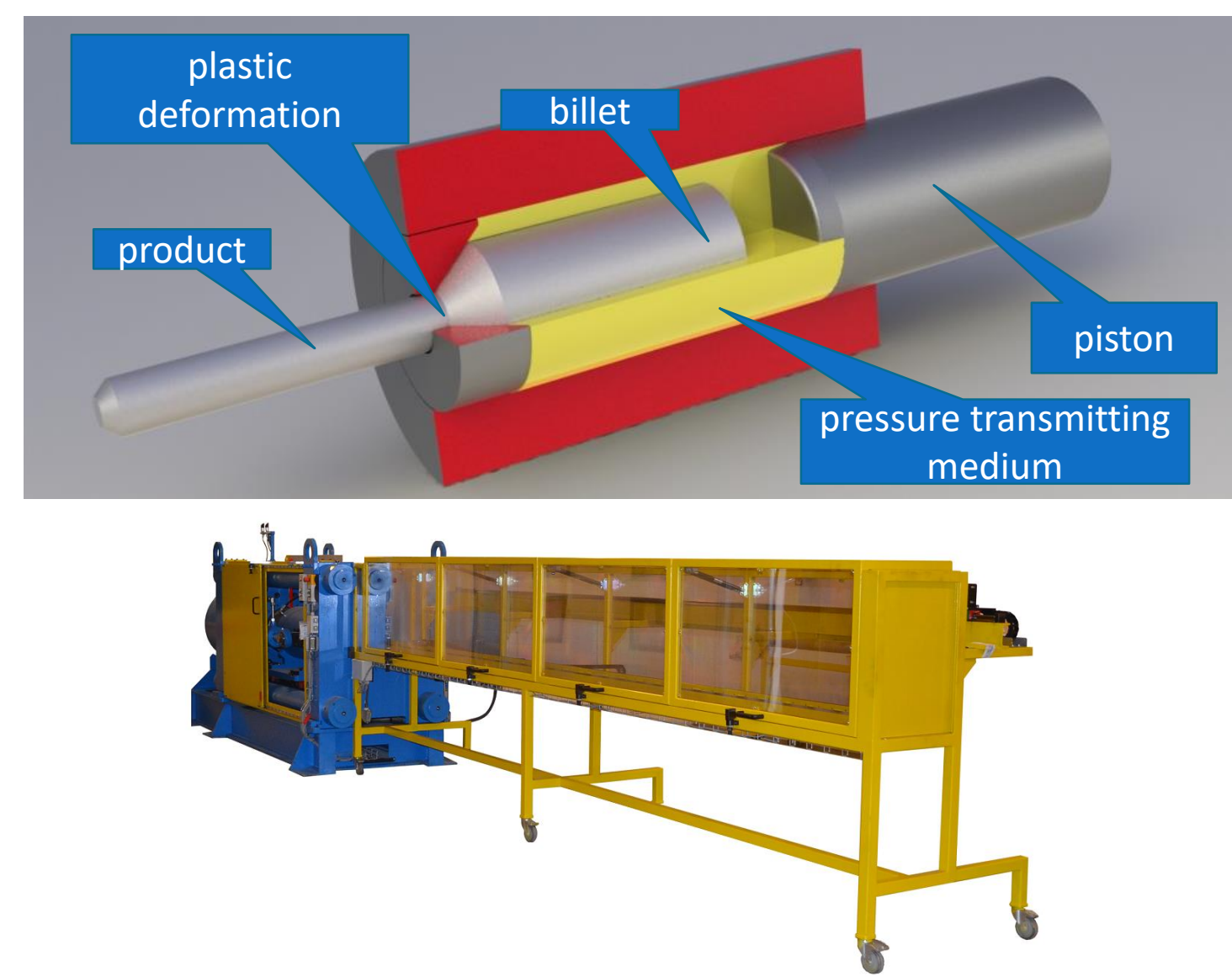


High pressure application for severe plastic deformation of materials

S. Przybysz-Gloc, M. Skorupska, J. Skiba, M. Kulczyk

