

# B2-RuAl Intermetallic Compound

## Thin-Film Synthesis, Mechanical Properties and Cyclic Oxidation Behaviour

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Karsten Woll, Frank Mücklich

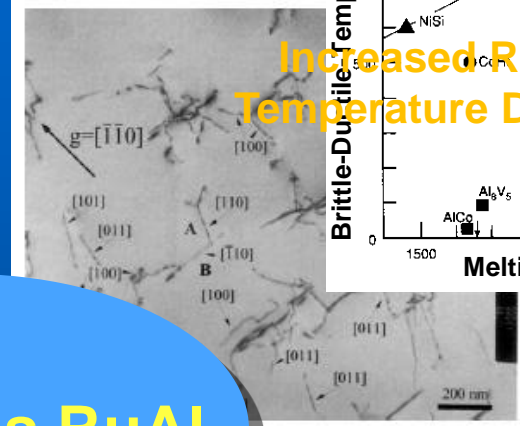
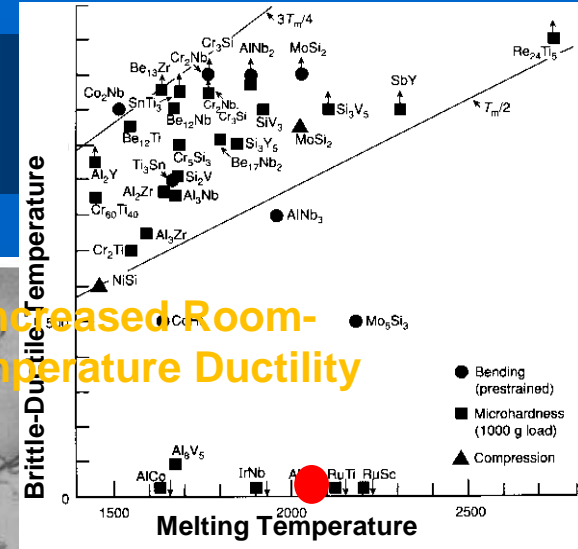
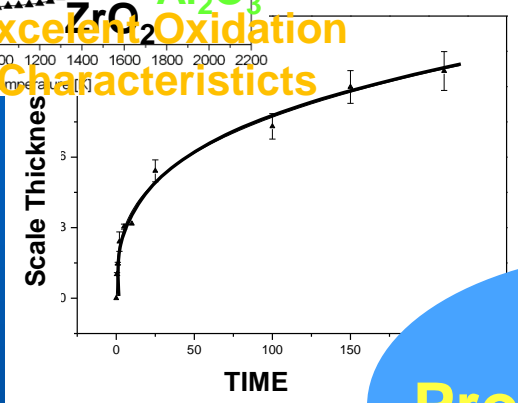
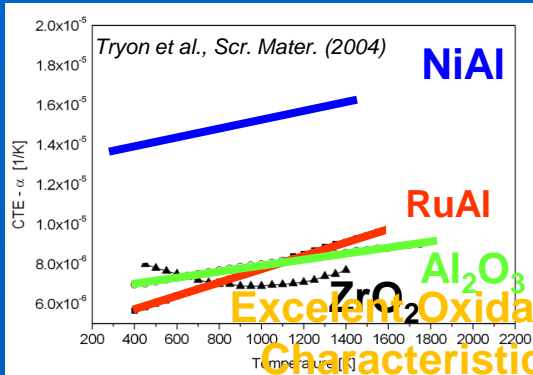
Chair of Functional Materials

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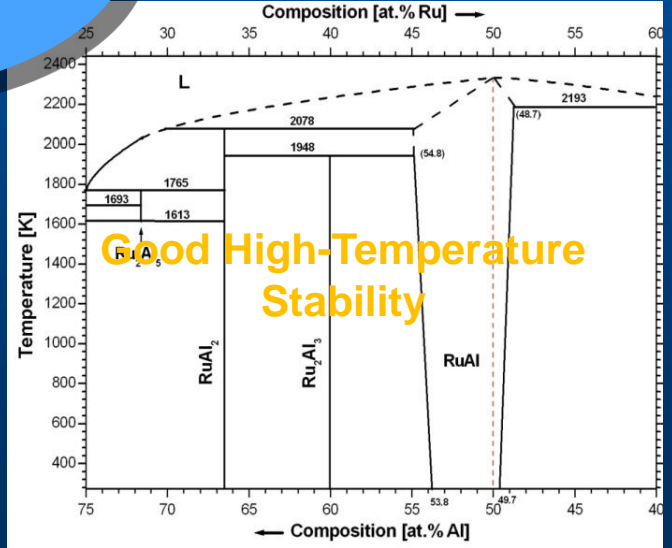
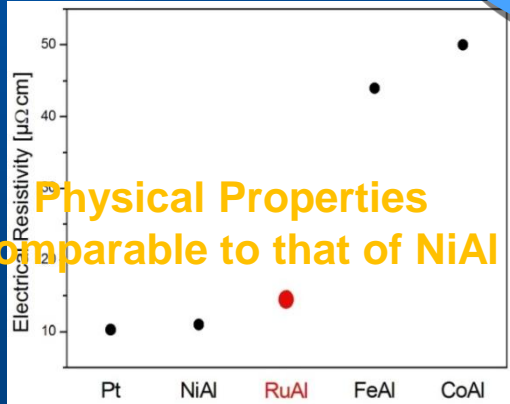
**EUROMAT 2009, Glasgow, 8 September 2009**

