Structural And Morphological Studies Of Nano-crystalline Ceramic BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄

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ABSTRACT

The development of lead-free piezoelectric materials have gained great attention for the consideration of environmental protection. Nanosized BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ lead free perovskite phase structured ceramic was prepared via a high-energy ball milling process through mechanically assisted synthesis. The sample was analyzed by X-ray Diffraction(XRD), SEM and EDX. The XRD results and XPERT-PRO software analysis confirmed the orthorhombic system of the sample. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis revealed that its crystallite size is in the nano meter range. The grain size was less than 100 nm and showed a strong tendency for agglomeration. It also confirmed with the calculated value from Debye Scherrer's formula. EDX spectrum shows the elemental composition of the sample. Williamson-Hall Plot method was used to evaluate the size and lattice strain. The dislocation density and the morphology index of the sample were also calculated.

Keywords: Barium Strontium Ferric Titanate(BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄); Perosvkites; Debye Scherrer formula

1. INTRODUCTION

A characteristic feature of all solid-state reactions is that they involve the formation of product phase(s) at the interfaces of the reactants. The solid-state reactions initiated by intensive milling in high-energy ball mills could be a good choice for the ceramic powder preparation. An important advantage for intensive milling is the formation of highly dispersed phased materials typical for metal powders or oxide based materials (mechanical activation) for the formation of a new product because of a solid-state reaction [1, 2]. Intensive milling increases the area of contact between the reactant powder particles due to reduction in crystallite size and allows fresh surfaces to come into contact. As a result, solid-state reactions that normally require high temperatures will occur at lower temperature during mechano chemical synthesis without any externally applied heat. Also, mechanical treatment of ceramic powders can reduce crystallite size and enable obtainment of nano-structured powders, which are of good demand in the current trend of miniaturization and integration of electronic components [3, 4]. There has been a continuous succession of new materials and technology developments leading to a significant number of industrial and commercial applications after the discovery of ferroelectric ceramics in polycrystalline barium titanate.

In the present work the authors describes the preparation of $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$ (BSFT) a lead free material since they are now at the top as ferroelectric and piezoelectric materials[5]. This is a nanocrystalline perovskite ceramic material characterized to show good quality, homogeneity and the desired stoichiometry. The results were analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD), SEM & EDX . The crystallite size was determined from XRD profile by Debye Scherrer formula. The SEM study reveals that its crystallite size is in nanometer range. The interplanar distance calculated is in confirmation with the theoretical values. The crystallite size and strain of the material is found by Instrumental Broadening and by Williamson-Hall Plot method. The dislocation density and the morphology index of the sample are also calculated.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The perovskite structure is adopted by many oxides that have the chemical formula ABO_3 . The perovskite like layers can occur as single, double, or triple layers. The representative structure of perovskite compounds is cubic, the compounds in this family may possess some distortion. The orthorhombic and tetragonal phases are the most common variants.

Ceramics with the chemical formula $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$ was prepared by the solid state reaction technique according to their molecular formula via a high-energy ball milling process through mechanically assisted synthesis. For preparing sample, the reagent grade chemicals of high purity Barium Carbonate, Strontium Carbonate, Ferric Oxide and Titanium dioxide powders were used as the raw materials and mixed according to their molecular formula,

The required powder were mixed mechanically. Mechanical mixing is usually done by hand mixing in agate mortar for very long time. Then ball milled with zirconium balls to insure homogeneity and milling. The milling conditions are the following: ball-to-powder weight ratio was 40:1 in air atmosphere, basic disc rotation speed was 317/min, rotation speed of disc with jars was 350/min, and the milling time was 32 hrs. After milling the material was calcined at three different temperatures, 30°C , 550°C & 850°C , in a special furnace. The temperature of the furnace is increased in steps. High temperature is needed for metal-oxide phase transformations. Control of temperature is often necessary to ensure that the desired crystalline phase is formed and in the optimum particle size[6]. After calcinations, on cooling, air flow is allowed into the furnace at fixed intervals (Oxygen Annealing). Further higher temperature resulted the material to harden, difficult to regrind.

