



Synthesis of $\text{La}_{.5}\text{Sr}_{.25}\text{Ca}_{.25}\text{MnO}_3$ nanoparticles

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Acknowledgments

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Given Task

- Create $\text{La}_{.5}\text{Sr}_{.25}\text{Ca}_{.25}\text{MnO}_3$ (Lanthanum Strontium Calcium Manganite or LSCMO) nanoparticles



Outline

1. Reading Materials (Introduction)
2. Making Samples (Solid State)
3. Sol-Gel Method
4. XRD (X-ray Diffraction) and SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) of nanoparticles
5. Conclusion

Reading Materials: Main points

- Ceramics fired at high temperatures calcify, creating microcrystals
- Difficult to make nanoparticles from these microcrystals
- Best manner of producing nanoparticles would be a solution-based reaction



Microcrystal



Nanoparticle

Making Samples (solid-state): Summary

- Took powders (La_2O_3 , SrCO_3 , CaCO_3 and MnO_3) and pressed pellets
- $4\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{SrCO}_3 + 5\text{CaCO}_3 + 20\text{MnO}_3 \rightarrow 20\text{La}_{.4}\text{Sr}_{.25}\text{Ca}_{.25}\text{MnO}_3 + 10\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- Heated at various temperatures (up to 1500°C)

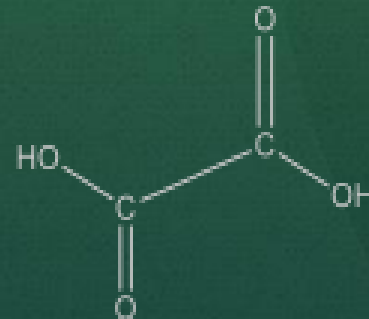




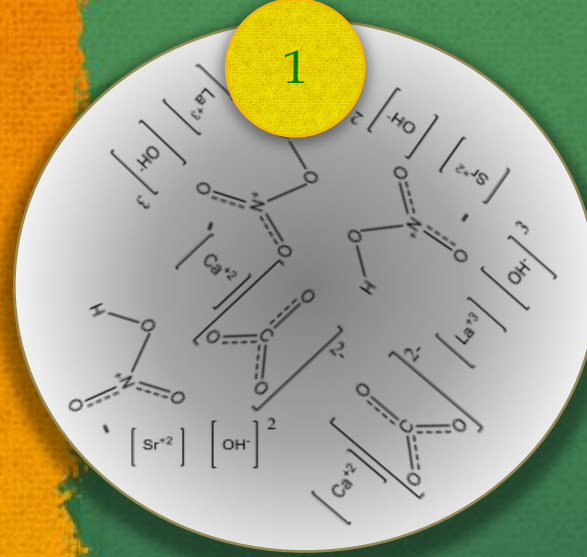
Sol-Gel Method

Basic Premise

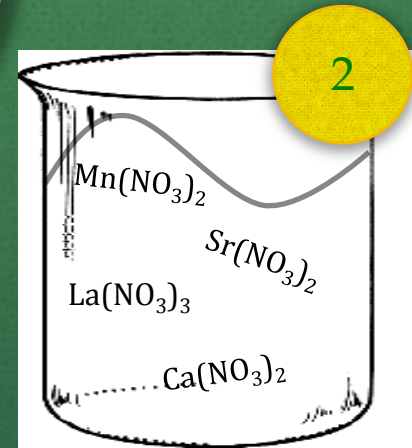
- Form nitrates and mix with coordinating compound
- Utilize coordinating compound to heat at low temperatures
- Low temperature heating means we get nanoparticles instead of microcrystals
- Coordinating compound: Oxalic Acid



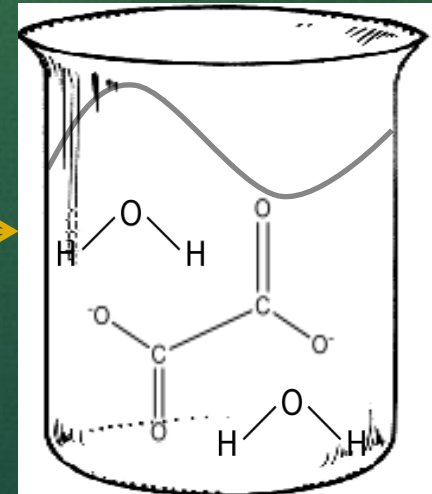
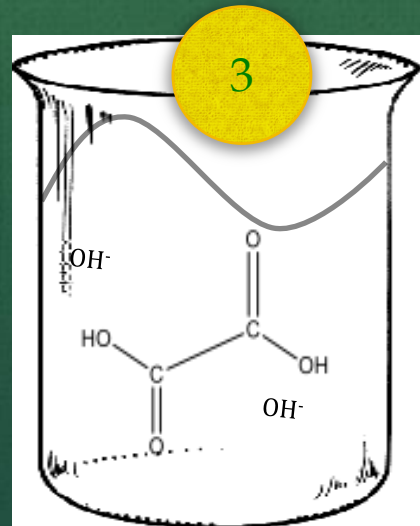
(1) Dissolve powders



