

Concept of Gibbs Triangle

MSE-S203

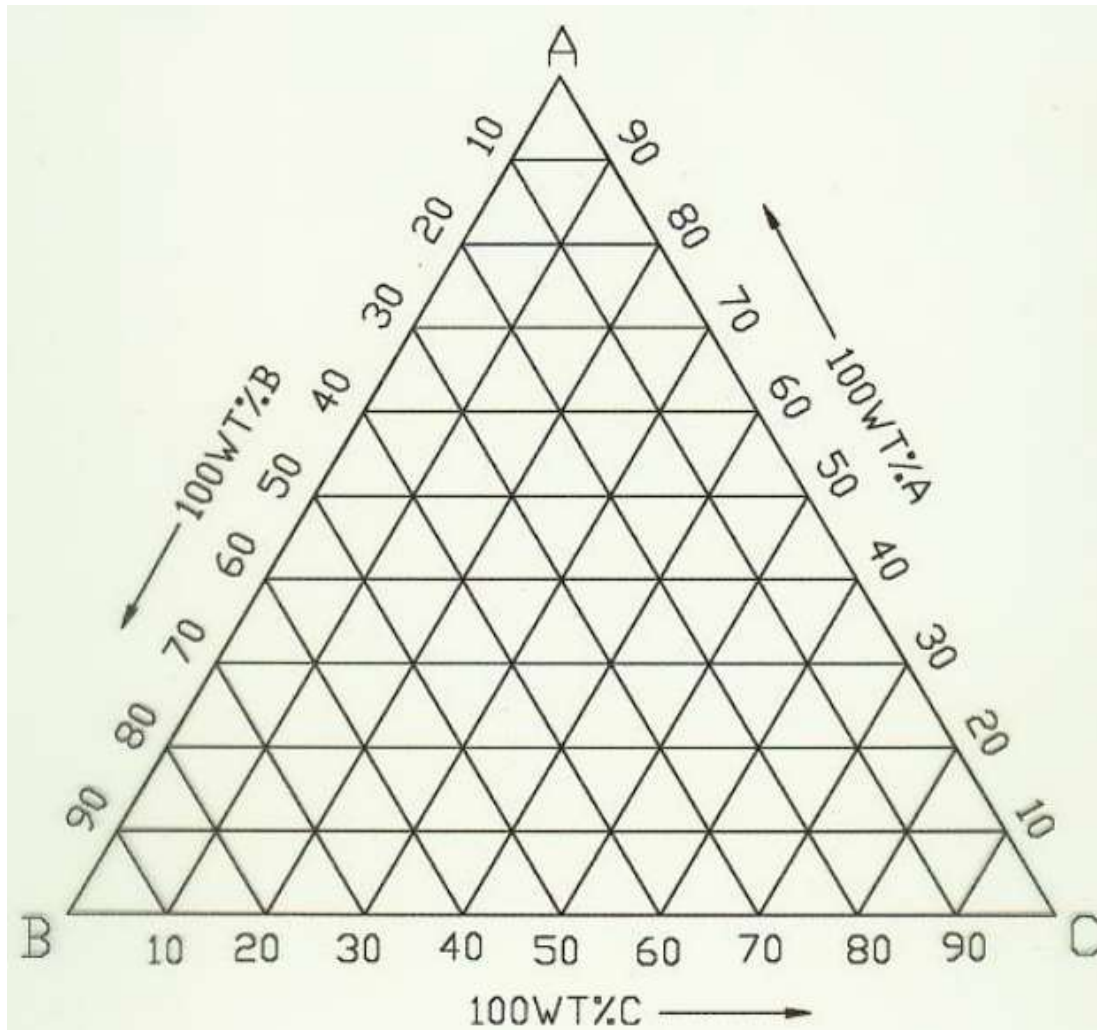
(Phase Equilibria in Materials)

