

Article

Grain Refinement and Deformation Mechanisms in Room Temperature Severe Plastic Deformed Mg-AZ31

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Abstract: A Ti-AZ31 composite was severely plastically deformed by rotary swaging at room temperature up to a logarithmic deformation strain of 2.98. A value far beyond the forming limit of pure AZ31 when being equivalently deformed. It is observed, that the microstructure evolution in Mg-AZ31 is strongly influenced by twinning. At low strains the $\{1011\}\langle 10\bar{1}2 \rangle$ and the $\{1012\}\langle 10\bar{1}1 \rangle$ twin systems lead to fragmentation of the initial grains. Inside the primary twins, grain refinement takes place by dynamic recrystallization, dynamic recovery and twinning. These mechanisms lead to a final grain size of $\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$, while a strong centered ring fibre texture is evolved.

Keywords: magnesium; twinning; SPD; ultra fine grained; wire; composite; rotary swaging

1. Introduction

As fossil resources decrease rapidly, it is essential to use such resources as efficiently as possible. This effort, amongst others, creates a high demand for strong and light weight materials, for e.g.,

mobile applications. Magnesium alloys are quite promising candidates due to their high specific strength. However, their application is limited as metal forming is not an appropriate possibility to generate end-shape-geometries due to the very low ductility at room temperature. Buchmann *et al.* and Becker *et al.* reported that the elongation to failure of AZ31 is about $\eta \approx 0.1$ [1,2]. Due to the hexagonal close packed structure, with a nearly ideal c/a ratio of 1.633, the Taylor requirement for the deformation of polycrystalline materials is not fulfilled at room temperature, hence ductility is limited.

Recent research on the formability of Mg alloys involves the activation of alternative deformation mechanisms that have been reported for ultra-fine-grained (UFG) or even nanometer-scaled materials [3]. Being introduced by Gleiter [4], grain boundary sliding and/or grain rotation represent these deformation mechanisms. As for materials being ultra-fine-grained these mechanisms are believed to be activated in any type of metallic material. Consequently, the aim of increasing the formability of Mg alloys is combined with severe plastic deformation, *i.e.*, a common technique to refine the microstructure to the ultra-fine-grained region. Indeed, recent studies revealed that it is possible to increase strength and ductility at the same time, when processing metallic materials by SPD [5]. The importance of a SPD method for magnesium corresponds to an improvement of mechanical properties by creating an ultra-fine-grained Mg. There are some researches dealing with severe plastic deformed AZ31 and Mg [6–11]. These outstanding mechanical properties are commonly linked to the formation of an ultra-fine-grained microstructure caused by SPD [12,13]. Bonarski *et al.* and Furukawa *et al.* reported, that magnesium exhibits an asymmetric grain size distribution, when being deformed at a low deformation strain. In contrast, a homogeneous microstructure can be achieved when a high deformation strain has been applied [12,13]. This underlies the requirement of large deformation strains or even the need for the application of SPD processes to obtain Mg alloys with a large formability. Although the grain size seems to be the new parameter determining the activation of additional deformation mechanisms and thus for enhancing the ductility, the situation reveals not that simple. It has also been shown in literature, that grain refinement is strongly influenced by twinning, dynamic recrystallization (DRX) and recovery [6,14]. These mechanisms are regarded as the dominating factors for the evolution of the microstructure of AZ31 deformed to high strains at room temperature as will be shown in the following.

This study shows in detail the microstructural evolution of Mg AZ31 being severely deformed at room temperature to a logarithmic deformation strain of 2.98. The uncommon technique of rotary swaging is used for deformation and might a good opportunity to deform magnesium alloys to high deformation strains. The microstructure of the Mg AZ31 alloy has been evaluated for various deformation strains. This also implies the investigation of the mechanisms causing the grain refinement. For this purpose orientation imaging microscopy was performed at various strain levels in order to examine: (i) grain size and its distribution; (ii) texture; (iii) grain boundary misorientation and (iv) twinning behavior.

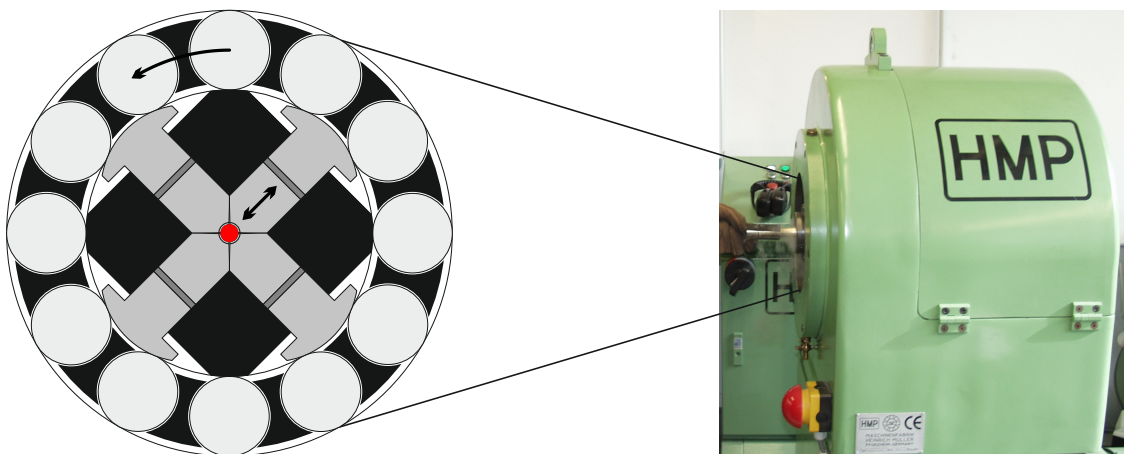
2. Experimental Section

2.1. Processing

To achieve a high degree of deformation in Mg AZ31, the material was co-deformed within a composite using a four jaw rotary swaging machine. This composite consists of a titanium grade 1 tube ($\varnothing_{inside} = 20\text{ mm}$; $\varnothing_{outside} = 24\text{ mm}$) filled by a Mg AZ31 rod. This composite was severely plastically deformed by rotary swaging from 24 to 5.4 mm in diameter, which corresponds to a log. deformation strain of 2.98.

