

BST Ferroelectric Material Produced by Hydrothermal Method

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ABSTRACT

Barium strontium titanate, $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$ (BST), is a ferroelectric material with high dielectric constant and low dielectric loss, which finds applications such as capacitors and phase shifters. This paper describes the processing of BST ferroelectric materials by using hydrothermal technique. Hydrothermal technique involves reaction (precipitation or dissolution) of inorganic solids in an aqueous solution at certain elevated temperatures. This technique is capable of producing ceramic powders with sub-micron to nano size. Thus, calcination process which may cause particles agglomeration and grain growth is not essential in this technique to obtain crystalline phases. In this work, $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was reacted in distilled water containing NaOH at 80°C for two hours. Nano-sized TiO_2 powder was then mixed into the reacted solution before subjecting to the hydrothermal reaction. Hydrothermal reaction was carried out in a PTFE lined pressure vessel at 180°C. It was found that the stoichiometry of BST powder can be controlled by controlling the amount of TiO_2 powder in hydrothermal reaction, the ratio of Ba to Sr and the total concentration of Ba and Sr in the initial solution. Ba content, x, in BST powder increases exponentially with increasing Ba mole ratio in the initial solution. Selected powders were used to make film by electrophoretic deposition (EPD). After that the films were sintered at 1300°C for 3 and 6 hours to improve the microstructure for densification. It was found that the dielectric constant at room temperature decreases with increasing Sr content, however, the dielectric loss decreases with increasing Sr content.

Keywords: barium strontium titanate (BST), ferroelectrics, dielectric properties, hydrothermal, stoichiometry