

Al-C-Ni (Aluminum-Carbon-Nickel)

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The previous work on this ternary system by [1982Sch] presented a liquidus projection and an isothermal section at 1000 °C. Recently, [2004Oht] computed three isothermal sections for this system at 1300, 1000, and 900 °C.

Binary Systems

In the Al-C system [1991Har], the stoichiometric compound Al_4C_3 ($D7_1$ -type rhombohedral) is present. The Al-Ni phase diagram [1993Oka] shows five intermediate phases: NiAl_3 ($D0_{11}$, Fe_3C -type orthorhombic), Ni_2Al_3 ($D5_{13}$ -type hexagonal), NiAl ($B2$, CsCl-type cubic, also denoted β), Ni_5Al_3 (Ga_3Pt_5 -type orthorhombic), and Ni_3Al ($L1_2$, AuCu_3 -type cubic; also denoted γ'). There are no intermediate phases in the C-Ni system.

Computed Phase Equilibria

In the thermodynamic modeling by [2004Oht], the regular solution approximation was applied to the liquid phase. The face-centered cubic (fcc) phase was modeled with two sublattices, one of them for the metal atoms and the other for carbon and vacancy (Va). Three sublattices were used for the body-centered cubic structure. Two metal sublattices provide for the $B2$ ordering and the third sublattice is for C

and Va. The $L1_2$ (Ni_3Al) structure was described by a two-sublattice model. The perovskite structure M_3AlC (κ) has three sublattices, with C or Va residing in the octahedral sites at the body center only of the $L1_2$ superlattice. The formation energy of the κ phase was estimated from ab initio energetic calculations, using a Full Potential Linearized Augmented Plane Wave (FLAPW) method. See [2004Oht] for details.

Three isothermal sections at 1300, 1000, and 900 °C computed by [2004Oht] are shown in Fig. 1. The κ phase (Ni_3AlC) is not stable at these temperatures. However, Ni_3Al dissolves a significant amount of carbon at these temperatures.

References

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- 1993Oka:** H. Okamoto, Al-Ni (Aluminum-Nickel), *J. Phase Equilib.*, 1993, **14**(2), p 257-259
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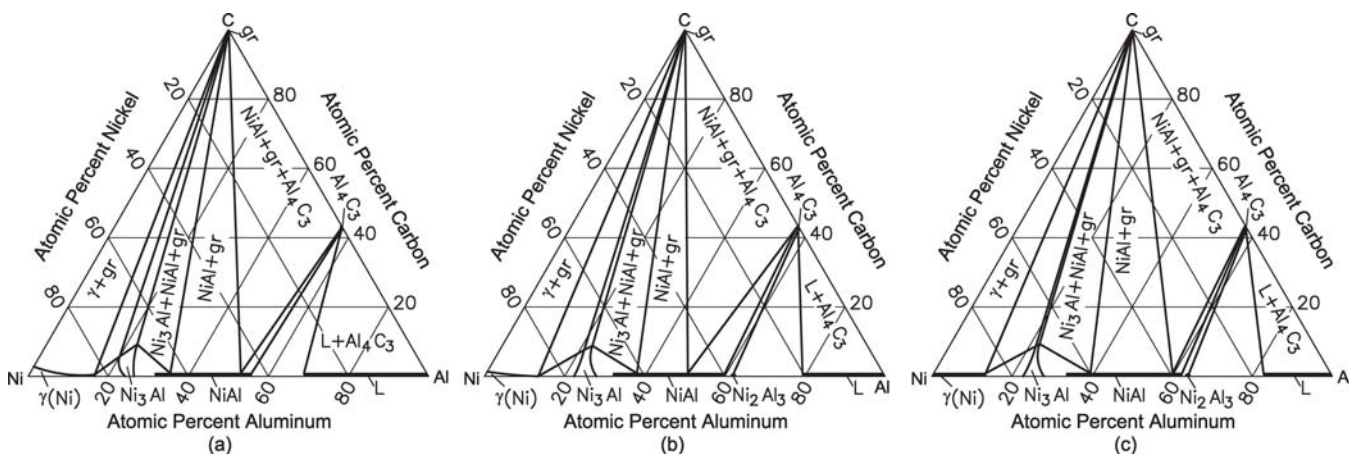


Fig. 1 Al-C-Ni computed isothermal sections at (a) 1300, (b) 1000, and (c) 900 °C [2004Oht]