

## **Chapter Outline: Phase Diagrams**

### **Microstructure and Phase Transformations in Multicomponent Systems**

- Definitions and basic concepts
- Phases and microstructure
- Binary isomorphous systems (complete solid solubility)
- Binary eutectic systems (limited solid solubility)
- Binary systems with intermediate phases/compounds
- The iron-carbon system (steel and cast iron)

*Not tested: 8.12 The Gibbs Phase Rule*



### Definitions: Components and Phases

**Component** - chemically recognizable species (Fe and C in carbon steel, H<sub>2</sub>O and NaCl in salted water). A **binary** alloy contains two components, a **ternary** alloy – three, etc.

**Phase** – a portion of a system that has uniform physical and chemical characteristics. Two distinct phases in a system have distinct physical **or** chemical characteristics (e.g. water and ice) and are separated from each other by definite **phase boundaries**. A phase may contain one or more components.

A single-phase system is called **homogeneous**, systems with two or more phases are **mixtures** or **heterogeneous** systems.



## **Definitions: Solubility Limit**

**Solvent** - host or major component in solution, **solute** - minor component (Chapter 4).

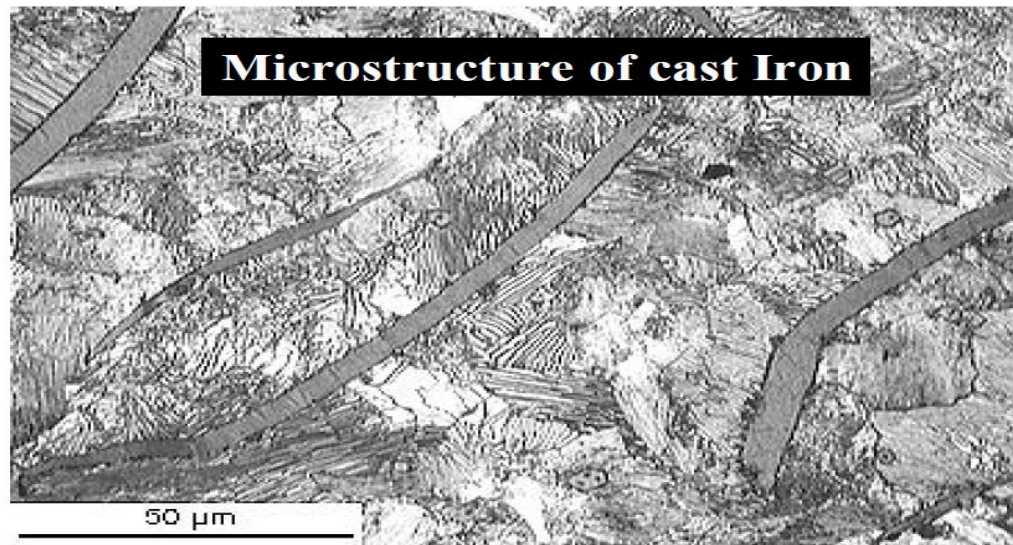
**Solubility Limit** of a component in a phase is the maximum amount of the component that can be dissolved in it (e.g. alcohol has unlimited solubility in water, sugar has a limited solubility, oil is insoluble). The same concepts apply to solid phases: Cu and Ni are mutually soluble in any amount (unlimited solid solubility), while C has a limited solubility in Fe.



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## Microstructure

The properties of an alloy depend not only on proportions of the phases but also on how they are arranged structurally at the microscopic level. Thus, the microstructure is specified by the number of phases, their proportions, and their arrangement in space.



This is an alloy of Fe with 4 wt.% C. There are several phases. The long gray regions are flakes of graphite. The matrix is a fine mixture of BCC Fe and Fe<sub>3</sub>C compound.

**Phase diagrams will help us to understand and predict microstructures like the one shown in this page**



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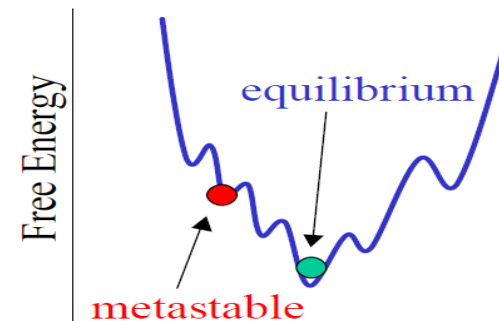
## Equilibrium and Metastable States

A system is at **equilibrium** if at constant temperature, pressure and composition the system is stable, not changing with time.

Equilibrium is the state that is achieved given sufficient time. But the time to achieve equilibrium may be very long (the kinetics can be slow) that a state along the path to the equilibrium may *appear* to be stable. This is called a **metastable state**.

In thermodynamics the equilibrium is described as the state of system that corresponds to the minimum of thermodynamic function called the **free energy**. Thermodynamics tells us that

- Under conditions of a constant temperature and pressure and composition, the direction of any spontaneous change is toward a lower free energy.
- The state of stable thermodynamic equilibrium is the one with minimum free energy.
- A system at a metastable state is trapped in a local minimum of free energy that is not the global one.



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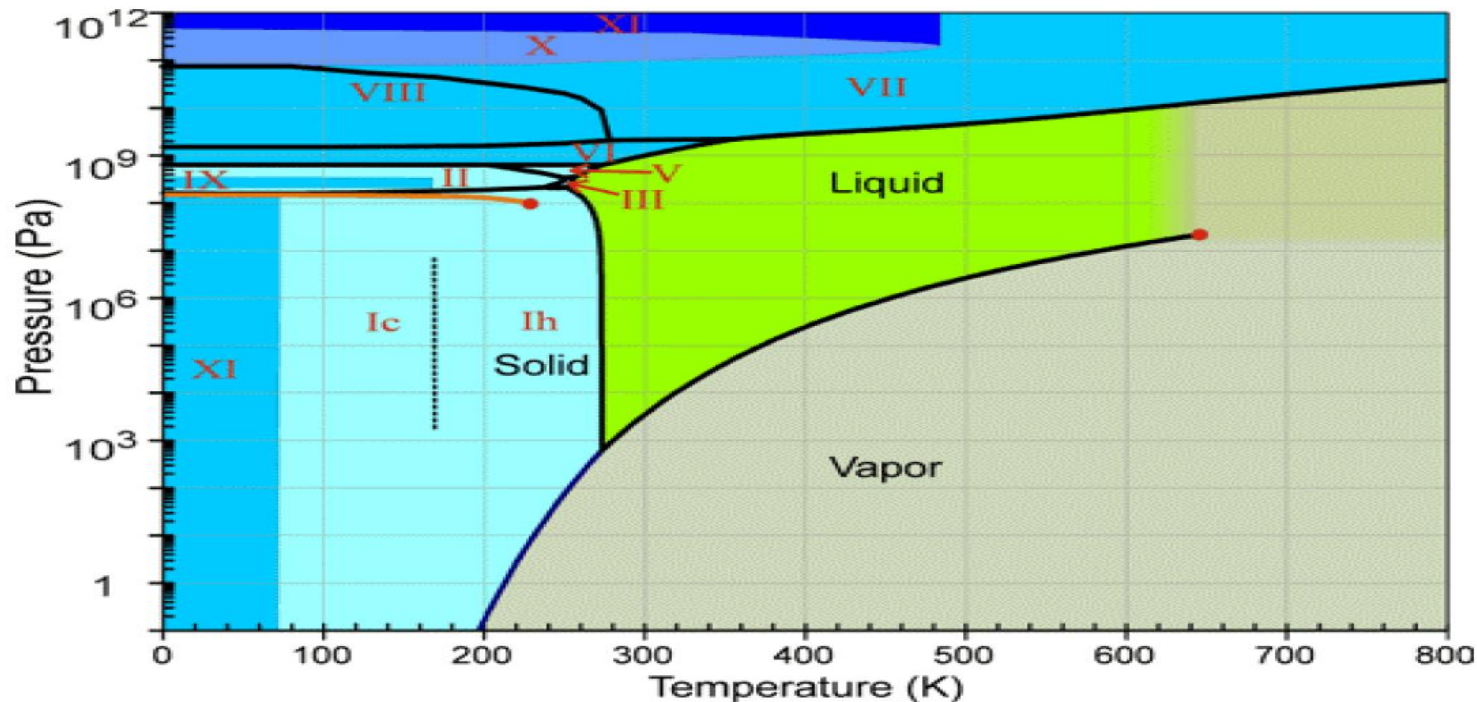


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## Phase diagram

**A phase diagram** - graphical representation of the combinations of temperature, pressure, composition, or other variables for which specific phases exist at equilibrium.

For  $H_2O$ , a typical diagram shows the temperature and pressure at which ice (solid), water (liquid) and steam (gas) exist.



## **Phase diagram**

A phase diagrams show what phases exist at equilibrium and what phase transformations we can expect when we change one of the parameters of the system (T, P, composition).

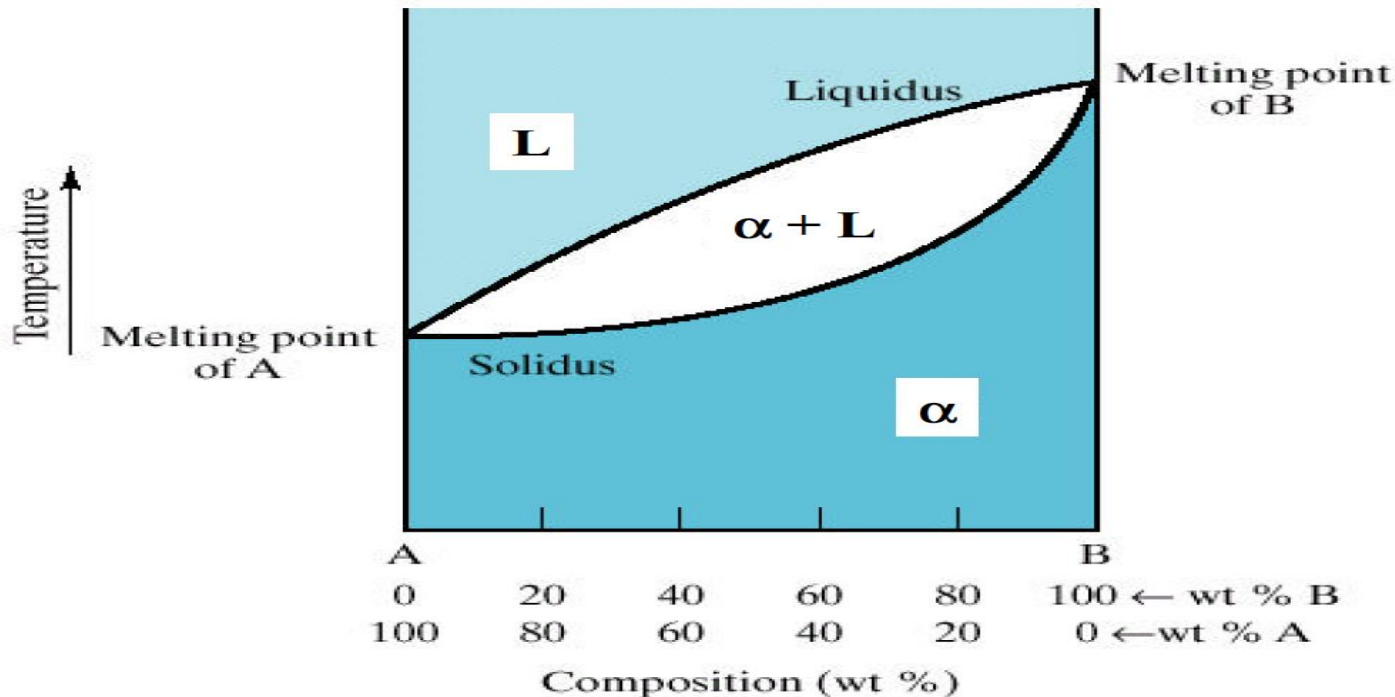
We will discuss phase diagrams for binary alloys only and will assume pressure to be constant at one atmosphere. Phase diagrams for materials with more than two components are complex and difficult to represent.



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## Binary Isomorphous Systems (I)

**Isomorphous system** - complete solid solubility of the two components (both in the liquid and solid phases).



Three phase region can be identified on the phase diagram:  
Liquid (L) , solid + liquid ( $\alpha + L$ ), solid ( $\alpha$ )

**Liquidus** line separates liquid from liquid + solid

**Solidus** line separates solid from liquid + solid



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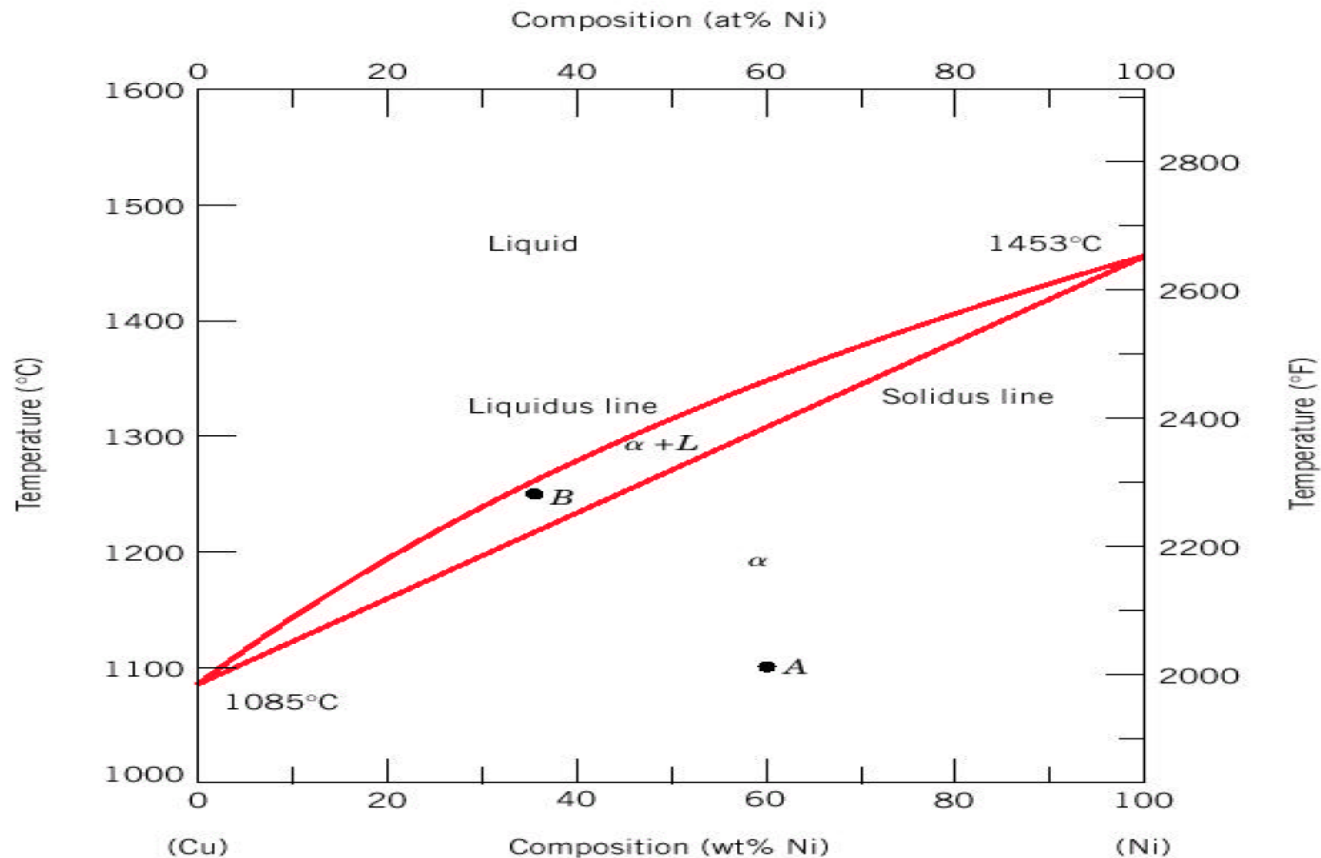




# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Binary Isomorphous Systems (II)

Example of isomorphous system: Cu-Ni (the complete solubility occurs because both Cu and Ni have the same crystal structure, FCC, similar radii, electronegativity and valence).



