



CREEP BEHAVIOUR AND STRENGTH OF MAGNESIUM-BASED COMPOSITES

V. Sklenička, M. Pahutová, K. Kuchařová and M. Svoboda

Institute of Physics of Materials, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
CZ – 616 62, Brno, Czech Republic

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Short – fibre reinforced AZ 91 and QE 22 alloys (squeeze casting)
- Particle-reinforced QE 22 alloy (powder metallurgy)
- Conclusions

NATO ARW 2003 “Metallic Materials with High Structural Efficiency”
7 – 13 September 2003, Kyiv, Ukraine

Report Documentation Page

*Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188*

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE 18 MAR 2004	2. REPORT TYPE N/A	3. DATES COVERED -	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Creep Behaviour And Strength Of Magnesium-Based Composites		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
		5b. GRANT NUMBER	
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)		5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
		5e. TASK NUMBER	
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Institute of Physics of Materials, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic CZ 616 62, Brno, Czech Republic		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited			
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See also ADM001672., The original document contains color images.			
14. ABSTRACT			
15. SUBJECT TERMS			
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	UU
			18. NUMBER OF PAGES 26
			19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON



Mg – BASED METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES

The property profile achieved is determined by:

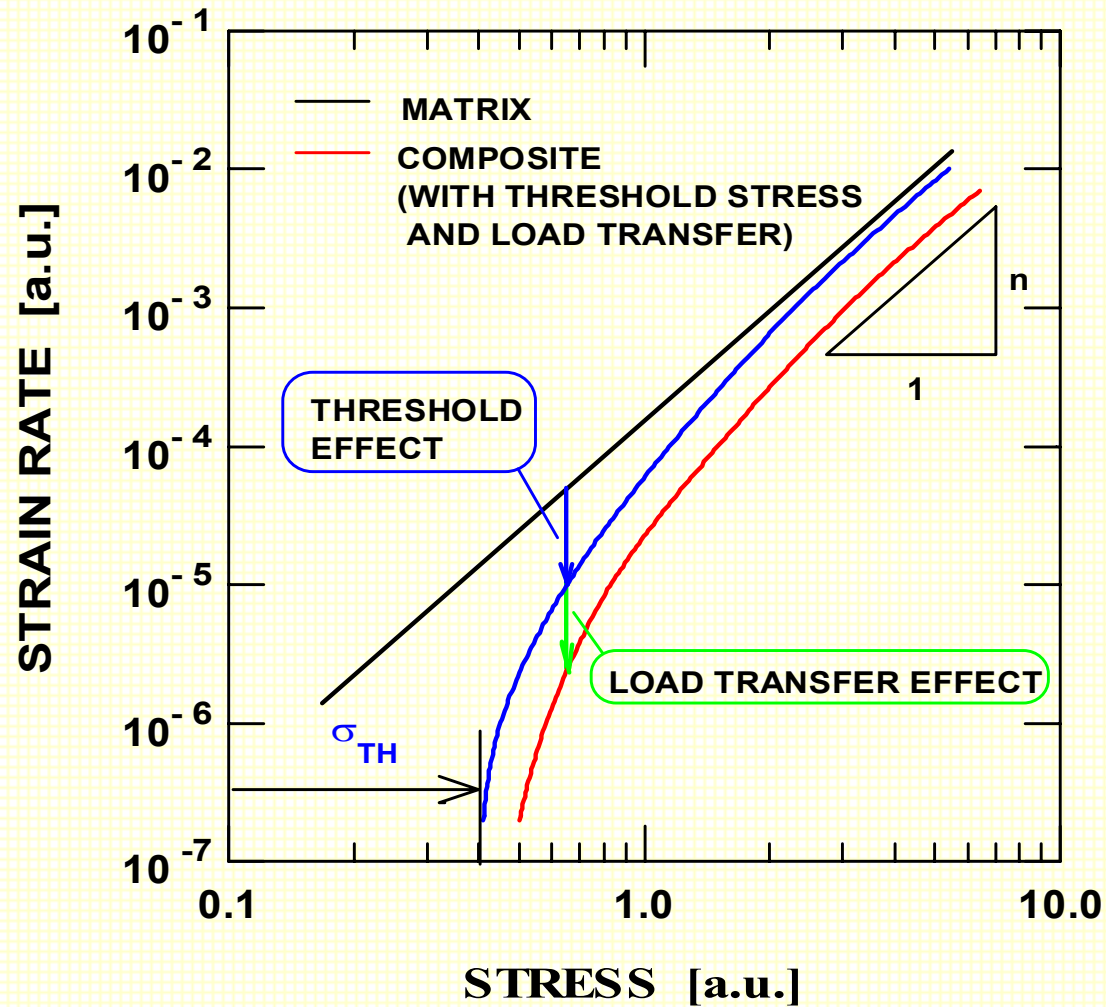
the raw materials used

the production procedures

- matrix alloy
- nature of reinforcement (fibres, particles, ...)
- chemical composition of reinforcement
- morphology, volume fraction and distribution of reinforcement
- manufacturing process
- subsequent treatment



COMPOSITE STRENGTHENING EFFECTS IN CREEP





EXPERIMENTAL MATERIALS

TU Clausthal, Germany – squeeze casting

AZ 91 MAGNESIUM ALLOY

composition: 9wt%Al+1wt%Zn+0.3wt%Mn

AZ 91 – 20 vol%Al₂O₃(f) COMPOSITE

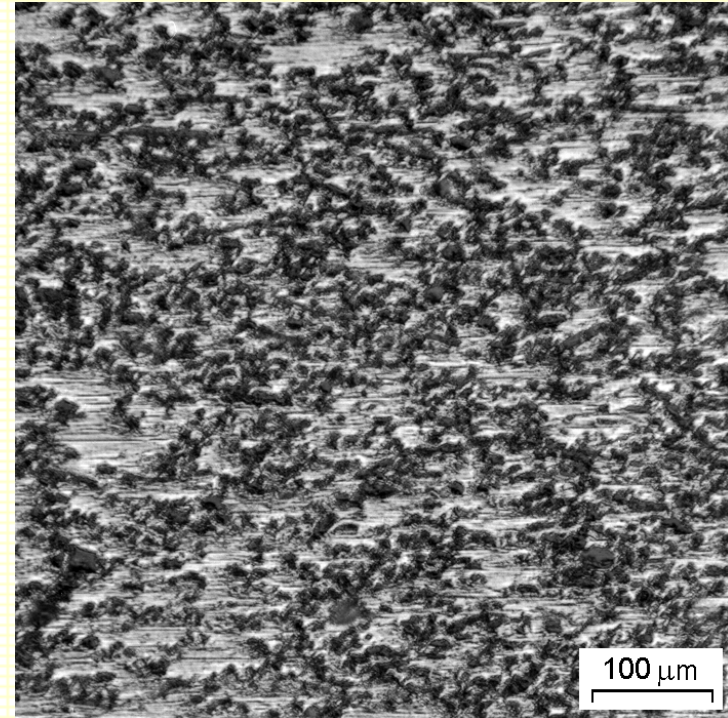
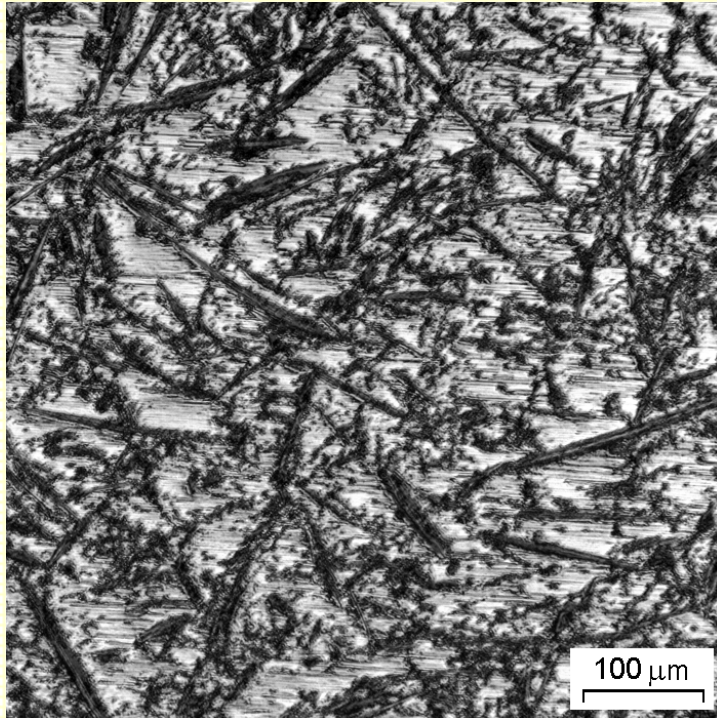
20 vol% of Saffil δ - Al₂O₃ fibres

diameter ~ 3 μ m, length 1 ~ 100 μ m

planar random distribution

T6 heat treatment annealing: 688 K/ 24h
ageing: 443 K/ 24h

AZ 91 – 20 vol.% Al₂O₃ composite



Optical micrographs showing microstructure of the composite in two perpendicular directions



