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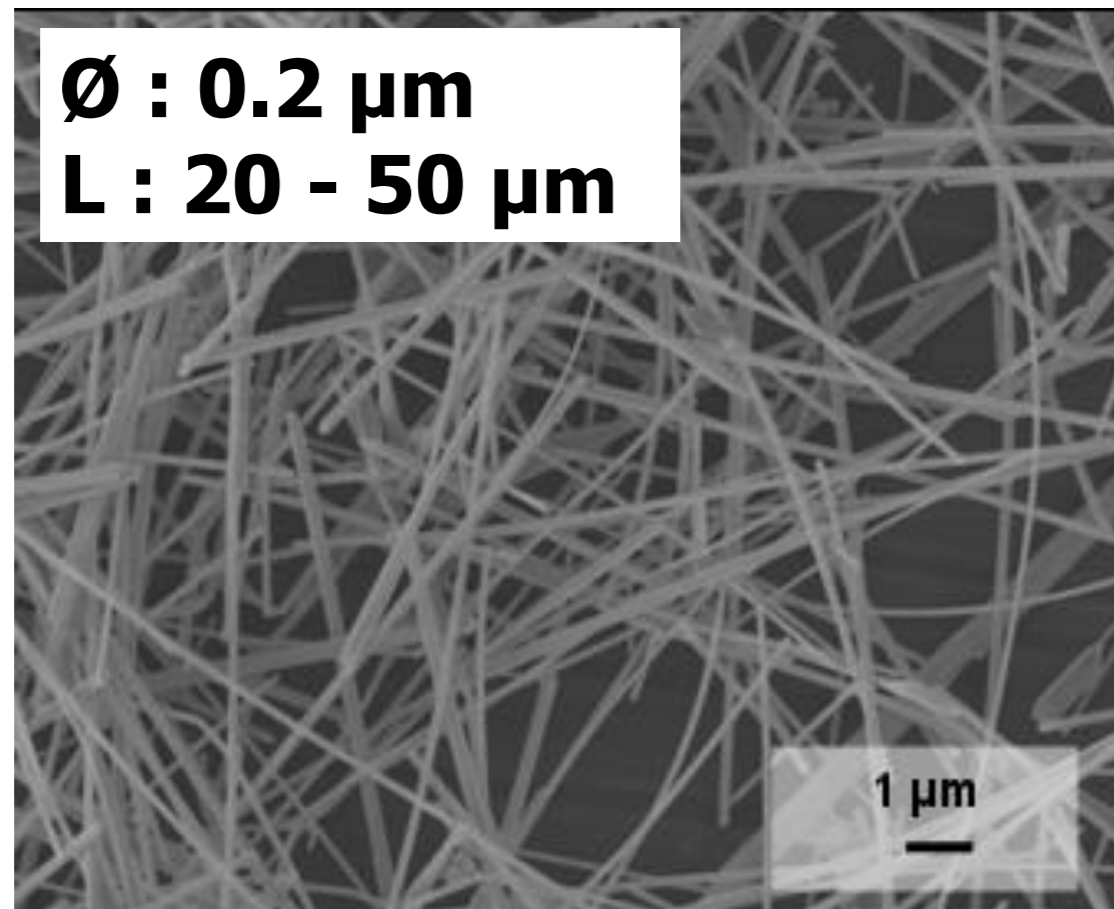
A. Proietti

## Ag nanowires - Cu composite wires for non-destructive pulsed fields : importance of avoiding the formation of a Ag/Cu alloy relative to the electrical resistivity and the tensile strength

### COMPOSITE POWDERS

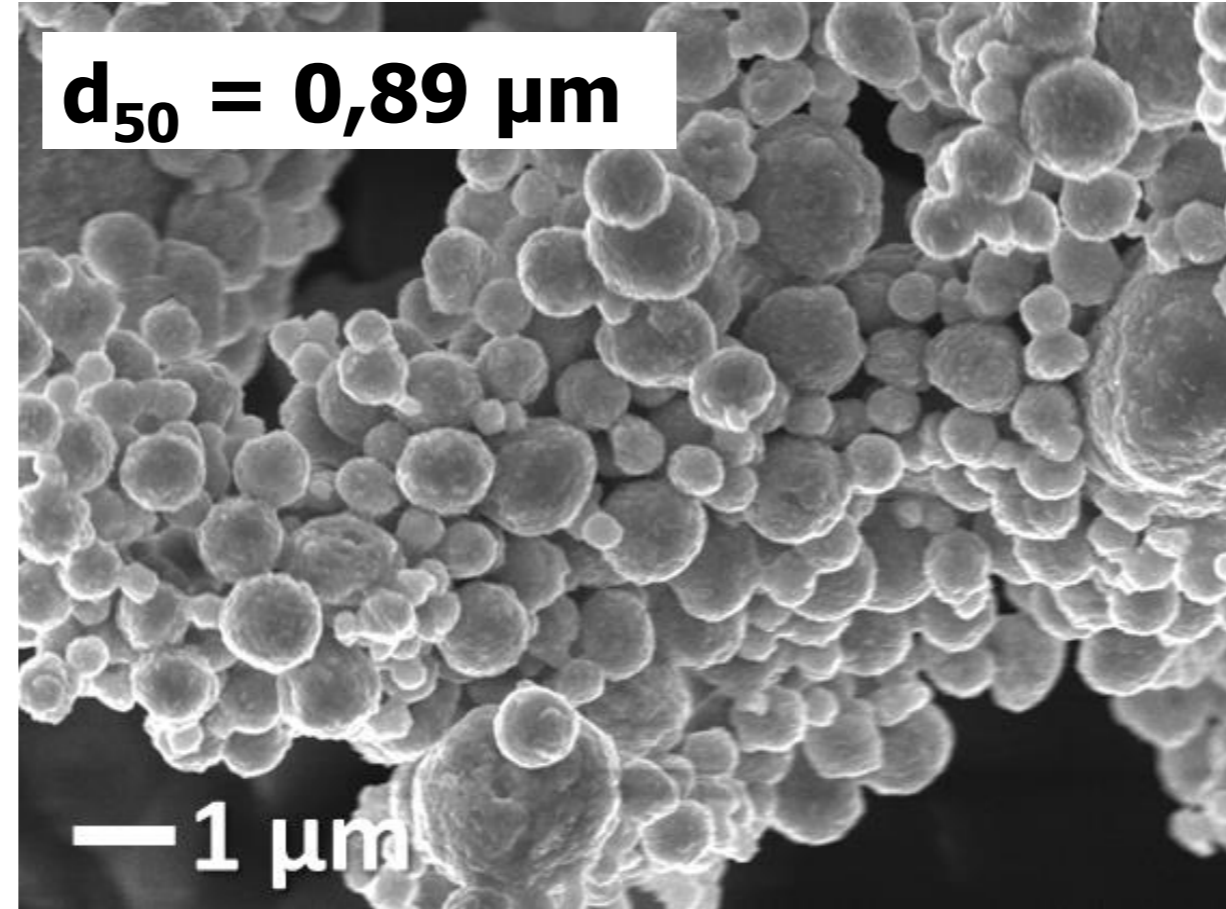
Lab made (CIRIMAT)  
Ag nanowire (99.9999 %)

