



Phase stability and microstructures of high entropy alloys ion irradiated to high doses



Songqin Xia^a, Michael C. Gao^{b,c}, Tengfei Yang^d, Peter K. Liaw^e, Yong Zhang^{a,*}

^a State Key Laboratory for Advanced Metals and Materials, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing, 100083, China

^b National Energy Technology Laboratory, 1450 Queen Ave SW, Albany, OR, 97321, USA

^c AECOM, P.O. Box 1959, Albany, OR, 97321, USA

^d State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Center for Applied Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

^e Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996, USA

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ABSTRACT

The microstructures of $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ ($x = 0.1, 0.75$ and 1.5 in molar ratio) high entropy alloys (HEAs) irradiated at room temperature with 3 MeV Au ions at the highest fluence of 105, 91, and 81 displacement per atom, respectively, were studied. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) analyses show that the initial microstructures and phase composition of all three alloys are retained after ion irradiation and no phase decomposition is observed. Furthermore, it is demonstrated that the disordered face-centered cubic (FCC) and disordered body-centered cubic (BCC) phases show much less defect cluster formation and structural damage than the NiAl-type ordered B2 phase. This effect is explained by higher entropy of mixing, higher defect formation/migration energies, substantially lower thermal conductivity, and higher atomic level stress in the disordered phases.

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1. Introduction

Structural materials used in nuclear reactors must maintain both mechanical performance (strength, ductility, and fracture toughness) and dimensional stability (against creep and void swelling) under irradiation environments of various energetic particles [1–3]. To develop the next-generation nuclear reactor that will be more efficient and economical and produce less radioactive waste [4], the high-performance structural materials will be required to withstand severer environment, such as higher temperatures and irradiation doses, which exceeds the limits of current nuclear materials. Therefore, the advanced nuclear reactor designs call for dramatic progress in materials, and numerous new materials, such as oxide dispersion steel (ODS) [5], bulk metallic glass (BMG) [6], ceramic materials [7], and bulk nano-layered (NL) composites [8], have been investigated in order to be used in the advanced nuclear reactors [9].

Recently, high entropy alloys (HEAs) [10–16], which are based on the concept of concentrated multi-component solid solution,

have shown attractive properties in mitigating irradiation damages, e.g., in CoCrCuFeNi HEA [17], $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs [18,19], and refractory HfNbZr medium-entropy alloy [20,21]. The FCC structure of the as-sputtered CoCrCuFeNi remained stable against irradiation over a wide temperature range from 298 K to 773 K without inducing grain coarsening [17]. The preliminary results by Xia et al. [18,19] showed that the $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ alloys exhibited excellent structural stability up to over 50 displacements per atom (dpa) at 298 K, and that the irradiation-induced volume swelling of the FCC solid solution is lower than BCC solid solution, which is in contrast to traditional materials for which the swelling volume in the FCC structure is generally larger than the BCC structure [22]. However, the underlying mechanisms were not understood. Therefore, this study aims to provide more in-depth and thorough TEM and HRTEM studies of their microstructures before and after irradiation, and attempts to rationalize their extraordinary irradiation resistance from the perspectives of lattice phonon vibration, thermal conductivity, and diffusion, and atomic stresses.

2. Experimental procedures

The three $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ alloys with Al molar ratios of 0.1, 0.75, and 1.5 were synthesized by the vacuum levitation melting (VLM)

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: drzhangy@ustb.edu.cn (Y. Zhang).

method [19,23], and they are referred to as “Al0.1”, “Al0.75”, and “Al1.5”, respectively, in this report. The VLM is a novel induction melting furnace where the raw metals are levitated in a crucible and alloyed by convective mixing by stirring while under a levitating force. VLM eliminates the contamination from the crucible, and the ingot retains a more uniform microstructure than by the traditional arc-melting technique. These VLM ingots were remelted four times to ensure chemical homogeneity. Melted alloys were eventually drop-cast into a mold $\Phi 80 \times 50$ mm. The solidified ingots were cut into thin pieces 1 mm thick, followed by grinding and polishing. The schematic of the VLM method and bulk HEA sample [23] are shown in Fig. 1.

The microstructure and compositions of as-prepared $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs were first characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electronic microscopy (SEM), TEM equipped with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS), and HRTEM. TEM samples were prepared by mechanical polishing to approximately 100 μm thickness, followed by dual jet polishing in an ethanol solution containing 5% HClO_4 . To investigate the irradiation responses of the three HEAs, we directly irradiated TEM foils of HEA samples using 3 MeV Au ions at room temperature with fluences ranging from 1×10^{14} to $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ using the 2×1.7 MeV tandem accelerator facility at the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology in Peking University. The corresponding ion range and dpa are calculated using stopping and range of ions in matter (SRIM) 2008

[24], and the irradiation doses are taken as the average dpa within the depth of 100 nm that is close to the thicknesses of electron-transparent regions for HRTEM observations and cover all irradiation-affected depths.

