

Friction stir welding of a carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn high-entropy alloy

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ABSTRACT

Butt-joint seam of a high entropy alloy (HEA) of the CoCrFeNiMn system was successfully obtained by friction stir welding (FSW). The HEA was produced by self-propagating high-temperature synthesis. Along with the principal elements, a small amount (0.9 at.%) of C was added to the alloy. The as-cast alloy was cold rolled and annealed at 900 °C to produce refined microstructure. The structure of the annealed alloy consisted of a recrystallized face-centered cubic matrix with a grain size of 9.2 μm and fine Cr-rich M₂₃C₆ carbides. FSW of the HEA resulted in microstructure refinement to d = 4.6 μm in the stir zone. A noticeable rise in strength and some decrease in ductility of the processed alloy in comparison with the initial condition can be associated with the microstructure refinement and some increase in the volume fraction of M₂₃C₆ carbides.

1. Introduction

High-entropy alloys (HEAs) are a new class of materials which usually consist of five (or more) metallic elements in nearly equimolar proportions [1]. Due to high entropy of mixing HEAs were supposed to crystallize as a solid solution phase(s), however the influence of high mixing entropy on the phase formation is in fact not so firm and many HEAs have two or more phases [2,3]. Nevertheless some HEAs demonstrate outstanding mechanical properties (high ductility under ambient conditions which becomes even higher with decreasing temperature and record-breaking fracture toughness at cryogenic temperature [4–6]) which attract growing interest to these materials. One of the promising classes of the HEAs is face-centered cubic (fcc) structured Co-Cr-Fe-Ni-Mn system alloys.

Although single fcc phase alloys (one of the typical representatives is the equiatomic CoCrFeNiMn alloy, also known as the Cantor alloy) possess high ductility and toughness, their strength is generally too low for advanced applications [4,7]. Significant efforts have been devoted to strengthening of such alloys. It was found that the most effective way is precipitation strengthening. To produce strengthening precipitates, modifications of chemical composition (i.e. addition of such elements as Al, Ti, C, etc.) and proper heat treatment of the alloys are required

[8–15]. As a result, alloys with the strength level of ~1 GPa and sufficient ductility can be produced [16]. Among potential alloying elements, the interstitials like C or N attract special attention as they also (i) result in a considerable solid solution strengthening effect and (ii) can be used to change the predominance deformation mechanism due to a strong influence on stacking fault energy (SFE) of the fcc matrix [17–21].

Meanwhile a high level of mechanical properties is not the only important characteristic for a potential application of any structural material; the suitability of HEAs of various types to technological processing, such as welding, is also essential. Successful electron beam welding of the CoCrFeNiMn alloy without formation of solidification cracking was reported by Wu et al. [22]. Grain coarsening associated with very high heating temperature during electron-beam or laser-beam welding (as well as any other fusion welding techniques) might have an obvious negative effect on mechanical properties. However, fiber laser beam welding produced a defect-free butt joint of a CoCrFeNiMn-type HEA [23]. An increase in the microhardness in the fusion zone was attributed to the precipitation of nanoscale B2 particles, however such behavior is not expected to be typical of all HEAs.

To suppress grain coarsening (and even to refine microstructure) in the weld zone, a solid-state joining technique, for example friction stir

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welding (FSW), can be used. In this method, a non-consumable rotating tool is inserted into the abutting edges of sheets or plates to be joined and traversed along the line of joint. Intensive friction heating softens the material around the tool thereby promoting a material motion from the front of the pin to the back of the pin [24]. Sound joints without welding defects were obtained by FSW of several HEAs belonging to the CoCrFeNi (Mn, Al) compositions [25–27]. The stir zone in all cases showed a refined equiaxed microstructure due to recrystallization. The hardness of the stir zone was found to be higher than that of the base metal due to the grain refinement in all cases [25–27]. Meanwhile tensile testing has shown that even a considerable microstructure refinement in the weld region (by a factor of ~ 14 when compared with the base metal) does not noticeably influence on strength of the CoCrFeNiMn HEA [27].

However, the effect of FSW on structure and mechanical properties of interstitial HEAs has never been studied. The presence of interstitial elements can potentially increase the strength of the joint due to intrinsic precipitation strengthening of the alloy during welding [23]. In the present work FSW of the CoCrFeNiMn alloy doped with C was studied. The alloy was produced by self-propagating high-temperature synthesis (SHS) which acquired a reputation as a suitable method for HEAs production [23,28].

2. Materials and Methods

The program CoCrFeNiMn alloy was produced using thermite-type SHS. A mixture of powders (oxides of the target elements (NiO, Cr₂O₃, Co₃O₄, Fe₂O₃, MnO₂), pure carbon (C), and Al as the metal reducer) was used as a starting material. The synthesis of the program alloy was carried out in a graphite mold 80 mm in diameter using a centrifugal SHS setup. The obtained ingot was measured 80 mm in diameter \times 15 mm in height.

The result of the chemical analysis (the concentrations of the metallic elements were measured by energy dispersive spectrometry (EDX) over area $\approx 1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$, the concentration of carbon was measured using a LECO analyzer) of the obtained ingot is given in Table 1. Note that Si and S were found in the alloy that is most probably associated with impurity of the starting oxide powders.

Before FSW the HEA was cold rolled to 75% thickness reduction and then annealed at 900°C for 1 h to produce a uniform recrystallized microstructure. Coupons measured 40 \times 70 \times 2 mm³ were friction-stir butt welded perpendicular to rolling direction using an AccuStir 1004 FSW machine. In order to provide a full-penetration joining, a double-side FSW was applied in the same direction. The welding process was performed in air using a WC-Co based tool with the shoulder diameter of 12.5 mm and a hemispherical pin of 1.5 mm in length. The tool rotation speed and the tool travel speed were kept at 1000 rpm and 30 mm/min, respectively. The force applied on the rotating tool during FSW was 11.1 kN. Welding parameters were selected on the results of some preliminary trials to decrease the pin load on the one hand and to avoid too high temperature on the other hand. During FSW, the tool was tilted by 2.5° from the sheet normal such that the rear of the tool was lower than the front.

