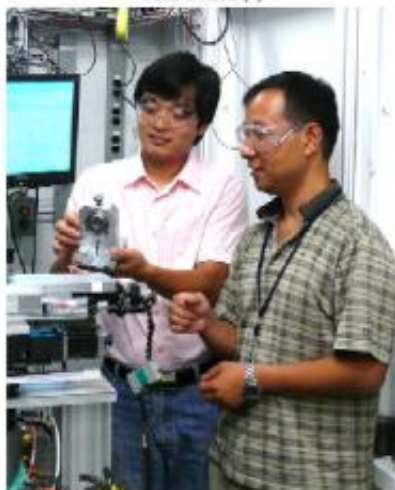
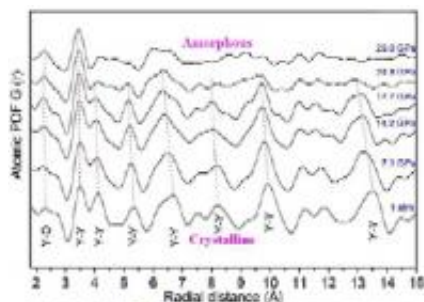


When size matters: Yttrium oxide breaking down under pressure

3 November 2010, By Mark Wolverton



Top: Pair distribution function (PDF) of 16 nm-sized Y_2O_3 at high pressures. Bottom: Lin Wang (left) and Wenge Yang (right) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington shown with the diamond anvil cell and x-ray instrumentation used to probe the PDF of the sample at high applied pressures at room temperature.

Sometimes size does matter, such as when certain nanomaterials exhibit different behaviors under varying extreme conditions. An example is yttrium oxide (Y_2O_3), a compound employed in industrial coatings and many other applications, including nanotechnology. But as with many similar materials, the qualities and stabilities of yttrium oxide on the nanoscale can vary greatly from those of the bulk material, so a thorough understanding of those differences and how they work is crucial.

An experimental team working at the U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Photon Source (APS) at Argonne National Laboratory has discovered that Y_2O_3 in nanometer-sized particles undergoes a definite phase transition under pressure that results in characteristics quite different from bulk Y_2O_3 , a finding with important implications for the use of yttrium oxide as a nanomaterial. Similar transitions have also been observed in silicon dioxide and other bulk materials, but the exact mechanism of the amorphization process has remained elusive.

Led by the HPSynC (the joint consortium of Geophysical Laboratory at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the APS) scientist Lin Wang, a research team from Carnegie Institution of Washington, Argonne, Stanford University, Jilin University, Xiangtan University, Stanford University, and the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory examined yttrium oxide samples with grain sizes ranging from 5 nm to 1 μ m, utilizing a variety of in situ high-pressure techniques, including x-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, and high-energy pair distribution analysis at the HP-CAT 16-IDB and 16-BMD beamlines at the APS. After transmission electron microscopy revealed the same crystal structure in all of the samples under ambient conditions, the team subjected them to high pressures using diamond anvil cells with transmitting media of He and silicone oil.

The 16-nm, particle-sized material demonstrates increased stability compared to bulk Y_2O_3 , with the cubic phase persisting up to 24.8 GPa (approximately 12.8 GPa greater than in the bulk material). As pressure is increased to above 24.8 GPa, disorder begins to appear, eventually yielding to a completely amorphous state above 30 GPa. The larger-grained 21-nm material, however, behaves considerably differently, maintaining its cubic structure up to 14 GPa, then undergoing a transition to the hexagonal phase up to 32.7 GPa. Meanwhile, micron-sized material transforms from

cubic to the hexagonal phase at 12 GPa, which persists to the highest pressures measured. This demonstrates that yttrium oxide nanoparticles have a critical size above which they behave like the bulk Y_2O_3 , but become amorphized below that size. Raman spectroscopy confirms the amorphized state of the samples subjected to high pressure.

To further characterize this observed dependence of particle size on structural stability under pressure, high-energy pair distribution function (PDF) measurements were performed on 16-nm-sized samples. Using this technique, "We can identify differences of atom-to-atom linkage," said co-author Wenge Yang of the Carnegie Institution. Because the distance between each pair of atoms in the structure can be determined by the position of peaks in the PDF data, shifts in those peaks represent changes in the atomic bonding length, while a complete disappearance of peaks indicates breakdown of the original linkage. Under increasing pressures, the connectivity of the YO₆ octohedra in the cubic Y_2O_3 phase begins to break down, while the links between the edges shared by neighboring octahedra remain intact. Finally, at ~29 GPa and beyond, long-range ordering disappears and amorphization is completely dominant.

"This is the first time we've seen this size-dependent amorphization mechanism with the PDF measurement," Yang said. The observed size effect explains the greater stability under pressure: While grain sizes of 21 nm and above transform from a cubic to hexagonal phase under [pressure](#), the smaller-grained Y_2O_3 maintains the cubic phase for a longer period before amorphization sets in.

The research team plans to continue their work studying both Y_2O_3 and other materials, examining how various nanomaterial and bulk compounds with differing particle sizes behave under [extreme conditions](#). Their findings will have direct implications regarding the manufacture and versatility of [nanomaterials](#) for various applications. As the current work demonstrates, the high-energy PDF measurement technique adds an important new tool to the experimental toolbox. "We've opened up a new way to look at the disordering mechanism of nanomaterials," said Yang.

More information: LinWang, et al.

"Size-Dependent Amorphization of Nanoscale Y_2O_3 at High Pressure," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 105, 095701 (27 August 2010).

[DOI:10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.095701](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.095701)

Provided by Argonne National Laboratory

APA citation: When size matters: Yttrium oxide breaking down under pressure (2010, November 3)
retrieved 2 December 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2010-11-size-yttrium-oxide-pressure.html>

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