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Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅非晶合金中纳米尺度成分分离区及其作用

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摘要: 为了研究大块非晶合金中成分分离区的存在状态及其在晶化过程中的作用, 应用小角X射线散射技术(SAXS)和差示扫描量热仪(DSC)研究Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅非晶合金从310 K到783 K之间微结构的演化情况。实验发现在淬火状态下Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅非晶合金中存在直径为55 nm左右的成分分离区。非晶的结构弛豫包括659 K之前的低温结构弛豫和659 K到玻璃转变温度的高温结构弛豫。在玻璃转变温度到783 K之间, 观察到非晶基体中产生过渡相并转化为最终晶相的过程。表明成分分离区在晶化过程中有着重要作用, 其弛豫所产生的有序原子团簇是随后晶化过程中晶核产生的基础。

关键字: Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅非晶合金; 小角X射线散射; 成分分离区; 结构弛豫

Nano-scale composition segregation region in Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅ amorphous alloy and its effect

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Abstract: In order to study the composition segregation regions in bulk metallic glass, small angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) technique and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) were used to investigate the evolution of microstructure in Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅ amorphous alloy heated from 310 K to 783 K. It is confirmed that the composition segregation regions in the diameter of about 55 nm exist in the as-quenched state. The structural relaxation can be divided into the low temperature structure relaxation in the temperature range from 310 K to 659 K and the high temperature structure relaxation in the temperature range from 659 K to the temperature of glass transition. A transition phase was observed from the supercooled liquid region to 783 K. The results show that the domains with ordered clusters are the base of crystallization.

Key words: Cu₅₅Zr₃₀Ti₁₅ amorphous alloy; small angle X-ray scattering; composition segregation region; structure

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