IS-257
MASTER

STRUCTURES OF THE INTERMEDIATE PHASES $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ and $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7^*$

M. E. Kirkpatrick, J. F. Smith and W. L. Larsen

Institute for Atomic Research and Departments of Chemistry and Metallurgy

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

ABSTRACT

The crystal structures of the intermediate phases $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ and $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ were determined from single crystal data. The phase $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ shows some solid solubility which produces a structural distortion with an attendant change in space group symmetry when the composition varies from that of stoichiometry. Lattice dimensions of $a_0 = 12.386 \text{ \AA}$, $b_0 = 9.156 \text{ \AA}$ and $c_0 = 9.211 \text{ \AA}$ were determined for the stoichiometric phase which has the space group symmetry $C_{2v}^{17} - C2ca$. The structure is distorted to produce space group symmetry $D_{2h}^{15} - Pbca$ when the composition of the phase becomes rich in zirconium with respect to stoichiometry. The room temperature lattice dimensions of the phase at maximum zirconium saturation were determined as $a_0 = 12.497 \text{ \AA}$, $b_0 = 9.210 \text{ \AA}$ and $c_0 = 9.325 \text{ \AA}$. The nature of the zirconium solubility in this phase was deduced from a knowledge of the interatomic distances between neighboring atoms as a random substitution of zirconium atoms on certain nickel sites. Sufficient data were obtained for the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ phase to show it to be isostructural with the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase. Lattice dimensions of $a_0 = 12.275 \text{ \AA}$, $b_0 = 9.078 \text{ \AA}$ and $c_0 = 9.126 \text{ \AA}$ were determined for the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ structure.

* Contribution No. 995. Work was performed in the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

INTRODUCTION

The initial study of the nickel-rich portion of the nickel-zirconium phase diagram by Smith and Guard (1957) has indicated the existence of a compound near the composition Ni_5Zr_4 . A recent study of this system by Kirkpatrick (1960) has shown that this phase exists over a region of composition with the maximum stability limits being of the order of 56.3 at. % to 58.9 at. % on the basis of metallographic data. In the present investigation single crystals from both extremes of composition were investigated. Consideration of lattice parameters, crystal symmetry, and density indicates that the stoichiometry should be $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$; this reasoning will be discussed in more detail later in the paper. Crystals having the composition of the nickel-rich phase boundary will be referred to as stoichiometric while crystals saturated with zirconium will be referred to as zirconium-rich. The need for this distinction arises from the fact that dissolution of zirconium in the structure produces a distortion which affects the characteristic extinctions and space group symmetry. However, the actual atomic arrangements at both composition limits are nearly identical, and it is quite apparent that infinitesimal variations in zirconium content should lead continuously from one structure to the other.

Single crystals were obtained on the basis of Kirkpatrick's (1960) proposed phase diagram. Crystals of the zirconium-rich phase were isolated by electrolysis from a 45 wt. % nickel alloy which had been heat treated at 975°C for 50 hours to augment phase equilibration and crystal

growth. Single crystals of the stoichiometric phase were prepared from a 49.5 wt. % nickel alloy which was held at a temperature just above the eutectic isotherm (1060°C) for a sufficient length of time to allow gravitational separation of the liquid from a rigid network of primary crystals. In both cases the crystals occurred as elongated rectangular prisms and those used for gathering intensity data were chosen with dimensions of the order of $0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.10$ mm. Single crystals of the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ phase were prepared by a method similar to that described for the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ crystals.

Qualitative spectrographic analysis of representative crystals of zirconium-rich and stoichiometric compositions of the phase $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ revealed the presence of Cr, Cu, Fe and Si as trace impurities. The concentrations of these trace impurities in each of the crystals examined were not significantly different. A similar analysis of crystals of the $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ phase indicated only trace amounts of Cu, Fe, Mg and Si.

The computational methods used throughout the investigation and the data common to the structure determinations are noted at this point to avoid repetition. The Weissenberg intensity data were processed through the use of the Incor I program of Zalkin and Jones (1956) for the IBM-650 computer. The atomic scattering factors were those of Thomas and Umeda (1957). Precession data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects in the manner of Lu(1943). Patterson and Fourier projections were evaluated through the TDF-2 program for the IBM-650 computer by

Fitzwater and Williams (1958). Refinement of structural parameters was carried out by the method of least squares utilizing the program for the IBM-650 by Senko and Templeton as modified by Fitzwater (1958).

STRUCTURE DETERMINATIONS

Symmetry and Cell Dimensions

For crystals of the stoichiometric phase, Weissenberg patterns were obtained with Cu K α radiation for the levels (h0 *l*) through (h4 *l*) and precession patterns were obtained with Mo K α radiation for (0k *l*) through (5k *l*) as well as (hk0) through (hk3). Corresponding data were accumulated for the zirconium-rich phase. In every case the reciprocal lattice patterns exhibited C_{2i} symmetry, and both the stoichiometric and zirconium-rich phases were assigned diffraction symmetry D_{2h}.

The general (hk *l*) reflections for crystals of the stoichiometric phase were observed only with $h+k=2n$ which indicates a C-centered lattice. The (h0 *l*) reflections were observed only when $h+l=2n$. However, the C-centering requires that $h=2n$ when $k=0$; therefore, the condition $l=2n$ is indicative of the presence of a (010) glide plane with a translation component $c/2$. The (hk0) reflections occurred only with $h=2n$ which with C-centering also requires that $k=2n$ and may be interpreted as indicative of a (001) glide plane with a translation component $a/2$. The diffraction symmetry and characteristic extinctions thus indicate the probable space group symmetry C_{2v}¹⁷ - C2ca or D_{2h}¹⁸ - Cmca.

In contrast no characteristic extinctions were observed in the general (hkl) reflections for the zirconium-rich phase; however, $(0kl)$ reflections occurred only with $k=2n$, $(h0l)$ reflections occurred only with $l=2n$, and $(hk0)$ reflections occurred only with $h=2n$. The diffraction symmetry and characteristic extinctions thus unequivocally indicate space group symmetry D_{2h}^{15} - Pbca.

