

# Mechanical characteristics of Ag-ZrCu thin film metallic glasses

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## Abstract

According to previous work of Mg-ZrCu thin film metallic glasses (TFMGs), the Ag-ZrCu TFMGs are expected to improve the ductility of metallic glasses in the composite form as the BMGC. The Ag-ZrCu thin films are deposited via co-sputtering, in an attempt to separate pure Ag nano-particles. These Ag particles are FCC structure which could be more deformable than pure Mg particles that are HCP structure.

The mechanical properties of FIB-machined Ag-ZrCu micropillars are examined by nanoindentation. From the nanoindentation and micropillars load-displacement curve, the pop-events are reduced with increasing Ag content and the SEM image also shows no obvious shear bands in higher Ag content pillars.

To make sure it's deformation mechanism, the larger load was applied to make pillar be broken. The deformed pillar has large lateral strain similar to Mg-ZrCu thin film systems. It displays that Ag-ZrCu is high potential system for TFMGs.

## Results

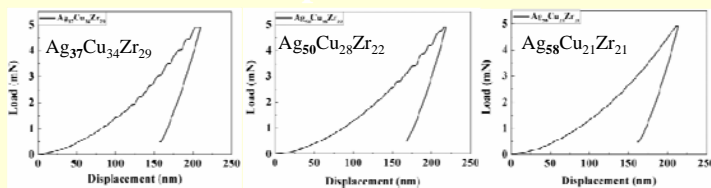


According to heat of mixing between Ag, Zr, Cu, these three elements have potential to form metallic glasses.

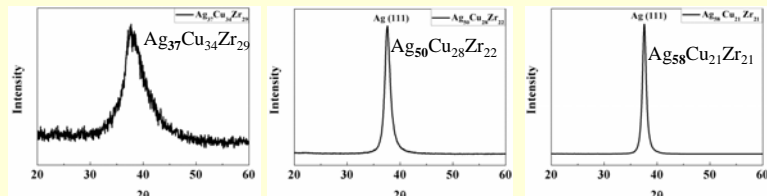
## Nanoindentation

	Ag <sub>37</sub> Cu <sub>34</sub> Zr <sub>29</sub>	Ag <sub>50</sub> Cu <sub>28</sub> Zr <sub>22</sub>	Ag <sub>58</sub> Cu <sub>21</sub> Zr <sub>21</sub>	Ag
Modulus	111 GPa	113 GPa	120 GPa	119 GPa
Hardness	6.7 GPa	6.1 GPa	6.0 GPa	2.1 GPa

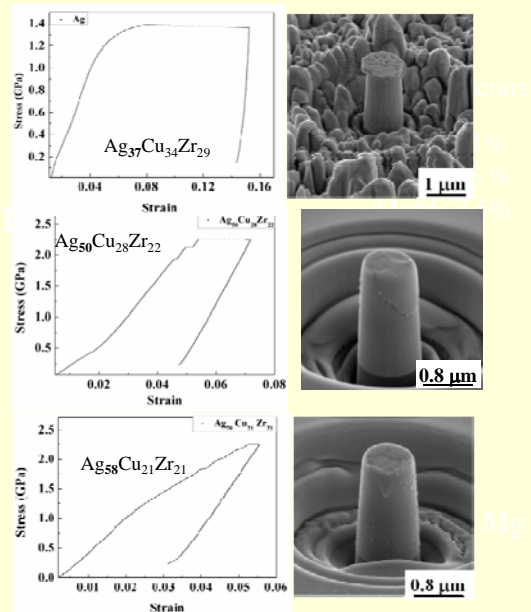
## Pop-in events



The pop-in events decreasing with the increasing of silver content. This result shows that the ductility is improved because Ag particles were separated out.



The XRD results reveal that Ag<sub>37</sub>Cu<sub>34</sub>Zr<sub>29</sub> is amorphous structure, and other two compositions have silver precipitates in amorphous matrix.



The stress-strain curves of Ag<sub>37</sub>Cu<sub>34</sub>Zr<sub>29</sub> (Top), Ag<sub>50</sub>Cu<sub>28</sub>Zr<sub>22</sub> (Middle), and Ag<sub>58</sub>Cu<sub>21</sub>Zr<sub>21</sub> (Bottom).

## Conclusions

1. Ag particles were separated out when the composition of Ag lies within 40 at% to 60 at%.
2. The pop-in events under nanoindentation were reduced, suggesting more homogeneous deformation behavior, due to the occurrence of pure Ag particles.
3. The ductility and yield strength of micro-pillars, FIB-machined from Ag-ZrCu thin films, were improved by the separated pure Ag particles.