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纳米尺度圆孔表面薄膜界面失配位错形核机理

章 的^{1,2}, 刘又文^{1,2}, 商开然^{1,2}

(1. 湖南大学汽车车身先进设计制造国家重点实验室, 长沙 410082; 2. 湖南大学机械与运载工程学院, 长沙 410082)

摘 要: 研究了无限大基体内纳米尺度圆孔表面薄膜中界面螺型位错形核的临界条件, 薄膜考虑了表/界面效应。运用弹性复势方法, 获得了两个区域应力场的解析解答, 并导出位错形核能公式, 由此讨论了表/界面效应对薄膜界面位错形核的影响规律。算例结果表明, 表/界面效应在纳米尺度下对位错形核的影响显著, 不同表/界面效应下位错形核的临界薄膜厚度有很大差异, 当基体与薄膜的相对剪切模量超过某一值后, 只有考虑负的表/界面应力时位错才有可能形核; 薄膜厚度在小于某一临界尺寸时负的表/界面应力更容易位错形核, 薄膜厚度大于某一临界尺寸时正的表/界面应力更容易位错形核。

关键词: 螺型失配位错; 表/界面效应; 复变函数方法; 临界膜厚度; 纳米孔

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MISFIT DISLOCATIONS IN AN ANNULAR STRAINED FILM GROWN ON A CYLINDRICAL NANOPORE SURFACE WITH INTERFACE STRESS

ZHANG Di^{1,2}, LIU You-wen^{1,2}, SHANG Kai-ran^{1,2}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Design and Manufacturing for Vehicle Body, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China;

2. College of Mechanical and Vehicle Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China)

Abstract: The critical formation condition of screw misfit dislocation which locates in a cylindrical nanopore surface with interface stress is investigated. The analytical solutions of complex potential functions in the film and the infinite matrix are derived by means of the complex variable method, with the aid of complex potential functions. The elastic energy of the misfit dislocation is given, which reveals the influence of the surface/interface effects on the formation of misfit dislocation which grows on a cylindrical nanopore surface. The results show that surface/interface effects on the nanoscale have great effect on misfit dislocation formation, and the critical formation condition of screw misfit dislocation can have large differences with different surface/interface effects in the critical film thickness. When the composite substrate and film of the relative shear modulus exceeds a certain value, screw misfit dislocation can form only considering negative surface/interface effects. Misfit dislocation forms easier when considering the negative surface/interface effects in smaller film thickness. A larger film thickness is found more prone to form misfit dislocation under the surface/interface effects.

Key words: screw misfit dislocation; surface/interface effects; complex variable function method; critical film thickness; nanopore

近年来, 纳米孔材料成为热门的研究课题, 被广泛的应用于纳米复合材料技术中的电子探测和生物分子结构检测中^[1-2]。复合材料中晶格失配引

起的失配应变对纳米复合材料的结构和性能有很大的影响, 这种失配应变不仅影响材料的光电性能, 同时会改变或是降低材料的力学性能^[3]; 另一

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通讯作者: 刘又文(1948-), 男, 湖南益阳人, 教授, 硕士, 博导, 从事断裂损伤与复合材料细观力学研究(E-mail: liuyouw8294@sina.com).

作者简介: 章 的(1988-), 男, 湖南双峰人, 硕士, 从事断裂损伤与复合材料细观力学研究(E-mail: zhangdi0524@sina.cn);

商开然(1988-), 男, 河北承德人, 学士, 从事桥梁与隧道工程研究(E-mail: shangkairan@sina.com).

