

Diffusion and interdiffusion in binary metallic melts

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We discuss the dependence of self- and interdiffusion coefficients on temperature and composition for two prototypical binary metallic melts, Al-Ni and Zr-Ni, in molecular-dynamics computer simulations and the mode-coupling theory of the glass transition (MCT). Dynamical processes that are mainly entropic in origin slow down mass transport (as expressed through self-diffusion) in the mixture as compared to the ideal-mixing contribution. Interdiffusion of chemical species is a competition of slow kinetic modes with a strong thermodynamic driving force that is caused by nonentropic interactions. The combination of both dynamic and thermodynamic effects causes qualitative differences in the concentration dependence of self-diffusion and interdiffusion coefficients. At high temperatures, the thermodynamic enhancement of interdiffusion prevails, while at low temperatures, kinetic effects dominate the concentration dependence, rationalized within MCT as the approach to its ideal-glass transition temperature T_c . The Darken equation relating self- and interdiffusion qualitatively reproduces the concentration dependence in both Zr-Ni and Al-Ni, but quantitatively, the kinetic contributions to interdiffusion can be slower than the lower bound suggested by the Darken equation. As temperature is decreased, the agreement with Darken's equation improves, due to a strong coupling of all kinetic modes that is a generic feature predicted by MCT.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Mass transport processes in dense melts are governed by highly cooperative phenomena [1]. This makes physical modeling based on *a priori* information on their structural properties a challenge. In the hydrodynamic regime of long times and large spatial scales, these processes are characterized by a number of transport coefficients. In the case of binary mixtures, the self-diffusion coefficient D_α^s describes long-range transport of a tracer particle (of a given species α); a single interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} describes the decay of concentration fluctuations on large scales; the shear viscosity η reflects the slow decay of microscopic stress fluctuations. These coefficients enter the mesoscopic and macroscopic modeling of materials; their values and parameter dependence remain important assumptions in these approaches [2]. Understanding mixing effects, i.e., the dependence of these coefficients on melt composition, is of utmost importance in designing materials, and reveals crucial information on the underlying microscopic physical mechanisms.

In this paper, we will investigate model binary metallic melts at various temperatures and composition by molecular-dynamics (MD) computer simulation. This technique allows us to decompose the different contributions to mass transport [3], in particular to the inter-diffusion coefficient $D_{cc} = L \Phi$ that is composed of a purely kinetic (Onsager) coefficient L and a thermodynamic factor Φ . We will demonstrate that their composition dependence is qualitatively different, so that interdiffusion processes are described by a competition of two opposing forces, a dynamic and a thermodynamic one. The dynamic contribution can be understood as the precursor of kinetic arrest as described by the mode-coupling theory of the glass transition (MCT) [4], and consequently depends sensitively on control parameters.

Reliable experimental data for the mass transport coefficients in metallic melts are scarce, despite their importance.

Some self-diffusion coefficients are accessible in quasielastic neutron scattering [3,5,6], but only for those atomic species that have a strong incoherent contribution to the low- q scattering signal. Classical diffusion-couple experiments such as the long-capillary technique measure the species' concentration profile some time after the relaxation of a macroscopic concentration step, interpreted using the Fickian diffusion law [7,8]. *In situ* methods, only recently developed, such as x-ray radiography [9] or neutron radiography [10] are required to ensure that the relevant transport mechanism that is probed in the experiment is indeed diffusion. Still, these measurements are plagued with experimental artifacts originating from free surfaces and/or inhomogeneities [11]. In addition, buoyancy-driven convective flow may necessitate experiments under microgravity conditions [12]. This prohibits the systematic exploration of the melt's state space encompassing temperature T and number concentration of the species x_α .

It is therefore tempting to establish relations between the different mass transport coefficients, to be able to infer the remaining ones from those that can be measured most reliably. One famous example is the "Stokes-Einstein" relation (first derived by Sutherland [13]) connecting the self-diffusion coefficient of a macroscopic Brownian particle to the shear viscosity of the suspending fluid, $D^s \sim kT/\eta$. Although valid only in the limit of infinitely large tracers (on the scale of molecular interactions in the fluid), the Stokes-Einstein relation has been reported to hold reasonably well for the self-diffusion of the fluid constituents themselves [14]. Recent careful measurements of self-diffusion in liquid Zr-Ni suggest that $D^s \eta \sim \text{constant}$ holds in a large temperature range (without the kT factor) [6]. This is interpreted as signaling that the mechanisms governing self-diffusion and viscosity, although at first sight rather different, are dominated by processes on the same time scale. Within MCT, these processes are identified with the slow structural relaxation of density fluctuations. Only

for strongly supercooled glass formers, deviations are known in the form of a “fractional” Stokes-Einstein relation $D^s \sim \eta^{-\xi}$ (with $\xi < 1$) [15,16], which is a remarkable deviation from the hydrodynamic origin of the original relation [17]. Despite the fortuitous character of the validity of the Stokes-Einstein relation applied to self-diffusion, it remains a useful concept for not-too-viscous melts, and forms the basis of microscopic rheological measurements in many complex liquids [18].

A similar remarkable link between collective transport phenomena and tagged-particle motion is the so-called Darken equation [19]. It relates collective interdiffusion to the two self-diffusion coefficients. Labeling the species in a binary mixture by $\alpha = A$ and B , one can write

$$D_{cc}(x, T) = [x_B D_A^s(x, T) + x_A D_B^s(x, T)] \Phi(x, T) S(x, T), \quad (1)$$

where we denote by x_α the number concentration of either species, and use the symbol x to denote a concentration dependence in cases where the particle label is irrelevant due to $\sum_\alpha x_\alpha = x_A + x_B = 1$. The relation proposed by Darken on the basis of hydrodynamic arguments corresponds to setting $S = 1$. In other words, the Onsager kinetic coefficient L is approximated as the weighted average of the species’ self-diffusion coefficients, neglecting cross-correlation terms that arise in the collective process [20]. The thermodynamic factor Φ is connected to the second derivative of the Gibbs free energy G with respect to the concentrations, equivalently written as the zero-wave-number limit of the inverse of the concentration-fluctuation static structure factor $S_{cc}(q)$,

$$\Phi(x, T) = \frac{x_A x_B}{kT} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, T)}{\partial x_A \partial x_B} = \frac{x_A x_B}{S_{cc}(q=0; x, T)}, \quad (2)$$

where $S_{cc}(q) = x_B^2 S_{AA}(q) + x_A^2 S_{BB}(q) - 2x_A x_B S_{AB}(q)$ in terms of the (Ashcroft-Langreth [21]) partial static structure factors $S_{\alpha\beta}(q)$. It has been noted already in the discussion of the original contribution by Darken [19] that Eq. (1) (with $S = 1$) involves implicit assumptions, no excess volume upon mixing being one of them.

The Darken equation contains the correct limits for vanishing species concentration, i.e., $D_{cc} \rightarrow D_{\text{minority}}^s$ whenever $x_\alpha \rightarrow 0, 1$: the interdiffusion coefficient in the presence of a dilute concentration of one of the species (in binary mixtures) is given by the self-diffusion coefficient of this minority species. Note that in this limit, also $\Phi \rightarrow 1$: For infinite dilution of one species, one expects this species to be randomly distributed in the embedding host system formed by the majority species. The Gibbs free energy then follows the ideal-mixing law, $G \sim x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)$, leading to $\Phi = 1$. In a system that favors mixing, the intermediate-concentration minimum will typically be deeper, so that $\Phi > 1$ results for finite x . This is the case for most dense metallic melts.

A notable feature of the Darken approximation is that it always estimates the Onsager coefficient L to be bounded by the two self-diffusion coefficients; i.e., $\min(D_A^s, D_B^s) \leq L \leq \max(D_A^s, D_B^s)$. A “correction factor” S is usually included in Eq. (1) to account for nonideal mixing effects and kinetic cross-correlations. In the case of chemical diffusion in crystals, it is called the Manning factor [22]. In the liquid, it can be expressed in terms of the distinct parts of the velocity autocorrelation functions [20], and can thus be evaluated exactly from the MD

simulation. We will use S to quantify the extent to which the Darken approximation is valid or violated.

Mode-coupling theory establishes a structure–dynamics relationship based on the equilibrium liquid-state static structure factors [4]. In principle, given an effective interaction potential for some metallic melt, and following some *ad hoc* approximations, the theory is able to calculate dynamical features in the viscous melt. It predicts transport coefficients such as viscosity, self-diffusivity, or interdiffusion, based on the assumption that the slow relaxation typical for a viscous fluid is governed by a slow decay of density fluctuations. MCT describes the effect that in dense liquids, particles are transiently trapped in nearest-neighbor cages. Transport out of these cages is possible by highly collective processes induced by thermal fluctuations, and these become ever more ineffective when the density is increased or temperature is lowered. Eventually, this mechanism described by MCT arrests at an ideal fluid-to-glass transition at some critical temperature T_c . Approaching T_c from above, diffusion coefficients and inverse viscosity diminish much more quickly than expected from an Arrhenius temperature dependence. For temperatures $T < T_c$ (where also strong deviations from the Stokes-Einstein relation are seen), other transport mechanisms dominate that have been described as solid-like [1,23,24]; these are not the aim of our discussion here. They typically cause Arrhenius-like behavior with widely different activation energies between the species [25,26].

