

Tracer diffusion in single crystalline CoCrFeNi and CoCrFeMnNi high entropy alloys

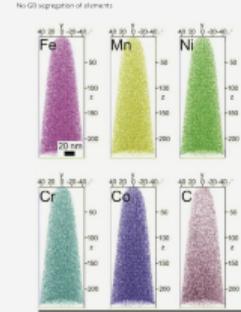
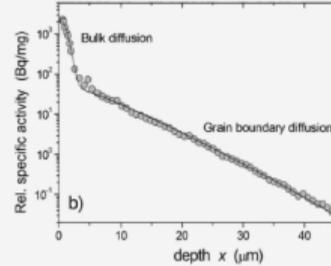
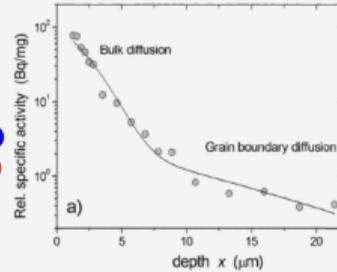
Daniel Gaertner¹, Josua Kottke¹, Jonas Lübke¹, Yury Chumlyakov², Gerhard Wilde¹
and Sergiy V. Divinski¹

¹Institute of Materials Physics, WWU Münster, Wilhelm-Klemm-Str. 10, 48149 Münster, Germany

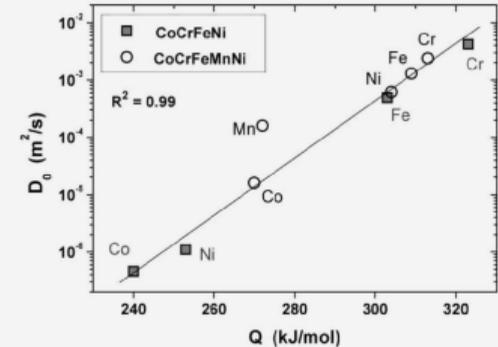
²Department of Physics of Metals, Tomsk State University, 36 Lenin Ave., Tomsk 634050, Russia

daniel.gaertner@wwu.de



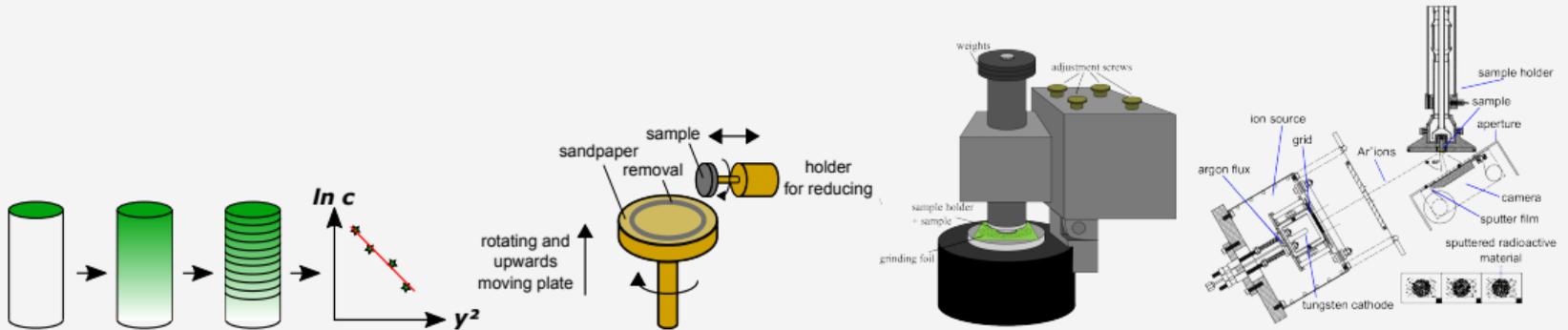


- High-entropy alloys have four or more components in equiatomic proportion
- A “core effect” based on interdiffusion measurements [1]: “sluggish diffusion”
- Shape of first measured penetration profiles are not fully understood yet [2, 3, 4]
- **First tracer diffusion experiments in singlecrystalline FCC HEAs**