# Why B2-RuAl?



**Properties RuAl**

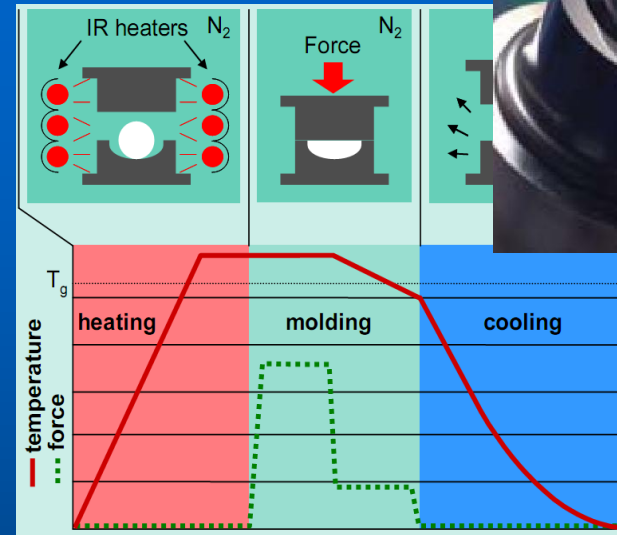
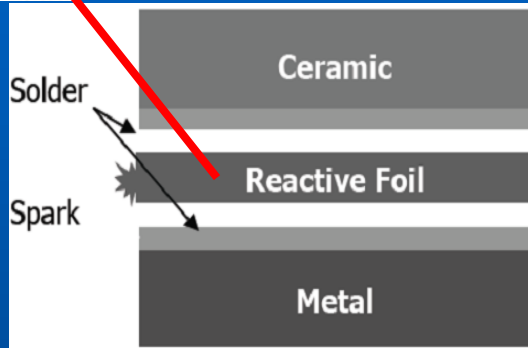
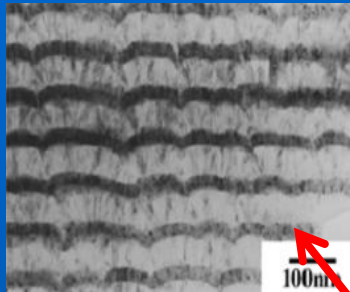
**Physical Properties Comparable to that of NiAl**



## Properties of RuAl (Review)

- F. Mücklich et al., Intermetallics 13 (2005) 5
- F. Mücklich et al., Intermetallics 16 (2008) 593

# Thin-Film Applications



## Reactive Bonding

- *Thermodynamics*
- *Phase Formation*
- *SHS Characteristics*

## Protective Working Layers

- *Phase Formation*
- *Mechanical Properties and Wear Behaviour*
- *Cyclic Oxidation*

