

A physically-based formulation for texture evolution during dynamic recrystallization. A case study for ice. Supplementary

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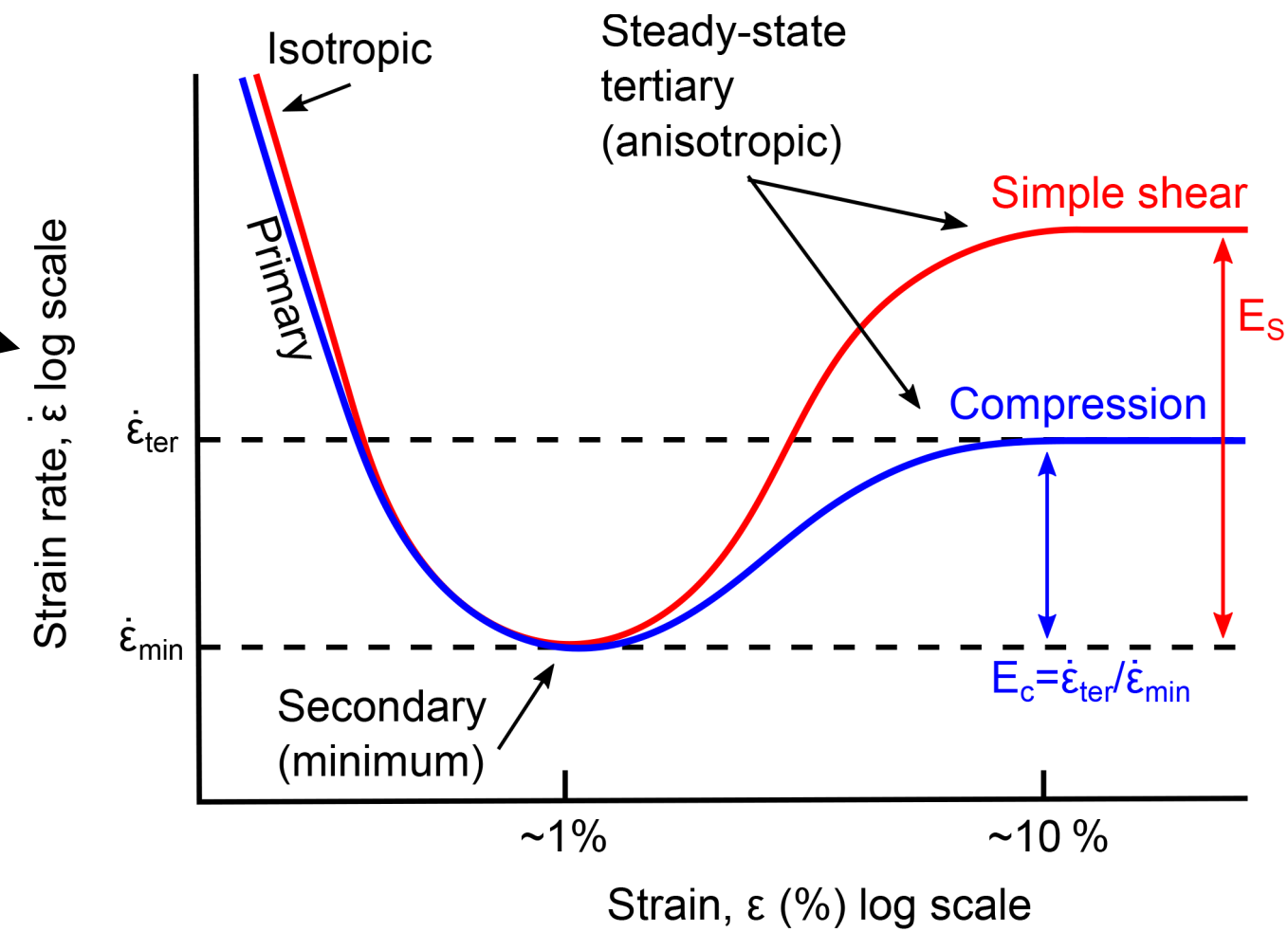
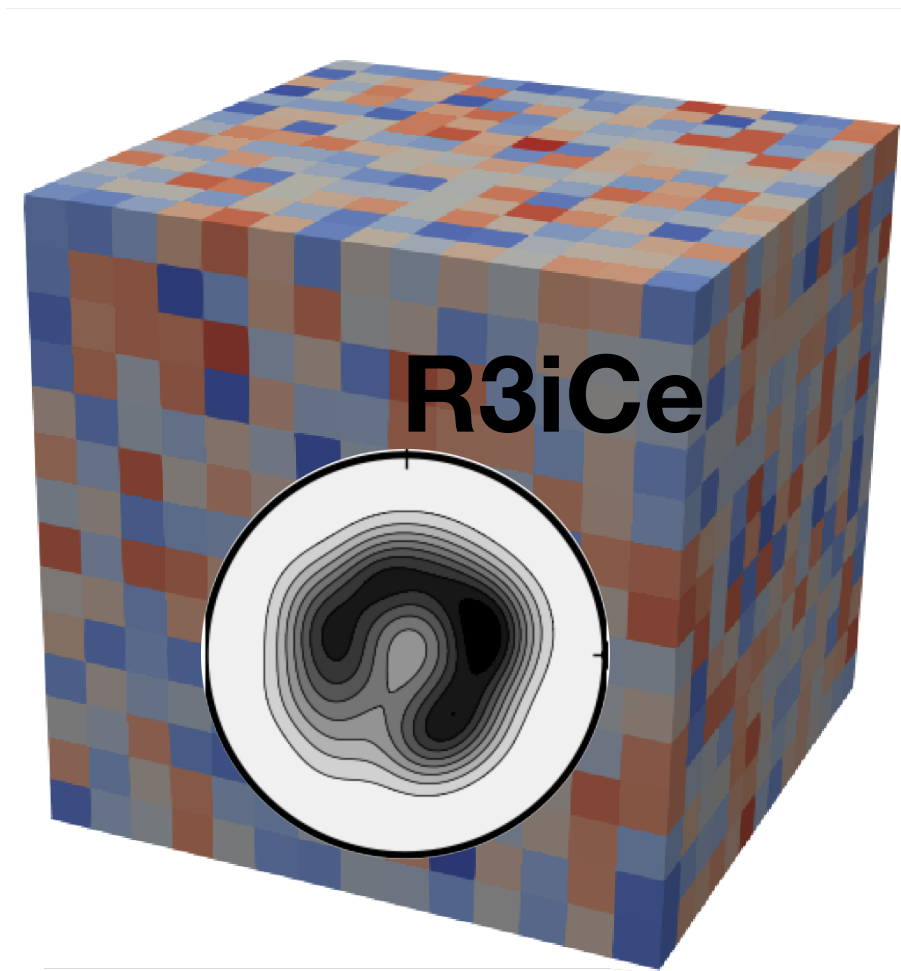
Lab. Jean Kuntzman LJK, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, France

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Textures and large-scale ice flow



ESTAR

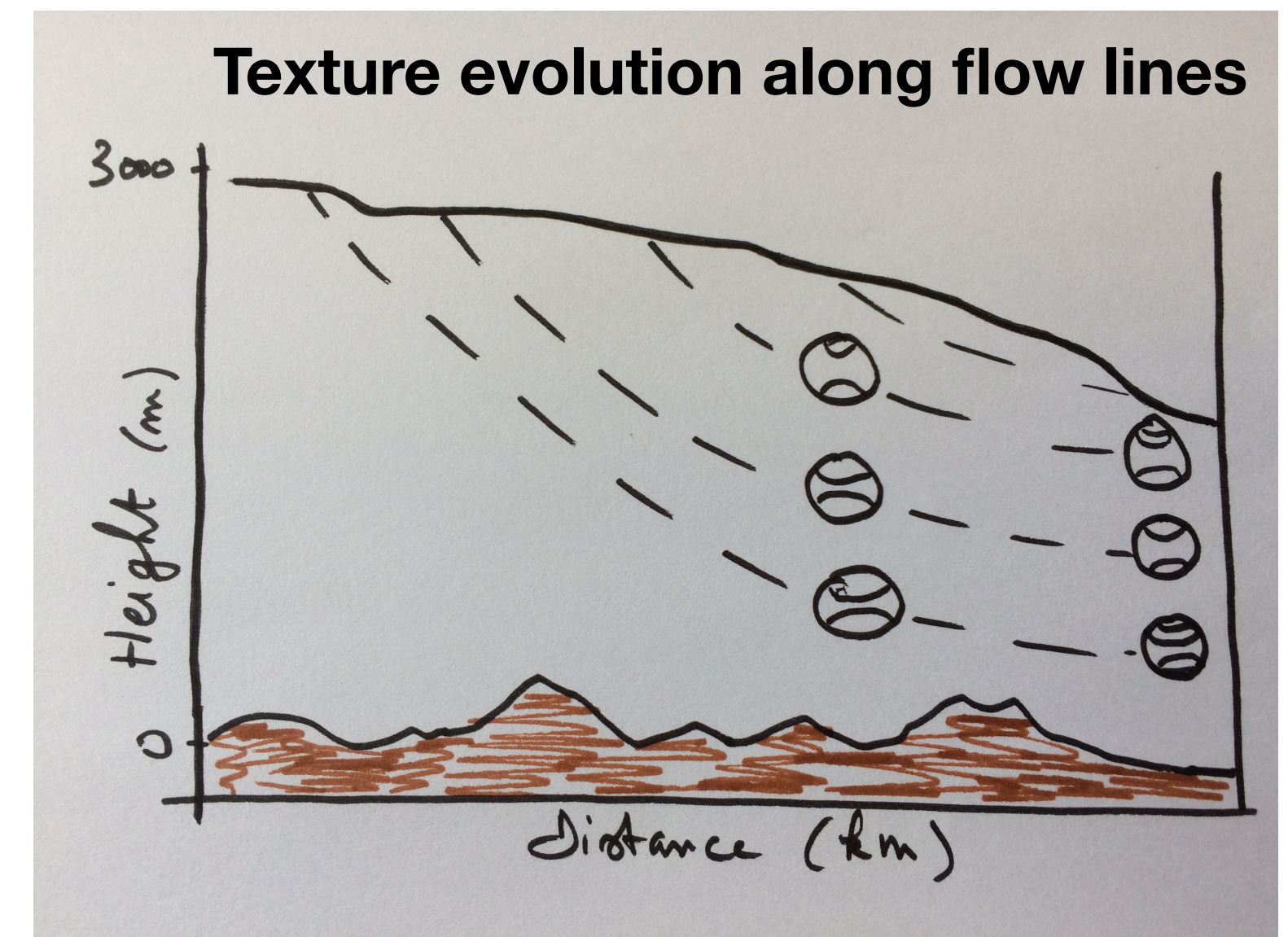
$$\dot{\epsilon} = A(T') E(\lambda_S) \tau_e^{n-1} \sigma',$$

