

Ab initio calculations at interfaces

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Theme



See website for publications

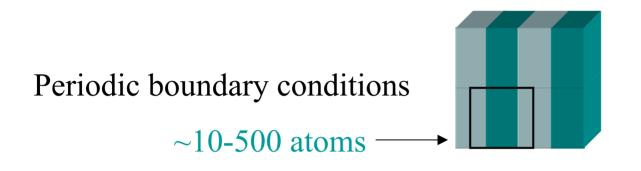
Thanks!

ASG staff: Ali Alavi (now Cambridge) Sasha Lozovoi Tony Paxton Arnaud Marmier (now Bath)

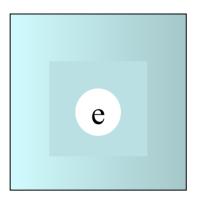
Funding EC: TMR, HCM } PSIK network ESF:

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Ab initio

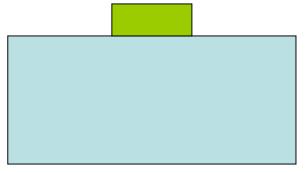


Local density approximation (LDA), Generalised Gradient Approximation (GGA)



Codes: CASTEP, VASP, SIESTA, ...

Growth mode: Example of a field of application



Island growth



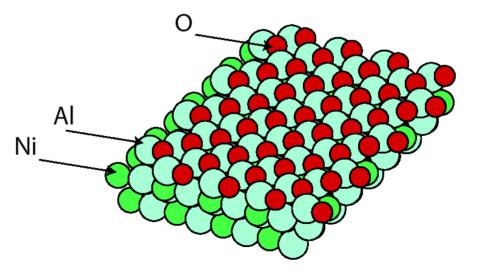
Layer-by-layer growth

How can we predict growth mode?

- Calculate nanoscale thermodynamic driving forces

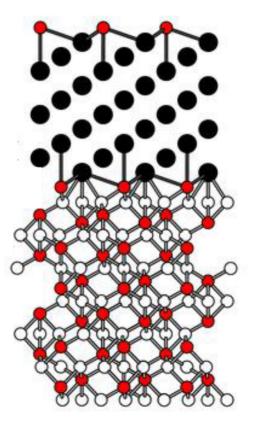
Applications and Methodology 1.

Oxide layer on NiAl(110)

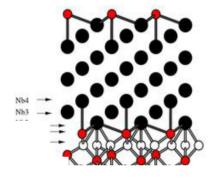


Applications and Methodology 2.

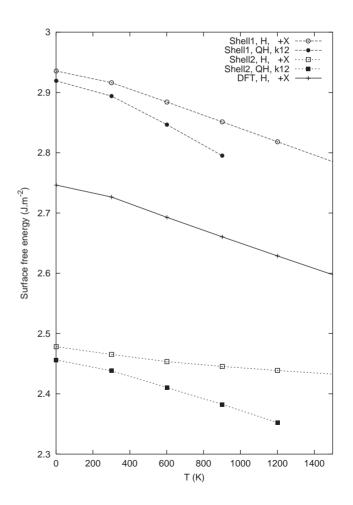
Nb(111)-Al2O3(0001) interface



Applications and Methodology 3.

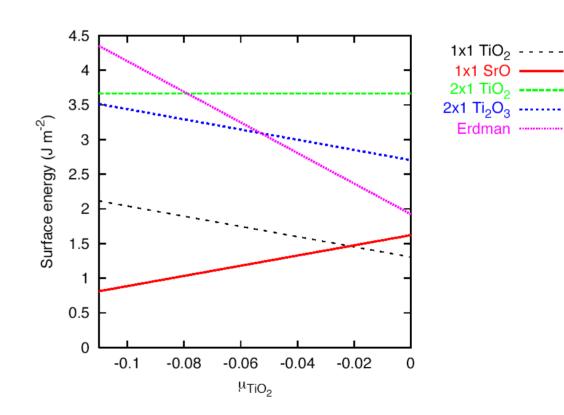


Alumina (0001) surface: Energy versus temperature



Applications and Methodology 4.

Energy of SrTiO3 surfaces: (work in progress)

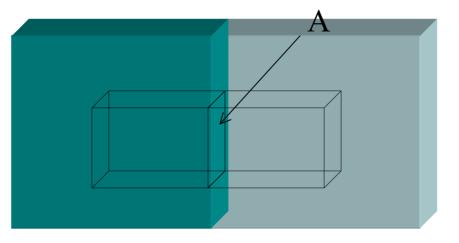


Reference for interfaces:

Sutton, A. P. and R. W. Balluffi (1995). Interfaces in Crystalline Materials. Oxford, Clarendon.

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Definition of surface energy σ



For a planar interface, in general: $\sigma = (G_s - \sum_i N_i \mu_i) / A$ Gibbs energy of whole box

Calculate for different relaxed structures and stoichiometries.

