# AI-Ce-Ni (Aluminum-Cerium-Nickel)

V. Raghavan

The early report on the phase equilibria of this ternary system by [1983Zar] presented partial isothermal sections at 800, 600, and 500 °C for Ce concentrations up to 33.3 at.%, depicting a number of ternary compounds. Recently, [2008Tan] reinvestigated the system at 800 °C and found two new ternary compounds of unknown structure. The solidification features near the Al corner were studied by [1996Bel].

## **Binary Systems**

The Al-Ce phase diagram was recently reassessed thermodynamically by [2005Gao], using new experimental results as additional input. The intermediate phases in this system are:  $\alpha$ Ce<sub>3</sub>Al ( $D0_{19}$ , Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn-type hexagonal),  $\beta$ Ce<sub>3</sub>Al ( $L1_2$ , AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic), Ce<sub>2</sub>Al (stable between 775 and

Phase	Composition, at.%	Pearson symbol	Space group	Prototype	Lattice parameter, nm
AlCeNi $(\tau_1)$	36.4-34.1 Al	hP9	$P\bar{6}2m$	Fe <sub>2</sub> P	<i>a</i> = 0.69927-0.69745
	33.0-32.7 Ce				c = 0.40276 - 0.40155
	30.6-33.2 Ni				
Al <sub>2</sub> CeNi (τ <sub>2</sub> )	53.0-50.7 Al	oC16	Cmcm	Al <sub>2</sub> CuMg	a = 0.40741 - 0.40774
	24.5-26.9 Ce				b = 1.09631 - 1.09750
	22.5-22.4 Ni				c = 0.69373 - 0.69442
$Al_5Ce_2Ni_5\;(\tau_3)$	41.7 Al				
	16.7 Ce				
	41.7 Ni				
Al <sub>3</sub> CeNi <sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_4$ )	50.0 Al	hP6	P6/mmm	CaCu <sub>5</sub>	a = 0.528
	16.7 Ce				c = 0.404
	33.3 Ni				
Al <sub>4</sub> CeNi (τ <sub>5</sub> )	66.7 Al	oC24	Cmcm	Al <sub>4</sub> NiY	a = 0.4097
	16.7 Ce				b = 1.547
	16.7 Ni				c = 0.6643
Al <sub>5</sub> CeNi <sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_6$ )	62.5 Al	<i>oI</i> 16	Immm	Al <sub>5</sub> Ni <sub>2</sub> Pr	a = 0.7030
	12.5 Ce				b = 0.9597
	25.0 Ni				c = 0.3999
Al <sub>7</sub> CeNi <sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_7$ )	70 Al				
	10 Ce				
	20 Ni				
$Al_{23}Ce_4Ni_6\;(\tau_8)$	69.7 Al	mC66	C2/m	Al <sub>23</sub> Y <sub>4</sub> Ni <sub>6</sub>	a = 1.6042
	12.1 Ce				b = 0.4140
	18.2 Ni				c = 1.8380
					$\beta = 113.24^{\circ}$
$Al_{17}Ce_{40}Ni_{43}(\tau_9)$	17 Al	oI?	Immm	MoNi <sub>2</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	a = 0.5331
	40 Ce				b = 0.8403
	43 Ni				c = 0.4241
AlCeNi <sub>4</sub> ( $\tau_{10}$ )	16.7 Al	hP6	P6/mmm	CaCu <sub>5</sub>	a = 0.4943
	16.7 Ce				c = 0.4085
	66.7 Ni				
τ <sub>11</sub>	59.8 Al				
	12.1 Ce				
	28.1 Ni				
τ <sub>12</sub>	40.3 Al				
	30.4 Ce				
	29.3 Ni				

 Table 1
 Al-Ce-Ni crystal structure and lattice parameter data [2008Tan]



Fig. 1 Al-Ce-Ni isothermal section at 800 °C for Ce-lean alloys [2008Tan]



Fig. 2 Al-Ce-Ni liquidus projection near the Al corner [1996Bel]

648 °C; Co<sub>2</sub>Si-type orthorhombic?), CeAl (orthorhombic), CeAl<sub>2</sub> (*C*15, MgCu<sub>2</sub>-type cubic), αCeAl<sub>3</sub> (Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn-type hexagonal), βCeAl<sub>3</sub> (hexagonal, stable between 1192 and 973 °C), CeAl<sub>4</sub> or βCe<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>11</sub> (*D*1<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>4</sub> Ba-type tetragonal), and αCe<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>11</sub> (αCe<sub>3</sub>La<sub>11</sub>-type orthorhombic). The Al-Ni phase diagram [1993Oka] shows five intermediate phases: NiAl<sub>3</sub> (*D*0<sub>11</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>C-type orthorhombic), Ni<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (*D*5<sub>13</sub>-type hexagonal), NiAl (*B*2, CsCl-type cubic, denoted β), Ni<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (Ga<sub>3</sub>Pt<sub>5</sub>-type orthorhombic), and Ni<sub>3</sub>Al (*L*1<sub>2</sub>, AuCu<sub>3</sub>-type cubic, denoted γ '). The Ce-Ni phase diagram [Massalski2] depicts the following binary compounds: Ce<sub>7</sub>Ni<sub>3</sub> (*D*10<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>Th<sub>7</sub>-type hexagonal), CeNi (*B<sub>f</sub>*, CrB-type orthorhombic), CeNi<sub>2</sub> (*C*15, MgCu<sub>2</sub>-type cubic), CeNi<sub>3</sub> (hexagonal), Ce<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>7</sub> (hexagonal), and CeNi<sub>5</sub> (*D*2<sub>d</sub>, CaCu<sub>5</sub>-type hexagonal).

