

Aluminium – Copper – Erbium

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Literature Data

A critical review of the literature data up to 1989 has been made by [1991Ran] and later literature considered in a general review of the crystallochemical and phase equilibria of the R–Cu–Al systems (R = rare-earth) by [2003Ria]. Different compounds have been identified and their crystal structures determined: (1) ErCuAl by [1968Dwi, 1973Oes, 1989Kuz], with a high pressure modification reported by [1987Tsv1, 1987Tsv2], (2) ErCuAl_3 by [1988Kuz, 1989Kuz], (3) ErCu_4Al by [1978Tak], (4) $\text{Er}_2\text{Cu}_7\text{Al}_{10}$ by [1982Pre, 1989Kuz], (5) ErCu_4Al_8 by [1976Bus, 1979Fel, 1989Kuz], (6) ErCu_6Al_6 by [1980Fel, 1981Fel] and (7) $\text{ErCu}_{0.9}\text{Al}_{2.1}$ reported by [1992Kuz].

The alloys generally were prepared from 99.5% to 99.9 mass% Er and higher purity Cu and Al. They were melted either by arc melting or under argon protection in induction furnaces using MgO crucibles; followed by homogenization heat treatments. [1989Kuz] studied the phase equilibria at 600°C by X-ray powder analysis on 107 samples and reported trends in the lattice parameters for a number of solid solutions.

[1974Oes] studied the homogeneity ranges of $\text{Er}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)_2$ and $\text{Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_2$ and determined the limits of solubility by the appearance of X-ray diffraction lines characterizing a new phase. The results reveal that copper in ErCu_2 can be replaced by up to about 1.5 mole% aluminium and that in ErAl_2 up to about 15 mole% aluminium can be replaced by copper.

Binary Systems

The reported ternary experimental data are limited and can be summarized in the isothermal section at 600°C, which is consistent in its binary boundaries with (a) the Al–Er phase diagram by [1988Gsc], the Al–Cu phase diagram by [2003Gro] and Er–Cu as reported by [1994Sub]. Amendments have been made to the reported crystal structure data based on [2003Ria].

Solid Phases

According to [1980Fel] the ThMn_{12} type structure is observed for RCu_4Al_8 and RCu_6Al_6 , where R = rare earth from Gd to Lu and Y. From the literature it is not always explicit whether the two compositions 1:4:8 and 1:6:6 correspond to two different phases or whether they are the limits of a solid solution range. [1989Kuz] found $\tau_1\text{,ErCu}_4\text{Al}_8$ to be stoichiometric and did not confirm the existence of $\tau_1\text{,ErCu}_6\text{Al}_6$. However, on the basis of [1980Fel], we considered the $\tau_1\text{,Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_{12}$ as non stoichiometric with $0.33 \leq x \leq 0.5$. Obviously its range changes with the temperature, as [1980Fel] and [1989Kuz] observed it at different compositions at different temperatures, see Table 1. The existence of a homogeneity range for the compounds $\text{R}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_{12}$, where R is a rare earth, was recently suspected by the same team for R = Y [2003Kra] and confirmed for R = Sc [2003Kan].

The crystal structure of the RCu_4Al phases (R = La to Sm and Gd to Tm) has been studied by [1978Tak]; this composition is included by [1989Kuz] in the homogeneity range of the phase $\tau_3\text{,Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_5$ with $0.46 \leq x \leq 0.82$.

Subsequently [1992Kuz] determined the crystal structure of the $\tau_4\text{,ErCu}_{0.9}\text{Al}_{2.1}$ phase as pertaining to the PuNi_3 type (*hR36*).

Crystallographic data for all solid phases are given in Table 1.

Isothermal Sections

Figure 1, an isothermal section at 600°C is based on the work of [1989Kuz], corrected at the Al–Cu boundary to be in agreement with the accepted binary diagram. At the Cu–Er edge of the ternary isothermal section, however, the two compounds Er_2Cu_7 and Er_2Cu_9 are omitted, although they are reported in the accepted binary, as they were not observed at this temperature in the ternary alloys by [1989Kuz]. These

two compounds, designated Er_2Cu_7 and Er_2Cu_9 by [1994Sub] have been designated as ErCu_x and ErCu_y by [1970Bus], who assumes that ErCu_x forms peritectically at 940°C , that ErCu_y melts congruently at 1010°C . By lack of data in the Cu–Er system these assumptions are based on the melting behavior of other similar rare earth–copper compounds.

