2015 Fall

"Phase Equilibria *in* Materials"

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Eun Soo Park

Office: 33-313
Telephone: 880-7221
Email: espark@snu.ac.kr
Office hours: by an appointment

Chapter 14. The Association of Phase Regions

14.1. Law of adjoining phase regions

* Construction of phase diagram:

Phase rule ~ restrictions on the disposition of the phase regions

e.g. no two single phase regions adjoin each other through a line.

* Rules for adjoining phase regions in ternary systems

1) Masing, "a state space can ordinarily be bounded by another state space only if the number of phases in the second space is one less or one greater than that in the first space considered."

2) **Law of Adjoining Phase Regions: "most useful rule"**

$$\boxed{R_1 = R - D^- - D^+ \geq 0}$$

R_1 : Dimension of the boundary between neighboring phase regions

R : Dimension of the phase diagram or section of the diagram (vertical or isothermal)

D^- : the number of phases that disappear in the transition from one phase region to the other

D^+ : the number of phases that appear in the transition from one phase region to the other

14.2. Degenerate phase regions

* Law of adjoining phase region ~ applicable to space model and their vertical and isothermal sections, but no "invariant reaction isotherm" or "four-phase plane" was included.

* In considering phase diagrams or section containing degenerate phase regions, it is necessary to replace the missing dimensions before applying the law of adjoining phase regions.

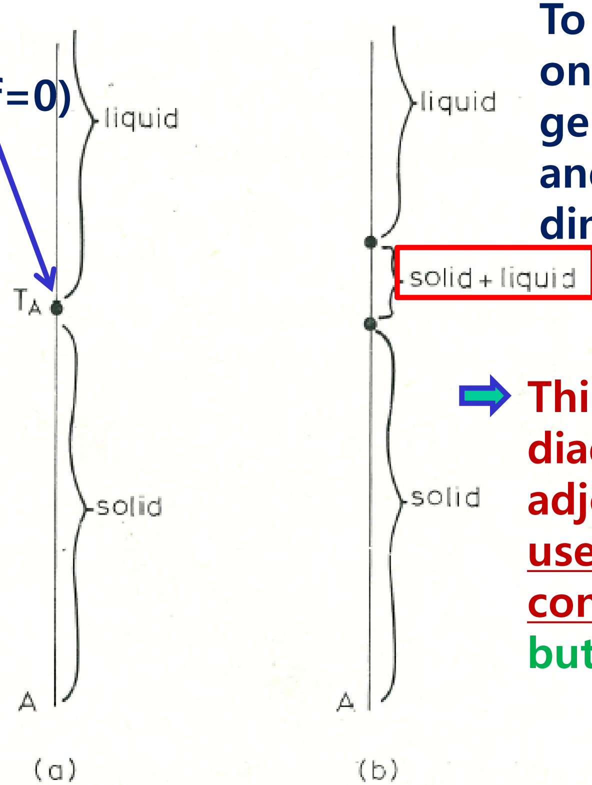
Phase rule: invariant reaction (f=0)

$(p+f = c+1;\ 2+f = 1+1)$

Law of adjoining phase regions

$-1\ (R = 1,\ D^- = 1,\ D^+ = 1;$

therefore $R_l = -1)$



To overcome this situation, one regards the point T_A as a degenerate (liquid+solid) phase region and one replaces the missing dimension to give the diagram.

This is now a topologically correct diagram which obeys the law of adjoining phase regions (a very useful method for checking the construction of phase diagrams) but lead to violation of phase rule.

Fig. 228. Illustration of a degenerate phase region. (a) The melting of pure A; (b) the melting of pure A when point T_A is regarded as a degenerate phase region and replaced by a "solid+liquid" phase region.

*** Degenerate phase regions in space models of phase diagrams and in their sections can be dealt with in a similar manner by replacing the missing dimensions.**

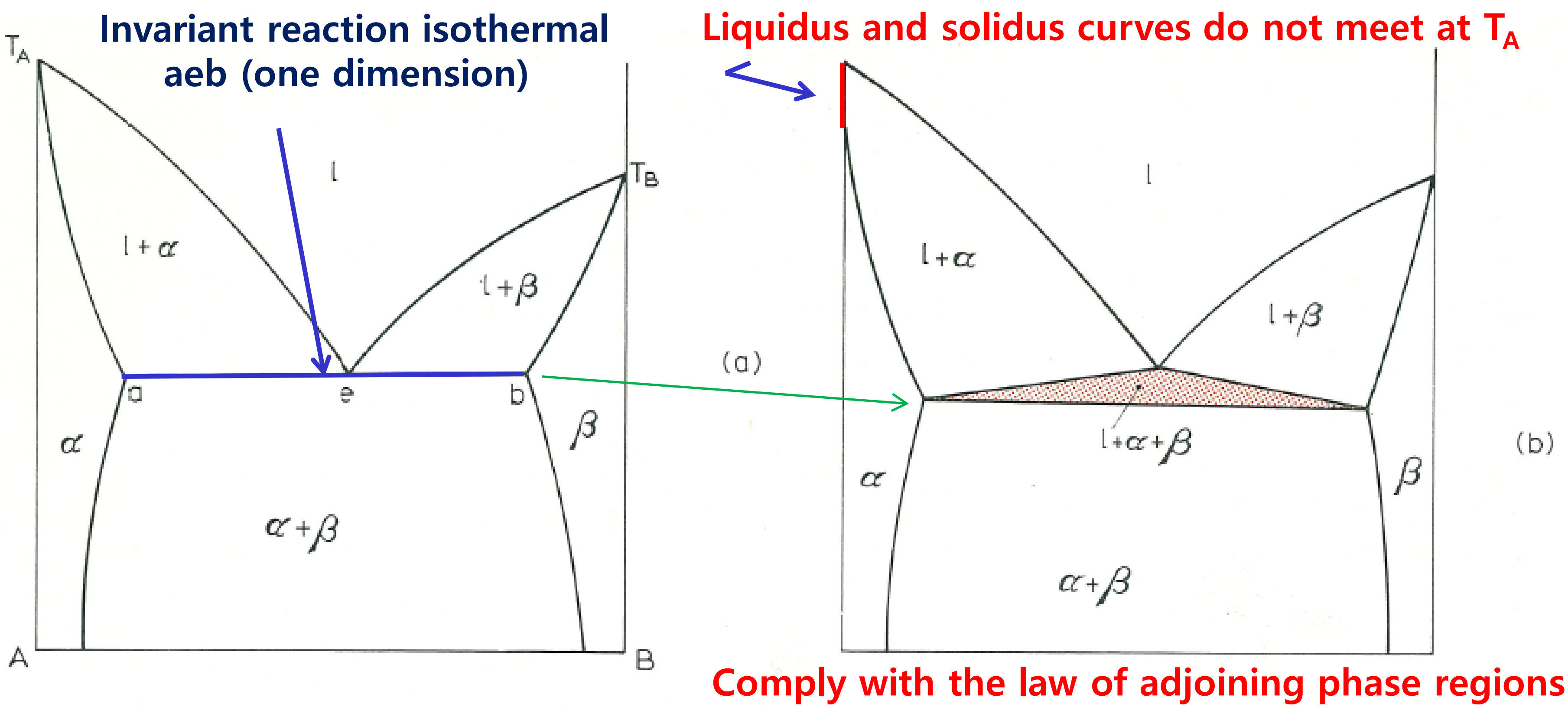


Fig. 229. Illustration of degenerate phase regions. (a) The eutectic phase diagram; (b) corresponding diagram allowing for degeneration of the phase regions.

14.3. Two-dimensional sections of phase diagrams

* The boundary between adjoining phase regions in a two-dimensional phase diagram or a two-dimensional section of a phase diagram can be either a line or a point. ($R_1 \leqslant R-1 \rightarrow R_1 \leq 1$)

(a) R =2; R_1 = 1 _a line separates phase regions containing λ and λ+1 phases

(α from $\alpha+\beta$, Fig. 220a; $\alpha+\gamma$ from $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$, Fig. 178e; and $l+\alpha+\gamma$ from $l+\alpha+\beta+\gamma$, Fig. 230). As stressed previously, the missing dimensions have to be added to degenerate phase regions to allow application of the law.

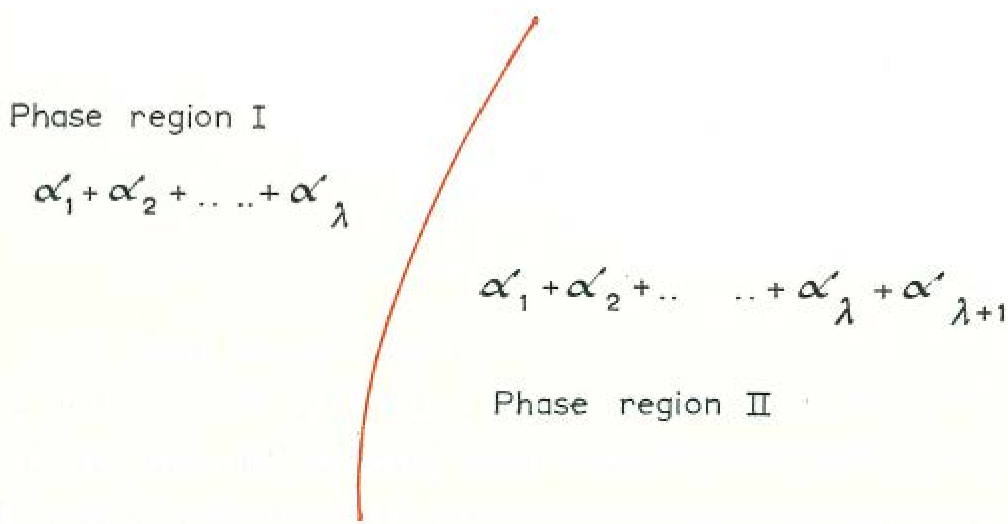


Fig. 231. Phase distribution in a two-dimensional diagram when the boundary between adjoining phase regions is one-dimensional.

14.3. Two-dimensional sections of phase diagrams

* The boundary between adjoining phase regions in a two-dimensional phase diagram or a two-dimensional section of a phase diagram can be either a line or a point. ($R_1 \leqslant R-1 \rightarrow R_1 \leq 1$)

(b) R=2; R_1=0_three boundary lines to meet at a point in a two dimensional diagram (Impossible)

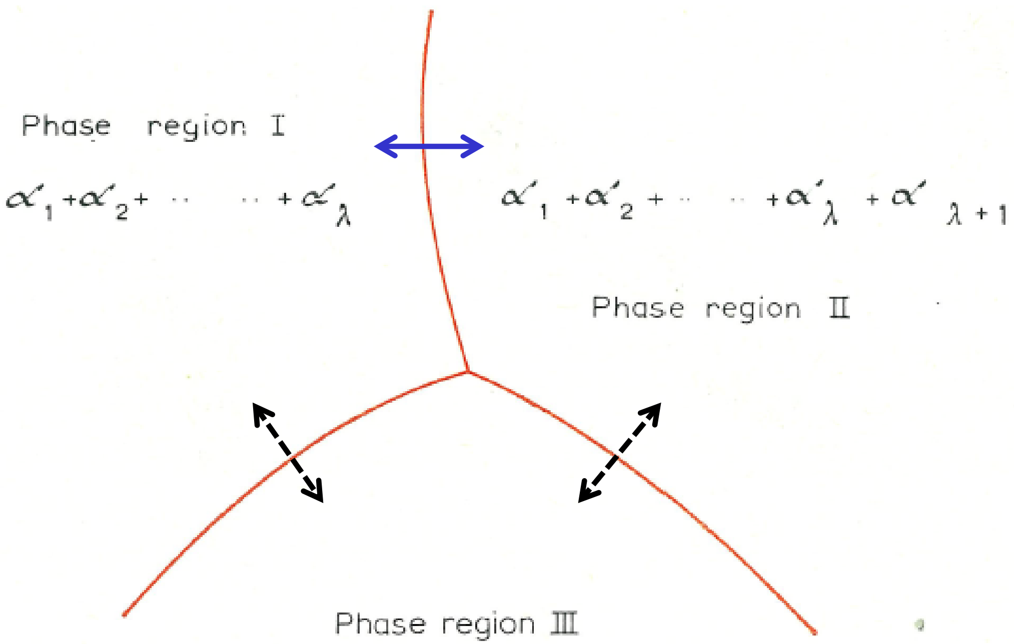


Fig. 232. Impossibility of three boundary lines meeting at a point in a two-dimensional diagram.

If we now consider the transition from region III to region II it is evident that none of the three possible phase compositions for region III satisfy the law of adjoining phase regions. At least four lines must meet at a point in a two-dimensional diagram. In general, only four lines meet at a point in a two-dimension diagram.

(b) R=2; R_1=0_only four lines may meet at a point in two-dimensional diagrams

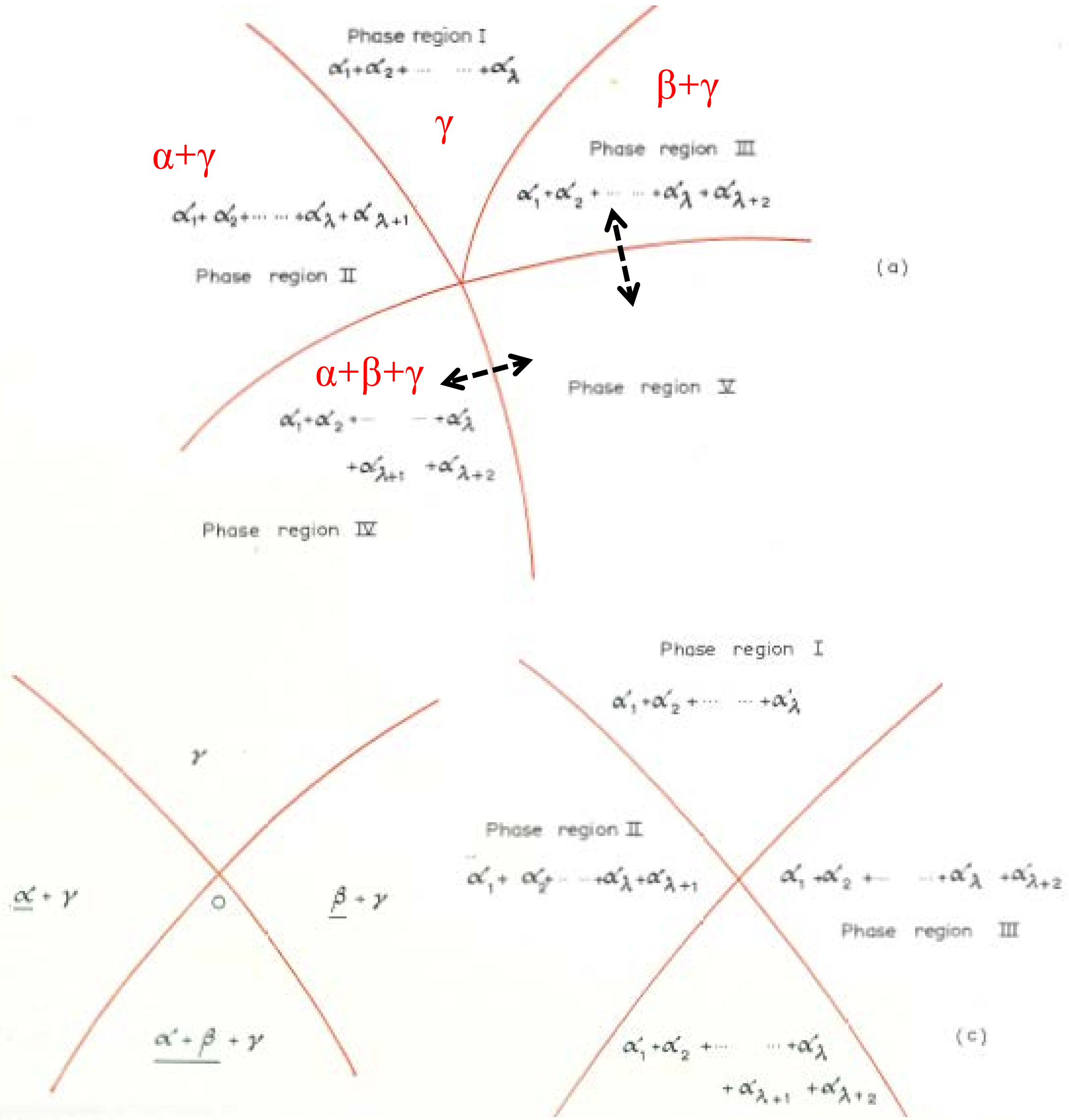


Fig. 233. Boundary lines meeting at a point in a two-dimensional diagram. (a) Impossibility of five lines meeting at a point; (b) distribution of phase regions when four lines meet at a point; (c) only four lines may meet at a point.

