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Sliding of coherent twin boundaries

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Coherent twin boundaries (CTBs) are internal interfaces that can play a key role in markedly enhancing the strength of metallic materials while preserving their ductility. They are known to accommodate plastic deformation primarily through their migration, while experimental evidence documenting large-scale sliding of CTBs to facilitate deformation has thus far not been reported. We show here that CTB sliding is possible whenever the loading orientation enables the Schmid factors of leading and trailing partial dislocations to be comparable to each other. This theoretical prediction is confirmed by real-time transmission electron microscope experimental observations during uniaxial deformation of copper pillars with different orientations and is further validated at the atomic scale by recourse to molecular dynamics simulations. Our findings provide mechanistic insights into the evolution of plasticity in heavily twinned face-centered cubic metals, with the potential for optimizing mechanical properties with nanoscale CTBs in material design.

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Grain boundary sliding (GBS) occurs when two adjoining grains with different crystallographic orientations undergo a relative displacement along the boundaries^{1, 2}. GBS is a plasticity mechanism whereby deformation can be accommodated even at room temperature, especially in nano-grained metals^{3, 4} that possess an average grain size typically much smaller than a hundred nanometers. However, a special type of high-angle GB, the coherent twin boundary (CTB) in face-centered cubic (FCC) metals, is generally considered to be incapable of sliding at room temperature owing to the paucity of boundary dislocations⁵. This notion has been further reinforced by the fact that no experimental observations have been reported in the literature to date documenting significant sliding of coherent twin boundaries at room temperature. Twin boundary migration in the direction perpendicular to the CTB^{6–11} or incoherent TB migration^{12, 13} in the direction parallel to the CTB, is so far the only experimentally observed mode of boundary motion involving twinned FCC metals, which is mediated by Shockley partial dislocations on consecutive (111) planes^{6, 8, 12, 14–19}. Despite this lack of experimental evidence for CTB sliding (CTBS), there are existing results from computational simulations employing molecular dynamics that suggest the possibility of CTBS at relatively low temperatures when shear deformation is induced along certain crystallographic orientations of the FCC crystal (such as $\langle 110 \rangle$)^{20, 21}.

The foregoing considerations from existing literature motivated us to work on the following fundamental aims of a broad and general interest to a wide range of FCC metals and alloys. First, confirm experimentally whether or not CTB sliding (CTBS) can actually occur in nano-twinned FCC materials. If so, establish theoretically the critical conditions under which CTBS can occur. Finally, experimentally validate the theoretical predictions in a

quantitative manner with the occurrence of CTBS determined in real time and with high resolution during mechanical deformation of an FCC single crystal.

For both CTB migration (CTBM) and CTBS, the underlying mechanistic process entails the nucleation and motion of partial dislocations. The key parameter influencing this process is the resolved shear stress that is required for activating the Shockley partial dislocations. Given plasticity anisotropy (i.e., orientation-dependence) and the role of non-Schmid stress components in influencing the response of CTBs, a possible means of testing orientation-dependence of plasticity is to conduct uniaxial experiments.

Here multiple (independent) loading orientations, with respect to the orientation of CTBs, are tested whereby multiple relevant stress states involving independent combinations of pure shear (resolved shear stress) and non-Schmid (e.g., out-of-plane) shear stress/normal stress components can be imposed on the specimens in a controlled manner. We show quantitatively that CTBS is possible at least for specific loading orientations and develop a general orientation map for CTBM and CTBS. By recourse to in situ quantitative mechanical testing on nano-twinned copper pillars inside a transmission electron microscope (TEM), we demonstrate that CTBs can slide, validating our theoretical analysis and consistent with our quantitative predictions. In addition, plastic deformation is accompanied by crystal lattice rotation and re-orientation, which can eventually activate initially inactive deformation modes (such as CTBS) due to the changing Schmid factors at larger strains. We have carefully considered the changes in sample cross-section and CTB re-orientation (due to deformation induced rotation) for obtaining estimated resolved shear stresses at each CTB throughout the present study, with experimental observations consistent with the theoretical CTBM and CTBS predictions.

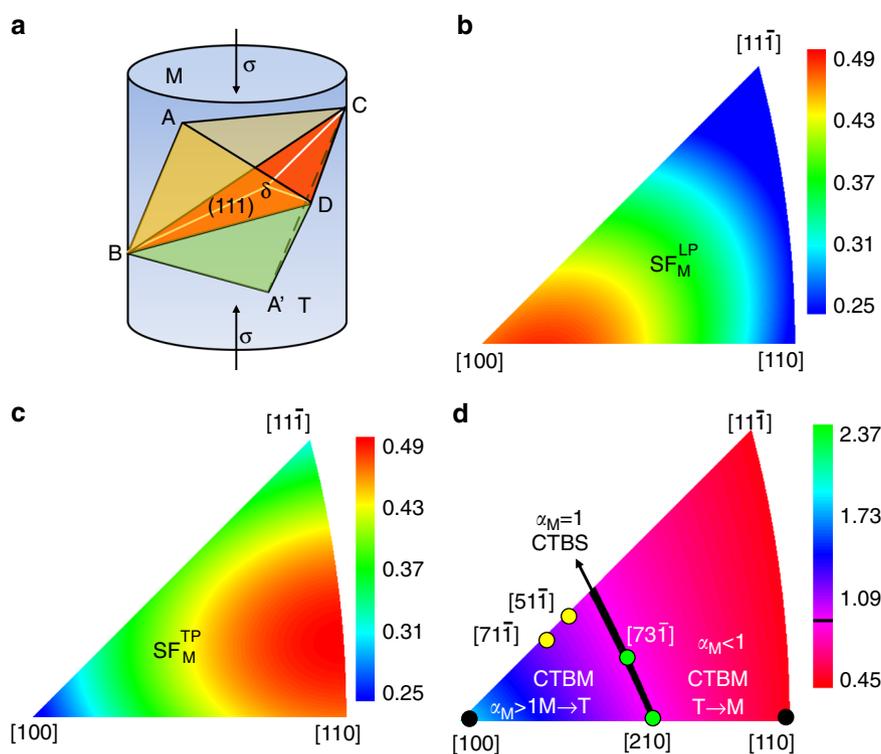


Fig. 1 Coherent twin boundary sliding vs. coherent twin boundary migration. **a** Schematic illustration showing double Thompson tetrahedra (tetrahedron of matrix and twin) in a Cu pillar containing (111) twin planes. Color contours showing calculated values of Schmid factor of the **b** leading partial dislocation and **c** trailing partial dislocation for all the loading orientations in the $[100] - [110] - [11\bar{1}]$ stereographic triangle. **d** The standard triangle of the stereographic projection showing different regimes for coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS) and coherent twin boundary migration (CTBM)