**RuAl Thin-Film Synthesis using metallic multilayers**

Large Periods

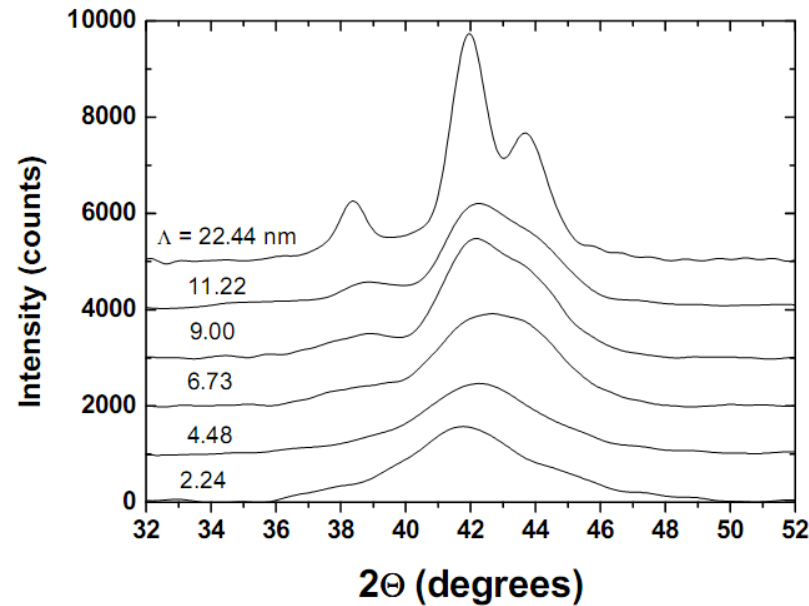
Small Periods

# Outline

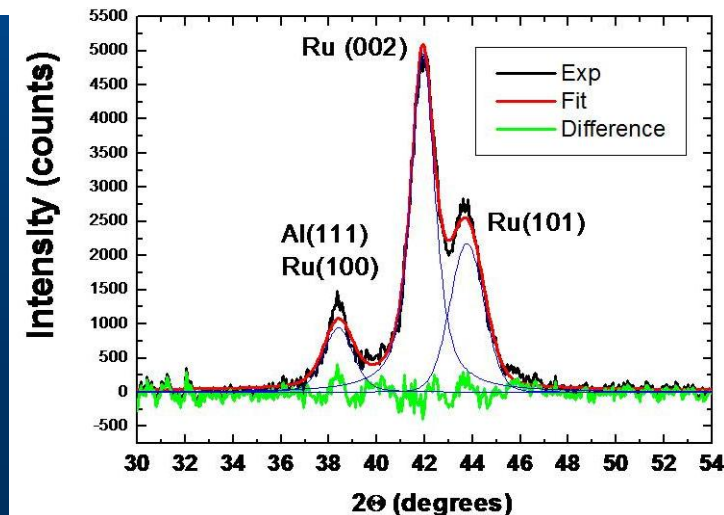
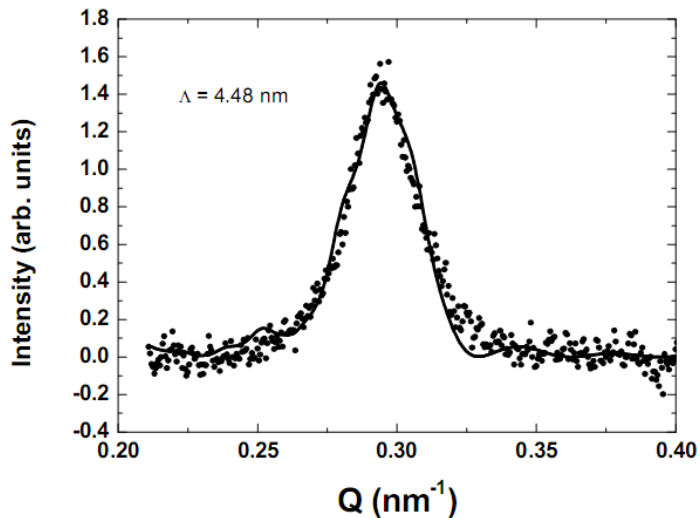
- Motivation
- Thin-Film Synthesis
- Mechanical Characterization
- Cyclic Oxidation Behaviour

# - Small Period Ru/Al-Multilayers -

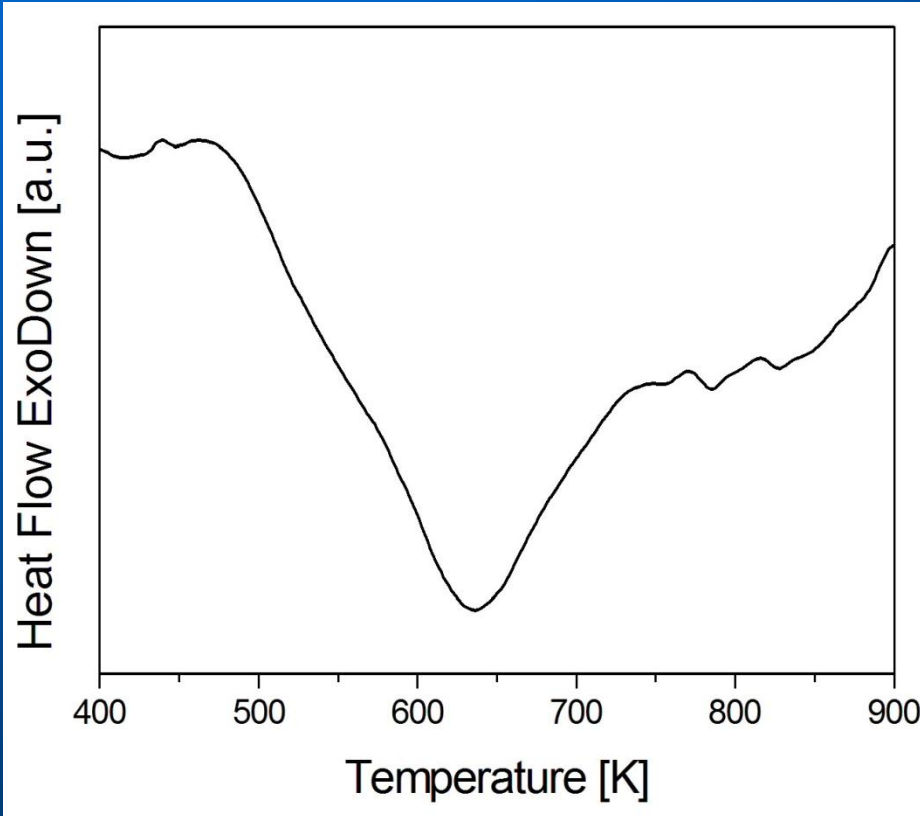
$\Lambda < 5$  nm  
epitaxial growth  
between Ru and  
Al-sublayer