方面, 在传统的多晶金属材料中位错的形核增殖和储存空间很大, 因此其塑性变形过程往往由晶格位错的运动所决定, 而位错形核通常不是塑性变形过程的主导因素。然而对于纳米金属材料, 由于晶粒内部空间减小以及晶界的约束作用, 使晶格位错的形核及运动在不同程度上均受到严重抑制, 位错形核将主导塑性变形过程^[4]。因此研究失配位错形核的规律是很有意义的。

对于微米级及其以上的夹杂, 界面体积与夹杂的体积相比很小, 故界面效应的影响不大, 可以忽略。对于纳米级夹杂, 界面体积与夹杂的体积比较大, 而界面应力的影响是不可忽略的^[5]。Gurtin 和 Murdoch^[6]首次用连续介质力学研究了弹性固体的表/界面应力问题。提出了所谓的“表/界面应力模型”, 在该模型中, 表/界面是粘结在夹杂上不滑动且没有厚度的一个区域。表/界面具有与夹杂不同的材料常数和本构关系。在夹杂和基体中平衡方程和本构方程与经典弹性力学的一样, 由于表/界面应力的存在产生了新的局部边界条件。目前, 表/界面应力模型已被广泛用来研究纳米结构材料中的各种力学问题^[7-15]。

众多国内外学者对失配位错形核的临界条件进行了相当有意义的研究。Freund^[16]、Colin^[17]、Gutkin^[18]分别对三角形截面、圆形截面和矩形截面纳米夹杂中平行于纳米线轴的失配位错的形核进行了研究。Ovid'ko 和 Sheinerman^[19]研究了纳米复合材料中纳米夹杂中位错偶极子成核的机理。Fang^[20]研究了含薄膜圆孔在无限基体下剪切模量比对失配位错形核的影响。Fang 和 Liu 研究了包含硬夹杂的无限软基体中失配位错偶极子的成核机理^[21-22]。本文目的在于给出特征应变在考虑表/界面效应的纳米薄膜中的弹性场, 运用复变函数的方法获得该问题的精确解答, 求解相应的位错形核能, 从而探讨表/界面效应对失配位错形核的影响规律。

1 问题描述和求解

如图 1 所示, 无限大基体中纳米尺度圆孔表面包含一个圆环形薄膜, R_1 、 R_2 分别为薄膜内外半径, 薄膜外膜有特征应变, 考虑在薄膜的内边界 Γ 和外边界 Ω 都有界面应力, 其中螺型失配位错在外膜成核, 由于已有了螺型位错在外膜的应力场表达式^[27], 本文只需计算特征应变在薄膜外膜的应力场

即可, 即求得失配应力。又因为本文研究的是螺型失配位错的形核, 故图 1 所示模型为反平面的计算问题。根据 Gurtin 和 Murdoch^[6]的工作, 材料的弹性场可用经典弹性力学的微分方程描述, 而界面具有自身弹性常数, 用补充的本构方程来描述^[23], 外膜的位移边界条件根据 Ru 和 Schiavone^[24]得到, 图 1 的界面边界条件可概括如下:

$$\tau_{rz2}(t) = \frac{-1}{R_1} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}^{\Gamma}(t)}{\partial \theta}, \quad |t| = R_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} w_1(t) - w_2(t) = u^0(z) \\ \tau_{rz2}(t) - \tau_{rz1}(t) = \frac{1}{R_2} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}^{\Omega}(t)}{\partial \theta} \\ |t| = R_2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$u^0(z) = z(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) + \bar{z}(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) \quad (3)$$

式中: $u^0(z)$ 为特征应变; w 表示反平面位移; τ_{rz} 和 $\tau_{\theta z}$ 是极坐标 (r, θ) 中应力分量。上标 Γ 和 Ω 表示界面区, 下标 1、2 分别表示基体和薄膜层, 而 t 表示界面上的点。两个界面的补充本构方程^[25]为:

$$\tau_{\theta z}^{\Gamma}(t) = 2(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})\varepsilon_{\theta z}^{\Gamma}(t), \quad |t| = R_1 \quad (4)$$

$$\tau_{\theta z}^{\Omega}(t) = 2(\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega})\varepsilon_{\theta z}^{\Omega}(t), \quad |t| = R_2 \quad (5)$$

由式(4)、式(5)以及式(1)、式(2)的应力边界条件, 应力边界条件可重新表示为:

$$\tau_{rz2}(t) = \frac{\tau^{\Gamma} - \mu^{\Gamma}}{\mu_2 R_1} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z2}(t)}{\partial \theta}, \quad |t| = R_1 \quad (6)$$

$$\tau_{rz2}(t) - \tau_{rz1}(t) = \frac{\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega}}{\mu_2 R_2} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z2}(t)}{\partial \theta}, \quad |t| = R_2 \quad (7)$$

