

Fig. 1 As-Te phase diagram.

tid)₂ (chalcogen)₃ phases (see [Massalski2]) are essentially line compounds.

Cited References

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Au-Sn (Gold-Tin)

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The Au-Sn phase diagram in [Massalski2] was adopted from [87Oka] but included minor modifications with regard to the

formation reactions of β and ζ phases from [87Leg]. Even so, the boundaries of these phases and possible eutectoidal de-

Table 1 Au-Sn Crystal Structure Data

Phase	Composition, at. % Sn	Pearson symbol	Space group	Strukturbericht designation	Prototype
(Au)	0 to 6.6	<i>cF4</i>	<i>Fm$\bar{3}m$</i>	A1	Cu
β or Au ₁₀ Sn	8.2 to 9.1	<i>hP16</i>	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	DO ₂₄	Ni ₃ Ti
ζ	9.1 to 17.6	<i>hP2</i>	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	A3	Mg
ζ or Au ₅ Sn	16.7	<i>hR6</i>	<i>R3</i>
δ or AuSn	50 to 50.5	<i>hP4</i>	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	B8 ₁	NiAs
ϵ or AuSn ₂	66.7	<i>oP24</i>	<i>Pbca</i>
η or AuSn ₄	80	<i>oC20</i>	<i>Aba2</i>	D1 _c	PdSn ₄
(β Sn)	99.8 to 100	<i>tI4</i>	<i>I4₁/amd</i>	A5	β Sn
(α Sn)	99.994 to 100	<i>cF8</i>	<i>Fd$\bar{3}m$</i>	A4	C(diamond)

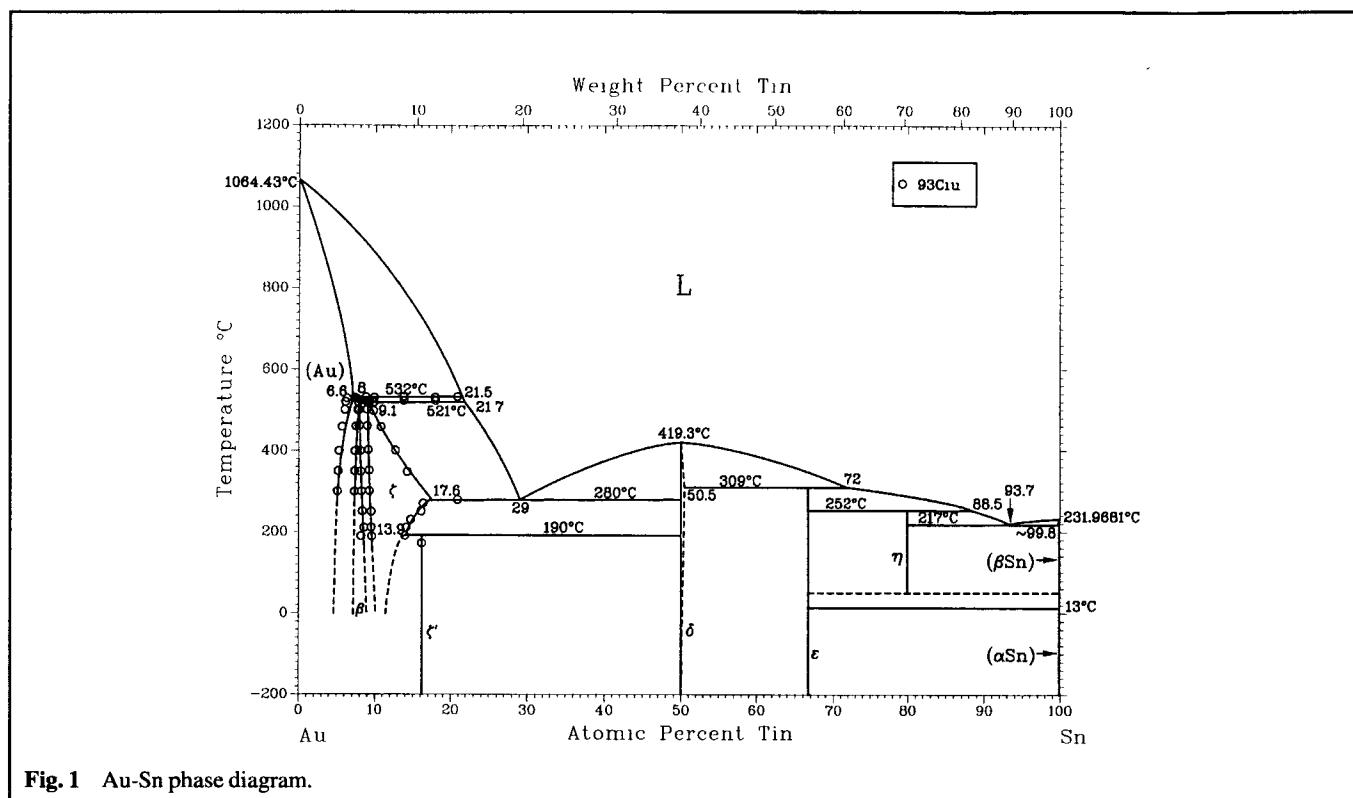


Fig. 1 Au-Sn phase diagram.

compositions at roughly 250 and 60 °C, respectively, were still only approximate.

The phase relationship in the Au-rich region, shown in Fig. 1, was clarified by [93Ciu], who showed with DTA, DSC, and EPMA, that the β and ζ phases do not decompose above 200 °C, which was the lowest temperature of measurement. The possibility of decomposition of these phases below 200 °C cannot be excluded because the existence of phases with very similar compositions (~1 at.% difference in Fig. 1) in a wide temperature range (> 500 °C) is unlikely [93Oka]. Au_5Sn forms by a peritectoid reaction at 190 °C as shown in Fig. 1 rather than by a congruent reaction from ζ as earlier reported by [74Osa].

Current Au-Sn crystal structure data are given in Table 1.

Cited References

- 74Osa:** K. Osada, S. Yamaguchi, and M. Hirabayashi, *Trans. Jpn. Inst. Met.*, 15(4), 256-260 (1974).
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87Oka: H. Okamoto and T.B. Massalski, *Phase Diagrams of Binary Gold Alloys*, ASM International, Metals Park, OH, 278-289 (1987).
93Ciu: J. Ciulik and M.R. Notis, *J. Alloy. Compd.*, 191, 71-78 (1993).
93Oka: H. Okamoto and T.B. Massalski, *J. Phase Equilibria*, 14(3), 316-335 (1993).

Ce-Rh (Cerium-Rhodium)

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The Ce-Rh phase diagram in [Massalski2] was drawn by combining data from [Moffatt] and [73Gha]. The possible existence of seven compounds (six compounds shown in Fig. 1 plus Ce_4Rh_3) was indicated. The liquidus boundaries were very uncertain and were derived by assuming similarity to the Nd-Rh diagram, which has not been well established.

The Ce-Rh phase diagram shown in Fig. 1 was determined by [93Pal] through the composition range 0 to 70 at.% Rh by

means of metallography, XRD, DTA, and electron microscopy. The β to α transition of Ce_5Rh_3 is from [Massalski2]. XRD examination by [93Pal] of variously heat-treated alloys of several compositions near Ce_4Rh_3 indicated that Ce_4Rh_3 does not exist.

Ce-Rh crystal structure data with revisions from [93Pal] are shown in Table 1. The tetragonal crystal structure of Ce_5Rh_3 reported by [93Pal] is tentatively assigned to $\alpha\text{Ce}_5\text{Rh}_3$, as a cu-