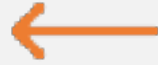


# Zero-dimensional defects

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Vacancies, Interstitials, substitutions

# Why bother about point defects ?



Diffusion



Electronic conductivity



Dielectric constants



Metal oxidation

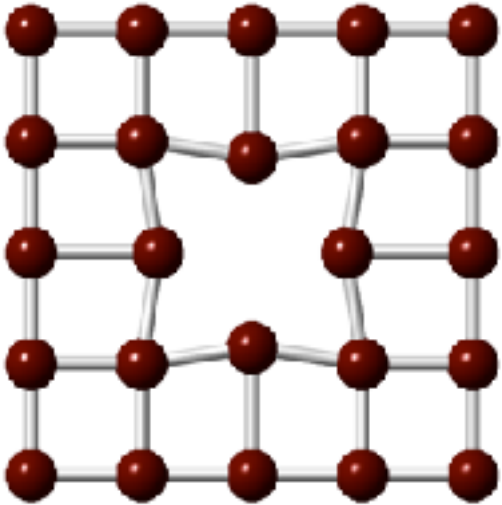


Solid electrolytes

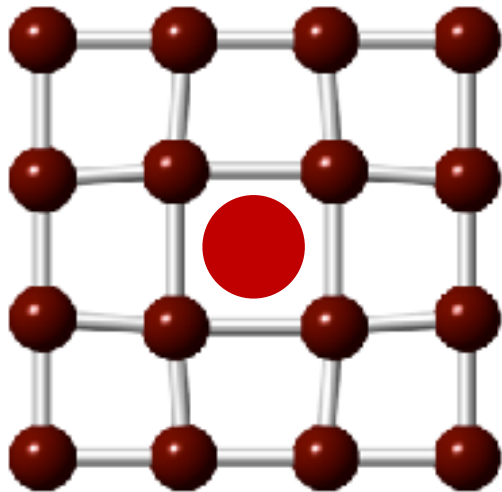
# Zero-dimensional defects

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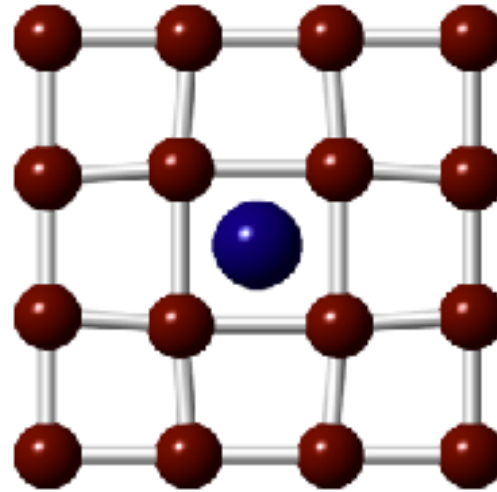
Vacancy



