



Sandia
National
Laboratories

Exceptional service in the national interest

Shock Induced Phase Transitions in a High Entropy Rare Earth Sesquioxide, $(La_{0.2}Y_{0.2}Ce_{0.2}Pr_{0.2}Sm_{0.2})_2O_3$

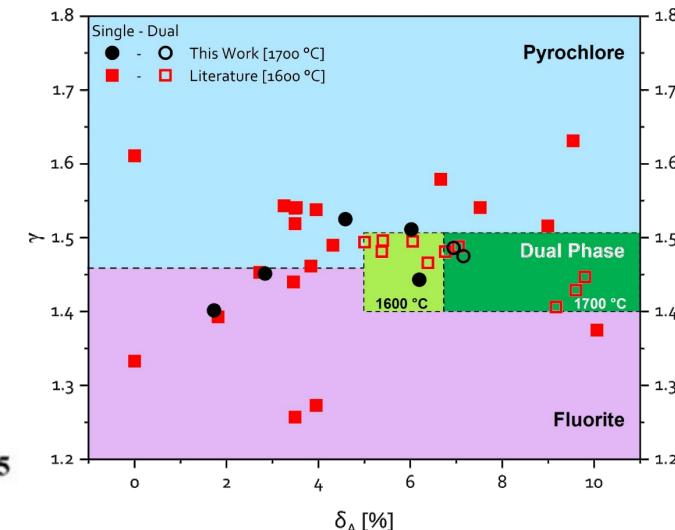
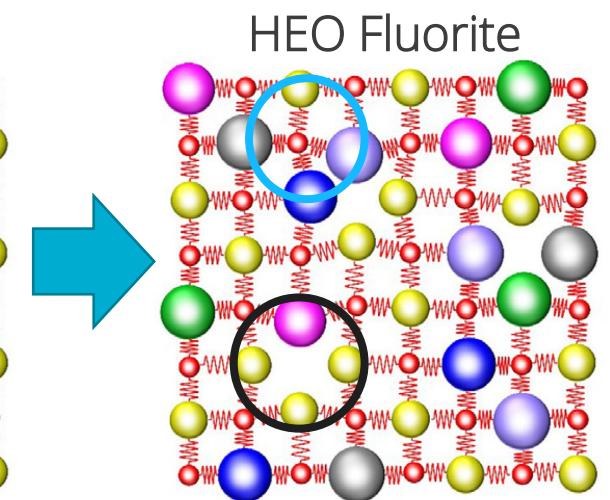
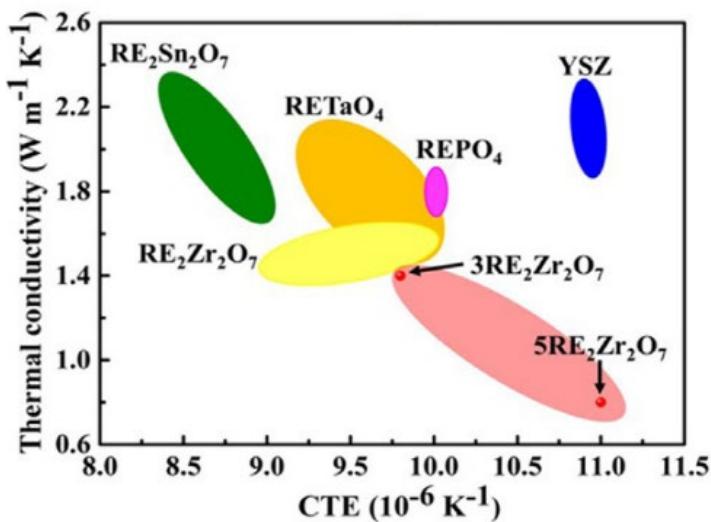
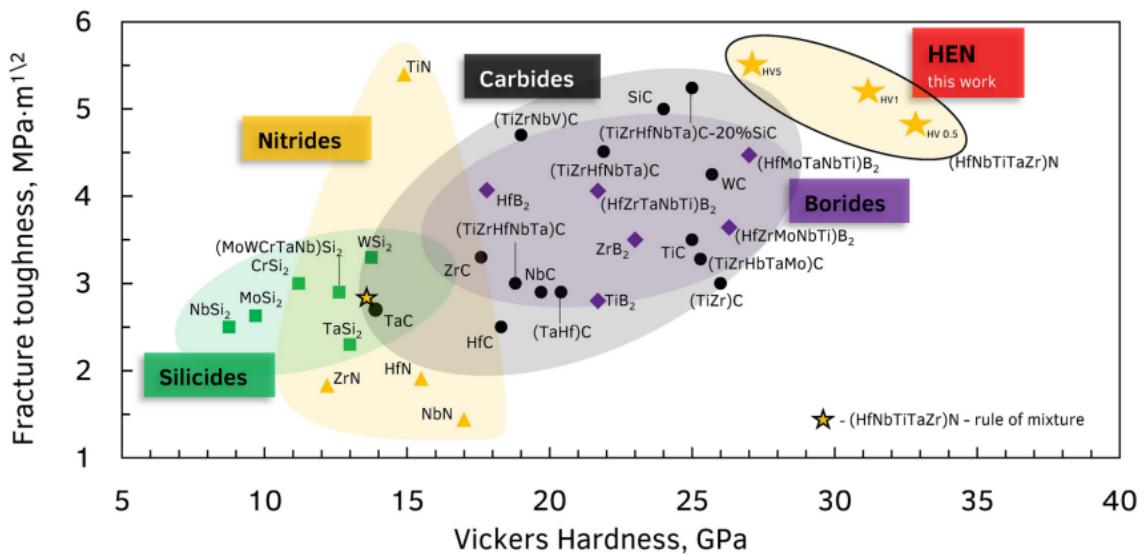
Daniel R. Lowry, Mia Blea-Kirby, Linda E. Hansen,
James E. Park, Sean R. Bishop, Dorina Sava Gallis,
Jacob Harvey, Pat Kalita, Marcus D. Knudson

2023 APS Shock Compression of Condensed Materials
Q05: Mechanisms of Solid-Solid Phase Transformation

Chicago, IL, June 21, 2023, 0935-0955

Why are high entropy oxides (HEOs) of interest?