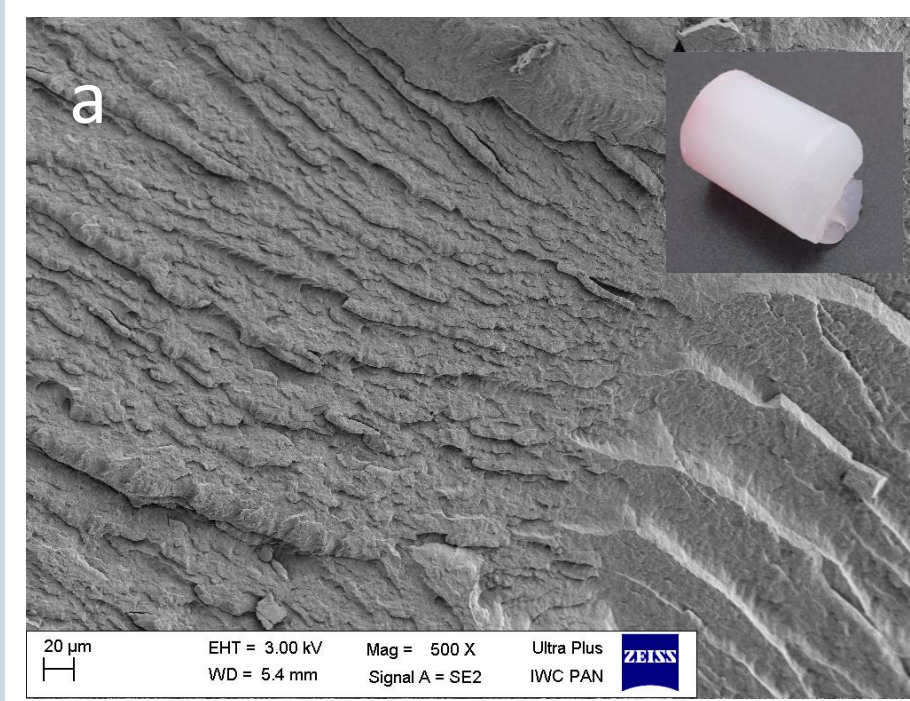
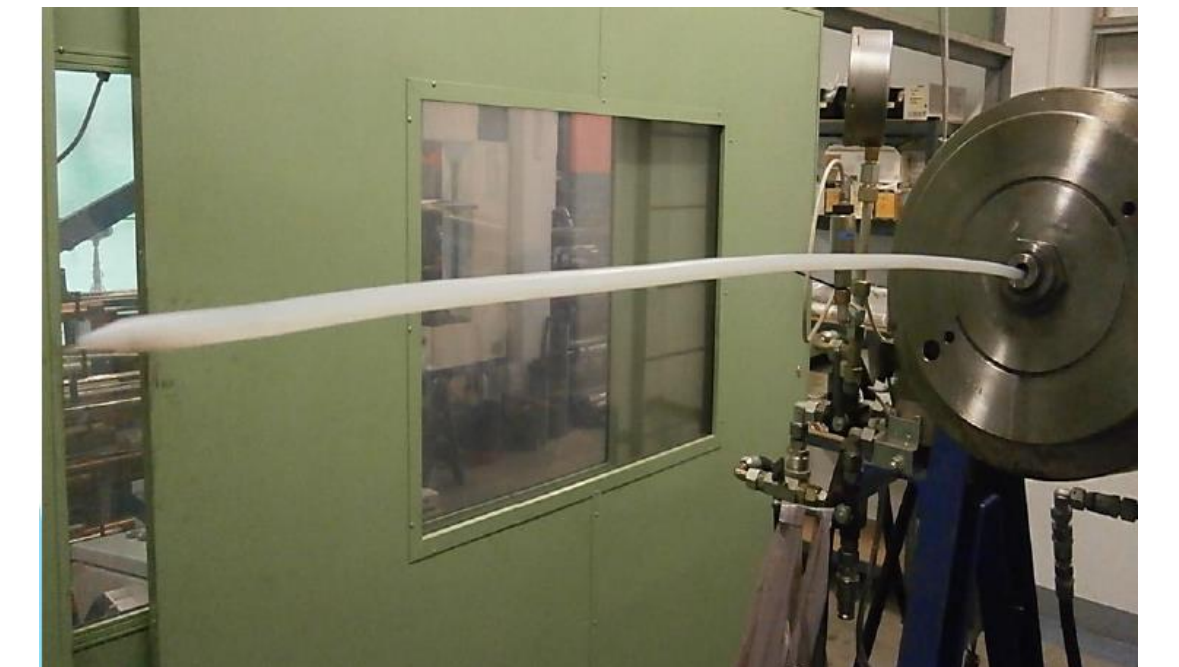
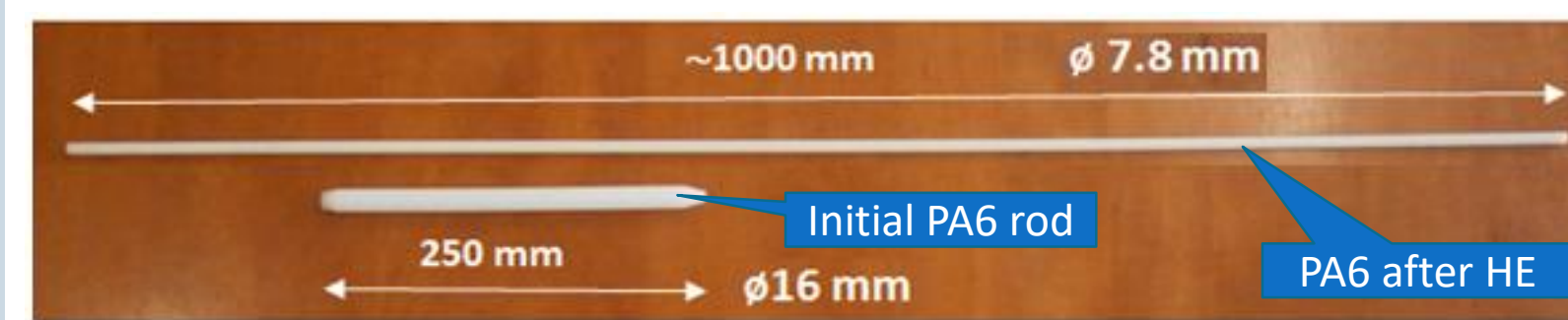
Hydrostatic extrusion (HE)

