

## 论文

ZA62镁合金中 $AB_2$ 型金属间化合物的结构稳定性与弹性性能的第一原理计算周惦武<sup>1)</sup>, 徐少华<sup>2)</sup>, 张福全<sup>2)</sup>, 彭平<sup>2)</sup>, 刘金水<sup>2)</sup>

1 湖南大学汽车车身先进设计制造国家重点实验室, 长沙 410082 2 湖南大学材料科学与工程学院, 长沙410082

## 摘要:

采用基于密度泛函理论Castep和Dmol程序软件包, 计算了ZA62镁合金中 $AB_2$ 型金属间化合物  $MgZn_2$ ,  $Mg_2Sn$ 和 $MgCu_2$ 的结构稳定性、弹性性能与电子结构. 合金形成热和结合能的计算结果显示:  $Mg_2Sn$ 具有最强的合金化形成能力, 而 $MgCu_2$ 结构最稳定; 体模量( $B$ )、弹性各向异性系数( $A$ )、Young's模量( $E$ )、剪切模量( $G$ )和Poisson比( $\nu$ )的计算结果表明:  $MgZn_2$ 和 $MgCu_2$ 为延性相, 而 $Mg_2Sn$ 为脆性相,  $MgZn_2$ 的塑性最好; 采用弹性常数、体模量和结合能的经验公式计算金属间化合物的熔点, 实验值均在采用弹性常数( $\pm 300$  K)和体模量( $\pm 500$  K)计算熔点预测的范围内, 采用弹性常数比采用体模量和结合能预测熔点的平均相对误差小, 其中采用弹性常数计算 $Mg_2Sn$ 的熔点与对应的实验值十分接近, 相对误差仅为0.31%. 不同温度下热力学性质的计算结果表明, 在298-573 K温度范围内,  $MgCu_2$ 的Gibbs自由能始终最小, 其结构热稳定性最好, 结构稳定性的强弱顺序并不随温度的升高而消失; 而对 $MgZn_2$ 和 $Mg_2Sn$ , 以475 K为临界, 结构稳定性的强弱顺序随温度的升高发生了变化; 态密度和Mulliken电子占据数的计算结果表明:  $MgCu_2$ 结构最稳定的原因主要在于体系在Fermi能级以下区域成键电子存在强烈的离子键作用.

关键词: 镁合金 金属间化合物 电子结构 结构稳定性 弹性性能

FIRST-PRINCIPLES CALCULATIONS OF STRUCTURAL STABILITIES AND ELASTIC PROPERTIES OF  $AB_2$  TYPE INTERMETALLICS IN ZA62 MAGNESIUM ALLOYZHOU Dianwu<sup>1)</sup>, XU Shaohua<sup>2)</sup>, ZHANG Fuquan<sup>2)</sup>, PENG Ping<sup>2)</sup>, LIU Jinshui<sup>2)</sup>

1 State Key Laboratory of Advanced Design and Manufacturing for Vehicle Body, Hunan University, Changsha 410082 2 School of Materials Science and Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082

## Abstract:

Structural stabilities, elastic properties and electronic structures of  $Mg_2Sn$ ,  $MgZn_2$  and  $MgCu_2$  in ZA62 magnesium alloy have been determined from first-principles calculations by using Castep and Dmol program based on the density functional theory. The calculated heats of formation and cohesive energies showed that  $Mg_2Sn$  has the strongest alloying ability and  $MgCu_2$  the highest structural stability. The calculated bulk moduli ( $B$ ), anisotropy values ( $A$ ), Young's moduli ( $E$ ), shear moduli ( $G$ ) and Poisson ratio ( $\nu$ ) showed that  $MgZn_2$  and  $MgCu_2$  both are ductile, on the contrary,  $Mg_2Sn$  is brittle, and among the three phases  $MgZn_2$  is a phase with the best plasticity. Their tested melting temperatures are within the ranges calculated from elastic constants ( $\pm 300$  K) and bulk moduli ( $\pm 500$  K), the estimated values from elastic constant have the smallest average relative error, the calculated melting temperature of  $Mg_2Sn$  phase is in well agreement with the experimental one and the error relative to the experiment result is about 0.31%.  $MgCu_2$  has higher melting temperature, *i.e.* better structural stability among the three compounds. The calculations of thermodynamic properties show that the Gibbs free energy of  $MgCu_2$  is also the smallest within 298-573 K range, indicating the structural stability of  $MgCu_2$  does not change with the elevated temperature. The calculations of the density of states (DOS) and Mulliken electronic populations showed that the reason of  $MgCu_2$  having highest structural stability in ZA62 magnesium alloy attributes to  $MgCu_2$  phase having more ionic bonds below Fermi level compared with those of  $Mg_2Sn$  and  $MgZn_2$  phases.

Keywords: magnesium alloy intermetallics electronic structure structural stability elastic property

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