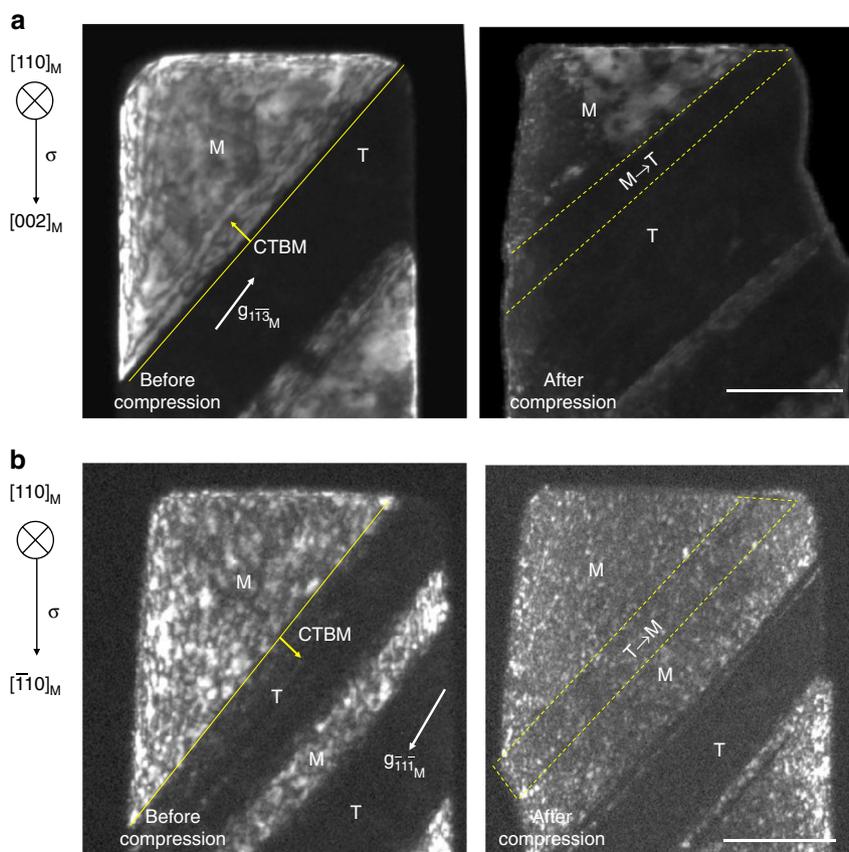


Fig. 2 Orientation-dependent coherent twin boundary migration (CTBM). **a** $[001]_M$ oriented and **b** $[\bar{1}10]_M$ oriented Cu nanopillar. The scale bar in each figure represents 100 nm

Results

Schmid factor analysis of CTBM versus CTBS. We begin with a consideration of the competition between CTBS and CTBM in an FCC metal, by recourse to a Schmid factor analysis. The analysis seeks to identify the most favorable crystallographic planes and directions for dislocation motion. It is widely recognized that while CTBs do not contain intrinsic dislocations, dislocations can be nucleated on free surfaces or grain boundaries where CTBs terminate and injected into the crystal to slip on the CTBs^{8, 12, 14–17}. Indeed, it is the action of twinning partial dislocations that sustains CTBM^{22, 23}. Specifically, CTBM is accomplished by the nucleation, and the ensuing propagation, of partial dislocations with the same $1/6\langle 112 \rangle$ Burgers vector on consecutive planes (the migrating CTB). But other processes involving alternative dislocation combinations may also be possible, including those that result in CTBS without CTBM. To examine the various possibilities, we analyze the uniaxial compression deformation of a Cu crystal in Fig. 1a, in which the upper part of the specimen is designated as the matrix (M) and the lower part as the twin (T). M and T are joined at the (111) CTB, which is the plane shared by their respective Thompson tetrahedron (Fig. 1a) where dislocation slip occurs. In this work, we define SF_M^{LP} and SF_M^{TP} as the Schmid factors of the leading partial (LP) and trailing partial (TP) dislocations in M, respectively. Along with the change of the compression orientation, i.e., as depicted in possible changes within the $[100] - [110] - [11\bar{1}]$ stereographic triangle, the calculated values of SF_M^{LP} and SF_M^{TP} are shown in the color contour map of Fig. 1b and Fig. 1c, respectively. Defining $\alpha_M \equiv SF_M^{LP}/SF_M^{TP}$, the preference for TB migration direction can be predicted by calculating the value of α_M . For example, when $\alpha_M > 1$, the leading partial is always favored and

the matrix part is expected to be transformed to its twin orientation, i.e., $M \rightarrow T$, by the successive nucleation and gliding of the leading partial dislocation only. This leads to twin thickening as the CTB migrates to consume the matrix. The loading orientations corresponding to this scenario are in the blue colored region in Fig. 1d. For $\alpha_M < 1$, CTB migrates into the twin part, $T \rightarrow M$, and the loading orientations that correspond to this scenario are represented by the red colored region in Fig. 1d.

Note that there does exist a special region where $\alpha_M = 1$, as marked by the black line in Fig. 1d. The Schmid factor is the same for the leading partial and the trailing partial. In this case, the leading partial dislocation and the trailing partial dislocation have the same probability of nucleation. They may alternate, that is, a leading partial can potentially be followed by a trailing partial, thereby leading to the same consequence of a perfect dislocation with a Burgers vector, \mathbf{b}_{full} . The leading partial increases (decreases) the twin thickness by one atomic spacing while the trailing partial decreases (increases) the twin thickness by one atomic layer. Overall, the twin thickness does not change but the crystals on either side of the CTB are displaced by \mathbf{b}_{full} relative to each other. The repetition of this process (e.g., n times) then leads to significant CTB sliding, with a large offset ($= n\mathbf{b}_{full}$) created on the surface. In other words, our analysis indicates that CTBS can exist theoretically, even though the precondition appears to be somewhat stringent.

