

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE SHORT-RANGE ORDER OF THE AMORPHOUS TlInSe<sub>2</sub>

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The short-range order in thin amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films has been investigated. The curves of radial distribution of atoms in the amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films are constructed on the base of the integral analysis of the fast electrons scattering intensity and the parameters of the short-range order: the radii of the coordination spheres and numbers of the nearest neighbor have been determined.

According to data [1,2] in the Tl-In-Se system the triple TlInSe<sub>2</sub> compound having the effective photo and strain sensitive semiconductive properties, has been revealed. Electron diffraction research [3] of the phase content of the TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films, obtained by the simultaneous and consequent vacuum settling of Tl, In, Se at room temperature, shows the formation of the TlInSe<sub>2</sub> compound with the structure of TlSe type, the Tl-In-Se films are amorphous irrespective to the order of the components settling.



Fig. 1. Electron diffraction photograph from amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films.

The purpose of the present paper is to determine the short-range order parameters of amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub>, obtained from the vapor phase. The amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films of the thickness  $\sim 200\text{\AA}$  have been obtained by the evaporation in the vacuum from the tungsten furnace on the NaCl substrate and celluloid at room temperature, the settling velocity was  $\sim 20\text{\AA}/\text{Sec}$ . The obtained amorphous films are characterized by the diffraction figures (fig.1), on which the diffusion lines corresponding to  $S=4\pi \sin\theta/\lambda=2,00\text{\AA}$ ;  $3,39\text{\AA}$  and  $5,04\text{\AA}$  are well seen. These data coincide with the data, obtained before [3]. The subsequent crystallization of these films at  $\sim 170^\circ\text{C}$  leads to the TlInSe<sub>2</sub> crystal formation with the known parameters of the tetragonal lattice  $a=8,075\text{\AA}$ ,  $c=6,847\text{\AA}$  [4].

The curve of the experimental intensity has been obtained on the PC, conjugated to the electronograph ER-102. The curve of the radial distribution of atoms (CRDA) of amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub>, is presented on fig.2. The curve contains three, obviously expressed maximums at  $r_1=2,70\text{\AA}$ ,  $r_2=3,68\text{\AA}$  and  $r_3=4,25\text{\AA}$ . The areas under the corresponding maximums are equal to  $\Delta=28,4$ ,  $\Delta=31,2$  and  $\Delta=67,6$ , respectively.

The distance  $r_1=2,70\text{\AA}$  may be interpreted as average from the distance between In-Se and Tl-Se atoms, the tetrahedral covalent radii are, according to [6], equal to  $1,47\text{\AA}$  for thallium,  $1,17\text{\AA}$  for selenium and  $1,44\text{\AA}$  for indium. The calculation of the area value under the first peak gives the value  $\Delta=25,9$ , what coincides with the corresponding experimental data of the interatomic distance in TlInSe<sub>2</sub>.

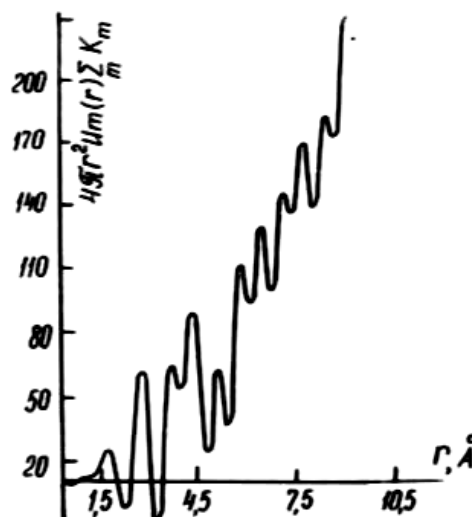


Fig. 2. The curve of the radial distribution of atoms in amorphous TlInSe<sub>2</sub> films.

The second coordination sphere with  $r_2=3,68\text{\AA}$  may be interpreted as average of the distances In-Se and Tl-Se. There are Tl-Se distances approximately equal to  $r_2$  in the crystal lattice of TlInSe<sub>2</sub>. These distances are more than the sum of the octahedral covalent radii of Tl(In) and selenium atoms, as the sum in the case of Tl-Se is equal to  $1,73\text{\AA}+1,40\text{\AA}=3,13\text{\AA}$  and In-Se  $1,53\text{\AA}+1,40\text{\AA}=2,93\text{\AA}$ . The calculation of the area value under the second peak of TlInSe<sub>2</sub>, CRDA gives the value  $\Delta=39,0$ . It is possible to explain by the fact, that obviously, in the second coordination sphere the Tl-Se distance is more possible, than that of In-Se. The distance  $r_3=4,25\text{\AA}$  corresponds to the distance between same-named atoms Se-Se, Tl-Tl, In-In.

There are the same distances in the crystal lattice TlInSe<sub>2</sub>, in consequence of what unlike the double structural and crystallochemical analog of the  $A^2B^4C_2$  semiconductors, in which atoms of the IV group have undeformed tetrahedral anions [6], in compounds  $A^3B^3C_6$ , whose representative is TlInSe<sub>2</sub>, analogous tetrahedrons of which are deformed. Beside the tetrahedrons deformation the specific deformation of octahedrons is observed in amorphous films TlInSe<sub>2</sub>.

Possibly, it is connected to the fact, that in amorphous films  $\text{TlInSe}_2$  the connection between particles is provided not only by the electrostatic attraction of the opposite ions, but by the combination with the intermediate valence.

It has been shown by the research of the amorphous phases of the compound Ti-Se and Tl-S, that in amorphous phases of the compounds with the TlSe structure  $n_{\text{Se, se}}=6$ , and  $n_{\text{Tl, Tl}}=4$ . It is possible to assume, that  $n_{\text{In, In}}$  is equal to 4. Then the calculation of the area value under the

corresponding peak gives the value  $\Delta=67,3$ , what almost coincides with  $\Delta_3=67,6$ .

Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion:

- The short-range order in the amorphous and crystal phases of  $\text{TlInSe}_2$  are close and the structural elements of the crystal phase are conserved in amorphous films.

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### **AMORF $\text{TlInSe}_2$ ТӘБӘҚӘЛӘРІНДӘ YAXIN NİZAM QURULUŞU**

$\text{TlInSe}_2$  nazik amorf təbəqələrinin yaxın nizam quruluşu tədqiq edilmişdir. Sürətli elektronların səpilmə intensivliklərinin integral analizi əsasında atomların radial paylanma əyriləri qurularaq yaxın nizam parametrləri koordinasiya sferalarının radiusları və yaxın qonşuluqdakı atomların sayı - koordinasiya ədədləri təyin olunmuşdur.

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### **СТРУКТУРА БЛИЖНЕГО ПОРЯДКА АМОΡФНЫХ ПЛЕНОК $\text{TlInSe}_2$**

Исследован ближний порядок в тонких аморфных пленках состава  $\text{TlInSe}_2$ . На основе интегрального анализа интенсивности рассеяния быстрых электронов построены кривые радиального распределения атомов в аморфных пленках соединения  $\text{TlInSe}_2$  и определены параметры ближнего порядка: радиусы координационных сфер и числа ближайших соседей.

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