2014 Spring

“Advanced Physical Metallurgy”

- Bulk Metallic Glasses -

06.17.2014

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Are amorphous metals useful?

10

Applications

10.2 Special Characteristics of BMGs

1) Bulk formation: cast into large section thickness

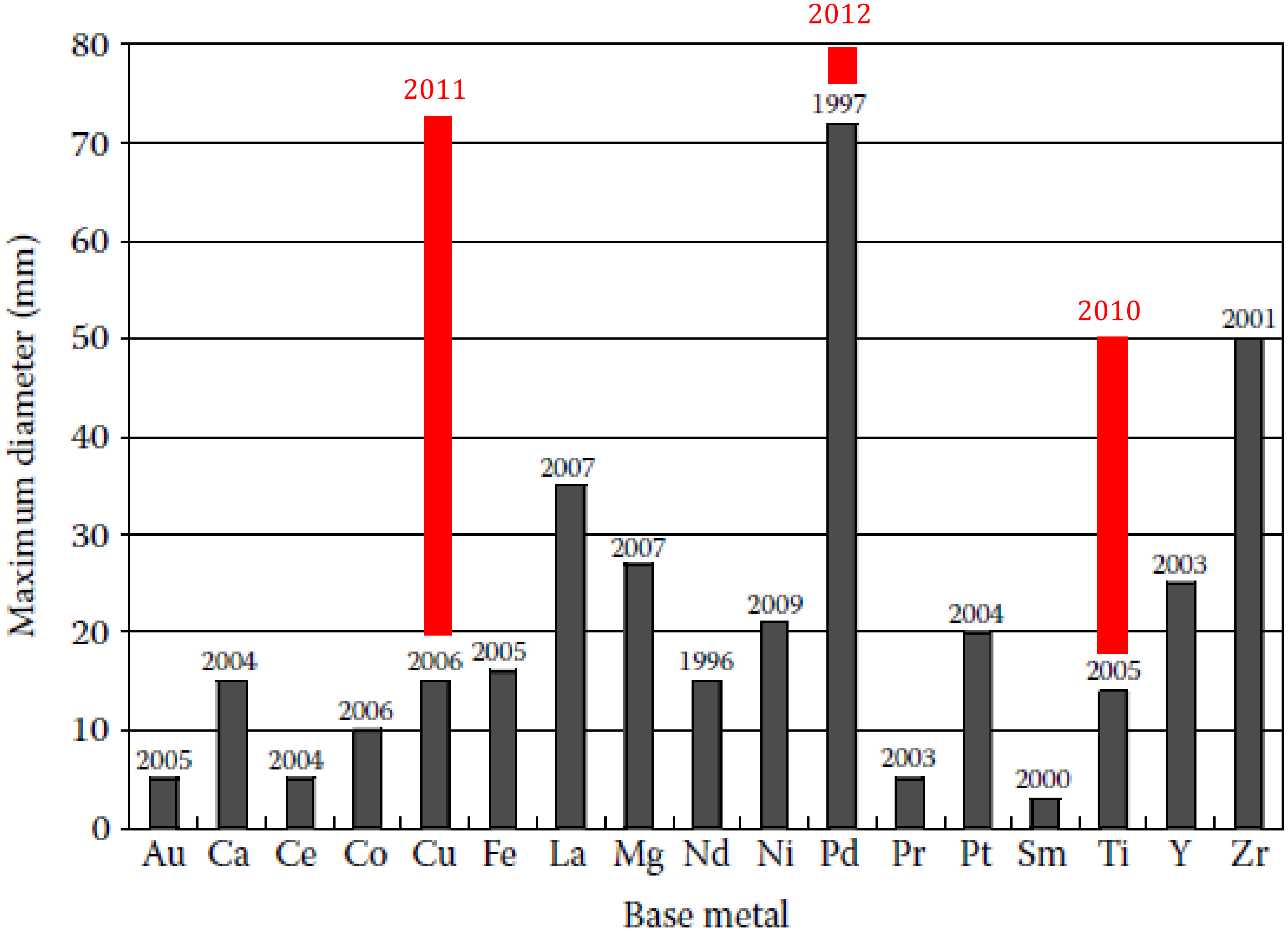
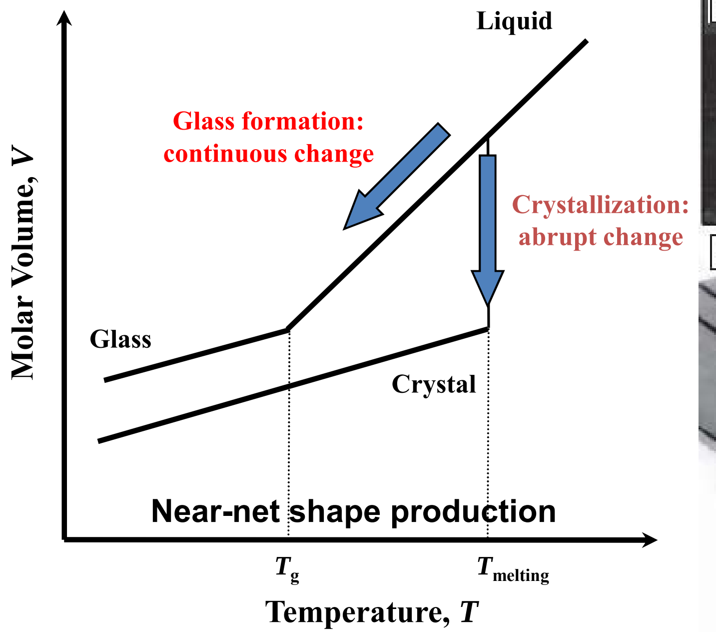
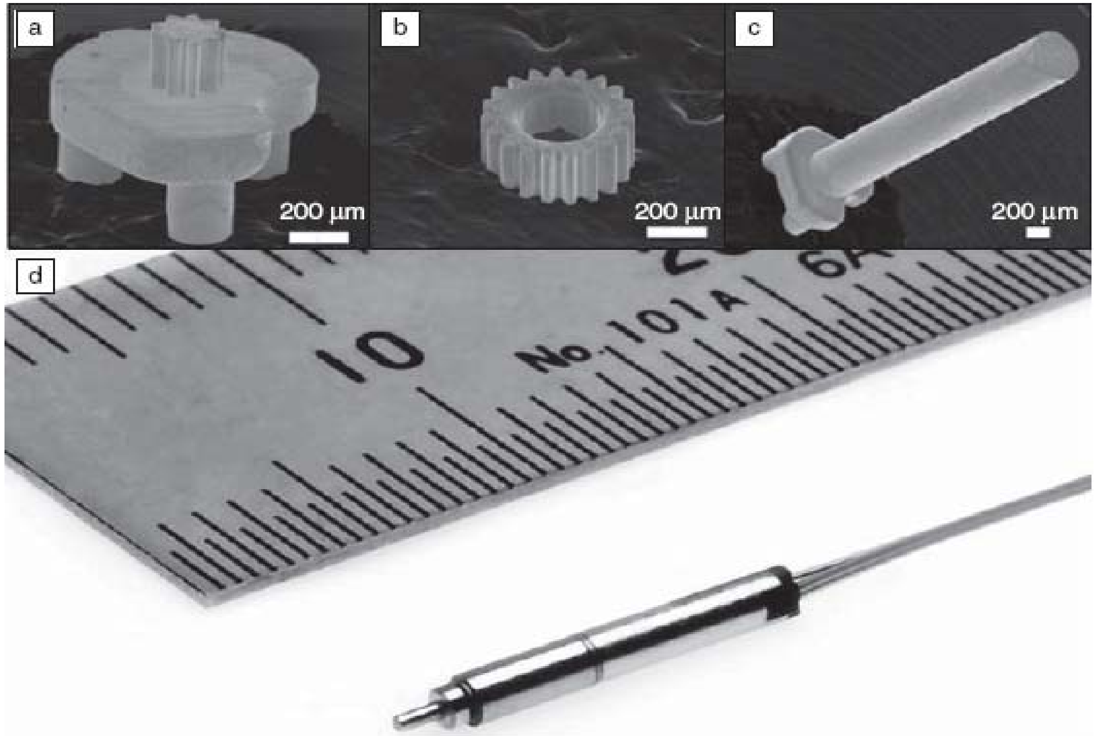


FIGURE 2.7
Maximum diameters of the BMG rods achieved in different alloy systems and the years in which they were discovered.

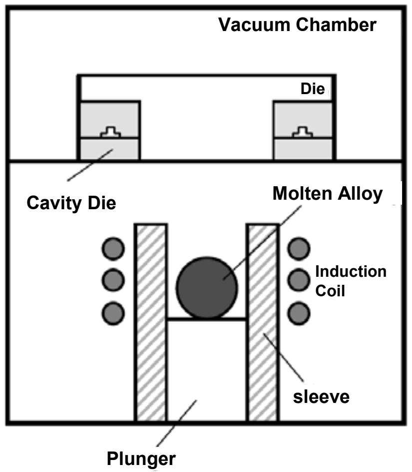
2) Processing metals as efficiently as plastics

a) Micro-casting : $\Delta V \sim 0$

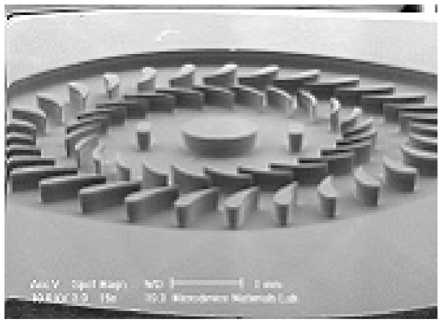


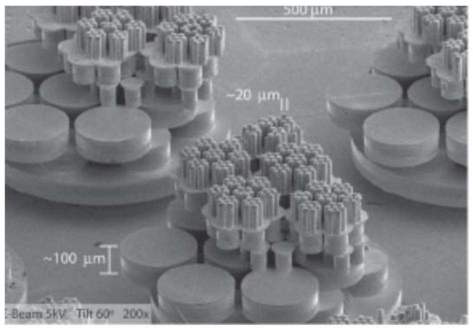


Precision Gears for Micro-motors



Precision die casting

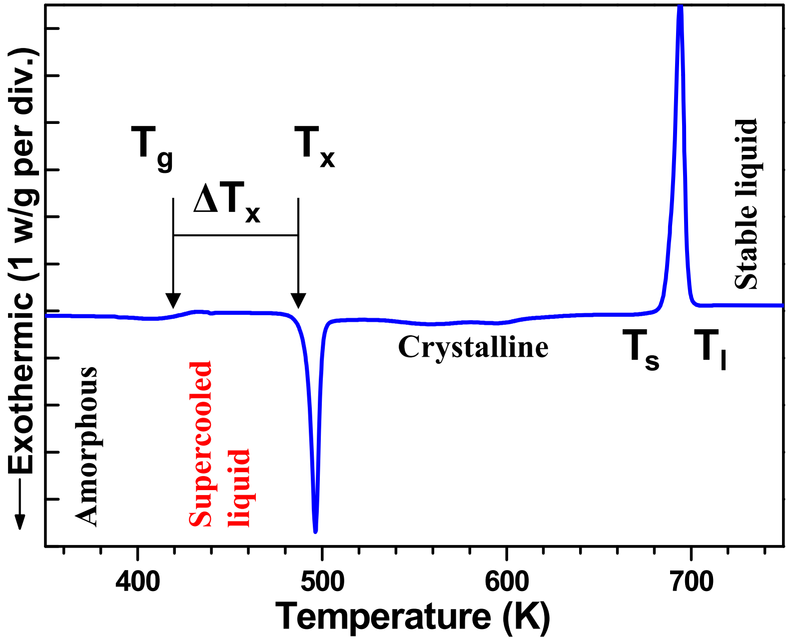




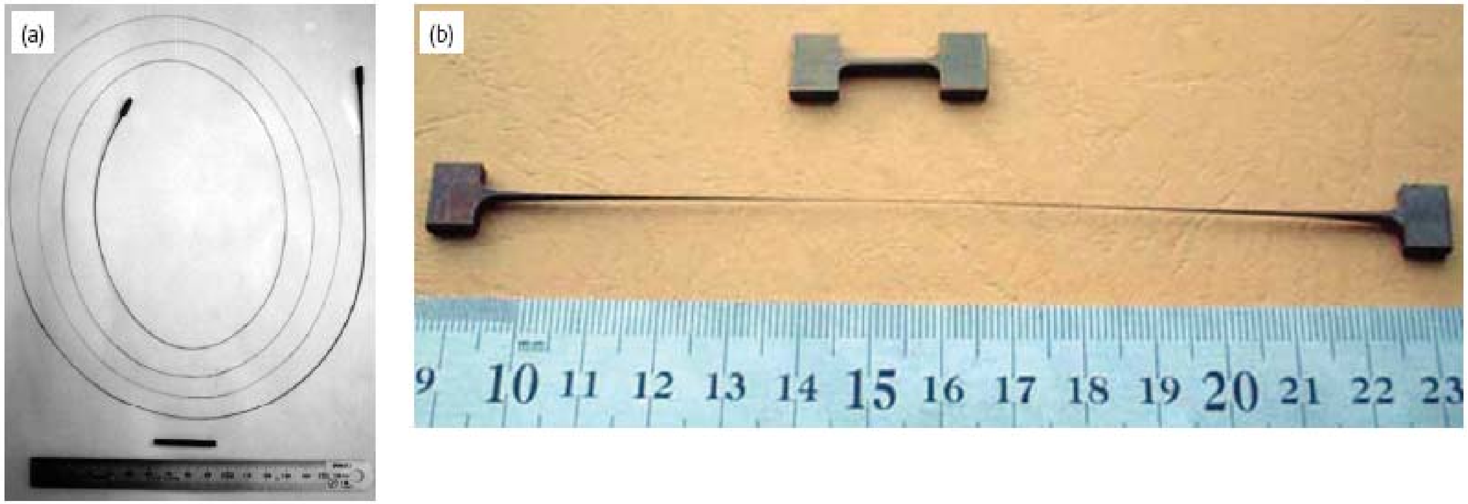
MRS BULLETIN ***32*** *(2007)654.*

2) Processing metals as efficiently as plastics

b) Thermoplastic forming
: Large supercooled liquid region

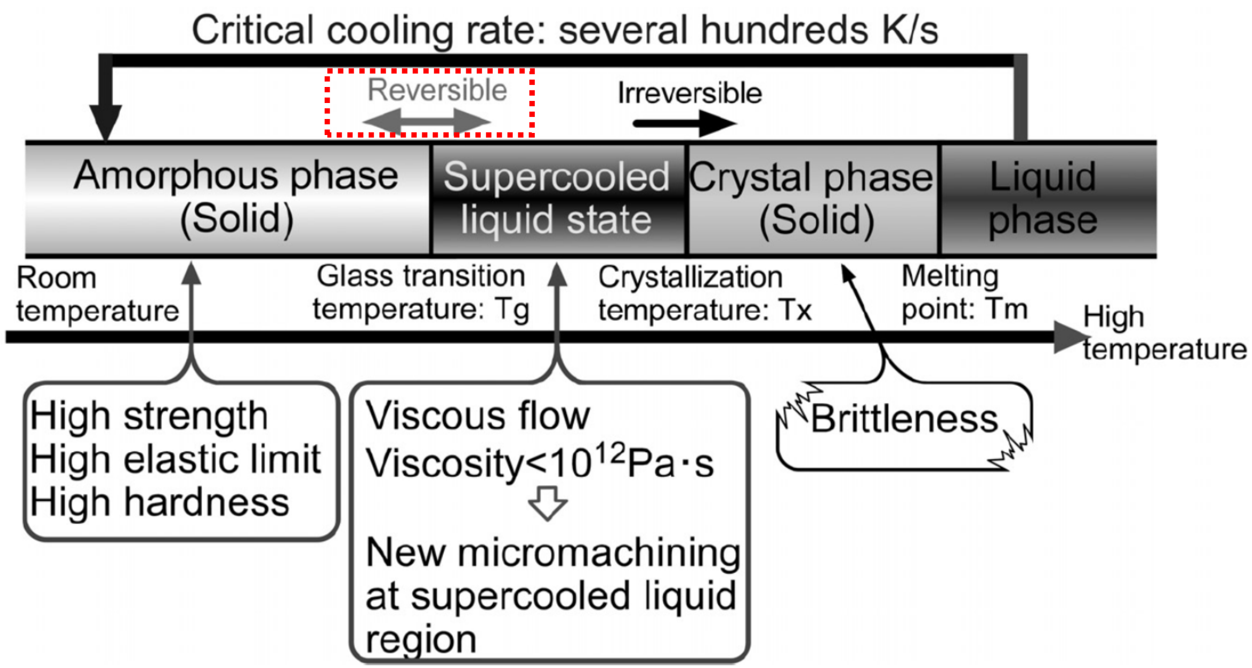


Tensile specimens following superplastic forming in supercooled liquid region



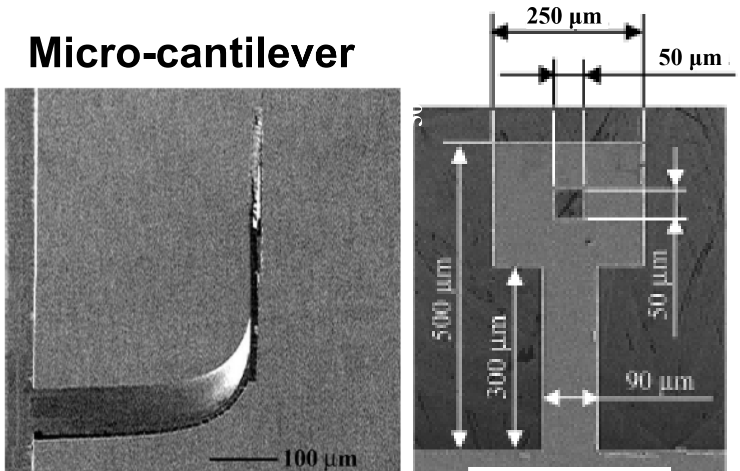
2) Processing metals as efficiently as plastics

c) Micro-forming



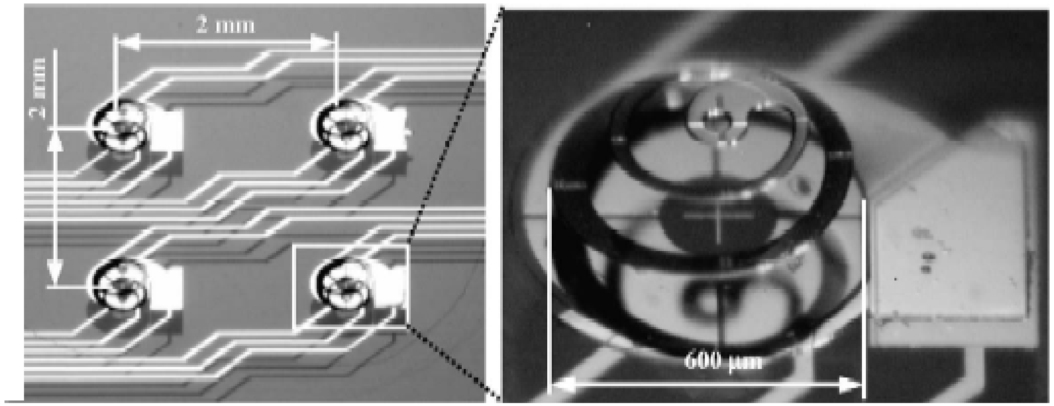
Micro-forming of three-dimensional microstructures from thin-film metallic glass

Micro-cantilever

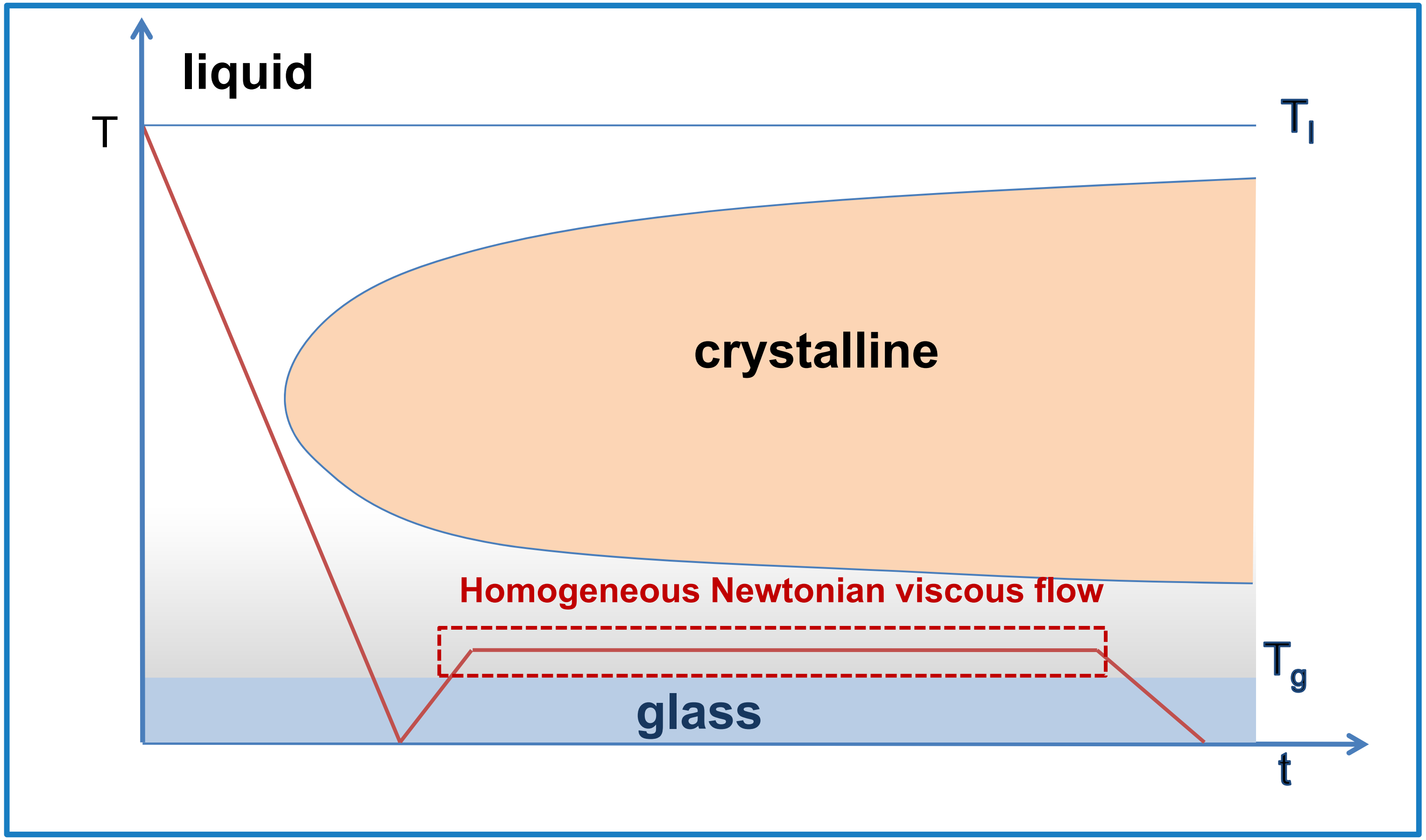


Thickness: 5 μm

Integrated conical spring linear actuator



Thermoplastic forming in SCLR

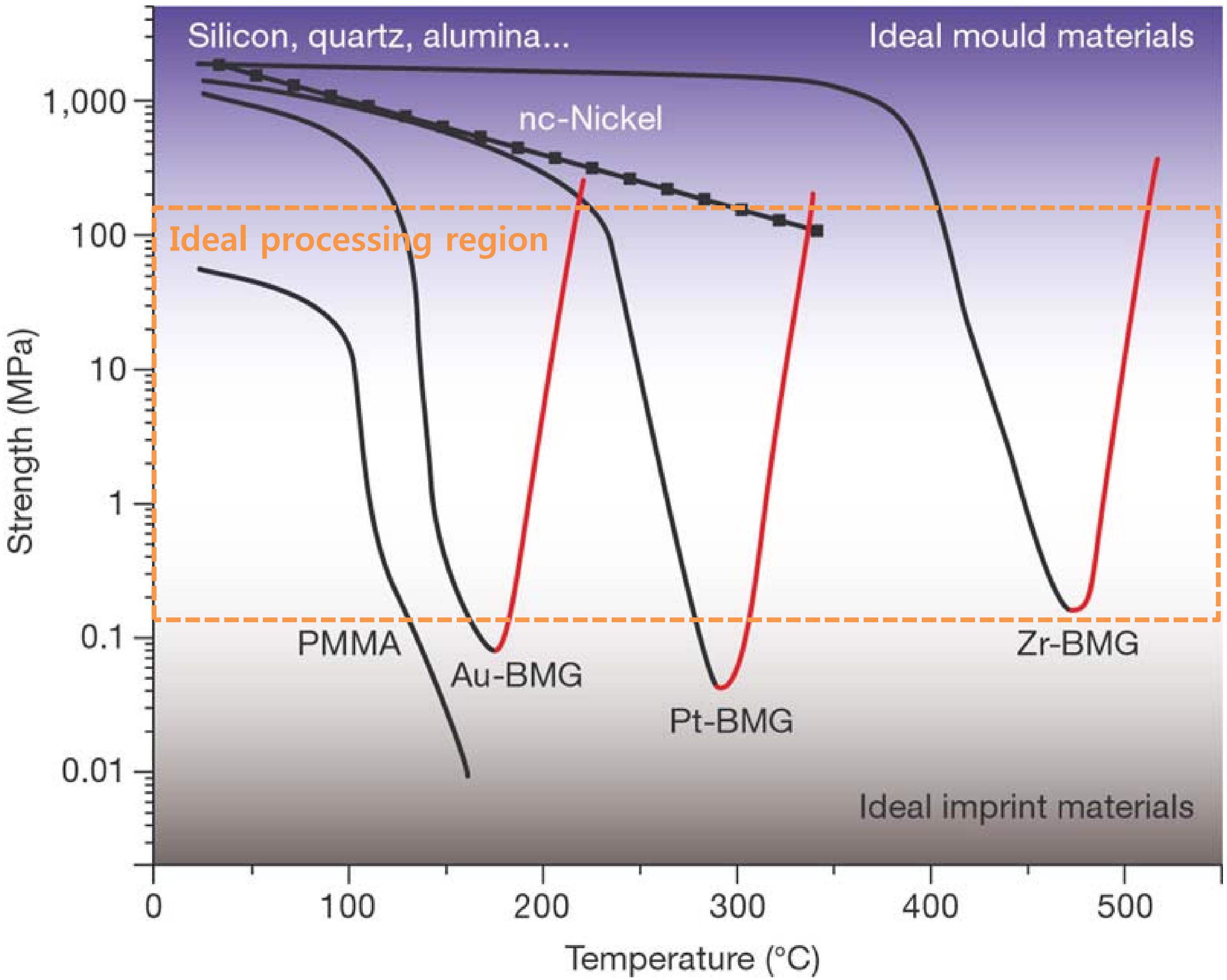


Metallic glass can be processed like plastics by homogeneous Newtonian viscous flow in supercooled liquid region (SCLR).