Experimental observations of CTBM versus CTBS. Next, we demonstrate experimentally that not only the migration direction of the CTBs but also CTBS itself can occur in a predictable manner, through in situ compression experiments performed

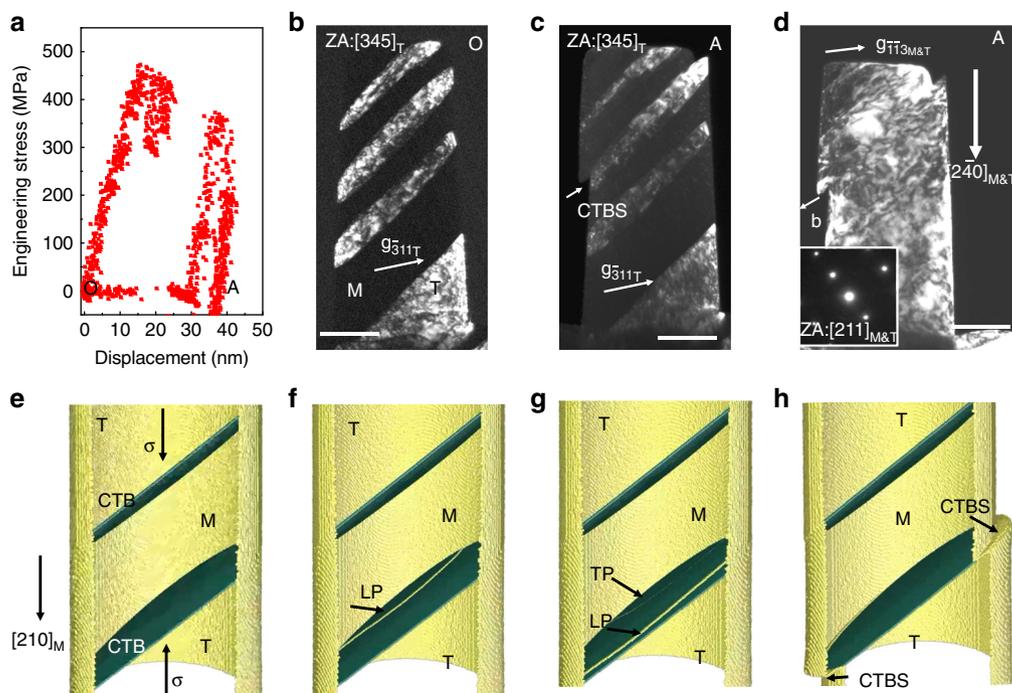


Fig. 3 Typical example of coherent twin boundary sliding. **a** Experimentally measured mechanical response of the nano-twinned single-crystal Cu nanopillar subjected to compression along $[1\bar{2}0]_{M\&T}$ orientation. The plot shows engineering stress as a function of loading displacement. Images **b** to **d** show dark-field TEM images of nano-twinned Cu compressed inside the TEM. Dark-field TEM image of Cu pillar **b** before and **c** after compression under $[345]_T$ beam direction, and **d** after compression under $[211]$ beam direction. The inset denotes the selected-area diffraction pattern. **e-h** show the evolution of coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS) as predicted by the MD simulation. **e** A $[210]_M$ orientated Cu pillar (an equivalent orientation to $[1\bar{2}0]$) created by MD simulation before tension. **f** A leading partial dislocation is nucleated and it propagates coherent twin boundary (CTB). **g** A trailing partial dislocation is nucleated and it propagates CTB. **h** A large surface step arising from coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS). The scale bars in **b, c, d** represent 100 nm

inside a transmission electron microscope on sub-micrometer sized Cu pillars containing nanoscale twins. We purposely fabricated pillars with different orientations from columnar-grained copper containing preferentially oriented nanoscale twins²⁴ (Methods section). This facilitated uniaxial compression loading whereby all the three regions in Fig. 1d could be investigated systematically in our experiments. The loading orientations are marked by the black, green and yellow dots in Fig. 1d and listed in Table 1. The Schmid factors for the leading partial, trailing partial and the ratio α_M are also listed in Table 1. Figure 2a shows an example of CTBM toward the matrix. In this case, the copper pillar with $[001]_M$ orientation was compressed in the direction shown by the left arrow, with $\alpha_M = 2.01$ (Table 1). Our analysis predicts that CTBM leads to twin thickening. TEM images of the M and T regions before compression are shown in the left panel of Fig. 2a ($[110]_M$ zone axis). The CTB is highlighted by the yellow solid line. As can be seen from the right panel in Fig. 2a, a part of the matrix (enclosed by yellow dashed lines) has transformed during compression to twin orientation, and consequently the entire twin region has thickened significantly. By contrast, Fig. 2b shows an example of $\alpha_M < 1$, for compression of a $[\bar{1}10]_M$ orientated sample with $\alpha_M = 0.52$ (Table 1, an equivalent orientation to $[110]_M$ in $[100] - [110] - [1\bar{1}1]$ stereographic triangle). As predicted earlier for this case, the CTB (yellow line) migrated toward the twin part following compression. That is, a section of the twin (the region within the yellow dashed lines) was transformed into the matrix orientation. Note that the above analysis and experiment are for the uniaxial compression case. When the loading mode is changed to uniaxial tension, the CTB will migrate in the opposite direction because of the reversal of the shear stress direction (not shown). Likewise, upon tensile-

compression cyclic loading, twin thickening and twin thinning would alternate²².

Next, we consider deformation of the copper specimen for which with $\alpha_M \sim 1$. A pillar with $[1\bar{2}0]_{M\&T}$ orientation indexed by the selected-area diffraction pattern under $[211]$ zone axis was compression-loaded (an equivalent orientation to $[210]_M$ in $[100] - [110] - [1\bar{1}1]$ stereographic triangle). The subscript 'M&T' here denotes that the matrix and the twin have the same lattice arrangement when they are viewed from the $[211]$ direction. The values of SF_M^{LP} and SF_M^{TP} are both 0.42. CTBS is therefore expected, replacing CTBM. In order to increase the contrast between the twin and the matrix for clear observation of CTB deformation in the microscope, the specimen was tilted to $[345]$ zone axis. When the uniaxial compressive stress on the specimen was about 480 MPa (Fig. 3a), CTBS was observed to initiate (Supplementary Movie 1) with a sudden and large strain burst. From comparison of the dark-field TEM images of the specimen before (Fig. 3b) and after (Fig. 3c) compression, it is evident that there is no additional shape change in the other regions of the specimen. The sliding direction is determined to be $[0\bar{1}1]$ from the diffraction pattern obtained with $[211]$ zone axis, as seen in the inset in Fig. 3d. This indicates that the sliding is caused by a large group of $1/2\langle 110 \rangle$ full dislocations that repeatedly slipped across the sample within the very short time interval corresponding to the strain burst.