2.1. XRD Analysis

X-ray Diffraction pattern for four different temperatures in steps for the sample BaSrFeTiO_4 was taken using Bruker AXS D8 advance diffractometer. The diffractometer with radiations of wavelength $1.54184\text{\AA}$ having Nickel filter, equipped with X-ray generator 1140/90/96 having X-ray source KRISTALLOFLXE 780, KF, 4KE with wide angle goniometer PW1710/70 with single pen recorder pm 8203 and channel control PW1390 at

35kV, 10 mA is used for the purpose. The scanning speed of the specimen is 2 degree/minute. From the XRD results and XPERT-PRO software analysis, the crystal BSFT was found to be orthorhombic system with $a \neq b \neq c$ and $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$. $a = 11.0587 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.1639 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 4.6569 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$.

Fig. 1. XRD pattern of BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ –at three temperatures (a) 70 °C, (b) 550 °C & (c) 850 °C.

2.2. Crystallite Size Measurements

Crystal structure was solved by analyzing the intensities of diffracted X-ray beams and by using the XPERT-PRO software analysis. X-ray diffraction profile is used to measure the average crystallite size of the samples. The average diameter was less than 200 Å. The lines in a powder diffraction pattern are of finite breadth but since the particles were very small, the lines started to broaden than usual.

The broadening decreases with the increase in crystallite size. The crystallite size for BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ was calculated from X-ray diffraction profiles of strong reflections with intensity % by measuring the full width at half maximum (FWHM). The Debye Scherrer equation for calculating the crystallite size is given by

$$D = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (1)$$

Where K is the Scherrer constant, λ is the wavelength of light used for the diffraction, β the “full width at half maximum” of the sharp peaks, and θ the angle measured. The Scherrer constant (K) in the above formula accounts for the shape of the particle and is generally taken to have the value 0.9. The results revealed that the crystallite size is less than 100 nm.

2.3. Calculation of d-Spacing

The value of d (the inter planar spacing between the atoms) is calculated using the Bragg's Law,

$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda \quad \text{or} \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta (n=1)} \quad (2)$$

Wavelength of X ray = 1.5 Å for CuKα

Table 1. Crystallite size of BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ at different temperatures and the inter planar spacing calculated are listed below.

Data of high intensity peak of XRD at different temperatures	2θ (°)	FWHM(β) (rad.)	Crystallite size (nm)	d (observed) (nm)	d (calculated) (nm)
BaSr _{0.9} Fe _{0.1} TiO ₄ at 30 C	23.749	0.01022	13.8747	3.722	3.745
	24.965	0.00749	18.9752	3.566	3.565
BaSr _{0.9} Fe _{0.1} TiO ₄ at 550 C	23.813	0.00666	21.2837	3.734	3.734
	24.978	0.00612	22.2230	3.563	3.563
BaSr _{0.9} Fe _{0.1} TiO ₄ at 850 C	25.082	0.00452	34.507	3.549	3.549
	25.771	0.00405	38.568	3.455	3.455

Table 2. The (hkl) indices calculated from the 2θ values of the XRD profile are listed below.

2θ degree	hkl
23.749	211
24.965	400
30.95	410
35.267	321
40.318	222
44.356	402
45.518	431
47.944	003
55.046	323

2.4. Scherrer D-Instrumental Broadening

When crystallite size is less than 100 nm, appreciable broadening in X-ray diffraction lines will occur. Diffraction pattern will show broadening because of reduction in the crystallite size and strain. The observed line broadening will be used to estimate the average size of the particles. The total broadening of the diffraction peak is due to sample and the instrument.

