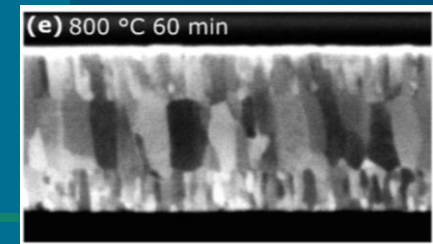
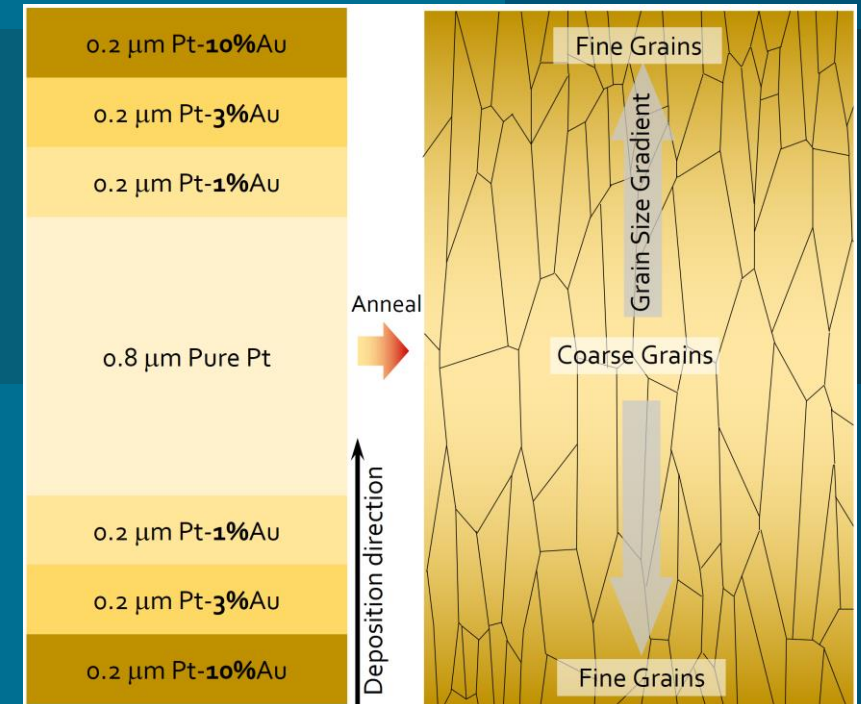


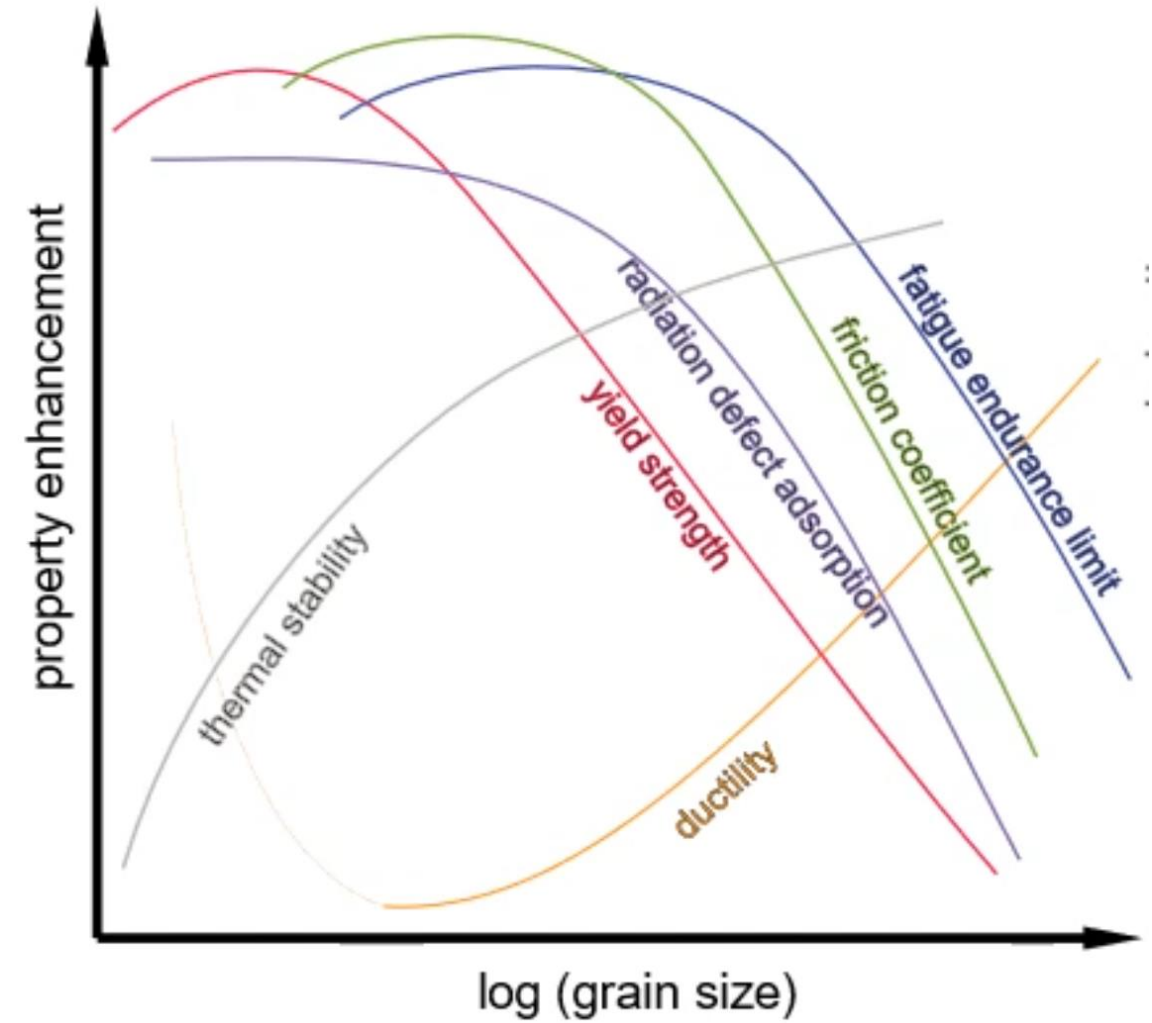
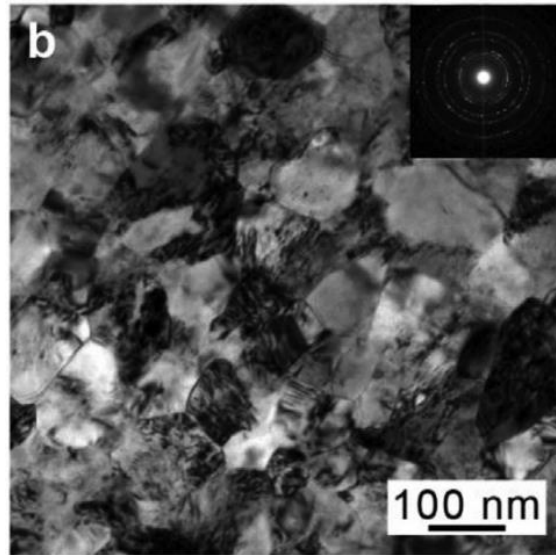
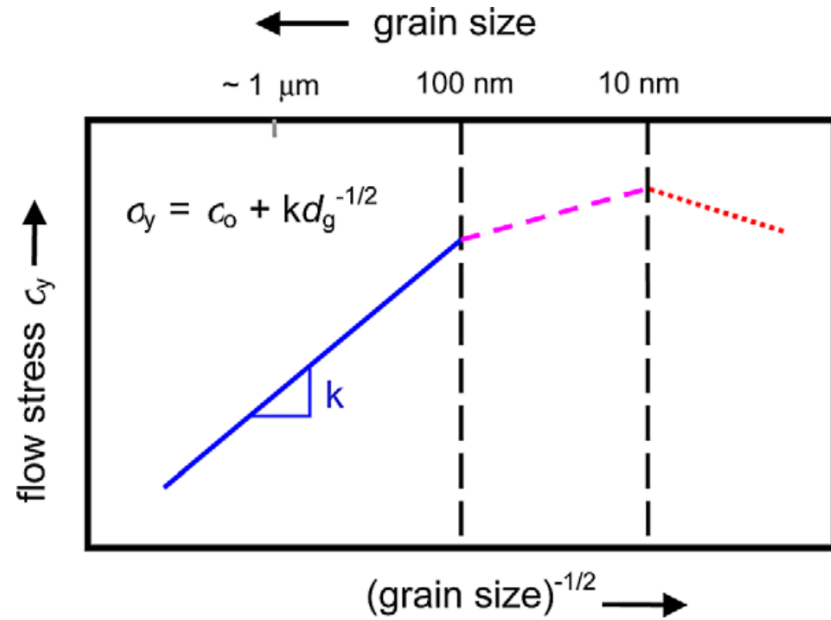
Gradient Nanostructured Metals via Compositional Means

Alejandro Barrios, James Nathaniel II;
Joseph Monti; Khalid Hattar; Douglas
Medlin; Remi Dingreville; Brad Boyce

Sandia National Laboratories



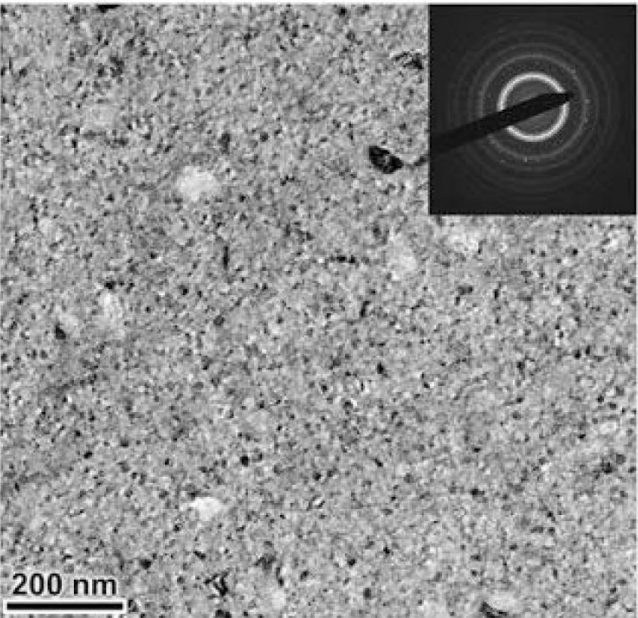
Introduction: Nanocrystalline Metals



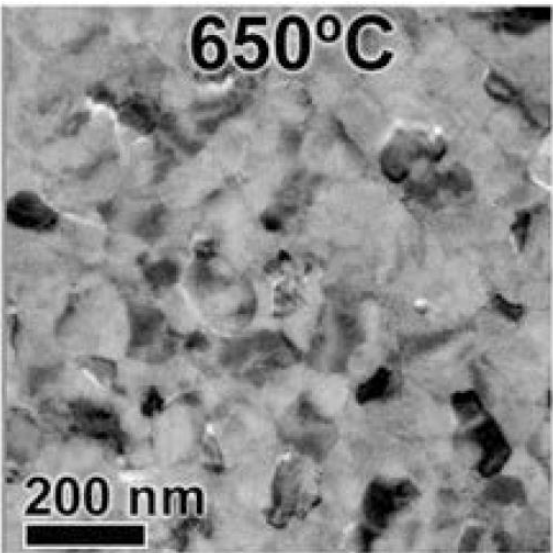
Background: Nanocrystalline Metals – Stability and Ductility



