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# Experimental Investigation in the Quaternary Systems Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O

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The experimental evaluation of phase equilibria in the Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O phase diagrams are based on alloy samples, which were prepared of elemental powder blends by argon-levitation melting in a Hukin crucible. The experimental investigation employed X-ray powder diffraction, metallography, SEM, and EMPA techniques in the as-cast state as well as after annealing at 900°C. Two quaternary compounds Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O deriving from the filled Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type ( $\eta$  phase) were observed. The novel phases are in equilibrium with the  $Ti_2Ni$ -type solid solution phase  $(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ , which exhibits a maximum solubility of 14 at.% Al in binary Ti2Ni. Atom order in all these phases was monitored by quantitative X-ray powder diffraction (Rietveld analyses). The difference of X-ray spectra among the various phases deriving from parent Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type was analyzed and the complex atom site occupation mode was discussed in terms of the general classification scheme for  $\eta$  phases.

#### INTRODUCTION

High-strength, heat-, and oxidation-resistant Ti-Ni-Al alloys have recently attracted widespread attention, competing with nickel-based superalloys for high-temperature applications (1). Nothing, however, is known so far about the performance of these alloys under nitrogen/oxygen or using TiN<sub>1-x</sub>/TiO<sub>2-x</sub> and nitride/oxide precipitates as strengtheners. The present report in continuation of our systematic studies of phase equilibria and crystal data within the quaternary Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O presents experimental details on the crystal structure of Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and some of its phase relations within Ti-Ni-Al-N. This work also covers phase equilibria in the Ti-Ni-Al-O system as well as the formation of an isotypic quaternary oxide.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

Nine quaternary samples in each of the Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O systems have been prepared by high-frequency levitation melting starting from high-purity powders (purity > 99.9 mass%) of Ti (Johnson-Matthey & Co., UK), Ni (Research Chemicals, Princeton, NJ), and Al, TiN, and TiO<sub>2</sub> (Alfa, Karlsruhe, Germany), which served to introduce the properly calculated amount of nitrogen/oxygen to the alloys. The well-blended powder mixtures with a total amount of about 3 g were compacted in  $\emptyset = 8 \text{ mm}$  steel dies without the use of lubricants and were out-gassed prior to melting under Ti/Zr-gettered high-purity argon atmosphere. For better homogeneity the samples were remelted twice or thrice, and a part of each alloy was successively subjected to a long-term annealing at 900°C for 240 h in evacuated and sealed silica tubes whose internal surface was lined with Mo foil to protect the sample alloy from attack by the hot quartz walls. After heat treatment in a thermocouple controlled wire-wound tube furnace, the alloys were quenched by rapidly submerging the quartz capsules in water. Experimental details of sample preparation and for X-ray powder diffraction experiments, LOM, and quantitative microprobe measurements have in part been given in one of our foregoing manuscripts (2). Full-matrix full-profile Rietveld refinements were carried out with a PC version of the program by Rodriguez (3) on X-ray intensities that were recorded from a flat specimen in the D-5000 diffractometer or from an image-plate Guinier-Huber system.

Quantitative composition analyses for the Ti-Ni-Al-N samples were performed on as-cast and annealed alloys on a CAMEBAX SX50 wavelength dispersive spectrograph comparing the  $K\alpha$  emissions of the four elements in the alloys with those from elemental standards and a VN standard and applying a deconvolution and ZAF correction procedure (4). The experimental parameters employed were acceleration voltage of 15 kV, sample current of 20 nA, and

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spectrometer crystals such as PET for  $TiK\alpha$ , TAP for  $AlK\alpha$ , LiF for  $NiK\alpha$ , and PC1 for the  $NK\alpha$  radiation. Microstructure examination of Ti–Ni–Al–O samples annealed at  $900^{\circ}$ C was performed on a Zeiss DSM 962 with a Link EDX system measuring the  $K\alpha$  emissions of the metals under 25 kV and  $0.57 \mu\text{A}$  sample current.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Phase Relations in Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O Systems

