

# Contents

	<i>Preface to second edition</i>	page xii
	<i>Preface to first edition</i>	xiii
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic concepts of thermodynamics</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 External state variables	1
	1.2 Internal state variables	3
	1.3 The first law of thermodynamics	5
	1.4 Freezing-in conditions	9
	1.5 Reversible and irreversible processes	10
	1.6 Second law of thermodynamics	13
	1.7 Condition of internal equilibrium	17
	1.8 Driving force	19
	1.9 Combined first and second law	21
	1.10 General conditions of equilibrium	23
	1.11 Characteristic state functions	24
	1.12 Entropy	26
<b>2</b>	<b>Manipulation of thermodynamic quantities</b>	<b>30</b>
	2.1 Evaluation of one characteristic state function from another	30
	2.2 Internal variables at equilibrium	31
	2.3 Equations of state	33
	2.4 Experimental conditions	34
	2.5 Notation for partial derivatives	37
	2.6 Use of various derivatives	38
	2.7 Comparison between $C_V$ and $C_P$	40
	2.8 Change of independent variables	41
	2.9 Maxwell relations	43
<b>3</b>	<b>Systems with variable composition</b>	<b>45</b>
	3.1 Chemical potential	45
	3.2 Molar and integral quantities	46
	3.3 More about characteristic state functions	48

---

3.4	Additivity of extensive quantities. Free energy and exergy	51
3.5	Various forms of the combined law	52
3.6	Calculation of equilibrium	54
3.7	Evaluation of the driving force	56
3.8	Driving force for molecular reactions	58
3.9	Evaluation of integrated driving force as function of <i>T</i> or <i>P</i>	59
3.10	Effective driving force	60
<b>4</b>	<b>Practical handling of multicomponent systems</b>	<b>63</b>
4.1	Partial quantities	63
4.2	Relations for partial quantities	65
4.3	Alternative variables for composition	67
4.4	The lever rule	70
4.5	The tie-line rule	71
4.6	Different sets of components	74
4.7	Constitution and constituents	75
4.8	Chemical potentials in a phase with sublattices	77
<b>5</b>	<b>Thermodynamics of processes</b>	<b>80</b>
5.1	Thermodynamic treatment of kinetics of internal processes	80
5.2	Transformation of the set of processes	83
5.3	Alternative methods of transformation	85
5.4	Basic thermodynamic considerations for processes	89
5.5	Homogeneous chemical reactions	92
5.6	Transport processes in discontinuous systems	95
5.7	Transport processes in continuous systems	98
5.8	Substitutional diffusion	101
5.9	Onsager's extremum principle	104
<b>6</b>	<b>Stability</b>	<b>108</b>
6.1	Introduction	108
6.2	Some necessary conditions of stability	110
6.3	Sufficient conditions of stability	113
6.4	Summary of stability conditions	115
6.5	Limit of stability	116
6.6	Limit of stability against fluctuations in composition	117
6.7	Chemical capacitance	120
6.8	Limit of stability against fluctuations of internal variables	121
6.9	Le Chatelier's principle	123

---

<b>7</b>	<b>Applications of molar Gibbs energy diagrams</b>	<b>126</b>
	7.1 Molar Gibbs energy diagrams for binary systems	126
	7.2 Instability of binary solutions	131
	7.3 Illustration of the Gibbs–Duhem relation	132
	7.4 Two-phase equilibria in binary systems	135
	7.5 Allotropic phase boundaries	137
	7.6 Effect of a pressure difference on a two-phase equilibrium	138
	7.7 Driving force for the formation of a new phase	142
	7.8 Partitionless transformation under local equilibrium	144
	7.9 Activation energy for a fluctuation	147
	7.10 Ternary systems	149
	7.11 Solubility product	151
<b>8</b>	<b>Phase equilibria and potential phase diagrams</b>	<b>155</b>
	8.1 Gibbs' phase rule	155
	8.2 Fundamental property diagram	157
	8.3 Topology of potential phase diagrams	162
	8.4 Potential phase diagrams in binary and multinary systems	166
	8.5 Sections of potential phase diagrams	168
	8.6 Binary systems	170
	8.7 Ternary systems	173
	8.8 Direction of phase fields in potential phase diagrams	177
	8.9 Extremum in temperature and pressure	181
<b>9</b>	<b>Molar phase diagrams</b>	<b>185</b>
	9.1 Molar axes	185
	9.2 Sets of conjugate pairs containing molar variables	189
	9.3 Phase boundaries	193
	9.4 Sections of molar phase diagrams	195
	9.5 Schreinemakers' rule	197
	9.6 Topology of sectioned molar diagrams	201
<b>10</b>	<b>Projected and mixed phase diagrams</b>	<b>205</b>
	10.1 Schreinemakers' projection of potential phase diagrams	205
	10.2 The phase field rule and projected diagrams	208
	10.3 Relation between molar diagrams and Schreinemakers' projected diagrams	212
	10.4 Coincidence of projected surfaces	215
	10.5 Projection of higher-order invariant equilibria	217
	10.6 The phase field rule and mixed diagrams	220
	10.7 Selection of axes in mixed diagrams	223

