

LA-UR-15-27630

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Phase stability and thermophysical properties of Au-Zn-Al

Author(s): Imhoff, Seth D.
Farrow, Adam Michael
Leon, Ryan Francis
Vogel, Sven C.
Yablinsky, Clarissa Ann
Clarke, Amy Jean

Intended for: MS&T 2015, 2015-10-05/2015-10-08 (Columbus, Ohio, United States)

Issued: 2015-10-15 (rev.1)

Disclaimer:

Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by the Los Alamos National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC52-06NA25396. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.

Phase stability and thermophysical properties of Au-Zn-Al

S.D. Imhoff, A.M. Farrow, R.F. Leon,
S.C. Vogel, C.A. Yablinsky, A.J. Clarke

Los Alamos National Laboratory

MS&T 2015

LA-UR-15-27630

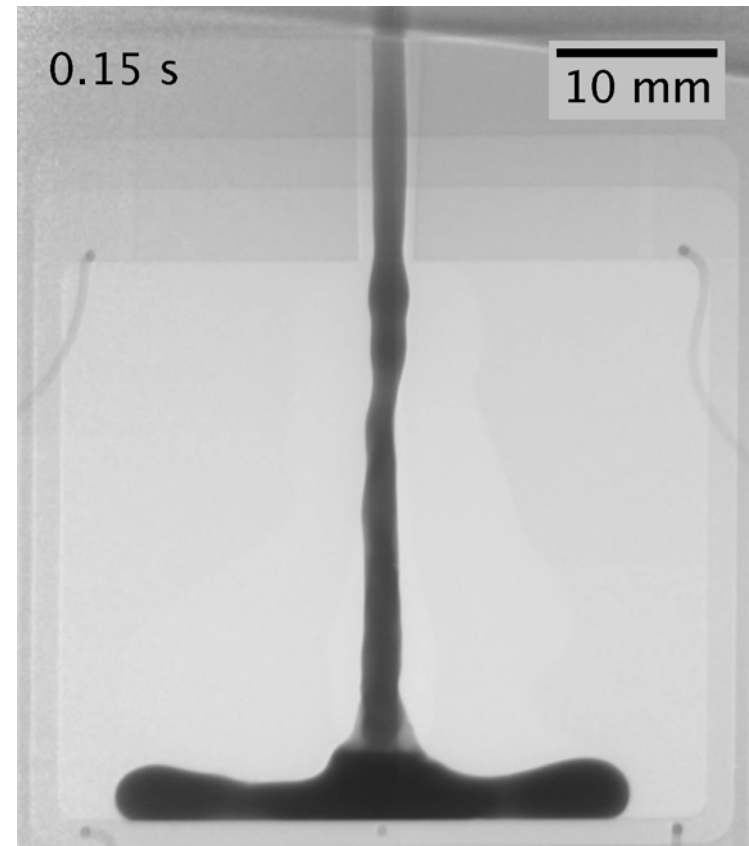
UNCLASSIFIED

Objectives

- What are the reasons for looking into Au-Zn-Al?
 - Main alloy of interest: $\text{Au}_{65}\text{Zn}_{30}\text{Al}_5$
- Existing thermodynamic models
- Selection between models
- Application to ternary system
- Vapor pressure assessment

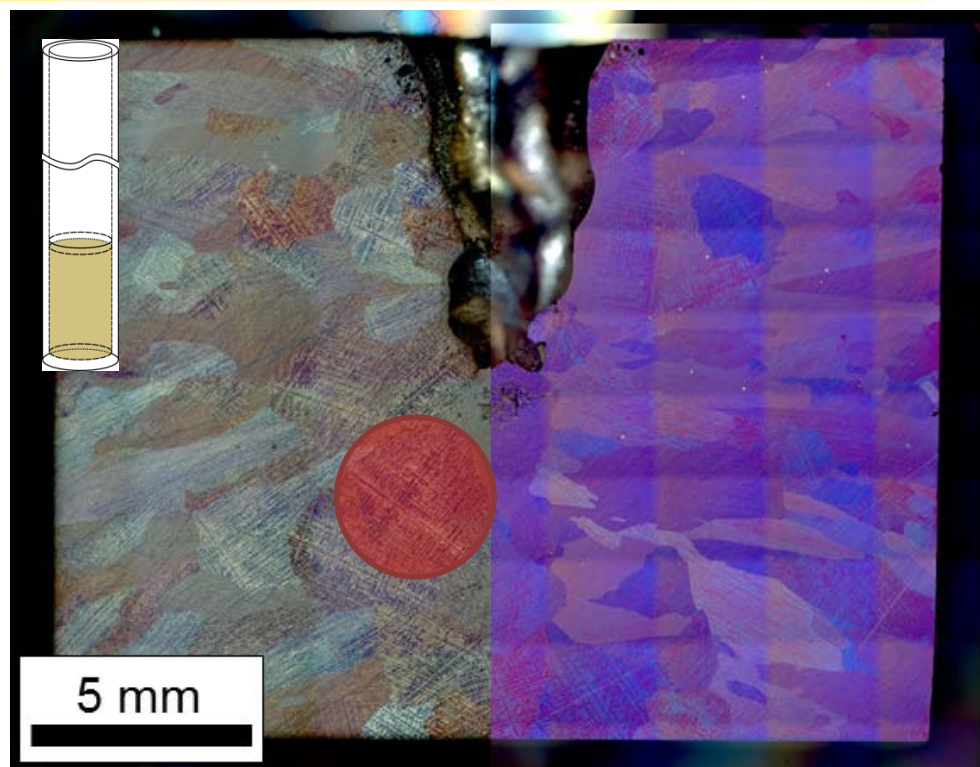
Motivation

- Casting and microstructural prediction
 - Accessible temperature ranges
 - Interesting microstructures
- Practical Concerns
 - Can the castings be reused easily?
Chemistry change due to Al oxidation and Zn volatilization
- Amenable to imaging



