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0.6-1)

(Vient, Shanker, Poirier, Birch- Murnghan)EOSs (

E_D

C_V

(- -)

Thermodynamical Properties of Copper Under High Pressure and Different Temperatures

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ABSTRACT

The elastic properties such as (compressibility range from (1 to 0.6 values), isothermal bulk modulus and pressure derivative of isothermal bulk modulus) have been computed using (vinet, Birch – Murghun, Shanker, poireior)EOSs, the results were compared with the experimental data. The effect of high temperature and pressure on the four thermodynamic properties for copper have been studied. The vibration energy of atoms (E_D) in a solid copper (Cu) and heat capacity at a constant volume (C_V) have been evaluated using Debye model and the effect of pressure on Debye temperature. Finally , melting curve representing the variation of melting (T_m) with pressure have been Calculated for copper by using Mie Gruneison – Debye equation (based on the above equation of states), Lindemann and Kumer equations, also the melting gradient was computed. It is found that melting temperature increases with pressure in a non-linear manner such that the melting gradient decreases gradually with increase in pressure. The results were found in good fitting with experimental data.

Keywords: Copper, equation of state, melting curve, compression curve.

() (EOS)

(Birch-Murnghan EOS, Shanker EOS, Vinet EOS, Poirier EOS)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{B}{B_0} \right) \quad B \quad \left(\frac{V}{V_0}=0.6 \quad \frac{V}{V_0}=1 \right) \\
 & P_{th} \quad \left(\alpha_v \right) \quad P_{th} \quad V_{th} \\
 & C_V \quad E_D
 \end{aligned}$$

(Vient EOS , Shanker EOS , Poirier EOS, Birch-Murnghan EOS)

$$\frac{dT_m}{dp}$$

(i)

(Birch, 1947)

(Angel, 2001)

$$E_g = \frac{1}{2} [x^{-2/3} - 1] \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

(Gaurav et al, 2002)

$$P_{B-M} = \frac{3}{2} B_0 (x^{-7/3} - x^{-5/3}) \left[1 + \frac{3}{4} (B'_0 - 4)(x^{-2/3} - 1) \right] \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$x = \frac{V_P}{V_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = B_0 \\
 B_0 & = B'_0
 \end{aligned}$$

.....

(ii)

(Vinet *et al.*, 1986, 1987a)

: (Rydberg Potential)

$$E(r) = A \left[1 - f \left(1 - \frac{r}{a} \right) \right] \exp f \left(1 - \frac{r}{a} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(Poirier, 2000) (r) E

$$E(r) = A'(1 + a'r) \exp(-br) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

: (3)

$$A' = A(1 - f)e^f$$

$$A = \delta_T + 1$$

$$a' = \frac{f}{a(1 - f)}$$

$$b = f/a$$

A', a', b

δ_T

(4)

:(Gaurav *et al.*, 2002)

$$P(V) = 3B_0 x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (1 - x^{1/3}) \exp \left[\frac{3}{2} (B'_0 - 1) (1 - x^{1/3}) \right] \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Poirier, 2000; Vinet *et al.*,)

(5)

(1987, a, b

(iii)

Hencky

(Strain)

(Euler Strain)

(Poirier and Tarentola, 1998)

:(Reiner, 1969)

$$E_H = \frac{1}{3} \ln(x) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

:(Gaurav *et al.*, 2002)

$$P = B_0 \frac{1}{x} \left[\ln \frac{1}{x} + \frac{(B'_0 - 2)}{2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \right] \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

(iv)

(Poirier, 2000; Born and Huang, 1954) .

