

Research Article

Phase Transition and Optical Properties for Ultrathin KNbO_3 Nanowires

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Received 28 October 2013; Accepted 7 November 2013

Academic Editor: Danyang Wang

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Fascicular KNbO_3 nanowires with tetragonal perovskite structures and ultrasmall diameters are synthesized by hydrothermal route at about 150°C for 24 hours. The concentrations of medium alkalinity have influenced phase structures and the final morphologies of the products significantly by modifying the conditions in process. The as-prepared KNbO_3 nanowires exhibit three phase transitions at about 343, 454.7, and 623 K as the temperature increases from 250 to 700 K. The band gap is about 3.78 eV for KNbO_3 nanowires. Photoluminescence study at room temperature reveals two visible light emission bands peaking at ~551 and 597 nm, respectively, which may be due to the oxygen vacancies, site niobium (occupy the location of Nb), and antisite niobium (occupy the location of K) in KNbO_3 nanowires.

1. Introduction

Perovskite-type metallic oxides make a family of materials that share a common crystal structure, analogy to that of the natural crystal calcium titanate, yet exhibit a broad range of interesting physical properties [1]. With the advances in science and technology of integrated ferroelectrics, the size-dependent ferroelectric behaviors become crucial due to the dimensional confinement or the size of ferroelectrics decreasing [2]. 1D nanostructure of ferroelectric materials, such as nanorods, nanowires, and nanotubes, have attracted great attention due to their promising applications, such as miniaturized piezoelectric actuators, medical imaging detectors, and even ferroelectric memories [3, 4]. In recent years, the size-dependent physical properties, such as phase transition, polarizations, and energy band, in ferroelectric nanowires have been evaluated systematically. For instance, Naumov and Fu revealed that both the Curie temperature and the polarization of $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5})\text{O}_3$ nanowire decreased with the reducing diameter [5]. Spanier et al. reported that phase transition temperature of BaTiO_3 nanowires fell below room

temperature as the diameter was ~3 nm [6]. Geneste et al. found that the ferroelectric properties of BaTiO_3 nanowire vanished when the diameter was less than 1.2 nm according to the first principle calculation [7]. However, Morozovska et al. reported that the Curie temperature of ferroelectric nanorods/nanowires could be higher than that of bulk materials from a direct variational method [8]. In addition, the author revealed that there was a blue-green emission for PbTiO_3 nanowires (with diameters of 10~20 nm) both the oxygen vacancies and lead-oxygen vacancy centers may be responsible for this phenomenon [9]. Despite very promising progress in theory, there is inconsistency for phase transition as the diameter of ferroelectric nanowires is decreased. Moreover, few reports have concerned the investigation of the phase transition behavior in experiments.

Potassium niobate (KNbO_3) is one of the most important ferroelectric perovskite oxides, which undergoes successive phase transitions upon cooling from its cubic phase, that is, from cubic to tetragonal at 435°C, tetragonal to orthorhombic at 225°C, and orthorhombic to rhombohedral at -10°C [10, 11]. This material attracts great interests for its multiple