➡ **Possible to deform thin and uniform MG**

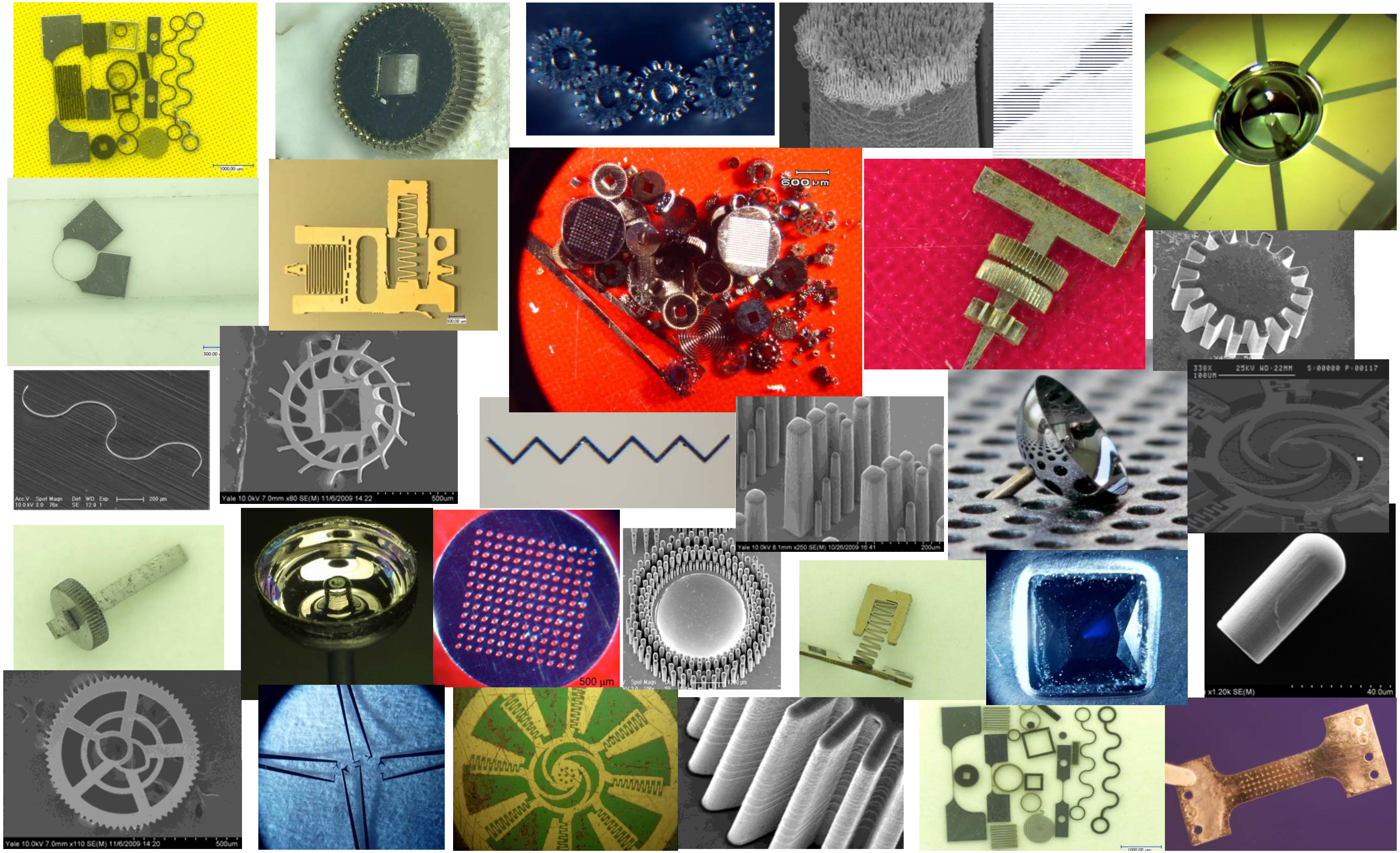
High processibility of metallic glass according to temperature

Nature ***457***, *868-872* (12 February 2009)



Processing of Bulk Metallic Glass

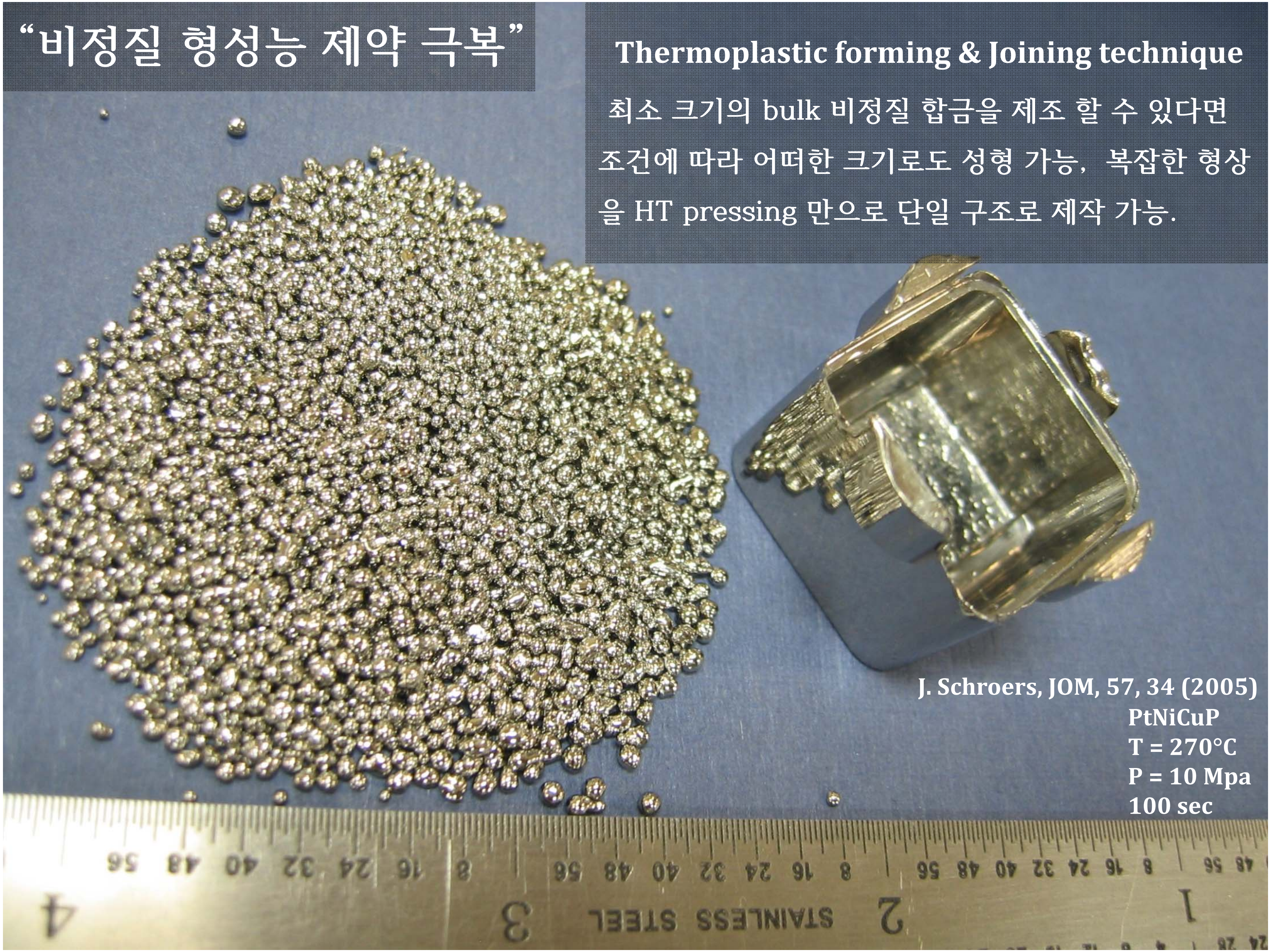
Adv. Mater. **2009**, *21*, 1–32



“비정질 형성능 제약 극복”

Thermoplastic forming & Joining technique

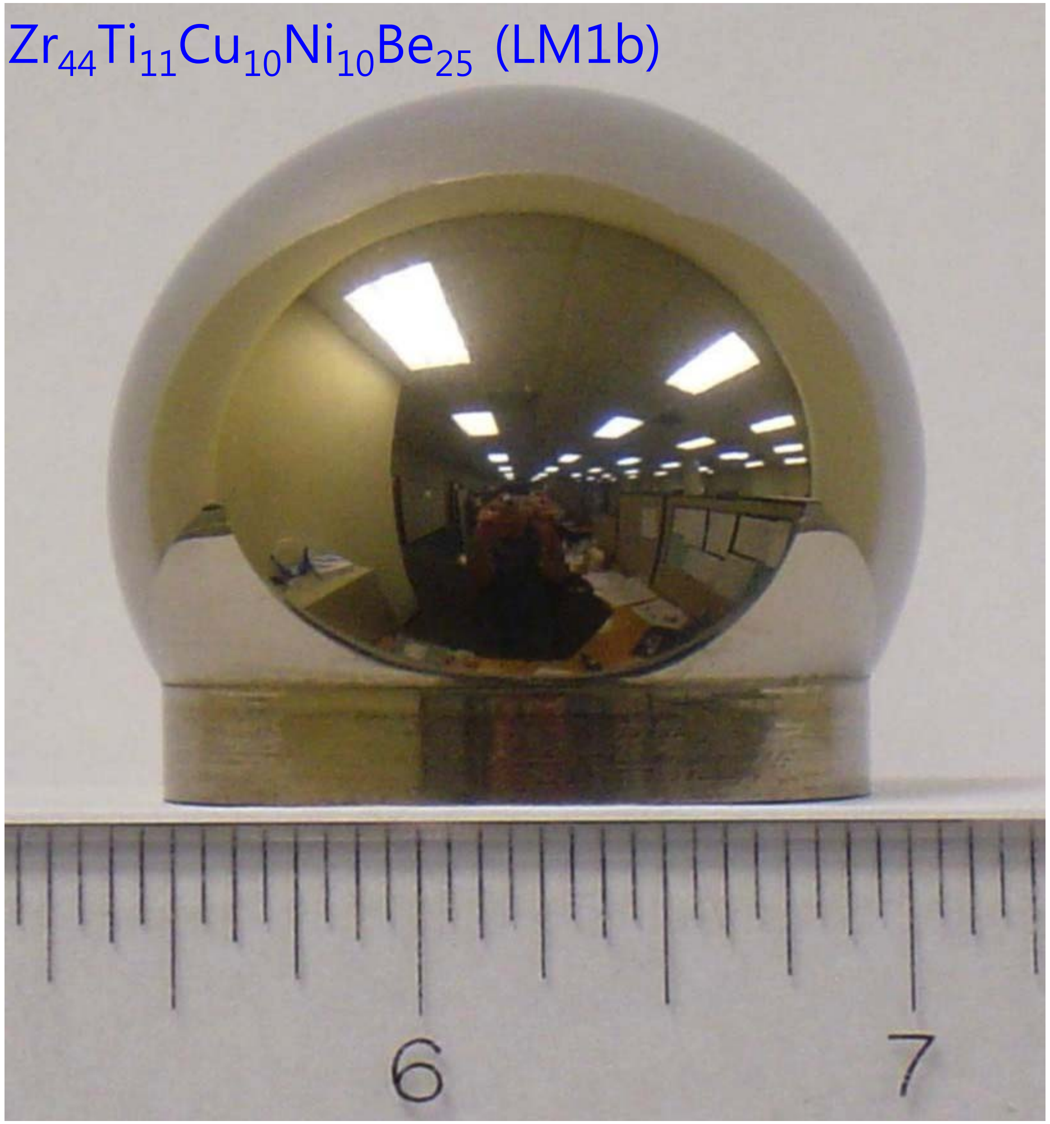
최소 크기의 bulk 비정질 합금을 제조 할 수 있다면 조건에 따라 어떠한 크기로도 성형 가능, 복잡한 형상을 HT pressing 만으로 단일 구조로 제작 가능.

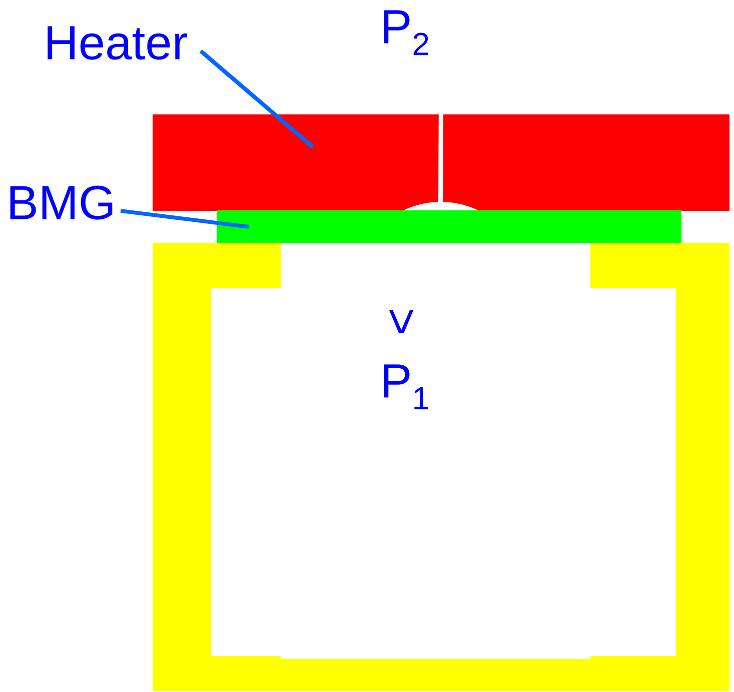


J. Schroers, JOM, 57, 34 (2005)

PtNiCuP
T = 270°C
P = 10 Mpa
100 sec

Blow Molding – No Contact Area





10^5 Pa, 400% strain

T=460° C, t =40 sec

J. Schroers, T. Nguyen, A. Peker, N. Paton, R. V. Curtis, Scripta Materialia, 57, 341 (2007)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ENGINEERING &
APPLIED SCIENCE


SuperCool
shaping technologies

Jan Schroers, Adv. Mater., 2010, hologram pattern

Processing metals as efficiently as plastics

Seamaster Planet Ocean Liquidmetal® Limited Edition

- 우수한 고온 성형성 (Superplastic Forming)

  : 복잡한 형태도 단일 구조로 제조, 접합부 없이 성형 가능

  ↳ 다단계의 공정을 casting단계 만으로 해결 가능

  ↳ 고가의 소형 IT기기 제조에 적합

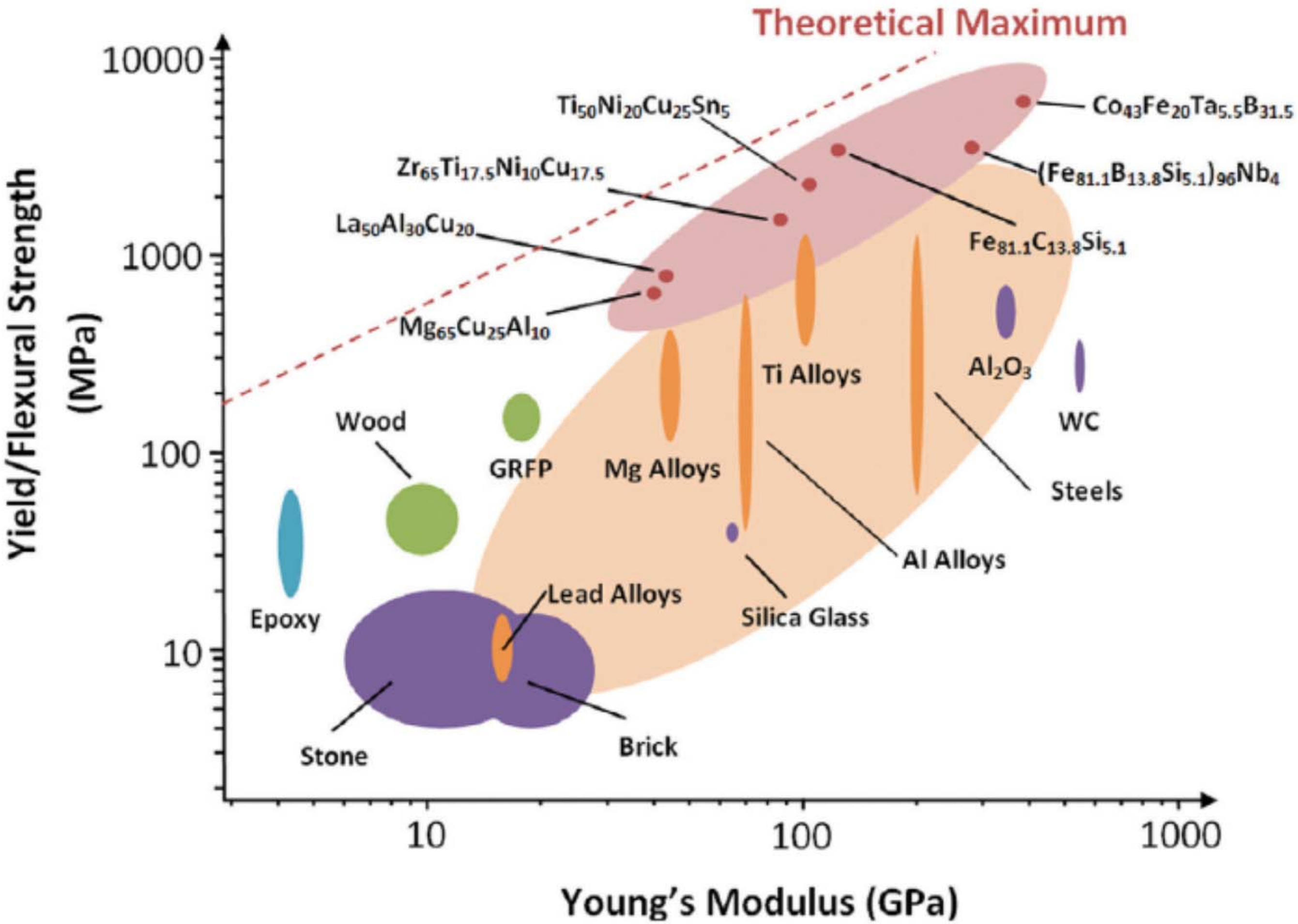
Apple buys exclusive right for Liquidmetal

Apple is using Liquidmetal for…

USIM ejector (iphone 4)

Enclosure / Antenna

3) High yield (or fracture) strength and hardness



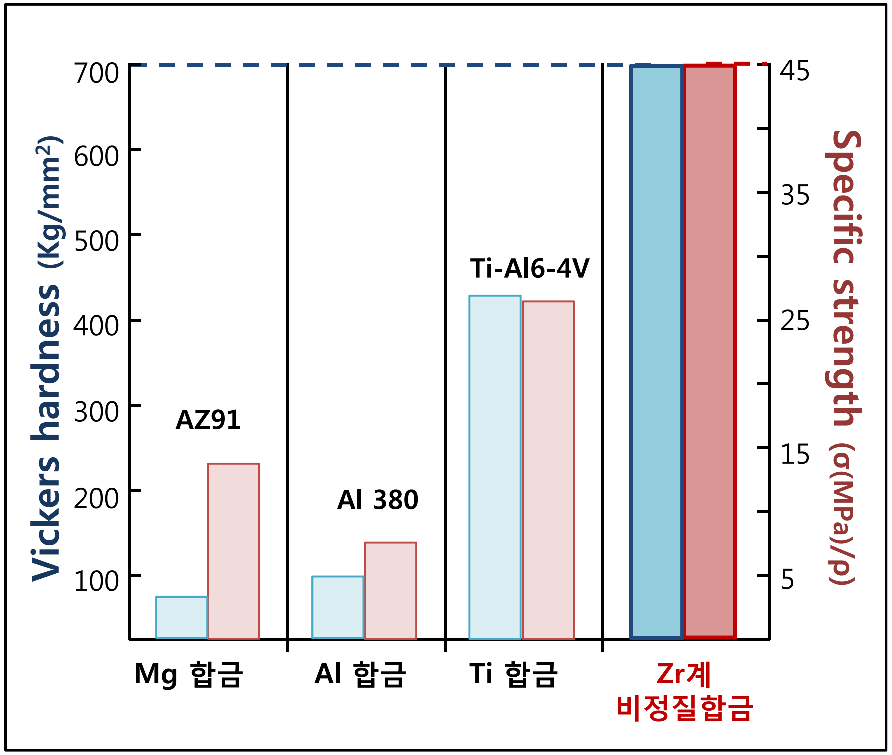
High fracture strength over 5 GPa in Fe-based BMGs

A.L. Greer, E. Ma, MRS Bulletin, 2007; 32: 612.

