

Symmetric tilt boundary energy of Al and Cu

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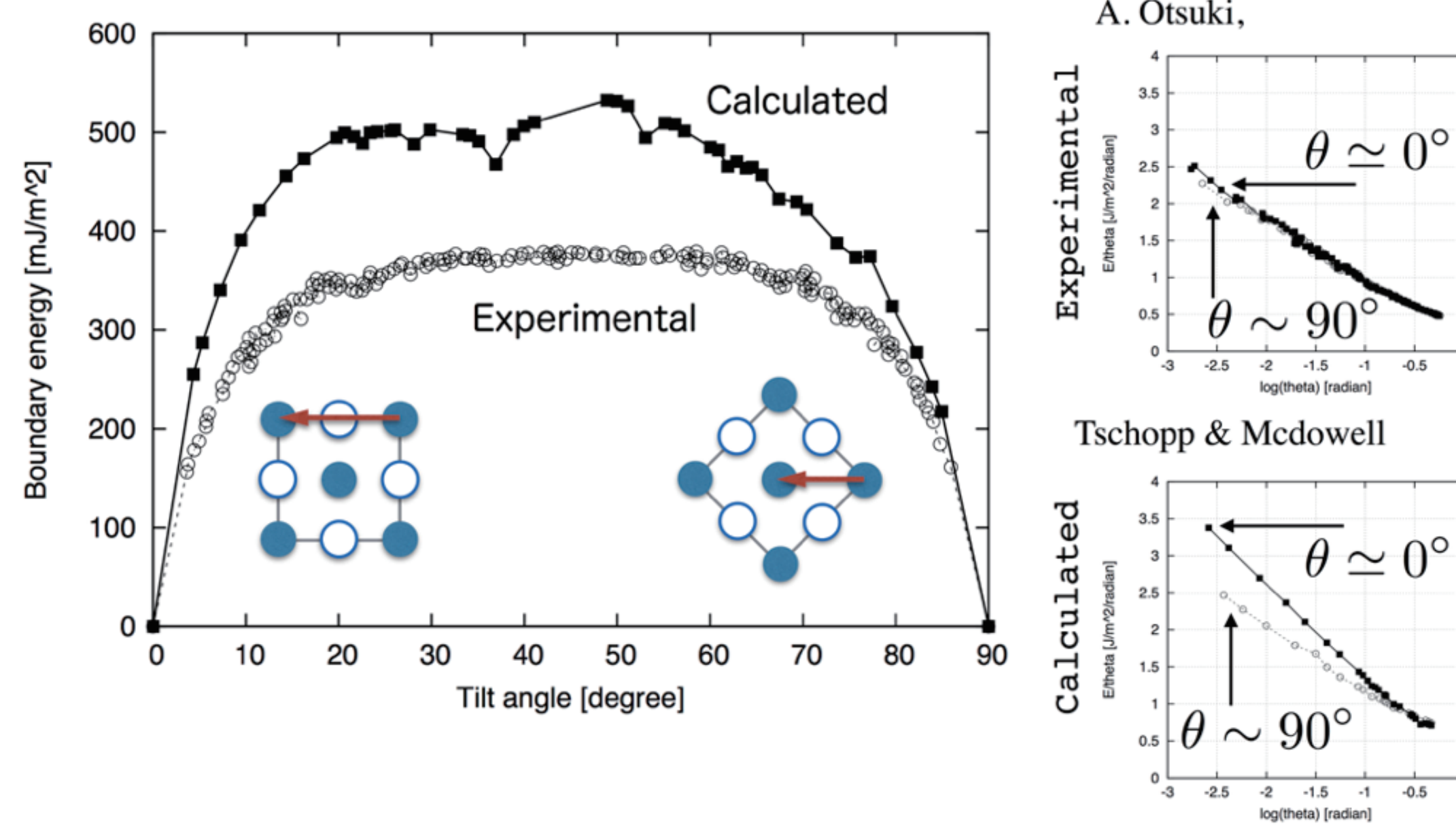
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contents

- Theoretical, experimental and simulated
- Read and Shockley's theoretical prediction
- Experimental results
- EAM results
- First principles(VASP) calculations
 - adjust(?) EO of perfect lattice
 - EAM analysis
 - model & results
- Conclusions

