

3.40J / 22.71J
Modern Physical Metallurgy
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Lecture 8: Dislocation interactions III

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General formulation of Peach-Koehler:

If $|\mathbf{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \times \mathbf{g}| > f$, a dislocation will move if and only if:

...there exists an available slip system

Q: What happens if a full dislocation cannot move?

LECTURE 8

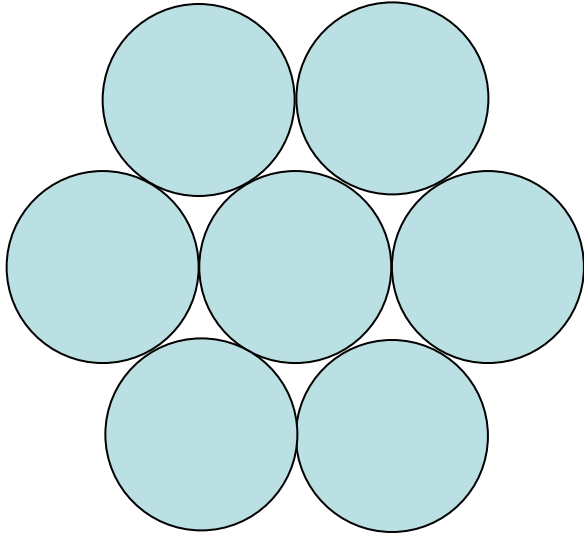
Q: What happens when 2 moving dislocations intersect?

LECTURE 9

Q: What happens when a lot of dislocations interact?

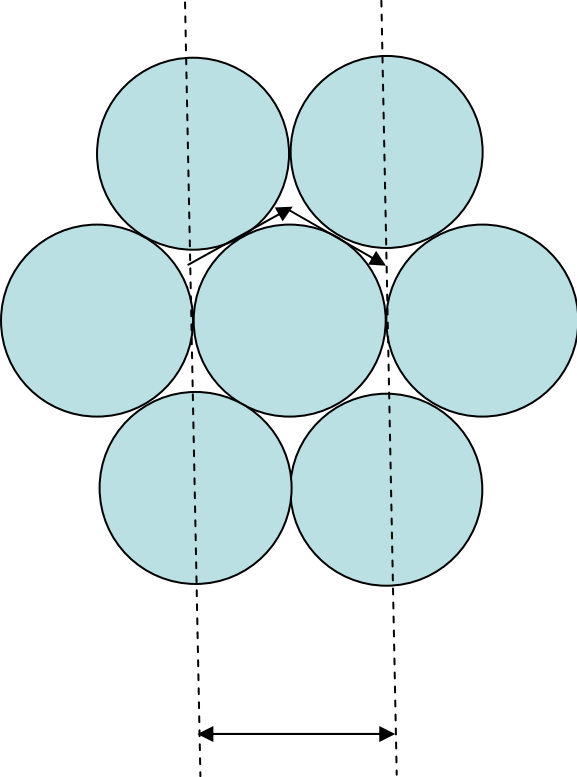
Q: What happens if a full dislocation cannot move?

1. Partial dislocations



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PARTIALS AND STACKING FAULTS



PARTIALS AND ANTIPHASE BOUNDARIES

A	B	A	B	A	B
B	A	B	A	B	A

A	B	A	B	A	B
B	A	B	A	B	A

A	B	A	B	A	B	
B	A	B	A	B	A	

	A	B	A	B	A	B
	B	A	B	A	B	A

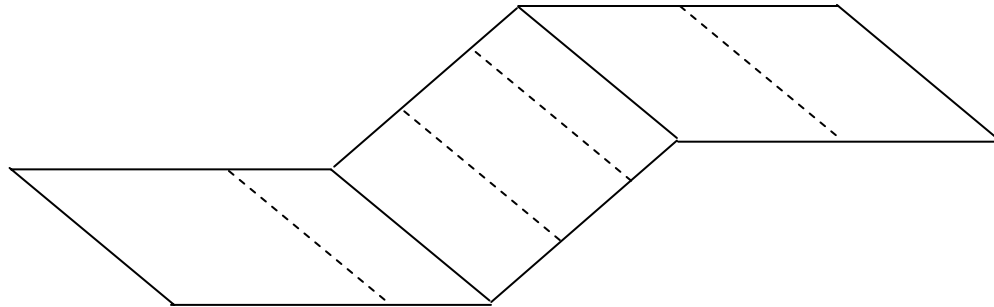
A	B	A	B	A	B	
B	A	B	A	B	A	

	A	B	A	B	A	B
	B	A	B	A	B	A

A	B	A	B	A	B	A
B	A	B	A	B	A	B

	A	B	A	B	A	
	B	A	B	A	B	

2. CROSS-SLIP



2. CLIMB

Edge dislocations cannot cross-slip due to defined slip plane,
ie, $b \perp \xi$.

If they cannot move in their slip plane, one option is to climb.

CLIMB = movement of vacancy row in one direction, so that the
half-plane advances normal to the slip plane (up or down).

Requires collective motion of vacancy line, so favored only at

- elevated temperature
- elevated pressure.