Ankur Katiyar

**Assistant Professor, MSME Department
UIET, CSJM University**

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ *The Gibbs Triangle*



Ternary Phase Diagram

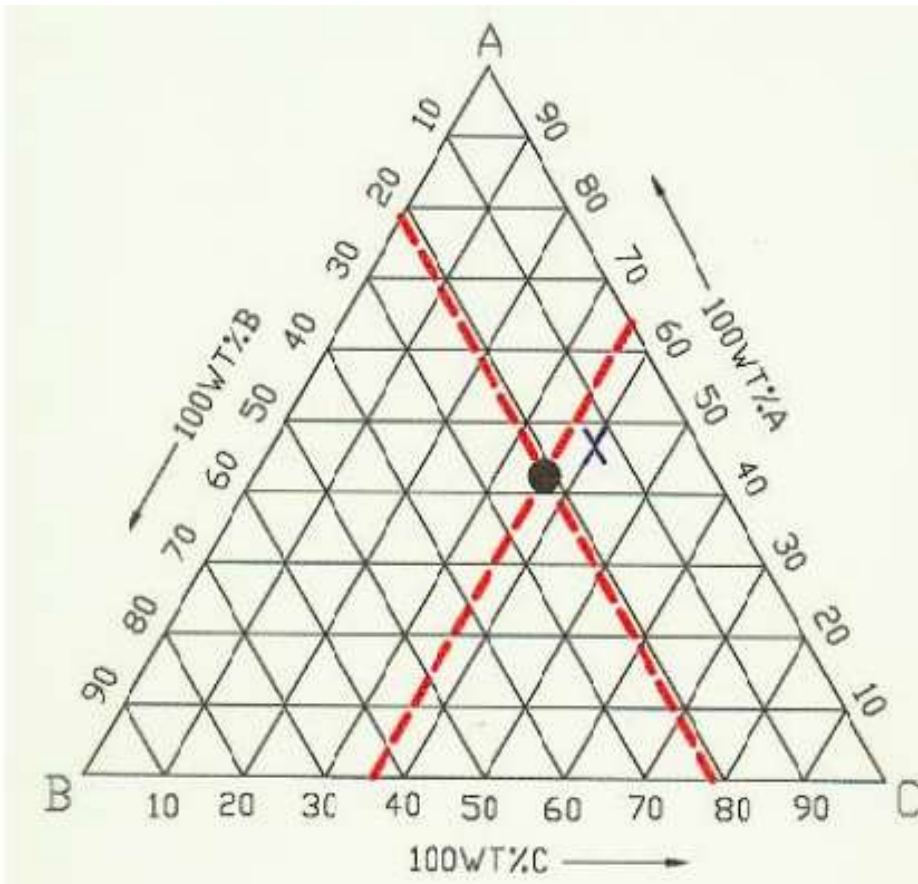
➤ *Overall Composition*

- The concentration of each of the three components can be expressed as either “wt. %” or “molar %”.
- Sum of the concentration of the three components must add up to 100%.
- There are three ways of determining the overall composition.

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

■ Method 1:



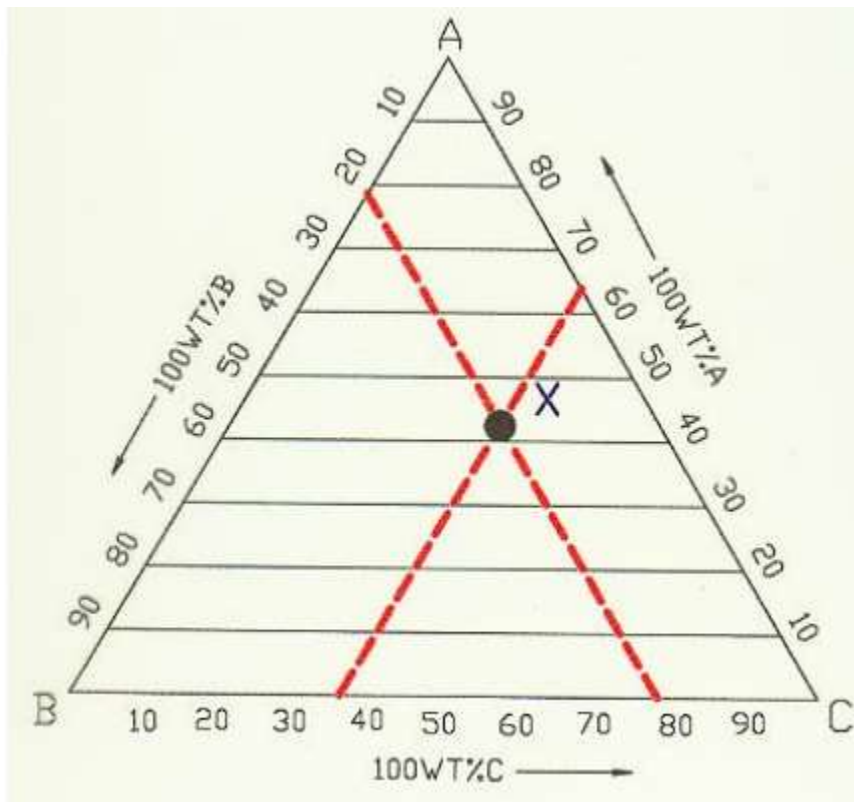
■ Let the overall composition be represented by the point X.

■ Draw lines passing through X, and parallel to each of the sides.