$$E(\lambda_S) = E_C + (E_S - E_C) \lambda_S^2$$

Graham et al. 2018



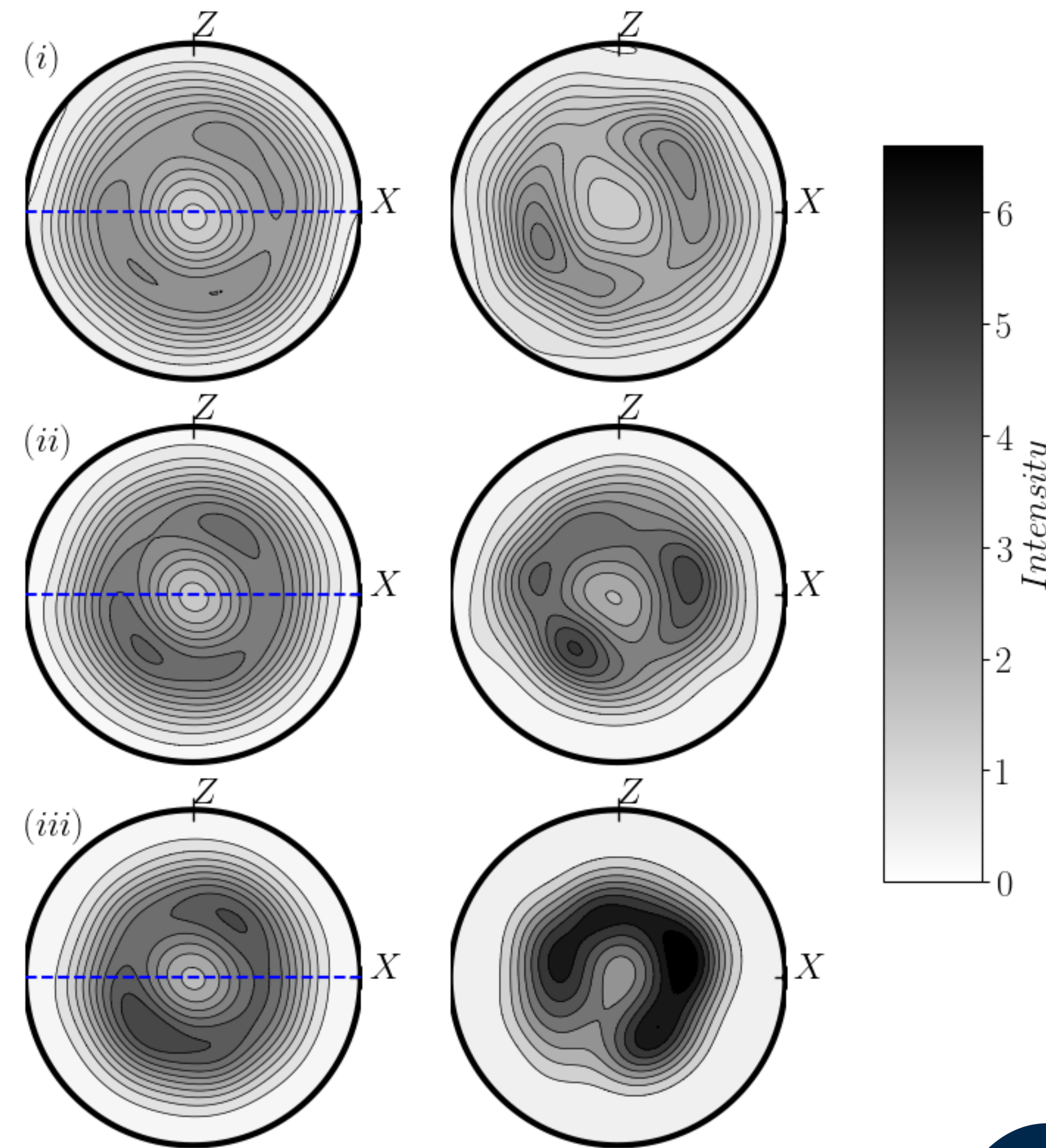
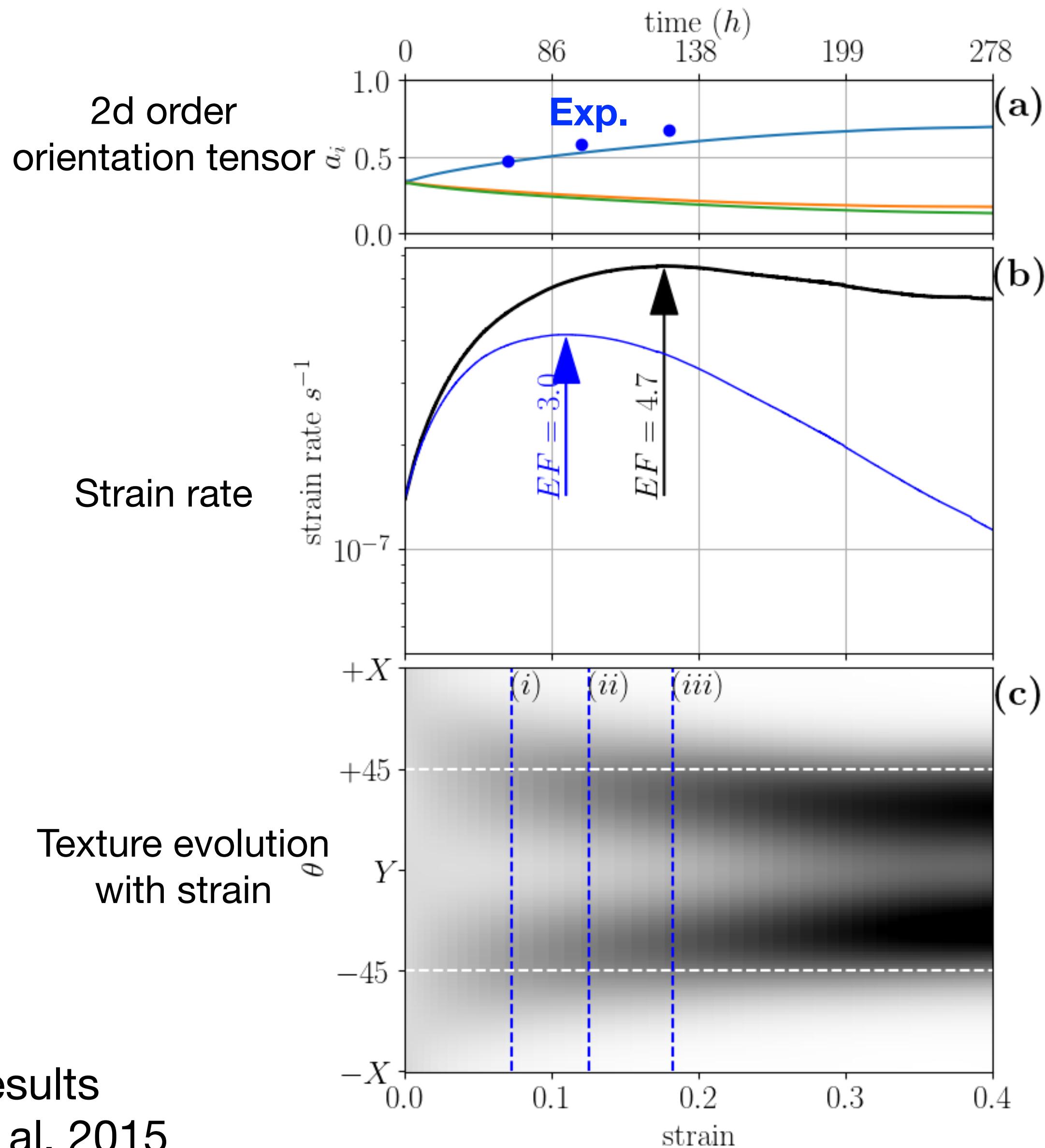
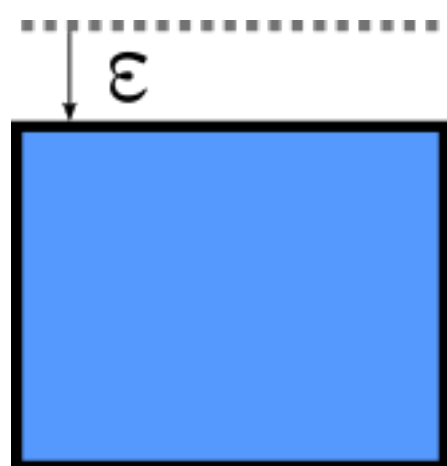
<http://elmerice.elmerfem.org/>
Gagliardini et al. 2013



Modeling texture evolution with DRX



**Results :
uniaxial
compression**



(d) Simulation

(e) Experiment

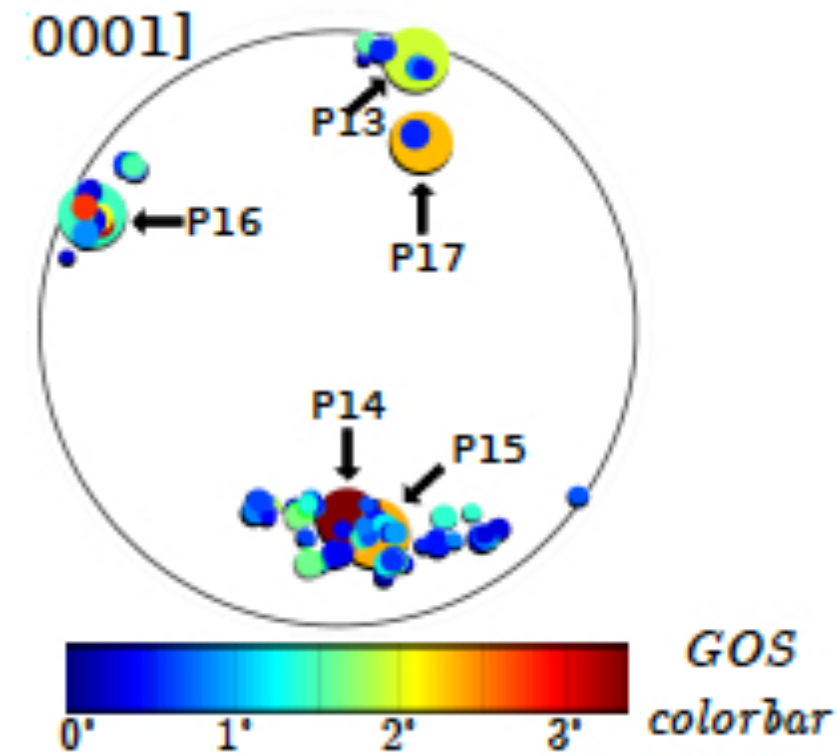
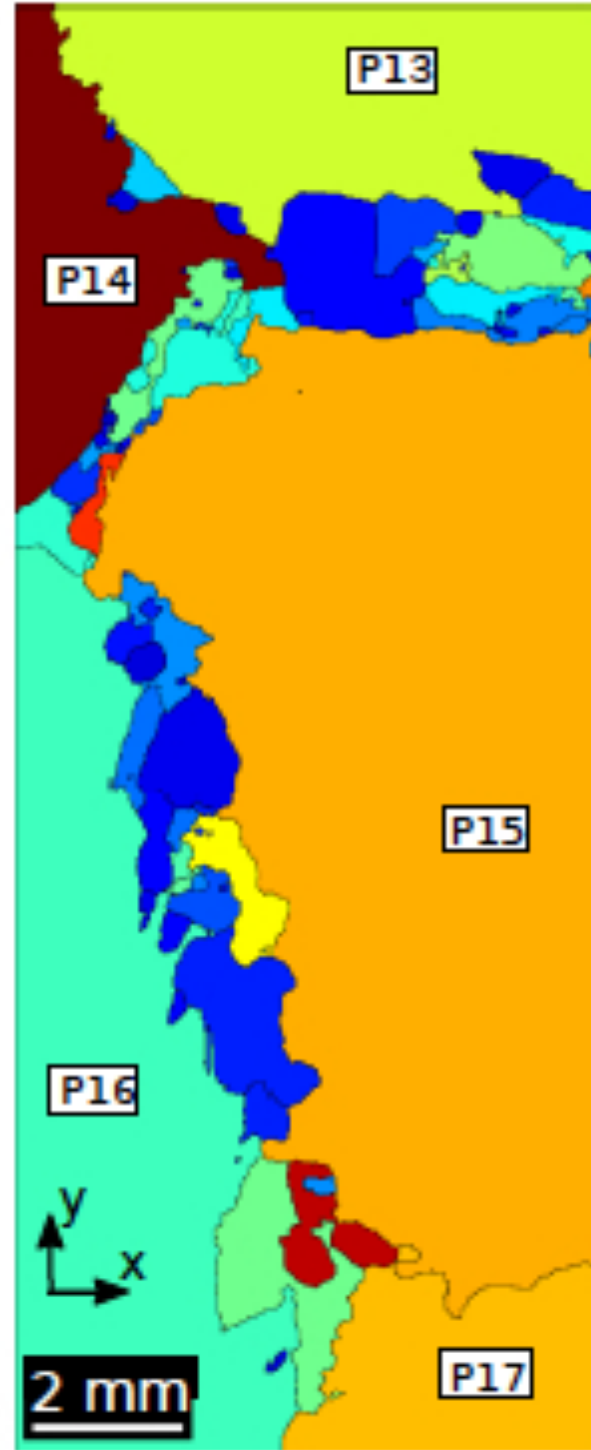
Experimental results
from Montagnat et al. 2015



