

Chapter5

# Phase Transformation

Part II

강의명: 기계재료공학 (MFA9009)

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정영웅

창원대학교 신소재공학부

YJEONG@CHANGWON.AC.KR

연구실: #52-208    전화: 055-213-3694

Homepage: [HTTP://YOUNGUNG.GITHUB.IO](http://YOUNGUNG.GITHUB.IO)

# Recap

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- 상변태 과정
  - 핵생성 (균일/불균일 모델 비교) – 응고 모형.
  - 성장
  - 조밀/조대 조직이 발생 조건 비교
- 상변태 변태속도론
- 준안정 상태

# Objectives and outlines

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- 철 합금에서 나타나는 각각의 미세 구성 인자 (미세조직):
  - 미세 펄라이트 – fine pearlite
  - 조대 펄라이트 – coarse pearlite
  - 스페로이다이트 – spheroidite
  - 베이나이트 – bainite
  - 마텐사이트 – martensite
  - 템퍼링된 마텐사이트 – tempered martensite
- 미세 물질의 일반적인 기계적 특성
- 철과 탄소의 합금에 대한 ‘등온 상태도’에 따라 예상되는 미세 물질은?

# 철-탄소 합금에서 미세조직과 성질 변화

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- 고체-고체 상변태가 우리가 집중적으로 살펴볼 상변태 형태.
- 열처리(temperature, time)에 따른 미세조직의 변화와, 그러한 변화에 기인하는 기계적 성질에 대해 살펴보겠다.
- 주로 철-탄소 binary system에 대한 논의

# 동온 변태도 - Eutectoid reaction

- Eutectoid transf. (Fe- $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  system):

- For transf. to occur, must cool to below  $727^\circ\text{C}$   
(i.e., must “undercool”)

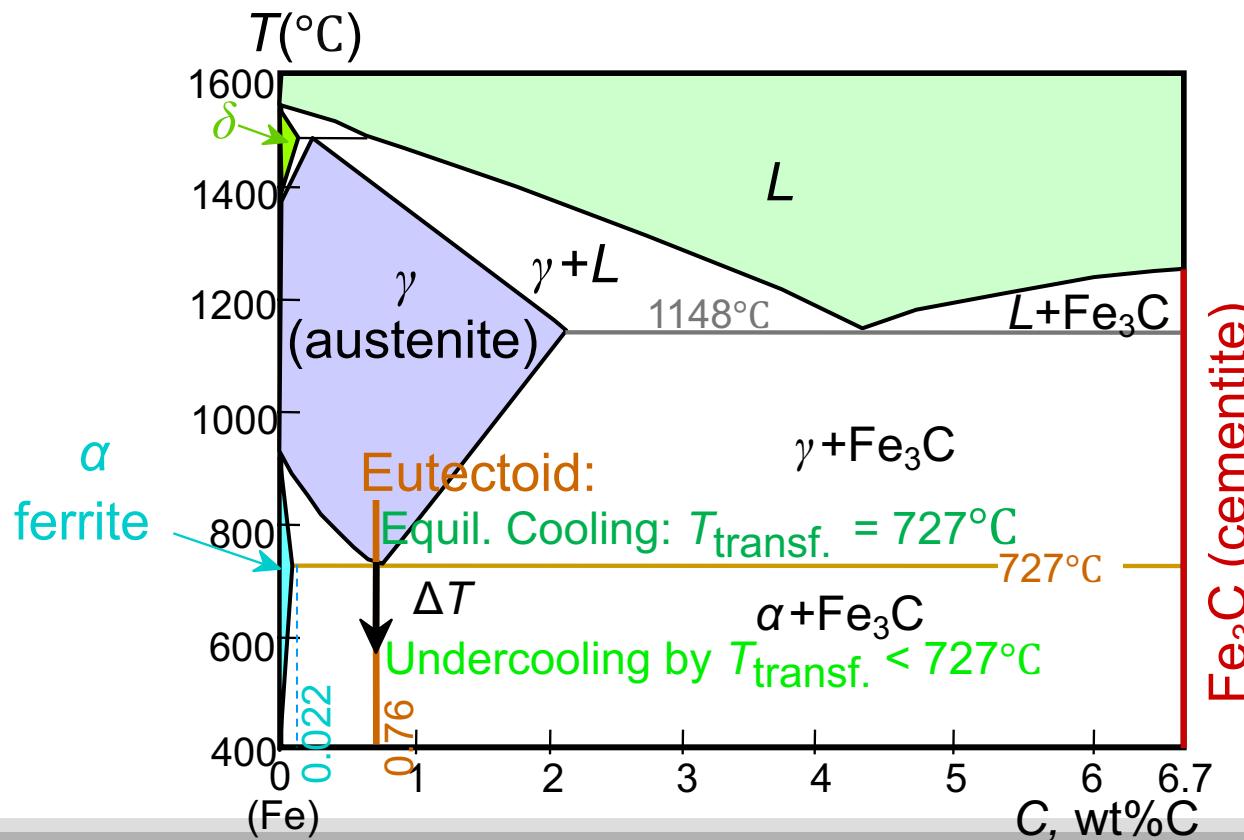
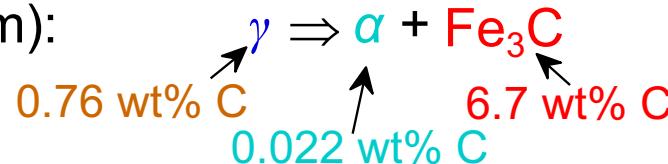
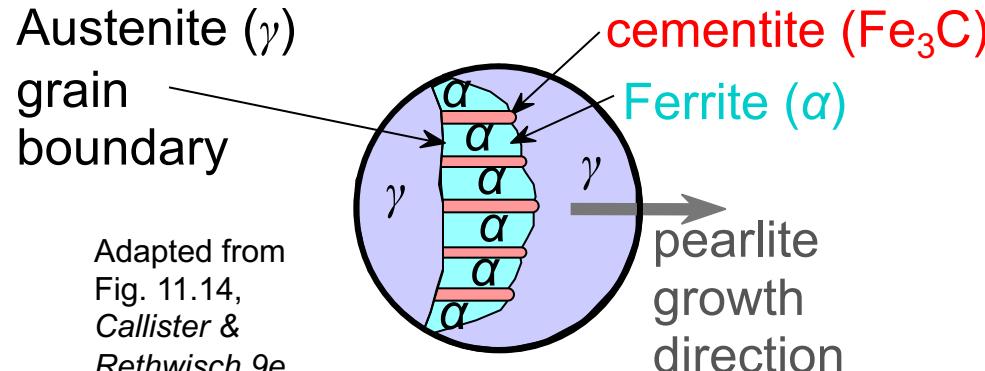


Fig. 11.23, Callister & Rethwisch 9e.

[Adapted from Binary Alloy Phase Diagrams, 2nd edition, Vol. 1, T. B. Massalski (Editor-in-Chief), 1990. Reprinted by permission of ASM International, Materials Park, OH.]

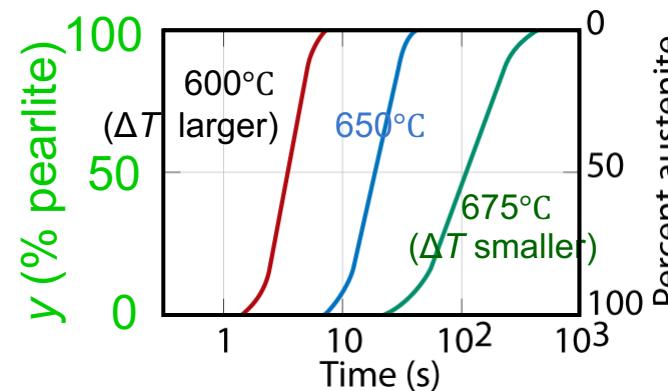
# 동온 변태도 - Eutectoid reaction

- Transformation of austenite to pearlite:

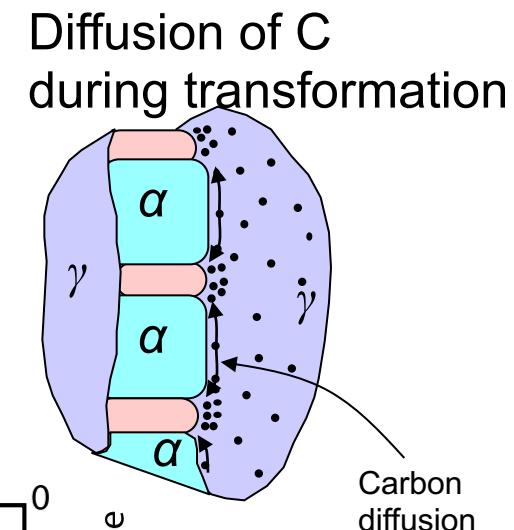


Adapted from  
Fig. 11.14,  
Callister &  
Rethwisch 9e.

