材料科学基础电子教案—第五章



三元相图

- 三维空间立体图
- 多元可作伪三元处理

章目录



- 5.1 表示方法
- 5.2 相平衡定量法则
- 5.3 三元匀晶相图
- 5.4 三元共晶相图
- 5.5 其他三元相图
- 5.6 三元相图总结
- 5.7 三元相图举例

5.1 表示方法



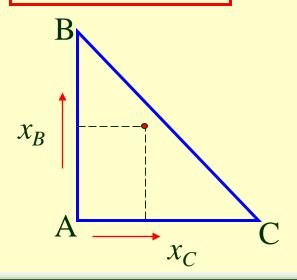
一、浓度三角形

三元合金有三个组元A、B、C,需满足一个约束条件:

$$X_A + X_B + X_C = 100\%$$

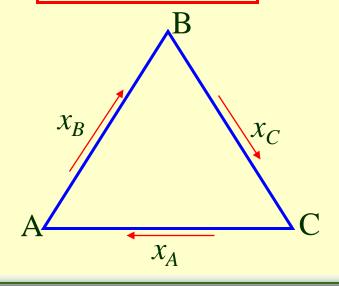
两个组元独立可变, 需用一个平面表示

(1)直角三角形



——浓度三角形。

(2)等边三角形



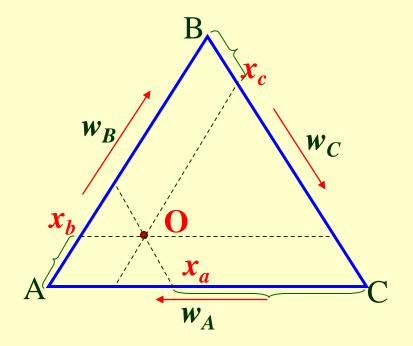
(2)等边三角形



- 1、浓度△顶点代表纯组元A、B、C
- 2、△的边代表二元合金

$$AB = BC = CA = 100\%$$
 = 边长

3、△内任一点都代表一个三元合金

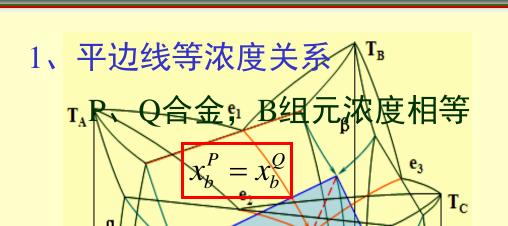


O点合金

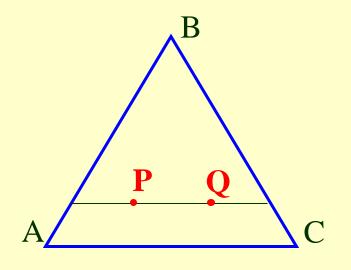
$$x_a + x_b + x_c = 100\%$$

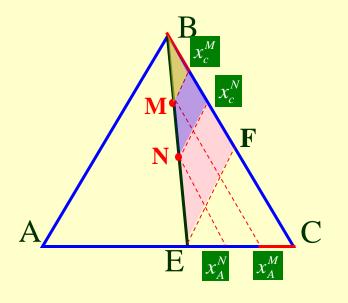
二 .△中具有特殊意义的直线





$$\left(\frac{x_A}{x_C}\right)_M = \left(\frac{x_A}{x_C}\right)_N = 常數 = \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{EC}{AE}$$





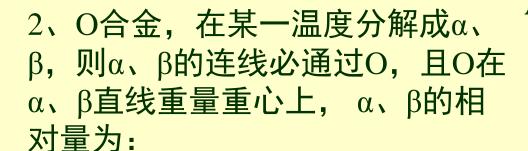
5.2 平衡相的定量法则

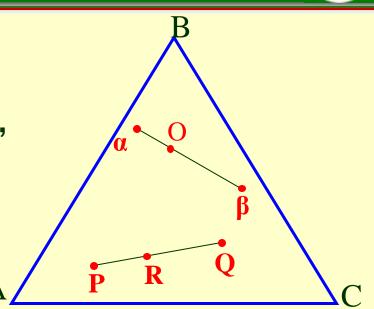


一、直线定律

1、已知成分的P、Q合金,熔配成 新合金R,其成分必在PQ连线上, 且在重量重心上。

$$W_P \bullet \overline{PR} = W_Q \bullet \overline{RQ}$$





$$W_{\alpha}\% =$$

$$W_{\beta}\% =$$



1、已知成分P、Q、N,熔配成新合金R, 则R在△PQN内,且在重心上。

$$W_P \cdot \overline{PR} = W_Q \cdot \overline{QR} = W_N \cdot \overline{NR}$$

证明: (1) 先熔配PQ $\longrightarrow n$



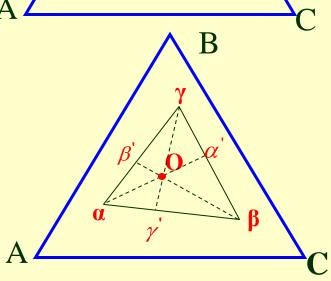
(2) 再熔配 $nN \rightarrow R$ 在nN重心 在△ PQR重心

2、已知成分的O合金,在某一温度分 解成 α 、 β 、 γ ,则O位于 \triangle $\alpha\beta\gamma$ 重量重心上。

$$w_{\alpha}\% = \frac{O\alpha'}{\alpha\alpha'} \times 100\%$$

$$w_{\beta}\% = \frac{O\beta'}{\beta\beta'} \times 100\%$$

$$w_{\alpha}\% = \frac{O\alpha'}{\alpha\alpha'} \times 100\% \quad w_{\beta}\% = \frac{O\beta'}{\beta\beta'} \times 100\% \quad w_{\gamma}\% = \frac{O\gamma'}{\gamma\gamma'} \times 100\%$$

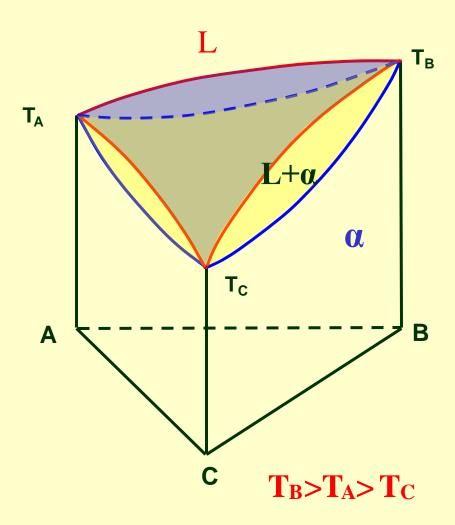


5.3 三元匀晶相图





一、立体图



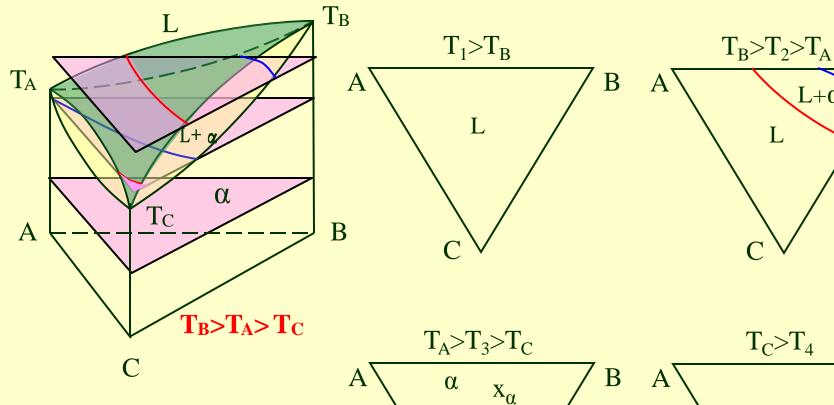
单相区: L、 α

双相区: L+ α

由一对共轭面(固液相面)包围,

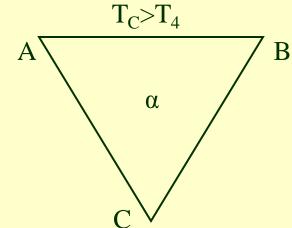
平衡相的浓度在上面变化





L+α

两相区由一对共轭线包围, 两平衡相浓度在共轭线上, 由连接线连接。



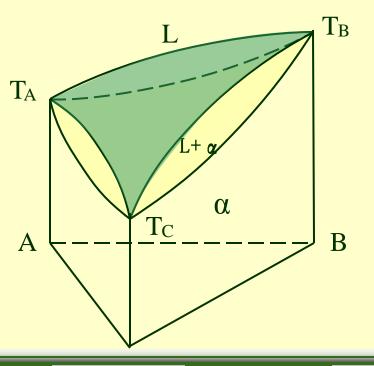
 $L+\alpha \neq 0$

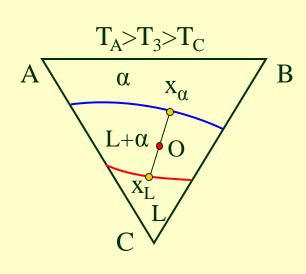
 X_{L}

匀晶三元系水平截面作用:



- 1. 该温度下三元系中各合金的相态
- 2. 杠杆定律计算平衡相的相对量
- 3. 反映液相面、固相面走向和坡度,确定熔点、凝固点





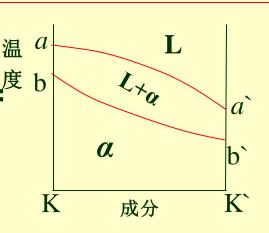
三、垂直截面图



某合金不同温度下状态,分析合金的相变过程

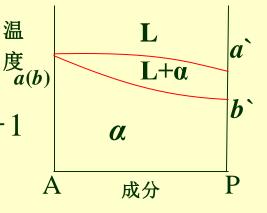
(1)平边线

两端自由度^{度 b} f=2-2+1 =1 所以开口

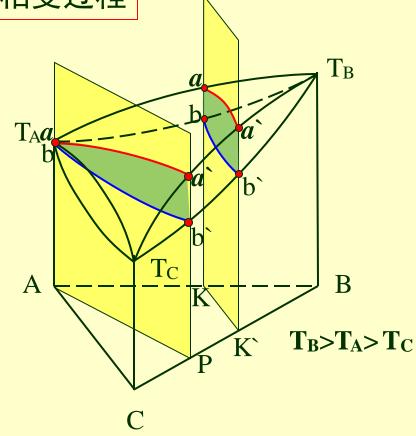


(2)顶角线

A端: f = 1 - 2 + 1=0



P端: f=1



- 两相区由一对共轭线包围
- 但平衡相浓度不在此共轭线上

四、平衡凝固过程



合金O:

 T_1 : L

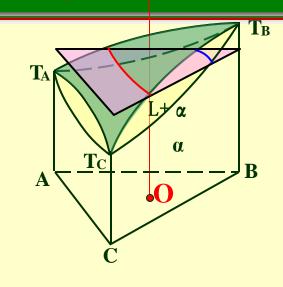
 $T_2: L \rightarrow \alpha$

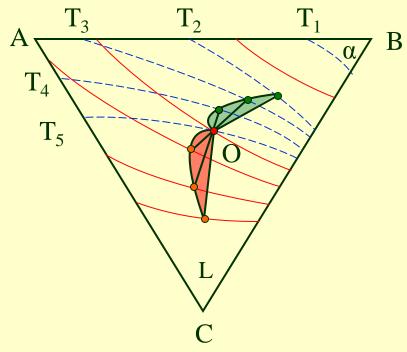
(α相相对量很少)

 $T_3: L \rightarrow \alpha$

 $T_4: L \rightarrow \alpha$

T₅: 结晶结束



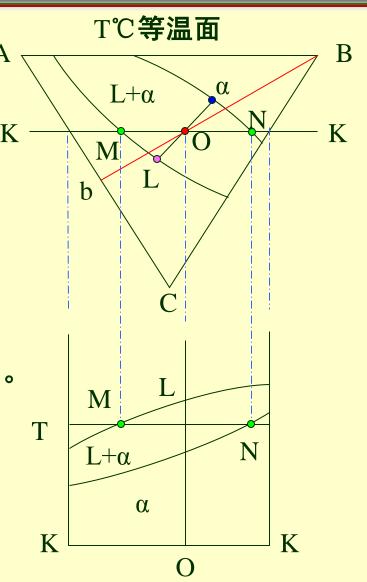


 $T_B > T_A > T_C$





- 1、结晶过程中,液固相成分 按蝴蝶形规律变化。
- 2、等温截面图中,两相区平衡相成分及相对量,只能结合实测由直线定律确定。
- 3、连接线方向,可根据纯组元 熔点高低大致判定。
 - ∵ T_A>T_C,α偏向于A,在Bb线以左。
- 4、垂直截面两相区不能代表 两相浓度,故不能用杠杆 定律确定两相相对量。



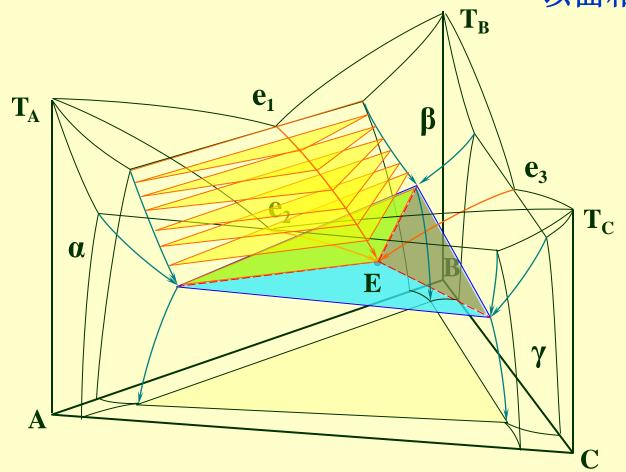
5.4 三元共晶相图 (3/1转变)



一、立体图

以面相邻相数差1

由三个二元共晶相图发展而来。



$$T_A > T_B > T_C > e_1 > e_2 > e_3$$

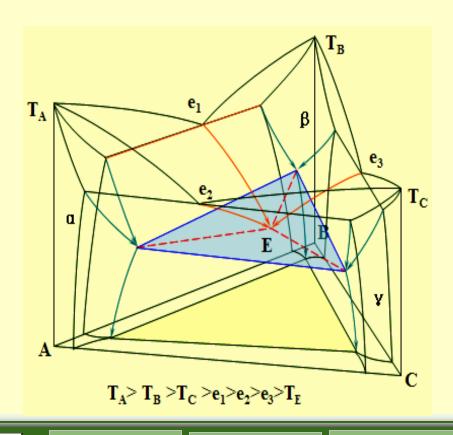
相 区:

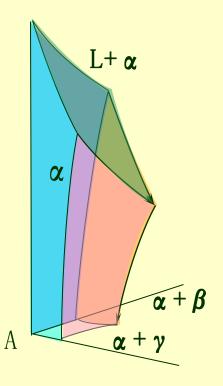


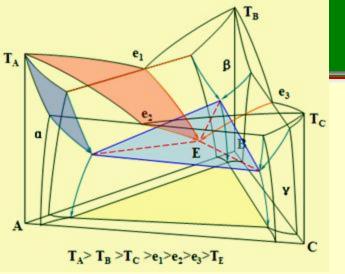
单相区: L、α、β、γ

f=3

任意形状空间区域。与三个两相区衔接。





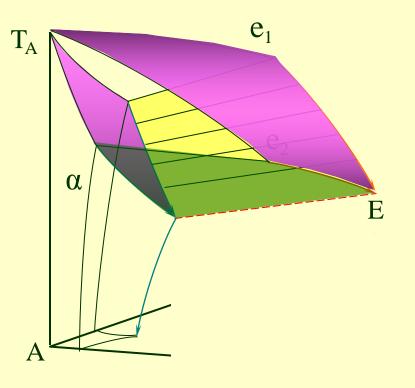


双相区:



$$L+\alpha$$

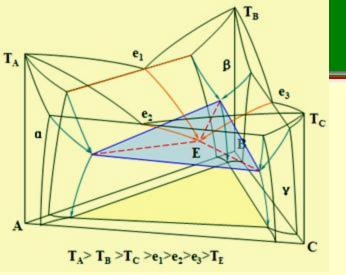
$$L+\beta$$



一对成分共轭面包围的空间区域,两平衡相的浓度在共轭面上 按蝴蝶规律变化。*f*=2

←返回

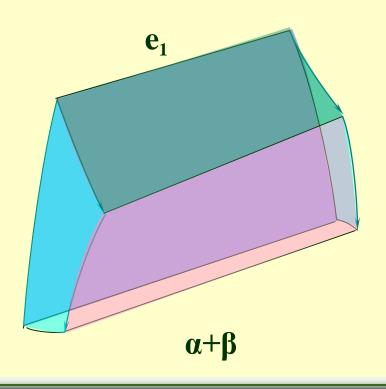




双相区:

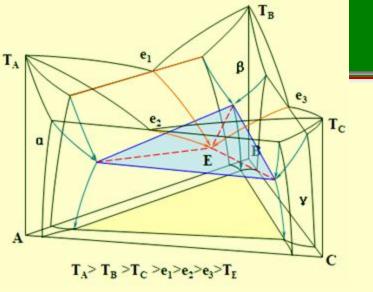


$$\alpha + \beta \qquad \alpha \leftrightarrow \beta \\
\beta + \gamma \qquad \beta \leftrightarrow \gamma \\
\alpha + \gamma \qquad \alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma$$



一对成分共轭面包围的空间区域,两平衡相的浓度在共轭面上 按蝴蝶规律变化。 *f*=2



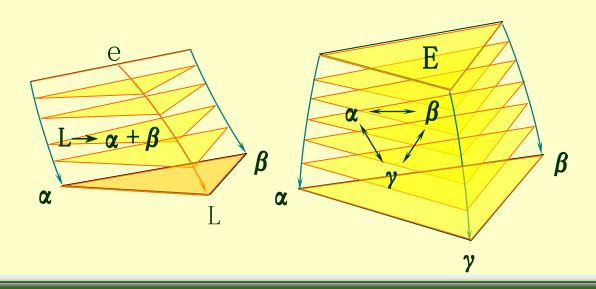


三相区: f=1 (温度独立可变)



$$L+\alpha+\beta$$
 $L\to\alpha+\beta$ $B=0$ $A=0$ $A=0$

四相面以上有三个三相区,以下一个, 称为3/1转变。



- 三相区由三相平衡
- 三角形滑动而成,
- 三角形棱边为三个相的浓度变温线.

