

Dynamic arrest in multicomponent glass forming alloys

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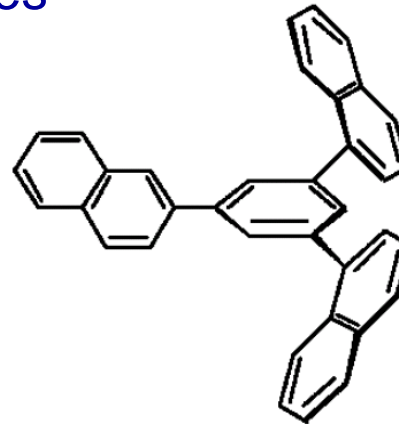




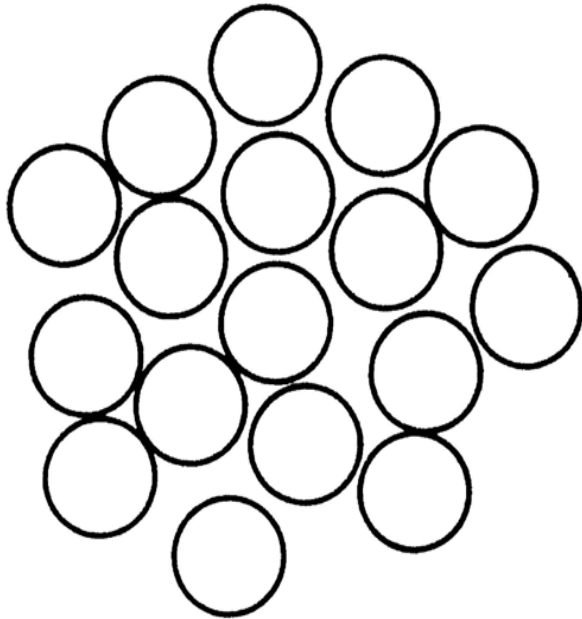
- Strategies for glass forming ability
- Diffusion in simple liquids
- Dynamic arrest and glass transition
- Radiotracer technique
- Pd alloys: - D of all components including Pd
- Comparison with η and SE eq.
- Zr alloys
- Conclusions

- Directed covalent bonding
oxide glasses, amorphous SCs,
- Structural asymmetry and complexity
single component molecular glasses

TNB



- **Dynamic asymmetry** (size disparity, short range order, ...)
multicomponent metallic glasses

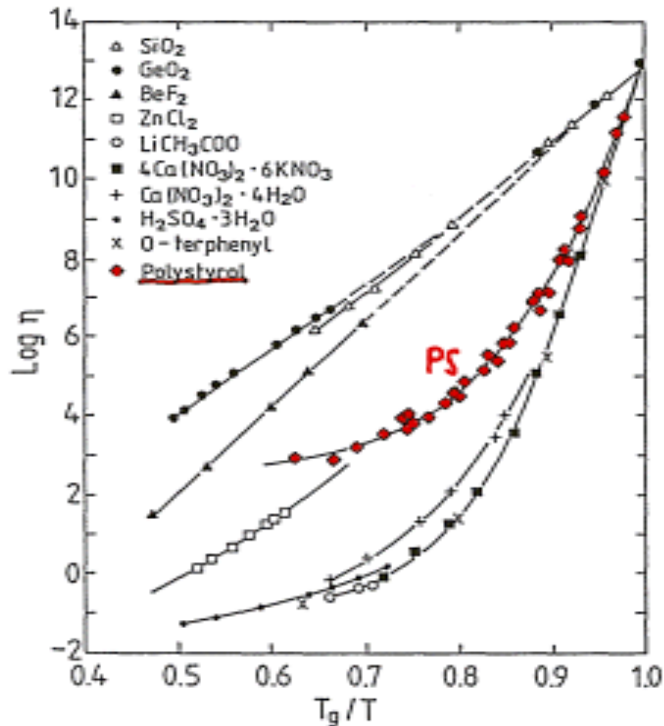


High T : “gas-like diffusion”

$$D \propto \lambda \bar{v}$$

$$\bar{v} \propto 1 / \sqrt{m}$$

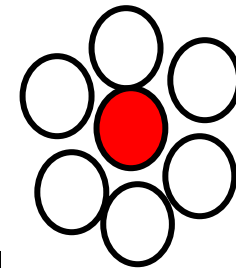
Stokes – Einstein:
$$D(T) \propto \frac{1}{d} \frac{T}{\eta(T)}$$



