

Mass transfer in the Frenkel-Kontorova chain initiated by molecule impactA. Moradi Marjaneh,^{1,*} Danial Saadatmand,² I. Evazzade,³ R. I. Babicheva,⁴ E. G. Soboleva,⁵ N. Srikanth,⁶ Kun Zhou,⁴ E. A. Korznikova,^{7,8} and S. V. Dmitriev^{7,9}¹*Young Researchers and Elite Club, Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran*²*Department of Physics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran*³*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, 91775-1436, Mashhad, Iran*⁴*School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 639798, Singapore*⁵*Yurga Institute of Technology (Branch), National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, 652050 Yurga, Russia*⁶*Interdisciplinary Graduate School, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore*⁷*Institute for Metals Superplasticity Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa, 450001 Russia*⁸*Ufa State Aviation Technical University, 450008, Ufa, Russia*⁹*National Research Tomsk State University, Lenin Avenue 36, 634050 Tomsk, Russia*

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The Frenkel-Kontorova chain with a free end is used to study initiation and propagation of crowdions (antikinks) caused by impact of a molecule consisting of K atoms. It is found that molecules with $1 < K < 10$ are more efficient in the initiation of crowdions as compared to a single atom ($K = 1$) because the total energy needed to initiate the crowdions by molecules is smaller. This happens because a single atom can initiate in the chain only sharp, fast-moving crowdions that require relatively large energy. A molecule has finite length, and that is why it is able to excite a wider crowdion with a smaller velocity and smaller energy. Our results can shed light on the atomistic mechanisms of mass transfer in crystals subject to atom and molecule bombardment.

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Bombardment of a crystal surface by ionized or neutral atoms or molecules is a phenomenon observed either at ambient conditions or during technological surface treatment such as ion implantation, plasma surface treatment, magnetron sputtering, etc. [1–7]. As a result, desired or undesired structure transformations near the crystal surface can take place due to the mass transfer inside the crystal initiated by the bombardment.

Point defects such as vacancies and interstitial atoms play a very important role in the physics of crystalline solids transporting mass during plastic deformation [8–14], irradiation [15–20], heat treatment [21,22], etc. Thermally activated diffusion mainly occurs through vacancy migration mechanism [21,22]. Energy of interstitial atoms is larger, therefore their concentration in thermal equilibrium is much smaller than that of vacancies. The role of interstitials largely increases in far-from-equilibrium processes with energy flux through the crystal. Interstitials can be immobile [23] or mobile; in the latter case they are located in close-packed atomic rows in the form of crowdions [24]. Very often crowdions have lower potential energy than immobile interstitials [24,25]. Crowdions can be at rest, or they can move with a speed below or above the speed of longitudinal sound [26,27]. Standing or subsonic crowdions have a kink profile in a close-packed atomic row, spanning over half a dozen of atoms. However, supersonic crowdions are highly localized with only one or two atoms moving with a high speed at the same time [27,28].

Crowdions can be viewed as topological solitons being very efficient in mass and energy transport [13,29–36]. Moving excitations in crystals are actively studied in order to explain various nontrivial experimental results such as annealing of defects deep inside a germanium single crystal with a surface plasma treatment [37] or tracks in mica crystals [27,38–43]. Discrete breathers [44–48], crowdions [27,49,50], and quodons [51] have been considered as movable excitation candidates in mica. Collisions of supersonic crowdions in two-dimensional (2D) model crystals have been studied in Ref. [52]. The ability of supersonic crowdions and discrete breathers to carry an electric charge has been analyzed by Kosevich [53].

Static crowdions have been investigated using first principles simulations [54–57], while their dynamics have been analyzed with the use of the molecular dynamics method [27,58–60].

It has been demonstrated by high-angle annular dark field scanning-transmission electron microscopy that an Y atom can form a crowdion between two neighboring Mg atoms in an Mg alloy [61].

Recently the notion of supersonic N -crowdions has been introduced based on molecular dynamics simulations [62,63]. N -crowdions can carry more than one interstitial atoms along a close-packed atomic row. For their excitation equal initial momentum was given to N neighboring atoms in a close-packed row along the row. For 2D and three-dimensional (3D) Morse crystals, it has been shown that N -crowdions transport interstitial atoms more efficiently than classical 1-crowdions because they travel longer distances having lower initial energy [62,63]. On the other hand, there remains the question of knowing how N -crowdions can be excited in reality. It is

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very difficult to construct a scenario when several neighboring atoms in a close-packed atomic row simultaneously gain a relatively large momentum along the row in the bulk of a crystal. On the other hand, this can be easily achieved when a molecule hits the surface of the crystal.

In the present study, we consider a simple one-dimensional (1D) Frenkel-Kontorova model to demonstrate that kicks by molecules are more efficient in the initiation of mass transfer by crowdions than the case of a single-atom impact.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In Sec. II the model and simulation details are described. Our main result is presented in Sec. III, where bombardment of the Frenkel-Kontorova chain with single atoms and molecules is simulated. In order to better understand the results of Sec. III, we analyze properties of antikinks (crowdions) in Sec. IV. Finally, conclusions are presented in Sec. V.

II. THE MODEL AND SIMULATION SETUP

The main results of this study are obtained in the frame of the 1D Frenkel-Kontorova model described in Sec. II B. First, we analyze the 3D fcc Morse crystal in Sec. II A to justify the choice of parameters of the 1D model.