The sample broadening is described by

$$FW(s) \times \cos \theta = \frac{K\lambda}{size} + 4\epsilon \tan \theta \quad (3)$$

The total broadening, β_t equation is described from Sample broadening and instrumental broadening as

$$\beta_t^2 \approx \left(\frac{0.9\lambda}{D \cos \theta} \right)^2 + [4\epsilon \tan \theta]^2 + \beta_0^2 \quad (4)$$

where D is average crystallite size, ϵ is strain and β_0 is instrumental broadening. Instrumental broadening is presented in the figure.2

Fig. 2. Typical Instrumental Broadening

2.5. Williamson-Hall Plot

This method is attributed to C. S. Williamson and his student, W. H. Hall. It relies on the principle that the approximate formulae for size broadening, and strain broadening, vary quite differently with respect to $\sin \theta$. Williamson and Hall proposed a method for deconvoluting size and strain broadening by looking at the peak width as a function of 2θ .

$$FW(s) \times \cos \theta = \frac{K\lambda}{size} + 4\epsilon \tan \theta \quad (3)$$

One contribution varies as $1/\cos \theta$ and the other as $\tan \theta$. If both contributions are present then their combined effect should be determined by convolution. The simplification of Williamson and Hall is to assume the convolution is either a simple sum / sum of squares. Comparing this to a standard equation for a straight line, $y = mx + c$. We see that by plotting $FW(s) \cos \theta$ versus $\sin \theta$ we obtain the strain component from the slope and the size component from the y- intercept. Such a plot is known as a Williamson-Hall Plot.

Fig. 3. Williamson Hall Plot.

Table 3. Crystallite size of the sample at 850⁰C measured from different methods

1.Using Debye Scherrer formula, crystallite size=31.4507nm, 1568nm.
2.Using Williamson Hall Plot, crystallite size = 0.689nm.

2.6. XRD-Dislocation Density(δ)

The dislocation density is defined as the length of dislocation lines per unit volume of the crystal [10]. Chen and Hendrickson measured and determined dislocation density and hardness of several crystals. Theoretically a dislocation is a crystallographic irregularity or a defect formed within the crystal. The properties of the crystal formed are strongly influenced by the defects inside the crystal. Shift or movement of a dislocation is impeded by other dislocations present in the sample. They found that crystals with larger dislocation density were harder [11]. It has been shown that the dislocation density increases while grain size decreases with increasing strain and ultimately these parameters reach saturation values [12]. Above a certain crystallite size limit (~20 nm) the strength of materials increases with decreasing crystallite size [13]. The dislocation density (δ) in the sample has been determined using values of FWHM, θ , λ of the incident X-ray and particle size [14]. The number of unit cell is calculated from crystallite size and cell volume of the sample [15].

$(\delta) = 15 \cos \theta / 4 \beta D$, where β the FWHM measured in radians, θ the diffracting angle, a the cell parameter and D is the crystallite size in nm, depicted in Table 4.

The crystallite size D can be measured from the Debye Scherrer formula as $D = 0.9\lambda / \beta \cos \theta$.

The no. of unit cell $n = \pi \times (4/3) (D/2)^3 \times 1/V$, where V is the cell volume of the sample. $V = 2.93 \times 10^{-28} \text{ m}^3$

Table. 4. The variation of (δ) with the crystallite size is given below.

Data of high intensity peak of XRD at different temperatures	2θ ($^{\circ}$)	FWHM(β) (rad)	Crystallite size (nm)	(δ) $\times 10^{15}$	No of unit cells $\times 10^4$
BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ at 30 $^{\circ}$ C	23.749	0.01022	13.8747	2.445	0.3621
	24.965	0.00749	18.9752	1.3064	0.9242
BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ at 550 $^{\circ}$ C	23.813	0.00666	21.2937	0.9615	1.3089
	24.978	0.00612	23.2230	0.8725	1.6983
BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ at 850 $^{\circ}$ C	25.082	0.00452	31.4507	0.4759	4.2
	25.771	.004049	35.1568	0.3807	5.8918

Fig. 4.1. **Fig. 4.2.** **Fig. 4.3.**

Fig. 4.1. n vs. Dislocation Density(δ), **Fig. 4.2., 4.3.** Crystallite vs. δ , n .