For microstructural examinations, the produced weld was sectioned perpendicular to welding direction. Microstructural observations were performed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) technique and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). XRD analysis was performed using a RIGAKU diffractometer and Cu K α radiation. The final surface

Table 1
Measured chemical composition of the program alloy (in at.%).

Co	Cr	Fe	Ni	Mn	Al	C	Si	S
19.1	20.0	20.2	19.6	19.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1

finish for EBSD was obtained by polishing with an oxide polish suspension compound. The macrostructure of the FSW butt-joint was examined by SEM after etching in a solution of 50 ml of HCl, 25 ml of H₂SO₄ and 10 g of CuSO₄ in 25 ml of water. TEM specimens were produced by conventional twin-jet electro-polishing of mechanically pre-thinned to 100 μm foils, in a mixture of 90% CH₃COOH and 10% HClO₄ at the 27 V potential at room temperature. The EBSD analysis was conducted using an FEI Quanta 600 field-emission-gun scanning electron microscope (FEG-SEM) equipped with a TSL OIM™ software. In the EBSD maps high-angle boundaries (HABs) ($\geq 15^\circ$) were depicted as black lines. The TEM observations were performed using a JEM-2100 TEM operating at 200 kV. At least 15 images taken from 3 different locations of foils were used to analyze the second phase(s) fraction.

Tensile tests at room temperature of dog-bone flat specimens (gage measured 6 \times 3 \times 1 mm³) were conducted at a constant crosshead velocity corresponding to a nominal strain rate of 10⁻³ s⁻¹ using an Instron 5882 universal testing machine. The tensile specimens were cut both across and along the joint; in the latter case the gauge of the specimen entirely consisted of the friction-stir welded/processed material. Microhardness profiles across the joint were obtained using an automated Vickers hardness testing machine with a 0.3 kg load.

3. Results

The initial (cold rolled and recrystallized) condition (denoted further as the base material (BM)) of the alloy consisted of equiaxed grains with a size of 9.2 \pm 4.4 μm (Fig. 1a, b). However almost every grain contained annealing twins which slightly decrease (to $\sim 7 \mu\text{m}$) an average inter-boundary space. TEM images show small M₂₃C₆ carbide particles with a size of 138 \pm 47 nm within fcc matrix grains (Fig. 1c); the volume fraction of the carbides was $\sim 2\%$. Due to low percentage of M₂₃C₆ phase the XRD pattern shows a single-phase fcc structure alloy without peaks corresponding to carbides (Fig. 1d).

Due to double-sided FSW the macrostructure of a transverse cross-section of the weld revealed a characteristic sand glass shape (Fig. 2). It should be noted that even at the etched surface the difference between the BM and the weld is hardly recognized; for the sake of simplicity the region of the transformed due to FSW structure is shown by dashed lines. As a result of double-sided FSW the retreating and advancing sides of the weld (RS and AS, respectively) are situated at the opposite sides of the workpiece at the top and the bottom sides. For the top side of the workpiece (as it is shown in Fig. 2) RS is on the left and AS is on the right side (and vice-versa for the bottom side). The weld contained no evident volumetric defects; moreover the boundary between the joint coupons cannot be recognized. However an obvious change of contrast (so-called white band (WB), indicated by arrows in Fig. 2) forming an irregular pattern can be seen at the AS of the stir zone (SZ).

EBSD maps obtained from different areas of the weld are shown in Fig. 3; these areas are indicated in Fig. 2 as 1–3, respectively. The microstructure which approximately corresponds to the boundary between the joint coupons at the mid-thickness of the welded plates (Fig. 3a) consisted of fine grains with an average size of 2.1 \pm 1.3 μm . Some grains contained annealing twins. The shape of the grains was close to an equiaxed one, however grain boundaries were often found to be curved. Pronounced bulging of some boundaries was found (an example is shown with an arrow in at a high magnification insert in Fig. 3a). Also some coarser grains with a size of up to 7 μm can be seen in the microstructure.

Area #2 (Fig. 3b) corresponded to the SZ. In this area the microstructure was noticeably coarser ($d = 4.6 \pm 2.4 \mu\text{m}$). The number of grains which contain annealing twins was smaller in comparison with area #1. It should be noted that grain boundaries were rather poorly determined most likely due to high internal stresses.

EBSD map from area #3 shows a considerable variation in grain size (Fig. 3c). The smallest grain size of 2.0 \pm 0.9 μm was observed at the outer bound of the WB (right bottom corner in Fig. 3d), however the

