

The Influence of Magnetic Order to Crystal Nucleation

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I Motivation

- 1 Thermodynamics of Undercooled Metallic Melts
- 2 Classical Nucleation Model
- 3 Magnetic Influence on Nucleation

II Thermomagnetic Analyses

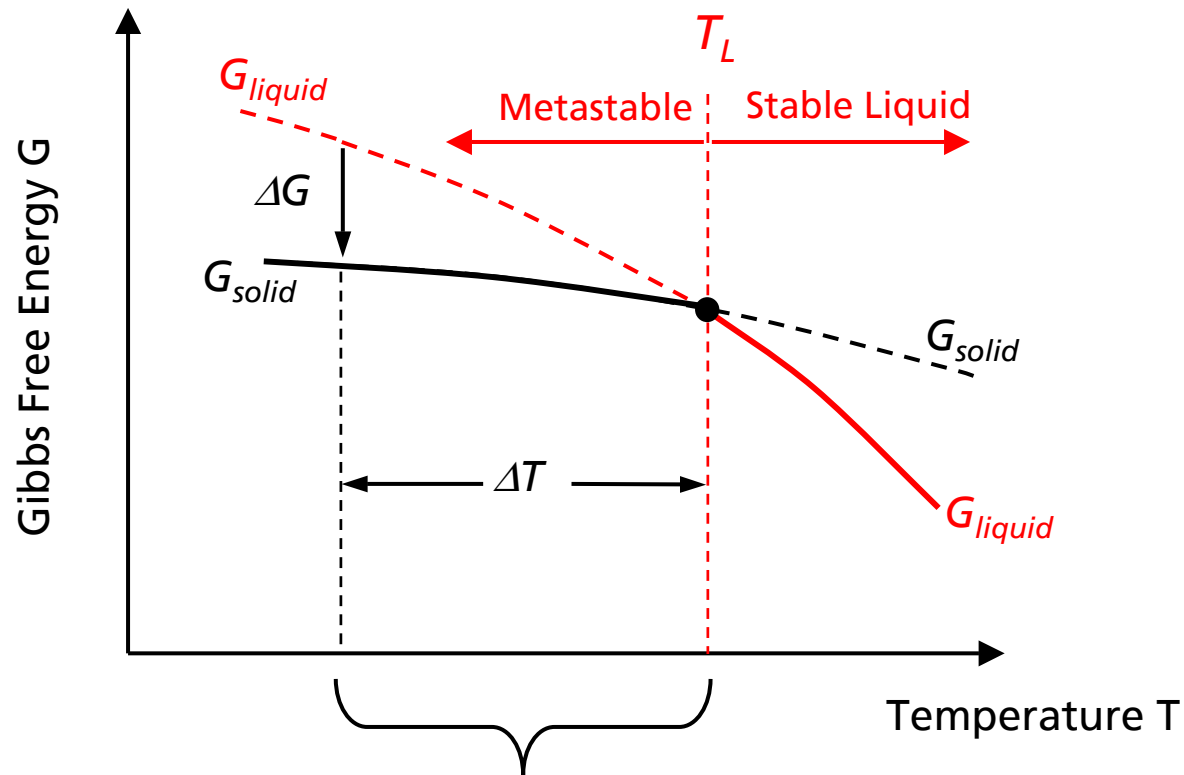
- 1 Method of Measurement
- 2 Experiments on **Co**, **Co-Pd** and **Co-Au**

III Résumé

- 1 Experimental Results
- 2 Modification of Existing Classical Nucleation Model

1st Order Phase Transition: Solid \leftrightarrow Liquid

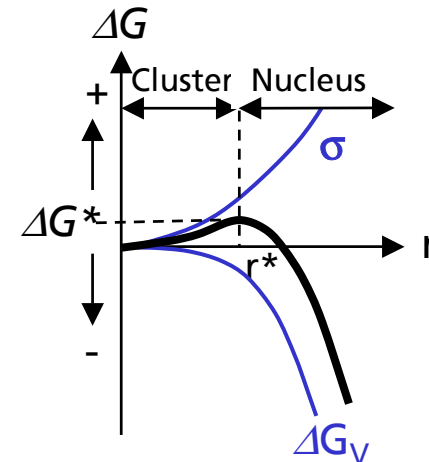
Driving Force to Nucleation $\rightarrow \Delta G(p, T) = G_{liquid} - G_{solid}$



Metastable Regime of Undercooled Liquid

Activation Energy for Nucleation:

$$\Delta G^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{\sigma^3}{(\Delta G_V)^2}$$



Gibbs Free Energy Difference

$$\Delta G_V = \frac{G^L - G^S}{V_{\text{mol}}}$$

Solid-Liquid Interfacial Energy

$$\sigma(T) = \alpha \cdot \frac{\Delta S_f \cdot T}{(N_A \cdot V_{\text{mol}}^2)^{1/3}}$$

[Spaepen, Acta Metall. 23, (1975) 729]

Crystal Nucleation Rate:

$$I_{SS} = k_V \cdot e^{-f(\theta) \cdot \frac{\Delta G^*}{k_B T}}$$

Nucleation Event:

$$I_{SS}(T_N) \cdot V \cdot t_N \geq 1$$

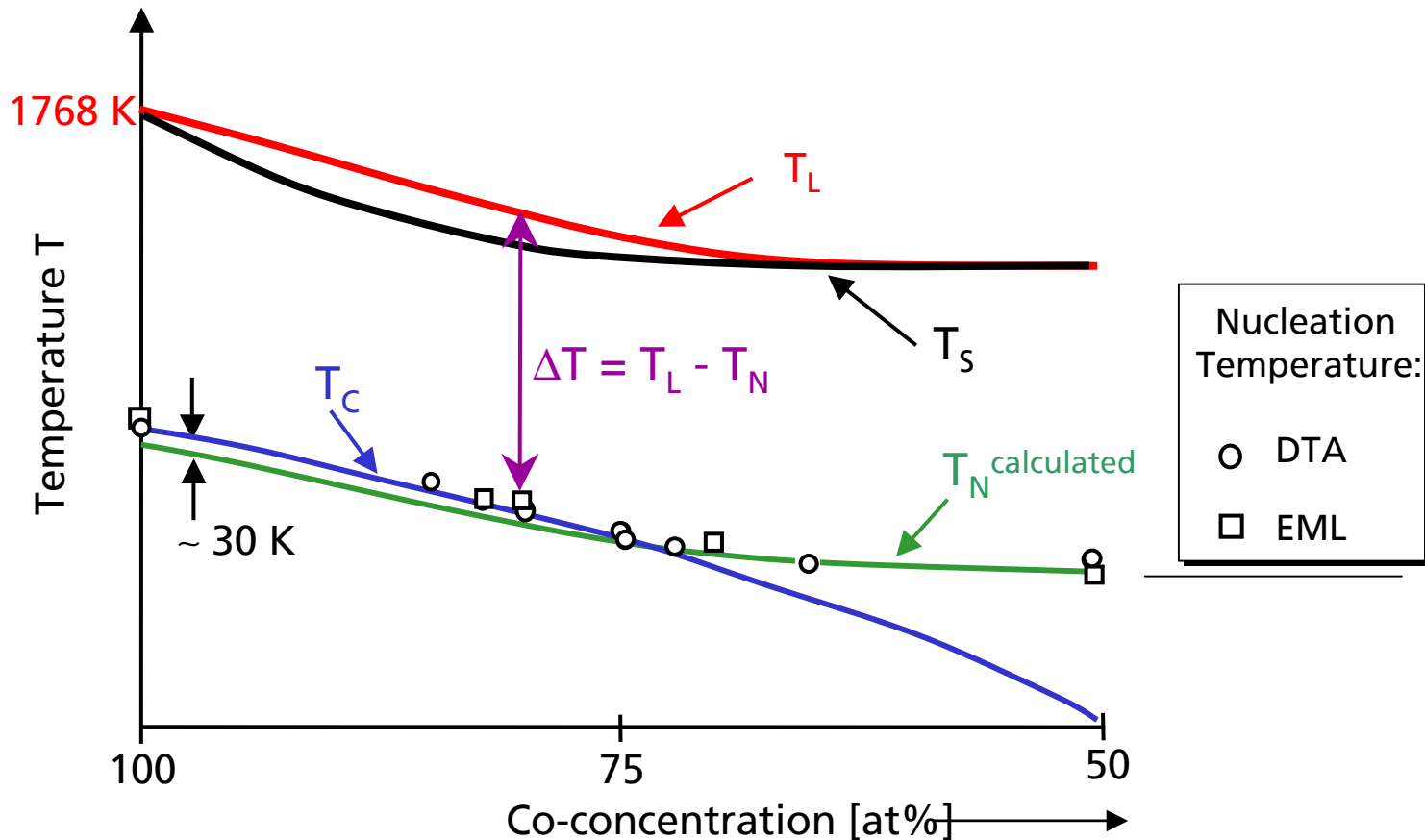
Undercooling of **Co-Pd** Alloys by Different Processing Techniques:

Differential Thermal Analysis

[Wilde, PhD-thesis, Technical University Berlin (1997)]

Electromagnetic Levitation

[Herlach et al., J.Non-Cryst.Sol. **250-252** (1999) 271]

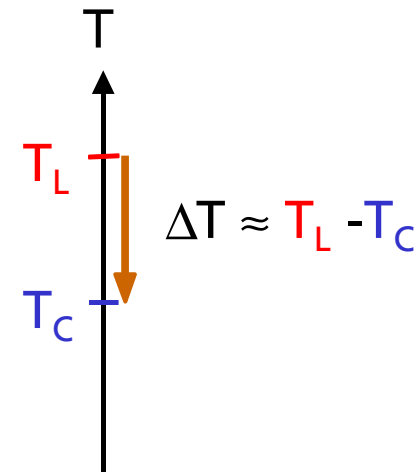
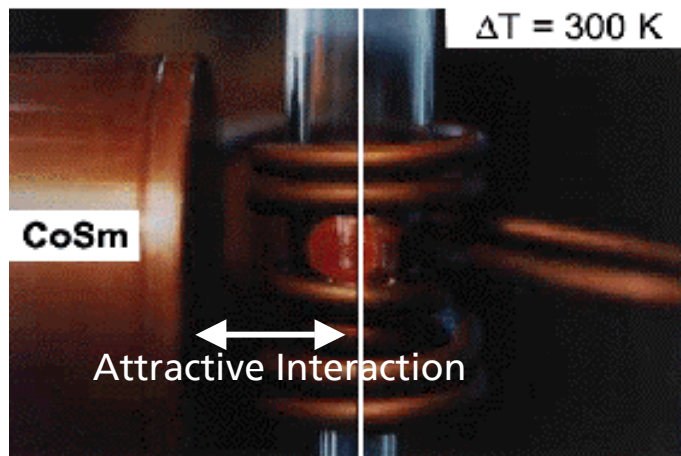
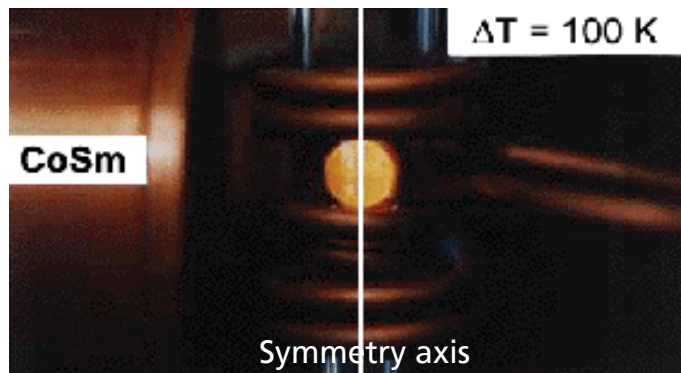


Electromagnetic Levitation of **Co-Pd** Melts

Nucleation Statistics → Observation of Magnetically Induced Crystallisation

[Schenk et al., Europhys. Lett. **50**, 3, (2000), 402]

[Holland-Moritz et al., MRS Proceedings **580**, (2000), 393]

