



Crafted in extreme ZR01:
ultrastrong and exclusive as Platinum

Credit: Oskar Pascal



Credit: JPL



Credit: NASA

3D Printing of Bulk Metallic Glasses and High Entropy Alloys

Navid Sohrabi

Materials Scientist



Credit: Sennheiser

Motivation



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Image credit= <https://forums.watchuseek.com/f23/rolex-case-polishing-tutorial-179096.html>



Image credit: <https://www.serendipitydiamonds.com/blog/does-platinum-scratch/>



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Introduction of BMG

Bulk Metallic Glasses BMGs

➤ Scratch resistant



➤ Super strong



➤ Shiny surface



How to fabricate BMGs?

Bulk Metallic Glasses (BMGs) are metallic alloys that can solidify in an amorphous state (i.e. not crystalline) during rapid solidification.

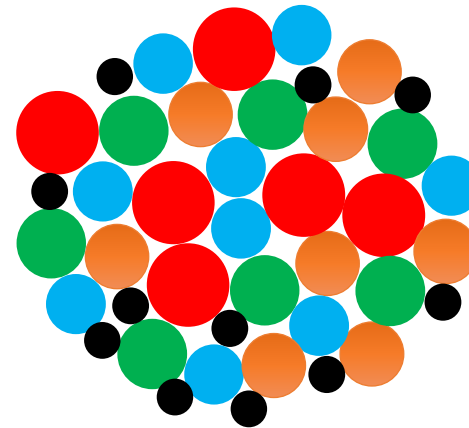
Molten



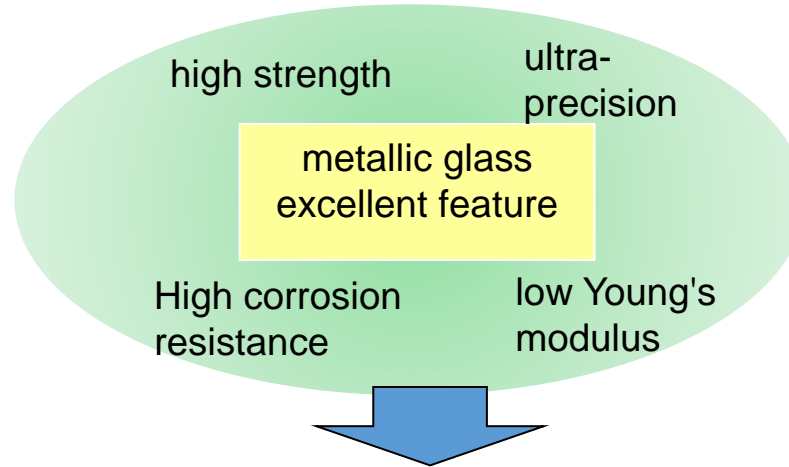
Quenched and frozen



Randomly distributed
(amorphous)



Application of conventionally fabricated BMGs



watch



bezel
buckle
Movement Part

mobile terminal



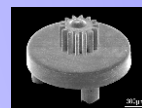
Case
SIM Tray
Hinge

automotive component



pressure sensor
jet nozzle

micro-mechanical



microgear
bearing
Spring

semiconductor



Adsorption Collet

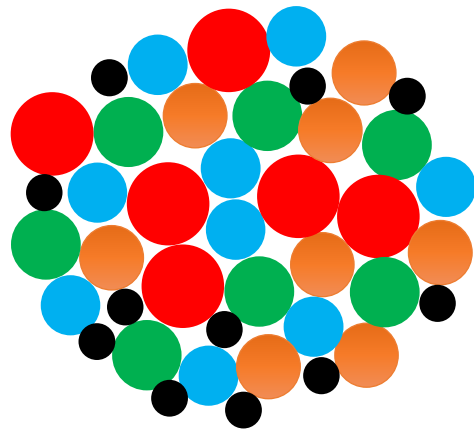
Medical and biological materials



orthodontic bracket
anchor screw
artificial joint

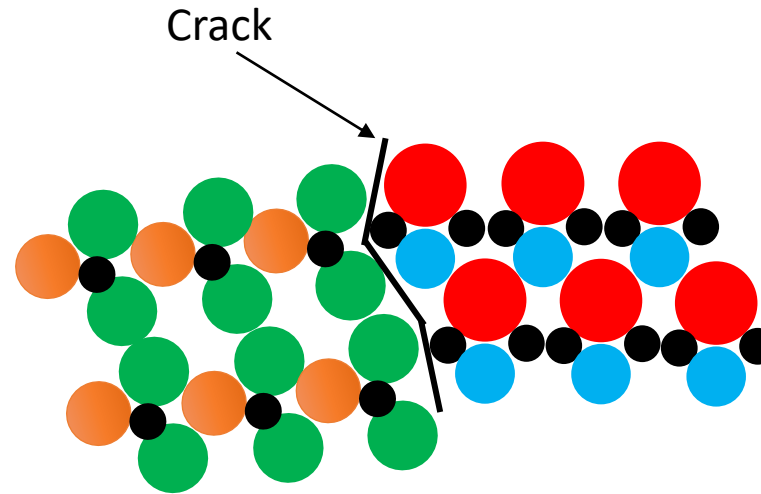
Introduction of BMG

If the cooling rate is not high enough!



