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Mục lục

Phương pháp mô phỏng trong cân bằng mạng lưới tựa trọng lực <i>Tôn Tích Ái</i>	1
Truyền dữ liệu trên mạng phát sóng điều tần (FM) <i>Nguyễn Văn Hùng, Vũ Anh Phi</i>	7
Một số nhận xét về tính chất của đường cong điện trở suất, độ phân cực biểu kiến trong phương pháp đo sâu phân cực kích thích <i>Lê Viết Dư Khuong, Vũ Đức Minh</i>	13
Ứng dụng mã GNN trong xây dựng mô hình thí nghiệm về trải phổ dãy trực tiếp <i>Vũ Anh Phi, Nguyễn Đăng Lâm, Lê Xuân Thê</i>	21
Nghiên cứu xây dựng hệ tự dao động với tuyến phản hồi dùng đường dây trễ <i>Vũ Anh Phi, Đỗ Trung Kiên, Đặng Thị Thanh Thuỷ, Nguyễn Đăng Lâm, Lê Xuân Thê</i>	25
Giải pháp nâng cao độ chính xác trong bài toán xác định ranh giới khúc xá <i>Nguyễn Hồng Quang, Nguyễn Đức Vinh</i>	33
Các kĩ thuật mới trong việc áp dụng hệ đa cực vào công nghệ đo đặc và xử lí tài liệu thăm dò điện <i>Nguyễn Đức Tân</i>	39
Hiệu ứng từ nhiệt trong các hợp chất RCO_3 <i>Đ.T.K. Anh, N.H. Đức, T.M. Danh, H.T. Anh, N.T.Thảo, T.T. Dương, Đ.D. Chí</i>	45
Calculation of some special properties of perovskite $BaTiO_3$ by self- consistent tight binding method <i>Bạch Thành Công, Phạm Ngọc Anh Huy, P.K. Schelling, Lành Ngọc Tú</i>	51
Magnetocaloric effect in $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$ compounds (with $x = 0.25, 0.33$ and 0.40) synthesised by the sol-gel method <i>Nguyễn Thị Hiền, Nguyễn Phú Thùy, Nguyễn Hồng Nam, Nguyễn Hạnh</i>	57
Nghiên cứu các tính chất từ và từ nhiệt trong perovskite $La_{1-x}Sr_xCoO_3$ <i>Nguyễn Hoàng Lương, Nguyễn Châu, Phan Mạnh Hưởng, Đặng Lê Minh, Nguyễn Ngọc Châu, Bạch Thành Công</i>	63
Các đặc điểm chuyển pha nhiệt và từ tính của hệ hợp kim $Nd_{60}Fe_{30-x}Co_xAl_{10}$ <i>Nguyễn Hoàng Lương, Nguyễn Châu, Cao Xuân Hữu, Nguyễn Xuân Phúc, Nguyễn Huy Dân</i>	69
Hiệu ứng từ nhiệt của hợp kim Ni_2MnGa <i>L.H. Nam, C.V.Thắng, N.P.Thùy, L.T.Tài</i>	75
Về sự thay đổi tính siêu dẫn của hợp chất $Bi_{1.7}Pb_{0.4}Sr_2Ca_2Cu_3O_y$ trong quá trình ủ nhiệt <i>Nguyễn Huy Sinh, Hoàng Ngọc Thành, Trần Minh Thi</i>	79
Hiệu ứng từ nhiệt trong hệ hợp chất $La_{1-x}Sr_xCoO_3$ <i>Nguyễn Huy Sinh, Nguyễn Phú Thuỷ, Hoàng Ngọc Thành, Hoàng Đức Quang</i>	85