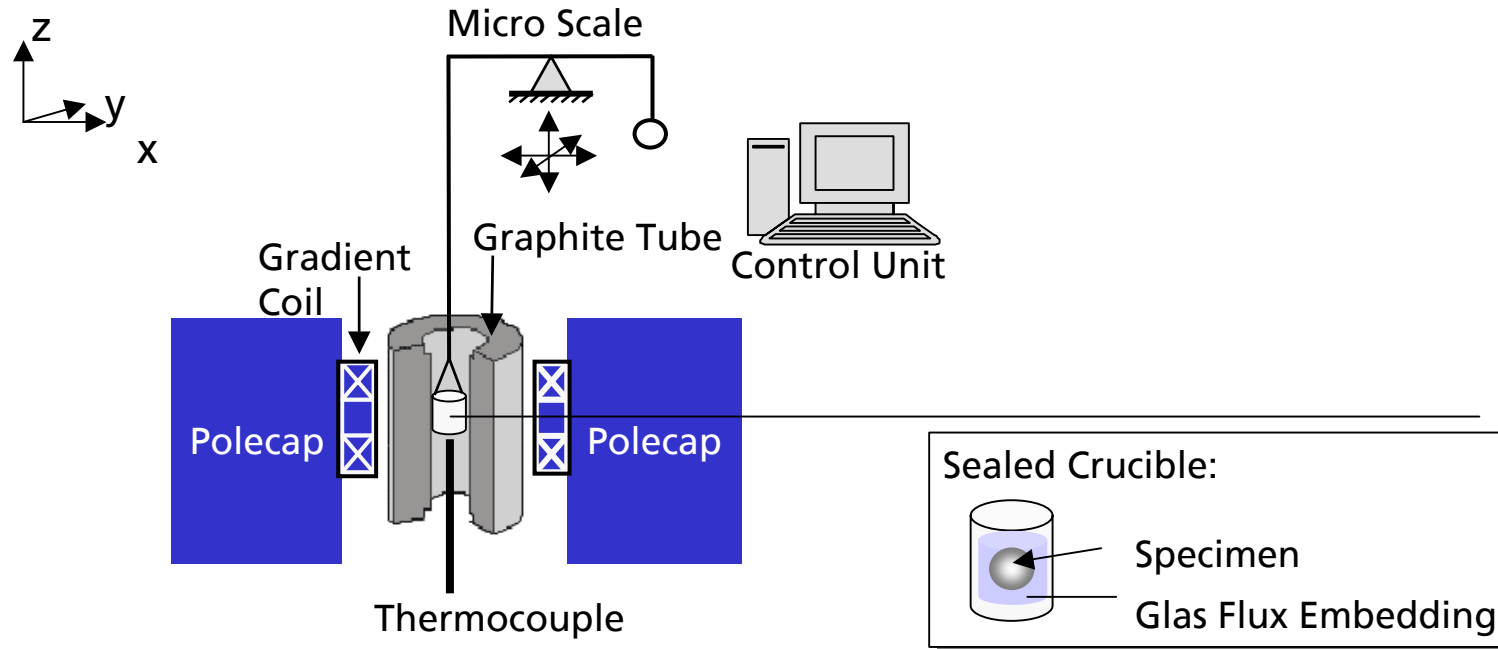


Increase of Magnetic Order while Approaching Curie-Temperature T_C !

[Platzek et al., Appl. Phys. Lett., 65 (1994) 1723]

Sketch of Constructed Faraday-Balance

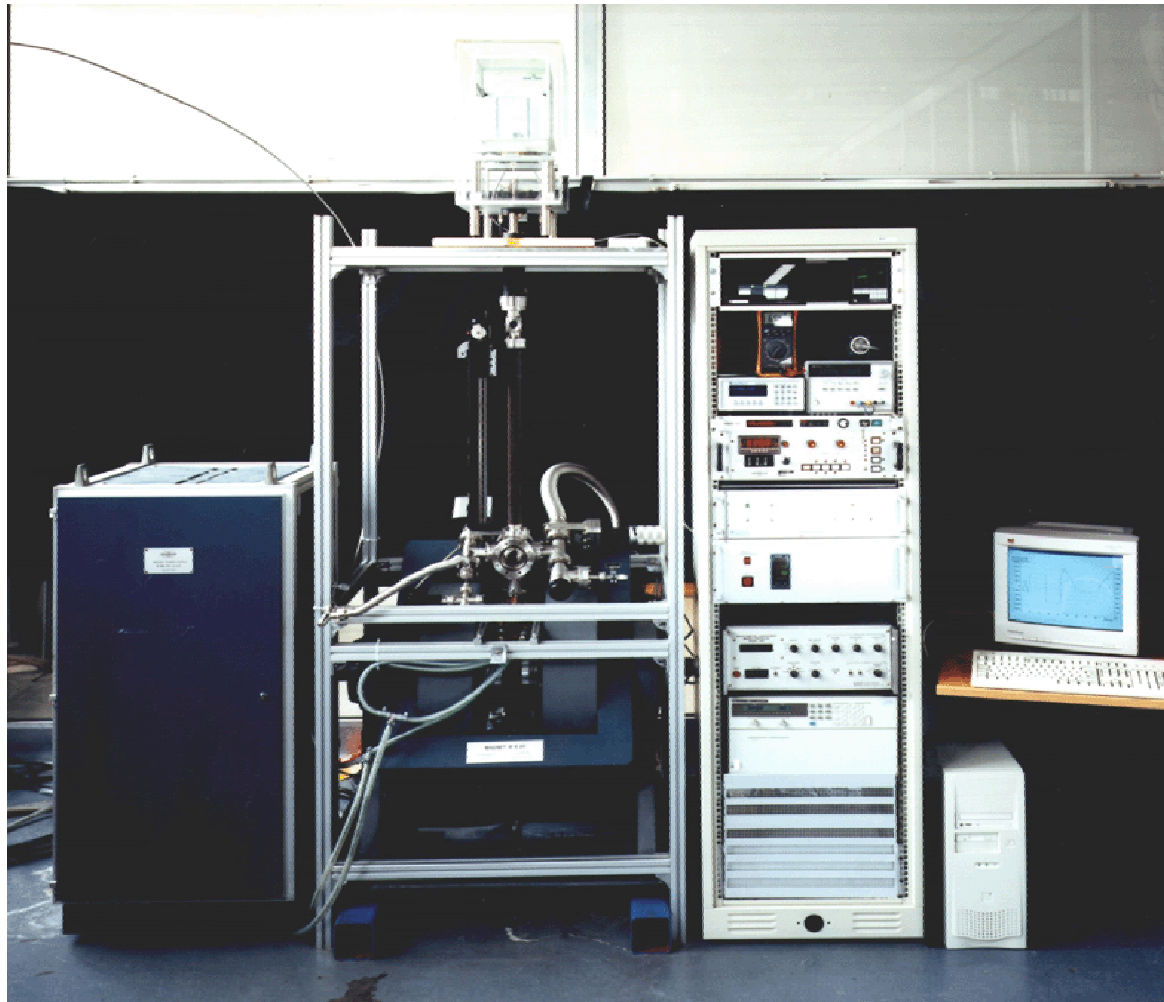
[Reutzel, Herlach, Adv. Eng. Mat. 3, 1-2, (2001), 65]



Magnetic Force Equation

$$F_Z(T) = \underbrace{\mu_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V}_{\text{const.}} \cdot \underbrace{H_0}_{\text{const.}} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \cdot \chi(T)$$

Front View of Constructed Faraday-Balance



Technical Data:

Resolution

2 μ g at 20 g Load

Temperature Range

300 K < T < 2000 K

Magnetic Field

$H \leq 1.2$ T

Calibration on **Cobalt**

Molecular Field Theory

$$M(T, H_{\text{eff}}) = M_0(T, H_0 + \lambda M(T))$$

$$\lambda = T_C \cdot \frac{3k_B}{N \cdot g^2 \cdot \mu_B^2 \cdot J(J+1)}$$

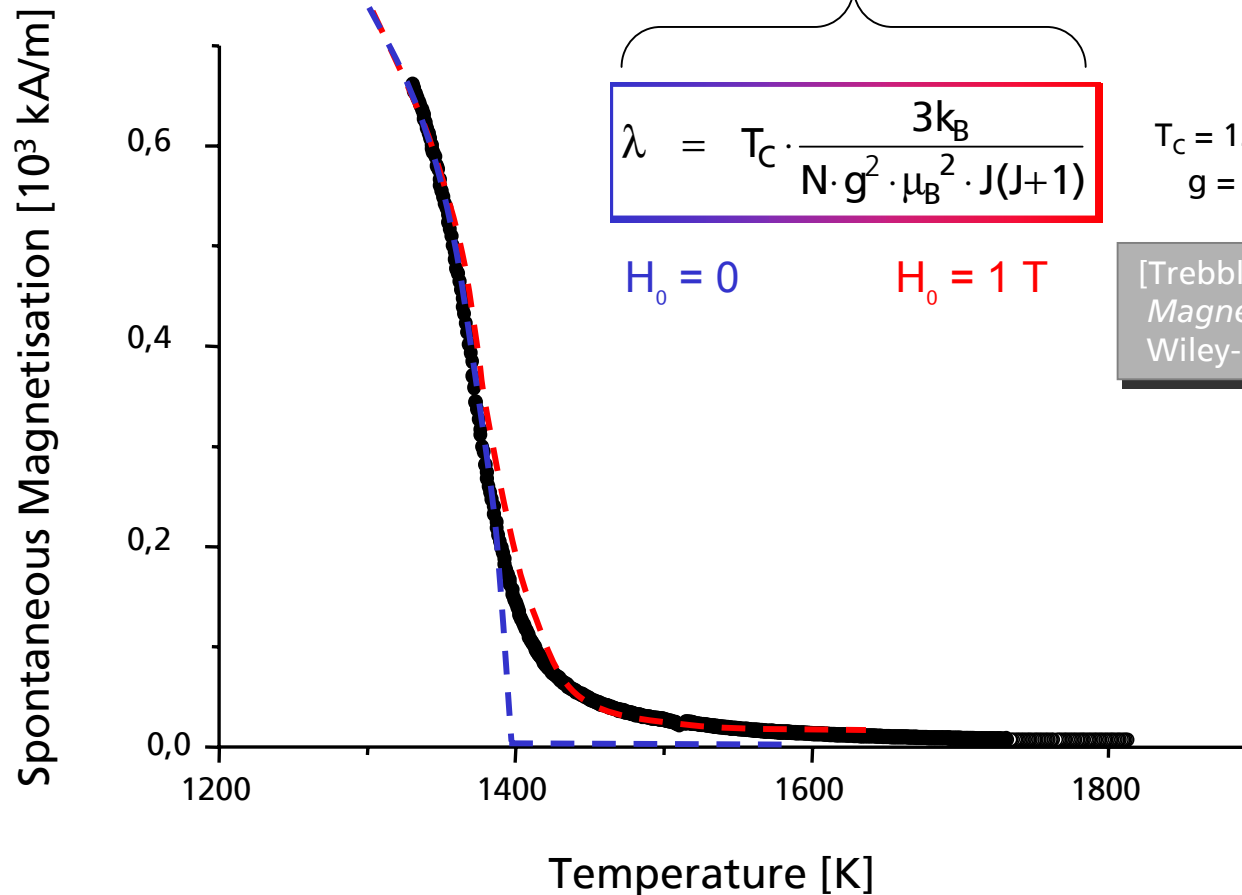
$$T_C = 1394 \text{ K}, J = S = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$g = 2.17, N = 1.61$$

$$H_0 = 0$$

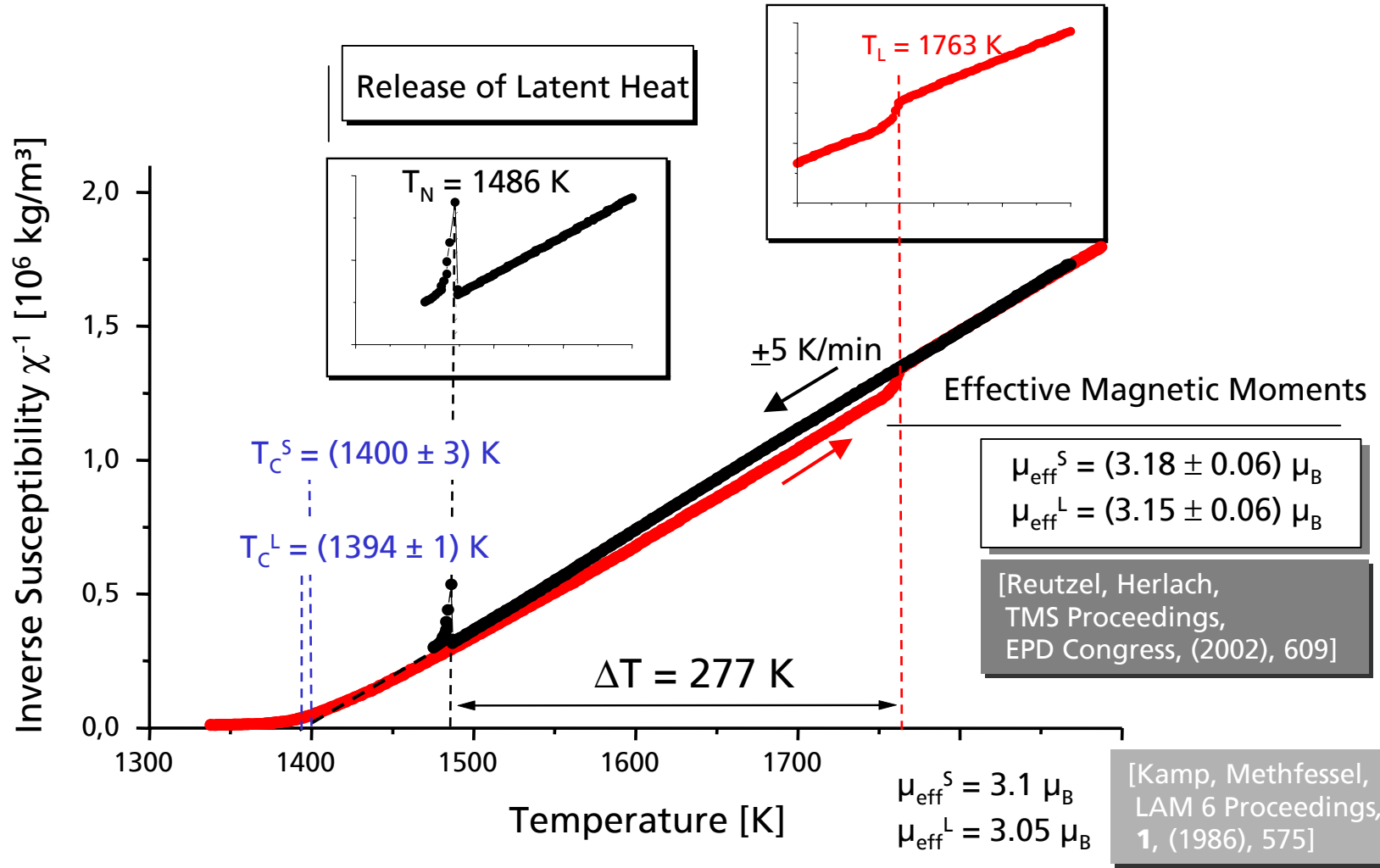
$$H_0 = 1 \text{ T}$$

[Treble, Craig,
Magnetic Materials,
Wiley-Interscience (1969)]



