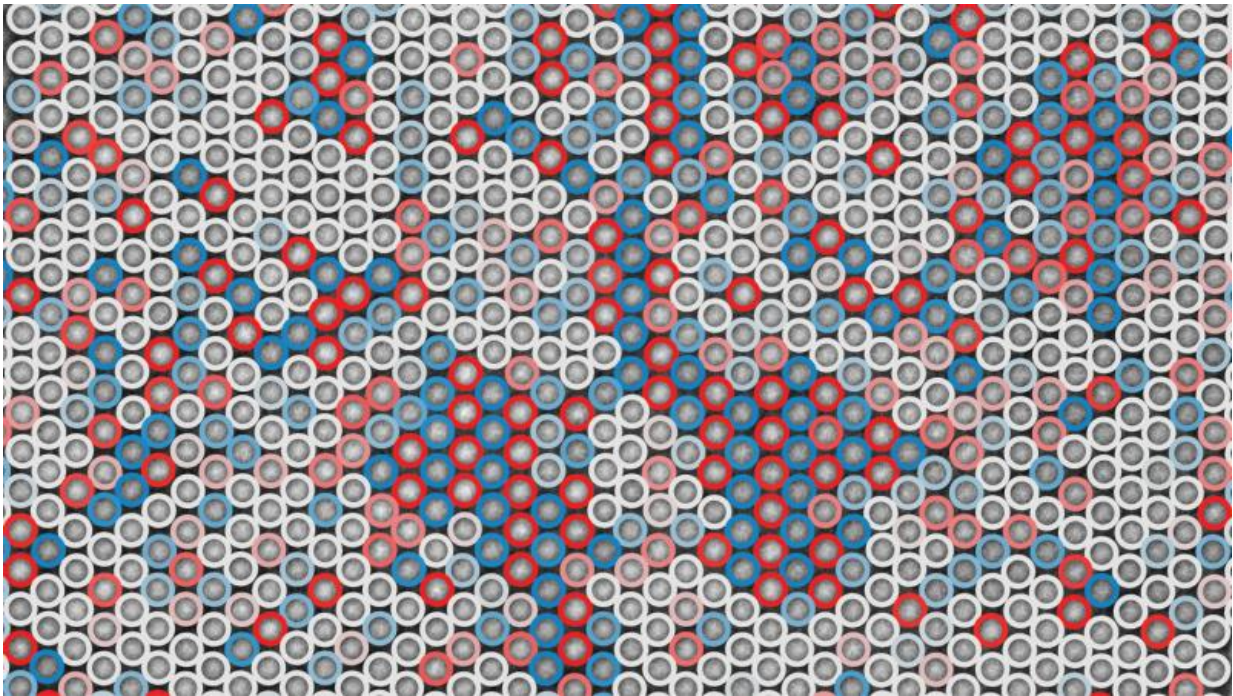


# Electron spin brings order to high entropy alloys

April 22 2015

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Scanning transmission microscopy image with intensity ratios highlighted. The ordered nano domains have columns with higher intensity (red) residing next to columns of lower intensity (blue). Credit: Doug Irving and James LeBeau, North Carolina State University

Researchers from North Carolina State University have discovered that electron spin brings a previously unknown degree of order to the high entropy alloy nickel iron chromium cobalt (NiFeCrCo) - and may play a

role in giving the alloy its desirable properties.

"High entropy alloys have garnered a lot of attention over the past 10 years because they have remarkable properties," says Doug Irving, an associate professor of [materials science and engineering](#) at NC State and corresponding author of a paper describing the work. High entropy alloys are materials that consist of four or more metals in approximately equal amounts.