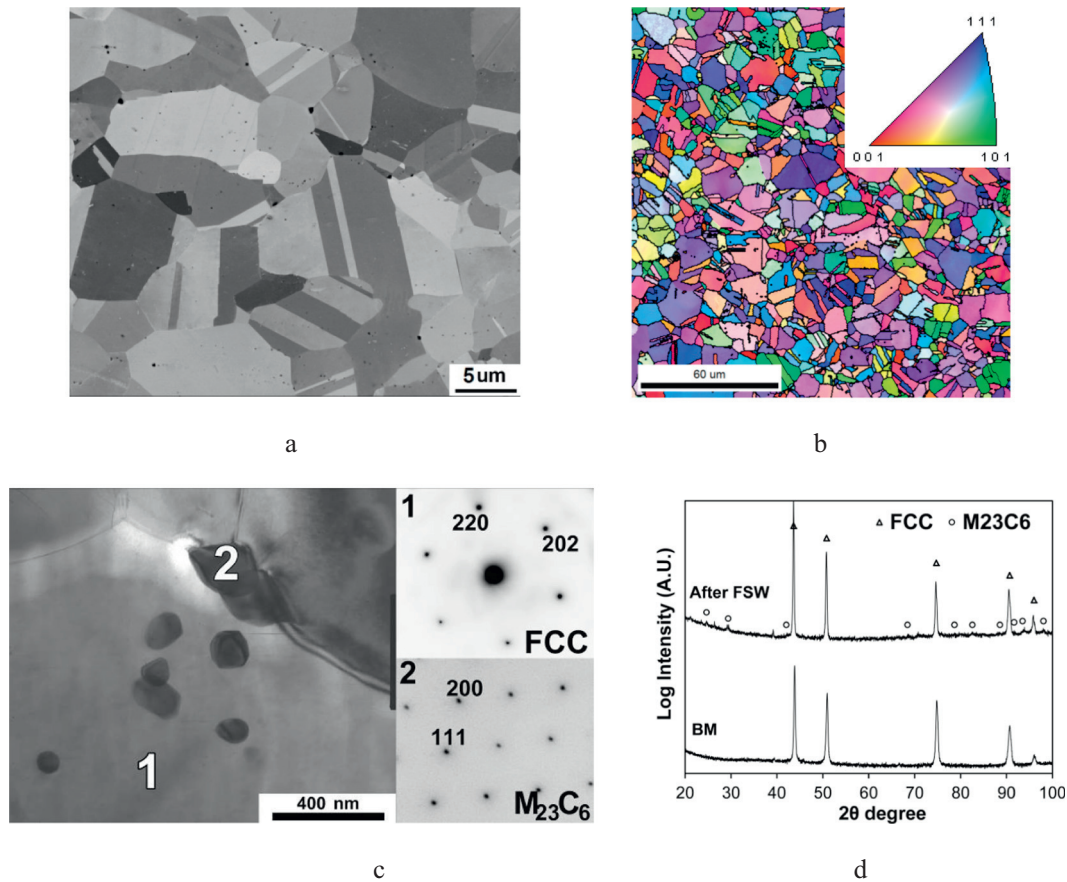


Fig. 1. SEM image (a), inverse-pole figure (IPF) EBSD map (b) TEM bright-field image (c) and XRD pattern (d) of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy in the BM; in (d) XRD pattern of the stir zone after FSW is also shown for the sake of comparison. Selected area electron diffraction patterns are shown in (c) for the fcc matrix phase (1) and $M_{23}C_6$ carbides (2).

grain size approximately doubled at the inner bound of the WB (left top corner in Fig. 3d). Outside (but very close to) the WB the microstructure was noticeably coarser ($d \approx 3.1 \pm 1.8 \mu\text{m}$) (Fig. 3e). Some grains contained annealing twins.

Besides the smaller grain size, a closer examination of the WB microstructure showed the presence of rather small ($d = 0.5\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$) particles with a light contrast in SEM-BSE image (Fig. 4). The light contrast suggests that the particles were enriched with elements of high atomic number. Indeed, according to SEM-EDS analysis the particles contained ~ 10 at.% of tungsten. These particles, rather homogeneously distributed in the microstructure, were not observed outside the WB. According to some previous works [26,29] these particles can be associated with the wear of the WC-Co based tool during FSW.

Analysis of the misorientation distributions (Fig. 5) showed that the fraction of low-angle boundaries (LABs, $\leq 15^\circ$) fell in an interval of

11–14% for all studied areas of the weld (Fig. 5 b-f); in the BM the fraction of LABs was just slightly greater (15,2%) (Fig. 5a). In contrast the fraction of high-angle boundaries (HABs) was large enough providing quite a high average misorientation ($37.2^\circ\text{--}41.8^\circ$ in the different areas of the weld and 43.2° in the BM). Annealing twins with $\Sigma 3$ boundaries which corresponded to a peak at 60° gave a considerable contribution into the fraction of HABs. The fraction of the twin boundaries was the highest (38% among all boundaries) in BM. In all areas of the weld this peak also quite high (11–23%), however a noticeable increase in the number of high-angle boundaries in an interval $30\text{--}60^\circ$ should also be noted (Fig. 5 b-f) in comparison to the BM (Fig. 5 a). It is also worth noting that the fraction of those boundaries which had low-to-medium misorientation ($10\text{--}20^\circ$) was very low ($\leq 5.7\%$) in all studied areas, including the BM.

