

Crystallography of \perp s

Perfect \perp s $\rightarrow b = \text{lattice vector}$ (generally shortest one)

Partial \perp s $\rightarrow b < a$

Super \perp s $\rightarrow b > a$

\Rightarrow bone, skin \leftarrow collagen fibers
 \Rightarrow fibrillar sliding

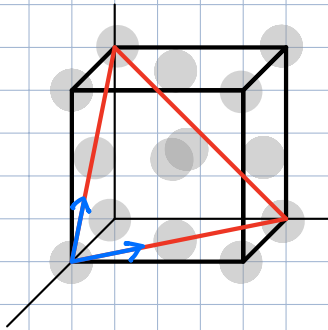
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY OF \perp s

Perfect \perp s $\rightarrow b = \text{lattice vector}$ (shortest one) generally $\frac{a}{2}$
 (partial \perp s) $\rightarrow b < a$
 super \perp s $\rightarrow b > a$ $\{ \} \{ \} \equiv \{ \}$

\swarrow the closest packed!

Face-centered Cubic (FCC) ABCABC ...

\rightarrow Al, Cu, γ -Fe

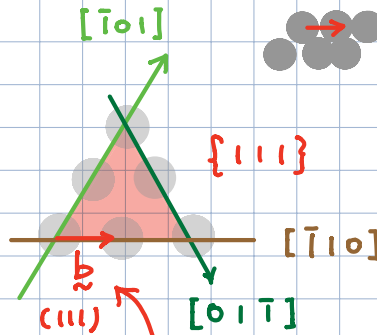


Closed packed planes
 \rightarrow farthest apart $\{111\}$

closed packed directions

$\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle$

} slip plane



$\frac{a}{2} [1\bar{1}0]$ perfect \perp

$$|b| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

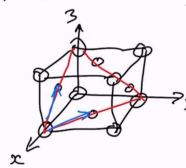
Slip system

$$\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle \{111\}$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

12 potential slip systems

- Al, Cu, γ -Fe



\Rightarrow closed packed planes
 \rightarrow farthest apart $\{111\}$
 \rightarrow closed packed directions $\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle$

slip systems

$$\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle \{111\}$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

12 potential slip systems

Slip plane of $\perp =$ plane? $b \& b$

slip plane of crystal = closed packed plane

glisside \perp (slip plane of \perp)

sesside \perp (slip plane of $\perp \neq$ slip plane of crystals)

slip plane of \perp
 $=$ plane containing $b \& b$

$$|b| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

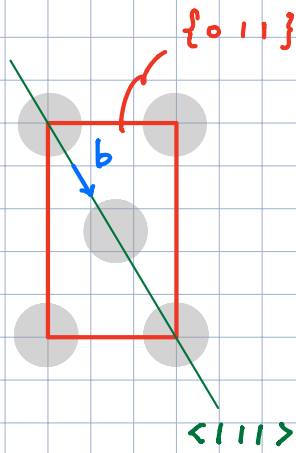
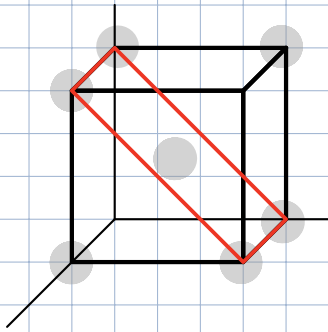
\Rightarrow glisside \perp \leftarrow mobile
 (slip plane of \perp contains slip plane of crystal)

slip plane of crystal
 $=$ closed packed plane

\Rightarrow sesside \perp \leftarrow mobile
 slip plane of $\perp \neq$ slip plane of crystals

Body-centered Cubic (BCC)

→ α -Fe



$$\langle 111 \rangle \{011\}$$

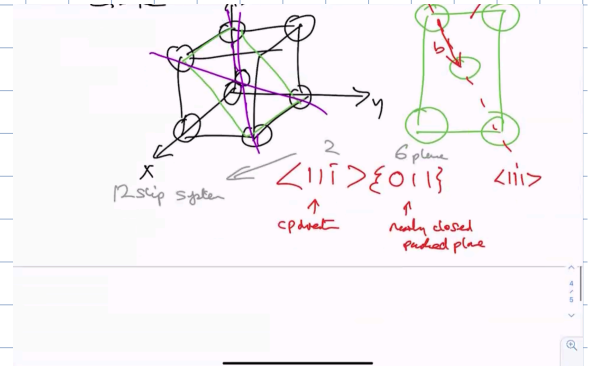
2 × 6 planes = 12 slip system

bcc $\frac{a}{2} [11\bar{1}]$

glisside \perp

$$|b| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \frac{a}{2}$$



FCC \rightarrow $\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle \{111\}$