根据复变函数理论, 切应力和位移可用复势函数 $f(z)$ 表示如下:

$$w = \frac{f(z) + \overline{f(z)}}{2} \quad (8)$$

$$\tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} = \mu f'(z) \quad (9)$$

$$\tau_{rz} - i\tau_{\theta z} = \mu f'(z)e^{i\theta} \quad (10)$$

式中: μ 是材料的剪切模量; “—”表示取共轭值; “'”表示对 z 求导, 现在只需要在边界条件下, 确定在纳米薄膜层和基体区域的解析函数为 $f_2(z)$ 和 $f_1(z)$ 。

薄膜区域的复变函数可表示为:

$$f_2(z) = \sum_{k=0} a_k z^{-(1+k)} + \sum_{k=0} b_k z^{(1+k)}, \quad R_1 < |z| < R_2 \quad (11)$$

为了便于分析, 在相应区域引入新的解析函数:

$$F_2(z) = z f_2'(z) = G_N(z) + G_P(z) \quad (12)$$

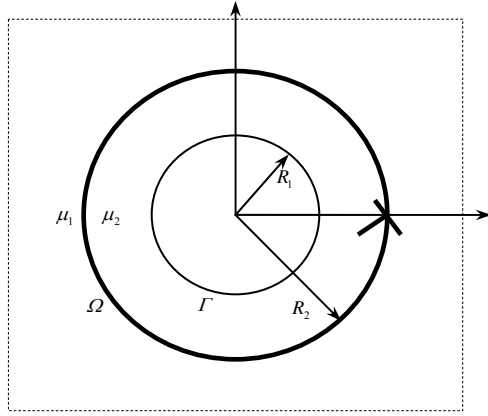


图1 螺型失配位错在含界面效应纳米外膜形核

Fig.1 Screw misfit dislocation at the interface boundary with interface stress in the system of a strained film grown on a nanopore surface

$$F_{2*}(z) = \overline{F_2} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) = \overline{G_N} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) + \overline{G_P} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right), \quad R_1^2 / R_2 < |z| < R_1 \quad (13)$$

$$F_{2**}(z) = \overline{F_2} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right) = \overline{G_N} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right) + \overline{G_P} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right), \quad R_2 < |z| < R_2^2 / R_1 \quad (14)$$

其中:

$$G_N(z) = -\sum_{k=0} (1+k) a_k z^{(1+k)},$$

$$G_P(z) = \sum_{k=0} (1+k) b_k z^{(1+k)}.$$

根据式(12)和式(13), 式(1)应力边界条件可表示为:

$$\left[-\mu_2 F_{2*}(z) - t F_{2*}'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{R_1} \right]^+ = \left[\mu_2 F_2(z) - t F_2'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{R_1} \right]^-, \quad |t| = R_1 \quad (15)$$

式中, 上标“+”和“-”分别表示当z趋近界面时各物理量的边界值。

考虑式(12)、式(13)和式(15), 由广义刘维尔定理得到:

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} -\mu_2 F_{2*}(z) - z F_{2*}'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{R_1}, & R_1^2 / R_2 < |z| < R_1 \\ \mu_2 F_2(z) - z F_2'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{R_1}, & R_1 < |z| < R_2 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$g(z) = \mu_2 \left[G_P(z) - \overline{G_P} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) \right] - \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{R_1} \left[z G_P'(z) + z \overline{G_P}' \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) \right] \quad (17)$$

由式(16)和式(17)可得:

$$F_2(z) = G_P(z) - \overline{G_P} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) + \frac{(\mu^{\Gamma} - \tau^{\Gamma})}{\mu_2 R_1} \left[z G_N'(z) + z \overline{G_N}' \left(\frac{R_1^2}{z} \right) \right], \quad R_1 < |z| < R_2 \quad (18)$$