Stability



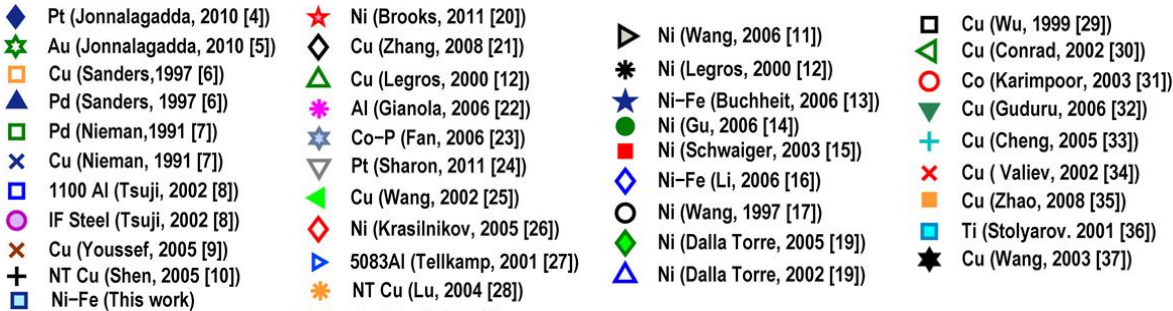
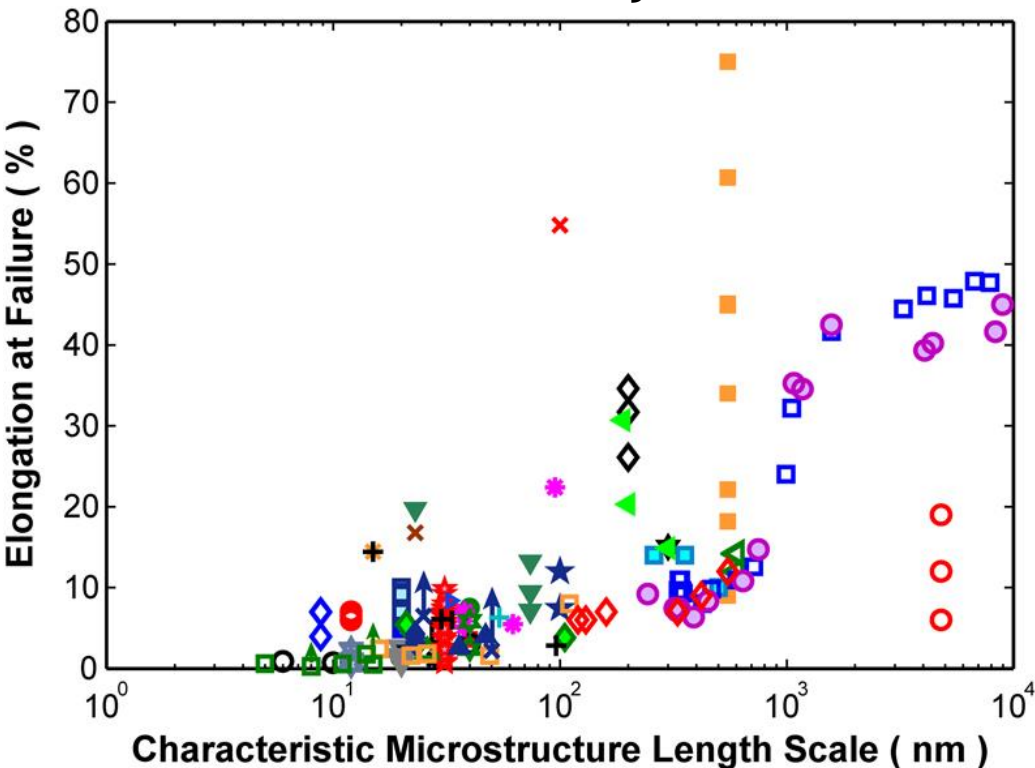
≈ 30 nm



≈ 90 nm

W thin film under 650 C anneal

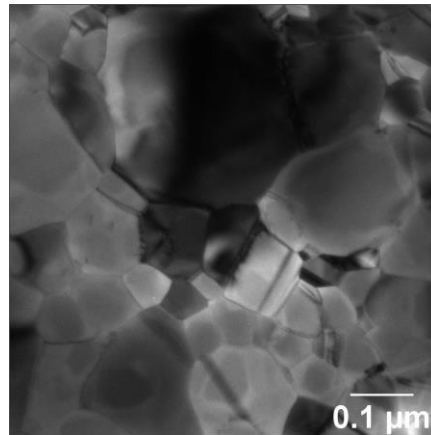
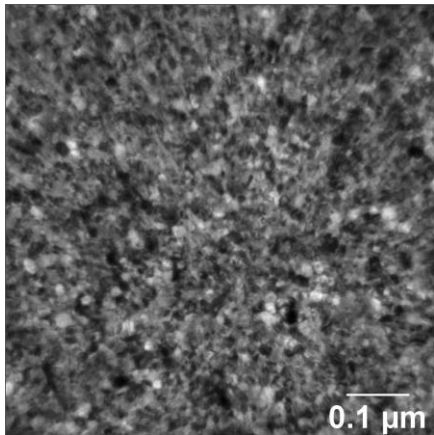
Ductility



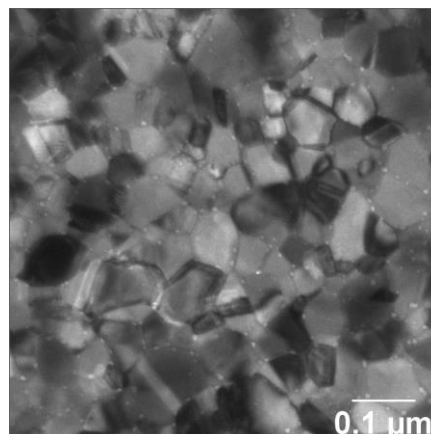
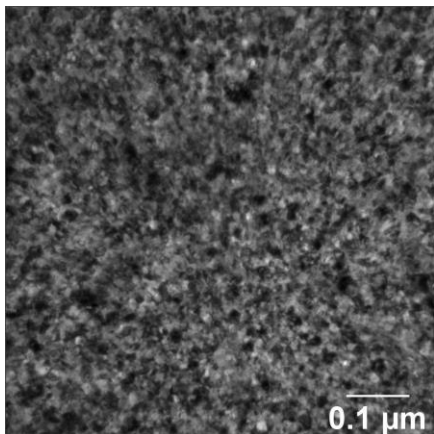
Improved Stability with Alloying



