Two-phase quasi-equilibrium in \(\beta\)-type Ti-based bulk metallic glass composites

L. Zhang\(^1,2\), S. Pauly\(^2\), M. Q. Tang\(^1\), J. Eckert\(^2,3\),† & H. F. Zhang\(^1\)

The microstructural evolution of cast Ti/Zr-based bulk metallic glass composites (BMGCs) containing \(\beta\)-Ti still remains ambiguous. This is why to date the strategies and alloys suitable for producing such BMGCs with precisely controllable volume fractions and crystallite sizes are still rather limited. In this work, a Ti-based BMGC containing \(\beta\)-Ti was developed in the Ti-Zr-Cu-Co-Be system. The glassy matrix of this BMGC possesses an exceptional glass-forming ability and as a consequence, the volume fractions as well as the composition of the \(\beta\)-Ti dendrites remain constant over a wide range of cooling rates. This finding can be explained in terms of a two-phase quasi-equilibrium between the supercooled liquid and \(\beta\)-Ti, which the system attains on cooling. The two-phase quasi-equilibrium allows predicting the crystalline and glassy volume fractions by means of the lever rule and we succeeded in reproducing these values by slight variations in the alloy composition at a fixed cooling rate. The two-phase quasi-equilibrium could be of critical importance for understanding and designing the microstructures of BMGCs containing the \(\beta\)-phase. Its implications on the nucleation and growth of the crystalline phase are elaborated.

Bulk metallic glasses (BMGs) are metastable alloys, which are commonly produced through rapid solidification of metallic melts\(^1\). They generally exhibit high strengths, a large elastic limit, and good corrosion resistance because the lack of translational symmetry does not permit lattice defects such as grain boundaries or dislocations, which their crystalline counterparts usually contain\(^2\). However, BMGs generally do not exhibit any significant macroscopic plasticity in tension\(^5,6\) since the plastic deformation is highly localized in narrow regions termed shear bands\(^7,8\). In order to enhance the ductility, bulk metallic glass composites (BMGCs) composed of (a) soft crystalline phase(s) and a glassy matrix have been developed\(^6\). The ductile crystalline particles act as obstacles for shear bands and hence hamper the rapid propagation of a detrimental shear band. Instead, these heterogeneities often even multiply the number of shear bands\(^5,8\). Depending on the nature of the crystalline phase, the currently widely-studied in-situ BMGCs can be classified into two main groups\(^8\): (i) CuZr-based BMGCs containing B2 CuZr\(^10\), which precipitates during cooling and (ii) Zr/Ti-based BMGCs, in which \(\beta\)-Zr/Ti dendrites are embedded in a glassy matrix\(^17\). However, CuZr-based BMGCs have two drawbacks: they are relatively poor glass formers, which severely restricts the dimensions of the samples and, simultaneously, it is rather difficult to control the morphology (volume fraction, size and distribution of the B2 phase) of the microstructure\(^12,13\). Both factors negatively affect the reproducibility of microstructures and the respective mechanical properties\(^12,13\).

Similarly, the glass-forming ability (GFA) of the glassy matrices of Zr/Ti-based BMGCs is often also limited and the critical casting thicknesses are known to be generally below 20 mm\(^19\). More importantly, the volume fraction of the \(\beta\)-phase can be only adjusted in a relatively small range of cooling rates during Bridgman solidification\(^19\). An alternative route to tailor the microstructure is to modify the Be content of the glass-forming alloys, whose microstructure is then designed in the course of a semi-solid treatment\(^19,20\). Therefore, developing novel BMGCs comprising a glassy matrix with an exceptional high GFA is needed from a practical point of view and, simultaneously, a more advanced and detailed understanding of the solidification process in these particular BMGCs is required in order to produce novel BMGCs with custom-made microstructures.

---

\(^1\)Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 110016 Shenyang, China. \(^2\)IFW Dresden, Institute for Complex Materials, P.O. Box 27 01 16, D-01069 Dresden, Germany. \(^3\)TU Dresden, Institute of Materials Science, D-01062 Dresden, Germany. \(^†\)Present address: Erich Schmid Institute of Materials Science, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Jahnstraße 12, A-8700 Leoben, Austria; Department Materials Physics, Montanuniversität Leoben, Jahnstraße 12, A-8700 Leoben, Austria. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to H.F.Z. (email: hfzhang@imr.ac.cn) or S.P. (email: s.pauly@ifw-dresden.de)
In this work, a Ti$_{45}$Zr$_{33.0}$Cu$_{5.8}$Co$_{9.6}$Be$_{12.5}$ (at.%) alloy was developed consisting of $\beta$-Ti dendrites embedded in a glassy matrix. The Be-rich matrix (Ti$_{12.02}$Zr$_{30.01}$Cu$_{4.01}$Co$_{4.84}$Be$_{24.00}$) can congeal into glassy ingots with a weight of up to 150 g. A two-phase quasi-equilibrium between two metastable phases, i.e. the supercooled liquid and $\beta$-Ti dictates the compositions of both phases as well as the according volume fractions. Based on the lever rule, a series of BMGCs with precisely controllable fractions of $\beta$-Ti was successfully produced for alloys with crystalline volume fractions above 30%. The influence of the cooling rates on the microstructures of these BMGCs is also elucidated. The two-phase quasi-equilibrium has strong implications on designing and understanding the evolution of typical microstructures found in cast BMGCs containing the $\beta$-phase.