Arguably the simplest model system for dense mixtures is the hard-sphere system. Here one incorporates only the core repulsion between atoms, modeled as an infinite energy barrier that keeps particles separated by at least their hard-core diameter d . All other interaction forces are set to zero. Consequently, temperature does not change the thermodynamic state of the system, as there is no intrinsic energy scale. The dynamics of the hard-sphere system becomes slow if density is increased much like it slows down upon cooling in ordinary melts. Hence, density and inverse temperature are often used interchangeably as a rule of thumb to discuss qualitative features of slow relaxation. The appropriate measure for the number density of a hard-sphere system is the dimensionless packing fraction, i.e., the fraction of the sample volume filled by the hard spheres. This accounts for a trivial change in number density when comparing systems with different particle sizes. The hard-sphere system has the additional advantage that a parameter-free, first-principles approximation for the static structure factors exists in analytic form, namely the Percus-Yevick (PY) structure factor [27]. The predictions of MCT based on the PY approximation for binary hard-sphere mixtures have been established in great detail in the regime relevant for metallic melts [28–31].

Based on the hard-sphere analogy, MCT suggests that the kinetic coefficients at constant temperature display a minimum at intermediate x , while the viscosity should display a similar maximum. This arises because for binary mixtures of spheres with size ratio $\delta \gtrsim 0.75$ and close to unity, the increased disorder in the cages favors glass formation at constant volume fraction [29]. For smaller size ratio, glass formation becomes suppressed upon mixing, but this regime is not relevant for metallic melts if one estimates effective hard-core sizes by, e.g., covalent radii. Translating the hard-sphere result into a

change of the glass-transition temperature, the transition line $T_c(x)$ can be expected to exhibit a maximum at intermediate x . The maximum will occur in the vicinity of $x = 1/2$, but the precise location will depend on the size ratio [29].

In real metallic melts, the scenario is complicated by the fact that the pure components will have different glass-transition temperatures (would they not crystallize). Hence, the expected minimum in kinetic coefficients can be superimposed by an “ideal-mixing” trend that is either monotonically increasing or decreasing. In principle, MCT can predict the qualitative behavior of transport coefficients based on experimental data for the equilibrium static structure. However, this requires knowledge of all partial static structure factors $S_{\alpha\beta}(q)$ over a reasonably large range of wave numbers q . This is not easily achieved in metallic melts although in principle possible, say, with neutron scattering where isotope substitution allows one to vary the relative scattering lengths of the constituents. Three independent measurements then give all three elements of the symmetric 2×2 matrix $S(q)$ in the binary mixture, onto which MCT calculations can be based. This was so far carried out for a particular Zr-Ni composition at a single temperature [32].

The hard-sphere model serves as a reference to quantify purely entropic effects of the dynamics. In realistic melts, nonentropic contributions to the interactions result in stronger chemical short-range order. The latter has been shown to change, e.g., the ratio of transport coefficients [32]: in a binary Zr-Ni melt, based on entropic contributions one expects Ni diffusion to be faster than Zr diffusion due to the smaller size of Ni atoms. Yet, taking into account within MCT the strong Zr-Ni interactions that modify the partial static structure factors, the theory predicts both diffusion coefficients to be virtually identical, at least for the considered composition and temperature. This qualitative change induced by nonentropic interactions asks for a classification of various metallic melts according to the relation between their transport coefficients (such as hard-sphere like or non-hard-sphere like [5]).

In this paper, we compare MD simulation predictions for the mass transport coefficients of two exemplary binary metallic melts, Al-Ni and Zr-Ni, and their composition dependence. These are model systems where experimental investigations in the molten state are possible; first results are available [20,32–35], with further measurements continuing to date. We also use the static structure factors obtained by our MD simulations as input to the MCT equations of motion, in order to compare the theory’s predictions for these specific melts with the dynamical results obtained in the simulation. Doing so, we are able to identify the observed trends of the mass transport coefficients upon mixing with some of MCT’s generic predictions.

The comparison of Al-Ni and Zr-Ni allows us to test which transport mechanisms are generic; both systems, while sharing one atomic species, show very different glass-forming ability, and very different phase diagrams. Dynamically, they represent systems with a relatively weak effective size difference ($\delta_{\text{Al-Ni}} \approx 0.87$), respectively a relatively strong one ($\delta_{\text{Zr-Ni}} \approx 0.78$).

The MD simulations are performed with recent embedded-atom potentials that have been proven to be good models in terms of reproducing the melt’s characteristics with purely classical molecular dynamics. It should be stressed that this modeling is intrinsically approximate. We therefore do not

claim our results to be quantitative predictions for *real* Al-Ni or Zr-Ni melts, but rather for model systems that allow us to understand the relevant mass transport mechanisms in such melts qualitatively and semiquantitatively.

This paper is organized as follows: we will recollect the details of the MD simulations and mode-coupling theory analysis in Sec. II. Results are discussed in Sec. III first for the Al-Ni MD simulations, then for the Zr-Ni simulations, and finally for the mode-coupling calculations based on the MD-simulated static structure factors for both systems. Finally, Sec. IV contains some conclusions.

II. METHODS

A. MD simulation

Molecular-dynamics (MD) simulations were carried out using effective interaction potentials of the embedded atom type (EAM). One writes the total potential energy of a binary system as

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \neq i} V_{\alpha(i)\beta(j)}(r_{ij}) + \sum_i F_{\alpha(i)}(\bar{\rho}_i), \quad (3)$$

where $\alpha(i)$ denotes the species to which particle number i belongs. $V_{\alpha\beta}(r)$ is the pair interaction potential between species α and β , assumed to depend on the distance between the particles, $r_{ij} = |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|$, only. The embedding energy $F_{\alpha(i)}$ of species α at site \vec{r}_i is given by the electron density $\bar{\rho}_i$ from all other atoms. The latter is written as

$$\bar{\rho}_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \rho_{\alpha(j)}(r_{ij}), \quad (4)$$

the sum over the electron densities at site \vec{r}_i due to a particle of species α at site \vec{r}_j . The exact functional forms of the pair potential $V_{\alpha\beta}(r)$, of the electron densities $\rho_{\alpha}(r)$, and of the embedding energies $F_{\alpha}(\rho)$ are empirical choices usually based on *ab initio* simulations and crystallographic data.

For Al-Ni, a potential proposed by Mishin *et al.* [36] was used, as in earlier work of some of the present authors [20,33,37,38]. We only summarize the main aspects of the simulation here, and refer to these publications for details. MD simulations were performed by equilibrating the starting configurations in the NVT ensemble (with $N = 1500$ particles), with a temperature-dependent volume corresponding to the average at a given pressure p , as determined from NpT Monte Carlo simulations. After that, microcanonical MD simulations were performed to extract the dynamical quantities. Simulation runs covered more than 10^5 time steps using the velocity-Verlet integrator with time steps varying between 1 fs ($T \geq 1500$ K) and 2.5 fs (lower T). At each temperature, $T = 1795$ K, 1500 K, 1250 K, 1000 K, and 900 K, eight runs with independent initial configurations were averaged over to improve statistics. Compositions were chosen as $x_{\text{Al}} = 0.1, 0.25, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7, 0.8,$ and 0.9 at the highest temperature. At lower temperatures data were only obtained for $x_{\text{Al}} = 0.1, 0.25, 0.4,$ and 0.8 . The self-diffusion and interdiffusion coefficients are obtained via the appropriate Einstein relations from the long-time behavior of the mean-squared displacement and the corresponding interdiffusion quantity; see Ref. [20] for details.

The potential for Zr-Ni was originally developed by Kumagai *et al.* [39], employing for fitting the structural information of amorphous Zr₇₀Ni₃₀, and mainly lattice parameters of the crystalline state. To improve the potential for the molten state we are interested in, we have adjusted the parametrization of Ref. [39] to reproduce quantitatively experimental Ni-diffusion data [40]. As further information, static structure factors of Zr₆₄Ni₃₆ were taken into account [32]; here, perfect agreement could not be enforced since a strong prepeak emerges in the static structure factor of the melt that is much weaker in the MD simulation. Compared to Ref. [39], the potential energy was scaled by an overall factor $\alpha = 1.86$, and the parameter $f_{e,\text{ZrNi}}$, describing the electron-density ratio of atomic species Zr to Ni, was changed from the value $f_e = 0.215$ determined by Kumagai *et al.* to $f_e = 0.79$. For details on the parameters entering the Zr-Ni potential, we refer to Ref. [39].

The glass-transition dynamics in Zr-Ni melts has been studied previously by MD simulation combined with an analysis in terms of MCT by Teichler and coworkers [41–44]. The effective MD potential employed in these and related studies differs from the one we use here. We will remark on relevant differences below, where appropriate.

For the Zr-Ni system, simulations were run at $x_{\text{Zr}} = 0.36, 0.5, \text{ and } 0.64$ over a temperature window covering the onset of slow dynamics and about two orders of magnitude of slowing down. At $T = 1400$ K, additional compositions $x_{\text{Zr}} = 0.2, 0.43, 0.57, \text{ and } 0.8$ were considered. To discuss isothermic concentration dependencies, the results for the different compositions obtained from runs at different temperatures $T < 1400$ K were interpolated linearly to constant T .

B. Mode-coupling theory

A recent monograph [4] describes the mode-coupling theory of the glass transition and its application to experiments on molecular and hard-sphere-like colloidal glass formers in detail. MCT calculations based on MD-simulated partial static structure factors have been performed before (see Ref. [45] for an early example). Details for the present application follow those presented earlier for the Al₈₀Ni₂₀ simulation [38].

