

IMPURITY DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS OF AL AND ZN IN MG DETERMINED FROM SOLID-TO-SOLID DIFFUSION COUPLES

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Abstract

Increasing use and development of lightweight Mg-alloys have led to the desire for more fundamental research in and understanding of Mg-based systems. As property enhancing components, Al and Zn are two of the most important and common alloying elements for Mg-alloys. We have investigated the concentration dependent interdiffusion of Al and Zn in Mg using diffusion couples of pure polycrystalline Mg mated to Mg solid solutions containing either <9 at.% Al or <3 at.% Zn. Concentration profiles were determined by electron micro-probe microanalysis of the diffusion zone. The interdiffusion coefficients were determined by the classical Boltzmann-Matano method within the Mg solid solution. As the concentration of Al or Zn approaches the dilute ends, we employ an analytical approach based on the Hall method to estimate the impurity diffusion coefficients. Results of Al and Zn impurity diffusion in Mg are reported and compared to published impurity diffusion coefficients typically determined by thin film techniques.

Introduction

Integration of wrought magnesium alloys into automotive applications is intended to improve fuel-efficiency and thereby reduce emissions. While magnesium is abundant and lightweight, its poor cold forming properties and low ductility, limited high-temperature properties, and poor corrosion resistance have mandated alloy development and thus fundamental research [1-5]. Two of the most common alloying elements in magnesium alloys are aluminum and zinc. Aluminum (FCC) and zinc (HCP) are relatively soluble in magnesium (HCP), but their solubility decreases at low temperatures. Aluminum additions yield alloys with a good balance between strength and ductility and are age hardenable

with the precipitation of Mg₁₇Al₁₂. Similarly, zinc is added, often times with aluminum, to magnesium in order to improve room temperature properties and corrosion resistance. Magnesium alloyed with zinc can be heat treated to form MgZn precipitates. Diffusion plays a key role in the kinetics of many microstructural changes that occur during processing of magnesium alloys. Therefore, in this study, we examined the impurity diffusion of Al and Zn using solid-to-solid diffusion couples. Concentration profiles were determined by electron micro-probe microanalysis of the diffusion zone. The interdiffusion coefficients were determined by the classical Boltzmann-Matano method within the Mg solid solution. However, the Boltzmann-Matano method has a large margin of error for infinitely dilute compositions thus an analytical approach based on the Hall method is used to estimate the impurity diffusion coefficients.

Experimental Procedure

The magnesium alloys, Mg-9wt.% Al (MA9) and Mg-6wt.% Zn (MZ6) were produced by Magnesium Elektron, North America. The pure Mg (Polycrystalline, 99.9%) was commercially procured from Alfa Aesar. The alloys were direct chill cast, homogenized, and then warm extruded. All material was subjected to a grain-growth anneal roughly 40 - 50°C below solidus for 8 - 16 hours. The grain size was determined to be between 100 - 500µm. The material was then sectioned into 3 - 4 mm thick discs. The disc specimens were polished to a 1 µm surface finish using a non-oxidizing lubricant. The diffusion couples, Mg vs. MA9 and Mg vs. MZ6, were then assembled with 2 mm-thick Al₂O₃ spacers in stainless steel jigs as shown in Figure 1.

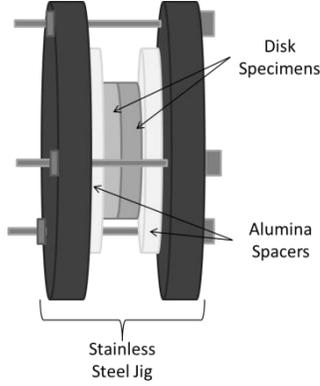


Figure 1: Schematic representation of a solid-to-solid diffusion couple assembly.

The jig assemblies were encapsulated individually in quartz capsules, flushed with argon and hydrogen, and then evacuated to 10^{-6} Torr. The encapsulated assemblies were placed in a Paragon Bluebird™ furnace that was preheated to the annealing temperature. The temperature of the diffusion couples was monitored with an independent resistance temperature detector probe with an Omega™ data acquisition system. Diffusion anneal times and temperatures are presented in Table 1. After the annealing cycle the capsules were quickly removed from the furnace and quenched in water. The couple was extracted from the jig and mounted in epoxy. Once cured, the couple was cross-sectioned and metallographically prepared down to $1\mu\text{m}$ finish, again using a non-oxidizing lubricant. Each diffusion couple was examined using optical microscopy first to check the diffusion bond integrity, then using Scanning Electron Microscope equipped with an X-ray Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (Zeiss Ultra 55 SEM with EDS) to quantify the thickness of the interdiffusion zone (IZ). Further studies carried out also employed electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) (JEOL JXA-8200) for the determination of concentration profiles. Each couple was interrogated by the EPMA. Fitted concentration profiles were extracted from the EPMA data using either a cubic smoothing spline or a Savitzky-Golay smoothing function. The fitted profiles were then used in the determination of composition-dependent interdiffusion coefficients in Mg(Al)- and Mg(Zn)-solid solutions, calculated based on the Boltzmann-Matano analysis. The fitted profiles were also used in the determination of the impurity diffusion coefficients for Al and Zn in Mg, calculated based on the Hall analysis. The activation energies and the pre-exponential factors for the composition-independent average effective interdiffusion coefficient and impurity diffusion coefficient were also calculated.

