

# Thermal Transport in Reactive Metal Multilayers

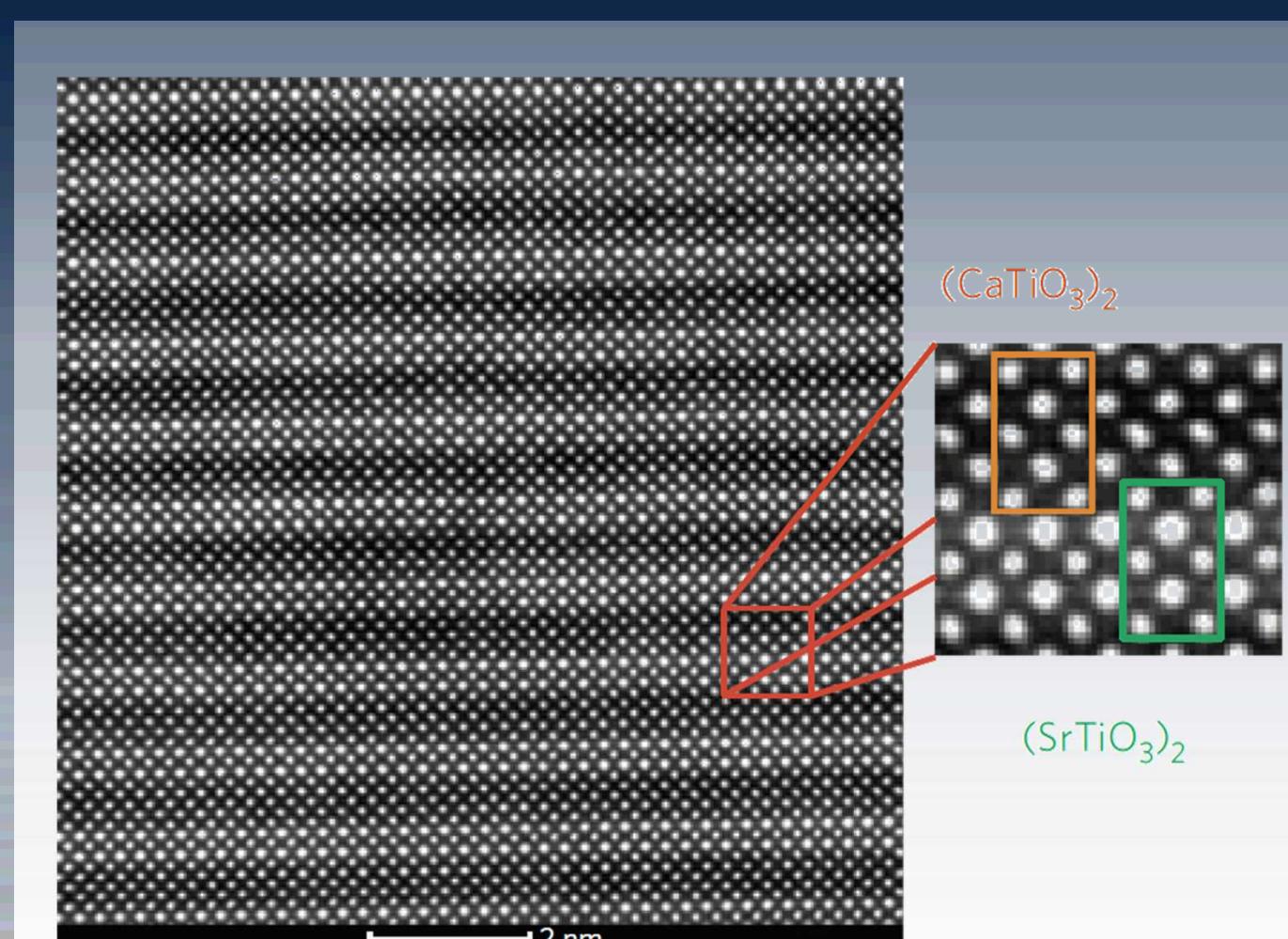
## Influence of Periodicity and Interfacial Mixing

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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.

