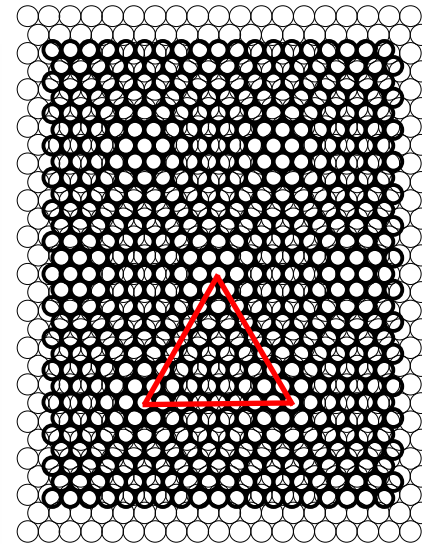
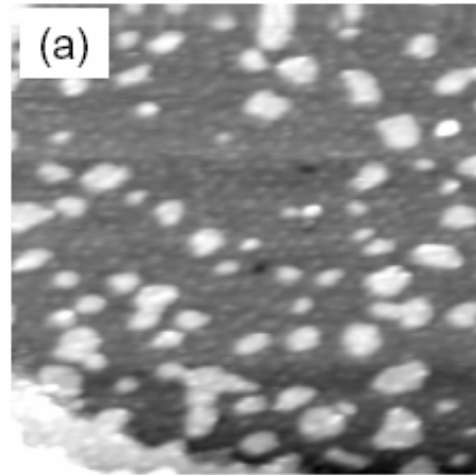


# Anomalous co-deposition FeNi.

Hugo F. Jurca

## Un mot sur la structure Ni/Au(111)

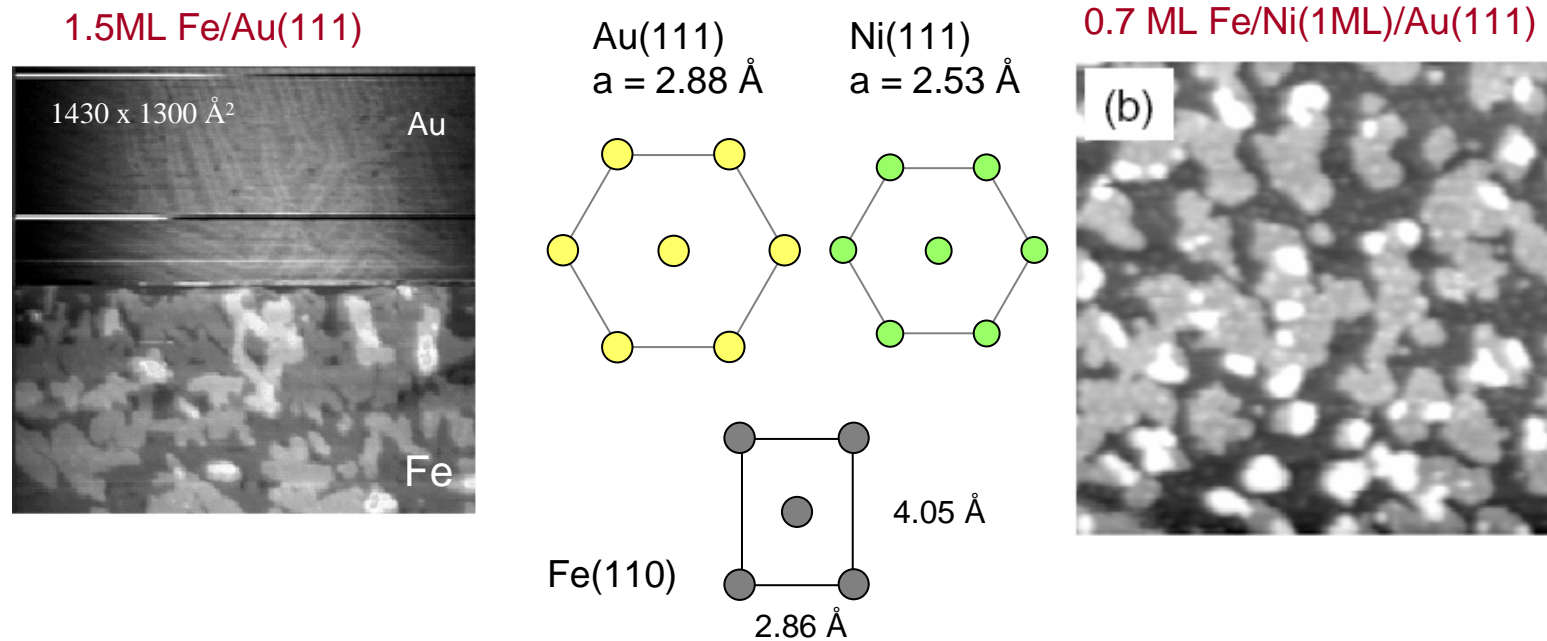
1.2ML Ni(111)/Au(111)



### Ni/Au(111):

- EXAFS et XRD indiquent une épitaxie fcc Ni(111)/Au(111), sans contraintes.
- Les RX indiquent que la maille Ni(111)/Au(111), n'est pas tournée.
- Il existe un moiré de symétrie hex. de période 21 Å. Ce moiré n'est pas tourné, en accord avec les RX.

## Un mot sur la structure Fe/Au(111) et Fe/Ni(1ML)/Au(111)

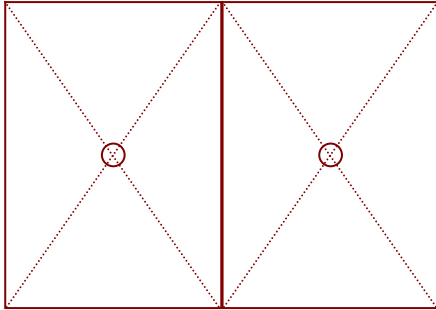


### Fe/Au(111):

- Les tous derniers spectres EXAFS (Fev. 2009) de films 2 et 5 ML indiquent une structure **bcc** (et non fcc comme on le pensait jusque maintenant) et la diffraction des RX suggère une orientation Fe(110) sur Au(111) **et** Ni(111).

