Heat Treatment of Metals

MSE-S305

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Assistant Professor, MSME Department UIET, CSJM University <u>Critical temperatures and Phase</u> <u>boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram</u> > *Critical temperature* shows the temperature at which phase changes occur in steel either on *heating* or *cooling*, indicating by the arrest of temperature change at that point of heating or cooling.

Generally, upper and lower critical temperatures are symbolised by Ac_3 and Ac_1 , respectively, to denote critical temperatures on heating. (The "c" is from the French word chauffage,

stands for *heating*)

<u>Critical temperatures and Phase</u> boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram

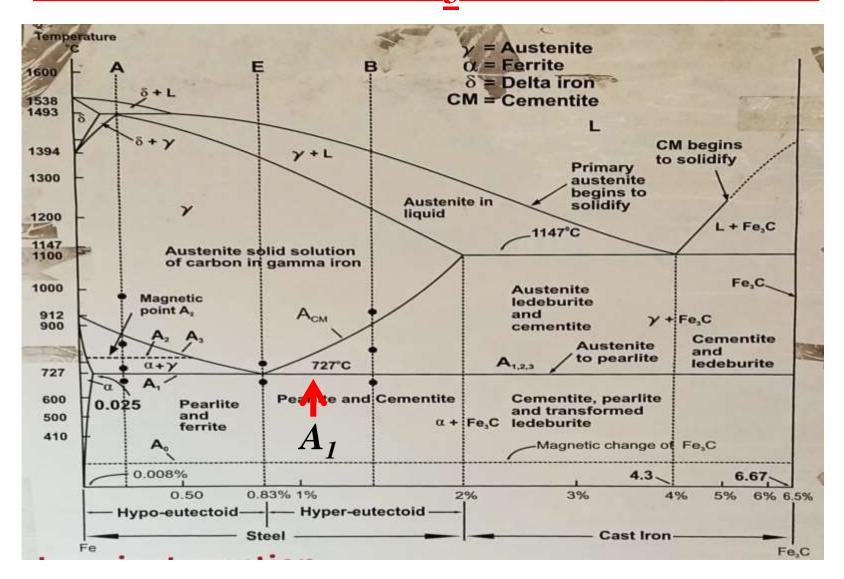
Similarly, Ar₃ and Ar₁, are used to denote critical temperatures on cooling.
(The "r" is from the French word refroidissement, stands for cooling).

 $>A_1$: The upper limit of the ferrite/cementite phase field. Below this temperature, Austenite does not exist.

➢ Horizontal line going through the eutectoid point.

Critical temperatures and Phase

boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram



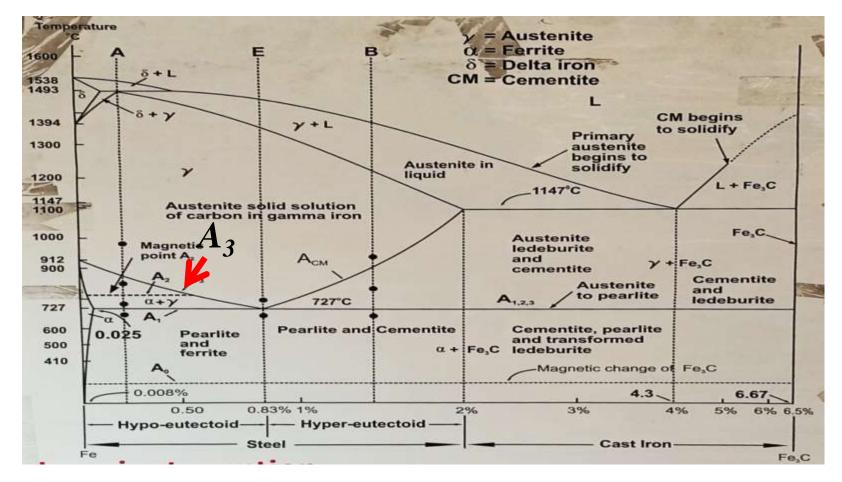
<u>Critical temperatures and Phase</u> <u>boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram</u>

 $\succ A_2$: The temperature where iron looses its magnetism (so-called *Curie temperature*).

Curie temperature (768°C): The temperature at which paramagnetic β -iron transform to ferromagnetic α -iron.

 $\succ \beta$ -iron: β-iron is a non-magnetic version of αiron, is identical to α-iron in *crystal structure*, and exist from 768°C to 912°C.

Critical temperatures and Phase boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram ≻A₃: The boundary between the austenite (γ-ferrite) and the austenite/ferrite phase field.



<u>Critical temperatures and Phase</u> <u>boundaries in Fe-Fe₃C Phase Diagram</u>

► A_{CM}: The boundary between the austenite (y-ferrite) and the austenite/cementite field.

