ATelies Parts oldhatte Libergloond, oldhattisig S-ban Az & parameter nordedisaid, vilkerik a

formadiapram:



Fig. 5.12. Changes in the phase diagram from (a) to (d) with increasing  $\varepsilon$ , i.e. increasing energy of mixing  $E^{M} > 0$ .

$$E(Er E^{M})$$
 no  $\rightarrow$   
Mapoi T-Lien  $F^{S}(V_{T})$ -heli equ, charrow  
T-Lien 2 minimuma van.  
b: oldhatosapi hator S-ban  
i) kongruensen megnilandula chilatok  
d) eutektikus rendster





Ty: eutelitilius hömerselelet, TE







.

A PROPERTY OF A

= homenelleten: L-IXAX ~ p=3 Gibterf. fran deltk-pet ( Ulyon, mich a tinta ap. pagina : f=2+1-2=1 Majerizie Az dozo oldal F(v) dbrajan lehot mindhamon porte milland faisé: T-xX+B, eutektoidos atalakulas (szilánd -rilánd)] la a két alhoto op ja erősen eltérő, azaz ha as L. min-a her a S bet min-a holdt can a lioros érintos homerseleleten:



widely differing melting points.





4

(*a*)

B A

(b)

Fig. 5.16. Changes in the phase diagram from (a) to (c) with increasingly negative  $\varepsilon$  or  $E^{M}$ .  $\beta$  is the intermetallic compound  $A_{x}B_{y}$ .



+ 6

BA

(c)

Fig. 5.17. Free energies of three phases  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ . The compound is stable between  $\nu_1$  and  $\nu_2$  but not at its stoichiometric composition  $A_{\chi}B_{\gamma}$ .



Fig. 5.18. Free energies and the phase diagram derived from them with the intermetallic compound  $\beta$ , which forms directly from the melt L.

Peribelihikusan kepide Uppilet lasis:



Fig. 5.19. Derivation of a phase diagram with an intermetallic compound  $\beta$  which forms peritectically.

Ketalkotos rendmerez ust egyenni OVAM néhony nabalya: 1, Likerdun apainak mama = foly allapathol printelipordo facisate mama

Remainstration Andreader



Fig. 5.20. Representation of the composition in a ternary system.



Fig. 5.21. Free energies of a liquid (L) and three solid (S) phases of a ternary system.



Fig. 5.22. A tangential plane construction to the free energy surfaces defines equilibrium between s and l in the ternary system (a). Isothermal section through a ternary phase diagram obtained in this way with a two-phase region (L+S) and various conodes (b). The quantities of l and s at point x are determined by the lever rule.



Fig. 5.23. Section through a ternary phase diagram at a temperature above the ternary eutectic temperature but below all the binary  $T_{\rm E}$ .



Fig. 5.24. A three-phase equilibrium in the ternary system derived by means of the tangential plane (a) and represented in an isothermal section (b). (l-m) =conode.







Fig. 5.26. Projection of the liquidus surface of the ternary diagram in fig. 5.25 on to the base.

Solidification







Bild 7.8. Gerichtet erstarrtes Eutektikum einer eutektischen Al-Cu-Legierung (hell: Al-Mischkristall, dunktel: Al<sub>2</sub>Cu)



Fig. 4.14. Micrograph of Zn-8% Al showing primary Zn solid solution and eutectic. Cooled in the furnace.  $145\times$ .



Bild 3.14. Perlit in Stahl mit 0.8% C als Beispiel für ein eutektoides Gefüge



Abb. 4.6. Eutektisches Gefüge einer Al-11 Masse-% Si Legierung, REM Abb. 4.7. Untereutektisches Gefüge: Primärkristallisation des α-Al-Si-Mischkristalls Al-6 Masse-% Si, LM

Abb. 12.11. a Eutektisches Gefüge in einer veredelten Al + 11 Gew.-% Si Legierung (vgl Abb. 4.6); b Lamellares Eutektikum aus  $\alpha$ -Fe + WC in einer Hartlegierung

σ