- Large plastic deformation, up to $\epsilon \sim 2.7$ in one operation
- High plastic strain rate, up to $V_{\dot{\epsilon}} = 10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (impact on the efficiency of defect generation in materials),
- High pressure (up to 2.5 GPa) leads to inhibition of the fracture process and the formation of micro cracks

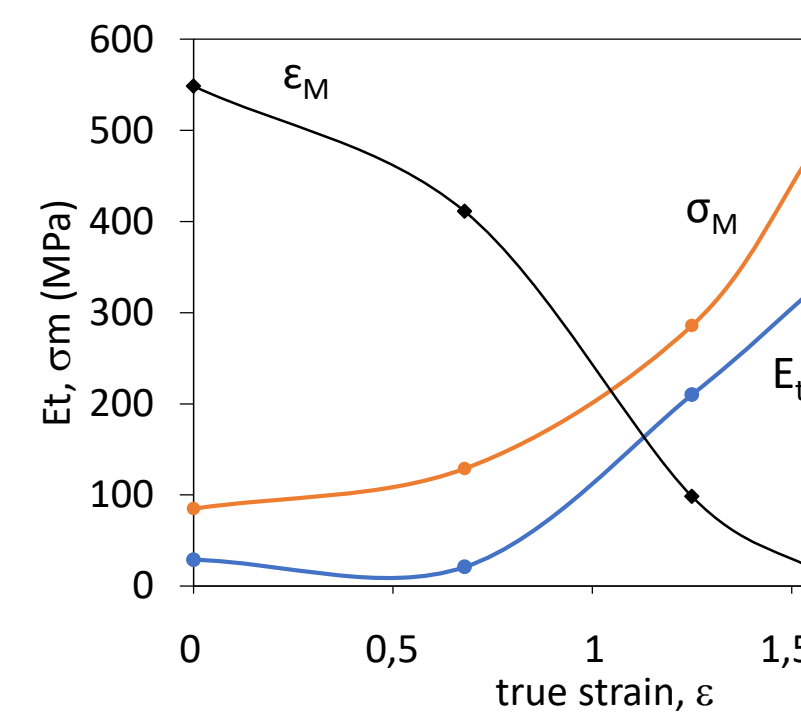
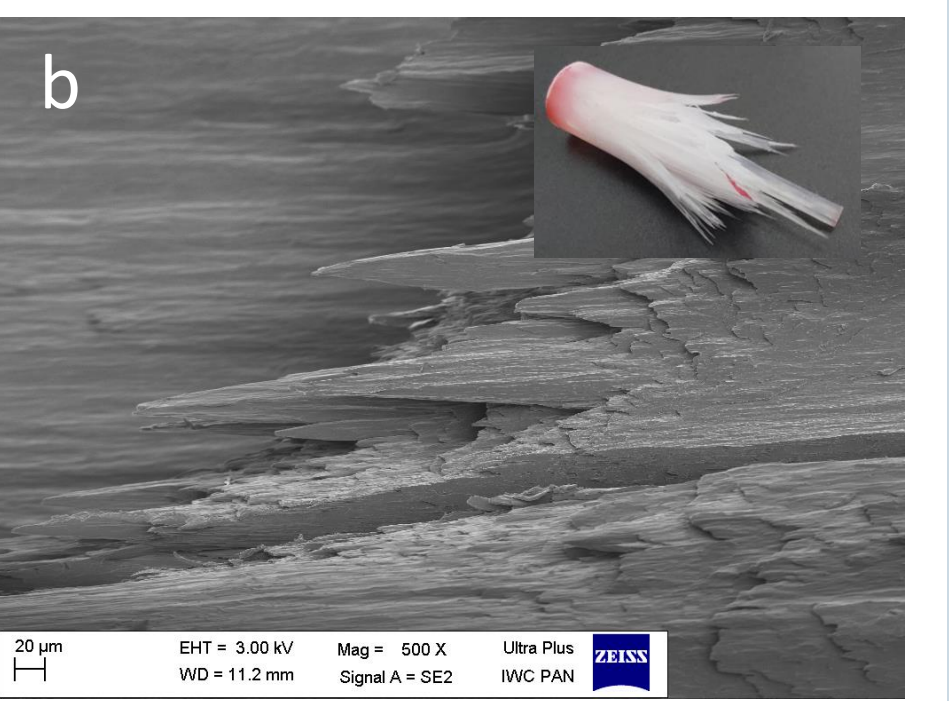


