TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures……vii

List of Tables……xiii

Abbreviations…..……xv

Symbols……xvii

Preface…….……..xix

Chapter 1: Introduction and Literature Review……..1

1.1 Historical sketch.....1

1.2 Quasicrystalline materials.....2

1.3 Crystallography of quasicrystals.....4

1.3.1 Penrose tiling.....7

1.3.2 Quasi – unit cell theory 7

1.4 Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystals.....8

1.4.1 Synthesis of Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystals 13

1.4.1.1 Rapid solidification.....14

1.4.1.2 Mechanical alloying.....15

1.4.1.3 Hot pressing and spark plasma sintering 16

1.4.1.4 Coatings of Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystals.....16

1.5 Properties of quasicrystals 17

1.5.1 Physical properties 17

1.5.2 Surface characteristics.....19

1.5.3 Mechanical properties 20

1.6 Application of quasicrystals.....21

1.6.1 Light absorption and sensors.....21

1.6.2 Thermal barrier coatings 21

1.6.3 Catalyst and hydrogen storage 21

1.6.4 Strengthening of alloys.....22

1.7 High entropy alloys.....22

1.8 Aluminium based metal matrix composites.....24

1.8.1 AMCs reinforced with quasicrystals 27

1.8.2 AMCs reinforced with high-entropy alloys 38

1.9 Powder Metallurgy.....41

1.9.1 Powder production 41
1.9.2 Ball milling 43
1.9.3 Powder consolidation 43
1.10 Motivation 45
1.11 Objective of the thesis 46

Chapter 2: Materials and Experimental Details 49
2.1 Materials designation 50
2.2 Materials synthesis 51
2.2.1 Vacuum induction melting 51
2.2.2 Gas atomized Al alloy 52
2.3 Composite powder production 53
2.3.1 Vibratory ball milling 54
2.3.2 High energy ball milling 56
2.4 Powder compaction 57
2.4.1 Spark plasma sintering 57
2.4.2 Hot pressing 58
2.5 Structural Characterization 59
2.5.1 X-ray diffraction 59
2.5.2 Optical microscopy 61
2.5.3 Scanning electron microscopy 62
2.5.4 Transmission electron microscopy 62
2.6 Thermal stability 63
2.6.1 Differential scanning calorimetry 63
2.6.2 Annealing treatment 64
2.7 Physical and mechanical properties 64
2.7.1 Density measurements 64
2.7.2 Hardness 65
2.7.3 Compressive testing 66

Chapter 3: Al-Cu-Fe Quasicrystalline Matrix Composite Reinforced with Sn 67
3.1 Structural transformation of IQC-Sn milled powder 68
3.1.1 XRD analysis of IQC-Sn milled powder 69

3.1.2 TEM investigation of IQC-Sn milled powder 82
3.2 Morphology of IQC–Sn milled powder 90
3.3 Thermal stability of IQC–Sn milled powder 92
3.4 Indentation behavior of IQC–Sn milled powder 101
3.5 Microstructure and mechanical properties of IQC–Sn bulk composite 105
3.5.1 IQC-Sn composite consolidated by SPS 105
3.5.2 IQC-Sn composite consolidated by hot pressing 110
3.6 Discussion 112
3.6.1 Structural transformation during mechanical milling 113
3.6.2 Theoretical estimation of grain size during mechanical milling 116
3.6.3 Thermal stability of IQC–Sn milled powder 119
3.6.4 Toughening behavior of IQC-Sn composite 120
3.7 Conclusions 121

Chapter 4: AA 6082 Al-alloy based Metal Matrix Composite Reinforced with Al-Cu-Fe Quasicrystal 125

4.1 Phase analysis of mechanically milled Al–IQC nanocomposite powder 126
4.1.2 XRD analysis of Al-IQC nanocomposite powder 126
4.1.2 TEM investigation of Al-IQC nanocomposite powder 136
4.2 Morphology of Al-IQC nanocomposite powder 141
4.3 Spark plasma sintering of Al-IQC composite 144
4.4 Discussion 154
4.4.1 Structural and microstructural features of Al-IQC milled powder 154
4.4.2 Mechanical property and interfacial strengthening of composite 157
4.5 Conclusions 160