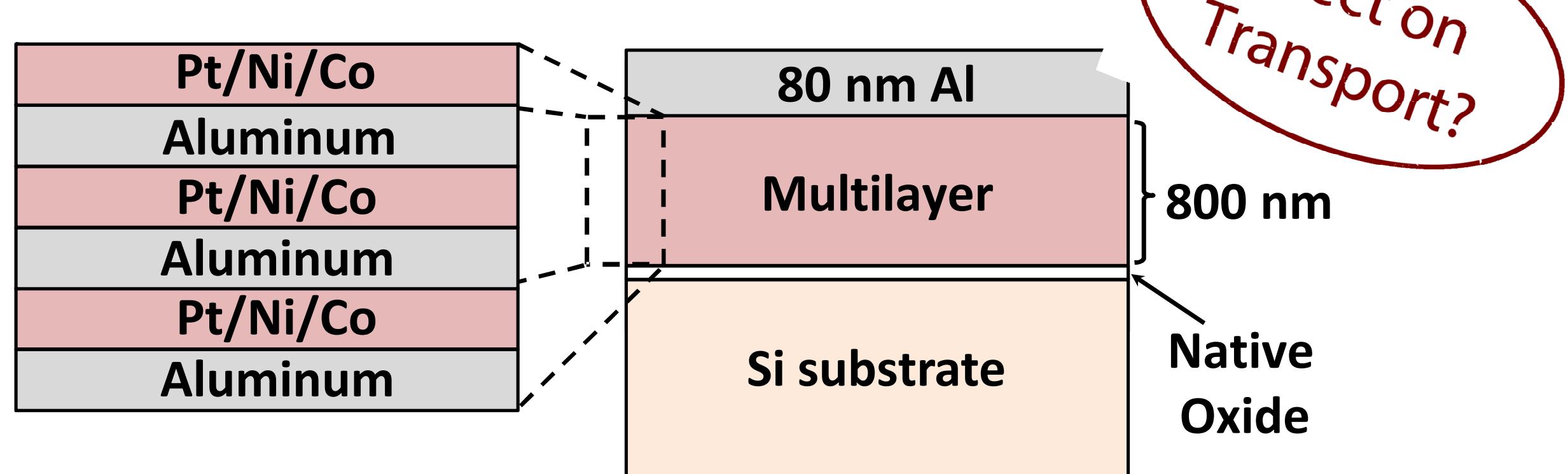
**Premise:** Thermal resistance can **DECREASE** with more interfaces in non-metals. How about in metal multilayers?