Amorphous

Low cooling rate
→

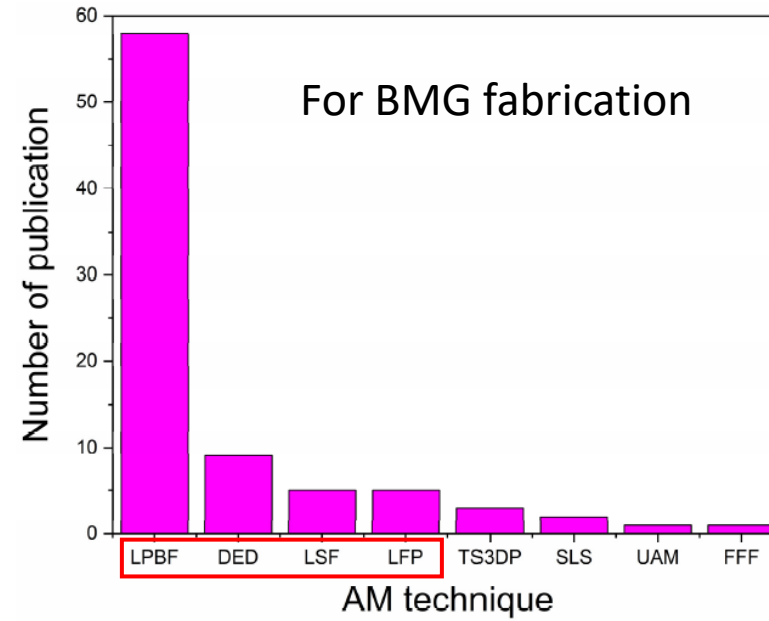
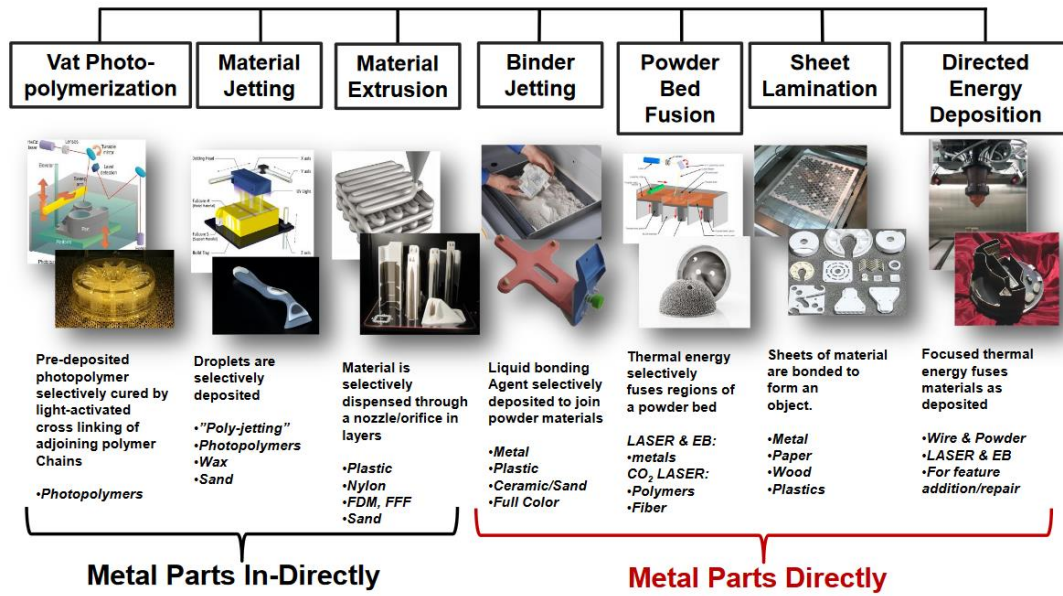


Crystallized

→ Cause brittleness

Limitation in the **production method** → Not all methods can provide a high **cooling rate**

State-of-the-art in 3D printing of BMGs



Advantage

Ability to process demanding materials because of high **heating** and **cooling** rates

$$\sim 10^4 - 10^6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/s}$$





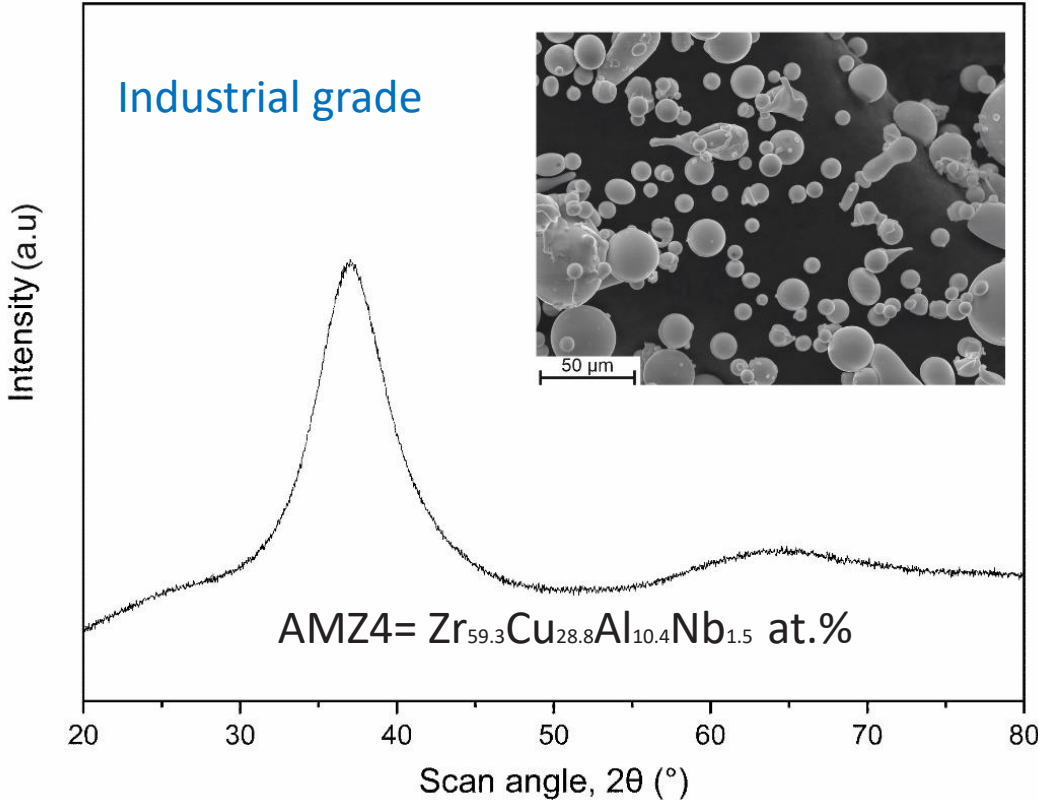
It is NOT a Corona virus

3D printing of BMGs-
what we have done?