Chapter 5: AA 6082 Al-alloy based Metal Matrix Composite Reinforced with Non-equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA 163

5.1 Phase analysis of non–equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA 164
5.1.1 XRD analysis of HEA 164
5.1.2 TEM investigation of HEA 171
5.2 Microstructure and morphology of HEA 174
5.3 Phase analysis of AMCs reinforced with HEA 178
5.3.1 XRD of Al-HEA nanocomposite powder 180

5.3.2 TEM investigation of Al-HEA milled powder.....184
5.4 Morphology of Al-HEA milled powder 187
5.5 Thermal stability of Al-HEA milled powder.....188
5.6 Pressure-less sintering of Al-HEA composite 189
5.7 Discussion.....193
5.7.1 Phase evolution in HEA 193
5.7.2 Microstructural features and mechanical properties of Al-HEA composite 197
5.8 Conclusions.....201

Chapter 6: Summary and Suggestions for future work……..203
6.1 Summary.....203
6.1.1 Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystalline matrix composite reinforced with Sn.....203
6.1.2 Al-based metal matrix composite reinforced with Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystals 205
6.1.3 Al-based metal matrix composite reinforced with AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA 207
6.2 Suggestions for future work.....208

References……...211
List of Publications…….....239
List of Conferences Attended……..……..241

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1: (a) Bright-field image; selected area diffraction (SAD) pattern along (b) five-fold (c) three-fold [75] (d) two-fold axis of rotation in Al-Cu-Fe quasicrystal [76]. 9

Figure 1. 2: (a) Equilibrium phase diagram depicting the presence of icosahedral and other crystalline phases; (b) pseudo-binary Al-Cu-Fe phase diagram for Al-Cu-Fe IQC showing phases between ω-phase ($Al_{70}Cu_{20}Fe_{10}$) and $Al_{58}Cu_{28}Fe_{14}$ [84]; (c) TTT curve as a function of temperature for Al-Cu-Fe alloy [85]; (d) compositional range for the formation of IQC phases in Al-Cu-Fe alloy by the high cooling rate [15].....12

Figure 1. 3: (a) Temperature dependence of Al-Cu-Fe and Al-Cu-Ru quasicrystals [160]; (b) Co-efficient of friction observed for Al-based ternary quasicrystals during sliding scratch test [163]; (c) True stress-strain curve of Al-Cu-Fe IQC as a function of temperature [163]; (d) Vickers microhardness of Al-Cu-Fe IQC alloy as a function of temperature [164]. 18

Figure 1. 4: Evolution and stability of phases at the interfaces of Al–IQC composite during hot pressing [298]. 30

Figure 2. 1: Schematic of KC-0 cryobox/vial used for fragmentation of as-cast alloys...55

Figure 2. 2: Williamson – Hall plot for computing crystallite size and lattice strain. 60

Figure 2. 3: Precision lattice parameter by Bradley – Jay method. 61

Figure 3. 1: Phase analysis of (a) as-cast and annealed $Al_{62.5}Cu_{25}Fe_{12.5}$ (at %) IQC alloy and (b) as-received Sn powder; SEM micrograph of as-cast and annealed $Al_{62.5}Cu_{25}Fe_{12.5}$ (at %) IQC alloy and (d) as-received Sn powder. 69

Figure 3. 2: Phase transformation during MM of IQC-10Sn (a); Changes in the superlattice (311111) peak in FCI quasicrystal during MM in IQC-10Sn (b); Structural transformation of IQC to crystalline phases (c). 70

Figure 3. 3: Phase transformation during MM of IQC-20Sn (a); Changes in the superlattice (311111) peak in FCI quasicrystal during MM in IQC-20Sn (b); Structural transformation of IQC to crystalline phases (c). 72

Figure 3. 4: Phase transformation during MM of IQC-30Sn (a); Changes in the superlattice (311111) peak in FCI quasicrystal during MM in IQC-30Sn (b); Structural transformation of IQC to crystalline phases (c). 73

