Numerical modeling of transport phenomena during the solidification of materials

Florica Barvinschi¹ and Paul Barvinschi²
¹Politehnica University Timisoara, Romania
²West University of Timisoara, Romania

Statement of the Problem: A method for the Vertical Bridgman (VB) solidification of InSb in a silica ampoule is modeled with COMSOL Multiphysics software, using time-dependent thermal conditions. Axial-symmetric numerical simulations of temperature, velocity field in the melt, under normal gravity, and capillarity at the melt-gas-crucible interface resemble those used in an induced pressure difference dewetting VB configuration. The VB technique has some drawbacks that are linked to the use of a crucible in intimate contact with the growing crystal.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: In order to avoid the sticking of the crystal on the crucible, which can result in crystal or crucible breakage, a pressure difference is built up inside a sealed growth ampoule by a temperature variation. Detached growth is a small gap between the growing crystal and the crucible wall. The contact-free growth reduces mechanical stress in the crystal, resulting in a reduction of the defect density.

Findings: In the present paper we extend our previous steady-state model by including the calculation of the energy, momentum and mass transport, plus the interfacial phenomena at the melt-gas-crucible interface, under normal gravity, while applying a time dependent step-type temperature distribution on the outer part of the crucible.

Conclusion & Significance: Several systematically studies on this subject have been reported during time, both experimental and numerical. In order to model the flow of two different, immiscible fluids, where the exact position of the interface is of interest, we have applied the phase-field method. The purpose of this study is to include in a single model the transport phenomena (energy, momentum, mass) and the interfacial phenomena at the melt-crystal-crucible and respectively melt-gas-crucible interfaces. All these new models were developed numerically. The validation of modeling was made by comparing Lamine Sylla’s results, reported in his PhD thesis.

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Figure 1: Vertical Bridgman model and transient boundary conditions.
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Biography

Floricica Barvinschi is Associate Professor at Politehnica University Timisoara, Romania. She has a PhD thesis in heat transport numerical modeling during the growth of CaF2 and BaF2 crystals by VB method. A part of her PhD thesis was conducted by Prof.dr. Thierry Duffar, INP Grenoble, at that time engineer at CEA Grenoble, France. Continuing a very good collaboration, Floricica Barvinschi has been invited several times to the CEA Grenoble and INP Grenoble for scientific researches and/or for teaching.

fbarvinschi@gmail.com

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