Table I. Diffusion anneal parameters.

Couple	Temperature (°C)	Time (hrs)
Mg-MA9	623	96
	673	17
	723	24
Mg-MZ6	623	48
	673	8
	723	24

Calculation of Interdiffusion Coefficients

Composition-dependent interdiffusion coefficient, \tilde{D} , can be determined from concentration profiles using Fick's First Law expressed as:

$$\tilde{J} = -\tilde{D}_i \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

using the Boltzmann-Matano method. The first step is to find the Matano plane. The Matano plane is the graphically determined position in the concentration profile where there is a mass balance such that:

$$\int_{C_i^{\pm\infty}}^{C_i^o} x dC_i + \int_{C_i^o}^{C_i^{-\infty}} x dC_i = 0 \quad (2)$$

where $C_i^{\pm\infty}$ refers to the composition at the terminal ends of the diffusion couple, and C_i^o refers to the composition at the Matano plane [6]. The interdiffusion flux, \tilde{J}_i was calculated using:

$$\tilde{J}_i = \frac{1}{2t} \int_{C_i^{\pm\infty}}^{C_i} (x - x_o) dC_i \quad (3)$$

where x_o is the location of the Matano plane. The interdiffusion coefficient, \tilde{D}_i was calculated by combining Eqs. (1) and (3) to yield:

$$\tilde{D}_i = \frac{\frac{1}{2t} \int_{C_i^{\pm\infty}}^{C_i} (x - x_o) dC_i}{\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x}} \quad (4)$$

Calculation of Impurity Diffusion Coefficients

The Boltzmann-Matano method can be unreliable at the compositional extremes of the profile, because the concentration gradient is difficult to determine as the composition approaches that of the terminal end. The Hall Method puts the concentration gradient in terms of a Gaussian probability distribution, thus

permitting a more accurate determination of the interdiffusion coefficient at impurity levels. Using probability theory, Hall proposed that, since time is constant for a given experiment, a probability plot of the concentration distribution will yield a straight line whose slope and intercepts can be used to solve the concentration-dependent diffusion coefficient [7-8]. C/C_∞ is a probability and thus written in terms of the cumulative standard normal density function or $C/C_\infty = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf} u$ in which $u = h\eta + k$ where h is the slope and k is the intercept of the straight line plot, and η is the Boltzmann variable, $x/2(t^{1/2})$. Thus, the diffusion equation can be rewritten in terms of h , k , and u such that:

$$D = \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{k\sqrt{\pi}}{h^2} (1 + \operatorname{erf} u) \exp(u^2) \quad (5)$$

Calculation of Activation Energy for Diffusion

Solid-state diffusion is strongly dependent on temperature, and diffusion coefficients increase with increasing temperature. The temperature dependence of diffusion coefficients, in general, fits an Arrhenius model: a generalized relation between the interdiffusion coefficient and temperature.

$$\tilde{D} = \tilde{D}_0 \exp\left[-\frac{\tilde{Q}_D}{RT}\right] \quad (6)$$

\tilde{D}_0 is the pre-exponential factor and \tilde{Q}_D is the activation energy for interdiffusion. Temperature is the absolute temperature and R is gas constant.

Results and Discussion

A typical measured solute concentration data and fitted concentration profile from diffusion couple Mg vs. MA9 annealed at 450°C for 24 hours is shown in Figure 2. The open circles represent EPMA data points while the solid line is the fitted concentration profile. It is evident in this representative profile the asymptotic regions do not mirror each other thus indicating a concentration dependence on the diffusivity.

From the fitted concentration profiles, the Boltzmann-Matano method was applied to determine the interdiffusion coefficient. Similarly, the interdiffusion coefficient was calculated for the dilute regime via the Hall analytical method. The interdiffusion coefficient as a function of composition for Al and Zn in Mg(ss) is presented in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. The interdiffusion coefficients on the left hand side of the dotted divisor

has been calculated using the Hall method while those on the right hand side were determined from the Boltzmann-Matano approach, as indicated.