Anhamonic correlated Einstein model cumulants and XAFS spectra of fcc crystals <i>Nguyen Van Hung, Nguyen Ba Duc</i>	181
Sử dụng pin mặt trời để ghi nhận mảnh phân chia hạt nhân <i>Bùi Văn Loát</i>	187
Lựa chọn điều kiện đo nâng cao độ nhạy của phương pháp xác định hoạt độ Carbon phóng xạ bằng nhấp nháy lỏng <i>Nguyễn Quang Miên, Bùi Văn Loát, Lê Khánh Phòn</i>	191
Một số kết quả nghiên cứu ứng dụng phương pháp quang phổ nhiệt phát quang (thermoluminescence) trong điều tra địa chất và khảo cổ học tại phòng thí nghiệm xác định niên đại <i>Nguyễn Quang Miên, Phạm Lý Hương, Bùi Văn Loát, Lê Khánh Phòn</i>	197
Hàm cấu trúc hạt nhân trong tán xạ phi đàn tính sâu electron lên hạt nhân <i>Nguyễn Chí Thành</i>	203
Khảo sát phương pháp vi phân bậc hai suy rộng tự động định vị đỉnh phổ của phổ kế gamma nhấp nháy <i>Nguyễn Trung Tính</i>	207
Hàm lượng của K ⁴⁰ , U ²³⁸ , Th ²³² trong đất của khu vực Nghĩa Đô, Cầu Giấy - Hà Nội trong năm 2000 <i>Đặng Huy Uyên, Bùi Văn Loát, Nguyễn Trung Tính</i>	213
Khử phân kỳ bằng thử nguyên và hàm Green một hạt trong mô hình Bloch-Nordsick <i>Nguyễn Như Xuân</i>	219
Radon và vệ sinh phóng xạ trong nhà ở <i>Phạm Quốc Hùng</i>	225
Preparation and optical properties of Y ₂ O ₃ nanophosphors doping rare earth ions <i>Tran Kim Anh, Nguyễn Vũ, Nguyễn Thành Hương, Lê Quốc Minh, Dang Le Minh</i>	229
Lưỡng ổn định theo tốc độ bơm hấp thụ trong LSA vòng mở rộng đồng nhất <i>Phùng Quốc Bảo, Đinh Văn Hoàng</i>	235
Chế tạo và khảo sát một vài tính chất galvano từ của màng mỏng InBi và khả năng ứng dụng của nó <i>Tạ Đình Cảnh, Phạm Nguyên Hải</i>	241
Laser TEA-N ₂ ở chế độ khuếch đại hai tầng <i>Nguyễn Thế Bình, Lê Việt Dư Khuong</i>	245
Chế tạo màng ZnO pha tạp Mn <i>Tạ Đình Cảnh, Nguyễn Ngọc Long, Nguyễn Duy Phương, Lê Thành Bình, Lê Văn Vũ</i>	251
Nghiên cứu một số tính chất quang điện của màng mỏng CdTe chế tạo bằng phương pháp bốc bay nhiệt trong chân không <i>Nguyễn Sỹ Hải, Tạ Đình Cảnh, Nguyễn Thị Thực Hiền, Nguyễn Văn Khải</i>	257

Anharmonic correlated Einstein model cumulants and XAFS spectra of fcc crystals

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A new analytical procedure for calculation and analysis of cumulants and x-ray Absorption Fine Structure (XAFS) including anharmonic effects of fcc crystals has been formulated. The theory is derived based on anharmonic correlated Einstein model and Morse potential as atomic pair potential. The obtained expressions approach to classical theory at high temperature and contain quantum effects at low temperature. Numerical calculations have been carried out for fcc crystals Cu and W. They show good agreement with experimental results.

1. Introduction

It is known that the XAFS spectra and their Fourier transform magnitude provide information on structure of the substances, and therefore, XAFS becomes a powerful structural analysis technique. At low temperature the harmonic calculating procedures work well [1]. But as the temperature increases the XAFS structural information becomes uncertain [2,3]. The famous treatment of these uncertainties is based on the cumulant expansion approach [4,5], in which the XAFS function is described by

$$\chi(k) = F(k) \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i\Phi(k)} \exp \left[2ikR_0 + \sum_n \frac{(2ik)^n}{n!} \sigma^{(n)} \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

where k , Φ , R_0 , $F(k)$ are the wave number, phase change, atomic bond length at equilibrium, real amplitude, respectively, and $\sigma^{(n)}$ are the cumulants.

