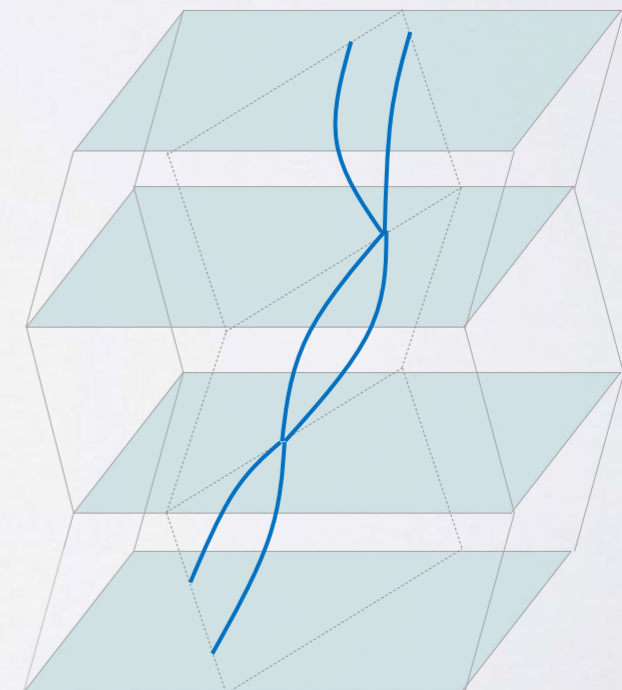


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<https://doi.org/10.1631/jzus.A1900637>

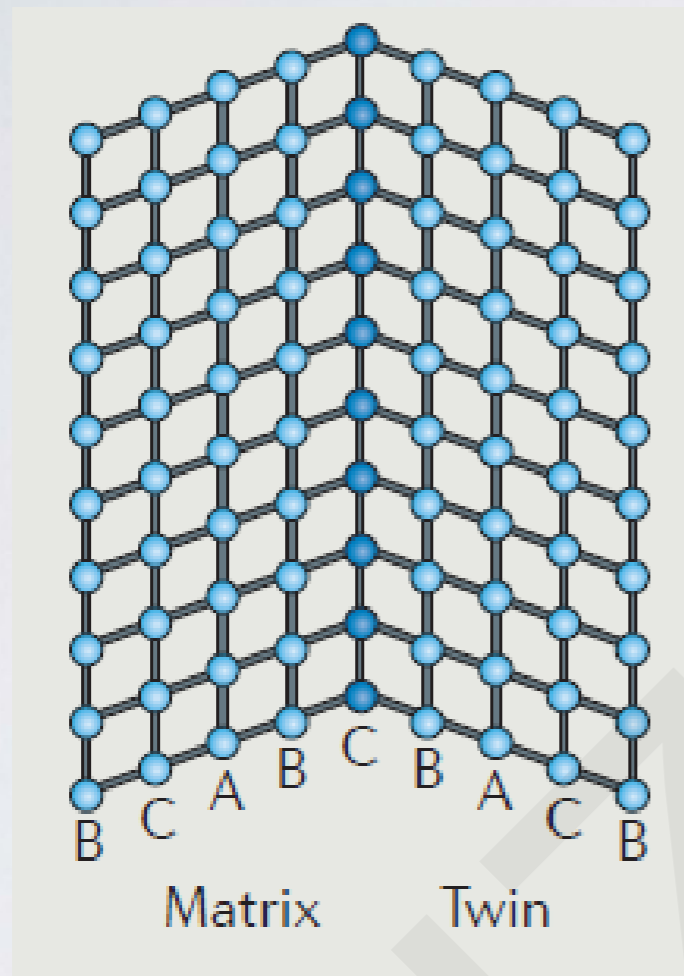
Correlated necklace dislocations in highly oriented nanotwinned metals

Key words: Nanotwinned metals, Correlated necklace dislocations, Twin boundary, Size effect, Crack, Cyclic response

