核材料与粒子辐射效应

N离子注入对Ti-AI-Zr合金耐蚀性影响研究

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摘要

经完全退火处理的Ti-Al-Zr合金表面注入不同剂量的N离子,并在pH值为10的溶液中进行电化学腐蚀试验。结果 表明,N离子注入后,试样表面首先形成具有四方结构的ε-Ti2N,随着离子注入剂量的增加,四方结构的ε-Ti2N 逐渐向立方结构的σ-TiN转变,X射线光电子能谱的分析结果也证实了这一变化过程;N离子的注入能明显改善Ti-AI-Zr合金表面的耐腐蚀性能,且在注入8×10^16 ion / cm^2时得到最佳的耐腐蚀性。根据原子碰撞理论对电 ▶ 引用本文 化学腐蚀实验结果进行了理论分析。

In the present investigation, fully annealed Ti-Al-Zr plates were implanted with different nitrogen fluences. The corrosion resistance was examined by the electrochemical methods in a solution with pH value of 10 at room temperature in order to determine the optimum fluenee that can give good corrosion resistance in a simulated nuclear reactor condition. The results show ε-Ti2N phase formed initially and then transformed into σ-TIN with increasing of nitrogen fluences, which was confirmed by the results of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) . In addition, it can be found the increase of the corrosion resistance depends on the nitrogen fluence employed and the maximum improvement of the corrosion resistance was observed with a fluence of $8 \times 10^{16} \, \text{N} + \text{ion/cm}^2$. The mechanism of the corrosion resistance is attributed to defect accumulation, formatio on of amorphous phase and nanocrystallization in the implanted layer.

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关键词 Ti-Al-Zr合金 N离子注入 相结构 耐蚀性 分类号

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