MCT assumes that the slow dynamics of a dense melt is governed by the relaxation of density fluctuations. The statistics of the latter are encoded in the partial dynamic structure factors, or collective intermediate scattering functions to wave vector \vec{q} ,

$$S_{\alpha\beta}(q, t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k_\alpha=1}^{N_\alpha} \sum_{l_\beta=1}^{N_\beta} \langle \exp\{i\vec{q} \cdot [\vec{r}_{k_\alpha}(t) - \vec{r}_{l_\beta}(0)]\} \rangle, \quad (5)$$

where $\vec{r}_{k_\alpha}(t)$ marks the position of the particle labeled k_α at time t . At $t = 0$ these functions yield the partial static structure factors $S_{\alpha\beta}(q)$. For an isotropic, translationally invariant equilibrium system, the dynamic structure factors depend on the wave vectors only through its magnitude $q = |\vec{q}|$, and on the time difference between the two density fluctuations. Following a projection operator scheme, an equation of motion

is derived for the matrix $\mathbf{S}(q, t)$ (see Ref. [29]),

$$\mathbf{J}^{-1}(q) \cdot \partial_t^2 \mathbf{S}(q, t) + \mathbf{S}^{-1}(q) \cdot \mathbf{S}(q, t) + \int_0^t \mathbf{M}(q, t - t') \cdot \partial_{t'} \mathbf{S}(q, t') dt' = \mathbf{0}. \quad (6)$$

The matrix $J_{\alpha\beta}(q) = q^2 v_{\text{th},\alpha}^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} = q^2 k_B T / m_\alpha \delta_{\alpha\beta}$ sets the thermal velocities governing the short-time relaxation. The long-time relaxation is dominated by retarded-friction effects that arise from slow collective dynamics. In the MCT approximation, they are captured through a memory kernel that is a nonlinear functional of the density correlation functions,

$$M_{\alpha\beta}(q, t) = \frac{1}{2q^2} \frac{n}{x_\alpha x_\beta} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_{\alpha'\beta'\alpha''\beta''} V_{\alpha\alpha'\alpha''}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) \times V_{\beta\beta'\beta''}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) S_{\alpha'\beta'}(k, t) S_{\alpha''\beta''}(p, t) \quad (7)$$

with $p = |\vec{q} - \vec{k}|$ and n the total number density. For the coupling vertices we get $V_{\alpha\alpha'\alpha''}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) = (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{k}/q) c_{\alpha\alpha'}(k) \delta_{\alpha\alpha''} + (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{p}/q) c_{\alpha\alpha''}(p) \delta_{\alpha\alpha'}$ after neglecting a part that depends on the (unknown) static triplet correlation function. In this approximation, the static-structure factor matrix alone, through the related Ornstein-Zernike direct correlation function $c_{\alpha\beta}(q) = (1/n)(\delta_{\alpha\beta}/x_\alpha - (S^{-1})_{\alpha\beta})$, is sufficient to fully determine the MCT equations of motion.

To calculate self-diffusion coefficients, one needs to characterize the tracer-particle dynamics in the dense melt. This is achieved using the self-part of the intermediate scattering function,

$$\phi_\alpha^s(q, t) = \frac{1}{N_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{N_\alpha} \langle \exp\{i\vec{q} \cdot [\vec{r}_k(t) - \vec{r}_k(0)]\} \rangle. \quad (8)$$

The equation of motion for this tagged-particle density correlation function is similar to its collective counterpart,

$$\frac{1}{q^2 v_{\text{th},\alpha}^2} \partial_t^2 \phi_\alpha^s(q, t) + \phi_\alpha^s(q, t) + \int_0^t M_\alpha^s(q, t - t') \partial_{t'} \phi_\alpha^s(q, t') dt' = 0. \quad (9)$$

Here, the retarded-friction memory kernel is given, in the MCT approximation, by a combination of the host-system density fluctuations and those of the tagged particle; hence

$$M_\alpha^s(q, t) = \frac{n}{q^2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_{\alpha'\beta'} (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{k}/q)^2 c_{\alpha\alpha'}(k) c_{\alpha\beta'}(k) \times S_{\alpha'\beta'}(k, t) \phi_\alpha^s(p, t). \quad (10)$$

In the $q \rightarrow 0$ limit, the tagged-particle density correlation function is related to the mean-squared displacement (MSD) $\delta r_\alpha^2(t)$ by $\phi_\alpha^s(q, t) = 1 - q^2 \delta r_\alpha^2(t)/6 + O(q^4)$. One readily verifies that for the MSD, an equation similar to Eq. (9) holds,

$$\partial_t \delta r_\alpha^2(t) + v_{\text{th},\alpha}^2 \int_0^t m_\alpha^s(t - t') \delta r_\alpha^2(t') dt' = 6v_{\text{th},\alpha}^2 t, \quad (11)$$

with $m_\alpha^s(t) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} q^2 M_\alpha^s(q, t)$. The diffusion coefficient follows from $\delta r_\alpha^2(t \rightarrow \infty) \sim 6D_\alpha t$, and is explicitly calculated

as

$$D_\alpha = \frac{1}{\int_0^\infty m_\alpha^s(t) dt}. \quad (12)$$

In a multicomponent system, the memory kernels $M_{\alpha\beta}(q, t)$ display a $1/q^2$ divergence for $q \rightarrow 0$, which is connected with the fact that particle numbers are conserved, but momentum of the individual species is not conserved. As a result, one obtains the hydrodynamic modes that are connected to interdiffusion. Writing $N_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} q^2 M_{\alpha\beta}(q, t)$, we obtain

$$N_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{1}{x_\alpha x_\beta} \int dk \sum_{\alpha'\beta'} V_{\alpha\beta\alpha'\beta'}^0(k) \Delta S_{\alpha\beta\alpha'\beta'}(k, t) \quad (13)$$

with $\Delta S_{\alpha\beta\alpha'\beta'} = S_{\alpha\beta} S_{\alpha'\beta'} - S_{\alpha'\beta} S_{\alpha\beta'}$ and $V_{\alpha\beta\alpha'\beta'}^0 = [n/(6\pi^2)] k^4 c_{\alpha\alpha'}(k) c_{\beta\beta'}(k)$. Specifically for binary mixtures,

$$N_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{(-1)^{\alpha+\beta}}{x_\alpha x_\beta} \int dk V_{\text{AABB}}^0(k) \det \mathcal{S}(k, t). \quad (14)$$

This encodes the symmetries of the interdiffusion process and highlights that in a binary mixture, only one independent interdiffusion mode appears in the low- q dynamics of density fluctuations.

The interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} is obtained from the concentration fluctuations $\varrho_c = x_B \varrho_A - x_A \varrho_B$, as

$$D_{cc} = \frac{1}{S_{cc}(0) \int_0^\infty m_{cc}(t) dt}, \quad (15)$$

where $m_{cc}(t) = N_{AA}(t)/x_B^2$. For $x \rightarrow 0$ or $x \rightarrow 1$, the MCT expression for D_{cc} , Eq. (15) reduces to the one for the self-diffusion coefficient of the minority species, Eq. (12): if, say, $x_B \rightarrow 0$, there hold $S_{BB}(k, t) \sim x_B \phi_B^s(k, t)$ and $\det \mathcal{S}(k, t)/x_B \rightarrow S_{AA}(k, t) \phi_B^s(k, t)$, so that the memory kernel $x_B N_{BB}(t)$ in Eq. (14) becomes identical to the memory kernel $m_B^s(t)$ in Eq. (11).

At the glass transition, MCT predicts that all memory kernels become nondecaying functions of time if they couple sufficiently strongly to collective density fluctuations. Hence, the integral in the denominators of Eq. (12) and (15) diverge, so that $D_{cc}, D_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ as one approaches the glass transition from the liquid side. In the present context, we do not discuss the possibility of weak coupling of one species, which may cause the corresponding diffusion coefficient to be nonzero in the glass [46,47]. This possibility makes clear that self- and interdiffusion are governed by tagged-particle respectively collective density fluctuations that are in principle different aspects of the dynamics, and might in fact decouple. However, in typical glass-forming melts above and close to T_c , the coupling between these relaxation modes is so strong that approximations connecting one to the other may hold rather well.

In writing the MCT equations of motion as above, we have tacitly neglected short-time contributions to the memory kernels that are expected to be subdominant close to the MCT glass transition. These include a damping term that is responsible for the behavior of the diffusion coefficients in the less dense liquid, and is the object of classical liquid-state theory [30,48]. It may in fact obey opposite mixing trends as the MCT contribution. In the following, we focus on the

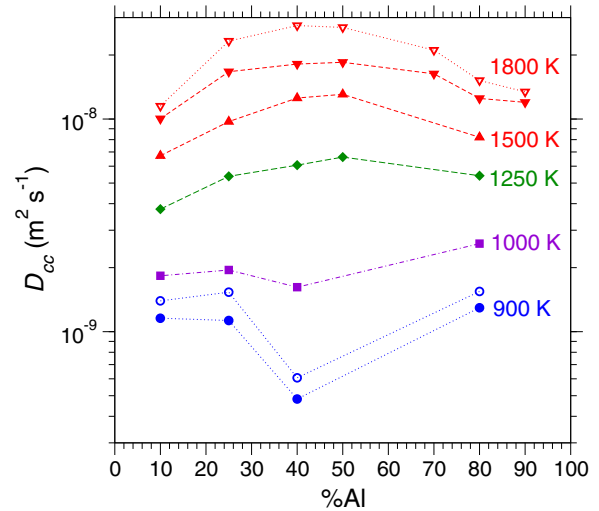


FIG. 1. (Color online) Interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} in a model Al-Ni system, from molecular-dynamics computer simulations, as a function of Al concentration at various fixed temperatures (filled symbols, as labeled). Open symbols show D_{cc} estimated from the Darken relation, Eq. (1) (without a correction, $S = 1$) for $T = 1800$ K and $T = 900$ K.

low-temperature dynamics, so that this omission will not change the results qualitatively.

III. RESULTS

A. Al-Ni simulations

Figure 1 shows MD simulation results for the interdiffusion coefficient in $\text{Al}_x\text{Ni}_{100-x}$ alloys as a function of the number concentration x of Al atoms. Different curves correspond to changing concentration at fixed temperature. The data extend those discussed in Ref. [34], where only a single temperature was studied. As the temperature is lowered, interdiffusion becomes slower at any concentration. This is the typical trend for all kinetic transport coefficients, and has been discussed for the present simulation before [20].