applications, such as optical waveguides, frequency doublers, holographic storage systems, and other technological devices [12–14]. The great potential has stimulated research on the KNbO_3 nanowires. Therefore, the synthesis, phase transition, and optical properties of KNbO_3 nanowires are worth being investigated. Magrez et al. realized the growth of KNbO_3 nanowires with a narrow diameter distribution ~ 60 nm via a hydrothermal route at 150°C from a 38.7 wt% KOH, 0.4 wt% Nb_2O_5 , and 60.9 wt% H_2O mixture [15]. Baier-Saip et al. reported the influence of grain size on the phase transition of ferroelectric KNbO_3 [16]. Wang et al. found that the phase transition of orthorhombic to tetragonal and tetragonal to cubic of KNbO_3 nanorods with diameters of 100–300 nm occurred at lower temperatures than that of bulk counterpart due to finite size or disorder effects [17]. Nakayama et al. developed an electrode-free, continuously tunable coherent visible light source compatible with physiological environments from individual KNbO_3 nanowires, exhibiting efficient second harmonic generation, which could act as frequency converters, allowing the local synthesis of a wide range of colors via sum and difference frequency generations [18]. However, the diameters of the 1D nanostructure synthesized by most of the current routes are much larger than the critical size in ferroelectrics. It is still very challenging to obtain ferroelectric oxide nanowires with extremely small diameters (<10 nm) and a narrow size distribution, especially for niobate oxide. At the same time, the size effects and surface states have important impacts on the lattice distortion in the crystal, which will further result in the changes of the phase transition temperature. Thus, finding a feasible way to overcome those drawbacks discussed ahead is very essential. Herein, KNbO_3 nanowires with ultrathin diameters (down to 5 nm) are synthesized through two step method, that is, milling of raw materials followed by hydrothermal treatment at 150°C for 12 h. In addition, in the phase transition, room temperature photoluminescence properties of KNbO_3 nanowires are also investigated. The studies show that the KNbO_3 nanowires may be a promising candidate for fabricating piezoelectric sensors and other functional devices.

2. Experiments

2.1. Synthesis of KNbO_3 Nanowires. Niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5 , 99.95%) and potassium hydroxide (KOH, 95%) were used as raw materials and $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OH}$ as surfactant. Figure 1 shows the process illustration of KNbO_3 nanowires through two step hydrothermal method. Firstly, Nb_2O_5 powders of 13.29 g, KOH of 5.89 g, and $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OH}$ of 2 g were dispersed in 80 mL $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ together. The above mixture was milled at room temperature for 12 hours. Then the obtained precursor was dried by infrared lamp for 12 hours. After that, 20% amount of the above precursor, 20 mL $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, and 20 mL H_2O were transferred into the stainless steel autoclave (50 mL). The next step is to add 1.2 g KOH in the above mixture and stir for 30 min. Finally, KNbO_3 nanowires were synthesized after the mix was subjected to further hydrothermal treatment at 150°C for 12 h and cooled to room temperature.

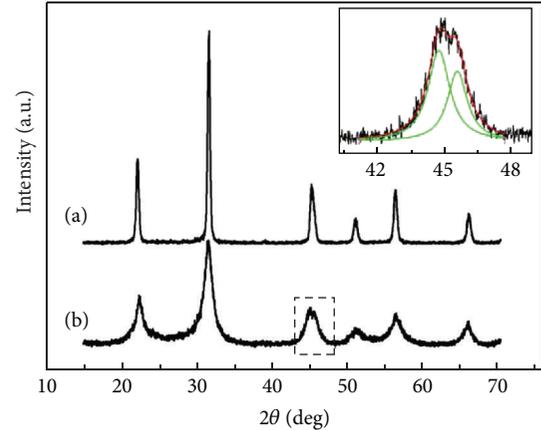


FIGURE 1: XRD patterns of (a) nanoparticles and (b) nanowires of KNbO_3 . Inset: the Lorentz fitting for diffraction peak of KNbO_3 nanowires located at 2θ of $\sim 45^\circ$.

2.2. Characterization of Materials. X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed on a Bruker AXS-D8-Advance X-ray Diffractometer system using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$) as the radiation source. Microstructures of the samples were determined on a field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) JEOL JSM-6700F and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) JEOL 2011 using an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. The phase transition properties of KNbO_3 nanowires were measured using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC, Perkin-Elmer) in the range of 250 to 700 K at a heating and cooling rate of 10.0 K/min in a nitrogen atmosphere. The UV-vis absorption spectra were measured using Shimadzu UV-2550 spectrophotometer. The fluorescence spectrum of KNbO_3 nanowires was recorded with Edinburgh FLSP920 fluorimeter. Fluorescence intensities were corrected for inner filter effects according to standard methods.