Inside the ternary system there are four ternary solid solutions: (1) $\tau_1, \text{Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_{12}$ (ThMn₁₂ type), which is shown as a stoichiometric phase at this temperature according to [1989Kuz], (2) $\tau_2, \text{Er}_2(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_{17}$ with Th₂Zn₁₇ type structure and a solution range of $0.41 \leq x \leq 0.56$, (3), $\tau_3, \text{Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_5$ in a range of $0.46 \leq x \leq 0.82$ and with a CaCu₅ type structure and (4) the τ_6, ErCuAl with a small solubility range and ZrNiAl type structure.

Three stoichiometric compounds have been found. (I) $\text{Er}_5\text{Cu}_6\text{Al}_9$ (PuNi₃ type) for which [1992Kuz] suggested that it assimilates with $\text{ErCu}_{0.9}\text{Al}_{2.1}(\tau_4)$ (PuNi₃ type) in samples annealed at 600°C , (II) the τ_5, ErCuAl_3 being of HoCuAl₃ type structure and (II) the $\tau_7, \text{Er}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{Al}_5$ whose structure is unknown. At 600°C ErCu_2 dissolves up to ~1 at.% aluminium, ErCu dissolves up to ~20 at.% aluminium and ErAl_2 up to about 13 at.% copper. The $\tau_8, \text{Er}_6\text{Cu}_{16}\text{Al}_7$ (Th₆Mn₂₃ type) identified by [1990Ste] has not been observed at 600°C by [1989Kuz]. Its position in the phase diagram is shown in Fig. 1, but it is not possible to draw reliable equilibrium lines between τ_8 and its surrounding phases.

Notes on Materials Properties and Applications

[1979Fel] studied the magnetism and hyperfine interactions of ^{151}Eu , ^{155}Gd , ^{161}Dy , ^{166}Er and ^{170}Yb in RCu_4Al_8 and [1995Cac] reported neutron spectroscopy studies of crystal-field interaction in RT_4Al_8 compounds ($\text{R} = \text{Tb, Ho, Er}$; $\text{T} = \text{Mn, Fe, Cu}$).

[1973Oes] measured the Curie temperature of the ErCuAl compound as 17 K. [1996Jav] found that ErCuAl orders ferromagnetically below $T_c = 6.8$ K with the magnetic moments parallel to the c -axis, a behavior which [1998Jav] confirmed later by measuring susceptibility, magnetization and specific heat.

[1996Mit] studied the interaction of H_2 with RCuAl ($\text{R} = \text{Dy, Ho, Er}$).

For the ErCu_4Al_8 compound, a type 1 antiferromagnetic structure is observed by neutron powder diffraction in [1997Bai].

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Table 1: Crystallographic Data of Solid Phases

Phase/ Temperature Range [°C]	Pearson Symbol/ Space Group/ Prototype	Lattice Parameters [pm]	Comments/References
(Al) <660.45	$cF4$ $Fm\bar{3}m$ Cu	$a = 404.96$	at 25°C [Mas2] Cu solubility 2.48 at.% [Mas2] no appreciable solubility of Er [1988Gsc]
(Cu) < 1084.62	$cF4$ $Fm\bar{3}m$ Cu	$a = 361.46$	at 25°C [Mas2], 0 to 19.7 at.% Al [Mas2] no appreciable solubility of Er [1994Sub]
$Cu_{1-x}Al_x$		$a = 361.52$ $a = 365.36$	[1991EII], $x = 0$, quenched from 600°C [1991EII], $x = 0.152$, quenched from 600°C