Ø : 0.2 µm  
L : 20 - 50 µm

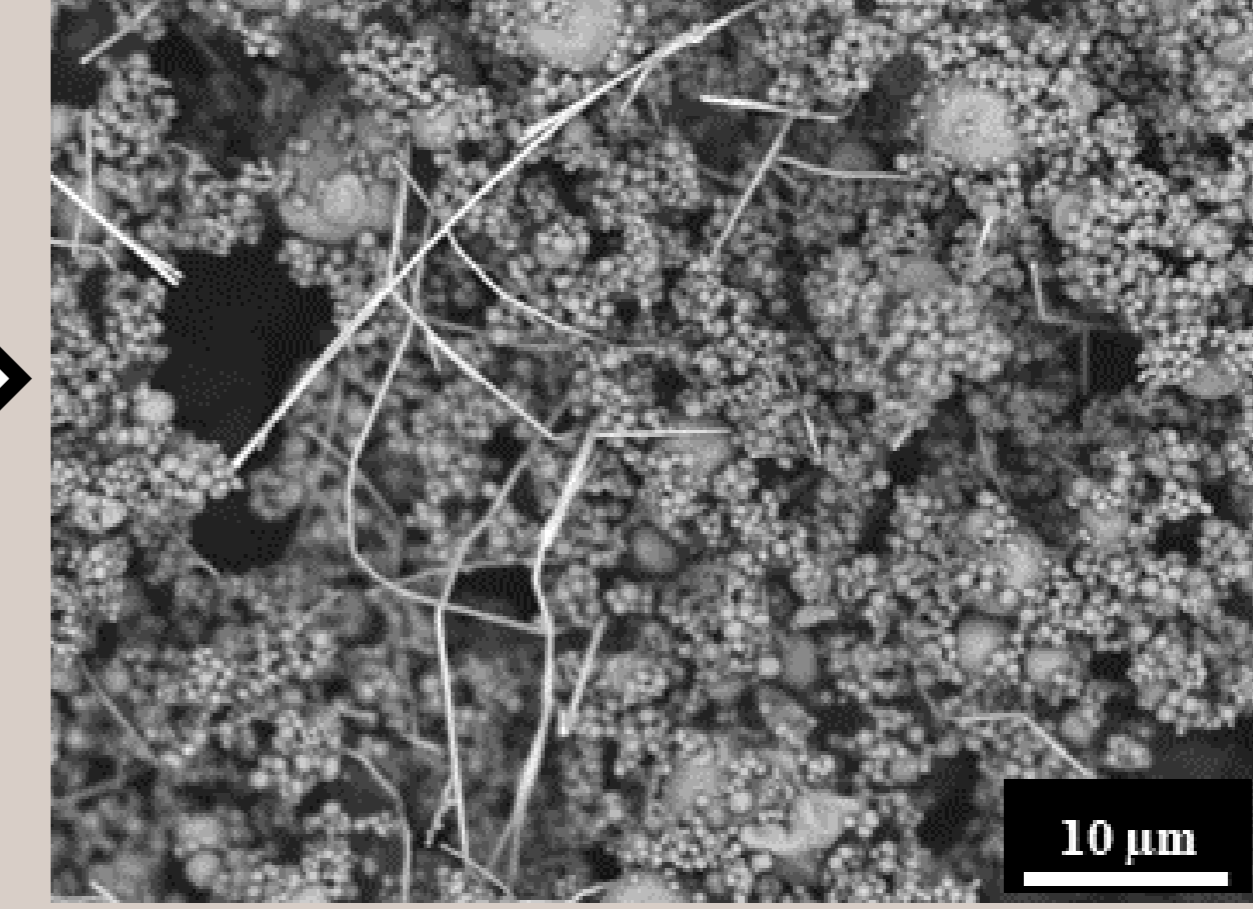


Commercial spherical  
Cu powder (99.99 %)

