

第六节 三元系相图

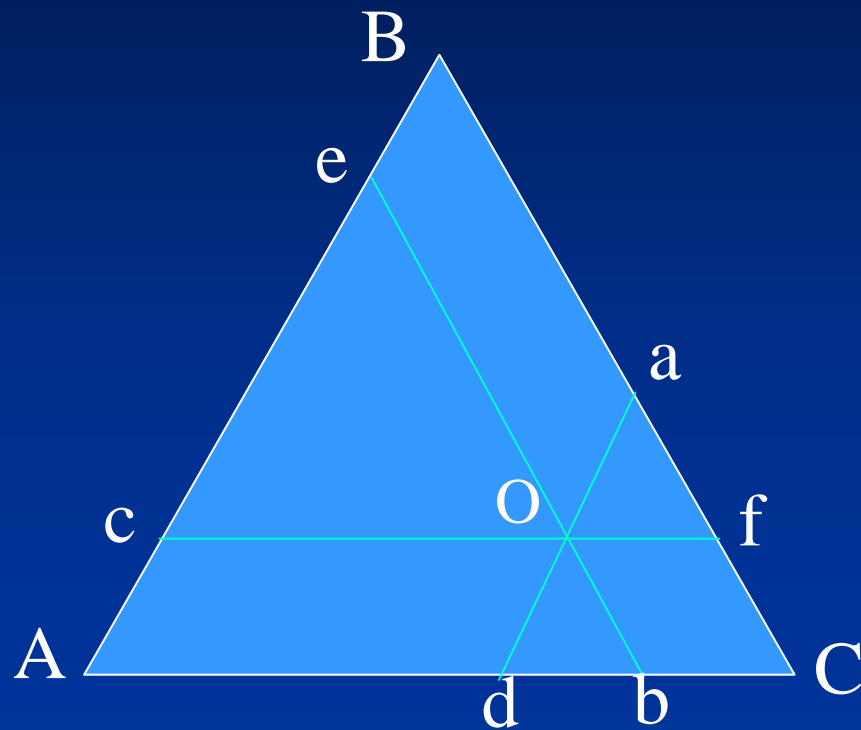
一.三元相图的表示方法

相图中需要两个坐标轴来表示成分的变化，构成一平面，表示温度的坐标轴必须垂直于该平面，即形成一三维的立体图形。三元相图中分隔每一相区的的是一系列空间曲面而不再是平面曲线。



1.成分三角形

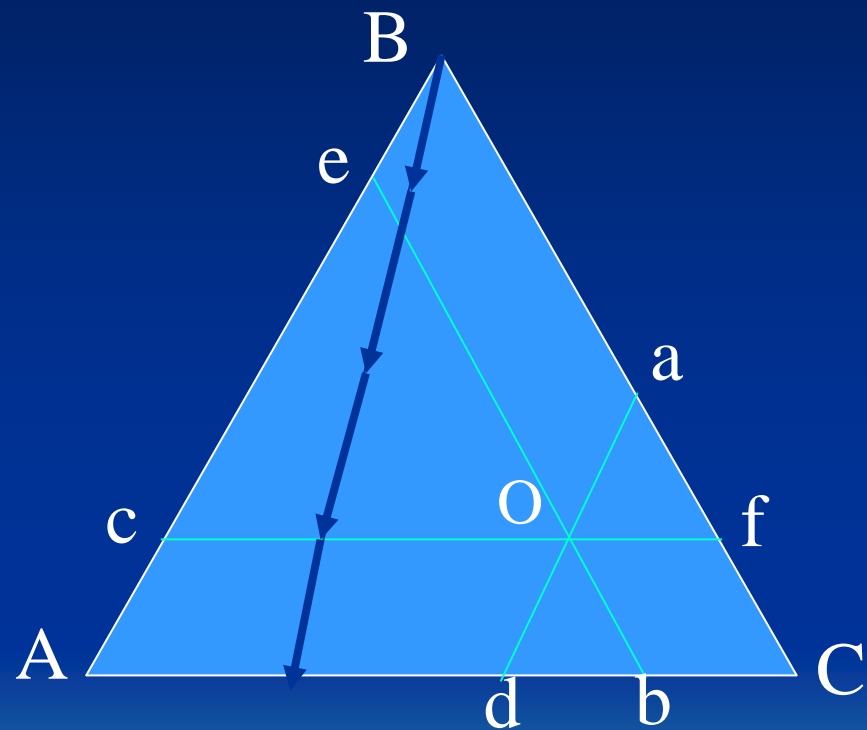
三元相图中代表成分的点都位于由两个成分坐标轴所决定的三角形平面内。此三角形称为成分三角形或浓度三角形。



等边三角形的几何特性

特点:

- 1) 顶点——纯物质，对边——无该物质；
- 2) 边——二元系统；
- 3) 平行线——等含量；
- 4) 射线——一定比；
- 5) 背向性规则——析晶；



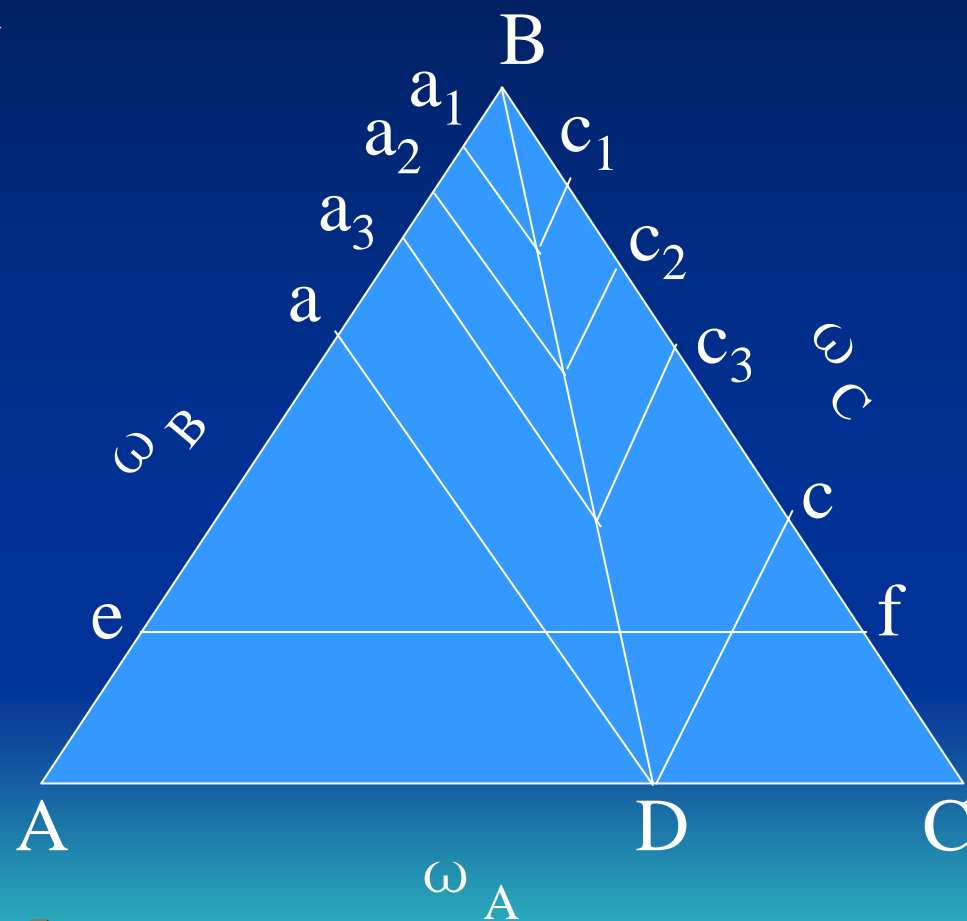
等边三角形的几何特性

2.成分三角形内具有特定意义的直线

在成分三角形中具有特定意义的直线有以下两种：

(1).平行于三角形某一边的直线

(2).过三角形顶点的直线



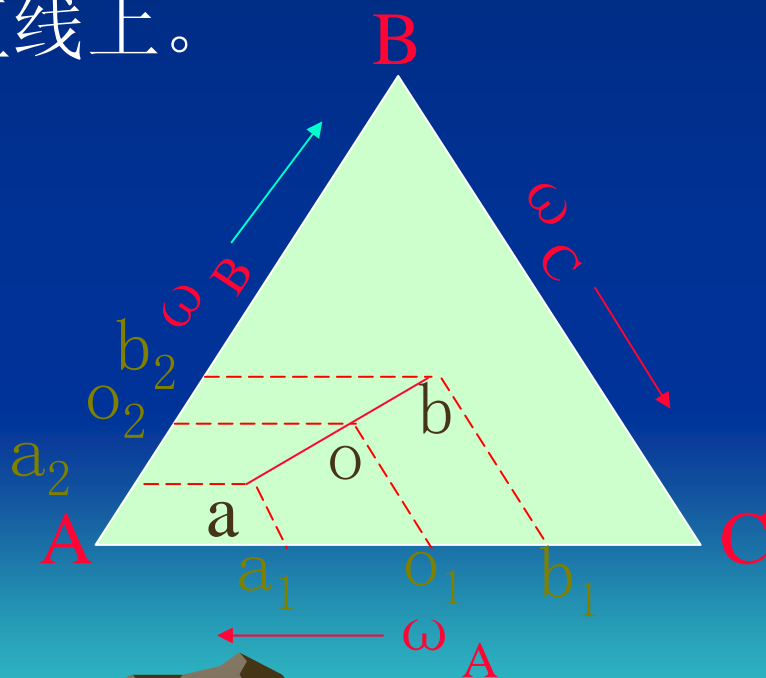
二.三元系平衡相的定量法则

1.直线法则和杠杆定律

直线法则或共线法则

三元合金两相平衡时，合金的成分点和两个平衡相的成分点必然位于同一直线上。

设：某温度下的三元合金 o 处于 $\alpha + \beta$ 两相平衡状态， o ， α ， β 质量分别为 ω_o ， ω_α ， ω_β ，由成分的表示方法及相应的关系，得



三元系中的直线法则

$$\omega_{\alpha} C_{\alpha_1} + \omega_{\beta} C_{b_1} = \omega_o C_{o_1}$$

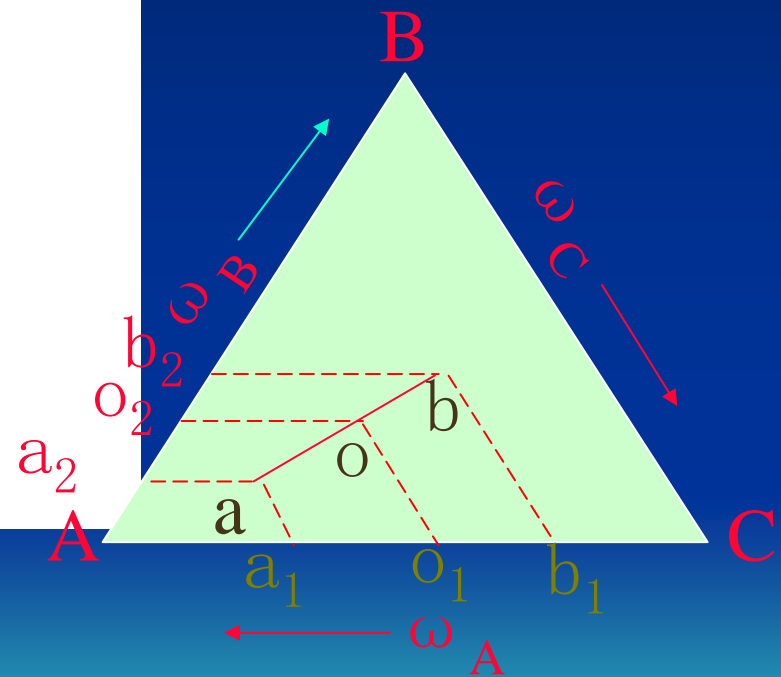
$$\omega_{\alpha} C_{\alpha_1} + \omega_{\beta} C_{b_1} = (\omega_{\alpha} + \omega_{\beta}) C_{o_1}$$

$$\omega_{\alpha} (C_{a_1} - C_{o_1}) = \omega_{\beta} (C_{o_1} - C_{b_1})$$

$$\frac{\omega_{\alpha}}{\omega_{\beta}} = \frac{C_{o_1} - C_{b_1}}{C_{a_1} - C_{o_1}} = \frac{o_1 b_1}{a_1 o_1} = \frac{ob}{oa}$$

同理： $\frac{\omega_{\alpha}}{\omega_{\beta}} = \frac{o_2 b_2}{a_2 o_2} = \frac{ob}{oa}$

故： $\frac{o_1 b_1}{a_1 o_1} = \frac{o_2 b_2}{a_2 o_2} = \frac{ob}{oa}$



三元系中的直线法则

因平衡状态下， $\frac{\omega_{\alpha}}{\omega_{\beta}}$ 为恒定量，即a，o，b三点必共线， $\frac{\omega_{\alpha}}{\omega_{\beta}} = \frac{ob}{oa}$ 即为三元系中杠杆定律。