Phase/ Temperature Range [°C]	Pearson Symbol/ Space Group/ Prototype	Lattice Parameters [pm]	Comments/References
(Er) <1529	<i>hP2</i> <i>P6₃/mmc</i> Mg	$a = 355.92$ $c = 558.50$	pure Er at 25°C [1994Sub] solubility: < 1 at.% Al, [1988Gsc] <0.5 at.% Cu [1994Sub]
β , Cu ₃ Al(h) 1049-559	<i>cI2</i> <i>Im$\bar{3}m$</i> W	$a = 294.6$ $a = 295.64$	~70 to 82 at.% Cu [1985Mur], [1998Liu] at 580°C at 672°C in two-phase (Cu)+ β alloy
α_2 , Cu _{100-x} Al _x < 363	<i>t**</i> TiAl ₃ long period super-lattice	$a = 366.8$ $c = 368.0$	$22 \leq x \leq 23.5$ [1985Mur] 76.5 to 78.0 at.% Cu at 76.4 at.% Cu (subcell only)
γ_0 , Cu _{100-x} Al _x Cu ₋₂ Al 1037-800	<i>cI52</i> <i>I$\bar{4}3m$</i> Cu ₅ Zn ₈		$31.5 \leq x \leq 37$ [Mas2], $32 \leq x \leq 38$ [1998Liu]
γ_1 , Cu ₉ Al ₄ < 890	<i>cP52</i> <i>P$\bar{4}3m$</i> Cu ₉ Al ₄	$a = 870.23$	62 to 68 at.% Cu [Mas2, 1998Liu]; from single crystal [V-C2] at 68 at.% Cu
δ , Cu _{100-x} Al _x < 686	<i>hR*</i> <i>R$\bar{3}m$</i>	$a = 1226$ $c = 1511$	$38.1 \leq x \leq 40.7$ [1985Mur] 59.3 to 61.9 at.% Cu at $x = 38.9$ [V-C2]
ϵ_1 , Cu _{100-x} Al _x 958-848	cubic?		$37.9 \leq x \leq 40.6$ 59.4 to 62.1 at.% Cu [Mas2, 1985Mur]
ϵ_2 , Cu _{2-x} Al 850-560	<i>hP6-x</i> <i>P6₃/mmc</i> Ni ₂ In	$a = 414.6$ $c = 506.3$	$0.47 \leq x \leq 0.78$ 55 to 61 at.% Cu [Mas, 1985Mur, V-C2], NiAs in [Mas2, 1994Mur]
ζ_1 , ~Cu _{47.8} Al _{35.5} (h) 590-530	<i>oF88 - 4.7</i> <i>Fmm2</i> Cu _{47.8} Al _{35.5}	$a = 812$ $b = 1419.85$ $c = 999.28$	55.2 to 57 at.% Cu [Mas2, 2003Gro] structure: [2002Gul]
ζ_2 , Cu _{11.5} Al ₉ (r) < 570	<i>oI24 - 3.5</i> <i>Imm2</i> Cu _{11.5} Al ₉	$a = 409.72$ $b = 703.13$ $c = 997.93$	55.2 to 56.3 at.% Cu [Mas2, 1985Mur] structure: [2002Gul]
η_1 , CuAl(h) 624-560	<i>o*32</i>	$a = 408.7$ $b = 1200$ $c = 863.5$	49.8 to 52.4 at.% Cu [V-C2, Mas2, 1985Mur] Pearson symbol: [1931Pre]
η_2 , CuAl(r) < 560	<i>mC20</i> <i>C2/m</i> CuAl	$a = 1206.6$ $b = 410.5$ $c = 691.3$ $\beta = 55.04^\circ$	49.8 to 52.3 at.% Cu [V-C2]
θ , CuAl ₂ < 591	<i>tI12</i> <i>I4/mcm</i> CuAl ₂	$a = 606.7$ $c = 487.7$	32.05 to 32.6 at.% Cu at 549°C 31.9 to 33 at.% Cu at 250°C [1996Goe] single crystal [V-C2, 1989Mee]

