

Oxidation of thin film binary entropy alloys

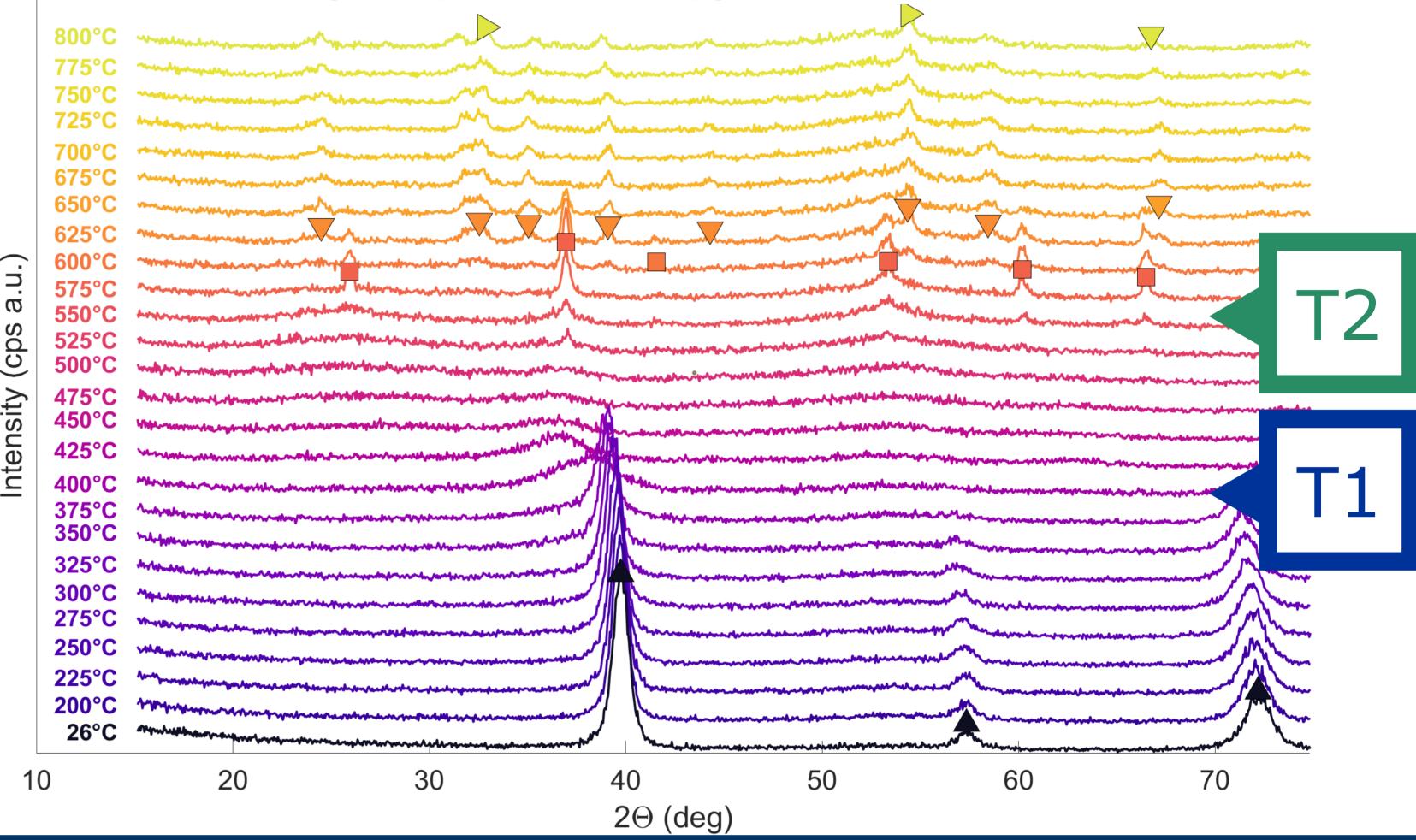
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PREDICTING ALLOY BEHAVIOUR

 General Guidelines from Metallurgy: Hume-Rothery (HR) rules

Oxidating alloys = Add Oxygen = Break HR rules!