That there are exceptions to the rule that four lines meet at a point in a two-dimensional diagram is evident from an examination of Fig. 178b and f. In each case six lines meet at a central point. It will be noted, however, that in both cases the section passes through an invariant point—*E* and *c* respectively. Palatnik and Landau call such sections nodal or non-regular sections. Only regular sections obey the law of adjoining phase regions completely.

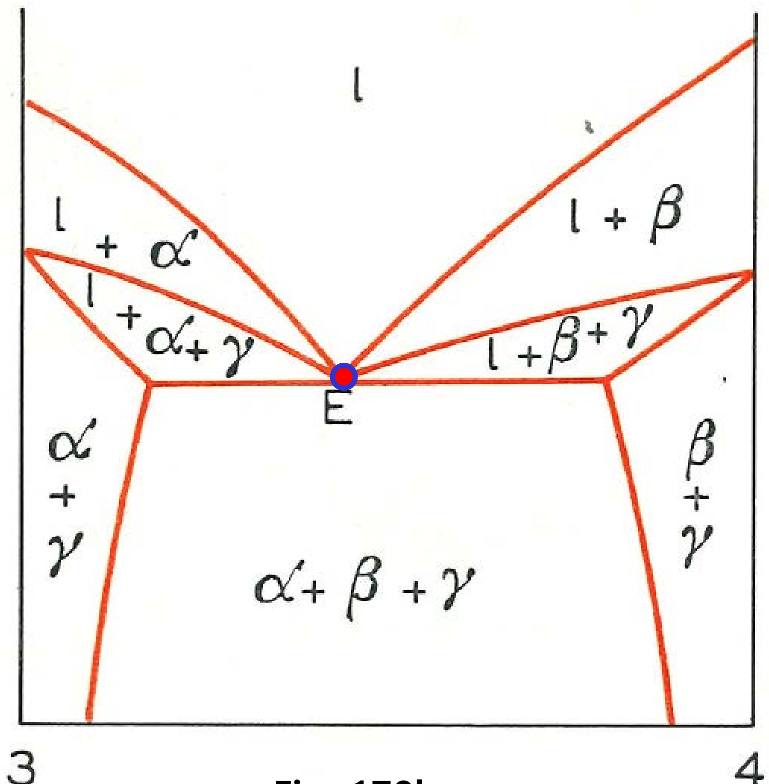


Fig. 178b

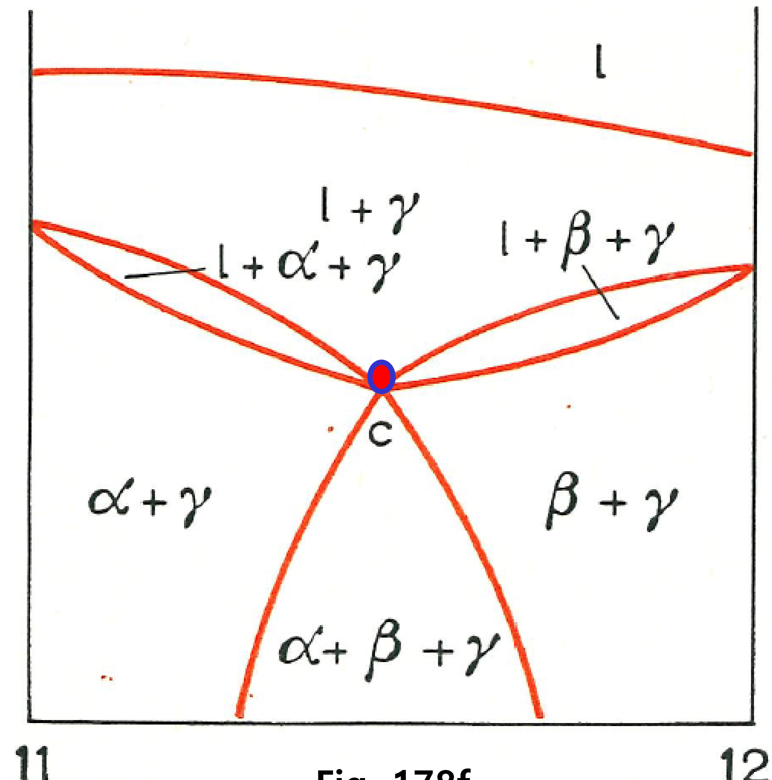


Fig. 178f

14.4. The Cross Rule: useful in checking the phases present in phase regions adjoining a point in two-dimensional diagrams

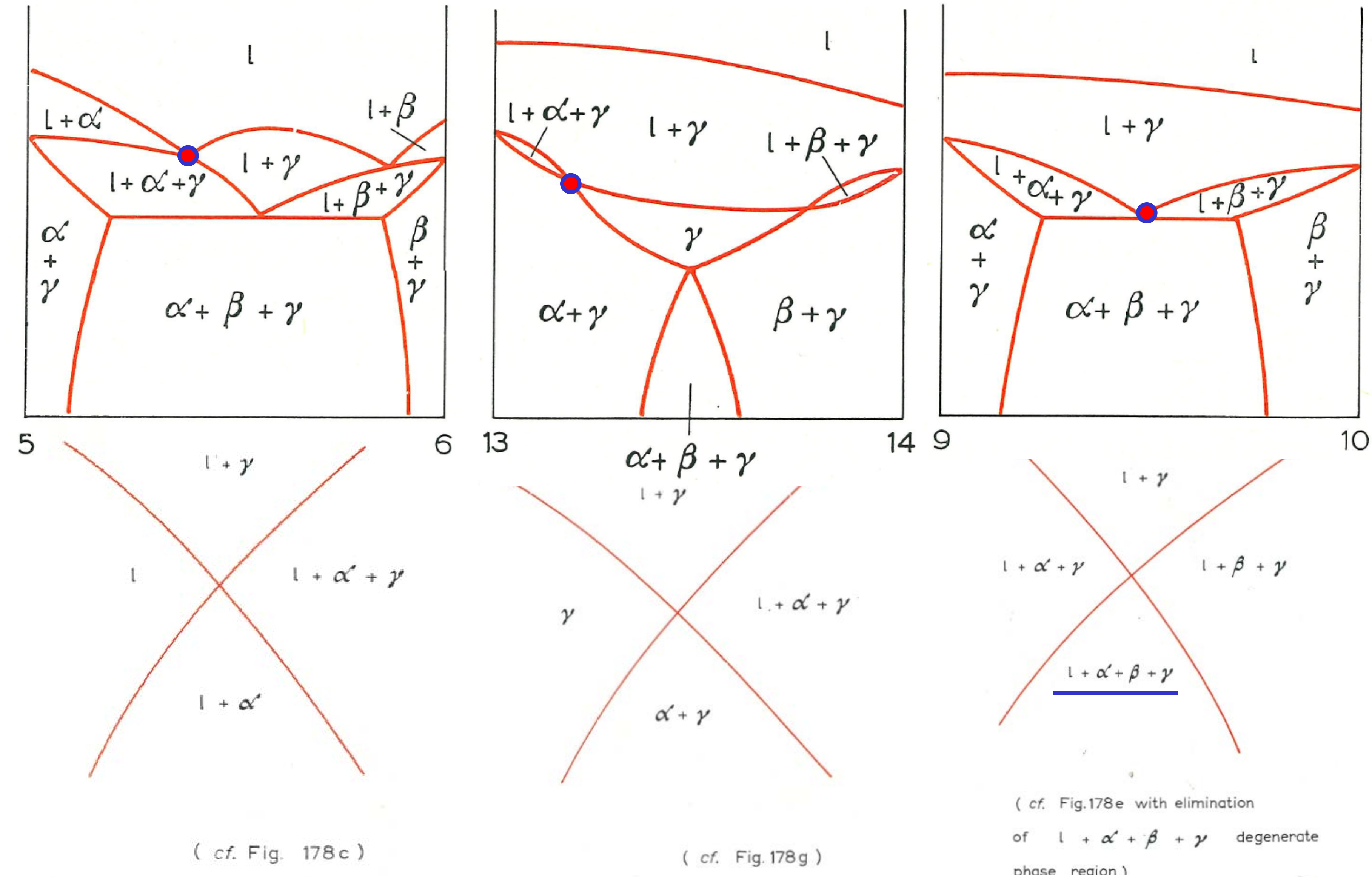
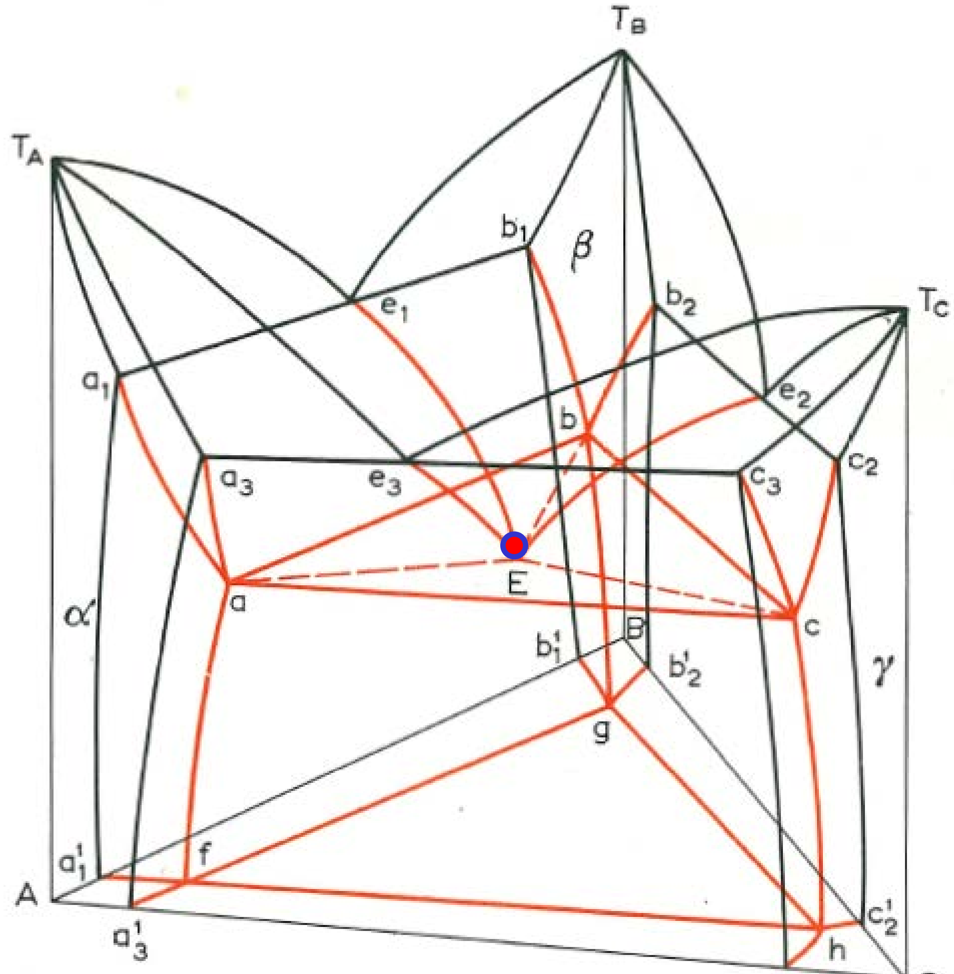


Fig. 234. The cross rule, (a) disposition of phase regions when one region is $l+\gamma$, (b) alternative disposition of phase regions.

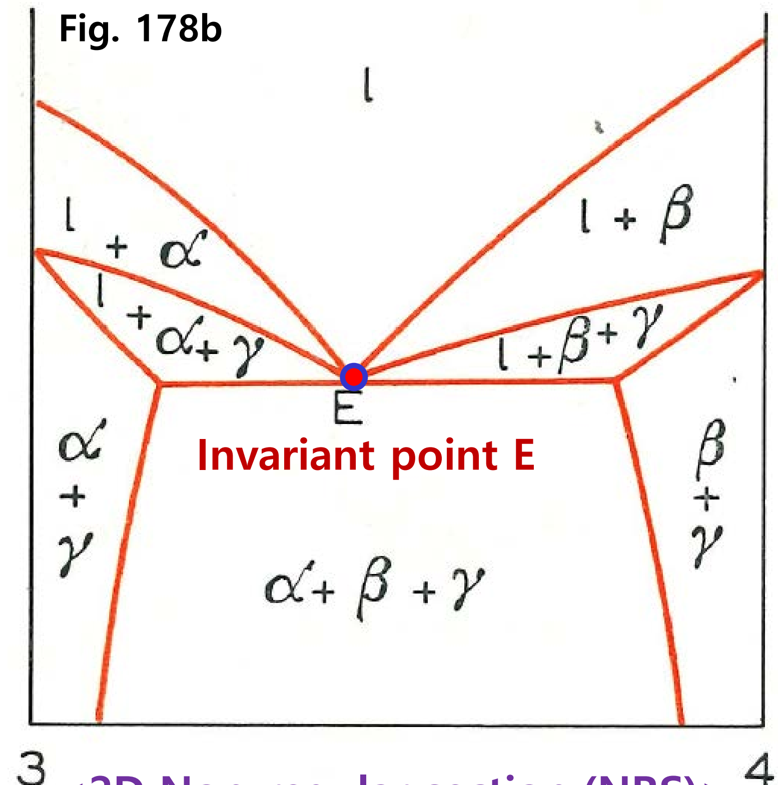
14.5. Non-regular two-dimensional sections

Non-regular sections behave erratically and the dimensions of the phase region boundaries in such sections are reduced irregularly compared to those in the phase diagram.



<3D ternary space model>

exceptions to the rule that four lines meet at a point in a two-dimensional



<2D Non-regular section (NRS)>

This boundary exists as a point in both the space model and the non-regular section. The point E and the associated boundaries (NRS) is a nodal plexus. Note that the degenerate phase region l + α + β + γ is not shown in (NRS).

