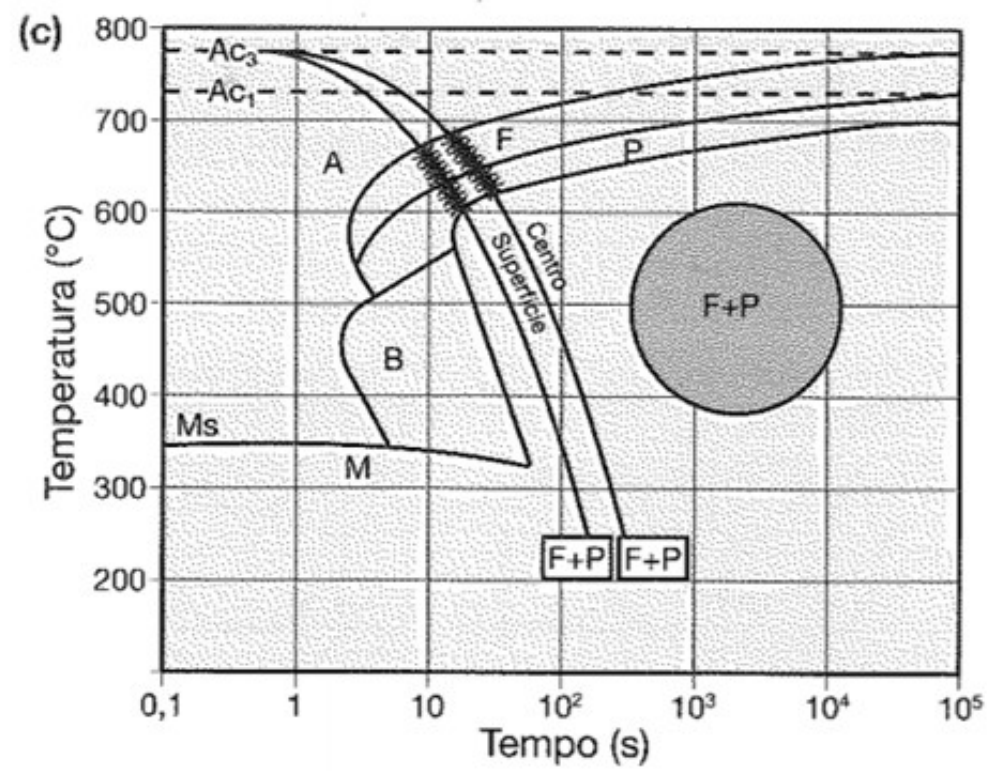


Têmpera

Lauralice Canale

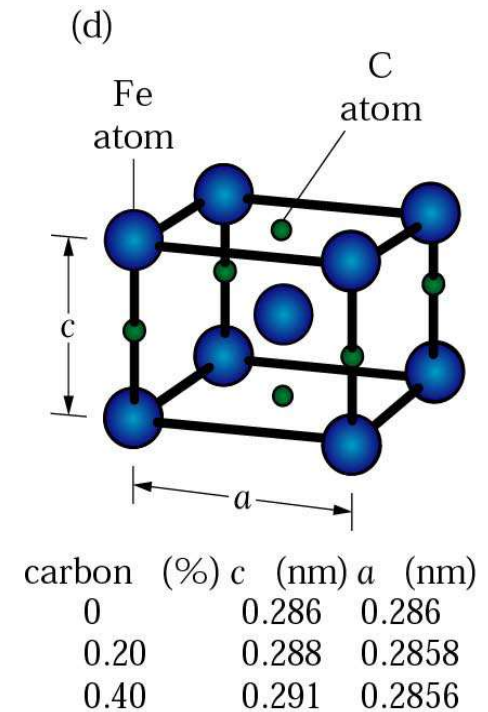
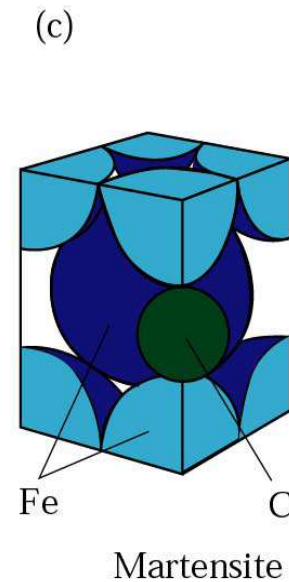
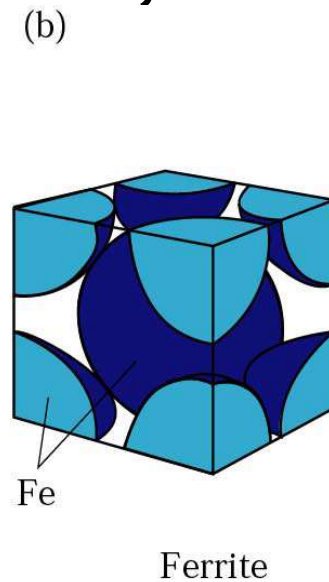
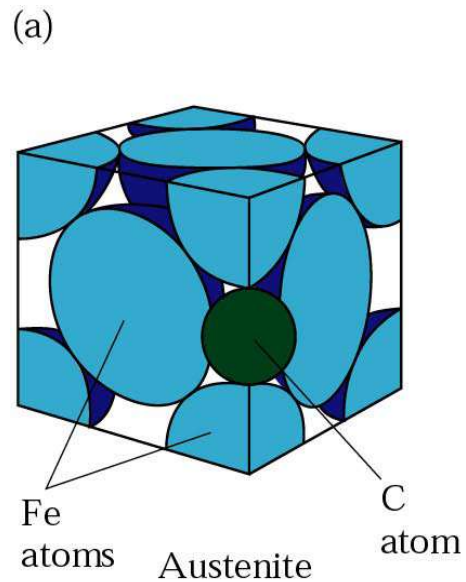


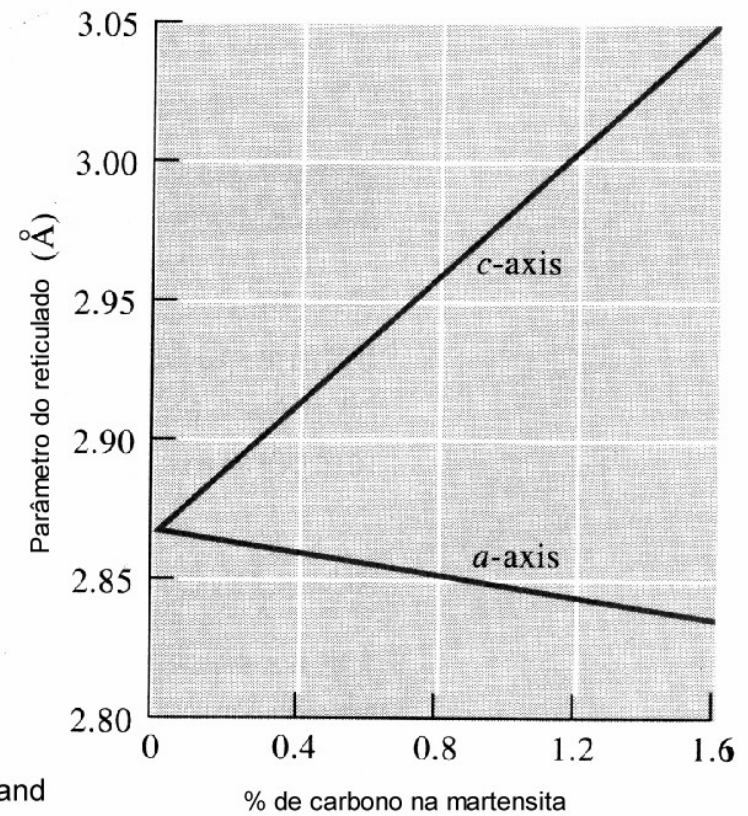
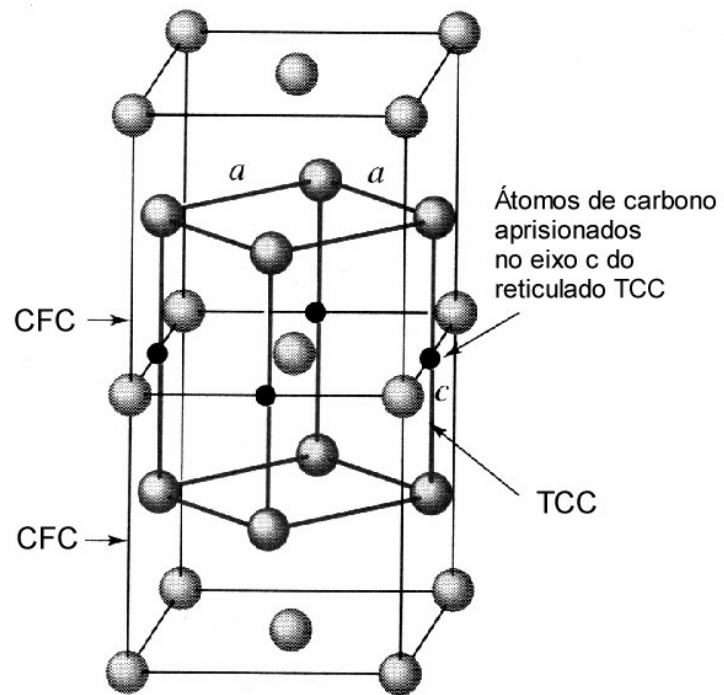


Transformação de fase em metais

- Fases metaestáveis podem ser formadas como um resultado de mudanças muito rápidas de temperatura. A microestrutura é fortemente afetada pela taxa de resfriamento.