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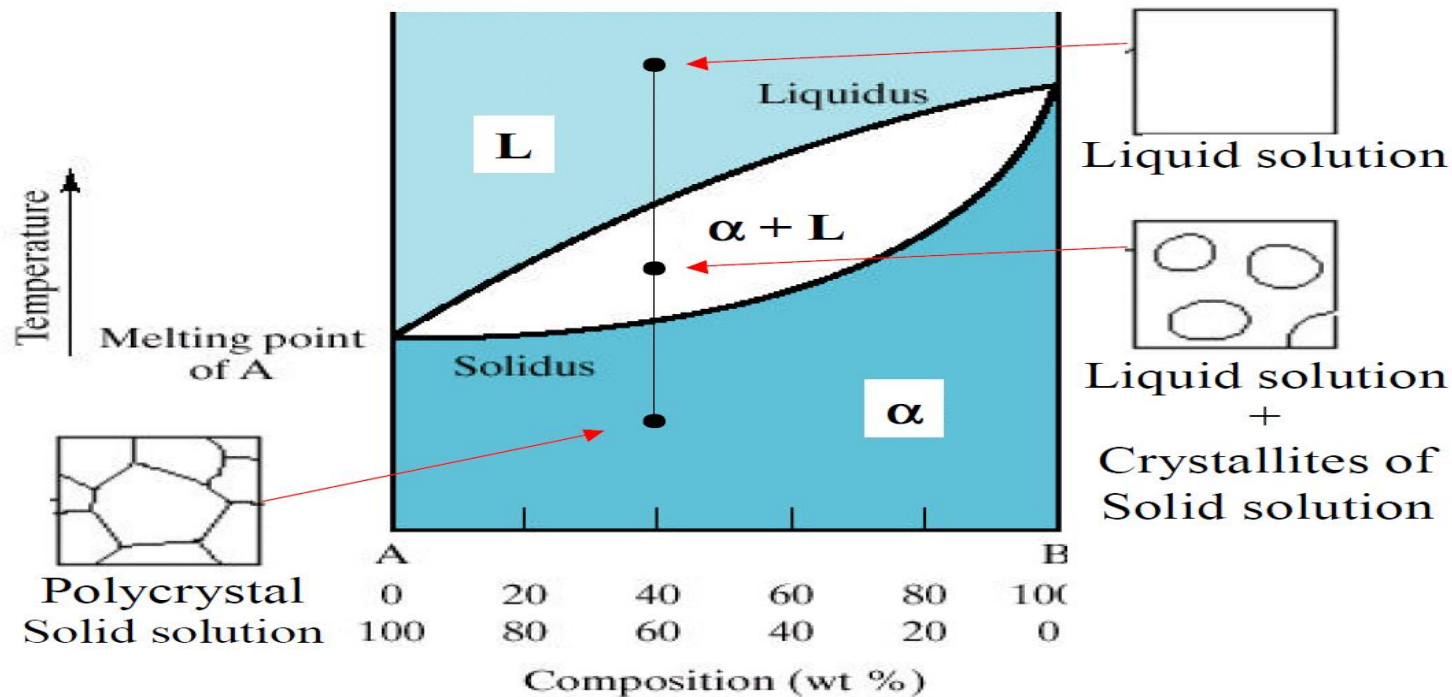


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## Binary Isomorphous Systems (III)

In one-component system melting occurs at a well-defined melting temperature.

In multi-component systems melting occurs over the range of temperatures, between the solidus and liquidus lines. Solid and liquid phases are in equilibrium in this temperature range.



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## Interpretation of Phase Diagrams

For a given temperature and composition we can use phase diagram to determine:

- 1) The phases that are present
- 2) Compositions of the phases
- 3) The relative fractions of the phases

### Finding the composition in a two phase region:

1. Locate composition and temperature in diagram
2. In two phase region draw the **tie line** or isotherm
3. Note intersection with phase boundaries. Read compositions at the intersections.

The liquid and solid phases have these compositions.



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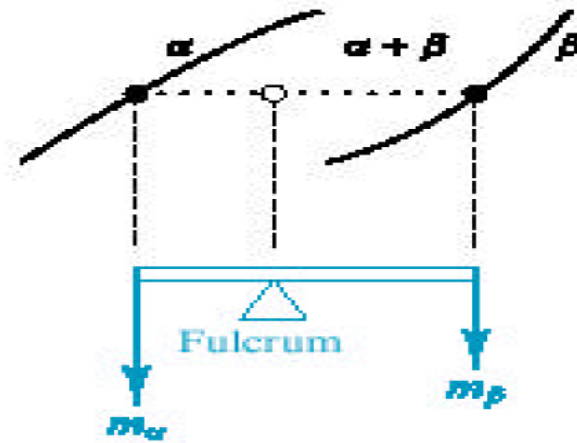
# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## The Lever Rule

### Finding the amounts of phases in a two phase region:

1. Locate composition and temperature in diagram
2. In two phase region draw the tie line or isotherm
3. Fraction of a phase is determined by taking the length of the tie line to the phase boundary for **the other phase**, and dividing by the total length of tie line

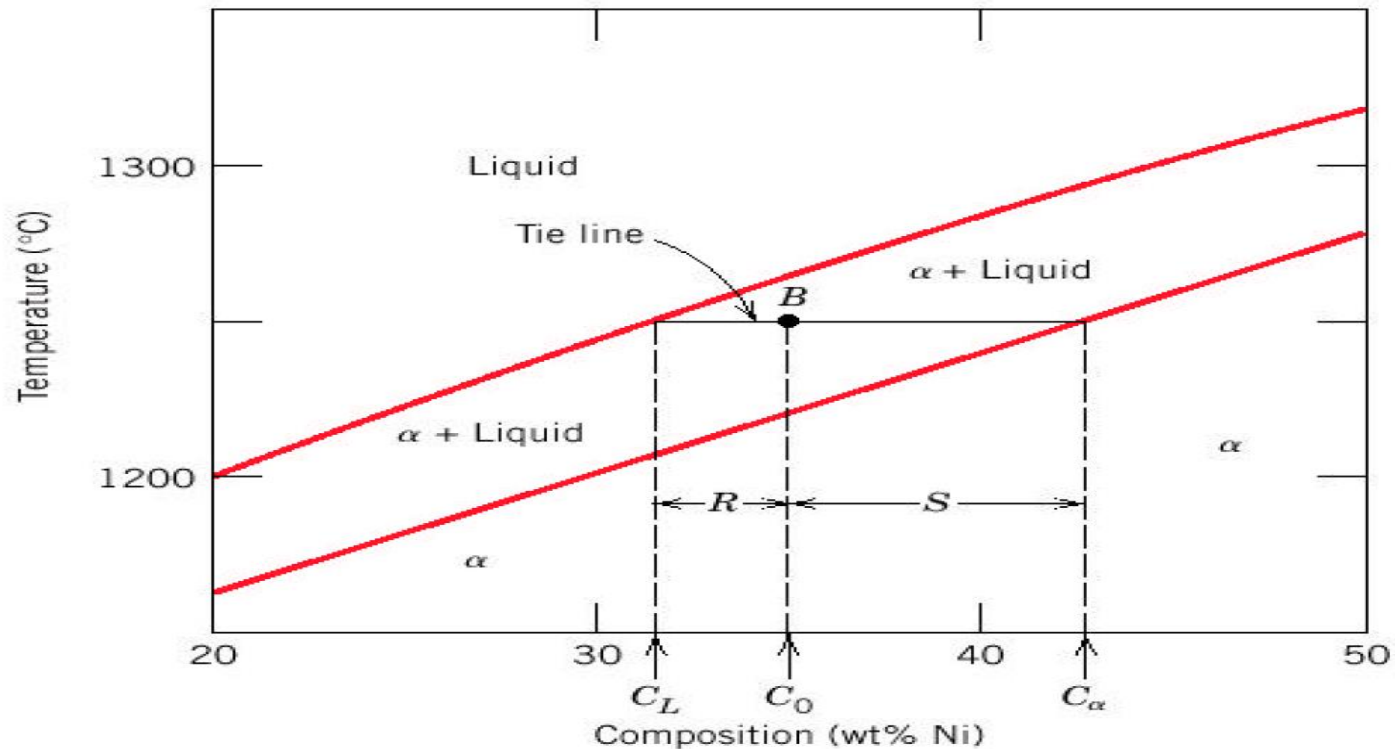
The lever rule is a mechanical analogy to the mass balance calculation. The tie line in the two-phase region is analogous to a lever balanced on a fulcrum.





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## The Lever Rule



Mass fractions:  $W_L = S / (R+S) = (C_\alpha - C_0) / (C_\alpha - C_L)$

$W_\alpha = R / (R+S) = (C_0 - C_L) / (C_\alpha - C_L)$



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### Derivation of the lever rule

1) All material must be in one phase or the other:

$$W_{\alpha} + W_L = 1$$

2) Mass of a component that is present in both phases equal to the mass of the component in one phase + mass of the component in the second phase:

$$W_{\alpha}C_{\alpha} + W_L C_L = C_o$$

3) Solution of these equations gives us the Lever rule.

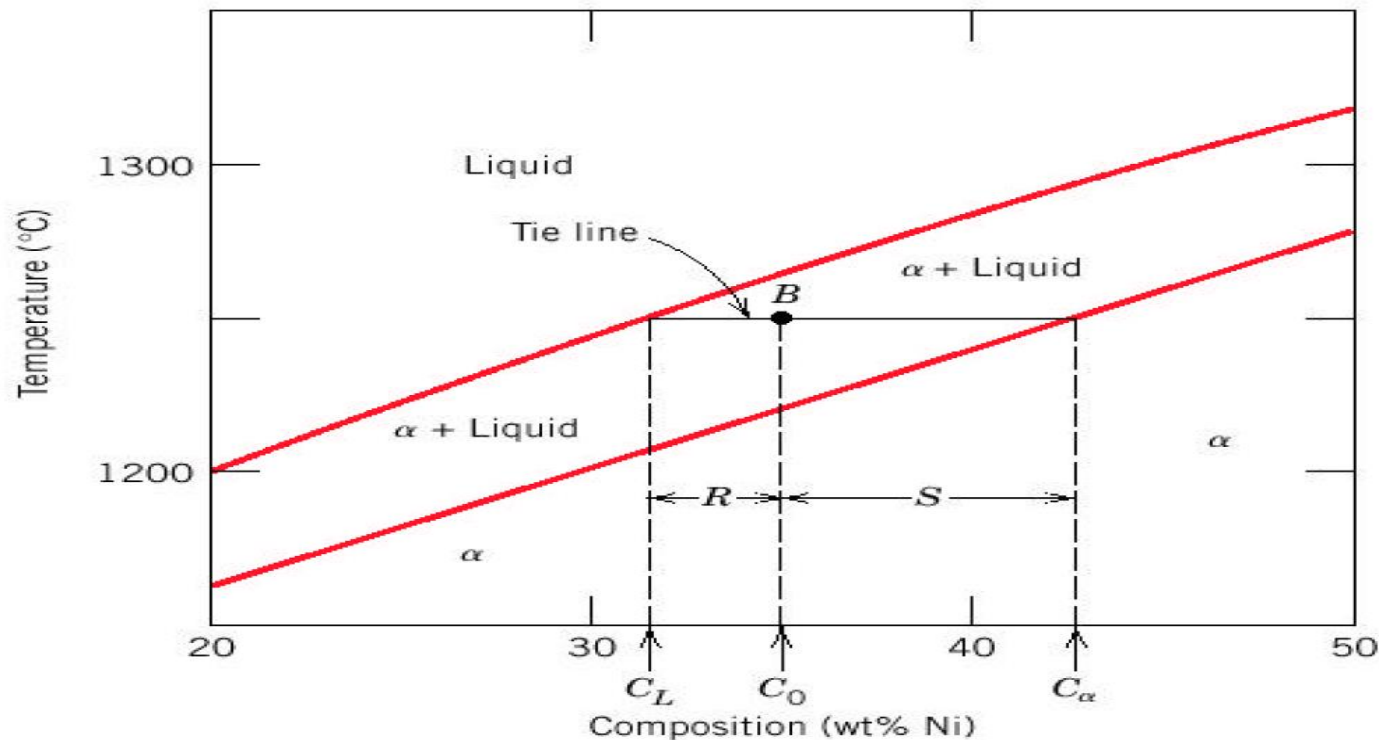
$$W_L = (C_{\alpha} - C_o) / (C_{\alpha} - C_L)$$

$$W_{\alpha} = (C_o - C_L) / (C_{\alpha} - C_L)$$



## Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

### Phase compositions and amounts. An example.



$$C_o = 35 \text{ wt. \%}, \quad C_L = 31.5 \text{ wt. \%}, \quad C_\alpha = 42.5 \text{ wt. \%}$$

$$\text{Mass fractions: } W_L = (C_\alpha - C_o) / (C_\alpha - C_L) = 0.68$$

$$W_\alpha = (C_o - C_L) / (C_\alpha - C_L) = 0.32$$

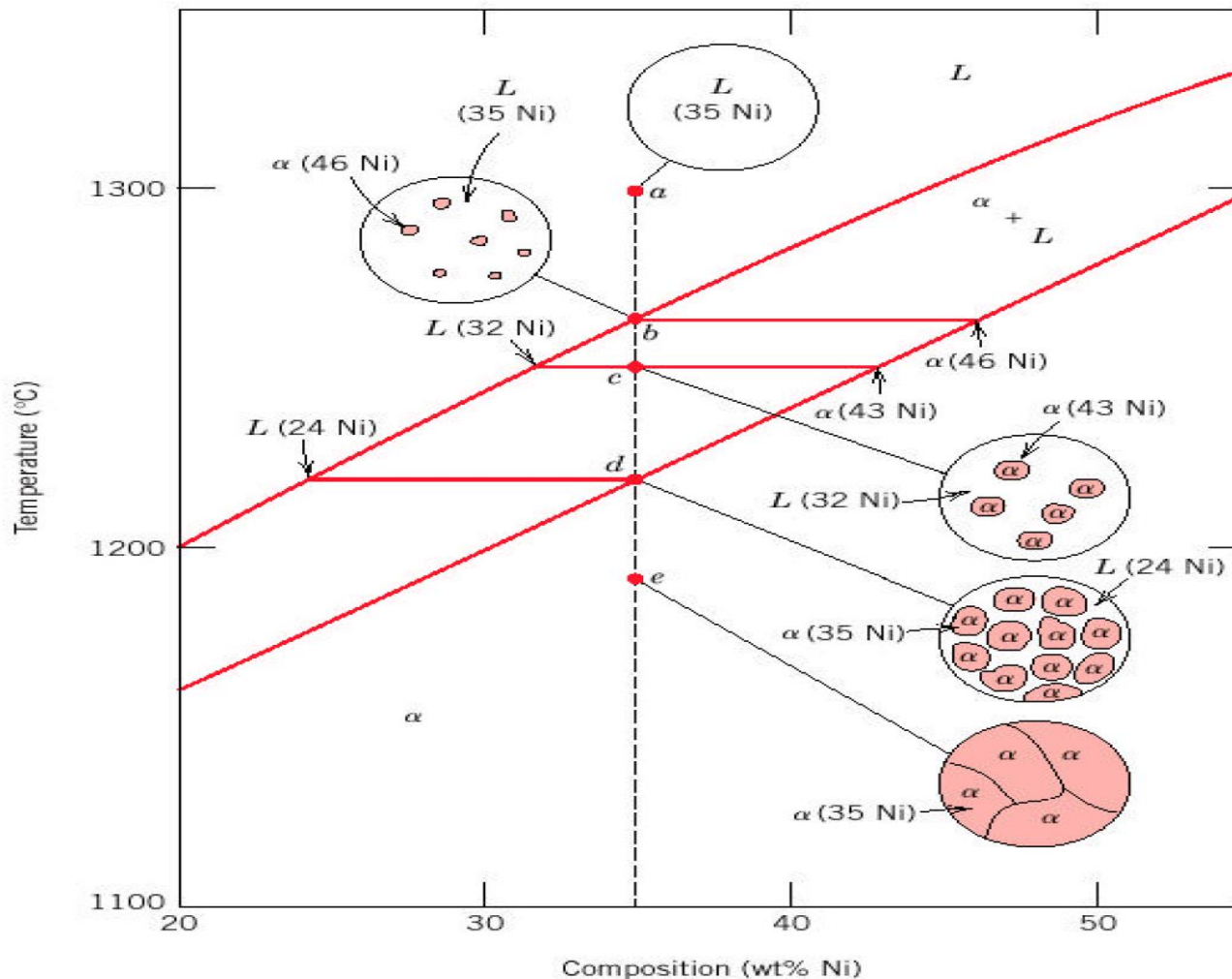


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## Development of microstructure in isomorphous alloys Equilibrium (very slow) cooling





