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Study On The Bulk Modulus Of Mixed Metals $Zn_xni_{1-X}o$ At High Temerature For Concentration Value X.

1. Dr. Madhulika Anand, 2. Prof. Jagdhar Mandal
TMB university, bhagalpur
University dept. Of physics, tmb university, Bhagalpur

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ABSTRACT: The current work emphasizes on the bulk modulus of mixed metals under high temperature. The sample under study has been chosen as $Zn_xNi_{1-x}O$ for the concentration value x=0.25.It has been the long desire of human-beings to have the exact knowledge of the properties of the minerals and solids under the influence of the pressure and high temperature[1-2]. The thermal properties under the investigation include the variation of thermal expansion co-efficient (α_T), and bulk modulus K_T with temperature and pressure.The theory of thermal expansion has a central role in explaining the high temperature behavior of solids for their wide use in geophysical applications[3,4]. This concept gives insight in geochemical problems concerning with the study of upper mantle structure of the earth. This study is also essential to shed light on the thermo elastic and anhormonic properties of crystals, minerals and complex minerals.

KEY WORDS: Volume expansion,thermal expansion,anharmonic, bulk modulus.

I. INTRODUCTION:

It is well-understood that he knowledge of the properties of minerals and solid under the influence of high temperature and high pressure is of great significance for the proper understanding of the interior of the earth or any other planet, nature of the interatomic forces, thermal expansivity and high temperatures equation of state for minerals. These aspects generated lot of interest and drew the attention of theoretical as well as experimental workers [5-6]. Moreover, the study of elastic constants and their behaviour with temperature and pressure also provide important useful information and insight into the structural complexities of minerals. These insight proved to be useful in geophysical and geochemical problems related to the study of lower mantle compounds and mixed minerals and the interpretation of the structure of the mantle of the earth [7-8].For the purposes of acquiring concrete knowledge of the mantle structure and seismic study. It is desirable to investigate the temperature variation of bulk modulus of minerals. This study is sufficient to shed light on the thermoelastic and anharmonic properties of crystals and minerals [9-12]. It is in the order of the systematic studied facts that pressure dependence of bulk modulus has also been studied from the concept of inerionic potentials, but the methods employed for the determination of the temperature dependence of bulk modulus are not simple and straightforward inspite of the urgent need in geophysical applications [13]. Recently, Anderson[14-15] and co-workers have investigated the thermodynamic behavior of large number of minerals up to very high temperature nearly 2000K it was then realized that Suzuki equation must be modified. The difference in two methods leads to the different final forms for the expression of thermal expansivity at high temperature. All theoretical attempts mentioned above contains some weakness in the models adopted by several workers. These models involve some approximation and heavy computational work to get the results.

II. METHODOLOGY:

The bulk modulus is obtained using the relations as follows:

$$dK_T = -\delta_T K_T . \frac{dV}{V} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{K_T}{K_0} = \left[1 - \frac{\alpha_0 K_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k (k+1)} \left\{T^{k+1} - T_0^{k+1}\right\}\right] \quad (2)$$

Differentiating equation (2) with respect to temperature T, we get

$$dK_T = -\frac{\alpha_0 K_0 \delta_T^0}{T_0^k} T^k dT \quad (3)$$

The value of thermoelastic constant,

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thermal expansion co-efficient α_o at $T=T_o$and the value of Anderson- Griineisen parameter δ^0_T at temperature $T=T_o$ usually T_o is taken to be room temperature as the refrence temperature for mixed crystal can be obtained by applying Vegard's law given as

$$\alpha_0^{mix} = x\alpha_0^{MgO} + (1-x)\alpha_0^{CaO} \quad (4)$$

$$K^{mix} = xK^{MgO} + (1-x)K^{CaO} \quad (5)$$

$$\delta_T^{0mix} = x\delta_T^{0MgO} + (1-x)\delta_T^{0CaO} \quad (6)$$

Here, x denotes the concentration of the dopant in the mixes minerals.

