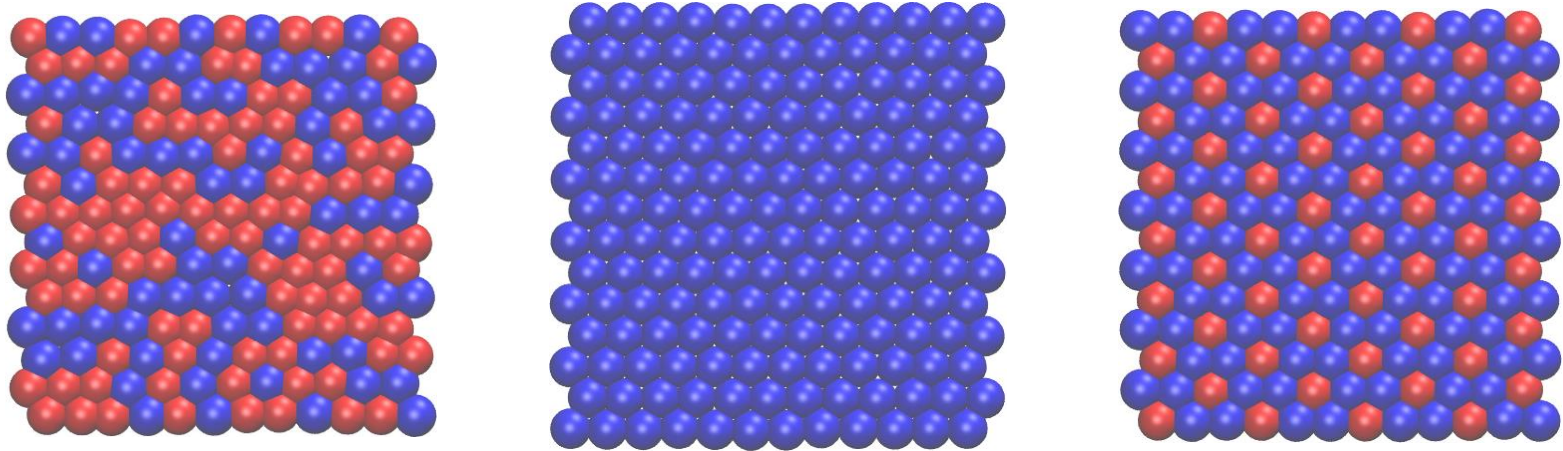


# Modulated order and unconventional coexistence in a model of lattice-mismatched solids



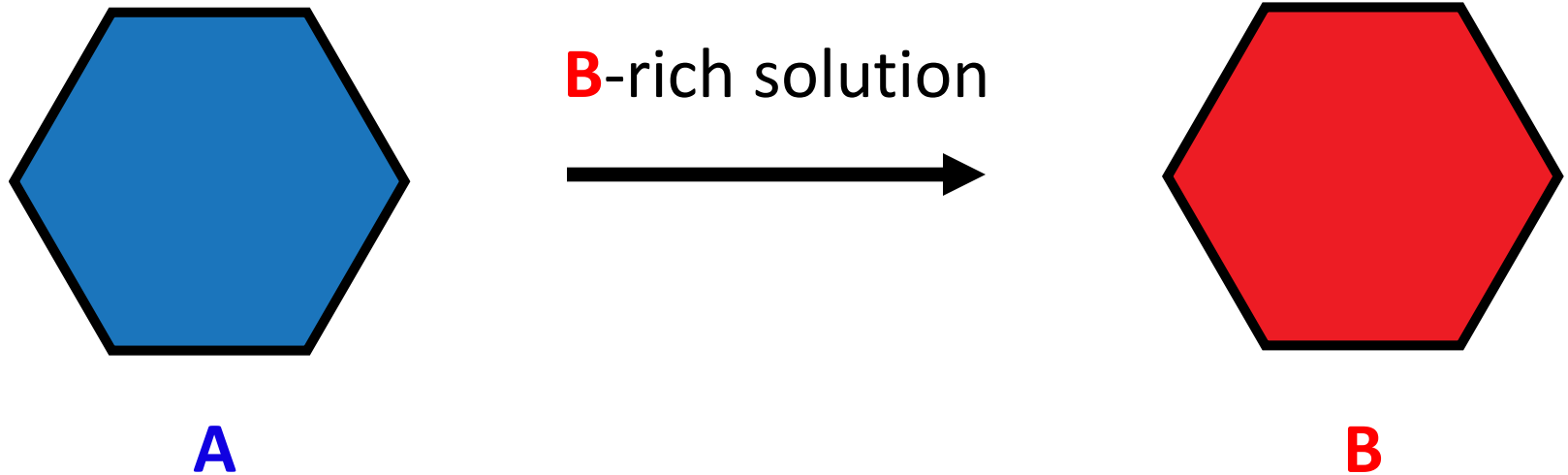
Layne Frechette  
APS March Meeting  
March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**ESI**

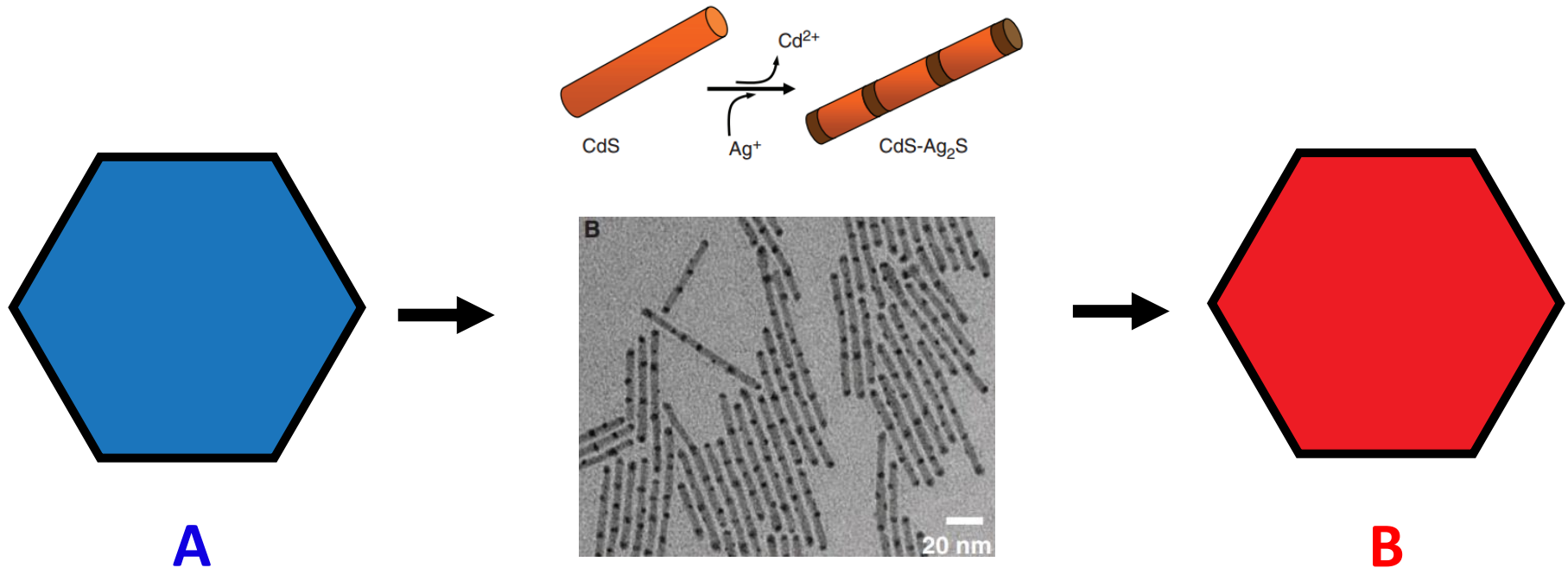
Erwin Schrödinger International Institute  
for Mathematics and Physics



