

物相分析

PC: 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10...
 BCC: 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20...
 FCC: 3 4 8 11 12 16 19 20...

定性相分析 目的: 判断试样的物相组成

1. 获得实验衍射图样

2. 计算d值和测定 I/I₁

3. 检索卡片

4. 新相结构的判断

m=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17

m=2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 体心立方

m=3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 19, 20, 24 面心立方

m=3, 8, 11, 16, 19

m=2: 1 为主

m=3: 1 为主

简单立方

金刚石结构

四方结构

六方结构

定量相分析

目的: 确定多相混合物中各相的含量

基础: 单相试样衍射线积分强度: $I = \frac{I_0 \lambda^3}{32\pi R V_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2}\right)^2 F^2(LP) \cdot PT \cdot \frac{S_0}{2M}$

试样为α相与β相的双相混合物时, 衍射线的强度与其体积分数 C_α 和 C_β 有关, 分别为:

$$I_\alpha = \frac{I_0 \lambda^3}{32\pi R V_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2}\right)^2 [F^2(LP)PT]_\alpha \cdot \frac{C_\alpha S_0}{2M}$$

$$I_\beta = \frac{I_0 \lambda^3}{32\pi R V_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2}\right)^2 [F^2(LP)PT]_\beta \cdot \frac{C_\beta S_0}{2M}$$

M 为混合物的线吸收系数

1. 外标法: 以外部试样为标样 (常为纯的待测物质)

$$I_\alpha = K \frac{C_\alpha}{M} \quad M = \frac{\sum M_i C_i}{\sum C_i} \quad C_\alpha = \frac{W_\alpha / \rho_\alpha}{\sum W_i / \rho_i} \quad M = \frac{M^*}{\sum W_i / \rho_i}$$

$$\therefore I_\alpha = K \frac{W_\alpha}{\rho_\alpha M^*} \quad \text{对于纯α相试样, } I_{\alpha_0} = K \frac{1}{\rho_\alpha M_\alpha^*}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_\alpha}{I_{\alpha_0}} = \frac{M_\alpha^*}{M^*} \cdot W_\alpha \quad M^* \text{ 为混合物质量吸收系数}$$

$$M^* = W_\alpha M_\alpha^* + W_\beta M_\beta^* = W_\alpha (M_\alpha^* - M_\beta^*) + M_\beta^*$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_\alpha}{I_{\alpha_0}} = \frac{W_\alpha M_\alpha^*}{W_\alpha (M_\alpha^* - M_\beta^*) + M_\beta^*} \quad (M_\alpha^* \text{ 与 } M_\beta^* \text{ 均为常数})$$