

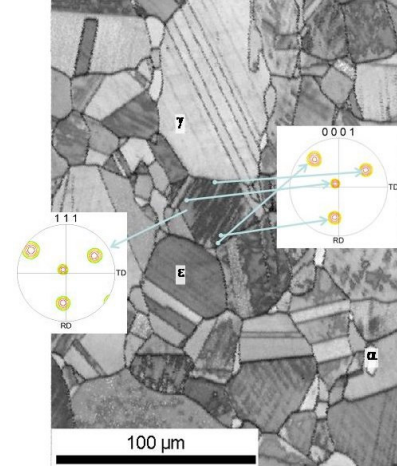
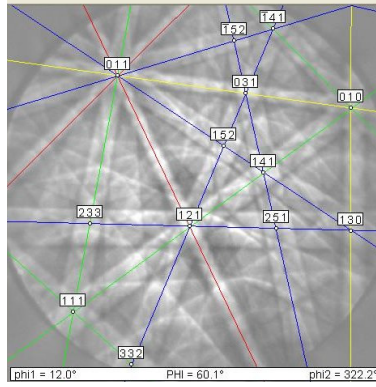
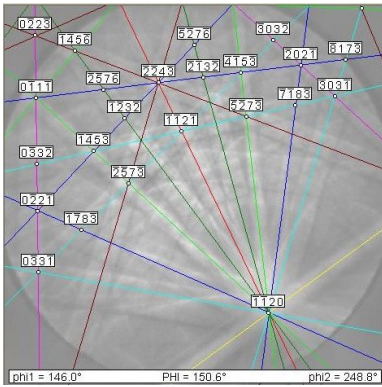
# Identification of $\epsilon$ martensite in Fe-based shape memory alloys by means of EBSD

K. Verbeken<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, N. Van Caenegem<sup>1</sup> and D. Raabe<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, Ghent University, Technologiepark 903, B-9052 Ghent, Belgium.

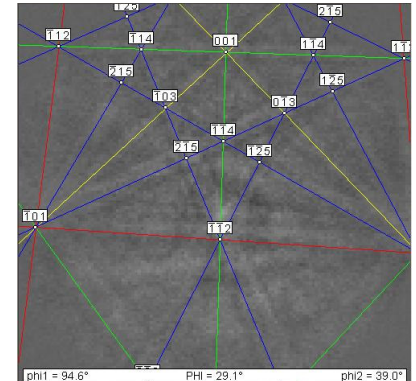
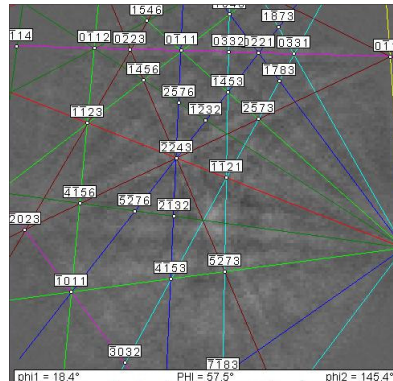
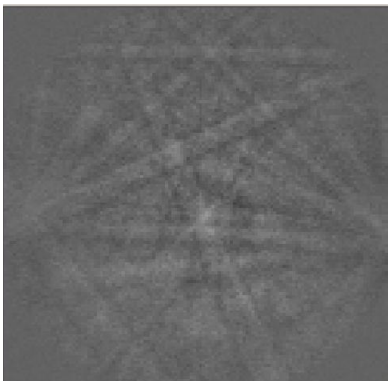
<sup>2</sup>Microstructure Physics, Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung, Max-Planck-Strasse 1, 40237 Düsseldorf, Germany

\* Postdoctoral Fellow of the Research Foundation - Flanders

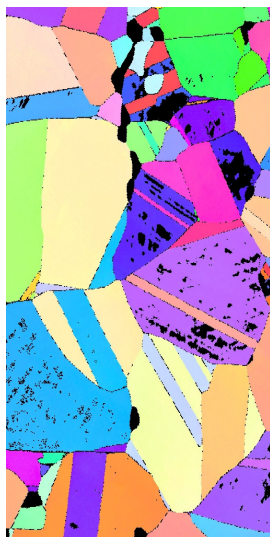


Perfectly indexable patterns can be obtained despite the specific nature of  $\epsilon$  martensite. Diffraction pattern on the left shows an indexed  $\epsilon$  martensite pattern (CI=0.869). Neither  $\gamma$  (CI=0.036), neither  $\alpha$  (CI=0.048) are a valuable alternative. Diffraction pattern on the right shows an indexed  $\gamma$  pattern (CI=0.952). Neither  $\epsilon$  (CI=0.000), neither  $\alpha$  (CI=0.048) are a valuable alternative. High quality indexing most probably related with high amount of phase in the diffracting volume.

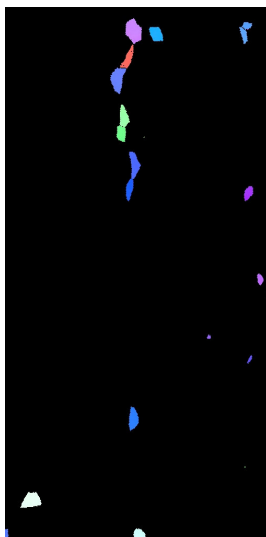
4 different  $\epsilon$  martensite variants could be identified in 1  $\gamma$  grain.



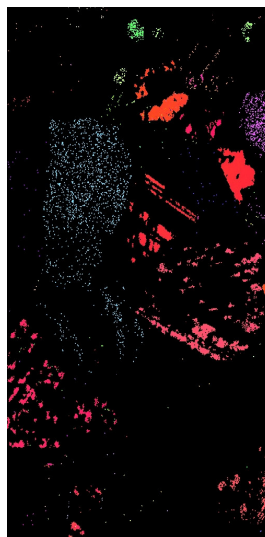
The presence of a good quality diffraction pattern (left) not always guarantees a good indexing. Present case show the possibility of a double identification: i.e. as  $\epsilon$  martensite (middle - CI=0.167), as austenite (right - CI=0.167). This is most probably related to the presence of similar amounts of both phases in the diffracting volume.



$\gamma$ : CI>0.2

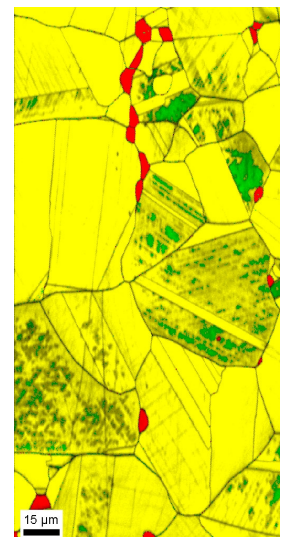


$\alpha$ : CI>0.2



$\epsilon$ : CI>0.2

'Dual' identification will affect the correctness of the quantification of the  $\epsilon$  martensite. Recalculations (figures left) of the data give a clue on the correctness of previously (K. Verbeken et al., M.Sc.Eng.A, accepted) obtained results. HRSEM and HRTEM should provide also more information on a possible interpretation of the locally lower IQ factor (figure right) of austenite: is this  $\gamma$  distorted by volume changes or is this an indication of the presence of a low fraction of  $\epsilon$  that remains undetectable?



IQ+Phase map