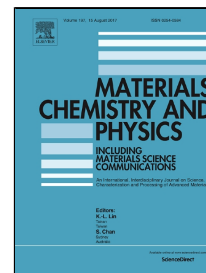


Accepted Manuscript

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CoCrFeMnNi high entropy alloy



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PII: S0254-0584(17)30627-2
DOI: 10.1016/j.matchemphys.2017.08.011
Reference: MAC 19909
To appear in: *Materials Chemistry and Physics*
Received Date: 11 February 2017
Revised Date: 07 August 2017
Accepted Date: 10 August 2017

Please cite this article as: Jian Chen, Zhihao Yao, Xiaobo Wang, Yukun Lu, Xianhui Wang, Yong Liu, Xinhui Fan, Effect of C content on microstructure and tensile properties of as-cast CoCrFeMnNi high entropy alloy, *Materials Chemistry and Physics* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.matchemphys.2017.08.011

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Effect of C content on microstructure and tensile properties of as-cast CoCrFeMnNi high entropy alloy

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Abstract: The as-cast CoCrFeNiMnC_x ($x=0, 0.05, 0.1, 1.5$ and 2.0) alloys were prepared in a vacuum arc furnace. The microstructure and phase constituents were characterized by scanning electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction and transmission electron microscopy, and the tensile properties were tested as well. The results show that the CoCrFeNiMn and CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.05} alloys have a single phase FCC structure. When the carbon concentration is beyond 0.1 ($x=0.1, 1.5$ and 2.0), the M₇C₃ carbide generates in the interdendritic regions and at the grain boundaries. Minor C addition can trigger a transition from dislocation glide dominated plasticity to a mixed deformation mode consisting of dislocation glide and twinning, which increases the strength and ductility of the CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.05} alloy compared with the CoCrFeNiMn alloy. The CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.05} and CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.1} alloys have a typical lamellar pattern on the fracture surface due to the formation of columnar grains and the segregation of C at the grain boundaries. The alloys become stronger with the increase of carbon concentration, but at $x > 0.1$, the ductility decreases and the CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.15} and CoCrFeNiMnC_{0.2} alloys present a quasi-cleavage fracture mode.

Key Words: High entropy alloy; C concentration; Tensile properties; Deformation twins

1. Introduction

High entropy alloys (HEAs) have been paid great attentions in past decades [1–12]. The

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