# Cation exchange produces patterned nanocrystal heterostructures

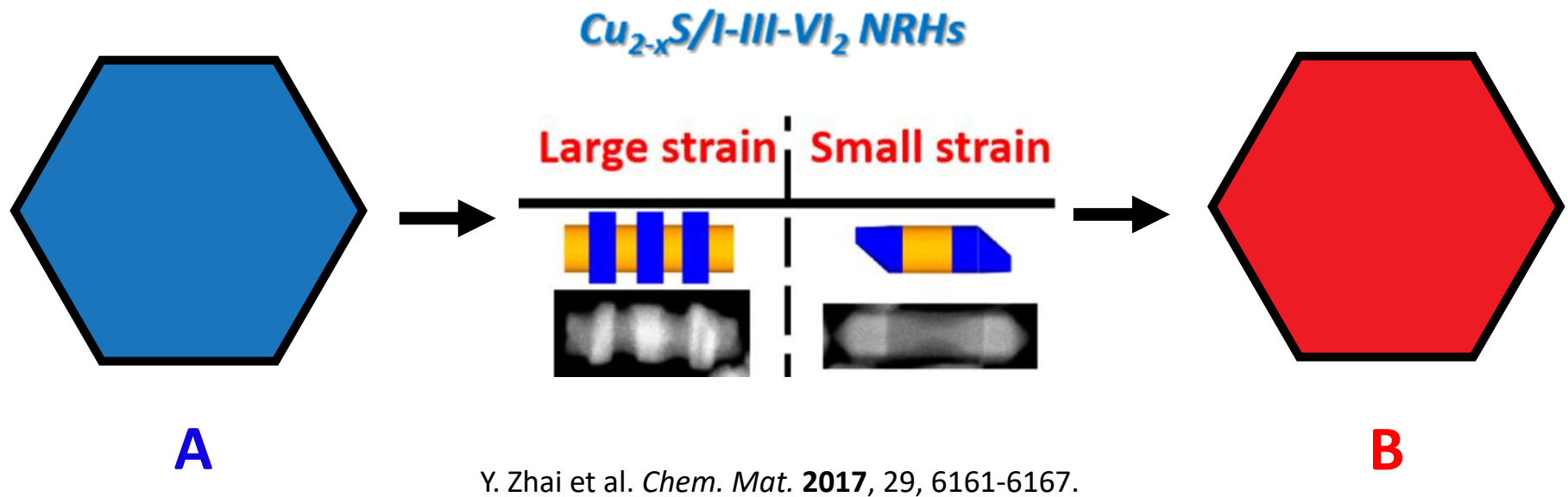


# Cation exchange produces patterned nanocrystal heterostructures



R.D. Robinson et al. *Science* **2007**, 317, 355-358.

# Elastic strain plays an important role



How does lattice mismatch mediate interactions between atoms?

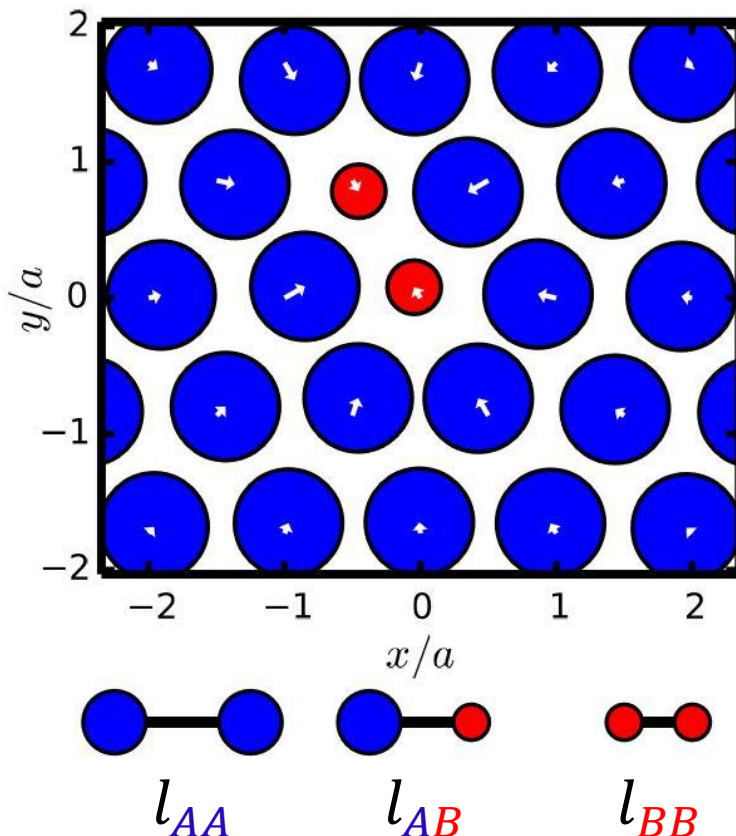
Are these patterns metastable or at equilibrium?

# A simple model describes mechanical and compositional fluctuations

$$\mathcal{H} = (K/2) \sum_{\mathbf{R}, \hat{\alpha}} [|a\hat{\alpha} + \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{R}} - \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{R}+a\hat{\alpha}}| - l(\sigma_{\mathbf{R}}, \sigma_{\mathbf{R}+a\hat{\alpha}})]^2$$

Elastic strain is encoded in displacement field  $\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{R}}$ .

