

Formability and Stability of α' and α'' Phase in $(\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-(B,C,N)}$ Films

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α' and α'' phase of Fe have attracted much attention of researcher with the interest in their intrinsic magnetism; the giant magnetic moment problem of $\alpha''\text{-Fe}_{16}\text{N}_2$ [1], for example. The authors have succeeded in synthesis of $(\alpha''+\alpha')\text{-Fe}_{16}\text{N}_2$ films but also $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-N}$, $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-C}$, $\alpha'\text{-Fe-C}$, $\alpha'\text{-Fe-B}$ films [2], and found that the compositional range where the α' phase could be formed is quite different against the substituents/interstituents to $\alpha\text{-Fe}$. In the present study, in order to illuminate a way to obtain stable α' and α'' phase, the formability and thermal stability of $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-(B,C,N)}$ film is systematically discussed.

3000 Å thick $(\text{Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-(B,C,N)}$ films were fabricated on MgO {100} single-crystal substrates using a facing-targets type dc sputtering method with Fe buffer layer. Structural analysis of the films was performed by X-ray diffractometry. M_s was measured with VSM as a function of temperature up to 400 °C. Heating and cooling rates were 1 °C/min.

$\alpha'\text{-Fe-C}$ and $\alpha'\text{-Fe-N}$ phase with a C or N content up to about 12 at.% could be synthesized. On the other hand, $\alpha'\text{-Fe-B}$ phase could be synthesized up to only 4 at.%B, meaning lower formability of $\alpha'\text{-Fe-B}$ than $\alpha'\text{-Fe-C}$ and $\alpha'\text{-Fe-N}$. Based on the rigid sphere model, such the difference of formability is explained by the larger atomic radius of B than those of C and N.

Fig. 1 shows the change of the decomposition temperature of the $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-X}$ ($X=\text{B,C,N}$) phase against X content. The decomposition temperature of $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)\text{-N}$ phase slightly decreases with increasing the interstituent N content, and drastically degrades with increasing the substituent Co content. Comparing to the decomposition temperature of 250°C in $\alpha'\text{-Fe-C}$ phase, and 230°C in $\alpha'\text{-Fe-B}$ phase, the $\alpha'\text{-Fe-N}$ phase is concluded to have less stability. It might be due to its peculiar decomposition process of $\alpha'\text{-Fe-N}$ phase to $\gamma'\text{-Fe}_4\text{N}$ phase, only with the N diffusion in bcc structured Fe lattice.

References

[1] M. Takahashi *et al.*, *J. Magn. Magn. Mat.*, **208**, 145 (2000).

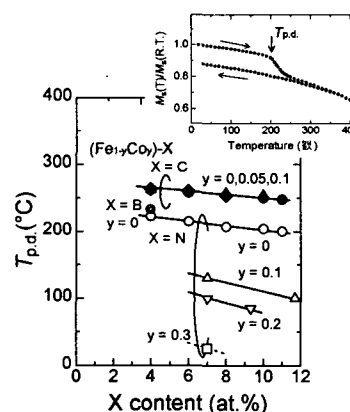


Fig.1. Change of the phase decomposition temperature for $\alpha'\text{-(Fe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y)\text{-X}$ ($X = \text{B, C, N}$) films.