- ≥ 5 cation oxide = high entropy → short range lattice disorder
- May demonstrate entropic stabilization¹ or stable solid solution
 - Metastable phases due to increased configurational entropy
- Property improvement greater than expected from a rule of mixtures approach
 - Improved fracture toughness and hardness²
 - Thermal expansion and conductivity^{3,4}
 - Thermal barrier and ceramic armor applications



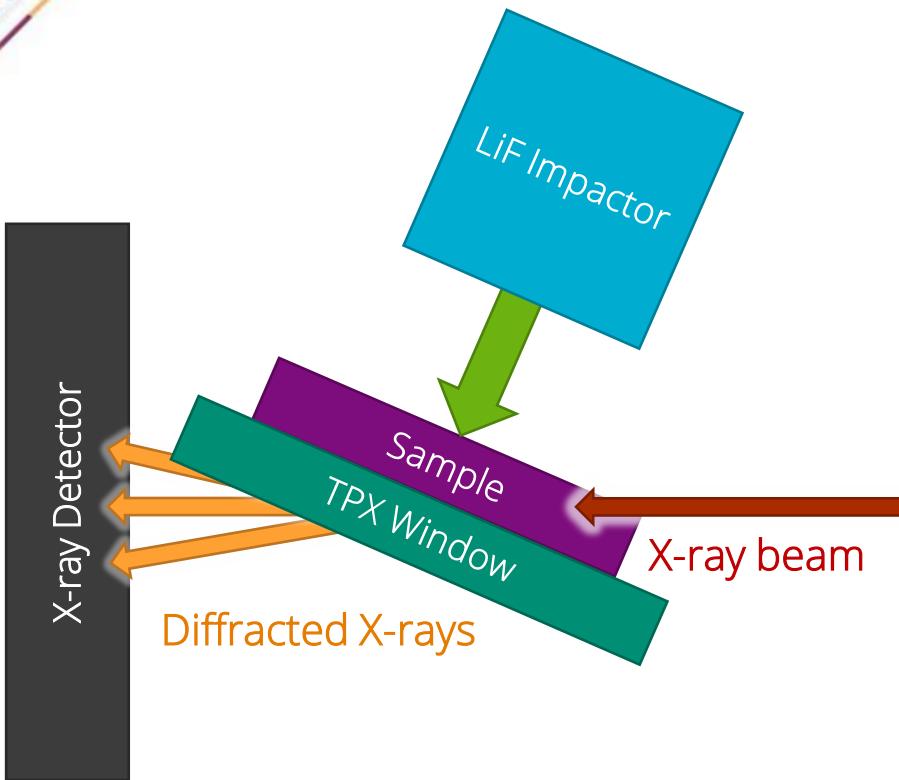
¹C.M. Rost, Nature Comm. 6 (2015)

²D. Moskovskikh, Scientific Reports 10 (2020)

³K. Ren, Scripta Materialia 178 (2020)

⁴Lowry, JACerS (2023) accepted

Dynamic Compression with *In Situ* X-ray Diffraction (XRD)



- Four diffraction patterns acquired at ~ 153 ns intervals
- 2 Stage powder gun for impact velocities up to 6.8 km/s

⁵B. Cheng, Comm. Chem. 2 (2019)

⁶S.R. Bishop, D.R.Lowry, AIP Advances (2023)

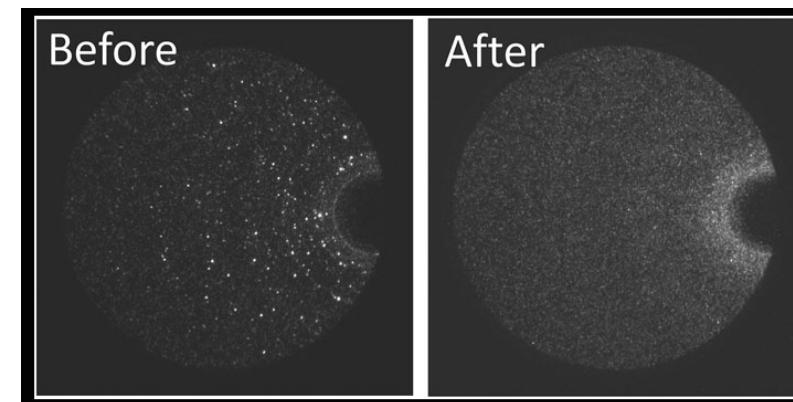
⁷S. Suresh, Acta Materialia (2020)

Investigate the effect of dynamic compression on the phase stability and transformations in a compositionally complex oxide

