

## Correlated Atomic Displacements in the Chemically Random $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{In}_x\text{P}$ Alloy

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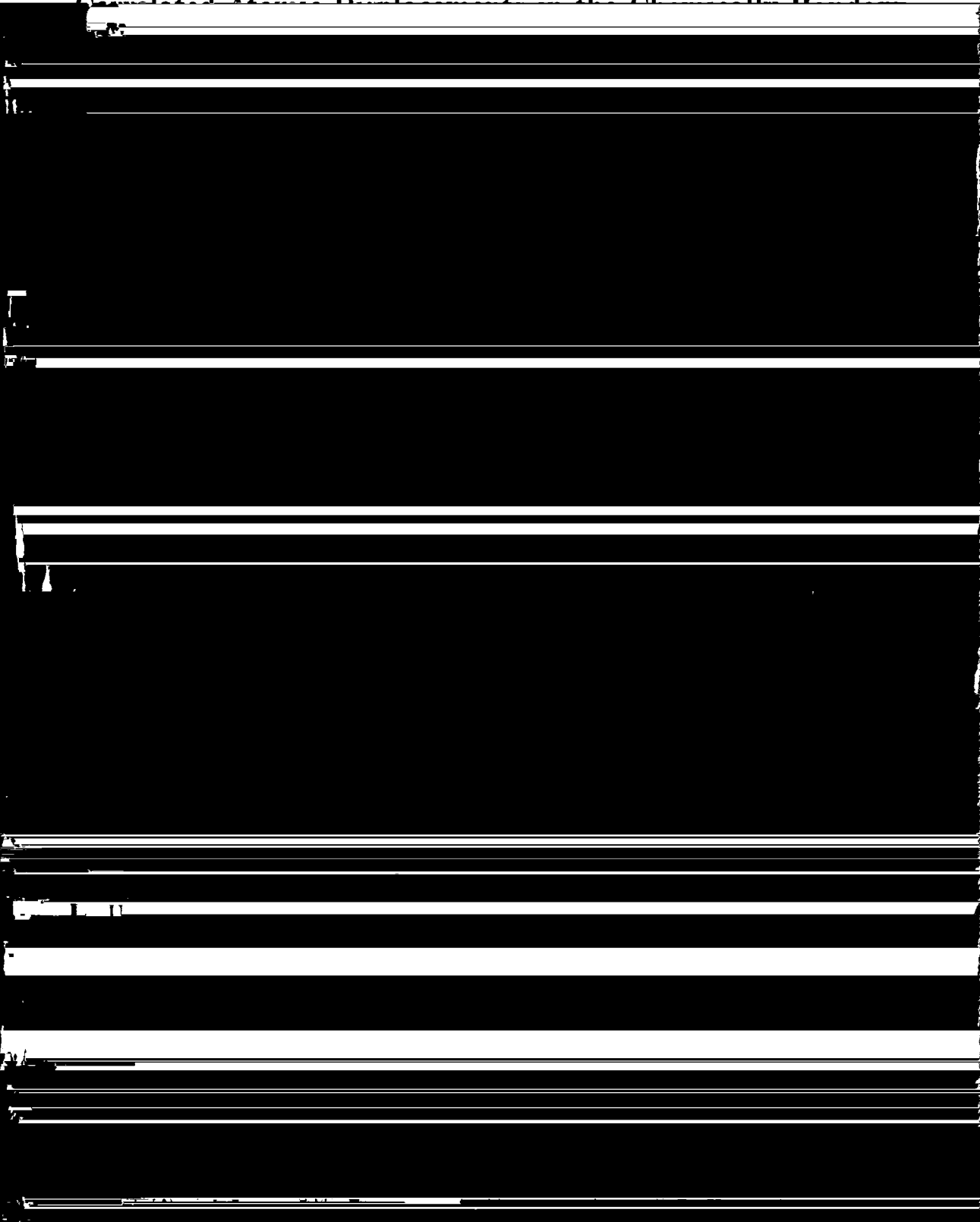
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Controlled Atomic Displacement in the Chemically Reduced



a perfectly random *distribution* of atoms, there exists a highly correlated static *position*

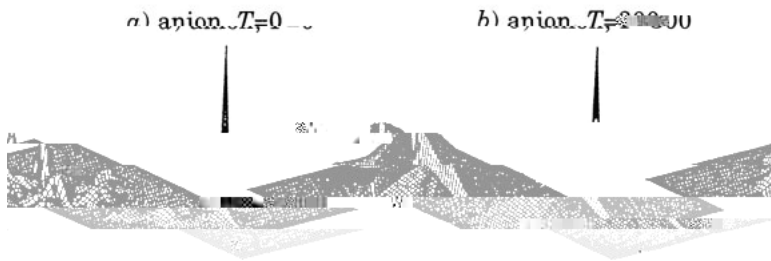


Figure 1. Neutron diffraction intensity profiles for the anion at  $T=0$  (a) and  $T=2000$  (b).

Figure 1



(Ga, In) reside on the ideal f.c.c. sites and that the P-centered Ga<sub>n</sub>In<sub>4-n</sub> ( $n = 0, \dots, 4$ )

the instant  $t_i = i \Delta t$ , and  $\bar{U}_j$  is the time-averaged position of atom  $j$  given by  $\bar{U}_j = (1/n) \sum^n U_j(t)$ . The above algorithm was applied for 100 different initial random atomic

observed trend in the relations between the anion and cation r.m.s. displacements<sup>(1)</sup>.

To approximate we have developed a new method to extract the VFF potential which  
 $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{ZnTe}) = 0.071 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{CdTe}) = 0.065 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{CdTe}) = 0.080 \text{ \AA}$ . These should be compared with the experimental results of Comedi and Kalish  $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{ZnTe}) = (0.125 \pm 0.01) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{CdTe}) = (0.125 \pm 0.01) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $U_{\text{r.m.s.}}(\text{CdTe}) = (0.155 \pm 0.01) \text{ \AA}$ . We observe that although there is a factor of about 2 between these experimental results and ours, the trend in the relations between the anions and cations is reproduced.

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