14.5. Non-regular two-dimensional sections

Nodal plexi can be classified into four types according to the manner of their formation:

Type 1 The nodal plexus is formed without degeneration of any geometrical element of the two-dimensional regular section to elements of a lower dimension

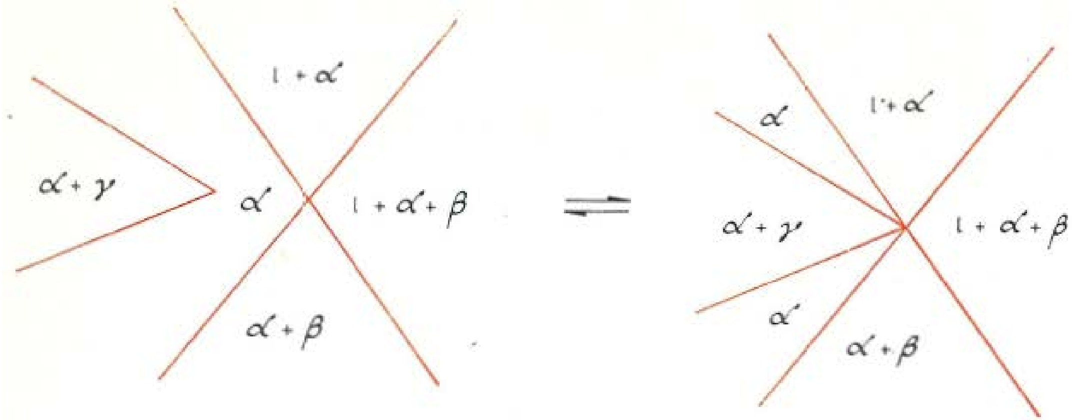


Fig. 235. Type 1 nodal plexus.

Type 2 The number of lines degenerate to a point but there is no degeneration of two dimensional phase regions. In the formation of a type 2 nodal plexus the line O_1O_2 in the regular section degenerates into point O of the nodal plexus associated with the non-regular section.

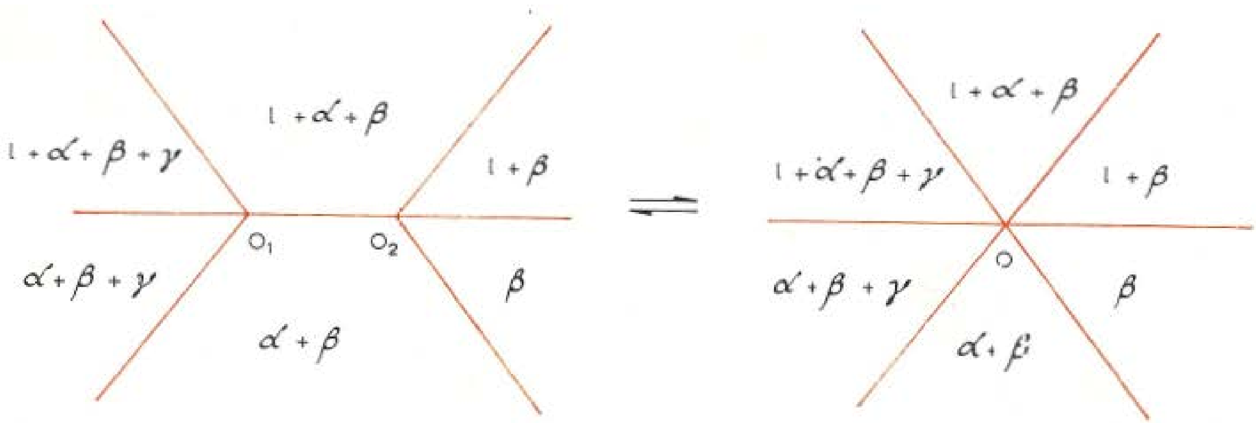


Fig. 236. Type 2 nodal plexus.

14.5. Non-regular two-dimensional sections

Nodal plexi can be classified into four types according to the manner of their formation:

Type 3 **A number of two dimensional phase regions degenerate into a point. In this case the phase region l + α + β disappears with the transition from a regular to a non-regular two dimensional section.**

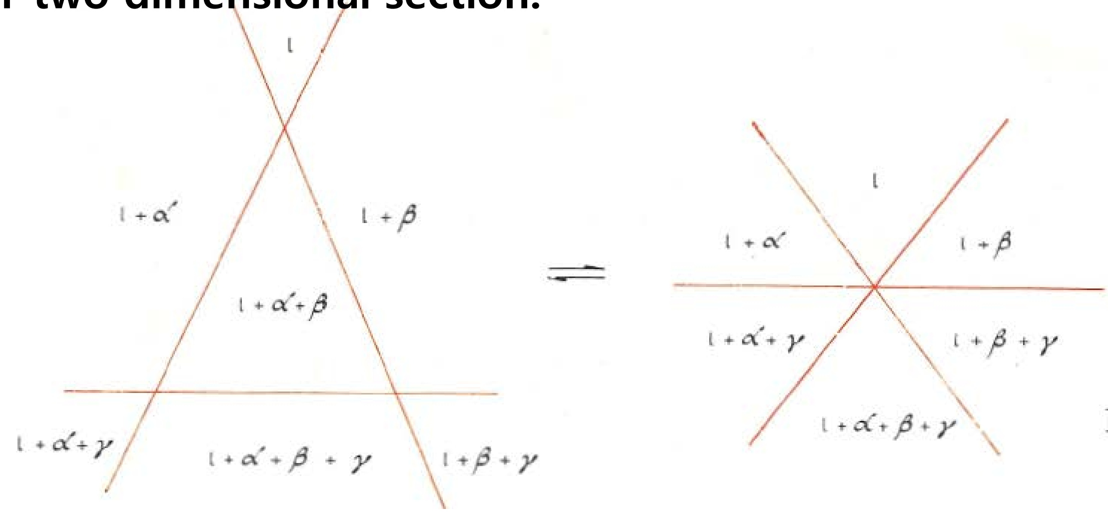


Fig. 237. Type 3 nodal plexus.

Type 4 **A number of two dimensional phase regions degenerate to a line. In the formation of the nodal plexus the phase region l + β + γ and β + γ have degenerated into the line O_1O_2.**

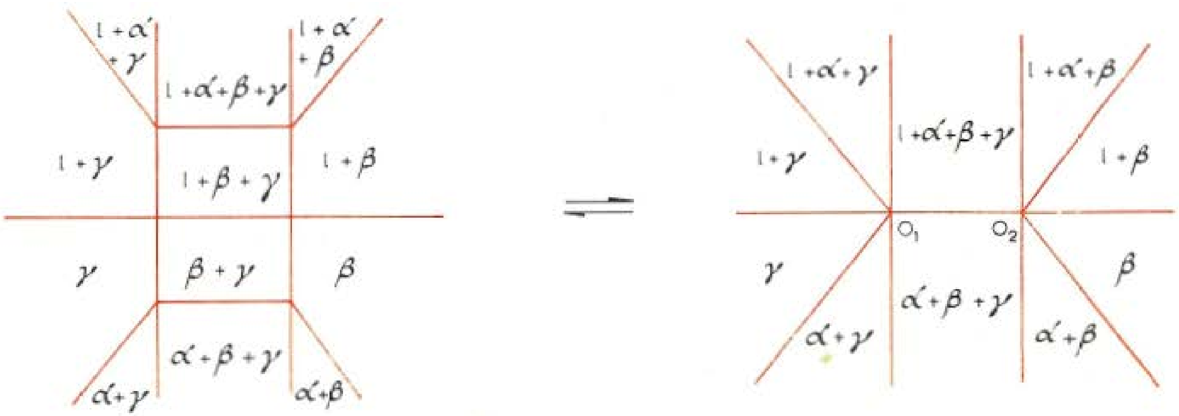


Fig. 238. Type 4 nodal plexus.

14.5. Non-regular two-dimensional sections

Nodal plexi can be classified into four types according to the manner of their formation:

Nodal plexi of mixed types may also be formed. A type 2/3 one is shown in Fig. 239. In the formation of the nodal plexus the two dimensional l + γ region degenerates to a point – triangle $O_2O_3O_4$ degenerates to point O – and the line O_1O_2 degenerates to the same point O. The former process corresponds to the formation of a type 3 nodal plexus and the latter to the formation of a type 2 nodal plexus.

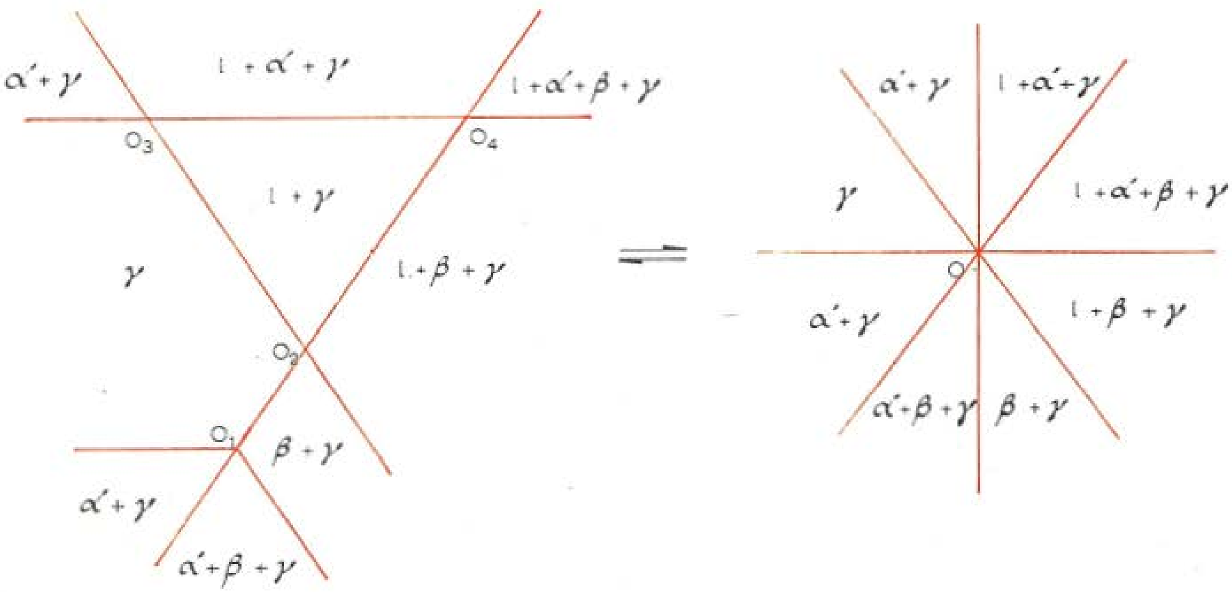
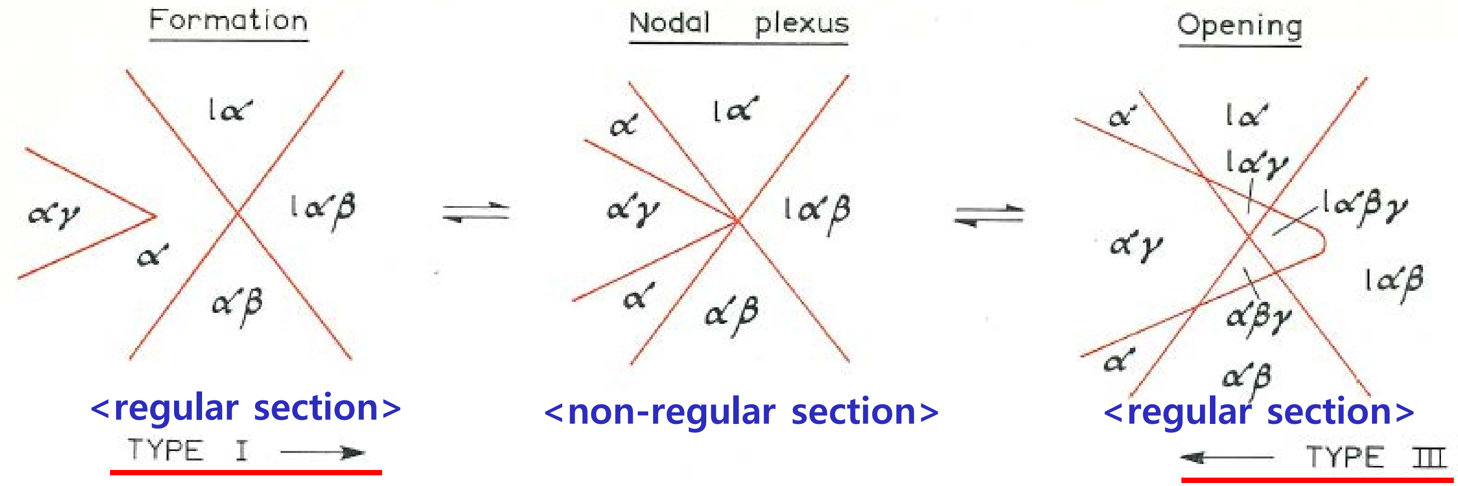


Fig. 239. Mixed type 2/3 nodal plexus.

1) **Formation of nodal plexi:**
   Transition from a regular section to a non-regular section of a ternary system

2) **Opening of nodal plexi:**
   Subsequent transition from the non-regular section back to a regular section