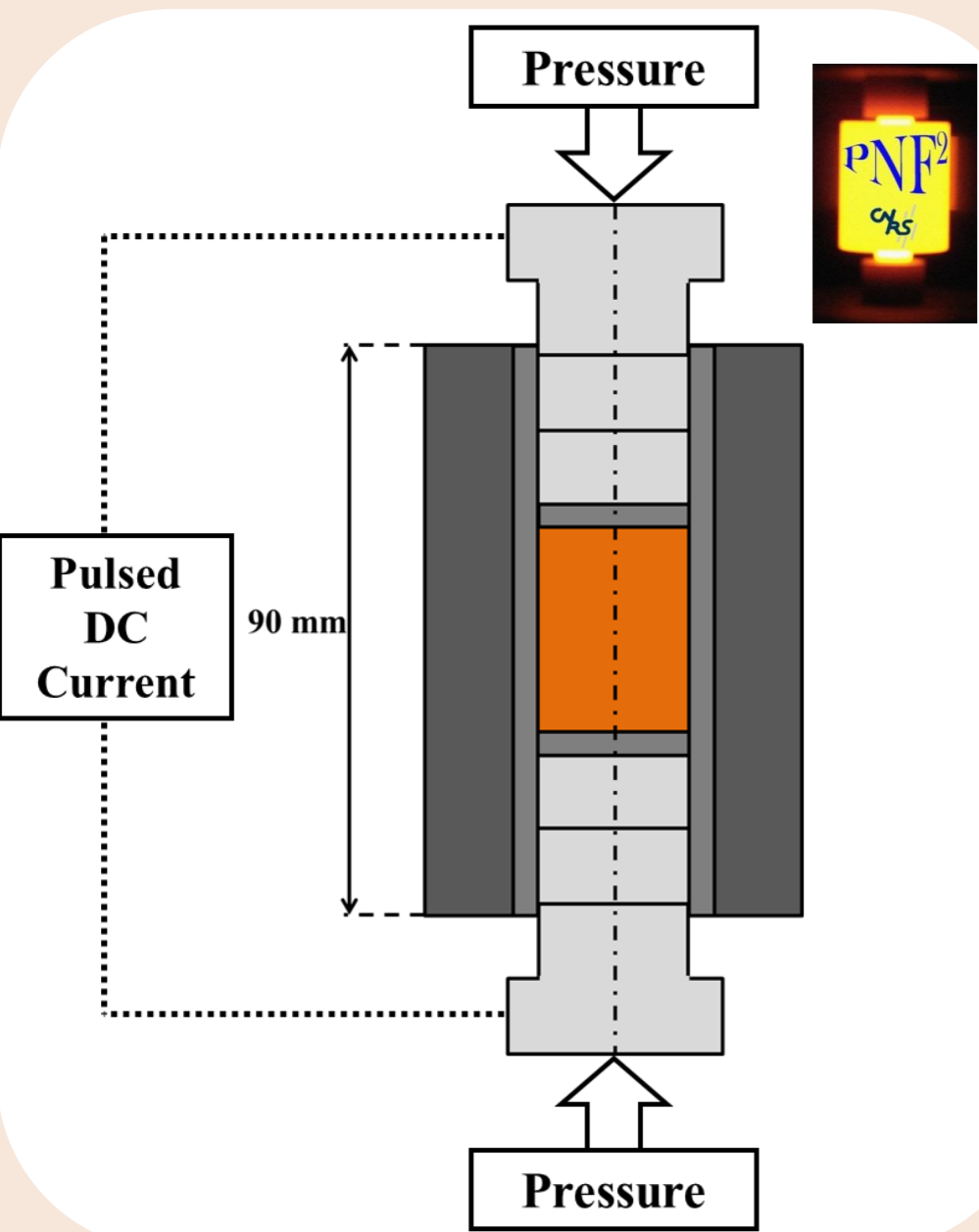
$d_{50} = 0,89 \mu\text{m}$



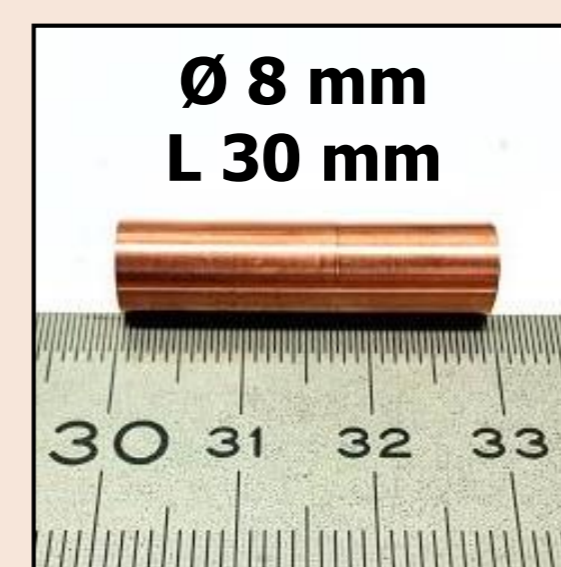
1 vol.% Ag-Cu  
composite powder (14 g)



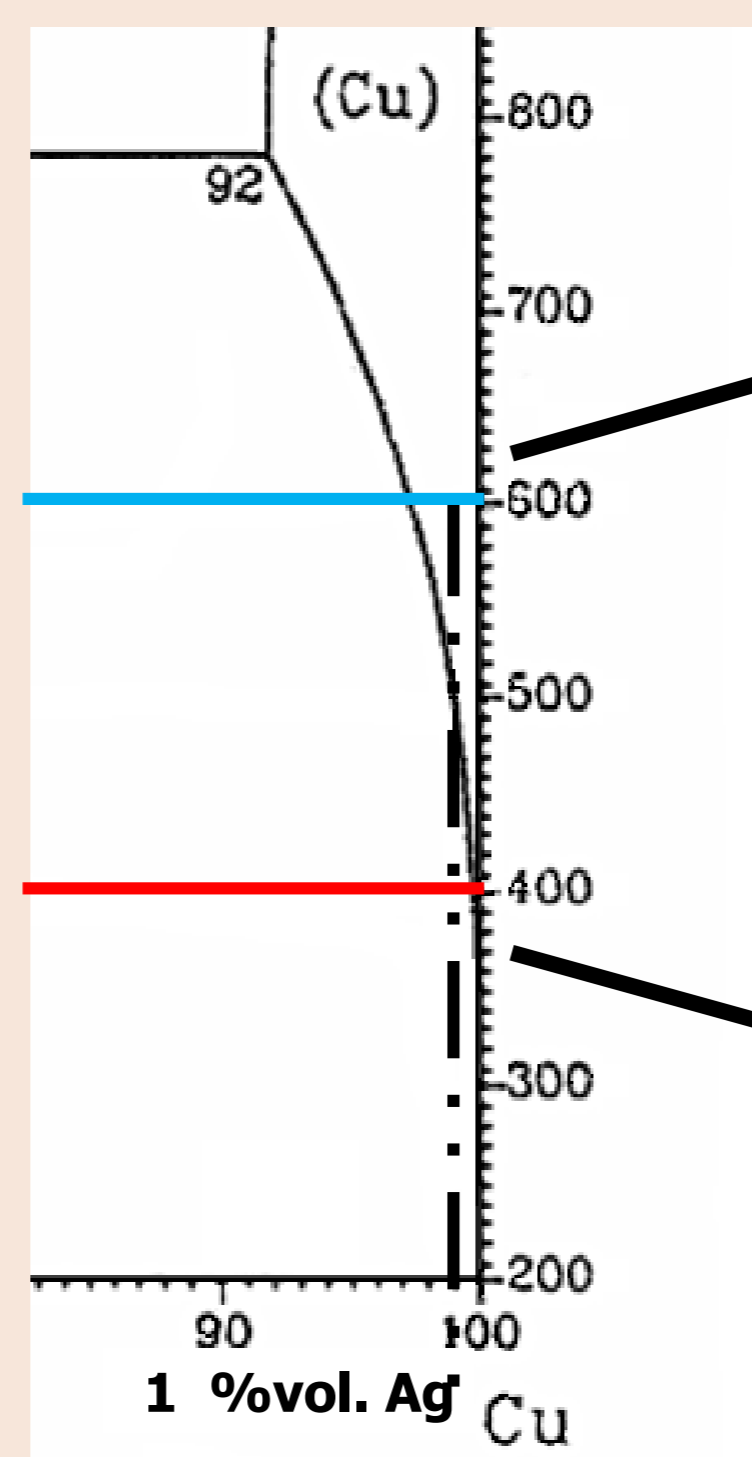
### CONSOLIDATION BY SPARK PLASMA SINTERING



SPS parameters :  
400 or 600 °C  
25 MPa ; 5 min

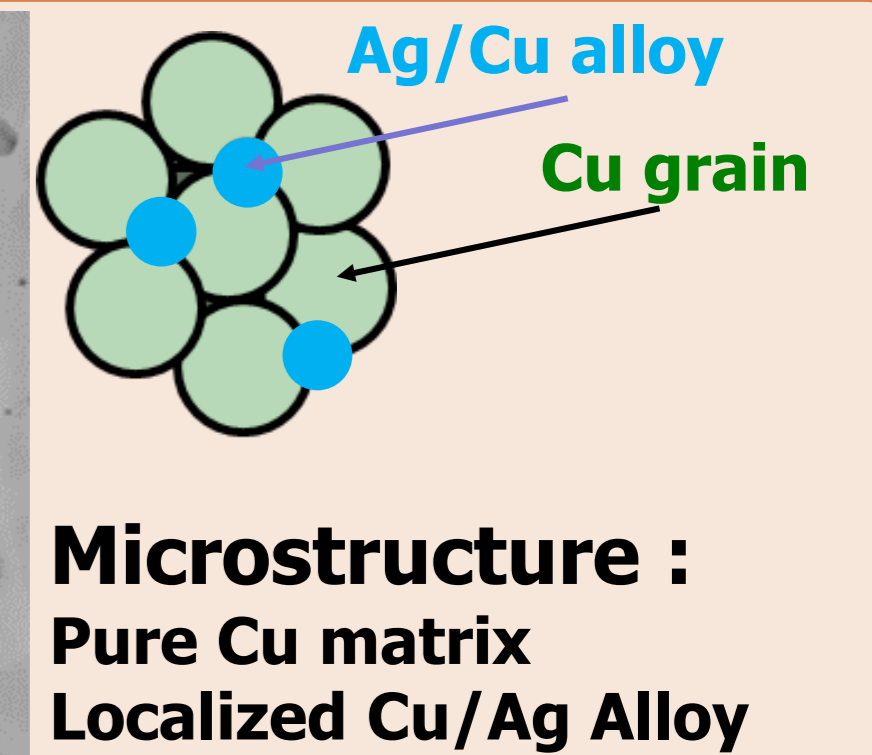
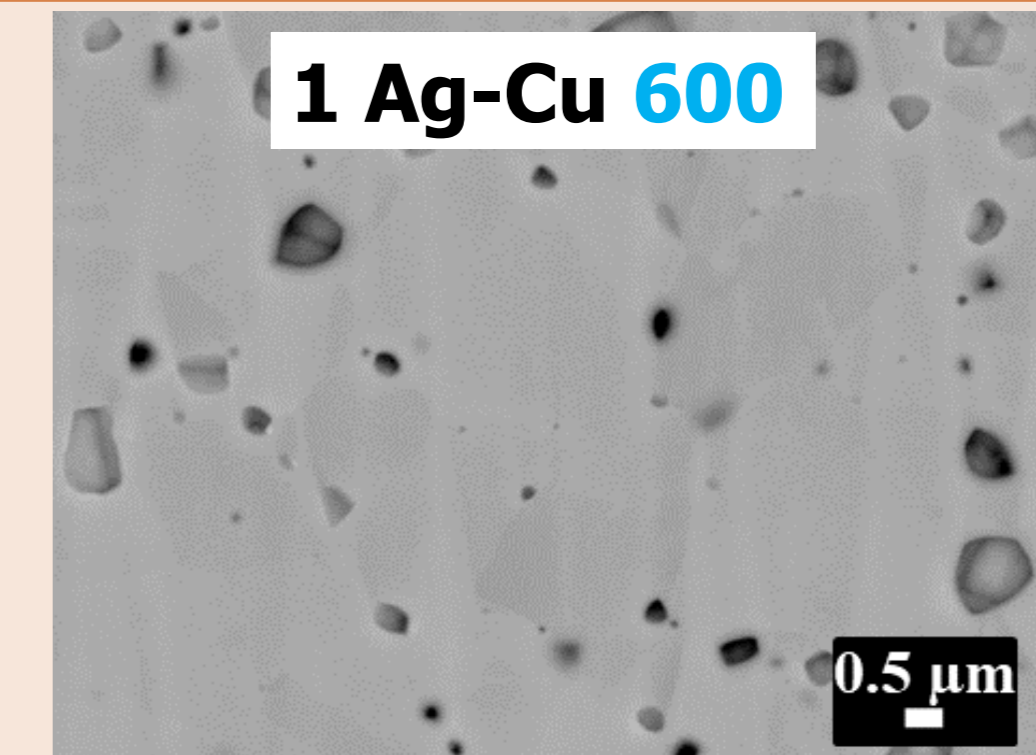


Densification  $94 \pm 2 \%$



at 600 °C  
Ag solubility in Cu  
2.4 vol.%

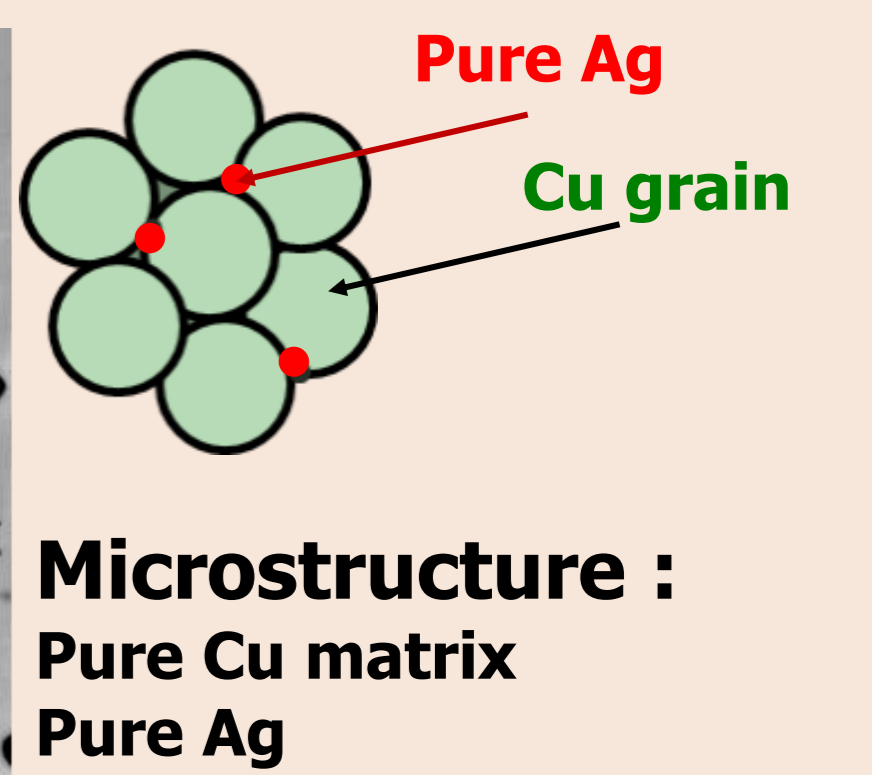
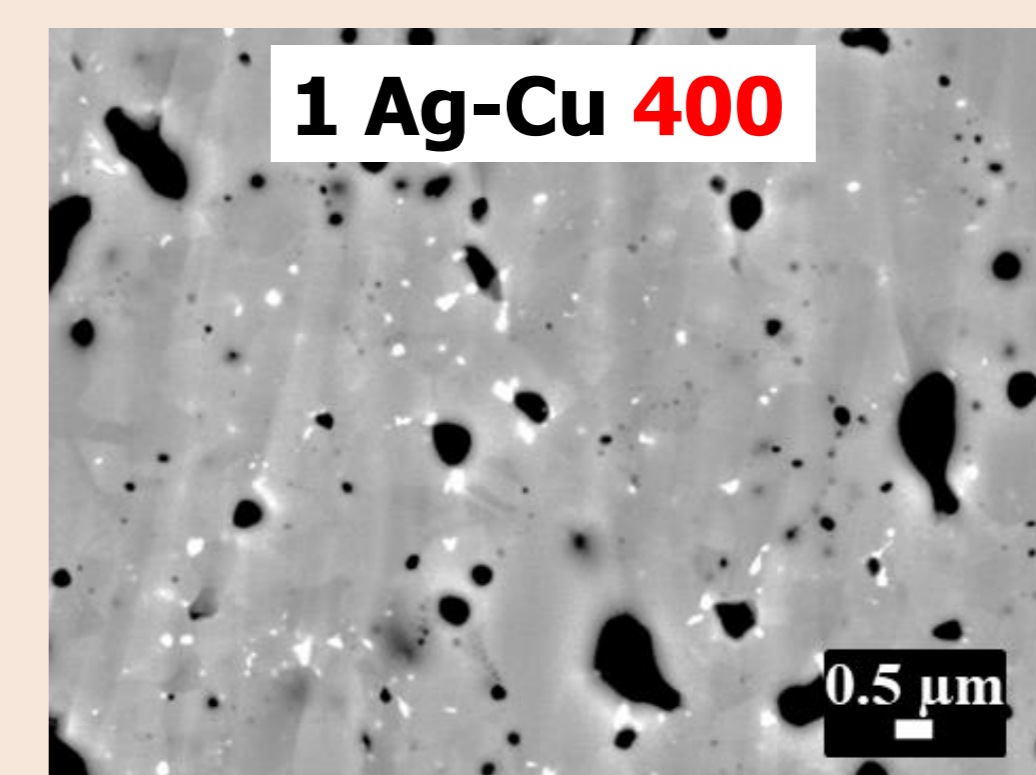
5 min at 600 °C  
 $L_{diff} = 232 \text{ nm}$



Microstructure :  
Pure Cu matrix  
Localized Cu/Ag Alloy

at 400 °C  
Ag solubility in Cu  
< 0.1 vol.%

5 min at 400 °C  
 $L_{diff} = 0.24 \text{ nm}$

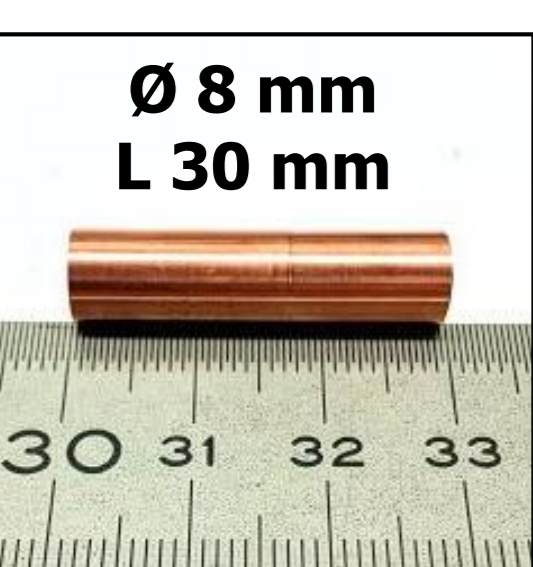


Microstructure :  
Pure Cu matrix  
Pure Ag

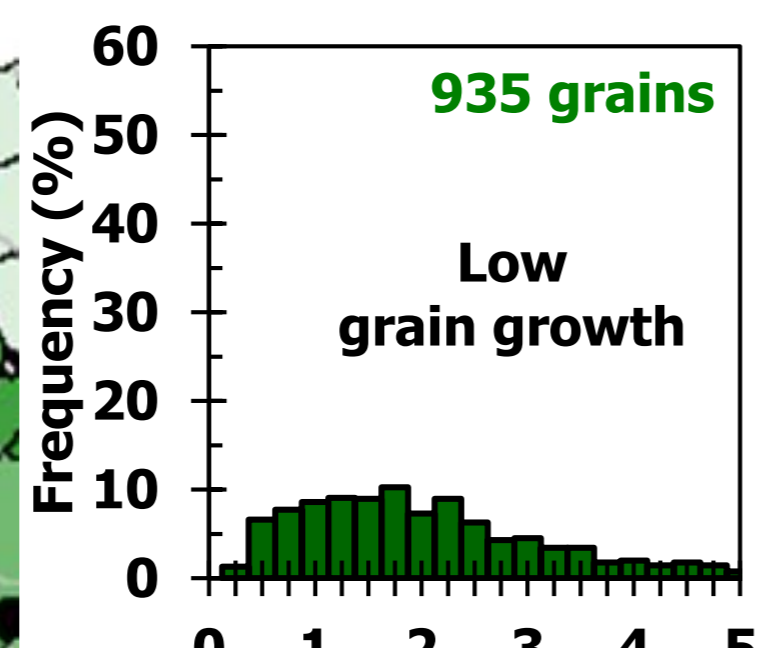
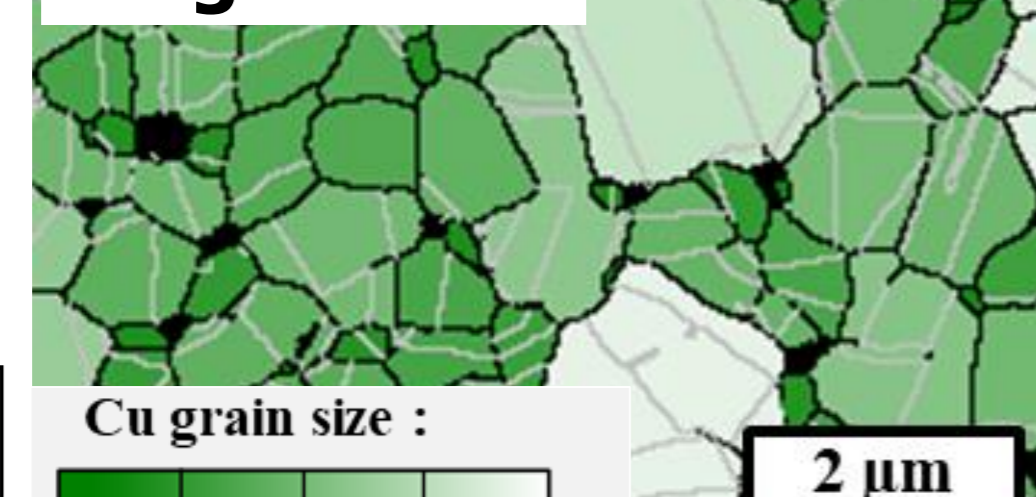
### SPS CYLINDER AND FINE WIRE MICROSTRUCTURE

Ø 8 mm

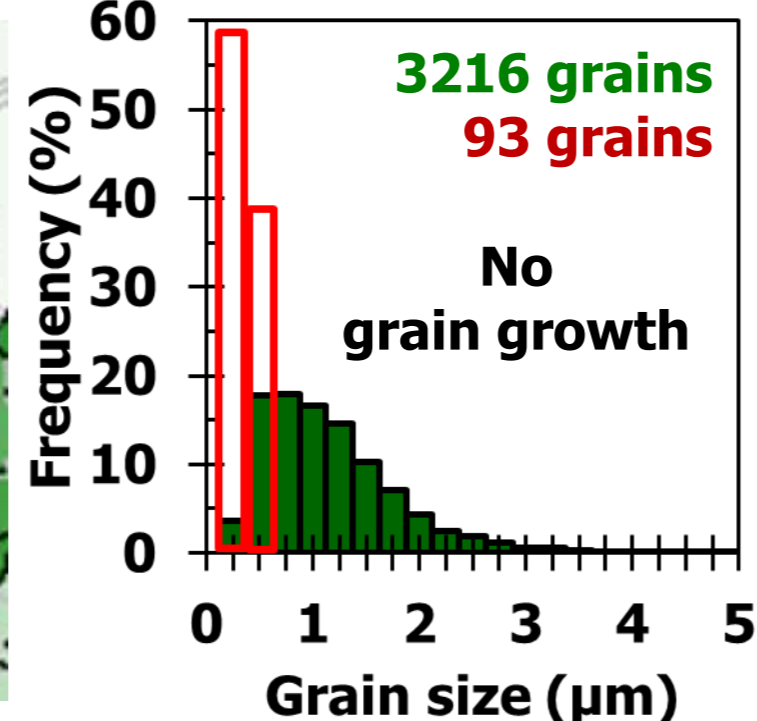
SPS  
cylinder



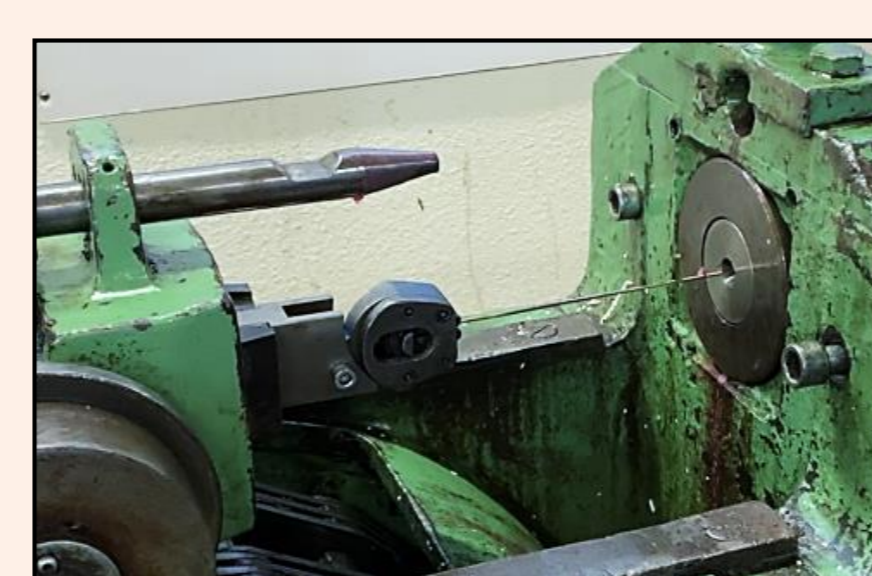
1 Ag-Cu 600



1 Ag-Cu 400

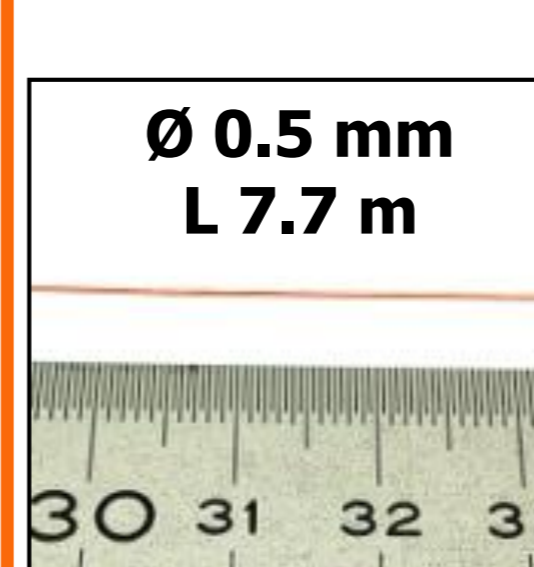


Wire Drawing

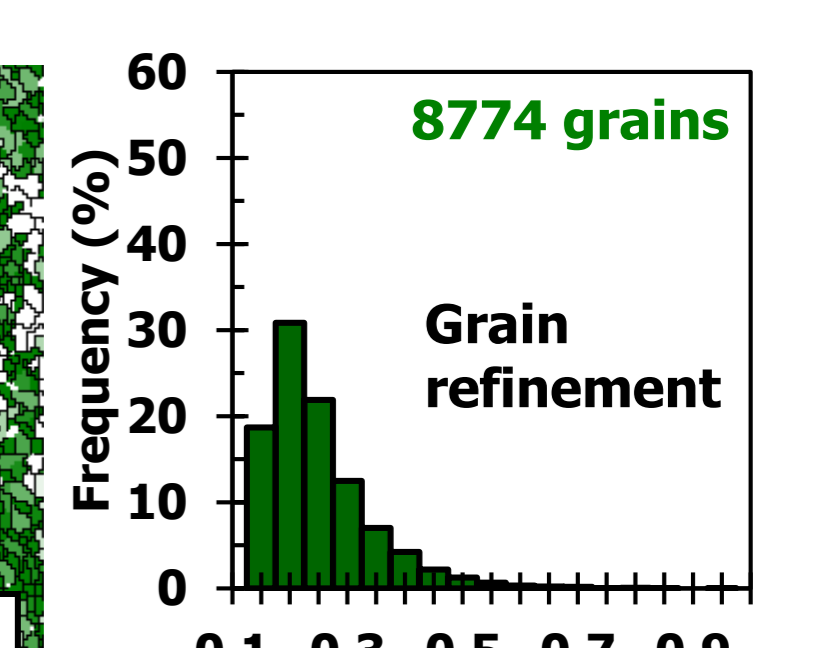
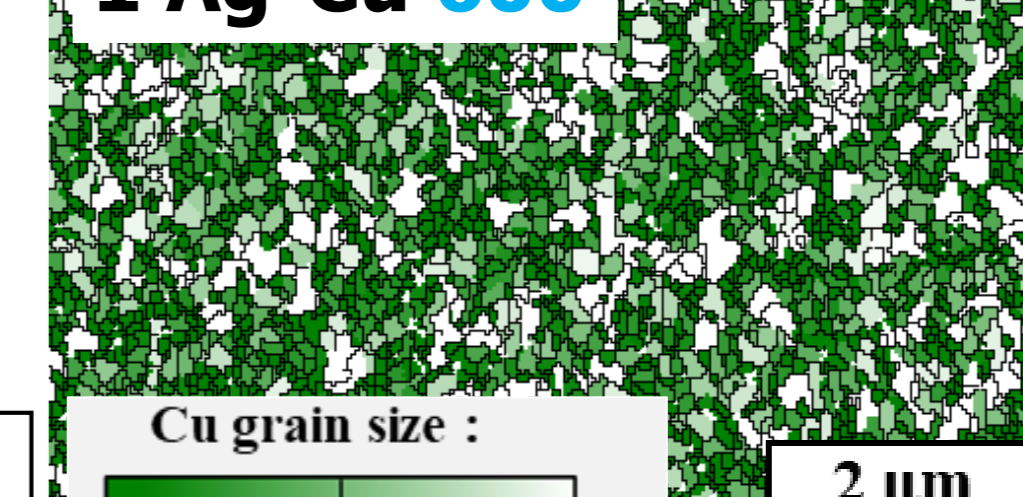


