

# **Heat Treatment of Metals**

## **MSE-S305**

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# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *$\alpha$ -ferrite*

- *$\alpha$ -ferrite is an interstitial solid solution of carbon dissolved in  $\alpha$ - iron (BCC).*
- *Maximum solubility of carbon in  $\alpha$ -iron is 0.025%C at 723°C and it dissolves only 0.008%C at room temperature.*
- *It is the softest structure (fairly ductile) that appears on the Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C phase diagram.*
- *It is a stable form of iron at room temperature.*

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *$\alpha$ -ferrite*

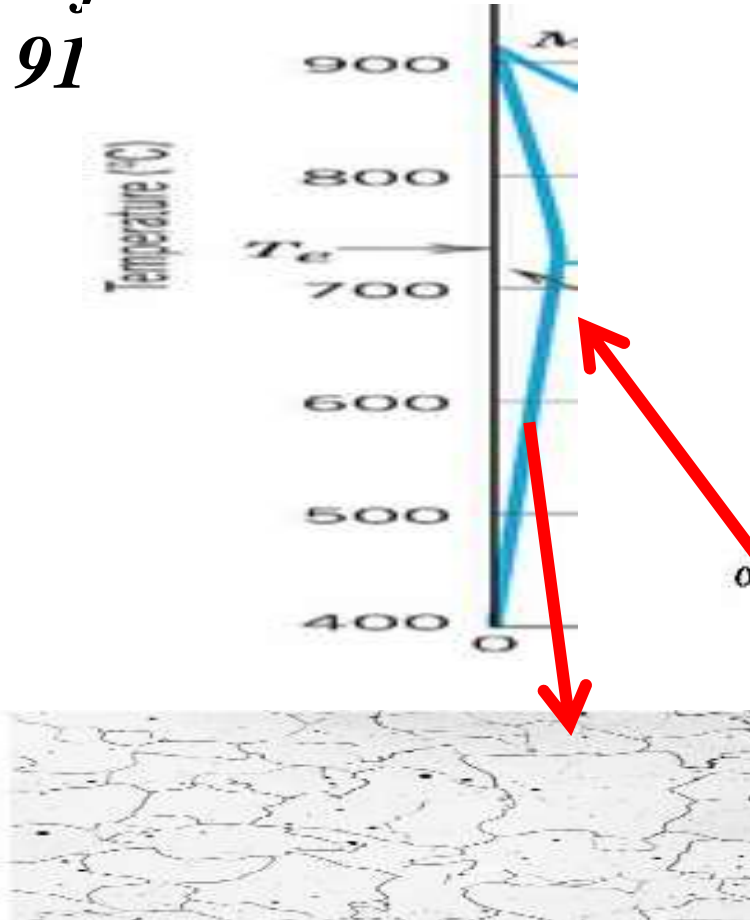
- *$\alpha$ -ferrite* transforms to  *$\gamma$ -austenite(FCC)* at *912°C*.
- *$\alpha$ -ferrite* is ferromagnetic at room temperature and it becomes non-magnetic (paramagnetic) at curie temperature (*768°C*).

