

**2021 Spring**

# **“Phase Equilibria *in* Materials”**

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# Chapter 10. Ternary phase Diagrams

## Four-Phase Equilibrium

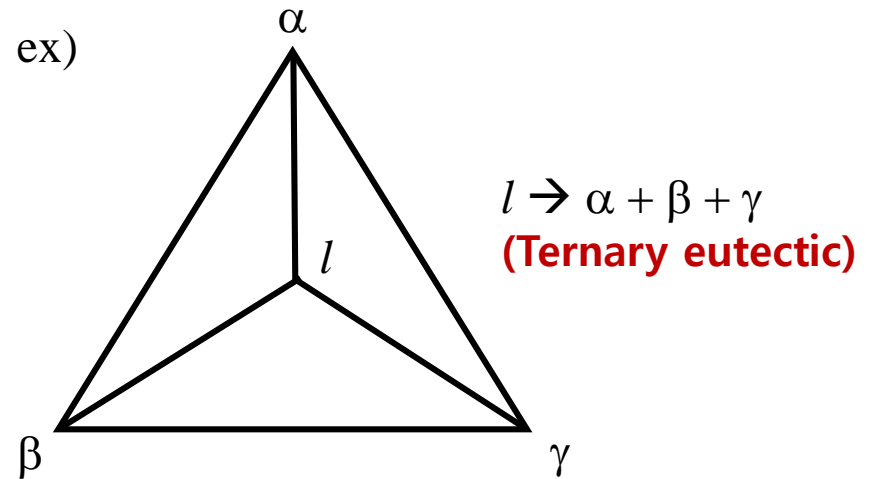
- a. **THE TERNARY EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM** ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )
  
- b. **THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM** ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )
  
- c. **THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM** ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )

## 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

Three phase equil. ( $f = 1$ ) - eutectic, peritectic

Now we consider of four-phase equilibrium

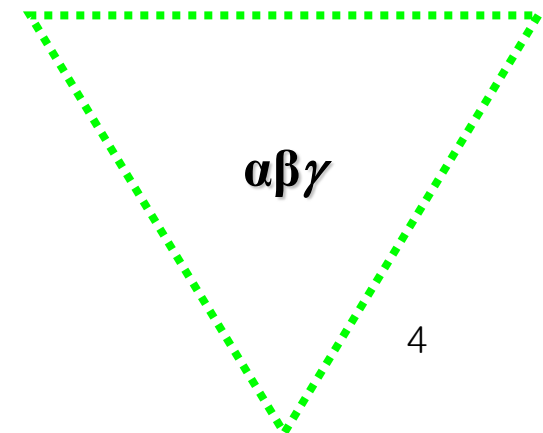
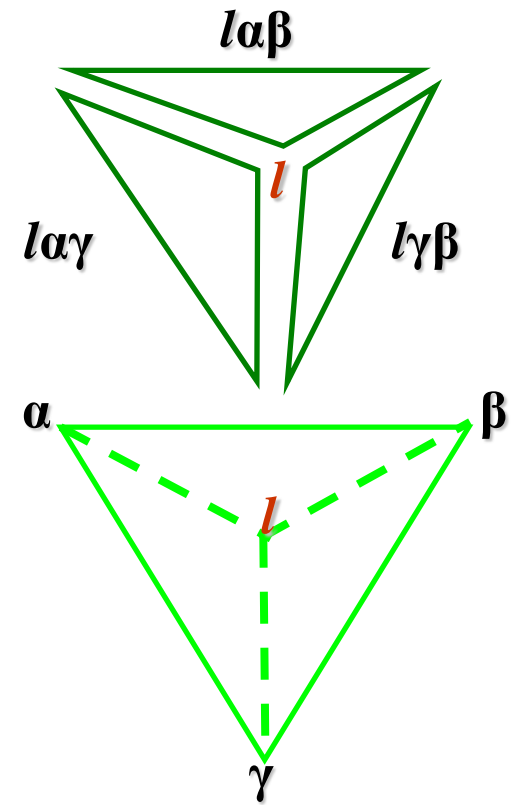
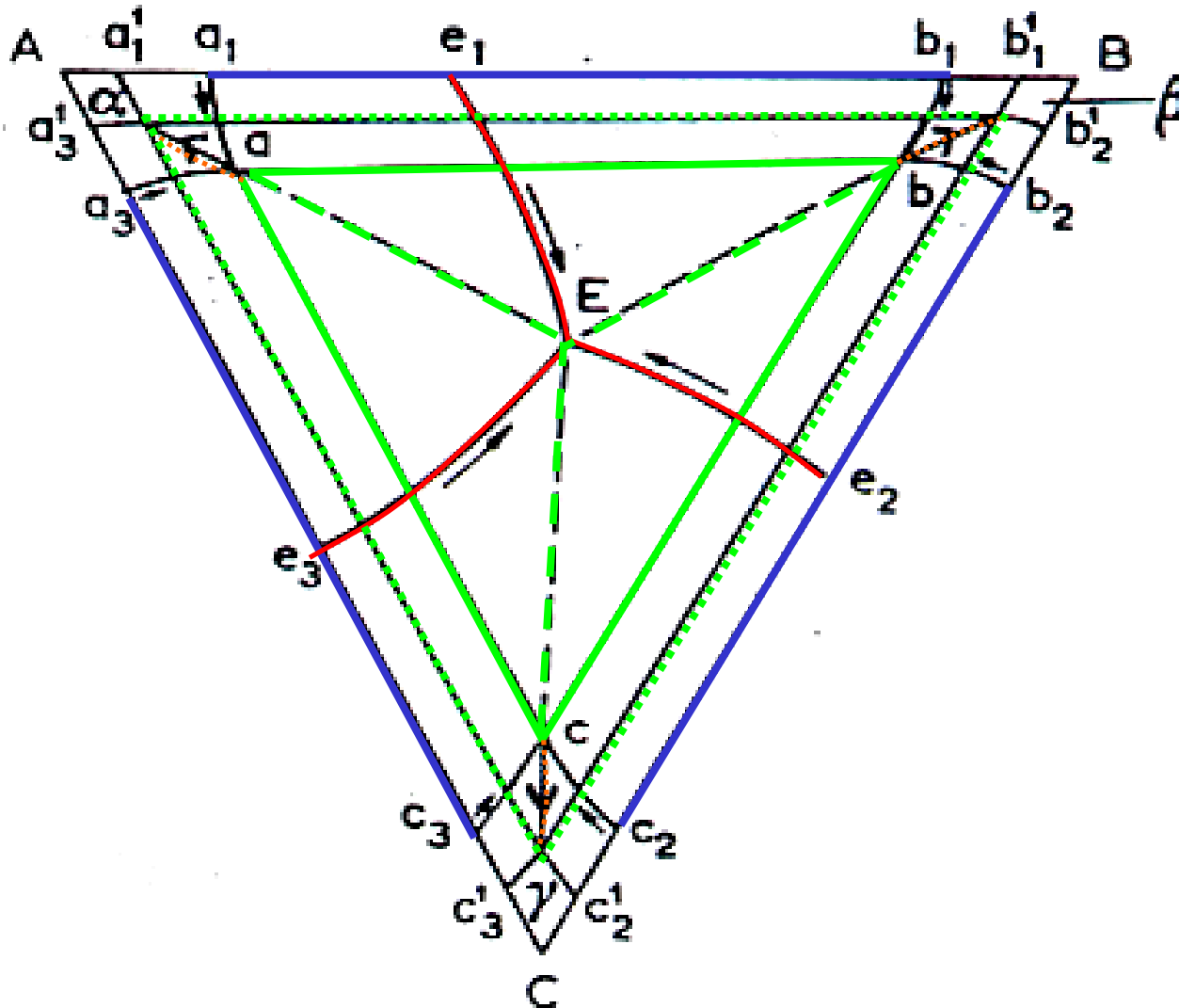
- max  $N$  of phase
- $f = 0$  : composition of four phases at temp.  $\rightarrow$  fixed
- isothermal four phase regions



cf)  $l + \alpha \rightarrow \beta + \gamma$  : **ternary quasi-peritectic**  
 $l + \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \gamma$  : **ternary peritectic**

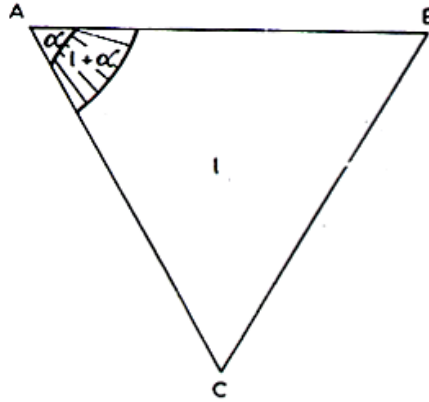
# THE TERNARY EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

- **Projection** : solid solubility limit surface  
: monovariant liquidus curve

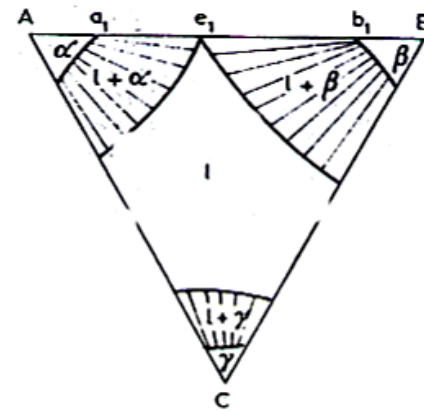


# 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

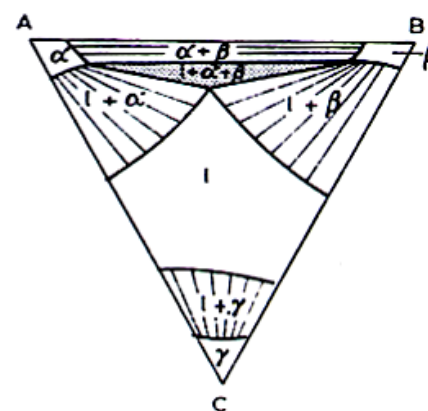
- Isothermal section ( $T_A > T > T_B$ )



