

块体非晶合金韧塑性研究现状

赵燕春^{1,2}, 许丛郁¹, 袁小鹏¹, 何 旌¹, 寇生中^{1,2}, 李春燕^{1,2}, 袁子洲^{1,2}

(1 兰州理工大学省部共建有色金属先进加工与再利用国家重点实验室, 兰州 730050;

2 兰州理工大学材料科学与工程学院, 兰州 730050)

摘要 提高室温塑性和断裂韧性是块体非晶合金作为先进结构材料应用亟待解决的关键科学问题, 理解应力加载时的室温塑性变形机制是提高其韧塑性的前提。块体非晶合金通过高度局域化的剪切带形成和扩展而产生塑性变形, 提高其室温塑性取决于剪切带的均匀化分布程度。研究者们在该领域做了深入细致的研究工作, 如喷丸、设计高泊松比的非晶、设计具有微观起伏结构的铸态相分离非晶以及引入晶相增韧等, 使块体非晶合金的韧塑性得到有效改善。从第二相韧塑化非晶基复合材料、泊松比判据、尺寸效应、非晶表面涂层增韧、通过预变形预制多重剪切带改善塑性、冷热循环处理抗非晶合金老化等方面, 综述了块体非晶合金韧塑化的研究热点, 韧塑性判据, 控制剪切带形成、扩展和分布的方法, 指出获得良好拉伸塑性和断裂韧性仍是不同体系非晶合金的研究目标和重要发展方向, 推动着块体非晶合金作为新型功能结构材料的应用和产业化。

关键词 块体非晶合金 力学性能 韧塑性 研究现状

中图分类号: TG139.8 **文献标识码:** A **DOI:** 10.11896/j.issn.1005-023X.2018.03.018

Research Status of Plasticity and Toughness of Bulk Metallic Glass

ZHAO Yanchun^{1,2}, XU Congyu¹, YUAN Xiaopeng¹, HE Jing¹, KOU Shengzhong^{1,2},
LI Chunyan^{1,2}, YUAN Zizhou^{1,2}

(1 State Key Laboratory of Advanced Processing and Recycling of Non-ferrous Metals, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050; 2 College of Material Science and Technology, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050)

Abstract How to enhance room-temperature plasticity and toughness have been obstacles for advanced functional structural applications of bulk amorphous alloy. Understanding of the plastic deformation mechanism under loading at room temperature is a precondition for plasticity and toughness improvements. Formation and propagation of highly localized shear bands produce the plastic deformation of bulk amorphous alloy. And to increase the room temperature plasticity depends on how to make the uniform distribution of the shear band. A thorough and detailed research in the field have been done and obtained different methods for plasticity and toughness improvements, such as shot peening, high Poisson's ratio of amorphous alloy system design, as cast phase-separated amorphous alloy system with microstructural fluctuation, introduction of crystalline phase, and so on. In this paper, the research hot spot, the plastic toughness criterion, the method of finding the formation and expansion of the block amorphous alloys are reviewed from six aspects, that is, the second phase toughened amorphous matrix composites, Poisson's ratio criterion, size effect, surface modifications, preforming multiple shear bands improves preform plasticity, and thermal cycling induced rejuvenation, etc. The paper also points out that to obtain excellent tensile ductility and fracture toughness, is the research object and important development direction of different amorphous alloy systems, and promotes the application and industrialization of bulk amorphous alloy as a new type of functional structural material.

Key words bulk metallic glass, mechanical property, plasticity and toughness, research status

0 引言

块体非晶合金(Bulk metallic glass, BMG)的力学性能优异, 与常用工业材料如钢、钛合金、二氧化硅、木材、高分子的强度和弹性极限比较, 晶态材料的弹性极限一般均小于 1%, 高分子和非晶合金的弹性极限高达 2% 以上, 同时非晶合金的断裂强度超过 1 GPa, 弹性储能密度约为晶态材料的八倍。这种同时具有高强度和极大弹性极限的特性, 使非晶合金表现出优异的综合力学性能, 其作为结构材料具有广阔的应用

前景, 引起了人们的关注和重视^[1]。

BMG 内部结构为玻璃态, 不存在晶态材料中的位错、晶界等缺陷, 因此具有高的强度和硬度, 远高于同成分体系晶态金属。如 Co 基 BMG 的断裂强度高达 6 GPa, Co-Fe-Ta-B 组元间的混合焓较高, 原子键合力强, 团簇密堆性高, 表现出优异的力学性能^[2]。非晶钢的断裂强度高达 3.6 GPa, 是常用的结构钢 Q235(抗拉强度为 375~500 MPa)、Q345(抗拉强度为 470~630 MPa)的 6~10 倍。Ti 基 BMG 的断裂强度超过 3 GPa, Zr 基 BMG 的断裂强度约为 2 GPa, Mg 基 BMG

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(51661017; 51551101; 51571105; 51661016); 甘肃省杰出青年基金(17JR5RA108); 兰州市科技发展计划(2014-2-9)