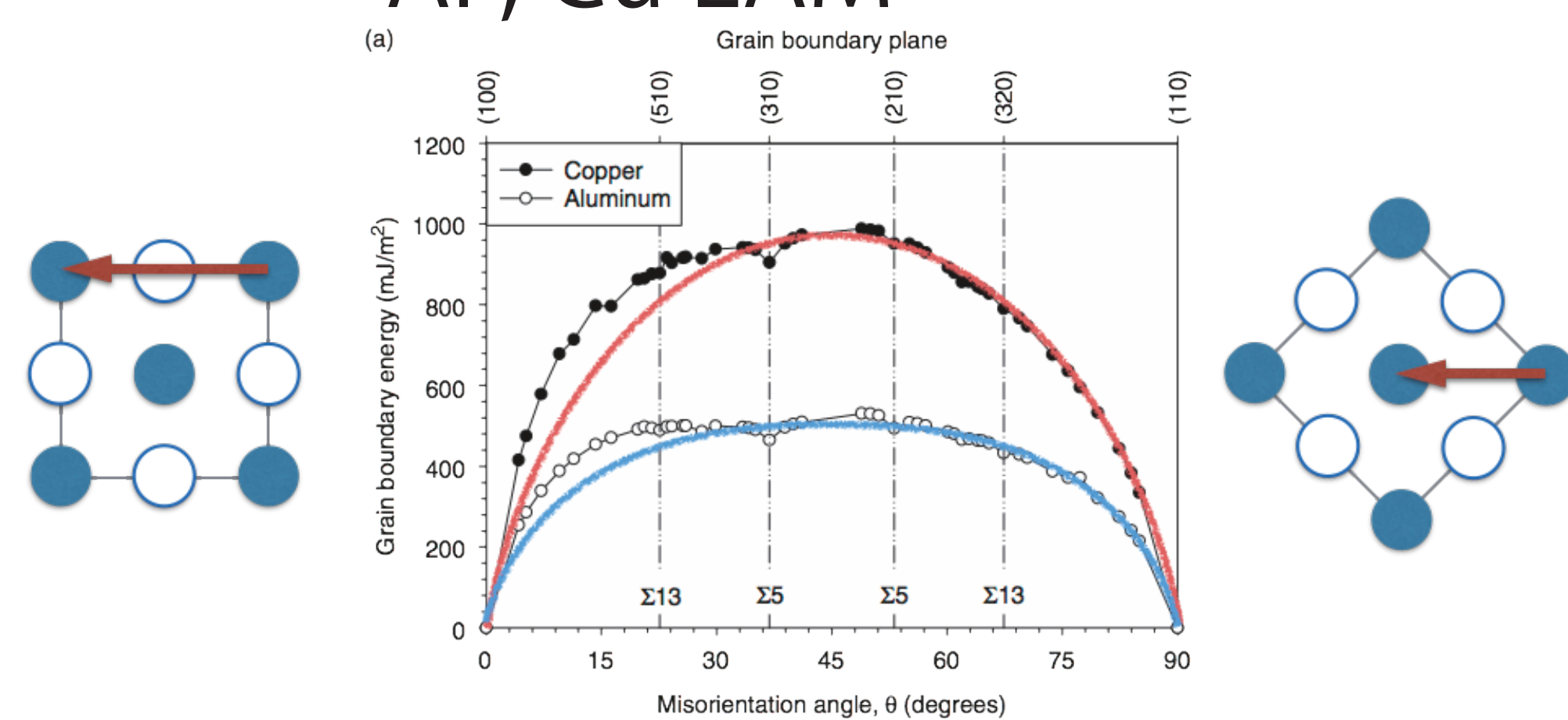
Al exp vs EAM



VASP conditions & Boettger Method

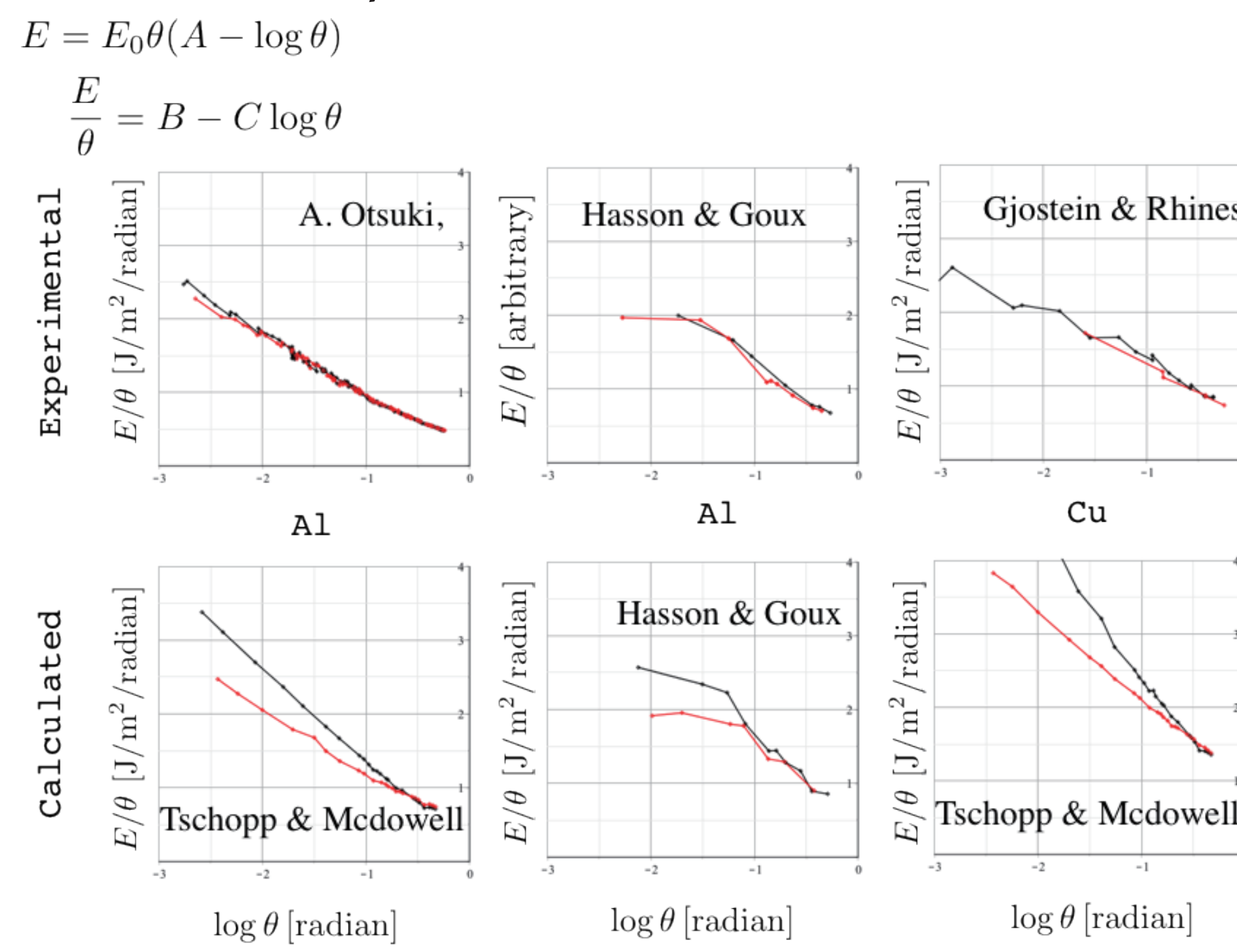
- J. C. Boettger, "Nonconvergence of surface energies obtained from thin-film calculations," Physical Review B, vol. 49, pp. 16798-800, 1994.
- K. Doll and N. Harrison, "Chlorine adsorption on the cu (111) surface," Chemical Physics Letters, vol. 317, pp. 282-9, 2000.

