

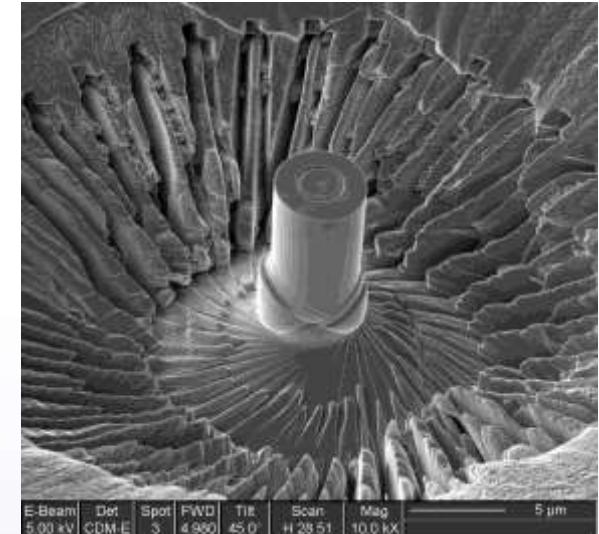
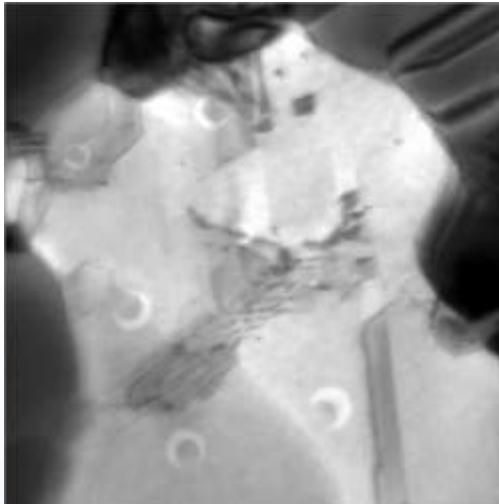
Tailoring the Properties of Metals through Ion Beam Modification

SAND2014-18513C

K. Hattar

Sandia National Laboratories

October 6, 2014



Collaborators:

- IBL: **D. Bufford, D. Buller, S. Pratt, S. Rajasekhara, J. Villone**, and all the IBL staff
- Sandia: T.E. Buchheit, B. Boyce, T.J. Boyle, F.P. Doty, P. Feng, S. Goods, B.A. Hernandez-Sanchez, **A.C. Kilgo, P.G. Kotula, J. Puskar, M.J. Rye, J.A. Scott, P. Yang**
- External: N. Li, A. Misra, L.N. Brewer, S. Maloy, **A. McGinnis, P. Rossi**, Protochips Inc.



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Sandia National Laboratories

Evolution of Metal Processing

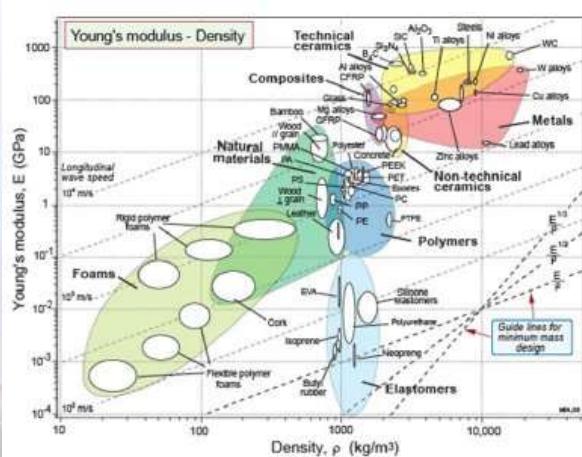
Use the Nearest Stone



to



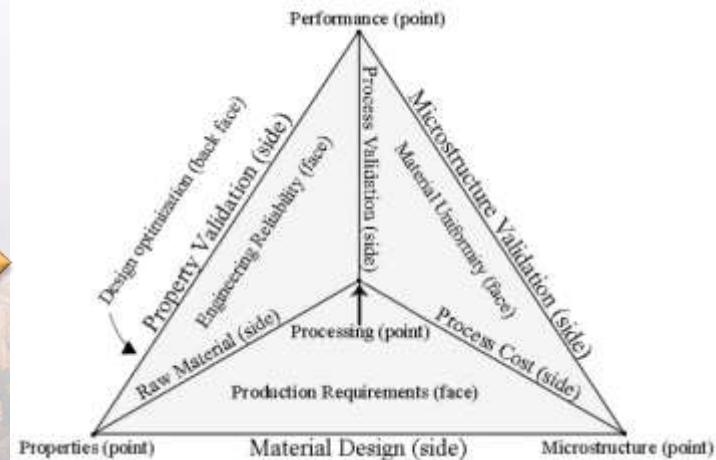
- Radar charts and Ashby plots of current material
- Accelerated and field testing
- **Scientist create a new materials. Engineers find an application.**



Materials by Design

- Physics-based approach
- Requires multiscale modeling
- **Engineers require given properties, Scientists tailor the chemistry and microstructure to achieve it.**

Great vision! We are making strides, but we are not there yet

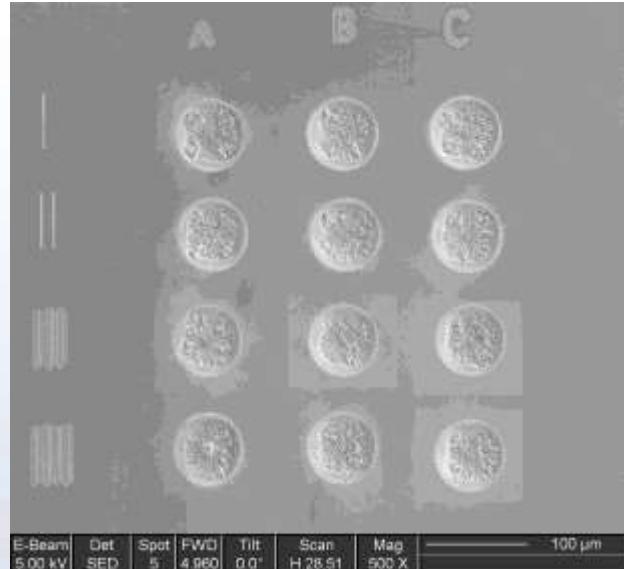


Micropillar Compression Experiments

Collaborators: M.J. Rye, L.N. Brewer, B. Boyce

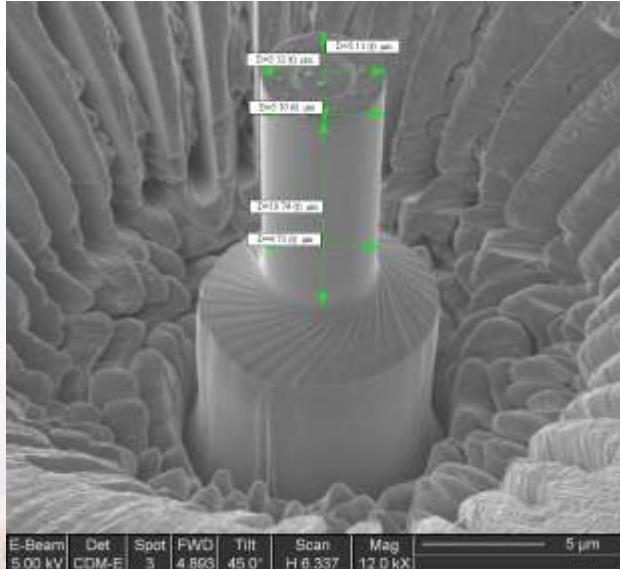
Sample Preparation:

- Copper single crystals (FCC)
- Different crystallographic orientations: (100), (110), and (111)
- Self-ion Implants at 30 MeV to 0 (control), 50 dpa, and 100 dpa.



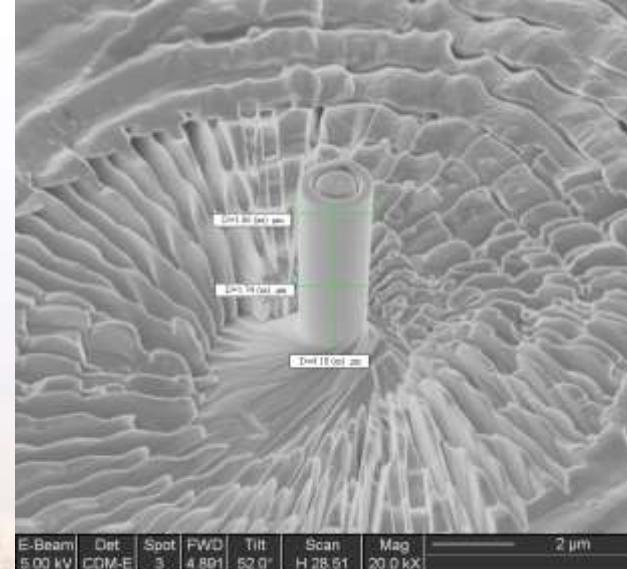
Pillar Manufacturing:

- We employed Uchic's FIB lathe machining process for straight-walled cylinders.
- Array of at least 9 nominally identical pillars tested per condition to assess statistical variability.
- Height varies from 4 μm to 10 μm



Compression Testing:

- Hysitron Performech Nanoindenter permits <1 nm and <1 μN resolution.
- 25 μm flat ended cone indenter in feedback displacement control, rather than typical force control.
- Pillars compressed 10% strain at a strain rate of 0.025 s^{-1} .