- For this transformation, rate increases with  $[T_{\text{eutectoid}} - T]$  (i.e.,  $\Delta T$ ).



Coarse pearlite → formed at higher temperatures – relatively soft  
Fine pearlite → formed at lower temperatures – relatively hard



Adapted from  
Fig. 12.12,  
Callister &  
Rethwisch 9e.

# 동온 변태도 - Eutectoid reaction

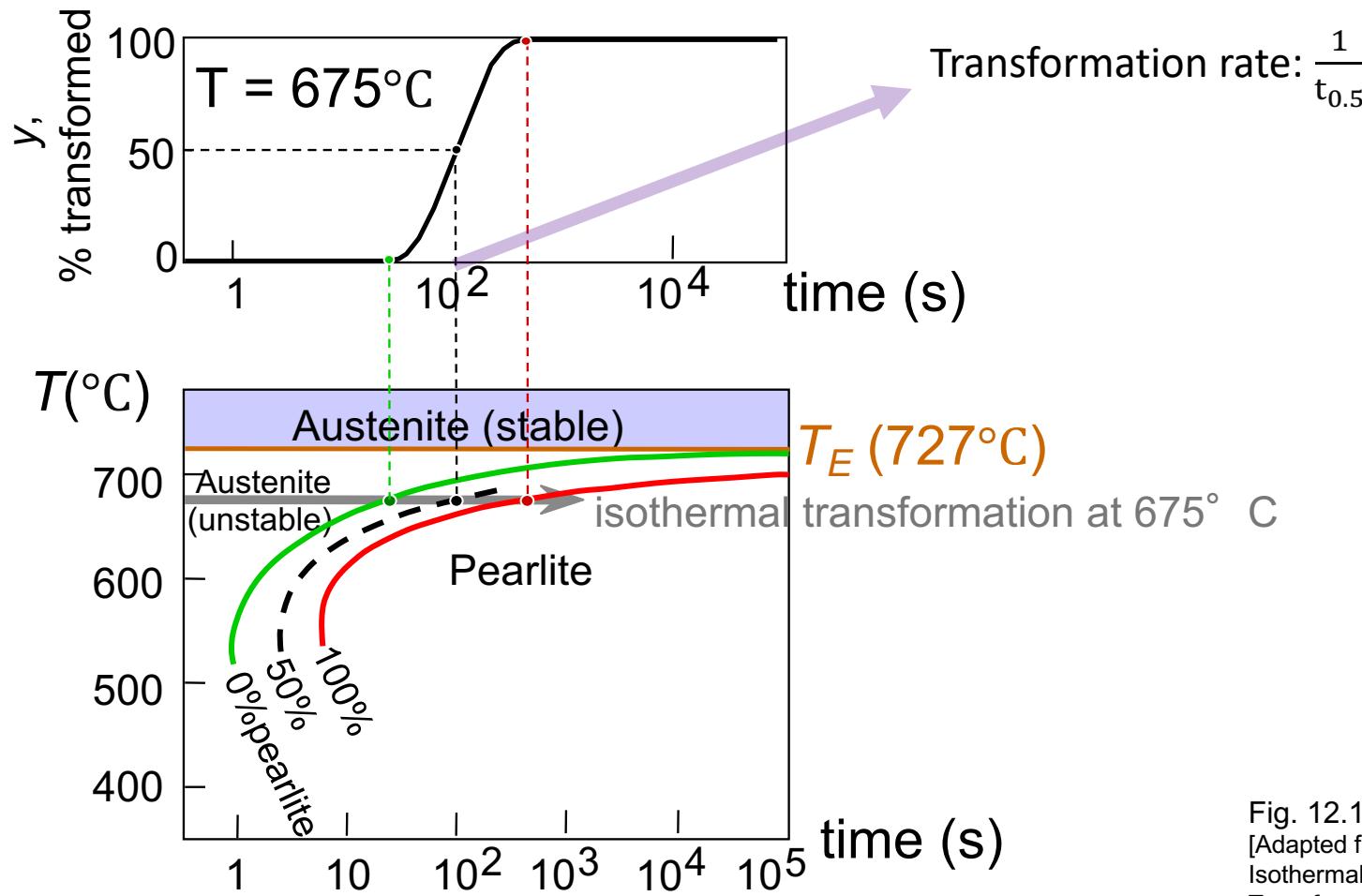


Fig. 12.13, Callister & Rethwisch 9e.  
[Adapted from H. Boyer (Editor), Atlas of Isothermal Transformation and Cooling Transformation Diagrams, 1977.  
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# 등온 변태도 - Eutectoid reaction

- Eutectoid composition,  $C_0 = 0.76 \text{ wt\% C}$
- Begin at  $T > 727^\circ\text{C}$
- Rapidly cool to  $625^\circ\text{C}$
- Hold  $T (625^\circ\text{C})$  constant (isothermal treatment)