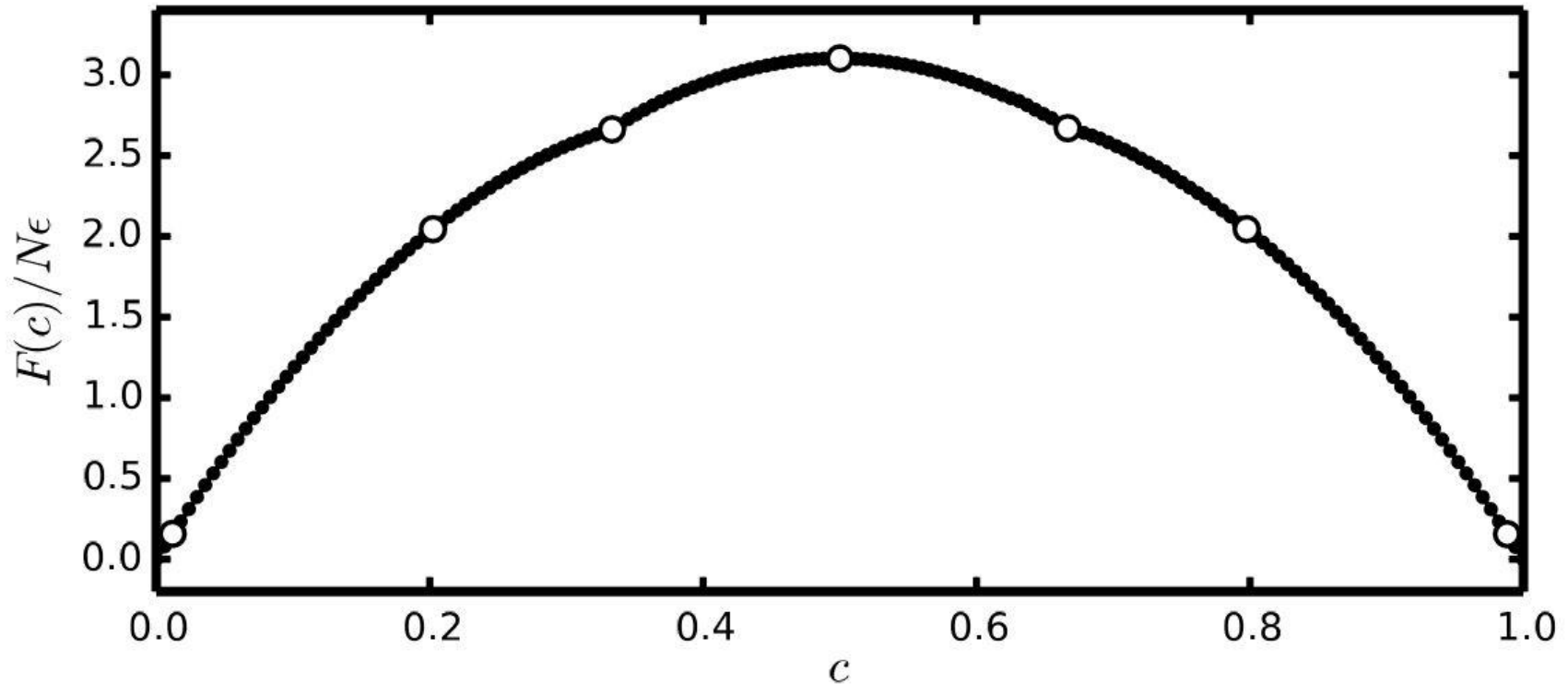
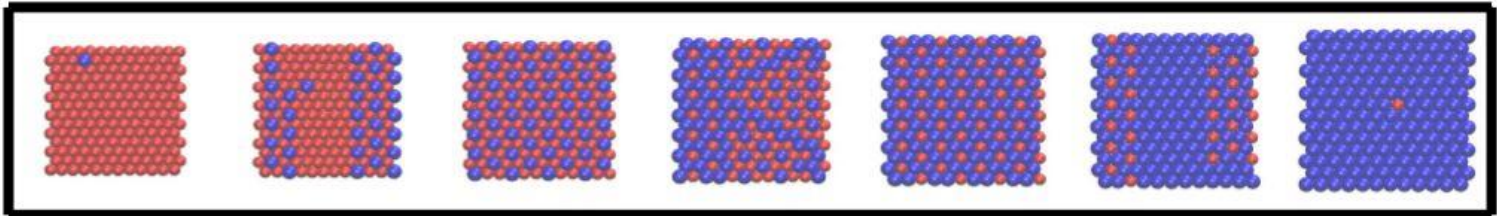
Bond length depends on atom type  $\sigma_{\mathbf{R}}$ , which couples strain to local composition.



L.B. Frechette, C. Dellago, P.L. Geissler, in preparation.

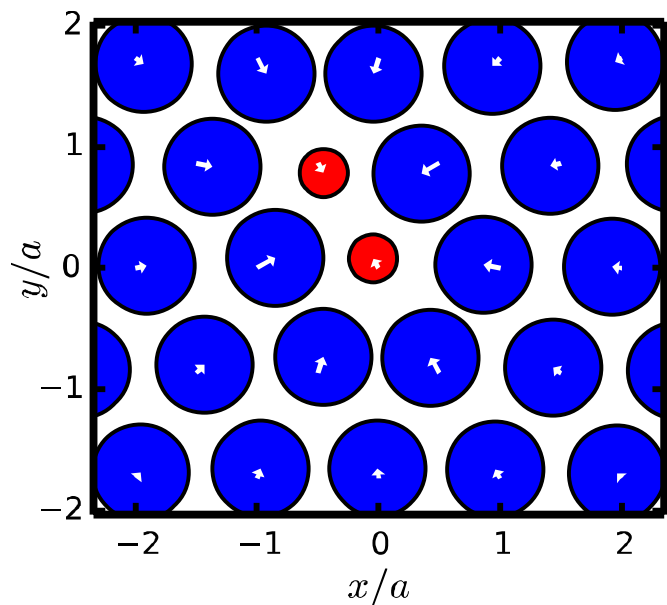
# Monte Carlo simulations reveal intriguing phase behavior