赵燕春: 女, 1984 年生, 博士, 副教授, 研究方向为金属凝固理论、复合材料开发与性能 E-mail: yanchun_zhao@163.com

的断裂强度约为 1.0 GPa,均显著优于同合金系的晶态金属^[3-4]。

1 块体非晶合金的韧塑性

由于 BMG 原子排列呈长程无序、短程有序结构,变形时缺乏常规晶体金属材料的位错和滑移等加工硬化机制,高度局域化的剪切行为使得 BMG 的室温塑性和断裂韧性较低,如何提高其室温塑性和断裂韧性成为 BMG 研究与应用中的关键问题。近年来,人们针对这一问题做了深入细致的研究工作,提出了多种增韧方法,诸如喷丸^[5]、设计高泊松比的 BMG^[6]、设计具有微观起伏结构的铸态相分离 BMG^[7]、引入晶相增韧^[8-9]等,这些方法使 BMG 的韧塑性都得到了有效改善。理解应力加载时的室温塑性变形机制是提高 BMG 韧塑性的前提。金属玻璃通过高度局域化的剪切带的形成和扩展而发生塑性变形,因此,提高金属玻璃的室温塑性取决于剪切带在整个试样中均匀分布的程度^[10-14]。科研工作者们做了大量工作,寻找控制剪切带形成和扩展的方法以及 BMG 的韧塑性判据。

2 韧塑性研究现状

2.1 第二相塑化 BMG 基复合材料

第二相的引入方法有两种:外加法和内生法。如图 1 所示,内生法即原位自生,是通过设计使 BMG 偏离最佳非晶形成能力的合金成分点而得到复合材料;或通过控制冷速、铸造凝固过程,在非晶基体原位析出具有一定尺寸、形貌和分布范围的塑性相,如纳米晶、准晶、树枝晶和马氏体相等^[15-16]。晶态塑性相的剪切模量应低于非晶基体,且具有一定的尺寸和弥散分布才能有效增韧基体。

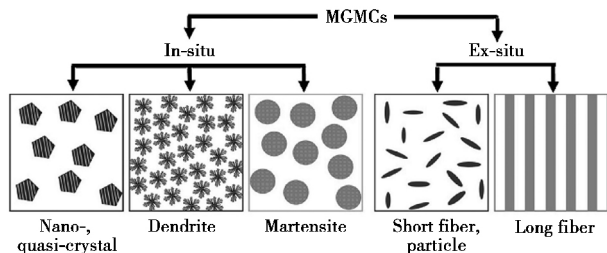


图 1 金属玻璃基复合材料的分类^[15]

Fig.1 Classification of metallic glass matrix composites^[15]

2000 年,Johnson 等通过在 Vit1 中添加高熔点的 Nb,制备了 $Zr_{56.2}Ti_{13.8}Nb_{5.0}Cu_{6.9}Ni_{5.6}Be_{12.5}$ 非晶复合材料,使非晶基体上原位自生树枝晶的压缩应变达到 8%,且在压缩时表现出显著的加工硬化特征(图 2),这是非晶增塑研究领域的重要突破^[3,17]。在变形过程中,枝晶的析出能够阻碍剪切带的扩展,并促进剪切带增殖形成多重剪切带,且参与局域变形的非晶相体积增加,耗散更多的弹性能,使得 BMG 韧塑性显著提高。另一方面,第二相本身也能够通过位错的滑移进行能量耗散和塑性变形,从而进一步提高整个材料的塑性^[3]。近十几年来,研究者们不断提出新的增韧方法,推动了非晶复合材料的应用和发展。

Hofman^[18]在 Johnson 设计的非晶复合材料的基础上进行成分调整,并提出了半固态处理工艺。该工艺是对晶态塑

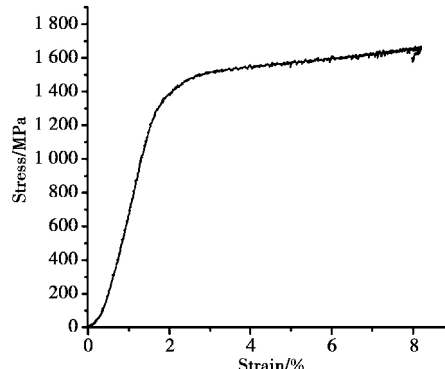
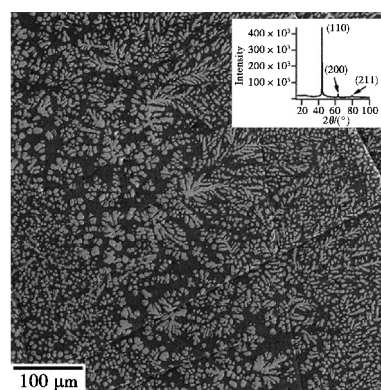


图 2 $Zr_{56.2}Ti_{13.8}Nb_{5.0}Cu_{6.9}Ni_{5.6}Be_{12.5}$ 的原位自生复合材料的组织和压缩应力应变曲线^[17]