# Fe(110)

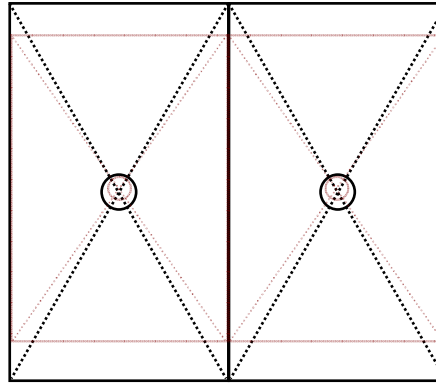
$$a'\sqrt{2} = 4.05$$



$$a' = 2.86$$

# Au(111)

$$a\sqrt{3} = 4.96$$

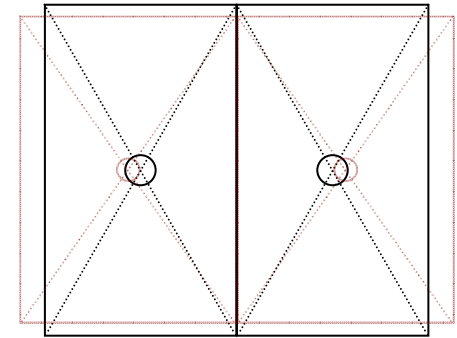


$$a = 2.88$$

misfit 24% (dir. verticale)  
misfit 1% (dir. horizontale)

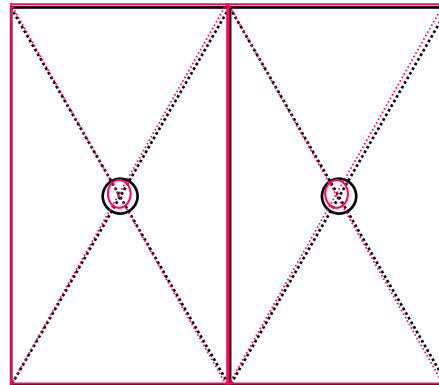
# Ni(111)

$$a\sqrt{3} = 4.38$$

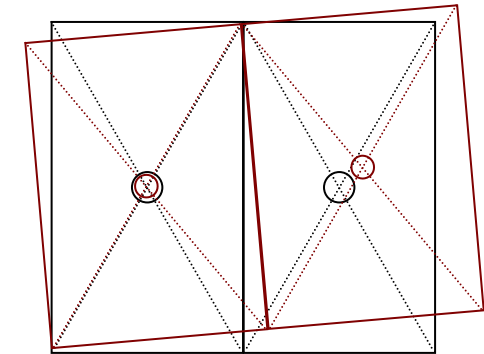


$$a = 2.53$$

misfit 8% (dir. verticale)  
misfit 14% (dir. horizontale)



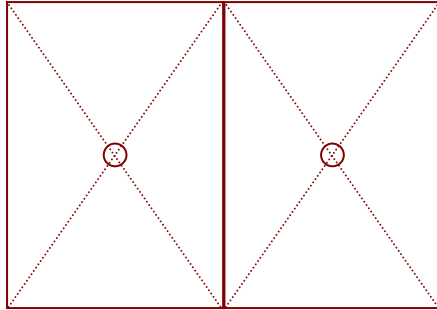
Fe(110) bcc avec 24% de tension élastique uniaxiale (dir. verticale).



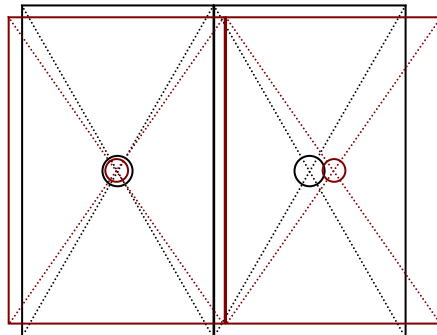
Fe(110) bcc relaxé Avec une rotation de  $\sim 5^\circ$  on le misfit n'est que 2% selon les diagonales des deux rectangles.

## Fe(110)

$$a'\sqrt{2} = 4.05$$



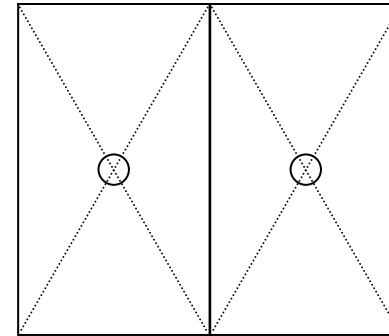
$$a' = 2.86$$



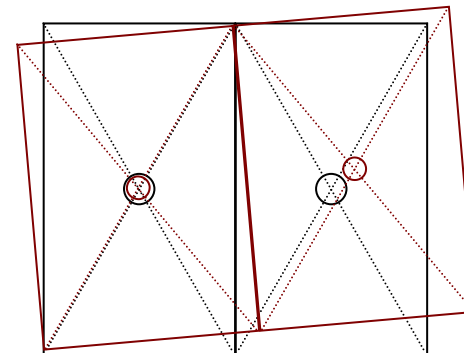
Fe(110) bcc relaxé / Ni(111)  
misfit 8% (dir. verticale)  
misfit 14% (dir. horizontale)