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▶下一页

◆回主目录

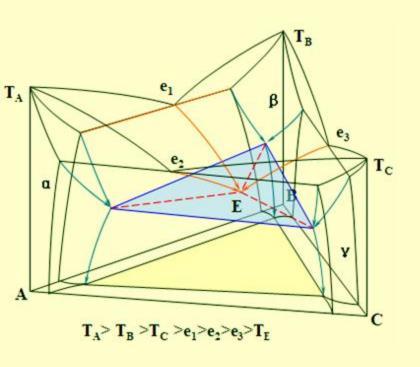
←返回

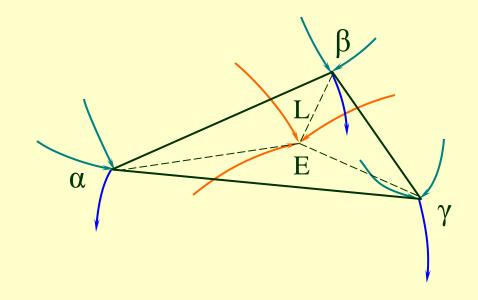
四相面: $L+\alpha+\beta+\gamma$



$$L_{E} \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$
 #

f=0 水平面 (温度、各相成分恒定不变)





三元相图相区接触法则



有限互流

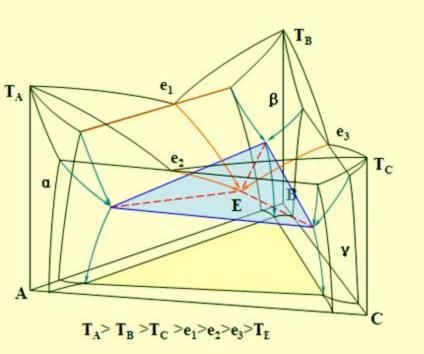
- (1) 以面相邻相数差1
- (2) 以线相邻相数差2或0
- (3) 以点相邻相数差3



