

## **Insights into a High Temperature Strengthening Mechanism of an Aluminum Alloy**

T. R. Watkins\*<sup>1</sup>, A. Shyam<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Roy<sup>1,2</sup>, D. Shin<sup>1</sup>, J. D. Poplawsky<sup>1</sup>, L. F. Allard<sup>1</sup>, Y. Yamamoto<sup>1</sup>, J. R. Morris<sup>1</sup>, B. Mazumder<sup>1,4</sup>, J. C. Idrobo<sup>1</sup>, A. Rodriguez<sup>3</sup>, and J. A. Haynes<sup>1</sup>

1 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN - 37831, USA

2 – Presently at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur - 721302, India

3 – Nemak, S.A., García N.L. - 66000, Mexico

4 – Presently at University at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York - 14260, USA

5 – Presently at Ames Laboratory, Ames, Iowa - 50011, USA

The fuel efficiency of automobiles can be increased if the operating temperatures can be increased above 250°C. New aluminum alloys are needed for improved performance at these new extremes. In this regard, Al-Cu alloys were investigated with respect mechanical properties, phase content and microstructure using laboratory and synchrotron radiation, metallography and TEM. The challenge becomes preserving the small size of the metastable  $\theta'$  (Al<sub>2</sub>Cu) precipitates with time at temperature. This talk will summarize progress to date on a new Al-Cu alloy.

This project was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Vehicle Technologies, Propulsion Materials Program.