



## Materials Constitution:

## The Need for Critical Evaluation of Data

Svitlana Iljenko

MSI - Materials Science International Services GmbH



## **MSI** EUREKA



#### An information system for inorganic materials

- covers Materials' Constitution, completely
- monitors all publications and evaluates published data.
- integrates data: reducing data-flood and confusion.
- KEY subjects: phase diagrams, crystal structure, morphology, thermodynamics, properties
- Is designed to *understand* materials.

#### The global team, MSIT

<u>Materials Science International Team</u> is the wolrd-wide group of scientists behind MSI Eureka. MSIT compiles and evaluates data, generates missing data, creates new knowledge, for over 34 years



#### The company, MSI

Materials Science International Services, GmbH hosts the global team, markets MSI Eureka



# The publisher:



1984: a global scientific team, MSIT, started from the Stuttgart Max-Planck-Institute for Metals Research, by Dr. Günter Effenberg

Since 1989 MSI, GmbH gives office and guidance to MSIT.

Today MSI & MSIT form the largest network in materials constitution.





## **Our Mission**

To make the world's collective knowledge

- ✓ Transparent and validated
- ✓ useful and usable
- ✓ accessible
- in an area that applies to all inorganic materials.

Mission achieved - and ongoing, in MSI Eureka !

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# The team: MSI





- ~280 materials scientists collaborating remotely for over 34 years
- monitor all relevant publications
- evaluate materials systems
- create reliable knowledge
- execute joint research
- provide first-class tuition in Materials Chemistry – MSIT Winter School series.

#### Member Affiliations

- GB Leeds; Sheffield; Manchester; Birmingham; Surrey
- DE Stuttgart; Clausthal; Aachen; Jülich; Freiberg, Karlsruhe
- Eindhoven NL
- Lille; Montpellier; Rennes; Paris; Grenoble; Lvon FR
- BE Leuven
- Vienna AT
- IT Genova
- GR Volos
- Kiev (Acad. Sci.); L'viv (Univ.); Chernivtsi; Kramatorsk UA
- RU Moscow (Acad. Sci.); State Univ.; MISIS
- CN Changsha / Hunan; Central South Univ.; Bejing STU
- JP Tokyo (IT); Kyoto, Sendai
- Malaysia Sains Univ. Tronoh
- Cincinnati; Raleigh; Gainsville; Evanston; Gaithersburg USA
- BR Campinas; Lorena; Sao Paulo, IPT; PUC Rio
- South Africa Witwatersrand
- India Chennai, Bhabha Atom. Center (Mumbai)
- TR Istanbul



## You know MSI & MSIT already

#### Authored by MSI & MSIT





#### Freary My Standard Demotion Control Control System Control C

None of them is updated

#### "Ternary Alloys" book series of 18 volumes

critical evaluation of materials systems; phase diagrams of ternary Al, Ag, As, Li, Mg systems; jointly with Wiley-VCH, later by MSI

#### Landolt-Börnstein 17 volumes sub-series "Ternary Alloys Phase Diagrams"

critical evaluation of selected materials systems; by MSI & MSIT, jointly published with Springer Verlag

#### "Red Book" book series of 18 volumes

extracts of constitutional data from the world publications, (now electronic only); jointly with VINITI, Russia

#### "Metal-Boron-Carbide"

author Peter Rogl, edited by MSI; jointly with ASM

#### "Pressure Dependent Binary Phase Diagrams"

author Yuri Lewinski, edited by MSI; jointly with ASM

With the coming of the digital information age, publication is continued electronically in "MSI Eureka"

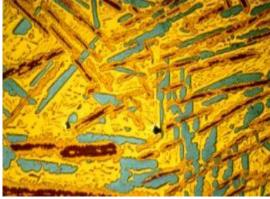


## MSI Eureka: engineering materials

- Alloys (steels, bronzes, magnets, electronic materials,... and more)
- Non-metals (ceramics, sensors, semiconductors,... and more)
- Composites (cermets, ... and more)

