Flux Method for Preparing Crystals

Athena S. Sefat

Division of Materials Sciences and Engineering







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Li	Be		YMBOL -	B		/	Lanhanide		Is Noble gas			B	C	N	0	F	Ne
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	12 24.305		/ •	1		1			- liquid	To - synthe	ic .	13 26.982	14 28.085	15 30.974	and the second sec	17 35.453	
Na	Mg	1	H.E	MENTNAME									Si	P	S	CI	Ar
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9 39.098	20 40.078	21 44.996	22 47.867	23 50.942			26 55.845	27 58.933				31 69.723	32 72.64		and the second se	35 79.904	36 83.00
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
NURBATON	CALCIUM	SCANDIUM	TITANUM	VANADIUM	CHROMUM	MANGANESE	RON	COBALT	NOREL	COPPER	ZIND	GALLIUM	GERMANUM	ARSENC	SELENUM	BROMINE	KORVIPTON.
37 85.468	38 87.62	39 88.906	40 91.224	41 92.906	42 95.94	43 (98)	44 101.07	45 102.91	46 106.42	47 107.67	48 112.41	49 114.82	50 118.71	51 121.76	52 127.60	53 126.90	54 131.29
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Te	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
NUDDUN	STRONTIUM	YTTRUM	ZIRCONUM	HOBILM	NOUTECHUN	TECHNETIUM		RHODIUM	PALLADIUM	SLVER	CADMUM	INDIUM	TIN	ANTIMONY	TELLURIUM	IODINE	XENON
55 132.91	56 137.33	57-71	221		74 183.84		76 190.23	77 192.22		79 196.97		1000	82 207.2		84 (209)	85 (210)	
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
CAESIUM	BARIUM	Lanthanide	HAPPICA	TANTALUM	TUNGSTEN	PHENRUM	OSMUM	ROUM	PLATINUM	GOLD	MERCURY	THALLION	LEAD	BISMUTH	POLONUM	ASTATINE	RADON
10.0	88 (220)	89-103	104 (261)		106 (200)		108 (277)	109 (268)	Sec.				114 (289)				
Fr	Ra	Ac-Lr	IRI	IDb	Sg	IBh	IHIS	Mit	Uum	Uww	Uub		Uwq				
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			LANTHAN	IDE											Copyright D 19	98-2003 EniG	leridad ipit h
			57 138.91	58 140.12	59 140.91	60 144.24	61 (145)	62 150.36	63 151.96	64 157.25	65 158.93	66 162.50	67 164.93	68 167.26	69 158.93	70 173.04	71 174.97
			La	Ce	Pr	Nd	IPm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dv	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
			LANTHANUM	CERUM	PRASECOVINIUM	NECOMILUM	PROMETHUM	SAMARUM	EUROPIUM	GADOLINUN	TERBUM	OVERROSIUN	HOLMUM	EREUM	THULIUM	YTTEREUM	LUTETIUM
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			ACTINUM	THORNAL	PROTACTINIUM	CHRANKIM	NEPTUNIUM	PLUTONIUM	AMERICAM	CURIUM	BERKEUUM.	CALIFORNIUM	STRUCTURE IN	FERMIN	MENDELEVEN	NOBELIUM	LAWRENCES



□ Why materials synthesis?

If you can make samples, then you can pursue the science that appeals to you: Magnetic materials, metals, insulators, superconductors, etc.

If you know how to cook, you can create what you want.





Pizza

Seafood Stew



Definition of crystal?



In a crystal, the constituent atoms are arranged in an orderly repeating pattern extending in all three spatial dimensions.

SI	Spatial extent of the ordered regions (crystallites):												
Crystal	poly-/micro-crystalline	nanocrystalline	amorphous										
~ mm	~ μm	~ nm	< nm										



□ Why single crystals?

• Aesthetics – gemstones



Ruby Al_2O_3 with $\sim 1\%$ Cr



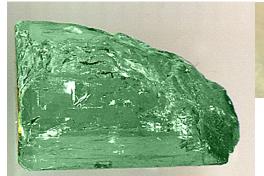


С

Diamond



Sapphire

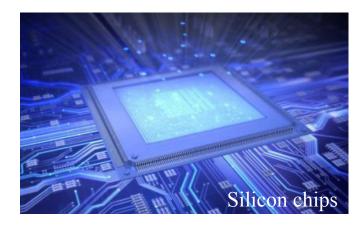


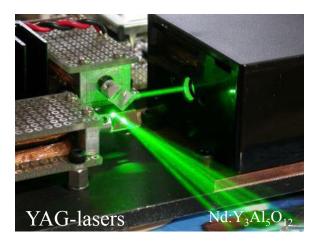
Emerald $Be_3Al_2(SiO_3)_6$ With Cr or V dopants



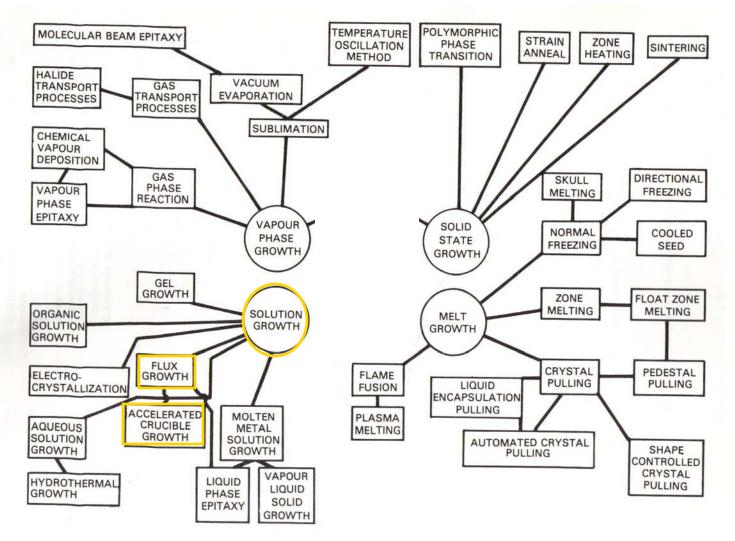
□ Why single crystals?

- Find intrinsic properties (no grain boundaries, anisotropic)
- Application in devices



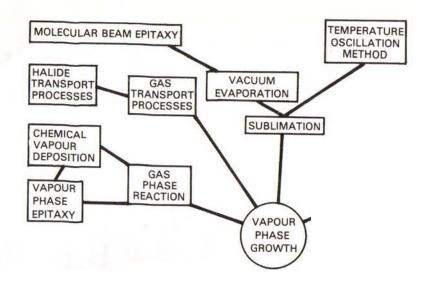






B. R. Pamplin, Crystal Growth, Pergamonpress (1980).





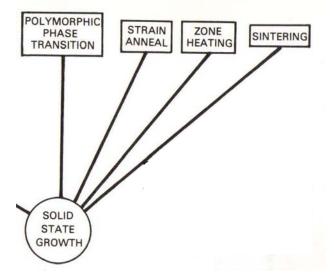
Growth from gas phase – 'precipitation' from gas phase

- solid \rightarrow gas \rightarrow xtal
- Chemical vapor transport need a transport agent
- Pulsed laser deposition need a substrate or seed

Issues:

- Induce a phase transition homogeneous gas phase to solid + unsaturated gas
- Control conditions for supersaturation, usually by control of temperature gradients





Growth from a mixture of solids (no melting)

• kinetic and thermodynamic factors are important

Issues:

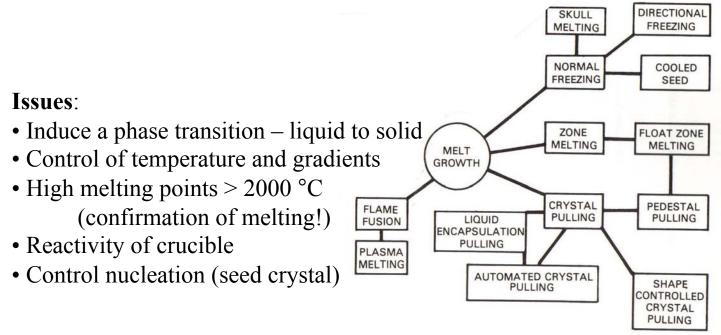
- Crystals are micron size
- Phase segregation, grain boundaries



Growth from the liquid phase

• solid \rightarrow liquid \rightarrow solid

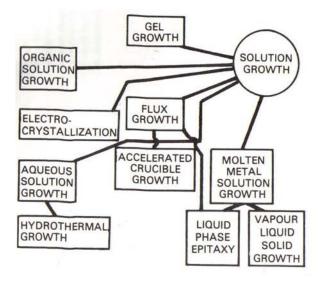
• Variations are Bridgman, Czochralski (pulling), Kyropoulos (top seeding), Verneuil (flame fusion), tri-arc, skull melting, image float-zone





Growth from solution – precipitation from supersaturated solution

- Aqueous & organic solvents
- Inorganic solvent (flux, high T)
- Hydrothermal (high P & T)



Issues:

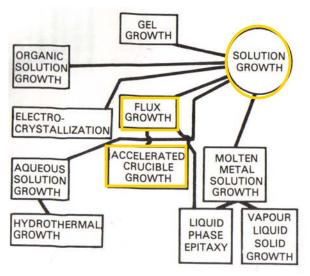
- induce a phase transition homogeneous solution to solid + unsaturated solution
- control conditions for supersaturation– concentration (evaporation of solvent), temperature (solubility or saturation is a function of temperature)
- reactivity of container (crucible)
- inclusion of solvent in crystals



□ Why solution growth?

