Data Article

Thermodynamic database for the Co-Pr system

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\section*{A R T I C L E  I N F O}

\textbf{Article history:}
Received 20 November 2015
Received in revised form 20 December 2015
Accepted 23 December 2015
Available online 2 January 2016

\textbf{Keywords:}
Thermodynamic database of Co-Pr
Solution calorimeter measurement
Phase diagram Co-Pr

\section*{A B S T R A C T}

In this article, we describe data on (1) compositions for both as-cast and heat treated specimens were summarized in Table 1; (2) the determined enthalpy of mixing of liquid phase is listed in Table 2; (3) thermodynamic database of the Co-Pr system in TDB format for the research article entitled Chemical partitioning for the Co-Pr system: First-principles, experiments and energetic calculations to investigate the hard magnetic phase W.

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\section*{Specifications table}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
Subject area & Materials science \\
More specific subject area & Thermodynamics \\
Type of data & Table, Thermo-calc format TDB file \\
How data was acquired & Electron-probe microanalysis (EPMA), solution calorimeter \\
Data format & Raw, \\
Experimental factors & Samples were arc-melted 5 times and heat treated at different conditions. \\
Experimental features & EPMA: identify phases. Solution calorimeter: measure the heat effect. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{thebibliography}{1}

\end{thebibliography}
Value of the data

- The phase diagram data is essential for determining the thermodynamic database.
- The experimental enthalpy of mixing of the liquid is one of keys for computing the Gibbs free energy of the liquid phase.
- The thermodynamic database evaluating on basis of phase diagram data, thermochemical data and first-principle data can be used to calculate thermodynamic properties, phase diagram and nonequilibrium chemical partitioning phase transformation.

1. Data

Table 1 gives the observed phases for both as-cast and heat treated alloys. Table 2 lists the enthalpy of mixing of Co-Pr liquid. The Supplementary file is the thermodynamic database of the binary Co-Pr system.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Experimental determined phase compositions and enthalpy of mixing of liquid

Alloy test specimens of Co-x at% Pr (x = 10.5–54.0) were prepared by arc melting pure elements (99.9 Co and 99.99 Pr, wt% [1]) on a copper hearth in an argon atmosphere. Each alloy specimen was arc-melted and flipped 5 times to ensure homogeneity, and then drop cast into a 6 mm diameter Cu mold. The as-cast samples were wrapped in tantalum foil and treated at temperature(K) + time (hours) as listed in Table 1 in an argon atmosphere and quenched into water. Both as-cast and heat treated specimens were characterized using EPMA with wavelength dispersive spectroscopy, as summarized in Table 1.

The enthalpy of mixing of Co-Pr liquid was measured with solution calorimeter using the isoperibolic procedure. Details concerning the calorimeter setup and the measurement procedure have been described previously [2]. The measurements were carried out under argon gas at atmospheric pressure and constant temperature at 1327 K with continuous stirring. \( \Delta H(x_{Co}) \) was measured by successive additions of Co component from room temperature to a liquid Pr bath contained in a Ta crucible. The temperature change was measured by a K-type thermopile situated directly below the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Alloy x&lt;sub&gt;Pr&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Treated at T(K)+ hours</th>
<th>x&lt;sub&gt;Pr&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;hcp&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;17&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;-α</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;5&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt;-D&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt;-β</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;7&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;-χ</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;-δ</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;15&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Co&lt;sub&gt;17&lt;/sub&gt;Pr&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;-ϕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>0.0058</td>
<td>0.108</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.158</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.218</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.194 + 168</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.164</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.208</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.163</td>
<td>0.207</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.245</td>
<td>0.326</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.222</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.245</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>as-cast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.158</td>
<td>0.209</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>0.305</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>834 + 396</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.324</td>
<td>0.523</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The enthalpy of solution corresponds to the area under the $\Delta T$ vs. time curve. For each series of measurements, the calorimeter was calibrated by dropping pure Pr samples into the bath and their heat content was taken from database by Dinsdale [3]. After measurement, the sample was easily separated from crucible indicating no obvious reaction between sample and crucible. As listed in Table 2, the measurements for the enthalpy of mixing of liquid were performed for composition up to $x_{\text{Co}} = 0.486$. The standard deviation of the calibrations was of the order of $\pm 3\%$.

### 2.2. Thermodynamic database

Thermodynamic database was assessed with all relevant experimental and first-principles calculations. The database in TDB format can be used to thermodynamic properties, phase diagram and Chemical Partitioning-Temperature-Phase Transformation calculation [4].

### Acknowledgments

This is supported by the Critical Materials Institute, an Energy Innovation Hub funded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Advanced Manufacturing Office. The Ames Laboratory is operated by Iowa State University under DOE Contract no. DE-AC02-07CH11358.

### Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2015.12.035.

### References