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# Synthesis and characterization of CoCrNi and $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$ high entropy alloy thin films with unique atomic structures and enhanced mechanical properties

Arjun Bharath Curam<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Vianney Mille<sup>1</sup>, Gregory Abadias<sup>3</sup>, Philippe Djemia<sup>1</sup>, Christian Ricolleau<sup>2</sup>, Matteo Ghidelli<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LSPM-CNRS, Laboratoire des Sciences des Procédés et des Matériaux, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord

<sup>2</sup>MPQ, Laboratoire Matériaux Et Phénomènes Quantiques, Université Paris Cité

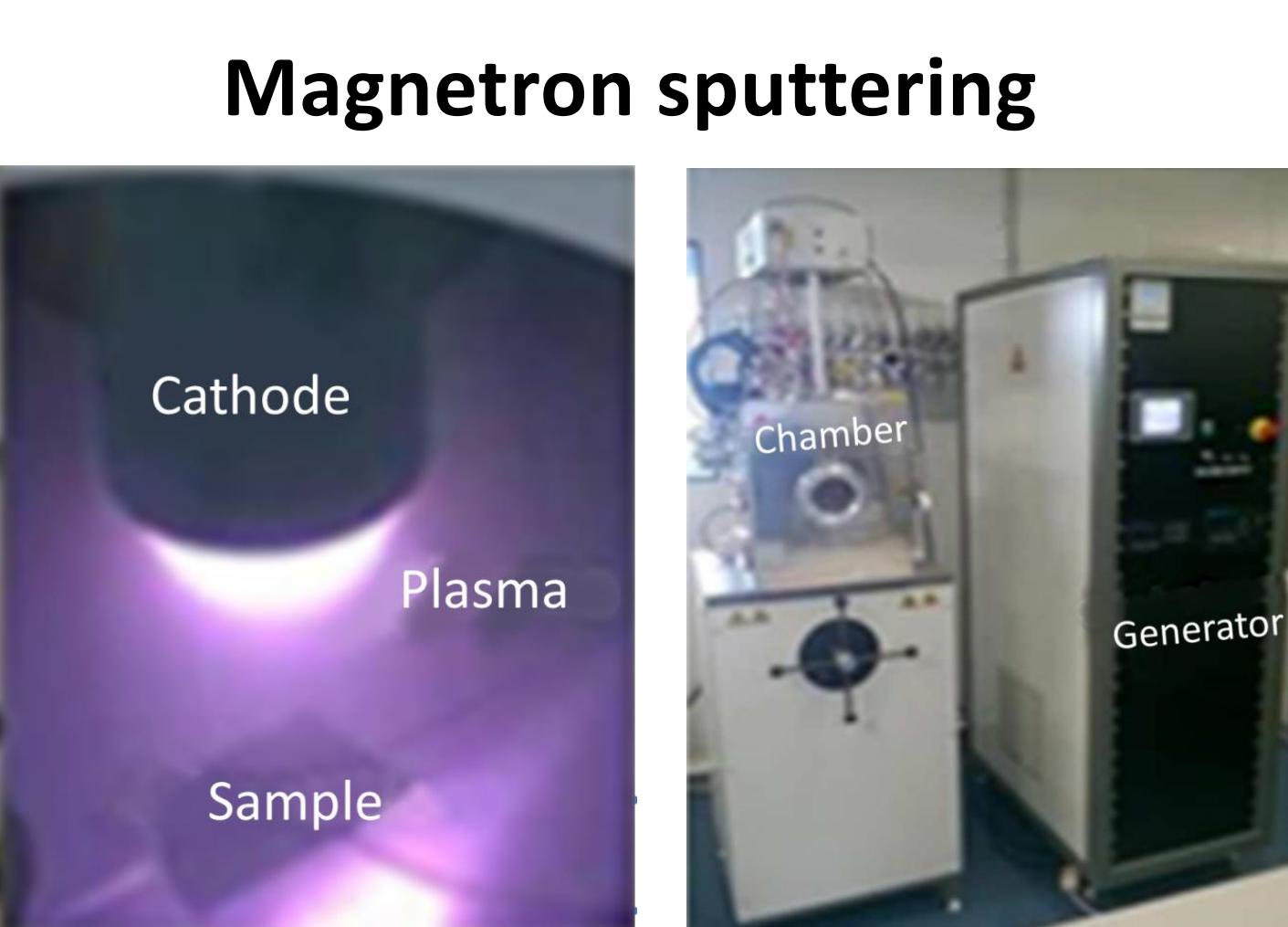
<sup>3</sup>Institut Pprime-CNRS, Université de Poitiers-ISA ENSMA