直线接触

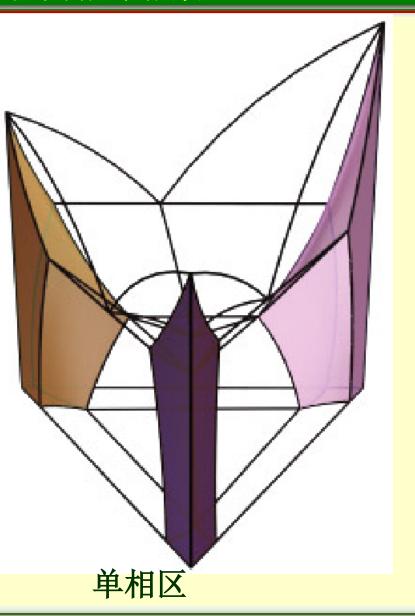


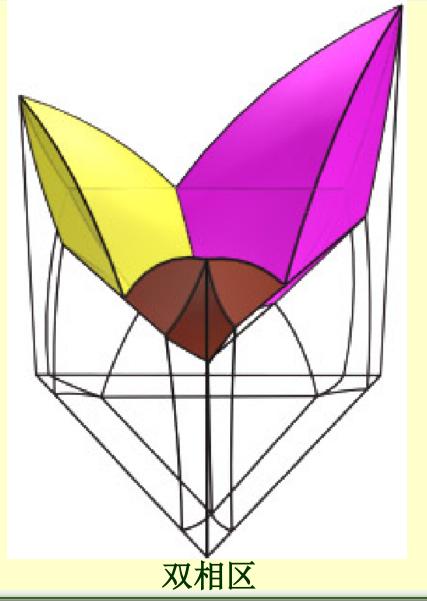
有限互溶共



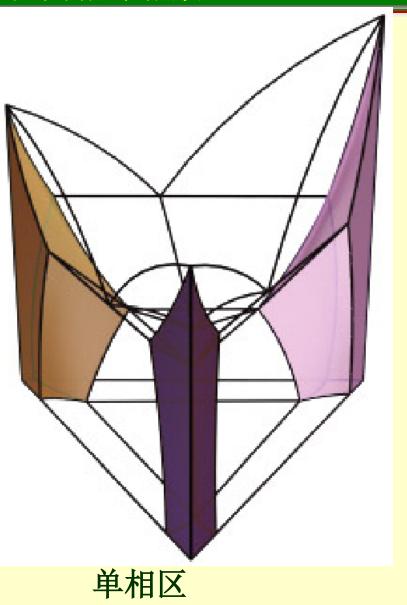


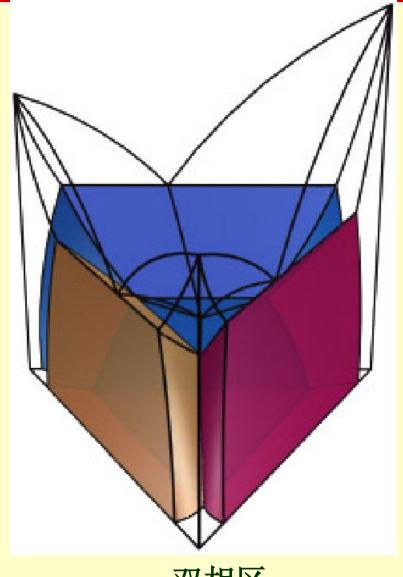






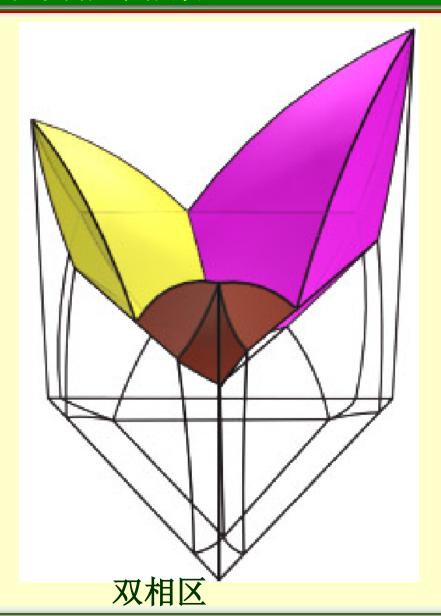


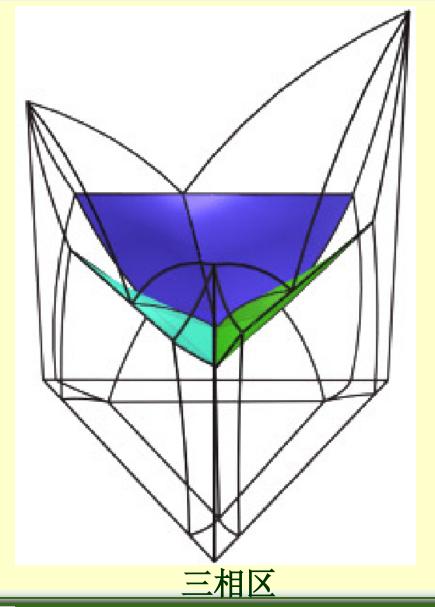




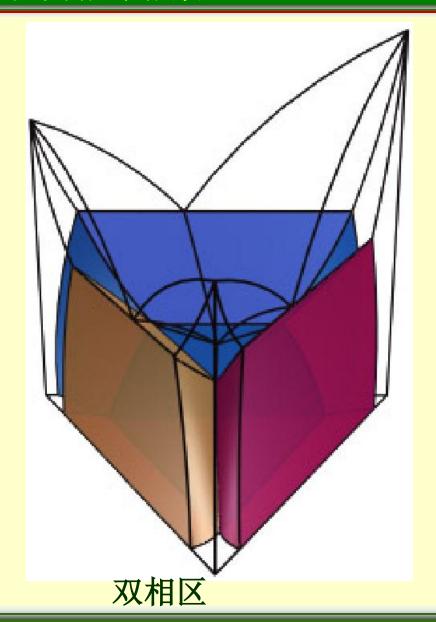
双相区

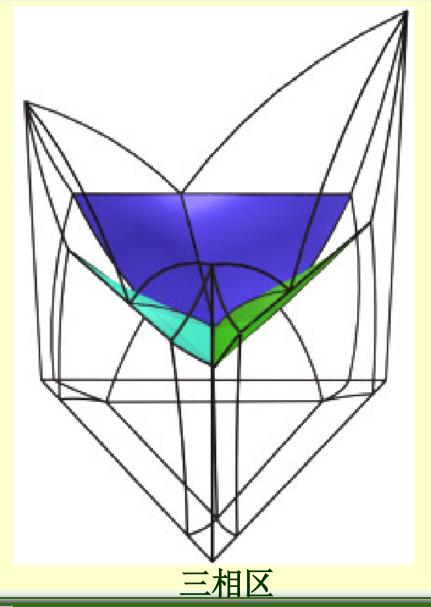




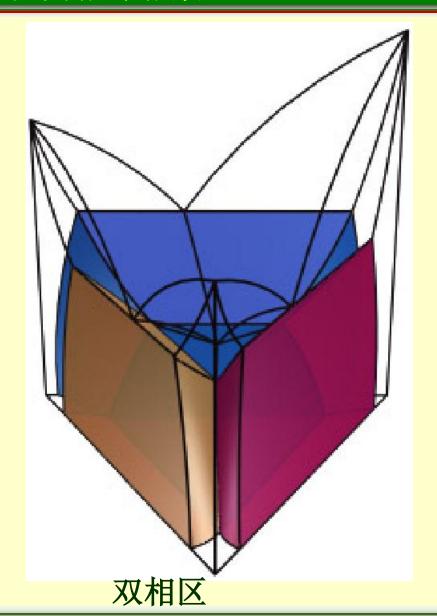


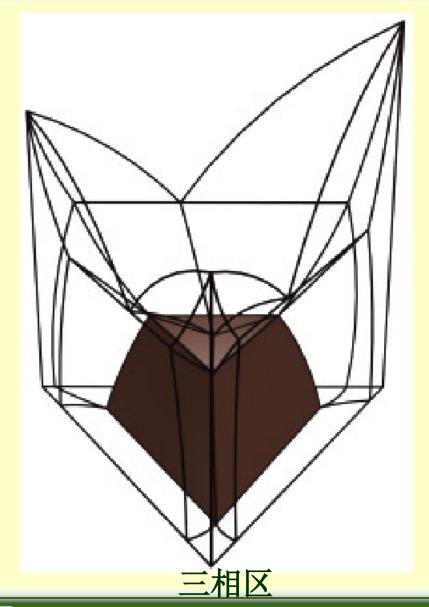








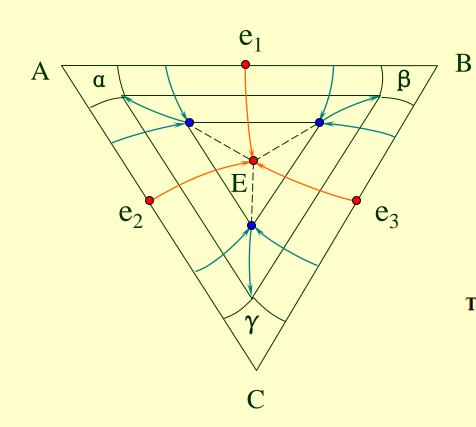


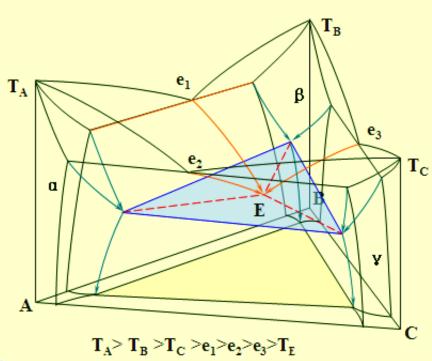




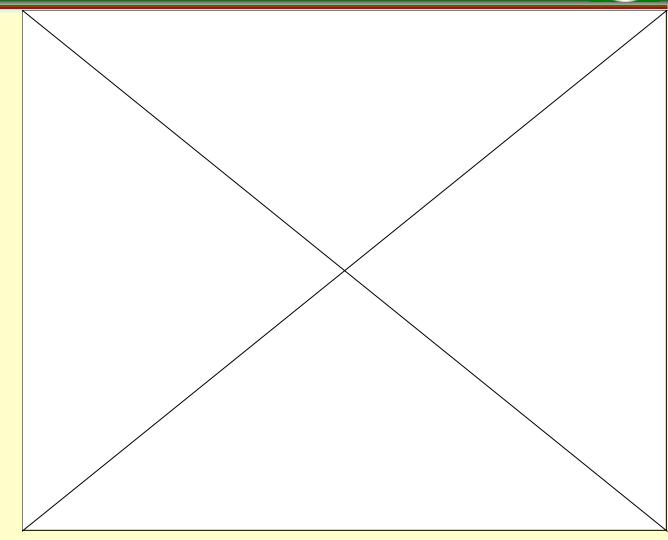
二、投影图











三、平衡结晶过程



B

β

 e_3

| 合金:

$$L \to L + \alpha \longrightarrow L + \alpha + \beta$$

$$L \to \alpha$$

室温组织: α固溶体

• || 合金:

$$L \to L + \alpha \to \alpha \to \alpha + \beta \to \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$$L \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\alpha \to \beta_{\text{II}}$$
 $\alpha \to \beta_{\text{II}}$ $\alpha \to \gamma_{\text{II}}$

 e_2

室温组织:

 e_1

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

三、平衡结晶过程



• 川合金:

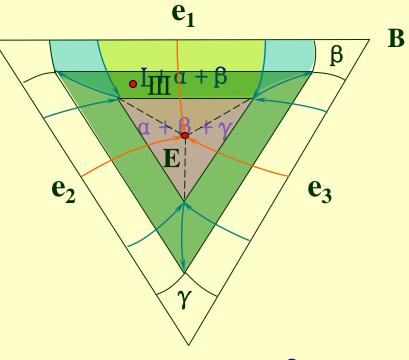
单(L)→双(L+
$$\alpha$$
)→三(L+ α + β)

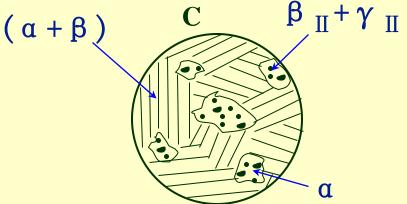
→双(
$$\alpha+\beta$$
) →三($\alpha+\beta+\gamma$)

$$L \rightarrow \alpha \qquad L \rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\alpha \to \beta_{\text{II}} \qquad \alpha \xrightarrow{} \beta_{\text{II}} \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{II}}$$

室温组织: α+(α+β)+β ||+γ ||





三、平衡结晶过程



特殊成分的合金:

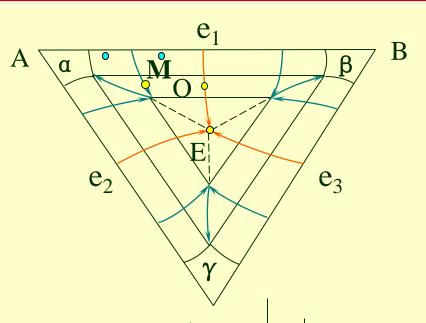
O合金(线接触)

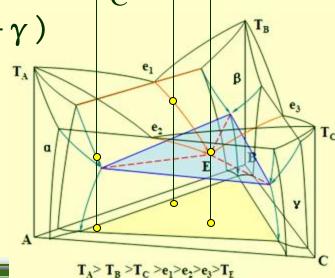
単(L) →三(L+
$$\alpha$$
+ β) →双(L+ β)
→双(α + β) →三(α + β + γ)

M合金(线接触)

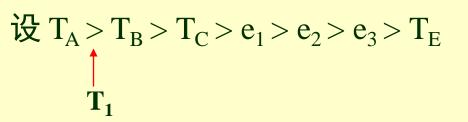
· E合金(点接触)

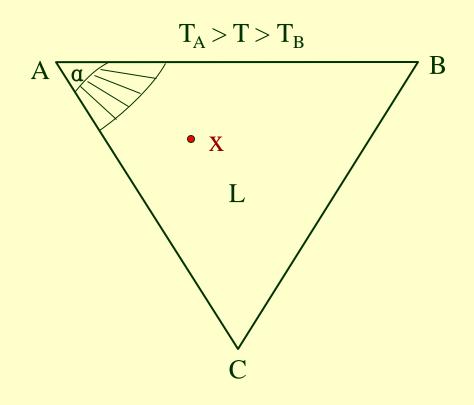
$$\Psi(L)$$
 → $\square(L+\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$ → $\Xi(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$