From the plots (Fig. 4.1.-4.3.) it is confirmed that dislocation density is indirectly proportional to particle size and number of unit cell. Dislocation density decreases when both particle size and number of unit cell increases.

2.7 XRD-Morphology Index

Sharper XRD peaks are typically indicative of high nano crystalline nature and larger crystallite materials. From the XRD data, a peak broadening of the nano particles is noticed. Morphology Index (MI) is calculated from FWHM of XRD data. It is observed that MI has direct relationship with crystallite size and an inverse relationship with specific surface area. The Morphology –Index is calculated as, $MI = \frac{FWHM_h}{(FWHM_h + FWHM_p)}$, where $FWHM_h$ represents the highest FWHM value of the diffracted peak at a particular value of D (crystallite size in nm) and $FWHM_p$ stands for the value of the particular peak for which the MI has to be calculated. The calculated values of the MI are listed below. The graph showing the relation of MI with D is shown in Fig 5.

Figure 5. Relation of MI with D.

Table 5. The relation between MI and D.

β in radian	D in nm	MI
0.0749	18.9752	0.513
0.0612	23.2230	0.577
0.04049	35.1568	0.623

From the graph (Fig.5) shown it is very clear that MI of a particular sample is directly related to crystallite size.

2.8. SEM Analysis-Morphology studies

The SEM analyses gives the surface of solid objects, producing images of higher resolution than optical microscopy and produces representations of the sample under study. Figure 6 shows the surface morphology of $BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO_4$. The crystallite size measurement through SEM revealed that its maximum dimension is always less than 100nm.

Fig. 6. SEM photograph of $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$ (a) 550°C , (b) 850°C .

2.9. Energy Dispersed X-Ray Spectrograph (EDX)

EDX shows the composition details of the prepared ceramic powder (Figure 7). The instrument used for this measurement is ISIS Link Oxford Instrument UK. This technique is generally associated with Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). In this technique an electron beam of 10 - 20 KeV strikes the surface of a sample which causes X-ray to be emitted from point of incidence. The energy of the X-ray emitted depends on material under examination. When an X-ray strikes the detector, it will generate photoelectron which in turn generates electron-hole pairs. A strong electric field attracts the electrons and holes towards the opposite ends of the detector. The size of the pulse generated depends on the number of electron-hole pairs created, which in turn depends on the energy of the incoming X-ray. In this method however elements with low atomic number are difficult to be detected. The detector which is lithium doped silicon is protected by a beryllium window and operated at liquid nitrogen temperatures. The absorption of the soft X-rays by the beryllium decreases the sensitivity below an atomic number 11.

Fig. 7. EDX of $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$.

The EDX spectrum (Fig.7) obtained give the composition of the material under study.

Table 6. Material Content from (EDX).

Material	content(%)
Ba	44
Sr	27
Fe	2.14
Ti	2.01
O	24.85

From the EDX spectrum, the four dominant peak positions at 4.465keV (Ba $L\alpha$), 5.1, 5.5, 5.8keV (Ba $L\beta$, $L\gamma$, $L\gamma_2$), 1.806keV (Sr $L\alpha$), 0.705, 6.398keV (Fe $L\alpha$, $K\alpha$), 0.432, 4.508keV (Ti $L\alpha$, $K\alpha$), 0.525keV (O $K\alpha$) correspond quite well to the energy pattern of the corresponding materials (Ba, Sr, Fe, Ti, and O) reported in the EDAX international chart. Table 6, shows the percentage of the elements in the prepared BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ sample.

3. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The XRD patterns of BaSrFeTiO₄ powder obtained for various annealing temperatures are shown in Figure 1. XRD spectrum for the different temperatures gave a clear idea about the maximum intensity peak shifting corresponds to different treating temperatures. As the temperature increases, the highest peak in the XRD spectrum shifts from left to right through the 2θ axis and the highest intensity peak increases.

