

X-ray investigation of $\text{Th}_3\text{M}_2\text{M}'_3$ alloys

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In recent years we focused our attention on a study of the crystal and magnetic structure of $\text{U}_3\text{M}_2\text{M}'_3$ compounds with $\text{M} = \text{Al}, \text{Ga}$ and $\text{M}' = \text{Si}, \text{Ge}$ [1 – 4], which all were found to crystallize in a new structure type ($\text{U}_3\text{Ga}_2\text{Ge}_3$), with space group $I4$, a low-symmetry derivative of the Cr_5B_3 anti-type structure (space group $I4/mcm$). Neutron diffraction on a single crystal $\text{U}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3$ revealed a non-collinear ferromagnetic spin structure for the uranium atoms in the eight-fold position [4]. For proper derivation of the uranium ground-state from low temperature specific heat measurements on these materials, however, comparison with an isotopic nonmagnetic material would be of benefit. We decided to inspect the homologous systems $\text{Th}-\text{M}-\text{M}'$ and in our paper we present analysis of our X-ray powder diffraction measurements.

Alloys $\text{Th}_3\text{M}_2\text{M}'_3$ were prepared by arc-melting starting from a nominal composition, 37.5 at.% Th, 25.0 at.% Al or Ga and 37.5 at.% Si or Ge. Final chemical composition was checked by EMPA. Precise lattice parameters and standard deviations were obtained from a least squares refinement of room temperature Guinier-Huber image plate X-ray powder data, using monochromatic $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$ radiation with an internal standard of 6N-pure Ge ($a_{\text{Ge}} = 0.5657906 \text{ nm}$ at RT). The Rietveld refinements were performed using the GSAS software package.

No ternary compounds were observed bearing isotypism with the homologous $\text{U}_3\text{Ga}_2\text{Ge}_3$ type of structure. The majority

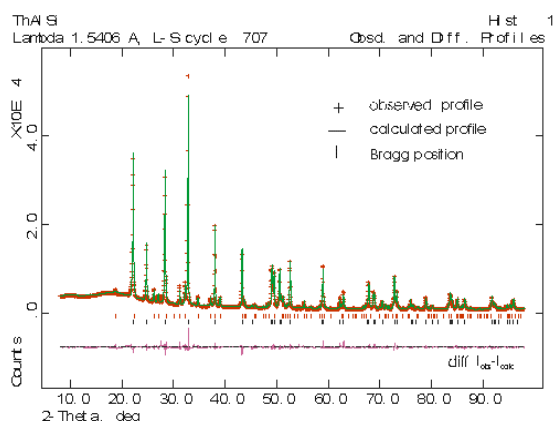


Fig. 1. X-ray data taken from $\text{Th}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3$ alloy, calculated profile and Bragg positions.

phase for all compounds is the tetragonal αThSi_2 type $\text{Th}(\text{M}_{1-x}\text{M}'_x)_2$ (space group $I4_1/amd$). The secondary phase in Si-alloys is an orthorhombic phase of the FeB type (Pnma). While $\text{Th}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3$ consists only from these two phases [$\text{Th}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Si}_x)_2$ and $\text{Th}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Si}_x)$], the phase composition of $\text{Th}_3\text{Ga}_2\text{Si}_3$ was found to be more complicated. The second phase in Ge-alloys was identified as face centered cubic of the NaCl type $\text{Th}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x)$ and/or $\text{Th}(\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x)$ (space group $\text{Fm}\bar{3}m$).

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