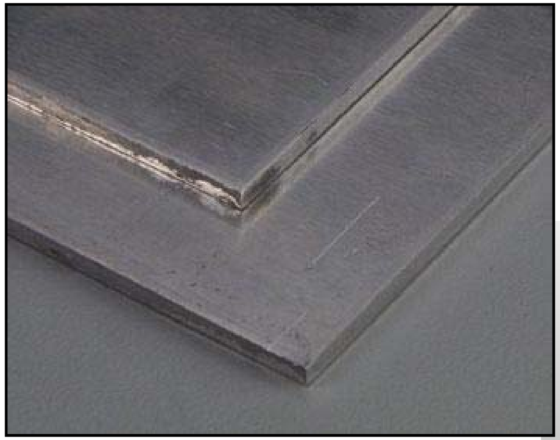
3) High yield (or fracture) strength and hardness

Bulk metallic glasses with high strength

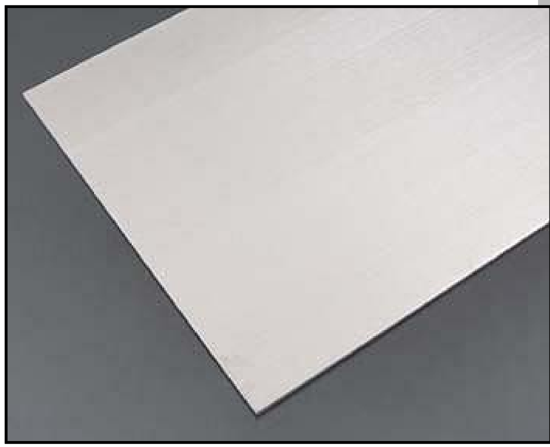
- 고비강도 및 고경도 (강도)
  - 초경량화 및 초경박화에 적합
    기존 상용 경량합금에 비하여 월등한 비강도로 재료의 획기적인 두께 감소가 가능



Zr계벌크 비정질 합금과 타 경량 합금의 경도와 비강도

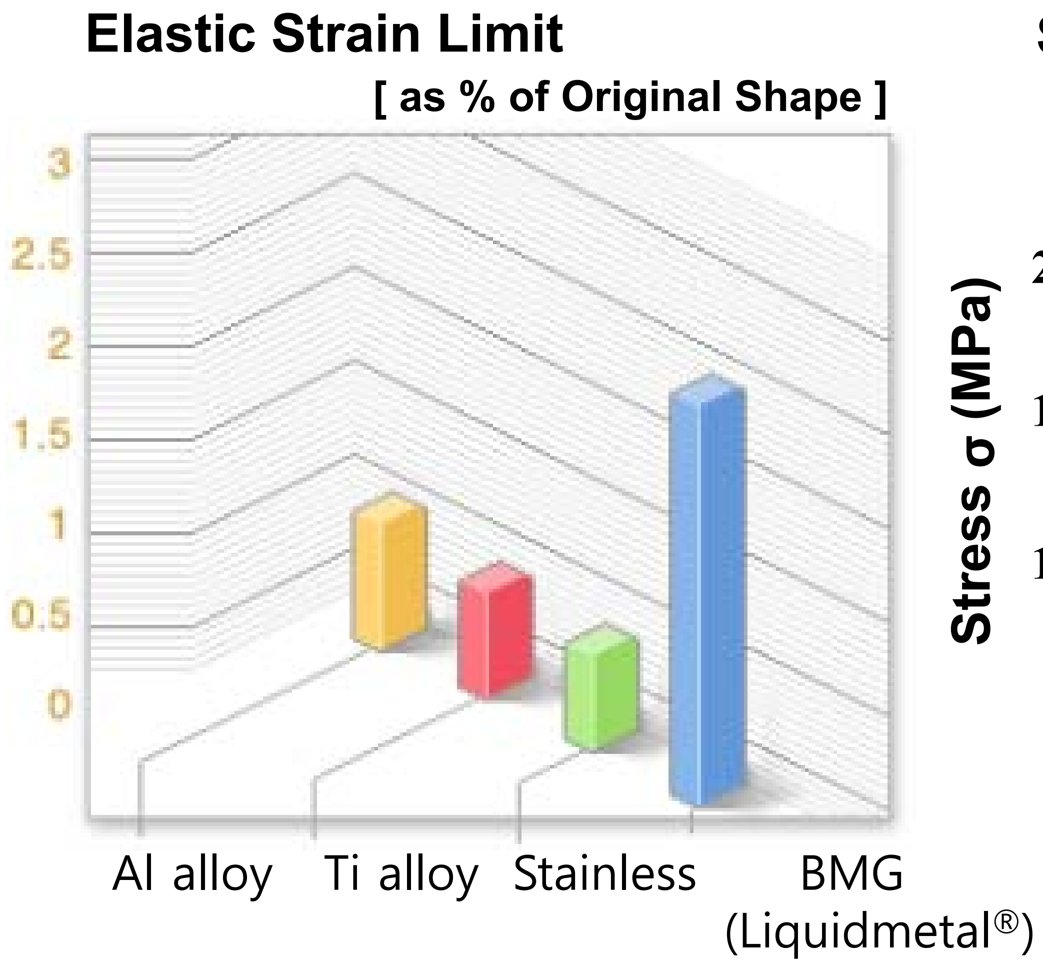


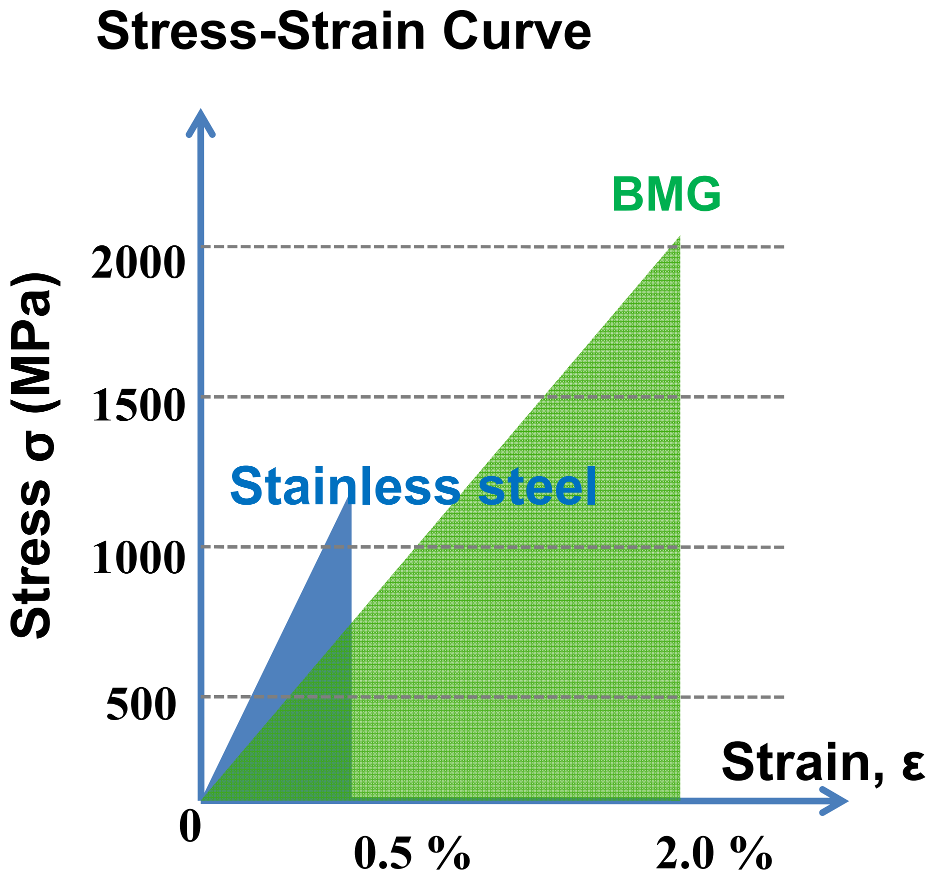
Mg – AZ91



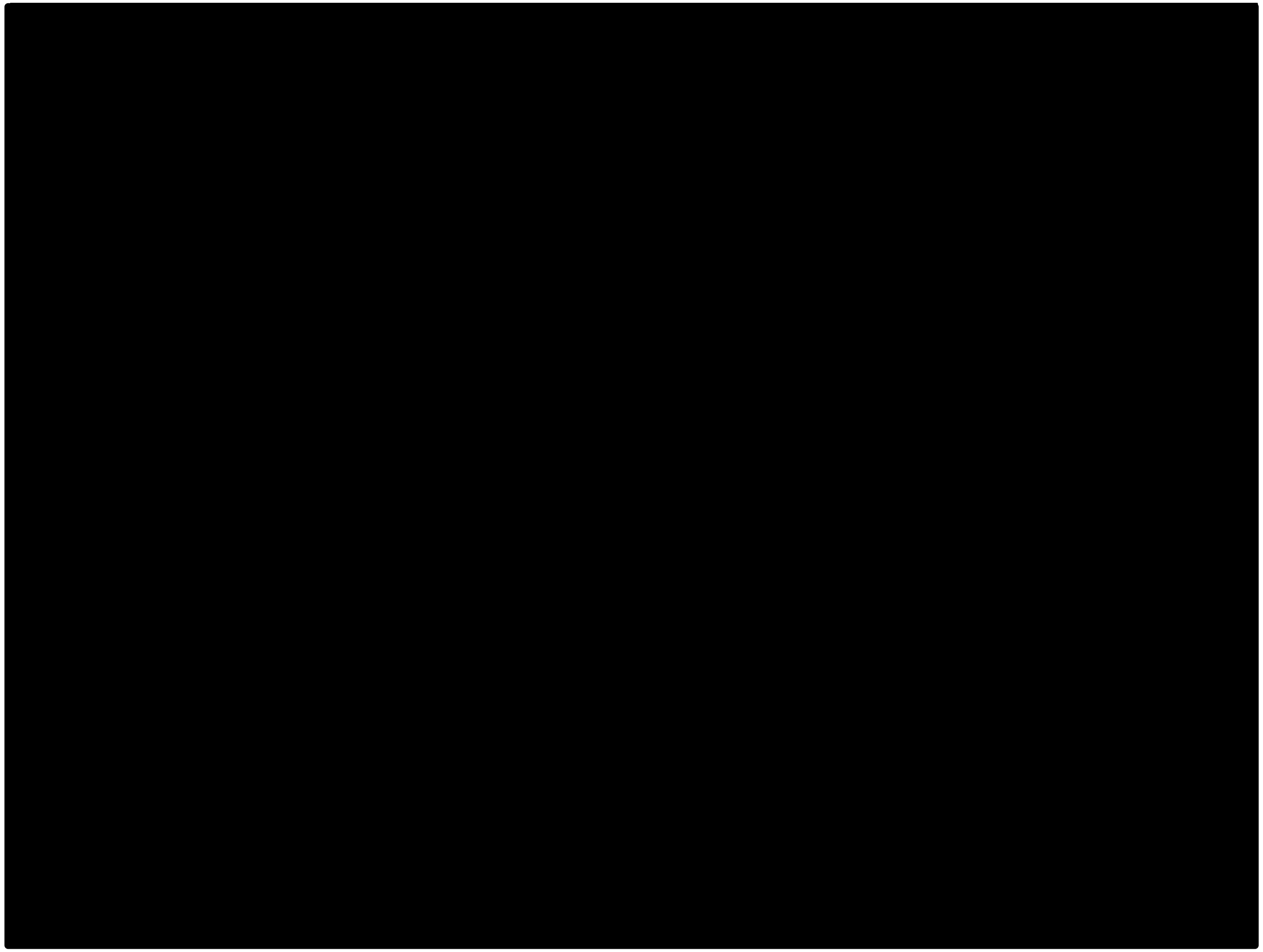
More thin plate: 비정질 합금

4) Large elastic strain limit of about 2 % at room temperature

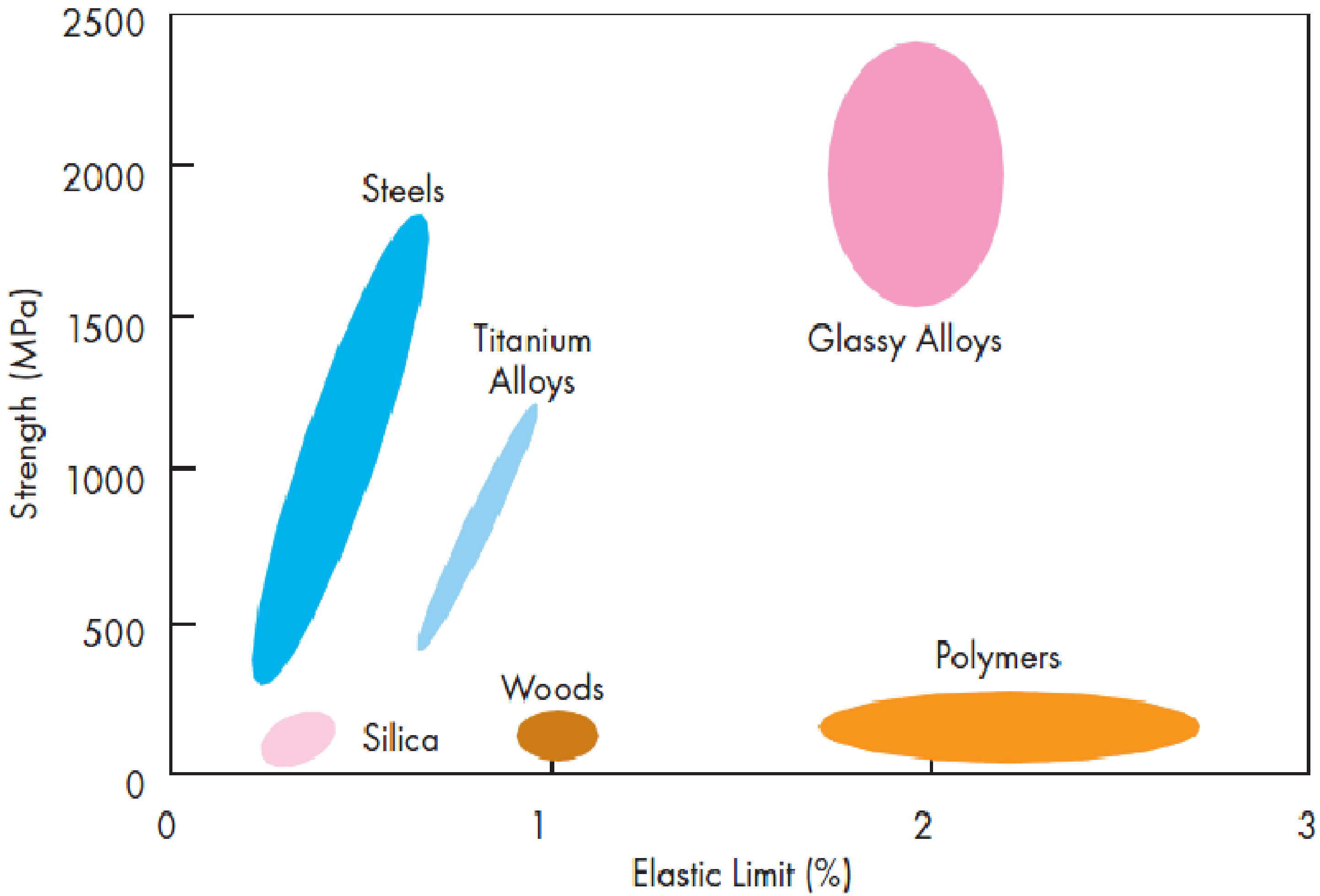




4) Large elastic strain limit of about 2 % at room temperature



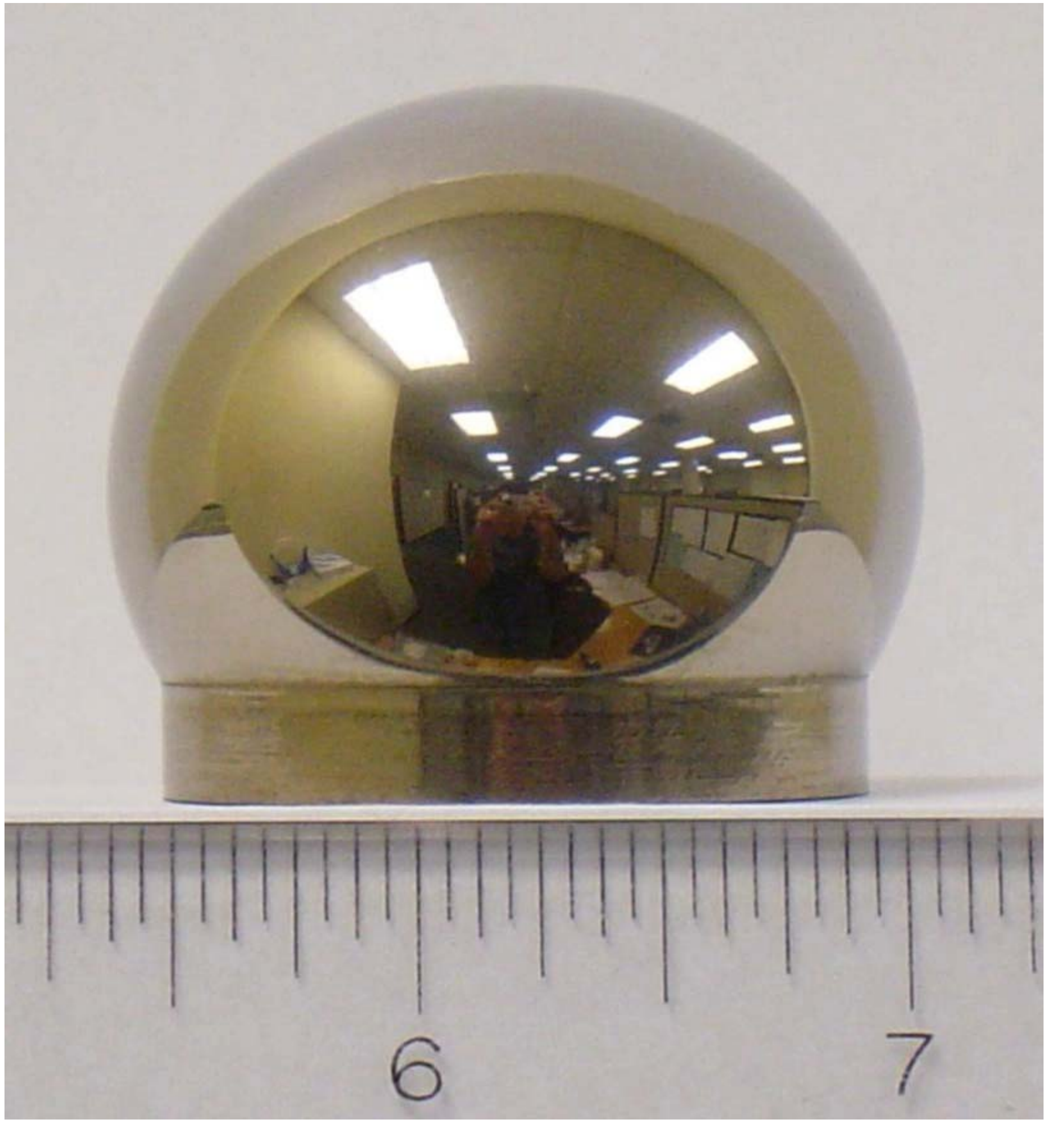
Bulk metallic glasses with high strength & high elastic limit



: Metallic Glasses Offer a Unique Combination of High Strength and High Elastic Limit

5) Ability to achieve a very high surface finish

: do not have microstructural features such as grains and grain boundaries



10.2 Special Characteristics of BMGs

*** Different forms of the glassy materials: rods, sheets, plates, spheres , pipes, etc.**

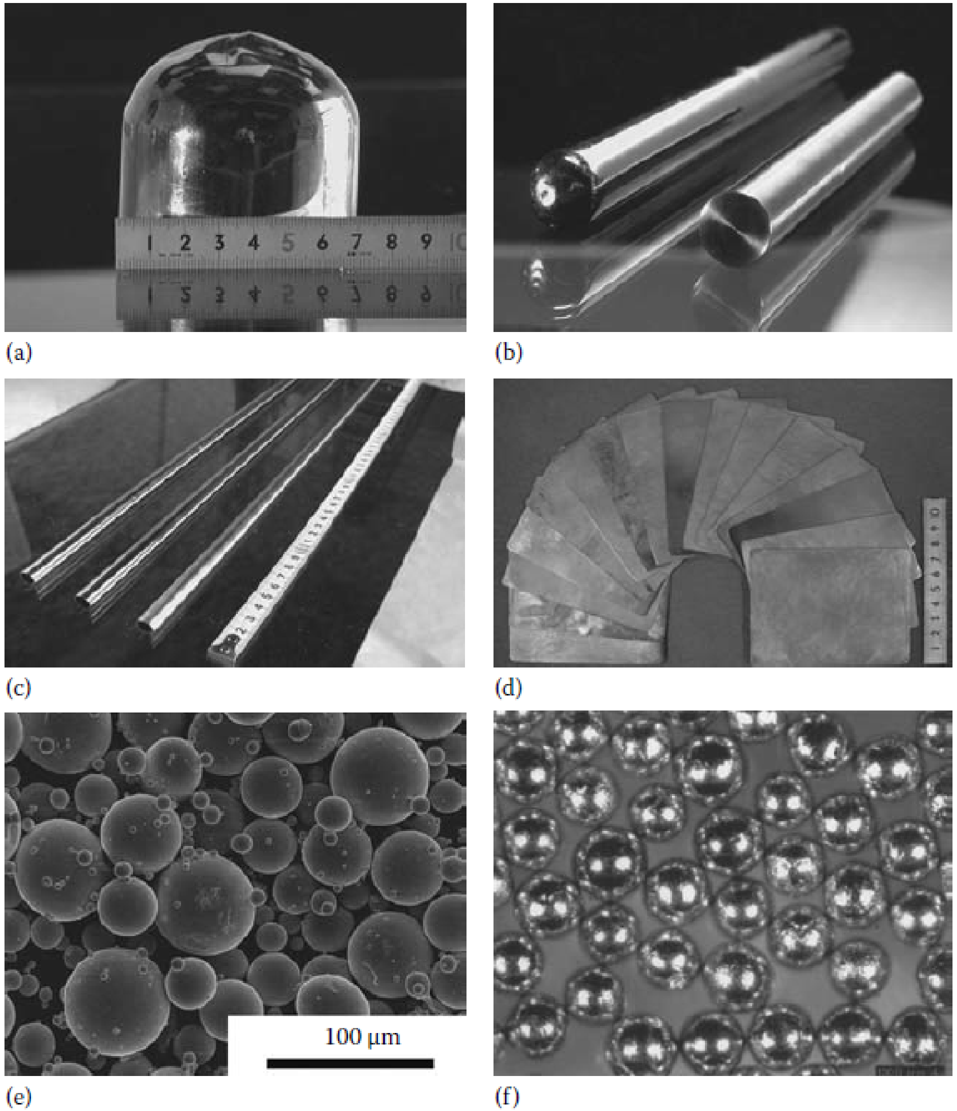


FIGURE 10.1
Different forms in which BMGs have been produced. (a) Cast cylinder, (b) rods, (c) pipes, (d) sheets, (e) powder, and (f) spheres.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 1 Sporting Goods

*** Golf club: The repulsive efficiency (defined as the ratio of ball velocity/ club head velocity) was found to 1.43 for the BMG alloy face, whereas it is only 1.405 for the Ti-alloy face. the overall flying distance was 225 mm for the BMG alloy face, whereas it is only 213 for the Ti-alloy face.**

FIGURE 10.2
Outer shapes of commercial golf club heads in wood-, iron-, and putter-type forms where the face materials are made of Zr-based BMG alloy. (Reprinted from Kakiuchi, H. et al., *Mater. Trans.*, 42, 678, 2001. With permission.)

the modulus of resilience, *U*,

$$U = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_y \cdot \varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{2}E\varepsilon_y^2$$

where
σ_y and ε_y are the yield stress and elastic strain limit, respectively
E is the Young's modulus

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 1 Sporting Goods

- Striking face plate in golf clubs/ Frame in tennis rackets / Baseball and softball bats/ Skis and snowboards / Bicycle parts / Fishing equipment/ Marine applications

FIGURE 10.3
(a) Baseball bat and (b) tennis racket made of Liquidmetal (BMG) alloys.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 2. Precision Gears

- No shrinkage during solidification
- No grain boundary – High flatness
- High strength

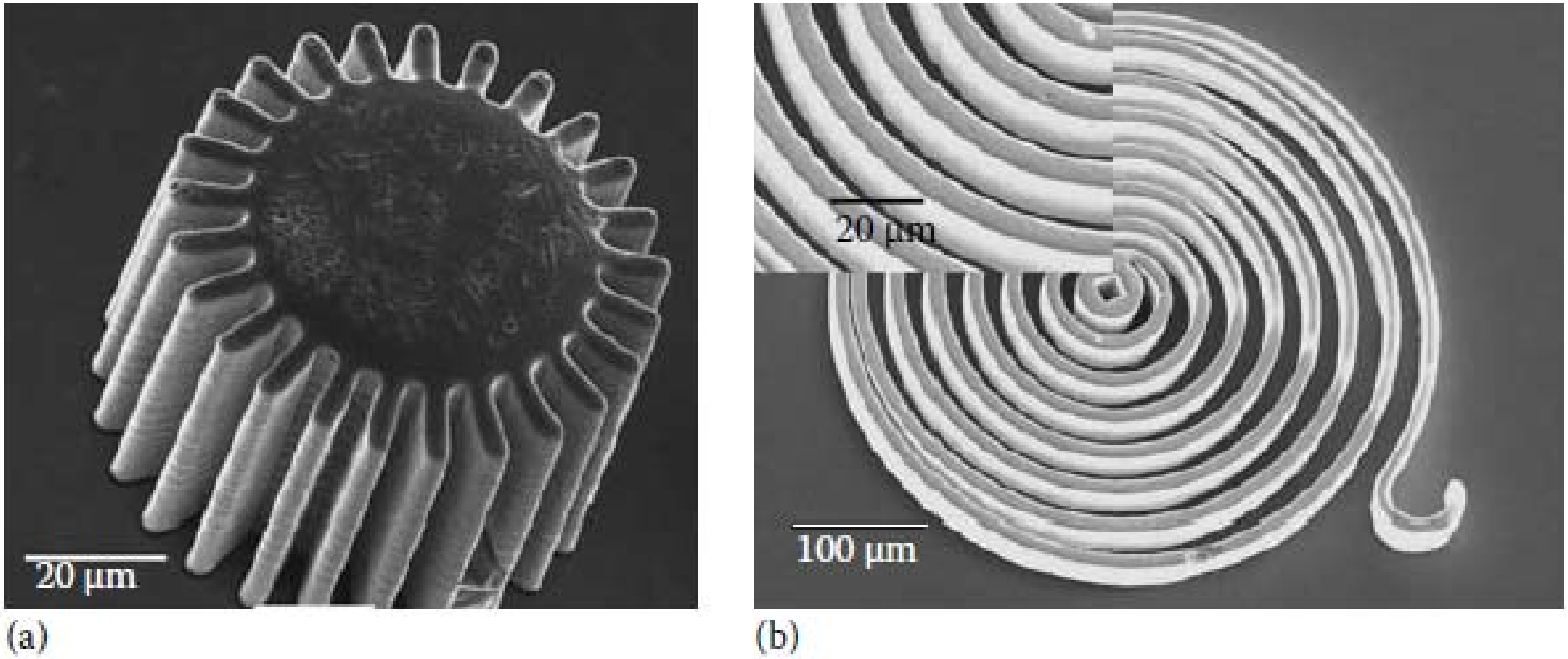


FIGURE 10.5
(a) A complex micro gear and (b) coil shape spring made from a $Zr_{44}Ti_{11}Cu_{10}Ni_{10}Be_{25}$ BMG alloy. (Reprinted from Schroers, J. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 449–451, 898, 2007. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 2. Precision Gears

