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## Mixed conduction in $\text{BaF}_2$ nanocrystals under high pressure

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The charge transport behavior of barium fluoride nanocrystals has been investigated by *in situ* impedance measurement up to 23 GPa. It was found that the parameters changed discontinuously at each phase transition. The charge carriers in  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals include both  $\text{F}^-$  ions and electrons. Pressure makes both the  $\text{F}^-$  ions diffusion and electronic transport more difficult. The defects at grains dominate the electronic transport process. Pressure could make the charge–discharge processes in the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases more difficult. The electron conduction plays a dominant role in the transport process. In the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases, the electron transference number increases with increasing pressure.

## Introduction

The alkaline earth fluorides are an important class of materials that form the basis of a range of applications in geosciences, materials science, and condensed-matter physics.<sup>1,2</sup> In terms of the applications, the alkaline earth fluorides have attracted considerable interest due to their unique properties, including low-energy phonons, high ionicity, electron-acceptor behavior, high resistivity, and anionic conductivity.<sup>3–5</sup> Barium fluoride ( $\text{BaF}_2$ ) is an important member of alkaline-earth fluorides and has been extensively studied for its intrinsic optical properties.<sup>6–8</sup> Specifically, it is the fastest luminescent material that has been found to date,<sup>9</sup> thereby making it an ideal high-density luminescent material for applications in gamma ray and elementary particle detectors.<sup>10</sup> Recently,  $\text{BaF}_2$  has also been found to exhibit superionic conductivity by dissolving appropriate impurities into the lattice or by introducing an interface that causes the redistribution of ions in the space-charge region,<sup>11</sup> and is therefore considered as a candidate material for high temperature batteries, fuel cells, chemical filters and sensors.<sup>11</sup>

$\text{BaF}_2$  is a typical anionic conductivity material; therefore its conductive property is an interesting subject. Sorokin *et al.*<sup>12</sup> studied the anionic transport in single crystals of the nominally pure  $\text{BaF}_2$ . They found that the microscopic origin of the anionic conductivity depends mainly on the nature of the defect structure in the solid solutions.<sup>12</sup> Kanchana *et al.*<sup>13</sup> calculated the electronic band structure of  $\text{BaF}_2$  and predicted

that it undergoes metallization around 33 GPa. Nanoscale materials attract particular interest not only for their unique enhanced properties, which are different from those of the bulk materials, but also for their fundamental scientific and technological applications.<sup>14,15</sup> Generally speaking, a decrease in crystal size implies an increased proportion of the surfaces (interfaces) and usually also in increased grain boundary (GB) properties. Therefore, the nanoscale material may have some unique transport properties that would not be presented in the bulk material, which is worth exploring. The electric conductive of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals are inextricably bound up with the types of the charge carriers (electrons or ions) and their scattering processes both in the grains and the grain boundaries. However, the above-mentioned issues have not been studied in detail.

In this paper, we conduct an alternate-current (AC) impedance measurement of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals under high pressure up to 23 GPa. The conduction mechanism involved in the charge transport process was studied.

## Experiments

High pressure was generated by a Mao-Bell-type Diamond anvil cell (DAC), and the culet of the diamond anvil was 400  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. A thin film of metal molybdenum was deposited on the surface of the cell by magnetron sputtering system, and then patterned into microcircuit with two sections by photoetching. Above the microcircuit, a film of aluminium oxide was sputtered to protect the microcircuit. The electrode ends were in exposure by removing the aluminium oxide chemically to make the probes contact the sample and connect to the electric meters. A detection window (120  $\times$  120  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was created in the center of the diamond culet. The distance between electrodes was 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . The technical process of the microcircuit fabrication has been

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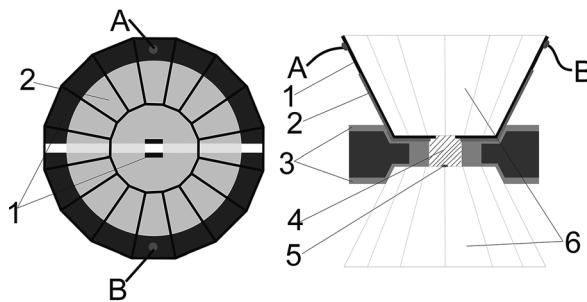


Fig. 1 Completed microcircuit on diamond anvil (left) and the profile of our designed DAC (right). Numbers marked on profile represent (1) Mo, (2) alumina layer, (3) insulating layer, (4) sample, (5) ruby, (6) diamond. (A) and (B) are the contact ends of the microcircuit.

reported by previous paper.<sup>16–18</sup> The completed microcircuit and the profile of our designed DAC are shown in Fig. 1.