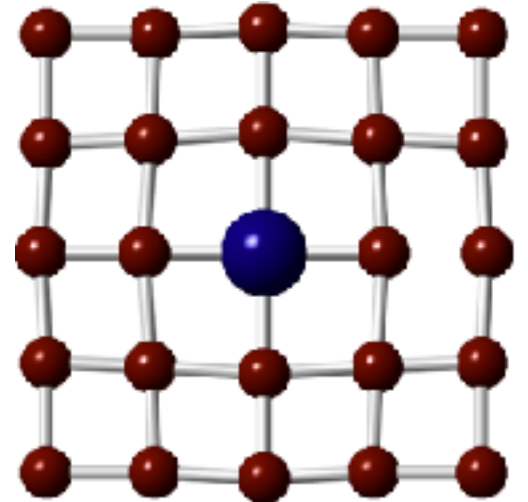
Self-Interstitial



Interstitial



Substitutional

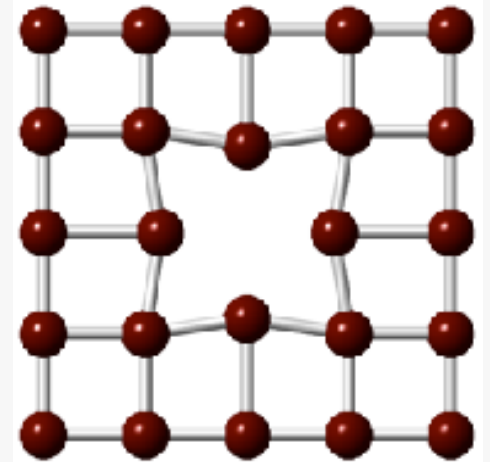
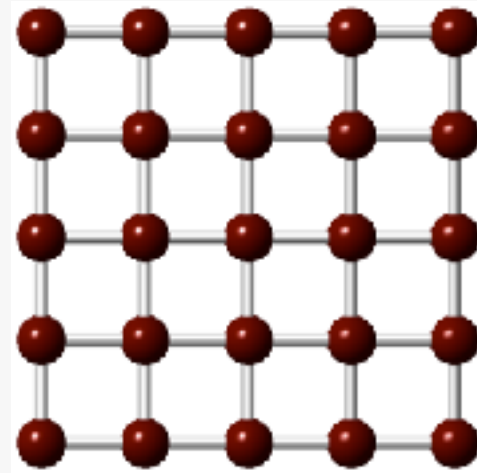


Missing atom or different position

Foreign atom or impurity

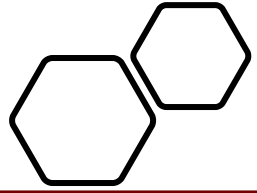
# Thermodynamics of point defects

- Simple case
  - Vacancies of atoms in a metal crystal
- Analysis of this simple case
  - Vacancies are a thermodynamic necessity!!

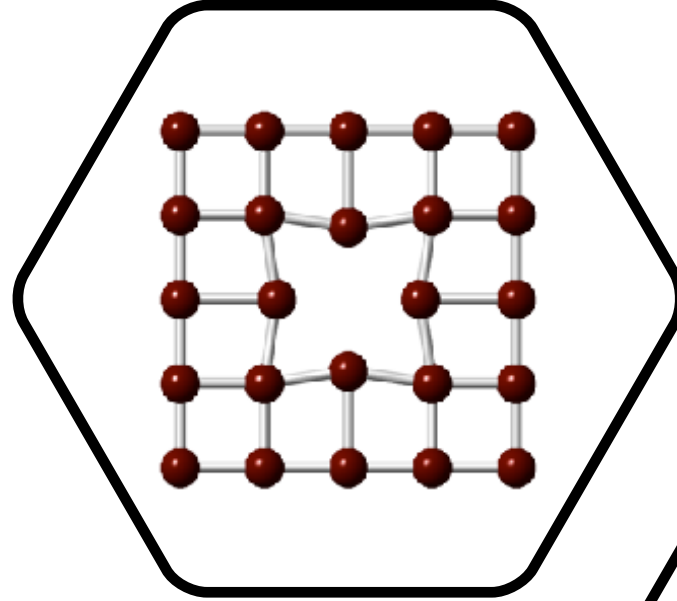


Which configuration has the lower  
Helmholtz free energy ?

What about free energy of the defective crystal ?



