



Complex Inorganic Solids

Structural, Stability, and Magnetic Properties of Alloys

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Chairperson/Organizers of IAC-3 | v |
| Participants | vii |
| Preface | xiii |

MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|----|
| Precipitation of Disordered Ni-X Solid Solution Phases in Off-stoichiometric Ordered Ni ₃ X Alloys | 3 |
| Y. Ma, J. Joshi, and <u>A. J. Ardell</u> | |
| An Atomic Scale Study of the Physical Properties of Delta Plutonium and Pu:Al Alloys | 11 |
| <u>Bruno Siberchicot</u> , Gregory Robert, Johann Bouchet, and Alain Pasturel | |
| Ab Initio Thermodynamic and Structural Studies of Cationic Disordered MgAl ₂ O ₄ Spinel | 21 |
| S. Da Rocha and <u>P. Thibaudeau</u> | |
| Computer Simulation of Molten and Glassy Silica and its Mixtures with Sodium Oxide and Aluminum Oxide | 35 |
| <u>Kurt Binder</u> , Jürgen Horbach, Walter Kob, and Anke Winkler | |
| A Computer Model of Carbonitride Precipitation in Steel | 55 |
| <u>Philippe Maugis</u> and Mohamed Gound | |

ORDERING, PHASE STABILITY, AND PHASE DIAGRAMS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Current and Future Applications of CALPHAD Technology | 73 |
| <u>Larry Kaufman</u> | |
| Phase Stability and Ordering in (Ga,Mn)As Alloys | 87 |
| <u>Vaclav Drchal</u> , Josef Kudrnovsky, Frantisek Maca, Jan Masek, Ija Turek, and Peter Weinberger | |
| Vacancy Ordering and Non-stoichiometry in TiC _{1-x} and TiN _{1-x} | 99 |
| Gus L. W. Hart, <u>Barry M. Klein</u> , and Shanadeen Begay | |
| Vacancy-Mediated Phase Transformations: Homogeneous or Heterogeneous? | 111 |
| Wolfgang Püschl, Willaim A. Soffa, and <u>Wolfgang Pfeiler</u> | |

xv

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calculation of the Phase Diagrams of Alloys with Non Pair Atomic Interactions within the Ring Approximation | 123 |
| <u>R. V. Chepur</u> | |
| Modelling of Phase Separation in Iron-based Ternary Alloys | 131 |
| <u>Yoshiyuki Saito</u> | |
| Short-range Order Parameters in fcc Binary Alloys | 145 |
| <u>J. S. Faulkner</u> , Silvia Pella, Aurelian Rusanu, and Yevgeniy Puzyrev | |
| Dependence of Ordering Process in Ni-based 1 1/2 0 Alloy on Alloying Elements... .. | 159 |
| <u>Satoshi Hata</u> , Makoto Inoue, Noriyuki Kuwano, and Yoshitsugu Tomokiyo | |
| Changes of LRO in Anisotropic L1 ₀ -Ordered FePd | 175 |
| Andreas Kulovits, William A. Soffa, Wolfgang Püschl, and <u>Wolfgang Pfeiler</u> | |

KINETICS, DIFFUSION AND TRANSPORT

| | |
|--|-----|
| Ordering Processes Analyzed by Phase Field Method, CVM and PPM | 187 |
| M. Ohno and <u>Tetsuo Mohri</u> | |
| Phase Distribution and Transformation Dynamics Using in-situ Synchrotron Diffraction Methods | 203 |
| <u>Joe Wong</u> | |
| Monte Carlo Study of the Precipitation Kinetics of Al ₃ Zr in Al-Zr | 215 |
| <u>Emmanuel Clouet</u> and Maylise Nastar | |
| Examination of Multi-component Diffusion Between Two Ni-Base Superalloys... .. | 241 |
| C. E. Campbell, <u>W. J. Boettinger</u> , T. Hansen, P. Merewether, and B. A. Mueller | |
| Curvature and Basis Function Effects on Electronic and Transport Properties of Carbon Nanotubes | 251 |
| Antonis N. Andriotis and <u>Madhu Menon</u> | |
| The Behavior of Solid Solutions in Geological Transport Processes: The Quantization of Rock Compositions by Fluid-Rock Interaction | 265 |
| <u>Bernard Guy</u> | |

