## Fe-Si-U (Iron-Silicon-Uranium)

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The previous review of this system by [1992Rag] presented an isothermal section at  $\sim$ 795 °C near the U-corner. The update by [2003Rag] summarized the results of [1994Gon] on the ternary solid solutions that lie on the line of constant U content of 7.7 at.%. Recently, [2008Ber] determined an isothermal section at 900 °C for the entire composition range, which depicts eleven ternary phases.

## **Binary Systems**

The Fe-Si phase diagram [Massalski2] shows that the fcc solid solution based on Fe is restricted by a  $\gamma$  loop. The intermediate phases are:  $\alpha_2$  (*B*2, CsCl-type cubic),  $\alpha_1$  (*D*0<sub>3</sub>, BiF<sub>3</sub>-type cubic), Fe<sub>2</sub>Si (stable between 1212 and 1040 °C; hexagonal), Fe<sub>5</sub>Si<sub>3</sub> (*D*8<sub>8</sub>, Mn<sub>5</sub>Si<sub>3</sub>-type hexagonal), FeSi

Table 1	Fe-Si-U	crystal	structure	and	lattice	parameter	data	[2008Ber]	
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Phase	Composition, at.%	Pearson symbol	Space group	Prototype	Lattice parameter, nm
$U_2$ FeSi <sub>3</sub> ( $\tau_1$ or A)	16.7 Fe	hP3	P6/mmm	AlB <sub>2</sub>	a = 0.4011
	50.0 Si				c = 0.3864
	33.3 U				
UFe <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_2$ or B)	40 Fe	tI10	I4/mmm	ThCr <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub>	a = 0.3946
	40 Si				c = 0.9540
	20 U				
$U_3Fe_2Si_7 (\tau_3 \text{ or } C)$	16.7 Fe	oC24	Cmmm	La <sub>3</sub> Co <sub>2</sub> Sn <sub>7</sub>	a = 0.4013
	58.3 Si				b = 2.4324
	25 U				c = 0.4023
$U_2Fe_3Si(\tau_4 \text{ or } D)$	50 Fe	hP12	$P6_3/mmc$	MgZn <sub>2</sub>	a = 0.5154
	16.7 Si				c = 0.7686
	33.3 U				
UFe <sub>12-x</sub> Si <sub>x</sub> ( $x = 1-3$ ) ( $\tau_5$ or E)	84.6-69.2 Fe	<i>tI</i> 26	I4/mmm	ThMn <sub>12</sub>	a = 0.8350 (a)
	7.7-23.1 Si				c = 0.4705
	7.7 U				
$U_2 Fe_{17-x} Si_x (x = 3.2-4) (\tau_6 \text{ or } F)$	72.6-68.4 Fe	hP38	$P6_3/mmc$	Th <sub>2</sub> Ni <sub>17</sub>	a = 0.8330 (b)
	16.8-21.1 Si				c = 0.8201
	10.5 U				
UFeSi ( $\tau_7$ or G)	33.3 Fe	oP12	Pnma	TiNiSi	a = 0.7001
	33.3 Si				b = 0.4065
	33.3 U				c = 0.6857
$U_{1,2}Fe_4Si_{9,7}$ ( $\tau_8$ or H)	26.8 Fe	hP16	$P6_3/mmc$	Er <sub>1.2</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> Si <sub>9.7</sub>	a = 0.3960
	65.1 Si				c = 1.5075
	8.1 U				
$U_2Fe_3Si_5 (\tau_9 \text{ or } I)$	30 Fe		C2/c	Lu2Co3Si5	a = 1.0843
	50 Si				b = 1.1482
	20 U				c = 0.5163
					$\beta = 119.38^{\circ}$
UFe <sub>5</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> ( $\tau_{10}$ or J)	55.5 Fe		P4/mmm	UFe <sub>5</sub> Si <sub>3</sub>	a = 0.39296
	33.3 Si				c = 0.77235
	11.1 U				
$U_6Fe_{16}Si_7 (\tau_{11} \text{ or } K)$	55.2 Fe	<i>cF</i> 116	$Fm\overline{3}m$	Mg6Cu16Si7	a = 1.17817
	24.1 Si				
	20.7 U				
(a) at $x = 2$ ; (b) at $x = 3.2$					