The calculated dpa depth (the y-axis on the left and the curves in the red box) and Au-ions deposition profiles (the y-axis on the right and the curves in the blue box) at $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ are shown in Fig. 2, and the average dpa within the depth of 100 nm for Al0.1, Al0.75, and Al1.5 are about 105 dpa, 91 dpa, and 81 dpa, respectively. From the Au-ions deposition profile (see Fig. 2), it is found that the calculated concentration of Au-ions is less than 0.1 at.% within the depth of 100 nm, although radiation-enhanced diffusional broadening effects may slightly increase the Au concentration at this depth. In order to clarify the microstructural and compositional differences, we used TEM and HRTEM to examine the irradiation-induced defect clusters of $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs at the highest fluence of $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and the size distributions of defect clusters in Al0.75 and Al1.5 are compared. Moreover, the chemical compositions of pristine and as-irradiated samples were characterized by TEM-EDX.

3. Results

3.1. The characterizations of pristine $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs

Fig. 3 shows the XRD patterns of pristine $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs before irradiation. The as-cast microstructures revealed by XRD, SEM, and TEM techniques showed an evolution from a single FCC, to FCC + B2, and B2 + A2 (disordered BCC phases) structures with increasing Al contents [19], and this agrees well with prior studies by Yang et al. [25] and Wang et al. [26]. The phase compositions of these three alloys were measured using TEM-EDX, as listed in Table 1. The FCC phase in Al0.75 is depleted in Al, while Ni content is much lower than Co, Cr or Fe contents. The B2 phases in Al0.75 and Al1.5 alloys are imperfectly ordered NiAl-type compound with dissolution of Co and Fe, but depleted in Cr.

The observed microstructures of these three alloys are qualitatively consistent with the equilibrium phase diagrams predicted using PanHEA database [27], shown in Fig. 4. The database has self-

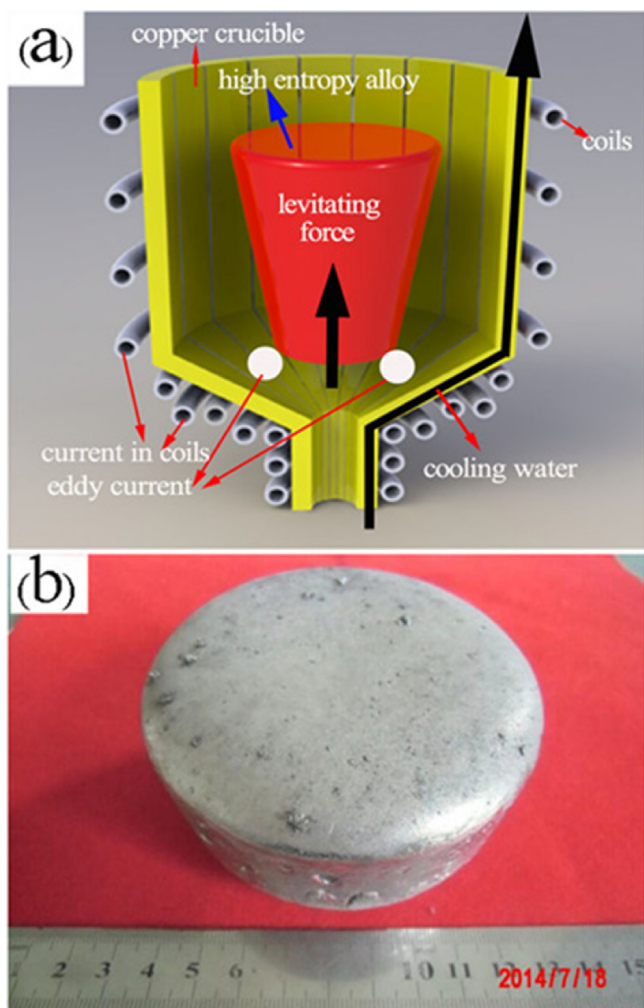


Fig. 1. A schematic of the VLM method and the bulk HEAs sample.

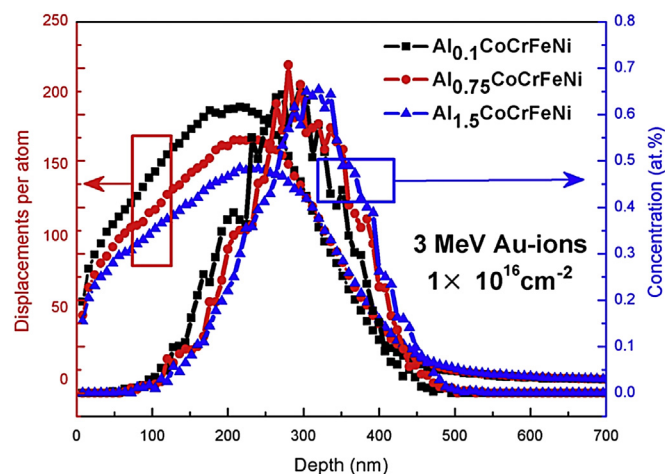


Fig. 2. SRIM simulations of $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs irradiated with 3 MeV Au ions at the fluence of $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The curves in the red box signify the damage distribution, while the curves in the blue box signify the deposited Au-ions concentration (at.%). Note that the dpa and Au-ions concentration for irradiated TEM foils are estimated according to corresponding average values within the depth of 100 nm. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

