

# Ab-initio study of $\text{Ti}_3\text{Si}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_{0.5}\text{C}_2$ under pressure up to 80 GPa

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## In collaboration with

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# Outline

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## 1. Max Phases

## 2. Computational method

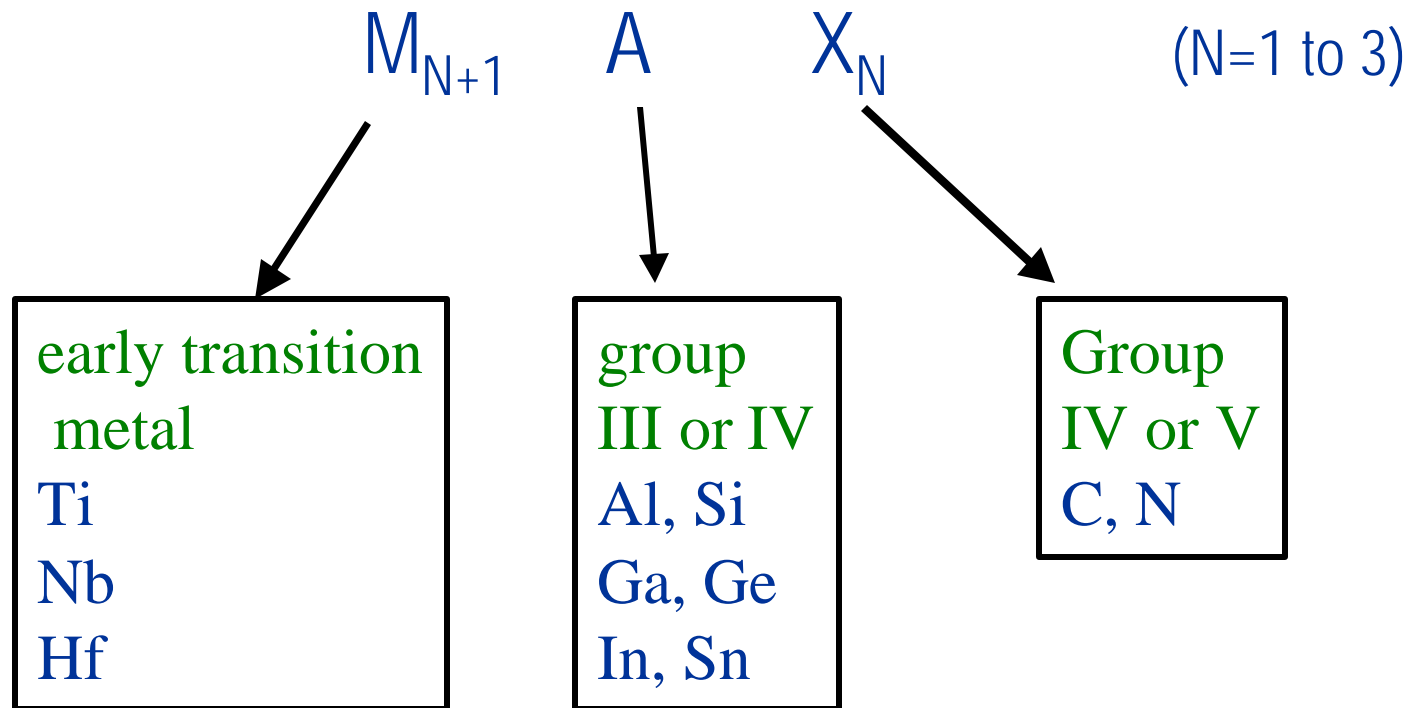
## 3. Results

- Structural properties: energy volume, cell parameters
- Electronic properties: Bands structure, DOS

## 4. Conclusions

# MAX phases

## Ternary layered compounds



Ex.:  $Ti_2AlC$ ,  $Ti_3SiC_2$ ,  $Ti_4AlN_3$

# MAX phases properties

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## Best attributes of metals and ceramics

### Like metals:

Thermal and electrical conductors

Readily machinable

Plastic at high temperatures

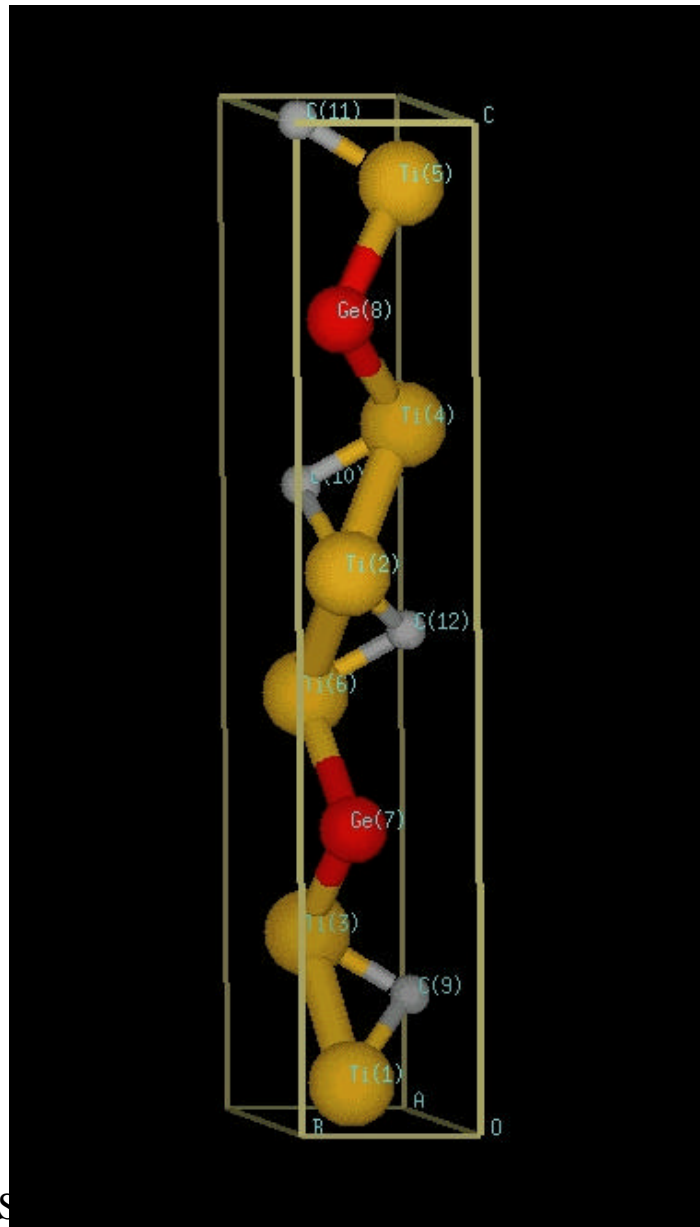
### Like ceramics:

Elastically rigid

Lightweight

Maintain their strengths at high temperature

# $M_3AX_2$ unit cell



- Hexagonal cell,

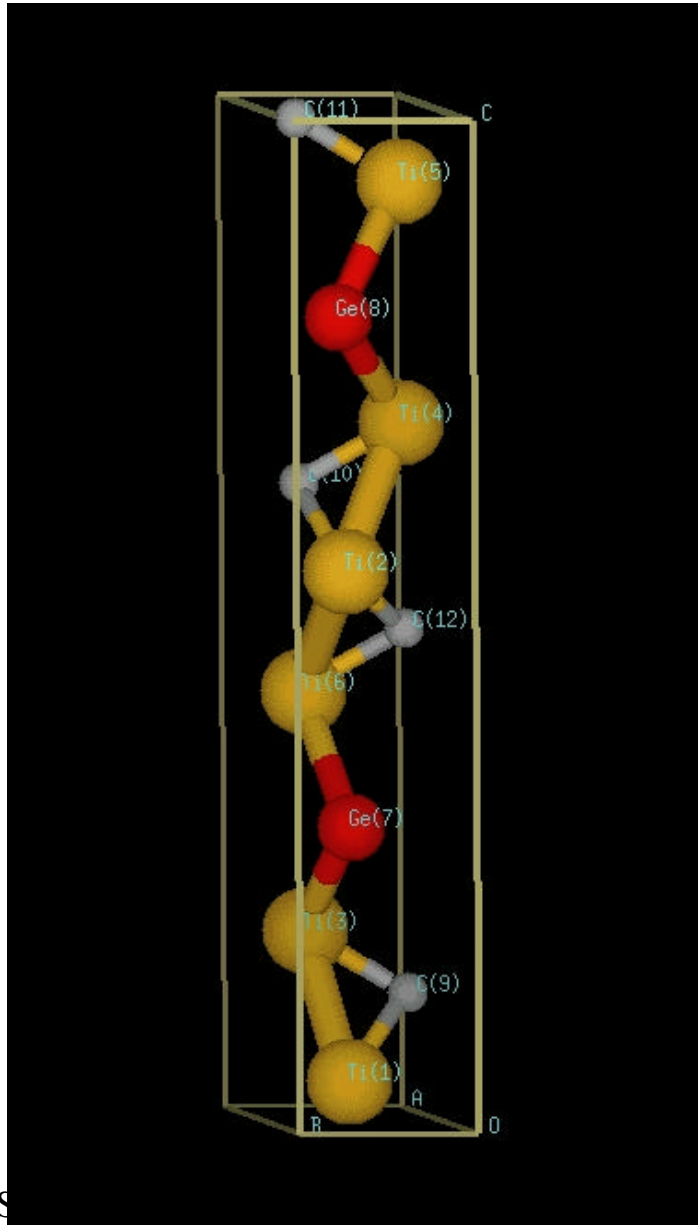
$a \sim 3 \text{ \AA}$

$c \sim 17 \text{ \AA}$

- Two formula unit per unit cell

- Like TiC, but interleaved  
with layers of A atoms

# Ti<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>0.5</sub>Ge<sub>0.5</sub>C<sub>2</sub>: structure



- Hexagonal cell,

a ~ 3.079 Å

c ~ 17.77 Å

- Bulk Modulus

B=183 +/- 4 GPa

(APL, Manoun et al, (2004)).

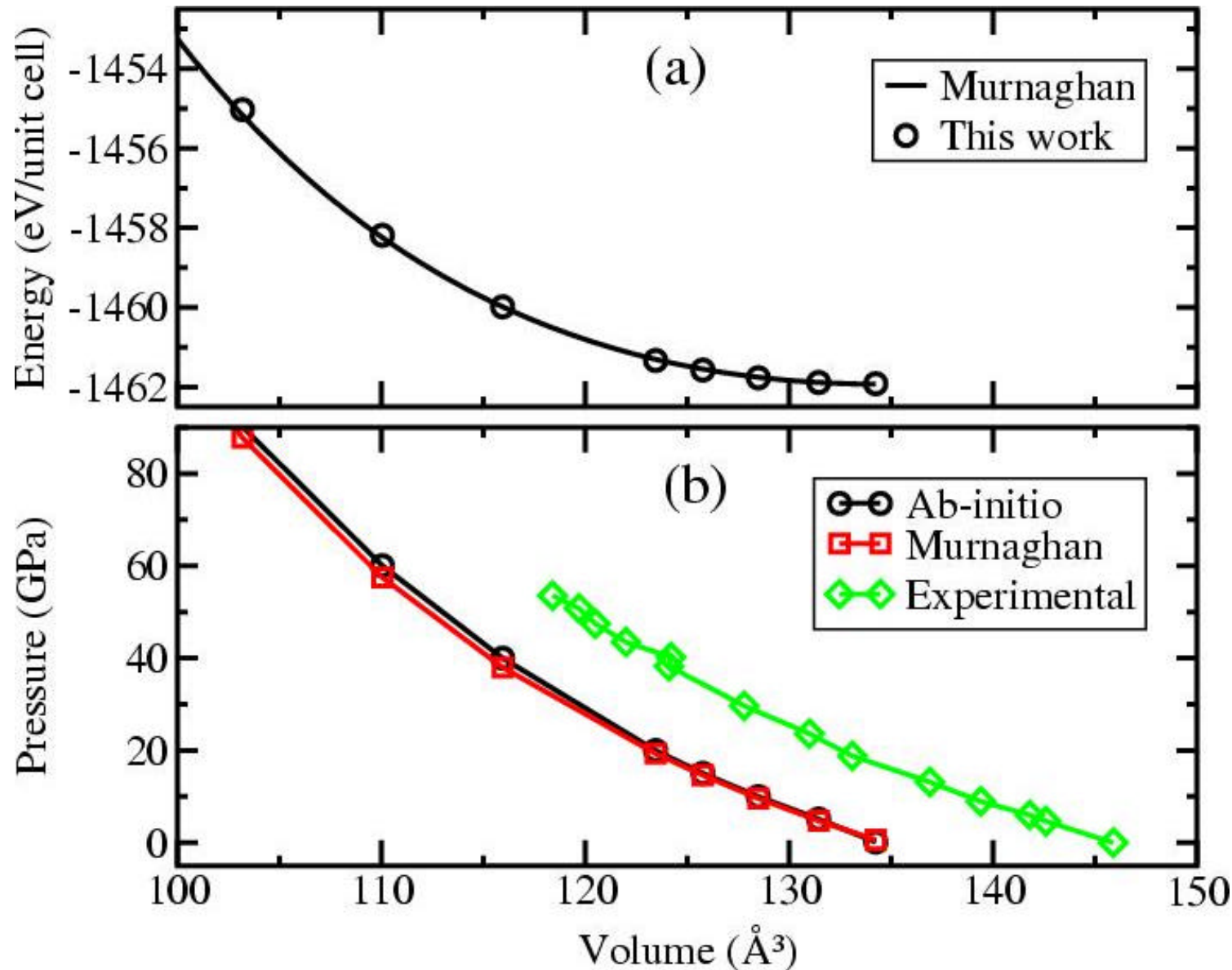
# Computational method

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- DFT with LDA
- SIESTA code:  
strictly-localized numerical pseudoatomic orbital
- Norm-conserving pseudopotential, fully separable form
- Double zeta single polarized (DZP) basis set
- 7x7x2 k points in the Brillouin zone (Monkhorst-Pack mesh)
- For high pressure, hydrostatic pressure was applied, using variable cell approach within Parrinello-Rahman method.