In the initial condition (cold rolling and then recrystallization), the

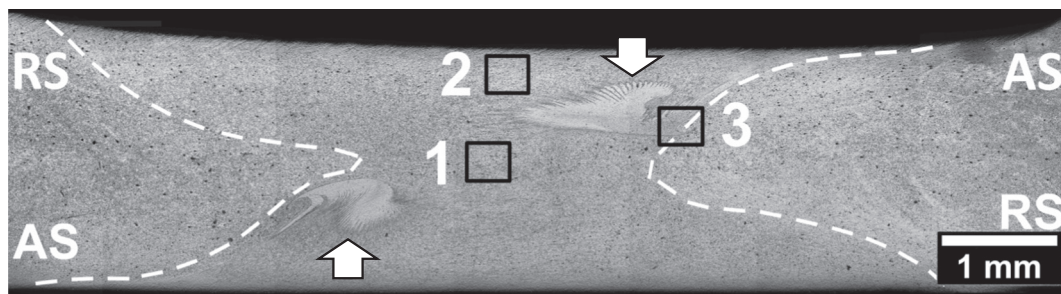
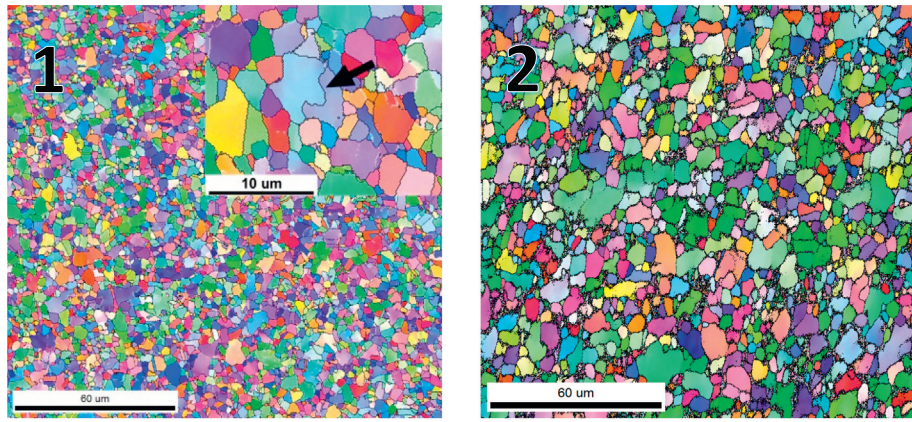
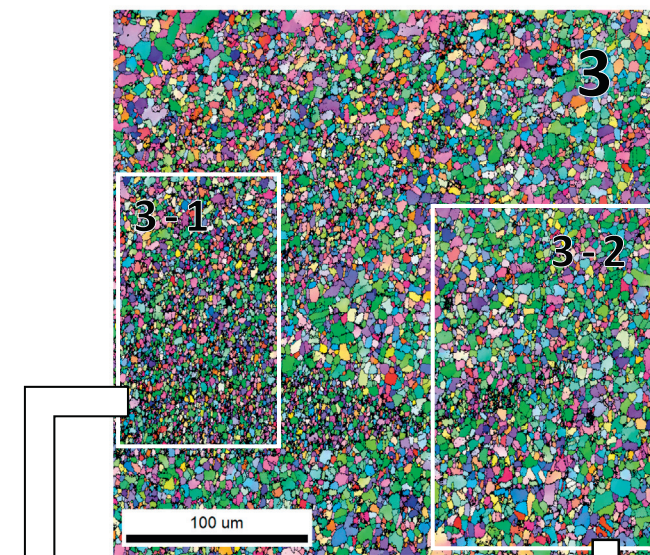


Fig. 2. SEM image of a cross-section of the FSW butt-joint of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy. The numbered boxes are corresponding to microstructures in Fig. 3; the dashed lines show the weld boundaries; the arrows indicate the white bands (WBs).

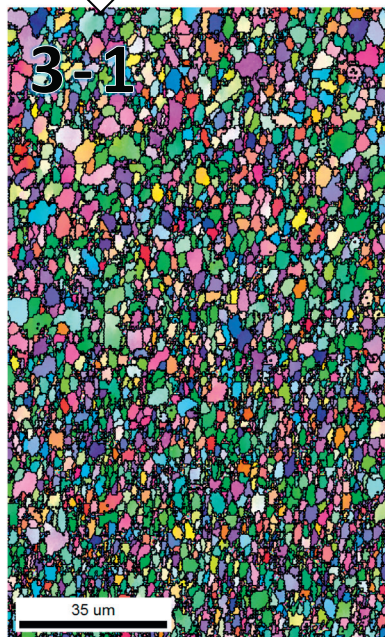


a

b



c



d



e

(caption on next page)

Fig. 3. Inverse-pole figures (IPF) EBSD maps of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy for areas (see Fig. 2) 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c–e): at low (c) and high (d, e) magnifications. The colour code for the IPF maps is shown in Fig. 1b.

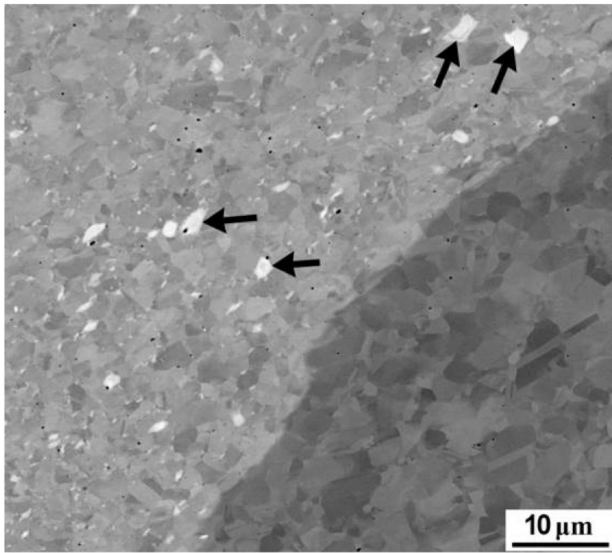


Fig. 4. SEM-BSE image of a border between the WB (light part) in the weld and the BM; few light particles contained W are marked with arrows.

material exhibited a weak irregular texture (Fig. 6a) which presumably originated from recrystallization [30] and the concomitant annealing twinning (Figs. 1a and b). Texture patterns after FSW changed significantly in comparison with the initial condition (Fig. 6). The overall texture (Fig. 6 b–d) was rather typical of the friction stir welded fcc alloys with relatively low stacking fault energy [30,31]. In areas # 1 and 2 a texture of type A_1 (i.e. $\{111\}\langle\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{2}\rangle$) was formed (Fig. 6 b, c). It can be suggested that the material flow in the upper part of the weld (area #2) was induced by the tool shoulder, whereas the texture formation in area #1 was attributable to the probe tip [31]. The texture in area #3 (the AS side of the SZ) can be ascribed to A_2 type (i.e. $\{111\}\langle 11\bar{2}\rangle$) (Fig. 6d). In order to align the orientation data measured in this microstructural region with the presumed geometry of simple shear imposed during FSW [31], the experimental pole figures were rotated by 90° around the normal direction and then tilted by 45° around the transversal direction, as shown in Fig. 6d.