Pt



Pt-10Au

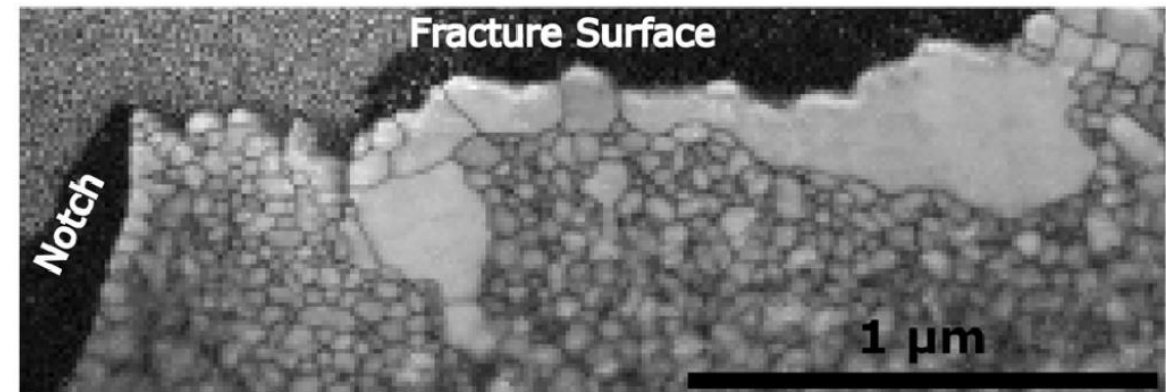


Ramp Anneal from 300 - 800 °C for 1 hour

(c) Pt

$N_f = 8.5 \times 10^5$ cycles

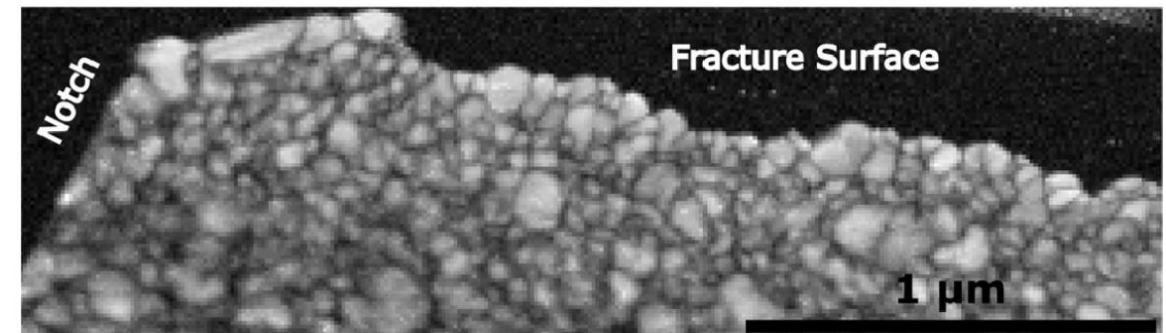
$\sigma_a = 104$ MPa



(b) Pt-10Au

$N_f = 7.1 \times 10^5$ cycles

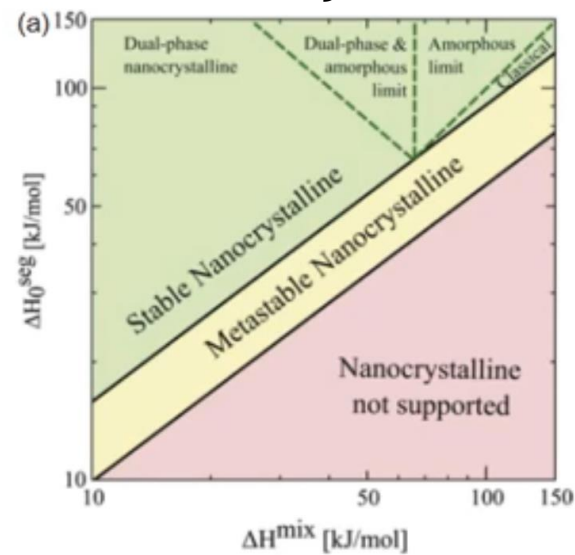
$\sigma_a = 126$ MPa



Improved Stability with Alloying

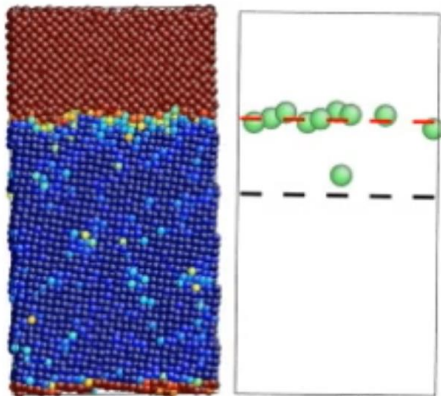


Thermodynamic

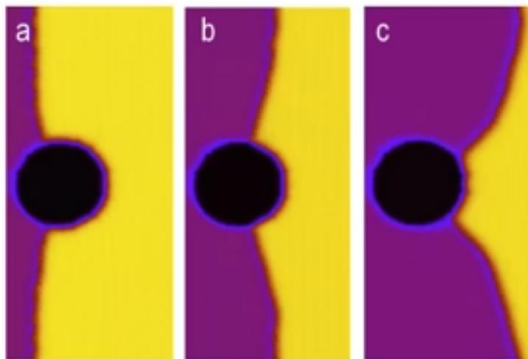


Kinetic

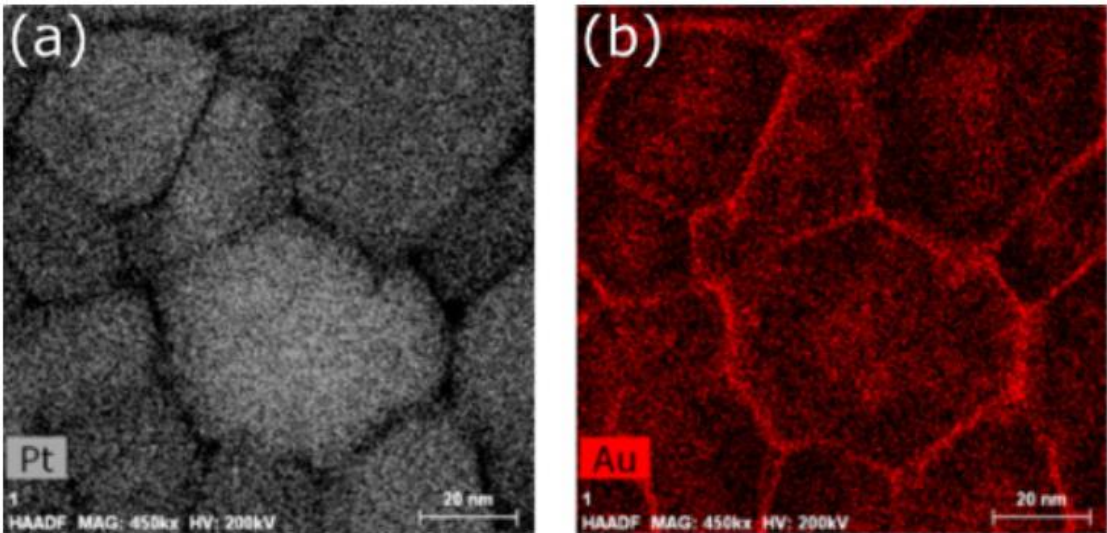
Solute drag



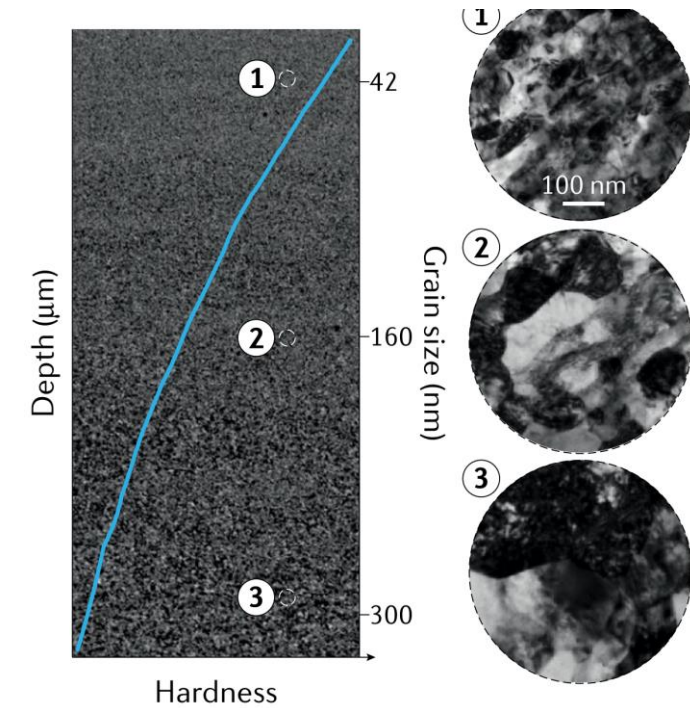
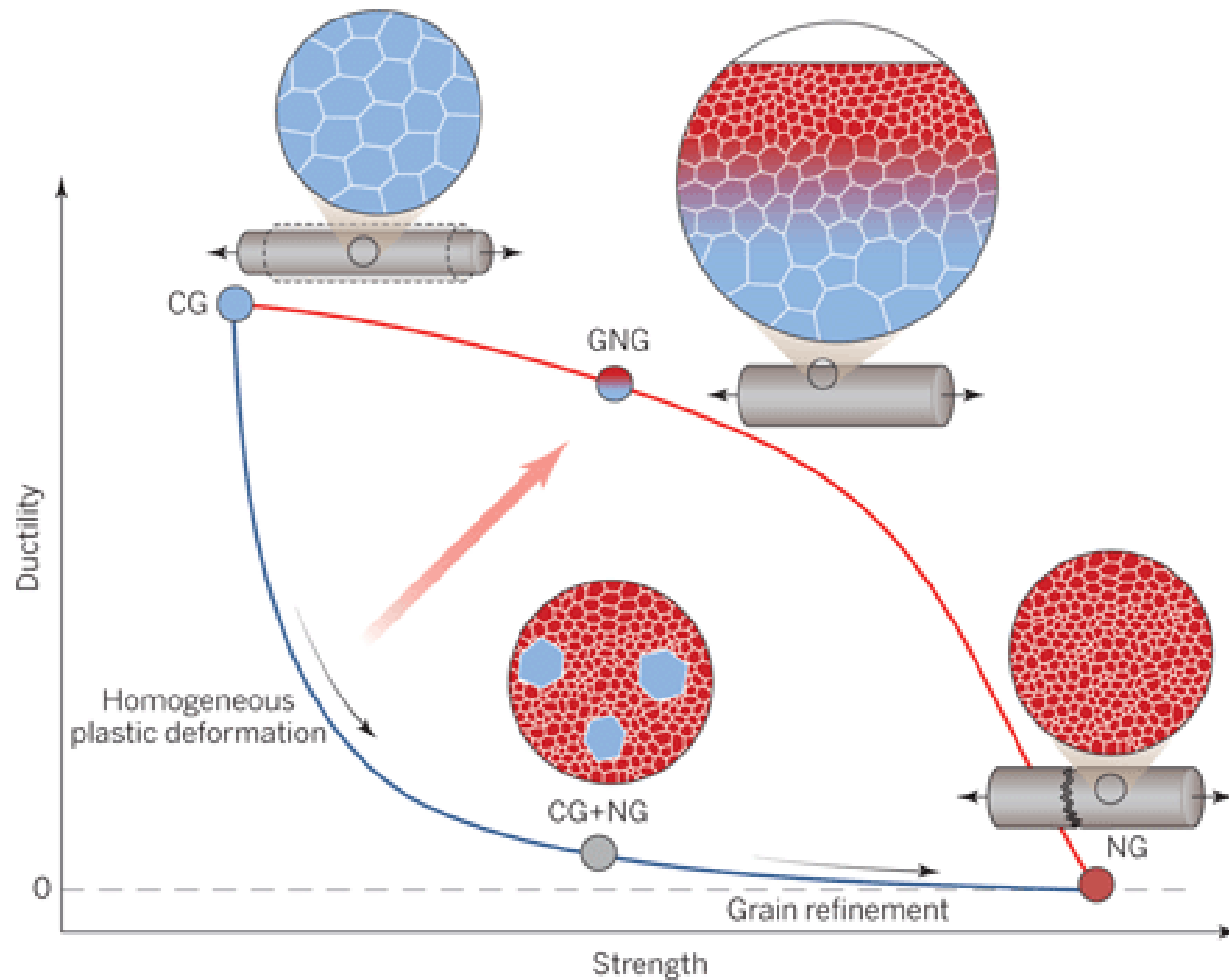
Zener pinning



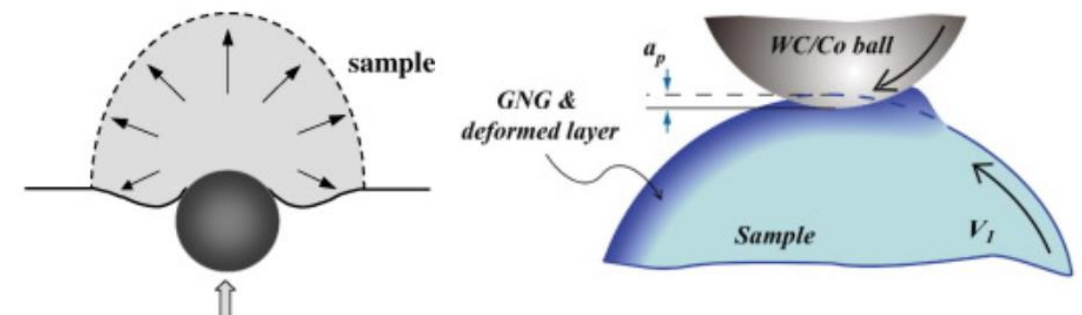
Grain Boundary Segregation



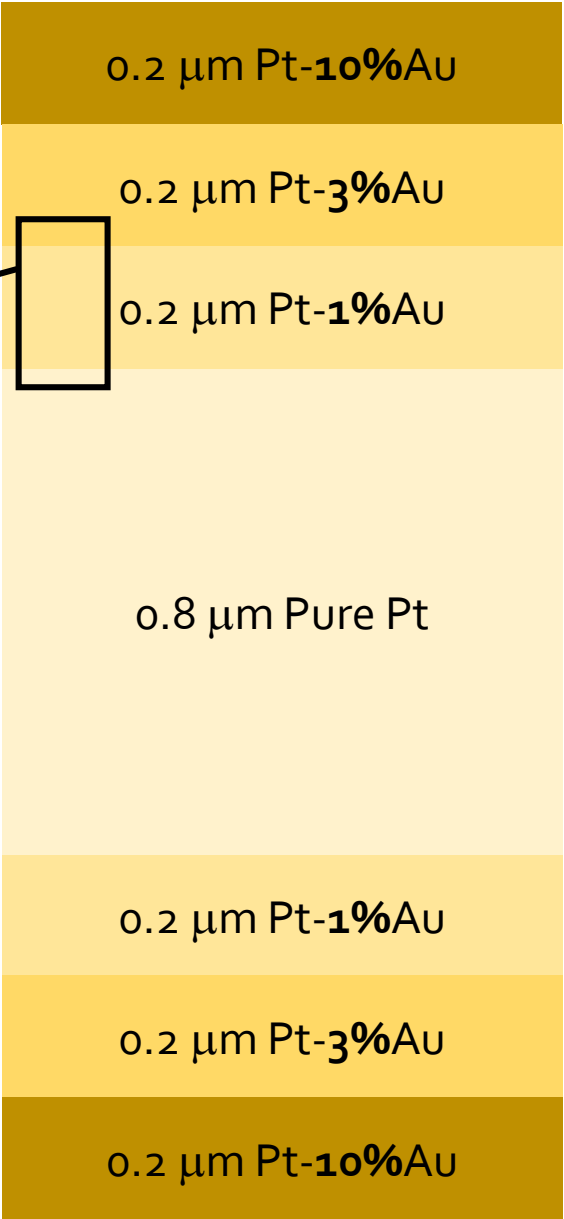
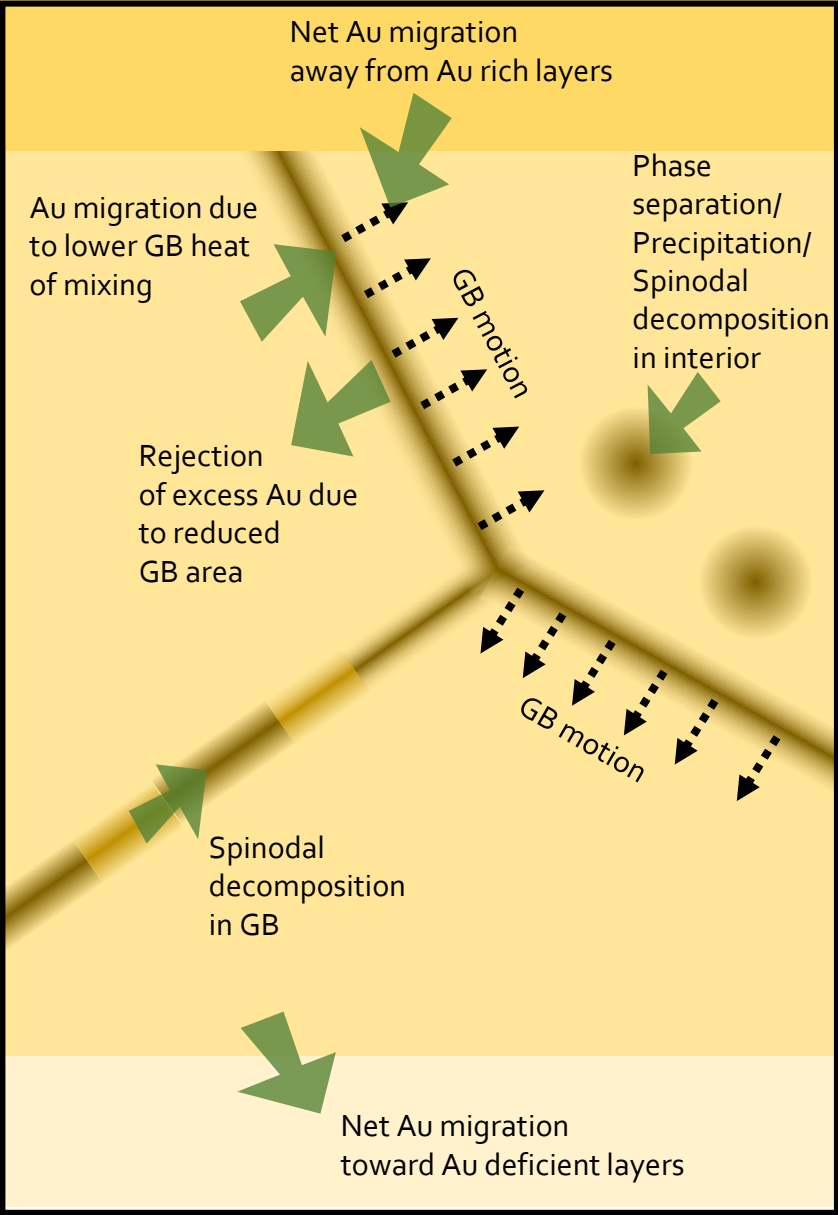
Improved Ductility with Gradient Nanocrystalline Metals