A T301 stainless steel was pre-indented into 60  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness. Using the laser drilling machine, a hole of 250  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter was drilled at the centre of indentation. Then, the insulating layer that mixed cubic boron nitride powder and epoxy was compressed into the indentation. Subsequently, a sample chamber of 150  $\mu\text{m}$  was drilled. Pressure was calibrated by  $R_1$  fluorescence peak of ruby. To avoid additional error on the electrical transport measurements, no pressure-transmitting medium was used. The impedance spectroscopy was measured by a Solartron 1260 impedance analyser

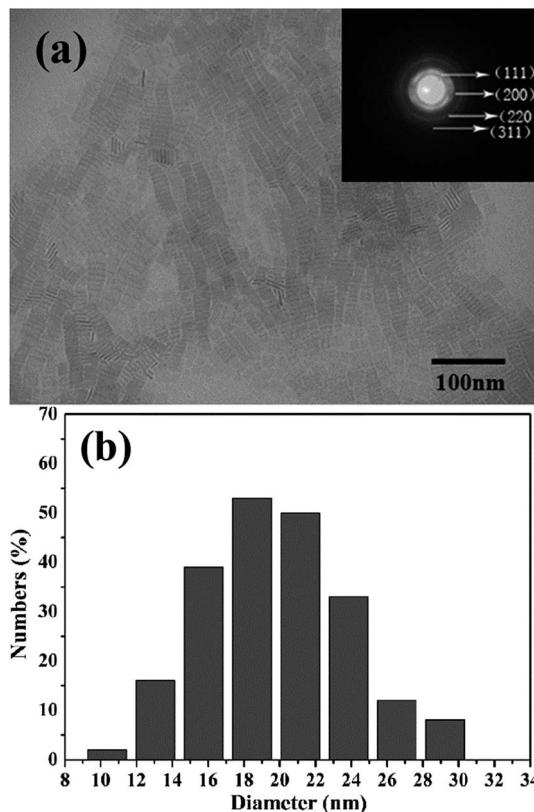


Fig. 2 (a) TEM images of the as-synthesized BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals; (b) particle size distribution histograms of the BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals.

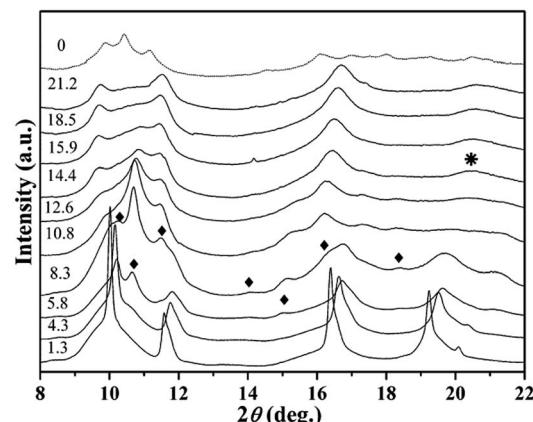


Fig. 3 X-ray diffraction patterns of BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals under high pressure. Diamonds indicate the orthorhombic phase diffraction peaks. The asterisk indicates the hexagonal phase diffraction peak.

equipped with Solartron 1296 dielectric interface. Sine signal with amplitude of 1 V and frequency ranged from 0.1 to 10<sup>7</sup> Hz was applied into the sample.

The BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals were prepared by a liquid-solid-solution (LSS) solvothermal route. The TEM image and particle size distribution histograms of the BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals were shown in Fig. 2.<sup>19</sup> The sample is a square shaped with a mean size of length around  $19 \pm 3$  nm. High pressure synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction patterns of BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals were shown in Fig. 3.<sup>19</sup> It can be seen that BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals undergo two phase transformations from *Fm3m* to *Pnma* structure at 5.8 GPa, and then to *P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc* structure at 14.4 GPa. The detail discussion was in ref. 19.