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

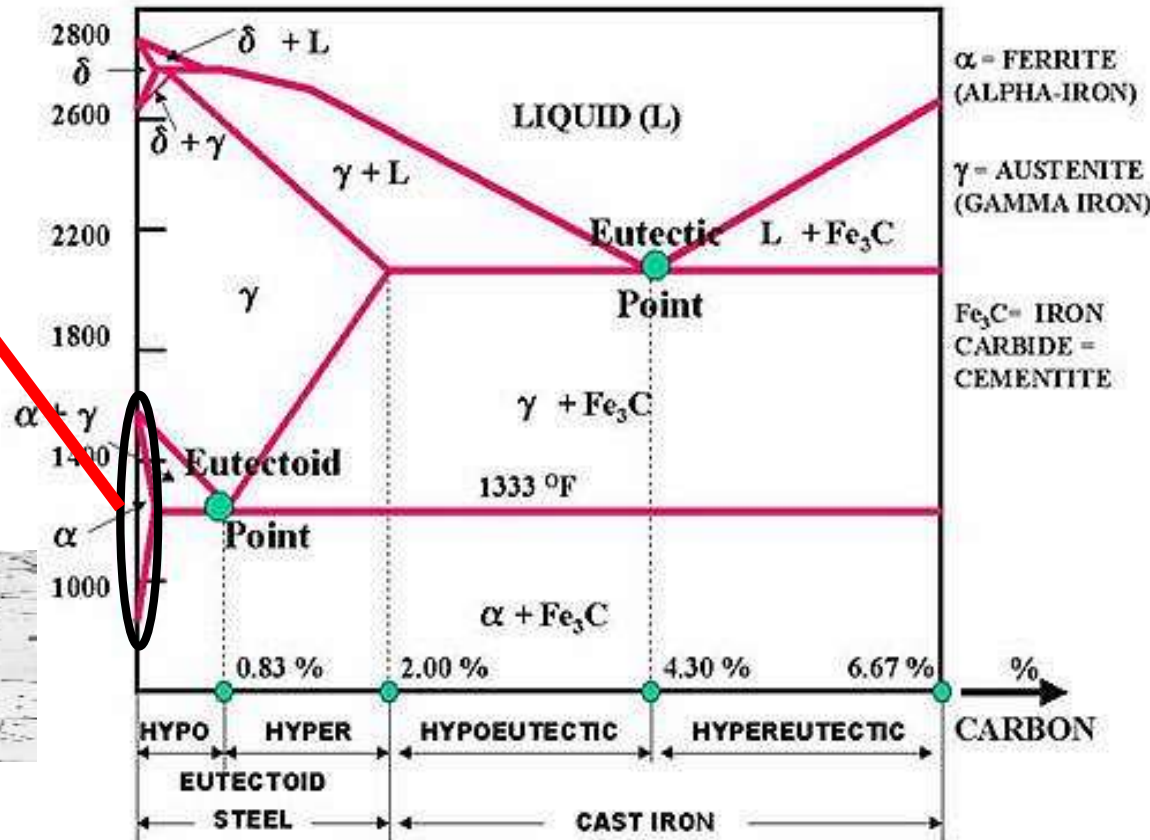
## Phase Diagram

### *$\alpha$ -ferrite*

*$\alpha$ -ferrite is stable over a temperature range of -273°C to 91*



*$\alpha$ -ferrite*



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *γ-austenite*

- *γ-austenite* is an interstitial solid solution of carbon dissolved in *γ-iron (FCC)*.
- Maximum solubility of carbon in *γ-iron* is *2.1%C at 1147°C*.
- Austenite is *soft, ductile and malleable*.
- Austenite is *non magnetic (paramagnetic)*.

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *γ-austenite*

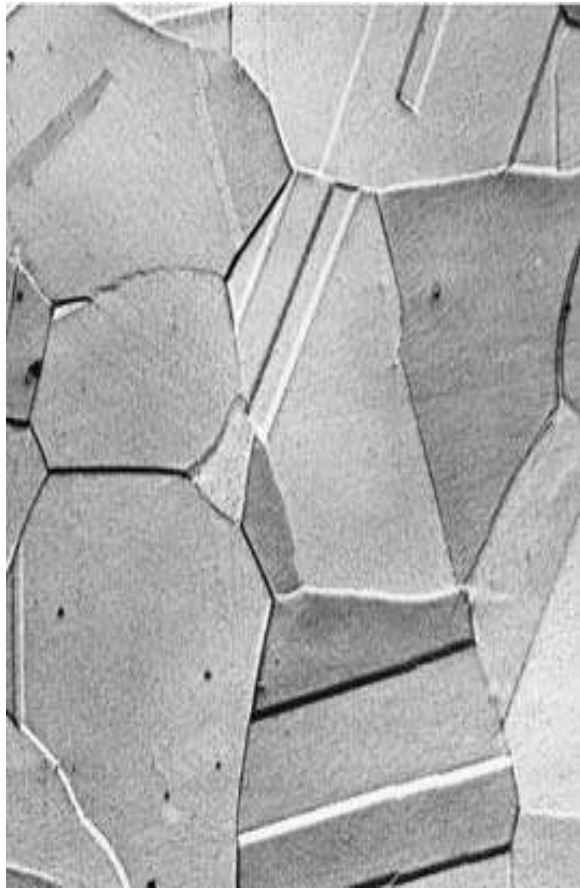
- *γ-austenite(FCC) transforms to δ-ferrite(BCC) at 1395°C.*
- *Steels are commonly rolled and forged above about 1100°C, when they are in austenite state due to its high ductility and malleability, which is also due to its FCC crystal structure.*