Results

In order to avoid listing a vast number of multicomponent alloys with only slightly varying compositions, we will use a special abbreviation for all alloys investigated in this work. The sample name indicates the expected crystalline mole fraction. "$\text{BT48}$" for example represents a composition, which contains 48% mole of crystals and 52% mole of glass. This estimation is based on the lever rule for the quasi-equilibrium phase diagram (cf. Fig. 3a). This can then be converted into volume fractions (see methods). BT0 (Ti$_{12.02}$Zr$_{30.01}$Cu$_{4.01}$Co$_{4.84}$Be$_{24.00}$) hence labels the composition of the glassy phase and BT100 represents the composition of the $\beta$-Ti dendrites (Ti$_{60.55}$Zr$_{36.11}$Cu$_{12.30}$ Co$_{1.01}$) as determined by means of wavelength-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (WDS, see Table 2). As we will see below the volume fraction of these alloys is constant for a wide range of cooling rates. Therefore we do not need to specify a particular cooling rate for these alloys.

**Microstructures of the alloy BT48 cast at different cooling rates.** The microstructures of the as-cast rods of the alloy BT48 (Ti$_{45}$Zr$_{33.0}$Cu$_{5.8}$Co$_{9.6}$Be$_{12.5}$) with diameters of 2 mm, 6 mm, 10 mm, and 20 mm, as well as of a 100 g ingot are shown in Fig. 1a–e, respectively. All five samples show a similar two-phase microstructure containing dendrites and a featureless matrix. The bright-field transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of the rod with a diameter of 6 mm (Fig. 1f) depicts the dendritic phase and the matrix at a much higher magnification. Very sharp interfaces are visible and the selected area electron diffraction image can be indexed according to $\beta$-Ti. A halo is superimposed on the diffractions spots, which indicates the presence of an amorphous phase. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) traces of all samples are shown in Fig. 1g. A glass transition (marked with arrows) precedes the exothermic crystallization events and it can be concluded that the matrix is indeed glassy. At high temperatures (above 850 K) the endothermic transformation from $\alpha$-Ti to $\beta$-Ti is detectable.

Figure 1a–e proves that the morphology of the dendrites changes with cooling rate. The faster the cooling, the finer the dendrites become. In the case of the ingot (Fig. 1e) the dendrite arms are almost circular in the cross-sectional cut. Based on these micrographs we analyzed the particle size and crystalline volume fraction as a function of cooling rate (Fig. 1h). In this work, “particle size” refers to the diameters of the secondary dendrite arms as indicated in Fig. 1b to facilitate the comparison. The average particle sizes gradually increases from 1.6 $\pm$ 0.7 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 2 mm) to 3 $\pm$ 0.9 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 6 mm) to 5 $\pm$ 0.9 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 10 mm) to 8.5 $\pm$ 1.3 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 20 mm) and eventually to 15 $\pm$ 1.5 $\mu$m in the case of the 100 g ingot. The volume fractions (for the conversion please see Methods) of $\beta$-Ti in the $\phi$ 2 mm and $\phi$ 6 mm rods are about 41.7 $\pm$ 1.5% and 48.5 $\pm$ 1.5%, respectively. While the crystalline volume fraction initially increases it remains constant within the experimental uncertainty for the rods with a diameter of 10 mm and 20 mm as well as for the 100 g ingot (52.5 $\pm$ 0.9 vol.%). This suggests that only coarsening of the $\beta$-Ti dendrites occurs above a critical cooling rate.

From secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) conducted for the rod with a diameter of 20 mm (Supplementary Fig. 1), it is clear that the dendrites are Ti-rich, Cu- and Co-lean. The Be-signal in the dendrites was measured by means of electron probe micro analyzer (EPMA) with WDS for all samples having a diameter of 6 mm and $\phi$ 2 mm and $\phi$ 1.5% and 48.5 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 6 mm) to 3 $\pm$ 0.9 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 2 mm) to 3 $\pm$ 0.9 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 6 mm) to 5 $\pm$ 0.9 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 10 mm) to 8.5 $\pm$ 1.3 $\mu$m ($\phi$ 20 mm) and eventually to 15 $\pm$ 1.5 $\mu$m in the case of the 100 g ingot. The volume fractions (for the conversion please see Methods) of $\beta$-Ti in the $\phi$ 2 mm and $\phi$ 6 mm rods are about 41.7 $\pm$ 1.5% and 48.5 $\pm$ 1.5%, respectively. While the crystalline volume fraction initially increases it remains constant within the experimental uncertainty for the rods with a diameter of 10 mm and 20 mm as well as for the 100 g ingot (52.5 $\pm$ 0.9 vol.%). This suggests that only coarsening of the $\beta$-Ti dendrites occurs above a critical cooling rate.

From secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) conducted for the rod with a diameter of 20 mm (Supplementary Fig. 1), it is clear that the dendrites are Ti-rich, Cu- and Co-lean. The Be-signal in $\beta$-Ti is very weak, suggesting that only a very small amount of Be is dissolved in $\beta$-Ti, a phenomenon commonly observed in Be-containing BMGCs. Since it is impossible to accurately determine the content of a light element like Be in the glass or the dendrites by microscopic techniques, we shall assume in the following that all Be is dissolved in the glassy matrix. The approximation of course has an impact on the estimated compositions of the glass and the Ti dendrites. But the SIMS results imply that this error in composition should be rather small and, after all, should not affect the concept of a quasi-equilibrium we want to put forward here. The other elements dissolved in the dendrites were measured by means of electron probe micro analyzer (EPMA) with WDS for all samples excluding the 2 mm rod due to its small particle size. The values are listed in Table 1. The composition of $\beta$-Ti in the rods with a diameter of 10 mm and 20 mm as well as in the 100 g ingot are almost identical. The concentration of Ti and Zr is higher and that of Cu and Co is lower compared with the composition of $\beta$-Ti in the $\phi$ 6 mm rod.