Alloying

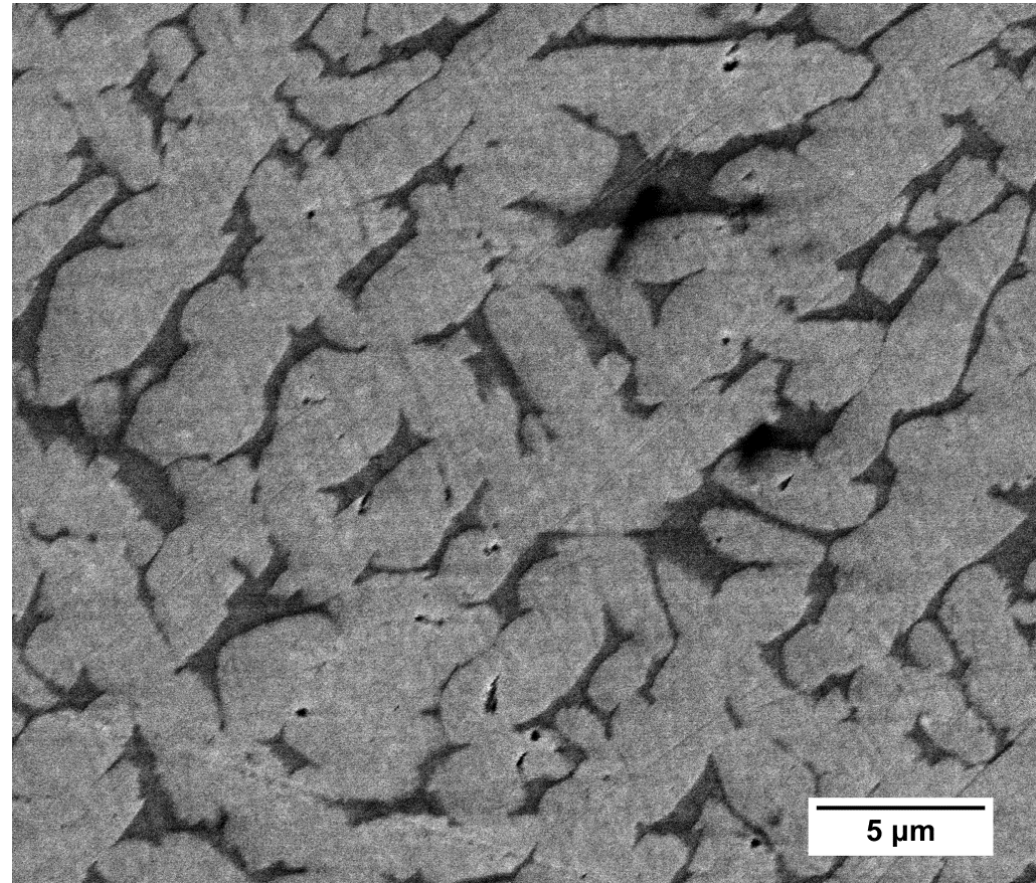
- Sample sizes from 5 – 1000 g
- Quartz encapsulation
 - <10 mTorr
 - 2 x Flushed with Ar
 - Ar backfilled
- 1050°C peak with vigorous shaking. Cooled rapidly by water quench.
- Chemistry:
 - Bulk chemistries from DC Plasma Emission Spectroscopy (ASTM E 1097-12)
 - Locally with EDS



A cross sectional view of a 100g $\text{Au}_{65}\text{Zn}_{30}\text{Al}_5$ (at.%) sample after alloying and quenching. The left-hand side is standard light optical and the right-hand side was captured using polarized light.

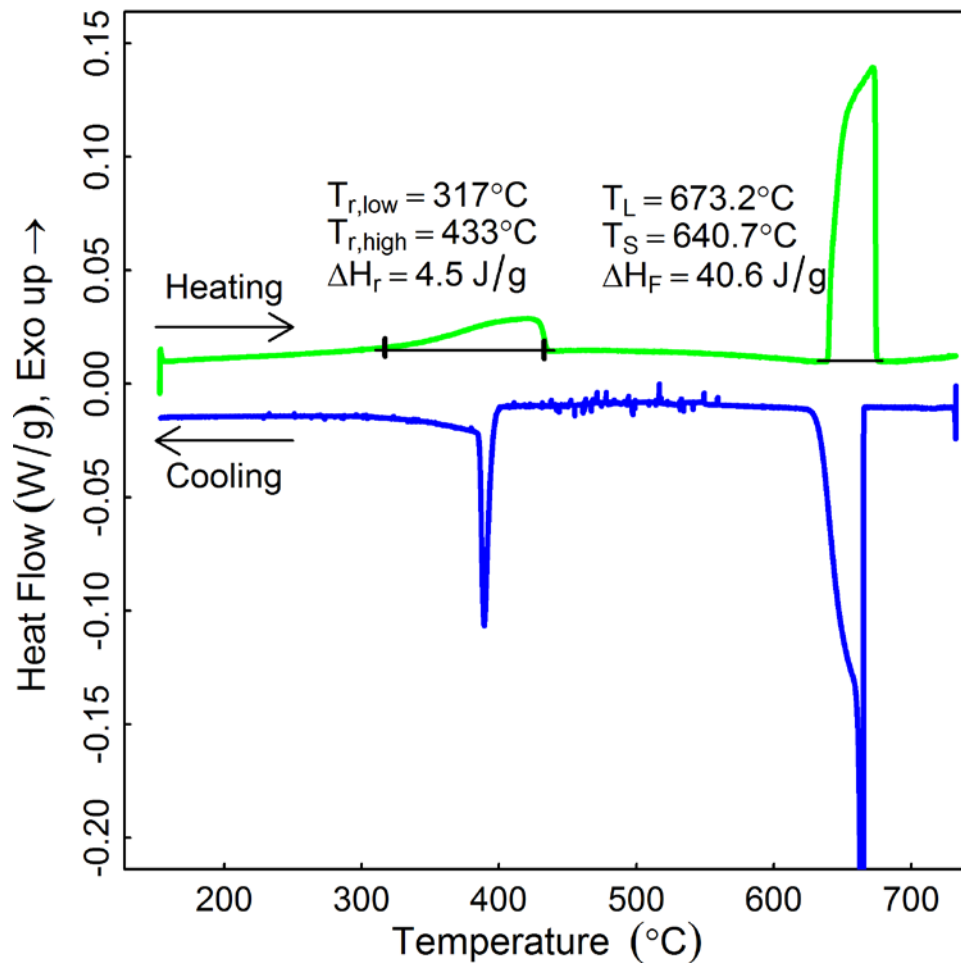
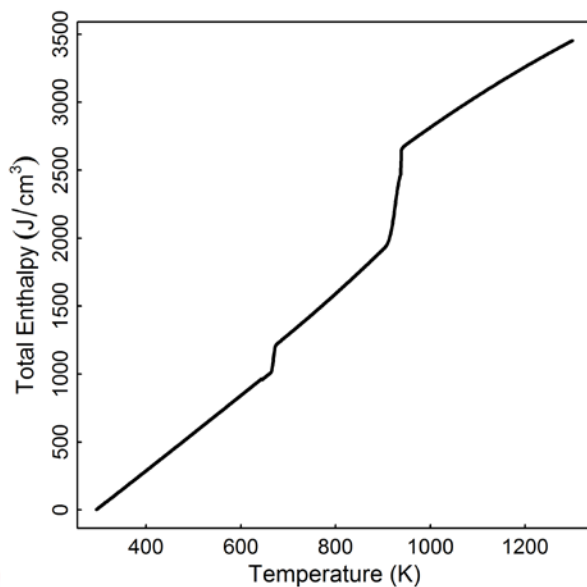
$\text{Au}_{65}\text{Zn}_{30}\text{Al}_5$