## Ni(111)

$$a\sqrt{3} = 4.38$$

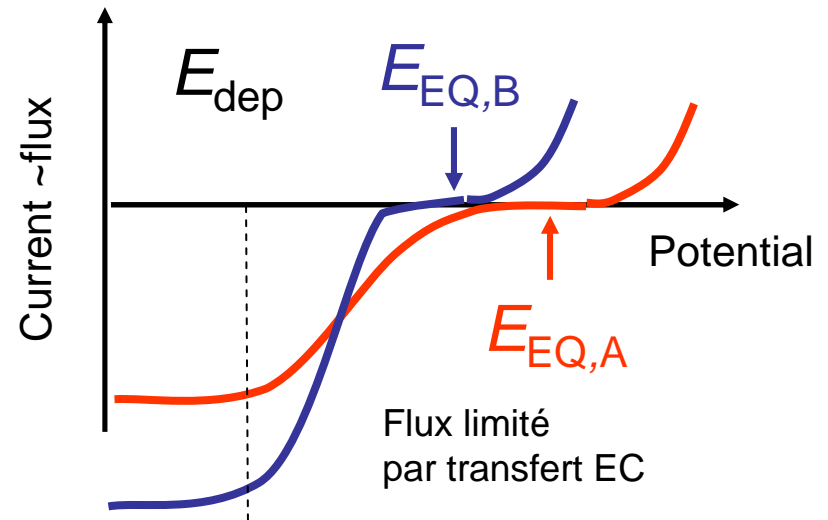
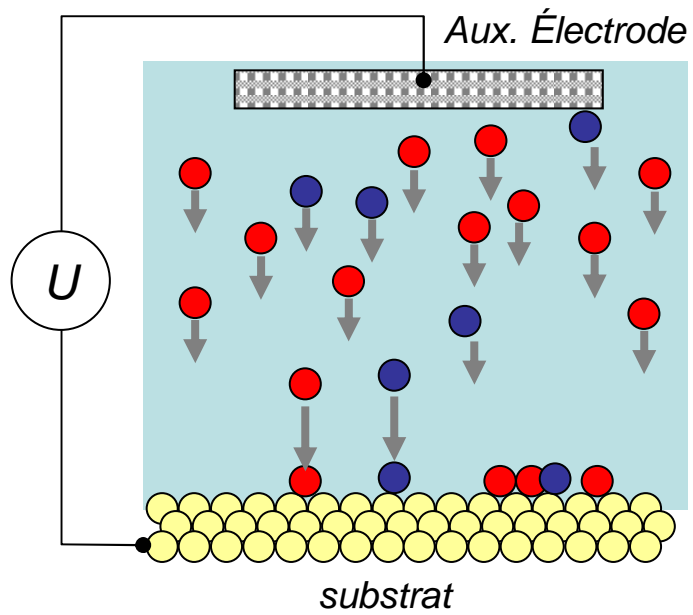


$$a = 2.53$$

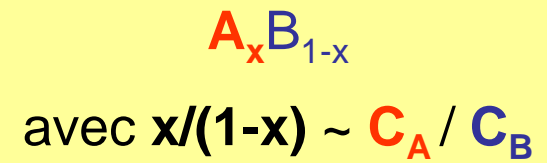


Fe(110) bcc relaxé Avec une rotation de  $\sim 5^\circ$  on  
le misfit n'est que 2% selon les diagonales des  
deux rectangles.  
Si on cherche des coïncidences atomiques  
dans une autre direction il faut jouer avec une  
déformation du rectangle ( $//$  à sa largeur)

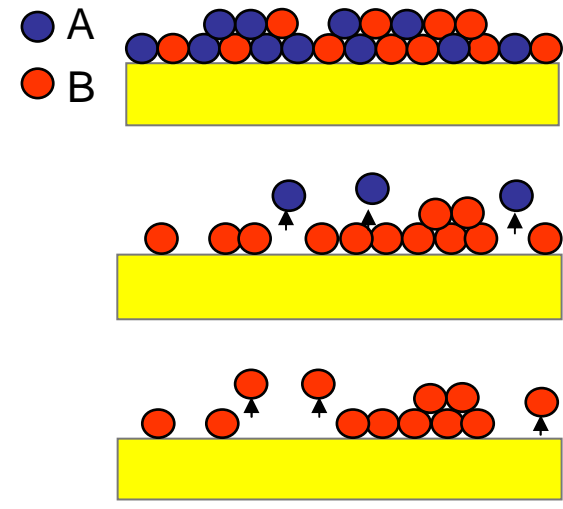
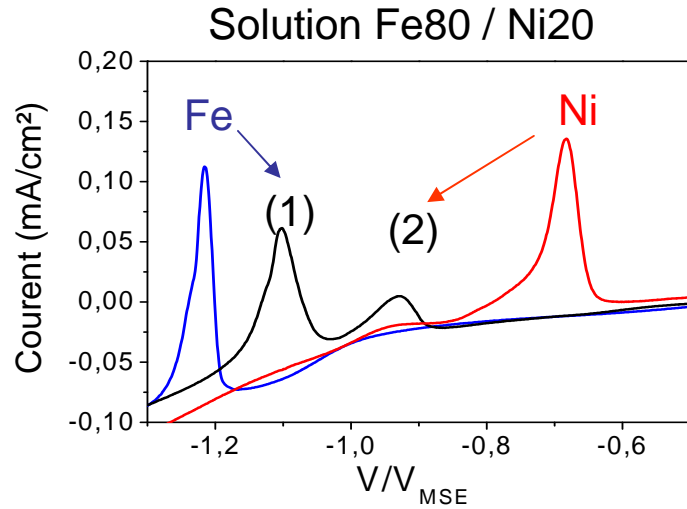
# Electrodéposition d'alliage / composition