Austenita, Ferrita e Martensita





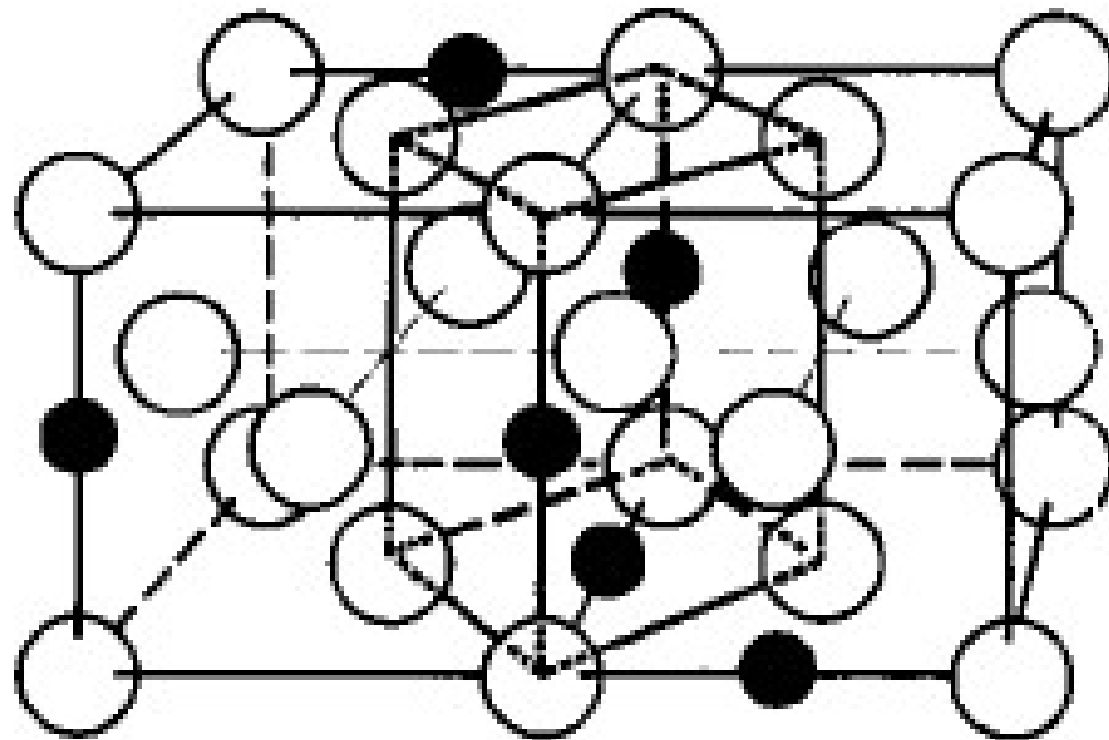
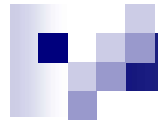
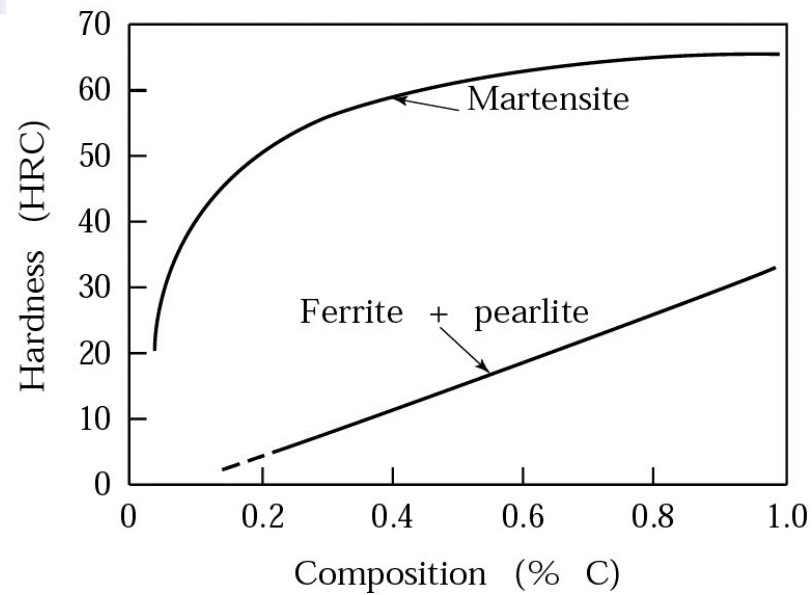
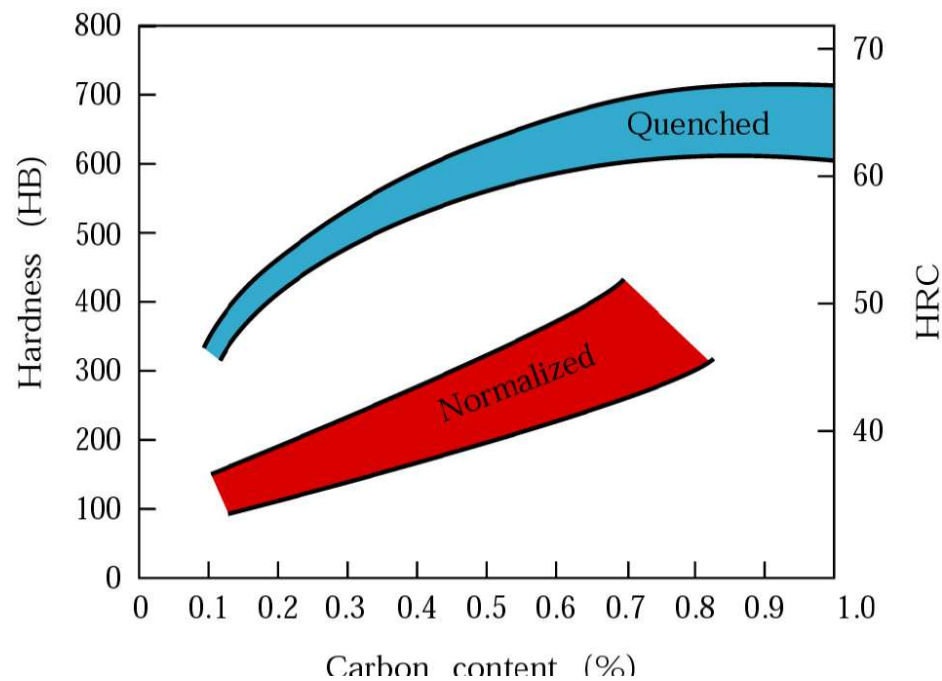
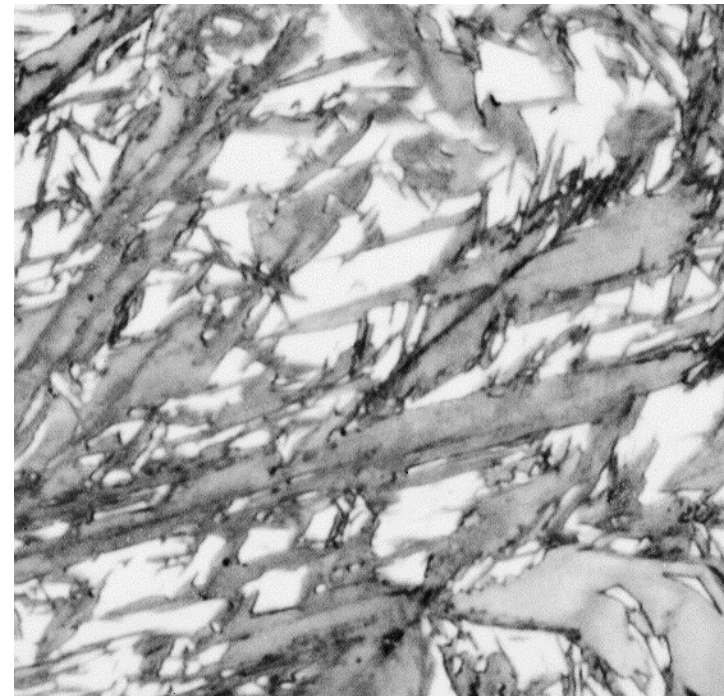


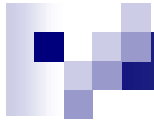
Figure 1.14 Simple model for the transformation of austenite (γ) to martensite (α)

(a)