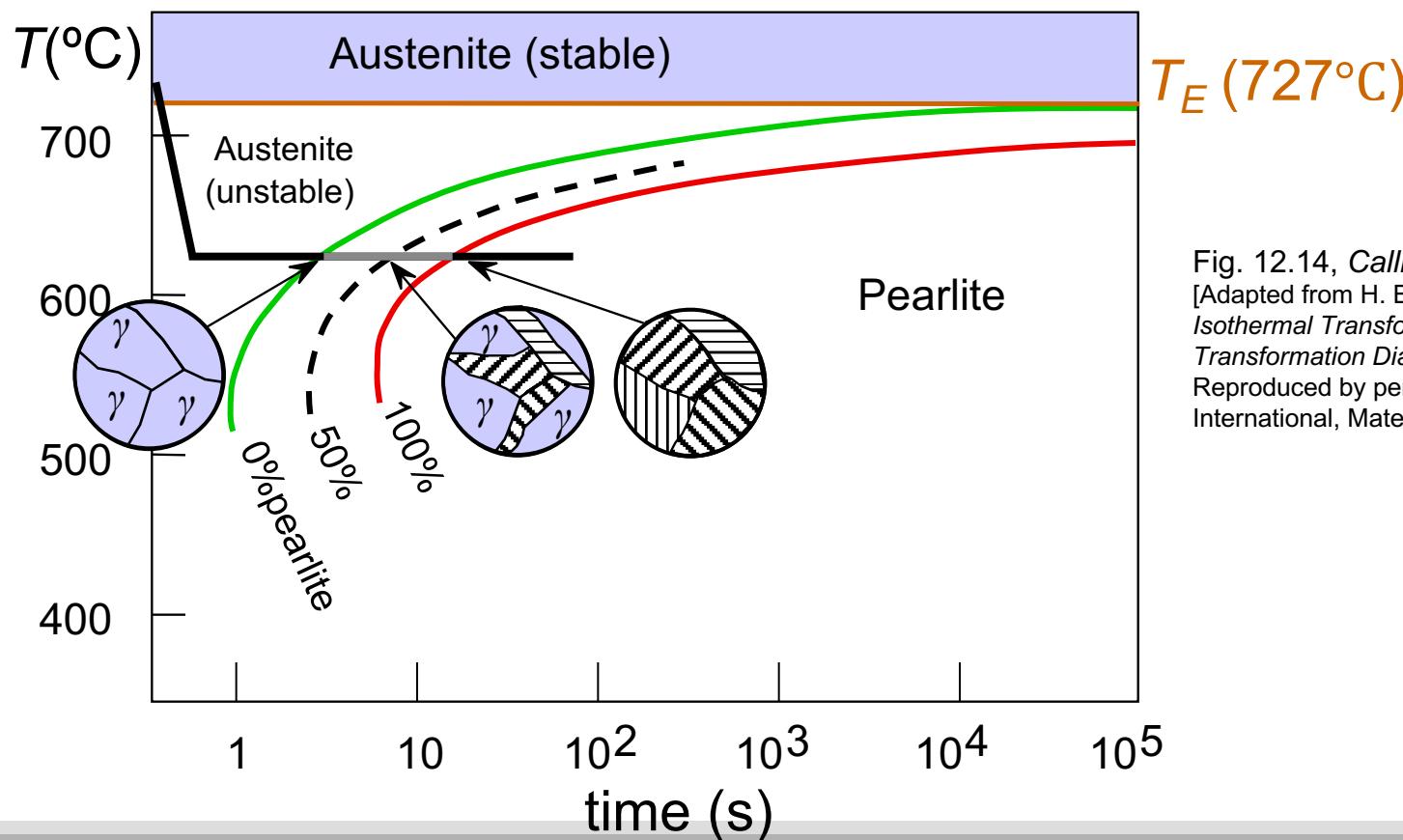
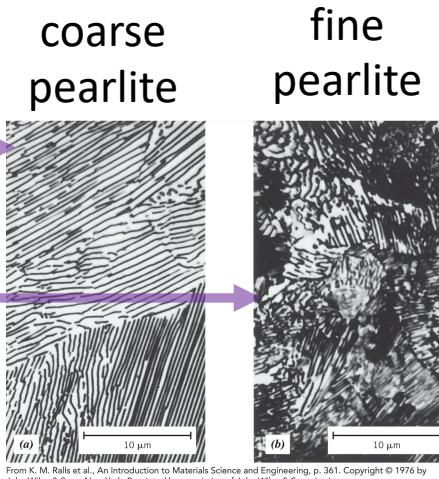
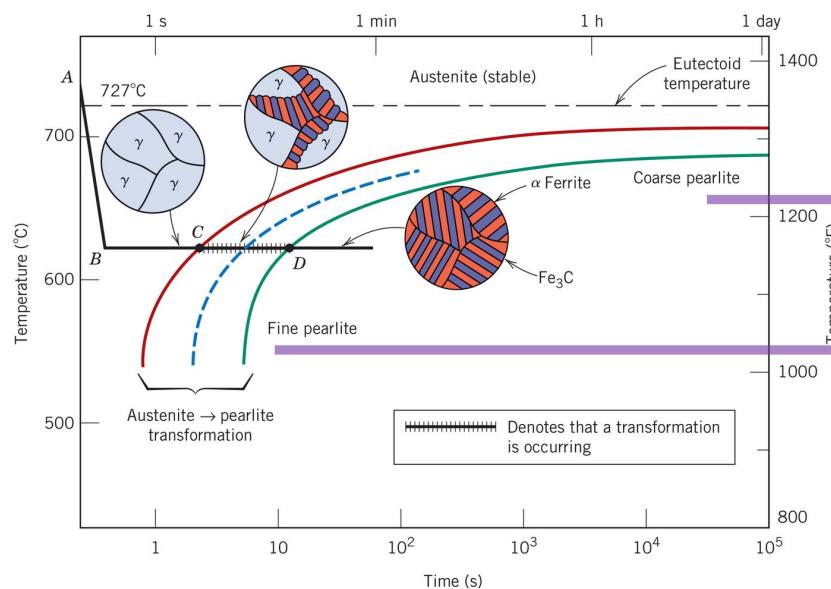
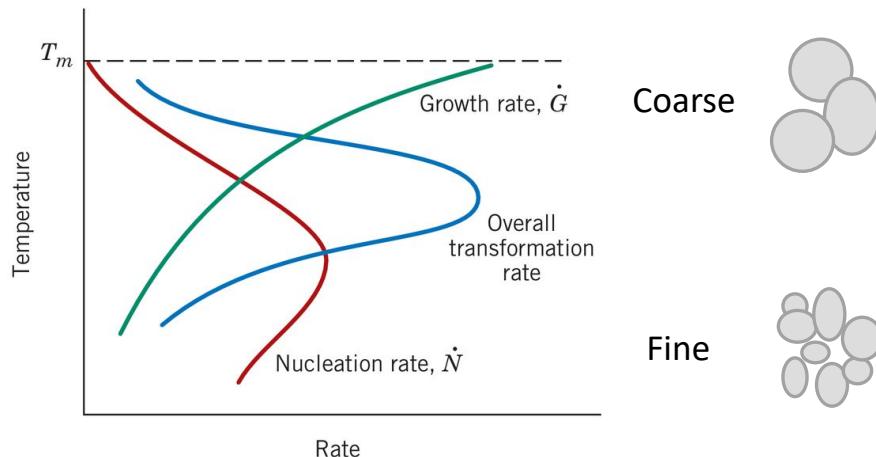


Fig. 12.14, Callister & Rethwisch 9e.  
[Adapted from H. Boyer (Editor), *Atlas of Isothermal Transformation and Cooling Transformation Diagrams*, 1977.  
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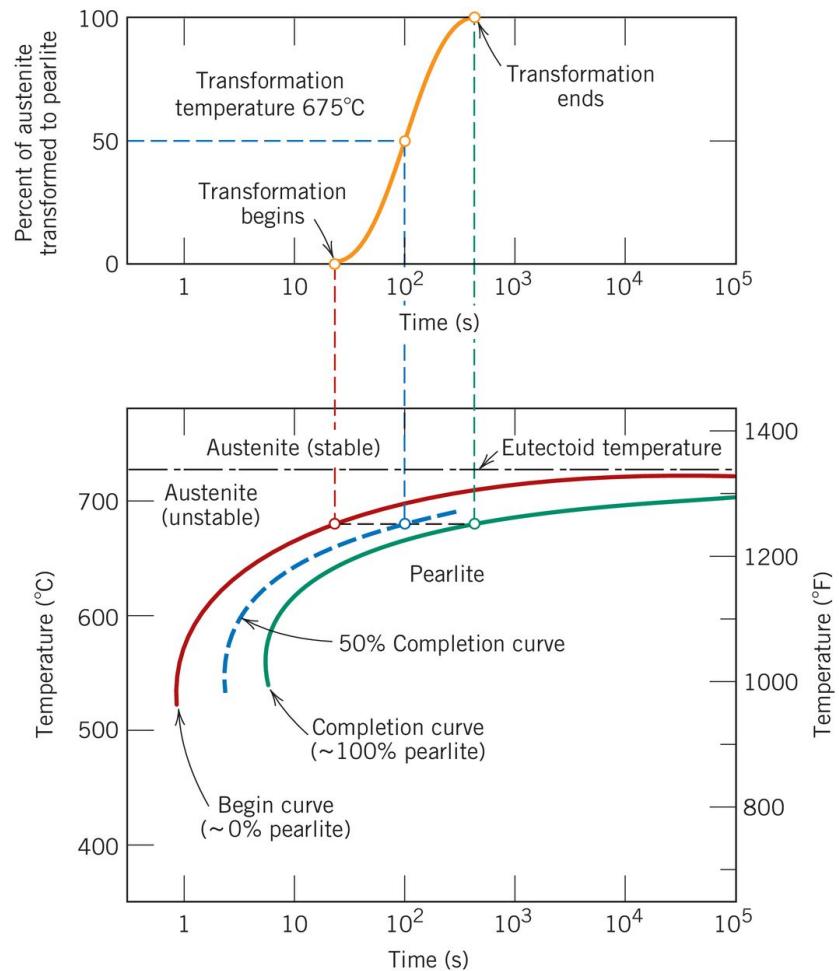
# 조대(coarse) pearlite, 미세(fine) pearlite



From K. M. Ralls et al., An Introduction to Materials Science and Engineering, p. 361. Copyright © 1976 by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)

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# Recap: 등온 변태도



Adapted from H. Boyer (Editor), *Atlas of Isothermal Transformation and Cooling Transformation Diagrams*, 1977. Reproduced by permission of ASM International, Materials Park, OH.

- 왼편의 diagram에는 몇가지 제약(constraint) 조건이 있음에 유의하자.
  - 해당 diagram은 특정 조성에만 유용하다. 즉 다른 조성(chemical composition)일 때는 다른 형태의 diagram으로 설명된다.
  - Transformation rate, 즉 변태속도(상변태에 소요되는 시간의 역수)는 온도에 따라 변한다. 등온변태도는 반응이 진행되는 동안 일정한 온도를 유지한 변태의 경우만을 대표한다.
  - 이렇게 일정한 온도를 유지한 상태에서의 상변태 정보를 표현하는 방법이기에 이와 같은 도식을 **등온 변태도** (isothermal transformation diagram) 또는 **시간-온도-변태곡선** (time-temperature-transformation curve; 줄여서 **TTT curve**)라고 한다.