---

10.8	Konovalov's rule	226
10.9	General rule for singular equilibria	229
<b>11</b>	<b>Direction of phase boundaries</b>	<b>233</b>
11.1	Use of distribution coefficient	233
11.2	Calculation of allotropic phase boundaries	235
11.3	Variation of a chemical potential in a two-phase field	238
11.4	Direction of phase boundaries	240
11.5	Congruent melting points	244
11.6	Vertical phase boundaries	248
11.7	Slope of phase boundaries in isothermal sections	249
11.8	The effect of a pressure difference between two phases	251
<b>12</b>	<b>Sharp and gradual phase transformations</b>	<b>253</b>
12.1	Experimental conditions	253
12.2	Characterization of phase transformations	255
12.3	Microstructural character	259
12.4	Phase transformations in alloys	261
12.5	Classification of sharp phase transformations	262
12.6	Applications of Schreinemakers' projection	266
12.7	Scheil's reaction diagram	270
12.8	Gradual phase transformations at fixed composition	272
12.9	Phase transformations controlled by a chemical potential	275
<b>13</b>	<b>Transformations in closed systems</b>	<b>279</b>
13.1	The phase field rule at constant composition	279
13.2	Reaction coefficients in sharp transformations for $p = c + 1$	280
13.3	Graphical evaluation of reaction coefficients	283
13.4	Reaction coefficients in gradual transformations for $p = c$	285
13.5	Driving force for sharp phase transformations	287
13.6	Driving force under constant chemical potential	291
13.7	Reaction coefficients at constant chemical potential	294
13.8	Compositional degeneracies for $p = c$	295
13.9	Effect of two compositional degeneracies for $p = c - 1$	299
<b>14</b>	<b>Partitionless transformations</b>	<b>302</b>
14.1	Deviation from local equilibrium	302
14.2	Adiabatic phase transformation	303
14.3	Quasi-adiabatic phase transformation	305
14.4	Partitionless transformations in binary system	308

---

14.5	Partial chemical equilibrium	311
14.6	Transformations in steel under quasi-paraequilibrium	315
14.7	Transformations in steel under partitioning of alloying elements	319
<b>15</b>	<b>Limit of stability and critical phenomena</b>	<b>322</b>
15.1	Transformations and transitions	322
15.2	Order–disorder transitions	325
15.3	Miscibility gaps	330
15.4	Spinodal decomposition	334
15.5	Tri-critical points	338
<b>16</b>	<b>Interfaces</b>	<b>344</b>
16.1	Surface energy and surface stress	344
16.2	Phase equilibrium at curved interfaces	345
16.3	Phase equilibrium at fluid/fluid interfaces	346
16.4	Size stability for spherical inclusions	350
16.5	Nucleation	351
16.6	Phase equilibrium at crystal/fluid interface	353
16.7	Equilibrium at curved interfaces with regard to composition	356
16.8	Equilibrium for crystalline inclusions with regard to composition	359
16.9	Surface segregation	361
16.10	Coherency within a phase	363
16.11	Coherency between two phases	366
16.12	Solute drag	371
<b>17</b>	<b>Kinetics of transport processes</b>	<b>377</b>
17.1	Thermal activation	377
17.2	Diffusion coefficients	381
17.3	Stationary states for transport processes	384
17.4	Local volume change	388
17.5	Composition of material crossing an interface	390
17.6	Mechanisms of interface migration	391
17.7	Balance of forces and dissipation	396
<b>18</b>	<b>Methods of modelling</b>	<b>400</b>
18.1	General principles	400
18.2	Choice of characteristic state function	401
18.3	Reference states	402
18.4	Representation of Gibbs energy of formation	405
18.5	Use of power series in $T$	407
18.6	Representation of pressure dependence	408
18.7	Application of physical models	410

18.8	Ideal gas	411
18.9	Real gases	412
18.10	Mixtures of gas species	415
18.11	Black-body radiation	417
18.12	Electron gas	418
<b>19</b>	<b>Modelling of disorder</b>	<b>420</b>
19.1	Introduction	420
19.2	Thermal vacancies in a crystal	420
19.3	Topological disorder	423
19.4	Heat capacity due to thermal vibrations	425
19.5	Magnetic contribution to thermodynamic properties	429
19.6	A simple physical model for the magnetic contribution	431
19.7	Random mixture of atoms	434
19.8	Restricted random mixture	436
19.9	Crystals with stoichiometric vacancies	437
19.10	Interstitial solutions	439
<b>20</b>	<b>Mathematical modelling of solution phases</b>	<b>441</b>
20.1	Ideal solution	441
20.2	Mixing quantities	443
20.3	Excess quantities	444
20.4	Empirical approach to substitutional solutions	445
20.5	Real solutions	448
20.6	Applications of the Gibbs–Duhem relation	452
20.7	Dilute solution approximations	454
20.8	Predictions for solutions in higher-order systems	456
20.9	Numerical methods of predictions for higher-order systems	458
<b>21</b>	<b>Solution phases with sublattices</b>	<b>460</b>
21.1	Sublattice solution phases	460
21.2	Interstitial solutions	462
21.3	Reciprocal solution phases	464
21.4	Combination of interstitial and substitutional solution	468
21.5	Phases with variable order	469
21.6	Ionic solid solutions	472
<b>22</b>	<b>Physical solution models</b>	<b>476</b>
22.1	Concept of nearest-neighbour bond energies	476
22.2	Random mixing model for a substitutional solution	478
22.3	Deviation from random distribution	479
22.4	Short-range order	482

---

22.5	Long-range order	484
22.6	Long- and short-range order	486
22.7	The compound energy formalism with short-range order	488
22.8	Interstitial ordering	490
22.9	Composition dependence of physical effects	493
	<i>References</i>	496
	<i>Index</i>	499