

Evaluation of the Virtual Crystal Approximation for Predicting **Alloy** Vibrational Mode Properties and **Thermal** **Conductivity**

Jason Larkin and Alan J. H. McGaughey

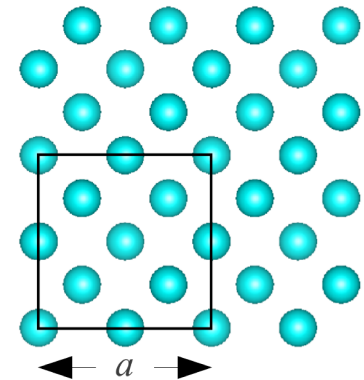
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Carnegie Mellon University

<http://ntpl.me.cmu.edu/>

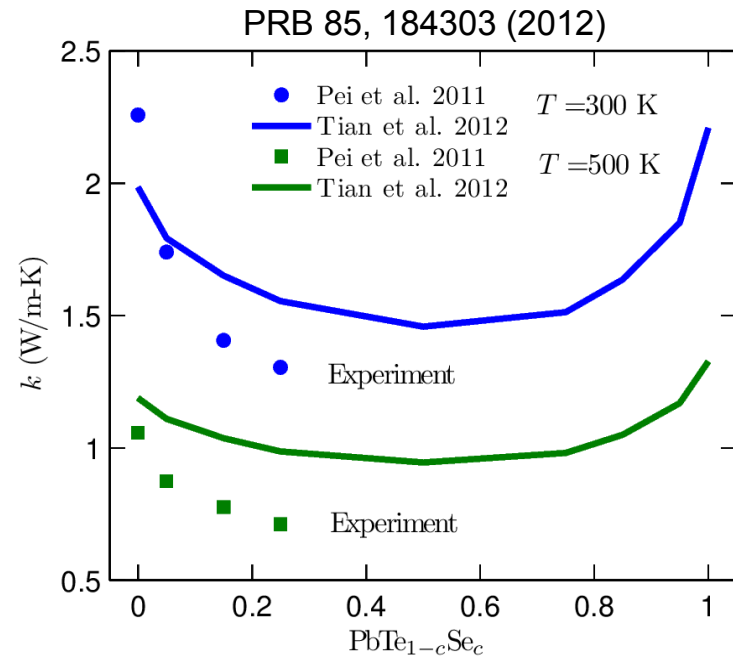
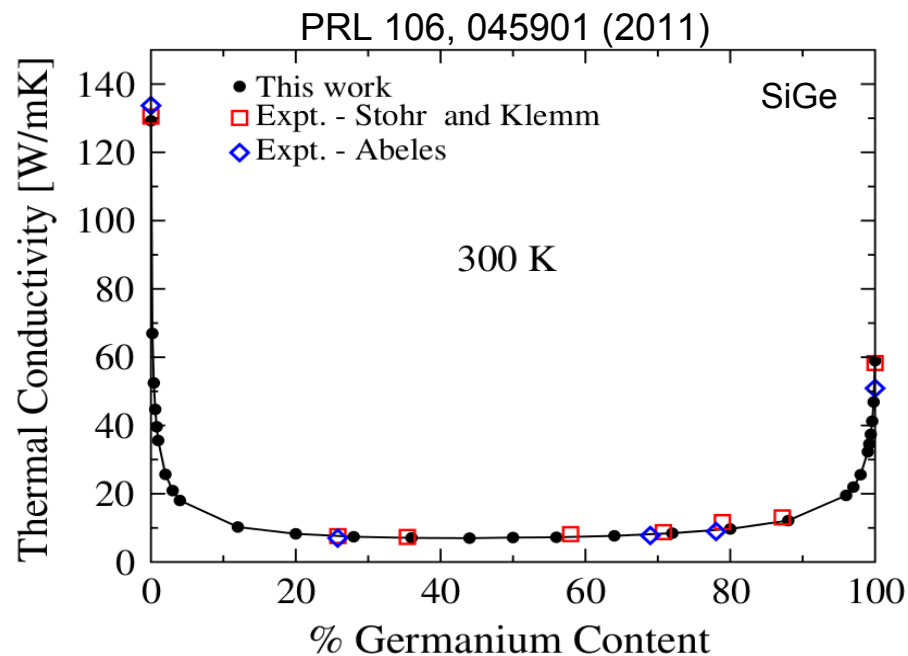
04/04/13

Motivation: experimental accuracy

Density Functional Theory (DFT) +
Virtual Crystal (VC) approximation +
Anharmonic Lattice Dynamics (ALD) (**VC-ALD**)

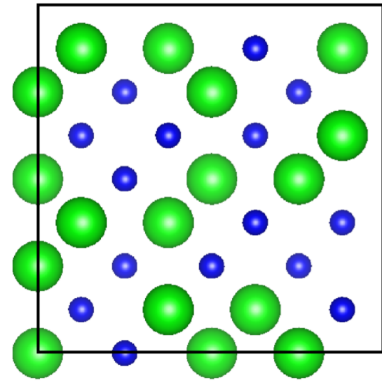


Alloys: isotopic effects, thermoelectric materials

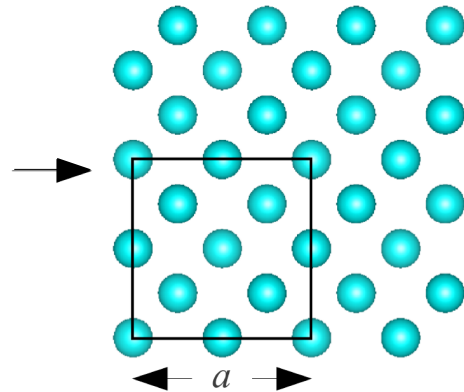


Virtual Crystal Approximation

Gamma



VC



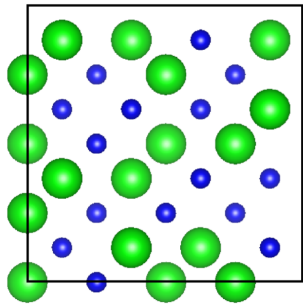
$$\bar{m}^{\mu} = (1 - c)m^i + cm^j$$

$$k_{ph,\mathbf{n}} = \sum_{\mathbf{\kappa}} \sum_{\nu} \frac{k_B}{V} D_{ph,\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{\kappa}_{\nu})$$

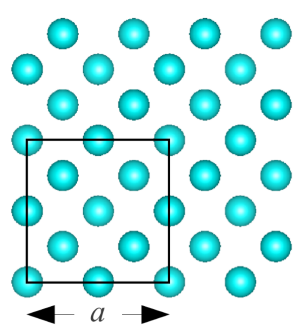
$$D_{ph,\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{\kappa}_{\nu}) = v_{g,\mathbf{n}}^2(\mathbf{\kappa}_{\nu}) \tau(\mathbf{\kappa}_{\nu})$$

VC-ALD Diffusivities

Gamma

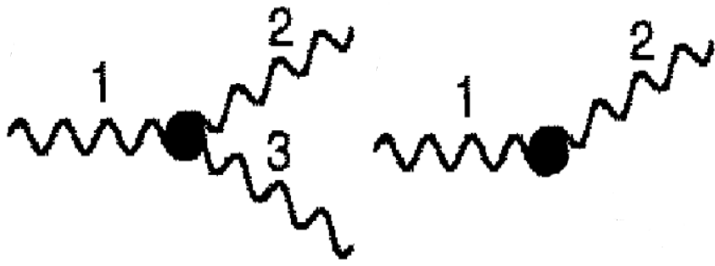


VC



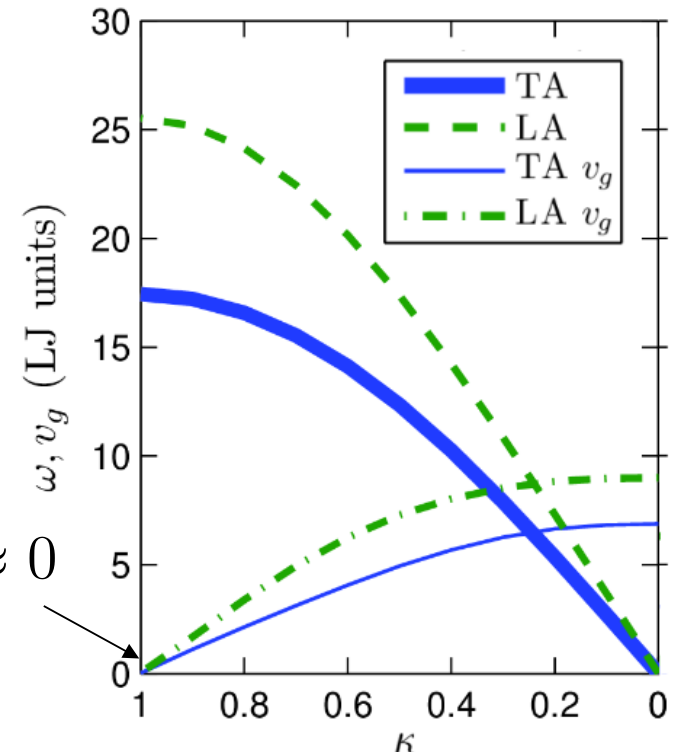
$$D_{ph,n}(\kappa) = v_{g,n}^2(\kappa) \tau(\kappa)$$