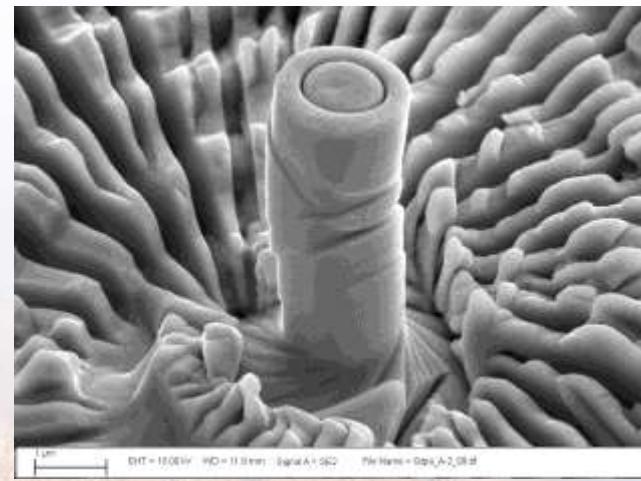
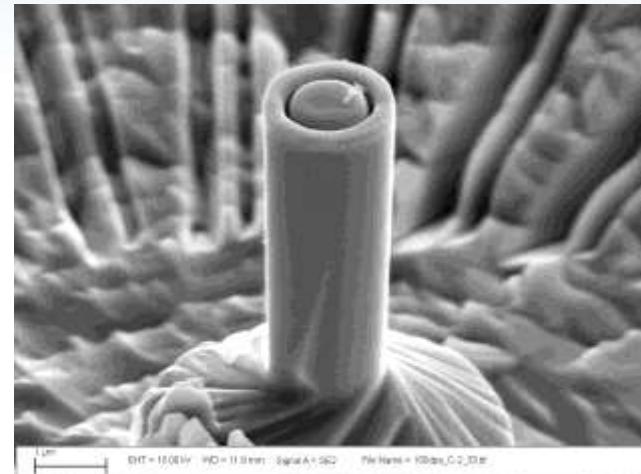
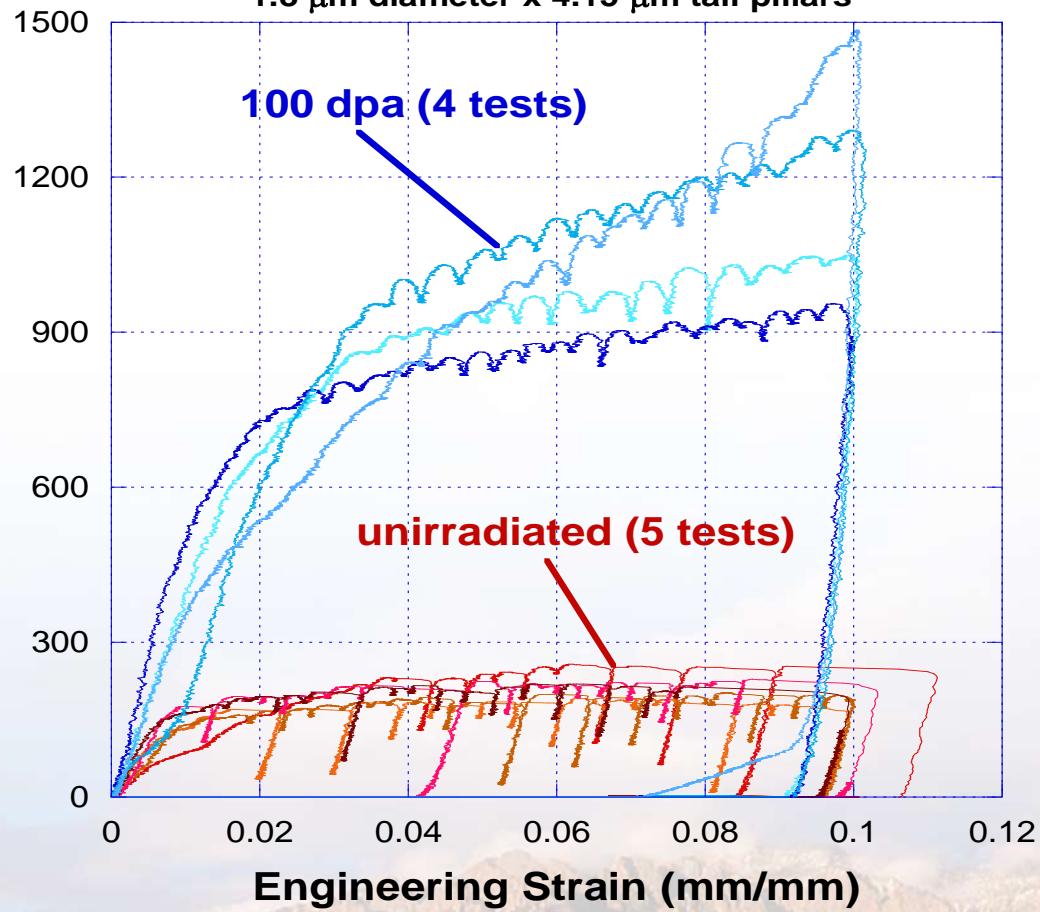
Sandia National Laboratories

Small Micropillar Compression

Collaborators: M.J. Rye, L.N. Brewer, B. Boyce

Single Crystal Cu - (110) orientation
1.8 μm diameter x 4.15 μm tall pillars

Engineering Stress (MPa)

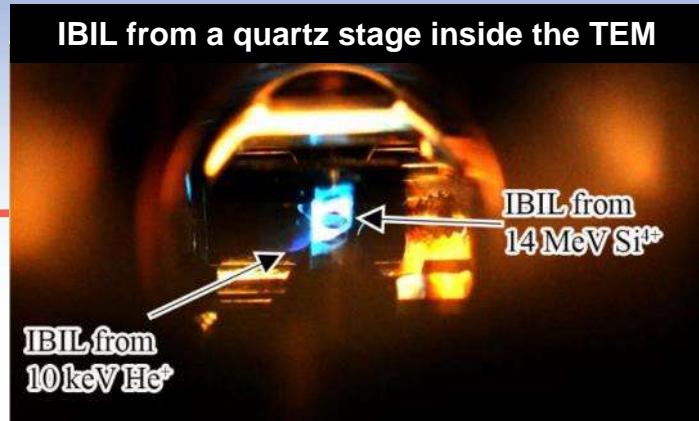
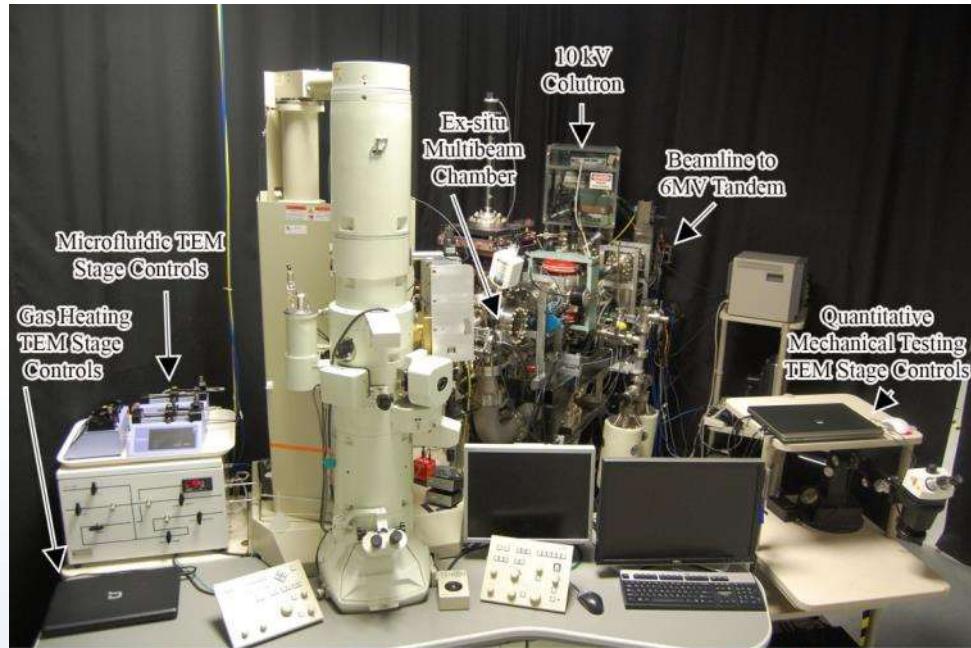