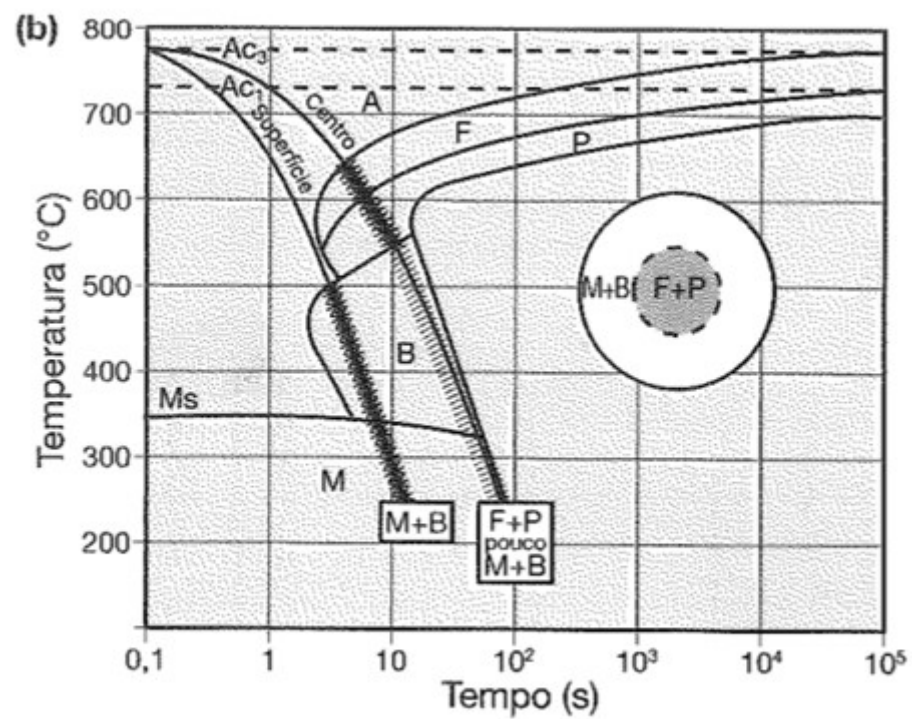
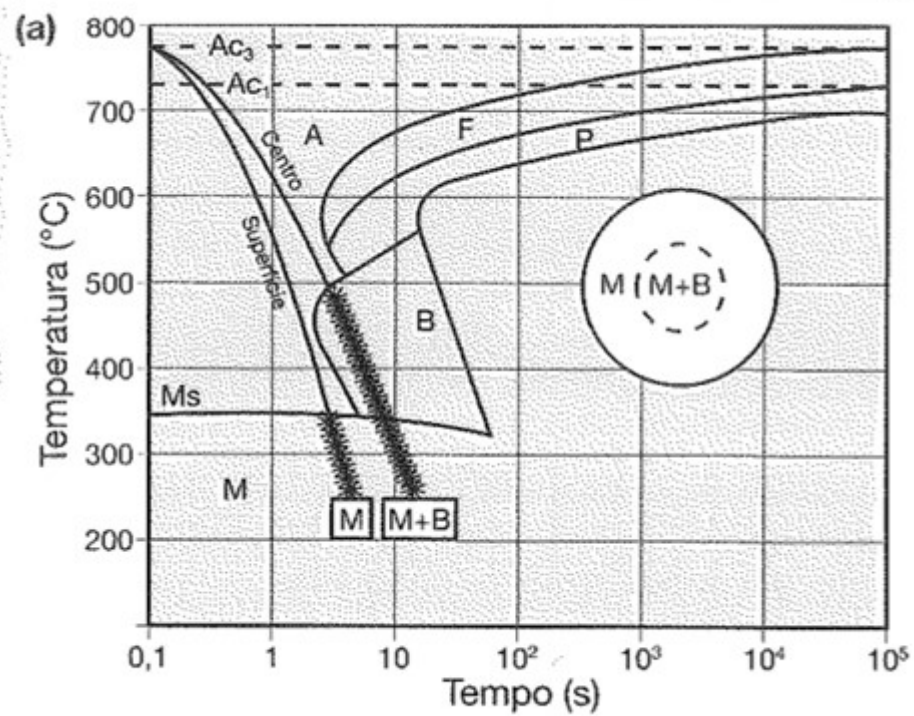


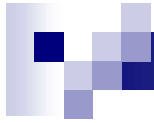
Martensita





- Martensita é metaestável, pode persistir indefinidamente na temperatura ambiente, mas se transformará em fases de equilíbrio se um recozimento a altas temperaturas for realizado.
- A martensita pode coexistir com outras microestruturas do sistema Fe-C.





- Há duas morfologias da martensita

Ripas (blocos) - Lath

Lenticular (placas) - Plate

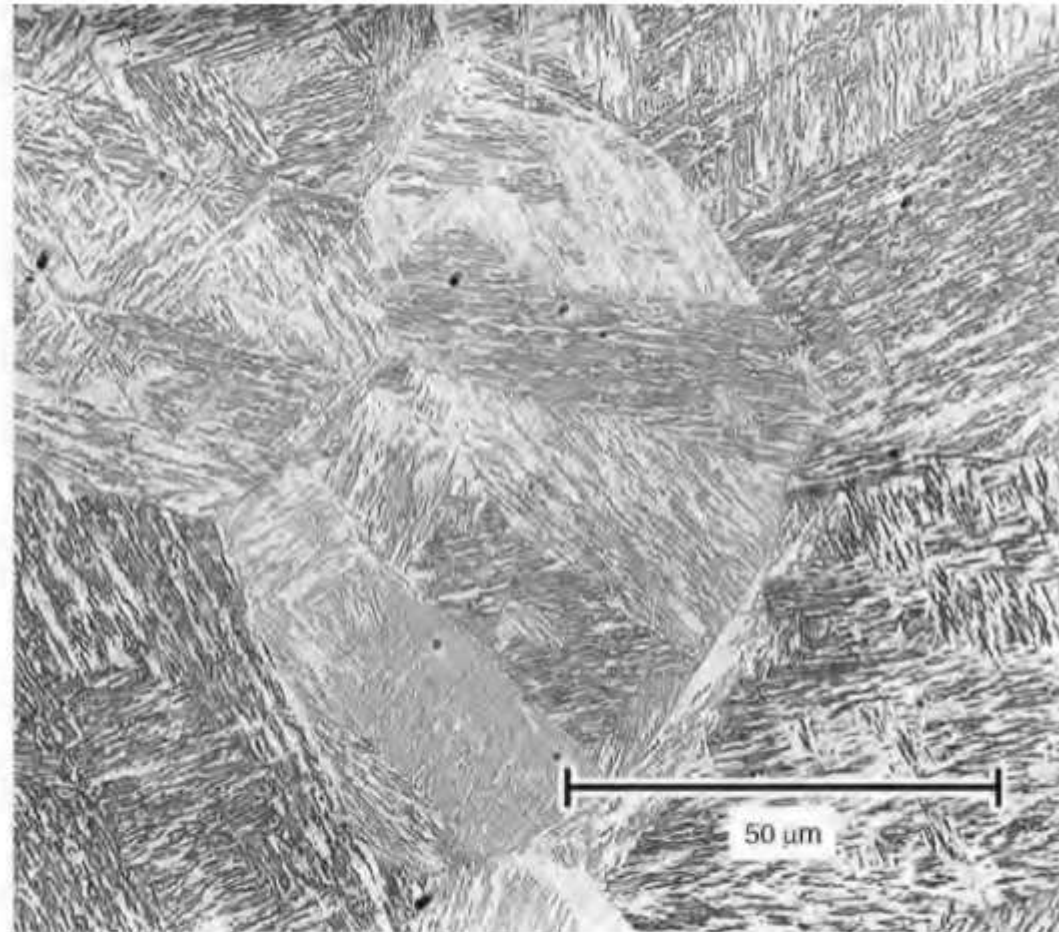
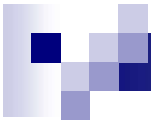


Fig. 9.15 Lath martensite in water-quenched low-alloy steel. 2% nital etch. Original magnification 500× Source: Ref 9.6