# 동온 변태도 Non-eutectoid reaction

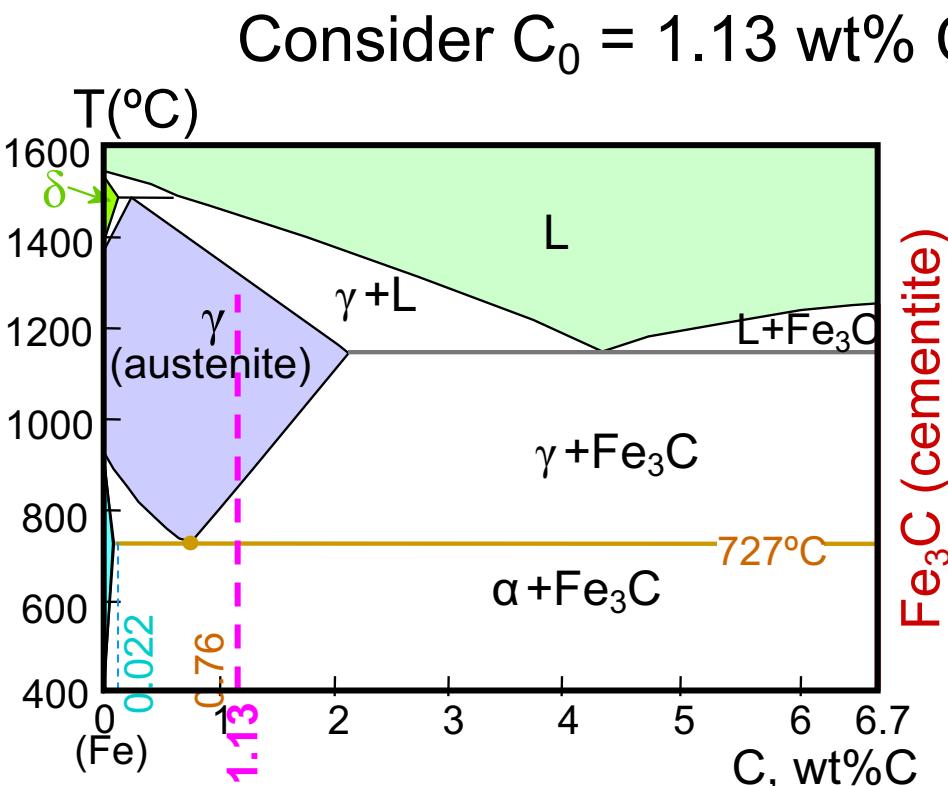


Fig. 11.23, Callister & Rethwisch 9e.

[Adapted from Binary Alloy Phase Diagrams, 2nd edition, Vol. 1, T. B. Massalski (Editor-in-Chief), 1990. Reprinted by permission of ASM International, Materials Park, OH.]

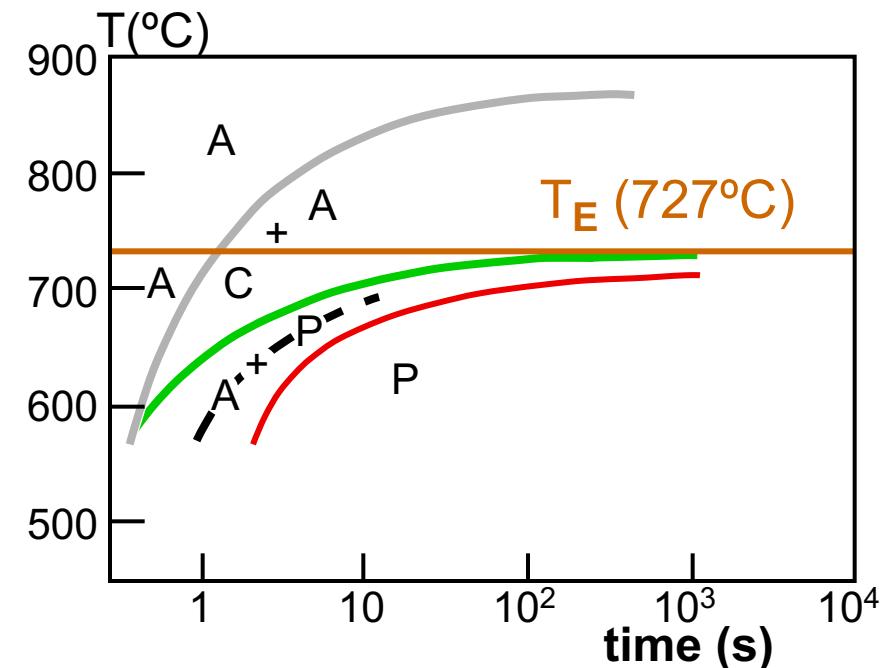


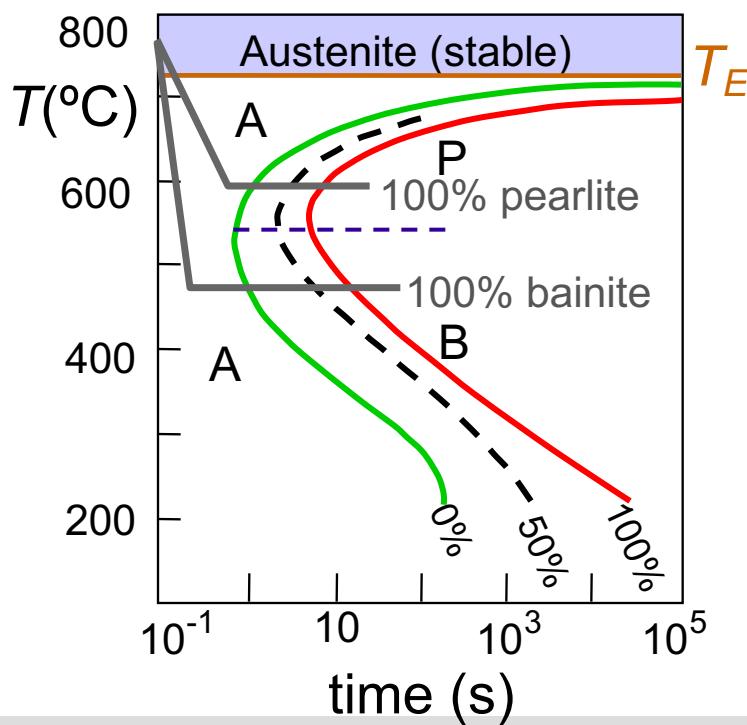
Fig. 12.16, Callister & Rethwisch 9e.

[Adapted from H. Boyer (Editor), Atlas of Isothermal Transformation and Cooling Transformation Diagrams, 1977. Reproduced by permission of ASM International, Materials Park, OH.]

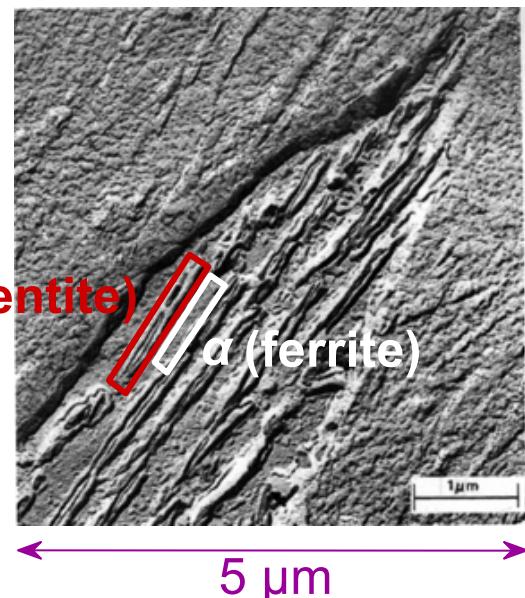
Hypereutectoid composition – proeutectoid cementite

# Bainite: another Fe-Fe<sub>3</sub>C transformation product

- Bainite:
  - elongated Fe<sub>3</sub>C particles in  $\alpha$ -ferrite matrix
  - diffusion controlled (diffusion 느림)
- Isothermal Transf. Diagram,  
 $C_0 = 0.76 \text{ wt\% C}$