Uncorrelated collisions

↓ correlation

↓ cage effect

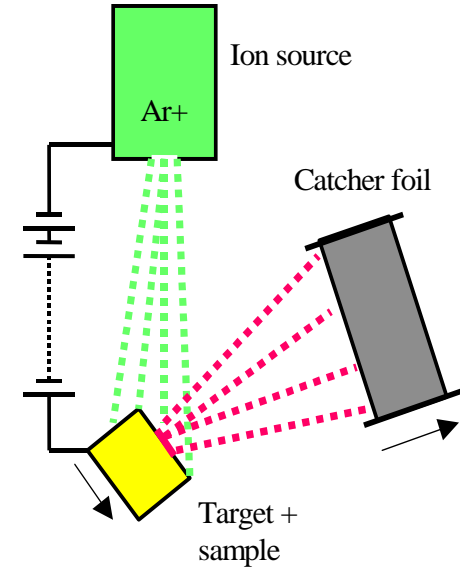
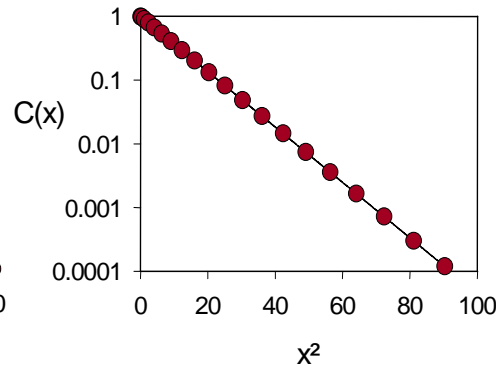
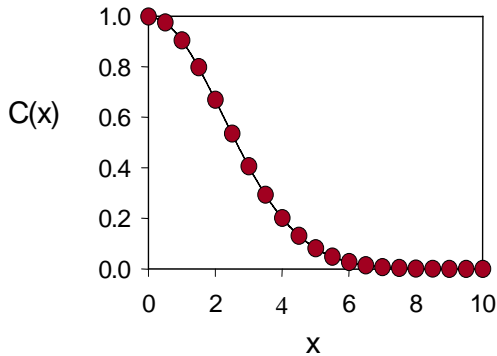
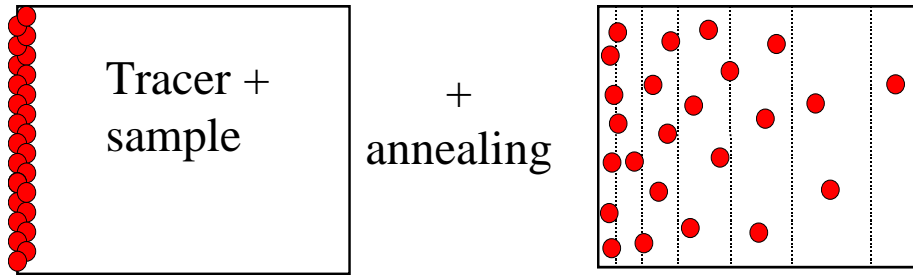


$$\eta = \eta_0 \exp\left(\frac{B}{T - T_0}\right)$$

Breakdown of SE eq. \Leftrightarrow dyn. heterogeneity

Mode coupling theory (Götze, Sjoegren)

- Cage effect \Rightarrow liquid-like motion freezes in at $T_c > T_g$
- $T < T_c$: only “medium assisted highly collective hopping”

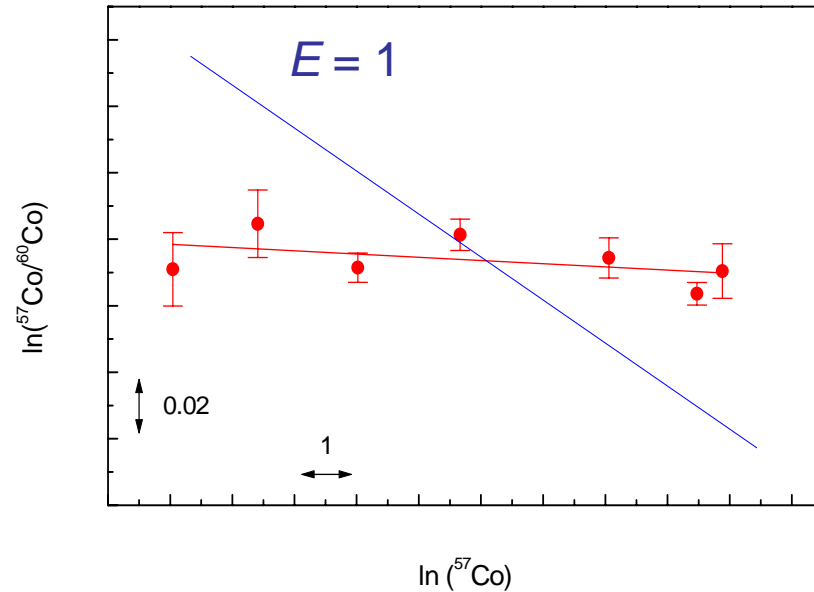
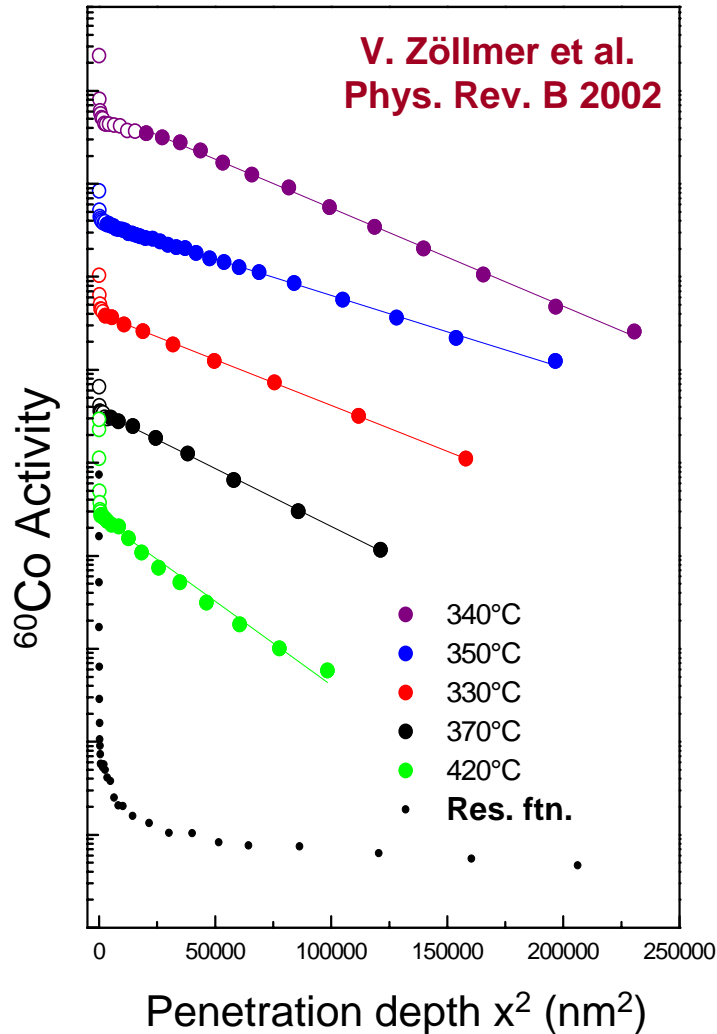


