

Atom probe analysis of interfaces in pearlite

Y. Li, S. Goto, C. Borchers*, P. Choi, M. Herbig, S. Zaefferer, A. Kostka,
J. von Pezold, A. Nematollahi, J. Neugebauer, R. Kirchheim*, D. Raabe

* Institut für Materialphysik, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany



Max-Planck-Institut
für Eisenforschung GmbH
Düsseldorf, Germany

WWW.MPIE.DE
d.raabe@mpie.de

25-27 SEPT 2012
DARMSTADT, GERMANY

27. Sept. 2012

Dierk Raabe

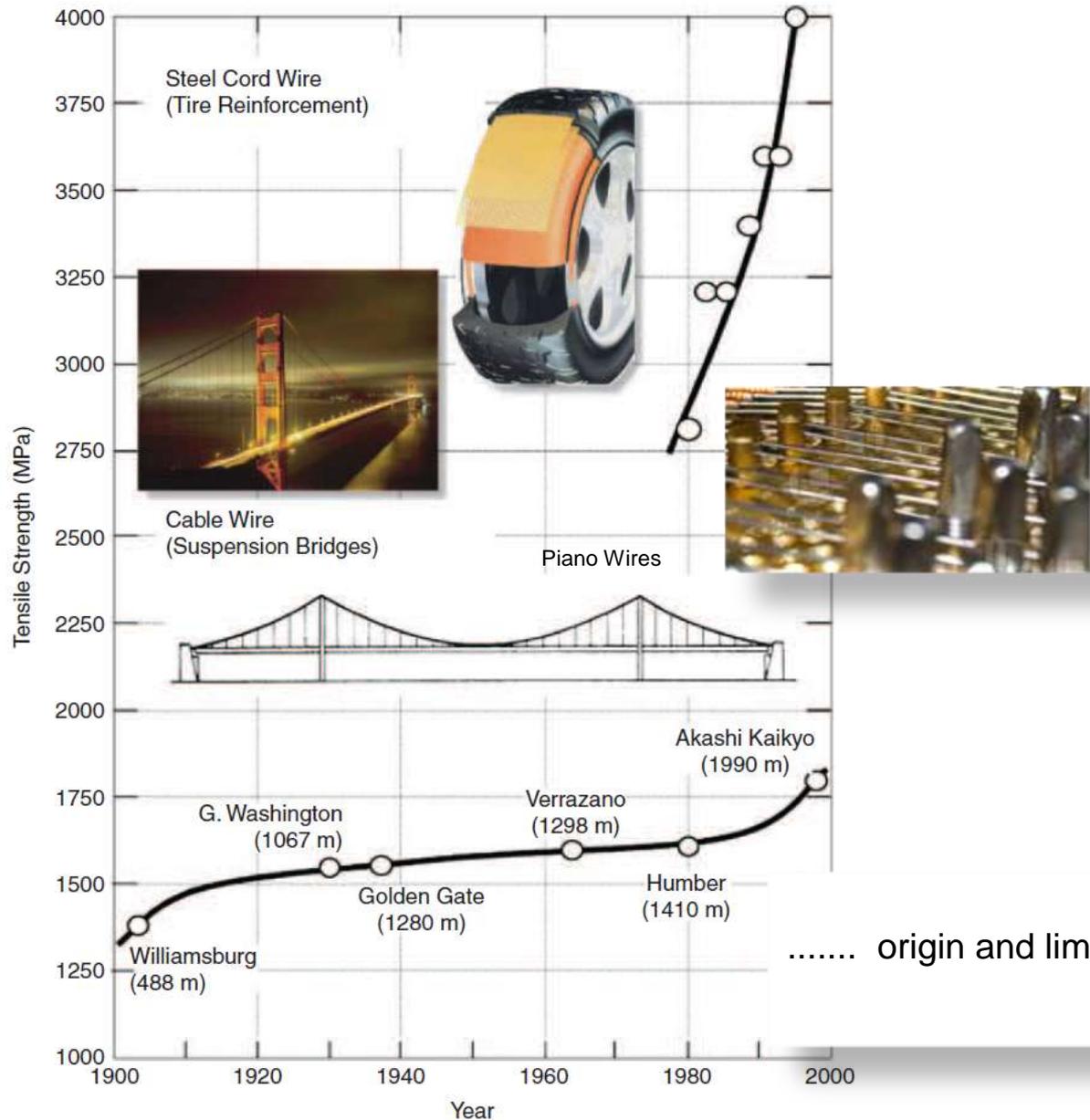
MSE, Darmstadt





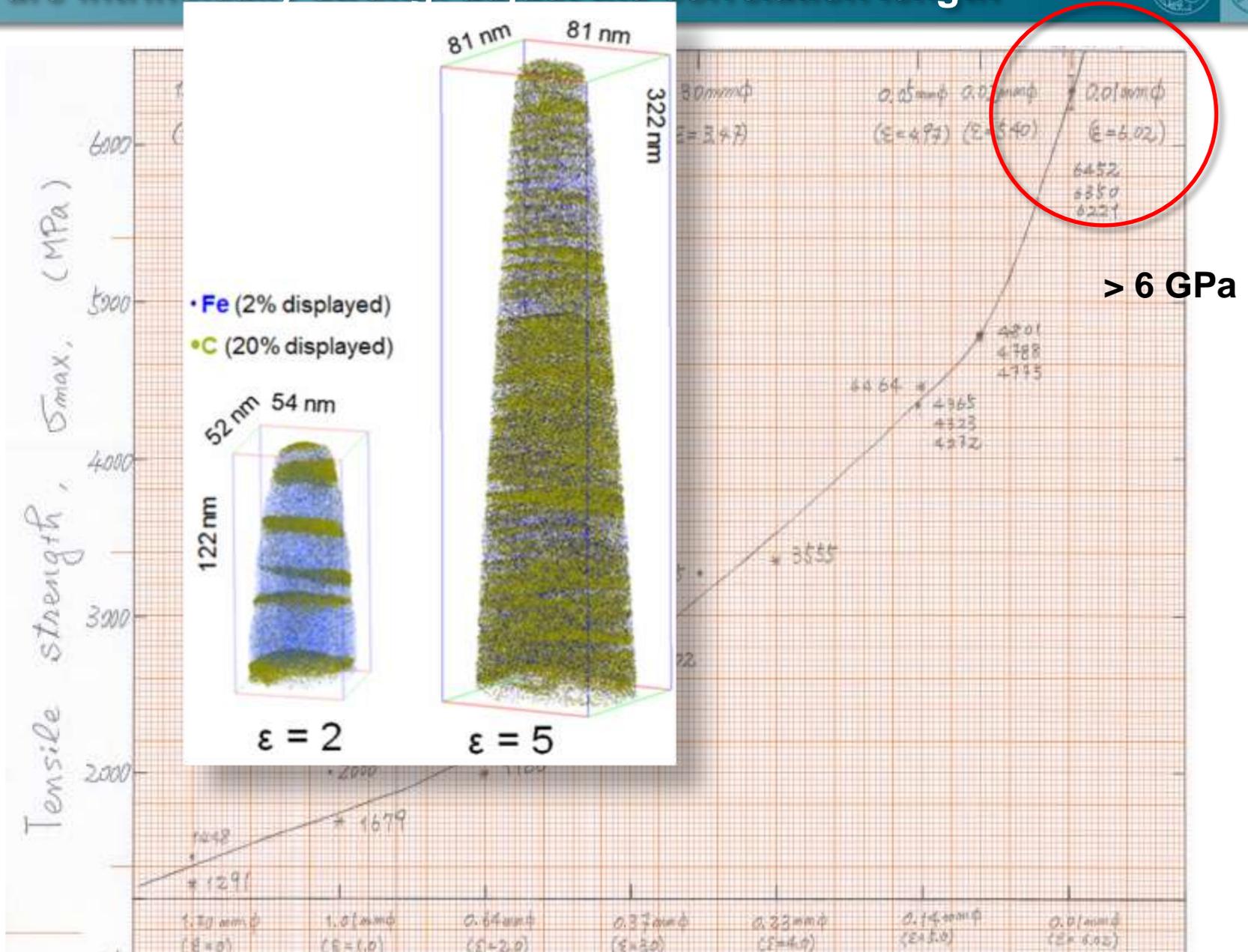
- **Motivation: Pearlite is the strongest mass-produced bulk structural material**
- **Joint chemical and structure analysis of interfaces**
- **Pearlite nanostructures**
- **Conclusions**