Reinforcement of polymers

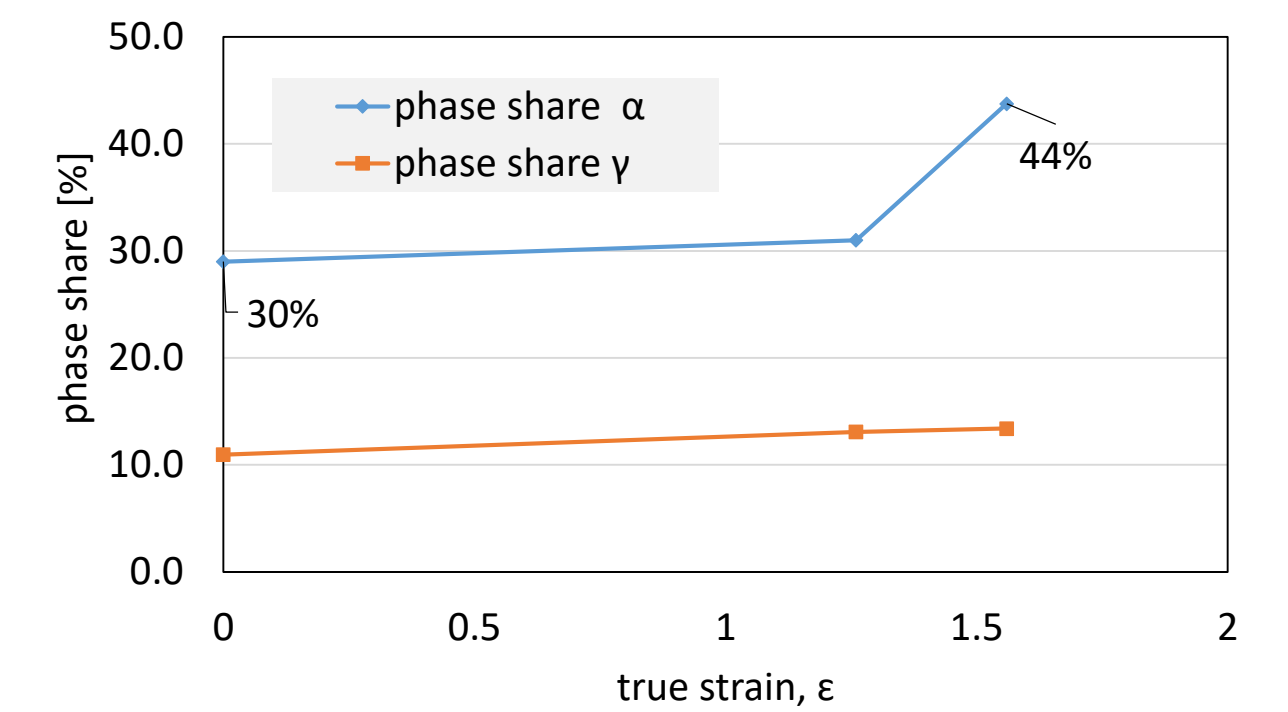
Cold hydrostatic extrusion of polyamide PA6.



Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of cryo-fractured transverse cross-sections of the polyamide PA6 in (a) initial state and (b) rod after cold hydrostatic extrusion HE with true strain $\epsilon = 1.57$ [2].