Flux limité par la diffusion en solution

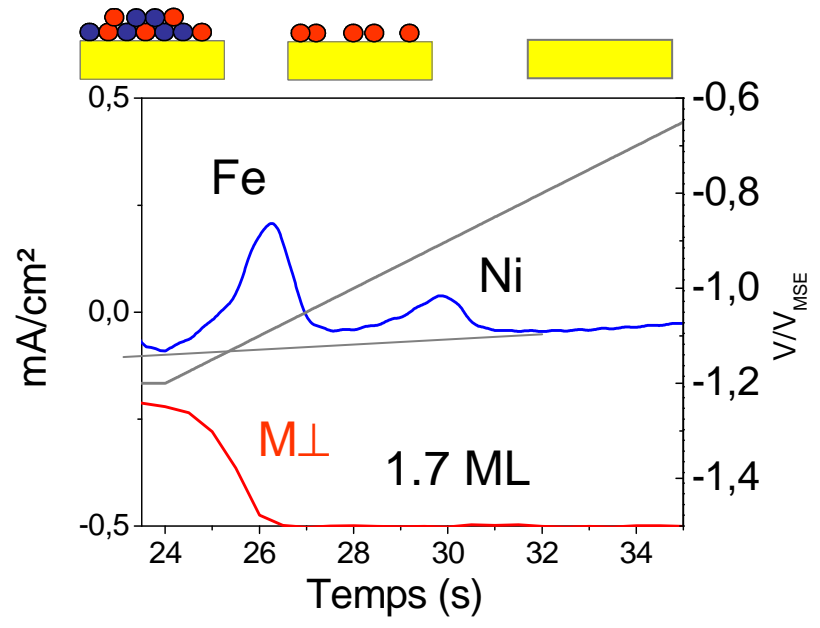


# Electrodéposition d'alliage : vitesse de dépôt et composition

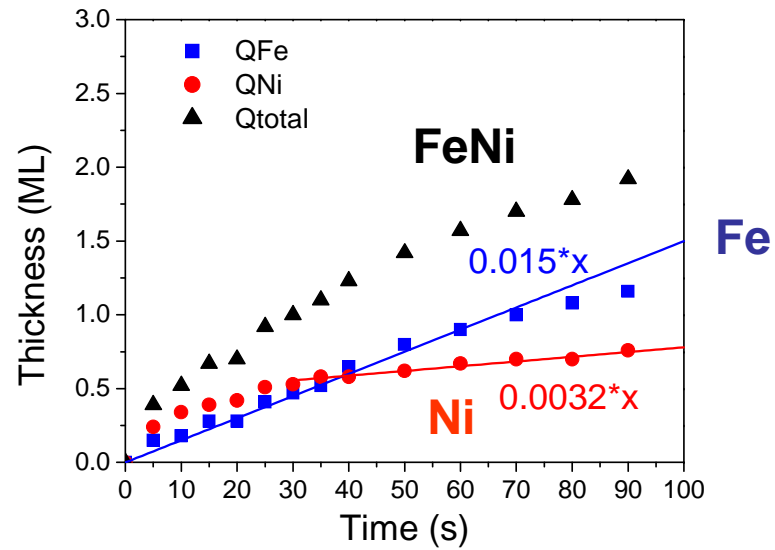
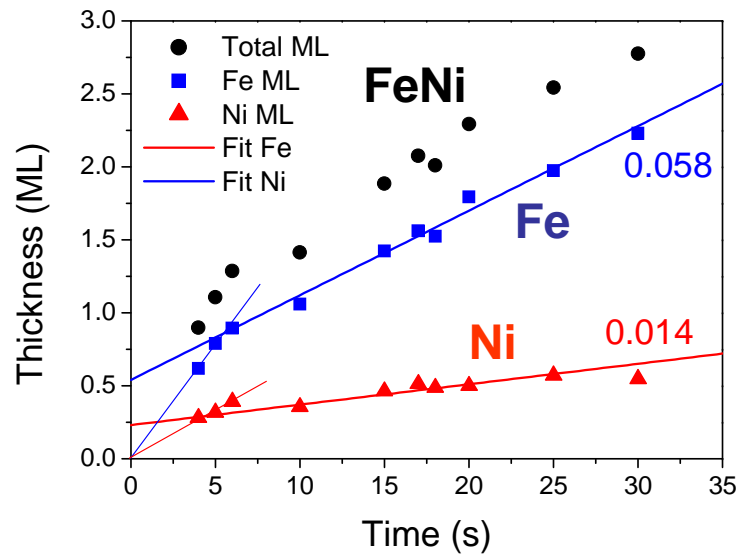
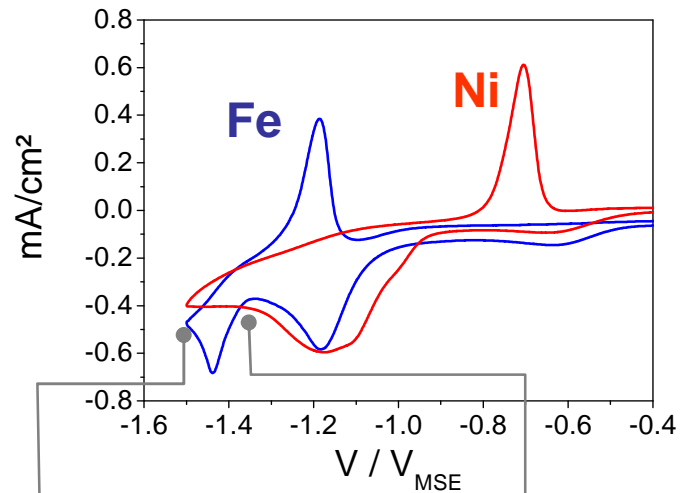


- a)  $U \leq E_A$
- b)  $E_A < U \leq E_B$   
Selective dissolution of atom A + mobilité B
- c)  $E_B < U$   
Dissolution of B atom.