Pearlite is the strongest mass-produced bulk structural material

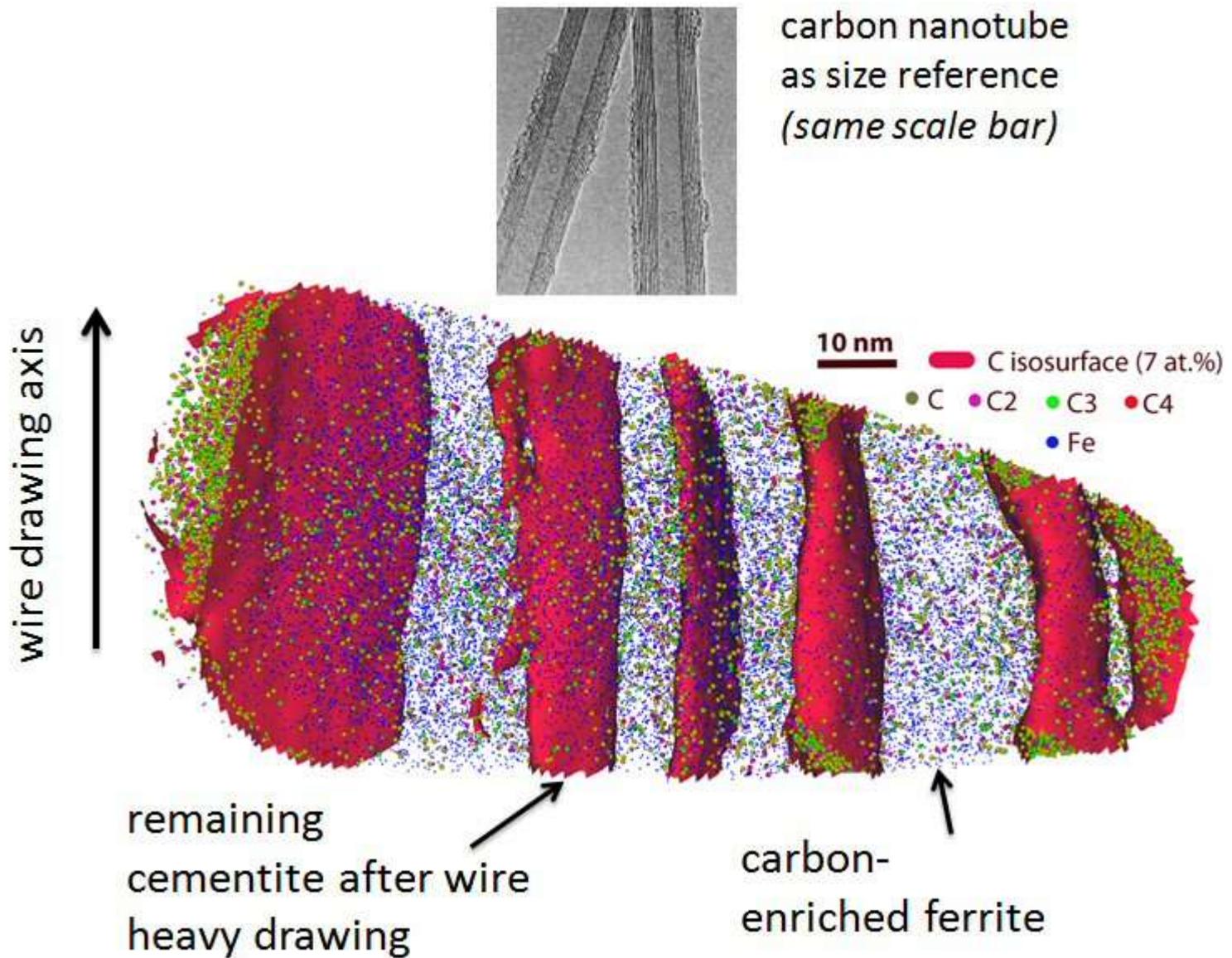


..... origin and limits of strength ?

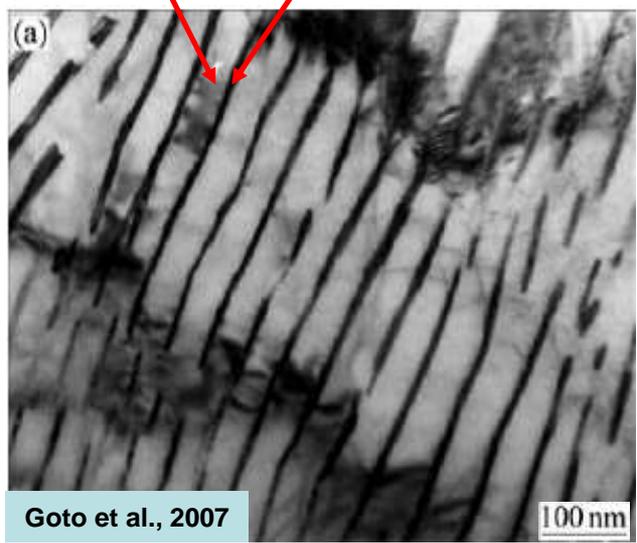
Steels are intrinsically strong: adjust the correlation length