A. 3D Morse crystal

The fcc lattice with the lattice parameter d and interatomic distance $a = d/\sqrt{2}$ is considered. As shown in Fig. 1, a Cartesian coordinate system is used with the x , y , and z axes oriented along $\langle 110 \rangle$, $\langle \bar{1}10 \rangle$, and $\langle 001 \rangle$ close-packed crystallographic directions, respectively.

Atoms interact via the classical Morse pair potential [64]

$$U(\xi) = D(1 + e^{-2\alpha(\xi-r_m)} - 2e^{-\alpha(\xi-r_m)}), \quad (1)$$

where U is the potential energy of two atoms at a distance ξ apart, D is the depth of the potential (bond energy), U has a minimum at the equilibrium distance $\xi = r_m$, and α defines the bond stiffness. We use dimensionless units and, without loss of generality, set atom mass m equal to 1 and

$$D = 1, \quad r_m = 1. \quad (2)$$

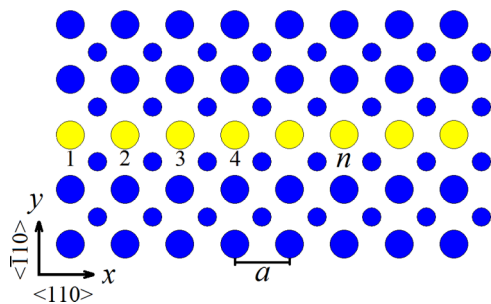


FIG. 1. Atoms of the fcc lattice shown in xy projection with the x , y , and z axes along $\langle 110 \rangle$, $\langle \bar{1}10 \rangle$, and $\langle 001 \rangle$ close-packed crystallographic directions, respectively. Atoms of two neighboring atomic planes parallel to the xy plane are shown with circles of different sizes. a is the interatomic distance. Atoms of one close-packed row (shown by yellow circles) are numbered with the index n .

For the bond stiffness we set the typical value of

$$\alpha = 4. \quad (3)$$

With this choice, $U(\xi)$ is negligibly small for $\xi > 5r_m$ so that this value is taken as the cutoff radius. The equilibrium interatomic distance in this case is $a = 0.90142$. Thermal fluctuations are not taken into account, i.e., simulations are done at 0 K. The computational cell contains 3840 atoms having dimensions $40a \times 8a \times 12a/\sqrt{2}$. Periodic boundary conditions are used.

Atoms of one close-packed atomic row parallel to the x axis are numbered with index n as shown in Fig. 1. In this row, in the center of the computational cell, we create a crowdion (antikink) using the ansatz

$$u_n = \frac{a}{2} \{1 - \tanh[\beta(n - x_0)]\}, \quad (4)$$

where u_n is the initial displacement of n th atom along the x axis, and $\beta = 0.3$ and $x_0 = 40$ are the crowdion inverse width and initial position, respectively. Initial velocities of all atoms in the computational cell are equal to zero. Note that application of the ansatz (4) makes the site $n = 0$ vacant. The choice of the ansatz (4) can be motivated as follows. In Sec. IV A, it will be shown that the sine-Gordon kink does not describe well the kinks in the studied Frenkel-Kontorova model. Here we use the simplest tanh profile as the ansatz because in some Klein-Gordon lattices it can be an exact static kink solution [65,66].

We then apply the relaxation procedure to find the equilibrium configuration of the on-site crowdion. This procedure is done for two cases: (i) all atoms in the computational cell are movable and (ii) only atoms in the close-packed atomic row containing the crowdion are movable. In the latter case, the atoms surrounding the row with crowdion create a rigid on-site potential, while in the former case they are free to relax.

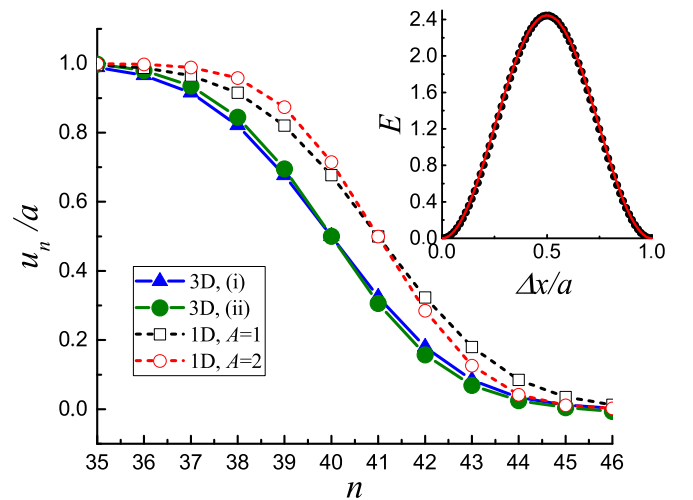


FIG. 2. Relaxed crowdion profiles. Triangles and filled circles show the results for a 3D fcc Morse lattice, cases (i) and (ii), respectively (see the text). Open squares and open circles are for the 1D Frenkel-Kontorova model, for $A = 1$ and 2 , respectively. The inset shows the effective on-site potential created by the atoms of the 3D fcc lattice for a close-packed atomic row. Dots show the numerical result, and the line is the fit $E = A[1 - \cos(2\pi \Delta x/a)]$ with $A = 1.22$.