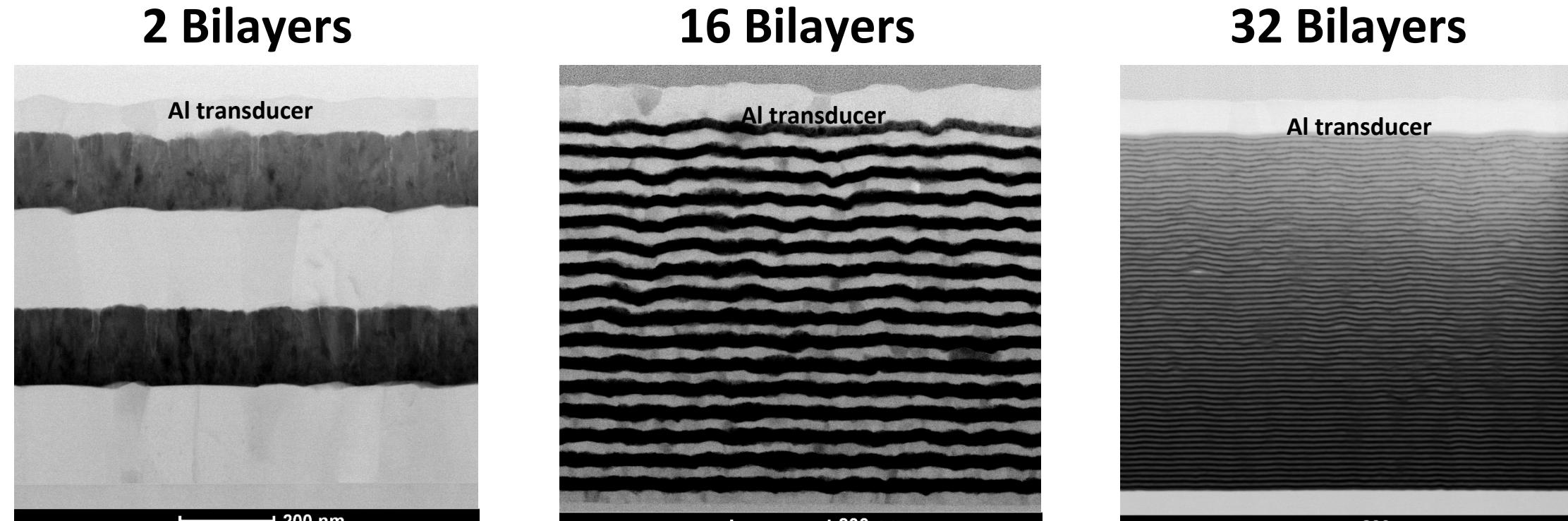
### Designer Interfaces

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

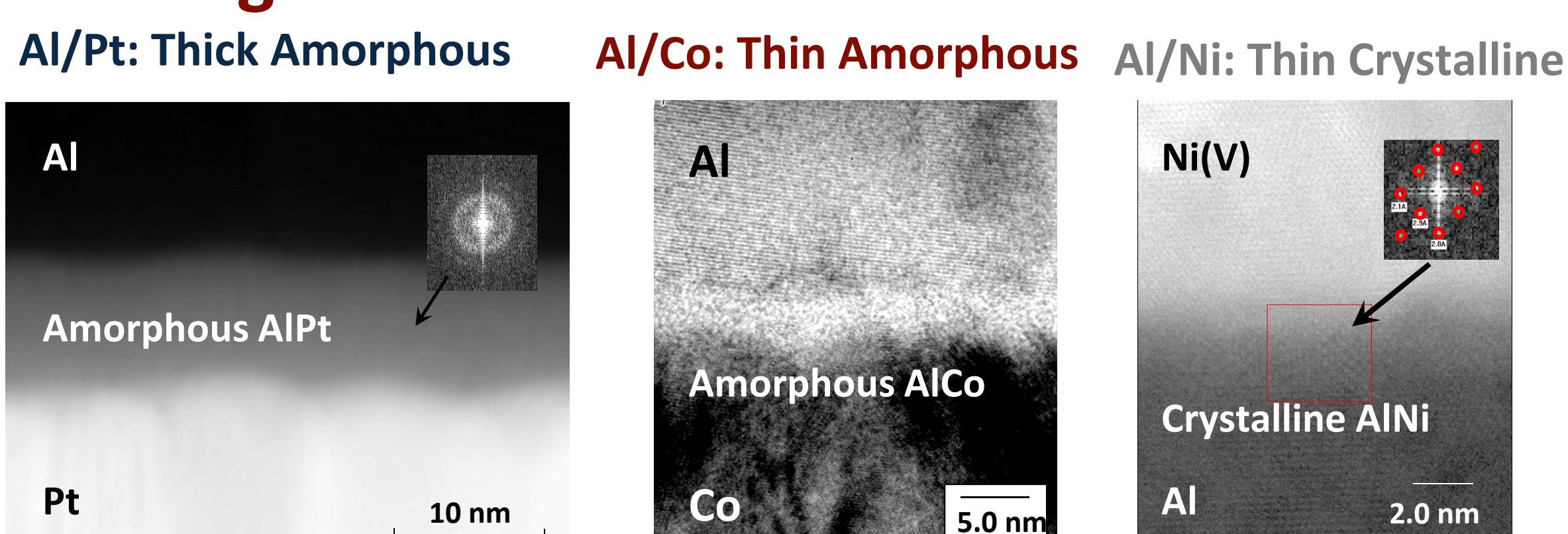
