Nanocomposites and nanomaterials

Cyclic martensitic transformations influence on the diffusion of carbon atoms in Fe-18wt.%Mn-2wt.%Si alloy.

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A significant carbon diffusion mobility acceleration as a result of cyclic γ martensitic transformations in Fe-18wt.%Mn-2wt.%Si alloy is determined by one-and two- dimensional structure defects of -martensite with face-centered close-packed lattice. Such defects (dislocations, low angle subboundaries of dislocations, chaotic stacking faults) were formed during cyclic γ martensitic transformations.

Peak carbon diffusion coefficient increase was observed under thermocycling when maximum quantity of lattice defects increase was fixed.