

***PREVENTING  
EUTECTIC  
REACTIONS  
AND DIFFUSION  
BONDING  
IN VACUUM PROCESSING***

# Various forms of eutectic melting or sticking can be eliminated while incorporating different types of barriers into a thermal-treating process.

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**T**he purpose of this article is to explain reactions that can occur during a vacuum processing cycle and different methods of preventing these reactions. We will discuss how eutectic compositions can form while heat treating and how diffusion bonding can be a concern to heat treaters when two dissimilar materials are in close contact with each other in high vacuum at elevated temperatures.

To many people, the term “eutectic” is not well understood. The best way to think of a eutectic is a metallurgical meltdown. A eutectic reaction occurs when two components with different melting points and surfaces free of oxides come in contact with each other in the vacuum furnace. This can create an atomic diffusion. For some materials, when a specific atomic composition is reached, they will melt at a temperature much lower than the melting point of the individual metals. If that temperature is reached or exceeded during the heat-treating cycle, melting will occur at the contact points. This is referred to as a eutectic melt.

The most common example of a eutectic reaction is with a tin/lead solder. Tin melts at about 450°F, while lead melts at about 620°F. When they come together as two components, the solder melts at 370°F. That is 80 degrees below where tin melts and 250 degrees below where lead melts.

Another good example in vacuum heat treating is the titanium/nickel eutectic. In this scenario, titanium melts a little above 3,000°F, whereas nickel melts at about 2,650°F. If you heat treat them in a vacuum furnace, placing the titanium on a typical heat-treat fixture such as a grid or stainless steel basket, the two materials would melt at around 1,730°F. This could be a disaster if the technician does not understand the eutectic reaction.

We learned a good lesson on eutectic melting a couple years ago when a clean-up run was performed in one of our furnaces at 2,400°F without prior removal of a work grid. The high-nickel-alloy-cast-fabricated grid was sitting on molybdenum support rods positioned on the furnace graphite support rails.

A form of a eutectic is diffusion bonding, a reaction that occurs well below the eutectic melting point and must be considered when two or more materials are in direct contact.

Diffusion bonding becomes more acute as the mass of the parts in contact increases. In vacuum brazing, a eutectic reaction can be a desirable formation when joining two pieces of metal using brazing filler metals. However, there are times when a eutectic reaction can occur with unintended and often damaging consequences.

Table 1 shows some alloy mating combinations and the eutectic melting points [1].

MATING ALLOYS	
Alloys	Melting Point (°F)
Aluminum-Beryllium	968
Aluminum-Nickel	1182
Beryllium-Nickel	2102
Carbon-Iron	2107
Carbon-Nickel	2421
Cobalt-Titanium	1868
Copper-Magnesium	909
Copper-Titanium	1607
Iron-Molybdenum	2640
Iron-Titanium	1985
Magnesium-Nickel	946
Magnesium-Silicon	1180
Molybdenum-Nickel	2388
Nickel-Carbon	2421
Nickel-Silicon	1767
Nickel-Titanium	1728

Table 1



Figure 1: Eutectic meltdown between the high nickel alloy cast fabrication grid and the molybdenum load rods. This was an expensive mistake, in excess of \$150,000. (Courtesy: Solar Atmospheres, Inc.)

## EUTECTIC BARRIERS

A eutectic barrier is the insertion of a material between the two mating metal surfaces that might be heading for a eutectic melt at elevated temperatures. This barrier material must be capable of withstanding the process' maximum temperature to be effective.

The most effective barriers include:

- » Refrasil cloth or Kaowool blanket.
- » Thin ceramic plates.
- » Ceramic fixtures of different shapes.
- » Stop-off paints of different types.

Refrasil is a clothlike material consisting of more than 96 percent silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>) that resists oxidation and most reactive melting. Most Refrasil textiles will not melt or vaporize until temperatures exceed 2,650°F.

Kaowool is a good insulation and barrier when used in a blanket form.

Ceramic, high-purity alumina can take the form of flat plates or individually designed fixtures to fit a particular application.

Stop-offs are designed to protect metal surfaces from the flow of

molten brazing filler metal or to prevent metal surfaces from adhering or sticking to each other.

We hope this article illustrates to the vacuum processing personnel how various forms of eutectic melting or sticking can be eliminated and how various types of barriers can be incorporated into a thermal treating process. ☞

## REFERENCES

- [1] Critical Melting Points and Reference Data for Vacuum Heat Treating Sept 2010, Solar Atmospheres, Inc.
- [2] Graphite Machine Inc., Tipton, PA.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW EUTECTIC BARRIERS ARE USED IN ACTUAL APPLICATIONS

These are just a few examples of how barriers are used to eliminate the possibility of eutectic, or sticking, reactions from forming.



### KAOWOOL BARRIER

Typical load of Titanium logs on Kaowool with graphite fixturing. Processing temperature is 2,350°F for 24 hours in high vacuum.



