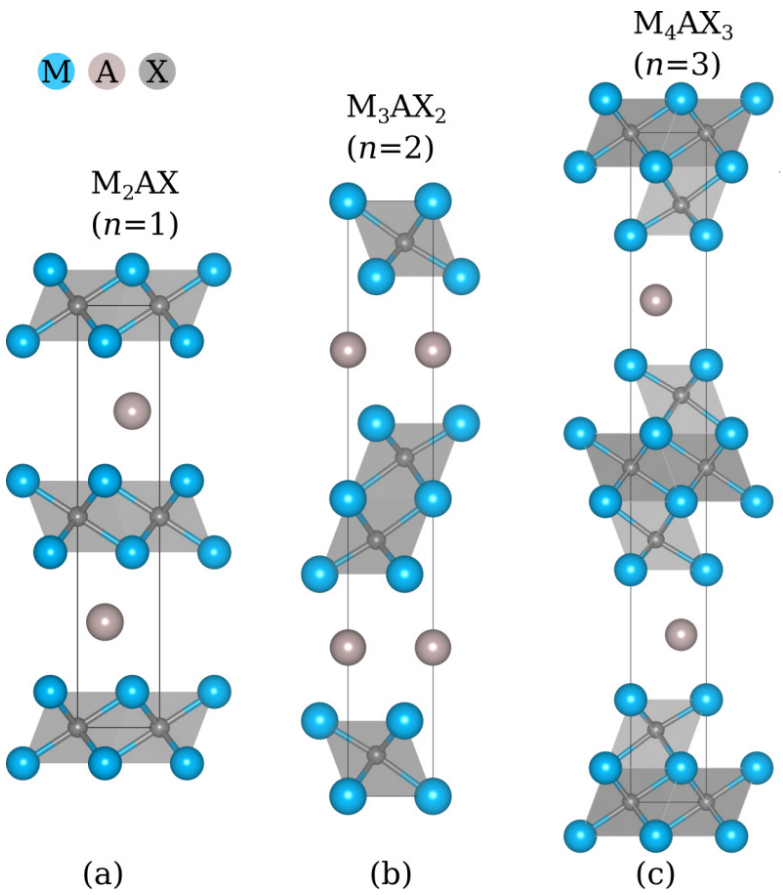
Hessisches Kompetenzzentrum
für Hochleistungsrechnen

Atomistic Modelling of MAX and MXenes



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Clusters
Lichtenberg II Cluster Darmstadt

Software
VASP

Additional Software
GPAW

Institute
Fachgebiet Materialmodellierung

University
Technische Universität Darmstadt

Introduction

Layered ternary compounds, known as MAX phases, represent a growing family of materials [1]. They are denoted by a general chemical formula $M_{n+1}AX_n$, where M is a transitional metal (e.g., V, Sc, Ti), A represents a group A element (e.g., Al, Ga, Ge), and X is C and/or N. n = 1 − 3 (Figure 1). Apart from combined metallic and ceramic-like properties, they are precursors for two-dimensional (2D) MXenes (2D carbides/nitrides), which has increased surge in expanding the MAX family. Theory provides an efficient approach to discover novel compounds. Ab-initio high-throughput calculations coupled with thermodynamics have been widely employed for this purpose. Numerous studies, employing this approach, have predicted various MAX compositions [2, 3]. Dahlqvist et al. identified several MAX compounds by calculating formation enthalpies calculated relative to all competing phases [2]. A separate study predicted several additional compositions by utilizting total DFT energies of competing phases sourced directly from online density functional theory (DFT) databases (such as Materials Project (MP) [4]). This approach established a stability criterion of +120 meV/atom, which resulted in overpredictions. Here, in this study, we examine the stabilities of carbides across a wide range of MAX stoichiometries totaling 600. The compositional range encompasses all possible transition metals (M = Sc–Au), A = group IIIA–IVA elements, and X = C . We perform high-throughput DFT calculations on a high-performance computer to assess stability. The stability is evaluated by the formation enthalpy calculated against all known competing phases obtained from the MP and Open Quantum Materials Databases [5, 6]. The criterion for our thermodynamic (meta)stability is established at +30 meV/atom, based on the analysis of the thermodynamic stability in relation to experimental synthesizability. According to this criterion, we predict 68 new MAX compositions as stable (or metastable) out of a total of 600 compositions.

Methods

The thermodynamic stability of a MAX phase is determined on the basis of the maximum formation enthalpy ($\Delta_r H$) relative to all (unary, binary, and ternary) competing phases (c.p), which is the difference of the DFT energy of a MAX phase compared to the most stable set of competing phases. The competing phases belong to a ternary M-A-X chemical system and are obtained from the online DFT databases, e.g., Materials Project [4], and open quantum database [6]. We find $\Delta_r H$ as high as 17 meV/atom for the experimentally synthesized MAX phase, Zr_2AlC (see the left panel in Figure 2). Such positive energy phases are classified as metastable. Therefore, we set our metastability criterion at +30 meV/atom, obtained by adding 10 meV/atom uncertainty error of the exchange-correlation functional used. Phases that have $0 < \Delta_r H < +30$ are classified as metastable, whereas those have negative $\Delta_r H$ are considered stable. The phases exhibiting $\Delta_r H > +30$ are considered unstable. Computational details are provided in [7].