- Mixed microstructure α (light phase) and β (dark phase)
- Primary phase tie line composition at T_L :
 $\text{Au}_{70.8}\text{Zn}_{24.8}\text{Al}_{4.4}$

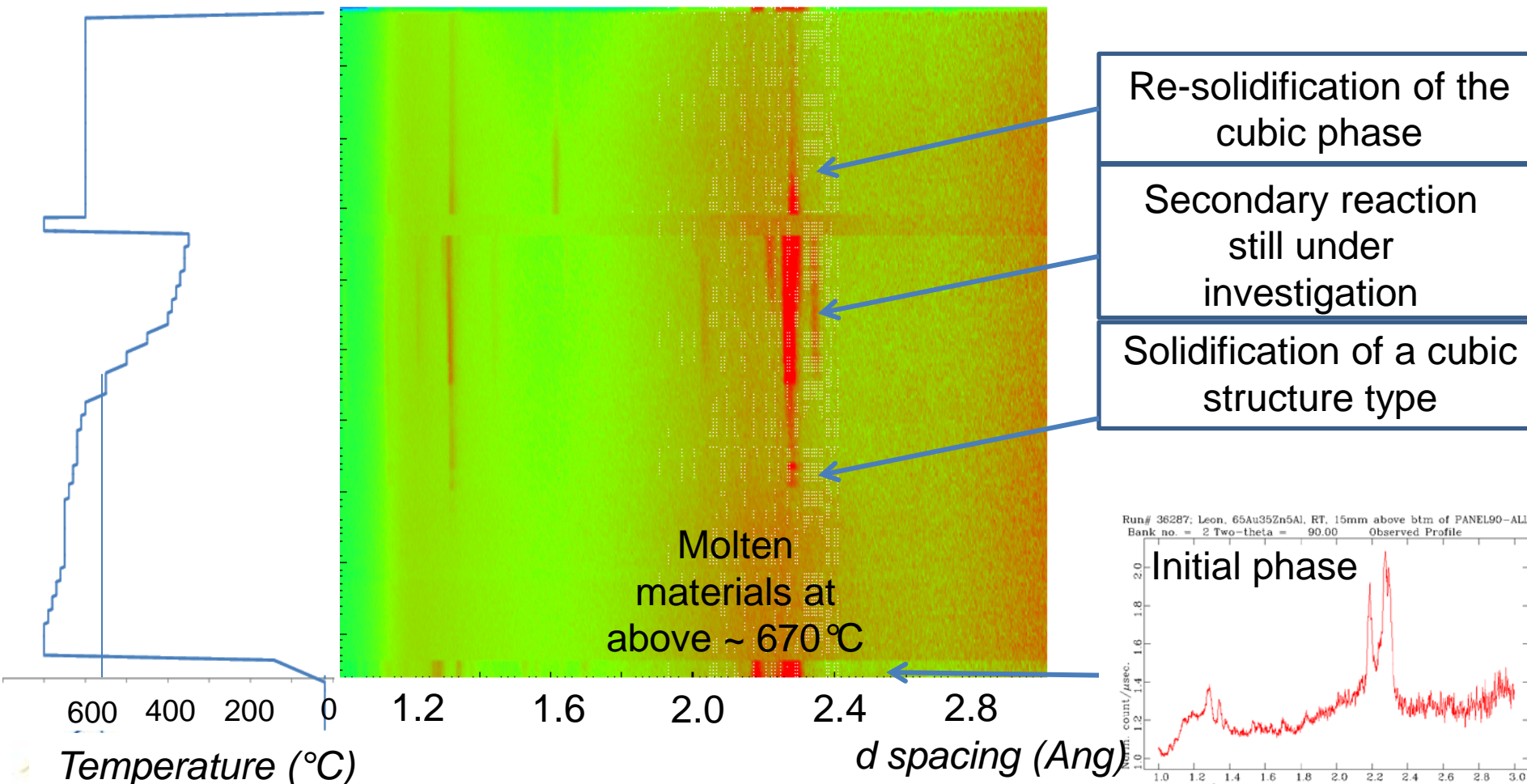


Au₆₅Zn₃₀Al₅ Details

- Au₆₅Zn₃₀Al₅
 - High density: 15.9 g/cm³
 - T_L=673°C ; T_S = 640°C
 - Solid state reaction, 380°C
 - $\alpha_L = 1.885 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$