Radiotracer technique

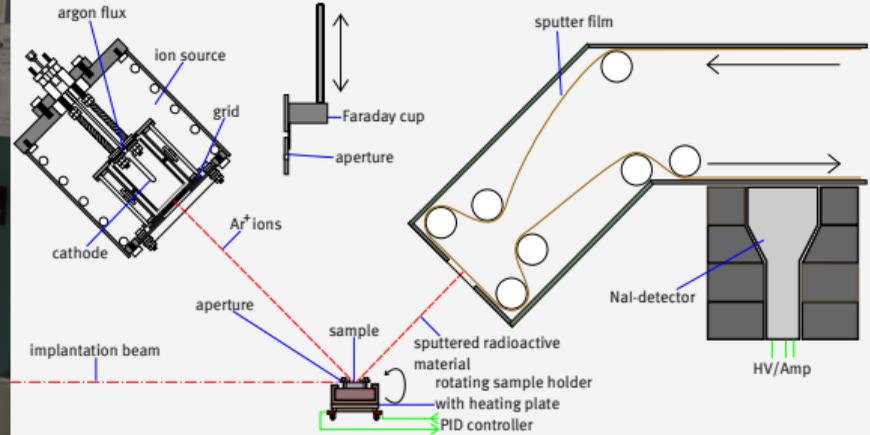
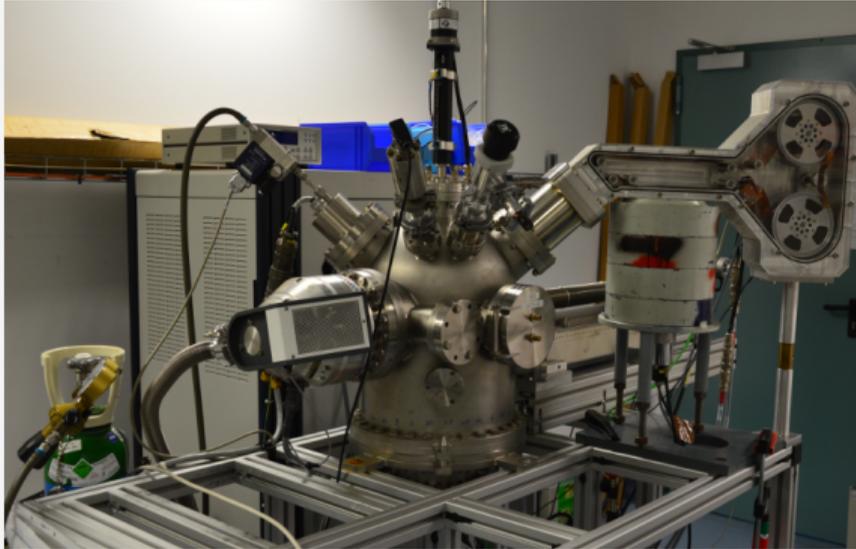
- Homogenized at 1373 K (1100 °C) for 3 days
- Diffusion-annealed at 1373 K (1100 °C) for different times - sectioned by mechanical grinding
- Diffusion annealed at 1063 K (790 °C) - sectioned by ion-beam sputtering



- Gaussian-solution: $D_V = -\frac{1}{4t} \left(\frac{\partial \ln \bar{c}}{\partial y^2} \right)^{-1}$

Radiotracer technique - ISOLDE/CERN

- Cu-diffusion: annealed at 973 K (700 °C) for 12 hours, at 1073 K (800 °C) for 2 hours and at 1173 K (900 °C) for 20 minutes

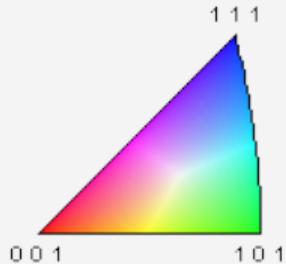


EDX analysis & orientation

Element	CoCrFeNi at %	CoCrFeMnNi at %
Co	25.1	19.9
Cr	24.9	19.4
Fe	25.2	19.6
Mn	—	20.2
Ni	24.8	20.9

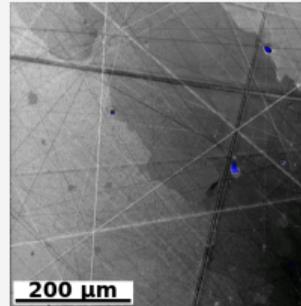
EDX analysis & orientation

Element	CoCrFeNi at %	CoCrFeMnNi at %
Co	25.1	19.9
Cr	24.9	19.4
Fe	25.2	19.6
Mn	—	20.2
Ni	24.8	20.9

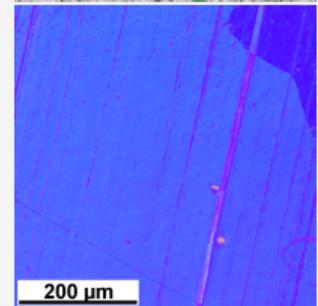
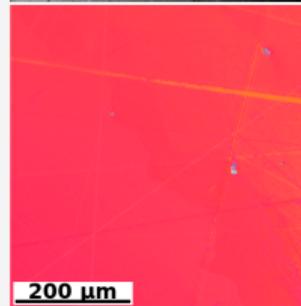
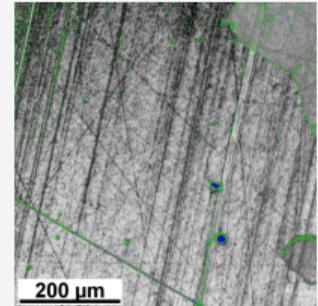