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

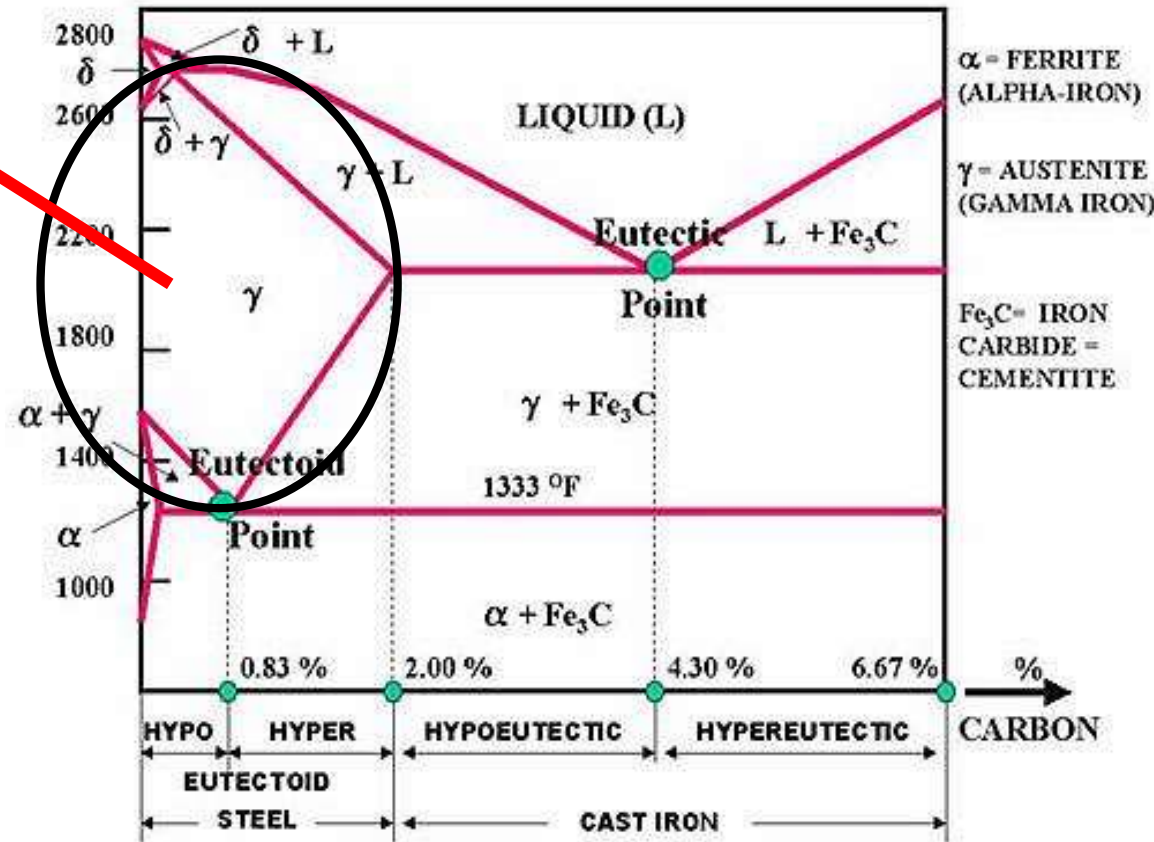
## Phase Diagram

### *γ-austenite*

➤ *γ-austenite is stable over a temperature range of 912°C.*



*γ-austenite*



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *δ-ferrite*

- *δ-ferrite* is an interstitial solid solution of carbon dissolved in *δ-ferrite*(BCC).
- Maximum solubility of carbon in *δ-iron* is 0.09%C at 1495°C.
- *δ-ferrite* is a high temperature phase and is a high temperature presentation of *α-ferrite*.
- *δ-ferrite* is non magnetic (*paramagnetic*).