Heat-treated Zr-based metallic glass powder

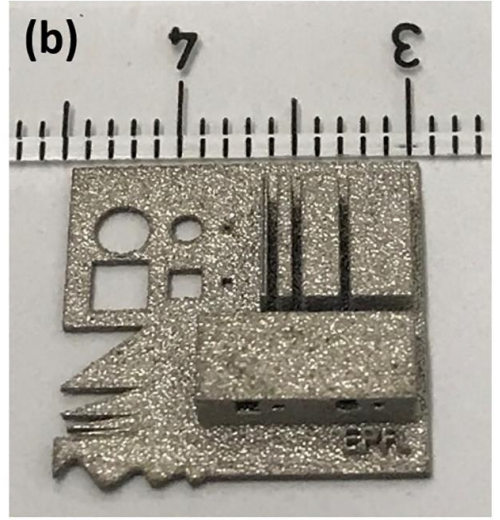
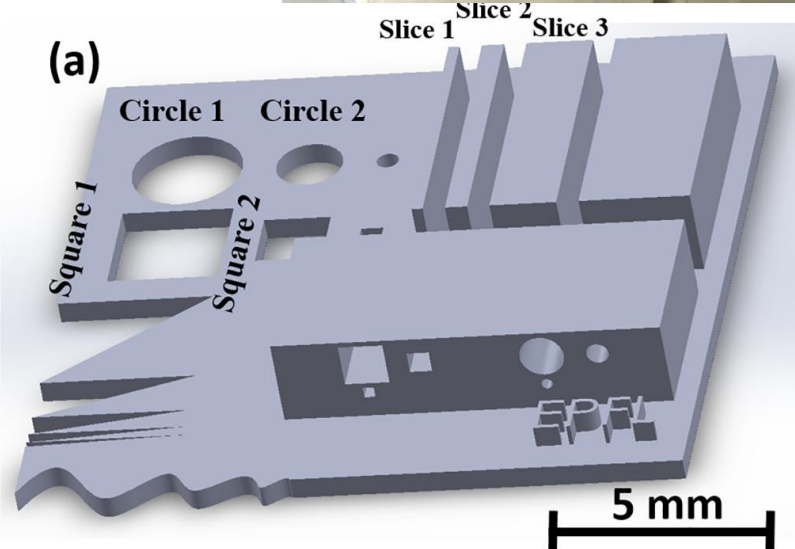
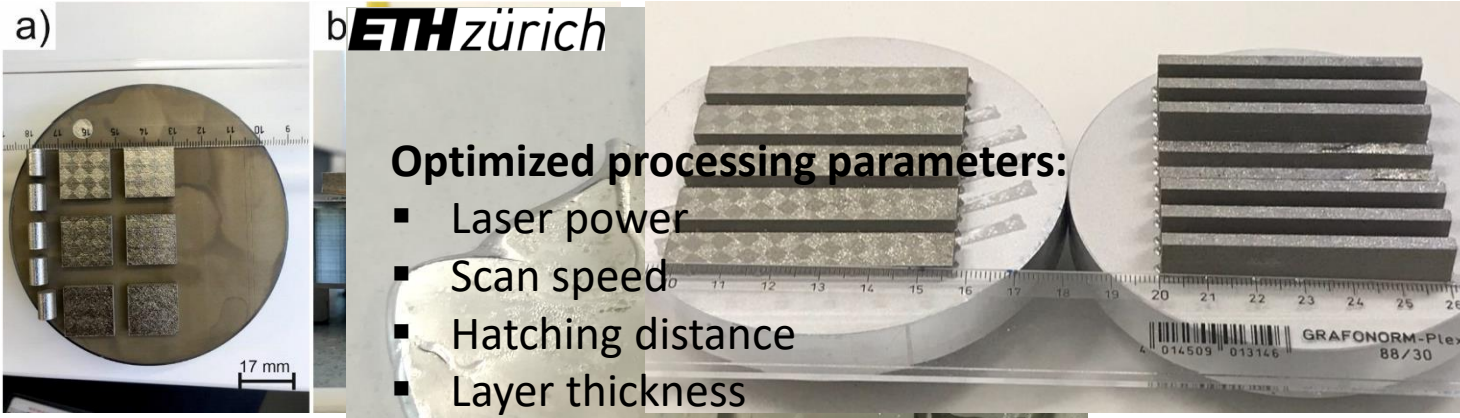
Can we use LPBF process to fabricate large amorphous BMG parts?