Fig.2 Microstructure and compressive mechanical properties of $Zr_{56.2}Ti_{13.8}Nb_{5.0}Cu_{6.9}Ni_{5.6}Be_{12.5}$ in-situ amorphous composite^[17]

性相的尺寸和分布进行控制,通过将 BMG 基复合材料加热至固液两相区保温,使得先析出相粗化并生长至几百微米,而残余液体快冷后仍为非晶基体。采用该工艺可有效延缓剪切带的扩展,制备得到的 $Zr_{38.3}Ti_{32.9}Nb_{7.3}Cu_{6.2}Be_{15.3}$ 和 $Zr_{39.6}Ti_{33.9}Nb_{7.6}Cu_{6.4}Be_{12.5}$ BMG 基复合材料的拉伸塑性分别高达 10.8%和 13.1%。

Das 等^[19]研究了具有室温大塑性的 $Cu_{47.5}Zr_{47.5}Al_5$ 非晶合金,在塑性变形过程中发生 $B2 \rightarrow B19'$ 马氏体相变,保持高强度的同时表现出加工硬化特性。Wu 等^[20-21]通过控制成分含量和冷却速度,制备了具有显著加工硬化特性和拉伸塑性的 $B2-ZrCu$ + 非晶基体的 $Zr_{48}Cu_{47.5}Co_{0.5}Al_4$ BMG 复合材料。非晶基体中原位析出了过冷奥氏体相,在应力加载或形变时会发生马氏体相转变,对玻璃基体增强增韧的同时使复合材料表现出加工硬化特性,即相变诱发塑性 (Transformation-induced plasticity, TRIP) 效应。Pauly 等^[22]制备了高强高韧 $Ti_{50}Cu_{41}Ni_9$ 试样,铸态组织中除了非晶晶体、奥氏体相,还存在热致马氏体相、少量的 $TiCu$ 和 $Ti_2(Cu, Ni)$ 析出相,压应力加载时发生了 $B2-Ti(Ni, Cu) \rightarrow B19'-Ti(Ni, Cu)$ 马氏体相变,压缩塑性达到 27.9%,屈服强度和断裂强度分别为 1 154 MPa 和 2 010 MPa,力学行为和相变特征受析出相与基体的结合程度影响。Churyumova 等^[23]研究了 $Ni-Cu-Ti-Zr$ 非晶基复合材料,铸态组织仅为非晶基体相 + $cP2 (B2)-(Ni, Cu)(Ti, Zr)$ 相,拉应力作用下形变诱导 $B2 \rightarrow B19'$ 相变对非晶基体增强增韧,并存在明显的屈服平台。研究结果证实,TRIP 效应能够有效改善块体非晶合金的室温脆性和应变软化行为。

微纳米晶增韧 BMG 的报道主要与第二相尺寸有关。剪切带厚度约为 10~50 nm,如果第二相的尺寸小于剪切带厚度,则只能阻碍剪切带内部的原子运动,使剪切带变窄而增强基体。如果第二相的尺寸大于或与剪切带厚度相当,则能够有效阻碍单一剪切带的扩展并使剪切带增殖形成多重剪切带,有效增韧基体。

非晶/非晶复合材料是通过成分设计使具有正的混合焓的组元在凝固过程中产生相分离。通过不同原子间结合力形成了成分、密堆性不同的团簇。其中,原子密堆性高、结合力强的富集区为硬相,而结合力较弱的为软相,由此产生“微观不均匀性”。这种双相非晶微纳米尺度的不均匀性在外力加载时能够阻碍剪切带的扩展并促进剪切带增殖,从而提高 BMG 的韧塑性。

外加法主要包括三种工艺:(1)将高熔点的纤维、颗粒、丝等加入非晶熔体中并通过铸造获得 BMG 基复合材料;(2)将高熔点的纤维、颗粒、丝等加入到具有强非晶形成能力的合金粉末中,通过热压烧结法获得 BMG 基复合材料;(3)通过退火或者强变形使 BMG 部分晶化,第二相可为球晶或树枝晶、准晶、微纳米晶等。外加法相对于内生法而言工艺复杂,而复合相的组分含量、与基体的界面结合强度、尺寸大小和塑性的关系复杂,更难以控制^[3,15]。