推论：

(1).当给定合金在一定温度下处于两相平衡时，若其中一相成分给定，另一相的成分点必在已知相成分点与合金成分点连线延长线上；

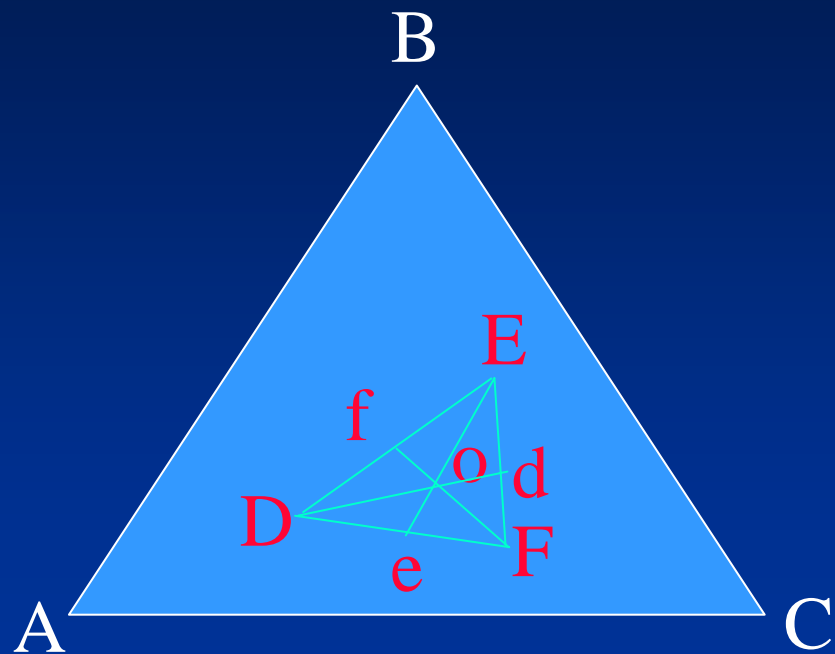
(2).若两平衡相的成分点已知，合金的成分点必位于两个已知成分点的连线上。

2.重心法则

$$\omega_{\gamma} = \frac{of}{Ff} \times 100 \%$$

$$\omega_{\alpha} = \frac{od}{Dd} \times 100 \%$$

$$\omega_{\beta} = \frac{oe}{Ee} \times 100 \%$$

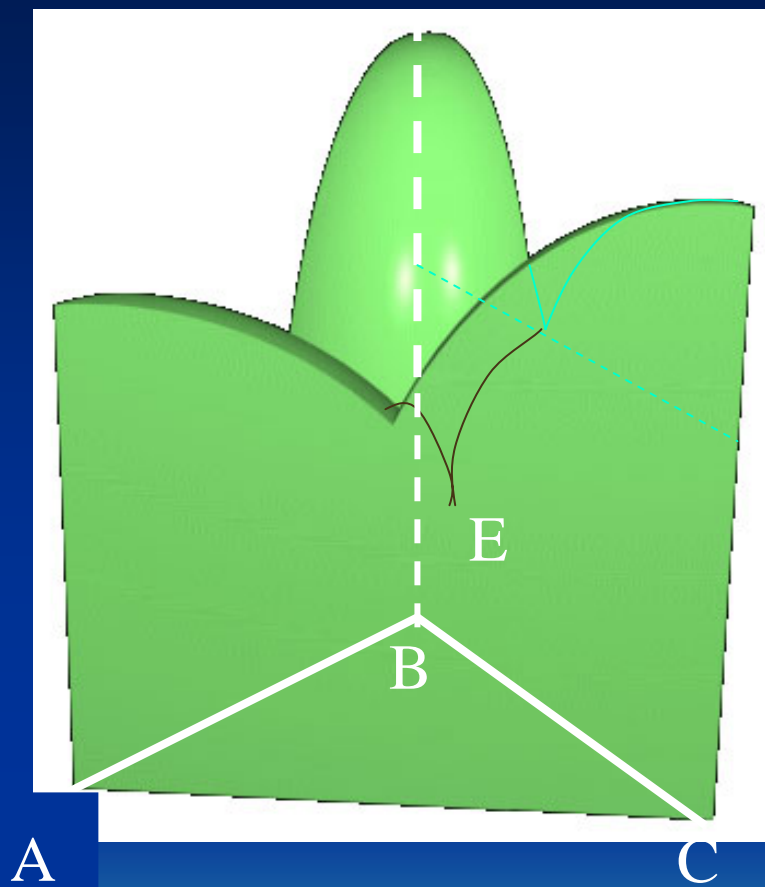


三元系中的重心法则

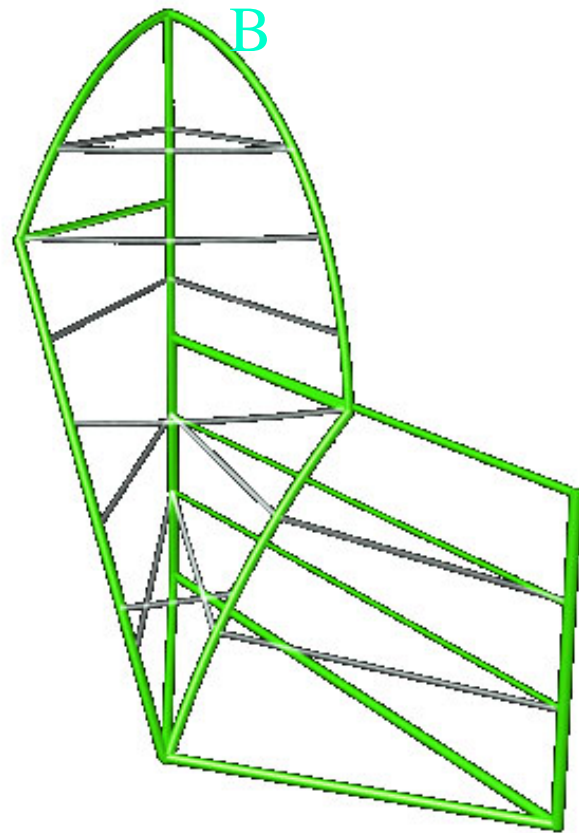
o点正好位于 $\triangle DEF$ 的质量重心，故称上面三个式子表达的规律为三元系的重心法则或重心定律。

四、三元共晶相图

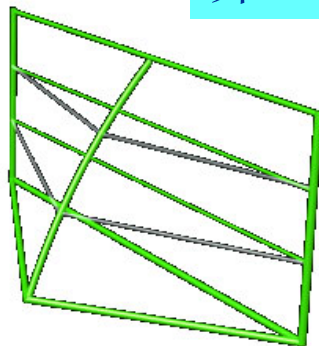
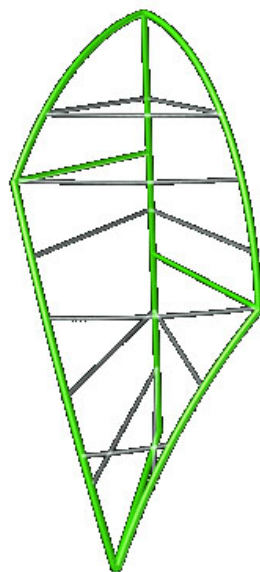
1) 相图的构成

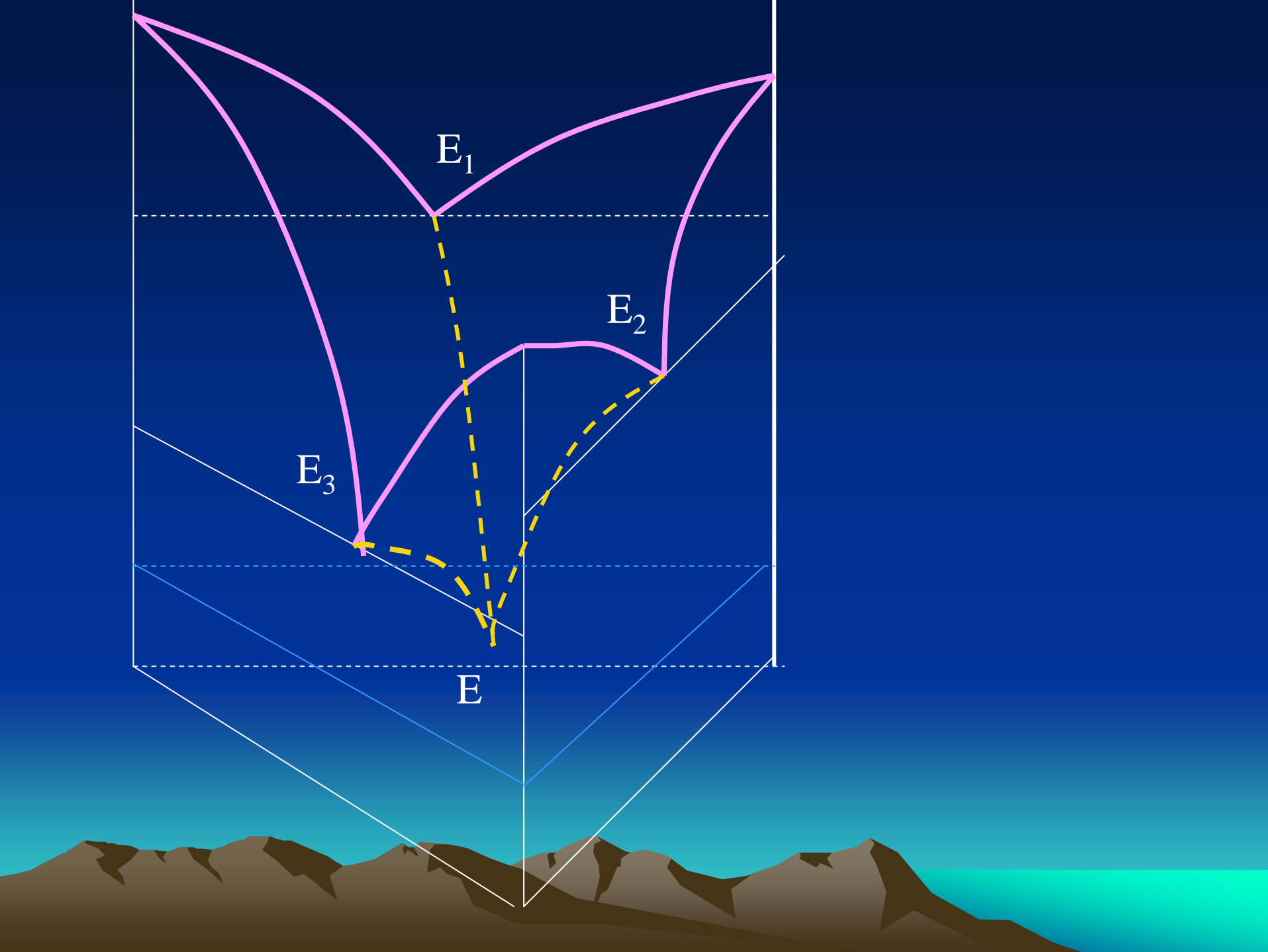


第一结晶区

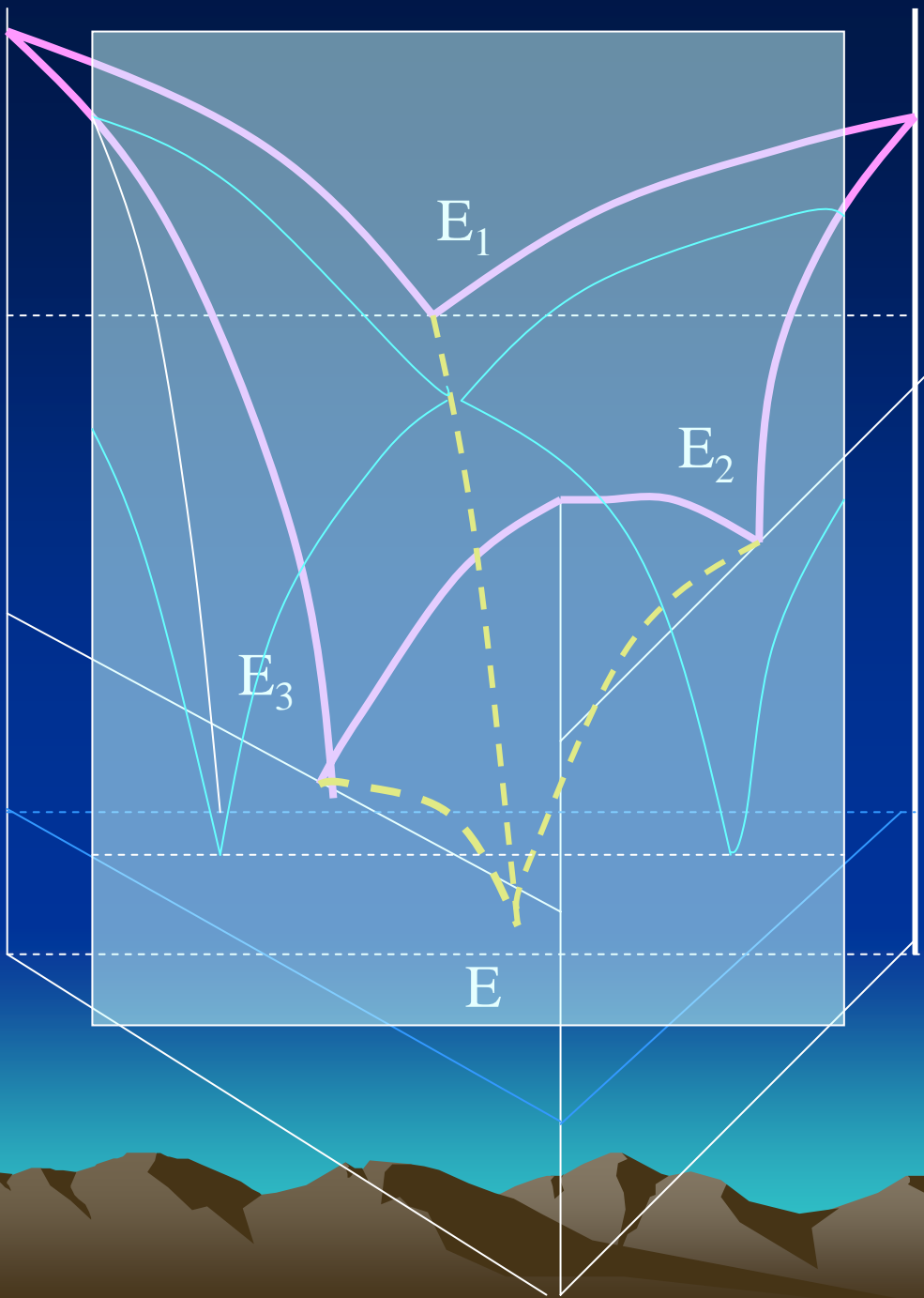


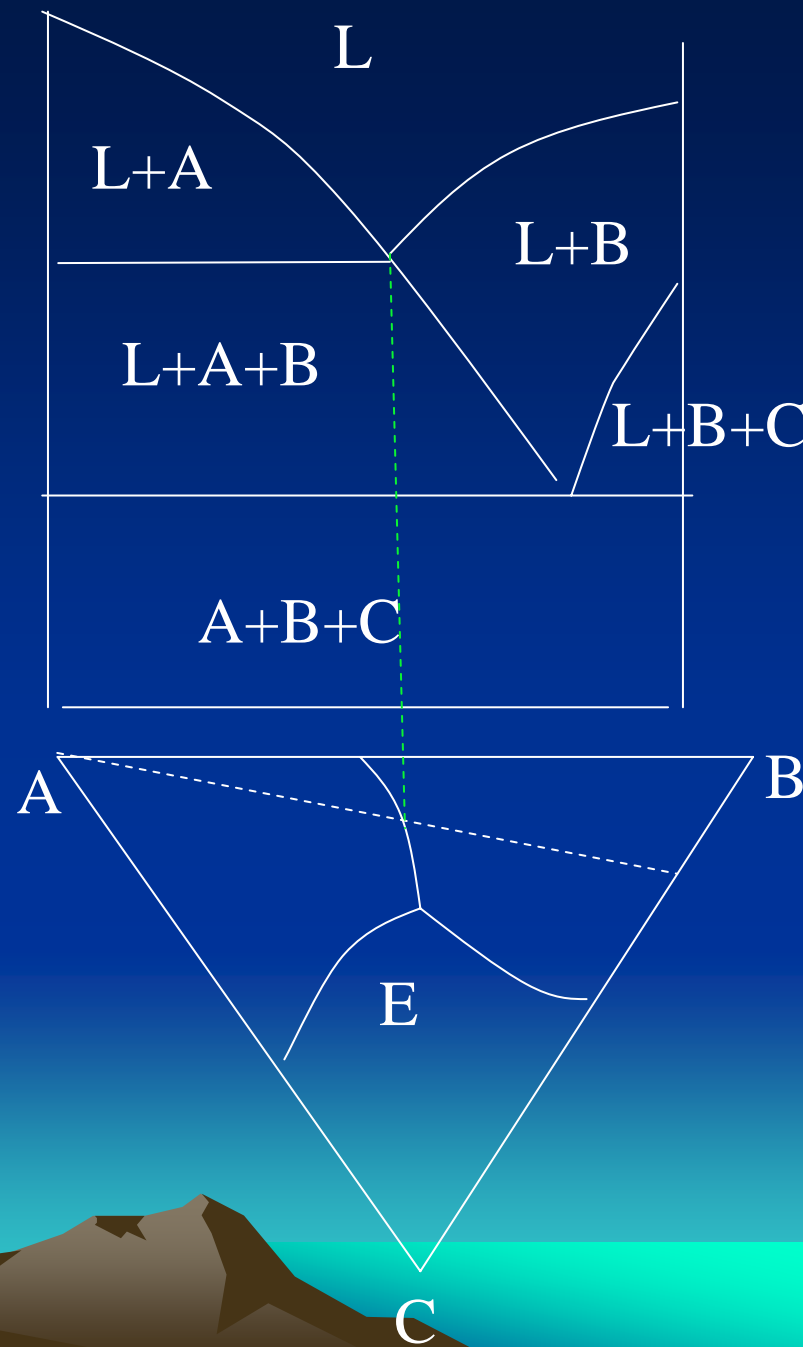
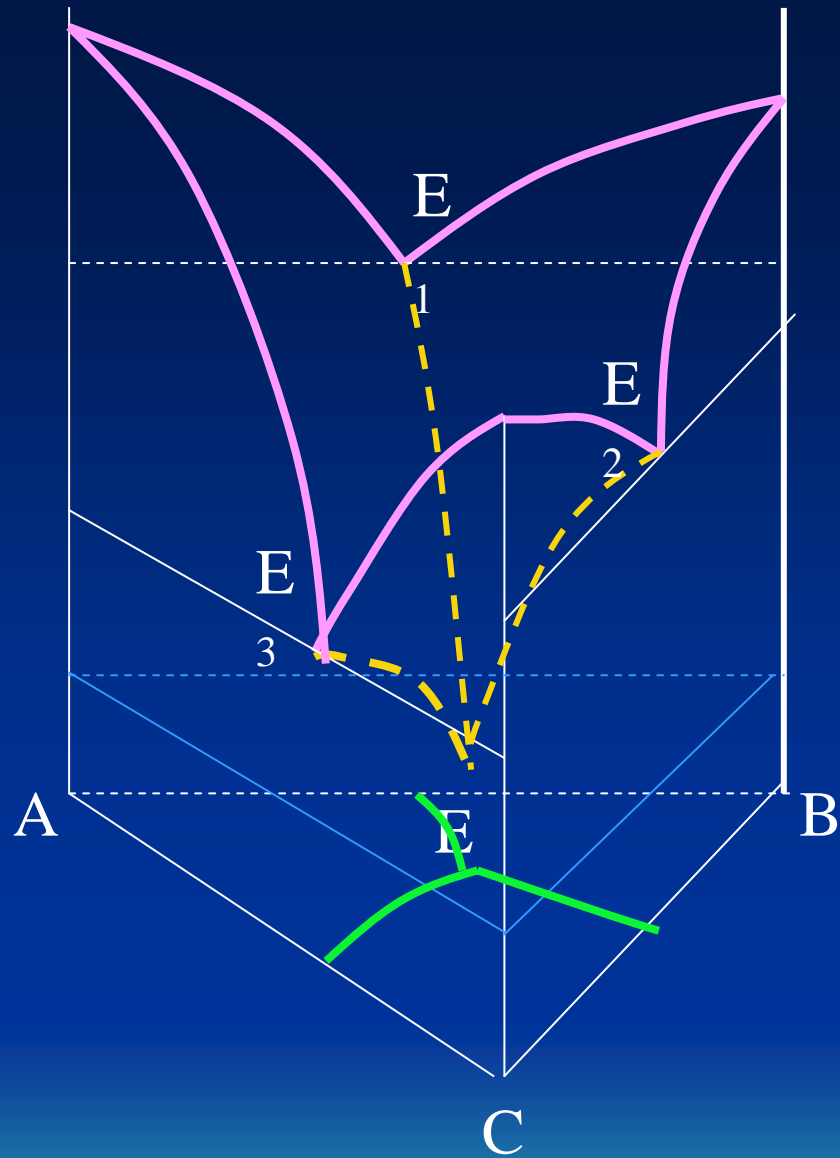
第二结晶区