**Composition:** Al->Pt, Co, or Ni



### Number of Interfaces



### Intermixing



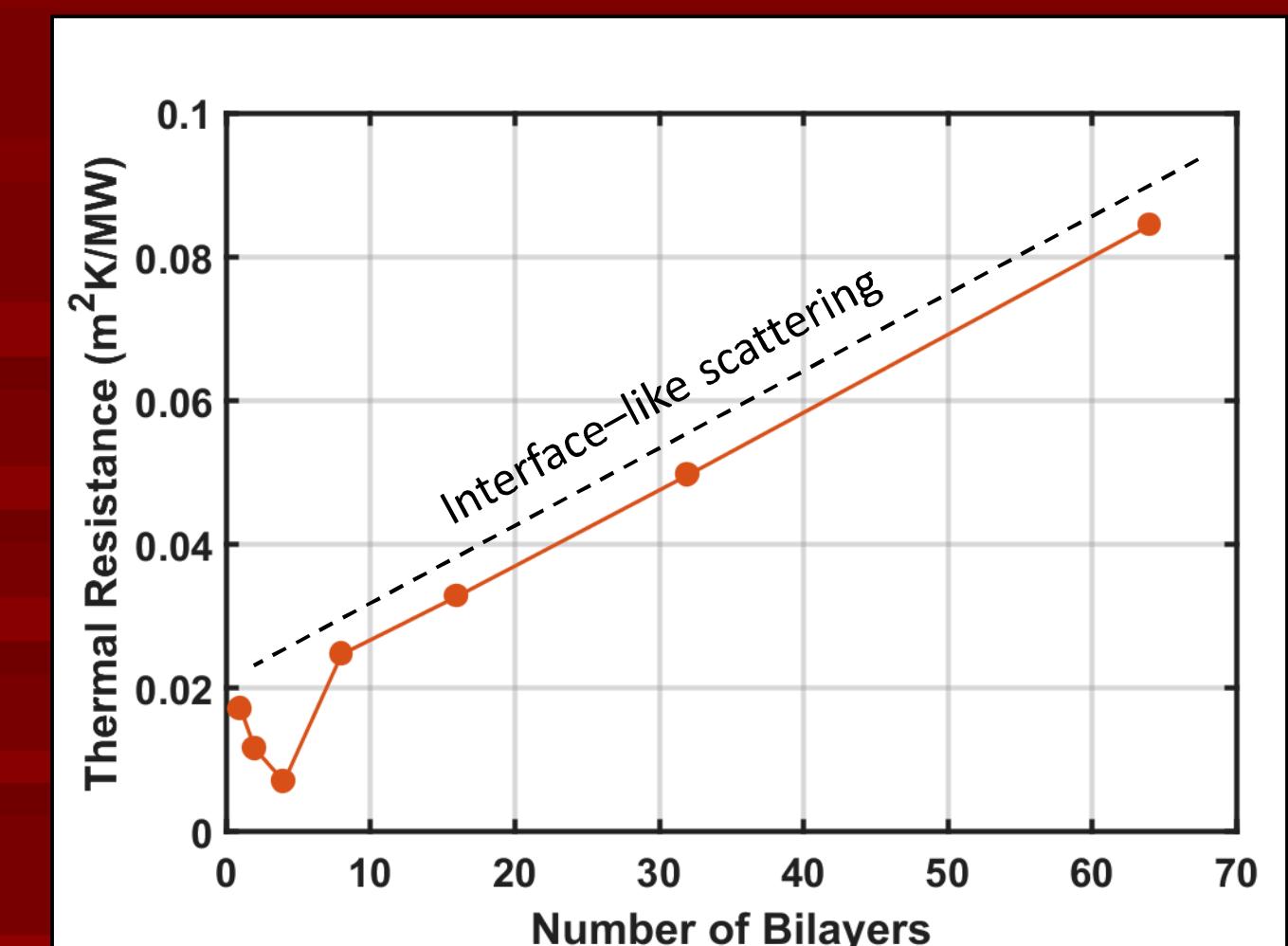
### Interfacial to Amorphous