At high temperatures, $T = 1500$ K, say, one observes a maximum in the interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} as a function of composition: for Al concentrations around $x \approx 0.4$ to $x \approx 0.5$, interdiffusion is enhanced by roughly a factor of 2 with respect to the systems containing only a small concentration of either Al or Ni.

This concentration dependence of D_{cc} changes qualitatively as a function of temperature. Approaching $T \approx 1000$ K, the maximum observed at higher temperatures vanishes, and at $T = 900$ K instead of a maximum, a minimum is observed at $x \approx 0.4$. At this temperature, interdiffusion is more than a factor 2 slower in the $\text{Al}_{40}\text{Ni}_{60}$ system than in any of the almost pure systems. This change from a maximum in D_{cc} due to mixing to a minimum due to mixing is a main subject for the following discussion.

Also shown in Fig. 1 are estimates of D_{cc} according to the Darken equation, Eq. (1), with $S = 1$ (open symbols). While the concentration dependence is captured qualitatively correctly, the Darken equation significantly overestimates D_{cc} . This effect is more pronounced at higher temperatures,

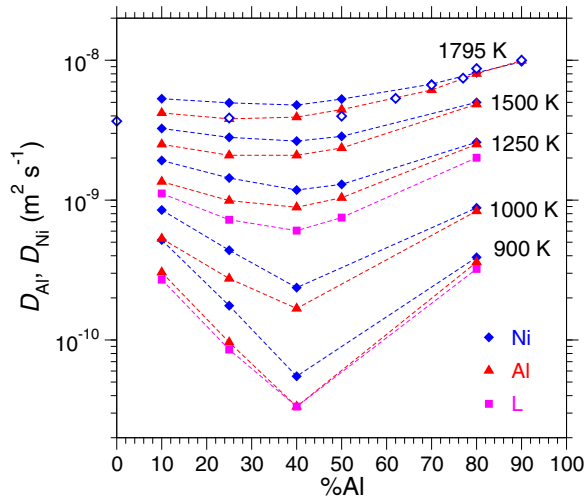


FIG. 2. (Color online) Al- (filled triangles) and Ni- (filled diamonds) self-diffusion coefficients of the model Al-Ni system from MD simulations, as a function of Al concentration at various temperatures as labeled. For the temperatures $T = 1250$ K and 900 K, also the Onsager coefficient L for interdiffusion is shown (squares). Experimental data for D_{Ni}^s at $T = 1795$ K obtained from quasielastic neutron scattering (Ref. [35]) are shown as open diamonds.

while the quantitative error made by Eq. (1) is less at lower temperatures. To rationalize this is a second main point for the discussion below.

Other than the interdiffusion coefficient, the self-diffusion coefficients in the MD simulation always display a minimum as a function of concentration at fixed temperature, in the whole range we investigated. This is shown in Fig. 2. As a generic trend, Ni diffusion is slightly faster, but on the Al-rich side, the difference is much less pronounced. For $T = 1795$ K, a shallow minimum in both self-diffusion coefficients is seen on the Ni-rich side. Up to $x_{\text{Al}} \approx 0.5$, the D_{α}^s depend only weakly on concentration: this is compatible with recent experimental data on Ni self-diffusion obtained from quasielastic neutron scattering [35] (open diamonds in Fig. 2). The MD simulation systematically overestimates self-diffusion coefficients on the Ni-rich side. For example, for $T = (1514 \pm 5)$ K, a value of $D_{\text{Ni}}^s \approx (2.09 \pm 0.08)$ m²/s was measured in pure Ni using quasielastic neutron scattering combined with electromagnetic levitation [49]; the value estimated from Fig. 2 is about a factor of 3 higher. On the Al-rich side, long-capillary experiments under microgravity conditions [50] obtained $D_{\text{Ni}}^s \approx 3.7 \times 10^{-9}$ m²/s in (almost pure) Al at $T = 969$ K. This value is (if somewhat high) compatible with our MD results. Note however that uncertainties, e.g., relating to temperature control, may be considerable in this experiment. The MD simulation extends the temperature window covered in the mentioned experiments to considerably lower temperatures. Upon decreasing the temperature, the intermediate-concentration minimum in both self-diffusion coefficients becomes more pronounced and moves towards higher Al concentrations (about $x_{\text{Al}} \approx 0.4$). At $T = 900$ K, it amounts to about a factor 10 decrease.

The behavior of the self-diffusion coefficients already indicates the mechanism responsible for the change of the

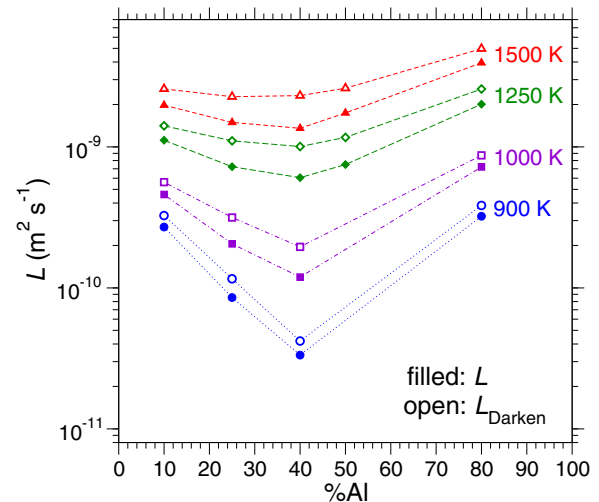


FIG. 3. (Color online) Onsager kinetic coefficient for interdiffusion, L , in the Al-Ni MD computer simulation, as a function of Al concentration at various fixed temperatures as indicated (filled symbols). Open symbols represent the estimate based on only the self-diffusion coefficients according to the Darken equation.

concentration dependence of the interdiffusion coefficient from a maximum due to mixing to a minimum due to mixing. Recall that D_{cc} is decomposed into a kinetic part, the Onsager coefficient L , and a thermodynamic driving force, Φ . In the dense melt, one expects that qualitatively, all kinetic factors behave similarly, because relaxation at high densities and/or low temperatures is a strongly cooperative process. Figure 3 shows the kinetic contribution to D_{cc} as filled symbols. At all temperatures, the Onsager coefficient exhibits a minimum at intermediate concentrations. This minimum becomes more pronounced upon lowering the temperature, similar to the trend already observed for the self-diffusion coefficients. At the lowest temperature investigated here, $T = 900$ K, the suppression of the interdiffusion kinetics upon mixing is almost a factor of 8, i.e., even more than the suppression of the interdiffusion coefficient. From this observation, one already infers that the thermodynamic factor Φ must display a maximum as a function of concentration. Again, the minimum in the kinetic coefficient L is observed near the composition with $x \approx 0.4$.

The corresponding concentration dependence of the thermodynamic factor Φ is shown in Fig. 4. As expected from the above discussion, a maximum is found for all temperatures, again at concentrations near $x = 0.4$. For the lowest temperature shown, an almost 15-fold increase with respect to the pure systems is found. The increase compared to the lowest Al respectively Ni concentrations investigated in our MD simulations is roughly a factor of 3. At higher temperatures, a similar maximum in Φ is seen, albeit less pronounced. The results from our MD simulation agree well with a recent *ab initio* molecular dynamics study for the $x = 0.8$ composition [53].

A standard empirical method to obtain thermodynamic factors is the so-called CALPHAD method: based on large databases of experimentally determined thermodynamic properties, suitable interpolation techniques are used to reconstruct

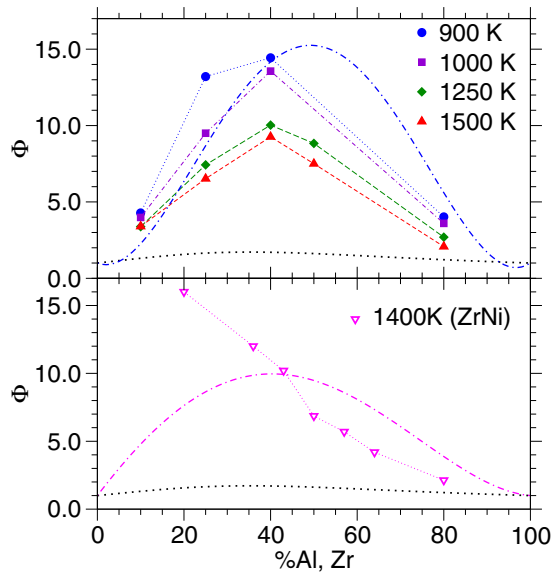


FIG. 4. (Color online) Thermodynamic factor Φ connecting the Onsager coefficient L and the interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} . Results from molecular-dynamics simulations for a model Al-Ni system are shown as filled symbols as functions of Al concentration (upper panel; constant temperatures as indicated). Open symbols (lower panel) are results from MD simulations of a model Zr-Ni system, as a function of Zr concentration. Dotted lines indicate the pure entropic hard-sphere contribution expected for strongly different interaction radii, at constant density. Dash-dotted lines are the results of thermodynamic modeling (Refs. [51] and [52]) for Al-Ni at $T = 900$ K respectively for Zr-Ni at $T = 1400$ K.

the Gibbs free energy G . For binary systems, interpolation polynomials up to second order in $(x_A - x_B)$ with linearly T -dependent coefficients (so-called Redlich-Kister polynomials) are usually employed. For the Al-Ni liquid, parameters were determined by Huang and Chang [51]. The resulting thermodynamic factor Φ is shown in Fig. 4 as a dash-dotted line (for $T = 900$ K). Agreement with our MD simulations is fair, and the magnitude of the increase in Φ is captured correctly. The interpolation assumed in Ref. [51] implies that $\Phi(x)$ is almost symmetric around $x \approx 1/2$, and has its maximum there. Our MD simulation indicates that the maximum in $\Phi(x)$ is shifted somewhat to the Ni-rich side, as was already noted for a higher temperature earlier [34]. Furthermore for Al-Ni, the CALPHAD calculations suggest $\Phi < 1$ if one of the components is very dilute. The investigation of this parameter regime in experiment and simulation is the subject of a separate publication [54]. Note also that the parametrization of Ref. [51] is constructed to work in the stable liquid phase, while we use it to smoothly extrapolate to the metastable supercooled liquid.