$\Lambda > 5$  nm  
Epitaxy is lost! Growth  
of polycrystalline MLs

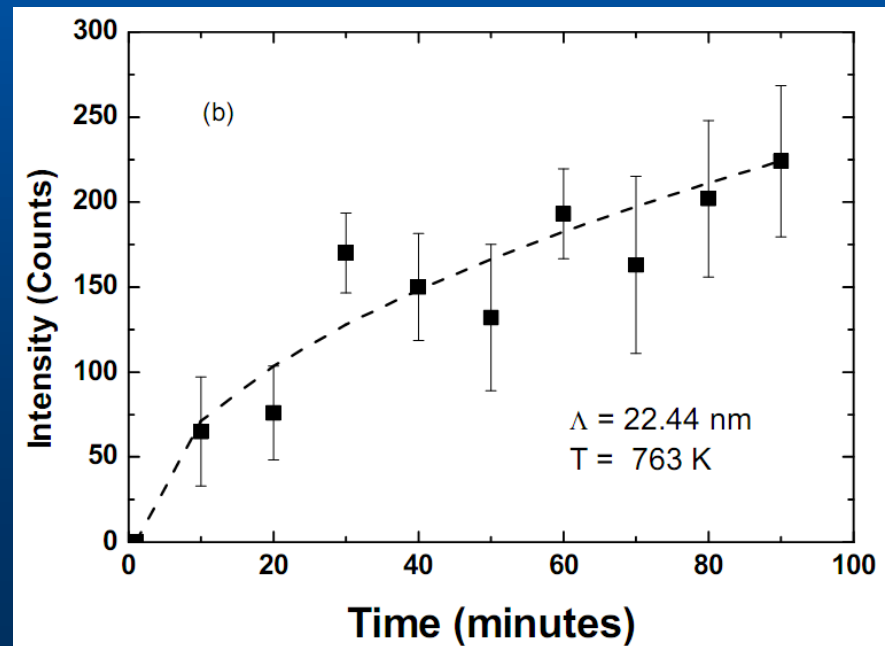


# - Small Period Ru/Al-Multilayers -

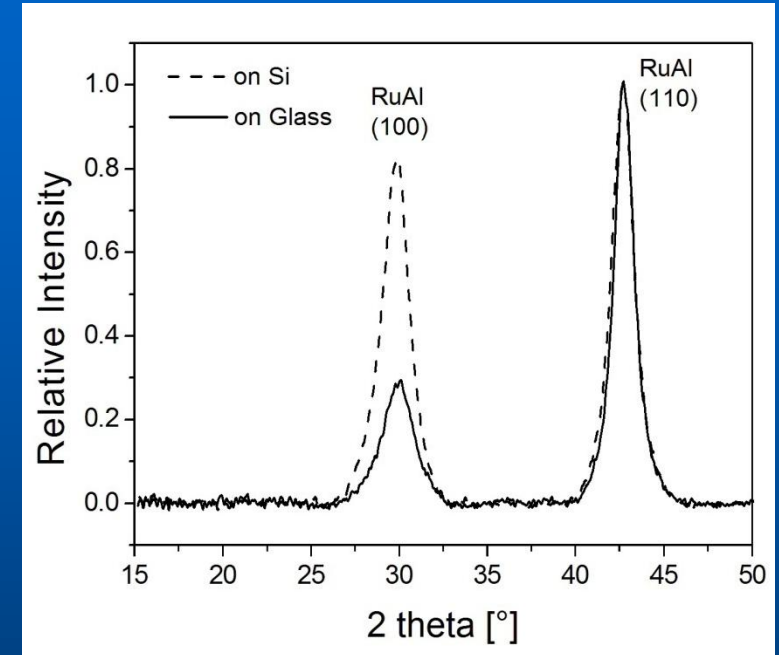
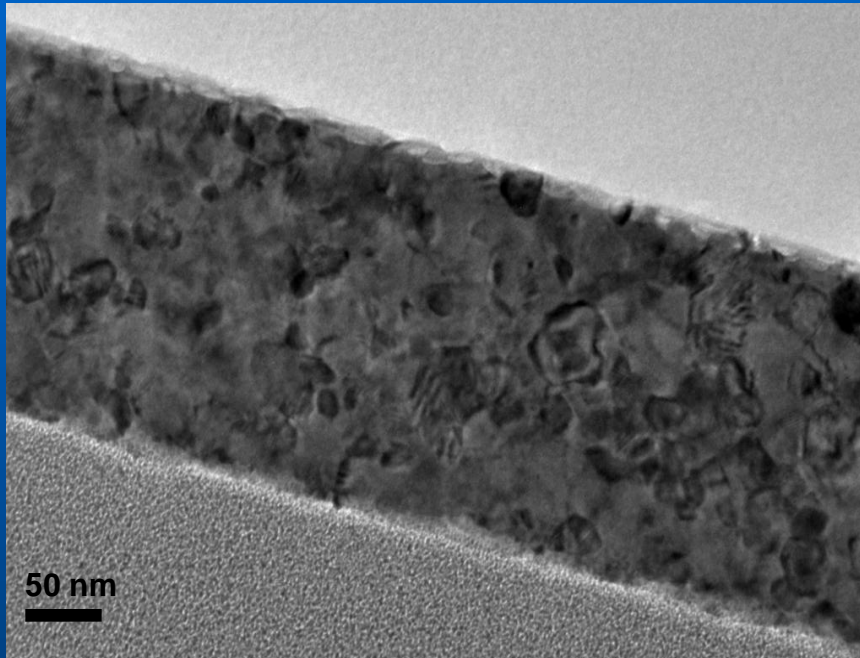


Diffusion-controlled growth of the RuAl phase!

RuAl (100) peak with time at 763K



# - Microstructural Characterization -



- ✓ Granular grain morphology
- ✓ single-phase microstructure
- ✓ no multilayer structure