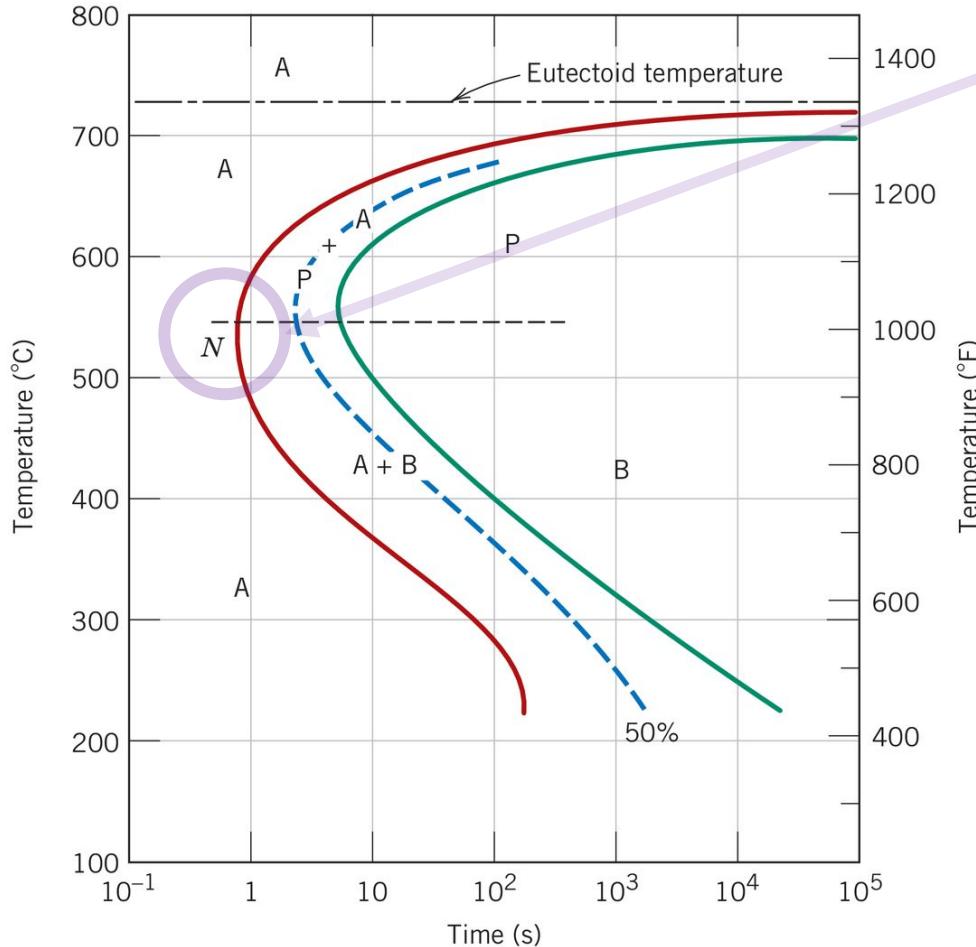


Bainite는 전자현미경으로만 분석이 가능할 정도로 미세하다.



베이나이트는 변태 온도에 따라 침상이나 판상 모양으로 형성 된다.

# Bainite



Nose: 변태 속도가 최대인 점.  
이를 기준으로 이하는 diffusion  
속도가 nucleation에 비해 매우  
느리다. 따라서 diffusion control

그 이상은 nuclei 생성이 느리다.  
따라서 nucleation control.

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# Spheroidite

- **Spheroidite:**
  - 구형의  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  particles가  $\alpha$ -ferrite 기지(matrix)에 박혀 있는 모습
  - Formation requires diffusion of carbon
  - bainite와 pearlite를 공석 온도 이하에서 오랫동안 열을 가해서.
  - Driving force – reduction of  $\alpha$ -ferrite/ $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  interfacial area

'구형'의  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  particle; 구형의 형태로 변하면서 부피당 interface를 줄인다.

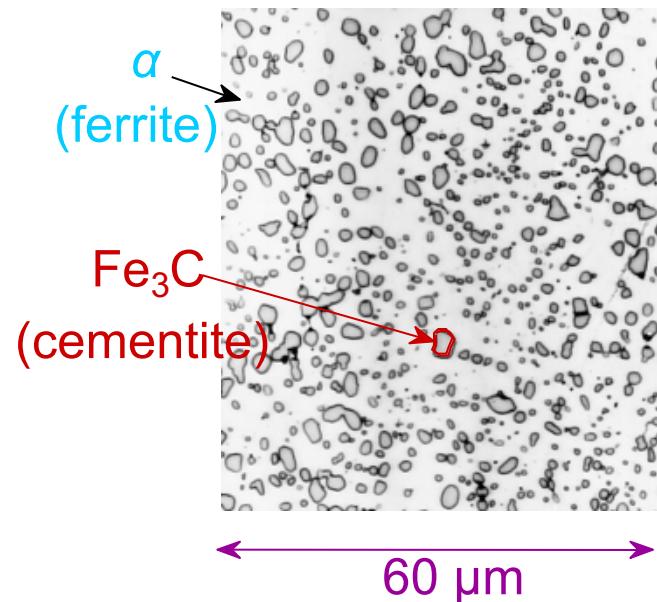
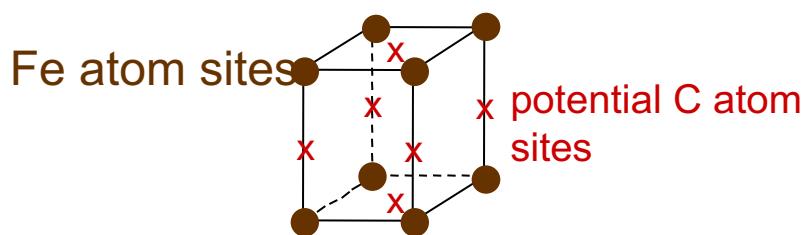


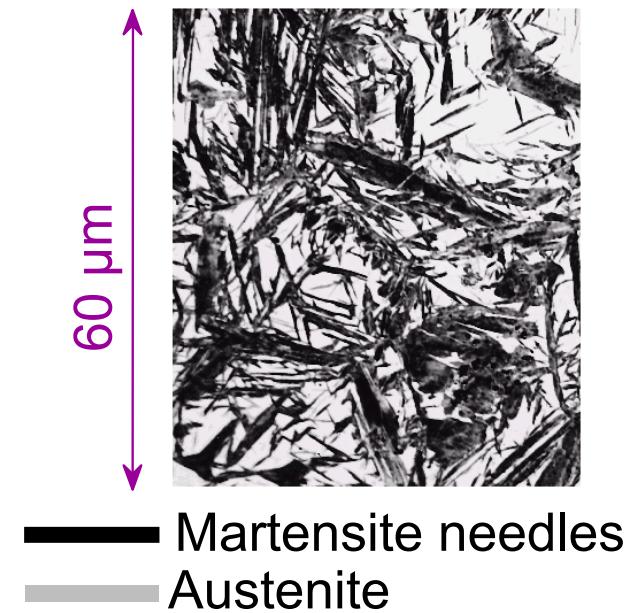
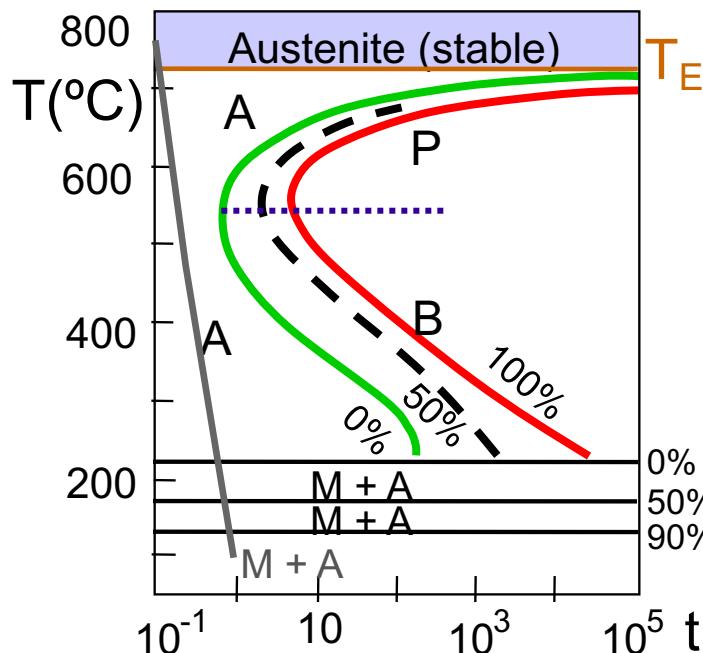
Fig. 12.19, Callister &  
Rethwisch 9e.  
(Copyright United States Steel  
Corporation, 1971.)