This indicates that the 4 μm -tall pillars are 5 times stronger and show no signs of slip band formation.
However, predictive physics-based modeling requires deeper understanding

Sandia's Concurrent *In situ* Ion Irradiation TEM Facility

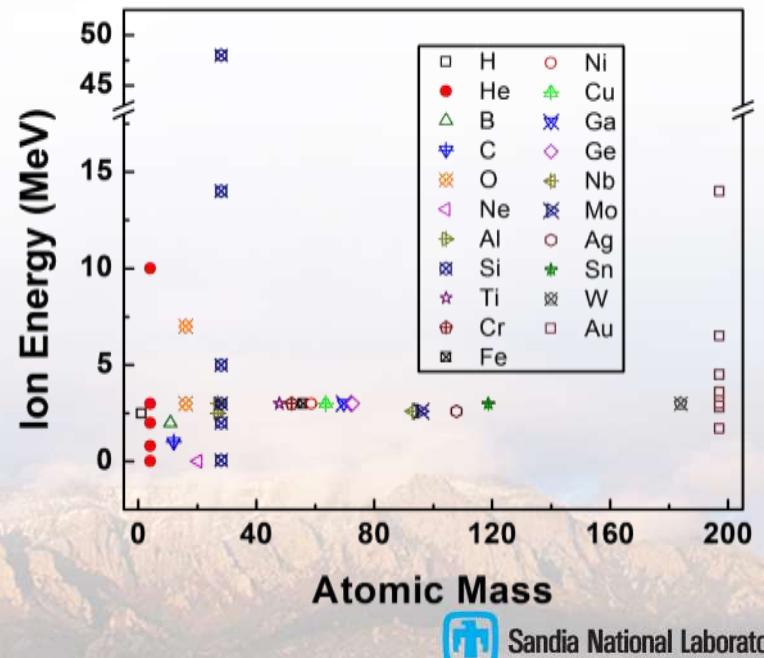
Collaborator: D.L. Buller

10 kV Colutron - 200 kV TEM - 6 MV Tandem



Direct real time observation
of ion irradiation,
ion implantation, or both
with nanometer resolution

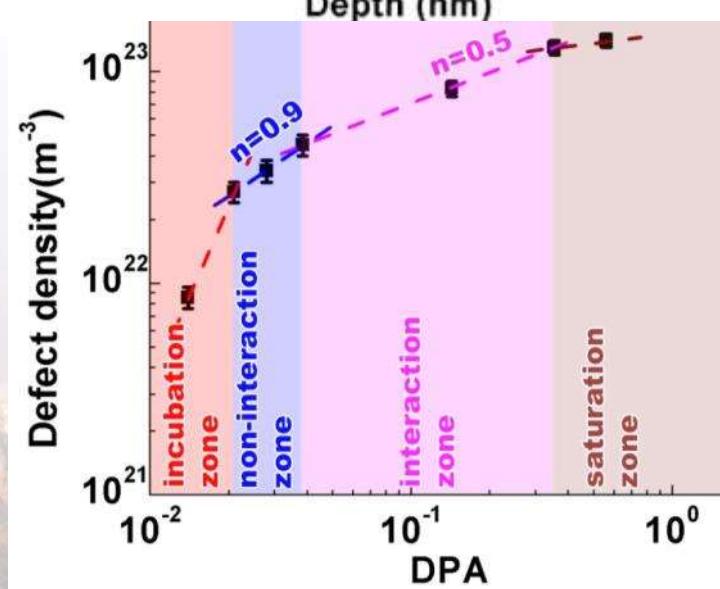
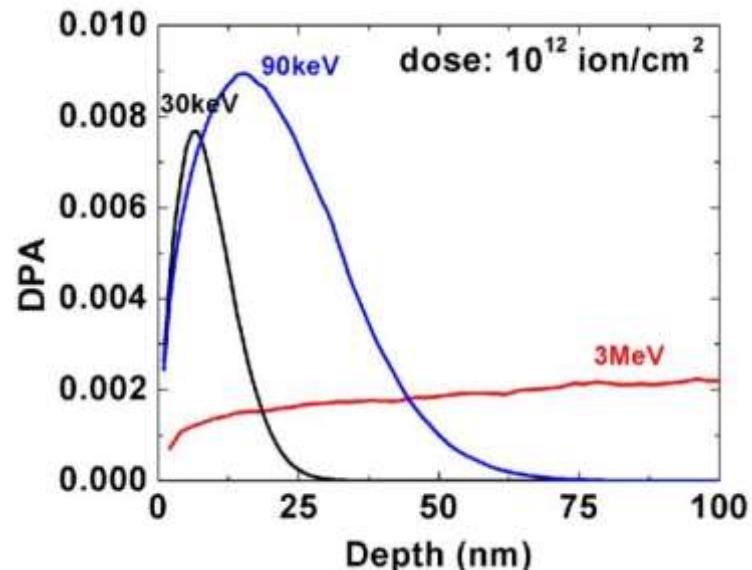
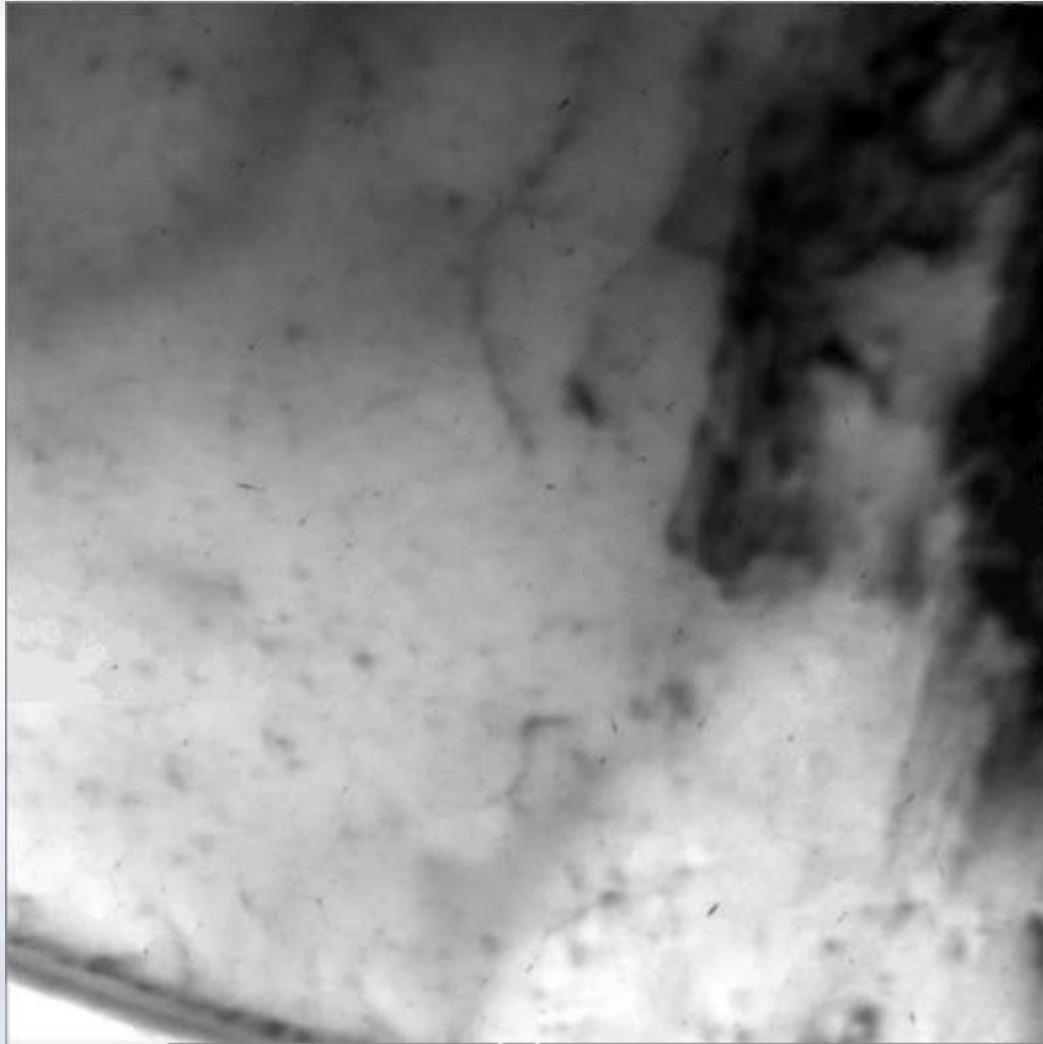
Ion species & energy introduced into the TEM



