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**Al-Th intermetallic compounds. II.** By P. B. BRAUN and J. H. N. VAN VUCHT, *Philips Research Laboratories, N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, The Netherlands*

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In our previous communication (Braun & van Vucht, 1955) we described the phases  $\text{Al}_3\text{Th}$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}_3$ . Now we intend to give some data on three other phases which we have discovered, using the same methods as described previously.

### I. AlTh

The powder diagram was indexed with the help of a Weissenberg diagram of a very poor single crystal. Both diagrams helped us to build up a tentative structure as follows:

Space group:  $C222_1$  (No. 20);

$$a = 11.45, b = 4.42, c = 4.19 \text{ \AA};$$

$$z = 4;$$

$$d_o = 8.10, d_c = 8.11 \text{ g.cm.}^{-3};$$

$$\text{Th in } 4a (x, 0, 0), (\bar{x}, 0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}, 0), (\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{with } x = 0.147,$$

$$\text{Al in } 4a (y, 0, 0), (\bar{y}, 0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}, 0), (\frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{with } y = 0.443;$$

$$\sum_{54} |I_o - I_c| \div \sum_{54} I_o = 17.2\%.$$

Again this structure appears to be related to  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$ . Plates, built up of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$ -like cells, stretch in the  $bc$  planes. The pseudo-hexagonal axis lies in the  $b$  direction. Two plates build up the  $a$  period, while they are shifted with respect to another over half a period both in the  $b$  and  $c$  directions. The  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$ -like cells are not exactly hexagonal: the angles are  $58^\circ 4'$  and  $63^\circ 52'$ .

A Th atom has 4Th neighbours at a distance of 3.85 Å, 2Th at 3.96 Å, 2Th at 4.19 Å and 2Th at 4.42 Å. In addition it has 3Al neighbours at 3.22 Å and 1Al at 3.39 Å. The shortest Al-Al distance is 2.46 Å, being still smaller than in  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$ .

### II. AlTh<sub>2</sub>

We measured 47 reflexions, only one of which was very strong. We propose the following structure:

Space group:  $I4/mcm$  (No. 140);

$$a = 7.62, c = 5.86 \text{ \AA};$$

$$z = 4;$$

$$d_o = 9.61, d_c = 9.63 \text{ g.cm.}^{-3};$$

$$\text{Th in } 8h \pm(x, \frac{1}{2}+x, 0), \pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \bar{x}, 0),$$

$$\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, x, \frac{1}{2}), \pm(x, \frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ with } x = 0.162,$$

$$\text{Al in } 4a \pm(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}), \pm(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2});$$

Structure type:  $C16$  ( $\text{CuAl}_2$ );

$$\sum_{47} |I_o - I_c| \div \sum_{47} I_o = 13.2\%.$$

A Th atom is surrounded by 3Th atoms at a distance of 3.49 Å, 4Th atoms at 3.83 Å and by 4Al atoms at a distance of 3.21 Å. The Al-Al distance is 2.93 Å. Contrary to the other known Al-Th compounds, this has a short Th-Th distance and a long Al-Al distance. Nowotny (1942) described a similar case in the systems Ce-Al and La-Al.

### III

The sixth phase in the Al-Th system is stable only in a narrow temperature range at about 1300°C. We have not yet succeeded in isolating it in a pure state. Therefore its composition is not exactly known, though it must lie between that of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$  and AlTh, probably in the neighbourhood of  $\text{Th}_4\text{Al}_7$ . The powder diagram, showing in addition the lines of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Th}$  and AlTh, revealed 23 lines of this phase, which could be indexed on the basis of a tetragonal unit cell with

$$a = 9.86, c = 7.81 \text{ \AA}.$$

Data of the first two phases, described here, have been sent to the A. S. T. M. Card Index Committee.

Further investigations of the above mentioned Al-Th compounds must await the production of single crystals, as the parameters cannot be refined further from our powder diagrams.

### References

- BRAUN, P. B. & VUCHT, J. H. N. v. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* 8, 117.  
NOWOTNY, H. (1942). *Z. Metallk.* 34, 23.

## Notes and News

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