Advantages:

- Grow congruently and incongruently melting materials
- Need relatively simple equipment
- Has short growth-time scales
- Need small amounts of materials



Disadvantages:

- Not too large a crystal (mm to cm)



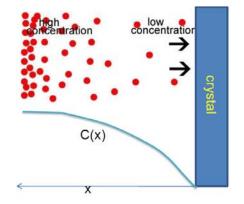
e.g. Rock candy



• Find the right solvent and dissolve the starting materials

• Crystallize with time and temperature

Important: Solvent should have reasonable solubility & Diffusivity





e.g. Rock candy



• Find the right solvent and dissolve the starting materials

• Crystallize with time and temperature

- Flux Growth is solution growth at high temperature
- Flux (melt; solvent) can be metals (Ni, Fe, etc.), oxides (B_2O_3, Bi_2O_3) , hydroxides (KOH, NaOH), salts (BaO, PbO, PbF₂), eutectic binaries



e.g. Rock candy



• Find the right solvent and dissolve the starting materials

• Crystallize with time and temperature

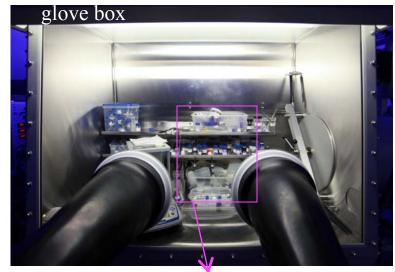
Key characteristics for fluxes

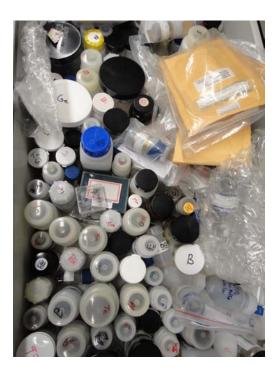
- Have low melting temperature
- Be easily separated from the products
- Not form stable compounds with the reactants
- Have a large difference between boiling & melting temp.



- Elements
- Cutting tools

















- Crucibles
- Tubes (reaction under ambient conditions not possible)

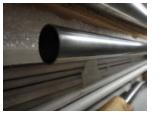
-			
		T_{max} (°C)	T _{melting} (°C)
	borosilicate glass (Pyrex)	515	820
	gold	1013	1064
ed '	silica (quartz)	1200	1853
	platinum	1720	1770
	alumina (Al_2O_3)	1900	2072
	zirconia (ZrO_2)	2000	2700
1	magnesia (MgO)	2400	2852
	tantalum	1400	3017





- Crucibles
- Tubes (reaction under ambient conditions not possible)





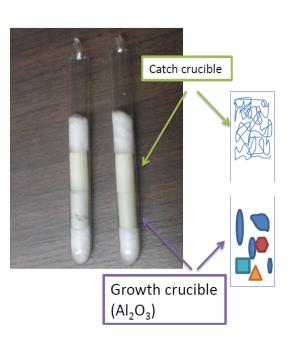
Elements	Container & tube choices
Alkali & alkaline-earth n	netals Ta, steel
Al, Ga	Al ₂ O ₃ , MgO, BeO
Mg	MgO, Ta, graphite or steel
Cu, Ag, Au	graphite, MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ , Ta
Fe, Co, Ni	Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2
Zn, Cd, Hg	Al_2O_3
In	Al_2O_3 , Ta
Rare-earth metals	Ta, Mo, W, BeO
Bi, Sn	Al ₂ O ₃ , SiO ₂ , graphite
Sb	SiO_2 , graphite



- Arc melt
- Glass sealing station









- Furnaces





SiC heating elements (T_{max} = 1500 °C) MoSi₂ heating elements (T_{max} = 1700 °C)



- Centrifuges



- Chemical etchers (e.g. for Al, use NaOH; for Ga or In, use HCl)
- Mechanical removal tools



- Energy dispersive spectrometer
- X-ray diffractometer (powder or single crystal)





(1) Review basic literature on flux growth

Growth of single crystals from molten metal fluxes

Fisk, Z. and Remeika, JP

Gschneidner Jr, KA and Eyring, L. (eds) (1989) Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths 12, p. 53. Elsevier, Amsterdam

PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE B, 1992, VOL. 65, NO. 6, 1117-1123

Growth of single crystals from metallic fluxes

By P. C. CANFIELD and Z. FISK

Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

The Metal Flux: A Preparative Tool for the Exploration of Intermetallic Compounds

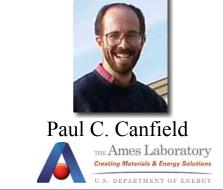
Mercouri G. Kanatzidis,* Rainer Pöttgen,* and Wolfgang Jeitschko*

Introduction to Techniques for Crystal Growth or In the Age of Nano, Why Bother to Grow Crystals?

J.E. Greedan, BIMR McMaster University



The Design, Discovery, Growth and Physical Properties of Novel Intermetallic Compounds

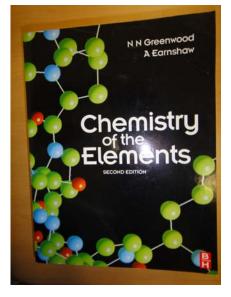


²² Managed by UT-Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

✤ (2) Learn about the elements

e.g. reactivity, toxicity, general properties

Atmosphere control may be crucial – i.e. samples can't be made in air!



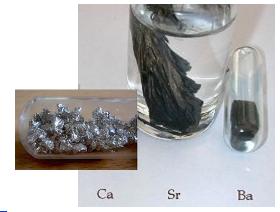
'Wikipedia' descriptions...

La: "forms a hydrated oxide with moisture in air
Na: "burns with a yellow flame; reacts violently with water, oxidizes in air"
K: "oxidizes rapidly in air; very reactive with water; burns in contact with skin"
Ba: "reacts exothermically with oxygen, & violently with water"
P: "high reactivity; widely used in explosives, nerve agents, friction matches, fireworks"

As: "poisonous"; "frequently used for murder..."



(2) Learn about the elements



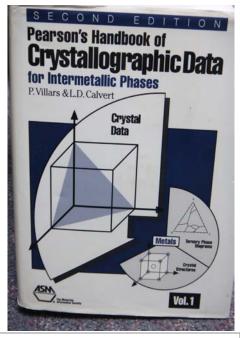
	19 39.098	20 40.078	1 44.956	22 47.867	23 50.942	24 51.996	25 54.938	26 55.845	27 58.933	28 58.693	29 63.546	30
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	
	POTASSIUM	CALCIUM	SCANDIUM	TITANIUM	VANADIUM	CHROMIUM	MANGANESE	IRON	COBALT	NICKEL	COPPER	
	37 85.468	38 87.62	39 88.906	40 91.224	41 92.906	42 95.94	43 (98)	44 101.07	45 102.91	46 106.42	47 107.87	48
1	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	1
	RUBIDIUM	STRONTIUM	YTTRIUM	ZIRCONIUM	NIOBIUM	MOLYBDENUM	TECHNETIUM	RUTHENIUM	RHODIUM	PALLADIUM	SILVER	C
	55 132.91	56 137.33	57-71	72 178.49	73 180.95	74 183.84	75 186.21	76 190.23	77 192.22	78 195.08	79 196.97	80
1	Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au]
	CAESIUM	BARIUM	Lanthanide	HAFNIUM	TANTALUM	TUNGSTEN	RHENIUM	OSMIUM	IRIDIUM	PLATINUM	GOLD	M