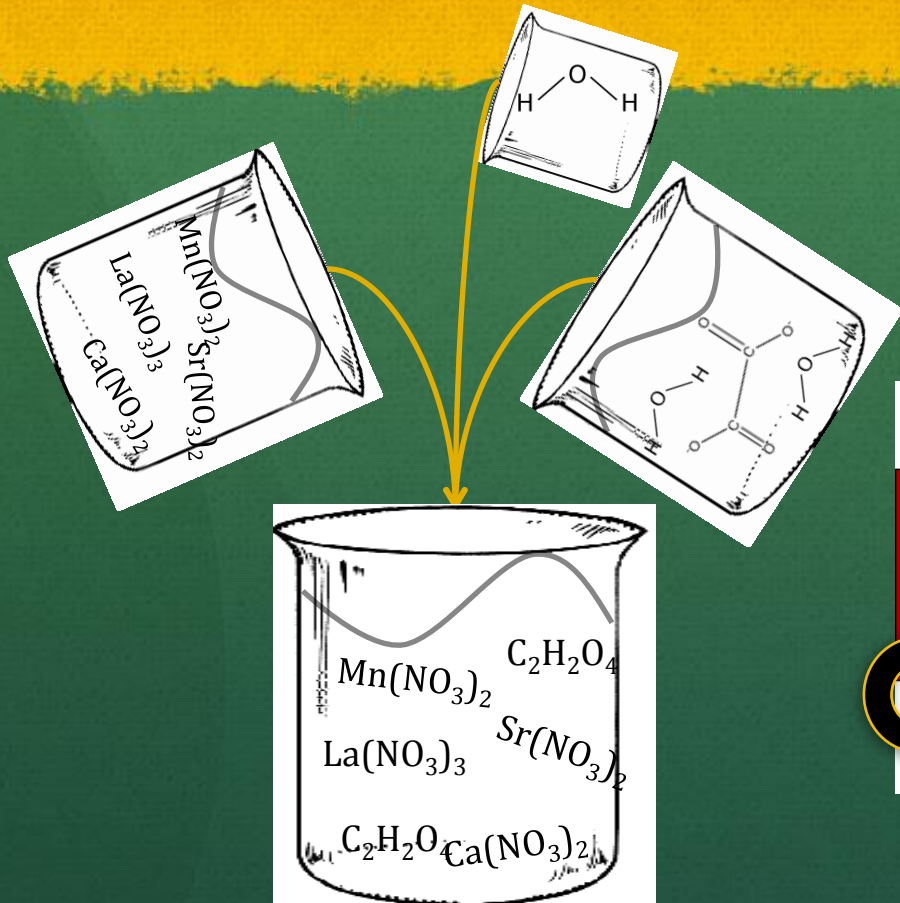
(2) Mix together nitrates (add $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$)



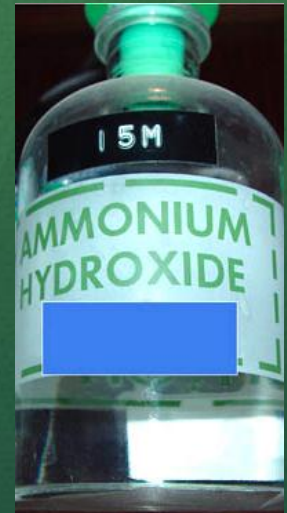
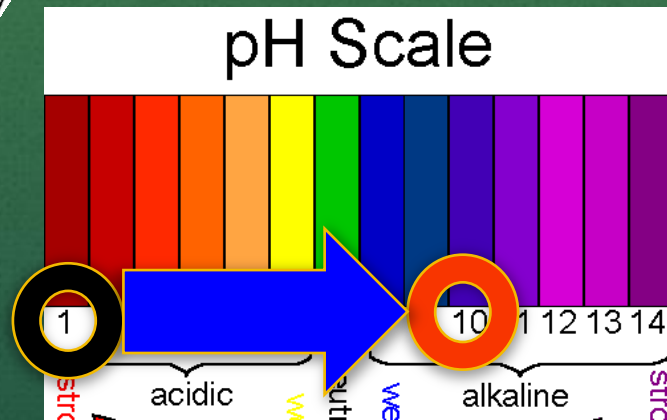
(3) Dissolve oxalic acid in 20 mL of DI water



(4) Mix together the two solutions



(5) Adjust the pH using Ammonium Hydroxide



- Add 20mL water DI water to dilute

- Go from pH 1 to pH 10

(6) Sonicate for
20 minutes at
30°C

(7) Rotor
evaporate for
about an hour
(until dry)

