

# Al-Fe-Mn (Aluminum-Iron-Manganese)

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The first review of this system by [1988Ray] presented liquidus and solidus projections for Fe-rich and Al-rich compositions, and partial isothermal sections between 1200 and 600 °C. An update by [1994Rag] added two computed isothermal sections at 1400 and 1100 °C from [1993Liu]. A second update [2005Rag] presented isothermal sections at 1300, 1200, 900, and 800 °C from [1996Liu1] for Al-poor alloys. Recently, [2006Umi] reported new experimental results, which include the  $A2 \rightarrow B2$  order-disorder transition of the Fe-Al system extending into the ternary region.

## Binary Systems

The Al-Fe phase diagram [1993Kat] shows that the face-centered cubic (fcc) solid solution based on Fe is restricted by a  $\gamma$  loop. The body-centered cubic (bcc) solid solution exists in the disordered  $A2$  form ( $\alpha$ ), as well as the ordered  $B2$  and  $D0_3$  forms. The high temperature phase  $\epsilon$  (denoted by [2006Umi] as  $Fe_4Al_5$  to avoid confusion with the  $\epsilon$  phase of the Al-Mn system) is stable between 1232 and 1102 °C. There are three other intermediate phases stable down to room temperature:  $FeAl_2$  (triclinic),  $Fe_2Al_5$  (70-73 at.% Al, orthorhombic), and  $FeAl_3$  or  $Fe_4Al_{13}$  (74.5-76.6 at.% Al, monoclinic). The Mn-rich region of the Al-Mn phase diagram was reinvestigated by [1996Liu2] by the diffusion couple technique, supplemented by metallography, x-ray diffraction, differential scanning calorimetry, and transmis-

sion electron microscopy. Figure 1 shows the Al-Mn diagram proposed by [1996Liu2] between 30 and 100 at.% Mn. The homogeneity range of the intermediate phase  $\epsilon$  (close packed hexagonal) is 53-72 at.% Mn, which is much larger than the range of 53-60 at.% in [Massalski2]. The other intermediate phases are:  $\gamma$  (bcc, ~34.5-52 at.% Mn),  $\gamma_1$  (~30-38.7 at.% Mn, structure not known),  $\gamma_2$  (~31.4-50 at.% Mn,  $D8_{10}$ ,  $Cr_5Al_8$ -type rhombohedral),  $Mn_4Al_{11}$  (orthorhombic and triclinic forms),  $\mu$  (19-20.8 at.% Mn, hexagonal),  $\lambda$  (16.8-19 at.% Mn, hexagonal) and  $Al_6Mn$  ( $D2_h$ -type orthorhombic). The bcc phase ( $\gamma$ ) undergoes an ordering transition to  $B2$  in the lower temperature range of its stability [1999Liu]. There are no intermediate phases in the Fe-Mn system. fcc Fe and  $\gamma$  Mn form a continuous solid solution labeled  $\gamma$ . The fcc  $\rightarrow$  bcc ( $\alpha$ ) transition in Fe is lowered by the addition of Mn.  $\beta$ Mn ( $A13$ -type cubic) and  $\alpha$ Mn ( $A12$ -type cubic) dissolve up to 35 at.% Fe.

## Ternary Isothermal Sections

Using starting metals of 99.7% Al, 99.9% Fe and 99.9% Mn, [2006Umi] induction melted ternary alloys, which were given a final anneal at 1200-800 °C for 14-336 h and quenched in water. The phase equilibria were studied by electron probe microanalysis. The diffusion couple