These compositional differences of the constituent phases in the case of the $\phi$ 6 mm rod and the other samples also reflect in the DSC traces (Fig. 1g). The second crystallization event (~740 K) is about 3 K lower for the 6 mm rod compared to the 10 mm, 20 mm rods and the 100 g ingot. This indicates that the composition of the matrix in the 6 mm rod might be slightly different. In addition, the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transformation peak (~860 K) detected in the rod having a diameter of 6 mm shifts by about 4 K to lower temperatures (marked by a rectangular). A lower $\alpha$-to-$\beta$ transformation temperature generally indicates that the $\beta$-Ti dendrites in the 6 mm rod contain a slightly higher amount of $\beta$-stabilizers (Cu and Co) than the other samples. This is indeed consistent with the EPMA results obtained for the other samples (Table 1). Similar differences are also observed for the DSC curve of the $\phi$ 2 mm rod. However, the almost identical DSC traces of the larger rods ($\phi$ 10 and $\phi$ 20 mm) and of the 100 g ingot suggest that the glass and dendrites are chemically identical in these samples. The composition of the glassy matrix in the 100 g ingot was also obtained by EPMA, which does not allow for the concentration of Be (Table 1). The EPMA results was further verified by considering the mass conservation for each element:

\[ C_{\beta} \cdot x + C_{\text{EPM}} \cdot (1 - 0.125 - x) = C_{\beta} , \]
where $C_{i}^{M}$ and $C_{i}^{C}$ are the concentrations of each element $i$ (Ti, Zr, Cu, Co) in $\beta$-Ti, in the glassy matrix and in the nominal composition, respectively. $0.125$ and $x$ are the Be content in the overall composition and the mole fraction of $\beta$-Ti, respectively, which has been measured from the micrographs in Fig. 1. The estimation based on all four elements (Ti, Zr, Cu and Co) yield very similar values with regard to the $\beta$-Ti mole fraction, $x$, in the 100 g ingot ($\text{Ti: } x = 47.91\%$, $\text{Zr: } x = 47.85\%$, $\text{Cu: } x = 47.88\%$, $\text{Co: } x = 48.02\%$). In other words, the EPMA results seem to be consistent. We used the mean value of $x = 47.9\%$ as the mole fraction of $\beta$-Ti phase, which is in good agreement with the measured volume fraction of $52.5 \pm 1\%$ (Fig. 1h). Applying the approximation discussed above we recalculated the composition of the glassy matrix by assuming that all Be is dissolved in the glass (Table 1). The estimated compositions of the glassy matrix and $\beta$-Ti are $\text{Ti}_{32.02}\text{Zr}_{30.13}\text{Cu}_{9.01}\text{Co}_{4.84}\text{Be}_{24.00}$ (at.%, BT0) and $\text{Ti}_{60.58}\text{Zr}_{36.11}\text{Cu}_{2.30}\text{Co}_{1.01}$ (at.%, BT100), respectively.

The present results imply that the glassy matrix is an exceptional glass former because it does not crystallize even in the 100 g ingot and it even restricts the growth of $\beta$-Ti. In order to evaluate the glass-forming ability of BT0, a $\text{Ti}_{32.02}\text{Zr}_{50.13}\text{Cu}_{4.44}\text{Be}_{24.00}$ ingot with a weight of 150 g was produced (Fig. 2a). It has a mirror-like surface and the corresponding XRD pattern (Fig. 2b) proves that it is fully amorphous. Because the cooling rate at which a 100 g ingot solidifies is equivalent to that of the cylinder with a diameter of 50 mm quenched in water or in a copper mould, BT0 is one of the best BMG formers developed so far, comparable to Vitreloy 1.

Discussion

Two-phase quasi-equilibrium. As suggested by Lin and Johnson\textsuperscript{37}, the typical cooling rate during copper mould casting can be estimated by the following equation:

$$\dot{T} = 10R^{-2}(\text{cm})$$

where $R$ and $\dot{T}$ are the sample radius and the cooling rate, respectively. This estimation yields the following cooling rates for the various samples: $1 \times 10^{3}$ $\text{Ks}^{-1}$ (φ2 mm), $1.1 \times 10^{3}$ $\text{Ks}^{-1}$ (φ6 mm), $40$ $\text{Ks}^{-1}$ (φ10 mm), $10$ $\text{Ks}^{-1}$ (φ20 mm) and $1.6$ $\text{Ks}^{-1}$ (100 g ingot). It is known that the cooling rate usually has a strong influence on the volume fraction of the $\beta$-phase in Zr/Ti-based BMGCs and the volume fractions tend to increase with lowering the cooling rates\textsuperscript{21,29}. Because the cooling rate in the 100 g ingot is more than 20 times lower than in the case of the rod
with a diameter of 10 mm, there is much more time for the precipitation of \( \beta \)-Ti. Consequently, the crystalline volume fraction should be much higher in the ingot than in the \( \phi \) 10 mm rod. Contrary to expectation, the volume fraction of \( \beta \)-Ti does not change when the cooling rate is between 40 and 1.6 K s\(^{-1}\) and only the dendrites become coarser (Fig. 1h).