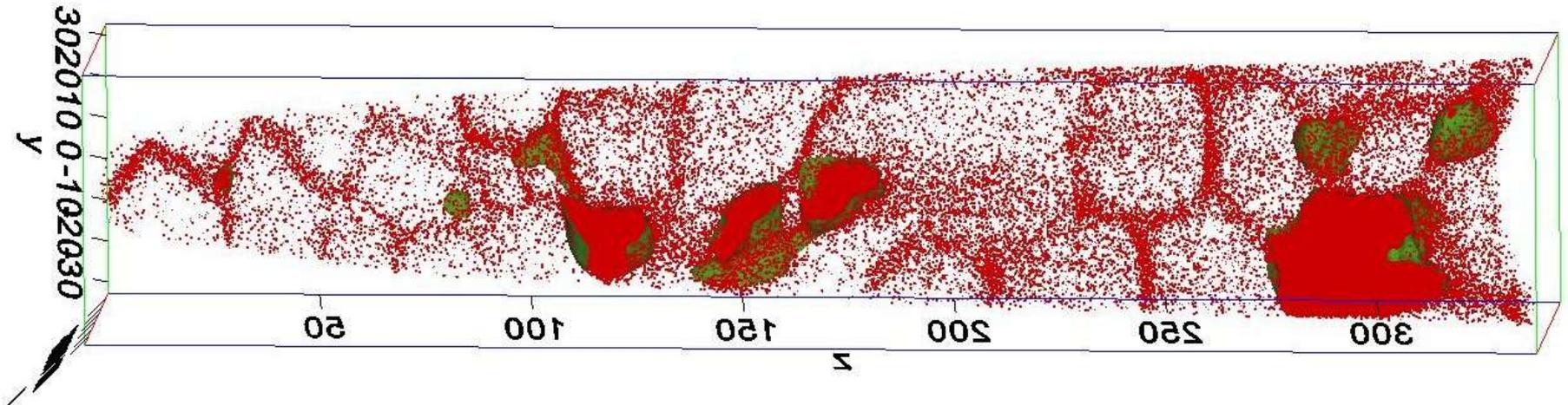
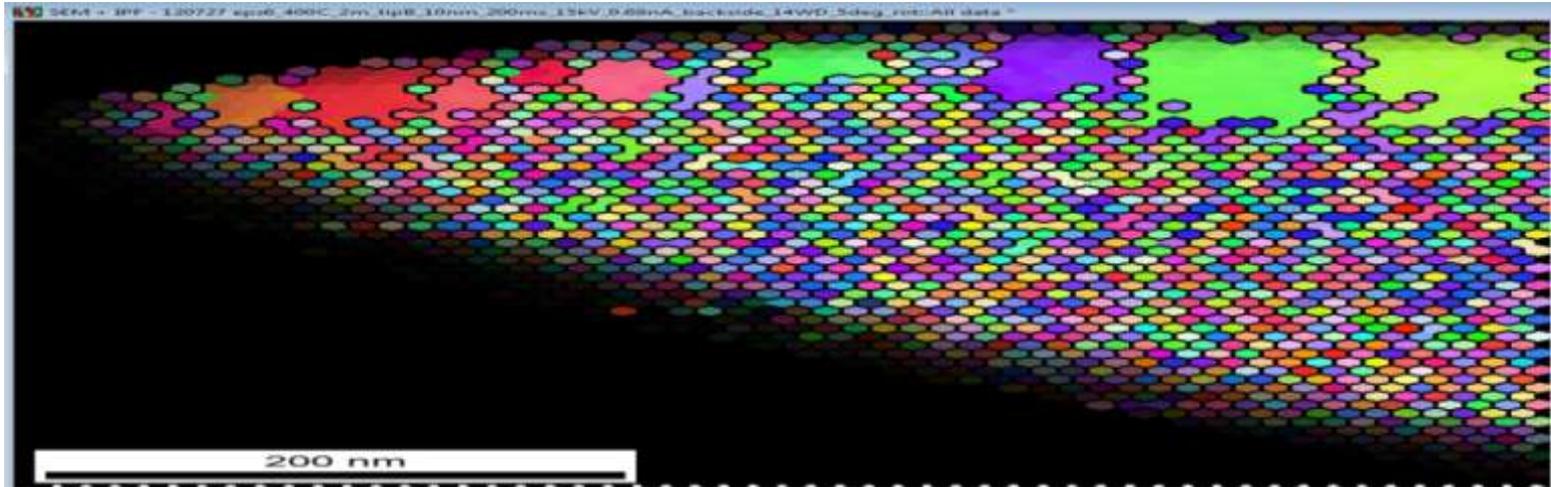
Pearlite has a structure