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial E}{\partial r} \right) \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

:(Gaurav *et al.*, 2002)

(r)

E

$$P = B_o \frac{x^{-4/3}}{t} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2}\right) \{\exp(ty) - 1\} + y \left(1 + y - \frac{2}{t}\right) \exp(ty) \right] \dots\dots(9)$$

$$t = B'_o - \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)$$

$$y = 1-x$$

(B_T)

:(Gaudioiu and Foulkes., 2002; Cui *et al.*, 2004)

$$B_T = V \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial V^2} = -V \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

:(Gaurav *et al.*, 2002)

$$B_{T_{B.M}} = \frac{1}{2} B_o \left(7x^{-7/3} - 5x^{-5/3}\right) + \frac{3}{8} B_o (B'_o - 4) \left(9x^{-9/3} - 14x^{-7/3} + 5x^{-5/3}\right) \dots\dots (11)$$

$$B_{T_{vinet}} = B_o x^{-2/3} \left[1 + \left\{\frac{2}{3}(B'_o - 1)x^{1/3} + 1\right\} \left(1 - x^{1/3}\right)\right] \times \exp\left[\frac{3}{2}(B'_o - 1)(1 - x^{1/3})\right] \dots\dots(12)$$

$$B_{T_{Sh}} = B_o x^{-1/3} (1 + y + y^2) \exp(ty) + \frac{4}{3} P_{Sh} \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

$$t = B'_o - \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)$$

$$y = 1-x$$

$$B_{T_{Poirier}} = B_o x^{-1} \left[1 + (B'_o - 1) \ln(x^{-1}) + \left(\frac{B'_o - 2}{2}\right) (\ln x^{-1})^2\right] \dots\dots(14)$$

(B'_T)

:(Gaurav *et al.*, 2002)

$$B'_{T_{B.M}} = \frac{B_o}{8B'_o} [(B'_o - 4) (81x^{-5/3} - 98x^{-7/3} + 25x^{-9/3}) + \frac{4}{3} (49x^{-7/3} - 25x^{-9/3})] \dots\dots(15)$$

$$B'_{T_{vinet}} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x^{2/3}(1-\eta) + 2\eta x^{2/3}}{1 + (\eta x^{1/3} + 1)(1 - x^{1/3})} + \eta x^{1/3} + 2 \right] \dots\dots\dots(16)$$

$$\eta = \frac{3}{2} (B'_o - 1)$$

$$B'_{T_{Sh}} = \frac{4}{3} + \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{P_{Sh}}{B_{T_{Sh}}}\right) \times \left[\frac{1}{3} + x \left\{t + \frac{(1+2y)}{1+y+y^2}\right\}\right] \dots\dots\dots(17)$$

$$E_{T \text{ Poirier}}' = \frac{E_D}{E_{T \text{ Poirier}}} x^{-1} [E_0' + (2E_0' - 3) \ln x^{-1} + \left(\frac{E_0' - 2}{2}\right) (\ln x^{-1})^2] \dots (18)$$

(Kittel,1986)

$$E_D = \frac{9RT^4}{\Theta_D^3} \int_0^{X_m} \frac{X^2}{e^X - 1} dX \dots (19)$$

$$X = \frac{\hbar\omega}{K_B T}$$

$$X_m = \omega_D = \frac{\Theta_D}{T}$$

$$= \omega_D$$

(Debye temperature)

$$= \Theta_D$$

$$= R$$

(Debye frequency)

$$C_V = 9R \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D}\right)^3 \int_0^{\Theta_D/T} \frac{X^4 e^X}{(e^X - 1)^2} dX \dots (20)$$

Kumar and)

(Dass,1986)

$$\Theta_P = \Theta_D \left(\frac{V_P}{V_0}\right)^{-\gamma} \dots (21)$$

$$P = 105\text{GPa}$$

$$P = 240\text{GPa}$$

$$\Theta_D = 343 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Theta_P = 549.65 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Theta_P = 669.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

(α_V)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{dV}{dT} \right)_P \dots\dots\dots (22)$$

:
(K⁻¹) α_V

$$\alpha = \left[\frac{dV/V}{dT} \right]_P \dots\dots\dots (23)$$

: (22)

α_V

(Singh and Kumar, 2004)