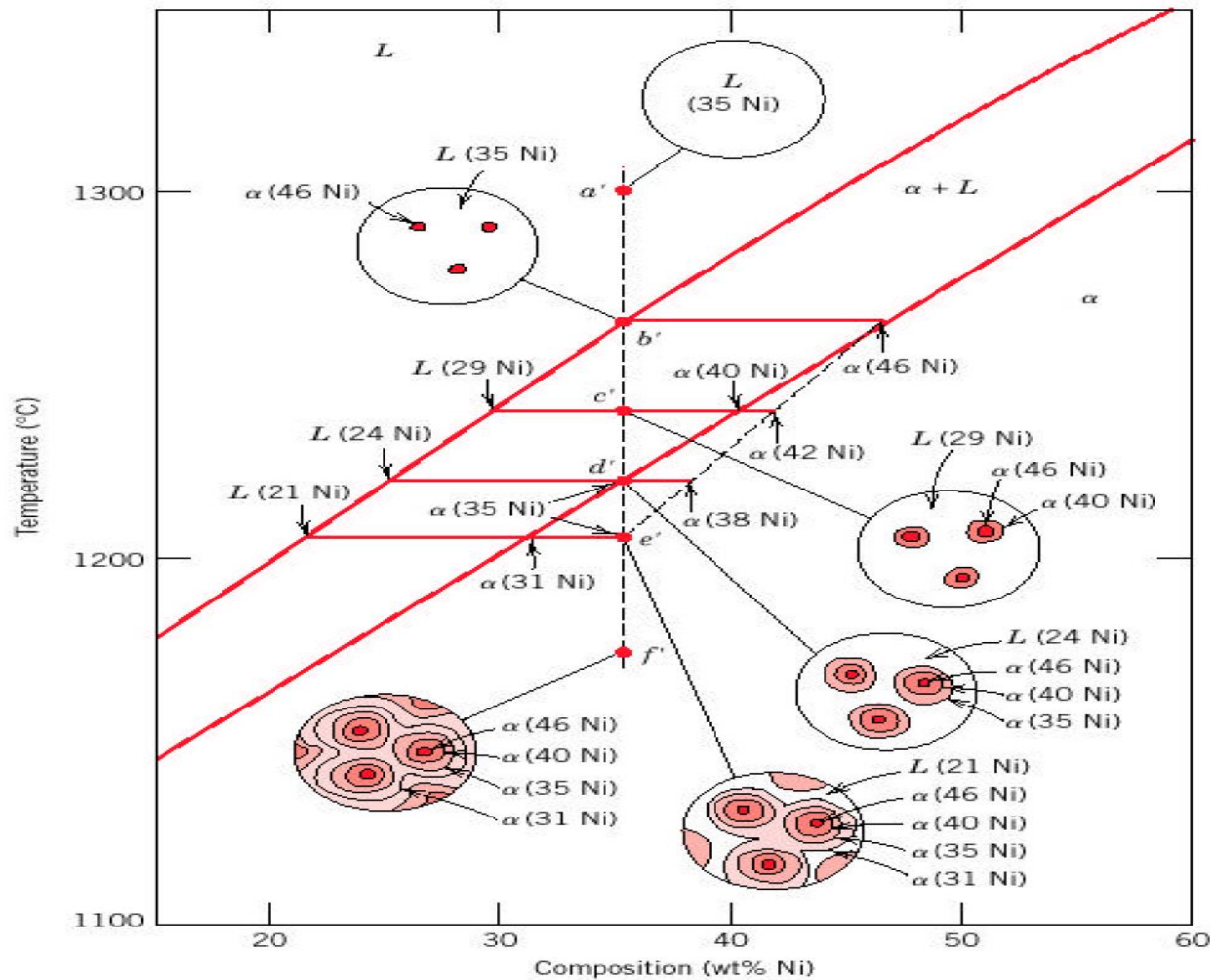
**Development of microstructure in isomorphous alloys**  
**Equilibrium (very slow) cooling**

- Solidification in the solid + liquid phase occurs gradually upon cooling from the liquidus line.
- The composition of the solid and the liquid change gradually during cooling (as can be determined by the tie-line method.)
- Nuclei of the solid phase form and they grow to consume all the liquid at the solidus line.



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Development of microstructure in isomorphous alloys Non-equilibrium cooling



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Development of microstructure in isomorphous alloys Non-equilibrium cooling

- Compositional changes require diffusion in solid and liquid phases
- Diffusion in the solid state is very slow.  $\Rightarrow$  The new layers that solidify on top of the existing grains have the equilibrium composition at that temperature but once they are solid their composition does not change.  $\Rightarrow$  Formation of layered (cored) grains and the invalidity of the tie-line method to determine the composition of the solid phase.
- The tie-line method still works for the liquid phase, where diffusion is fast. Average Ni content of solid grains is higher.  $\Rightarrow$  Application of the lever rule gives us a greater proportion of liquid phase as compared to the one for equilibrium cooling at the same T.  $\Rightarrow$  Solidus line is shifted to the right (higher Ni contents), solidification is complete at lower T, the outer part of the grains are richer in the low-melting component (Cu).
- Upon heating grain boundaries will melt first. This can lead to premature mechanical failure.



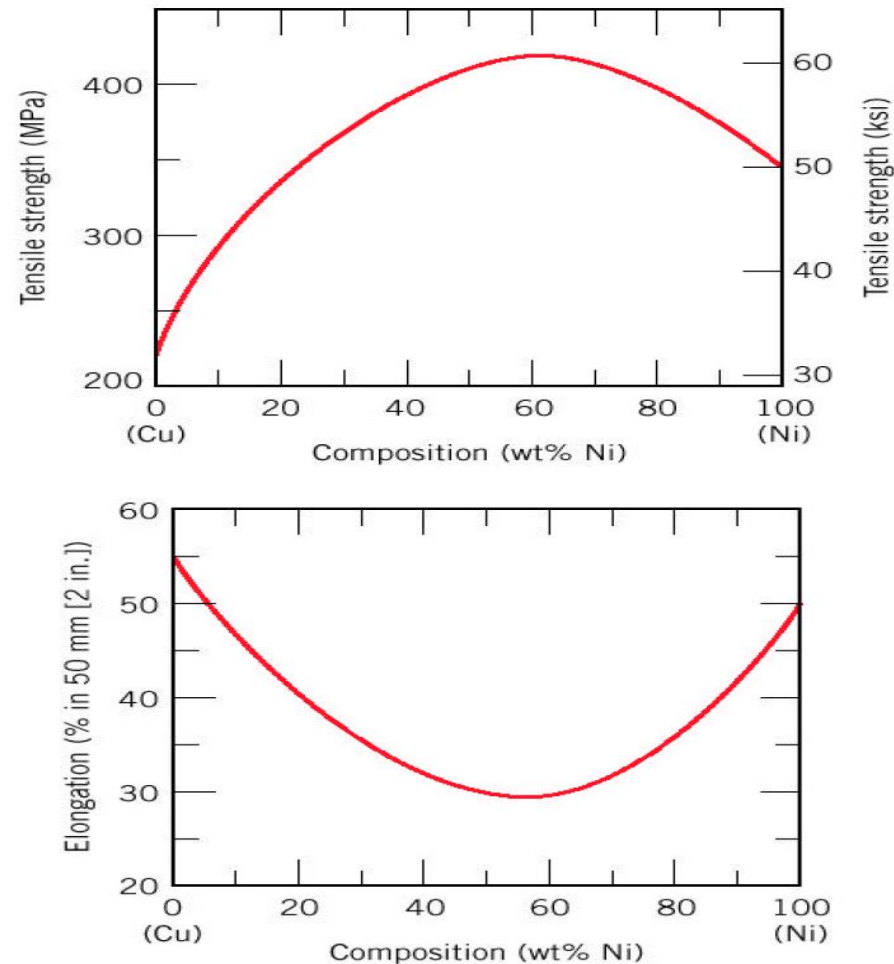
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## Mechanical properties of isomorphous alloys

### Solid solution strengthening



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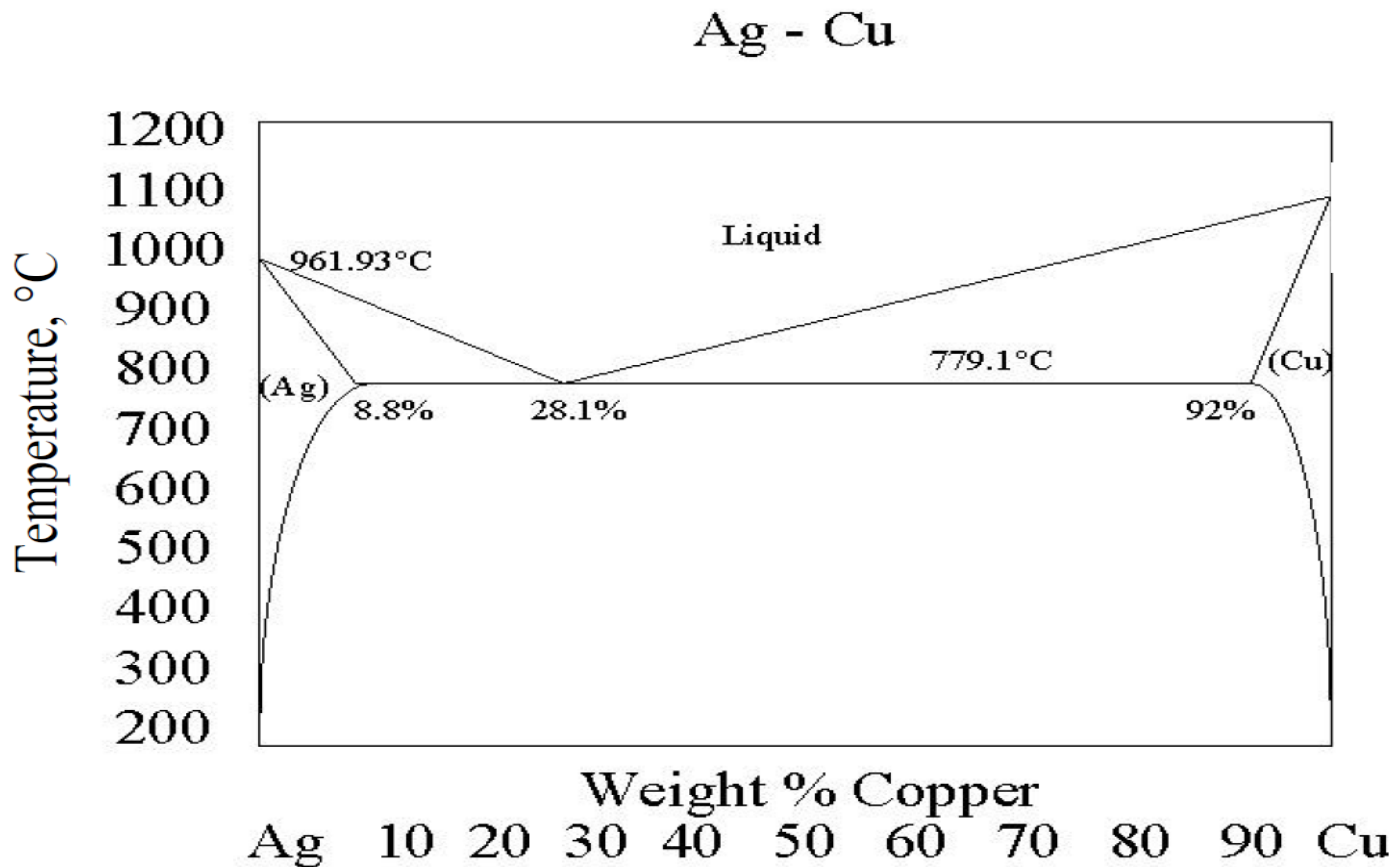




