

Preparation and crystal structure of H-BaTa₂O₆-type K_{1.83}Ba_{4.17}Nb_{12.18}O₃₆ and dielectric properties of the related compounds

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Abstract

Single crystal of a novel compound, K_{1.83}Ba_{4.17}Nb_{12.18}O₃₆, has been synthesized in the course of investigation on the K₂O–BaO–Nb₂O₅ system. The crystal structure was determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction data. The space group of this compound was found to be *P6/mmm* (#191) with the lattice parameters of $a = 21.109(4)$ and $c = 3.967(1)$ Å. The final *R*-factors were $R = 0.039$ and $R_w = 0.042$ for unique 508 reflections. The crystal structure had the same tunnel structure as that of hexagonal BaTa₂O₆ (H-BaTa₂O₆), which is the high temperature form in three modifications of BaTa₂O₆. The chemical composition of K_{1.83}Ba_{4.17}Nb_{12.18}O₃₆ was close to that of the tetragonal tungsten bronze (TTB) type KBa₂Nb₅O₁₅ and the powder samples within this composition were prepared so as to clarify the boundary between H-BaTa₂O₆ and TTB-type structures. The H-BaTa₂O₆-type structure appears in $(K + Ba)/Nb \leq 0.500$ and the TTB-type structure is in $(K + Ba)/Nb \geq 0.575$. The dielectric constants of these samples were measured from room temperature to 500 °C for sintered body. The TTB-type compounds exhibited ferroelectric temperature dependence with the Curie points of 284–372 °C and the H-BaTa₂O₆-type compounds were not ferroelectrics as predicted from the crystal structure analysis.

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1. Introduction

Barium niobates and tantalates, BaM_2O_6 ($\text{M} = \text{Nb}, \text{Ta}$), have been investigated with respect to their polymorphs [1–8]. In 1959, Ismailzade reported BaTa_2O_6 with the tetragonal cell of $a = 17.80$ and $c = 7.84$ Å [1,2]. Subsequently, Galasso et al. have prepared the single crystal of TTB-type BaTa_2O_6 with the lattice constants of $a' = 12.60$ and $c' = 3.95$ Å which were related with Ismailzade's data by $a' = a/\sqrt{2}$ and $c' = c/2$ [3]. Further, in 1967 Layden reported that BaTa_2O_6 existed in three polymorphs based on his studies on BaB_2O_4 – BaTa_2O_6 system: the orthorhombic cell below 1150 °C, the TTB-type structure at 1150–1300 °C and the hexagonal cell (H- BaTa_2O_6) above 1300 °C. The crystal structure of H- BaTa_2O_6 was determined by X-ray powder diffraction data [5]. He also determined the crystal structure of the high temperature form of BaNb_2O_6 by X-ray powder diffraction data [6]. It also had three polymorphs and the crystal structures of the other modifications were reported by Sirotinkin et al. [7,8]. The crystal structures of BaM_2O_6 ($\text{M} = \text{Nb}, \text{Ta}$) are shown in Fig. 1. The common structure is the orthorhombic phase, which has a zig-zag pattern formed by edge-sharing pairs of MO_6 octahedra. Although the TTB-type structure is not adopted for BaNb_2O_6 , in the K_2O – BaO – Nb_2O_5 system two compounds, $\text{KBa}_2\text{Nb}_5\text{O}_{15}$ [9] and $\text{KBa}_3\text{Nb}_7\text{O}_{21}$ [10], have the TTB-type structure. In particular, $\text{KBa}_2\text{Nb}_5\text{O}_{15}$ is a ferroelectric compound with the $T_c = 392$ °C and the related compounds, $\text{AB}_2\text{Nb}_5\text{O}_{15}$ ($\text{A} = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Rb}$; $\text{B} = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$), and the solid solutions were investigated by Giess et al. [9]. However, there were few reports for the preparation in the K_2O – BaO – Nb_2O_5 system, and then we attempted to prepare new compounds in this system. Single crystals of a new compound, $\text{K}_{1.83}\text{Ba}_{4.17}\text{Nb}_{12.18}\text{O}_{36}$, with H- BaTa_2O_6 -type structure were obtained and the crystal structure was refined by using single crystal X-ray diffraction data. Powder samples were prepared so as to clarify the boundary between H- BaTa_2O_6 and TTB-type structures and the crystallographic difference was discussed.

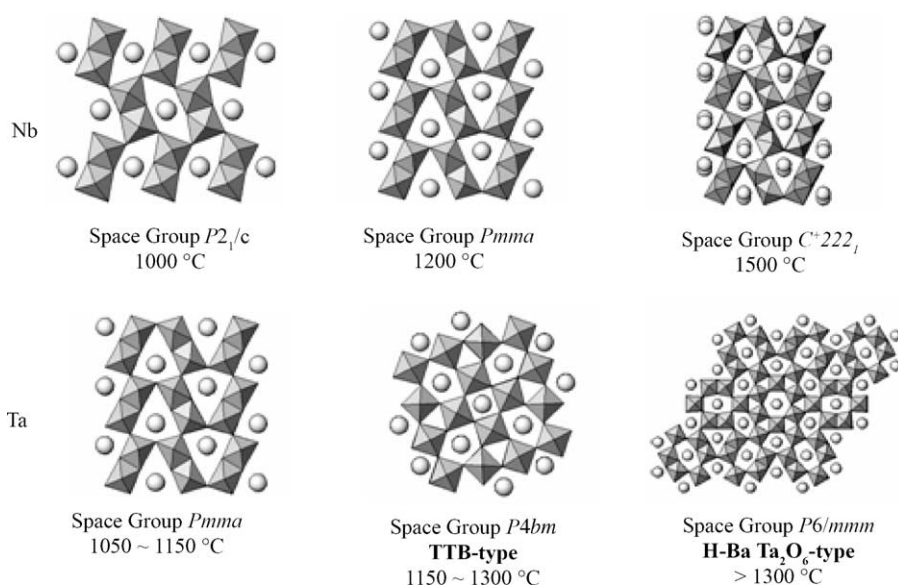


Fig. 1. Crystal structures of BaM_2O_6 ($\text{M} = \text{Nb}, \text{Ta}$).

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