3. Results and Discussions

We have conducted a series of experiments with various concentrations of medium alkalinity, which have significant effects on the phase structures and the final morphologies of the products. We find that KNbO_3 nanoparticles were obtained when the total weight of NaOH reached up to 15 grams, while KNbO_3 nanowires were synthesized as the weight was 7.09 grams during hydrothermal treatment. Figure 1 shows the XRD pattern of KNbO_3 particles (a) and nanowires (b) synthesized by means of hydrothermal method, respectively. One can see that the sharp diffraction peak indicated that KNbO_3 particles have better crystallization than nanowires. All the diffraction peaks of them are well consistent with that of Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS) Cards no. 71-0946 and 71-0946, respectively, illustrating clearly that the samples are composed of KNbO_3 perovskite structure and there is no trace of any impurity phase in the samples. It is noted that KNbO_3 nanoparticles have the orthorhombic structure and KNbO_3 nanowires belong to the tetragonal structure, which

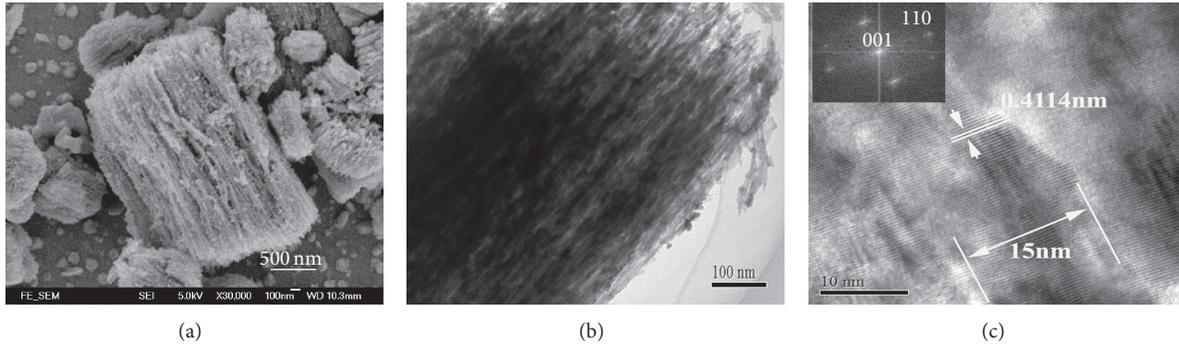


FIGURE 2: (a) SEM image, (b) low magnification TEM image, and (c) HRTEM image of the KNbO_3 nanowires. Inset: SAED pattern of individual nanowires.

can be identified by the splitting peak located at $2\theta \sim 45^\circ$ (shown in the inset in Figure 1). The refined lattice parameters obtained by Curve Fitting software are determined to be $a = 4.0124(3)$ and $c = 4.0456(5)$ Å for KNbO_3 nanowires, while that parameters for nanoparticles are $a = 3.9966(6)$, $b = 5.6535(5)$, and $c = 5.6577(6)$ Å for nanoparticles. At the same time, the strain in the samples has been studied. The consequences imply that the strain in KNbO_3 nanowires is about $33 \pm 2\%$, while it is about $10 \pm 3\%$ for KNbO_3 nanoparticles.

The typical SEM and TEM images of the KNbO_3 nanowires are shown in Figure 2. As can be seen in Figure 2(a), the parallel nanowires are arranged side by side and tend to form the fascicular structure due to the Van der Waals and/or electrostatic attraction force. Almost all of the nanowires grow into regular structure and distribute uniformly in both diameter and length. As demonstrated in Figure 2(b), the TEM image exhibits a large quantity of nanowires with diameters of 5~15 nm and length of up to several micrometers. The HRTEM image in Figure 2(c) shows the lattice fringes of the sample, indicating that the KNbO_3 nanowires are well crystallized and structurally uniform. The adjacent lattice spacing is about 0.4114 nm, corresponding to the (001) lattice plane of KNbO_3 . The SAED pattern (inset of Figure 2(c)), which is indexed by assuming the lattice constants refined from XRD measurements, is obtained from an entire nanowire. The result shows clear diffraction spots characteristic of crystalline KNbO_3 , demonstrating these nanowires are growing along [001] directions.