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_0} = \frac{(B'_0 + 1)[1 + \alpha_0(B'_0 + 1)(T - T_0)]}{(B'_0 + 2) - [1 - \alpha_0(B'_0 + 1)(T - T_0)]} \dots\dots\dots (24)$$

$$(T_0 = 300K) \qquad \qquad \qquad = T_0 \text{ (300-1300)K}$$

= T
= α_0

$$\alpha_0 = 0.504 * 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ (Taravillo et al., 2002)}$$

(Liu et al., 2007)

$$5.3 = B'_0$$

:(Kumar and Nand , 2009)

$$V_{Th} = V_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{A} \ln \left(1 + \frac{A}{B_0} (P - P_{Th}) \right) \right] \dots\dots\dots (25)$$

()

(2007)

(Holzapfel, 2001)

$$P_m(V_m, T_m) = P(V, 300) + P_{Th}(V_m, T_m) \dots\dots\dots (26)$$

P(V, 300)

$$P_{Th}(V_m, T_m) \left(\right)$$

: $T_m > T_{mo}$

$$P_{th}(V_m, T_m)$$

$$P_{Th}(V_m, T_m) = \frac{\gamma_m}{V_m} 3R(T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (27)$$

$$\gamma_m = \gamma_{mo} \frac{V_m}{V_{mo}}$$

$$P_{Th}(V_m, T_m) = \alpha_T B_T (T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (28)$$

$$P_{Th}(V_m, T_m) = \alpha_o B_o (T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (29)$$

$$\alpha_o B_o = \alpha_T B_T \dots\dots\dots (30)$$

$$P_m(V_m, T_m) = P(V, 300) + \frac{\gamma_m}{V_m} 3R(T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (31)$$

$$P_m(V_m, T_m) = P(V, 300) + \alpha_T B_T (T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (32)$$

$$P_m(V_m, T_m) = P(V, 300) + \alpha_o B_o (T_m - T_{mo}) \dots\dots\dots (33)$$

(Cui and Yu, 2007)

(V_m)

(25)

(Dubrovinsky *et al.*, 2000 ; Dorogokupes., 2000)

$$T_m = T_{mo} \left(\frac{V_m}{V_{mo}} \right)^{2/3} \exp \left[\frac{2\gamma_o}{q} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{V_m}{V_{mo}} \right)^q \right\} \right] \dots\dots\dots (34)$$

$$\gamma_{mo} = 2 \text{ (Schlosser., 1989), } T_{mo} = 1357 \text{ K, } V_{mo} = 7.6069 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{mole } q = 1$$

$$\frac{dT_m}{dP} = 2T_m \left(\gamma_m - \frac{1}{3} \right) / B_m \dots\dots\dots (35)$$

(Kumar and Nand, 2009)

B_m

(Sunil *et al.*, 2013)

() :