Crystallographic data from X-ray powder diffraction and EMPA results for the systems Ti-Ni-Al-N and Ti-Ni-Al-O are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, revealing partial phase relations in the quaternary involving new type quaternary phases with composition Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O (Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni-derivative type, see below). Variations of the lattice parameters and of the composition in EMPA (see Table 1) indicate a small but significant homogeneous region. The EMPA data also reveal a small deficiency in nitrogen  $(12.4 \pm 7 \text{ at.}\% \text{ N in contrast to } 14.3 \text{ at.}\% \text{ N in the ideal}$ formula). It is important to note that in all the quaternary alloys investigated there was practically no solubility for nitrogen for the binary and ternary phases encountered from the Ti-Ni-Al system. Refining these EMPA data of the nitride phase taking oxygen as a fifth element being the difference weight to 100 mass%, we obtain 550 ppm O, which may account for some further filling of the nonmetal lattice site (see below). Figure 1 shows the microstructure of alloy Ti<sub>37</sub>Ni<sub>28.6</sub>Al<sub>20.1</sub>N<sub>14.3</sub> after annealing at 900°C, revealing the quaternary phase Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N in equilibrium with TiN and several nitrogen-free phases from the Ti-Ni-Al ternary system. The microstructures of the alloys  $Ti_{28.57}Ni_{28.57}Al_{28.57}O_{14.29}$  and  $Ti_{42.86}Ni_{14.28}Al_{28.57}$ O<sub>14.29</sub> show the coexistence of the solid solution (Ti, Al)<sub>2</sub>Ni (expanding from binary Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni) with the Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O phase (see Fig. 2). Practically isotypic both these phases derive from the Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni-parent type; however, they differ with respect to atom order and nonmetal interstitials (for structural details see below). A closer inspection of the oxygen content in the Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O phase by quantitative EMPA revealed a composition with 13.2 + 6 at.% O, rather close to the nominal values.

### b. X-Ray Diffraction

b.1. Rietveld refinement of the crystal structures of  $(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ ,  $Ti_3NiAl_2N$  and  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$ . Table 3 summarizes the results of the Rietveld X-ray refinement of the quaternary alloys  $Ti_{47}Ni_{28.6}Al_{10.14}N_{14.3}$ ,  $Ti_3NiAl_2N$ , and  $Ti_{44.5}Ni_{14.8}Al_{29.6}N_{11.1}$  in comparison with the ternary alloy  $Ti_{56.8}Ni_{29}Al_{14.2}$ , which exhibits the maximum Al solubility in binary  $Ti_2Ni$ . In all these alloys the main phase crystallizes with the  $Ti_2Ni$  type with various atom site occupations. In agreement with the extension of the phase

field (Ti<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>x</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Ni at constant Ni content aluminium atoms substitute for Ti atoms in the 48f position  $(x, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$  of space group  $Fd\overline{3}m$  up to 75%. It is interesting to note that titanium atoms in the 16c position (0,0,0) at the centers of metal icosahedra show no preference for Ti/Al exchange; Ni atoms are in the 32e sites (x,x,x). One may assume that nitrogen atoms, upon entering the quaternary system, will simply occupy the center positions of the octahedral voids provided by the metal host lattice. The new quaternary compound, Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N, however, shows a completely different metal atom occupation scheme with Ti atoms in the 48f positions, Ni atoms in the 16c sites, and Al atoms in the 32e positions. The nitrogen atoms are localized in the 16d sites  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  with octahedral coordination [Ti<sub>6</sub>]N formed by six Ti atoms. From EMPA and the Rietveld analyses we only observe a small homogeneity range with minor Ni/Al exchange in the 32e and 16c sites (one atom per site; see Table 3). A similar occupation scheme is obtained from Rietveld analysis of the corresponding oxygen-containing alloy Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O.

With respect to the phase equilibria listed in Tables 1 and 2, and in combination with the results of the Rietveld refinement, we thus may safely assume that neither the ternary solid solution (Ti, Al)<sub>2</sub>Ni nor the ternary phases Ti<sub>4</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>(N,O) show any connectivity with the quaternary compounds Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>(N,O) via atom site exchange accompanied by successive nitrogen/oxygen incorporation. These results are then consistent with the formation of truly quaternary compounds Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O deriving from the Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni-type parent structure.