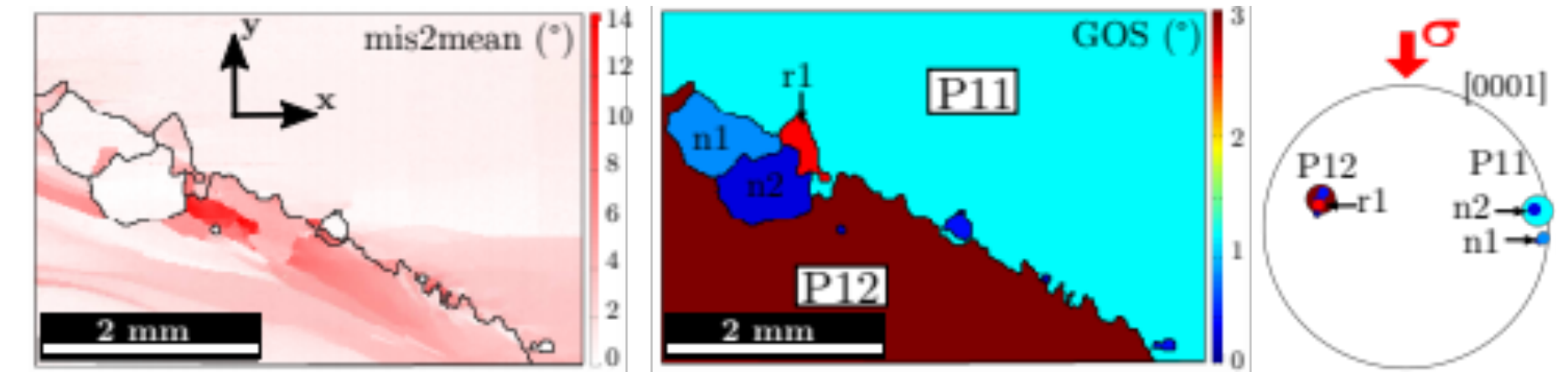
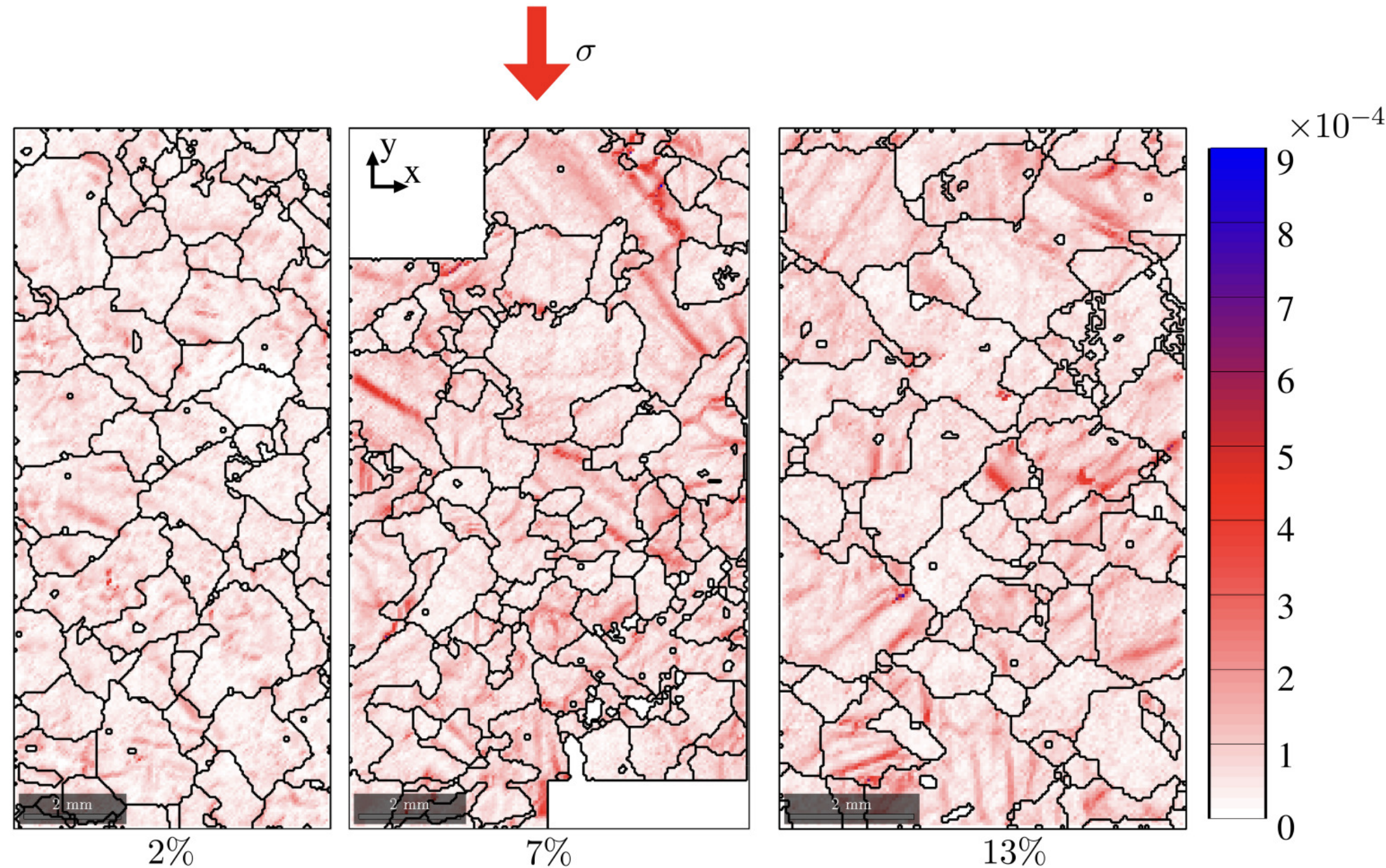
Dynamic recrystallization in the lab



High-resolution observations from electronic microscopy - EBSD



Lattice misorientations
(Kernel Average Misorientation)



Observation and orientation of new grains

Nucleation by bulging
Impact of subgrain misorientations

-> nucleus orientation close to parent grains one
 -> impact of the local stress field

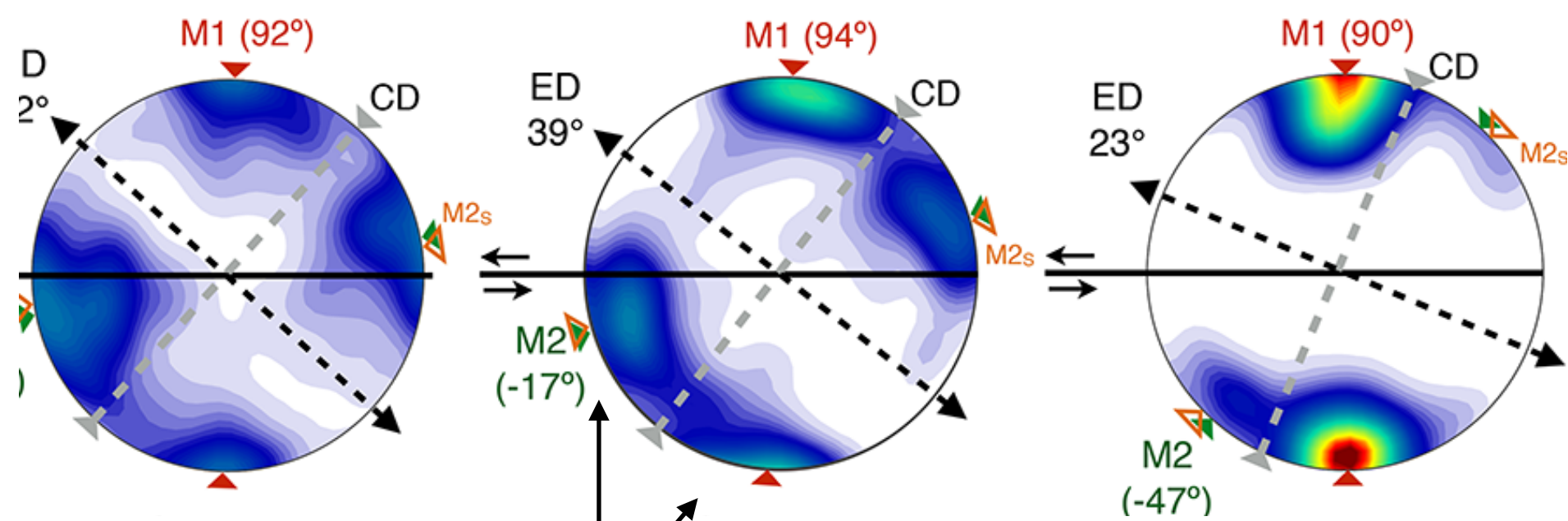
Orientation of
new / parent grains



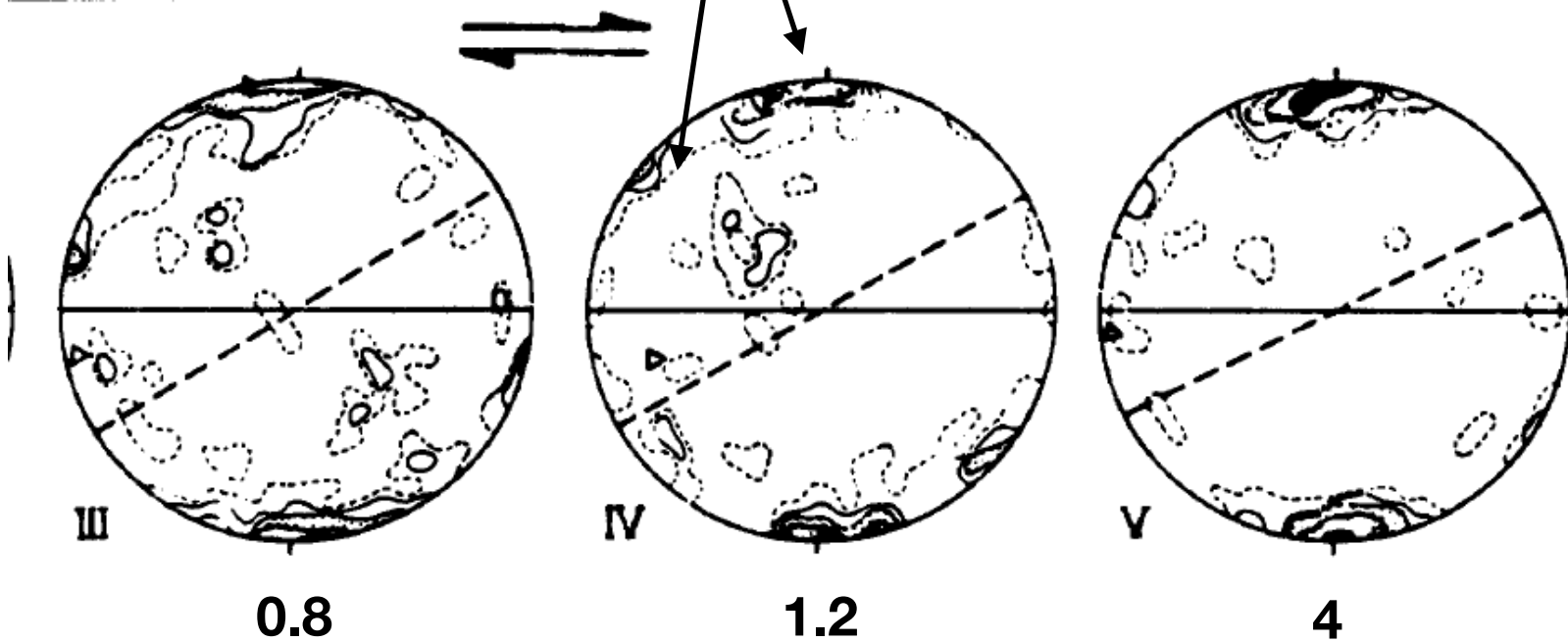
Modelling of DRX texture - issues

Textures resulting from simple shear are not well simulated so far

Lab experiments (Journaux et al. 2019)