Rotary swaging is a uncommon SPD technique and should be explained in more detail [15,16]. Therefore, a rotary swaging machine is shown in Figure 1 and a sketch of the working method is given on the left side. The machine used for deformation, contains four jaws. These jaws swage the workpiece, which moved through the centre. In this way, the diameter of the composite will be incrementally reduced. A cross sectional area reduction of 20% per pass was applied and after each pass the material was immediately cooled in water. There are a limited number of works dealing with severe plastic deformed Mg at room temperature [17,18]. There are some advantages of rotary swaging. On the one hand, it is possible to deform the whole composite, while the materials are reshaped into semi-finished products like rods or wires.

Figure 1. Sketch and picture of a rotary swaging machine, used for deformation.



2.2. Metallographic Sample Preparation

The wires were prepared in cross section for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) investigations. The sample preparation was done by mechanical grinding up to 4000 SiC paper followed by polishing using a lubricant containing 50 nm colloidal SiO_2 particles. Furthermore samples were etched with a solution containing 75 vol.% H_2O 23 vol.% H_2SO_4 and 2 vol.% HF for 30 s and afterwards they were polished again. Finally, samples were treated by an Ar-ion beam for 1 h using low incident beam angles of 5° , an acceleration voltage of 5 kV and anode current of 2 mA. This treatment was necessary to eliminate the Beilby's layer and to enable the electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) measurement.

2.3. Scanning Electron Microscopy

The cross sectional areas of the wires were investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). For this purpose a Zeiss LEO 1530 SEM was used for EBSD measurement operating at 10 kV acceleration voltage. EBSD analysis was carried out with a working distance of 15 mm and a general step size of

80 nm, while the samples were tilted by 70° . Only in the case of initial state and log. strain of 0.54 a step size of $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ were chosen. Due to the severely deformed material, the indexing rate was low. For this reason a two step indexing procedure was applied. Four to five Kikuchi bands were used for calculating the orientation of a data point. If the Kikuchi pattern quality was too bad for indexing, the pattern was saved. Afterwards, these poor quality patterns were re-analysed using only three to four Kikuchi bands for indexing. By this way, the indexing rate could be improved from 60%–70% to 85%–90%. Only little noise had been introduced using this procedure. However, this was carefully observed and mainly excluded afterwards using a software filter implemented in the HKL CHANNEL5 software. Finally, the maps were wiped out of zero solutions, which were surrounded by at least five indexed points. These former zero solutions were then regarded to have the mean orientation of the surrounding points. If the misorientation of two nearest measurement points were larger than (i) 3° or (ii) 15° these points were assigned to different grains. These criteria provided a minimal misorientation angle between two data points, to define a grain boundary. Hence, it was possible to evaluate the contribution of LAGB and HAGB to the microstructure evolution by using these criteria.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Grain Size Evolution

The EBSD maps were taken from the wire center, since no significant difference of the microstructure near the center and the outer limit of AZ31 could be observed. In Figure 2 EBSD maps of the microstructure are shown in Euler angle color code at different strain levels. The non-deformed state exhibits an equiaxed microstructure and a grain size above $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. With starting deformation, fine grains are formed, surrounding coarser grains. Young *et al.* and Biswas *et al.* reported similar observations at low strains [11,19]. As can be seen in Figure 2, small grains are already formed within initial grains at a true strain of 0.54 and also some twins are observed. Please note the different scale bar for EBSD maps of $\eta=0$ and $\eta=0.54$ compared to the other images. Progressive deformation leads to a grain refinement shown by images of $\eta=0.99$ to $\eta=2.98$. Thereby, it becomes difficult to identify twins in the present EBSD maps at high deformation strains. At $\eta=0.99$ and $\eta=1.90$ some twins are exemplary highlighted. Twinning and grain refinement will be discussed later and the grain diameter will be calculated from equivalent circle area. After straining to $\eta=2.98$, the microstructure becomes more homogeneous and the grain size shrinks to less than $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ as we will show in the following. This is in good agreement with Young *et al.* and Biswas *et al.* who showed, that high strain is necessary to obtain a small range of grain size distribution [11,19]. The quantitative evaluation of the grain size distribution at $\eta=0.54$; 1.9 and 2.98 are presented in Figure 3. Herein, the area fraction of a certain grain class is shown with respect to its grain area. The area fractions of grains within one grain class were summed up. In this way, *i.e.*, at $\eta=1.90$ grains with an grain area of $1.46\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ to $1.9\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ were combined and these grains sum up to an area fraction of 2.8% (Figure 3 gray bar). Note that the class size changes from part I to IV from $0.04\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ (I); $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ (II); $4.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ (III) to $45\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ (IV).

