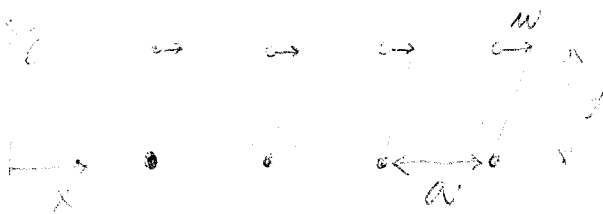


DISLOKAČIE

1. Pomer ideálneho kryštálu



$$\sigma = \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \approx \frac{\mu w}{a}$$

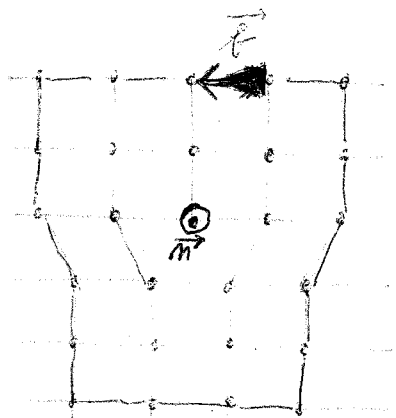
nika je malá pre $w = 0, \pm \frac{a}{2}, \pm a, \dots$

$$\sigma \approx \frac{\mu a}{2\pi a} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi w}{a}\right)$$

Praktická def. ideál. kryštálu: $\sigma > \sigma_c = \frac{\mu a}{2\pi a}$

Kritická kryštály (exp) σ_c vs μ Preto?

2. Pojem dislokácie



manova dislokácia $\parallel z$

Burgers vektor $\vec{b} \parallel x$

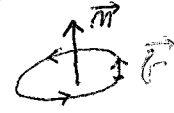
sklona roviny $x \equiv$

sklonový vektor: x

sklonový systém

sklon: 3x dolná, 5x dole, 5x hore, 3x doprava

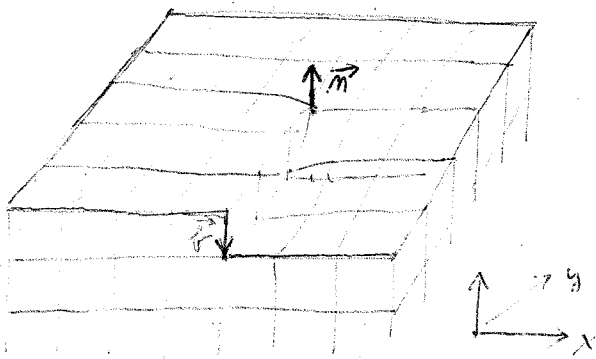
= vektor, ktorým treba doplniť sklon pri obchode proti smeru hodinových ručičiek



sklonový systém pre fcc: roviny $\{111\}$

vektory typu $[110]$

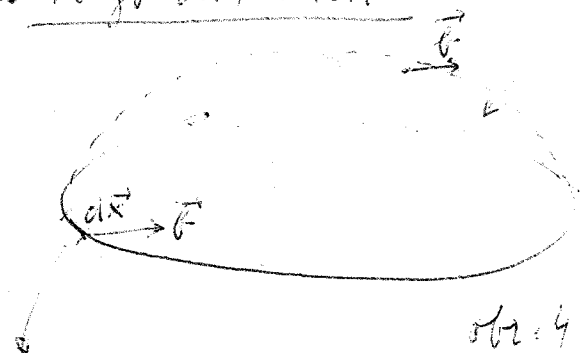
$4 \times 3 = 12$ systémov



sklonová dislokácia $\parallel z$

Burgers vektor $\vec{b} \parallel z$

3. Polyt-distribucii



plosta Σ s hranom D

konkretne masu a pol plochy navedenou formulu o $\vec{F}$

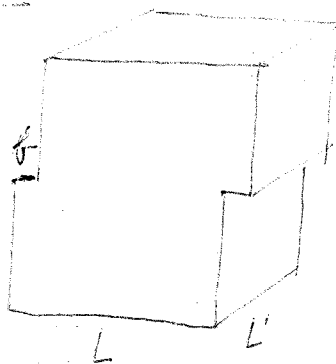
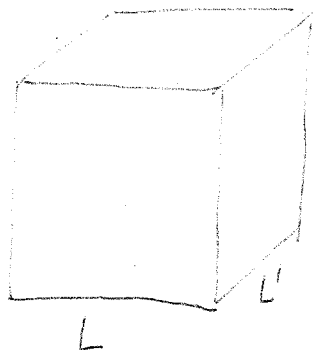
distrokcni vektor D

obr. 4

$d\vec{F}$, $\vec{F}$ mēnyj vinnu vektor - pri polyt v už m vemen' vjeme konkrēlu

polyt distribucii v smeroch vinnu vinnu vektor vyjadruje diffrakcia

4. vlna pōrtiacu na distrokciiu



prida pri pōrt. dēf.