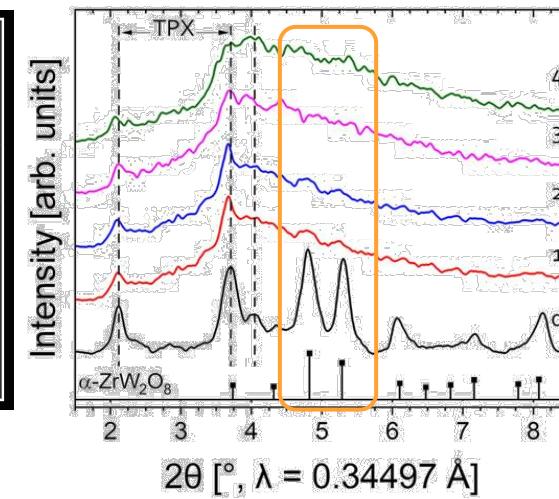
- Dynamic Compression Sector at Argonne National Laboratory – Advanced Photon Source
- Understand behavior of compression-driven phase transformations, their pathways, and kinetics

Pressure induced amorphization in $(La_{0.2}Y_{0.2}Ce_{0.2}Pr_{0.2}Sm_{0.2})_2O_3$ during hydrostatic loading⁵

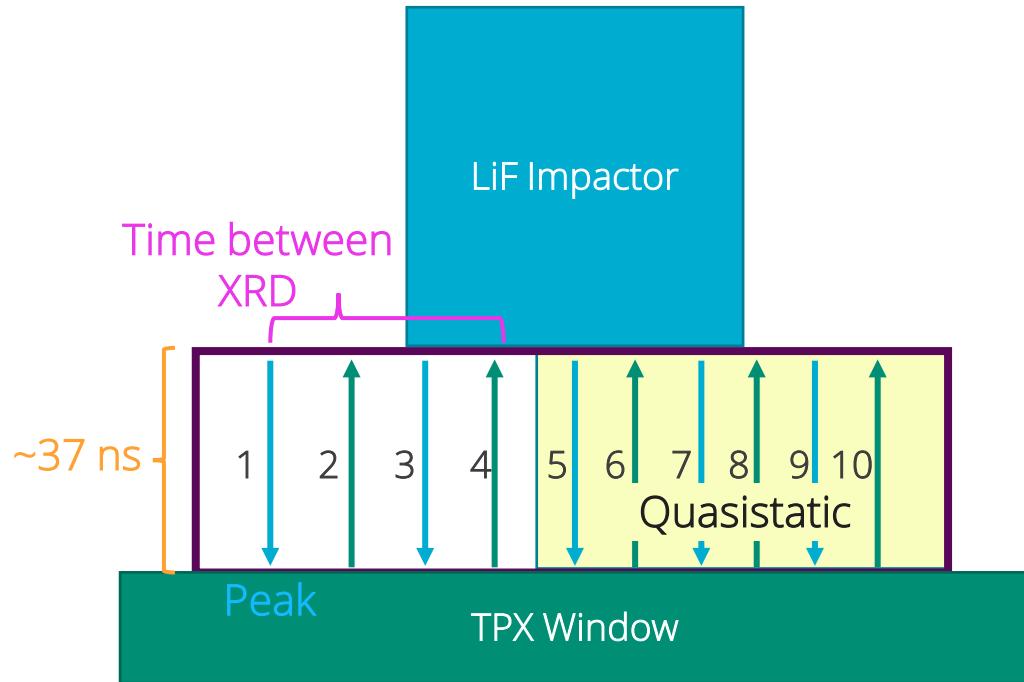
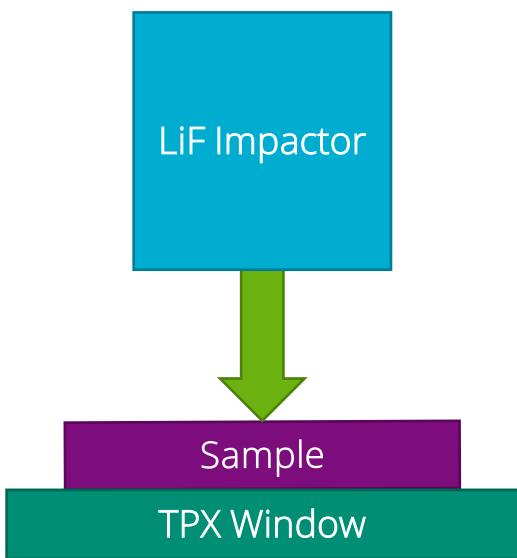
Pressure Induced Amorphization of ZrW_2O_8 at 3 GPa⁶