Precision lattice constants were determined for both the stoichiometric and zirconium-rich phases. The a_0 and c_0 dimensions were determined with a back-reflection Weissenberg camera similar in design to the one described by Buerger (1942), and the cell dimensions were obtained by extrapolation against the Nelson-Riley (1941) function. The b_0 dimensions were obtained by extrapolating the values obtained with Mo K α radiation from the layer line spacings of levels 2 through 10 of rotation patterns against $\cos^2 \theta$; the b_0 dimensions obtained in this manner are inherently less accurate than those obtained by an extrapolation of back-reflection data. The cell dimensions are listed in Table 1.

Table 1.

Precision lattice parameters for crystals of the stoichiometric and zirconium-rich phase boundaries of $Ni_{10}Zr_7$.

<u>Stoichiometric</u>	<u>Zirconium-rich</u>
$a_0 = 12.386 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$	$a_0 = 12.497 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$
$b_0 = 9.156 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$	$b_0 = 9.210 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$
$c_0 = 9.211 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$	$c_0 = 9.325 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$

The experimental density of a massive alloy of stoichiometric composition was 7.78 g cm^{-3} . With the assumption of four formula weights of $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ per unit cell, the cell dimensions in Table 1 yield a theoretical density of 7.79 g cm^{-3} . The experimental value for the composition of the zirconium-poor phase boundary is 48.0 wt. % nickel (Kirkpatrick, 1960) while the composition of $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ is 47.89 wt. % nickel. Furthermore, the minimum multiplicity of atomic positions in either space group C_{2v}^{17} - $C2ca$ or D_{2h}^{18} - $Cmca$ is fourfold which corresponds to the choice of four formula weights per unit cell. The density, stoichiometry, and cell content are thus the basis for referring to the zirconium-poor phase boundary as the stoichiometric composition.

Kirkpatrick's (1960) value for the composition of the zirconium-rich phase boundary is near 45.5 wt. % nickel. This composition is approximately equivalent to the formula $\text{Ni}_{38}\text{Zr}_{30}$ and could readily be achieved by the substitutional replacement of two nickel atoms by zirconium atoms. A cell having the dimensions given in Table 1 for the zirconium-rich phase with a content of $\text{Ni}_{38}\text{Zr}_{30}$ has a theoretical density of 7.68 g cm^{-3} which is in good agreement with an observed density of 7.67 g cm^{-3} for a massive alloy of 45.3 wt. % nickel. The substitutional replacement of nickel atoms by zirconium would tend to expand the lattice because of the size difference and such expansion is consistent with the fact that the cell of the zirconium-rich phase is larger than that of the stoichiometric phase. The substitutional replacement must be to some degree random

because the minimum multiplicity of the atomic sites in space group D_{2h}^{15} -Pbca is fourfold and exact specification of the replacement sites would therefore necessitate some other symmetry.

Structure of the Zirconium-Rich Phase

Chronologically, the structure of the zirconium-rich phase was the first to be completed. Intensity data for the zirconium-rich structure were determined for the $(h0l)$ reflections from Weissenberg photographs and for the $(hk0)$ and $(0kl)$ reflections from precession photographs. For each class of reflections $Mo K\alpha$ radiation was used to obtain a series of exposures with variable time parameters. Numerical values for the intensities of 289 independent reflections were determined by visual comparison of the recorded reflections against a standard intensity scale prepared with a strong reflection from the crystal under investigation in the manner described by Buerger (1960).

The intensity data were used to construct the Patterson projections $P(x, y)$, $P(x, z)$, and $P(y, z)$. The Patterson projections revealed possible y and z positional parameters of approximately $4/40$, $8/40$, $10/40$, $12/40$, and $16/40$ and possible x parameters of approximately $3/40$, $7/40$, $10/40$, $13/40$, and $17/40$. In space group D_{2h}^{15} -Pbca only three atomic sets are available: two fourfold sets, both parameterless, and a general eightfold set. Thus the structure must be based upon the occupancy of one fourfold set and three eightfold sets by zirconium atoms and of five eightfold sets by nickel. No attempt was made in the initial structure

determination to account for the substitution of two nickel atoms by zirconium atoms. Since all of the eightfold sets are general sets, the choice of the fourfold set is arbitrary, and the set with an atom at the origin was chosen to facilitate the derivation of a trial structure from the Patterson projections.

After several unsuccessful attempts, a suitable trial structure was derived which satisfactorily matched the Patterson projections, had reasonable interatomic spacings, and gave reasonable agreement between the calculated and observed structure factors. This structure was refined by the method of least squares to yield the following reliability indices: $R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|} = 0.163$ and $R_2 = \frac{\sum (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2}{\sum F_o^2} = 0.0330$. The reliability index R_2 was also calculated for each zone of data as $R_2(hk0) = 0.018$, $R_2(h0l) = 0.063$, and $R_2(0kl) = 0.017$. The refined positional parameters with their standard deviations, σ , and temperature factors, B_n , are given in Table 2. The calculated structure factors based on the refined structural parameters are compared with the observed structure factors in Table 3. The resulting electron density projections, $\rho(x, y)$ and $\rho(y, z)$, are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

Structure of the Stoichiometric Phase

Intensity data for 170 independent reflections of classes $(h0l)$ and $(0kl)$ were accumulated in a manner completely analogous to that used for the zirconium-rich phase. Because the structure of the zirconium-

Table 2

Refined structural parameters for the zirconium-
rich $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

Atom Type	Wyckoff Notation	x_n	y_n	z_n	σ_x	σ_y	σ_z	$B_n(\text{\AA}^2)$
Zr_0	4(a)	0	0	0	-	-	-	0.575
Zr_1	8(c)	0.3356	0.9983	0.9897	0.0008	0.0016	0.0013	1.227
Zr_2	8(c)	0.2378	0.2592	0.2440	0.0008	0.0014	0.0013	1.593
Zr_3	8(c)	0.4958	0.3156	0.3175	0.0009	0.0013	0.0012	1.280
Ni_4	8(c)	0.1950	0.0062	0.2080	0.0012	0.0018	0.0016	0.863
Ni_5	8(c)	0.3578	0.0196	0.2964	0.0010	0.0016	0.0014	0.475
Ni_6	8(c)	0.3557	0.2941	0.0042	0.0011	0.0017	0.0016	0.701
Ni_7	8(c)	0.6406	0.2917	0.0145	0.0010	0.0016	0.0014	0.520
Ni_8	8(c)	0.5083	0.1078	0.1023	0.0012	0.0018	0.0017	1.035