C.p. direction \times C.p. planes \rightarrow 12 slip systems

$a/2 [1\bar{1}0]$, $|b| = a/\sqrt{2}$

BCC \rightarrow $\langle 111 \rangle \{011\}$

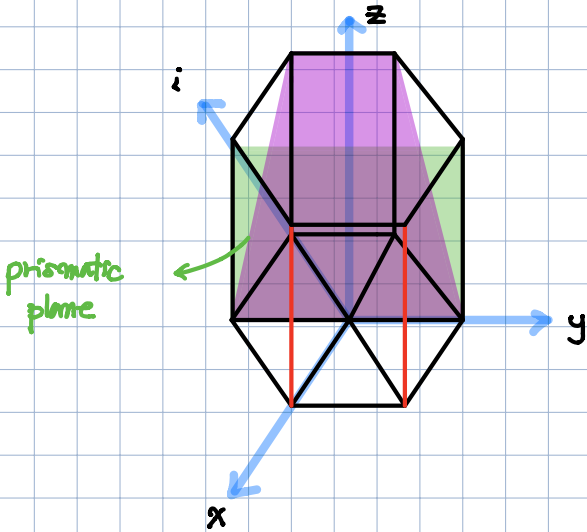
C.p. direction \times nearly closed planes \rightarrow 12 slip systems

$a/2 [11\bar{1}]$, $|b| = \sqrt{3} a/2$

glissid $\perp \equiv$ slip plane of \perp ($\underline{b} \times \underline{d}$) is same as plane of crystal (closed packed plane)

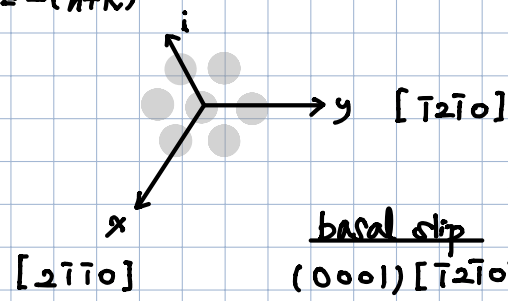
sessid $\perp \equiv$

Hexagonal Closed Packed (Zr, Ti)



$hkil$
 (0001) closed packed plane

$hkil$
 $i = -(h+k)$



- pyramidal slip $(10\bar{1}1) \cdot [12\bar{1}0]$ nearly c.p.
- prismatic slip $(10\bar{1}0) [12\bar{1}0]$ nearly c.p.

basal slip $(0001) [12\bar{1}0]$
 $1 \quad 3 = 3$ slip systems

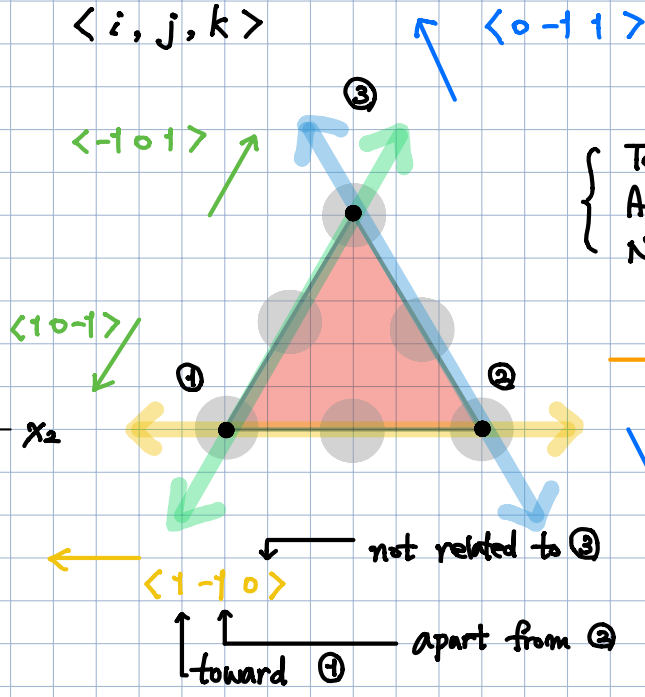
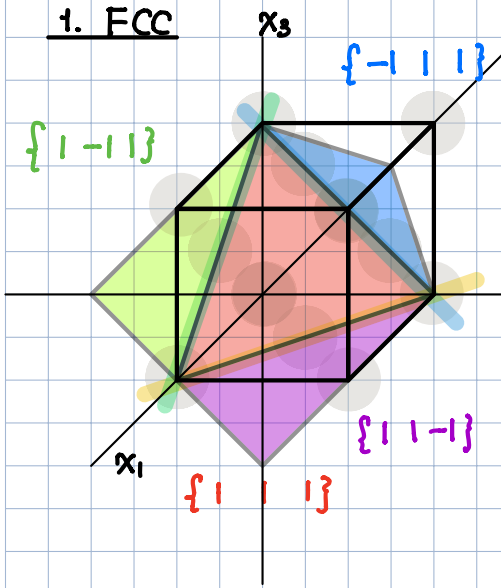
Ductility in HCP is much less (\because only has few # of slip systems)

Crystal structure	Slip Plane	Slip direction	# of Slip Systems
FCC	$\{111\}$	$\langle 110 \rangle$	12
HCP	$\{001\}$	$\langle 110 \rangle$	3
BCC	$\{110\}$	$\langle 111 \rangle$	12

Identify close packed planes and directions in the metal systems.