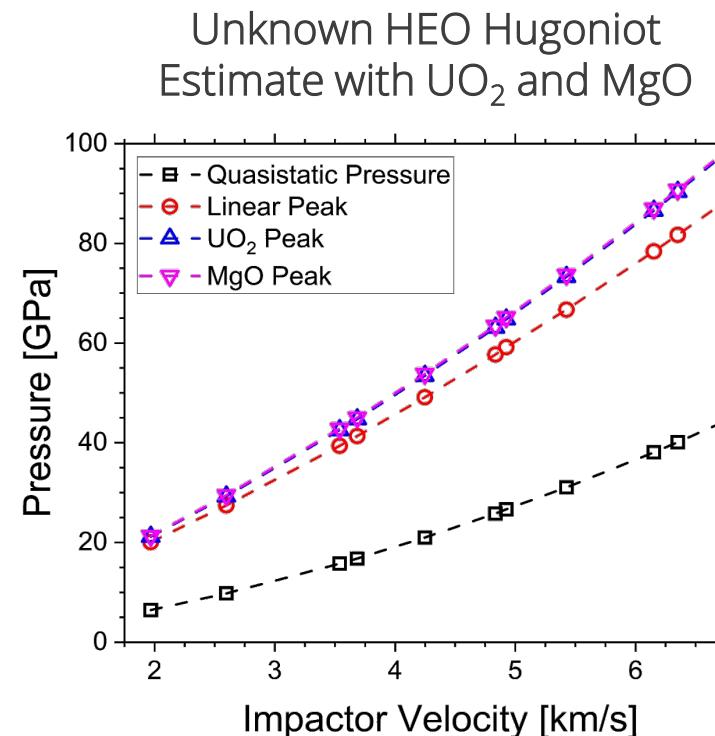
Impact on processing → Thermal Spray⁷



Determining pressure from impactor velocity

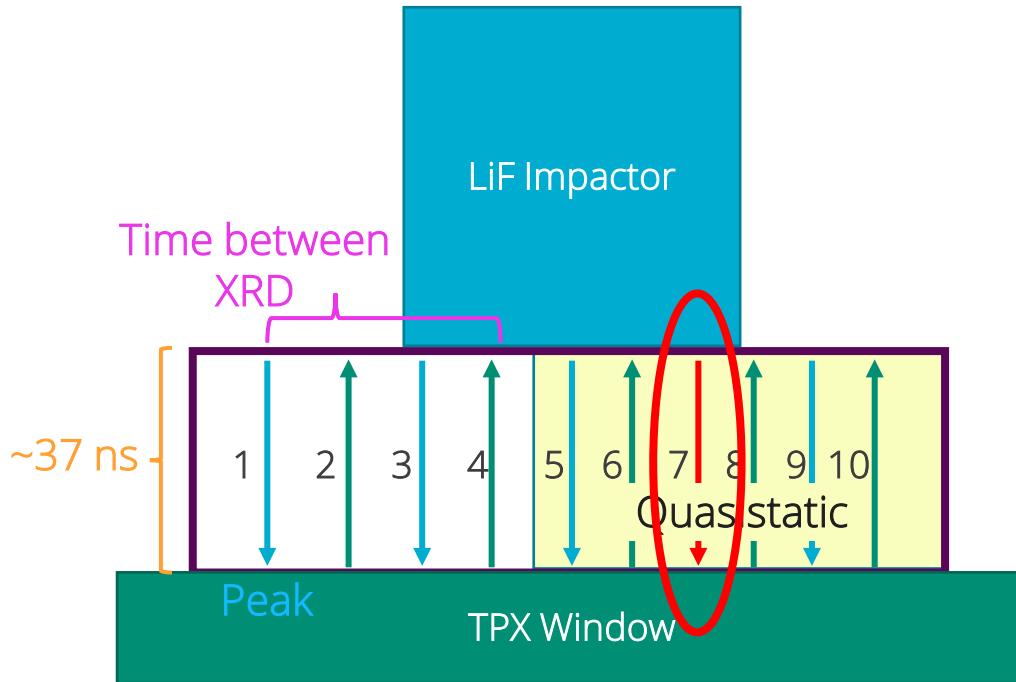
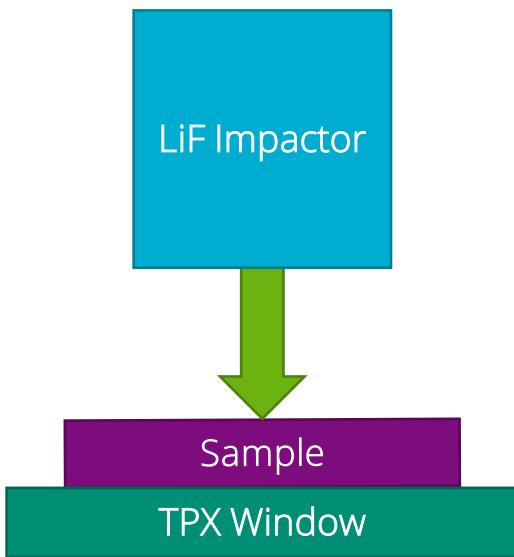


- Impact velocities from 1.9 → 6.8 km/s
- Peak pressure estimates from UO_2 and MgO Hugoniot⁶

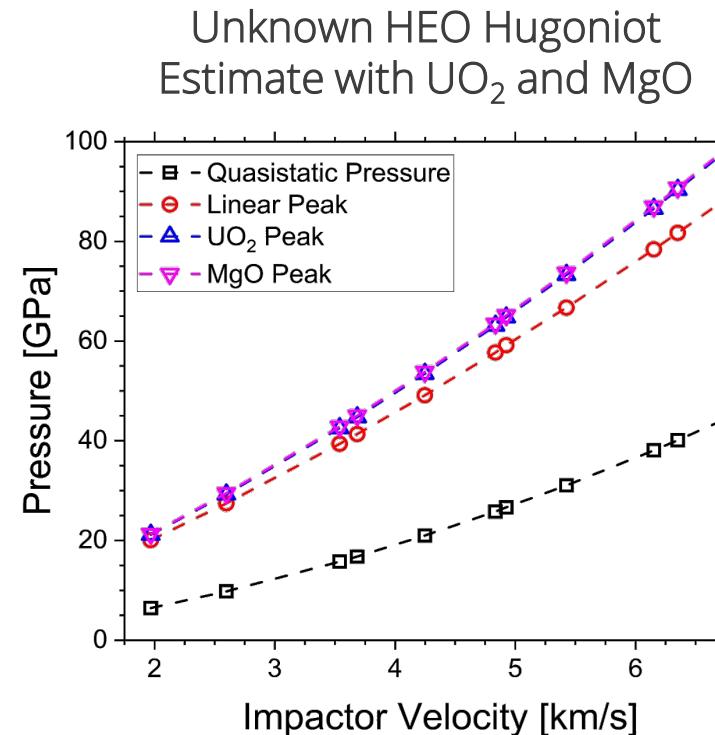


⁶S.P. Marsh, LASL Shock Hugoniot Data (1980)