Severe Plastic Deformation

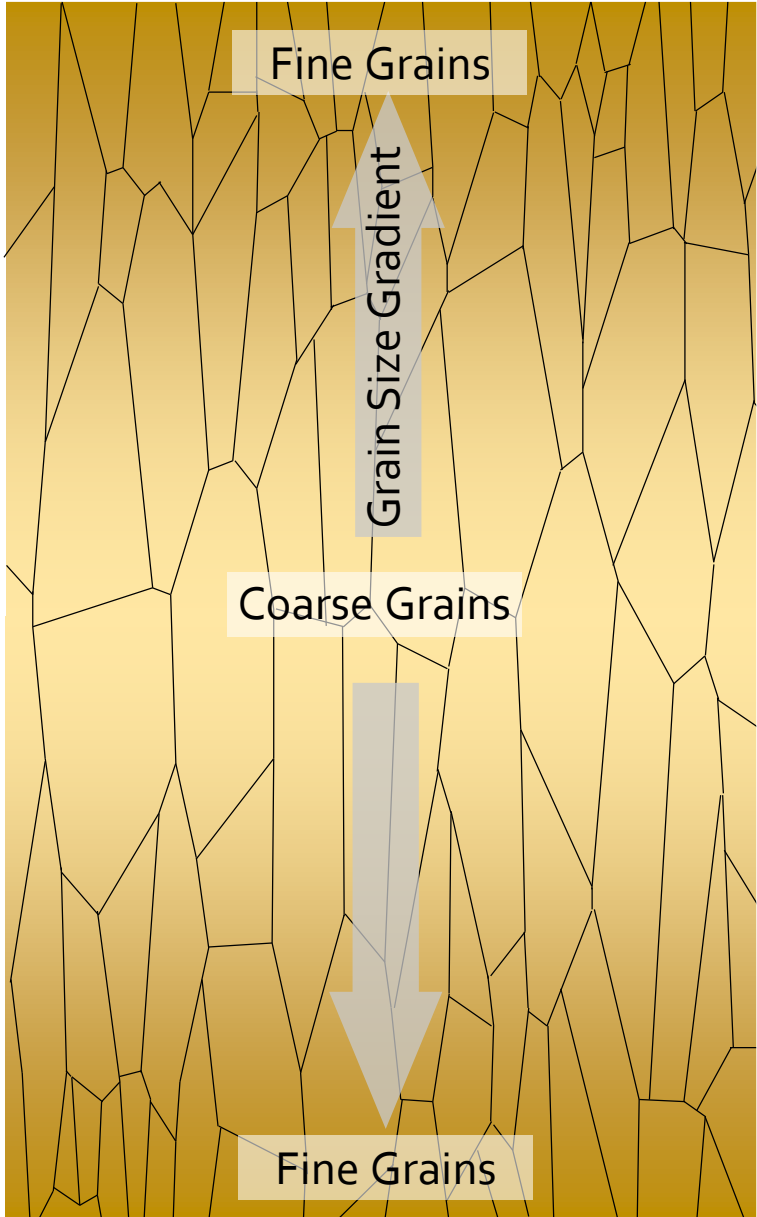


Gradient Nanostructured Metals via Compositional Means

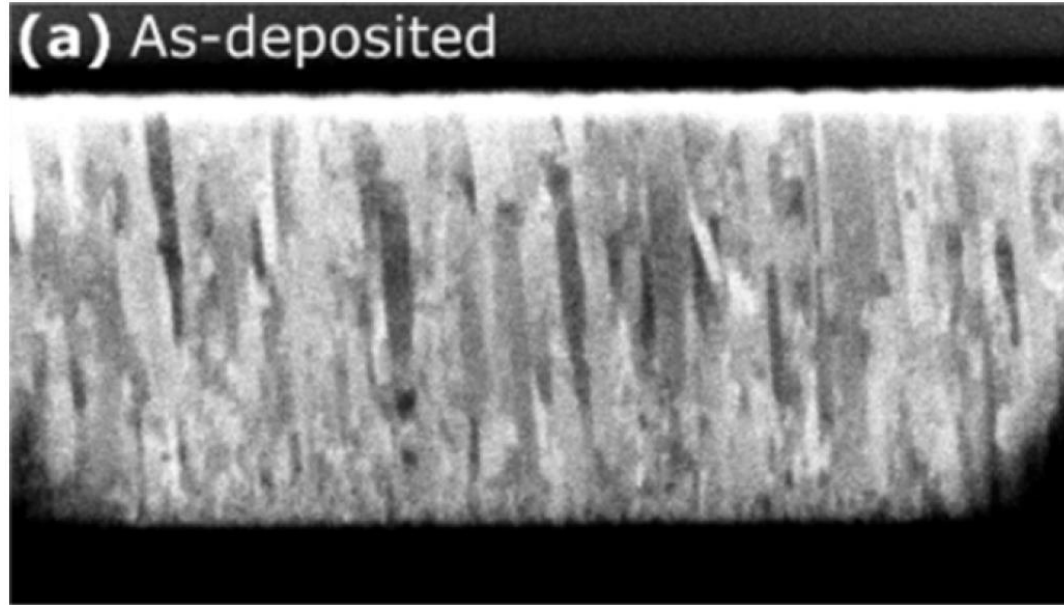


Anneal

Deposition direction



As-deposited sample



7 layer stack by sequential DC magnetron sputtering

≈2 μm thick film

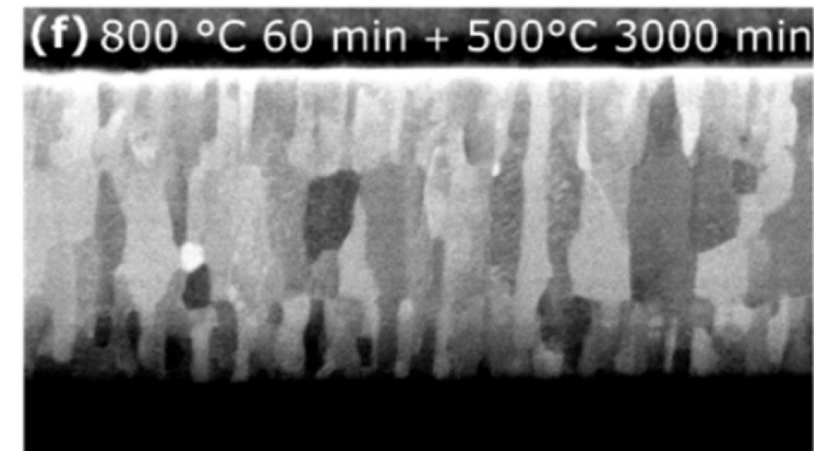
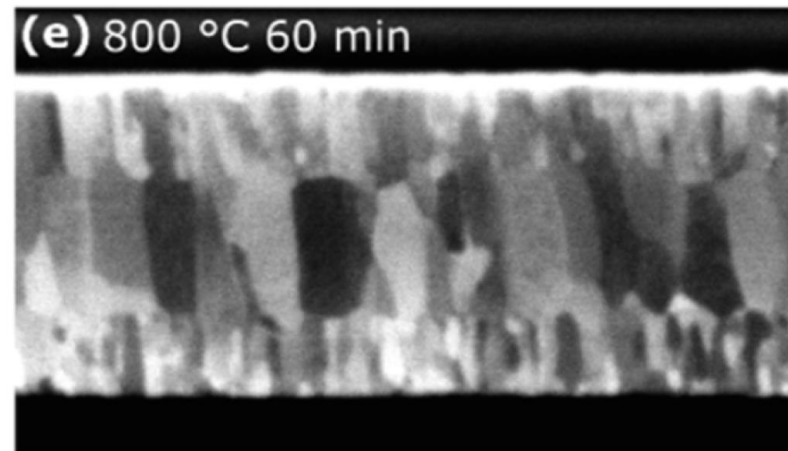
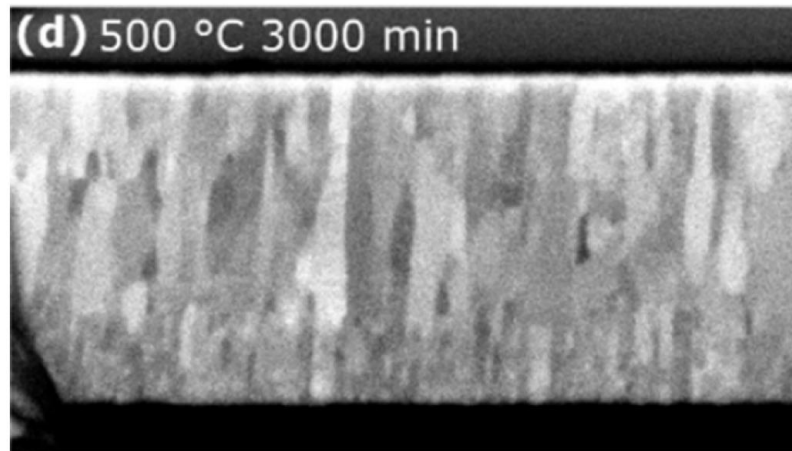
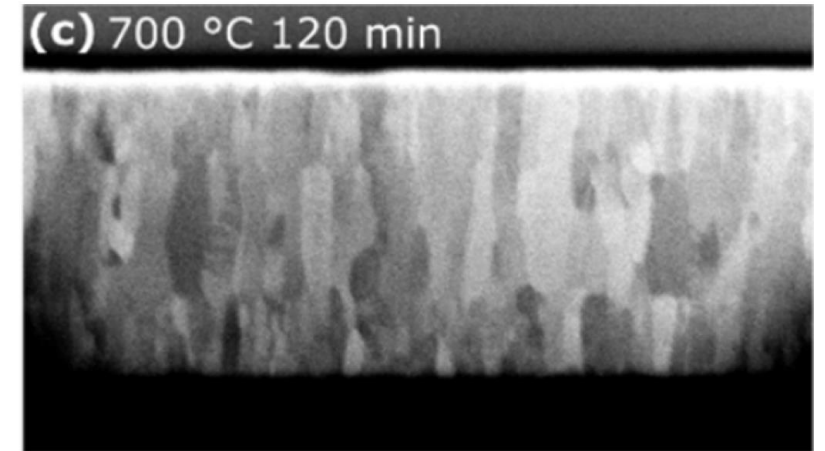
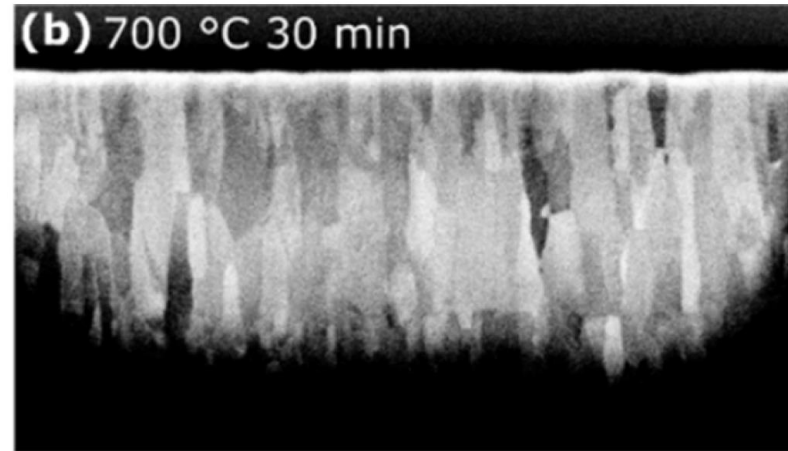
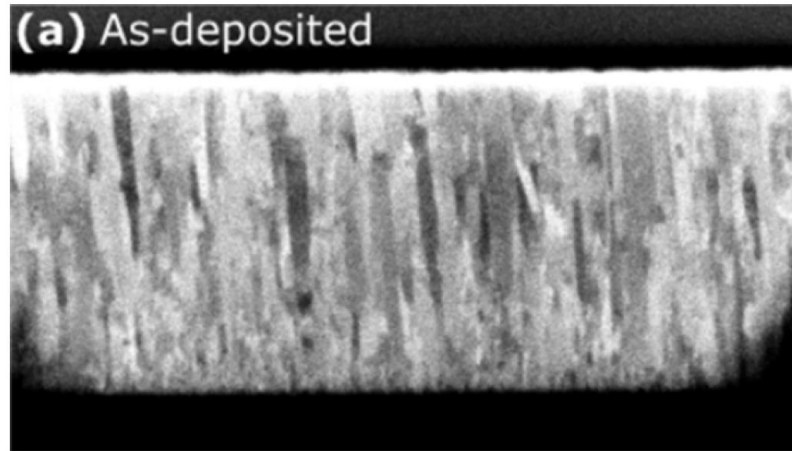
Annealing experiments in a box furnace

Temperature varying from 500 - 1000 C

Times varying from 5 minutes to 50 hours

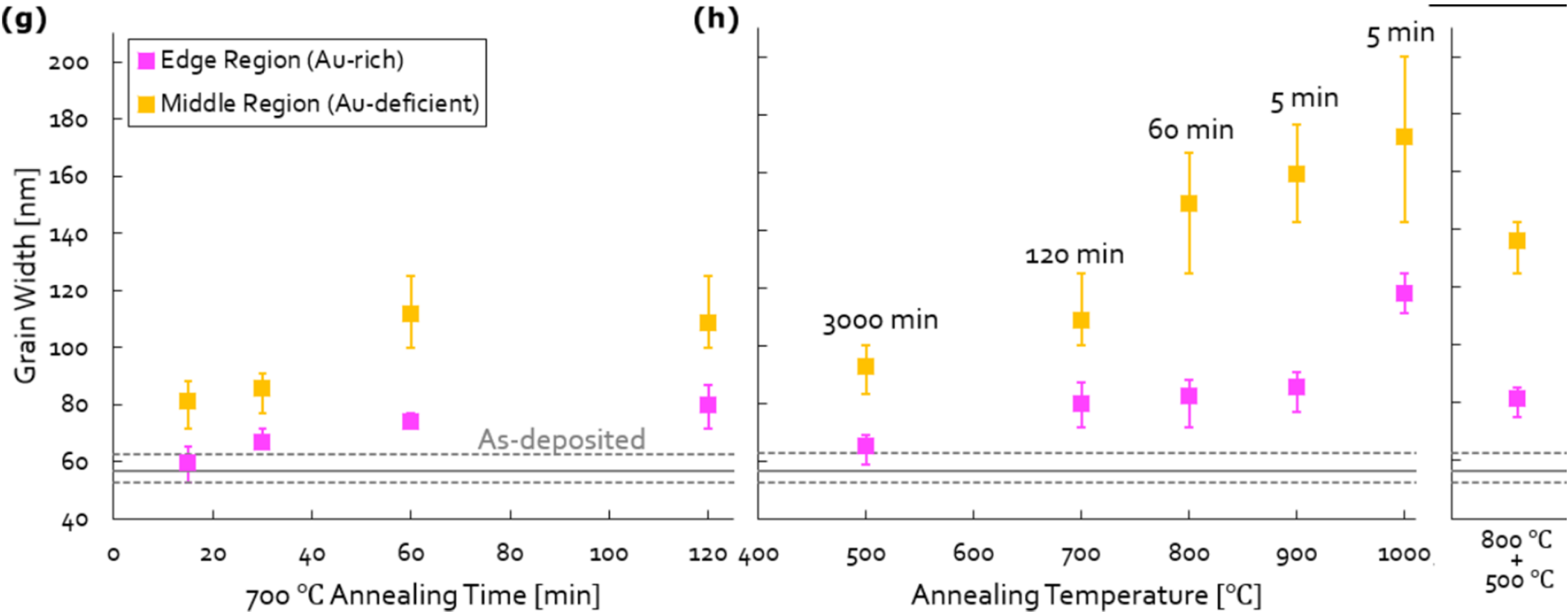
FIB cross-section and backscatter contrast images to study microstructure in the cross-section of the films