At a strain of $\eta=0.54$ the microstructure is dominated by grains greater than $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$, with a fraction of 66% of the AZ31 microstructure. The area fraction of grains with a grain size $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ is about 10%.

This area fraction of ultra fine grained grains (part I) increases with strain, while the fraction of coarse grains (part III–IV) decreases. At a strain level of 1.9 there are about 30% ultra fine grained grains and 49% coarse grained grains. At $\eta=2.98$ the area fraction of microstructure is governed by grains with a grain size $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}^2$ covering an area fraction of 62%. Class II includes grain sizes, representing 27% of the investigated area. The fraction of coarse grained grains drops below 11%. Obviously the grain size shifts from coarse to fine grains with increasing strain. However, the grain size distribution remains asymmetric and it becomes difficult to calculate a mean grain diameter, which represents the microstructure well.

Figure 2. Orientation maps (SEM-EBSD) of AZ31 after cold rotary swaging to different true strains.

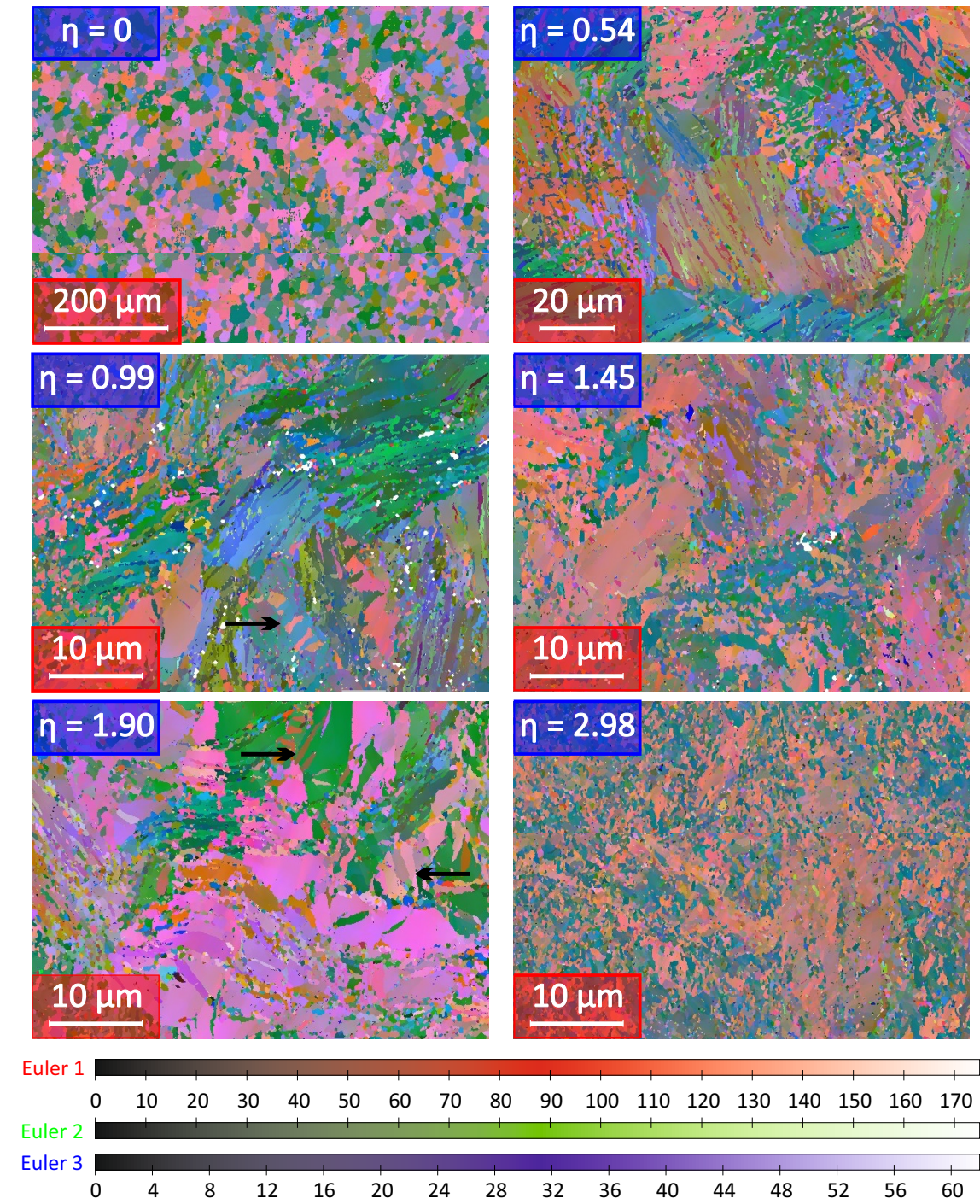
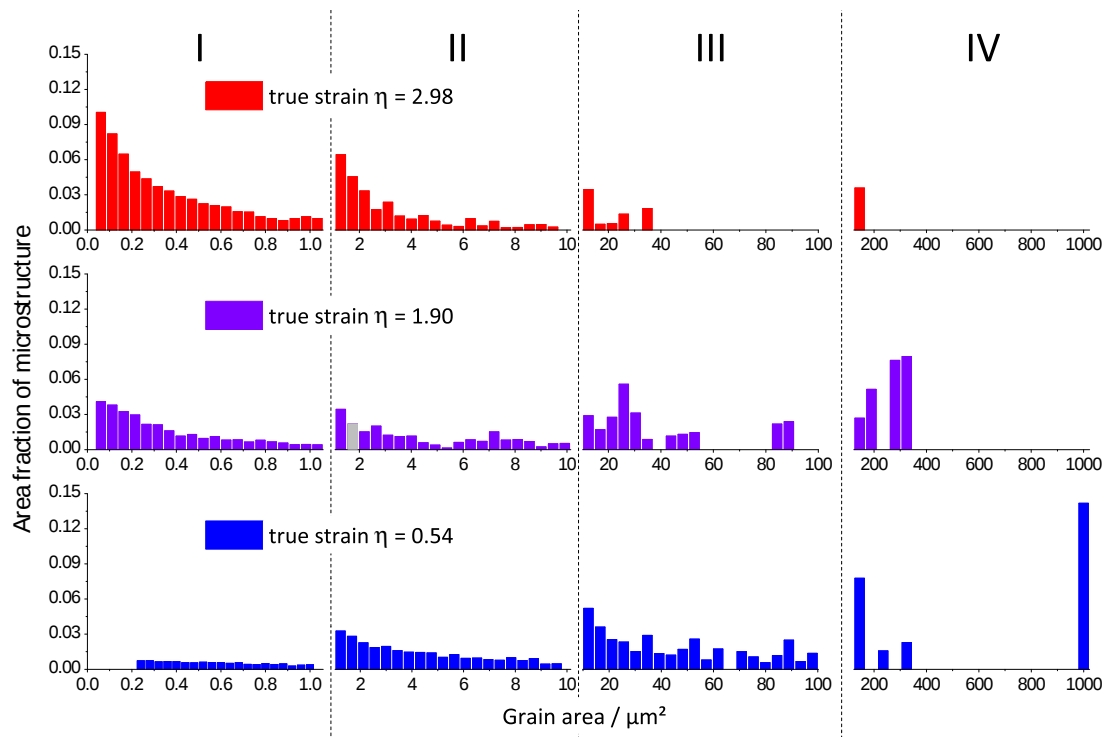