Determining pressure from impactor velocity

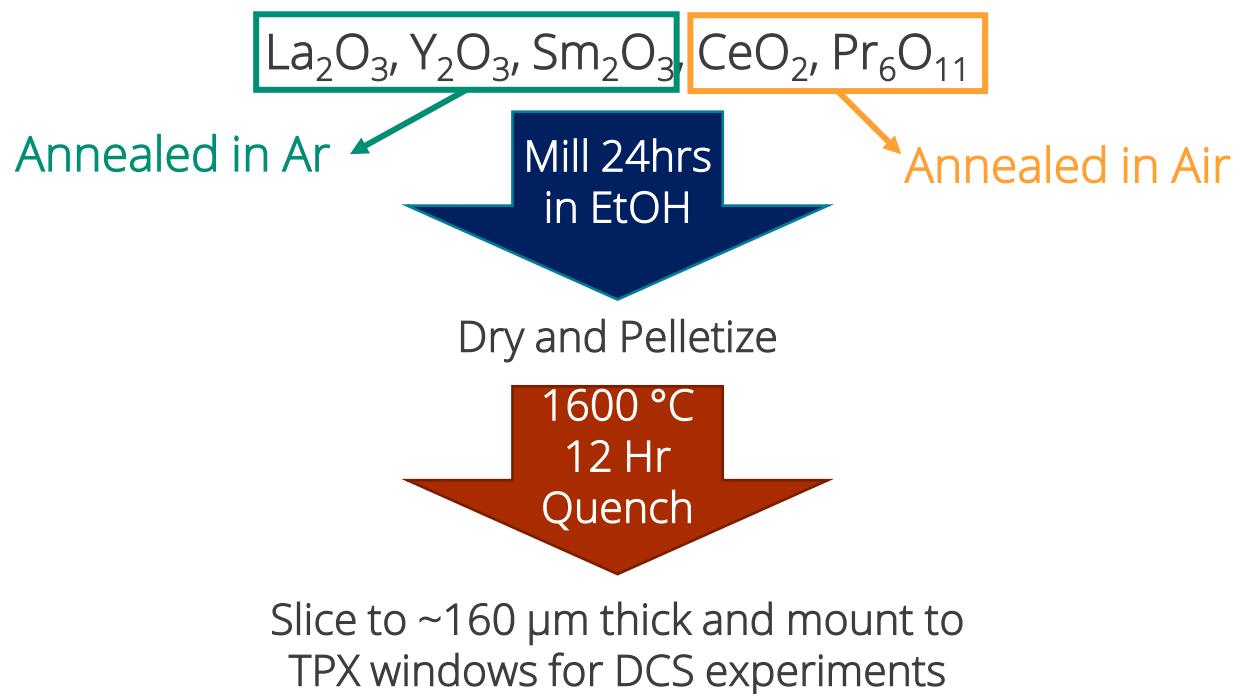


- Impact velocities from 1.9 → 6.8 km/s
- Peak pressure estimates from UO_2 and MgO Hugoniot⁶

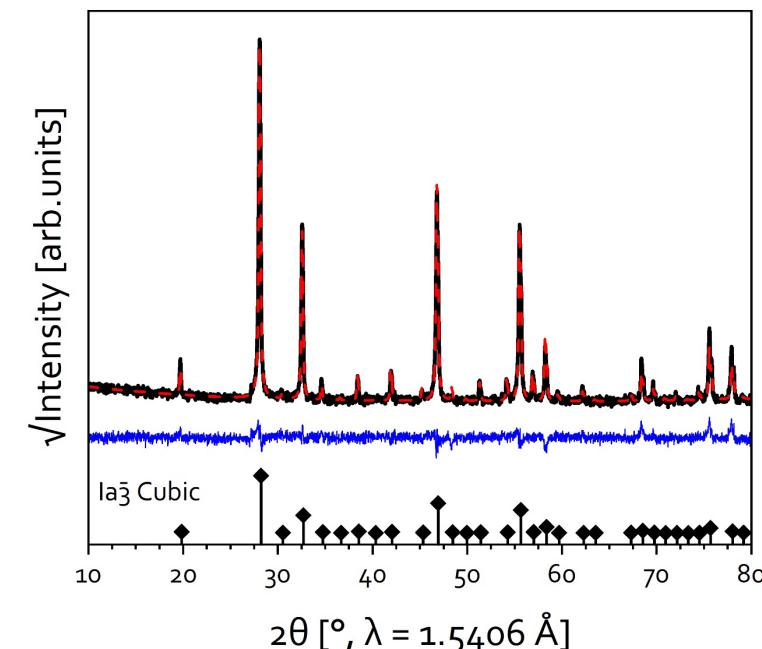
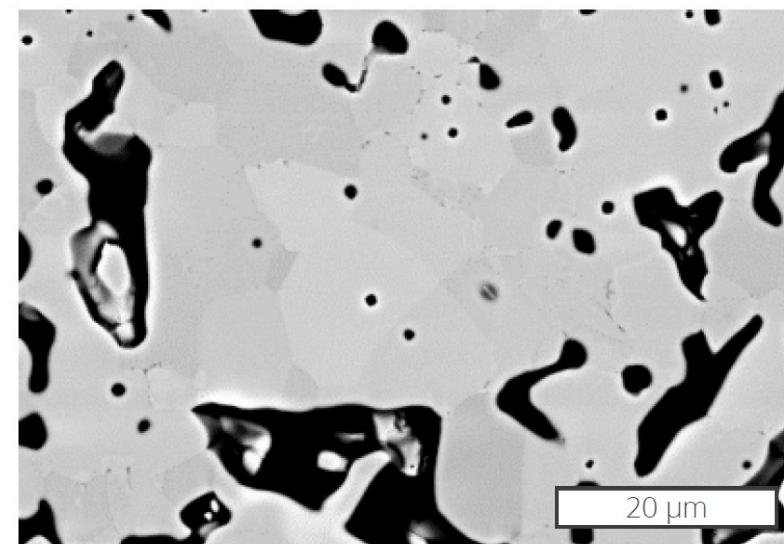