TEM (Fig. 7) of a specimen taken from the SZ (examined area roughly corresponded to #2 in Fig. 3) shows a recrystallized microstructure with a very low dislocation density and clear, straight grain boundaries, often with extinction contrast (bottom part of Fig. 7). Similar to the BM, the microstructure of the SZ contains $M_{23}C_6$ carbides, however some increase in the volume fraction and size (to 7% and 150 ± 62 nm, respectively) after FSW in comparison with that in the BM can be noted (see Fig. 1c). The majority of the carbides had sharp straight boundaries and a polygonal shape. Some increase in the fraction of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides is suggested by the result of XRD (Fig. 1d); in contrast to the BM for which XRD pattern shows a single-phase fcc structure, small peaks corresponding to $M_{23}C_6$ are observed in the XRD pattern for the SZ. The lower dislocation density and higher volume fraction of the carbides can be attributed to higher temperature attained during FSW (up to 1200°C [32]) in comparison with the temperature of recrystallization treatment (900°C) during which the initial condition was obtained.

Microhardness measurement across the weld has shown a noticeable increase in hardness from ~ 170 HV in the BM to ~ 210 HV in the SZ (Fig. 8a). A peak value of the microhardness (270 HV) was associated with the WB.

Tensile stress-strain curves of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy

specimens in the initial condition and after FSW cut in different directions are shown in Fig. 8b,c. The main mechanical characteristics of the alloy in the initial condition and after FSW are also collected in Table 2. Due to the increased strength of the weld zone ($YS = 490$ MPa against $YS = 290\text{--}330$ MPa), the produced joints have broken in the base material section during tensile tests of the specimens cut across the seam, as shown in the insert in Fig. 8b. The stress-strain curve shows, in comparison to the BM, a decrease in ductility from 70% to 31% while the ultimate strength of both specimens was found to be rather close ($UTS = 683$ MPa in the BM and 698 MPa in the weld condition). However the decrease in ductility was an apparent effect associated with a much shorter gage due to the presence of a hard “insert” (the weld zone). Specimens cut along the weld show the maximum strength ($UTS = 713$ MPa) and high ductility of 55% (Fig. 8c). Meanwhile the BM specimen cut across the rolling direction has noticeably lower strength ($UTS = 630$ MPa) both in comparison to the BM specimen cut along the rolling direction and the specimen cut along the seam (Fig. 8b, c). This phenomenon can be associated with i) some mechanical anisotropy which is proper for the cold rolled and recrystallized alloy (Fig. 6a) and ii) higher strength of the BM nearby the SZ most likely due to an increased fraction of the $M_{23}C_6$ carbides that induced by temperature rising during FSW. The latter can be seen from the microhardness distribution which shows hardened (in comparison to the BM) area for 4–6 mm from the seam center.

4. Discussion

The use of FSW for a butt-jointing of carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn HEA specimens resulted in the formation of a sound weld without any cracks or pores. Similar results with respect to CoCrFeNiAl_{0.3} [25], CoCrFeNiMn [26], or Co₁₆Cr₂₈Fe₂₈Ni₂₈ [27] HEAs was reported earlier. Generally one of the obvious effects of FSW (or friction stir processing) is associated with considerable microstructure refinement due to severe deformation in the SZ and further recrystallization [33]. However the present alloy (unlike the previous compositions) contained carbide particles which are most probably responsible for the finer grain size in the initial condition in comparison with the “pure” CoCrFeNiMn alloy (~ 10 μm vs ~ 17 μm , [34]). Therefore FSW in our case resulted just in a moderate microstructure refinement (to 4.6 μm in the stir zone) (Figs. 1, 3b).

According to microstructure and misorientation distribution analysis (Figs. 3 and 5) the majority of grains have high-angle misorientation while the fraction of LABs was rather low that is typical of recrystallized condition. Considering very high temperature and large deformation in the SZ during FSW [24,33], dynamic recrystallization should inevitably occur during such a processing [35]. The lack of medium-angle boundaries and local bulging of some grain boundaries (Fig. 3a) suggest the prevalence of discontinuous mechanism of recrystallization which associated with migration of HABs (in contrast to continuous recrystallization when the new recrystallized grains originate from subgrains due to interaction of subboundaries with lattice dislocation and a gradual increase in LABs misorientation to the high-angle condition) [36,37]. The presence of annealing twins in many grains and corresponding peaks at misorientation distributions in all areas (including the BM) also suggests the development of discontinuous recrystallization [38].

In turn, a very low dislocation density in the SZ can rather be associated with static recrystallization because dynamic recrystallization usually reproduces a microstructure with quite a high dislocation density [36,37]. Therefore the microstructure evolution after FSW in the SZ was most likely associated with metadynamic recrystallization when recrystallization nuclei, appearing during dynamic