	IE (kJ/mol)	metal radius (pm)	$T_{melt}(^{\circ}C)$	$T_{boil}(^{\circ}C)$	$D_{20^{\circ}C}(g/cm^3)$
Ca	590	197	842	1494	1.55
Sr	550	215	769	1382	2.63
Ba	503	222	729	1805	3.59

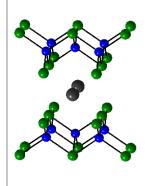


✤ (3) Find structure data

Same structure-types may give similar physical properties!



e.g. Fe-based superconductor ($BaFe_{1.84}Co_{0.16}As_2$) has ThCr₂Si₂ structure. Explore other Fe-based compounds with this structure:



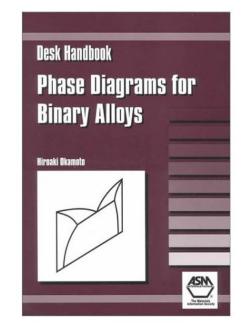
$EuFe_2As_2$	KFe_2As_2	$BaFe_2As_2$	$SrFe_2As_2$	$DyFe_2B_2$	$HoFe_2B_2$	$TmFe_2B_2$	BaFe ₂ P ₂
$CaFe_2P_2$	$CeFe_2Ge_2$	$ErFe_2B_2$	$LuFe_2B_2$	YFe_2B_2	$CeFe_2P_2$	$GdFe_2B_2$	TbFe ₂ B ₂
$CeFe_2Si_2$	$DyFe_2Si_2$	$\mathrm{ErFe}_{2}\mathrm{Ge}_{2}$	$EuFe_2P_2$	$DyFe_2Ge_2$	$ErFe_2Si_2$	$EuFe_2Si_2$	LaFe ₂ Ge ₂
$LaFe_2P_2$	SmFe ₂ Ge ₂	UFe_2Ge_2	LaFe ₂ Si ₂	$NdFe_2Si_2$	$TIFe_2Se_2$	$ThFe_2Si_2$	YFe ₂ Si ₂
UFe_2P_2	$GdFe_2Ge_2$	$NdFe_2Ge_2$	$TbFe_2Ge_2$	$YbFe_2Ge_2$	$LuFe_2Si_2$	$PrFe_2Si_2$	$SmFe_2Si_2$
$TmFe_2Si_2$	$YbFe_2Si_2$	$\Pr{Fe_2Ge_2}$	$ThFe_2Ge_2$	$HoFe_2Si_2$	$SrFe_2P_2$	$TbFe_2Si_2$	$TIFe_2S_2$
UFe_2Si_2	ZrFe ₂ Si ₂						



✤ (4) Find the existing phase diagrams

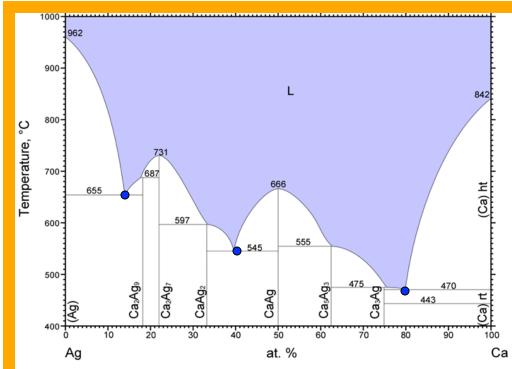
- Binary diagrams are a good start (may be your only option)

- Ternary, quaternary growths generally involve educated guesses.



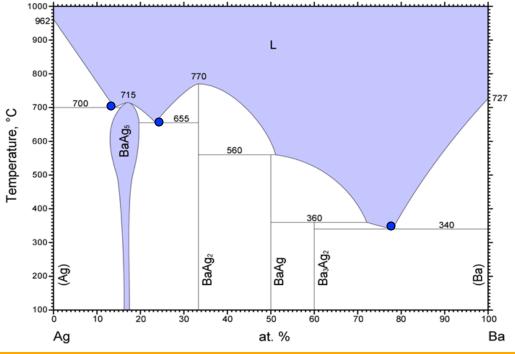
Let's review a few binary phase diagrams													
	19 39.098	20 40.078	1 44.956	22 47.867	23 50.942	24 51.996	25 54.938	26 55.845	27 58.933	28 58.693	29 63.546	30	
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu		
Ca-Ag	POTASSIUM	CALCIUM	SCANDIUM	TITANIUM	VANADIUM	CHROMIUM	MANGANESE	IRON	COBALT	NICKEL	COPPER		
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Ba-Ag	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag		
8	RUBIDIUM	CTRONTIN		ZIRCONIUM			TECHNETIUM			PALLADIUM	SILVER	¢	
	55 132.91	56 137.33	57-71	72 178.49	73 180.95	74 183.84	75 186.21	76 190.23	77 192.22	78 195.08	79 196.97	80	
	Cs	Da	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au		
1	CAESIUM	BARIUM	anthanide	HAFNIUM	TANTALUM	TUNGSTEN	RHENIUM	OSMIUM	IRIDIUM	PLATINUM	GOLD	N	
detour													

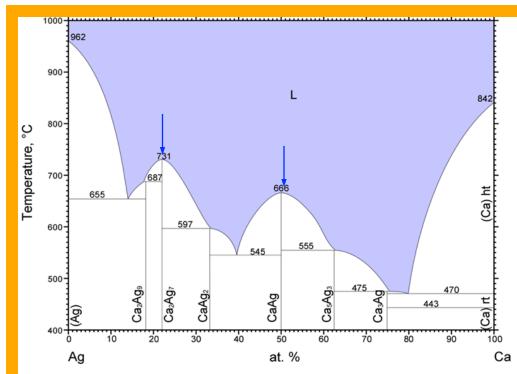




Eutectic point:

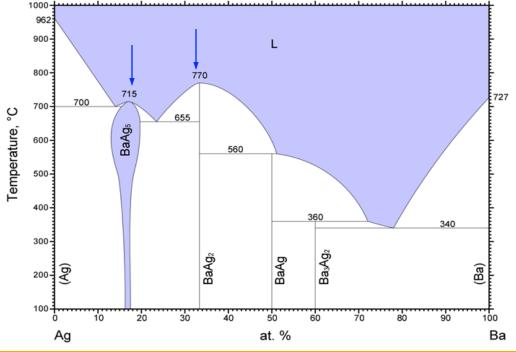
- Minima in liquid region
- Easily accessible liquid region

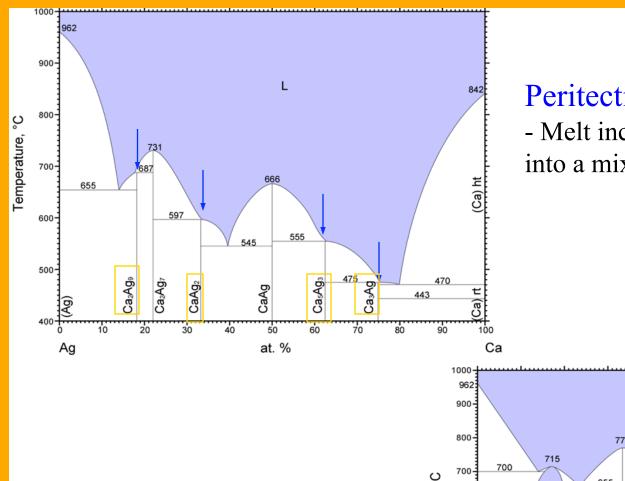




Congruent reaction:

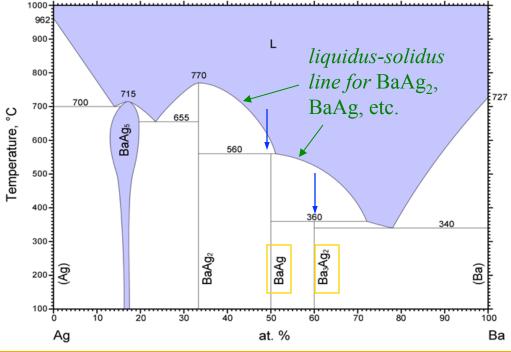
Transformation from a homogeneous liquid to a homogenous solid





Peritectic reaction:

- Melt incongruently, i.e. decompose into a mixed solid and a liquid phase



(5) Find a good metallic flux for crystal growth

A good flux (a) has a low melting temperature,

(b) has a good solubility for the elements,

(c) does not enter crystal as inclusions, &

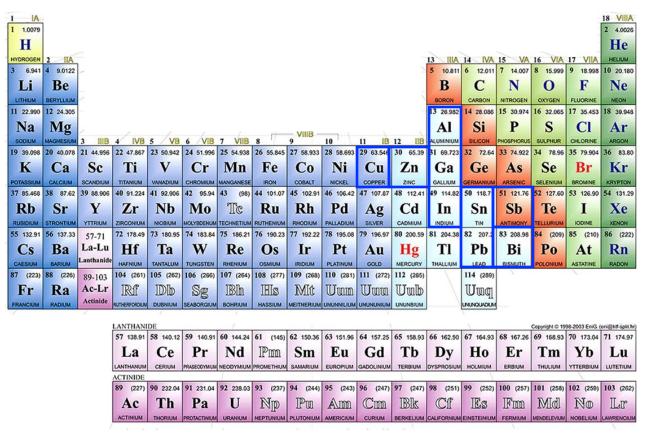
(d) does not create competing phases, etc. 18 VIIIA 1 IA 1 1.0079 2 4.0026 H He HYDROGEN IIIA 14 IVA 15 VA 16 VIA 17 VIIA HELIUM 3 6.941 4 9.0122 10.811 6 12.011 7 14.007 8 15.999 9 18.998 10 20.180 Be B 0 F Ne Li C N ERVILIN ITROGE CARBO OXYGEN LUORIN NEON ITHE 12 24.305 11 22.990 14 28.086 3 26.982 15 30.974 6 32.065 17 35.453 18 39.94 Mg Si P Na Al S CI Ar 9 VIIIB VB 6 VIB 7 VIIB 8 10 IB 12 SODILIN IIB 4 IVB 5 11 118 AL UMINIUM SILICON HOSPHORUS SULPHUR CHLORINE ARGON 24 51.996 25 54.938 26 55.845 27 58.933 28 58.693 19 39.098 20 40.078 21 44.956 22 47.867 23 50.942 29 63.546 30 65.39 31 69.723 32 72.64 33 74.922 34 78.9 35 79.904 36 83.80 Ca Ti K Sc Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr COPPER CALCIU SCANDIU TITANIUN CHROMIU ANGANES IRON COBALT NICKEL ZINC GALLIUM BROMINE KRYPTON 37 85.468 88 87.62 39 88.906 40 91.224 41 92.906 42 95.94 43 (98) 44 101.07 45 102.91 46 106.42 47 107.87 48 112.41 49 114.82 50 118.7 51 121.7 2 127.60 53 126.90 54 131.29 Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Cd Sn Sb Te Xe Ag In I YTTRIUM RCONIUM NIOBIUM OLYBDENUM TECHNETIU RUTHENIUM RHODIUM PALLADIUM SILVER CADMIUM INDIUM TIN IODINE XENON RONTIL NTIMON 55 132.91 56 137.33 72 178.49 73 180.95 74 183.84 75 186.21 76 190.23 77 192.22 78 195.08 79 196.97 80 200.59 81 204.38 82 207 83 208.9 (209) 85 (210) 86 (222) 57-71 Ba La-Lu Ta W Re Pt Hg TI Pb Bi Po Cs Hf Os Au Rn Ir At Lanthanid MERCURY OSMIUM IRIDIUM PLATINUM GOLD THALLIUN 114 (289) 87 (223) 38 (226) 89-103 104 (261) 105 (262) 106 (266) 107 (264) 108 (277) 109 (268) 110 (281) 111 (272) 112 (285) Uuq Ra Ac-Lr Rſ Db Sg IHIS Uum Winn Wwb Fr IBh MIt Actinide MUNCHUCKUM HASSIUM MEITNERIU

LAN	NTHANIDE Copyright © 1998-2003 EniG. (cri@ktf-Split.hr)														
57	138.91	58 140.12	59 140.91	60 144.24	61 (145)	62 150.36	63 151.96	64 157.25	65 158.93	66 162.50	67 164.93	68 167.26	69 168.93	70 173.04	71 174.97
I	a	Ce	Pr	Nd	IPm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
LANT	HANUM	CERIUM	PRASECODYMUM	NEODYMIUM	PROMETHIUM	SAMARIUM	EUROPIUM	GADOLINIUM	TERBIUM	DYSPROSIUM	HOLMIUM	ERBIUM	THULIUM	YTTERBIUM	LUTETIUM
ACT	INIDE								1						
89	(227)	90 232.04	91 231.04	92 238.03	93 (237)	94 (244)	95 (243)	96 (247)	97 (247)	98 (251)	99 (252)	100 (257)	101 (258)	102 (259)	103 (262)
A	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	IBk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Ilr
ACT	TINIUM	THORIUM	PROTACTINIUM	URANIUM	NEPTUNIUM	PLUTONIUM	AMERICIUM	CURIUM	BERKELIUM	CALIFORNIUM	EINSTEINIUM	FERMIUM	MENDELEVIUM	NOBELIUM	LAWRENCIUM



- Al $T_{melt} = 660$ °C
 - attacks silica
 - spin off Al in silica tubes or use NaOH

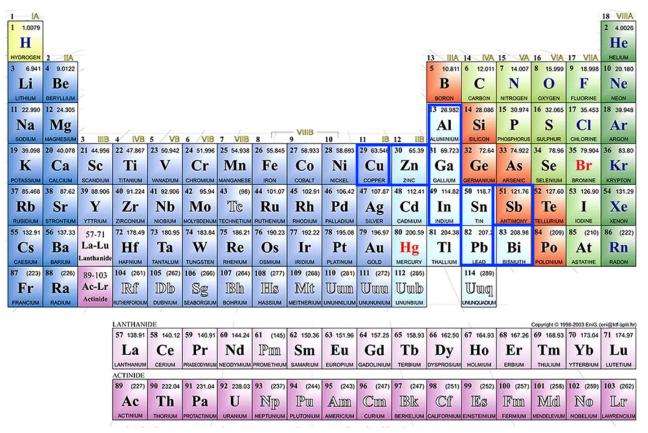
e.g. RB₄, YbAlB₄, RB₆, RBe₁₃, RAl₃, TiB₂, CeSi_{2-x}





- **Ga** $T_{melt} = 30 \ ^{\circ}C$
 - tends to wet surfaces of grown crystal
 - forms compounds with rare-earths