From the viewpoint of structural chemistry the fully ordered crystal structure of Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N corresponds to Ta<sub>3</sub>CrAl<sub>2</sub>C first reported by Reiffenstein et al. (5). The mode of site occupation and filling the octahedral voids in the socalled  $\eta$  phases deriving from the parent Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type was earlier extensively discussed by Rogl and Nowotny (6). Referring to this analysis  $(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$  must be classified as a filled metal host lattice structure where the titanium atoms (in 16c) at the centers of the metal icosahedra (each formed by six Ti/Al) atoms in 48f and six Ni atoms in 32e do not allow for Ti/Al substitution. For  $\eta$  carbides with the stoichiometry  $M_3M''M_2'C$  such as  $Ta_3CrAl_2C$  (5) or Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>C (7), however, we observe the small transition metal such as chromium or nickel at the centers of the metal icosahedra, the latter now formed by Ti (Ta) in 48f and Al in 32e positions. This occupation scheme essentially corresponds with the atom site distribution in Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O. Nonmetal atoms such as C, N, or O are assumed to occupy the octahedral voids in 16d but may also enter the octahedral voids in the 8a sites  $(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$ . Due to the rather small X-ray scattering power of the nitrogen/oxygen atoms a further precision in the distribution of these light atoms can only be awaited from neutron diffraction experiments.

TABLE 1
Crystallographic Data and EMPA Results for Quaternary Ti-Ni-Al-N Alloys

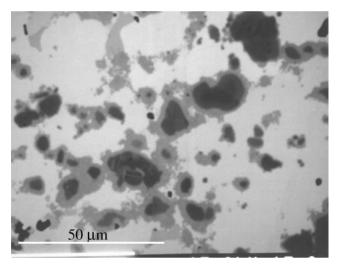
Nominal composition in at.%			in at.%					_	Lattice parameters (pm)		Volume	Results of EMPA in at.%			
Гі	Ni	Al	N	Heat treatment	X-ray phase analysis	Space group	Pearson symbol	Structure type	а	с	$V^{(10^6 \text{ pm}^3)}$	Ti	Ni	Al	N
47 28.	28.6	10.1	14.3	Arc	TiN  (Ti1-xAlx)2Ni	Fm3m Fd3m	cF8 cF96	NaCl Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni	422.96(2) 1124.91(8)		75.665(8) 1423.5(2)				
				900°C	TiN (Ti <sub>1x</sub> Al <sub>x</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Ni τ <sub>4</sub> -TiNi <sub>2</sub> Al TiNi	Fm3m Fd3m Fm3m Pm3m	cF8 cF96 cF16 cP2	NaCl Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni BiF <sub>3</sub> CsCl	422.61(2) 1128.15(10)		75.477(8) 1435.8(3)	58.9(6) 59.3(7) 28.9(5) 47.1(3)	0.2(1) 32.8(4) 48.8(4) 47.3(2)	0 7.9(5) 22.3(5) 5.6(1)	40.9(6) 0 0 0
7	28.6	20.1	14.3	Arc	TiN Ti <sub>3</sub> NiAl <sub>2</sub> N	Fm3m Fd3m	cF8 cF112	NaCl der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni <sup>a</sup>	423.29(2) 1137.01(4)		75.845(9) 1469.9(1)				
				900°C	$ ext{TiN} \\  ext{Ti}_3  ext{NiAl}_2  ext{N} \\  au_3  ext{-Ti}_2  ext{NiAl}_3 \\  au_4  ext{-TiNi}_2  ext{Al} \end{aligned}$	$Fm\overline{3}m$ $Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fm\overline{3}m$	cF8 cF112 hP12 cF16	NaCl der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni MgZn <sub>2</sub> BiF <sub>3</sub>	423.32(3) 1137.60(6)		75.86(1) 1472.2(1)	50.6(5) 44.2(4) 35.3(1) 25.4(1)	0.1 14.8(2) 25.9(2) 48.9(2)	28.6(2) 38.8(1) 25.7(1)	49.3(5) 12.4(7) 0 0
8.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	Arc	TiN	$Fm\overline{3}m$	cF8	NaCl	423.70(1)		76.062(4)				
				900°C	TiN NiAl	$Fm\overline{3}m$ $Fm\overline{3}m$	cF8 cP2	NaCl CsCl	423.22(3) 289.31(4)		75.80(1) 24.22(1)	53.7(4) 7.9(4)	0.5(1) 49.0(2)	0.2(2) 43.1(5)	45.6(5) 0
2.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	Arc	TiN Ti <sub>3</sub> NiAl <sub>2</sub> N	Fm3̄m Fd3̄m	cF8 cF112	NaCl der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni	423.13(6) 1137.02(6)		75.76(2) 1469.9(1)				
				900°C	TiN Ti <sub>3</sub> NiAl <sub>2</sub> N	Fm3̄m Fd3̄m	cF8 cF112	NaCl der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni	423.18(4) 1137.37(4)		75.78(1) 1471.3(1)				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Derivative of Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type.