⁶S.P. Marsh, LASL Shock Hugoniot Data (1980)

$(La_{0.2}Y_{0.2}Ce_{0.2}Pr_{0.2}Sm_{0.2})_2O_3$ was prepared by the solid state method

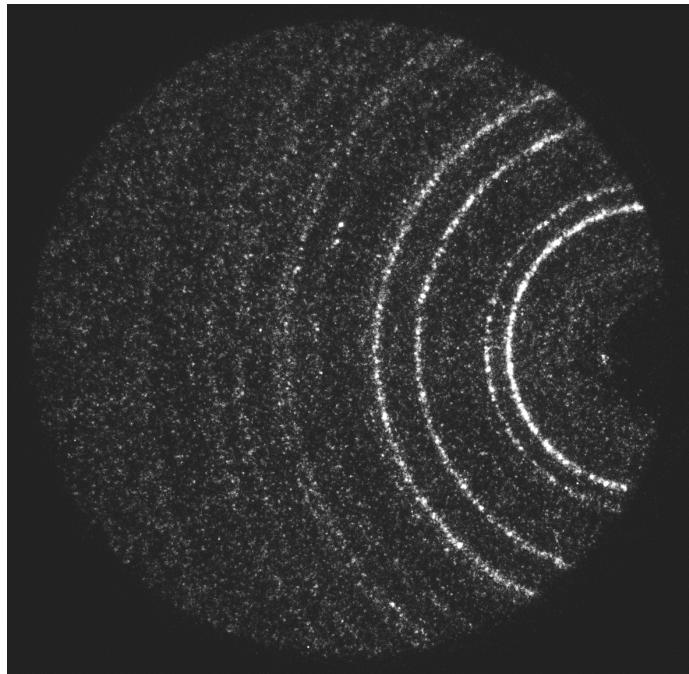


- ~93% dense
- Single phase cubic “Bixbyite” structure ($Ia\bar{3}$)
- ~37 ns for shock wave to transit sample

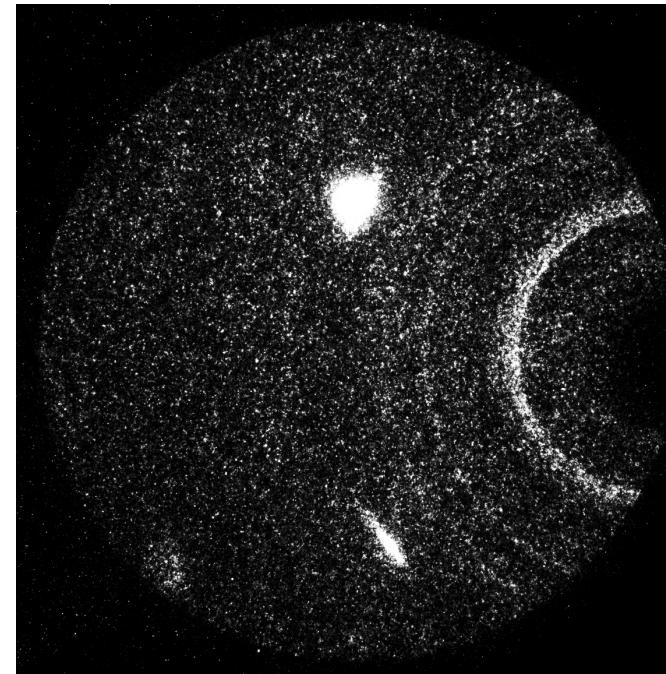


In situ XRD shows that $(La_{0.2}Y_{0.2}Ce_{0.2}Pr_{0.2}Sm_{0.2})_2O_3$ undergoes a FCC to BCC phase transformation in response to mechanical shock!

