotons*'. The latter quasi-particles were introduced in the theory of liquid He⁴ super fluidity ⁴⁸. The auto localizon and the roton have a dispersion law of quadratic form; the effective mass of roton, $m_{rot} \approx 0.64$ a.m.u. ⁴⁸, is close to that of auto localizon. In view of the above, the given approach could be elaborated in more detail.

Let Eq. (29) be written as

$$\lambda V_{aw} \rho = h / \chi^3, \quad (33)$$

where both terms have the dimension of dynamic viscosity, i.e. $M \cdot L^{-1} \cdot T^{-1} = Pa \cdot s$. Using Eq. (33), calculations were performed for all studied metals; the resultant value, $\lambda V_{aw} \rho = h / X^3 \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Pa·s. The latter value is close to the coefficient of dislocation drag, B , obtained for quasi-viscous dislocation motion rate $V_{disl} \approx (b\sigma)/B$ ³⁴. It is thus concluded that elastic-plastic invariant (4) might be employed in the frame of alternative approach. In view of the equality

$$\lambda V_{aw} = h / (p \cdot \chi^3) = h / m_{a-1}, \quad (34)$$

we may write, analogously,

$$\chi V_t = h / m_{ph}, \quad (35)$$

where m_{ph} is taken to be phonon mass. Now invariant (4) may be written as

$$\hat{Z} \cdot \frac{h}{\lambda V_{aw}} = \frac{h}{\chi V_t}, \quad (36)$$

which reduces to the balance of masses as $2m_{a-1} = 3m_{ph}$, i.e. three phonons would produce a pair of autolocalizons. This suggestion undoubtedly requires verification. It might be well to point out that similar complex processes occurring in the phonon gas were described earlier ^{49,50}.

In the frame of quasi-particle approach the deforming medium might be viewed as a mixture of phonons and autolocalizons. It is thus suggested that the random walk of the Brownian particle is ⁴⁸

$$S \approx \sqrt{\frac{K_B T}{\pi B r_{a-1}}} t, \quad (37)$$

where the time, $\tau = 2\pi/\omega \approx 10^3$ s; the dynamic viscosity of the phonon gas, $B \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Pa·s (see above) and $k_B T / 40$ eV for $T = 300$ K. Hence, the effective size of autolocalizon, $r_{a-1} \approx \sqrt[3]{\Omega} \approx \chi \approx 10^{-10}$ m and the quasi-particle walk, $S \approx 10^{-2} m \approx \lambda$, which agrees with both the experimental

value and that calculated from Eq. (28). By rewriting Eq. (37) as

$$\frac{S^2}{t} \approx \frac{k_B T}{\pi B r_{a-1}}, \quad (38)$$

we obtain $S^2/\tau \approx D_\epsilon \approx 1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ m²/s. The above suggests that the processes involved in the plastic flow can be addressed effectively in the frame of quasi-particle and auto wave approaches.

5. Localized plasticity autowaves and dislocation theory

5.1 The autowave deformation and the Taylor-Orowan equation

The problem this approach seeks to resolve is this: little is known about its relation to the dislocation theory which serves as the basis for the overwhelming majority of traditional models in plasticity physics ^{23-25,51,52}. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to relate of the autowave equations derived herein to the dislocation mechanisms of plasticity. Note that the idea about quantization of dislocation deformation is in no way objectionable, since the Burgers vector, $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{a}_3$, is usually considered as '*a quantum of shear deformation*' and its components, \mathbf{a}_i , are topological quantum numbers ^{50,53}. Now consider the function $f(\epsilon, \sigma) = \epsilon' \cdot D'_\epsilon$ in Eq. (20). For a homogeneous distribution of dislocations with average spacing d , $\epsilon' \approx d^{-1}$. $(b/d) \approx b d^{-2} \approx b \rho_m$ (here b/d is shear per dislocation and $d^{-2} \approx \rho_m$ is mobile dislocation density). Given $D_\epsilon \approx L \cdot V_{disl}$ (here $L \approx ax$ is dislocation path and $V_{disl} = const$, dislocation rate), we obtain $D'_\epsilon = \alpha V_{disl}$. Hence, Eq. (20) reduces to the equality

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \alpha b \rho_m V_{disl} + D_\epsilon \epsilon'', \quad (39)$$

where the first term from the right side coincides with the Taylor-Orowan equation for dislocation deformation, i.e. $\dot{\epsilon} = b \rho_m V_{disl}$, which might be considered now as a special case of Eq. (39). However, Eq. (39) is applicable to more general cases, e.g. media having high dislocation density, provided the diffusion-like term $D_\epsilon \epsilon''$ is added to the right side of the Taylor-Orowan equation. To clarify this purely formal procedure, we shall give some explanation of the condition to be met. Given $\dot{\epsilon} = const$ by constant-rate tensile loading, the required level of dislocation flux, $\rho_m V_{disl}$, has to be maintained. If the condition is not met, owing to, e.g. a decrease in mobile dislocation density, the medium will initiate deformation processes in front of the plasticity nucleus remote from the nuclei already in existence - otherwise sample fracture will occur. This representation provides a new way of tackling nonlinear problems connected with the nature and evolution of dislocation substructures ^{24,25,52}.