类似的, 式(2)的位移和应力边界条件可以表示如下:

$$\left[F_2(z) + F_{1*}(z) - 2\overline{z} (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) \right]^+ = \left[F_1(z) + F_{2*}(z) - 2z (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) \right]^-, \quad |t| = R_2 \quad (19)$$

$$\left[\mu_2 F_2(z) - \mu_1 F_{1*}(z) - t F_{2*}'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega})}{R_2} \right]^+ = \left[\mu_1 F_1(z) - \mu_2 F_{2**}(z) + t F_{2**}'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega})}{R_2} \right]^-, \quad |t| = R_2 \quad (20)$$

考虑式(12)、式(13)、式(14)、式(19)和式(20), 由广义刘维尔定理得到:

$$H(z) = \begin{cases} F_2(z) + F_{1*}(z) - 2(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0)\overline{z}, & R_1 < |z| < R_2 \\ F_1(z) + F_{2*}(z) - 2(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0)z, & R_2 < |z| < R_2^2 / R_1 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$Q(z) = \begin{cases} \mu_2 F_2(z) - \mu_1 F_{1*}(z) - z F_2'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega})}{R_2}, & R_1 < |z| < R_2 \\ \mu_2 F_2(z) - z F_{2**}'(z) \frac{(\mu^{\Omega} - \tau^{\Omega})}{R_2}, & R_2 < |z| < R_2^2 / R_1 \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$H(z) = G_N(z) + \overline{G_N} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right) - 2(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0)z - 2(\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0)\overline{z} \quad (23)$$

$$Q(z) = \mu_2 \left[G_N(z) - \overline{G_N} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right) \right] +$$

$$\frac{(\mu^\Omega - \tau^\Omega)}{R_2} \left[zG'_N(z) + zG'_N \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right) \right] \quad (24)$$

薄膜区域的复式函数可表示为:

$$F_2(z) = G_N(z) + \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} \overline{G_N \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right)} - \frac{2\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0)z + \frac{(\mu^\Omega - \tau^\Omega)}{R_2(\mu_1 + \mu_2)} \left[zG'_p(z) - z\overline{G'_N \left(\frac{R_2^2}{z} \right)} \right], \quad R_1 < |z| < R_2 \quad (25)$$

由式(18)和式(25), 薄膜中的解析函数 $F_2(z)$ 应该具有相同的形式, 可以确定未知系数 a_k 和 b_k :

$$a_0 = \frac{2R_1^2 \mu_1 (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) (\mu_2 - k_1)}{Q}, \quad a_k = 0, k > 0 \quad (26)$$

$$b_0 = \frac{2\mu_1 (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) (\mu_2 + k_1)}{Q}, \quad b_k = 0, k > 0 \quad (27)$$

其中:

$$k_1 = \frac{(\mu^r - \tau^r)}{R_1}, \quad k_2 = \frac{(\mu^\Omega - \tau^\Omega)}{R_2},$$

$$Q = \frac{R_1^2}{R_2^2} (\mu_2 - \mu_1 - k_2) (\mu_2 - k_1) - (\mu_2 + \mu_1 + k_2) (\mu_2 + k_1).$$

由式(11)、式(12)、式(26)、式(27), 可得薄膜中的解析函数 $F_2(z)$:

$$F_2(z) = \frac{2\mu_1 (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 + i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) (\mu_2 + k_1)}{Q} z - \frac{2R_1^2 \mu_1 (\varepsilon_{xz}^0 - i\varepsilon_{yz}^0) (\mu_2 - k_1)}{Qz} \quad (28)$$

