











Figure 2. (a) Stress-strain curves for nanocrystalline gold simulations of grain size (a) 6 nm and (b) 18 nm with different strain rate.





10Figure 3. Stress-strain curves of nanocrystalline gold simulations with grain size of 6 nm including11the loading and unloading processes with the max strain of 0.4% and 4% under strain rates 10° s⁻¹ and1210¹⁰ s⁻¹, respectively.





14Figure 4. Atomic configurations for nanocrystalline gold of grain size 3.8 nm with a strain rate of 5×10°15s⁻¹ at tensile strain (a) 0% and (b) 4.5%. Blue, red and green represent grain interiors with fcc, stacking16faults with hcp, and atoms at grain boundaries, respectively.



18 19

Figure 5. Grain size for nanocrystalline gold with mean grain size of (a) 3.8 nm and (b) 4.5 nm as a function of grain identifier at a strain rate of 5×10⁹ S⁻¹.



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Figure 6. Grain size for nanocrystalline gold with mean grain size of (a) 5 nm and (b) 6 nm as a function of grain identifier at a strain rate of 10⁹ S⁻¹.



Figure 8. Grain size for nanocrystalline gold with mean grain size of (a) 8 nm and (b) 9 nm as a function of grain identifier at a strain rate of 10⁷ S⁻¹.

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Figure 9. Atomic configurations for nanocrystalline gold of grain size 7 nm with a strain rate of 10⁸ s⁻¹ at tensile strain (a) 0% and (b) 3.5%. Blue, red and green represent grain interiors with fcc, stacking faults with hcp, and atoms at grain boundaries, respectively.

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