CoCrFeMnNi

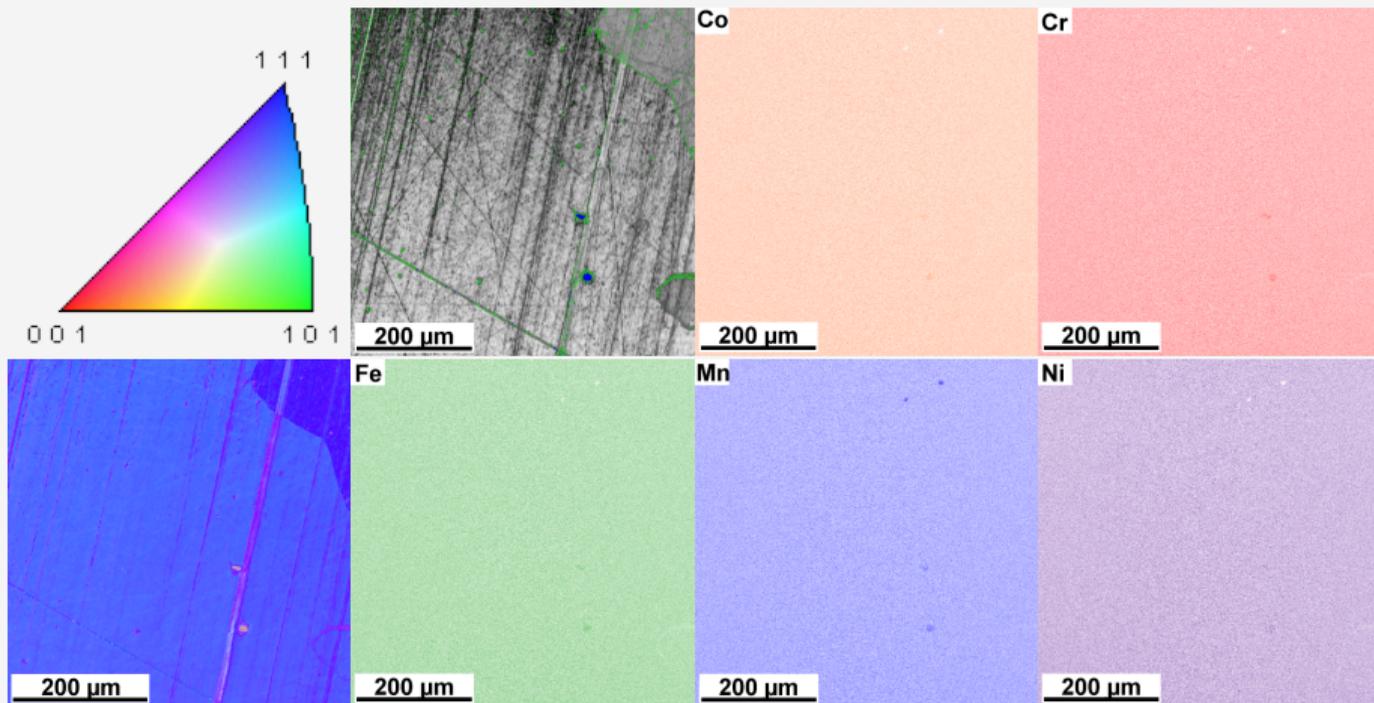
$\langle 001 \rangle$



$\langle 111 \rangle$

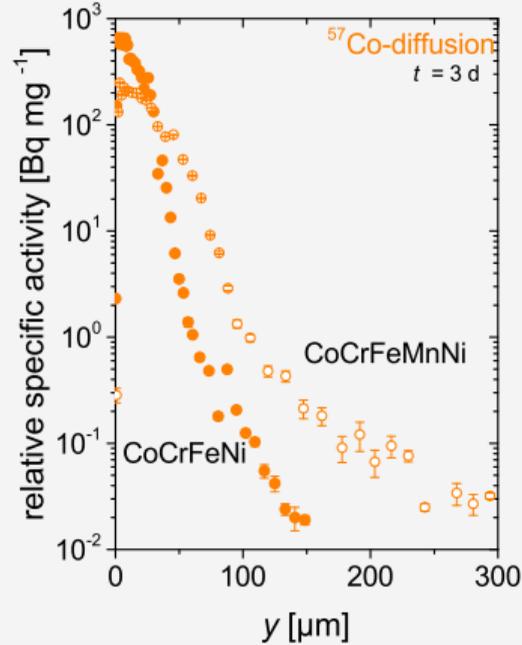
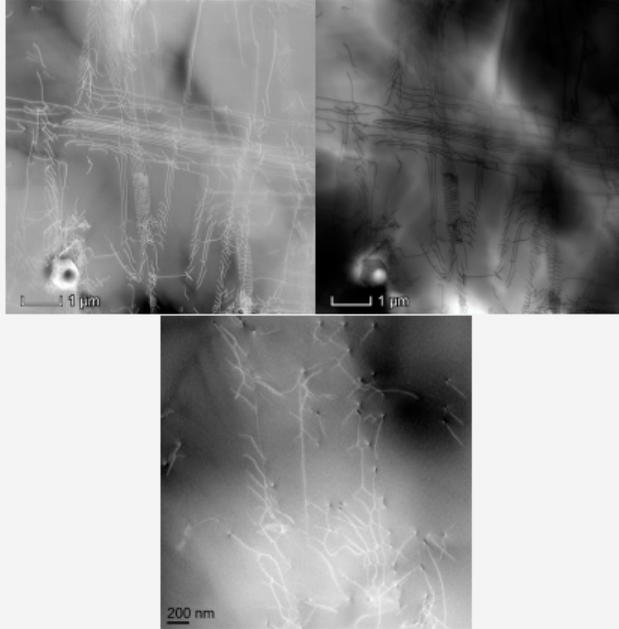


