

# Thermal Transport in Reactive Metal Multilayers

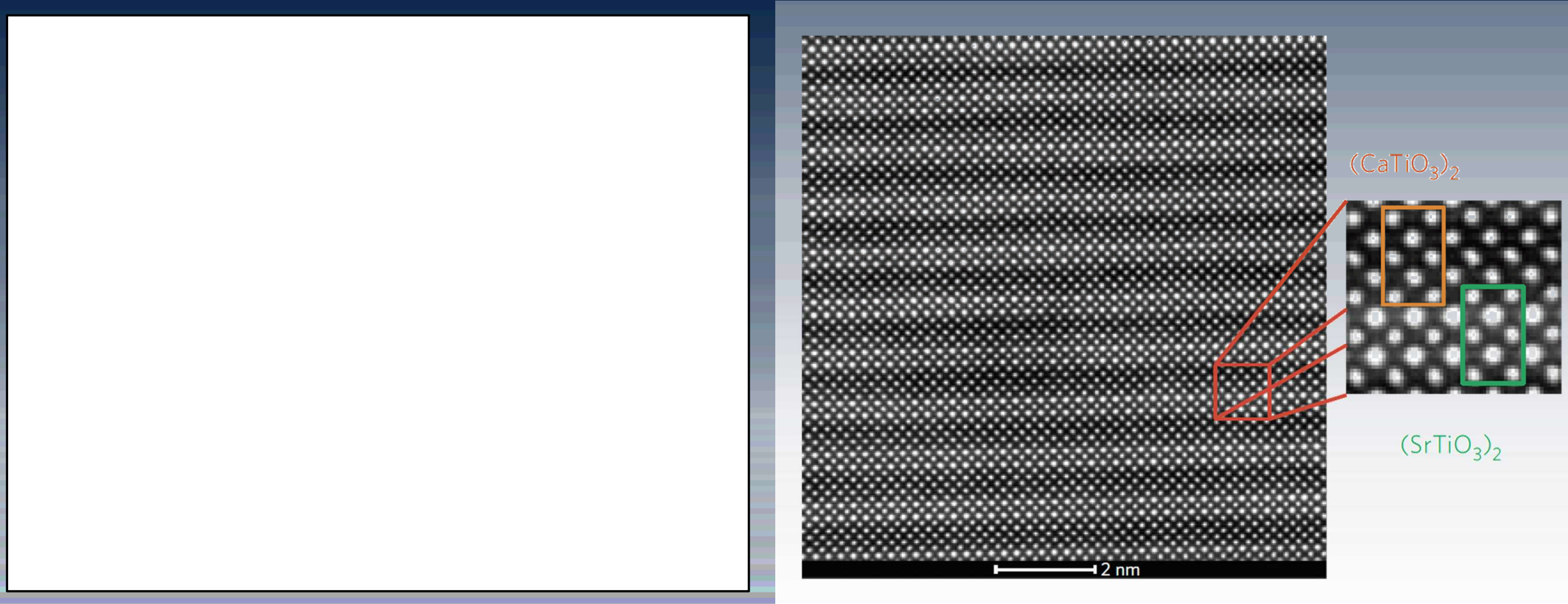
## Influence of Periodicity and Interfacial Mixing

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**Need:** Reactive metal multilayers for: joining, bonding, ignition, and power.