The overall temperature variation of the thermodynamic factor at a fixed concentration is weaker than that of the Onsager coefficient. In addition, it is reversed: while kinetic coefficients such as L or the self-diffusion coefficients drop sharply with decreasing temperature, the thermodynamic factor increases. Taken together, at high temperatures the maximum in the thermodynamic factor dominates the behavior of $D_{cc} = L \Phi$, so that a maximum in the interdiffusion coefficient is observed. At low temperatures, the stronger

suppression and more pronounced minimum in L dominates, resulting in a minimum in the interdiffusion coefficient although the maximum in the thermodynamic factor becomes more pronounced.

That the thermodynamic factor exhibits a maximum is expected to be a rather generic effect: deviations from ideal-gas-like mixing in a thermodynamically stable system that favors mixing will generate thermodynamic driving forces acting to level out concentration fluctuations. This corresponds to a thermodynamic factor $\Phi > 1$. Such a trend is even observed without any attractive interactions and on purely entropic grounds: already the hard-sphere system displays a mixing-induced maximum in Φ . Although more accurate empirical equations of state are available for hard-sphere mixtures, the effect is indicated in the Percus-Yevick (PY) approximation for the static structure factor [21]. Since PY approximates the system to be stable and mixing for all parameters, one can discuss its thermodynamic factor for simplicity in the limiting case of vanishing size of one of the species. Evaluating $\Phi = x(1-x)/S_{cc}(q=0)$ with x indicating the large-particle number concentration, one gets for size ratio $\delta \ll 1$

$$\Phi_{\text{HSPY}, \delta \rightarrow 0} = \frac{(1 + \frac{\pi}{3}x\rho)^2}{1 + \frac{\pi}{6}x\rho[6x + \frac{\pi}{6}x\rho(1 + 3x) - 2]}. \quad (16)$$

This result is shown as a dotted line in Fig. 4. It exhibits a maximum value of approximately 1.7 at a concentration $x \approx 0.35$. The observed thermodynamic factors in metallic melts are typically much larger, which may be intuitively explained by the lack of interspecies attractions and nonadditive mixing leading to a much suppressed chemical ordering in hard-sphere mixtures [32]. It is nevertheless remarkable that the maximum position for Φ at concentrations in the range around 40% of the larger particles may be rather generic whenever the system is dense enough so that the core-repulsion contribution from the interparticle interactions becomes significant.

As will be discussed below in connection with MCT, a strong decrease in the kinetic coefficients due to mixing is also expected to be rather generic in dense systems, as it also arises already in the hard-sphere mixture model. The evolution of the concentration dependence in the interdiffusion coefficient highlighted in Fig. 1 should therefore be typical for dense metallic melts, given that the relevant temperature and concentration ranges can be explored without intervening phase separation, crystallization, or other effects that prevent the (supercooled) liquid state to be accessed.

By equating the Onsager coefficient of interdiffusion to the weighted sum of the self-diffusion contributions, the Darken equation expresses the assumption that all kinetic contributions to diffusion processes share the same physical mechanism. In the MD simulation, Darken's assumption is easily tested. Figure 3 includes as open symbols the Darken average. It is seen that the Darken equation in Al-Ni systematically overestimates the Onsager coefficient. This is also evident already from Fig. 2, where the Onsager coefficient L is shown for two exemplary temperatures. It is smaller than either of the self-diffusion coefficients, in contradiction to Darken's Eq. (1) with $S = 1$. The qualitative trend of the Onsager coefficient both with changing temperature and changing

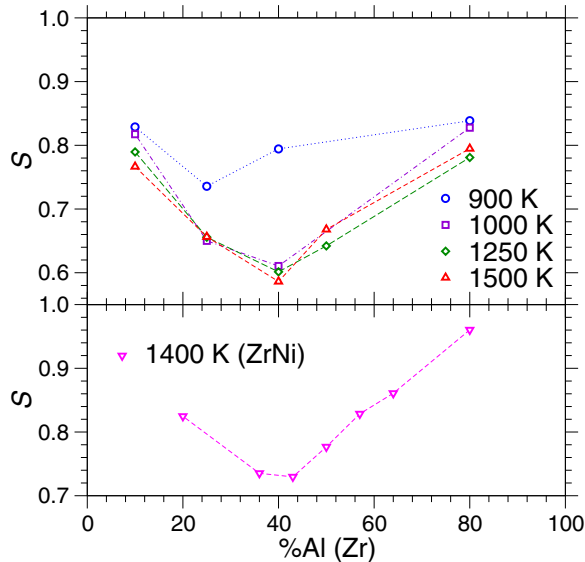


FIG. 5. (Color online) Correction factor S for the Darken equation obtained from MD computer simulation of Al-Ni and Zr-Ni models, as a function of Al respectively Zr concentration, for the temperatures indicated.

concentration is captured by the Darken approximation. This is a consequence of the fact that all kinetic, nonthermodynamic contributions to the diffusion coefficients slow down with decreasing temperature and with concentration approaching $x \approx 40\%$.

The quality of the Darken approximation is best visualized in terms of the correction factor $S = L/(x_B D_A^s + x_A D_B^s)$. This is shown in Fig. 5. As already evident from Fig. 3, $S \leq 1$ holds for all compositions and temperatures investigated in our Al-Ni simulations. At high temperatures and intermediate concentrations, $S \approx 0.6$; i.e., the Darken approximation overestimates the interdiffusion coefficient by about 66%. By construction, the agreement becomes better if either $x \approx 0$ or $x \approx 1$ is approached. There, $S = 1$ should hold on theoretical grounds. At the lowest temperature, $T = 900$ K, the correction factor is significantly closer to unity at all concentrations, obeying $S \approx 0.8$ (corresponding to a 25% overestimation by Darken's approximation). This is in line with the expectation that the lower the temperature, the stronger the cooperative relaxation effects that imply a tight coupling between self- and collective diffusion processes. As explained below, this is the picture emerging from mode-coupling theory as the temperature is lowered towards the kinetic glass transition. According to our MD simulations, there is a marked increase in S between $T = 1000$ K and $T = 900$ K. Note that coincidentally, the concentration dependence of the D_{cc} starts to be dominated by kinetic effects around $T = 900$ K (it displays a minimum as a function of concentration as seen in Fig. 1), while it is still dominated by thermodynamic effects at $T = 1000$ K.

B. Zr-Ni simulations

To put our findings for the Al-Ni model in context, we next discuss results from molecular-dynamics simulations on a Zr-Ni model system. As mentioned above, these two

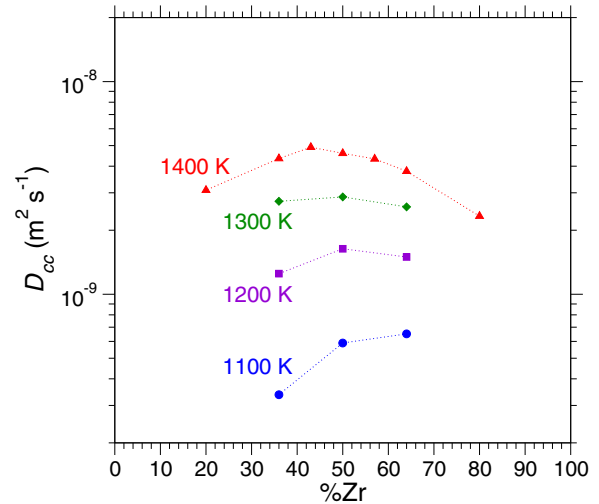


FIG. 6. (Color online) Interdiffusion coefficients D_{cc} of a Zr-Ni model system from MD computer simulation, at various fixed temperatures as indicated and as a function of Zr concentration.

binary mixtures display quite different thermodynamic phase diagrams, and are representatives for mixtures with different effective-size ratios in terms of their kinetics. However, the qualitative arguments given above in the case of Al-Ni, are expected to be generic, so that a test for Zr-Ni as a second representative example is in order.

Figure 6 shows results for the interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} to be compared to the corresponding Al-Ni result in Fig. 1. Keeping in mind that for the Zr-Ni model, MD simulations were only carried out for $x \geq 0.36$ at low temperatures, one indeed observes qualitative similarities between the two systems. For high temperatures, D_{cc} in the Zr-Ni model decreases displays a maximum around $x \approx 0.4$. At the lower temperatures, the MD data do not allow to draw a definite conclusion, but they are compatible with the reduction of this maximum and the development of a minimum at some $x \lesssim 0.4$.

