New high-entropy ceramics carbides (HECCs) based on Nb, Ti, Zr and Hf

Monika K. Krawczyk1, Robert Konieczny1, Dorota Podsiadła1, Rafał Idczak1, Piotr Sobota1, Wojciech Nowak1

1Institute of Experimental Physics, University of Wrocław, M. Borna 9, Wrocław, 50-204, Poland

monika.krawczyk@uwr.edu.pl

High-entropy ceramics (HECs) are solid solutions usually containing four, five or more metals mixed in equimolar or almost equimolar ratios that exhibit a high configuration entropy, see for example [1,2]. A subgroup of HEC materials are high-entropy carbides ceramics (HECCs), which are intensively studied due to their properties. Materials of this class are ceramics with ultra-high melting points (ultra-high temperature ceramics), reaching temperature above 3000 oC and characterized by exceptional thermal and chemical stability, good resistance to oxidation and corrosion [3, 4]. Hence, HECCs are attractive due to their potential application related to thermal protection, for example in technologies such as hypersonic vehicles, engines, nuclear reactors, furnace components, thermal barrier coatings or thermoelectrics [3,5,6]. Moreover, HECC materials can also exhibit superconductivity, as shown in the ceramics of the formulas: (Ti0.2Zr0.2Nb0.2Hf0.2Ta0.2)C [7] and Ti0.2Zr0.2Nb0.2Mo0.2Ta0.2Cx (x = 1 and 0.8) [8]. In our studies, we synthesized HECC materials based on metals such as Nb, Ti, Zr, Hf, which were subjected by the powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) and magnetization studies. Analysis of the diffraction patterns of the obtained products was performed using the Ritvield refinement method that revealed the face-centered cubic structure (fcc), space group *Fm*$\overbar{3}$*m*). The properties of studied ceramics will be compared with the corresponding data reported for other HECC materials.

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