Gas-atomized powder
XRD amorphous



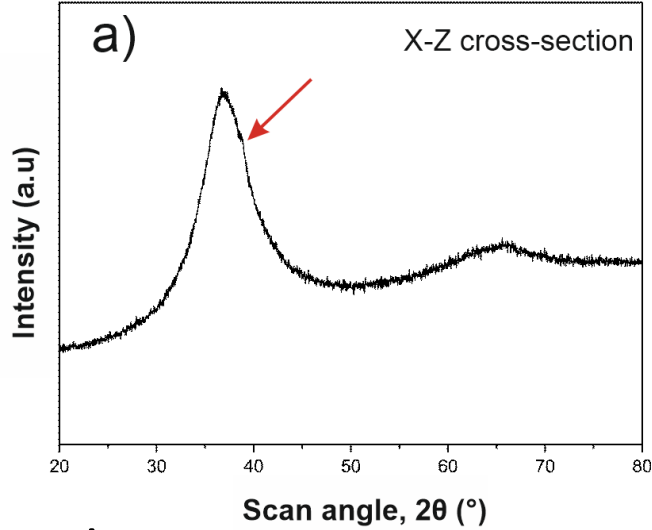
Oxygen content:
Powder= 1300 ± 16 ppm

Samples with different size and shapes
Cast from the melted powder

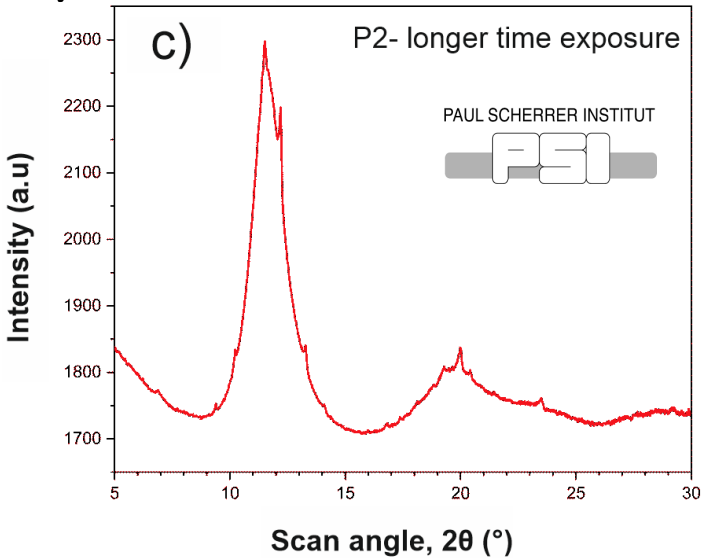


What is the reason for the crystallization?