CoCrFeMnNi $\langle 111 \rangle$ microstructure



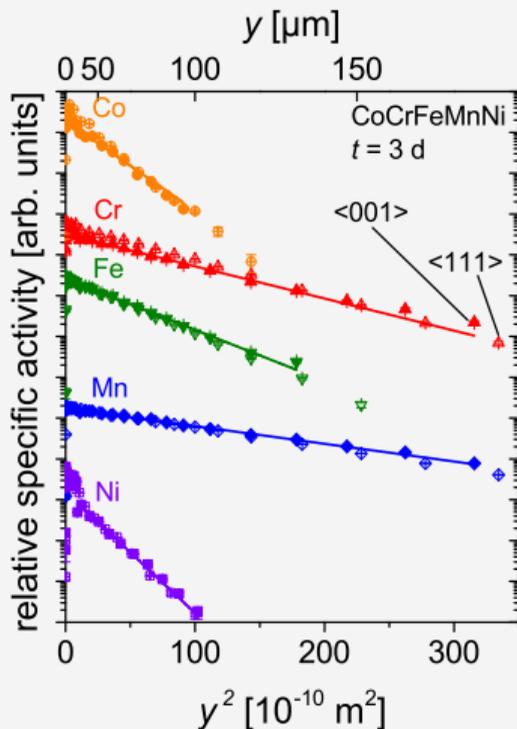
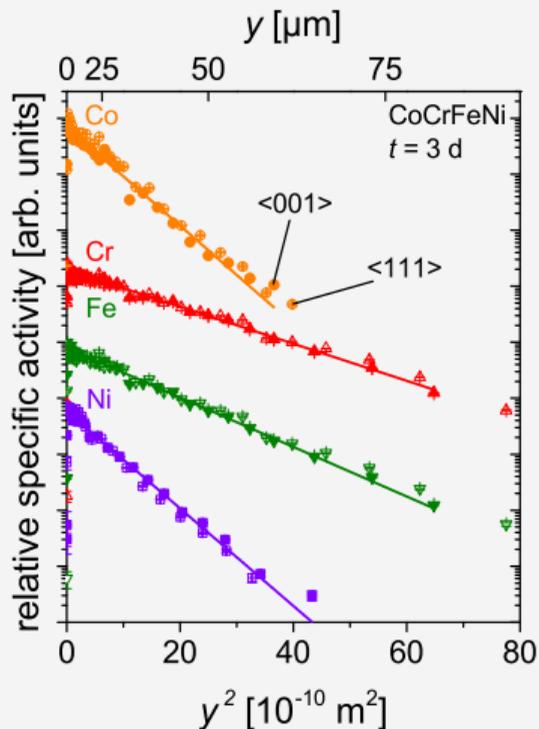
Preliminary TEM-analysis