(8) Heat in
vacuum oven
overnight



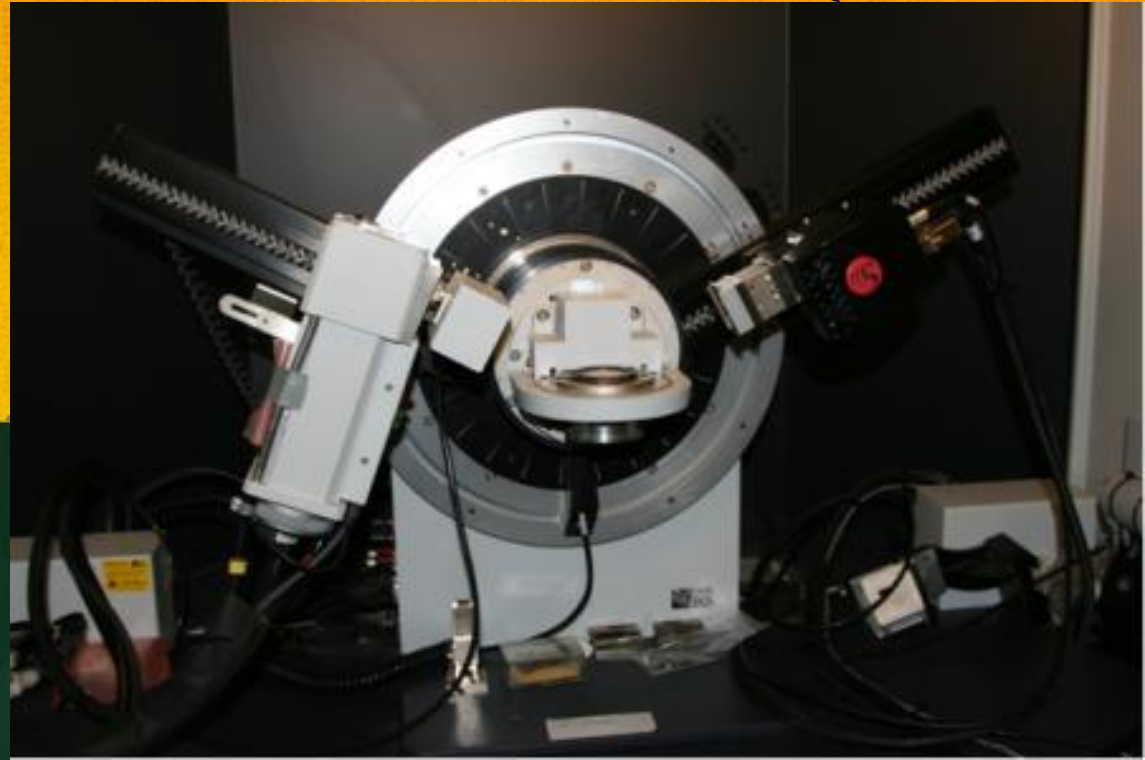
(9) Heat in vented furnace



- Place the gels in the furnace hot at 600°C, for 12 hours