# Martensite: a non-equilibrium transformation product

- **Martensite:**  $\gamma$ (FCC) to Martensite (BCT)

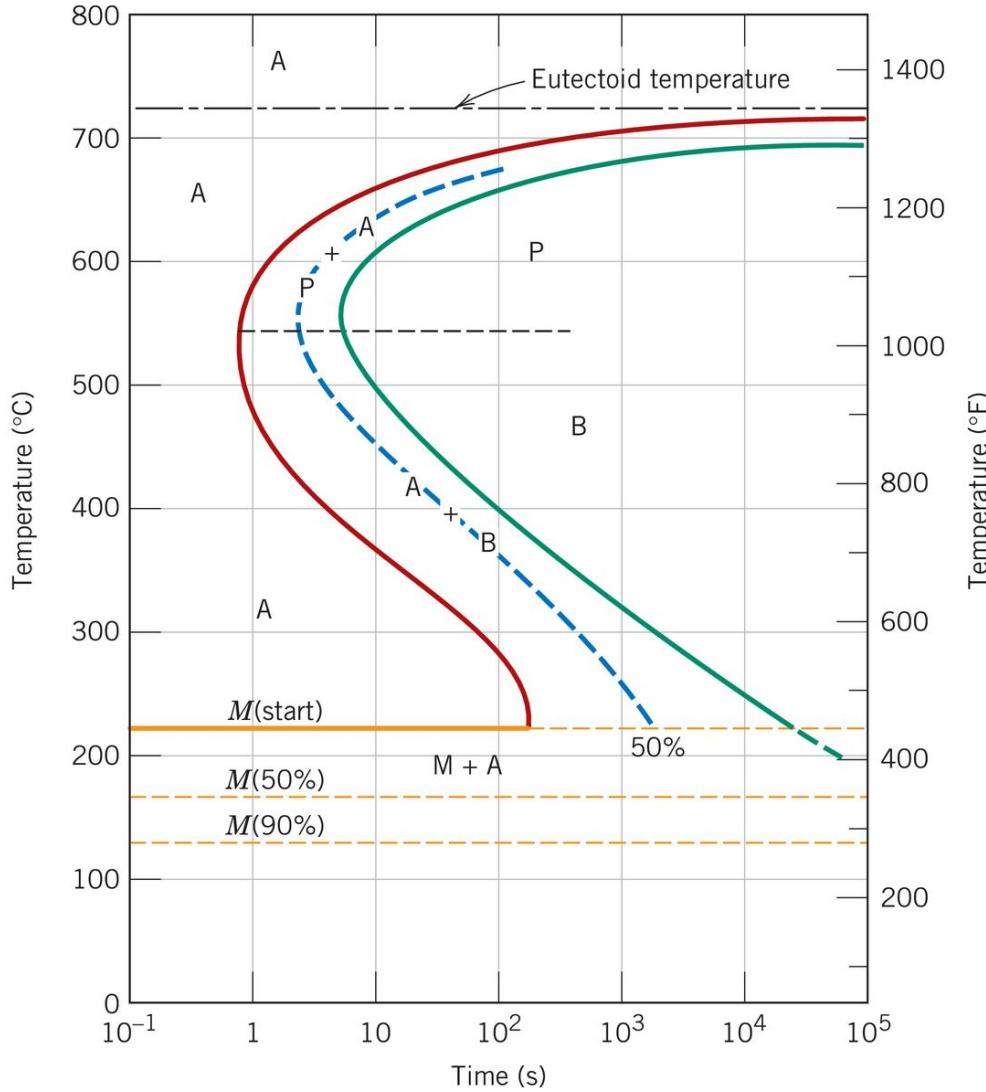


- Isothermal Transf. Diagram



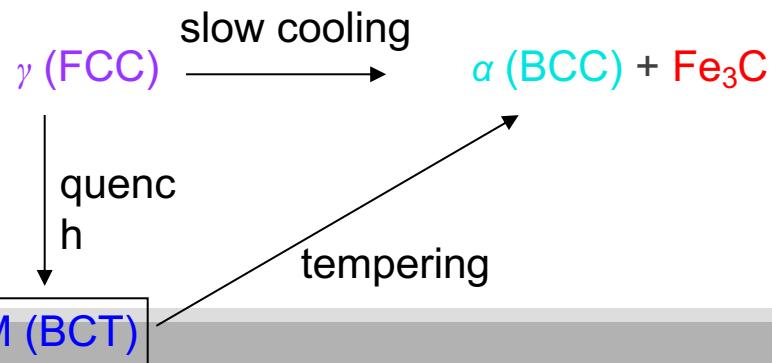
- •  $\gamma$  to martensite (M) transformation.
- Rapid! (**diffusionless, athermal transformation**)
- Amount of transformation depends only on T, to which  $\gamma$  is rapidly cooled

# Martensite



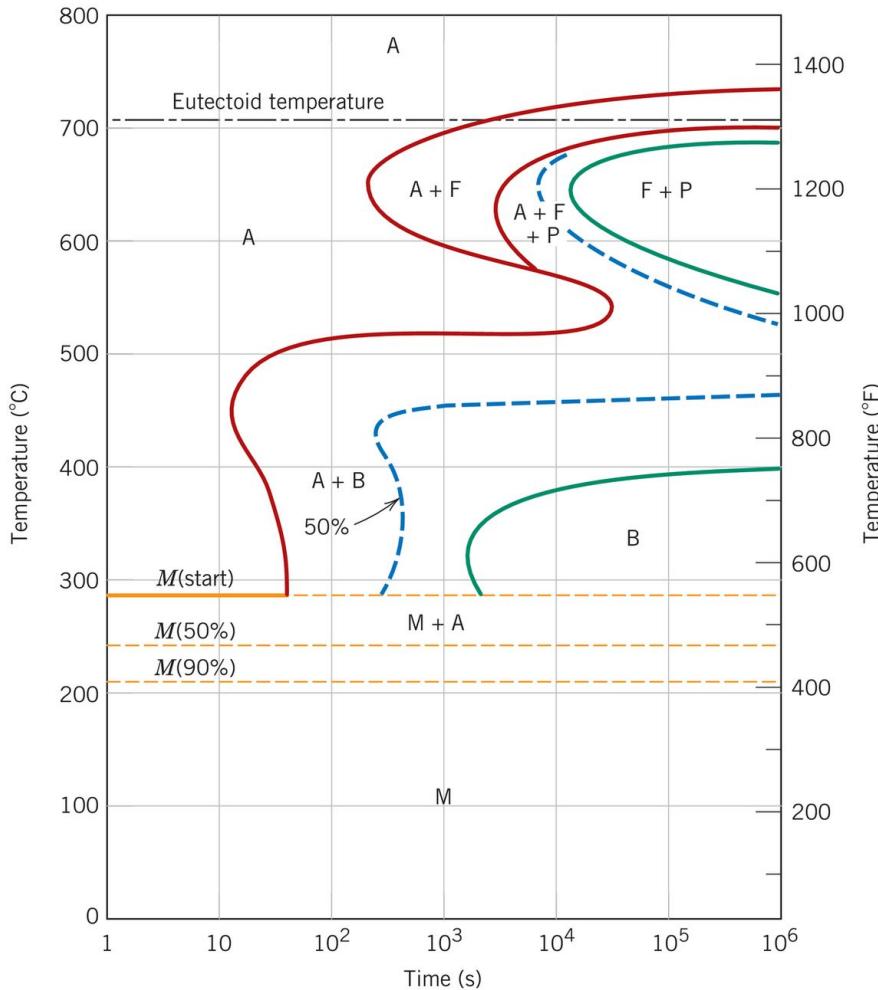
□ Martensite:  
Nucleation과 diffusion이 매우 빠르게 (음속만큼 빠르게) 발생. 시간에 무관하다 - 왼편에서 수평선으로 나타난 Ms temperature를 살펴보자. Ms T와 M(50%), M(90%) 경계는 시간에 무관하고 오직 급랭(quench)되는 온도만의 함수로 나타난다. 이러한 종류의 변태를 비열적 변태 (athermal transformation)이라고 한다 – 확산이 중요한 역할을 하는 (상)변태는 thermally activated (phase) transformation.

□ Martensite is a non-equilibrium phase:  
Martensite는 상온에서 평형상이 아니다. Ferrite+ $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ 가 평형상. 하지만 상온에서  $\text{Martensite} \rightarrow \text{Ferrite} + \text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  변태는 매우 느리다.