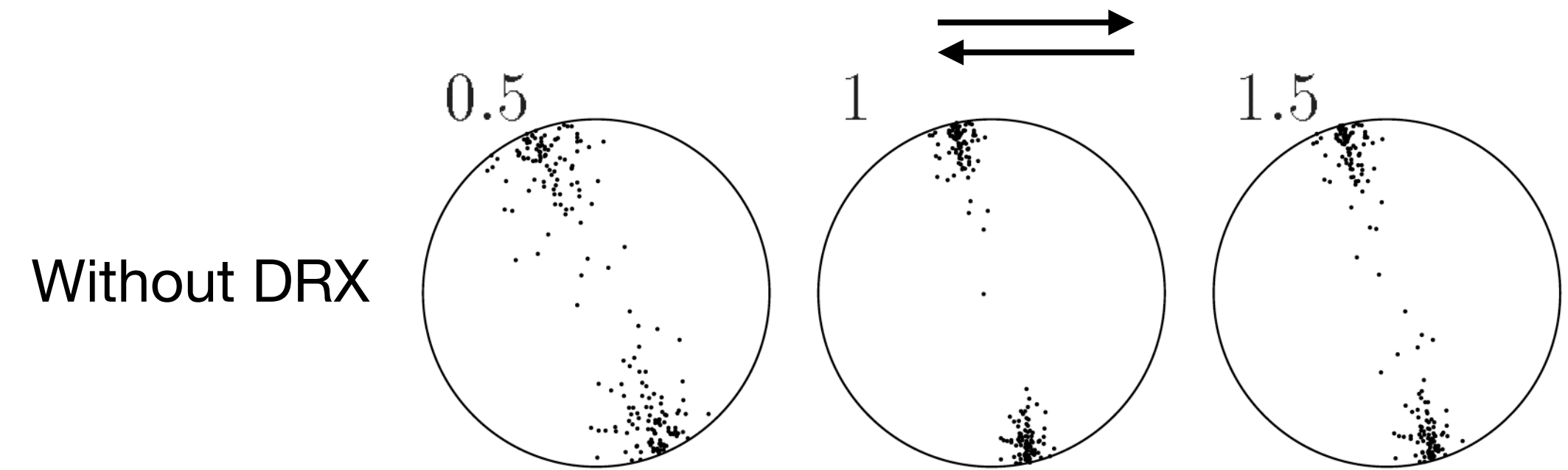


In the lab and in the field:
2 maxima texture

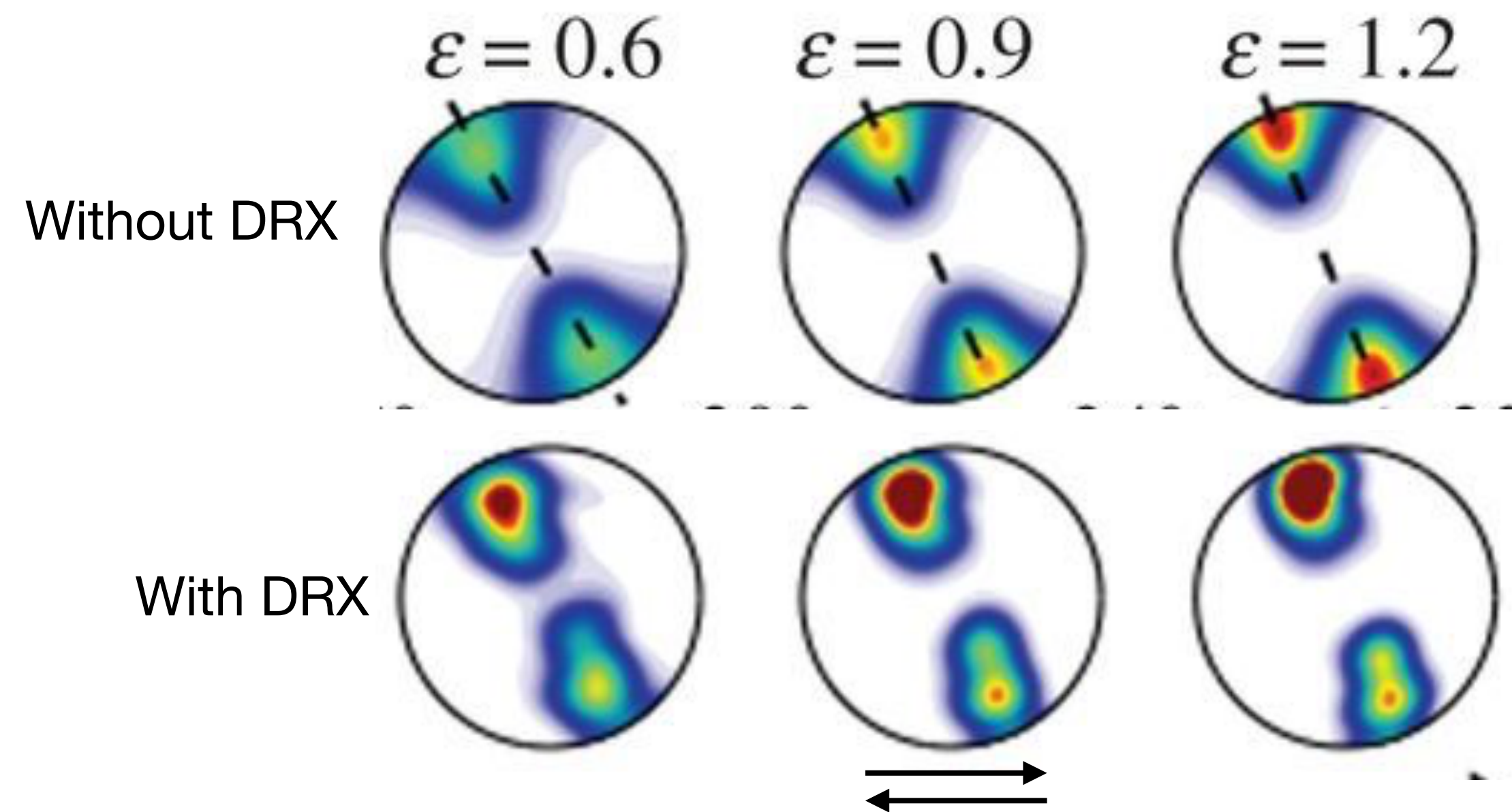


Natural shear zone Barnes Ice Cap (Hudelston 1977)

Mean-field modeling VPSC (Montagnat 2001)



Full-field modeling (Llorens et al. 2017)



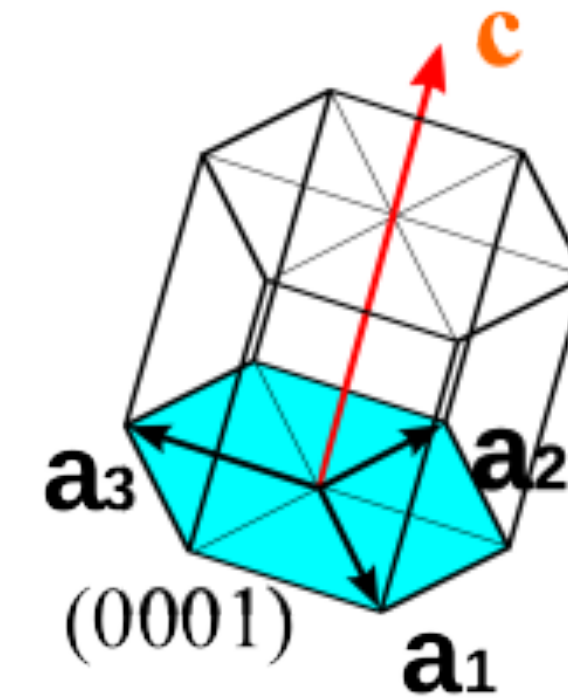
Modeling texture evolution with DRX



DRX -> rotation of c-axis toward an attractor \mathbf{c}_0

\mathbf{c}_0 is the orientation that maximizes the plastic strain for a given stress state \mathbf{S}

-> \mathbf{c}_0 maximizes the Resolved Shear Stress on the basal plane (0001)



$$RSS(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{S}) = \mathbf{S} : \boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c})$$

maximum for

$$\mathbf{c}_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{e}_1 \pm \mathbf{e}_3)$$

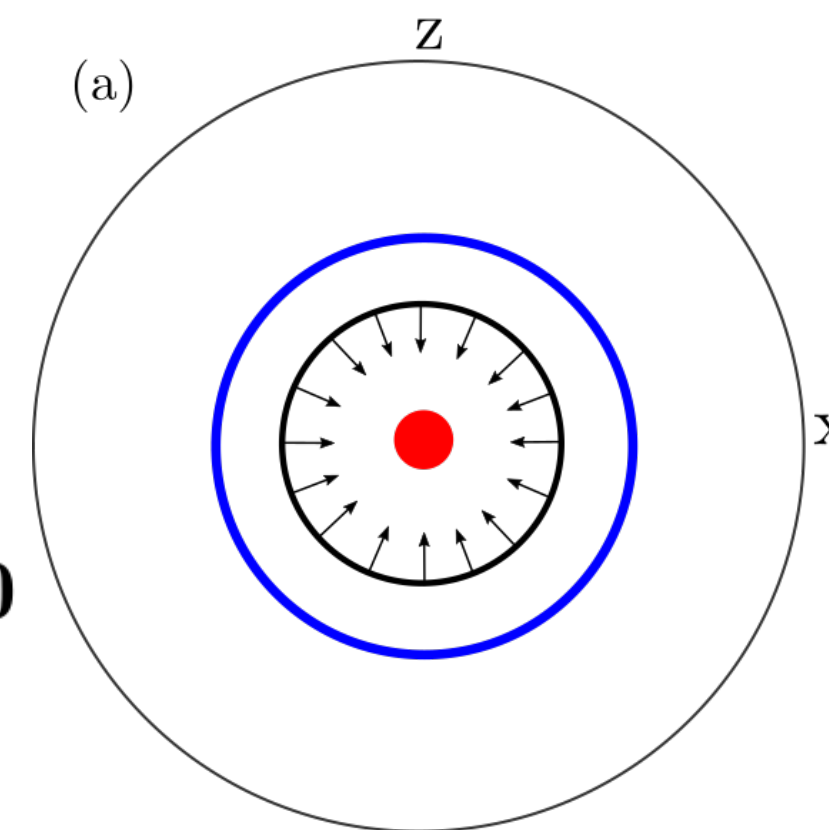
\mathbf{e}_i eigenvectors of \mathbf{S}

■ Solutions of $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{c} - \lambda [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{D}\mathbf{c}) \mathbf{c}] = \mathbf{0}$

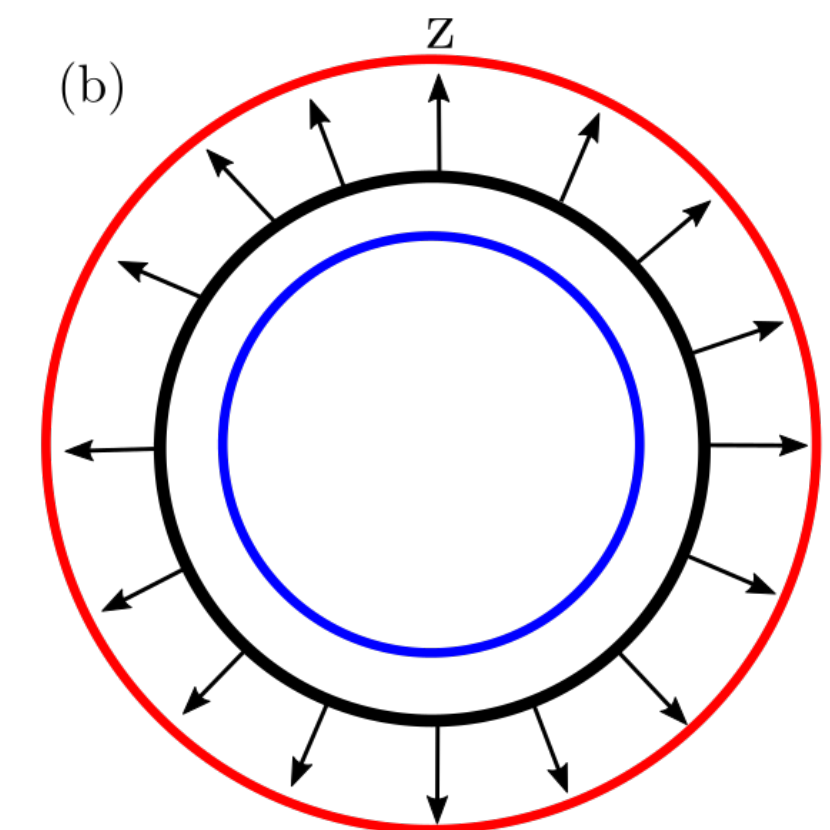
■ Solutions of $\frac{1}{\Gamma_{RX}} (\mathbf{c}_0 - \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{0}$

■ Solutions of $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{c} - \lambda [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{D}\mathbf{c}) \mathbf{c}] + \frac{1}{\Gamma_{RX}} (\mathbf{c}_0 - \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{0}$

