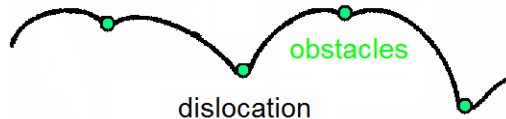


Plasticity of crystals

Plastic (irreversible) deformation is possible due to the motion of defects of the periodic crystal lattice, mainly dislocations – linear defects

Classical view



Microscopic scale: thermally activated motion of dislocations through obstacles →

Averaging over a statistically large number of non-correlated movements of dislocations (10^{10} - 10^{12} cm⁻²) →

Macroscopic scale: homogeneous plastic flow and smooth deformation curves

Complexity in plasticity

Plastic flow – *nonlinear, irreversible, dissipative*

Dynamics of the dislocation system

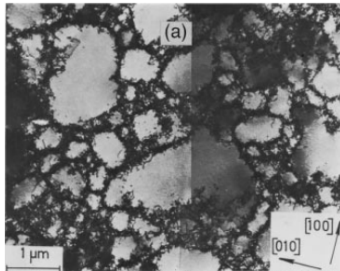
- ✓ Lattice friction
- ✓ Interactions with other defects (pinning/depinning)
- ✓ Long range interactions with each other (“jamming”)
- ✓ Multiplication, annihilation, reactions

Complexity of the dislocation itself

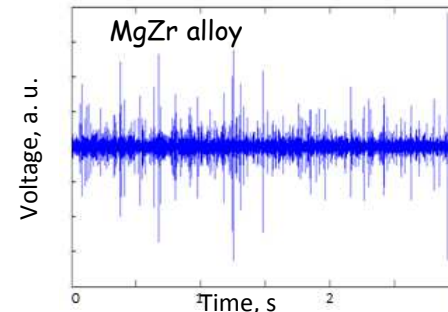
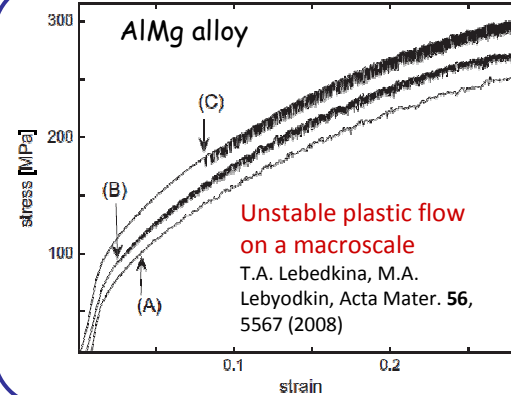
- ✓ Out of equilibrium
- ✓ Many degrees of freedom
- ✓ Glide is bound to crystallographic planes
- ✓ Non conservative motion (climb to another plane)

Mesoscopic scale: various collective phenomena, including avalanches

Examples of complexity



Dislocation patterning
H. Mughrabi, et al. Phil.
Mag. A, 1986



Acoustic emission during smooth plastic flow, unpublished

Objects of the investigation

Some results

Macroscopic plastic instability: Portevin-Le Chatelier effect in alloys

Statistical analysis of stress serrations (macro) and acoustic emission (meso):

- Transition from Self-Organized Criticality (high strain rate) to the phenomenon of Synchronization (low strain rate) in the dislocation dynamics
- Deterministic chaos at intermediate strain rates

Mesoscopic scale

Local extensometry:

- Competition between wave-like and burst-like behavior
- Similar patterns in AlMg, Cu, TWIP steel, Ti,...: general dynamical mechanisms