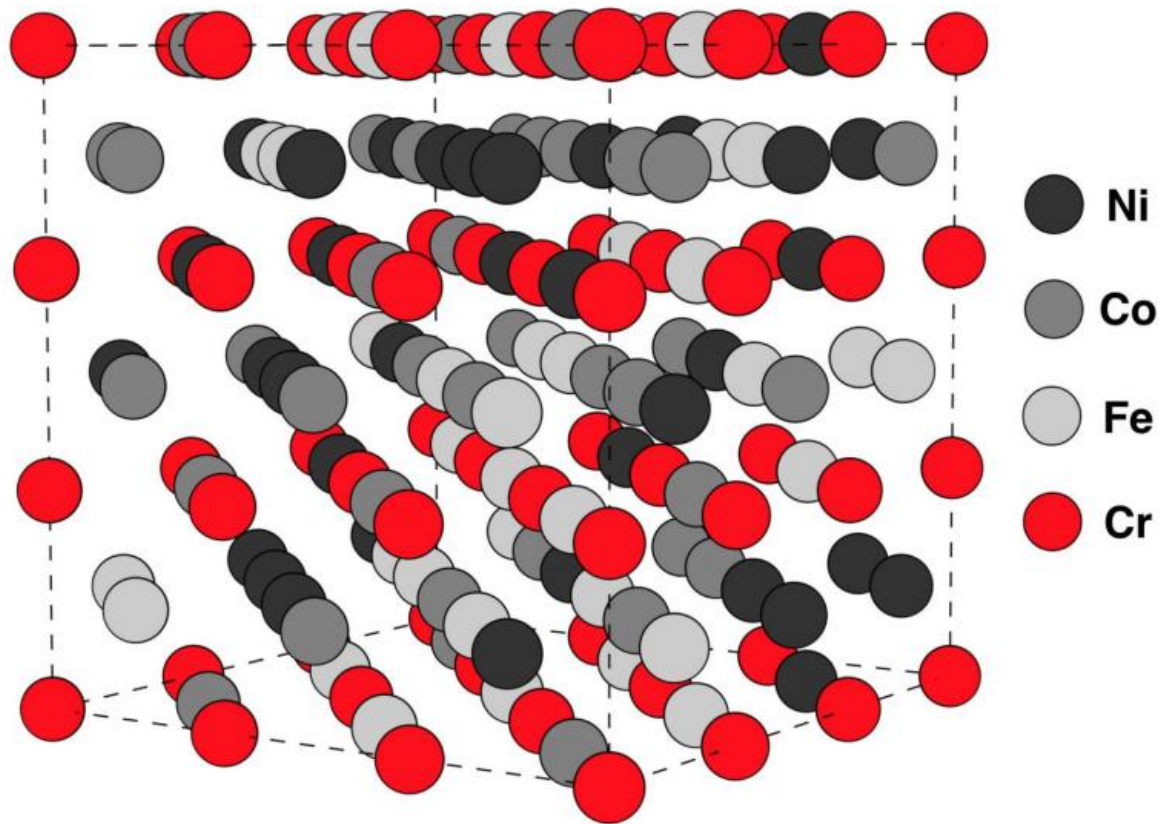
"For example, NiFeCrCo-based high entropy alloys have a good combination of hardness, tensile strength, ductility, and fracture resistance at extremely low temperatures," Irving says.

"If you look at NiFeCrCo, it has a fixed structure," Irving explains. "Think of orderly rows of boxes. But which atoms fill which spaces is seemingly random - it seems impossible to predict which element might be in any given box. That impression of chaos is why they're called high entropy alloys.

"But now we have determined that there is some order in the composition of this alloy," Irving says.

Specifically, the researchers learned that chromium - and spin - play key roles.

All atoms have electrons, and all electrons have a property called spin. The electrons in ferromagnetic materials - like iron, nickel and cobalt - tend to align so that their spin is oriented in the same direction. But the electrons in antiferromagnetic materials - like chromium - tend to align so that their spin is the opposite of their neighbors.



NiFeCrCo high entropy alloy with ordered chromium. Credit: Doug Irving, North Carolina State University

In NiFeCrCo, chromium can align its spin against its neighbors if it is surrounded by iron, nickel or cobalt. They can all spin up, and chromium can spin down. But if two chromium atoms are next to each other they can't both align their spins differently from all of their neighbors - because they themselves are neighbors.

In short, chromium's [spin](#) properties force the chromium atoms to be as far apart as possible in the NiFeCrCo structure. And, because there is a high concentration of chromium atoms in the material, this creates

nanoscale domains of order with the overall "chaos" of the high [entropy](#) alloy.

"Showing that this material has order at the nanoscale will likely lead to new work on how to expand these ordered domains, and potentially manipulate the material's mechanical properties," Irving says.

The researchers used a combination of advanced electronic structure calculations, magnetic property measurements, and revolving scanning transmission electron microscopy (revolving STEM) to see what was happening at the atomic scale in NiFeCrCo.

"It's a powerful example of what can be learned through combining state of the art microscopy techniques with predictions from advanced computational approaches," says James LeBeau, an assistant professor of [materials science](#) and engineering at NC State, co-author of the paper, and the creator of the revolving STEM technique.

**More information:** The paper, "Spin-driven Ordering of Cr in the Equiatomic High Entropy Alloy NiFeCrCo," is published online in the journal *Applied Physics Letters*.

Provided by North Carolina State University

Citation: Electron spin brings order to high entropy alloys (2015, April 22) retrieved 8 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-04-electron-high-entropy-alloys.html>

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