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Characterization of new alluminides found in the ThT₂Al₂₀ alloys (where T=Ti, V, Mn)

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Abstract

During the investigations on the Al-rich corner of the Th-T-Al system (where T=Ti, V, Mn), new intermetallic phases were revealed: ternary ThV₂Al₂₀, ThTi₂Al₂₀, ThMn₂Al₁₀ and pseudo-binary Th₃Al₁₁ (containing traces of vanadium). Their structure was investigated by means of Transmission Electron Microscopy and powder X-ray diffraction methods. Refinement of these structures was performed applying Rietveld analysis on X-ray diffraction data. It was established that ThV₂Al₂₀ and ThTi₂Al₂₀ phases can be ascribed to the CeCr₂Al₂₀ structure type, while ThMn₂Al₁₀ possesses the YbFe₂Al₁₀-type structure. The pseudo-binary (Th_{1-x}V_x)₃Al₁₁ phase was found to be orthorhombic (I*mmm*; a=4.4354(8) Å , b=13.8394(9) Å and c=10.3486(5)Å), isostructural to La₃Al₁₁. It was proposed that metastable Th₃Al₁₁ phase can be stabilized by small amount of vanadium, which was found in its content.

Keywords: aluminides; structure solution; TEM; powder X-ray diffraction

1. Introduction

Intermetallic compounds based on f-elements may yield formation of heavy fermion ground state. For example, a large number of actinide/lanthanide-based intermetallics have been characterized as heavy-fermion systems [1, for example]. As a result of these findings, A-T-Al systems (where A=actinides and T=transition metals) were investigated thoroughly in the last decades. These researches have resulted in characterization of numerous aluminides, classified into families according to their structure types. For example: family of cubic AT₂Al₂₀ phases (belonging to the CeCr₂Al₂₀ structure type, which can be seen as an ordered variant of the Cr₂Mg₃Al₁₈ type) [2-3, as an example], $A_6T_4Al_{43}$ (belonging to the Ho₆Mo₄Al₄₃ structure type) [4, for example] and AT₂Al₁₀ (belonging to the YbFe₂Al₁₀ structure type) [5-7, for example]. During our investigation of the Th-T-Al system (where T=Ti, V and Mn),

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