Figure 3. Area fraction of grain size after deformation to a true strain of 0.54, 1.90 and 2.94; I to IV represent classes of grain size for the order $0.04 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $45 \mu\text{m}^2$.



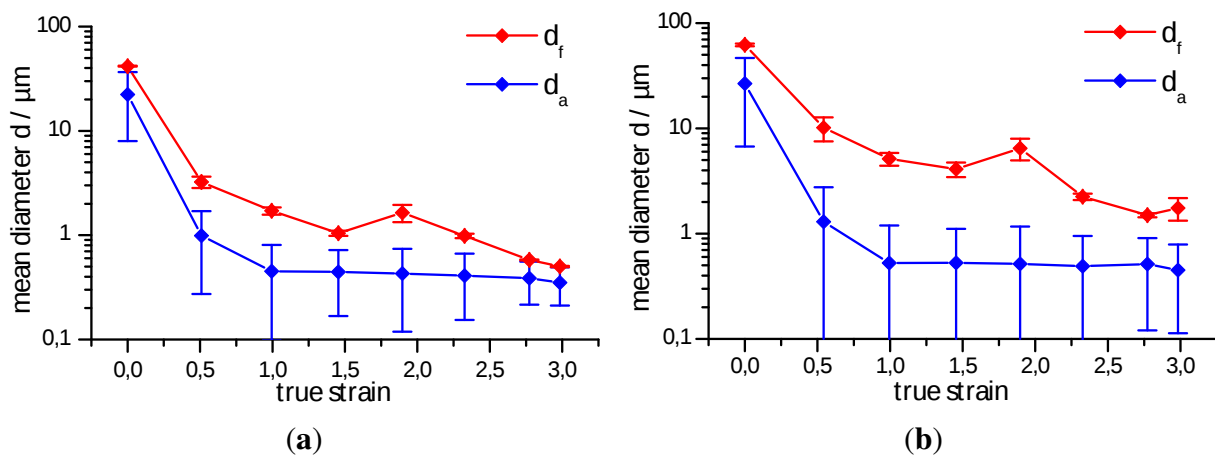
For this reason, two different weighting methods were applied to verify and to discuss the grain size: arithmetic average and grain area-weighted average. Therefore the calculated average is influenced by the grain size/area itself. Small grains strongly influence the arithmetic average, because of their large quantity. The area-weighted average is more sensitive to large grains, due to their large area fraction. The weighted mean value is more representative than the arithmetic average, because large grains were not underestimated. The calculated averages are depicted in Figure 4. The results were obtained from two different criteria. These criteria provide a minimal misorientation angle between two data points, to define a grain boundary. The grain size of grains divided by a 3° or 15° grain boundary are shown in Figure 4a and 4b, respectively. Humphreys and Hatherly distinguish LAGB (**L**ow **a**ngle **g**rain **b**oundaries) and HAGB (**H**igh **a**ngle **g**rain **b**oundaries) due to their energy and migration properties [20]. If the misorientation is less than 15° , the grain boundary is considered as a LAGB. Due to the measurement failure, the lower limit of 3° was declared as the second criterion. The grain size of the initial non-deformed microstructure is in between $20 \mu\text{m}$ and $70 \mu\text{m}$ (Figure 4). The arithmetic mean value generally exhibits lowest values, while the area weighted average provides the highest values. The general trend for all graphs shows a decreasing grain size with increasing strain. In the case of area weighted average, the grain size increases at a strain of 1.9. Finally at $\eta = 2.98$ the average grain size ranges in between $0.4 \mu\text{m}$ to $1.8 \mu\text{m}$.