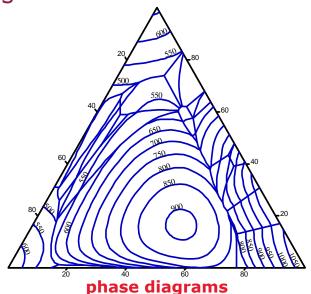
Phase changes affect properties of engineering materials

microscope



multiphase, Ag-Cu-Sn solder alloy

MSI EUREKA gives the road maps for changes in materials!



road maps for materials R&D



# **MSI** EUREKA

### An information platform for Materials Constitution

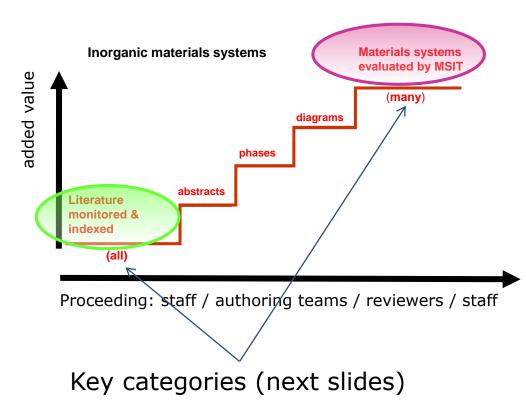
- covers materials' constitution of all inorganic materials, over 72000 systems.
- critically evaluates published data, provides Evaluation Reports for ca. 4500 systems
- integrates scattered data.
- explains by text, phase diagrams and tables
- provides information on structures, properties, thermodynamics & more.
- helps to *understand* the material.

#### MSIAEUREKA by Scientists for Scientists!



## MSIAEUREKA adding value

- monitoring all literature (MSI)
- evaluating many literature (MSIT)



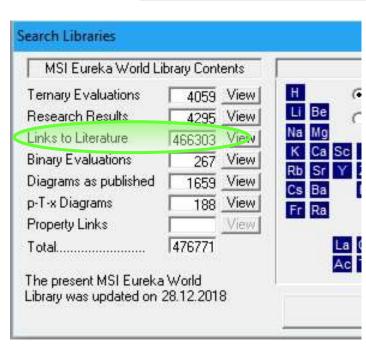


## Key Category - Links to Literature

Bibliographic database & keywords, indexed by MSIT, Correlating materials with relevant publications

#### Features

- simple search by periodic table of elements
- delivers relevant results only
- complete overview:
  - from the year 1830 to present
  - ~250 journals+books+grey literature monitored continuously
- 468,900 citations on 73,816 systems (as of June 2019)
- coverage of relevant literature better than anywhere else (e.g. Inspec, Web of Knowledge, etc.)



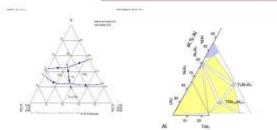


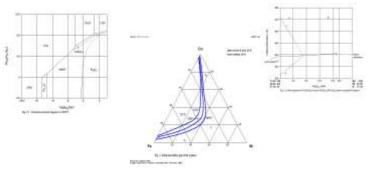


## Critical Evaluation: Why to Evaluate?

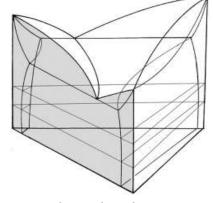
#### Published data are often conflicting

- between different publications
- within one publication
- Published data are often incomplete
  - describing points or ranges of the entire 3D diagram
- Phase diagrams are not measured but concluded
  - from experimental data to be evaluated





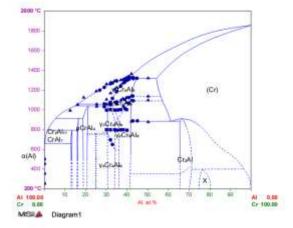
Data & conclusions are to be evaluated



to describe the entire system, consistently



# So, why aren't all phase diagrams for a particular system the same?



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Atomic Parcent Chromium

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Different types of measurement

Different accuracy and precision

Static measurements

X-ray analysis, microscopy/SEM

Dynamic measurement

DTA/DSC

Different quality of starting materials

Data missing

Poor experimental practice

Incorrect analysis of data

## So which is the correct diagram???



... the solution...