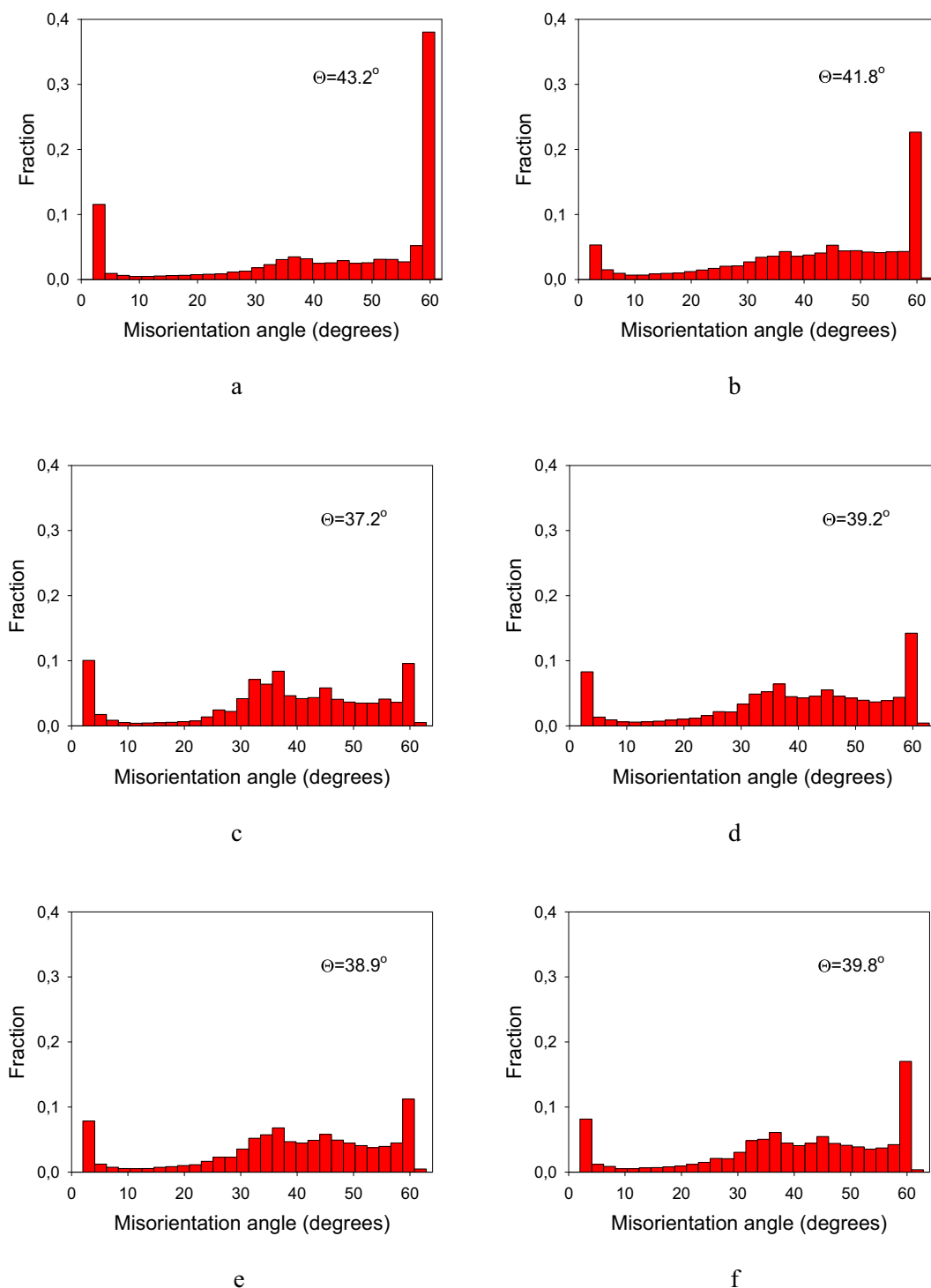


Fig. 5. Misorientation distributions for the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy in the initial condition (a) and in various areas of the weld: area #1 in Fig. 2a (b), area #2 in Fig. 2a (c), area #3 in Fig. 2a (d), area #3-1 in Fig. 3a (e) and area #3-2 in Fig. 3a (f).

recrystallization, grow with no incubation period into the dynamically recrystallized matrix [36].

The presence of tiny (~ 150 nm) $M_{23}C_6$ carbides may have a limited influence on a well-known phenomenon associated with particle stimulated nucleation (PSN) of recrystallization. When the particles size is less than ~ 1 μm [36], dislocations at high temperatures may be able to bypass particles without forming deformation zones. However these carbide particles can limit nuclei growth thereby surviving rather fine and homogeneous microstructure. It worth noting that the W-rich

particles (see Fig. 4) can contribute in the PSN effect due to noticeably larger size (up to $2\mu\text{m}$) that in turn resulted in much finer microstructure ($\sim 2.0\mu\text{m}$) in area #3-1 (Fig. 3d). Earlier noticeably finer microstructure in the WB in comparison to the rest of the SZ was also ascribed to the effect of PSN [26,39].

The formation of the annealing twins in all observed areas is also a marker of low stacking fault energy (SFE) which is obviously inherent in the program material. The SFE for the equiatomic CoCrFeNiMn is known to be $20\text{--}30\text{ mJ/m}^{-2}$ that is quite comparable to that of TWIP