2 位错形核条件

根据 Freund 和 Suresh^[3]的研究, 失配位错形核的临界条件可表示如下:

$$\Delta W = W_d + W_m \leq 0 \quad (29)$$

式中: W_m 是失配位错和失配应力交互产生的弹性能(即特征应变的弹性能); W_d 是失配位错的弹性能, 根据公式^[26]为:

$$W_d = -\frac{b}{2} \int_{R_1}^{R_2-r_0} \sigma_{zy2}(x, 0) dx \quad (30)$$

式中: r_0 代表位错核半径; σ_{zy2} 是薄膜内应力, 引用文献^[27]中 σ_{zy2} 的结果, 把 σ_{zy2} 代入式(30), 则失配位错在界面上的弹性应变能为:

$$W_d = \frac{\mu_2 b^2}{4\pi} \left[\ln \frac{h}{r_0} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(R_2 - h)^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{(R_2 - r_0)^{k+1}} \right] \times \frac{[(R_2 - h)^2 / R_2]^{(1+k)}}{(k+1)M} 2[\mu_1 + k_2(1+k)] \cdot [-\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(R_2 - h)^{k+1} - (R_2 - r_0)^{k+1}]}{(k+1)M} \{ [\mu_1 - \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)] \times [\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] (1/R_2)^{(1+k)} + [\mu_1 - \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)] \times [-\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] \cdot [(R_2 - h)^2 / R_2]^{(1+k)} \} \right] \quad (31)$$

其中:

$$h = R_2 - R_1,$$

$$M = [-\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] [\mu_1 - \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)] \cdot [(R_2 - h) / R_2]^{2(1+k)} - [\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] [\mu_1 + \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)]$$

失配位错和失配应力交互作用的弹性能给出如下:

$$W_m = -b \int_{R_1}^{R_2-r_0} \sigma_{yzm}(x, 0) dx \quad (32)$$

其中 σ_{yzm} 表示失配应力, 根据式(9)、式(12)和式(28), 失配应力 σ_{yzm} 为:

$$\sigma_{yzm} = -\mu_2 \operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{F_2(z)}{z} \right) = \mu_2 \operatorname{Im} (a_0 z^{-2} - b_0) \quad (33)$$

把式(33)代入式(32)可得特征应变能:

$$W_m = \frac{2b\mu_2\mu_1(h-r_0)}{Q} \left[\frac{(R_2-h)(\mu_2-k_1)}{R_2-r_0} + (\mu_2+k_1) \right] \varepsilon_{yz}^0 \quad (34)$$

最终失配位错形核能可表示为:

$$\Delta W_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \ln \frac{h}{r_0} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2[(R_2 - h)^2 / R_2]^{(1+k)}}{(k+1)M} \times [-\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] \left[\frac{1}{(R_2 - h)^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{(R_2 - r_0)^{k+1}} \right] \times [\mu_1 + k_2(1+k)] + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(R_2 - h)^{k+1} - (R_2 - r_0)^{k+1}}{(k+1)M} \times [[\mu_1 - \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)] [\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] (1/R_2)^{(1+k)} + [-\mu_2 + k_1(1+k)] [(R_2 - h)^2 / R_2]^{(1+k)}] \right\} \times [\mu_1 - \mu_2 + k_2(1+k)] + \frac{2\mu_1(h-r_0)\varepsilon_{yz}^0}{Qb} \times \left[\frac{(R_2 - h)(\mu_2 - k_1)}{R_2 - r_0} + (\mu_2 + k_1) \right] \quad (35)$$

当不考虑表/界面效应时(即 $k_1=k_2=0$)得到的失配位错形核能与 Fang^[20]的结果一致。其中 $\Delta W_0 = \Delta W / \mu_2 b^2$ 。

3 分析与讨论

利用式(35)的结果,可以研究材料弹性失配、薄膜尺寸和表/界面效应对螺型失配位错的影响及规律。在以下的计算中,规格化下列物理参数,设 $\tau^r = \tau^{\Omega} = 0$, 定义相对剪切模量比 $\alpha = \mu_2 / \mu_1$, 薄膜厚度用 h/b 表示,以及界面应力参数 $\beta = \mu^r / \mu_2$ 和 $\gamma = \mu^{\Omega} / \mu_2$, 以及无量纲位错形核能 $\Delta W_0 = \Delta W / \mu_2 b^2$ 。由 Miller 和 Shenoy 的研究表明,界面应力参数 β 和 γ 的绝对值大约为 0.1nm。