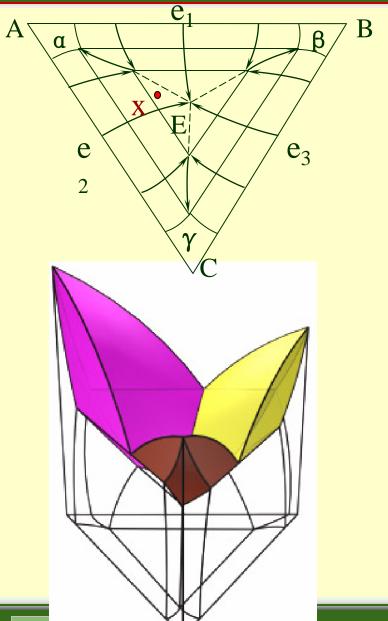




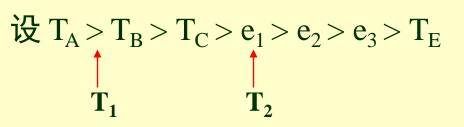


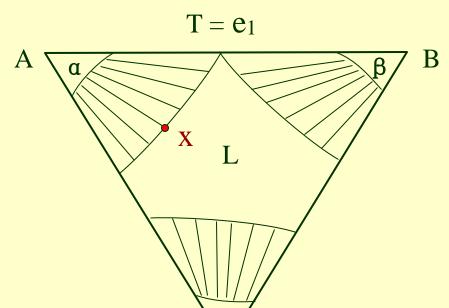




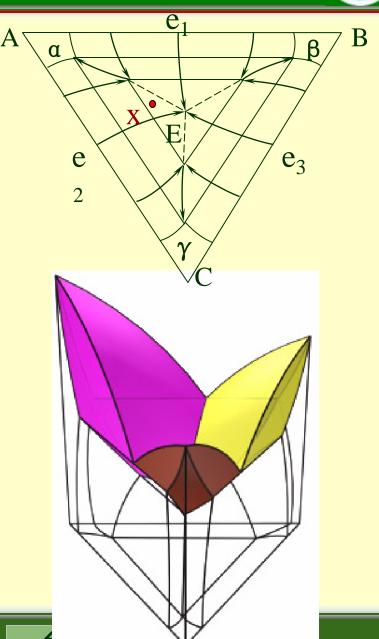




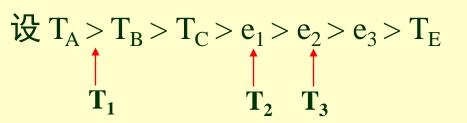


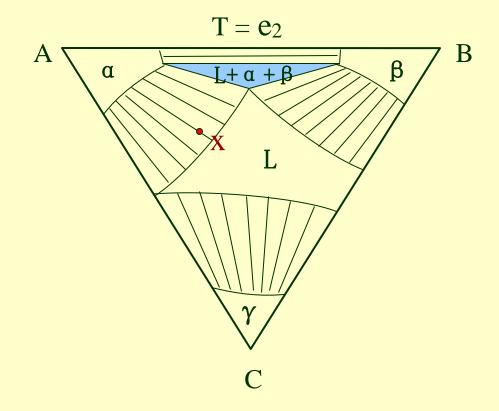


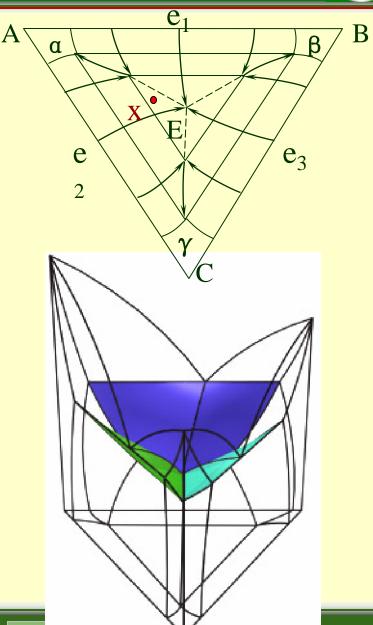
 $L \rightarrow \alpha$











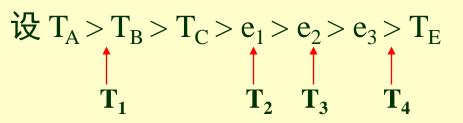
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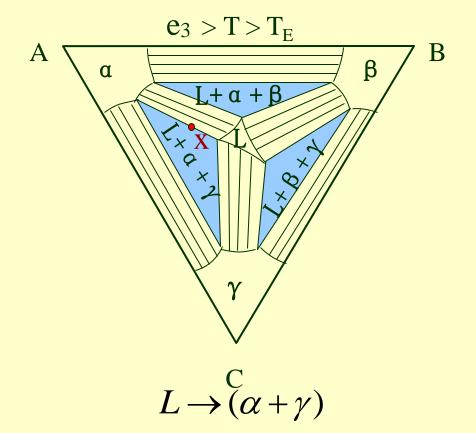
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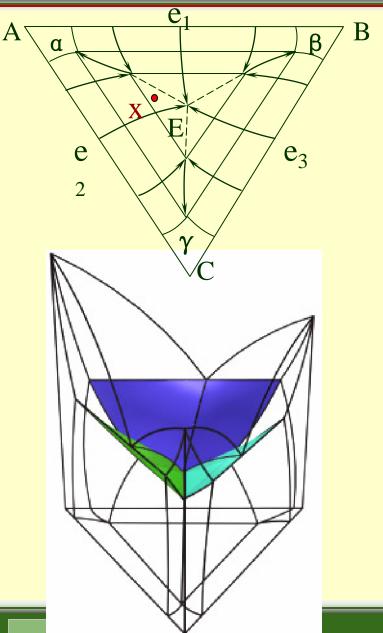
 $L \rightarrow \alpha$

◆回主目录

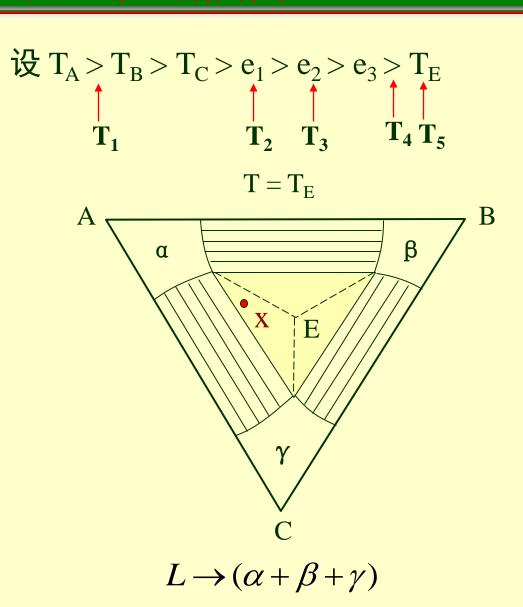


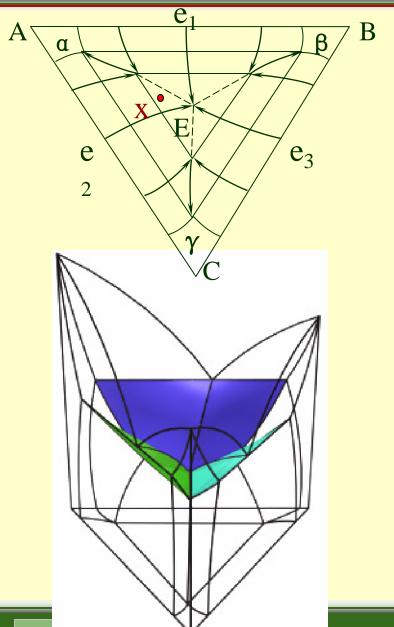


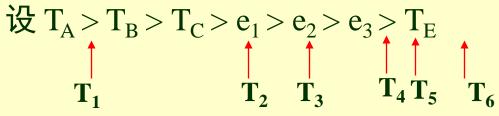


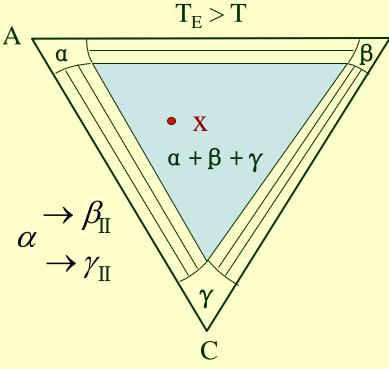






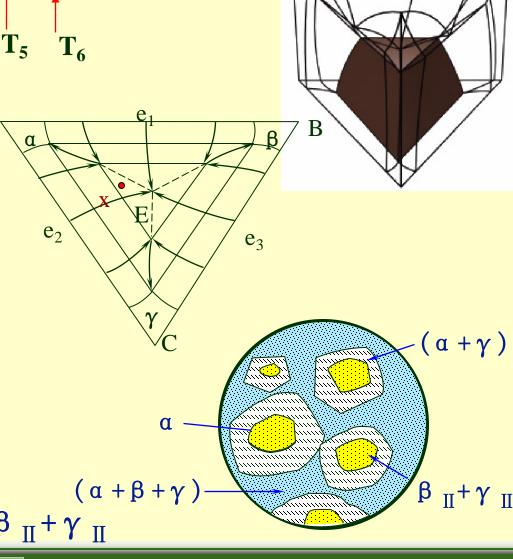








$$\alpha + (\alpha + \gamma)_{\pm} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)_{\pm} + \beta_{II} + \gamma_{II}$$