XRD

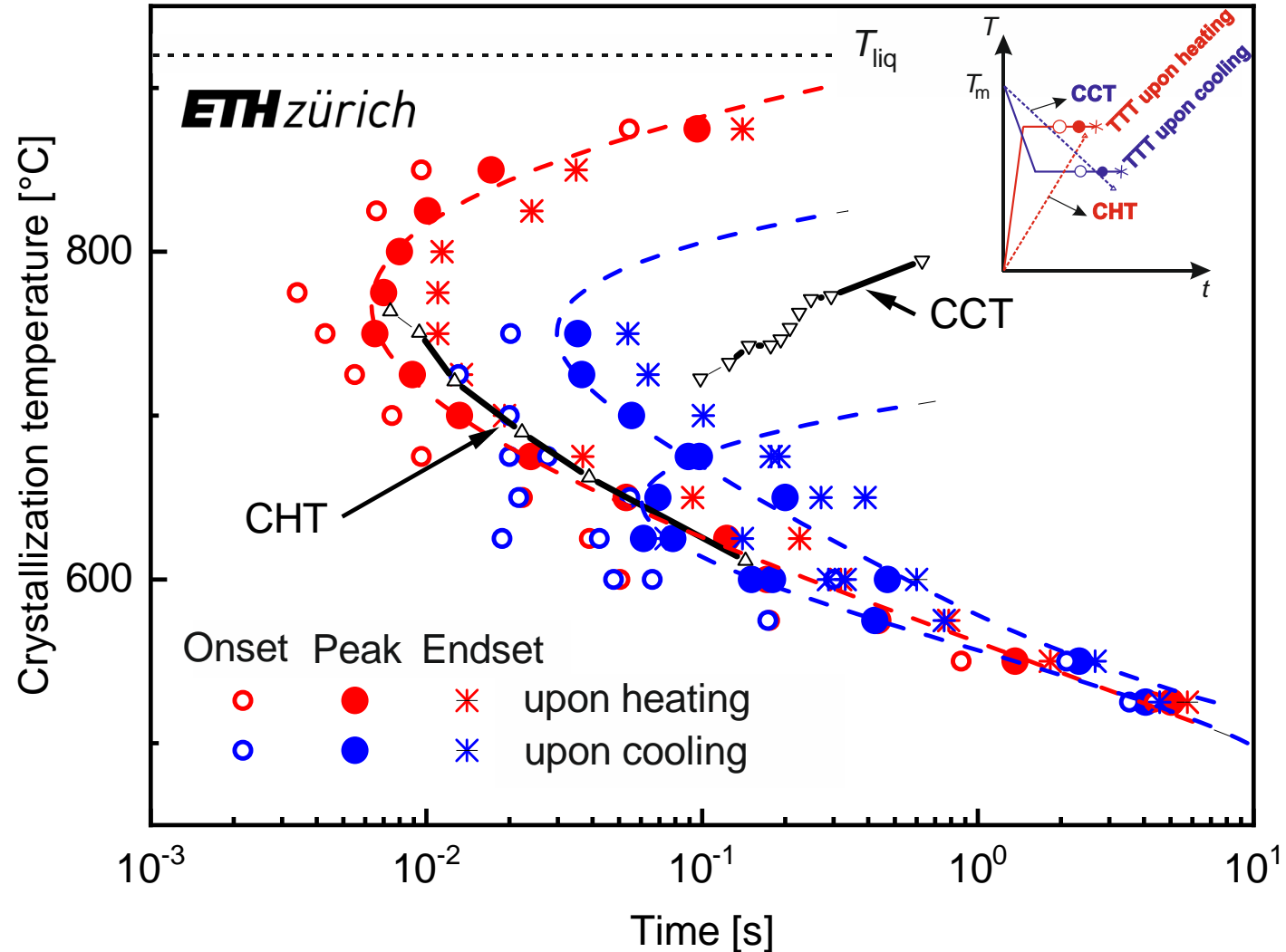


Synchrotron



Critical cooling rate= 2500 K/s

Critical heating rate= 45,000 K/s



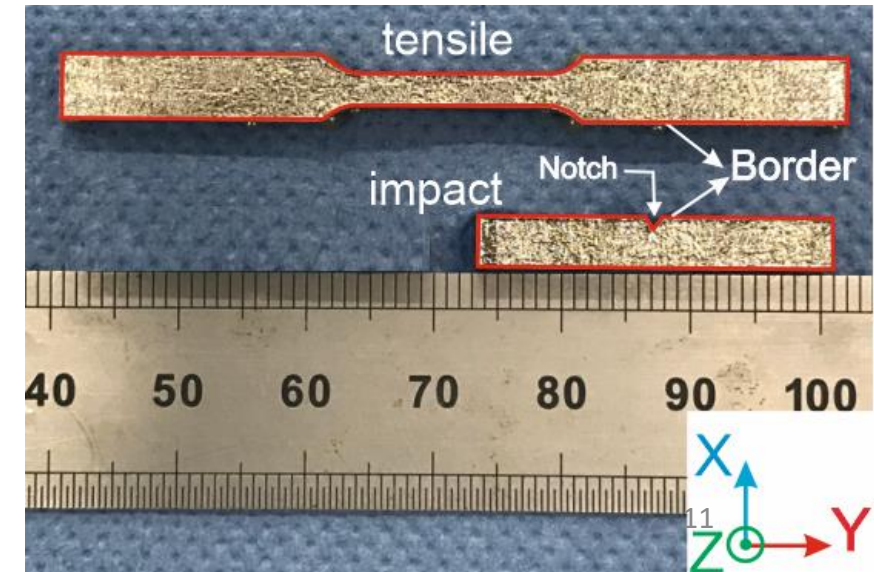
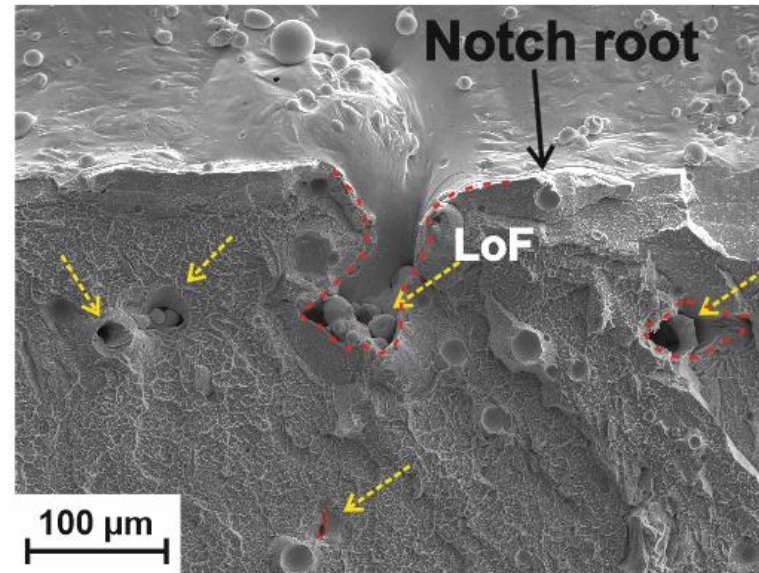
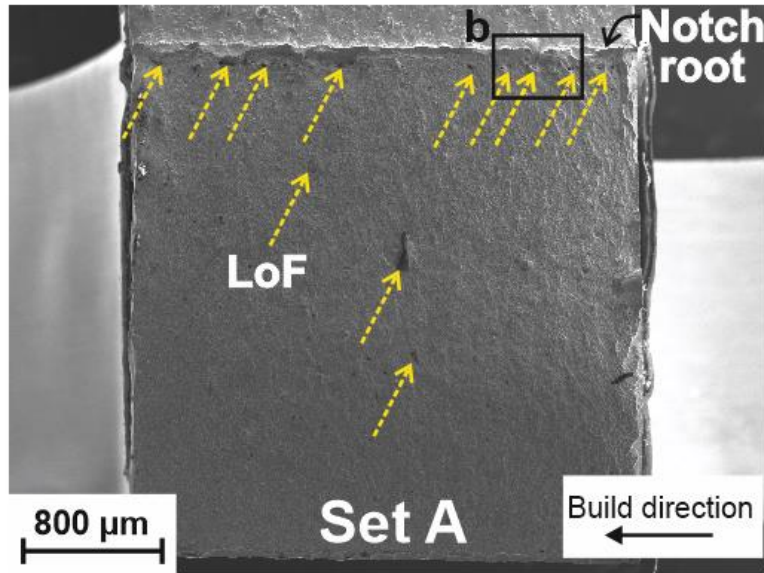
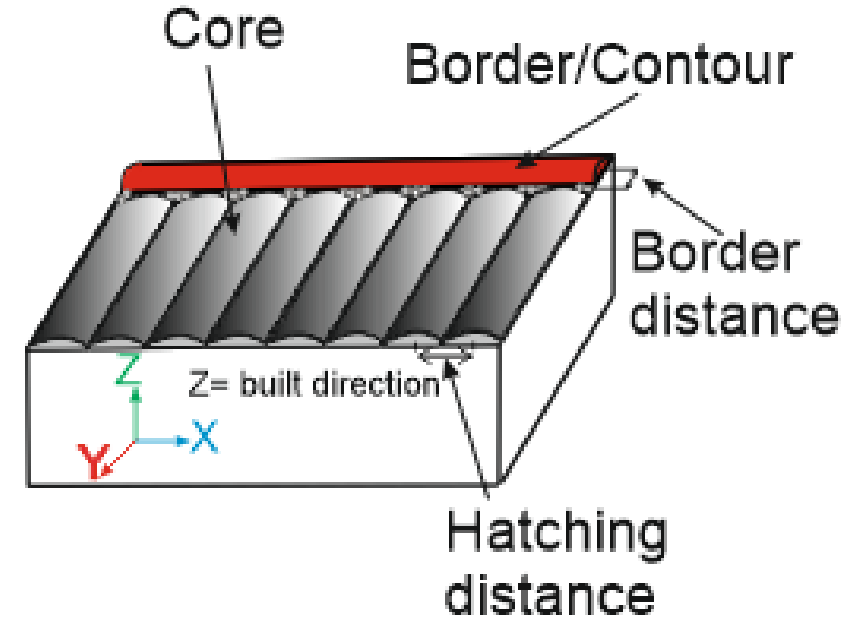
Select another
BMG with a better
glass forming
ability and lower
oxygen content