2.2 泊松比判据

早在 1975 年,Chen 等提出了金属玻璃的韧塑性与泊松比之间有关联^[24]。Schroers 等的报道发现 Pt_{57.5}Cu_{14.7}Ni_{5.3}-P_{22.5} BMG 泊松比 $\nu=0.4$,其室温压缩塑性变形量高达 20%。Lewandoski 等研究了不同体系的 BMG,总结了弹性模量比、泊松比与断裂韧性之间的关系。如图 3 所示,弹性模量 G 与 B (G, B 分别为剪切模量和体积模量)的比值小于 0.42,或者泊松比 $\nu>0.32$ 时, BMG 的韧性显著提高,即存在韧脆转变临界值^[25]。BMG 的泊松比越大,材料断裂前吸收的能量越高,韧塑性越好。因此,泊松比可用来衡量 BMG 的塑性变形能力,即非晶塑性的泊松比判据。汪卫华等通过泊松比判据,开发了具有室温超塑性的 Zr-Ti-Cu-Al 系 BMG,其压缩应变高达 160%,且强度高达 1.7 GPa。根据该判据,国内外学者开发出多种具有室温超塑性的新型 BMG 成分体系^[4,26-27]。但是,这一判据并不是本征性的,而是经验判据,因此,泊松比判据和成分体系以及结构的关联性仍需进一步深入研究。

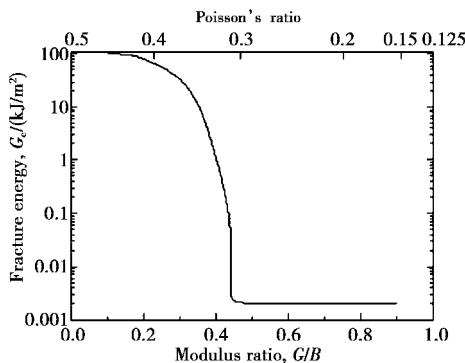


图 3 断裂韧性和弹性模量比、泊松比之间的关系^[25]
Fig.3 Relationship among fracture toughness, elasticity modulus ratio and Poisson's ratio^[25]

2.3 尺寸效应

在 BMG 加载时,几何约束会影响剪切带的形成和扩展,从而影响塑性行为^[28]。Conner 等研究发现,在弯曲实验中,剪切带间距与试样的厚度密切相关(图 4)^[29-30]。试样厚度越小,剪切带密度越大,塑性越好(图 5)。当厚度小于 1 mm 时,Zr 基非晶甚至不会表现出断裂行为,其原因也与自由体积的增加以及剪切带的增殖和扩展受阻有关。尺寸效应也适用于微观尺度,如 Guo 等^[31]对 Zr-Cu-Al-Ni-Ti BMG 做了原位拉伸 TEM 测试,发现在纳米尺度(厚度约为 100 nm),金属玻璃表现出均匀变形和约为 23%~45%的大塑性,而同样成分的块体试样则表现为宏观脆性。这是由于裂纹尖端塑性区尺寸大于 1 μm ,远大于纳米尺度试样,使其表现为均匀变形^[29]。

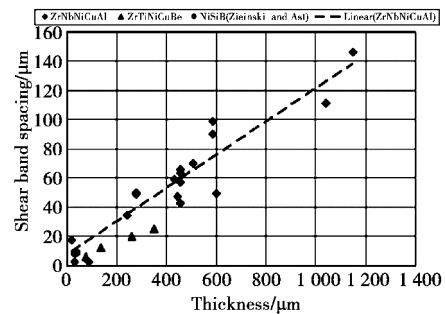


图 4 样品厚度对弯曲加载时剪切带间距的影响^[28]
Fig.4 Effect of sample thickness on shear bands space under bend loading^[28]

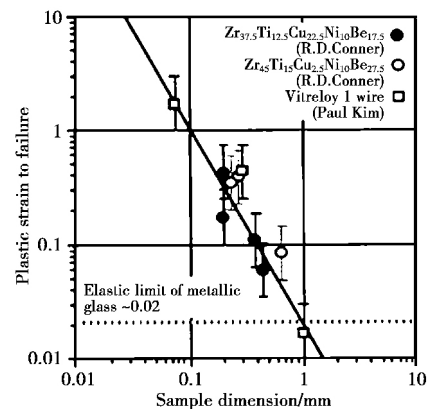


图 5 样品尺寸对塑性应变的影响^[29]
Fig.5 Effect of sample size on plastic strain^[29]

2.4 通过预变形预制多重剪切带改善塑性

非晶合金的塑性变形能力与剪切带的数量和剪切变形量控制有关,剪切带数目越多、剪切变形量越大,则非晶合金的塑性变形能力越大^[32]。在压缩载荷下,多重剪切带的产生以及剪切带的滑移分枝、互相交叉阻滞行为有效防止了非晶合金沿单一剪切带发生迅速断裂^[33-34],能够有效提高材料的塑性。因此,通过预变形来预制多重剪切带可改善塑性,如有学者对冷轧塑性变形后的 BMG 进行弯曲实验,发现合金的塑性明显提高^[35]。轧制后玻璃组织出现变形区和非变形区,即软区和硬区,且轧制塑性变形过程中自由体积增加、原子间结合力降低、临界剪切应力减小,预先形成了大量密集