Al, Cu EAM

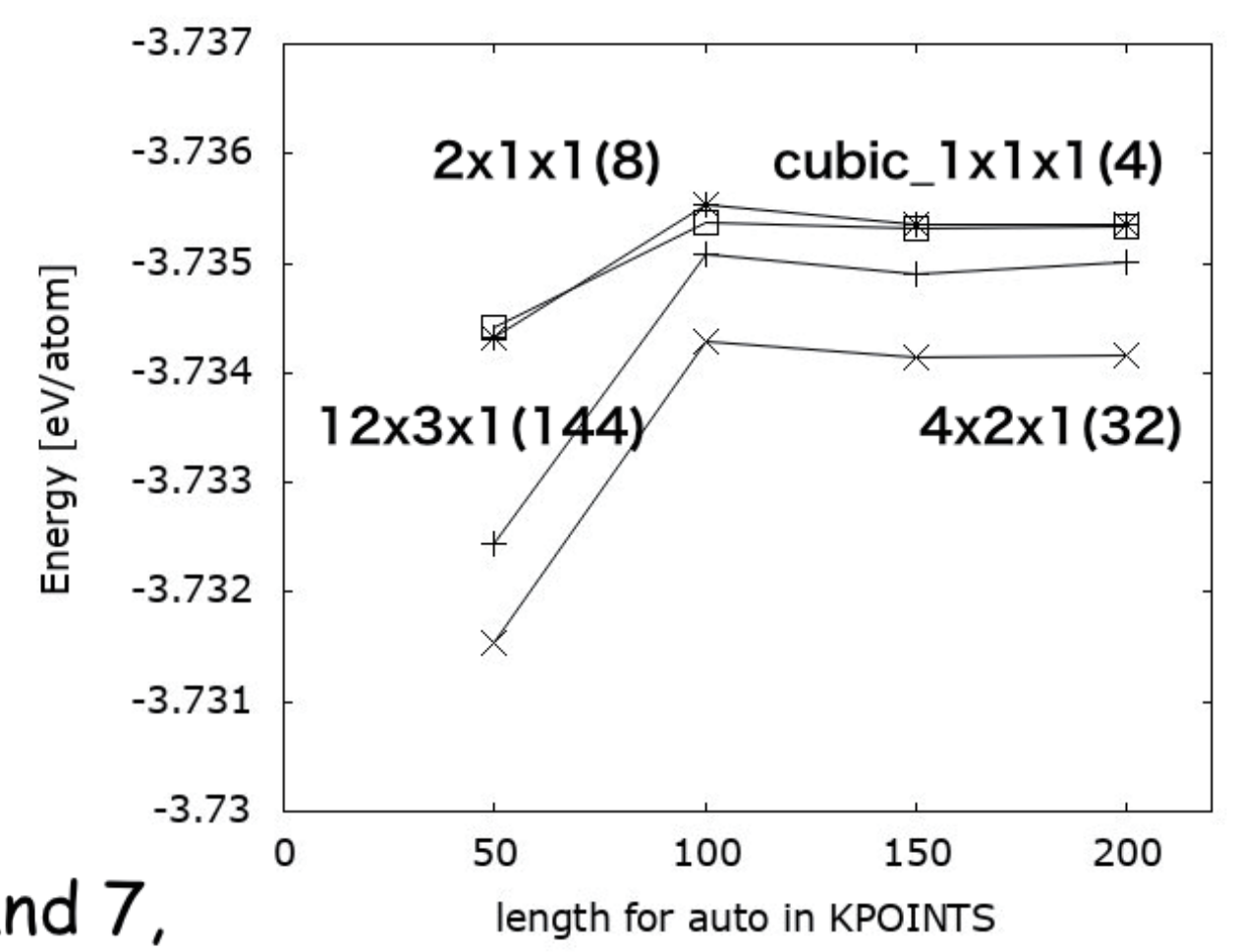


"Asymmetric tilt grain boundary structure and energy in copper and aluminum", M. A. Tschopp and D. L. McDowell, Phil. Mag., Vol. 87 (2007), 3871-3892. They used EAM potentials.