四、等温截面图



总结——

等温截面图中:

三相区为直边三角形,

该温度下三个相的平衡浓度在三个顶点上:

两相区为一对共轭线包围,

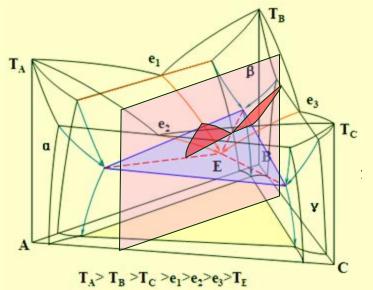
两相平衡浓度在共轭线上;

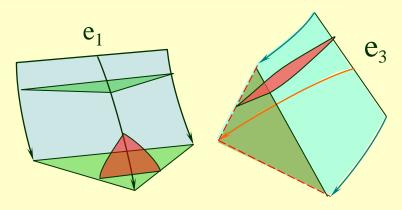
结合相区接触法则判断其余相区。

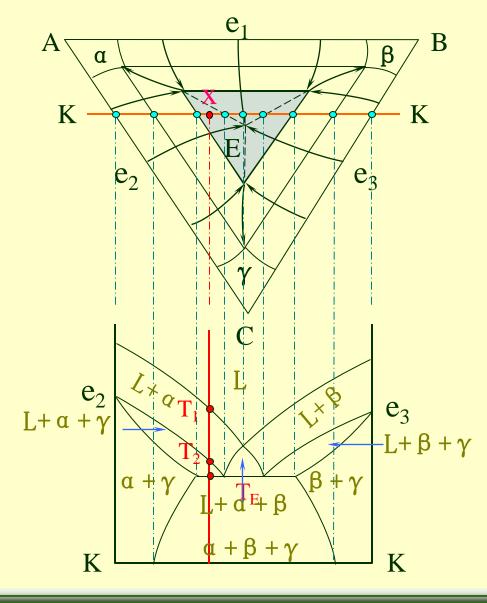
五、垂直截面图



X合金结晶过程:

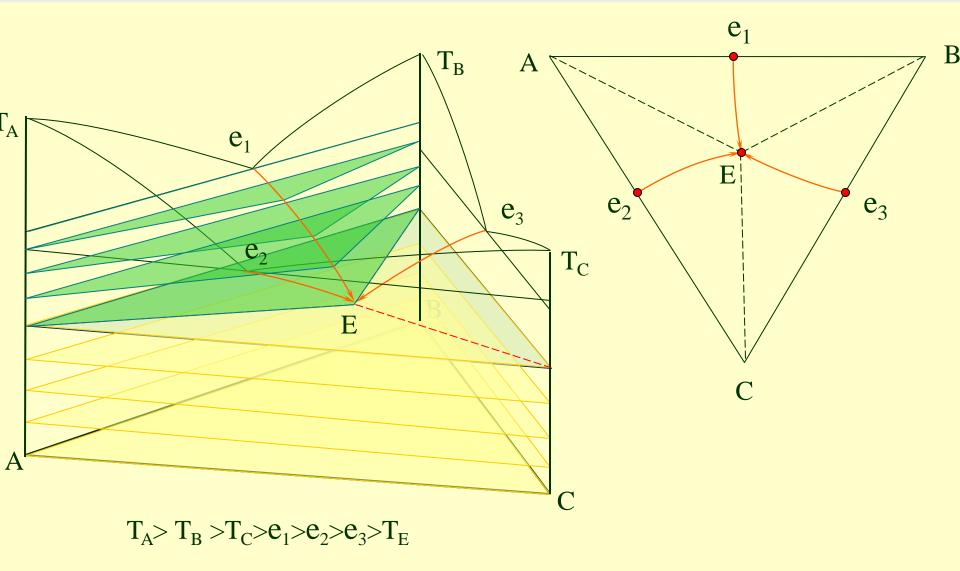






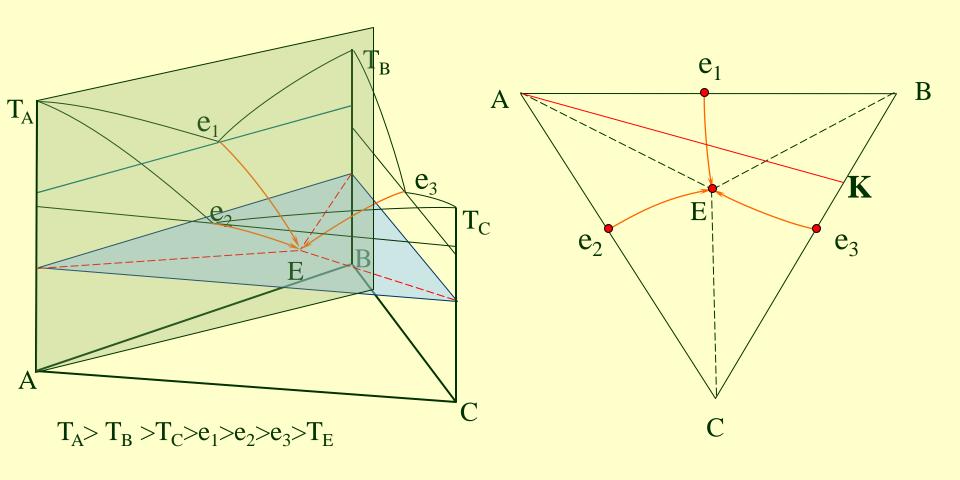
简单三元共晶相图





思考: 画固态完全不溶的三元共晶相图的AK垂直截面图

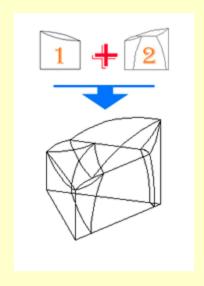


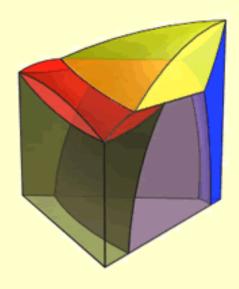


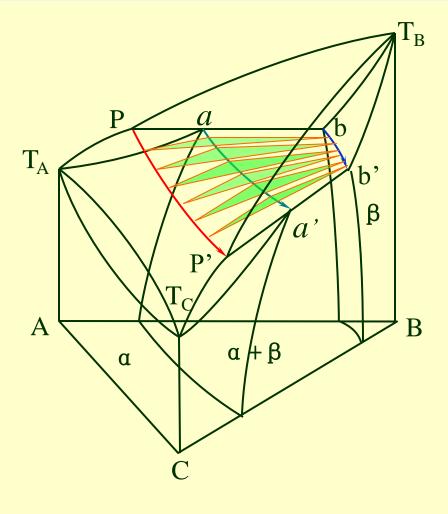
5.5 其他三元相图



一、两个包晶一个匀晶







 $T_B > P > T_A > P_1 > T_C$

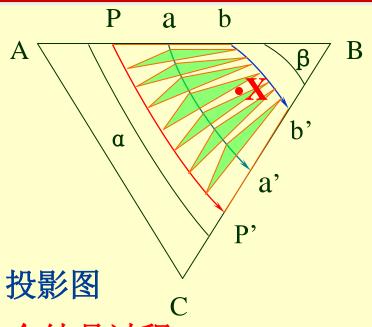
投影图



b'

β

B



X合金结晶过程:

单(L) → 双(L+
$$\beta$$
) → 三(L+ α + β) → 双(β + α)
$$L \to \beta \qquad L + \beta \to \alpha \qquad \qquad \alpha \to \beta_{II}$$

$$\beta \to \alpha_{II}$$

室温组织:

$$\beta_{ij} + \alpha_{ij} + \alpha_{ij} + \beta_{ij}$$

α

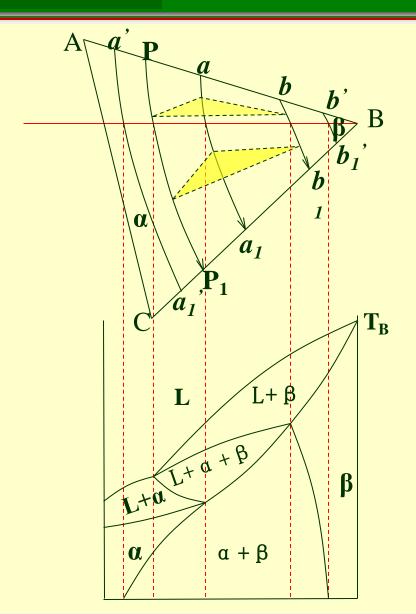
P'.