Faupel et al. J. Vac. Sci. Tech. 1992

μm range: grinding

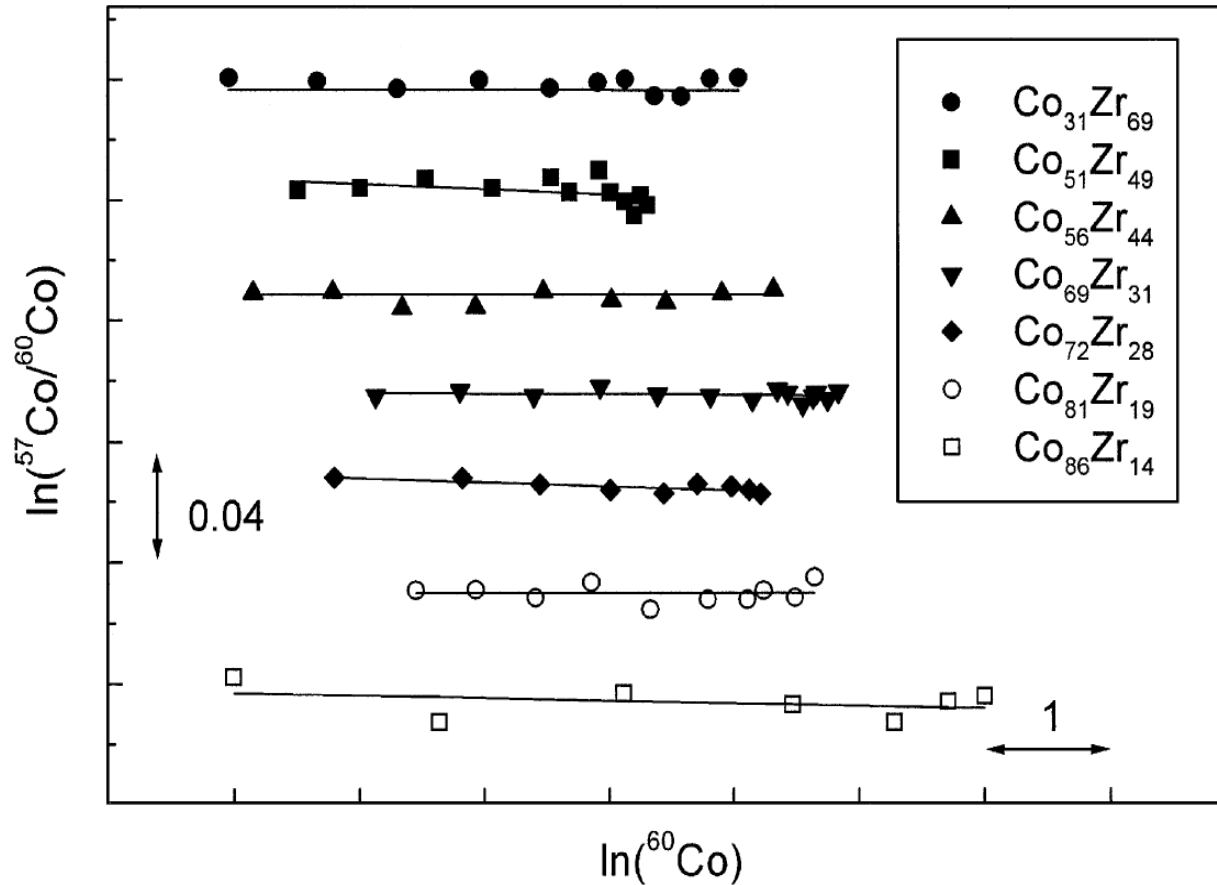
Thin film solution:
$$c(x,t) = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}\right)$$

