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ELECTROCHEMISTRY OF GALLIUM AND ELECTROCHEMICAL FORMATION OF Cu-Ga INTERMETALLIC COMPOUNDS IN CHOLINE CHLORIDE-ETHYLENE GLYCOL (1:2)

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Gallium is a suitable material for producing semiconductor compounds (e.g. GaAs, GaInAs, $CuGaSe_2$ and $Cu(In,Ga)Se_2$) used in electronic and optoelectronic technology. As a part of a project to look into the ability of deep eutectic solvents (DES), as reaction media, to deposit high-quality semidonducting films, the present work is concerned with the electrochemical behaviour of gallium, in the eutectic mixture Choline Chloride – 2 Ethylene Glycol (ethaline). The study has been carried out using different substrates as working electrodes: i) Pt, Mo, W for the



electrochemical deposition of Ga(liq) and ii) Cu for the electrochemical formation of Ga-Cu intermetallic compounds .

Ga electrodeposition is difficult from aqueous solution due to its low standard potential and the interfering hydrogen evolution reaction. The use of Ethaline, with a better thermal stability and larger potential window, eliminates the interference of solvent breakdown reactions during Ga deposition on Pt, W and Mo electrodes.

Cyclic voltammograms of a GaCl4⁻ solution on

a Mo electrode at 80 and $100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

The electro-reduction of GaCl₄⁻ solutions was also investigated at a copper substrate. Ga-Cu alloy films were obtained by continuous potentiostatic electrolysis and intensiostatic pulse electrolysis. The obtained samples, characterized by XRD and SEM, revealed the formation of CuGa₂.







SEM image of CuGa₂

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