\* arjun.curam@lspm.cnrs.fr

## Context & Objective

Compositionally complex CoCrNi thin films have reported enhanced values of hardness (up to 10 GPa) and elastic modulus (up to 250 GPa), due to a peculiar nanotwinned structure and columnar grains with coherent twin boundaries [1]. The addition of Fe – to form  $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  – leads to a further enhancement of the mechanical properties (Hardness >11 GPa) due to the stabilization of the FCC phase and the formation of a Cr-rich  $\sigma$  phase [2] with a small grain size of ~20 nm [3]. However, studies on the film growth mechanisms and the relationship of atomic-microstructure and mechanical behaviour have been poorly explored. Here, we deposited CoCrNi and  $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  thin films with controlled thicknesses from 15 up to 700 nm, to investigate the effect Fe on the atomic structural evolution, the relationship with mechanical properties, while exploring early-stage film growth regime.

## Transmission Electron Microscope

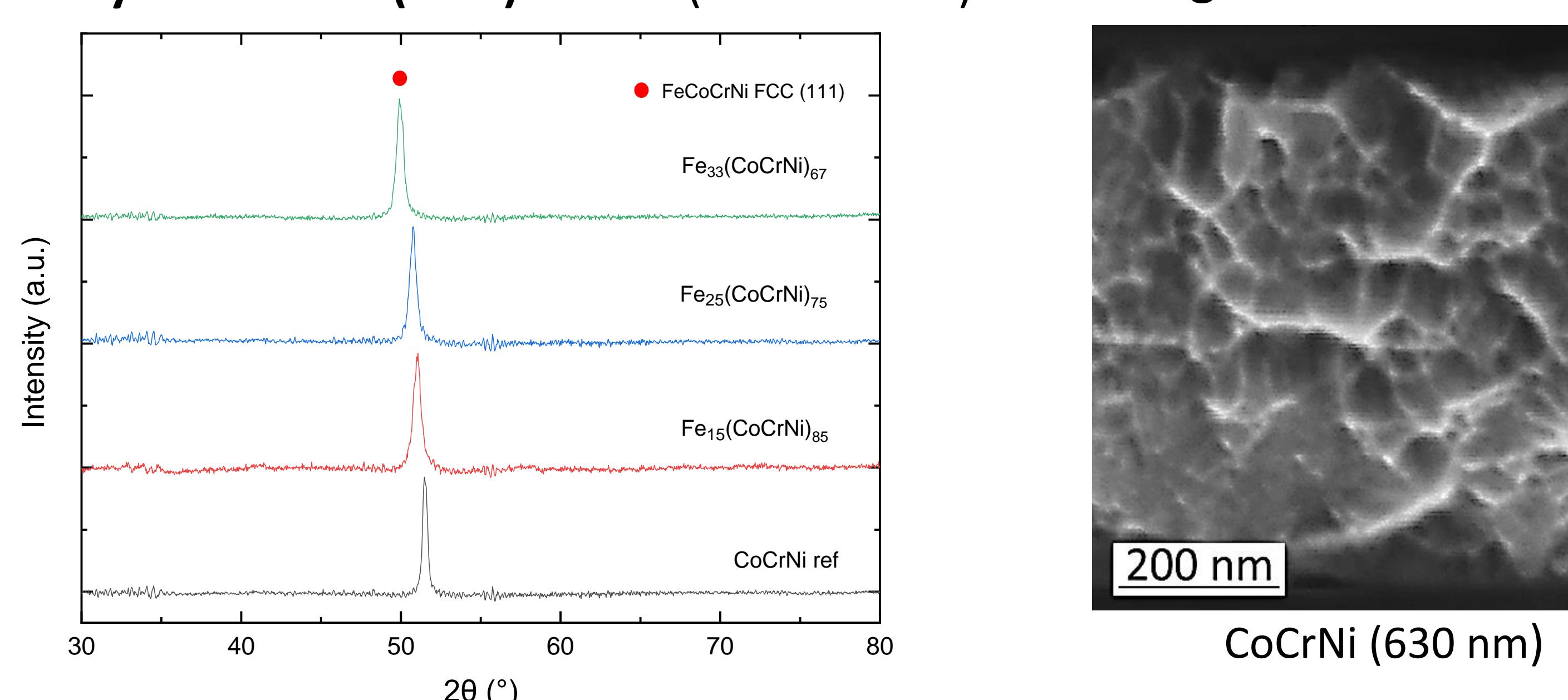


**Compositions**

- CoCrNi
- $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  (x = 0, 15, 25, 33 at.%)