Two steps dissolution of AB  
→ composition

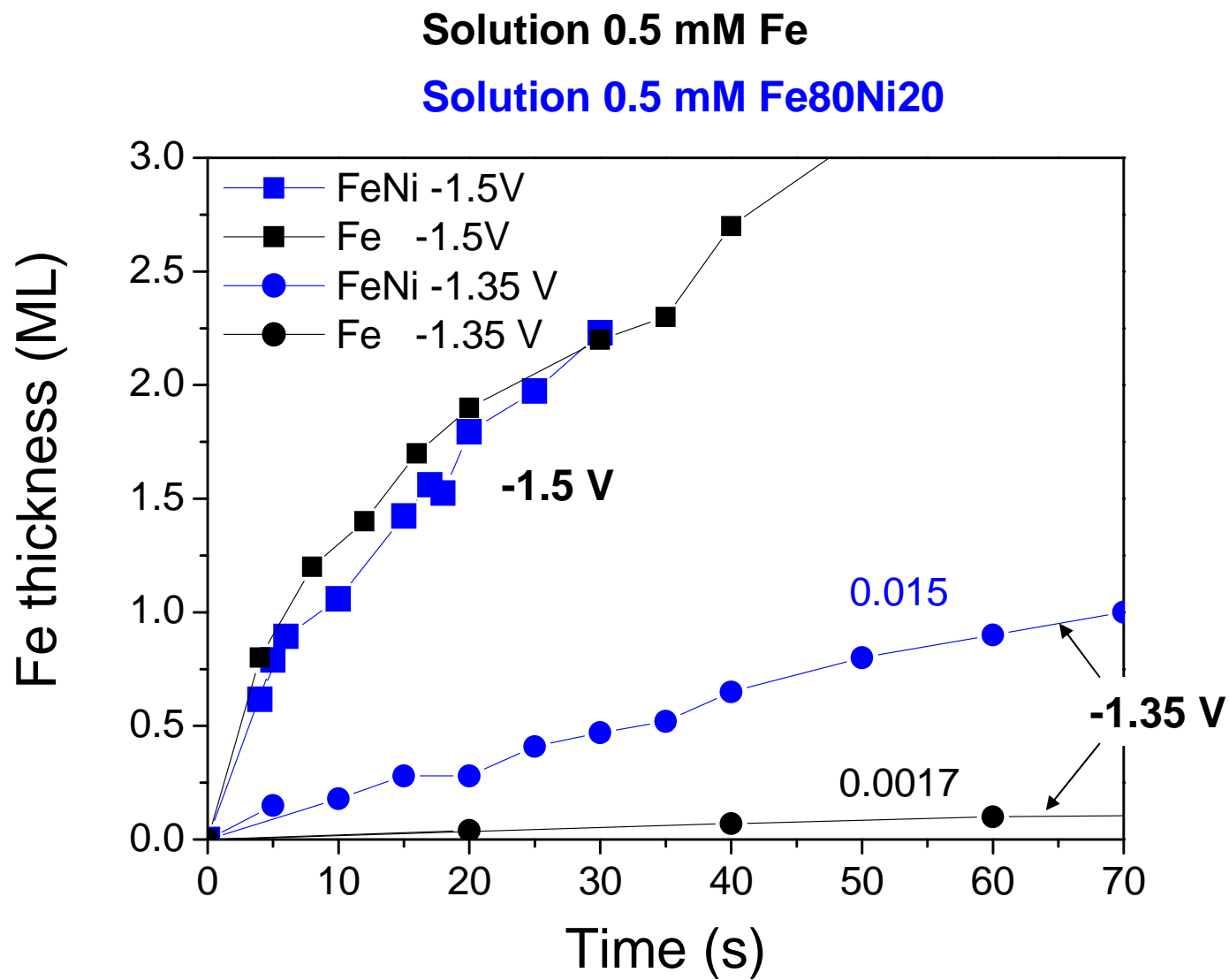


# FeNi/Au(111) : vitesses de dépôt solution Fe80Ni20





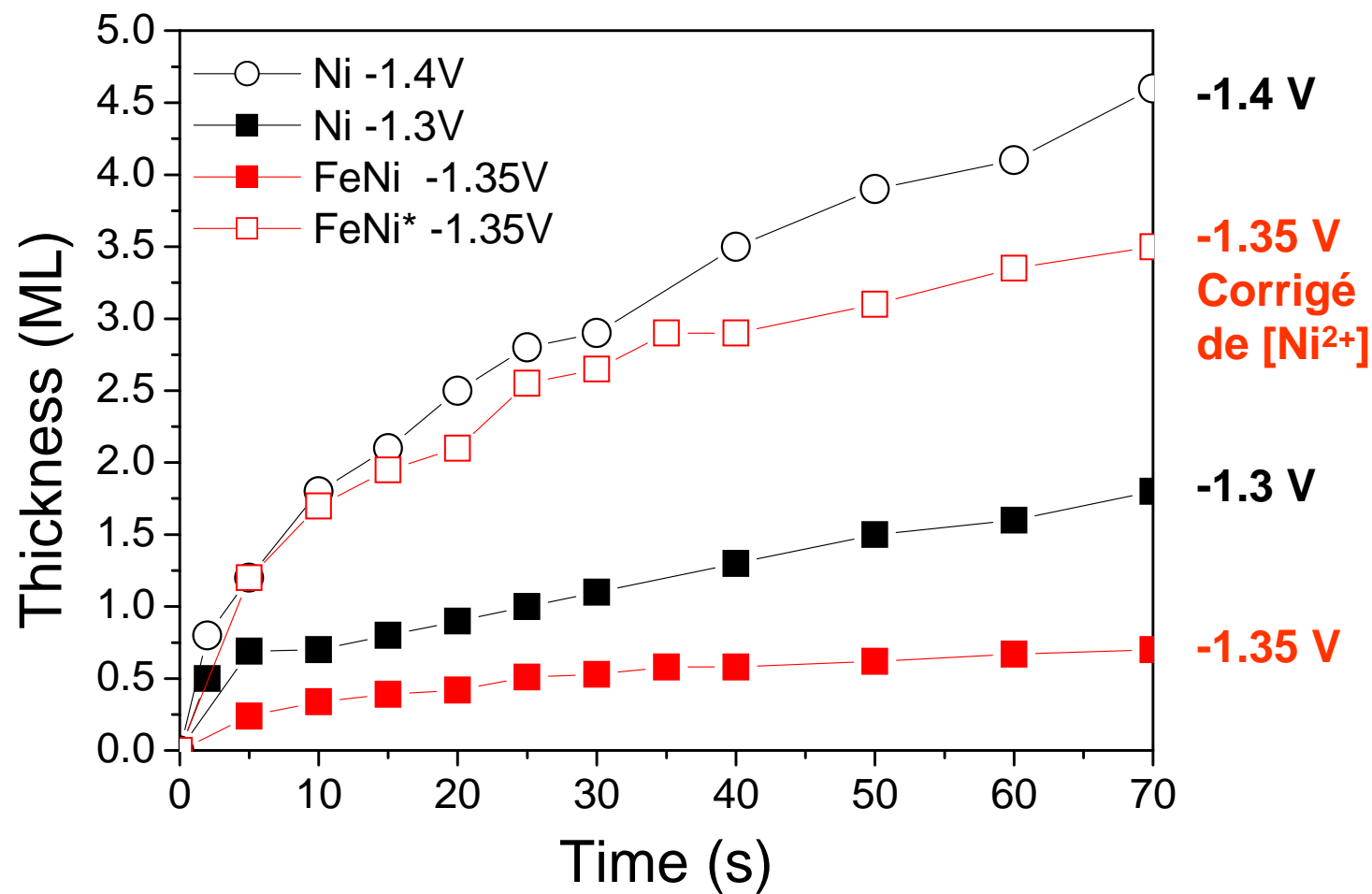
