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Effect of Co on structural, stability and ductility of Fe₅Ni₄S₈ (P4₂/nmc): Cluster expansion method

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Pentlandite ((Fe,Ni)₉S₈) is a primary source of nickel and is largely found in the Merensky reef which host the largest amounts of base metal sulphides (BMSs) and is also known to host platinum group elements (PGEs). Palladium and rhodium are the PGEs contained mostly in pentlandite, cobalt (Co) is also one of the metal found in association with pentlandite. The milling of pentlandite prior to flotation has presented challenges which are associated with its brittle nature. In the present study the cluster expansion (CE) method was used to predict the stable (Fe,Ni)₉S₈ pentlandite structure. The Fe₅Ni₄S₈ pentlandite compound was found as the most stable structure, which possessed a space group of P4₂/nmc. Furthermore, Fe₅Ni₄S₈ was doped with Co using cluster expansion and found that the (CoFe₄Ni₄S₈, Fe₄CoNi₄S₈ and Fe₅Co₂Ni₂S₈ i.e Co doped at Fe(O), Fe(T) and Ni(T)) composition were the most stable. The calculated Bulk to Shear modulus ratio (Pugh's ratio) of CoFe₄Ni₄S₈, Fe₄CoNi₄S₈ and Fe₅Co₂Ni₂S₈ system were greater than 1.75, which showed that Co increased the ductility of Fe₅Ni₄S₈ (P4₂/nmc). Additionally, the symmetry of Fe₅Ni₄S₈ (P4₂/nmc) remained tetragonal after Co doping.

Moreover, the heats of formation for Co doped systems was greater than of un-doped Fe₅Ni₄S₈ (P4₂/nmc), suggesting that Co increased the thermodynamic stability of pentlandite.

Apply to be considered for a student ; award (Yes / No)?

Yes

Level for award;(Hons, MSc, PhD, N/A)?

PhD

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