Molecular dynamics simulations of CTBS. This CTBS mechanism is further supported by our molecular dynamics simulations performed for a $[210]$ oriented (an equivalent orientation to $[1\bar{2}0]$) nanopillar with a diameter of 30 nm and length of ~ 58 nm (Fig. 3e; further details of the simulation can be

Table 1 Schmid factors and deformation mechanisms in nano-twinned Cu pillars

Initial pillar orientation	SF_M^L	SF_M^T	α_M	Deformation mechanism	Number of specimens	Observation
$[100]_M$	0.47	0.24	2.01	CTBM (M \rightarrow T)	2	TBM
$[110]_M$	0.25	0.48	0.52	CTBM (T \rightarrow M)	2	TBM
$[210]_M$	0.42	0.42	1	CTBS	3	TBS (Supplementary Movie 1)
$[7\bar{3}1]_M$	0.43	0.43	1	CTBS	2	TBS
$[7\bar{1}\bar{1}]_M$	0.45	0.32	1.40	CTBM (M \rightarrow T)	3	Small strain: TBM Large strain: TBS
$[5\bar{1}\bar{1}]_M$	0.44	0.35	1.25	CTBM (M \rightarrow T)	2	Small strain: TBM Large strain: TBS (Supplementary Movie 4)

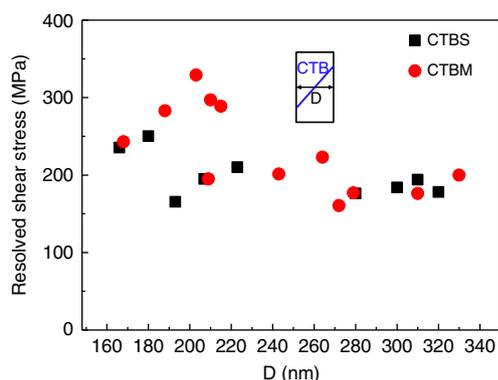


Fig. 4 Critical resolved shear stress for coherent twin boundary sliding and coherent twin boundary migration. Experimentally determined values for the onset of coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS) and coherent twin boundary migration (CTBM) for copper nanopillars of various diameters, D

found in the Methods). Two CTBs that are separated by 80 (111) layers were introduced into this nanopillar, which was then loaded in compression at a strain rate of 10^8 s^{-1} at 300 K. When the uniaxial stress level reached the nucleation stress of partial dislocations, one of the CTBs exhibited sliding which was initiated by successive dislocation nucleation on the pillar surface, and followed by propagation of such dislocations. The dislocation emission was found to be in leading-trailing partial dislocation pairs. A typical CTBS sequence is shown in Fig. 3f through Fig. 3g. First, a leading partial (LP) dislocation was nucleated and it propagated on the bottom CTB (Fig. 3f). Immediately following this leading partial dislocation, a trailing partial (TP) dislocation was nucleated on the same plane and propagated across the nanopillar (Fig. 3g). While the leading partial dislocation moved the CTB one atomic layer upward, the trailing partial dislocation immediately returned it to where it was originally. The net outcome of this leading-trailing partial dislocation pair is that the CTB slides by one full dislocation Burgers vector, without causing CTBM. Sometimes, multiple leading partial and trailing partial dislocations also appear simultaneously on adjacent parallel slip planes. The detailed partial dislocation activities on CTB can be found in Supplementary Fig. 1 and viewed in Supplementary Movie 2 (see also Supplementary Note 1). Overall, the number of leading partials is approximately equal to the number of trailing partials, thus leading to significant CTBS instead of CTBM, as shown in Fig. 3h and Supplementary Movie 3. We have also carried out the simulation of the same nanopillar under tensile loading, CTBS was again observed from the morphologies change in Supplementary Fig. 2. This is expected since the equality of resolved shear stresses for leading partial and trailing partial is not affected when the loading mode is switched from compression to tension (see Supplementary Note 2 and Supplementary Fig. 3 for detailed analysis on resolved shear stress).

Switch between CTBM and CTBS due to crystal re-orientation.

As discussed earlier, a loading orientation initially favorable for CTBM may eventually become favorable for CTBS due to the rotation of the crystal with the increase in plastic strain. Correspondingly, CTBM can switch to CTBS. Two such examples are marked by the green dots in Fig. 1d. The initial crystal orientations marked $[5\bar{1}\bar{1}]_M$ and $[7\bar{1}\bar{1}]_M$ were observed to undergo CTBM first, following which they switched to CTBS after crystal rotation (see Supplementary Note 3, Supplementary Fig. 4 and Supplementary Movie 4 for one example). This suggests that the critical condition for the occurrence of CTBS as predicted by theory shown in Fig. 1 should be considered with the current configuration: the Schmid factor analysis should be predicated on the current (deformed) geometrical characteristics of the crystal and loading deformation taking into account crystal re-orientation (if there is any) due to deformation and the resultant dynamic changes to the slip system. Considering the common occurrence of crystal re-orientation during plastic deformation of ductile metals, this type of rotation-assisted CTBS would make it easier for CTBS to occur.

Quantitative evaluation of the critical stresses for CTBS and CTBM. The mechanical data accompanying our in situ TEM observation also provide an opportunity to quantify the stress at which the CTB motion occurs. In other words, the critical resolved shear stress (CRSS) for CTBS and CTBM was measured experimentally, as summarized in Fig. 4 as a function of the diameter of the pillar (at the location corresponding to the center of the CTB as indicated in the schematic in the inset of Fig. 4). Either CTBS or CTBM usually occurs with a strain burst; this is because the nucleation of the first partial dislocation is followed by the correlated nucleation²⁵ of a number of other partials. The shear stress measured in our experiments can be viewed as the critical resolved shear stress needed for the nucleation event of the first $1/6\langle 112 \rangle$ partial dislocation²⁶. From averaging a number of measurements shown in Fig. 4, this nucleation stress is found to be $203 \pm 27 \text{ MPa}$ for CTBS and $231 \pm 52 \text{ MPa}$ for CTBM in copper.

Unlike conventional grain boundary sliding, CTBS, as observed here, does not involve either dislocation climb or diffusion. Our quantitative experimental results indicate that the resolved shear stress needed for CTBS is comparable to that for CTBM, which can be rationalized by the fact that both rely on $1/6\langle 112 \rangle$ partials. This suggests that CTBS can also occur within appropriately oriented grains of polycrystalline twinned metals, possibly contributing to plastic strains along with the more commonly reported mechanism of CTBM. Excessive CTBS may result in strain compatibility problems that could instigate damage and cracking along CTB^{27–29} and could thus have consequences with respect to the mechanical integrity of heavily twinned metals^{28, 30, 31}.