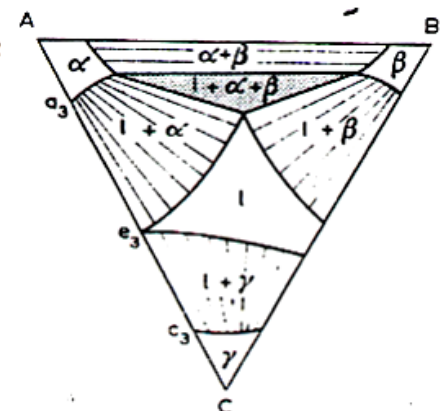
(a)  $T_A > T > T_B$



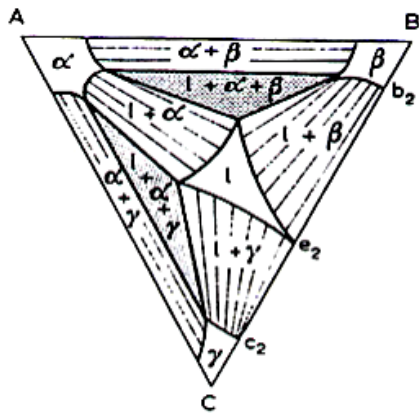
(b)  $T = e_1$



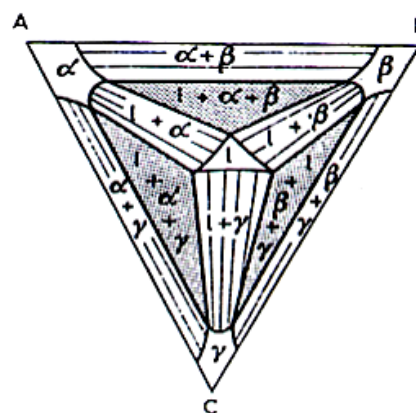
(c)  $e_1 > T > e_3$



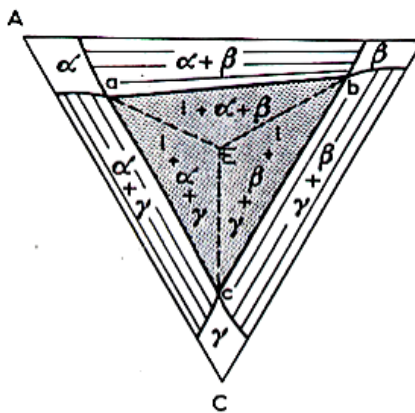
(d)  $T = e_3$



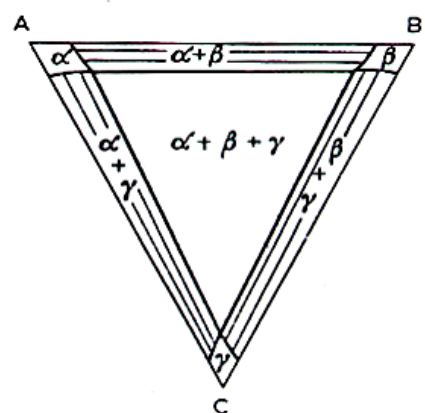
(e)  $T = e_2$



(f)  $e_2 > T > E$



(g)  $T_A = E$



(h)  $E = T$

# 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

Vertical section

Location of vertical section

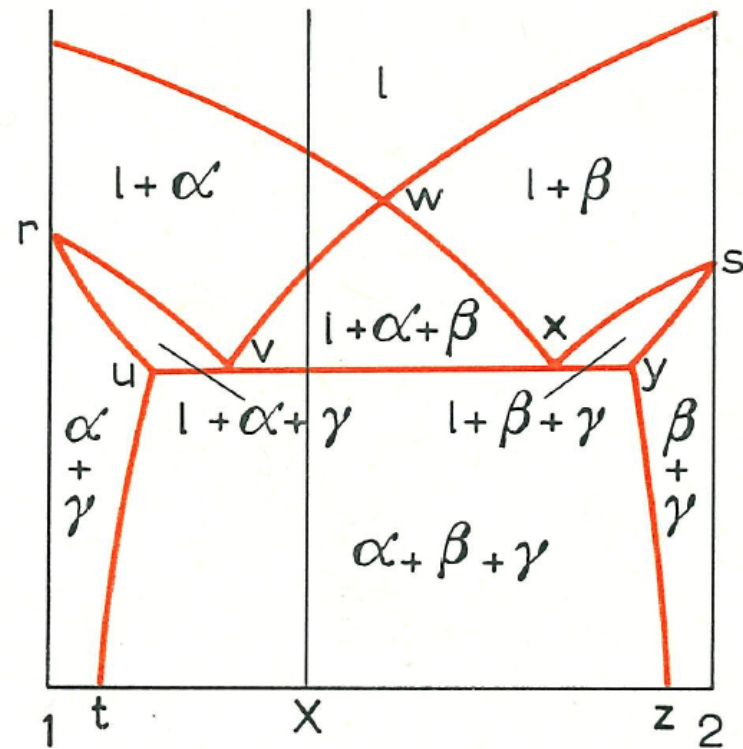
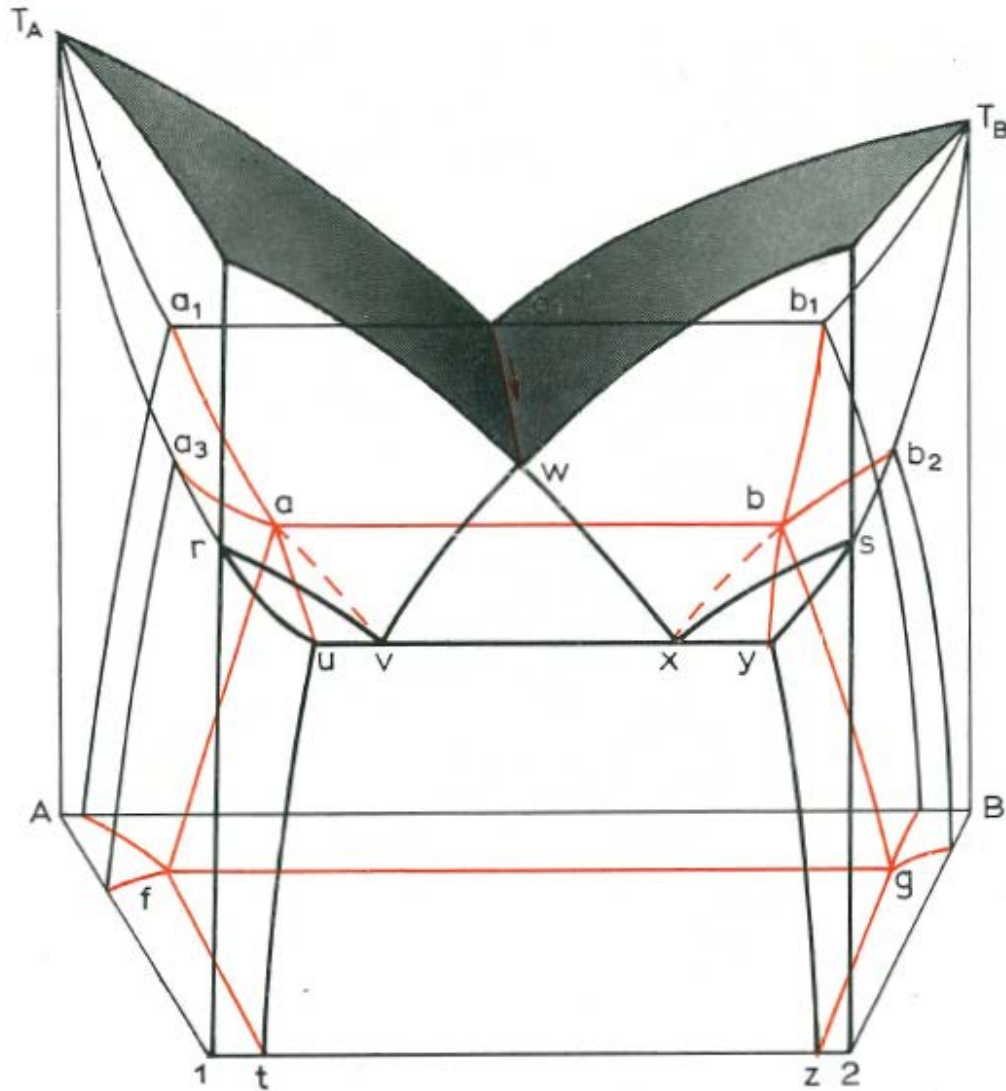


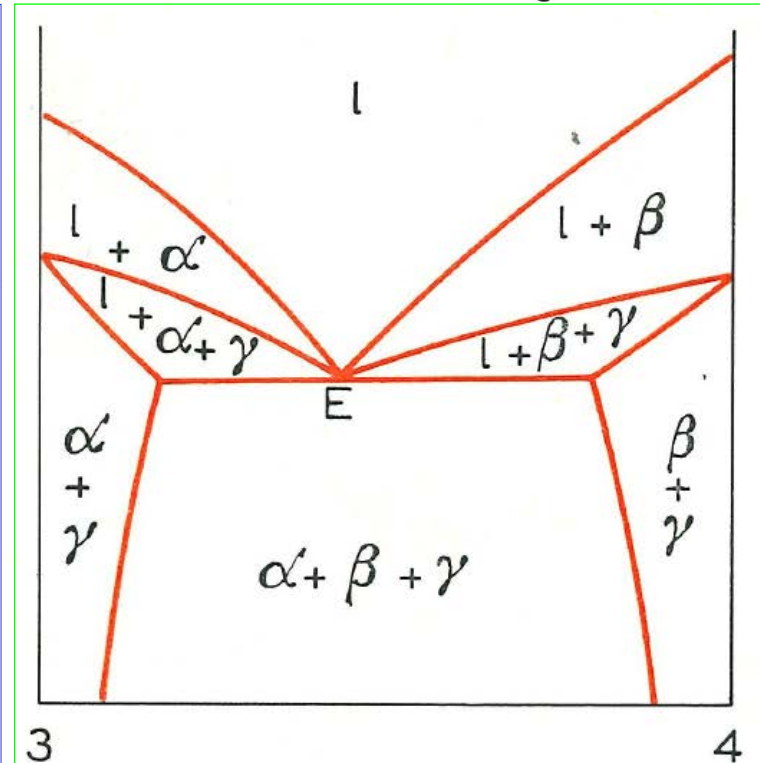
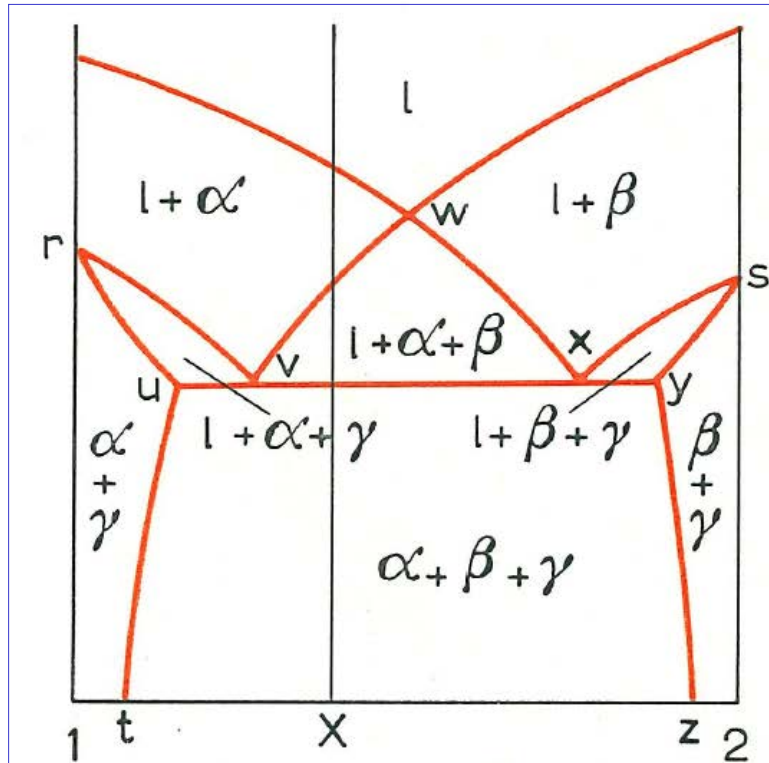
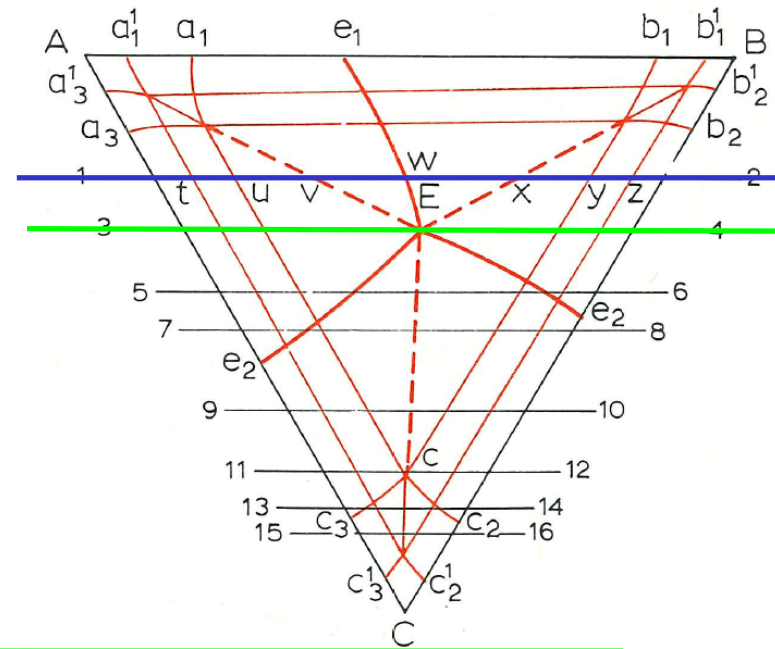
Fig. 179. Construction of vertical section 1-2.

# 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM

$$(l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

Vertical section

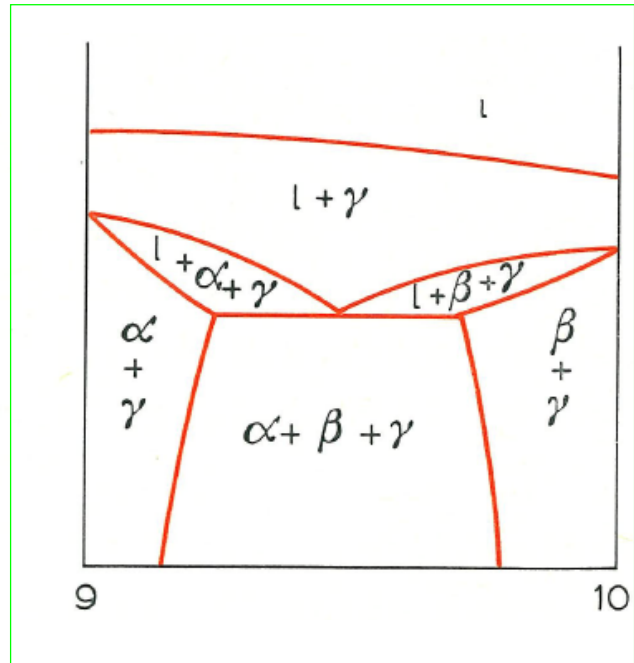
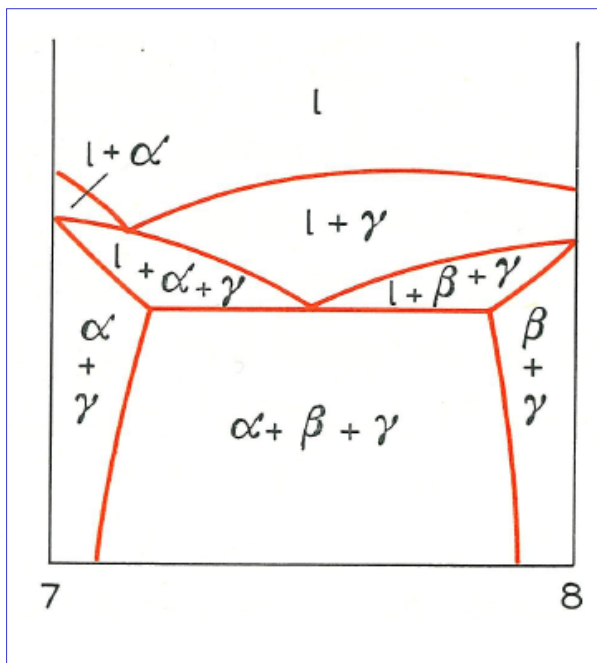
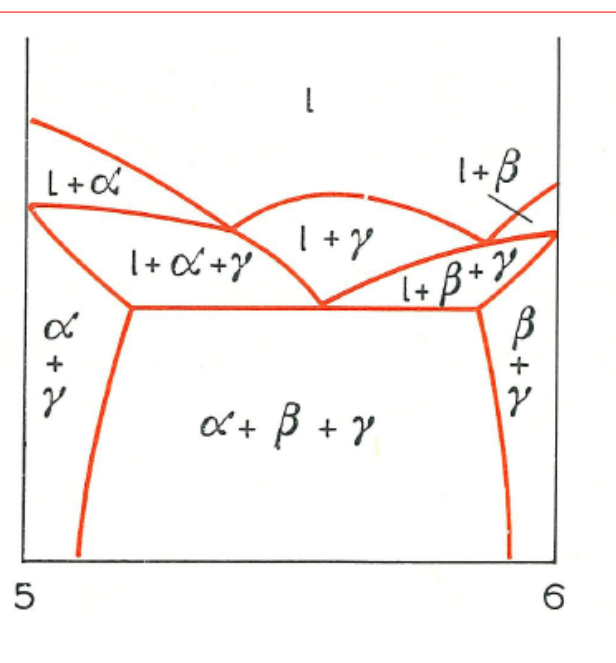
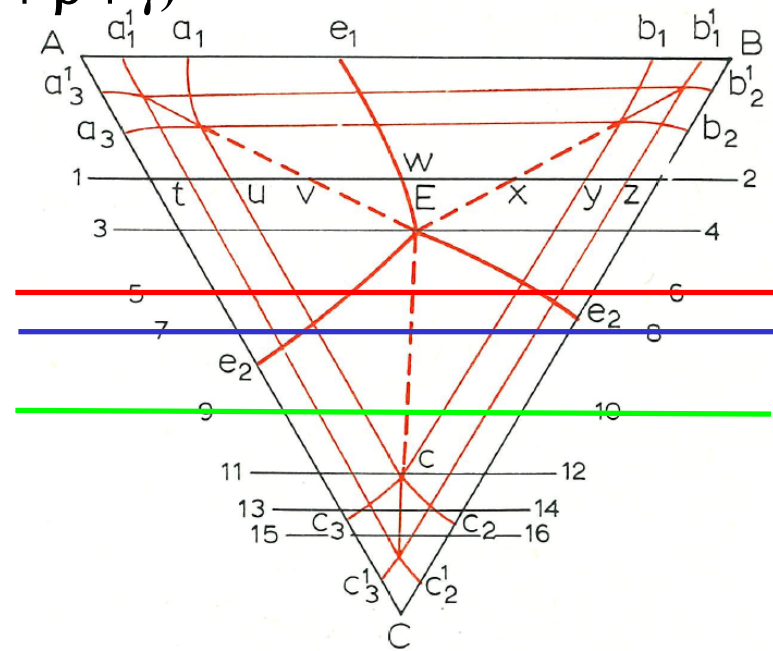
Location of vertical section