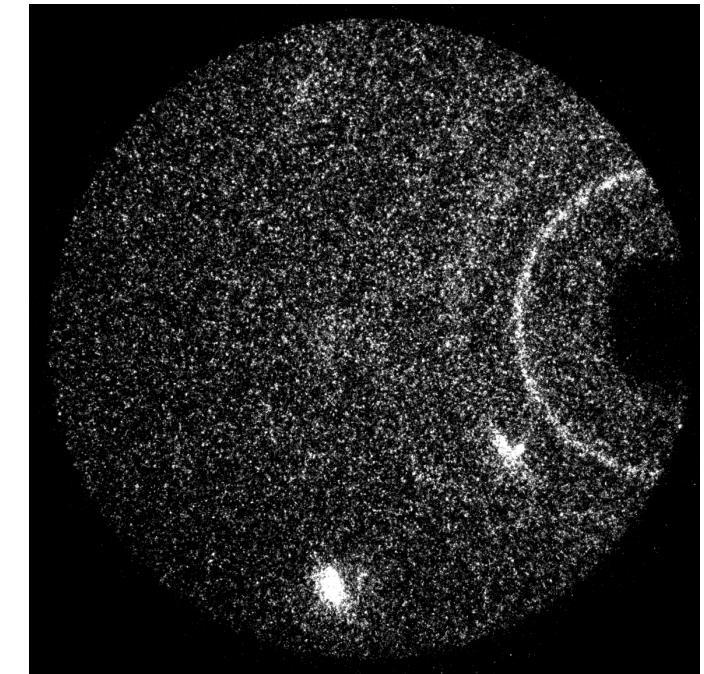
Ambient – FCC



10 GPa – FCC + BCC

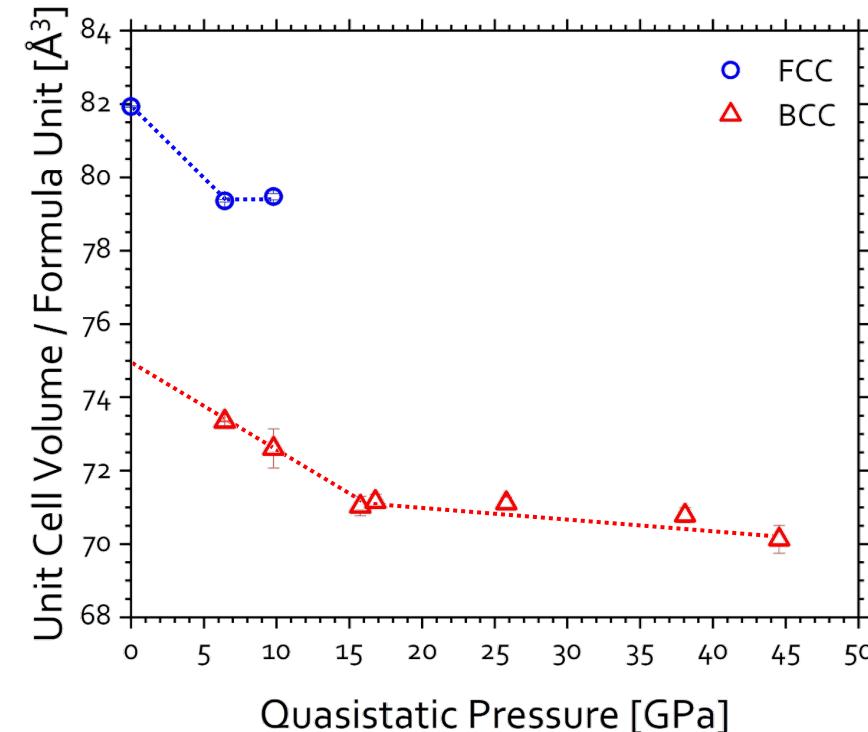
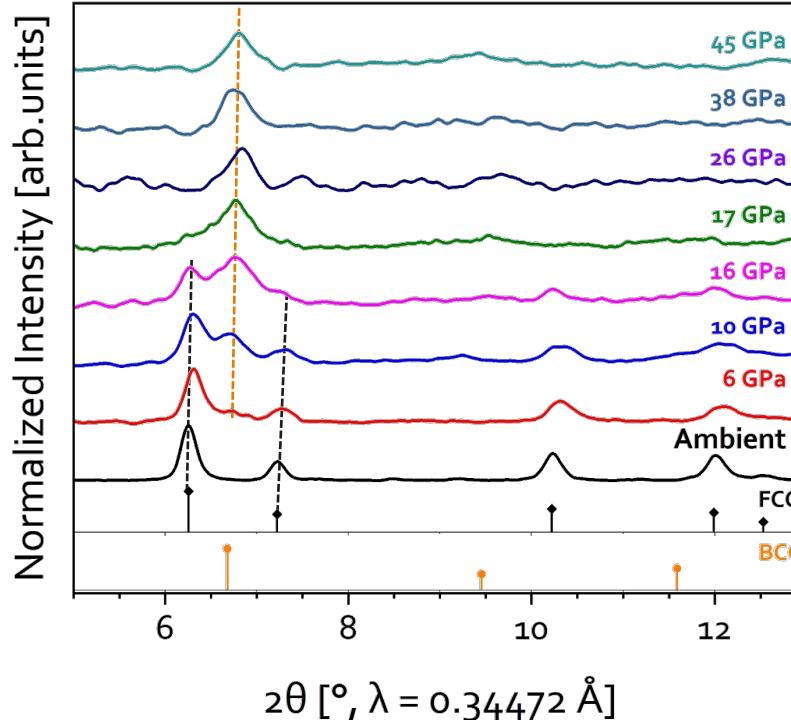