Fig. 1 Fe-Si-U isothermal section at 900 °C [2008Ber]. Narrow two-phase regions are omitted

(*B*20-type cubic),  $\beta$ FeSi<sub>2</sub> (tetragonal), and  $\alpha$ FeSi<sub>2</sub> (orthorhombic). The Fe-U phase diagram [Massalski2] depicts two intermediate phases: Fe<sub>2</sub>U (*C*15, MgCu<sub>2</sub>-type cubic) and FeU<sub>6</sub> (MnU<sub>6</sub>-type tetragonal). The Si-U phase diagram [Massalski2, 2008Ber] has a number of compounds: Si<sub>3</sub>U (*L*1<sub>2</sub>, AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic), Si<sub>2</sub>U (ThSi<sub>2</sub>-type tetragonal), Si<sub>2-x</sub>U (GdSi<sub>2</sub>-type orthorhombic at the Si-poor boundary and ThSi<sub>2</sub>-type tetragonal at the Si-rich boundary), Si<sub>5</sub>U<sub>3</sub> (AlB<sub>2</sub>-type hexagonal and two orthorhombic distortions of AlB<sub>2</sub>-type), SiU (SiU-type tetragonal), Si<sub>4</sub>U<sub>5</sub> (hexagonal), Si<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub> (*D*5<sub>a</sub>-type tetragonal), and SiU<sub>3</sub> (AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic at 900 °C and other forms at lower temperatures).

## **Ternary Phase Equilibria**

At 900 °C, [2008Ber] confirmed the existence of 11 previously-reported ternary compounds:  $U_2FeSi_3$  ( $\tau_1$  or A),  $UFe_2Si_2$  ( $\tau_2$  or B),  $U_3Fe_2Si_7$  ( $\tau_3$  or C),  $U_2Fe_3Si$  ( $\tau_4$  or D),  $UFe_{12-x}Si_x$  (x = 1-3;  $\tau_5$  or E),  $U_2Fe_{17-x}Si_x$  (x = 3.2-4;  $\tau_6$  or F), UFeSi ( $\tau_7$  or G),  $U_{1.2}Fe_4Si_{9.7}$  ( $\tau_8$  or H),  $U_2Fe_3Si_5$  ( $\tau_9$  or I),  $UFe_5Si_3$  ( $\tau_{10}$  or J), and  $U_6Fe_{16}Si_7$  ( $\tau_{11}$  or K). The notation  $\tau_1$ ,  $\tau_2$ ,  $\tau_3$ , etc. are adopted here and correspond to A, B, C, etc. used by [2008Ber]. The structural details of these compounds determined by [2008Ber] are listed in Table 1.

Starting with high purity metals, [2008Ber] arc-melted alloys under Ar atm and annealed them at 900 °C for 15 days. The phase equilibria were studied with a scanning electron microscope equipped with an energy dispersive x-ray analyzer and with x-ray powder diffraction. The isothermal section constructed by [2008Ber] at 900 °C is shown in Fig. 1. All the 11 ternary compounds listed in Table 1 are present. The phase  $\tau_5$  (E) has a homogeneity range 7.7-23.1 at.% Si at constant U content of 7.7 at.%. The phase  $\tau_6$  (F) has a homogeneity range of 16.8-21.1 at.% Si at a constant U content of 10.5 at.%. The U-Si binary phases USi and USi<sub>2</sub> dissolve 2.5 and 6.7 at.% Fe respectively. The liquid phase present along the Fe-U side dissolves a few percent of Si.

## References

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