### REFRASIL CLOTH BARRIER

Separates the bars from the supporting graphite plate. This eliminates the possibility of a eutectic reaction when hardening the bars at 2,125°F.



### CERAMIC PLATE

Demonstrates the use of a thin ceramic plate to separate the fastening nuts from the graphite support plate. This process is for a sintering procedure to 2,500°F.



### CERAMIC PLATE

Typical load of nickel-iron alloy, MuMetal, fixtured on alumina sheet with graphite support. Processing temperature is 2,150°F.



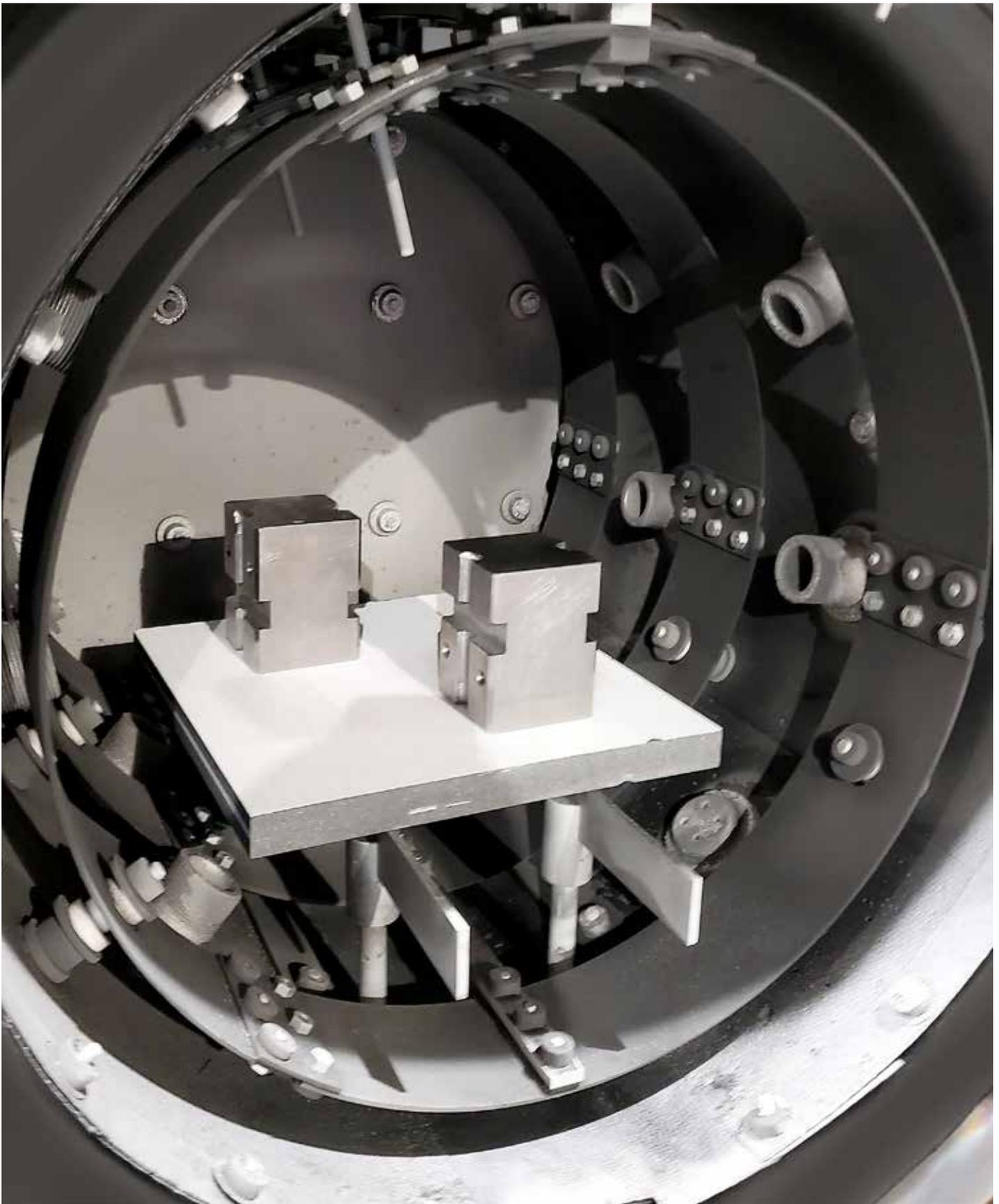
### **STOP-OFF BARRIER**

Typical load of 420 stainless steel molds processed on graphite plate using Wall Colmonoy Inc. white stop-off. Processing temperature is 1,900°F.



### **GREEN STOP-OFFS**

Typical load of orthopedic implants fixtured with alloy 330 screens using Wall Colmonoy stop-off fixtured in CFC grids. Processing temperature is 2,175°F.



### **OTHER BARRIER**

Graphite plate supporting the load separated by a high-temperature aluminum barrier developed by GMI [2]. This barrier would be similar to using the green stop-off material. This particular hardening process has an upper temperature of 2,200°F.