45 GPa – BCC



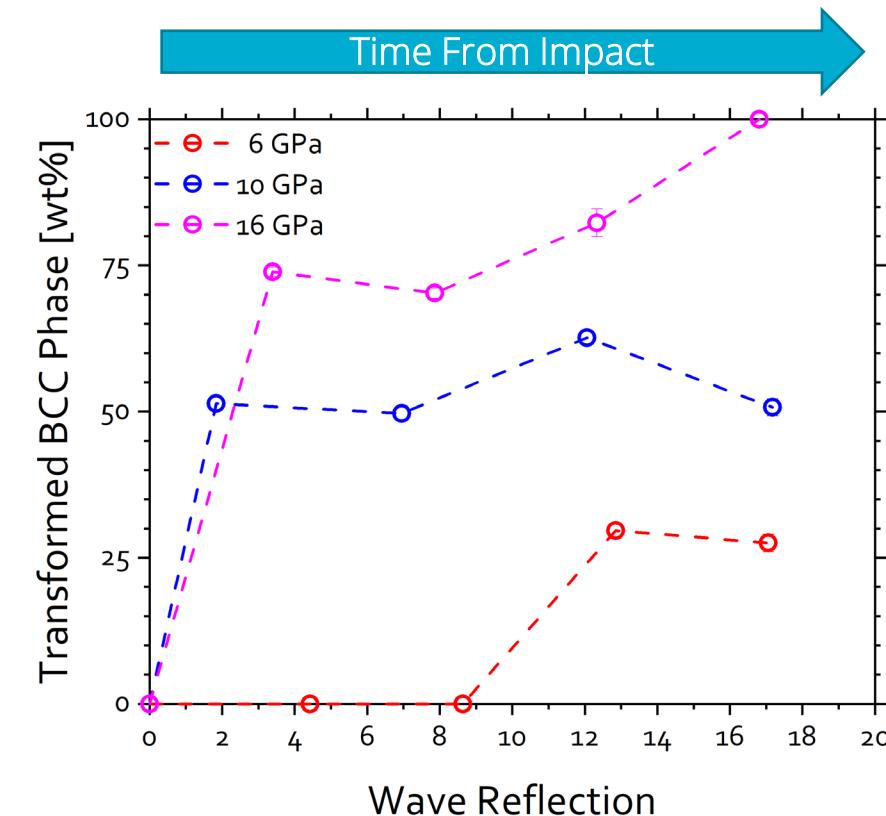
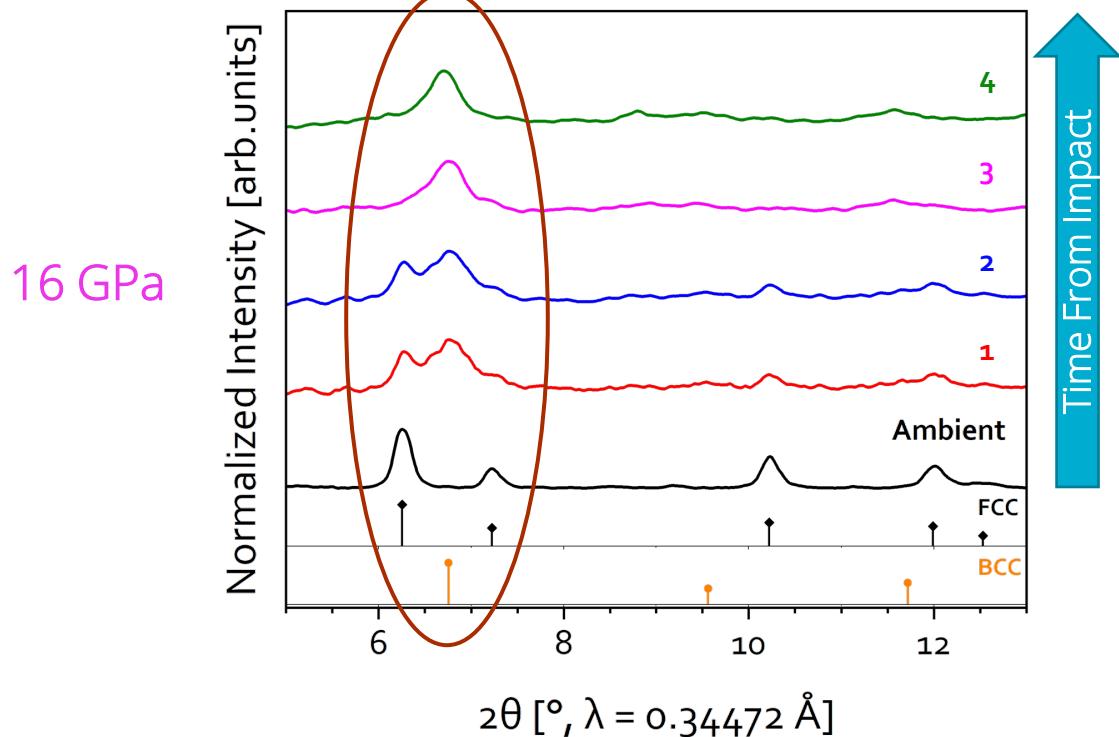
- Indexed phases include the FCC and BCC structures
- Strong BCC (110) reflection observed at all pressures
- Bright spots → LiF impactor

At low pressure FCC and BCC phases coexist while at higher pressures BCC exhibits reduced compression



- XRD patterns for each pressure after 7 reflections
- BCC crystalline phase retained up to 45 GPa
- 3 % compression of FCC before full transformation
- Significant BCC compression up to 16 GPa
- Beyond 16 GPa BCC shows reduced compression

Low quasistatic pressure demonstrates delayed FCC \rightarrow BCC transformation



- Peak pressure in ~ 37 ns
 \rightarrow limited atomic diffusion for phase transformations

Summary

- FCC \rightarrow BCC transformation induced due to mechanical shock
- Under dynamic compression, pressure induced amorphization was not observed
 - Contrary to PIA under hydrostatic compression in literature
- In low pressure (< 17 GPa) quasistatic condition the phase transformation demonstrates kinetic delay
 - Possible pressure induced heating

Next Steps

- PDV analysis for better insight into pressure and timing
 - Correct for timing mismatch
 - Determine pressure for pre-quasistatic frames
- Extract displacement errors (if any) for refined lattice parameters and unit cell volume



Acknowledgements

- APS Dynamic Compression Sector Staff
- Mark Rodriguez, Sakun Duwal, Paul Specht, Nichole Valdez, Perla Salinas, Eric Coker
- Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) program at Sandia National Laboratories
- This presentation includes work performed at the Dynamic Compression Sector, which is operated by Washington State University under the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration award no. DE-NA0003957. This research used resources of the Advanced Photon Source, a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science User Facility, operated for the DOE Office of Science by Argonne National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

Questions?