# Vitesse de dépôt du fer dans FeNi: comparaison avec solution de fer



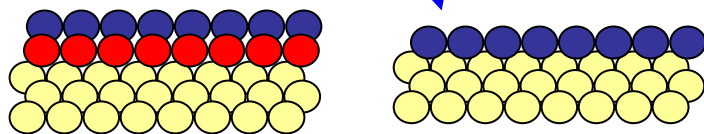
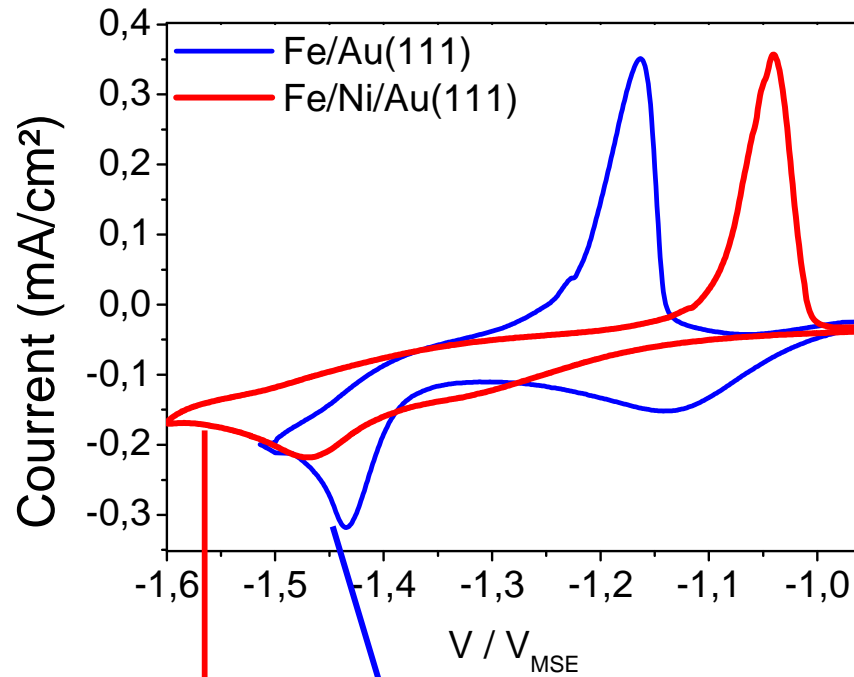
# Vitesse de dépôt du Ni dans FeNi: comparaison avec solution de Ni