Fig. 240. Formation and opening of nodal plexi



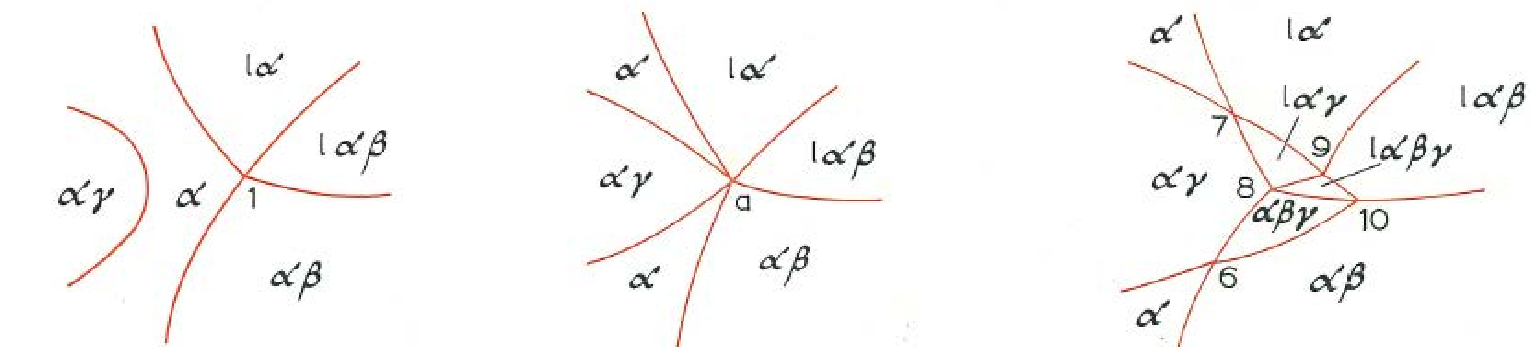
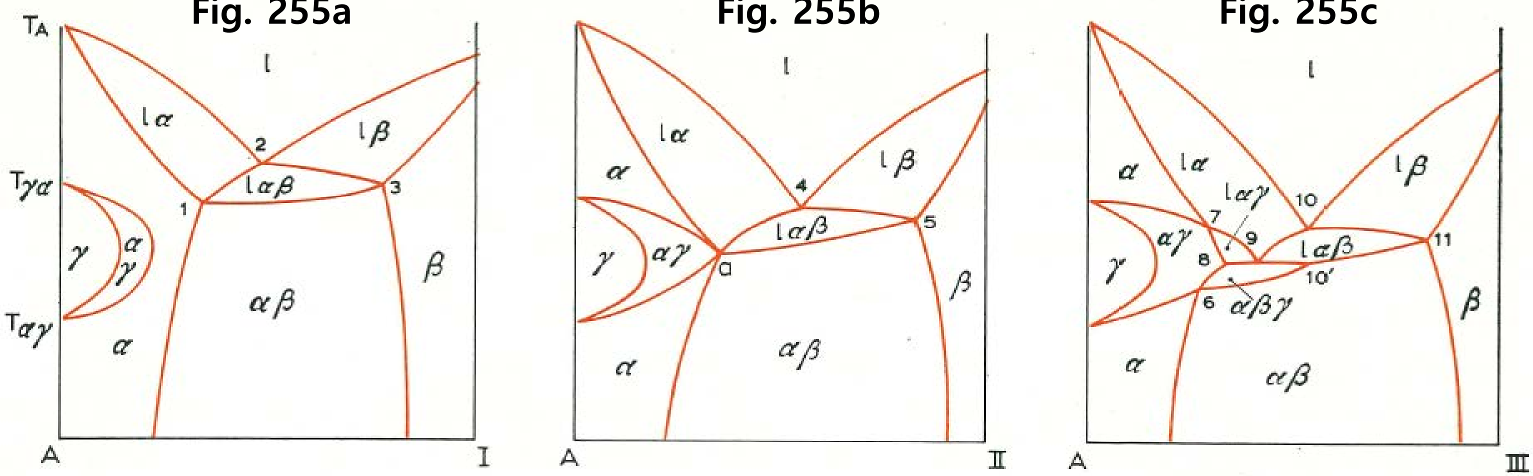
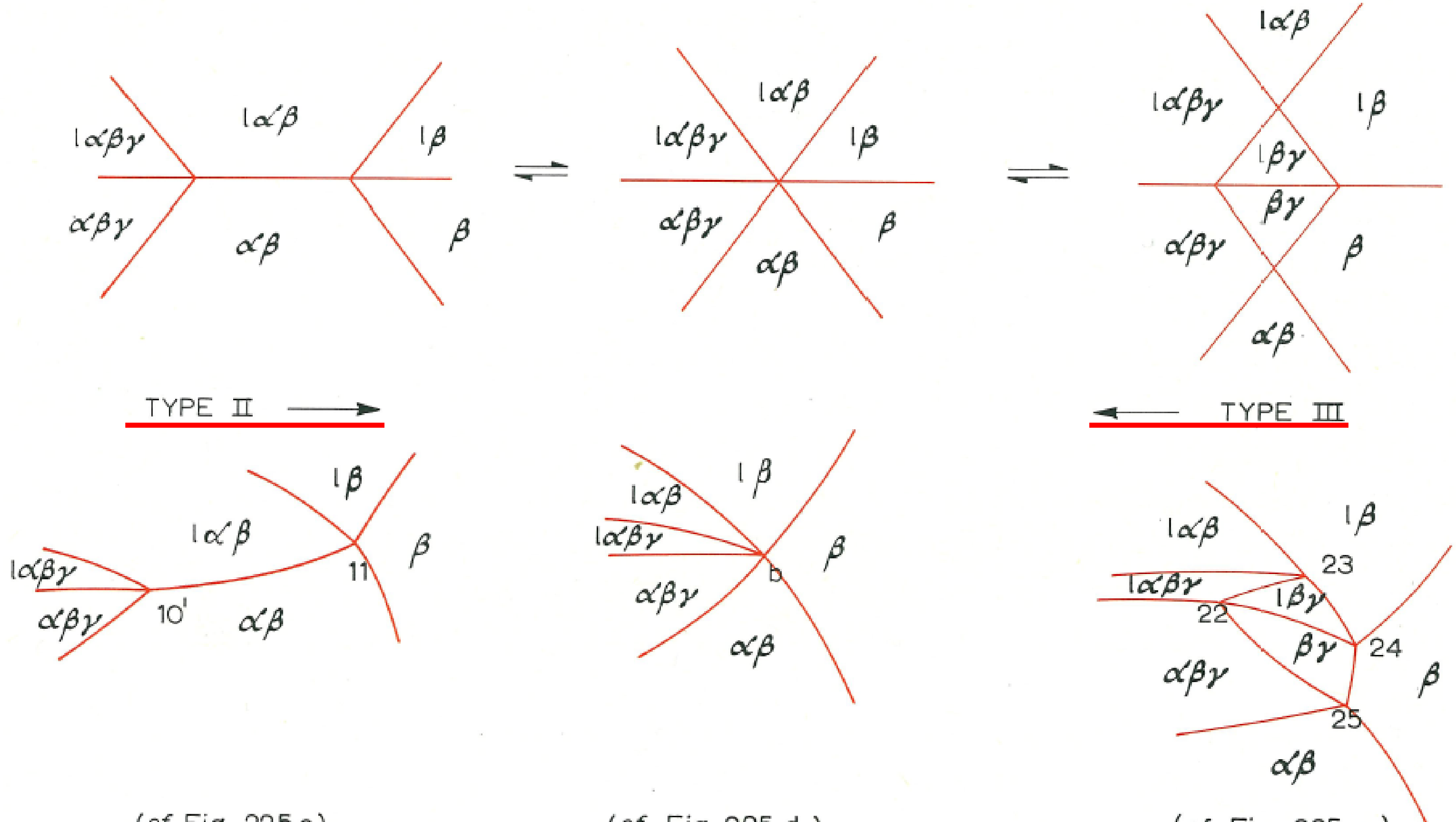


Fig. 255a Fig. 255b Fig. 255c

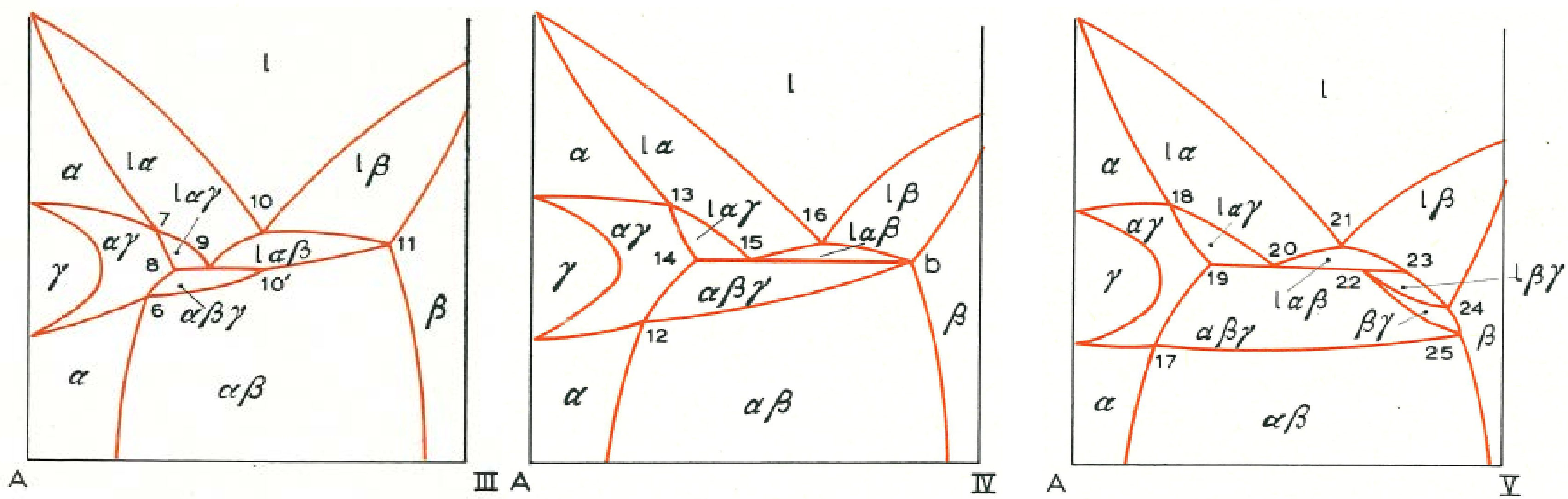


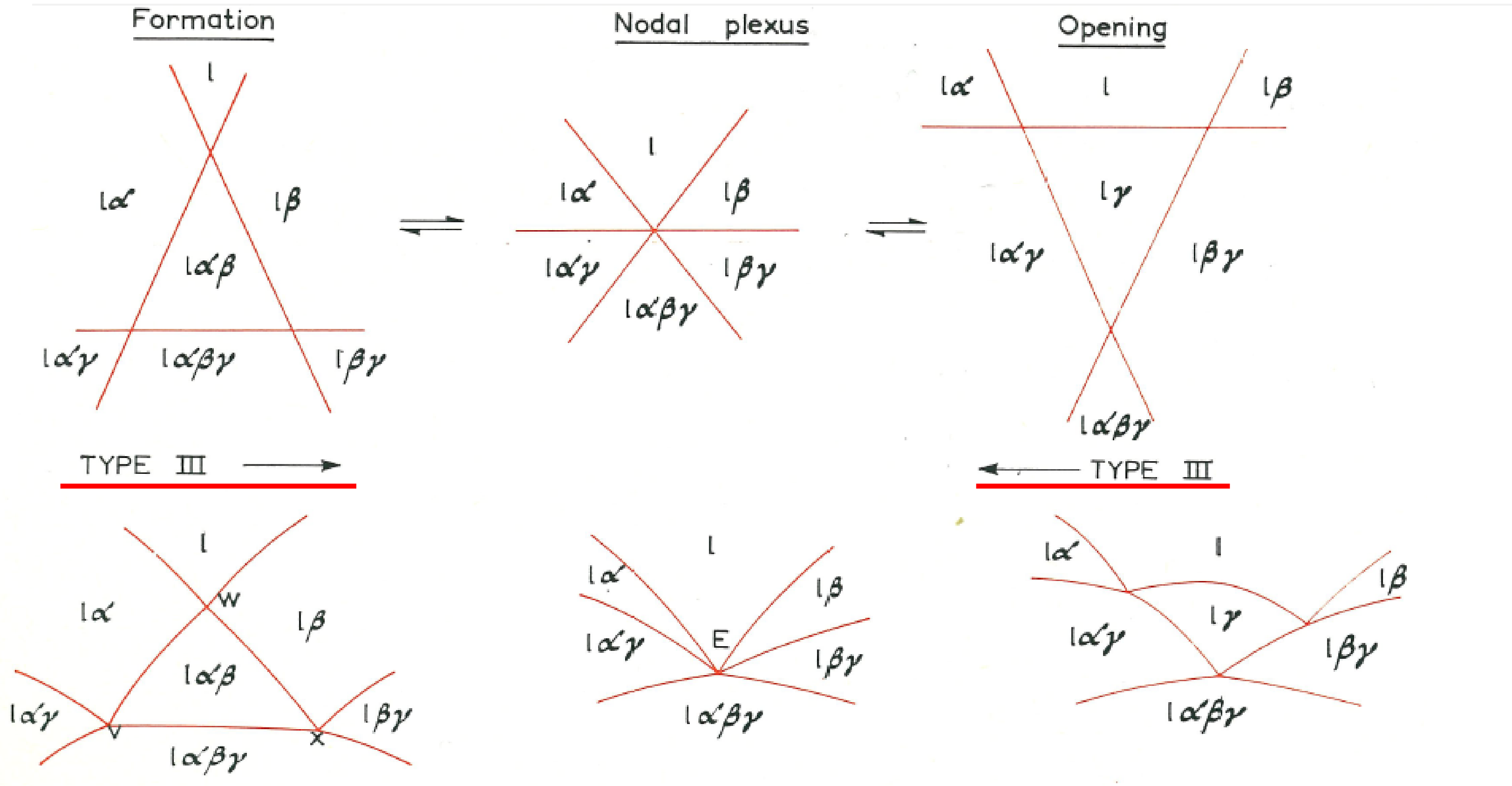


(cf. Fig. 225 c)

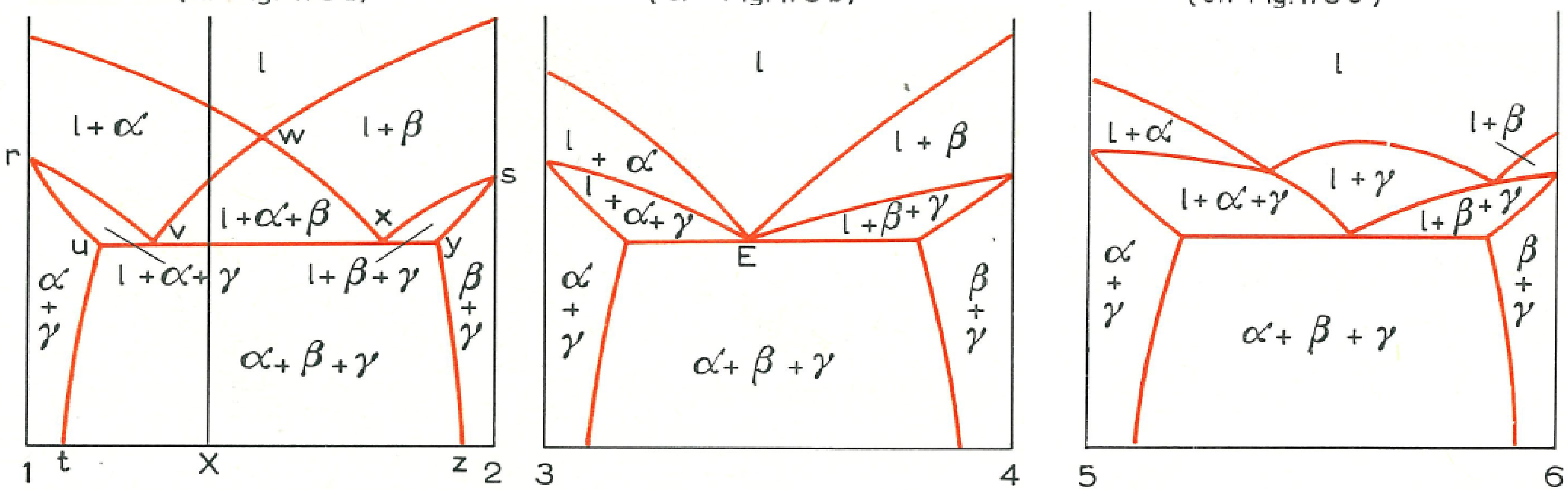
(cf. Fig. 225 d)

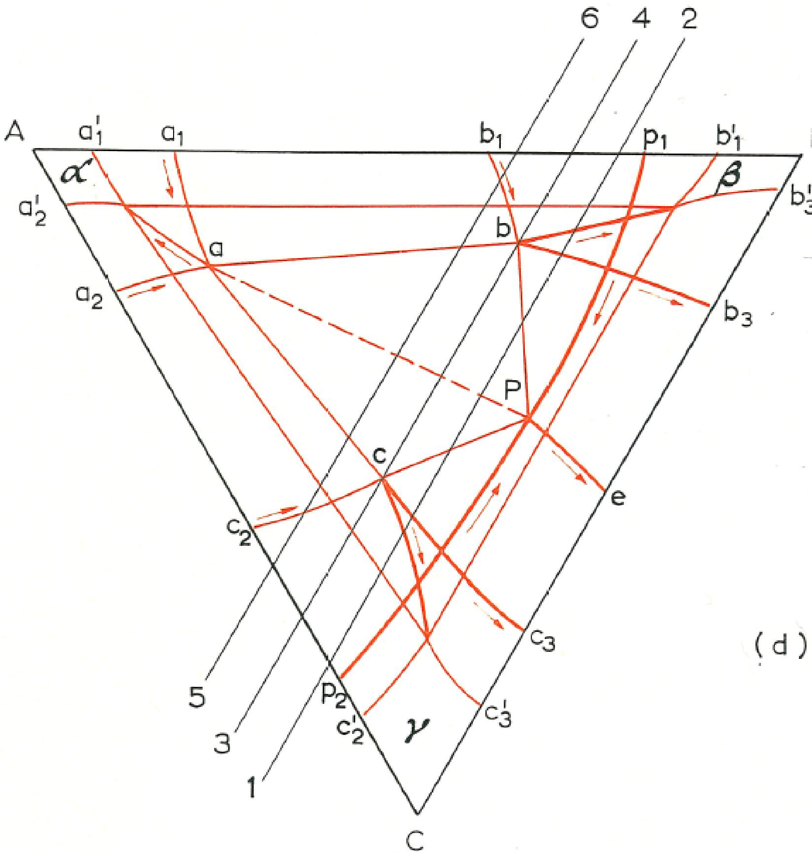
(cf. Fig. 225 e)