Matthiessen's Rule



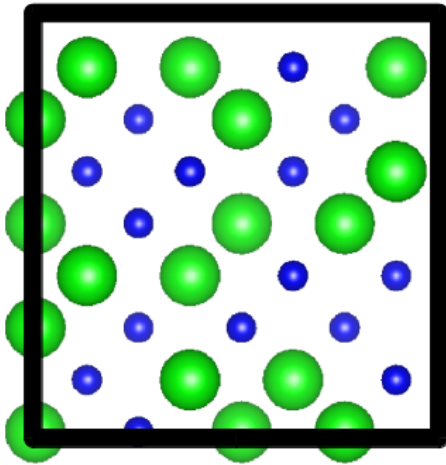
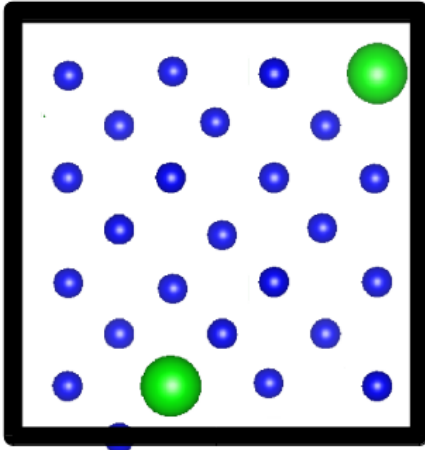
$$\frac{1}{\tau(\kappa)} = \frac{1}{\tau_{p-p}(\kappa)} + \frac{1}{\tau_{p-d}(\kappa)}$$

$$D_{ph}(\kappa) \approx 0$$

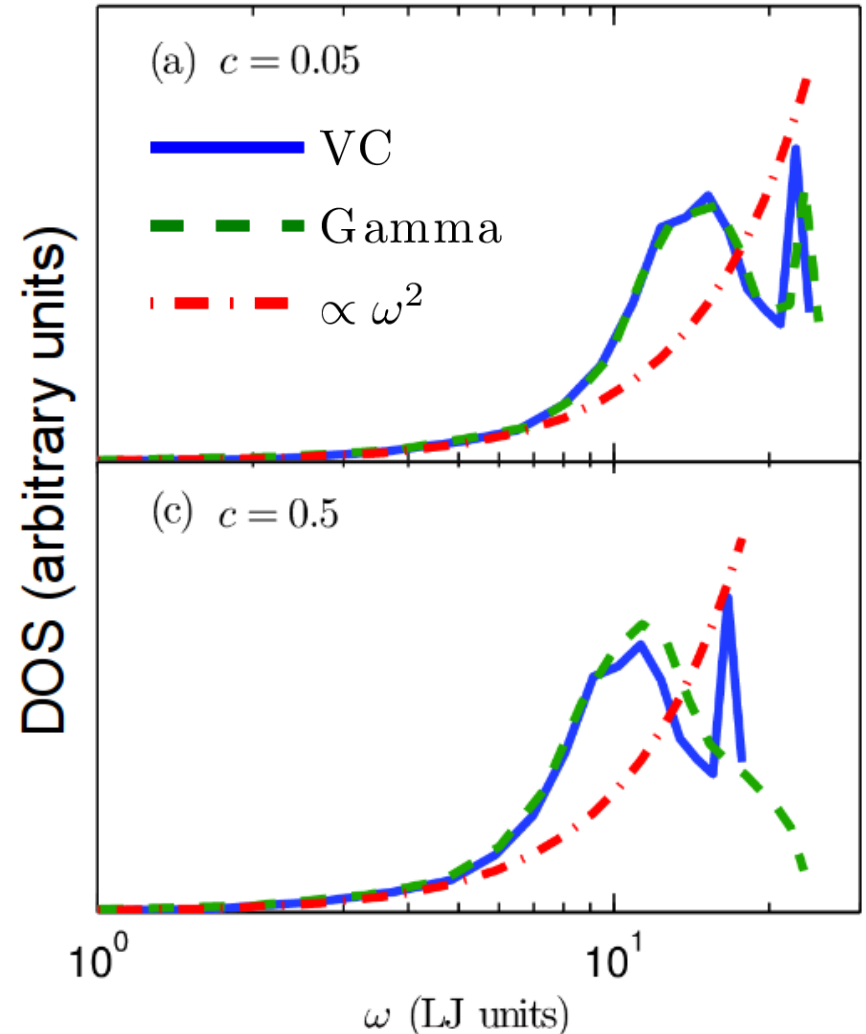


Explicit disorder: VC vs Gamma

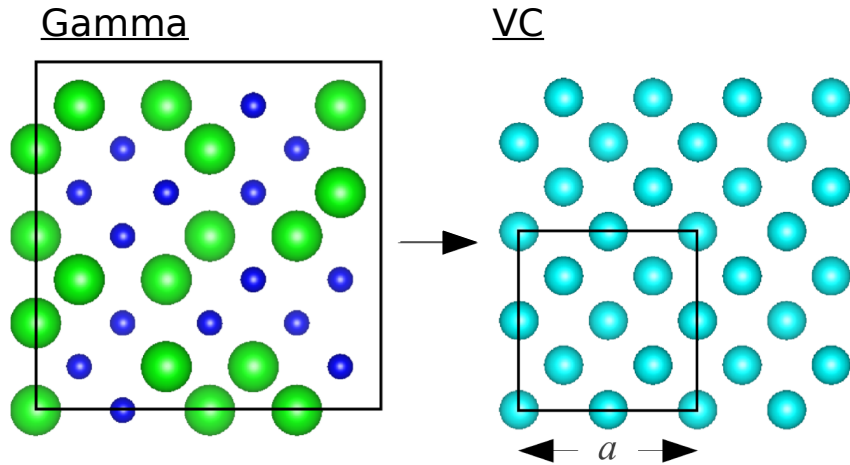
Gamma



Lennard-Jones Argon Alloys

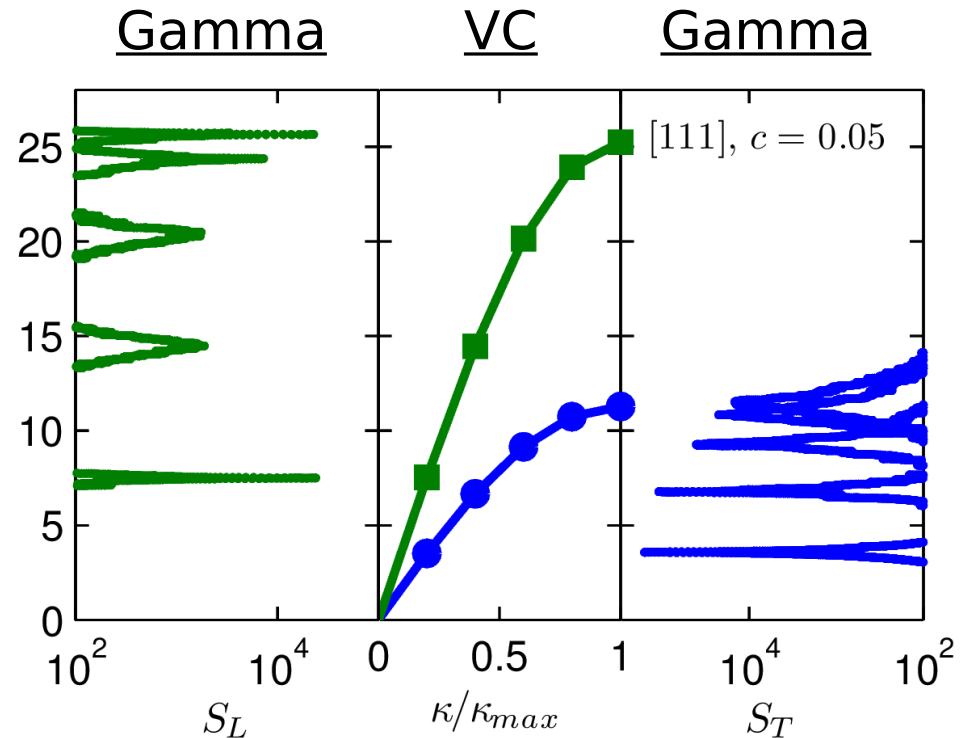


Explicit disorder: Structure Factor



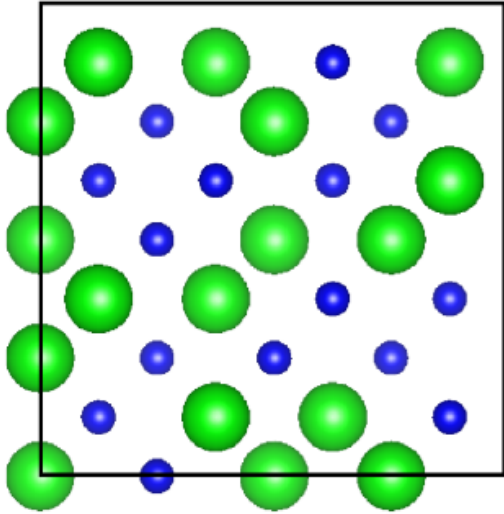
$$D_{ph,n}(\kappa_\nu) = v_{g,n}^2(\kappa_\nu) \tau(\kappa_\nu)$$

$$v_{g,n}(\kappa_\nu) = \frac{\partial \omega(\kappa_\nu)}{\partial \kappa}$$



Normal Mode Decomposition (NMD)

