

## Research on the Preparation and Characteristics of Mixed Substitutes

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### **ABSTRACT**

It traditional sol-gel approach created Ni-substituted MnZn mixed ferrite. The chemical formula of the Ni-substituted MnZn ferrite was  $Mn_{0.3}Zn_{0.7}Ni_xFe_{2-x}O_4$ , and five samples were synthesized with  $x=0.0$ ,  $x=0.4$ ,  $x=0.8$ ,  $x=1.2$ , and  $x=1.6$ . To determine particle size and examine its relationship to nickel content, the X-ray intensity of the (4 0 0) plane was used. Eigenschafthen wiled by XRD, SEM, FTIR, and VSM were detailed.

**Keywords:** Ferrites, Nanopowders, Magneticmaterials, XRD, VSM, SEM, FTIR, Magnetic Anisotropy.

### **1. Introduction**

Mixed-ferrite nanoparticles have been intensively studied in the last decade due to their unusual physical and magnetic properties owing to their extremely small size and number of promising applications. A special application of MnZn-ferrites is found in the absorption of radar signals, which is the basis of stealth technology. As a result, numerous applications of metal oxides, such as fabrication of microelectronic circuits, sensors, piezoelectric devices, fuel cells, dielectrics, lasers, magnets and catalysts have been discussed [1–13].substitution of Ni by replacing Fe reduces

the coercivity of the ferrite due to replacement of  $Ni^{2+}$  by  $Fe^{3+}$  in tetrahedral site. Infrared spectroscopies have been discussed so as to bring out the role of nickel substitution in determining structural properties of Zn–Mn ferrites and the role of nitrates in preparation of these compounds.Recently, considerable effort has been made on the surface modification of nanoparticles and the preparation of different types of metal oxides. Various methods are available for the synthesis of metal oxides, such as microwave refluxing [14], sol–gel [15,16], hydrothermal [17,18], co-precipitation

The addition of dopants mentioned above, while improving some characteristics of MnZn ferrites (reduce the power loss for example), usually brings deterioration of other. In this paper, small amount of Nickel nitrate is added to replace Iron in MnZn ferrites by sol-gel method. Nickel substitution on magnetic and microstructures of  $Mn_{0.3}Zn_{0.7}Ni_xFe_{2-x}O_4$  ( $x=0.0$ ,  $x=0.4$ ,  $x=0.8$ ,  $x=1.2$ ,  $x=1.6$ ) were synthesized by a nitrate-

## 2. Experimental procedure

The powders were synthesized by sol-gel auto combustion method. Analytic grade Zinc Nitrate ( $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ), Nickel Nitrate ( $Ni(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ), Manganese Nitrate ( $Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ), Ferric Nitrate ( $Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ ) were dissolved in distilled water to obtain a mixed solution. Reaction procedure was carried out in air atmosphere. The molar ratio of metal nitrate to citric acid was taken as 1:3. Ammonia solution was slowly added to adjust the pH at 7. The mixed solution was placed in hot plate at  $150^\circ C$  until the solution becomes brown gel. When finally all molecules were removed from the mixture the viscous gel began fizzing. The as prepared samples were then sintered at  $850^\circ C$

characteristics (lower the initial permeability), therefore, combination of different dopants are needed to alleviate negative effects [23].

citrate precursor method. The structural and magnetic characteristics were studied as function of nickel concentration using XRD, SEM, FTIR and VSM. The relationship between microstructures and magnetic properties of these ferrites were discussed

for 5 hours to get ash powders. Then, those powders were grinded using piston and mortar, and these fine powders were again sintered at  $1100^\circ C$  for 3 hours. The final powder samples were granulated using acetone as binder for to get final product.

The pH value of the mixed solutions were measured by using a PHS-29A meter, X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the ferrite powders were measured using a Rigaku D/Max 2400 X-ray diffractometer with  $Cu K_\alpha$  radiation (40kV, 30 mA). The average grain sizes of the powder were estimated from the diffraction peak width through



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Scherrer's equation [24]. For the Rietveld refinements, the XRD data were recorded from  $10^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$  ( $2\theta$ ) with steps width of  $0.02^\circ$  and the count time of 0.60

sec per step. The scanning electron micrographs were obtained on JSM-6460 Scanning Electron Microscope. The magnetic properties of the nanopowders

measured at room temperature by physical properties measurement system (PPMS) equipped with a high accuracy vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectra of samples were detected by BRUKER TENSOR27 FTIR Spectrometer with transmission from 450 to 4000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  using KBr pellets.

well with the reflections of Mn-Zn-Ni ferrite

### 3. Results and Discussions

The XRD analysis of  $\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Zn}_{0.7}\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  samples calcined at room temperature are shown in figure 1. The single crystal spinel  $\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Zn}_{0.7}\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  ferrite was formed as the most intense (311) peak of the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$  and all miller indices (111), (200), (311), (400) and (422) matched well with the reflections of Mn-Zn-Ni ferrite reported in the standard JCPDS data card. The intense sharp peak arose with increase in the concentration of nickel indicating poor crystallite at low concentration.

