



# *Amikor a véletlen felszínre tör*

## *Mikrooszlopok deformációja*

*Groma István*

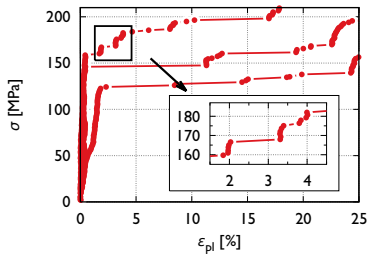
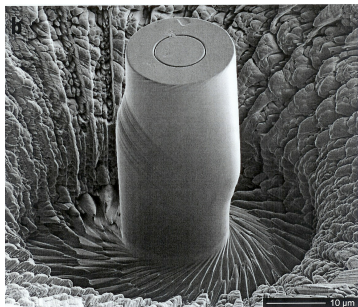
*ELTE, Anyagfizikai Tanszék*

*November 7, 2014*

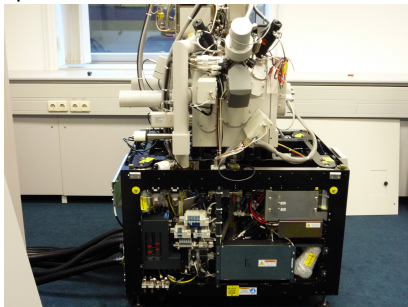




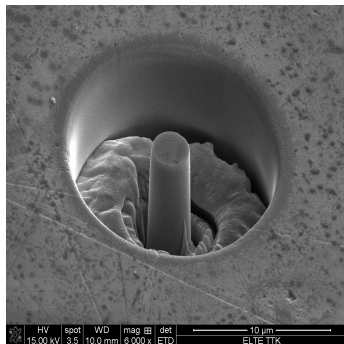
- Motiváció
- Molekula dinamika
- Depinnin modell
- Diszlokáció dinamika
- Lavinák tulajdonságai
- Összefoglaló

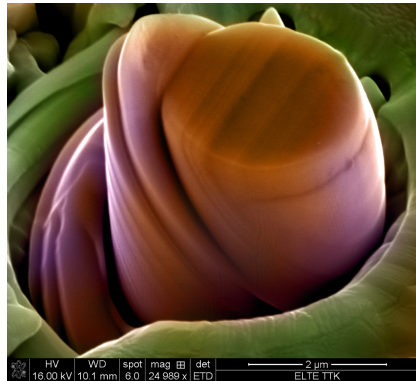
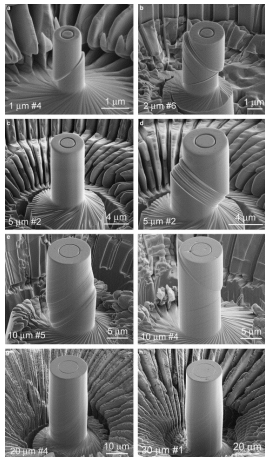


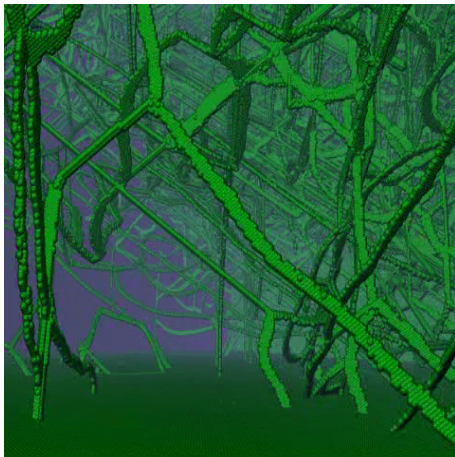
Feszültség-deformáció görbe



Focus Ion Beam mikroszkóp









- Empírikus párpotenciál

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} V_d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j, A, B, C, \dots)$$

Egyszerű példa (Lennard-Jones potenciál)

$$V_d(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{r^{12}} - \frac{B}{r^6}$$

- Sokrészecske potenciál, (megosztás)

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} V_d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j, A, B, C, \dots) + F\left(\sum_{i,j} \Phi(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j, E, F, G, \dots)\right)$$

- Első elvekből történő számolás (local density approximation)



Ekvipartíció tétel

$$\left\langle \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 \right\rangle = \frac{3}{2} N k T$$

