Local Phase Transformation Strengthening in Ni-based Superalloys and Induction of Displacive-Diffusional Phase Formation via Alternative Deformation Pathways

Ashton J. Egan\textsuperscript{a,b}, Fei Xue\textsuperscript{c}, Longsheng Feng\textsuperscript{a}, Gregory Sparks\textsuperscript{d}, Emmanuelle Marquis\textsuperscript{c}, Yunzhi Wang\textsuperscript{a}, Sammy Tin\textsuperscript{e}, Michael J. Mills\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The Ohio State University, 177 Watts Hall, 2041 N. College Road, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

\textsuperscript{b}Center for Electron Microscopy and Analysis, The Ohio State University, 1305 Kinnear Rd, Columbus, OH 43212, USA

\textsuperscript{c}Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Michigan, 2300 Hayward St, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

\textsuperscript{d}Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Air Force Research Laboratory, AFRL/RX, Building 653, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433, USA

\textsuperscript{e}Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Arizona, 1235 James E. Rogers Way, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA

\textsuperscript{a}egan.74@osu.edu

Strain rates during intermediate temperature creep in nickel-based superalloys (~700-800 °C) are primarily dominated by planar defects and microtwinning, where shearing processes are controlled by diffusion mediated segregation and reordering\cite{1}. Local Phase Transformation (LPT) at defects strengthen alloys possessing critical ratios of $\eta/\chi$ formers. Novel LPT strengthening has recently been shown along microtwin boundaries through correlative controlled Electron Channeling Contrast Imaging (cECCI) and Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy (STEM) studies\cite{2,3}. This LPT prevents additional shearing partial dislocations from thickening microtwins, thus preventing rapid strain accumulation. In response, strain alternatively accumulates via deformation induced formation of ordered-HCP “nano-laths”; these are associated and grow from LPT at microtwin interfaces and appear formed by otherwise twin-inducing partials. Advanced characterization of deformation processes was conducted utilizing cECCI, probe corrected STEM, and atomic resolution Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDS) to confirm lattice site occupancies. Correlative Atom Probe Tomography (APT) was used for phase confirmation and accurate compositional analysis. Orientation effects of operative shearing mechanisms, LPTs, and lath formation were studied in polycrystalline specimens and compared to single crystal results/theory. Understanding of this process will inform multiscale modeling efforts.

Keywords: Local Phase Transformation, Creep, Microtwin, STEM, EDS, APT
Figure 1: Analysis of deformation induced ordered-HCP nano-laths. Top left shows cECCI image of microtwins (thin bright features) and nano-laths (thicker, brighter features). Other images were taken using on-zone HAADF and XEDS using a probe corrected STEM.

References:

