



- 1 *Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS), recorded at the TEM ( $dE=50\text{eV}$ ,  $Ti_{M2,3}$  edge), of a DS-Cu alloy (white particles: TiC dispersoids)*
- 2 *Hardness after tempering (1 h heat treatment time) of a dispersion-strengthened Cu alloy in comparison to conventional Cu materials*
- 3 *Hot extruded DS-Cu samples*

## DISPERSION-STRENGTHENED MATERIALS

### Goal

- Improvement of high-temperature strength and creep resistance of metallic materials by incorporation of nanometer sized ( $d < 20\text{ nm}$ ), thermodynamically stable particles (dispersoids) into the metallic matrix
- Low dispersoid volume fraction (typically  $< 5\text{ Vol.-%}$ ); therefore, intrinsic properties of the metallic matrix are insignificantly affected (e.g. electrical and thermal conductivity)

### Material examples

- DS-Cu alloys, e.g. for applications in welding technology
- DS-Ni alloys, e.g. for automobile and aircraft components exposed to high temperature and corrosion
- DS-Fe alloys, e.g. for components in power engineering (nuclear technology, nuclear fusion) exposed to high temperature

### Services

- Development of dispersion-strengthened materials with different metallic matrices and reinforcement particles
- Technology development
- Material characterisation
- Consulting and research on the application of dispersion-strengthened materials

### Technology

- Powder-metallurgical technologies for powder processing
- Manufacture of semi-finished products is carried out by pressure-assisted consolidation methods (e.g. extrusion)

**Fraunhofer Institute for  
Manufacturing Technology  
and Advanced Materials IFAM  
Branch Lab Dresden**

Winterbergstrasse 28  
01277 Dresden | Germany

Contact

Dr.-Ing. Thomas Weißgärber  
Telefon +49 351 2537 305  
Fax +49 351 2537 399  
E-Mail: Thomas.Weissgaerber  
@ifam-dd.fraunhofer.de

[www.ifam-dd.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ifam-dd.fraunhofer.de)