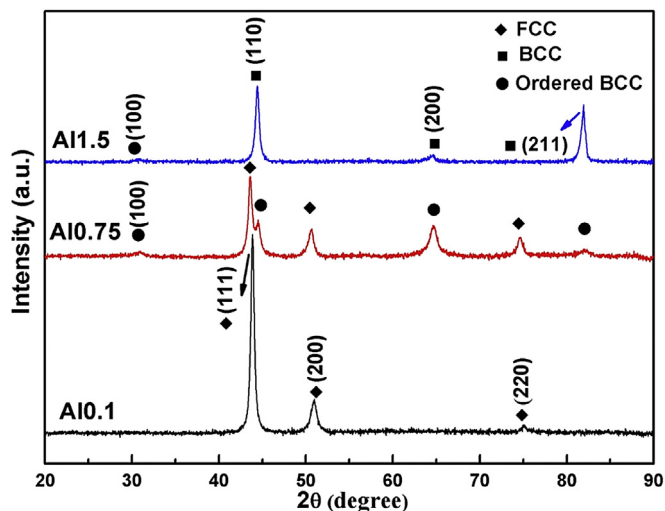


Fig. 3. XRD patterns of as-cast (a) Al_{0.1}, (b) Al_{0.75}, and (c) Al_{1.5} HEAs.

Table 1
TEM-EDX results (at.%) of the pristine and as-irradiated Al_xCoCrFeNi ($x = 0.1$, $x = 0.75$, and 1.5) HEAs.

Alloys	Microstructure	Conditions	Al	Co	Cr	Fe	Ni
Al _{0.1}	FCC	Pristine	1.7 ± 0.7	25.6 ± 1.3	22.5 ± 2.3	25.3 ± 1.2	24.9 ± 2.2
	FCC	Irradiated	2.5 ± 0.9	22.9 ± 1.2	25.9 ± 1.8	24.2 ± 1.7	24.5 ± 2.2
Al _{0.75}	FCC	Pristine	6.2 ± 0.3	24.4 ± 2.6	26.1 ± 3.1	26.2 ± 3.0	17.1 ± 3.6
	FCC	Irradiated	4.6 ± 1.5	24.4 ± 1.5	27.4 ± 1.9	28.5 ± 1.3	15.1 ± 2.1
	B2	Pristine	32.3 ± 2.1	17.9 ± 2.1	5.8 ± 0.8	12.1 ± 1.4	31.9 ± 5.5
	B2	Irradiated	33.7 ± 4.2	17.6 ± 1.3	5.3 ± 2.6	11.7 ± 1.5	31.7 ± 2.0
Al _{1.5}	A2	Pristine	5.1 ± 1.0	8.8 ± 0.6	53.1 ± 4.0	31.9 ± 4.8	1.1 ± 0.8
	A2	Irradiated	2.1 ± 2.5	7.7 ± 3.3	56.4 ± 5.0	32.8 ± 3.2	1.0 ± 1.4
	B2	Pristine	40.2 ± 2.6	21.3 ± 2.1	3.2 ± 1.1	11.2 ± 0.8	24.1 ± 5.3
	B2	Irradiated	37.2 ± 3.0	22.5 ± 1.6	4.2 ± 2.5	13.5 ± 1.9	22.6 ± 2.4

consistent thermodynamic descriptions for all constituent binary and ternary systems of Al–Co–Cr–Fe–Ni system. The predicted liquidus temperatures are 1439 °C, 1367 °C, and 1491 °C, and the solidus temperatures are 1434 °C, 1341 °C, and 1375 °C, respectively, for Al_{0.1}, Al_{0.75} and Al_{1.5}. The FCC phase is predicted to be stable over a wide temperature range (i.e., 645–1434 °C) for Al_{0.1}, but the Al solubility in the FCC phase decreases sharply as the temperature decreases. The FCC phase will decompose to various intermetallics compounds at lower temperatures (e.g., ≤500 °C), but the kinetics may be extremely slow. The predicted primary crystalline phase is the FCC phase for Al_{0.75} and the B2 phase for Al_{1.5}. Note that the present experiment did not detect the BCC solid solution phase in the as-cast Al_{0.75}, and this could be due to (1) its minor equilibrium amount, and/or (2) fast cooling rate.

3.2. Irradiation-induced microstructural evolutions in Al_xCoCrFeNi HEAs

3.2.1. Al_{0.1}CoCrFeNi

Fig. 5(a–d) compare the microstructures of Al_{0.1} before and after irradiation test. The bright field (BF) and HRTEM images, combining with the corresponding selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns, and fast Fourier Transformations (FFTs) all show that only a single FCC phase formed in the as-cast Al_{0.1}, and it exhibits a great structure stability against ion irradiation. The single FCC phase is essentially preserved, and there is no second phase formation. However, some irradiation-induced defect clusters are formed, as shown in Fig. 5(c), resulting in a serious lattice distortion. Fig. 5(d) presents the HRTEM image, which indicates that

besides the irradiation-induced defect clusters, the crystallinity of Al_{0.1} is also decreased due to ion irradiation, but there is neither ordering nor amorphization, implying great phase stability of the Al_{0.1} alloy. Moreover, the chemical compositions of ten different regions were measured by TEM-EDX, and the results (Table 1) show that there is no any significant variation in phase composition post irradiation.

3.2.2. Al_{0.75}CoCrFeNi

Fig. 6(a) and (b) show that the as-cast Al_{0.75} alloy before irradiation displays an alternating two phase microstructure, which contains the FCC (dark regions) and B2 (bright regions) phases, respectively, as indicated by SAED patterns and HRTEM images. The TEM-EDX characterization results before irradiation are summarized in Table 1, revealing that the B2 phases are enriched in Al and Ni, and the FCC phases are enriched in Fe, Cr and Co.