The increase of the mean diameter indicates the occurrence of a dynamic recrystallisation in range of $\eta = 1.90$. This effect is observed in the area weighted mean diameter only, where large grains are more pronounced. Dynamic recrystallisation may also occur at low strains, but is not recognized because of the large contribution of coarse grains. At $\eta = 1.90$ the microstructure is completely fine grained and if

DRX is more intense, new grains can grow beyond the recent mean diameter. In this way the values were elevated and DRX could be recognized. Besides the DRX, which can occurs from the beginning, there are also indications of dynamic recovery.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{arithmetic average} \quad \bar{d}_a &= \frac{\sum d_i}{N} & (1) \\ \text{area weighted average} \quad \bar{d}_f &= \frac{\sum d_i A_i}{\sum A_i} & (2) \end{aligned}$$

Figure 4. Development of mean diameter using different calculation methods: arithmetic average (blue); area weighted average (red). (a) angle to define grain boundary: $\geq 3^\circ$; (b) angle to define grain boundary: $\geq 15^\circ$.

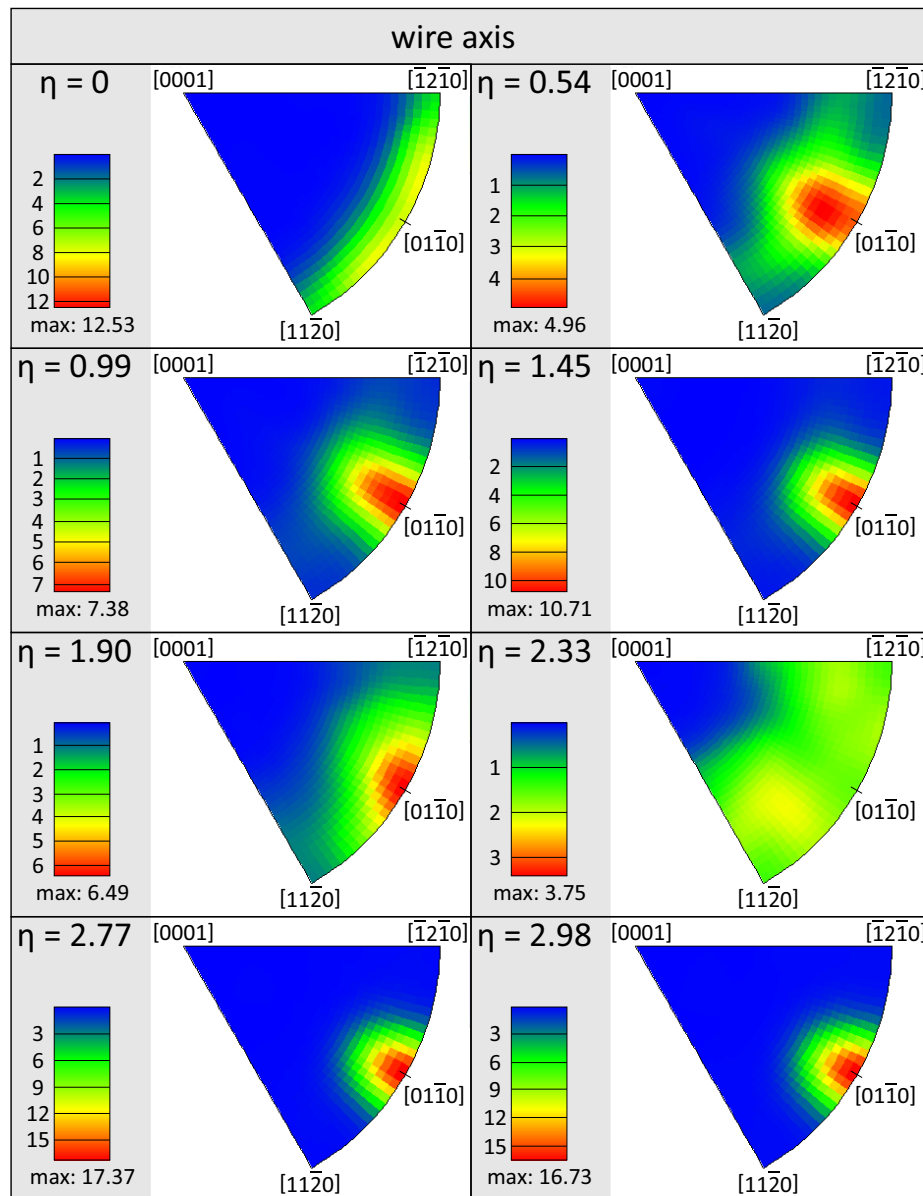


Comparing the diagrams of the two different criteria, the graphs of the diagram for the 15° criterion were shifted to higher values. This fact can be explained by the missing subgrain information. Subgrains are much smaller and the calculated mean diameter consequently decreases, if the subgrains were included in the calculation. There is an additional evidence for the occurrence of subgrains, since d_a and d_f shift differently from the 3° to the 15° criterion. The values of d_a are only slightly increased for the 15° criterion, while d_f strongly rises from the 3° to the 15° criterion. For 15° the area of subgrains was measured as a part of grains with HAGB. Hence, the increased area of grains with HAGB leads to elevated values of d_f , while d_a remains quite unaffected. Considering LAGB by comparing the 15° to the 3° criterion, d_f values decrease stronger than d_a values, because coarse grained grains were divided into many subgrains and thereby their area fraction decreases strongly. Therefore, the grain area-weighted mean diameter is more affected than the arithmetic average and this hints to subgrain formation at low strains. Furthermore, the diagram of the 3° criterion exhibits a steeper decrease of the grain size at low strains. This fact is related to the formation of subgrains. Hence, subgrain formation takes place in Mg-alloy AZ31 and provides a mechanism of grain refinement.