Crystallization is more detrimental or defects?

Tensile strength= 880 ± 88 MPa
Impact toughness= 123 ± 28 mj

Same parameters as
the fatigue samples

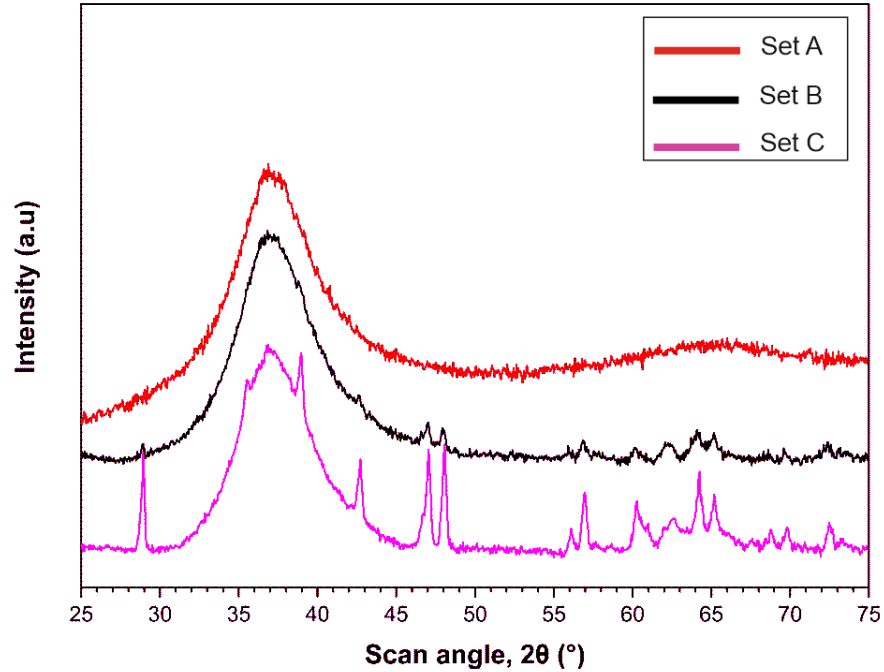
Set A



Strategies to improve:

1. Increase power of contour/border_ **Set B**
2. Increase power of core + Increase power of contour/border_ **Set C**

Crystallization is more detrimental or defects?



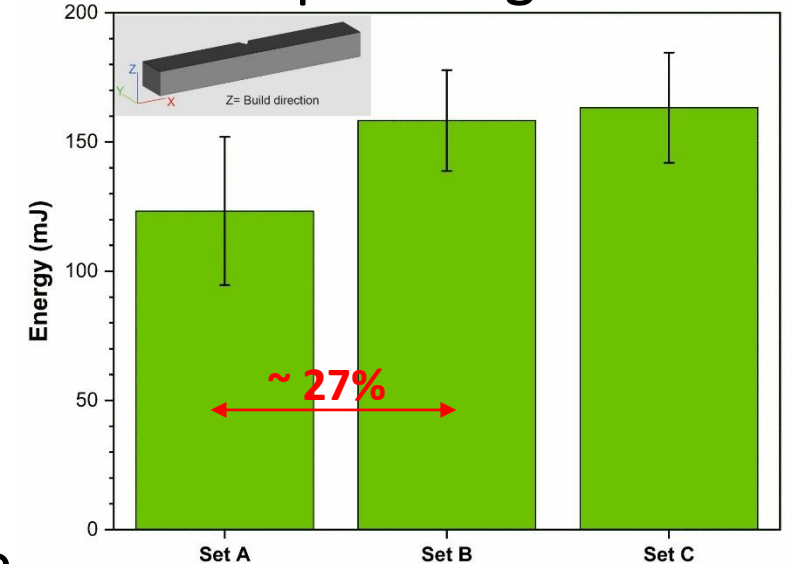
Crystalline fraction (DSC)

