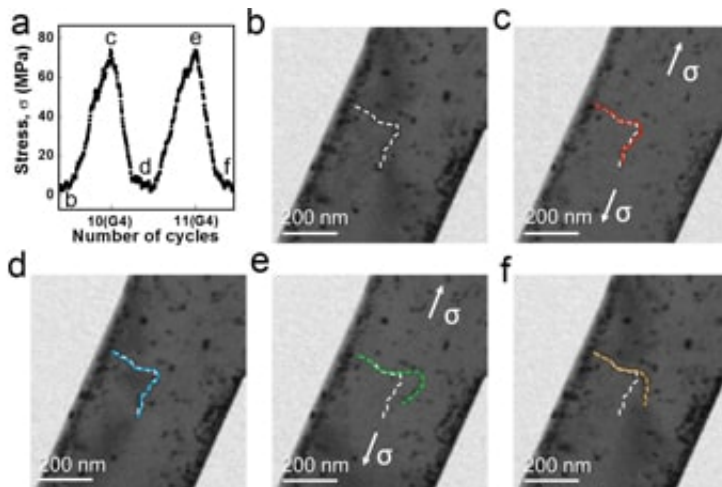


# Cyclic healing removes defects in metals while maintaining strength

October 19 2015, by Jocelyn Duffy



Abrupt de-pinning and de-stabilization of a dislocation line due to repeated cyclic loading. (a) Evolution of nominal tensile stress during two selected cycles: 10 and 11 in loading sequence G4, described in Table 1. Figures (b) to (f) are still frames extracted from the recorded movie that corresponds to the stress state marked in (a). The direction of tensile straining is indicated by the arrows in Figs. (c) and (e). The scale bars in (b) to (f) represent 200 nm.

When designing a new material, whether for an airplane, car, bridge, mobile device, or biological implant, engineers strive to make the material strong and defect-free. However, methods conventionally used to control the amount of defects in a material, such as applying heat or mechanical stress, can also have undesirable consequences in terms of the material's strength, structure and performance.

An international team of researchers, including Carnegie Mellon University President Subra Suresh, Zhiwei Shan and colleagues from Xi'an Jiaotong University in China, Ming Dao and Ju Li from MIT, and Evan Ma from Johns Hopkins University, has developed a new technique called cyclic healing that uses repetitive, gentle stretching to eliminate pre-existing defects in metal [crystals](#). Their results have been published online today (Monday, Oct. 19) in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Most materials are made of crystals. When materials fail, it is usually the result of defects in the crystal or in the arrangement of multiple crystals in a polycrystalline structure. While much research has been done on metal fatigue at larger scales, new technologies are just now allowing researchers to see how atomic-scale defects nucleate, multiply and interact in materials subjected to monotonic or fatigue loading inside a high-resolution microscope.

In this study, the researchers used [transmission electron microscopy](#) to look inside sub-micrometer-sized specimens of aluminum crystals as they subjected the samples to stressors like repeated, small-amplitude deformation or fatigue loading. They found that gentle cyclic deformation, a process that repetitively stretches the crystal, helps to unpin or shakedown rows of [atomic defects](#) known as dislocations in the metal and move these dislocations closer to free surfaces in the sample. Image forces, which act to minimize the energy of the defects, attract the dislocations closer to the free surfaces and force them out of the crystal. As a result, the crystal "heals," becoming essentially free of pre-existing dislocations, thereby significantly increasing its strength.

This finding was surprising to researchers because cyclic deformation has an opposite effect in micro- and macro-scale metal crystals. In these larger samples, repeated stretching generally leads to the creation, accumulation and interaction of defects, which can lead to cracking and

failure.

"This work demonstrates how cyclic deformation, under certain controlled conditions, can lead to the removal of [defects](#) from crystals of small volume," says Suresh, who holds the Henry L. Hillman President's Chair at CMU. "It also points to potential new pathways for engineering the defect structure of metal components in a variety of sub-micro-scale systems."

**More information:** Cyclic deformation leads to defect healing and strengthening of small-volume metal crystals, *PNAS*, [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1518200112](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1518200112)

Provided by Carnegie Mellon University

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