LIST OF FIGURES

No.	Figure Caption	Page No.
Figure 1.1:	Schematic diagram of HPT.	8
Figure 1.2:	Schematic diagram of ARB process.	10
Figure 1.3:	Schematic diagram of Twist extrusion showing shape of workpiece before entering the die.	11
Figure 1.4:	Schematic diagram of the die channel [Azushima et. al 2008].	12
Figure 1.5:	The principle of ECAP showing the shearing plane within the die [Nakashima et al. 2000].	13
Figure 1.6:	Variation of the equivalent strain with the channel angle Φ over angle Ψ [Furuno et al. 2004]	15
Figure 1.7:	Routes for ECAP processing [Estrin et al.2005].	17
Figure 1.8:	The distortions of cubic elements on the X, Y and Z planes of sample for A, B_A, B_C and C processing routes [Furukawa et al. 1998].	21
Figure 1.9:	The shearing patterns on the X, Y and Z planes for processing routes A, B_A, B_C and C: mauve, green and blue colors correspond to the 1, 2, 3, 4 pass, respectively [Furukawa et al. 2002].	22
Figure 1.10:	Geometry and operation of Rotary-Die ECAP (initial state) (b) after one pass (c) after 90° die rotation [Valiev et al. 2006].	23
Figure 1.11:	A schematic diagram of side extrusion process for ECAP [Valiev et al. 2006].	24

Figure 1.12: A schematic illustration of principle of ECAP with parallel channels [Raab 2005]. 25

Figure 1.13: A schematic representation of a multi-pass facility for ECAP [Nakashima et al. 2000]. 26

Figure 1.14: Position of important texture components [Humphreys et al. 1995, Hutchinson 1999**].** 31

Figure 1.15: (110) pole figure showing the locations of the corresponding main ideal orientations ($D_{1\theta}$, $D_{2\theta}$, E_θ /$\bar{E}_\theta$, Jθ/$\bar{J}_\theta$, and F_θ) and fiber textures ($<111>_\theta$ and $\{110\}_\theta$) derived from negative simple shear by a 60◦ CCW-rotation around the z-axis. Contour levels:1/1.4/2/2.8/4/5.6 [Beyerlein et al. 2005]. 34

Figure 1.16: Variation of yield strength in low carbon steels with grain size from macrosize to ultrafine size for convensional to severe plastic deformation methods [Song et al. 2006]. 41

Figure 1.17: Variation of elongation in low carbon steels with grain size from macrosize to ultrafine grain size for convensional to severe plastic deformation methods [Song et al. 2006]. 42

Figure 1.18: Transmission electron microscopy bright field image of (a) cold worked (at liquid nitrogen temperature) Cu after annealing at 180°C for 3 min (curve D in Fig. 1.15) (b) coldworked Cu after annealing at 200°C for 3 min (for curve E in Fig. 1.15). Major portion of the grains are in the nanocrystalline/ultra fine range with some recrystallized regions [Wang 2002]. 44

Figure 1.19: Engineering stress–strain curves for pure Cu. A) annealed, coarse-grained Cu; B) room temperature rolling to 95% cold work (CW); C) liquid-nitrogen-temperature rolling to 93% CW; D) 93% CW, 180°C) 3min.; and E) 93% CW 200°C for 3 min [Wang 2002]. 44

Figure 1.20 The conditions for discontinuous growth as a function of the relative sizes, boundary energies and mobility of the grains [Humphery 1977]. 49

Figure 2.1: (a) Universal testing machine used in ECAP (b) ECAP die and plunger. 55