correlation length below that of CNTs



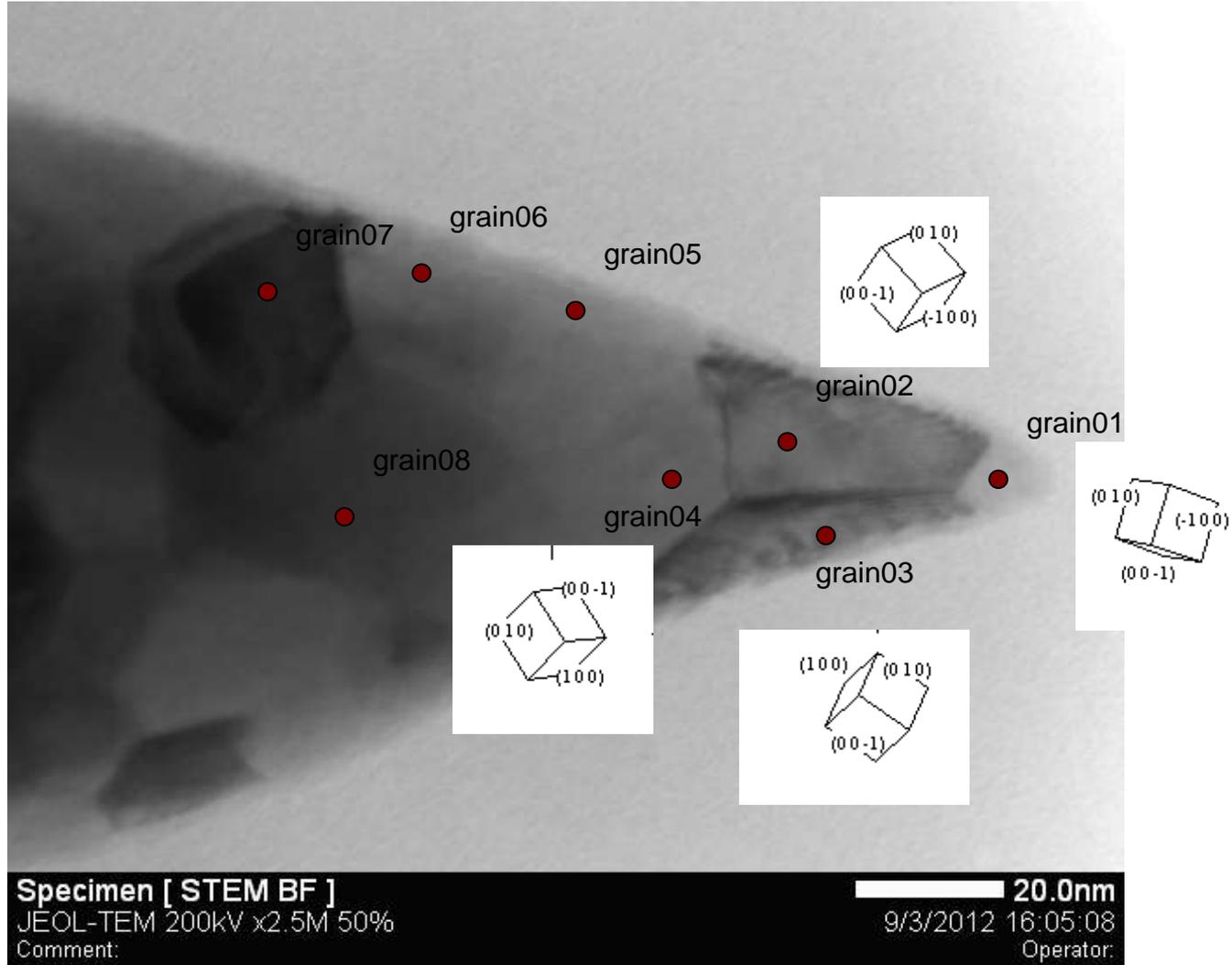
Pearlitic wire (0.7-1.2 wt.% C)