The atoms undergo thermal vibration about their mean positions even at the absolute zero of temperature, and the amplitude of this vibration increases as the temperature increases. Increased thermal vibration of the atoms, as the result of an increase in temperature, the unit cell expansion changes in d spacing and therefore in the 2θ positions of the diffraction lines. And also the intensities of the diffraction lines decrease. When the material is cooled to room temperature, the amplitude of the atomic vibrations of the material was decreased. But it couldn't arrive at the initial amplitude. The atomic vibration amplitude of the heated material was higher than initial amplitude.

As the atomic vibration amplitude increases, the intensity of the diffracted beam also decreases because it has the effect of smearing out lattice planes. Thus the reinforcement of waves scattered at the Bragg angle by various parallel planes is not as perfect as it is for a crystal with fixed atoms. This reinforcement requires that the path difference, which is a function of the plane spacing d , between waves scattered by adjacent planes should be an integral number of wavelengths. From Figure.1, the peak broadening in the XRD patterns clearly indicated the nature of formation of the very small nano crystals. From the width of the XRD peak, the mean crystallite size is calculated using Debye Scherrer's equation. From Table 1, it is confirmed that crystallite size of the material BaSr_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}TiO₄ increases with respect to the treating temperature increase. The results revealed that the crystallite size is less than 100 nm. The diffraction data revealed that the material belongs to orthorhombic system. Heat treatment causes the particles to anneal and form larger grains, which of course indicates that the particles become larger. Hence, the large size of sample at 850°C is expected. This also agrees with the high crystallinity, as having larger grains means more long-range order, and hence more crystallinity [7] [8].

The value of inter planar distance for different values of θ are calculated and tabulated which is found to be in good agreement with the observed results. It is tabulated in Table 1. The hkl values calculated from the XRD profile are listed in the table.2.

The dislocation density(δ) is determined from the XRD profile. It is clearly confirmed that dislocation density decreases as the crystalline sized increases. Higher value of dislocation density results in greater hardness. The no. of unit cells also is found to have an inverse relation with the dislocation density. Morphology Index (MI) is calculated and observed that MI has direct relationship with crystallite size.

Figure.8 shows SEM image of $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$. The SEM photograph revealed maximum dimensions of the particles to be always less than 100 nm. This is an experimental proof of the theoretical calculation of particle size by Debye Scherrer equation from XRD data. EDX spectrum (Fig.7) gives the information on the elemental composition of $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$. The elemental compositions agree with the chemical formula of the prepared compound. The EDX spectrum obtained give the confirmation of the elemental composition of the material under investigation.. The size and strain of the experimentally observed broadening of several peaks (Fig.2) are computed simultaneously using least squares method. The broadening of peak may also occur due to micro strains of the crystal structure arising from defects like dislocation and twinning [9]. Here, Williamson-Hall plot is plotted with $\sin\theta$ on the x-axis and $\beta\cos\theta$ on the y-axis (in radians). The extracted particle size is 30.689nm and strain is .0091257 from Williamson-Hall Plot.

4. CONCLUSION

In this work the lead free ceramic $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$ is prepared successfully by the conventional solid state reaction technique and analysed by XRD, SEM& EDX. XRD data confirmed the formation of the perovskite phase structure and the average crystallite size. The XRD spectrums of the $\text{BaSr}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{TiO}_4$ at different temperatures indicate that, according to increasing treating temperature the d value and crystallite size also increases. As the temperature is increased the hard gap decreases and hence peaks get broadens. From SEM analysis, the morphology images reveal approximate size of the nano particles. The value of crystallite size calculated from the Williamson-Hall plot method is in agreement with that of the crystallite size measured from Debye Scherrer formula. The dislocation density(δ) is determined and confirmed that dislocation density decreases as the crystalline size increases. Higher value of dislocation density results in greater hardness. The no. of unit cells also is found to have an inverse relation with the dislocation density. Morphology Index (MI) is calculated and observed that MI has direct relationship with crystallite size. The EDX analysis indicates that the elements exist in the sample and they agree with the chemical formula of the prepared compound. The mechano chemical process has an advantage due to low costs and widely available materials, leading to a simplified process.

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