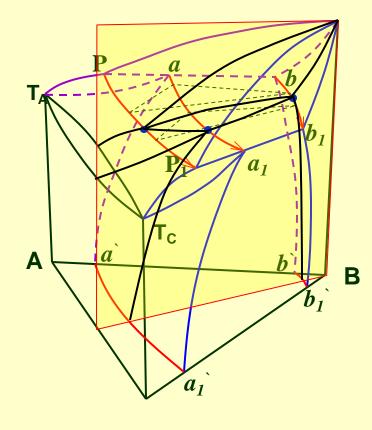
α /+ β

 T_A

垂直截面图



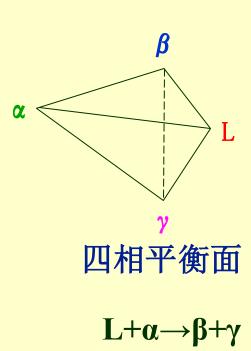


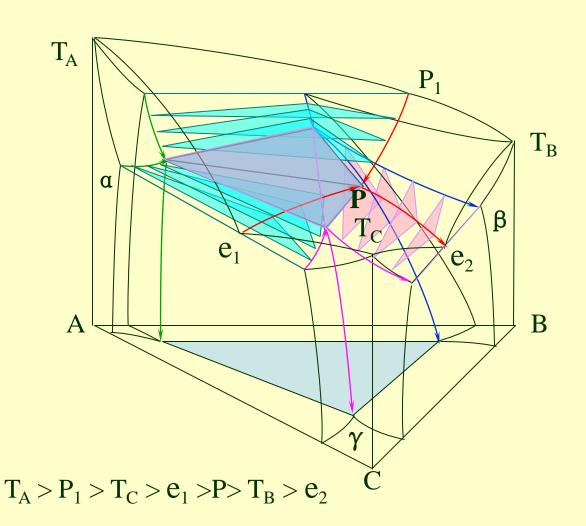


 $T_B > P > T_A > P_1 > T_C$

二、包共晶相图(2/2转变)

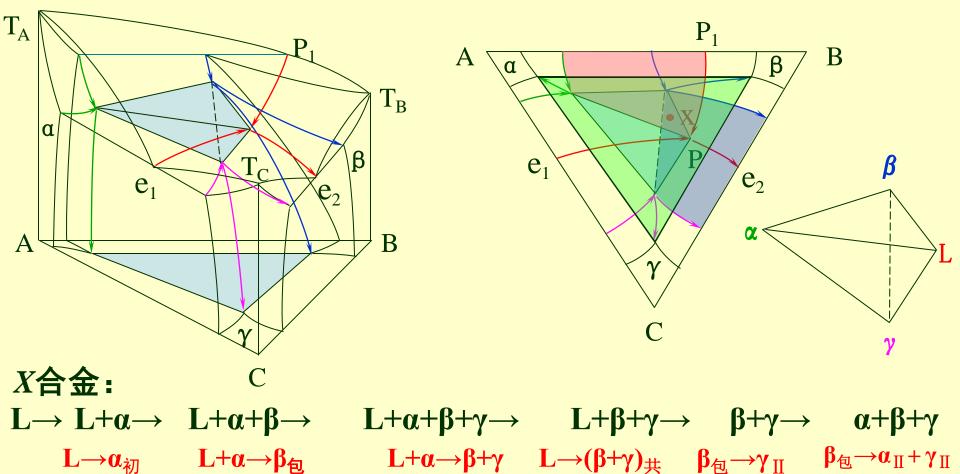






投影图





室温组织:

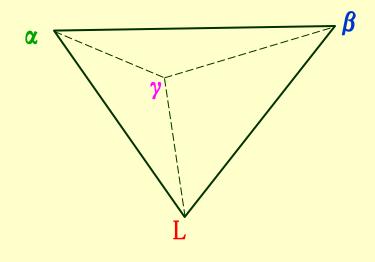
$$β$$
包+ (β+γ){包共}+ (β+γ)_共+ 二次相

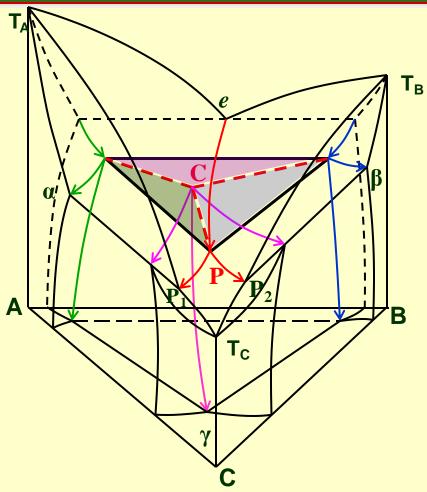
三、三元包晶相图(1/3转变)



$$T_A > T_B > e > P > P_1 > P_2 > T_c$$

$$L+\alpha+\beta \longrightarrow \gamma$$







5.6 三元相图总结



一、三元系的两相平衡

$$f = 3 - 2 + 1 = 2$$

由一对共轭面包围, 等温截面上,平衡相的成分由两相区的连接线确定 垂直截面不反映平衡相的成分

5.6 三元相图总结



二、三元系的三相平衡

$$f = 3 - 3 + 1 = 1$$

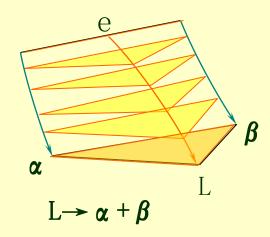
不规则三棱柱体

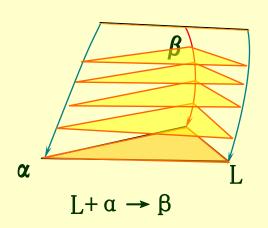
三条棱边为三个相的浓度变温线

等温截面: 直边三角形,顶点为三个相的成分点

垂直截面: 曲边三角形, 顶点不代表成分

两种三相平衡: 共晶型, 包晶型



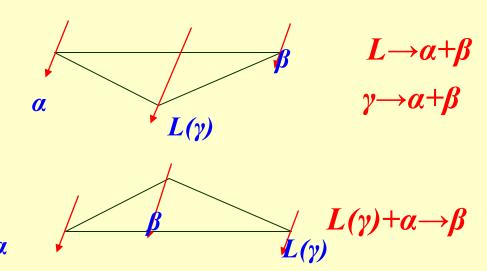


共晶和包晶反应特点



1、共晶型三相区和包晶型三相区都是由平衡三角形沿浓度变温线滑动而成。

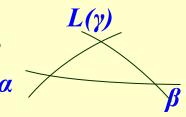
2、水平截面图:共晶型 — 顶点领先包晶型 — 底边领先

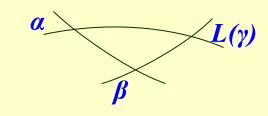


3、垂直截面图:

共晶型 — 曲边上三角;

包晶型 — 曲边下三角。





5.6 三元相图总结



三、三元系的四相平衡

$$f = 3 - 4 + 1 = 0$$

由四相成分点构成的等温面

四相平衡有三种类型:

三元共晶

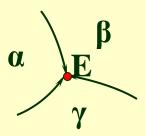
$$L \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

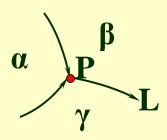
包共晶

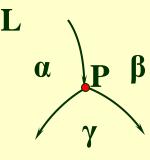
$$L + \alpha \rightarrow \beta + \gamma$$

三元包晶

$$L + \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \gamma$$







共晶

包共晶

包晶



各类四相反应的特征

反应类型	共 晶 型	包 共 晶 型	包 晶 型
反应式	$L \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma$	$L + \alpha \rightarrow \beta + \gamma$	$L + \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \gamma$
四相平面的形 状特征	α L γ	α β γ γ	α γ γ L
四相面上下三相区的配列	$\begin{array}{c c} L+\alpha & L+\beta \\ \alpha+\gamma & L+\alpha+\beta & L+\beta+\gamma \\ \hline \alpha+\beta+\gamma & \alpha+\beta+\gamma \end{array}$	$\alpha+\gamma$ $L+\alpha+\beta$ $L+\alpha$ $L+\alpha+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$	$L+\alpha/$ $L+\alpha+\beta$ $L+\beta$ $L+\beta$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$ $A+\beta+\gamma$
三条单相单变 量线的降温走 向	α Ε β γ	α β E γ	α γ β