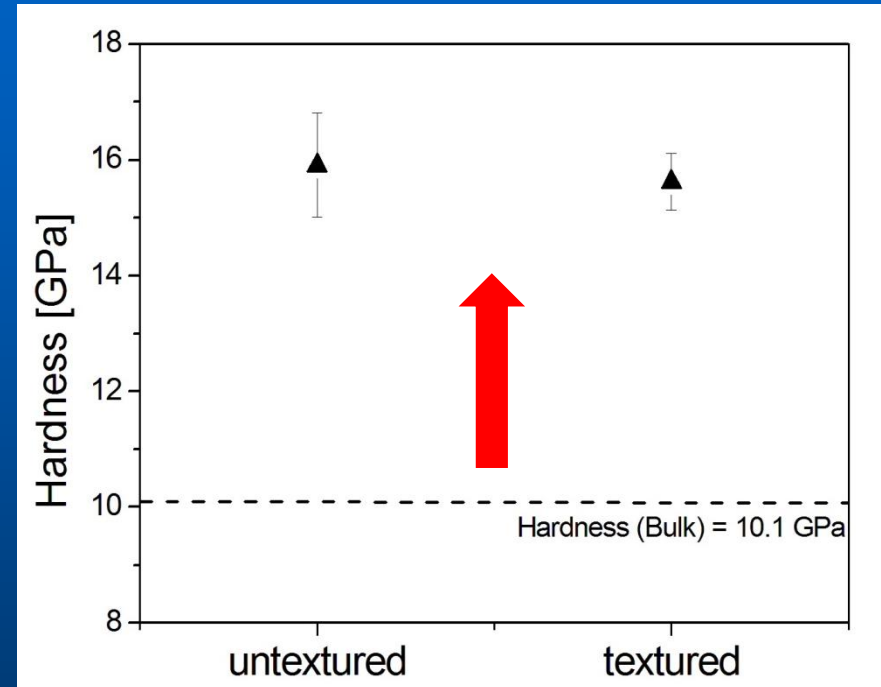
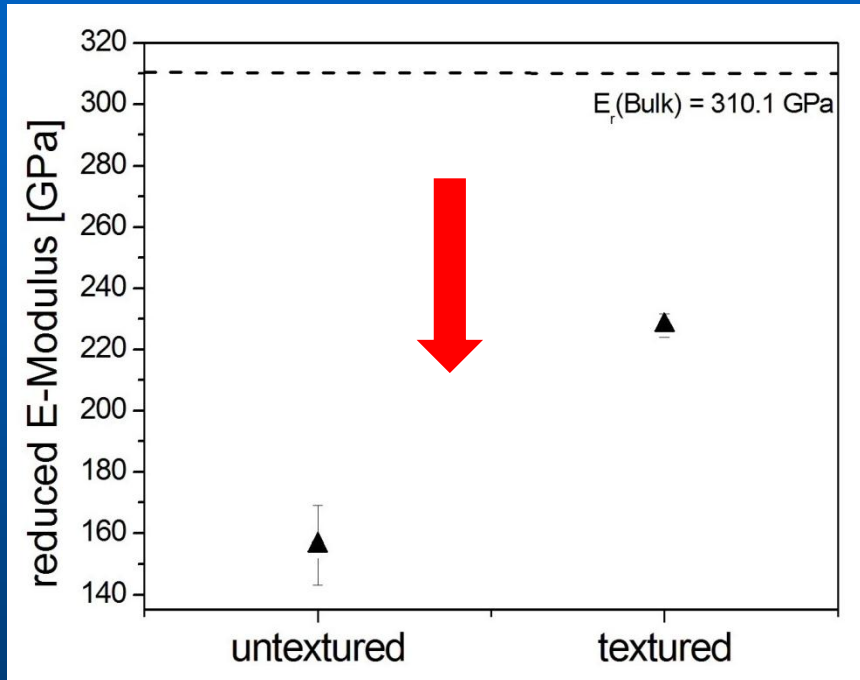
# Outline

- Motivation
- Thin-Film Synthesis
- Mechanical Characterization
- Cyclic Oxidation Behaviour



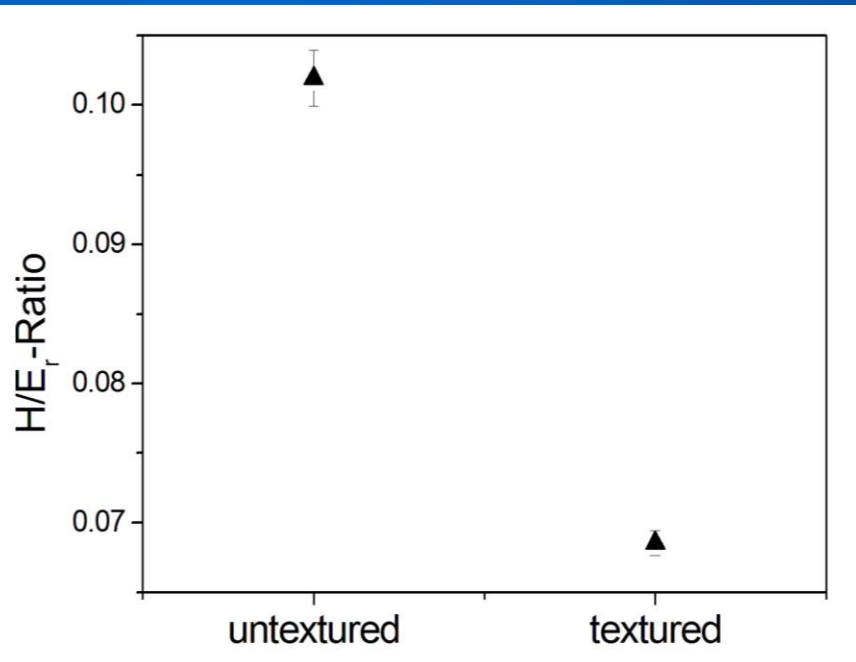
# - Mechanical Properties -

## Influence of Texture



- ✓ Compared to bulk RuAl, H values are increased and  $E_r$  values are decreased
- ✓ Texture influences only elasticity of RuAl thin films