- Users need a single diagram (or set of complementary diagrams) that they can trust
- These diagrams should come from a trustworthy source

## **CRITICAL EVALUATION**





## Reliability of Data

- purity of initial materials
- sample preparation (suitability for particular material)
- conditions of heat treatment (suitability for particular material)
- experimental methods (suitability for particular material)
- compatibility with results/estimates from thermodynamics

#### All articles are peer reviewed

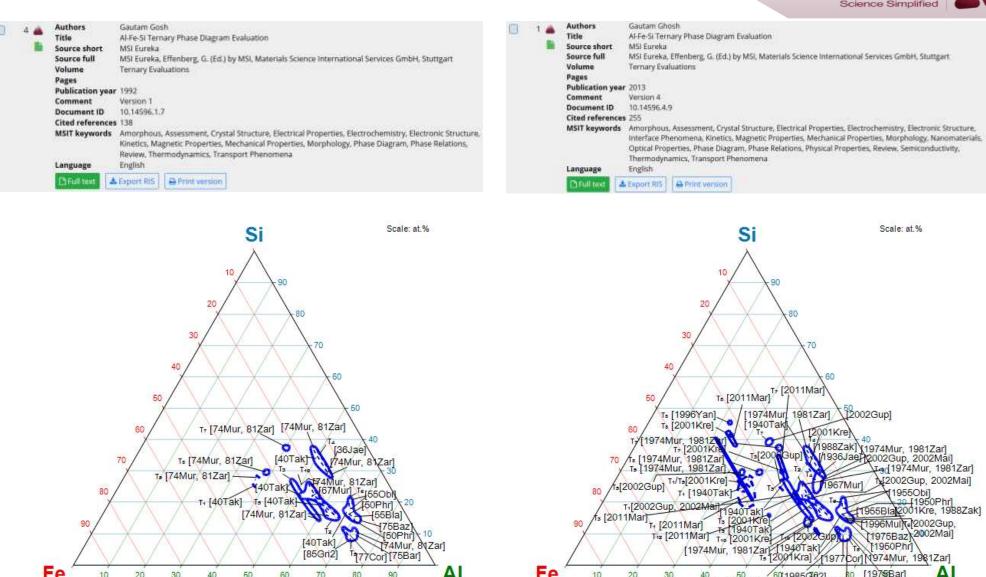


## Correctness, coherence and interpretation of data

- correctness with respect to the rules of heterogeneous equilibria
- compatibility of binary and ternary data
- compatibility of intersecting e.g. isothermal vs vertical sections
- compatibility of consecutive sections/surfaces, e.g. isothermal cuts at different temperatures

- interpretation of measured experimental values vs the author's conclusions
- depth of experimental details in the publication
  - All articles are peer reviewed





Fe

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different authors as reported by different Autors.

50 T++ [2011Mar]

Fig. 1: Distribution of the equilibrium ternary phases, as reported by

601985GA21

150Phri

177Cor] [75Bar]

90

80

[74Mur, 81Zar]

AI

40Tak

Fe

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system, as reported by different authors as reported by different Autors.

Fig. 1: Distribution of the equilibrium ternary phases in the AI-Fe-Si

60

[85Gri2]