In-Situ Neutron Diffraction study of $\text{Au}_{65}\text{Zn}_{30}\text{Al}_5$



UNCLASSIFIED

Slide 7

Au-Zn

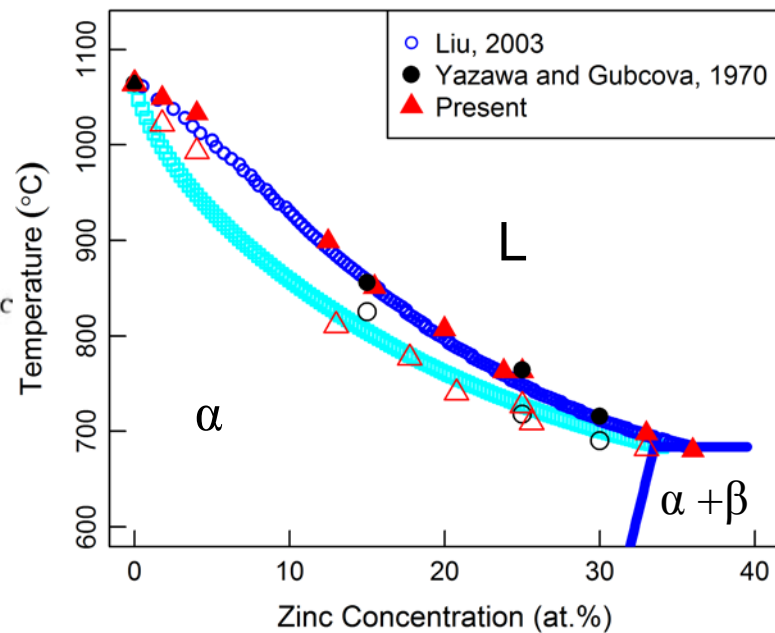
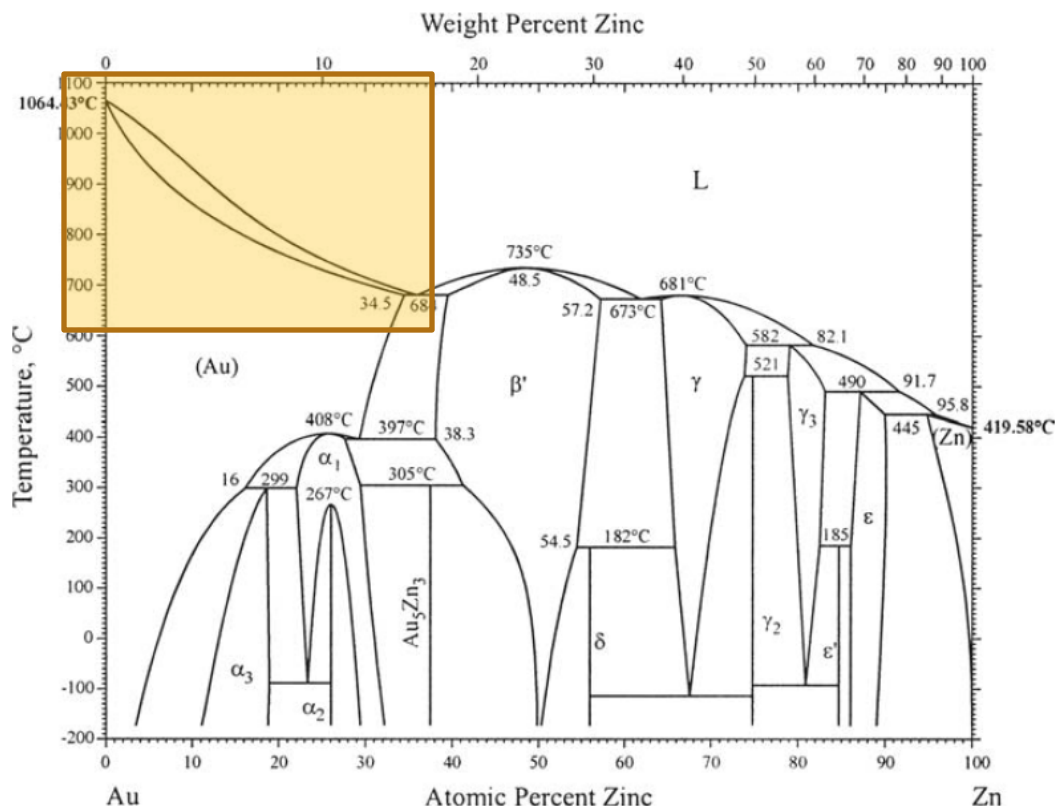


Figure on LHS and interaction parameters for RHS curves from [1].

Pure metal data from [2]

Additional Experimental data from [3]