Ø 0.5 mm

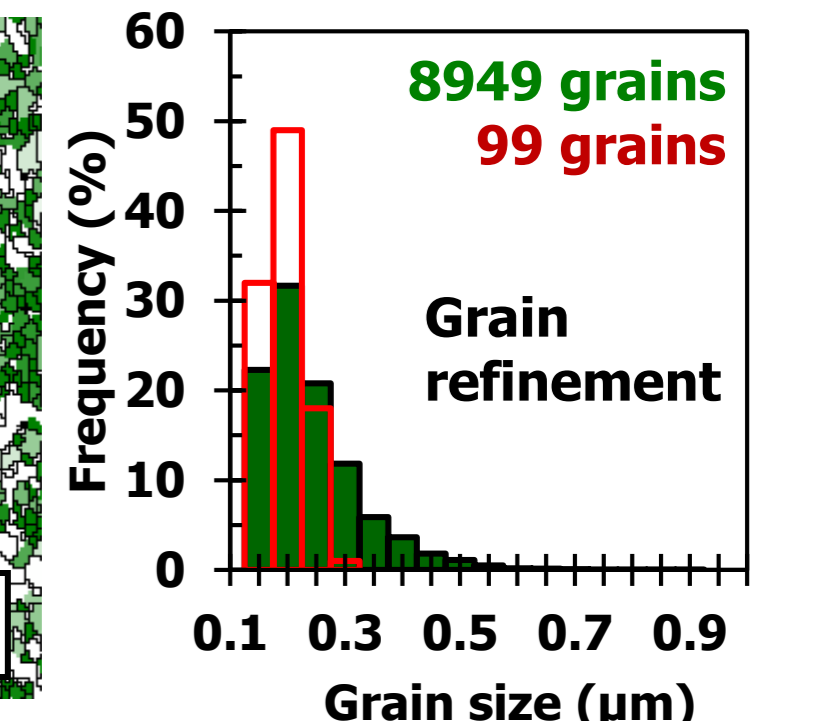
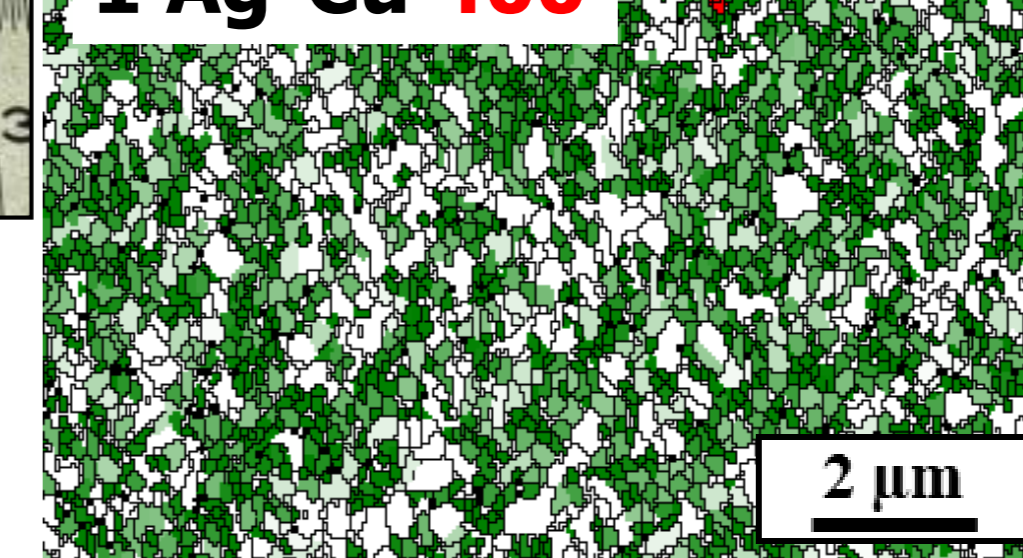
Fine wire