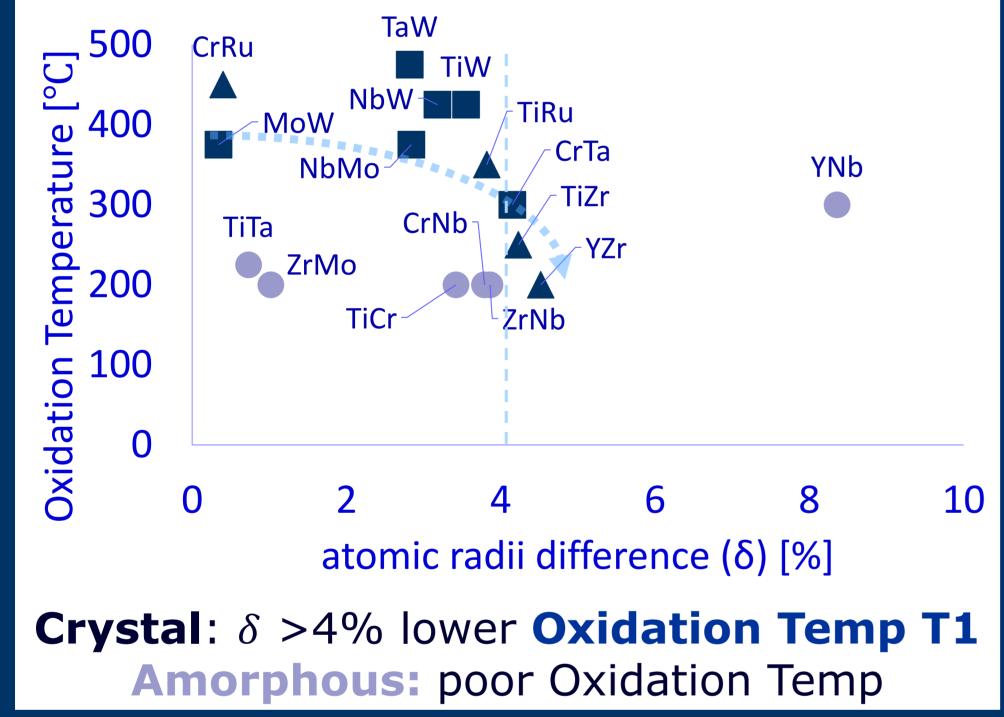


- 1. Minimize atomic radii difference (δ) (~below 4%)
- 2. Identical crystal structure of metals used
- 3. Minimize Electronegativity difference $(\Delta \chi)$
- 4. Maximize valence electron concentration (VEC) and minimize the difference between metals used.
- Following rules → Single Phase Solid Solution
- Breaking rules \rightarrow **Glass** Forming Solution

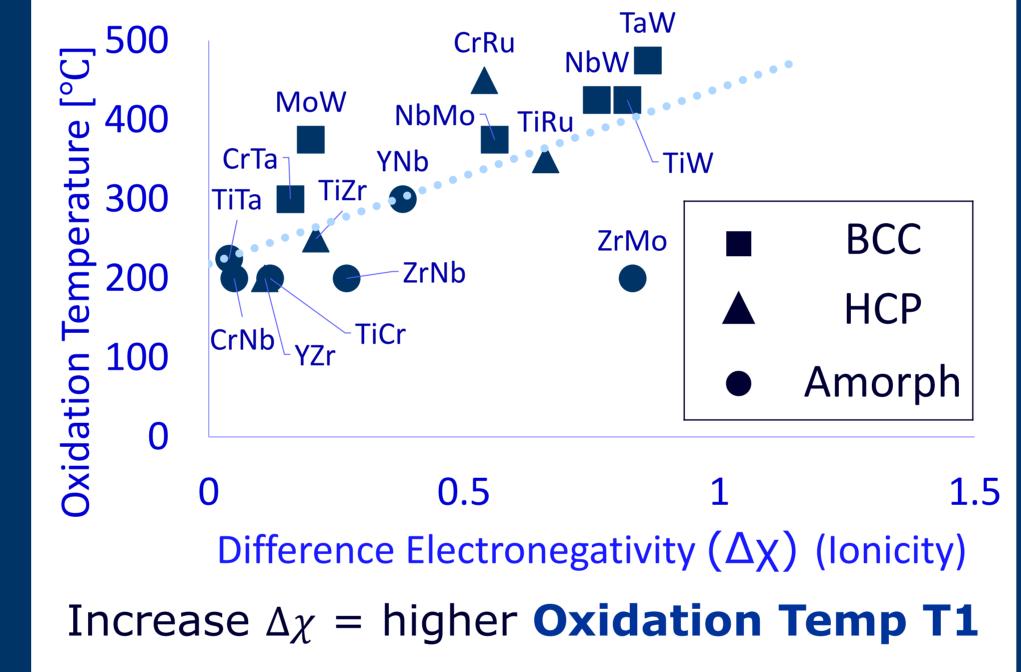
Two transition temperatures:

T1 = As-deposited phase into "Glass Forming Solution" Amorphous T2 = Polycrystalline oxide formation; Demixing temperature

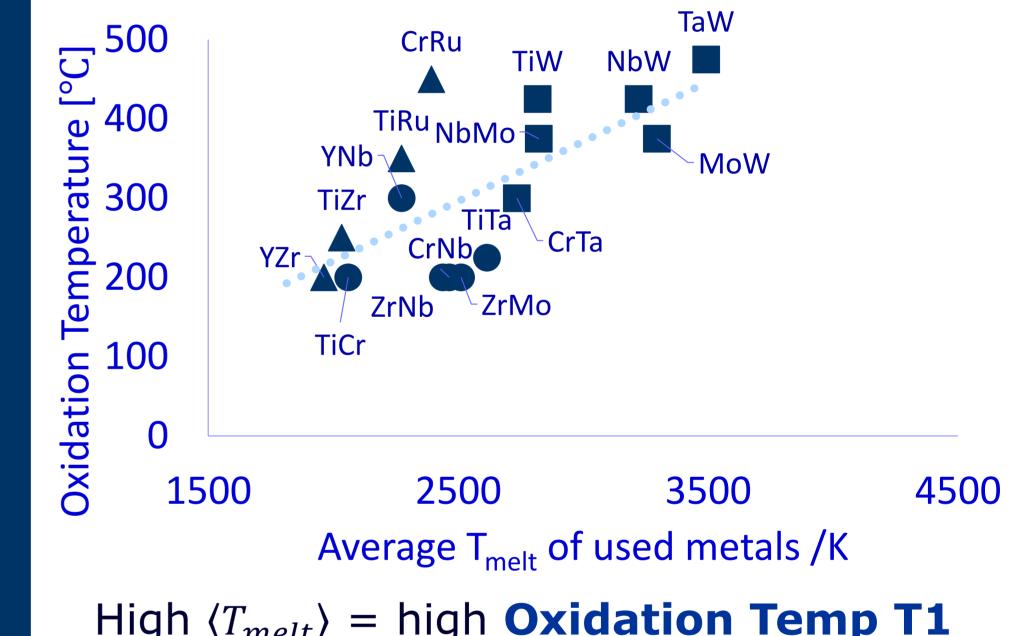
HR #1: High δ means stacking errors which increases Oxidation



HR #3: High $\Delta \chi$ implies an electronegative element which prevents Oxidation



