



# Refractory metals improving the mechanical properties of $Al_{10}Co_{25}Cr_8Fe_{15}Ni_{36}Ti_6$

Sebastian Haas<sup>1</sup>, Anna Manzoni<sup>2</sup>, Uwe Glatzel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Metals and Alloys, University of Bayreuth, Germany <sup>2</sup> Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung, Berlin, Germany





## Characterization of the annealed base alloy



Microstructure after annealing at 900°C for 50 h and furnace cooling:





## Influence of high melting elements



#### **Goal:**

#### **Development of a high-temperature material in the range of 600-800°C**

Addition of small amounts of specific elements; always at the cost of Al

	W	Мо	Hf	Zr	Y	B
Melting point in °C <sup>[1]</sup>	3414	2622	2233	1854	1522	2075
<b>Content in at.%</b>	1	,0	0,5			
<ul> <li>Changes in the microstructure:</li> <li>Morphology of Heusler-phase</li> <li>Morphology of γ'-phase</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>High temperature resistance:</li> <li>Creep resistance</li> <li>Tensile strength</li> </ul>			

[1] Lide D. R.; CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics; CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2004, 85. Auflage



### Morphology of the Heusler-phase





- The base-, W- and Mo-alloy can be homogenized as standard at 1220°C for 20 hours.
- The element Hf leads to eutectic reactions at the grain boundaries.

 $\succ$  T<sub>hom</sub>(Hf) = 1140°C





### Atom probe tomography: MPIE Düsseldorf













erkstoffe etallische



### Characterization of directionally solidified material





#### **Bridgman Process:**

In [001]-orientation directionally solidified material to reduce the influence of grain structure

#### Heat treatment:

- ➤ 1100 1220°C / 20 h
- Cooling down to: 900°C
   900°C / 50 h
  - Slow furnace cooling

#### Wire EDM:

Samples for tension- and creep-experiments



### Tensile test behaviour





#### University of Bayreuth



# Creep resistance of the modified alloys





#### Stress in MPa

#### **Stress exponents:**

+ <b>Mo</b>	Base	$+ \mathbf{W}$	+ Hf	
9,1	10,8	15,4	12,1	

- Mo-alloy:
  - Low coherency stresses
- Base alloy:
  - Detrimental needle-shaped Heusler-phase (~5%) at timedependent creep deformation

#### • W-alloy:

Pure two-phase microstructure

#### • Hf-alloy:

- High coherency stresses
- Desirable coarse Heuslerphase remaining from the ascast state

#### Sebastian Haas, Metals and Alloys

- Needle-shaped Heusler-phase (~5%) not detrimental at time independent, but detrimental at time dependent deformation
- Coarse Heusler-phase from as-cast state desirable
- Accumulation of Hf-atoms in the γ'-phase leads to an increase of the positive lattice misfit, the coherency stresses and an improvement of the mechanical properties

12

Heat treatment: Form, size and fraction of the Heusler-phase

 $\gamma$ '-morphology as a result of varying positive lattice misfit



Goal







Al<sub>10</sub>Co<sub>25</sub>Cr<sub>8</sub>Fe<sub>15</sub>Ni<sub>36</sub>Ti<sub>6</sub> using small amounts of high melting elements









# Thank you very much for your attention!