Sandia National Laboratories

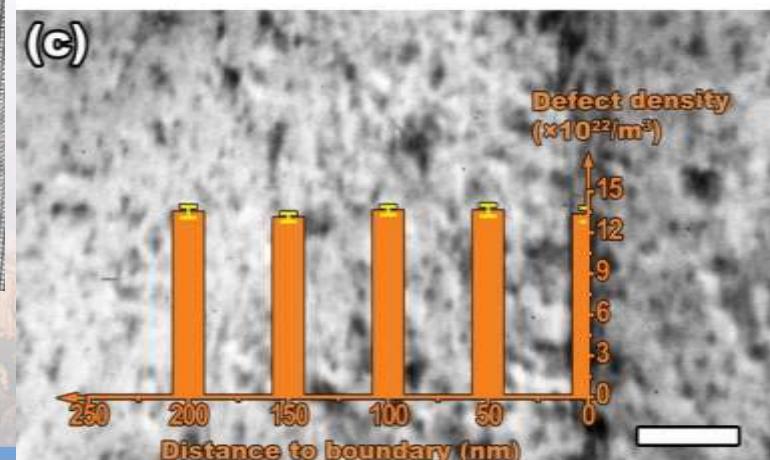
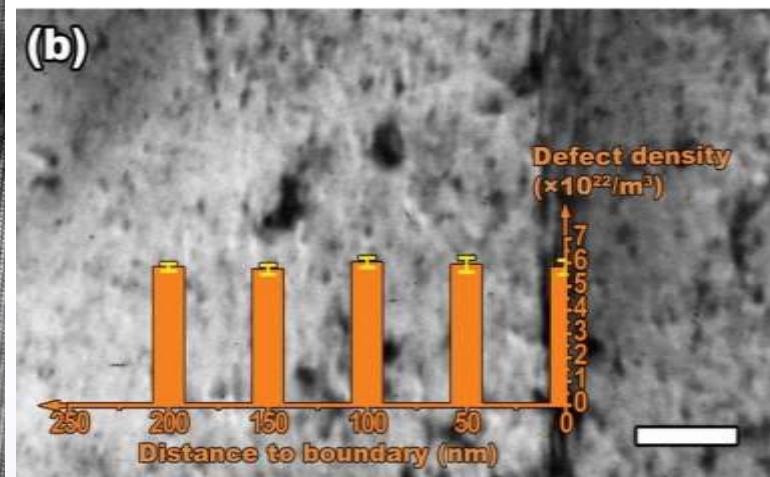
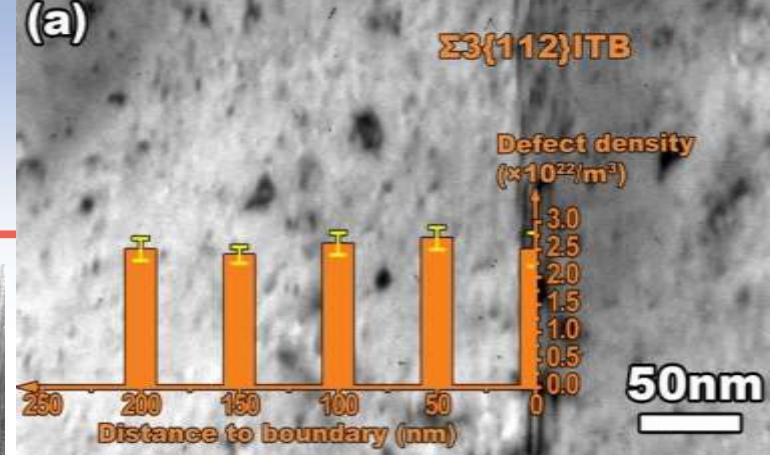
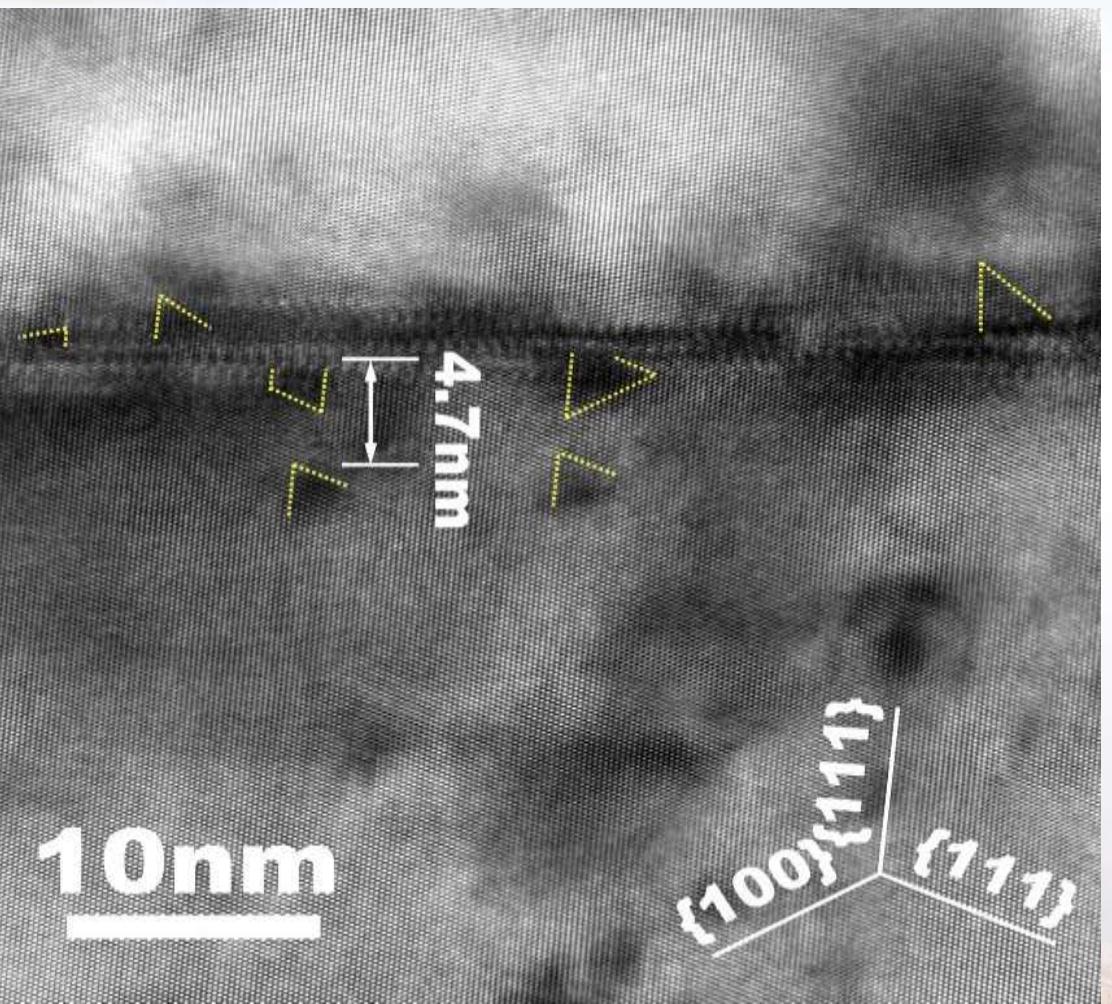
Quantifying Defect Evolution in Irradiated Cu