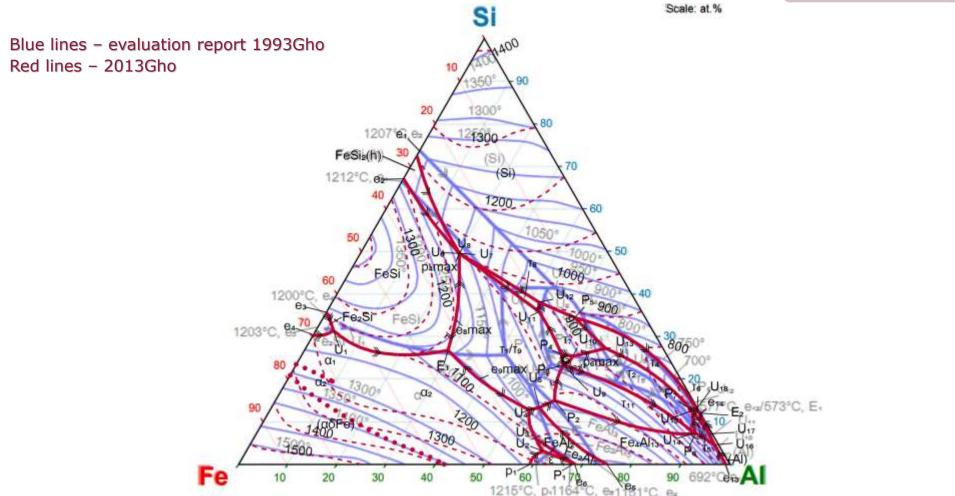
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AI

80 [1975Bar]

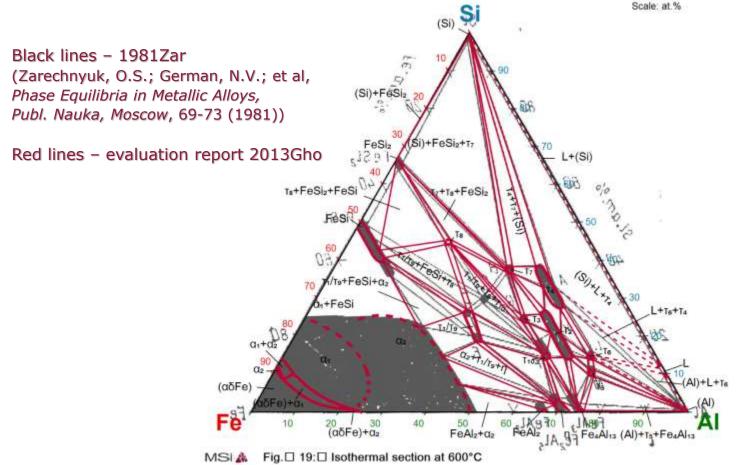
Ts[2002Gup, 2002Mai]



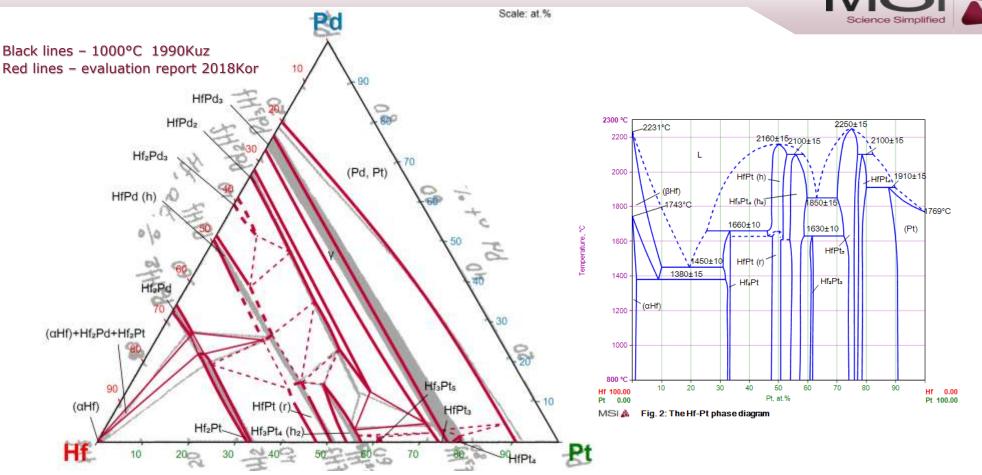


"Figure 10 shows the calculated liquidus surface of the whole AI-Fe-Si system as reported by Du et al [2008Du] with small correction according to accepted type of invariant reactions (see Invariant Equilibria section). It depicts at least 25 melting grooves separating different areas of primary crystallization. Overall, the calculated liquidus surface shows a good agreement with experimental results, and previous assessments [2005Gho, 2007Kre]. Experimental investigations [1933Nis, 1936Jae, 1937Ura, 1951Now, 1967Mun, 1987Gri1, 1988Zak, 2003Kha, 2004Pon1] have confirmed the topology of the liquidus surface."





