## AI-Ni-Rh (Aluminum-Nickel-Rhodium)

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Very recently, [2007Prz] investigated the phase relationships in the Al-rich region of this ternary system and presented partial isothermal sections at 1080, 1000, 900, and 800 °C. Besides the quasicrystalline decagonal phase D, a ternary phase of hexagonal symmetry labeled  $\chi$  and another phase labeled x of unknown structure were found.

## **Binary Systems**

The Al-Ni phase diagram [1993Oka] shows five intermediate phases: NiAl<sub>3</sub> ( $D0_{11}$ , Fe<sub>3</sub>C-type orthorhombic), Ni<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> ( $D5_{13}$ -type hexagonal, denoted  $\delta$ ), NiAl (B2, CsCl-type cubic, denoted  $\beta$ ), Ni<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (Ga<sub>3</sub>Pt<sub>5</sub>-type orthorhombic), and Ni<sub>3</sub>Al ( $L1_2$ , AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic, denoted  $\gamma'$ ). The Al-Rh phase diagram [2006Kho] depicts the following intermediate phases: Rh<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>9</sub> ( $D8_d$ , Co<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>9</sub>type monoclinic), Rh<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (orthorhombic, denoted O<sub>1</sub> or  $\epsilon_{16}$ ), RhAl<sub>3</sub> (orthorhombic, denoted O<sub>2</sub> or  $\epsilon_6$ ), Rh<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>5</sub>(c) (space group  $Pm\bar{3}$ , cubic, denoted C), Rh<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>5</sub>(h) ( $D8_{11}$ , Co<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>5</sub>-type hexagonal, denoted H), Rh<sub>7</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (monoclinic, denoted V) and RhAl (B2, CsCl-type cubic). Ni and Rh form a continuous face-centered cubic solid solution.

## **Ternary Phase Equilibria**

The decagonal D phase has a basic periodicity of ~0.4 nm. The  $\chi$  phase forms between Al<sub>76</sub>Ni<sub>4</sub>Rh<sub>20</sub> and Al<sub>76</sub>Ni<sub>13</sub>Rh<sub>11</sub> and has the hexagonal lattice parameters of a = 1.2229 nm and c = 2.7158 nm at the composition Al<sub>76</sub>Ni<sub>8</sub>Rh<sub>16</sub>. The phase x of unknown structure forms around Al<sub>70</sub>Ni<sub>11</sub>Rh<sub>19</sub> [2007Prz].

With starting metals of 99.999% Al, 99.99% Ni, and 99.95% Rh, [2007Prz] induction-melted under Ar atm a number of alloys. The alloys were annealed at 1080-800 °C for 24-3168 h and quenched in water. The phase equilibria were studied with scanning and transmission electron microscopy, x-ray powder diffraction, energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy, and differential thermal analysis at heating/cooling rates of 10-50 °C per min. For each alloy, the phases identified and their compositions were listed. All the structurally related  $\varepsilon$  phases were clubbed together and labeled  $\varepsilon$ . The isothermal sections for Al-rich alloys constructed by [2007Prz] at 1080, 1000, 900, and 800 °C are redrawn in Fig. 1-4.

At 1080 °C (Fig. 1), the decagonal D phase is stable around the composition  $Al_{71}Ni_{18}Rh_{11}$  and forms tie-lines with  $\varepsilon$ ,  $Ni_2Al_3$ , and liquid. The *x* phase is present around  $Al_{70}Ni_{11}Rh_{19}$ .  $Ni_2Al_3$  dissolves up to 4 at.% Rh. The  $\varepsilon$ , C, and V phases dissolve up to 12.5, 10.5, and 3 at.% Ni, respectively. The *B2* phases NiAl and RhAl probably form a



Fig. 1 Al-Ni-Rh isothermal section at 1080 °C for Al-rich alloys [2007Prz]



Fig. 2 Al-Ni-Rh isothermal section at 1000 °C for Al-rich alloys [2007Prz]

continuous solid solution (denoted B2), which extends up to 60 at.% Al [2007Prz].

At 1000 °C (Fig. 2), the D phase is not stable. The third component solubility in  $\varepsilon$  and Ni<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub> has slightly increased, whereas it remains almost the same in C, V and x phases.



Fig. 3 Al-Ni-Rh isothermal section at 900 °C for Al-rich alloys [2007Prz]

The low-temperature phase H has appeared. At 900 °C (Fig. 3), Rh<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>9</sub> is present and dissolves up to 2 at.% Ni. The C and V phases occur only in the ternary region and have ranges of  $\sim$ 3-9 and  $\sim$ 1-3 at.% Ni, respectively. The  $\chi$  phase is present and has a Ni range of 5-9 at.%. At 800 °C (Fig. 4), the  $\varepsilon$  range is up to 17 at.% Ni. NiAl<sub>3</sub> is present and dissolves up to 3 at.% Rh. The homogeneity range of  $\chi$  increases to 4-13 at.% Ni. The C phase region shrinks to a narrow strip between Al<sub>69</sub>Ni<sub>6</sub>Rh<sub>25</sub> and Al<sub>69</sub>Ni<sub>8</sub>Rh<sub>23</sub>. The *x* phase is not stable at this temperature [2007Prz].



Fig. 4 Al-Ni-Rh isothermal section at 800 °C for Al-rich alloys [2007Prz]

## References

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