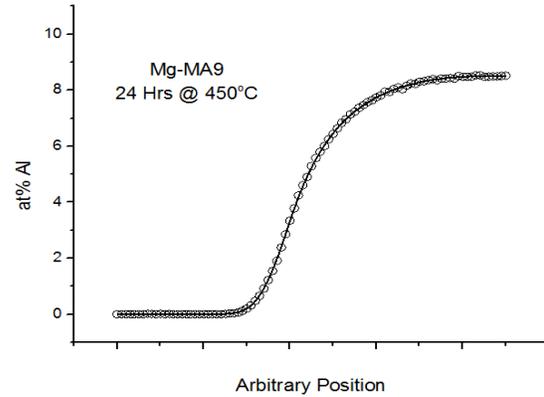


Figure 2: EPMA data and fitted concentration profile for the Mg-MA9 couple annealed for 24 hours at 450°C.

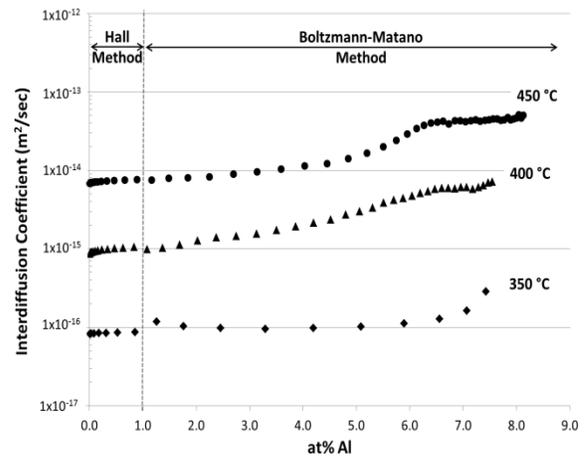


Figure 3: Interdiffusion coefficient as a function of Al in the Mg solid solution. The demarcation at 1 at.% Al separates the analysis based on the Hall method and that based on the Boltzmann-Matano method.

The profile trends upward from left to right; this positive trend becomes more evident as the temperature increases. Since the addition of Al decreases the melting point of the Mg(ss), interdiffusion coefficients would be expected to increase with an increasing Al content. At the lowest temperature, the interdiffusion appears to be independent of concentration, remaining virtually constant throughout the examined compositional range. There is good agreement within the data for the two analysis methods.

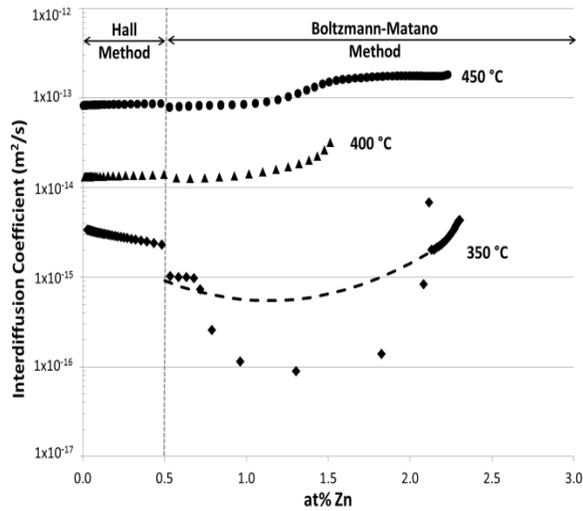


Figure 4: Interdiffusion coefficients as a function of Zn in the Mg solid solution. The vertical marker at 0.5 at.% Zn delineates the analysis based on the Hall method and that based on the Boltzmann-Matano method.

Compared to the Al, the interdiffusion in the Mg(ss) of the Mg-Zn system is relatively unchanged over the composition range investigated. At the lowest temperature, the interdiffusion zone was very narrow and reliable compositional profiles were difficult to extract. Nonetheless, the Hall analytical method yields consistent data which can be used for the most dilute of alloys.

Using the Hall diffusion coefficient at the infinitely dilute composition, the activation energy and pre-exponential factor of the impurity diffusion can be determined. The pre-exponential factor and activation energy for Al impurity diffusion in Mg is 1.61×10^{-4} m²/sec and 144.1 kJ/mol, respectively. For Zn in Mg, the impurity diffusion pre-exponential factor and activation energy is 1.03×10^{-5} m²/sec and 109.8 kJ/mol. Figure 5 presents the impurity diffusion coefficients determined in this study with those determined in other studies. Čermák used isotopic tracer techniques to determine the Zn impurity diffusivity [9]. Brennan ascertained the Al impurity diffusion coefficients through thin film depth profiling procedures [10]. Ganeshan calculated the impurity diffusion coefficients using first-principles calculations [11].