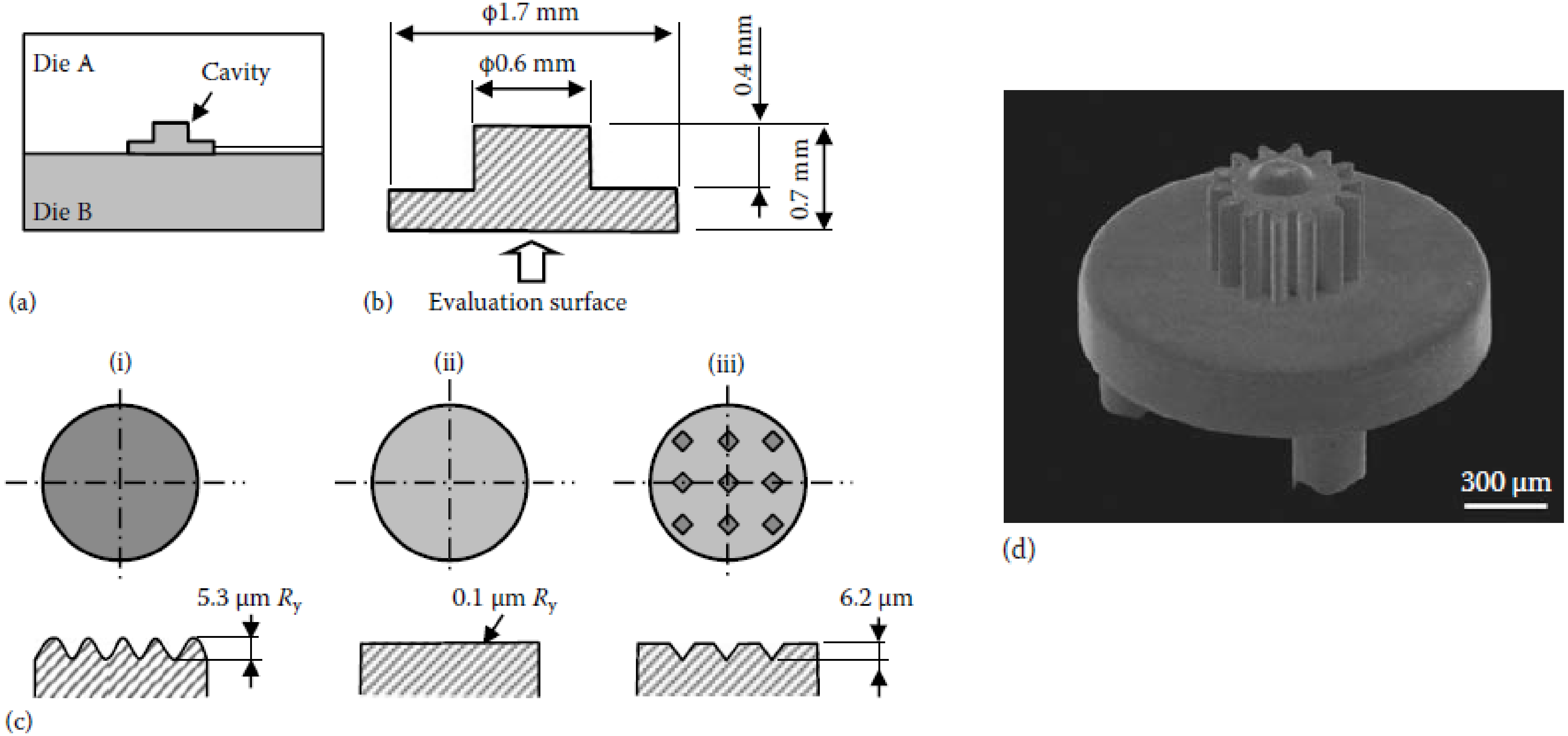
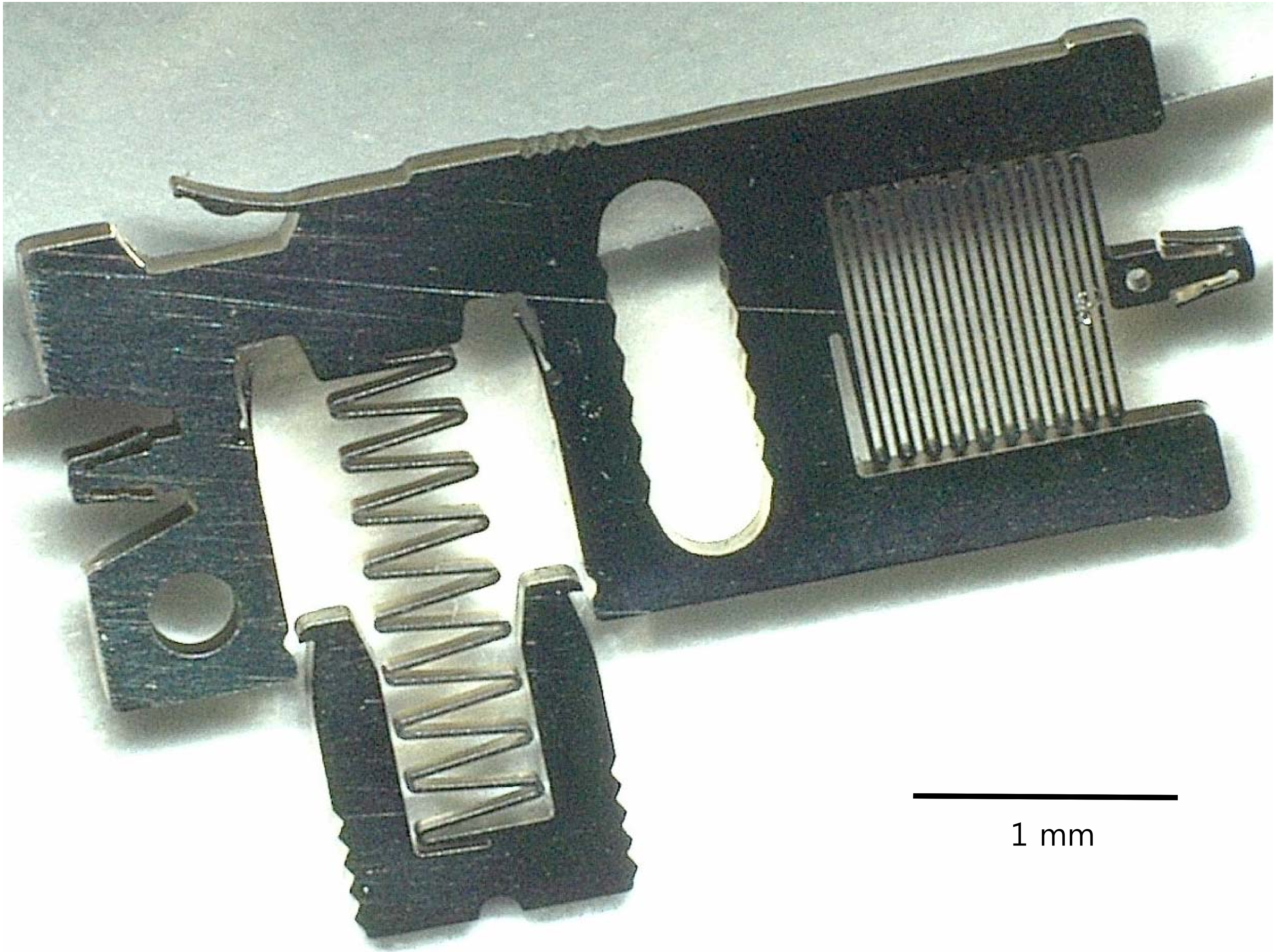
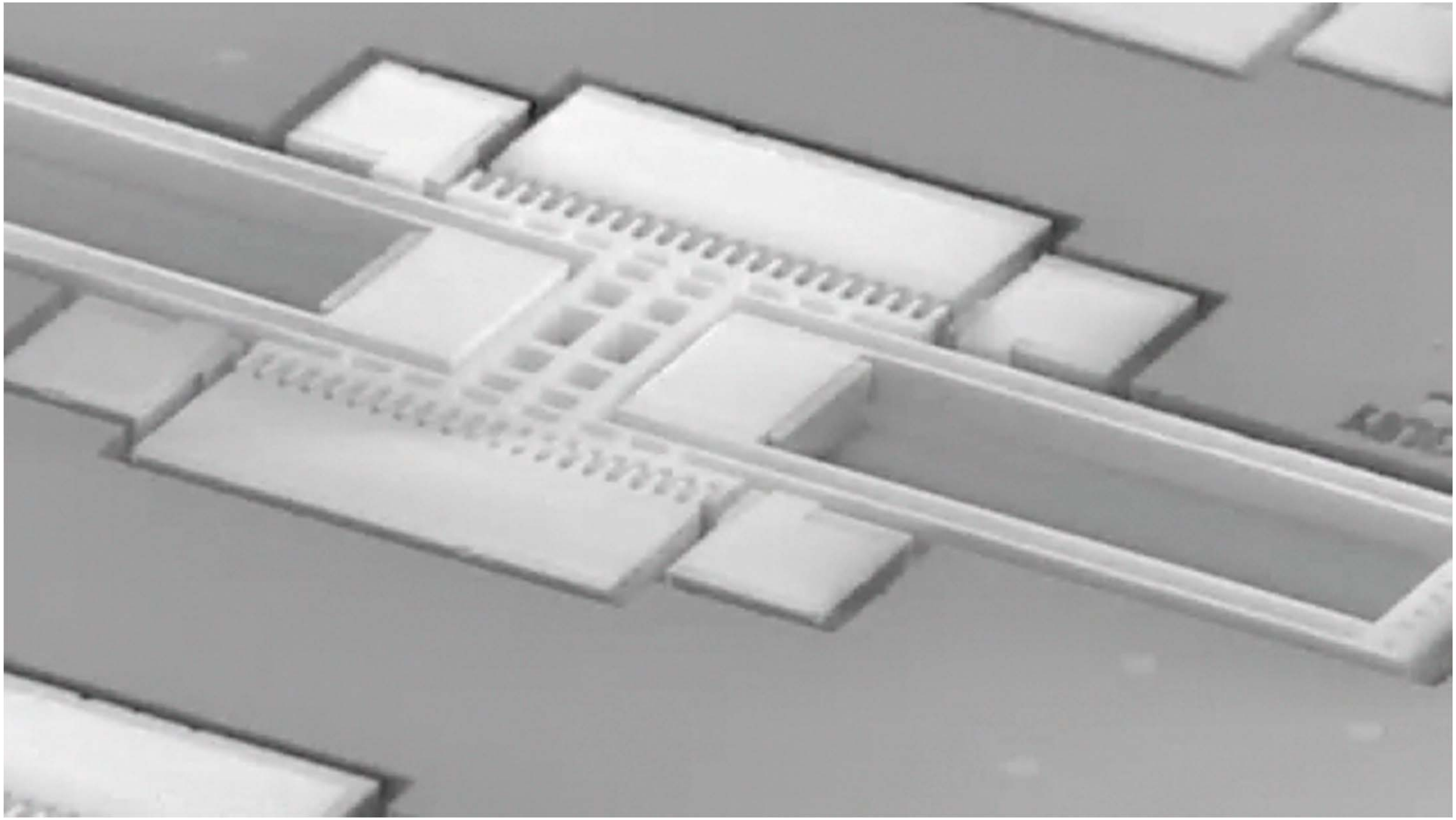


FIGURE 10.4
(a) Schematic illustration of the die assembly. (b) Schematic of the specimen with the dimensions indicated. (c) Schematic illustrations of the top surface of Die B prepared by (i) electro-discharge machining, (ii) polishing, and (iii) Vickers indentation. (d) External appearance of the Ni-based BMG sun-carrier fabricated by the precision die casting technique from an electro-discharge machined mold. (Reprinted from Ishida, M. et al., *Mater. Trans.*, 45, 1239, 2004. With permission.)

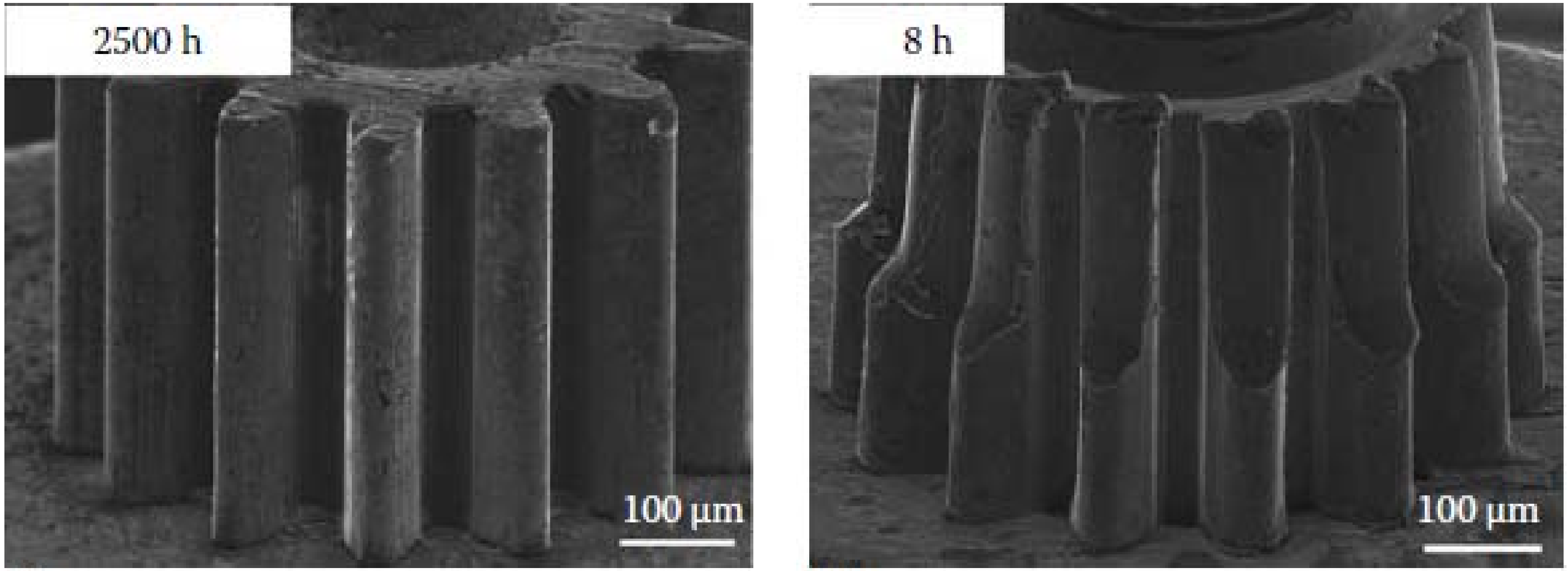

1 mm

Fully functional MEMS device



10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 3 Motors



(a) (b)

FIGURE 10.6
SEM images of the gears after the durability tests. (a) The gear made out of the Ni-based BMG alloy after 2500h of use (1875 million revolutions) and (b) the carbon steel gear after 8h of use (6 million revolutions). Notice the serious damage in the carbon steel gear even after just 8h of use, while the BMG gear is intact even after 2500h of use. (Reprinted from Ishida, M. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 449–451, 149, 2007. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 3 Motors

- Higher dimensional accuracy
- 313 times longer than conventional motor

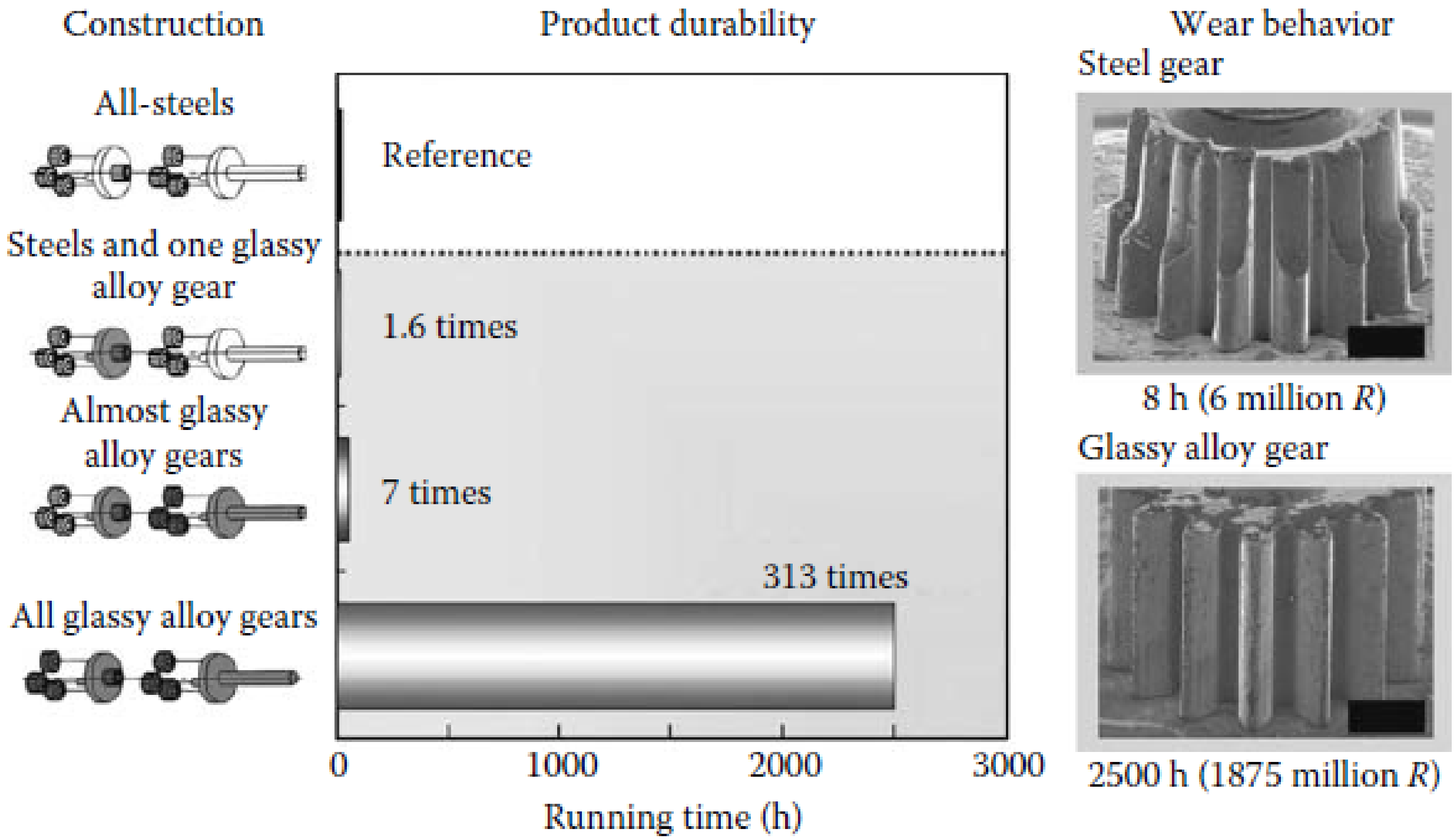


FIGURE 10.7
Comparative wear resistance behavior of gears made with different materials in a 2.4 mm diameter geared motor. (Reprinted from Inoue, A. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 441, 18, 2006. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 3 Motors

With no shrinkage during solidification → **Net-shape products** → **Low cost production**

The lack of grain boundaries → **Superior surface flatness** → **Reducing wear and energy loss by friction**

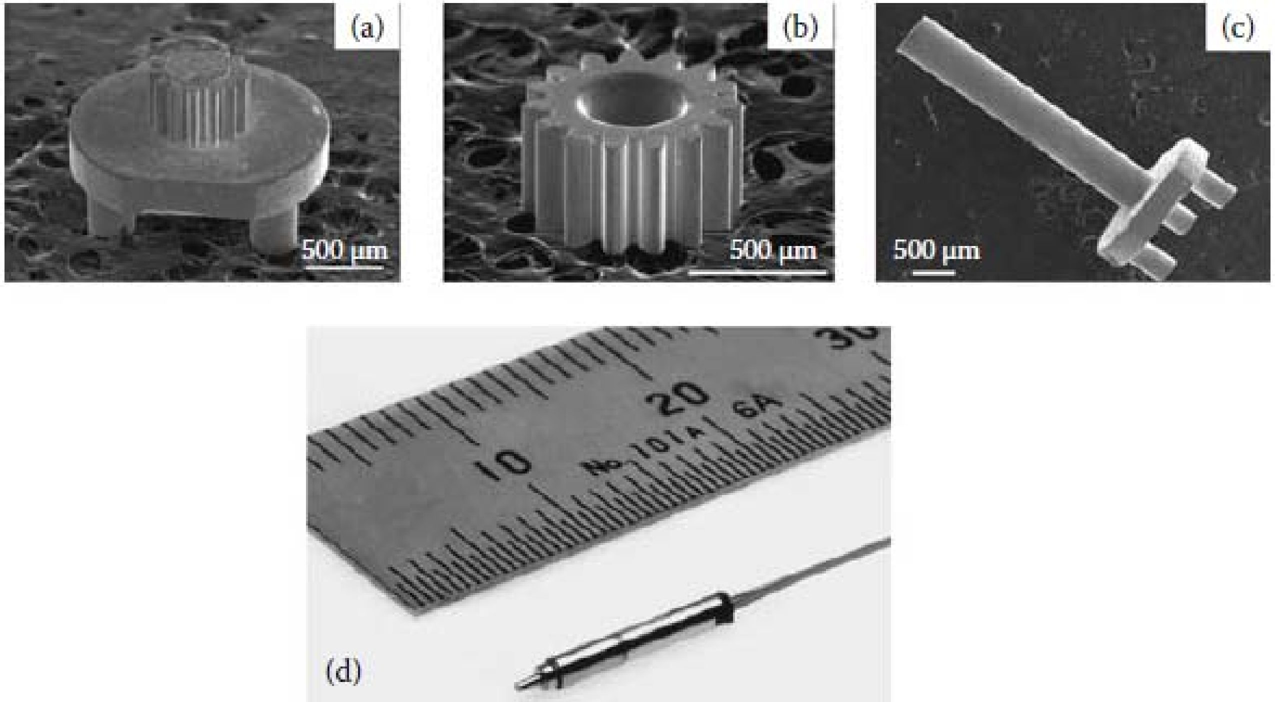


FIGURE 10.8
Precision microgear parts produced by injection casting of an $Ni_{53}Nb_{20}Zr_8Ti_{10}Co_6Cu_3$ BMG alloy: (a) sun-carrier, (b) planetary gear, and (c) an output shaft. (d) Micro-geared motor with a diameter of 1.5 mm and a length of 9.4 mm fabricated from the $Ni_{53}Nb_{20}Zr_8Ti_{10}Co_6Cu_3$ BMG alloy.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 3 Motors