EXPERIMENTAL MATERIALS (cont.)

QE 22 MAGNESIUM ALLOY

composition: 2.5wt%Ag+2.0wt%Nd rich rare earths+0.6wt%Zr

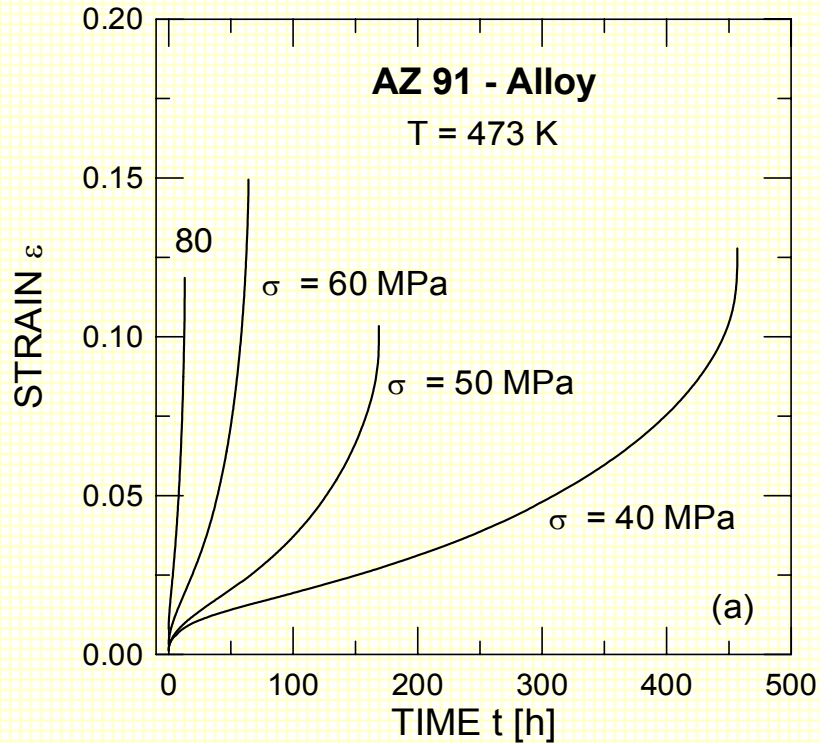
QE 22 – 20 vol%Al₂O₃(f) COMPOSITE

T6 heat treatment annealing: 803 K/ 6h
ageing: 447 K/ 8h

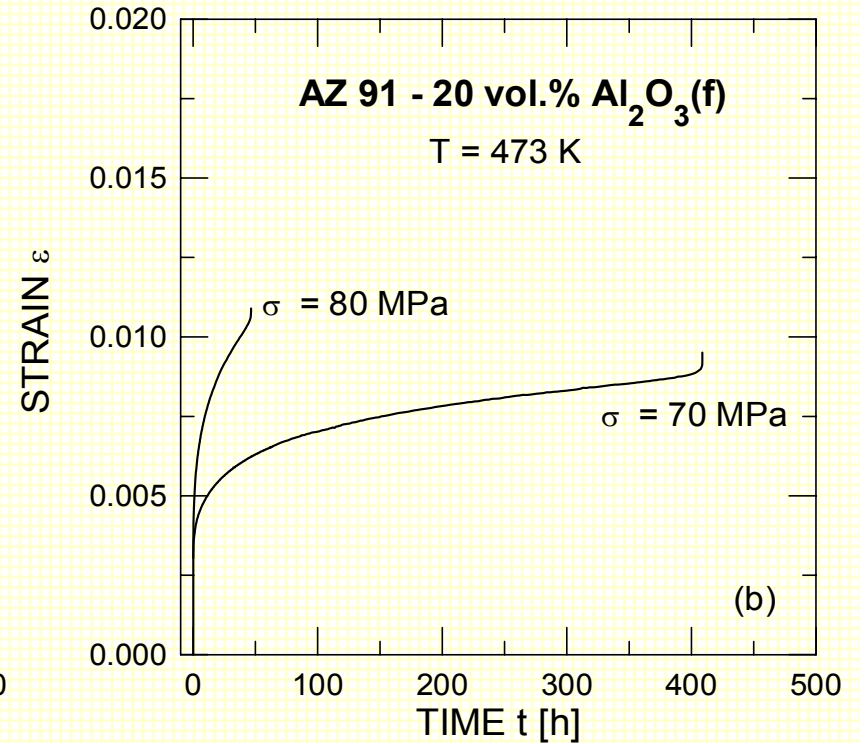
CREEP TESTING

- constant stress tensile creep tests
- testing temperatures: from 423 to 523 K
- applied stresses: from 10 to 200 MPa