均匀的剪切带,在重新压载时预形成的剪切带被激活增殖使得 BMG 的宏观塑性显著提高^[36-39]。另有研究报道,一些体系的冷轧试样在重新压载时有纳米晶在剪切带^[40]上或者玻璃基体^[41-44]中大量析出,从而引起剪切带的增殖和扩展行为的变化,可显著提高材料的塑性。另外,对非晶表面进行处理(如加上封套、加压或者引入表面缺陷等)是通过外加条件促使剪切带的形成和扩展行为的变化,并耗散能量来提高 BMG 的塑性^[3]。如汪卫华、Greer 等对 Zr 基金属玻璃进行喷丸处理,引入表面残余压应力,促进剪切带的增殖并阻碍其扩展,大大提高了 BMG 的压缩塑性,如图 6 所示^[44]。

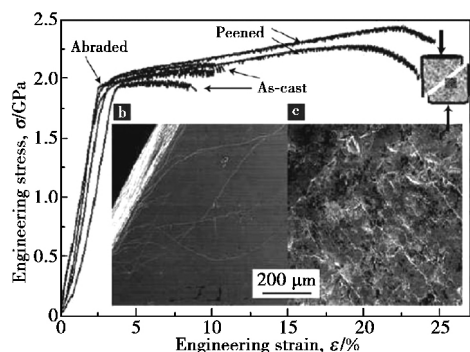


图 6 喷丸表面处理对 Zr 基金属玻璃塑性的提高^[44]

Fig.6 Plasticity improvement of Zr-based metallic glass by shot peening surface treatment^[44]

2.5 非晶表面涂层增韧

Qiu 等^[45]在 $Zr_{41.2}Ti_{13.8}Cu_{12.5}Ni_{10}Be_{22.5}$ (Vit.1) 非晶表面电镀不同厚度的金属铜层,21 μm 和 80 μm 电镀铜层的存在使得合金的强度分别提高了 1% 和 3%,塑性由 0.6% 提高到 1.8% 和 2.2%。Chen 等^[46]在 $Zr_{57}Al_{10}Ni_8Cu_{20}Ti_5$ 非晶表面电镀 88 μm 左右的铜层后,其塑性由 2% 显著提高至 20%。Nieh 等^[47]指出非晶表面涂层的存在有效抑制了压缩、弯曲等条件下非晶剪切带的局域化,促进多重剪切带的产生,进而提高非晶的塑性,但对于拉伸条件下的作用机制需要进一步研究。Ren 等^[48-49]利用电镀和化学镀相结合的手段在成分为 Vit.1 非晶合金表面镀 Ni 和 Ni-P 双层膜,制备了软硬相间的 Ni-P/Ni/Vit.1“非晶-晶体-非晶”的三明治结构非晶合金复合材料,其室温下的最大塑性可达 21.3%,是未镀膜 Vit.1 非晶合金塑性的 11.2 倍,有效提高了非晶合金的室温塑性。

2.6 冷热循环处理抗非晶合金老化

该工艺是将非晶合金置于液氮或液氩中进行深冷处理后快速升温至室温,经过数十次热处理循环后,非晶合金的硬度下降,而压缩塑性显著提高^[50]。如图 7 所示,直径为 1.5 mm 的 $Zr_{62}Cu_{24}Fe_5Al_9$ 合金试样经 338 K 至 77 K 温度区间的热循环处理后,塑性由铸态的 4.9% 提高到 7.6%。如图 8 所示,该合金的压缩塑性表现出明显的尺寸效应,但随着冷热循环处理次数的增加,不同尺寸的试样的压缩塑性均显著增加,而显微硬度降低。研究结果表明,通过冷热循环处理可以有效调控非晶合金中的流动单元,提高非晶合金的抗老化能力。汪卫华研究组提出了流动单元(Flow units)模型,这种纳米尺度的类液体区域具有较低的原子堆积密度,较低

的硬度和模量,较高的能态,在加载形变中有利于剪切带的产生和增殖,因此,经过热循环处理之后流变单元的数量显著增加,可有效提高非晶合金的宏观塑性^[3,50]。

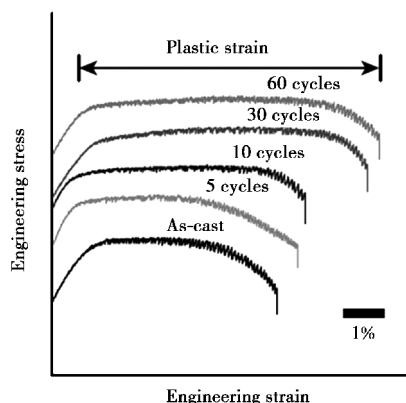


图 7 $Zr_{62}Cu_{24}Fe_5Al_9$ BMG 经热循环处理后的压缩塑性^[50]

Fig.7 Compressive plasticity of $Zr_{62}Cu_{24}Fe_5Al_9$ BMG after thermal cycling^[50]