Table 3

A comparison of observed and calculated structure factors for the refined zirconium-rich structure.

hkl	F_o	F_c	hkl	F_o	F_c	hkl	F_o	F_c	hkl	F_o	F_c
4,0,0	1.3	6.60	6,0,0	2.1	-1.90	8,0,0	2.0	-2.00	10,0,0	<1.0	3.20
6,0,0	21.3	26.67	8,0,0	<1.7	-0.06	10,0,0	<2.6	1.95	12,0,0	3.2	1.60
8,0,0	2.1	10.72	10,0,0	<1.0	1.11	12,0,0	<0.9	-0.94	14,0,0	<1.9	1.51
10,0,0	3.1	-2.24	12,0,0	<1.0	1.40	14,0,0	<1.2	1.90	16,0,0	<1.0	-0.90
12,0,0	9.7	10.30	14,0,0	2.7	3.70	16,0,0	<1.4	-3.03	18,0,0	<1.7	-1.02
14,0,0	11.4	11.40	16,0,0	<1.9	-2.40	18,0,0	4.0	4.00	20,0,0	<1.2	0.31
16,0,0	6.5	4.92	18,0,0	1.5	-6.70	20,0,0	2.4	-3.30	22,0,0	3.0	-1.40
18,0,0	3.3	-0.92	20,0,0	<2.1	-0.67	22,0,0	3.4	2.40	24,0,0	6.5	5.50
20,0,0	0.7	6.53	22,0,0	3.0	3.53	24,0,0	<2.0	-1.51	26,0,0	2.7	1.07
22,0,0	4.6	4.06	24,0,0	<2.2	0.66	26,0,0	2.7	2.13	28,0,0	<1.2	1.46
3,0,2	3.9	-2.24	16,0,0	<2.1	0.54	2,2,0	<1.1	0.55	0,2,1	<1.2	1.79
6,0,2	11.9	13.05	15,0,0	<2.4	-1.02	4,2,0	7.3	-6.96	0,2,2	2.9	5.24
7,0,2	<1.3	1.49	16,0,0	<2.4	-1.33	6,2,0	11.0	12.26	0,2,3	5.9	-5.24
8,0,2	<1.3	<0.10	17,0,0	<2.5	-0.30	8,2,0	9.5	-11.02	0,2,4	<1.5	-0.40
9,0,2	3.3	6.46	18,0,0	<2.4	0.66	10,2,0	7.4	5.07	0,2,5	<1.7	-0.35
10,0,2	7.1	-5.29	19,0,0	<2.4	-0.61	12,2,0	3.9	0.93	0,2,6	5.1	4.11
11,0,2	2.4	0.12	20,0,0	<2.7	0.31	14,2,0	2.0	-1.30	0,2,7	7.9	7.06
12,0,2	1.1	2.57	0,0,10	14.4	14.64	16,2,0	<1.9	-0.40	0,2,8	2.4	-3.02
13,0,2	2.6	1.17	1,0,10	2.3	1.00	2,3,0	<1.3	2.00	0,2,9	<2.2	1.62
14,0,2	3.0	3.73	2,0,10	4.0	4.22	4,3,0	2.0	-3.00	0,2,10	9.4	0.00
15,0,2	2.5	1.80	3,0,10	3.1	2.52	6,3,0	<1.4	-0.93	0,2,11	<2.2	-0.90
16,0,2	2.4	-3.97	4,0,10	4.1	-3.92	8,3,0	3.9	-3.63	0,2,12	4.1	-5.30
17,0,2	<2.2	1.95	5,0,10	4.0	-6.50	10,3,0	<1.9	2.40	0,4,0	24.4	26.99
18,0,2	<2.3	2.40	6,0,10	13.9	14.39	12,3,0	5.7	-5.95	0,4,1	12.3	-12.01
19,0,2	<2.4	1.30	7,0,10	3.5	0.03	14,3,0	<2.0	0.20	0,4,2	<1.5	-0.10
20,0,2	<2.2	<0.10	8,0,10	2.4	3.59	16,3,0	3.1	-2.43	0,4,3	3.5	2.02
0,0,4	24.7	27.02	9,0,10	<2.1	1.70	2,4,0	15.9	-16.79	0,4,4	27.4	25.03
1,0,4	5.4	4.02	10,0,10	<2.2	1.10	4,4,0	5.4	-5.40	0,4,5	<1.9	-0.61
2,0,4	10.1	-15.57	11,0,10	<2.3	-2.26	6,4,0	6.7	6.56	0,4,6	9.5	0.54
3,0,4	2.0	-4.64	12,0,10	<2.3	2.24	8,4,0	3.1	2.40	0,4,7	4.5	-5.33
4,0,4	6.0	-7.47	13,0,10	<2.4	-1.00	10,4,0	0.7	-7.70	0,4,8	7.6	7.40
5,0,4	<1.1	1.40	14,0,10	0.9	7.17	12,4,0	<2.0	2.72	0,4,9	3.2	1.51
6,0,4	1.5	6.41	15,0,10	<2.5	1.01	14,4,0	2.0	2.21	0,4,10	6.4	5.76
7,0,4	<1.4	2.57	16,0,10	<2.6	1.36	16,4,0	<1.4	0.16	0,4,11	3.0	-3.06
8,0,4	4.3	5.12	17,0,10	<2.5	-0.96	2,5,0	<1.7	0.41	0,4,12	2.5	2.40
9,0,4	2.0	-4.56	18,0,10	<2.7	-0.70	4,5,0	<1.7	1.43	0,4,0	12.3	12.94
10,0,4	0.1	10.51	19,0,10	<2.7	-0.30	6,5,0	3.4	-4.31	0,4,1	3.7	3.67
11,0,4	<1.0	1.20	20,0,10	5.3	3.67	8,5,0	2.4	3.63	0,4,2	4.2	4.55
12,0,4	2.3	3.05	0,0,12	5.1	5.56	10,5,0	1.9	-1.61	0,4,3	3.2	3.49
13,0,4	<1.0	1.43	1,0,12	4.2	4.23	12,5,0	<2.0	0.40	0,4,4	5.0	7.15
14,0,4	3.5	3.39	2,0,12	2.4	1.17	14,5,0	<2.0	-1.79	0,4,5	<2.1	1.20
15,0,4	<2.1	-2.20	3,0,12	2.4	0.64	16,5,0	2.4	2.36	0,4,6	13.7	14.40
16,0,4	<2.2	-0.66	4,0,12	0.4	2.70	2,6,0	3.1	3.00	0,4,7	<2.2	0.22
17,0,4	<1.4	<0.10	5,0,12	<2.2	-1.07	4,6,0	5.4	-4.70	0,4,8	3.2	-3.20
18,0,4	5.1	-2.30	6,0,12	<2.2	0.12	6,6,0	10.0	10.21	0,4,9	<2.2	2.79
19,0,4	<1.1	<0.10	7,0,12	<2.3	1.20	8,6,0	<2.0	-1.64	0,4,10	9.0	9.20
20,0,4	5.5	2.64	8,0,12	3.3	4.09	10,6,0	5.0	3.03	0,4,0	7.7	9.40
0,0,6	12.0	13.07	9,0,12	<2.3	3.50	12,6,0	<2.0	2.06	0,4,1	5.3	-3.77
1,0,6	<1.3	1.20	10,0,12	<2.4	-1.63	14,6,0	5.3	4.46	0,4,2	<2.2	-1.01
2,0,6	2.7	5.70	11,0,12	<2.5	-0.07	2,7,0	2.6	3.35	0,4,3	4.4	4.02
3,0,6	2.5	5.46	12,0,12	3.6	4.42	4,7,0	<1.9	-0.27	0,4,4	5.4	7.02
4,0,6	7.7	-9.73	13,0,12	<2.6	0.04	6,7,0	<2.0	0.30	0,4,5	2.7	-3.02
5,0,6	4.7	-7.14	14,0,12	<2.6	3.50	8,7,0	<2.0	2.00	0,4,6	3.5	-3.70
6,0,6	17.6	16.01	0,0,14	2.9	2.61	10,7,0	5.0	5.00	0,4,7	<2.2	-2.06
7,0,6	2.4	-0.75	1,0,14	<2.4	0.94	12,7,0	<2.0	-2.22	0,4,8	6.1	5.39
8,0,6	2.3	3.07	2,0,14	<2.4	-2.40	14,7,0	4.7	3.00	0,4,9	<1.9	-1.70
9,0,6	0.7	6.13	3,0,14	<2.4	0.35	2,8,0	7.0	-7.33	0,4,10	<1.7	2.61
10,0,6	3.2	-1.29	4,0,14	5.9	-5.75	4,8,0	3.4	3.13	0,4,0	15.2	14.54
11,0,6	<1.0	-4.13	5,0,14	4.2	-1.60	6,8,0	<2.0	1.46	0,4,1	4.4	-4.71
12,0,6	<2.0	2.92	6,0,14	4.3	3.13	8,8,0	<2.0	-1.94	0,4,2	9.7	0.90
13,0,6	<2.1	-2.06	7,0,14	<2.5	2.04	10,8,0	<2.0	-0.20	0,4,3	2.2	0.02
14,0,6	6.4	7.07	8,0,14	<2.5	-3.08	12,8,0	<1.0	3.19	0,4,4	5.3	6.31
15,0,6	<2.2	-2.05	9,0,14	<2.5	-1.10	2,9,0	<2.0	0.90	0,4,5	3.3	2.64
16,0,6	<2.3	-0.32	10,0,14	<2.6	-2.10	4,9,0	<2.0	0.97	0,4,6	10.0	9.70
17,0,6	<2.4	-0.93	11,0,14	<2.6	0.22	6,9,0	4.0	-4.10	0,4,7	3.4	-2.74
18,0,6	<2.5	0.70	12,0,14	<2.6	-1.40	8,9,0	<2.0	2.41	0,4,8	2.3	3.04
19,0,6	<2.5	-0.99	0,0,15	4.5	3.09	10,9,0	<1.9	-0.11	0,4,9	3.0	3.62
20,0,6	3.0	2.05	1,0,15	<2.6	2.40	12,9,0	<1.3	-1.20	0,4,1	3.2	-3.13
0,0,8	7.9	9.06	2,0,15	<2.6	0.54	2,10,0	3.4	3.02	0,4,2	3.4	-3.49
1,0,8	4.6	4.01	3,0,15	<2.6	0.94	4,10,0	4.4	-2.06	0,4,3	<2.1	1.92
2,0,8	7.1	-5.47	4,0,15	<2.6	0.00	6,10,0	15.7	14.02	0,4,4	4.0	2.40