As can be seen in Figure 5, the Zn impurity diffusion is consistent with Čermák's findings. The congruency in results between the isotopic tracer diffusion coefficient and the impurity diffusion coefficient lends credence to the analytical method presented herein. Because it is monoisotopic, little data is

available for Al impurity diffusion. Brennan's work, while ground-breaking, acknowledged that the refined microstructure and depth profiling methodology employed resulted in a broadening of the diffusion profile which led to somewhat inflated diffusion coefficients [10]. Thus, as expected, the Al impurity diffusion coefficients established in this study are slightly lower than previously published.

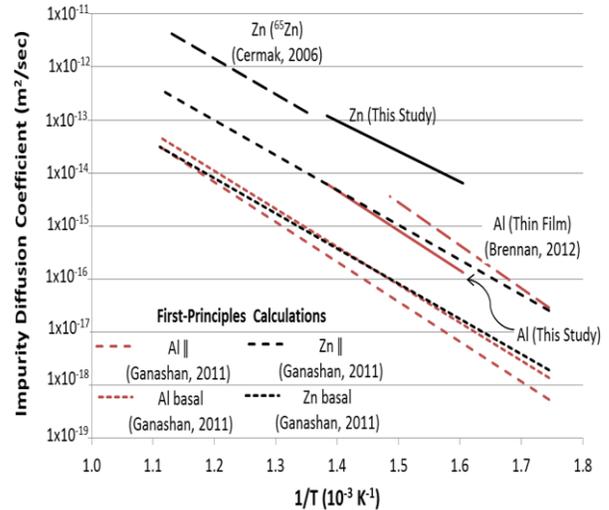


Figure 5: Comparison of Al and Zn impurity diffusion coefficients in Mg calculated by different methods.

Figure 6 presents the impurity diffusion coefficients determined in this study alongside those of other elements. As is customary, tracer diffusion studies were performed in the determination of Mg self-diffusion coefficients and impurity diffusion coefficients for In and Fe. [12] The impurity diffusion coefficients for Ce and La were analytically determined by assuming the diffusivity to be constant and measuring the rate of precipitate dissolution. [13] Because Al is monoisotopic, In has been used as a substitute for Al in diffusion studies. The primary reason for this substitution is that In diffuses in Al at the same rate as Al self-diffusion [14]. However, examination of Figure 6 provides some indication that In impurities diffuses faster than Al impurities in Mg, in particular at lower temperatures. The kinetic behavior of Be impurities, on the other hand, appears to be similar to that of Al impurities in Mg. Further consideration of Figure 6 reveals Zn impurity diffusion to be faster than Mg self-diffusion which, in turn, is faster than the Al impurity diffusion.

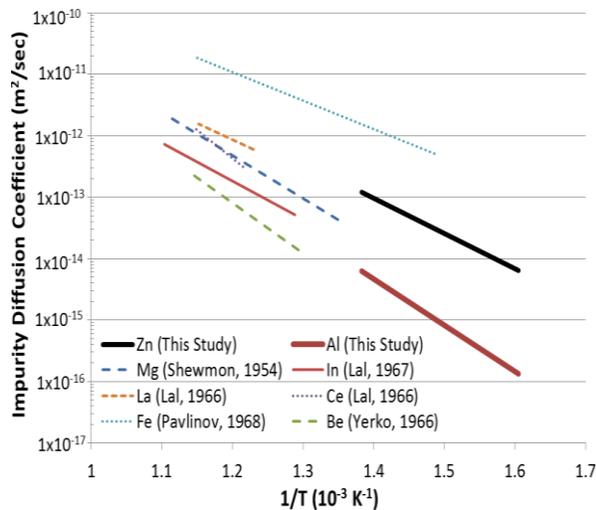


Figure 6: Comparison of Al and Zn impurity diffusion coefficients determined in this study with impurity diffusion coefficients for other elements in Mg.

Conclusions

Diffusion in the Mg rich solid solution region of the Mg-Al and Mg-Zn binary systems was investigated from 350 °C to 450 °C. Through this study, the Hall analytical method has been shown to be an effective and reliable method for acquiring impurity diffusion data from solid-to-solid interdiffusion couples. The pre-exponential factor and activation energy for Al impurity diffusion in Mg is $1.61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$ and 144.1 kJ/mol, respectively. For Zn in Mg, the impurity diffusion pre-exponential factor and activation energy is $1.03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$ and 109.8 kJ/mol. Zn migrates faster than Mg self-diffusion, while Al diffuses slower than Mg self-diffusion.

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