Minimum σ is predicted equilibrium at given chemical potentials.

Contributions to surface free energy σ

- Contributions we would like to know
- Internal energy
- Configurational entropy of surface atoms still too difficult!
 - Configurational entropy of components in vapour (Example: partial pressure of oxygen)
 - Configurational entropy of components in solid (Example: constitutional defects)
 - Vibrational entropy (-TS)

Thermodynamic setup (NiAl)

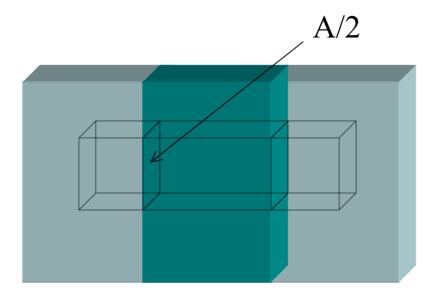
The oxidised surface (represented by a slab in calculations) is in equilibrium with bulk Ni_xAl_{1-x} and vapour with an oxygen partial pressure p_{O_2}

Phase Rule: Degrees of freedom = C-P+2 = 3.

We choose x, T and p_{O_2}

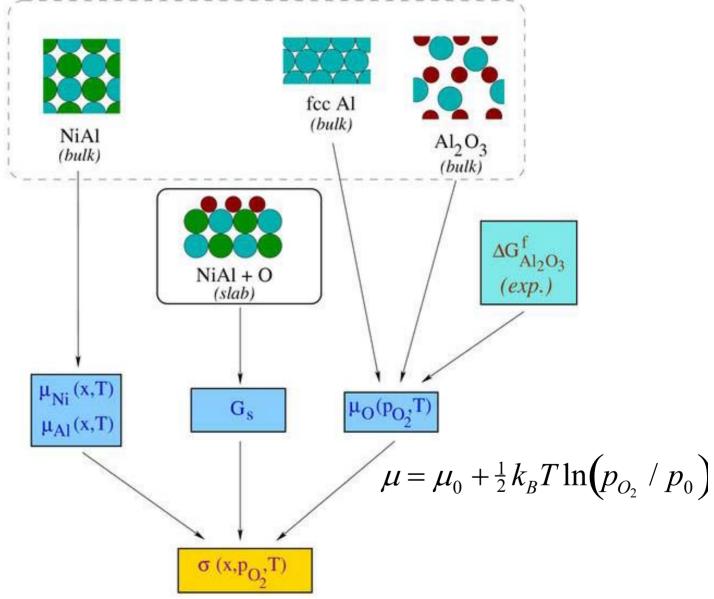
Definition of surface energy

Periodic Boundary Conditions



For NiA1: $\sigma(x, T, p_{O_2}) = (G_s - N_{Ni}g_{NiAl}) / A - \mu_{Al}(x, T)\Gamma_{Al} - \mu_O(p_{O_2}, T)\Gamma_O$ $\bigvee_{g_{NiAl}} = \mu_{Ni} + \mu_{Al}$

