

# Al-Pd-Ru (Aluminum-Palladium-Ruthenium)

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This ternary system was investigated by [2008Pav], who reported three isothermal sections at 1100, 1050 and 1000 °C for Al-rich alloys, which were reviewed by [2009Rag]. Recently, [2009Pav] presented an extension of this study to the temperature range of 900-790 °C.

The Pd-Ru phase diagram [Massalski2] is a simple peritectic system, with no intermediate phases.

## Binary Systems

The Al-Pd phase diagram [2001Yur] depicts the following intermediate phases: PdAl<sub>4</sub> (hexagonal, space group *P6<sub>3</sub>22*), PdAl<sub>3</sub> (denoted  $\epsilon_6$ , orthorhombic),  $\sim$ PdAl<sub>3</sub> (denoted  $\epsilon_{28}$ , orthorhombic), Pd<sub>8</sub>Al<sub>21</sub> (Pt<sub>8</sub>Al<sub>21</sub>-type tetragonal), Pd<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (denoted  $\delta$ , *D5<sub>13</sub>*, Ni<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>-type hexagonal), PdAl (*B2*-type cubic and two low-temperature forms: rhombohedral and *B20*-type cubic), Pd<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (Rh<sub>5</sub>Ge<sub>3</sub>-type orthorhombic), Pd<sub>2</sub>Al (*C23*, Co<sub>2</sub>Si-type orthorhombic), and Pd<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>2</sub> (Pd<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>2</sub>-type orthorhombic). The Al-Ru phase diagram [2003Mi] depicts six intermediate phases: RuAl<sub>6</sub> (orthorhombic, space group *Cmcm*), Ru<sub>4</sub>Al<sub>13</sub> (monoclinic, space group *C2/m*), Ru<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>5</sub> (orthorhombic, space group *Cmcm*), RuAl<sub>2</sub> (*C54*, TiSi<sub>2</sub>-type orthorhombic), Ru<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> (Os<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>-type tetragonal), and RuAl (*B2*, CsCl-type cubic).

## Ternary Phases

In addition to the icosahedral phase I, the occurrence of three cubic phases: C (primitive cubic, *Pm $\bar{3}$* ), C<sub>1</sub> (body-centered cubic, *Im $\bar{3}$* ) and C<sub>2</sub> (face-centered cubic, *Fm $\bar{3}$* ) were reported by [2008Pav], while investigating this system in the temperature range of 1100-1000 °C. All these four phases were found by [2009Pav] to be stable down to at least 790 °C. Instead of the F<sub>40</sub> structure reported by [2008Pav] at the Ru-rich end of the I phase, [2009Pav] found a primitive structure labeled P<sub>40</sub> (space group *Pa $\bar{3}$* ) with the lattice parameter  $a = 4.0445$  nm, which is essentially the same as that of F<sub>40</sub>. Apart from this, an additional primitive cubic phase labeled P<sub>20</sub> was found at the Pd-rich end of the I region, with  $a = 2.0227$  nm, which is half of the lattice parameter of P<sub>40</sub>. The phases P<sub>40</sub> and P<sub>20</sub> were found both at 900 and 790 °C even after prolonged annealing, but their thermodynamic stability is not firmly established [2009Pav]. Also, no compositional gap separating them from I could be detected

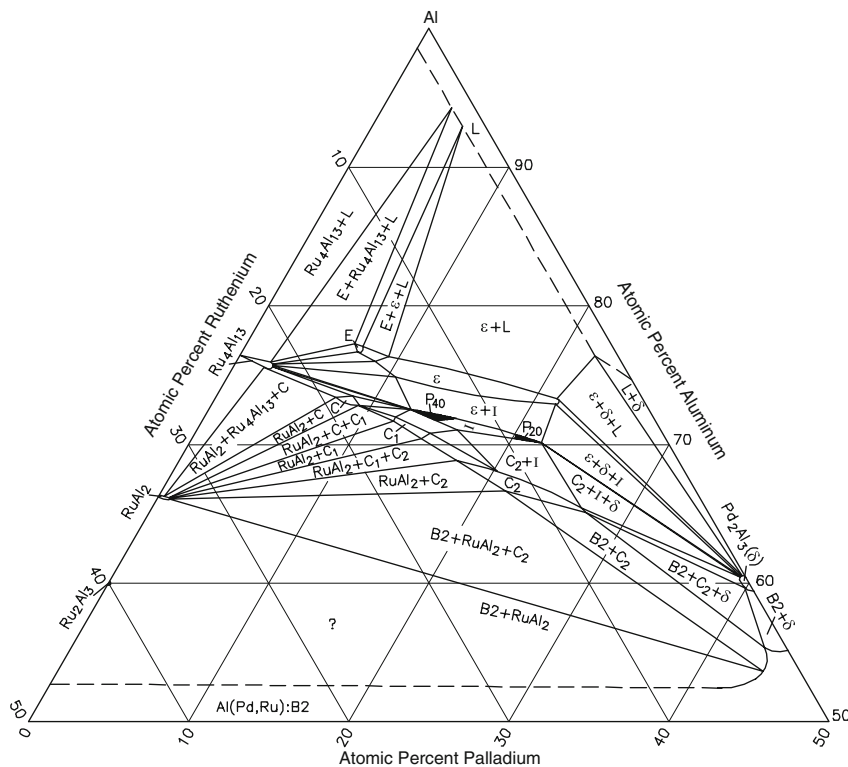


Fig. 1 Al-Pd-Ru isothermal section at 900 °C for Al-rich alloys [2009Pav]