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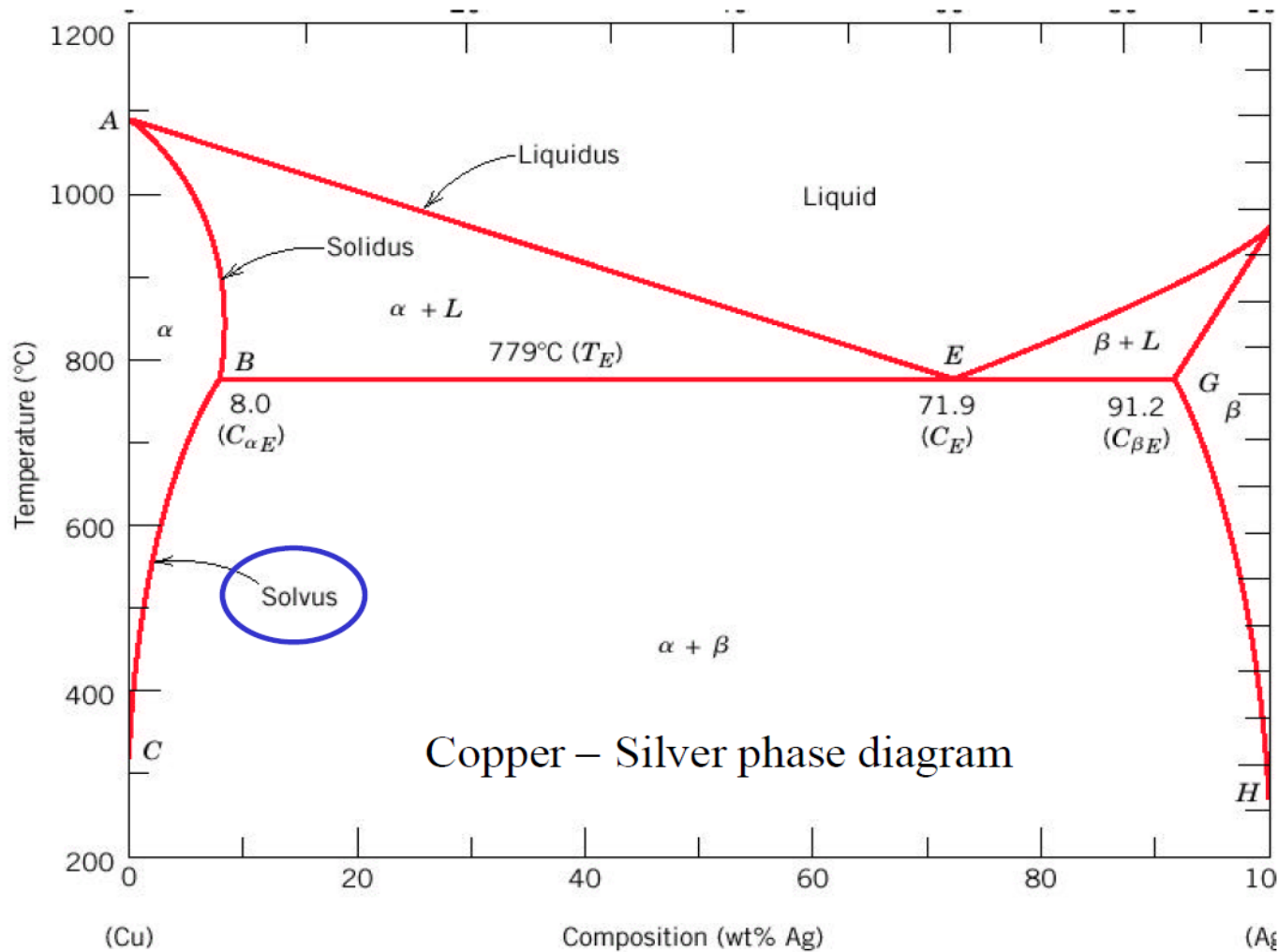
## Binary Eutectic Systems (I)

alloys with limited solubility



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## Binary Eutectic Systems (II)



Three single phase regions ( $\alpha$  - solid solution of Ag in Cu matrix,  $\beta$  = solid solution of Cu in Ag matrix, L - liquid)

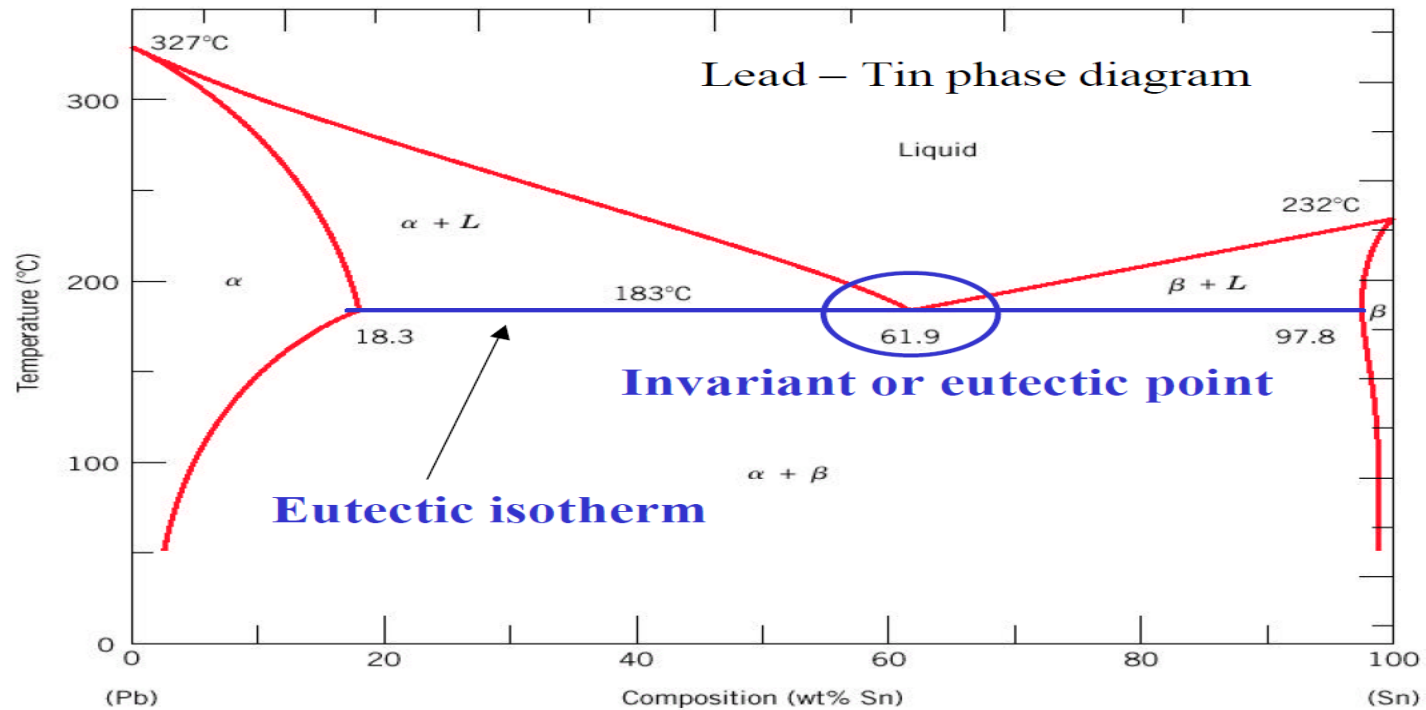
Three two-phase regions ( $\alpha + L$ ,  $\beta + L$ ,  $\alpha + \beta$ )

**Solvus** line separates one solid solution from a mixture of solid solutions. **Solvus line shows limit of solubility**



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## Binary Eutectic Systems (III)



**Eutectic or invariant point** - Liquid and two solid phases co-exist in equilibrium at the eutectic composition CE and the eutectic temperature  $T_E$ .

**Eutectic isotherm** - the horizontal solidus line at  $T_E$ .



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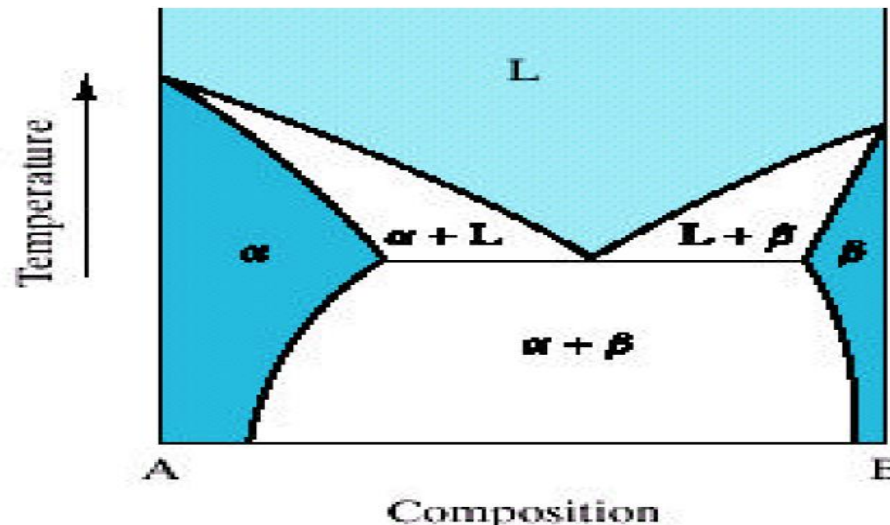
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### Binary Eutectic Systems (IV)

**Eutectic reaction** – transition between liquid and mixture of two solid phases,  $\alpha + \beta$  at eutectic concentration  $C_E$ .

The melting point of the eutectic alloy is lower than that of the components (*eutectic = easy to melt in Greek*).

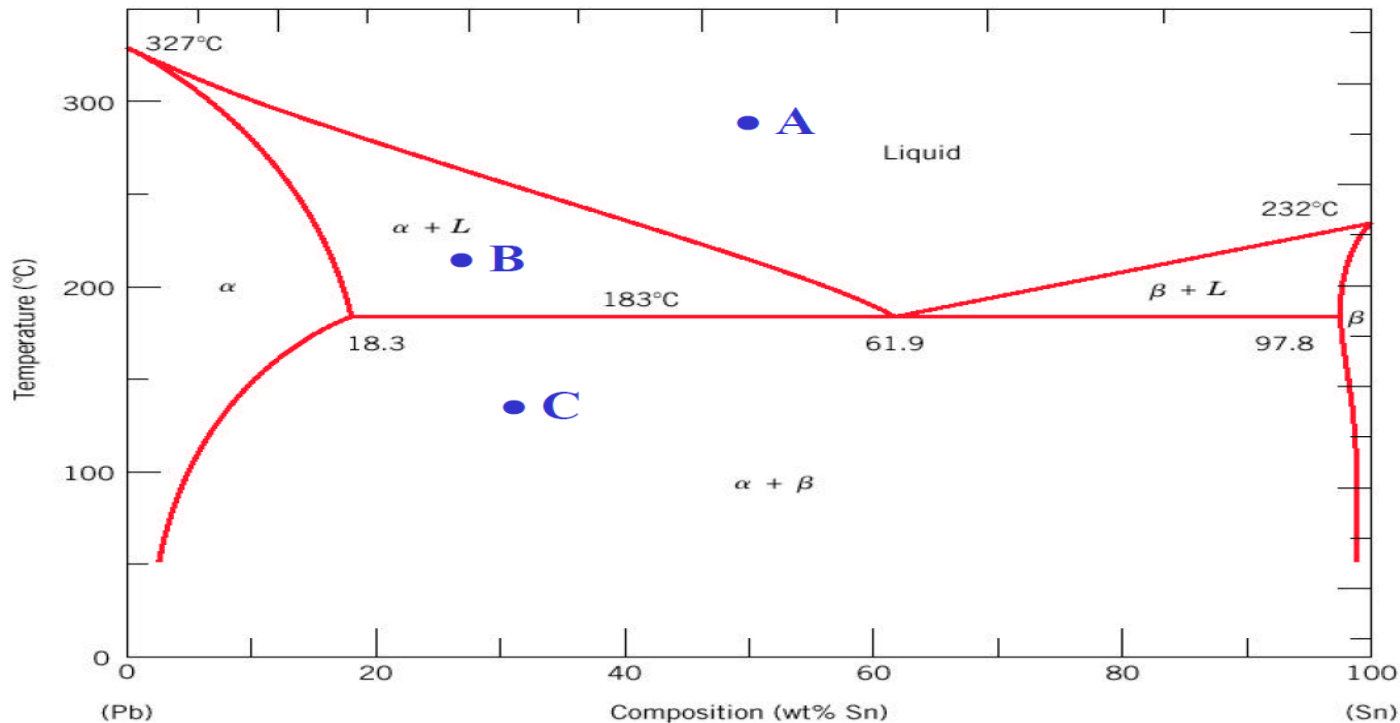
At most two phases can be in equilibrium within a phase field. Three phases (L,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ) may be in equilibrium only only at a few points along the eutectic isotherm. Single-phase regions are separated by 2-phase regions.



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## Binary Eutectic Systems (V)

Compositions and relative amounts of phases are determined from the same tie lines and lever rule, as for isomorphous alloys



For points A, B, and C calculate the compositions (wt. %) and relative amounts (mass fractions) of phases present.



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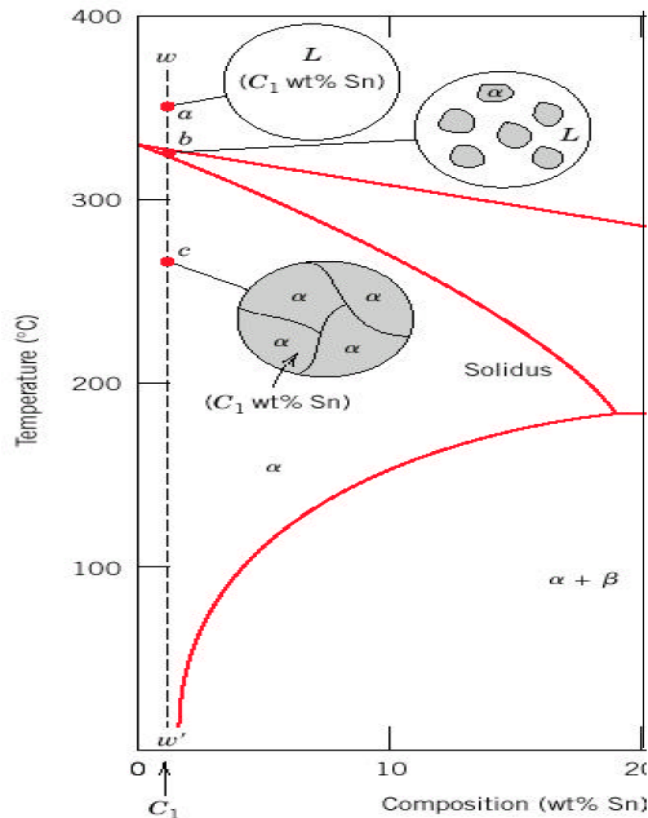


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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (I)

Several different types of microstructure can be formed in slow cooling at different compositions.

Let's consider cooling of liquid lead – tin system at different compositions.



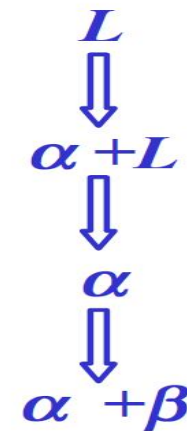
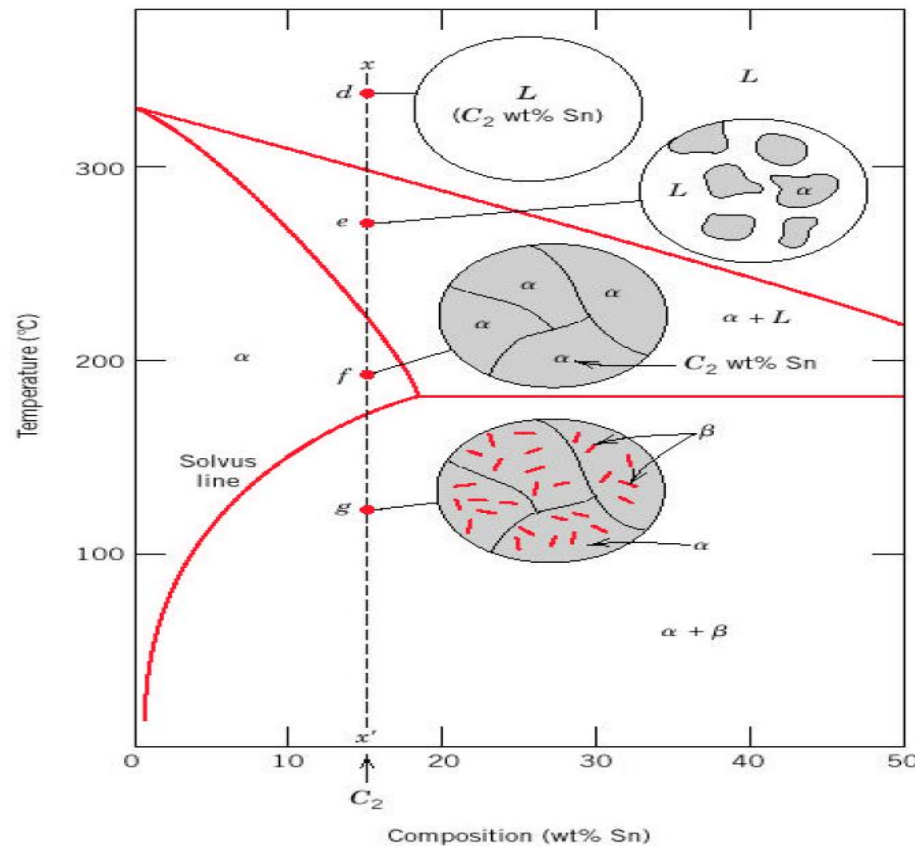
In this case of lead-rich alloy (0-2 wt. % of tin) solidification proceeds in the same manner as for isomorphous alloys (e.g. Cu-Ni) that we discussed earlier.