CoCrFeNi $\langle 111 \rangle$

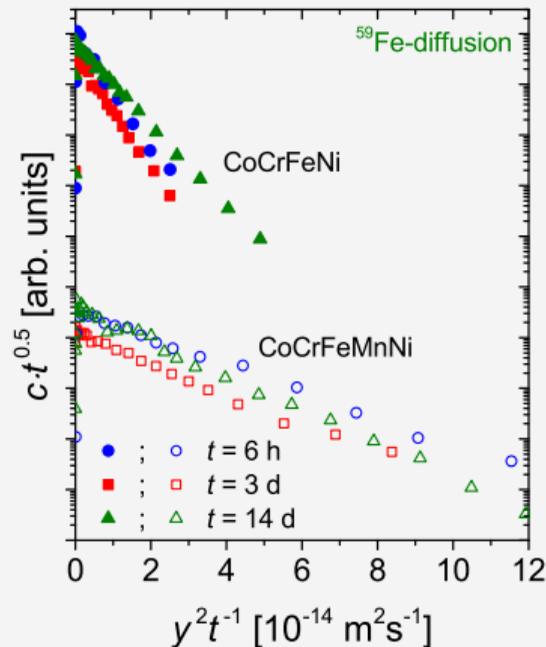
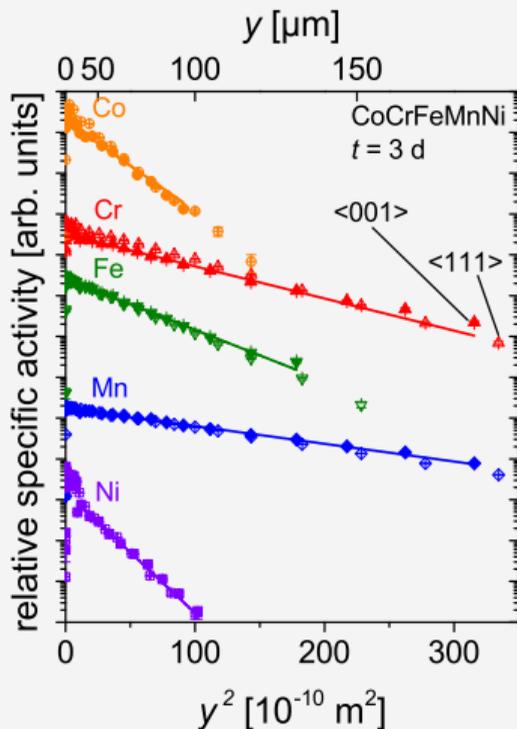
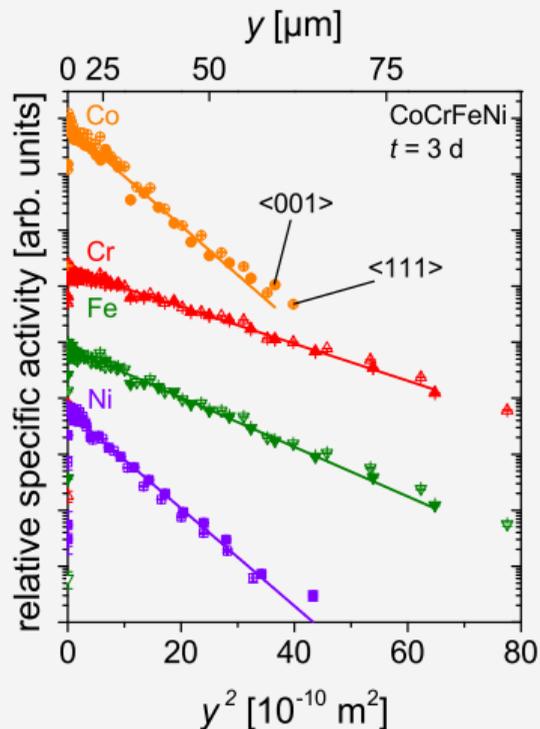


- network of dislocation bonds
- contribution of dislocation diffusion
- analysis of dislocation contribution requires more specific TEM-analysis (ongoing work)

Penetration profiles - isotropy and time-dependency



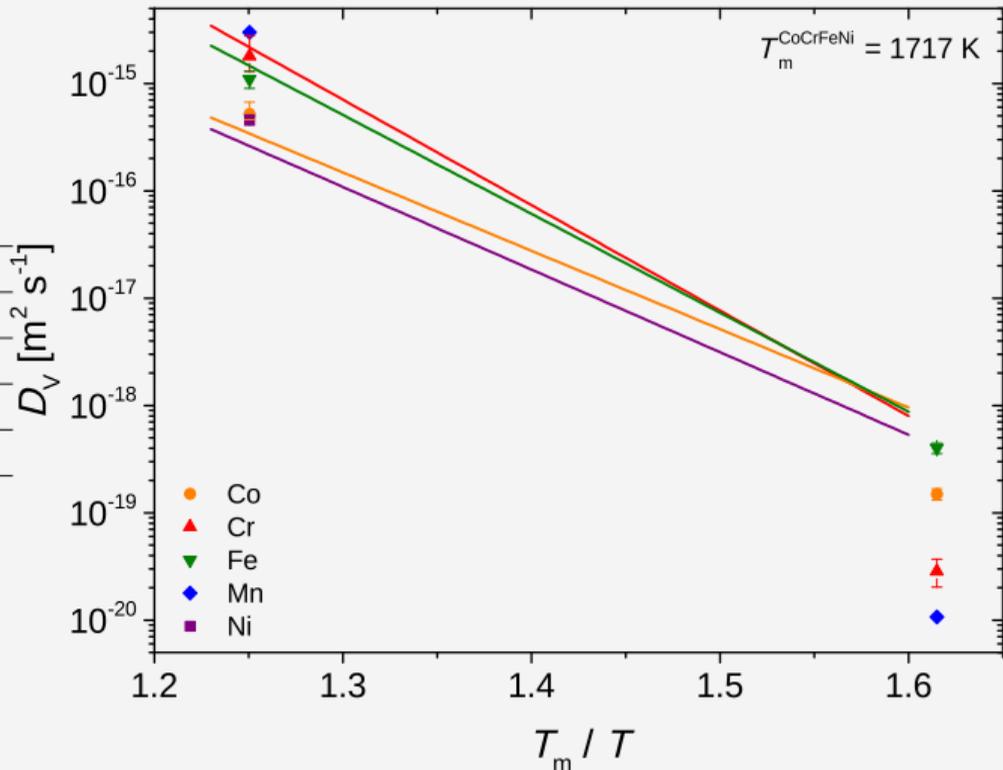
Penetration profiles - isotropy and time-dependency