CREEP CURVES



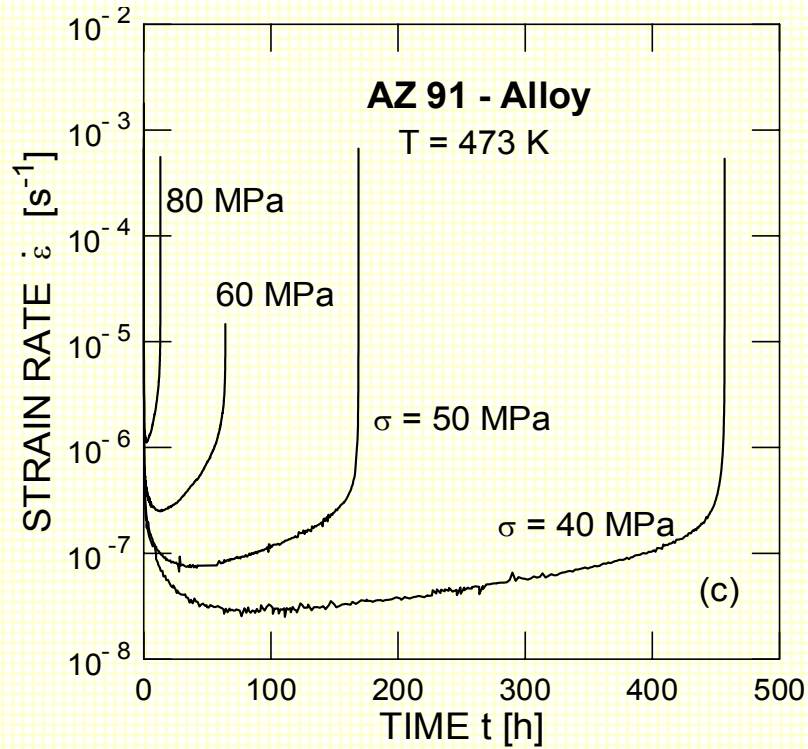
MONOLITHIC ALLOY



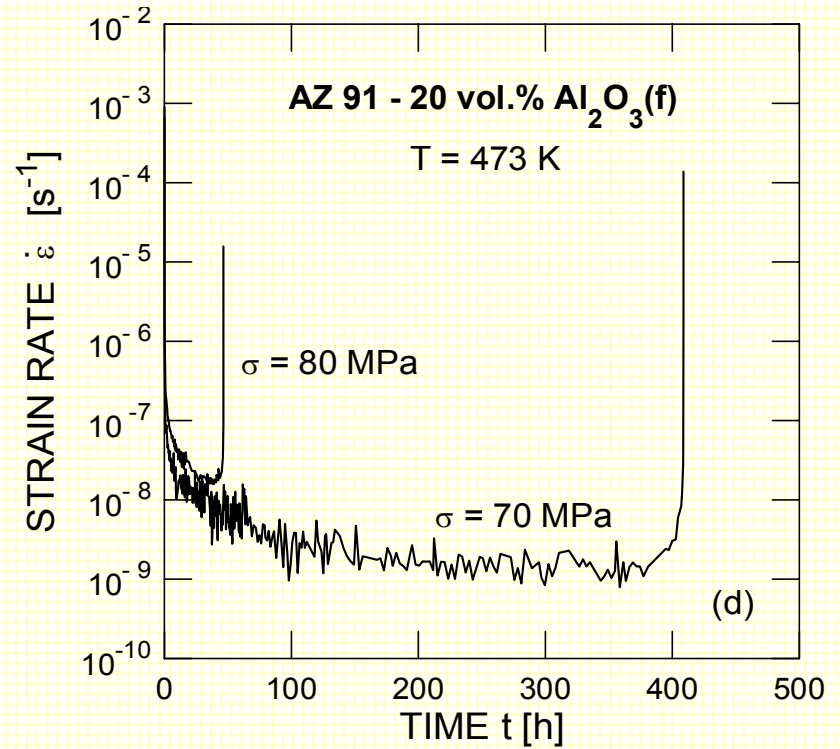
COMPOSITE

Creep curves for AZ 91 alloy and its composite at 473 K

CREEP CURVES



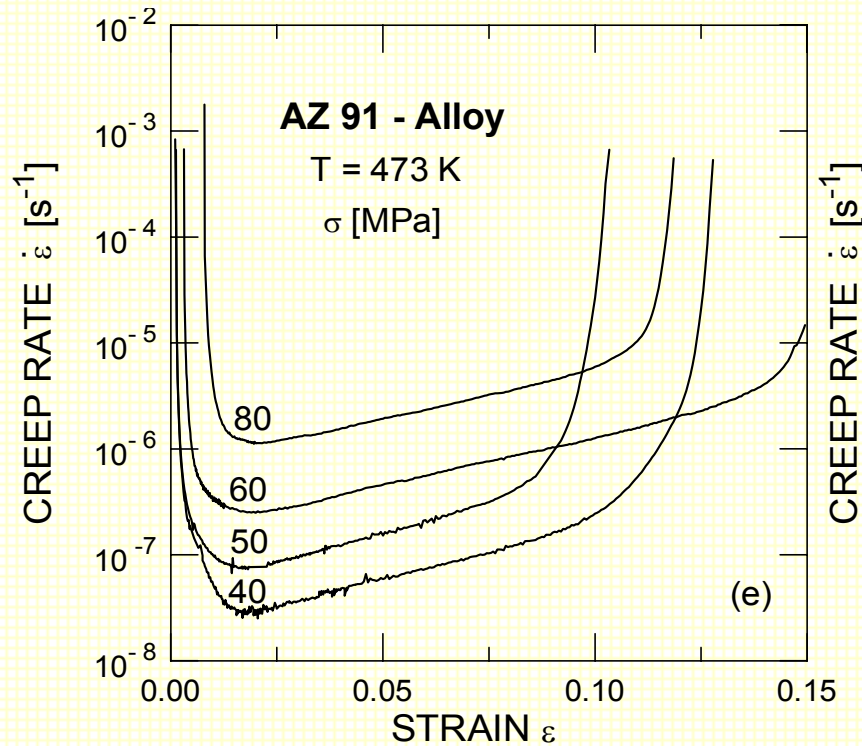
MONOLITHIC ALLOY



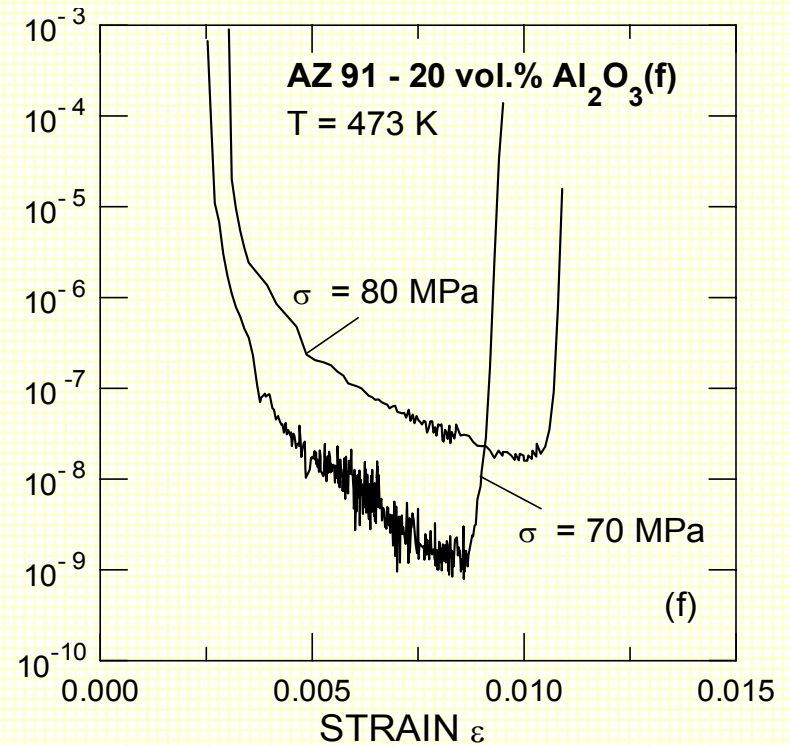
COMPOSITE

Time dependences of strain rate for AZ 91 alloy and its composite at 473 K

CREEP CURVES



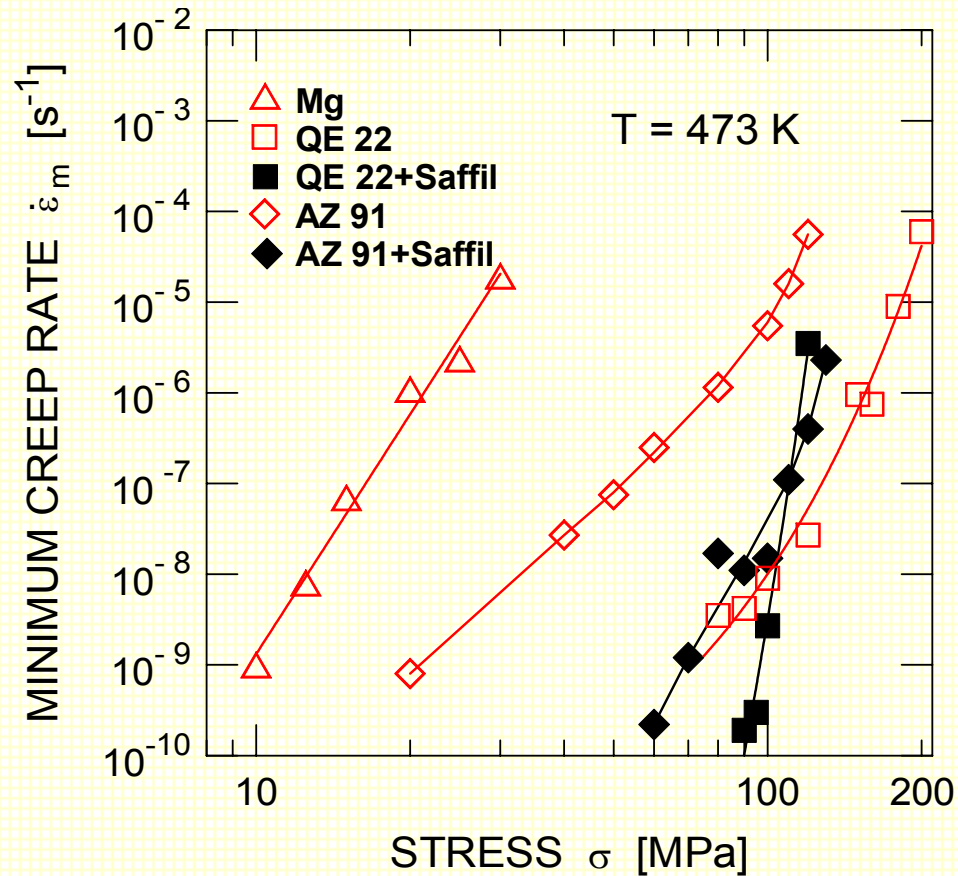
MONOLITHIC ALLOY



COMPOSITE

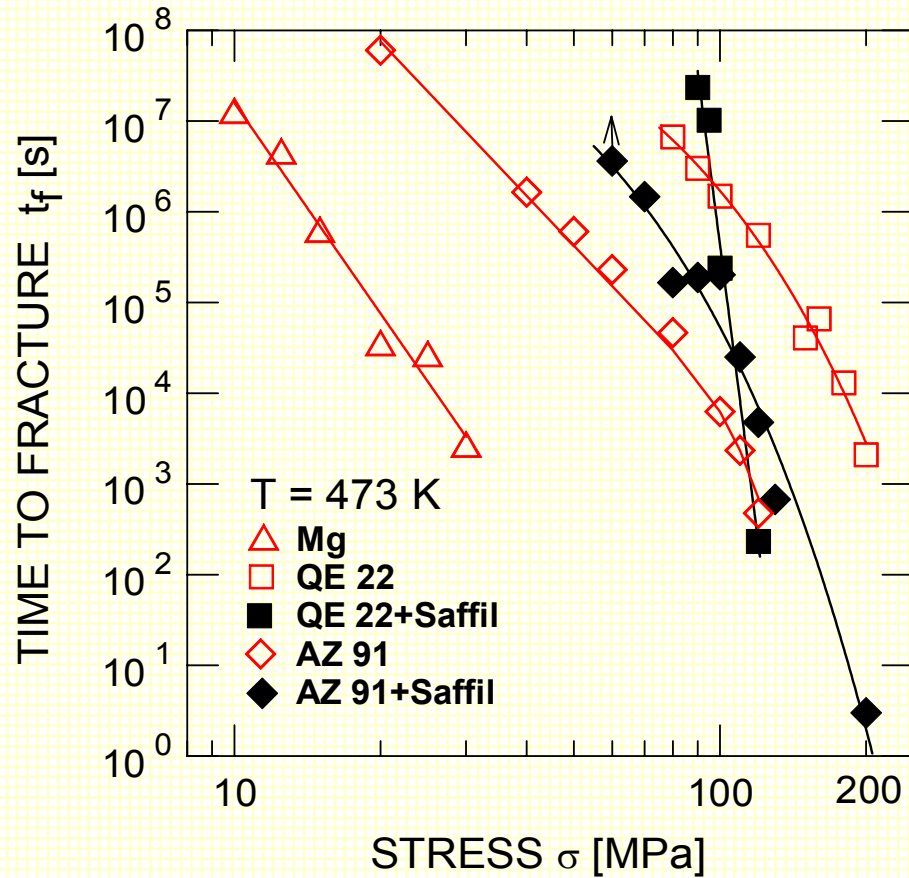