The microstructures of Al_{0.75} after irradiated at the highest fluence of $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (~91 dpa) are presented in Fig. 6(c) and (d). BF image and SAED patterns, as shown in Fig. 6(c), indicate that the initial microstructure (FCC + B2 phases) is also preserved, and that

there are no detectable new phases forming either. The interfaces between the two phases are still clear, suggesting that the irradiation test did not lead to noticeable phase dissolution. Fig. 6(d) shows the HRTEM image of an interface region between different phases and corresponding FFTs, and the B2 structures as well as the FCC phase are essentially preserved. These observations demonstrate that the Al_{0.75} alloy also exhibits great structure stability against heavy ions irradiation. Again, no significant difference in chemical composition in the FCC and B2 phases can be found between the pristine and irradiated samples (see Table 1).

Moreover, we observed the different response to irradiation in terms of irradiation-induced defect clusters (i.e., those black spots in TEM images in Fig. 6(c)) between the FCC and B2 phases in Al_{0.75}. The defect clusters in the B2 phase are indicated by the yellow ellipses, and those in the FCC phase are marked by the red squares (see Fig. 6(c)). By counting the number of defect clusters with respect to their sizes for each phase, we obtained the statistical distribution of the defect clusters (see Fig. 6(e)). The plot clearly indicates that the defect clusters in the FCC phase distribute at much smaller sizes with significantly lower frequencies than those in the B2 phase. The defect cluster frequency of the FCC phase (or the B2 phase) shown in Fig. 6(e) refers to the percentage ratio of the number of defect clusters observed in the FCC phase (or the B2 phase) over the total number of defect clusters in both FCC and B2 phases at a fixed defect cluster size.

3.2.3. Al_{1.5}CoCrFeNi

For the Al_{1.5} alloy before irradiation, a representative BF image (Fig. 7(a)) shows that numerous spherical A2 precipitates with an

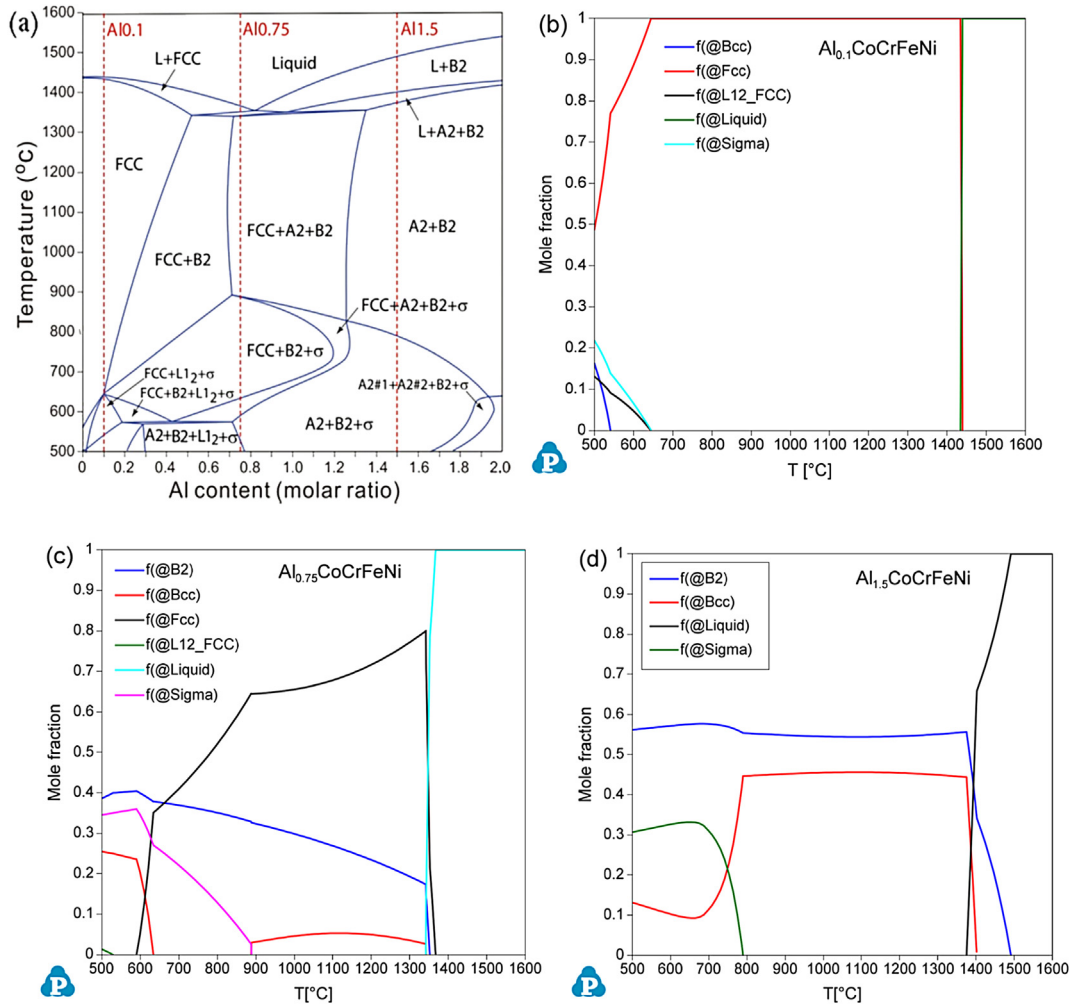


Fig. 4. Calculated equilibrium phase diagrams using PanHEA database: (a) the isopleth of temperature vs. Al molar ratio. Phase mole fraction vs. temperature plots for (b) Al_{0.1}, (c) Al_{0.75}, and (d) Al_{1.5}.