TABLE 2
Crystallographic Data and EMPA Results for Quaternary Ti-Ni-Al-O Alloys at 900°C

Nominal composition in at.%			in at.%	**		a		g.	Lattice parameters (pm)		Volume	Results of EMPA in at.%			
Ti	Ni	Al	О	Heat treatment	X-ray phase analysis	Space group	Pearson symbol	Structure type	а	с	$(10^6 \text{ pm}^3) - V$	Ti	Ni	Al	О
47	28.6	10.1	14.3	Arc	$(\mathrm{Ti}_{1-x}\mathrm{Al}_x)_2\mathrm{Ni}$ $ au_4$ - $\mathrm{Ti}\mathrm{Ni}_2\mathrm{Al}$	Fd3̄m Fm3̄m	cF96 cF16	Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni BiF <sub>3</sub>	1123.48(11) 590.83(2)		1418.1(2) 206.25(1)				
				900°C	${{\operatorname{Ti}_2}{ m O}}\ ({{\operatorname{Ti}_1}_{-x}}{{ m Al}_x})_2{{ m Ni}}\ {{ au_4}\text{-}}{{ m Ti}}{{ m Ni}_2}{{ m Al}}$	Fm3m Fd3m Fm3m	cF8 cF96 cF16	NaCl Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni BiF <sub>3</sub>	296.64(4) 1124.23(12) 590.02(-)	481.71(24)	42.388(2) 1420.9(1) 205.41(3)	54.7 28.5	35.2 54.9	10.1 <sup>a</sup> 16.6 <sup>a</sup>	
37	28.6	20.1	14.3	Arc	$(\mathrm{Ti}_{1-x}\mathrm{Al}_x)_2\mathrm{Ni}$ $ au_3$ - $\mathrm{Ti}_2\mathrm{NiAl}_3$ $ au_4$ - $\mathrm{Ti}\mathrm{Ni}_2\mathrm{Al}$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fm\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF16	${f Ti}_2{f Ni} \ {f MgZn}_2 \ {f BiF}_3$	1124.05(17) 499.95(12) 589.94(19)	805.10(61)	1420.2(1) 201.23(4) 205.32(1)				
				900°C	$(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ $\tau_3$ - $Ti_2NiAl_3$ $\tau_4$ - $TiNi_2Al$ $Ti_3NiAl_2O$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fm\overline{3}m$ $Fd\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF16 cF112	$Ti_2Ni$ $MgZn_2$ $BiF_3$ $der.Ti_2Ni$	1123.48(15) 500.40(11) 589.75(6) 1137.71(16)	809.52(32)	1418.1(2) 202.71(2) 205.12(1) 1472.6(2)	51.5 38.3 26.5 44.0	34.2 32.2 56.0 14.9	14.1 29.5 17.5 27.9	0.2 0 0 13.2
28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	Arc	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)_2\text{Ni}$ $\tau_3\text{-Ti}_2\text{NiAl}_3$ $\tau_4\text{-TiNi}_2\text{Al}$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fm\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF16	$Ti_2Ni$ $MgZn_2$ $BiF_3$	1124.35(22) 498.43(32) 589.58(22)	802.62(18)	1421.4(2) 199.41(4) 204.94(3)				
				900°C	$(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ $\tau_3$ - $Ti_2NiAl_3$ $\tau_4$ - $TiNi_2Al$ $Ti_3NiAl_2O$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fm\overline{3}m$ $Fd\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF16 cF112	$Ti_2Ni$ $MgZn_2$ $BiF_3$ $der.Ti_2Ni$	1123.61(15) 499.86(50) 589.47(14) 1137.91(11)	808.99(58)	1418.6(2) 202.13(5) 204.83(2) 1473.4(1)	53.2	20.5	26.3 <sup>a</sup>	
42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	Arc	$(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ $\tau_3$ - $Ti_2NiAl_3$ $Ti_3NiAl_2O$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fd\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF112	$Ti_2Ni$ $MgZn_2$ $der.Ti_2Ni$	1130.90(-) 501.73(18) 1137.97(27)	816.21(47)	1446.3(1) 205.47(2) 1473.6(2)				
				900°C	$(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ $ au_3$ - $Ti_2NiAl_3$ $Ti_3NiAl_2O$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$ $Fd\overline{3}m$	cF96 hP12 cF112	Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni MgZn <sub>2</sub> der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni	1125.24(24) 501.87(36) 1137.71(9)	813.19(51)	1424.7(2) 204.82(3) 1472.6(2)	53.2 37.3	27.9 30.6	18.9 <sup>a</sup> 32.1 <sup>a</sup>	
44.5	14.8	29.6	11.1	900°C	$Ti_3NiAl_2O$ $ au_3$ - $Ti_2NiAl_3$	$Fd\overline{3}m$ $P6_3/mmc$	cF112 hP12	der.Ti <sub>2</sub> Ni MgZn <sub>2</sub>	1138.76(6) 501.28(31)	815.19(36)	1476.7(1) 204.84(3)	53.4	19.9	26.7 <sup>a</sup>	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Oxygen not determined.