Inverse Susceptibility of **Cobalt**

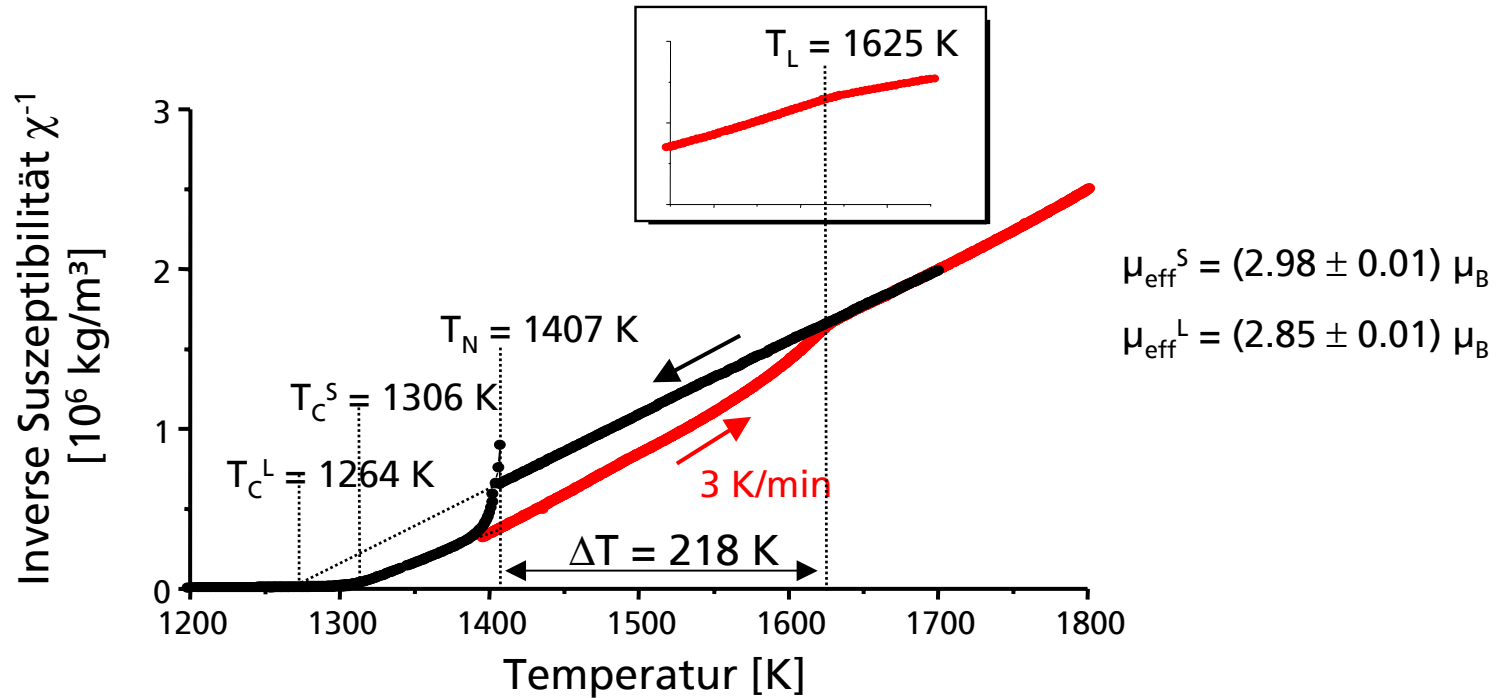
$$\frac{1}{\chi} = \frac{3k_B}{N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \mu_{\text{eff}}^2} \cdot T = \frac{1}{C} \cdot T$$



[Kamp, Methfessel, LAM 6 Proceedings, 1, (1986), 575]

Completely Miscible Alloy System **Co-Pd**

Inverse Magnetic Susceptibility of $\text{Co}_{82}\text{Pd}_{18}$



$\text{Co}_{100-x}\text{Pd}_x$ Alloy Melts:

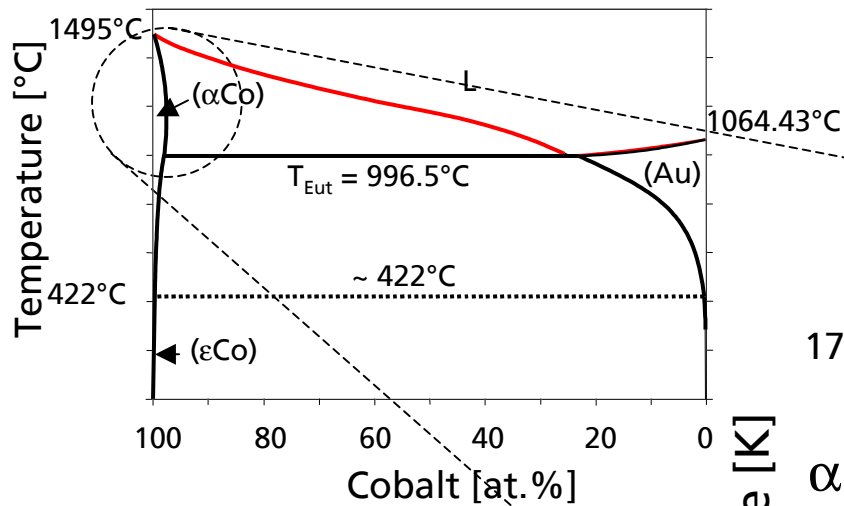
Increasing Co-Content

→ Decrease of $(T_C^S - T_C^L)$

| | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| Co-Content [at.%] | 82 | 100 |
| $T_C^S - T_C^L$ [K] | 42 | 6 |