In Fig. 2 we present the relaxed crowdion profiles for the case (i) by triangles and for the case (ii) by filled circles. As expected, the crowdion width is smaller in the case (ii).

Our next step is to calculate the on-site potential created by the atoms surrounding a close-packed atomic row. To do so, we shift the close-packed atomic row as a rigid body along the x axis by Δx and calculate the potential energy of an atom of the row, E . In the inset of Fig. 2, we plot E as a function of $\Delta x/a$ by dots. The height of the potential is $2.44 \equiv 2A$. With a solid line, we show the sinusoidal function $E = A[1 - \cos(2\pi \Delta x/a)]$ of amplitude $A = 1.22$. The maximal difference between the numerical data and the sinusoidal fit is less than 2.5%. This estimation of the on-site potential height will be used in the formulation of the 1D Frenkel-Kontorova model.

B. 1D model

We consider the Frenkel-Kontorova chain of M particles placed in the sinusoidal on-site potential. A molecule consisting of K particles moves with the velocity V_0 and hits the left end of the chain (see Fig. 3). The total number of particles in the system is $N = K + M$. Particles interact with the nearest neighbors via the Morse potential. The Hamiltonian of the system is given by

$$H = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{du_n}{dt} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} U(u_{n+1} - u_n) + \sum_{n=1}^N V(u_n), \quad (5)$$

where longitudinal coordinates of the particles as the functions of time, $u_n(t)$, are to be determined.

The first term in Eq. (5) gives the kinetic energy of the system. We take $m = 1$ for particle mass, which can always be achieved by a proper choice of time unit. The second term in Eq. (5) gives the Morse interaction between nearest neighbors described by Eq. (1) with the parameters used for the 3D fcc crystal.

The on-site potential is represented by the third term in Eq. (5) which is taken in the form

$$V(\eta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \eta \leq 0, \\ A[1 - \cos(2\pi \eta)] & \text{for } \eta > 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The on-site potential has amplitude A ; its period is equal to unity to be commensurate with the interparticle distance, and

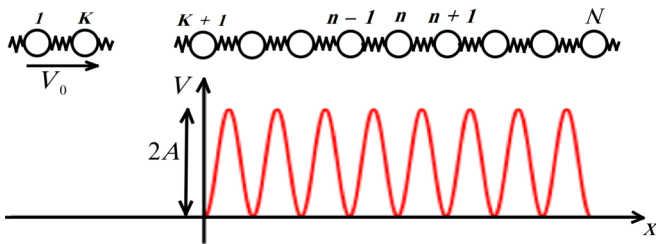


FIG. 3. Scheme of the simulation setup. A molecule of K particles moves with the initial velocity V_0 and hits the end of the Frenkel-Kontorova chain of M particles placed in a sinusoidal on-site potential of depth $2A$. Each particle interacts with the nearest neighbors via the Morse potential. The total number of particles in the system is $N = K + M$; they are numbered by index n .

it acts only in the region $x > 0$, as schematically shown in Fig. 3.

As was shown in Sec. II A, in the 3D fcc Morse crystal $A = 1.22$ (see also the inset in Fig. 2). In order to see the effect of A , we consider two values for the amplitude of the on-site potential in the 1D model: $A = 1$ and $A = 2$. Static antikink profiles calculated numerically for the 1D model are shown in Fig. 2 by open squares for $A = 1$ and by open circles for $A = 2$. It can be seen that they have slopes close to the slopes of crowdions in the 3D fcc crystal. Naturally the antikink slope is larger for larger A .

From the Hamiltonian specified by Eqs. (5), (1), and (6), the following equations of motion can be derived:

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{u}_n = & 2\alpha D[e^{-\alpha(u_{n+1}-u_n-r_m)} - e^{-2\alpha(u_{n+1}-u_n-r_m)} \\ & + e^{-2\alpha(u_n-u_{n-1}-r_m)} - e^{-\alpha(u_n-u_{n-1}-r_m)}] \\ & - H(u_n)2\pi A \sin(2\pi u_n). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Here $H(\eta)$ is the Heaviside step function.

C. Initial conditions

The equations of motion (7) are integrated numerically for the initial coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} u_n = n - K - 5, & \quad \text{for } n = 1, \dots, K, \\ u_n = n - K - 1, & \quad \text{for } n = K + 1, \dots, N \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

and initial velocities

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du_n}{dt} = V_0, & \quad \text{for } n = 1, \dots, K, \\ \frac{du_n}{dt} = 0, & \quad \text{for } n = K + 1, \dots, N, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

of the particles. With these initial conditions the initial distance between particles K and $K + 1$ is equal to 5, so that the molecule does not interact with the chain. The molecule moves toward the chain with the velocity V_0 , and it starts to interact with the chain when they get closer.