Pd₄₀Cu₃₀Ni₁₀P₂₀ glass



$$\ln\left(\frac{c_a}{c_b}\right) = \text{const.} - \left(\frac{D_a}{D_b} - 1\right) \ln c_a$$

$$E = \left(\frac{D_a}{D_b} - 1\right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{m_b}{m_a}} - 1\right)^{-1}$$

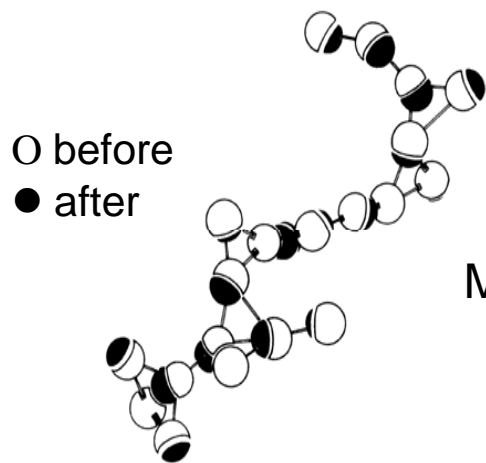


Heesemann, Zöllmer, Rätzke, Faupel, Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 1467 (2000)

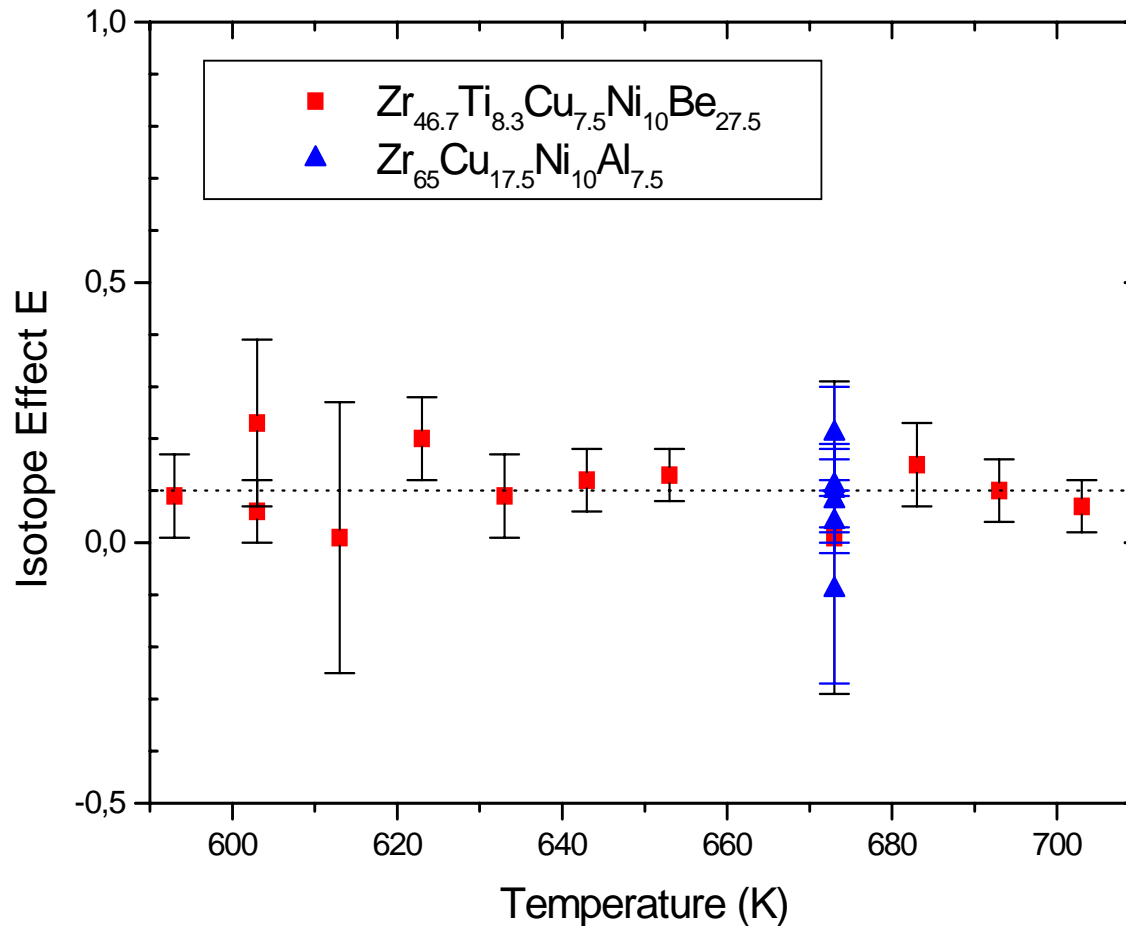
Isotope effect:
$$E = \left(\frac{D_a}{D_b} - 1 \right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{m_b}{m_a}} - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