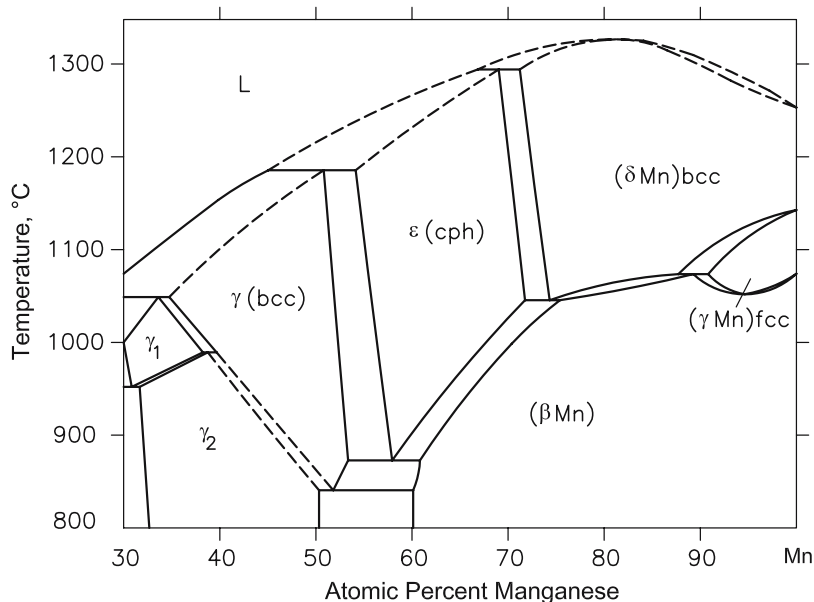


Fig. 1 Al-Mn phase diagram between 30 and 100 at.% Mn [1996Liu2]

## Section II: Phase Diagram Evaluations

technique and differential scanning calorimetry were used to determine the characteristics of the  $A2 \rightarrow B2$  and  $B2 \rightarrow D0_3$  transitions. In the composition range below than 30 at.% Al, Mn increases both  $A2 \rightarrow B2$  and  $B2 \rightarrow D0_3$  transition temperatures.

Based on their results and the earlier studies of [1996Liu1], [2006Umi] optimized and listed the interaction parameters for liquid, fcc, bcc, cph,  $A12$ ,  $A13$  and  $B2$  phases. The binary assessments of [1989Hua] for Fe-Mn, [1999Liu] for Al-Mn, and unpublished data for Al-Fe systems were used. The computed isothermal sections of [2006Umi] at 1200, 1100, 1000, 900 and 800 °C show good agreement with the experimental results of [1996Liu1] and [2006Umi] in the Al-poor region. The computed sections at

1200, 1100, 1000, and 800 °C are redrawn in Fig. 2 and 3. At 1200 °C (Fig. 2a), the Al-Mn phase  $\epsilon$  (cph) and the Fe-Al high temperature phase  $\epsilon$  ( $Fe_4Al_5$ ) are stable. The  $A2 \rightarrow B2$  ordering extends into the ternary region and is a second-order transition. At 1100 °C (Fig. 2b), the Fe-Al  $\epsilon$  phase is not stable.  $FeAl_2$ ,  $Fe_2Al_5$  and  $FeAl_3$  become stable. The  $A2 \rightarrow B2$  transition also covers the bcc region ( $\gamma$ ) along the Al-Mn side. At 1000 °C (Fig. 3a),  $Mn_5Al_8$  appears along the Al-Mn side. At 800 °C (Fig. 3b),  $Mn_4Al_{11}$  and  $MnAl_4$  also appear along the Al-Mn side.

Recently, [2005Che] reported the formation of a ternary phase with the simple cubic space lattice in the bcc matrix of an Fe-24.1 wt.% Mn-7.6 wt.% Al -0.03 wt.% C alloy on air cooling from 1300 °C.