average diameter of ~80 nm coherently distribute throughout the B2 matrix, which is consistent with the XRD result [19] and Refs. [25,26,28]. Fig. 7(c) and (d) show the BF and HRTEM images of Al_{1.5} after irradiated at ~81 dpa. It can be observed that the initial microstructure (B2 + A2 phases) is well preserved, and no significant ion irradiation-induced mixing between phases occurred. Both A2 and B2 phases remain crystalline, and their compositions differ very little from those before irradiation within experimental error range (see Table 1). The crystallinity of the A2 phase is also decreased due to ion irradiation, but no ordering or phase transformation was observed within the A2 phase. Both SAED patterns before and after irradiation reveal that the Al_{1.5} exhibits great structure stability against heavy Au-ions irradiation. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the defect clusters in the disordered BCC phase distribute at much smaller sizes with significantly lower frequencies than those in the B2 phase. The defect cluster frequency of the A2 phase (or the B2 phase) shown in Fig. 7(e) refers to the percentage ratio of the number of defect clusters observed in the A2 phase (or the B2 phase) over the total number of defect clusters in both A2 and B2 phases at a fixed defect cluster size.

4. Discussion

In the present work, we used the step-height measurements [29,30] to determine the volume swellings of the three Al_xCoCrFeNi

HEAs. The sample (size = 5 mm × 5 mm × 1 mm) surfaces were partially masked by Al foils during Au-ions irradiation, and the irradiated region became elevated with respect to the adjacent masked region surface. Hence, the height difference (ΔH) between the bombarded and protected regions can be measured using atomic force microscopy (AFM), and the volume swelling is quantified based on the step height divided by the nominal damage range (~400 nm, based on simulations using the SRIM code) following the ASTM standard E521-96 [31]; more details can be found in the previous work [19].

The volume swelling is the lowest for the FCC Al_{0.1} alloy, followed by Al_{0.75}, and then Al_{1.5}, although the highest dpa was applied for Al_{0.1}. Al_{0.75} contains the FCC and B2 phases, while Al_{1.5} contains the B2 and BCC phases. Our TEM analyses show that the disordered solid solution FCC and BCC phases exhibit much less irradiation-induced defect clusters and structural damage than the ordered B2 phase. For example, Figs. 6(e) and 7(e) show that the defect clusters in the disordered FCC or BCC phases distribute at much smaller sizes with significantly lower frequencies than those in the B2 phase. While Al_{0.1} is a single disordered solid solution FCC phase, the composite structures and elemental partitioning among phases in Al_{0.75} and Al_{1.5} render them lower entropies of mixing than Al_{0.1}. Here we attempt to explain our observation from the perspectives of defect formation energy, defect migration energy, diffusion, thermal conductivity, and atomic stress.

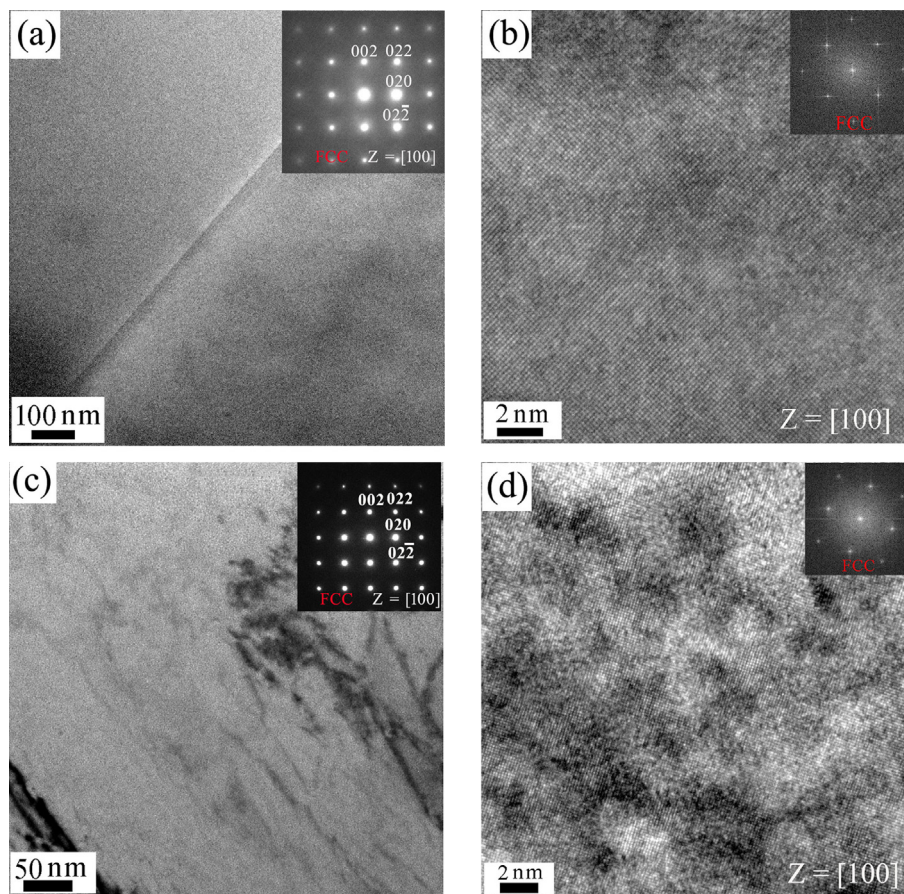


Fig. 5. BF and HRTEM images of Al_{0.1} HEA: (a), (b) pristine state and (c), (d) irradiated with 3 MeV Au ions at $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ($\sim 105 \text{ dpa}$). The SAED patterns and FFTs (zone axis [100]) before and after irradiation are also given.