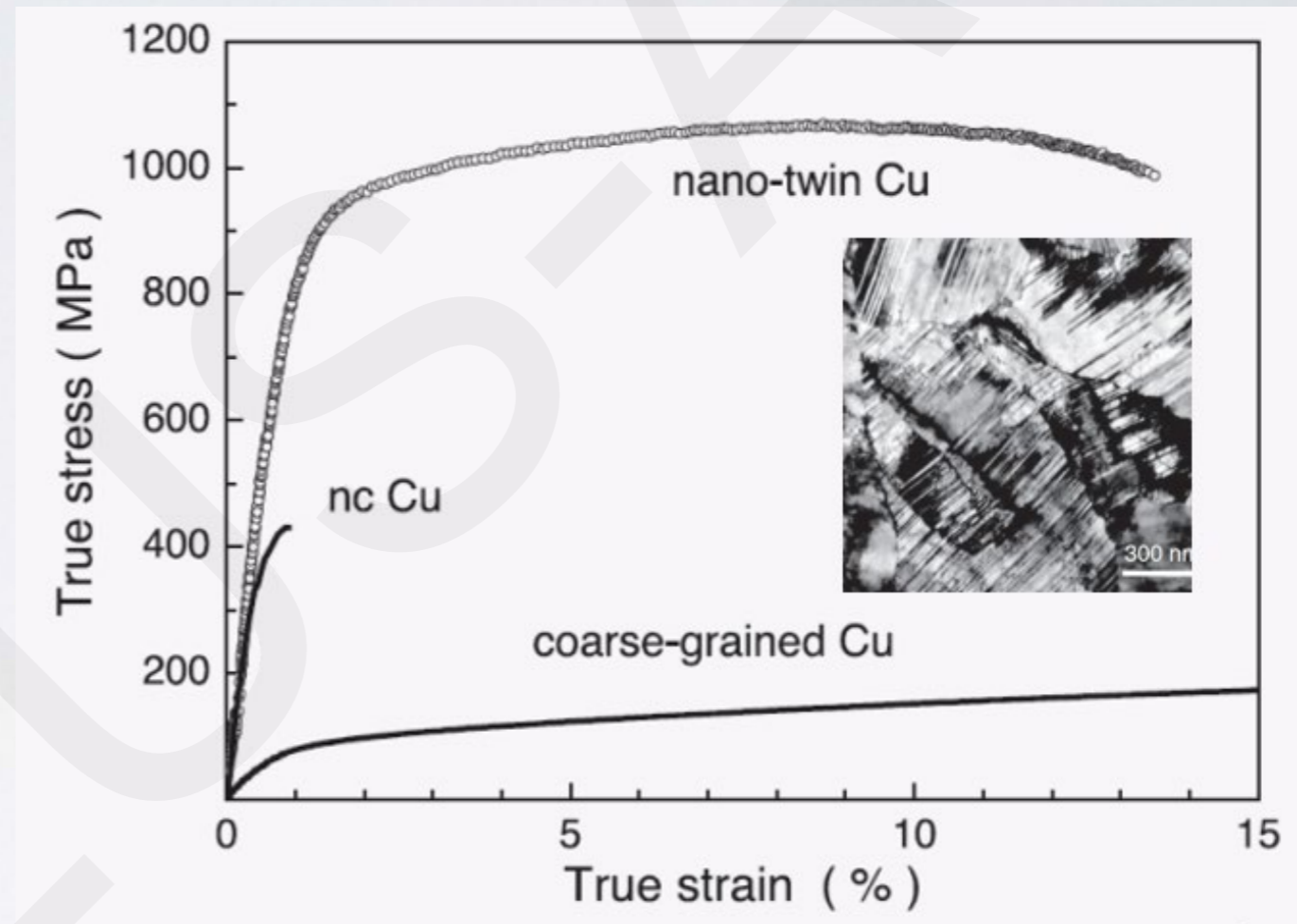


Nanotwinned (NT) metals

Twin boundary



NT Copper



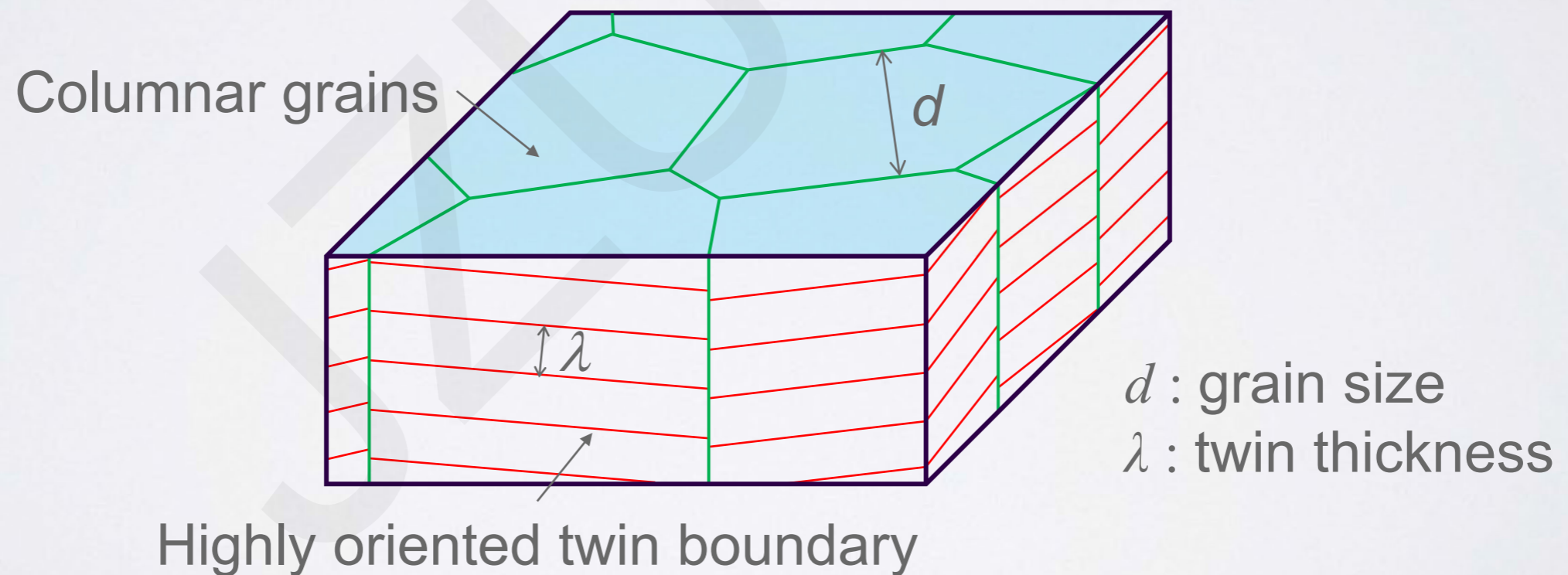
- high strength combined with large tensile ductility
- enhanced resistance to fracture and fatigue

