

PhD thesis

NANOengineering INTERfaces and adhesion in INTERface-dominated materials (Nano-INT²)

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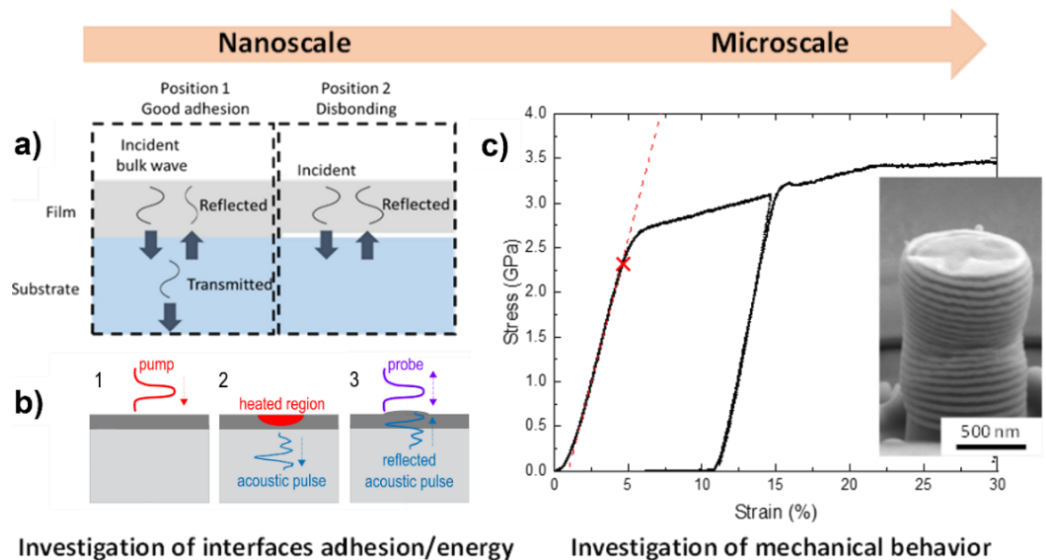
Keywords: Thin films; nanolaminated metallic materials; interface-dominated materials; *in situ* SEM micromechanics; adhesion; optoacoustics.

Short description of the PhD project: Nanolaminated (NL) metallic materials constituted by layers of different compositions/atomic structures and ultrahigh density of nanointerfaces, are currently emerging as novel high-performance materials showing excellent strength/ductility balance, high hardness and thermal stability. The large density of interfaces (layers thicknesses typically < 100 nm) and the high interface adhesion/strength, have been proved to arrest crack propagation, while improving hardness/yield strength by blocking dislocations/shear bands or activating plasticity by triggering mechanical size effects. Moreover, contrary to monolithic counterparts, the mechanical properties of NLs can be easily tailored by varying interface density/type, enabling to easily match with specific application requirements. However, the relationship between the NL structure and the mechanical behavior is still an open research area, especially focusing on the effect of interface density and interlayer strength/adhesion.

Within Nano-INT², we propose to in-depth investigate this topic focusing on model metallic NL structures and exploiting an original approach which combine the acoustic investigation of interfaces adhesion/strength (optoacoustic techniques, Fig. 1a, b) with *in* and *ex situ* Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) mechanical testing (nanoindentation and micropillar compression) aimed to assess the elasto-plastic properties and the deformation behavior (Fig. 1c). Finally, direct nanoscale observation of interfaces with high resolution transmission electron microscopy techniques will be carried out collaborating with the group of Prof. Hosni Idrissi (UCLouvain, Belgium). The samples will be fabricated by magnetron sputtering progressively increasing the density of interfaces, by decreasing the thickness of the layers, triggering interface-induced mechanical size effects, while investing adhesion and the mechanical properties. Different combinations of model NL materials will be studied with expected significant contrast of adhesion, mechanical properties and deformation behavior. We will focus on advanced metallic NLs with amorphous/amorphous and amorphous/crystalline interfaces, including amorphous (ZrCu) and crystalline (high/medium entropy alloys, such as FCC CoCuCrFeNi, or BCC TiZrHf) [1-3]. Post-thermal annealing treatments, will be investigated aimed to further tailor the interfaces, favoring layers intermixing and investigating the effect on adhesion and mechanical behavior.

Overall, we plan to achieve a holistic understating of interface effect on mechanical properties of NL metallic materials, paving the way to the synthesis of novel interface-dominated materials with key industry impact.

References: [1] A. Brognara *et al.*, "Tailoring mechanical properties and shear band propagation in ZrCu metallic glass nanolaminates through chemical heterogeneities and interface density", *Small Structures*, 2024. [2] F. Bignoli *et al.*, "Novel class of crystal/glass ultrafine nanolaminates with large and tunable mechanical properties", *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2024. [3] Y. Zhang *et al.*, "Strong interfaces: the key to high strength in nano metallic laminates", *Acta Mater.*, 2024. [4] M. Lee *et al.*, "Self-sealing complex oxide resonators", *Nano Lett.*, 2022. [5] M. Robin, *et al.*, "Influence of the laser source position on the generation of Rayleigh modes in a layer-substrate structure varying degrees of adhesion", *Ultrasonics*, 2020.



Investigation of interfaces adhesion/energy

Investigation of mechanical behavior

Fig. 1 – Schematic of the research concepts within the Nano-INT² project. (a) Nanoscale characterization of interfaces adhesion by optoacoustic-techniques. (b) Principle of optoacoustics. (c) Microscale characterization of Al/CoCrCuFeNi NLs by *in situ* SEM micropillar compression.