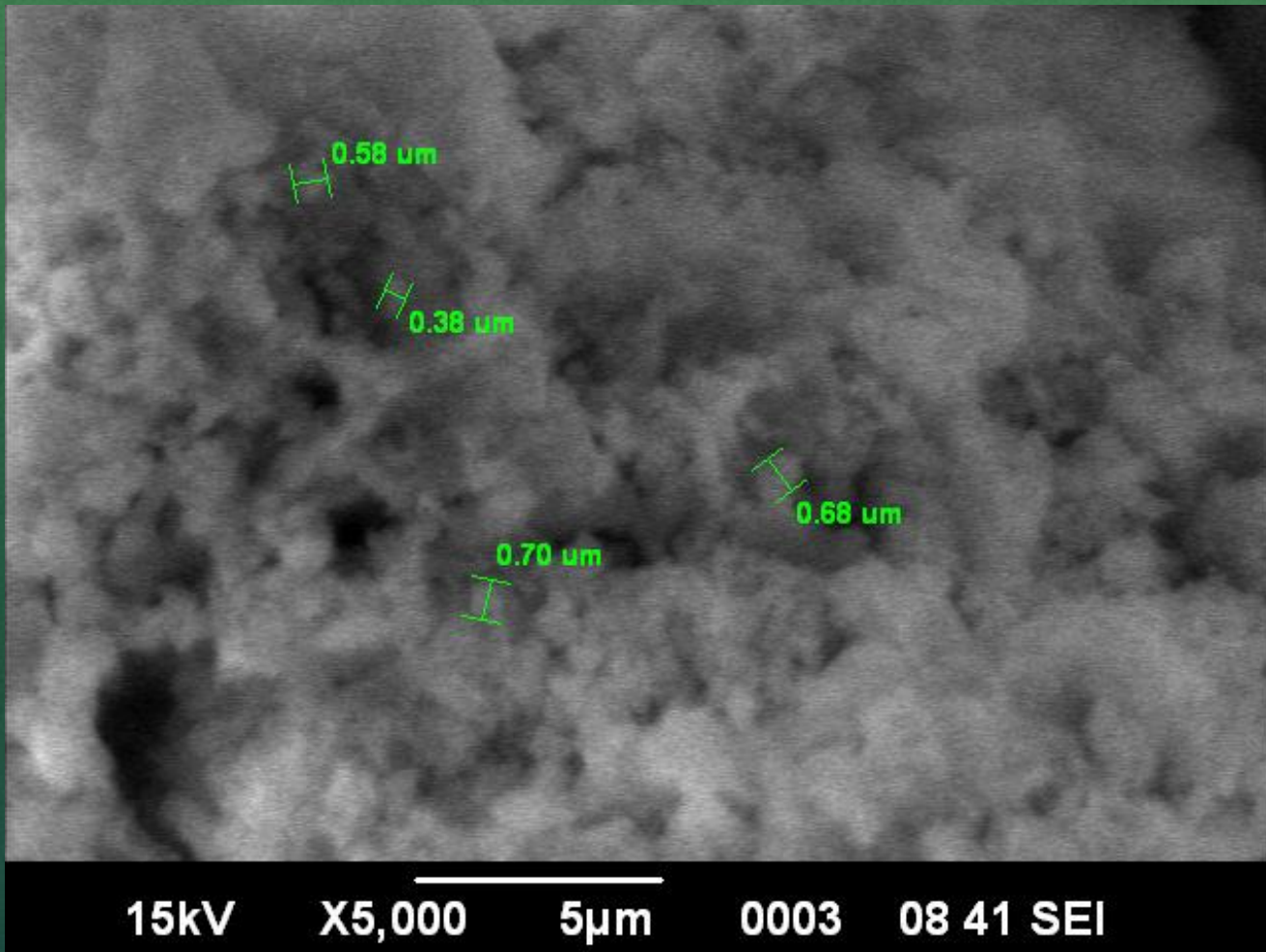


SEM and XRD of nanoparticles

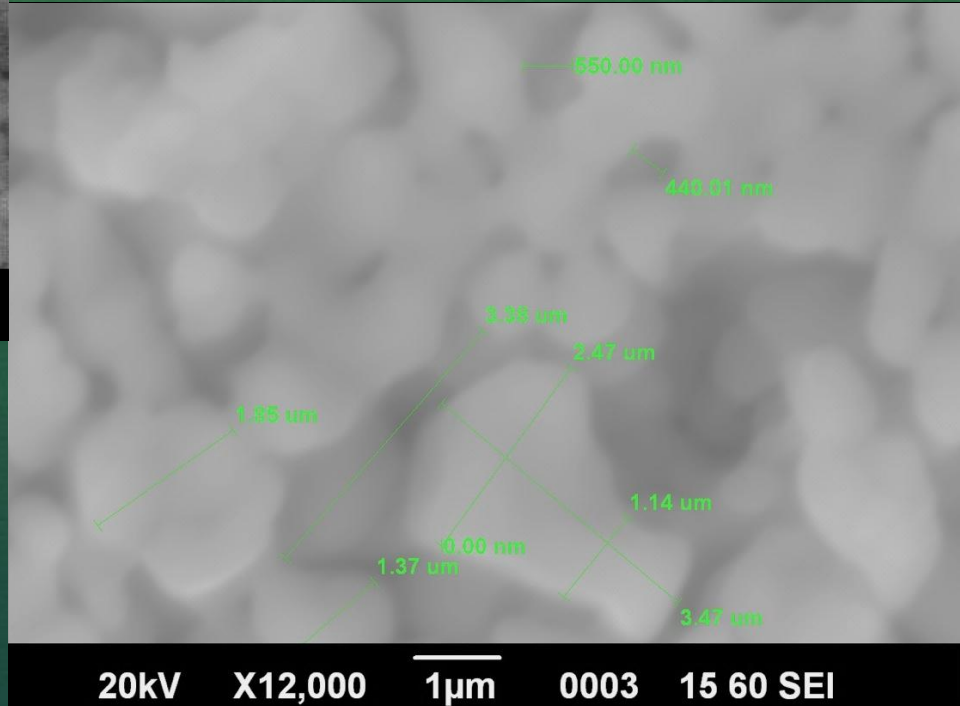
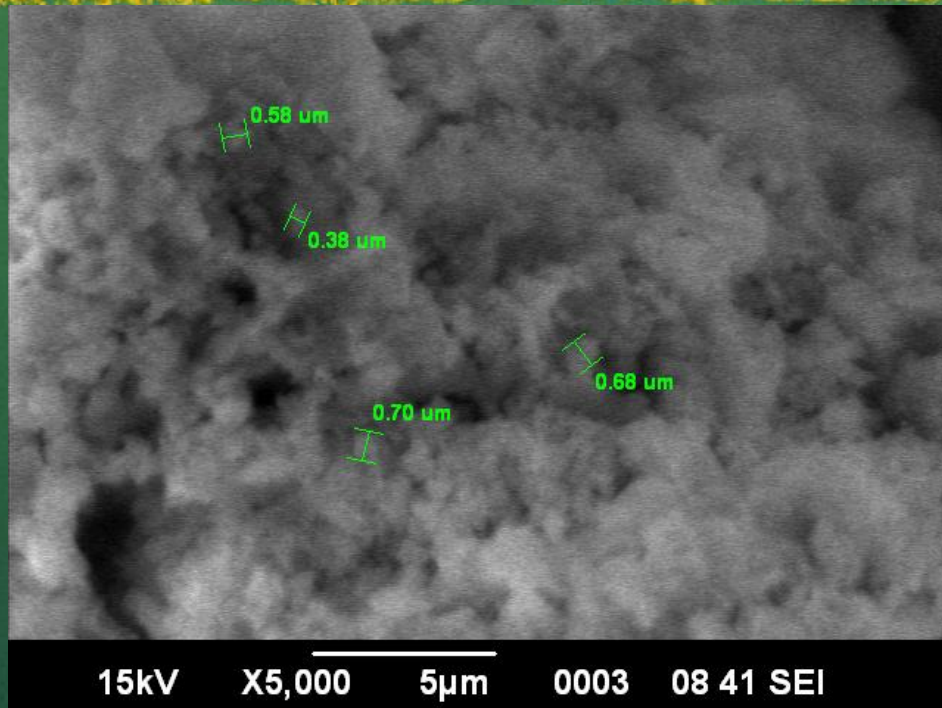


Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) of sol-gel method

- Flowering suggests existence of nanoparticles

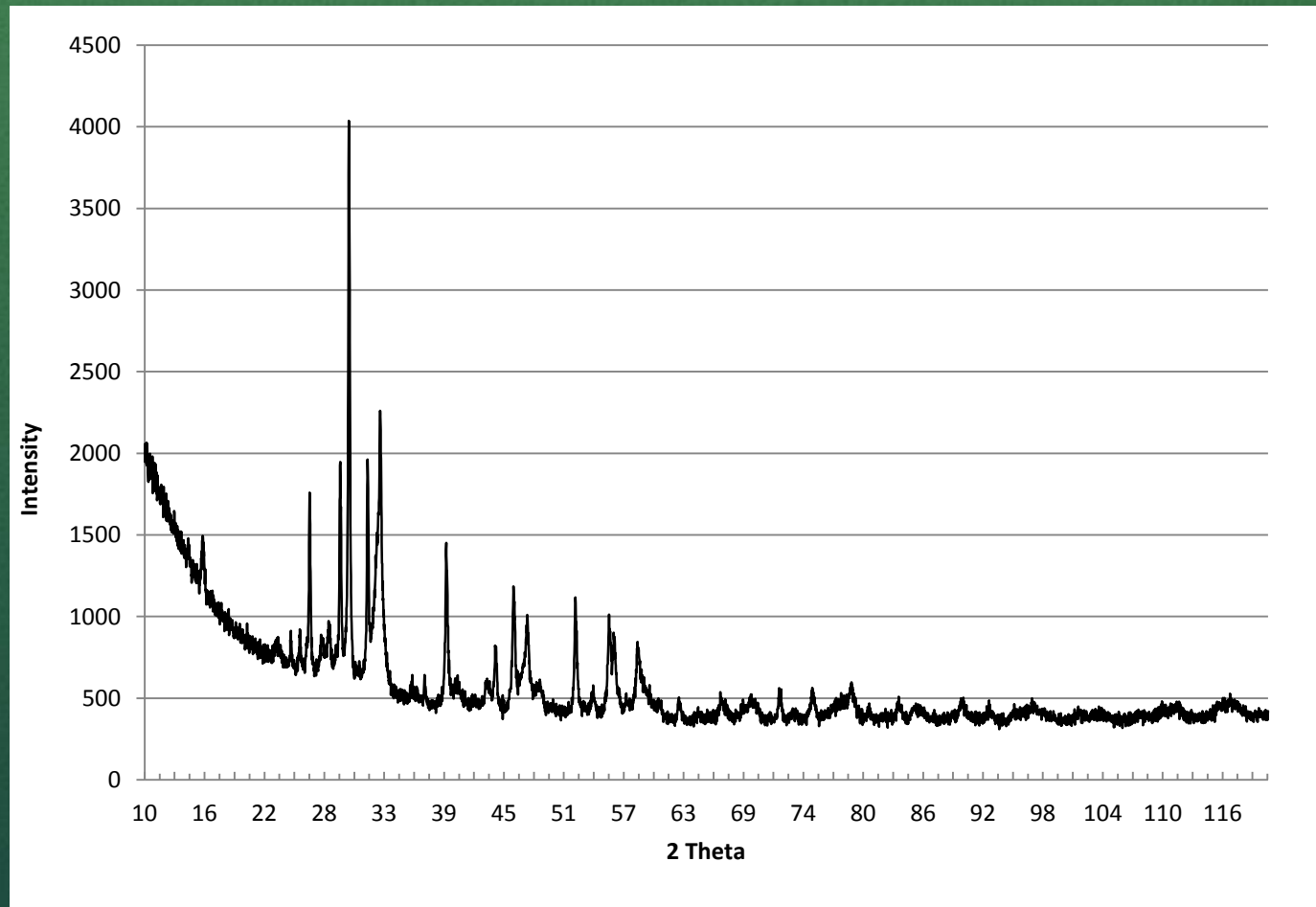


SEM of sol-gel sample and microcrystals (solid-state sample)