## Results and discussion

The Nyquist representation of the impedance spectroscopy of BaF<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals under various pressures was shown in Fig. 4.

As accepted for solid sample, the equivalent circuit method is a reliable approach to describe the impedance spectra. In order to analyze the ionic conduction of F<sup>−</sup>, the Nyquist representation was replotted into a  $Z' - \omega^{-1/2}$  plots as shown in Fig. 5. A linear relation between  $Z'$  and  $\omega^{-1/2}$  was found in the low frequency region, indicating that there exists the diffusion of F<sup>−</sup> ions through the grain boundaries at low frequency. Thus,

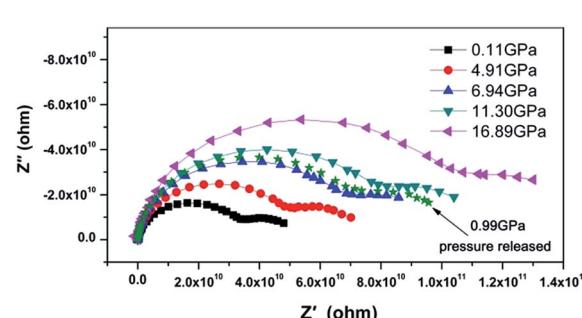


Fig. 4 Nyquist impedance spectrum under various pressures.

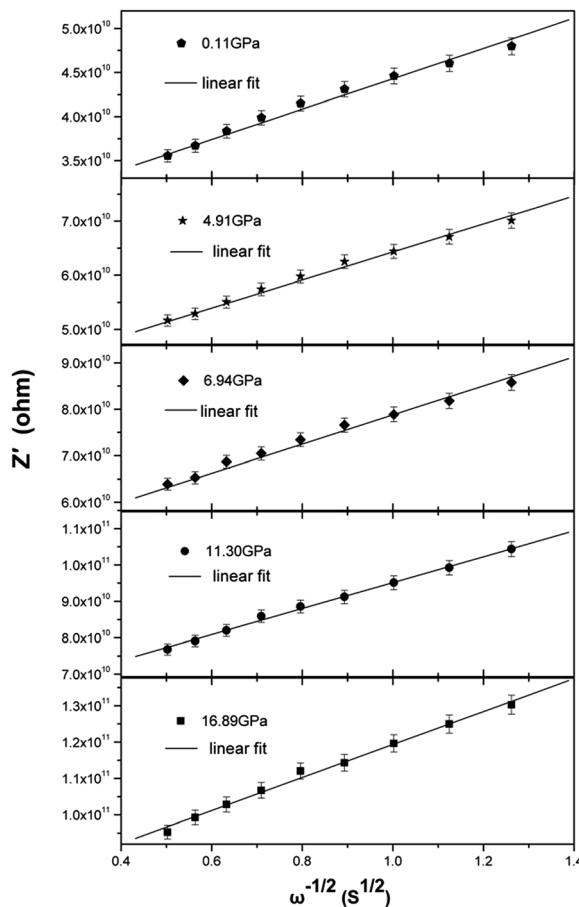


Fig. 5 The  $Z'$  vs.  $\omega^{-1/2}$  plots at low frequency.

considering the ionic conduction, a Warburg impedance element to describe the diffusion of the  $F^-$  ions has been added to the equivalent circuit diagram. If the charge carriers are only  $F^-$  ions, the impedance spectroscopy would be shown as the hollow circle plot in Fig. 6. Therefore, the charge carriers in  $BaF_2$  nanocrystals include both ions and electrons. The equivalent circuit was used as shown in Fig. 7.

The agreement of the simulated spectra with the experimental data [Fig. 6] indicates the validity of considering both the ionic and electric conductions in  $BaF_2$  nanocrystals. The

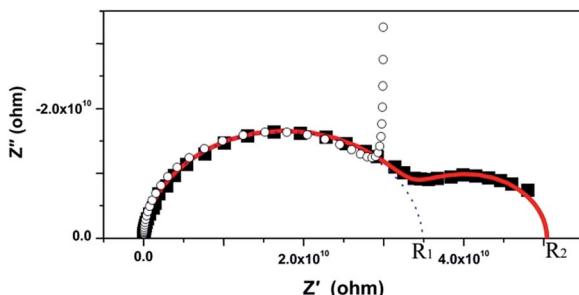


Fig. 6 Nyquist diagram at 0.11 GPa. The solid square represents the experimental result. The hollow circle represents the result with only  $F^-$  ions conduction. The continuous line represents the simulated spectra.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two intercepts on the real impedance axis.