Dependences of strain rate on strain for AZ 91 alloy and its composite at 473 K

CREEP RESULTS



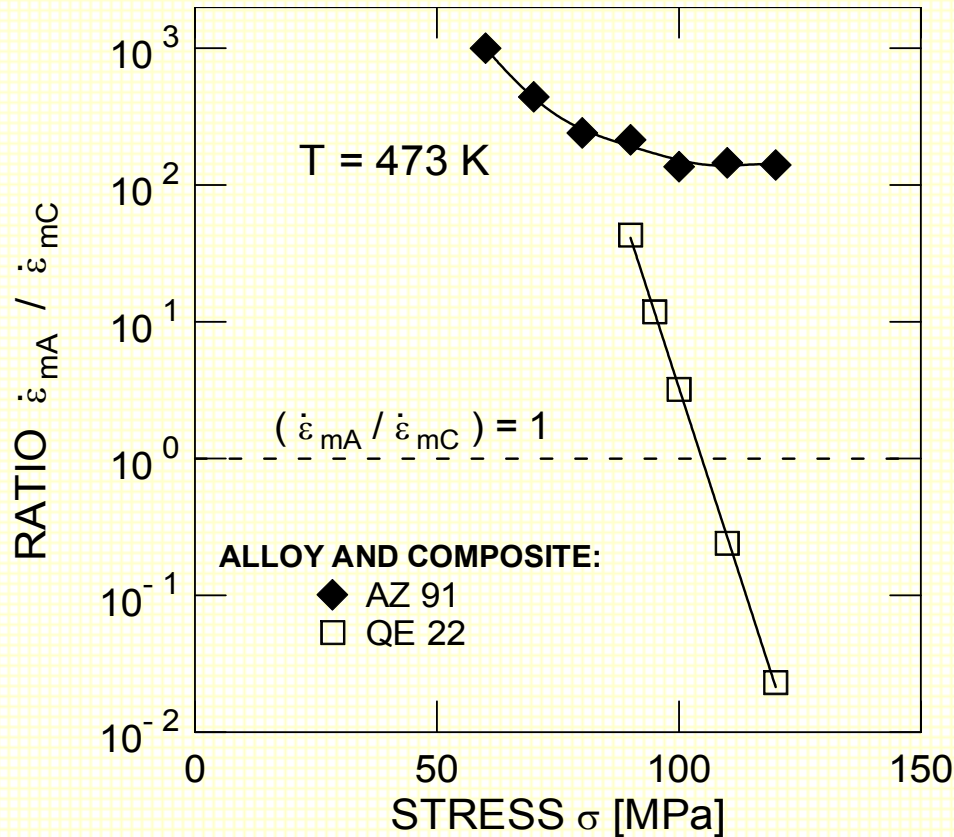
Minimum creep rate versus stress for the monolithic alloys and their short-fibre composites

CREEP RESULTS



Time to fracture versus stress for the monolithic alloys and their short-fibre composites

CREEP RESULTS



Effect of composite strengthening demonstrated by the ratios of minimum creep rate of the monolithic alloy and the composite

