

Sintesis dan Karakterisasi Fasa Perovskit Yang Dimodifikasi Berbasis Struktur Ruddlesden-Popper dan Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze

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Abstrak

Fasa perovskit dapat memiliki berbagai sifat yang menarik, seperti superkapasitor, feroelektrik, feromagnetik, multiferroik, termoelektrik, dan elektrokatalitik. Pengembangan sifat perovskit dapat dilakukan dengan membentuk homolognya, yang dikenal dengan senyawa berbasis perovskit. Terdapat dua cara untuk membentuk homolog dari fasa perovskit, yaitu menambahkan lapisan tertentu diantara tiap blok perovskit ABO_3 dan merubah posisi oktahedra BO_6 pada struktur perovskit. Pada penelitian ini dikaji kedua jenis modifikasi fasa perovskit. Jenis modifikasi yang pertama adalah penambahan lapis AO diantara oktahedra BO_6 , yang membentuk fasa Ruddlesden-Popper. Jenis modifikasi yang kedua adalah membentuk fasa Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze dengan merotasi oktahedra BO_6 pada fasa perovskit.

Jenis modifikasi pertama yang dipelajari adalah senyawa Ruddlesden-Popper $SrLaFeO_4$, yang difokuskan untuk meningkatkan sifat feromagnetiknya. Usaha untuk meningkatkan sifat feromagnetik pada $SrLaFeO_4$ telah banyak dilakukan dengan meningkatkan jumlah *mixed valence* dari kation magnetik. Penambahan jumlah *mixed valence* telah dilakukan dengan mendoping kation bervalensi tinggi d^0 (Nb^{5+}), yang menciptakan dua jenis valensi yang berbeda dari satu kation magnetik. Senyawa $SrLaFeO_4$ yang disubstitusi kation bervalensi tinggi Nb^{5+} diharapkan menghasilkan senyawa Ruddlesden-Popper dengan formula baru yang bersifat feromagnetik. Formula senyawa yang disintesis dituliskan sebagai $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ ($x = 0, 0,1, 0,3, \text{ dan } 0,5$). Sintesis senyawa Ruddlesden-Popper tersebut dilakukan dengan metode sol-gel. Selanjutnya, dipelajari struktur kristal, morfologi, sifat magnetik, kompleks dielektrik, konduktivitas listrik dan termal produk hasil sintesis.

Pola difraksi sinar-X semua sampel $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ menunjukkan struktur kristal tetragonal dengan *space group* $I4/mmm$. Sampel $x = 0$ dan $0,1$ membentuk fasa murni sedangkan $x = 0,3$ ditemukan puncak pengotor perovskit $LaFeO_3$. Selain itu, senyawa $x = 0,5$ memiliki puncak pengotor dari senyawa $SrNb_8O_{14}$, $Sr_4Fe_6O_{13}$ dan $Sr_2Fe_2O_5$. Hasil *refinement* dengan teknik *Le Bail* menunjukkan bahwa volume sel meningkat dengan bertambahnya jumlah doping Nb^{5+} . Morfologi sampel menunjukkan bahwa ukuran partikel yang diperoleh menurun dengan bertambahnya jumlah doping Nb^{5+} . Penurunan ukuran ini dapat dikaitkan dengan kemampuan kation Nb^{5+} yang dapat menghambat *grain growth*.

Analisis sifat magnetik $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ menunjukkan terjadinya peningkatan nilai susceptibilitas dengan bertambahnya jumlah doping kation Nb^{5+} , yang mengindikasikan meningkatnya interaksi feromagnetik pada sampel. Peningkatan tersebut berkaitan dengan penambahan jumlah *mixed valence* dari kation Fe. Nilai konstanta dielektrik sampel menurun dengan bertambahnya jumlah doping kation Nb^{5+} . Hal tersebut berkaitan dengan meningkatnya konduktivitas

elektrik sampel dengan meningkatnya x . Jenis interaksi konduksi yang terbentuk pada sampel $x = 0, 0,1, \text{ dan } 0,3$ adalah *hopping conduction*. Nilai konduktivitas termal sampel menurun dengan kenaikan jumlah doping, berkaitan dengan penurunan ukuran rata-rata partikel dari produk yang terbentuk.