图 2 表示给定薄膜外半径 $R_2 = 20b$ 、位错核半径 $r_0 = 0.5b$, 以及特征应变 $\varepsilon = 0.02$ (及前面计算中的 ε_{yz}^0)时,取不同材料常数和界面应力参数,失配位错形核能和薄膜尺寸的变化规律。如果考虑正界面应力($\beta = \gamma = 0.1\text{nm}$),位错形核能随着薄膜尺寸的增大先增加后减小,当薄膜尺寸超过临界薄膜厚度 h_c 时位错形核,随着薄膜尺寸的继续增加对位错形核能的影响越来越小。如果考虑负界面应力($\beta = \gamma = -0.1\text{nm}$),与考虑正界面应力时不同的是,位错形核能受薄膜尺寸变化的影响较小,位错形核的临界薄膜尺寸也要比有负界面应力时小。

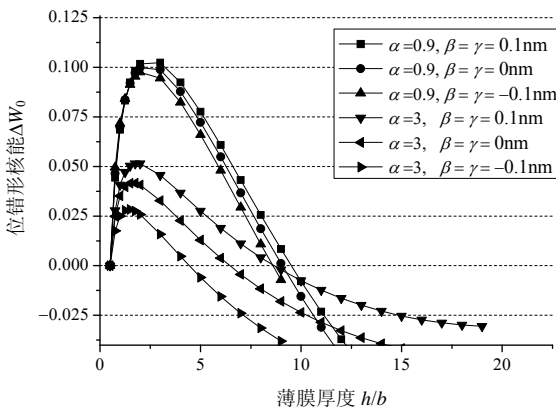


图 2 在不同 α 下,位错形核能 ΔW_0 随薄膜厚度 h/b 的变化 ($R_2 = 20b, r_0 = 0.5b, \varepsilon = 0.02$)
 Fig.2 The formation energy ΔW_0 as a function of the thickness of the film h/b with different values of α ($R_2 = 20b, r_0 = 0.5b, \varepsilon = 0.02$)

图 3 描述了在不同界面应力影响下,相对剪切模量对位错形核的影响。其中 $a_c = h_c / b$ 。如果考虑正界面应力,当相对剪切模量约大于 3 后无论薄膜取何值都不会发生位错形核。在无界面效应时,

当相对剪切模量约大于 5 后才会发生位错形核。如果考虑负界面应力,薄膜临界厚度随着相对剪切模量的增大而减小,随着相对剪切模量的增大,位错形核需要的薄膜临界厚度逐渐减小,并且相对剪切模量的大小对位错形核的局限性减小了。

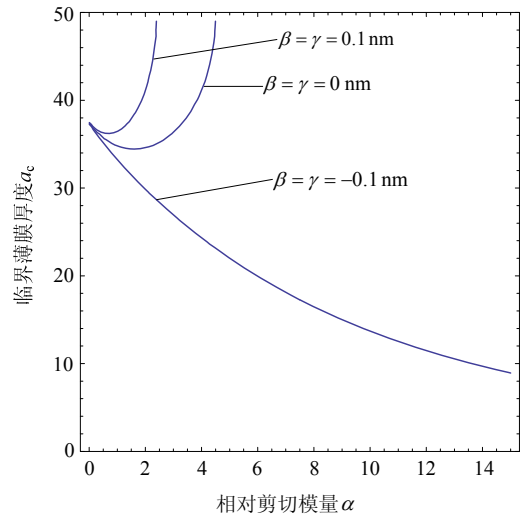


图 3 在不同 β, γ 下,临界薄膜厚度 a_c 随相对剪切模量 α 的变化 ($R_2 = 50b, r_0 = 0.5b, \varepsilon = 0.008$)
 Fig.3 The critical thickness of the film a_c as a function of the ratio of the shear modulus α with different values of β and γ ($R_2 = 50b, r_0 = 0.5b, \varepsilon = 0.008$)

图 4 描述了在不同薄膜外半径的条件下,特征应变对薄膜临界厚度的影响。在不同的薄膜外半径下,特征应变越大,临界薄膜厚度越小;在同样的特征应变下,薄膜外半径越大,临界薄膜厚度较小。

