

# Al-Bi-Cu (Aluminum-Bismuth-Copper)

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Two previous reviews of this ternary system [1980Cha, 1992Kat] summarized the early work on this system. Recently, [2009Mir] carried out a thermodynamic analysis of this system, supplementing it with new experimental results.

## Binary Systems

The Al-Bi system is characterized by a liquid miscibility gap that closes at 1034 °C [Massalski2]. The Al-Cu phase diagram [1992Kat, 2009Mir] depicts a number of intermediate phases: CuAl<sub>2</sub> (C16-type tetragonal, denoted  $\theta$ ), CuAl ( $\eta_1$ , orthorhombic) CuAl ( $\eta_2$ , monoclinic), Cu<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>(LT) ( $\zeta$ , orthorhombic),  $\varepsilon$  (B8<sub>1</sub>, NiAs-type hexagonal),  $\beta'$ , Cu<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub> ( $\delta$ , rhombohedral), Cu<sub>9</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>(HT) ( $\gamma'$ ), Cu<sub>9</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>(LT) ( $\gamma$ , D8<sub>3</sub>-type cubic), and Cu<sub>3</sub>Al ( $\beta$ , bcc). In the above, HT = high-temperature and LT = low-temperature. The Bi-Cu phase diagram is of the simple eutectic type, with little solid solubility between Bi and Cu. Phase diagrams of the above binary systems were also reviewed by [1992Kat].

## Ternary Phase Equilibria

With starting metals of 99.997% Al, 99.999% Bi and 99.99+% Cu, [2009Mir] levitation-melted 10 ternary alloys with Bi contents up to 32 at.%. The thermal arrests were

determined by differential thermal analysis and differential scanning calorimetry. The phase identification and composition were determined by optical/scanning electron metallography and energy dispersive x-ray analysis. The thermal arrests and the interpretation based on the calculated phase boundary or invariant reaction were listed.

In their thermodynamic analysis, [2009Mir] used the binary descriptions of Al-Cu [1998Sau], Bi-Cu [1986Nie] and Al-Bi [1984McA] (Al-Bi modified by [2009Mir]). The Bi solubility in the Al-Cu intermediate compounds and the Al solubility in (Bi) were neglected. Only one ternary interaction parameter was introduced for the liquid phase.

The computed liquidus projection of [2009Mir] is shown in Fig. 1. The liquid miscibility gap originating in the Al-Bi side extends almost over the entire ternary region. The critical temperature of the ternary miscibility gap is at ~1630 °C. The univariant liquidus lines starting from the Al-Cu side intersect the liquid miscibility gap at very small concentrations of Bi and are not seen in Fig. 1. Figure 2 is schematic illustration of the miscibility gap, showing the four-phase invariant reactions that occur near the Al-Cu side. Reaction E<sub>2</sub> of [2009Mir] is relabeled as M. The Al-Cu phases  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  nucleate in the ternary region through the peritectic reactions P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub>. Several invariant reactions crowd near the Bi corner. Before the final solidification through the reaction L  $\leftrightarrow$  (Al) + (Bi) +  $\theta$  occurs close to the Bi corner at 270.1 °C, five transition-type reactions labeled U<sub>11</sub> through U<sub>15</sub> are computed by [2009Mir] to occur within a range of 1 °C. These are not seen in Fig. 1 or 2.

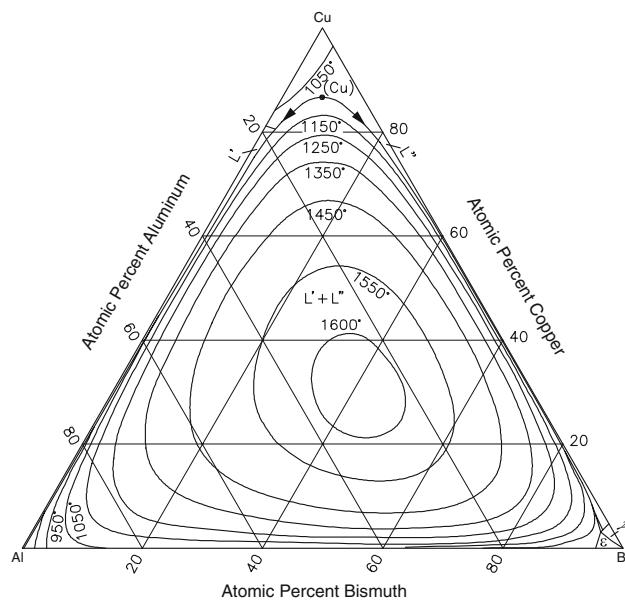


Fig. 1 Al-Bi-Cu computed liquidus projection [2009Mir]

