

## The Relationship of Thermophysical and Dynamical Properties of Liquid $\text{Cu}_{100-x}\text{Zr}_x$ Alloys to Glass Formability

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Metals and metallic alloys often have high melting temperatures and highly reactive liquids. The use of containers to hold these materials can result in significant contamination and limited undercooling. Electrostatic levitation techniques allow the samples to be processed without a container, increasing the amount of undercooling and enabling measurements of fundamental physical properties of the high temperature liquids (i.e. density, specific heat, surface tension and viscosity). Results from a recent systematic survey of the liquid densities of metallic glass forming  $\text{Cu}_{100-x}\text{Zr}_x$  alloy system are presented; the volume expansivities do not behave as expected for good glass forming liquids.