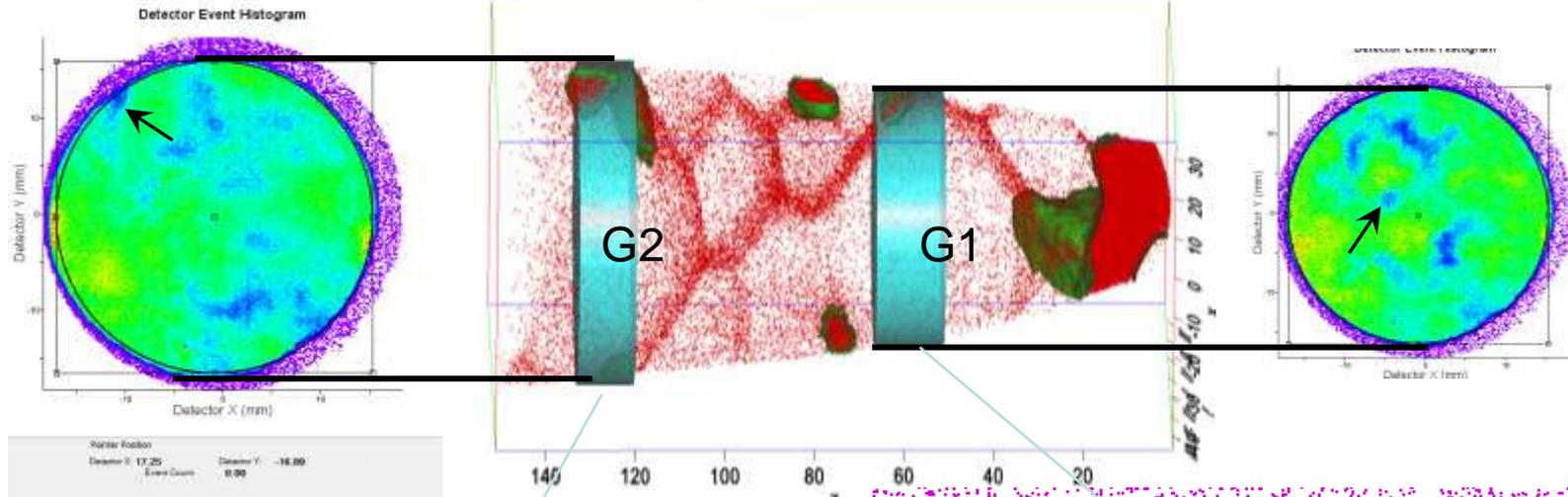
	C	Mn	Si	Cr	Cu	P	S
wt. %	0.98	0.31	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.006	0.007
at. %	4.40	0.30	0.39	0.21	0.003	0.01	0.01



