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Editorial

Metallic Glasses

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Metallic glasses are a fascinating class of metallic materials that do not display long-range atomic order. Due to their amorphous character and the concomitant lack of dislocations, these materials exhibit mechanical properties that are quite different from those of other solid materials [1,2]. For example, they can be twice as strong as steels, show more elasticity and fracture toughness than ceramics and be less brittle than conventional oxide glasses. In addition to their unique mechanical properties, metallic glasses have also demonstrated interesting physical and chemical properties. For example, some metallic glasses have been found to exhibit superior soft magnetic properties [3], good magnetocaloric effects [4] and outstanding catalytic performance [5], thus having potential for a widespread range of technological applications [6].

Metallic glasses become relatively malleable when heated in the supercooled liquid region, allowing moulding and shaping with microscale precision by means of thermoplastic processing [7]. This has facilitated the development of diverse products based on these alloys, including sporting goods, medical and electronic devices and advanced defence and aerospace applications. However, in spite of their large elasticity, metallic glasses exhibit poor room-temperature macroscopic plasticity compared to polycrystalline metals [8]. This low plastic deformation, particularly evidenced when testing metallic glasses under tension, is related to the formation and rapid propagation of shear bands [2]. Therefore, novel routes to enhance plasticity of metallic glasses include procedures to hinder shear band propagation. This can be achieved, for example, by designing composite materials consisting of particles which act as second-phase reinforcements embedded in the amorphous matrix [9,10]. Other approaches towards toughening of metallic glasses have also been developed, such as the preparation of the so-called dual-phase amorphous metals [11], some specific surface treatments (e.g., laser or shot pinning) [12], or making their overall structure porous (*i.e.*, metallic glass foams) [13].

The aim of this Special Issue is to address, from both experimental and theoretical points of view, some of the challenges to improve the glass forming ability of metallic glasses, to optimize their overall mechanical performance, and to enhance their physico-chemical properties. The intricate dynamic and geometrical features of the icosahedral atomic clusters arrangements in liquid and amorphous states in Zr–Cu alloys are investigated by M. Shimono and H. Onodera using molecular dynamics simulations [14]. In spite of the lack of long-range order, the simulations reveal that such icosahedral clusters induce medium range order in these alloys. The atomic structure frozen-in during the ultra-rapid cooling processes needed to generate metallic glasses is usually not stable at room temperature. V. A. Khonik reviews how the presence of interstitialcy defects and the change in their concentration can induce structural relaxation when metallic glasses are heat treated to temperatures below or around the glass transition [15]. Such structural relaxation is important since it can induce changes in many physical properties of the glasses, particularly in the mechanical behavior (elasticity, anelasticity, viscoelasticity, *etc.* [16]), but also in the electrical, corrosion and even magnetic performances. Of course, atomic rearrangements of the glassy structure take place also during mechanical treatments. This can result in mechanically-induced structural relaxation, as reviewed by C. Liu *et al.* [17]. Dynamic mechanical measurements as a function of temperature reveal that structural relaxation is a complex phenomenon that depends on the frequency of the treatments. In fact, one can distinguish between primary and secondary relaxation effects, both of which are relevant for a full understanding of the complex and unique properties of amorphous metallic alloys.

As it might be anticipated, the properties of metallic glasses not only depend on their structure (*i.e.*, medium-range order, presence of flow defects, *etc.*) but also on the actual composition of the glasses. T. Bitoh and D. Watanabe show, for example, that incorporation of Y in the amorphous structure of Fe–Co–B–Si–Nb bulk metallic glasses induces changes in their glass forming ability and the magnetic properties of these alloys [18]. The properties of newly developed Ni–Cu–W–B metallic glasses are reported by A. Hitit *et al.* [19]. The current theories describing the links between toughness and material parameters, including elastic constants, alloy chemistry and ordering degree in the glass are reviewed by S. V. Madge [20]. As aforementioned, metallic glasses are relatively brittle when tested in their fully amorphous as-prepared state. Strategies to increase plastic deformation based partial crystallization or formation of metallic glass composites are reported by D. Wu *et al.* [21] and Ö. Balcı *et al.* [22]. Formation of metallic glass porous frameworks is described by B. Sarac *et al.* [23]. Finally, the interplay between corrosion effects and mechanical properties of Zr-based metallic glasses are surveyed by P.F. Gostin *et al.* [24].

Although the plasticity of metallic glasses in bulk form is rather limited due to the rapid propagation of single shear bands [1,2], an improved mechanical performance has been reported in miniaturized metallic glasses [25,26]. For this reason, there is a growing interest in new approaches towards the synthesis of metallic glass microwires [27] and nanowires [26], in view of their potential applications in micro/nano-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS). From the aforementioned aspects and the ongoing works on the topic, it is likely that the interest in metallic glasses will continue to increase in the near future with the development of new compositions and novel applications, particularly in devices with micrometer and submicrometer sizes, where the full potential of these glassy materials is yet to come.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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