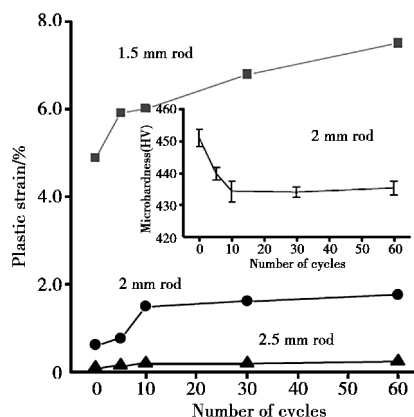


图 8 $Zr_{62}Cu_{24}Fe_5Al_9$ 不同尺寸试样经热循环处理后的压缩塑性^[50]

Fig.8 Compressive plasticity of $Zr_{62}Cu_{24}Fe_5Al_9$ BMG with different dimensions after thermal cycling^[50]

3 结语

提高室温塑性和断裂韧性一直是块体非晶合金作为先进结构材料应用亟待解决的关键问题。研制出具有明显拉伸塑性的非晶合金被认为是非晶合金材料领域的“圣杯”^[3]。非晶合金的研究过程充满了挑战和荆棘,但已有很多令人瞩目的成果,现今已涌现出了一大批非晶研究工作者,开发了 Pd 基、Pt 基、Au 基、Zr 基、Cu 基、Ti 基、Fe 基、Ni 基、Co 基、Al 基、Ca 基、稀土基等 20 余种非晶合金体系,临界尺寸达到厘米级。为推动非晶合金的应用和产业化,获得良好拉伸塑性和断裂韧性仍是不同非晶合金体系未来的研究目标和重要发展方向。

参考文献

- 1 Telford M. The case for bulk metallic glass[J]. Materials Today, 2004,7(3):36.
- 2 Wang J, Li R, Hua N, Zhang T. Co-based ternary bulk metallic