Results

Figure 2 shows the maximum formation enthalpies $\Delta_r H$ of MAX carbides that are either stable ($\Delta_r H < 0$; red shading) or metastable ($\Delta_r H < 30$; light green shading). The experimentally synthesized MAX phases are outlined in a green frame. The medium and dark green regions indicate unstable compositions. Figure 2 left-top panel shows 35 stable and 15 metastable M_2AC (n = 1) carbides. Out of these, 35 (30 stable + 5 metastable) phases have already been synthesized. Therefore, in total, we predict 5 stable and 10 metastable new M_2AC compounds. From the bottom right panel of Figure 2, we find 25 stable and 10 metastable carbides of type M_3AC_2 (n = 2). Among these, 11 stable phases have already been synthesized. Hence, we add 14 stable and 10 metastable new M_3AC_2 compounds. The top right panel of Figure 2 shows 18 stable and 18 metastable M_4AC_3 (n = 3) phases. However, out of these, 6 stable and 1 metastable compounds have already been synthesized. As a result, we predict 12 stable and 17 metastable new M_4AC_3 phases. In summary, from the analysis of 600 compositions, we identify 68 new MAX carbides. Out of these carbides, 31 are stable, while the remaining phases are metastable.

Discussion

Here, we performed high-throughput DFT calculations on 600 MAX compositions to evaluate their thermodynamic stabilities. The stability is assessed by the formation enthalpy ($\Delta_r H$) at 0 K calculated against all competing unary, binary and ternary phases present in a ternary M-A-X phase diagram. A metastability threshold of $\Delta_r H < +30$ meV/atom is set by the maximum value of $\Delta_r H$ for experimentally synthesized MAX compounds. Based on this threshold, we predict 68 new MAX carbides as stable or metastable. The remaining MAX compositions are suggested as unstable.

Figures

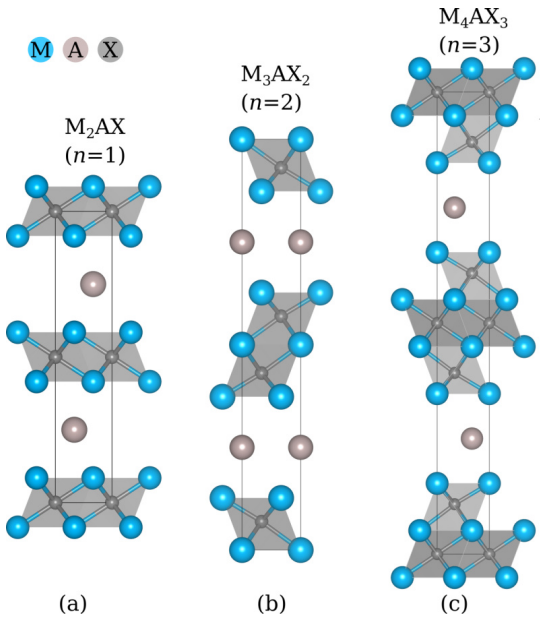

Figure 1: Crystal structures of three types of MAX phases: (a) M_2AX, (b) M_3AX_2 and (c) M_4AX_3, which differ in the number of MX layers defined by the n value. Each MX layer consists of edge-sharing X-centered M6X octahedra.

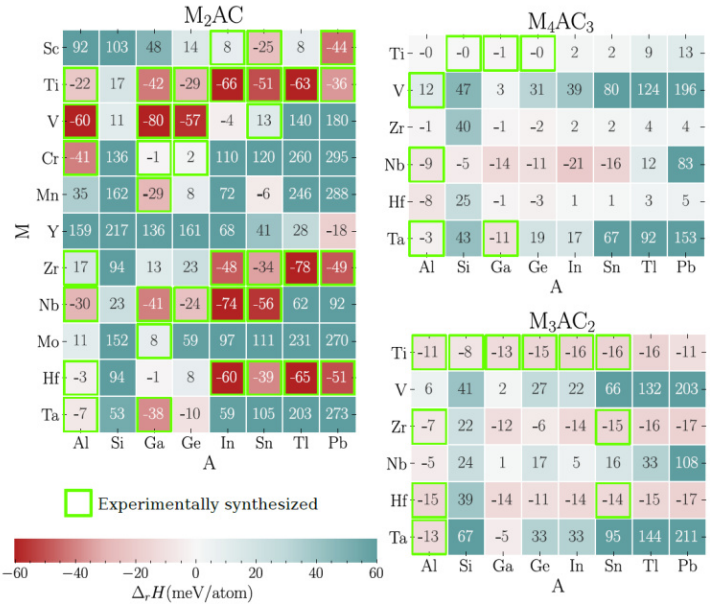

Figure 2: Stability predictions of MAX carbides. Calculated maximum formation enthalpies ($\Delta_r H$) of various MAX carbides of type n = 1, 2, and 3. Light greenshading represents the metastable range: $0 < \Delta_r H < 30$, whereas red shadingindicates the stable range: i.e., $\Delta_r H < 0$. The green frames mark experimentallyrealized compositions [8]. In total, we predict 68 (31 stable and 37metastable) new MAX carbides.

Reference

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