**Problem:** Thermal properties dictate performance. Few measurements & incomplete understanding of transport.

**Premise:** Thermal resistance can DECREASE with more interfaces in non-metals. How about in metal multilayers?

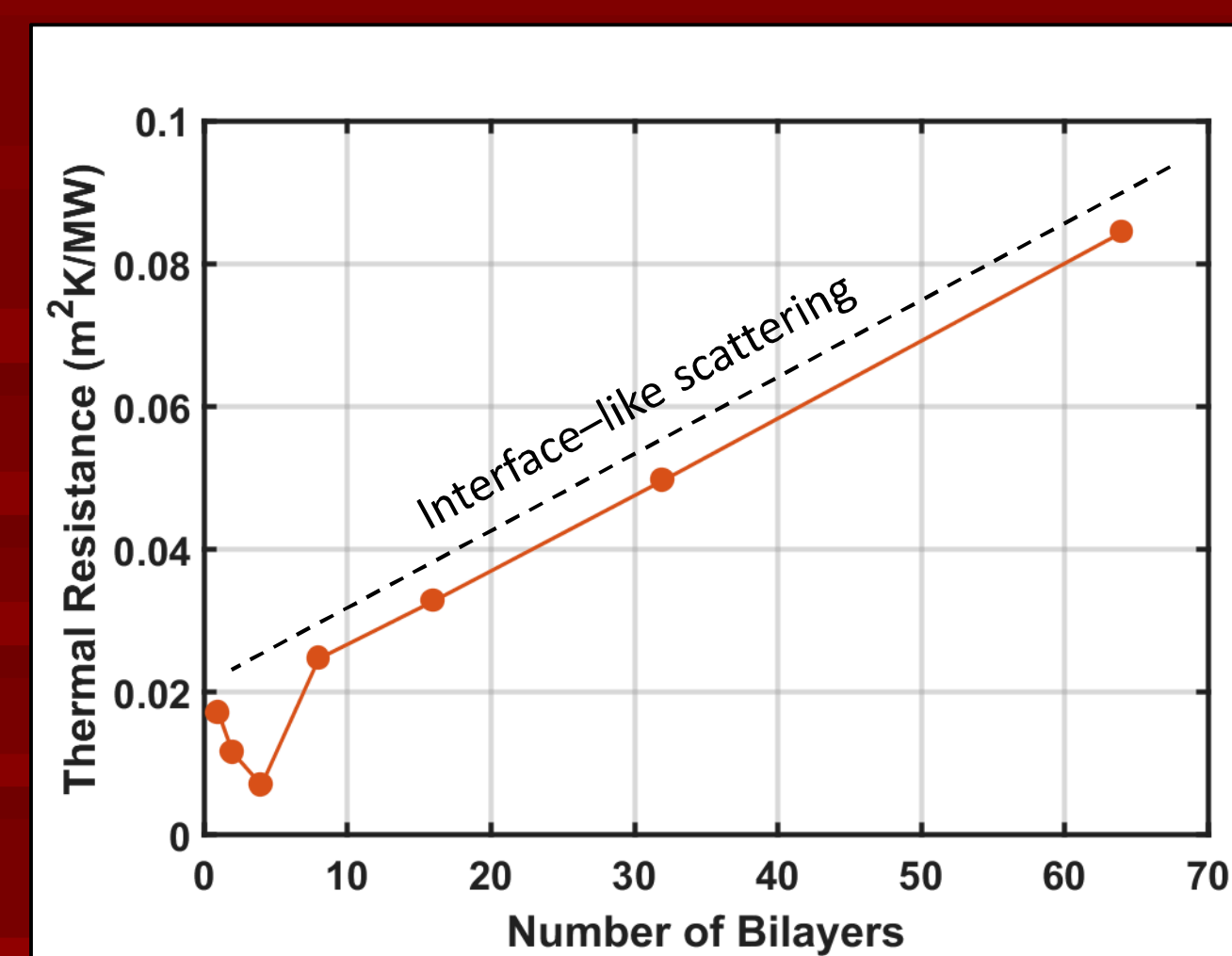


### Interfacial to Amorphous Transport

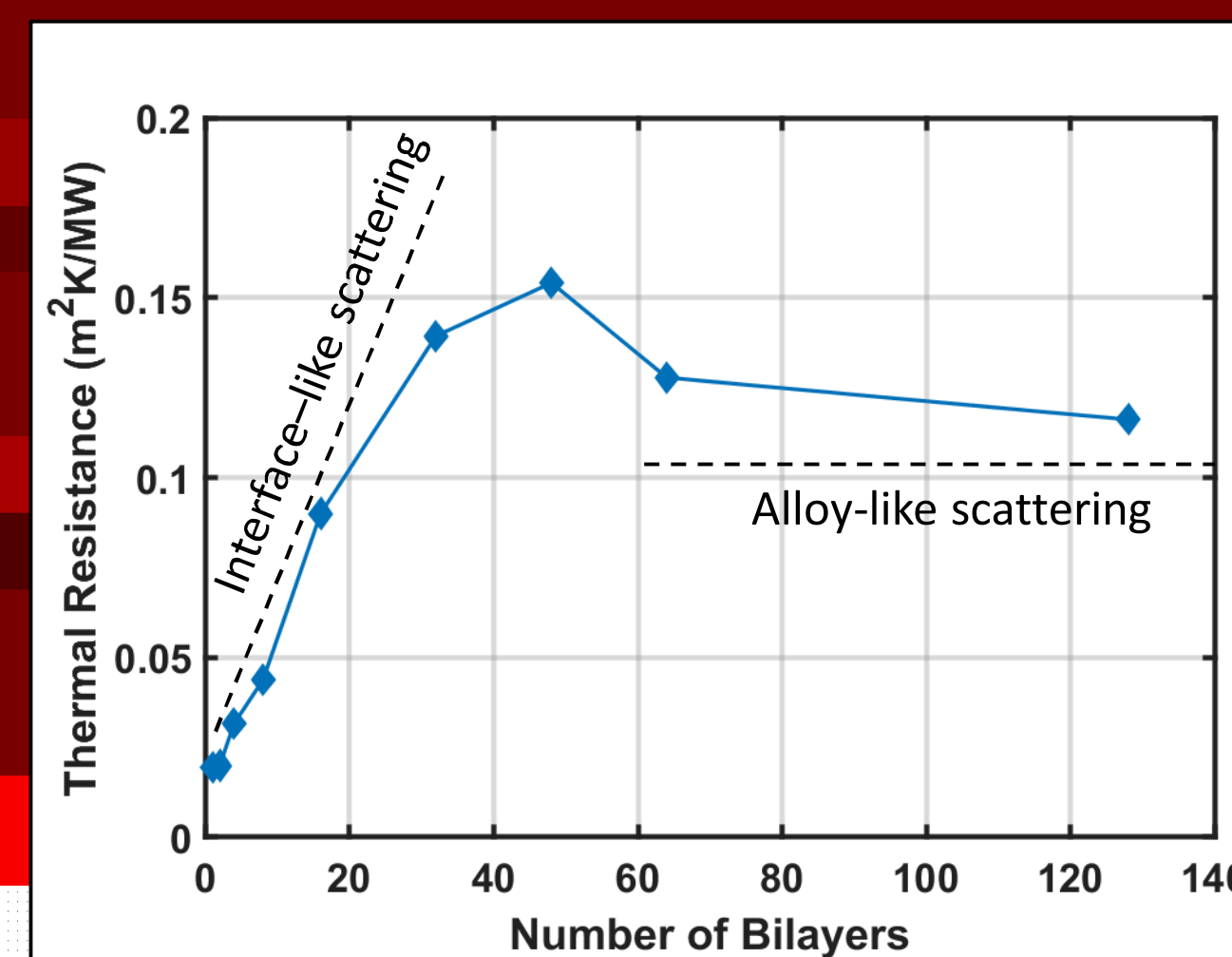
Is thermal resistance just the sum of resistances from each interface and the bulk materials?