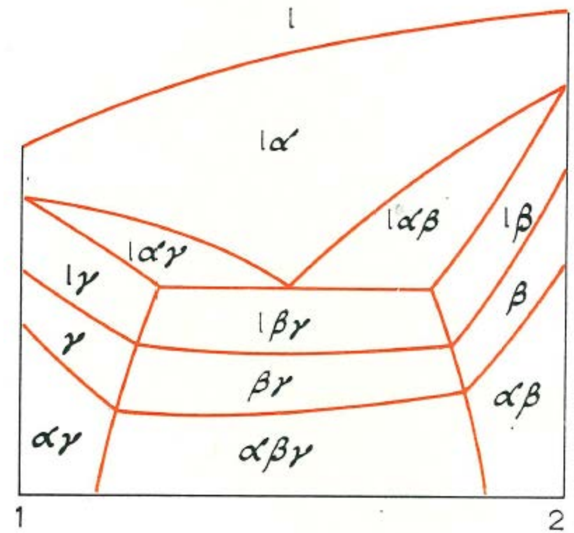
(cf. Fig. 178 a) (cf Fig. 178 b) (cf. Fig. 178 c)





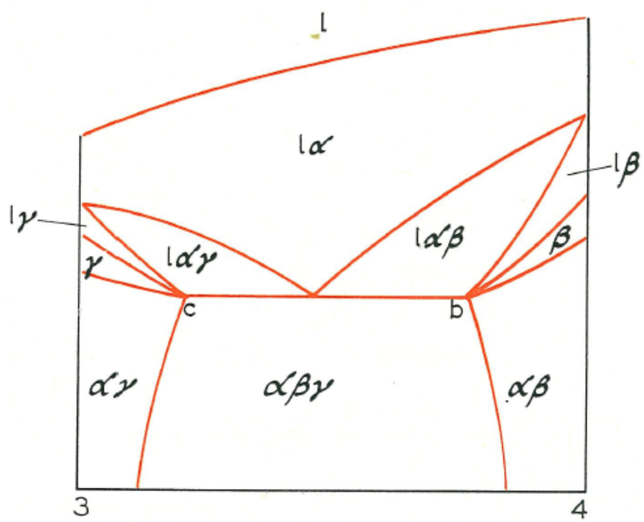
6 4 2
A
a'_1
a_1
b_1
p_1
b'_1
B
α
β
a'_2
b'_3
b
a
a_2
b_3
P
c
e
c_2
c_3
5
p_2
c'_2
γ
c'_3
3
1
C

(d)



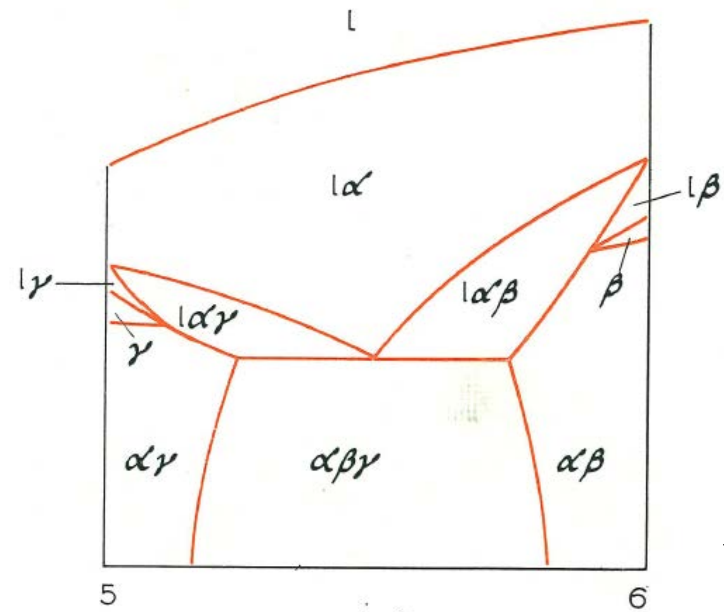
l
lα
lαβ
lβ
lαγ
lγ
lβγ
β
γ
βγ
αβ
αγ
αβγ
1
2

(a)



l
lα
lβ
lγ
lαγ
lαβ
β
γ
c
b
αγ
αβγ
αβ
3
4

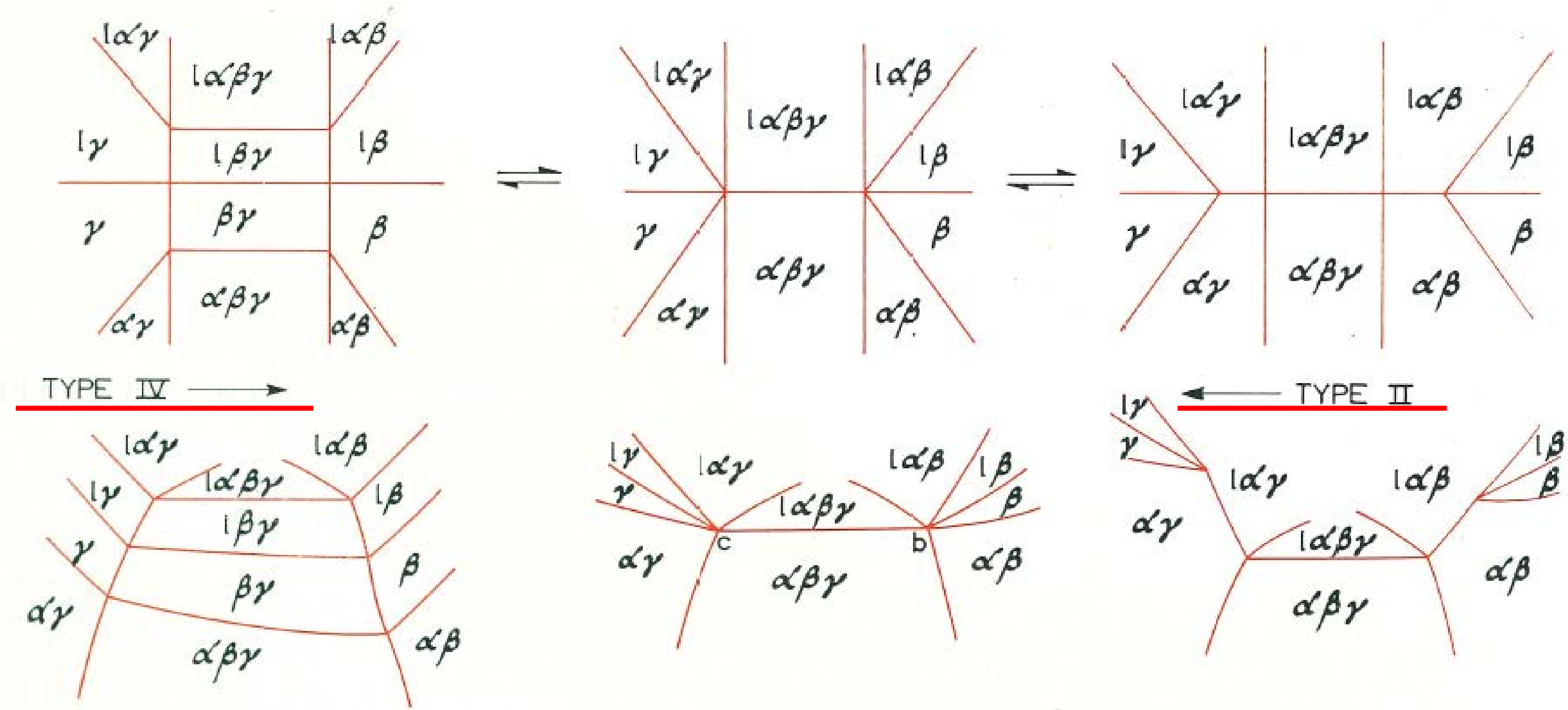
(b)



l
lα
lβ
lγ
lαγ
lαβ
β
γ
αγ
αβγ
αβ
5
6

(c)

Formation | Nodal plexus | Opening



(cf. Fig. 241a) (cf. Fig. 241 b) (cf. Fig. 241 c)

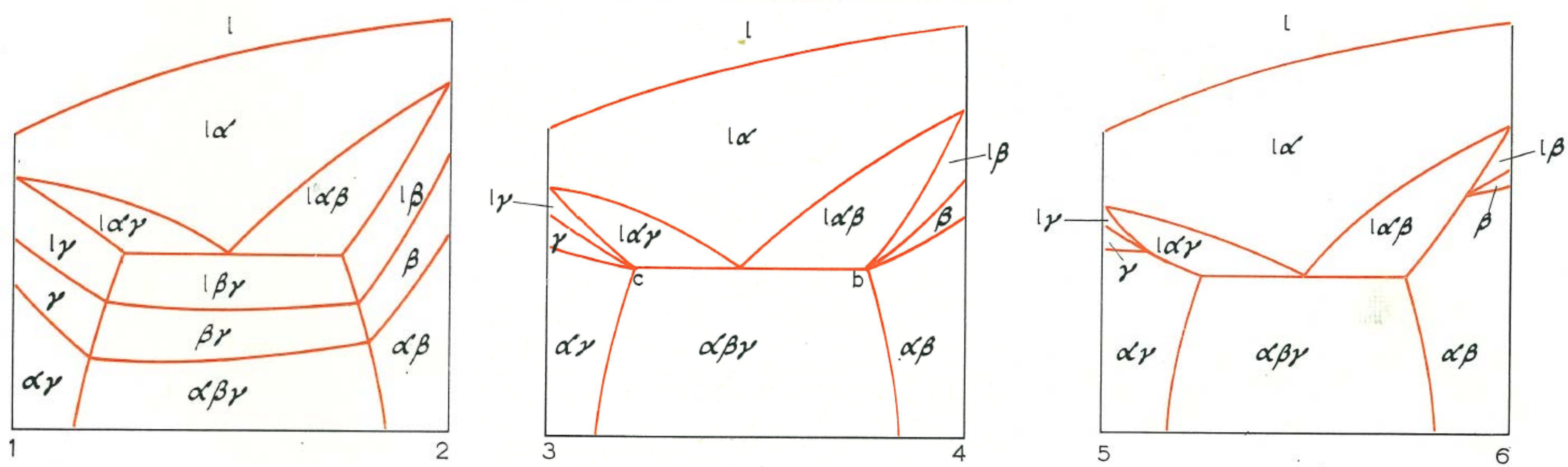
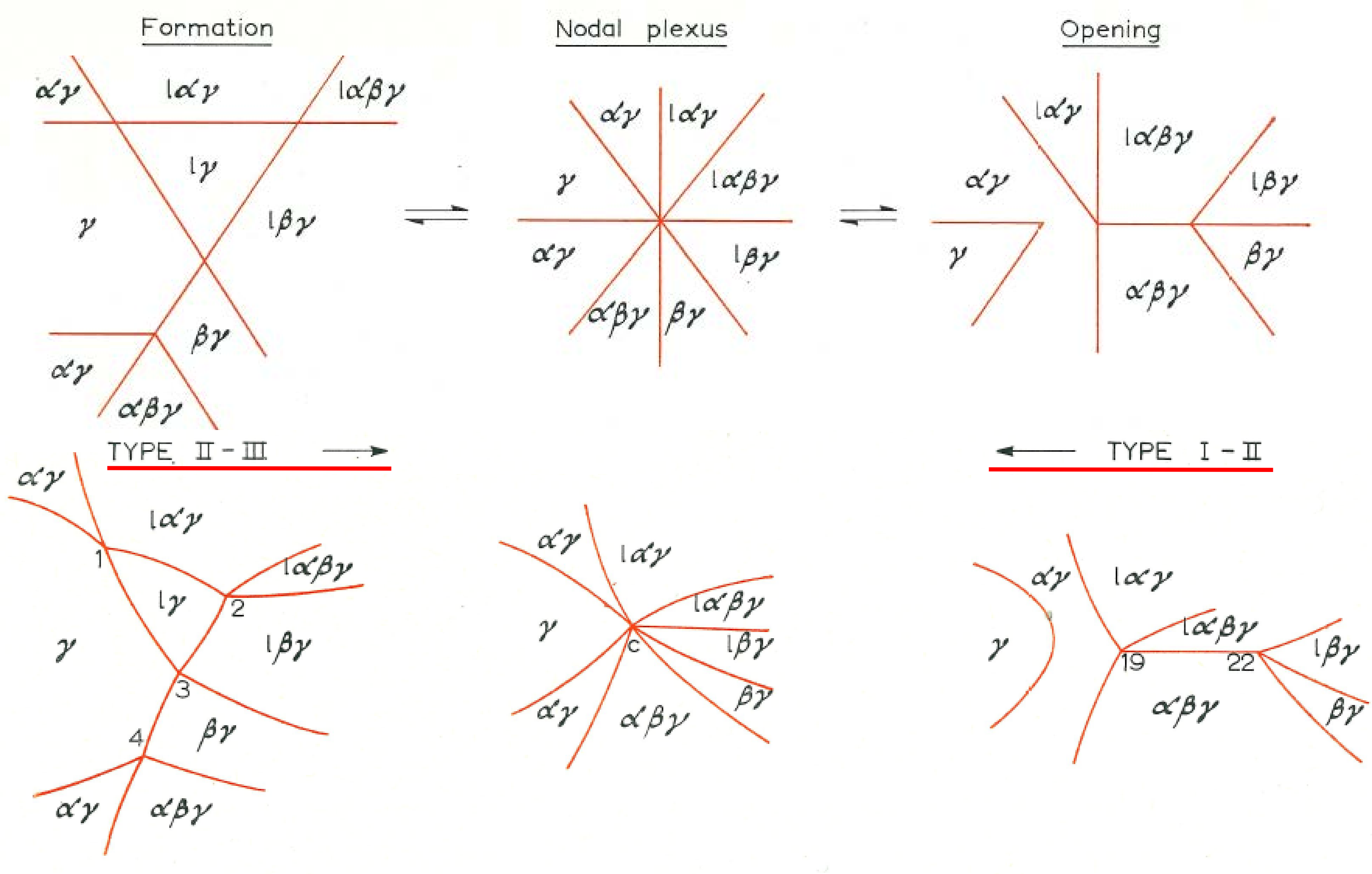


Fig. 240. Formation and opening of nodal plexi



(cf. Fig. 242) (cf. Fig. 225f) (cf. Fig. 225e)

Fig. 240 (e).