It is well known that the heat energy released from oxide materials when the phase transition occurs. Thus, differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) technique was selected to reveal the phase transition behavior of KNbO_3 nanowires with diameters of 5~15 nm. Figure 3 shows the DSC curve for KNbO_3 nanowires recorded in the temperature range from 250 to 700 K. It can be seen that the as-prepared nanowires go through three phase transitions at about 623, 454.7, and 343 K, respectively, as the temperature cools from 700 to 250 K. According to the studies in the literature, KNbO_3 crystal undergoes successive ferroelectric transitions upon cooling from its cubic ABO_3 perovskite phase [9]. Therefore, it can be concluded that the structure will transform from cubic to tetragonal when the sample is cooled to 623 K; it

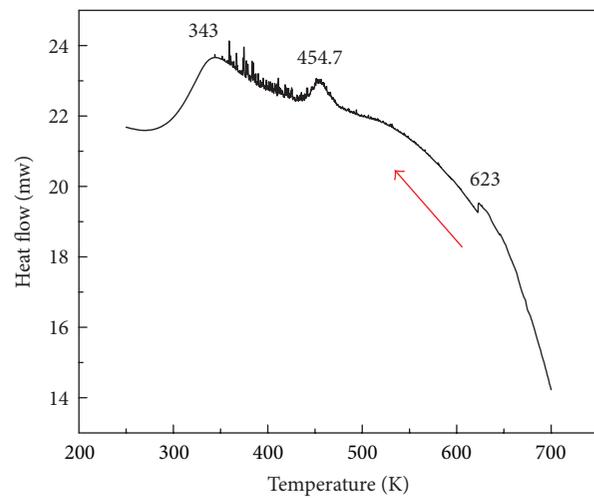


FIGURE 3: DSC curve for KNbO_3 nanowires recorded at the temperature range from 250 to 700 K.

will change to orthorhombic structure as the temperature reaches ~ 454.7 K, and it shows the rhombohedra structure when the sample is below ~ 343 K. However, Gopalan and Raj reported that the phase of the epitaxial KNbO_3 thin films would transform to be $210 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ for orthorhombic-tetragonal and $450 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ for tetragonal-cubic transitions, which was studied by in situ second harmonic generation measurements. It can be clearly seen that the phase transition temperature of KNbO_3 nanowires is much higher than that of epitaxial KNbO_3 thin films [19]. We consider that the obvious size and surface effect of KNbO_3 nanowires would have significant influences on the lattice distortion and phase transition, which may be also one of the important reasons for the differences discussed ahead.

In the earlier studies, we have found that the morphology of KNbO_3 nanostructures has considerable influences on the onsets of absorption. Figure 4 shows the UV-vis absorption spectrum of KNbO_3 nanowires dispersed in ethanol. It is clear that strong absorption happens as the wavelength is lower than 330 nm, while there is no obvious absorption band in the whole wavelength range (190~900 nm). The band gap of KNbO_3 nanowires is estimated to be 3.78 eV from the

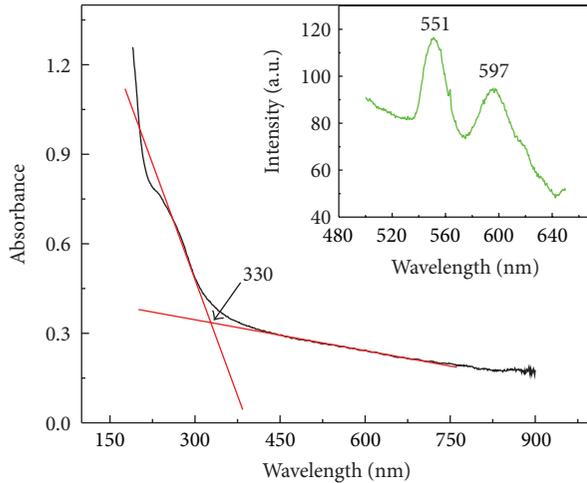


FIGURE 4: UV-vis absorption spectrum of KNbO_3 nanowires, the inset is the room temperature PL spectrum.