# 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

Vertical section

Location of vertical section

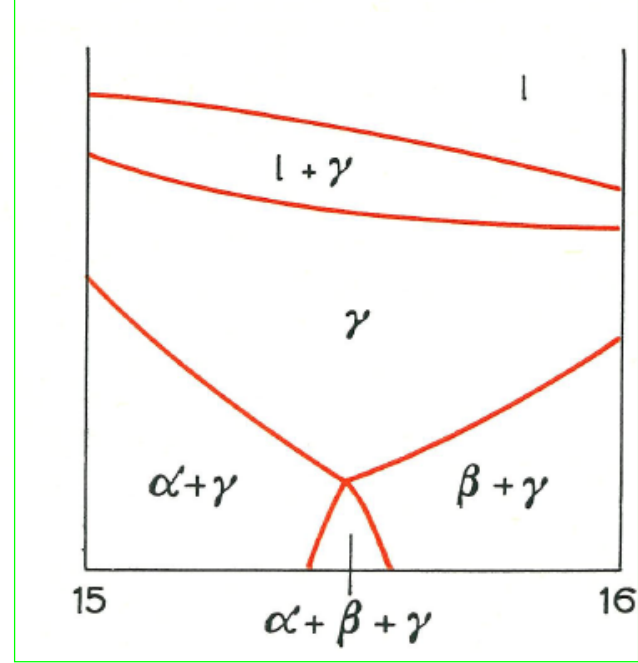
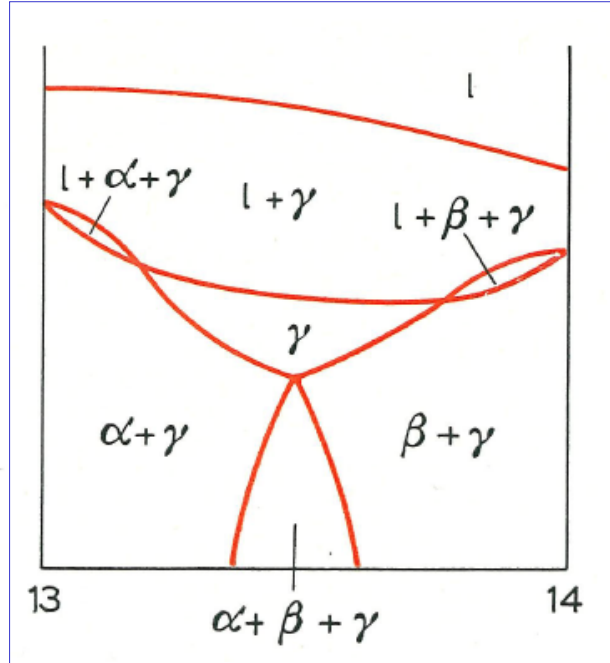
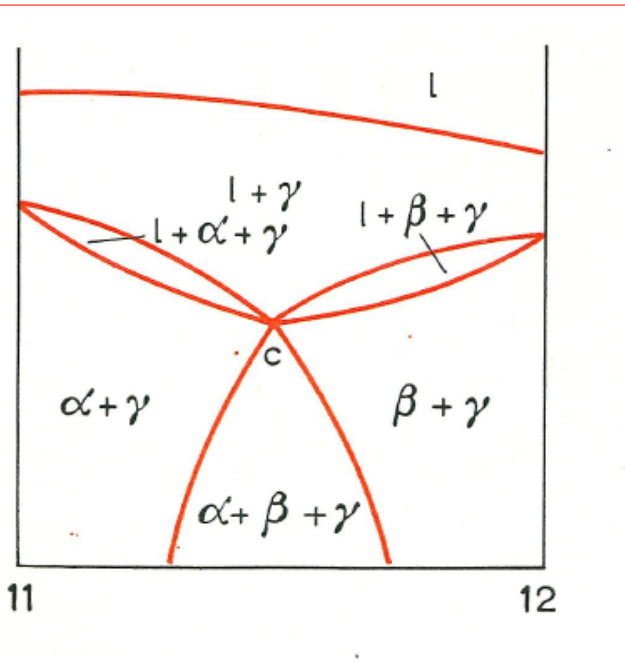
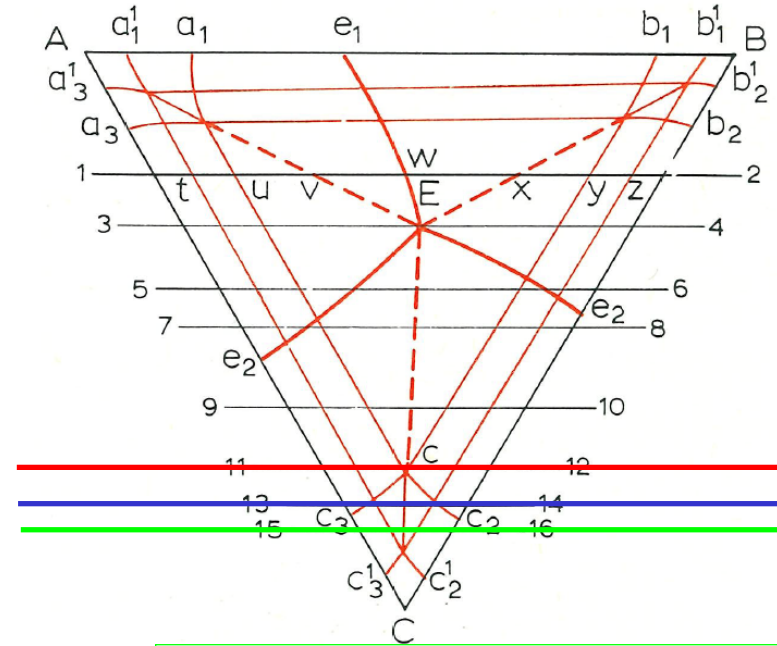




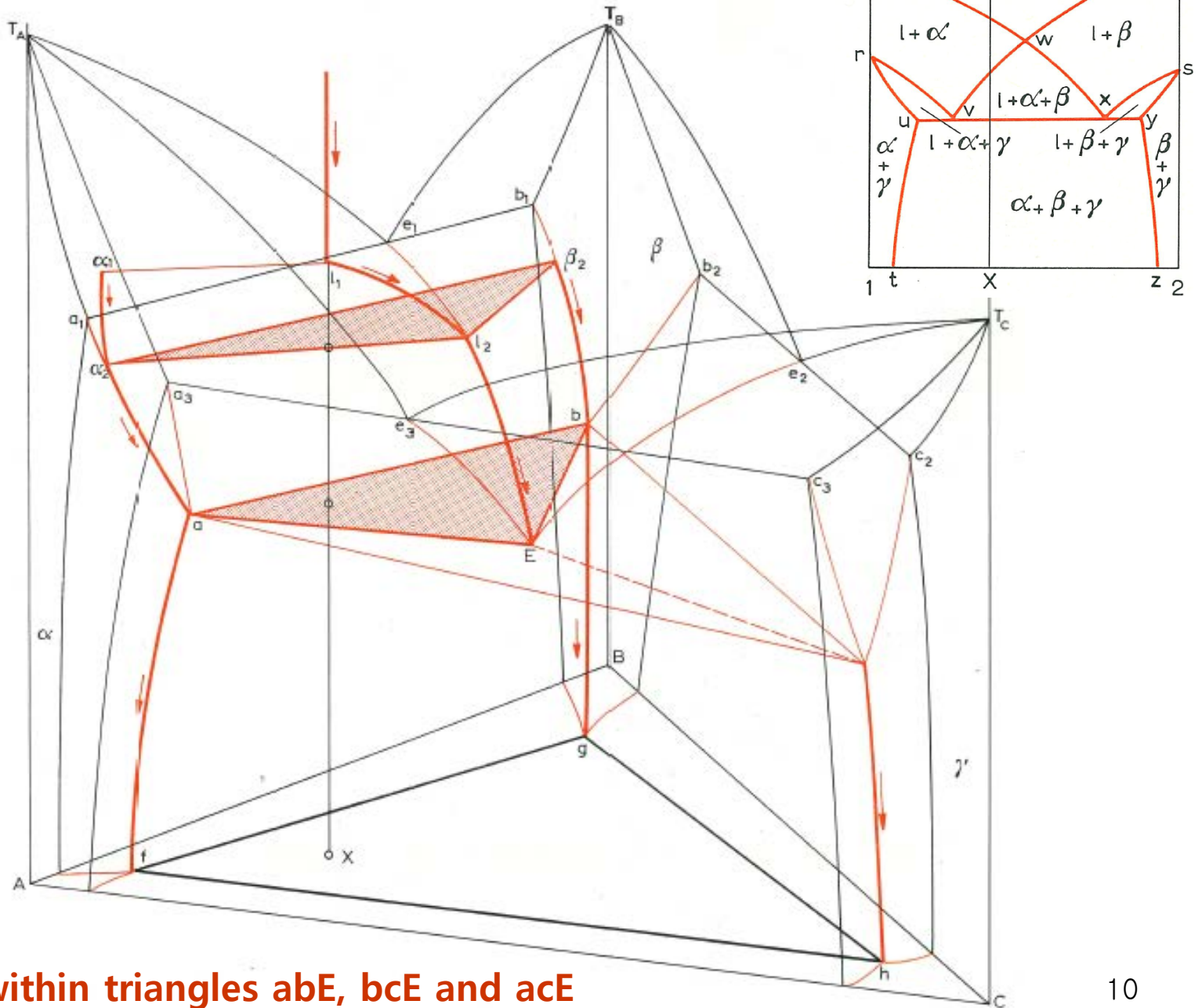
# 10.1. THE EUTECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ )

Vertical section

Location of vertical section



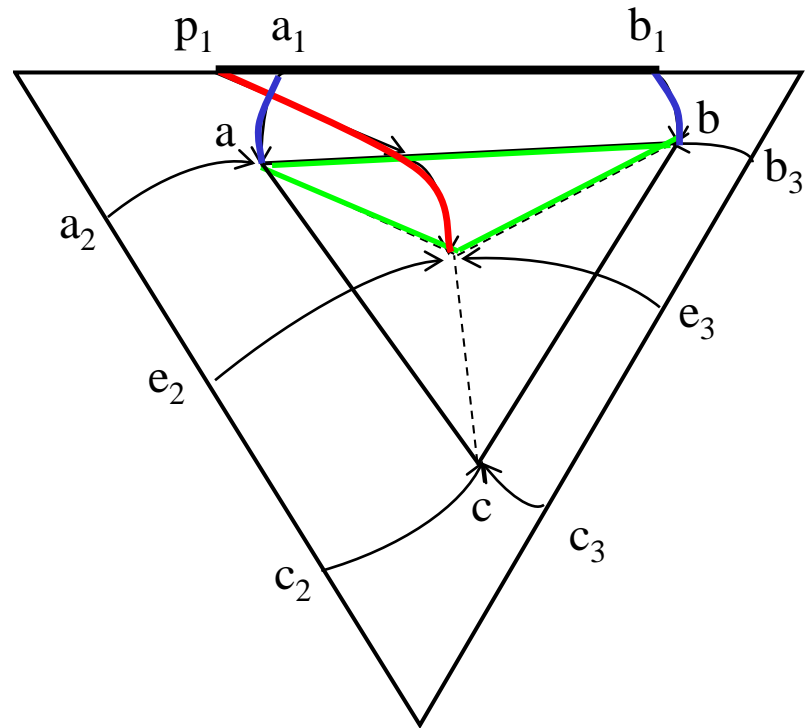
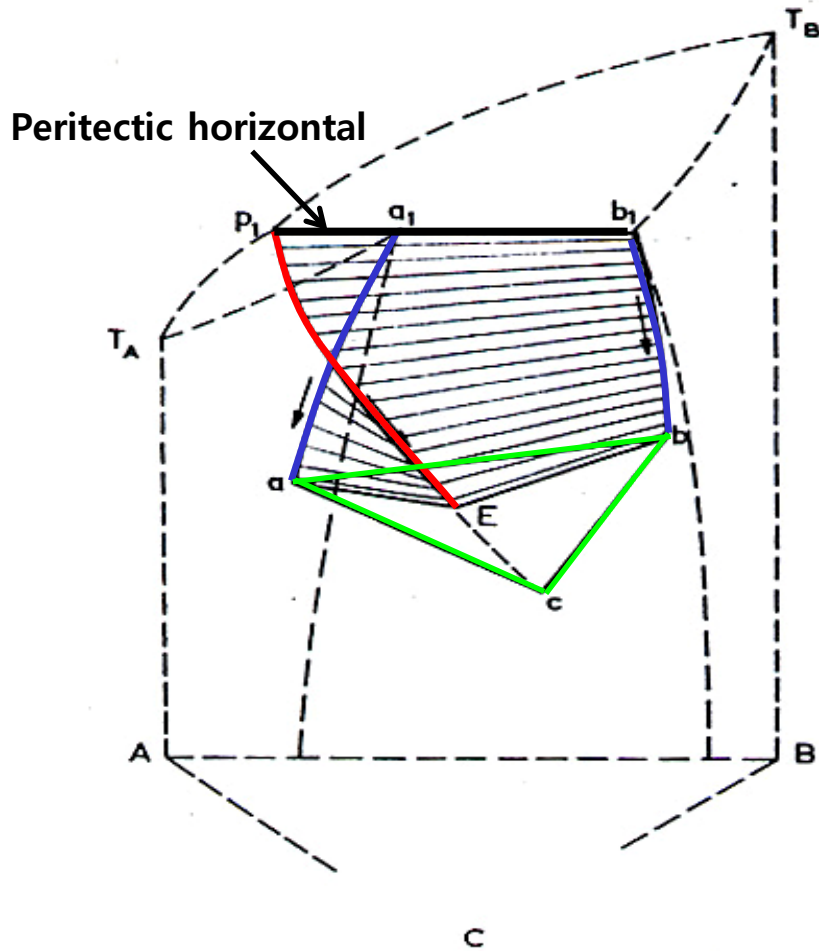
# Transformation during cooling



- ④ Alloys within triangles  $abE$ ,  $bcE$  and  $acE$   
 ex)  $abE$ :  $l + \alpha$  (or  $\beta$ )  $\rightarrow$   $l + \alpha + \beta$   $\rightarrow$  ( $l \rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma$  at  $T_E$ )

# 10.2. VARIANTS OF THE TERNARY EUTECTIC DIAGRAM

(a) Variant of the ternary eutectic system in which one binary is a **peritectic**

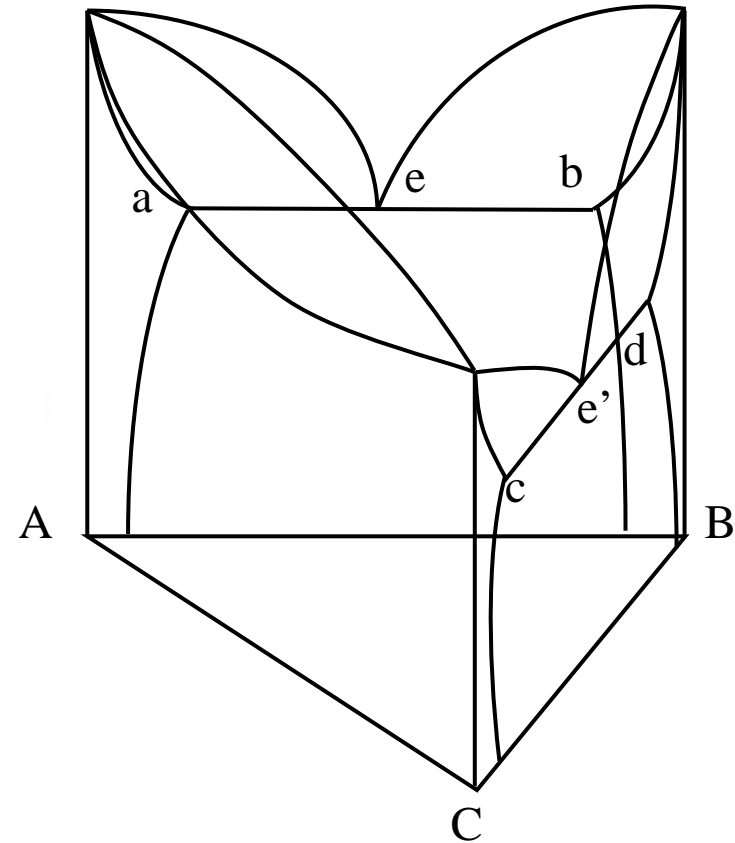
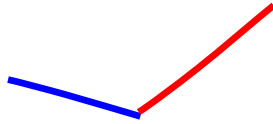


**Monovariant liquidus line ( $P_1E$ )** lies above monovariant solidus line ( $a_1a$ ).

→ A ternary eutectic can be produced with one, two or three binary peritectic systems.