Annealing Experiments

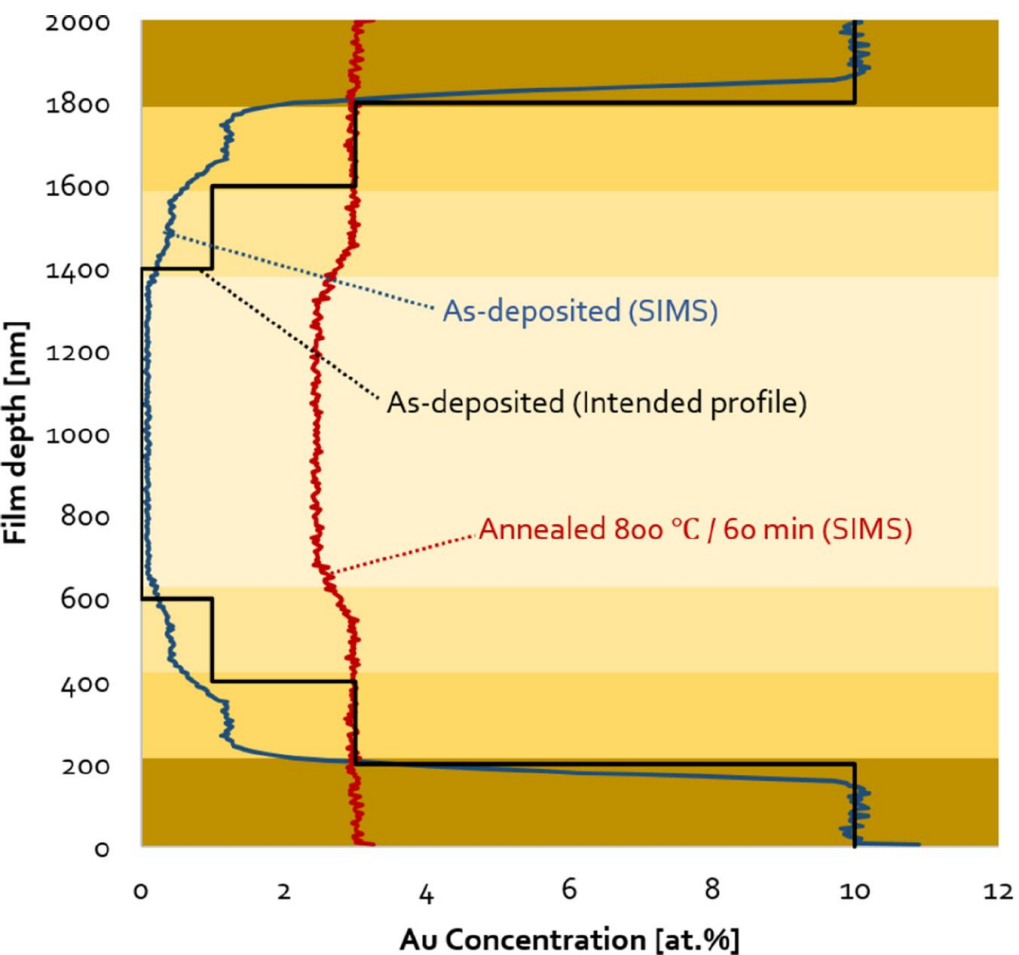


1 μm

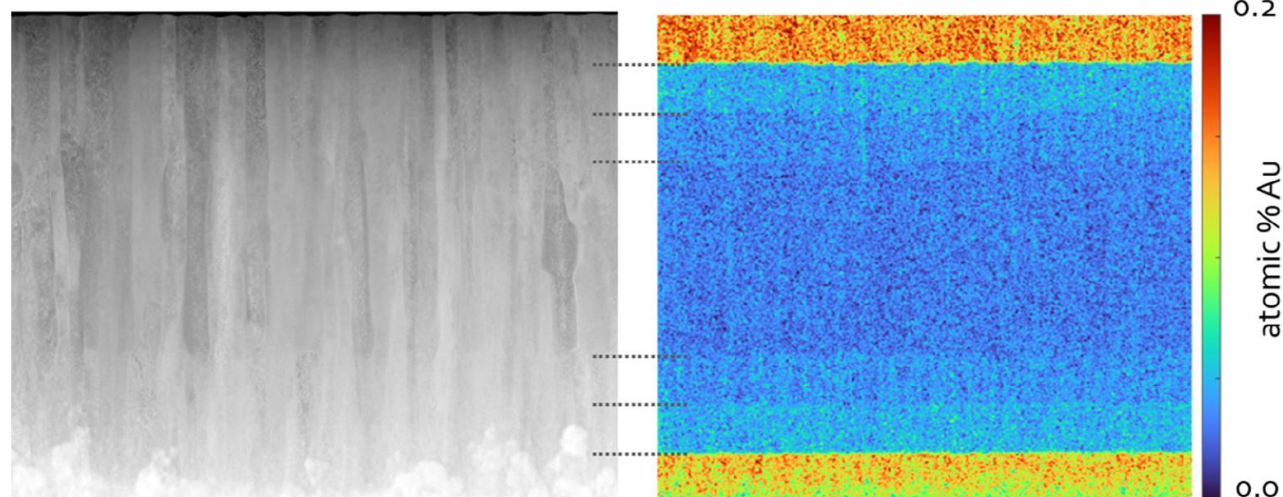
Annealing Experiments



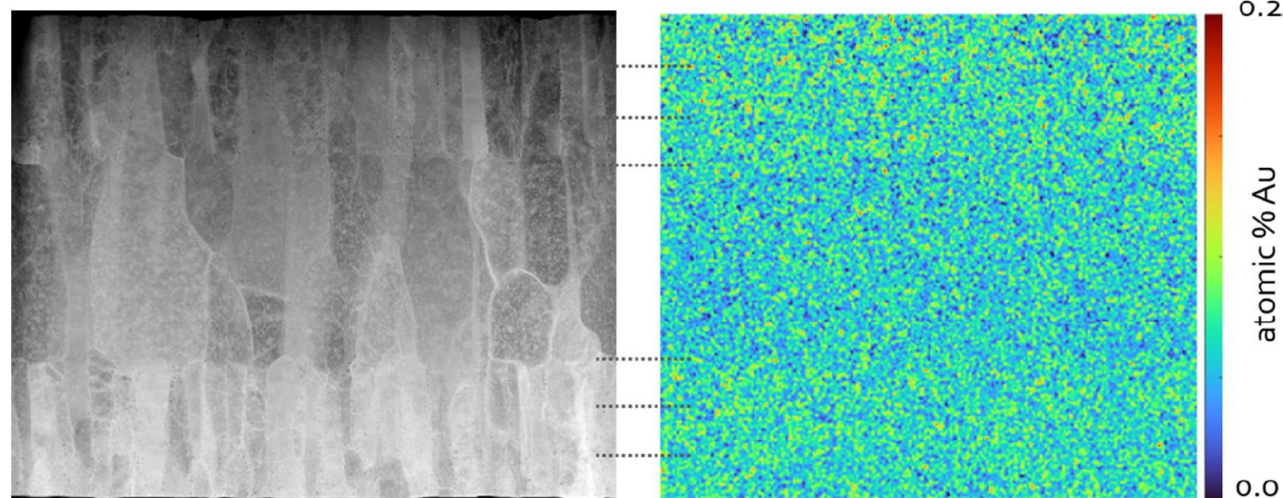
Film Characterization – SIMS/STEM/EDS



(a) As-deposited



(b) Annealed 800 °C / 60 min

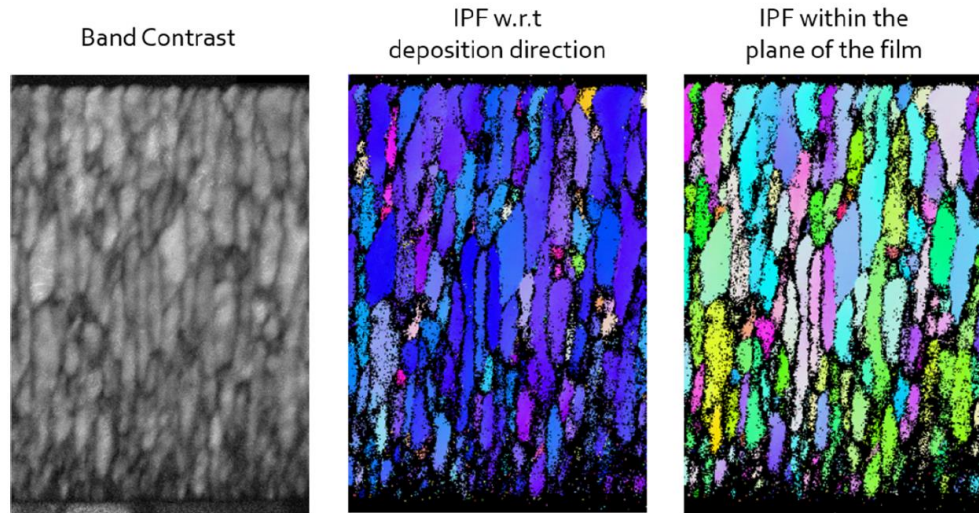


500 nm

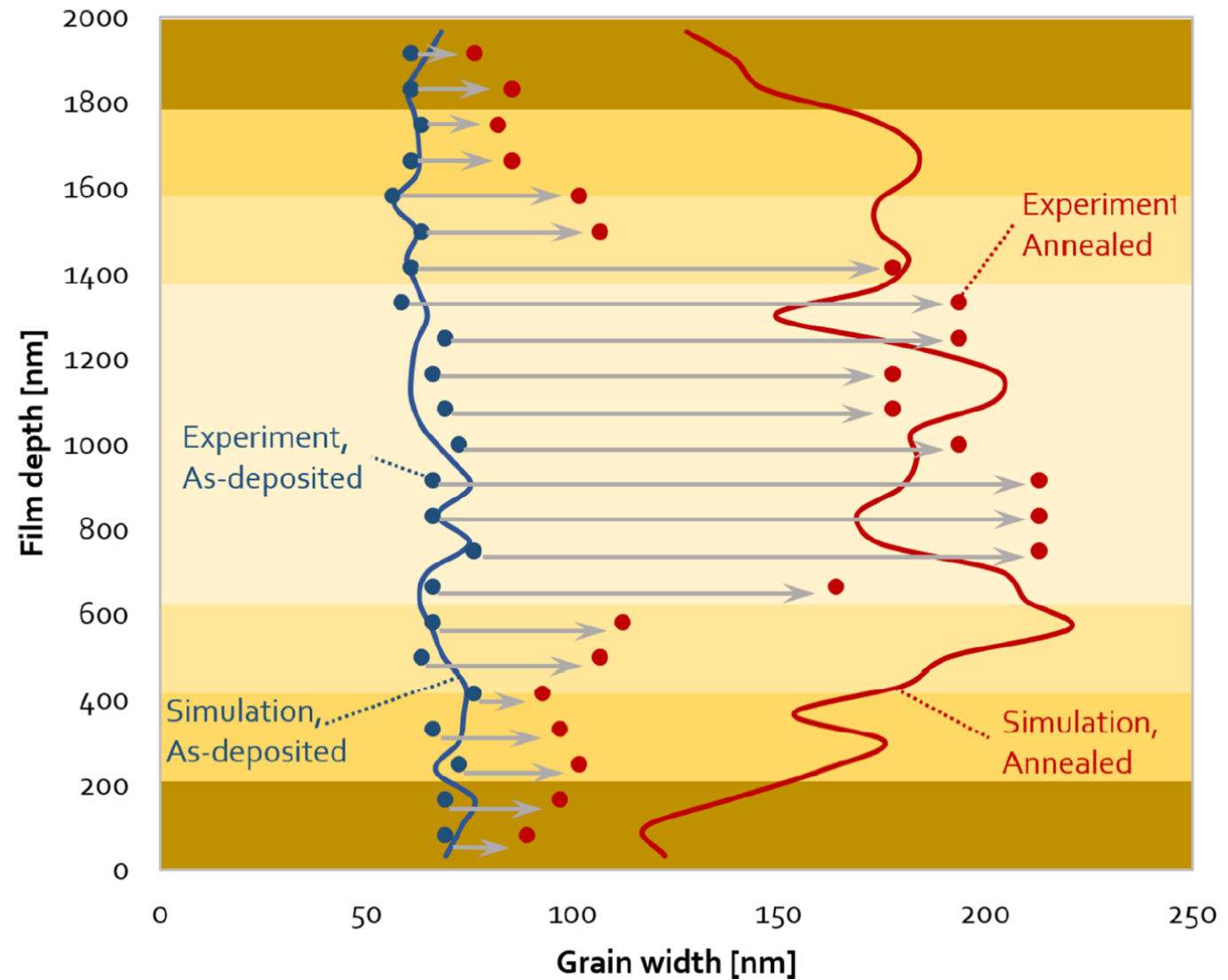
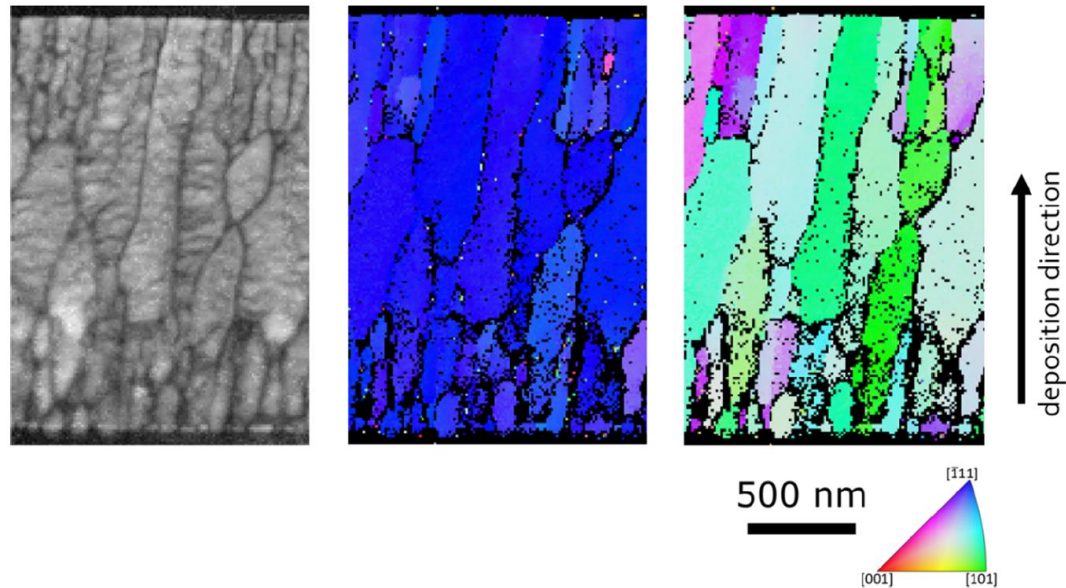
Film Characterization - TKD