Aidhy et al. [32] reported that the defect migration barriers and extended defect formation energies are higher in the multi-component disordered solid solution alloys than the pure metal, and their work hint that the defect concentration generated due to irradiation in FCC HEAs may be lower than that in traditional low-entropy alloys. Furthermore, many investigations [33–37] have shown that atomic diffusion in multi-component disordered solid solution HEA is suppressed, resulting in much lower atomic mobilities. Tsai et al. [37] reported the sluggish diffusion in disordered CoCrFeMnNi HEA in comparison with pure metals and low-entropy alloys, and proposed that great fluctuation of lattice potential energy causes the significant atomic traps and blocks, leading to the high activation energies and low diffusion nobilities. Lower atomic mobilities in disordered solid solution HEAs than low-entropy alloys (including ordered compounds) may partly contribute to the greater resistance to irradiation than the latter.

Moreover, the molecular dynamics (MD) simulations [32,38,39] also show that the mobility of defects is lower in multi-component solid solution than in pure metals, and the formation of large extended defects is suppressed in multi-component disordered solid solution alloys. Jin et al. [40] has also shown that the volume swelling is reduced with increasing the number elements in disordered solid solution, which hints that the volume swelling is closely related to the entropy of mixing of the solid solution. In short, it is tempting to conclude that lower mobilities in the disorder phase hinder the defects movement and growth, resulting in smaller damage structures in disordered phase.

Zhang et al. [41] shows that the different elements in disordered

solid solution alloys can sit randomly in the crystal lattice, giving rise to extreme disturbance of local atomic, electronic, and lattice structures. Thus, another important physical feature that is unique to high-entropy solid solution alloys is their tremendously reduced thermal conductivity. For conventional metals and alloys, the electron contribution dominates the thermal conductivity. Since conventional BCC alloys, such as, 9–12%Cr–Mo steels, have much higher thermal conductivities and lower thermal expansion coefficients [42,43] than the austenite steels, the former often demonstrate significantly better irradiation resistance to volume swelling than the latter [5,22,44,45]. However, for HEAs, phonon contribution to the thermal conductivity becomes very important as revealed by Chou et al. [46] who measured the electrical resistance, thermal conductivity, and coefficient of thermal expansion of Al_xCoCrFeNi alloys. They found that the ratios of phonon contribution over electron contribution are 0.68–0.64, 1.33–1.19, and 2.66–2.20 for $x = 0, 0.75$, and 1.5, respectively. Furthermore, the extreme disorder in HEAs decreases the mean free path of energy carriers and thus tremendously reduces thermal conductivity [41]. For example, the measured thermal conductivities are 11.6, 10.5, and 19.3 W/m/K at $T = 298 \text{ K}$ for $x = 0, 0.75$, and 1.5, respectively, which are almost one order of magnitude lower than the estimated values using the rule of mixture.

The significantly reduced thermal conductivity in HEAs and increased phonon contribution may play an important role in their outstanding resistance against irradiation (e.g., the extraordinary phase stability and exceptionally small volume swelling), as observed in this study and others [17,20,21,40,47]. Ullah et al. [38]