The initial energy of the molecule is

$$E_0 = \frac{K m V_0^2}{2}. \quad (10)$$

D. Dispersion relation and phonon velocities

In the case of small-amplitude vibrations, the higher order nonlinear terms can be neglected, and Eq. (7) reduces to

$$m\ddot{u}_n = 2\alpha^2 D(u_{n-1} - 2u_n + u_{n+1}) - 4\pi^2 A u_n. \quad (11)$$

The solutions of the above equation are the linear combinations of normal modes $u_n \sim \exp[i(qn - \omega_q t)]$ with wave number q and frequency ω_q obeying the dispersion relation

$$\omega_q^2 = \frac{4}{m} [\pi^2 A + \alpha^2 D(1 - \cos q)]. \quad (12)$$

The dispersion relation (12) is shown within the first Brillouin zone in Fig. 4 for $A = 1$ (dashed line) and $A = 2$ (solid line). It suggests that the system supports the small-amplitude running waves (phonons) with frequencies ranging from $\omega_{\min} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{A}{m}}$ to $\omega_{\max} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\pi^2 A + 2\alpha^2 D}$. The

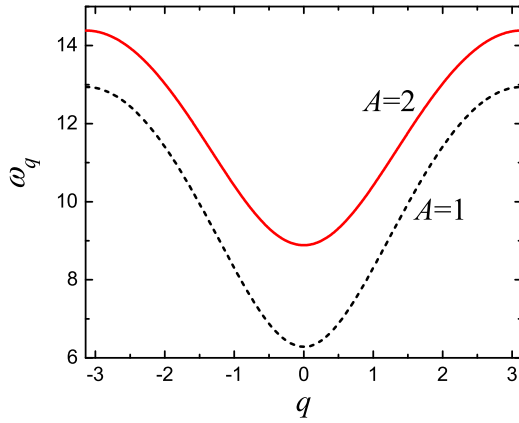


FIG. 4. Dispersion relation for the small-amplitude waves (phonons) supported by the considered chain of particles for two different values of the on-site potential depth, $A = 1$ (dashed line) and $A = 2$ (solid line).

phonon's group velocity is defined by

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega_q}{dq} = \frac{\alpha^2 D \sin q}{\sqrt{m\sqrt{\pi^2 A + \alpha^2 D(1 - \cos q)}}}. \quad (13)$$

The group velocity vanishes for $q \rightarrow 0$ and $q \rightarrow \pm\pi$. For the considered model parameters, this function has a maximum value of $v_g^{\max} = 3.3348$ ($v_g^{\max} = 2.7504$) at $q = 1.22$ ($q = 1.33$) for $A = 1$ ($A = 2$).

E. Static antikink (crowdion) in 1D model

An equilibrium antikink (crowdion) was obtained in a 1D Frenkel-Kontorova model by setting initial atomic displacements with the help of the ansatz (4) with $a = 1$, $\beta = 0.3$, and $x_0 = 41$ and subsequent relaxation. The resulting static antikink profiles are shown in Fig. 2 by open squares and open circles for $A = 1$ and $A = 2$, respectively. Naturally, the antikink is narrower for a deeper on-site potential, i.e., for $A = 2$. With the chosen parameters, the antikinks in the 1D model have a width close to the width of crowdions in a 3D Morse crystal; the latter ones are shown in Fig. 2 by triangles and filled circles for two different relaxation procedures, as described in Sec. II A.

III. MOLECULE BOMBARDMENT

Let us discuss the results of numerical simulation of molecule bombardment.

First, we find the minimal velocity V_0^{\min} of the molecule of K atoms needed to initiate a crowdion. With the use of Eq. (10), we calculate the corresponding minimal energy of the molecules E_0^{\min} required to produce a crowdion. The results are presented in Fig. 5 for the on-site potential depth $A = 1$ (open circles) and $A = 2$ (squares). It is clear that a single atom ($K = 1$) needs a higher initial velocity to launch mass transport along the chain as compared to the molecules ($K > 1$). Minimal initial energy for $K = 1$ is higher than that for $2 \leq K \leq 9$ in the case of $A = 2$, and even for longer molecules for $A = 1$.

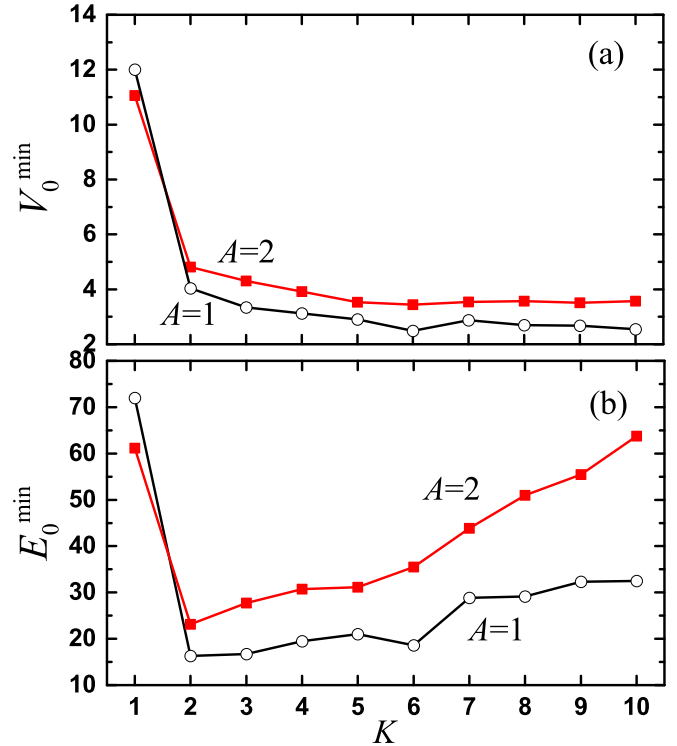


FIG. 5. Minimal velocity of the molecule of K atoms required to initiate a kink by hitting the chain at the end. Results for the sinusoidal potential amplitude $A = 1$ ($A = 2$) are shown in black (red).