At high strain levels the values of the different weighting methods converge, which is due to the narrower grain size distributions. The curves exhibit an asymptotic behaviour at high strains. This indicates, that there is a saturation level of grain refinement caused by SPD, which is in good agreement

with literature results [5,6,12–14,21–23]. An explanation could be related to the stacking fault energy (SFE) [24]. Song *et al.* discussed the relationship between the minimum grain size in severely deformed materials and the SFE. It seems to be possible to predict the d_{min} , but the principle mechanism isn't understood yet [24].

Figure 5. Inverse pole figures of AZ31 alloy deformed at room temperature up to different strains.



3.2. Texture

The inverse pole figures derived from EBSD measurements are shown in Figure 5. The initial texture is a ring fibre texture, where the wire axis is randomly oriented within the basal plane. As shown in Figure 5, the deformation by rotary swaging causes the [01 $\bar{1}$ 0] direction to align along the wire axis, while this direction is slightly tilted to the wire axis. This cone fibre texture slightly changes to a centered ring fibre texture with increasing strain. The centered ring fibre texture component consists of

an alignment of $[01\bar{1}0]$ parallel to the wire axis, which is the final texture caused by rotary swaging. At the strain of 1.90 and 2.33 the ordered texture is weakened. This fact indicates, that dynamic recrystallisation and twinning takes place during deformation. Both, DRX and twinning decrease the former $[01\bar{1}0]$ texture component [25,26], due to the reorientation of new grains/twins. This grains/twins change their orientation with further deformation and therefore the $[01\bar{1}0]$ centered ring fibre texture is being developed, again.

The texture development in hexagonal metals depends on the c/a ratio and the requirement for the observed texture also concerns the state of stresses. If the c/a ratio is above 1.62, the c -axis aligns parallel to the direction of compression stress [27–29]. In the case of Mg AZ31, the c/a ratio is 1.6247 [30], which explains the centered ring fibre texture, because the c -axes are aligned parallel to radial compression stress during deformation. For this reason, wire drawing [31] and rotary swaging lead to radial alignment of c -axis, whereas rotary swaging causes an additional alignment of the wire axis along the $[01\bar{1}0]$ direction.

3.3. Twinning

The insufficient number of slip systems explains the limited formability of magnesium. At room temperature there are two basal and two prismatic slip systems, providing only four independent slip systems [32]. At higher temperatures four independent pyramidal slip systems can be activated, which allows a deformation along c -axis [33]. Therefore, the formability of magnesium is enhanced at elevated temperatures [34–36]. However, at RT the Taylor requirement remains non-fulfilled [37] and only twinning can provide the missing fifth deformation system. Relevant twinning systems have been reported elsewhere and a overview is given in Table 1.

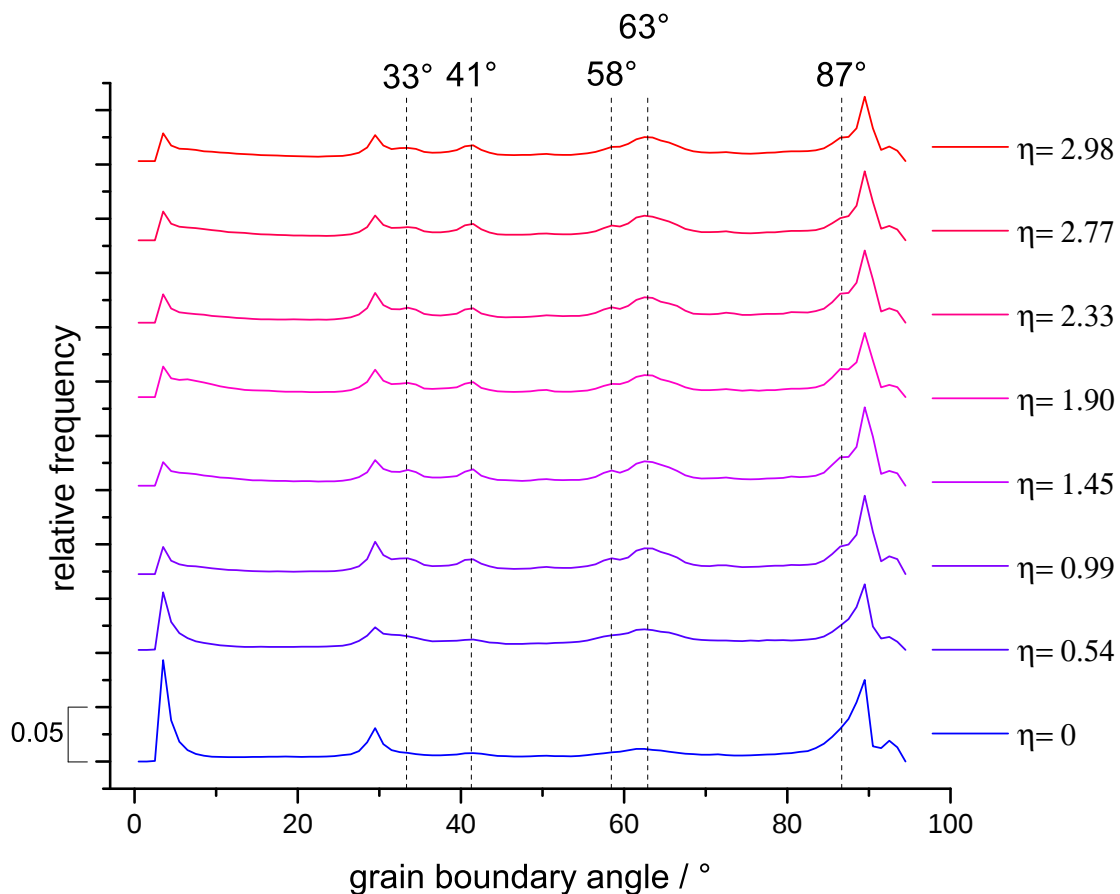
Table 1. calculated twin boundary misorientations compared to observed misorientations from Figure 6.