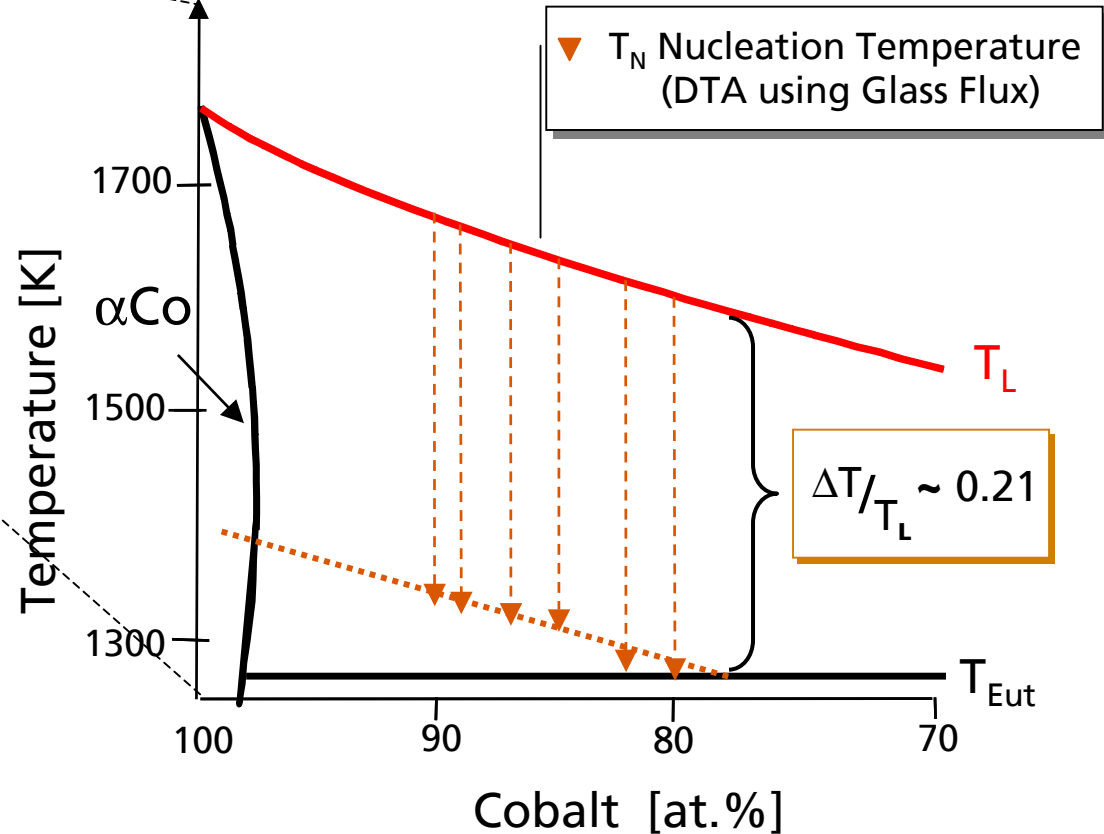
Eutectic Alloy System **Co-Au**

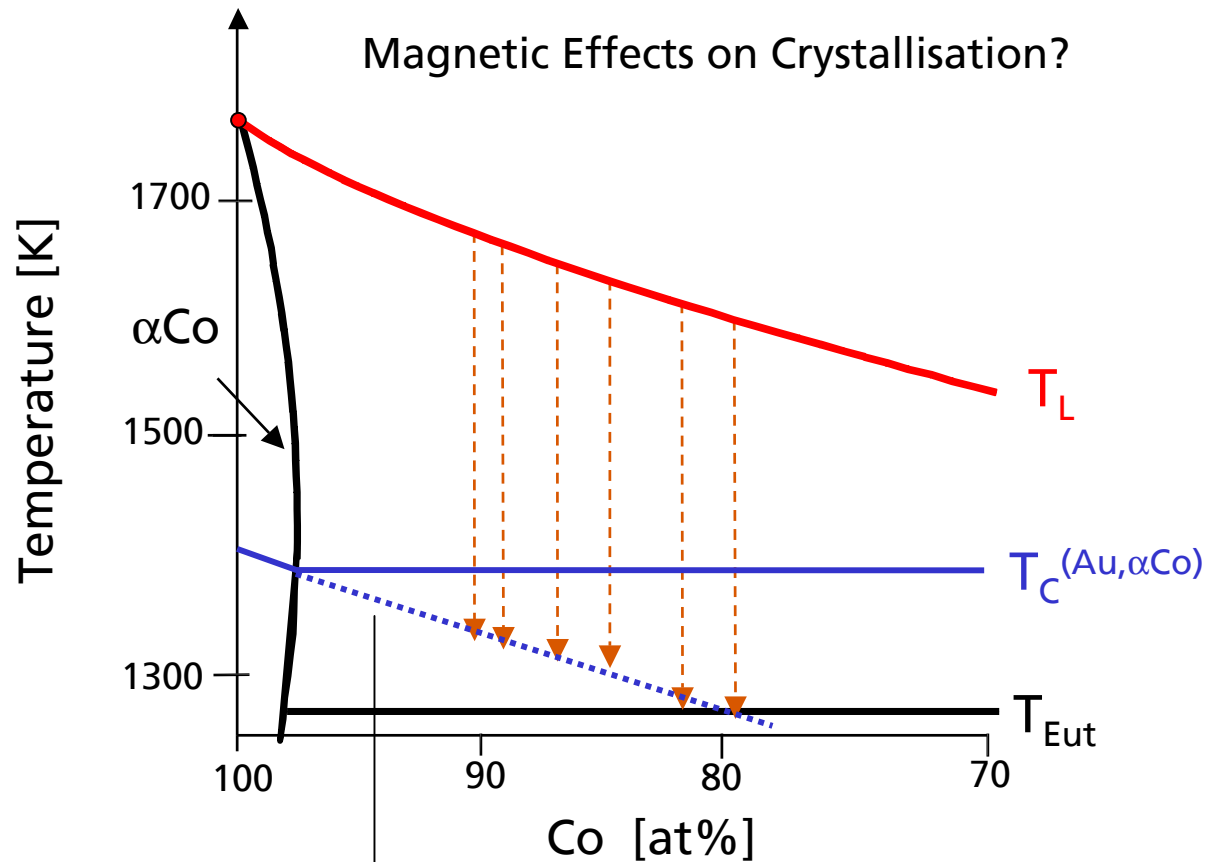
Equilibrium Phase Diagram



Undercooling Levels on Co-Au Alloy Melts