e.g. RSb, $R_2Pt_4Ga_8$

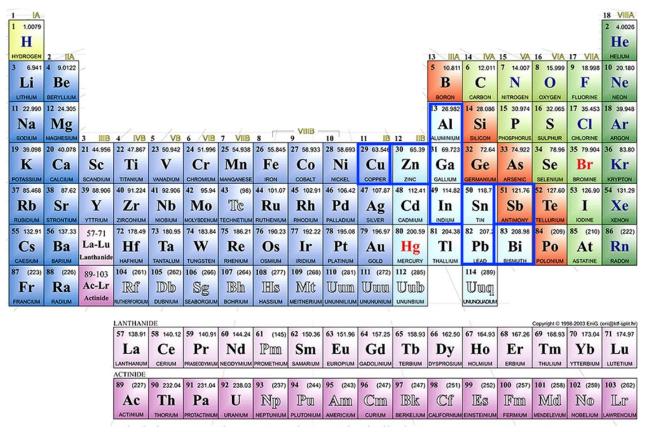




In •
$$T_{melt} = 157$$
 °C

- Proven to be a good flux for ThCr₂Si₂-types
- $T_C = 3.4 \text{ K}$

e.g. CeCu₂Ge₂, CeNi₂Ge₂, TyCu₂Si₂

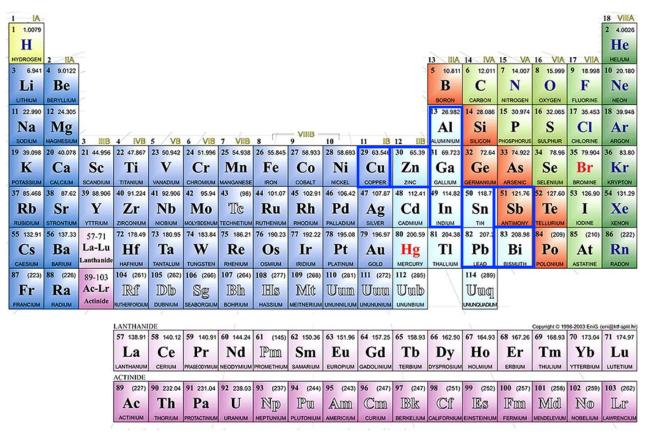




Sn; Pb •
$$T_{melt} = 232 \text{ °C}; 327 \text{ °C}$$

- form *RPb*₃, *RSn*₃ phases
- $T_C = 3.7 \text{ K}; 7.2 \text{ K}$

e.g. YbCu₂Si₂, TiNiSn, MnSnNi, RSb; RBiPt, RPbPt

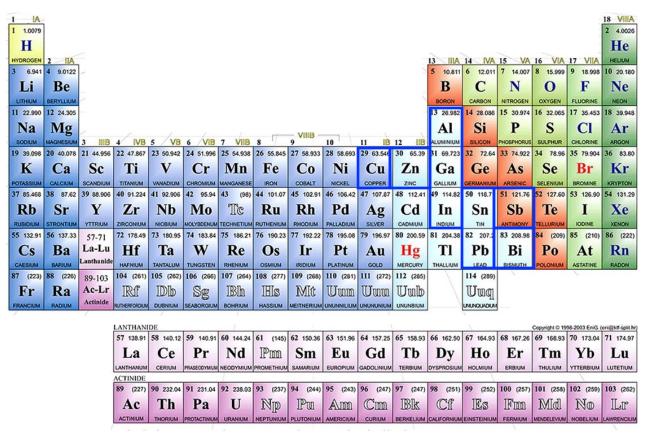




Sb •
$$T_{melt} = 630 \text{ °C}$$

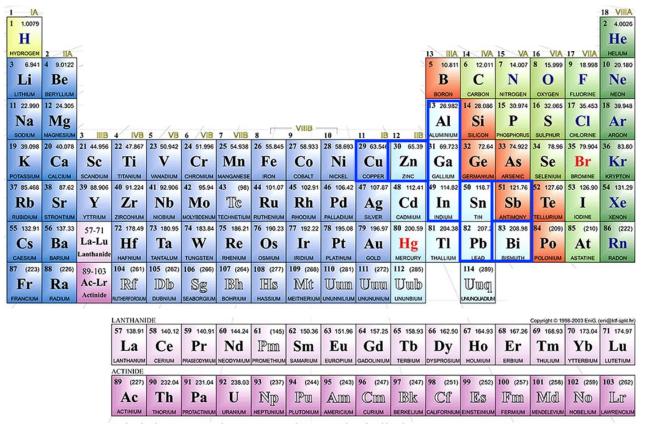
• stability of *R*-Sb phases

e.g. *RSb*₂, U₃Sb₄Pt₃, PtSb₂





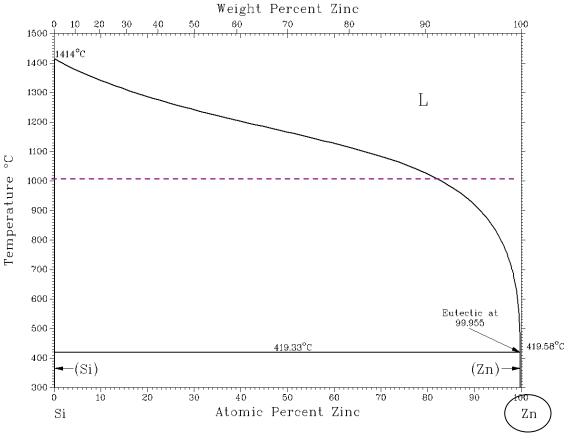
- Zn $T_{melt} = 420$ °C e.g. InSb, GaSb, InAs, Si, Ge
- **Bi** $T_{melt} = 272 \text{ °C}$ e.g. UPt₃, PtMnSb, NiMnSb, UAl₃, GaP, ZnSiP₂, CdSiP₂
- Cu $T_{melt} = 1085 \text{ °C}$ e.g. RPh_4B_4 , RCu_2Si_2 , V_3Si , RIr_2 , UIr_3





(I) How to make Si? $(T_{melt} = 1412 \text{ °C})$

Let's aim for max temperature of our furnace of ~ 1000 °C Look up solvents that are low melting: Bi, Sn, Zn, Ga, Al

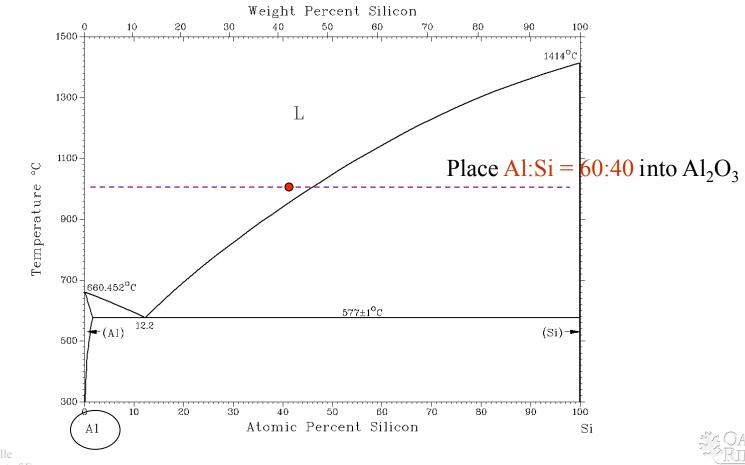




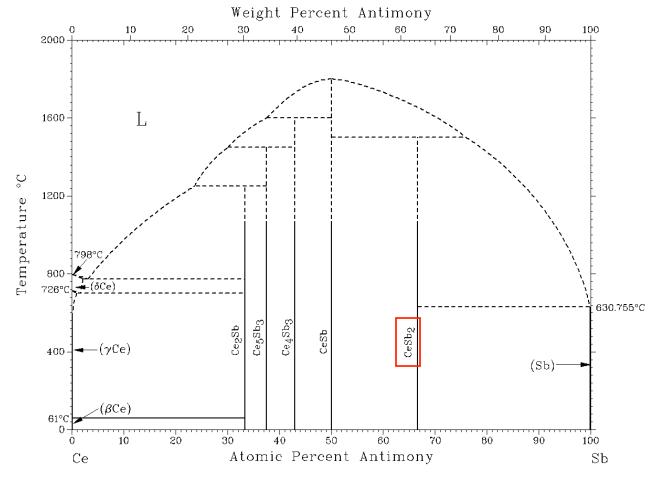
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(1) How to make Si? $(T_{melt} = 1412 \text{ °C})$

Let's aim for max temperature of our furnace of ~ 1000 °C Look up solvents that are low melting: Bi, Sn, Zn, Ga, Al Best solvent