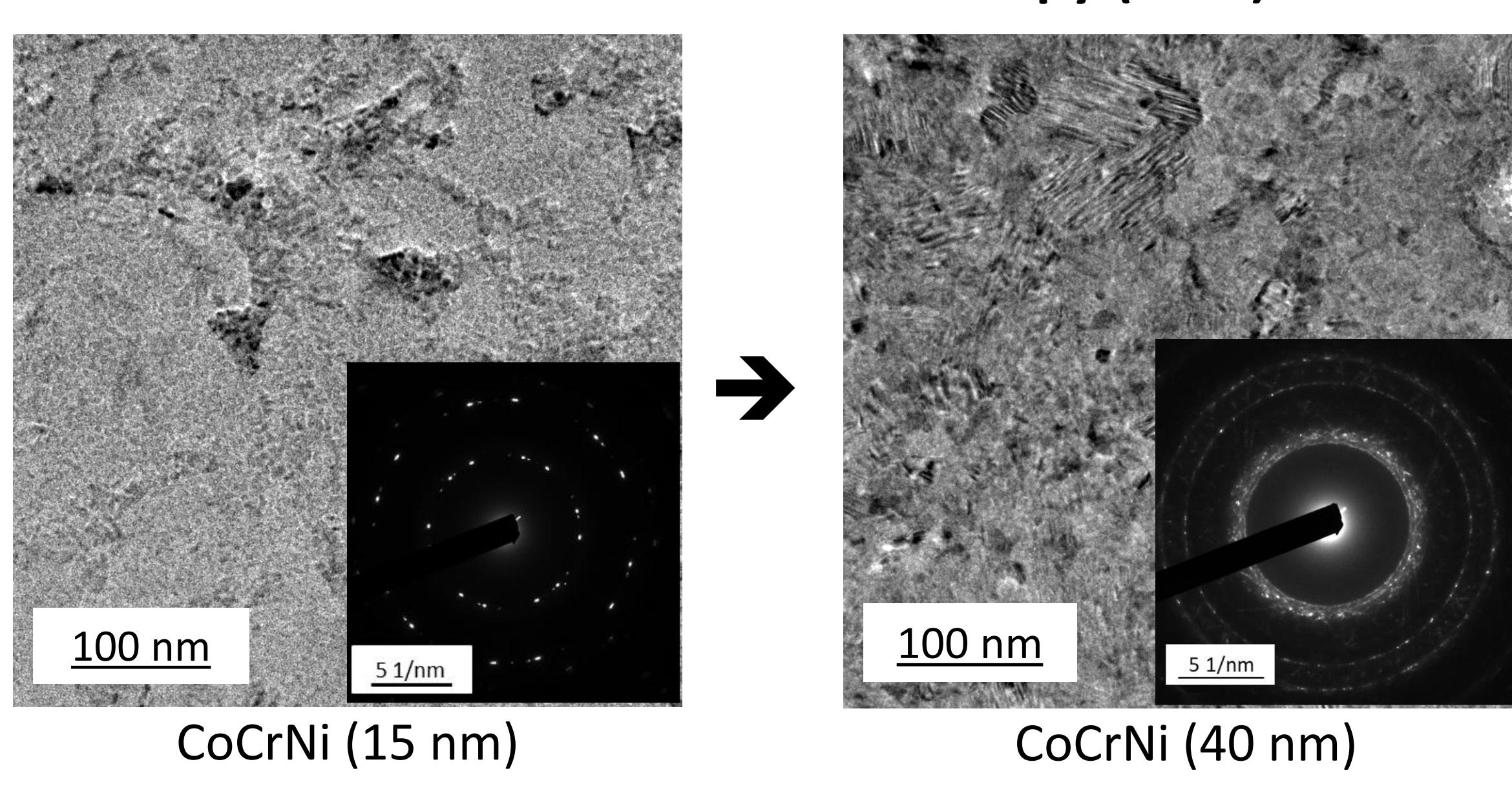
## Structural characterization

### X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Co K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 1.7902 \text{ \AA}$ ) Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



