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Zn-40A1合金中微观缺陷和3d电子的正电子湮没

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要: 测量Zn单晶、AI 单晶、铸态Zn $_{60}$ AI $_{40}$ 合金以及冷轧Zn、AI 、Zn $_{60}$ AI $_{40}$ 的符合正电子湮没辐射多普勒展宽谱和寿命谱。结果表明,单晶 Zn和铸态Zn₆₀Al₄₀合金的商谱在约17.4×10⁻³70^c处出现一个峰,主要是正电子与Zn中3d电子湮没的作用;当Zn原子和Al原子形成Zn₆₀Al₄₀合金 时,Zn原子和AI原子间主要以金属键结合;轧制AI的商谱明显低于单晶AI的商谱,冷轧Zn₆₀AI₄₀合金商谱略低于铸态Zn₆₀AI₄₀合金商谱;而单晶 Zn和轧制Zn的商谱几乎重叠;Al 、Zn金属和Zn₆₀Al ₄₀合金经冷轧后,由于样品中产生了缺陷,而导致正电子平均寿命增加,轧制Al 的增幅最 大,轧制Zn₆₀AI₄₀合金的增幅次之,而轧制Zn的增幅最小。

关键字: Zn₆₀Al₄₀合金;3d电子;微观缺陷;正电子湮没

Positron annihilation of microdefects and 3d electrons in Zn-40Al alloy

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Abstract: The coincidence Doppler broadening spectra and positron lifetime were measured in single crystals of Al, Zn, ascast $\text{Zn}_{60}\text{Al}_{40}$, and cold-rolled Al, Zn, $\text{Zn}_{60}\text{Al}_{40}$. The results show that there is a peak at about $17.4 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{m}_0 \text{c}$ in the ratio curves of the single crystal of Zn and the as-cast Zn₆₀Al₄₀ alloy, and it is due to the contribution of positron annihilation with 3d electrons of Zn atoms. The bonding nature in a $Zn_{60}Al_{40}$ alloy is metallic when Zn and Al atoms combine to form the alloy. The ratio curve of cold-rolled Al is obviously lower than that of the single crystal Al, and the ratio curve of cold-rolled

 $Zn_{60}Al_4$ is slightly lower than that of the as-cast $Zn_{60}Al_{40}$, while the ratio curve of cold-rolled Zn is almost super-imposed with that of the single crystal Zn. The microdefects in Al, Zn and $Zn_{60}Al_{40}$ are introduced after these samples are cold-rolled, which gives rise to the increase of positron lifetime. The magnitude of lifetime of cold-rolled Al is the largest, that of the cold-rolled $Zn_{60}Al_{40}$ is the second and that of the cold-rolled Zn is the smallest.

Key words: Zn₆₀Al₄₀ alloy; 3d electrons; microdefects; positron annihilation

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