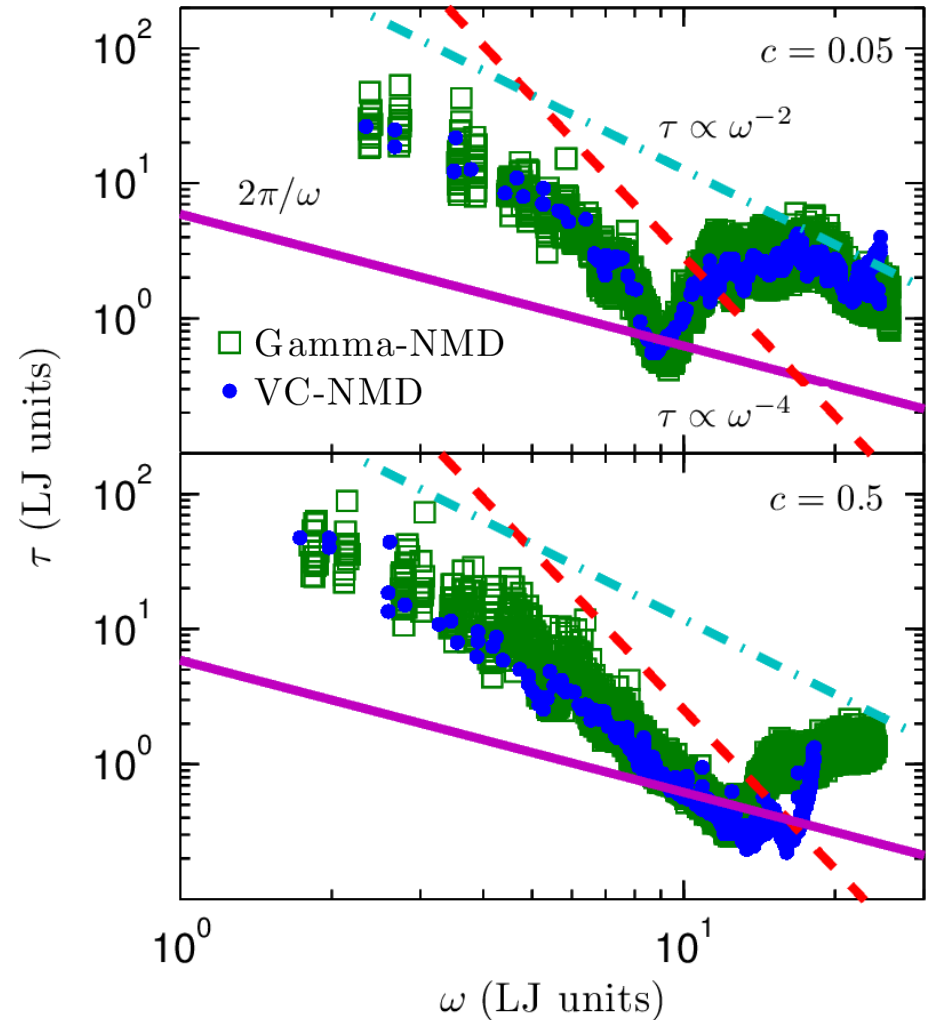
Molecular Dynamics Gamma



$$D_{ph,n}(\kappa_\nu) = v_{g,n}^2(\kappa_\nu) \tau(\kappa_\nu)$$

$$\tau(\kappa_\nu) = \int_0^{t^*} \frac{\langle E(\kappa_\nu; t) E(\kappa_\nu; 0) \rangle}{\langle E(\kappa_\nu; 0) E(\kappa_\nu; 0) \rangle} dt$$

LJ Argon and Alloys, $T=10$ K

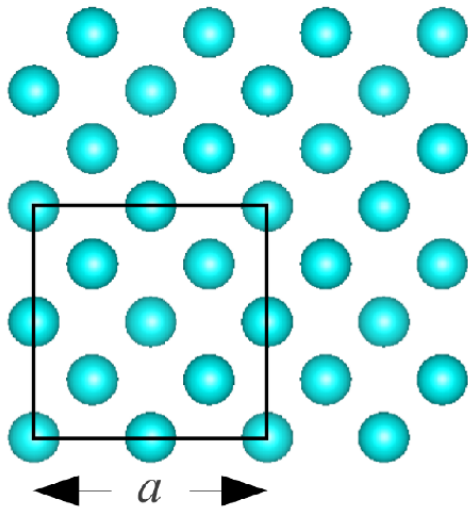


VC Diffusivities

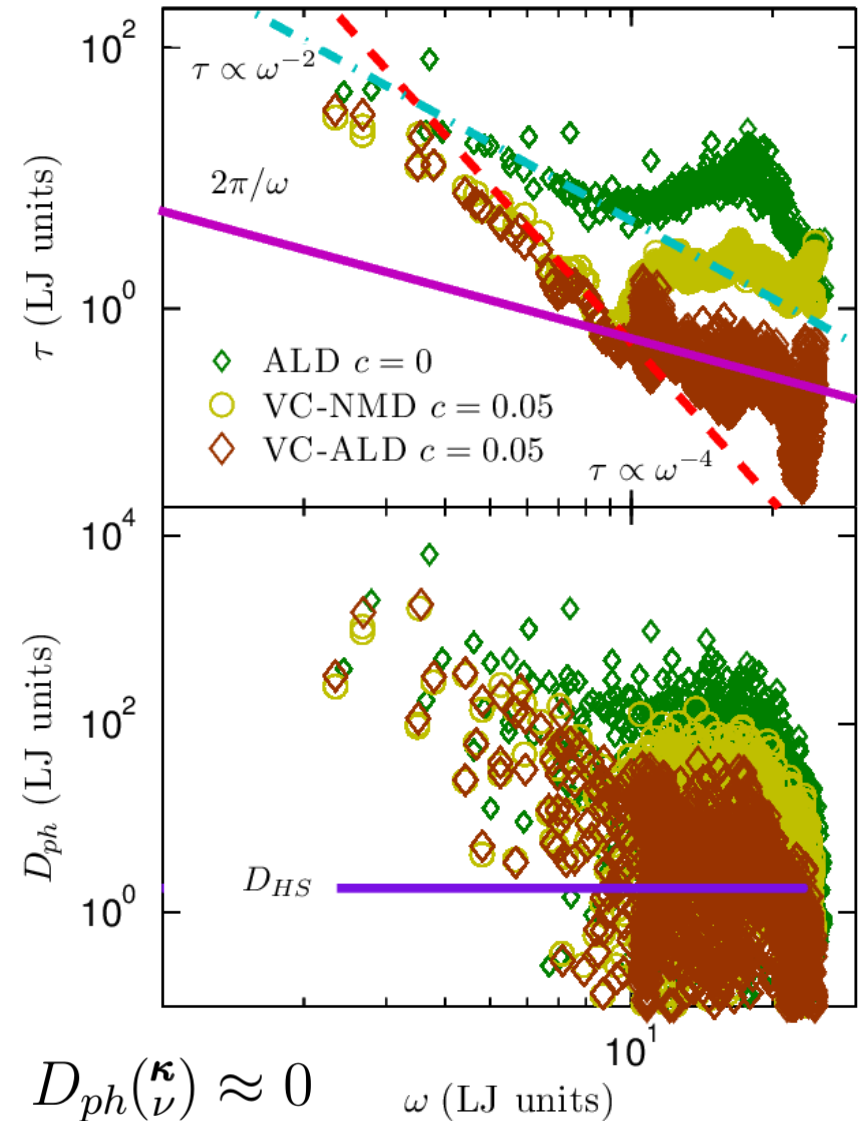
$$D_{ph,n}(\kappa) = v_{g,n}^2(\kappa) \tau(\kappa)$$