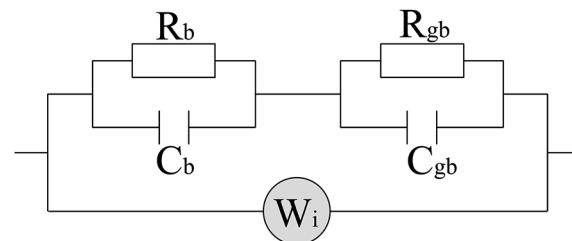


Fig. 7 Circuit diagram equivalent to the conduction mechanism. The subscripts of the  $RC$  combinations are  $b$  for bulk,  $gb$  for grain boundary, and  $W_i$  denotes the Warburg impedance.

relaxation frequency of grains ( $f_b$ ) can be obtained from the relationship of imaginary part  $Z''$  versus frequency. The bulk resistance, grain boundary resistance and grain relaxation frequency were shown in Fig. 8.

To the ionic conduction, the relation between  $Z'$  and  $\omega^{-1/2}$  in the low frequency region can be expressed as:

$$Z' = Z'_0 + \sigma\omega^{-1/2},$$

where  $Z'_0$  is the constant,  $\sigma$  is the Warburg coefficient. By linear fitting to the plot  $Z'-\omega^{-1/2}$ , we obtained the Warburg coefficient under different pressure. The  $F^-$  ions diffusion coefficient can be expressed as:

$$D_i = 0.5 \left( \frac{RT}{AF^2\sigma C} \right)^2,$$

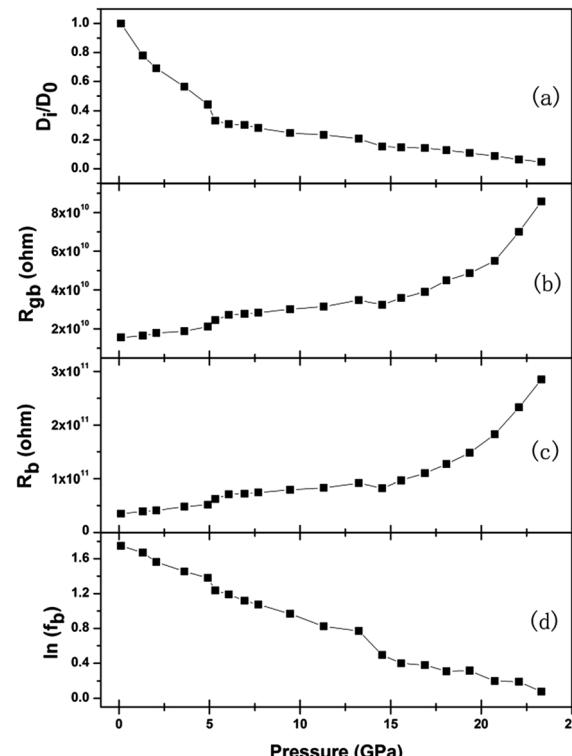


Fig. 8 Relationships of diffusion coefficient, bulk and grain boundary resistance, bulk relaxation frequency versus pressure.  $D_0$  represents the diffusion coefficient at 0.11 GPa.

where  $R$  is the ideal gas constant,  $T$  is temperature,  $F$  is Faraday constant,  $C$  is  $\text{F}^-$  ions molar concentration. The  $\text{F}^-$  ions diffusion coefficient at 0.11 GPa was set as  $D_0$ , and the curve  $D_i/D_0$  under various pressures was shown in Fig. 8(a).

From Fig. 8, it can be seen that each parameter changes discontinuously at about 5.3 and 14.5 GPa. Because  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals undergo two phase transformations from  $Fm\bar{3}m$  to  $Pnma$  structure at 5.8 GPa, and then to  $P6_3/mmc$  structure at 14.4 GPa,<sup>19</sup> the discontinuous changes can be attributed qualitatively to the pressure-induced structural phase transition. These results show that the phase transition is accompanied by the detectable changes in the electrical transport behavior.

