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Technical Note

Crystallographic Angles for Titanium and Zirconium

by Carl J. McHargue

THE angles between the crystallographic planes in cubic crystals have been given by Bozorth,¹ in magnesium, zinc, and cadmium by Salkovitz,² and in tin by Nicholas.³ The determination of the orientation of single crystals and the study of plastic deformation require the knowledge of these angles and are often facilitated by use of a standard projection. Tables of these angles and standard projections have not been published for titanium or zirconium which have *c/a* ratios considerably less than those hexagonal metals for which this data is available. Accordingly, Table I has been prepared giving these angles. Fig. 1 presents a standard (0001) projection of titanium.

The angle between $(h_1k_1i_1l_1)$ and $(h_2k_2i_2l_2)$ was calculated by means of the formula:

$$\cos \phi = \frac{h_1h_2 + k_1k_2 + \frac{1}{2}(h_1k_2 + h_2k_1) + [(h_1^2 + k_1^2 + h_1k_1 + \frac{3}{4}\frac{a^2}{c^2}l_1^2)(h_2^2 + \frac{3}{4}\frac{a^2}{c^2}l_2^2)]^{1/2}}{[k_2^2 + h_2k_2 + \frac{3}{4}\frac{a^2}{c^2}l_2^2]^{1/2}}$$

The *c/a* ratio for titanium is taken from the data

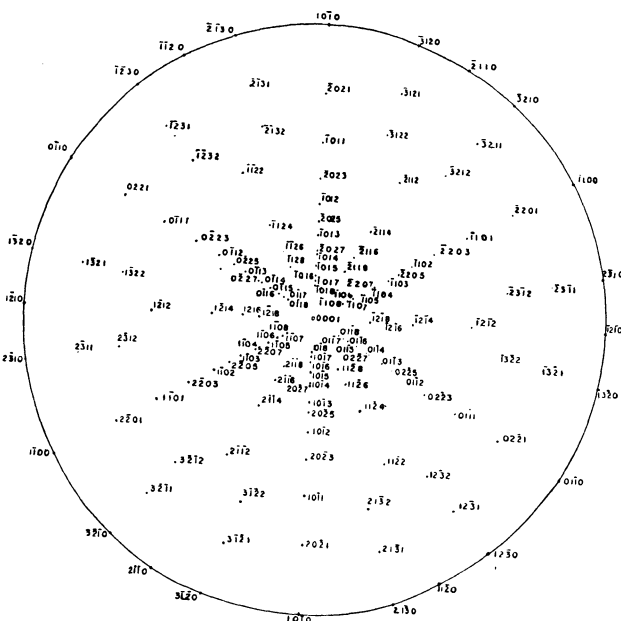


Fig. 1—Standard (0001) projection for titanium, *c/a* 1.5873.

Table I. Angles between the Crystallographic Planes in Close-Packed Hexagonal Titanium and Zirconium

$(h_1k_1i_1l_1)$	$(h_2k_2i_2l_2)$	Titanium, <i>c/a</i> = 1.5873	Zirconium, <i>c/a</i> = 1.5893
0001	10 $\bar{1}$ 8	12° 54'	12° 55'
	10 $\bar{1}$ 7	14 41	14 42
	10 $\bar{1}$ 6	16 56	16 58
	10 $\bar{1}$ 5	20 08	20 31
	10 $\bar{1}$ 4	24 37	24 39
	20 $\bar{2}$ 7	25 27	27 41
	10 $\bar{1}$ 3	31 23	31 28
	20 $\bar{2}$ 5	36 15	36 17
	10 $\bar{1}$ 2	42 31	42 32
	20 $\bar{2}$ 3	50 42	50 45
	10 $\bar{1}$ 1	61 23	61 25
	20 $\bar{2}$ 1	74 44	74 47
	10 $\bar{1}$ 0	90 00	90 00
	21 $\bar{3}$ 2	67 35	67 37
	21 $\bar{3}$ 1	78 21	78 22
	21 $\bar{3}$ 0	90 00	90 00
	11 $\bar{2}$ 8	21 36	21 40
	11 $\bar{2}$ 6	27 53	27 55
	11 $\bar{2}$ 4	38 26	38 28
	11 $\bar{2}$ 2	57 47	57 50
	11 $\bar{2}$ 0	90 00	90 00
	12 $\bar{3}$ 2	67 35	67 37
	12 $\bar{3}$ 1	78 21	78 22
	12 $\bar{3}$ 0	90 00	90 00
1010	21 $\bar{3}$ 0	19 06	19 06
	11 $\bar{2}$ 0	30 00	30 00
	12 $\bar{3}$ 0	40 54	40 54
	01 $\bar{1}$ 0	60 00	60 00

of Clark⁴ and that for zirconium from data given the Metals Handbook.⁵ For all practical purposes Fig. 1 serves for zirconium as well as titanium, as can be seen from the similarity of the values of all angles.

References

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C. J. McHARGUE, Student Associate AIME, is Research Associate Dept. of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
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