$$D_{HS} = \frac{1}{3} v_s a$$

VC Unit Cell

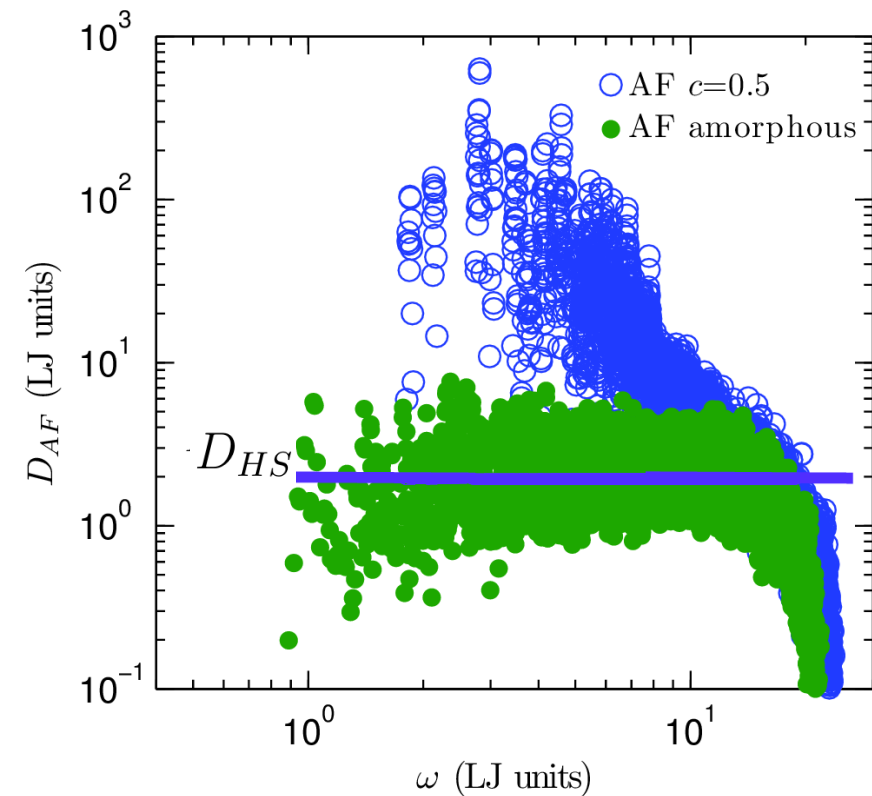


LJ Argon and Alloys, $T = 10$ K

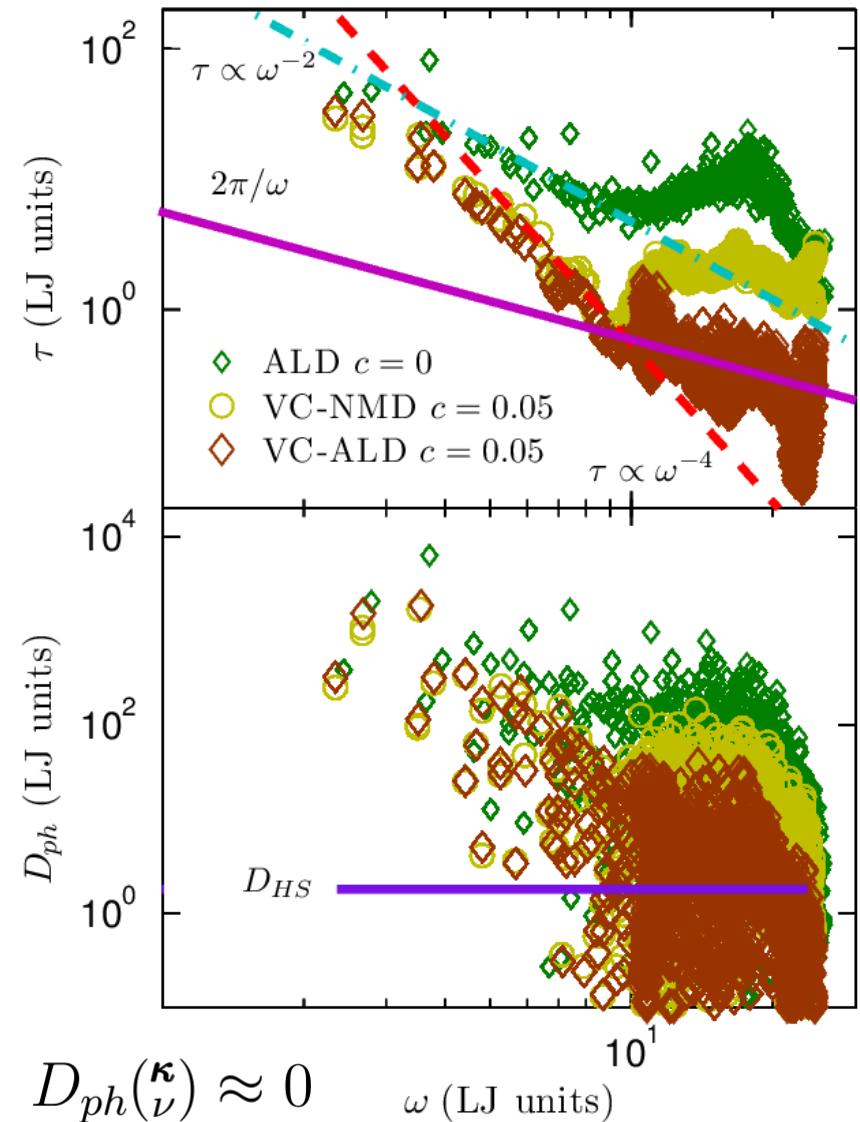


AF Diffusivities

$$k_{AF} = \sum_{diffusons} \frac{k_B}{V} D_{AF,i}(\omega_i)$$



LJ Argon and Alloys, $T = 10$ K



Thermal conductivity

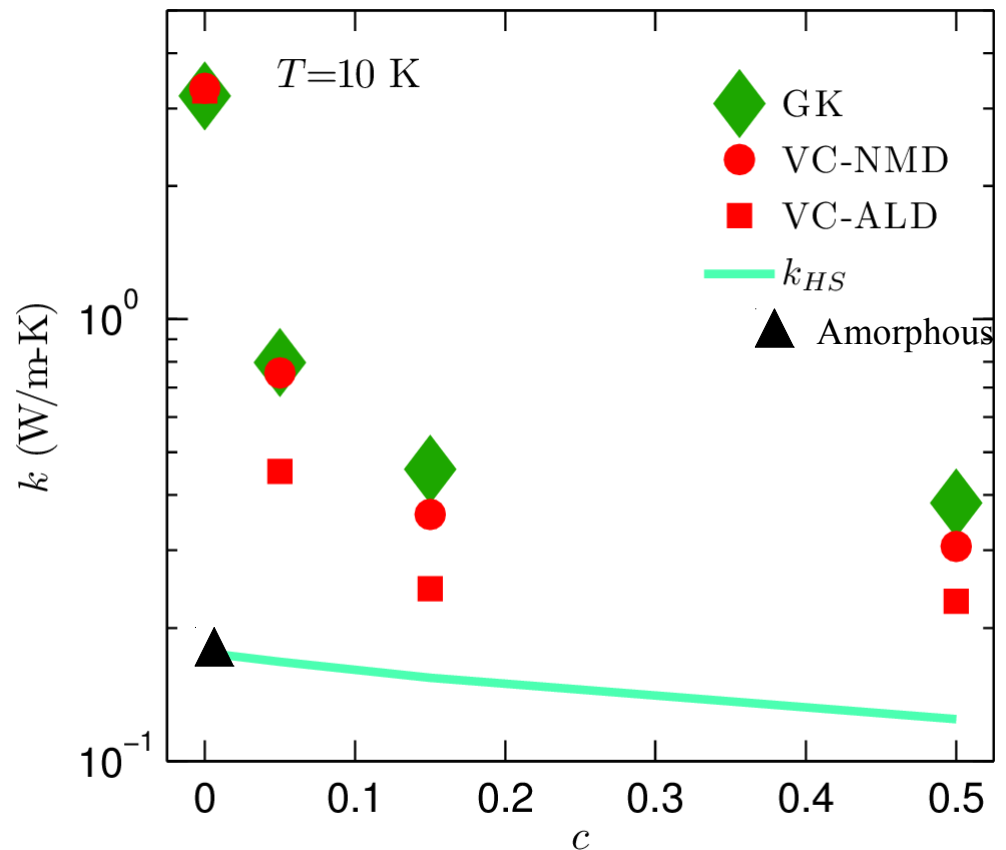
Green-Kubo (GK): top-down method, no assumptions