This effect can be understood taking into account the fact that a static (or slowly moving) crowdion has a width of a half dozen atoms; see Fig. 2. A single atom cannot produce a wide, slowly moving crowdion, but it can produce only relatively sharp fast-moving crowdions, which requires high energy. Already a molecule with $K = 2$ atoms has a nonzero size, and it is much more efficient in initiation of crowdions. Indeed, for $A = 1$ ($A = 2$) the molecule of two atoms needs 4.4 (2.7) times smaller energy than a single atom to initiate a crowdion. The reduction of energy required to create a crowdion is more pronounced for shallower on-site potential, i.e., for $A = 1$. This is because the crowdion is wider for $A = 1$, and it is more difficult for a single atom to produce it.

Note a local minimum of E_0^{\min} at $K = 6$ for the case of $A = 1$ in Fig. 5(b). This is because the molecule of this size is compatible with the crowdion width. For the case of $A = 2$, a similar tendency of reduction of E_0^{\min} is observed for $K = 5$ and 6, in line with the fact that the crowdion width in this case is somewhat smaller than for $A = 1$.

We have also calculated the speed of crowdions moving along the chain as a function of the initial molecule velocity V_0 for the molecules with $K = 1, 2, 3$, and 4. For $A = 1$ ($A = 2$) the results are shown in Fig. 6 (Fig. 7). For sufficiently large V_0 , more than one crowdion can be initiated by the molecule impact, and we plot velocities of the first and second fastest crowdions in (a) and (b), respectively. Clearly, the molecules with $K > 1$ need a considerably smaller minimal initial velocity to produce crowdions as compared to a single atom. The molecules initiate crowdions propagating at a higher speed. Note that the crowdions have preferable propagation

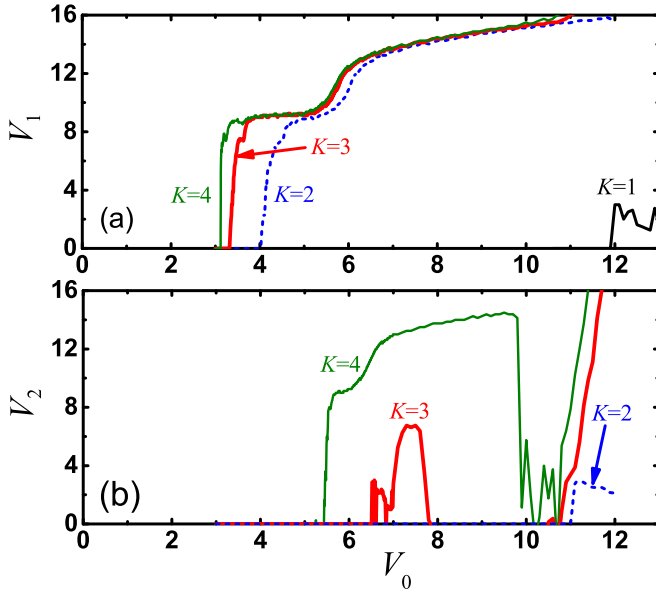


FIG. 6. Velocity of the fastest (a) and second fastest (b) crowdions created in the chain by molecule bombardment as the functions of the molecule initial velocity. The case of single atom ($K = 1$) is shown by the black line. Results for the molecules with $K = 2, 3$, and 4 atoms are shown by blue dashed, thick red, and thin green lines, respectively.

velocities, and this issue will be addressed in Sec. IV. Within the studied range of initial velocities V_0 , molecules are able to produce more than one crowdion, in contrast to a single atom.

Overall, we conclude that bombardment with molecules is much more efficient in initiation of mass transport along the chain than bombardment with single atoms.

IV. CROWDIONS IN A 1D CHAIN

In order to better understand the results presented in Sec. III, we analyze here properties of crowdions in the considered Frenkel-Kontorova chain. First, we derive the moving crowdion solution under the assumption of harmonic interatomic coupling. Unfortunately, this solution is valid only for

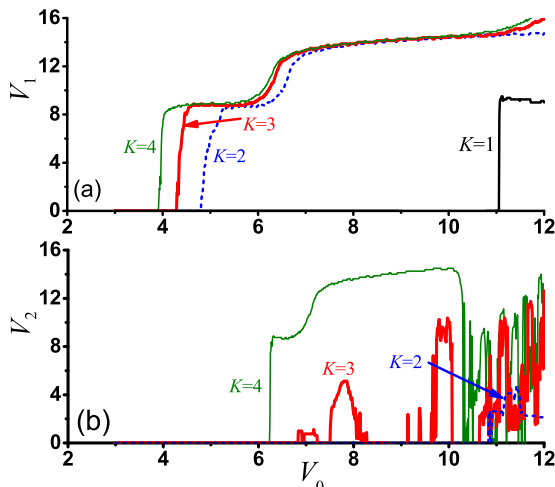


FIG. 7. Same as in Fig. 6, but for the on-site potential depth $A = 2$.

very wide crowdions, but not for the crowdions spanning over a half dozen atoms considered here. That is why we then study crowdions numerically for the chain with the Morse interatomic interactions.