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

■ Method 1:



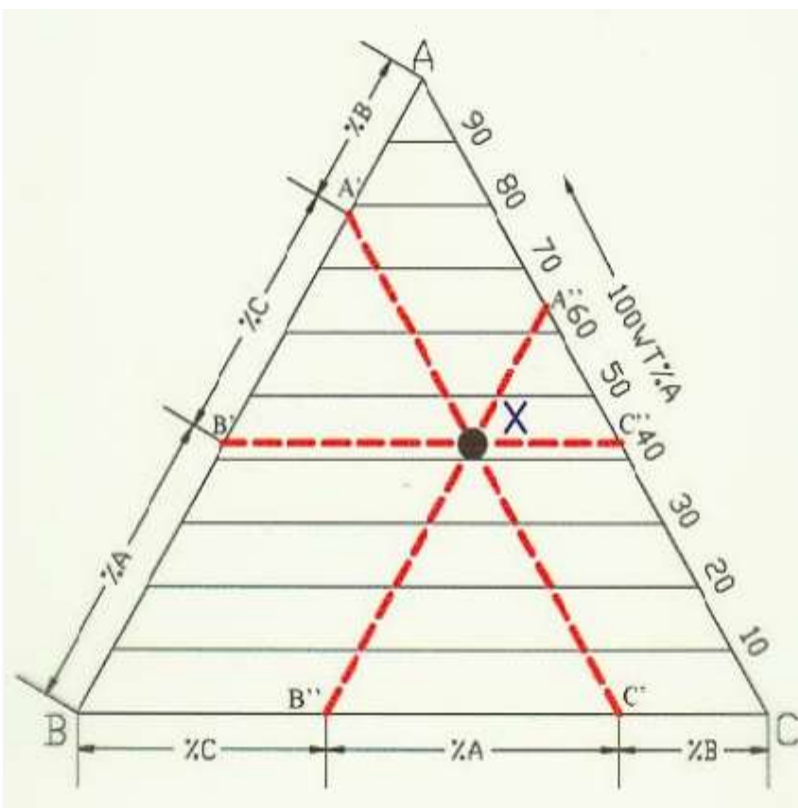
■ Where the line A'C' intersects the side AB tells us the concentration of component B in X.

■ The concentrations of A and C, in X, can be determined in an identical manner.

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

■ Method 2:



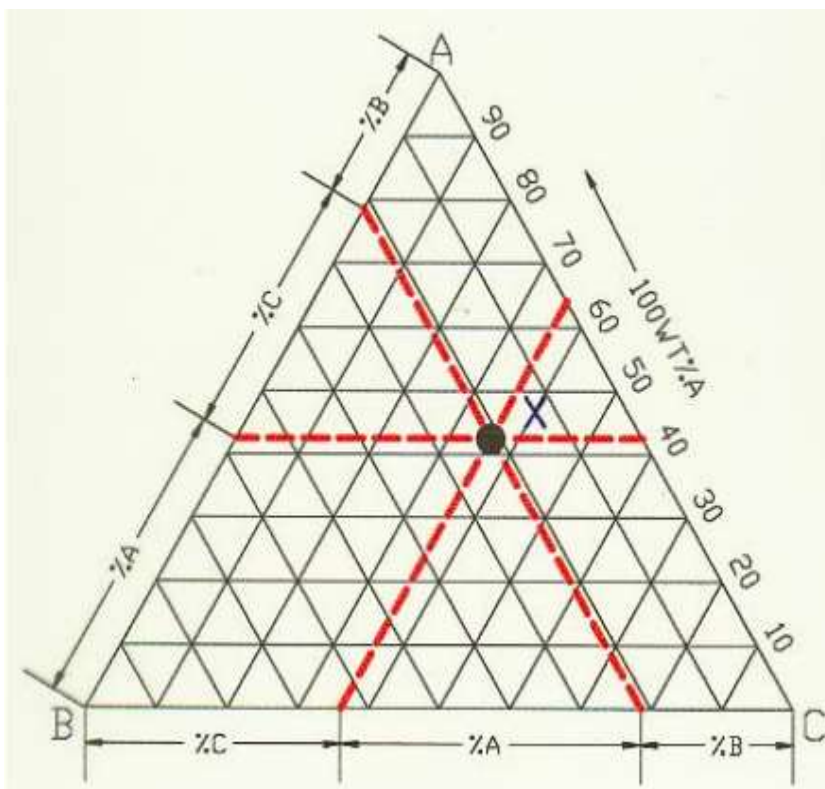
- Draw lines through X, parallel to the sides of the Gibbs Triangle.

- A'C' intersects AB at A' B'C'' intersects AB at B'.