Ideal single jump: $D \propto v_0 \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$ \longrightarrow $E = 1$

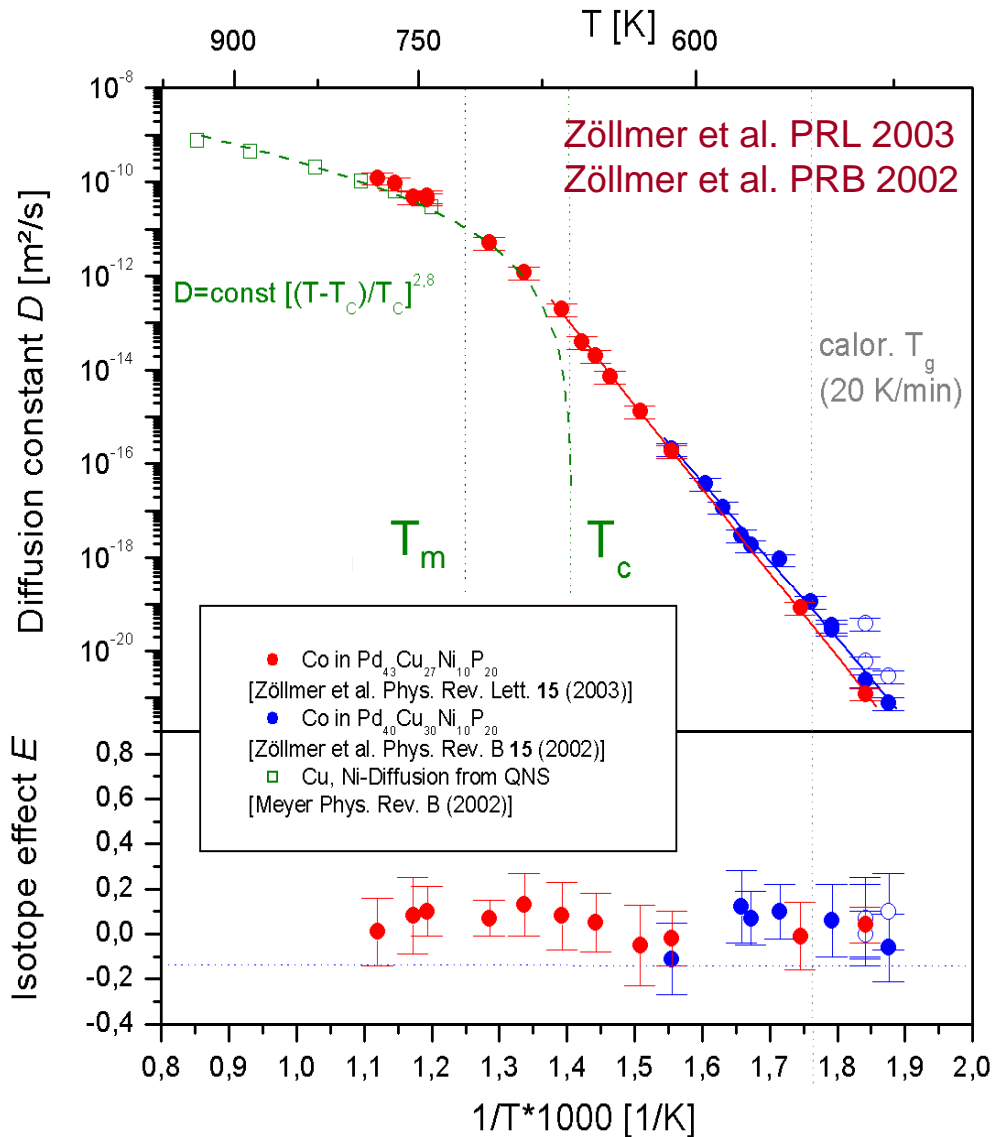
Collective hopping: $v_0 \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$ \longrightarrow $E \ll 1$



MD simulations: Schober et al., Teichler et al, ...



Ehmler, Heesemann, Rätzke, Faupel, Geyer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 80, 4919 (1998)