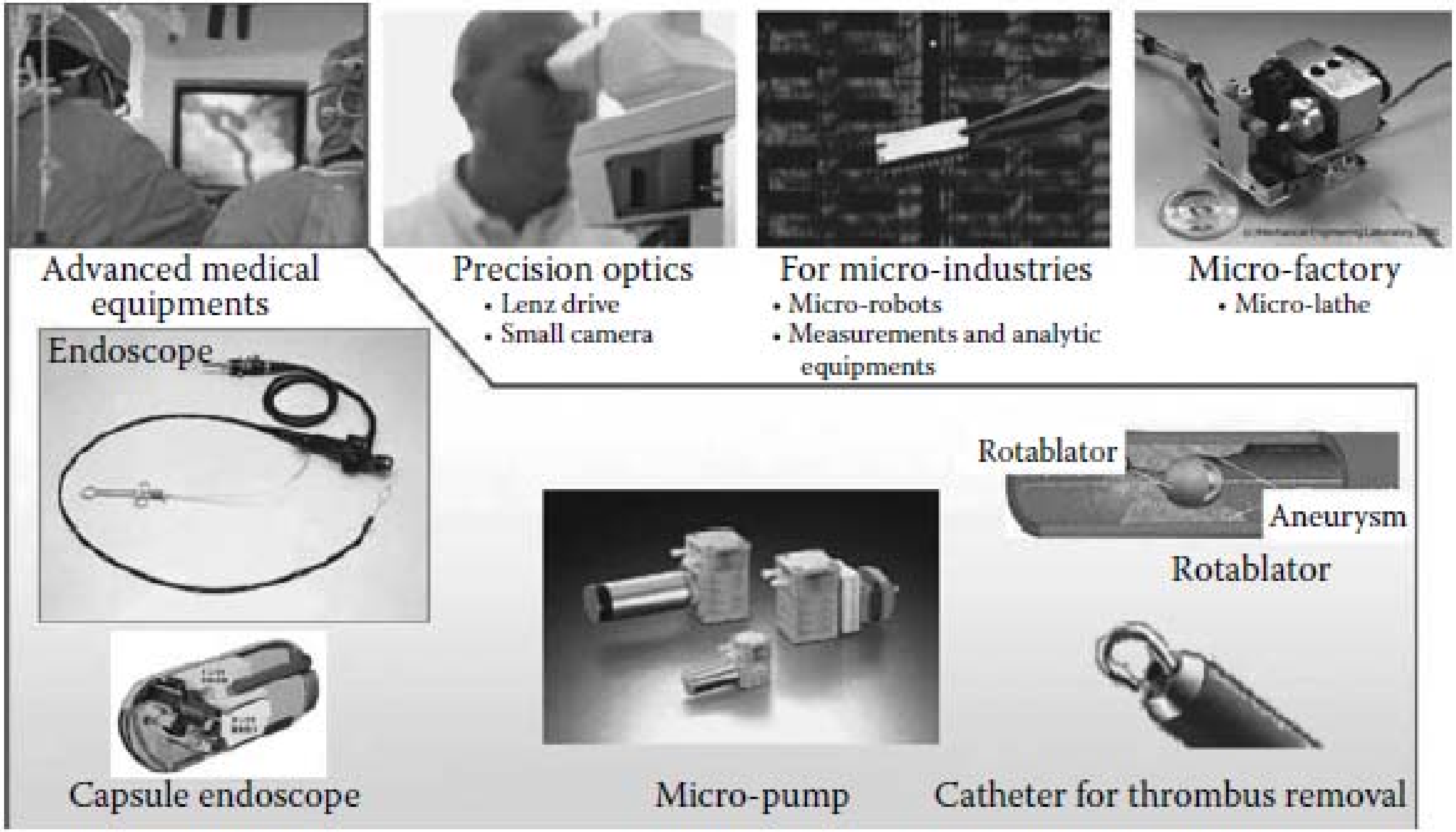
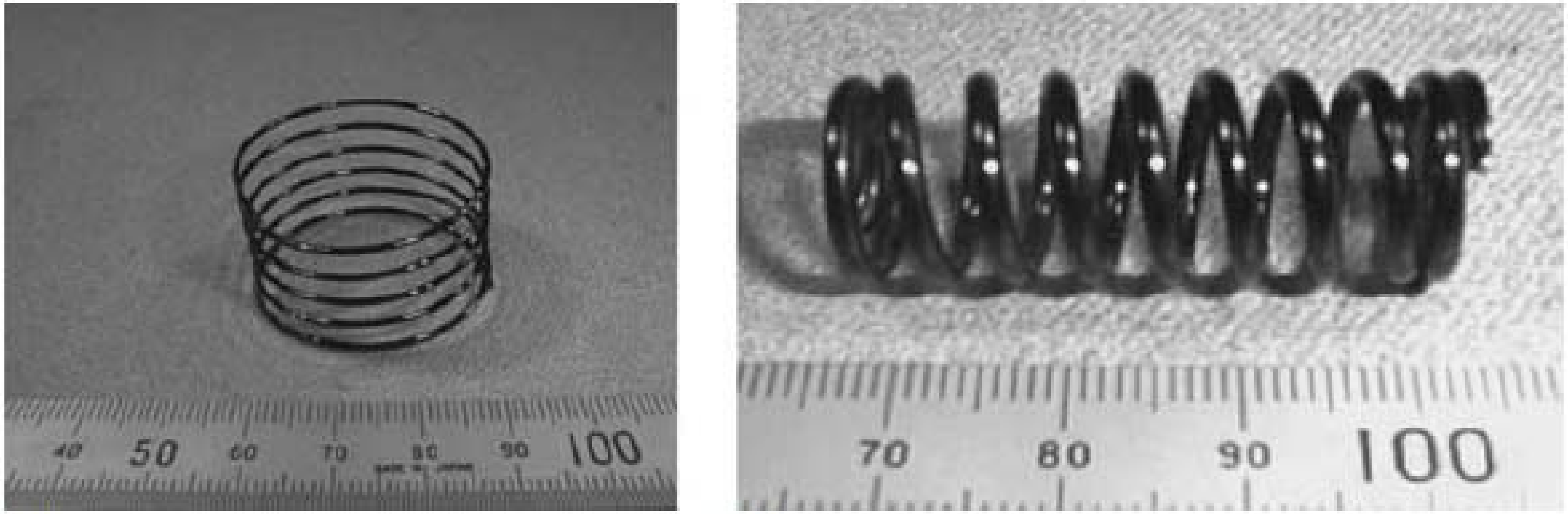


FIGURE 10.9
Projected application areas where micro-geared motors will find application.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 4 Automobile Valve Springs

: It was estimated that if the conventional valve springs made of oil-tempered and shot peened Si-Cr steel are replaced with Zr- or Ti-based BMGs, the overall weight of the engine will come down by 4 kg (about 10 lb).



(a) (b)

FIGURE 10.10
Helical springs of $Zr_{55}Cu_{30}Al_{10}Ni_5$ BMG alloy produced by the coiling of wires of (a) 1 mm and (b) 2 mm in diameter. (Reprinted from Son, K. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 449–451, 248, 2007. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 5 Diaphragms for Pressure Sensors

Requiring	material property
Miniaturized and high sensitivity	lower Young's modulus and higher strength
mass production a low-cost production and commercialization	Possible to net shaping

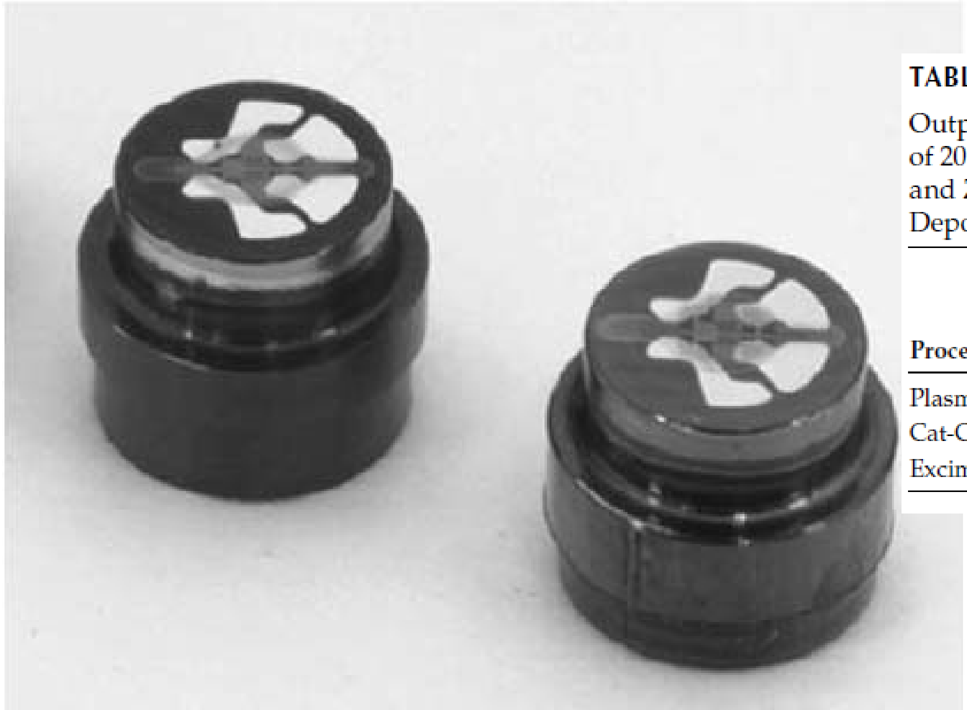


TABLE 10.1

Output Voltage for Pressure Sensors at a Testing Pressure of 20 MPa Using Commercial Stainless Steel (SUS 630) and Zr-Based $Zr_{55}Cu_{30}Al_{10}Ni_5$ BMG with Strain Gauges Deposited under Identical Conditions

	Output Voltage (mV) Using	
Process	Stainless Steel (SUS 630)	Zr-Based $Zr_{55}Cu_{30}Al_{10}Ni_5$ BMG
Plasma CVD	60	—
Cat-CVD	50	100
Excimer laser annealing	110	230

Sensitivity is 3.8 times greater than a conventional diaphragm

FIGURE 10.11
Zr-based BMG diaphragm with a strain gauge deposited at low temperatures. (Reprinted from Nishiyama, N. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 449–451, 79, 2007. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 5 Diaphragms for Pressure Sensors

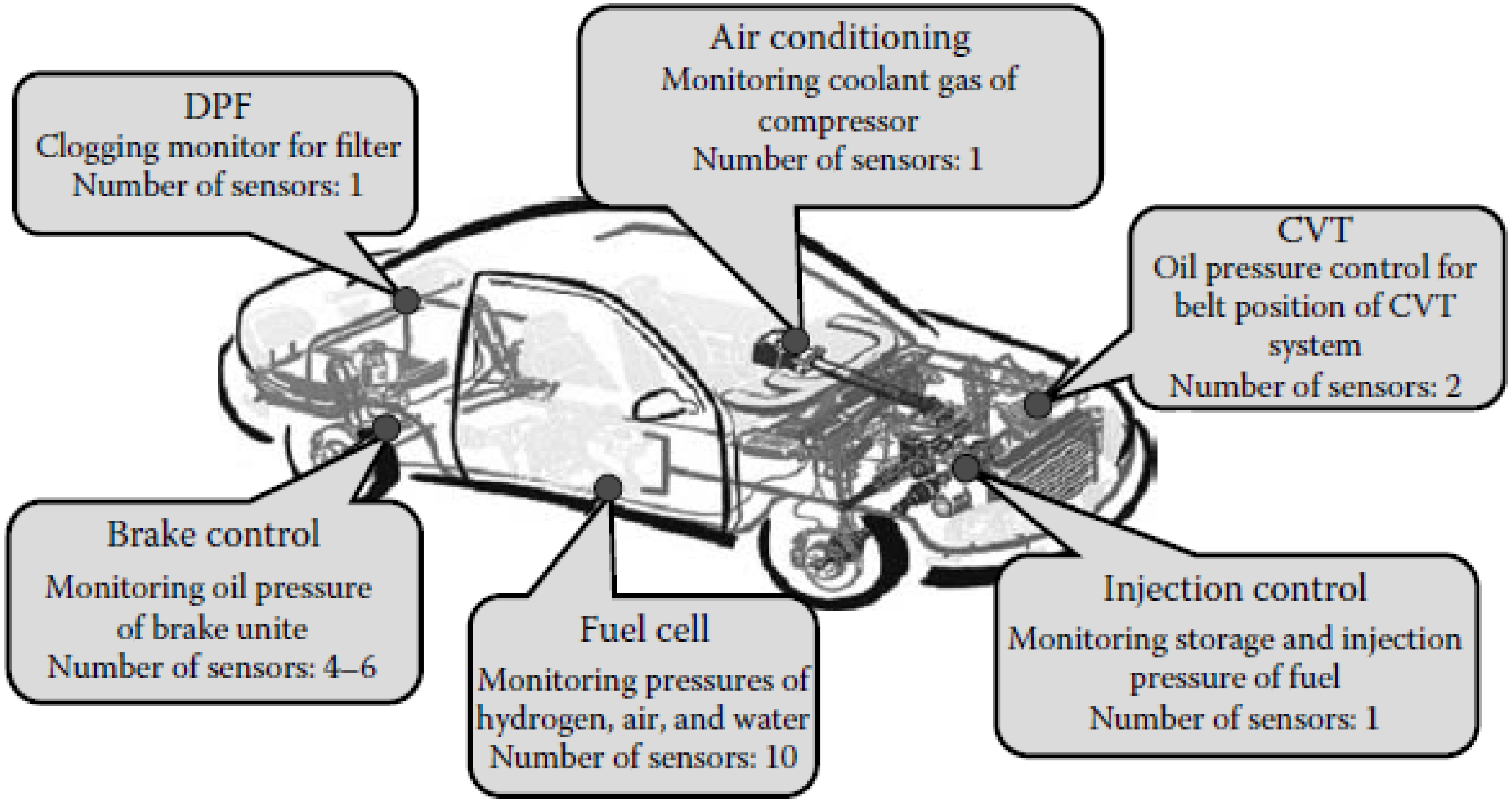


FIGURE 10.12
Expected market for pressure sensors to be used in different parts of an automobile.

10. 3. 6 Pipes for a Coriolis Mass Flow meter

: CFM determined by the density, Young's modulus, and strength of the materials used in the measurement pipe

: Young's modulus ↓ → elastic deformation↑ for the same applied force
→ measurement of super-small liquid flow

high strength of BMGs

→ **Pipes with thinner walls**

→ **Resulting in larger elastic deformation**

→ **More sensitivity**

(a)

(b)

FIGURE 10.13
Ti-based BMG pipes with outer diameters of (a) 6 and (b) 2 mm. (Reprinted from Nishiyama, N. et al., *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, 353, 3615, 2007. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 6 Pipes for a Coriolis Mass Flow meter

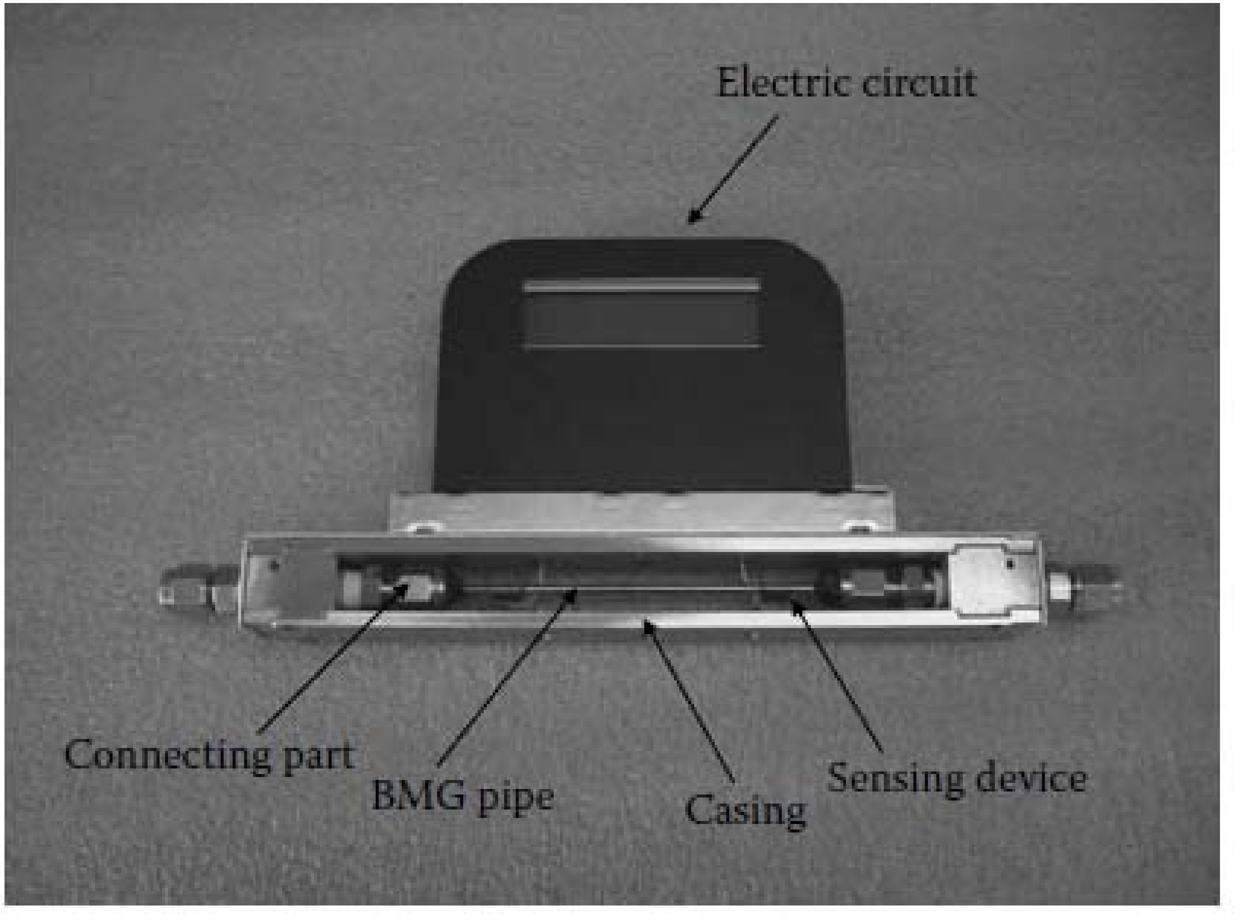


FIGURE 10.14
CMF developed using the Ti-based BMG pipes.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 6 Pipes for a Coriolis Mass Flow meter

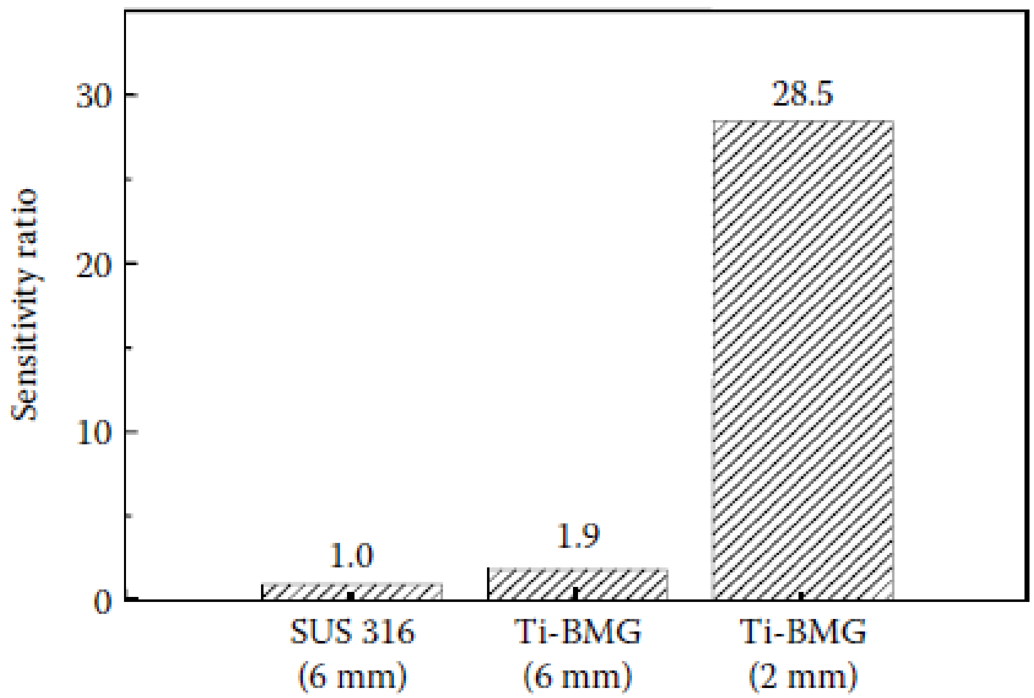
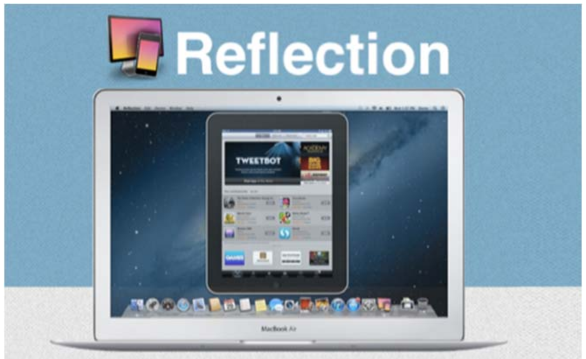


FIGURE 10.15
Sensitivity obtained by the CMF using the Ti-based BMG with diameters of 2 and 6 mm. Their sensitivity is compared with that of commercial stainless steel (SUS 316L) pipe with a diameter of 6 mm. (Reprinted from Ma, C.L. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 407, 201, 2005. With permission.)

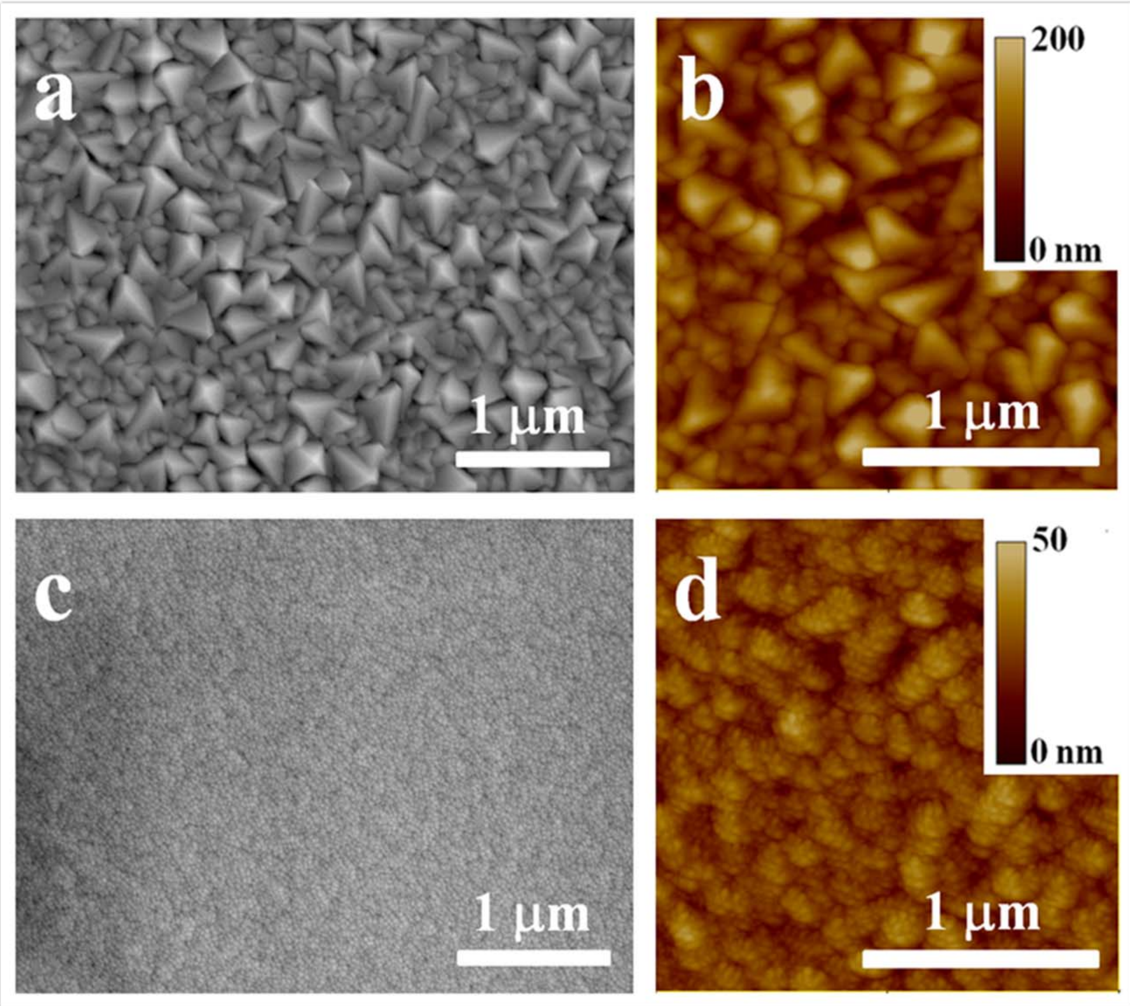
10. 3. 7 Optical Mirror Devices : Optical coating

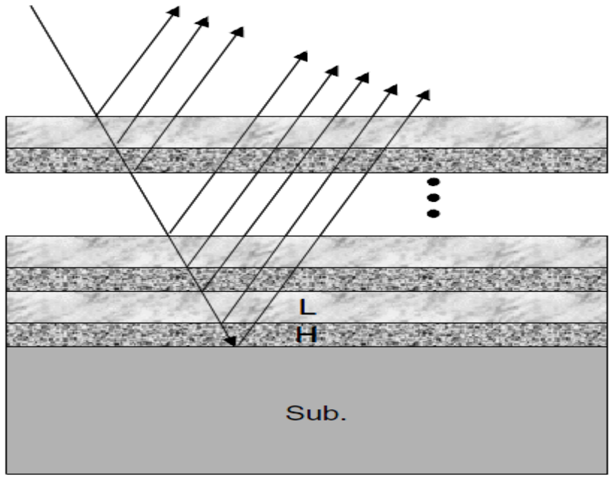
- Ideal isotropic material have no grain boundary (Polymer and oxide glass)
- Have Metallic luster - Reflective parts of optical device, Optical Mirror

