

Liquid-solid interaction during formation of nanocomposite systems

Ihor Shtablavyi^{1*}, Stepan Mudry¹, Paweł Kajak²

¹ Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Department for Metal Physics, Kyrylo and Mephodii 8, Ua-79005 Lviv, Ukraine

² Gdansk University of Technology, Department of Solid State Physics, Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics, ul. Narutowicza 11/12, 80-233 Gdańsk, Poland

*Corresponding: author: sihor@ukr.net

Structural changes in mixtures of liquid Bi with small Cu and Ni particles were studied at temperatures of 615 and 1145K. Microstructures of the composites were observed (SEM) and analyzed after treatment at different temperatures and various durations of stirring. The structure of the mixtures of Bi with Cu(Ni) particles was investigated by means of X-ray diffraction, both in the solid and liquid state.

Keywords: composite materials; liquid metals and alloys; metallic powders; microstructure; short-range order.

INTRODUCTION

Metal composite materials have found application in many areas of daily life for quite some time. A large number of composite materials have metallic matrices reinforced with high-strength, high-modulus and often brittle ceramic or metallic phase particles^{1,2}. The particular benefits exhibited by metal matrix composites, such as lower density, increased specific strength and stiffness, increased high-temperature performance limits, and improved wear-abrasion resistance, are dependent on the properties of the matrix alloy and of the reinforcing phase³. Furthermore, composite systems with a liquid matrix have recently attracted the attention of researchers due to their potential practical applications. For instance, mixtures such as ferrocolloid suspensions have already been used in various fields⁹. In this case it is important to avoid the particle-particle and particle-matrix interactions. Sometimes, however, such interaction may be desired in order to produce inter-phase boundaries using the liquid-solid reaction.

Several reviews are available on the processing and properties of composites, as well as on the interfacial phenomenon, which occurs in them⁴⁻⁸. At present, several methods for the processing of composite materials are available, however, on a large scale composites are produced by liquid metallurgy or powder metallurgy. In the former, the particulate phases are dispersed in the liquid before the solidification of the melt. It is clear that the mixture of melt and solid powder should transit to an equilibrium state by means of a diffusive process. Depending on the inclination towards chemical interaction between constituents, and on the temperature, powder size, duration of the solid-liquid reaction etc., such mixture attempts to form a homogeneous phase whose properties are different from those of the individual components. In this work we describe structural studies of metallic melts, in volume of which the micro- and nano-sized powder was introduced, performed in order to insight into the impact of interactions on the formation of metal matrix composites reinforced with metallic phases. We focused on Cu and Ni particles dispersed in a Bi-matrix.

As evidenced by the phase diagram¹⁰, formation of chemical compounds was not observed in the Bi-Cu system, and between the solidus and liquidus lines there exists a mixture of liquid bismuth and crystalline copper. The addition of small particles of copper to bismuth

and subsequent heating of the composite between the solidus and liquidus lines should lead to a decrease in the content of crystalline copper and to an increase in its concentration in the melt. Above the melting point all the copper is in the melt. Therefore, by varying the temperature of the melt and the duration of ageing in the liquid state we can control the size of Cu particles in the Bi matrix.

In contrast to the Bi-Cu system, in the Bi-Ni system the formation of two chemical compounds (Bi₃Ni and BiNi) is observed¹⁰. When the concentration of nickel is less than 25 at%, the Bi-Ni melt will contain the Bi₃Ni crystalline phase in the interval between the solidus line and 740K. Above 740K and up to the melting point, the Bi-Ni melt will contain the BiNi crystalline phase. Upon the addition of nickel particles to the liquid bismuth, the system will try to reach equilibrium. If the concentration of nickel is less than 25 at%, in the interaction process of crystalline Ni with liquid Bi, Bi₃Ni will be formed. Therefore, as in the previous case, by varying the temperature of the melt and the duration of ageing in the liquid state we can control the size of Ni particles and the content of Bi₃Ni in the Bi matrix.

In two subsequent sections we describe our experiments, and present and discuss the obtained results. The final section contains conclusions. A deeper understanding of how the structure and properties of the composites depend on their preparation procedure will allow to improve the working parameters and widen their application area.

EXPERIMENTAL

Bi-Cu and Bi-Ni composites were synthesized by stirring Cu and Ni (3–5 μm) into a Bi melt in a medium-frequency induction electric furnace under an inert atmosphere. The raw materials were bismuth with a purity of 99.999%, Cu and Ni powder with a purity of 99.99%.