#### **Ternary Compounds**

A total of 12 ternary compounds are known in this system. The structural details of these are shown in Table 1 [2008Tan]. The ternary compounds AlCeNi ( $\tau_1$ ) and Al<sub>2</sub>CeNi ( $\tau_2$ ) show a measurable homogeneity range and a corresponding variation in the lattice parameters, Table 1. The compounds Al<sub>5</sub>Ce<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>5</sub> ( $\tau_3$ ), Al<sub>3</sub>CeNi<sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_4$ ), Al<sub>7</sub>CeNi<sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_7$ ), and Al<sub>17</sub>Ce<sub>40</sub>Ni<sub>43</sub> ( $\tau_9$ ) were not found by [2008Tan] at 800 °C. The compound  $\tau_{10}$  is a solid solution based on the binary compound CeNi<sub>5</sub>. The composition variation in the compounds Al<sub>4</sub>CeNi ( $\tau_5$ ), Al<sub>5</sub>CeNi<sub>2</sub> ( $\tau_6$ ), and Al<sub>23</sub>Ce<sub>4</sub>Ni<sub>6</sub> ( $\tau_8$ ) was found to be very small [2008Tan]. The compounds  $\tau_{11}$  and  $\tau_{12}$  were newly found by [2008Tan], but the crystal structures were not determined.

### **Ternary Phase Equilibria**

With starting metals of 99.999% Al, 99.9% Ce, and 99.9% Ni, [2008Tan] arc-melted under Ar atm 34 ternary alloys with Ce content up to 33.3 at.%. The alloys were annealed at 800 °C for 20 days and quenched in water. The phase equilibria were studied by x-ray powder diffraction, optical and scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy. The measured compositions of the identified phases were listed.

The isothermal section for Ce-lean alloys at 800 °C constructed by [2008Tan] is shown in Fig. 1. The ternary compounds  $\tau_1$ ,  $\tau_2$ ,  $\tau_5$ ,  $\tau_6$ ,  $\tau_8$ ,  $\tau_{11}$ , and  $\tau_{12}$  are present. The binary phase CeNi<sub>5</sub> dissolves up to 55 at.% Al at constant Ce content (denoted  $\tau_{10}$  by [2008Tan]). The lattice parameters vary nonlinearly from a = 0.4880 nm and c = 0.4013 nm at 0% Al to a = 0.53423 nm and c = 0.40344 nm at 55 at.% Al. The other Ce-Ni phases Ce<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>7</sub> and CeNi<sub>3</sub> dissolve 5.2 and 13.1 at.% Al. CeNi<sub>2</sub> shows no solubility for Al [2008Tan], in contrast to the solubility of 10 at.% reported by [1983Zar]. The Al-Ce compounds CeAl<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>11</sub>,  $\alpha$ CeAl<sub>3</sub> and  $\beta$ CeAl<sub>3</sub> dissolve 5.5, 1.8, 0.6,

and 3.8 at.% Ni respectively. The Al-Ni phases dissolve very little Ce.

Very recently, [2009Tan] reported a second isothermal section for this system at 500 °C for compositions up to 33.3 at.% Ce. The ternary compounds  $\tau_3$ ,  $\tau_7$ ,  $\tau_{10}$ ,  $\tau_{11}$  and  $\tau_{12}$  are not present at 500 °C. A compound found at the composition Al<sub>35</sub>Ce<sub>16.5</sub>Ni<sub>48.5</sub> was labeled as  $\tau_9$  by [2009Tan]. This composition is different from Al<sub>17</sub>Ce<sub>40</sub>Ni<sub>43</sub>, which was labeled  $\tau_9$  by [2008Tan].

The solidification of Al-rich alloys was investigated by [1996Bel]. Starting with high purity metals, [1996Bel] melted in a resistance furnace a number of binary and ternary alloys with Ce and Ni contents up to 16 and 8 mass% respectively. The phase equilibria were studied with optical and scanning electron microscopy, electron probe microanalysis, and differential thermal analysis. The liquidus projection constructed by [1996Bel] near the Al corner is shown in Fig. 2. The solidification is through the ternary eutectic reaction E:  $L \leftrightarrow (Al) + Ce_3Al_{11} + NiAl_3$  at 626 °C with the liquid composition at 12Ce-5Ni (mass%).

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