Pearlite, eps6.02, 400°C 2min



Drawing strain 6.02, annealed at 400 K for 30 min

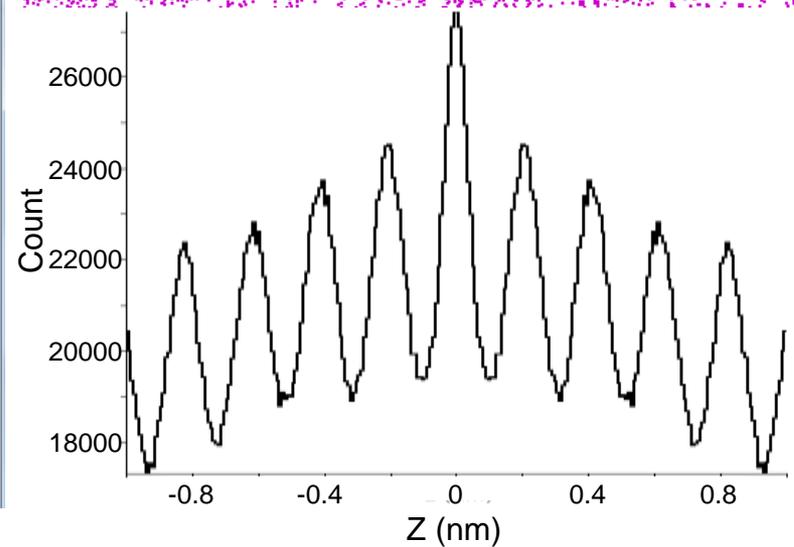
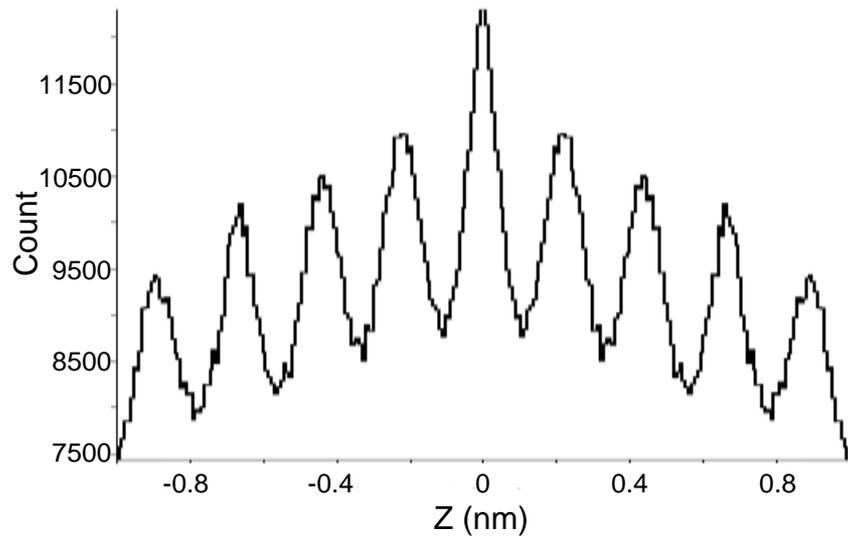


