

Abstract Submitted
for the SHOCK15 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Strain-Rate Dependence of Material Strength: Large-Scale Atomistic Simulations of Defective Cu and Ta Crystals¹ M. ABEYWARDHANA, A. VASQUEZ, J. GAGLIONE, Univ of Texas, El Paso, T.C. GERMANN, Los Alamos National Laboratory, R. RAVELO², Univ of Texas, El Paso — Large-Scale molecular dynamics (MD) simulations are used to model shock wave (SW) and quasi-isentropic compression (QIC) in defective copper and tantalum crystals. The atomic interactions were modeled employing embedded-atom method (EAM) potentials. In the QIC simulations, the MD equations of motion are modified by incorporating a collective strain rate function in the positions and velocities equations, so that the change in internal energy equals the PV work on the system. We examined the deformation mechanisms and material strength for strain rates in the 10^9 - 10^{12} s⁻¹ range. For both Cu and Ta defective crystals, we find that the strain rate dependence of the flow stress in this strain rate regime, follows a power law with an exponent close to 0.40.

¹This work was supported by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research under AFOSR Award No. FA9550-12-1-0476. Work at Los Alamos was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC52-06NA25396

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Date submitted: 02 Feb 2015

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