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Solid state material

(nanometric solid state materials with piezo characteristics)

SOLID STATE MATERIAL

Technology field

The invention relates to processes for the treatment of solid state materials, including steels, structural alloys, semiconductor materials, dielectrics, ferrites, piezo-ceramic materials etc., with the aim of imparting improved characteristics to them. It can also be used for the treatment of components (articles).

Prior art

One of the known directions in the treatment of solid state materials with the aim of improving their characteristics is to provide for the presence in the surface layer of the material of certain additives to improve specific characteristics of the material, in particular, its strength.

There is a known solid state material (USSR Authorship Certificate No. 1220104), the layer of which close to the surface contains an admixture of gold as an additive.

The problem with this material is insufficient strength, due to the absence of regular ordering of the crystalline lattice in the regions close to the surface.

There is a known solid state material (V.M. Parashchenko, M.M. Rakhmankulov and A.P. Tsisin, "Technology of casting under pressure", Moscow: Metallurgiya, 1996, p. 187), the layer of which close to the surface contains an admixture of boron, carbon, sulfur, chromium or aluminium as an additive.

The problem with this material is also the absence of regular ordering of the crystalline lattice in the regions close to the surface.

There is a known piezo-ceramic material (USSR Authorship Certificate No. 1172906) on the basis of a solid solution of oxides of zirconium, lead and barium, the layer of which close to the surface contains an enhanced concentration of lead (by 0.5-0.8% overall), which leads to the formation of additional surface centres of crystallisation.

However, this material too has insufficient strength, due to the absence of regular ordering of the crystalline lattice of the monocrystalline grains in the surface layers.

Substance of the invention

One of the aims of the invention is to raise the strength of the material by the three-dimensional ordering of the initial crystalline structure of the material in its layers close to the surface.

Another aim solved by this invention is to improve a specific characteristic of the material, namely the magnitude of acoustic losses, which is fundamentally significant for piezo-ceramic materials.

These problems are solved by the creation of a structure in the layer close to the surface of the solid state material which is new in principle.

This structure consists of pores of nanometric cross section formed in the surface layer of the material, with diameter up to 200 nm, and filaments of nanometric cross section (up to 200 nm) located in the pores, made of another material or of the same material.

For the initial material for producing the material with this surface layer structure, any solid state crystalline ceramic material (including solid composite mixtures) can be used. The initial material may be a conductor (e.g. copper, nickel, titanium, steel) or a semiconductor (e.g. silicon, gallium arsenide).

The formation of a "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure facilitates a significant reduction in the level of acoustic losses of the solid state material and an increase in its strength due to the three-dimensional ordering of the crystalline structure along the boundaries of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structures. For piezo-active materials, this effect leads to an increase in the quantity of domains, the polarisation vector of which is aligned normally to the surface of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure.

Such metals as silver, gold, platinum or copper should be used as the material for the filaments for piezo-ceramics.

Another object of the invention is a process for the treatment of solid state material consisting of forming the said "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure in its surface layer. In this, the formation of the nanopores can be achieved by the electrical erosion treatment of the surface of the blank of the material, and the filling of them with nanofilaments by local ion precipitation of the filament material.

A further object of the invention is a process for the treatment of finished components (articles) of solid state materials by forming the said "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure in the surface layer.

Examples of the implementation of the invention.

Example 1. Piezo-ceramic with metal filaments laid in pores.

Nanopores are formed on one of the endfaces of a piezo-ceramic blank produced by standard technology (pressed piezo-ceramic charge with binder is fired at temperature 1450°C and gradually cooled) by the electrical erosion method using a first probe of point diameter 20 nm, made of antimony sulfoiodide (SSbI), by supplying pulses of negative polarity (pitch of treatment - 600 nm, modifying voltage 4 V; treatment time for each pore - 400 nsec). A second probe, made of silver (point diameter 10 nm) is then used, with pulses of positive polarity supplied, to form nanofilaments of Ag in the formed nanopores by the method of local ion precipitation (pitch of treatment - 600 nm; modifying voltage 2 V; treatment time for each pore 600 nsec). The positioning of the first and second probes is carried out with the aid of a scanning tunnel microscope. The concentration of pores averaged 3 pores per μm^2 .

A piezo-ceramic plate treated by the described method was subjected to study for strength (breaking strain). This was 3100 n/mm², whereas the strength of an analogous plate which had not been subjected to this treatment was 2200 n/mm².

The electromechanical coupling coefficient, which is inversely proportional to the value of the acoustic losses in the material, increased from 0.71 to 0.85.

Example 2. Metal with semiconductor filaments laid in the pores.

The initial material is tungsten. Pores of cross section 10-200 nm are formed in the surface of the tungsten to a depth of 100-1000 nm. The pores are filled with filaments of length 100-1000 nm, cross section 10-200 nm. The concentration of pores averages 3 pores per μm^2 . The filament material is silicon.