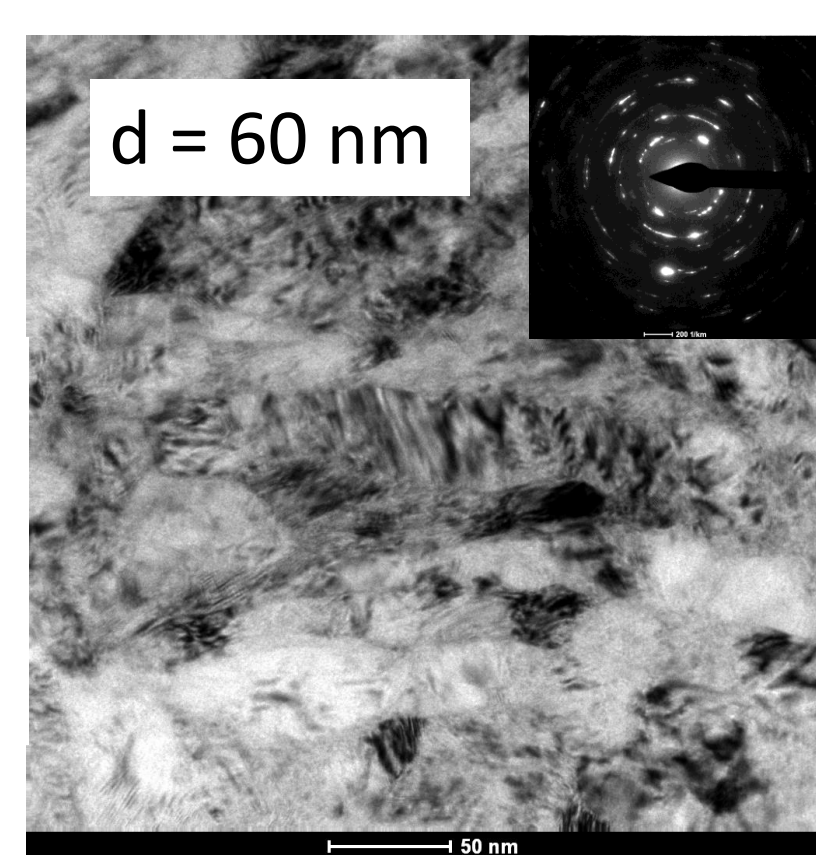
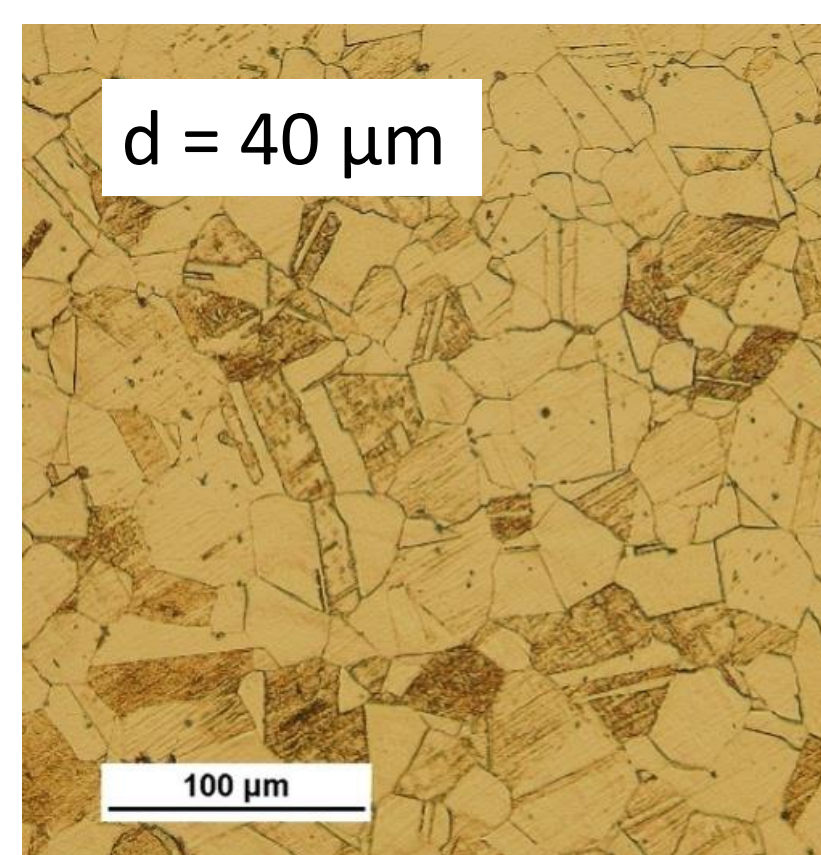
Relationship of mechanical properties determined the tensile test as a function of strain after PA6 HE. Where: tensile modulus (E_t), elongation at break (ϵ_M), tensile strength (σ_M) [2].



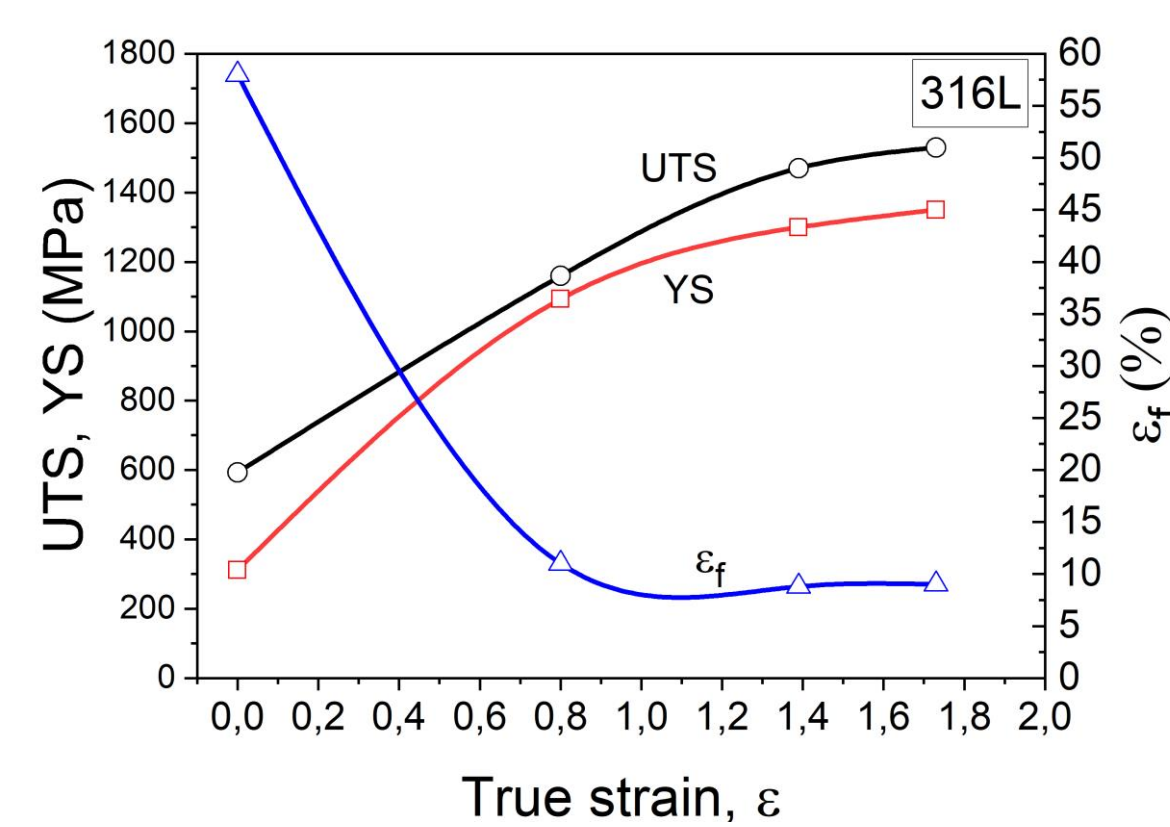
Relationship of polymer crystallinity determined FTIR-infrared spectroscopy as a function of true strain.