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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (II)

At compositions between the room temperature solubility limit and the maximum solid solubility at the eutectic temperature,  $\beta$  phase nucleates as the  $\alpha$  solid solubility is exceeded upon crossing the solvus line.



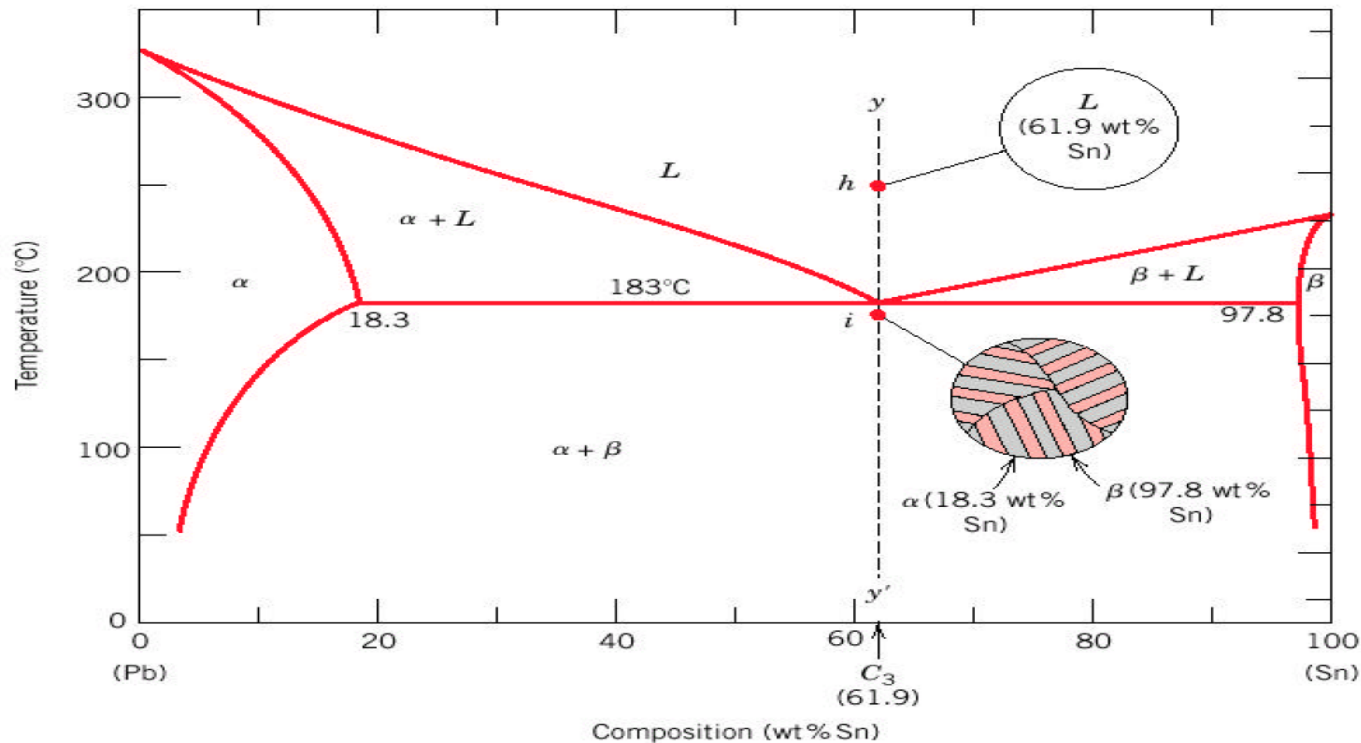


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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (III)

### Solidification at the eutectic composition (I)

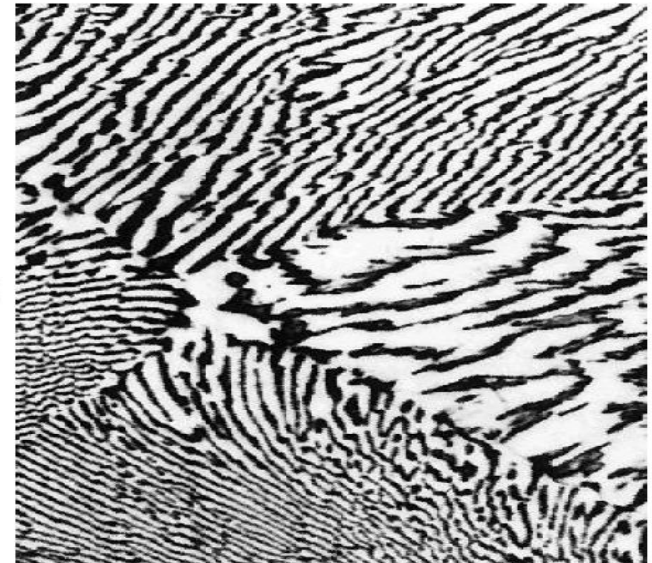
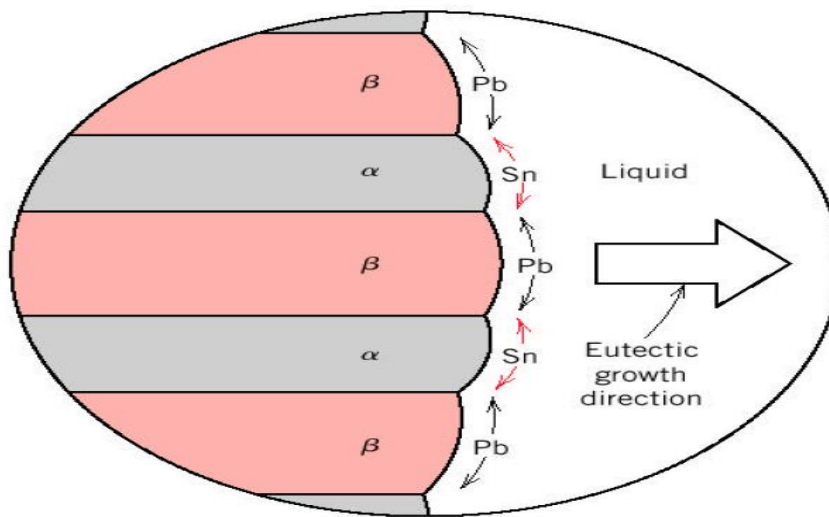
No changes above the eutectic temperature  $T_E$ . At  $T_E$  the liquid transforms to  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases (eutectic reaction).



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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (IV) Solidification at the eutectic composition (II)

Compositions of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases are very different  $\rightarrow$  eutectic reaction involves redistribution of Pb and Sn atoms by atomic diffusion. This simultaneous formation of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases result in a layered (lamellar) microstructure that is called **eutectic structure**.



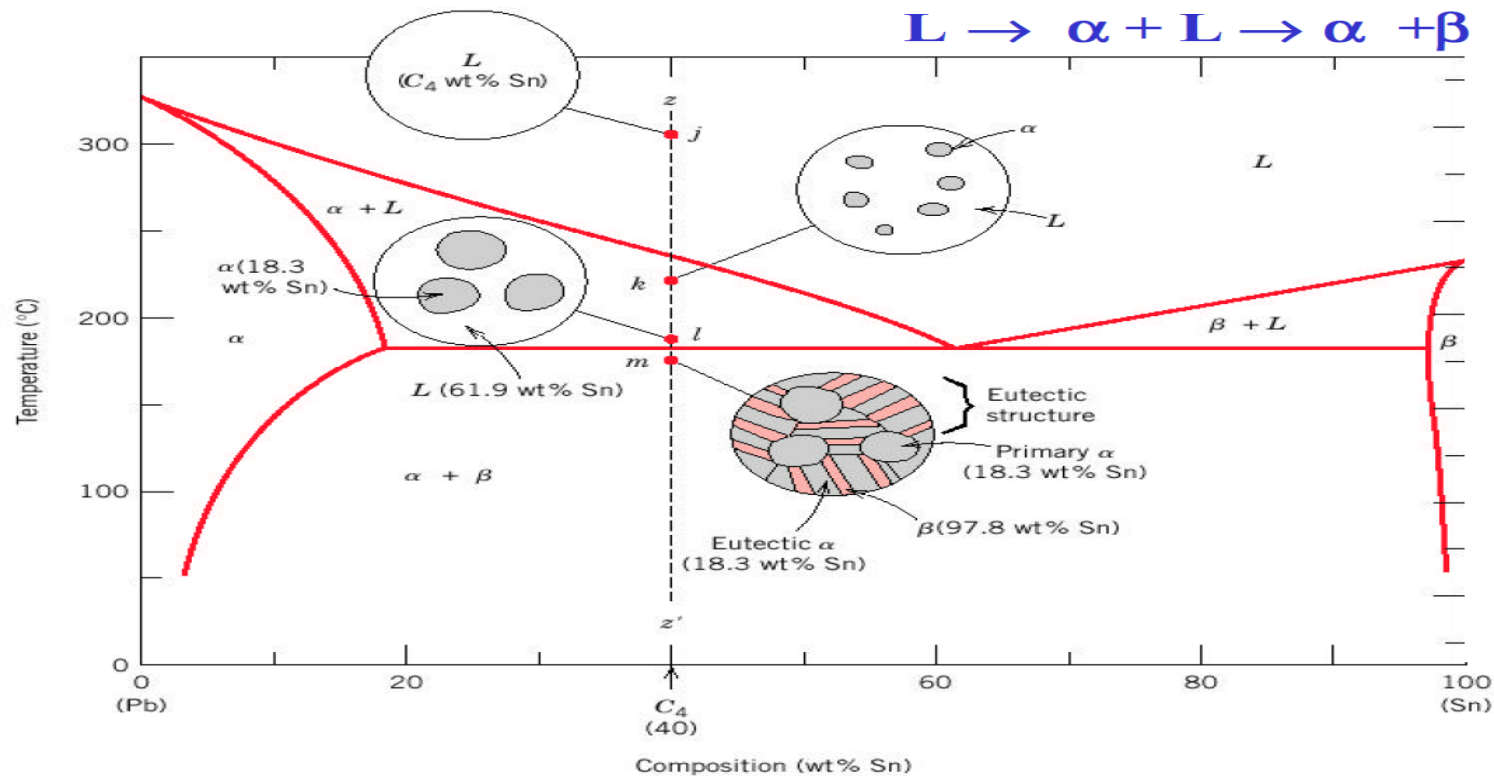
Formation of the eutectic structure in the lead-tin system.  
In the micrograph, the dark layers are lead-rich  $\alpha$  phase, the light layers are the tin-rich  $\beta$  phase.

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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (V)

Compositions other than eutectic but within the range of the eutectic isotherm

**Primary  $\alpha$**  phase is formed in the  $\alpha + L$  region, and the eutectic structure that includes layers of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases (called **eutectic  $\alpha$**  and eutectic  $\beta$  phases) is formed upon crossing the eutectic isotherm.

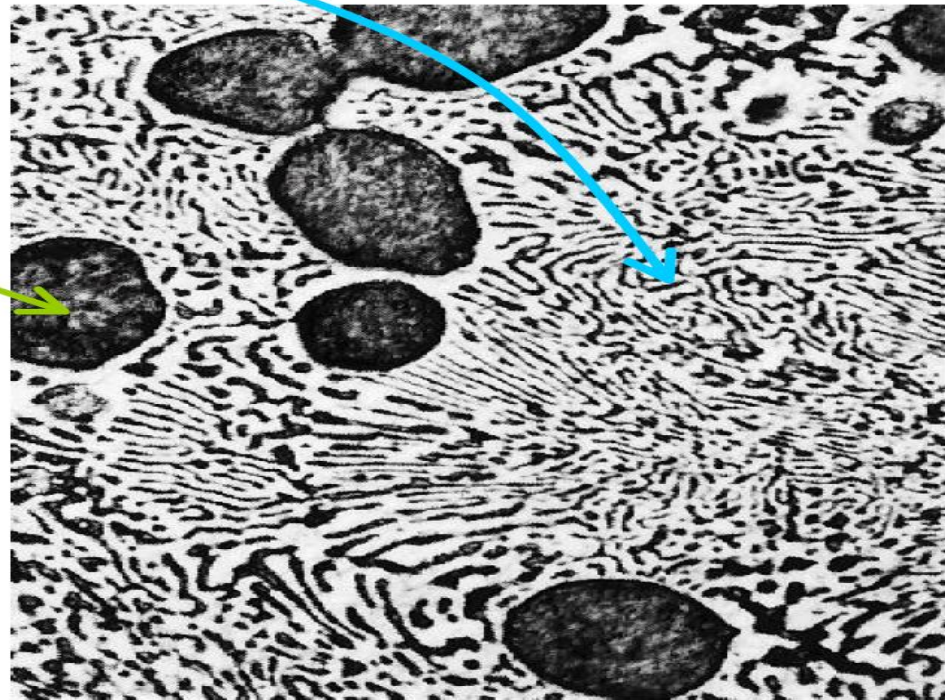




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## Development of microstructure in eutectic alloys (VI)

**Microconstituent** – element of the microstructure having a distinctive structure. In the case described in the previous page, microstructure consists of two microconstituents, **primary  $\alpha$  phase** and the **eutectic structure**.



Although the eutectic structure consists of two phases, it is a microconstituent with distinct lamellar structure and fixed ratio of the two phases.