**FIG. 1.** Alloy  $Ti_{37}Ni_{28.6}Al_{20.1}N_{14.3}$  after annealing at  $900^{\circ}C$  and quenched. BSE, image. Dark phase TiN ( $Ti_{50.6}Ni_{0.1}N_{49.3}$ ), dark gray phase  $Ti_3NiAl_2N$  ( $Ti_{4.2}Ni_{14.8}Al_{28.6}N_{12.4}$ ), light gray phase ( $Ti_{35.3}Ni_{25.9}Al_{38.8}$ ), and bright phase ( $Ti_{25.4}Ni_{48.9}Al_{25.7}$ ).

b.2. On the correspondence of the x phase with  $Ti_3NiAl_2$   $O_{1-x}$ . Umemoto and co-workers (8–10) reported an unknown phase with the  $Ti_2Ni$  type in the Ti-Ni-Al system. These authors suggested stabilization of this phase, labeled as x, by small amounts of oxygen. In the homologous systems Ti- $\{Pd, Pt\}$ -Al-O we indeed found a quaternary oxide,  $Ti_3\{Pd, Pt\}$ Al<sub>2</sub>O, deriving from the filled  $Ti_2Ni$  type (11). Speculation on isotypic behavior for the analogous Ni-containing compound and the above analysis on the Ti-Ni-Al-N alloys motivated us to investigate the Ti-Ni-Al-O system (Table 2). X-ray powder diffraction of an annealed alloy  $Ti_{44.5}Ni_{14.8}Al_{29.6}O_{11.1}$  (at.%) proved a nearly single-phase oxide with a small amount of  $\tau_3$ -TiNiAl (MgZn<sub>2</sub> type). The Rietveld refinement shows that the calculated diffraction pattern on the basis of the

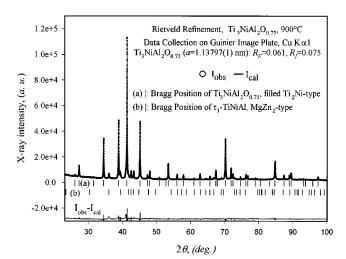
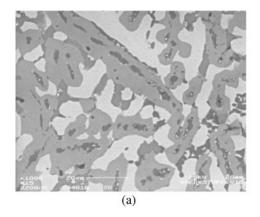
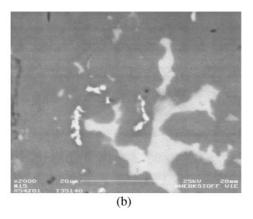


FIG. 3. Rietveld refinement of  $Ti_{44.5}Ni_{14.8}Al_{29.6}O_{11.1}$  (at.%) annealed at 900°C.

filled Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type and with atom order corresponding to Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N perfectly matches the observation and thus reveals a formula Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>0.75</sub> with a lattice parameter a = 1.13797(1) nm (Fig. 3). The metal atoms in the quaternary oxide are completely ordered as shown in Table 3 but the site  $16d(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  is not fully occupied by O atoms (only about 75%).