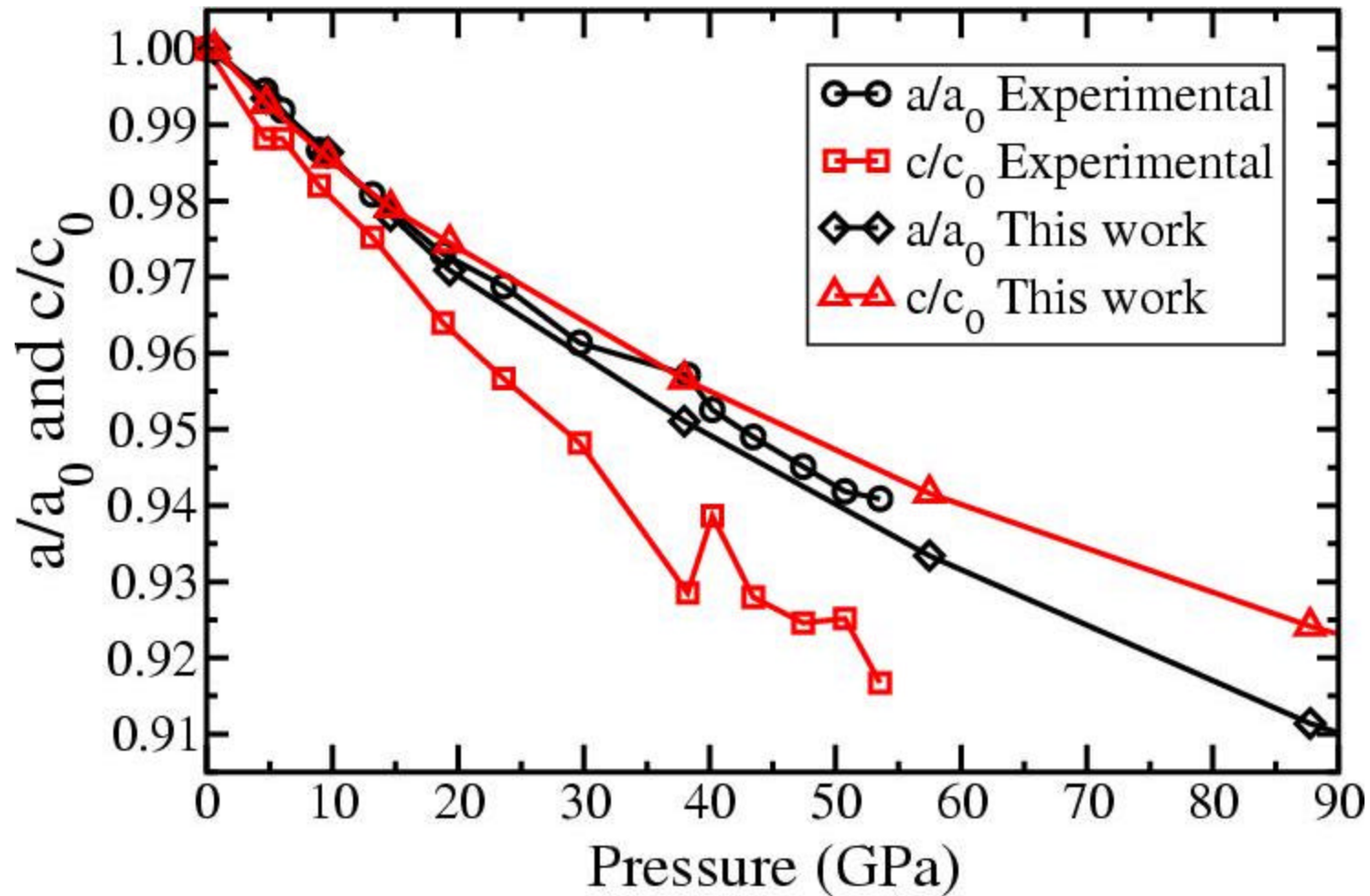


# Energy v/s volume



B=185 GPa

# Lattice parameters v/s pressure



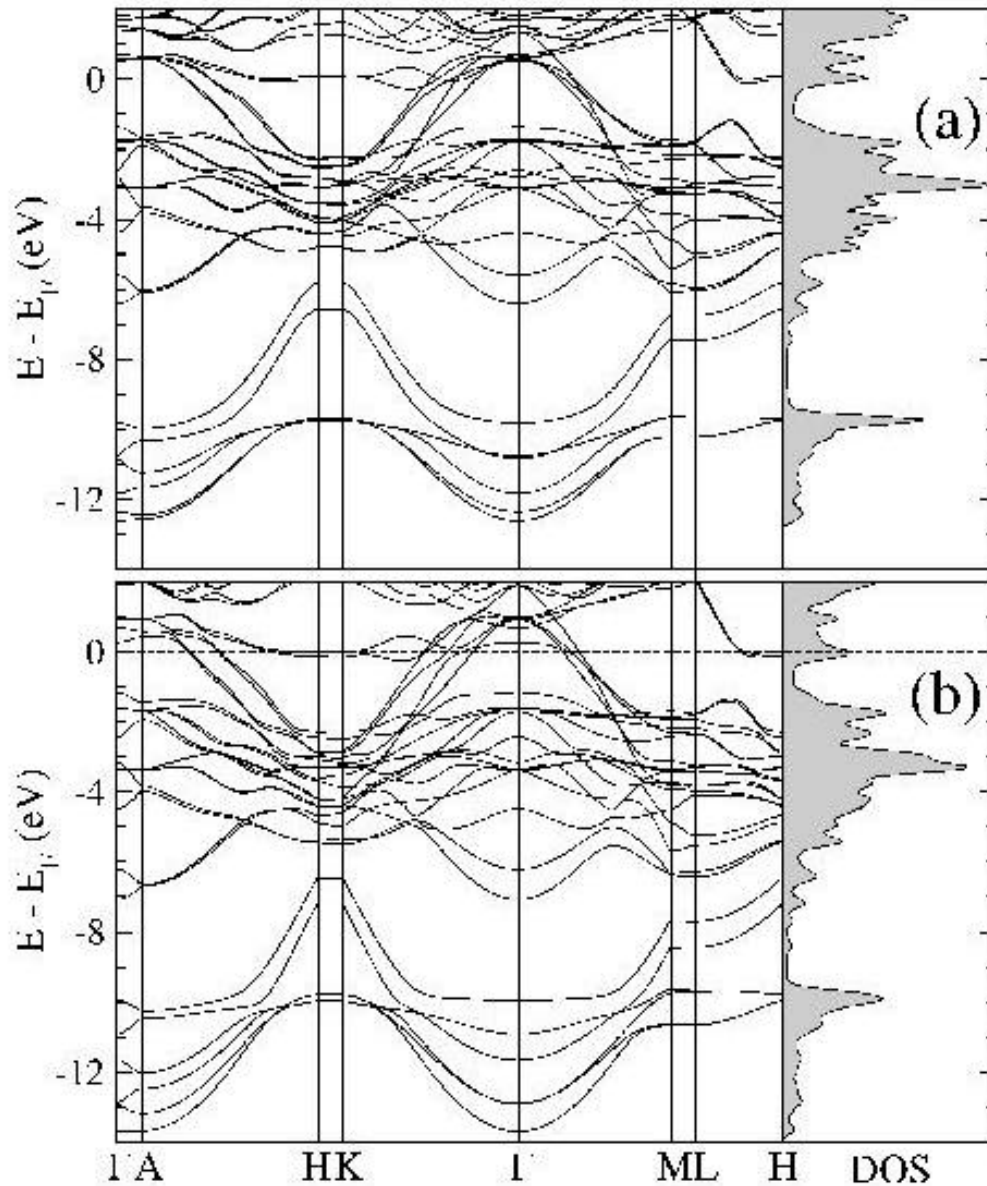
# Structural changes under pressure

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	0 GPa	80 GPa
<b>Distances</b>		
Ti-Ge	2.68	2.42 (-10%)
Ti-Si	2.63	2.38 (-9.6%)
Ti-C	2.11	1.93 (-8%)
<b>Angles</b>		
Ti-Ge-Ti	99.4	98.8
Ti-Si-Ti	97.9	96.4
Ti-C-Ti	87.9	89.4