Fig. 1. Fourier projection, $\rho(x, y)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the zirconium-rich $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

Fig. 2. Fourier projection, $\rho(y, z)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the zirconium-rich $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

rich phase was already known it was relatively easy to postulate closely related trial structures in both space groups D_{2h}^{18} - Cmca and C_{2v}^{17} - C2ca. The (h0l) intensity data were used to distinguish between these trial structures. Refinement of the trial parameters in the centrosymmetric space group D_{2h}^{18} - Cmca produced a minimum reliability index of $R_1(h0l) = 0.399$, whereas the trial structure with C_{2v}^{17} - C2ca symmetry refined rather quickly to $R_1(h0l) = 0.186$. On this basis the latter structure was chosen as most probably correct, and refinement of the composite (h0l) and (0kl) data resulted in $R_1 = 0.166$ and $R_2 = 0.023$. The refined positional parameters with their standard deviations and temperature factors are listed in Table 4, and a comparison of the calculated and observed structure factors is shown in Table 5. The electron density projection, $\rho(y, z)$, is shown in Figure 3. It should be noted that the symmetry representation C2ca was not converted to the more conventional Aba2 representation because the former more readily facilitates comparison of the structure of the stoichiometric phase with the zirconium-rich phase.

The Structure of $Ni_{10}Hf_7$

A single crystal of $Ni_{10}Hf_7$ having a composition equal to that of the nickel-rich phase boundary was obtained. This needle-shaped crystal was oriented with the needle-axis (b-axis) parallel to the axis of rotation. Extrapolation methods already described were utilized to determine the cell dimensions:

Table 4

Refined structural parameters for the stoichiometric
 $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

Atom Type	Wyckoff Notation	x_n	y_n	z_n	σ_x	σ_y	σ_z	$B_n(\text{\AA}^2)$
Zr_0	4(a)	0.0455	0	0	0.0019	-	-	0.816
Zr_{1a}	4(a)	0.3566	0	0	0.0014	-	-	0.801
Zr_{1b}	4(a)	0.7428	0	0	0.0011	-	-	0.451
Zr_2	8(b)	0.2982	0.2560	0.2459	0.0011	0.0012	0.0036	1.158
Zr_3	8(b)	0.5471	0.3106	0.3129	0.0016	0.0016	0.0010	1.041
Ni_4	8(b)	0.2418	0.0008	0.2100	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008	2.515
Ni_5	8(b)	0.4044	0.0082	0.2915	0.0009	0.0019	0.0009	0.503
Ni_6	8(b)	0.4022	0.2919	0.0031	0.0010	0.0020	0.0020	0.504
Ni_7	8(b)	0.6918	0.2986	0.0122	0.0012	0.0024	0.0014	0.696
Ni_8	8(b)	0.5499	0.1090	0.1063	0.0018	0.0021	0.0013	0.699

Table 5

A comparison of observed and calculated structure factors for the refined stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ structure.

hkl	$ F_o $	$ F_c $	A_c	B_c	hkl	$ F_o $	$ F_c $	A_c	B_c	hkl	$ F_o $	F_c
000	16.1	17.32	-0.72	14.96	12,0,0	1.2	1.42	-1.41	0.09	004	20.4	20.64
10,0,0	2.5	1.76	-1.02	2.24	14,0,0	2.3	0.65	-0.07	0.65	006	11.5	12.30
12,0,0	8.1	10.35	-6.10	-8.31	16,0,0	3.1	2.90	1.29	-2.60	008	11.0	12.29
14,0,0	12.0	10.67	-7.20	-7.00	18,0,0	4.6	4.71	-3.20	1.39	0,0,10	15.0	15.35
16,0,0	9.5	9.98	0.03	-9.97	20,0,0	3.2	3.74	3.56	-1.16	0,0,12	6.4	7.17
18,0,0	5.1	4.05	2.63	4.09	22,0,0	0.9	0.95	-0.54	0.09	0,0,14	3.3	3.46
20,0,0	13.7	11.23	11.03	-2.16	24,0,0	1.0	1.10	-0.65	-0.00	0,0,16	6.3	6.24