A possible mechanism to explain the current findings is to assume that the system attains a quasi-equilibrium between two metastable phases during cooling. Figure 3a depicts the schematic binary phase diagram for the present alloy system. The green solid lines indicate the equilibrium phase diagram. Next to the complex mixture of equilibrium phases (e.g. \( \text{Be}_2\text{Zr} \) and \( \text{Cu}_{10}\text{Zr}_7 \)) at Cu-Co-Be-rich compositions, only \( \beta \)-Ti and the liquid phase have to be considered. As observed for most glass-forming Zr/Ti-based alloys\(^{34,36} \), the present system is a eutectic one. Besides the equilibrium lines, the red dotted lines belonging to a metastable phase diagram are displayed in Fig. 3a. The left two red dashed lines describe the temperatures at which nucleation of \( \beta \)-Ti or the other crystalline phases (\( \text{Be}_2\text{Zr} \) and \( \text{Cu}_{10}\text{Zr}_7 \)) sets in. The degree of undercooling for a given composition is then determined by the temperature difference between the equilibrium liquidus line and the metastable liquidus line. For higher cooling rates, the degree of undercooling will increase and thus the red dashed liquidus lines will shift to lower temperatures. The red dotted line at high Ti concentrations reflects the solubility of Cu, Co and Be in \( \beta \)-Ti during fast cooling. Quenching of metallic melts generally results in supersaturation by solute trapping at the early stages of crystallization\(^{38,39} \) and therefore the red dotted line is placed left of the equilibrium solidus line (Supplementary Fig. 2).

At the specified composition BT48 (Fig. 3a), \( \beta \)-Ti begins to precipitate when the melt is cooled down and intersects the red dotted line at \( T_n \). The liquid's composition is \( C_{T_n}^L \) and that of \( \beta \)-Ti is \( C_{T_n}^\beta \). Growth of the \( \beta \)-phase nuclei is controlled by atomic diffusion\(^{22,24} \). When the temperature falls below \( T_m \) the volume fraction of \( \beta \)-Ti increases quickly due to the fast atomic diffusion in the slightly undercooled liquid. The contribution of the element \( i \) to the growth velocity, \( g_i' \), is given by\(^{40} \):

\[
g_i' = g_i 1 - \exp \left( \frac{\Delta \mu_i(T)}{RT} \right).
\]
where \( \Delta \mu_i^i (T) \) is the molar chemical potential difference of the element \( i \) between the undercooled liquid and crystalline phase (here, \( \beta \)-Ti), \( \mu_0^i \) is a constant at temperature \( T \), and \( R \) is the ideal gas constant. Equation (3) is generally applied to isothermal processes. Here, we regard the continuous cooling process during solidification as a sequence of short isothermal treatments at varying temperatures.[39] Therefore, equation (3) is believed to also describe the crystallization process under non-isothermal conditions. Atomic diffusion is pronounced at high temperatures and thus the volume fraction of \( \beta \)-Ti should increase quickly. This is accompanied by a relatively fast change of the composition of the supercooled liquid from \( C_{\text{CL}}^{\beta} \theta \) to the equilibrium value, \( C_{\text{Te}}^{\beta} \). Simultaneously, the dendrites alter their composition from \( C_{\text{CL}}^{\beta} \alpha \) to the equilibrium composition, \( C_{\text{Te}}^{\beta} \) (Fig. 3a), which effectively lowers the undercooling of the melt. The composition-dependent chemical potential in both phases also changes and reduces the driving force for crystallization, \( \Delta \mu_i^i (T) \). There exists a temperature, \( T_{\nu} \), where the driving force for the precipitation of \( \beta \)-Ti vanishes:

\[
\Delta \mu_i^i (T) = \mu_0^i \theta - \mu_0^i \alpha = 0, \tag{4}
\]

i.e. the chemical potentials of element \( i \) in both phases (supercooled liquid and \( \beta \)-Ti) are equal, and the system establishes a two-phase equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 2). At \( T_{\nu} \), the compositions \( C_{\text{CL}}^{\beta} \theta \) and \( C_{\text{Te}}^{\beta} \) of both phases are located on the equilibrium lines of the phase diagram (green lines in Fig. 3a). Below the eutectic temperature, the glass should decompose into various crystalline phases (e.g. \( \beta \)-BZr and \( \text{Cu}_{10}\text{Zr}_7 \)) if the system is given sufficient time. Due to the relatively fast cooling, which we apply here, this process is suppressed as is the transformation of \( \beta \)-Ti to \( \alpha \)-Ti. These two metastable phases are retained and the green dotted lines describe their compositional changes on further cooling. Since diffusion is rather limited at these relatively low temperatures, these lines are rather steep (Fig. 3a). This is also a result of the negligible changes in the Gibbs free energy differences of both phases at very low temperatures.[41] Once a certain temperature, \( T_{\nu} \), is crossed, the compositions of the constituent phases can be assumed constant and temperature-independent. As a final step, the supercooled liquid vitrifies at the glass transition temperature, \( T_g \).