Main applications of this approach are developed to interpret the measured XAFS spectra at high temperature [6]. Some progresses have been made to approximate the cumulants [6,7,8], but each procedure has a limitation.

In this work using the anharmonic correlated Einstein model [9] and treating some limitations of our previous procedure [3,10], which contains some empirical parameters, to calculate cumulants and to derive the analytical expressions of anharmonic Debye-Waller factor and XAFS spectra of fcc crystals including anharmonic contributions at high temperature. Numerical results are compared with experimental data. Their good agreement shows the advantages of present procedure.

2. Theory

From Eq.(1) the XAFS function contains the exponential factor in the form

$$\chi(k) \sim e^{w(k)}, \quad w(k) = 2ik\sigma^{(1)} - 2k^2\sigma^{(2)} - \frac{4ik\sigma^{(2)}}{R} \left(1 + \frac{R}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{4}{3}ik^3\sigma^{(3)} + \dots, \quad (2)$$

where R is the radius of atomic shell, λ is mean-free path of photoelectron, $\sigma^{(2)}$ is second cumulant or Debye-Waller factor σ^2 . The 1st cumulant $\sigma^{(1)}$ and 3rd cumulant

$\sigma^{(3)}$ are anharmonic parameters, which describe net thermal expansion and XAFS phase change due to anharmonicity, respectively.

We consider the correlated anharmonic vibration between absorber and backscatter with taking into account the contribution of their immediate neighbors. The expressions have been derived based on quantum statistical theory so that the anharmonicity is included by phonon interaction with the mechanism of creation and annihilation operators and high order of atomic interaction potential. The calculations have been carried out based on quasi-harmonic approximation, in which the Hamiltonian of the system is written as a harmonic term with respect to the equilibrium position at a given temperature, plus an anharmonic perturbation. Physical parameters are derived by an averaging procedure, using the density matrix. As the results we obtain the effective spring constant

$$k_{\text{eff}} = 5D\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}a\alpha\right), \quad a = \langle R - R_0 \rangle, \quad (3)$$

correlated Einstein frequency ω_E and Einstein temperature θ_E

$$\omega_E = \left[\frac{5}{\mu} D\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}a\alpha\right) \right], \quad \theta_E = \frac{\hbar}{k_B} \left[\frac{5}{\mu} D\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}a\alpha\right) \right]^{1/2}, \quad (4)$$

where D , α are the Morse potential parameters, μ is reduced mass of the absorbing and backscattering atoms, and k_B is Boltzmann's constant.

The cumulants are given by

$$\sigma^{(1)} = a = \frac{3\hbar\omega_E}{40D\alpha} \frac{1 + e^{-\theta_E/T}}{1 - e^{-\theta_E/T}}, \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\hbar\omega_E}{10D\alpha^2} \frac{1 + e^{-\theta_E/T}}{1 - e^{-\theta_E/T}}, \quad (6)$$

$$\sigma^{(3)} = \frac{(\hbar\omega_E)^2}{200D^2\alpha^3} \frac{1 + 10e^{-\theta_E/T} + e^{-2\theta_E/T}}{1 - e^{-\theta_E/T}}. \quad (7)$$

From Eq.(5) we obtain the thermal expansion coefficient

$$\alpha_T = \frac{3k_B\theta_E^2 e^{-\theta_E/T}}{20D\alpha R [T(1 - e^{-\theta_E/T})]^2}. \quad (8)$$

For the K-edge the XAFS function (1) is given by

$$\chi(k) = \sum_j \frac{N_j S_0^2}{kR_j} F_j(k) e^{-2R_j/\lambda(k)} e^{-2k^2(\sigma^2 + \sigma_A^2)} \sin[2kR_j + \delta(k) + \Phi_A^j(k)], \quad (9)$$

where S_0^2 is the square of many body overlap term, N is the atom number on a shell, F is the backscattering amplitude, and the sum is over all atomic shells.