$$R_{Tot}(n) = R_{Mat,1} + R_{Mat,2} + nR_{Int}$$

**Al/Co: Thin Amorphous**  
Linear resistance trend. Implies interface dominated scattering



**Question:** Does interface mixing impact thermal transport?

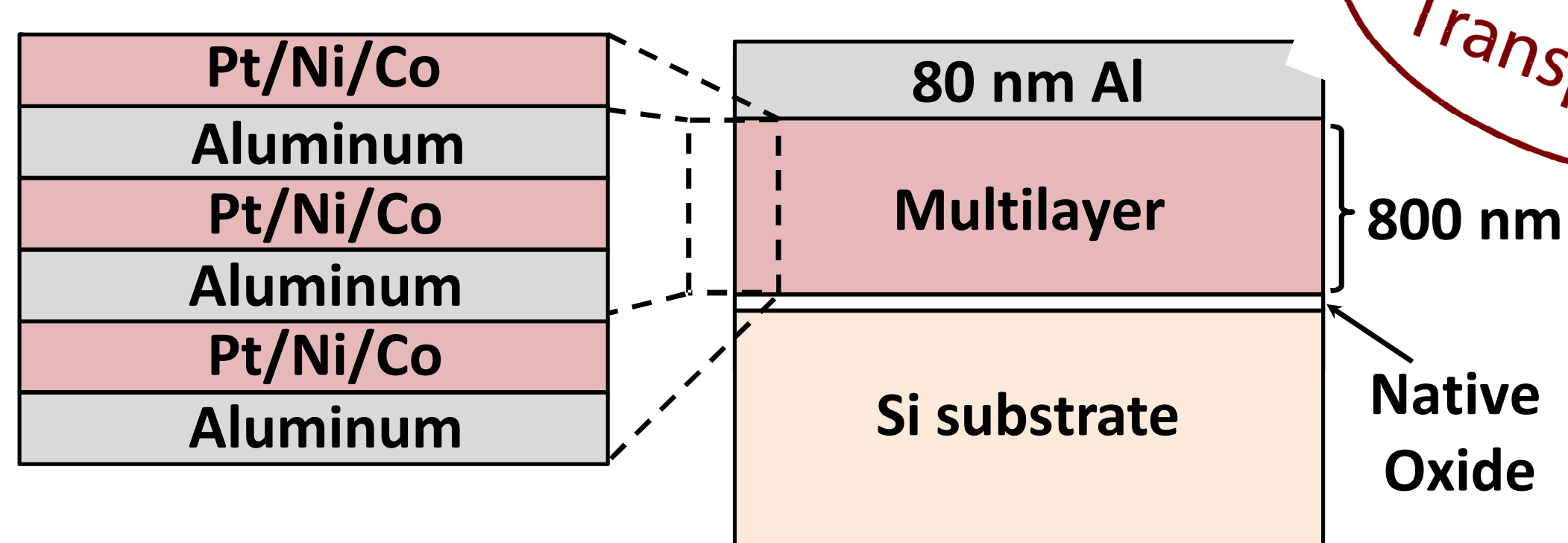