Nanocrystalline austenitic stainless steel

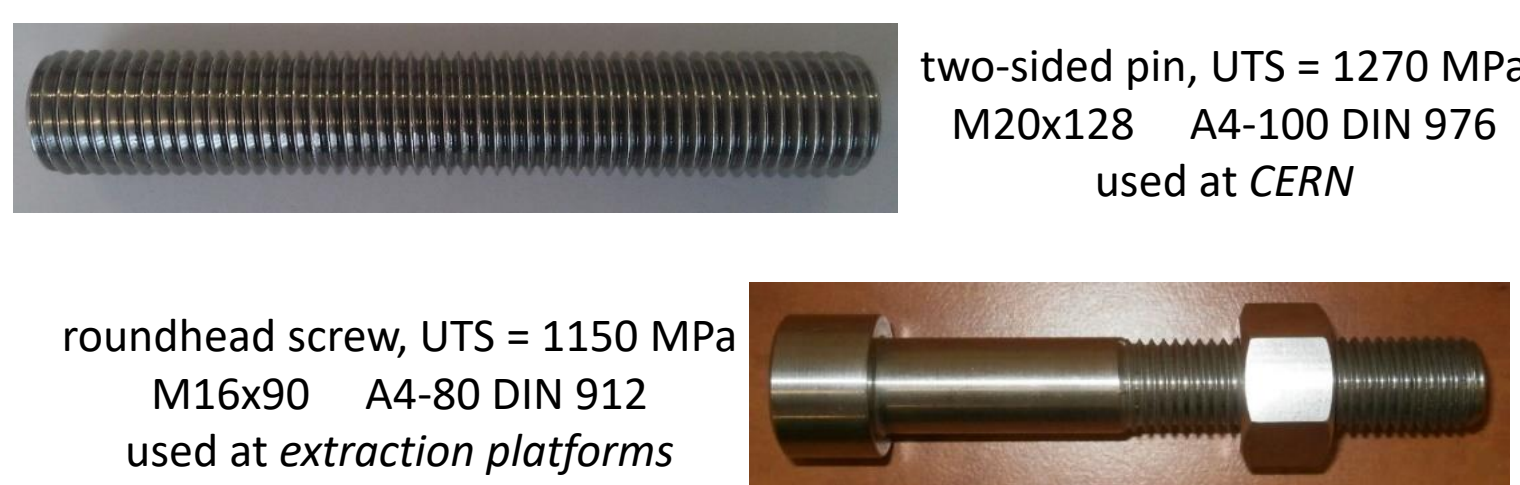
Plastic deformation of austenitic stainless steel with strain $\epsilon \sim 1$ leads to grain refinement in nano scale.



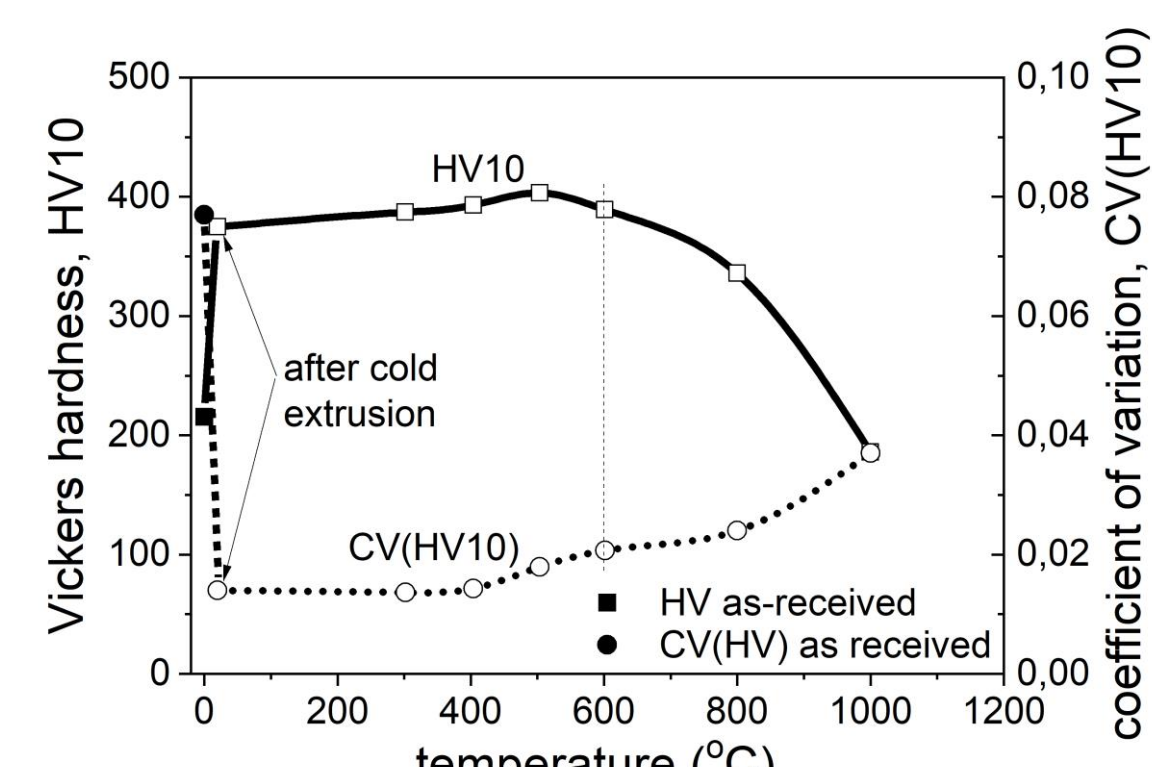
Transformation of the microstructure during the HE process