Jenis modifikasi kedua yang dipelajari adalah senyawa Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$. Penelitian ini difokuskan untuk mendapatkan sampel dengan mikrostruktur yang bebas *abnormal grain growth*. Senyawa Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze yang disintering pada suhu tinggi diketahui membentuk *abnormal grain growth*, yang dapat menurunkan sifat dielektrik dan ferroelektrik dari produk. Usaha yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi *abnormal grain growth* adalah dengan menggunakan metode *dual-step* sintering. Oleh karena itu, kondisi sintering ideal senyawa $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ ditelusuri untuk mengatasi terbentuknya *abnormal grain growth*. Karakteristik struktur, morfologi, sifat dielektrik dan feroelektrik produk dipelajari korelasinya dengan kondisi sintering. Selain itu, potensi sifat elektrokalorik dari senyawa $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ juga dipelajari dengan menggunakan *indirect method*.

Pola difraksi sinar-X semua sampel $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ memiliki struktur kristal tetragonal dengan *space group P4mm*. Hasil *refinement* dengan teknik *Le Bail* menunjukkan bahwa volume sel masing-masing sampel berbeda karena pengaruh kondisi sintering. Perbedaan volume sel tersebut berkaitan dengan jumlah kation K^+ dan Na^+ pada sampel. Analisis SEM menunjukkan bahwa sampel hasil *dual-step* berhasil menghambat pembentukan *abnormal grain growth*.

Nilai konstanta dielektrik maksimum sampel $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ normal sintering jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan sampel hasil *dual step* sintering. Selain itu, suhu transisi fasa feroelektrik-paraelektrik sampel normal sintering lebih tinggi dibandingkan produk *dual-step* sintering. Perbedaan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh distribusi *grain* dan karakteristik mikrostruktur sampel. Nilai polarisasi saturasi sampel normal sintering jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan sampel hasil *dual-step* sintering. Namun, nilai polarisasi remanen yang diperoleh untuk setiap sampel tidak berbeda secara signifikan. Selain itu, Senyawa $(\text{K}_{0,5}\text{Na}_{0,5})_{0,096}(\text{Sr}_{0,6}\text{Ba}_{0,4})_{0,952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ memiliki nilai kekuatan elektrokalorik paling tinggi diantara senyawa berbasis $\text{Sr}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ lainnya. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa senyawa tersebut memiliki potensi untuk diaplikasikan sebagai material pendingin

Kata kunci: Homolog perovskit, Fasa Ruddlesden-Popper, *Mixed valence*, Feromagnetik, Fasa Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze, *Abnormal grain growth*, *Dual-step* sintering.

Synthesis and Characterization of Modified Perovskite Phases Based on the Ruddlesden-Popper and Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze Structure

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Abstract

Perovskite phase can have various interesting properties, such as supercapacitor, ferroelectric, ferromagnetic, multiferroic, thermoelectric, and electrocaloric. The development of perovskite properties can be performed by forming the homolog, known as perovskite family. There are two ways to form the homolog i.e. adding a certain layer between each ABO_3 perovskite block and changing the octahedral position of BO_6 in the perovskite structure. In this study, two types of perovskite phase modifications were studied. The first type of modification is the addition of an AO layer between the octahedral BO_6 , which forms the Ruddlesden-Popper phase. The second type of modification is to form a Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze phase by rotating the octahedral BO_6 in the perovskite phase.