Isothermal glass transition

no change in $E \Rightarrow$

no change in mechanism

$$T < T_c$$

collective hopping

$$T > T_c$$

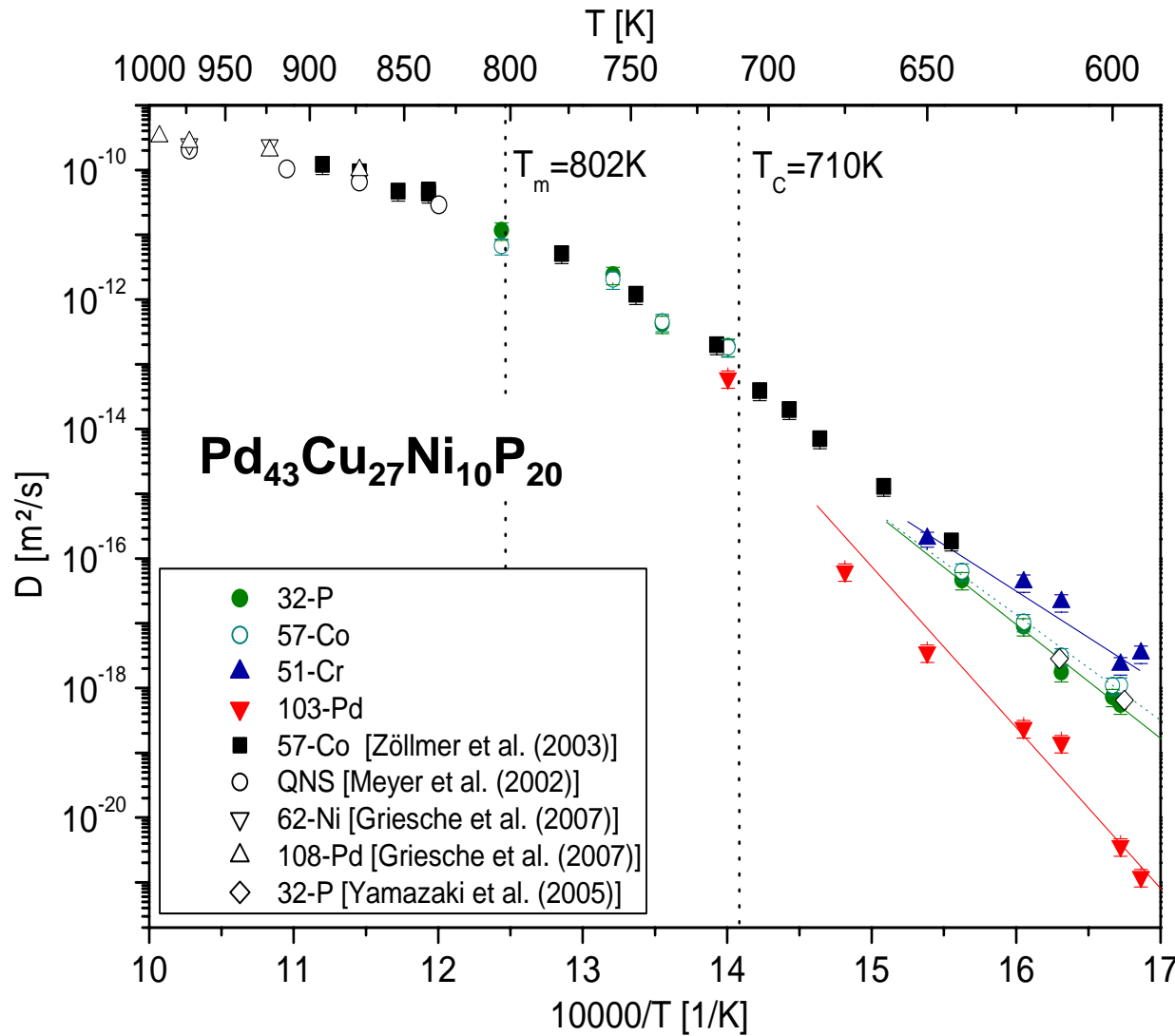
Barriers decay \Rightarrow

onset of liquid-like motion

Equilibrium melt