Figure 3. 5: Deconvolution of IQC-10Sn nanocomposite powder during MM showing the existence of IQC, Sn, and crystalline phase.....74

Figure 3. 6: Variation of crystallite size and lattice strain of icosahedral quasicrystal and crystalline phases i.e. $Al_{13}Fe_4$ and B2-type Al(Cu, Fe) as a function of milling time in IQC-

10Sn (a), IQC-20Sn (b), IQC-30Sn (c); Variation of crystallite size and lattice strain of Sn reinforcement in IQC-10Sn (d), IQC-20Sn (e) and IQC-30Sn (f) as a function of milling time respectively. 75

Figure 3. 7: Diffraction contrast images of IQC-10 Sn (a-c), IQC-20Sn (d-f) and IQC-30Sn (g-i); Bright field image of IQC matrix MM for 40h in IQC-10Sn (a), IQC-20Sn (d) and IQC-30Sn (g); Selected area diffraction pattern of IQC-10Sn (b), IQC-20Sn (e) and IQC-30Sn (h) corresponding to BF as shown in (a), (d) and (g) respectively; Darkfield images of IQC matrix MM for 40h in IQC-10Sn (c), IQC-20Sn (f) and IQC-30Sn (i).....77

Figure 3. 8: Diffraction contrast images of IQC – Sn nanocomposite showing the rod like Sn particles; (a), (d), and (g) bright-field image of Sn particle in IQC-10Sn, IQC-20Sn and IQC-30Sn respectively; (b), (e), and (h) SADP corresponding to BF image of Sn in IQC-10Sn, IQC-20Sn, IQC-30Sn respectively; (c), (f), and (i) dark-field image of Sn particles in IQC-10Sn, IQC-20Sn, and IQC-30Sn respectively. 79

Figure 3. 9: Phase contrast images of IQC-30Sn nanocomposite powder showing the presence of nanocrystalline B2-type phases (a & b) and co-exsistence of B2-type phase with $Al_{13}Fe_4$ phase (c & d).....80

Figure 3. 10: STEM – EDS mapping of IQC – 30Sn nanocomposite powder. 81

Figure 3. 11: SEM micrograph of IQC-10Sn (a, d), IQC-20Sn (b, e), and IQC-30Sn (c, f). 84

Figure 3. 12: Particle size distribution of IQC matrix MM for 40 h (a) IQC-10Sn, (b) IQC-20Sn, (c) IQC-30Sn; Grain size distribution of IQC matrix MM for 40 h in (d) IQC-10Sn, (e) IQC-20Sn, (f) IQC-30Sn. 85

Figure 3. 13: SEM-EDS mapping of IQC – 30Sn nanocomposite powder (a); Point EDS analysis, nominal composition, and the EDS spectrum of IQC – 30Sn (b).....87

Figure 3. 14: Dynamic differential scanning calorimetry thermogram of IQC-10Sn (a), IQC-20Sn (b) and IQC-30Sn (c) at a heating rate of 20 K/min, 30 K/min, 40 K/min and 50 K/min. 92

Figure 3. 15: Phase evolution during annealing of IQC-30Sn 40 h MM powder in the temperature range of 300˚C to 800˚C for 10h (a); Blown-up image showing phase evolution of approximant phases of IQC during annealing of IQC-30Sn 40 h MM powder in the temperature range of 300˚C to 800˚C for 10h (b).....93

Figure 3. 16: Diffraction contrast images and nano-beam diffraction (NBD) of IQC-30 Sn MM for 40h followed by annealing at 800 ˚C for 10h (a-c) and (d-f) respectively. Bright-field image of annealed IQC-30Sn (a); selected area diffraction pattern of annealed IQC-30Sn (b); Dark field images of annealed IQC-30Sn (c). NBD is showing (d) $Al_{13}Fe_4$ phase, (e) B2-type Al(Cu, Fe) phase and (f) pseudo-five fold (5-f) axis of symmetry.....94