Al, Cu whole



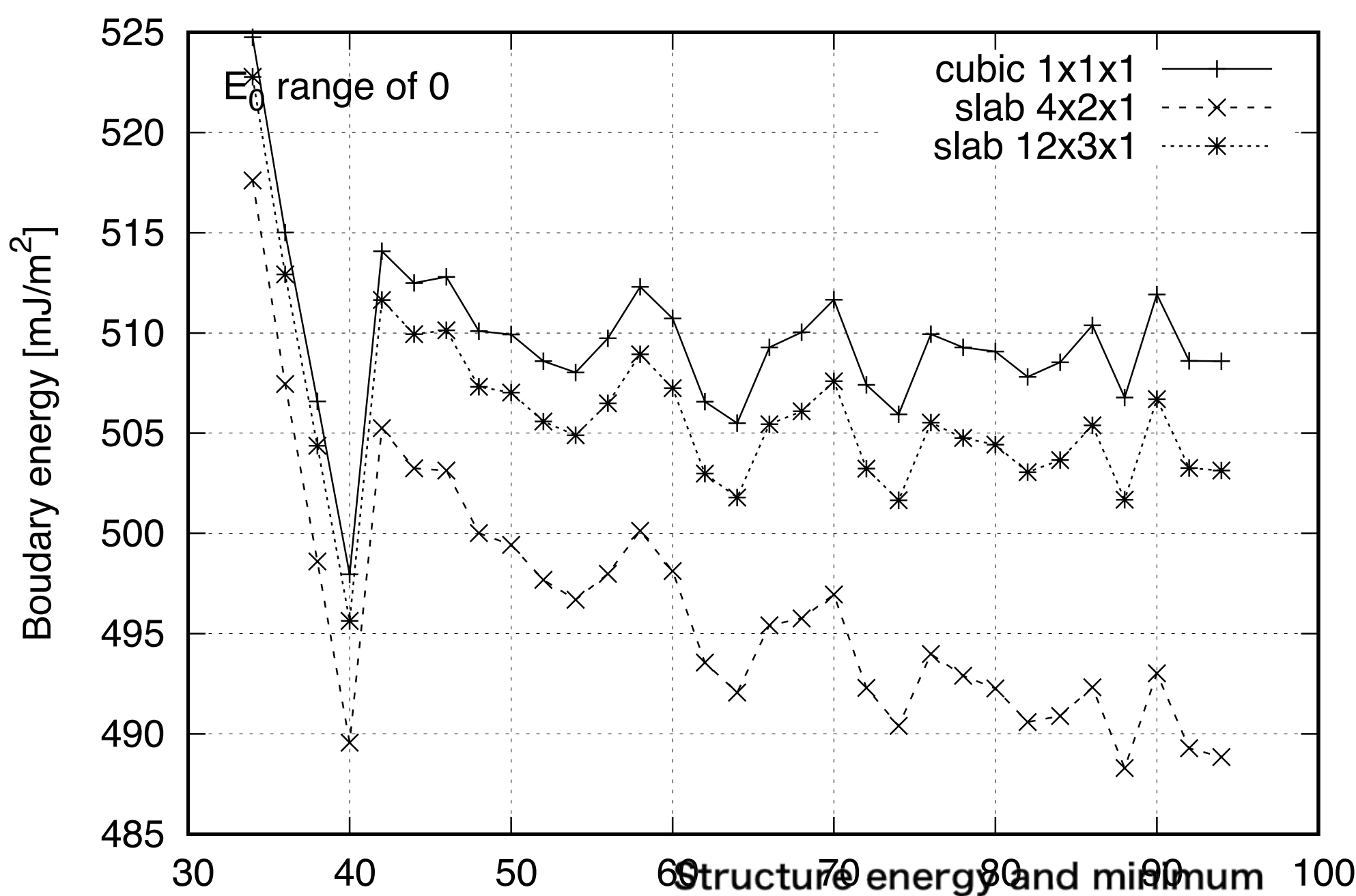
Energy convergence on k-points



VASP

Slab model: Σ 3, 5, and 7,
Al and Cu (100) symmetric tilt boundary.
Pseudopotential for Cu: PAW PBE
Energy cutoff: 273.214 eV
Energy: Tetrahedron method with Blöchl corrections.