Discussion

We have predicted the sliding of coherent twin boundaries in FCC crystals subjected to mechanical deformation. We have validated the predictions of the theoretical analysis quantitatively by directly observing CTBS at room temperature in twinned single-crystal copper nanopillars subjected to compression inside a TEM. The dislocations are nucleated heterogeneously from the pillar surface. A group of “short-lived interfacial dislocations” nucleate and slip across the specimen, whose correlated nucleation causes a strain burst that manifests itself as CTBS. Our analysis predicts for FCC crystals, and our experiments corroborate for the case of copper, that a special mode of boundary sliding occurs when the crystal is loaded in a particular orientation with a Schmid factor that is the same for the leading and trailing partials. Our experiments have quantitatively determined the critical resolved shear stress needed to drive CTBS, which can only happen by the nucleation of leading partial and trailing partial as a pair that undergo coordinated motion under relatively high stresses. At lower flow stresses, activities of full dislocations in the lattice would dominate the deformation in lieu of CTBM and CTBS, as shown by the example described in Supplementary Note 4, Supplementary Fig. 5 and Supplementary Movie 5. Consequently, CTBS is more likely to play a significant role for nanoscale twinned structures, since they can sustain high enough stresses to nucleate partial dislocations from the surface (in single crystals) or the grain boundary (in polycrystals). In a micro-twinned structure with length scales of twin spacing and grain size on the order of micrometers, the flow stress is generally well below the required critical stress level required for the nucleation of leading and trailing partial dislocations. CTBS is then not expected to be as likely, even if we have $\alpha_M = 1$. Instead, the motion of lattice dislocations would account for plasticity. These considerations provide a rationale for the paucity of reported observations of CTBS since the vast majority of the work to date involving twins are in microcrystalline metals and alloys. While CTBM may contribute to the preservation or enhancement of ductility, CTBS could also engender stress concentrations and attendant damage and cracking along CTBs. Therefore, anisotropic twin structures³² might be necessary in order to balance these competing effects, so as to optimize strength, ductility and damage tolerance. The theoretical approaches and experimental findings documented in this work provide possible pathways to achieve such optimization in the design of materials microstructures.

Methods

Pillar fabrication. The Cu pillars were cut using focused ion beam from columnar-grained copper containing preferentially oriented nanoscale twins, which was synthesized by means of pulsed electro-deposition. A thin region of several micrometers was obtained from mechanically and chemically polishing the sample in a solution of methanol with 5 vol.% (vol/vol) nitric acid. From the thin region, pillars containing slant twin boundaries were fabricated by focused ion beam (FIB). Further details on the methods used for specimen preparation can be found elsewhere³³. The in situ compression experiments were carried out inside a JEM 2100 field-emission-gun TEM (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), using a Hysitron PicoIndenter (PI95) (Hysitron, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) under displacement control mode. The corresponding microstructure evolution was recorded using a Gatan833 (SC200) CCD camera (Gatan, Inc., Pleasanton, California, USA).

Molecular dynamics. All simulations were performed by using the LAMMPS³⁴ package and visualized by AtomEye³⁵. An empirical potential developed by Mishin et al.³⁶ was used to describe the interatomic interactions for Cu. The nano-twinned nanowire was created by the following procedure. First a crystal slab with matrix/twin/matrix structure was constructed by stacking (111) layers in the sequence of $ABC \cdots ABC/A/CBA \cdots CBACB/A/BCABC \cdots ABC$, where A , B and C denote the three typical (111) layers and twin boundaries are indicated by the slashes. Here 80 (111) layers were used for the twin part. Then the crystal slab was rotated to the desired orientation [210] and cut into a nanowire with diameter of 30 nm and length of ~ 58 nm. Periodic boundary conditions were applied along the axial

direction [210]. Then the as-cut nanowire was relaxed first by energy minimization via the conjugate gradient method and then by molecular dynamics at 930 K ($\sim 0.7T_m$, where T_m is the melting temperature) under constant NPT (i.e., number of atoms, pressure and temperature) conditions. After the relaxation at 930 K for 100 ps, the nanowire was cooled down to 300 K within another 100 ps. Further equilibration at 300 K was performed for 20 ps and then the nanowire was subjected to compression or tensile loading. The axial loading was carried out at a constant strain rate of 10^8 s^{-1} under constant NVT (V is the volume of simulation box) conditions. In all simulations, temperature and pressure were controlled by Nose-Hoover³⁷ and Parrinello-Rhman³⁸ methods, respectively. An integration time step of 1 fs was used.

Data availability. The data that support the findings of this study are available used to from the corresponding authors on request.

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Author contributions

Z.-W.S., E.M., M.D., S.S., designed research; Z.-J.W., Y.L., and L.-C.H. performed the experiments; Q.-J.L. and E.M. carried out MD simulations; Z.-J.W., Q.-J.L., E.M., M. D., Z.-W.S., and S.S. wrote the paper. All authors contributed to discussions of the results.