Figure 2.2:	(a) Section of die assembly with intersection angles φ and ψ, billet, shear plane and X, Y, X directions, b) Pressed Billet where Y plane is shown as colored plane with respect to X, Y, Z directions.	56
Figure 2.3:	(a) (110) pole figure showing the ideal ECAE texture simulated by the Taylor model for bcc materials after one ECAE pass with Φ=120°, (b) directions of rolled samples.	66
Figure 2.4:	Schematic representation of the Euler angles φ_1, Φ, φ_2 [Engler et al. 2010].	67
Figure 2.5:	(a) Orientation space is divided into slices at φ_2=5° intervals and (b) 2D-Typical orientation distribution Function (ODF) maps	68
Figure 2.6:	(a1) Color codes for inverse pole figure [001], (a2) directions of rolled samples, (a3) directions of ECAPed sample on Y-plane, ED=extrusion direction (X direction), ND=normal direction (Y direction), TD=transverse direction (Z direction).	70
Figure 2.7:	Dimensions of round tensile sample (all dimensions are in mm).	72
Figure 2.8:	Dimensions of flat tensile sample	72
Figure 3.1:	Optical micrographs of samples at (a) ε_{vm}=0, (b) ε_{vm}=0.6, (c) ε_{vm}=1.2 and (d) ε_{vm}=1.8.	74-75
Figure 3.2:	Image quality maps of IF steel of (a) ε_{vm}=0, (b) ε_{vm}=0.6, (c) ε_{vm}=1.2, (d) ε_{vm}=1.8, (e) ε_{vm}=2.4, (f) ε_{vm}=3, (g) ε_{vm}=6. (h) ε_{vm}=9, (i) ε_{vm}=12, (j) ε_{vm}=15, (k) ε_{vm}=18, (l) ε_{vm}=21 and (m) ε_{vm}=24. Blue and red lines delineate high angle grain boundaries and low angle grain boundaries respectively. Magnified view of selected area is given on corresponding Figure with an arrow at left hand top corner for selected strains.	77-83
Figure 3.3:	TEM bright field images of IF steel after ECAP for (a) ε_{vm}=0, (b) ε_{vm}=0.6, (c) ε_{vm}=1.2, (d) ε_{vm}=1.8, (e) ε_{vm}=2.4, (f) ε_{vm}=3, (g) ε_{vm}=6, (h) ε_{vm}=9, (i) ε_{vm}=12, (j) ε_{vm}=15, (k) ε_{vm}=21, (l) ε_{vm}=24.	85-90

Figure 3.4:	Variation of grain size (measured from TEM images) with equivalent strain.	91
Figure 3.5:	Variation of (a) low angle grain boundary fraction and (b) average misorientation angle with equivalent strain (ε_{vm}) in IF steel. Data points are joined by dotted line to show trend.	92
Figure 4.1:	Variation of (a) orientation distribution function and (b) texture index with equivalent strain. .	97
Figure 4.2:	[001] Inverse pole figure maps of IF steel after ECAP for (a) as-received, ε_{vm}=0 and after ECAP for (b) ε_{vm}=0.6, (c) ε_{vm}=1.2, (d) ε_{vm}=1.8, (e) ε_{vm}=2.4 and (f) ε_{vm}=3, (g) ε_{vm}=6, (h) ε_{vm}=9, (i) ε_{vm}=15, (j) ε_{vm}=21,(k) ε_{vm}=24.	99-101
Figure 4.3:	(110) pole figure maps of IF steel for (a1) ε_{vm} =0 and after ECAP for (a) ε_{vm} =0.6, (b) ε_{vm} =1.2, and (c) ε_{vm} =1.8. (d) ε_{vm} =2.4, (e) ε_{vm} =3, (f) ε_{vm} =6 and (g) ε_{vm}=9. (h) ε_{vm} =15 (i) ε_{vm} =18, (j) ε_{vm} =21 and (k) ε_{vm} =24.	102-104
Figure 4.4:	ODF maps of IF steel for (a1, a2) ε_{vm} =0 and after ECAP for (b1, b2) ε_{vm} =0.6, (c1, c2) ε_{vm} =1.2 (d1, d2) ε_{vm} =1.8, (e1, e2) ε_{vm} =2.4, (f1, f2) ε_{vm} =3, (g1, g2) ε_{vm} =6, (h1, h2) ε_{vm} =9, (i1, i2) ε_{vm} =15, (j1, j2) ε_{vm} =18 (k1, k2) ε_{vm} =21 and (l1, l2) ε_{vm} =24 where subscripts 1,2 stands for φ_2 =0º and 45º sections respectively.	106-107
Figure 4.5:	(110) pole figure maps of IF steel for (a1) ε_{vm} =0 and after ECAP for (a) ε_{vm} =0.6, (b) ε_{vm} =1.2, (c) ε_{vm} =1.8, (d) ε_{vm} =2.4, (e) ε_{vm} =3, (f) ε_{vm} =6, (g) ε_{vm} =9. (h) ε_{vm} =15 (i) ε_{vm} =18, (j) ε_{vm} =21 and (k) ε_{vm} =24.	109-111
Figure 5.1:	Variation of hardness with equivalent strain.	117
Figure 5.2:	(a) Engineering stress-strain curves of as-received IF steel and after ECAP for different equivalent (Von Mises') strain (ε_{vm}) and (b) variation of yield strength and ultimate tensile strength (c) total elongation and uniform elongation with equivalent strain.	119-120
Figure 5.3:	Variation of elastic strain energy (Joule/mole) with equivalent strain, ε_{vm}.	121