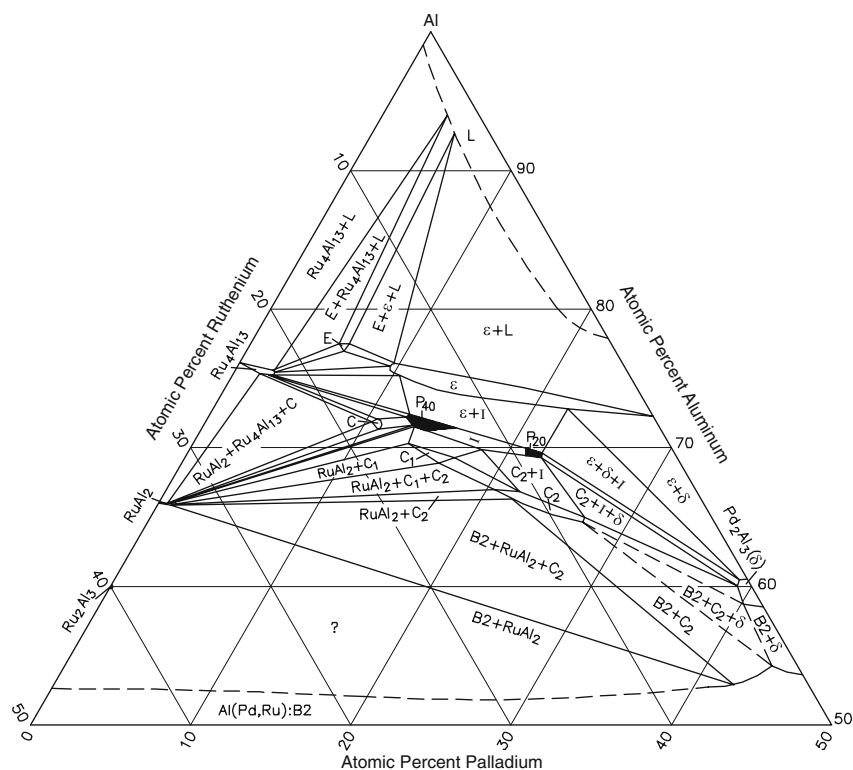


Fig. 2 Al-Pd-Ru isothermal section at 790 °C for Al-rich alloys [2009Pav]

in the experiments [2009Pav]. New complex orthorhombic structures labeled as E were found at the Ru-rich end of the  $\epsilon$  region. The results indicated that the E phases were separated by a compositional gap from the  $\epsilon$  region.

1 at.% Ru.  $\text{Ru}_4\text{Al}_{13}$  and  $\text{RuAl}_2$  dissolve <2.5 and 1 at.% Pd respectively. At 700 °C (Fig. 2), the  $\epsilon$  region extends up to the Al-Pd side.  $\text{Pd}_2\text{Al}_3$  ( $\delta$ ) dissolves about 2 at.% Ru. The solubility of Pd in  $\text{Ru}_4\text{Al}_{13}$  and  $\text{RuAl}_2$  is about the same as at 900 °C.

## Isothermal Sections

With starting metals of 99.999% Al, 99.95% Pd and 99.9% Ru, [2009Pav] levitation-melted more than 60 alloys. The samples were annealed at 900 °C for 836 h or at 790 °C for 4500 h. The phase equilibria were studied by scanning and transmission electron microscopy, x-ray powder diffraction and differential thermal analysis at heating rates of 5-20 °C per min. The local composition was determined by inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy and energy dispersive x-ray analysis. The isothermal sections constructed by [2009Pav] at 900 and 790 °C are shown in Fig. 1 and 2. The ternary phases C,  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , I,  $P_{40}$ ,  $P_{20}$  and E are present. The  $\epsilon$ -related phases are clubbed together as  $\epsilon$ . At 900 °C (Fig. 1),  $\epsilon$  has a range from  $\text{Al}_{72.5}\text{Pd}_{21}\text{Ru}_{6.5}$  to  $\text{Al}_{77}\text{Pd}_{7.5}\text{Ru}_{15.5}$ .  $\text{Pd}_2\text{Al}_3$  ( $\delta$ ) dissolves

## References

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