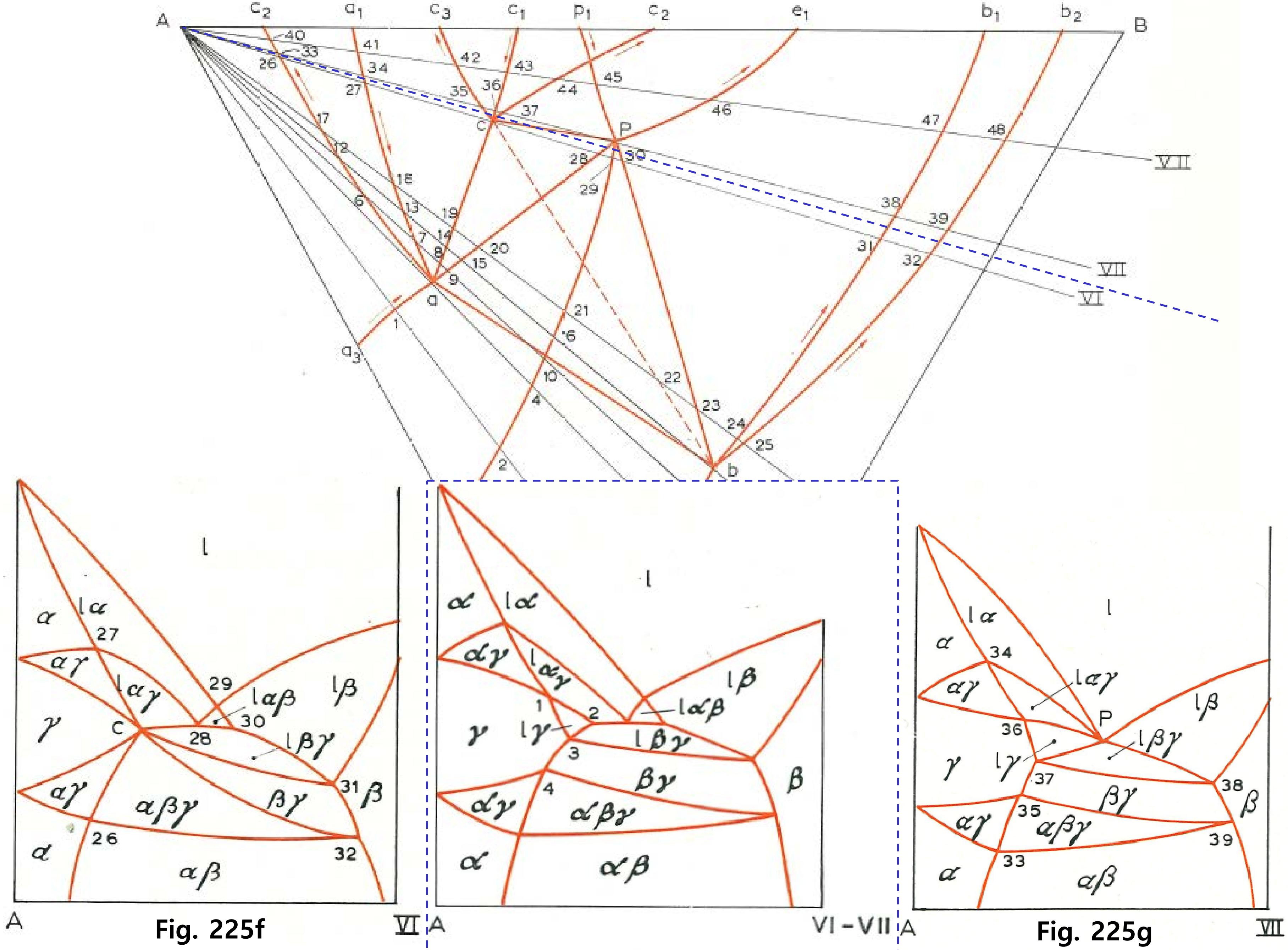
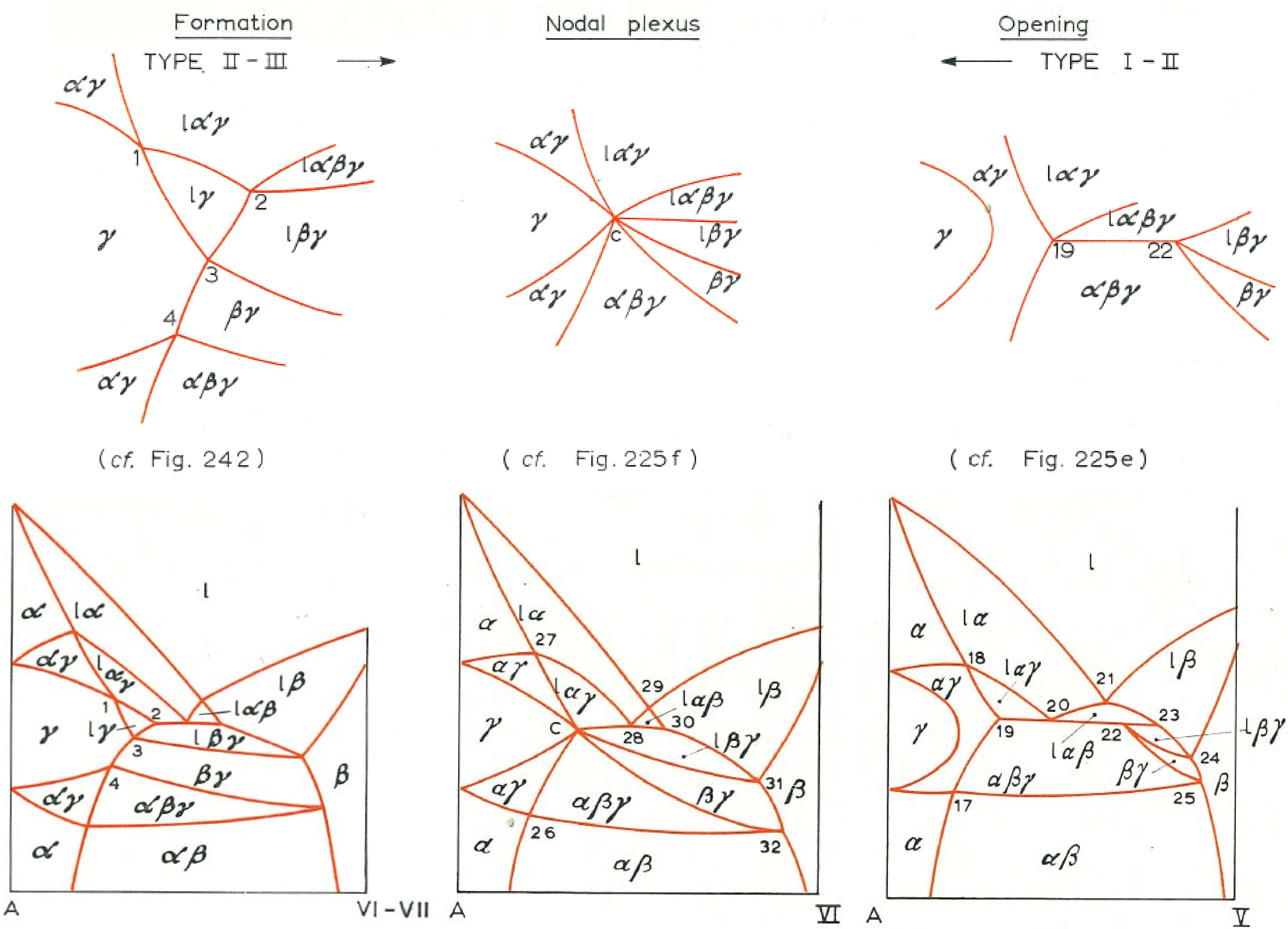


Fig. 242. Vertical section intermediate between Figs. 225f and g.

Fig. 240. Formation and opening of nodal plexi



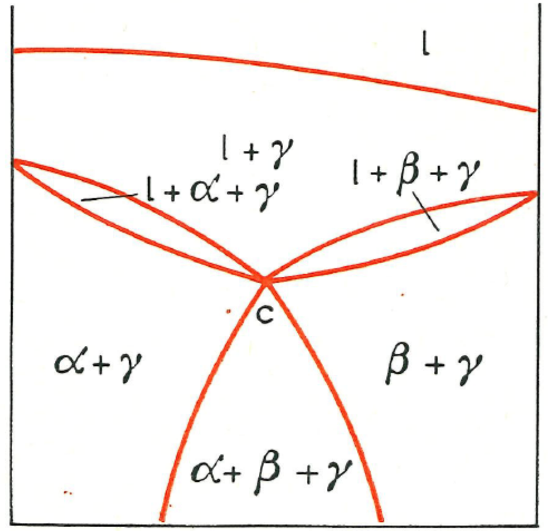


Fig. 178f

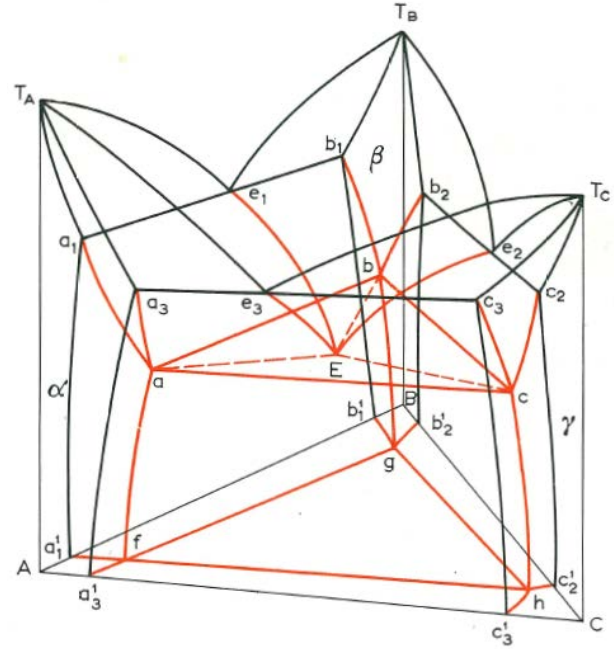


Fig. 173a

In general, the distribution of phases in non-regular sections does not obey the cross rule. Consider the non-regular section 11–12 through the invariant point c in Fig. 177. In the section (Fig. 178f) six lines meet at point c. Referring to the ternary space model in Fig. 173a, eight phase regions adjoin point c. These are:

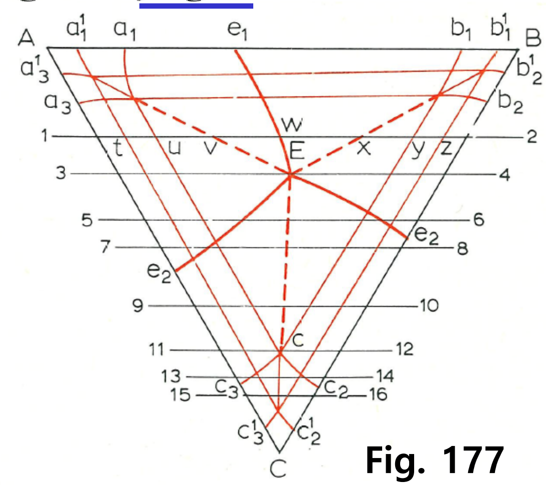


Fig. 177

(1) γ where c is a point on surface $T_C c_2 c_2^1 h c_3^1 c_3$

(2) $l+\gamma$ where c is a point on surface $T_C c_3 c c_2$

(3) $\alpha+\gamma$ where c is a point on surface $c_3 c h c_3^1$

(4) $\beta+\gamma$ where c is a point on surface $c_2 c h c_2^1$

(5) $l+\alpha+\gamma$ where c is a point on line $c_3 c$

(6) $l+\beta+\gamma$ where c is a point on line $c_2 c$

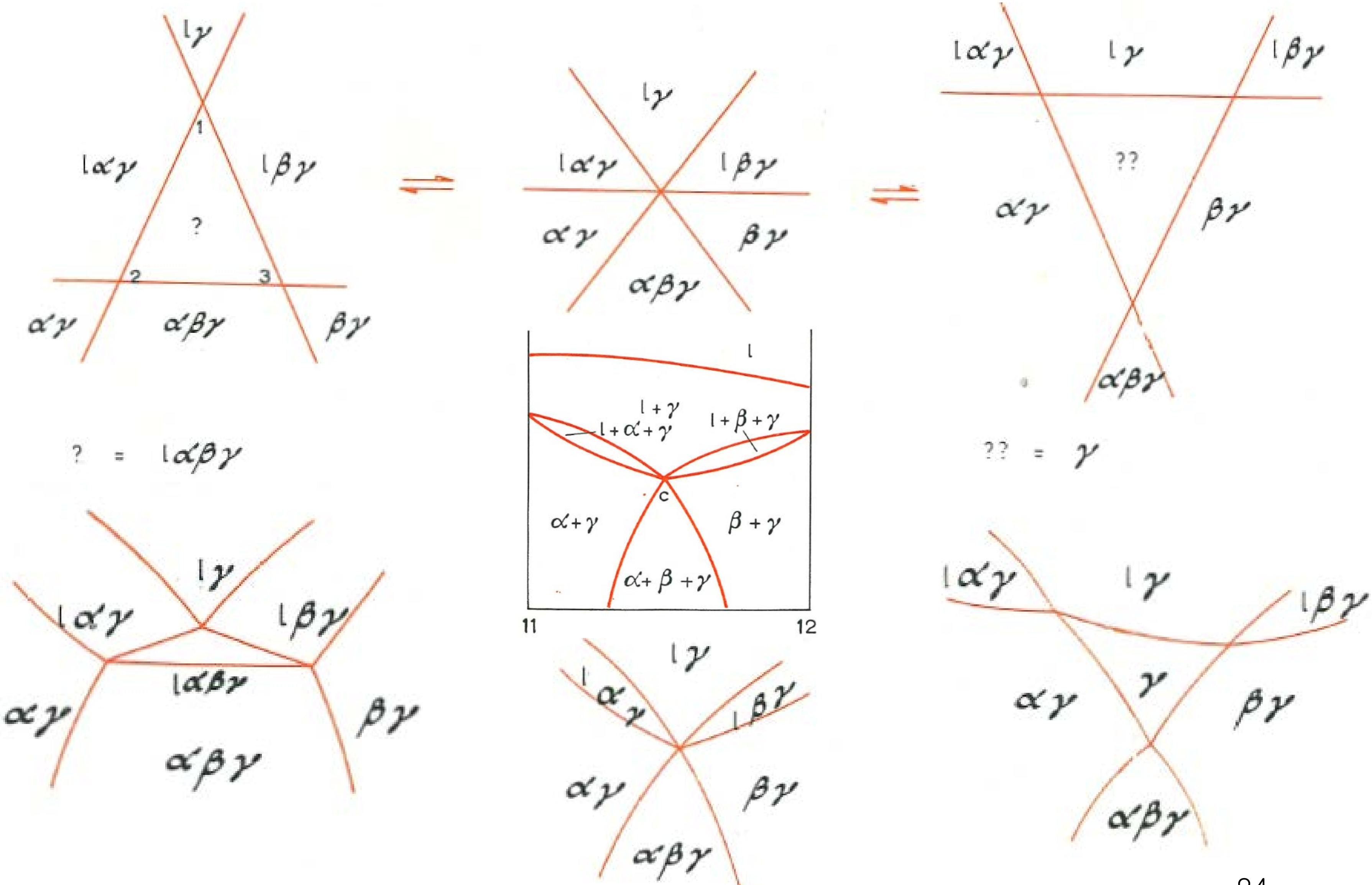
(7) $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$ where c is a point on line ch

(8) $l+\alpha+\beta+\gamma$ where c is a point representing one apex of the phase region.

Of these eight phase regions only six adjoin point c in the non-regular section (Fig. 178f). In the transition from the non-regular section to the regular sections which straddle it the other two phase regions will appear. These phase regions are the γ and the $l+\alpha+\beta+\gamma$ regions.