In Fig. 7, we show all diffusion coefficients, D_{cc} , D_{Ni}^s , and D_{Zr}^s , evaluated from the Zr-Ni MD simulation model at the fixed temperature $T = 1400$ K. In difference to the Al-Ni simulation discussed above, the self-diffusion coefficients show a notable increase with increasing Zr concentration. Experimental values for D_{Ni}^s have been obtained by quasielastic neutron scattering and compiled in Ref. [55]. Agreement with the MD simulation is reasonable, but not surprising since the simulation potential has been tuned based on the diffusion data in $\text{Zr}_{64}\text{Ni}_{36}$. Experimental values for $\text{Zr}_{50}\text{Ni}_{50}$ are noticeably lower than expected from the simulation; the reason for this discrepancy is unclear. For $x_{Zr} = 0.36$, the experimental value is above the one calculated from the simulation. Recall that for pure Ni, experiments [49] suggest a value $D_{Ni}^s \approx 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, significantly higher than the MD-simulated value for the lowest Zr concentration that is accessible without crystallization. This may suggest that the Zr-Ni model employed in our MD simulations underestimates the diffusivities on the Ni-rich side. On the other hand, the model suggests strong concentration dependence of some quantities in the range $x_{Zr} \leq 0.2$, as will be discussed below

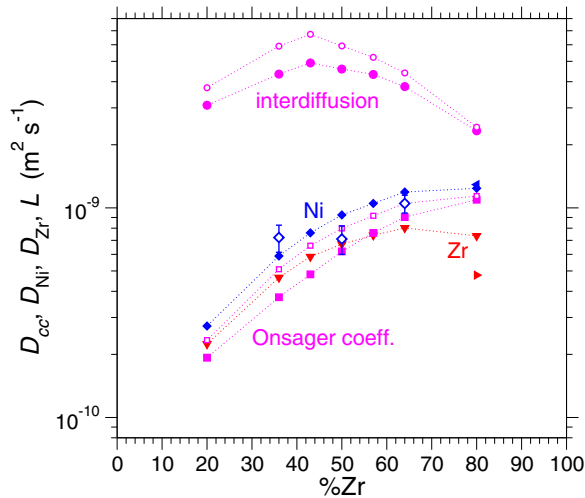


FIG. 7. (Color online) Interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} (filled circles), related Onsager kinetic coefficient L (filled squares), and self-diffusion coefficients for Ni and Zr (filled diamonds and inverted triangles), for the Zr-Ni simulation model at fixed temperature $T = 1400$ K, as a function of Zr concentration. Open squares and circles are the Onsager coefficient and D_{cc} estimated from the Darken equation. Left- and right-pointing triangles are the self-diffusion coefficients for Ni and Zr, obtained using a different MD simulation model from Ref. [42]. Open diamonds with error bars are experimental data for D_{Ni} from quasielastic neutron scattering (interpolated from Ref. [55]).

in connection with the thermodynamic factor shown in Fig. 4. In this case, a pronounced minimum in D_{α}^s would occur in this concentration regime.

At all concentrations, one has $D_{Zr}^s < D_{Ni}^s$, which is expected from the simple analogy to hard-sphere mixtures since Ni is the “smaller” atom. Previous calculations using MCT based on static structure factors determined by neutron scattering [32] suggested that $D_{Zr}^s \approx D_{Ni}^s$ holds at least for $T = 1350$ K and $x_{Zr} = 0.64$. These static structure factors showed a strong prepeak indicating strong chemical short-range order that suppresses the decoupling of Ni and Zr diffusion one expects from the purely entropic hard-sphere mixture. In our MD simulation model, this prepeak is much less pronounced. The enhancement of D_{Ni}^s over D_{Zr}^s in the simulation increases with increasing Zr concentration, up to $D_{Ni}^s \approx 1.7D_{Zr}^s$ at $x_{Zr} = 0.8$. This compares reasonably well with the factor 2.5 reported for a different Zr-Ni model by Mutiara and Teichler [42]. Values from this study are shown in Fig. 7 as left- and right-pointing triangle symbols.

Again, for the Zr-Ni system the MD simulation allows to separate the thermodynamic factor Φ and the correction factor S from the overall interdiffusion coefficient. Concentration-dependent results at fixed temperature from our Zr-Ni simulations are shown together with the Al-Ni results in Figs. 4 and 5. One confirms that both terms are of equal magnitude in the two systems. Again, the correction factor S displays a minimum for concentrations corresponding to roughly 60% Ni. At the same time, the values for S obtained in the Zr-Ni simulation are somewhat higher than in Al-Ni at the same temperature, approaching unity on the Zr-rich side for $T = 1400$ K. Here

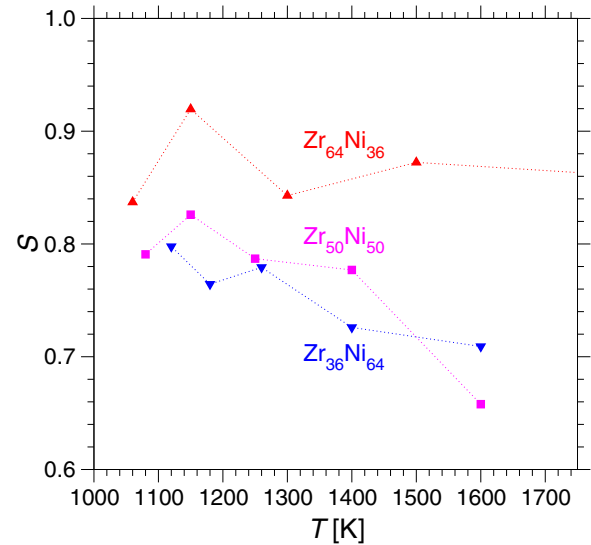


FIG. 8. (Color online) Correction factor S for the Darken equation for the interdiffusion coefficient in the Zr-Ni MD simulation model for three different compositions, as a function of temperature.

one has to keep in mind that at equal temperatures, the Zr-Ni system is kinetically slower, as evidenced from Figs. 2 and 7. Assuming that slow cooperative relaxation processes are responsible for a strong coupling between all modes of diffusion, and hence drive S towards unity, this rationalizes the better quantitative (and similar qualitative) performance of Darken’s approximation in the Zr-Ni melt.

The thermodynamic factor in our Zr-Ni model at $T = 1400$ K monotonically increases over the concentration range covered in the simulations ($x \geq 0.2$). Since $\Phi \rightarrow 1$ should hold for $x \rightarrow 0$, we conclude that the thermodynamic factor displays a pronounced maximum in the Zr-concentration interval $x_{Zr} \in [0, 0.2]$. Rapid crystallization in the simulation prevents us from checking this directly. Such a maximum is at significantly lower concentration than the maximum in Φ found in the Al-Ni system. The estimate based on interpolation of thermodynamic property data, with parameters for Redlich-Kister polynomials obtained by Ghosh [52] (shown in Fig. 4 as a dash-dotted line), predicts the maximum to be shifted to the Ni-rich side compared to Al-Ni, albeit not as much as suggested by the MD simulation. The reason for the strong increase observed in the simulation is not clear. We could not find obvious structural changes in the melt compared to other concentrations.

For the Zr-Ni system, we also show the temperature dependence of the correction factor S and the thermodynamic factor Φ , in Fig. 8 respectively 9, at the three compositions $x = 0.36$, $x = 0.5$, and $x = 0.64$ for which a large temperature window was studied in our simulations. Turning first to the dynamic correction factor S , we find a weak increase with decreasing temperature indicating the crossover from typical liquid-state dynamics at high temperatures to a cage-effect dominated regime (where one expects S to approach unity). However, it has to be noted that the temperature variation of S is rather weak, and in particular for the $Zr_{64}Ni_{36}$ system, no obvious trend can be seen within the error bars of our

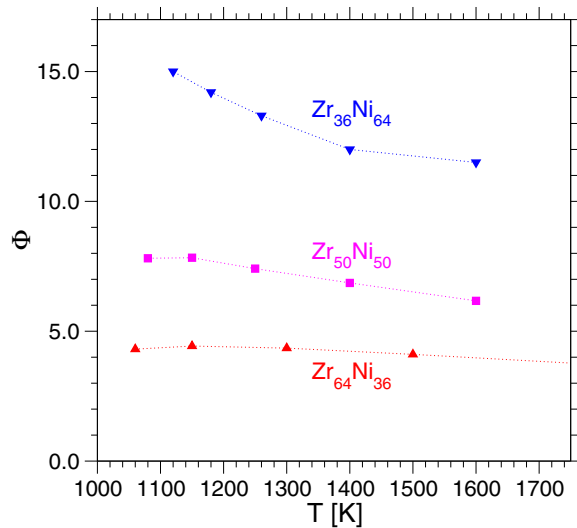


FIG. 9. (Color online) Thermodynamic factor Φ for interdiffusion in the Zr-Ni model for three different compositions as labeled, as a function of temperature.

simulation. This is similar to what has been observed in $Al_{80}Ni_{20}$ over a similar temperature range [20].

The thermodynamic factor, Fig. 9, increases with decreasing temperature as naively expected. This increase is more pronounced for the $Zr_{36}Ni_{64}$ system, i.e., closer to the composition where a maximum in Φ is expected as a function of composition. Overall, the values of Φ extracted from our simulation are compatible with those estimated from experiment [32]. They are somewhat lower than the large thermodynamic factor reported for the amorphous $Zr_{43}Ni_{57}$ solid [56], which is however to be expected since we are here dealing with the liquid state at much larger temperatures.