Sebesség átskálázás

Automatizálás (Nosé Hoover termosztát)

$$t' = s t$$

Legyen  $s(t')$  egy dinamikus változó

Módosított Lagrange függvény

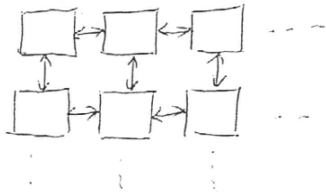
$$L'(\vec{r}_i, \vec{v}'_i, s, \dot{s}) = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i s^2 v_i'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} V_d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) + \frac{1}{2} A \dot{s}^2 - N f k T \ln s$$

Variálás után

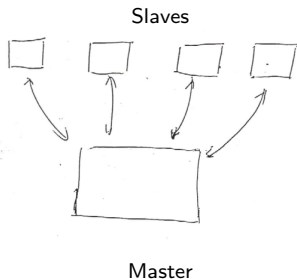
$$s^2 m_i \vec{a}'_i = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_i} - 2 \dot{s} s m_i \vec{v}'_i$$

$$A s \frac{d^2 s}{dt'^2} = N f k T - \sum_i \frac{s^2}{2} m v_i'^2$$





- $SX = X$
- $SX = Shift(SX)$
- DO I = 1 TO N
- $F = F + f(X - SX)$
- $SX = Shift(SX)$
- END DO

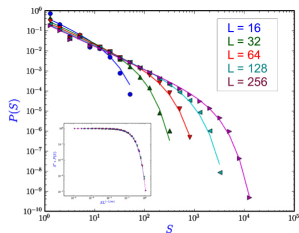
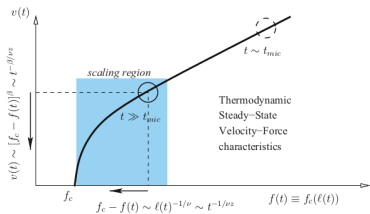
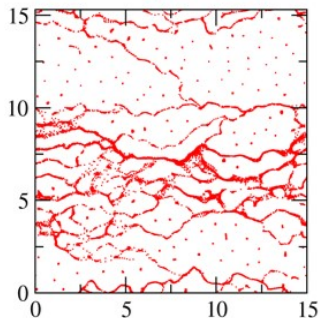


Master

- $SlaveBoot$
- $Send(X)$
- $Receive_{Force}$
- $Sum_{Force}$
- $Update_X$

Slave

- $Receive_X$
- $Force_{calc}$
- $Send_{Force}$



Mozgásegyenlet

$$\eta \frac{\partial u(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = F + \int J(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') [u(\vec{r}', t) - u(\vec{r}, t)] d\vec{r}' - f_p[\vec{r}, u(\vec{r}, t)]$$

általában

$$J \propto A \Delta^2 \delta(\vec{r}) + \frac{K(\phi)}{r^\alpha}$$

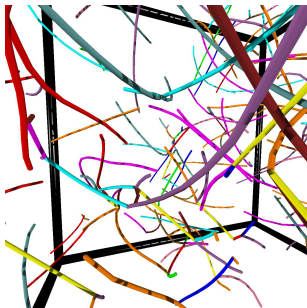
Diszkrét verzió

$$\eta \frac{\partial u_i(t)}{\partial t} = F + \sum_j J_{i,j} (u_j(t) - u_i(t)) + \zeta(u(t))$$

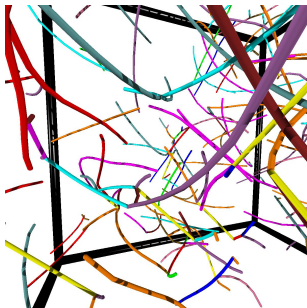
Végtelen hatótávolság+átlagtér közelítés  $J_{ij} = J/N$

$$\eta \frac{\partial u_i(t)}{\partial t} = F + J(\langle u(t) \rangle - u_i(t)) + \zeta(u(t))$$

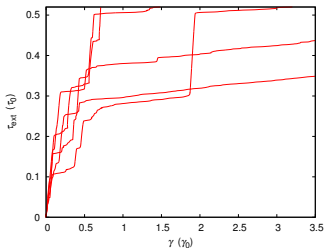
ahol  $\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i u_i$