**Al/Pt: Thick Amorphous**  
More interfaces lead to lower thermal resistance. WHY?

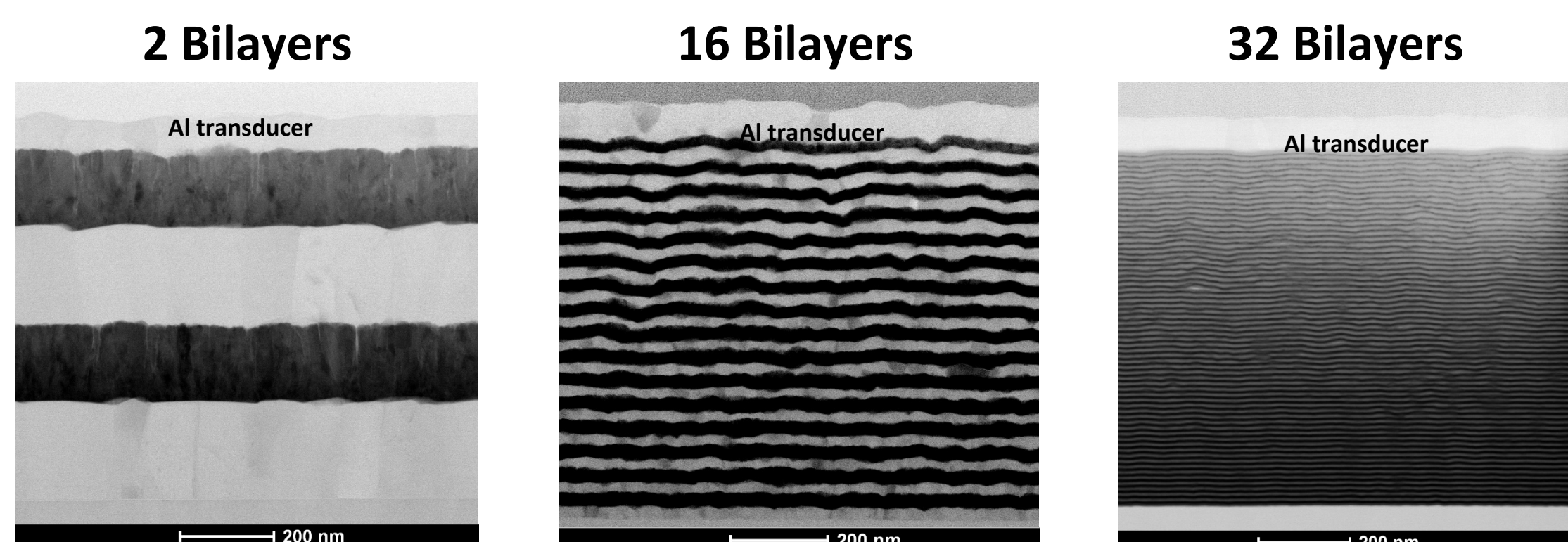
### Designer Interfaces

Metal multilayers (800 nm) fabricated with varying: composition, interface number, and intermixing.