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *δ-ferrite*

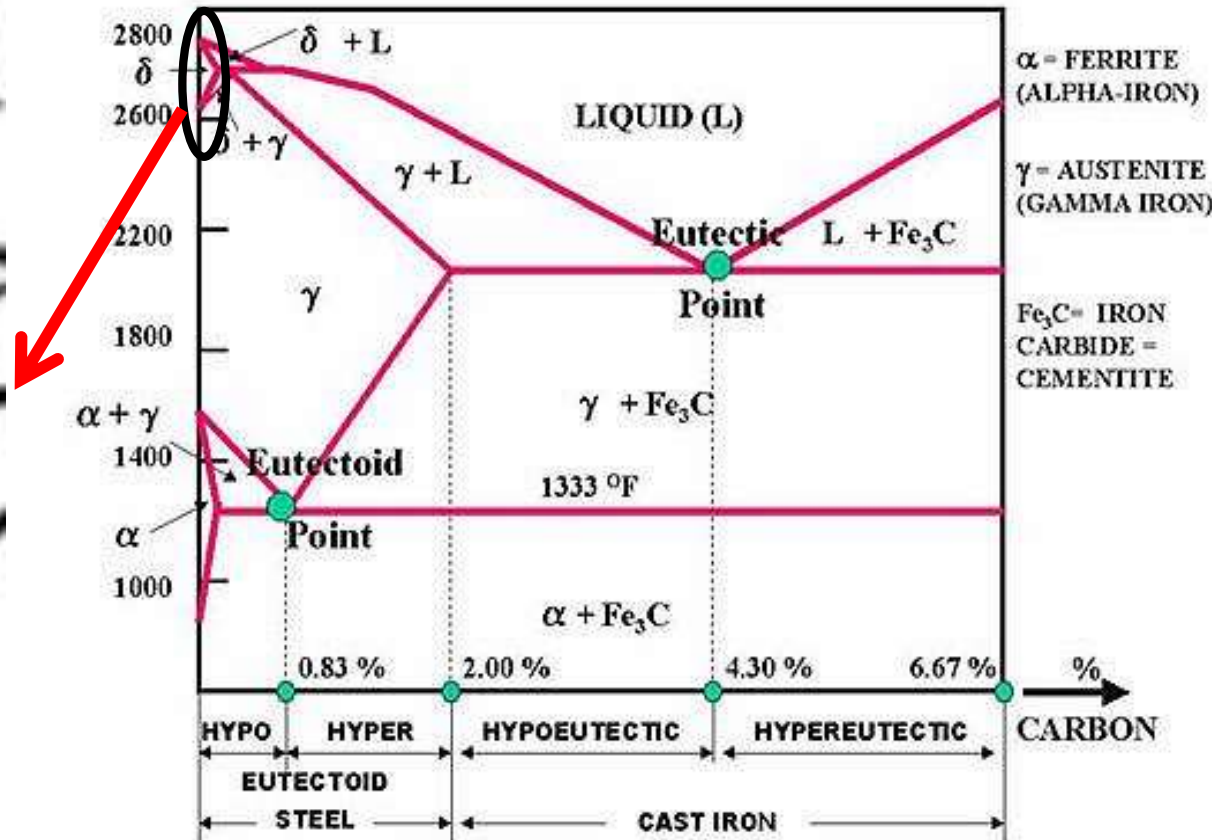
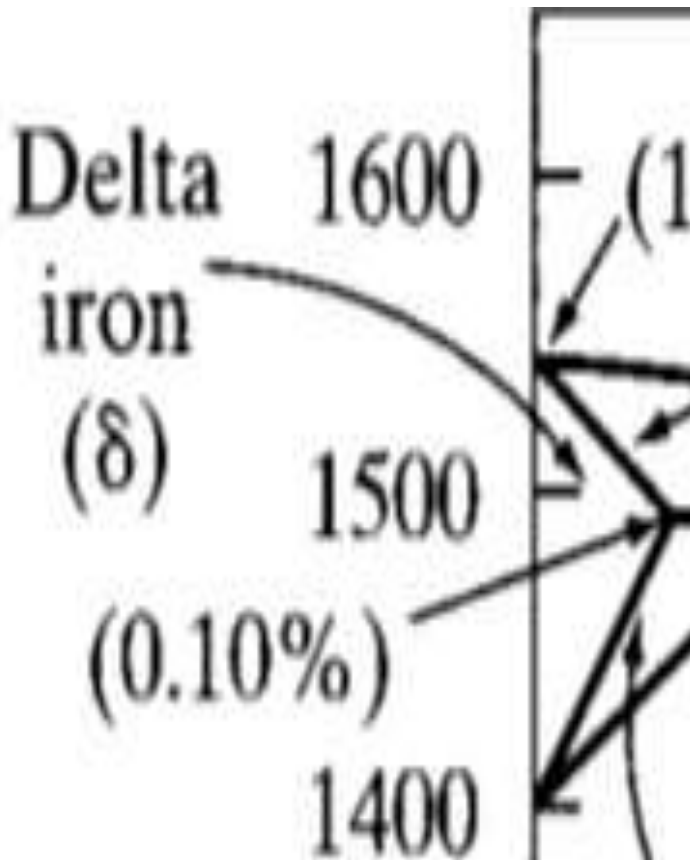
➤ *δ-ferrite* is not stable at room temperature in plain carbon steel. However it can be present at room temperature in alloy steel specially in duplex stainless steel.