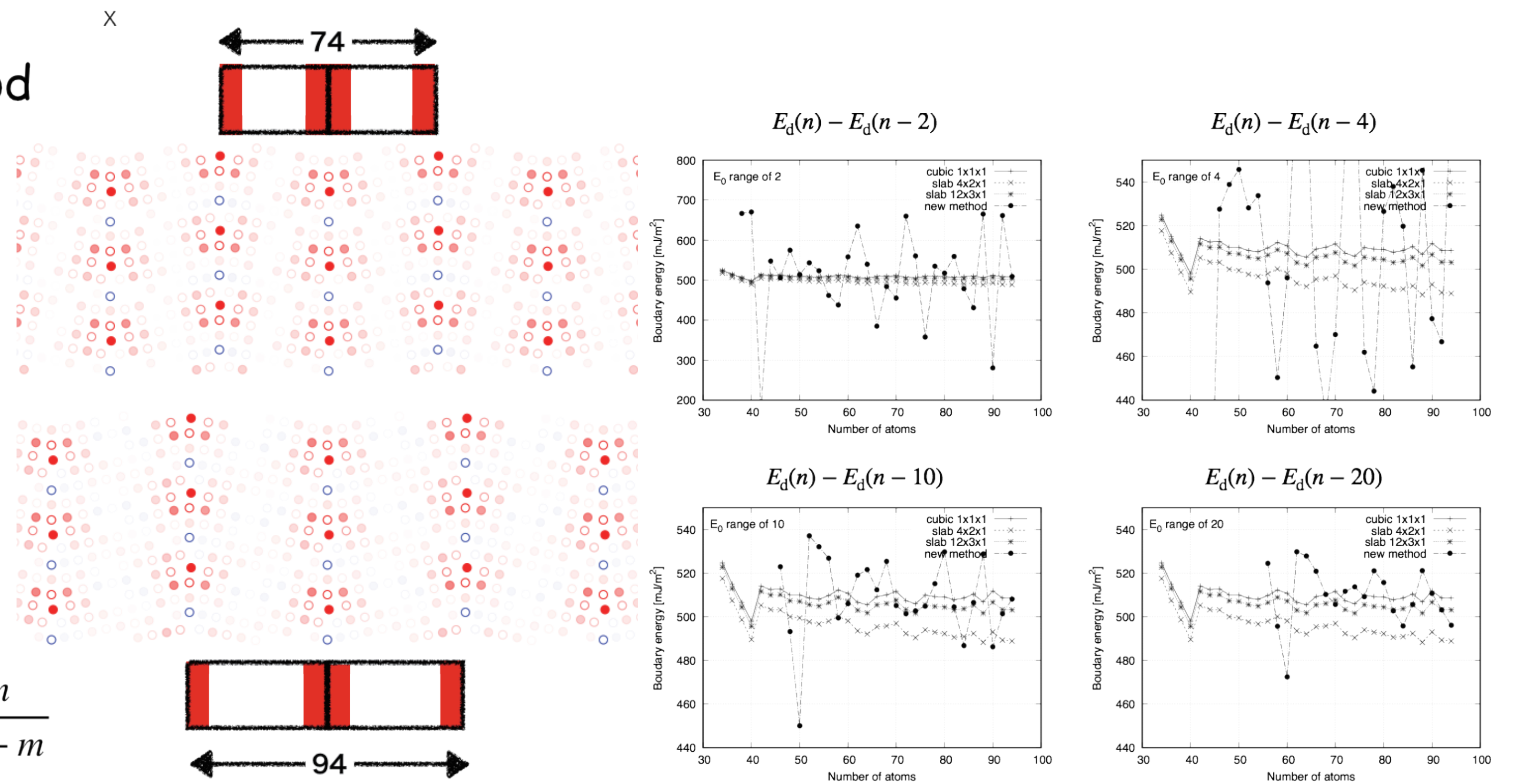
Al size dependency



Boettger Method

$$\Delta E = E_d(n) - nE_0$$

$$= E_d(n) - \left\{ E_d(n) - E_d(m) \right\} \frac{n}{n-m}$$



EAM analysis

$$E_{total} = \sum \exp(-pr) - \sqrt{\sum \exp(-2qr)}$$

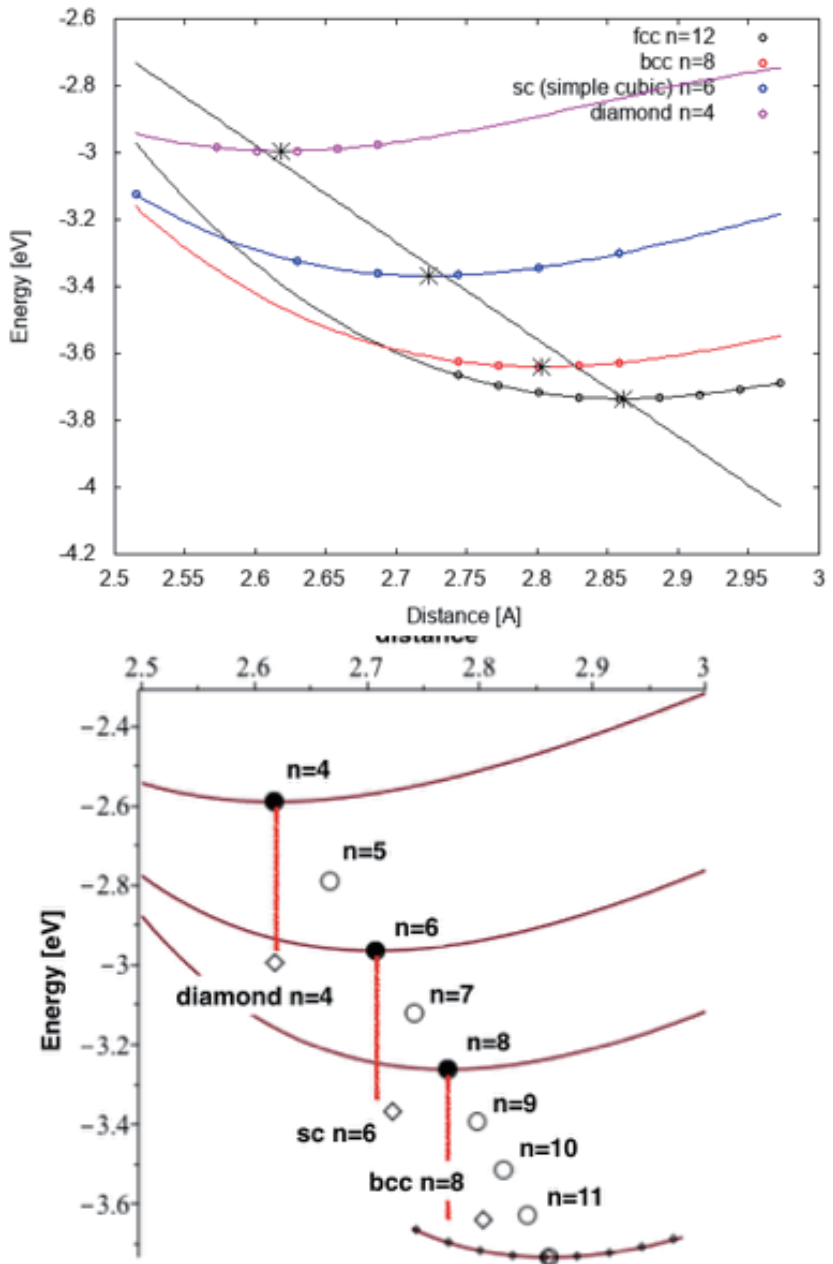