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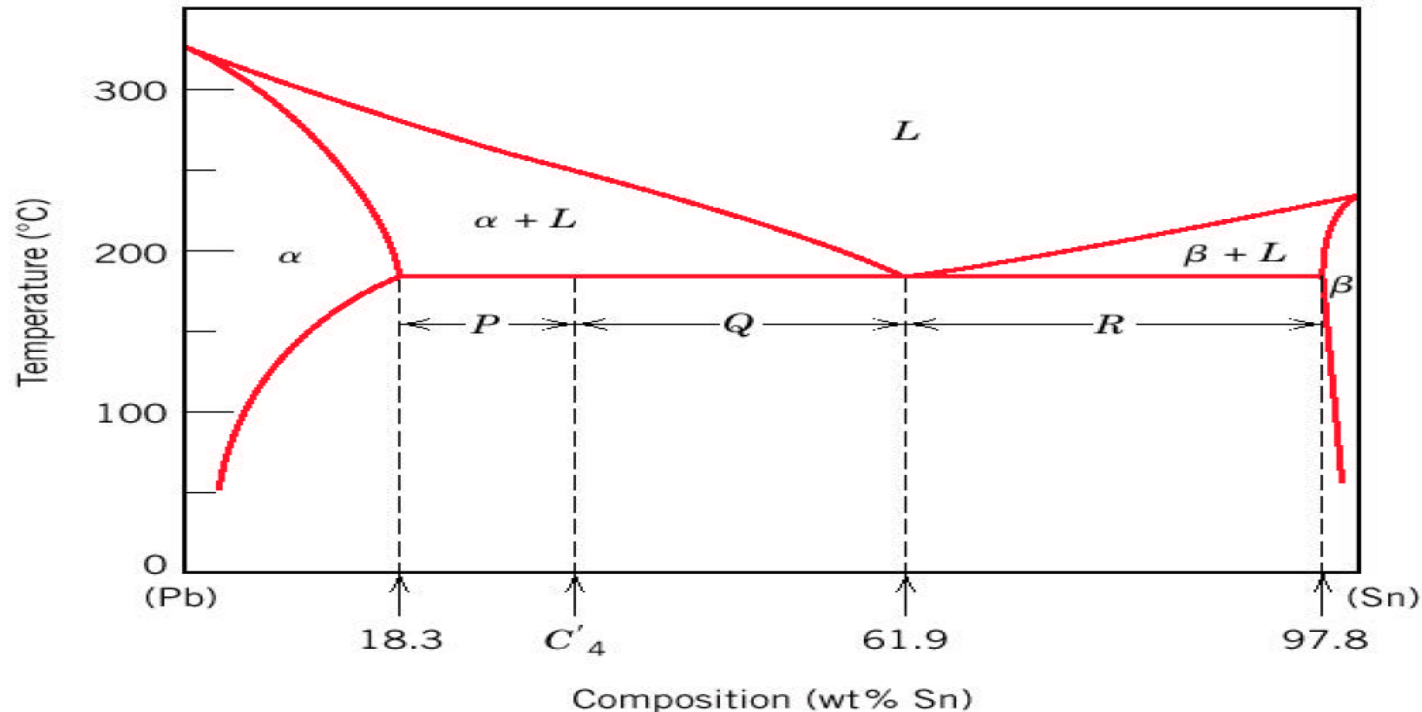
How to calculate relative amounts of microconstituents?

Eutectic microconstituent forms from liquid having eutectic composition (61.9 wt% Sn)

We can treat the eutectic as a separate phase and apply the lever rule to find the relative fractions of primary  $\alpha$  phase (18.3 wt% Sn) and the eutectic structure (61.9 wt% Sn):

$$W_e = P / (P+Q) \quad (\text{eutectic})$$

$$W_{\alpha'} = Q / (P+Q) \quad (\text{primary})$$



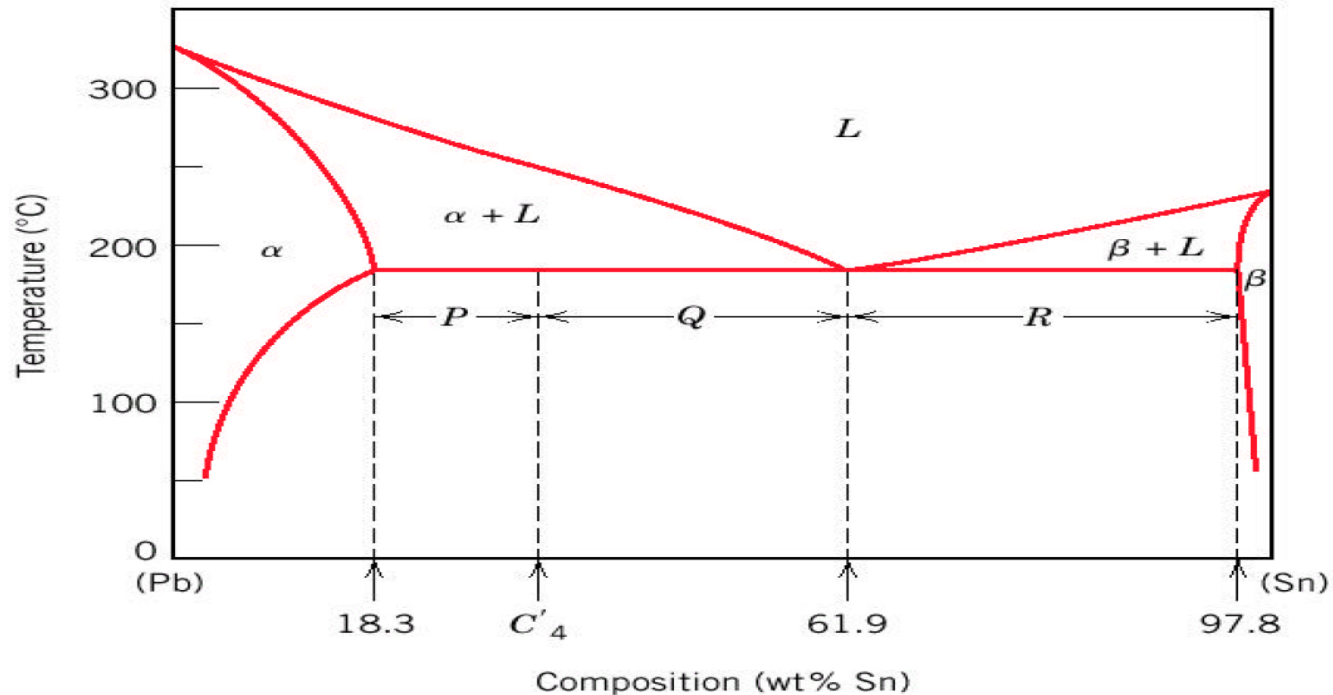
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How to calculate the total amount of  $\alpha$  phase (both eutectic and primary)?

Fraction of  $\alpha$  phase determined by application of the lever rule across the entire  $\alpha + \beta$  phase field:

$$W_{\alpha} = (Q+R) / (P+Q+R) \quad (\alpha \text{ phase})$$

$$W_{\beta} = P / (P+Q+R) \quad (\beta \text{ phase})$$



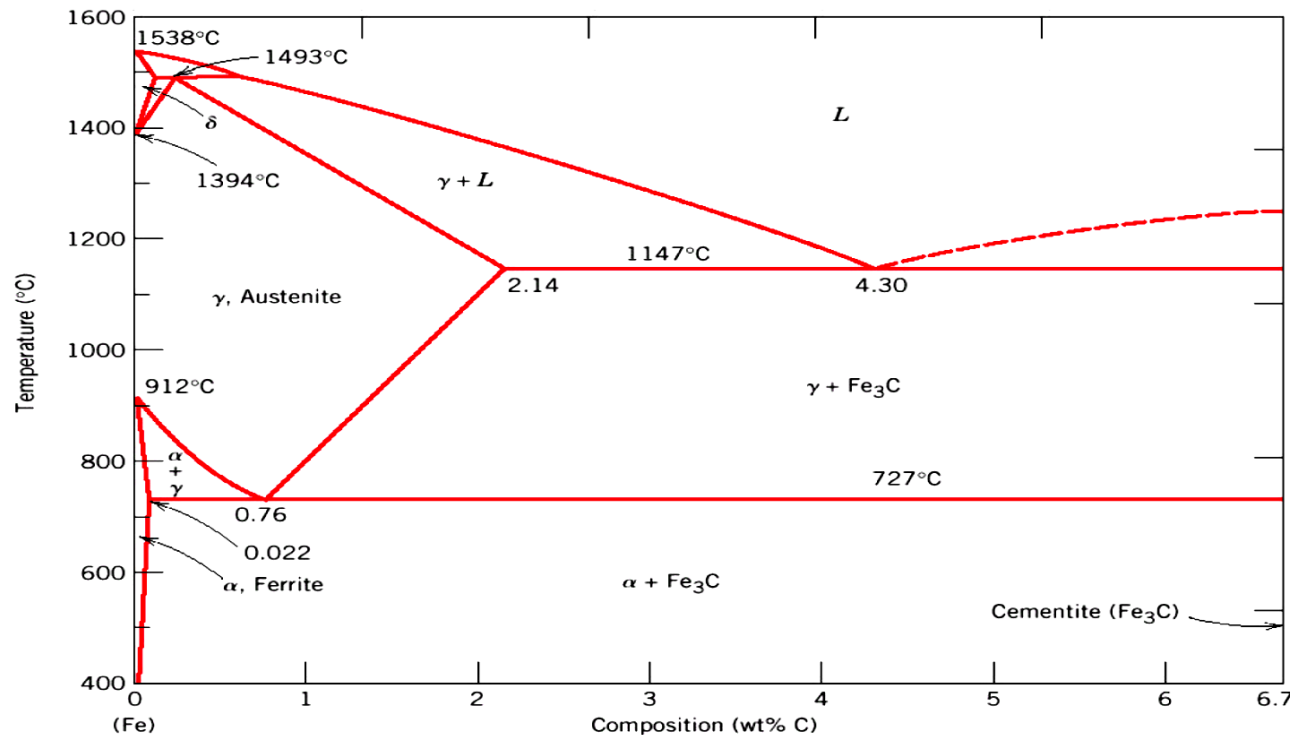
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## The Iron–Iron Carbide (Fe–Fe<sub>3</sub>C) Phase Diagram

In their simplest form, steels are alloys of Iron (Fe) and Carbon (C). The Fe–C phase diagram is a fairly complex one, but we will only consider the steel part of the diagram, up to around 7% Carbon.



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## Phases in Fe–Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

- **$\alpha$ -ferrite - solid solution of C in BCC Fe**
  - Stable form of iron at room temperature.
  - The maximum solubility of C is 0.022 wt%
  - Transforms to FCC  $\gamma$ -austenite at 912 °C
- **$\gamma$ -austenite - solid solution of C in FCC Fe**
  - The maximum solubility of C is 2.14 wt %.
  - Transforms to BCC  $\delta$ -ferrite at 1395 °C
  - Is not stable below the eutectic temperature (727 °C) unless cooled rapidly (Chapter 10)
- **$\delta$ -ferrite solid solution of C in BCC Fe**
  - The same structure as  $\alpha$ -ferrite
  - Stable only at high T, above 1394 °C
  - Melts at 1538 °C
- **Fe<sub>3</sub>C (iron carbide or cementite)**
  - This intermetallic compound is metastable, it remains as a compound indefinitely at room T, but decomposes (**very slowly, within several years**) into  $\alpha$ -Fe and C (graphite) at 650 - 700 °C
- **Fe-C liquid solution**





### A few comments on Fe–Fe<sub>3</sub>C system

C is an interstitial impurity in Fe. It forms a solid solution with  $\alpha$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  phases of iron

Maximum solubility in BCC  $\alpha$ -ferrite is limited (max. 0.022 wt% at 727 °C) - BCC has relatively small interstitial positions

Maximum solubility in FCC austenite is 2.14 wt% at 1147 °C - FCC has larger interstitial positions

**Mechanical properties:** Cementite is very hard and brittle - can strengthen steels. Mechanical properties also depend on the microstructure, that is, how ferrite and cementite are mixed.



**Magnetic properties:**  $\alpha$  -ferrite is magnetic below 768 °C  
austenite is non-magnetic

### Classification. Three types of ferrous alloys:

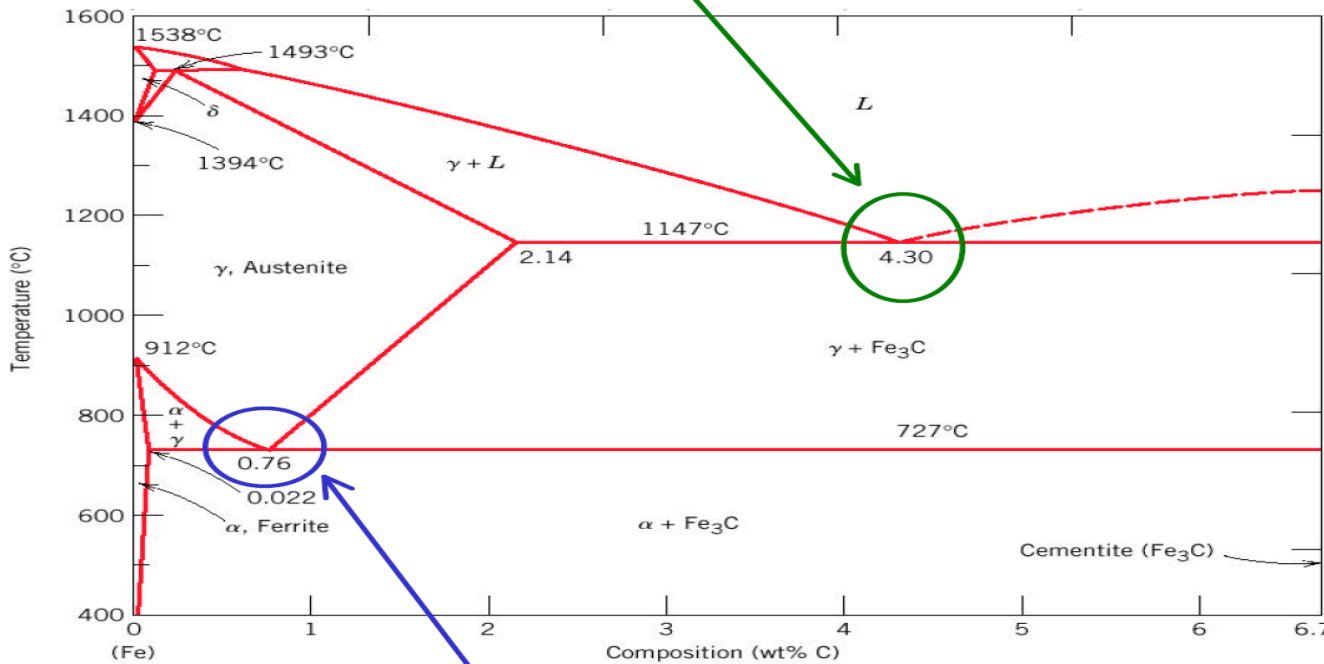
- **Iron:** less than 0.008 wt % C in  $\alpha$ -ferrite at room T
- **Steels:** 0.008 - 2.14 wt % C (usually < 1 wt % )  
 $\alpha$ -ferrite +  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  at room T (Chapter 12)
- **Cast iron:** 2.14 - 6.7 wt % (usually < 4.5 wt %)



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Eutectic and eutectoid reactions in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