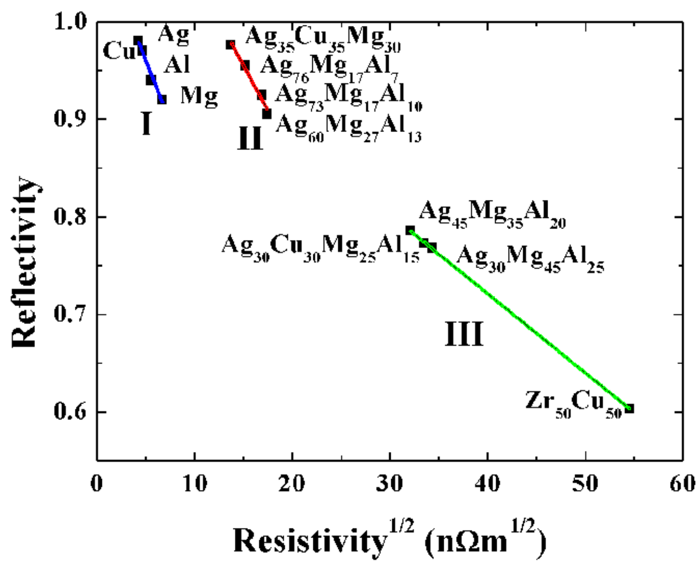
- **LED display**
- **Solar cell, ligh t collector**
- **3C enclosure**
- **Lighting, high refection**
- **Tool coating**



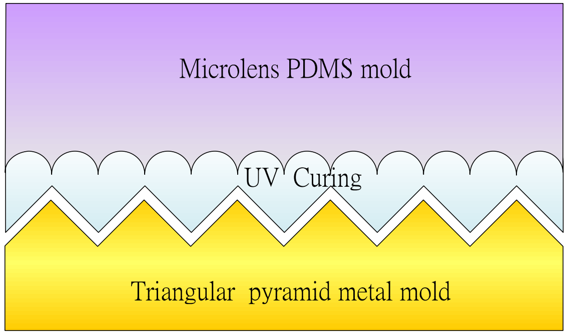
High light reflection TFMG coating

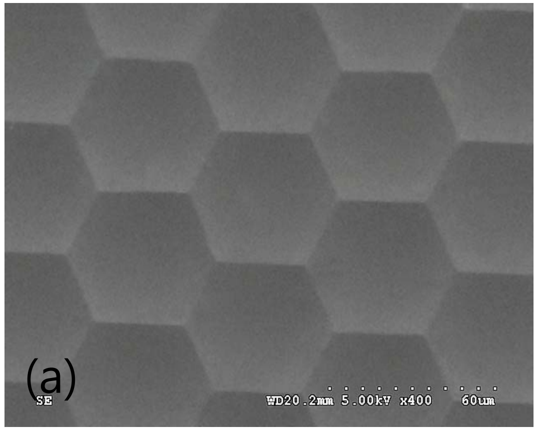


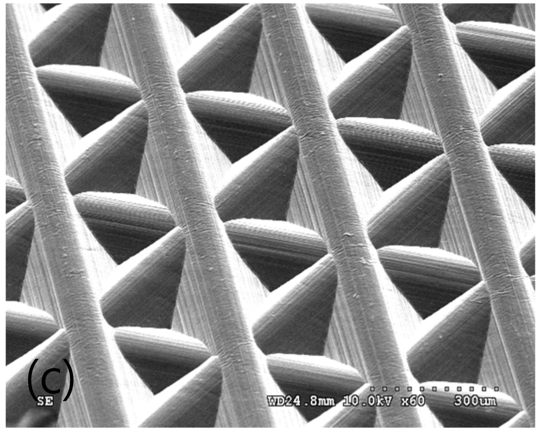


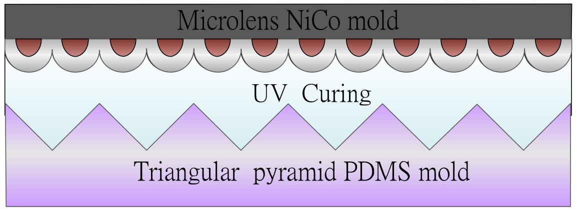


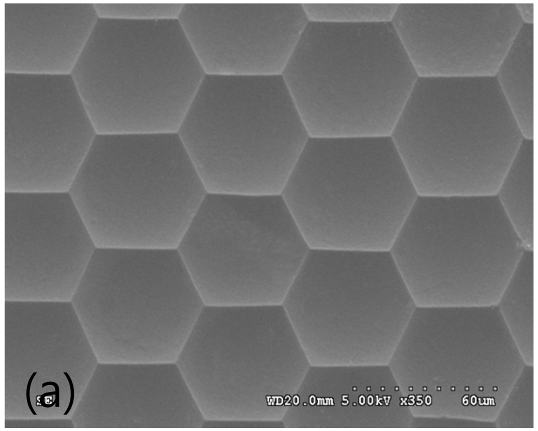
Optical lens for light con/diverging

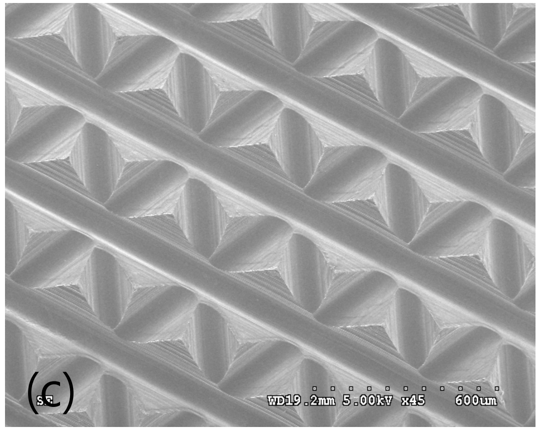


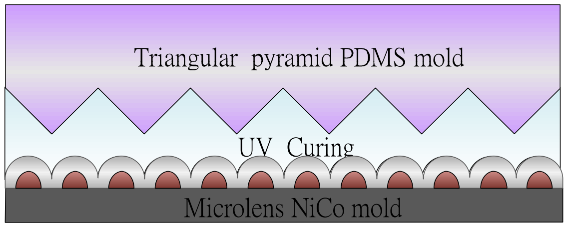


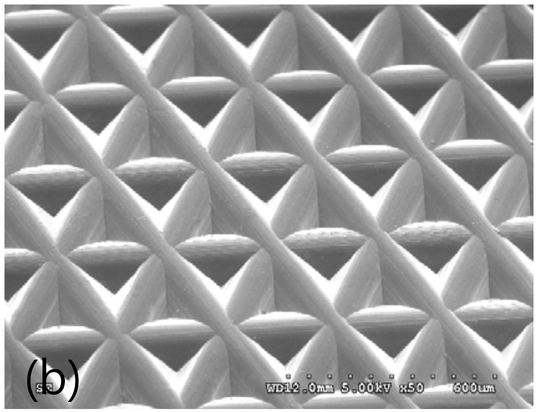


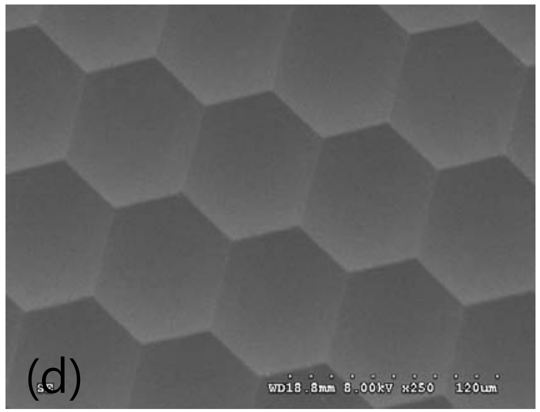


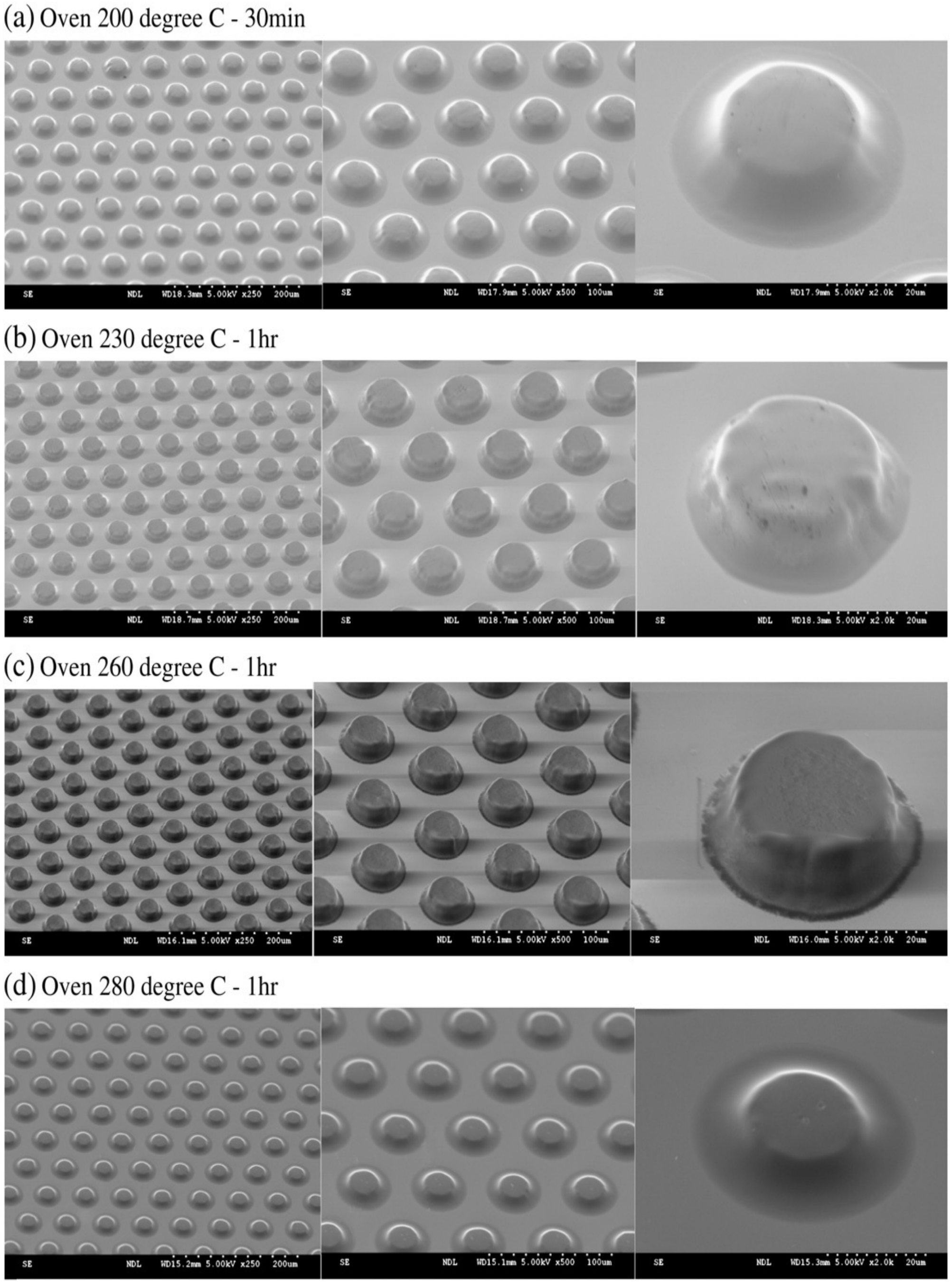


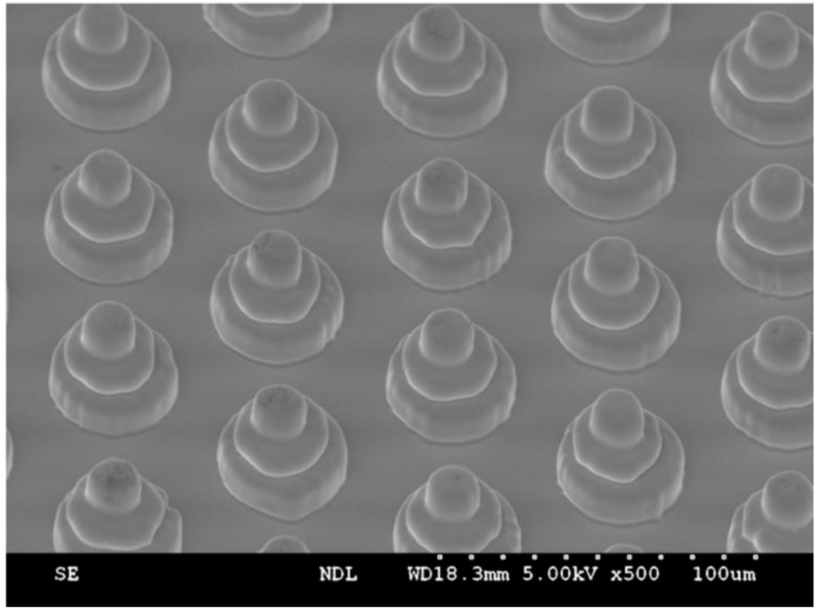


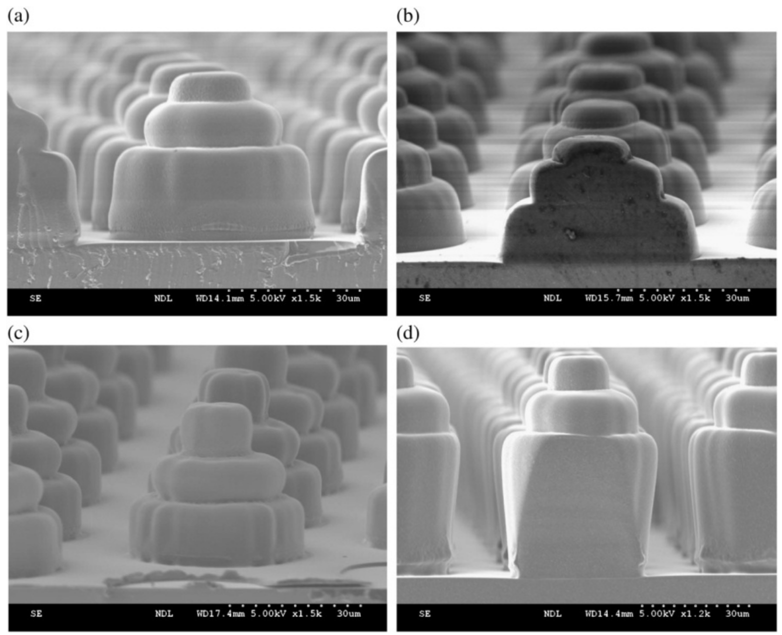







(a) Oven 200 degree C - 30min
(b) Oven 230 degree C - 1hr
(c) Oven 260 degree C - 1hr
(d) Oven 280 degree C - 1hr


SE
NDL
WD18.3mm 5.00kV x500
100um


(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

10. 3. 8 Structural Parts for Aircraft: slat-track over surrounding a set of guide rails at the front of the wings_high formability and corrosion resistance (exposure to ambient atmosphere moistened by rain or seawater)

high strength and
low Young's modulus

engines may be lightened by
miniaturizing cylinder heads

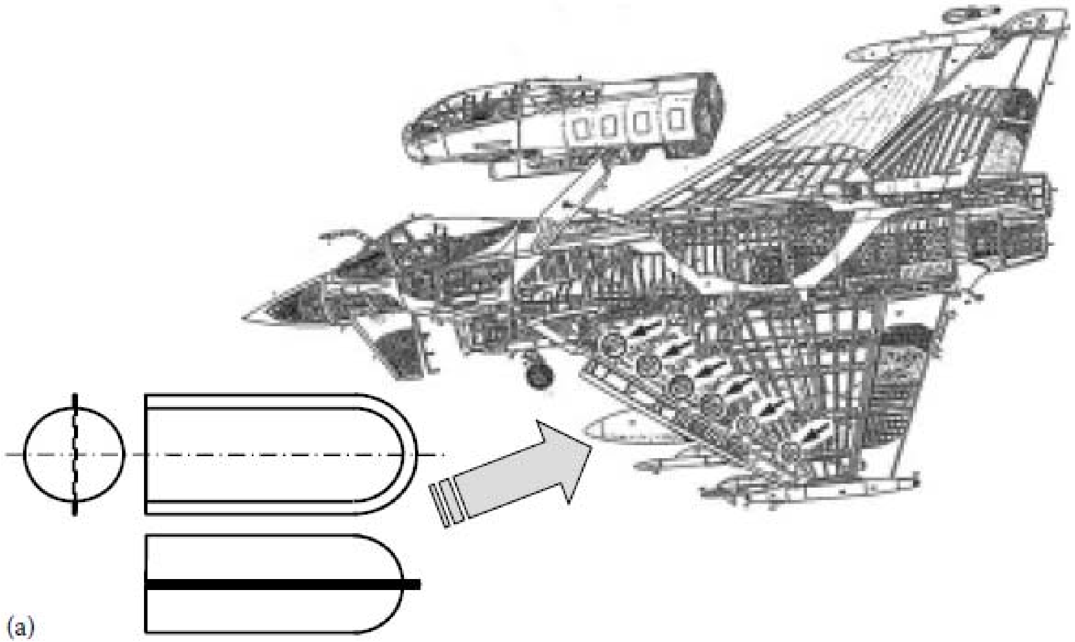
→

spring wires to be slimmer
springs themselves to be shorter

increasing the revolution limit of
engines by reducing their inertial mass

→

possible to improve
fuel consumption



(a)

(b)

FIGURE 10.16
(a) Some areas (see small arrows) of an aircraft in which BMGs could be exploited. (b) Slat track cover fabricated by joining two identical parts obtained by viscous flow forming of a $Zr_{55}Cu_{30}Al_{10}Ni_{5}$ BMG plate.

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 9 Shot Peeing Balls: high strength, good ductility, high endurance against cyclic bombadment load, and high corrosion resistance

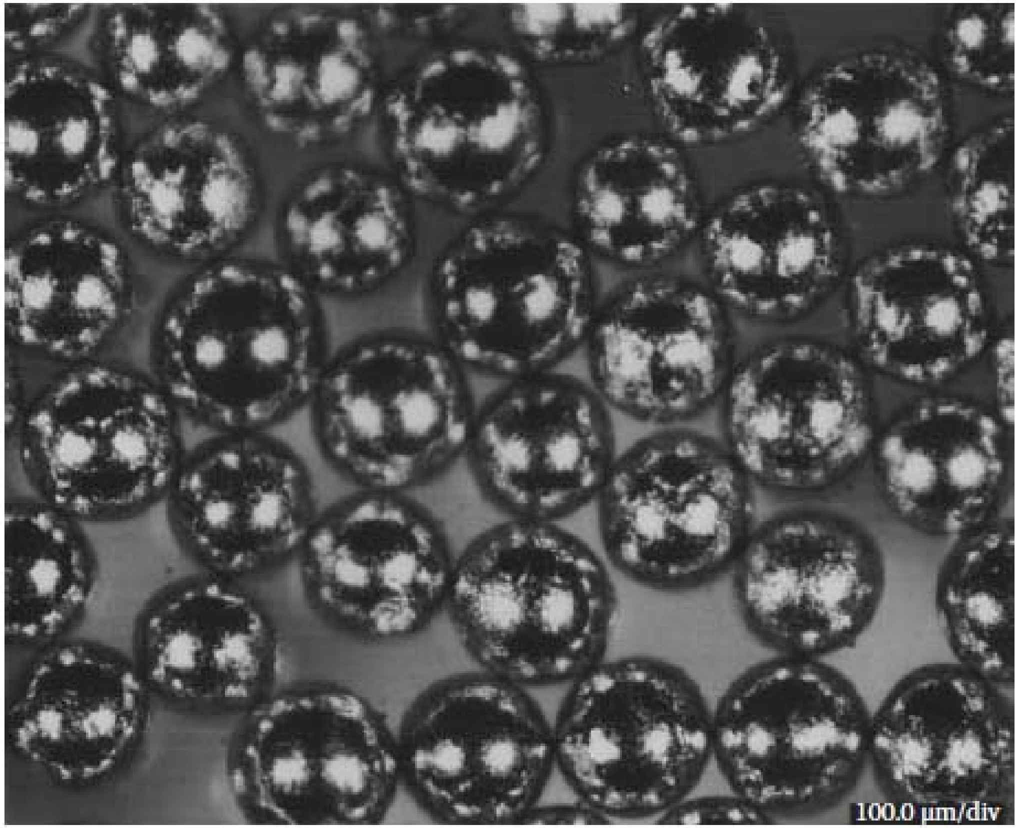


FIGURE 10.17
Size and surface finish of commercial $Fe_{44}Co_5Ni_{24}Mo_2B_{17}Si_8$ glassy alloy shots of 80 μm diameter produced by water atomization. (Reprinted from Inoue, A. et al., *Mater. Trans.*, 44, 2391, 2003. With permission.)

10.3 Structural Applications: high yield (or fracture) strength, low Young's modulus, large elastic strain limit, and easy formability in the SCLR

10. 3. 9 Shot Peeing Balls: high strength, good ductility, high endurance against cyclic bombadment load, and high corrosion resistance

TABLE 10.2

Mechanical Properties of the Fe-Based BMG and Two Other Cast Steel Shots Used in the Investigation

Property	Fe-Based BMG $Fe_{44}Co_5Ni_{24}Mo_2B_{17}Si_8$	High-Speed Steel Fe–1.15C–4Cr–5Mo–2.5V–6.5W–8Co (wt.%)	Cast Steel Fe–1C–0.9Si–0.7Mn (wt.%)
Young's modulus (GPa)	80	215	210
Fracture strength (MPa)	3200	2100	1100
Vickers hardness	930	815	810
Density (g cm^{-3})	7.4	7.7	7.55

TABLE 10.3

Effects of Bombardment with Fe-Based BMG Alloy Shots and Cast Steel Shots for 40 s on Two Commercial Steel Sheets

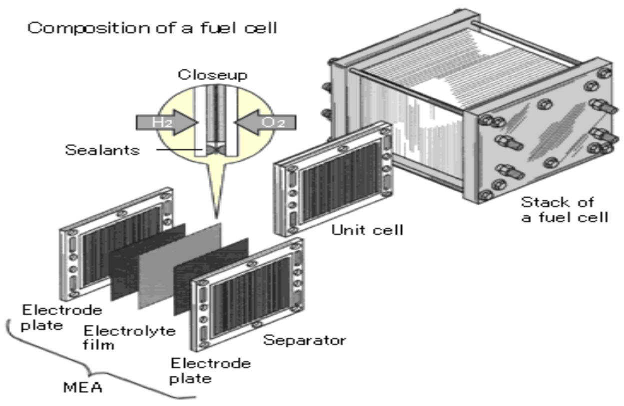
Attribute	Fe-Based BMG	Cast Steel
Crater size (μm)	20	7
Average crater height (μm)	15	5
Depth of affected region (μm)	100	45
Surface Vickers hardness	510	480
Maximum compressive stress on the surface (MPa)	1600	1470
Depth (μm) of the region at which the compressive stress was 500 MPa	27	18
Endurance time needed to final rupture of the peening shots (h)	28	—

Chemical Applications

Very hard, high strength | High corrosion resistance | Viscous deformability → Chemical Applications

1) Fuel cell separator

Lower interfacial contact resistances
higher corrosion resistance
high strength



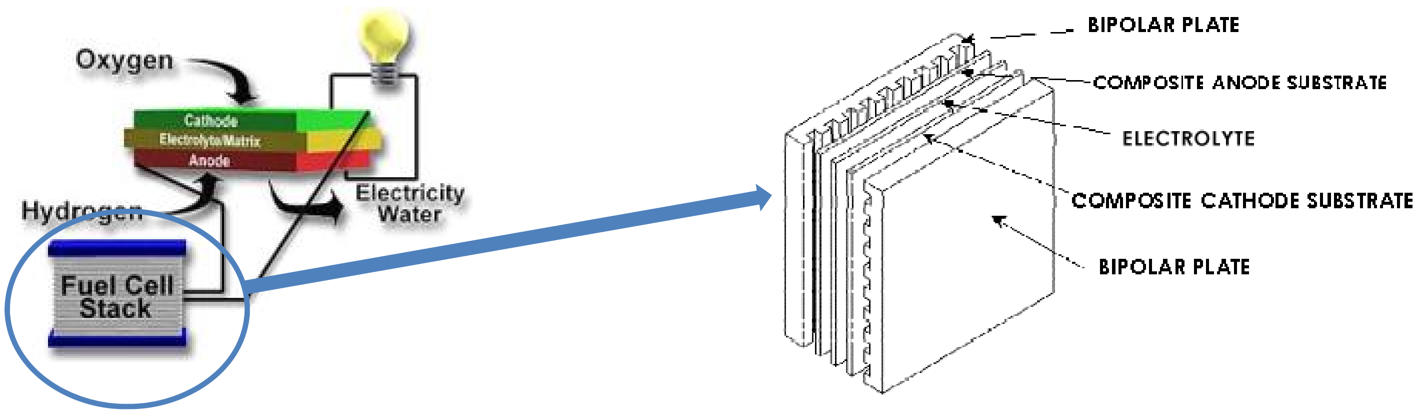
2) hydrogen-permeable membrane

Defect-free film growth
High strength and ductility
Corrosion resistance
Good H2 solubility

→

Withstanding
- repeated cycling
- high temperature
- high pressure

Compositional flexibility and homogeneity
High catalytic surface activities for H2 interactions