$$= n \exp(-pr) - \sqrt{n \exp(-2qr)}$$

$$\frac{dE_{total}}{dr} = -np \exp(-pr) + q\sqrt{n \exp(-2qr)}$$

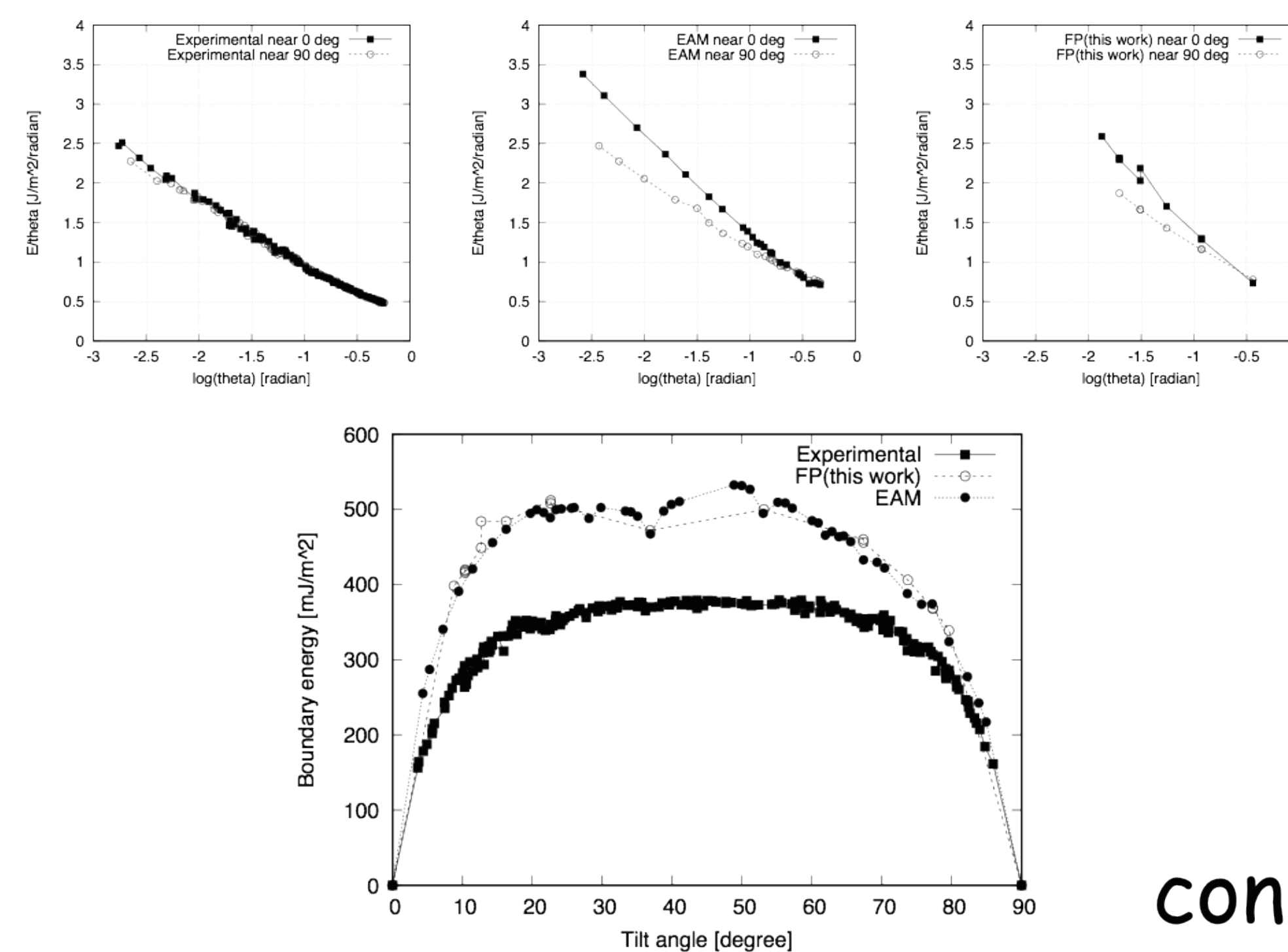
$$\frac{q}{p\sqrt{n}} = (\exp(q-p))^{r_n}$$

$$R = \frac{E_{repulsive}}{E_{bond}} = \frac{n \exp(-pr_n)}{\sqrt{n \exp(-2qr_n)}}$$