C. MCT results

The development of a pronounced minimum in the kinetic transport coefficients at intermediate concentrations and low enough temperatures can be rationalized within the mode-coupling theory of the glass transition. It has already been noted that for hard-sphere mixtures of not too disparate size, MCT predicts a favorization of the glass by mixing [29]. The total packing fraction at the kinetic glass transition in this regime is decreased by mixing, such that along a cut of constant packing fraction, increasing the minority-species concentration towards roughly $x \approx 1/2$ will decrease the control-parameter distance to the glass transition. This translates into a suppression of kinetic transport coefficients as a function of species concentration at fixed packing fraction, as confirmed in event-driven MD simulations of binary hard-sphere mixtures [30]. This suppression holds for size ratios $0.75 \lesssim \delta < 1$ and arises from the increased structural disorder introduced by the minority species into the pure system. It is remarkable since for colloidal suspensions, where mixtures with stronger size disparity are typical, the opposite effect is usually discussed and rationalized by effective interactions induced entropically between the large-species particles [47]. In this case, the kinetic coefficients typically show a maximum at intermediate concentrations and fixed volume fraction,

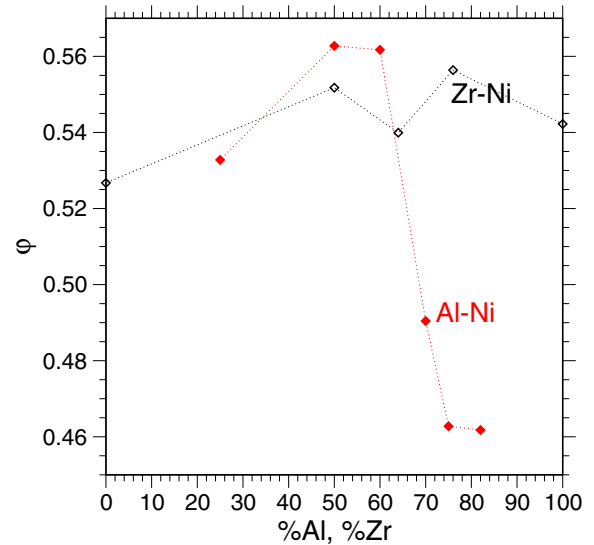


FIG. 10. (Color online) Effective packing fractions ϕ estimated for various Al-Ni (filled symbols) and Zr-Ni (open symbols) melts, at $T = 1473$ K for various compositions.

equivalent to a strong fluidization of the system by mixing. However, at size ratios close to unity, the depletion-interaction effect is no longer the dominant mechanism, since here the minority species makes a strong contribution to the static structure that is not accounted for in the depletion picture.

A rough estimate of entropic size effects in metallic melts is provided by the covalent radii of the species. Estimated values [57] are $R_{Zr} = 1.45$ Å, $R_{Ni} = 1.15$ Å, and $R_{Al} = 1.25$ Å. From this, size ratios are evaluated (including error bars obtained from different estimates of the radii based on crystallography [58], $R_{Zr} = 1.75$ Å, $R_{Ni} = 1.24$ Å, and $R_{Al} = 1.21$ Å): $\delta_{Al-Ni} \approx 0.92 \pm 0.06$ and $\delta_{Zr-Ni} \approx 0.79 \pm 0.08$. Based on this estimate, the kinetic slowing down upon mixing is indeed expected in both systems upon entropic grounds, since $\delta \gtrsim 0.75$ (as is the case for metallic melts quite generally).

Assuming the constituents of the dense melt to be reasonably close to hard spheres, one can assign to it an effective packing fraction [5]. Based on the above diameters and the relative atomic masses, $m_{Zr} = 91.224$ amu, $m_{Ni} = 58.693$ amu, and $m_{Al} = 26.982$ amu, the packing fraction ϕ can be estimated from existing experimental data for the mass density. The results for Al-Ni and Zr-Ni are shown in Fig. 10. Here, mass-density data have been taken from the literature [59,60] and (in the case of Zr-Ni) extrapolated to constant temperature. For the case of Al-Ni, one notices a marked maximum around $x_{Al} \approx 0.5$. This agrees qualitatively with the above result, that the dynamics is slowest around this composition: for the estimated size ratio, the hard-sphere packing fraction corresponding to the MCT glass transition slightly decreases, while at the same time the effective packing fraction at constant temperature increases. Both these effects suggest that, entropically, the system is closer to arrest for $x \approx 0.5$ than for other compositions. For Zr-Ni, the data do not allow us to identify a clear trend. However, the effective packing fractions in Zr-Ni are larger than those of Al-Ni

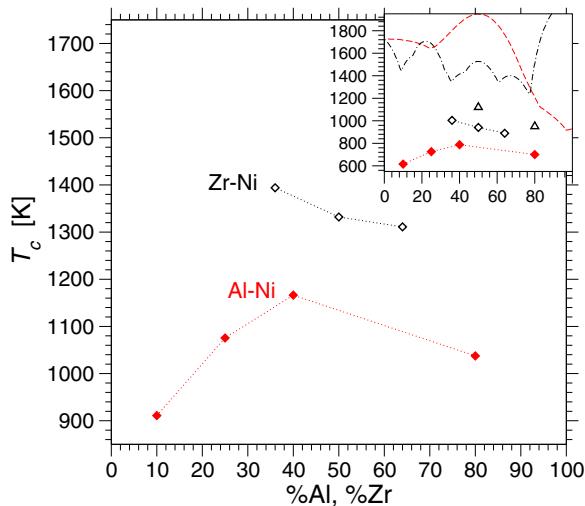


FIG. 11. (Color online) Kinetic glass transition temperature T_c for Al-Ni (filled symbols) and Zr-Ni (open symbols) as a function of composition, obtained from mode-coupling theory of the glass transition (MCT) using the static structure factors from MD simulation. The inset shows the estimates of T_c^{MD} from the MD simulation directly (see text for details), together with boundaries for the thermodynamic-equilibrium liquid phase (Al-Ni: dashed; Zr-Ni: dash-dotted). Triangles mark the T_c^{MD} values obtained from a different Zr-Ni potential in Refs. [41,42].

especially on the Ni-poor side; this agrees with our finding that the dynamics in Zr-Ni is slower than that in Al-Ni at the same temperature.

Without resorting to the hard-sphere analogy, one can for the MD-simulated metallic melts directly test the change of the MCT glass-transition temperature T_c as a function of composition. This is shown in Fig. 11 for the Al-Ni model system. $T_c(x)$ exhibits a maximum at intermediate x , so that along an isotherm above T_c , the distance to the glass transition is decreased upon approaching these intermediate- x compositions. This is in analogy to the discussion of the hard-sphere mixtures above, and thus appears to be driven by mainly entropic effects.

We also show in Fig. 11 the values obtained from a MCT calculation using the Zr-Ni static structure factor from our MD simulation. In line with the finding that the dynamics of Zr-Ni is slower than that of Al-Ni at the same temperature, the T_c values for Zr-Ni are systematically higher. Since $x = 0$ in both simulations corresponds to a pure Ni system, the corresponding $T_c(0)$ values should agree. In light of this, the $T_c(x)$ values for Zr-Ni will also display a maximum for some $x \leq 0.36$.

The T_c values predicted by MCT are not accurate, and typically too high since the theory overestimates the tendency to vitrify. This is a known issue in comparing MCT calculations with MD simulation data [45]. From the MD simulation, T_c can be independently estimated by analyzing the intermediate scattering functions in terms of the asymptotic scaling laws provided by MCT [4]. For the Zr-Ni model employed here, the resulting estimates T_c^{MD} are roughly a factor 1.4 lower than the calculated T_c^{MCT} . A similar difference has been observed earlier for the Al-Ni model [38]. The T_c^{MD} for

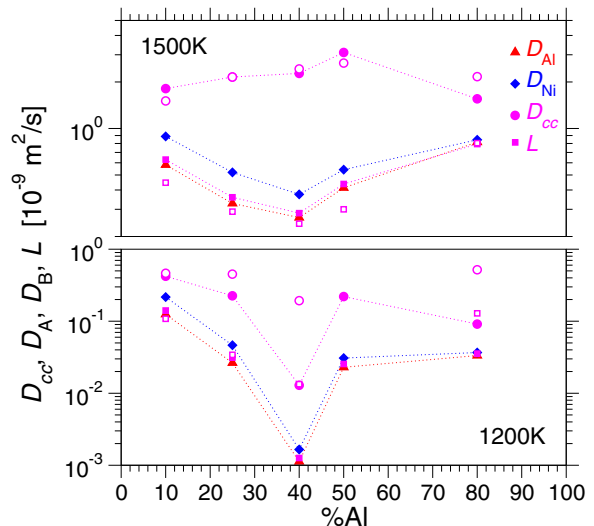


FIG. 12. (Color online) Self-diffusion coefficients D_α , $\alpha = \text{Al, Ni}$, interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} , and the corresponding Onsager coefficient L as functions of Al concentration, calculated within MCT using the Al-Ni static structure factors from the simulation, at $T = 1500 \text{ K}$ (upper panel) and $T = 1200 \text{ K}$ (lower panel). MD-simulation results for the interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} and the corresponding Onsager coefficient L are included as open symbols for $T = 1250 \text{ K}$ and $T = 900 \text{ K}$, scaled by a factor 0.4.

the two systems are shown in the inset of Fig. 11. There, values obtained using a different Zr-Ni model by Teichler and coworkers [41,42] are added. These values are compatible with the same mixing trend, but are systematically higher. The latter effect is due to our adaption of the EAM potential to match experimentally measured diffusivities. Let us stress that the MCT glass-transition temperature T_c , being purely kinetic in origin, does not mirror any equilibrium phase transition. In the inset of Fig. 11, dashed (dash-dotted) lines indicate the boundaries of the thermodynamically stable liquid phase for Al-Ni (Zr-Ni), obtained from a standard database [61]. One readily observes that the concentration dependence of T_c is not correlated with that of thermodynamic solid-liquid boundary.

Let us add a further remark concerning the idealized MCT glass transition. According to MCT, the diffusion coefficients approach zero as T approaches T_c from above, and the viscosity diverges. This is the case for the ideal glass, which is not attained in real-world experiment, due to residual relaxation processes that are not captured in the MCT approximation. Thus, transport coefficients remain finite even at T_c and below. Nevertheless, a strong non-Arrhenius decrease of kinetic coefficients is typically observed in glass formers as one approaches T_c from high temperatures. In this sense, the MCT predictions discussed here are not quantitatively accurate, but serve to explain the qualitative features of the slow dynamics in dense metallic melts.