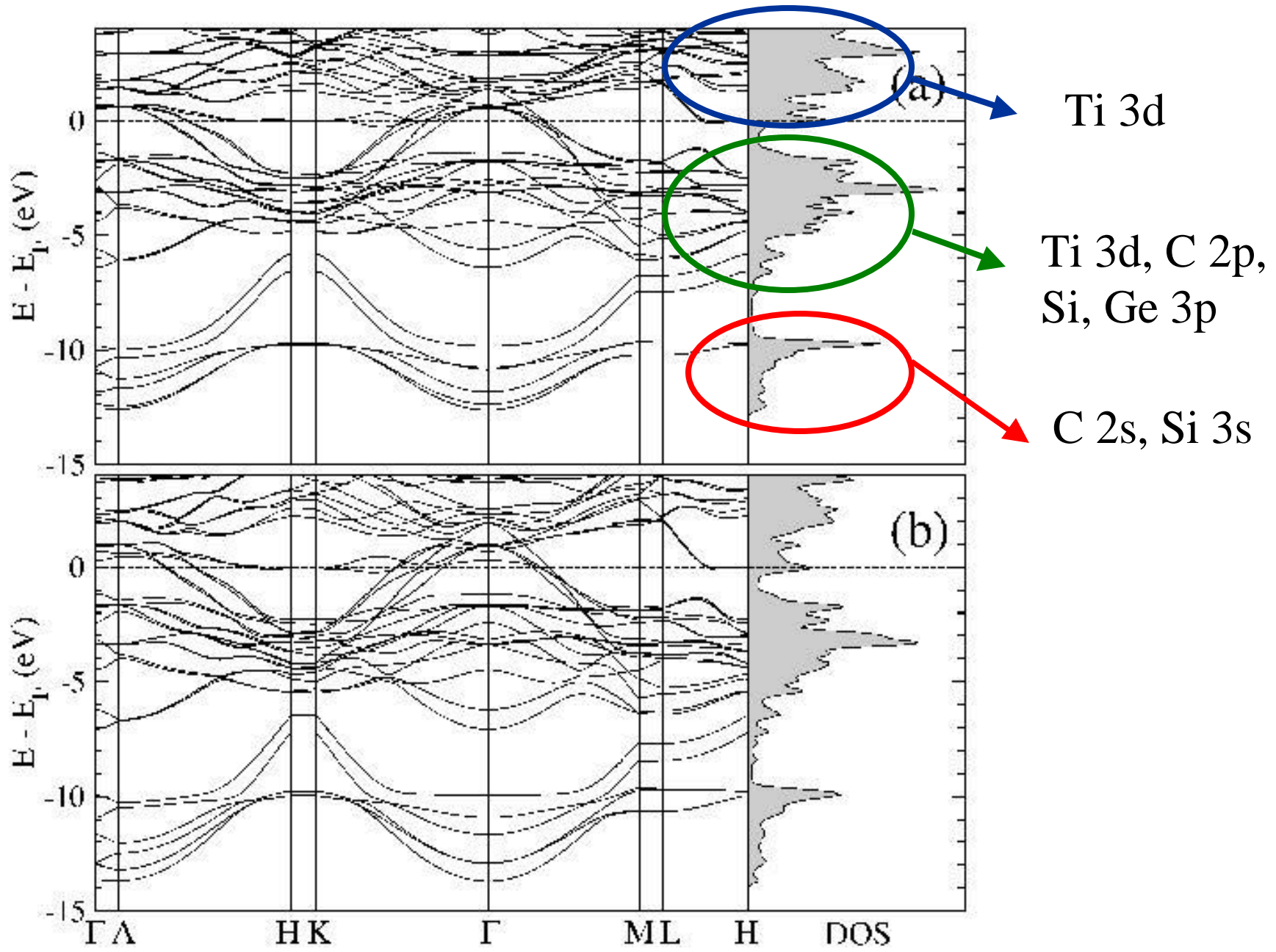
# Bands structure at 0 and 80 GPa

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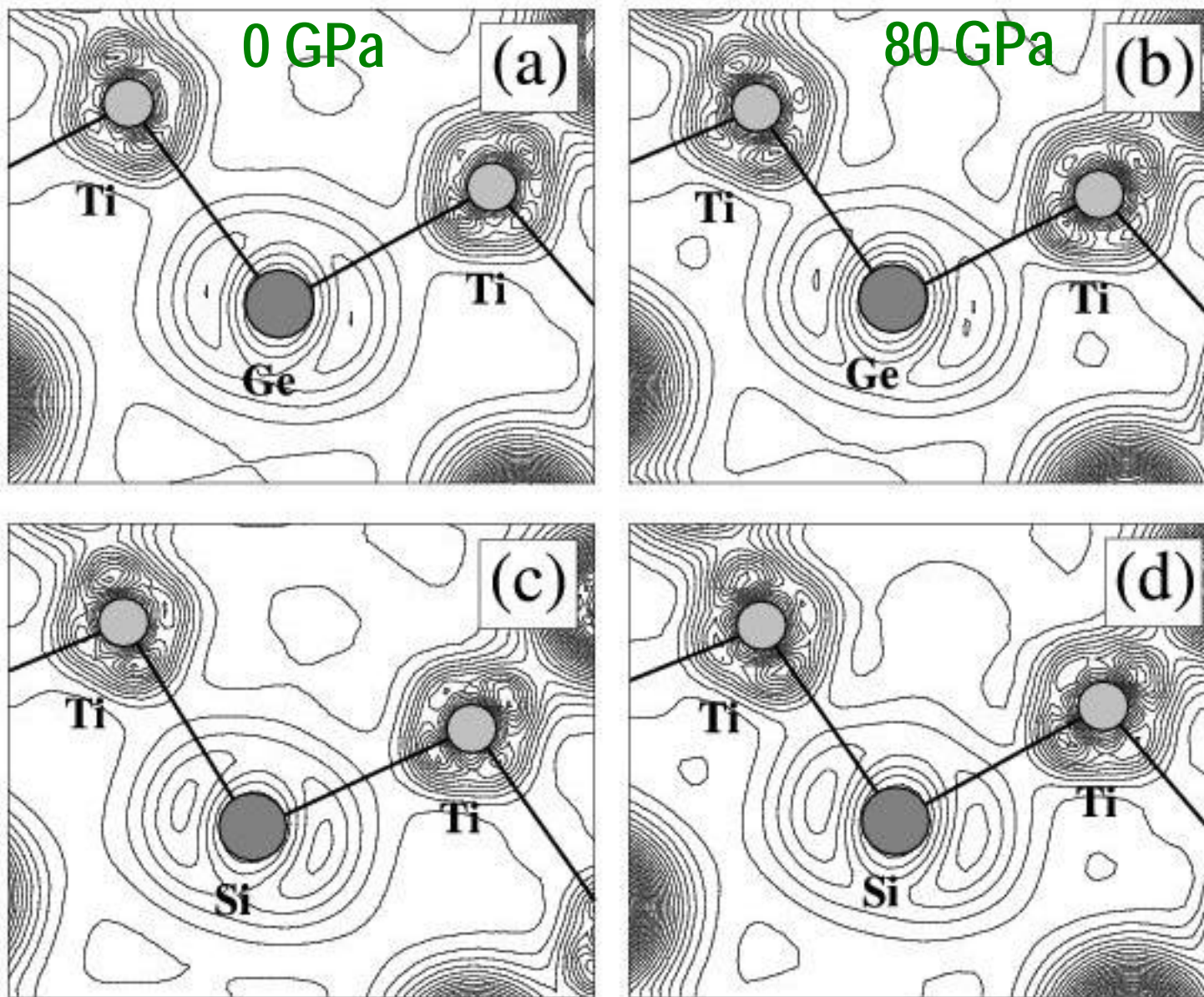


Bands structure almost the same

Dos: the density of states at the fermi level decrease



# Charge density



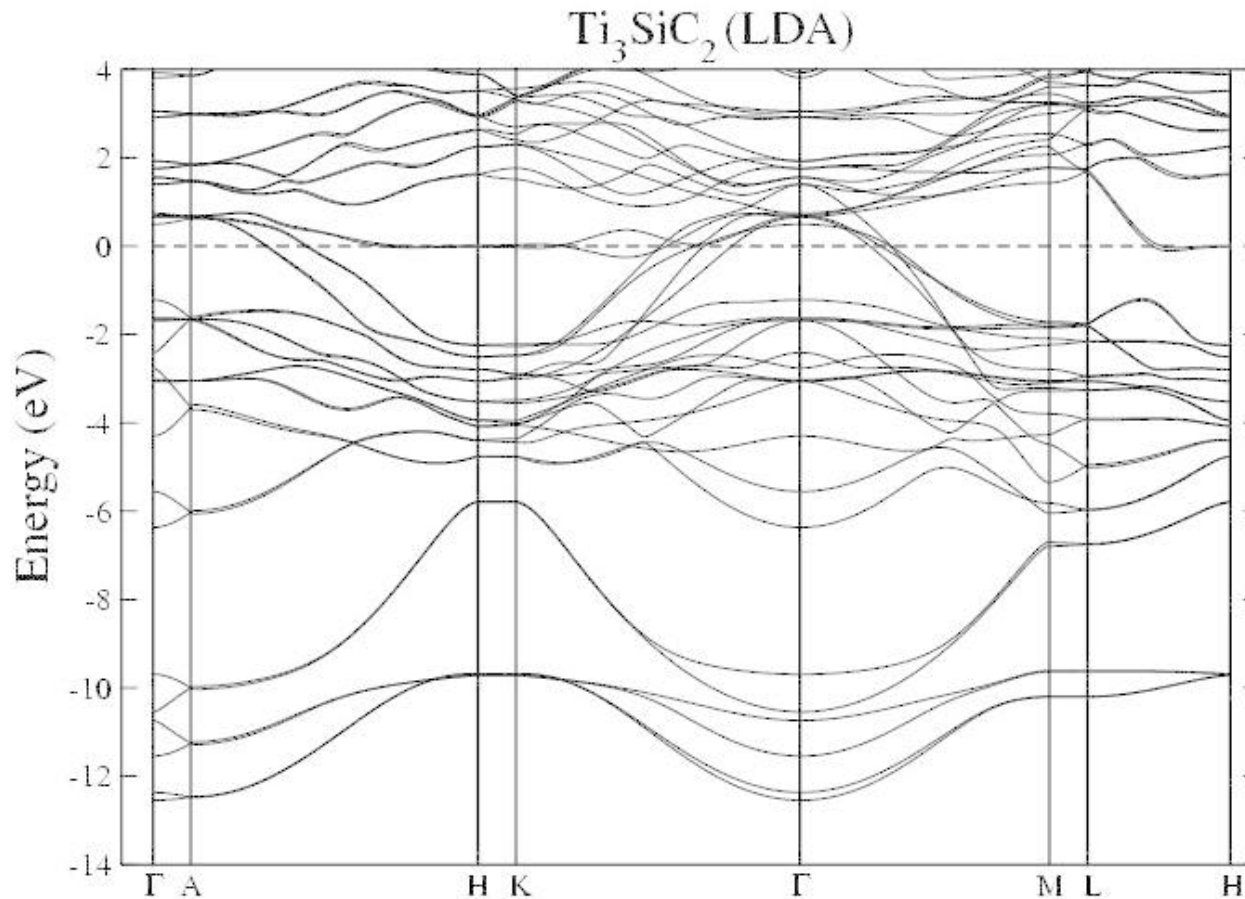
# Conclusion

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- 1) There is no major changes up to 80 GPa.  
It is very likely that the good properties at 0 GPa remain under pressure.
- 2) There is almost no anisotropy under compression, in contrast to the experiment.
- 3) Physical properties which depend on the density of states at fermi level could change, because the decrease of DOS at the fermi level under pressure.