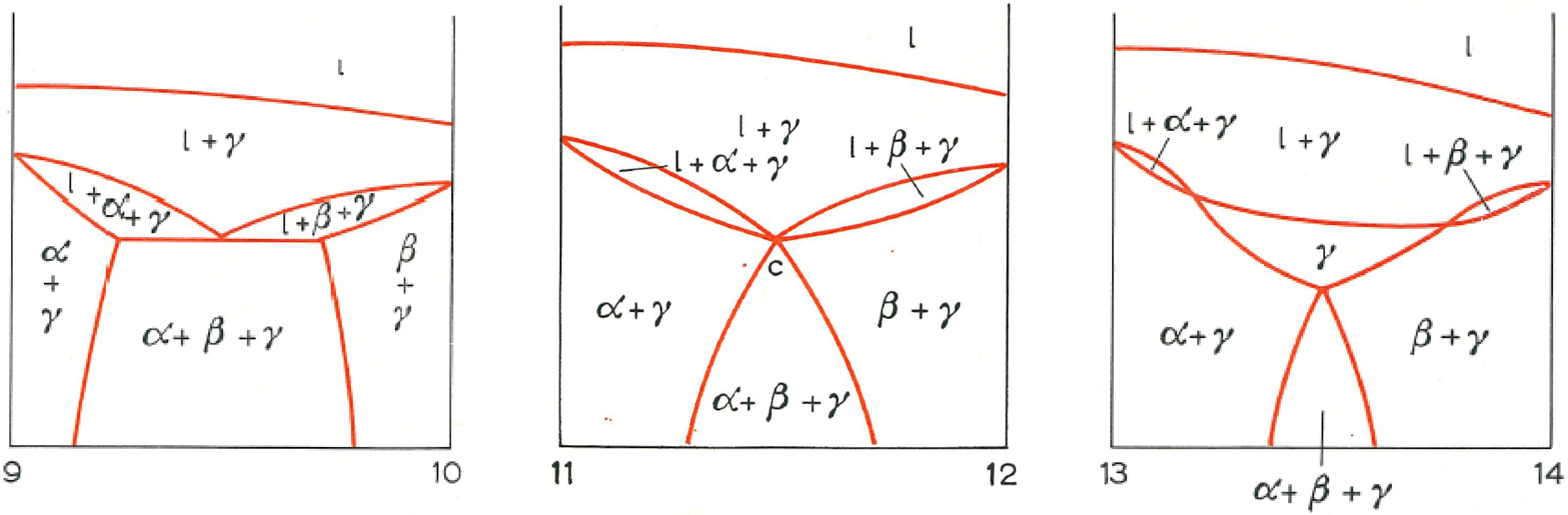
*** Three methods by which an non-regular section of the type shown in Fig. 178f may change to a regular section → Figs. 240a, b and c → "Figs. 240c is the only possible mode"**

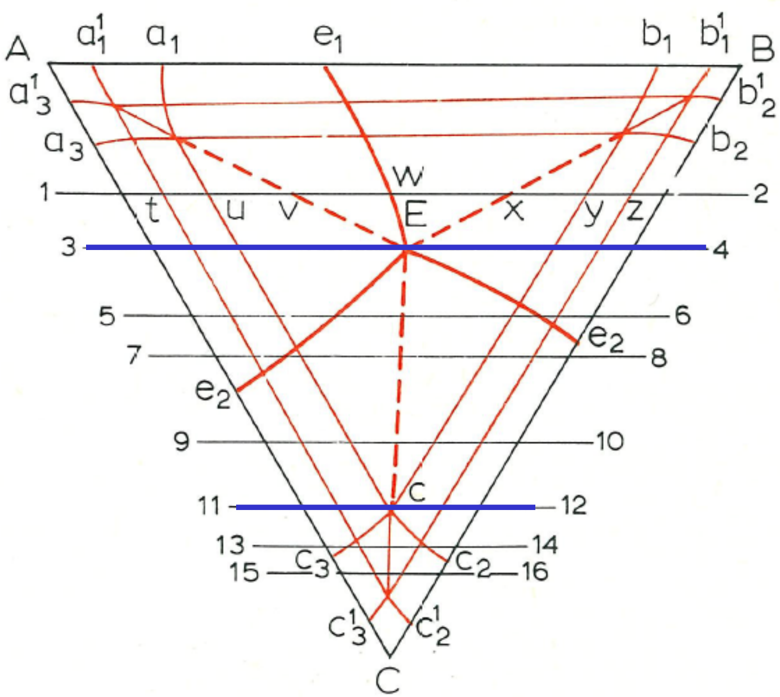
Transition of the non-regular section (middle figure) into regular sections.



Corresponding vertical sections to Fig. 243.

“Figs. 240c is the only possible mode”





* <u>The importance of non-regular sections</u> lies in the fact that they represent <u>an intermediate step in the transition from one-regular sections to another regular section</u>. If we started with the two non-regular sections 11-12 and 3-4 passing through the invariant points c and E, we could construct the sequence of vertical section given in Fig. 178.

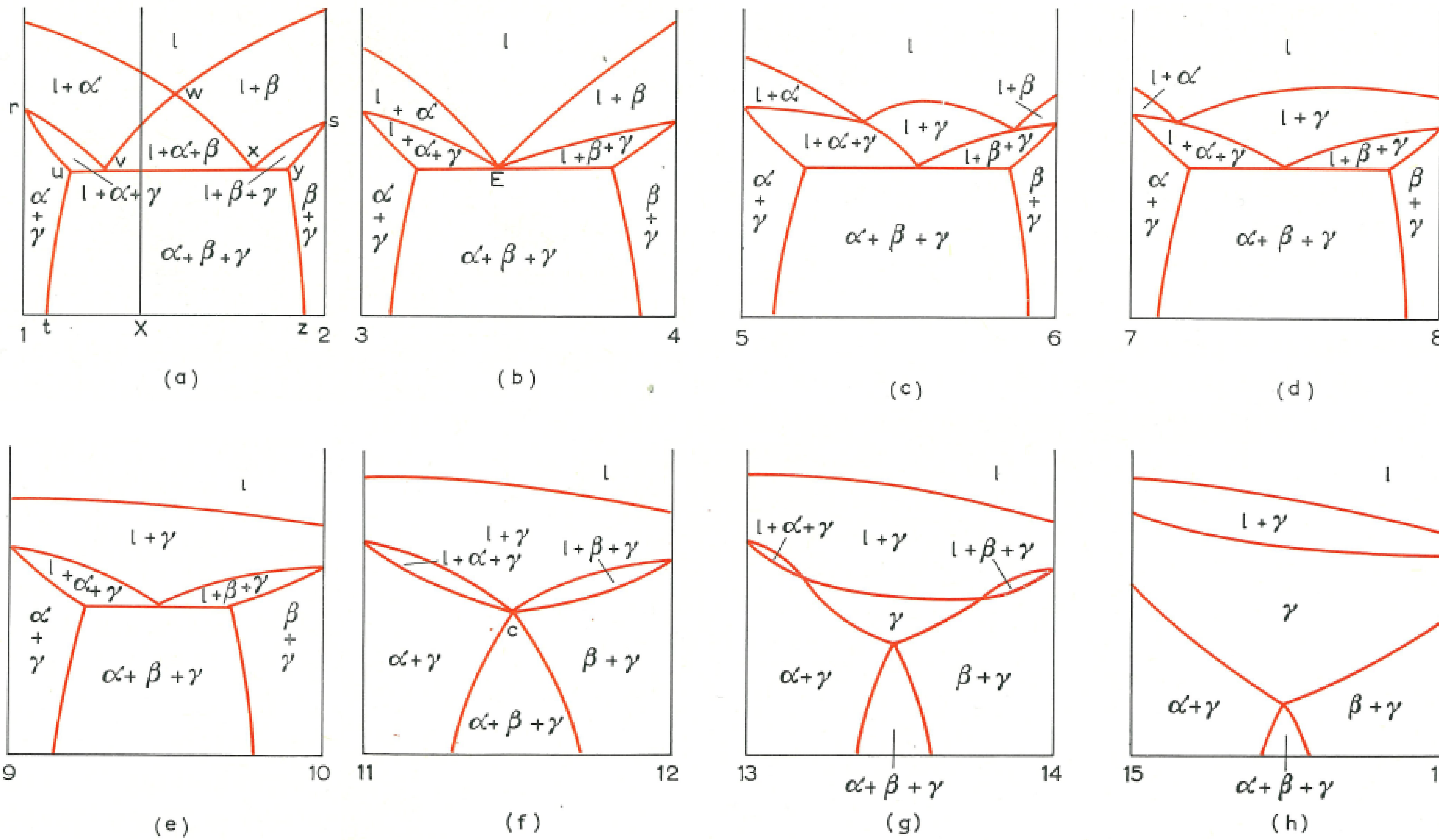


Fig. 178. Vertical sections through the space model of Fig. 173a.

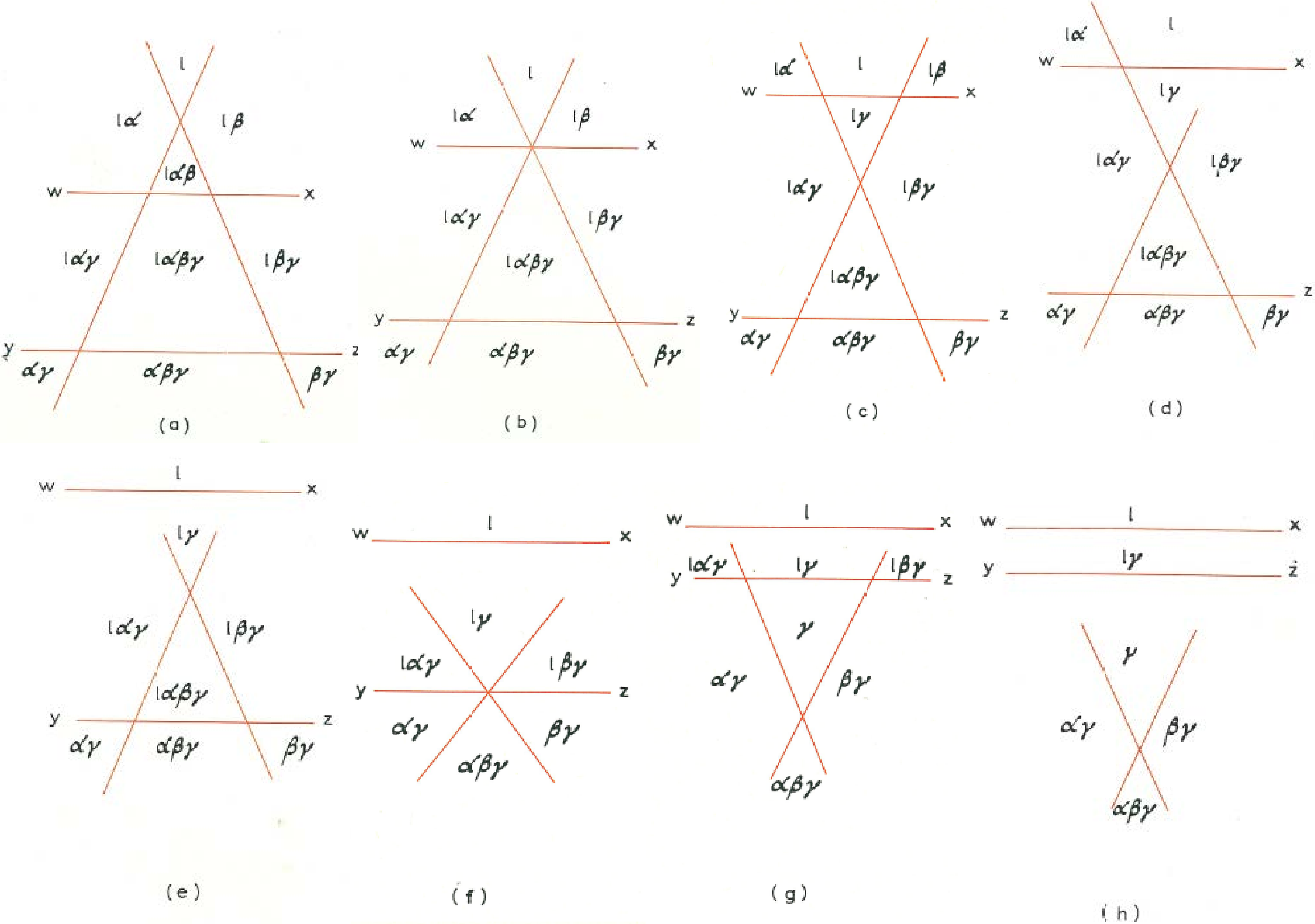


Fig. 245. Formation of the sequence of vertical sections (Fig. 178a–h) by the movement of lines *wx* and *yz*.

14.6. Critical Points

The rule of adjoining phase regions <u>does not apply in the immediate neighborhood of critical points</u> in phase diagrams and their sections.

An empirical formula for the determination of the dimensions of a critical element:

$$R_1 = R - D_c \geqslant 0$$

Where R_1 is the dimension of the boundary between neighboring phase regions,
R is the dimension of the phase diagram or section, and
D_c represents the number of phases that are combined into one phase as a result of the corresponding critical transformation.

Example

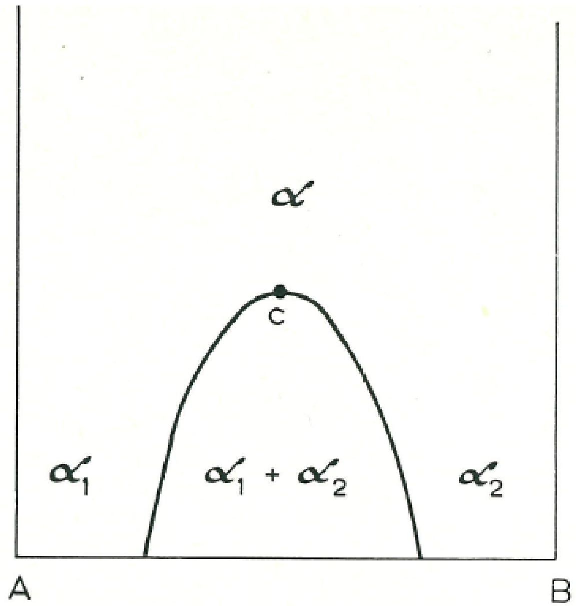


Fig. 246. Binary miscibility gap with critical point *c*.

$$R_1 = R - D_c = 2 - 2 = 0.$$

The critical element is zero-dimensional—point *c*.

$$D_c = 2$$

two phases α_1 and α_2 merge at the critical point into the α phase.