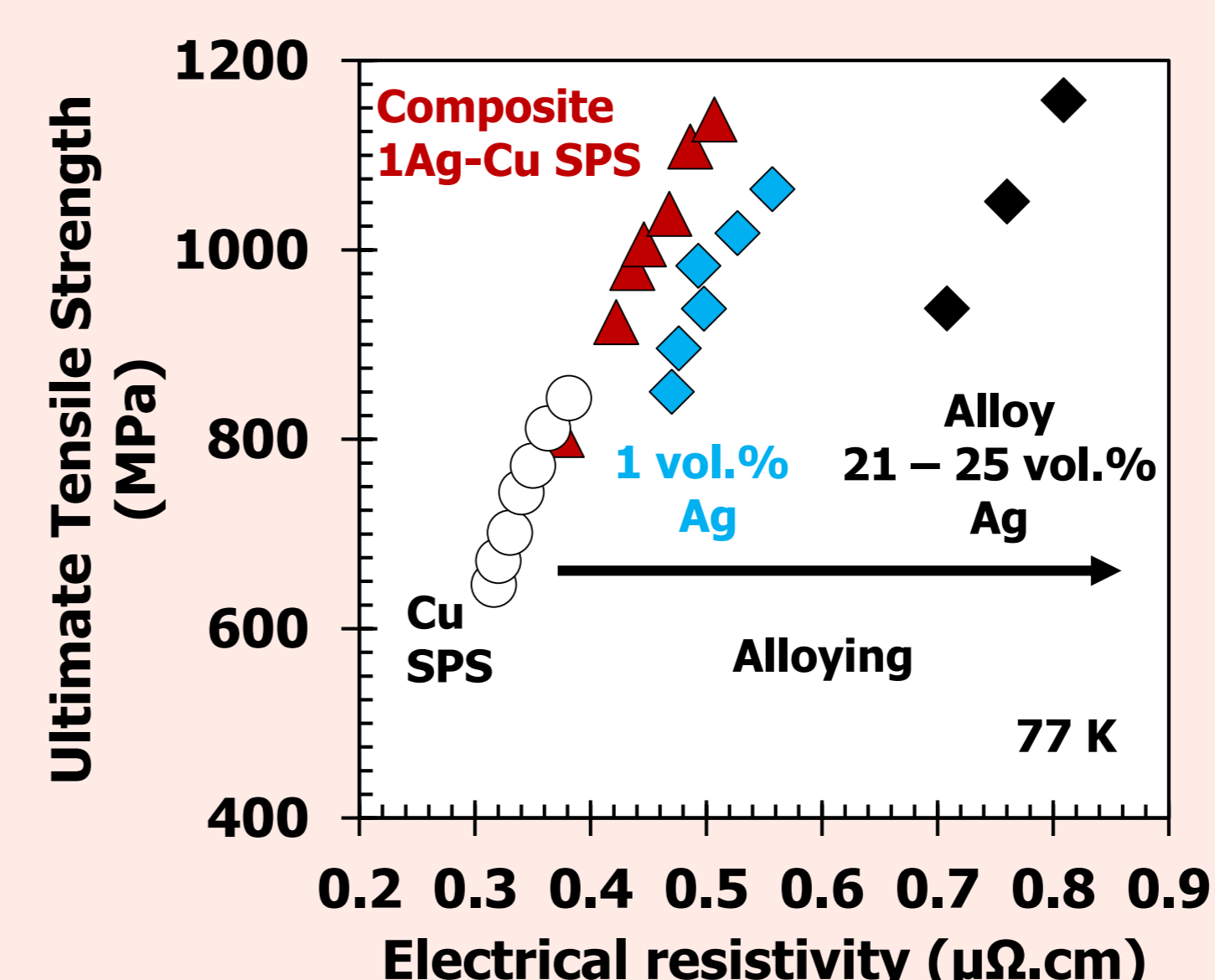
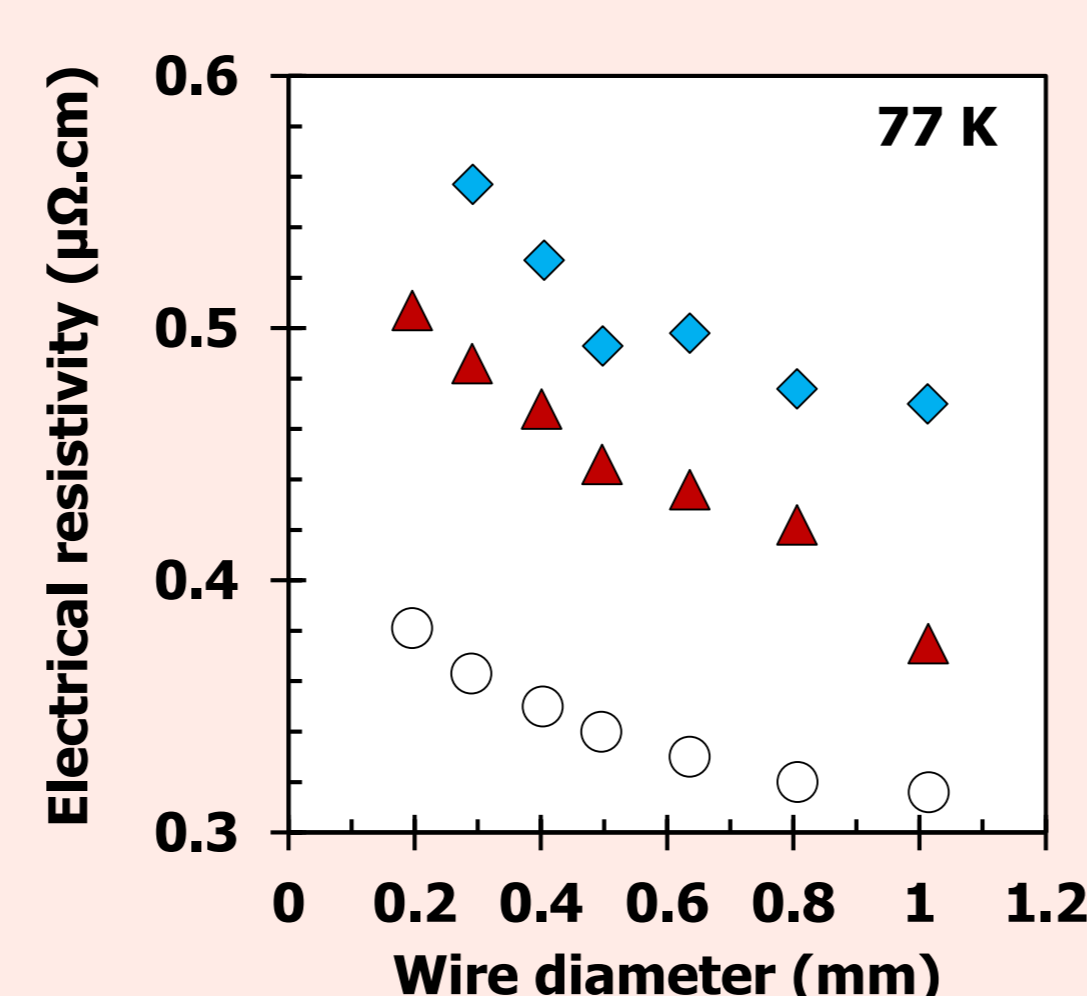
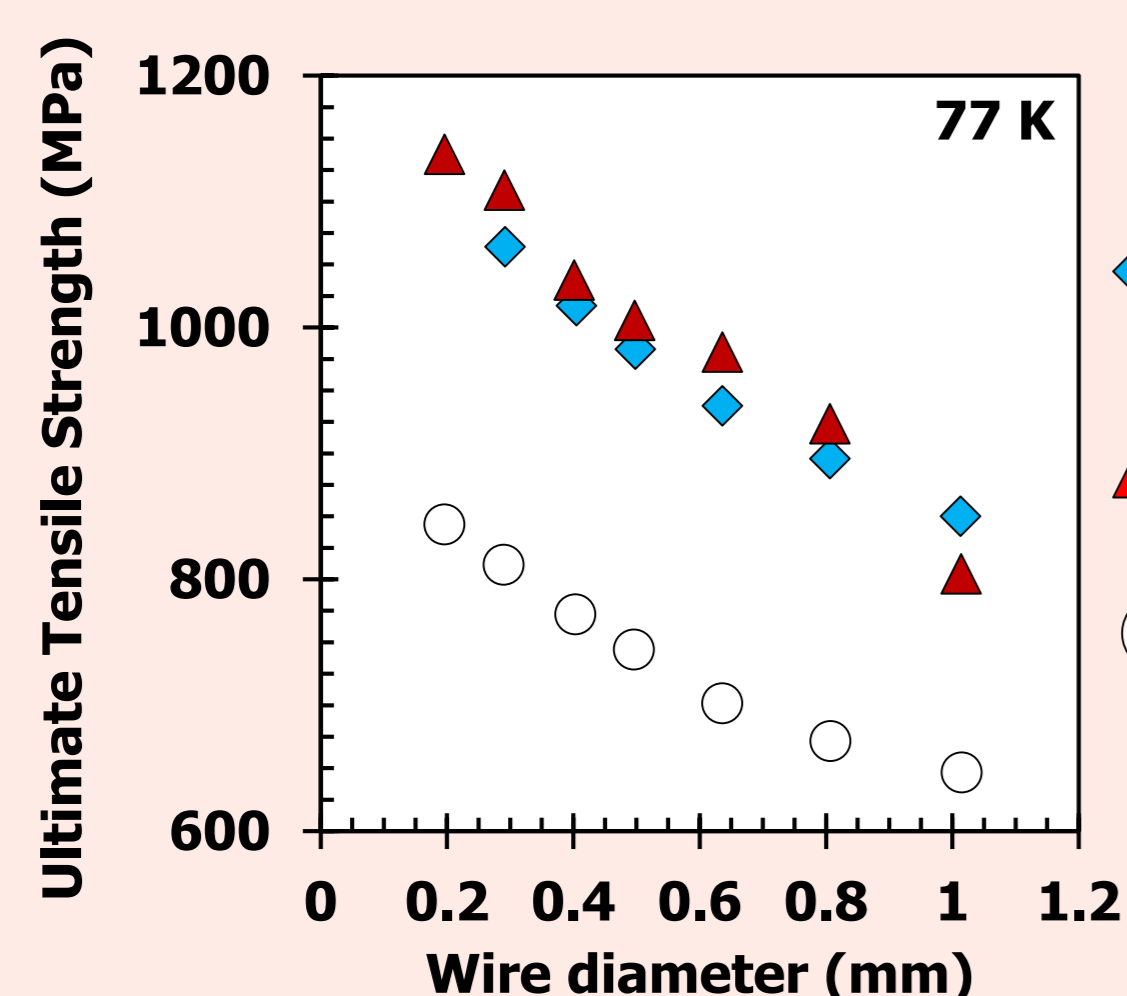
1 Ag-Cu 600



1 Ag-Cu 400



### MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES



The **composite** and **alloy** wires show similar UTS values (1100 MPa at 77 K), significantly higher than for pure Cu, reflecting an equivalent strengthening effect by the **pure Ag** and the **Cu/Ag alloy**.

The **alloying** is not widespread but provokes a significant increase in electrical resistivity compared to the **composite wires**.

### CONCLUSIONS

The formation of a Ag/Cu alloy in 1Ag-Cu600 significantly degrades the electrical resistivity ( $0.56 \mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$  at 77 K) compared to the 1Ag-Cu400 wire ( $0.49 \mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$  at 77 K). This confirms the importance to obviate alloying during both the design and process of the wires and to remain as close as possible to pure Cu.

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