To verify the MCT description, we show in Fig. 12 the diffusion and Onsager coefficients of Al-Ni as a function of composition, for fixed temperature. For the MCT calculations, $T = 1500 \text{ K}$ and $T = 1200 \text{ K}$ were chosen, still above T_c at any composition. However, while for $T = 1500 \text{ K}$ at $x \rightarrow 0$, the distance to the transition is $\varepsilon = (T_c - T)/T_c \approx -0.67$

(using the standard convention that states on the liquid side of the glass transition correspond to negative distance parameter ε), this distance reduces to about $\varepsilon \approx -0.25$ around $x \approx 0.4$. As a result, the self-diffusion and Onsager coefficients decrease by about a factor of 2 between these two compositions. This explains the minimum also seen in all kinetic coefficients of the Al-Ni and Zr-Ni simulations discussed in conjunction with Figs. 2 and 7. Lowering T , as exemplified by the $T = 1200$ K result, even smaller absolute values of the distance parameter ε are reached around $x \approx 0.4$, resulting in a stronger drop of the transport coefficients.

The MCT estimate for the interdiffusion coefficient is obtained from the Onsager coefficient multiplied with the thermodynamic factor. The latter is taken directly from the MD-simulated structure factor, and thus is not by itself an MCT prediction. The result for D_{cc} is shown as the filled circles in Fig. 12. Since the suppression of the Onsager coefficient L at $T = 1500$ K is about a factor of 2, but the increase in the thermodynamic factor Φ amounts to a factor of 3 over the concentration range covered here, cf. Fig. 4, an increase of about a factor 1.5 is observed for D_{cc} over the same concentration range.

Taking this into account, the qualitative agreement of the MCT results with those obtained by the MD simulations discussed above is quite good. A source of quantitative error is the overestimation of T_c by MCT, as discussed above. It is therefore usual to compare MCT results with those of the MD simulation at a lower temperature. This is not quite accurate for the present discussion, since this overemphasizes the variation in the thermodynamic factor. We therefore have to anticipate that the translation between T_{MD} and T_{MCT} where best agreement between simulation and theory is observed will not be a simple linear relationship. To nevertheless demonstrate the level of qualitative agreement, we include in Fig. 12 MD simulation results for some $T_{MD} < T_{MCT}$, to adjust for the discrepancy in T_c , and additionally scaled by empirical factors to account for the mismatch in thermodynamic factors at the temperatures used in the comparison. In particular for the higher temperature, $T_{MCT} = 1500$ K, the agreement is quite good on a qualitative level.

For the lower temperature $T = 1200$ K, in MCT both the self-diffusion and Onsager coefficients drop by around two orders of magnitude upon changing the composition. Even the fivefold increase in the thermodynamic factor can no longer compensate for this, so that the interdiffusion coefficient D_{cc} now displays a pronounced minimum around $x \approx 0.4$. Comparing with the MD simulation results for $T_{MD} = 900$ K shown in Fig. 1, and added as rescaled quantities in Fig. 12, this minimum is less strong and less narrow in the simulation. This is expected, since in the region around $x \approx 0.4$, our MCT calculations probe a temperature quite close to T_c . Here, the additional low-temperature transport processes that MCT neglects are dominant.

For the MCT results, one even notices a nonmonotonic trend involving a minimum and a subsequent maximum upon increasing x in D_{cc} at $T = 1200$ K. This is not directly confirmed by MD simulations, but highlights what may happen generically for low temperatures. The concentration of the minimum in the Onsager coefficient L and the concentration of the maximum in the thermodynamic factor Φ do not

necessarily coincide, since they are determined by different physical mechanisms (one kinetic, the other thermodynamic in origin). D_{cc} as the product of these two counterbalancing terms may hence even display multiple minima and maxima.

MCT predicts the Darken approximation to hold much better than what is observed in the simulation. From the theory, for the state points shown in Fig. 12, $|S - 1| \lesssim 0.1$ holds. In a sense, the MCT approximation of representing all relevant correlation functions in terms of their overlap with density-relaxation modes overemphasizes the coupling of different dynamical transport mechanisms. Note also that MCT is constructed to describe the slowing down of transport processes as T_c is approached. To this end, the theory is centered around an approximation of the growing dynamical friction expressed through its memory kernel. In schematic terms, MCT describes the growth of the friction coefficient for particle motion, $\zeta \rightarrow \infty$, and hence the suppression of diffusivity, $D \sim kT/\zeta \rightarrow 0$. In this sense, MCT is a “slow-mode approximation.” The Darken equation, Eq. (1), on the other hand is a typical “fast-mode approximation.” This conceptual difference between Darken’s approach and the mode-coupling theory can lead to very different estimates of the interdiffusion coefficient in particular when the species of the mixture are governed by dynamical processes on very different time scales (such as in mixtures of very disparate species). For the binary metallic melts discussed here, this difference is however not important.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have studied the concentration dependence of self-diffusion, D_{α}^s , and interdiffusion, D_{cc} , in two dense metallic melts, Zr-Ni and Al-Ni, by molecular-dynamics simulation and the mode-coupling theory of the glass transition. The two systems were chosen as representatives of metallic melts with very different thermodynamic phase diagrams, involving different eutectica and rather different glass-forming ability [62]. Nevertheless, two generic mixing effects emerge for the mass transport in the (supercooled) liquid state of these non-demixing systems: self-diffusion becomes slower upon mixing (i.e., upon increasing the concentration of the minority species towards $x \approx 0.5$) while thermodynamic driving forces become stronger upon mixing. The suppression of diffusion kinetics is more pronounced for lower temperatures, in qualitative agreement with MCT.

Interdiffusion is a combination of a kinetic process, quantified by Onsager’s coefficient L , and a thermodynamic driving force Φ . Consequently, it displays a more subtle mixing scenario. At high temperatures, the enhancement in thermodynamic driving force dominates, leading to a maximum in D_{cc} as a function of concentration. At lower temperatures, the kinetic slowing down is more dominant, causing a minimum in D_{cc} . This arises although thermodynamic driving forces increase with decreasing temperature: across the MCT glass transition, thermodynamic quantities such as Φ change smoothly, while kinetic coefficients exhibit precursors of the ideal-glass singularity ($1/L \rightarrow \infty$ in this case). Hence, close to the MCT- T_c , the kinetic contributions are dominant.

Since thermodynamic and dynamic contributions to interdiffusion exhibit maxima respectively minima at slightly different compositions, the concentration dependence of D_{cc} could in principle be more complicated and lead to D_{cc} -versus- x curves with more than one extremum. Indications for this are seen in the MD simulation at low temperatures, but the prediction awaits confirmation.

Note that a similar distinction between dynamic and thermodynamic quantities to the one drawn here allows us to understand nonmonotonic behavior in the crystal growth velocity of glass-forming melts [63], as well as generic features of the pressure dependence versus temperature dependence of the glass transition [64].

MCT attributes slow kinetics to the caging of particles by their neighbors in the dense melt. Diffusion is then governed by the collective breaking of such cages corresponding to the slow relaxation of density fluctuations (called α relaxation or structural relaxation in the glass-transition literature). Since slow structural relaxation governs all mass-transport processes close to T_c , also the Onsager coefficient L for interdiffusion couples strongly to the self-diffusion coefficients D_α^s of the individual species. In consequence, the Darken relation expressing L through the D_α^s is well fulfilled. For structural-relaxation effects to dominate, the diffusion processes have to be sufficiently slow, say, $D < 10^{-9}$ m²/s. At higher temperatures, short-time correlated binary-collision dynamics as expressed through the Enskog theory of liquids becomes important; typically, for a binary mixture of species A and B, this will mean that A-B cross terms contribute significantly to the dynamics. In this case, the Darken equation will be violated, expressed by a correction factor S significantly different from unity.

In the MD simulation, the strongest deviations from Darken's equation are found indeed in the concentration range around $x \approx 0.5$ and at high temperatures. For the temperatures discussed here, the worst error made by the Darken equation is around 66%. In this region, Darken's assumption is qualitatively wrong, in the sense that the true Onsager coefficient can be smaller than either self-diffusion coefficients. The error of the Darken equation diminishes upon lowering temperature, at the same time when the dynamic suppression of interdiffusion becomes dominant over its thermodynamic enhancement.

Qualitative features of the kinetic mass transport processes in dense metallic melts can often be described by a hard-

sphere analogy [5], emphasizing their entropic nature. As predicted by MCT, the slowing down upon mixing is a generic effect for mixtures composed of similar-sized spheres. A qualitative assessment of the melt's diffusion dynamics based on experimental data for the density, in terms of an effective hard-sphere packing fraction and size ratio, indeed gives reasonable results for Al-Ni, but slightly less so for Zr-Ni (which may indicate stronger contributions from chemical short-range order [32]). The strong thermodynamic driving forces seen in the interdiffusion in metallic melts, on the other hand, are a nonentropic effect that is only poorly captured by the hard-sphere analogy.

Our MD simulations intend to capture typical dynamical processes that arise in metallic melts in addition to the entropic effects caused by strong excluded-volume interactions. When performing quantitative comparisons, one has, however, to be aware that the modeling in terms of effective interaction potentials, such as the embedded-atom potentials used here, has its limitations. We have based our discussion on effective potential models that are gauged against the best available experimental data for the dynamics in the dense melt, rather than against crystallographic data (which is traditionally the case). Further experiments, for example on interdiffusion coefficients, will be needed to judge the quality of the MD models.

The results discussed here for the thermodynamic factor Φ and the correction factor S , are expected to be generically valid in mixing systems, where chemical ordering induces quantitative deviations from the Darken equation, leading to $S \lesssim 1$ typically [34]. Note that in systems exhibiting liquid-liquid demixing, the behavior close to this phase transition will be quite different: at the critical point of this phase transition, S diverges, but Φ approaches zero more rapidly and the interdiffusion coefficient vanishes [22,65]. For melts where precursors of the vicinity to such a phase transition are important, additional generic mixing phenomena (connected to the fact that $\Phi < 1$, as, e.g., in Ag-Cu) will arise that are not discussed in the present paper.

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