High-scatter adjustment*:

$$D_{ph}(\kappa) < D_{HS}$$

$$D_{ph}(\kappa) = D_{HS}$$

$$k_{HS} = \frac{k_B}{V_b} b v_s a$$



Thermal conductivity

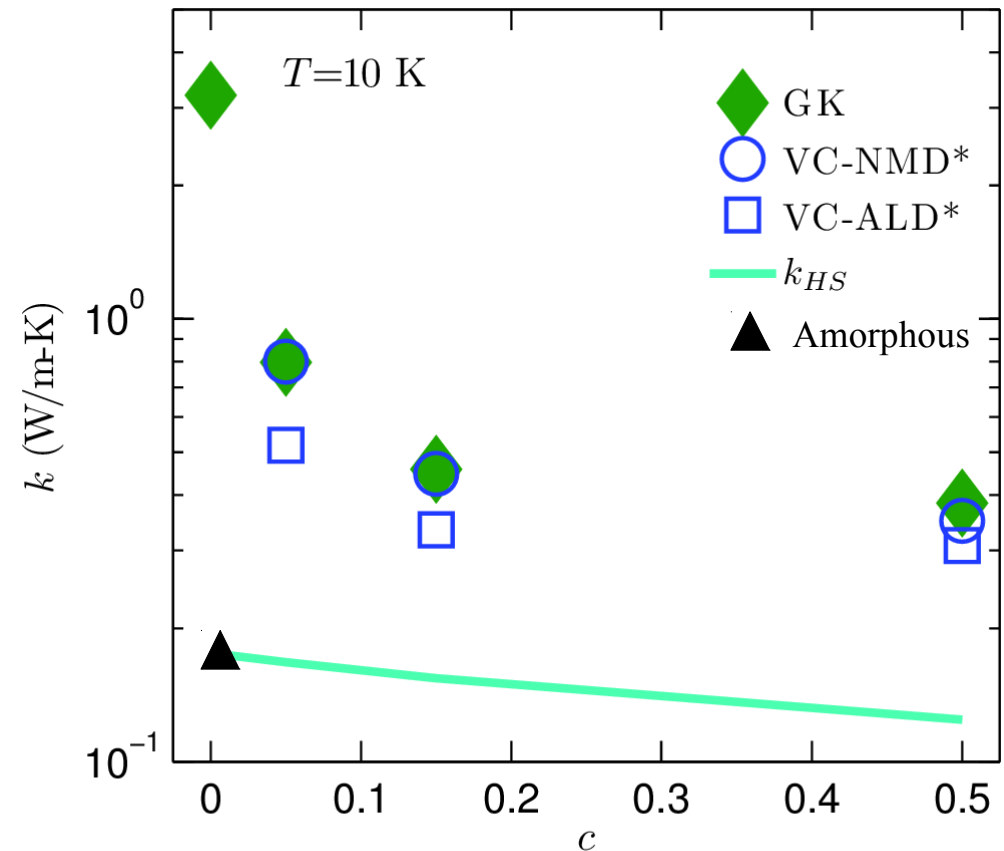
Green-Kubo (GK): top-down method, no assumptions

High-scatter adjustment*:

$$D_{ph}(\kappa) < D_{HS}$$

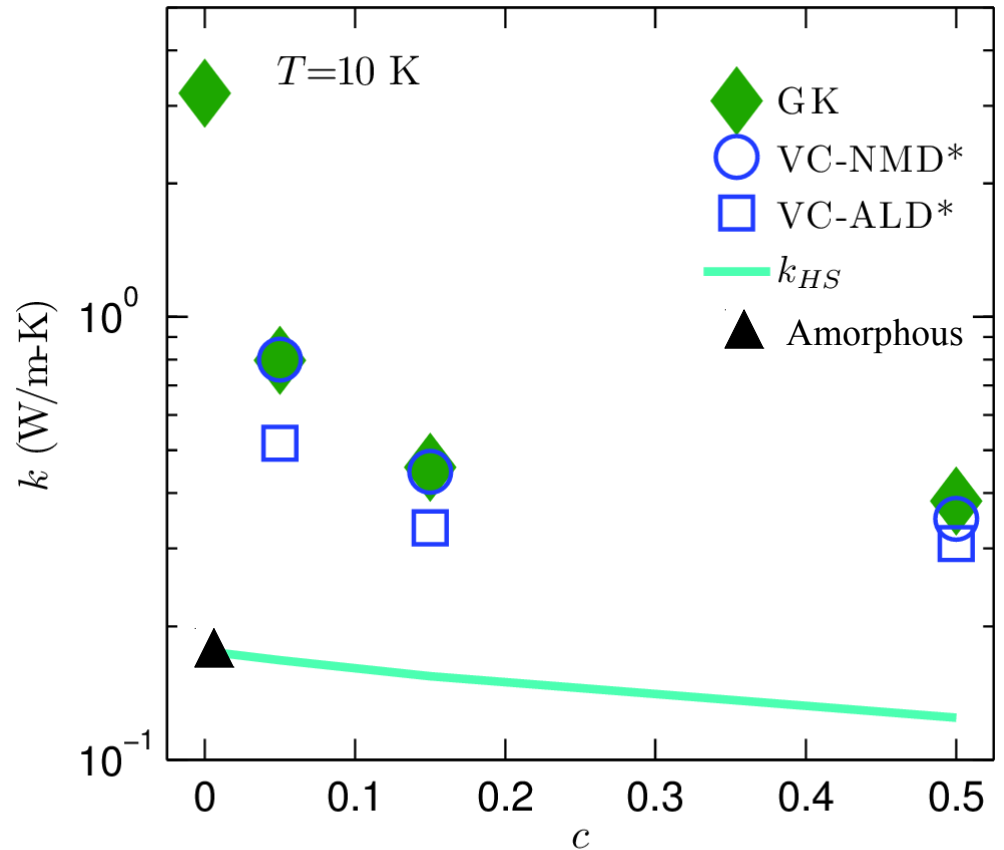
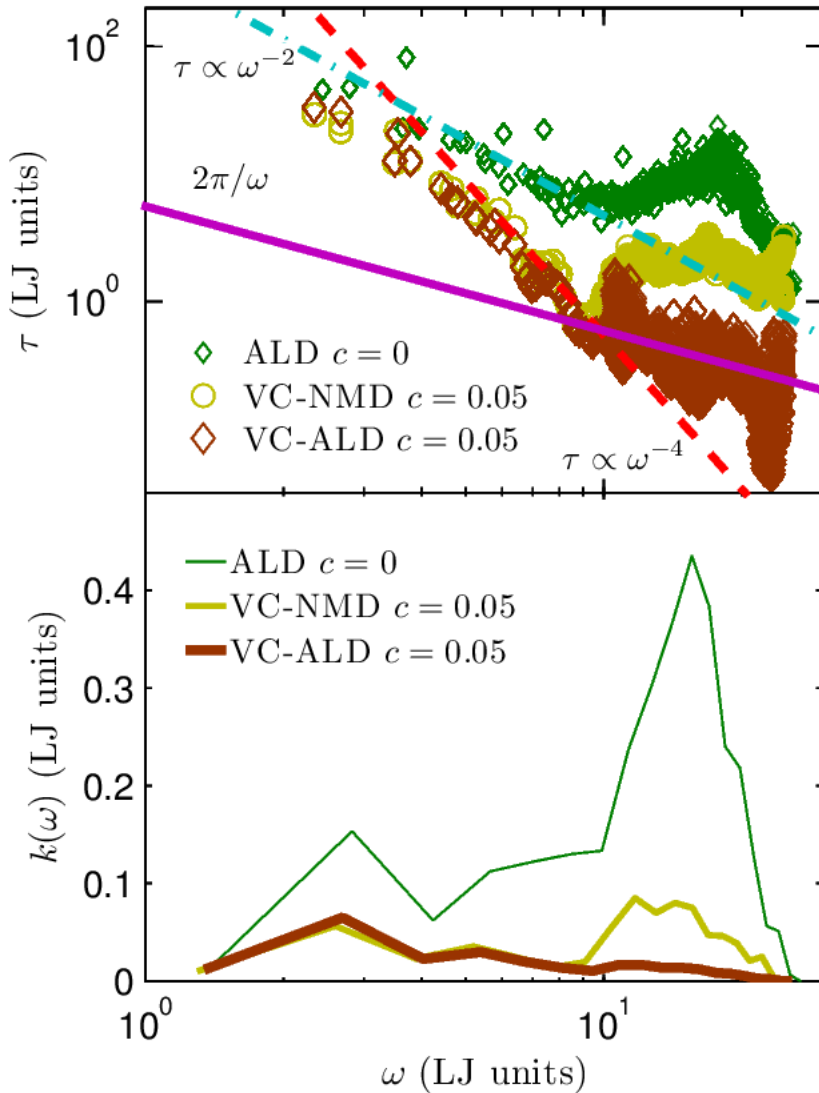
$$D_{ph}(\kappa) = D_{HS}$$

$$k_{HS} = \frac{k_B}{V_b} b v_s a$$



Thermal conductivity spectrum

LJ Argon and Alloys, $T = 10$ K



Summary

VC approximation underpredicts mode group velocities at high frequency, which lead to underprediction of mode diffusivity.

VC-ALD underpredicts lifetimes at high-frequency.