5.2 Localized plasticity autowaves and work

hardening coefficient

A number of well-established models link work hardening processes to the long- or short-range interaction of dislocations^{51,52}. In what follows, the autowave mechanism has to be related to the work hardening phenomena in terms of plasticity physics. Assume that the work hardening coefficient is given as $\theta \approx W/Q^{23}$ (here $W \approx Eb^2\rho_s$ is the energy stored by plastic deformation; ρ_s , immobile dislocation density; $Q \approx \sigma b L_d \rho_m$, energy dissipated by mobile dislocations having density, ρ_m , and path, L_d). Now it can be written

$$\theta \approx \frac{Eb^2\rho_s}{\sigma b L_d \rho_m} \approx \frac{b}{\varepsilon_e L_d} \cdot \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_m}, \quad (40)$$

where $\varepsilon_e = \sigma/E$; $L_d = \Lambda \cdot (\varepsilon - \varepsilon^*)^{-1}$; Λ depends on the kind of material²⁴ and ε^* is the strain for the onset of linear work hardening stage. It follows from Eqs. (1) and (40) that

$$V_{aw} \approx \Xi \cdot \frac{\Lambda}{b} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon^*}{\varepsilon_e} \cdot \frac{\rho_m}{\rho_s}. \quad (41)$$

With growing density of immobile defects, ρ_s , the value V_{aw} will grow less. With increasing amount of energy dissipated to heat, the deforming medium would warm up, which greatly increases the likelihood of thermally activated plastic deformation and of autowave rate growth.

Now let $dV_{aw} \sim L_d$; hence, we obtain^{24,25}

$$\theta \approx \sqrt{zb/3\Lambda}, \quad (42)$$

where z is the number of dislocations in a planar pileup. It follows from the above that $dV_{aw} \sim L_d \sim \Lambda \sim \theta^{-2}$. The data obtained for a range of materials suggest that $\varepsilon - \varepsilon^* \sim \text{const}^{24}$; however, the value θ is found to vary for different materials, i.e. $d\theta \neq 0$. Then we can write

$$dV_{aw} \approx zb(\varepsilon - \varepsilon^*)^{-1} \theta^{-2} d\theta. \quad (43)$$

Integration of Eq. (43) yields $V_{aw} \sim \theta^{-1}$. Finally, a special case of Eq. (1) is written as

$$V_{aw} = V_0^* + J/\theta^*, \quad (44)$$

where $\theta^* = d\sigma/d\varepsilon$ is a dimension characteristic of the plastic flow process (see above). The values calculated for alloyed single γ -Fe crystals are as follows: $V_0^* \approx 2.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m/s and $J \approx 3.4 \cdot 10^4$ Pa·m/s. Let $J \approx \sigma V_m$ (here σ is flow stress and V_m is mobile slip rate). Since Pa·m/s = W·m⁻², the quantity J acquires the meaning of flux power from the loading machine through the sample. Given $\sigma \leq 10^3$ MPa and $V_m = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ m/s, we obtain $J \leq 3.3 \cdot 10^4$ W·m⁻²^{54,56}.

Thus the work hardening process is addressed above in the frame of conventional dislocation model by assuming that a changeover in the work hardening stages is due to variation in the distribution of stress concentrators⁵¹. Hence,

the same factor might be responsible for the generation of new autowave modes in the active medium.

6. Conclusions

Solids plasticity is addressed above in the frame of autowave concept. The given approach might fall far short of a completely theoretical prediction. In point of fact, it might be regarded as an attempt at envision of the complexities of the plastic flow process, which would enable formulation of contemporary views of this phenomenon. Hopefully, more rigorous techniques would be developed for tackling the problem of plasticity. Thus far we have the pleasure of bringing to your notice the following conclusions.

1. The localization behavior of plastic deformation has been studied for all the plastic flow stages. Localized plasticity patterns are found to emerge in the deforming medium. A total of four pattern kinds have been recognized in studied materials. It is found that the kind of pattern observed for the given flow stage strictly corresponds to the work hardening mechanism involved in the deformation.
2. The kinetics of plastic deformation and stresses is described using autowave equations derived on the base of continuum media mechanics.
3. On the base of experimental data elastic-plastic deformation invariant is obtained, which is a master equation for plasticity mechanics. In the frame of autowave model the invariant serves to relate the characteristics of localized plasticity autowaves to those of elastic waves. The distinctive features of localized plasticity autowaves are described by the consequences from the invariant.
4. A two-component model of localized plasticity is proposed which is based on the assumption that shear processes interact with acoustic pulses. The autowave model is complemented by the quasi-particle model; the both versions are of equivalent status.
5. A relationships are established between the autowave representations and certain conventional dislocation models, which precludes any controversy between the proposed autowave approach and the existing work hardening theories.

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