

Computational Thermodynamics: The Calphad Method

Phase diagrams are used in materials research and engineering to understand the interrelationship of composition, microstructure, and process conditions. Computational methods such as Calphad (calculation of phase diagrams), are employed to model thermodynamic properties for each phase and simulate multicomponent multi-phase behavior in complex systems. Written by recognized experts in the field, this is the first introductory guide to the Calphad method, providing a theoretical and practical approach. Building on core thermodynamic principles, this book applies crystallography, first principles methods and experimental data to computational phase properties modeling using the Calphad method. With a chapter dedicated to creating thermodynamic databases, the reader will be confident in assessing, optimizing, and validating complex thermodynamic systems alongside database construction and management. Several case studies put the methods into a practical context, making this suitable for use on advanced materials design and engineering courses and an invaluable reference to those using thermodynamic data in their research and simulations.

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Preface

The idea of this book came from Professor Petzow, during the PML *Betriebsausflug* in September 1991. In a very informal way Professor Petzow invited S. G. F. (who was ready to return to Brazil after two years working with H. L. Lukas) to help H. L. L. to collect all his ideas about, and experiences with, thermodynamic optimization and put them into a book. Work on optimizations has been going on at Stuttgart for a long time, and valuable experience has been accumulated. Dr Lukas' feeling for optimizations is very well defined and one can talk about a "Lukas school for optimizations."

Later the project was enriched by the cooperation with Professor Sundman, at that time Dr. Sundman, who brought his own large experience on computational thermodynamics as well as the Stockholm group's approach to the theme with all the formalisms so well developed by Professor Mats Hillert.

The three authors were very motivated by the idea, since the lack of such a book had always made it difficult to introduce students and researchers to this field. The knowledge necessary in order to obtain a better thermodynamic description of a system is very broad, requiring a judgment of the experimental data provided by the literature and also a wise selection of the model best able to describe the experimental evidence. This judgment is difficult, but the better "educated" the assessor, the greater his ability to judge well.

The three authors have never worked together in the same institute. When B. S. visited Stuttgart during 1994, S. G. F. was already at Aachen. They have found time, however, to work together and have been meeting for many years during coffee breaks, before and after conferences, and during the Schloss Ringberg Workshops, in order to make progress with the book.

Many conferences and five Ringberg workshops were necessary to achieve the objective. During this time we were able to incorporate the most recent theoretical achievements of first-principles calculations into our procedures. When the book collecting the thermodynamic-optimization experiences of Stuttgart and Stockholm was finally sent to the Press in July 2006, S. G. F. was working in Vienna, B. S. was working in Toulouse, and H. L. L. had retired and was living in Stuttgart – and it was in time for the 80th birthday of Professor Petzow! The modeling and software has developed significantly during the writing of the book and it has been a challenge to keep it updated. Continuous updates will be provided at the website of the book.



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The authors discussing the book in the Hexenzimmer at Schloss Ringberg in 2005, during the Thermodynamic Modeling and First-Principles Calculations Workshop organized by the Max Planck Society.

Dedication

The authors wish to dedicate this book to Ibrahim Ansara, who always managed to put a smile on the face of thermodynamics, like in the phase diagram Fig. 5.6(k).

Acknowledgments

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The figures with crystal structures have been taken from the Crystal Lattice Structures web page, http://cst-www.nrl.navy.mil/lattice/, provided by the Center for Computational Materials Science of the United States Naval Research Laboratory.

The triangular symbol in the left-hand corner of some diagrams indicates that the figure has been calculated by the Thermo-Calc software (Thermo-Calc Software AB, http://www.thermocalc.com).