A. Analytical treatment

In the long-wave approximation, $|u_{n+1} - u_n| \ll 1$ for all n , Eq. (7) can be simplified by linearizing the interatomic forces. This results in the Frenkel-Kontorova model with harmonic interparticle interactions

$$m\ddot{u}_n = 2\alpha^2 D(u_{n-1} - 2u_n + u_{n+1}) - 2\pi A \sin(2\pi u_n). \quad (14)$$

Introducing the new variable

$$w_n = 2\pi u_n, \quad (15)$$

we rewrite Eq. (14) in the form

$$\ddot{w}_n = \frac{1}{h^2}(w_{n-1} - 2w_n + w_{n+1}) - g^2 \sin(w_n), \quad (16)$$

where

$$h^2 = \frac{m}{2\alpha^2 D}, \quad g^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 A}{m}. \quad (17)$$

In the continuum limit, $h \rightarrow 0$, Eq. (16) reduces to the sine-Gordon equation

$$w_{tt} - w_{xx} + g^2 \sin w = 0, \quad (18)$$

which has the well-known moving kink solution

$$w(x, t) = 2\pi \pm 4 \arctan \left[\exp \left(g \frac{x - x_0 - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}} \right) \right], \quad (19)$$

where v defines the kink velocity and x_0 represents its initial position. For the upper (lower) sign we actually have a kink (crowdion) solution.

Returning to the original variable u_n and taking into account $x = nh$, we write the approximate kink solution to Eq. (14) in the following form:

$$u_n(t) = 1 \pm \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \left\{ \exp \left[g \frac{h(n - x_0) - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}} \right] \right\}. \quad (20)$$

From this solution, the actual kink velocity is equal to $V_{\text{kink}} = v/h$. Since $|v| < 1$, the kink velocity is within the range

$$|V_{\text{kink}}| < \frac{1}{h}. \quad (21)$$

From Eq. (17), we find that for parameters used in our study $|V_{\text{kink}}| < 5.66$.

According to the solution Eq. (20), the maximal absolute value of the kink's slope is

$$\beta = \frac{gh}{\pi\sqrt{1 - v^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2A}{\alpha^2 D(1 - v^2)}}. \quad (22)$$

The maximal kink slope diverges as $|v| \rightarrow 1$, which means the kink width vanishes in this limit.

It is worth noting that kinks and crowdions of the Frenkel-Kontorova model (14) have the same maximal slope, but this is not the case for the kinks and crowdions of the model (7) because stiffness of the Morse potential increases (decreases)

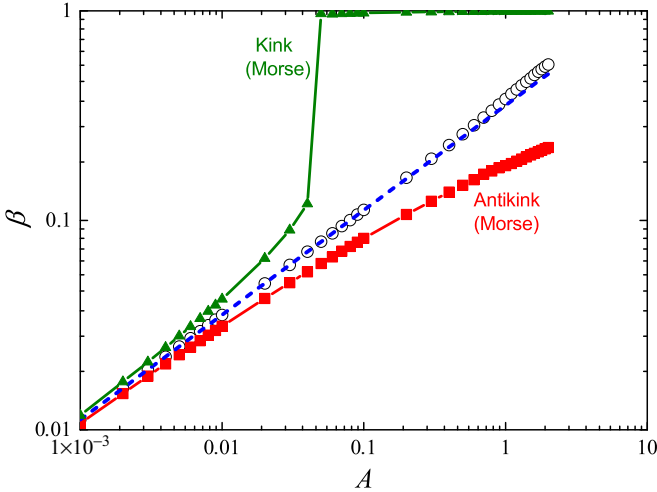


FIG. 8. Maximal absolute value of the slope of the static kink (green triangles) and crowdion (red squares) as a function of the on-site potential amplitude obtained numerically by solving Eq. (7). Straight dashed line gives the analytical solution (22). Open circles are for the numerical solution of Eq. (14) for both kinks and crowdions. A sharp increase of β at $A \approx 0.05$ for the kink in the Morse lattice corresponds to the transition from the voidion to the vacancy.

under compression (tension) of the chain, while stiffness of the linear bonds is strain independent.

B. Numerical results

1. Static kinks and crowdions

Let us assess the accuracy of the kink solution (20) by calculating numerically the maximal slope of the static crowdion, β , as a function of the on-site potential depth, A . To do so, the chain of $N = 1000$ particles is considered with the kink placed in the middle using Eq. (20) with $x_0 = 500.5$ and $v = 0$. With this choice of x_0 the intersite kink is obtained, which has lower energy as compared to the on-site kink. In order to find equilibrium positions of the atoms, viscosity was introduced in the system by adding the term $\gamma \dot{u}_n$ to the left-hand side of Eqs. (7) and (14) with the viscosity coefficient $\gamma = 0.1$. A simulation run is carried out until the maximal force acting on atoms becomes less than 10^{-12} . Then the maximal crowdion slope is calculated as the slope of the line connecting two central atoms of the kink (crowdion).

The results for the relaxed kinks are presented in Fig. 8 using a log-log scale. The straight dashed line shows the analytical solution (22), while open circles are for the numerical solution of Eq. (14). In the case of harmonic interparticle bonds, as was mentioned earlier, the kink and crowdion have the same β . This is not true for Eq. (7) with Morse interatomic interactions. For this case the numerical results for a crowdion (kink) are shown by red squares (green triangles). Note a sharp increase of β when A exceeds 0.04 for the Morse kink. For larger A the kink transforms into a vacancy since one of the Morse bonds breaks.