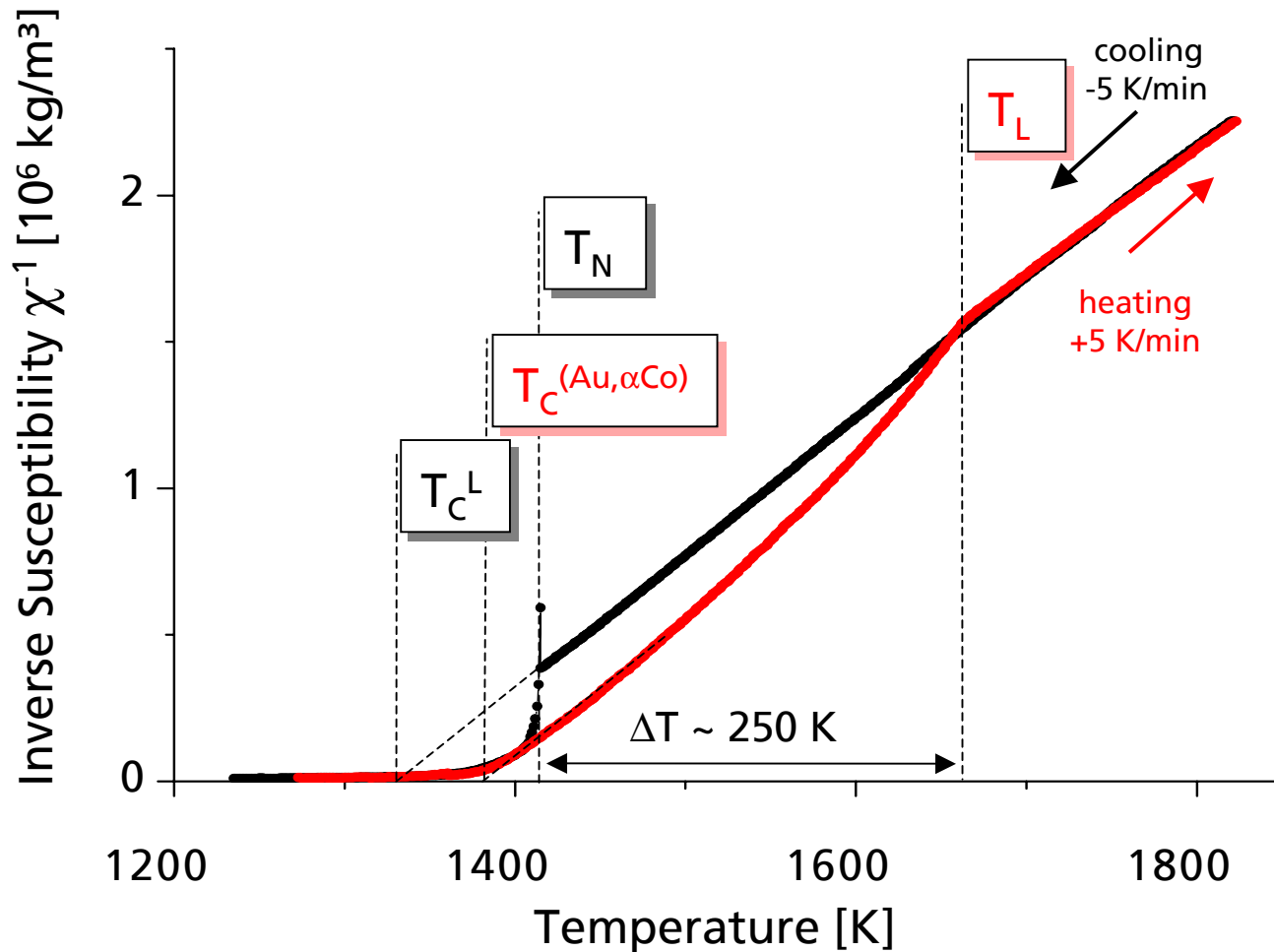
[Wilde, PhD-thesis, Technical University Berlin, 1997]

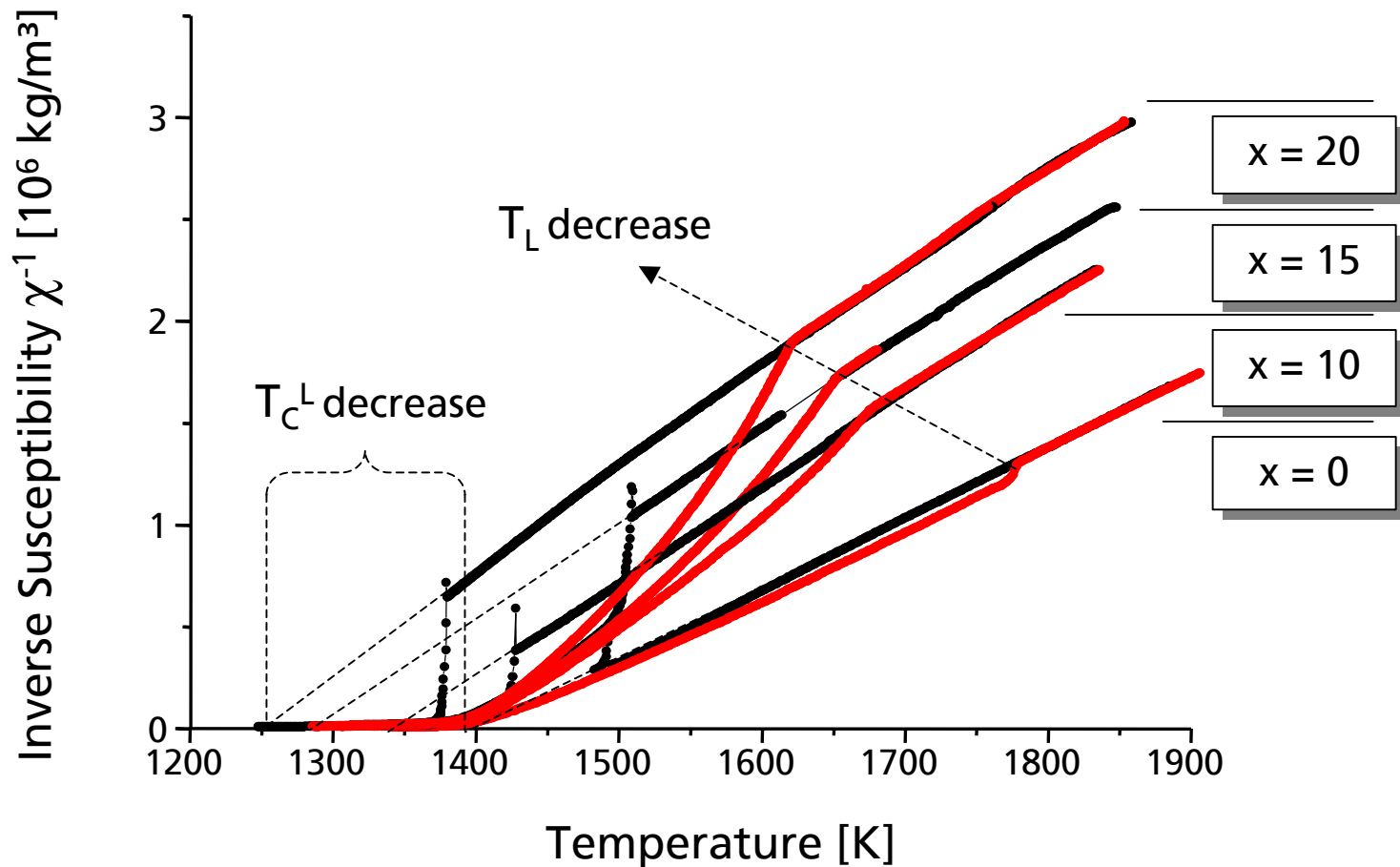


Eutectic Alloy System **Co-Au**

Assumption:

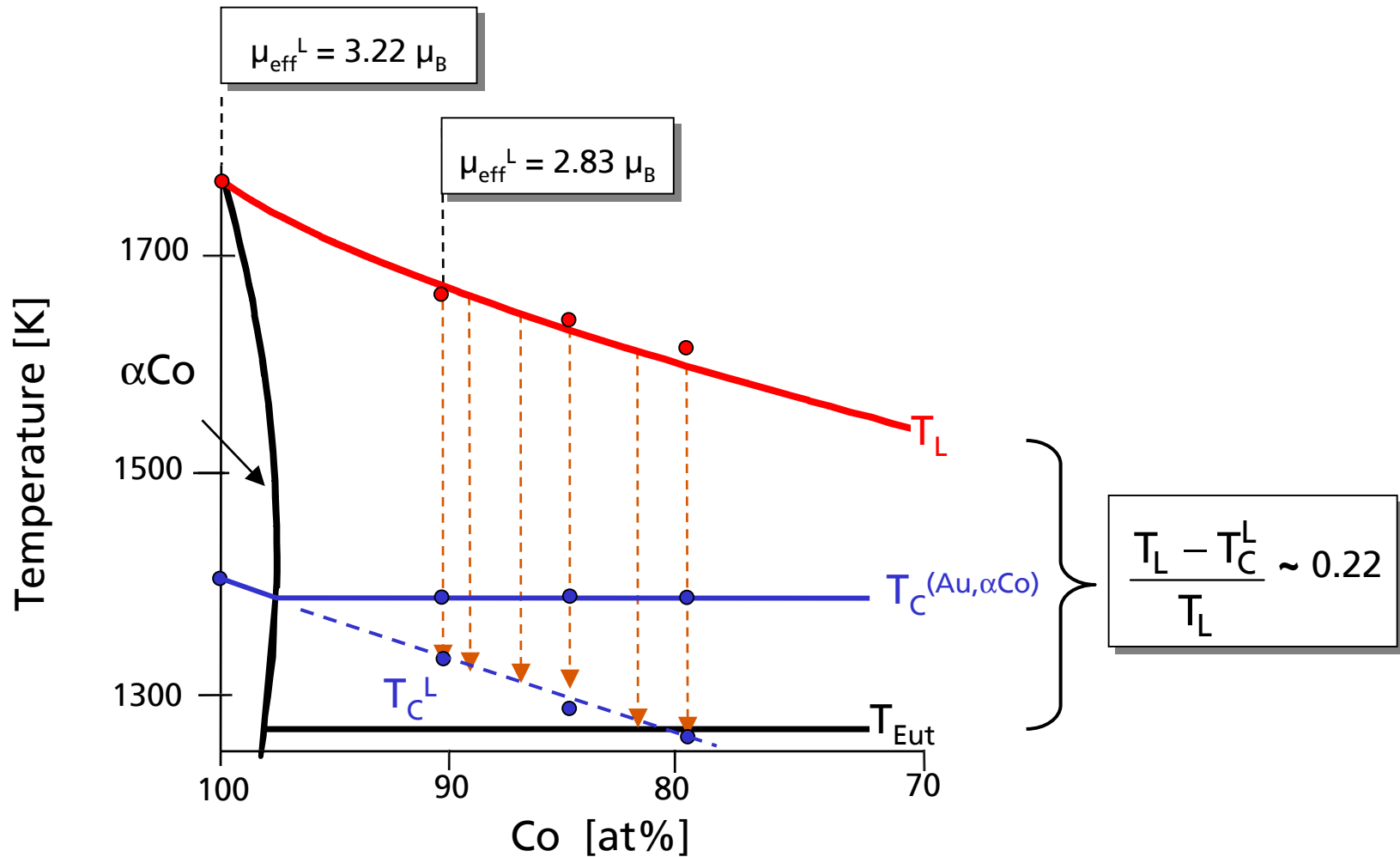
Curie-Temperature of Undercooled Liquid
Triggers **Nucleation**..?

Eutectic Alloy System **Co-Au**Inverse Magnetic Susceptibility of $\text{Co}_{90}\text{Au}_{10}$ 

Eutectic Alloy System **Co-Au**Inverse Magnetic Susceptibility of $\text{Co}_{100-x}\text{Au}_x$ Alloys

Magnetic Properties of Undercooled **Co-Au** Alloys

[Reutzel, Herlach, Mat. Sci. Eng. A, 375-377, (2004), 552]



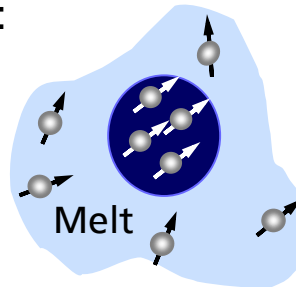
Activation Energy

[Holland-Moritz, Spaepen
Phil. Mag. **84**, 10 (2004) 957]

$$\Delta G^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{(\sigma + \sigma_{\text{mag}})^3}{(\Delta G_V + \Delta G_{V,\text{mag}})^2}$$

Broken-Bond Model:

Ordered Cluster
(fcc)



(111)-Surface, $Z_{\text{fcc}} = 12$

3 Missing Nearest Neighbour Atoms!

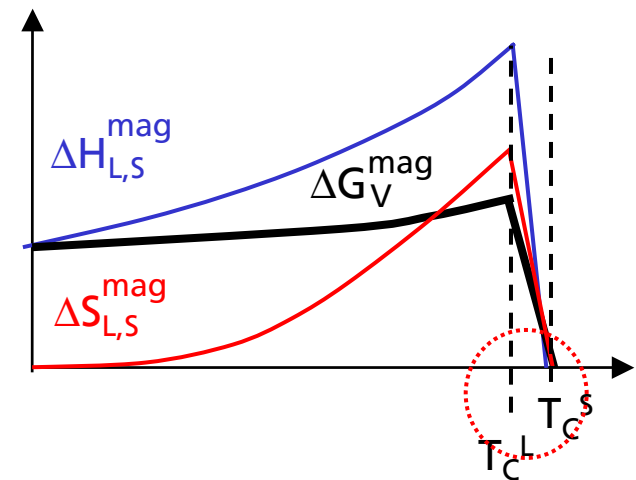
$$\Delta H_{\text{mag}}^{\text{Surface}} = -\frac{3}{12} \Delta H_{\text{mag}}^{\text{Atom}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mag}} = \sigma_{\text{mag}} (\Delta H_{\text{mag}}^{\text{Atom}})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mag}} \leq 1\% \sigma$$

Molecular Field Theory:

$$\Delta G_V^{\text{mag}} = \Delta H_{L,S}^{\text{mag}} - T \Delta S_{L,S}^{\text{mag}}$$



$$\Delta G_V^{\text{mag}} \leq 15\% \Delta G_V(T_N)$$

ΔG^* Lowered by Magnetic Contribution!

- I Precise Detection of Magnetic Properties of Undercooled **Co** and **Co-Pd-** & **Co-Au-**Alloy Melt at Elevated Temperatures!

- II Detected Curie-Temperatures of Liquid Phase of Cobalt and of Co-Pd- & Co-Au-Alloy Systems Correspond to Maximum Undercooling Levels

- III Crystal Nucleation in Undercooled Liquid Affected by Onset of Magnetic Ordering

- IV Formulation of Extended Nucleation Model Useful to Describe Limited Experimental Undercooling Levels

Contributors

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T. Volkmann



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