Dependence of the ultimate tensile strength UTS, yield stress YS and elongation to fracture ϵ_f on true strain in 316L stainless steel after cold hydrostatic extrusion [1].

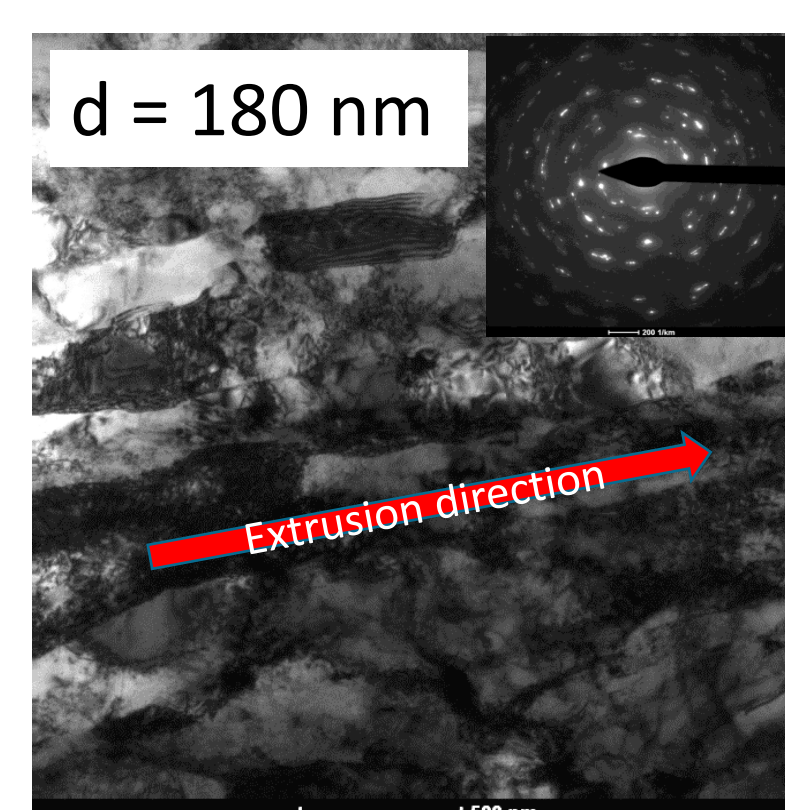


High-strength fasteners made of nanostructured 316L stainless steel processed by cold hydro- static extrusion