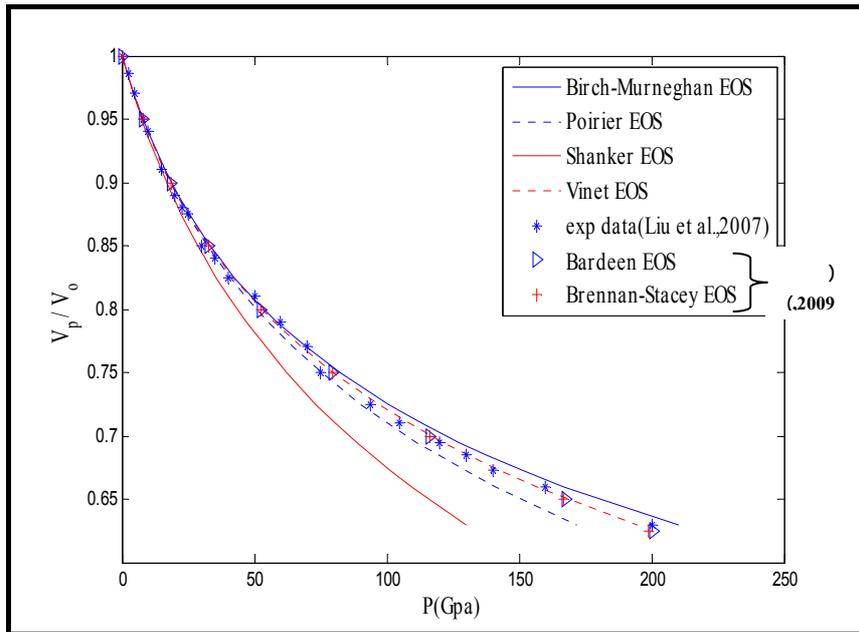
$$B'_0, B_0, V_0$$

: (Liu *et al.*, 2007) (F.C.C)

$$V_0 = 7.11 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{mole}, B_0 = 133 \text{ Gpa}, B'_0 = 5.3$$

(1)

(2009) (Liu *et al.*, 2007)



(F.C.C)

:1

(2009) (Liu *et al.*, 2007)

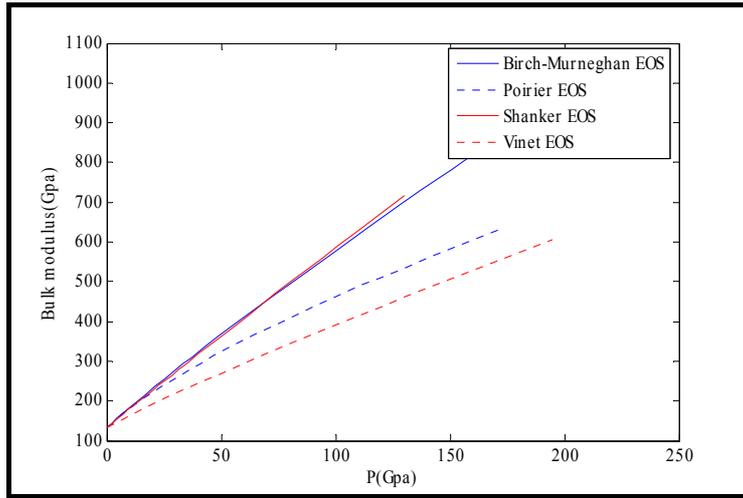
75Gpa

(1)

(B_T)

.0.61-1

$$\left(\frac{V_p}{V_0}\right)$$

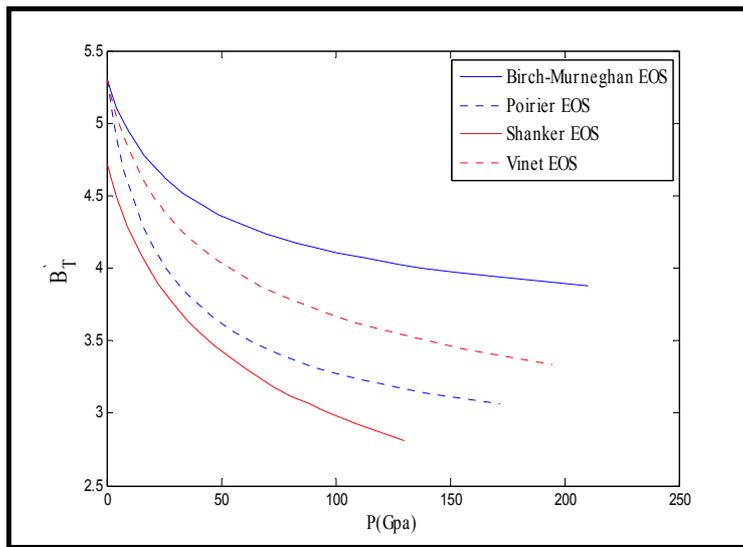


(B_T) :2

(2)

$$B_T = -V \frac{dP}{dV}$$

B_T



(B'_T) :3

(3)