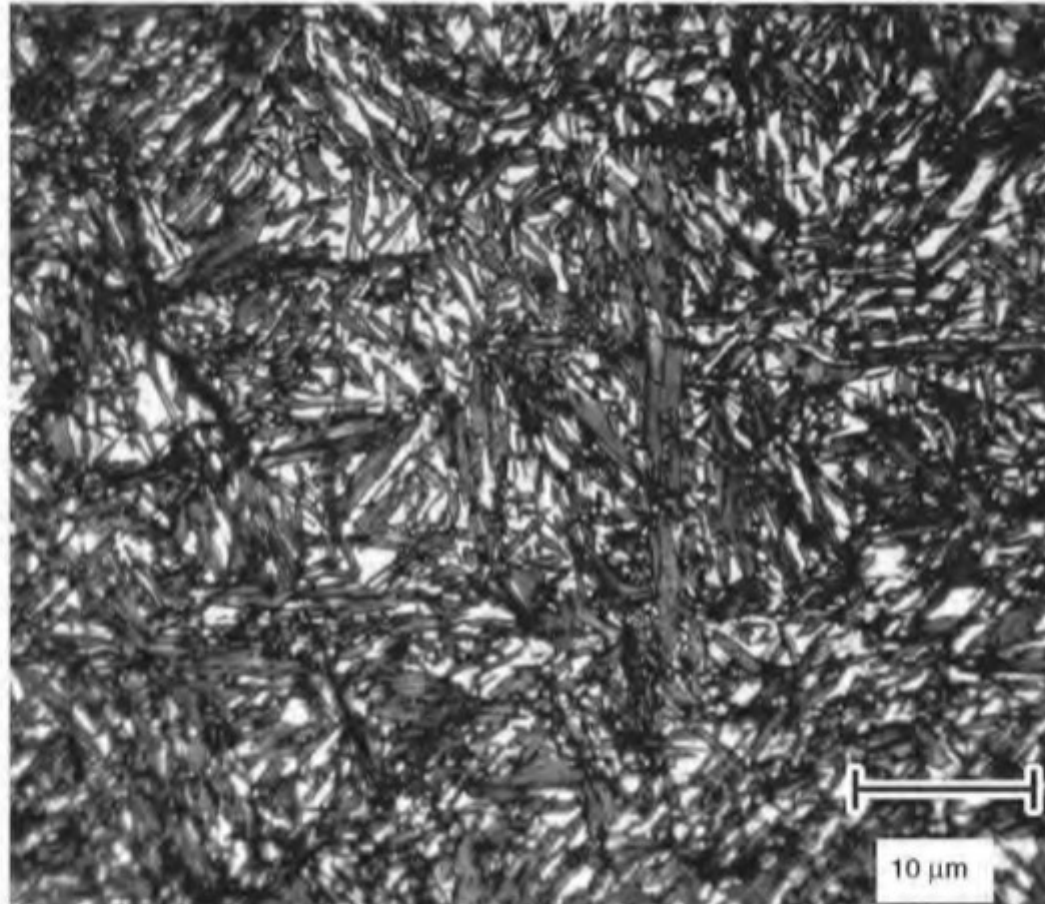
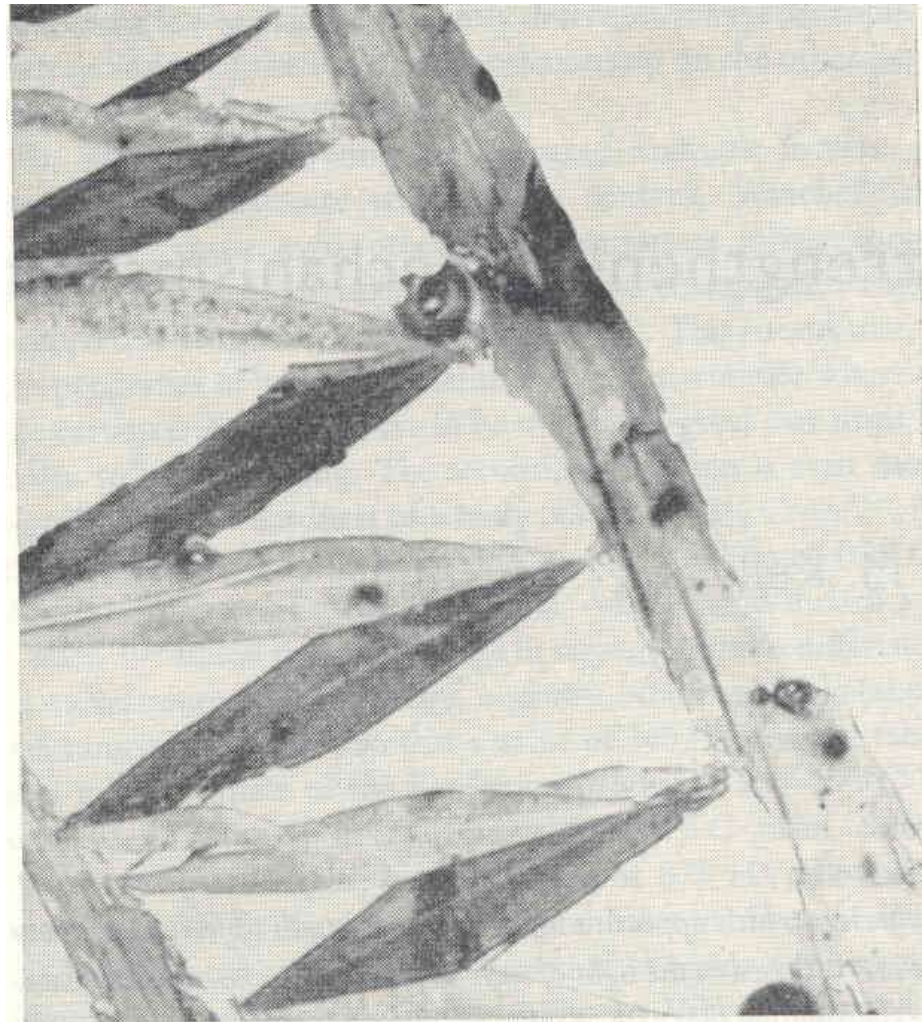


Fig. 9.14 Plate martensite in water-quenched eutectoid ($\sim 0.8\%$ C) steel (UNS G10800) The light regions between the martensite plates are retained austenite. 10% sodium metabisulfite etch. Original magnification 1000 $\times$. Source: Ref 9.6

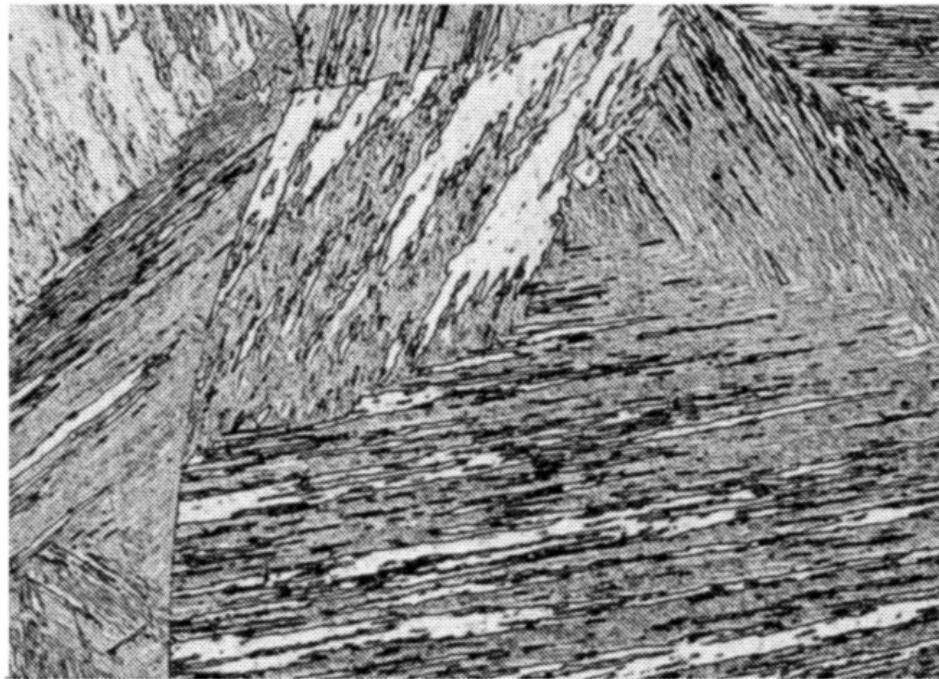


B Typical zig-zag array of plates produced by the burst transformation to martensite (0.5% C-24% Ni steel) $\times 500$

Reação martensítica nos aços

Tipos de martensita: escorregada (ripas) e maclada (placas)

Martensita em ripas



(a)- Martensita tipo "ripas" em aço baixo carbono (80 X)