Au-Al

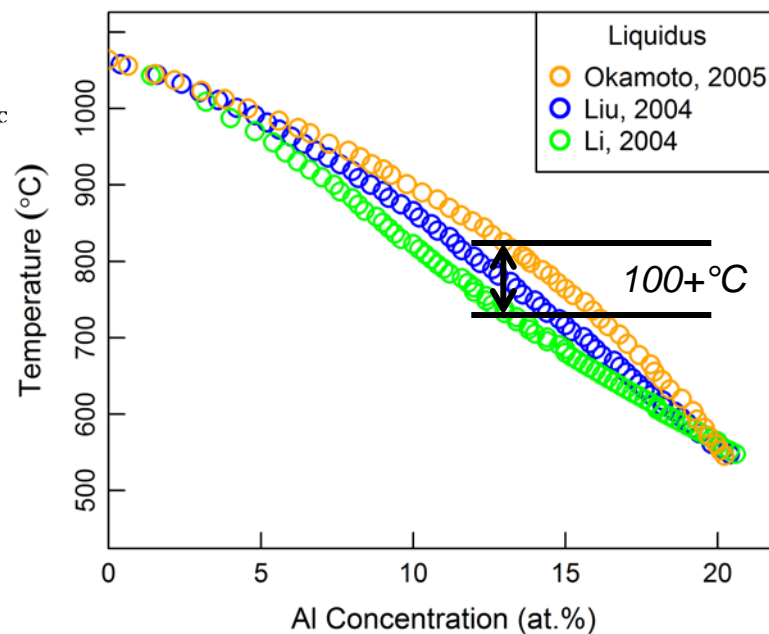
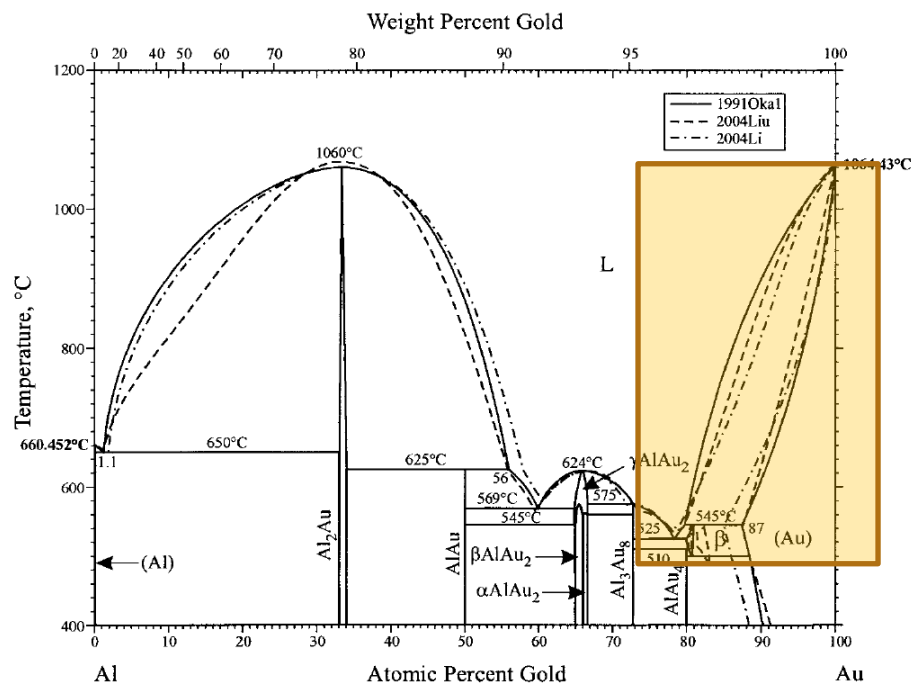
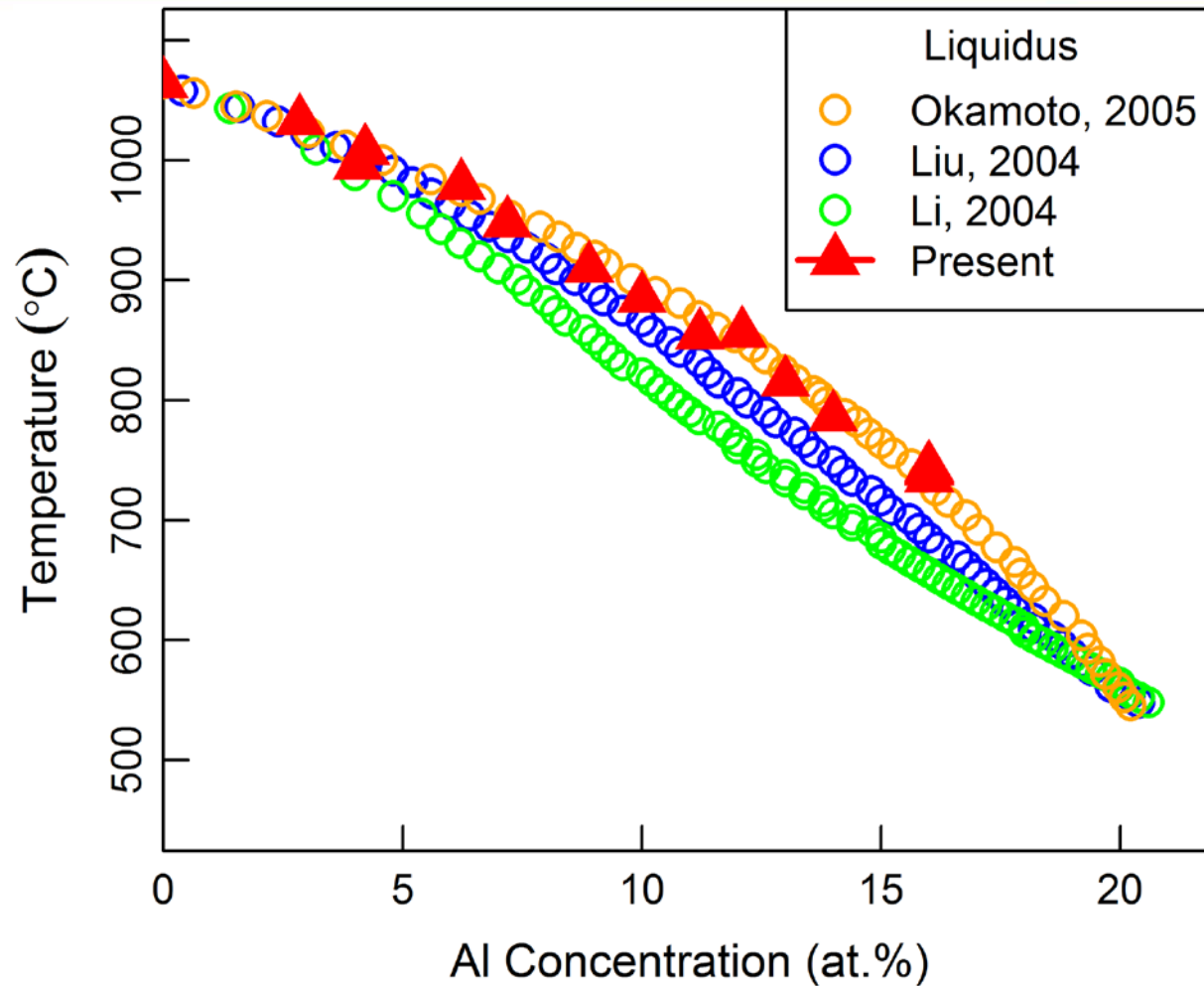


Figure from [4], models from [5], [6], [7].