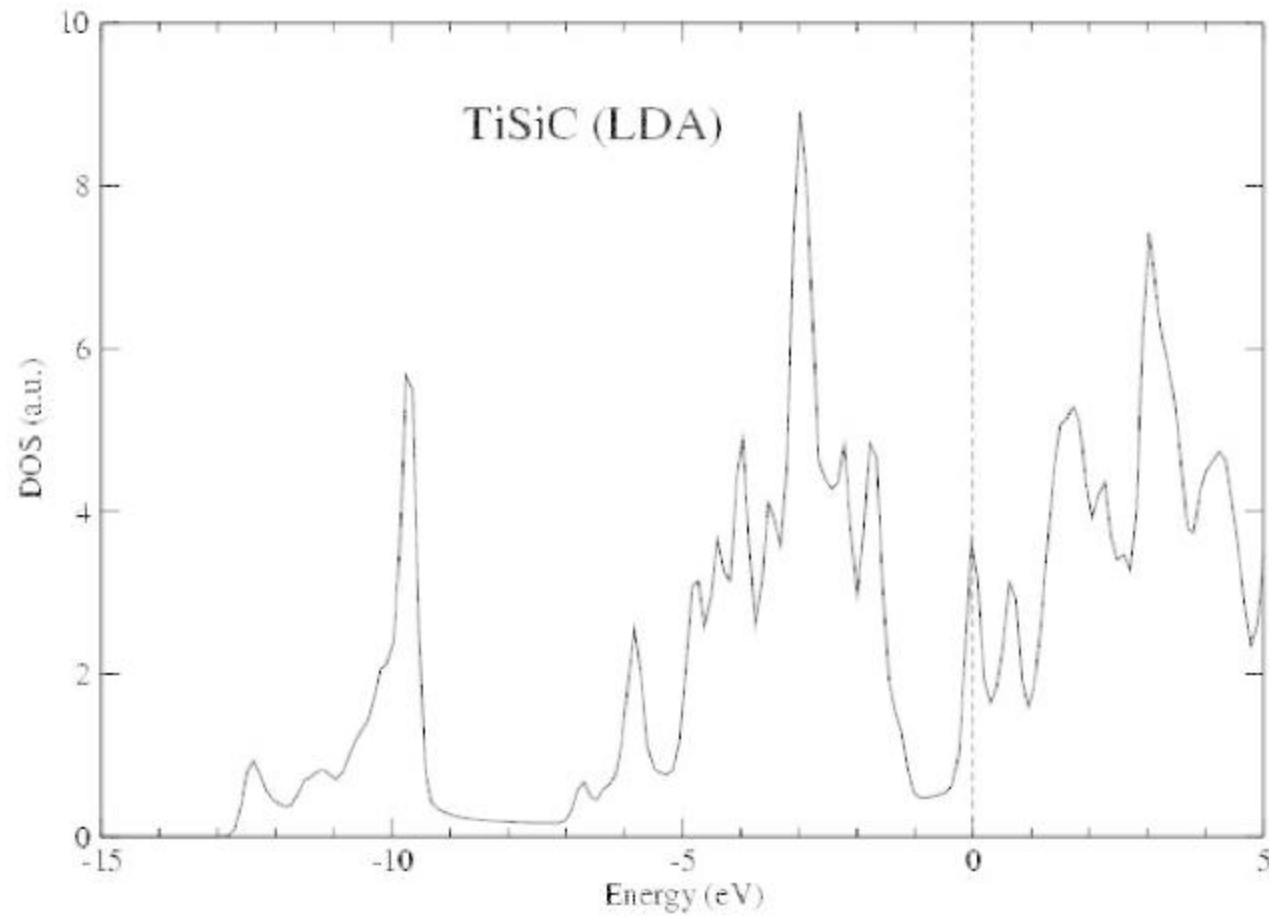
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Computer time of MAIDROC at FIU.