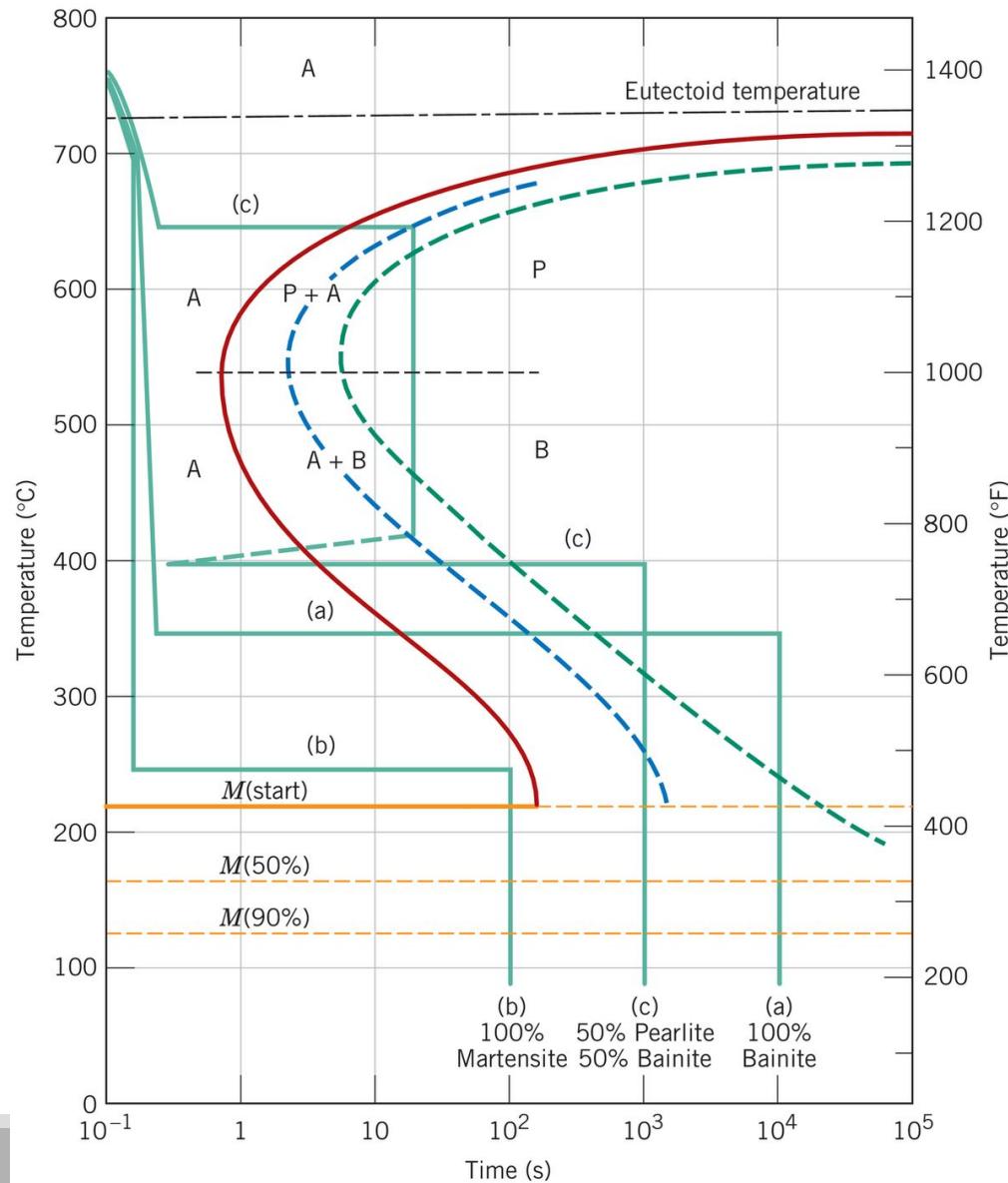
# Alloying element의 영향

- 탄소 외의 다양한 합금 원소들이 변태도 내의 곡선 위치와 모양에 상당한 변화를 준다.
  - Austenite vs. Bainite nose의 shift.
  - Bainite nose의 분리



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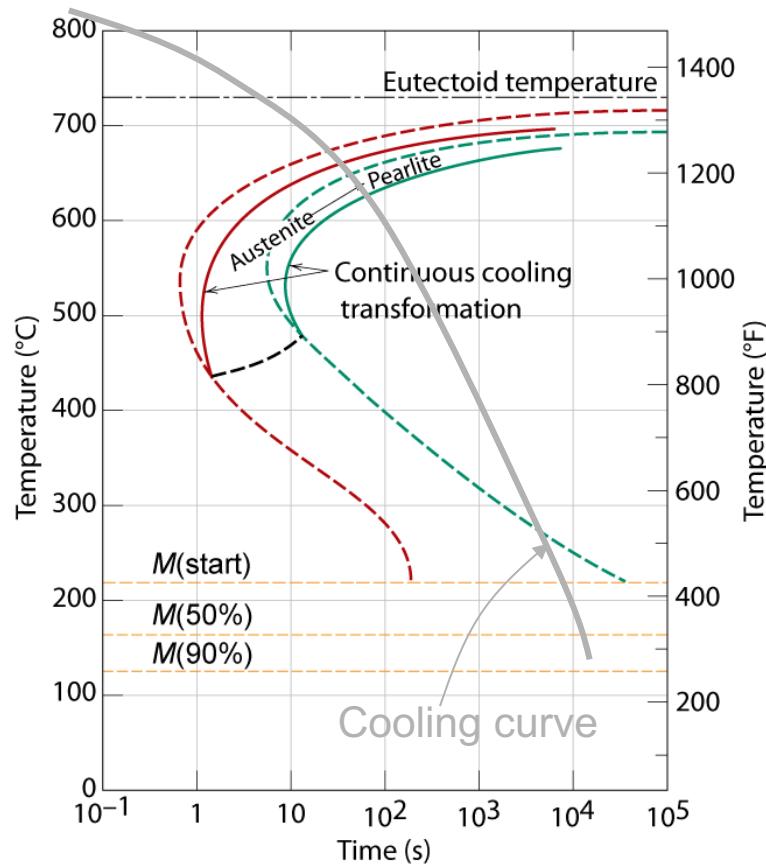
# Ex 12.3



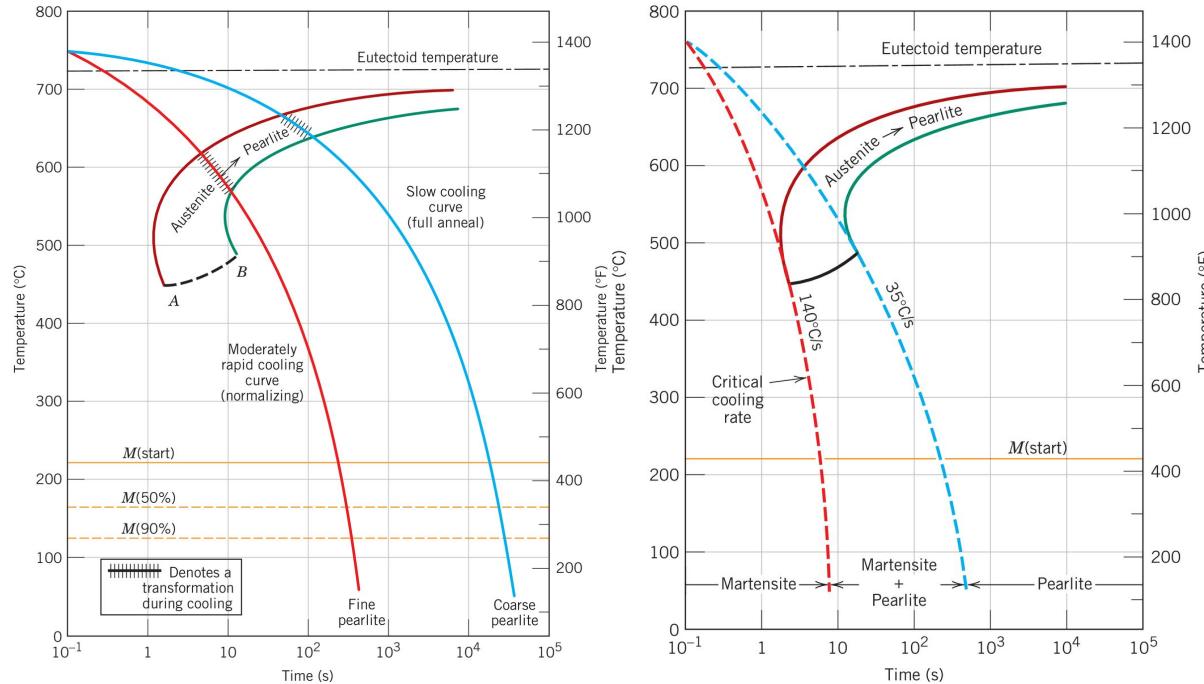
# 연속 냉각 변태도 (continuous cooling transformation diagrams)

TTT에서 사용한 방식의 온도/시간 변화를 실제 제조 공정에서 적용하기가 어려울 때가 있다. 대부분 강에서 열처리는 상온까지 '연속적인' 냉각을 한다. 등온 변태도는 연속적으로 냉각 상태에서는 사용이 불가 - 수정 되어야 한다.