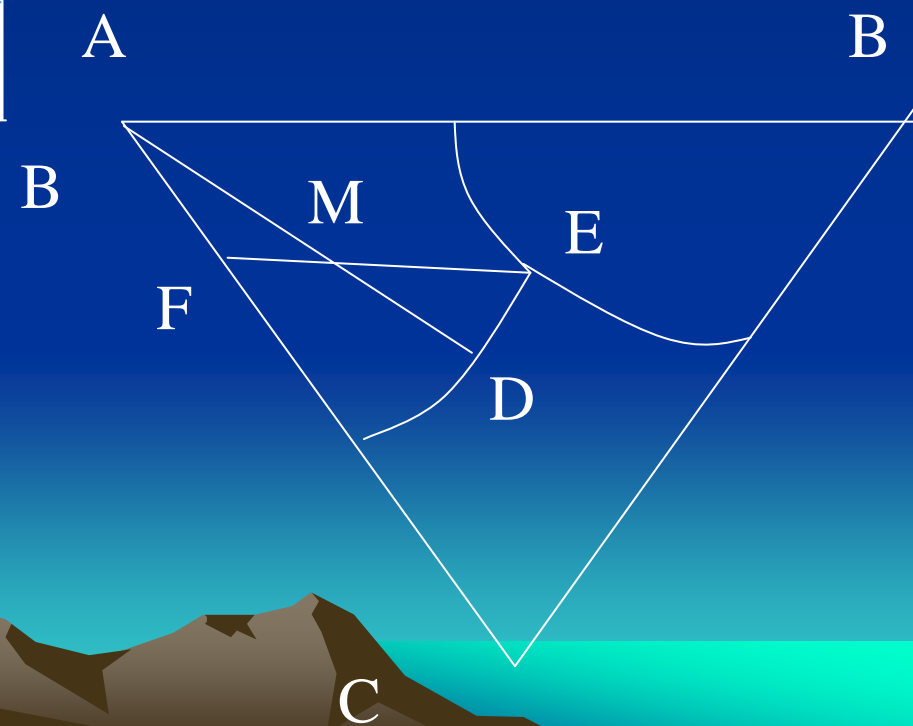
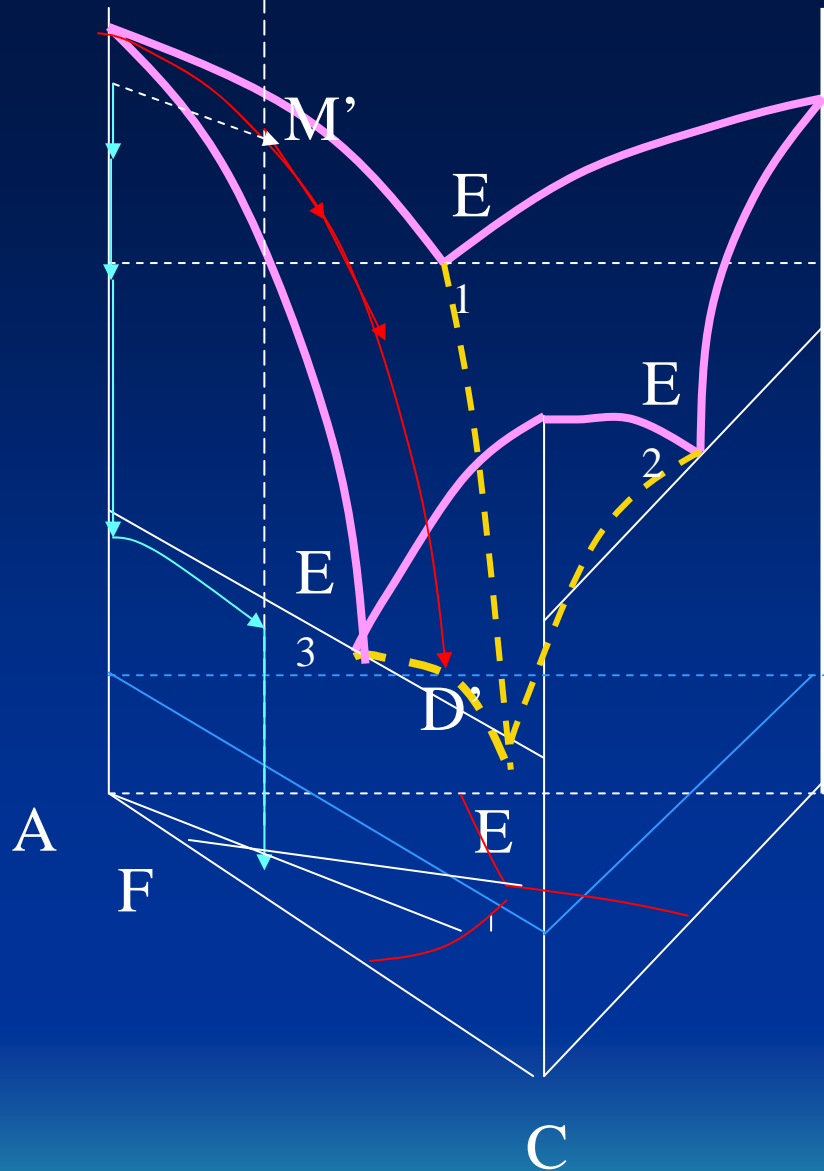




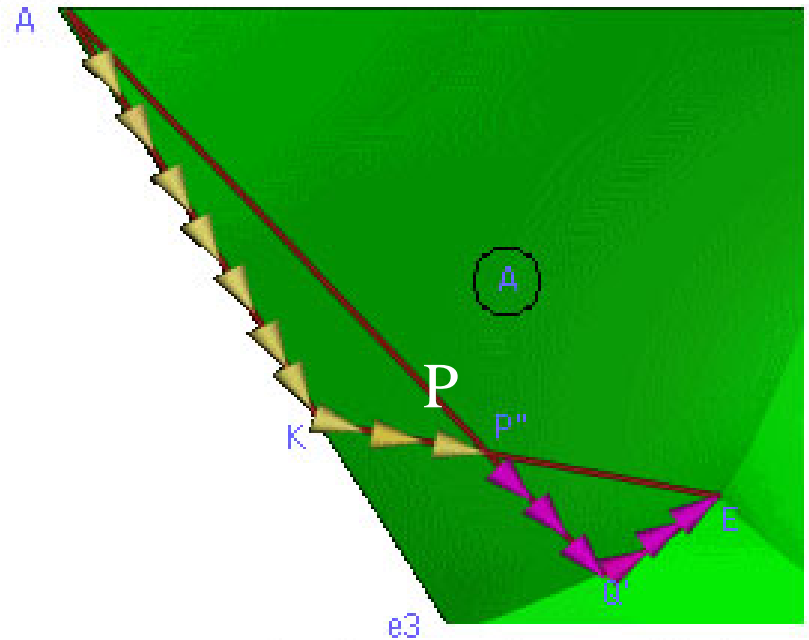
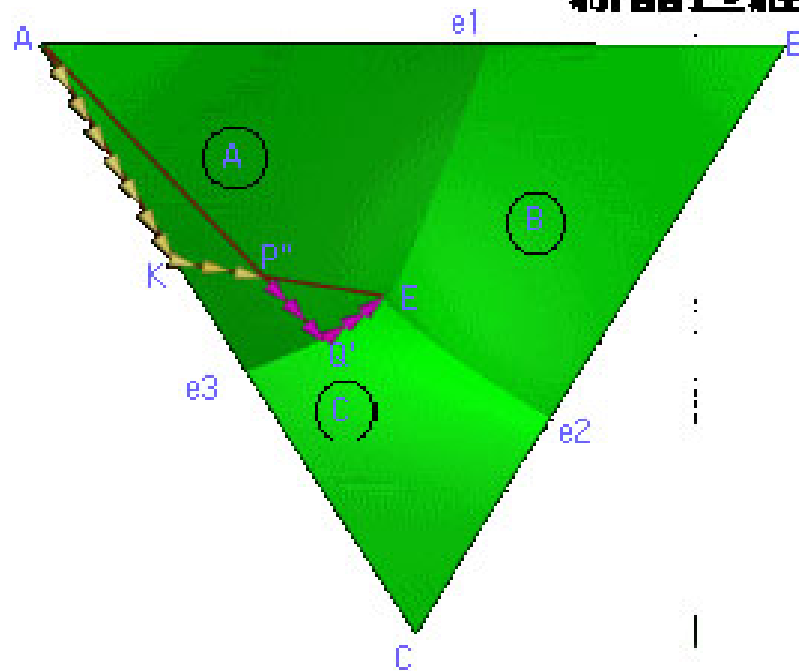
多温截面