Figure 5.4:	Microstructure of fracture surface of IF steel of (a) as-received, ECAPed for (b) ε_{vm}=0.6, (c) ε_{vm}=1.8, (d) ε_{vm}=3. (e) ε_{vm}=6, (f) ε_{vm}=9, (g) ε_{vm}=12, (h) ε_{vm}=18, (i) ε_{vm}=21 D is for dimples or ductile fracture and A stands for cleavage fracture.	122-123
Figure 5.5:	Variation of size of largest size dimples with equivalent strain, ε_{vm}.	124
Figure 6.1:	IPF maps for (a) ECAP-12 and (b) ECAP-CR-90, (c) ECAP-CRR-70, (d) ECAP-CRR-96	129-130
Figure 6.2:	TEM bright field images of (a) ECAP-12, (b) ECAP-CR-90, (c) ECAP-CRR-70 and (d) ECAP-CRR-96.	122-133
Figure 6.3:	Misorientation angle distribution for (a) As-received, (b) ECAP-12, (c) ECAP-CR-90, (d) ECAP-CRR-70, (e) ECAP-CRR-96 IF steels, (f) variation of average misorientation angle and (g) HAGB fraction with respect to processing condition of material.	134-135
Figure 6.4:	ODF maps of IF steel after ECAP for (a) ECAP-CR-90, (b) ECAP-CRR-70, (c) ECAP-CRR-96.	136
Figure 6.5	Engineering stress-strain curves of IF steel samples	138
Figure 6.6:	Microstructure of fracture surface of IF steel of (a) ECAP-CR-90, (b) ECAP-CRR-70, (c) ECAP-CRR-96.	139
Figure 7.1:	SEM images of IF steel deformed upto ε_{vm}=3 and flash annealed (a) ECAP-3-FA550, (b) ECAP-3-FA600, (c) ECAP-3-FA650, (d) ECAP-3-FA675, (e) ECAP-3-FA700, (f) ECAP-3-FA725 and (g) ECAP-3-FA750.	145-146
Figure 7.2:	TEM bright field images of IF steel deformed upto ε_{vm}=3 and flash annealed (a) ECAP-3-FA675 (b) ECAP-3-FA700 (c) ECAP-3-FA725.	147-148
Figure 7.3:	SEM images of IF steel deformed upto ε_{vm}=12 and flash annealed (a) ECAP-12-FA600, (b) ECAP-12-FA625.	149
Figure 7.4:	TEM bright field images of IF steel after (a) ECAP-12-FA650, (b) ECAP-12-FA675, (c) ECAP-12-FA675	150-151

Figure 7.5:	SEM images of IF steel deformed upto ε_{vm}=21 and flash annealed (a) ECAP-21-FA600 (b) ECAP-21-FA625, (c) ECAP-21-FA675 (d) ECAP-21-FA700.	152
Figure 7.6:	TEM images of IF steel deformed upto ε_{vm}=21 and flash annealed (a) ECAP-21-FA600, (b) ECAP-21-FA625, (c) ECAP-21-FA675, (d) ECAP-21-FA700.	153-154
Figure 7.7:	TEM bright field images of IF steel after (a) ECAP-12-CR-90-FA650 (b) ECAP-12-CR90-FA675 (c) [001] IPF maps of IF steel after ECAP-12-CR90-FA675.	156-158
Figure 7.8:	TEM bright field images of IF steel after (a) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA550, (b) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA600, (c) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA650, (d) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA650 (e) [001] IPF maps of IF steel after (e) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA675.	159-161
Figure 7.9:	The misorientation angle distribution of the IF steel for (a) ECAP-12-CR-90-FA, (b) ECAP-12-CRR-96-FA.	162
Figure 7.10	Variation of hardness of ECAPed (ε_{vm}=3) IF steel with flash annealing temperature.	164
Figure 7.11:	Engineering stress-strain curves of IF steel after ECAP-12 and ECAP followed by flash annealed at 600, 625°C compared with a received material (b) variation of hardness of ECAP-12 with annealing temperature.	165
Figure 7.12:	Engineering stress-strain curves of IF steel after ECAP-12-CR-90, ECAP-12-CR-90 and flash annealing at 675 and 700°C, (b) ECAP-CRR-96 flash annealing at 675°C.	166
Figure 7.13:	Variation of hardness of ECAPed (ε_{vm}=21) IF steel with flash annealing temperature.	166