

# Defects Act in an “Introverted” Manner in FeNiCrCoCu High-Entropy Alloy under Primary Damage

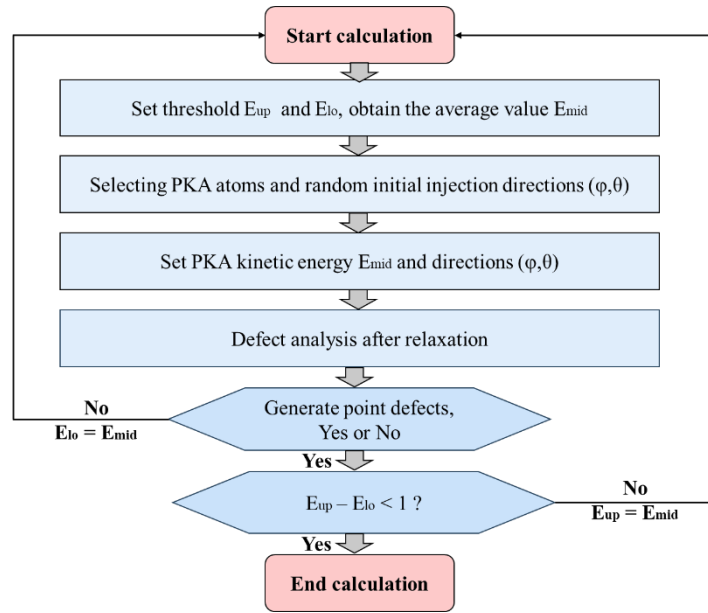
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Threshold displacement energy ( $E_d$ ) is a critical parameter in radiation damage theory, which is defined as the minimum energy required to displace an atom from its lattice site and create a stable pair of Frenkel defects in the perfect crystal. To search for  $E_d$  along a given incident direction, we adopted a binary search algorithm [1] as the following steps: initially, the recoil energy of the upper limit  $E_{up}$  was set as 200 eV, which was warranted to sufficiently displace a sited atom; the lower limit  $E_{lo}$  was set as 0 eV, then the average energy  $E_{av}$  of  $E_{up}$  and  $E_{lo}$  was assigned to the chosen recoil atom centered the box. After the system recovered from recoil-induced displacement cascades, the Wigner-Seitz method was used to examine whether a Frenkel pair has been created. If yes, then the  $E_{av}$  will be set as the new  $E_{up}$ , otherwise it will be  $E_{lo}$ . This process was iterated until the difference between  $E_{up}$  and  $E_{lo}$  was less than 1 eV, then the final  $E_{av}$  was the searched  $E_d$ . We know,  $E_d$  is dependent on the primary recoil direction, atom type and local chemical environment [1,2]. The flowchart for calculating threshold displacement energy is shown in Figure S1. In order to reveal the pattern of  $E_d$  distribution on magnitude and direction, the recoil events with directions

randomly selected from a  $4\pi$  solid angle were simulated for 500 times for each recoil element in all crystals studied here.



**Figure S1.** Flowchart for calculating threshold displacement energy.

## References

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2. Nordlund, K.; Wallenius, J.; Malerba, L. Molecular dynamics simulations of threshold displacement energies in Fe. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. B* **2006**, *246*, 322–332