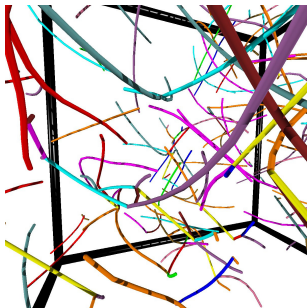
3D diszlokáció konfiguráció



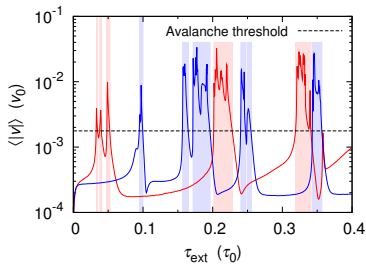
3D diszlokáció konfiguráció



feszültség-deformáció görbe

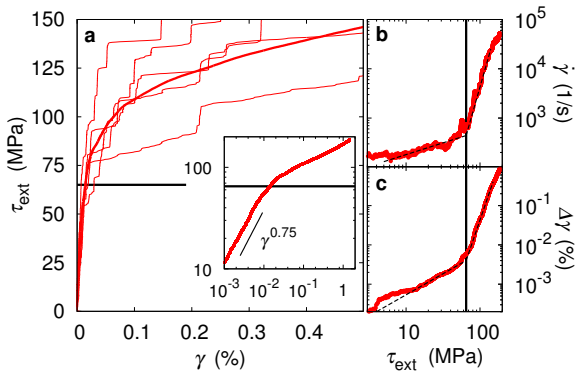


3D diszlokáció konfiguráció

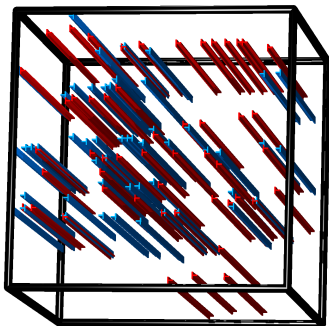


$\langle \dot{\gamma} \rangle$  különböző futtatások

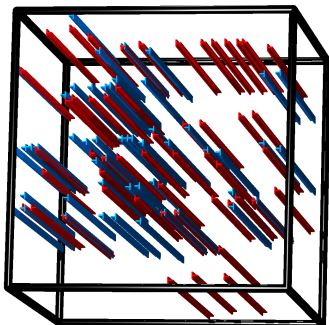
$\langle \gamma \rangle$ ,  $\langle \dot{\gamma} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Delta \gamma \rangle$



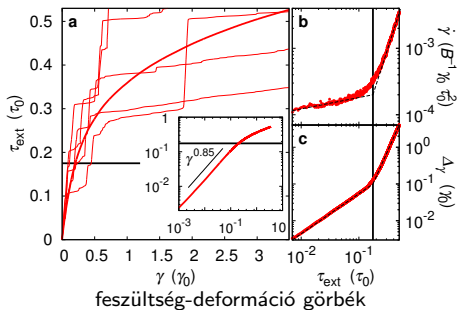


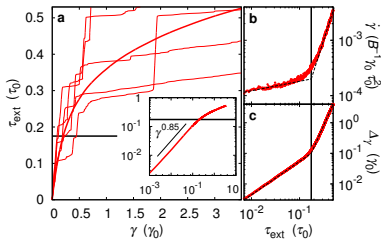
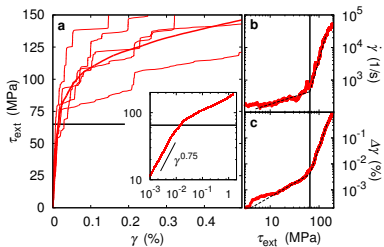