Collaborators: N. Li & A. Misra

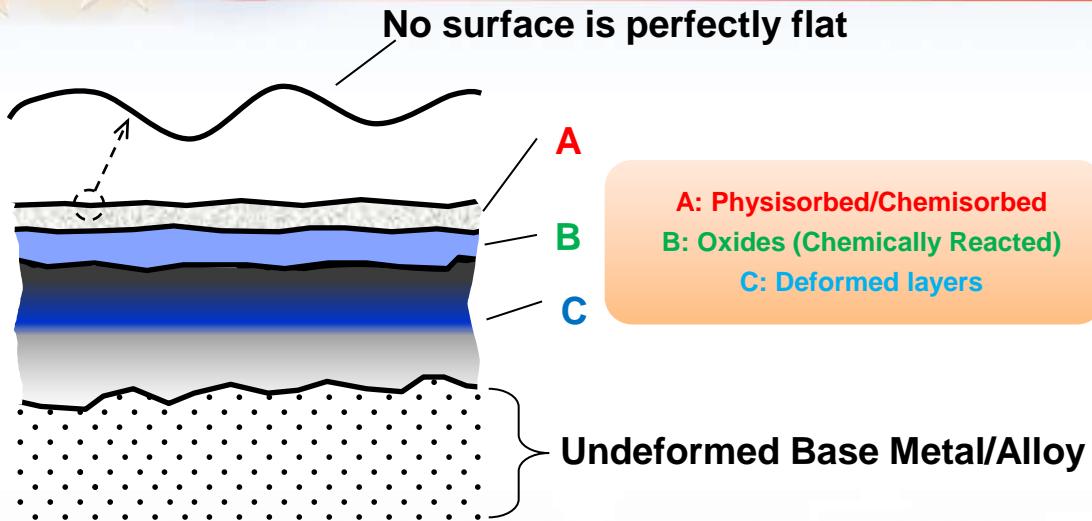


Defects are Altered Little by the Presence of Grain Boundaries

Collaborators: N. Li & A. Misra

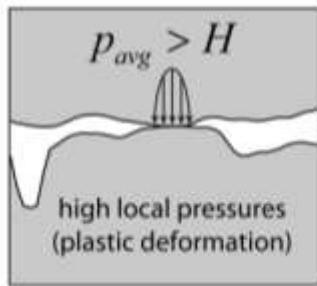


Tailoring Wear Properties in Au Sliding Contacts



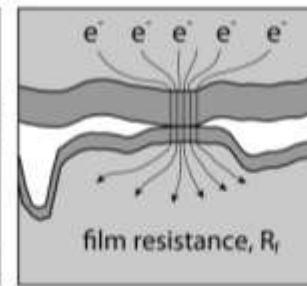
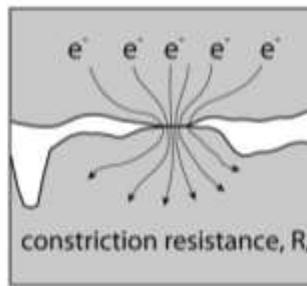
*Real area of contact (A_r) to be minimized for low adhesion
(Low Adhesive Wear)
Or maximized for reduced electrical contact resistance (ECR)*

Asperity Contacts, Constriction, Asperity Contacts and Surface Films
areal sum of asperity contacts and surface films define electrical contact resistance



... for metal contacts the real area is a function of hardness and contact force (Bowden & Tabor, 1939):

$$A_r \cong \frac{F_n}{H}$$



... ECR is a function of the constriction and film resistances:

$$ECR = \sum_i (R_{c,i} + R_{f,i})$$

Archard, *Journal of Applied Physics* (1953) 24:981

R. Holm, *Electrical Contacts Handbook* (1958) Berlin: Springer-Verlag

Greenwood & Williamson, *Proc. Royal Society* (1966) A295:300

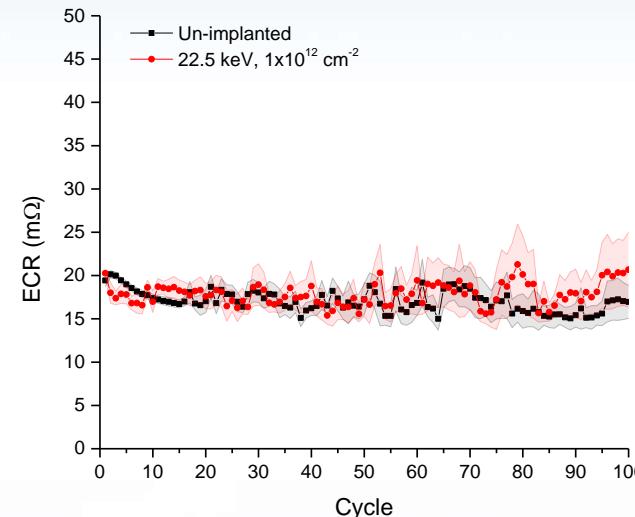
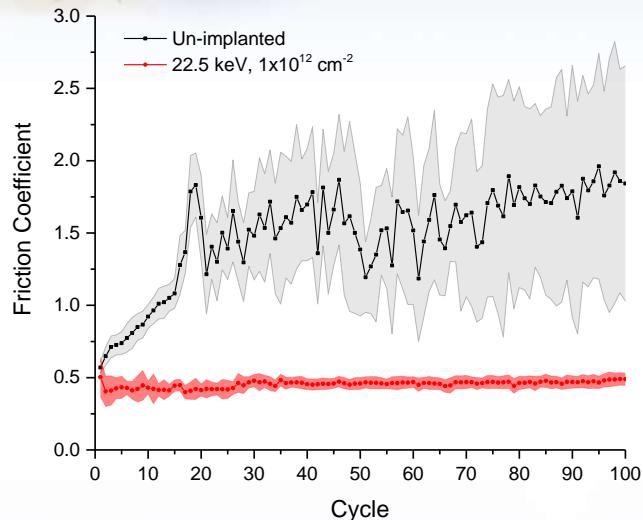
T.W. Scharf & S.V. Prasad, *Journal of Material Science* (2013) 48:511-531



Sandia National Laboratories

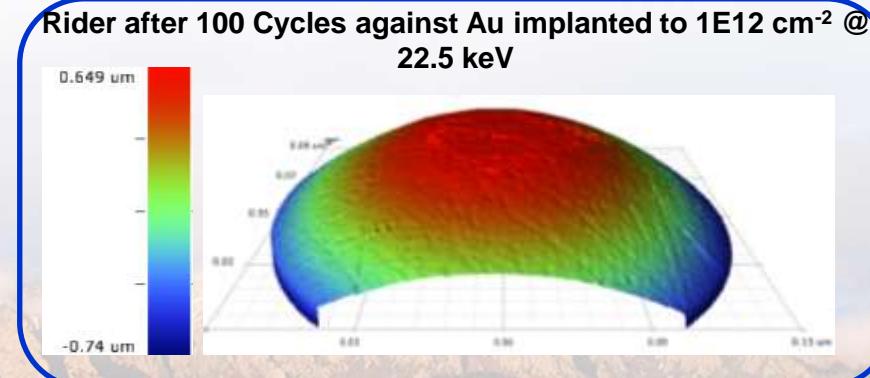
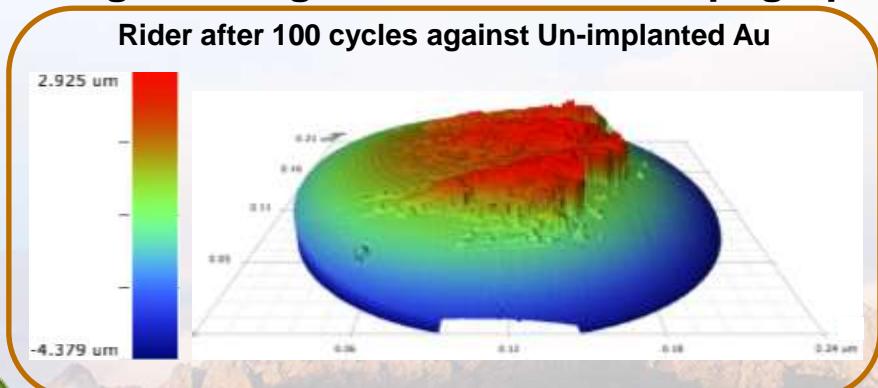
Electrical Contact Resistance and Wear Measurements

Collaborators: J-E Mogonye & S.V. Prasad



Friction is significantly reduced with ^{3}He implantation while maintaining ECR performance

Scanning white light interferometer topographical construction of riders after 100 cycles



