

THERMAL EXPANSION OF NANOPERM-TYPE ALLOYS FROM IN-SITU X-RAY DIFFRACTION

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NANOPERM-type alloys with nominal compositions of $(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_{79}\text{Mo}_8\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{12}$ and $(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_{76}\text{Mo}_8\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{15}$ ($x = 0$ and 0.5) were prepared in a form of 6 mm wide and about 20 μm thick ribbons by single-roller melt-spinning technique. Room temperature Mössbauer (MSB) effect experiments on as-prepared amorphous ribbons were carried out in transmission geometry using a $^{57}\text{Co}/\text{Rh}$ source mounted on a constant acceleration driving system. Temperature evolution of the as-quenched ribbons during constant-rate heating (10 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$) was continuously followed using a high-energy (88 keV) X-ray diffraction (XRD), performed on the ID11 undulator beamline at the ESRF (Grenoble, France). MSB spectroscopy and XRD confirm amorphous nature of melt-spun ribbons. Furthermore, MSB reveals significant change of magnetic state of the as-quenched precursors when substituting of Fe by Co ($x=0.5$). Analysing series of XRD patterns in a reciprocal space yields thermal expansion of amorphous alloys providing insight about the thermally activated effects such as relaxation and crystallization.

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