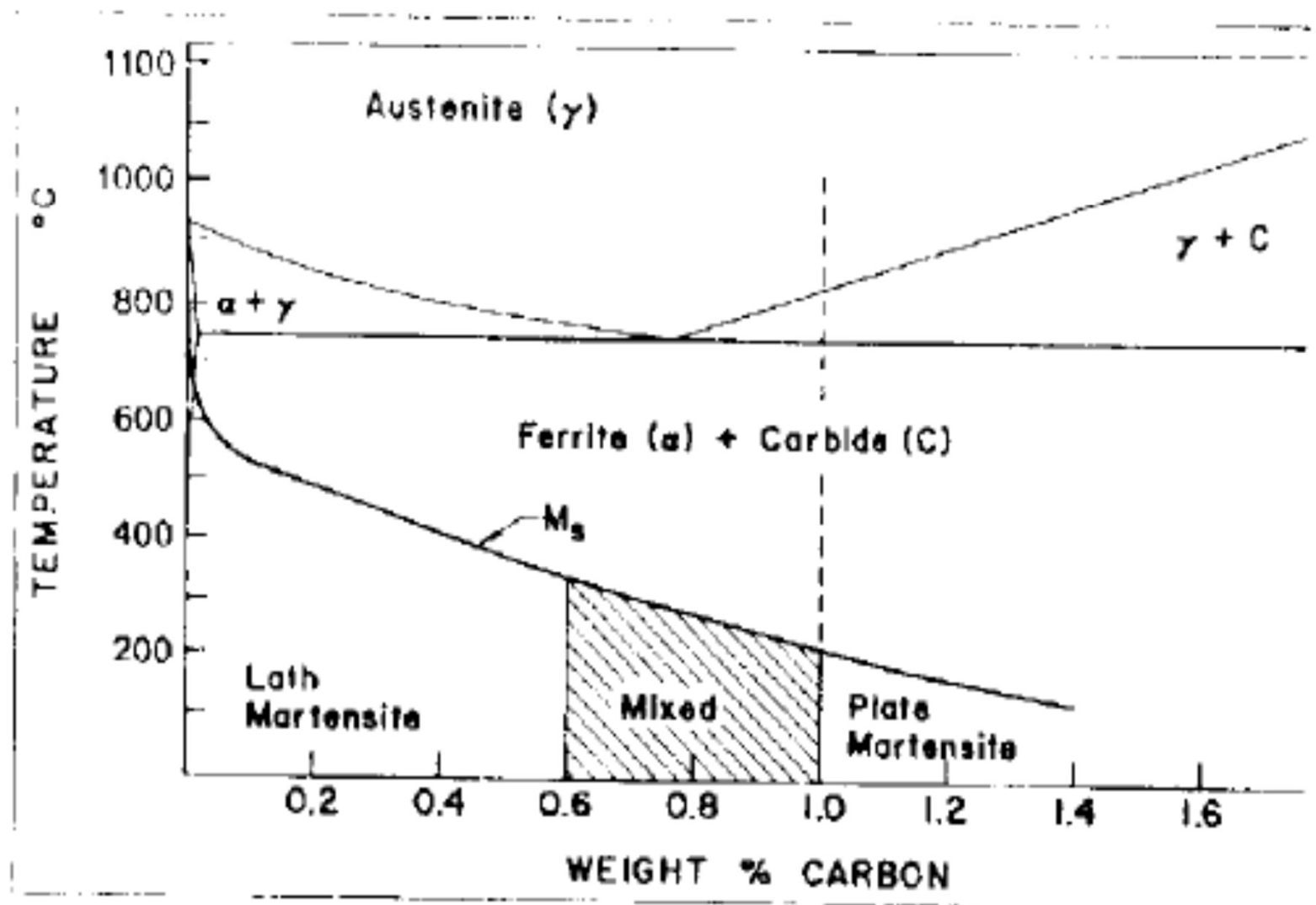
Martensita em placas



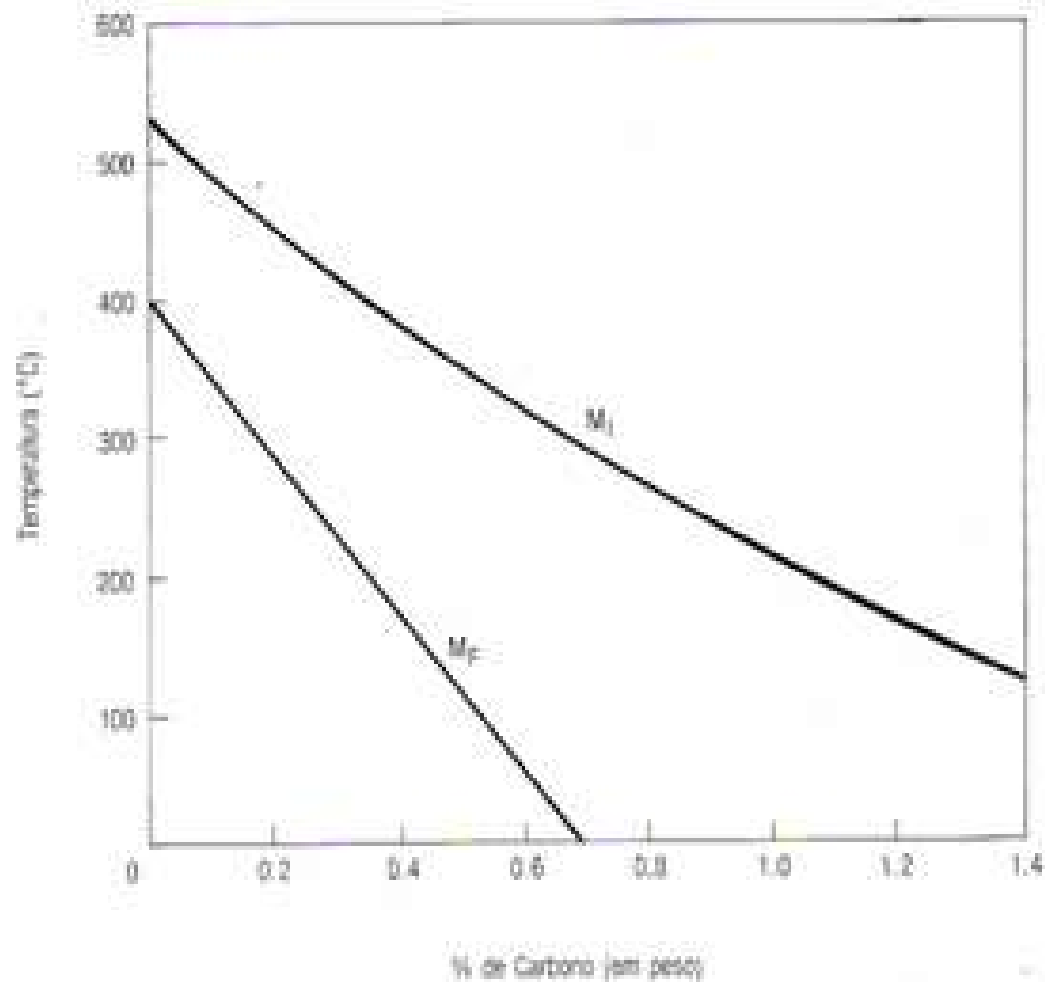
(b) Martensita tipo "placas" em aço de alto carbono (400 X)

(Metals Handbook, v. 8 8th edition, ASM - 1973)