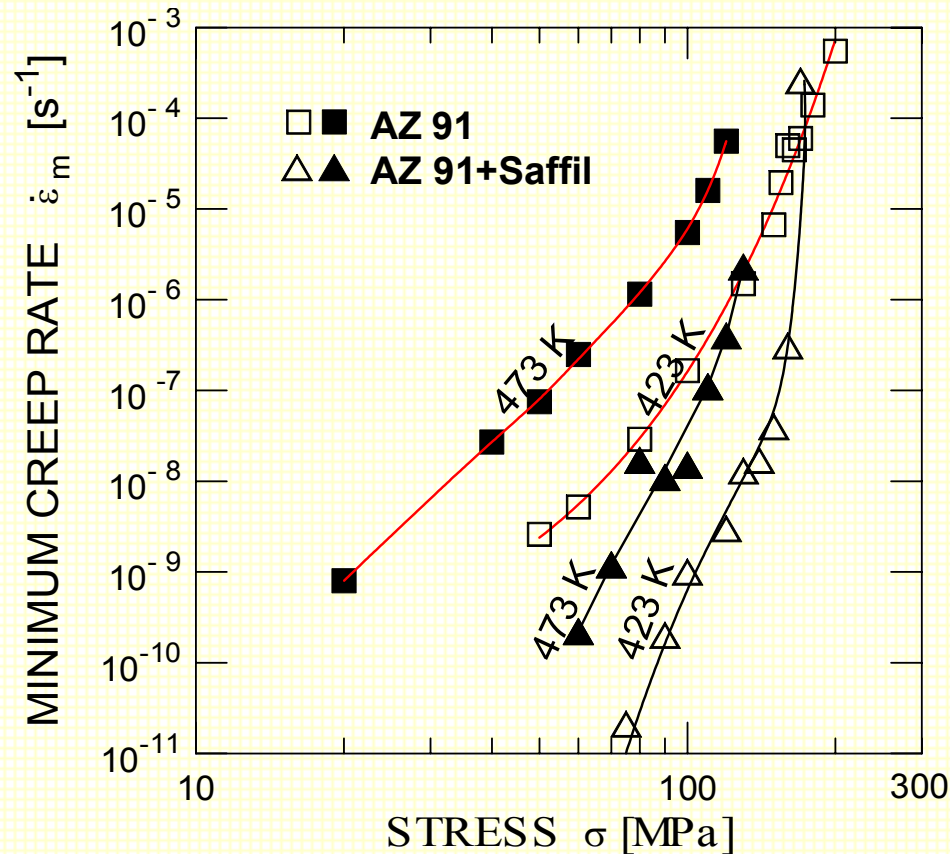


What

WHAT IS (ARE) **THE REASON(S) FOR BETTER CREEP RESISTANCE OF THE COMPOSITE?**

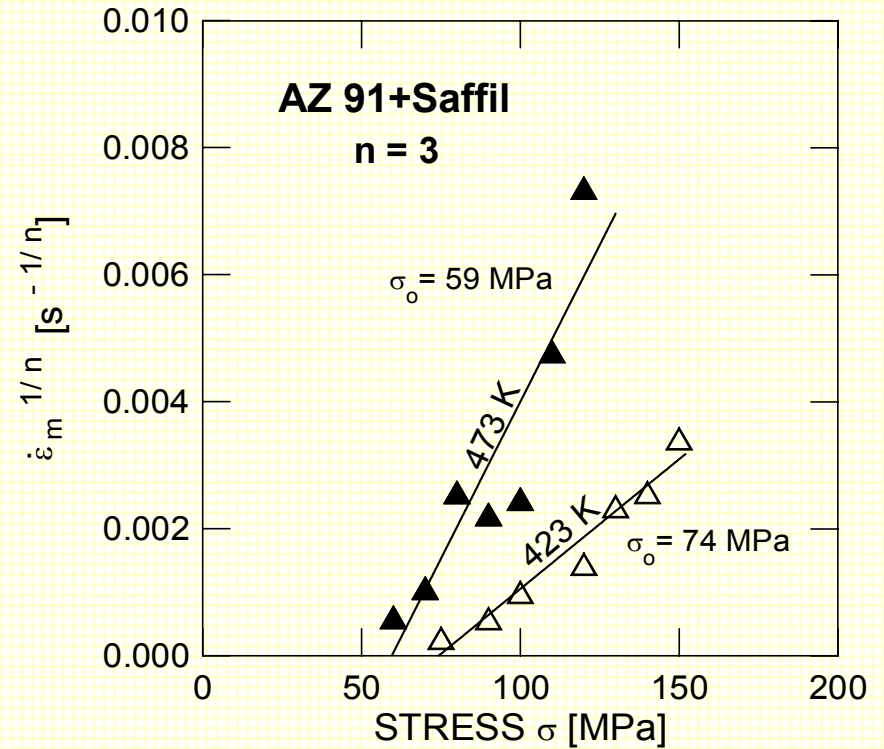
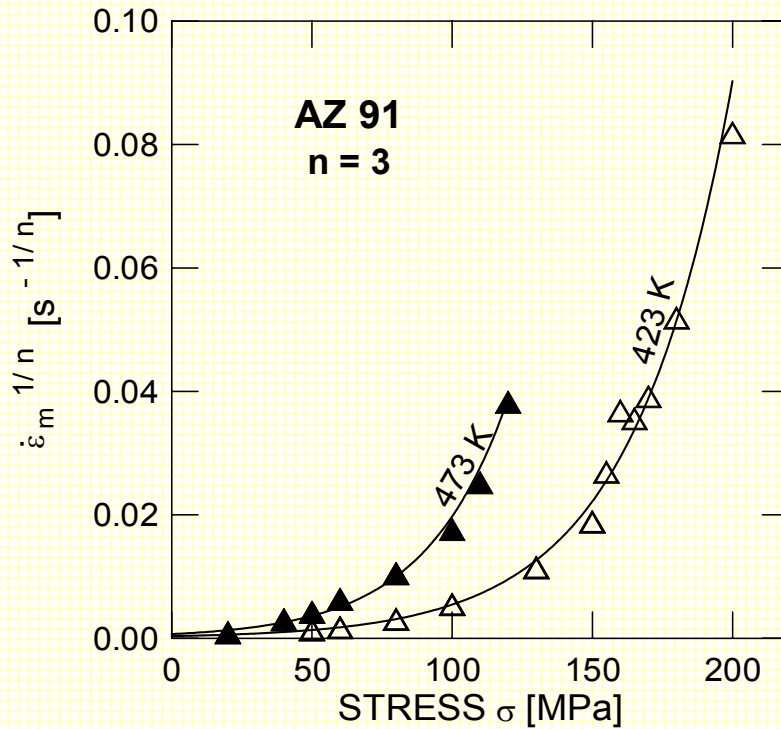
WHAT IS **THE LIMITING FACTOR OF SHORT-FIBRE REINFORCEMENT?**

CREEP RESULTS



Stress dependences of minimum creep rate for the AZ 91 alloy and the AZ 91 – 20 vol.% $Al_2O_3(f)$ composite at 423 and 473 K

THRESHOLD STRESS



Determination of the threshold stress for:

AZ 91 alloy
(no threshold stress)

AZ 91 – Saffil composite



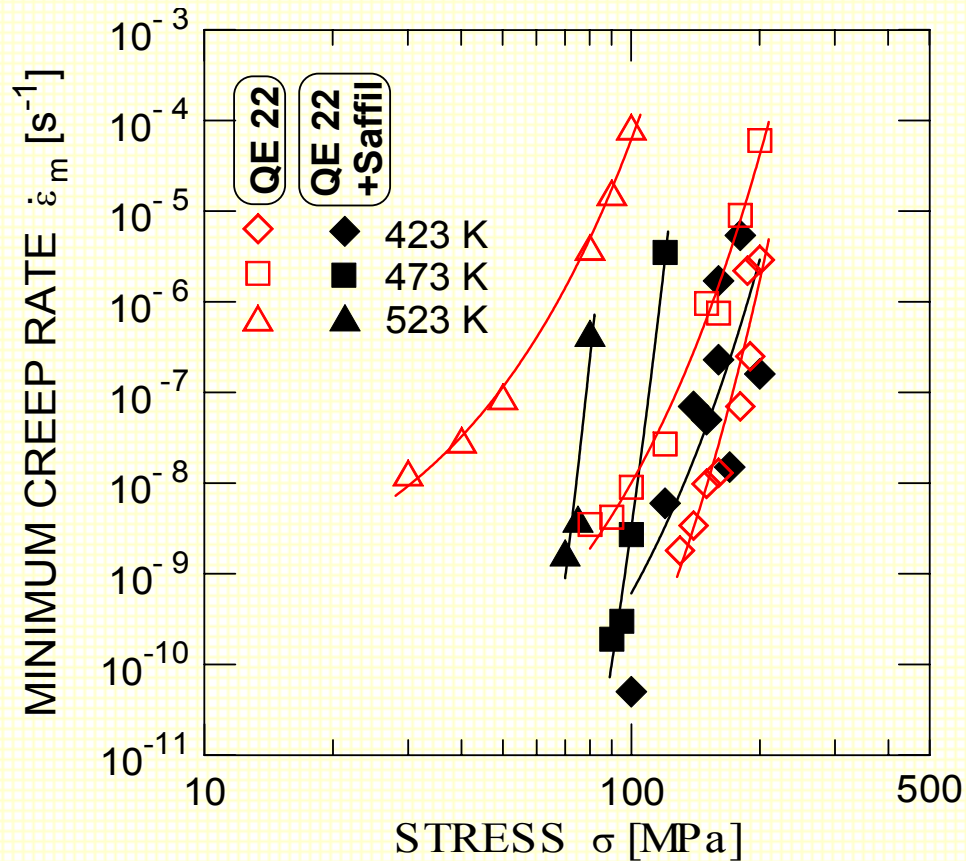
LOAD TRANSFER

The values of α (a load transfer coefficient)