$U_2$     $U_2 + S_2$     $S_2$     $S_2 + S_1$     $S_1$     $U_1 + S_1$     $U_1$

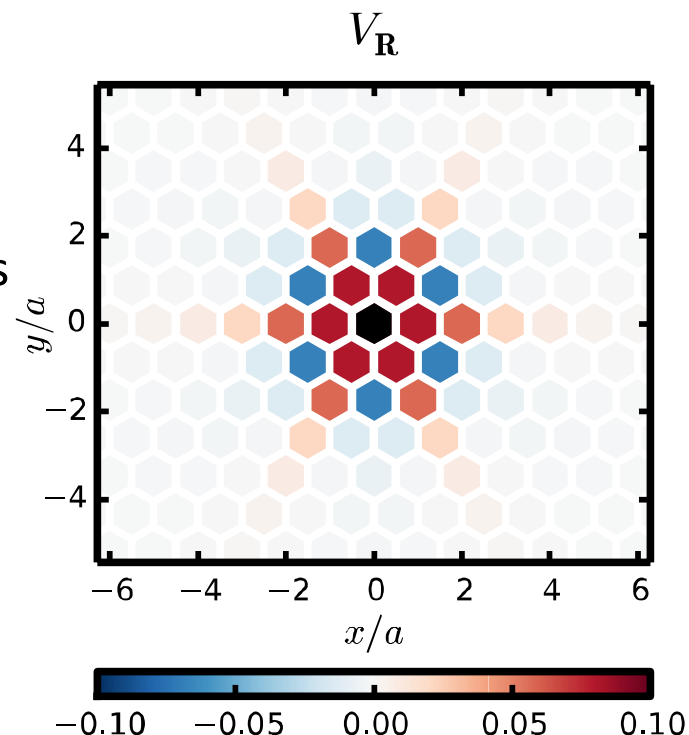


# Strain energetics are captured by an effective potential

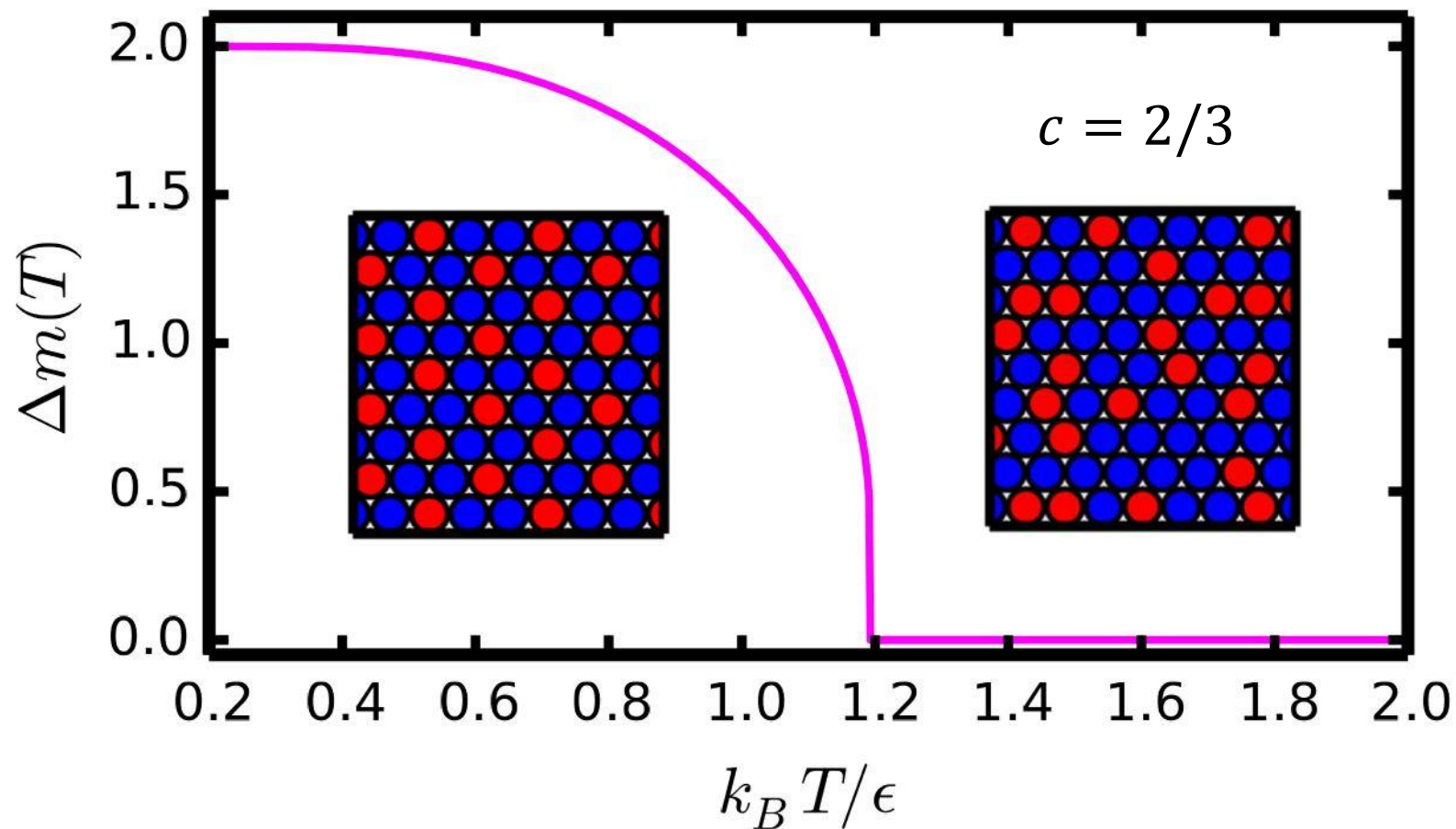
$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}' \neq \mathbf{R}} V_{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}'} \sigma_{\mathbf{R}} \sigma_{\mathbf{R}'}$$



Integrate out  
elastic fluctuations

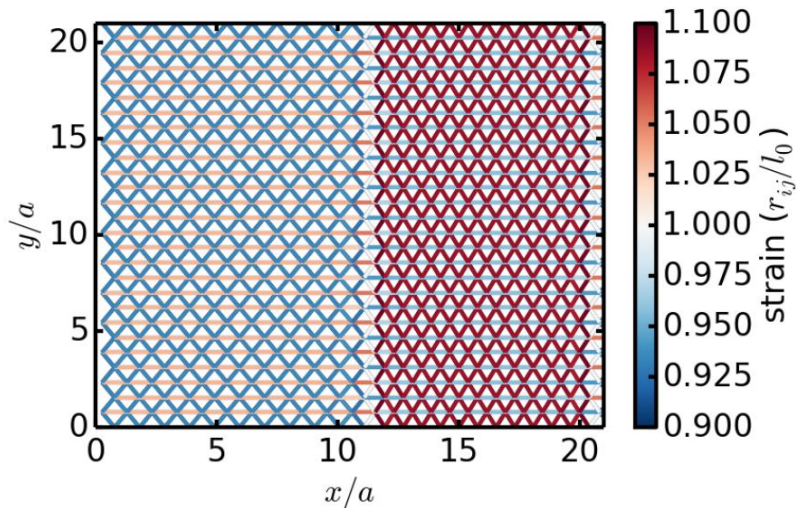
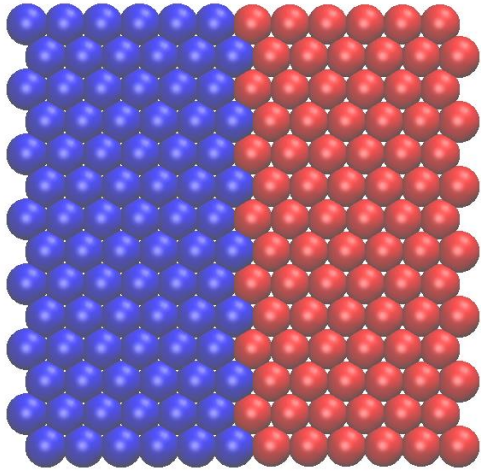