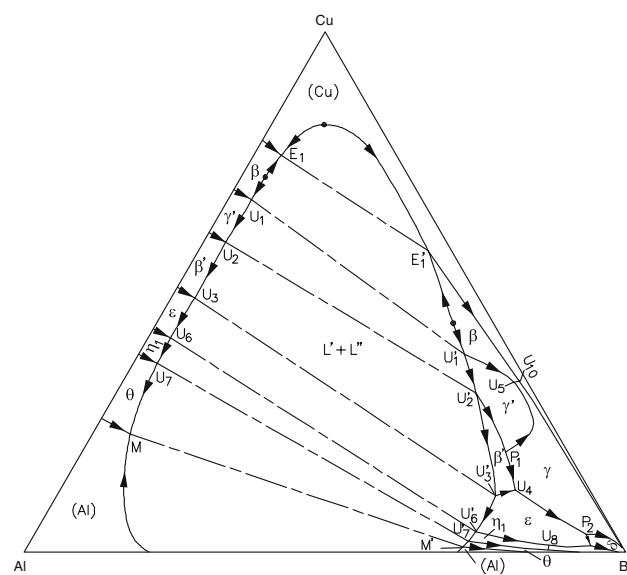
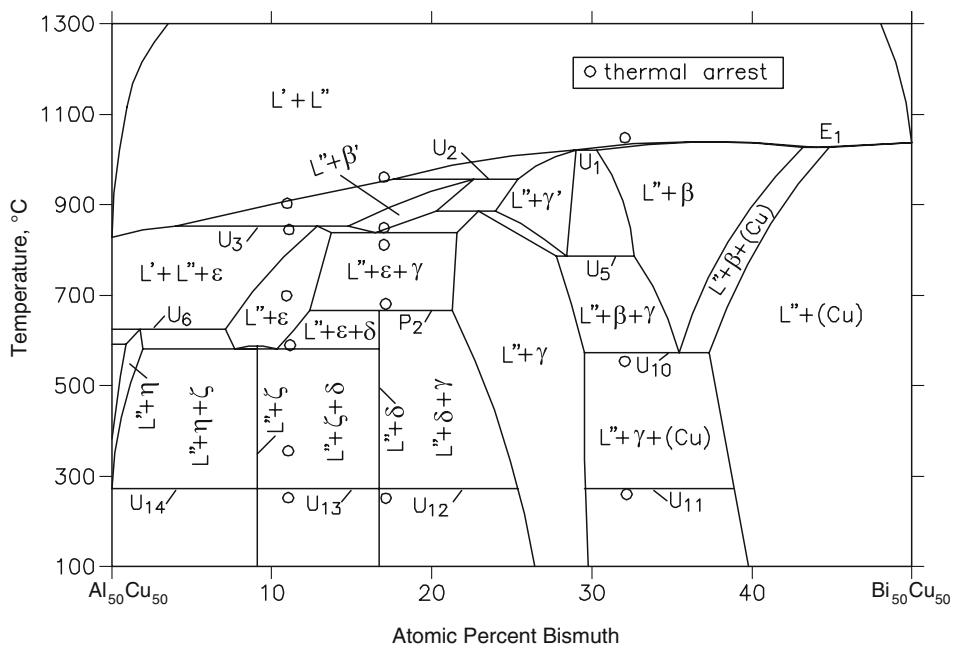
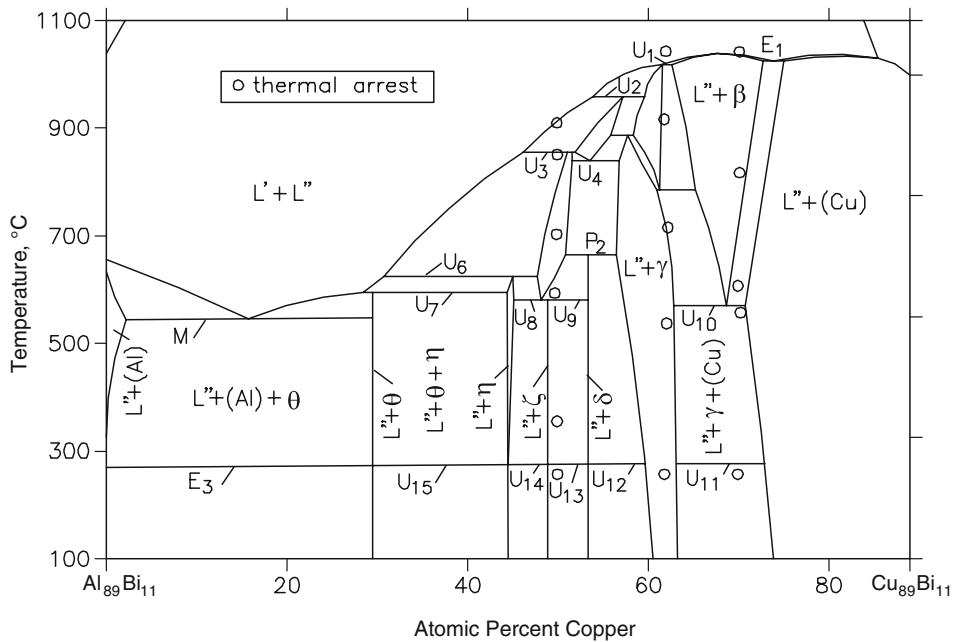


Fig. 2 Al-Bi-Cu schematic liquidus projection [2009Mir]



**Fig. 3** Al-Bi-Cu computed vertical section at 50 at.% Cu [2009Mir]



**Fig. 4** Al-Bi-Cu computed vertical section at 11 at.% Bi [2009Mir]

[2009Mir] computed four vertical sections at 50, 62 and 71 at.% Cu and at 11 at.% Bi respectively. These sections were compared with the experimental data. As examples, two vertical sections at 50 at.% Cu and 11 at.% Bi are redrawn in Fig. 3 and 4. The agreement with the thermal arrests is satisfactory and lends credence to the interpretation of the data based on the calculations.

## References

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## Section II: Phase Diagram Evaluations

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