III. OBSERVATION AND RESULTS:

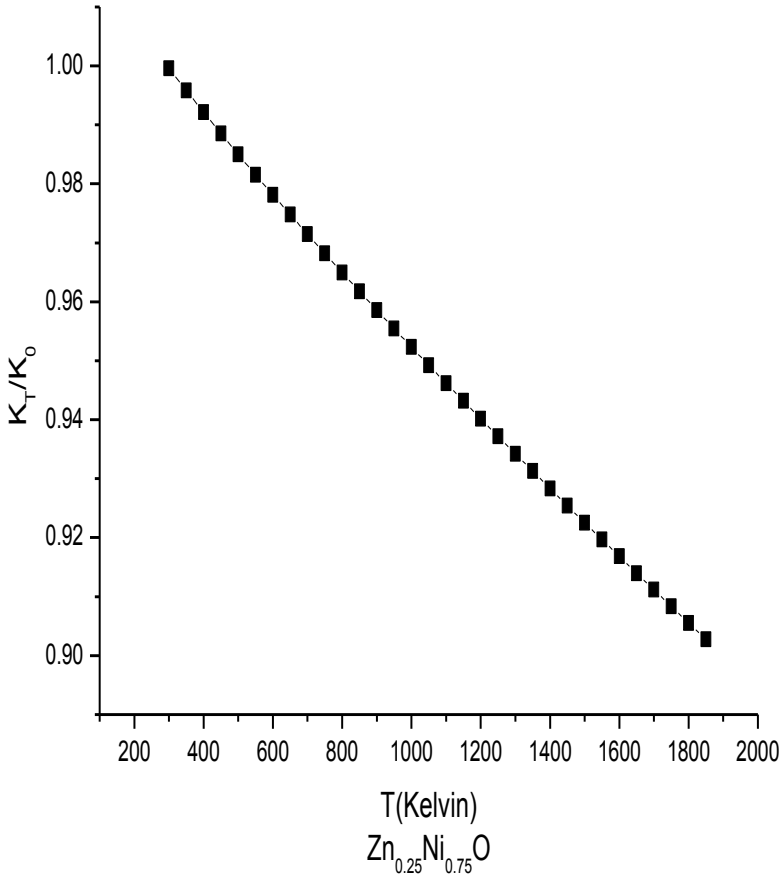

Figure 1. Variation of K_T/K_0 with temperature for $Zn_{0.25}Ni_{0.75}O$

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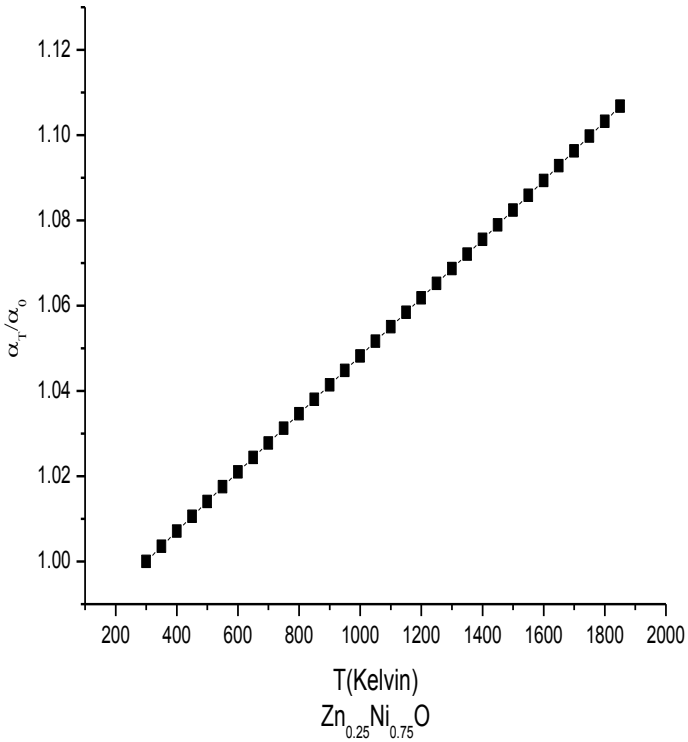

Figure 2. Variation of α_T/α_0 with temperature for $Zn_{0.25}Ni_{0.75}O$

IV. CONCLUSION:

We have calculated the values of volume expansion for mixed crystal under study as a function of temperature in the range 300-1800K.The close agreement for pure minerals and simila r pattern of variation of these composite minerals for different dopant concentration with temperature establishes correctness and the validity of the procedure used in ou r study.

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