K. Lu 2016 Nature Reviews Materials 1, 16019.

L. Lu et al. 2004 Science 304, 422.

Highly oriented nanotwins

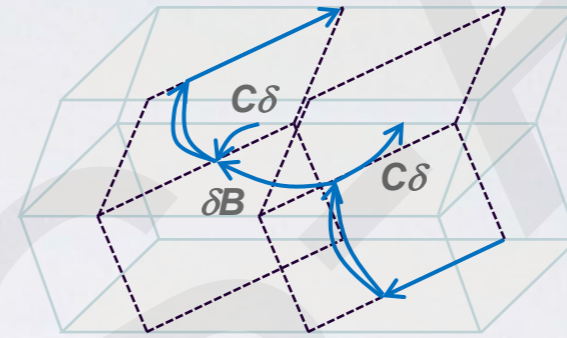
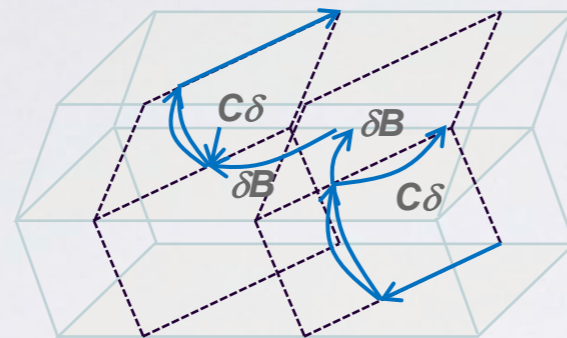
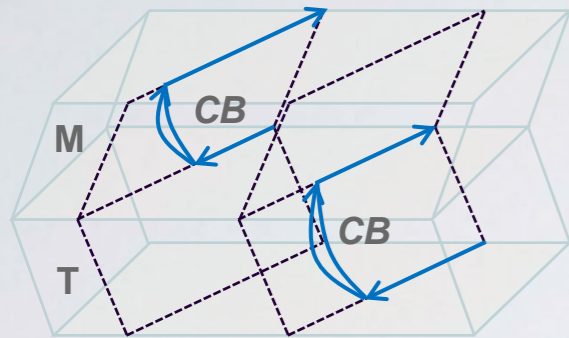
- Synthesized by electrodeposition