**Composition:** Al→Pt, Co, or Ni

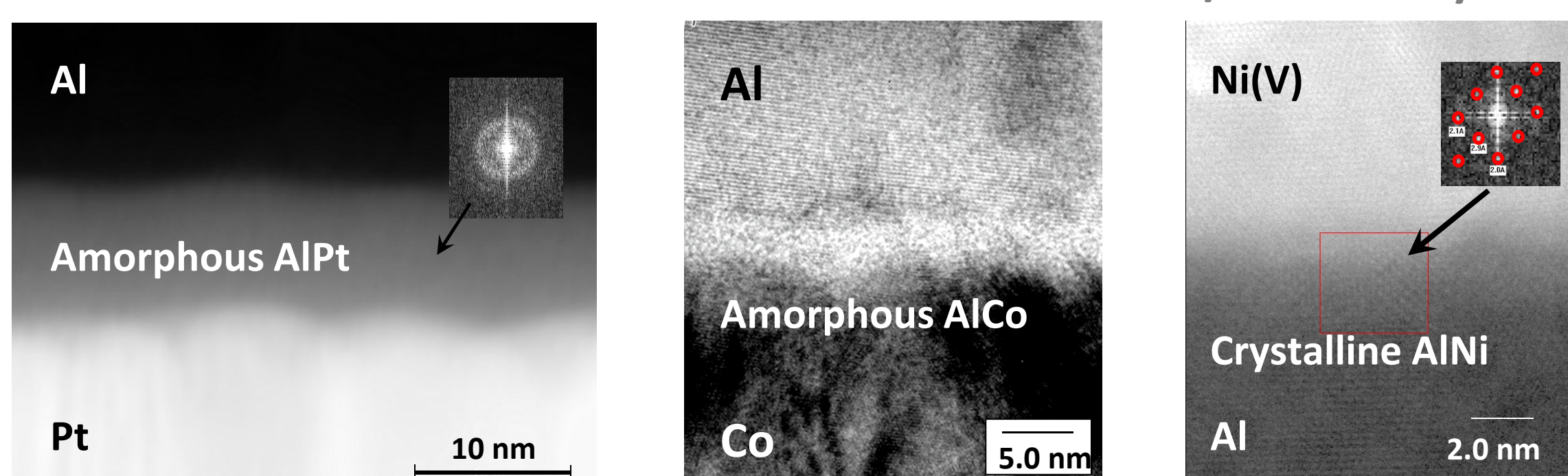


### Number of Interfaces

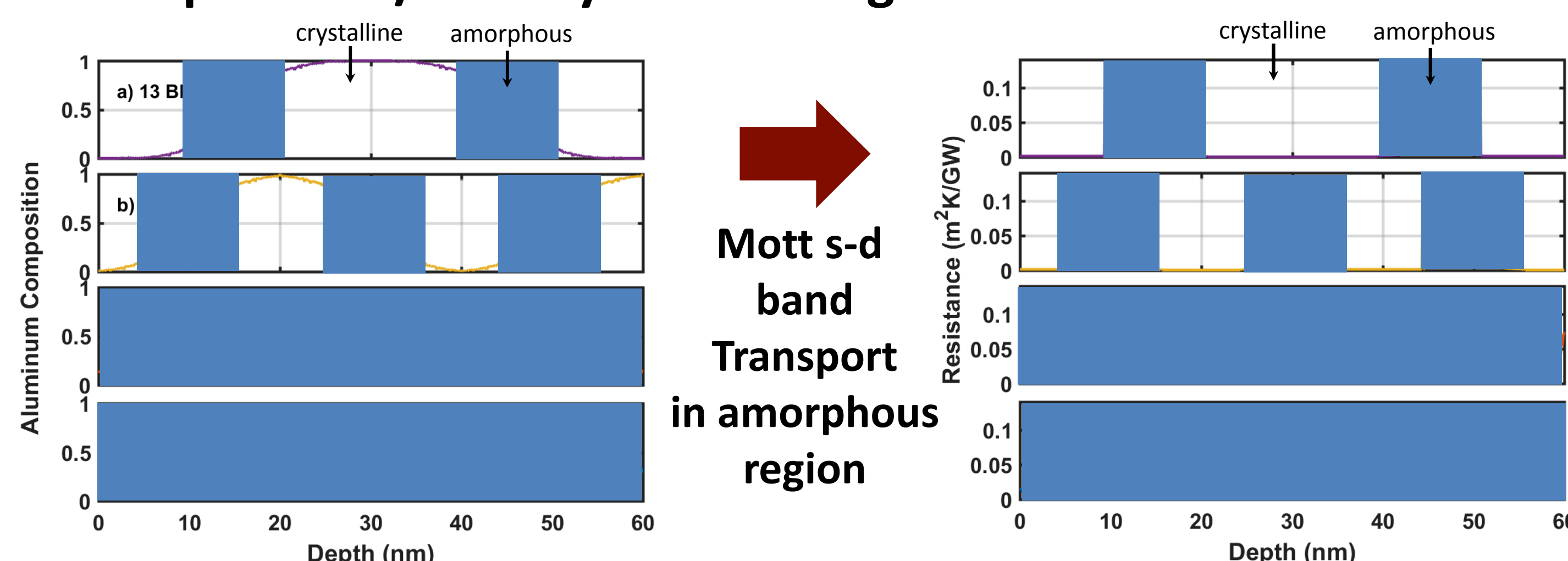


### Intermixing

Al/Pt: Thick Amorphous    Al/Co: Thin Amorphous    Al/Ni: Thin Crystalline



**Takeaway:** d-band dominated electron transport in Pt-rich amorphous Al/Pt alloy creates large interface-like resistance.



### Take Home Message

#### Boundaries can help thermal transport

- Pt-rich amorphous region creates high—interface like—resistance due to d-band electronic transport.
- Reduced Pt-rich regions when interfaces blend together
- Intermixing removes “largest constraint” improving transport even with more boundaries.

**Disorder can be leveraged to improve thermal transport in metal multilayers**