## 10.2. VARIANTS OF THE TERNARY EUTECTIC DIAGRAM

(b) Ternary eutectic system  
in which **two of the binary eutectics** and **one of ternary miscibility gap** exist.



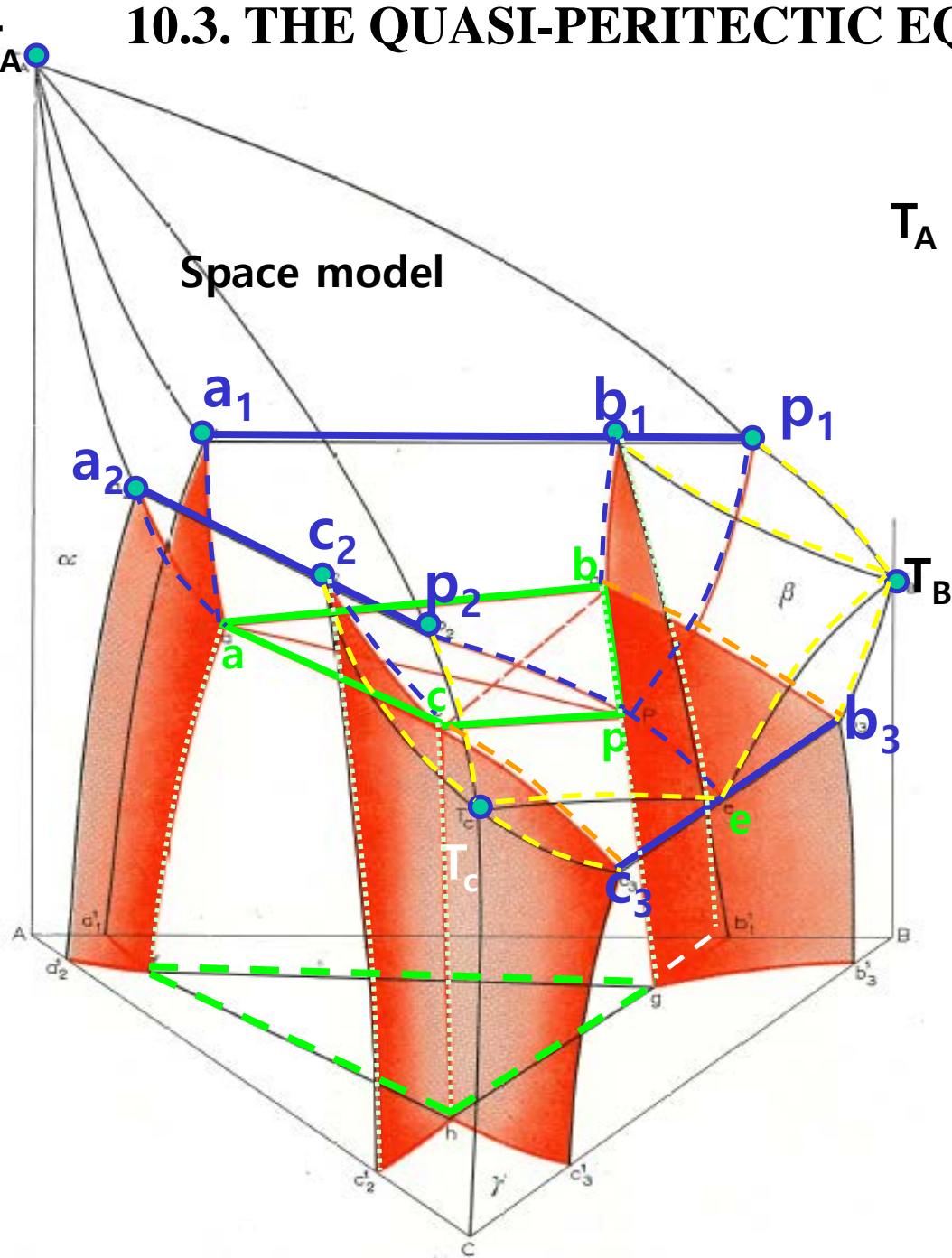
<one complete solid solution + two binary eutectic>

# 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

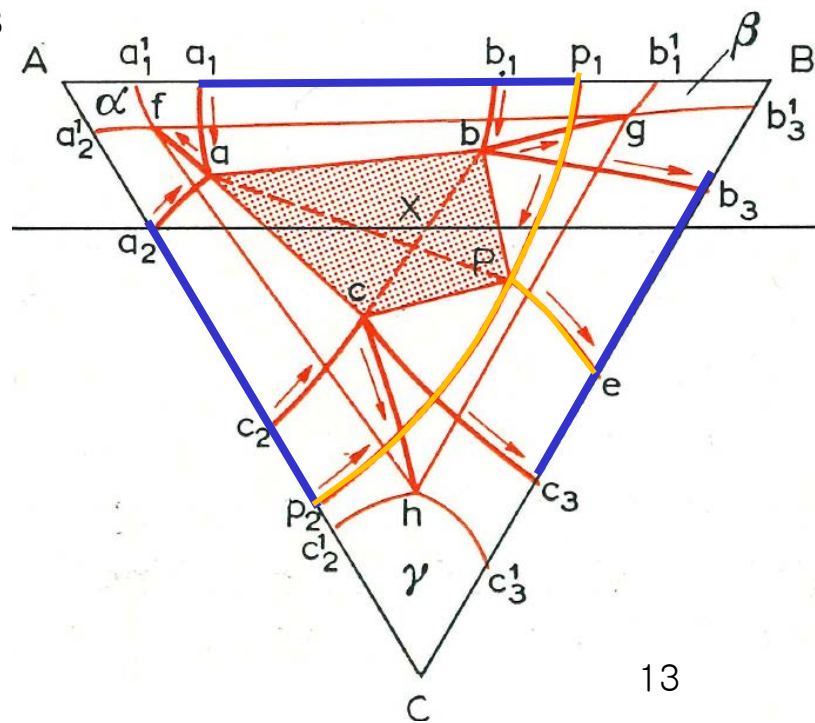
$T_A$

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

Space model

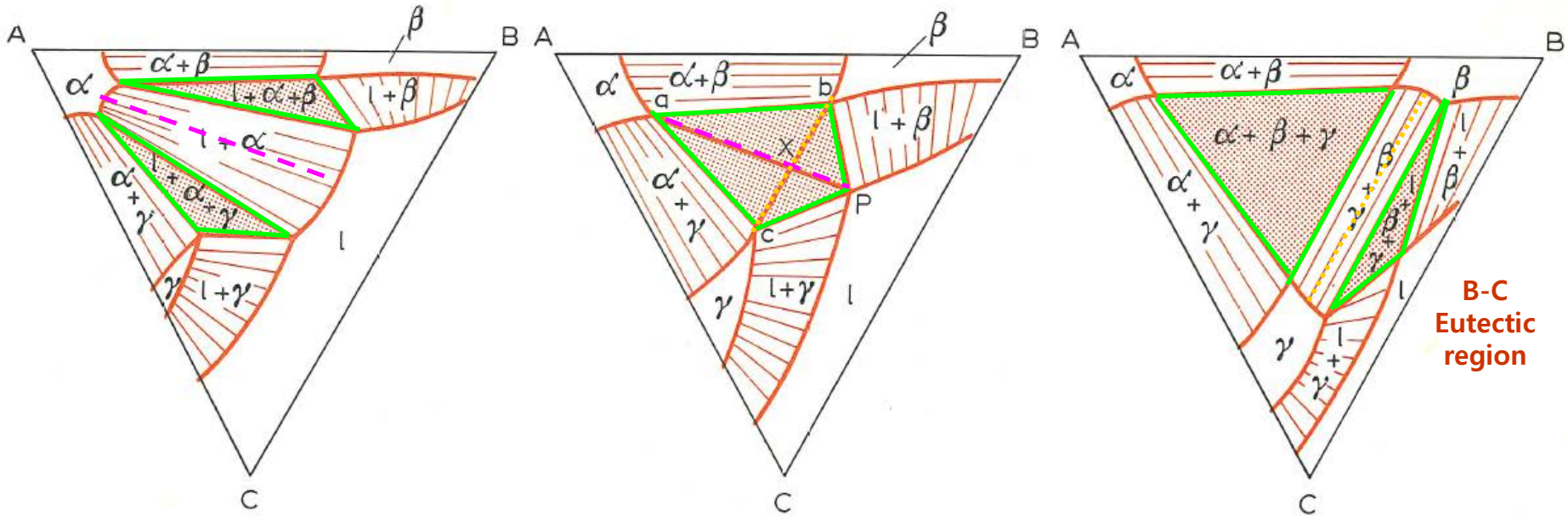


Projection



# 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

## Isothermal section



$$T_B > T > P$$

$$T = P$$

$$P > T > T_C$$

$abP$	peritectic $l\alpha\beta$ equilibrium	}
$acP$	peritectic $l\alpha\gamma$ equilibrium	
<hr/>		
$bcP$	eutectic $l\beta\gamma$ equilibrium	}
$abc$	$\alpha\beta\gamma$ equilibrium	

descending to the four-phase plane;

descending from the four-phase plane.

### 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

Both three phase monovariant equilibria preceding the quasi-peritectic reaction are peritectic

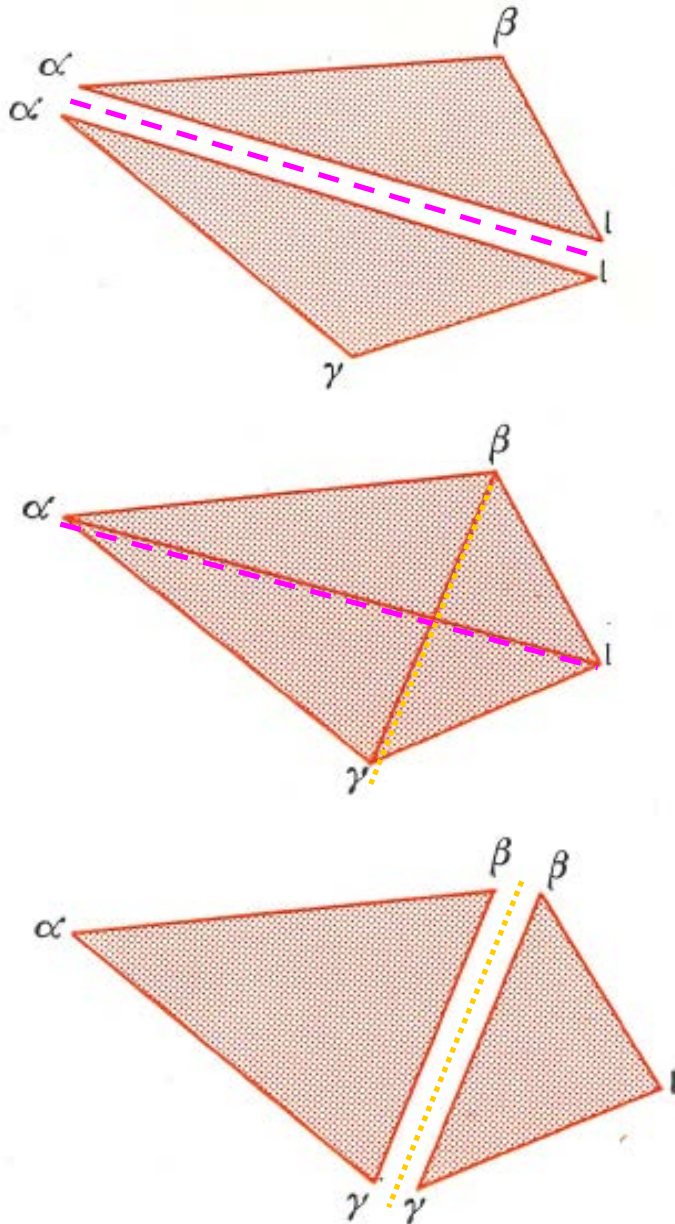
**abP peritectic  $l\alpha\beta$  equilibrium**

**acP peritectic  $l\alpha\gamma$  equilibrium**

decreasing  
temperature

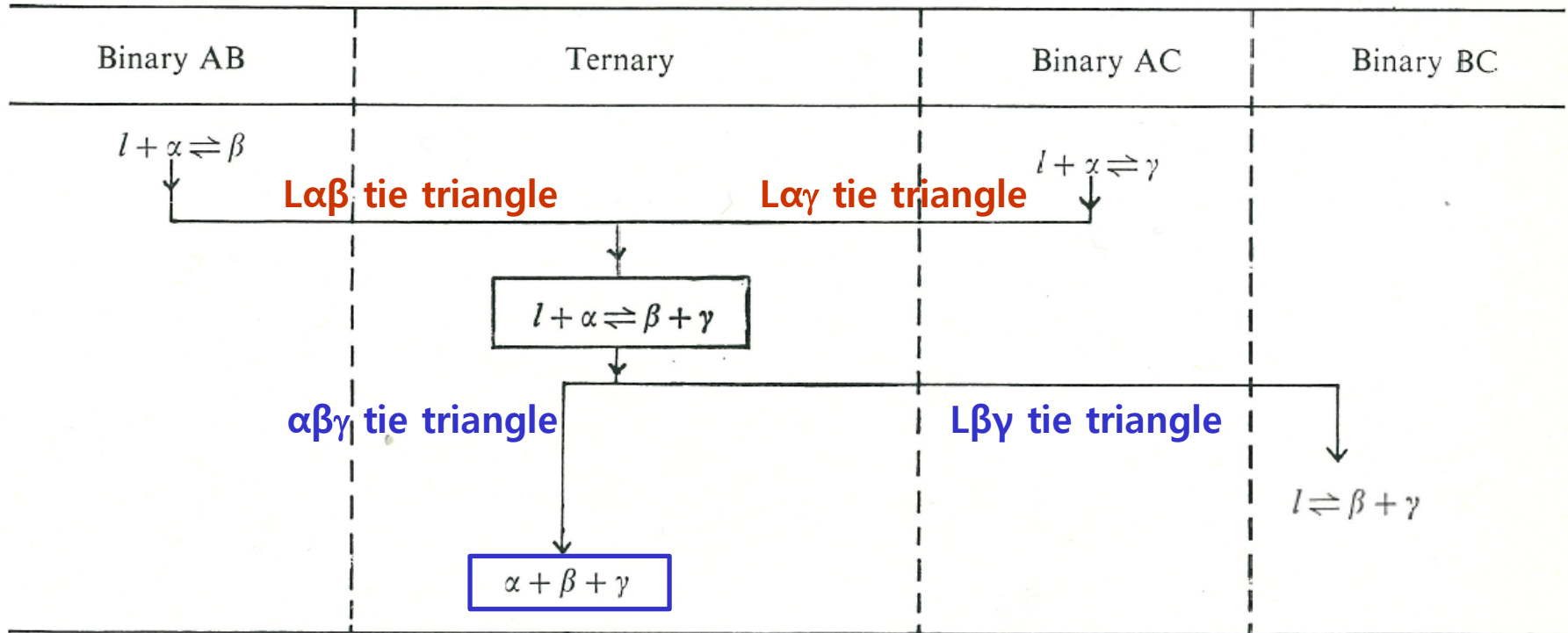
**bcP eutectic  $l\beta\gamma$  equilibrium**