Element	$T = 1373 \text{ K}$	$T = 1063 \text{ K}$
	D_V $10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	D_V $10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Co	0.5	1.5
Cr	1.8	0.3
Fe	1.1	4.0
Mn	3.0	0.1
Ni	0.4	—

Element	$T = 1373 \text{ K}$	$T = 1063 \text{ K}$
	D_V $10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	D_V $10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Co	0.5	1.5
Cr	1.8	0.3
Fe	1.1	4.0
Mn	3.0	0.1
Ni	0.4	—

- symbols: singlecrystalline data (present work)
- lines: polycrystalline data [2, 3, 4]


 [2] M. Vaidya et al. JALCOM **688**, (2016)

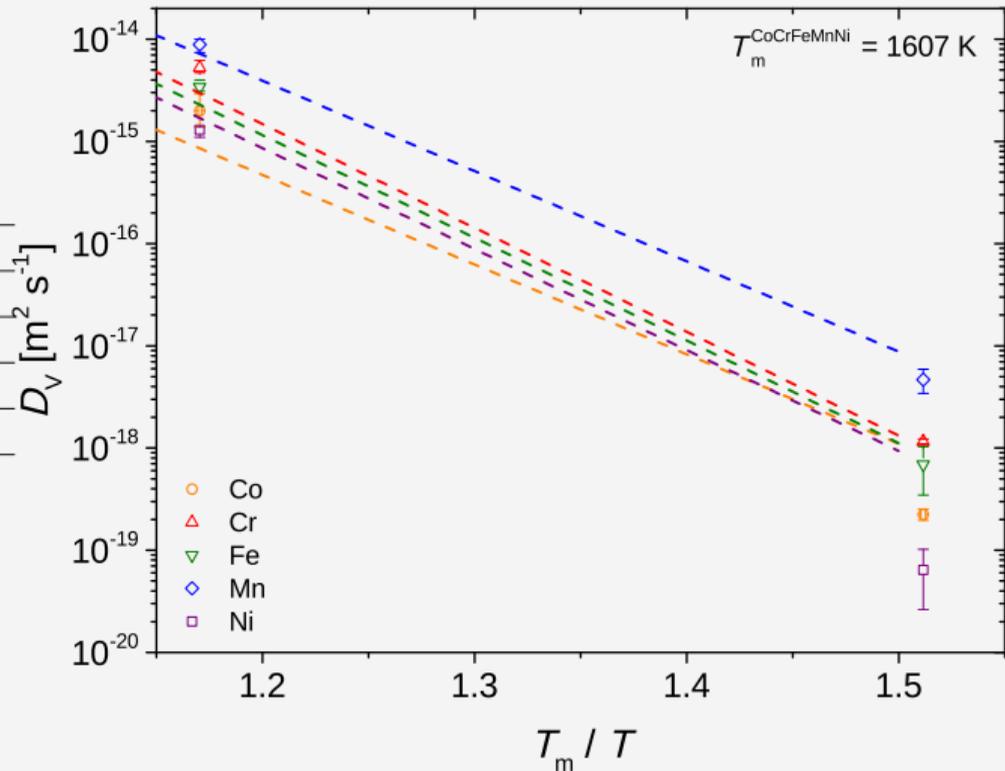
 [3] M. Vaidya et al. Scientific Reports **7**, (2017)

 [4] M. Vaidya et al. Acta Mater **146**, (2018)

Element	$T = 1373 \text{ K}$	$T = 1063 \text{ K}$
	D_V $10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	D_V $10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Co	2.0	2.2
Cr	5.3	11.6
Fe	3.4	6.9
Mn	8.9	46.6
Ni	1.3	0.6

Element	$T = 1373 \text{ K}$	$T = 1063 \text{ K}$
	D_V $10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	D_V $10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Co	2.0	2.2
Cr	5.3	11.6
Fe	3.4	6.9
Mn	8.9	46.6
Ni	1.3	0.6

- symbols: singlecrystalline data (present work)
- dashed lines: polycrystalline data [2, 3, 4]

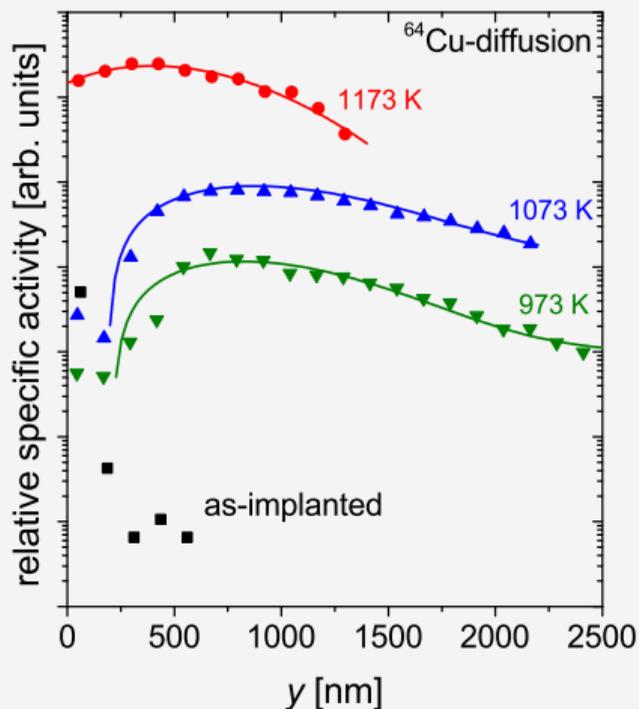

 [2] M. Vaidya et al. JALCOM **688**, (2016)

