

# As-Fe-Ga (Arsenic-Iron-Gallium)

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The previous review of this ternary system [1992Rag] presented data on the solubility of Fe in GaAs as a function of temperature and on the liquidus surface where GaAs crystallizes as the primary phase. Recently, Deputier et al. [1997Dep, 1998Dep] determined an isothermal section for this system at 600 °C.

## Binary Systems

The As-Fe phase diagram reviewed by [1991Oka] depicts three established phases: the  $Cu_2Sb$  type tetragonal phase  $Fe_2As$ , the  $MnP$  type orthorhombic phase  $FeAs$ , and the  $FeS_2$  (marcasite) type orthorhombic phase  $FeAs_2$ . The As-Ga phase diagram [Massalski2] shows the stoichiometric compound GaAs forming congruently from the melt at 1238 °C. GaAs has the cubic ZnS (sphalerite) type structure. The mutual solubility between As and Ga is negligible. The Fe-Ga system [1993Oka] is characterized by the presence of a closed  $\gamma$  loop and several ordered forms of the bcc Fe based solid solution ( $\alpha Fe$ ).  $\alpha'$  has the CsCl type ordered structure. The structure of  $\alpha''$  is not known.  $\alpha'''$  has the  $BiF_3$  type cubic structure. The intermediate phases of the system are:  $Fe_3Ga$ ,  $Fe_6Ga_5$ ,  $Fe_3Ga_4$ , and  $FeGa_3$ . The first two have

high- and low- temperature modifications. For crystal structure data, see [1993Oka] and [Pearson3].

## Ternary Phases

The structural details of the ferromagnetic ternary phase  $Fe_3Ga_{2-x}As_x$  (denoted  $\tau$  here) were summarized by [1992Rag] from the studies of [1989Har]. More recent work on this ternary phase is reviewed by [1998Dep]. It crystallizes in hexagonal symmetry and is structurally derived from the  $B8_1$ , NiAs type structure. The solid solution is fully disordered in the range  $x = 0.85$  to 1.125 and ordered for  $x = 0.20$  to 0.85. The lattice parameters for the disordered form are:  $a = 0.4009$  nm and  $c = 0.5046$  nm at  $x = 1.0$  and for the ordered form  $a = 0.8133$  nm and  $c = 0.5010$  nm at  $x = 0.6$  [1998Dep]. Any existence of a two-phase field in the narrow range around  $x = 0.85$  could not be detected, and [1998Dep] presented the entire composition range as a single phase.

## The Ternary Isothermal Section

With starting materials of purity of  $\geq 99.99\%$ , [1998Dep] heated about 15 alloy compositions in evacuated silica tubes

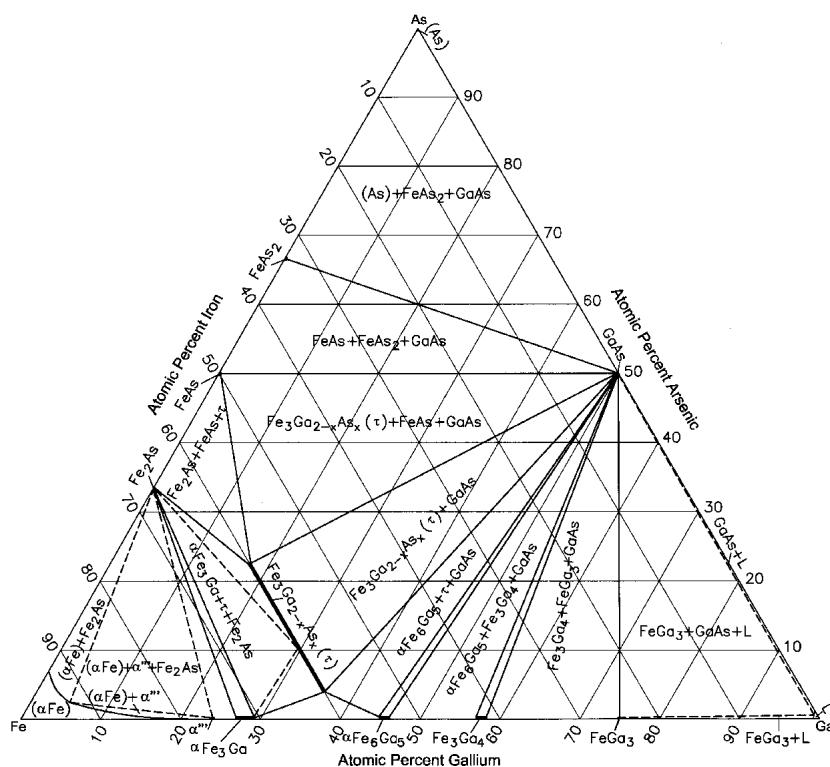


Fig. 1 As-Fe-Ga isothermal section at 600 °C [1998Dep]; narrow two-phase regions around tie-triangles are omitted.

## Section II: Phase Diagram Evaluations

to 1000 °C. After cooling, the samples were ground to powder, compacted, and given a final anneal at 600 °C for 10 d and quenched in ice-water mixture. The phase equilibria were studied mainly by x-ray powder diffraction. Electron probe microanalysis was done on some samples. The isothermal section at 600 °C constructed by [1998Dep] is redrawn in Fig. 1 to agree with the accepted binary data. The presence of the BiF<sub>3</sub> type ordered form ( $\alpha'$ ) omitted by [1998Dep] is schematically indicated. The main feature of this isothermal section is the formation of tie lines between the ternary phase Fe<sub>3</sub>Ga<sub>2-x</sub>As<sub>x</sub> ( $\tau$ ) and GaAs [1997Dep, 1998Dep]. This suggests that solid-state interdiffusion, which occurs during annealing of a Fe/GaAs contact, can lead to a ferromagnetic, epitaxial and stable Fe<sub>3</sub>GaAs/GaAs heterostructure [1998Dep, 1999Lal]. This feature is not found in other M/III-V systems such as Ni-Ga-As, Fe-Ga-Sb, and Ni-Ga-Sb [2002Dep].

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