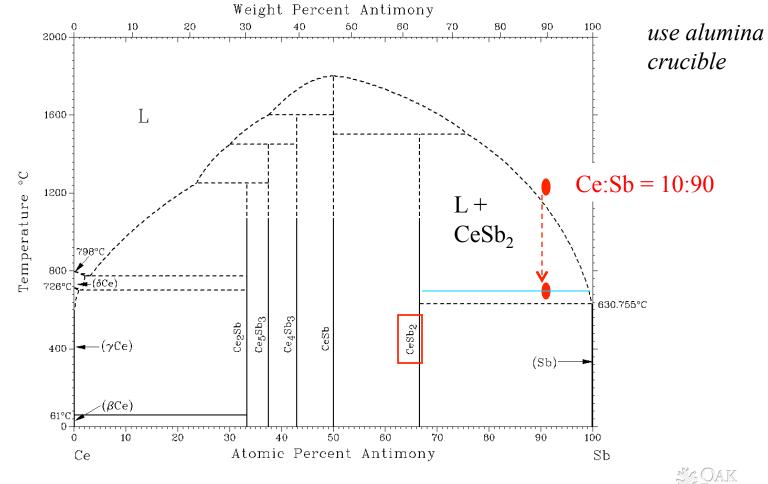


(2) How to make $CeSb_2$? Melts incongruently



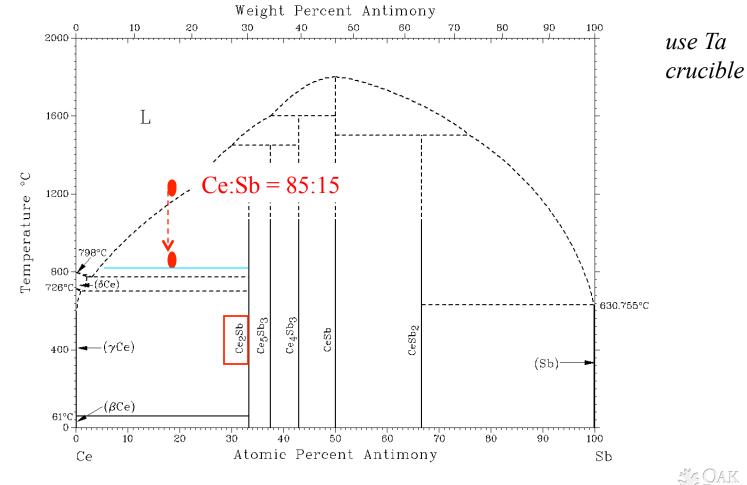


(2) How to make $CeSb_2$? Melts incongruently

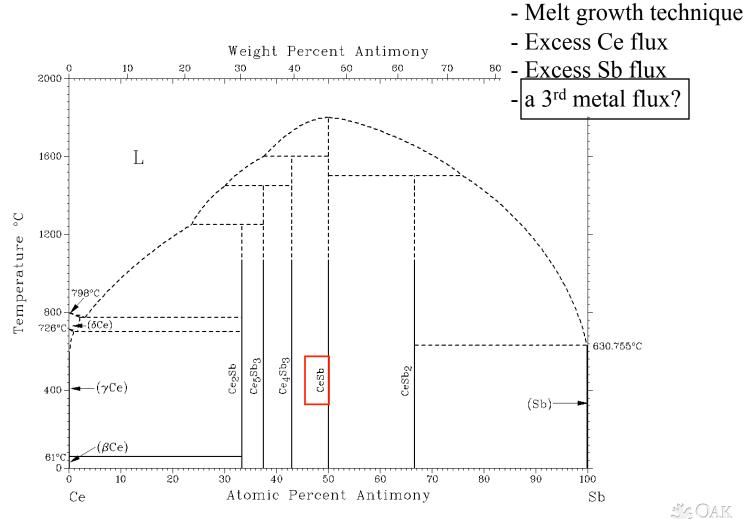


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(3) How to make Ce_2Sb ? Melts incongruently

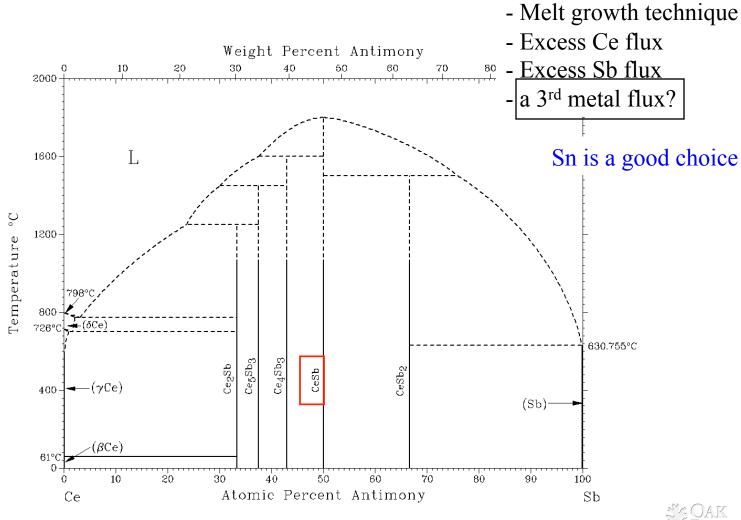


(4) How to make CeSb? Melts congruently at 1820 °C



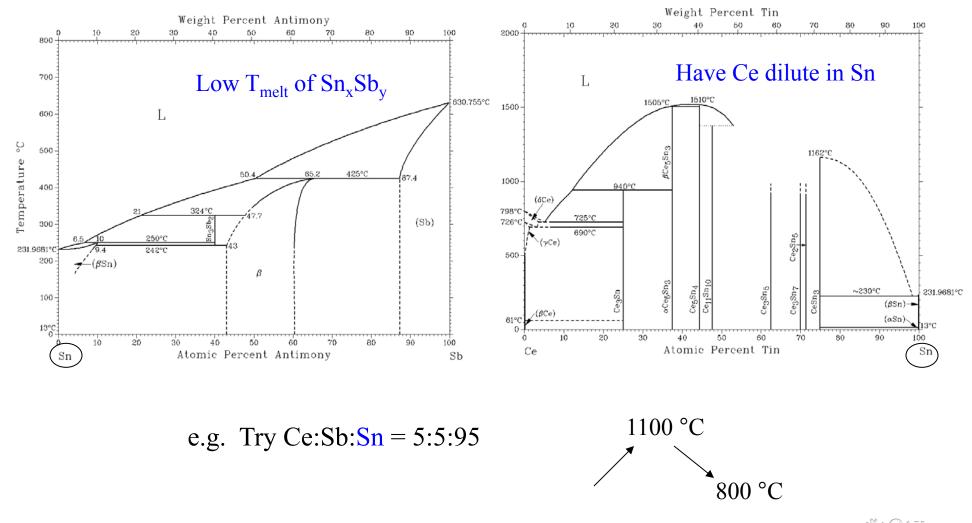
National Laborator

(4) How to make CeSb? Melts congruently at 1820 °C



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• Sn is a low-melting element that offered good solubility for both Sb and Ce

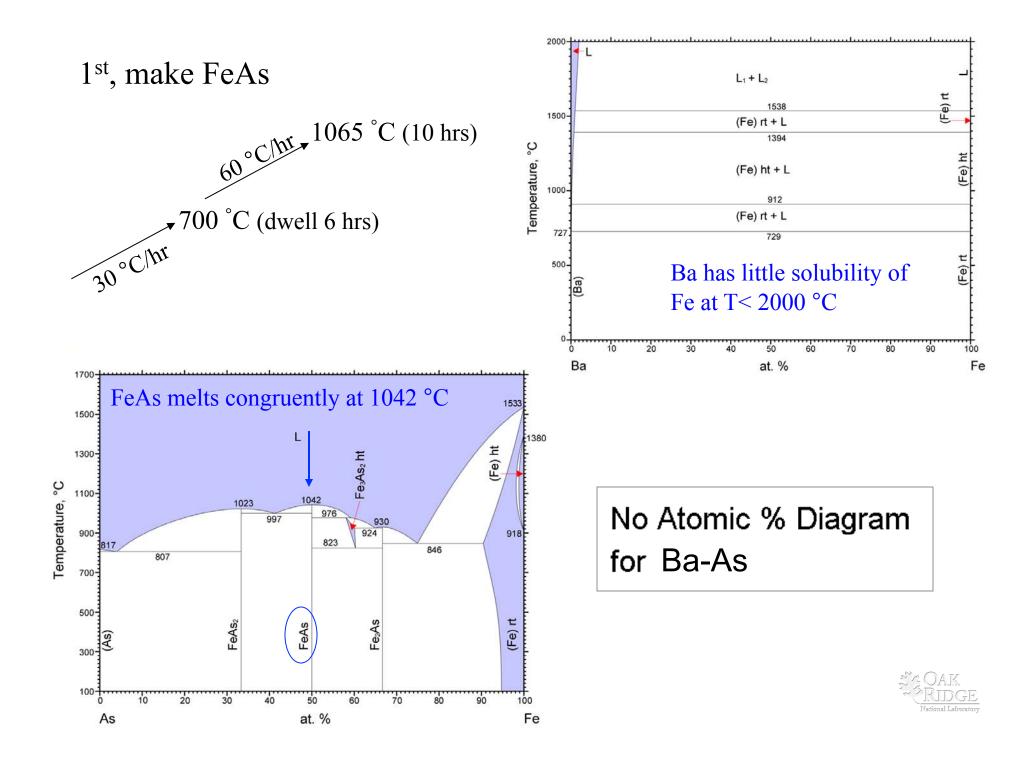


□ What are some of my research examples?