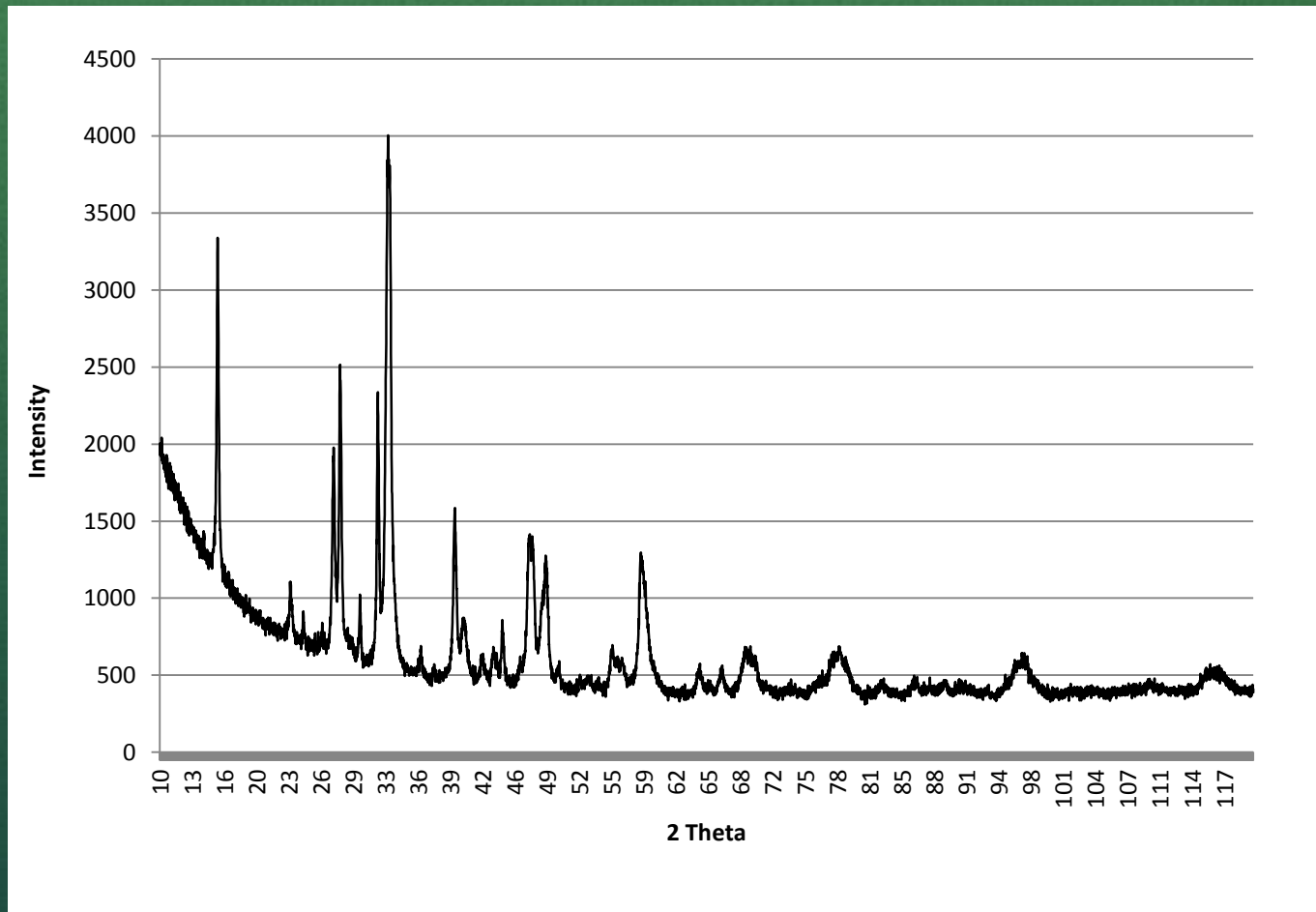
X-ray Diffraction (XRD) after heating sol-gel at 600°C

- Very wide peaks indicate nanoparticles
- Large quantity of peaks shows phase impurity
- More heat treatment!