Transport

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

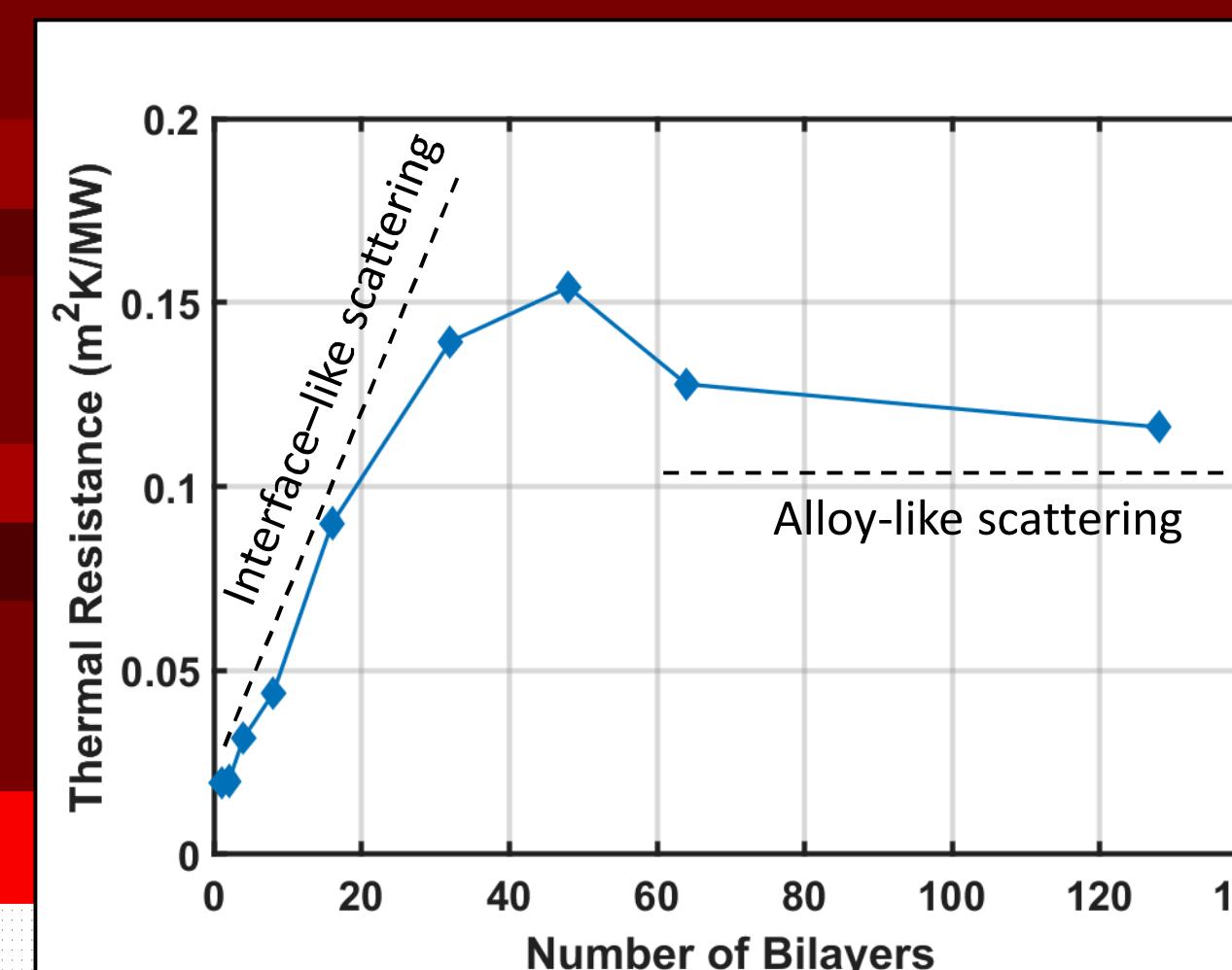
$$R_{Tot}(n) = R_{Mat,1} + R_{Mat,2} + nR_{Int}$$