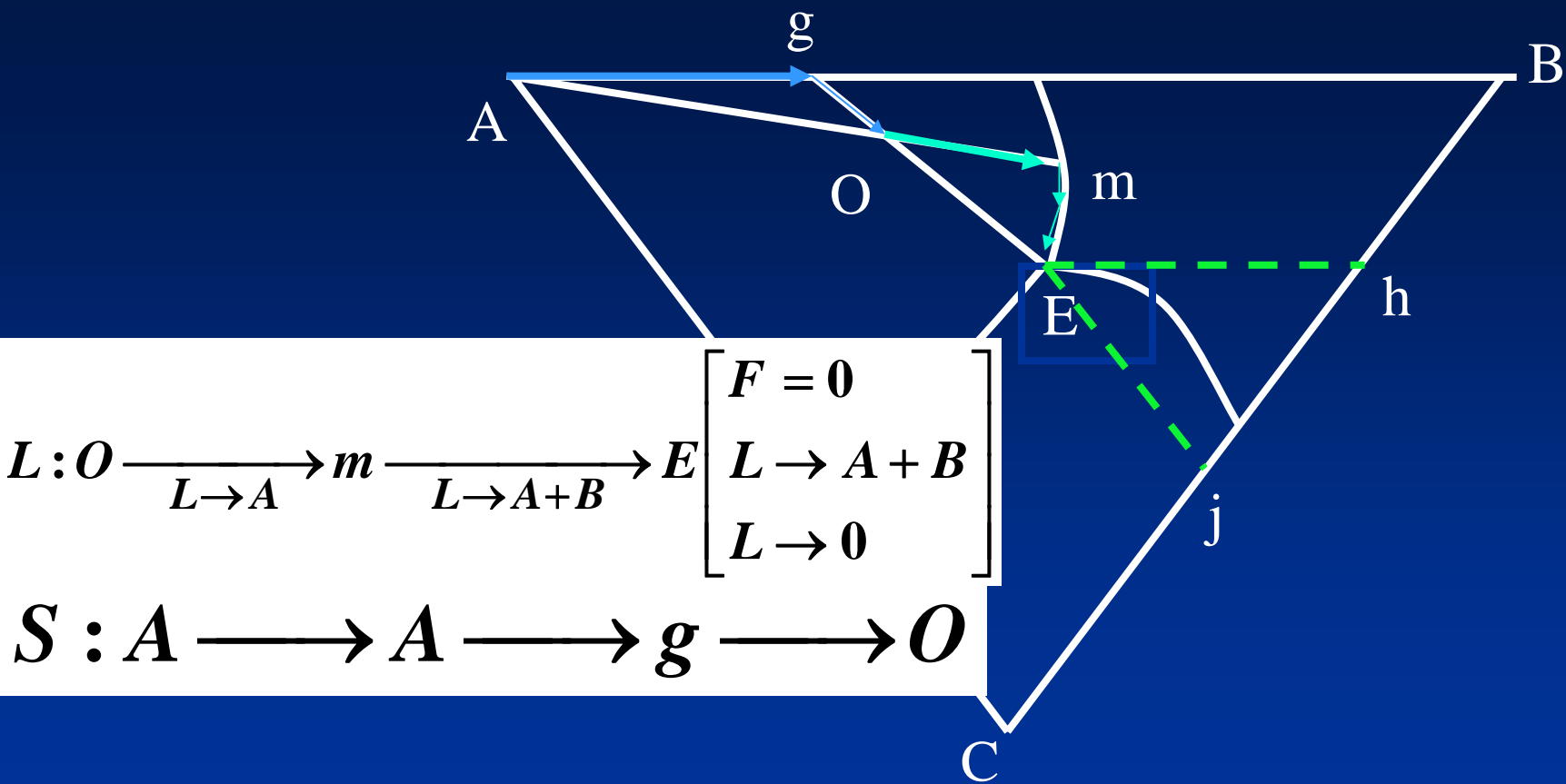


析晶过程分析

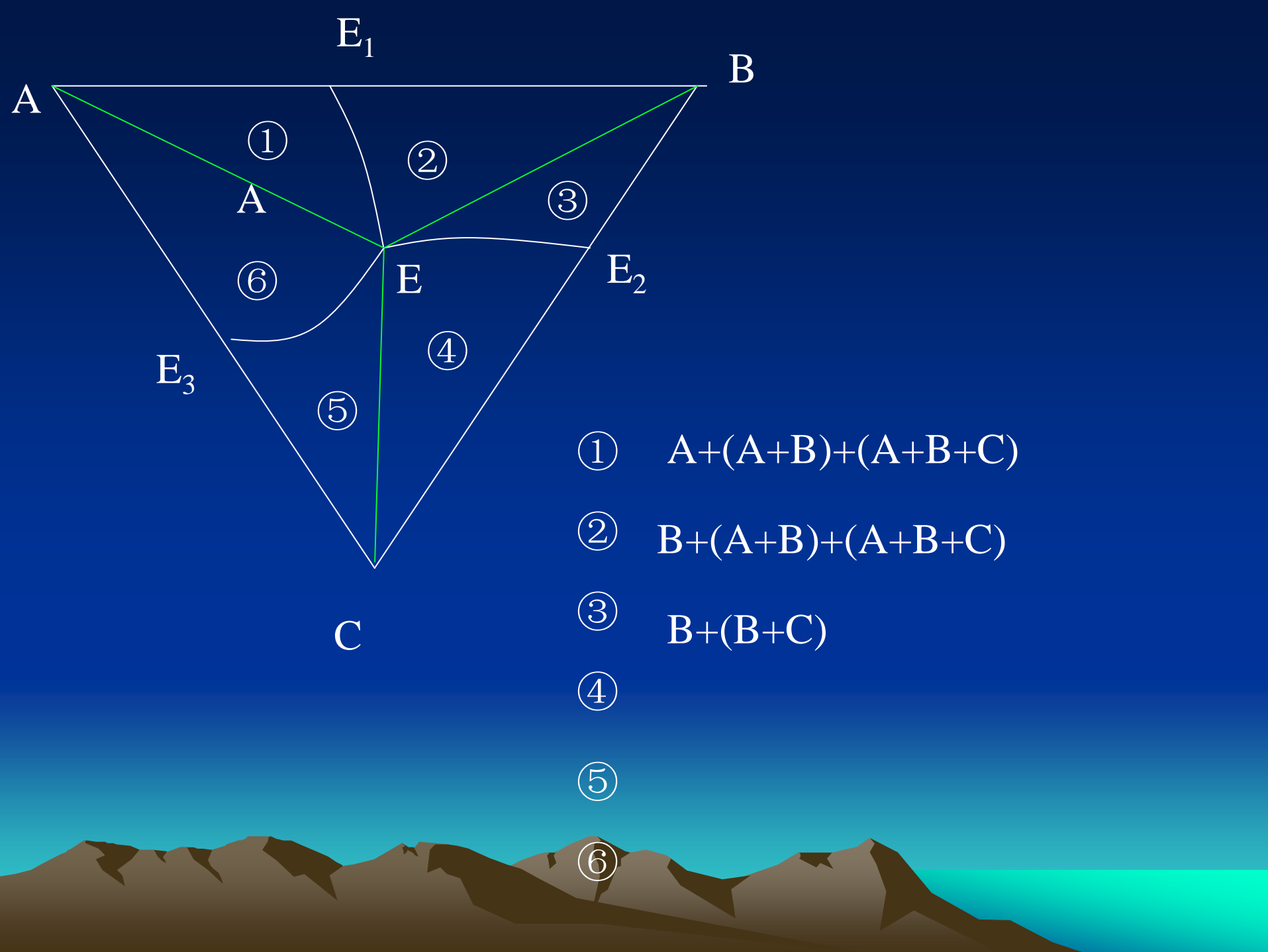


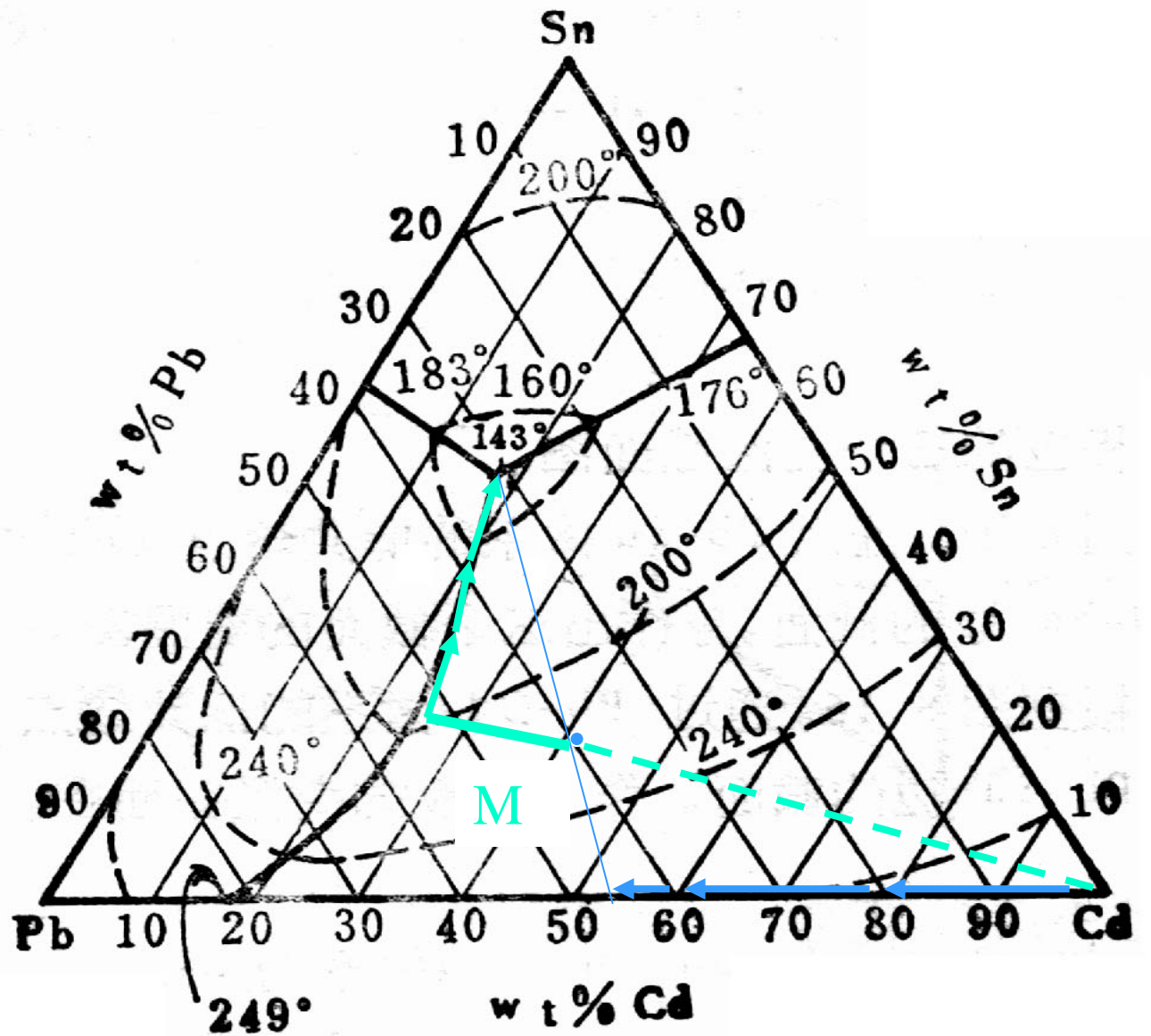
液相路程：
 $P'' \xrightarrow{L} A$ $Q' \xrightarrow{L} A+C$ $E \xrightarrow{f=0} L \rightarrow A+B+C$ [直到液相消失]
 固相路程：
 $A \xrightarrow{K} P''$

固相线在A点不动时，液相线由P''至Q'。当固相线由A至K时，液相线由Q'至E。当固相线由K至P''时，液相线在E点不动。总之，固相点、液相点、物质组成点三点成一条直线。



	A	B	C	L
刚到E	$(OE/gE) \cdot Bg$	$(OE/gE) \cdot Ag$	微量	gO/gE
离开E	hj	Cj	Bh	微量





1. 切线法则

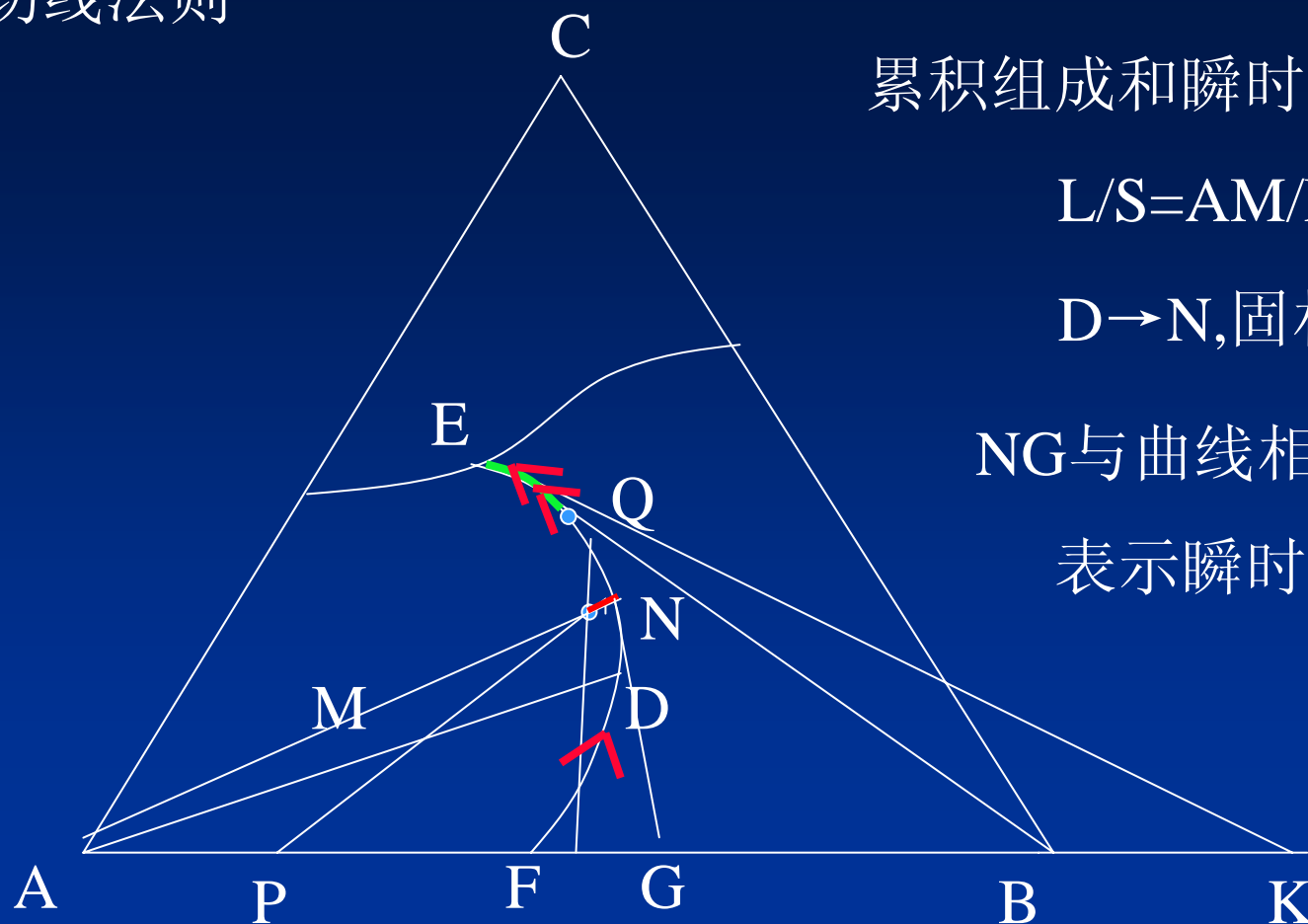
累积组成和瞬时组成

$$L/S = AM/MD$$

$D \rightarrow N$, 固相中 $A/B = PB/AP$

NG与曲线相切

表示瞬时组成 $A/B = GB/AG$



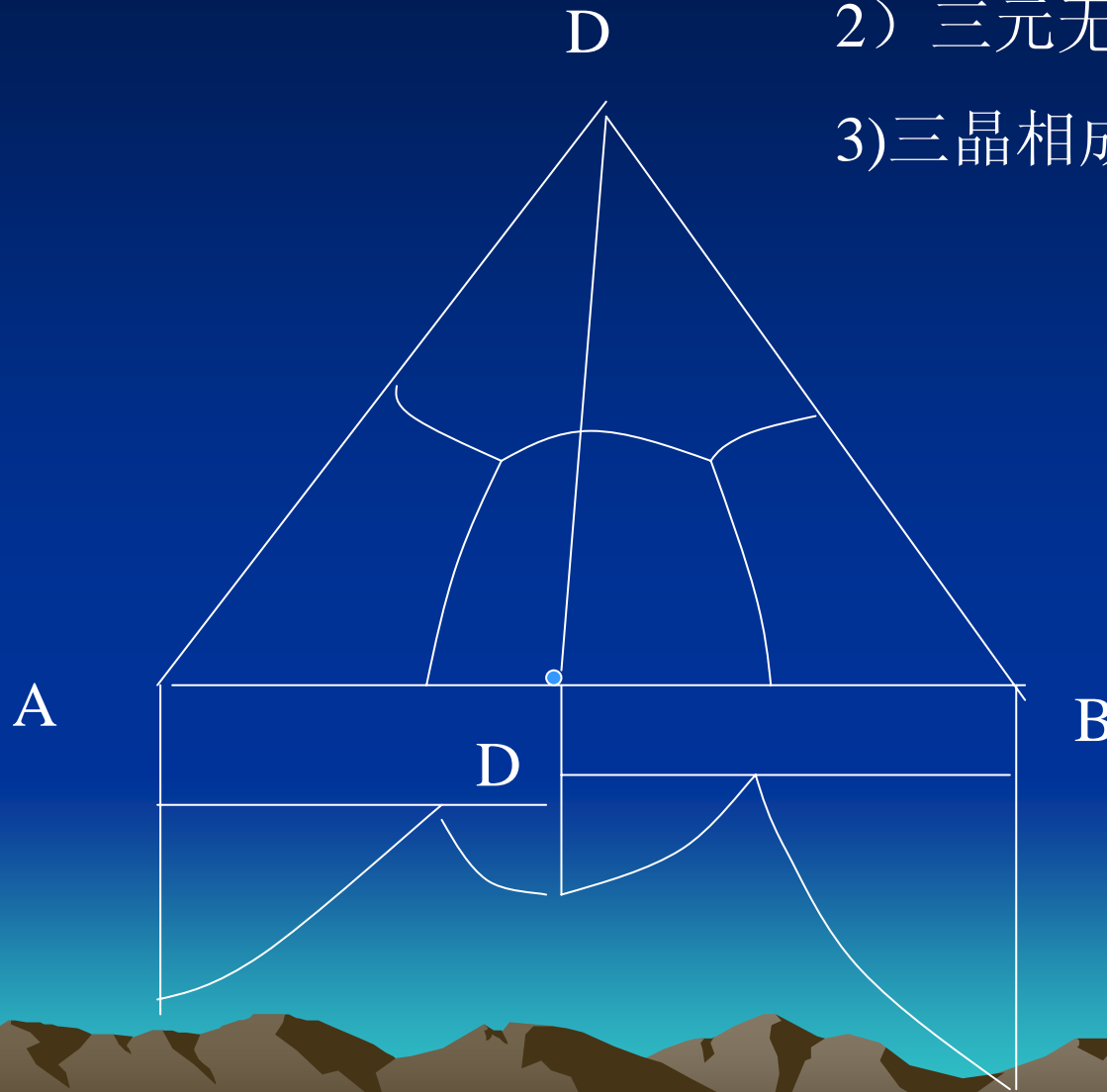
QB表示瞬时只析出B

QE为转熔线：转熔远离的一相，即 $L+A \rightarrow B$

切线法则用于判断界线性质
QD为共晶线： $L \rightarrow A+B$

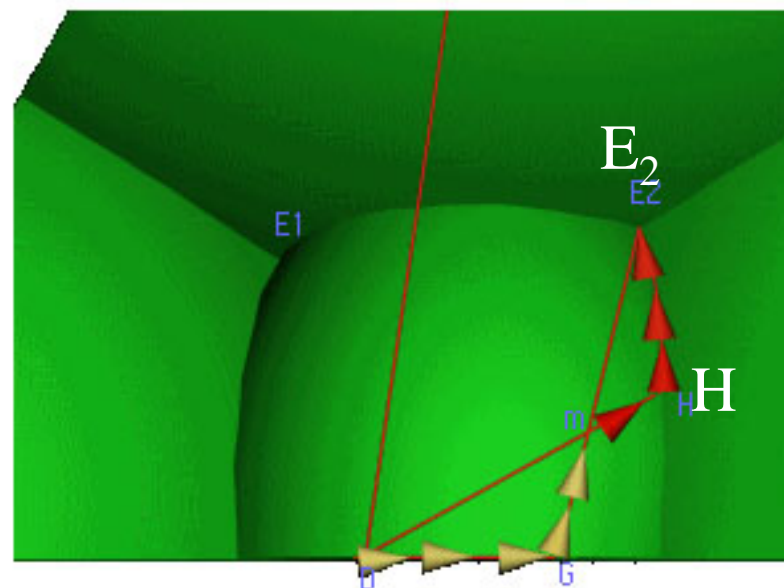
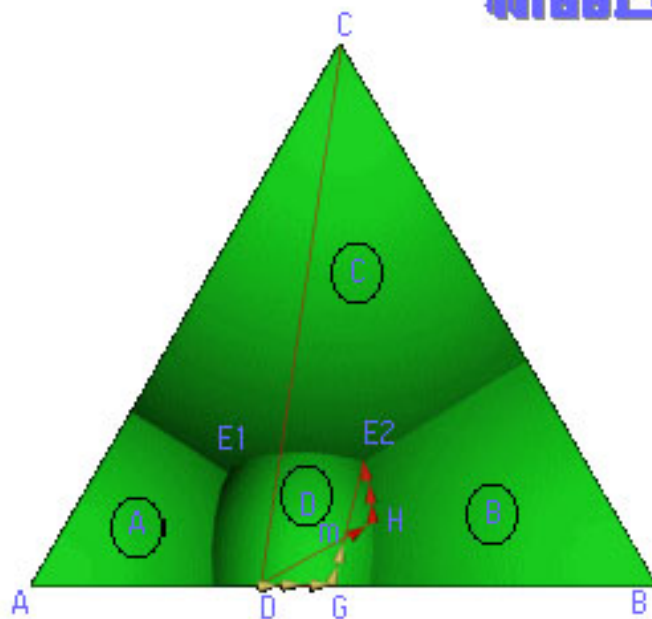
2.划分付 Δ