Figure 3. 17: SEM micrograph of IQC-30Sn MM for 40 h followed by annealing treatment at 800 ˚C for 10 h. The distribution of IQC phases along with Sn particles and approximant phases (a); IQC phase along with crystalline phases at higher magnification (b); EDS spectrum of point-1 (marked in blue) in Figure 3.17 (a) representing composition near to IQC phase (c); EDS spectrum of point-3 (marked in green) in Figure 3.17 (a) representing existence of rod-like Sn particle (d). 97

Figure 3. 18: Microhardness (at an indentation load of 10 g) of IQC – Sn nanocomposite powders as a function of the duration of mechanical milling. 99

Figure 3. 19: Load versus depth of indentation plot for IQC-10Sn (a), IQC-20Sn (b) and IQC-30Sn (c) as a function of milling duration; Variation of Hardness with milling time for IQC-10, 20 & 30Sn (d). 100

Figure 3. 20: Optical micrograph showing indentation mark on the IQC – 10Sn (a, b), IQC – 20Sn (c, d), and IQC – 30 Sn nanocomposite powder MM for 20 h and 40 h (e, f). ... 101

Figure 3. 21: Phase analysis of IQC – Sn composite SPSed at 800 ℃ (1073 K). 103

Figure 3. 22: SEM micrograph of (a, d) IQC – 10Sn, (b, e) IQC – 20Sn, (c, f) IQC – 30Sn bulk composite SPSed at 800 ℃ (1073 K) at different magnification. 104

Figure 3. 23: Compressive stress-strain plot for (a) IQC – 10Sn, (b) IQC – 20Sn, (c) IQC – 30Sn bulk SPSed composite. 106

Figure 3. 24: Hardness value of (a) hot-pressed and (b) pressure-less sintered IQC-Sn bulk composite at different indentation loads. 108

Figure 3. 25: Optical micrograph showing indentation marks on as-cast and annealed IQC at a load of (a) 200 g and (b, c) 500 g. 109

Figure 3. 26: Optical micrograph showing indentation cracks in IQC – 10Sn hot-pressed composite; (a) sintered at 650 ℃ (923 K) (b) sintered at 650 ℃ (923 K) and (c & d) hot-pressed and annealed at 800 ℃ (1023 K). 109

Figure 4. 1: Phase analysis of 6082 Al alloy (a) and as-cast and annealed Al-Cu-Fe IQC alloys (b). 127

Figure 4. 2: SEM micrograph showing the morphology (a) of as received 6082 Al alloy and (b) as-cast & annealed Al-Cu-Fe IQC alloys; (c) EDS spectrum showing the chemical composition of as-cast and annealed Al-Cu-Fe IQC alloy. 128

Figure 4. 3: X-ray diffraction pattern of AA 6082 Al alloy milled for various time duration. 129

Figure 4. 4: X-ray diffraction pattern of Al-30IQC composite milled for various time duration. 130

Figure 4. 5: Phase analysis of Al-40IQC NC powder MM upto 50h (a); Structural transformation of IQC phase and approximant phases in Al-40IQC NC powder MM upto 50 h (b). 131

Figure 4. 6: Variation of crystallite size and lattice strain of (a) Al–0IQC, (b) Al–10IQC, (c) Al–20IQC, (d) Al–30IQC, (e) Al–40IQC nanocomposite powder after mechanical milling for various duration of time. 132

Figure 4. 7: Diffraction contrast images of Al-0IQC and Al-40IQC NC powder MM upto 50 h. Bright-field image of (a) Al-0IQC and (d) Al-40IQC NC powder; the SAD pattern of (b) Al-0IQC and (e) Al-40IQC NC powder; Darkfield image of (c) Al-0IQC and (f) Al-40IQC NC powder. 133

Figure 4. 8: Representative TEM image (a), corresponding SAD pattern (b), HRTEM image (c) and (d) magnified HRTEM image of Al-40IQC NC powder MM upto 50 h.. 134

Figure 4. 9: HAADF-STEM-EDS elemental map and corresponding EDS spectrum showing the distribution of Al, Cu and Fe in Al-40IQC NC powder MM upto 50 h..... 135