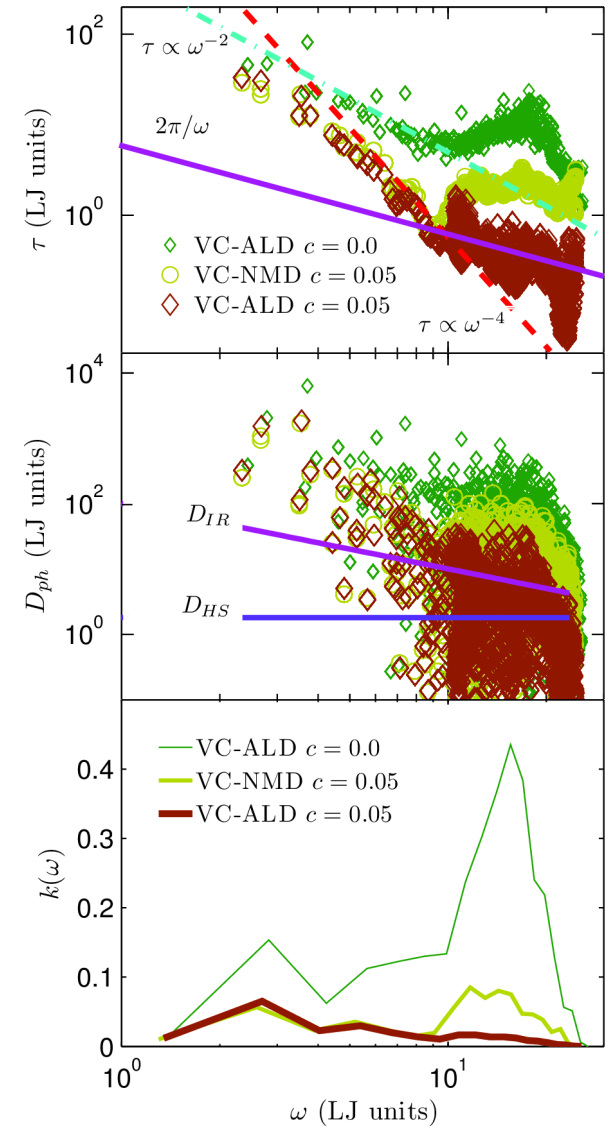
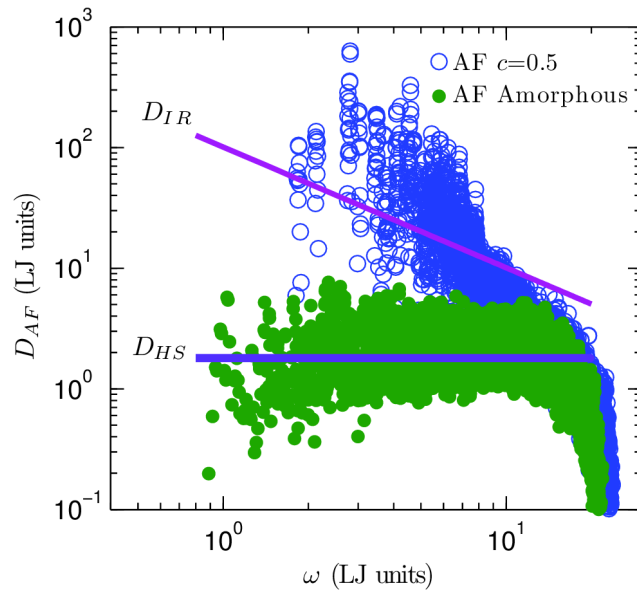
LJ Argon has important contribution from high-frequency modes to thermal conductivity.

Breakdown of VC-ALD method is likely for materials with thermal conductivity near the high-scatter limit, or for modes below the high-scatter limit.

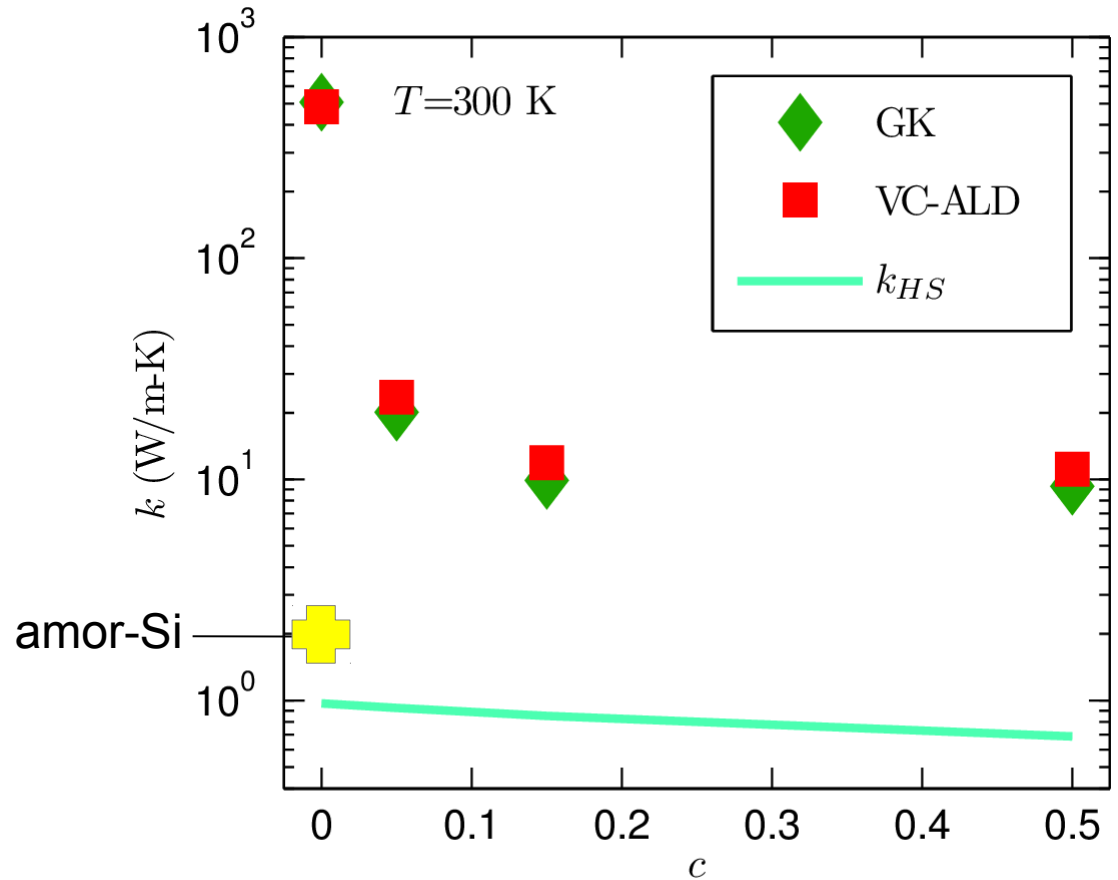
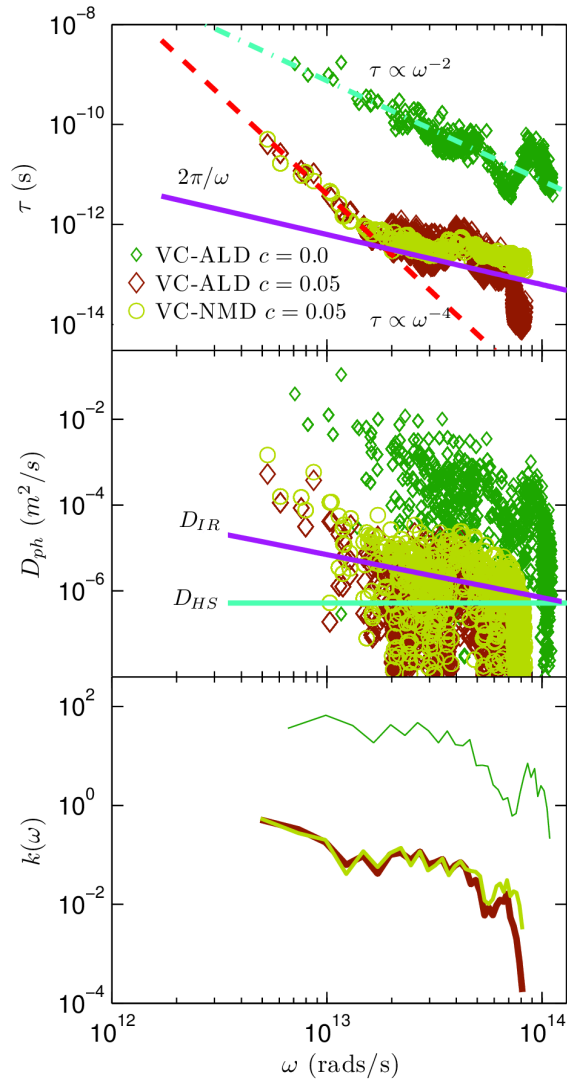
This work was supported by AFOSR award FA95501010098 and by a grant of computer time from the DOD High Performance Computing Modernization Program at the US Army Engineer Research and Development Center. We thank Davide Donadio, Jivtesh Garg, Asad Hasan, Craig Maloney, and Zhiting Tian for helpful discussions.