- 1) 找出三元无变量点;
- 2) 三元无变量点周围的三个相;
- 3) 三晶相成分点构成 Δ



有共同界线的两相其组成点可以相连

析晶过程



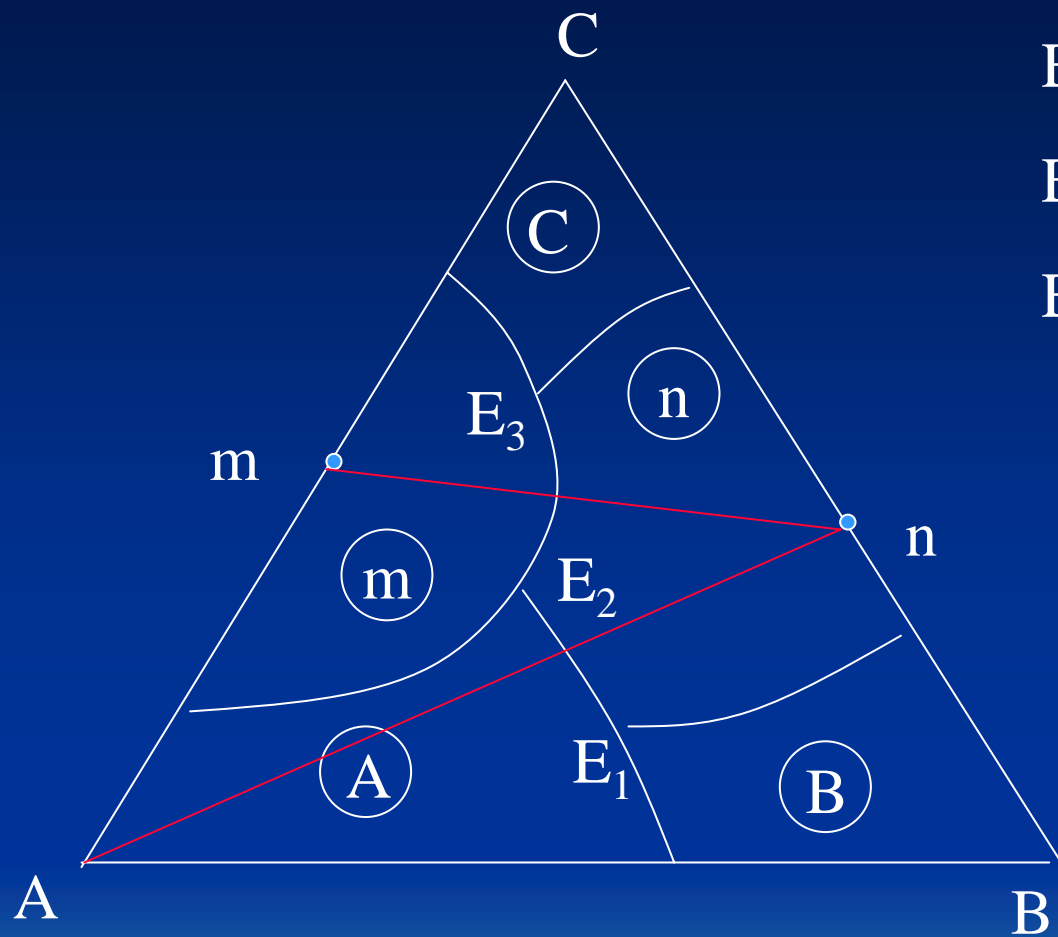
液相路程：

$m \xrightarrow{f=0} D \xrightarrow{K} L \xrightarrow{B+D} E2 \xrightarrow{B+D+C}$

固相路程：

$D \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} G \xrightarrow{\quad\quad} m$

固相线在D点不动时，液相线由m至H。当固相线由D至G时，液相线由A至E2。当固相线由G至m时，液相线在E2点不动。总之，固相点、液相点、物质组成点三点成一条直线。