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *δ-ferrite*

*δ-ferrite is stable over a temperature range of 1394°C to 1538°C.*



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C)*

- *Cementite (iron carbide), chemical formula Fe<sub>3</sub>C, contains 6.67%C by weight and it is metastable phase at room temperature.*
- *Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C) is an intermetallic compound.*
- *It is typically hard and brittle interstitial compound of low tensile strength but high compressive strength and high hardness.*

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C)*

- **Iron carbide is the *hardest structure* that appears on the Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C phase diagram.**
- **It is slightly *ferromagnetic* up to 210°C and *paramagnetic* above it.**
- ***Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C)* has a complex orthorhombic crystal structure with 12 iron atoms and 4 carbon atoms per unit cell.**

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C)*

*Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C) is a metastable phase at room temperature but the decomposition rate of cementite is small and included in a phase diagram. Hence, we typically consider the Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C part of the Fe-C phase diagram.*

*Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C) decomposes (very slowly, within several years) into  $\alpha$ -Fe and C (graphite) at 650 - 700°C.*

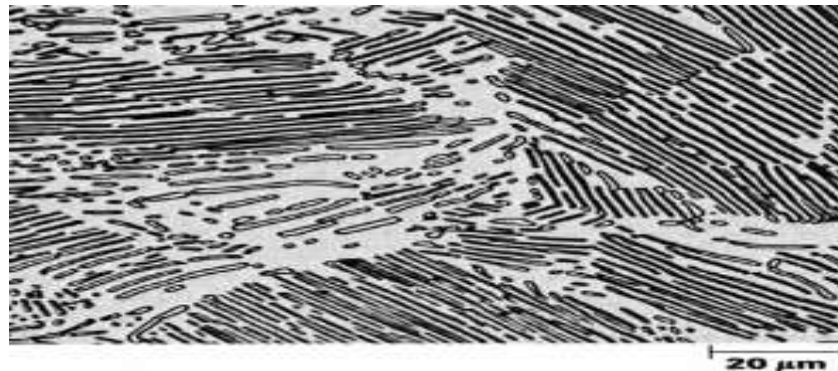
**Melting point of Cementite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C) is around 1227°C.**

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *Pearlite ( $\alpha+Fe_3C$ )*

➤ *Pearlite ( $\alpha+Fe_3C$ ) is an alternate layered structure of two phases:  $\alpha$ -ferrite and cementite ( $Fe_3C$ ).*

➤ *Pearlite ( $\alpha+Fe_3C$ ) is very fine plate like or lamellar mixture of ferrite and cementite.*



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *Pearlite ( $\alpha+Fe_3C$ )*

- *Pearlite ( $\alpha+Fe_3C$ )* is the eutectoid mixture containing *0.80 %C* and is formed at *723°C* on very slow cooling.
- The weight fraction of these two phases ( *$\alpha$ -ferrite* and *cementite*) are thus in the ratio of *8:1*.

# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C

## Phase Diagram

### *Ledeburite ( $\gamma + Fe_3C$ )*

- *Ledeburite ( $\gamma + Fe_3C$ ) is the eutectic mixture of austenite ( $\gamma$ -ferrite) and cementite ( $Fe_3C$ ).*
- *Ledeburite ( $\gamma + Fe_3C$ ) contains 4.3%C and is formed at 1147°C.*
- *Structure of ledeburite contains small islands of austenite ( $\gamma$ -ferrite) are dispersed in the carbide phase.*
- *Ledeburite is not stable at room temperature.*



# Features of phases present in Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C Phase Diagram

## *Ledeburite ( $\gamma + Fe_3C$ )*

- *Ledeburite is not a type of steel as the carbon level is too high.*
- *Ledeburite may occur as a separate constituent in some high carbon steels.*