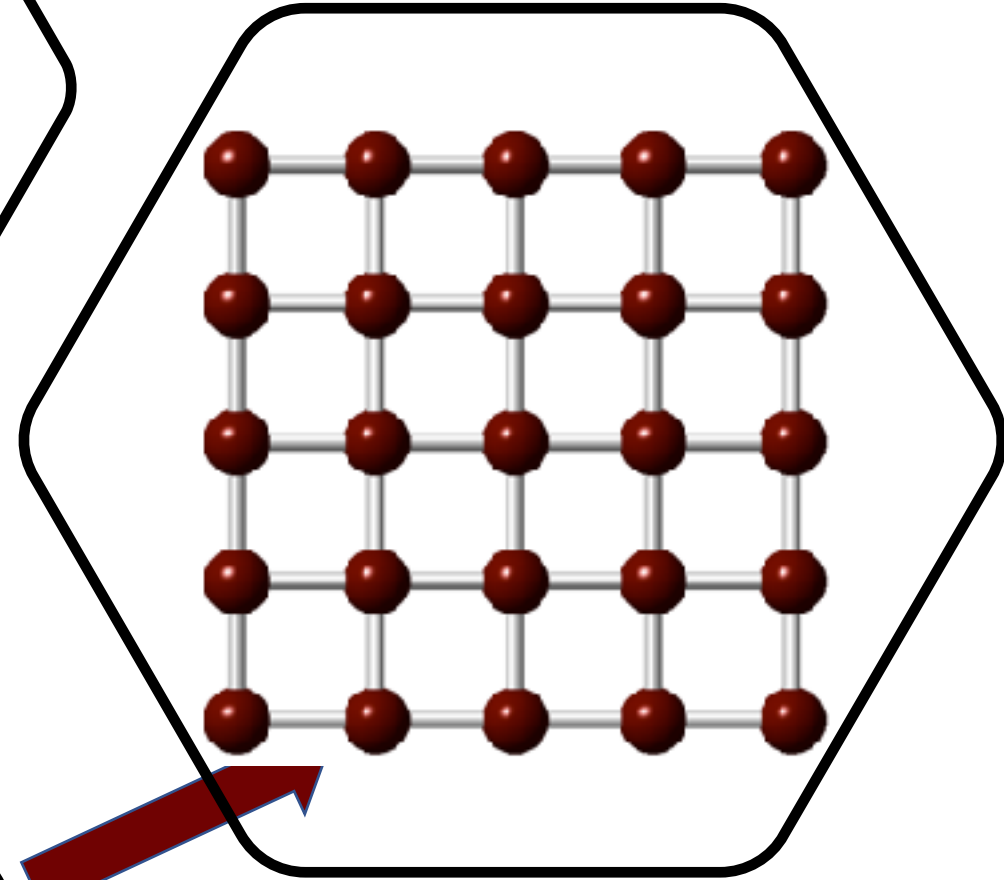
Free energy of  
perfect crystal



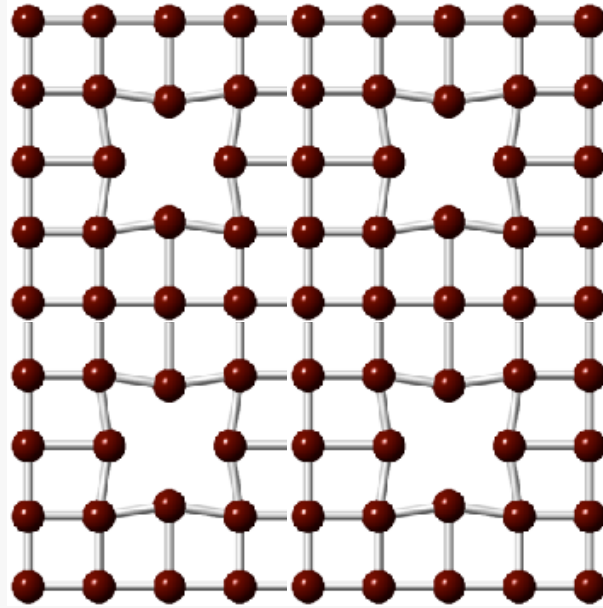
$$F_{\text{perf}} = U_{\text{perf}} - TS_{\text{perf}}$$

$$S_{\text{T,perf}} = 3Nk \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\nu} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{perf}} = U_{\text{perf}} - 3NkT \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\nu} \right] + 1 \right)$$