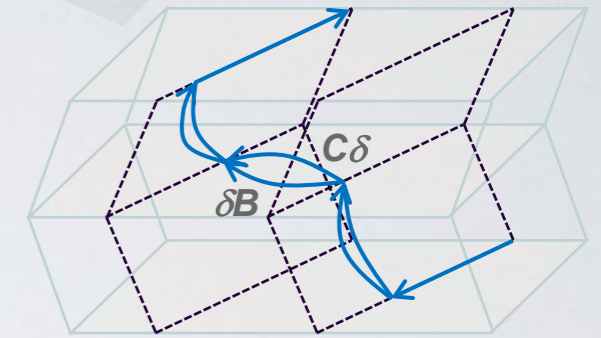
Q.S. Pan et al. 2017 Nature 551, 214.

Cyclic deformation

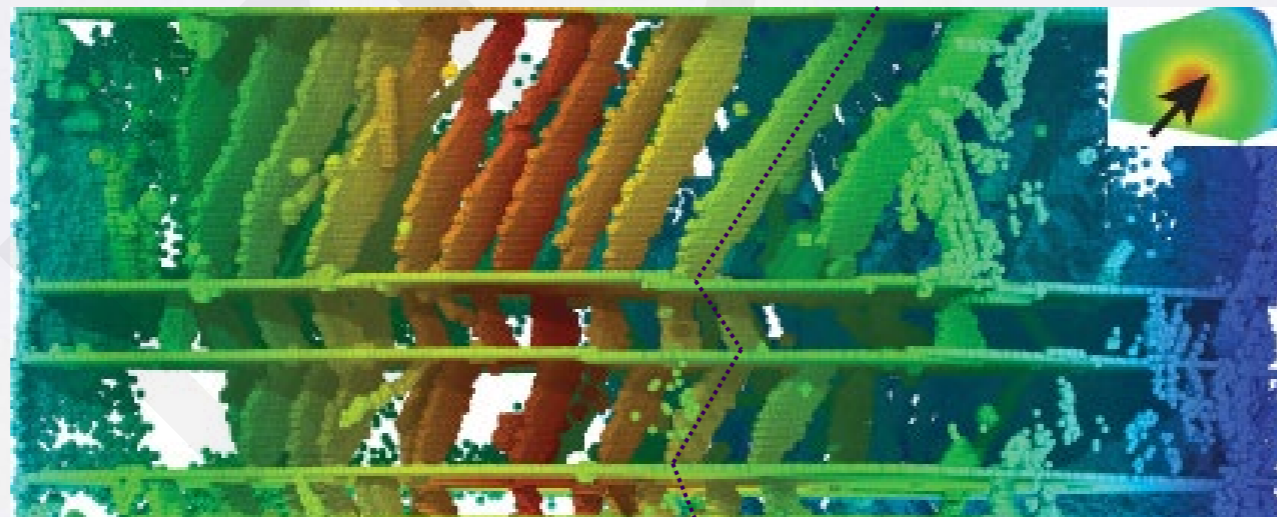
Threading dislocation



CND

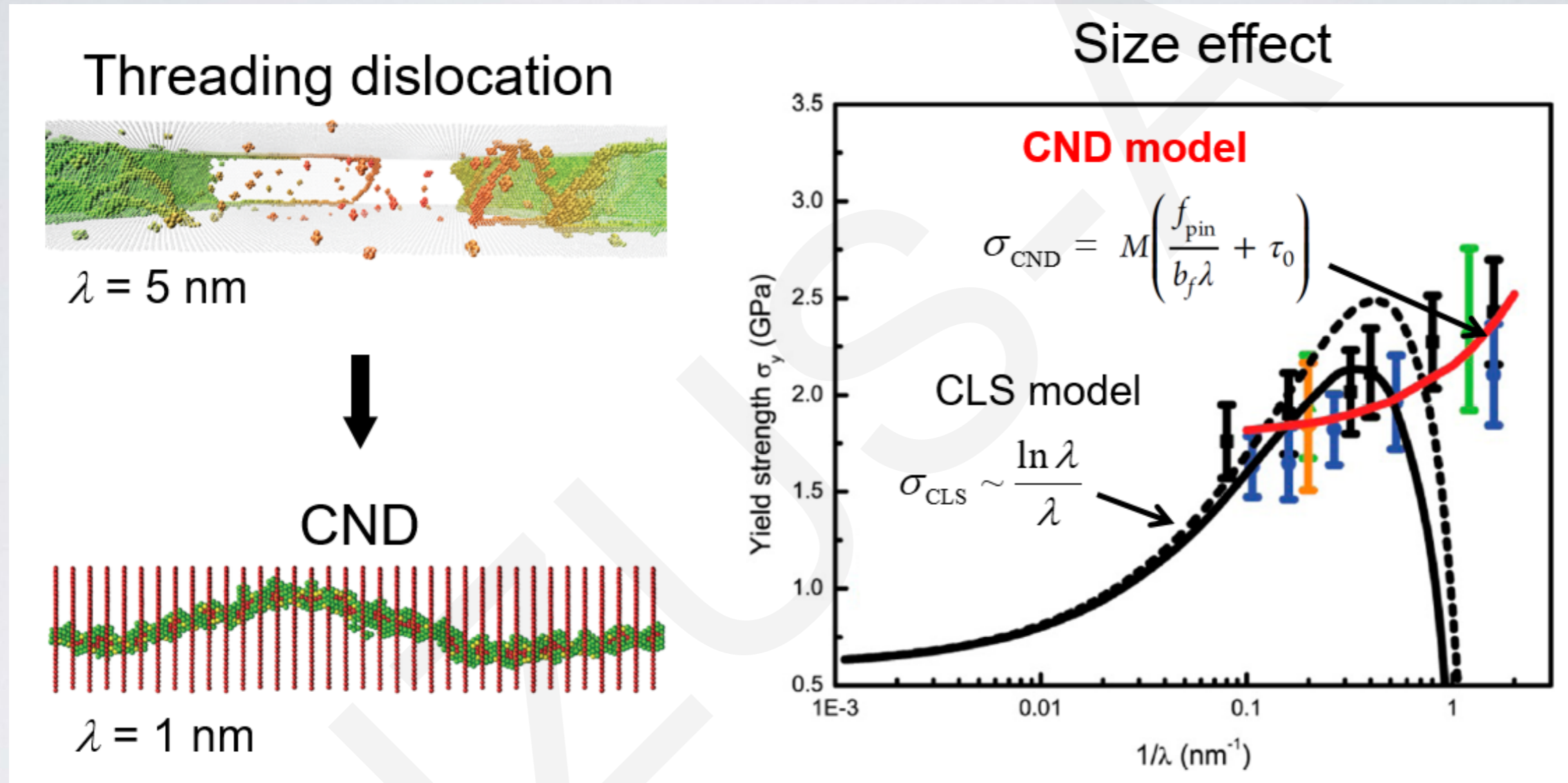


- Under cyclic loading, the threading dislocations emerge to form a CND



Q.S. Pan et al. 2017 Nature 551, 214.

Strengthening behavior



- Continuous strengthening due to transition from threading to CND

Conclusions and perspectives

- Cyclic deformation, large stress at extremely small twin spacing and stress concentration at crack tip can facilitate the linking of threading dislocations in neighboring twin layers to form CNDs.
- Direct experimental characterization of the three-dimensional configuration of CNDs is challenging.
- Further studies are needed to explore whether CNDs exist for more general loading conditions, whether CNDs exist in nanolayered materials with coherent or semi-coherent interfaces.
- A physically based constitutive model which captures the cyclic response of highly oriented nanotwins is currently lacking.