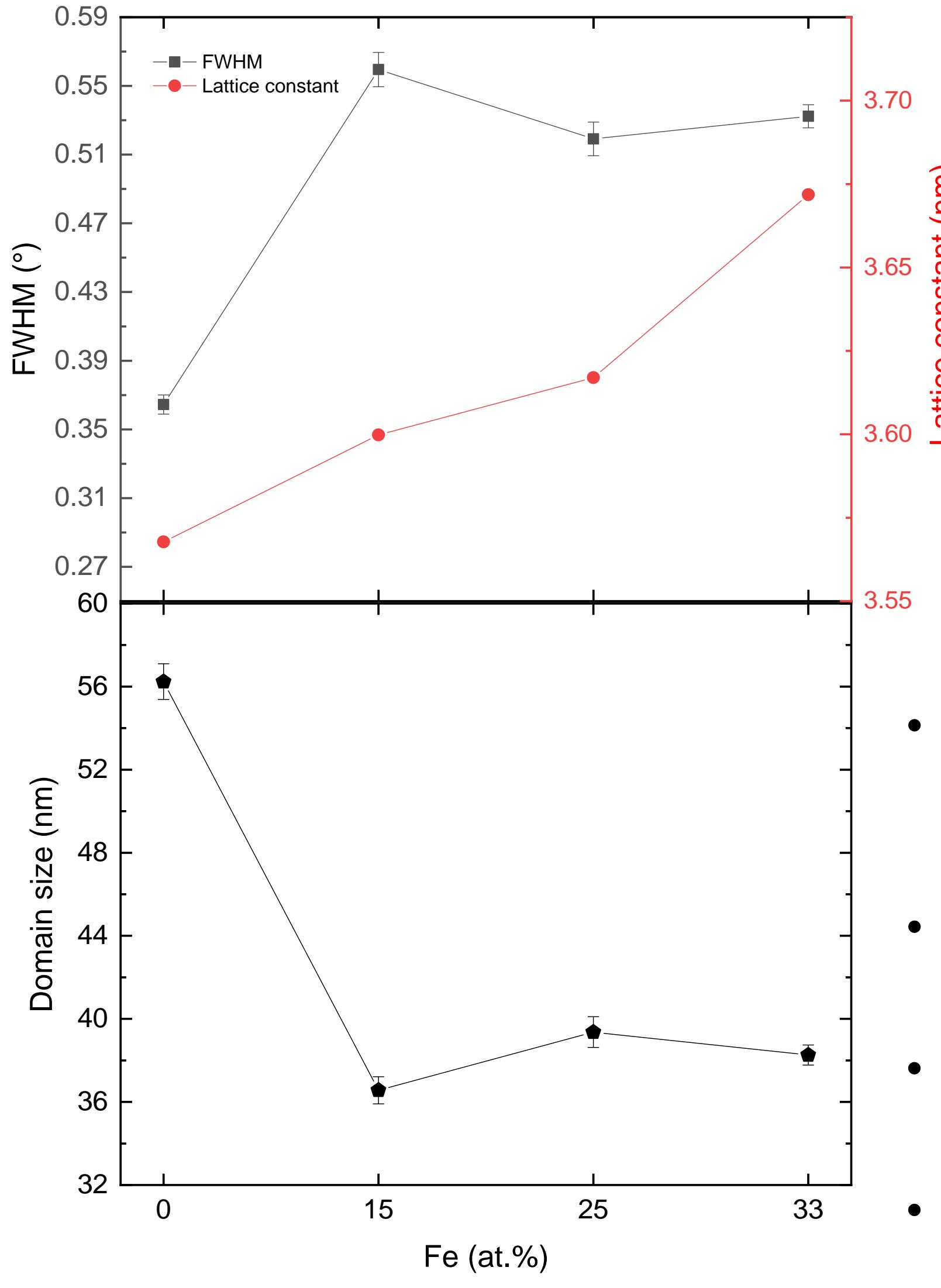
CoCrNi (630 nm)

### Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)



