STEEL MICROSTRUCTURES: PEARLITE AND MARTENSITE

November 30, 2009

Pearlite

- Lamellar microstructure is a diffraction grating for visible light
- Kinetics of transformation:

$$f = 1 - Exp \left[\frac{\pi}{3} NG^3 t^{d+1} \right]$$

N: nucleation rate

G: growth rate

2<d<3

Images removed due to copyright restrictions. Please see :

Fig. 10-2-2 in Durand-Charre, Madeleine. *Microstructure of steels and cast irons*. New York, NY: Springer, 2004.

Fig. 9.29 in Callister, William D. *Materials Science and Engineering: An Introduction.* Hoboken, NJ: Wiley & Sons, 2007.

Pearlite

- Habit planes
- Characteristic spacing, λ

$$\lambda \propto T$$

$$\sigma_{h-p} \propto 1/\sqrt{\lambda}$$

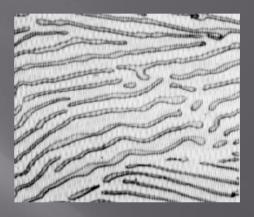
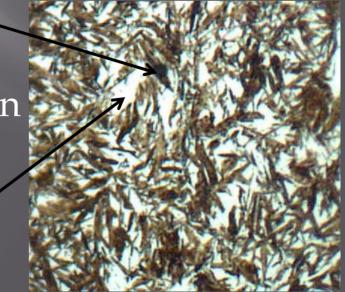


Image removed due to copyright restrictions. Please see Fig. 1 in Zhang, Y. D., et. al. "New insights into crystallographic correlations between ferrite and cementite in lamellar eutectoid structures, obtained by SEM-FEG/EBSD and an indirect two-trace method." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 40 (2007): 849-856.

Martensite Structure

- Named after Adolf Martens
- Diffusionless, military transformation
 - Same chemical composition as parent
 - Sharp interfaces
- Similar to twinning
- Not a complete transformation



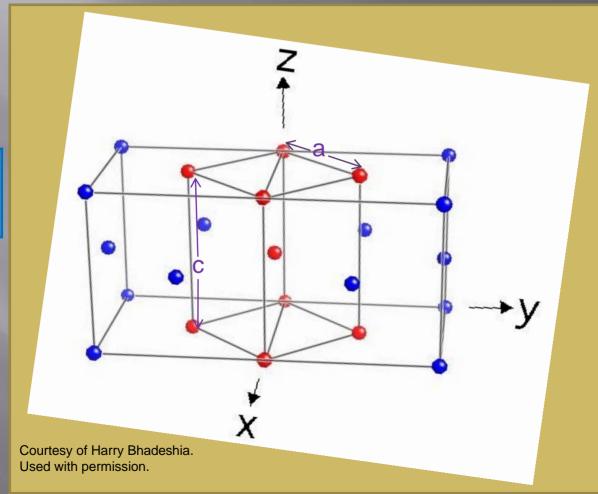


Cu-Al-Ni Austenite to Martensite transformation

Please see the <u>movie</u> at Sethna, Jim. "<u>What are Martensites?</u>" Cornell University, 1996.

Martensite Reaction





M (BCT)

$$1 < \frac{c}{a} < 1.4$$

Alloying Effects

- Diffusion and growth are slower
- Change in eutectoid temperature
- Change M_s temperature

Images removed due to copyright restrictions. Please see Fig. 1, 2 in "Cast Steel: Hardenability of Steels." Key to Metals.

THE END

MIT OpenCourseWare http://ocw.mit.edu

33.40J / 22.71J / 3.14 Physical Metallurgy Spring 2009

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.