# Mean field theory predicts superlattice transition

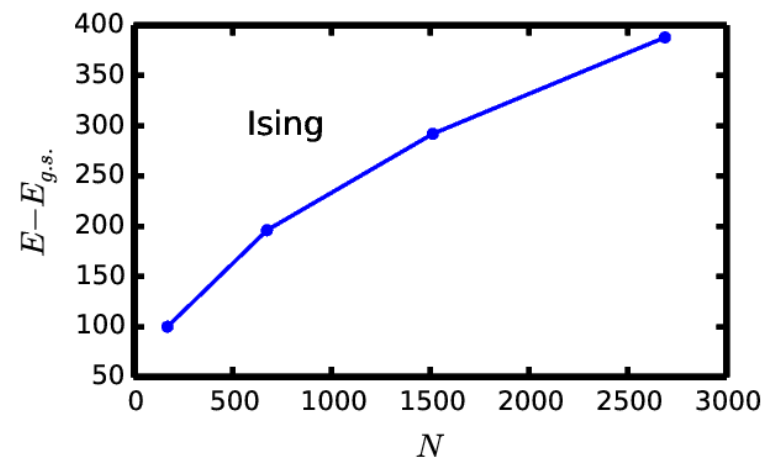
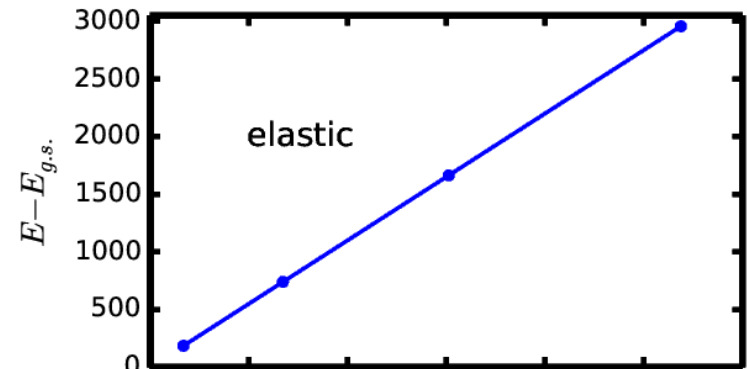




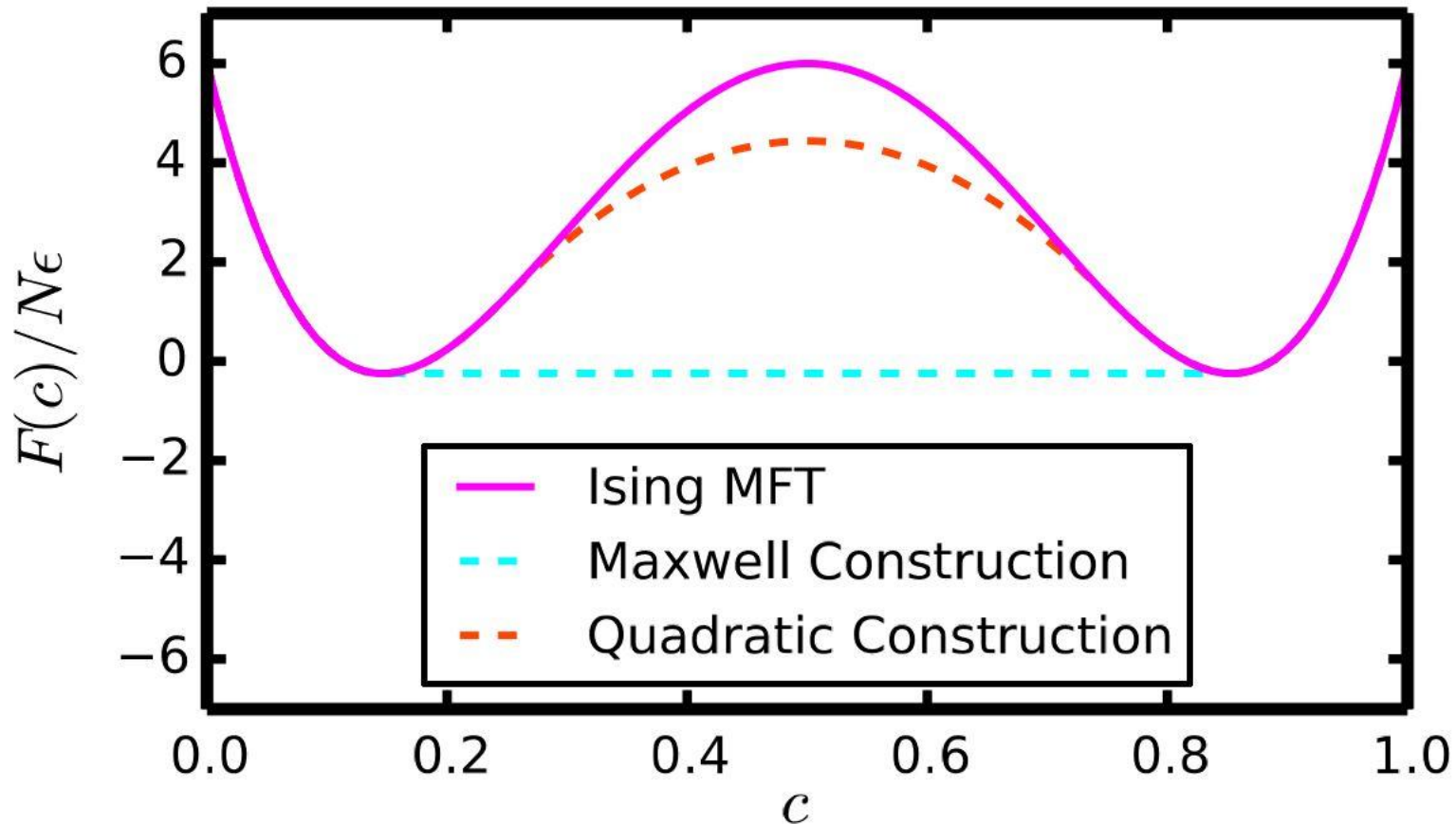
# The free energy cost of elastic coexistence is extensive