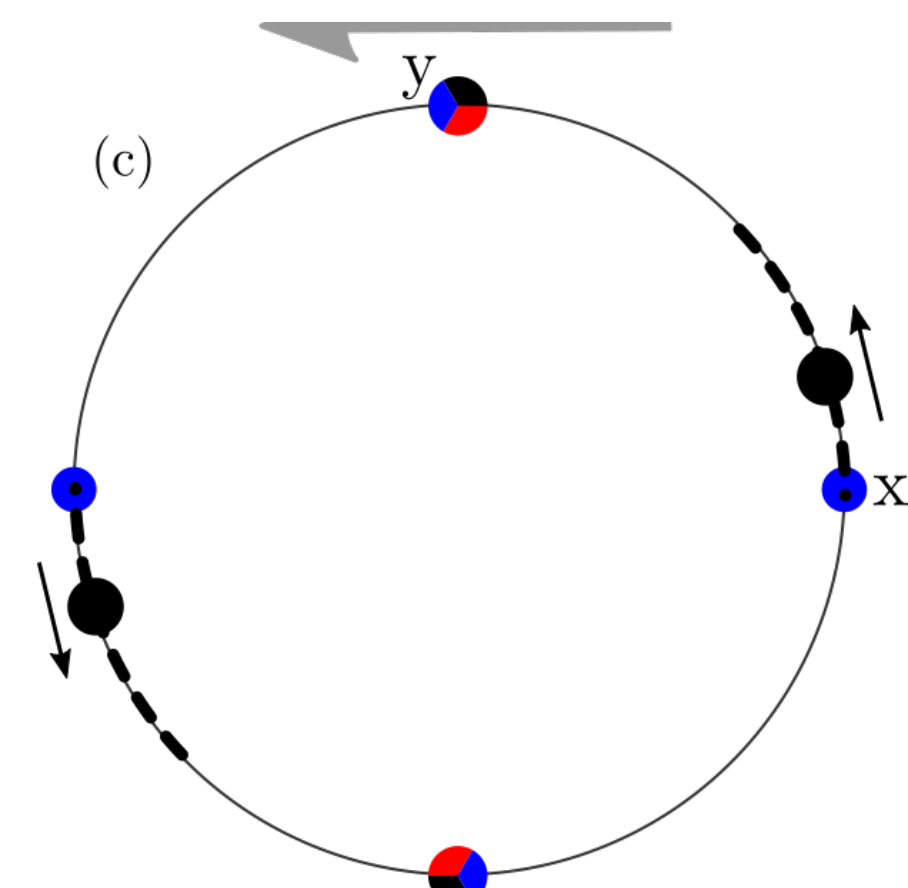
↑ Evolution of the solutions as Γ_{RX} increase



compression



tension

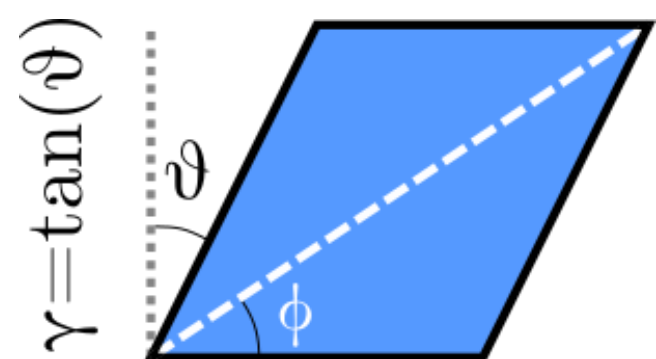


simple shear

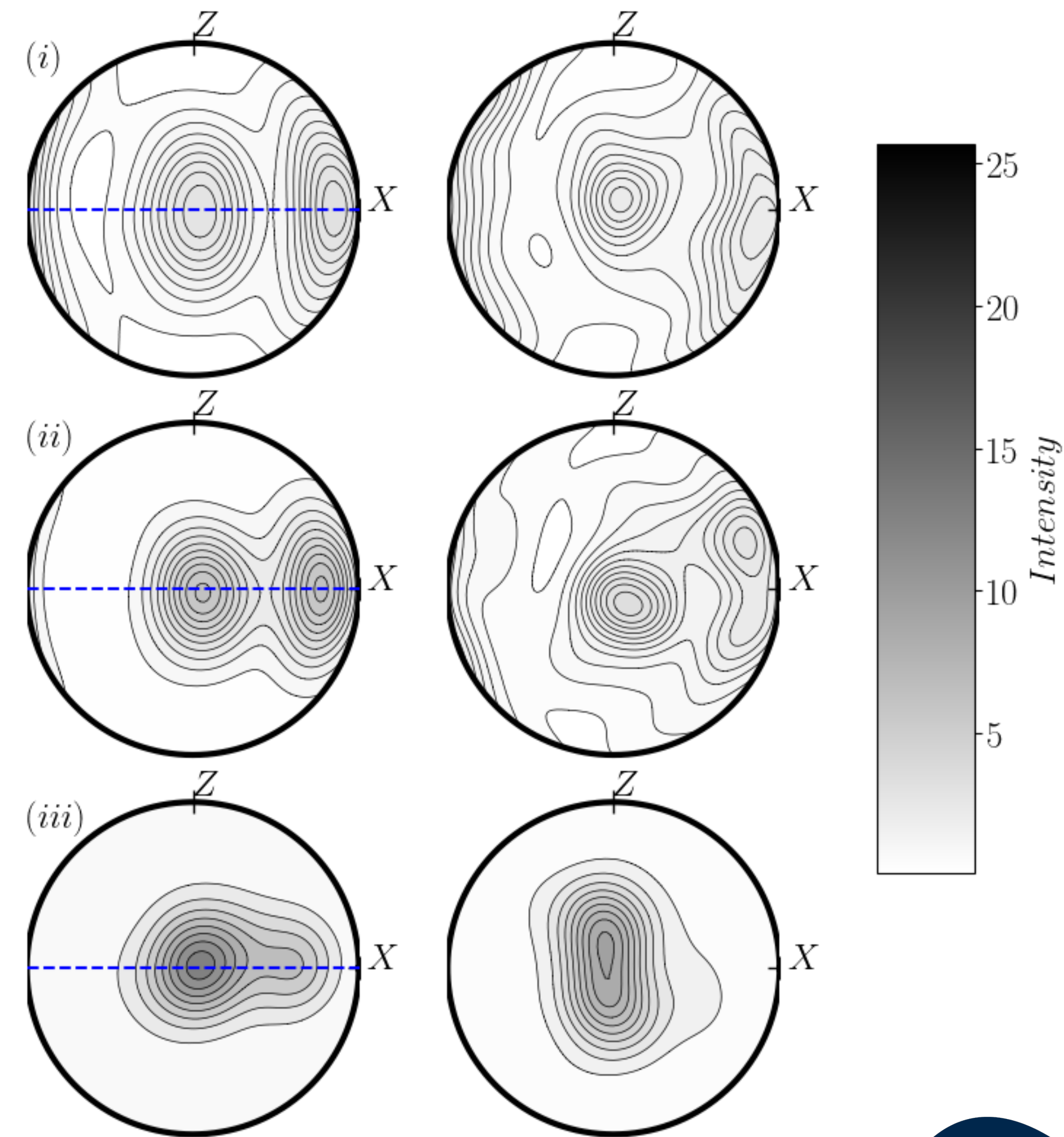
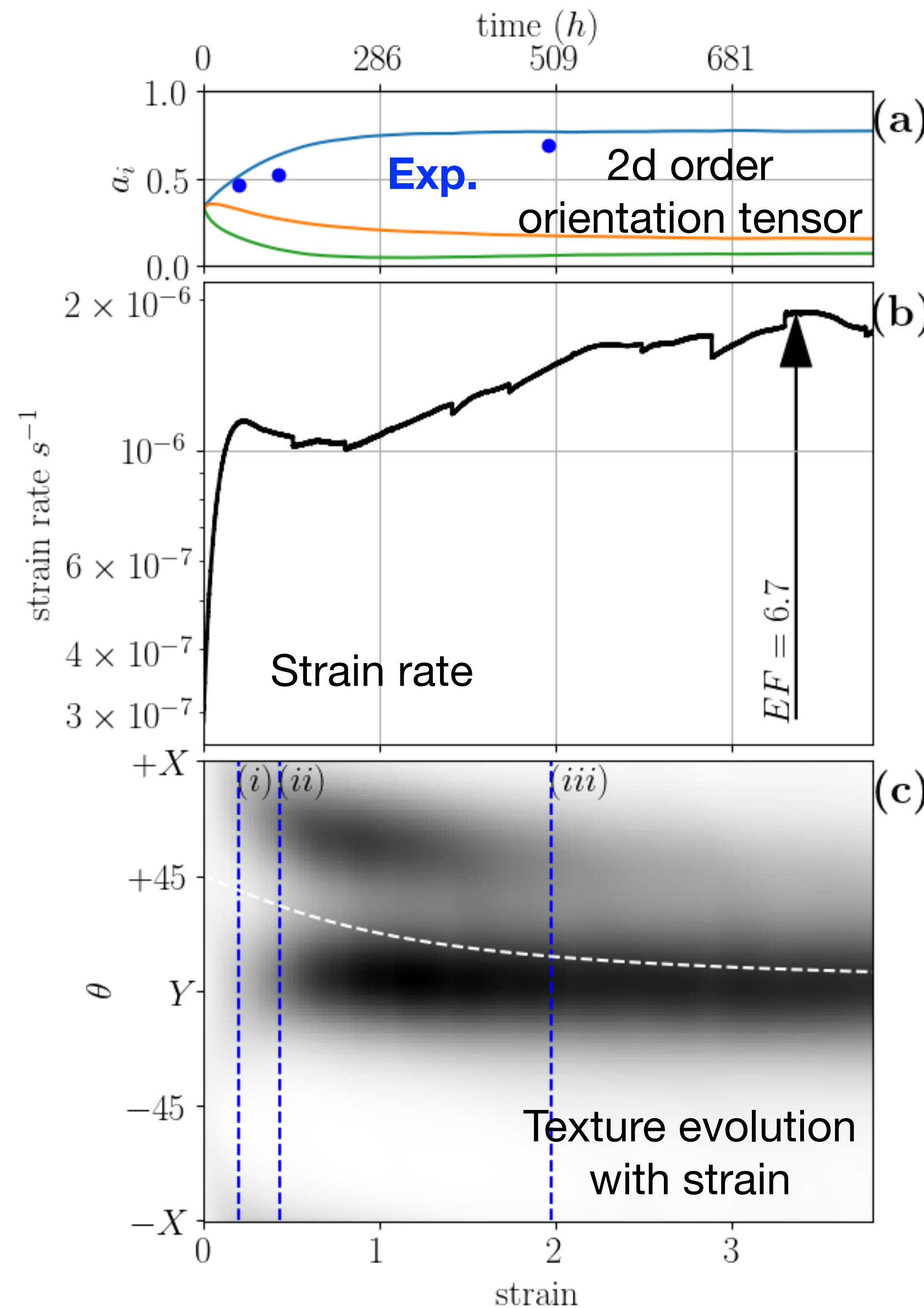
Modeling texture evolution with DRX



