

Co-Dy-Fe-Sm (Cobalt-Dysprosium-Iron-Samarium)

V. Raghavan

An isothermal section at 800 °C at a constant Sm/Dy ratio of 1 and a vertical section along the $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Dy}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_2$ - $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Dy}_{0.5}\text{Co}_2$ join were determined recently by [2002Wan] for this quaternary system.

Binary Systems

The Dy-Co phase diagram was redetermined by [1994Wu]. There are seven intermediate phases of fixed stoichiometry in this system: $\text{Dy}_2\text{Co}_{17}$, DyCo_5 , Dy_2Co_7 , DyCo_3 , DyCo_2 , $\text{Dy}_{12}\text{Co}_7$, and Dy_3Co . The Co-Fe phase diagram [1984Nis] is characterized by an extremely narrow solidification range. The face-centered-cubic Fe forms a continuous solid solution γ with αCo over a wide range of temperature. The $\gamma \rightarrow (\alpha\text{Fe})$ body-centered-cubic (bcc) transformation temperature is initially raised by the addition of Co, reaching a maximum of 985 °C at 45 at.% Co. At 730 °C, the bcc phase of equiatomic composition orders to a CsCl type $B2$ structure. The Co-Sm phase diagram [2000Cam] depicts eight intermediate phases: $\text{Sm}_2\text{Co}_{17}$, SmCo_5 , $\text{Sm}_5\text{Co}_{19}$, Sm_2Co_7 , SmCo_3 , SmCo_2 , Sm_9Co_4 , and Sm_3Co . Among these, only $\text{Sm}_2\text{Co}_{17}$ and SmCo_5 show small homogeneity ranges at high temperatures. The Dy-Fe phase diagram was updated by [1996Oka]. It depicts four intermediate compounds: $\text{Dy}_2\text{Fe}_{17}$, $\text{Dy}_6\text{Fe}_{23}$, DyFe_3 , and DyFe_2 . There are no intermediate phases in the Dy-Sm system. βDy and γSm (both bcc) form a continuous solid solution. Also, αDy and βSm [both close-packed hexagonal (cph)] form a continuous solution [Massalski2]. The Fe-Sm phase diagram [1982Kub] depicts three line compounds, $\text{Sm}_2\text{Fe}_{17}$, SmFe_3 , and SmFe_2 . They all form peritectically,

with the final eutectic solidification of Sm-rich alloys at 720 °C. For crystal structure data on the above binary compounds, see [Pearson3].

Ternary Systems

The limited review of the Co-Dy-Fe system by [1992Rag1] summarizes data on the lattice parameter variation of the continuous solid solutions $\text{Dy}_2(\text{Co,Fe})_{17}$ and $\text{Dy}(\text{Co,Fe})_3$. The Co-Dy-Sm and the Dy-Fe-Sm phase diagrams do not appear to have been investigated. The review of the Co-Fe-Sm system by [1992Rag2] gave a schematic liquidus surface, a reaction scheme and two isothermal sections at 1200 and 800 °C. No ternary compounds were found.

The Quaternary Phase Equilibria

With starting metals of purity of 99.9% Co, 99.9% Dy, 99.8% Fe, and 99.9% Sm, [2002Wan] melted 45 alloy compositions with $\text{Sm/Dy} = 1$ and $(\text{Sm} + \text{Dy}) \leq 33.3$ at.% in an arc furnace under Ar atm. The final anneal of the samples was at 800 °C for 15-20 days, followed by water quenching. The phase equilibria were studied by differential thermal analysis (DTA), x-ray powder diffraction, optical microscopy and electron probe microanalysis.

In the composition range studied, seven quaternary solid solutions based on binary compounds were found by [2002Wan]. Defining $(\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Dy}_{0.5}) = \text{R}$, the MgCu_2 -type cubic Laves phase $\text{R}(\text{Co,Fe})_2$ (denoted 1:2) forms a continuous solid solution for all values of Fe or Co, but at the Fe rich end, a small amount of RFe_3 was found with the

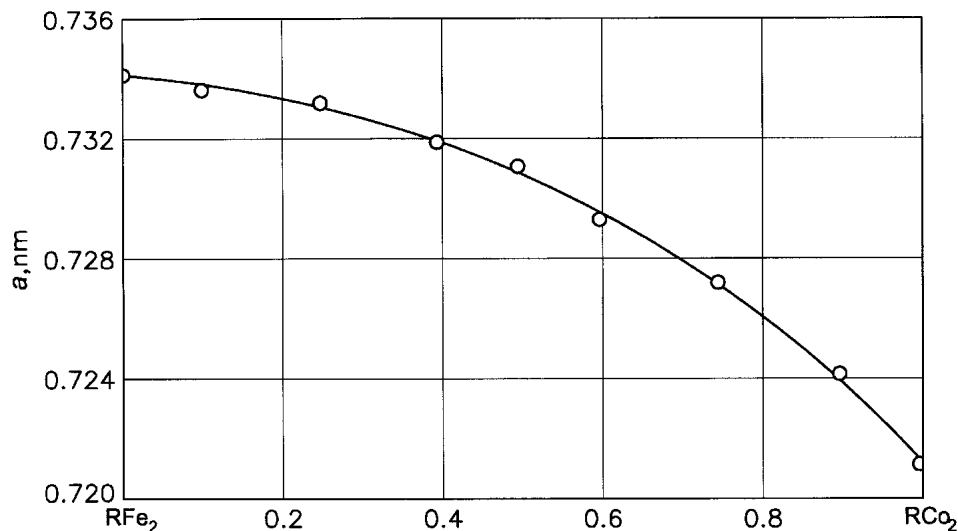


Fig. 1 Co-Dy-Fe-Sm lattice parameter variation of $\text{R}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2$ alloys. $\text{R} = \text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Dy}_{0.5}$ [2002Wan]