- glasses with ultrahigh strength and plasticity[J]. *Journal of Materials Research*, 2011, 26: 2072.
- 3 Wang W H. The nature and properties of amorphous matter[J]. *Progress in Physics*, 2013, 33(5): 177 (in Chinese).
汪卫华. 非晶态物质的本质和特性[J]. *物理学进展*, 2013, 33(5): 177.
- 4 Wang W H. The elastic properties, elastic models and elastic perspectives of metallic glasses[J]. *Progress in Materials Science*, 2012, 57: 487.
- 5 Cao Q P, Liu J W, Yang K J, et al. Effect of pre-existing shear bands on the tensile mechanical properties of a bulk metallic glass [J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2010, 56: 1276.
- 6 Liu Y H, Wang G, Wang R J, et al. Super plastic bulk metallic glasses at room temperature[J]. *Science*, 2007, 315: 1385.
- 7 Chen L Y, Fu Z D, Zhang G Q, et al. New class of plastic bulk metallic glass[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2008, 100(7): 075501.
- 8 Zhang H F, Li H, Wang A M, et al. Synthesis and characteristics of 80 vol.% tungsten (W) fibre/Zr based metallic glass composite[J]. *Intermetallics*, 2009, 17(12): 1070.
- 9 Chen G, Bei H, Cao Y, Toyoda Y. Enhanced plasticity in a Zr-based bulk metallic glass composite with in situ formed intermetallic phases[J]. *Applied Physics Letters*, 2009, 95: 081908.
- 10 Bian X L, Li J, Wang G. Intermittent plastic flow of Mg-based metallic glass under nanoindentation[J]. *Materials China*, 2014, 33(5): 265 (in Chinese).
卞西磊, 李洁, 王刚. 纳米压入下镁基非晶合金的间歇性塑性流动[J]. *中国材料进展*, 2014, 33(5): 265.
- 11 Eckert J, Das J, Pauly S, et al. Mechanical properties of bulk metallic glasses and composites[J]. *Journal of Materials Research*, 2007, 22(2): 285.
- 12 Chen M W. Mechanical behavior of metallic glasses: Microscopic understanding of strength and ductility[J]. *Annual Review of Materials Research*, 2008, 38: 445.
- 13 Schuh C A, Hufnagel T C, Ramamurty U. Mechanical behavior of amorphous alloys[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2007, 55(12): 4067.
- 14 Yuan X P, Kou S Z, Zhao Y C, et al. Microstructure and mechanical properties of $(\text{Cu}_{0.7}\text{Fe}_{0.3})_{88-x}\text{Al}_{12}\text{Zr}_x$ by semi-solid processing[J]. *Chinese Journal of Rare Metals*, 2014, 38(6): 1011 (in Chinese).
袁小鹏, 寇生中, 赵燕春, 等. 半固态处理对 $(\text{Cu}_{0.7}\text{Fe}_{0.3})_{88-x}\text{Al}_{12}\text{Zr}_x$ 非晶复合材料组织和力学性能的影响[J]. *稀有金属*, 2014, 38(6): 1011.
- 15 Qiao J, Jia H, Liaw P K. Metallic glass matrix composites [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering R: Reports*, 2016, 100: 1.
- 16 Eckert J, Das J, Pauly S, et al. Processing routes, microstructure and mechanical properties of metallic glasses and their composites [J]. *Advanced Engineering Materials*, 2007, 9(2): 443.
- 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 dispersion[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2000, 84(13): 2901.
- 18 Hofmann D C, Suh J Y, Wiest A, et al. Designing metallic glass matrix composites with high toughness and tensile ductility [J]. *Nature*, 2008, 451(28): 1085.
- 19 Das J, Tang M B, Wang W H, et al. "Work-hardenable" ductile bulk metallic glass[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2005, 94: 205501.
- 20 Wu Y, Xiao Y H, Chen G L, et al. Bulk metallic glass composite with transformation-mediated work-hardening and ductility [J]. *Advanced Materials*, 2010, 22(25): 2770.
- 21 Wu Y, Wang H, Wu H H, et al. Formation of Cu-Zr-Al bulk metallic glass composites with improved tensile properties[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2011, 59: 2928.
- 22 Gargarella P, Pauly S, Song K K, et al. Ti-Cu-Ni shape memory bulk metallic glass composites[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2013, 61: 151.
- 23 Churyumov A Y, Bazlov A I, Solonin A N, et al. Structure and mechanical properties of Ni-Cu-Ti-Zr composite materials with amorphous phase[J]. *Physics of Metals and Metallography*, 2013, 114(9): 773.
- 24 Chen H S, Krause J T, Coleman E. Elastic constants, hardness and their implications to flow properties of metallic glasses[J]. *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*, 1975, 18(2): 157.
- 25 Zhang Y, Greer A L. Correlations for predicting plasticity or brittleness of metallic glasses[J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2007, 434-435: 2.
- 26 Wang W H. Family traits[J]. *Nature Materials*, 2012, 11: 275.
- 27 Wang W H. Correlation between relaxation and deformation in metallic glasses[J]. *Journal of Applied Physics*, 2011, 110: 053521.
- 28 Simon Pauly, Jayanta Das, Cécile Duhamel, et al. Martensite formation in a ductile $\text{Cu}_{47.5}\text{Zr}_{17.5}\text{Al}_5$ bulk metallic glass composite[J]. *Advanced Engineering Materials*, 2007, 9(6): 487.
- 29 Conner R D, Li Y, Nix W D, et al. Shear band spacing under bending of Zr-based metallic glass plates[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2004, 52(8): 2429.
- 30 Conner R D, Johnson W L, Paton N E, et al. Shear bands and cracking of metallic glass plates in bending[J]. *Journal of Applied Physics*, 2003, 94(2): 904.
- 31 Guo H, Yan P F, Wang Y B, et al. Tensile ductility and necking of metallic glass[J]. *Nature Materials*, 2007, 6(10): 735.
- 32 Liu Na, Cai Hongnian, Wang Lu, et al. Behavior of multiple shear bands in Zr-based bulk metallic glass under quasi-static compressive loading [J]. *Transactions of Beijing Institute of Technology*, 2006(10): 916 (in Chinese).
刘娜, 才鸿年, 王鲁, 等. Zr 基非晶合金准静态压缩下的多重剪切带行为[J]. *北京理工大学学报*, 2006(10): 916.
- 33 Hufnagel T C, Schuh C A, Falk M L. Deformation of metallic glasses: Recent developments in theory, simulations, and experiments [J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2016, 109: 375.
- 34 Yang G N, Shao Y, Yao K F. The shear band controlled deformation in metallic glass: A perspective from fracture[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2016, 6: 21852.
- 35 Lee M H. Deformation-induced microstructural heterogeneity in monolithic $\text{Zr}_{44}\text{Ti}_{11}\text{Cu}_{9.8}\text{Ni}_{10.2}\text{Be}_{25}$ bulk metallic glass[J]. *Physica Status Solidi-Rapid Research Letters*, 2009, 3(2-3): 46.
- 36 Yokoyama Y. Ductility improvement of Zr-Cu-Ni-Al glassy alloy[J]. *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*, 2003, 316(1): 104.
- 37 Wang J G, Zhao D Q, Pan M X, et al. Mechanical heterogeneity and mechanism of plasticity in metallic glasses[J]. *Applied Physics Letters*, 2009, 94(3): 31904.
- 38 Chen M, Inoue A, Zhang W, et al. Extraordinary plasticity of ductile bulk metallic glasses[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2006, 96(24): 245502.
- 39 Boucharat N, Hebert R, Rosner H, et al. Nanocrystallization of amorphous $\text{Al}_{88}\text{Y}_7\text{Fe}_5$ alloy induced by plastic deformation[J]. *Scripta Materialia*, 2005, 53(7): 823.