# Energy of defect formation



$$F_{\text{def}} = U_{\text{def}} - TS_{\text{def}}$$

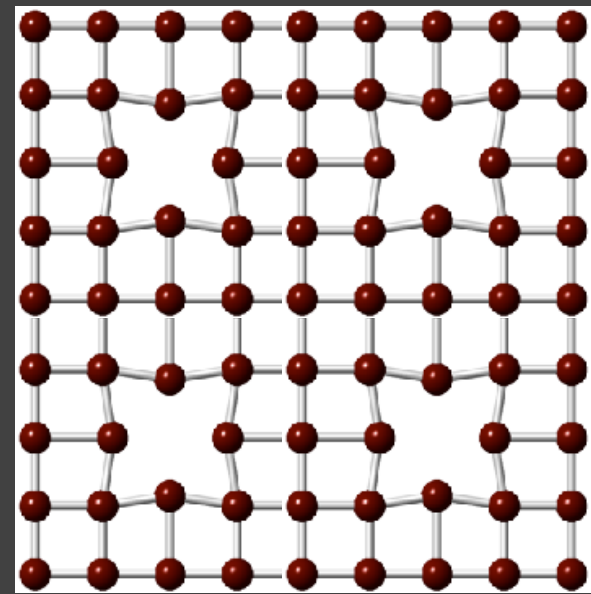
But, what is  $U_{\text{def}}$

- It will cost some energy
- Assume only NN bonds are affected

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\text{def}} &= (N - \zeta n_v) u_{\text{perf}} + \zeta n_v u_{\text{def}} \\ &= Nu_{\text{perf}} + n_v \zeta \left[ u_{\text{def}} - u_{\text{perf}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore U_{\text{def}} = U_{\text{perf}} + n_v u_d$$

# Entropy of defect Formation – Vibrational component



$$\frac{S_{T,\text{def}}}{3k} = (N - \zeta n_v) \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\nu} \right] + 1 \right) + \zeta n_v \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\tilde{\nu}} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{T,\text{def}} = 3kN \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\nu} \right] + 1 \right) + 3k\zeta n_v \left( \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\tilde{\nu}} \right] + 1 - \ln \left[ \frac{kT}{h\nu} \right] - 1 \right)$$

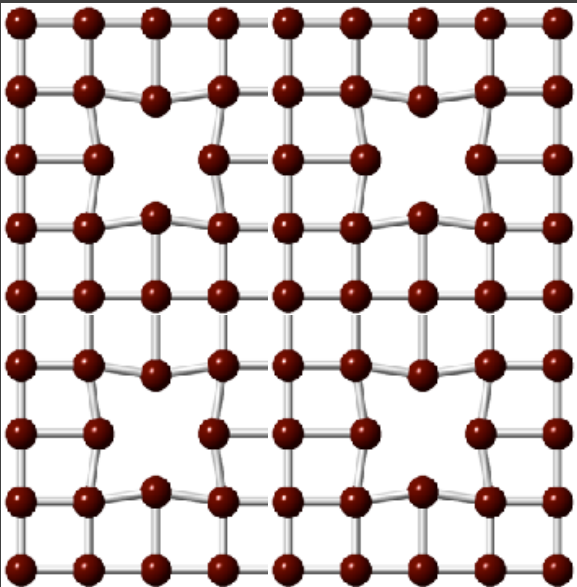
$$= S_{T,\text{perf}} + 3k\zeta n_v \ln \frac{\nu}{\tilde{\nu}} \rightarrow \Delta s_{\text{vib}}$$

