

Structure of the Eta Phase of the Iron-Silicon System

THE crystal structures of the different phases of the iron-silicon system have been worked out by Phragmen¹ with the exception of one, which he described as Fe₃Si₂ (25.0 per cent Si). This phase usually appears together with α (solid solution of silicon in ferrite) or ε (FeSi). The composition seems to correspond to 23–25 per cent Si, but it is difficult to obtain it in a pure form. Furthermore, Greiner and Jette² showed that the η phase was stable only between 825 and 1030° C.

Osawa and Murata³ described this phase as Fe₅Si₃ (23.1 per cent Si) and succeeded in indexing the lines on the basis of a hexagonal unit cell with:

$$a = 6.727_6 \text{ kX.}, \quad c = 9.411_2 \text{ kX.}, \quad \frac{c}{a} = 1.398_9.$$

Experimental work carried on here supports their conclusions except that we find the c axis to be only half this length⁴.

It was then realized that the powder photographs of Mn₅Si₃ and Fe₅Si₃ show a great similarity. Comparative measurements of spacing, as well as observation of intensities, confirmed this analogy.

The structure of Mn₅Si₃ has been elucidated by Amark, Borén and Westgren⁵; the space group is D_{6h}³ (C 6/mcm), and not that previously suggested⁴. The unit cell contains Mn₁₀Si₆. The accompanying table gives the particulars of the Mn₅Si₃ and Fe₅Si₃ structures:

	Lattice parameters			Structural parameters ⁶		
	a (kX)	c (kX)	$\frac{c}{a}$	4 Mn (or Fe) in (d)	6 Mn (or Fe) in (g) $\frac{u}{v} = 0.23$	6 Si in (g) $\frac{v}{v} = 0.60$
Mn ₅ Si ₃	6.898 ± 0.005	4.802 ± 0.005	0.696	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	u u O	v v O
Fe ₅ Si ₃	6.7416 ± 0.0006	4.7079 ± 0.0006	0.69834			

The reason why this similarity has not been noticed before is probably that different authors found some difficulties in deriving the right formula for the phase. Borén⁷ studied by X-rays the alloys of silicon with chromium, manganese, cobalt and nickel. He observed the hexagonal phase in the Mn-Si system, but did not remark its similarity with the eta phase of the iron-silicon system. He attributed to the manganese-silicon phase the formula Mn₃Si, while the eta phase of the iron-silicon system was described as Fe₃Si₂. Actually, it now appears certain that they should be described as Mn₅Si₃ and Fe₅Si₃ respectively.

The analogy between the two systems is now evident, as the following comparison shows:

Mn₃Si is a body-centred phase (a = 2.851 kX)⁸.

Fe₃Si, or the region of the continuous solid solution of silicon in iron corresponding to this particular composition, is also body-centred (a = 2.8220 kX. ± 0.0003).

Mn₅Si₃ and Fe₅Si₃ are isomorphous, as described above.

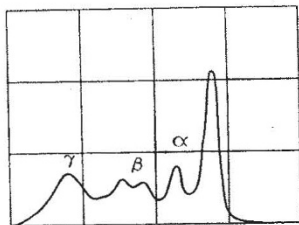


FIG. 3. FOAL 8 MONTHS OLD.

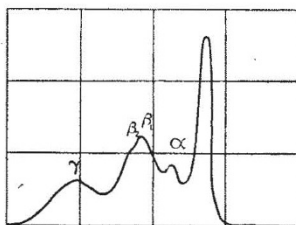


FIG. 4. HORSE 2 1/2 YEARS OLD.

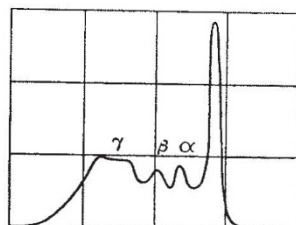


FIG. 5. HORSE 10 YEARS OLD.

MnSi (cubic, a = 4.548 kX. ± 0.002)⁸ has the same structure as FeSi (a = 4.4790 kX., the lattice parameter varying with the composition).

The structure of the eta phase was the only unknown one in the iron-silicon system, which is now completely worked out from the crystallographic point of view.

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Cambridge. Aug. 21.

¹ Phragmen, *J. Iron and Steel Inst.*, **114**, 394 (1926).

² Greiner and Jette, *Amer. Inst. Min. Met. Eng.*, T.P. No. 744 (1936).

³ Osawa and Murata, *Nippon Kinzoku Gakkai-Si*, **4**, 228 (1940).

⁴ Lipson and Weill, *Trans. Farad. Soc.*, **39**, 13 (1943).

⁵ Amark, Borén and Westgren, *Metalwirtschaft.*, **15**, 835 (1936).

⁶ International Tables for the Determination of Crystal Structures, vol. 1, 229 (1935).

⁷ Borén, *Arkiv. för Kem. Min. Geol.*, **11**, A, No. 10 (1933).

⁸ Laves, *Z. Krist.*, **89**, 189 (1934).

Variation of Serum Composition with the Age of Horses as shown by Electrophoresis

THE results briefly reported below became apparent during the course of systematic examination of samples of sera from a wide variety of sources. A simple modification¹ of the Tiselius electrophoresis apparatus² was used in conjunction with the Lamm scale method³ of recording the migration of the serum components. On the graphs obtained the approximate area of that portion of the curve representing a particular component was measured and the figures expressed as percentages of the total protein. The protein concentrations are given in the table below.

It is apparent that serum of the newly born foal with a relatively low total protein content is characterized by a high albumin and α globulin, only traces of β globulin and a complete absence of γ globulin. At the age of five days the albumin has decreased to a concentration slightly higher than that of the adult animal; this is accompanied by a slight but scarcely significant increase in α globulins, a tremendous increase in β globulins and the appear-

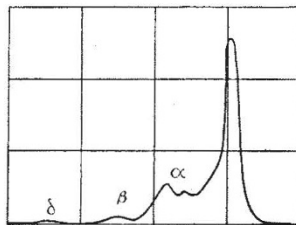


Fig. 1. FOAL BEFORE INGESTION OF COLOSTRUM.

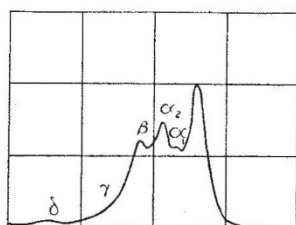


Fig. 2. FOAL 5 DAYS OLD.