**Al/Co: Thin Amorphous**

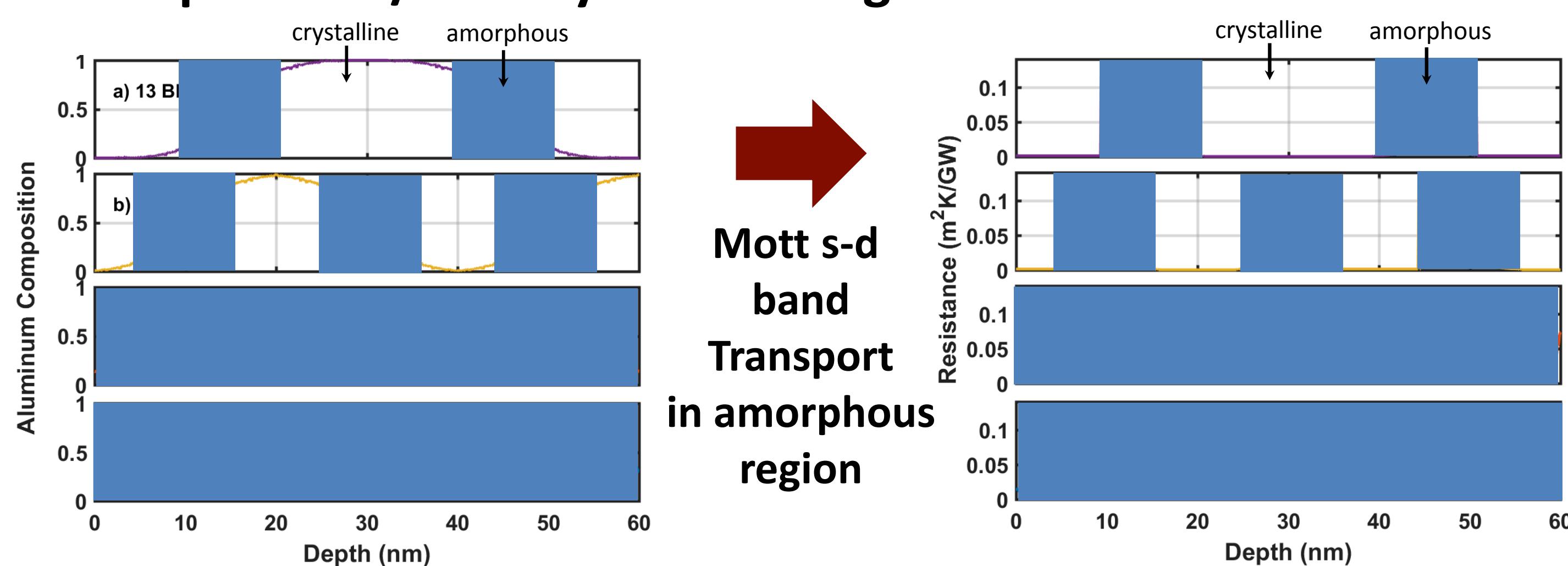
**Takeaway:** Linear resistance trend. Implies interface dominated scattering



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



**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**