To reveal the characteristic differences in the X-ray intensities depending on the atom site occupation, we calculated model X-ray spectra (Fig. 4) for the various phases that crystallize with the  $Ti_2Ni$ -parent type:  $Ti_2Ni$ ,  $Ti_4Ni_2O$ ,  $(Ti,Al)_4(Ni,Al)_2O$  with random Al distribution in Ti and Ni sites and ordered  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$ . Comparing these X-ray spectra in Fig. 4, the major features of the  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$  spectrum are easily observed: a weak X-ray intensity for the crystallographic planes (111) at  $2\theta = 13.4^{\circ}$  and (442) at  $2\theta = 47.9^{\circ}$ , but, a strong intensity for the reflections (331) at





**FIG. 2.** Alloy (a)  $Ti_{28.6}Ni_{28.6}Al_{28.6}O_{14.3}$  (white,  $\tau_4$ ; gray, ( $Ti_1Al)_2Ni$ ; dark gray,  $\tau_3$ ; dark,  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$ ) and (b)  $Ti_{42.9}Ni_{14.3}Al_{28.6}O_{14.3}$  (gray matrix:  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$ ; white, ( $Ti_1Al)_2Ni$ ; white gray,  $\tau_3$ ) annealed at 900°C, primary electron image.

TABLE 3 Rietveld Refinements for  $(Ti_{1-x}Al_x)_2Ni$ ,  $Ti_3NiAl_2N$ , and  $Ti_3NiAl_2O$ 

Parameter/compound Nominal composition in at.%	$({\rm Ti_{1}}_{-x}{\rm Al}_x)_2{ m Ni} \ {\rm Ti_{56.8}Ni_{29}Al_{14.2}}$	$Ti_{3}(Ni,Al)_{3}N \\ Ti_{37}Ni_{28.6}Al_{20.1}N_{14.3}$	$Ti_{3}NiAl_{2}N \\ Ti_{42.8}Ni_{14.3}Al_{28.6}N_{14.3}$	$Ti_{3}NiAl_{2}O \\ Ti_{44.5}Ni_{14.8}Al_{29.6}O_{11.1}$	
a (nm)	1.12316(5)	1.13684(2)	1.13685(2)	1.13797(1)	
$V(nm^3)$	1.41687	1.46926	1.46929	1.47369	
Data collection	D5000, $CuK\alpha$	D5000, $CuK\alpha$	D5000, $CuK\alpha$	Image plate $CuK\alpha_1$	
2Θ range	10°-110°	10°-110°	10°-110°	8°-100°	
Number of variables	25	24	24	24	
$R_{\rm F} = \sum  F_{\rm o} - F_{\rm c}  / \sum F_{\rm o}$	0.035	0.027	0.038	0.061	
$R_{\rm I} = \sum  I_{\rm o} - I_{\rm c}  / \sum I_{\rm o}$	0.052	0.034	0.049	0.075	
$R_{wP} = \left[\sum w_i  y_{oi} - y_{cI} ^2 / \sum w_i  y_{oi} ^2\right]^{1/2}$	0.139	0.128	0.166	0.067	
$R_{\rm P} = \sum  y_{\rm oi} - y_{\rm ci}  / \sum  y_{\rm oi} $	0.110	0.099	0.118	0.046	
$R_{e} = \{ (N - P + C) / (\sum w_{i}  y_{oi} ^{2}) \}^{1/2}$	0.076	0.069	0.059	0.036	
$\chi^2 = (R_{wP}/R_{\rm e})^2$	3.35	3.38	8.04	17.8	
Atom parameters					
M1 in 48f (x, 1/8, 1/8)	36Ti + 12A1	48Ti	48Ti	48Ti	
X	0.4392(2)	0.4391(2)	0.4390(2)	0.4369(1)	
$B_{\rm eq} \cdot (B_{\rm iso}) \ 10^2 \ ({\rm nm}^2)$	1.73(8)	1.39(6)	2.27(9)	1.6(1)	
Occ.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
M2 in $32e(x, x, x)$	32Ni	31A1 + 1Ni	32A1	32A1	
x	0.2136(1)	0.2077(2)	0.2079(2)	0.2087(1)	
$B_{\rm eq}.(B_{\rm iso}) \ 10^2 \ ({\rm nm}^2)$	2.05(1)	1.46(9)	2.1(2)	1.2(1)	
Occ.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
M3 in 16d (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)	_	16N	16N	16O	
$B_{\rm eq} \cdot (B_{\rm iso}) \ 10^2 \ ({\rm nm}^2)$		1.1(3)	2.6(5)	1.8(1)	
Occ.		1.0	1.0	0.75	
M4 in 16c (0, 0, 0)	16Ti	15Ni + 1Al	16Ni	16Ni	
$B_{\rm eq}.(B_{\rm iso}) \ 10^2 \ ({\rm nm}^2)$	1.9(2)	1.31(8)	2.7(2)	1.7(1)	
Occ.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Distances (nm) w	ithin the first nearest neigh	nbor co-ordination; standard	deviations are < 0.001 nm	1	
M1 2M3	_	0.2125	0.2126	0.2137	
2M2	0.2579	0.2699	0.2695	0.2688	
2M2	0.2899	0.2948	0.2946	0.2925	
2M4	0.2908	0.2943	0.2942	0.2927	
4M1	0.2951	0.2988	0.2990	0.3014	
4M1	0.2988	0.3023	0.3023	0.3028	
M2 3M4	0.2468	0.2457	0.2458	0.2466	
3M1	0.2579	0.2699	0.2695	0.2688	
3M2	0.2814	0.2658	0.2665	0.2694	
3M1	0.2899	0.2948	0.2946	0.2925	
3M3	_	0.3392	0.3389	0.3381	
M3 6M1	_	0.2125	0.2126	0.2137	
M4 6M2	0.2468	0.2457	0.2458	0.2466	
6M1	0.2908	0.2943	0.2942	0.2927	