Results :
simple shear



Experimental results
from Journaux et al. 2019

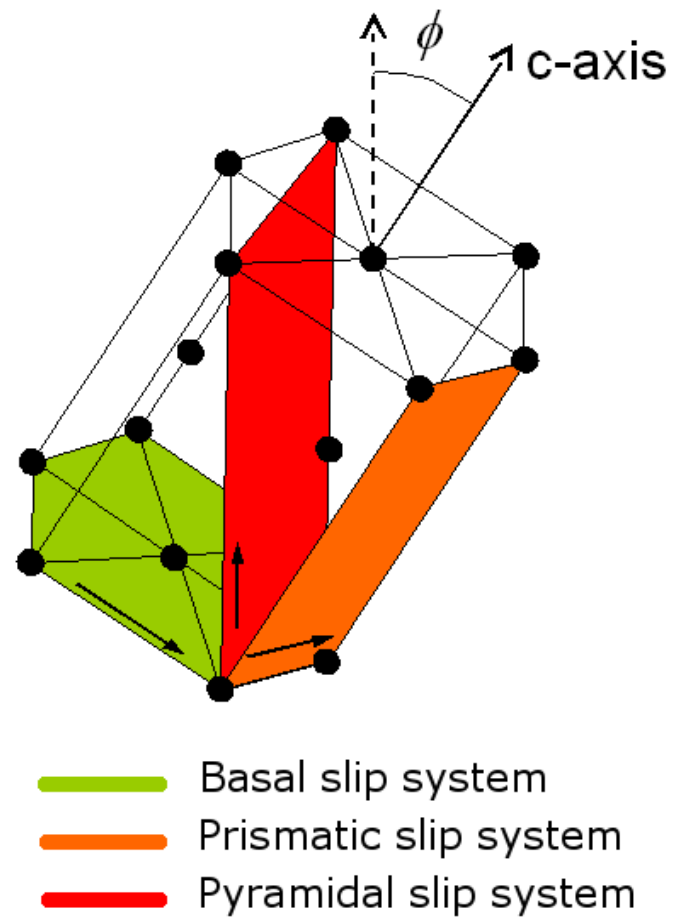


(d) Simulation

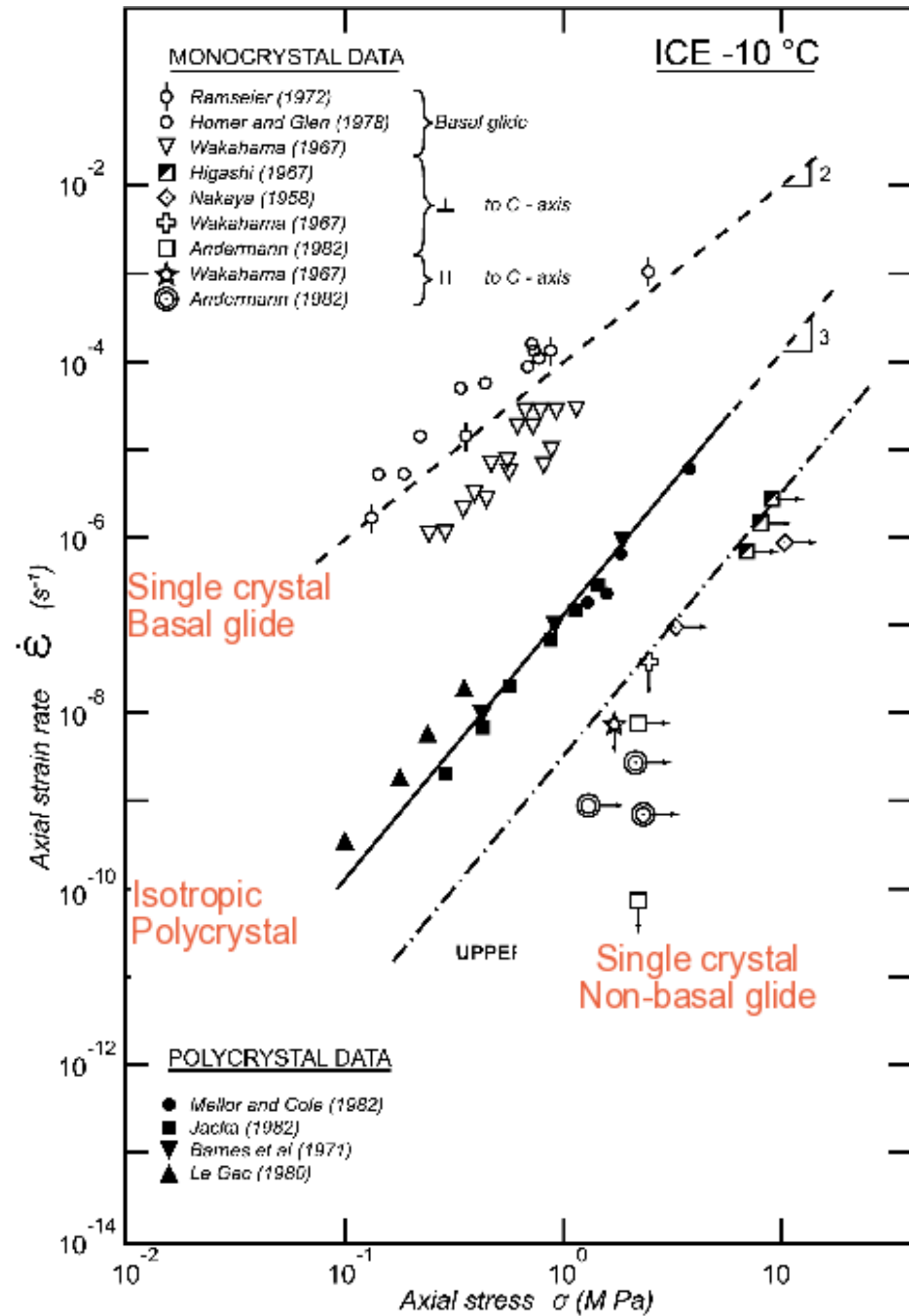
(e) Experiment



Ice - strong viscoplastic anisotropy



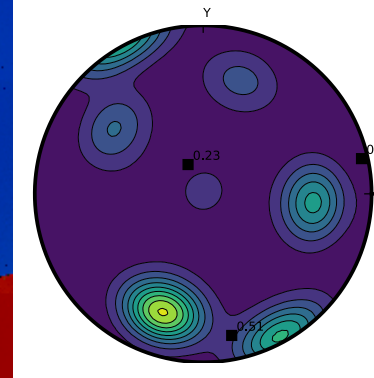
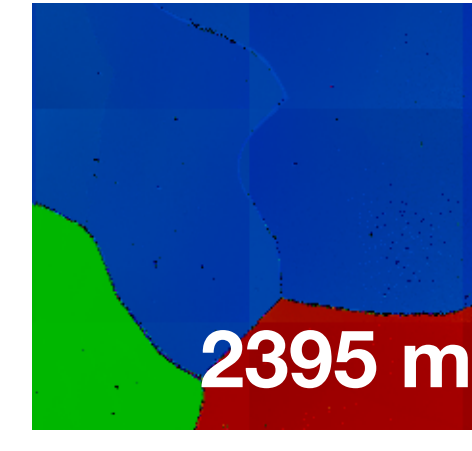
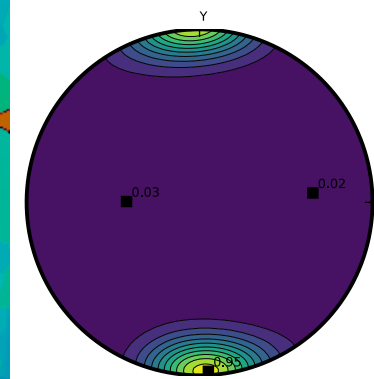
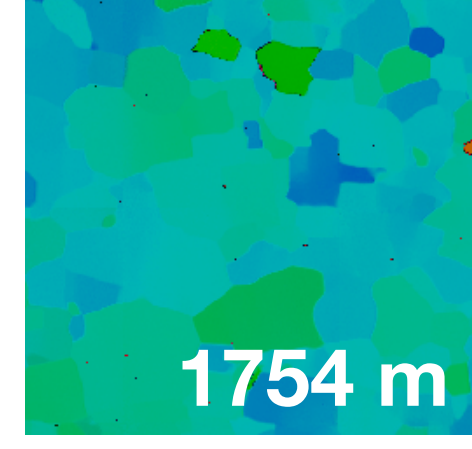
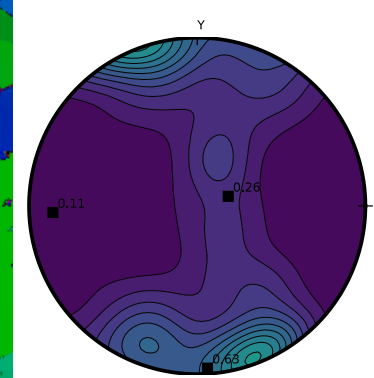
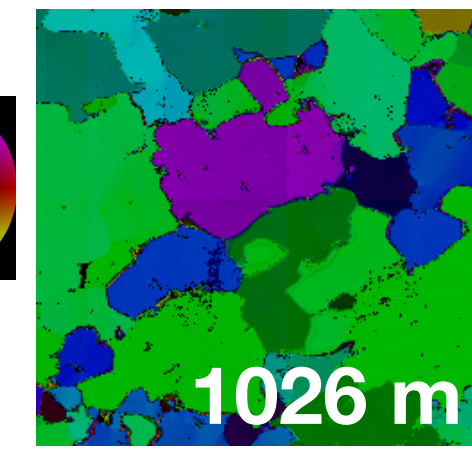
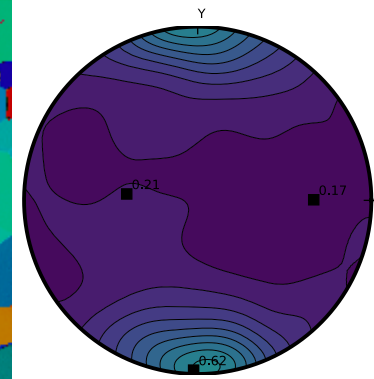
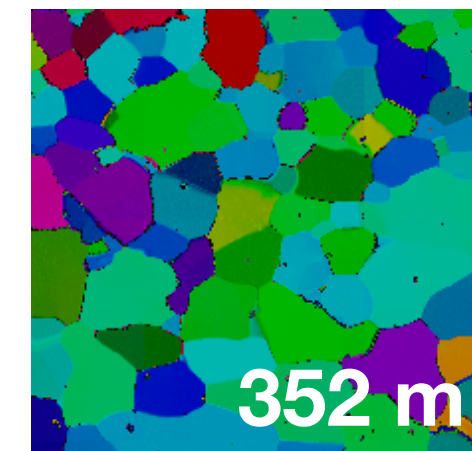
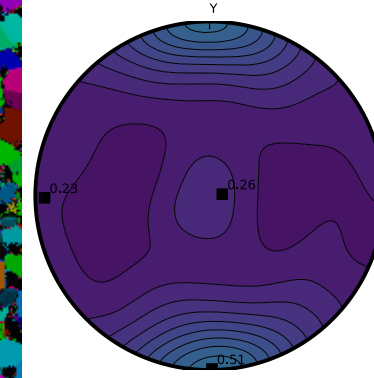
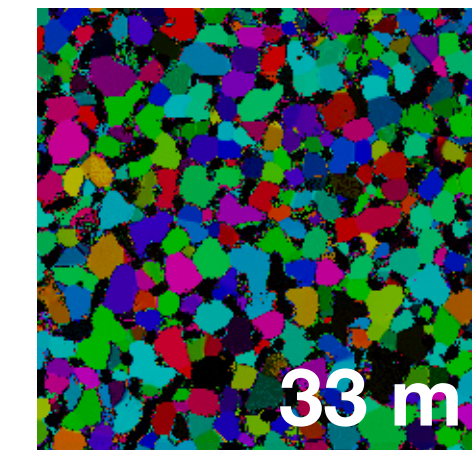
Viscoplastic anisotropy



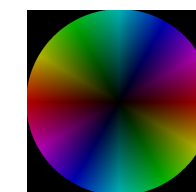
Texture-induced anisotropy

Ex. : Evolution along NEEM ice core (Greenland)