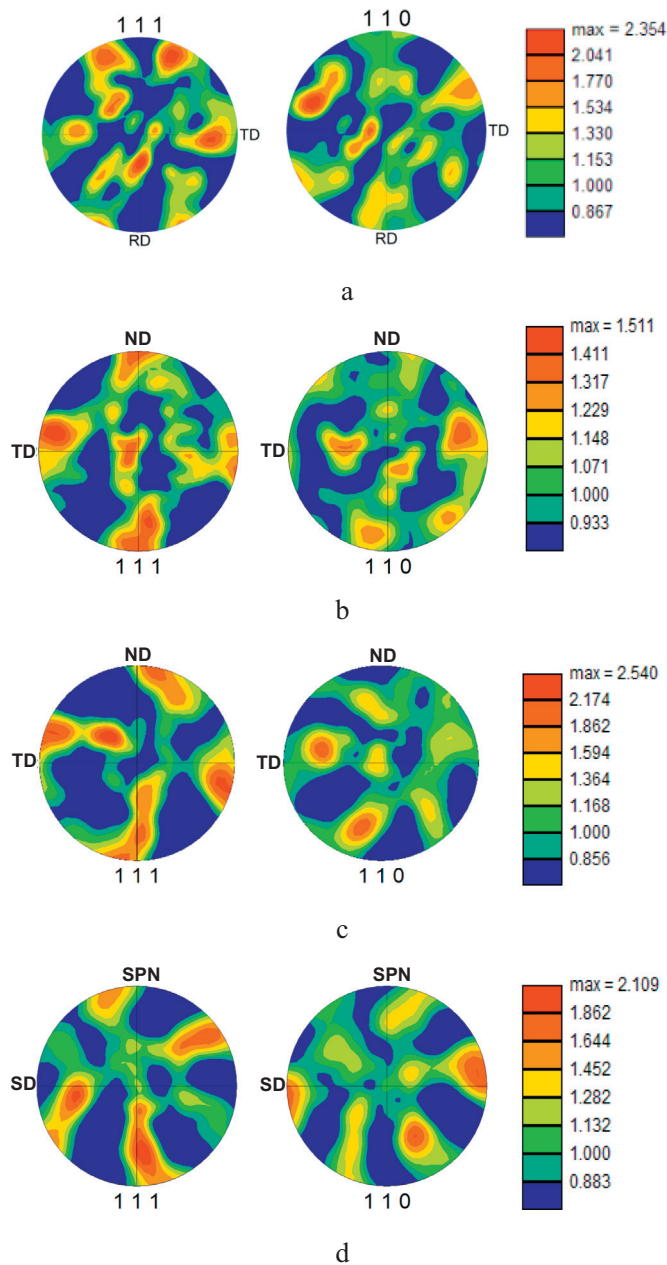


Fig. 6. {111} and {110} pole figures for the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy in the initial condition (a) and in various areas of the weld: area #1 in Fig. 2a (b), area #2 in Fig. 2a (c), area #3 in Fig. 2a (d). The pole figures for area #3 was rotated by 90° around the ND and then tilted by 45° around the TD in order to align the orientation data measured in this microstructural region with the presumed geometry of simple shear imposed during FSW. In the pole figures, RD, TD, ND, SPN, and SD are rolling direction, transversal direction, normal direction, shear plane normal and shear direction, respectively.

steels ($\sim 25 \text{ mJ/m}^{-2}$ [40]). However the composition of the program alloy differs from the classic equiatomic Cantor's alloy by the presence of Al and C. Results of [18,41,42] suggest some increase in the value of SFE with an addition of C and/or Al; however their influence should be limited due to a small amount of Al in the alloy (Table 1) and partitioning of C to the carbide particles (Figs. 1c and 7).

The observed increase in strength of the alloy after FSW was most likely associated with the changes in the structure of the SZ (smaller grain size and larger volume fraction of carbide particles). Engineering stress-strain curves show $\sim 80 \text{ MPa}$ increase in the ultimate tensile strength and 200 MPa in the yield strength (Fig. 8b,c; Table 2). The

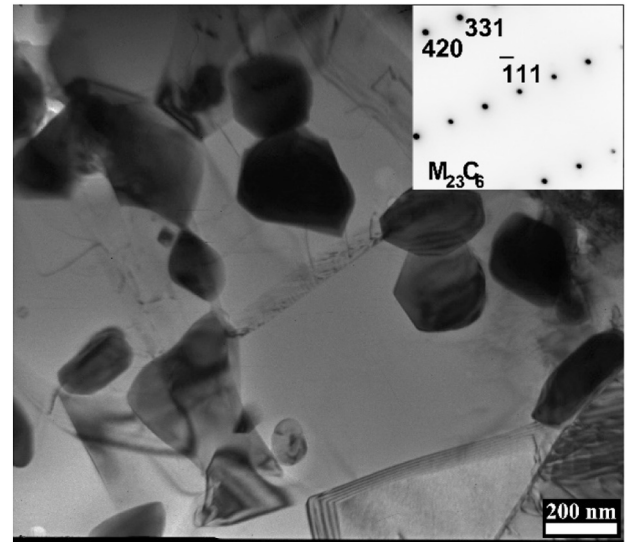


Fig. 7. TEM image of microstructure in SZ of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn after FSW.

microhardness measurement also shows an approximately 40 HV increase in the SZ in comparison with the BM (Fig. 8a).

The contributions of two main mechanisms in this strength increment $\Delta\sigma$ can be evaluated as:

$$\Delta\sigma = (\sigma_p^{FSW} - \sigma_p) + (\sigma_{H-P}^{FSW} - \sigma_{H-P}), \quad (1)$$

where σ_p and σ_{H-P} denote the precipitation strengthening and the Hall-Petch strengthening for the initial or friction stir welded (with FSW subscript) conditions.

The precipitation strengthening via the Ashby-Orowan mechanism can be expressed as [43]:

$$\sigma_p = \left(\frac{0.538Gb\sqrt{f}}{d} \right) \ln \left(\frac{d}{2b} \right), \quad (2)$$

where G is the shear modulus, b is the Burgers vector, f is the volume fraction of particles, and d is a diameter of the particles.

The Hall-Petch strengthening can be found using the well-known formula:

$$\sigma_{H-P} = K_y D^{-1/2}, \quad (3)$$

where K_y is the Hall-Petch coefficient and D is the grain size.

The following input parameters were used for the calculation: $G = 80 \text{ GPa}$ [44], $b = 2.58 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ [45]. The Hall-Petch coefficient value for an alloy which contains a considerable amount of twin boundaries is $K_y = 0.3 \text{ MPa} \times \text{m}^{-1/2}$ [41,46].

A decrease in grain size by a factor of two (from $9.2 \mu\text{m}$ in the initial condition to $4.6 \mu\text{m}$ after FSW) resulted in an increase in strength by $\sim 55 \text{ MPa}$. Therefore the rest of increment in the yield strength ($\sim 145 \text{ MPa}$) can be associated with precipitation strengthening due to some increase in the volume fraction f , because the M_{23}C_6 carbides size was rather similar in both conditions ($\sim 150 \text{ nm}$). A rough evaluation yields that an increase in f should be $\approx 7\%$ to provide such a strength increment. This result is in reasonable agreement with the experimental data obtained by TEM ($\sim 2\%$ in the BM and $\sim 7\%$ in the SZ). Unfortunately a reliable quantitative assessment of the M_{23}C_6 volume fraction using XRD data is not possible because of low percentage of the carbides and a complicated texture in the SZ (Fig. 6).