Note. Space group  $Fd\overline{3}m$ - $O_h^7$  (No. 227); origin at center, Z = 2. Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni type. Standard deviations in parentheses.

 $2\theta = 34.1^{\circ}$ , (222) at  $2\theta = 27.1^{\circ}$  and (622) at  $2\theta = 53.4^{\circ}$ . The atom arrangement in  $\text{Ti}_3\text{NiAl}_2\text{O}_{1-x}$ , being significantly different from that in  $\text{Ti}_2\text{Ni}$  or  $\text{Ti}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}$ , reveals a larger unit cell dimension when compared to  $\text{Ti}_2\text{Ni}$  or  $\text{Ti}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{O}$  (see for instance Fig. 4). Although our lattice parameter for  $\text{Ti}_3\text{NiAl}_2\text{O}$  is slightly lower than that for the reported x phase, the dependency on atom sites in combination with the characteristic intensity relations would suggest that the x phase reported by Umemoto and co-workers (8–10) may

well be labeled as  $Ti_3NiAl_2O_{1-x}$  rather than a ternary compound with  $(Ti,Al)_2(Ni,Al)$  stoichiometry.

#### CONCLUSION

The phase equilibria in the Ti–Ni–Al–N and Ti–Ni–Al–O systems were determined from bulk alloys. Two quaternary compounds  $\text{Ti}_3\text{NiAl}_2\text{N}$  and  $\text{Ti}_3\text{NiAl}_2\text{O}_{1-x}$  with the filled  $\text{Ti}_2\text{Ni}$  type were found to exist. The characteristic

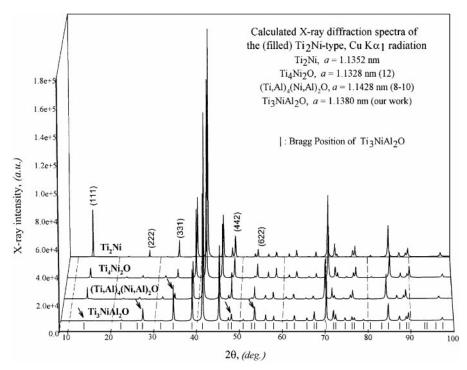


FIG. 4. Comparison of calculated X-ray spectra of Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni-type phases: Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni, Ti<sub>4</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>O, (Ti,Al)<sub>4</sub>(Ni,Al)<sub>2</sub>O, and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O.

differences of X-ray spectra among the various compounds with Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni-type parent structure, Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni, Ti<sub>4</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>O, and Ti<sub>3</sub>Ni Al<sub>2</sub>O, were analyzed. Rietveld refinements were presented for Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>N and Ti<sub>3</sub>NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>1-x</sub>.

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