Martensitic Transformation Temperature

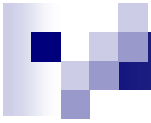


INFLUÊNCIA DO CARBONO NO INÍCIO E FIM DE TRANSFORMAÇÃO MARTENSÍTICA

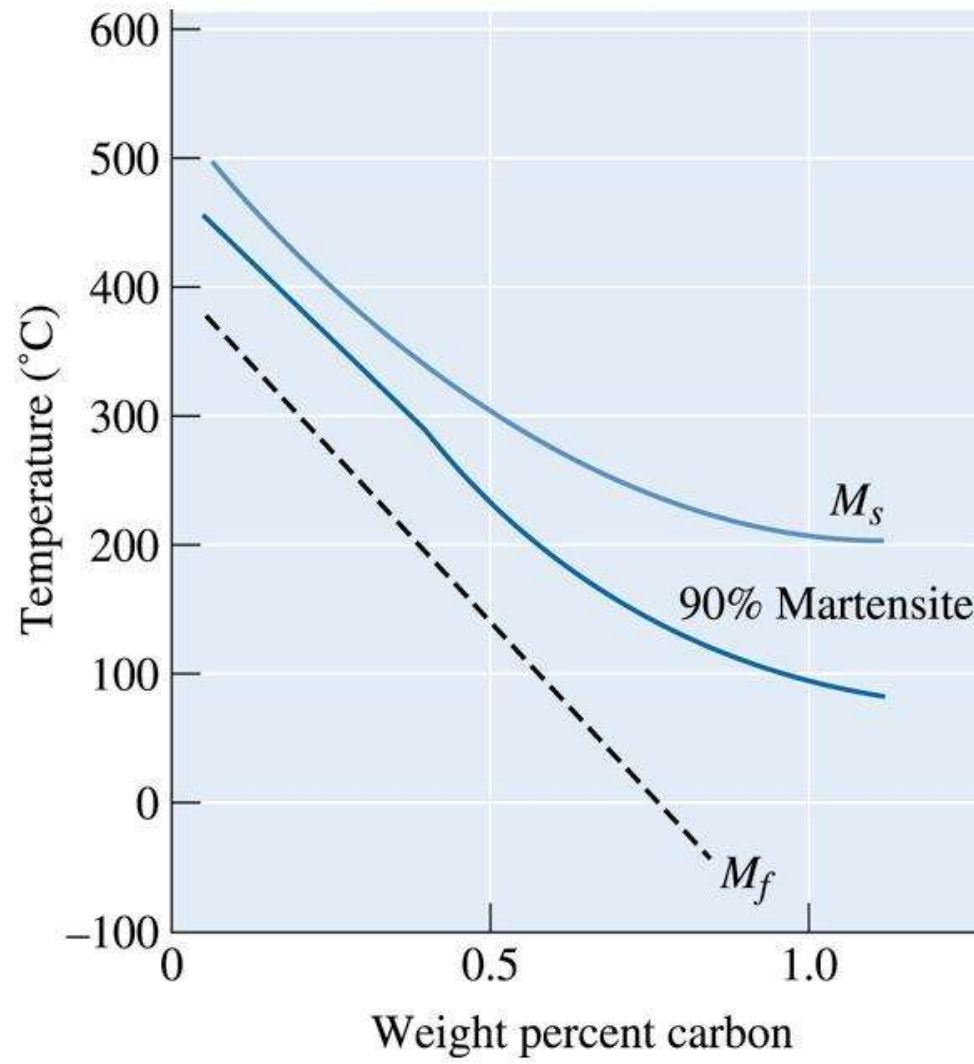


MARTENSITA + AUSTENITA RETIDA

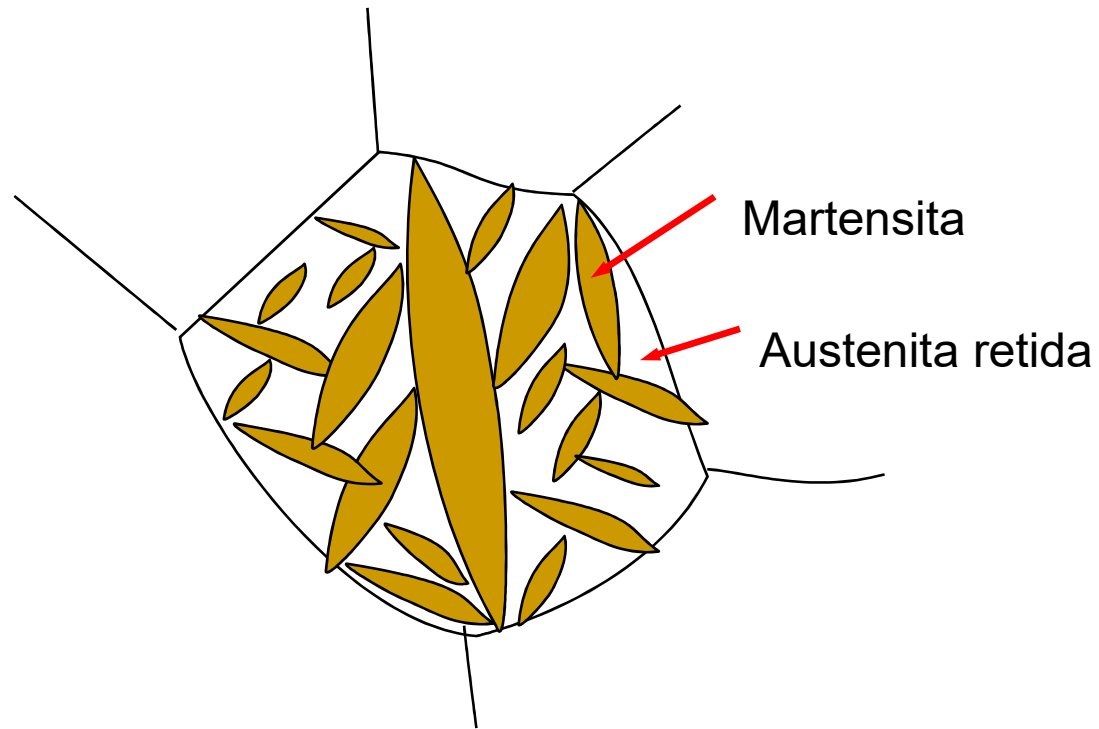




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Martensita



Martensita formada por escorregamento na austenita

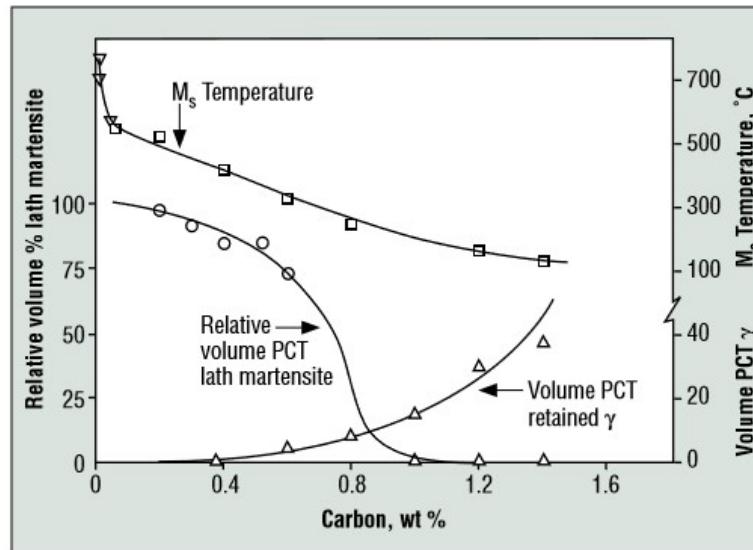


Fig. 7. Influence of carbon content of the austenite on the percentages of lath (or plate) martensite, M_s temperature and percentage of

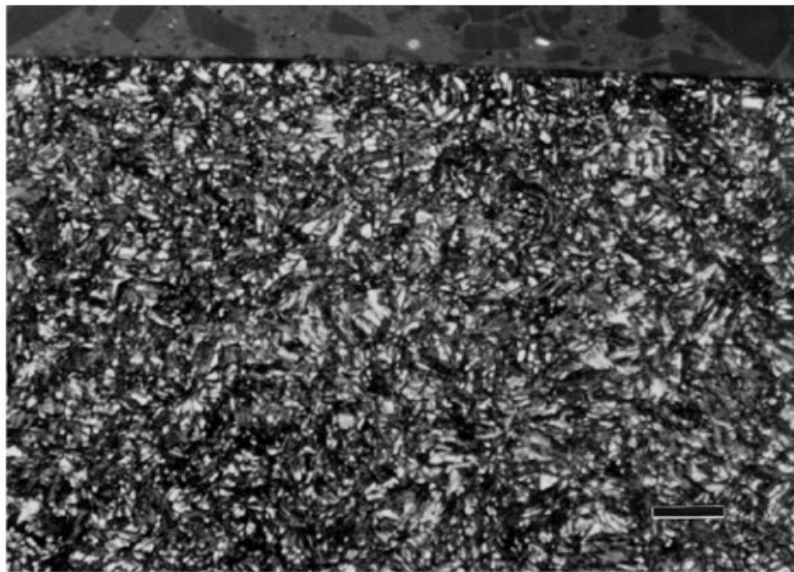


Fig. 8. Surface of a carburized 8720 alloy-steel railroad-cone bearing etched with nital plus 1% zephiran chloride. Image analysis yielded 13.3% retained austenite vs 25.4% by XRD (1000x).

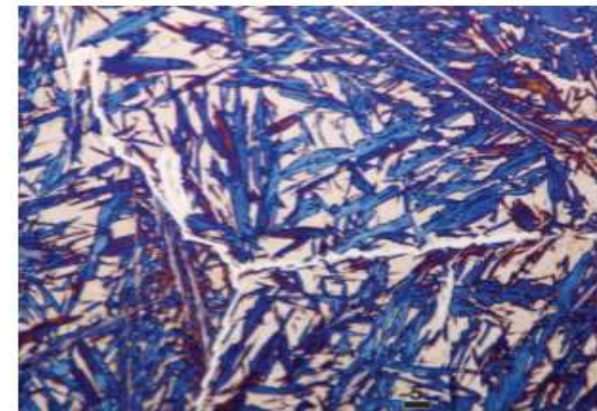
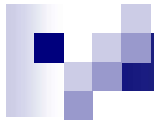


Fig. 6. High-carbon plate martensite (blue and brown), retained austenite (white), plus intergranular and intragranular cementite in a carburized specimen of 9310 alloy steel etched with Beraha's reagent (100 mL water, 10 g Na₂S₂O₃ and 3 g K₂S₂O₅) at 1000x (marker bar is 5 μm long).



Differences in **cooling rate** also affect martensite transformation kinetics. Slower **cooling** rates lower the **rate** of martensite transformation **and** result in higher amounts of **retained austenite** on **cooling** to a given temperature. Table 8-6 shows the effect of



Pode ser atribuído ao mecanismo da transformação de fase. Se o movimento das discordâncias é o principal mecanismo da transformação da fase martensítica, as discordâncias captam alguns átomos de carbono da matriz e, conseqüentemente, a concentração de carbono na interface austenita / martensita aumenta.

Os átomos de carbono entre as camadas de martensita, portanto, fixam as discordâncias e atuam como obstáculos aos seus movimentos.

Como resultado, alguma austenita permanecerá entre as camadas de martensita, uma vez que a transformação é interrompida quando essas discordâncias são fixadas por átomos de carbono.

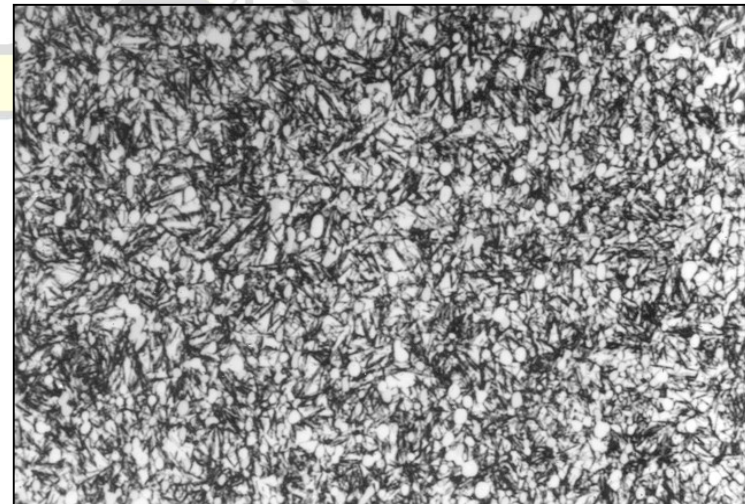


SUB ZERO

- **Consiste em resfriar as peças após a têmpera em temperaturas abaixo de 0°C, como: nitrogênio líquido $\cong -176^\circ\text{C}$, gelo seco $\cong -68^\circ\text{C}$ ou hélio líquido $\cong -268^\circ\text{C}$.**
- **Propiciando temperaturas inferiores a M_f ocorrendo a transformação da austenita retida em martensita.**

Sub Zero

Tem por objetivo reduzir ao mínimo o teor de austenita retida após a têmpera.