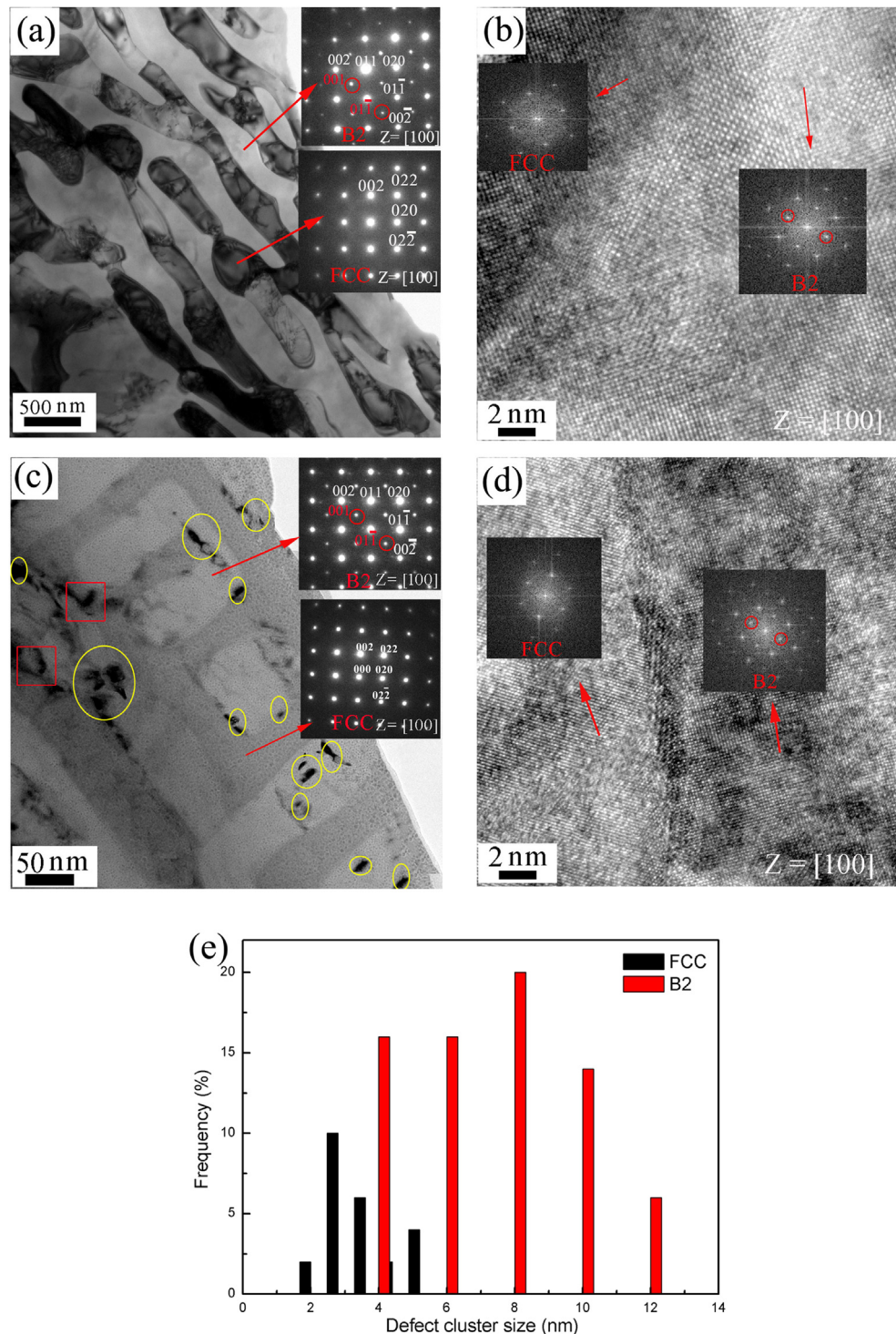


Fig. 6. BF and HRTEM images of Al_{0.75} HEA: (a), (b) pristine state and (c), (d) irradiated with 3 MeV Au ions at $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (~91 dpa). (e) Comparison in frequency and size distribution for the defect clusters observed in the disordered FCC and ordered B2 phases. The yellow ellipses in (c) signify the defects in the B2 phase, and the red squares signify the defects in the FCC phase. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

has reported that the disordered electrons in disordered solid solution alloys can significantly reduce the local heat conduction, and consequently, they keep the damaging energy longer at the deposition locations, and thus favor defect recombination. Phonon conductivity is very important in thermal spikes in collision cascades which usually occur in short time scale of picoseconds. A recent theoretical study using non-equilibrium molecular

dynamics by Caro et al. [48] confirmed that disordering in a solid solution favors reduction of the thermal conductivity and showed that the alloy components and compositions can be tailored to minimize thermal conductivity.

Al effect on the lattice stability in HEAs is reviewed in Ref. [49]. Since the Al atom has significantly larger atomic diameter than a Co, Cr, Fe or Ni atom and a BCC lattice is more open and has a lower