Under compression, the  $\text{F}^-$  ions diffusion coefficient of  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases decrease, while the grain resistance and the grain boundary resistance increase; these indicate that the pressure makes both the  $\text{F}^-$  ions diffusion and electronic transport more difficult. In the whole pressure range, the grain resistance shows a relatively larger contribution to the total resistance, as compared to the grain boundary resistance, which indicates that the defects at grains dominate the electronic transport process.

The electron carrier transport in  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals grains can be regarded as a charging process in a  $RC$  resonance circuit and the relaxation frequency actually denotes the charge-discharge rate of dipoles oscillation process, and its activation energy represents the energy to activate the resonance. The pressure dependent activation energy can be obtained by fitting the pressure dependence of bulk relaxation frequency in Fig. 8(d) to the differential form of Arrhenius equation,

$$d(\ln f_b)/dP = -(1/k_B T)(dH/dP),$$

where  $H$  represents the activation energy,  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant, and  $T$  represents room temperature. The results are listed in Table 1. It can be seen that the activation energy increases with increasing pressure in the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases. This indicates that the pressure could make the charge-discharge processes in the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases more difficult.

If more than one kind of charge carriers coexist in the materials, it is necessary to clarify which kind of carrier is dominant. The parameter for describing the contributions of one kind of carrier to the transport process is the transference number.<sup>20</sup> In the case of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals, there are two kinds of charge carriers,  $\text{F}^-$  ions and the electrons. We define the transference number of  $\text{F}^-$  ion as  $t_i$  and electron as  $t_e$ . The  $t_i$  and  $t_e$  can be expressed as:

$$t_i = (R_2 - R_1)/R_2,$$

Table 1 Pressure dependence of grain activation energy

Pressure region (GPa)	$dH/dP$ (meV GPa $^{-1}$ )
0.11–4.91	2.04
5.32–13.24	1.58

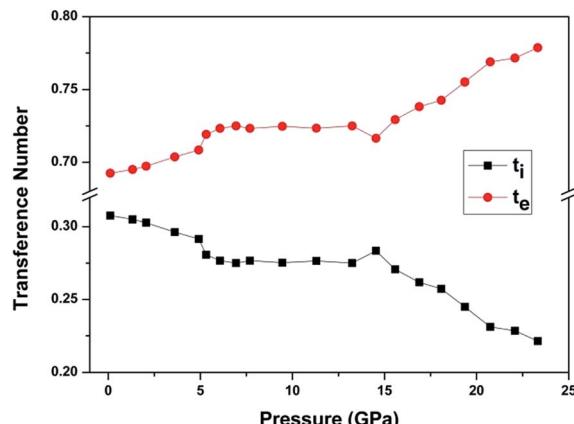


Fig. 9 Pressure dependence of  $t_i$  and  $t_e$ .

$$t_e = R_1/R_2,$$

where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two intercepts on the real impedance axis as shown in Fig. 6. The pressure dependence of  $t_i$  and  $t_e$  were shown in Fig. 9. It can be seen that in the whole pressure range, the dominant charge carriers in  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals are electrons. In the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases, the electron transference number increases with increasing pressure.

The Nyquist impedance spectrum of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals at 0.11 GPa and 0.99 GPa after pressure release are given in Fig. 4. It can be seen that the pressure effect on the conductive property of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals can be reserved. To the bulk  $\text{BaF}_2$ , the charge carriers are  $\text{F}^-$  ions; while to the  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals, the  $\text{F}^-$  ions and the electrons coexist and the electrons is dominant. It can be concluded that both compression and decreasing crystal size treatments are effective methods for improving electron transport in  $\text{BaF}_2$ .

## Conclusions

The charge transport behavior of barium fluoride nanocrystals has been investigated by *in situ* impedance measurement up to 23 GPa. Each parameter changes discontinuously at about 5.3 and 14.5 GPa, corresponding to the phase transitions of  $\text{BaF}_2$  nanocrystals under high pressure. Pressure makes both the  $\text{F}^-$  ions diffusion and electronic transport more difficult. The defects at grains dominate the electronic transport process. Pressure could make the charge-discharge processes in the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases more difficult. The electron conduction plays a dominant role in the transport process. In the  $Fm\bar{3}m$  and  $Pnma$  phases, the electron transference number increases with increasing pressure. Both compression and decreasing crystal size treatments are effective methods for improving electrons transport in  $\text{BaF}_2$ .

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