(B'_T)

(B_T)

B'_T

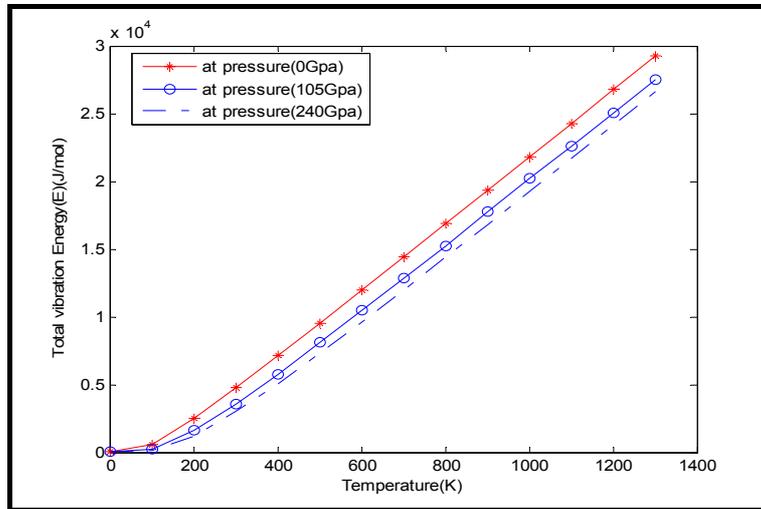
(T_m -300)

(4)

(4)

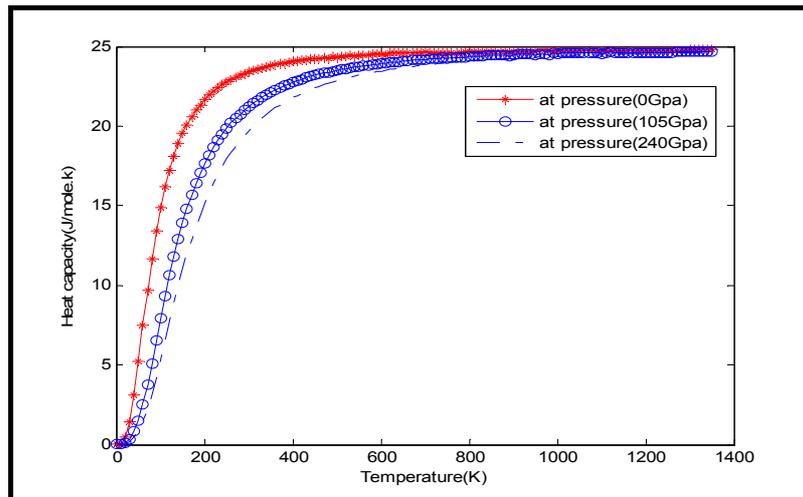
P= (0, 105, 240) Gpa

(0-1357 K)



(0-1357 K)

:4



P= (0, 105, 240)Gpa

:5

(5)

(200 K)

C_v (P, T)

C_v (5)

C_v

(5)