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_c / \dot{\varepsilon}_m = (1 - \alpha)^n \quad n = 3$$

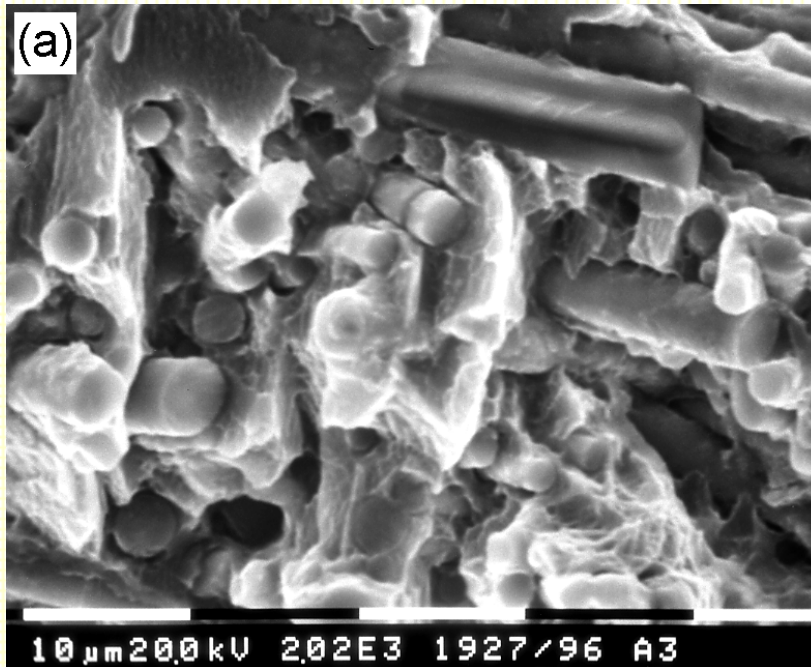
T [K]	σ [MPa]	$\dot{\varepsilon}_c$ [s ⁻¹]	$\dot{\varepsilon}_m$ [s ⁻¹]	α
423	90	2.45/-10	1.1/-7	0.869
	100	6.97/-10	2.34/-7	0.856
	125	6.4/-9	1.15/-6	0.822
	150	3.9-8	4.27/-6	0.790
473	50	7.5/-11	8.61/-8	0.904
	70	1.36/-9	5.48/-7	0.864
	90	1.18/-8	2.18/-6	0.824
	100	2.94/-8	3.89/-6	0.803

CREEP RESULTS

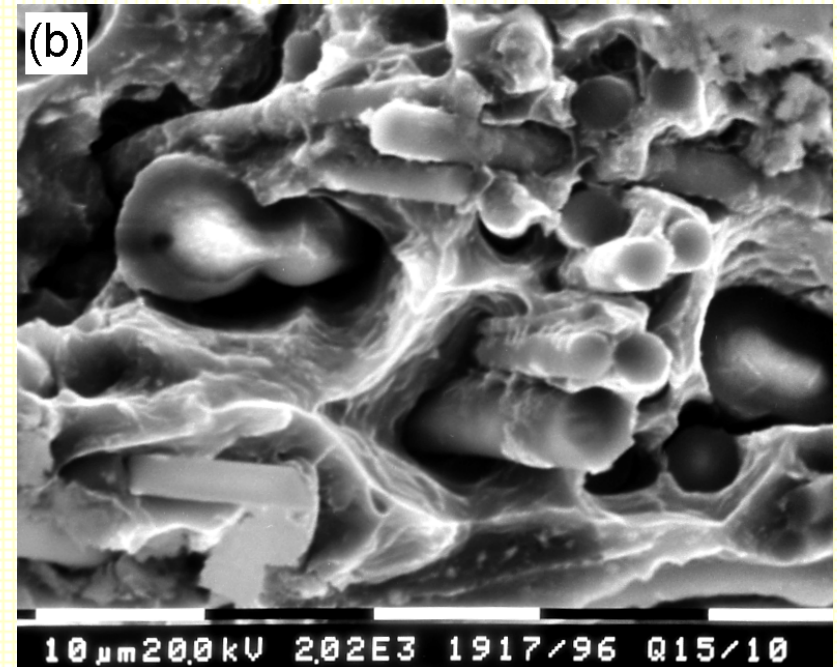


Stress dependences of minimum creep rates for the QE 22 alloy and the QE 22 – 20 vol.% $Al_2O_3(f)$ composite at 423, 473 and 523 K

CREEP FRACTURE SURFACES (SEM)



AZ 91 + 20 vol.% COMPOSITE



QE 22 + 20 vol.% COMPOSITE

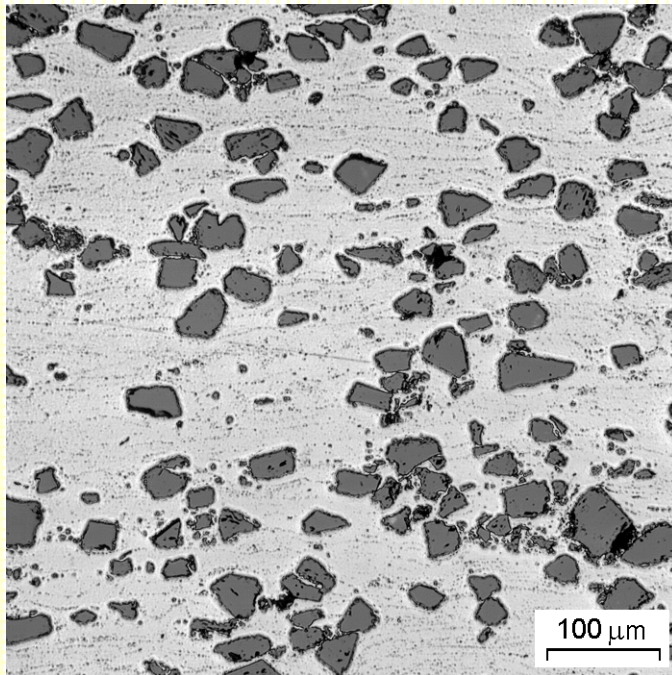


CONCLUSIONS I

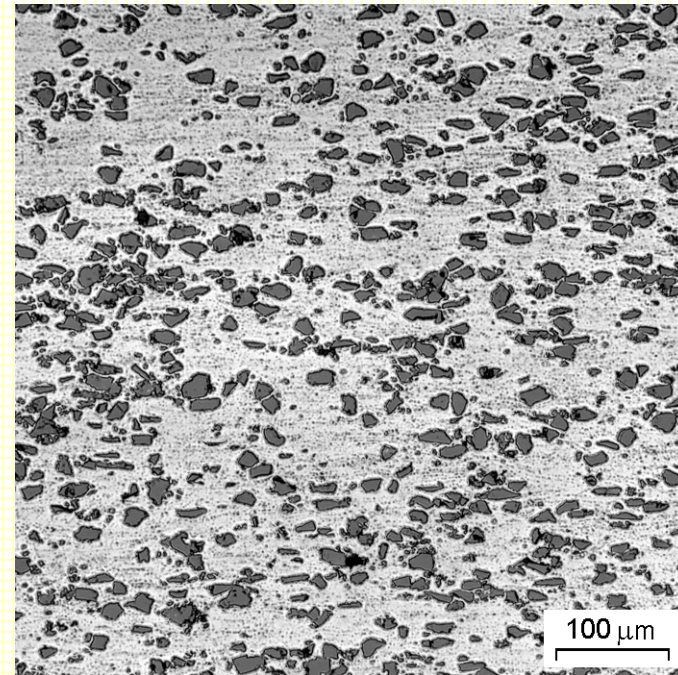
Short-fibre reinforced AZ 91 and QE 22 alloys

- The creep resistance of squeeze cast AZ 91 and QE 22 magnesium alloys reinforced with 20 vol.% Al₂O₃ short fibres (Saffil) is shown to be considerably improved compared to unreinforced matrix alloy.
- The matrix microstructure may influence the creep properties of the composite. The synergetic effects of microstructural changes are expected as factors governing the creep flow in the matrix of QE 22 composite.
- Creep strengthening in the composite arises mainly from:
 - (a) load transfer in which part of the external load is transferred to the reinforcement with a corresponding reduction in the level of the effective stress on the material, and
 - (b) the existence of a temperature-dependent threshold stress.