22,0,0	5.3	1.90	1.09	0.25	2,0,10	4.2	4.07	4.02	0.66	0,0,18	3.6	2.07
24,0,0	1.5	1.04	0.20	-1.00	4,0,10	1.9	1.77	-0.76	-1.60	0,0,20	5.9	4.29
26,0,0	4.3	3.30	-1.44	2.97	6,0,10	16.7	15.71	-6.69	16.21	022	5.6	5.91
002	11.4	13.13	2.94	12.79	8,0,10	3.1	3.50	0.92	3.54	023	6.2	-6.30
004	7.1	7.10	3.17	-6.35	10,0,10	4.3	5.01	-5.59	1.50	024	0.2	-0.21
10,0,2	6.2	4.45	-3.06	-2.20	12,0,10	0.0	2.70	0.04	-2.56	025	0.2	0.17
12,0,2	4.1	6.10	2.66	5.00	14,0,10	10.9	0.96	-5.29	-7.23	026	6.0	4.34
14,0,2	3.5	4.92	-1.07	-8.50	16,0,10	1.6	2.60	-0.06	-2.54	027	7.4	6.93
16,0,2	1.1	2.40	1.51	1.06	18,0,10	0.9	1.04	0.07	1.04	028	0.7	-0.00
18,0,2	0.8	1.09	-1.63	0.42	20,0,10	4.2	4.78	4.75	-0.57	029	0.3	-0.51
20,0,2	0.9	1.43	0.02	-1.17	22,0,10	5.6	3.00	3.77	0.64	0,2,10	6.2	7.43
22,0,2	1.7	1.79	1.34	1.19	2,0,12	3.9	1.32	-3.07	-1.26	0,2,12	0.2	-0.07
24,0,2	3.2	2.98	-2.04	-2.15	4,0,12	5.1	2.00	0.00	2.73	0,2,14	2.5	-3.67
26,0,2	2.0	2.40	0.10	2.16	6,0,12	0.0	1.77	1.23	1.27	041	11.6	-10.12
204	17.4	18.07	-14.07	-11.14	8,0,12	0.0	1.40	-1.10	0.55	042	0.2	-1.27
404	5.1	3.04	0.06	-3.04	10,0,12	1.3	0.70	-0.18	0.67	043	0.3	1.72
604	4.0	5.14	-3.00	3.76	12,0,12	3.0	2.19	-2.15	0.30	044	25.6	26.00
804	4.5	4.30	0.21	4.79	14,0,12	2.2	0.67	-0.24	0.62	045	0.2	0.45
10,0,4	0.0	6.60	6.67	0.20	16,0,12	3.0	2.01	1.14	-2.57	046	0.4	0.03
12,0,4	0.0	1.78	0.45	-1.72	18,0,12	1.9	2.26	-1.90	1.22	047	3.1	-3.62
14,0,4	2.4	2.54	-2.54	-0.01	20,0,12	2.7	2.72	2.16	-1.33	048	4.7	0.67
16,0,4	3.0	3.14	-0.49	-3.10	2,0,14	6.3	3.97	-1.71	-3.50	049	0.4	2.33
18,0,4	7.5	6.10	-5.63	6.20	4,0,14	7.7	6.53	-2.64	-5.97	0,4,10	5.5	5.40
20,0,4	6.5	5.61	5.42	-1.54	6,0,14	5.0	4.40	-3.09	3.24	0,4,12	2.0	-2.04
22,0,4	0.9	1.08	0.16	-1.04	8,0,14	1.6	4.42	4.37	-0.62	0,4,14	4.6	5.46
24,0,4	2.7	2.93	-0.00	-2.79	10,0,14	1.4	1.14	1.13	0.73	060	14.1	13.10
26,0,4	1.0	0.07	0.44	0.40	12,0,14	4.8	4.24	4.24	-0.07	061	4.7	6.30
28,0,4	2.2	1.43	0.06	1.40	14,0,14	5.6	2.32	-1.93	-1.20	062	5.4	6.04
206	2.5	1.90	3.58	1.54	16,0,14	2.0	1.92	-1.42	1.20	063	1.6	1.47
406	6.0	6.46	-2.10	-4.00	18,0,14	4.3	3.45	-1.90	2.00	064	9.4	0.90
606	15.6	15.69	-3.57	15.28	2,0,16	1.4	0.97	-0.64	-0.73	065	0.2	-0.33
806	1.9	2.51	2.50	0.19	4,0,16	4.1	2.56	0.93	2.30	066	14.3	14.66
10,0,6	4.7	5.34	-5.28	0.74	6,0,16	1.4	2.37	-0.64	2.20	067	0.2	0.40
12,0,6	2.0	2.40	1.92	1.43	8,0,16	1.5	1.70	-0.00	1.50	068	1.6	-1.07
14,0,6	0.1	7.76	-6.79	-6.11	10,0,16	0.9	1.23	-1.21	0.22	069	0.3	-0.54
16,0,6	0.0	0.63	-0.31	-0.55	12,0,16	2.9	1.67	-1.46	-0.02	0,6,10	17.0	10.70
18,0,6	0.0	1.58	-1.17	0.70	14,0,16	1.0	1.09	-1.01	-0.40	080	11.5	10.34
20,0,6	2.6	3.20	2.00	-1.15	16,0,16	2.3	2.37	0.26	-2.36	081	1.0	-1.64
22,0,6	4.5	2.04	2.01	0.17	2,0,18	0.9	0.71	0.43	-0.54	082	0.5	-1.03
24,0,6	1.5	2.93	-1.06	-2.73	4,0,18	1.5	0.90	-0.51	-0.04	083	3.6	3.94
26,0,6	1.7	2.60	-0.10	2.60	6,0,18	1.5	3.35	-1.69	2.90	084	0.0	7.34
208	0.4	0.60	-7.10	-4.56	8,0,18	1.0	1.10	1.10	0.00	085	1.1	-2.03
408	2.1	0.99	-0.16	0.97	10,0,18	2.0	1.57	-1.53	0.34	086	3.1	-4.19
608	0.0	1.25	0.93	0.02	12,0,18	1.5	1.13	0.90	-0.57	087	0.9	-1.02
808	0.6	1.74	0.35	0.00	2,0,20	1.5	1.43	-0.17	-1.43	088	7.1	7.51
10,0,8	2.0	1.14	1.04	-1.10	4,0,20	1.0	0.60	-0.09	0.67	0,10,0	16.5	16.22
										0,10,1	2.6	-2.00
										0,10,2	0.0	0.00
										0,10,3	0.4	-0.49
										0,10,4	5.4	6.00
										0,10,5	0.1	1.66
										0,10,6	12.6	11.55