 [3] M. Vaidya et al. Scientific Reports **7**, (2017)

 [4] M. Vaidya et al. Acta Mater **146**, (2018)

Cu-diffusion in CoCrFeNi

Strohm solution*:



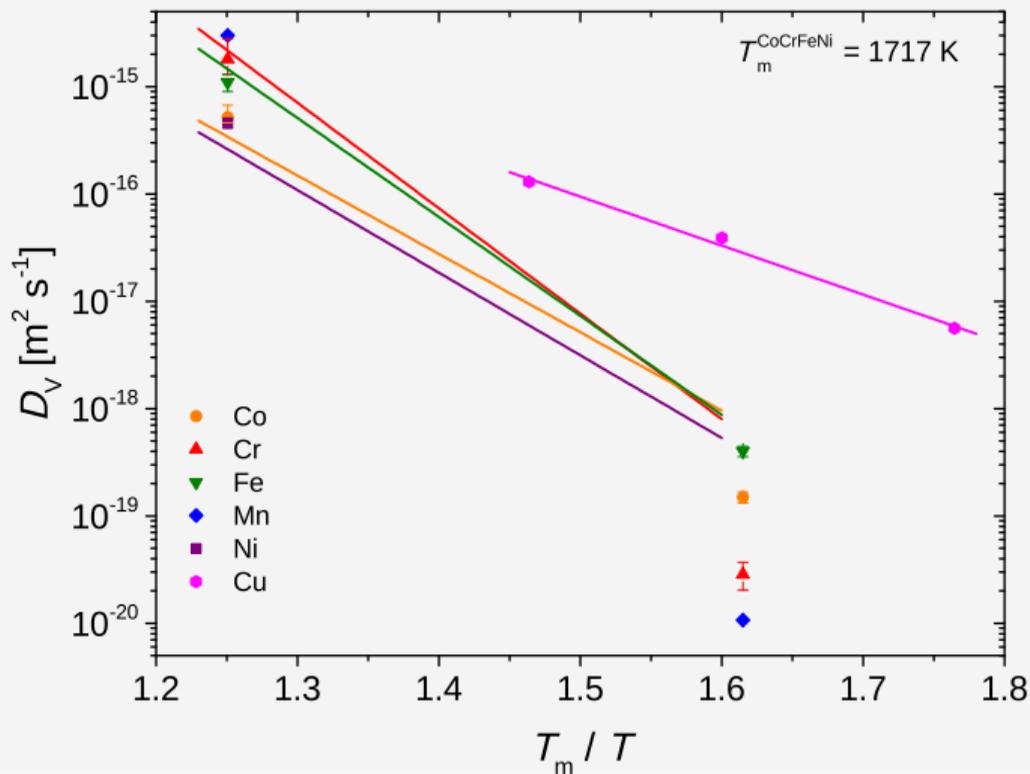
$$\bar{c}(y, t) = \frac{M_0/2}{\sqrt{1 + (2D_V t/\sigma^2)}} \cdot \left[\operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{-(y_0/2\sigma^2) - (y/4D_V)}{\sqrt{(1/2\sigma^2) + (1/4D_V)}} \right) \cdot \exp \left(\frac{-(y - y_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 + 4D_V t} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \operatorname{kerfc} \left(\frac{-(y_0/2\sigma^2) + (y/4D_V)}{\sqrt{(1/2\sigma^2) + (1/4D_V)}} \right) \cdot \exp \left(\frac{-(y + y_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 + 4D_V t} \right) \right]$$

y_0 : implantation depth; σ^2 : width of implanted tracer distribution;
 k : surface conditions (≈ -1 , surface acts as perfect sink)

T K	t s	D_V $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$
1173	1200	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-16}$
1073	7200	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-17}$
973	43200	$5.6 \cdot 10^{-18}$

