

Evaluation of the Mn²⁺ concentrations in the structural and morphological characteristics of ZnO synthesized by the method of polymer precursors

M.A. Ribeiro¹, L. Gama^{1*}, A. N. Simões¹, R. H. A. Kiminami², M. I. B. Bernardi³, A.C.F.M. Costa¹

(1) Federal University of Campina Grande, Department of Engineering of Material, Av. Aprígio Veloso 882, 58.109-970, Campina Grande-PB

(2) Federal University of São Carlos, Department of Materials Engineering, 13565-905 São Carlos SP, Brazil

(3) Institute of Physics of São Carlos – University of São Paulo, Av. Trabalhador São Carlense, nº 400, CEP 13560-970, C.P. 396, São Carlos, SP, Brasil

* Corresponding author: lucianna@dema.ufcg.edu.br

Abstract - This study aims to evaluate the concentration of dopant in the structural and morphological characteristics of Zn_(1-x)Mn_xO (x=0.025 to 0.1 moles) powders synthesized by the Pechini method. The powder was characterized by: XRD, BET and SEM. The XRD analysis of the powders showed the formation of ZnO phase with typical structure of wurtzite, monophasic. The SEM analysis showed homogeneous particles with soft pellets. The particle size, calculated from BET was between 24 and 63 nm respectively, indicating that with the character of nanosized powders.

Zinc oxide is a semiconductor material of the group II-VI which has a "gap" of energy of around $E_g = 3.2$ eV, a large range of excitation energy and electrical conductivity controlled⁽¹⁾, and when doped with metals of transition exhibit the phenomenon ferromagnetic at room temperature⁽²⁾. The nanosized Zn_{1-x}Mn_xO, (x=0,025 to 0,1moles) was prepared by the polymeric precursor method. The analysis of X-ray diffraction patterns (Fig.1) revealed the presence of peaks characteristic of the ZnO phase, and a hexagonal structure typical of wurtzite. In the Table 1, we observed the results of particle size (D_{BET}), crystallite size (D_{DRX}) and lattice parameter (a=b, c). It can see that the crystallite sizes of all samples were nanometric and below 50 nm. The lattice parameters were constant. The particle sizes by BET were between 63 and 24nm. In Fig. 2, the SEM picture shows the presence of agglomerate soft and particles homogeneous. We can conclude that the Pechini method is an efficient method to produce powders with high purity.

Table 01: size particle, size of crystallites and the lattice parameters a, b and c for different dopagens on the basis of the calcination temperature of 500°C for 1 hour.

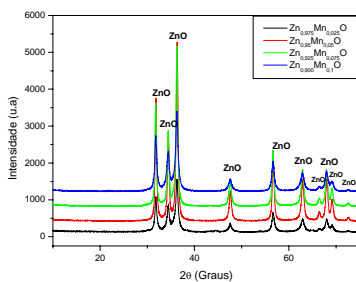


Figure 1- XRD of ZnO powders calcined at 500°C by 1h

x	Calcined temperature 500°C			
	D_{BET} (nm)	D_{DRX} (nm)	a=b (Å)	c(Å)
0.025	63	23	3,2491	5,2057
0,05	49	20	3,2478	5,2086
0,075	37	14	-	-
0,1	24	21	-	-

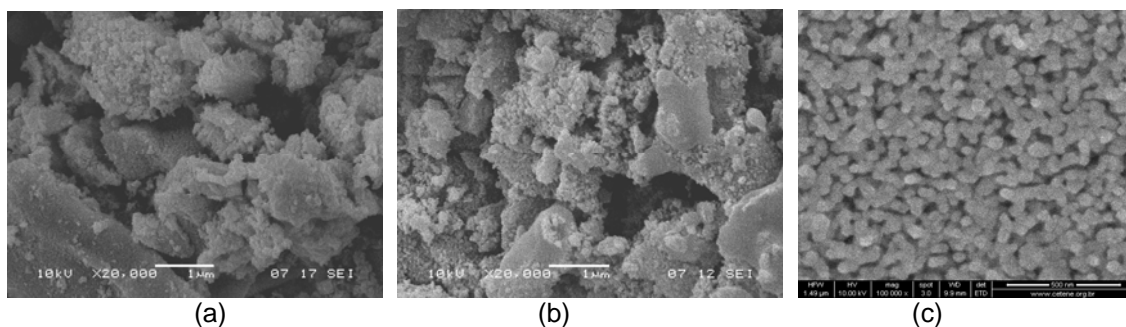


Figure 02: SEM of the powders of zinc oxide doped with manganese to different compositions, calcined at temperature of 500°C: (a) Zn_{0,975}Mn_{0,025}O; (b) Zn_{0,95}Mn_{0,05}O e (c) Zn_{0,925}Mn_{0,075}O.

References

- [1]. Look, D. C.; Reynolds, D. C.; Jones, R. L., Litton, C. W., Cantwell, G., Eason, D. B.; "Characterization of homoepitaxial p-type ZnO grown by molecular beam epitaxy", **Applied Physics Letters**, v. 81, No. 10, p.1830-1832, 2002.
- [2]. W.Prellier, A. Fouchet, B. Mercey., "Oxide-diluted magnetic semiconductors: a review of the experimental status", **Journal of Physics Condensed Matter**, v.15, R1583, 2003.



ICAM2009

**11th International Conference
on Advanced Materials**

Rio de Janeiro Brazil
September 20 - 25