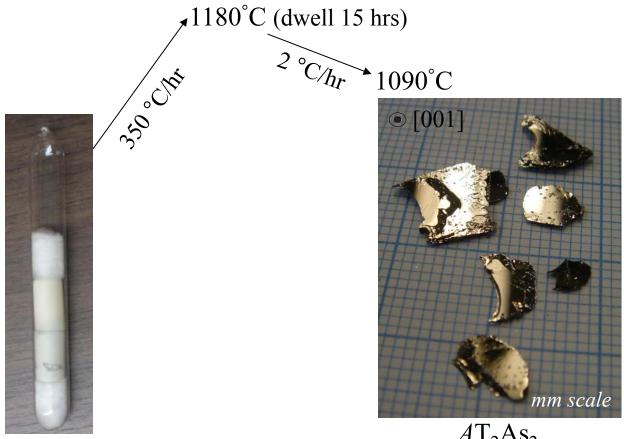
Growth of BaFe₂As₂

- Ternary phase diagram not known
- Arsenic has a high vapor pressure (~600 °C, 1 atm)
- Look for binary phase diagrams: Ba-Fe, Fe-As, Ba-As





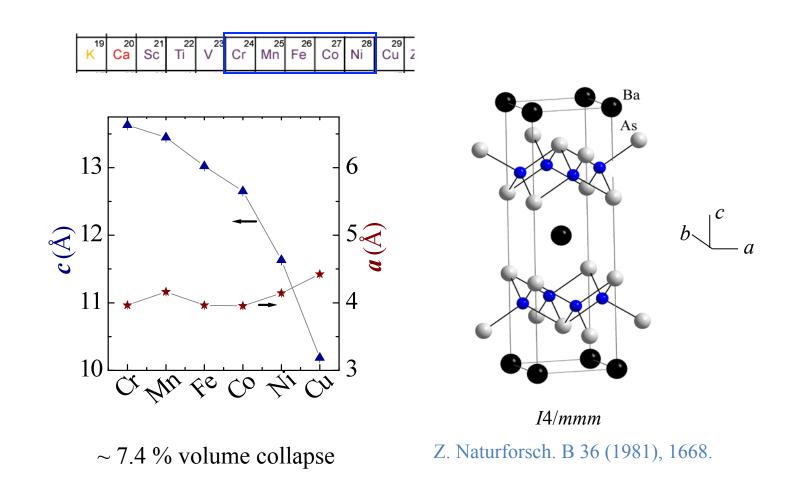
 2^{nd} , put Ba(FeAs)₅ in alumina crucible, in silica



 AT_2As_2 (A = Ca, Sr, Ba; T = Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni)

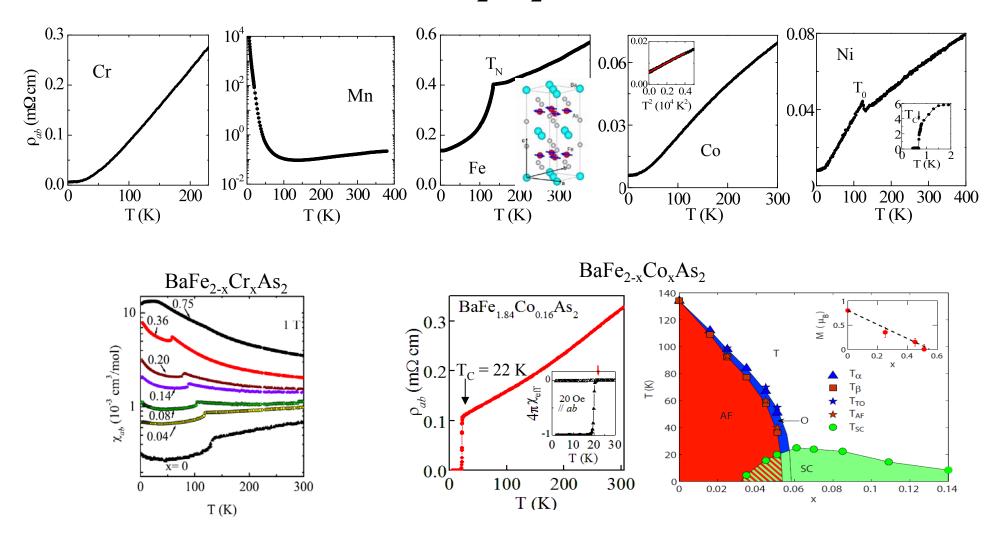
Phys. Rev. Lett. **101,** 117004 (2008). *Physica C* **469**, 350 (2009).







 BaT_2As_2

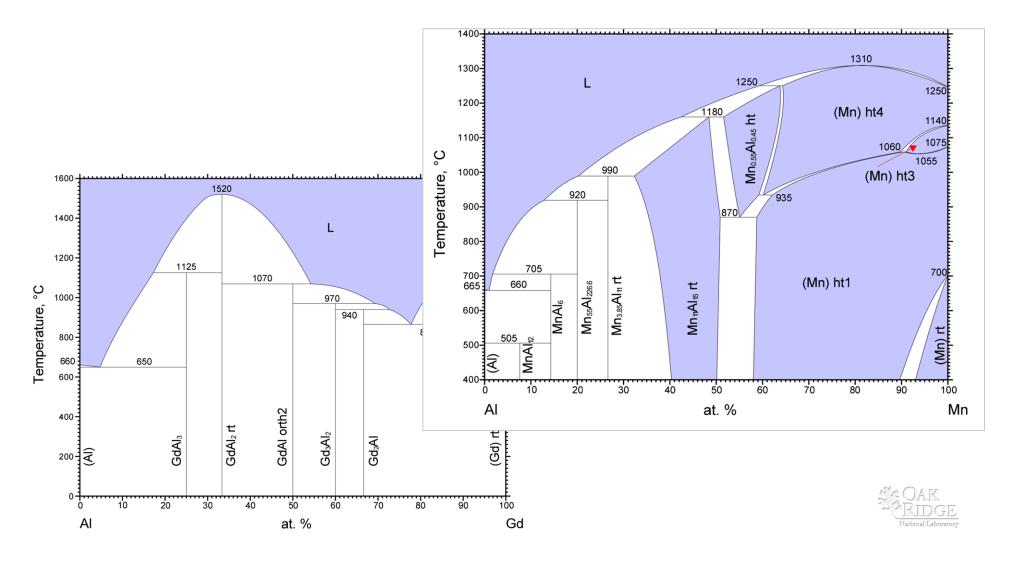


Phys. Rev. Lett. **101,** 117004 (2008). *Phys. Rev. B* **79**, 024512; 094429; 224524; 144523 (2009). *Physica C* **469**, 350 (2009).