Wear is significantly reduced with minimal effect in ECR



Sandia National Laboratories

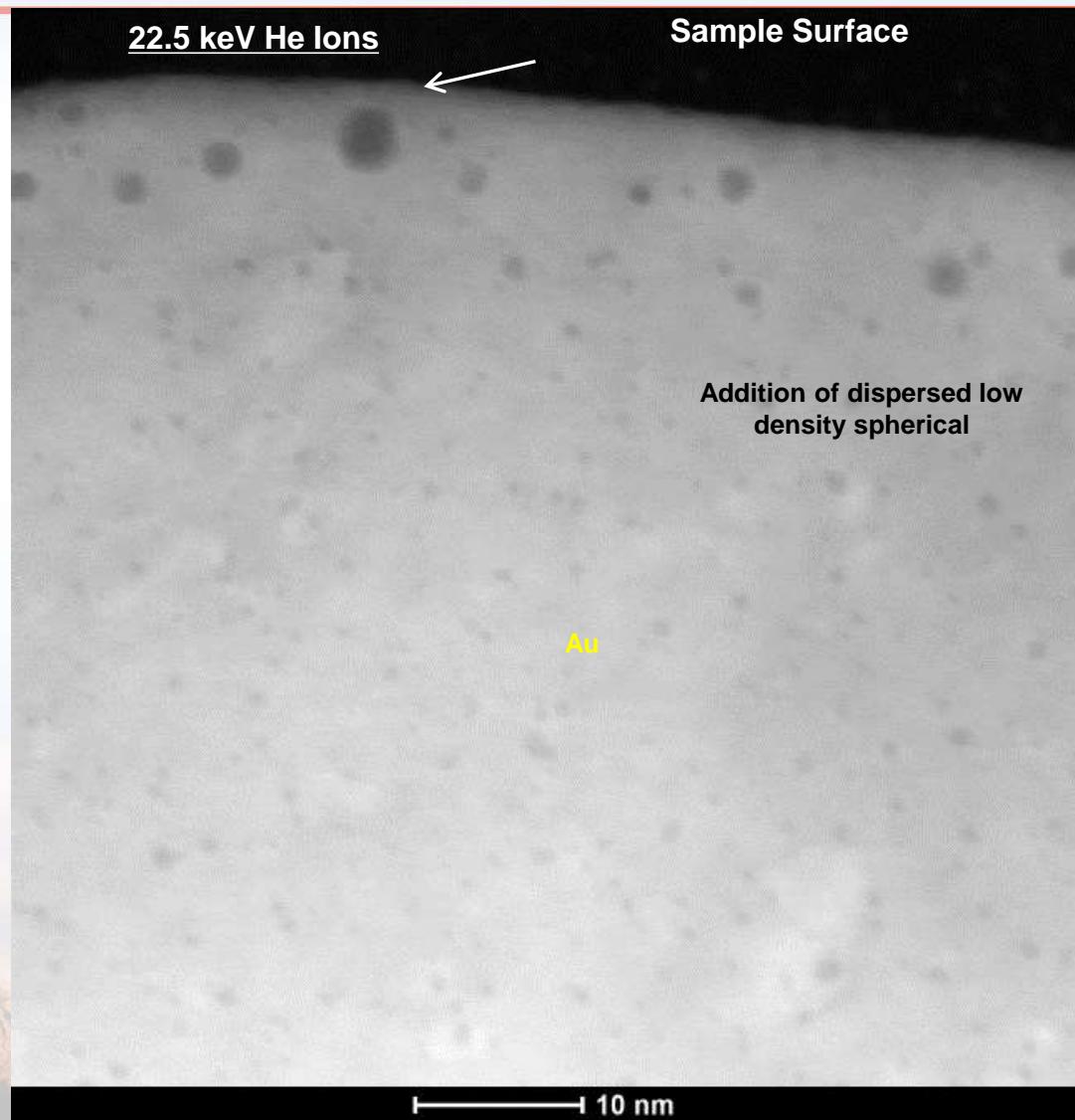
Modeling and STEM of He Implantation

Collaborators: J-E Mogonye & S.V. Prasad

- Simulations: SRIM 2008
- Monte-Carlo simulation of kinematic interaction based on empirical data fitted functions
 - Input variables of target material include density, AMU, and thickness.
 - Input variables of ions include AMU, energy, and angle of incidence.
 - Assumes isotropic material, thus no consideration for channeling effects
- AC-STEM used to observe the distribution of implanted bubbles
- Bubble locations are in good agreement with SRIM ion range predictions

He implantation result in small dispersed spherical structures assumed to be He bubbles.

Dispersion and depth can be tailored

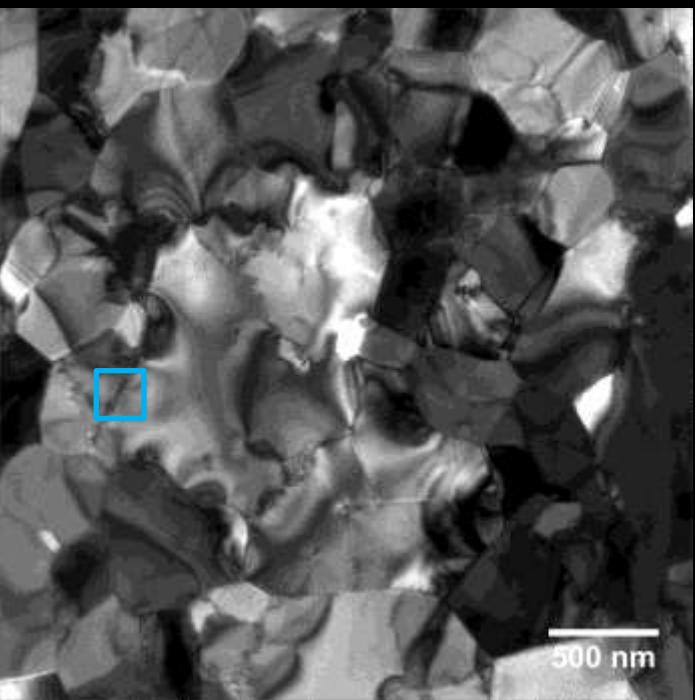


Sandia National Laboratories



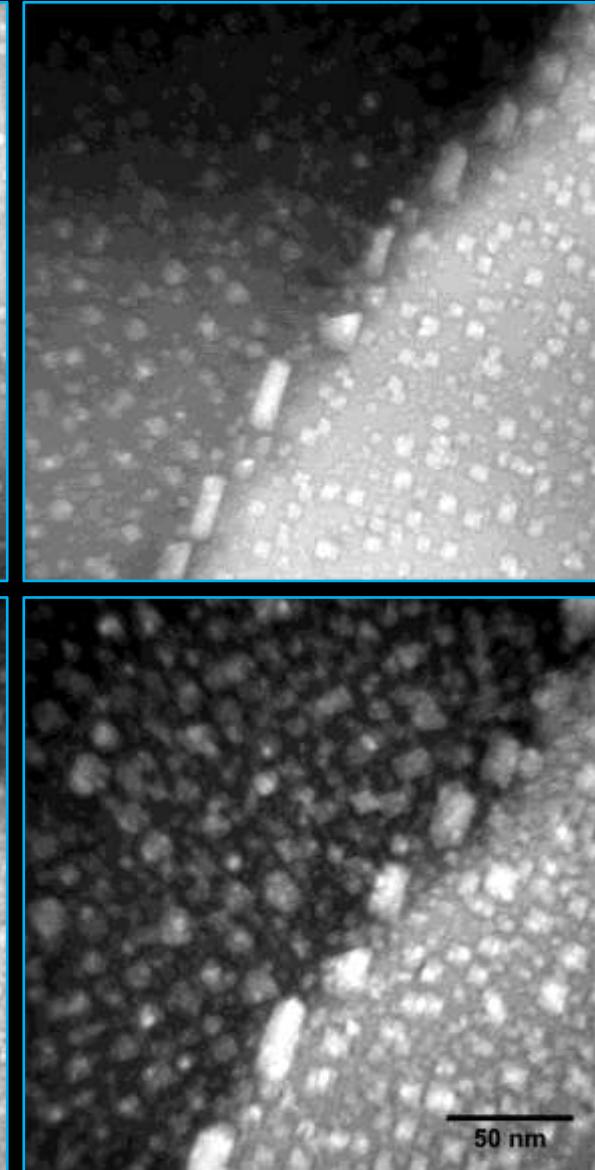
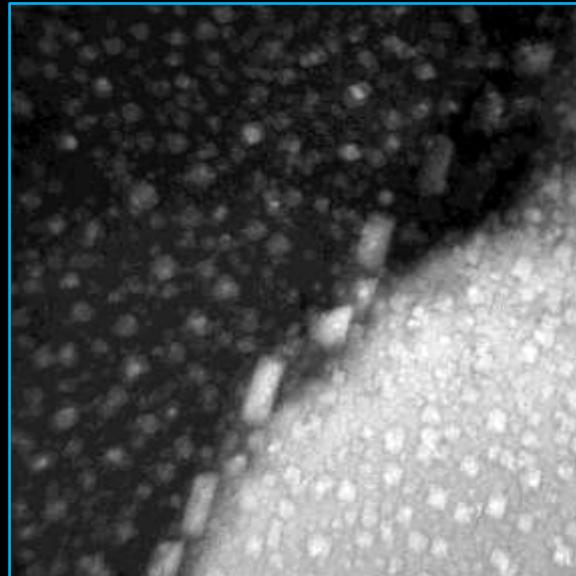
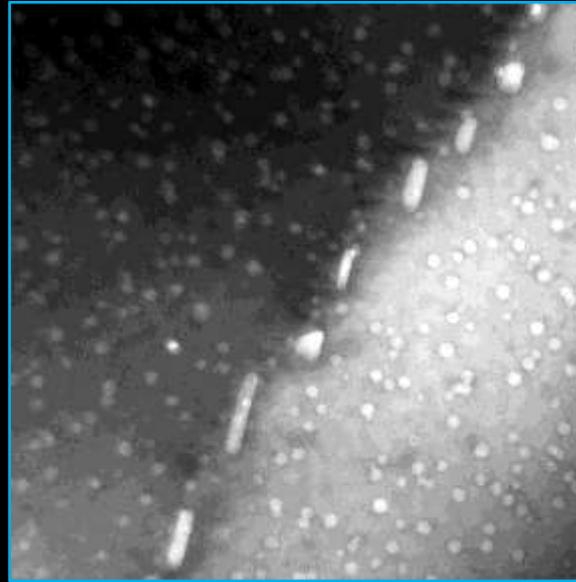
In situ Implantation