The anharmonic contribution σ_A^2 to Debye-Waller factor (DWF) σ^2 is taken into consideration by an anharmonic factor [3, 11]. Based on the anharmonic correlated Einstein model this factor has the form

$$\beta(R, T) = \frac{3k_B}{8D} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\hbar\omega_E}{10D\alpha^2 \sigma^2} \right) \left[(2T - \theta_E) + \frac{3k_B}{16D\alpha R} (2T - \theta_E)^2 + \left(\frac{3k_B}{16D\alpha R} \right)^2 (2T - \theta_E)^3 \right]. \quad (10)$$

and the anharmonic contribution to XAFS oscillation phase is given by

$$\Phi_A(k, T) = 2k \left[\sigma^{(1)} - 2\Delta\sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \right] - \frac{4}{3} \sigma^{(3)}(T) k^3 \quad (11)$$

where σ^2 is calculated by Eq.(6), $\sigma^{(1)}$ by Eq.(5), $\sigma^{(3)}$ by Eq.(7), ω_E and θ_E by Eq.(4) and $\sigma_A^2 = \beta\sigma^2$.

3. Numerical results

Now we apply the above theory to numerical calculations for the fcc crystals Cu and W. The parameters D and α were taken from [12]. The results for k_{eff} , ω_E , and θ_E in comparison with experimental value $\theta_E^{\text{expt.}}$ [13] are given in table I.

Table I: The values of k_{eff} , ω_E , and θ_E compared $\theta_E^{\text{expt.}}$ [13]

Crystal	Bond	$k_{\text{eff}}(\text{N/m})$	$\omega_E \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$	$\theta_E(\text{K})$	$\theta_E^{\text{expt.}}$
Cu	Cu-Cu	50.748	3.092	236	232(5)
W	W-W	115.959	2.748	210

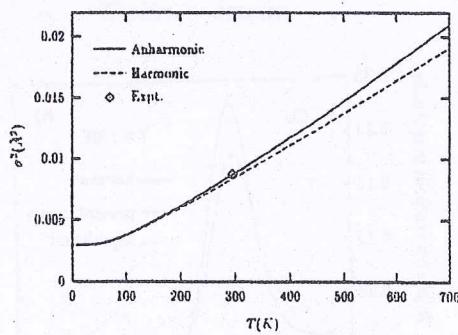


Fig. 1: Harmonic and anharmonic Debye-Waller factor of Cu

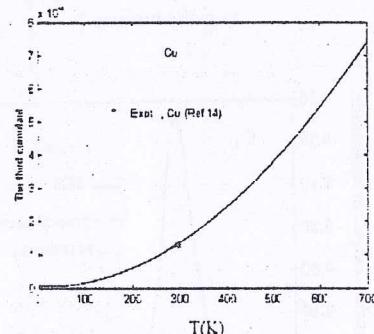


Fig. 2: 3rd cumulant of Cu compared with experiment

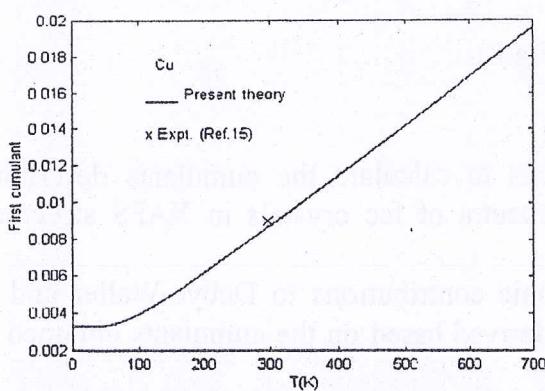


Fig. 3: First cumulant of Cu

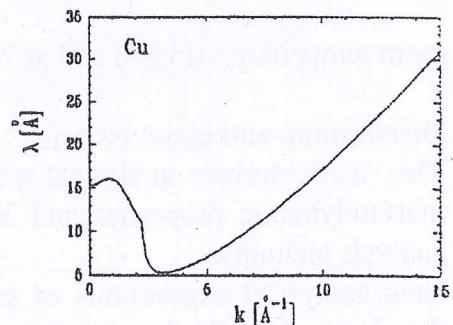


Fig. 4: Mean-free path of Cu

Fig. 1 shows the temperature dependence of harmonic and anharmonic Debye-Waller factor of Cu in comparison with experimental value [14]. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of the third cumulant of Cu in comparison with experimental results [14]. Fig. 3 shows the temperature dependence of the first cumulant of Cu in