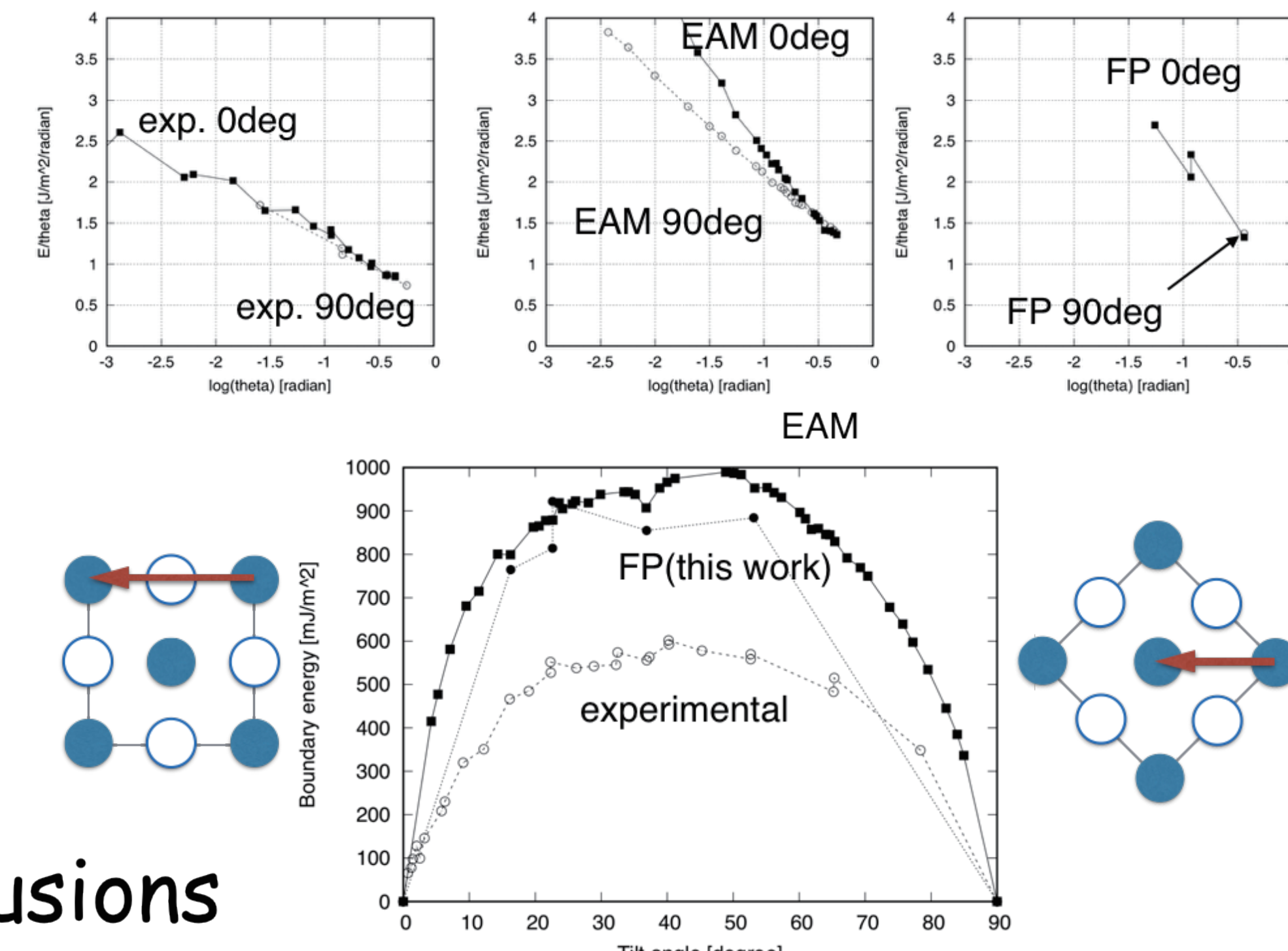
$$R = \sqrt{n} \frac{q}{p\sqrt{n}} = \frac{q}{p}$$



Al results



Cu results



conclusions

- Small angle Al and Cu (100) tilt boundary shows small difference on the slopes at 0 and 90 degrees.
- Against the classical dislocation theory for small angle tilt boundary,
 - Small elastic field contribution (??)
 - Large core contribution (??)