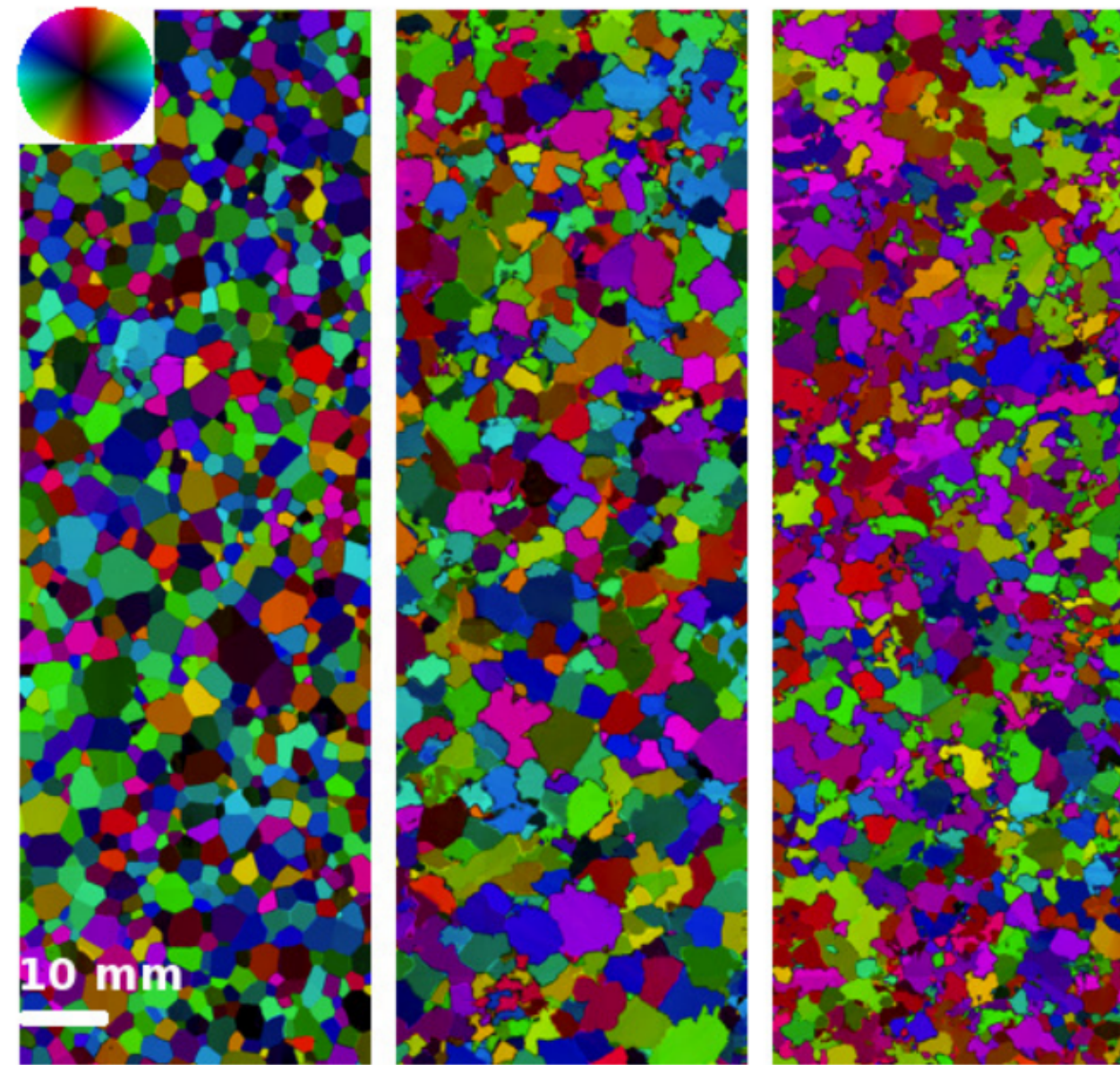
Montagnat et al. 2014



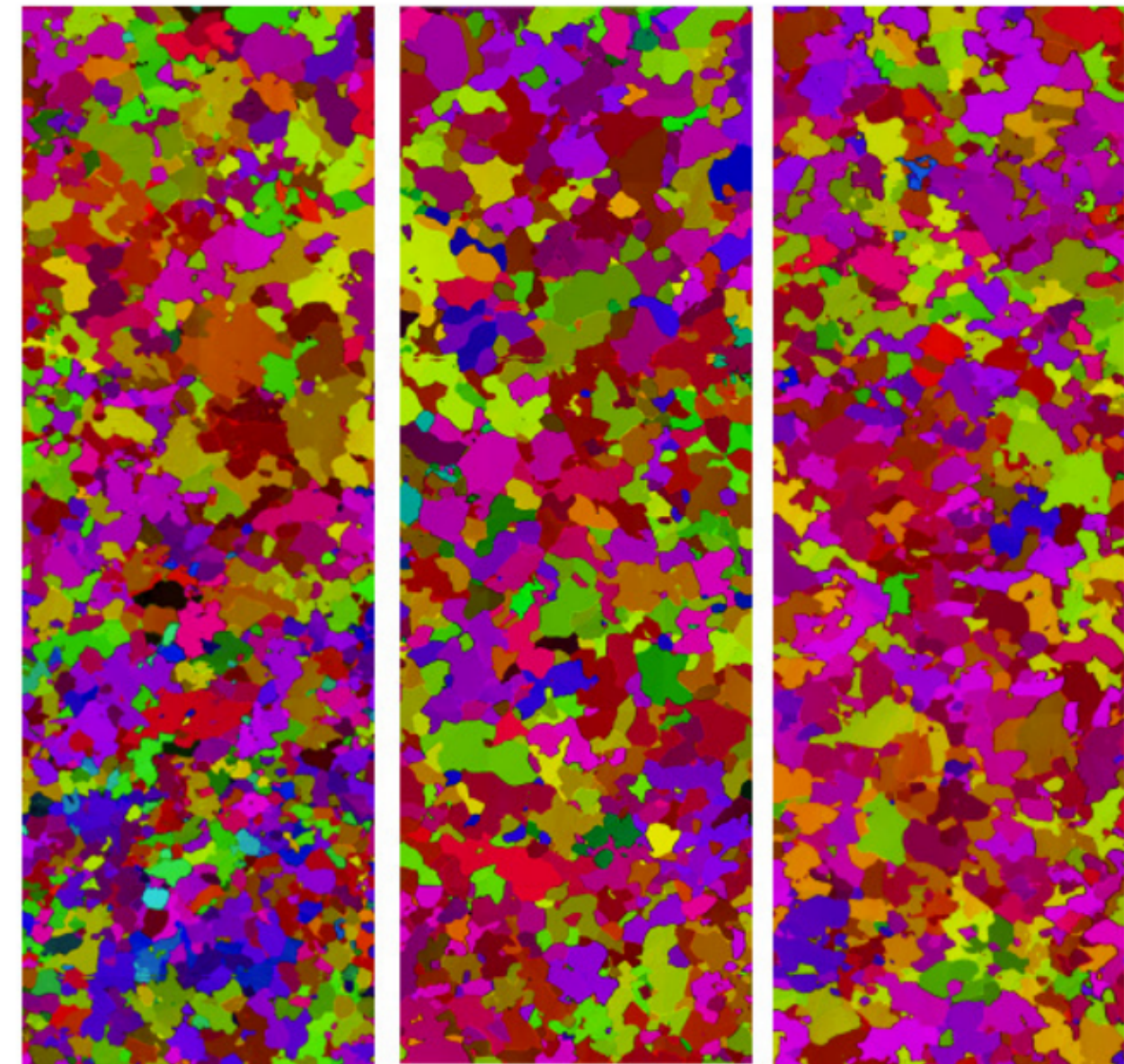
10³



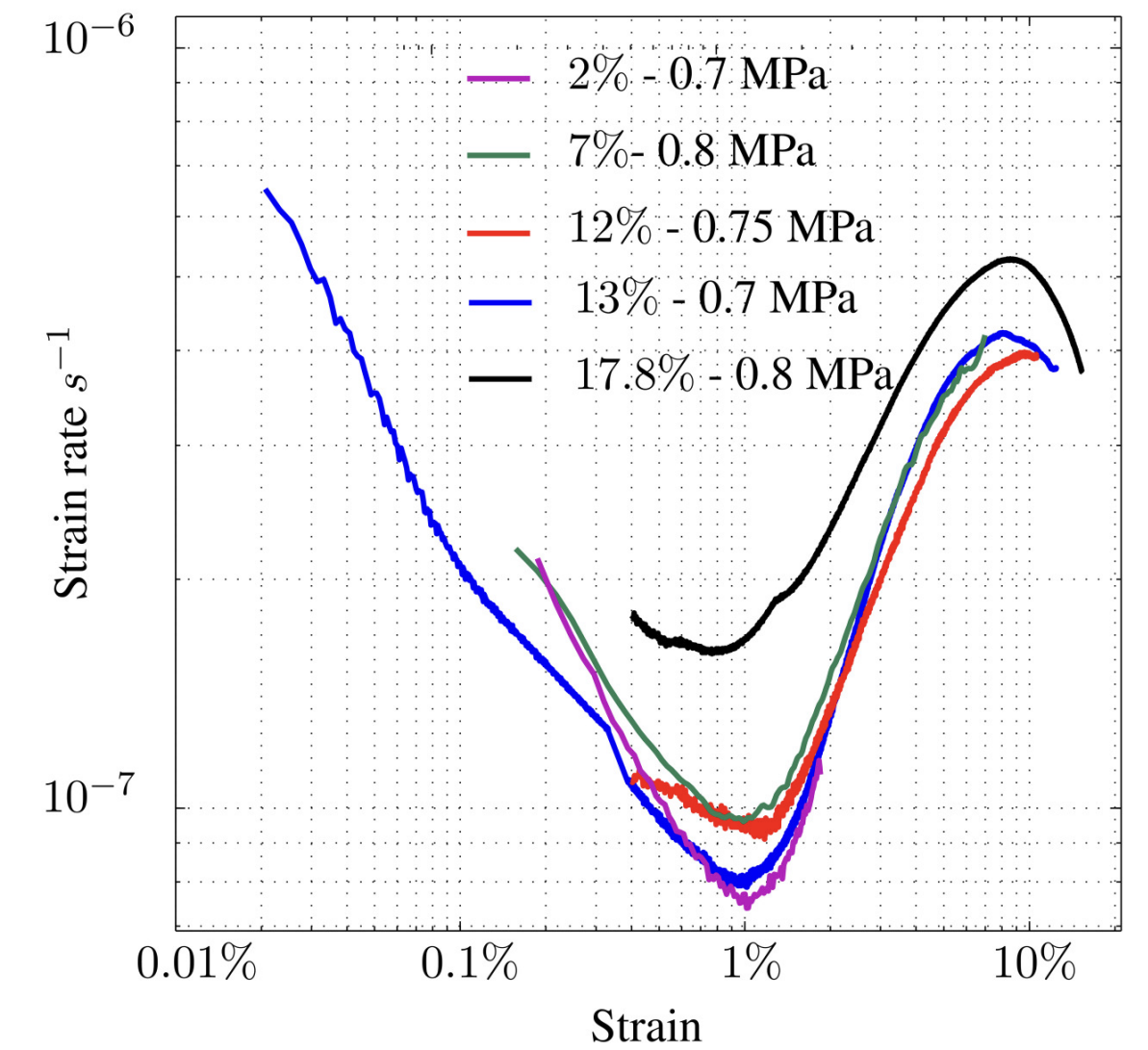
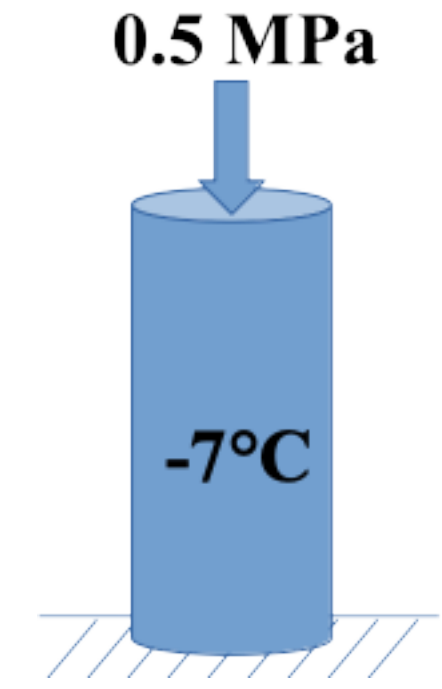
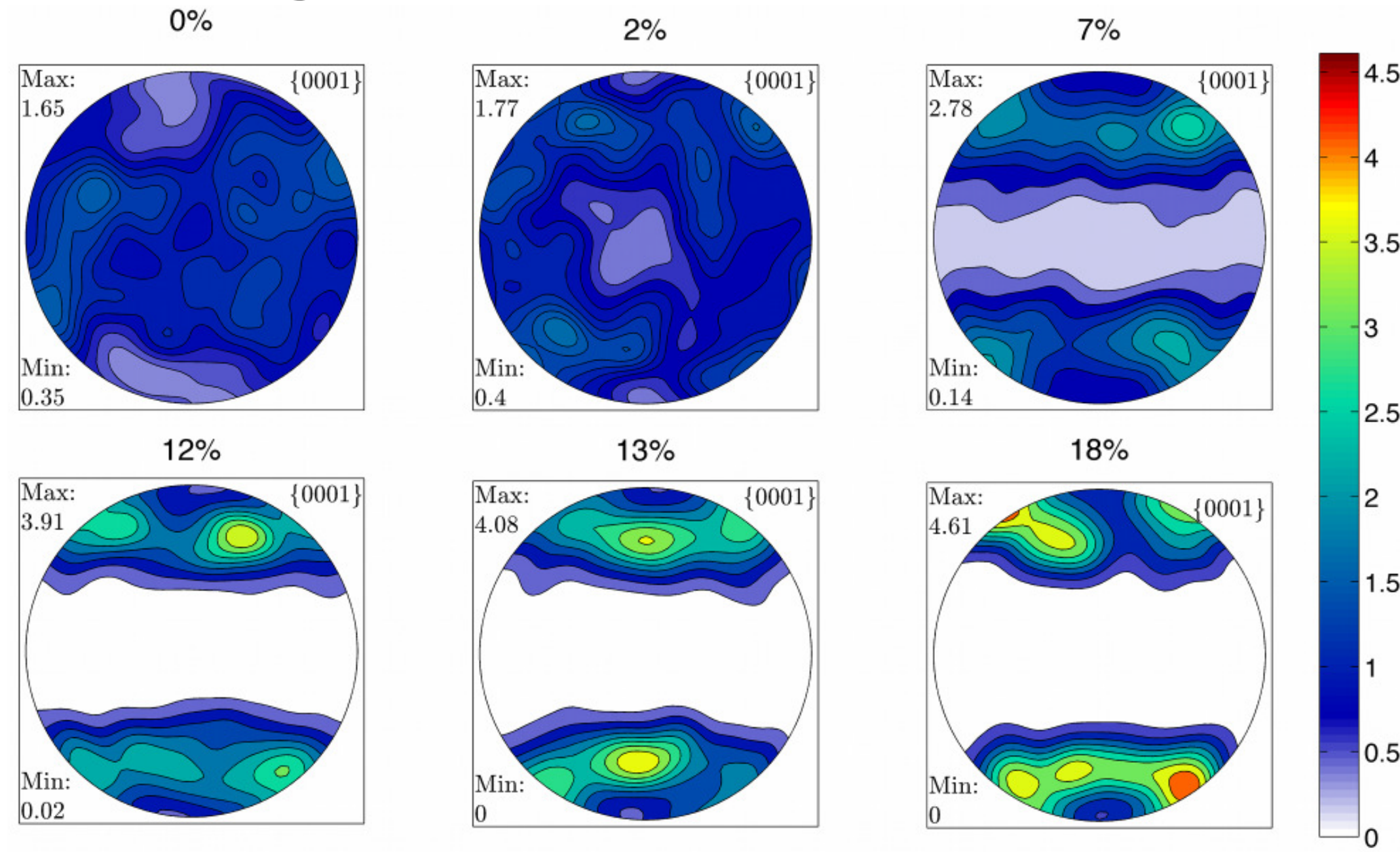
Dynamic recrystallization (DRX) in the lab