$$\delta E = F \cdot b = \sigma L L' b$$

= formulu distrokciiu d'f'ly $L' \in L$

$$\delta E = f \cdot L' \cdot L$$

vlna na jēstovnu d'f'ly

$$f = \sigma b \quad \Delta$$

Všobecnā geometria (vot obr. 4)

energia distrokcni vlny v jōt σ_{ij}

$$U = - \frac{1}{2} \int_V \sigma_{ij} \epsilon_{ij} dV$$

pointne element $dV = \vec{n} dS$ distrokciiu c $d\vec{F}$

přiradit energii $dU = - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} \epsilon_{ij} dV = - d\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x}$

$$\rightarrow d\vec{F} = \epsilon_{ijm} M_{ij} \sigma_{ij} \frac{1}{2} d\vec{x}$$

$$\vec{f} = \frac{d\vec{F}}{d\vec{x}} = \epsilon_{ijm} M_{ij} \sigma_{ij} \frac{1}{2}$$

alebo

$$\vec{f} = \vec{n} \times (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{F})$$

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{F})_j = \sigma_{jk} F_k$$

1. energija distorziije

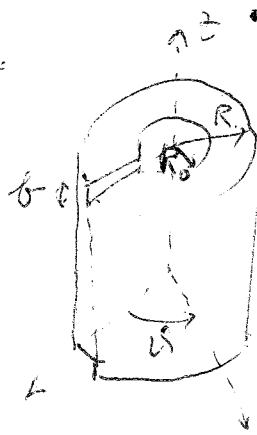
3

skunkov' distorziija

$$u_{zz}(r) = \frac{2\sigma b}{2\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\rightarrow u_{xx} = u_{yy} = u_{zz} = C, \quad u_{xy} = 0$$



R = polomer kugla

R_0 = polomer jadra

$$u_{zy} = u_{yz} = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} \frac{xy}{r^2}$$

$$u_{zx} = u_{xz} = -\frac{\sigma}{4\pi} \frac{yz}{r^2}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{r}$$

$$E = \int dV \cdot u_{ij} u_{ij} = 2\pi \int dV \left(\frac{x^2}{r^4} + \frac{y^2}{r^4} \right) = 2\pi \int_0^R dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{R_0}^r \frac{dr}{r^2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{4\pi} \right)^2$$

energija na jediniku duzine:

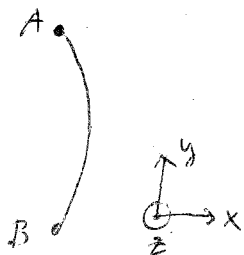
$$\boxed{F = \frac{\pi \sigma^2 b^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R}{R_0}} \rightarrow F = \alpha \mu b^2 \quad \text{gde } \alpha \sim 1$$

aj prihvodi jadra!

prihvodi energiju distorziije pri nelinearnosti σ Δz : $\Delta U = F \Delta z$

$\rightarrow F$ = sila v distorziiji

6. Frank-Readov tok

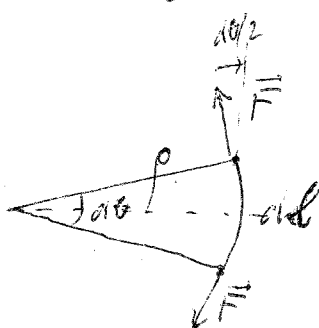


distorziija nelinearna u toku A, B, cetina v ravnici xy

v polu $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{b} = (0, c, \sigma b)$

nika na jediniku duzine $\vec{f} = \vec{\pi} \times \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{b}$

$$\rightarrow \vec{f} = (u_y, -u_x, c) \sigma b \rightarrow \vec{f} \perp \vec{\pi}$$