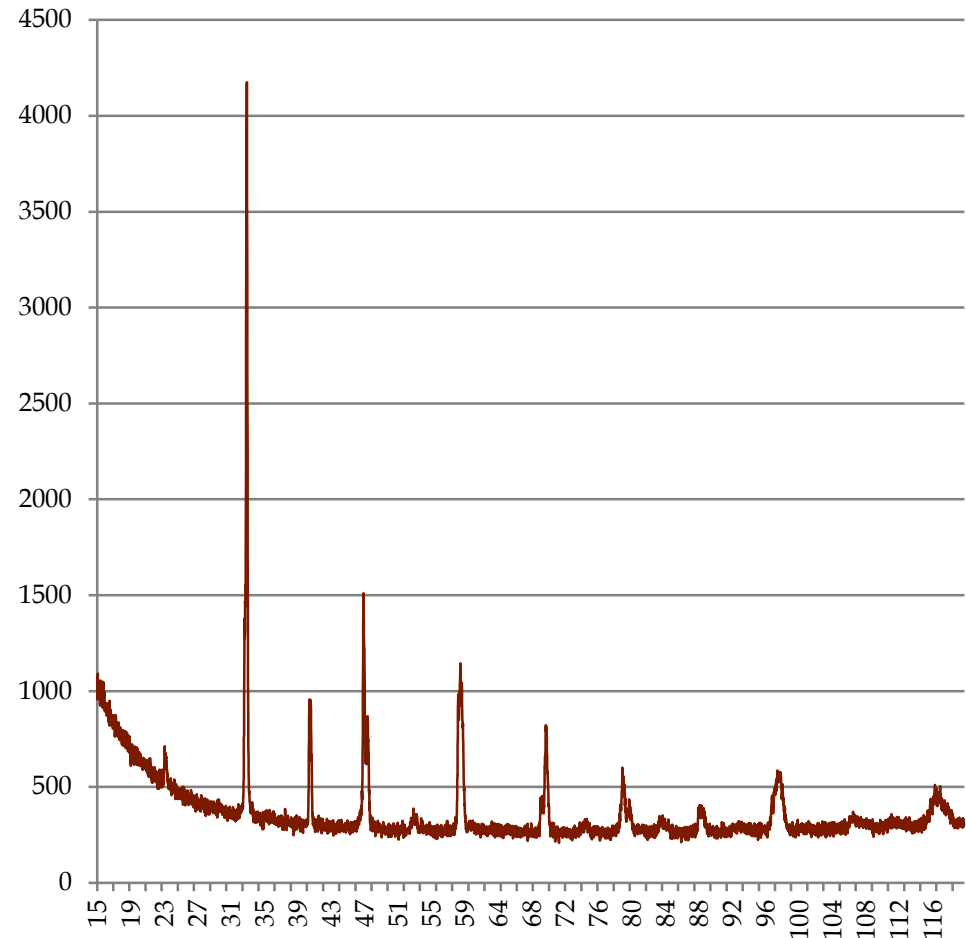
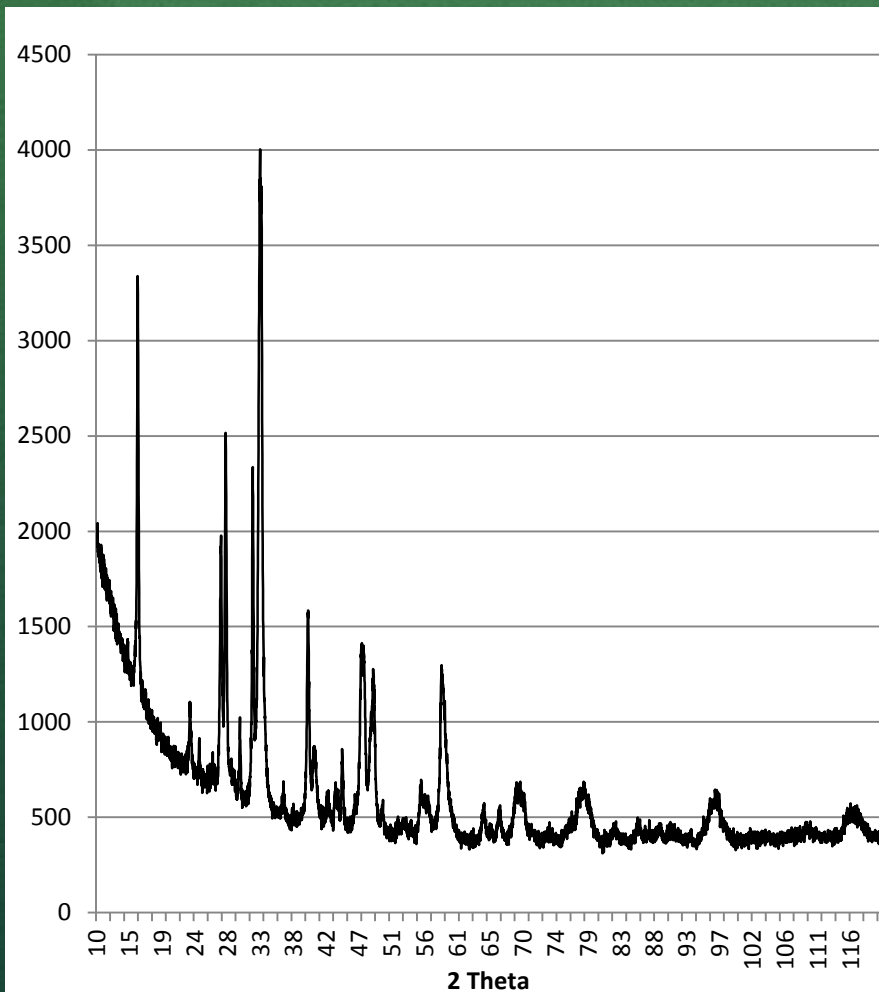