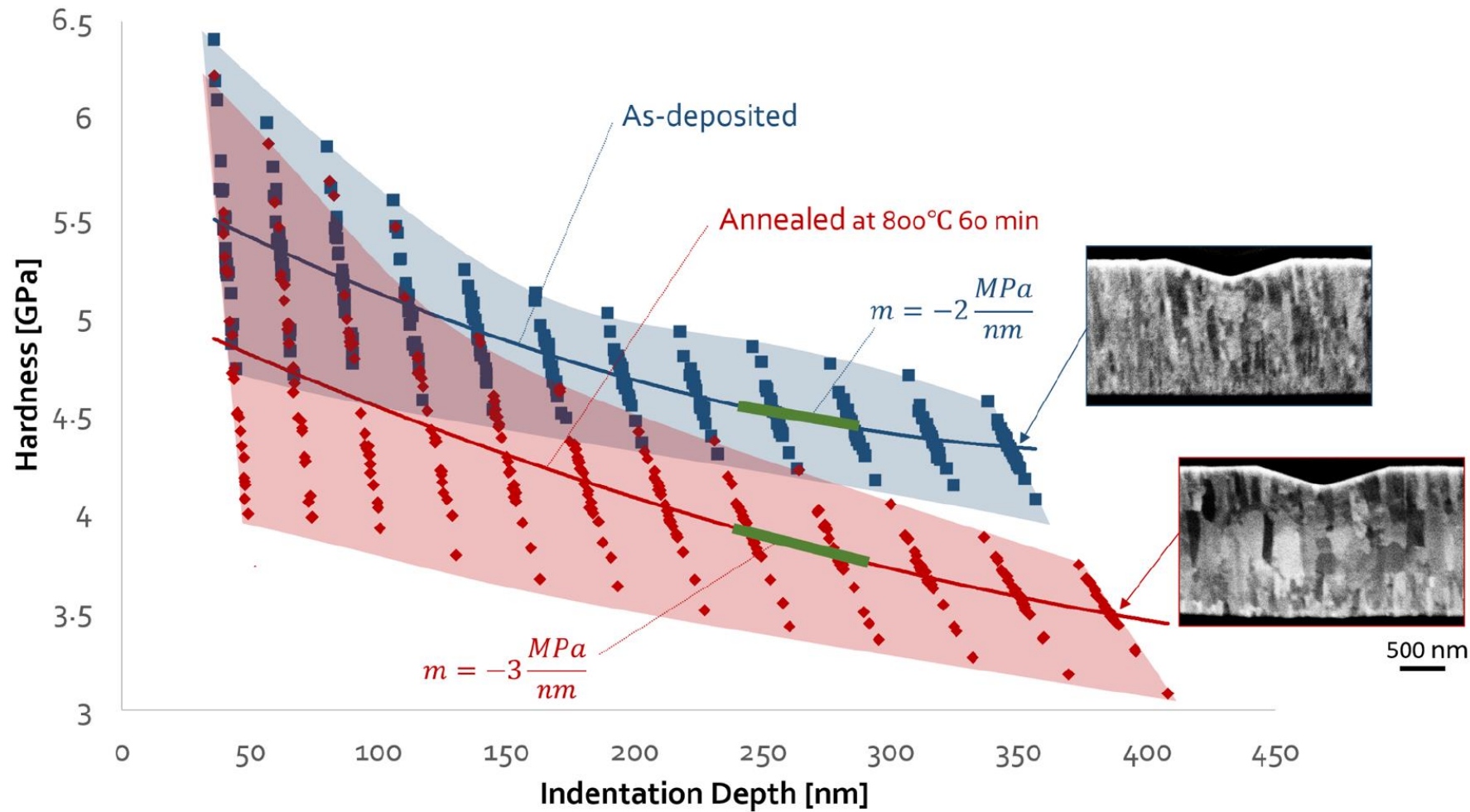
(a) As-deposited



(b) Annealed 800 °C / 60 min



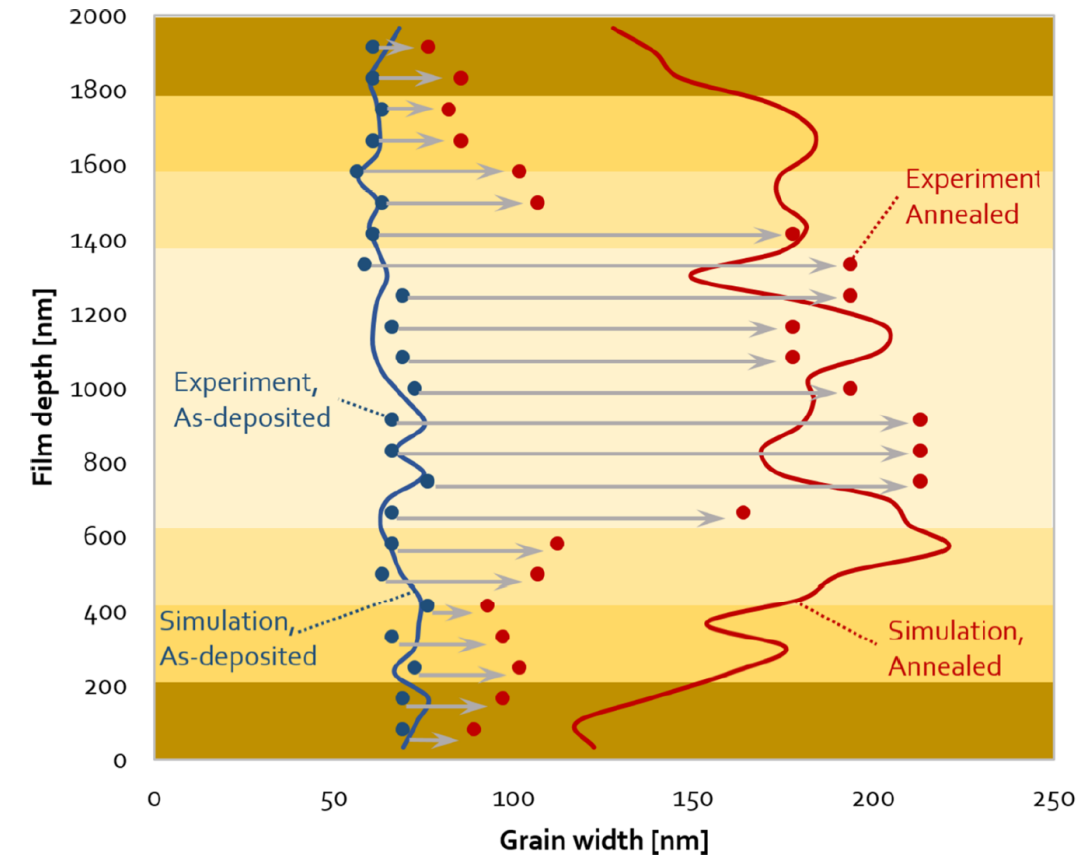
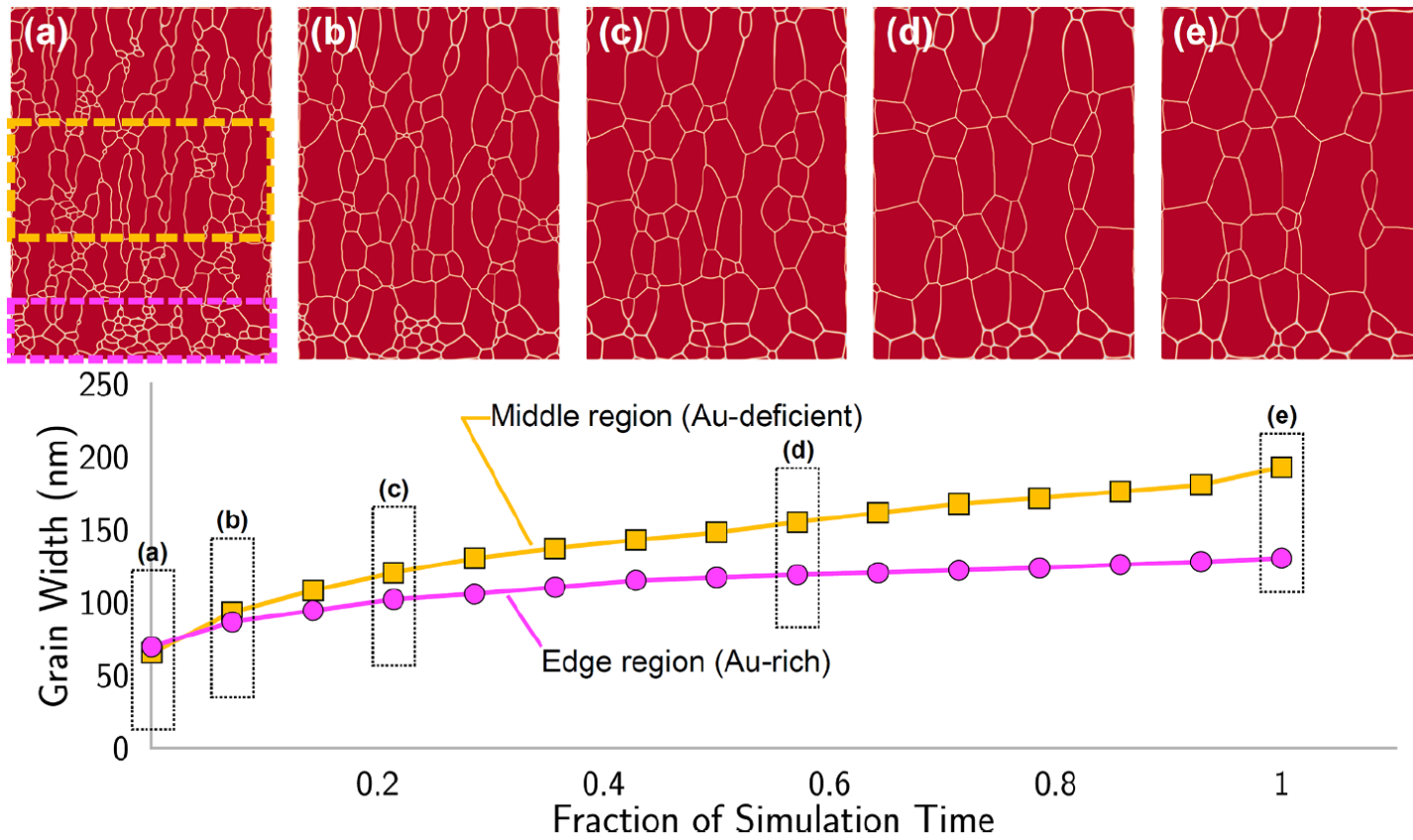
Film Characterization - Nanoindentation