Cost of deforming domain to fit in box:  $E = Y(L - L_0)^2$



# A graphical “quadratic” construction can account for elastic coexistence

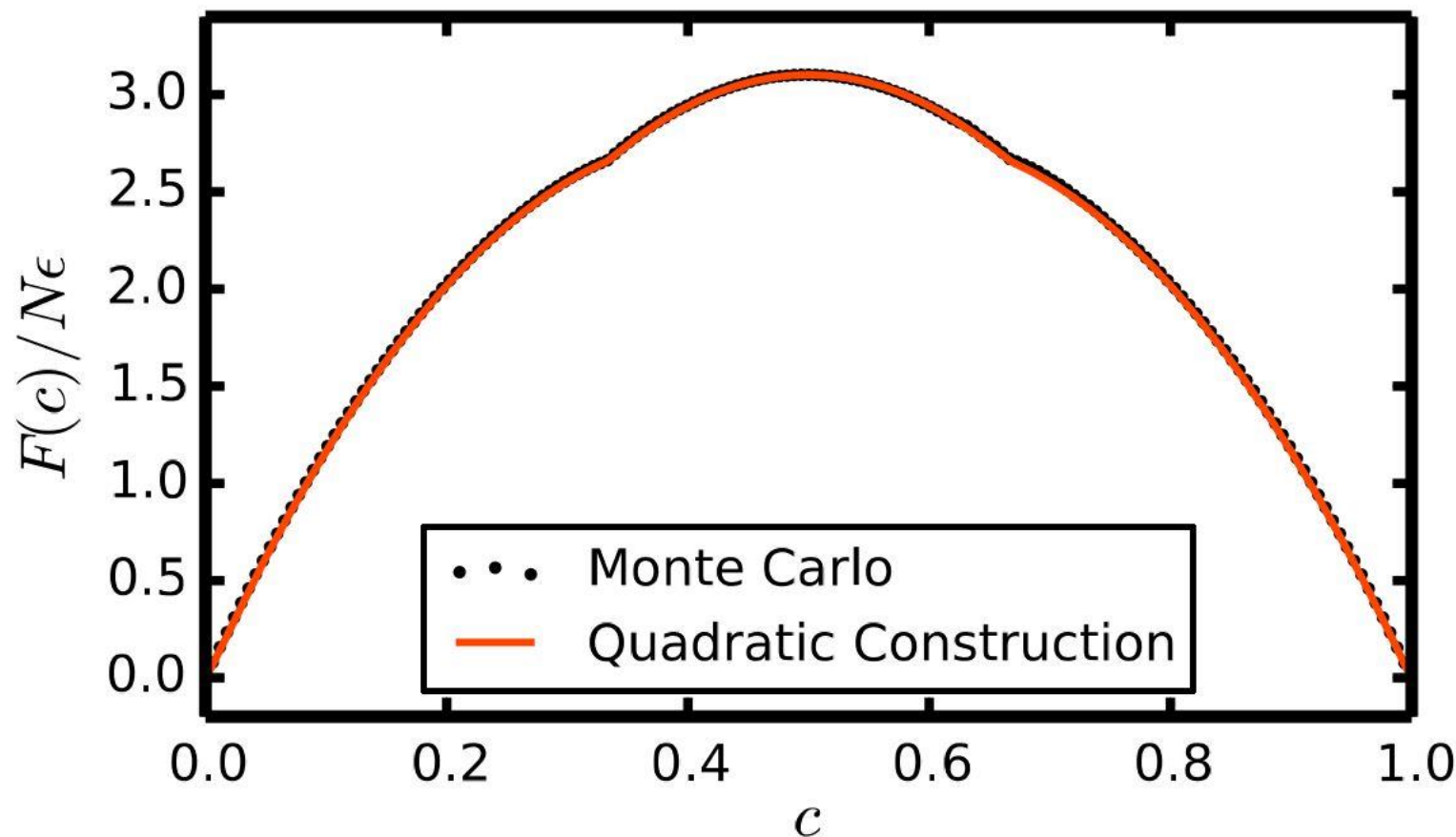


$$\frac{F}{N} = f(c_1) - \frac{\Delta c_1}{\Delta c_2 - \Delta c_1} (f(\Delta c_2) - f(\Delta c_1)) + Y \Delta l^2 \Delta c_1 \Delta c_2$$