$E \approx 0 \Rightarrow$ far from binary collisions

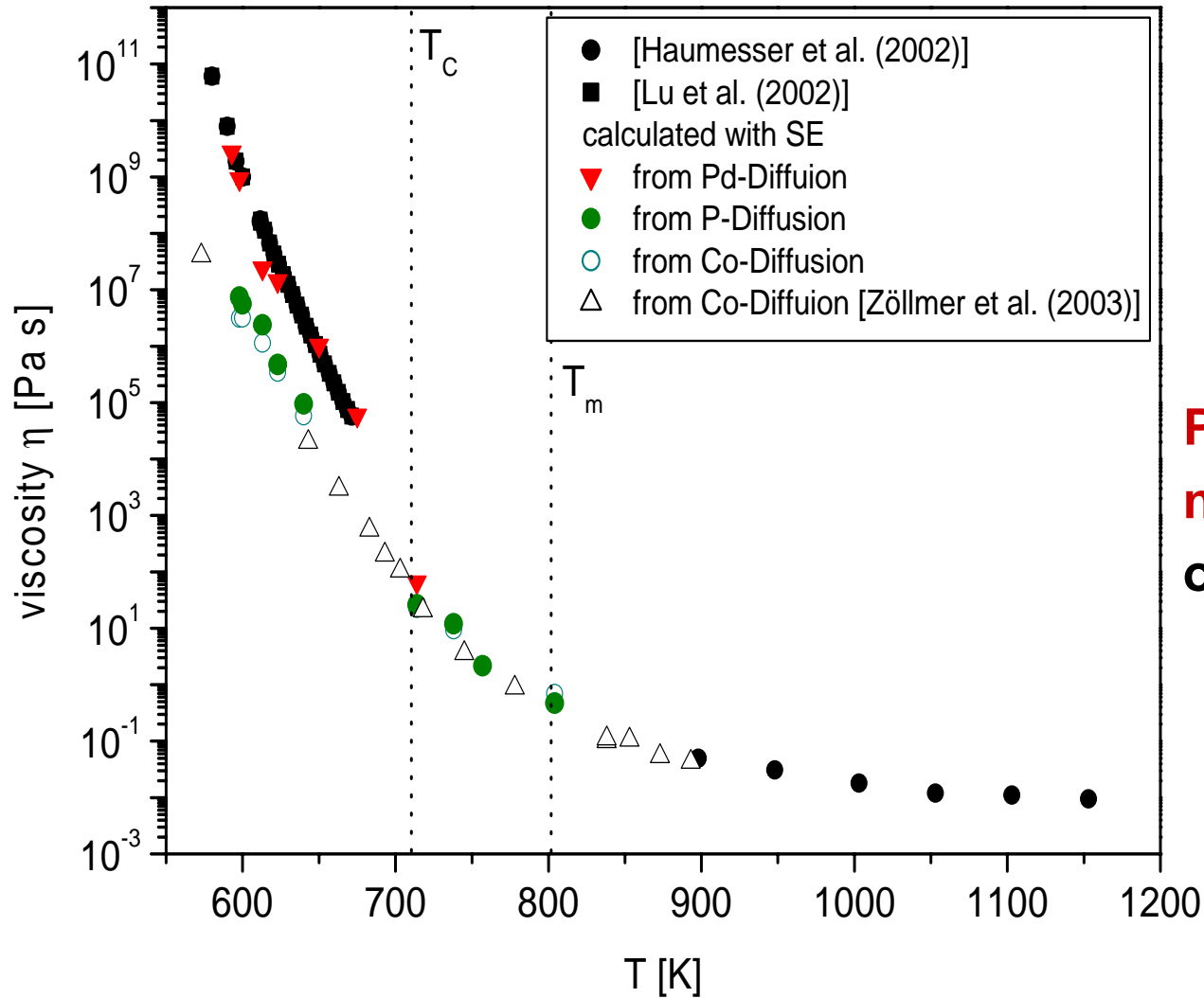
highly viscous melt



Small components:
little decoupling

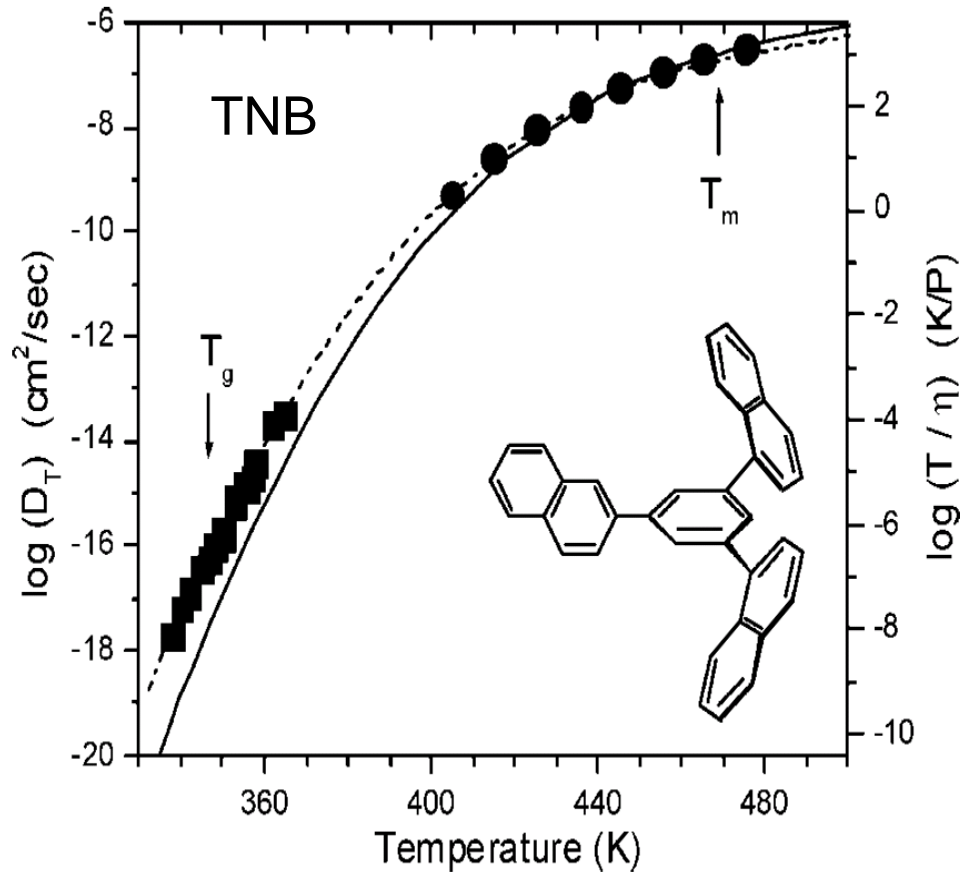
Pd:
strong decoupling
- 10^4 at T_g
- onset close to T_c