Grain2

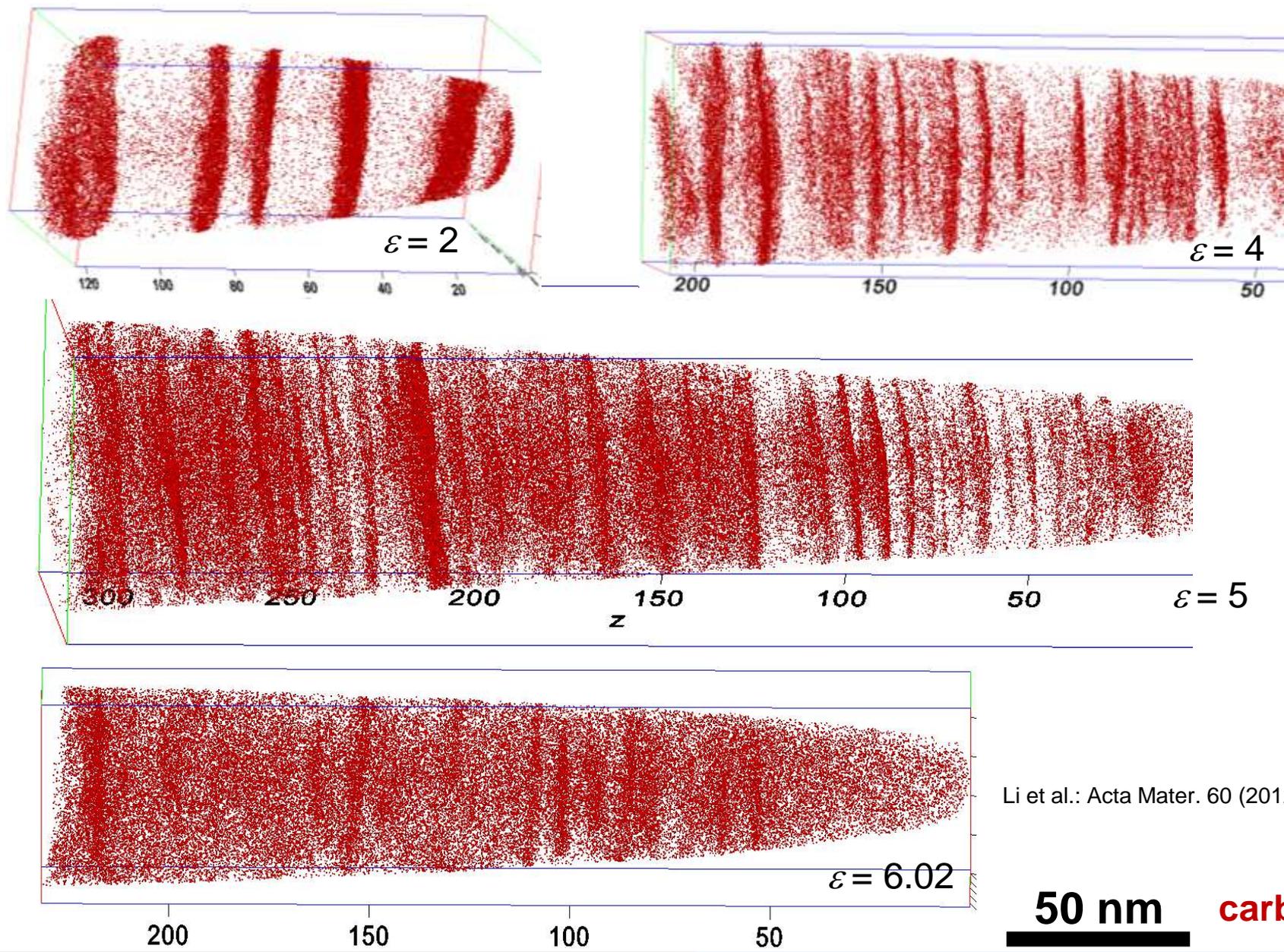
Grain1

Atomic layer from G2

Atomic layer from G1

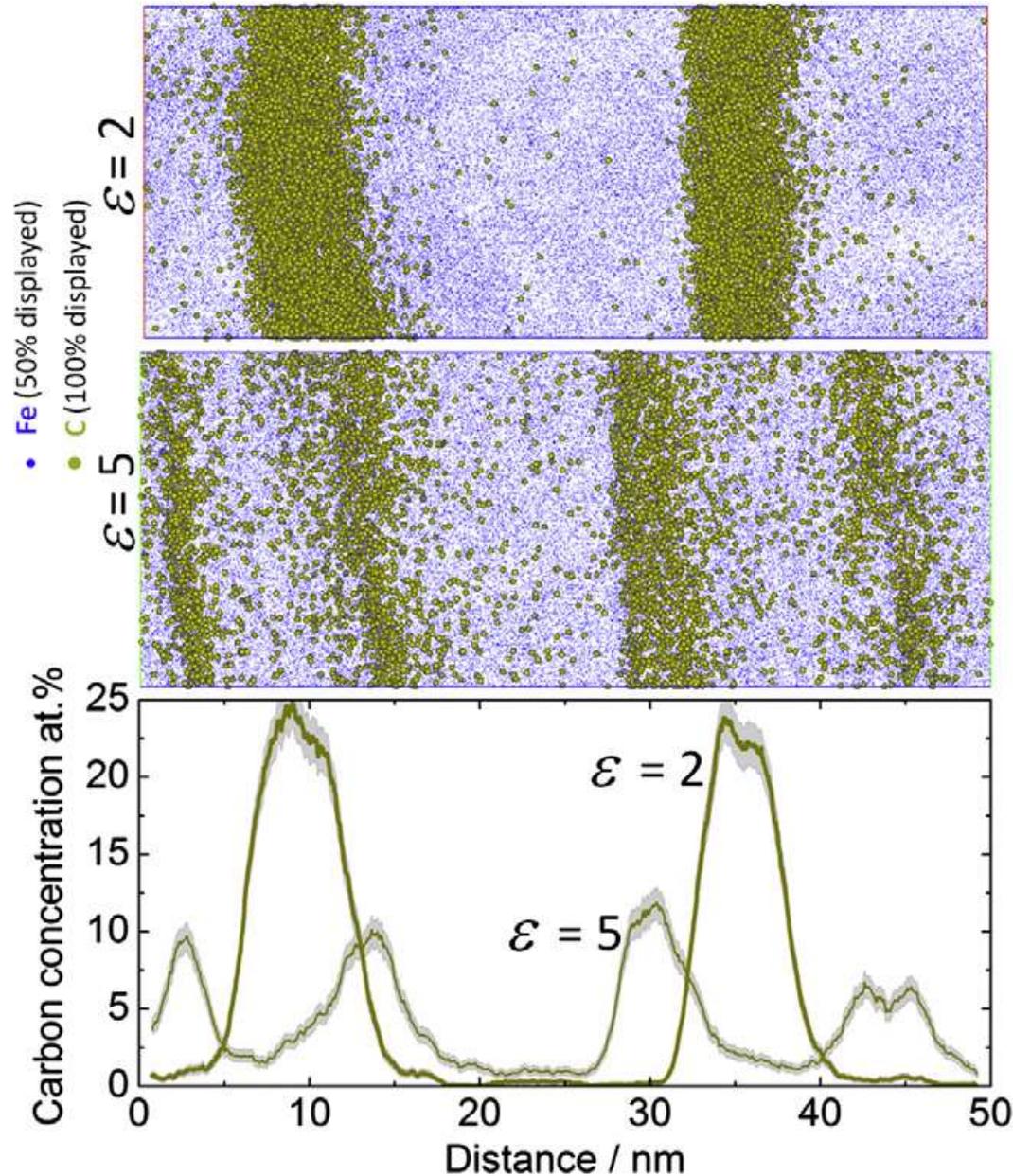


APT analysis of carbon distribution and carbide dissolution



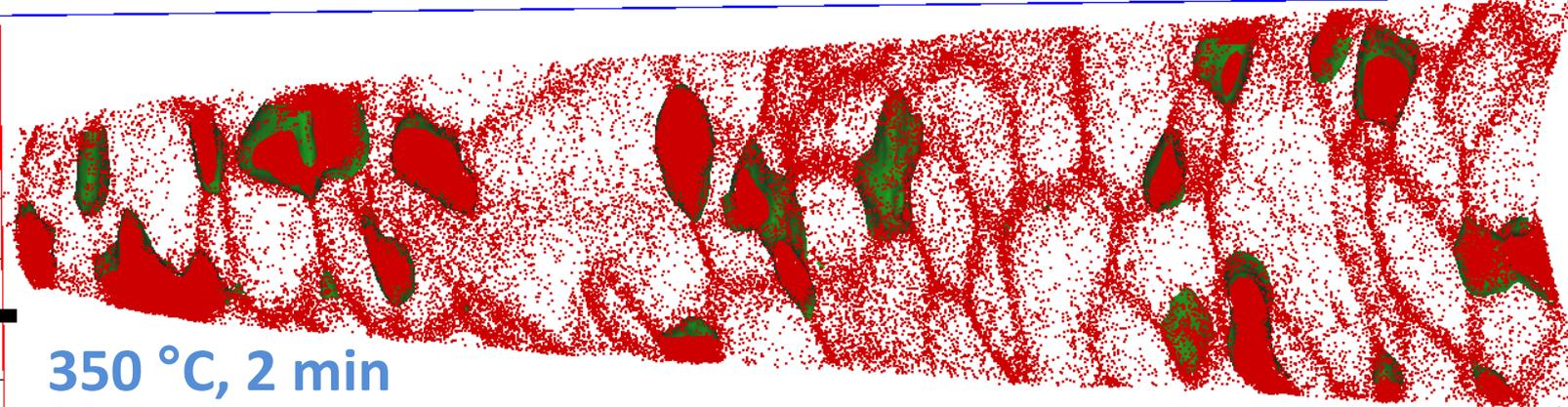
Li et al.: Acta Mater. 60 (2012) 4005