# Entropy of defect

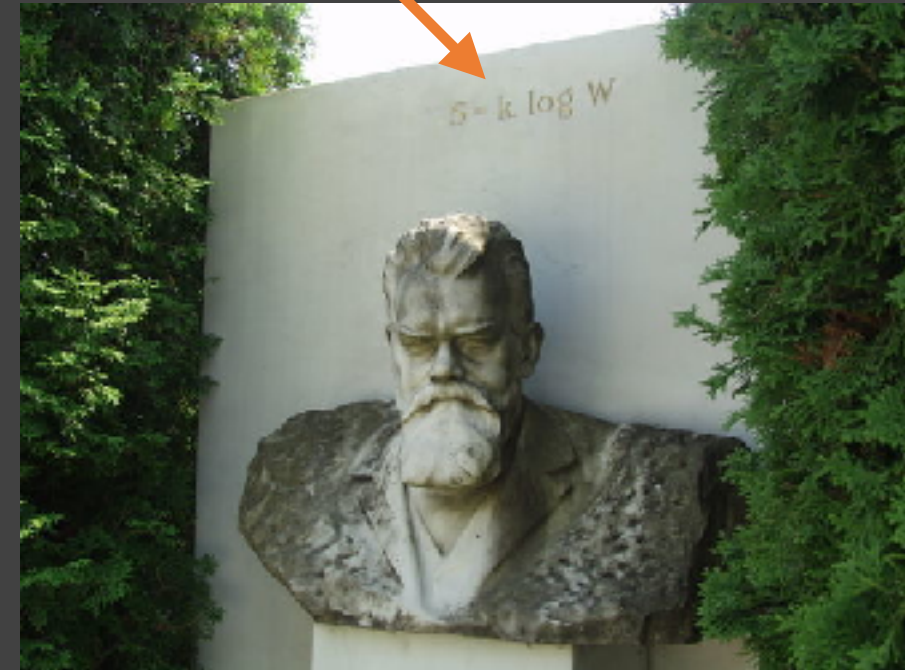
Formation –

Configurational component

$$S_{\text{def}} = S_{\text{T,def}} + S_{\text{config,def}}$$



$$W = \frac{N!}{n_v! (N - n_v)!}$$



Stirling Approximation:  $\ln p! = p \ln p - p$

$$S_{\text{config,def}} = k \left[ N \ln \left( \frac{N}{N - n_v} \right) + n_v \ln \left( \frac{N - n_v}{n_v} \right) \right]$$



Entropy of  
defect

Formation –

Configurational  
component

$$S_{\text{config,def}} = k \left[ N \ln \left( \frac{N}{N - n_v} \right) + n_v \ln \left( \frac{N - n_v}{n_v} \right) \right]$$

Rearranging terms and defining,  $m = \frac{n_v}{N}$

We get,

$$S_{\text{config,def}} = -Nk \left[ m \ln m + (1 - m) \ln(1 - m) \right]$$

# Free energy of defect formation

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta F_{\text{def}} &= F_{\text{def}} - F_{\text{perf}} \\ &= U_{\text{perf}} + n_v u_d - TS_{\text{T,perf}} - T\Delta s_{\text{vib}} - TS_{\text{config,def}} - \left( U_{\text{perf}} - TS_{\text{T,perf}} \right) \\ &= n_v u_d + 3kT\zeta n_v \ln \frac{\tilde{\nu}}{\nu} + \underbrace{NkT \left[ m \ln m + (1 - m) \ln(1 - m) \right]}_{\text{Entropy of mixing}}\end{aligned}$$

