

Experiment No. 1

Objective - To study the cooling curve of a given Pb-Sn alloy and determine its composition.

Theory -

The knowledge of phase diagrams and accompanying solid state transformations is essential to synthesize alloys of variable compositions and desired properties. A simple technique of understanding phase diagrams is to study time vs. temperature curve of an alloy undergoing cooling with a uniform rate. The resulting thermal curve reveals internal energy changes during cooling.

Due to the release of internal energy difference of two phases (latent heat), the temperature does not fall during solidification and a horizontal part in the thermal curve is obtained. When one of the constituents of the alloy undergoes a first order thermodynamic transition (namely freezing) and the other constituent remains as such, the temperature of the alloy will exhibit a change from original slope depending on the relative percentage of the two constituents. Below is graph in temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and time (sec).

When temperature of the alloy falls to a value at which second constituent is also undergoing first order changes, then thermal curve will again exhibit horizontal slope, or change

in slope depending upon whether or the meanwhile first component has, or, has not transformed its structure completely. Hence study of thermal curve will reflect the phase transformations of different constituents.

All phase transformations in alloys follows Gibbs phase rule.

For a binary alloy: degree of freedom = $4 - p$. Where 'p' denotes the no. of phases. Degree of freedom is equal to the no. of variable parameters externally controllable - temperature, pressure and composition. Usually one degree of freedom namely pressure, is fixed during cooling as experiment is done at atmospheric pressure. The balance of degree of freedom are $3 - p$, thus at point in phase diagram where three phases coexist the degree of freedom is zero (i.e. unique composition and temperature). Two phases coexist over a range of temperatures.

The temperatures corresponding to points where changes in slope occur in the cooling curve (Eg - points b, c, in Fig. 1) depend on the composition of the alloy. Given a known phase diagram and an experimentally obtained cooling curve these arrest points can be used to find composition of the alloy. Temperature of the alloy is measured using a potentiometer attached to a copper-constantin thermocouple which must be kept embedded in the alloy.

Procedure -

1. The unknown alloy is put in an alumina or porcelain crucible and placed into the center of the heating unit.
2. Before starting the heating run (temp) please ensure that the set temperature is set above 250°C .
3. After the set temperature is reached (Alloy is melted), switch off the heating.
4. The temperature readings are taken every 15-20 seconds.

Result - The composition of Tin (Sn) and Lead (Pb) in the sample comes out to be -

Sn (Tin) : 33% (approx)

Pb (lead) : 67% (approx)

Precautions -

1. Do not touch solid Pb-Sn alloy.
2. Do not touch thermocouples.
3. Use stopwatch to count the time and temperature.
4. Note temperature carefully (without rounding off, only reading).

Teacher's Signature _____

Aim - To study the cooling curve of a given Pb - Sn alloy and determine its composition.

Materials Required - Alloy, alumina or porcelain crucible, heating unit.

Observation Table -

Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
0	280	190	270.1
10	280	200	269.5
20	279.8	210	268
30	279.4	220	267.1
40	279	230	266.5
50	278.7	240	265.5
60	278.5	250	264.4
70	278	260	263.7
80	277.6	270	263
90	277.2	280	262
100	276	290	261.3
110	275.2	300	260.4
120	274.8	310	259.7
130	274.2	320	258.9
140	273.6	330	258.2
150	272.9	340	257.3
160	272.2	350	256.8
170	271.5	360	255.7
180	270.9	370	254.8

Habe

Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
380	254.1	640	234.3
390	253	650	233.4
400	252.3	660	232.9
410	251.5	670	232.4
420	250.7	680	231.8
430	250.2	690	231.4
440	250	700	230.7
450	249.4	710	230.2
460	248.5	720	229.9
470	247.6	730	229.3
480	246.6	740	228.6
490	246.1	750	228.1
500	245.3	760	227.6
510	244.6	770	226.9
520	243.8	780	226.4
530	242.9	790	225.8
540	241.9	800	225.2
550	241.1	810	224.7
560	240	820	224.1
570	239.3	830	223.4
580	238.6	840	222.7
590	238	850	222.2
600	237.1	860	221.6
610	236.2	870	221
620	235.6	880	220.4
630	235	890	219.7