The samples for the microstructural investigation were prepared following the standard metallographic procedure of grinding and polishing. Microstructural examination was carried out using a Jeol JSM-6700F operating at 20kV. The phases present in the alloy were examined by electron probe microanalysis (EPMA).

X-ray diffraction studies were performed at room temperature using a STOE Transmission Diffractometer System STADI P, whereas high-temperature diffraction

studies were carried out using a high-temperature diffractometer with a special attachment, which allows to investigate the solid and liquid samples at different temperatures, up to 1800 K. Cu-K $_{\alpha}$ radiation, monochromatized by means of LiF single crystal as a monochromator and Bragg-Brentano focusing geometry were used. The scattered intensities were recorded as a function of the scattering angle in the range $1\text{\AA}^{-1} < k < 7\text{\AA}^{-1}$ with an angular step of 0.05° within the region of the principal peak and 0.5° for the remaining values of the wave vector. The measurement of the scattered intensity was performed with an accuracy of at least 2%. In order to obtain more accurate scattered intensities, the scan time was set to 100 s. The diffracted intensity was recorded using a NaI(Tl) scintillator detector together with an amplification system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The alloys were investigated at temperatures between solidus and liquidus lines and above the liquidus line. These temperatures were chosen symmetrically relative to the melting point, so the Bi-Cu and Bi-Ni composites were investigated at the temperatures of 615K and 1145K. The duration of stirring at 615K was set at 60 and 180 s. It was found empirically that to observe distinctly the result of interaction between particles and melt, the concentration of the high-melting component should be close to 15 at%.

The microstructure of the Bi $_{0.85}$ Cu $_{0.15}$ composite after temperature treatment at 615K is shown in Fig 1. As can be seen, the Cu powder was mainly coated with bismuth. By means of detailed EPMA analysis it was established that no chemical interaction occurred between Bi and Cu, which is in agreement with the equilibrium phase diagram [10]. Similar features can be observed in the X-ray diffraction patterns (Fig. 2). This figure demonstrates the existence of a Bi phase, as well as of a small amount of copper. Such structure was observed irrespective of the duration of stirring.

At the higher temperature ($T=1145\text{K}$), the structure of liquid Bi $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ ($x=0.1, 0.15$) alloys was studied by means of X-ray diffraction. Structure factors (SFs) of these alloys are shown in Fig. 3. Certain general characteristics were observed as the experimental diffraction functions

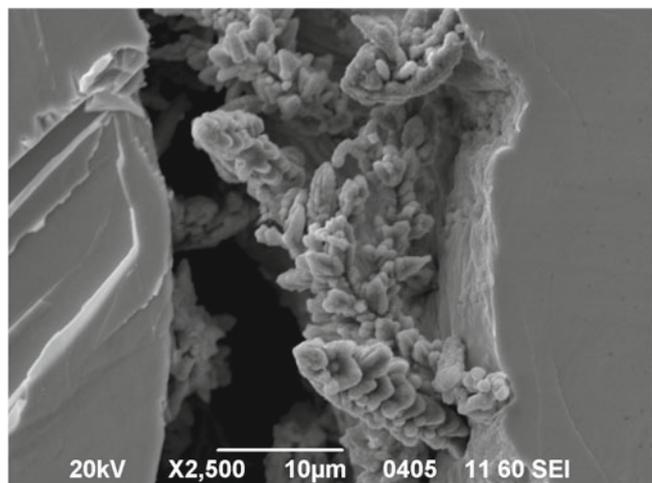


Figure 1. Microstructure of the Bi $_{0.85}$ Cu $_{0.15}$ composite after temperature treatment at 615K

