

FIGURE 1 Temperature-Pressure Diagram for Fe-7Mn

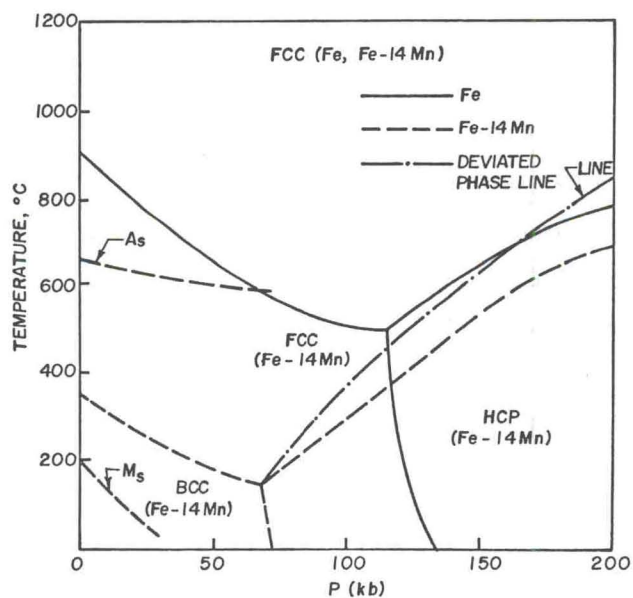


FIGURE 2 Temperature-Pressure Diagram for Fe-14Mn

$$T_H - T_0 = \frac{C}{3Nk} \left[ \frac{P}{2\rho_0} \left( 1 - \frac{V}{V_0} \right) - (u(V) - u(V_0)) \right] \quad (4)$$

where  $\rho_0 = 7.87 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ,  $T_0 = 300^\circ\text{K}$ . Table I gives the estimated temperature rise in shocked Fe-7 wt% Mn and Fe-14 wt% Mn.

TABLE I  
THE EFFECT OF MANGANESE ON THE PEAK TEMPERATURE

Alloy	Shock Pressure (kbars)	Peak Temperature ( $T_H$ ) ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )
Fe-7 wt% Mn	90	150
	150	625
	300	836
	500	1227
Fe-14 wt% Mn	90	430
	150	575
	300	738
	500	1000

The net result of a shock followed by a rarefaction wave is an increase in temperature and internal energy.

As shown in Table I, the peak temperatures attained by the Fe-7 wt% Mn alloy are sufficiently high to result in an  $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$  transformation since the  $T_H$ , P states for this alloy are within the  $\gamma$  field (Figure 1). The peak temperatures attained by the Fe-14 wt% Mn alloy are sufficiently low so that the  $T_H$ , P states for this alloy are entirely within the  $\epsilon$  field.

### 3. Static Experiments at 300°K

The hydrostatic method of applying high pressures is not accompanied by the shock heating effects that are present during shock deformation. The static pressure transformations are therefore abaric.<sup>(4)</sup> From Figures 1 and 2, the effect of pressurization at constant temperature (300°K) will result in an  $\alpha \rightarrow \epsilon$  transformation for the iron rich iron manganese alloys. This conclusion has been verified by reference (4). Therefore, shock heating which accompanies dynamic pressurization of Fe-Mn and is not present during the static experiments, results in a BCC to FCC transformation and not a BCC to HCP.