How does the carbon get into the ferrite so massively?

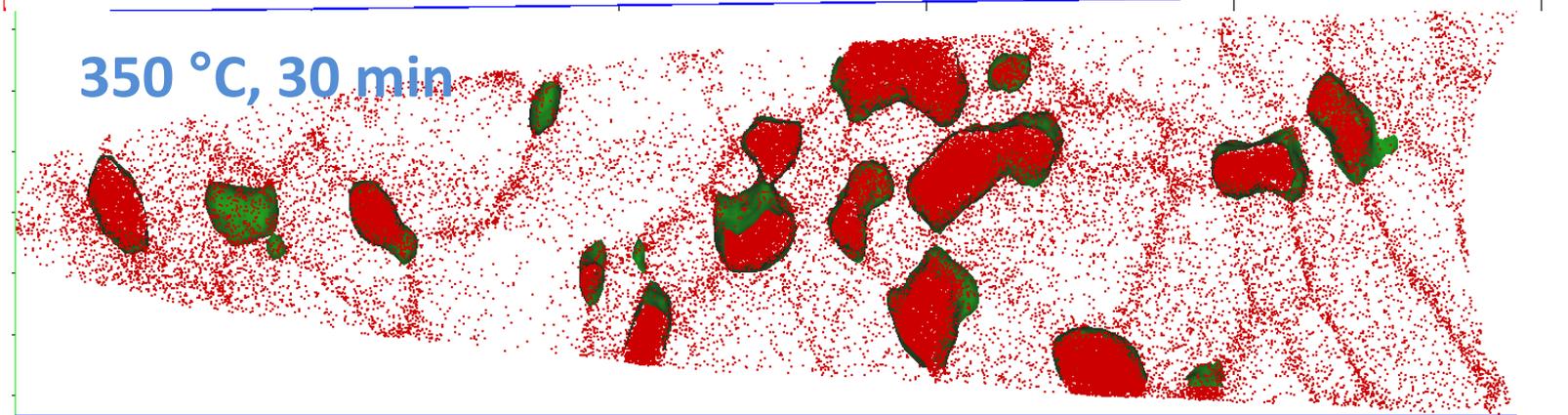




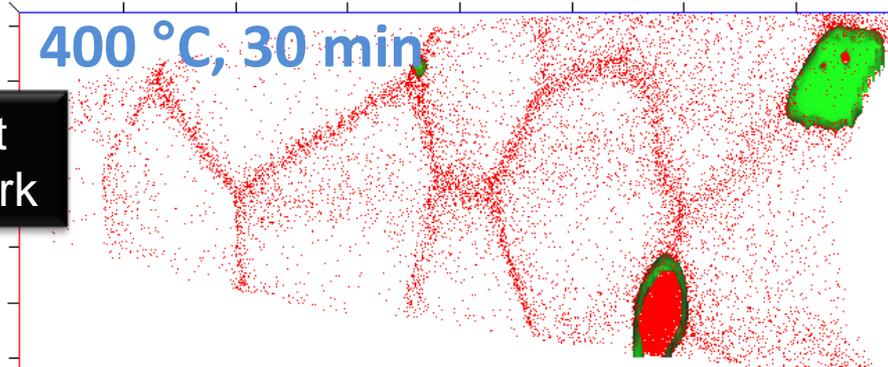
50 nm



350 °C, 2 min



350 °C, 30 min



400 °C, 30 min

Stabilization of C in ferrite at deep traps: dislocation network

Isosurface
(7 at.% C)