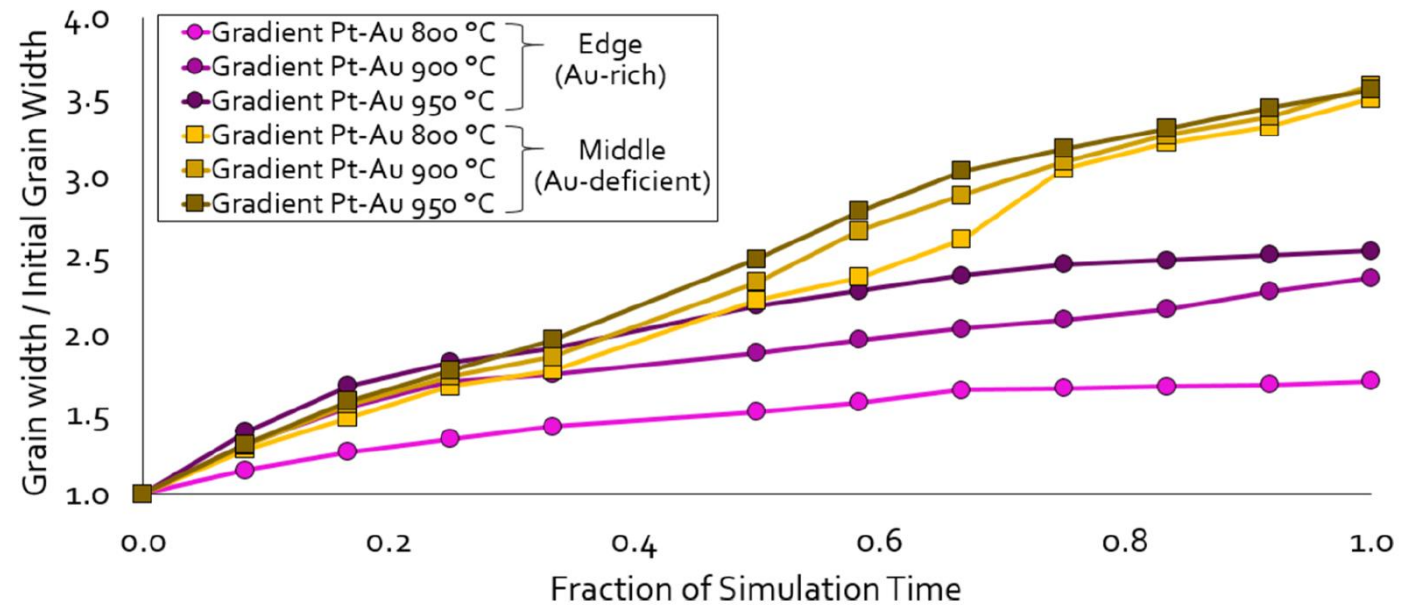
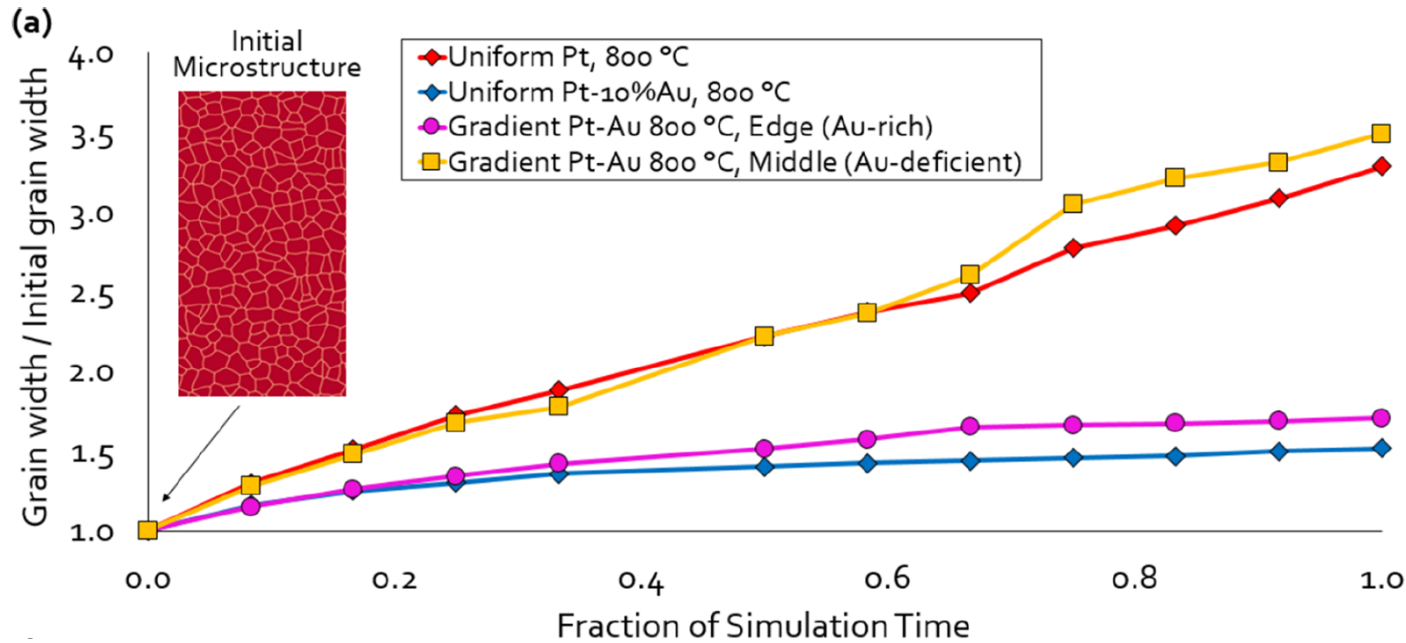
Gradient hardness trend for as-deposited case is a consequence of the gradient solute content

Steeper hardness trend for annealed case is a consequence of the gradient grain size

Phase-field Modeling



Phase-field Modeling – Expansion to Equiaxed Microstructure and Different Temperatures

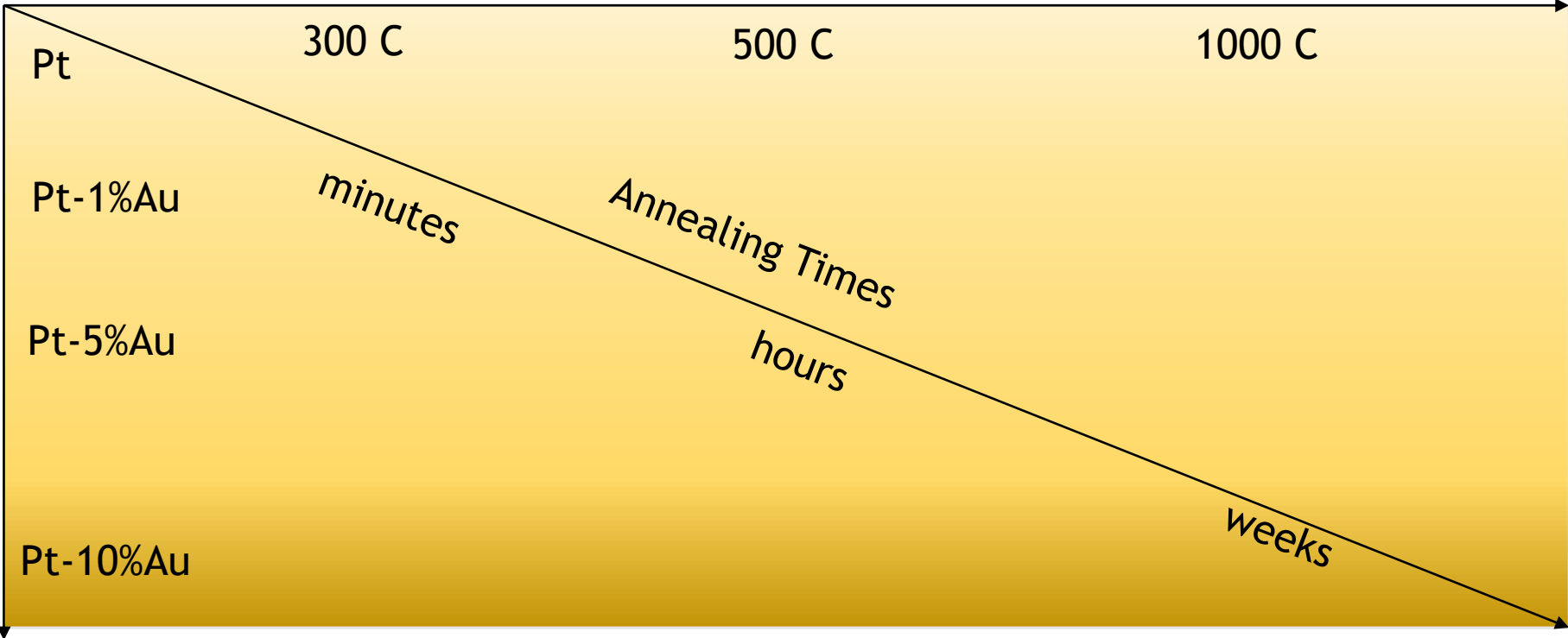


Design Space Exploration with Phase-Field Modeling



Annealing Temperatures

Homogeneous compositions

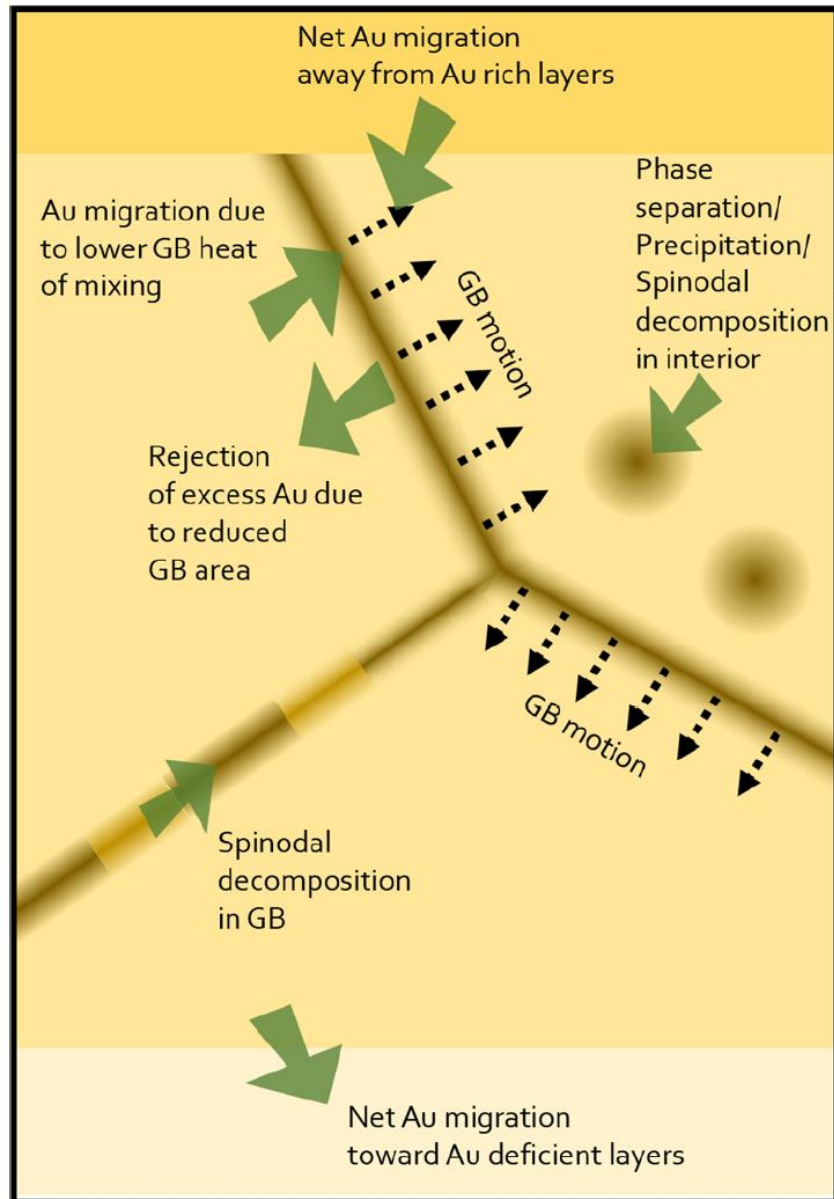


Layered compositions

0.2 μm Pt-10%Au
0.2 μm Pt-3%Au
0.2 μm Pt-1%Au
0.8 μm Pure Pt
0.2 μm Pt-1%Au
0.2 μm Pt-3%Au
0.2 μm Pt-10%Au

0.2 μm Pt-10%Au
0.6 μm Pure Pt
0.2 μm Pt-10%Au

0.2 μm Pt-10%Au
0.2 μm Pt-7%Au
0.2 μm Pt-5%Au
0.2 μm Pt-1%Au
0.6 μm Pure Pt
0.2 μm Pt-1%Au
0.2 μm Pt-5%Au
0.2 μm Pt-7%Au
0.2 μm Pt-10%Au



Six kinetic processes contributing to the simultaneous evolution of the grain structure and the spatial composition gradients.

Segregation of Au to grain boundaries is able to impede grain growth

Au starts diffusing into the middle of the film, further grain growth in that region becomes suppressed.

Before the Au arrives, the grains in the middle of the film are allowed to coarsen under high temperature

At the edges, with high Au concentration, the grains coarsen at much slower rates

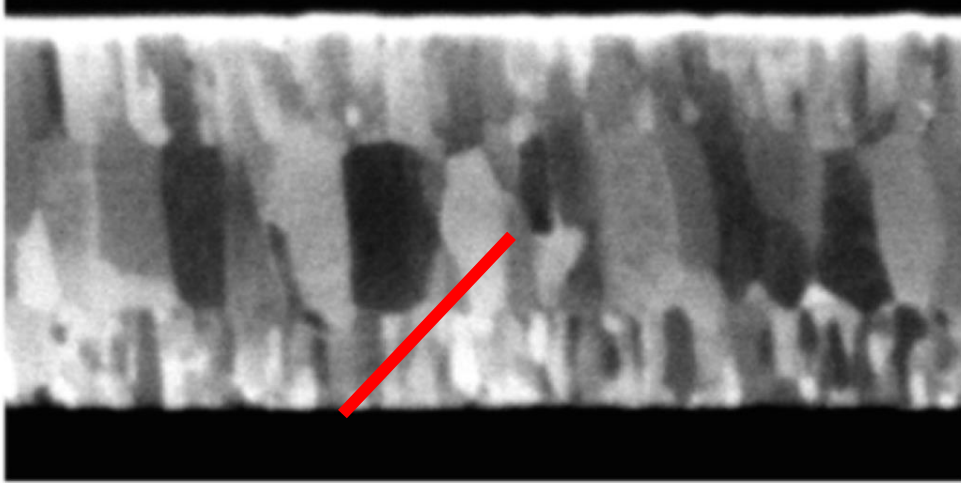
The overarching result is a stable gradient nanostructured film with a more uniform composition.