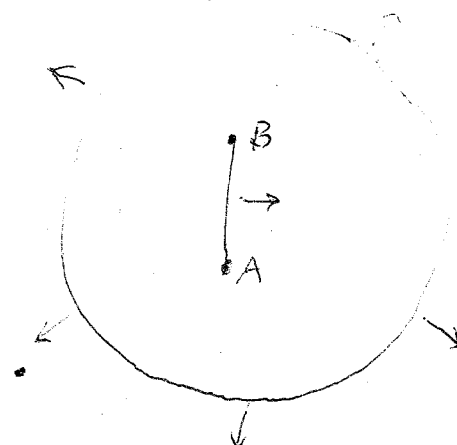
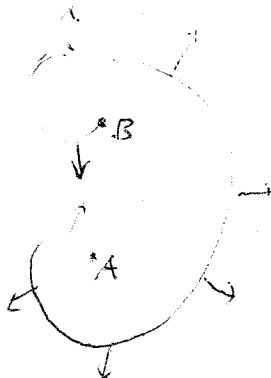
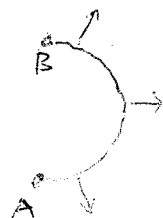
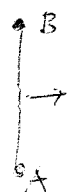


$$\text{odstrediva' nika: } 2 \cdot \frac{\sigma b}{2} F = \frac{F}{\rho} dl$$

ρ = polomer krivosti

odstrediva' nika: $\frac{F}{\rho} = f$

$$\boxed{\frac{F}{\rho} = f}$$



jeden Frank-Readov cyklus.

Ukrojení dislokací pod vplyvem napětového pole generovala jednu dostatečně dislokaci vlnu.

7. rovnováha kružná dislokací

Krystal s $N \times N \times N$ atomy $\rightarrow$ energie dislokace $\sim N$

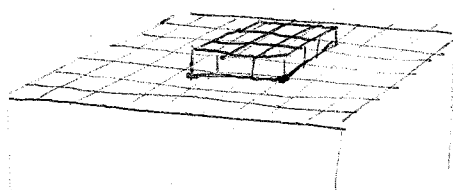
entropie dislokace $\sim \ln N$



$\rightarrow$ rovnováha sít dislokací!

$$F = E - TS$$

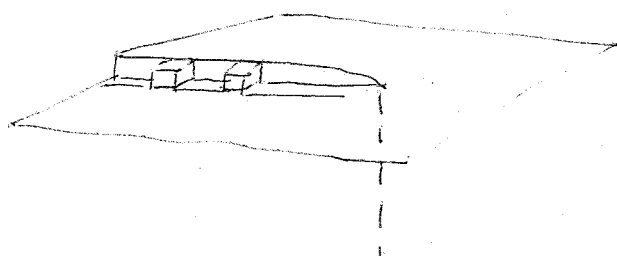
8. rast krystalu



zdrodek nové atomové vrstvy:

minimální velikost $\rightarrow$ malé pravděpodobné

$\rightarrow$ pomalý růst

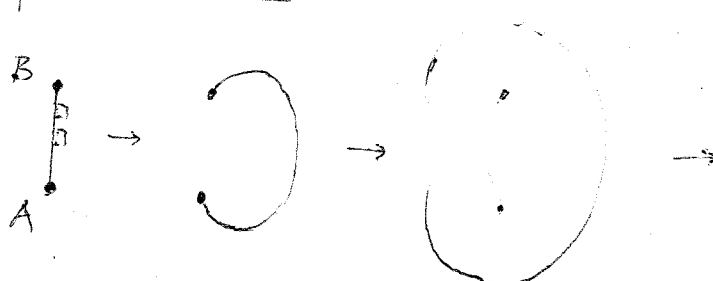
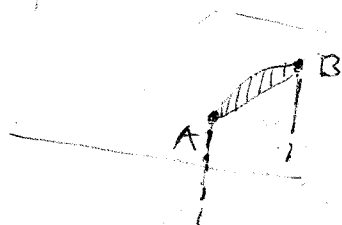


(skutečně)