Model selection





A small example

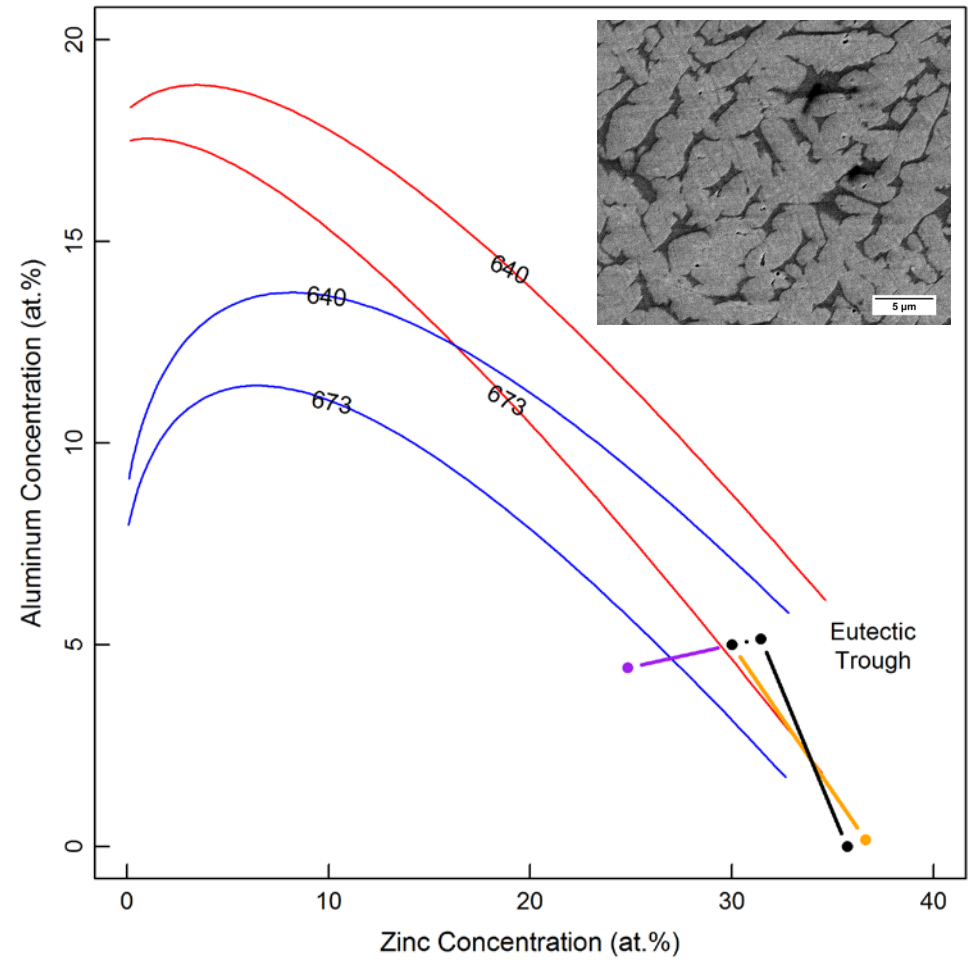
$$C_0 = \text{Au}_{65}\text{Zn}_{30}\text{Al}_5 \text{ (at. \%)}$$

$$V_f(\text{fcc}) \approx 78\%$$

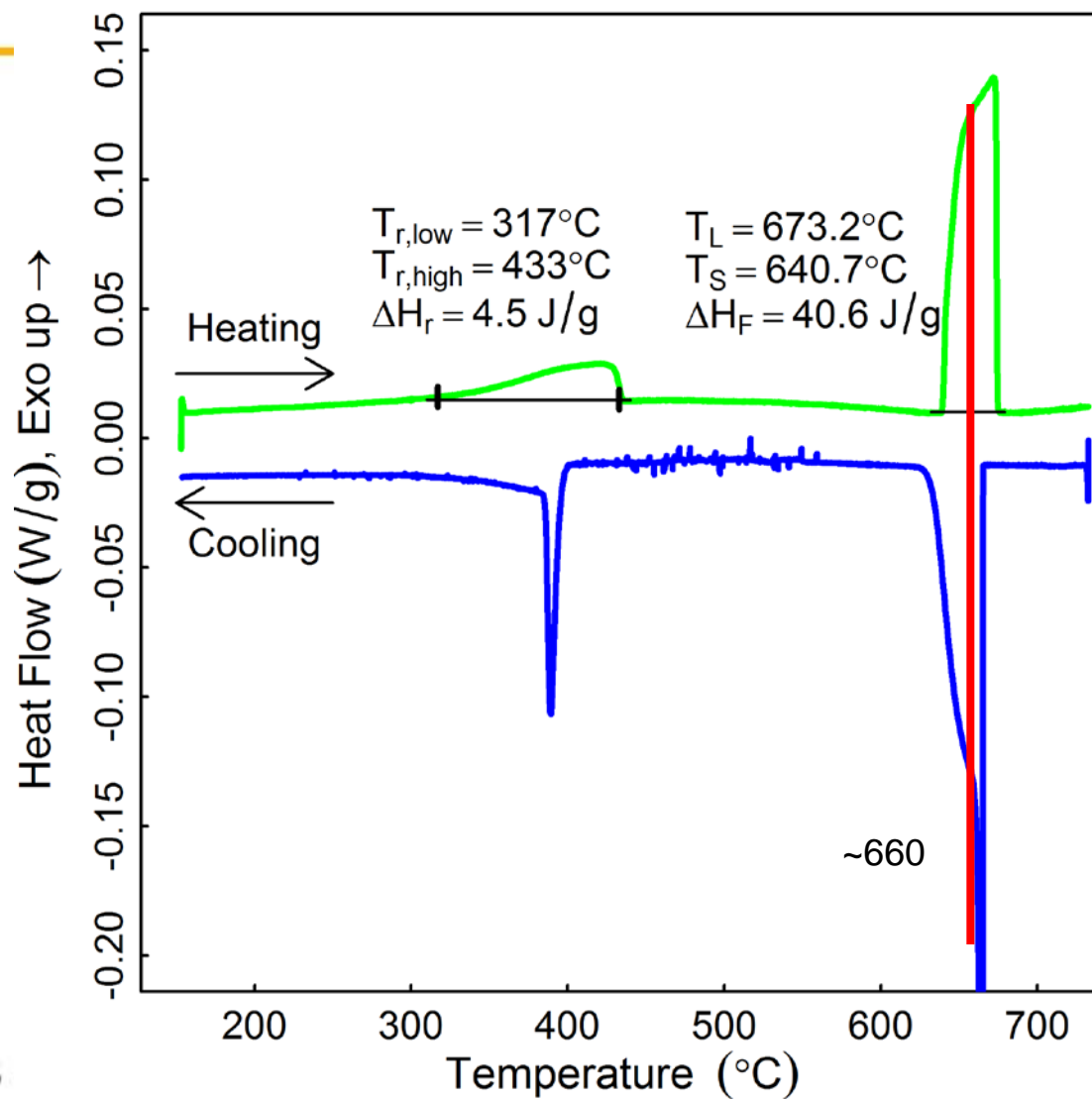
1. An approximate tie line composition can be obtained through EDS.

2. The liquid composition at the eutectic trough can be estimated

Temperature?