onsets of absorption, which is higher than that of KNbO_3 nanocubes with edge sizes of ~ 80 nm (~ 3.14 eV) [20]. The combined action of size and surface effect will result in the obvious blue shift of optical absorption or larger energy gap. The inset in Figure 4 exhibits the room temperature PL spectra of KNbO_3 nanowires excited at wavelengths of 400 nm. A green light emission band located at about 551 nm (2.25 eV) and a yellow light located at 597 nm (2.077 eV) were observed. As mentioned above, the energy gap of KNbO_3 nanowires is about 3.78 eV, which is higher than the excitation energy used in the present work. Therefore, the light emissions observed from 500 to 650 nm are not caused by a direct electron transition between the valence bands to the conduction bands. Similar results have also been found in PbTiO_3 nanowires [8]. It has been reported that oxygen vacancies in oxides would enhance the emission intensities and extend the radiative lifetime of self-trapped excitons. As it is well known, the smaller the diameters of nanowires, the higher the surface to volume ratio, and there is more concentration of surface oxygen vacancies. Fischer et al. have reported that the luminescence of LiNbO_3 can be ascribed to the recombination of the electrons captured by Nb^{5+} ions and holes captured by oxygen in an atomistic model: $\text{Nb}^{4+} + \text{O}^- = \text{Nb}^{5+} + \text{O}^{2-}$, and both the site niobium (occupy the location of Nb) and antisite niobium (occupy the location of Li) are responsible for the main emission in LiNbO_3 [21]. Therefore, the emission bands centered at wavelengths of about 551 and 597 nm would derive from the oxygen vacancies and the site niobium (occupy the location of Nb) and antisite niobium (occupy the location of K), respectively.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, fascicular KNbO_3 nanowires with perovskite structures and ultrathin diameters of 5~15 nm were synthesized by hydrothermal treatment at low temperature. The KNbO_3 nanowires underwent successive phase transitions upon cooling from its cubic phase, that is, cubic \rightarrow

tetragonal at 623 K, tetragonal \rightarrow orthorhombic at ~ 454.7 K, and orthorhombic \rightarrow rhombohedral at ~ 343 K. The band gap of KNbO_3 nanowires is estimated to be 3.78 eV, which may be caused by the combined action of size effect and quantum size effect. There are two visible light emission peaks located at ~ 551 nm (2.25 eV) and 597 nm (2.077 eV) for KNbO_3 nanowires at room temperature. The oxygen vacancy, the site niobium (occupy the location of Nb), and antisite niobium (occupy the location of K) may have a response for these two emissions.

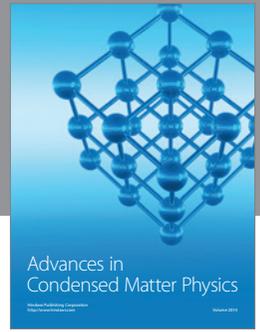
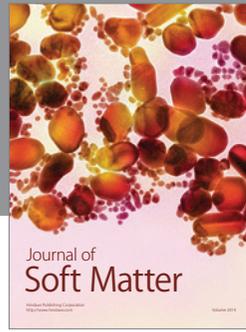
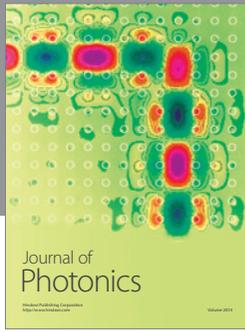
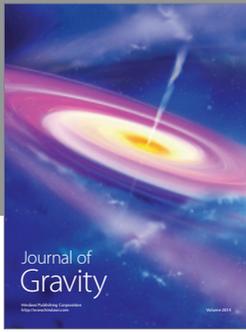
Acknowledgments

This work was financially supported by the National Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (Grant no. 50902046, and 61274073) and the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (863 Program) (no. 2013AA031903), and the Youth Chenguang Project of Science and Technology, the Key Project of Science and Technology of Wuhan City, China (Grant no. 201150431133, 201160723217) and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong (GRF no. PolyU 5309/08E).

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