QE 22 + 15 vol.% SiC COMPOSITE



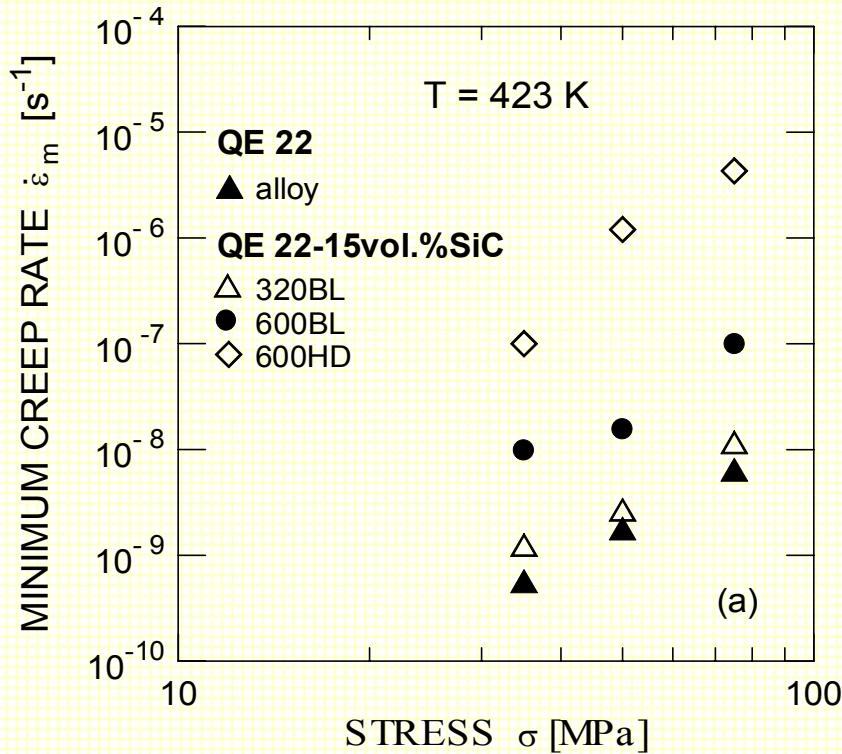
320 BL, 30 μm



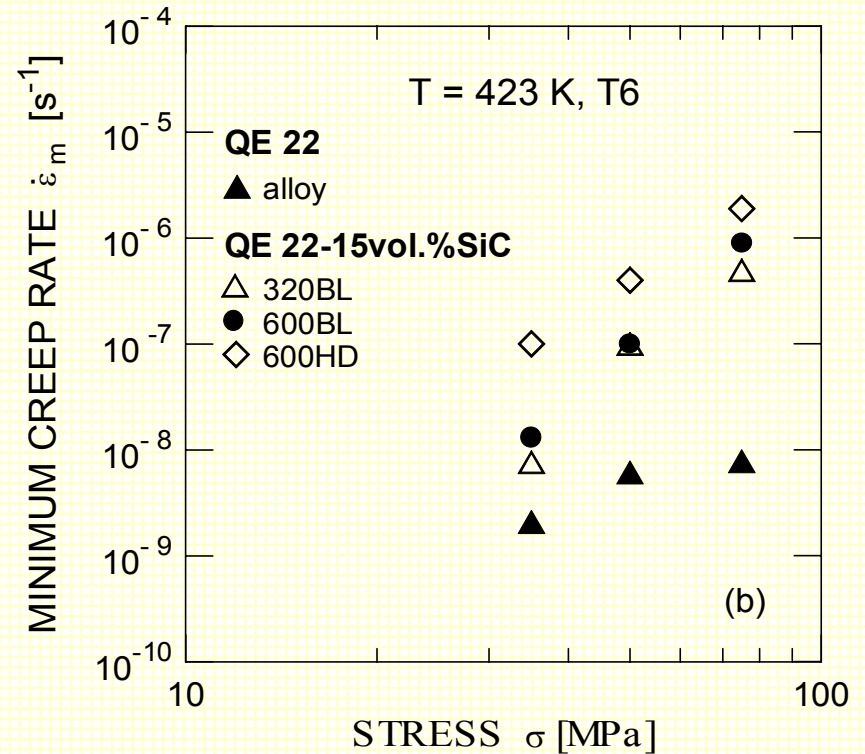
600 BL, 9 μm

Optical micrographs showing microstructure of QE 22 + SiC composites with different SiC particles

CREEP RESULTS



as received state

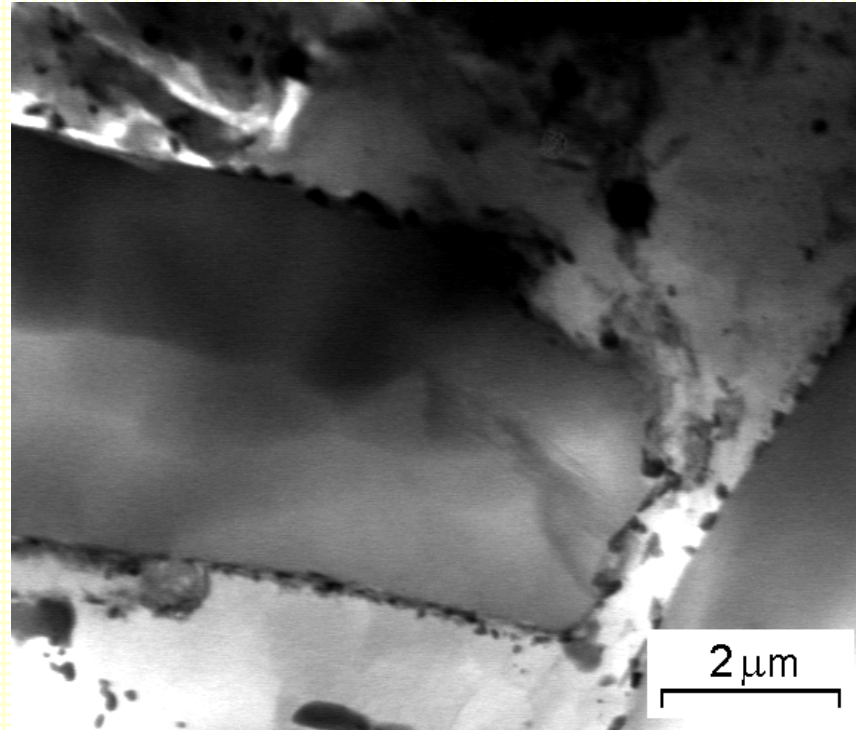


after T6 heat treatment

Stress dependences of minimum creep rates for the QE 22 alloy and the QE + 15 vol.% SiC composite at 423 K