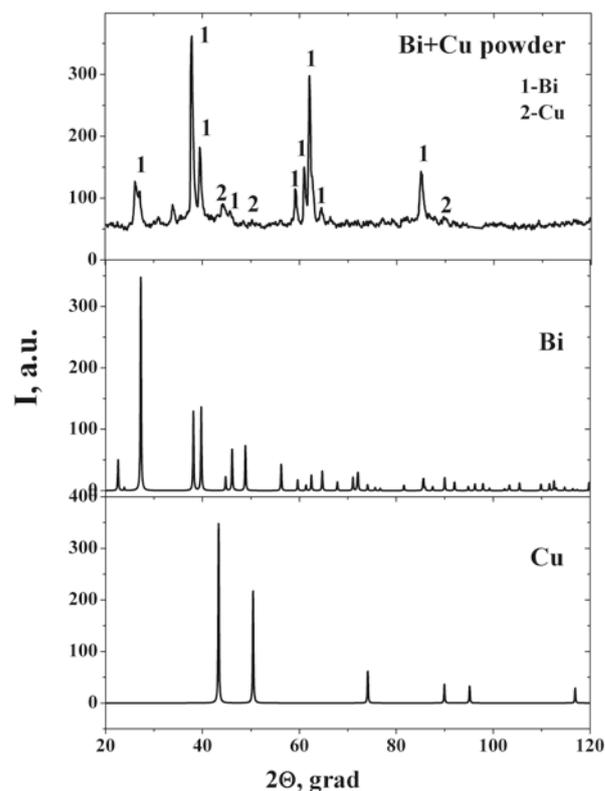


Figure 2. Diffraction patterns of the Bi $_{0.85}$ Cu $_{0.15}$ alloy

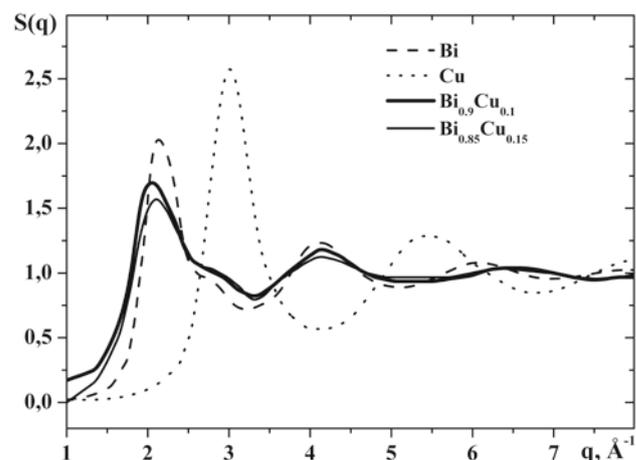


Figure 3. Structure factors of the liquid Bi $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ molten alloys

varied upon the addition of Cu to Bi. The first peak in $S(q)$ was located at 2.05\AA^{-1} for 10 at% of Cu and shifted slightly towards 2.10\AA^{-1} with an increase in the Cu content. The height of the peak at 10% of Cu was 1.69, i.e. significantly lower than that for pure liquid Bi (2.04), showing further reduction to 1.57 with an increase in the Cu content. Another characteristic feature is the occurrence of a shoulder on the right-hand side of the principal peak of the SF present in the structure factor of liquid Bi. The height of this shoulder gradually increased with an increase in the Cu content of the alloy. The changes in diffraction functions and structural parameters cannot be explained within the framework of the random atomic distribution model.

Similar conclusions can be drawn by analyzing the earlier studies on similar systems. For example, it has been shown in¹¹ that the structure of liquid Bi-Ag alloys cannot be described with a statistical distribution model, whereas in¹² it was assumed that structural ordering, such

as the existence of associations or clusters, takes place in Bi-Ag melts, and extends over a wide temperature range.

On the basis of these results, it can be assumed that the formation of self-associated clusters in the $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x$ melt takes place, because the hint of existence of such clusters in melt allowed us to calculate the structure factor of the investigated alloys assuming additive scattering from both the Bi and Cu regions. The according formula, involving the SFs of liquid bismuth and copper can be easily obtained:

$$S(q) = C_{\text{Bi}} K_{\text{Bi}}^2 S_{\text{Bi}}(q) + C_{\text{Cu}} K_{\text{Cu}}^2 S_{\text{Cu}}(q)$$

where C_{Bi} , C_{Cu} are the fractions of bismuth and copper; K_{Bi} , K_{Cu} are the respective scattering abilities.

A similar structure was observed after the crystallization of this melt. As can be seen from Fig. 4, the Cu-rich regions are distributed in the Bi matrix.

The results obtained for the $\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Ni}_{0.15}$ alloy were substantially different. This can be explained by the tendency of this alloy to form chemical compounds.