**Eutectic:** 4.30 wt% C, 1147 °C



**Eutectoid:** 0.76 wt%C, 727 °C



Eutectic and eutectoid reactions are very important in heat treatment of steels



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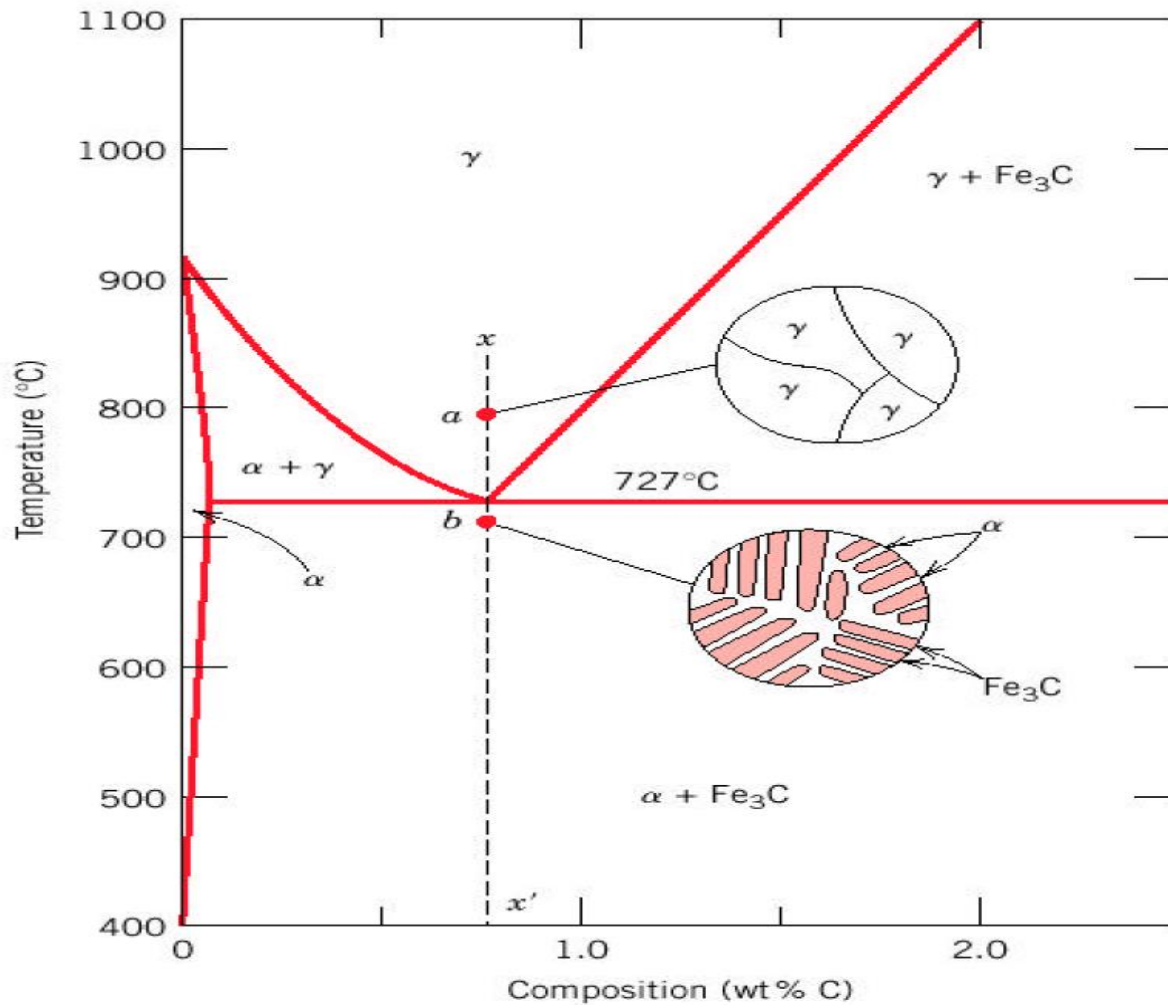
## Development of Microstructure in Iron - Carbon alloys

Microstructure depends on composition (carbon content) and heat treatment. In the discussion below we consider slow cooling in which equilibrium is maintained.



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## Microstructure of eutectoid steel (I)





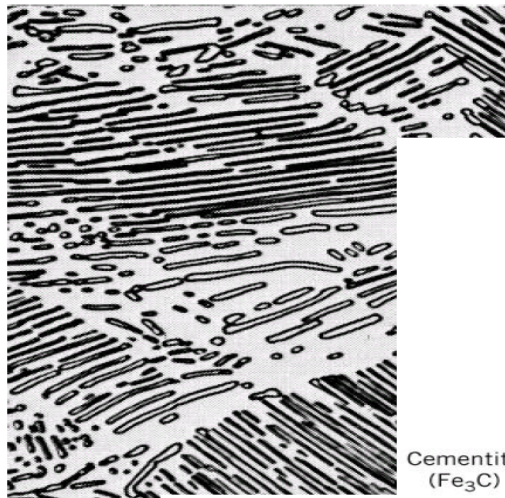
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## Microstructure of eutectoid steel (II)

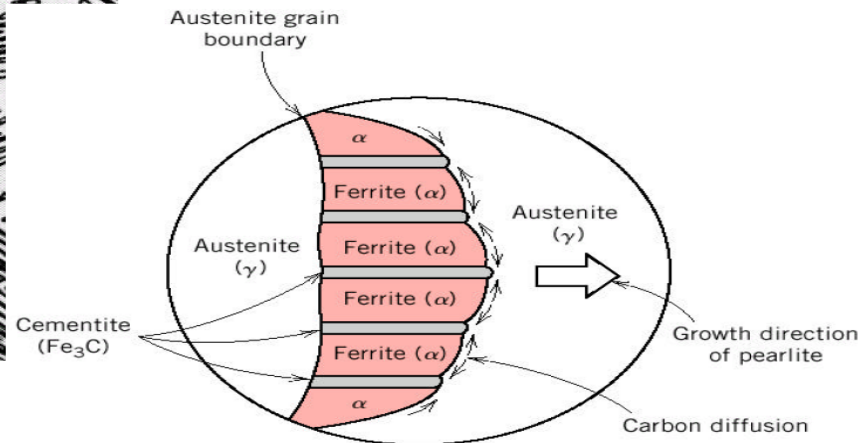
When alloy of eutectoid composition (0.76 wt % C) is cooled slowly it forms **perlite**, a lamellar or layered structure of two phases:  $\alpha$ -ferrite and cementite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ )

The layers of alternating phases in pearlite are formed for the same reason as layered structure of eutectic structures: redistribution C atoms between ferrite (0.022 wt%) and cementite (6.7 wt%) by atomic diffusion.

Mechanically, pearlite has properties intermediate to soft, ductile ferrite and hard, brittle cementite.



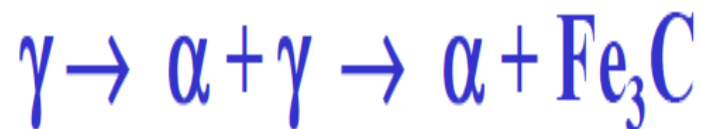
In the micrograph, the dark areas are  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  layers, the light phase is  $\alpha$ -ferrite



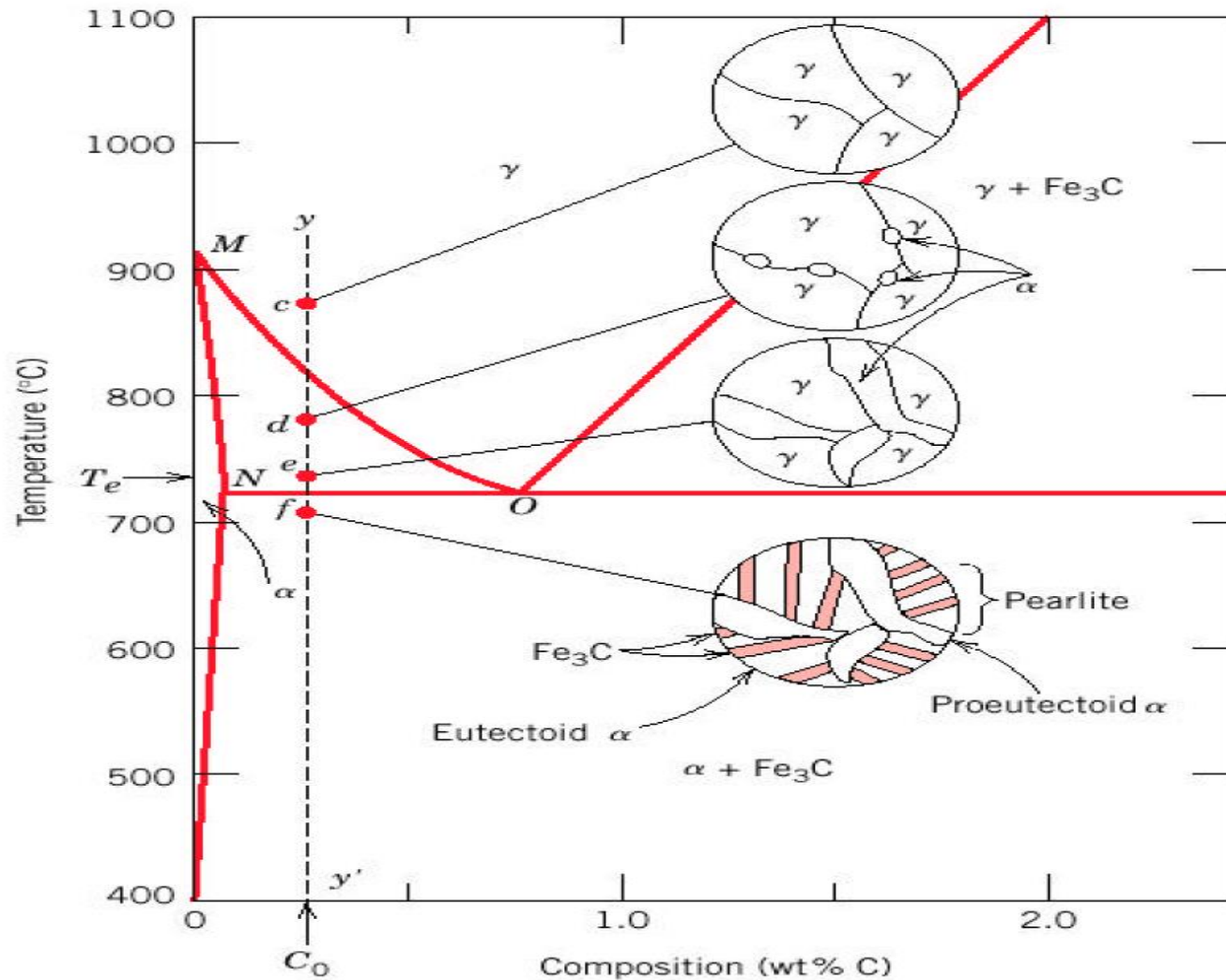
## Microstructure of hypoeutectoid steel (I)

Compositions to the left of eutectoid (0.022 - 0.76 wt % C)

hypoeutectoid (*less than eutectoid* -Greek) alloys.



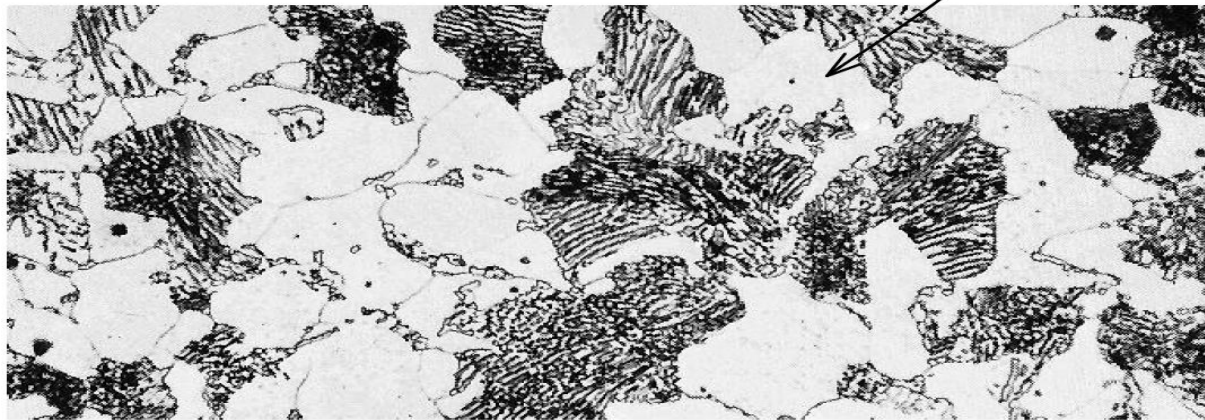
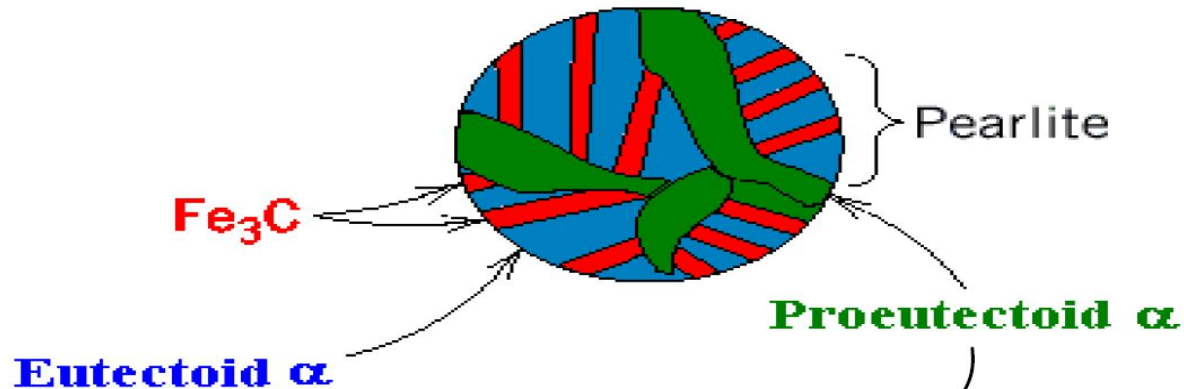
# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Microstructure of hypoeutectoid steel (II)

Hypoeutectoid alloys contain proeutectoid ferrite (formed above the eutectoid temperature) plus the eutectoid perlite that contain eutectoid ferrite and cementite.