C_v

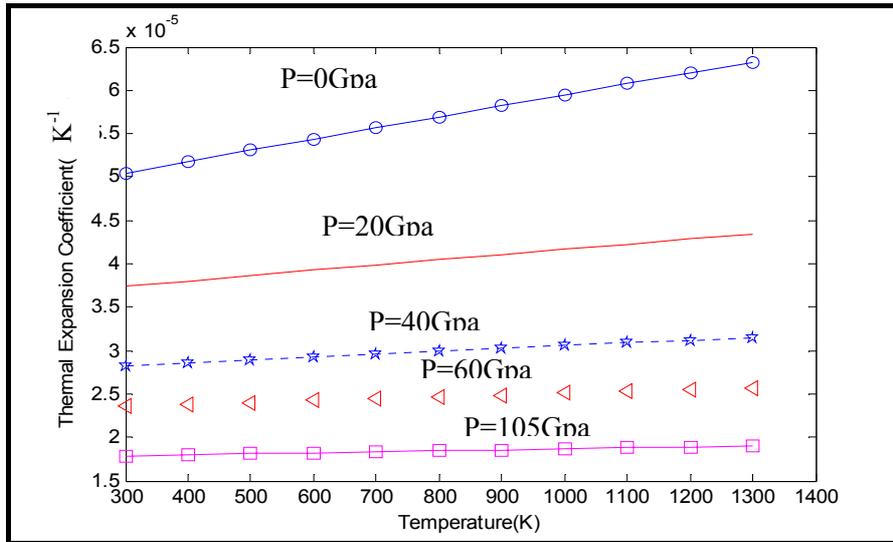
$T > \theta_D$

$T < \theta_D$

(α_V)

(6)

.....



P= 0, 20, 40, 60, 105)

(α_V)

:6

(Gpa

P= 0 Gpa

(6)

α_V

()

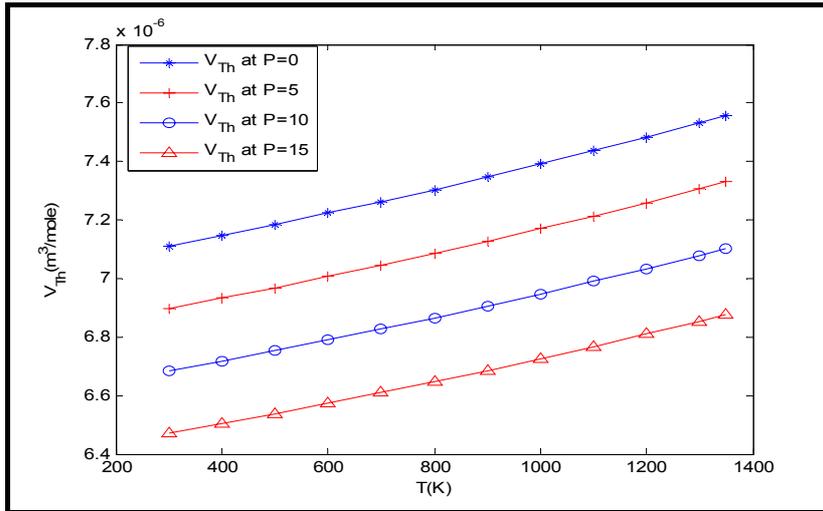
Kumar and)

V_{Th}

(7)

(Nand, 2009

$$V_{Th} = V_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{A} \ln \left(1 + \frac{A}{B_0} (P - P_{Th}) \right) \right] \dots\dots\dots(25)$$



$V_{Th} : 7$

$$V_{Th} \cdot V_{Th} \quad (7)$$

(31-32-33)