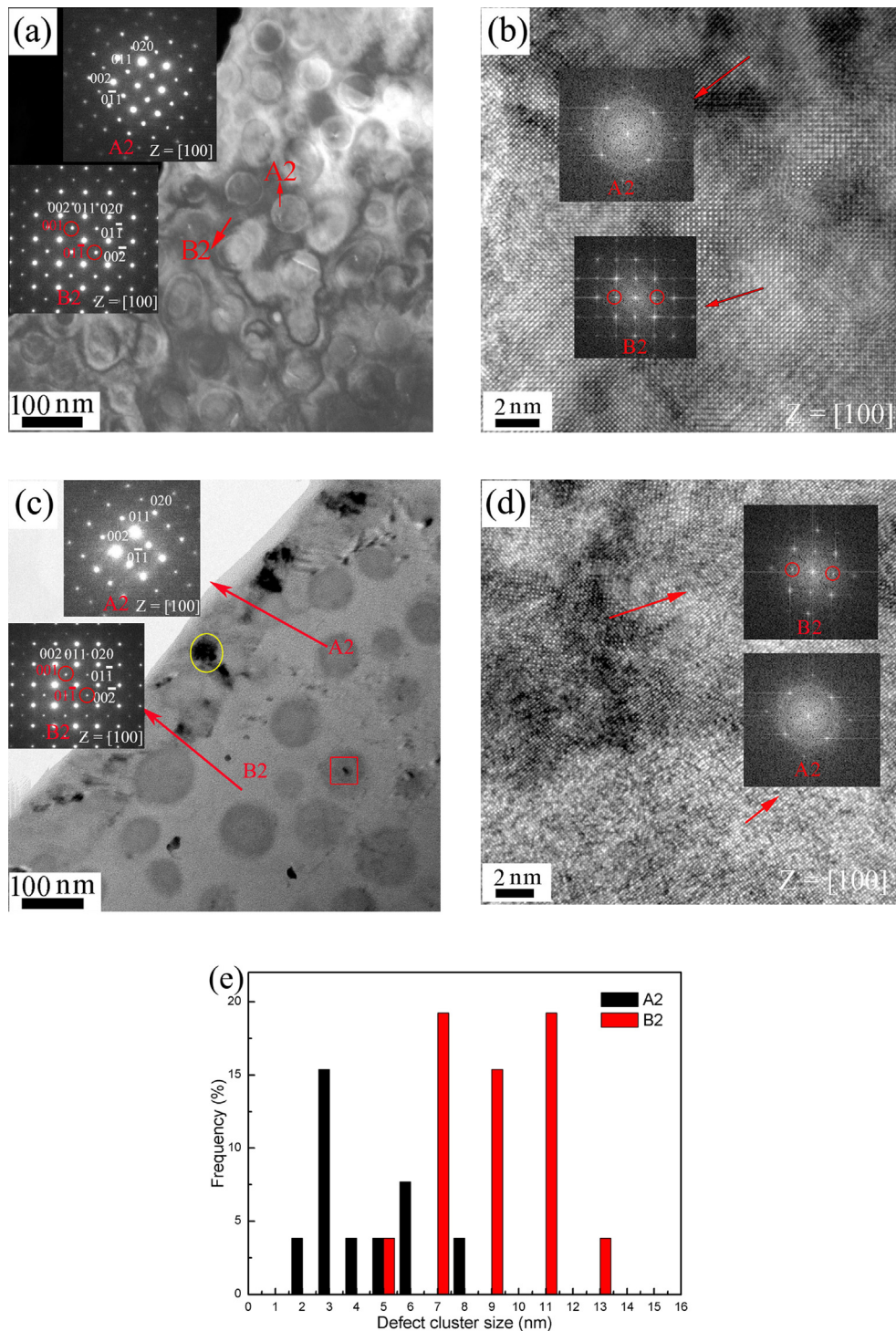


Fig. 7. BF and HRTEM images of Al1.5 HEA: (a), (b) pristine state and (c), (d) irradiated with 3 MeV Au ions at $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (~81 dpa). (e) Comparison in frequency and size distribution for the defect clusters observed in the disordered BCC and ordered B2 phases. The yellow ellipses in (c) signify the defects in the B2 phase, and the red squares signify the defects in the disordered BCC phase. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

packing efficiency than an FCC lattice, the resulting atomic stress exerted on the host atoms by inserting Al atoms in an FCC lattice of 3d transition metals is much larger than the case of a BCC lattice consisting of the same elements. As a result, Al acts a potent BCC stabilizer for transition metals [49]. Atomic stress is due to the mismatch in atomic size and the electron charge transfer among constituent elements [50]. High atomic stress in HEAs may facilitate

amorphization upon irradiation [17]. In fact, Egami et al. [50] calculated the atomic stress for Cr atoms to be -37.55 GPa (i.e., under tension) and $+35.16 \text{ GPa}$ (i.e., under compression) for Ni atoms in CoCrFeNi HEA. Particle irradiation with large amount of kinetic energy could locally melt the lattice, followed by quick local recrystallization [50] which may remove much of structural defects and accordingly result in so-called “self-healing” effect.

The purpose of this study was to examine the microstructural evolution of $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEAs under Au ion irradiation at room temperature using TEM and HRTEM, and this study revealed that all three alloys showed good structural stability with irradiation up to high dose (over 80 dpa). However, in order to evaluate if $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ and other HEAs are competitive candidates for modern nuclear energy applications, ion irradiation at elevated temperatures are necessary since typical irradiation temperatures are $\sim 300^\circ\text{C}$ for light water reactors and $300\text{--}800^\circ\text{C}$ for fusion and Gen IV fission applications [51,52]. Furthermore, it is known that typical irradiation-induced structural damages (e.g., irradiation-induced solute segregation, voids, and precipitation) are only observed during irradiation at higher temperatures near $0.35\text{--}0.6 T_M$ (where T_M is the melting temperature) [45,53]. As a matter of fact, Kiran Kumar et al. [51] studied the microstructural evolution of an FCC CrFeMnNi HEA under ion irradiation with $0.03\text{--}10$ dpa from room temperature to 700°C , and they did not observe void or phase transformation at all temperatures except high-density small dislocation loops and noticeable irradiation-induced hardening. They concluded that the alloy demonstrated superior irradiation resistance compared to conventional single phase Fe–Cr–Ni austenite alloys such as stainless steels, primarily due to severe lattice distortion and sluggish diffusion that are unique to HEAs.

5. Conclusions

Three HEAs $\text{Al}_x\text{CoCrFeNi}$ ($x = 0.1, 0.75$ and 1.5) were irradiated with 3 MeV Au ions at the highest fluence of $1 \times 10^{16}\text{ cm}^{-2}$, and the microstructures and chemical compositions of as-irradiated HEAs were characterized by TEM and HRTEM. We have demonstrated that there is no significant ordering, amorphization, or phase separation, pointing to great phase stability of these three alloys under heavy ion irradiation at room temperature to high dpa. Moreover, quantitative comparison of the defect cluster sizes in $\text{Al}_{0.75}$ and $\text{Al}_{1.5}$ HEAs reveals that the defect clusters in the disordered FCC and disordered BCC phase distribute at much smaller sizes with significantly lower frequencies than those in the ordered B2 phase. This effect may be explained by reduced defects mobility (or high defect formation/migration energies) in the disordered phase. Furthermore, tremendously reduced thermal conductivity and large atomic stress in disordered high-entropy solid solution may promote “self-healing” effect.

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