The strength of studied tungsten wire without the use of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure was 3600 n/mm². With the use of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure, the strength after treatment was 4400 n/mm². The coefficient of acoustic losses in the material was thereby reduced on average by 20%.

Example 3. Metal with dielectric filaments laid in the pores.

The initial material is tungsten. Pores of cross section 10-200 nm are formed in the surface of the tungsten to a depth of 100-1000 nm. The pores are filled with filaments of length 100-1000 nm and cross section 10-200 nm. The concentration of pores averages 3 pores per μm^2 . The filament material is sulfur.

The strength of studied tungsten wire without the use of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure was 3600 n/mm². With the use of the "nanofilament laid in nanopore" structure, after treatment, the strength was 4100 n/mm².

The coefficient of acoustic losses in the material was thereby reduced on average by 20%.



CLAIM

1. Treatment process for solid state materials, *characterised* in that it includes the following operations:
 - the provision of a blank of solid state material;
 - the formation of pores at least in the surface layer of the blank material;
 - the filling of the said pores with a different material or with the same material as that of the blank.
2. Process in accordance with claim 1, *characterised* in that the material filling the pores is given the form of filaments.
3. Process in accordance with claim 2, *characterised* in that several nanofilaments are placed in each pore.
4. Process in accordance with claims 2 and 3, *characterised* in that the pores in the material and the filaments placed in them have a diameter of up to 200 nm.
5. Process in accordance with claims 2-4, *characterised* in that the pores are formed in the material by electrical erosion treatment, and the filling of them is carried out by local ion precipitation of the filament material.
6. Process in accordance with any of claims 1-5, *characterised* in that the material being treated is a ceramic material, and the pore-filling material is metal.
7. Process in accordance with claim 6, *characterised* in that the material being treated is piezo-ceramic.
8. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is silver.
9. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is gold.
10. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is platinum.
11. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is copper.





12. Process in accordance with any of claims 1-5, *characterised* in that the material being treated is metal, and the material for filling the pores is a semiconductor material.
13. Process in accordance with any of claims 1-5, *characterised* in that the material being treated is metal, and the material for filling the pores is a dielectric material.
14. Process for treating components, comprising:
- the formation of pores at least in the surface layer of the material from which the part being treated is made;
 - filling the said pores with solid state material different from or the same as the material of the component.
15. Process in accordance with claim 14, *characterised* in that the material filling the pores is given the form of filaments.
16. Process in accordance with claim 15, *characterised* in that the pores in the material of the component and the filaments placed in them have a diameter of up to 200 nm.
17. Process in accordance with claims 14-16, *characterised* in that the pores are formed in the material of the component by electrical erosion treatment, and the filling of them is carried out by local ion precipitation of the filament material.
18. Process in accordance with any of claims 14-17, *characterised* in that the component being treated is made of a ceramic material, and the pore-filling material is metal.
19. Process in accordance with claim 18, *characterised* in that the component being treated is made of piezo-ceramic.
20. Process in accordance with claim 19, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is silver.
9. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is gold.
10. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is platinum.
11. Process in accordance with claim 7, *characterised* in that the material for filling the pores is copper.

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24. Process in accordance with any of claims 14-17, *characterised* in that the component being treated is made of metal, and the material for filling the pores is a semiconductor material.
25. Process in accordance with any of claims 14-17, *characterised* in that the component being treated is made of metal, and the material for filling the pores is a dielectric material.
26. Solid state material, *characterised* in that pores are formed at least in the surface layer of the material, and filaments of a different material are placed in them.
27. Solid state material, *characterised* in that pores are formed at least in the surface layer of the material, and filaments of the same material are placed in them.
28. Material in accordance with claim 26 or 27, *characterised* in that the said pores and filaments have a diameter of 10 to 200 nm.
29. Material in accordance with claim 28, *characterised* in that the pores have a depth from 100 to 1000 nm.
30. Material in accordance with claim 28, *characterised* in that it is a ceramic material, and the filaments filling the pores are made of metal.
31. Material in accordance with claim 30, *characterised* in that it is piezo-ceramic.
32. Material in accordance with claim 31, *characterised* in that the filaments filling the pores are made of silver.
33. Material in accordance with claim 31, *characterised* in that the filaments filling the pores are made of gold.
34. Material in accordance with claim 31, *characterised* in that the filaments filling the pores are made of platinum.
35. Material in accordance with claim 31, *characterised* in that the filaments filling the pores are made of copper.
36. Material in accordance with claim 26, *characterised* in that it is metal, and the filaments filling the pores are made of a semiconductor material.
37. Material in accordance with claim 26, *characterised* in that it is metal, and the filaments filling the pores are made of a dielectric material.