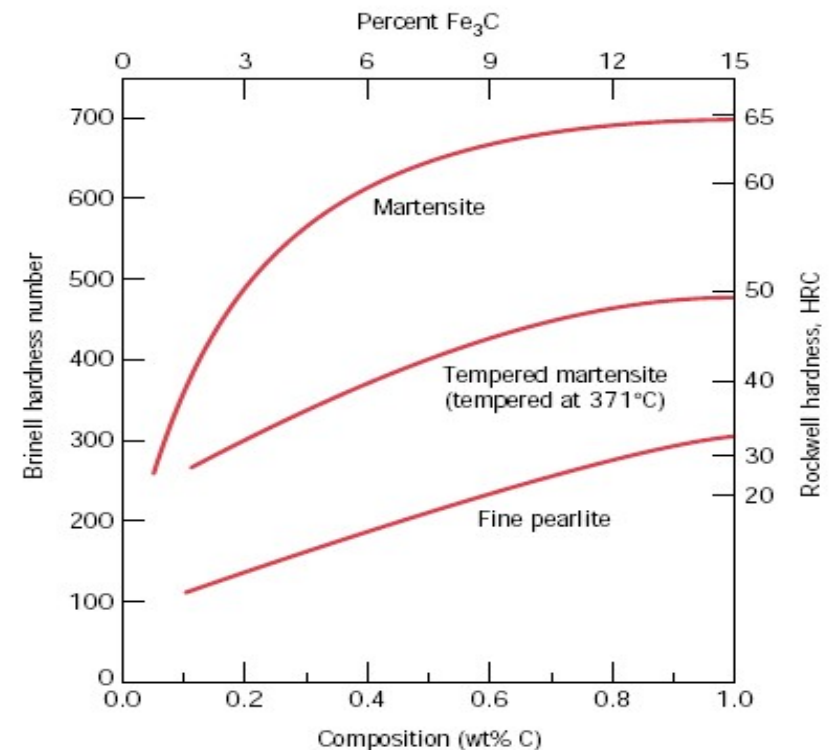


Aço rápido M3:2 temperado
com 16% de austenita retida

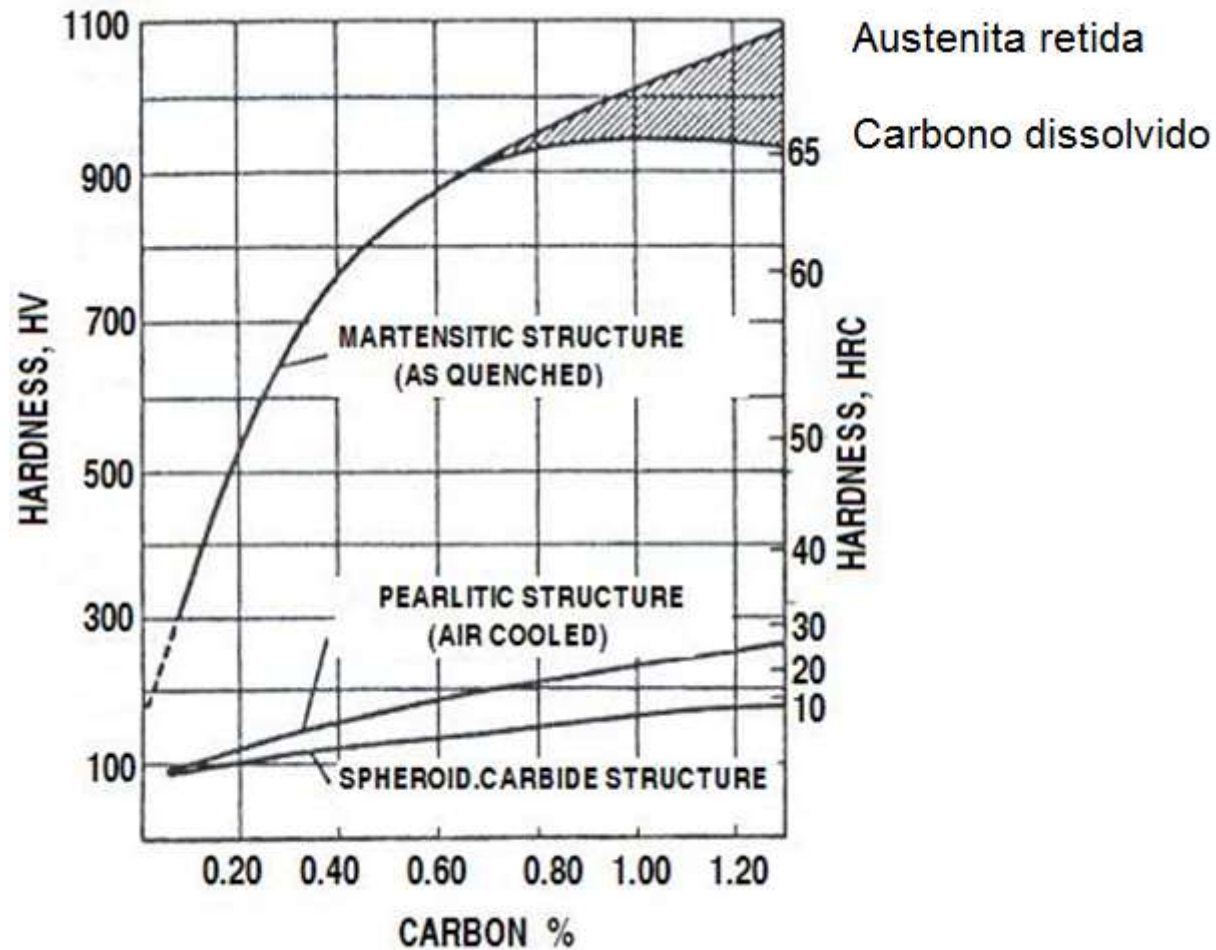
Tanque para tratamento
sub-zero

PROPRIEDADES MECÂNICAS

- A martensita é mais dura, mais resistente e mais frágil. A sua dureza depende do teor de carbono para aços com até aproximadamente 0,6% de C
- Essas propriedades são atribuídas aos átomos de carbono intersticiais que restringem o movimento de discordâncias
- A martensita revenida possui partículas de cementita extremamente pequenas, o que lhe dá uma melhor ductilidade e tenacidade