Planes are denoted as $\{h, k, l\}$

Directions " " " $\langle i, j, k \rangle$



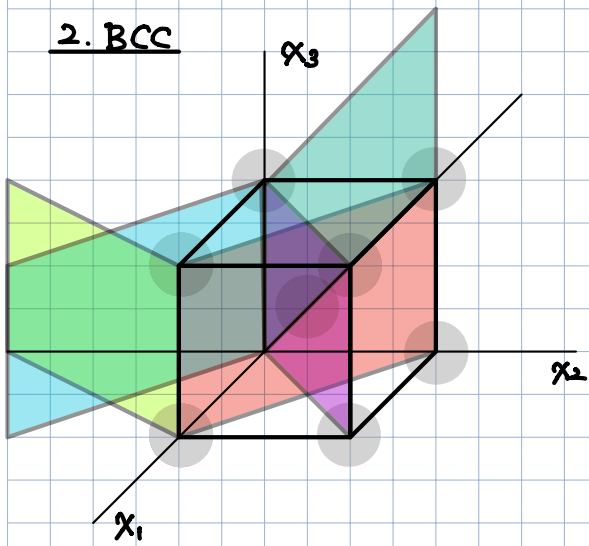
Toward = +
 Apart from = -
 Not related to = 0

Plane = $\{111\}$ Ans.

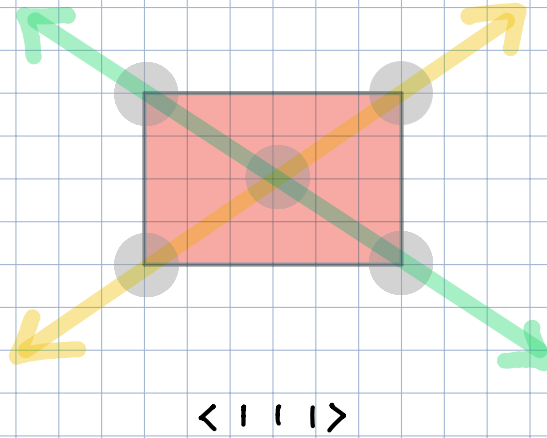
$\langle 110 \rangle$ Ans.

FCC = Plane $\{111\}$ $2^3 = 8$ Planes $8/2 = 4$ × Directions 3 Slip systems 12

2. BCC

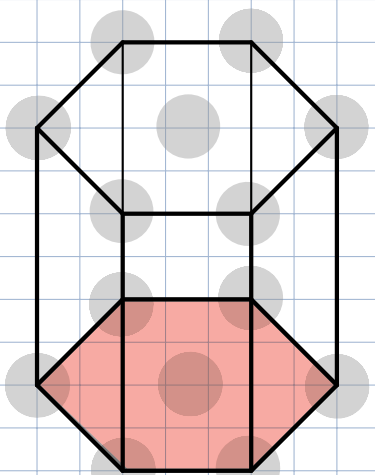


Plane: $\{110\}$

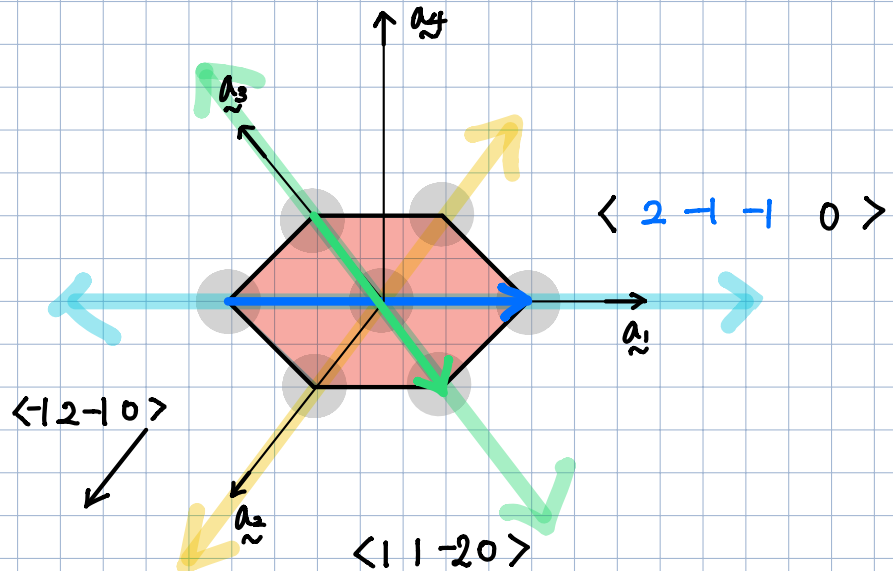


	Planes	Directions	Slip systems
FCC: Plane $\{111\}$	$2^3 = 8$ $8/2 = 4$	3	12
BCC: Plane $\{110\}$	$3 \times 2^2 = 12$ $12/2 = 6$	2	12

3. HCP



Plane: $\{001\}$



	Planes	Directions	Slip systems
FCC: Plane $\{111\}$	$2^3 = 8$ $8/2 = 4$	3	12
BCC: Plane $\{110\}$	$3 \times 2^2 = 12$ $12/2 = 6$	2	12
HCP: Plane $\{001\}$	1	3	3