Additional information

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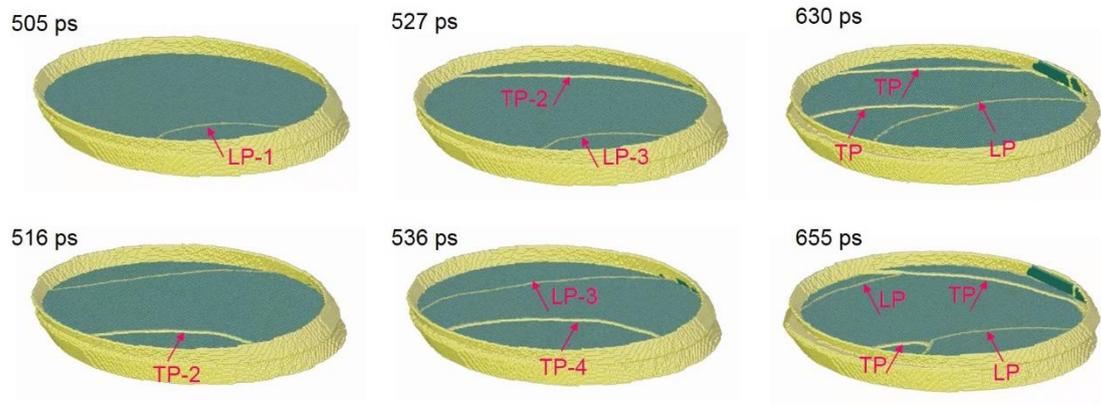
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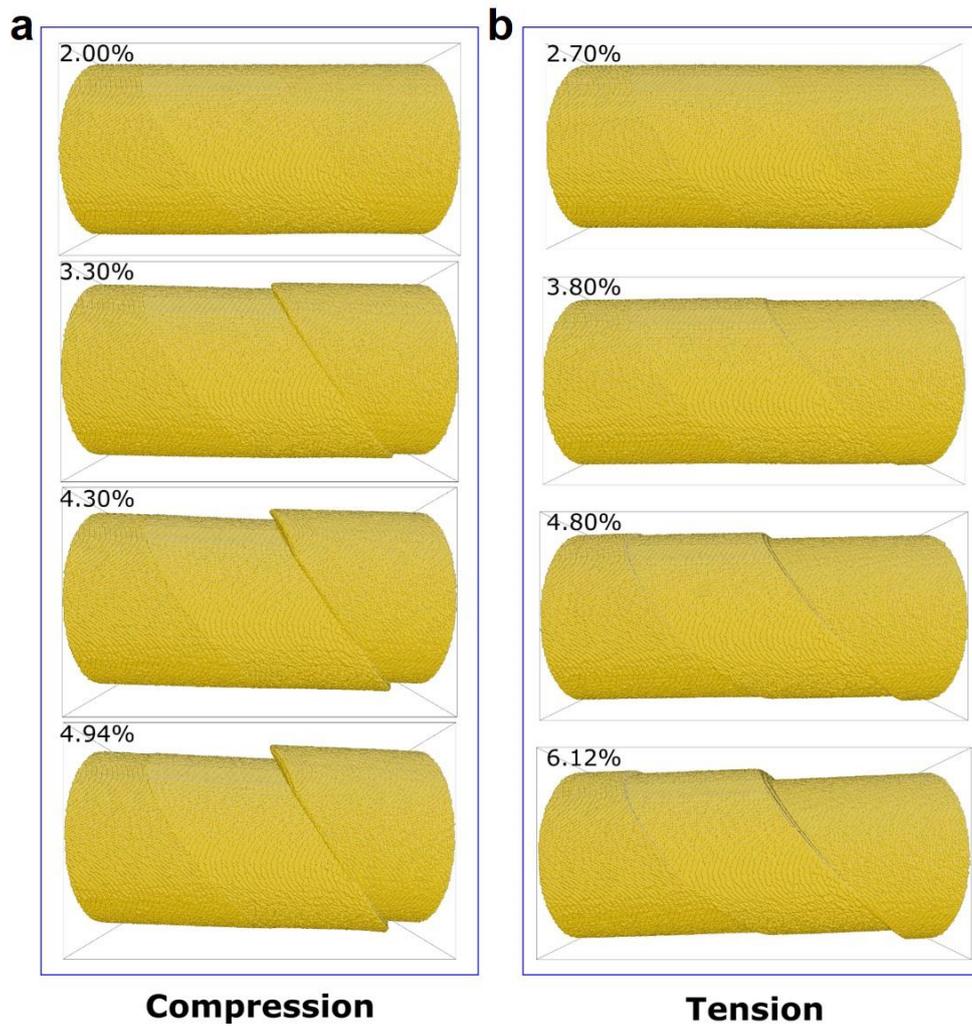
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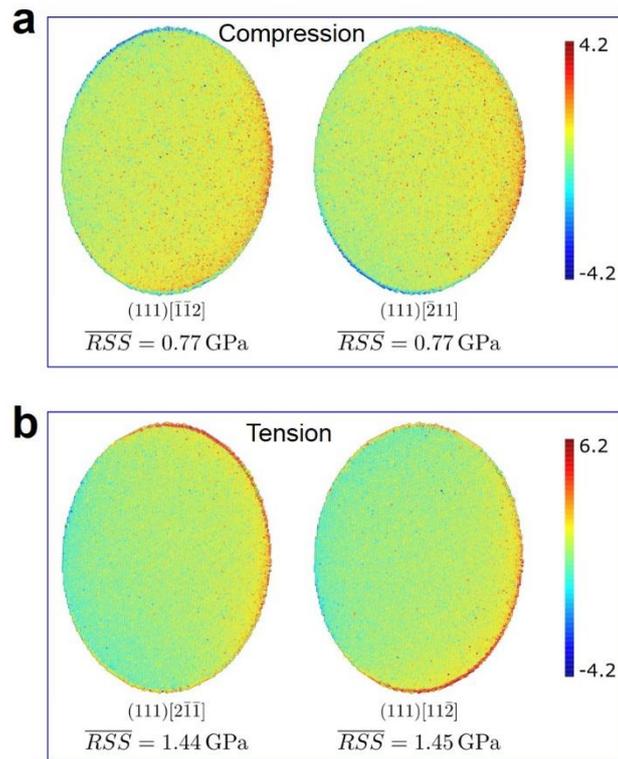
Supplementary Figures



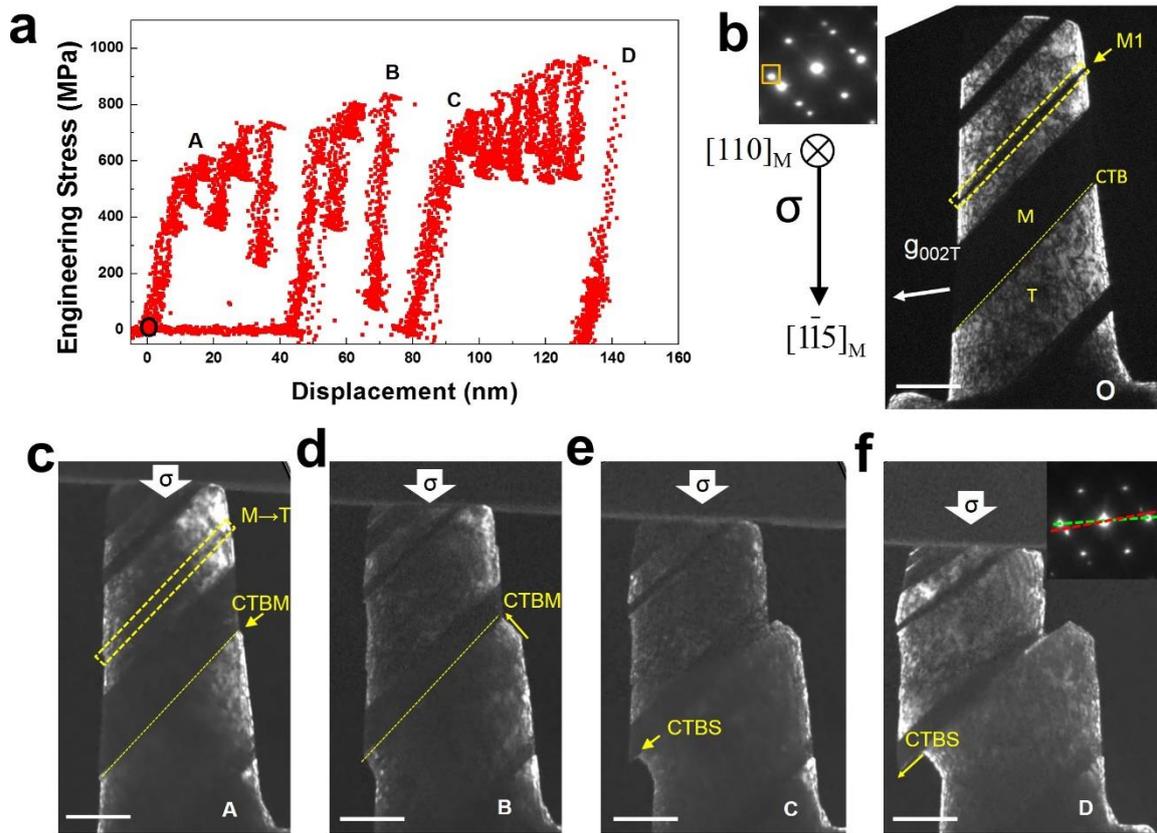
Supplementary Figure 1. Typical dislocation activities on the sliding coherent twin boundary (CTB) observed in a molecular dynamics simulation. The leading partial (LP) and trailing partial (TP) dislocations are indicated at different time points under compression.