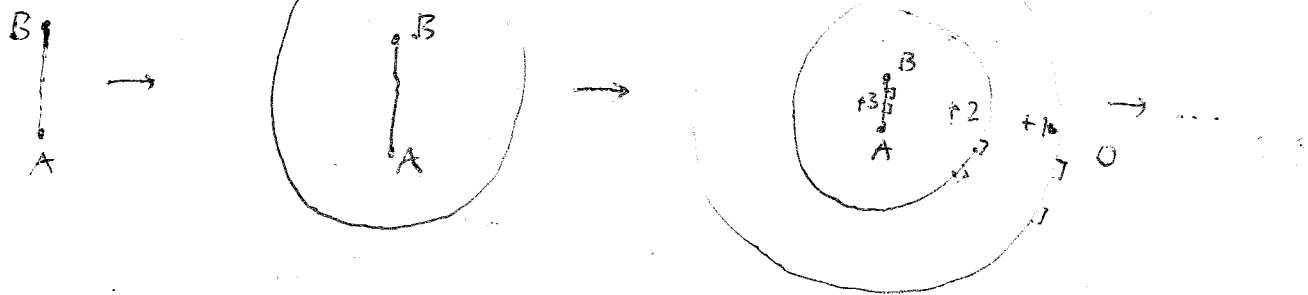
k dislokaci na částečné přilepi

při dislokaci - antidislokaci

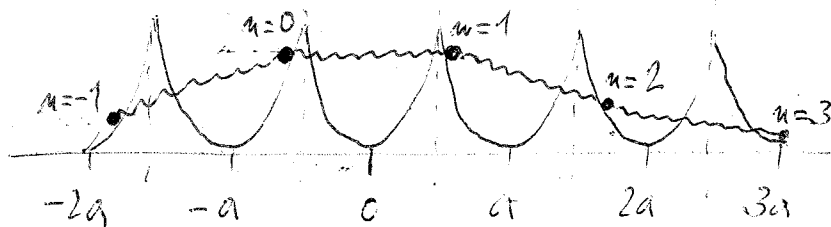
foliální fraktur (Frank)



Rovň. křivka čar



3. model Frenkela - Lonsboroug - 1D model dislokace



- každá atomová rovina u_n se pohybuje v potenciálu podlé síly F , která je imperforací potenciálu $\frac{1}{2}K(u - na)^2$
- navzájem působí vzájemná síla f na všechny atomy
- vzájemná energie horního řádu: $\frac{k}{2} \sum_n (u_{n+1} - u_n - a)^2$
- uvažujeme konfiguraci odpovídající dislokaci, tedy v jame $n=0$ chybí atom horního řádu

Ausatz:

$$n \leq 0: \quad u_n = \frac{f}{K} + a(n-1) + A_L e^{qn}$$

$$n \geq 1: \quad u_n = \frac{f}{K} + an + A_R e^{-qn}$$

• polohové rovnice

$$n \neq 0: \quad m \ddot{u}_n = f + k(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1} - 2u_n) - K[u_n - a(n-1)] = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$f + k A_L (e^{q(n+1)} + e^{q(n-1)} - 2e^{qn}) = K \left(\frac{f}{K} + A_L e^{qn} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{ekq = 1 + \frac{k}{2K}}$$

$$n \geq 2: f + k(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1} - 2u_n) = K(u_n - a)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{chg} = 1 + \frac{k}{2K} \checkmark$$

$$n=0: f + k(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1} - 2u_0) = K(u_0 + a)$$

all

$$u_{-1} = \frac{f}{k} - 2a + A_L e^{-q}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{f}{k} + a + A_R e^{-q}$$

$$u_0 = \frac{f}{k} - a + A_L$$

$$u_2 = \frac{f}{k} + 2a + A_R e^{-2q}$$

$$\left[a + A_R e^{-q} + \left(e^{-q} - 2 - \frac{k}{K} \right) A_L = 0 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$n=1: f + k(u_2 + u_0 - 2u_1) = K(u_1 - a)$$

$$\left[-ae^q + A_L e^q + \left(e^{-q} - 2 - \frac{k}{K} \right) A_R = 0 \right] \quad (2)$$

syn Finc v 1,2 $e^{-q} - 2 - \frac{k}{K} = -e^q$

Polem imáme

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} A_L - A_R = a \\ e^q A_L - e^{-q} A_R = 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} A_L = \frac{1 - e^{-q}}{e^q - e^{-q}} a \\ A_R = -\frac{e^q - 1}{e^q - e^{-q}} a \end{array} \right]$$

Teora

$$n \leq 0: u_n = \frac{f}{k} + a(n-1) + \frac{e^{qn}}{e^q + 1} a$$

Kritická nika pohybu je velt odstavci: $u_0 \stackrel{!}{=} -\frac{a}{2}$

$$\frac{f_c}{k} + \frac{a}{e^q + 1} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \left[f_c = \frac{Ka}{2} \text{ sh } \frac{q}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{chg} = 1 + \frac{k}{2K}$$

Keď nly v rliatke $\gg$ nly medri rliatkami: $k \gg K$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} q \approx \sqrt{\frac{k}{K}} \\ f_c \approx \frac{Ka}{4} \sqrt{\frac{k}{K}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow f_c \ll \frac{Ka}{2} \quad (\text{keďže kritický nly velt odstavci})$$