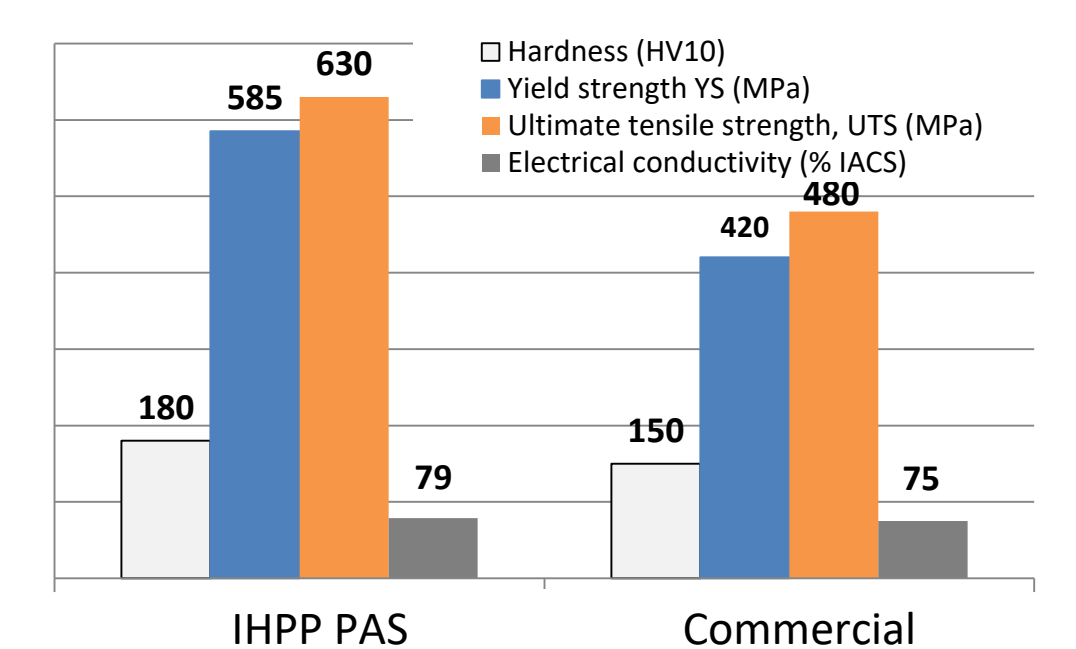


Thermal stability of 316L austenitic stainless steel after cold hydrostatic extrusion [1].

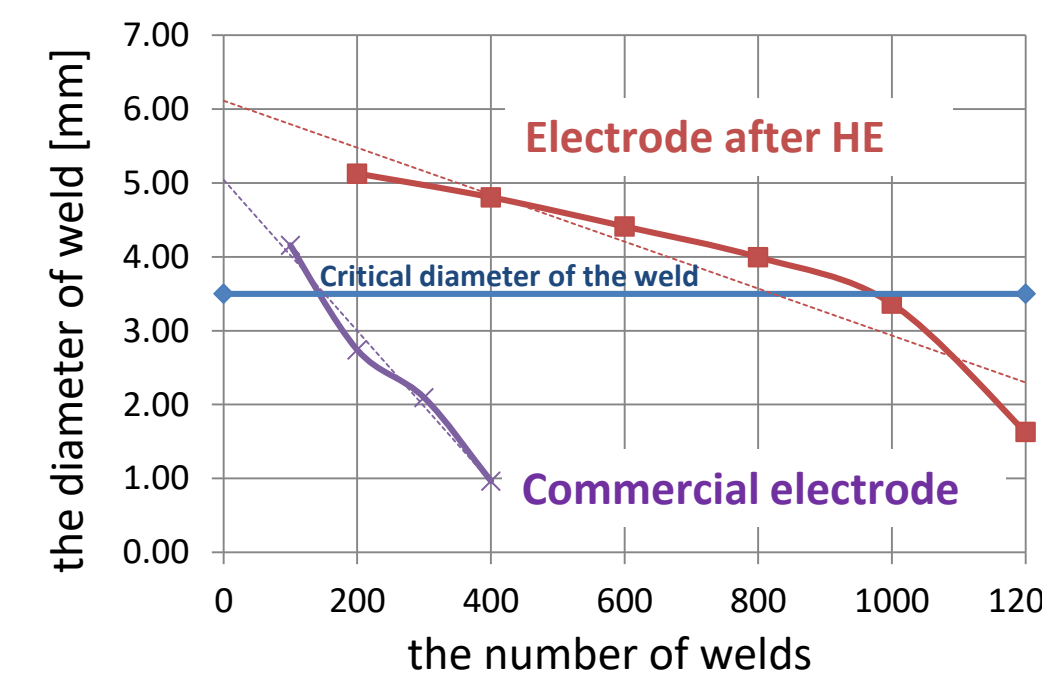
Low alloy copper CuCrZr for spot welding electrodes



Longitudinal cross-section of CuCrZr ultrafine-grained microstructure after hydrostatic extrusion and artificial aging at 480 °C for 1 h (strong anisotropy).



Comparison of hardness, mechanical properties and electrical conductivity between commercial CuCrZr and material after hydrostatic extrusion.



Lifetime of the electrodes treated by HE compared with the lifetime of the reference commercial electrodes [3].



IHPP PAS electrodes

References

1. W. Pachla, J. Skiba, M. Kulczyk, S. Przybysz, M. Przybysz, M. Wróblewska, R. Diduszko, R. Stępnia, J. Bajorek, M. Radomski, W. Fąfara, Nanostructurization of 316L type austenitic stainless steels by hydrostatic extrusion, *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2014, 615, p. 116.
2. M. Skorupska, M. Kulczyk, S. Przybysz, J. Skiba, J. Mizeracki, J. Ryszkowska. Mechanical Reinforcement of Polyamide 6 by Cold Hydrostatic Extrusion, *Materials*, 2021, 14, 6045.
3. M. Kulczyk, W. Pachla, J. Godek, J. Smalc-Koziorowska, J. Skiba, S. Przybysz, M. Wróblewska, M. Przybysz, Improved compromise between the electrical conductivity and hardness of the thermo-mechanically treated CuCrZr alloy, *Materials Science and Engineering A*, *Materials Science and Engineering A*, 2018, 724, p. 45.

Summary

- ▶ The HE process is a globally unique high plastic deformation technology for modifying the structure of materials.
 - ▶ In metallic materials it causes refinement of grains on a nano-scale,
 - ▶ In plastics, it changes the degree of crystallinity and the structure of macromolecules.
- ▶ Changes in the microstructure after the HE process usually result in a significant increase in the mechanical properties of the materials.
- ▶ Optimization of the obtained properties allows for the development of unique structural solutions applicable in many branches of industry.

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