Co-Dy-Fe-Sm (Cobalt-Dysprosium-Iron-Samarium)

V. Raghavan

An isothermal section at 800 °C at a constant Sm/Dy ratio of 1 and a vertical section along the $Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}Fe_2$ - $Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}Co_2$ join were determined recently by [2002Wan] for this quaternary system.

Binary Systems

The Dy-Co phase diagram was redetermined by [1994Wu]. There are seven intermediate phases of fixed stoichiometry in this system: Dy₂Co₁₇, DyCo₅, Dy₂Co₇, DyCo₃, DyCo₂, Dy₁₂Co₇, and Dy₃Co. The Co-Fe phase diagram [1984Nis] is characterized by an extremely narrow solidification range. The face-centered-cubic Fe forms a continuous solid solution γ with α Co over a wide range of temperature. The $\gamma \rightarrow (\alpha Fe)$ body-centered-cubic (bcc) transformation temperature is initially raised by the addition of Co, reaching a maximum of 985 °C at 45 at.% Co. At 730 °C, the bcc phase of equiatomic composition orders to a CsCl type B2 structure. The Co-Sm phase diagram [2000Cam] depicts eight intermediate phases: Sm_2Co_{17} , SmCo₅, Sm₅Co₁₉, Sm₂Co₇, SmCo₃, SmCo₂, Sm₉Co₄, and Sm₃Co. Among these, only Sm₂Co₁₇ and SmCo₅ show small homogeneity ranges at high temperatures. The Dy-Fe phase diagram was updated by [1996Oka]. It depicts four intermediate compounds: Dy2Fe17, Dy6Fe23, DyFe3, and DyFe₂. There are no intermediate phases in the Dy-Sm system. β Dy and γ Sm (both bcc) form a continuous solid solution Also, α Dy and β Sm [both close-packed hexagonal (cph)] form a continuous solution [Massalski2]. The Fe-Sm phase diagram [1982Kub] depicts three line compounds, Sm₂Fe₁₇, SmFe₃, and SmFe₂. They all form peritectically,

with the final eutectic solidification of Sm-rich alloys at 720 °C. For crystal structure data on the above binary compounds, see [Pearson3].

Ternary Systems

The limited review of the Co-Dy-Fe system by [1992Rag1] summarizes data on the lattice parameter variation of the continuous solid solutions $Dy_2(Co,Fe)_{17}$ and $Dy(Co,Fe)_3$. The Co-Dy-Sm and the Dy-Fe-Sm phase diagrams do not appear to have been investigated. The review of the Co-Fe-Sm system by [1992Rag2] gave a schematic liquidus surface, a reaction scheme and two isothermal sections at 1200 and 800 °C. No ternary compounds were found.

The Quaternary Phase Equilibria

With starting metals of purity of 99.9% Co, 99.9% Dy, 99.8% Fe, and 99.9% Sm, [2002Wan] melted 45 alloy compositions with Sm/Dy = 1 and (Sm + Dy) \leq 33.3 at.% in an arc furnace under Ar atm. The final anneal of the samples was at 800 °C for 15-20 days, followed by water quenching. The phase equilibria were studied by differential thermal analysis (DTA), x-ray powder diffraction, optical microscopy and electron probe microanalysis.

In the composition range studied, seven quaternary solid solutions based on binary compounds were found by [2002Wan]. Defining $(Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}) = R$, the MgCu₂-type cubic Laves phase R(Co,Fe)₂ (denoted 1:2) forms a continuous solid solution for all values of Fe or Co, but at the Fe rich end, a small amount of RFe₃ was found with the



Fig. 1 Co-Dy-Fe-Sm lattice parameter variation of $R(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)_2$ alloys. $R = Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}$ [2002Wan]



Fig. 2 Co-Dy-Fe-Sm isothermal section at 800 °C for Sm/Dy = 1 ($R = Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}$) [2002Wan]