Test of Stokes Einstein equation



$$D = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta r}$$

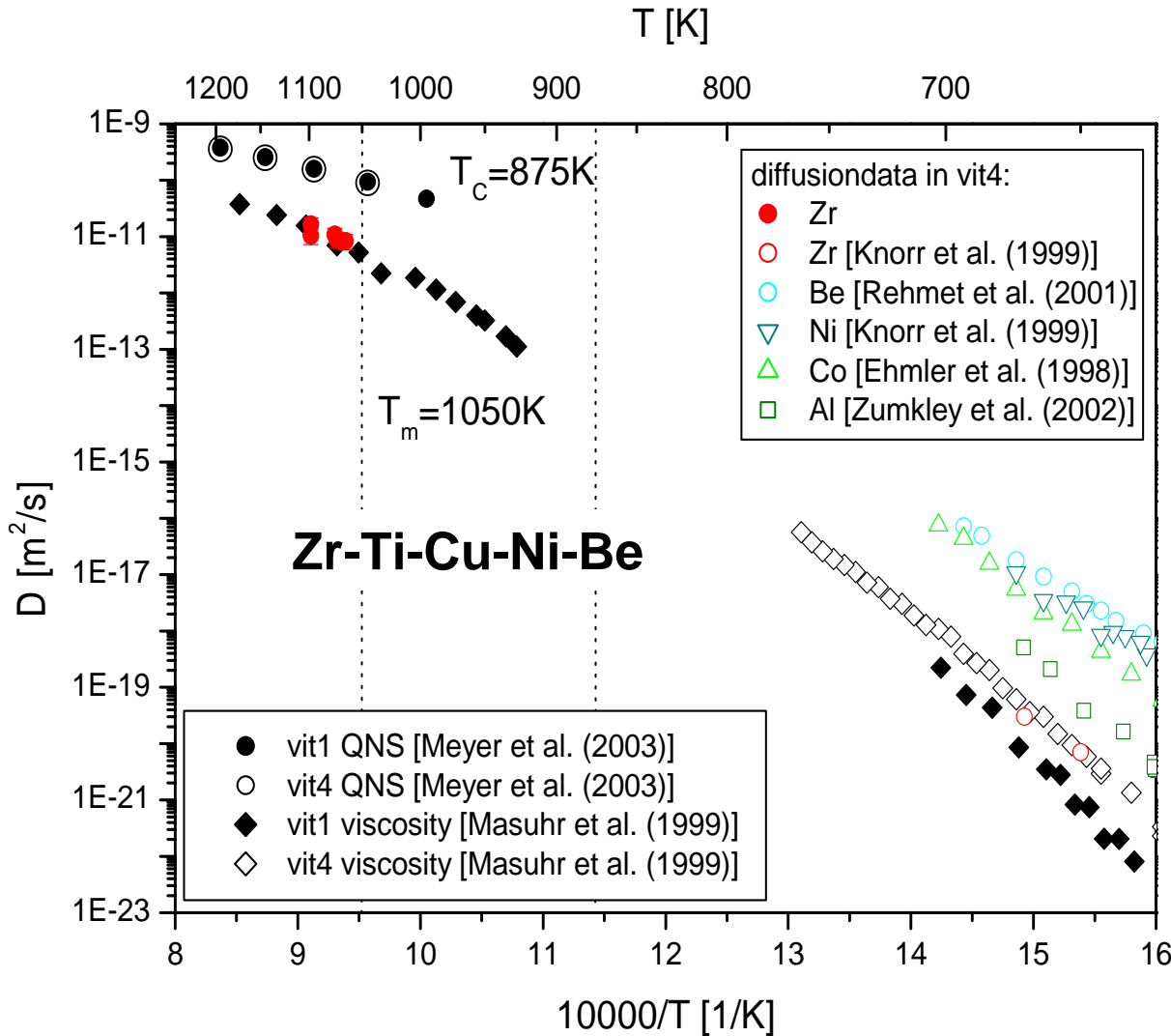
Pd:
no viscous decoupling
over 14 orders of magn.



Swallen, ..., Ediger, *J. Phys. Chem. B* 113, 4600 (2009)

- Pd forms slow subsystem
- Subsystem has to rearrange for viscous flow
- No covalent bonds: only SRO and size disparity
- Hard sphere MD simulations* \Rightarrow size disparity sufficient

* e.g., Kumar et al., J. Chem. Phys. (2004)



- **Component decoupling also above T_c**

- **SE valid only for Zr? (η only for vit1)**



Slow Zr subsystem even in equilibrium melt?

- Little component decoupling of D_i for small components
- Strong decoupling large/small
- **No viscous decoupling for large component**
 - ⇒ **slow subsystem** key to GFA
- Subsystem without covalent bonds
 - size effects
 - sort range order

Earlier work: Faupel, Frank, Mehrer, Schober, Teichler et al.,
Review Modern Physics 75, 237 (2003)