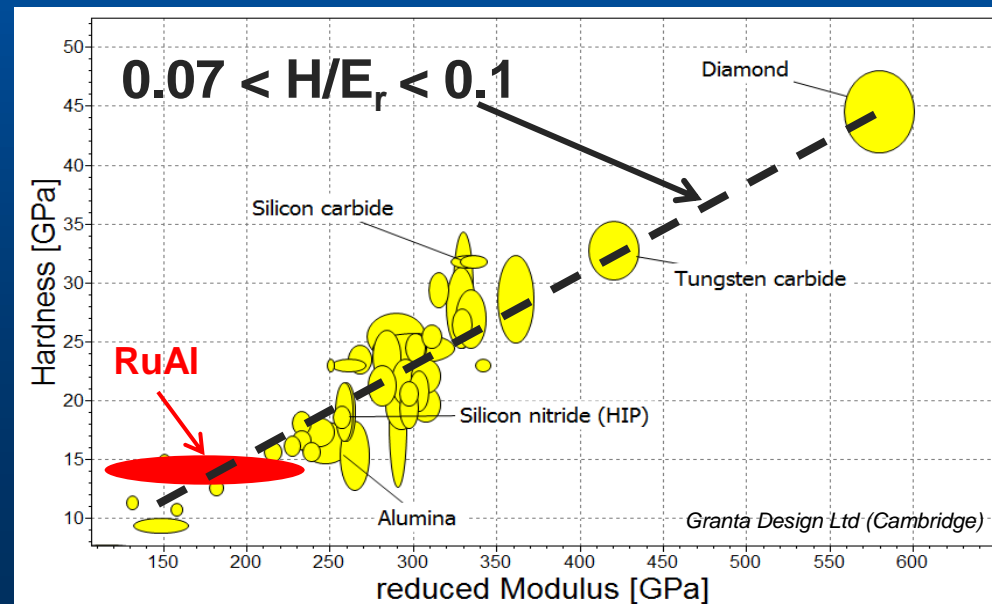
# - Wear Properties -



It is expectable that RuAl thin films show similar wear properties compared to typical wear protective materials like SiC, WC or diamond



*Needed for Protective Working Layers*

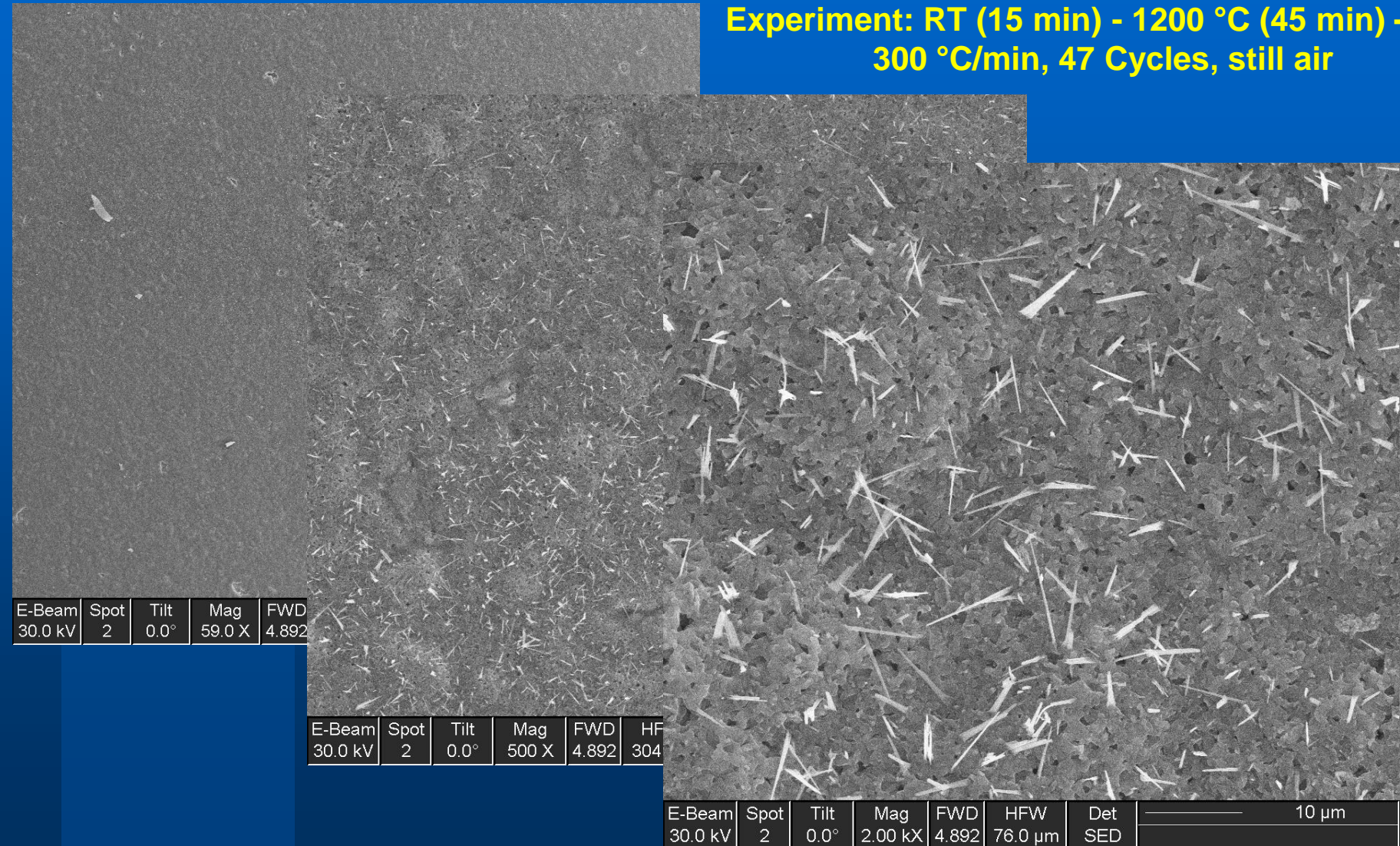


# Outline

- Motivation
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# - Scale Morphology -