Laves phase, indicating a possible deviation from the ideal stoichiometry of the Laves phase. The lattice parameter variation of the Laves phase is shown in Fig. 1 [2002Wan]. The Be₃Nb (or PuNi₃) type rhombohedral phase R(Fe,Co)₃ (denoted 1:3) forms a continuous solid solution for all values of Fe or Co. The Mn₂₃Th₆ type cubic phase exists only in the Fe-Dy system. It is stable at R_6Fe_{23} (denoted 6:23) and dissolves Co up to the composition $R_6(Fe_{0.55}Co_{0.45})_{23}$. The Ce_2Ni_7 (Co_2Er_7 ?) type phase $R_2(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)_7$ (denoted 2:7) is stable in the range $0.75 \le x \le 1.0$. The CaCu₅ type hexagonal phase (denoted 1:5) is stable at RCo₅ and dissolves 8 at.% Fe at constant R content. The Th₂Ni₁₇ type hexagonal phase (denoted 2:17H) is stable at R_2Fe_{17} and dissolves Co up to $R_2(Fe_{0.8}Co_{0.2})_{17}$. The Th_2Zn_{17} type rhombohedral structure (denoted 2:17R) is stable at R₂Co₁₇ and dissolves Fe up to $R_2(Fe_{0.7}Co_{0.3})_{17}$. The isothermal section of [2002Wan] at 800 °C and Sm/Dy = 1 (R = $Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}$) is redrawn in Fig. 2 to agree with the accepted binary data, incorporating the seven quaternary solid solutions described above. No true ternary or quaternary compounds were found by [2002Wan]. Based on the DTA results, [2002Fen, 2002Wan] also constructed a vertical section along the RFe₂-RCo₂ join. Here, the liquid phase on cooling transforms to mixtures of liquid plus solid phases with less than 33.3 at.% R and finally solidifies as a continuous solid solution of R(Fe,Co)₂.

References

- 1982Kub: O. Kubaschewski: "Iron-Samarium" in Iron Binary Phase Diagrams, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1982, pp. 104-05.
- **1984Nis:** T. Nishizawa and K. Ishida: "The Co-Fe (Cobalt-Iron) System," *Bull. Alloy Phase Diagrams*, 1984, 5(3), pp. 250-59.
- 1992Rag1: V. Raghavan: "Co-Dy-Fe (Cobalt-Dysprosium-Iron)," *Phase Diagrams of Ternary Iron Alloys. Part 6*, Ind. Inst. Metals, Calcutta, 1992, pp. 600-01.
- 1992Rag2: V. Raghavan: "Co-Fe-Sm (Cobalt-Iron-Samarium)," *Phase Diagrams of Ternary Iron Alloys. Part 6*, Ind. Inst. Metals, Calcutta, 1992, pp. 645-54.
- **1994Wu:** C.H. Wu, L.G. Yao, and Y.C. Chuang: "Reinvestigation of the Dy-Co Binary System," *Z. Metallkd.*, 1994, *85*(2), pp. 104-08.
- **1996Oka:** H. Okamoto: "Dy-Fe (Dysprosium-Iron)," J. Phase Equilibria, 1996, 17(1), pp. 80-81.
- **2000Cam:** M.F. de Campos and F.J.G. Landgraf: "Remarks on the Co-Rich Region of the Co-Sm Diagram," *J. Phase Equilibria*, 2000, *21*(5), pp. 443-46.
- 2002Fen: W.J. Feng, B.W. Wang, W.L. Liu, and G. Jin: "Research of Isoplethic Section in R-Fe-Co Pseudoternary System," J. Shenyang Univ. Technol., 2002, 24(1), pp. 17-19 (in Chinese).
- **2002Wan:** B.W. Wang, W.L. Liu, W.J. Feng, G. Jin, Y.M. Hao, and Y.X. Li: "Phase Diagram of R-Fe-Co Pseudoternary System with $R \le 33.3$ Mole % ($R = Sm_{0.5}Dy_{0.5}$)," *Trans. Nonferrous Met. Soc. China*, 2002, *12*(5), pp. 850-53.