"Figure 19 shows the assessed isothermal section at 600°C. The Fe corner involving the ordered phases is taken from [1982Miy, 1986Miy], but in certain composition ranges the ordered phase regions are still doubtful, and they are shown as dashed. The observation of three-phase fields  $\tau 2+\tau 4+\tau 6$  and  $\tau 2+\tau 5+\tau 6$  are consistent with the reaction scheme shown in Fig. 8. However, the isothermal section at 600°C reported by [1981Zar] has undergone several amendments. Previously reported  $\tau 1$  and  $\tau 9$  phases [1992Gho] are treated as one phase [2001Kre]. The composition of  $\tau 8$  is accepted from [1996Yan]. Also, according to reaction scheme, three-phase fields L+(Si)+ $\tau 4$ , L+ $\tau 4+\tau 6$ , and L+(Al)+ $\tau 6$  were added."

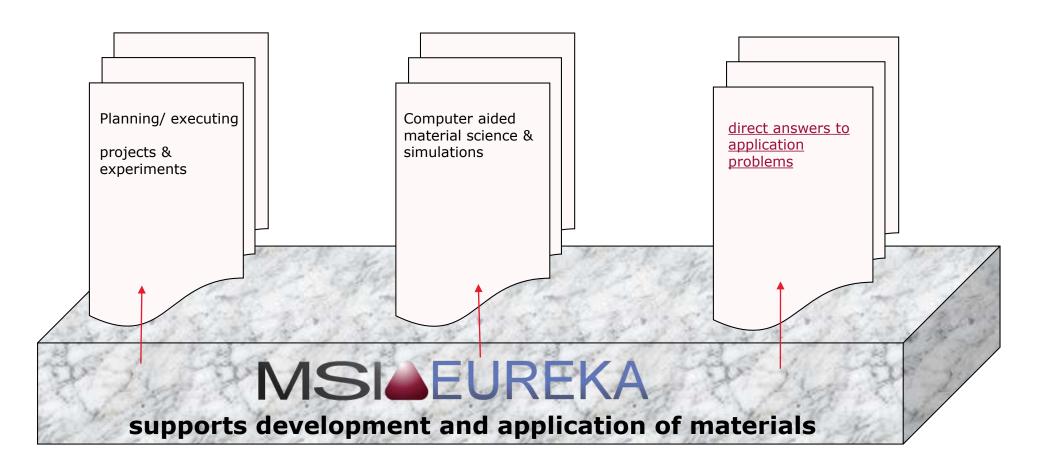


A continuous series of solid solutions between the HfPd and HfPt compounds reported by [1990Kuz, 1990Sok] for 1000°C was not accepted in the present critical evaluation. According to the binary Hf-Pt system accepted in the present work, the low-temperature modification of HfPt(h) with orthorhombic CrB-type is stable at 1000°C. Therefore, this modification cannot form continuous solid solution with the HfPd compound (cubic CsCl-type) at this temperature. Moreover, authors of [1990Kuz, 1990Sok] did not present primary experimental data to support their conclusions. In Fig. 3 comparing to the original figure three-phase fields Hf2Pt+HfPd(h)+HfPt (r) and HfPd (h)+HfPt (r)+HfPd2 are added and shown with dashed lines. Extent of the Hf2Pd and Hf2Pt phases homogeneity ranges in depth of the ternary system is shown according to the data about solubility of third component which are represented in the texts of [1990Kuz, 1990Sok] articles. In Fig. 3 also the homogeneity ranges of the phases, which were not reported in [1990Kuz, 1990Sok], namely on the basis of Hf2Pd3, Hf3Pt5 and HfPt4, as well as three-phase fields corresponding to equilibria with participation of these phases are assigned schematically.