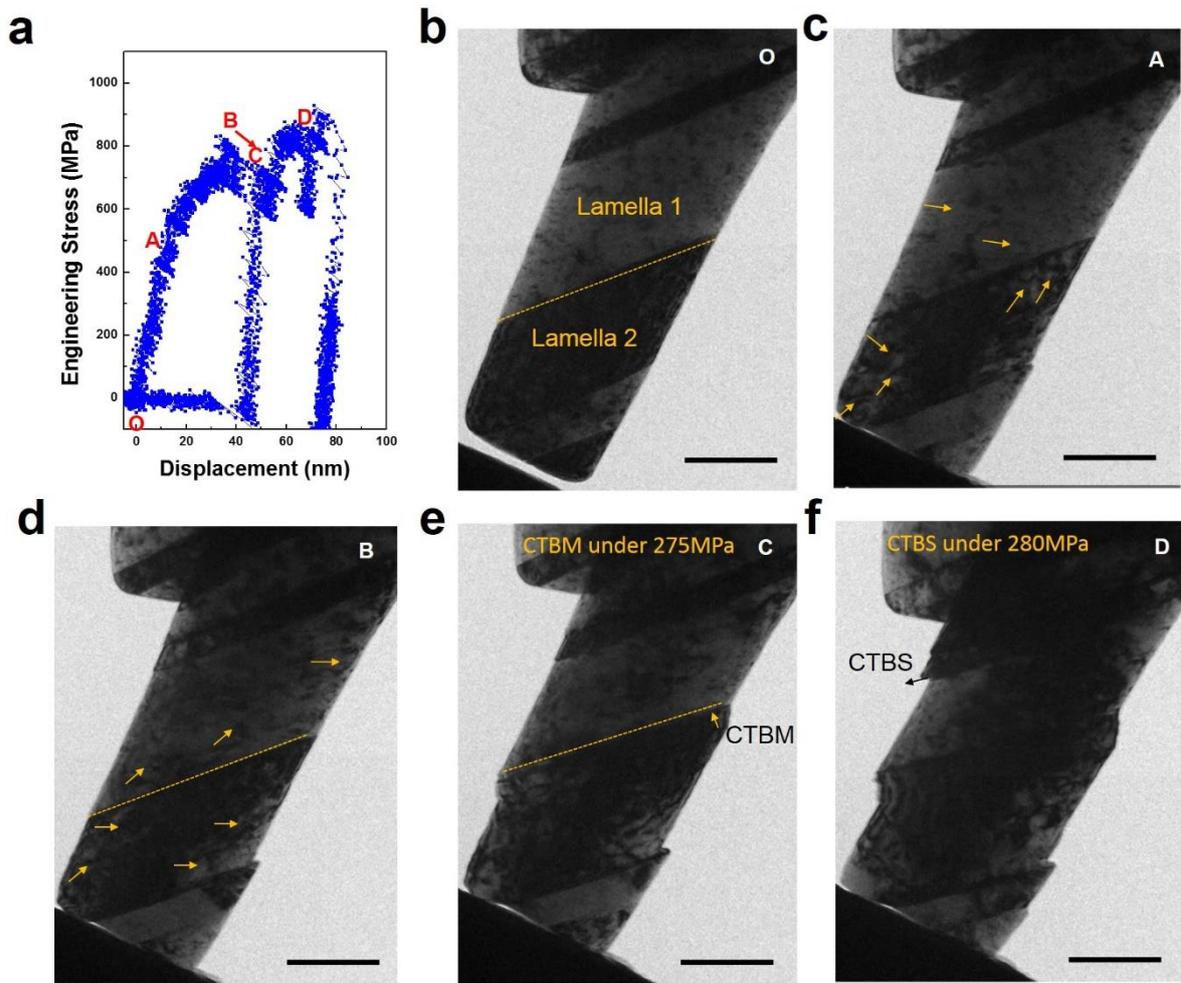
Supplementary Figure 2. Molecular dynamics simulations of a nanopillar under compression or tension. Morphology changes of a [210]-oriented Cu nanopillar at different nominal strains in molecular dynamics simulations. (a) Under compression loading. (b) Under tensile loading. Coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS) are observed in both cases.



Supplementary Figure 3. Atomic resolved shear stress (RSS) distribution on a coherent twin boundary (CTB) of the nanopillar shown in Supplementary Fig. 2 right before the first partial dislocation nucleation. (a) Under compression loading. (b) Under tensile loading. The unit for the color bars is in GPa.



Supplementary Figure 4. A typical example showing coherent twin boundary migration (CTBM) followed by coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS). (a) Engineering stress-displacement curve for the compression-loaded nanopillar. Bright-field TEM images of nanotwinned Cu nanopillar before compression (b), at a stress level corresponding to A (c), B (d), and C (e), and at the maximum displacement level of D (f), which are all indicated in (a). The scale bar in each sub-figure represents 100 nm.



Supplementary Figure 5. Full dislocation activities before coherent twin boundary migration (CTBM) and coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS). (a) Engineering stress-displacement curve for the compression-loaded nanopillar. (b) Bright-field TEM image of the nanopillar before compression. (c) Obvious dislocation motion at point A in (a). (d) to (e) CTBM from point B to point C in (a). (f) CTBS at point D. The scale bar in each sub-figure represents 100 nm.