Experiment: RT (15 min) - 1200 °C (45 min) – RT  
300 °C/min, 47 Cycles, still air



E-Beam	Spot	Tilt	Mag	FWD
30.0 kV	2	0.0°	59.0 X	4.892

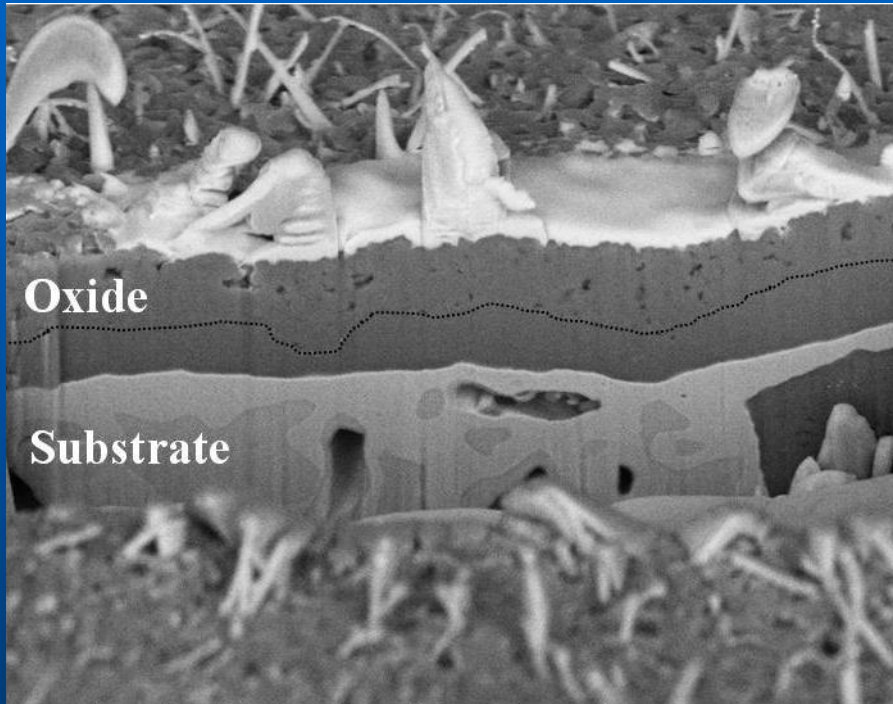
E-Beam	Spot	Tilt	Mag	FWD	HF
30.0 kV	2	0.0°	500 X	4.892	304

E-Beam	Spot	Tilt	Mag	FWD	HFWD	Det	Scale
30.0 kV	2	0.0°	2.00 kX	4.892	76.0 μm	SED	10 μm



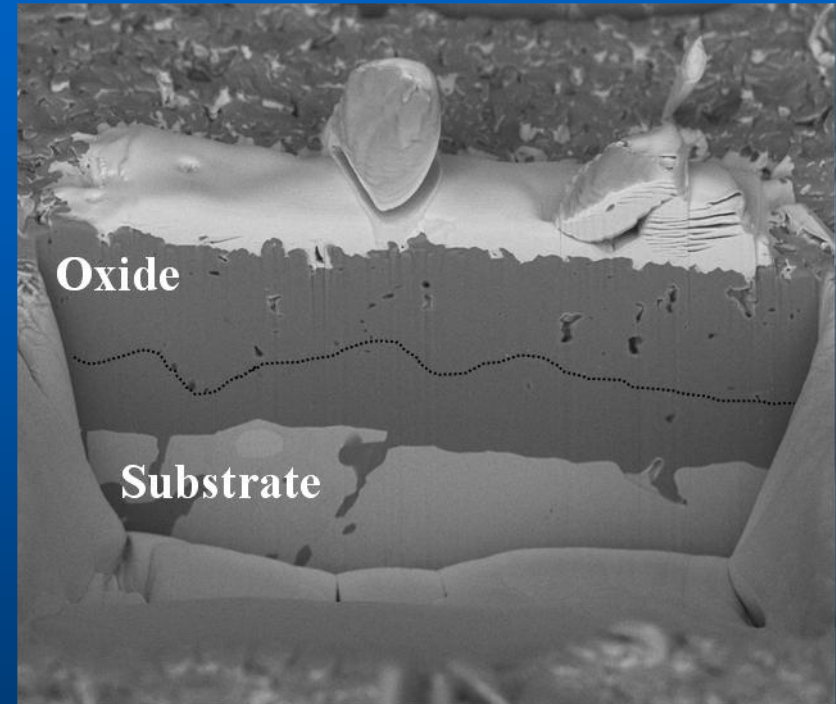
# - Scale Morphology -

10 Cycles



E-Beam	Spot	Tilt	Mag	FWD	HFW	Det		5 µm
10.0 kV	3	52.0°	5.00 kX	5.039	30.4 µm	TLD-B		