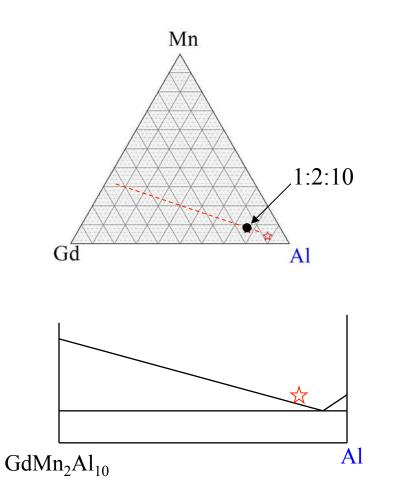


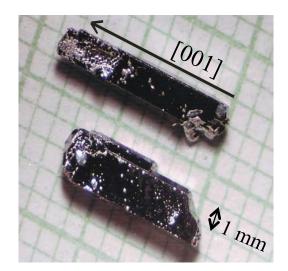
Growth of $GdMn_2Al_{10}$

- Ternary phase diagram not known

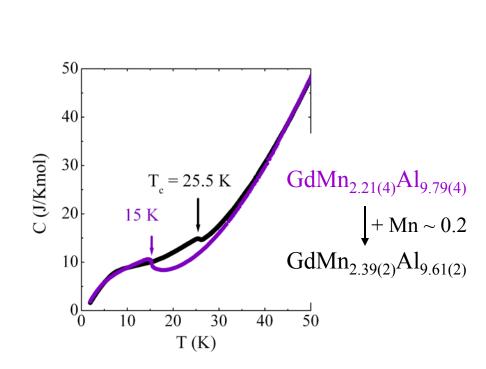


Try Gd:Mn:Al = 0.04: 0.08: 0.88 ☆

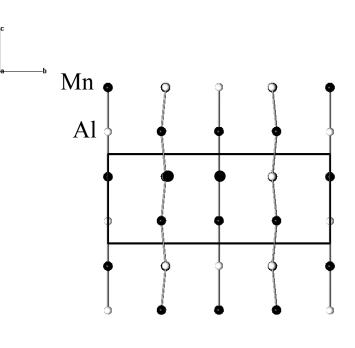








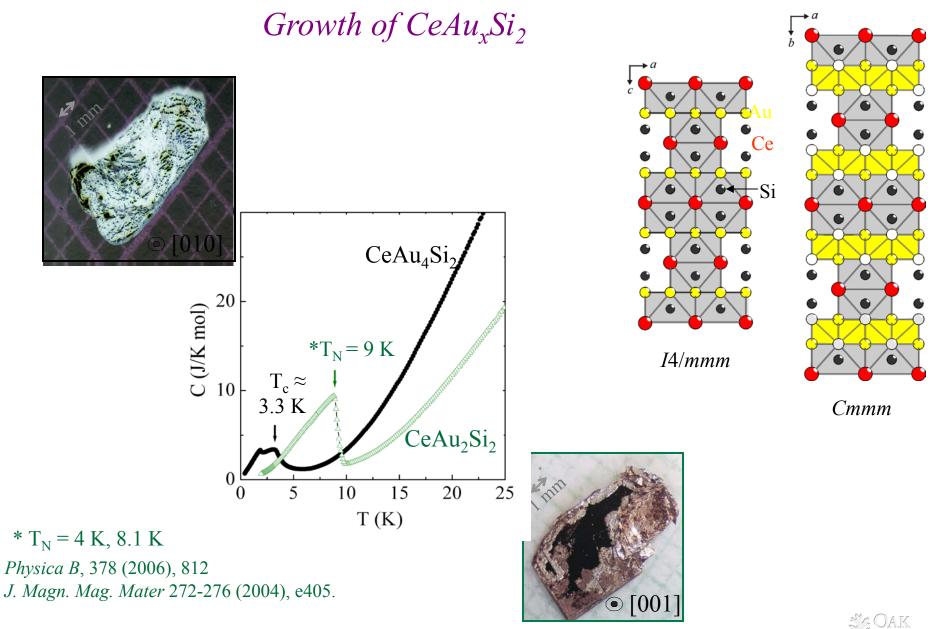
 $GdMn_2Al_{10}$



P4/nmm

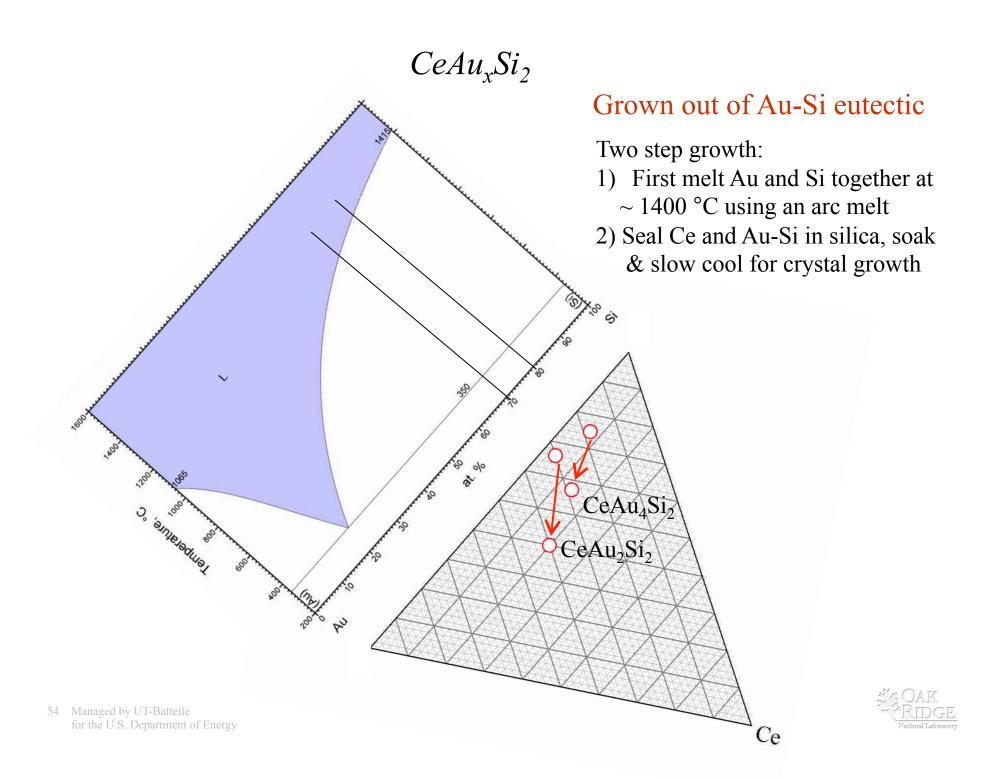
Z. Naturforsch. **53b** (1998), 673. *Phys. Rev. B* **76** (2007), 174419.

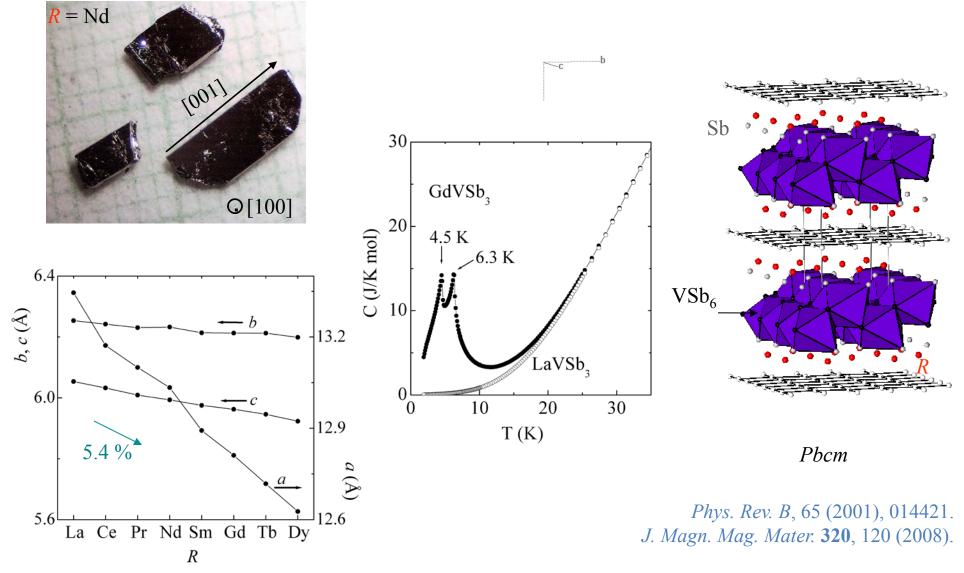




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J. Solid State Chem. 181, 282 (2008).

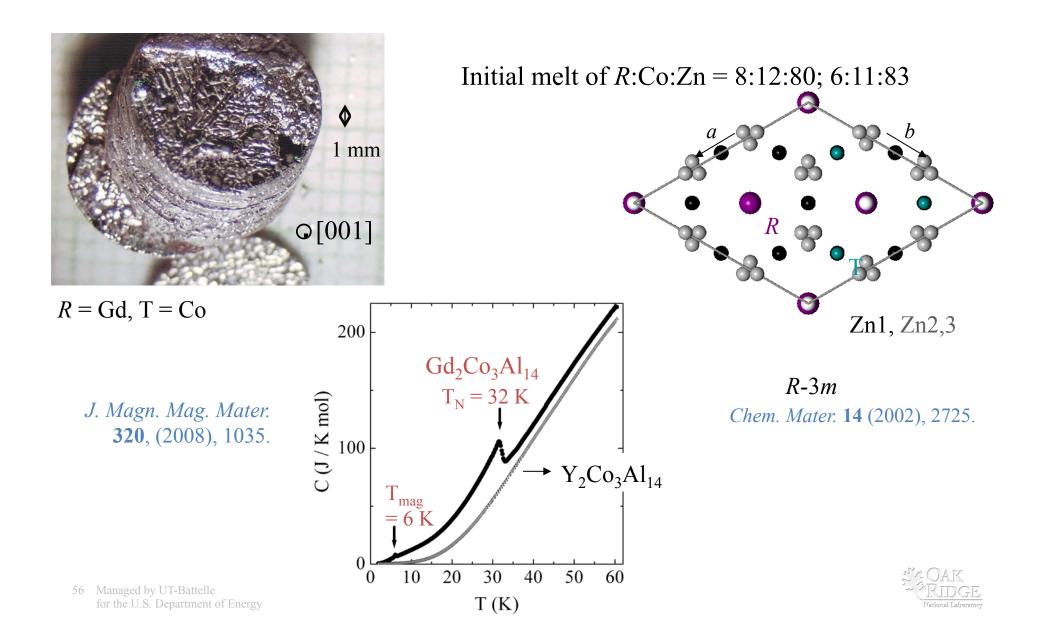








Growth of $R_2Co_3Zn_{14}$



Concluding remarks:

 \succ You can try to discover, and design that allow you to pursue the specific science that interest you.

> Although flux growth technique is less predictable than conventional crystal growth methods, the discovery of new materials may be made unexpectedly!

➢ Hope that you want to get in a synthesis lab and attempt crystal growth!