**abc peritectic  $\alpha\beta\gamma$  equilibrium**



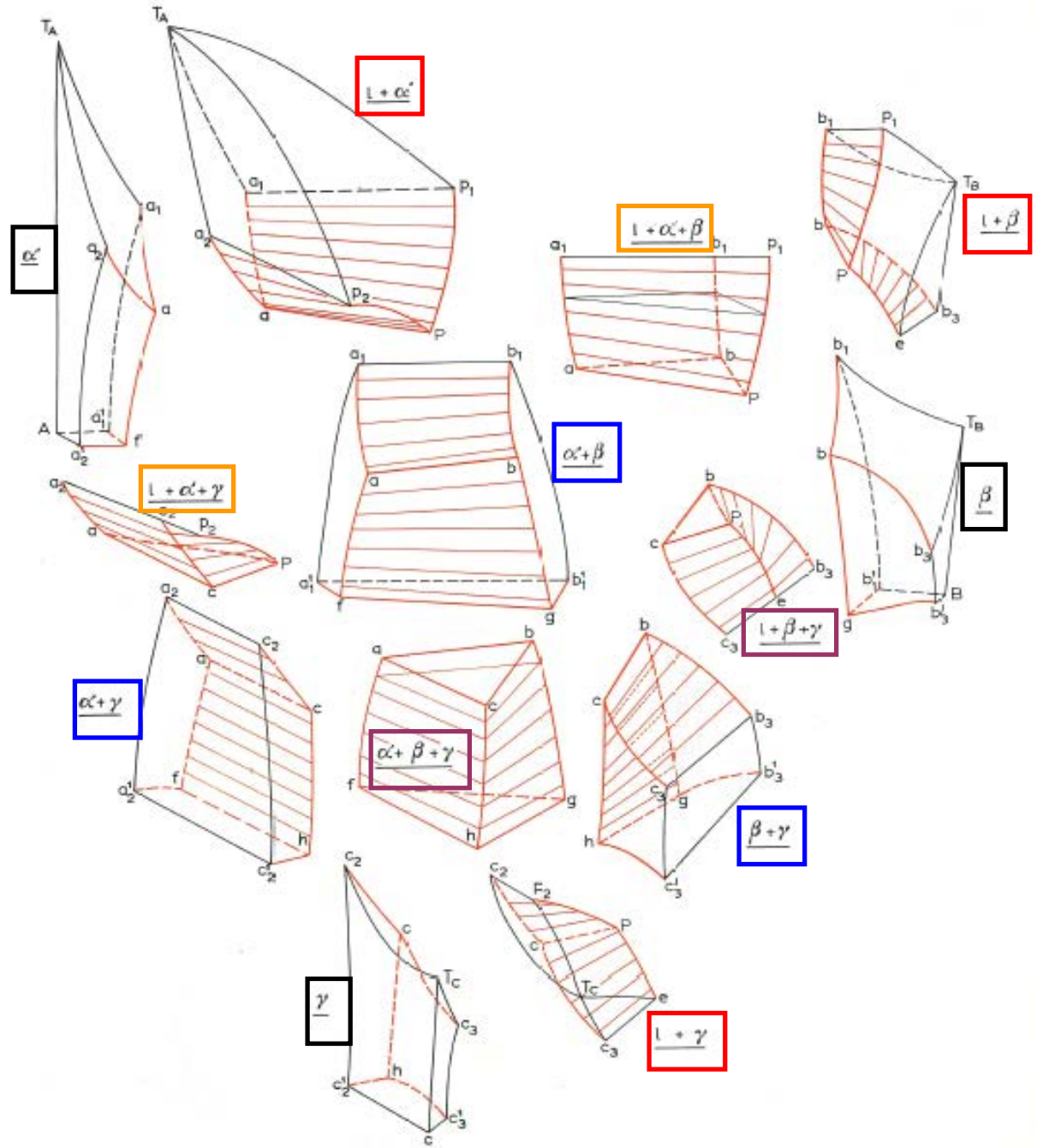
# Tabular representation of ternary equilibria: interlinks the binary and ternary reactions in tabular form

## QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM $l + \alpha \rightleftharpoons \beta + \gamma$



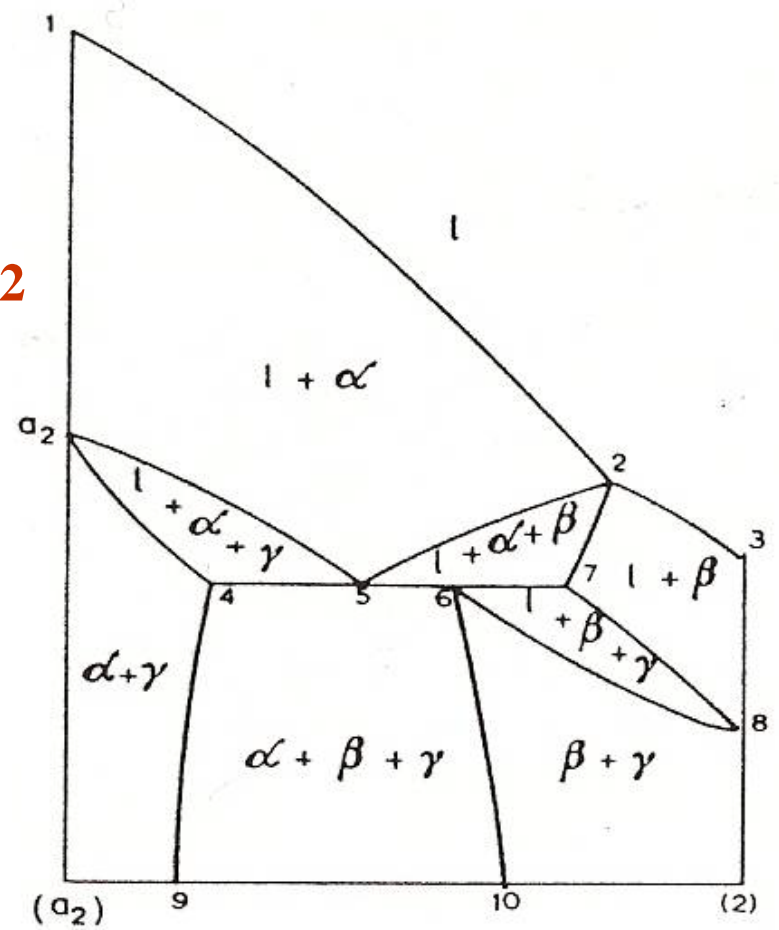
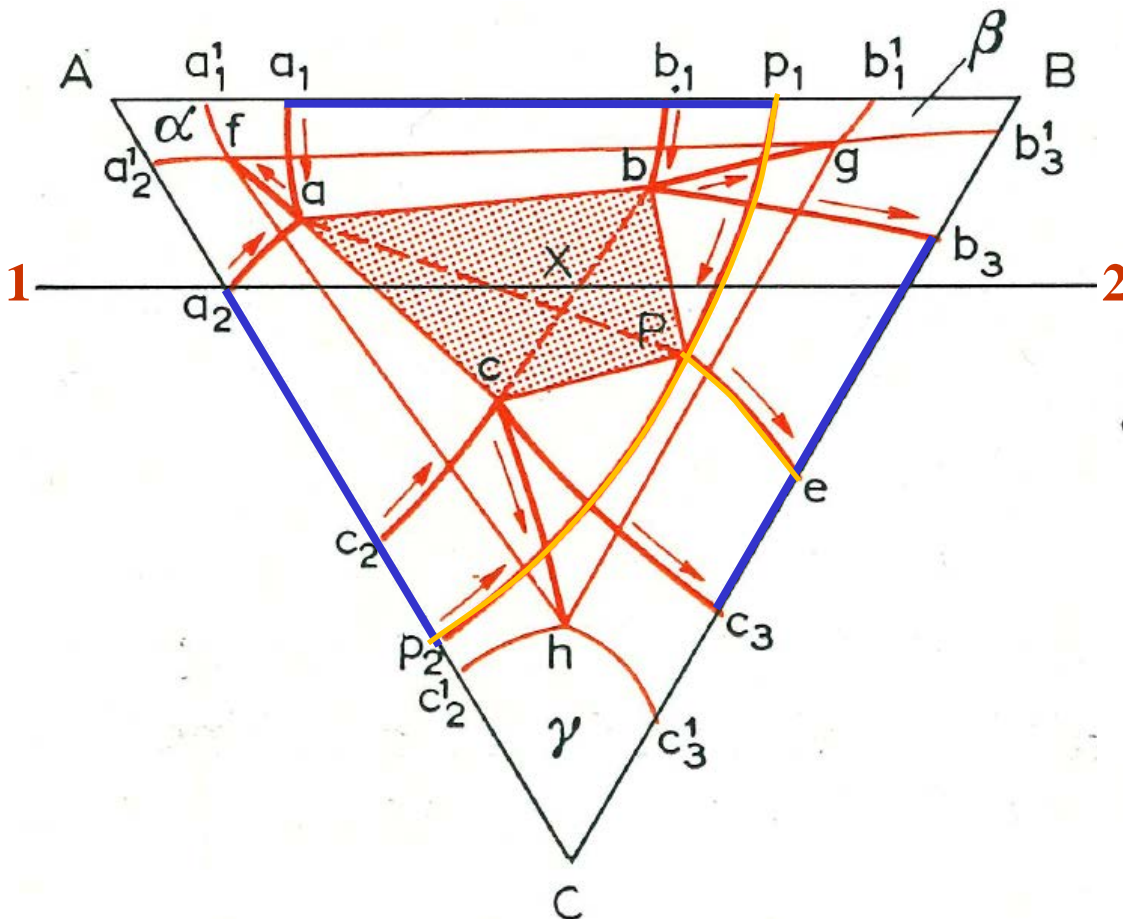


# 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )



# 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

## Vertical section



(a)

# 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

## Vertical section

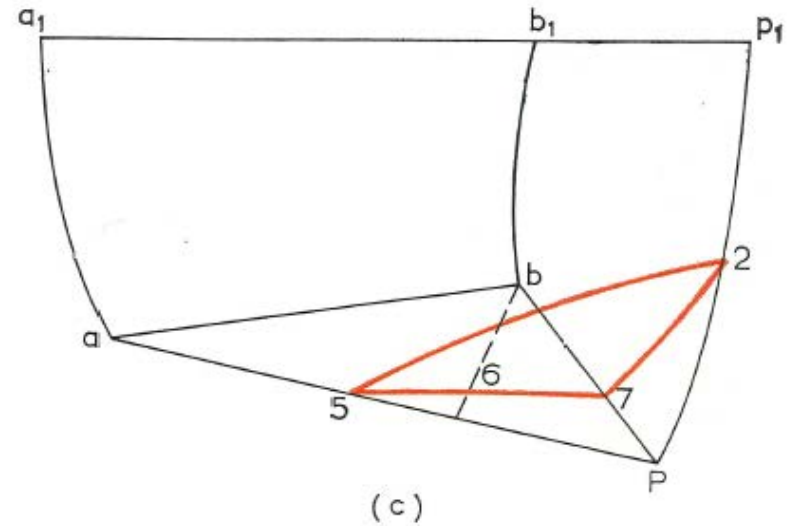
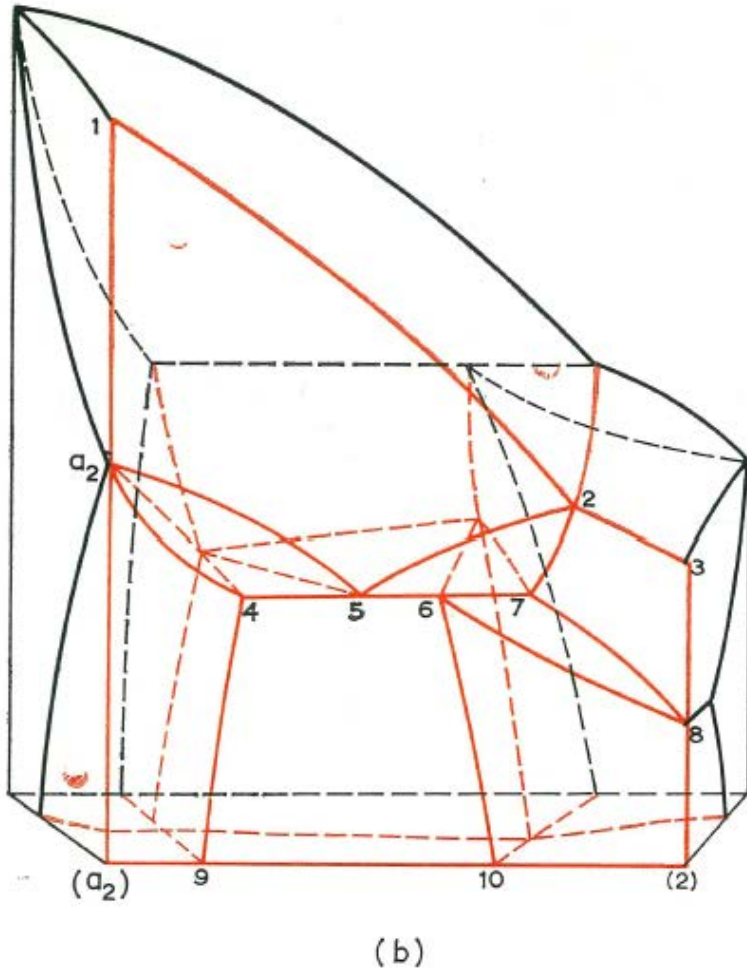


Fig. 188. A vertical section through the space model of Fig. 185a. (a) The vertical section  $a_2-2$ ; (b) construction of the vertical section; (c) intersection of the vertical section with the  $l+\alpha+\beta$  phase region.