# Ti<sub>3</sub>SiC<sub>2</sub> : band structure

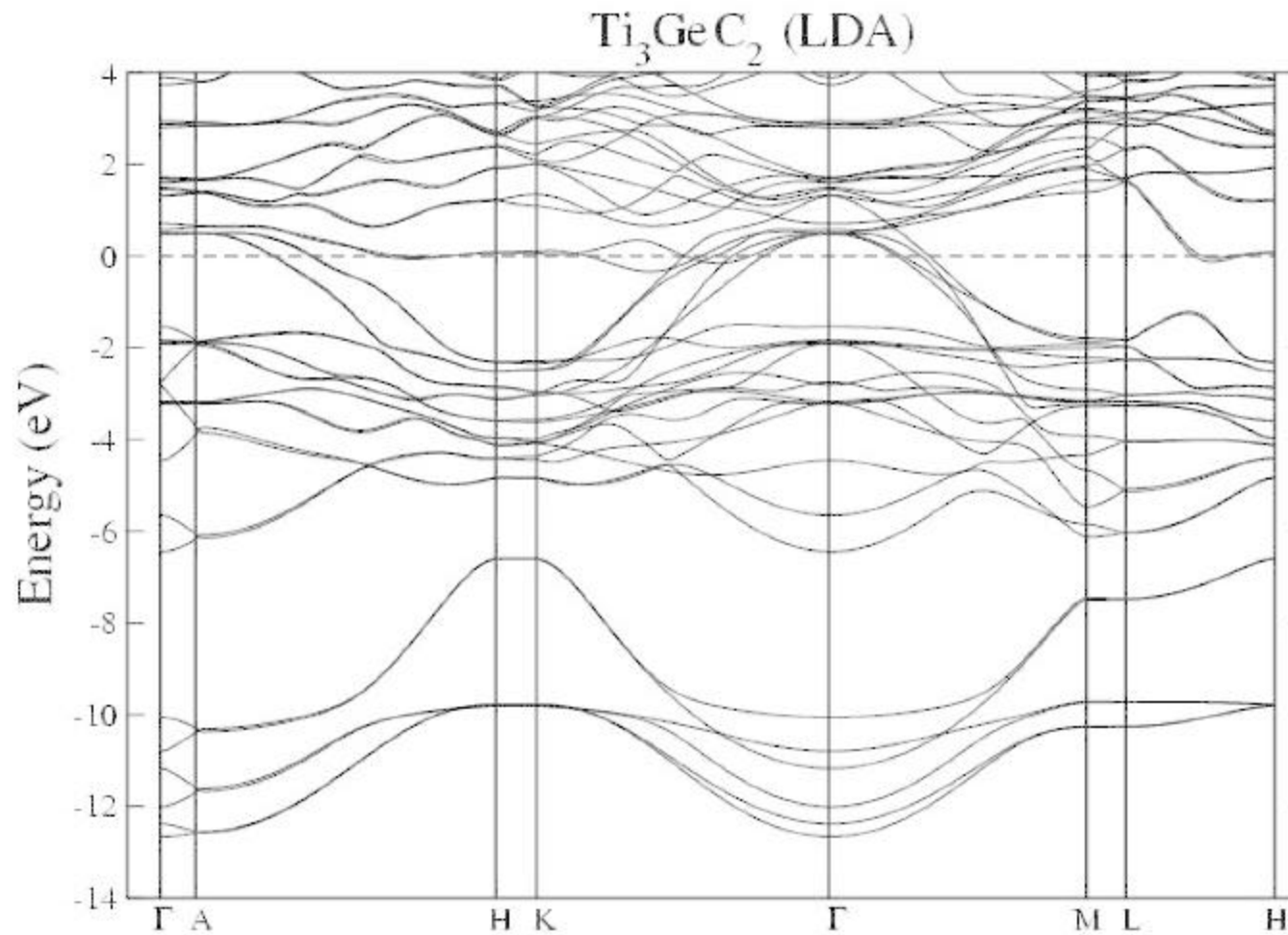




# Ti<sub>3</sub>SiC<sub>2</sub>: dos

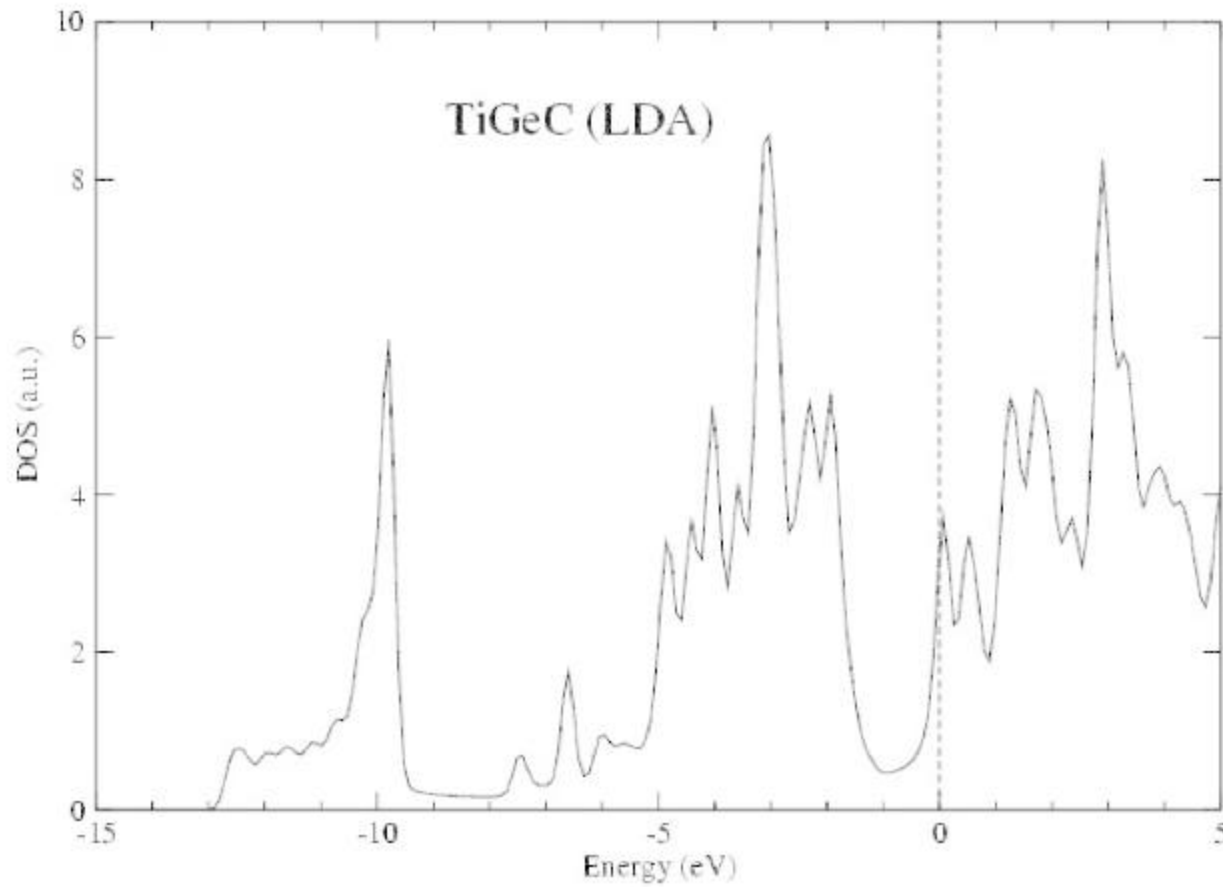


# Ti<sub>3</sub>GeC<sub>2</sub>: band structure



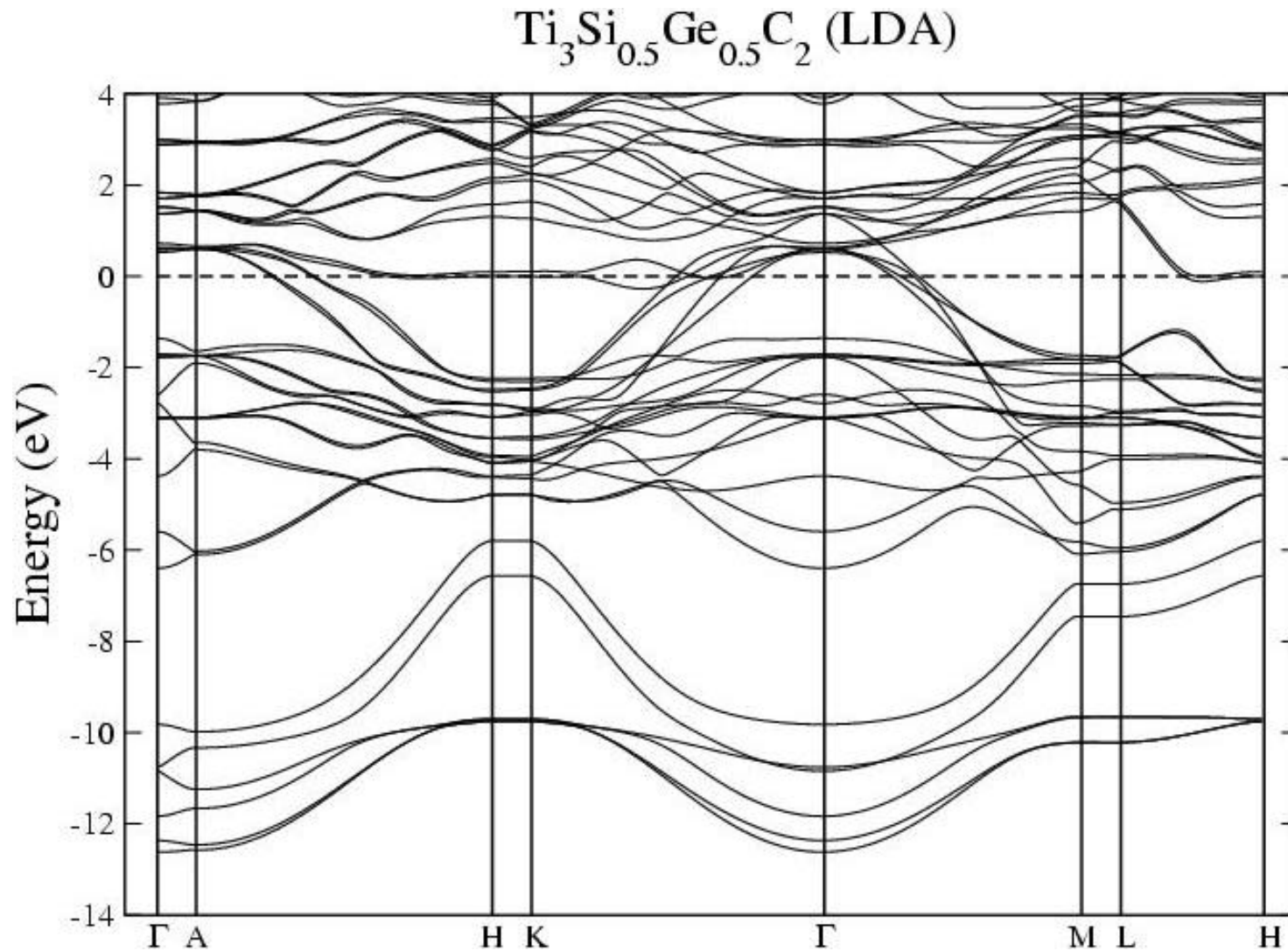
# Ti<sub>3</sub>GeC<sub>2</sub> : dos

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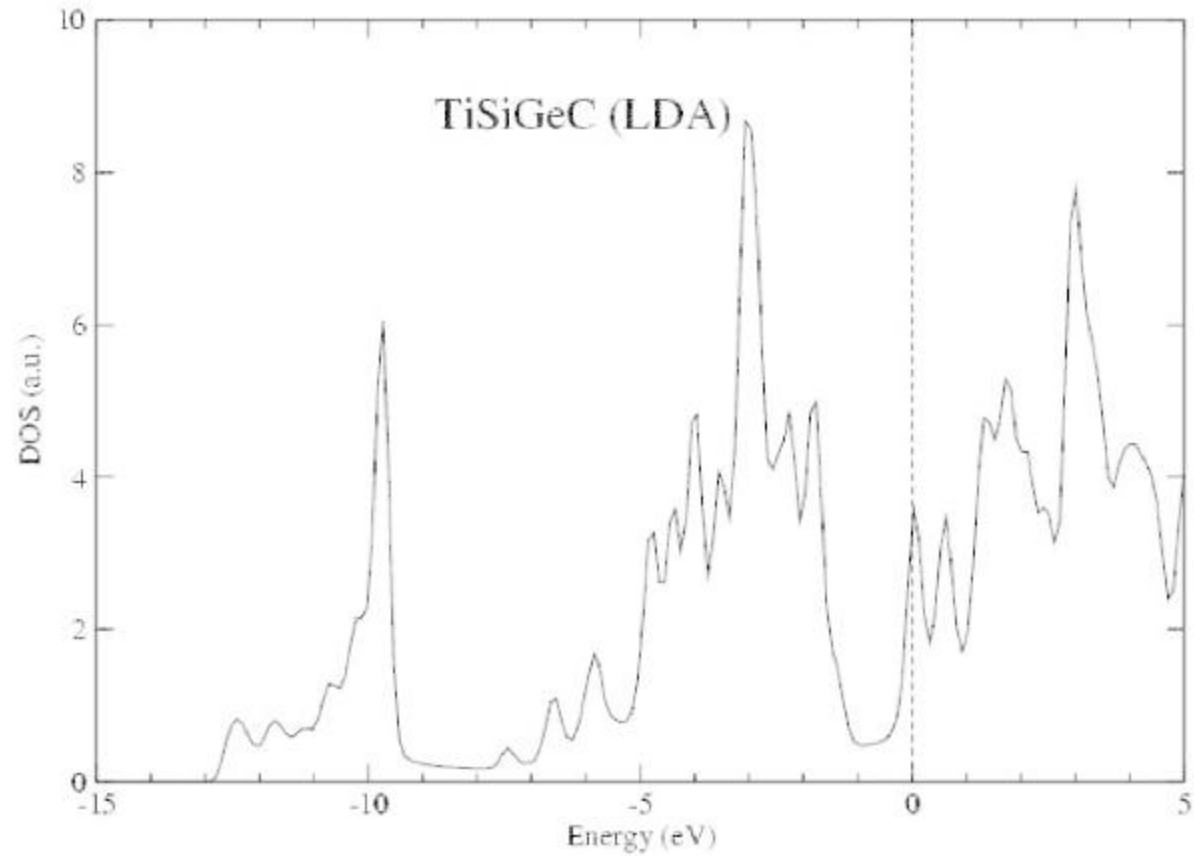


# Ti<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>0.5</sub>Ge<sub>0.5</sub>C<sub>2</sub> : band structure

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# $\text{Ti}_3\text{Si}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_{0.5}\text{C}_2$ : dos



# Structural changes under pressure

	0 GPa	80 GPa
<b>Distances</b>		
Ti-Ge	2.68	2.42 (-10%)
Ti-Si	2.63	2.38 (-9.6%)
Ti-Ti	2.88	2.72 (-5%)
Ti-C	2.11	1.93 (-8%)
<b>Angles</b>		
Ti-Ge-Ti	99.4	98.8
Ti-Si-Ti	97.9	96.4
Ti-Ti-Ti	117.5	119.4
Ti-C-Ti	87.9	89.4

# Charge density