HS/IR Limit

$$D_{IR} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{v_s^2}{\omega}$$



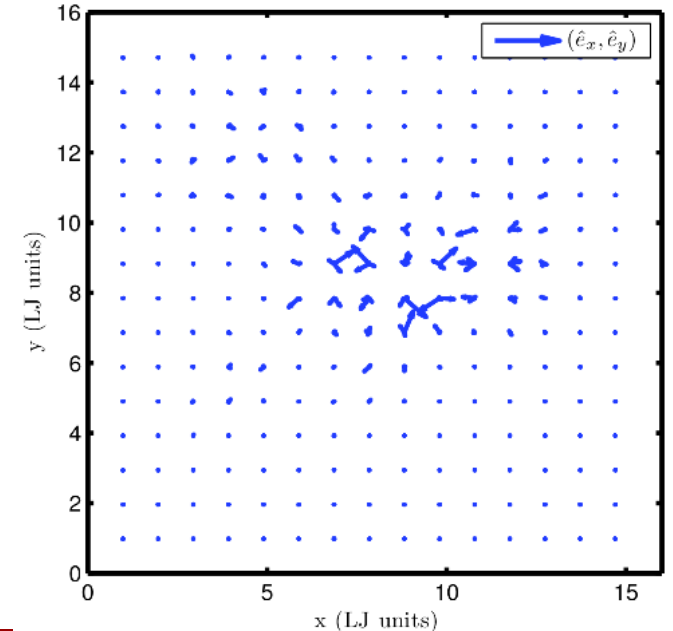
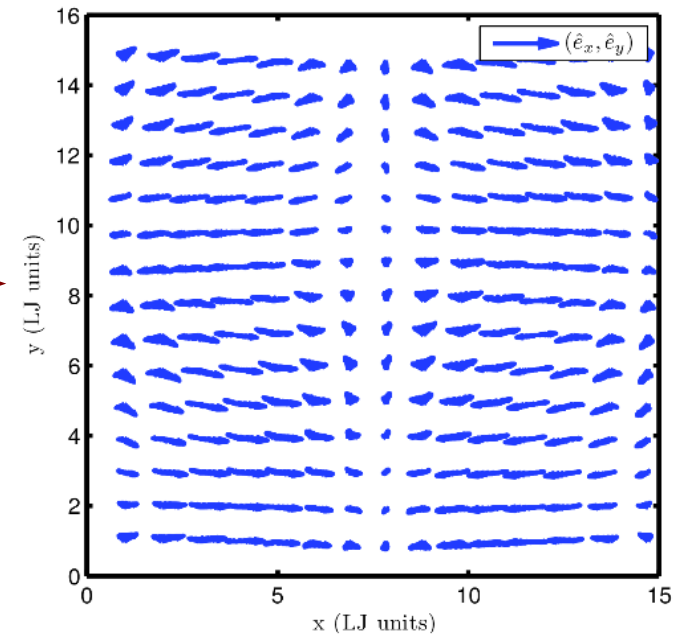
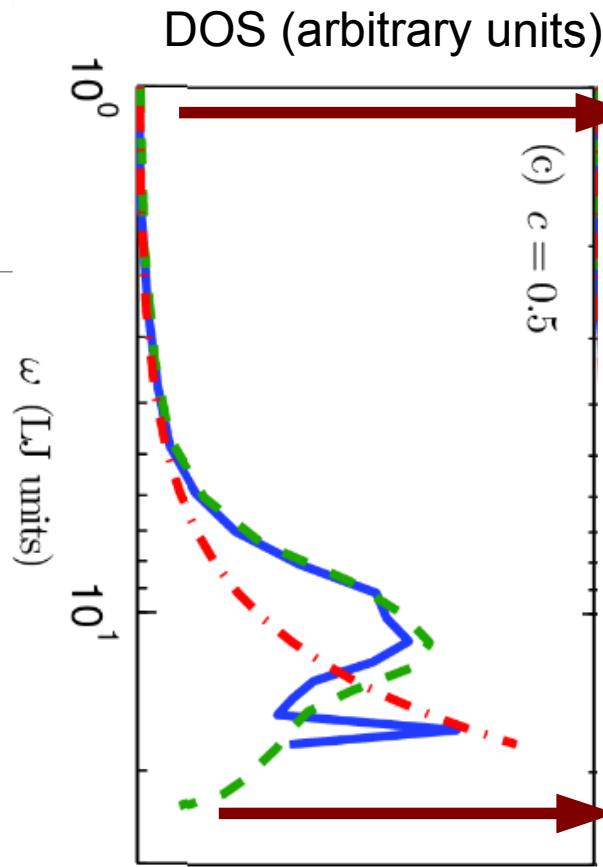
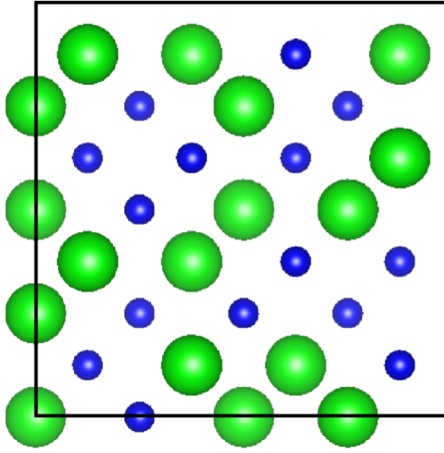
Thermal conductivity: SW silicon alloy