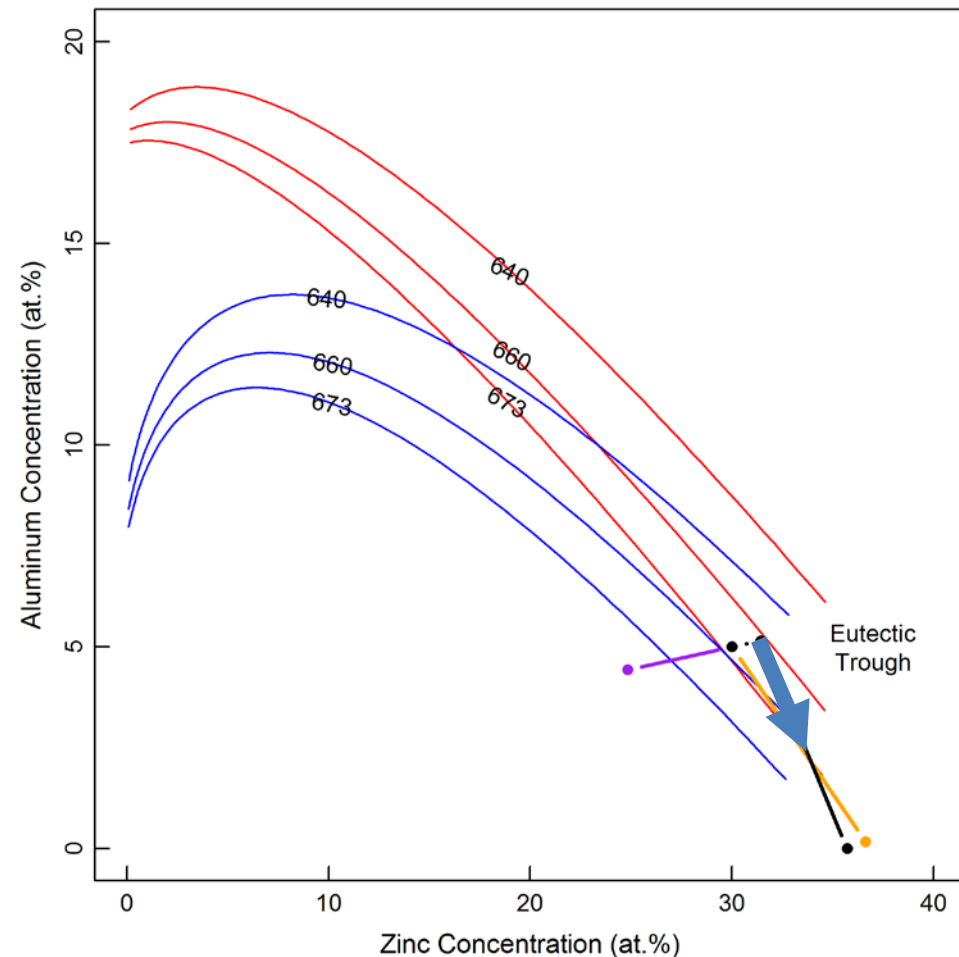


Ternary Details

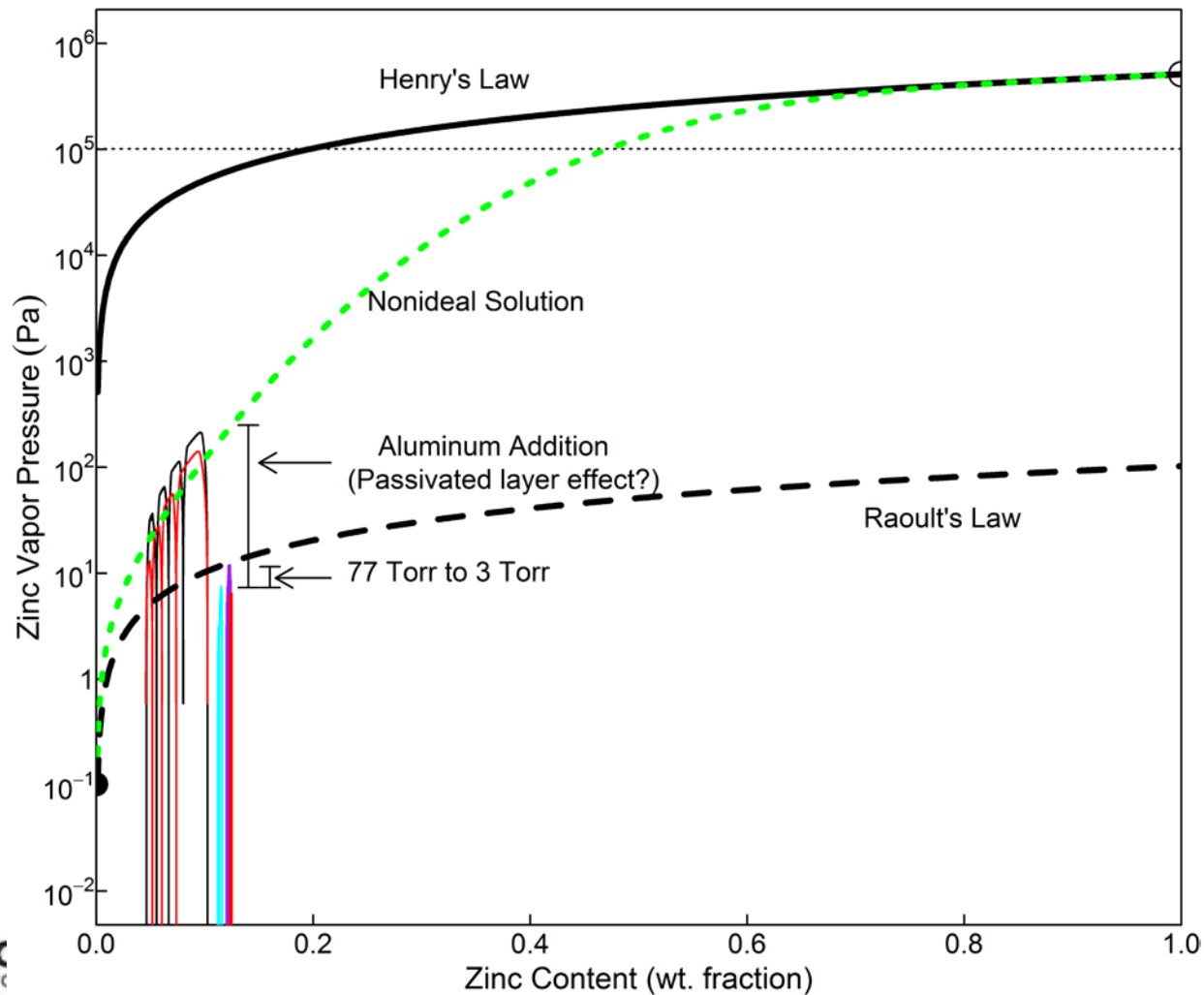


How'd we do?