The resulting microstructure consists of two metastable phases and therefore we use the term "quasi-equilibrium" in this context. The mole ratio of both phases should then be governed by the lever rule and the composition of the supercooled liquid, which then transforms into a glass, should be \( C_{\text{CL}}^{\beta} \). This corresponds to alloy BT0 (Ti_{32.02}\text{Zr}_{30.13}\text{Cu}_{9.01}\text{Co}_{4.84}\text{Be}_{24.00}). Two-phase equilibria are usually only established for phases in their...
When their chemical potentials are identical. Metastable phase diagrams have been used to understand the forming rates (see above). The following temperatures are crucial here:

$$T_n \approx 1.3 T_g$$

Due to its propensity to precipitate $\beta$-Ti, BT48 is a poor glass former ($T_g$/$T_l \approx 0.5$) and its glass transition temperature ($T_g \approx 773 K$) is close to $T_l$/$T_g \approx 0.5$. The measured times are modified by adding (2000 K – 990 K)/(1 K s⁻¹) for the comparison with the cooling curves from 2000 K, because the critical cooling rate of BT0 for glass formation is estimated about 1 K s⁻¹. Now that the different phase fields are established, the solidification behaviour under different cooling rates can be discussed qualitatively. The cooling curves corresponding to the BT48 rods with a diameter of 2 mm and 6 mm intersect the $T_l$-line but not the $T_n$-line and thus go through the phase regions I, II, IV, and VI (Fig. 3b). Once the $T_n$-line is crossed $\beta$-Ti precipitates in the supercooled liquid. Before the composition of the supercooled liquid or the dendrites reaches the equilibrium composition, $T_l$ is traversed and the compositions and volume fractions are frozen in due to the limited mobility of atoms. At the glass transition temperature the supercooled liquid finally vitrifies and a BMGC is the outcome. In this cooling rate regime the composition and the volume fractions depend on the cooling rates. For this reason one obtains identical phases in case of rod with 6 mm in diameter but dendrites are $\beta$-richer and the glass is $\beta$-poorer compared to the rods with smaller diameters ($\phi$ 2 mm). At the same time the crystalline volume fraction is somewhat larger because the system has a larger time window for $\beta$-Ti to precipitate and the dendrite size increases as well. In contrast, the cooling curves representing the larger rods ($\phi$ 10 mm and $\phi$ 20 mm) as well as the 100 g ingot of BT48 intersect the $T_l$- and $T_n$-lines, and go through regions I, II, III, V, and VII (Fig. 3b) before the microstructure evolution is effectively halted at $T_f$. This in turn results in BMGCs in which

### Table 2

| Alloys No. | Mole Fraction x (%) | Compositions (at.%) | Expected Vol. Fraction x (%) | Measured Vol. Fraction (%) |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| BT0        | 0                   | Ti$_{132,2}$Zr$_{81,1}$Cu$_{10,1}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 0                           | 0                         |
| BT10       | 10                  | Ti$_{134,5}$Zr$_{80,3}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 11.8                        | 0                         |
| BT15       | 15                  | Ti$_{16,5}$Zr$_{10,7}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 17.5                        | 0                         |
| BT20       | 20                  | Ti$_{17,2}$Zr$_{11,5}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 23.1                        | <5                        |
| BT30       | 30                  | Ti$_{16,5}$Zr$_{11,2}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 33.9                        | 35.3 ± 2                  |
| BT40       | 40                  | Ti$_{14,5}$Zr$_{11,2}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 44.4                        | 45.1 ± 1.5                |
| BT48       | 47.9                | Ti$_{0,1}$Zr$_{18,7}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 52.4                        | 52.5 ± 1.0                |
| BT60       | 60                  | Ti$_{10,2}$Zr$_{17,7}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 64.3                        | 65.0 ± 1.0                |
| BT70       | 70                  | Ti$_{12,2}$Zr$_{16,1}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 73.7                        | 74.3 ± 0.9                |
| BT80       | 80                  | Ti$_{14,2}$Zr$_{14,1}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 82.7                        | 83.2 ± 0.8                |
| BT90       | 90                  | Ti$_{16,2}$Zr$_{12,1}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 91.5                        | 91.6 ± 0.8                |
| BT95       | 95                  | Ti$_{18,2}$Zr$_{11,1}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | 95.8                        | 96.3 ± 0.9                |
| BT100*     | –                   | Ti$_{18,2}$Zr$_{11,1}$Cu$_{12,0}$Co$_{12}$Be$_{24,0}$ | –                           | –                         |

The compositions, designed $\beta$-Ti volume fractions, and measured $\beta$-Ti volume fractions in the as-cast 10 mm rods of BTX. *BT100 is the quasi-equilibrium composition of $\beta$-Ti in the 100 g ingot of BT48.
the composition of the Ti dendrites and the glassy matrix and consequently also the respective volume fractions reach a quasi-equilibrium (Fig. 3a). Owing to the steep slopes near \( T_f \) (Fig. 3a) the compositions of \( \beta \)-Ti and the supercooled liquid remain virtually constant near \( T_f \). The same holds for the volume fractions because of the conservation of mass. Instead, the main microstructural change in region III is the coarsening of the dendrites driven by the interfacial energy, known as Ostwald ripening\(^{20,22,39}\). The cylindrical arm with a smaller diameter has a higher chemical potential. During the precipitation of \( \beta \)-Ti dendrites, the outer parts of the dendrite arms have larger diameters than the inner root parts. During ripening the root parts of \( \beta \)-Ti dissolve and then re-precipitate on the head parts, leading to a more particle-like morphology. Similarly, smaller particles have a higher chemical potential than the larger ones, causing large particles to become larger and more spherical, and smaller ones to become smaller and eventually to vanish\(^{39}\). In other words, the lower cooling rates mean more time for ripening of the dendrites. The ripening process in region III also provides the possibility to design BMGCs with various shapes and sizes of \( \beta \)-Ti (without altering the volume fractions) by simply changing the cooling rates in this regime.