## MSI Eureka,

## what does it serve



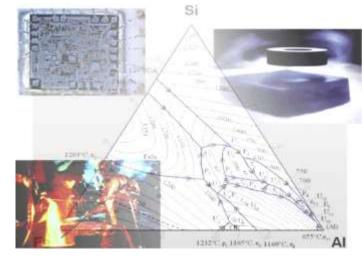


## **Benefits for Engineers**

# Developing / applying new materials & processes

#### Problem

- fundamental information is missing
- leads to unnecessary experiments
- "mission impossible" may come too late



road maps to solutions

#### **Solution with MSI Eureka**

- you get additional expert brains into the company
- you minimize number of experiments
- you save resources and reach the targets faster



## 2nd part: How to Access



## **Alternative Access Options**

#### MSI EUREKA.COM

- No download, direct access
- Licensee: read document online
- Non-licensee: read document preview

#### **MSI** EUREKA VIEWER

- Search in text, tables & diagrams
- Work with interactive documents Read & convert concentrations, overlay diagrams, etc.

#### Goto: http://www.msi-eureka.com/search

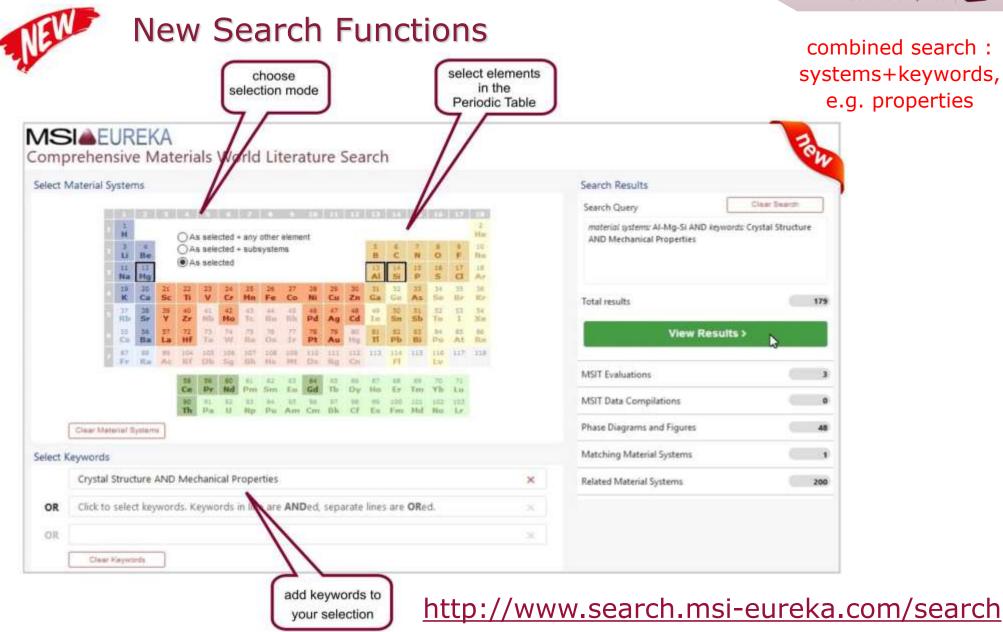
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	11 Na	12 Mg	O As selected									18 Ar						
	19 K	20 Ca	21 5c	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
•	37 Rb	38 Se	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	48 Pd	47 Ag	45 68	49 In	50 Sn	51 56	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
	55 (5	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 05	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 TI	B2 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
,	87 Fr	88 Ra	85 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 50	107 Elh	105 Hs	109 Mt	ti0 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113	114 FT	115	115 LV	117	118
				58 Ce	59 Pr	50 Nd	61 Pm	62 5m	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	65 Dy	67 Ho	65 Er	00 Tm	70. Yb	71 Lu	
				90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	.93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	98 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Em	101 Md	102 No.	103 Lr	