- 40 Lee J C. Deformation-induced nanocrystallization and its influence on work hardening in a bulk amorphous matrix composite[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2004, 52(6): 1525.
- 41 Lee S W, Huh M Y, Fleury E, et al. Crystallization-induced plasticity of Cu-Zr containing bulk amorphous alloys[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2006, 54(2): 349.
- 42 Lee S W, Huh M Y, Chae S W, et al. Mechanism of the deformation-induced nanocrystallization in a Cu-based bulk amorphous alloy under uniaxial compression[J]. *Scripta Materialia*, 2006, 54(8): 1439.
- 43 Lee J C, Kim Y C, Ahn J P, et al. Enhanced plasticity in a bulk amorphous matrix composite: Macroscopic and microscopic viewpoint studies[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2005, 53(1): 129.
- 44 Zhang Y, Wang W H, Greer A L. Making metallic glasses plastic by control of residual stress[J]. *Nature Materials*, 2006, 5: 857.
- 45 Qiu S B, Yao K F. Novel application of the electrodeposition on bulk metallic glasses[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2008, 255(5): 3454.
- 46 Chen W, Chan K C, Yu P, et al. Encapsulated Zr-based bulk metallic glass with large plasticity[J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2011, 528(6): 2988.
- 47 Nieh T G, Yang Y, Lu J, et al. Effect of surface modifications on shear banding and plasticity in metallic glasses: An overview[J]. *Progress in Natural Science: Materials International*, 2012, 22(5): 355.
- 48 Meng M M, Gao Z P, Ren L W, et al. Improved plasticity of bulk metallic glasses by electrode position[J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2014, 615: 240.
- 49 Ren L W, Yang F Q, Jiao Z M, et al. Plasticity enhancement in Ni-P amorphous alloy/Ni/Zr-based metallic glass composites with a sandwich structure[J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2015, 643: 175.
- 50 Ketov S V, Sun Y H, Nachum S, et al. Rejuvenation of metallic glasses by non-affine thermal strain[J]. *Nature*, 2015, 524(7564): 200.

(责任编辑 汪禹汛)

(上接第 466 页)

- 50 Zhang G X, Ren B, Zhao R F, et al. Effects of aging treatment on microstructure and mechanical properties of $\text{Cu}_x\text{CrFeNiAl}$ high-entropy alloys[J]. *Special Casting & Nonferrous Alloys*, 2015, 35(4): 440 (in Chinese).
张国玺, 任波, 赵瑞锋, 等. 时效处理对 $\text{Cu}_x\text{CrFeNiAl}$ 高熵合金组织与硬度的影响[J]. *特种铸造及有色合金*, 2015, 35(4): 440.
- 51 Tang Q H, Zhao Y G, Cai J B, et al. Effect of aging treatment on microstructures and mechanical properties of $\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ high-entropy alloy[J]. *Nonferrous Metals (Extractive Metallurgy)*, 2011(4): 47 (in Chinese).
唐群华, 赵亚光, 蔡建宾, 等. 时效处理对 $\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ 高熵合金微观组织和力学性能的影响[J]. *有色金属(冶炼部分)*, 2011(4): 47.
- 52 Wang F J, Zhang Y, Chen G L, et al. Cooling rate and size effect on the microstructure and mechanical properties of AlCoCrFeNi high entropy alloy[J]. *Journal of Engineering Materials & Technology*, 2009, 131(3): 034501.
- 53 Görecki K, Bala P, Cios G, et al. The influence of cooling rate during crystallization on the effective partitioning coefficient in high-entropy alloys from Al-Ti-Co-Ni-Fe system [J]. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, 2016, 47(7): 3257.
- 54 Otto F, Dlouhy A, Somsen C, et al. The influences of temperature and microstructure on the tensile properties of a CoCrFeMnNi high-entropy alloy[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2013, 61(15): 5743.
- 55 Wang S H. Effects of processing on the microstructural and mechanical properties of CoCrFeNiCu high entropy alloys[D]. Beijing: Beijing University of Science and Technology, 2011 (in Chinese).
王水华. 多种工艺对 CoCrFeNiCu 高熵合金显微组织和力学性能的影响[D]. 北京: 北京科技大学, 2011.
- 56 Wang Z, Gao M C, Ma S G, et al. Effect of cold rolling on the microstructure and mechanical properties of $\text{Al}_{0.25}\text{CoCrFe}_{1.25}\text{Ni}_{1.25}$ high-entropy alloy [J]. *Materials Science & Engineering A*, 2015, 645: 163.
- 57 Fan T Y, Tang Q H, Chen W Z, et al. Effects of plastic deformation on microstructure and mechanical properties of $\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{FeCoCrNi}$ high-entropy alloy [J]. *Journal of Materials Science and Engineering*, 2013, 31(2): 258 (in Chinese).
范太云, 唐群华, 陈文哲, 等. 塑性变形对 $\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{FeCoCrNi}$ 高熵合金组织结构和性能的影响[J]. *材料科学与工程学报*, 2013, 31(2): 258.
- 58 Huang Y N, Tang Q H, Dai P Q. Effects of rolling deformation on microstructure and properties of $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ high-entropy alloy [J]. *Materials for Mechanical Engineering*, 2015, 39(8): 51 (in Chinese).
黄艺娜, 唐群华, 戴品强. 轧制变形对 $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ 高熵合金显微组织和性能的影响[J]. *机械工程材料*, 2015, 39(8): 51.

(责任编辑 李敏)