$$a_0 = 12.275 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA},$$

$$b_0 = 9.078 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA},$$

$$c_0 = 9.126 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}.$$

These cell dimensions with four formula weights of $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ indicate a theoretical density of 11.97 g cm^{-3} which is in good agreement with an observed density of 11.96 g cm^{-3} for a massive alloy of stoichiometric composition.

The diffraction symmetry and characteristic extinctions exhibited by this crystal were identical to those observed from the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase. The correspondence of cell dimensions and symmetry data between $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ and $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ plus the close correspondence in atomic size and chemical behavior of hafnium and zirconium warranted an examination of intensity data from $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ to determine whether it was isostructural with $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$. A comparison of observed intensities and calculated structure factors is shown in Table 6, and, while the observed intensities are only semiquantitative, the agreement is adequate to demonstrate that $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ is isostructural with the corresponding zirconium phase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A tabulation of the interatomic spacings about each type of atom in the unit cell is shown in Table 7 for the two zirconium-nickel structures. The eightfold Zr_1 set of the zirconium-rich structure degenerates to two fourfold sets at the stoichiometric composition. In Table 7 these two fourfold sets are labeled Zr_{1a} and Zr_{1b} . The primary function of

Fig. 3. Fourier projection, $\rho(y, z)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

Table 6

A comparison of some observed intensity* data and calculated structure factors for the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Hf}_7$ phase.