It can be seen from Fig. 8 that the analytical solution (20) gives a very good estimation of the kink maximal slope in the case of harmonic interatomic interactions [Eq. (14)] within the entire studied range of $10^{-3} \leq A \leq 2$. However, for the original model with Morse interactions [Eq. (7)] the analytical

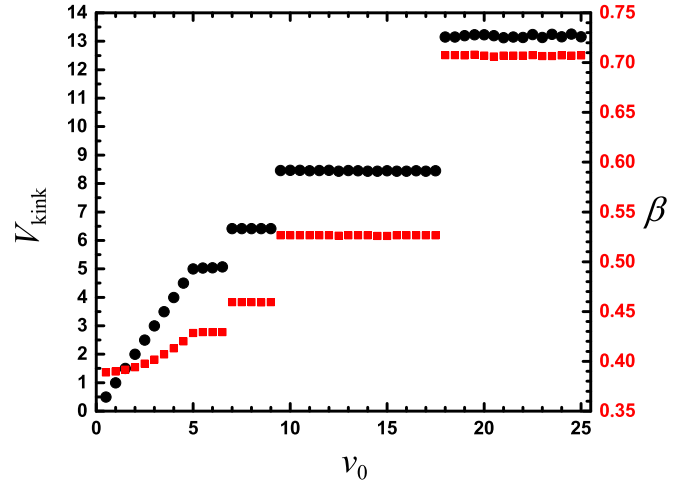


FIG. 9. Velocity V_{kink} (circles) and parameter β (squares) of the crowdion in the regime of steady motion as the functions of the initial velocity v_0 in the ansatz Eq. (23). The on-site potential depth is $A = 1$.

solution can be used only for $A < 10^{-2}$, where the relative error in estimation of β is less than 10%. The reason for such a poor accuracy is the strong nonlinearity of the Morse potential. As was shown in Sec. II A, for a 3D Morse crystal $A = 1.22$, and in this case the nonlinearity of the interparticle bonds cannot be neglected.

2. Moving crowdions

For initiation of moving crowdions in the 1D Frenkel-Kontorova model (7), the following ansatz is adopted:

$$u_n(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tanh[\beta_0(n - x_0 - v_0 t)], \quad (23)$$

where β_0 , v_0 , and x_0 are the initial crowdion inverse width, velocity, and position, respectively. In the chain of 2000 particles, at $t = 0$, a crowdion moving with a positive velocity is excited at the site $x_0 = 100$. The range of crowdion initial velocities $0 < v_0 \leq 25$ is studied. For a chosen value of v_0 , parameter β_0 is found by the trial and error method, aiming to achieve a minimal radiation from the moving crowdion. At the end of a numerical run at $t = 50$, the crowdions achieve a state of steady motion. The steady crowdion velocity V_{kink} and inverse width β are measured. The latter parameter is found by the least-squares fitting of the kink profile to the expression (23).

The results for steadily moving crowdions are presented in Fig. 9 for the on-site potential depth $A = 1$ and in Fig. 10 for $A = 2$. Shown are V_{kink} (circles, left scale) and β (squares, right scale) as the functions of the initial velocity v_0 in the ansatz (23).

Interestingly, two different regimes are observed for slow and fast crowdions. When $v_0 < 5$, we have $V_{\text{kink}} = v_0$, but faster crowdions can have only selected velocities. For $A = 1$, within the studied range of v_0 , selected velocities are 5.06, 6.42, 8.45, and 13.2. For $A = 2$, they are 5.53, 8.05, and 13.1. This explains the plateaus observed in Figs. 6 and 7 at the velocities around 8 and 13. Note that the value of velocity separating two different regimes is close to the estimation of the maximal kink velocity that follows from the approximate solution reported in Sec. IV A; see the discussion below Eq. (21). In fact, kinks

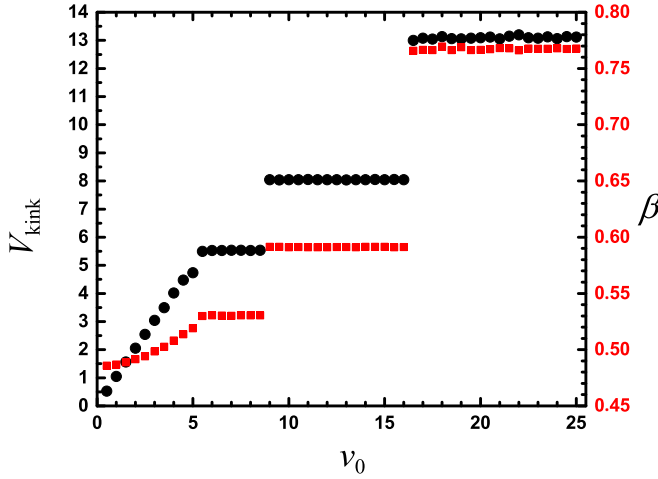


FIG. 10. The same as in Fig. 9 but for $A = 2$.

propagating in nonlinear chains with selected velocities have been reported in a number of studies, e.g., in Refs. [67–73]. Similarly, the crowdion inverse width β monotonically increases for $0 < v_0 < 5$, but it has discrete values for faster crowdions.