Scheme for σ calculation

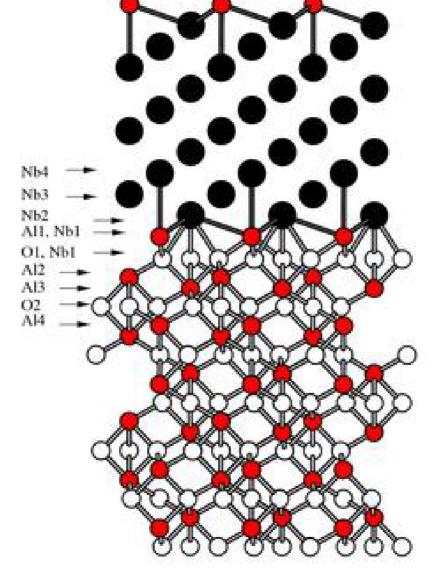


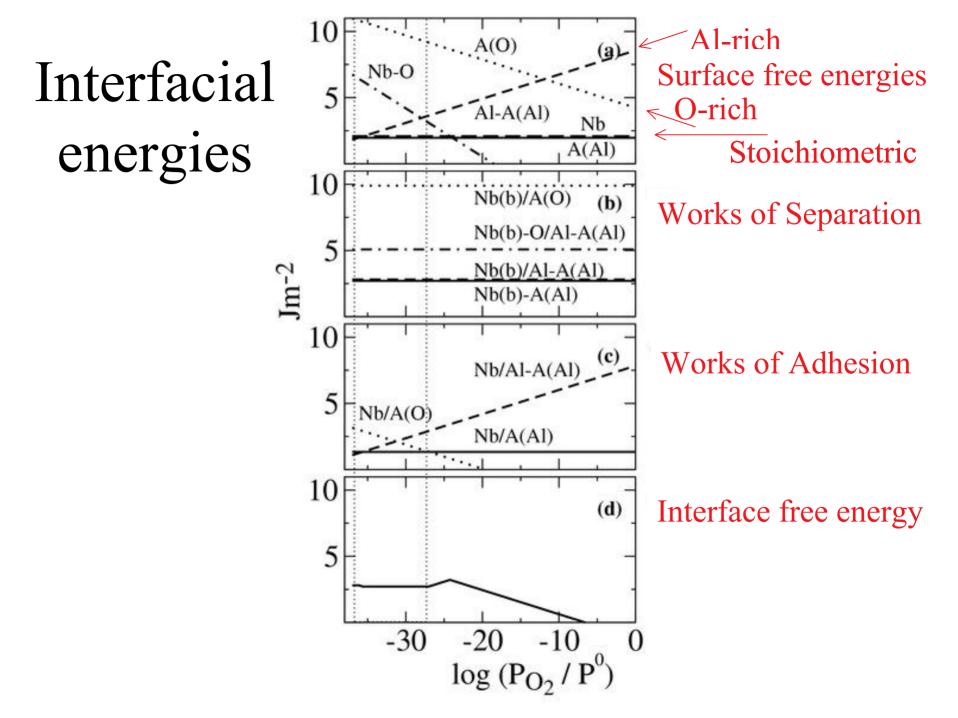
Change in the point defect energies

	ΔE , eV			
	bulk	free surface	$1/3~\mathrm{ML}$ of O	1 ML of O
Exchange defect: $\operatorname{Ni}_{Al}^{(2)} + \operatorname{Al}_{Ni}^{(1)}$	+ 2.66	+1.26	+ 0.42	- 1.87 (!)
V_{Ni} at the surface: bulk \rightarrow 1st layer	_	- 0.13	- 0.52	- 2.96 (!)
bulk \rightarrow 2nd layer		+ 0.04	0.02	- 0.51

Thus, there is a strong desire of the oxidizing NiAl surface to get rid of Ni in the top layer.

Nb(111)-Al2O3(0001) interface





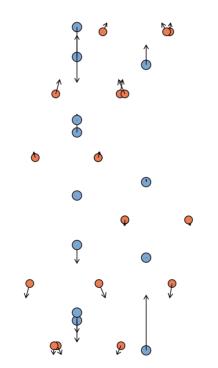
Vibrational contribution to σ

Quasiharmonic approximation:

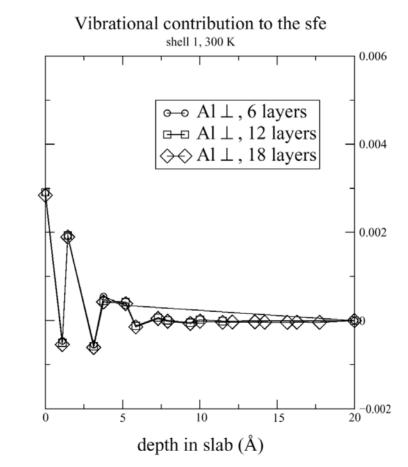
$$F(V,T) = E(V) + \sum_{q,j} \frac{1}{2}h v_j(q) + kT \ln[1 - \exp(-h v_j(q) / kT)]$$

Energy of static lattice at volume V

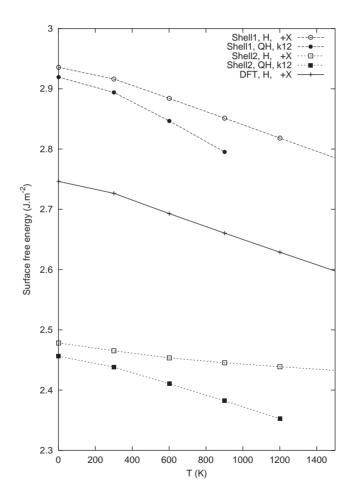
Surface mode



Layer-by-layer contributions to vibrational surface free energy



Surface free energies: Shell models and DFT



Conclusions

There is a first-principles scheme for calculation of excess surface and interface free energies σ which:

- includes handling excess of components like oxygen in terms of their partial pressure
- includes vibrational entropy

For alumina:

- Al terminated stoichiometric surface stable over most of oxygen pressure range < 1 atmosphere
- Large inward relaxation of Al consistently predicted (70-80%). Experiment gives ca. 50%.....?
- Adequate sampling with 2 phonon k-points
- Ab-initio harmonic: T-dependence of free energy similar to shell model
- Quasiharmonic or better approx. needed for quantitative accuracy (+/- 100mJm⁻² at 1000K)

Thank you for your attention!

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http://www.qub.ac.uk/mp/con/cmmp2003/

http://physics.iop.org/IOP/Confs/CMMP2003/CMMP03.htm