Propriedades



Exemplos de têmpera de peças

Eixo sem-fim



Roda de trem



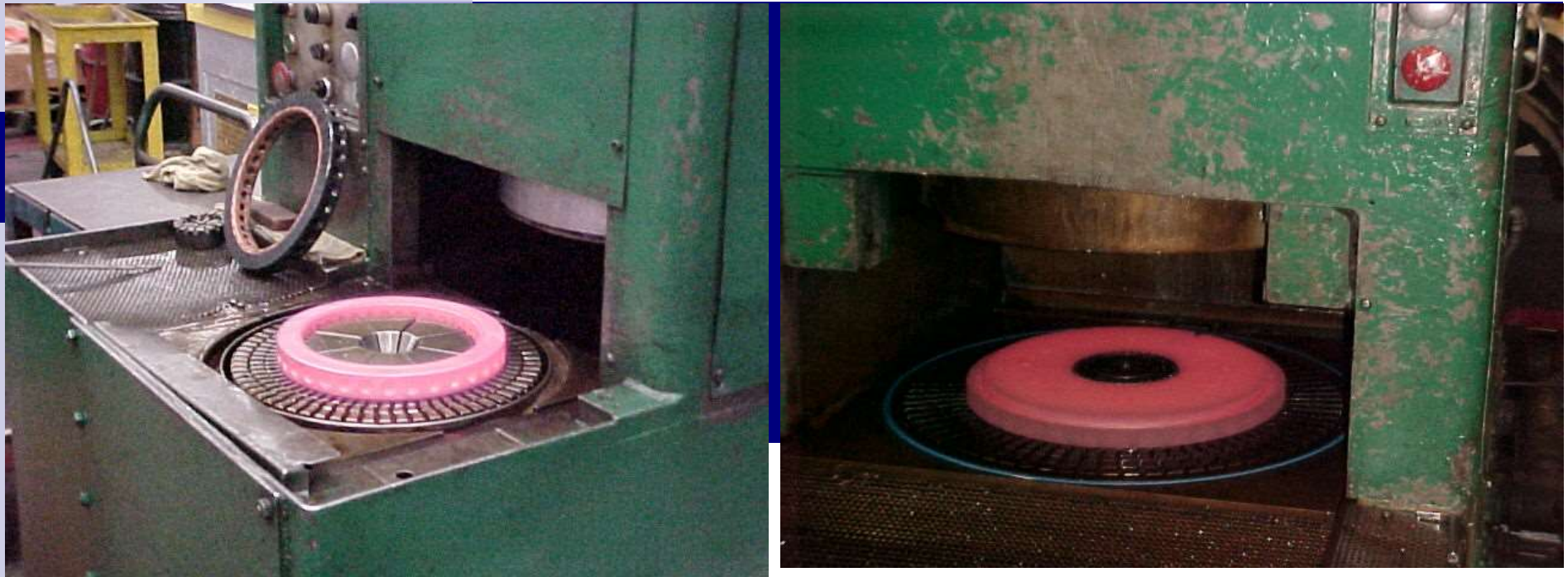
Cilindro de gás

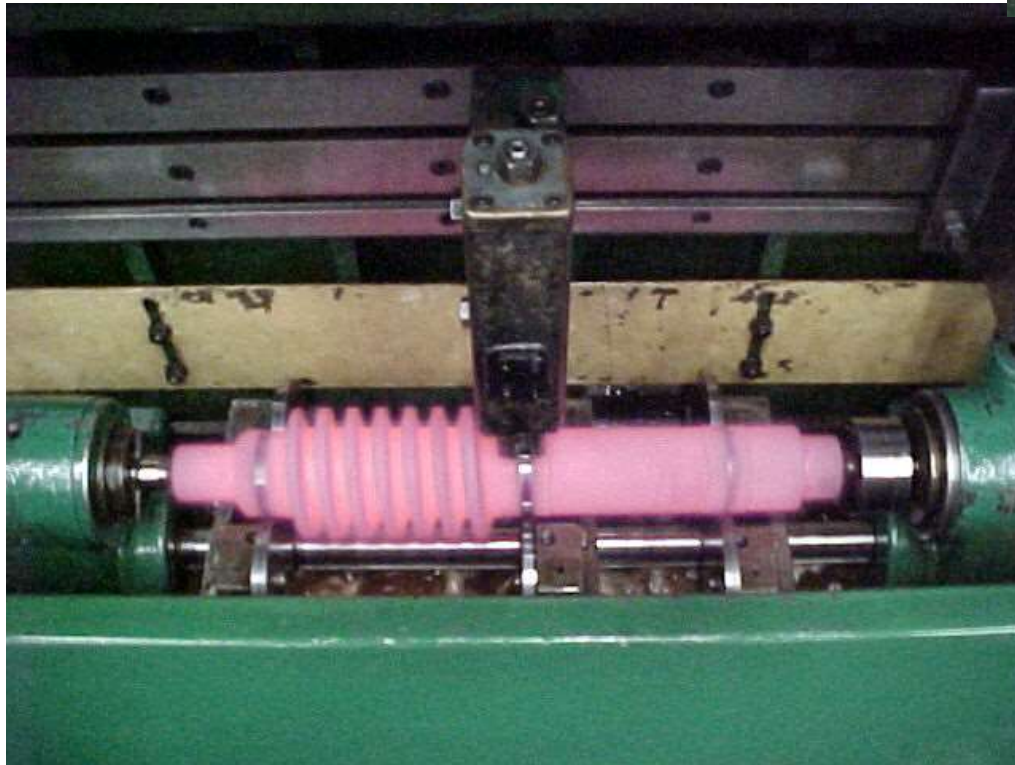
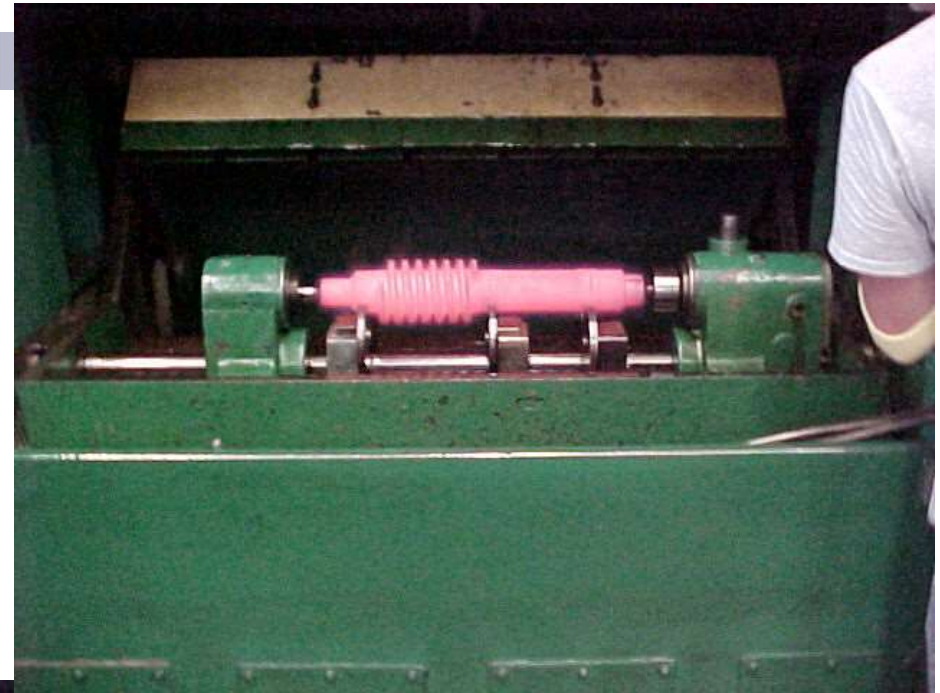
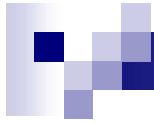


Posição das peças no resfriamento para têmpera



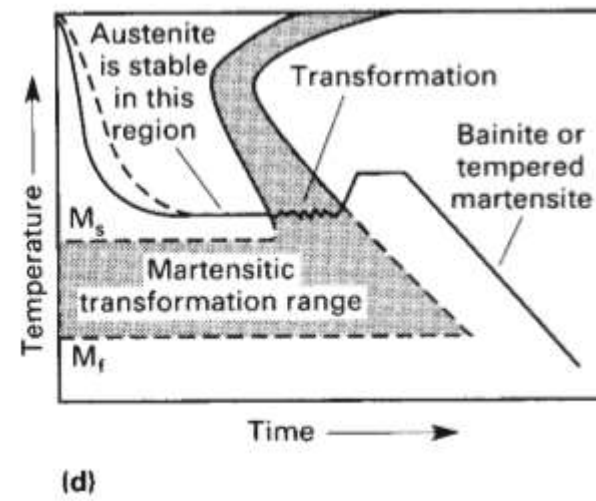
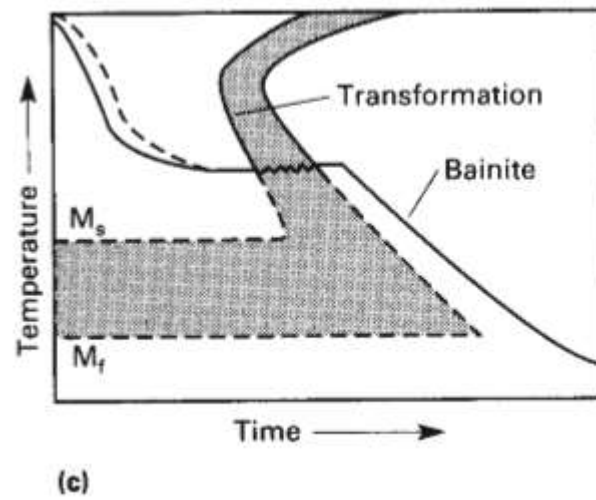
Press quenching



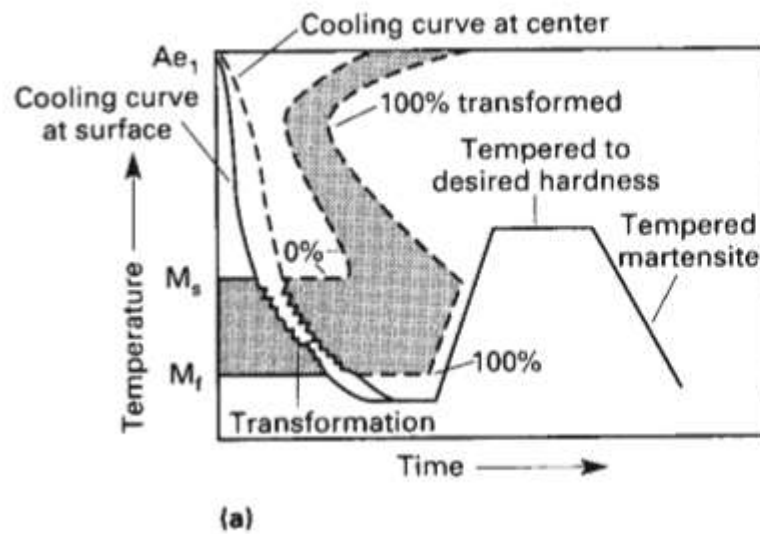


TÊMPERA AO AR

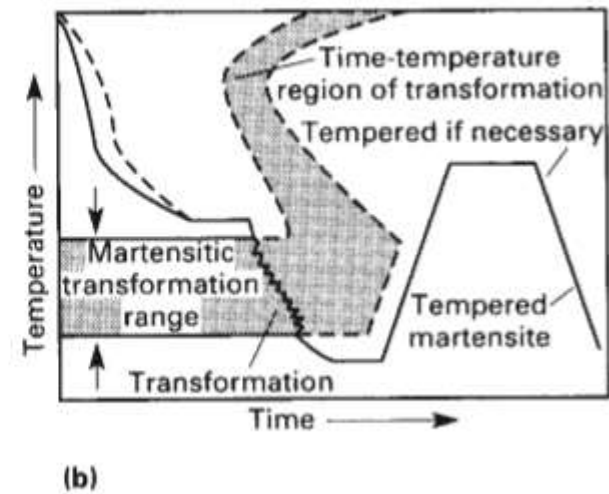




Austêmpera: Sal ou óleo quente



Têmpera convencional, que usa óleo, polímero, água ou soluções salinas.



Martêmpera que usa sal ou óleo quente.

Warping of soft steel cylinder through repeated water quenching

J. H. Whiteley, "Note on the Warping of Steel through Repeated Quenching", J. Iron & Steel Inst., Vol. 98, 1918, p211-215.

Initial shape



After 200 quenchings



After 800 quenchings



- Dimension: 3.5in (88.9mm) diameter.
- Heated blood-red heat (700C to 850C)