0 2 % 7 %



12 % 13 % 17.8 %



In lab conditions

Dynamic recrystallization for $\epsilon > 1\%$

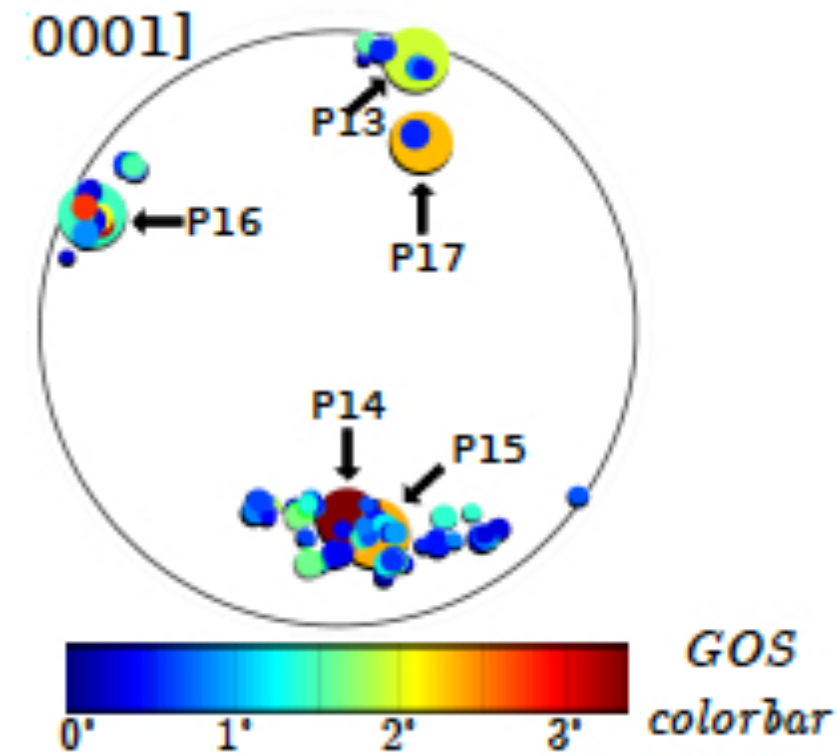
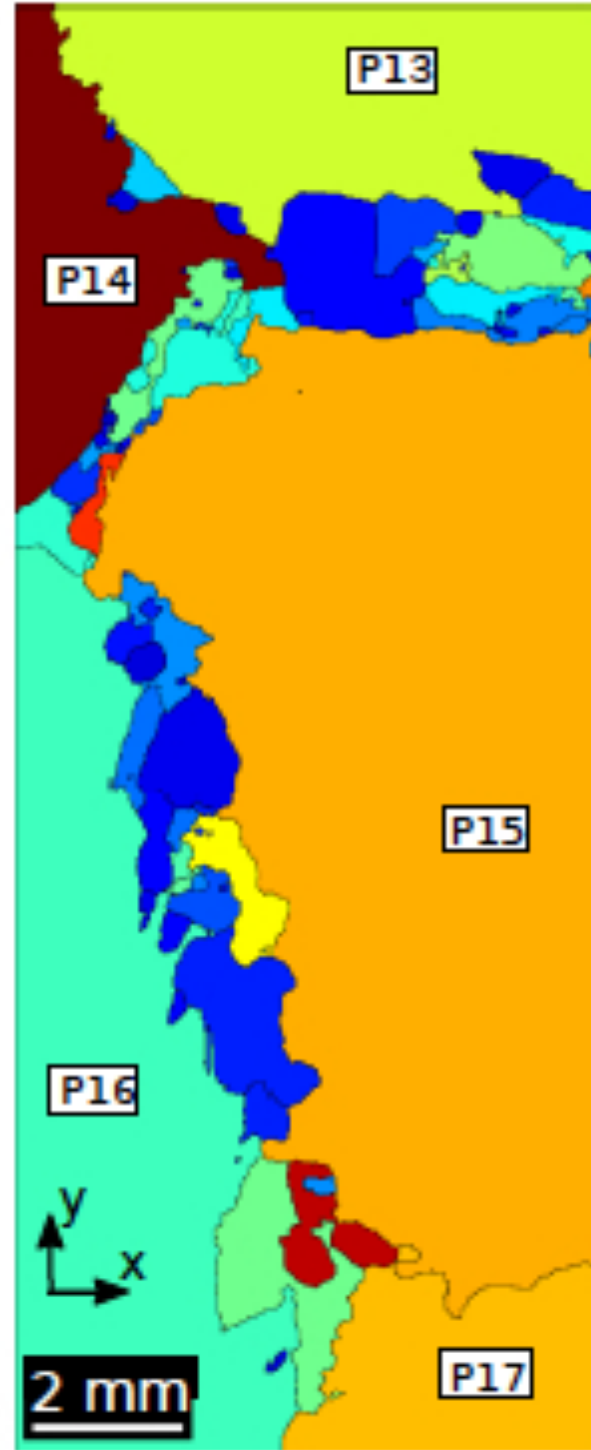
Well characterized DRX textures of girdle type in compression



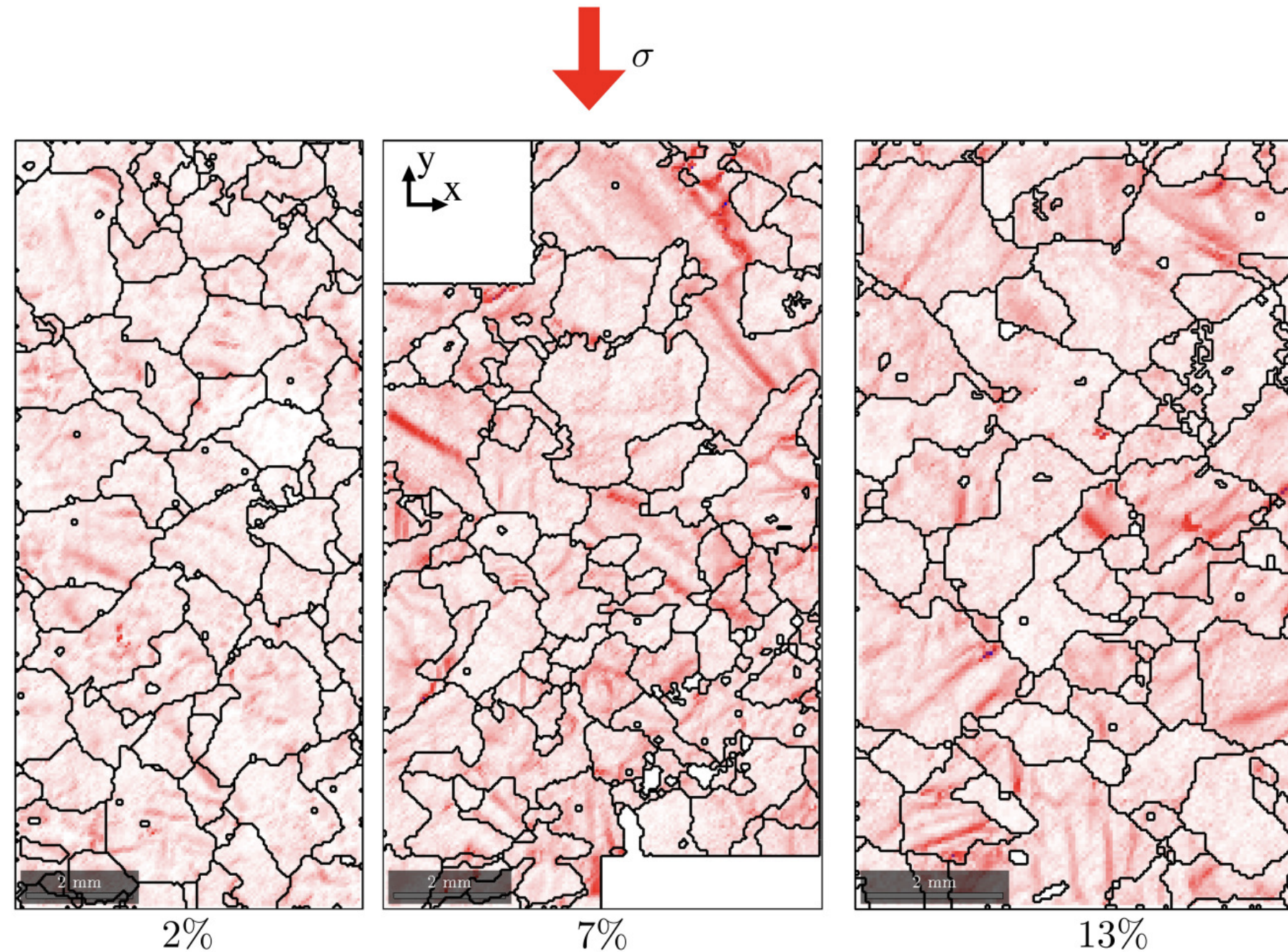
Dynamic recrystallization in the lab



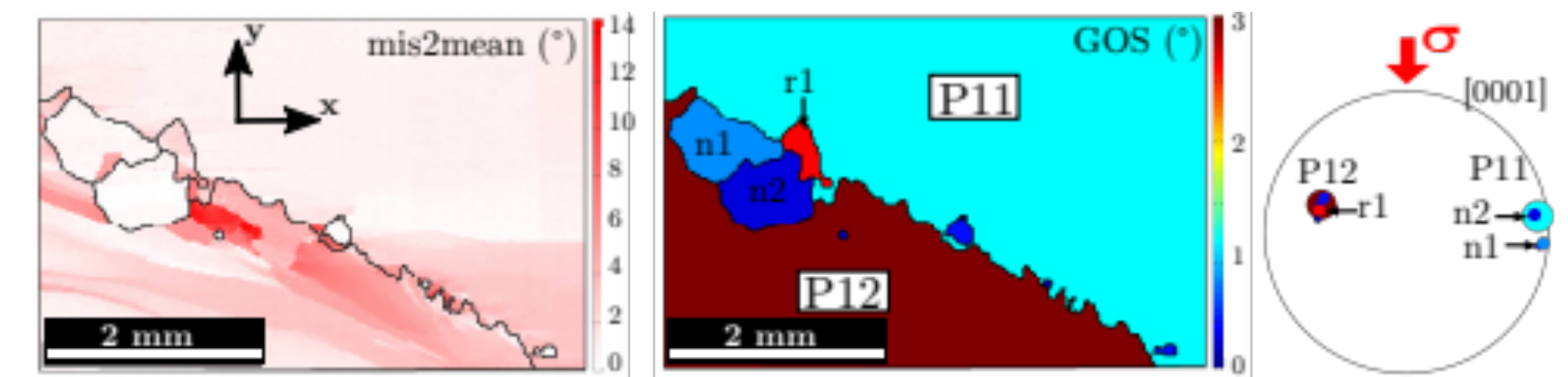
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Orientation of new / parent grains



Lattice misorientations (Kernel Average Misorientation)



Observation and orientation of new grains

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