Solution 0.5 mM Ni

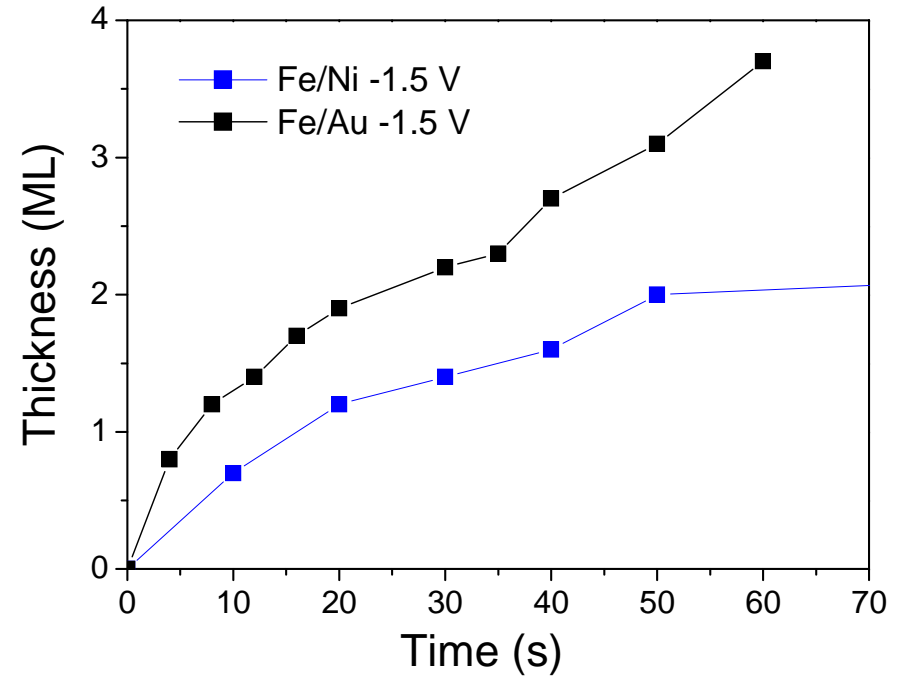
Solution 0.5 mM Fe<sub>80</sub>Ni<sub>20</sub>



## Comparaison Fe/Ni(1ML)/Au(111) et Fe/Au(111)



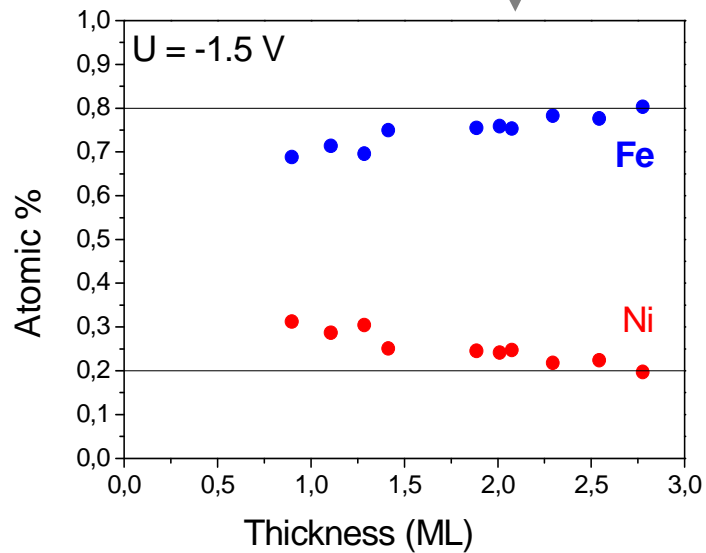
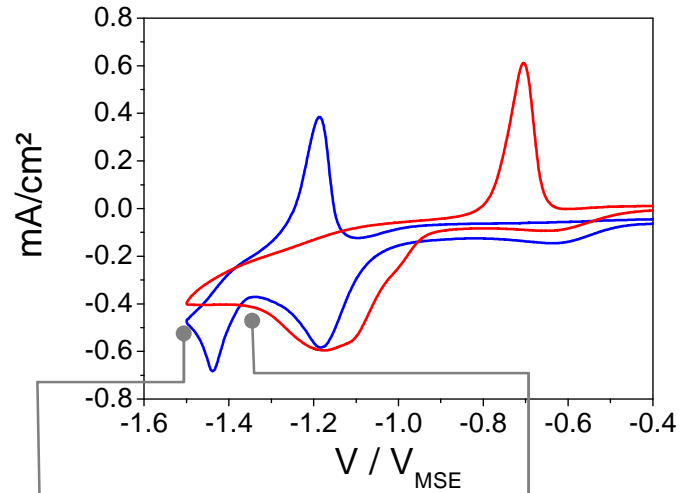
● Fe ● Ni ● Au



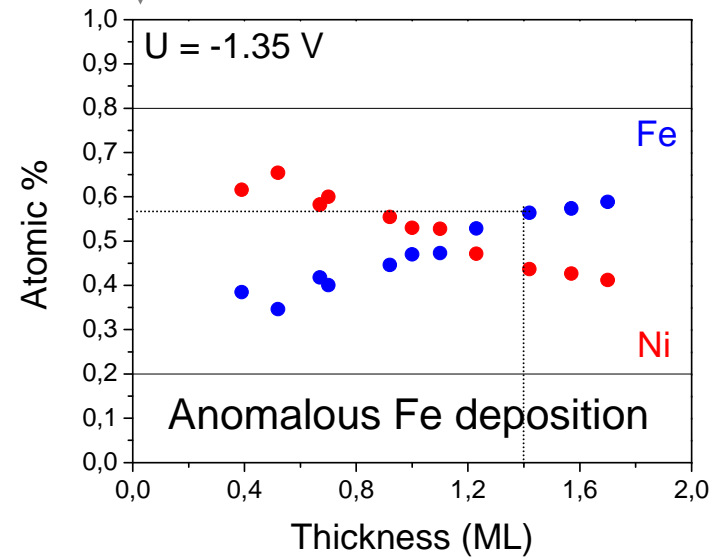
- $V_{Red}^{Fe/Ni} < V_{Red}^{Fe/Au}$

Pur effet cinétique et/ou  $E_{ads}$   
comme pour Ni/PdAu ?