Phase/ Temperature Range [°C]	Pearson Symbol/ Space Group/ Prototype	Lattice Parameters [pm]	Comments/References
ErCu _{1-x} Al _x ErCu < 1065	<i>cP2</i> <i>Pm$\bar{3}m$</i> CsCl	$a = 343.1$ $a = 341.0$ $a = 347$	at $x = 0$ [1994Sub] $0 \leq x \leq 0.4$ at 600°C [1989Kuz] at $x = 0$ at $x = 0.4$
Er(Cu _{1-x} Al _x) ₂ ErCu ₂ < 935	<i>oI12</i> <i>Imma</i> CeCu ₂	$a = 427.4$ $b = 673.3$ $c = 726.6$	$0 \leq x \leq 0.015$ (1 at.% Al) [1974Oes] at $x = 0$, [1988Sub] [1994Sub]
Er ₂ Cu ₇ < 940	?		[1994Sub]
Er ₂ Cu ₉ < 1010	?		[1994Sub]
ErCu ₅ < 1005	<i>cF24</i> <i>F$\bar{4}3m$</i> AuBe ₅	$a = 700.3$	[1994Sub] at 600°C dissolves up to ~2 at.% Al according to the figure in [1989Kuz]
ErAl ₃ < 1070	<i>cP4</i> <i>Pm$\bar{3}m$</i> AuCu ₃	$a = 421.4$	[1988Gsc]
ErAl ₂ < 1455 ErCu _x Al _{2-x}	<i>cF24</i> <i>Fd$\bar{3}m$</i> Cu ₂ Mg	$a = 779.3$ $a = 773.7$	$0 \leq x \leq 0.38$ (~19 at.% ErCu ₂) at 600°C [1989Kuz] at $x = 0$ [1988Gsc, 1989Kuz] at $x = 0.38$ [1989Kuz]
ErAl < 1140	<i>oP16</i> <i>Pbcm</i> ErAl	$a = 580.1$ $b = 1127$ $c = 557.0$	[1988Gsc]
Er ₃ Al ₂ < 1060	<i>tP20</i> <i>P4₇/mmn</i> Gd ₃ Al ₂	$a = 812.3$ $c = 748.4$	[1988Gsc]
Er ₂ Al < 1040	<i>oP12</i> <i>Pnma</i> Co ₂ Si	$a = 651.6$ $b = 501.5$ $c = 927.9$	[1988Gsc]
* τ_1 , Er(Cu _x Al _{1-x}) ₁₂ ErCu ₄ Al ₈ ErCu ₆ Al ₆	<i>tI26</i> <i>I4/mmm</i> ThMn ₁₂	$a = 866.3$ $c = 510.5$ $a = 869.1$ $c = 511.9$ $a = 863.0$ $c = 502.9$	$0.33 \leq x \leq 0.5$ (x range tentatively assigned) $x = 0.33$ at 600°C [1989Kuz] at $x = 0.33$, as-cast sample [1979Fel] at $x = 0.5$ at 800°C [1980Fel]
* τ_2 , Er ₂ (Cu _x Al _{1-x}) ₁₇	<i>hR57</i> <i>R$\bar{3}m$</i> Th ₂ Zn ₁₇	$a = 880.4$ $c = 1285.1$ $a = 871.0$ $c = 1274.6$	$0.41 \leq x \leq 0.56$ at 600°C [1989Kuz] at $x = 0.41$ [1982Pre] at $x = 0.56$ [1989Kuz]

Phase/ Temperature Range [°C]	Pearson Symbol/ Space Group/ Prototype	Lattice Parameters [pm]	Comments/References
* τ_3 , $\text{Er}(\text{Cu}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_5$	<i>hP6</i> <i>P6/mmm</i> CaCu_5	$a = 502.9$ $c = 413.9$	$0.46 \leq x \leq 0.82$ at 600°C [1989Kuz] at $x = 0.82$ [1989Kuz]
ErCu_4Cu		$a = 503.9$ $c = 413.9$ $a = 524.1$ $c = 407.1$	at $x = 0.8$ [1978Tak] at $x = 0.46$ [1989Kuz]
* τ_4 , $\text{ErCu}_{0.9}\text{Al}_{2.1}$	<i>hR36</i> <i>R$\bar{3}m$</i> PuNi_3	$a = 542.1$ $c = 2529.9$	[1992Kuz] Previously reported as $\text{Er}_5\text{Cu}_6\text{Al}_9$ [1989Kuz]
* τ_5 , ErCuAl_3	<i>oI10</i> <i>Immm</i> HoCuAl_3	$a = 418.4$ $b = 411.2$ $c = 977.3$	[1988Kuz]
* τ_6 , ErCuAl $\text{ErCu}_{1+x}\text{Al}_{1-x}$	<i>hP9</i> <i>P$\bar{6}2m$</i> ZrNiAl	$a = 697.40$ $c = 400.19$	$x = 0$ [1968Dwi] $-0.02 \leq x \leq 0.1$ at 600°C [1989Kuz]
* τ_7 , $\text{Er}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{Al}_5$			[1989Kuz]
* τ_8 , $\text{Er}_6\text{Cu}_{16}\text{Al}_7$	<i>cF116</i> <i>Fm$\bar{3}m$</i> $\text{Th}_6\text{Mn}_{23}$	$a = 1224.0$	[1990Ste]. Not observed by [1989Kun] in the investigation of the isothermal section at 600°C

Fig. 1: Al-Cu-Er.
Isothermal section at
 600°C