Literature	Twin plane	Shear direction	Twin boundary misorientation	
			Calculated	Observed
[38]	$\{1011\}$	$\langle 10\bar{1}2 \rangle$	56°	58°
[39]	$\{1012\}$	$\langle 10\bar{1}1 \rangle$	87°	87°
[40,41]	$\{1013\}$	$\langle 30\bar{3}2 \rangle$	64°	63°
	$\{1014\}$	$\langle 20\bar{2}1 \rangle$	50°	
[42]	$\{11\bar{2}1\}$	$\langle \bar{1}\bar{1}26 \rangle$	34°	33°
	$\{11\bar{2}2\}$	$\langle \bar{1}\bar{1}23 \rangle$	64°	63°
	$\{11\bar{2}3\}$	$\langle \bar{1}\bar{1}62 \rangle$	85°	87°
	$\{11\bar{2}4\}$	$\langle \bar{2}\bar{2}43 \rangle$	78°	

To discuss the grain- and twin boundary evolution with respect to strain, Figure 6 shows the frequency of misorientation angles, which are derived from EBSD measurements as discussed earlier. Boundaries with misorientation angles $<3^\circ$ were not included, because the sample preparation may falsify the

frequency of these boundaries. At $\eta=0$ the sample accommodate a misorientation angle distribution with increased frequency for misorientations $<10^\circ$, 30° and 90° , respectively. The misorientation of 30° and 90° remains independent on deformation strain. Biswas *et al.* assigned 90° to a $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ -twin and 30° to a $\{10\bar{1}1\}$ – $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ double twin [11]. This explanation were not utilized here, as the $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ -twin will be assigned to the angle of 86° , which rises as shoulder next to the peak at 90° . The 30° angle may indicate the $\{10\bar{1}1\}$ – $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ double twin, but this will not be investigated in more detail in this work. The initially elevated frequency of the angles $<10^\circ$ decreases with increasing strain. This fact can be explained by the transformation of LAGB into HAGB. The subgrains exist in the as-received AZ31 and the LAGB will be transformed into HAGB by storage of dislocations into the grain boundaries. This confirms the fact, that the mean diameter curves converge for the 3° and 15° angular deviation between neighbouring grains (see Figure 3). Furthermore, certain misorientation angles show higher frequencies with increasing strain: 33° , 41° , 58° , 63° and 87° . Except of 41° , these angles are also expected for different twinning systems and are summarised in Table 1.

Figure 6. Relative frequency of misorientation angle in AZ31.



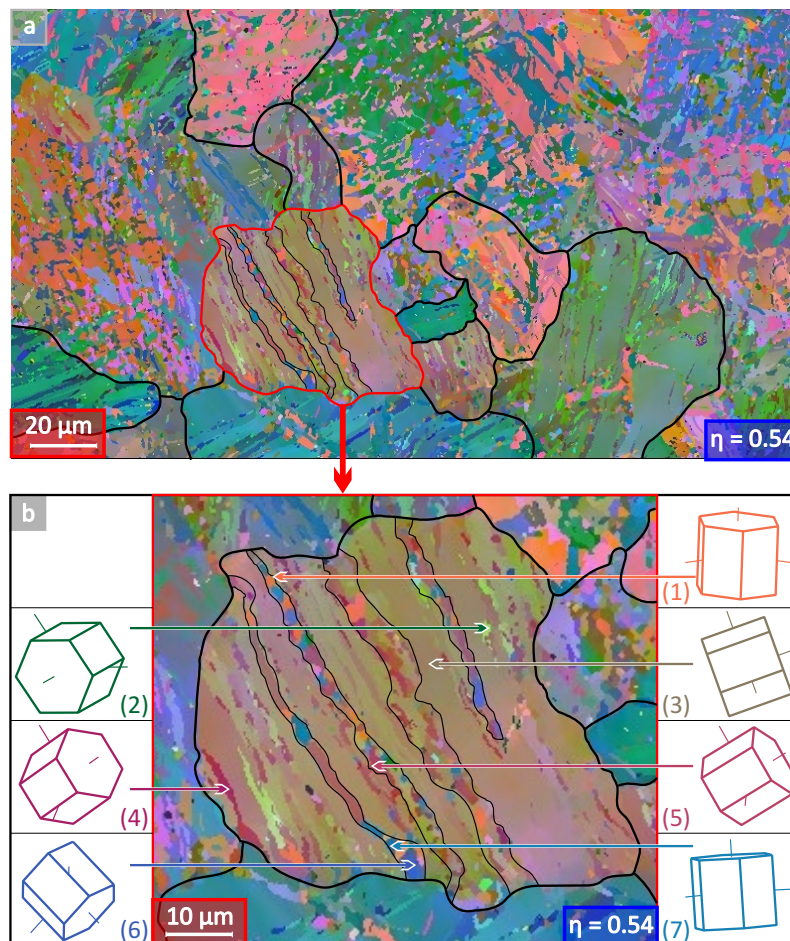
An elevated frequency of misorientation angles at 33° and 58° can be explained by the activation of the $\{11\bar{2}1\}$ and $\{\bar{1}011\}$ twinning system, respectively. The raised misorientation frequency at the angles 63° and 87° can be associated to other twinning systems: $\{\bar{1}013\}$ and $\{11\bar{2}2\}$ (63°); $\{\bar{1}012\}$ and $\{11\bar{2}3\}$ (87°). Thereby, it is not possible to distinguish, which twins are responsible for 63° or 87° . It is expected, that $\{\bar{1}013\}$ (63°) and $\{\bar{1}012\}$ (87°) are activated, because these twins are already observed by