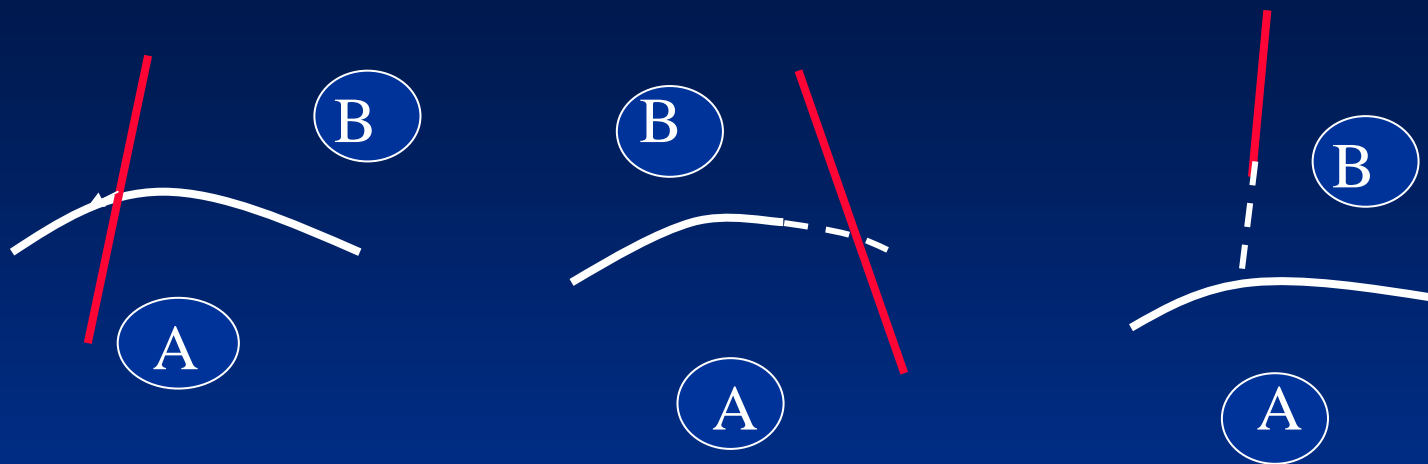


E_1 : A、n、B

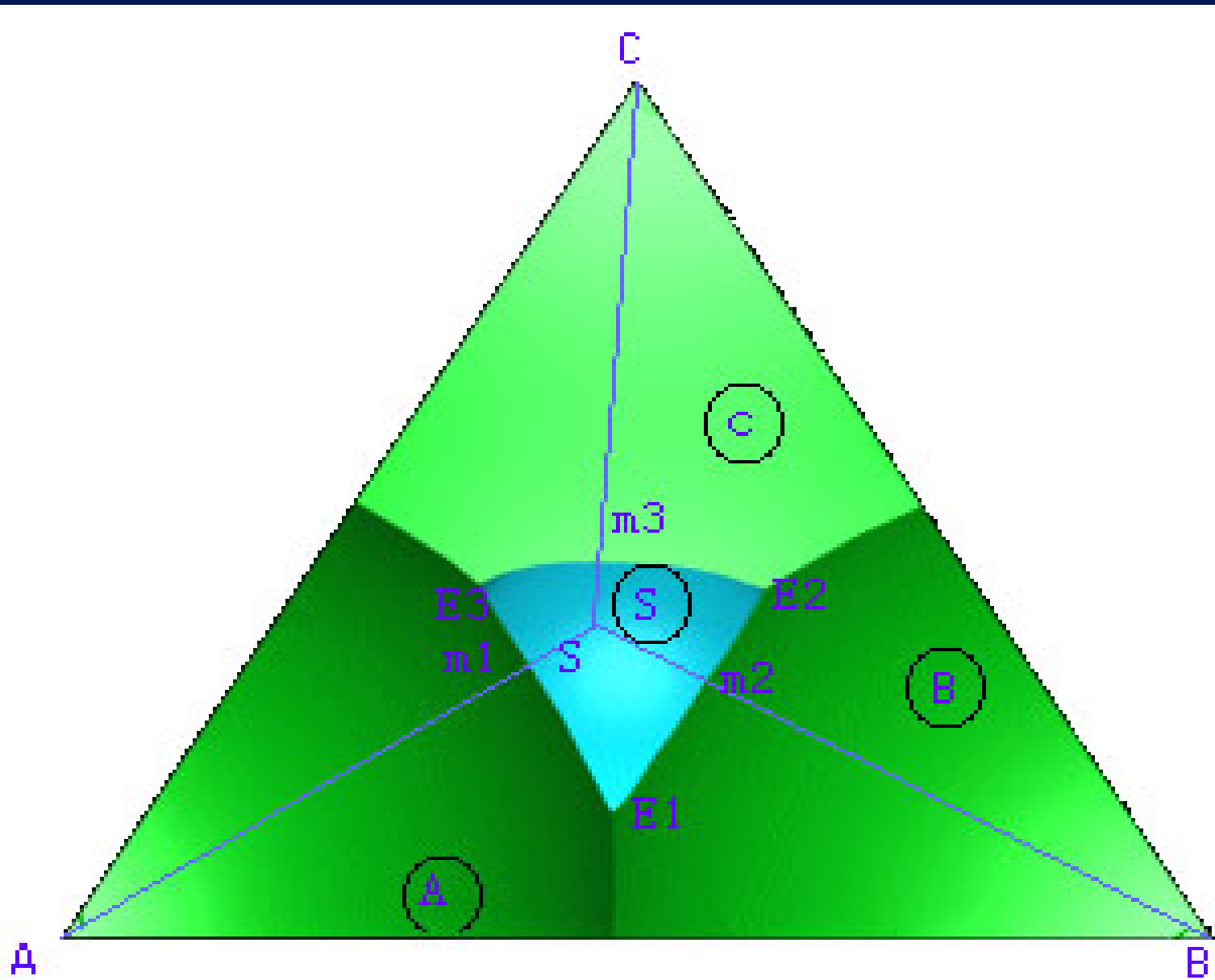
E_2 : A、m、n

E_3 : m、n、C

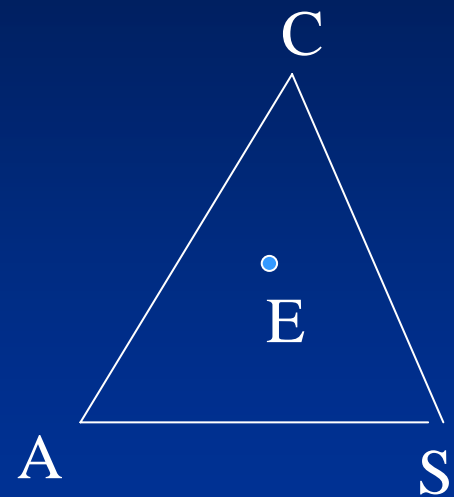
3. 连接线规则



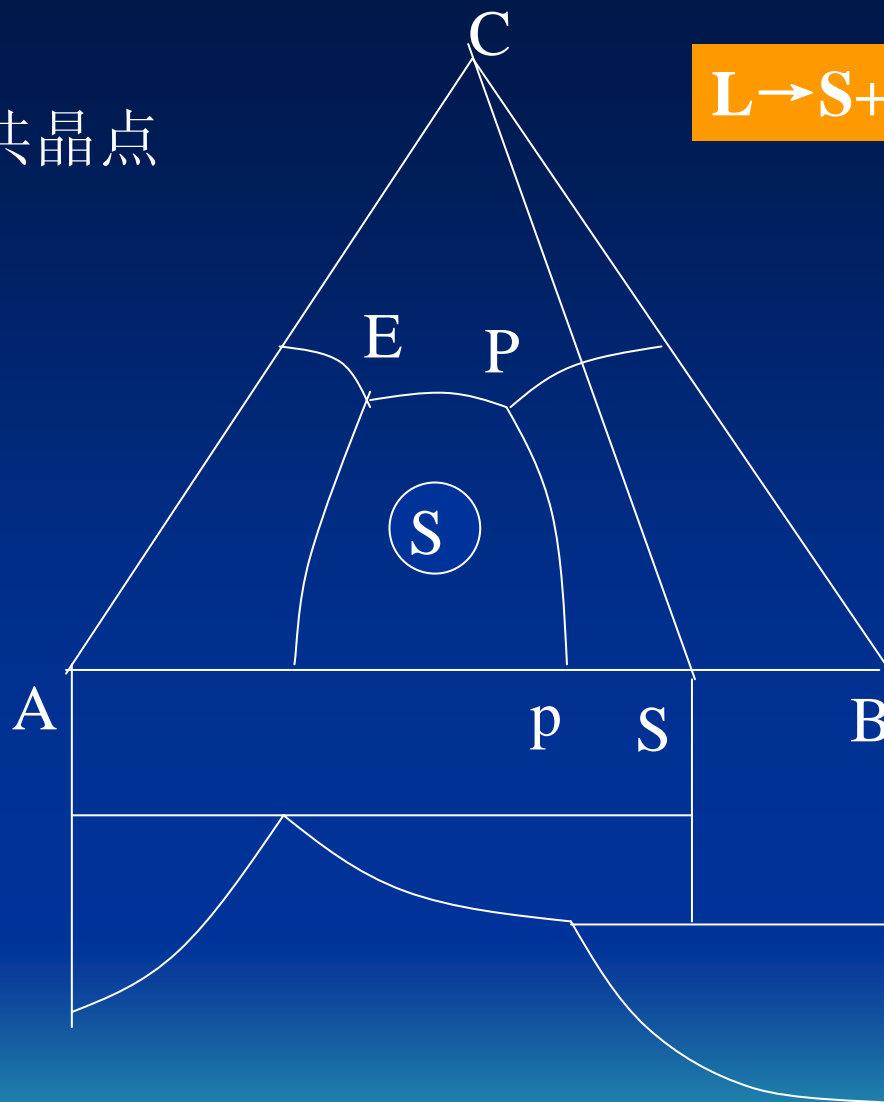
判断界线上温度最高点



包共晶相图 E共晶点



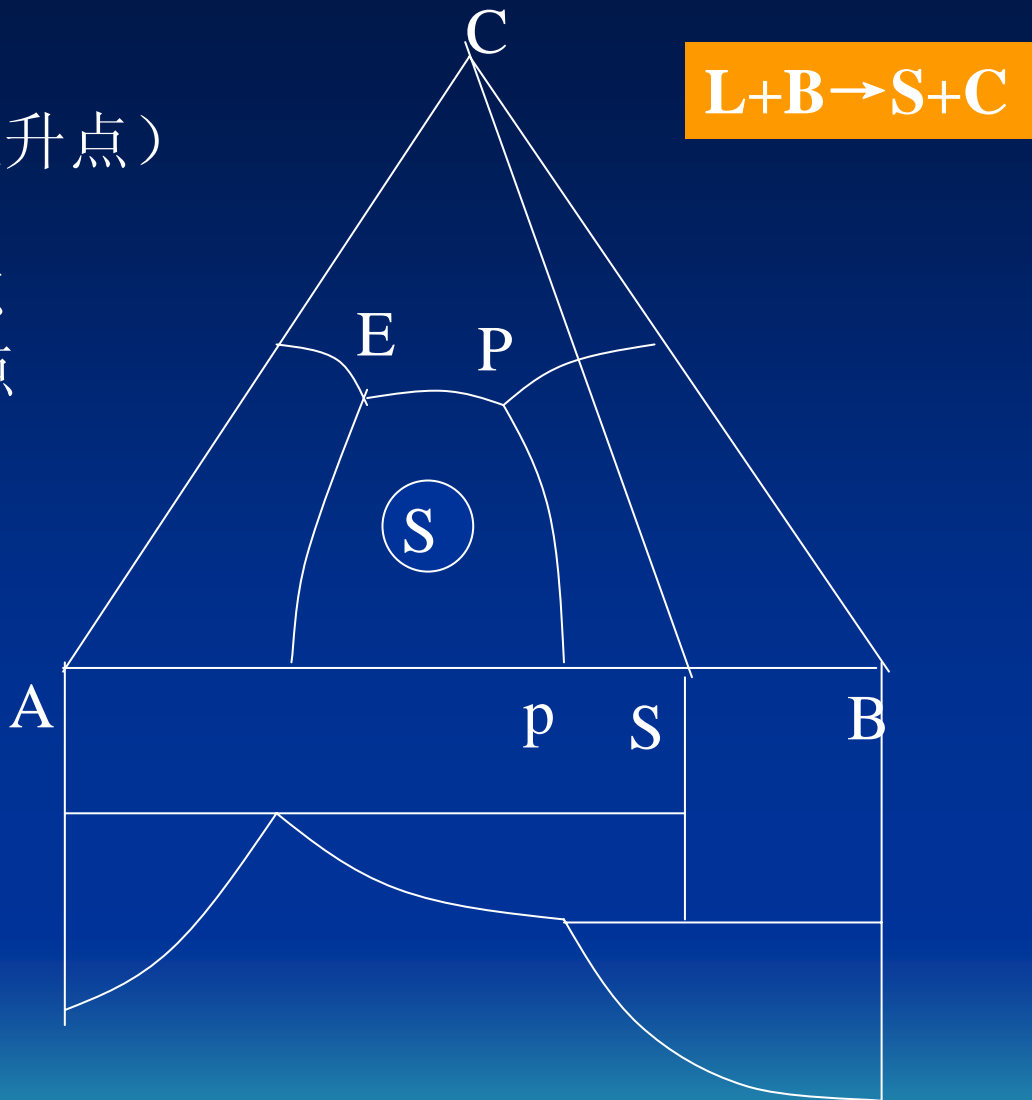
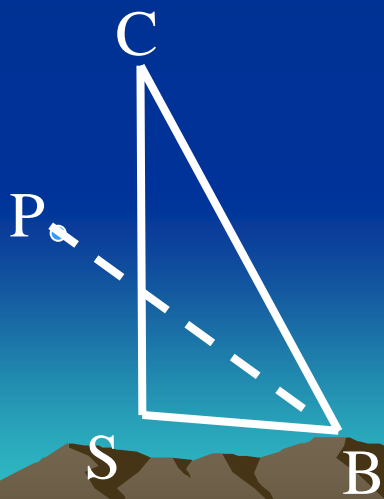
重心位置



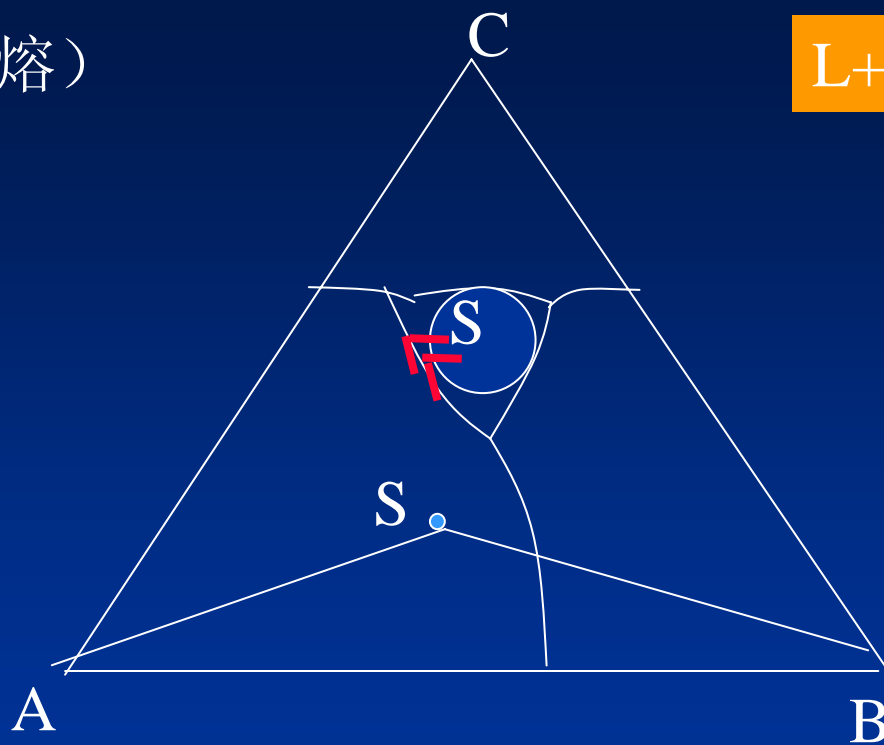
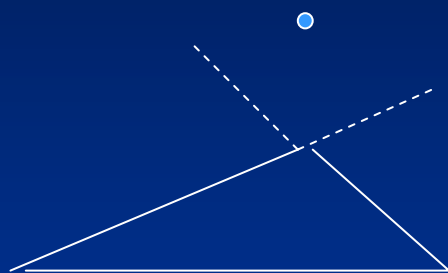
包共晶相图（双升点）

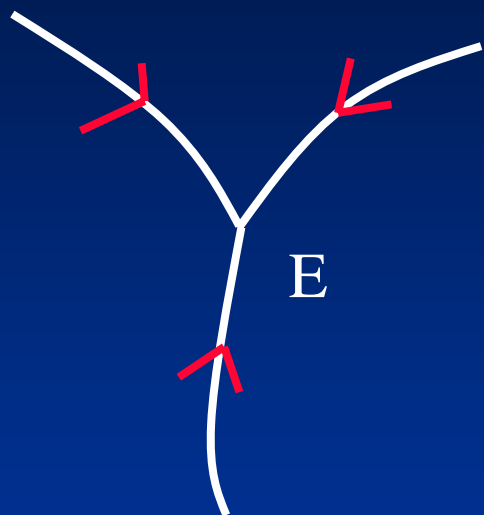
S 为不一致熔融
化合物，组成点
在其初晶区外

交叉位置



共轭位置(双转熔)

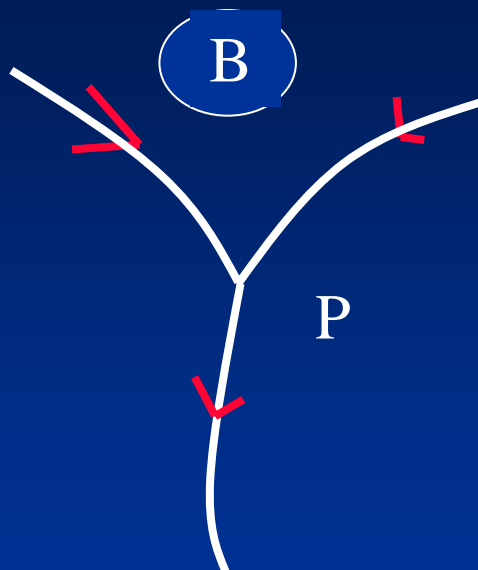
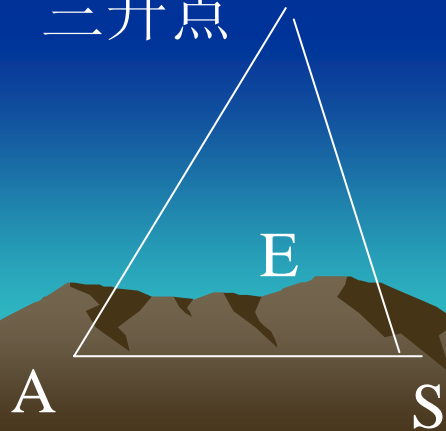




E



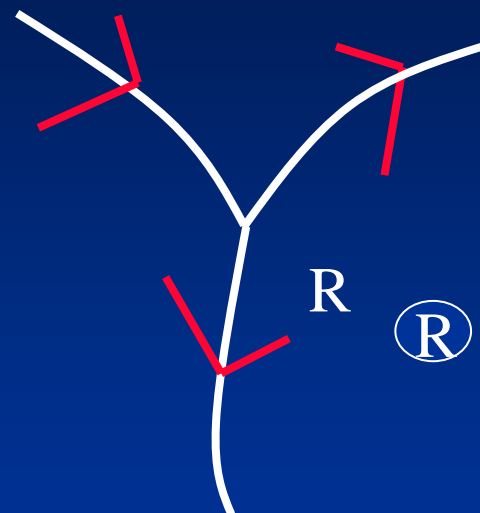
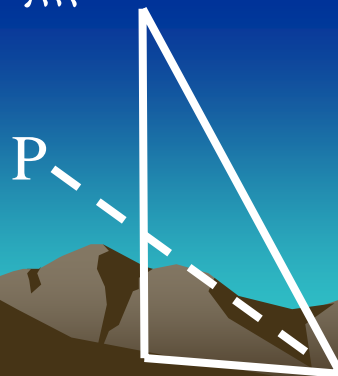
三升点 C



