

have  $\delta\%$ . In terms of microscopy, the  $\alpha$  plates are single plates, since as  $\delta$  approaches zero from its maximum value, the habit planes for a twin related pair diverge.

#### Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Prof. N. Brown for his interest in the problem.

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From Figure 1, two different types of habit planes were observed at 90 kb. Five habits were approximately  $(\bar{1}\bar{1}2)_\gamma$ , and only one was near the  $(\bar{2}\bar{2}5)_\gamma$ . At 150 kb., for the variant of the orientation relationship used, the habit plane was always found to be near to  $(\bar{1}\bar{1}2)_\gamma$ .

The position of the habit plane depends on the choice of inhomogeneous shear system and the values of the lattice parameters. The inhomogeneous shear system whose habit plane is the  $(\bar{1}\bar{1}2)_\gamma$  has been found to be the  $(111)_\gamma[\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{1}]_\gamma$ , while the shear system of the habit plane  $(\bar{2}\bar{2}5)_\gamma$  is the  $(110)_\gamma[1\bar{1}0]_\gamma$ . The set of traces analyzed failed to define a specific habit plane. This scatter may be due to the poorly resolved  $\gamma$  plates. A real variation due to varying lattice parameters however, cannot be ruled out. In determining the dilation parameter  $\delta$ , we note that the  $(111)_\gamma[\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{1}]_\gamma$  traces tended to be closer to zero dilation which is necessary for a transformation induced by a compressive shock front.

The shear system of the  $(\bar{1}\bar{1}2)_\gamma$  habit involves a shear on the  $(101)_\alpha$  which is  $80^\circ$  from the habit plane of zero dilation. The  $\gamma$  plates observed at 90 kb were internally twinned on the  $\{111\}_\gamma$ . The  $\{111\}_\gamma$  twinning plane was always found to be at an angle of  $80-90^\circ$  to the habit plane. We conclude that the internal twins are not deformation twins but are a result of the inhomogeneous shear in the  $\alpha'$  to  $\gamma$  transformation. The internal twins further indicate that the transformation occurred through a shear system of the type  $(111)_\gamma[\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{1}]_\gamma$ .

The untransformed  $\alpha$ -martensite showed the typical structure of cold worked metals. On transforming, no preferential nucleation sites were observed. Since  $\gamma$  bands were found with deformation twins, it is believed that there is some relationship between the nucleation of twins and  $\gamma$  plates.

In the Fe-14 Mn alloy, single  $\alpha'$  plates as opposed to a twin related pair were observed in specimens shock loaded at 90 and 150 kb. These single plates may be due to the  $\alpha \rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow \alpha'$  transformation. In explaining these observations one must consider the orientation relationships between  $\gamma$ ,  $\epsilon$  and  $\alpha$ . The orientation relationship is<sup>(9,10)</sup>

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (111)_\gamma & || (0001)_\epsilon & || (101)_\alpha \\ [110]_\gamma & || [1210]_\epsilon & || [111]_\alpha \end{array}$$

with the standard viriant of the KS relationship. The convention of BCC  $\alpha$  to HCP  $\epsilon$  requires an invariant plane strain on  $\{112\}_\alpha$  together with a dilation ( $\delta$ ) of about 1.5%. The dilation is in the form of a small uniform expansion<sup>(11)</sup>. However, under a compressive shock wave, the dilation is not energetically favorable, and any transformation that does take place must



## SHOCK INDUCED MARTENSITIC TRANSFORMATIONS

IN BCC Fe-Mn

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(Received April 2, 1970)

1. Introduction

Recent experiments have shown that BCC  $\alpha$ -iron transforms to a close-packed phase under shock pressures<sup>(1,2)</sup>. The effect of dynamic pressure produced by intense shock waves on the pressure volume relations was first studied by Bancroft, Peterson and Minshall<sup>(3)</sup>. The nature of the high pressure phase which must form and revert in the order of  $10^{-6}$  seconds has not been established. Static experiments however, have shown that in pure iron, at room temperature, the high pressure phase is hexagonal close packed  $\epsilon$ <sup>(4,5)</sup>.

The addition of alloying elements to iron modifies the temperature pressure diagram, and the stability of the  $\gamma$  or  $\epsilon$  fields can be increased by the addition of manganese. Consequently, the shock loading of the Fe-Mn alloys which have been subzero quenched to form  $\alpha$ -martensite ( $\alpha'$ ), results in a pressure induced  $\alpha' \rightarrow \gamma$  transformation for the Fe-7.37 wt % Mn alloy and  $\alpha' \rightarrow \epsilon$  for the Fe-14 wt % Mn alloy. It is the object of this paper to report the morphology and crystallographic features of the  $\alpha'$  to  $\gamma$  and  $\alpha'$  to  $\epsilon$  transformations.

2. Experimental Methods and Results

The Fe-Mn alloys were austenized for five hours at 950°C and then quenched to 77°K. This subzero quench produced 86%  $\alpha$ -martensite in the alloys. Foil specimens of the alloys, 3 cm by 3 cm were shock loaded to peak pressures of 90, 150 and 300 kb using the driver plate technique<sup>(6)</sup>. Thin foils suitable for transmission electron microscopy were prepared from

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\* Work supported by ARPA and NWL independent Research funds.