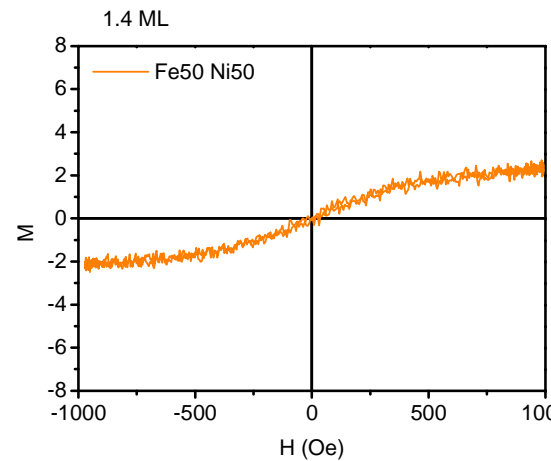
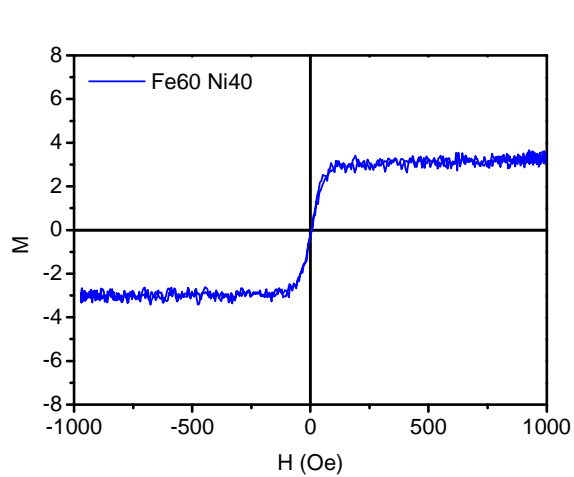
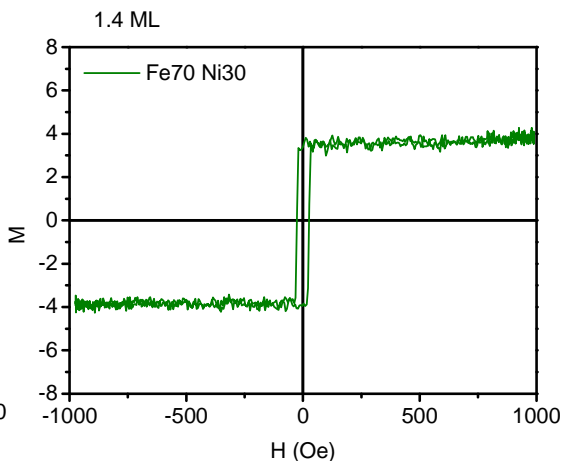
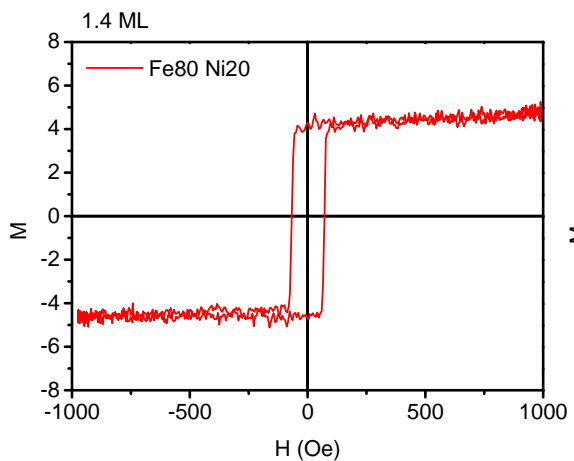
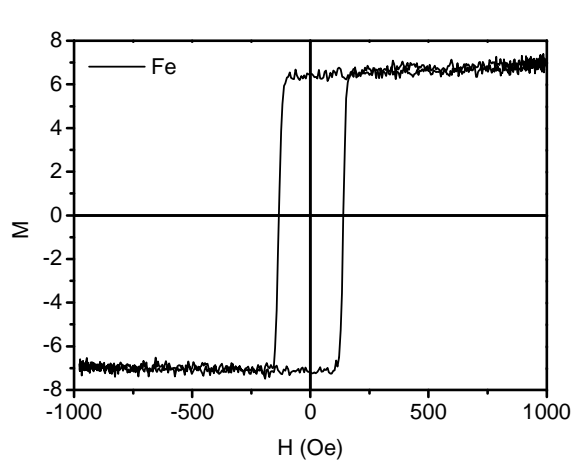
# FeNi/Au(111) : un mot sur la microstructure



Fe<sub>80</sub>Ni<sub>20</sub> → « bcc »

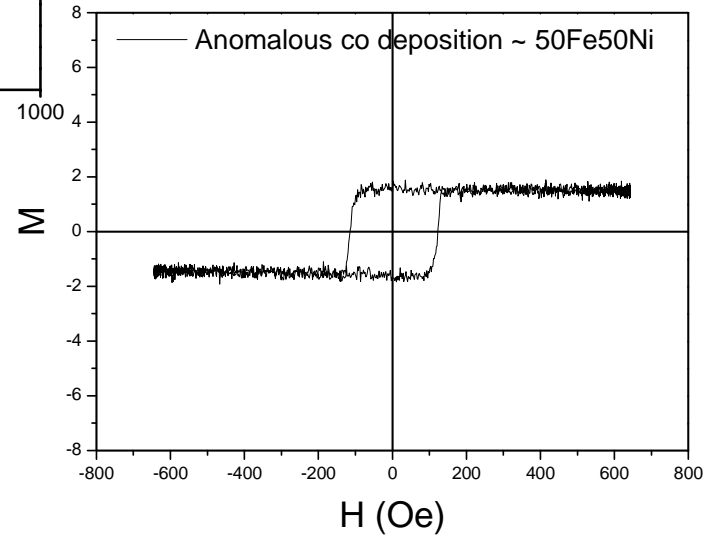


Fe<sub>50</sub>Ni<sub>50</sub> déposé à -1.5V  
Ou en condition anormale  
→ fcc



1.4 ML

Anomalous co deposition  $U = -1.35$   
 Stoichiometry  $\sim 50\text{Fe}50\text{Ni}$



# Vitesse de dépôt de Fe on différent environnement, et surface.