The first type of modification studied was the Ruddlesden-Popper $SrLaFeO_4$ compound, which was focused on improving its ferromagnetic properties. Many attempts have been done to improve the ferromagnetic properties of $SrLaFeO_4$ by increasing the number of mixed-valence at magnetic cation. The increasing of mixed-valence has been done by doping high valence cation d^0 (Nb^{5+}), creating two different valence types from one magnetic cation. $SrLaFeO_4$ doped by the high valence cation Nb^{5+} is expected to produce the new formula of Ruddlesden-Popper compound with ferromagnetic properties. The formula for the compound being synthesized is written as $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.3, \text{ and } 0.5$). The synthesis of the Ruddlesden-Popper compound was carried out by the sol-gel method. The crystal structure, morphology, magnetic properties, dielectric complexes, the electrical and thermal conductivity of the products were studied.

The X-ray diffraction pattern of all samples $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ shows a tetragonal crystal structure with space group $I4/mmm$. Samples $x = 0$ and 0.1 form the pure phase while $x = 0.3$ has a peak impurity perovskite $LaFeO_3$. In addition, $x = 0.5$ has the impurity peaks of $SrNb_8O_{14}$, $Sr_4Fe_6O_{13}$ and $Sr_2Fe_2O_5$. The results of refinement using the Le Bail technique showed that the cell volume and tetragonality c/a in the sample decreased with increasing the amount of Nb^{5+} doping. The morphology of the sample shows that the obtained particle size decreases with increasing the amount of Nb^{5+} doping. This size reduction can be attributed to the ability of the Nb^{5+} cation to inhibit grain growth.

Analysis of the magnetic properties of $Sr_{1+2x}La_{1-2x}Fe_{1-x}Nb_xO_4$ showed an increase in the susceptibility value with an increase in the number of doping Nb^{5+} cations, which indicates an increase in ferromagnetic interactions in the sample. This increase was related to the addition of the mixed-valence number of Fe cations. The dielectric constant of the samples decreases with increasing the number of doping Nb^{5+} cations. This reduction is related to the increase in the electrical conductivity of the samples with increasing x . The type of conduction interaction

formed in the sample $x = 0, 0.1, \text{ and } 0.3$ is hopping conduction. The thermal conductivity of the samples decreases with the increase of doping, corresponding to a decrease in the mean particle size of the formed product.

The second type of modification studied was the Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$. This study is focused on producing a sample with a microstructure that is free of abnormal grain growth. Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze compounds sintered at high temperature is known to form abnormal grain growth, which can reduce the dielectric and ferroelectric properties of the product. A method that can be used to inhibit abnormal grain growth is by using the dual-step sintering method. Therefore, the ideal sintering condition of $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ was investigated to overcome the formation of abnormal grain growth. The structural, morphological, dielectric, and ferroelectric characteristics of the product were studied and their correlation with the sintering conditions. Besides, the potential electrocaloric properties of $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ were also studied using the indirect method.

The X-ray diffraction pattern of all samples $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ has a tetragonal crystal structure with space group $P4mm$. The results of refinement using the Le Bail technique show that the cell volume of each sample is different due to the influence of the sintering conditions. The difference in cell volume is related to the number of K^+ and Na^+ cations in the sample. SEM analysis showed that the dual-step samples were successful in inhibiting the formation of abnormal grain growth.

The maximum dielectric constant value of $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ normal sintering is much lower than the sample resulting from dual step sintering. Besides, the ferroelectric-paraelectric phase transition temperature of normal sintering samples is higher than that of dual-step sintering products. This difference is influenced by the grain distribution and microstructural characteristics of the sample. The saturation polarization value of the normal sintering sample is much lower than that of the dual-step sintered sample. However, the remanent polarization value obtained for each sample is insignificantly different. In addition, $(\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})_{0.096}(\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4})_{0.952}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ has the highest value of electrocaloric strength among other $\text{Sr}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ -based compounds. The result shows that the compound has the potential to be applied as a cooling material

Keywords: Perovskite family, Ruddlesden Popper phase, Mixed-valence, Ferromagnetic, Tetragonal Tungsten Bronze phase, Abnormal grain growth, Dual-step sintering