P



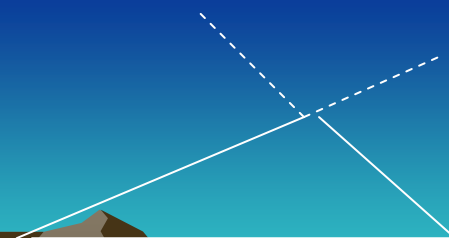
双升点 C



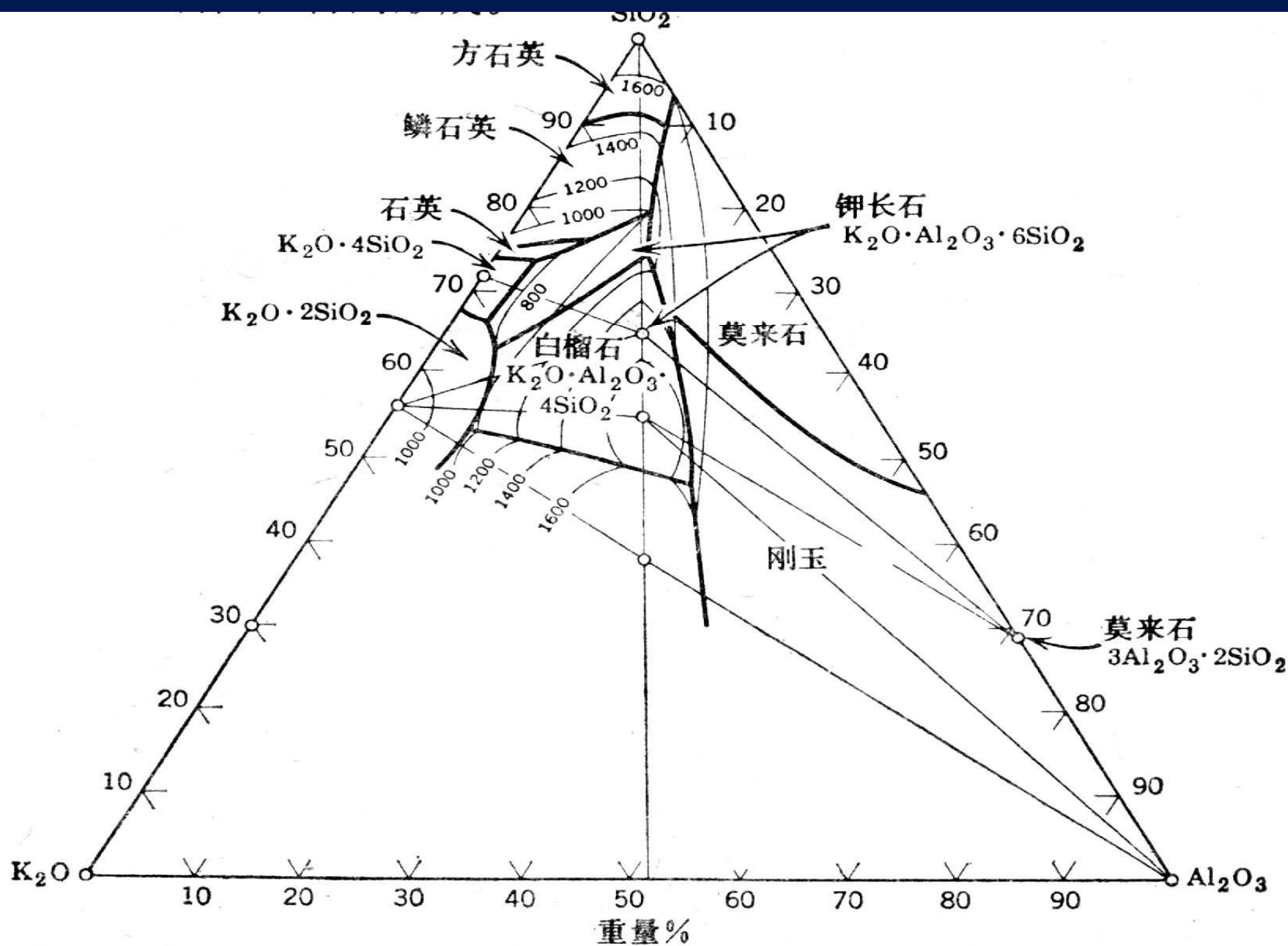
R

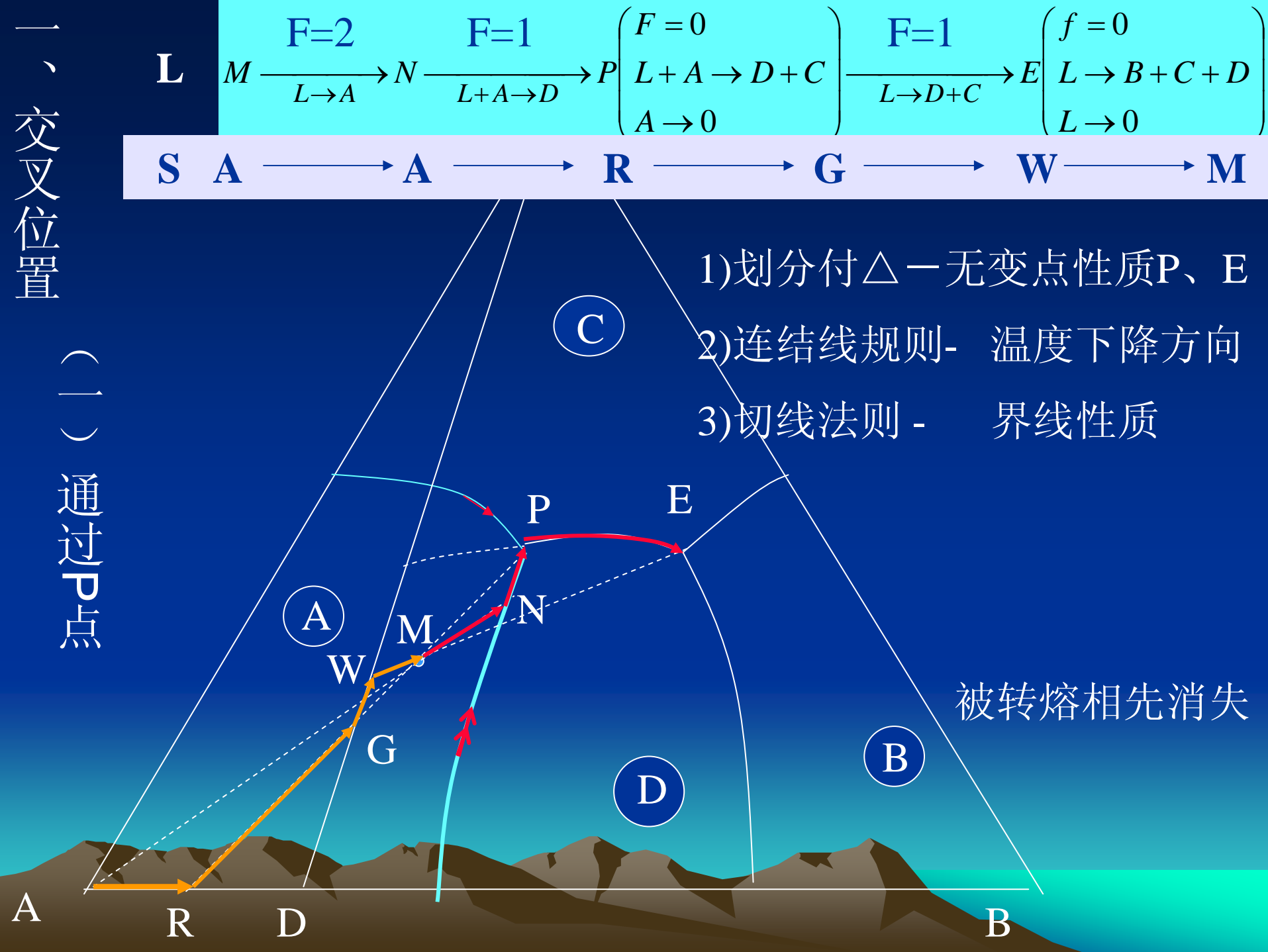


双降点。



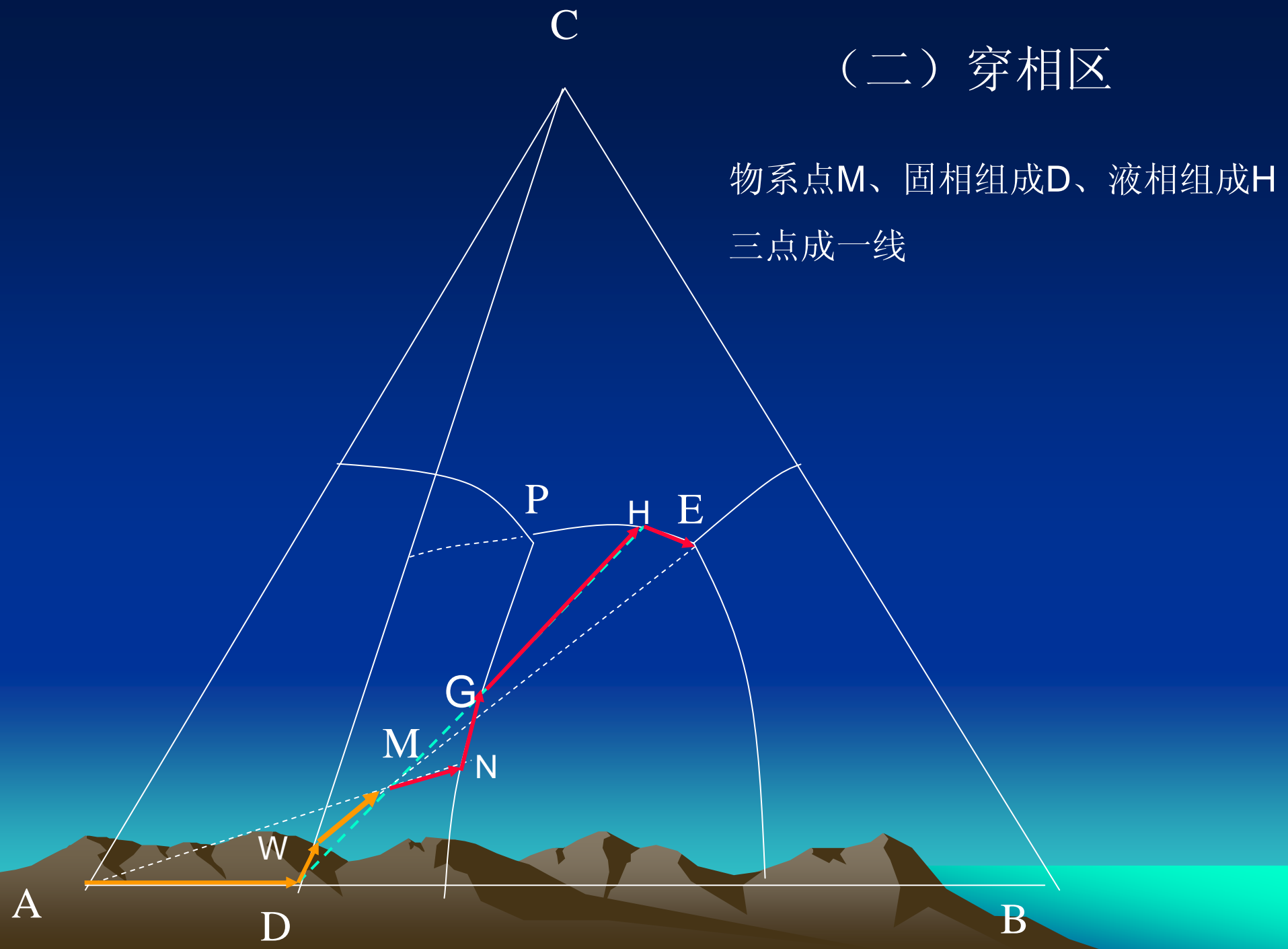
K-Al-Si





(二) 穿相区

物系点M、固相组成D、液相组成H
三点成一线



二、共轭位置

$M \rightarrow D \rightarrow R$ (双转) $\rightarrow E$ (共晶)
 $A \rightarrow A \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow M$

A ternary phase diagram for the A-B-C system. The diagram is a triangle with vertices A (bottom left), B (bottom right), and C (top). The base AB is horizontal. A point K is marked on the base AB, representing the 50% A, 50% B composition. A vertical dashed line connects K to the base. A point M is located on this vertical line. A point D is located on the line segment KB. A point R is located on the line segment MC. A point H is located on the line segment AK. A point G is located on the line segment KB. A point E1 is located on the line segment RB. A point E2 is located on the line segment AC. A reaction path is shown with arrows: A (bottom left) to K (on AB) to G (on KB) to H (on AK) to M (on vertical line) to D (on KB) to R (on MC) to E1 (on RB) to E2 (on AC). The path is colored: A-K-G-H-M is orange, M-D-R is red, and R-E1-E2 is blue. The diagram is labeled with 'S' near the base, 'E2' near the top left, 'E1' near the top right, 'R' near the center, 'M' near the center, 'D' near the center, 'H' near the center, 'G' near the center, 'K' near the base, 'A' near the bottom left, and 'B' near the bottom right.

二、共轭位置

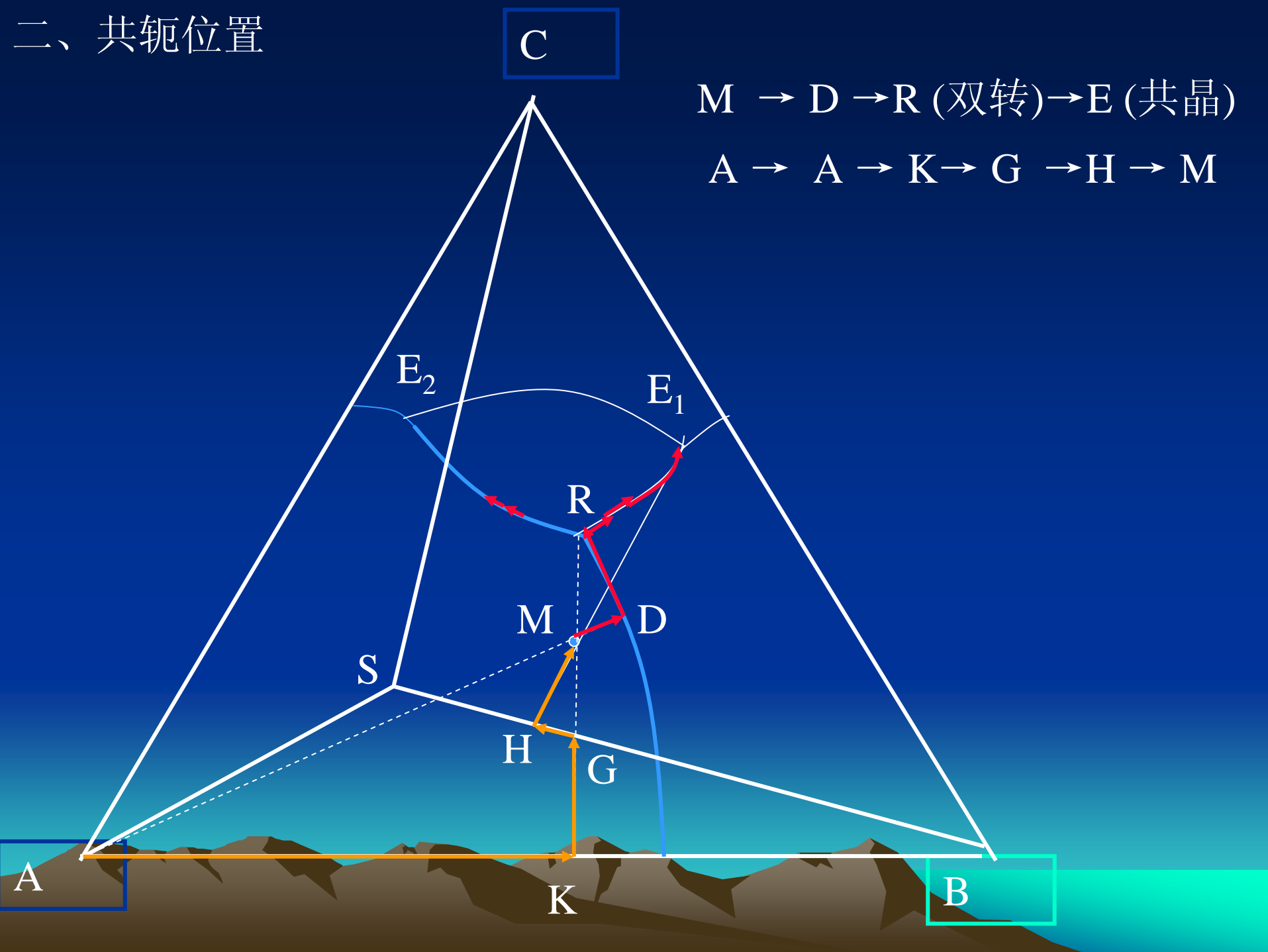
$M \rightarrow D \rightarrow R$ (双转) $\rightarrow E$ (共晶)
 $A \rightarrow A \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow M$

The diagram illustrates the reaction path for a 50% A, 50% B alloy. The path starts at A, moves to K on the base AB, then to G, H, and finally to M. The reaction sequence is $A \rightarrow A \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow M$. The diagram also shows the reaction $M \rightarrow D \rightarrow R$ (双转) $\rightarrow E$ (共晶).