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

■ Method 2:



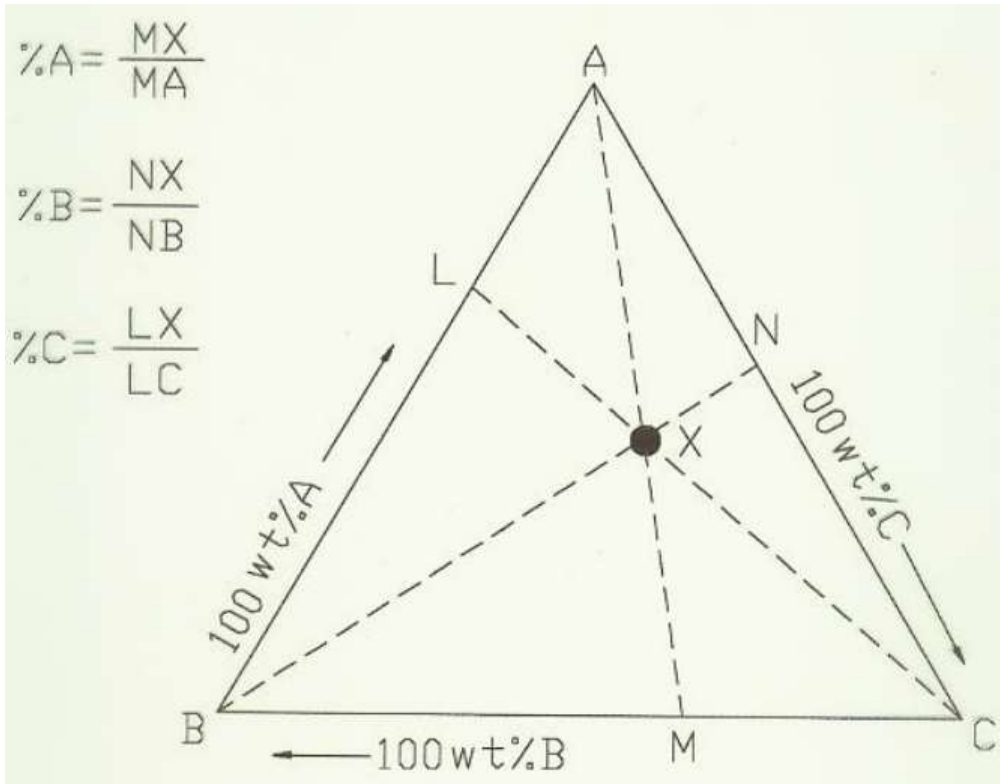
- Concentration of B = AA' Concentration of C = A'B' Concentration of A = B'B.

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

■ Method 3:

■ Inverse Lever Rule:
Draw straight lines from each vertex, through X.



$$\%A = AX/AM$$

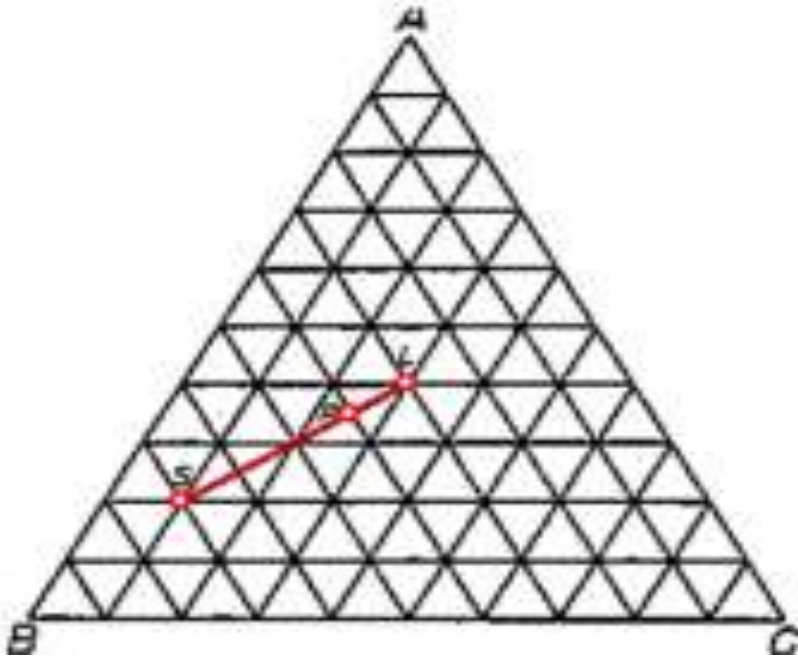
$$\%B = BX/BN$$

$$\%C = CX/CL$$

Ternary Phase Diagram

➤ Overall Composition

1- Find out the composition at point P. where one part of S mix with 3 parts of L.



■ **Answer:**

$$\%A = 35$$

$$\%B = 40$$

$$\%C = 25$$