Set A= 6%

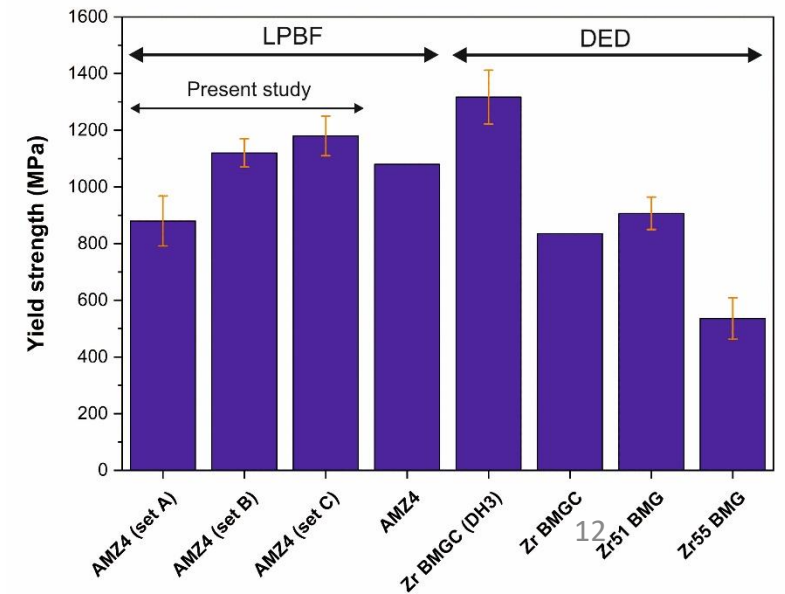
Set B= 9% Increase power of contour/border

Set C= 17% Increase power of core + Increase power of contour/border

Impact toughness



Tensile



Application of 3D printed BMGs

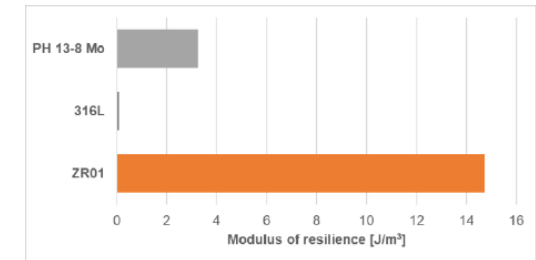
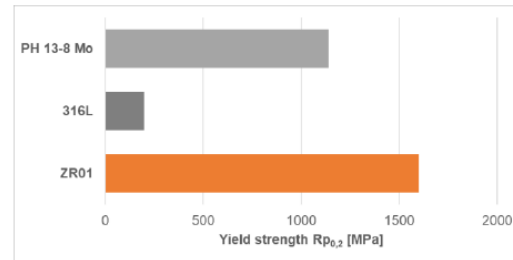
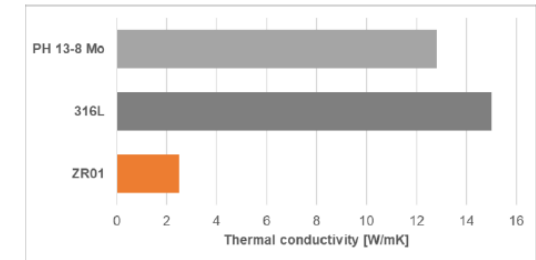
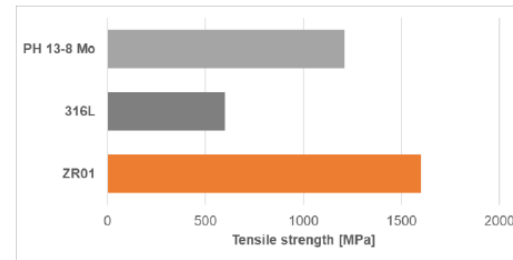
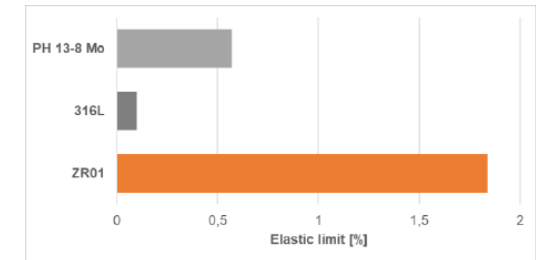
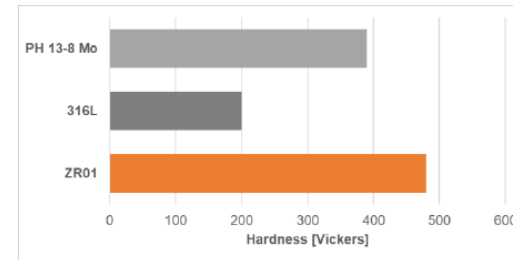
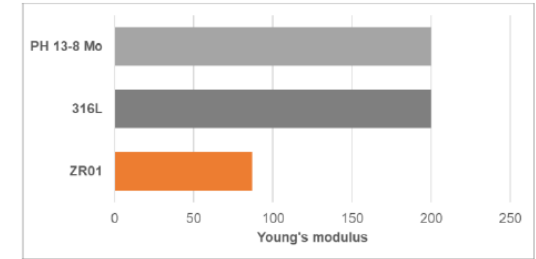
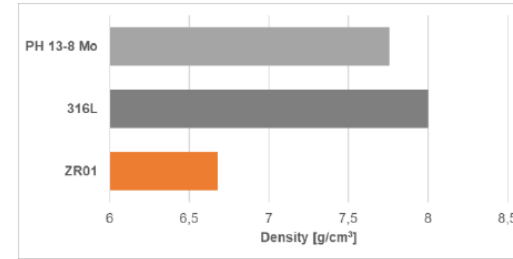
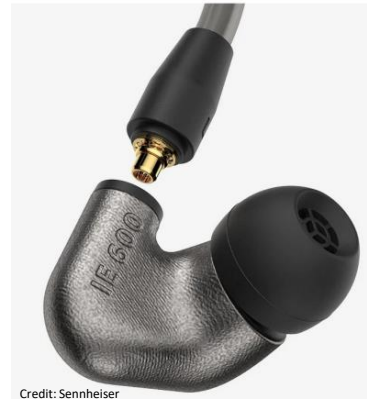
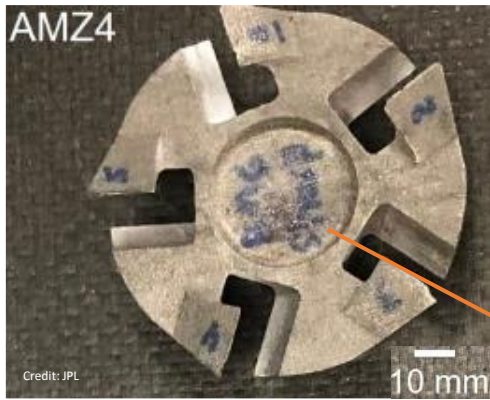
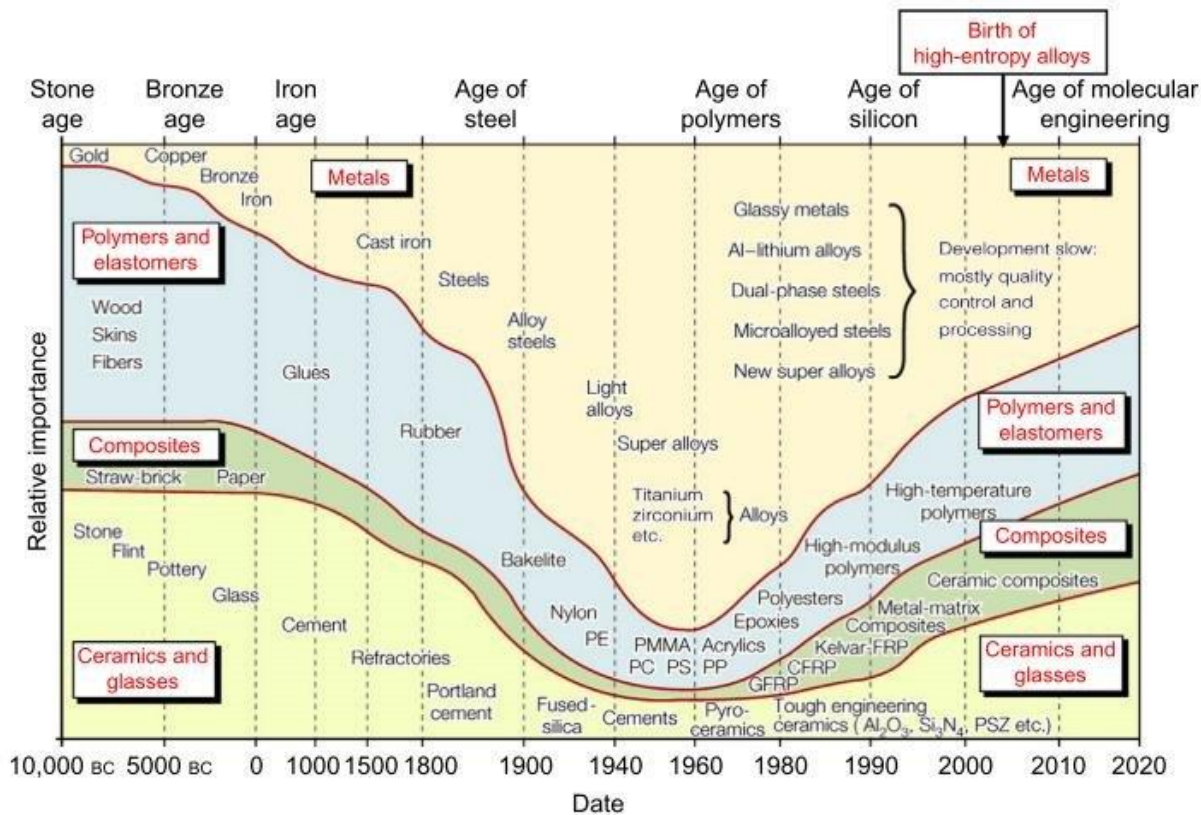