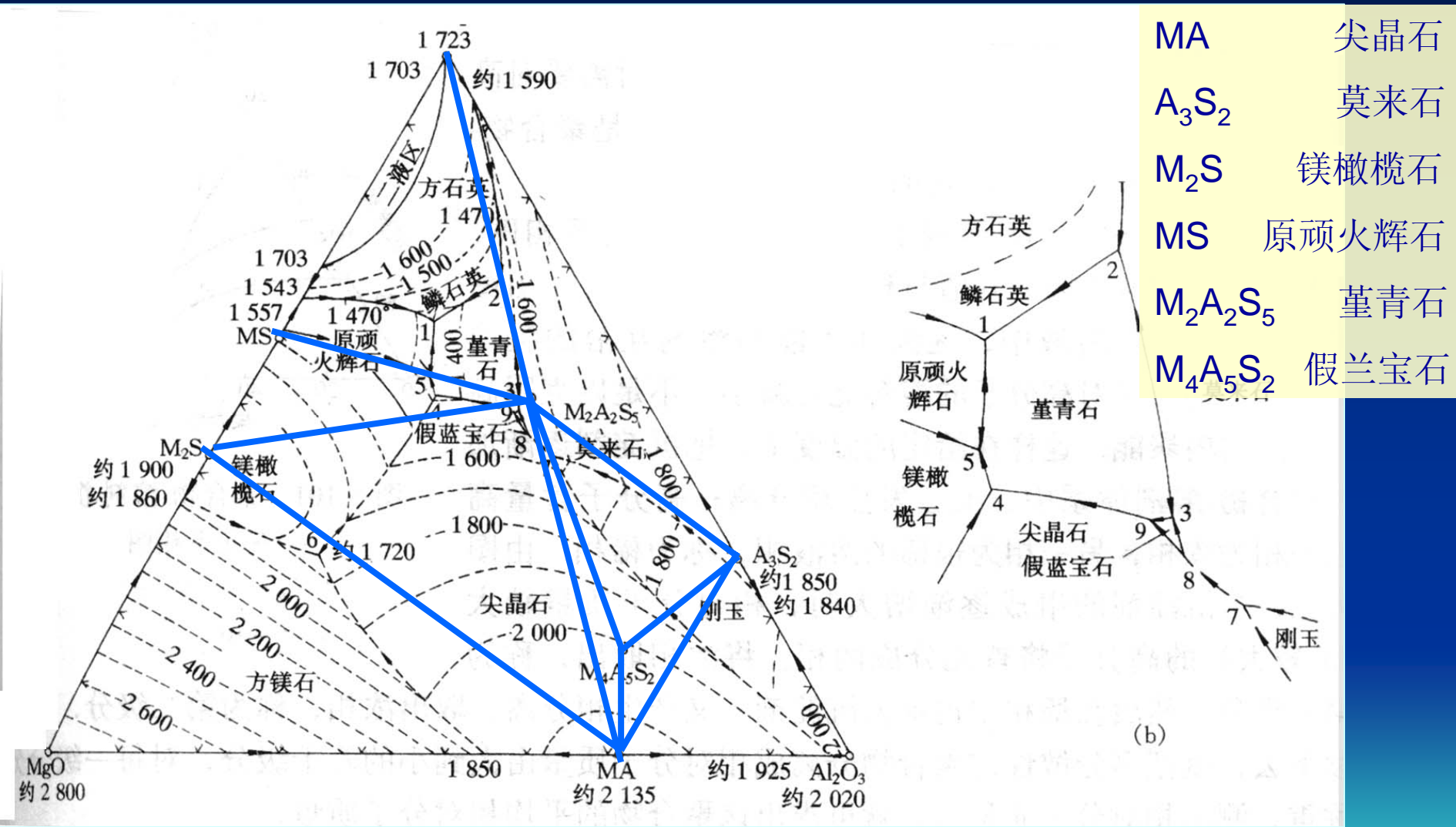
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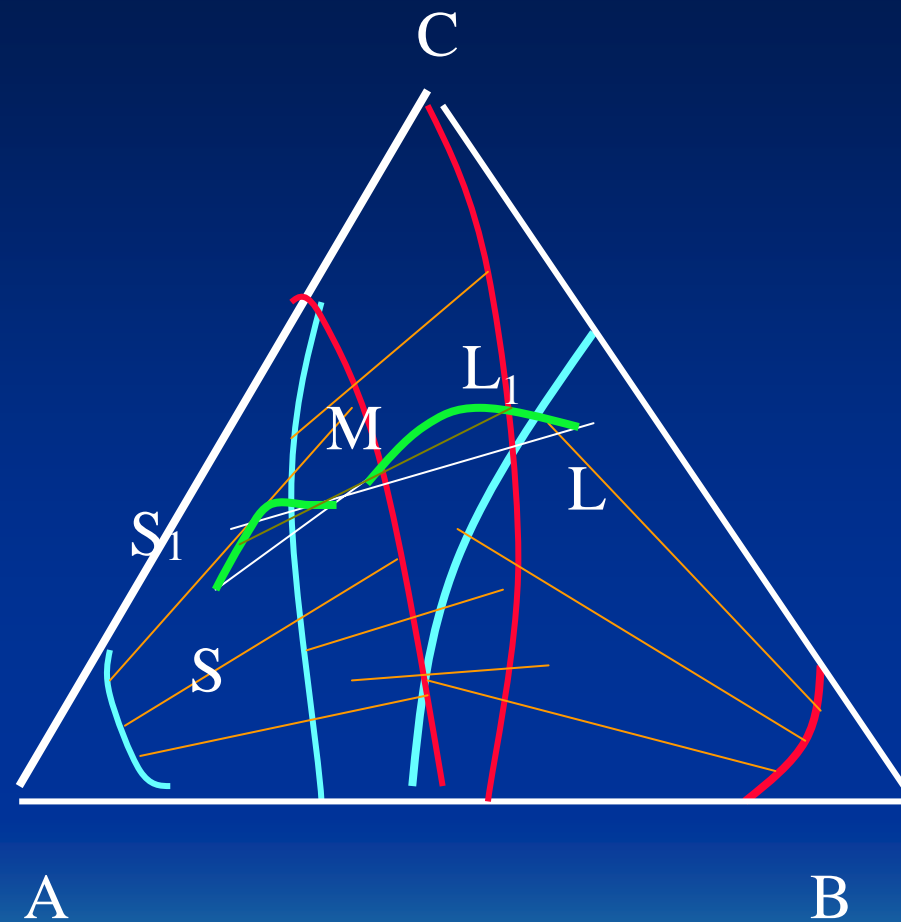
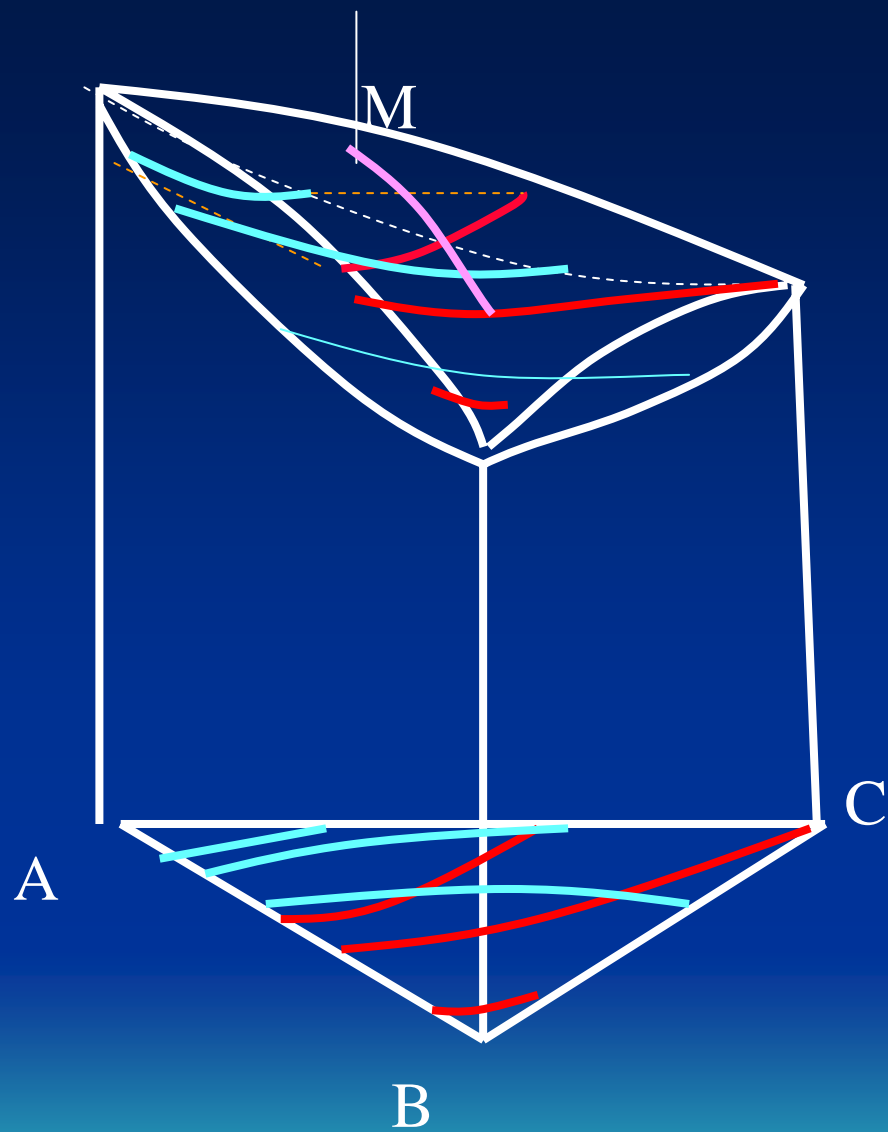
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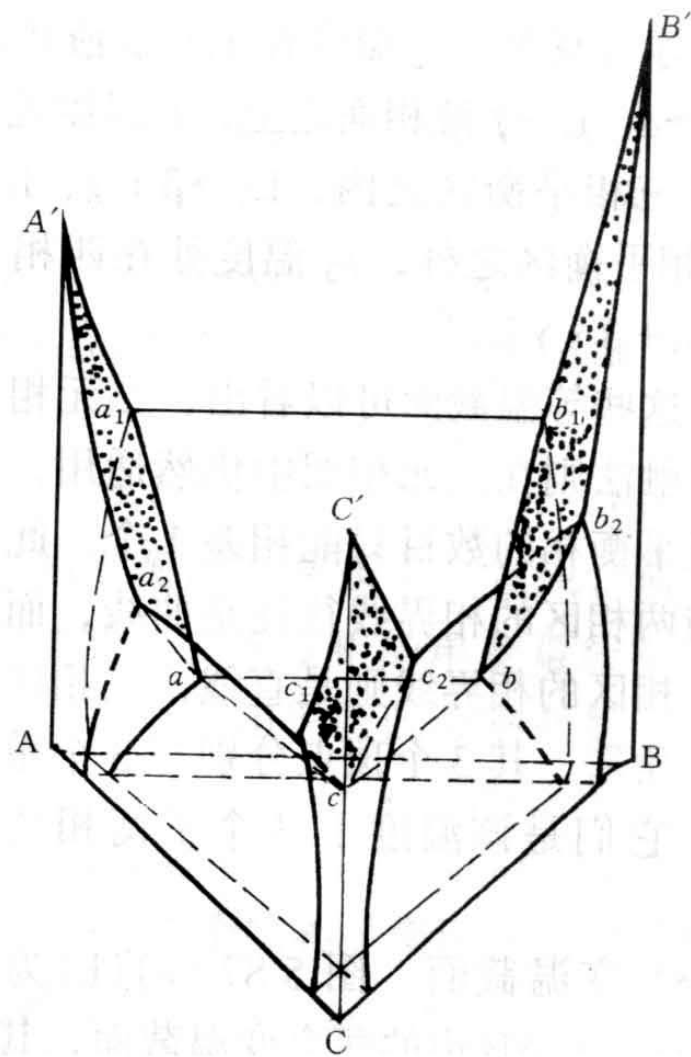
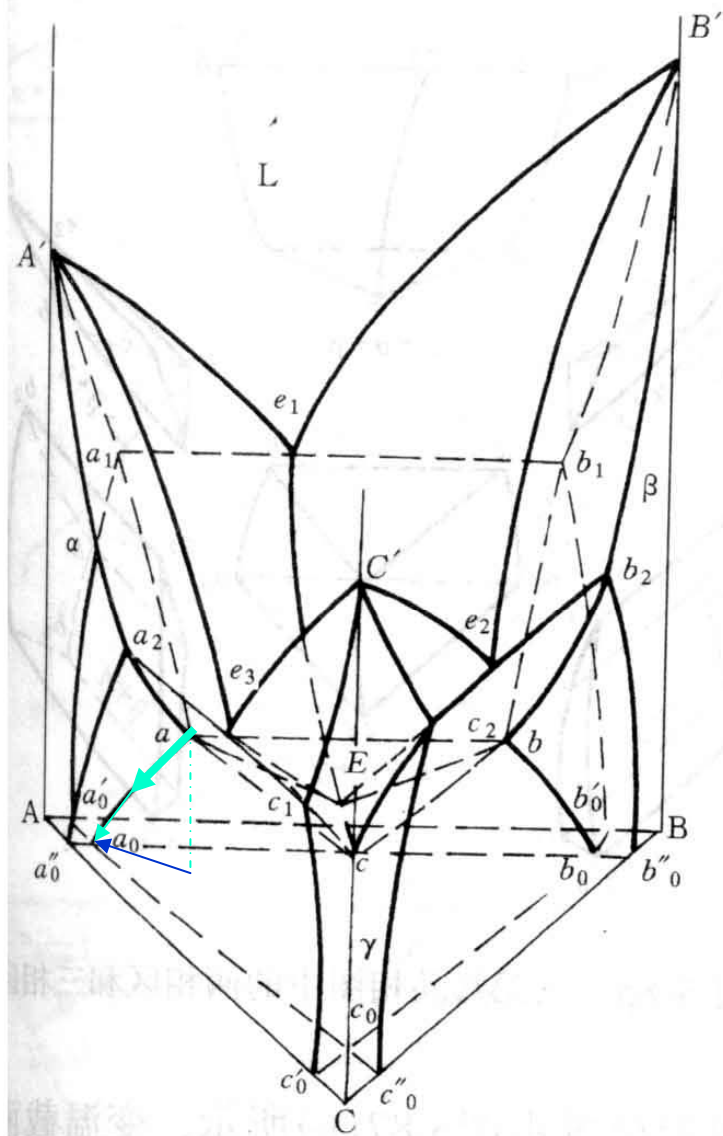
1. 共晶 $L \rightarrow S + MS + M_2A_2S_5$ 2. 包共晶 $L + A_3S_2 \rightarrow S + M_2A_2S_5$ 3. 包共晶 $L + A_3S_2 \rightarrow S + M_2A_2S_5$
 4. 包共晶 5. 共晶 $L \rightarrow M_2S + M_2A_2S_5 + MS$ 8. 包晶 $L + MA + A_3S_2 \rightarrow M_4A_5S_2$

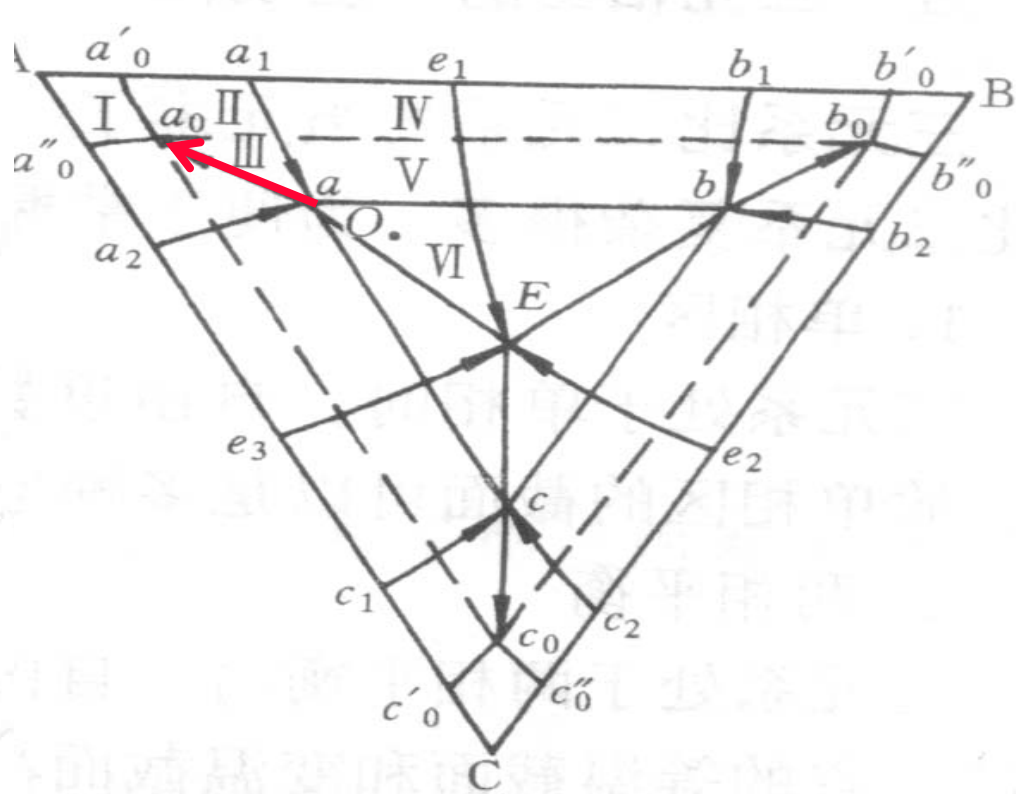
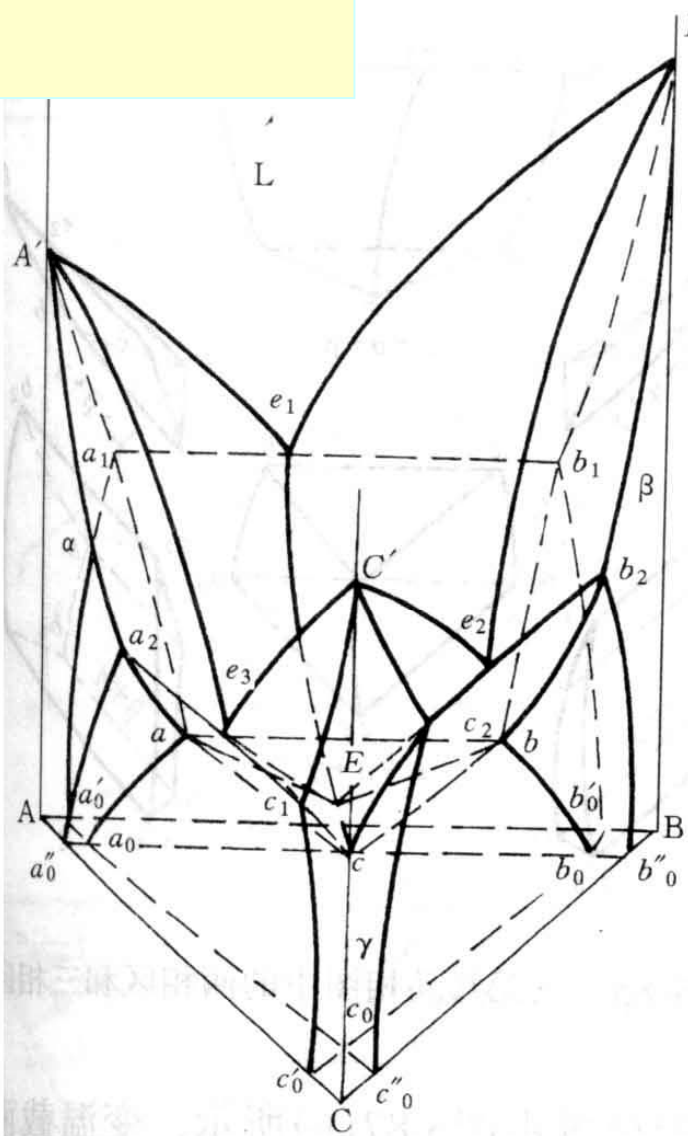


Phase Diagram for Ceramicists



结线向熔点低的相旋转





I : α

II : $\alpha + \beta_{II}$

III : $\alpha + \beta_{II} + \gamma_{II}$

IV : $\alpha + (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha_{II} + \beta_{II}$

V : $(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha_{II} + \beta_{II} + \gamma_{II}$