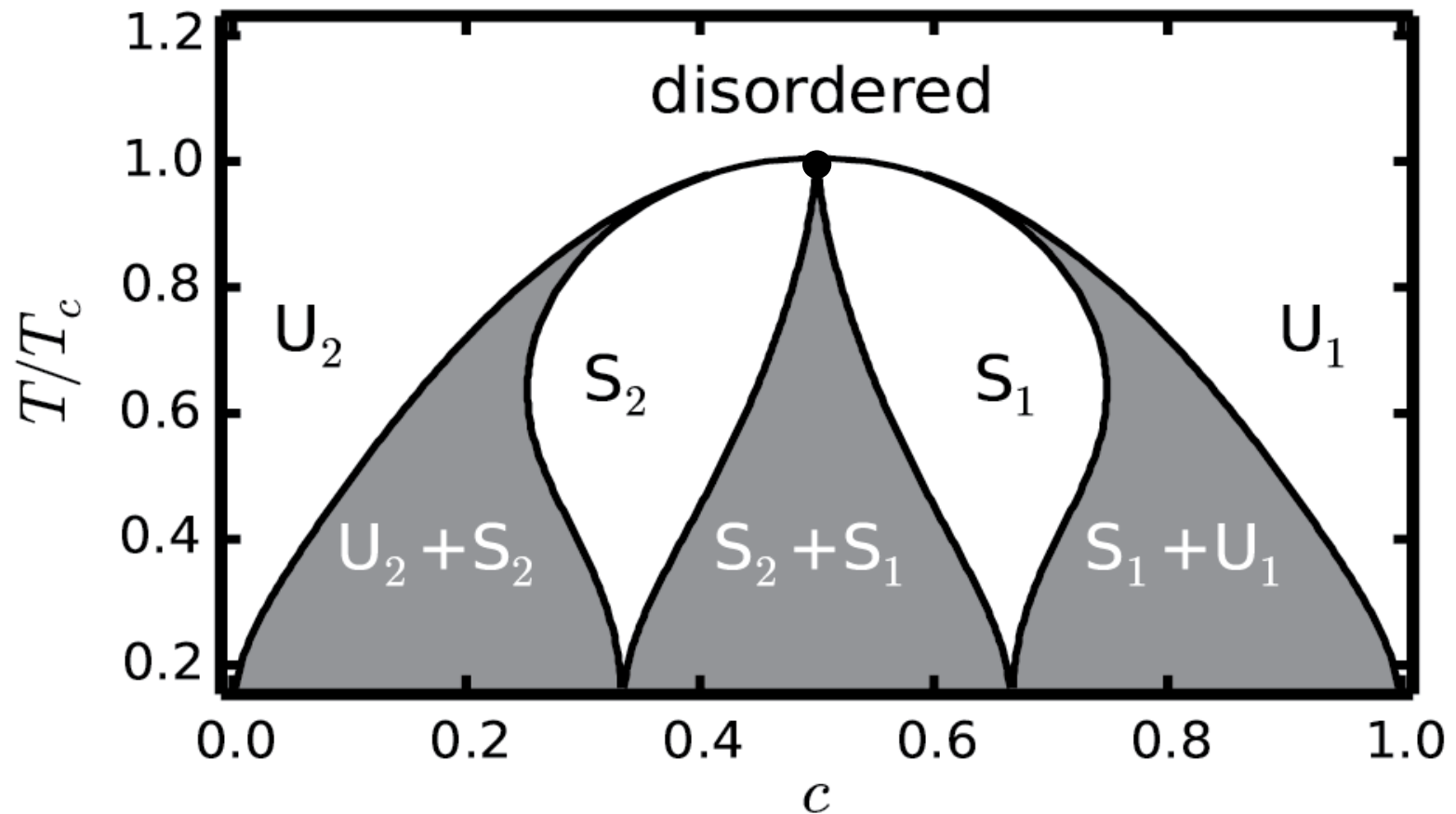
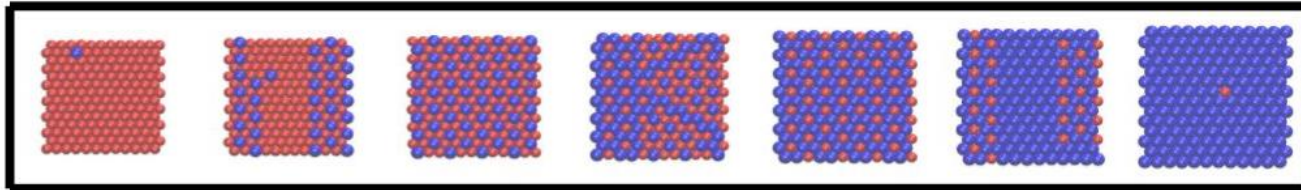
$$\Delta c_1 = c^* - c_1$$

$$\Delta c_2 = c^* - c_2$$

# A graphical “quadratic” construction can account for elastic coexistence

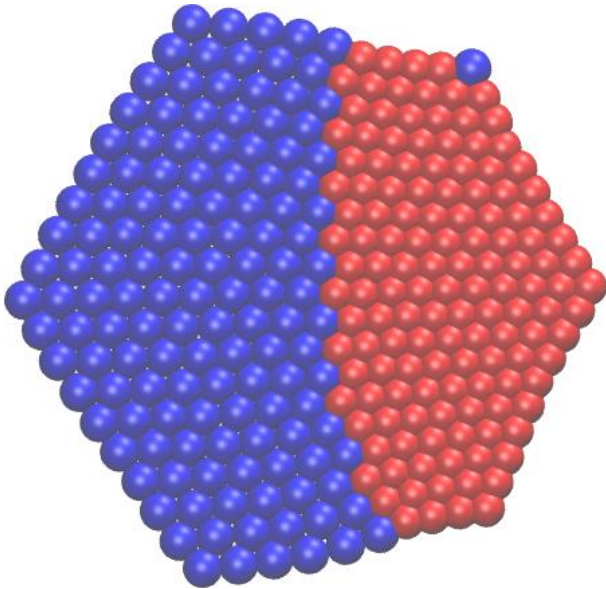


# Phase diagram captures patterns observed in simulations



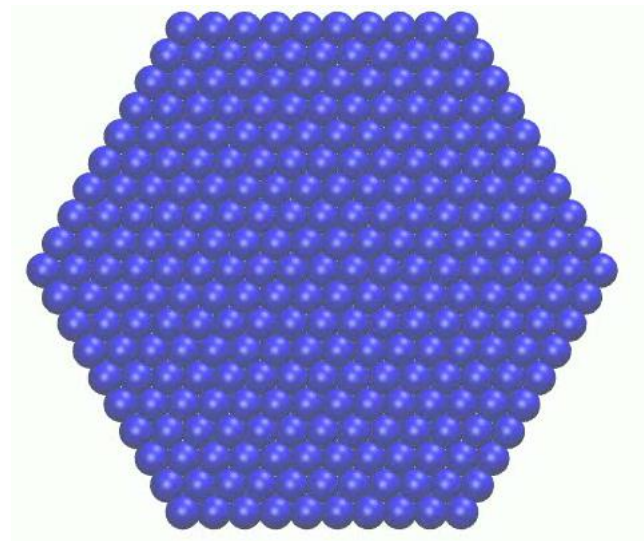
# What about the nanocrystal?

Equilibrium:



Free surface  
relieves strain.

Nonequilibrium:



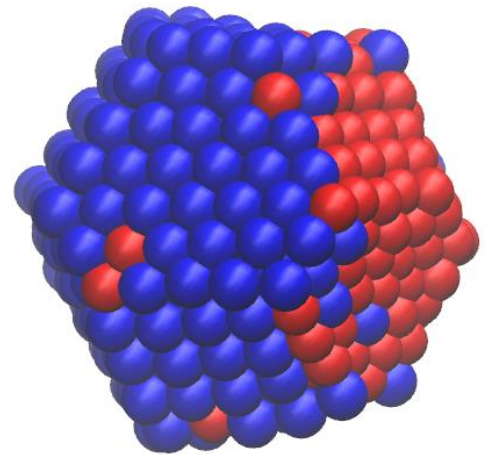
Surface exchange:  $k_{ex}$   
Bulk diffusion:  $k_{diff}$

# Conclusion

- Elastic interactions due to lattice mismatch induce rich phase behavior.
- A “quadratic construction” accounts for the extensive cost of elastic phase separation.
- Nanoscale ion exchange reactions are significantly influenced by both bulk phase behavior and kinetics.