It is also instructive to analyze total (kinetic plus potential) energies of antikinks, E_{kink} , in the regime of steady motion as the functions of v_0 . For $A = 1$ ($A = 2$), the result is shown in Fig. 11 (Fig. 12). Note that slow crowdions ($v_0 < 5$) have relatively small energy, in the range $10.3 < E_{\text{kink}} < 12$ for $A = 1$ and $15.9 < E_{\text{kink}} < 17.7$ for $A = 2$. Faster crowdions have a considerably higher energy. The insets in Figs. 11 and 12 show the kink profiles for the smallest and largest value of β observed in the studied range of parameter $0 < v_0 \leq 25$.

Notably, phonon velocities do not play an essential role in crowdion propagation in a 1D chain. Maximal phonon velocities were estimated below Eq. (13) to be about 3. In Figs. 9 to 12, we do not see any peculiarities around this

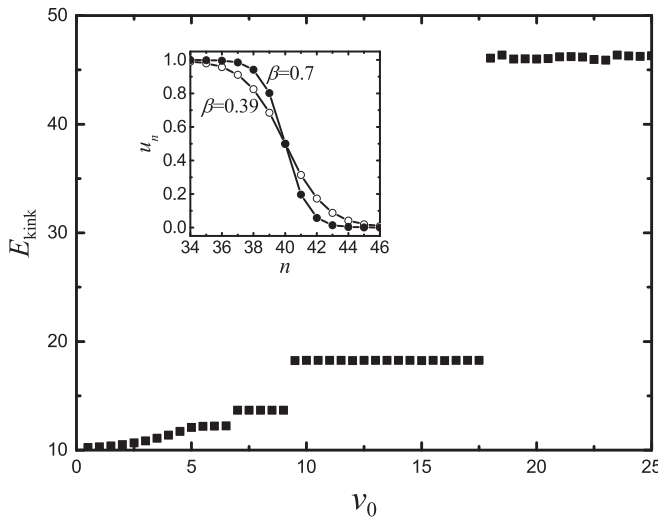


FIG. 11. Energy of a crowdion in the regime of steady motion as the functions of the initial velocity v_0 in the ansatz (23). The on-site potential depth is $A = 1$. The inset shows kink profiles for $\beta = 0.39$ (open dots) and $\beta = 0.7$ (filled dots).

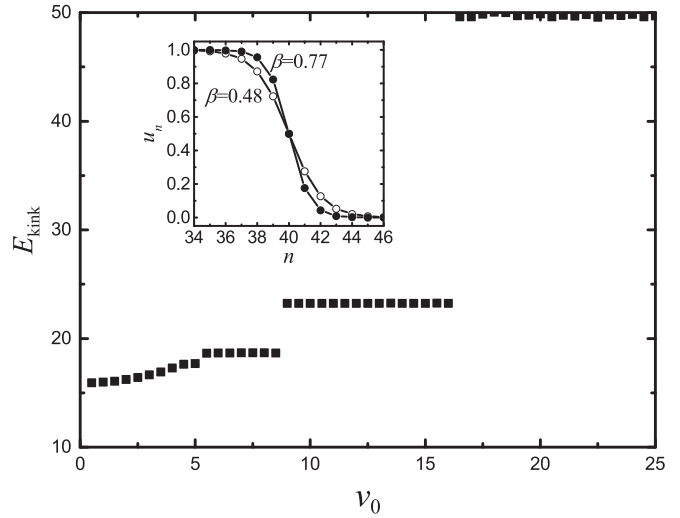


FIG. 12. The same as in Fig. 11 but for $A = 2$. The inset shows kink profiles for $\beta = 0.48$ (open dots) and $\beta = 0.77$ (filled dots).

velocity. In 2D and 3D crystals, sound velocity does play an important role in crowdion motion [62,63] because the close-packed atomic row in which a crowdion propagates interacts with the surrounding atoms.

The presented results contribute to understanding why bombardment with molecules ($K > 1$) produces crowdions in the chain more efficiently than single atoms ($K = 1$). As was pointed out in Sec. III, slow crowdions are rather wide, and they cannot be excited by single atoms. Fast crowdions are narrower, and they can be excited by single atoms, but it requires sufficiently large energy. On the other hand, low-energy slow kinks can be excited by molecules since they have nonzero size.

V. CONCLUSIONS

We have simulated mass transfer in a Frenkel-Kontorova chain by antikinks (crowdions) initiated by single-atom or molecule bombardment. Parameters of the Frenkel-Kontorova chain with Morse interatomic interactions were chosen to mimic crowdions in a 3D fcc Morse crystal. Our main results can be summarized as follows.

Static or slowly moving crowdions have a width of about a half dozen atoms. Such wide crowdions cannot be initiated by an impact of a single atom due to a mismatch of their sizes. Atoms can initiate only fast crowdions because they are narrow, but this requires relatively large energy. Molecules can initiate wide and slow crowdions with small energy, since they have a size compatible with the crowdion width. That is why molecules require three to four times smaller energy to initiate a crowdion propagating along the chain as compared to the minimal energy of a single atom needed for this.

Our findings are of importance for experimental techniques where atom or molecule bombardment is used to modify properties of crystal surface. As a continuation of this study it would be interesting to estimate the efficiency of molecule bombardment in mass transfer initiation for real crystals in a 3D setting.

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