Figure 7: Mechanical properties of AMLOY-ZR01 in comparison to PH 13-8Mo and 316L
Credit: Heraeus

Introduction of HEA

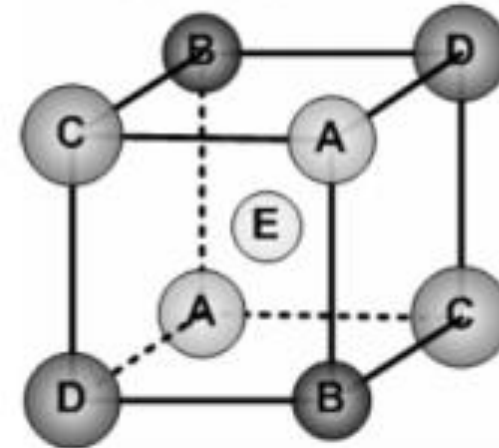
Solid solution alloys with five principal or more elements (5-35 at%)

Better strength-to-weight ratios, with a higher degree of fracture resistance, tensile strength, good ductility, high hardness, as well as corrosion and oxidation resistance



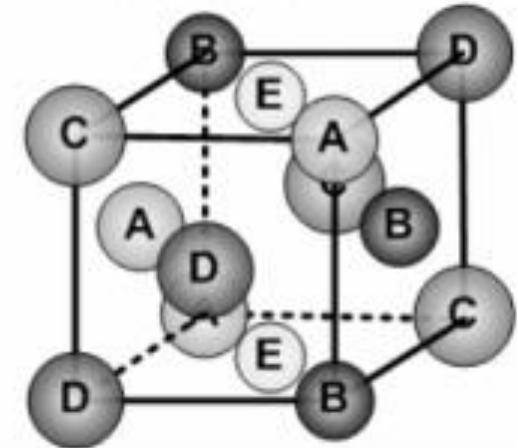
Yeh et al. 2004

(a) BCC: 5 principal elements



Yeh et al. 2006

(b) FCC: 5 principal elements



Thank
you



ACKNOWLEDGMENT



EPFL

ETH zürich


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