

# Structural peculiarities of silicon after ball milling in the presence of different materials

**B.A.Kulnitskiy**<sup>1,2</sup>

I.A.Perezhogin<sup>1,2</sup>, M.Yu.Popov<sup>1,2</sup>, D.Ovsyannikov<sup>1</sup>, V.D.Blank<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Technological Institute for Superhard and Novel Carbon Materials, 142190, Centralnaya Str. 7a, Troitsk, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>2</sup>Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, 141700, Institutskiy per. 9, Dolgoprudny, Moscow Region, Russian Federation

boris@tisnum.ru

HRTEM studies of silicon after treatment in a planetary mill have been performed. It is shown that along with the initial phase of silicon (Si-I), the sample also contains some high-pressure phases: Si-III (Kasper phase) and Si-IV (lonsdaleite). Samples of powdered Si were prepared in a Planetary Micro Mill with addition of 0.5%-5% B<sub>4</sub>C or nanodiamond. The duration of milling in the experiments was 5 min, 20 min and 2 h. The powder after the treatment was examined in a JEM-2010 TEM with EDS and EELS attachments. We studied the orientation relationship between the particles of different phases, finding that there are, in general, two mechanisms of formation of Si-IV: (1) through the stacking faults formation; (2) through the transformation first to the Kasper phase (Si-III), and then from the Si-III to Si-IV [1]. Estimations of temperature and pressure conditions in the planetary ball mill made previously are in accordance with the conditions of formation of the above-mentioned phases. In the next step we have processed a mixture of silicon and boron carbide powders. When pure B<sub>4</sub>C was subjected to ball milling [2], no twins, polytypes or other crystal lattice defects were observed. In the samples where Si concentration prevailed (about 95%), we observed both twins and stacking faults in B<sub>4</sub>C. For comparison we processed Si in the presence of diamond powder in the same proportions as before for a mixture of Si and B<sub>4</sub>C. It is shown that as a result of processing of Si both in pure form, and in the presence of additives of boron carbide and diamond in the planetary mill in Si and B<sub>4</sub>C, twins are formed with the same twinning planes (fig.1,2) as in the case of traditional deformation. It is shown that different variants of phase transformations are realized in silicon.

## Figures

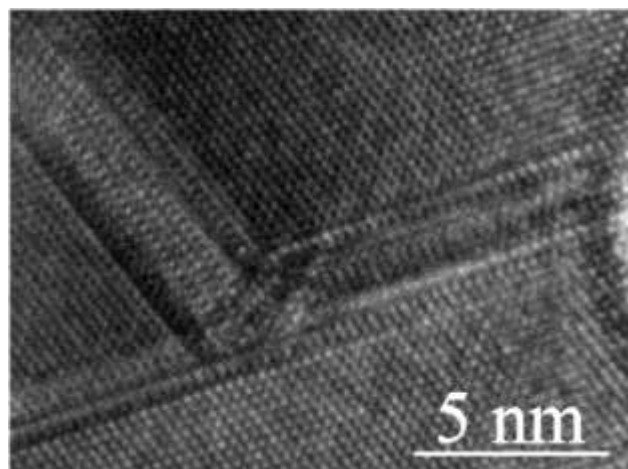


Figure 1. Two systems of {111} twins in silicon after ball milling. Twin boundaries compose a 70.53° angle.

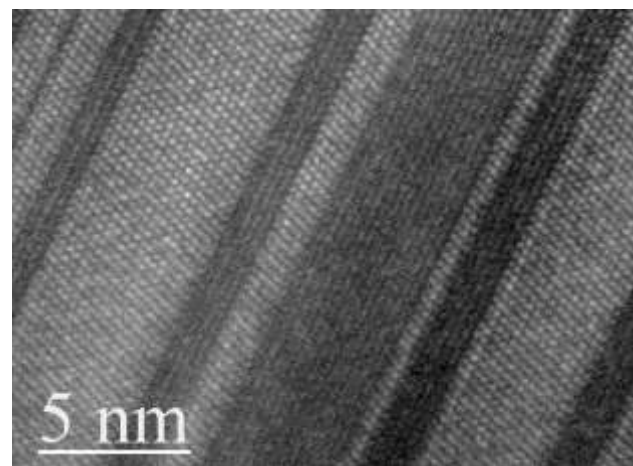


Figure 2. {10-11} twins in B<sub>4</sub>C after ball milling.

## References

- [1] B.Kulnitskiy, D.Ovsyannikov, I. Perezhogin, M. Popov, et al, J. of the Eur. Ceram. Soc. 37 (2017) 1349–1353.
- [2] V.Blank, B.Kulnitskiy, I.Perezhogin, M.Popov et al., Acta Cryst. (2016). B72, 733–737.