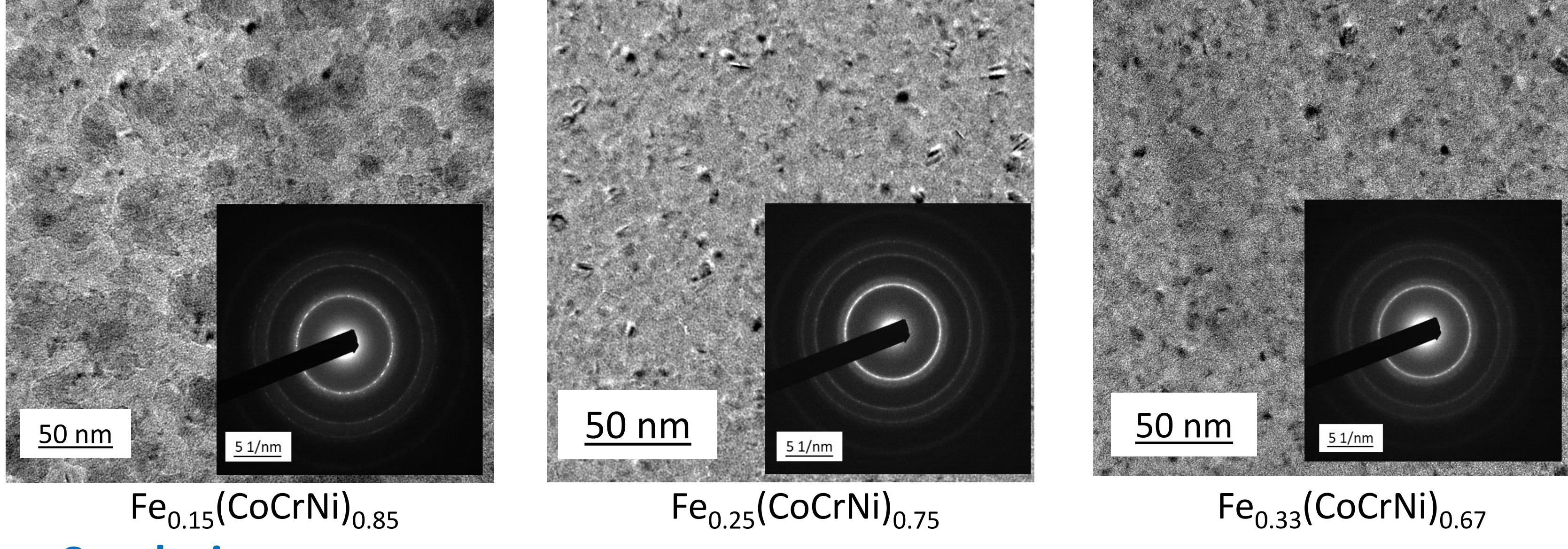
CoCrNi (15 nm)

CoCrNi (40 nm)



- CoCrNi → Sharp FCC (111) peak
- Increase in Fe content → FCC (111) peak shift to smaller angles, lattice constant increases
- Fe being the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest of these elements (atomic radius 156 pm) can enhance lattice distortion

- HCP CoCrNi (15 nm) → FCC/amorphous CoCrNi (40 nm)
- Possible appearance of stacking faults
- Nanocrystalline  $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  preferred FCC (111) orientation
- Addition of Fe results in smaller crystallite sizes



### Conclusion

- FCC (111) phase was confirmed with Fe addition up to 33 at.%
- The increase in E and H can be attributed to the small domain size (<20 nm) and the sharp FCC (111) texture
- Planar defects like Stacking Faults (SFs) and nanotwins may also be responsible for enhancing mechanical properties
- Ductile behaviour of CoCrNi on Kapton® polymer can be enhanced with Fe