Fig. 5, panel a) shows a scanning electron micrograph of the microstructure formed by stirring the Ni particles into the Bi melt. Here, the duration of stirring was 60 s at a temperature of 615K. As can be seen from this figure, no interaction between Bi and Ni was observed and the Ni powder was not wetted by bismuth. With an increase in stirring time the structure gradually became homogeneous and the size of the particles decreased [Fig. 5, panel b)]. Therefore, by changing the duration of stirring and the temperature of the mixture of melt and powder, it was possible to control the changes in the size of powder, which showed no further changes after the reaction was complete. In such a way, one can carry out the formation of nanoscale structural units. Bi atoms, which attempt to interact with Ni atoms, rearrange their distribution, forming Bi_3Ni , as evidenced by the diffraction patterns of this composite (Fig. 6).

In order to understand the processes of structure formation in these mixtures, they were investigated not only after quenching, but also at higher temperatures (above the melting point).

The SFs showed a profile typical for a melt, not revealing any crystalline-like peaks (Fig. 7). This allowed us to observe that the Ni powder was completely diluted in liquid Bi. The change in the principal peak profile of the

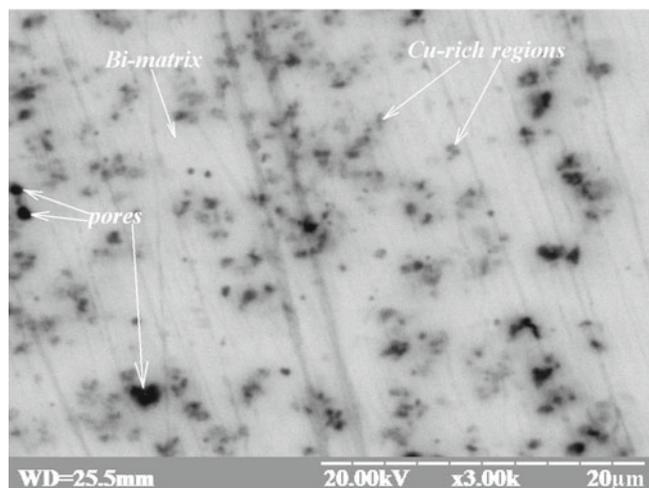


Figure 4. Microstructure of the $\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Cu}_{0.15}$ composite after temperature treatment at 1145K

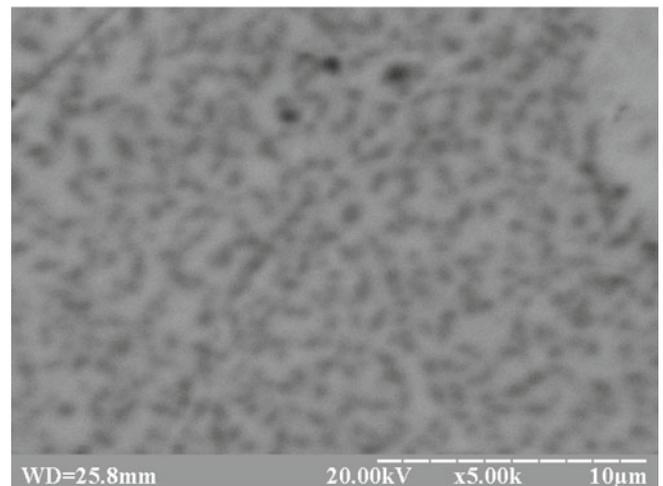
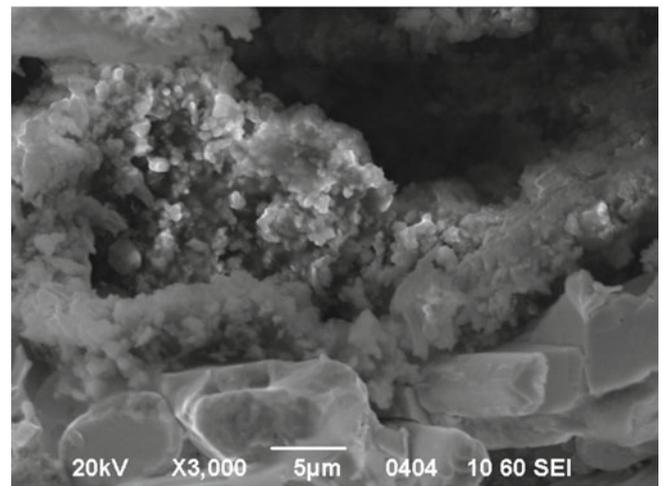


Figure 5. Microstructure of the $\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Ni}_{0.15}$ composite for different durations of stirring, a) 60 s; b) 180 s