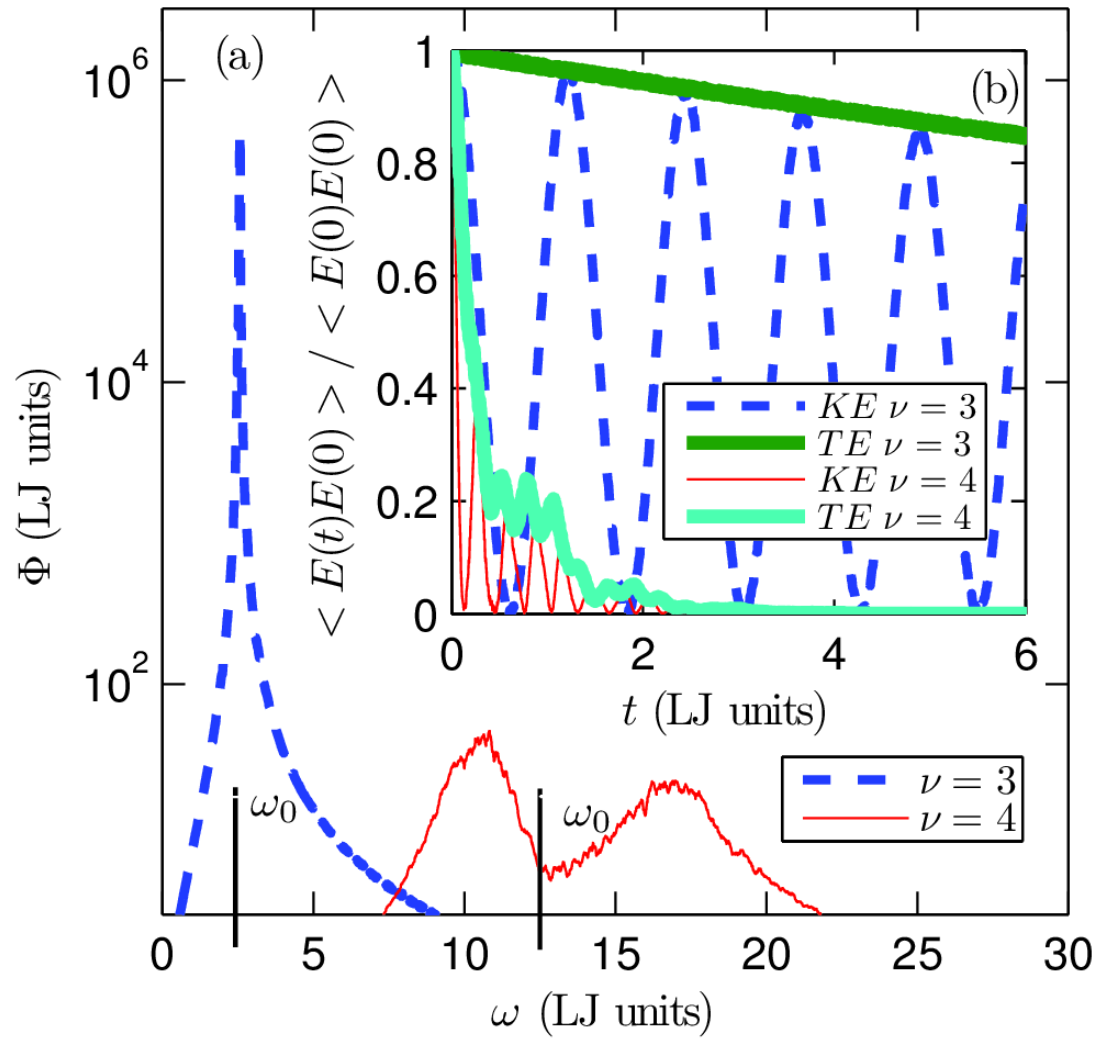


Gamma modes

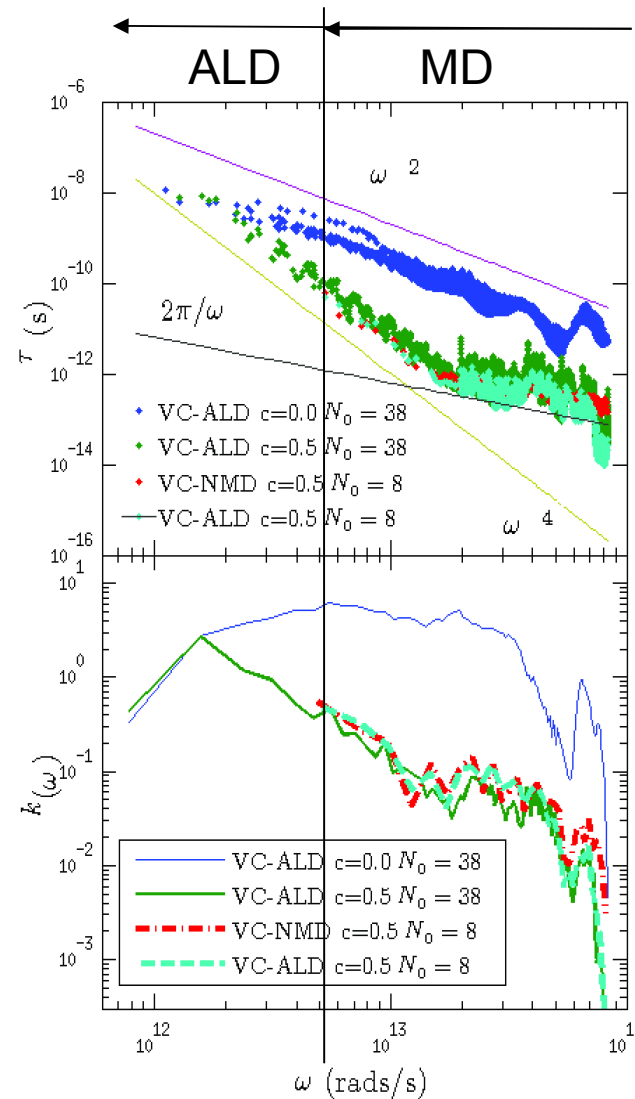
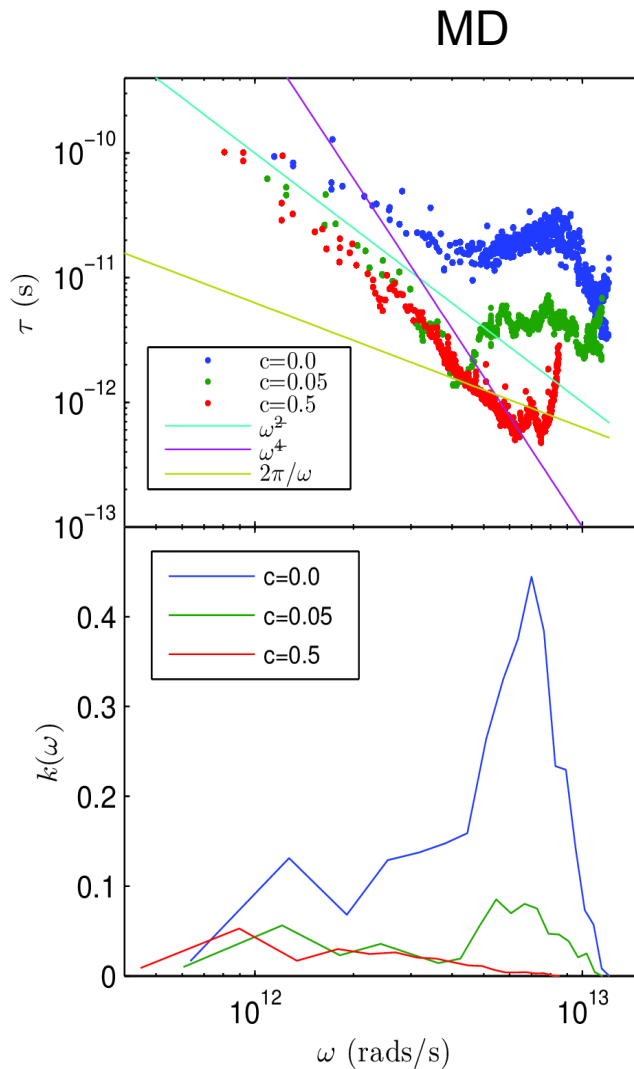
$$e\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \kappa=0 & b \\ \nu & \alpha \end{smallmatrix}\right)$$

(a) disordered supercell





Phonon Spectrum: LJ Ar vs SW Si



MD-based:

1E4 modes

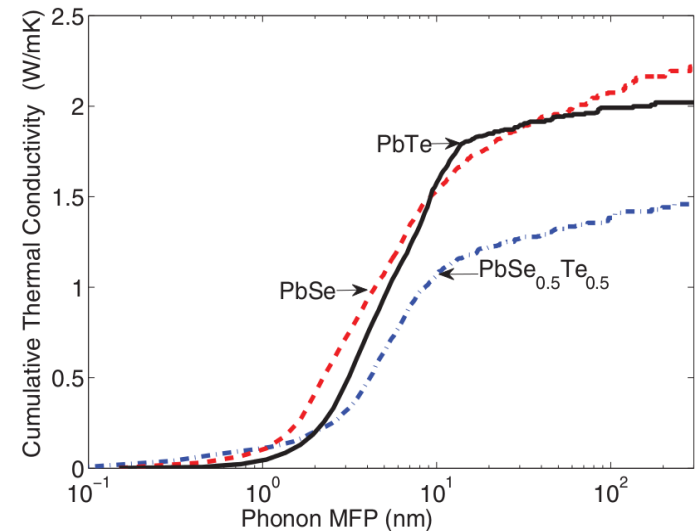
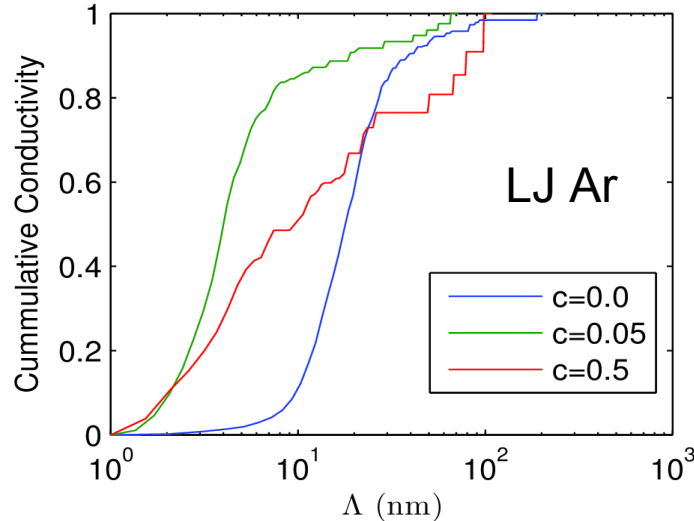
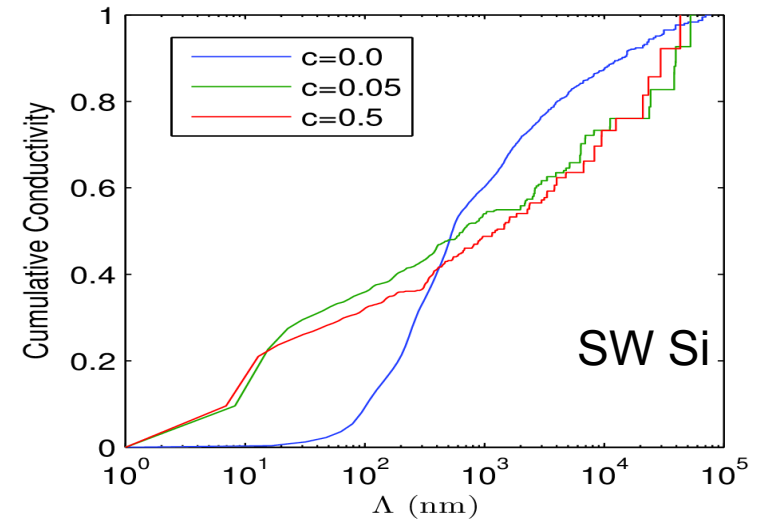
(7 days)*(100 cpu)

ALD:

1E6 modes

(7 days)*(12 cpu)

Conductivity Accumulation



PHYSICAL REVIEW B 85, 184303 (2012)