Collaborators: C. Chisholm & A. Minor



**Gold thin-film implanted
with 10keV He²⁺**

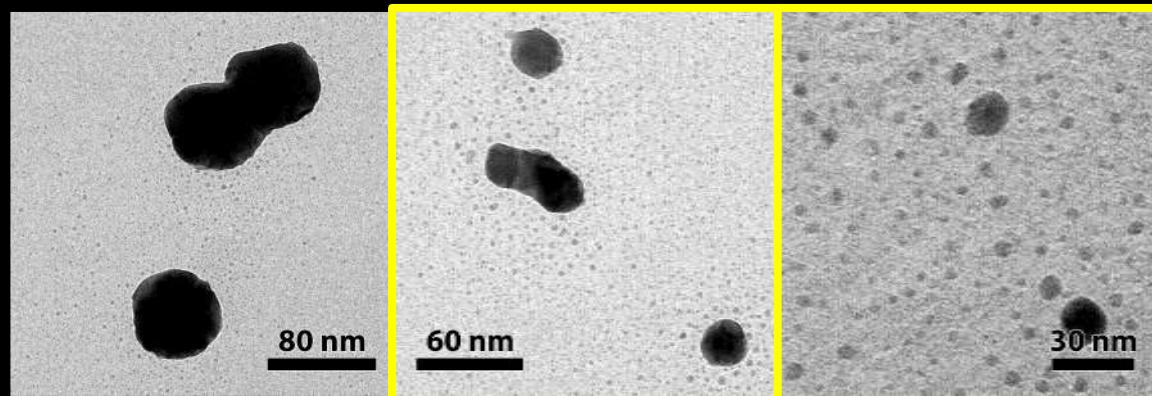
**Result: porous
microstructure**



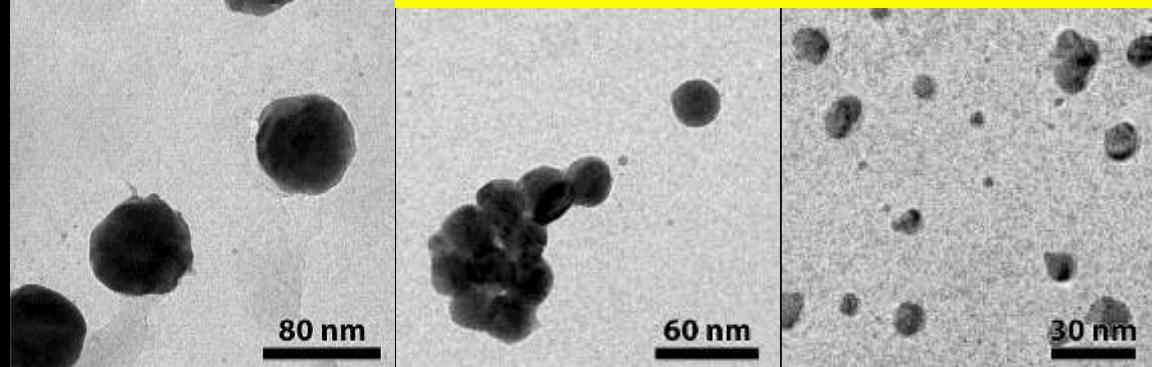
Cumulative Effects of Ion Irradiation as a Function of Ion Energy and Au Particle Size

Collaborator: D.C. Bufford

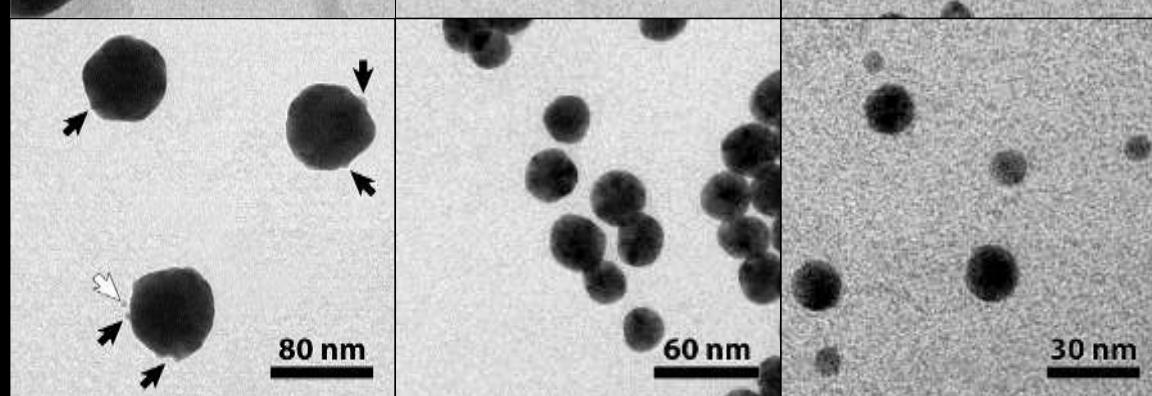
46 keV Au¹⁻
 $3.4 \times 10^{14} /cm^2$



2.8 MeV Au⁴⁺
 $4 \times 10^{13} /cm^2$



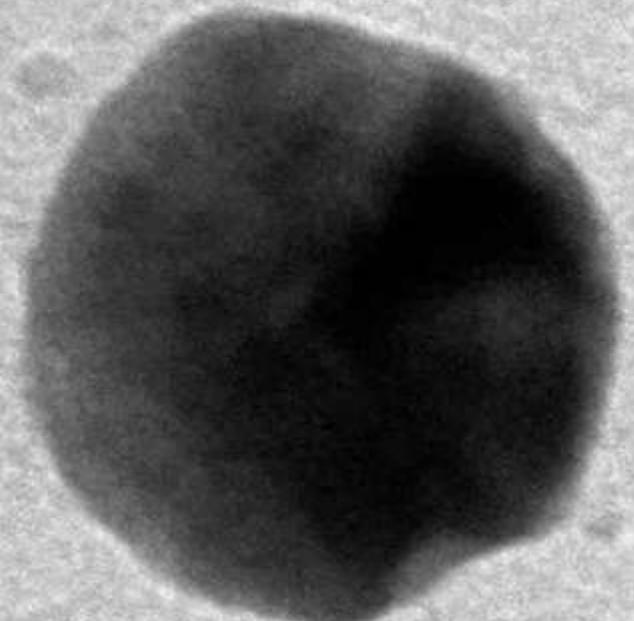
10 MeV Au⁸⁺
 $1.3 \times 10^{12} /cm^2$



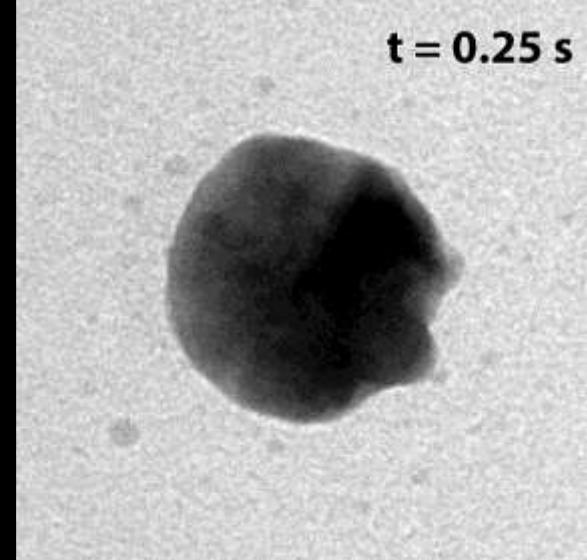
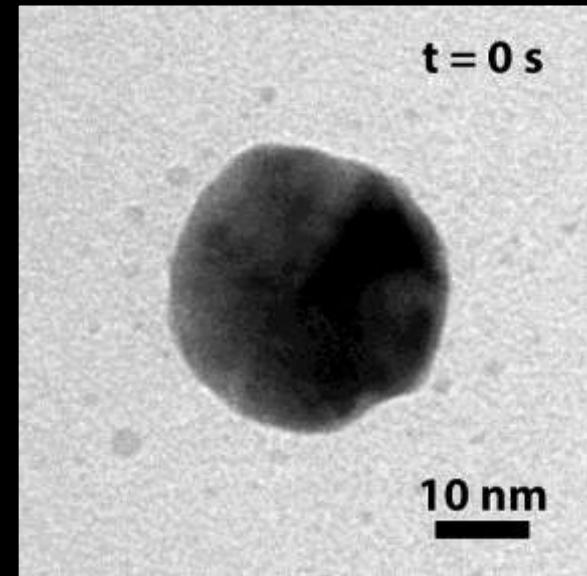
Particle and ion energy dictate the ratio of sputtering, particle motion, particle agglomeration, and other active mechanisms