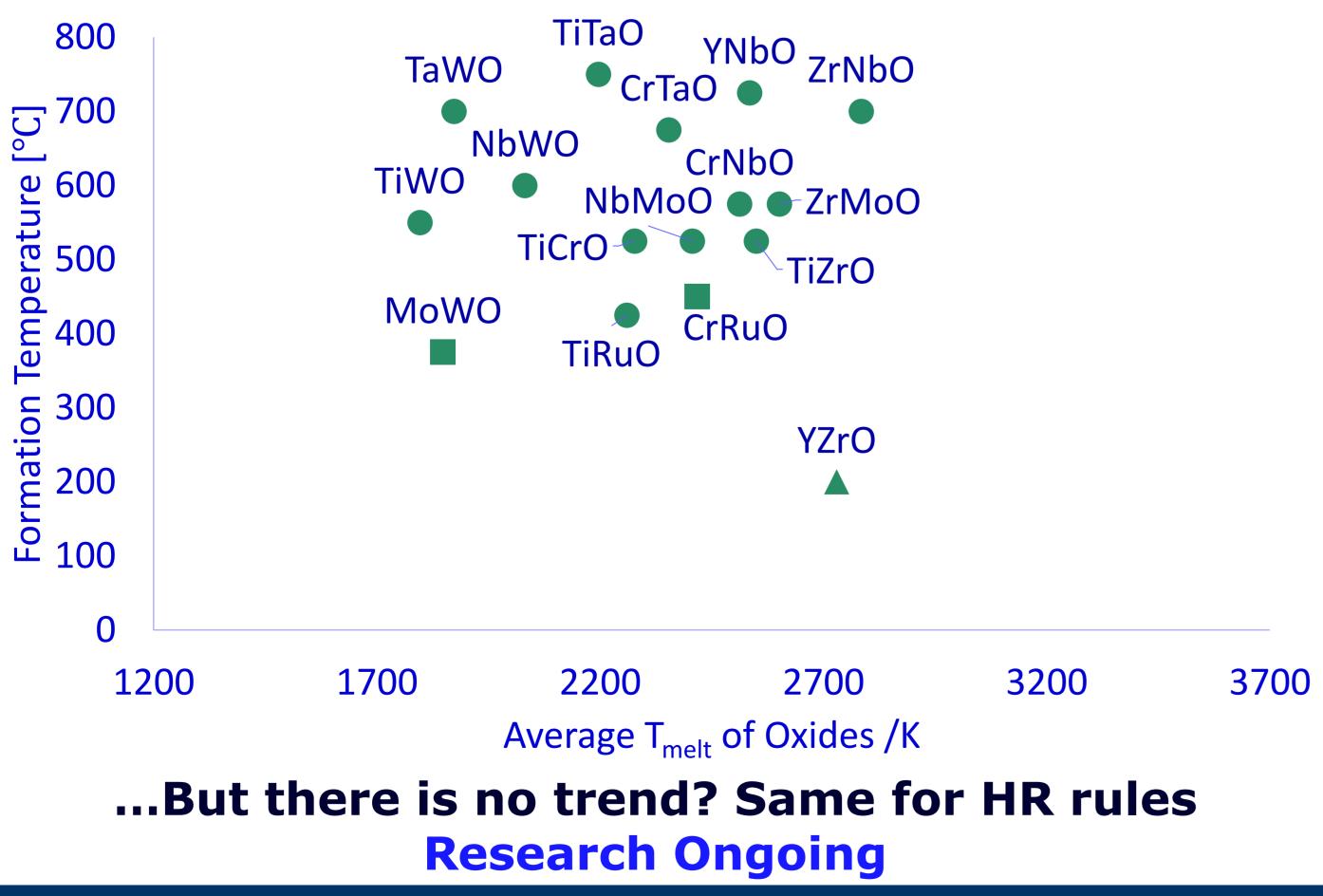
High $\langle T_{melt} \rangle$ means Stability which slows Oxidation



High $\langle T_{melt} \rangle$ = high **Oxidation Temp T1** Sub-trends for different as-depo structures

What about Polycrystalline Oxide Formation Temperature(s) [T2]?

High $\langle T_{melt, Oxides} \rangle$ is the same as reduced Mobility which means a higher Formation Temperature T2



<u>HR rules + $\langle T_{melt} \rangle$ explain **T1**</u>

• Metallurgy rules still apply to thin films: Lattice distorted crystals increase oxidation Ionicity decreases oxidation (as does covalency) • Increase in melting temperatures lowers oxide temperature

None of the (HR) rules explain T2

 Using Metallurgy rules for oxides does not explain why the Formation Temp is affected.

• Help! 🛞