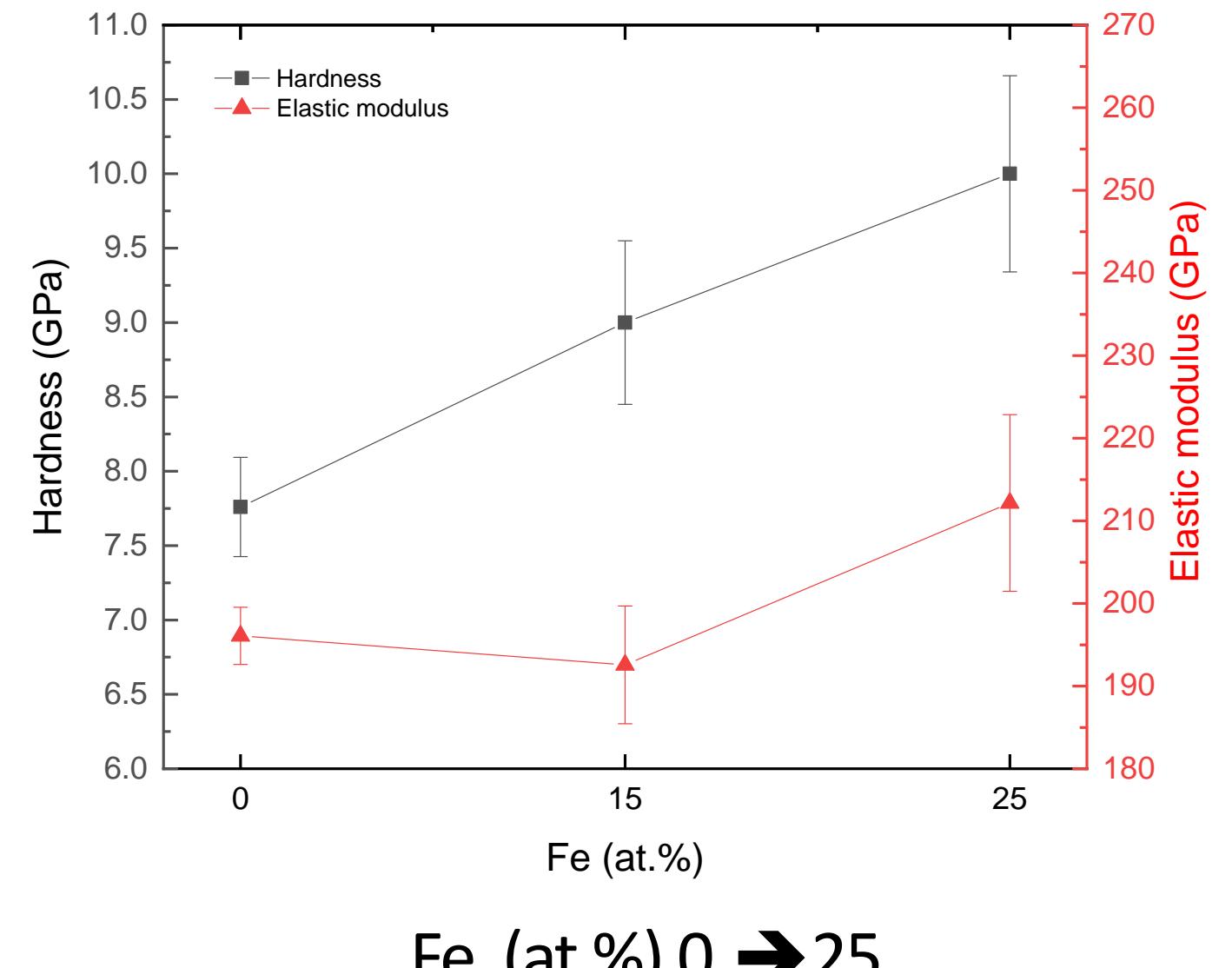
### Prospectives

- Deeper exploration of structural and mechanical properties
- Investigating microscale mechanical properties with in-situ SEM techniques