The lattice constant refers to the content distance between unit cell in a crystal lattice. The lattice constant 'a' was calculated using the relation  $a = d/\sqrt{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2)}$  [25].

The 'd' spacing values were calculated for the recorded peaks using Braggs law and the lattice constant 'a' was calculated for each plane and it found that the average lattice constant 'a' for these mixed ferrite system is

reported in the standard JCPDS data card. The intense sharp peak arose with increase in the concentration of nickel indicating poor crystallite at low concentration. Larger the doping content of the nickel the peak width decreases as the crystallites becomes larger. The XRD pattern showed the formation of single phase's cubic spinel structure without any trace of secondary phase.

8.58 Å This may due to the addition of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  over MnZn Ferrite, Ni tends to occupy tetrahedral site by replacing  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ . The particle size of the sample powders was determined by scherrer's equation [24 ]

applied field of 1.5 kOe. It observed that the substitution of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  replaced  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  in tetrahedral site results in decreasing magnetization. Since Zn nanocrystals have normal spinel structure, all  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  fill tetrahedral site. Hence  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions forced to occupy the entire octahedral site. These distribution calculation for these ferrites are in agreement with the structure[26]. The impact of coercivity on increase of Ni concentration in MnZn ferrite may due to large crystal size of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions of radius  $0.67 \text{ \AA}$  were replaced with  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  of  $0.78 \text{ \AA}$  promotes sintering and it leads

The FTIR spectrograph is a very useful technique to deduce the structural investigation and redistribution of cation between octahedral and tetrahedral sites of spinel ferrites. The FTIR spectrum of  $\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Zn}_{0.7}\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles is represented in figure (6). IR spectrum recorded from  $4000 \text{ cm}^{-1} - 450 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  shows characteristics interaction between oxygen and metal cations of tetrahedral and octahedral Fe-O-Fe stretching band at  $550 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [29]. All the dried gel shows the characteristics peak at  $1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  &  $1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponding to the carboxyl

to increase of grain size [27] which was observed in XRD pattern. Larger grains tend to consists of greater number of domain walls. The magnetisation caused by domain wall movement, requires less energy than that required by domain rotation. As the number of domain wall increases with grain size, and hence the samples having grain size expected to have low coercivity [28]. Variation of saturation magnetization and coercivity from VSM is given in figure (5).

group and  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ions respectively. The band about  $850 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is also corresponds to the existence of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  in the citrate gel. Therefore the combustion can be considered as a thermally induced one, redon reaction of the gel where the citrate ion acts as a

## **Conclusion**

The Ni substitution MnZn mixed ferrite was synthesized via sol-gel auto combustion method. From the XRD and the SEM images shows that the substitution of Ni on MnZn ferrite increases the crystal size intern increases larger domain walls. Ni<sup>2+</sup> replaces Fe<sup>3+</sup> in tetrahedral site results in decrease of saturation magnetization. Larger the domain wall smaller the coercivity due to the increase of Nickel concentration. The role of nitrate in combustion process and influence of Ni<sup>2+</sup> ions involves in preparation of the compound via sol-gel method was confirmed with FTIR results.

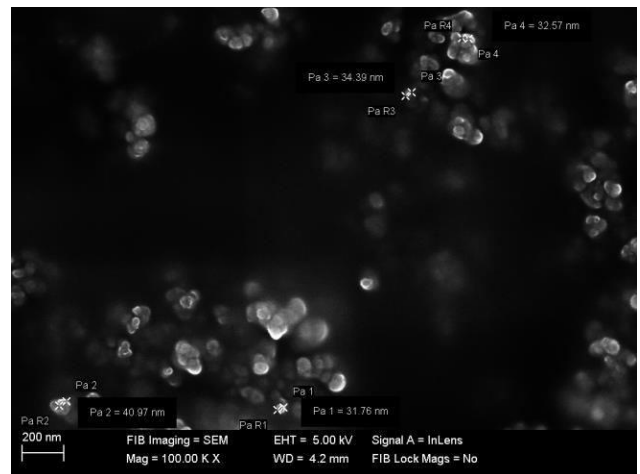
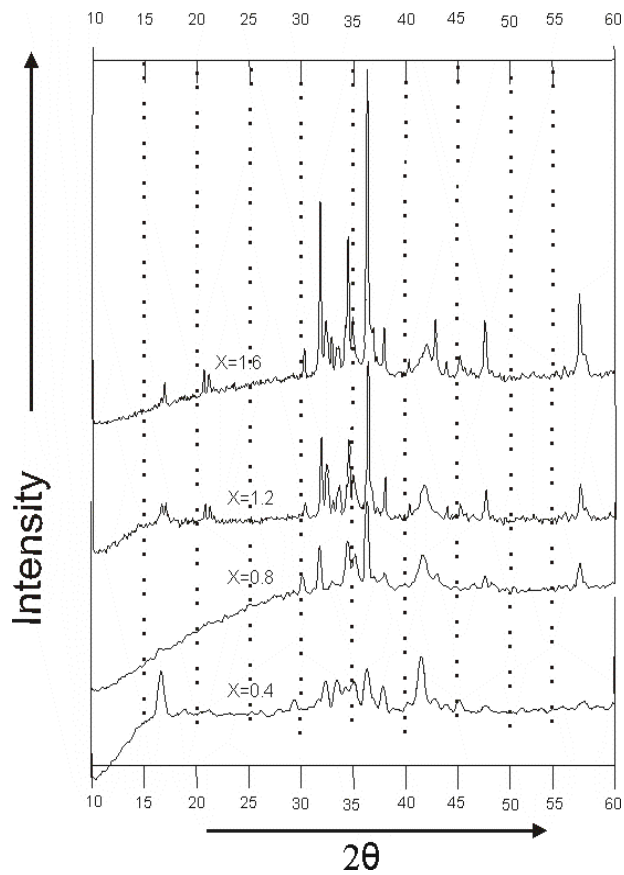
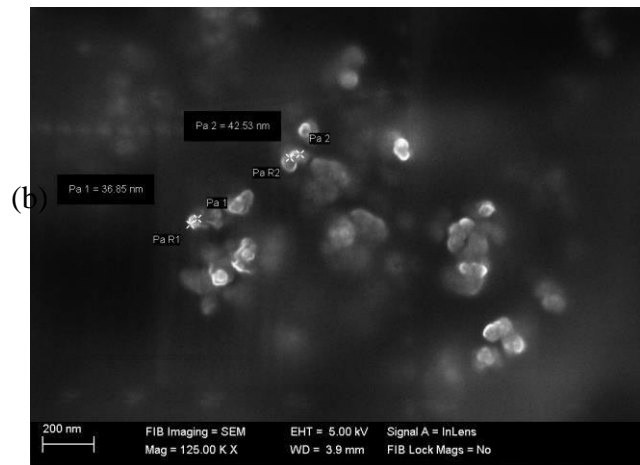