Figure 4. 10: SEM micrograph showing the morphology and nanostructured grains in (a, e) Al-0IQC, (b, f) Al-10IQC, (c, g) Al-20IQC, (d, h) Al-30IQC nanocomposite powder MM for 50 h. 137

Figure 4. 11: Grain size distribution of (a) Al–0IQC, (b) Al–10IQC, (c) Al–20IQC, (d) Al–30IQC nanocomposite powder mechanically milled for 50 h. 138

Figure 4. 12: (a and b) Morphology and particle size distribution of Al-40IQC MM for 50 h respectively; (c) variation of particle size w.r.t volume fraction of reinforcement; (d) variation of particle size w.r.t milling duration in Al-40IQC NC powder. 139

Figure 4. 13: Phase analysis of Al-40IQC NC powder SPSed at (a) 450 ℃ and (b) 550 ℃; Diffraction contrast image showing (c) Bright field and (d) SAD pattern of Al-40IQC composite SPSed at 550 ℃. 140

Figure 4. 14: Back-scattered SEM micrograph showing the distribution of Al matrix and reinforcement particles at different magnification for Al-40IQC NC powder SPSed at 450 ℃ (a & b) and 550 ℃ (c & d). 142

Figure 4. 15: SEM-EDS elemental map showing the distribution of Al, Fe, Cu, Mg and Si in Al-40IQC composite SPSed at 450 ℃ at the interface of matrix and reinforcement.. 144

Figure 4. 16: SEM-EDS elemental map showing the distribution of Al, Fe, Cu, Mg and Si in Al-40IQC composite SPSed at 550 ℃ at the interface of matrix and reinforcement.. 145

Figure 4. 17: Phase analysis of Al-30IQC SPSed at 300 ℃ (573 K) with a pressure of 500 MPa; (b) enlarged view showing the co-existence of Al, IQC and crystalline phases. ... 146

Figure 4. 18: BSE-SEM micrograph of Al-30IQC SPSed at 300 ℃ (573 K) with a pressure of 500 MPa.....147

Figure 4. 19: Engineering compressive stress – strain diagram of Al-40IQC SPSed at 550 ℃ (823 K).....147

Figure 4. 20: Engineering compressive stress – strain diagram of (a) Al-0IQC, (b) Al-10IQC, (c) Al-20IQC, (d) Al-30IQC composite SPSed at 300 ℃ (573 K) with a pressure of 500 MPa.....148

Figure 4. 21: Fractography of (a, b, c) Al-0IQC, (d, e, f) Al-10IQC, (g, h, i) Al-20IQC, (j, k, l) Al-30IQC SPSed at 300 ℃ (573 K) with a pressure of 500 MPa.....149

Figure 5. 1: XRD pattern of (a) as-cast and (b) powdered non-equiatomic HEA. 165

Figure 5. 2: Enlarged and de-convoluted XRD pattern showing the co-existence of B2-type phase and C_5Si_3 phase in (a, b) as-cast HEA and (c, d) powdered HEA, respectively. 166

Figure 5. 3: (a) Bright-field image and (b) selected area diffraction (SAD) pattern showing the powder particle corresponding to B2-type phase respectively; (c) Bright-field image and (d) SAD pattern showing the powder particle corresponding to Cr_5Si_3 phase respectively. 167

Figure 5. 4: (a) SEM micrograph of as-cast HEA sample, (b) SEM micrograph showing the region of EDS point analysis. (c) SEM micrograph showing the morphology of fragmented as-cast powdered HEA sample, (d) Particle size distribution of fragmented powder HEA particles; (e) EDS spectrum of as-cast HEA.....168

Figure 5. 5: SEM-EDS elemental mapping showing the distribution of alloying elements along with the presence of Cr, Si-rich region in as-cast HEA. 169

Figure 5. 6: SEM-EDS elemental mapping showing the distribution of alloying elements along with the presence of Cr, Si-rich region in as-cast powdered HEA. 170