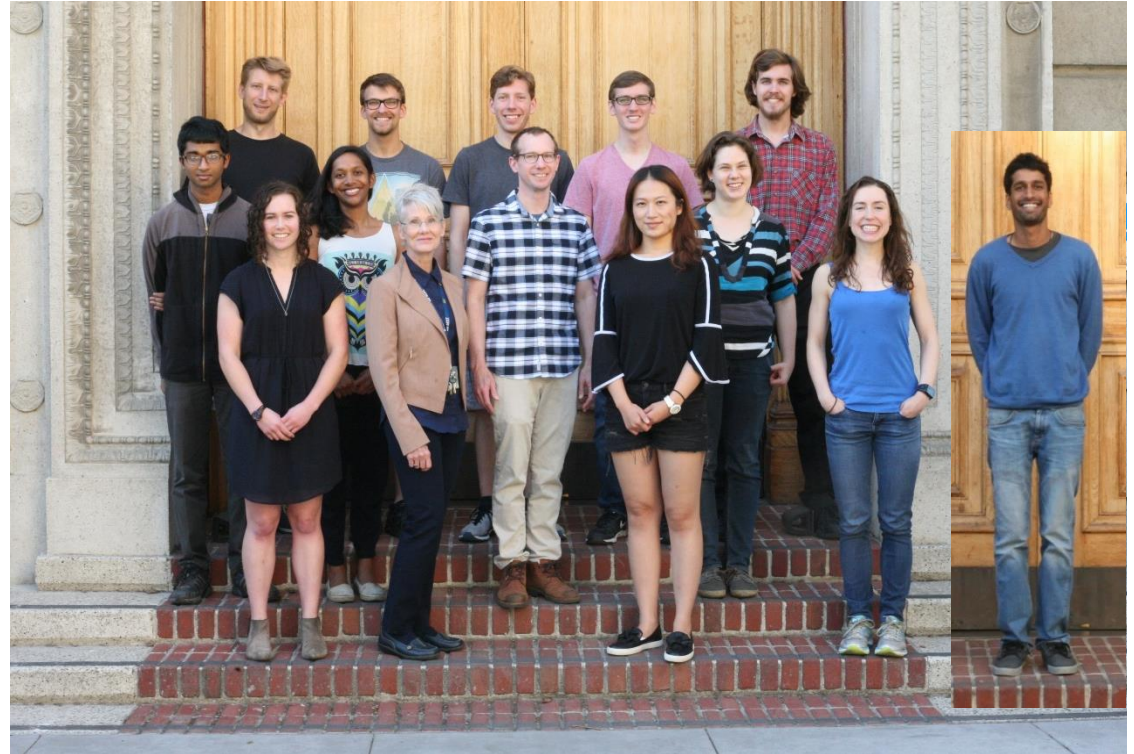
## Future Work:

- Characterize influence of factors like temperature on kinetics.
- Explore the interplay between elastic interactions and local chemistry.
- Extend results to three dimensions.

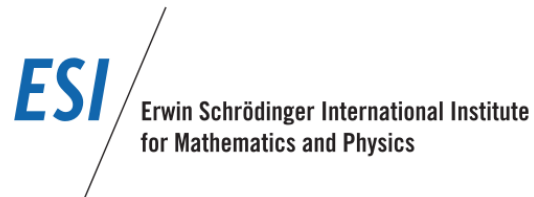




# Acknowledgements



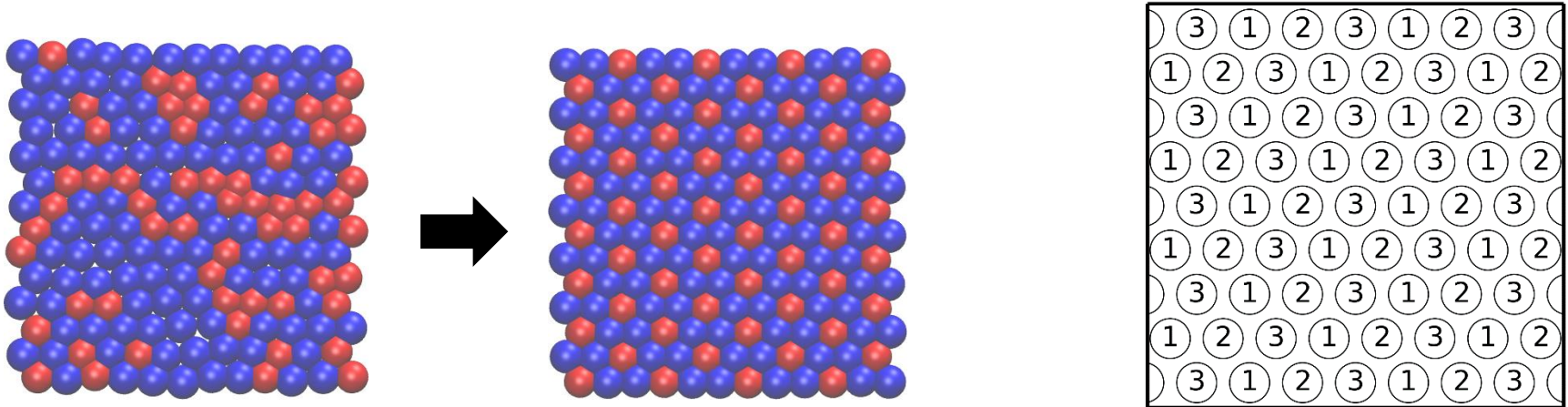
Phillip Geissler  
Christoph Dellago  
Geissler Group



CHE-1416161

# Mean Field Theory, Part II

Fix composition and predict sublattice ordering.



$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{r, r' \neq r} \sigma_r V_{r-r'} \sigma_{r'}, \quad \mathcal{H}_0 = - \sum_{\alpha} h_{\alpha} \sum_r {}^{(\alpha)} \sigma_r$$

**Constraint:**  $\bar{m} = 2c - 1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_r \sigma_r$



# Mean Field Theory, Part II

Handle constraint with Lagrange multiplier  $\mu$ :

$$Q_0 = e^{-\beta\mu N\bar{m}} \prod_{\alpha} \prod_r^{(\alpha)} 2 \cosh \beta(\mu + h_{\alpha})$$

$$m_{\alpha} = \tanh \beta(\mu + h_{\alpha})$$

Apply variational procedure to obtain self-consistent equations for the sublattice magnetizations.

$$m_{\alpha} = \tanh \beta \left( \mu - \frac{2}{N_{\alpha}} \sum_{\gamma} m_{\gamma} J_{\alpha\gamma} \right)$$

$$\bar{m} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha}$$

Solve these equations numerically for a given composition and compute difference of sublattice magnetizations,  $\Delta m = m_1 - m_2$ .

# Phase diagram captures patterns observed in simulations