**10.3.2. one of the three phase monovariant equilibria preceding the quasi-peritectic reaction is eutectic and one peritectic.**

**\* Ternary system involving an incongruently-melting binary intermediate phase:**

**Quasi-peritectic diagram and ternary eutectic diagram**

*e.g. Au-Ge-Sb ternary in which the  $\delta$  phase is intermediate phase  $AuSb_2$ .*

$P_1 d_1 b_1 \rightarrow dbp$  ( $\delta\beta L$ ) /  $b_3 e_3 c_3 \rightarrow bpc$  ( $\beta L\gamma$ )



$d^1 \epsilon c (\delta + \gamma + L)$  /  $gfn(\beta + \delta + \gamma)$



$d^1 \epsilon c^1 (\delta \gamma L)$  /  $a_1 e_1 d_2 \rightarrow a^1 \epsilon d^1 (\alpha \delta L)$  /  $a_2 e_2 c_2 \rightarrow a^1 \epsilon c^1 (\alpha L \gamma)$



$Jkm$  ( $\alpha + \gamma + \delta$ )

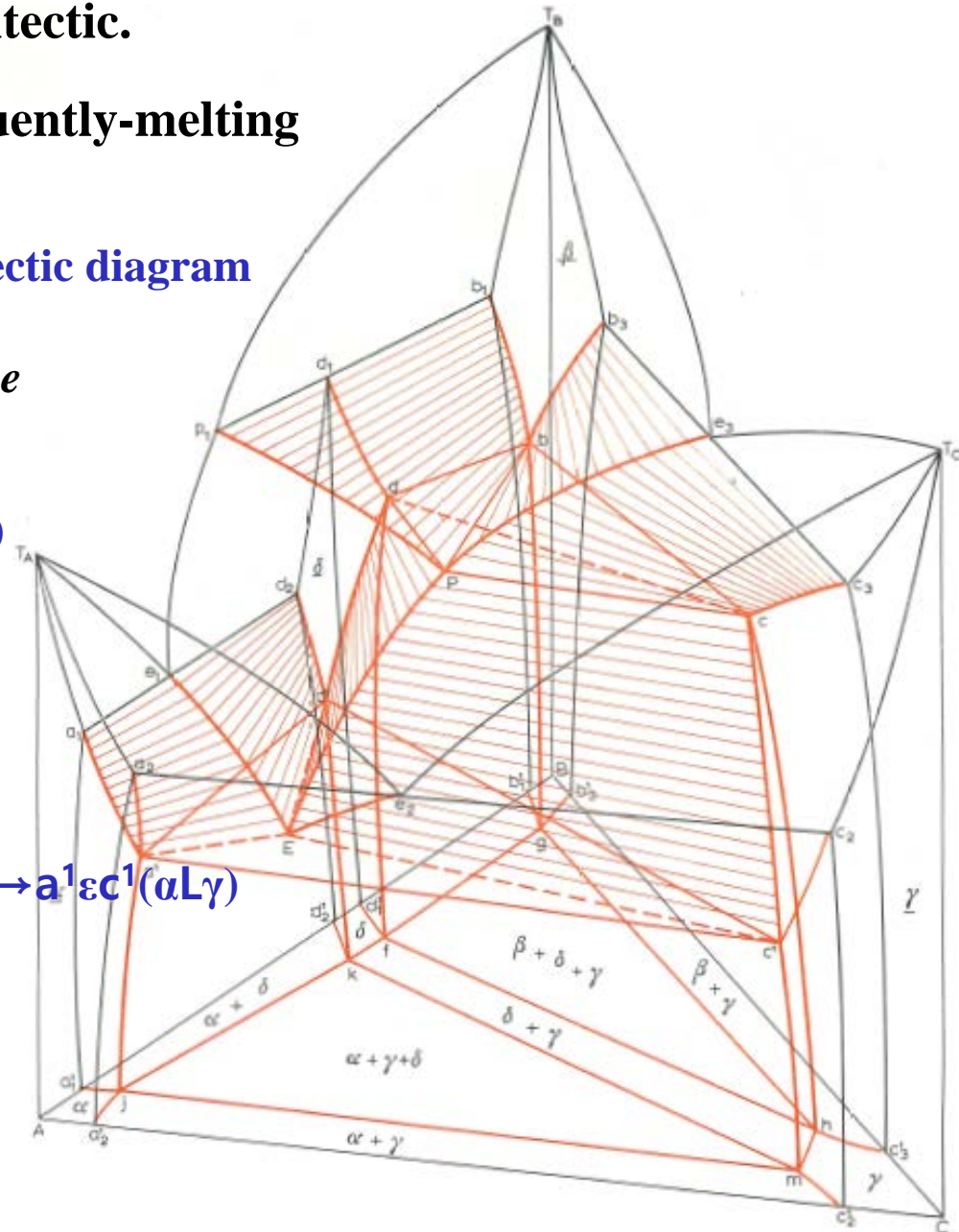
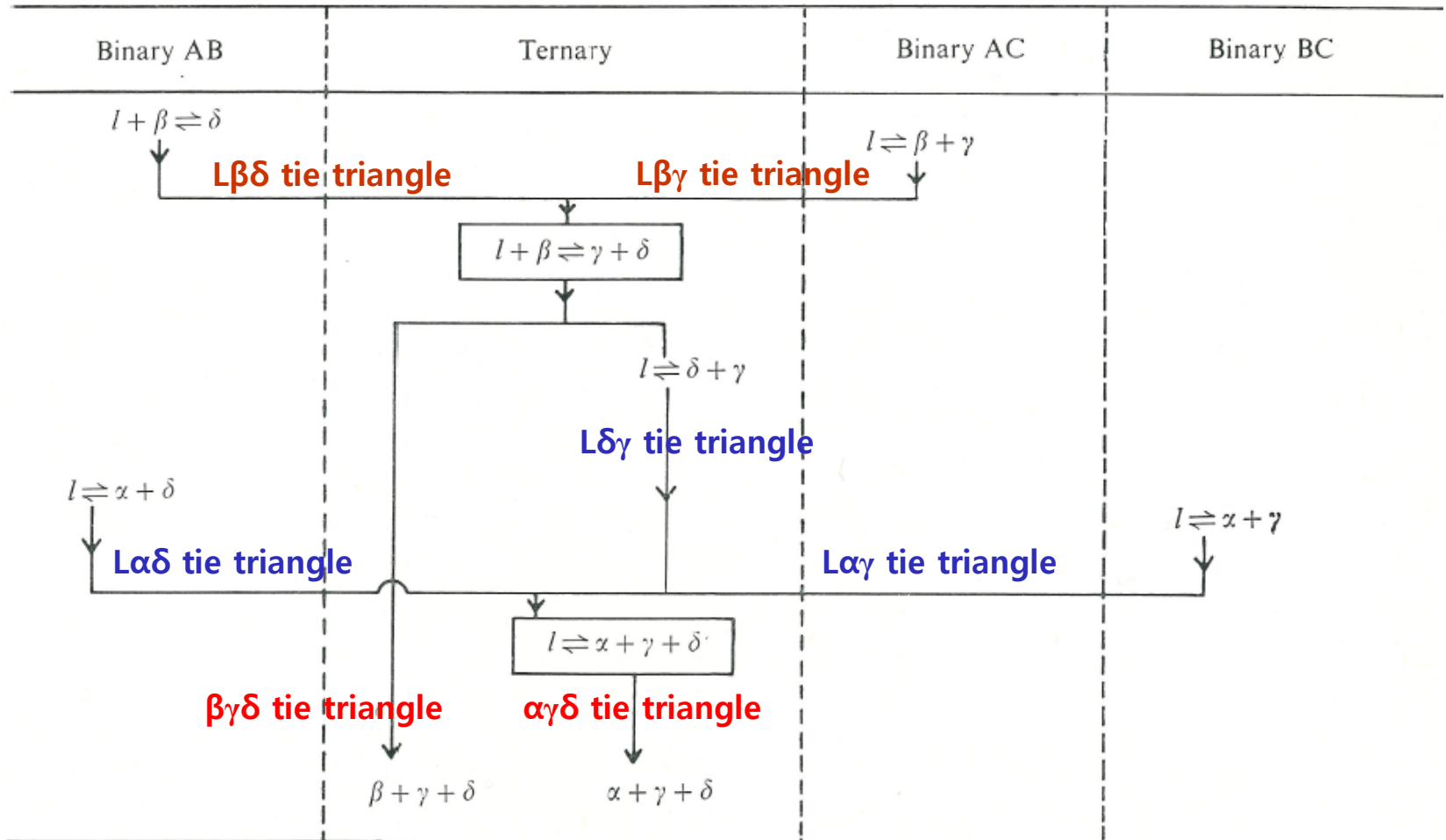


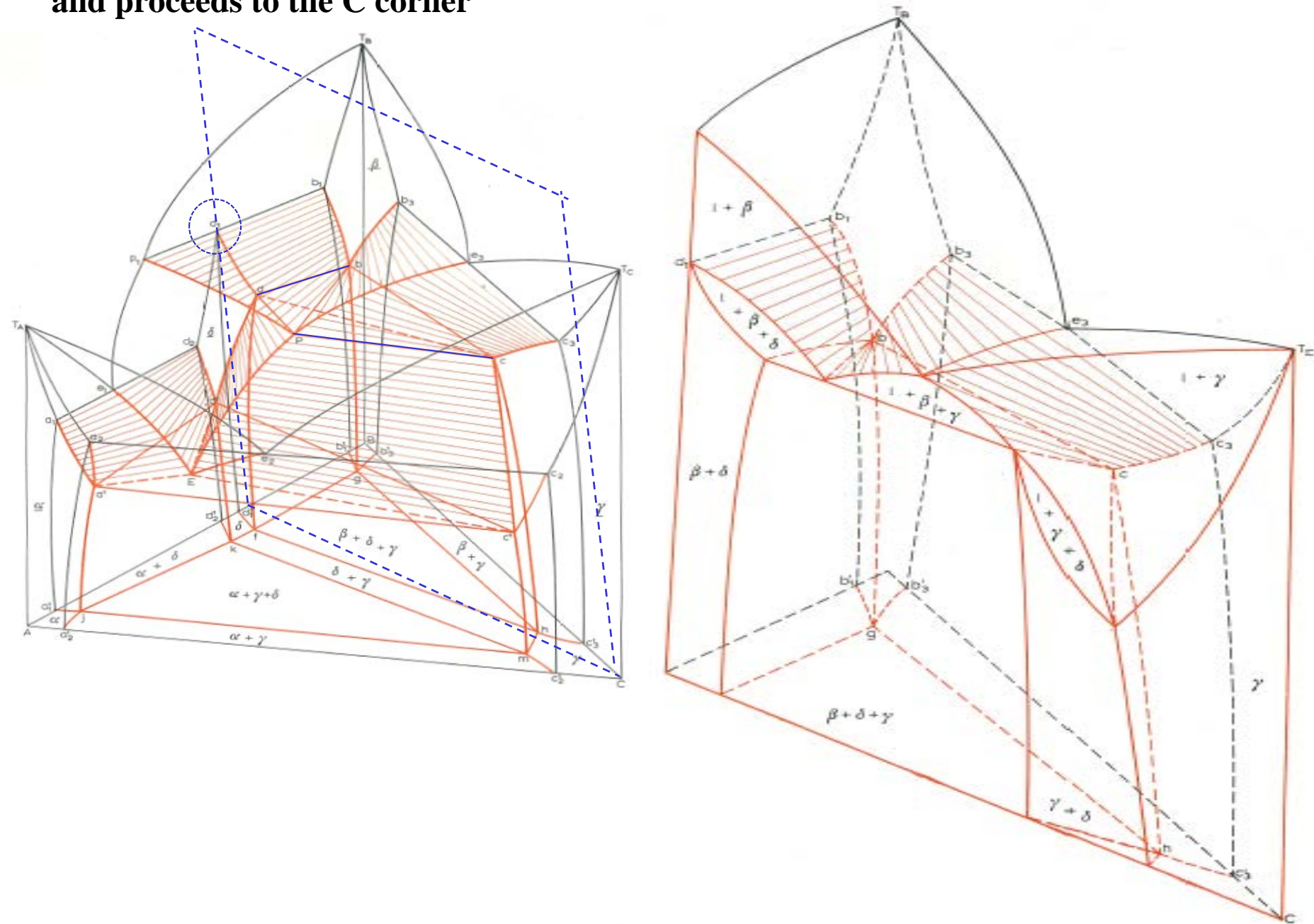
Fig. 189. Ternary system involving an incongruently-melting binary intermediate phase.

# Tabular representation of ternary equilibria: interlinks the binary and ternary reactions in tabular form

## Quasi-peritectic diagram and ternary eutectic diagram

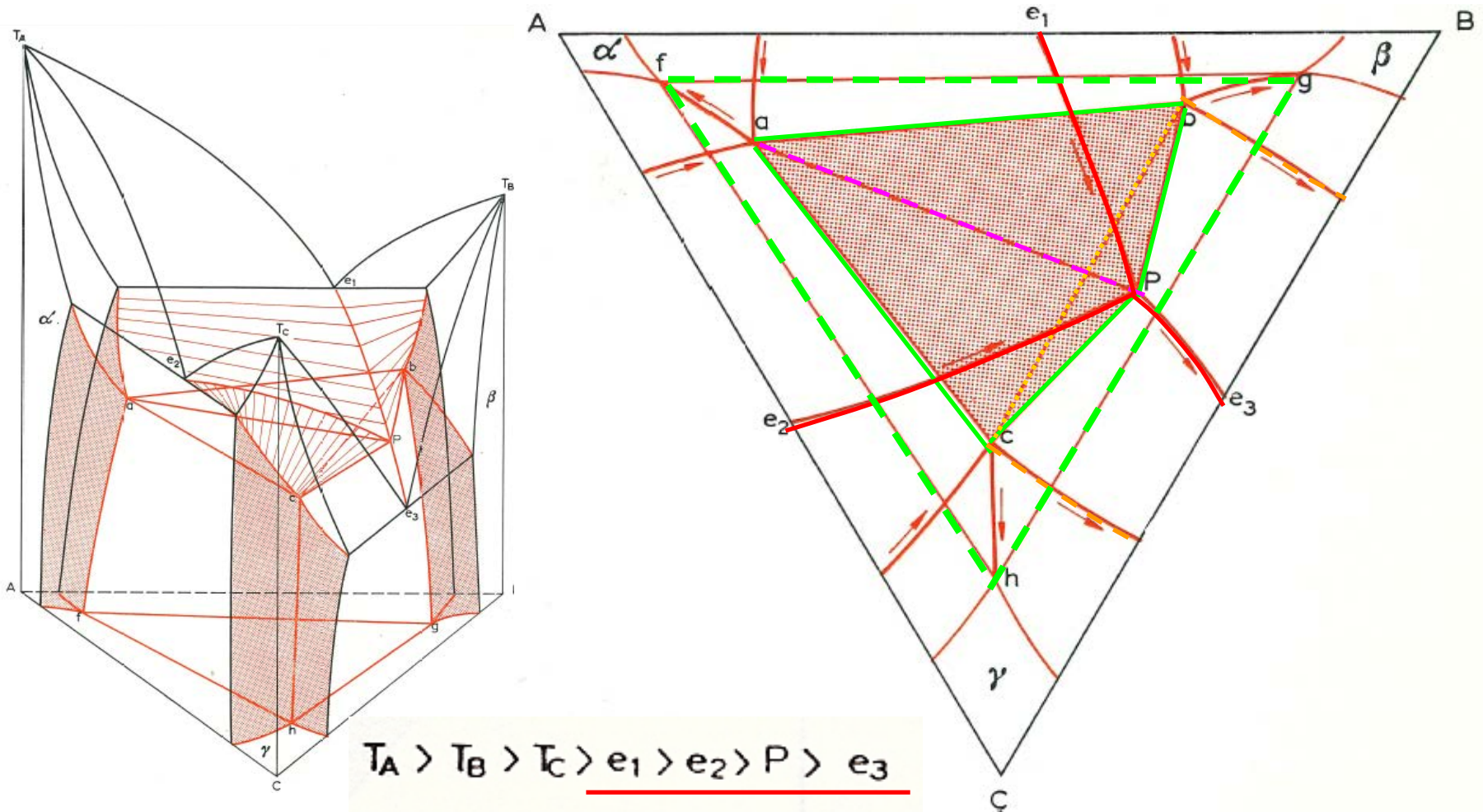


**Vertical section** which intersects point d1 on the AB binary, the tie lines db and Pc, and proceeds to the C corner and proceeds to the C corner

