

# Fe-Ni-Zr (Iron-Nickel-Zirconium)

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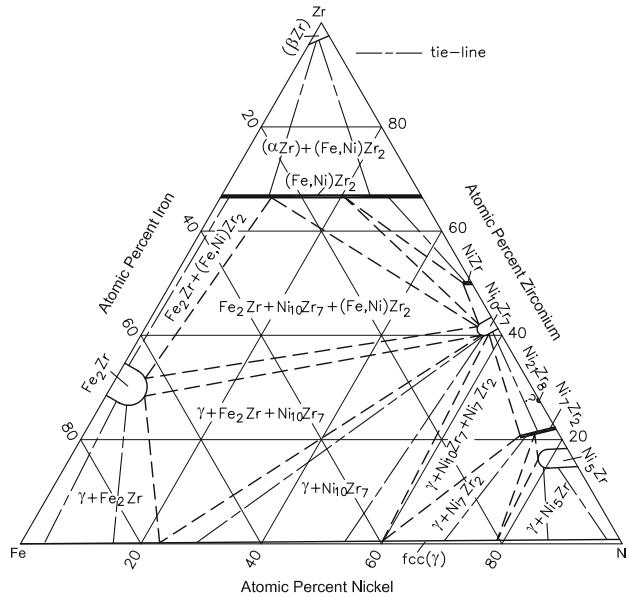
The previous review of this system by [1992Rag] presented three tentative partial isothermal sections at 900, 820 and 700 °C. A continuous solid solution exists between FeZr<sub>2</sub> and NiZr<sub>2</sub> down to the temperature limit of stability of FeZr<sub>2</sub> (780 °C). Recently, [2007Zho] determined an isothermal section at 925 °C for the entire composition range.

## Binary Systems

In the Fe-Ni phase diagram, a continuous face-centered cubic solid solution (denoted  $\gamma$ ) forms between  $\gamma$ Fe and Ni and is stable over a wide range of temperature. At 517 °C, an ordered phase FeNi<sub>3</sub> ( $L1_2$ , AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic) forms congruently from  $\gamma$ . According to the Fe-Zr phase diagram proposed by [2002Ste], the intermediate phases in the system are: hexagonal Fe<sub>2</sub>Zr (26.5-27.0 at.% Zr; C36, MgNi<sub>2</sub>-type hexagonal, stable between 1345 and 1240 °C), cubic Fe<sub>2</sub>Zr (27.5-34.4 at.% Zr; C15, MgCu<sub>2</sub>-type cubic, stable from 1673 °C to room temperature), FeZr<sub>2</sub> (C16, CuAl<sub>2</sub>-type tetragonal, stable between 951 and 780 °C), and FeZr<sub>3</sub> ( $E1_a$ -type orthorhombic, stable below 851 °C). The authors concluded that Fe<sub>23</sub>Zr<sub>6</sub> (or Fe<sub>3</sub>Zr) is not an equilibrium phase. The Ni-Zr phase diagram [Massalski2] depicts the following intermediate phases: Ni<sub>5</sub>Zr (C15<sub>b</sub>, AuBe<sub>5</sub>-type cubic), Ni<sub>7</sub>Zr<sub>2</sub> (monoclinic, space group C2/m), Ni<sub>3</sub>Zr (D0<sub>19</sub>, Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn-type hexagonal), Ni<sub>21</sub>Zr<sub>8</sub> (triclinic), Ni<sub>10</sub>Zr<sub>7</sub> (orthorhombic), Ni<sub>11</sub>Zr<sub>9</sub> (tetragonal), NiZr ( $B_f$ , CrB-type orthorhombic) and NiZr<sub>2</sub> (C16, CuAl<sub>2</sub>-type tetragonal).

## Ternary Isothermal Section

With starting metals of 99.99% Fe, 99.95% Ni and 99.9% Zr, [2007Zho] prepared diffusion triples, which were annealed at 925 °C for 1440 h and quenched in water. The phase equilibria were studied with electron probe micro-analysis and the measured compositions of the coexisting phases were listed. No structural analysis was done. The tentative isothermal section at 925 °C constructed by [2007Zho] is redrawn in Fig. 1 to agree with the accepted binary data. Ni<sub>3</sub>Zr and Ni<sub>11</sub>Zr<sub>9</sub> are not stable at this temperature. [2007Zho] did not find Ni<sub>21</sub>Zr<sub>8</sub> in their



**Fig. 1** Fe-Ni-Zr tentative isothermal section at 925 °C [2007Zho]

experiments. No ternary phases were found. The solubility of Fe in Ni<sub>5</sub>Zr, Ni<sub>7</sub>Zr<sub>2</sub>, Ni<sub>10</sub>Zr<sub>7</sub> and NiZr is about 5.7, 6.0, 3.2 and 1.4 at.% respectively. The solubility of Ni in Fe<sub>2</sub>Zr (cubic) is 5.6 at.%.

## References

- 1992Rag:** V. Raghavan, The Fe-Ni-Zr (Iron-Nickel-Zirconium) System, *Phase Diagrams of Ternary Iron Alloys, Part 6B*, Indian Institute of Metals, Calcutta, 1992, p 1094-1098
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