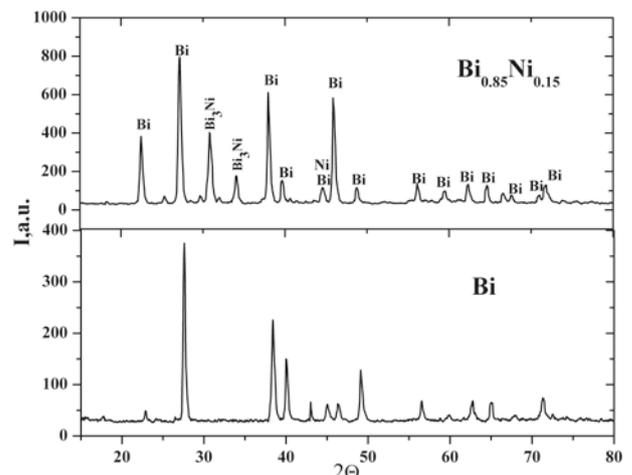


Figure 6. Diffraction patterns of the $\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Ni}_{0.15}$ alloy

SFs and the appearance of a shoulder on its right-hand side was attributed to a change in interatomic bonding. We assumed the existence of a strong chemical interaction between the atoms of Ni and Bi in liquid state. The atomic distribution in chemically-ordered structural units was determined by comparing experimental structure factors with the diffraction patterns of crystalline BiNi and Bi_3Ni (Fig 7). Experimental SFs were more similar to the diffraction pattern of Bi_3Ni .

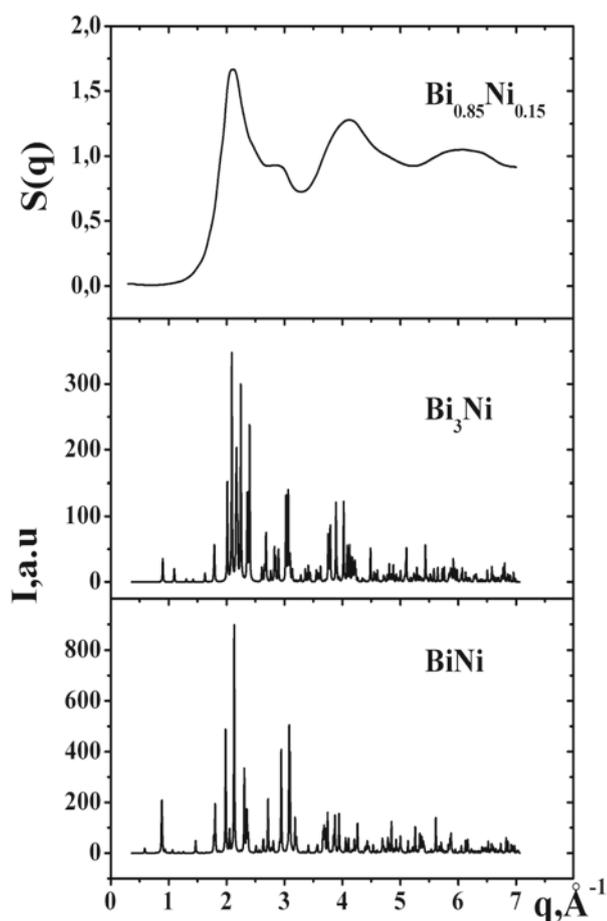


Figure 7. Experimental structure factors of $\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Ni}_{0.15}$ and diffraction patterns of crystalline BiNi and Bi_3Ni

CONCLUSIONS

The addition of Cu and Ni to the Bi melt at a temperature of 615K promoted the formation of a composite with a Bi matrix and randomly distributed particles of Cu and Ni. The stirring of Cu particles into liquid Bi was accompanied by coating and wetting of Cu with atoms of Bi. At temperatures above the liquidus line of the phase diagram, the formation of self-associated clusters of Bi and Cu was observed.

To the contrary, in the case of $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x$, the interaction between liquid Bi and the Ni particles depended on the duration of stirring. When the duration of stirring was 180s, the microstructural analysis and X-ray diffraction analysis revealed the formation of Bi_3Ni . At temperatures slightly exceeding the liquidus line (1145K) Bi_3Ni -like clusters were distributed in the Bi matrix.

By changing the duration of stirring and the temperature of the mixture of liquid Bi and powder, it was possible to vary the size of the powder. In such a way, one can carry out the formation of nanoscale structural units.

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