10. 4 Chemical Applications: a) Fuel cell separators_high strength, superior corrosion resistance, and excellent formability in SCLR

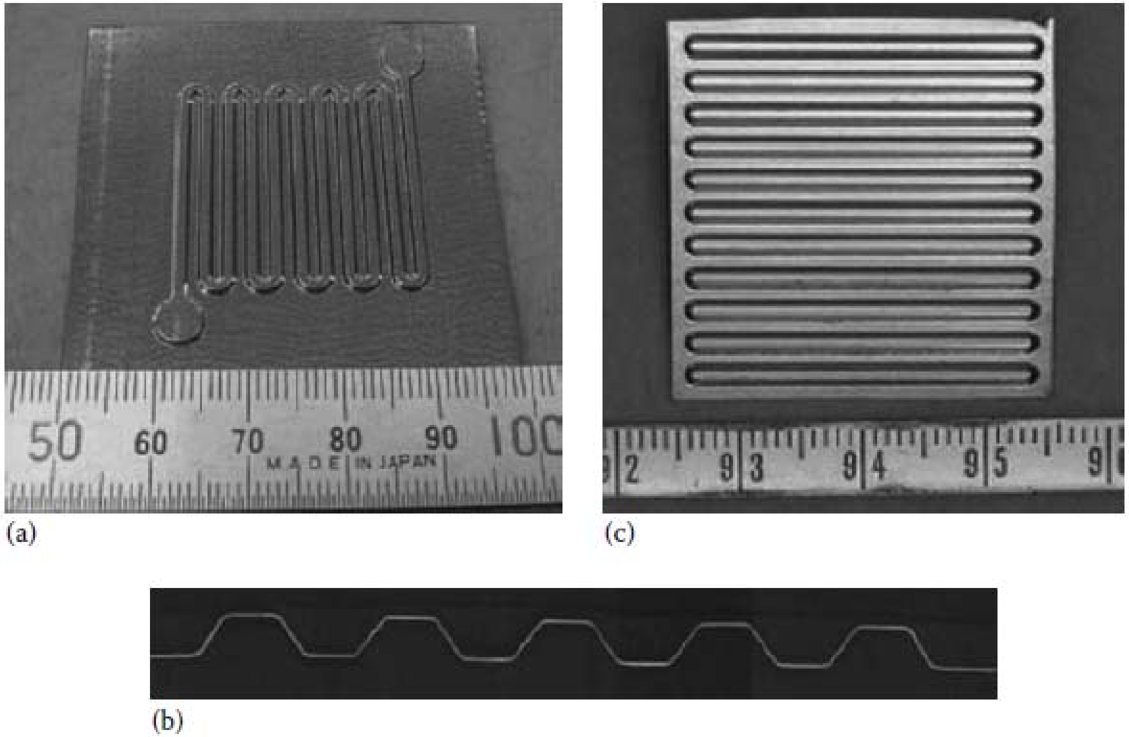
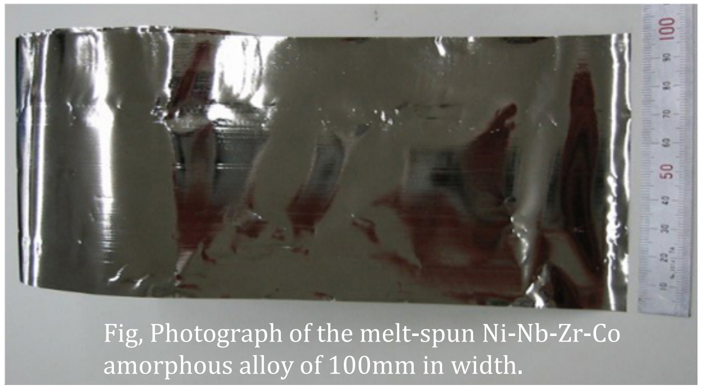


FIGURE 10.18
(a) Prototype fuel cell separator using a Ni-based BMG sheet, (b) cross-sectional morphology of the groove-formed specimen, and (c) appearance of the BMG separator after power generation for 350 h. (Reprinted from Inoue, A. et al., *Mater. Trans.*, 46, 1706, 2005. With permission.)

b) Hydrogen separating membrane:

<u>Good hydrogen permeability + melt-spun</u>
→ Possible to <u>mass-production</u> technique by using amorphous hydrogen permeable membranes

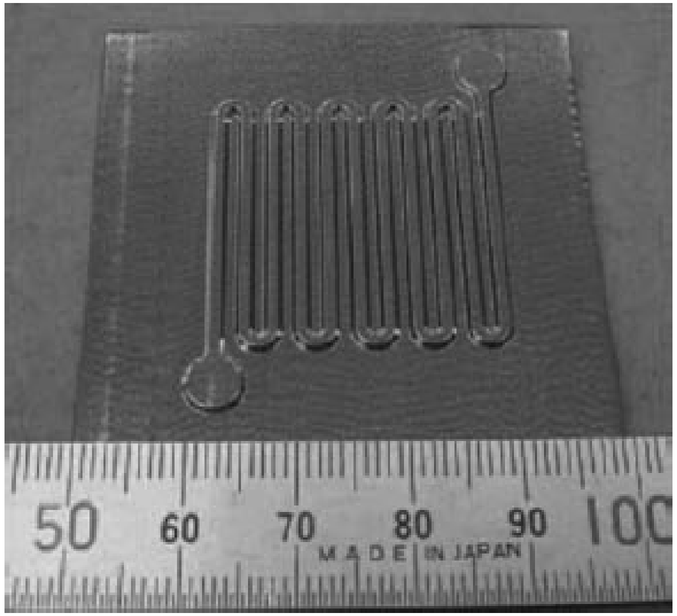


Fig, Photograph of the melt-spun Ni-Nb-Zr-Co amorphous alloy of 100mm in width.

10. 4 Chemical Applications: Fuel cell separators_high strength, superior corrosion resistance, and excellent formability in SCLR

BMG

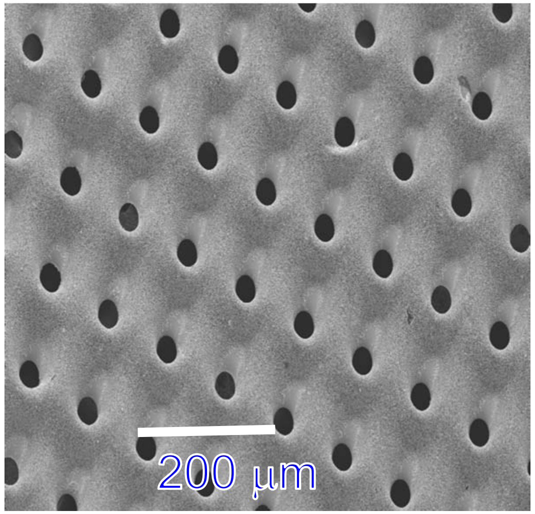
- High strength
- Superior corrosion resistance
- Viscous deformability

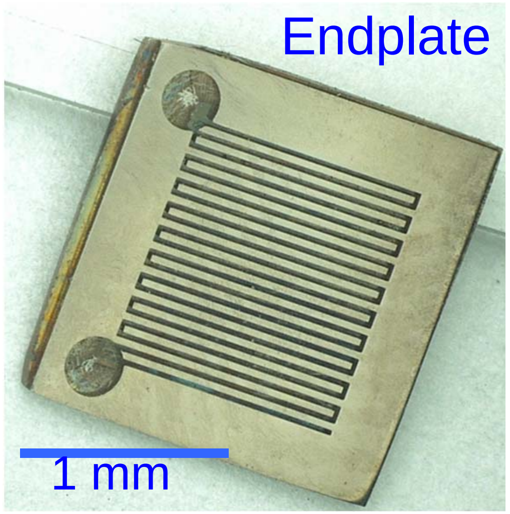


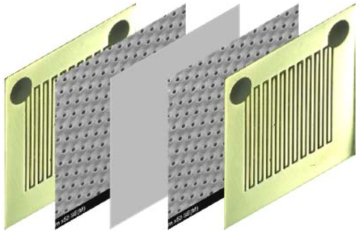
Stainless steel	drastic drop of output voltage
BMG	System smaller lighter low product cost High voltage output Slow degradation

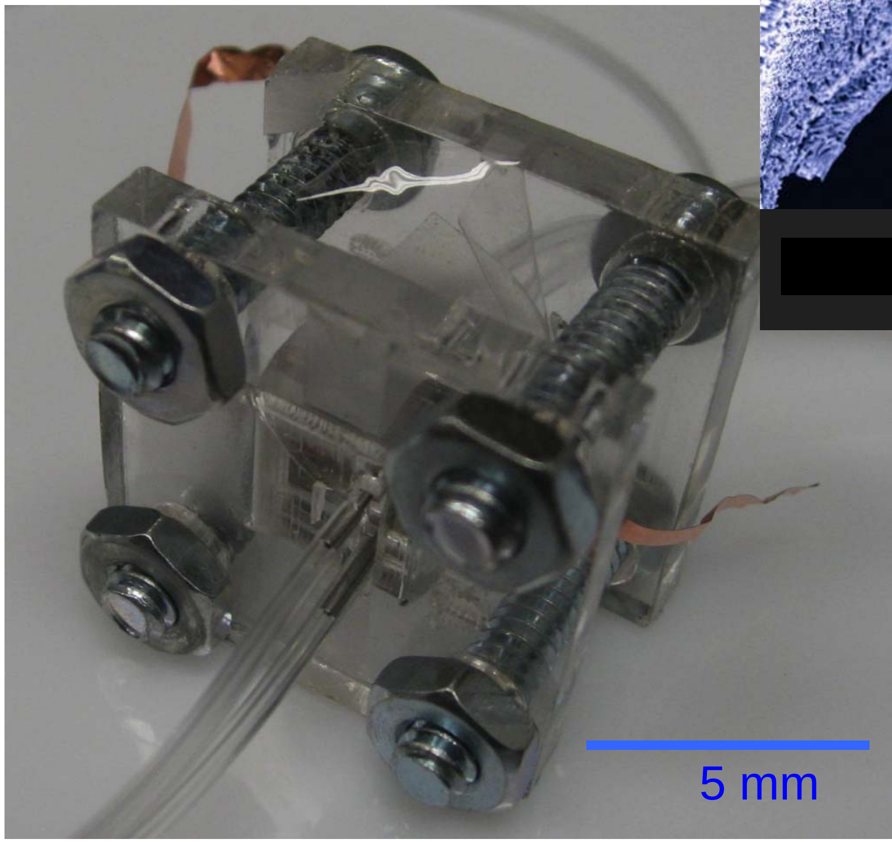
Metallic Glass Fuel Cell

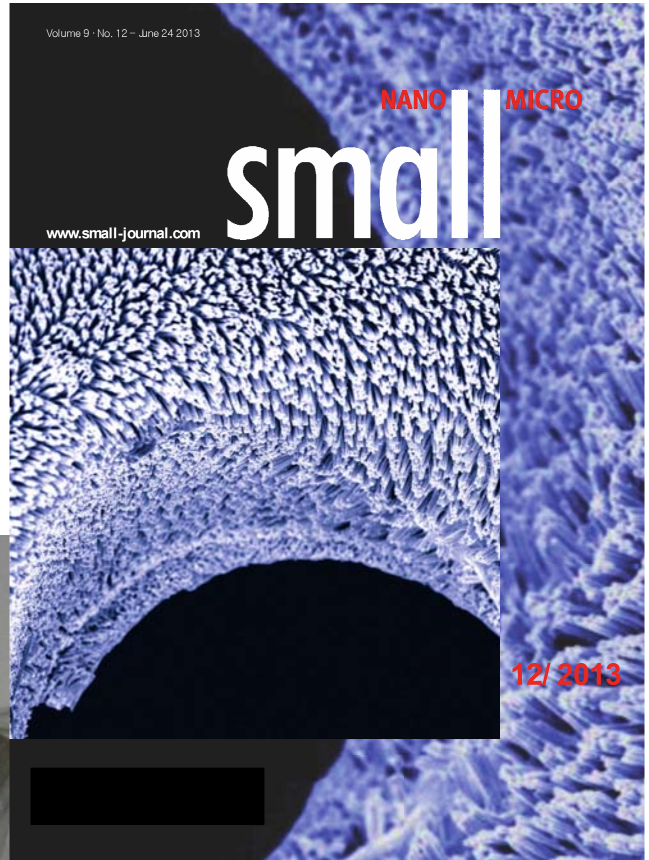
Electrode, Catalyst



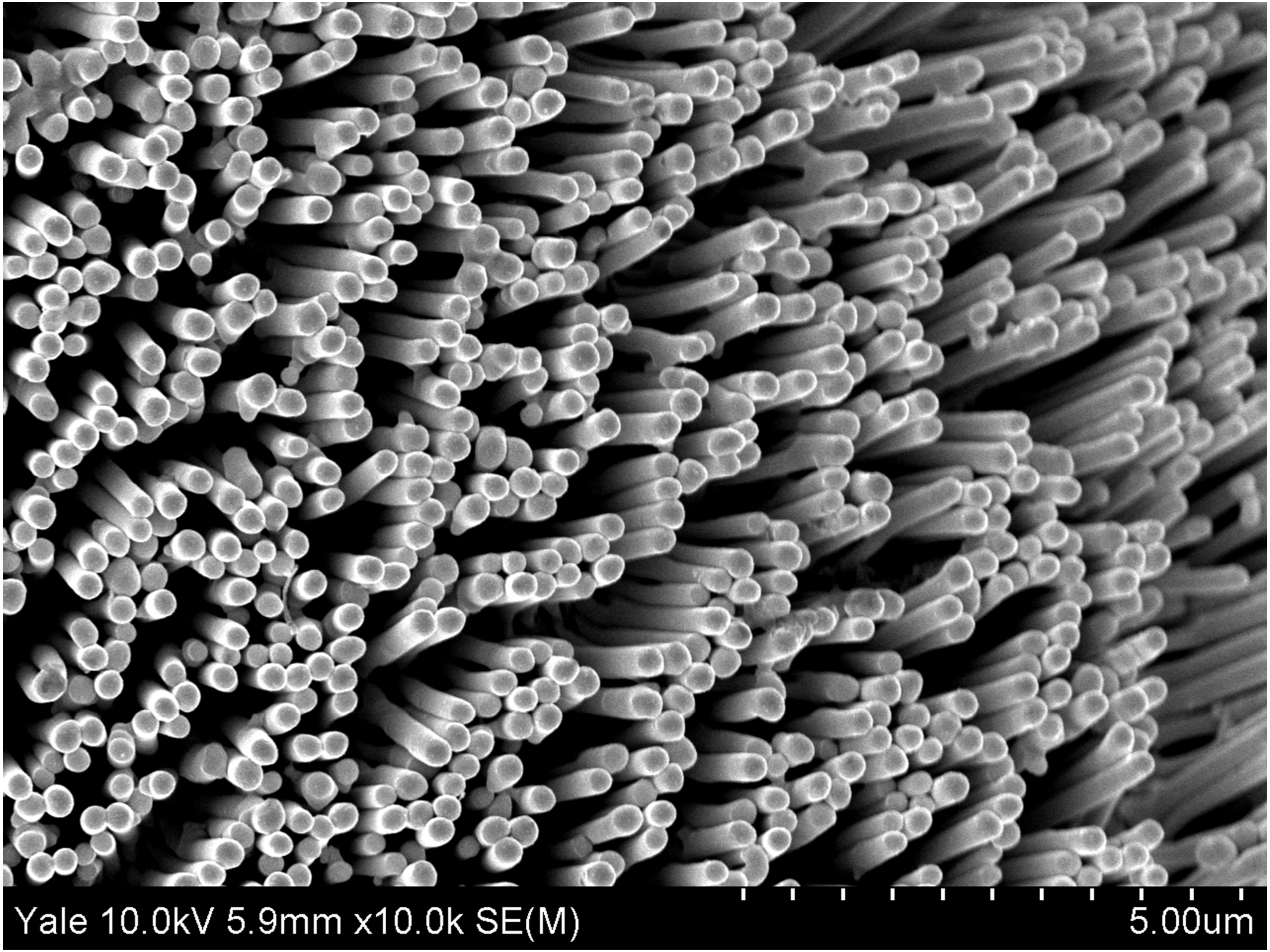








R. C. Sekol, M. Carmo, G. Kumar, J. Schroers, and A. D. Taylor, Small 9, 2081 (2013)


Yale 10.0kV 5.9mm x10.0k SE(M)
5.00um

10. 5. Magnetic Applications:

BMG

High permeability

Low coercivity

* $Fe_{73}Ga_4P_{11}C_5B_4Si_3$ BMG plates
(30 mm long, 20 mm wide and 1 mm thick)

* Fe-Ga-Al-P-C BMG : Low core loss
610 kW/m^3 at 100kHz (High freq.)

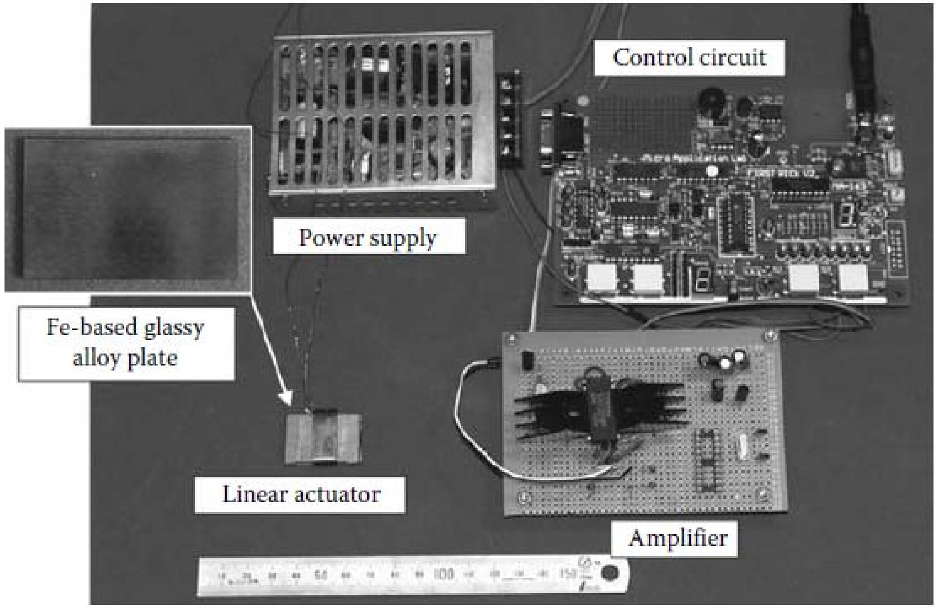
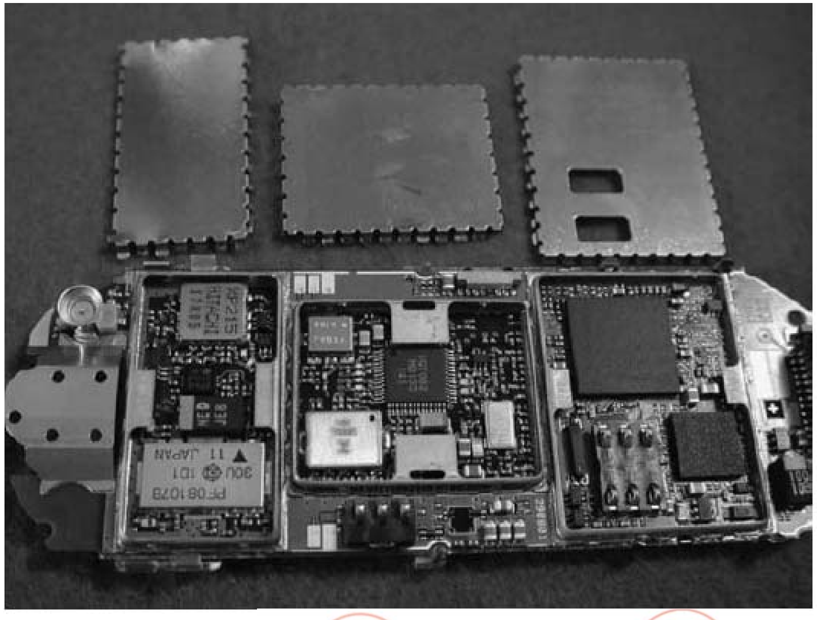
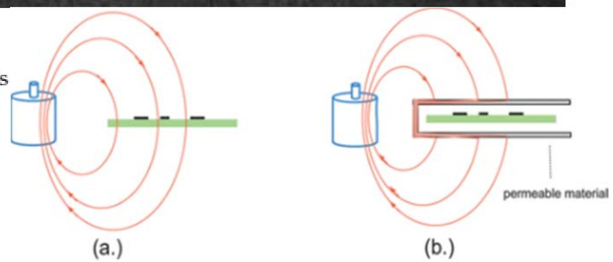


FIGURE 10.19
Magnetic yoke made of an $Fe_{73}Ga_4P_{11}C_5B_4Si_3$ BMG plate for a prototype linear actuator.



IGURE 10.20
MG magnetic shielding sheets



Magnetic Applications

Very soft magnetic material | High electrical resistivity → Magnetic Applications

1) Sensor

- Sensitivity ferrite <amorphous alloy< superconductor
- Operating temp. amorphous alloy > ferrite , superconductor
- Compactness amorphous alloy , ferrite >superconductor
- Reliability amorphous alloy, ferrite>>ferrite>superconductor

Shape	Dimension	Fabrication	Applications	compositions
Ribbon	15~30 ㎛t 0.1~200mm W	Melt spinning (single roll technique)	Magnetic hand Cartridge Torque sensor Data tablet Magnetic-field sensor Current sensor	CoFeSiB FeSiB
Wire	90~160㎛ φ	In-rotating water Melt quenching	Magnetic-field sensor Current sensor Security sensor Rotation sensor Displacement sensor	CoFeMSiB
Thin film	500~400Å t	Sputtering	Pressure sensor Magnetic head	FeB CoFeMSiB
Composite	10~30㎛ t	Laser-quenching	Torque sensor	FeBsi

Magnetic Applications

Very soft magnetic material | High electrical resistivity → Magnetic Applications

1) Sensor

- Sensitivity: ferrite <amorphous alloy< superconductor
- Operating temp.: amorphous alloy > ferrite , superconductor
- Compactness: amorphous alloy , ferrite >superconductor
- Reliability: amorphous alloy, ferrite>>ferrite>superconductor

Zero-magnetostrictive alloy	Magnetic head sensor	
	Data tablet(Matteucci effect)	
	Magnetic cartridge	
	Magnetic-field sensor	Magnetometer , Current sensor, Direction sensor Displacement sensor, Card reader, Security sensor Motor-flux sensor, Eddy-current sensor →proximity sensor
High-magnetostrictive alloy	Stress-magnetic effect	Torque sensor, pressure sensor, shock sensor
	Magnetoelastic wave propagation effect	Data tablet, frost sensor Distance sensor, touch sensor
	Large Barkhausen effect	Security sensor, rotation speed sensor, distance sensor
	Matteucci effect	degitizer

10. 6 Miscellaneous Applications: The high strength and wear resistance of BMGs along with their biocompatiability, smooth surface finish, and aesthetic appearance determine the type of material to be used and the appropriate applications.