Figure (1). XRD pattern of  $\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Zn}_{0.7}\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  ( $x=0.4, x=0.8, x=1.2, x=1.6$ ).



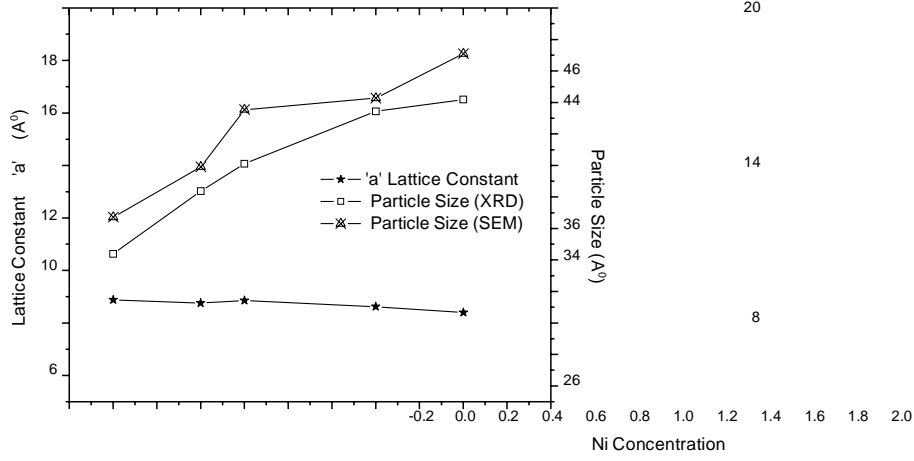


Figure (2). Variation of Lattice Constant and crystal size with nickel concentration in  $Mn_{0.3}Zn_{0.7}Ni_xFe_{2-x}O_4$  Ferrites.

Figure (5). Variation of Saturation Magnetisation and Coercive field with nickel concentration in  $Mn_{0.3}Zn_{0.7}Ni_xFe_{2-x}O_4$  Ferrites.

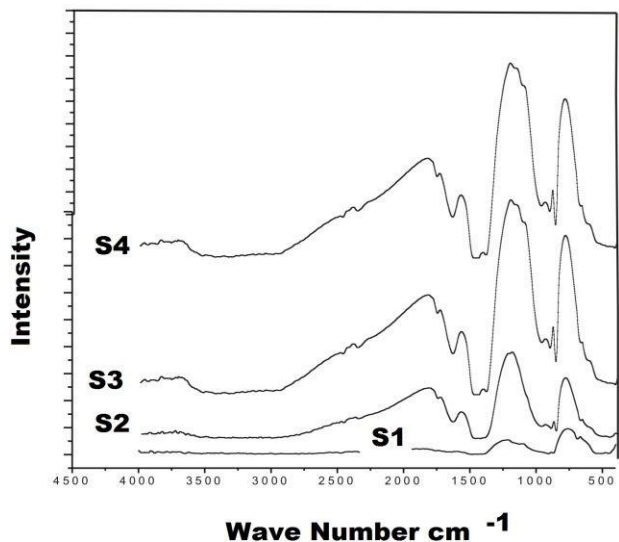


Figure (6). FTIR Spectra of  $Mn_{0.3}Zn_{0.7}Ni_xFe_{2-x}O_4$  Ferrites.

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