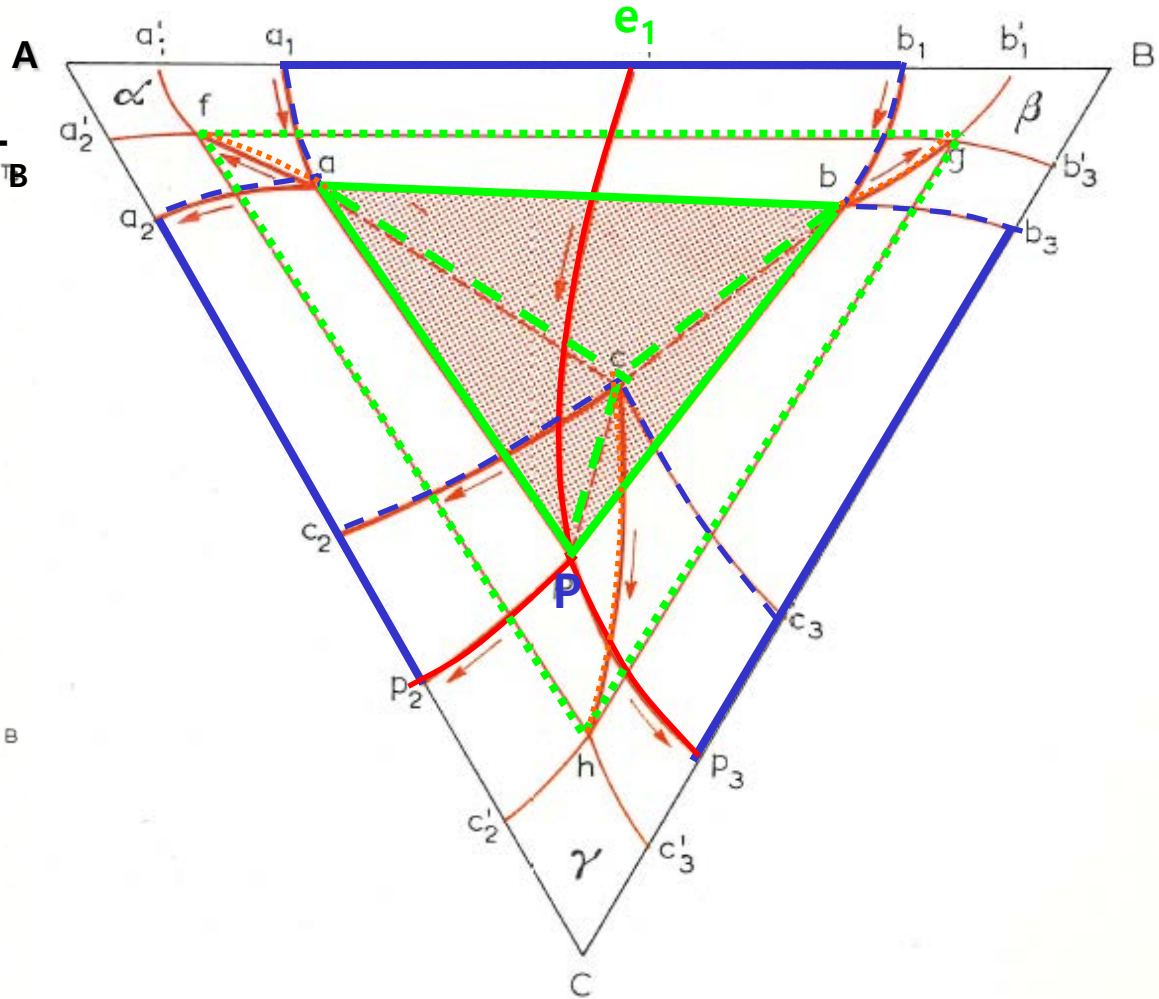
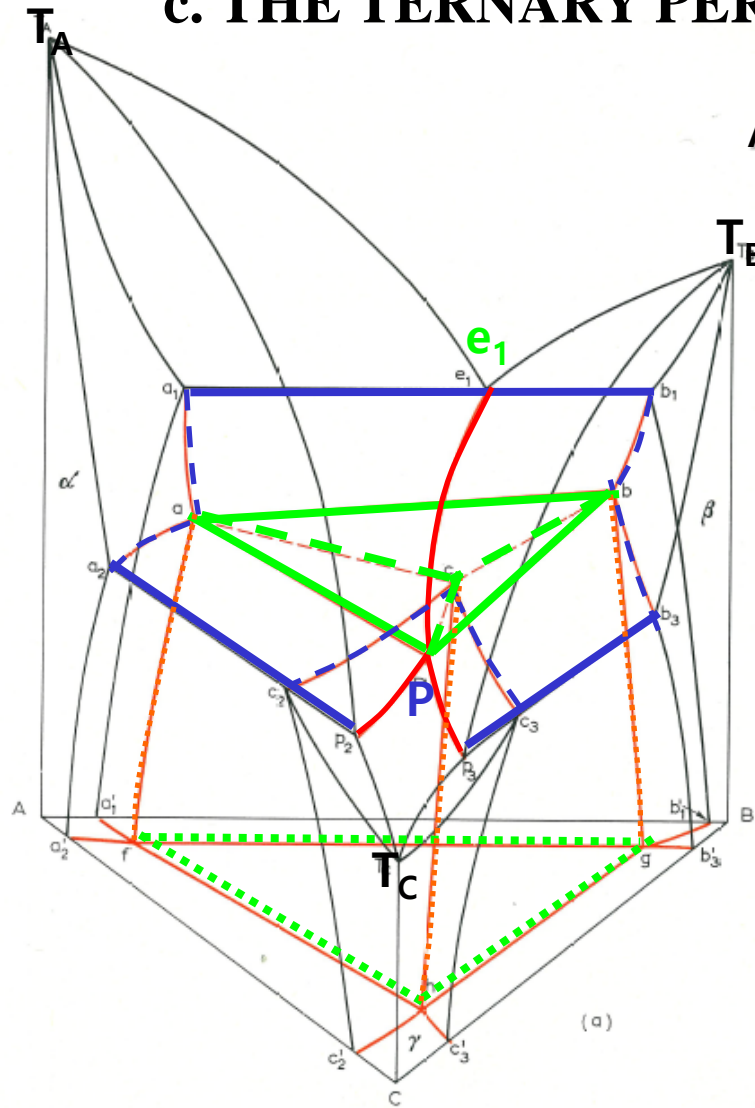


### 10.3. THE QUASI-PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha = \beta + \gamma$ )

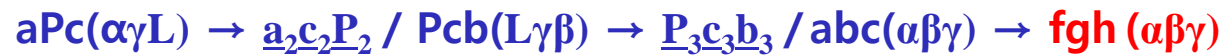
Fig. 191. The ternary quasi-peritectic system formed when all three binaries are eutectics.  
 (a) Space model; (b) projection on the concentration triangle.



# c. THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )

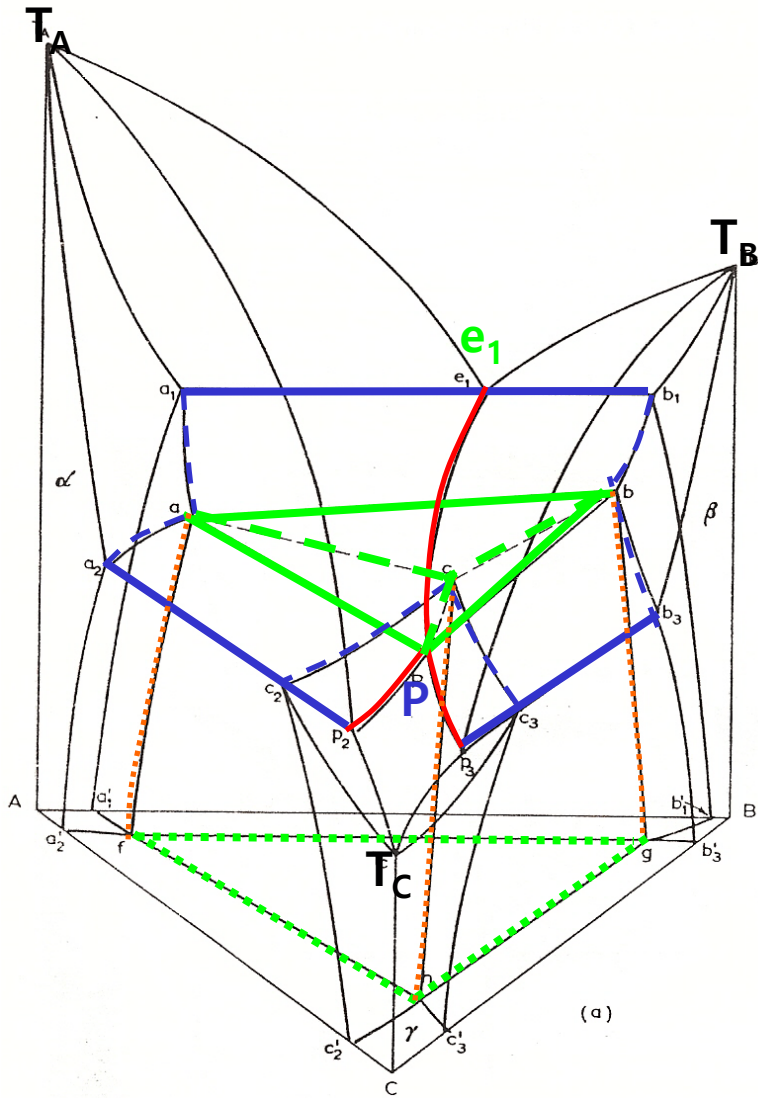


$$T_A > T_B > \underline{e_1} > \underline{P} > \underline{P_2} > \underline{P_3} > T_C$$