hkl	$ F_c $	Observed Intensity	hkl	$ F_c $	Observed Intensity	hkl	$ F_c $	Observed Intensity
400	28.2	vs	111	14.2	m	020	1.8	vw
400	26.5	vs	311	10.9	s	220	5.7	m
800	17.9	s	511	8.4	w	420	6.2	no
10,0,0	5.8	vw	711	6.5	w	620	6.6	m
12,0,0	7.2	w	911	4.6	w	820	3.9	no
14,0,0	5.7	s	110	5.5	w	0,2,10	5.6	w
002	0.8	no	310	16.9	s	2,2,10	1.8	w
202	3.5	no	510	3.4	w	4,2,10	3.1	vw
402	16.5	m	710	10.0	m	240	21.1	vs
602	16.8	m	910	4.6	w	440	5.6	w
802	12.7	m	115	8.8	w	640	6.0	vw
10,0,2	7.7	w	315	9.4	w	840	4.8	vw
12,0,2	4.6	w	515	8.1	w	10,4,0	1.5	no
14,0,2	2.1	no	715	5.2	w	041	14.1	m
004	18.4	vs	116	5.3	w	241	9.1	w
204	21.5	s	316	12.9	m	441	9.8	w
404	4.1	vw	516	1.7	no	641	6.9	w
604	5.5	vw	716	9.7	w	841	5.6	w
804	3.7	vw	117	7.2	w	10,4,1	2.9	no
10,0,4	1.9	vw	317	4.7	no	042	3.5	vw
12,0,4	1.6	vw	517	3.4	no	242	6.7	w
14,0,4	1.9	no	717	2.1	w	442	3.0	no
006	15.7	s	917	3.5	no	642	13.7	s
206	5.7	w	518	5.4	no	842	8.7	m
406	2.9	vw	720	2.8	no	10,4,2	9.7	m
606	16.5	s	920	8.6	m	043	3.5	no
806	7.4	vw	120	15.4	s	243	3.7	no
10,0,6	6.4	m	320	17.6	s	443	2.9	no
12,0,6	1.4	no	520	12.8	m	643	0.9	no
008	12.1	m	720	5.3	w	843	1.8	no
208	9.3	m	921	4.9	w	044	29.5	vs
408	5.8	vw	121	6.1	m	244	9.1	m
608	1.5	vw	321	3.1	vw	444	10.1	m
808	1.3	no	521	3.0	vw	644	7.0	w
10,0,8	0.6	no	722	25.5	s	844	3.8	vw
0,0,10	10.1	m	922	4.5	w	045	3.1	no
2,0,10	2.2	vw	122	16.1	vs	245	3.9	no
4,0,10	0.3	no	322	1.6	no	445	2.4	no
6,0,10	8.2	vw	522	2.2	vw	645	2.2	no
8,0,10	1.8	no	723	6.4	w	845	0.9	no
111	23.7	s	923	7.4	m	046	9.2	m
311	20.0	s	123	4.0	vw	246	3.3	w
511	16.4	s	323	1.8	w	446	0.9	no
711	12.0	m	524	1.2	no	646	10.8	m
911	8.2	w	724	5.5	m	847	3.4	no
11,1,1	5.1	vw	924	1.8	no	247	3.5	no
117	7.8	w	124	12.6	s	447	1.7	no
312	11.1	m	324	10.5	m	647	1.0	no
512	13.4	m	525	10.2	m	847	1.7	no
712	13.4	m	726	11.2	m	048	9.1	m
912	1.2	no	926	10.1	m	248	5.5	w
11,1,2	5.6	vw	126	2.9	no	448	1.8	vw

* vs-very strong, s-strong, m-medium, w-weak, vw-very weak, no-not observed

of the table is to provide a comparison of the two structures and the cutoff in tabulated interatomic distances is arbitrary. The structures are of such nature that coordination numbers for the atoms are ill defined. The next largest zirconium-zirconium distance and nickel-nickel distance are both about $0.5 \text{ \AA}$ greater than the largest tabulated values. However, the next largest zirconium-nickel distance is only $0.2 \text{ \AA}$ larger than the largest tabulated value, and the cutoff was chosen at a value 20% greater than the sum of the elemental radii in approximate correspondence to the zirconium-zirconium and nickel-nickel cutoffs.

From Tables 2, 4 and 7 it is quite apparent that the two structures are basically the same and differ only in the symmetry distortion which accompanies the substitutional replacement of nickel atoms by zirconium atoms, and indeed a continuous variation between the two composition limits by infinitesimal increments is readily possible. The contraction in volume associated with the formation of the phase from the pure solid elements is 0.39 cm^3 per g atom for stoichiometric composition and 0.36 cm^3 per g atom for the zirconium-rich composition. The basic structure represents a highly efficient packing of spheres. This has been demonstrated by packing hard spheres with diameters in the correct ratio to elemental zirconium and nickel diameters and the resulting structure contains very little distortion or waste space. On this basis size considerations must be of prime importance among the factors which affect the formation of this phase.

Table 7

A comparison of interatomic distances in the zirconium-rich
and stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ structures.