other authors [39–41,43]. The misorientation angle of 41° does not correspond to any of the discussed twinning systems. Multiple twinning might be one explanation for the accumulating misorientation frequency at this angle. Some double-twinning systems can provide this 41° misorientation, for example: $\{\bar{1}012\}-\{11\bar{2}2\}$ ($42,8^\circ$); $\{\bar{1}012\}-\{11\bar{2}3\}$ ($40,7^\circ$) and $\{\bar{1}013\}-\{11\bar{2}3\}$ ($41,4^\circ$). However, this work cannot evaluate, whether one of these double-twinning systems were activated or not.

3.4. Grain Refinement

The microstructure of AZ31 at a strain of $\eta=0.54$ was already shown in Figure 2. In Figure 7 the EBSD map is represented in more detail and special features are highlighted concerning the microstructure evolution. At this low strain level the initial grains can be identified and Figure 7a shows the microstructure with grain boundaries of the initial grains. Some crystallite orientations within the grain are shown in Figure 7b. As can be seen in Figure 7, the initial grain contains twins (striped region). Miura *et al.* described this as "fragmentation" of grains [44]. Hence, twinning is the first step of grain refinement.

Figure 7. Orientation maps (SEM-EBSD) of AZ31 after cold rotary swaging to true strain of 0.54 with magnified image of a initial grain (highlighted in red). The orientation of the initial grain is represented by (3). Orientations (4) and (5) related to (3) corresponds to $\{\bar{1}012\}$ and $\{\bar{1}011\}$ twins, respectively.



To evaluate the twinning systems, some misorientations are presented in Figure 7b (1) to (7). The orientation (3) represents the mean orientation of the matrix or host variant. Related to (3), the orientations (4) and (5) corresponds to $\{\bar{1}012\}$ and $\{\bar{1}011\}$ twins, respectively. These twins are favorable oriented for dislocation slip with respect to the predominant deformation during swaging. The primary twins weaken the texture, because of their different orientation compared to the host variant. The Schmid factor for basal slip becomes enhanced and dislocations can be easily generated. An increased dislocation density is one necessary condition for DRX and dynamic recovery. From Molodov *et al.* point of view, the reorientation of twins provides an increased dislocation activity, which makes recovery also possible due to the rearrangement of dislocations [41]. The initially generated twins provide new boundaries, which can be starting points for nucleation of grains due to DRX [25,26,41,45]. On the other hand, the enhanced dislocation density may cause the generation of LAGB by dislocation arrangement. Further deformation leads to an additional storage of dislocations at LAGB. In this way LAGB can be transformed into HAGB. Valiev *et al.* and Sitdikov *et al.* explained, that a cellular structure of LAGB is forming during low deformation and that at further deformation these LAGB are transformed to HAGB by storing dislocations at LAGB [6,14]. Twinning is the initial processes of the grain refinement. DRX, dynamic recovery and twinning takes place within primary twins. It seems that there is a limitation of grain refinement, as already discussed for the grain size distribution. The sequence of primary twinning and the following DRX and recovery causes to this limitation. The primary twins grow up to a width of 1–3 μm . This width may provide the limit of new grain as the grain size corresponds to the width of the twin lamella. To conclude the previous facts, the grain size decreases with increasing strain, coarse grains were fragmented by twins and new grains grow within these primary twins.

4. Conclusions

The composite structure of Ti Grade1 and Mg AZ31 was severely plastically deformed up to a true strain of 2.98 at room temperature. The microstructure of AZ31 was examined by SEM-EBSD measurement. The results of this investigation can be summarised as follows:

1. The grain size and the range of grain size distribution decreases with increasing strain (at $\eta = 2.98$ grain size $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$).
2. Rotary swaging finally leads to a $[\bar{1}0\bar{1}0]$ centered ring fibre texture.
3. Co-deformation of Ti and Mg causes a state of stress, which allows deformation by activating several twinning systems
4. The grain boundary misorientation frequency indicate the activation of several twinning systems: $\{11\bar{2}1\}$; $\{\bar{1}011\}$; $\{\bar{1}012\}$ and $\{\bar{1}013\}$.
5. The mean grain refinement mechanism of AZ31 is twinning, whereas initial grains were fragmented by twins. Primary twins are the starting point for further twinning, but also for DRX and recovery.

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