Single Ion Effects with 46 keV Au¹⁻ ions: 20 nm

Collaborator: D.C. Bufford

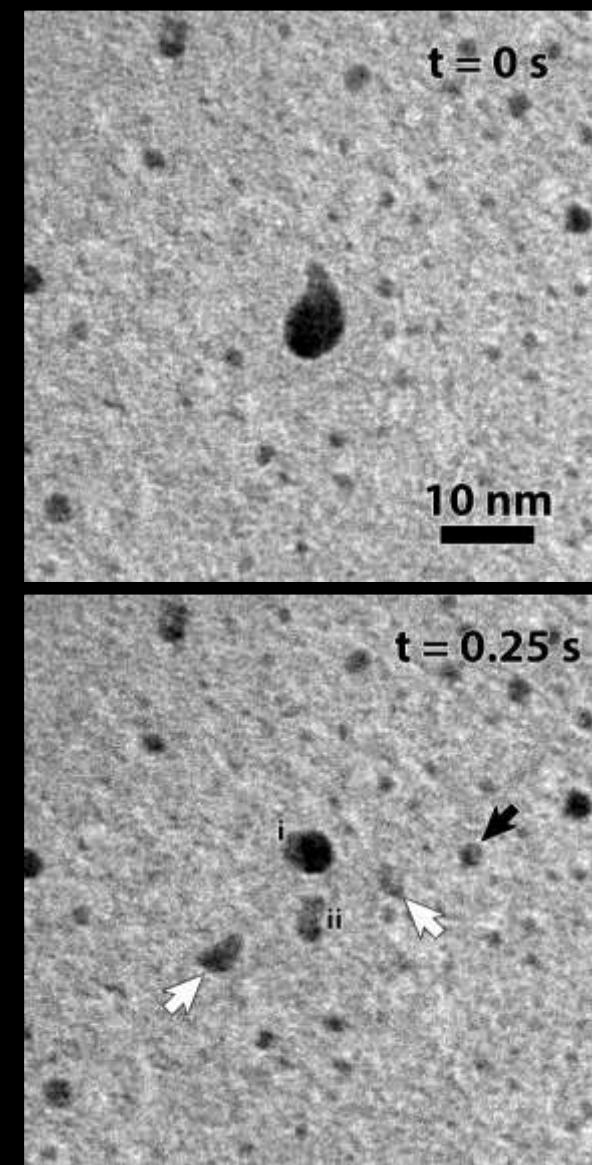
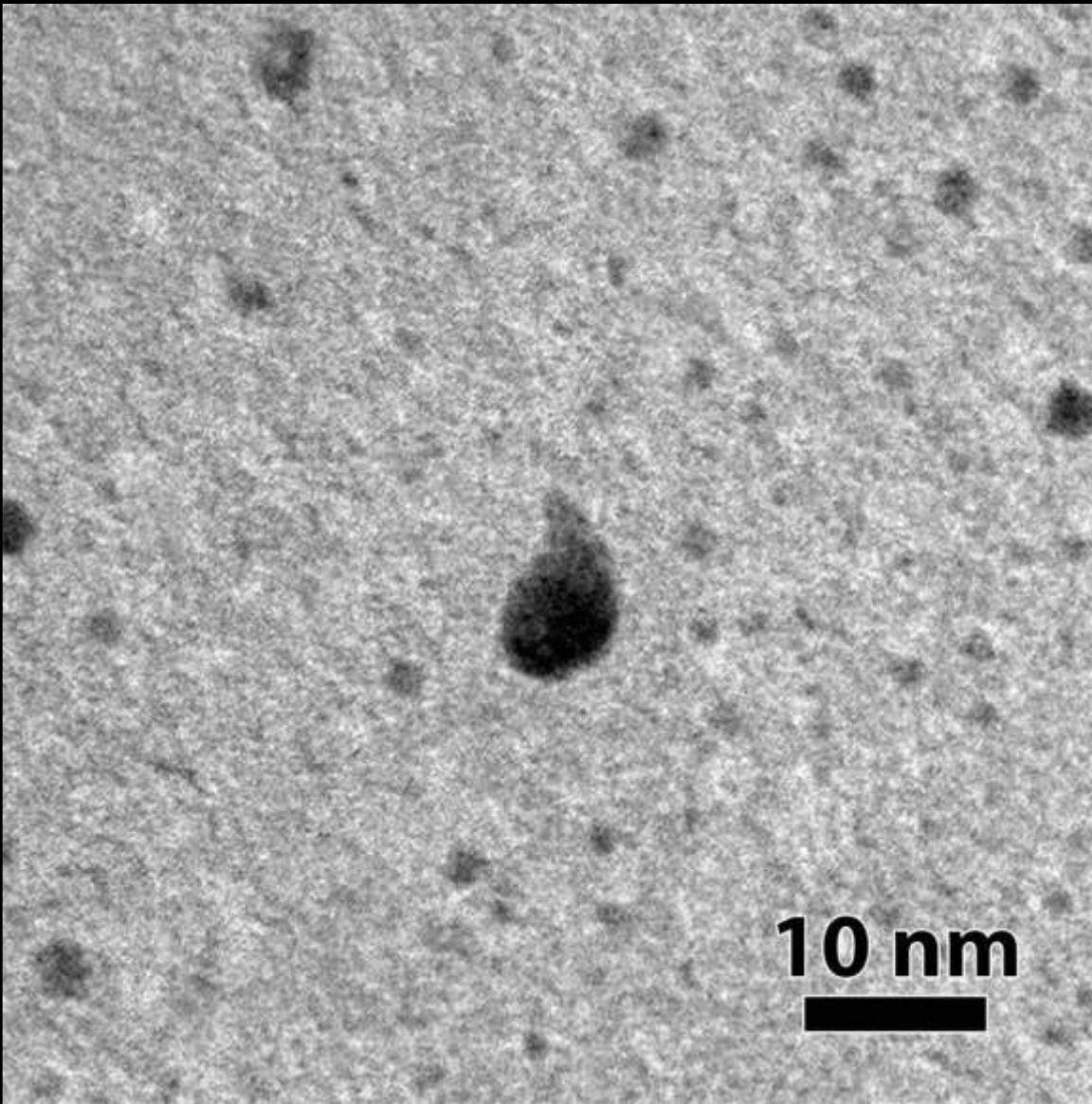


10 nm



Single Ion Effects with 46 keV Au¹⁻ ions: 5 nm

Collaborator: D.C. Bufford



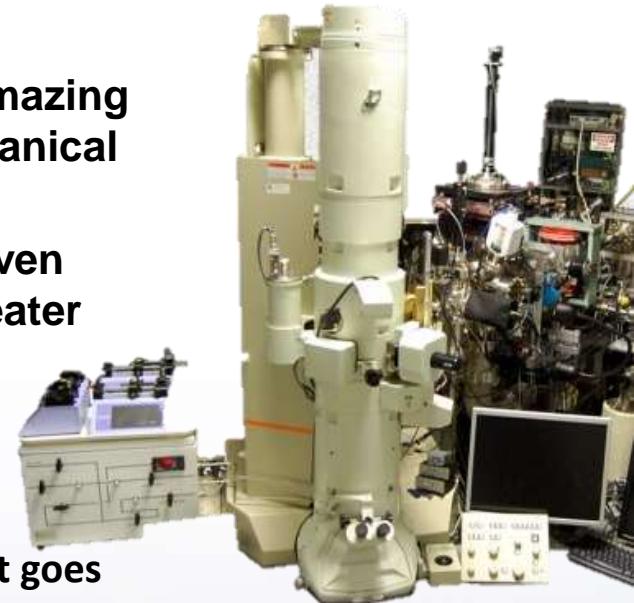


Summary

- Ion Beam Modification (IBM) has been shown to be an amazing tool in tailoring the thermal, optical, electrical, and mechanical properties of many material systems
- New capabilities and juxtaposing of techniques permit even greater insight into the governing physics permitting greater control of properties and performance.
- Sandia's I³TEM is one of a few in the world

In situ irradiation from H to Au
combinations of in-situ techniques

In situ gas implantation



- We are still a long way away from a complete design process that goes from fundamental physics to system engineering

Collaborators:

- IBL: [D.C. Bufford](#), [D. Buller](#), [C. Chisholm](#), [B.G. Clark](#), [B.L. Doyle](#), [S. H. Pratt](#), & [M.T. Marshall](#)
- Sandia: [B. Boyce](#), [T.J. Boyle](#), [P.J. Cappillino](#), [J.A. Scott](#), [B.W. Jacobs](#), [M.A. Hekmaty](#), [D.B. Robinson](#), [E. Carnes](#), [J. Brinker](#), [D. Sasaki](#), [J.A. Sharon](#), [T. Nenoff](#), [W.M. Mook](#)
- External: [A. Minor](#), [L.R. Parent](#), [I. Arslan](#), [H. Bei](#), [E.P. George](#), [P. Hosemann](#), [D. Gross](#), [J. Kacher](#), & [I.M. Robertson](#)