**Preparation and Piezo Properties of Potassium Sodium Tantalate system**

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**Abstract**

Ceramic pellets of Na1-xKxTaO3 (x= 0 & 0.5) system have been prepared by solid state reaction method and sintering process. The prepared samples are characterized by XRD and SEM techniques. Lattice parameters have been calculated by XRD pattern and grain size has been calculated by SEM. It has been observed that the prepared samples show orthorhombic structure at room temperature.After the preparation The Piezo properties of Na0.5K0.5TaO3 have been studied

**Key words:** Dielectrics, Ceramics, X-Ray diffraction, Scanning Electron Micrographs, Piezo-Properties

**1. Introduction:**

The ABO3 type tantalate perovskite compounds constitute an important group of oxide crystals with broad ranges of scientifically and technologically important dielectric, piezoelectric, ferroelectric and electro-optic properties1. Sodium tantalate (NaTaO3) is a member of the perovskite family. The dielectric properties of sodium tantalate were studied by Matthias2 and showed that it’s Curie point is Tc = 4750C. Vousden 3 studied the tantalate by X-ray diffraction at room temperature and showed that NaTaO3 belongs to the rhombic syngony with parameters a=5.5239 Å, b=3.881 Å and c=5.4778 Å. NaTaO3 is a orthorhombic structure with space group Pbnm below 720 K, and belongs to another orthorhombic space group CmCm between 720 and 853 K. At 835 K, it is transformed into a tetragonal structure with space group Pm3m4-6. At room temperature and above, it is antiferroelectric with a Curie point 4750C.

Because of the recent developments in piezoelectric applications and optoelectronic devices viz. high speed electro-optic switches, modulators and frequency doublers, perovskite tantalate have been considered as functional materials for future technologies. For studies of fundamental properties of materials, large homogeneous single crystals are usually desirable to minimize the effects of surfaces and imperfections, however, single crystal are very expensive and difficult to grow, wheareas ceramics have the advantage of being easier to prepare than their single crystal counterparts1. Preparation of amorphous and nano crystalline Sodium Tantalate Oxide photocatalysts with porous matrix structure for overall water has been investigated by Harun Tuysuz et.al.7. Microstructure of Sodium – Potassium niobate ceramics sintered under high alkaline vapour pressure atmosphere has been studied by Jerome Acker et.al.8. Fast synthesis of NaNbO3 and Na0.5K0.5NbO3 by microwave hydrothermal method was performed by Rigoberto Lopez-Juarez et.al.9. Synthesis, photophysical properties, and photocatalytic applications of Bi doped NaTaO3 and Bi doped Na2TaO3 nanoparticles was studied by Pushkar Kanhere et.al.10. Theoretical & experimental studies on Ceramic Samples of different ferroelectric material has been done to understand the salient features as these materials 11-15. Scott et.al16 reviewed the properties and technological potential of ferroelectric memories of Na1-xKxTaO3. A great deal of interest has developed in the utilization of ferroelectric thin films for opto-electronic integrated circuits17. Birefringence is induced in ferroelectric materials following exposures to a constant or varying electric field. There are a number of prerequisite conditions that the ferroelectric layer must meet in order to successfully be integrated within an opto-electronic devices18. Previously we have studies different properties of Sodium potassium niobate, lead Magnesium niobate, ultrasonic properties and electrical properties of ferrofluids19-29

**2. Purpose of the present work:**

The purpose of the present work is to prepare, characterize and piezo properties of material of Na0.5K0.5TaO3 system, to enable researchers to select the material for device applications by keeping in view the specific requirement. These materials may be used for second harmonic generation, delay line applications & optoelectronic applications.

**3. Experimental Procedure:**

The raw materials used for preparing the compositions from this system were sodium carbonate, Potassium carbonate and tantalate pentaoxide. The two carbonates were both reagent-grade products of the Qualigens Fine chemicals and tantalum penta-oxide was of 99.9% purity from Fluka Chemie AG CH-9471 Buschs. The starting material was dried at 200oC for one hour to remove the absorbed moisture. Compositions of K1-xNaxTaO3 for (x=0.5) were prepared by weighing the sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate and tantalum pentaoxide ( Starting materials) in proper stoichiometric proportions. The mixture was calcined in the platinum crucible, in air, at 9500C for 2h for carbonate removal. After cooling, in dry air, the calcined mixtures were weighed to ensure complete carbonate removal.