## Mechanical characterization

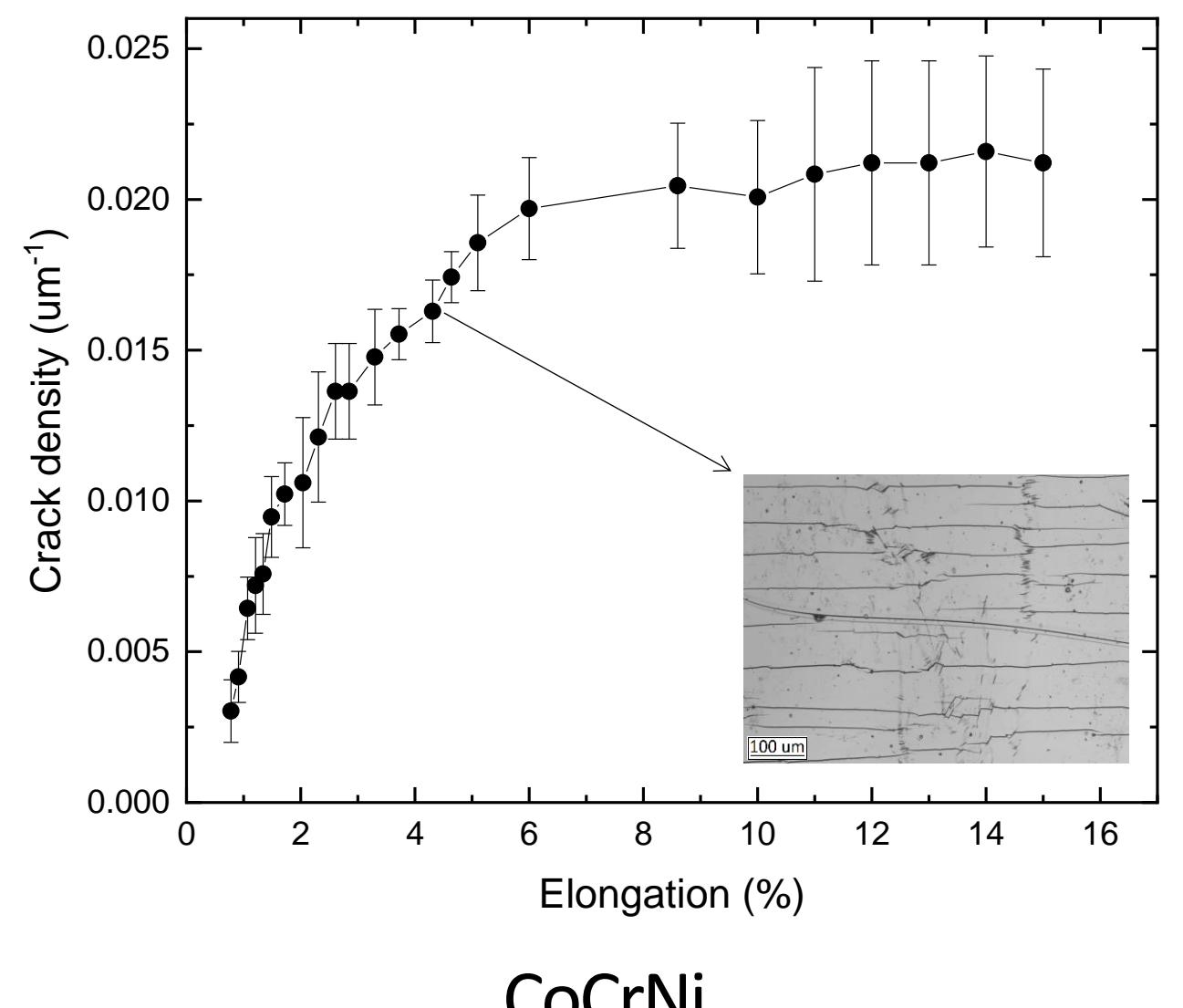
### Nanoindentation



Fe (at.%) 0 → 25

- E, H increase up to 210 GPa, 10 GPa
- Presence of Stacking Faults, nanotwins

### Tensile test

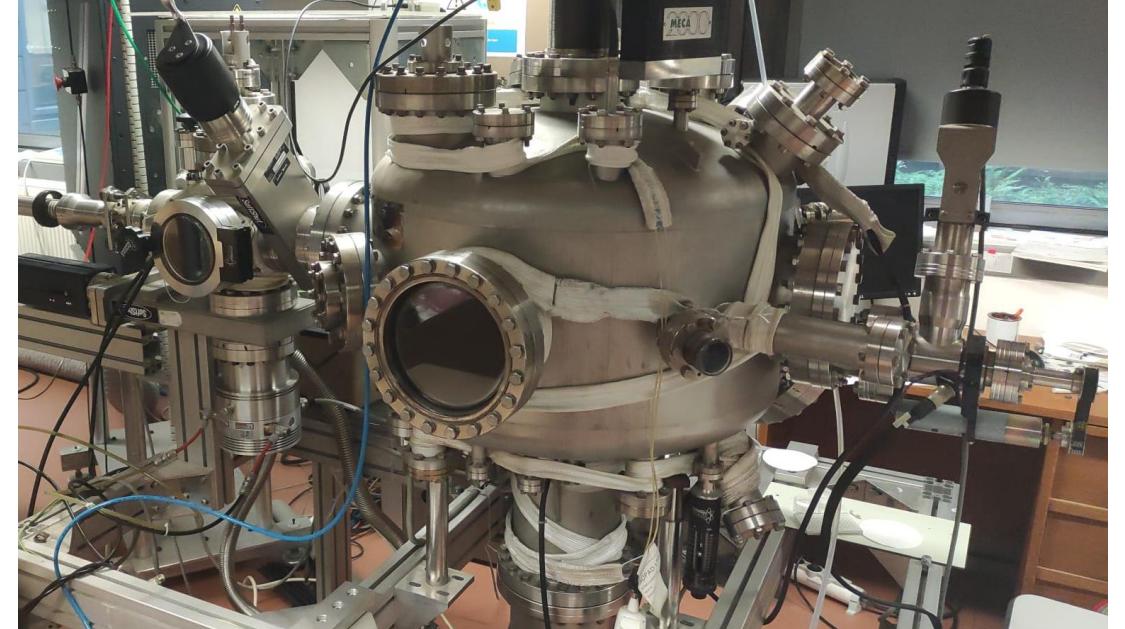


CoCrNi

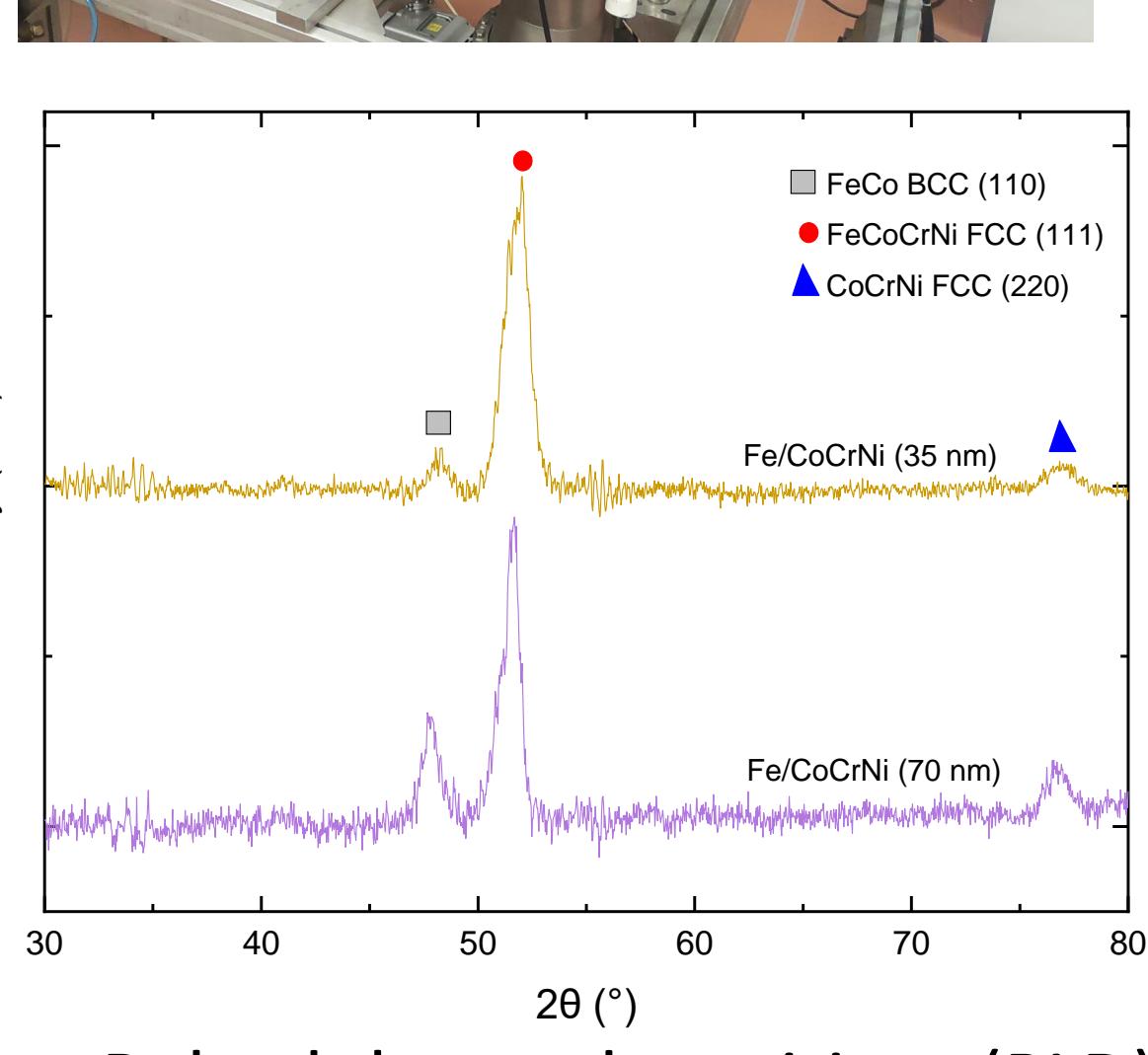
## References

- [1] F. Cao, et al., Surface and Coatings Technology, Volume 335, 2018
- [2] M.K. Kini et al., Surface & Coatings Technology 410 (2021)
- [3] P. Nagy, et al., Materials 2022, 15, 2319

### Pulsed Laser Deposition



### Multilayers of Fe/CoCrNi



### Characterization of Fe/CoCrNi multilayers

- Observation of FeCo BCC (110) and CoCrNi FCC (220) peaks
- Effects of reducing bi-layer period (FWHM increases, Domain size decreases down to 8 nm, H enhanced up to 10 GPa)
- Pulsed laser deposition (PLD) → synthesis of multicomponent nanoparticles and investigation of film growth regime.
- $\text{Pd}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  can be studied and compared to  $\text{Fe}_x(\text{CoCrNi})_{1-x}$  thin films

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