Advantages of Gradient Nanostructured Metals via Compositional Means



Grain size gradient in other studies: $\approx 1\text{-}10\text{ nm}/\mu\text{m}$

(e) 800 °C 60 min

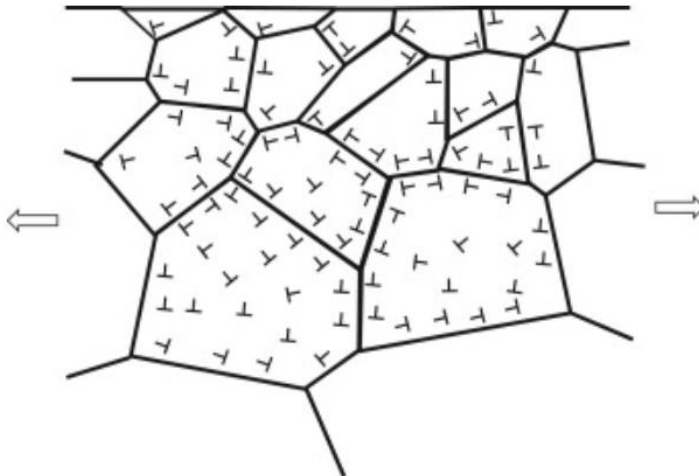


Grain size gradient: $\approx 100\text{ nm}/\mu\text{m}$

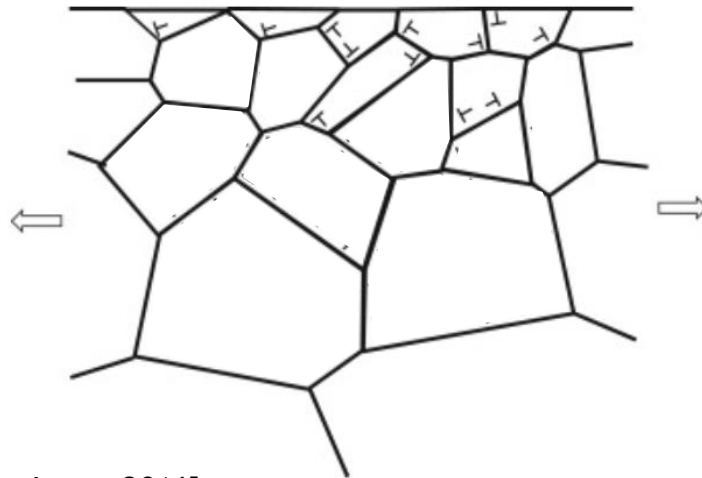
Controlled by varying annealing times and temperatures

Confine strain localization in a smaller volume

Gradient structure via
severe plastic deformation



Gradient structure via
compositional means

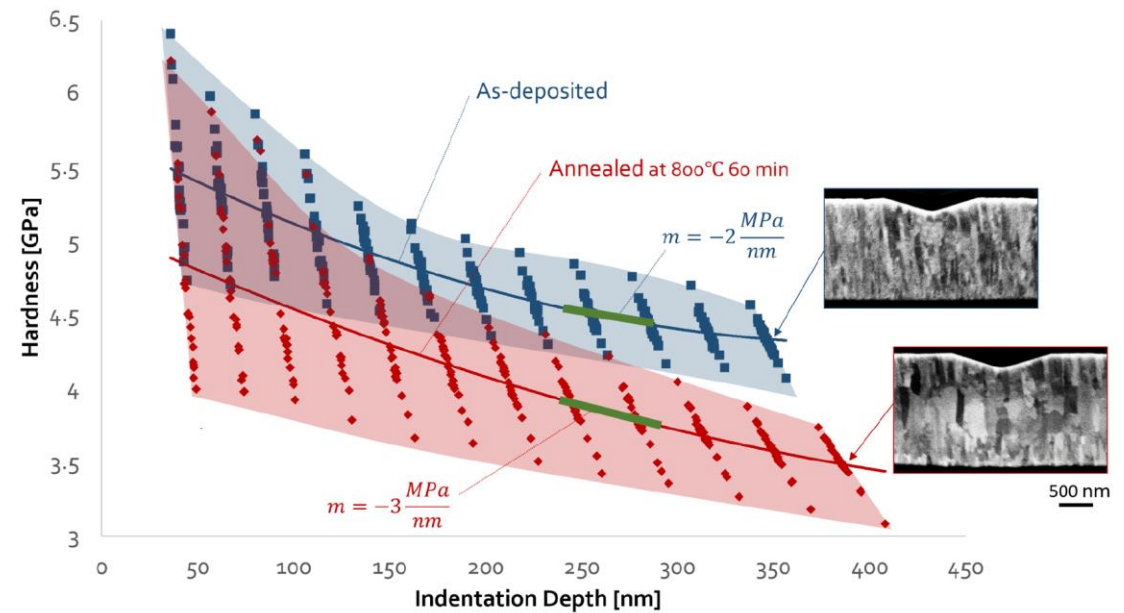
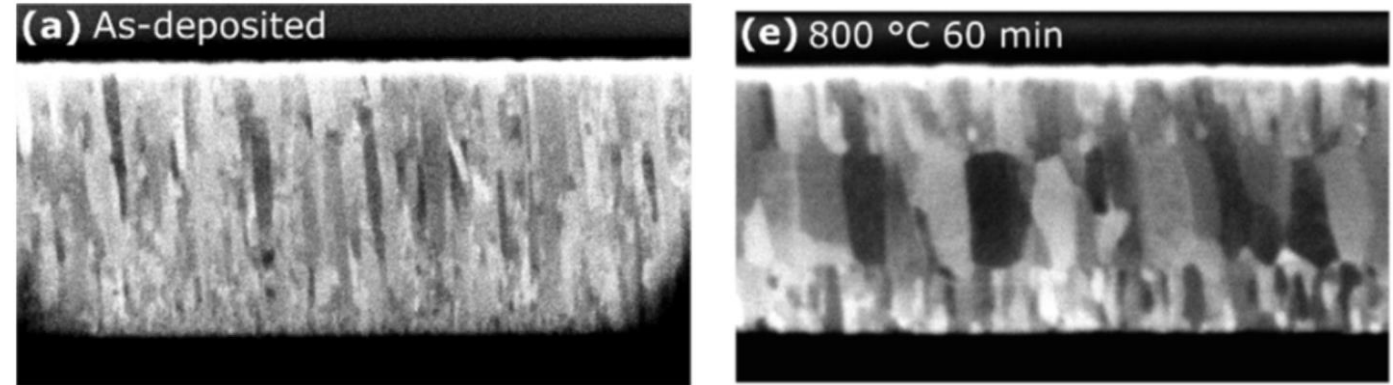
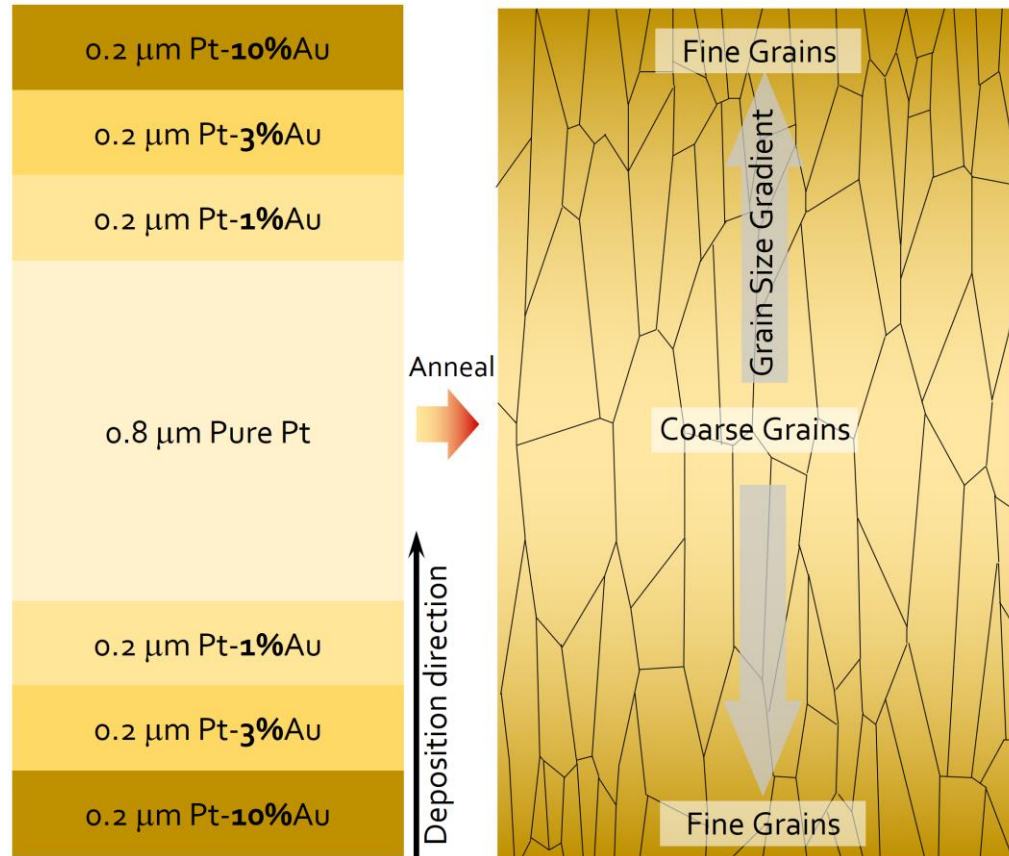


Fully recrystallized microstructure
Higher degree of possible
strain hardening

Future Work:

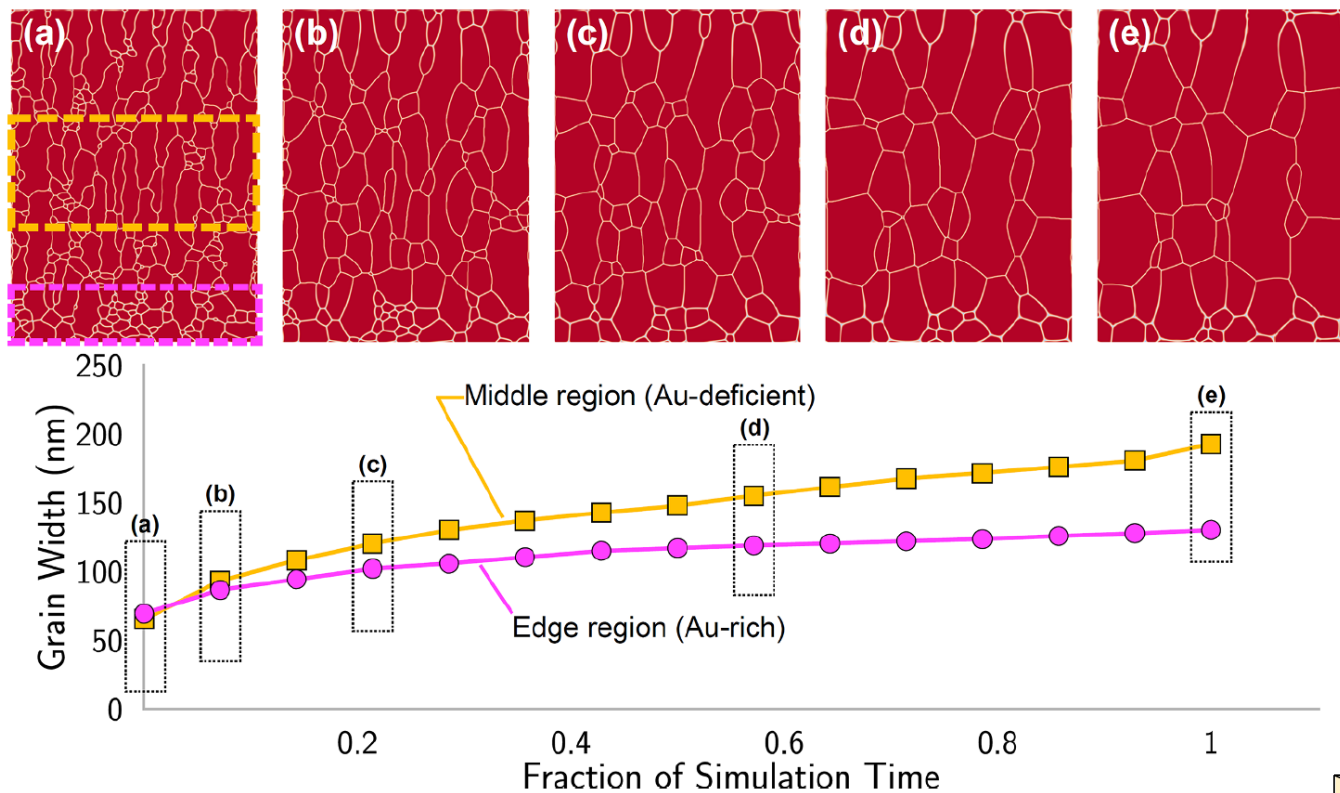
Tensile (explore strengthening)
Fatigue (explore grain growth
and stability)

Conclusions



Conclusions

Phase-field modeling to explore design space



Homogeneous compositions