XRD after heating at 900°C under O₂ partial pressure

- Still nanoparticles (notice peak width)
- More phase pure but may still require more heat treatment

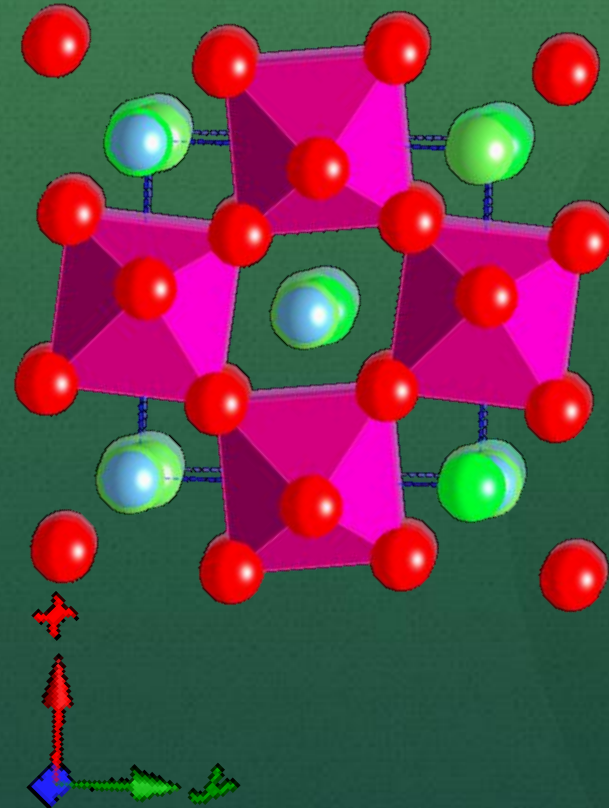
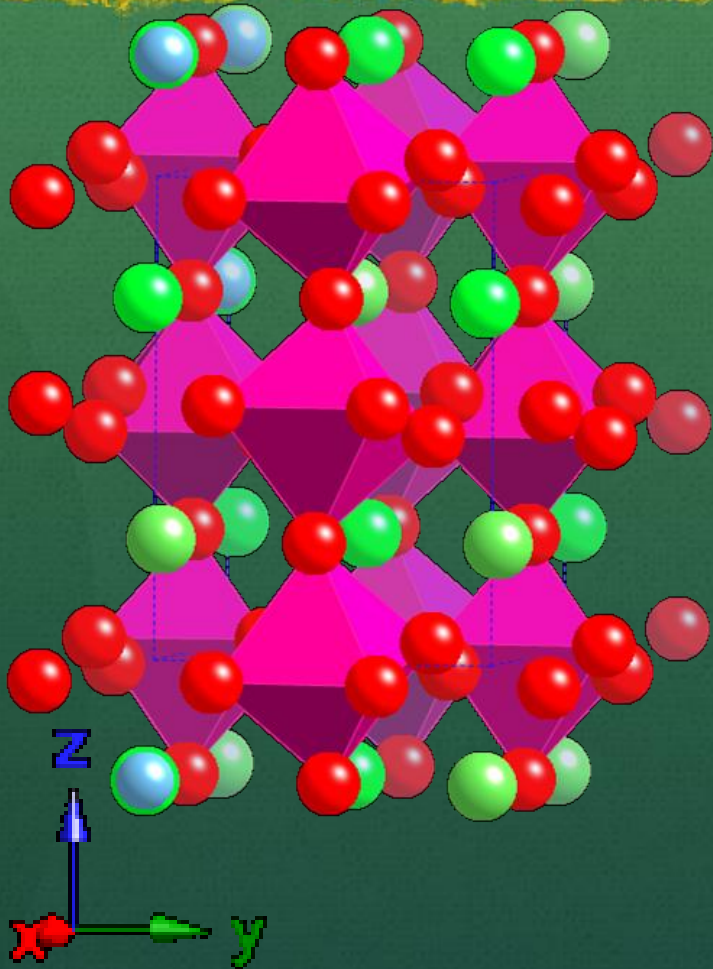


XRD of nanoparticles (left) and microcrystals (right)



Crystal Structure

- Red= O
- Magenta= Mn
- Green and Blue = La, Sr, and Ca





Conclusion

Outcomes

- Lots of pellets (most of them from the solid-state method)
 - Pellets ready for characterization tests (i.e. CMR tests)
- Two methods of synthesis
- An understanding of the crystal structure
- A whole lot of learning



Next step(s)

- Perform the characterization tests
 - Using a **SQUID** (Superconducting quantum interference device), **MPMS** (Magnetic property measurement system) or some electrochemical measuring device
- Refine the synthesis process
 - Use **FTIR** (Fourier transform infrared) to check for functional groups and forward reactions (helps with pH adjustment)
 - Use **AAS** (Atomic absorption spectrum) and **XRF** (X-ray Fluorescence) to identify the exact stoichiometry
 - Use **TEM** (Tunneling electron microscope) to measure particle size
 - Perform more heat treatments under O_2 partial pressure

Thanks for listening

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Any questions?

Sources

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