5.7 举例



1、Fe-Cr-C系相图

• 五个单相区

$$\alpha$$
, γ , C_1 (M_3C) ,

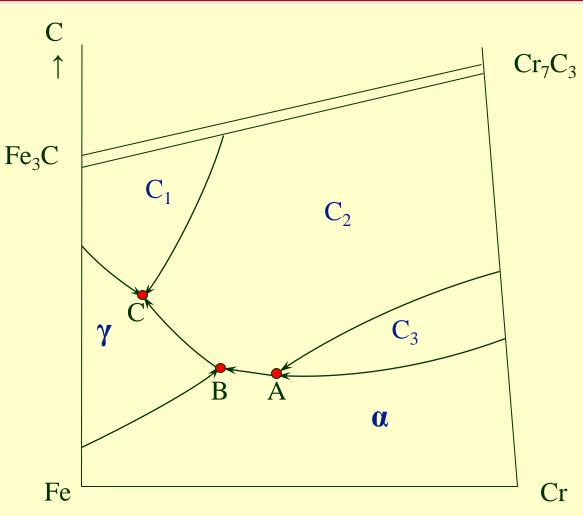
$$C_2 (M_7C_3) \cdot C_3 (M_{23}C_6)$$

• 三个四相反应

A
$$L+C_3 \leftrightarrow C_2+\alpha$$

B L+
$$\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma + C_2$$

C
$$L \leftrightarrow \gamma + C_1 + C_3$$

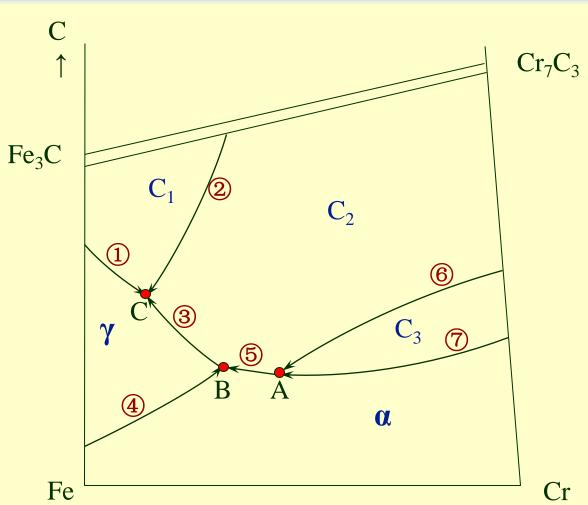


Fe - Cr - C液相投影图



• 七个三相平衡转变

- 3 $L \rightarrow \gamma + C_2$
- \bigcirc $L \rightarrow \alpha + C_2$
- \bigcirc $L \rightarrow \alpha + C_3$



Fe - Cr - C液相投影图

2、Fe-Cr-C系等温截面相图

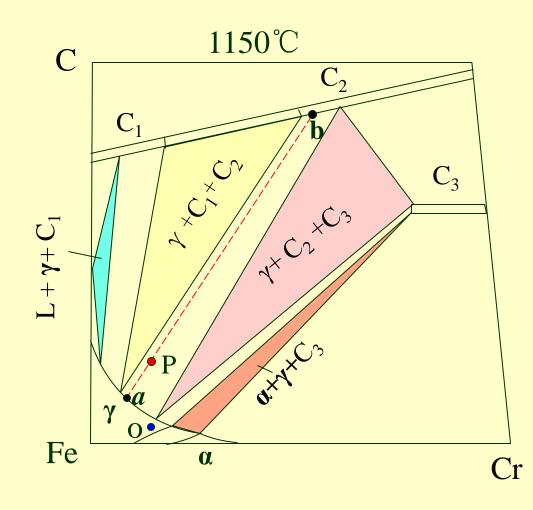


Fe-13%Cr-0.2%C合金:

2Cr13成分点O,在1150℃位于γ区,为单相奥氏体。

Fe-13%Cr-2%C合金:

— Cr12成分点P,位于 γ + C_2 两相区,作近似连线 acb可求相对量。

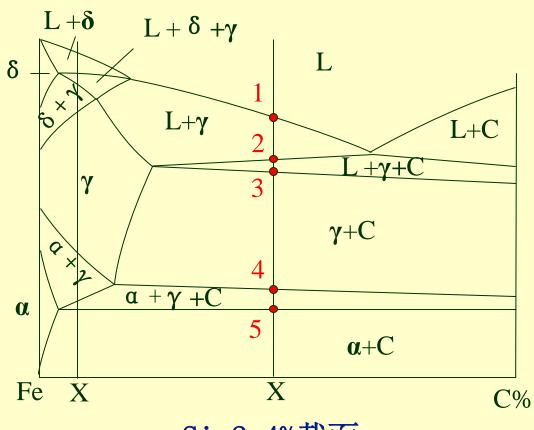


3、Fe-C-Si系垂直截面图



- 1-2 $L \rightarrow \gamma$
- 2-3 $L \rightarrow \gamma + C$
- 3-4 $\gamma \rightarrow C$
- 4-5 $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha + C$
- $<5 \alpha \rightarrow C$

室温相: α+C



Si=2.4%截面

4、A1-Cu-Mg液相投影图



• 七个单相区:

• 四个交点:

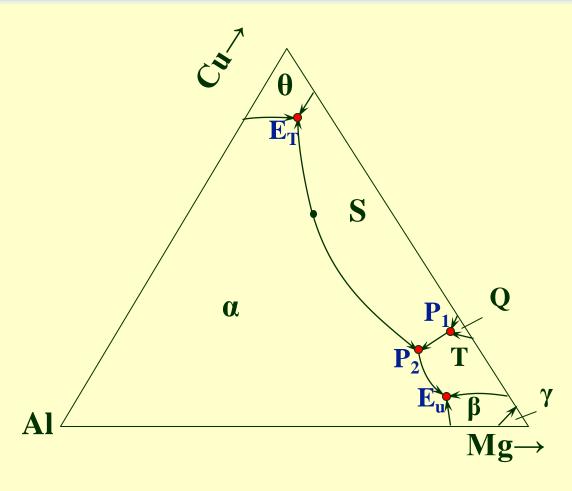
$$E_T$$
, P_1 , P_2 , E_u

$$\mathbf{E_{T}}: \mathbf{L} \rightarrow \alpha + \theta + \mathbf{S}$$

$$P_1: L + Q \rightarrow S + T$$

$$P_2$$
: L + S $\rightarrow \alpha$ + T

$$\mathbf{E_u}$$
: $\mathbf{L} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \mathbf{T}$



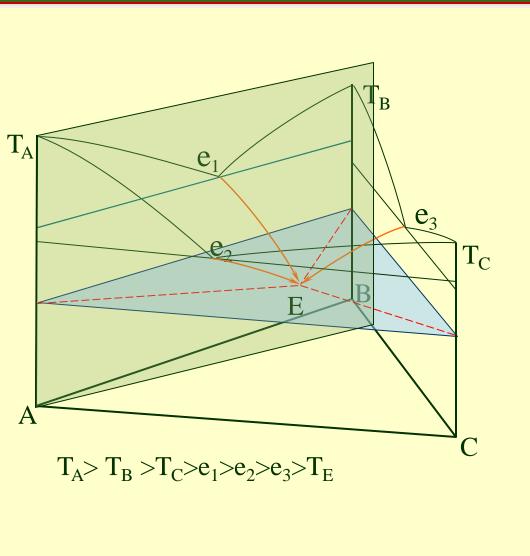


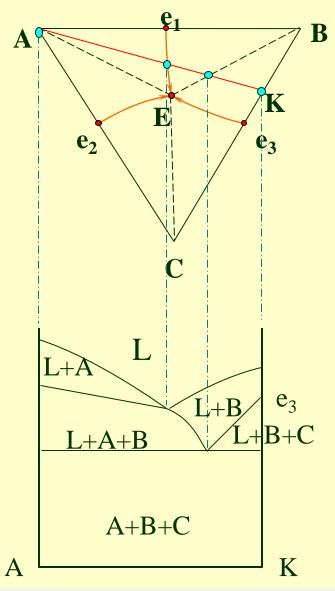


• P189: 12、14、16、18题

2、画固态完全不溶的三元共晶相图的AK垂直截面图







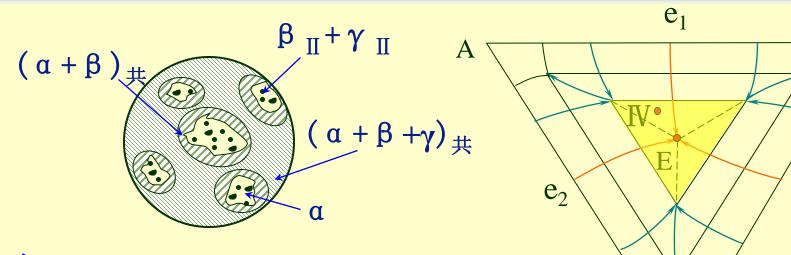
三、平衡结晶过程



β

 e_3

B



Ⅳ合金:

$$L \to L + \alpha \to L + \alpha + \beta \to L + \alpha + \beta + \gamma \to \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$$L \to \alpha \qquad L \to (\alpha + \beta)_{\sharp} \qquad L \to (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)_{\sharp} \qquad \alpha < \gamma_{\sharp}$$

$$C$$

室温组织:
$$\alpha_{\eta \uparrow}$$
 ($\alpha + \beta$) $_{+}$ ($\alpha + \beta \uparrow \gamma$) $_{+}$ $+\beta_{II} \uparrow \gamma_{II}$