Figure 5. 7: Phase analysis of (a) Al-10HEA nanocomposite powder MM up to 50 h; (b) enlarged image showing co-existence of Al, B2-type and Cr_5Si_3 phase. 171

Figure 5. 8: Phase analysis of (a) Al-30HEA nanocomposite powder MM up to 50 h; (b) enlarged image showing co-existence of Al, B2-type and Cr_5Si_3 phase. 172

Figure 5. 9: Variation of crystallite size and lattice strain during mechanical milling of (a) Al-10HEA, (b) Al-20HEA, (c) Al-30HEA.....173

Figure 5. 10: TEM micrograph of Al-30HEA nanocomposite showing the (a) bright-field image (b) corresponding selected area diffraction pattern, (c) dark field image, and (d) grain size distribution in nanocomposites.....175

Figure 5. 11: SEM micrograph of Al-HEA nanocomposite powder showing morphology after 50 h of MM in Al-10HEA (a, b), Al-20HEA (c,d), and Al-30HEA at different magnification. 177

Figure 5. 12: Particle size distribution of (a) Al-10HEA (b) Al-20 HEA and (c) Al-30HEA nanocomposite powder mechanically milled up to 50 h.....179

Figure 5. 13: DSC thermogram of (a) as-cast powdered non-equiatomic HEA; (b) Al-30HEA nanocomposite at a 20 K/min scan rate. 180

Figure 5. 14: In-situ XRD pattern (λ=0.15402 nm) of Al-30HEA at high temperatures. 181

Figure 5. 15: SEM micrograph of (a & d) Al-10HEA, (b & e) Al-20HEA, (c & f) Al-30HEA consolidated by pressure-less sintering. 184

Figure 5. 16: SEM-EDS mapping of Al-30HEA composite consolidated by pressure-less sintering.....185

Figure 5. 17: Load versus indentation depth plot for (a) Al-10HEA (b) Al-20HEA and (c) Al-30HEA composite; (d) variation of hardness and depth of indentation as a function of volume fraction of HEA reinforcement in Al-HEA pressure-less sintered composite....186

Figure 5. 18: Property diagram for non-equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA by ThermoCalc.....192

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1: Important binary and ternary phases in Al-Cu-Fe alloy system [60]. 10

Table 1. 2: Non-equilibrium processing routes for the synthesis of quasicrystals [60]...13

Table 1. 3: Mechanical properties of AMCs reinforced with Al-based quasicrystals. 31

Table 1. 4: Mechanical properties of AMCs reinforced with HEA particulates processed through various techniques. 39

Table 2. 1: Designation of composite synthesized in the present investigation. 50

Table 2. 2: Physical properties of elements used for the synthesis of alloys and composites. 51

Table 2. 3: Chemical composition of gas atomized 6082 Al alloy powder used for AMCs. 53

Table 2. 4: Weight fraction of matrix and reinforcement used for the synthesis of nanocomposites.....54

Table 2. 5: Protocol for mechanical milling of nanocomposite powders. 56

Table 2. 6: Processing parameters of IQC-Sn and Al-IQC composites during SPS.....58

Table 3. 1: Variation of Crystallite size and lattice strain in IQC-Sn nanocomposites. ..76

Table 3. 2: Variation of particle size and grain size in IQC-Sn nanocomposite powder. 90

Table 3. 3: Chemical composition of IQC-Sn nanocomposite powder derived from SEM-EDS. 91

Table 3. 4: Activation energy calculation for phase evolution during heating of IQC-Sn milled powder. 96

Table 3. 5: Chemical composition of corresponding to point-1, 2, and 3 as marked in Figure 3.17 (a) with blue, green, and red circles, respectively. 98

Table 3. 6: The hardness of IQC-Sn milled powder. 102

Table 3. 7: Physical and mechanical properties of IQC – Sn bulk SPSed composite. ..107

Table 3. 8: Fracture toughness of IQC–Sn hot-pressed composite.....112

Table 3. 9: Parameters for estimating minimum grain/crystallite size during MM. 118

Table 4. 1: Crystallite size and lattice strain during mechanical milling of Al – IQC nanocomposite powder. 131