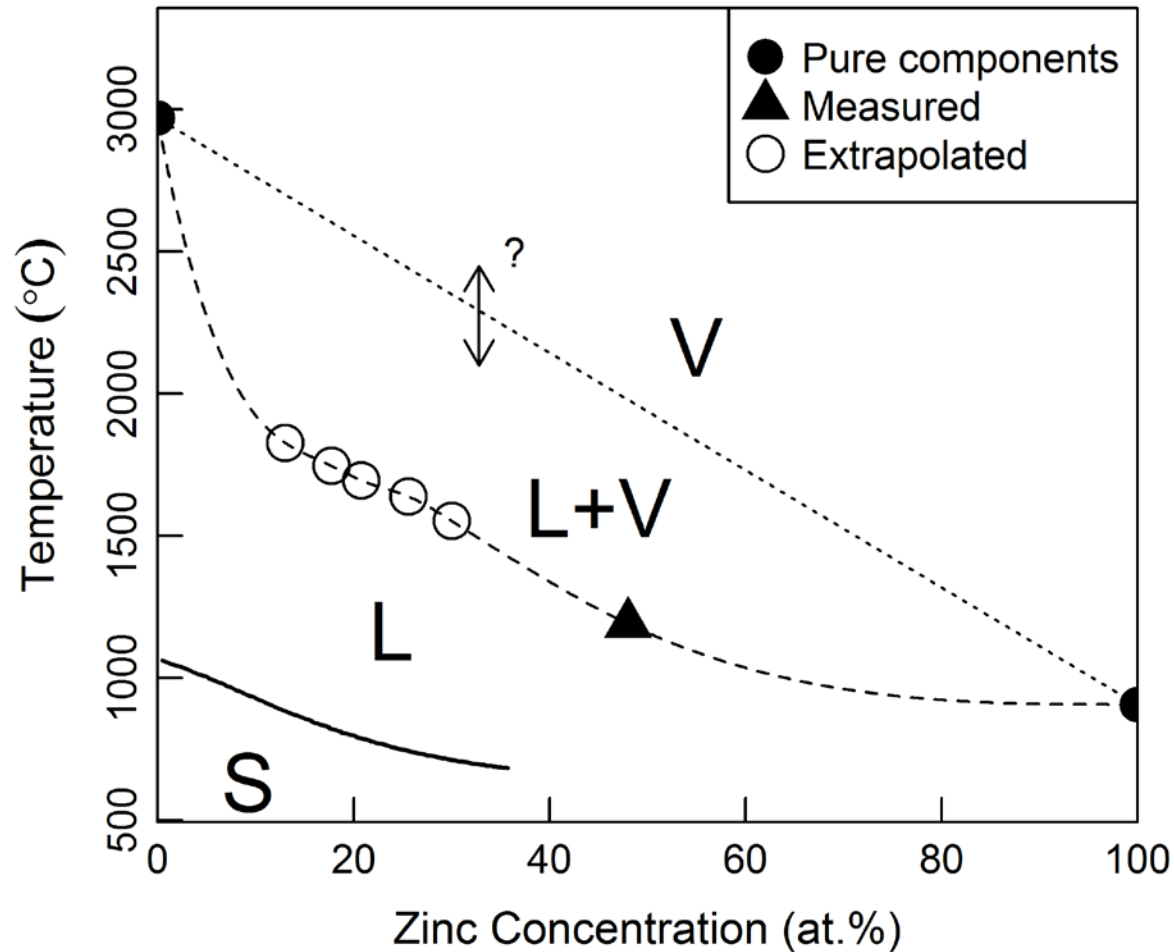
- The liquidus estimation (with dilute Al) is reasonable.
- Prediction of solidus temperatures will require a formal model.



Mass loss and vapor pressure



Some gas phase information



Conclusions and future work

- Binary models have been examined on the Au-rich side of the Au-Al and Au-Zn phase diagrams
 - Current Au-Zn model is appropriate
 - Interaction parameters from Murray et. al. and formal assessment of Okamoto fits the Au-Al data best
- Zinc vapor pressure has been assessed in order to determine the ability to reuse these alloys after casting.
- A preliminary ternary model gives reasonable agreement with the data, but further investigation is necessary
- In-situ diffraction studies are as of yet inconclusive in the ternary region, but work is ongoing.
- Microstructure predictions

References

- [1] H.S. Liu, K. Ishida, Z.P. Jin, Y. Du, “Thermodynamic assessment of the Au-Zn binary system”, *Intermetallics* 11 (2003), 987-994.
- [2] A.T. Dinsdale, “SGTE Data for Pure Elements” *CALPHAD* 15 317-425.
- [3] A. Yazawa and A. Gubcova, “Thermodynamic studies of liquid Au-Zn” *Transactions of the Japan Institute of Metals* 11 (1970) 419-423.
- [4] H. Okamoto, “Au-Zn (Gold-Zinc)”, *Journal of Phase Equilibria and Diffusion* **27** (2006) 427.
- [5] J.L. Murray, H. Okamoto, T.B. Massalski, “The Al-Au (Aluminum-Gold) System” *Bulletin of Alloy Phase Diagrams* **8** (1987) 20-30.
- [6] H.S. Liu, J. Wang, Y. Du, Z.P. Jin, “Thermodynamic description of the Au-Al system” *Zeitschrift für Metallkunde* 95 (2004) 45-49.
- [7] M. Li, C. Li, F. Wang, D. Luo, W. Zhang, “Thermodynamic assessment of the Al-Au system” *Journal of Alloys and Compounds* 385 (2004) 199-206.