MAGNETIC AND ELASTIC PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Ab-Initio Study of Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors | 277 |
| <u>Josef Kudrnovsky</u> , Vaclav Drchal, Frantisek Maca, Ilja Turek, George Bouzerar, and Patrick Bruno | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Variation of Elastic Shear Constants in Transition Metal Alloys | 295 |
| <u>Göran Grimvall</u> | |
| Theoretical Strength, Magnetism and Stability of Metals and Intermetallics | 307 |
| <u>Mojmir Sob</u> , Martin Friak, Dominik Legut, and Vaclav Vitek | |
| Rejuvenation of Deformation-Damaged Material by Magnetic Annealing – A New Approach to Grain Boundary Engineering | 327 |
| <u>Tadao Watanabe</u> , Shuichi Nishizawa, and Sadahiro Tsurekawa | |
| THEORY | |
| Coherent-Potential Approximation within the Exact Muffin-tin Theory | 339 |
| L. Vitos, <u>I. A. Abrikosov</u> , and B. Johansson | |
| Charge Distributions in Metallic Alloys: A Charge Excess Functional Theory Approach | 353 |
| <u>Ezio Bruno</u> | |
| Local Charge Distributions in Metallic Alloys: A Local Field Coherent Potential Approximation Method | 367 |
| <u>Ezio Bruno</u> , Leon Zingales, and Antonio Millici | |
| On the Development of Alloy Theory | 379 |
| <u>A. Gonis</u> and P. E. A. Turchi | |
| Microscopical Derivation of Ginzburg-Landau-type Functionals for Alloys and their Application to Studies of Antiphase and Interphase Boundaries | 401 |
| R. Pankratov and <u>V. G. Vaks</u> | |
| Investigation of Structures and Properties of C_3P_4 Alloy using First-principles Electronic Structure Calculation | 419 |
| Adele Tzu-Lin Lim, Jin-Cheng Zheng, and <u>Yuan Ping Feng</u> | |
| Index | 427 |

CALCULATION OF THE PHASE DIAGRAMS OF ALLOYS
WITH NONPAIR ATOMIC INTERACTIONS
WITHIN THE RING APPROXIMATION

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ABSTRACT

The elaborated in [R. V. Chepuls'kii, Analytical method for calculation of the phase diagram of a two-component lattice gas, *Solid State Commun.* 115:497 (2000)] analytical method for calculation of the phase diagrams of alloys with *pair* atomic interactions is generalized to the case of many-body atomic interactions of arbitrary orders and effective radii of action. The method is developed within the ring approximation in the context of a modified thermodynamic perturbation theory with the use of the inverse effective number of atoms interacting with one fixed atom as a small parameter of expansion. By a comparison with the results of the Monte Carlo simulation, the high numerical accuracy of the generalized method is demonstrated in a wide concentration interval.

INTRODUCTION

In Ref. 1 the new analytical method for calculation of the phase diagrams of alloys (or more generally of a two-component lattice gas²) with arbitrary complex crystal lattice and any long-range order in atomic distribution was developed. The method was elaborated within the ring approximation in the context of a modified thermodynamic perturbation theory with the use of the inverse effective number of atoms interacting with one fixed atom as a small parameter of expansion^{3,4}. The numerical accuracy of the method proved to be high in a wide temperature-concentration interval and turns higher with increase of the effective radius of atomic interactions. The consideration of the lattice gas with arbitrarily long-range atomic interactions is possible within the method, because the interaction's parameters appear in the corresponding expressions only through the Fourier transforms of the interatomic potentials. It should be noted the much comparative generality and simplicity of the method in comparison with, *e.g.*, the most widely used Monte Carlo⁵ and cluster-variation methods⁶.

However, the developed method can be applied in case of alloys with only *pair* atomic interactions. The aim of the present letter is to generalize the method to the case of alloys with many-body atomic interactions of arbitrary orders and effective radii of action.

THEORY

Let us consider a two-component A-B alloy (within the lattice gas model) whose primitive unit cell consists of v crystal lattice sites. Taking into account the many-body atomic interactions of arbitrary orders and radii of action, the Hamiltonian H of it can be written in the following form⁷

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= Nv_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{Nv} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} \sum_{\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_n} V_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1; i_2, \mathbf{R}_2; \dots; i_n, \mathbf{R}_n}^{(n)} C_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1} C_{i_2, \mathbf{R}_2} \dots C_{i_n, \mathbf{R}_n} \\
 &= Nv_0 + \sum_i V_i^{(1)} \sum_{\mathbf{R}} C_{i, \mathbf{R}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i_1, i_2} \sum_{\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2} V_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1; i_2, \mathbf{R}_2}^{(2)} C_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1} C_{i_2, \mathbf{R}_2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \sum_{\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \mathbf{R}_3} V_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1; i_2, \mathbf{R}_2; i_3, \mathbf{R}_3}^{(3)} C_{i_1, \mathbf{R}_1} C_{i_2, \mathbf{R}_2} C_{i_3, \mathbf{R}_3} + \dots
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$