Internal energy of defect formation

Excess vibrational entropy of defect formation

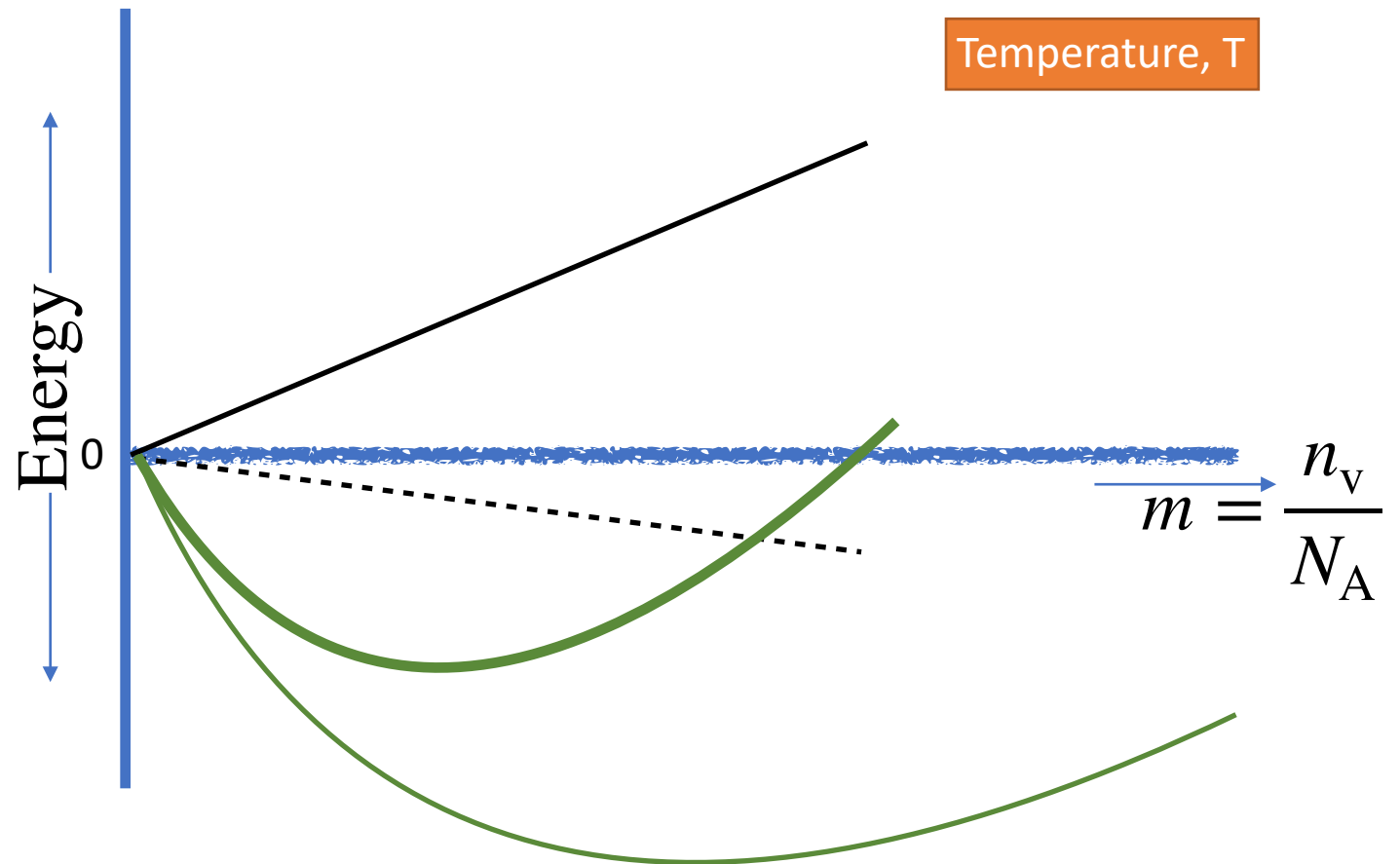
Entropy of mixing

Multiply and divide 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> terms by N, and take  $N = N_A$

$$\Delta F_{\text{def}} = m \left[ U_d + 3RT\zeta \ln \frac{\tilde{\nu}}{\nu} \right] + RT \left[ m \ln m + (1 - m) \ln(1 - m) \right]$$

How does a plot of this function look like ?

# Equilibrium Vacancy Concentration



The condition for a minimum is:  $\frac{d\Delta F_{\text{def}}}{dm} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m^{\text{eq}} = \frac{n_v^{\text{eq}}}{N_A} = \exp \left( -\frac{U_d - T\Delta S_{\text{vib}}}{RT} \right)$$

Free  
energy of  
defect  
formation  $\rightarrow \Delta F_f$

# Problem

Material	Aluminum	Copper	Nickel
$\Delta F_f$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	68	120	168
Melting point (°C)	660	1083	1453

Calculate equilibrium concentration of vacancies at:

- 0 K
- RT (300 K)
- melting point

# Similarity to Mass Action Law

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Trivial form of Mass action law for the reaction:



$$n_v^{eq} = N \times \exp - \left( \frac{\Delta H_d}{RT} \right) \times \exp \left( \frac{\Delta S_{vib}}{R} \right)$$