- TTT → CCT
- 시간 지연
  - 낮은온도방향으로 shift



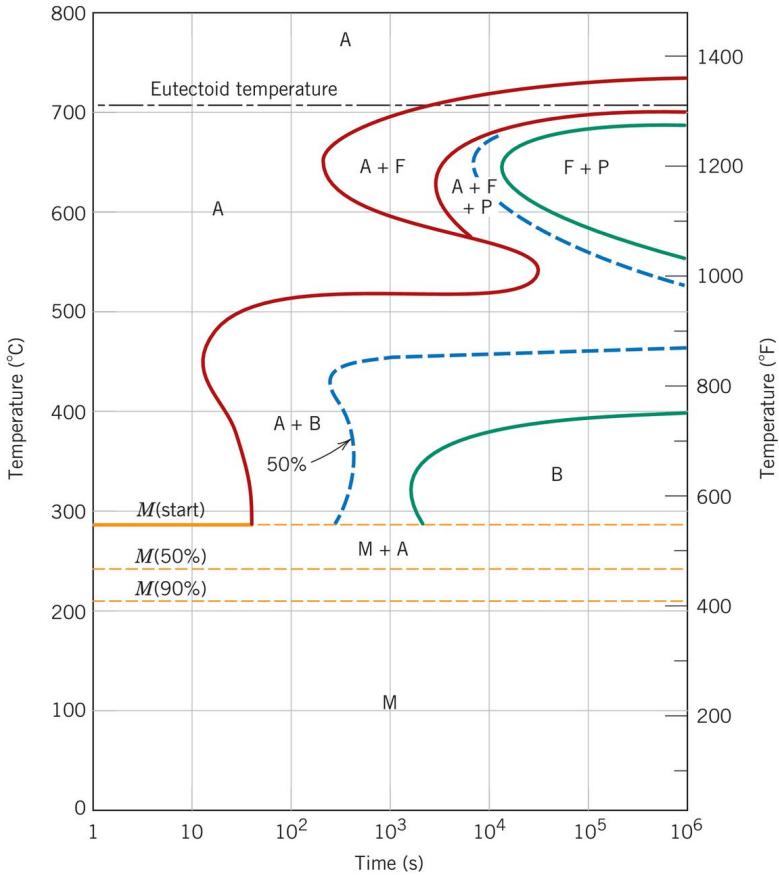
# CCT



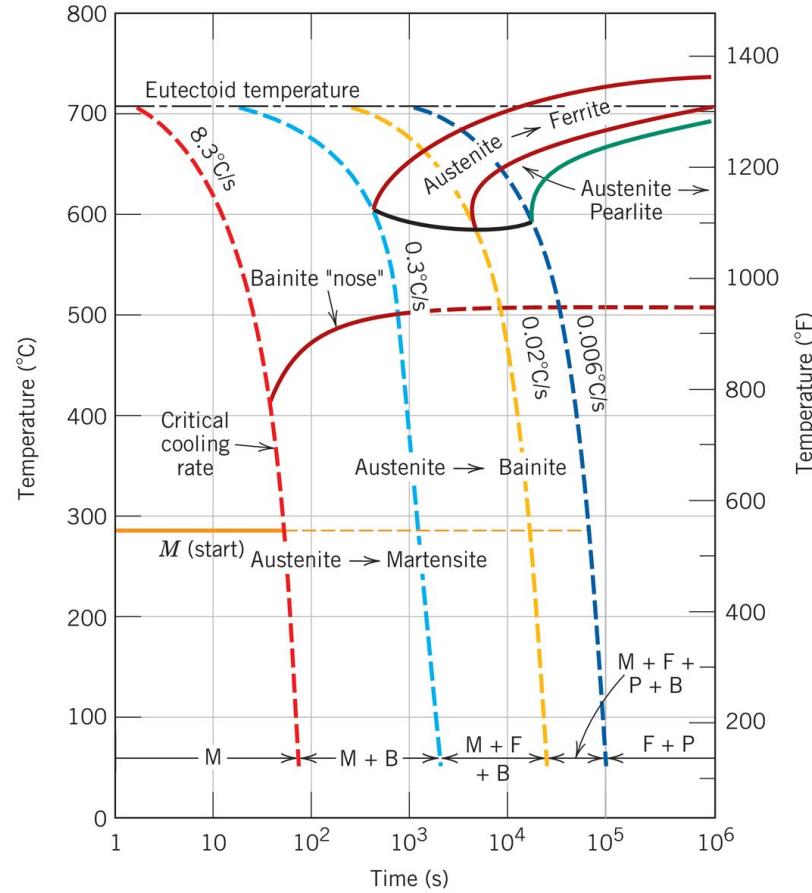
앞서, 합금원소들로 nose를 shift 할 수 있다는걸 배웠다. Nose 위치의 변화로 같은 냉각 속도라 하더라도 합금 원소의 영향으로 변태후 martensite의 양이 달라질 수 있다. (Hardenability)

Bainite는 일반적으로 등온 변태과정을 통해서만 얻어진다 – Nose에 냉각 곡선사이의 관계를 가지고 유추해보자.

# TTT and CCT of 4030



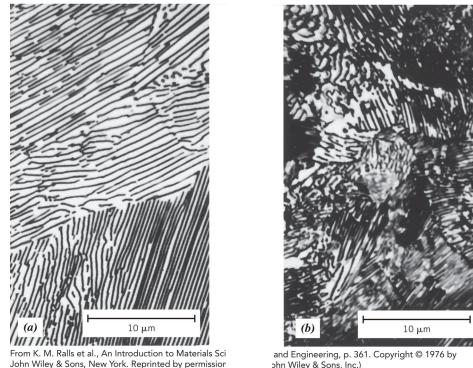
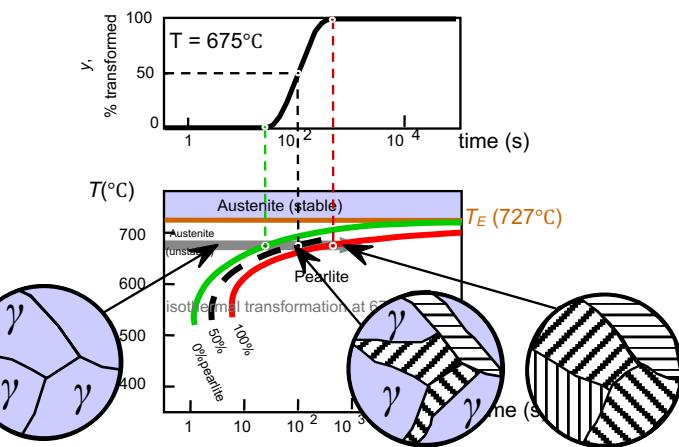
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Adapted from H. E. McGannon (Editor), *The Making, Shaping and Treating of Steel*, 9th edition, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, 1971, p. 1096.

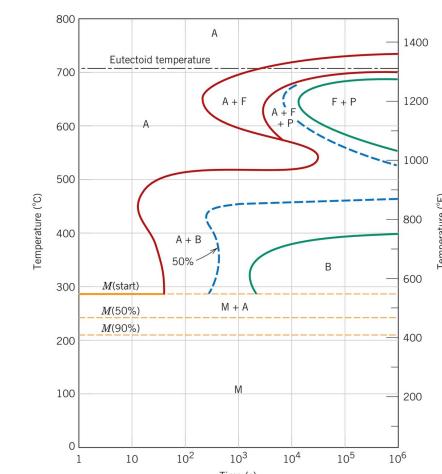
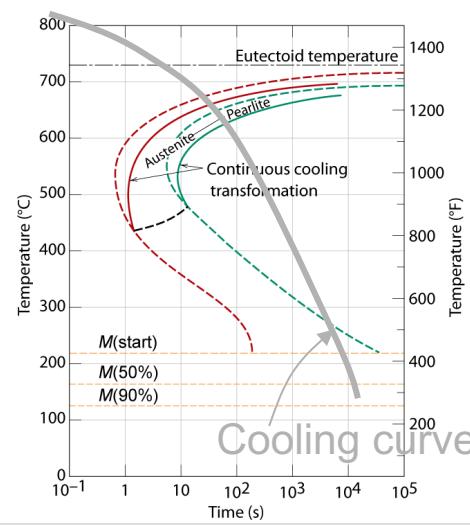
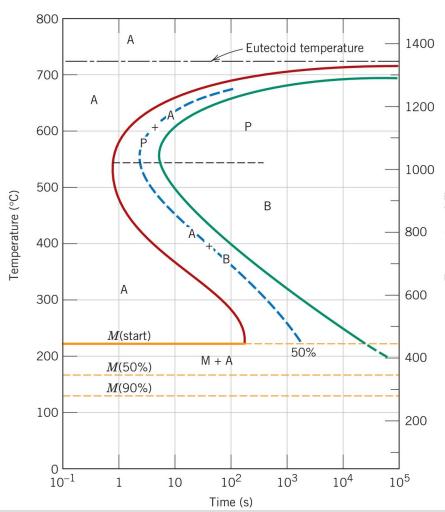
# Recap

- 등온 변태도:  $\gamma$ -austenite  $\rightarrow$   $\alpha$ -Ferrite +  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  eutectic reaction의 예로 살펴봄



조대  
pearlite

미세  
pearlite



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