P_{Th}

$$\cdot (8) \quad (25)$$

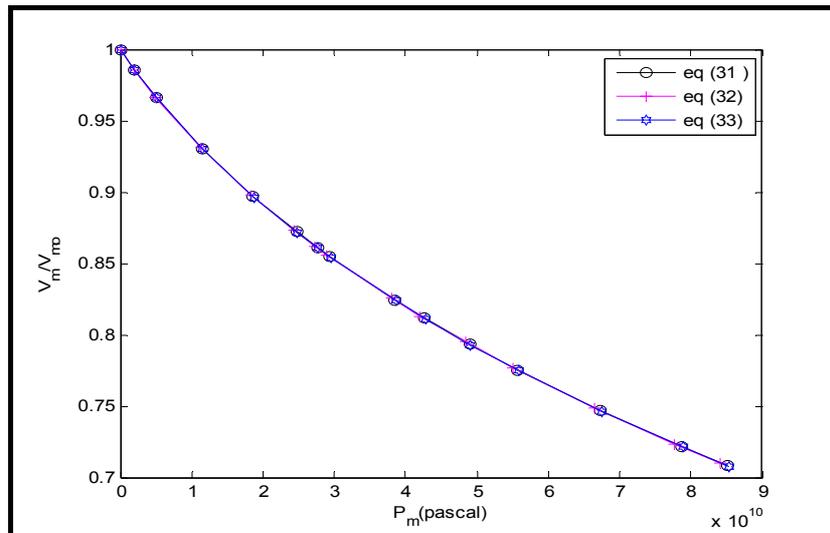
$$\frac{V_m}{V_{m0}}$$

$$P_m \quad (27)$$

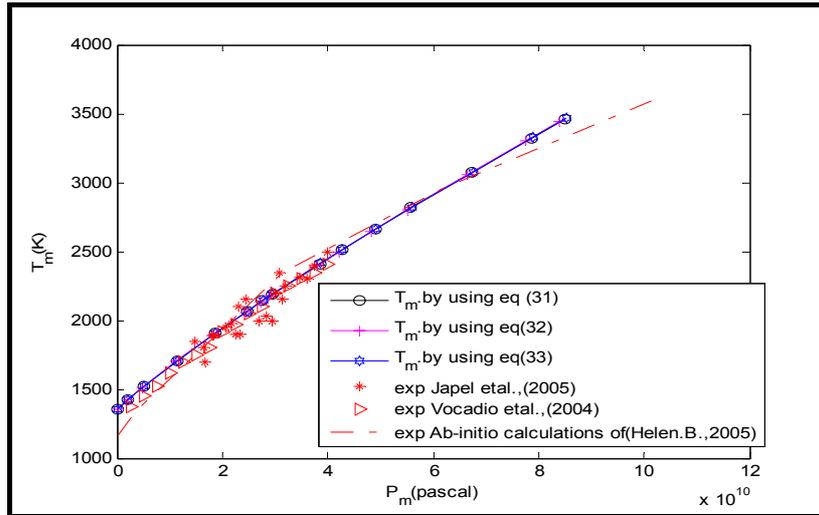
$$(9) \quad (34)$$

T_m

.(10)



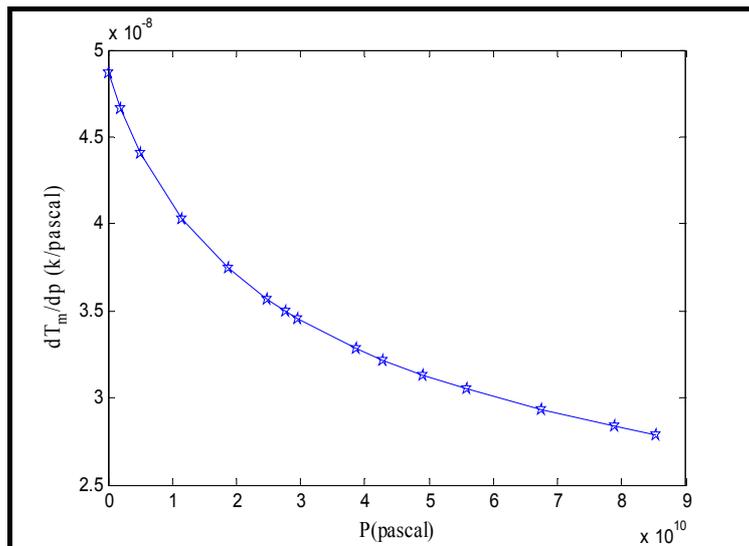
$P_m \quad \frac{V_{Th}}{V_{m0}} : 8$



:9

(Vocadlo *et al.*, 2004; Japel *et al.*, 2005)

(Helen B, 2005)



() $\left(\frac{dT_m}{dP}\right)$:10

-1

- - - - -2

.F.C.C

E_D $P=0$ -3

(Cv) -4

$T \geq \theta_D$

$T \leq \theta_D$

)

.

-5

-6

.(2009)

.(2007)

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