Supplementary Notes

Supplementary Note 1:

Mechanism for CTBS (the repeated operation of leading-trailing partial dislocation pairs)

Generally, coherent twin boundary sliding (CTBS) was accomplished by successive nucleation and motion of leading-trailing partial dislocation pairs. Supplementary Fig. 1 shows MD simulations that illustrate the process. For example, at 505 ps, a leading partial (LP-1) is nucleated from surface and starts to glide, then a trailing partial (TP- 2) was nucleated later. As can be seen in the snapshot at 516 ps, the leading-trailing partial pair (dislocation 1-2) forms an extended dislocation which slides the CTB by one Burgers vector of a full dislocation. Such a process is repeated (see the snapshots at 527 ps and 536 ps for another subsequent leading-trailing pair dislocation 3-4) to generate more CTBS. Sometimes, multiple leading partial and trailing partial dislocations also appear simultaneously on adjacent parallel slip planes, as illustrated in the snapshots at 630 ps and 655 ps. Overall, the number of leading partials is approximately equal to the number of trailing partials, thus leading to significant CTBS instead of CTBM.

Supplementary Note 2:

Atomic RSS distribution on CTB both for compression and tension

We have measured the atomic resolved shear stress (RSS) distribution on the CTB right before the first partial dislocation nucleation for both slip systems associated with leading partial and trailing partial under compression and tension loading, respectively. The inherent structure of the configuration was first obtained by energy minimization. Then the atomic RSS was calculated by $\tau_i = (\mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{b}$, where τ_i is the RSS of atom i , \mathbf{S}_i is the stress tensor of atom i , \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{b} are the unit vector of slip plane normal and Burgers vector of partial dislocations. The results are shown in Supplementary Fig. 3. The average RSS for leading partial dislocation and trailing partial dislocation under compression test are both equal to 0.8 GPa, as shown in Supplementary Fig. 3a. For tension loading test, the average RSS for both slip systems are very similar: 1.44 GPa for leading partial dislocation and 1.45 GPa for trailing

partial dislocation (Supplementary Fig. 3b). This confirms that leading partial dislocation and trailing partial dislocation are equal-likely to be generated during both compression and tension, thus leading to CTBS happening during both loading modes. The difference of RSS for compression and tension is expected due to the well-known tension-compression asymmetry in homogeneous dislocation nucleation ¹. Note that, the CRSS from molecular dynamics simulation is larger than the experimentally measured value. The experimental sample is not perfect and the sample surface contains high density of defects, such as FIB induced defects, vacancies, vacancy clusters. Generally, the nucleation of partial dislocations in a defected sample has a lower nucleation stress ². Additionally, the very high strain rate used in molecular dynamics simulations may also contribute to the higher partial dislocation nucleation stress.

Supplementary Note 3:

CTBM and CTBS in the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ oriented nanotwinned pillar

The loading orientations are initially favorable for CTBM in some cases. However, with the rotation of the crystal with the increase in plastic strain, it can change to a loading orientation that is favorable to CTBS, thereby facilitating a switch from CTBM to CTBS. For example, the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ orientated nano-twinned pillar experienced CTBM first which later switched to CTBS, as shown in Fig. S4 for the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ nanotwinned pillar (an equivalent orientation to $[5\bar{1}\bar{1}]_M$ in $[100]-[110]-[1\bar{1}\bar{1}]$ stereographic triangle). The ratio α_M was calculated to be 1.25 and the matrix was predicted to transform to twin orientation.

The as-fabricated nanotwinned structure is shown in Supplementary Fig. 4a. The twin and matrix phases are seen as light and dark regions, respectively. When the sample was compressed to a stress value indicated by point A in Supplementary Fig. 4a, the initial lamella M1 (matrix orientation) (marked by the yellow dashed rectangle in Supplementary Fig. 4b) disappeared and was transformed to the twin orientation (Supplementary Fig. 4c). At the same time, a very small surface step was found in the position marked by the yellow arrow (Supplementary Fig. 4c) due to the CTBM. Continuous CTBM resulted in a larger surface step in Supplementary Fig. 4d. Then, CTBS is observed when the stress level reached Point B in Supplementary Fig. 4a, and a surface offset along CTB was introduced by CTBS as shown by

the yellow arrow in Supplementary Fig. 4e. Subsequent deformation was dominated by CTBS and this resulted in a very large surface offset which is seen in Supplementary Fig. 4f. The diffraction pattern shown in the inset in this figure indicates that the crystal orientation was indeed rotated by about 5° , red dashed line to green dashed line (the change of $[002]_T$ reflection vector direction).

Supplementary Note 4:

Full dislocation activities in the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ oriented nanotwinned pillar

One example for the full lattice dislocation activities is shown in the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ oriented nanotwinned pillar in Supplementary Fig. 5. The $[\bar{1}\bar{1}5]_M$ orientated nano-twinned pillar was also observed to experience CTBM first which later switched to CTBS. Before CTBM and CTBS, obvious full lattice dislocation activities were observed. In lamella 1 and lamella 2, a high density of dislocations were pre-existed before compression (Supplementary Fig. 5b). With the increase of the compressive stress (to point A in Supplementary Fig. 5a), some of the pre-existed dislocations started to move, as shown by the snapshot of the movie (marked by the yellow arrows in Supplementary Fig. 5c). The CTBs were still stationary until the critical resolved shear stress reached the critical value of CTBM (275 MPa); the CTB marked by the yellow dashed line started to migrate from Supplementary Fig. 5d to Supplementary Fig. 5e in a strain burst from point B to point C in Supplementary Fig. 5a. With increasing plastic loading, the CTB marked by the red dashed line started to slide when the CRSS reached the critical value for CTBS (280 MPa), as shown in Supplementary Fig. 5f. In other words, the full dislocation activities almost existed throughout the whole deformation process, while the CTBM and CTBS only happened when the flow stress reached the critical value for CTBM and CTBS.

Supplementary References

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Description of Additional Supplementary Files

File Name: Supplementary Movie 1

Description: Coherent twin boundary sliding in a nanopillar subjected to compression along $[\bar{1}20]_{M\&T}$ orientation.

File Name: Supplementary Movie 2

Description: Molecular dynamics simulation under compressive load, showing typical dislocation activities on the sliding coherent twin boundary.

File Name: Supplementary Movie 3

Description: Coherent twin boundary sliding in a [210] oriented nanopillar under compression, as predicted by the molecular dynamics simulation.

File Name: Supplementary Movie 4

Description: A typical example showing coherent twin boundary migration followed by coherent twin boundary sliding.

File Name: Supplementary Movie 5

Description: Full dislocation activities before coherent twin boundary migration and coherent twin boundary sliding.