comparison with experimental value [16]. Fig. 4 shows the mean-free path of Cu. Fig. 5 shows the anharmonic contribution to XAFS oscillation phase of Cu for different temperatures. Fig. 6 shows the XAFS function of Cu at 700K calculated by harmonic procedure FEFF [1] and by present anharmonic theory. Fourier transform magnitudes of the XAFS function of Cu calculated by present anharmonic theory are compared with those calculated by harmonic procedure [1] and with experimental results [15] at

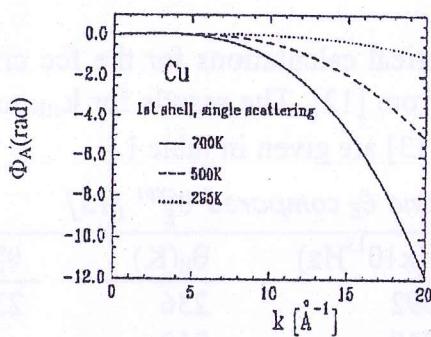


Fig. 5: XAFS phase change due to anharmonicity

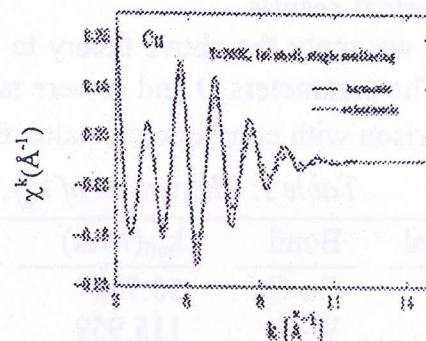


Fig. 6: Harmonic and anharmonic XAFS

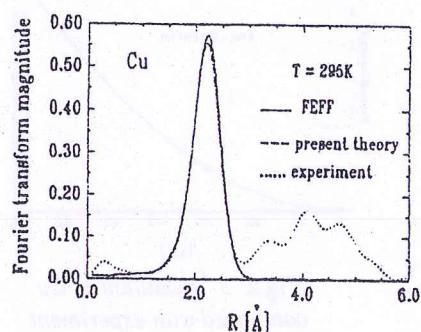


Fig. 7: Fourier transform magnitude at 295K

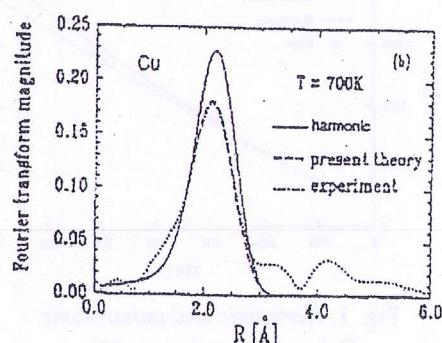


Fig. 8: Fourier transform magnitude at 700K

at room temperature (Fig. 7) and at 700K (Fig.8).

4. Discussions and conclusions

- This work derives analytical expressions to calculate the cumulants describing thermodynamic properties and XAFS spectra of fcc crystals in XAFS structural analysis technique.
- New analytical expressions of anharmonic contributions to Debye-Waller and to the phase of XAFS function have been derived based on the cumulants obtained in present procedure.
- The theory is valid at low temperature where the harmonic procedure works well and at high temperature where anharmonic contribution must be included. The expressions contain quantum effects such as zero point contribution at low temperature.

- The good agreement of our calculated results with experimental values illustrated in the above figures and table denote some advantages of present procedure in XAFS theory.

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The long development of an industrialized country will always bring about the need for more and more industrial products. In this respect, the XYL company has made significant progress in recent years.

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