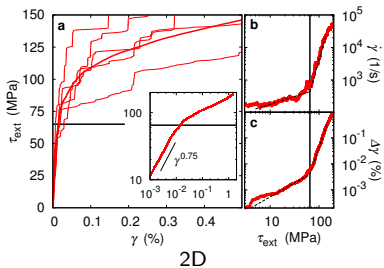
2D diszlokáció konfiguráció



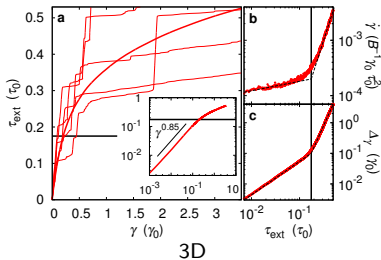
2D diszlokáció konfiguráció



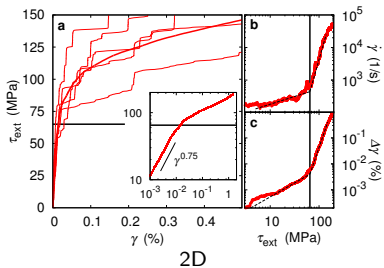




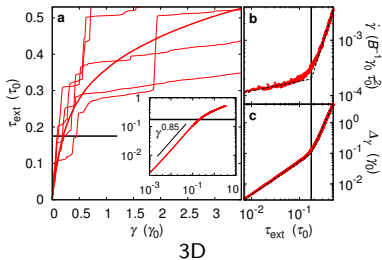
2D



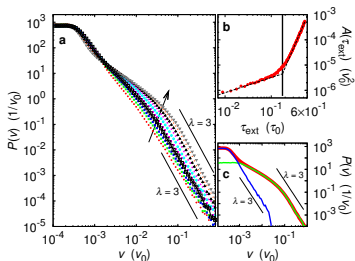
3D

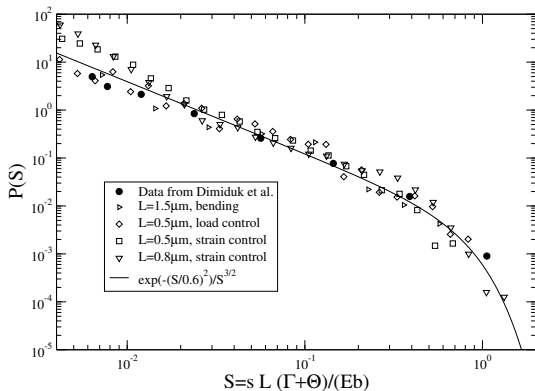


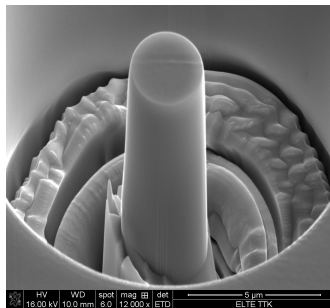
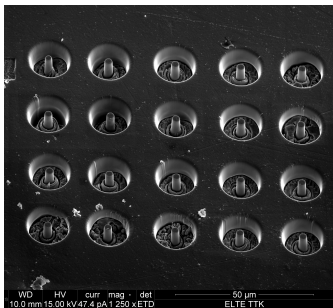
2D

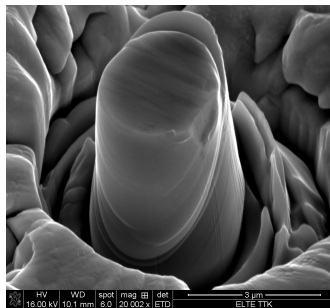
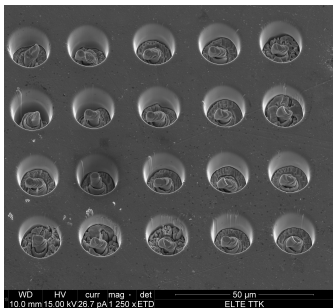


3D

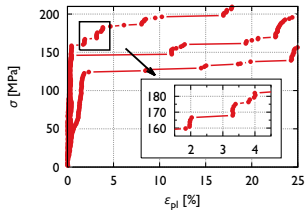
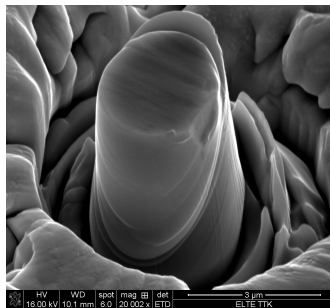
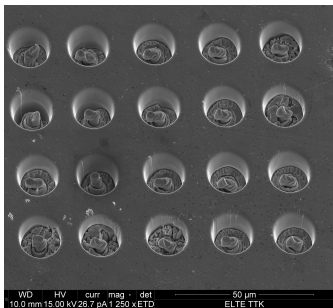


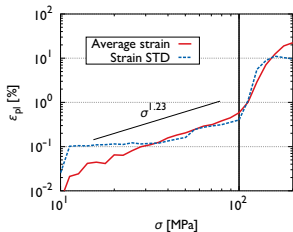
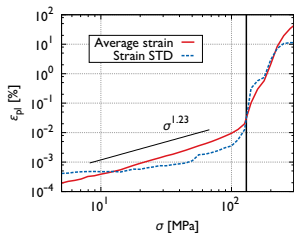
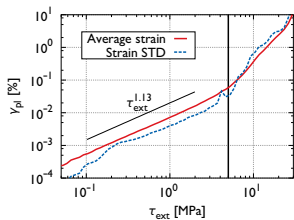












# Depinning?