Producing BMGCs with precisely controlled volume fractions of \( \beta \)-Ti. In order to test our hypothesis of a quasi-equilibrium for the present alloy system, we have synthesized a variety of alloys with compositions ranging from BT0 up to BT95 (Table 2). If the quasi-equilibrium as depicted in Fig. 3a exists than for a rod diameter above 10 mm, the volume fraction of the glassy phase and \( \beta \)-Ti should be predictable by applying the lever rule. The composition of the glass should be Ti\(_{32.02}\)Zr\(_{30.13}\)Cu\(_{9.01}\)Co\(_{4.84}\)Be\(_{24.00}\) (BT0) and that of the dendrites Ti\(_{60.58}\)Zr\(_{36.11}\)Cu\(_{2.30}\)Co\(_{1.01}\) (BT100). Therefore, the crystalline mole fraction, \( x \), in the BMGCs should be given by:

\[
C(\text{BTX}) = (1 - x) C(\text{BT0}) + x C(\text{BT100}),
\]

where \( C(\text{BT0}) \) and \( C(\text{BT100}) \) are the compositions of the glassy matrix (BT0) and \( \beta \)-Ti (BT100), respectively. These alloys are abbreviated BT\(_X\) (\( X = 100x \)) and their compositions are listed in Table 2. The expected volume fractions, \( x' \), can be calculated from the mole fractions, \( x \), by:

\[
x' = \frac{x}{x + 0.834 \times (1 - x)}. \tag{6}
\]

The details on the deduction of equation (6) can be found in the Methods section, and the calculated \( x' \) are also listed in Table 2. The microstructures for the alloys BT15 to BT95 found in rods with a diameter of 10 mm are displayed in Fig. 4a–h. The crystalline volume fractions were extracted from these micrographs. While for BT15 and BT20 only a featureless micrograph is revealed, all other alloys exhibit the typical composite microstructure consisting of dendrites embedded in a featureless matrix. The crystalline volume fractions clearly increase with increasing \( x \). Starting from BT30 there is a satisfactory agreement between the estimated crystalline volume fractions and the measured values (Table 2). The alloys BT10 to BT15 are fully amorphous and apparently the lever rule does not describe the volume fractions properly. Obviously, the precipitation of \( \beta \)-Ti is aggravated as the composition of BTX shift towards BT100, due to the composition containing less Be, Cu and Co, which stabilize the undercooled liquid\(^{33,34,36,47}\). This means the \( T_n \)-line as depicted in Fig. 3b is shifted to larger times for these compositions and the entire melt hence vitrifies at the given cooling rate. Additionally, the compositions of \( \beta \)-Ti
for $x \geq 0.40$ were measured by means of energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy attached in SEM and were found to be similar to $\text{Ti}_{0.65}\text{Zr}_{0.11}\text{Cu}_{0.30}\text{Co}_{0.05}$ (BT100).

The XRD patterns of the as-cast rods with a diameter of 10 mm of various BTX alloys are shown in Fig. 4i. As $x \leq 0.15$, no crystalline diffraction peaks were detected in the 10 mm rod of BT15, indicating a fully amorphous structure. Weak reflections of $\beta$-Ti begin to become detectable in the 10 mm rod of BT20 and its intensities increase with increasing $X$. This suggests an increasing volume fraction of $\beta$-Ti. These results are corroborated by TEM micrographs (Supplementary Fig. 3), which prove the fully glassy nature of the BT15 rod with a diameter of 10 mm and in the $\phi$10 mm rod of BT20 TEM reveals the presence of small $\beta$-Ti dendrites.

Finally, the CCT curves for the BTX shall be discussed (Fig. 5). For several alloys the $T_n$, $T_e$ and $T_x$ lines are drawn. Two cooling rates are also depicted, one for a rod with a diameter of 10 mm and for an ingot with a weight of 100 g. As $x \geq 0.3$, the cooling curve of the rod intersects the $T_x$ lines of these alloys and the outcome is a microstructure, which has attained a two-phase quasi-equilibrium: The compositions of both phases are identical in all alloys and crystalline volume fraction can be predicted (Table 2). As $x = 0.2$, however, the cooling curve of the 10 mm rod crosses the $T_x$ line at a temperature close to its nose temperature, and then quickly reaches the $T_x$ line, generating a non-equilibrium BMGCs with a very small fraction (<5%) of $\beta$-Ti (Table 2). When $X$ is even smaller (e.g. $X = 15$), the cooling curve of the 10 mm rods does not cross the $T_x$ line and a fully glassy rod can be obtained. At slower cooling (100 g ingot of BT15), yet, $\beta$-Ti precipitates with a volume fraction less than 5% (Fig. 2a and Supplementary Information) because the cooling curve representing the decomposition of the supercooled liquid into $\text{Be}_2\text{Zr}$ and $\text{Cu}_6\text{Zr}_2$, at even lower cooling rates.

