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Ti6Al4V合金等离子体基离子注氧层XPS研究

李金龙, 孙明仁, 马欣新

(哈尔滨工业大学材料科学与工程学院, 哈尔滨 150001)

**摘要:** 采用等离子体基离子注氧技术(O<sub>2</sub>-PBII)对Ti6Al4V合金进行了表面改性处理, 实验过程中改变注入离子能量的工艺参数, 负脉冲偏压分别为10、20、30 kV, 离子注入过程中样品台通油冷却以实现低温注入; 用XPS对离子注氧层的深度、成分及化学结构进行了系统的分析。结果表明: 随着注入离子能量的增加, Ti6Al4V合金表面改性层的深度明显增加, 改性层的外层由一定厚度的TiO<sub>2</sub>组成, 外层与内层基体之间存在Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>和TiO; Al元素在改性层的外层以氧化物形式存在, 且该氧化物趋于表面生长; 在表面改性层的外层未发现V及其氧化物。

**关键字:** 等离子体基离子注入; XPS分析; 化学态

**XPS study of surface modified layer of Ti6Al4V alloy  
implanted with oxygen by plasma base ion implantation**

LI Jin-long, SUN Ming-ren, MA Xin-xin

( School of Materials Science and Engineering,  
Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China )

**Abstract:** The modified layers by O<sub>2</sub>-PBII technology on Ti6Al4V alloy surface were studied using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The negative pulse voltage of 10, 20, 30 kV was applied to the sample, which was mounted on an oil-cooled sample holder. The results show that the thickness of the oxide layer increases with increasing implanted ion energy. The oxide layer is predominantly TiO<sub>2</sub>, which contains a small amount of suboxides TiO and Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> between the outmost layer and metallic substrate. The XPS analysis confirms that Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is located mainly in the outer surface of the modified layers, in which vanadium and vanadium oxide are not detected.

**Key words:** plasma-base-ion-implantation; X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analysis; chemical state

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地址: 湖南省长沙市岳麓山中南大学内 邮编: 410083

电话: 0731-8876765, 8877197, 8830410 传真: 0731-8877197

电子邮箱: f-ysxb@mail.csu.edu.cn