The obtained results have demonstrated both the possibility to attain a sound and defect-free joint in this alloy using FSW and pronounced hardening of the welds due to the combined effect of the M_{23}C_6 carbides precipitation and microstructure refinement. Weld

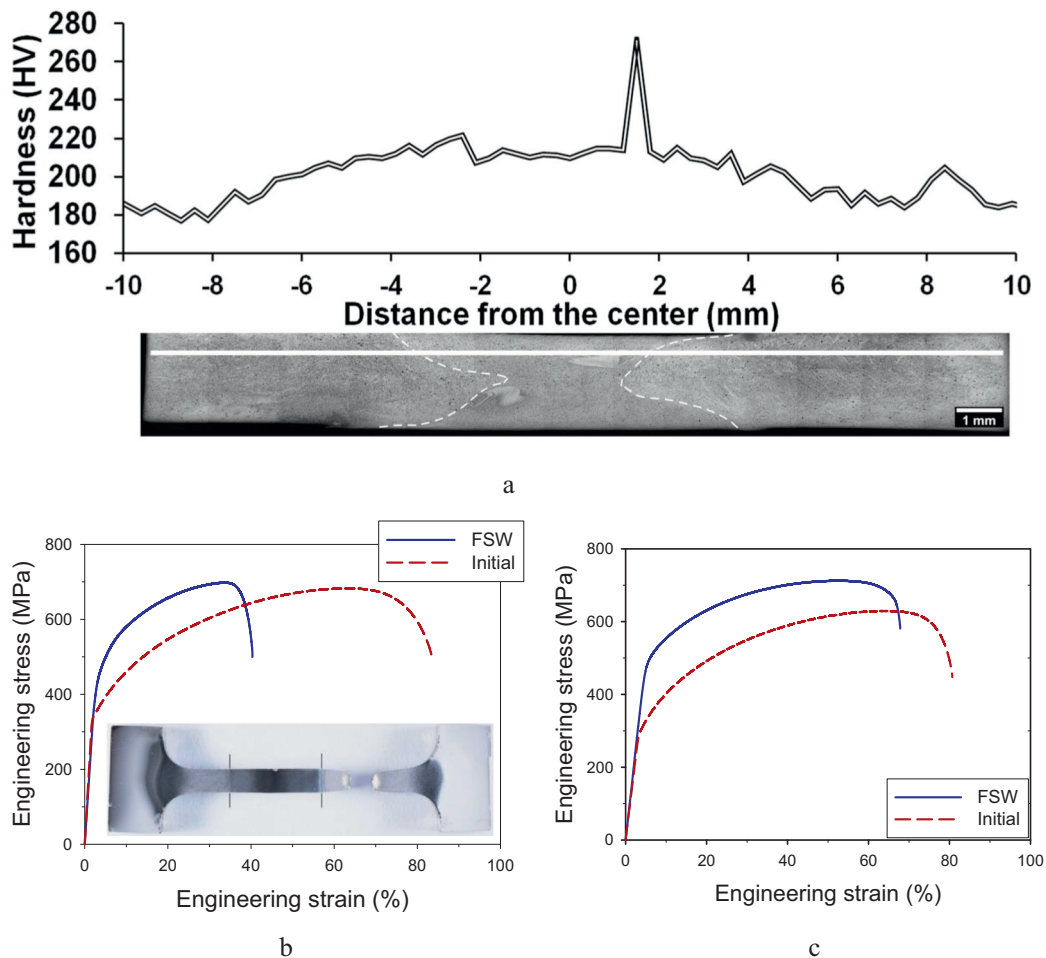


Fig. 8. Microhardness distribution across the seam (a) and tensile stress-strain curves of the FSW specimens cut across (b) or along (c) the seam. The BM specimens (initial conditions) were cut parallel to the corresponding FSW specimens (along the RD in Fig. 8b and across the RD in Fig. 8c). A fractured tensile specimen is shown in Fig. 8b.

Table 2
Mechanical characteristics of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn alloy in the initial condition and after FSW.

Condition	Direction	YS, MPa	UTS, MPa	ϵ , %
Initial	Along the RD	330	683	70
	Across the RD	290	630	65
FSW	Along the seam (\perp to RD)	490	713	52
	Across the seam (\parallel to RD)	397	698	31

joints are often considered as “weak” areas of fabricated structures even in the case of FSW [24,33]. Therefore the higher strength of the weld can potentially be an advantage for practical applications of the CoCrFeNiMn-type HEAs. An important fact is that no specific post-welding processing is needed to obtain a hardened joint, i.e. the alloy hardens due to the “natural” heat treatment during welding. Thus the present study shows one more advantage of interstitial alloying of HEAs. Moreover, it can be supposed that by tailoring microstructure via adjusting the chemical composition and processing parameters even higher strength of the FSW joints can be achieved in similar alloys [11,23,47,48].

5. Summary

Successful friction stir welding of the carbon-doped CoCrFeNiMn-type high entropy alloy was demonstrated. Sound welds without visible defects such as porosity or cracks were obtained. The difference in

microstructure between the base material and welds was mainly associated with a decrease in grain size from 9.2 μm in the BM to 4.6 μm in the SZ and some increase in the volume fraction of the M_{23}C_6 carbide particles. These changes led to an increase in the ultimate tensile strength and yield strength by ~ 80 MPa and 200 MPa, respectively. The microhardness measurement also shows an approximately 40 HV increase in the area of the SZ in comparison with the BM.

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