The discussion above unravels that there are two cooling-rate dependent critical $\beta$-Ti mole fractions: $x^n_e$ and $x^n_c$. As $x \geq x^n_e$, the cooling curves cut through the $T_x$-lines and as $x \geq x^n_c$, the cooling curves intersect the $T_x$- and $T_e$-lines. At the same cooling rate, fully amorphous states, “non-quasi-equilibrium” BMGCs, and “quasi-equilibrium” BMGCs can be achieved as $x < x^n_e$, $x^n_e < x < x^n_c$ and $x \geq x^n_c$, respectively. In the current as-cast 10 mm rods of BTX, 0.15 $< x^n_e < 0.20$ and 0.20 $< x^n_c < 0.30$. Both $x^n_e$ and $x^n_c$ decrease with lowering the cooling rate.

In summary, a Ti-based BMGCs containing $\beta$-Ti was developed in the Ti-Zr-Cu-Co-Be system, and its glassy matrix can solidify into fully glassy ingots up to 150 g. A two-phase quasi-equilibrium is established during continuous cooling and determines the microstructural evolution in terms of composition of the constituent phases as well as their volume fractions. Also its dependence on the cooling rate can be understood by assuming this quasi-equilibrium between two metastable phases. The nature of the two-phase quasi-equilibrium and a steep liquidus line near the temperature at which diffusion is effectively suppressed, $T_d$ account for the identical volume fractions and compositions of $\beta$-Ti in the rods with a diameter of 10 mm, 20 mm rods as well as in the 100 g ingot of the alloy BT48 ($\text{Ti}_{45.7}\text{Zr}_{33.0}\text{Cu}_{5.8}\text{Co}_{3.0}\text{Be}_{12.5}$). The influence of designed $\beta$-Ti mole fractions on the microstructures of BMGCs can also be understood based on the two-phase quasi-equilibrium. By carefully modifying the composition the respective volume fractions of the composite can be predicted and composite microstructures can thus be tailored. Moreover, the size of the dendrites can be adjusted by choosing the appropriate cooling rate for a given alloy while the volume fractions remain constant. In this way, one has a large degree of freedom in designing BMGCs. We envision that the two-phase quasi-equilibrium has scientific significance for the understanding of BMGCs with various microstructures.
Methods

Sample preparation. The 100 g ingots of all alloys listed in Table 2 and the 150 g ingot of BT0 were prepared by arc melting Ti, Zr, Cu, Co, and Be pure metals (purities are over 99.9 w.t. %) under a Ti-gettered high-purity argon atmosphere. As the chemical homogeneity was achieved after re-melting four times, the melts solidified into semi-spherical ingots within the water-cooled copper crucibles. The as-cast rods with diameters of 2 mm, 6 mm, 10 mm, and 20 mm of BT48 and the as-cast rods with diameters of 10 mm of other BTx were prepared by copper-mould casting after re-arc melting the master ingots in high-purity argon atmosphere.

Characterization. The specimens were transversely cut from the as-cast rods and from the upper central part (the lowest cooling rate) of the 100 g or 150 g ingots for the characterization by means of X-ray diffraction (Philips PW1050, Cu-Kα), scanning electron microscopy (Zeiss Supra 55) combined with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (Oxford) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC, Netzsch 204F1) at a constant heating rate of 20 K min\(^{-1}\). The liquidus temperatures of BT0 and BT100 were measured clairorimetrically (Netzsch 404). The DSC isothermal time before crystallization was obtained by heating at rates of 60 K min\(^{-1}\) to and then holding at different temperatures between 610 K and 640 K using a Netzsch 204F1. The elemental mapping of the 20 mm rod of BT48 was carried out by secondary ion mass spectrometry (ION-TOF, SIMSS). The composition of the constituent phases in BT48 samples cut at different rates were quantitatively acquired by an electron probe micro analyzer (Shimadzu 1610) with a wavelength-dispersive spectroscopy (WDS). The microstructure of the 6 mm rod of BT48, the 10 mm rods of BT15 and BT20 were investigated in a transmission electron microscope (FEI Tecnai F20) with an electron energy loss spectrum (EELS) system attached. The TEM samples were prepared by ion-milling with the cooling of liquid nitrogen using a Gatan 691.

Measurement of volume fractions and particle sizes of β-Ti. We used the software Image J (http://imagej.nih.gov) to directly measure the area fraction of β-Ti from the SEM micrographs\(^{12,25}\). Supposing the area fraction of β-Ti in the cross section at height of \(h\) in a unit cubic is \(A(h)\), then the volume fraction can be obtained by the relation: \(V = \int_0^h A(h) \, dh / \int_0^1 \). In the current BMGCs, β-Ti precipitates within the liquid by homogenous nucleation which is then followed by diffusion-controlled growth. Thus β-Ti is distributed homogeneously on the micrometer-scale in the BMGCs, causing that the \(A(h)\) slightly fluctuates near the measured average volume fraction \(\bar{A}\). In this case \(V \approx \int_0^h \bar{A} \, dh / \bar{A} = \bar{A}\). This method shows good accuracy, because the fluctuations of \(A(h)\) are quite small (within 1.5%, see in Fig. 1h). Particle sizes were also measured using Image J by directly measuring the diameters of secondary arms or particles of β-Ti. We also estimate the volume fractions of β-Ti in the 10 mm rod of BT20 and the 100 g ingot of BT15 by comparing their intensities of diffraction peak (110) of the XRD patterns with that of BT95, i.e. \(0.963 \times I_{110}^{BT20}/I_{110}^{BT15}/I_{110}^{BT95} < 5\%\).