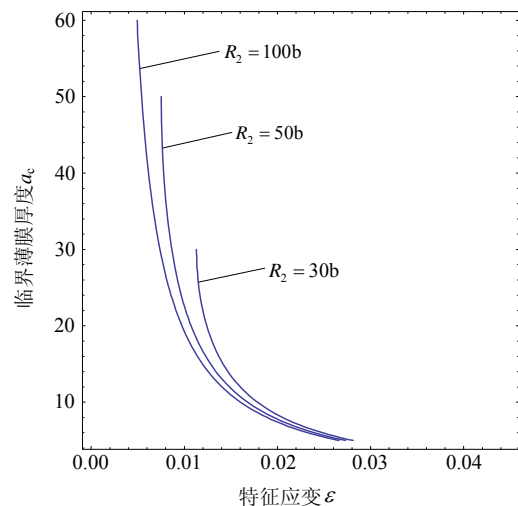


图 4 取不同 R_2 , 临界薄膜厚度 a_c 随特征应变 ε 的变化 ($\beta = \gamma = 0.1\text{nm}, r_0 = 0.5b, \alpha = 0.9$)
 Fig.4 The critical thickness of the film a_c as a function of the eigen-strain ε with different values of R_2 ($\beta = \gamma = 0.1\text{nm}, r_0 = 0.5b, \alpha = 0.9$)

图 5 描述在不同特征应变 ε 下, ΔW_0 随薄膜厚度的变化规律。由图示可知随着薄膜厚度的增加, 位错形核能先增加, 当达到一定值后开始减小, 当特征应变小于一定值后无论薄膜厚度如何增加, 将不会发生位错形核; 特征应变值越大, 位错形核所需要的薄膜厚度越小; 在相同特征应变条件下, 考虑负界面应力时所需临界薄膜厚度最小, 无界面效应的情况次之, 考虑正界面应力时位错形核所需的临界薄膜厚度最大。

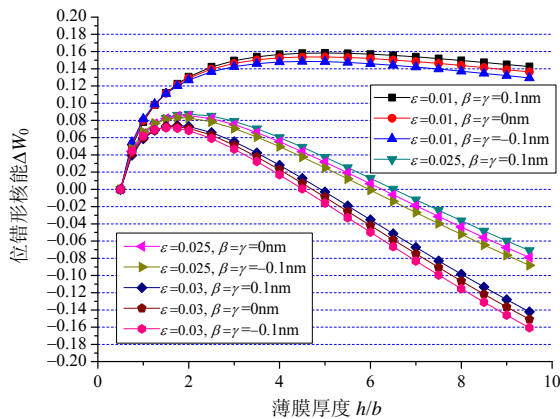


图 5 在不同特征应变 ε 下, 位错形核能 ΔW_0 随薄膜厚度 h/b 的变化 ($R_2 = 20b$, $r_0 = 0.5b$, $\alpha = 0.9$)

Fig.5 The formation energy ΔW_0 as a function of the thickness of the film h/b with different values of ε ($R_2 = 20b$, $r_0 = 0.5b$, $\alpha = 0.9$)

4 结论

本文研究了无限大基体内纳米尺度圆孔表面薄膜中界面螺型位错形核的临界条件, 薄膜考虑了表/界面效应。运用弹性复势方法, 获得了两个区域应力场的解析解答, 并导出位错形核能, 由此讨论界面效应对薄膜位错形核的影响规律。主要讨论表/界面效应对薄膜外膜螺型位错形核的影响规律。研究表明, 表/界面效应在纳米尺度下对位错形核的影响较大, 不同表/界面效应下位错形核的临界薄膜厚度有很大差异, 当基体与薄膜的相对剪切模量超过某一值后, 只有考虑负的表/界面应力时位错才有可能形核; 薄膜厚度在小于某一临界尺寸时负的表/界面应力更容易位错形核, 薄膜厚度大于某一临界尺寸时正的表/界面应力更容易位错形核。

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