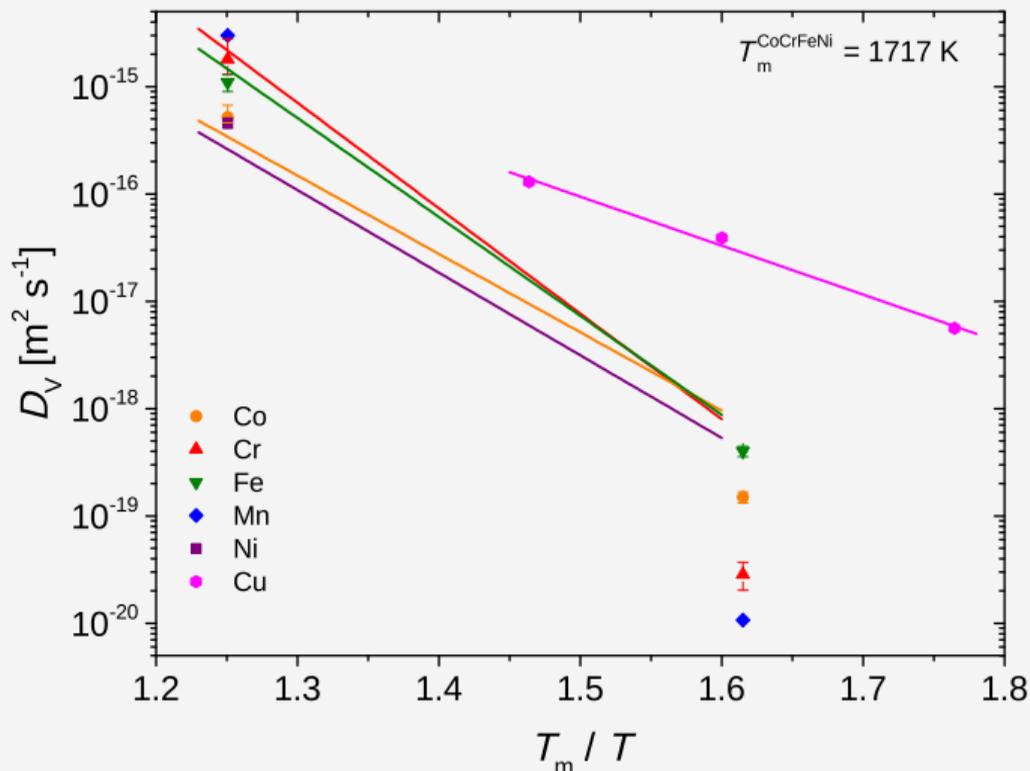
[5] A. Strohm et al. Z. Metallk. **93**, (2002)

Arrhenius plot

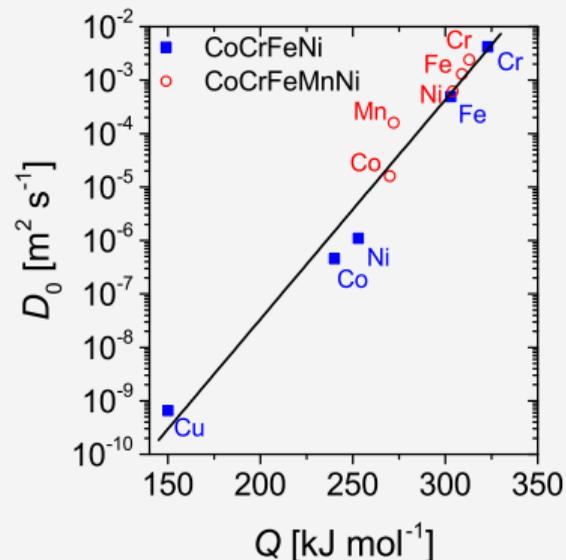


- symbols and Cu-data: singlecrystalline data (present work)
- lines: polycrystalline data [2, 3, 4]

Arrhenius plot



- symbols and Cu-data: singlecrystalline data (present work)
- lines: polycrystalline data [2, 3, 4]



[2] M. Vaidya et al. JALCOM **688**, (2016)

[3] M. Vaidya et al. Scientific Reports **7**, (2017)

[4] M. Vaidya et al. Acta Mater **146**, (2018)

- Bulk diffusion results in single crystals are in good agreement with bulk diffusion results in polycrystalline FCC HEAs (at 1373 K)
- Polycrystalline data overestimate the bulk diffusion coefficient at 1063 K
- Diffusion is time-independent and isotropic
- Mn is the fastest element, Ni the slowest element in both systems at 1373 K and also at 1063 K in the quinary alloy
- At 1063 K, Mn and Cr are the slowest elements in the quaternary alloy and Fe the fastest
- Tracer diffusion is not retarded (“sluggish”) with addition of a further alloying element in equiatomic proportion
- Cu is fastest element at 1173 K and below (low activation enthalpy)

- Arrhenius-dependence of self-diffusion in CoCrFeNi and CoCrFeMnNi single crystals (measurements planned at 1253 K, 1153 K, 993 K and 923 K)
- Mn-diffusion in CoCrFeNi single crystals
- Grain-boundary diffusion in CoCrFeNi and CoCrFeMnNi bicrystals (ongoing work)
- TEM analysis of the dislocation network in order to analyze the dislocation contribution in the penetration profiles (ongoing work)

Thank you for your kind attention!

Financial support by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) (research project DI 1419/13-1) is gratefully acknowledged.

The use of implantation equipment supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) through grants 05K13MG1 and 05K16PGA is gratefully acknowledged.

Special thanks to the support by the ISOLDE-team (especially Fabian Hergemöller, Juliana Schell, Karl Johnston & João Guilherme Correia) according to the projects IS626 and IS627.



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