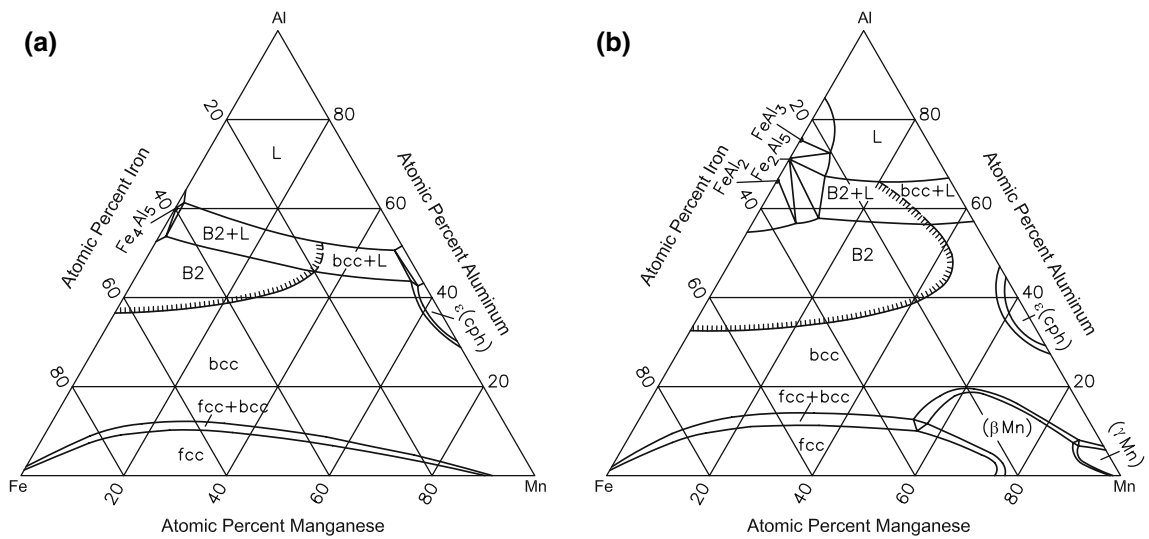


Fig. 2 Al-Fe-Mn computed isothermal sections at (a) 1200 and (b) 1100 °C [2006Umi]

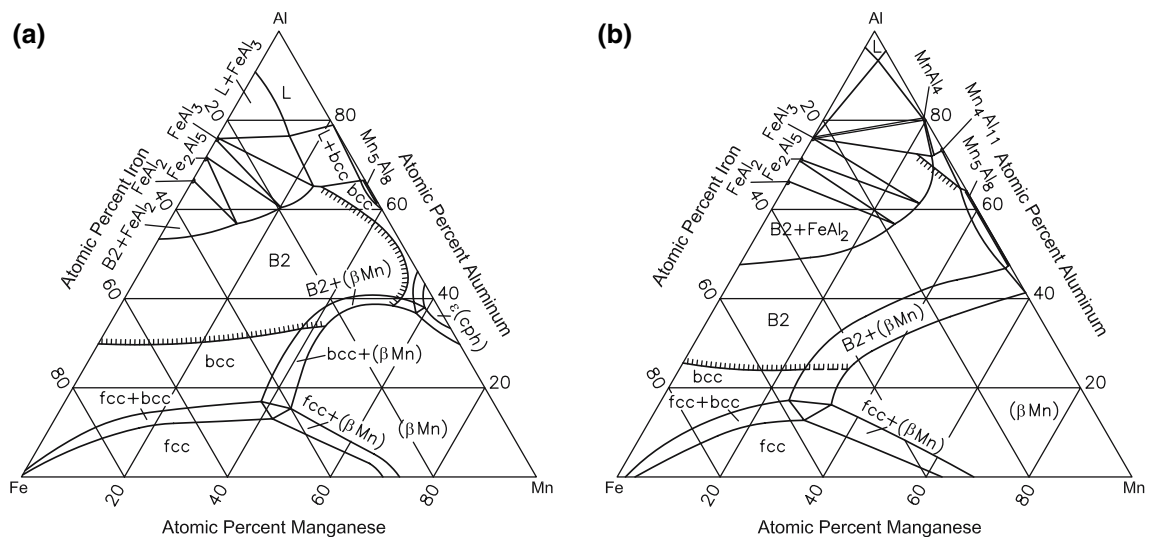


Fig. 3 Al-Fe-Mn computed isothermal sections at (a) 1000 and (b) 800 °C [2006Umi]

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