MICROSTRUCTURE

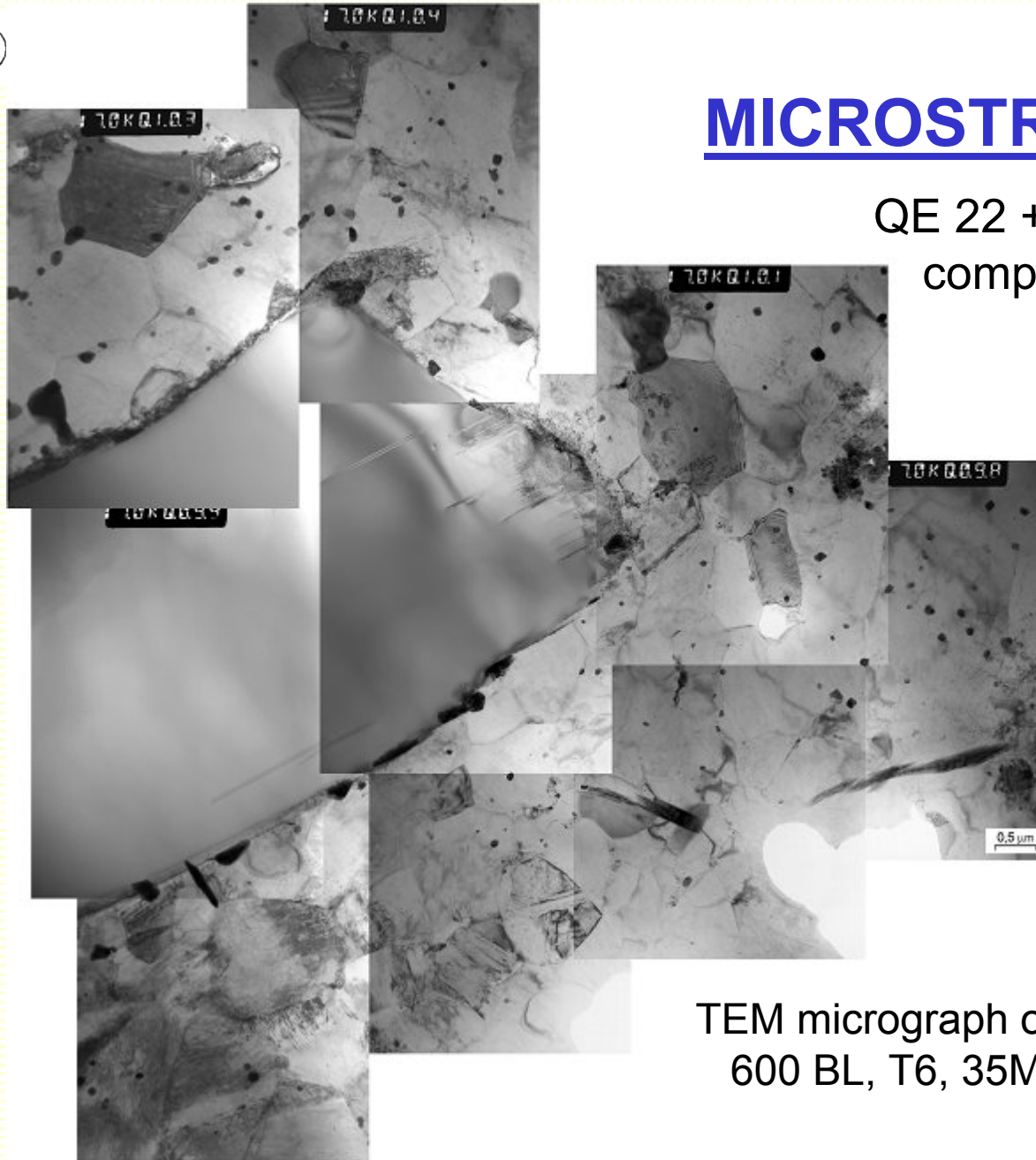
QE 22 +15 vol.% SiC (p) composite after creep



STEM micrograph of SiC particle. 600 BL, T6, 35MPa, 200 °C.

MICROSTRUCTURE

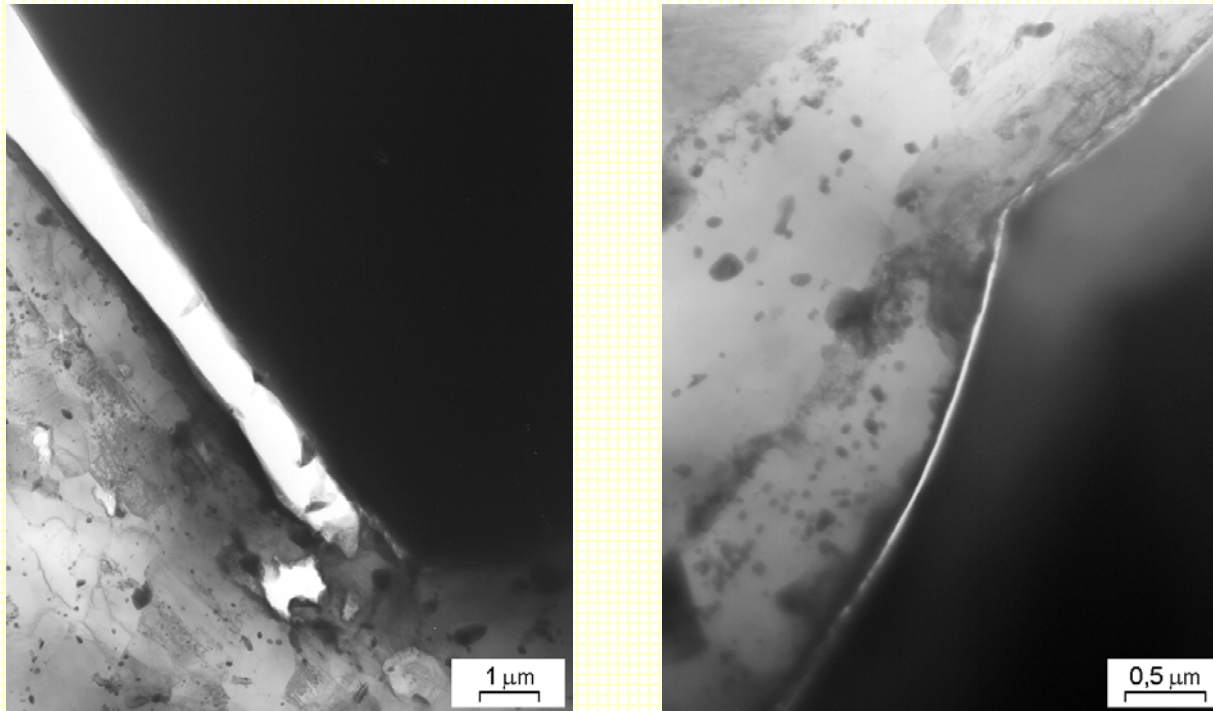
QE 22 +15 vol.% SiC(p)
composite after creep



TEM micrograph of SiC particle.
600 BL, T6, 35MPa, 200 °C.

MICROSTRUCTURE

QE 22 +15 vol.% SiC (p) composite after creep



TEM micrographs showing crack at matrix/SiC interface.
320 BL, T6, after creep.



CONCLUSIONS II

Particle reinforced QE 22 – SiC composite

An inferior creep resistance of the particle reinforced powder metallurgy QE 22 – 15 vol.% SiC (p) composite by comparison to the monolithic alloy is explained by following differences in the composite matrix microstructure:

- Enhanced precipitation of Nd-rich phases at the SiC/matrix interfaces in the QE 22-SiC composite after T6 heat treatment and during creep. Matrix depletion due to interfacial precipitation in the composite can produce precipitate inhomogeneity and deficiency in the matrix precipitate structure leading to the composite weakening.
- Debonding and decohesion of the SiC/matrix interfaces due to the nucleation and growth of creep cavities and/or microcracks.



13/01/2017

**THE RESULTS INDICATE A DOMINANT IMPORTANCE
OF THE CHOICE OF THE COMPOSITE MATRIX ALLOY
AND THE REINFORCEMENT USED IN COMPOSITE DESIGN !**