#### Install: MSI Eureka Viewer

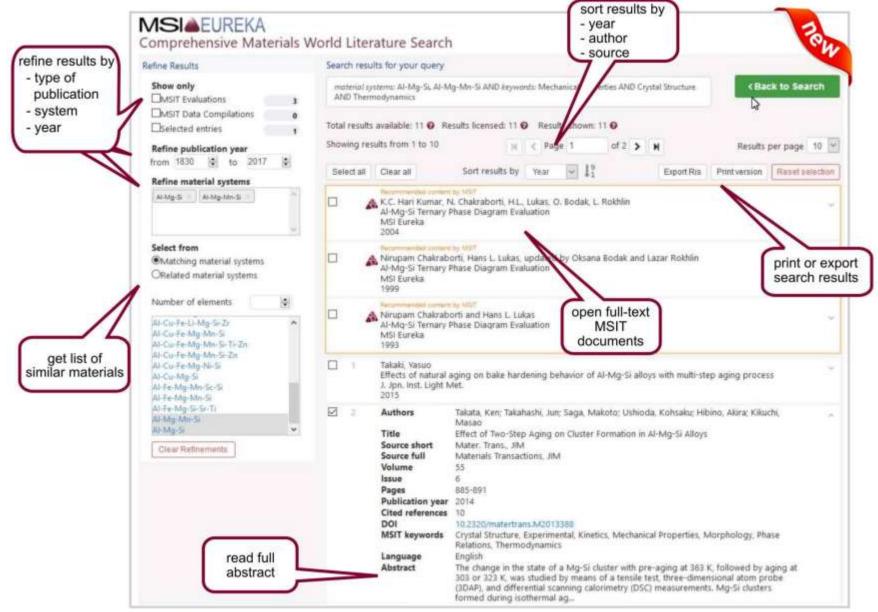
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In both options - access is through IP authentication











## Unique Features of MSI Eureka

- covers virtually all inorganic material systems ever studied- above <u>73,816</u> element combinations (as of June 2019).
- Modern search interface allowing to search for targeted properties and other keywords
- Largest <u>bibliographic data</u> base on materials constitution, <u>468,900</u> entries, (June 2019), continuous updating.
- Unary, binary, ternary and ...more-component material systems.
- MSI Eureka evaluates <u>entire material systems</u>, not only phase diagrams
- Largest number of <u>evaluated</u> material systems, 4520 systems (June 2019).
- Largest phase diagram program ever, ongoing for over 34 years.

MSI Eureka is made by scientists for scientists, <u>unique by content</u>, <u>coverage</u> and <u>quality</u> & <u>continuously updated</u>





The aim of the MSIT Winter School series is to provide first-class tuition in a selection of subjects closely associated with the study of phase equilibria in Materials Science. The course, which is spread over three full days, comprises 4-5 'modules' on topics such as Phase Equilibria, Crystallography and Computational Thermodynamics. Each module involves lectures, demonstrations and practical exercises, written and given by members of the MSIT who are world experts in their respective fields.

## **REGISTRATION OPENS IN SEPTEMBER**

#### The Programme includes:

Principles of Chemical Thermodynamics Phase Diagrams and Phase Equilibria (basic & advanced level) (incl. hands-on) Experimental Determination of Phase Diagrams (incl. hands-on) Crystallography (incl. hands-on) Experimental Methods in Thermodynamics (incl. hands-on) Ab-initio Techniques Computational Thermodynamics Calphad Method (incl. extended hands-on)

#### 16 - 21 February 2020 Ringberg Castle Kreuth, Germany

#### **Organised by**

Dr. Günter Effenberg / **MSI**, Materials Science International GmbH, Germany

Prof. Andrew Watson / **Coventry University**, United Kingdom

Dr. Frank Stein, Dr. Martin Palm / **Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung** GmbH, Germany

In the framework of the 34<sup>th</sup> MSIT Annual International Seminar on Heterogeneous Multicomponent Equilibria.



## **Science Simplified**



## www.msiport.com

www.msi-eureka.com