47 Cycles



E-Beam	Spot	Tilt	Mag	FWD	HFW	Det		5 µm
5.00 kV	4	52.0°	5.00 kX	4.999	30.4 µm	TLD-B		

✓ double grained scale microstructure

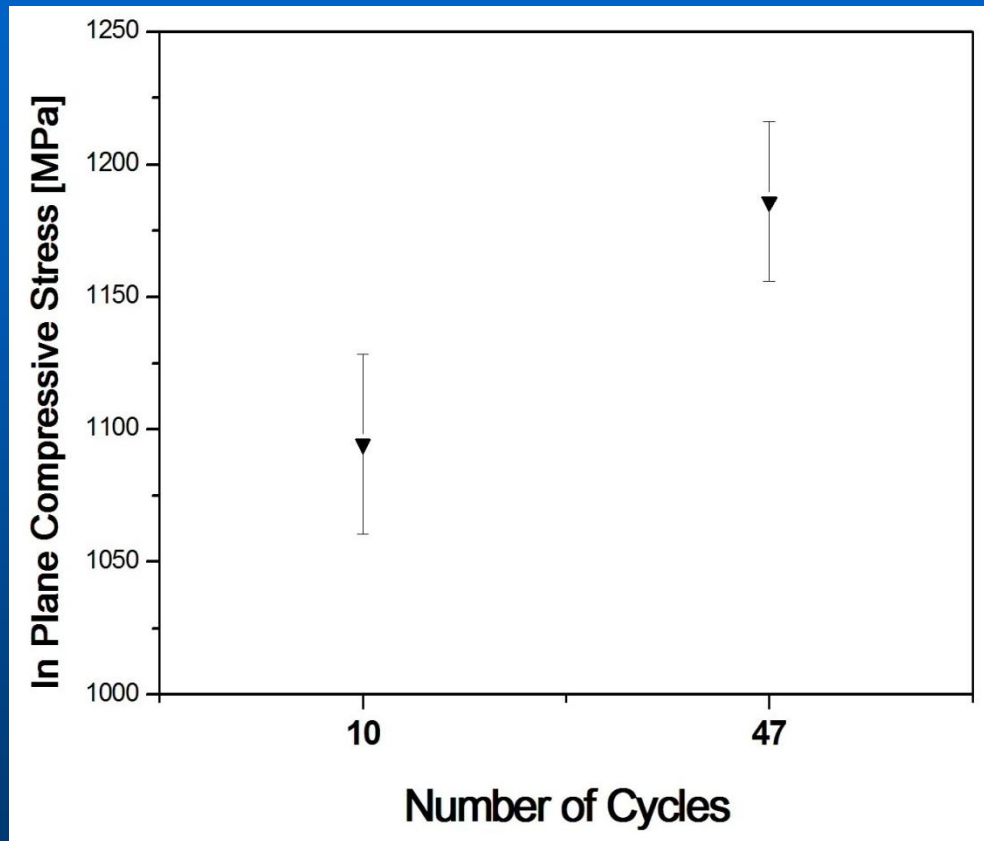
✓ no cracks through the scale

✓ no interfacial cracking

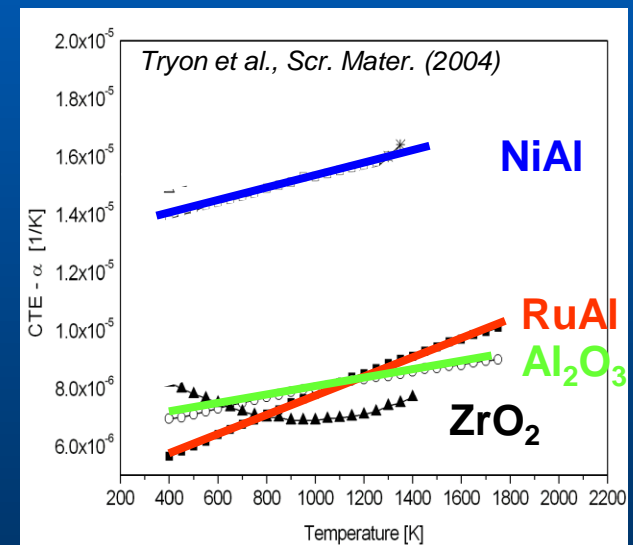


**Stress State ?**

# - Stress State of the Scale -



- ✓ compressive stresses !
- ✓ low magnitudes!
- ✓ slight increase with oxidation time



**Growth effects dominate the stress development!**

# - Conclusion -

- Thin Film Synthesis
  - ✓ Small period Ru/Al multilayers: **Direct** formation of B2-RuAl
  - ✓ Possibility to synthesize RuAl-Thin-Films with thicknesses from several nm to tens of  $\mu\text{m}$
- Mechanical Characterization
  - ✓ Maximum hardness of  $\approx 16$  GPa
  - ✓ Texture affects only elasticity
  - ✓ H/E-ratio of RuAl-thin films comparable to typical wear protective materials
- Cyclic Oxidation Behaviour
  - ✓ Neither scale nor interfacial cracking
  - ✓ Low In Plane Pressure Stresses ( $\approx 1$  GPa)
  - ✓ Stress state positively influences the mechanical stability of the oxide