Chapter 15. Quaternary phase Diagrams

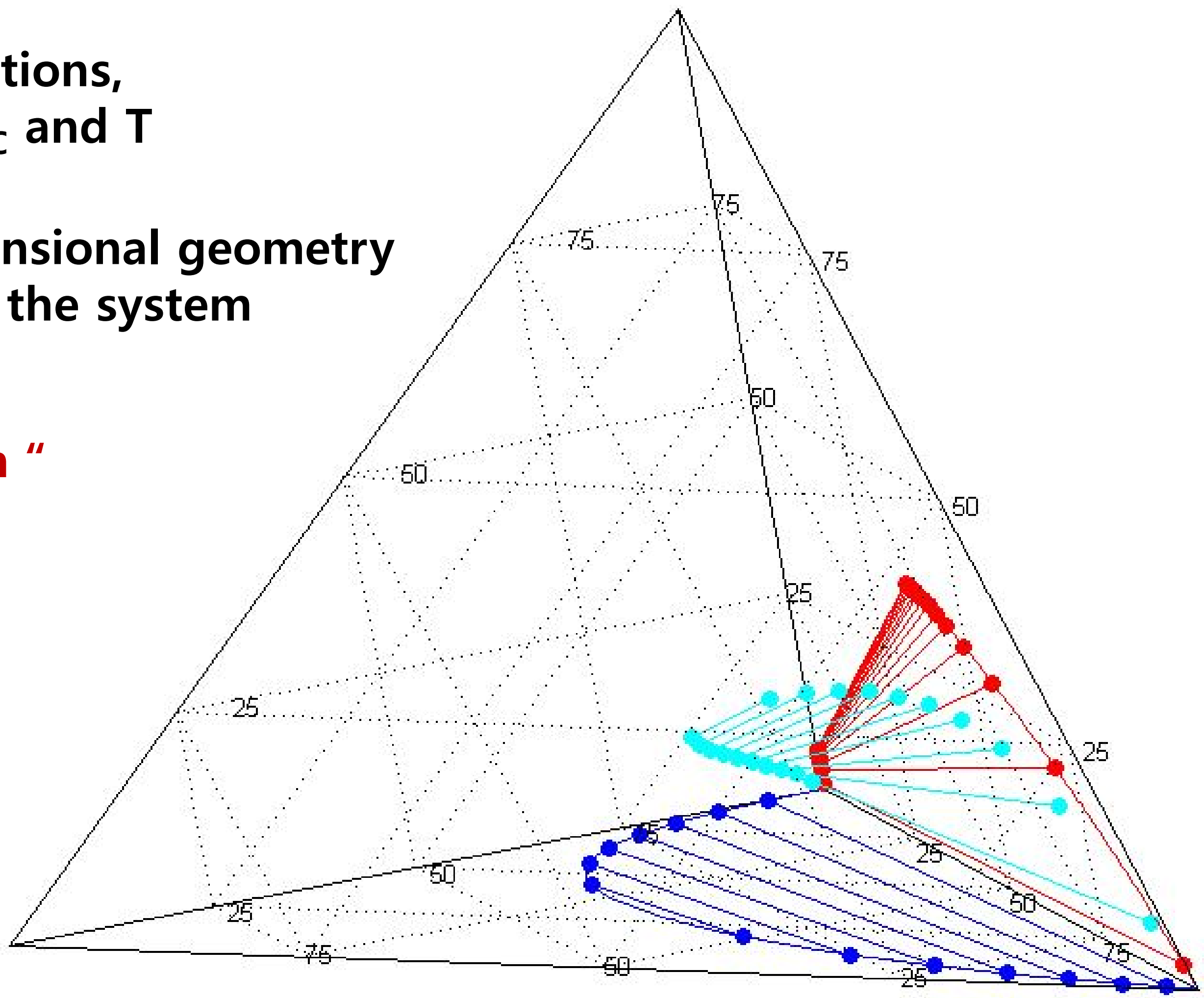
Four components: A, B, C, D

Assuming isobaric conditions,
Four variables: X_A, X_B, X_C and T

A difficulty of four-dimensional geometry
→ further restriction on the system

Most common figure:
" equilateral tetrahedron "

4 pure components
6 binary systems
4 ternary systems
A quarternary system



* Draw four small equilateral tetrahedron
→ formed with edge lengths of a, b, c, d

$$a+b+c+d=100$$

%A=Pt=c,
%B=Pr=a,
%C=Pu=d,
%D=Ps=b

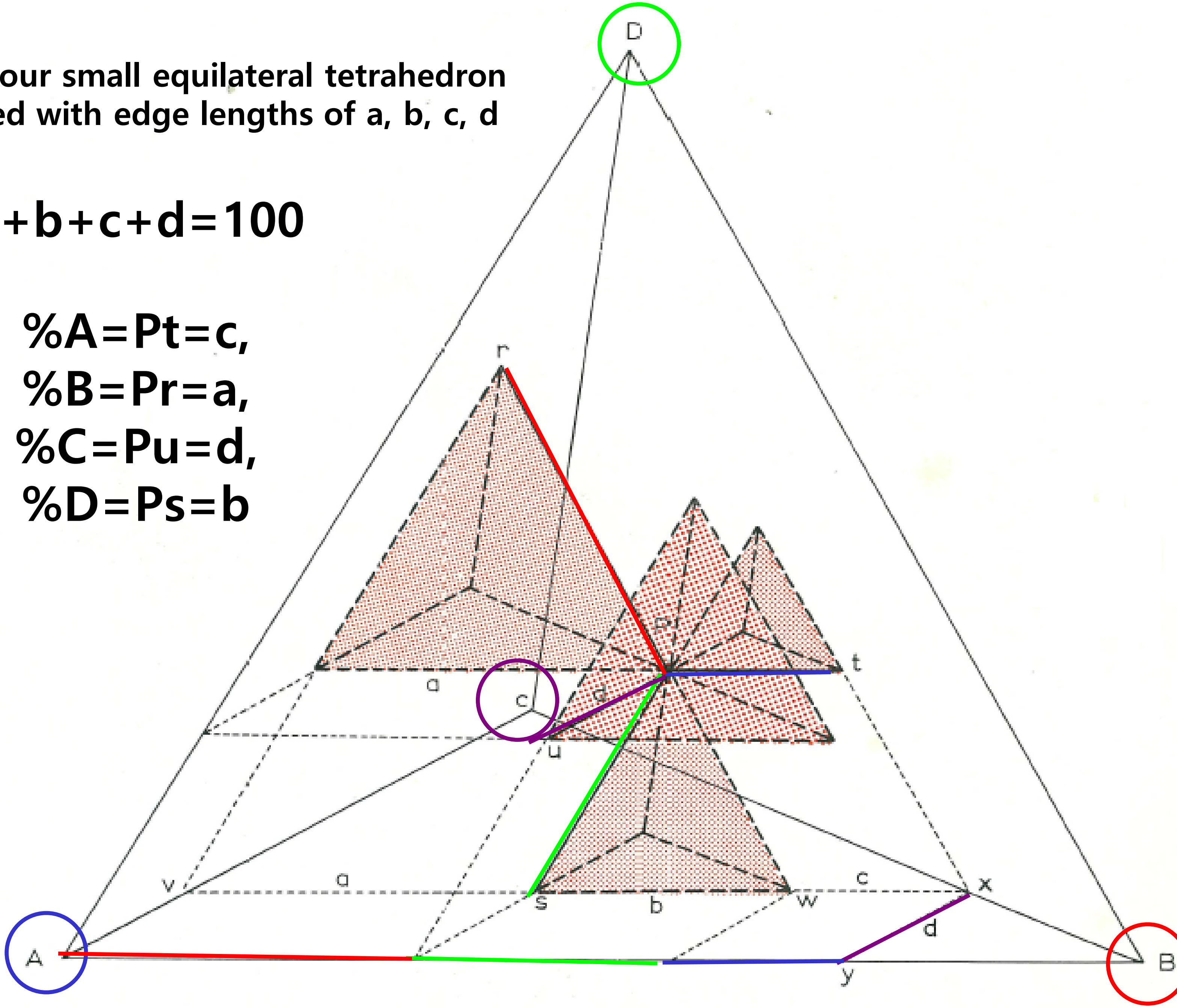


Fig. 247. Representation of a quaternary system by an equilateral tetrahedron.

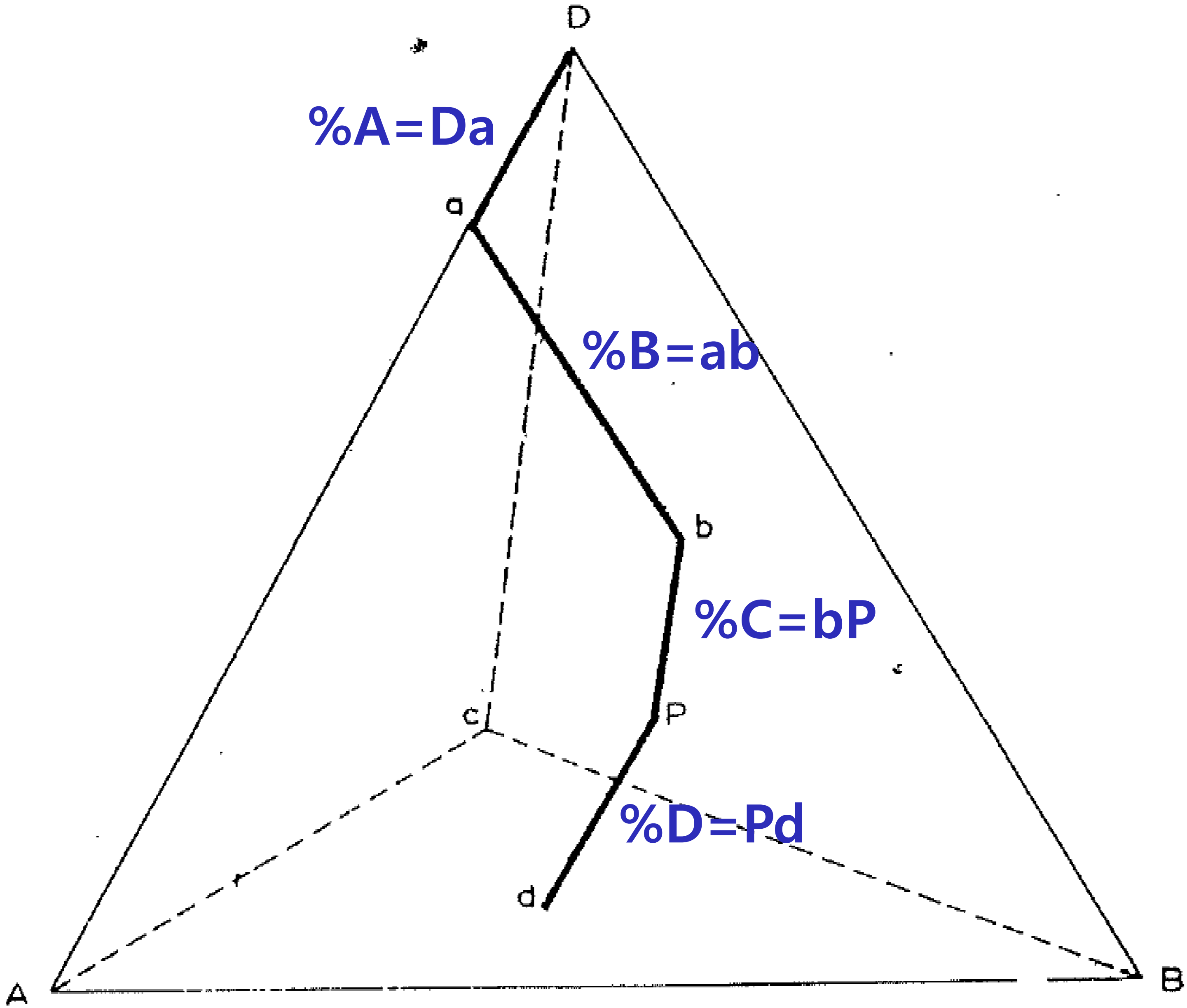
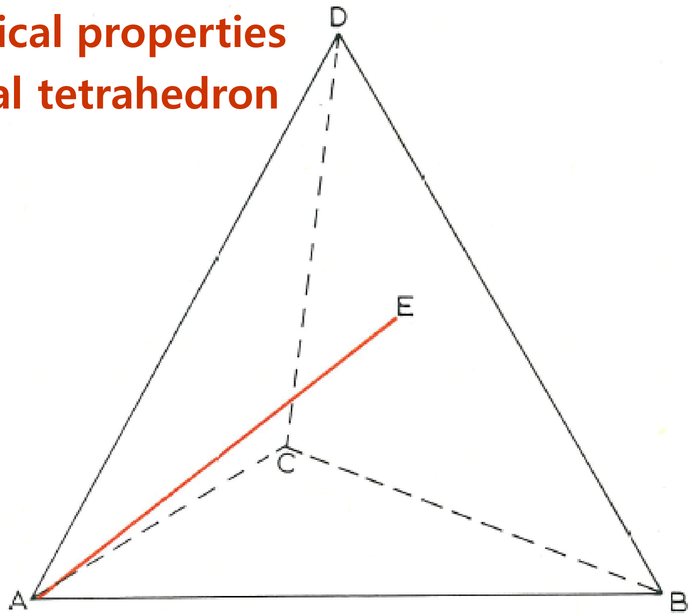
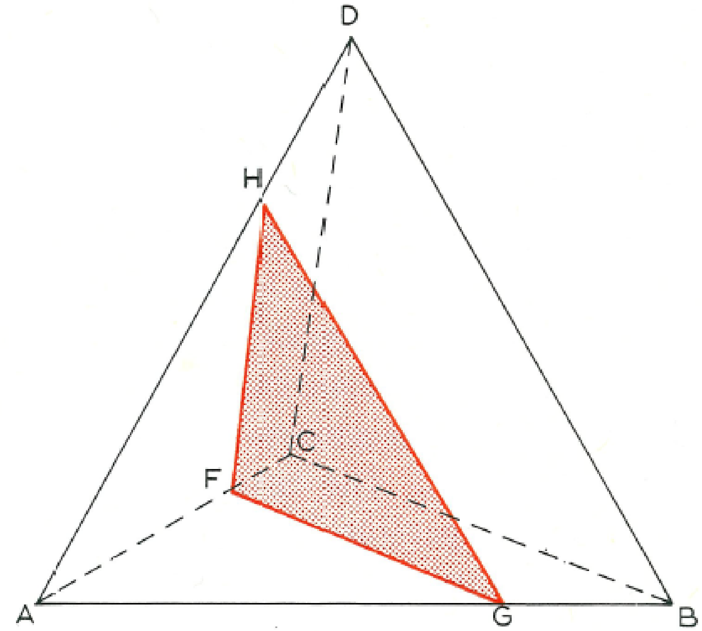


Fig. 248. Plotting of alloy compositions in quaternary systems.

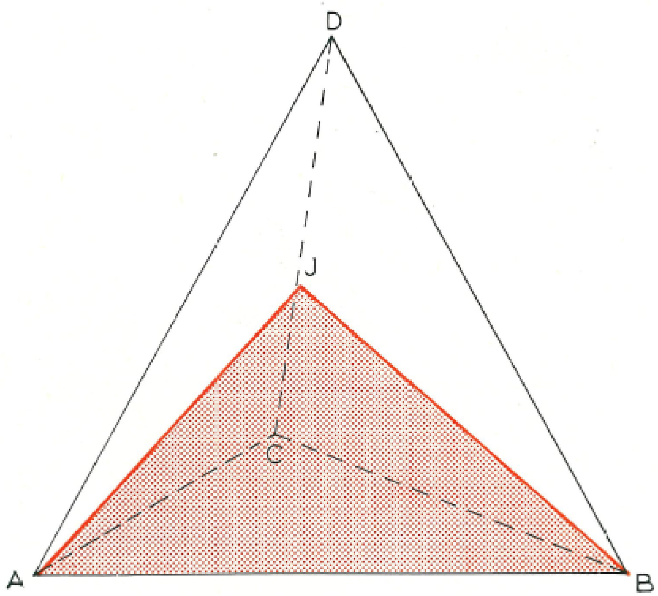
Useful geometrical properties of an equilateral tetrahedron



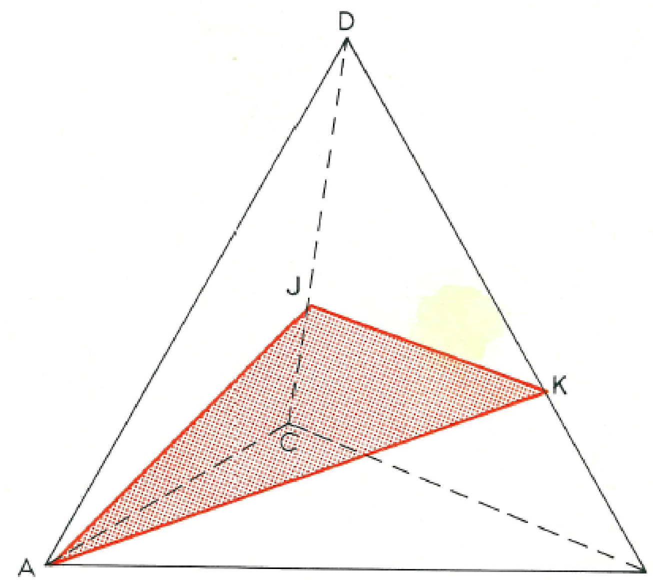
B:C:D constant on line *AE*



A constant on plane *FGH*



C:D constant on plane *ABJ*



C:D and B:D constant on plane *AJK*