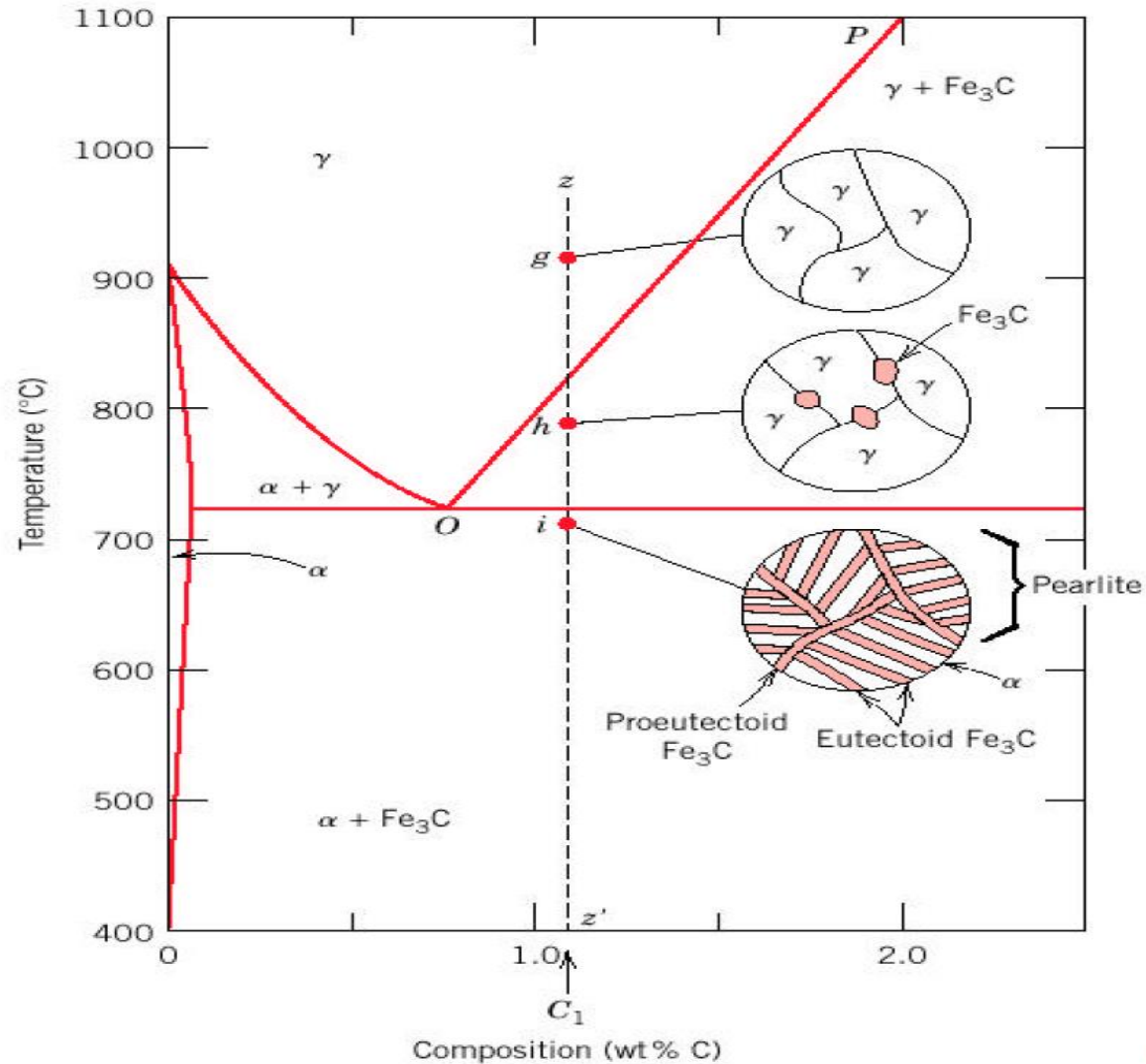
## Microstructure of hypereutectoid steel (I)

Compositions to the right of eutectoid (0.76 - 2.14 wt % C)

hypereutectoid (*more than eutectoid* -Greek) alloys.



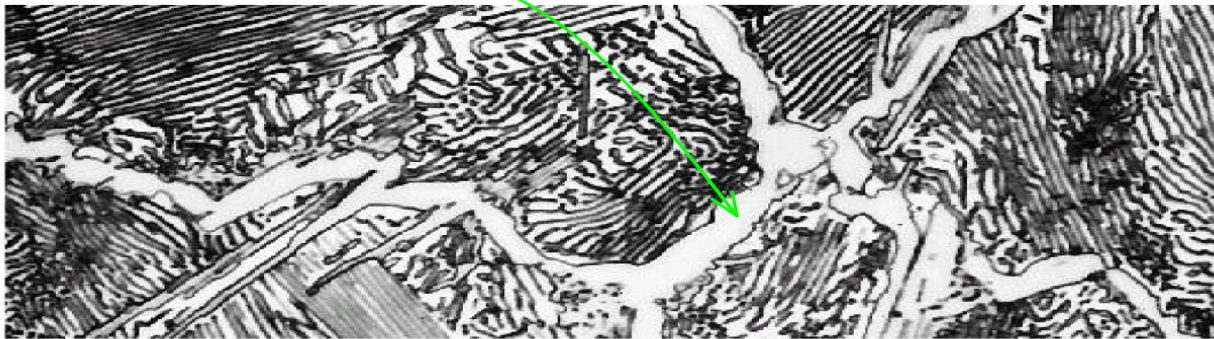
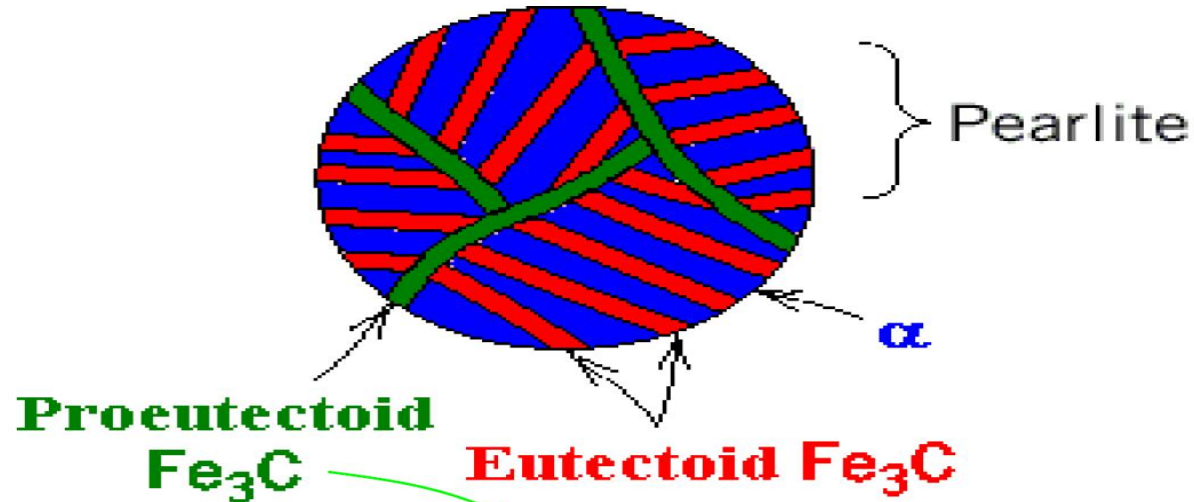
# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Microstructure of hypereutectoid steel (II)

Hypereutectoid alloys contain proeutectoid cementite (formed above the eutectoid temperature) plus pearlite that contain eutectoid ferrite and cementite.



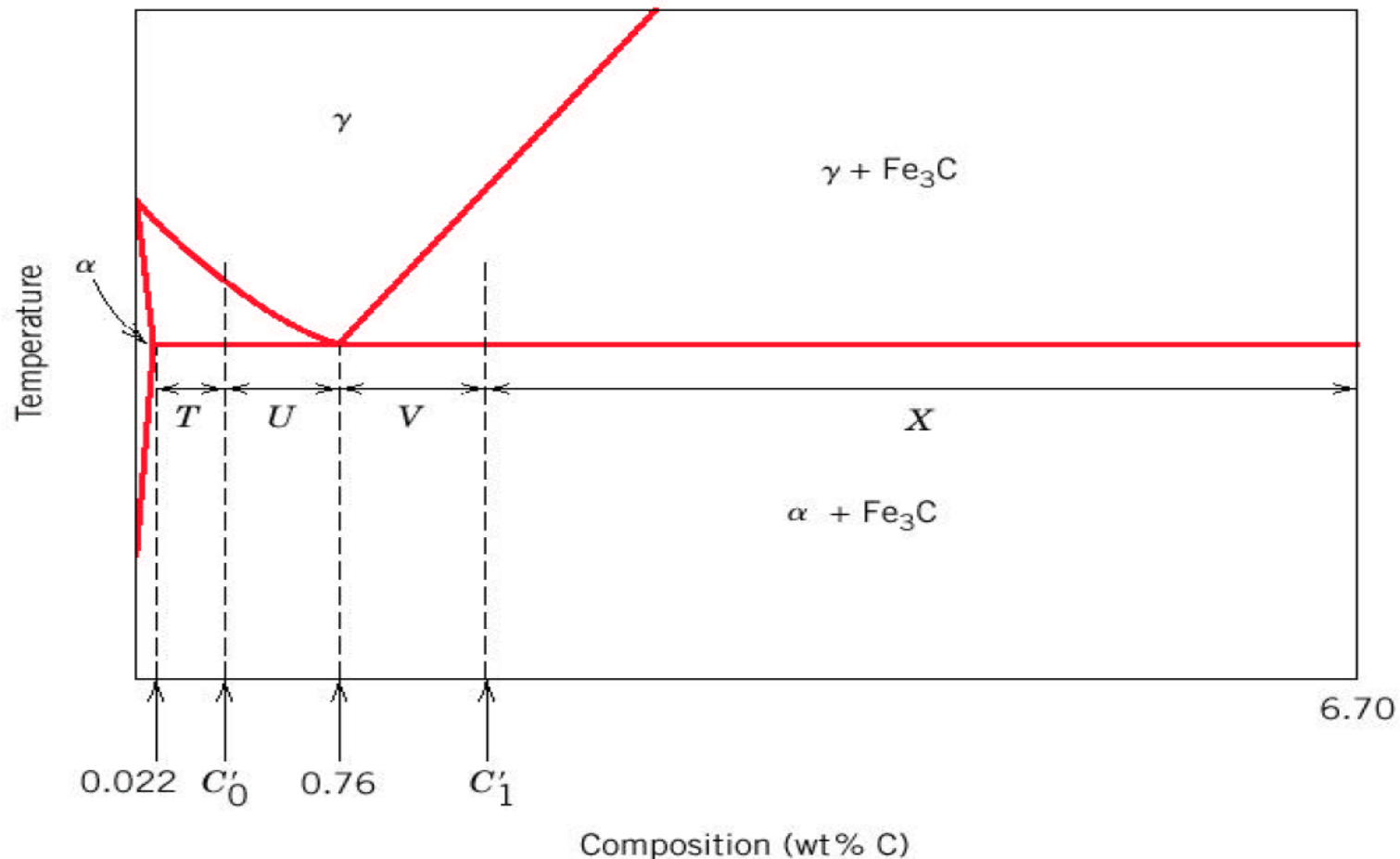
How to calculate the relative amounts of proeutectoid phase ( $\alpha$  or  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ ) and pearlite?

Application of the lever rule with tie line that extends from the eutectoid composition (0.75 wt% C) to  $\alpha - (\alpha + \text{Fe}_3\text{C})$  boundary (0.022 wt% C) for hypoeutectoid alloys and to  $(\alpha + \text{Fe}_3\text{C}) - \text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  boundary (6.7 wt% C) for hypereutectoid alloys.





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Fraction of  $\alpha$  phase is determined by application of the lever rule across the entire  $(\alpha + \text{Fe}_3\text{C})$  phase field:

Example for hypereutectoid alloy with composition  $C_1$

Fraction of pearlite:

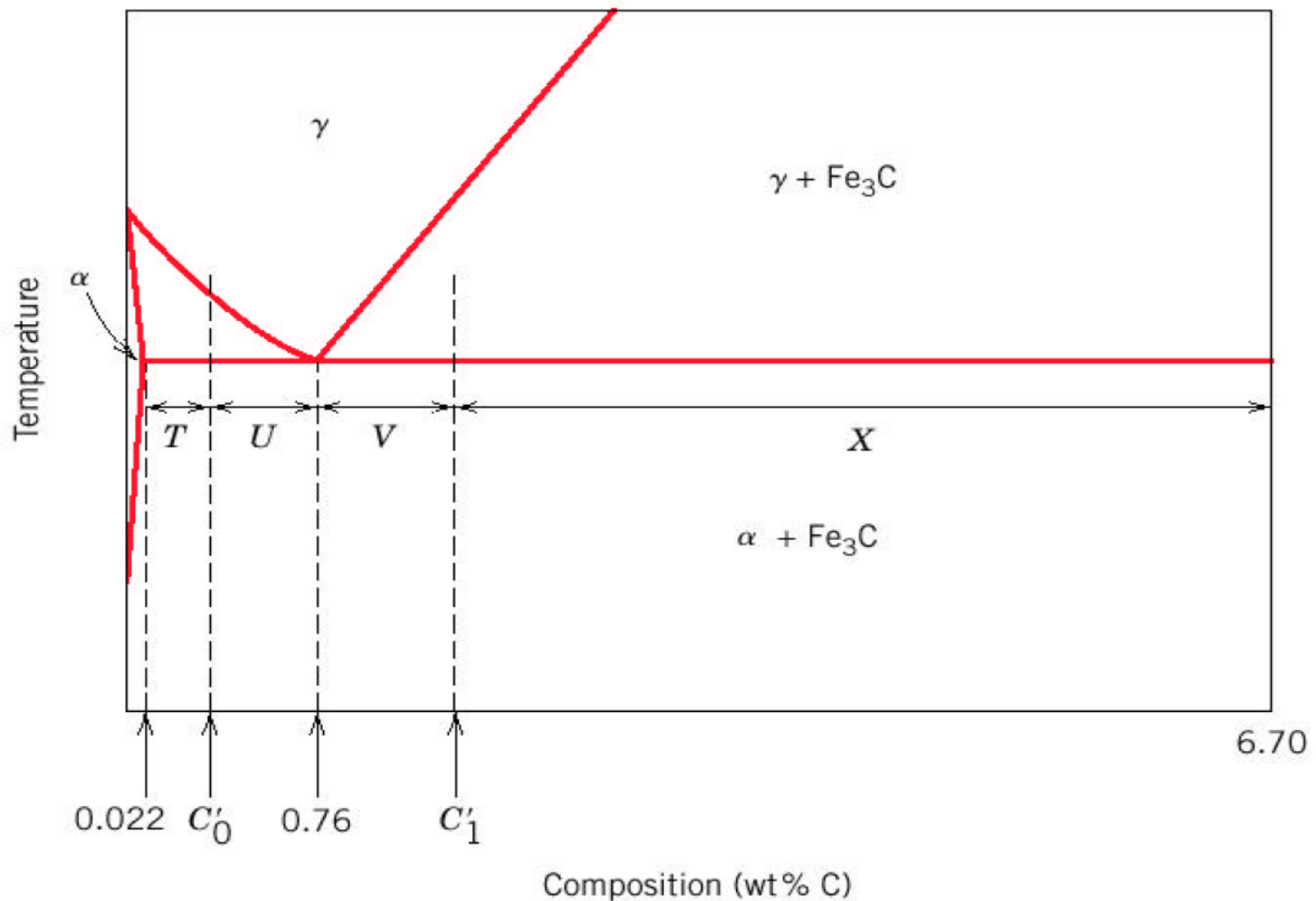
$$W_p = X / (V+X) = (6.7 - C_1) / (6.7 - 0.76)$$

Fraction of proeutectoid cementite:

$$W_{Fe_3C} = V / (V+X) = (C_1 - 0.76) / (6.7 - 0.76)$$



## Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams



# Introduction to Materials Science, Chapter 9, Phase Diagrams

## Summary

Make sure you understand language and concepts:

- Austenite
- Cementite
- Component
- Congruent transformation
- Equilibrium
- Eutectic phase
- Eutectic reaction
- Eutectic structure
- Eutectoid reaction
- Ferrite
- Hypereutectoid alloy
- Hypoeutectoid alloy
- Intermediate solid solution
- Intermetallic compound
- Invariant point
- Isomorphous
- Lever rule
- Liquidus line
- Metastable
- Microconstituent
- Pearlite
- Peritectic reaction
- Phase
- Phase diagram
- Phase equilibrium
- Primary phase
- Proeutectoid cementite
- Proeutectoid ferrite
- Solidus line
- Solubility limit
- Solvus line
- System
- Terminal solid solution
- Tie line



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## **Reading for next class:**

### **Chapter 10: Phase Transformations in Metals**

- Kinetics of phase transformations
- Multiphase Transformations
- Phase transformations in Fe-C alloys
- Isothermal Transformation Diagrams
- Mechanical Behavior
- Tempered Martensite