Table 4. 2: Elemental composition of phases in Al-40IQC composite SPSed at 450 ℃ (723 K) and 550 ℃ (823 K). 143

Table 4. 3: Physical and mechanical property of SPSed Al-40IQC matrix composite. .151

Table 4. 4: Physical and mechanical property of Al-IQC matrix composite SPSed at 300 ℃ (573 K) with a pressure of 500 MPa. 152

Table 5. 1: Crystallite size, lattice strain, and dislocation density of the Al-HEA nanocomposite powder as a function of milling duration and volume fraction of reinforcement. 174

Table 5. 2: Elemental composition of as – cast non-equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA. 176

Table 5. 3: Hardness of Al-HEA pressure-less sintered composite. 187

Table 5. 4: Chemical enthalpy of mixing (ΔH^{mix}_{ij} , kJ/mol) of atomic pairs for non-equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA alloy following the Miedema's approach [404–406]. 190

Table 5. 5: Calculate thermodynamic and physical parameter of non-equiatomic AlSiCrMnFeNiCu HEA. 190

Table 5. 6: Physical properties of alloying elements in non-equiatomic HEA. 197

ABBREVIATIONS

QC	**Q**uasicrystal
HEA	**H**igh **E**ntropy **A**lloy
MMC	**M**etal **M**atrix **C**omposite
AMC	**A**luminium **M**atrix **C**omposite
IQC	**I**cosahedral **Q**uasicrystal
NC	**N**anocomposite
HP	**H**ot **P**ressing
VHP	**V**acuum **H**ot **P**ressing
CP	**C**old **P**ressing
CIP	**C**old **I**sostatic **P**ressing
BCC	**B**ody **C**entered **C**ubic
OM	**O**ptical **M**icroscopy
DSC	**D**ifferential **S**canning **C**alorimeter
EDS/EDX	**E**nergy **D**ispersive **X**- ray **S**pectroscopy
FCC	**F**ace **C**entered **C**ubic
FSP	**F**riction **S**tir **P**rocessing
SFSP	**S**ubmerged **F**riction **S**tir **P**rocessing
HADDF	**H**igh **A**ngle **A**nnular **D**ark **F**ield
HIP	**H**ot **I**sostatic **P**ressing
HE	**H**ot **E**xtrusion
HRTEM	**H**igh **R**esolution **T**ransmission **E**lectron **M**icroscopy
MA	**M**echanical **A**lloying
MM	**M**echanical **M**illing
HEM	**H**igh **E**nergy **B**all **M**illing
HT	**H**eat **T**reatment
PCA	**P**rocess **C**ontrol **A**gent
SEM	**S**canning **E**lectron **M**icroscopy
SLM	**S**elective **L**aser **M**elting
SPS	**S**park **P**lasma **S**intering

STEM	**S**canning **T**ransmission **E**lectron **M**icroscopy
TEM	**T**ransmission **E**lectron **M**icroscopy
VEC	**V**alence **E**lectron **C**oncentration
VIM	**V**acuum **I**nduction **M**elting
VAM	**V**acuum **A**rc **M**elting
XRD	**X**-**R**ay **Di**ffraction

SYMBOLS

A	**L**attice **P**arameter
β	**B**eta
ºC	**D**egree **C**entigrade
K	**K**elvin
N	**N**ewton
Pa	**P**ascal
MPa	**M**egapascal
GPa	**G**igapascal
θ	**T**heta
Ψ	**C**hi
δ	**D**elta
Ω	**O**mega
m	**M**eter
µm	**M**icrometer (micron)
nm	**N**anometer
at%	**A**tomic **P**ercent
wt%	**W**eight **P**ercent
mm	**M**illimeter
g	**G**ram
l	**L**itre
ml	**M**illitre
J	**J**oule
cm	**C**entimeter
h	**H**our
min	**M**inute
s	**S**econd
R	**I**deal **G**as **C**onstant
<	**L**ess than
>	**G**reater than

σ	**S**igma
Å	**A**ngstrom
λ	**W**avelength
HV	**V**ickers **H**ardness