10. 6. 1 Jewelry

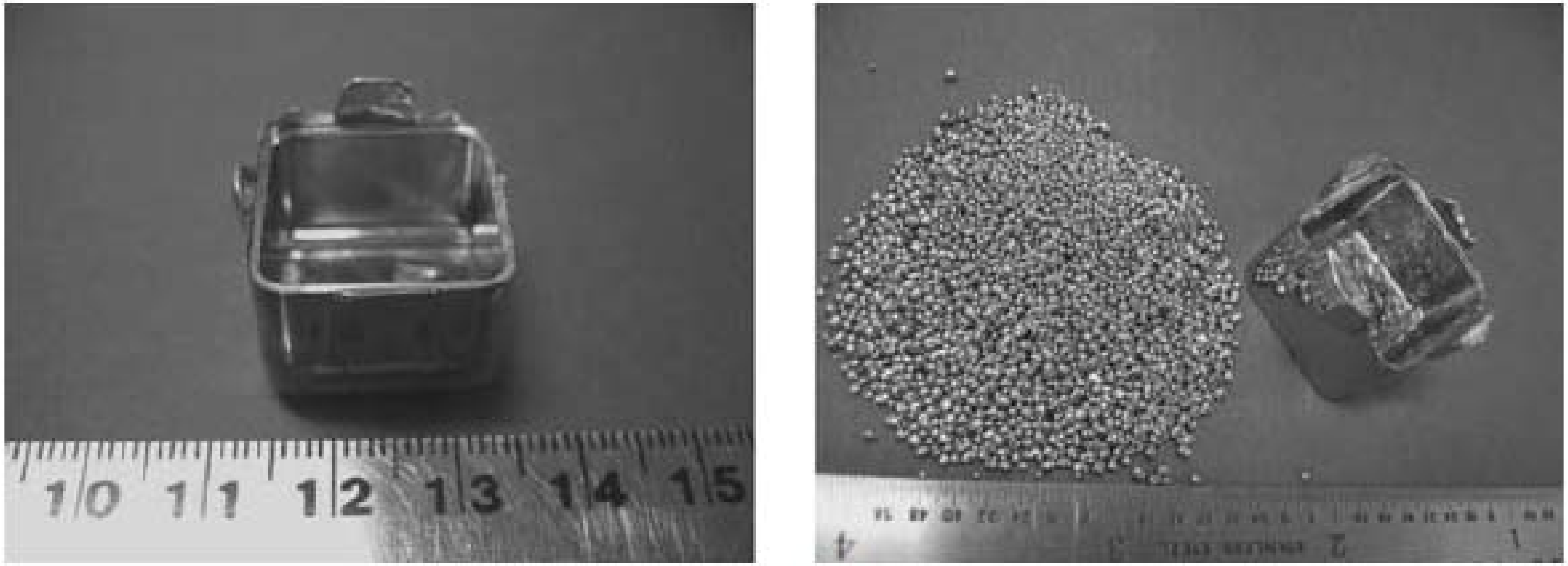
TABLE 10.4

Selected Properties of Au-Based and Pt-Based BMGs and Their Approximate Crystalline Counterparts

Material	Density (g cm^{-3})	Yield Strength (MPa)	Elastic Elongation (%)	Hardness	$S = \Delta T_x/(T_\ell - T_g)$
$Au_{49}Ag_{5.5}Pd_{2.3}Cu_{26.9}Si_{16.3}$ (LM18kAu)	11	1200	1.5	360	0.24
Au–Ag–Cu (18k)	15.4	350	<0.5	150	—
$Pt_{57.5}Cu_{14.7}Ni_{5.3}P_{22.5}$ (LM850Plat)	15.3	1400	1.3	402	0.34
Pt/Ir850/150	21.5	420	<0.5	160	—

10. 6 Miscellaneous Applications: The high strength and wear resistance of BMGs along with their biocompatiability, smooth surface finish, and aesthetic appearance determine the type of material to be used and the appropriate applications.

10. 6. 1 Jewelry



(a) (b)

FIGURE 10.21
Net shape formability using Au-based and Pt-based BMG alloys. (a) The Au-based alloy was formed at 150°C for 200s under a pressure of 100 MPa. (b) The Pt-based alloy formed at 270°C for 100s under a pressure of 28 MPa using pellets as feedstock material. (Reprinted from Schroers, J. et al., *Mater. Sci. Eng. A*, 449–451, 235, 2007. With permission.)

10. 6 Miscellaneous Applications: The high strength and wear resistance of BMGs along with their biocompatiability, smooth surface finish, and aesthetic appearance determine the type of material to be used and the appropriate applications.

10. 6. 2. Biomedical Applications

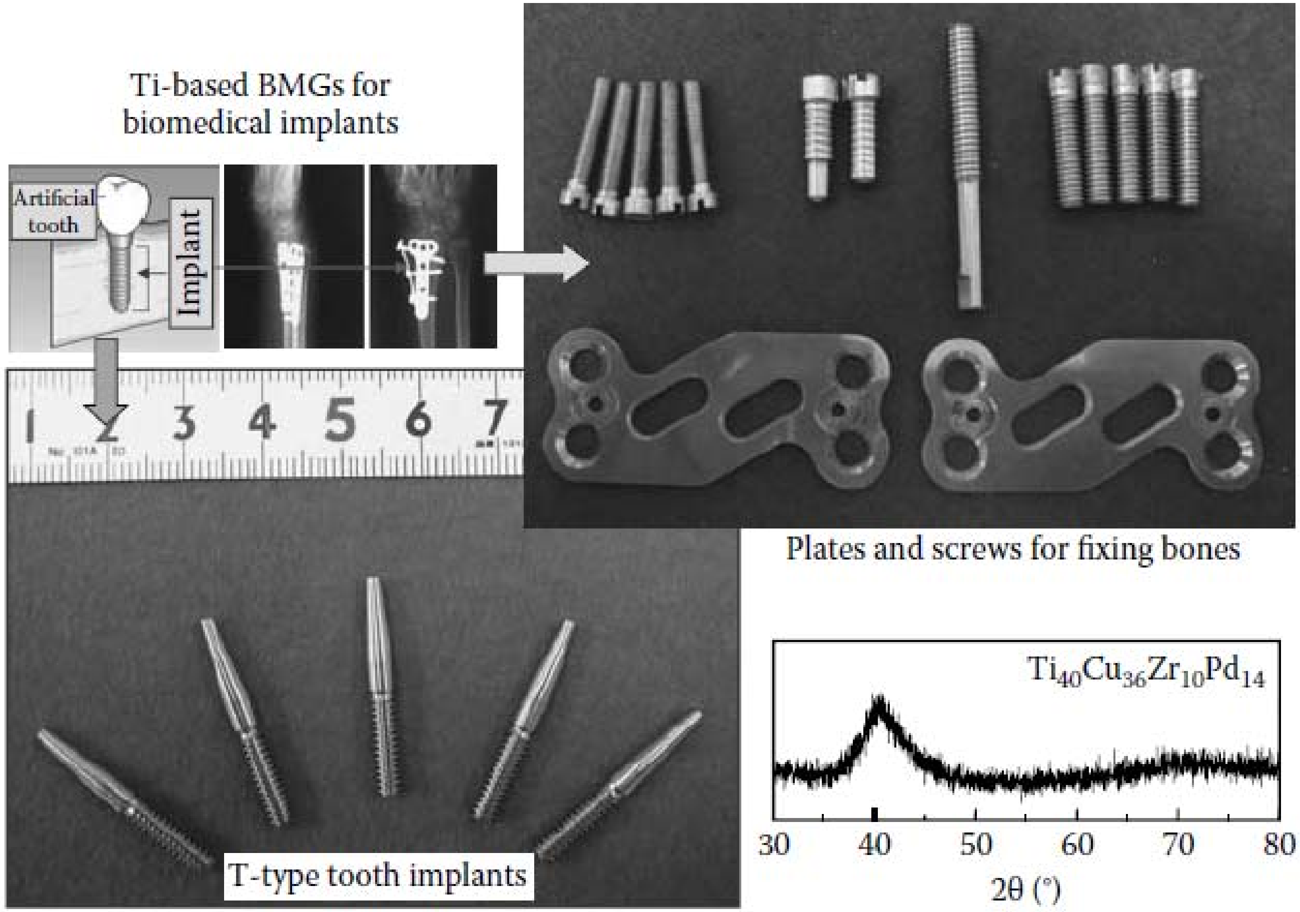
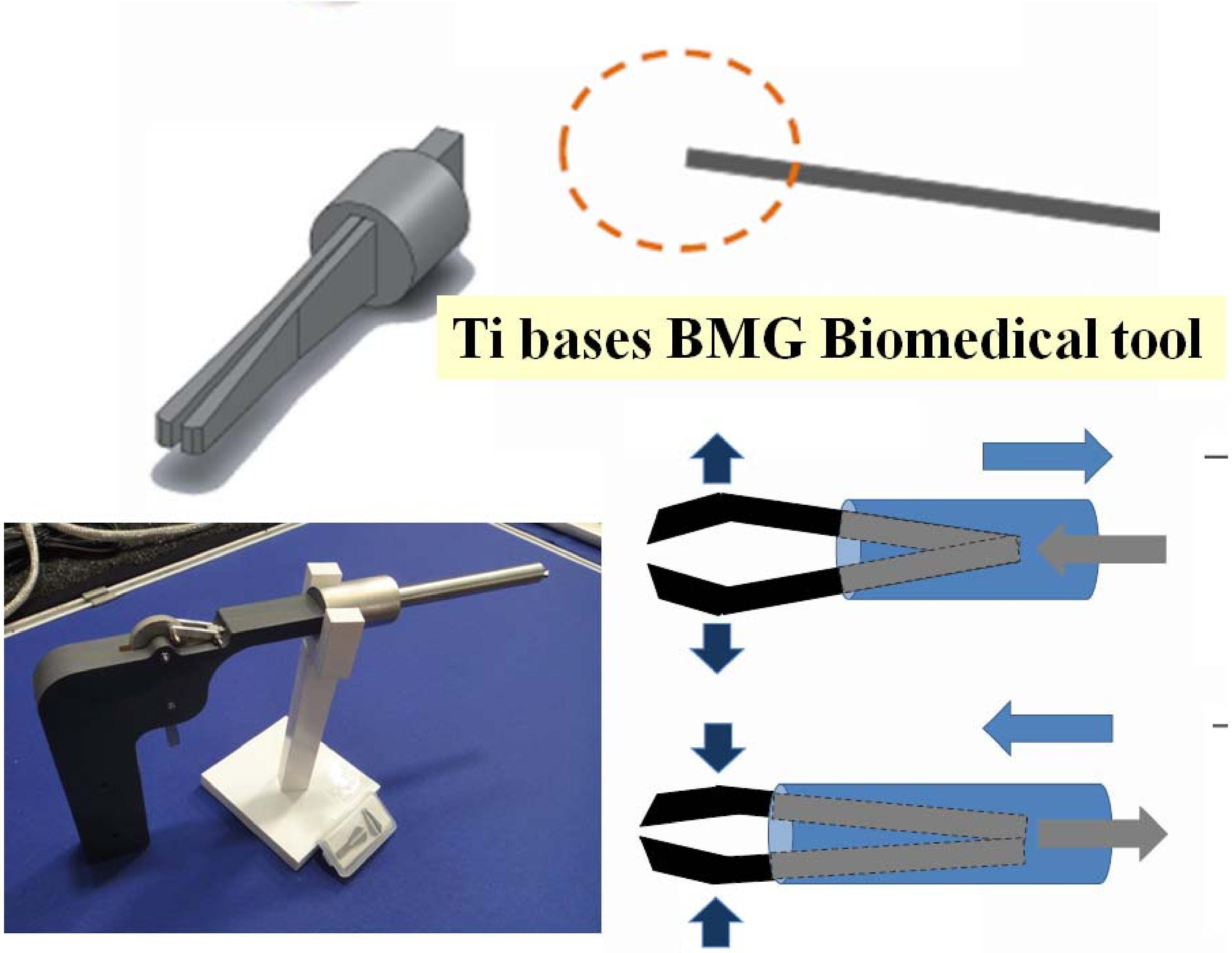


FIGURE 10.22
$Ti_{40}Zr_{10}Cu_{36}Pd_{14}$ BMG alloy implants for T-type teeth and plates and screws for fixing bones.

10. 6 Miscellaneous Applications: The high strength and wear resistance of BMGs along with their biocompatiability, smooth surface finish, and aesthetic appearance determine the type of material to be used and the appropriate applications.

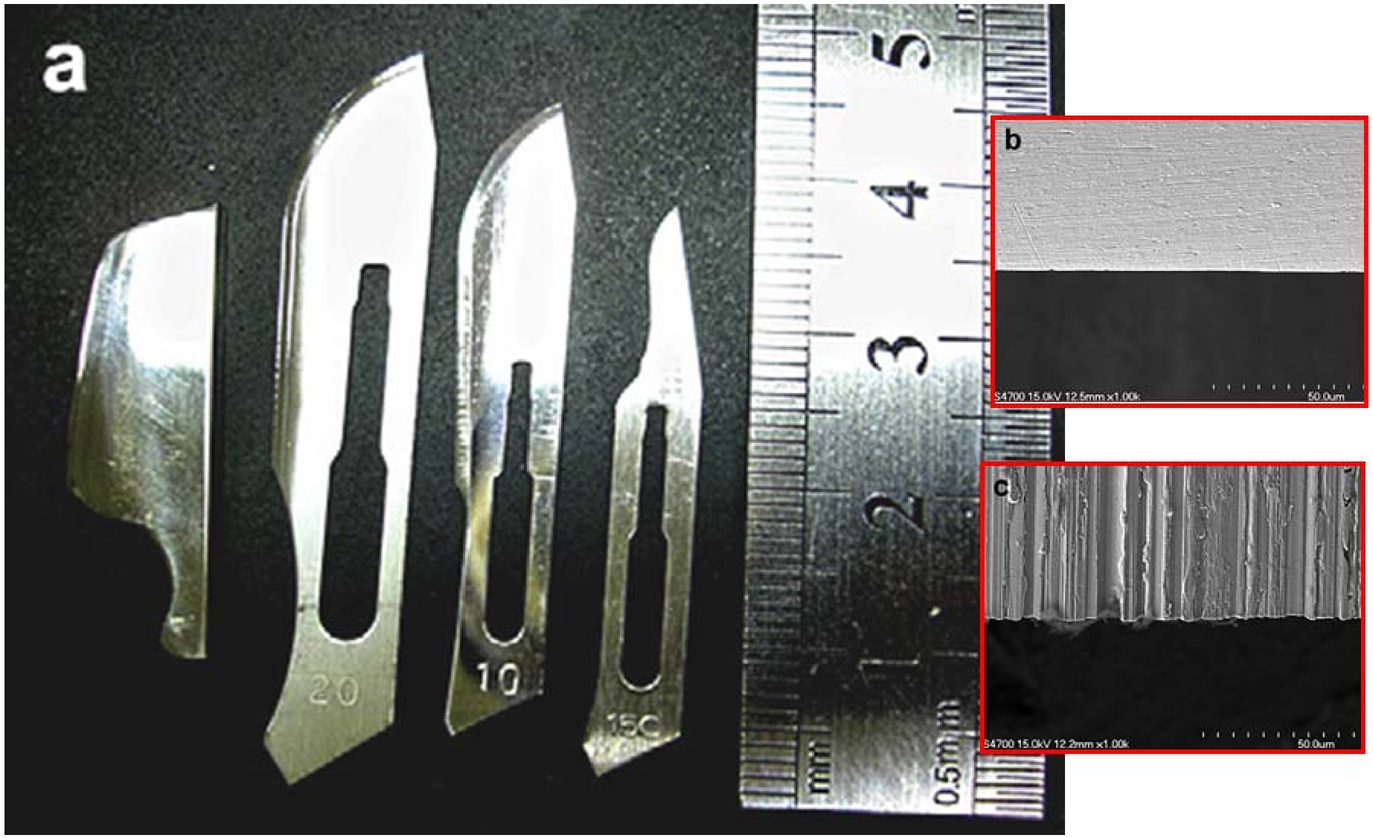
10. 6. 2. Biomedical Applications



10. 6 Miscellaneous Applications: The high strength and wear resistance of BMGs along with their biocompatiability, smooth surface finish, and aesthetic appearance determine the type of material to be used and the appropriate applications.

10. 6. 3. Medical Devices

Anti-microbial surgical tools



Zr-based alloy

❖ Catching solar wind

As part of NASA's Discovery Program, August 2001 saw the launch of the $200 million Genesis spacecraft(Fig. a) with the aim of collecting samples of solar wind22. Orbiting the Lagrange point, Genesis is expected to capture 10-20 µg of solar wind particles and ions using five, 1 m diameter circular passive collector arrays.

Zr-Nb-Cu-Ni-Al

10㎝ X 55 → Circular passive collector array

Absorbing and retaining noble gases He and Ne

↓

Bring collectors to Earth and acid etching

↓

Captured higher ions

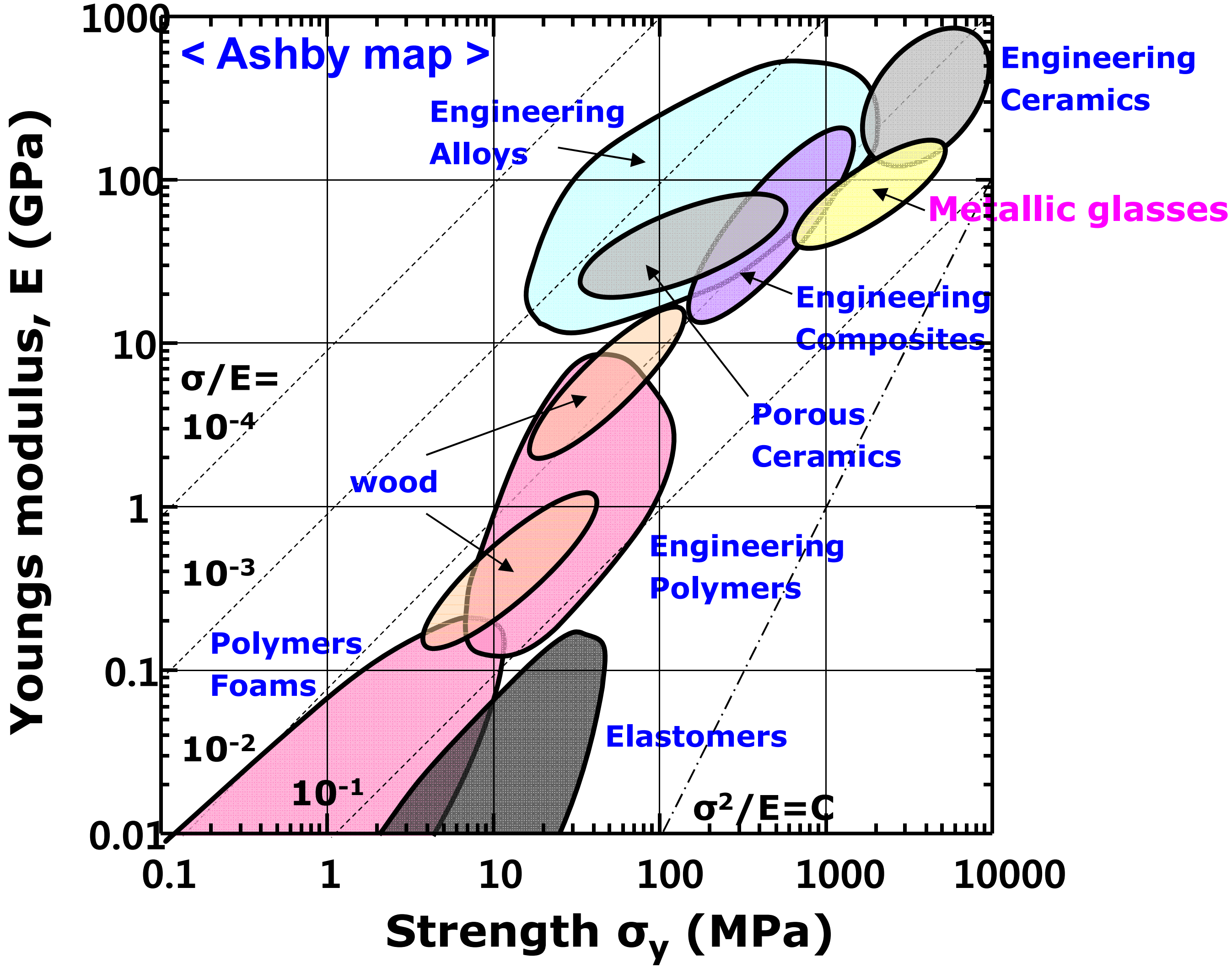
↓

<u>[higher-energy ions] differ in composition from the solar wind</u>

Fig. (a) Artist's impression of the Genesis spacecraft in collection mode, opened up to collect and store samples of solar wind particles. The cover of the canister contains one collector array and the body of a stack of four arrays that can be rotated out when the spacecraft begins its orbit. (b) Genesis' array, held by Andy Stone of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, showing the collector materials. [(a) courtesy of JPL; (b) courtesy of NASA Johnson Space Center.]

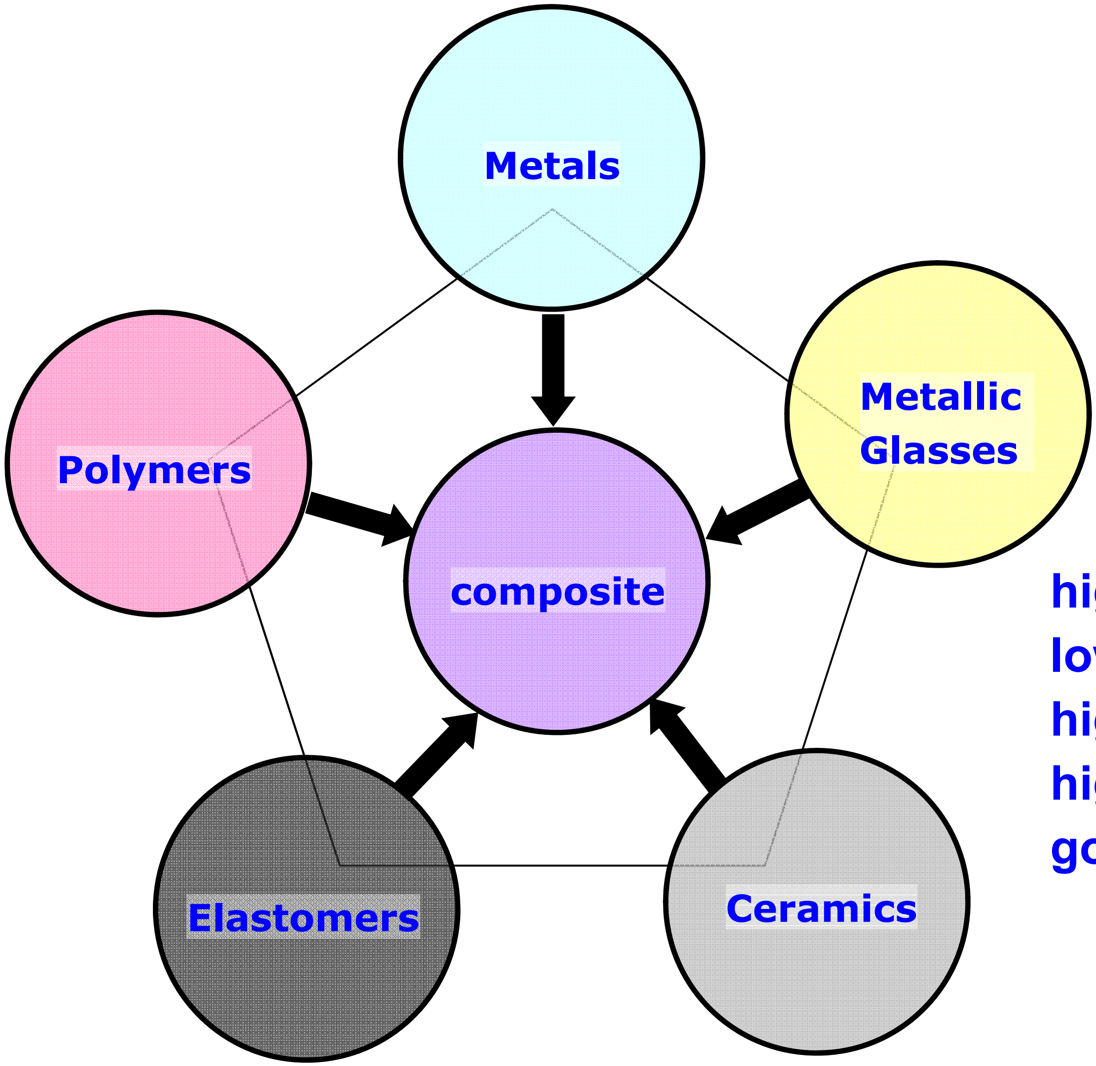
The beginning of a new era in metallic materials

Ashby map



< Ashby map >
Engineering Ceramics
Engineering Alloys
Metallic glasses
Engineering Composites
Porous Ceramics
wood
Engineering Polymers
Polymers Foams
Elastomers
σ/E=
10-4
10-3
10-2
10-1
σ2/E=C
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.1
1
10
100
1000
10000
Youngs modulus, E (GPa)
Strength σy (MPa)

Menu of engineering materials



High GFA

High plasticity

higher strength
lower Young's modulus
high hardness
high corrosion resistance
good deformability
⋮

At the Cutting Edge of Metals Research: Bulk Metallic Glasses

By eliminating or reducin
the effectiveness of
heterogeneous nucleatio
it should be possible to f
bulk metallic glasses
with virtually unlimited d

“기술개발이 한계를 만날 때 신소재의 혁신은 시작된다.”

Schedule

week 1 Ch1. Introduction to amorphous materials
week 2 Ch2. Metallic Glasses_Glass formation
week 3 Ch2. Metallic Glasses_Thermodynamics of glass formation
week 4 Ch2. Metallic Glasses_Kinetics of glass formation
week 5 Ch2. Metallic Glasses_Methods to synthesize metallic glasses
week 6 Ch3. Glass-Forming Ability of Alloys _ Glass-forming ability
week 7 Ch3. Glass-Forming Ability of Alloys _ GFA parameters
week 8 Ch3. Glass-Forming Ability of Alloys _ Development of GFA parameters
week 9 Ch4. Synthesis of Bulk Metallic Glasses
week 10 Ch4. Synthesis of Bulk Metallic Glasses
week 11 Ch4. Synthesis of Bulk Metallic Glasses_BMG composites
week 12 Ch5. Crystallization Behavior_Crystallization modes
week 13 Ch5. Crystallization Behavior_Annealing of BMGs
week 14 Ch. 8 Mechanical Behavior_Deformation maps
week 15 Ch. 8 Mechanical Behavior_Improvement of Plasticity in BMGs
week 16 Ch 10. Potential Applications of BMGs