The presintered mixture was ground and pressed into pellets of 10 mm diameter. The pellets were placed on a platinum crucible and sintered, in air, at 1050oC for 26 h.



**Fig.1 X-ray diffraction pattern of Na0.5K0.5TaO3**

**4. Characterization:**

**4.1 X-Ray Diffraction (XRD):**

To characterize the material in the present study, X-ray diffraction pattern of the samples at room temperature were obtained on a SEIFERT X-ray diffractometer made by Bruker, using Cu-K filter radiation of 1.540598 Å wavelength. The instrument is well calibrated with the silicon standard sample. Peak indexing was done by using Joint Committee on power diffraction standards (JCPDS) data cards. From the observed diffraction pattern, lattice spacing d was determined, which was used to determining the perovskite lattice parameters. The unit cell parameters were determined using the Auto-X computer software, which includes CRYSFIRE and FULLPROF software.

X-ray diffraction patterns obtained for the prepared samples show characterstic lines corresponding to the orthorhombic and cubic structure alongwith some impurity and are shown in fig.1 respectively. The peaks related to impurities for Na0.5K0.5TaO3 ceramic system have been marked. The lattice parameters for all the prepared compositions have been presented in Table 1

**Table ­­-1:** Variation of lattice parameters by mixing K on NaTaO3 in replacement of Na

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Composition | Lattice parameters |
| a (Å) | b (Å) | c (Å) |
| Na0.5K0.5TaO3 | 5.588 | 5.581 | 5.585 |

**4.2 Scanning Electron Micrographs (SEM):**

 Surface topology of the prepared samples were studied by Scanning Electron Micrographs (SEM) using LEO 440 scanning electron microscope. The (SEM) of prepared samples for Na1-xKxTaO3 system are shown in Fig.2. The estimated grain size have been tabulated in table 2

**Table–2**: Estimated grain size for NaTaO3 & Na0.5K0.5TaO3 systems are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Composition | Grain Size (µm) |
| Na0.5K0.5TaO3 | 6.874 |

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**Fig.2. Scanning Electron micrograph of Na0.5K0.5TaO3**

**5 Piezo Properties**

For piezoelectric measurements sintered pellets of **Na0.5K0.5TaO3 at 100 V** were electrode in parallel capacitor configuration, Sintered pellets were electroded, with air dryable conducting paste of silver, in metal- insulator- metal (MIM) configuration, for Polarization and piezoelectric parameters were measured using a ferroelectric- (PE loop tracer) and piezo- meter (AixACCT Systems).



**5. Result and Discussion:**

 X-ray diffraction patterns obtained for the prepared samples show characteristic lines corresponding to cubic structure along with some impurities are shown in the Fig.1 . From X-ray patterns, it was found that the structure of is cubic, which is in agreement with the previously reported results30. Lattice parameters (Table 1) also reveal the structures of the present systems. The SEM pictures of Na1-xKxTaO3 sample have been shown in Fig.2. The observed polarization- electric field (P-E) hysteresis loops at room temperature, for unpoled Sodium Potassium Tantalate samples K0.5Na0.5TaO3 under an applied electric field of 1000 kV/cm, have been shown in Fig.3. The Prepared samples show a normal hysteresis loop confirming ferroelectric nature of all the prepared PST ceramics. The observed large value of polarization and converse piezoelectric coefficient, as applications of small field, was found comparable with modified PST ceramics.

 **6. Conclusion:**

It is observed that when potassium is added in Sodium Tantalate (NaTaO3), the lattice parameters get elongated and also from the SEM patterns it is observed that the grain size of the composition also increases with increase of Potassium (K) in NaTaO3. The Prepared samples show a normal hysteresis loop confirming ferroelectric nature of all the prepared PST ceramics

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