Mahesh

Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
900	219.1	1160	199.4
910	218.5	1170	198.5
920	217.9	1180	197.7
930	216.9	1190	197
940	216.2	1200	196.2
950	215.5	1210	195.4
960	215	1220	194.7
970	214.1	1230	194
980	213.5	1240	193.3
990	212.7	1250	192.6
1000	211.9	1260	191.9
1010	211.4	1270	191.1
1020	210.5	1280	190.4
1030	210	1290	192.8
1040	209.2	1300	189.1
1050	208.8	1310	188.4
1060	207.7	1320	187.2
1070	206.3	1330	186.5
1080	205.6	1340	185.9
1090	204.9	1350	185.9
1100	204	1360	185.8
1110	203.1	1370	186
1120	202.3	1380	186.2
1130	201.4	1390	186
1140	200.8	1400	186.2
1150	200	1410	186.2

Table

Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
1420	186.2	1680	186
1430	186.3	1690	185.9
1440	186.3	1700	186.1
1450	186.3	1710	186.1
1460	186.5	1720	186
1470	186.3	1730	185.9
1480	186.4	1740	185.9
1490	186.4	1750	185.9
1500	186.4	1760	185.9
1510	186.2	1770	185.9
1520	186.2	1780	185.8
1530	186.2	1790	185.8
1540	186.2	1800	185.6
1550	186.1	1810	185.3
1560	186.1	1820	185.3
1570	186.1	1830	185.3
1580	186.1	1840	185.2
1590	186.1	1850	185.1
1600	186	1860	185
1610	186	1870	184.7
1620	186	1880	184.2
1630	186	1890	183.6
1640	186	1900	183.1
1650	186	1910	181
1660	186	1920	179.3
1670	186	1930	177.6

Mahek

Time (sec)	Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
1940	176
1950	174.3
1960	172.8
1970	171.2
1980	176.9
1990	168.3
2000	166.7
2010	165.4
2020	164
2030	162.7
2040	161.4
2050	160.2
2060	159.9
2070	156.8
2080	155.8
2090	155
2100	154.1
2110	153.4
2120	152.7
2130	152.2
2140	151.9
2150	151.3
2160	150.9
2170	150.4
2180	159.8

Figure 1: Cooling curve for a 2-phase alloy

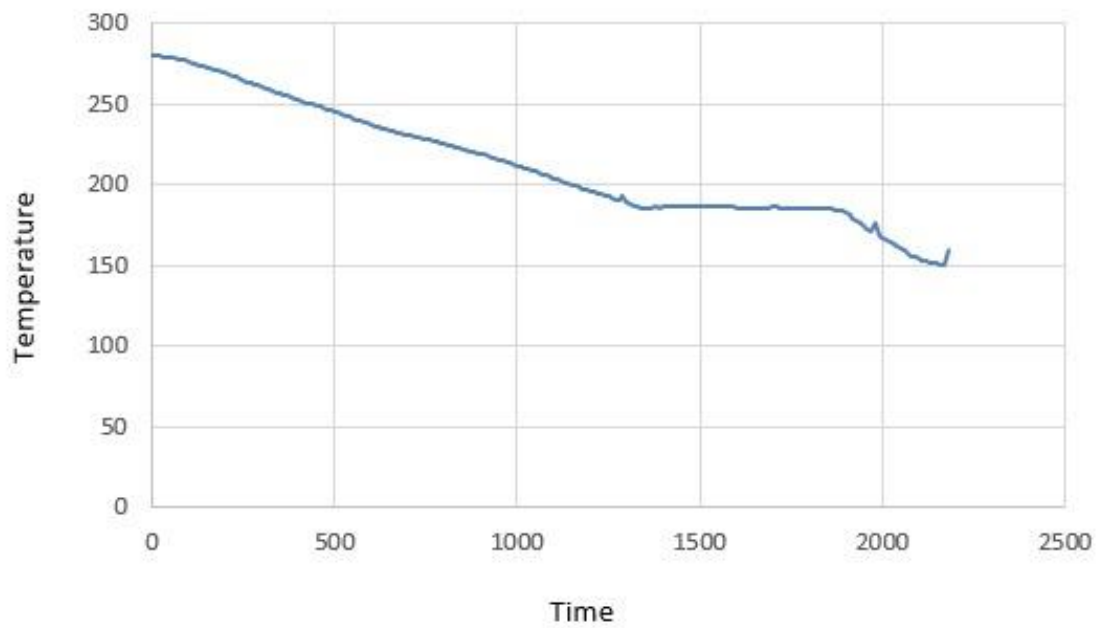


Figure 1: Cooling curve for a 2-phase alloy