Zr-rich Structure				Stoichiometric Structure		Zr-rich Structure				Stoichiometric Structure				
Atom	Neighbor	No. of Neighbors	Distance, Å	No. of Neighbors	Distance, Å	Atom	Neighbor	No. of Neighbors	Distance, Å	No. of Neighbors	Distance, Å			
Zr ₀	Zr ₃	2	3.37		3.36	Ni ₄	Zr ₂	1	2.45	1	2.46			
		2	3.41		3.33			1	2.41	1	2.37			
	Ni ₄	2	3.11		3.11		Zr ₃	1	3.13	1	3.12			
	Ni ₅	2	2.61		2.60		Ni ₅	1	2.20	1	2.15			
	Ni ₆	2	2.62		2.60		Ni ₆	1	2.80	-	-			
Ni ₇	2	2.60		2.59	Ni ₇	1	2.87	1	2.82					
				(Atom-Zr _{1a})	(Atom-Zr _{1b})				1	2.66				
Zr ₁	Zr ₂	1	3.59	2	3.34	2	3.25	Ni ₅	Ni ₈	1	3.07	1	3.08	
		2	3.42	2	3.32	2	3.38			Zr ₀	1	2.61	1	2.60
		1	3.36				Zr ₁			1	2.88	1	2.75	
	Zr ₃	1	3.24	2	3.40	2	3.44			1	3.02	1	2.77	
		1	3.09				Zr ₂		1	2.71	1	2.66		
	Ni ₄	1	2.69	2	2.40	2	2.67			1	2.72	1	2.68	
		1	2.65				Zr ₃		1	3.20	1	3.29		
	Ni ₅	1	2.88	2	2.75	2	2.77			1	2.83	1	2.71	
		1	3.02				Ni ₄		1	2.20	1	2.15		
	Ni ₆	1	2.74	2	2.73	2	2.74		Ni ₆	1	2.59	1	2.63	
		1	3.04							1		1	2.75	
	Ni ₇	1	3.11	2	2.75	2	2.81		Ni ₇	1	2.74	-	-	
		1	2.69				Ni ₈		1	2.73	1	2.65		
	Ni ₈	1	4.60	2	2.77	2	2.77		Ni ₅	Zr ₀	1	2.62	1	2.60
		1	2.34				Zr ₁		1	2.74	1	2.73		
Zr ₂	Zr ₁	1	3.59	1	3.34		1	3.04	1	2.74				
		2	3.42	1	3.32		Zr ₂	1	2.88	1	2.65			
				1	3.25		1	2.70	1	2.68				
	Zr ₃	1	3.36	1	3.38		Zr ₃	1	2.67	1	2.64			
		1	3.34	1	3.18		Ni ₄	1	2.80	-	-			
	Ni ₄	1	3.12	1	3.20		Ni ₅	1	2.59	1	2.63			
		1	2.41	1	2.47				1	2.78				
	Ni ₅	1	2.45	1	2.38		Ni ₇	1	2.81	1	2.74			
		2	2.72	2	2.67		Ni ₈	1	2.72	1	2.68			
	Ni ₆	1	2.70	1	2.65		Ni ₇	Zr ₀	1	2.60	1	2.58		
		1	2.88	1	2.68		Zr ₁	1	3.11	1	2.81			
	Ni ₇	1	2.74	1	2.6			1	2.69	1	2.75			
		1	2.58	1	2.61		Zr ₂	1	2.74	1	2.76			
	Zr ₃	Zr ₀	1	3.37	1	3.36		1	2.58	1	2.62			
			1	3.41	1	3.33		Zr ₃	1	2.76	1	2.75		
						Ni ₄	1	2.87	1	2.87				
Zr ₁		1	3.24	1	3.40				1	2.67				
		1	3.09	1	3.44		Ni ₅	1	2.74	-	-			
Zr ₂		1	3.34	1	3.18		Ni ₆	1	2.81	1	2.74			
		1	3.12	1	3.20		Ni ₈	1	2.50	1	2.62			
Ni ₄		1	3.13	1	3.12		Ni ₈	Zr ₁	1	2.60	1	2.77		
		1	3.23	1	3.29			1	2.34	1	2.77			
Ni ₅		1	2.83	1	2.71		Zr ₃	1	2.79	1	2.83			
		1	2.67	1	2.64			1	2.78	1	2.8			
Ni ₆		1	2.76	1	2.75			1	2.75	1	2.65			
		1	2.79	1	2.83		Ni ₄	1	3.07	1	3.08			
Ni ₇		1	2.78	1	2.80		Ni ₅	1	2.73	1	2.65			
		1	2.75	1	2.65		Ni ₆	1	2.72	1	2.68			
Ni ₄	Zr ₀	1	3.11	1	3.11	Ni ₇	1	2.50	1	2.62				
	Zr ₁	1	2.69	1	2.40	Ni ₈	1	2.76	1	2.80				
	1	2.65	1	2.67										

Some inference about the loci of the substitutional replacement of nickel atoms by zirconium atoms may be made from the data in Table 7 with due note of the fact that the zirconium atom is considerably larger than the nickel atom. It is of interest that the interatomic distances about the Ni_4 , Ni_5 , Ni_6 , and Ni_7 atoms are on the average significantly larger for the zirconium-rich composition than for the stoichiometric composition. The inverse is true for the Ni_8 atoms. This would preclude any appreciable substitution of zirconium atoms on the Ni_8 sites. A further elimination of the Ni_4 , Ni_5 , Ni_6 , or Ni_7 sites as possible zirconium positions does not seem warranted on the basis of the available data. It is doubtful that further refinement of the data to locate the set or sets substituted with zirconium atoms would be fruitful since the substitution of two zirconium atoms among any or all of the four sets changes the effective scattering factor by only a small percentage, and the reliability of the visually estimated intensity data is inadequate to permit establishing the degree of occupancy of each of the four atomic sets. However, the Ni_4 and Ni_5 and also the Ni_6 and Ni_7 sites are crystallographically closely related and indeed a slight shift in positional parameters would place them in sixteenfold sets in D_{2h}^{18} - Cmca. It is quite probable, therefore, that the zirconium substitution is approximately random in all four sets. Certainly the dissolution of zirconium results in an increase in symmetry and this must be interpreted to signify that the substitution is random in the

sense that there is no long range ordering of the substituted zirconium atoms. The strain distortion resulting from the size difference between zirconium and nickel atoms accounts for the shift in atomic coordinates and bond lengths in the zirconium-rich phase.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Buerger, M. J. (1942). *X-Ray Crystallography*. New York: Wiley.
- Buerger, M. J. (1960). *Crystal-Structure Analysis*. New York: Wiley.
- Fitzwater, D. R. (1958). Dissertation for Ph. D. degree, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.
- Fitzwater, D. R. and Williams, D. E. (1958). U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Ames Laboratory Report No. AL-140, Ames, Iowa.
- Kirkpatrick, M. E. (1960). Iowa State University unpublished research.
- Lu, C. S. (1943). *Rev. Sci. Instr.* 14, 331.
- Nelson, J. B. and Riley, D. P. (1945). *Proc. Phys. Soc. (London)*, 57, 160.
- Thomas, L. H. and Umeda, K. (1957). *J. Chem. Phys.* 26, 293.
- Zalkin, A. and Jones, R. E. (1956). Incor I program for single crystal x-ray diffraction data. University of California Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California.
- Smith, E. and Guard, R. W. (1957). *J. Metals* 9, 1189.

LIST OF FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Figure 1. Fourier projection, $\rho(x, y)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the zirconium-rich $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.
- Figure 2. Fourier projection, $\rho(y, z)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the zirconium-rich $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.
- Figure 3. Fourier projection, $\rho(y, z)$, based on the refined structural parameters of the stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Zr}_7$ phase.

A large, three-dimensional block letter sign with the word "END" in bold, black capital letters on a white background. The sign is tilted slightly to the right and appears to be made of a thick material like wood or plastic.