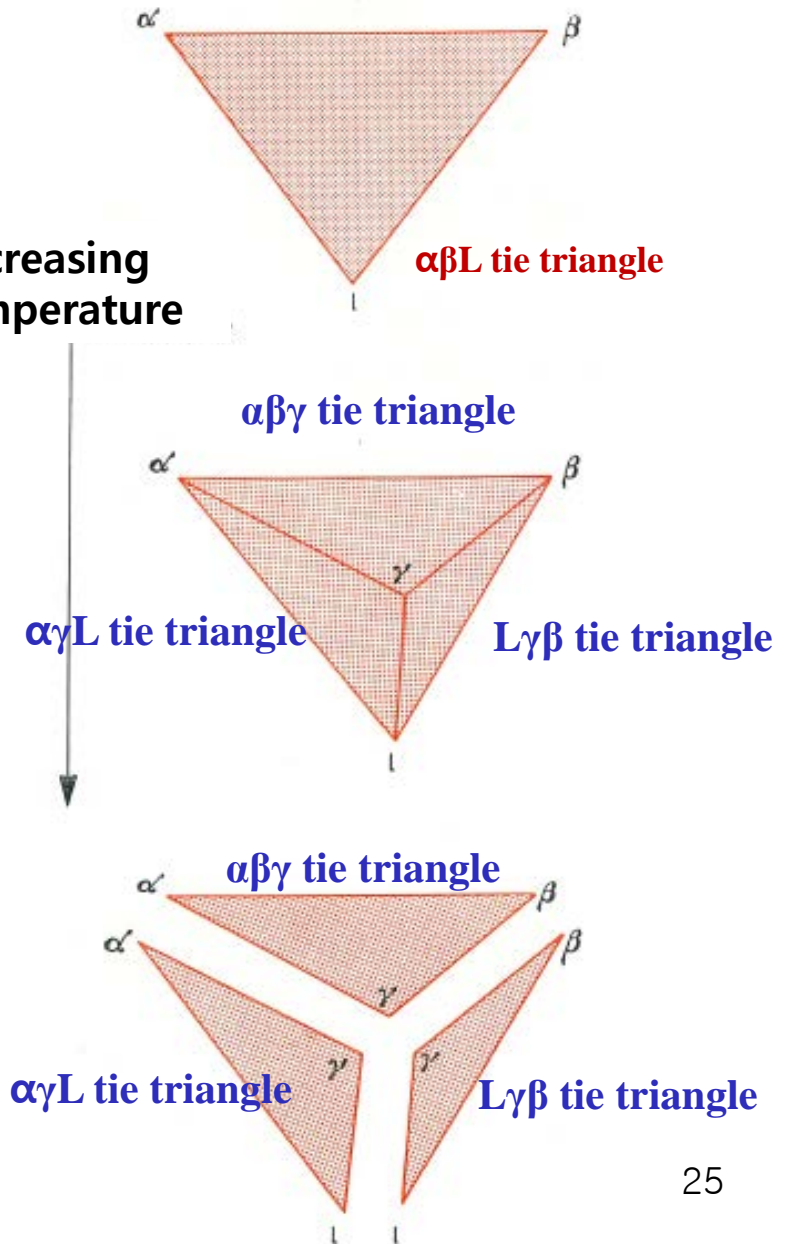


# 10.4. THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )



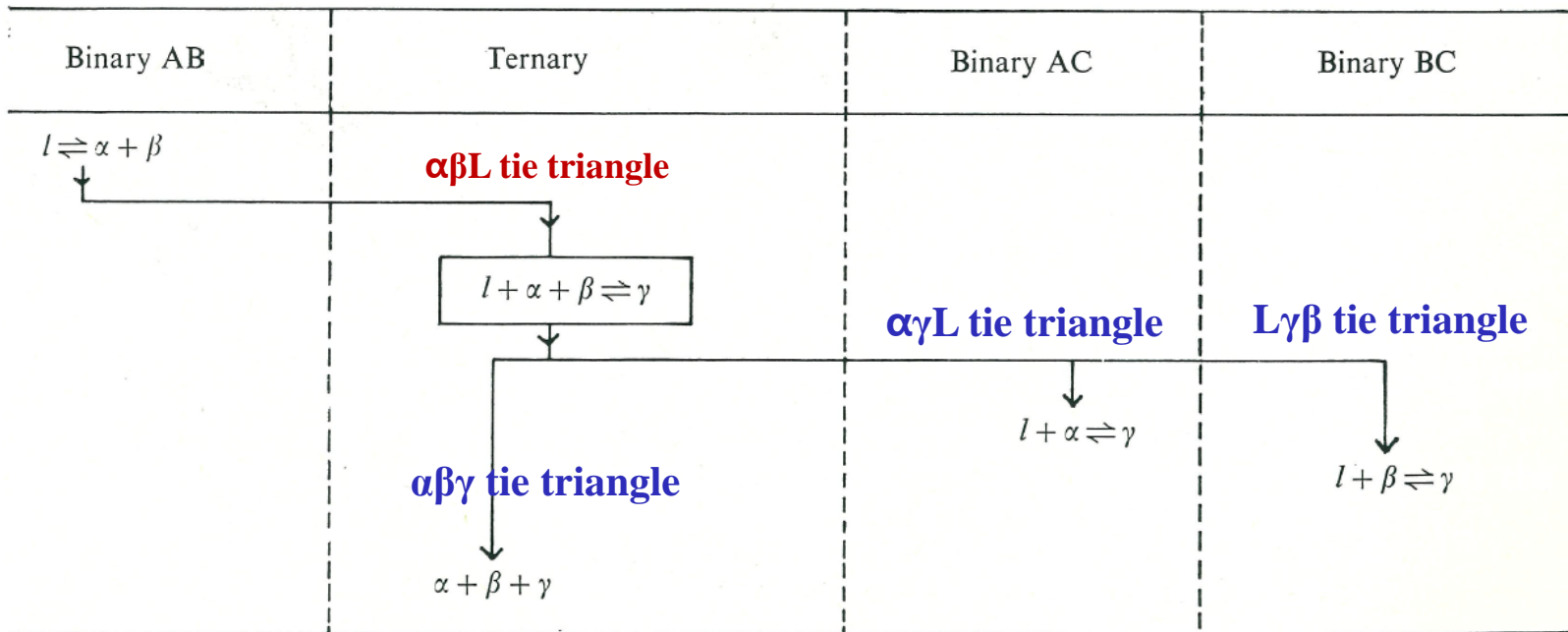
$$T_A > T_B > e_1 > P > P_2 > P_3 > T_C$$

decreasing temperature

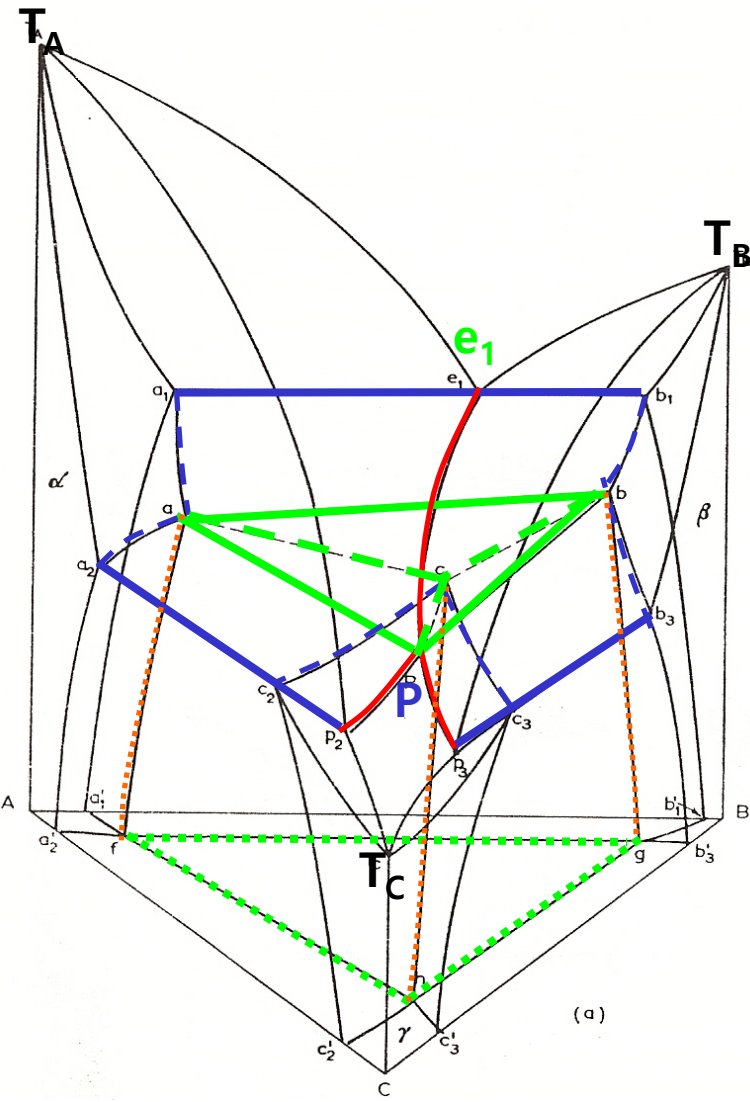


# Tabular representation of ternary equilibria: interlinks the binary and ternary reactions in tabular form

TERNARY PERITECTIC EQUILIBRIUM  $l + \alpha + \beta \rightleftharpoons \gamma$

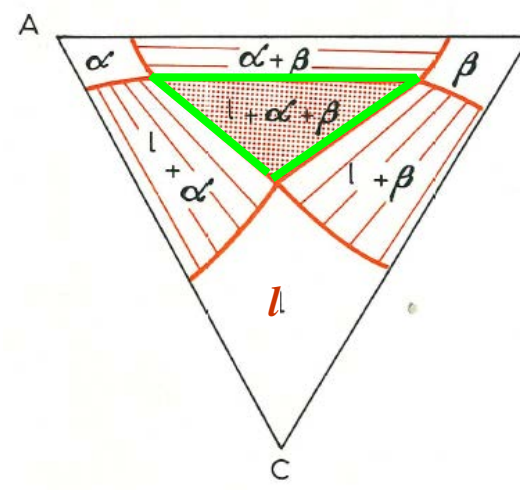


# 10.4. THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )

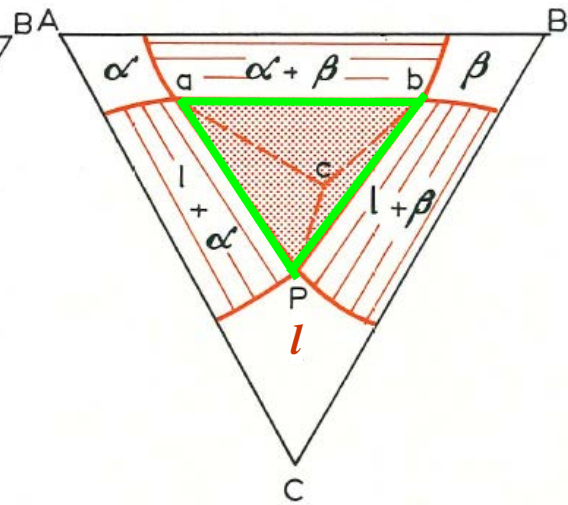


$T_A > T_B > e_1 > P > P_2 > P_3 > T_C$

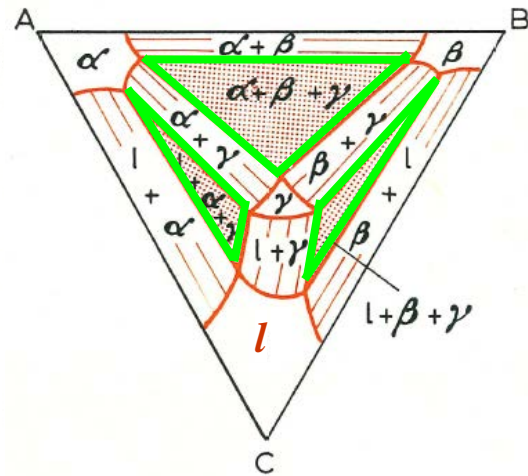
## Isothermal section



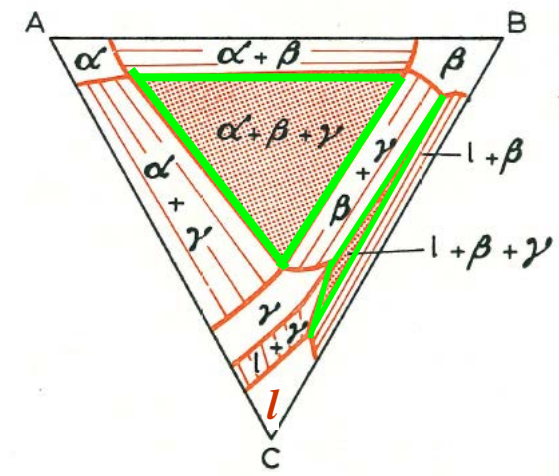
$e_1 > T > P$



$T = P$

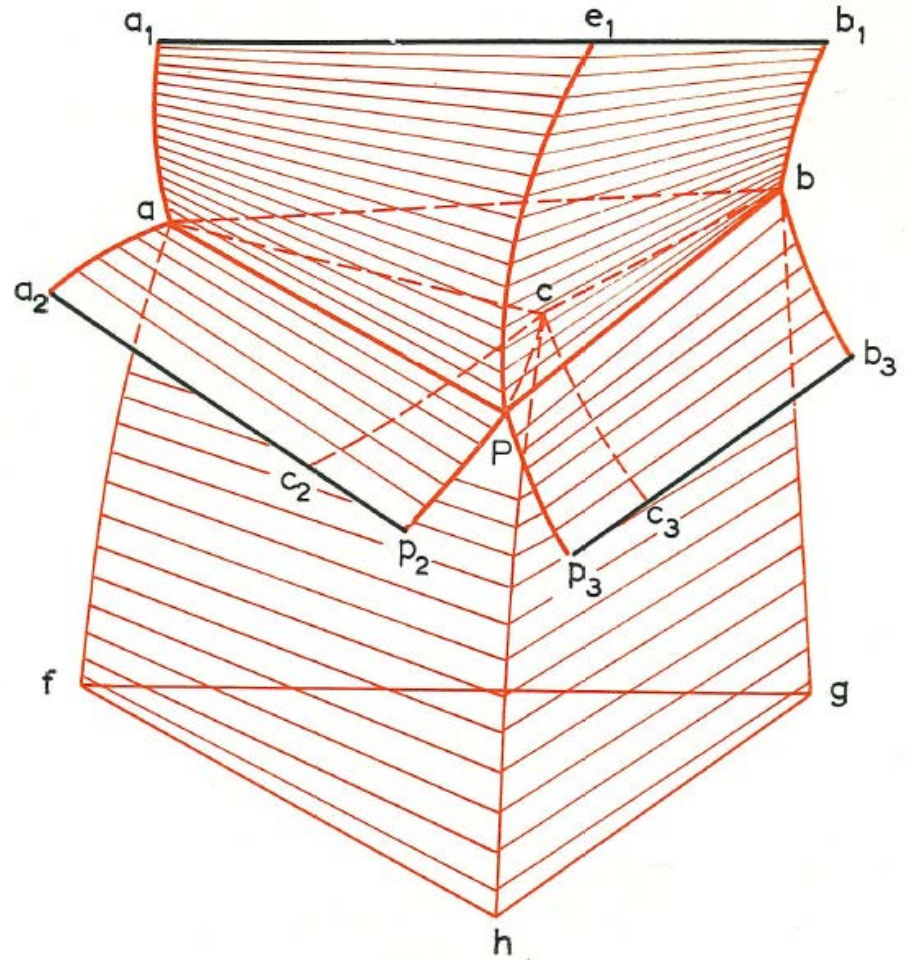
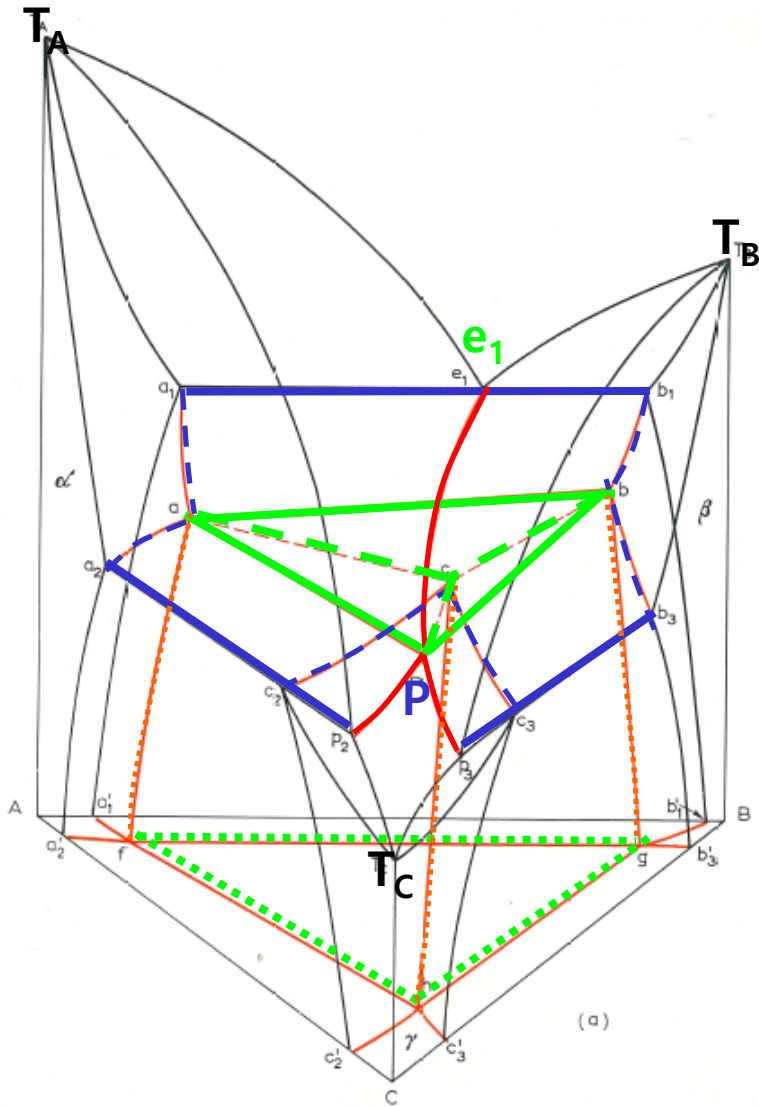


$P > T > P_2$



$P_2 > T > P_3$

# 10.4. THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )



$T_A > T_B > e_1 > P > P_2 > P_3 > T_C$

The ternary peritectic four-phase plane as the junction of four tie triangles

# 10.4. THE TERNARY PERIECTIC EQUILIBRIUM ( $l + \alpha + \beta = \gamma$ )