Converting mole fraction \(x\) into volume fraction \(x'\). For convenience we accept that there is one mole atoms of BMGCs and the mole fraction of β-Ti phase is \(x\). The volume of β-Ti and glassy matrix (BT0) are given by \(\bar{V}_A = x \rho_M / \rho_B\) and \(V_M = (1 - x) \rho_M / \rho_A\), respectively, where \(\rho_B = 63.996\) g mol\(^{-1}\) and \(\rho_A = 53.560\) g mol\(^{-1}\) are the molar weight of BT100 and BT0 (listed in Table 1), respectively, \(\rho_B\) and \(\rho_A\) are densities of single-crystal β-Ti and BT0, respectively, \(\rho_M = 5.471\) g cm\(^{-3}\) was obtained by the Archimedes method, and \(\rho_M = 5.456\) g cm\(^{-3}\) was calculated using \(\rho_M\) and XRD measured volume size \(V_{\text{ed}}\) of the unit cell of β-Ti by \(\rho_M = 2M_B/(N_A V_{\text{ed}})\). The relationship between \(x\) and \(x'\) is given by \(x' = V_{x'}/(V_{\bar{x}} + V_M)\), and then equation (6) was obtained by substituting corresponding values.

References
1. Greer, A. L. Metallic glasses. Science 267, 1947–1953 (1995).
2. Johnson, W. L. Bulk glass-forming metallic alloys: science and technology. MRS Bull. 24, 42–56 (1999).
3. Inoue, A. Stabilization of metallic supercooled liquid and bulk amorphous alloys. Acta Mater. 48, 279–306 (2000).
4. Schroers, J. Bulk metallic glasses. Phys. Today 66, 32–37 (2013).
5. Pauly, S., Gorantla, S., Wang, G., Kuhn, U. & Eckert, J. Transformation-mediated ductility in CuZr-based bulk metallic glasses. Nat. Mater. 9, 473–477 (2010).
6. Sarac, B. & Schroers, J. Designing tensile ductility in metallic glasses. Nat. Commun. 4, 2158 (2013).
7. Greer, A. L., Cheng, Y. Q. & Ma, E. Shear bands in metallic glasses. Mater. Sci. Eng. R 74, 71–132 (2013).
8. Schub, C., Husnagel, T. & Ramamurthy, U. Mechanical behavior of amorphous alloys. Acta Mater. 55, 4067–4097 (2007).
9. Gao, J., Sharp, J., Guan, D., Rainforth, W. M. & Todd, I. New compositional design for creating tough metallic glass composites with excellent work hardening. Acta Mater. 86, 208–214 (2015).
10. Wu, Y., Xiao, Y. H., Chen, G. L., Liu, C. T. & Lu, Z. P. Bulk metallic glass composites with transformation-mediated work-hardening and ductility. Adv. Mater. 22, 2770–2773 (2010).
11. Song, K. et al. Strategy for pinpointing the formation of B2 CuZr in metastable CuZr-based shape memory alloys. Acta Mater. 59, 6620–6630 (2011).
12. Wu, Y. et al. Formation of Cu–Zr–Al bulk metallic glass composites with improved tensile properties. Acta Mater. 59, 2928–2936 (2011).
13. Liu, Z. Q. et al. Microstructural tailoring and improvement of mechanical properties in CuZr-based bulk metallic glass composites. Acta Mater. 60, 3128–3139 (2012).
14. Gargado, P. et al. Ti–Cu–Ni shape memory bulk metallic glass composites. Acta Mater. 61, 151–162 (2013).
15. Pauly, S. et al. Microstructural heterogeneities governing the deformation of Cu47.5Zr47.5Al5 bulk metallic glass composites. Acta Mater. 57, 5445–5453 (2009).
16. Wu, F. F., Chan, K. C., Jiang, S. S., Chen, S. H. & Wang, G. Bulk metallic glass composite with good tensile ductility, high strength and large elastic strain limit. Sci. Rep. 4, 6 (2014).
17. Hays, C. C., Kim, C. P. & Johnson, W. L. Microstructure controlled shear band pattern formation and enhanced plasticity of bulk metallic glasses containing in situ formed ductile phase dendrite dispersions. Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 2901–2904 (2000).
18. Kuhn, U., Eckert, J., Mattern, N. & Schultz, L. ZrNbCuNiAl bulk metallic glass matrix composites containing dendritic bcc phase precipitates. Appl. Phys. Lett. 80, 2478–2480 (2002).
Two-phase quasi-equilibrium in β-based bulk metallic glass composites

L. Zhang et al.

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 51434008), the Strategic Priority Research Program on Space Science, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Grant No. XDA04020411, XDA04020202-11), the Program of “One Hundred Talented People” of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Chinese Scholarship Council (CSC). J.E. acknowledges additional support from the German Science Foundation (DFG) under the Leibniz Program (grant EC111/26-1), the European Research Council under the ERC Advanced Grant INTELHYB (grant ERC-2013-ADG-340025).

Author Contributions

H.F.Z. conceived the project. L.Z. and H.F.Z. carried out the experiments. L.Z. and H.F.Z. proposed the two-phase quasi-equilibrium, and S.P. and J.E. provided insightful suggestions to improve it. T.M.Q. and H.F.Z. generated schematic illustrations and wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis and discussion.

Additional Information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at http://www.nature.com/srep

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Zhang, L. et al. Two-phase quasi-equilibrium in β-type based bulk metallic glass composites. Sci. Rep. 6, 19235; doi: 10.1038/srep19235 (2016).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/