Physical Properties and Applications of Advanced Materials

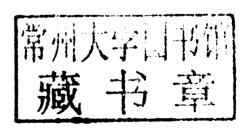
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内容简介

作为第六届先进材料物性和应用国际学术研讨会的会议论文集,本书内容主要包括以下六个方面的最新研究进展: 1) 先进材料的制备和表征; 2) 先进功能材料的结构和物性; 3) 纳米结构材料物理与化学; 4) 自旋电子学、氧化物电子学与信息材料; 5) 超导材料的物理特性和应用; 6) 计算机辅助材料设计。

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Preface

Welcome to the 6th International Conference on the Physical Properties and Applications of Advanced Materials (ICPMAT-VI)! Based on the agreement between Shanghai University, China and the University of Toyama, Japan, signed in April 2006 by Prof. Qingyi Pan, Dean of the School for Sciences of Shanghai University, and Prof. Tokuso Saitou, the President of the University of Toyama, the first Sino-Nippon Cooperation Symposium on Superconductivity and Nanotechnology was held in Shanghai in Nov. 2006. Since then, the series of conferences have been held and expanded every year, and have been developed into the international conference today with participants from more than 10 different countries. The conference provides a platform for fruitful discussion, exchange, and cooperation among scientists, engineers, researchers as well as other related scholars in some selected disciplines and inter-disciplines of advanced materials.

The proceedings include recent progress relating to the physics, technology and applications of different functional materials such as superconductors(including Fe-based superconductors), oxides, metal alloys, ferroelectrics, spintronics and solar cells, as well as their novel nano-structures, selected from more than 100 papers presented at the conference and authored by many distinguished scholars. I believe that the proceedings will be very helpful for your study and research activities.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Natural Science Foundation of China; Shanghai University; the University of Toyama, Japan; the International Office of Shanghai University as well as Shanghai University Press for their support and contributions. I would also like to express my appreciation to my colleagues, Profs. Shixun Cao, Jincang Zhang, Peifeng Weng, and Wencong Lu, from the College of Sciences of Shanghai University as well as many collaborators from China and abroad, for their efforts.

Xuechu Shen

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Contents

Processing and Characterization for Advanced Materials

Part I

CeO₂ Thin Films Grown on Glass Substrate from Aqueous Solution and 3 Their Optical Property Chihaya Kawai, Takashi Hashizume, Atushi Saiki, Kiyoshi Terayama Preparation of the CeO2-TiO2 Composited Thin Film Using the Aqueous Solution Containing the TiO2 Powder 7 Takahiro Miura, Takashi Hashizume, Atsushi Saiki, Kiyoshi Terayama 9 Age-Hardening Behavior of AM60 and AZ61 Magnesium Alloys Yuhei Ebata, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa, Katsuya Sakakibara Electrochemical Characteristics of Mg-9mass%Al Alloy Immersed in Na₂SO₄ Solution 13 Mihoko Hori, Mitsuaki Furui, Satoshi Sunada, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa Effect of Demolding Temperature on Aging Behavior in Al-10mass%Si-Xmass%Mg Alloy Cast into Sand Mold 18 Youhei Kano, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa, Tomoyasu Yamaguchi Effect of Magnesium Content on Age Hardening in Al-10%Si-X%Mg Casting Alloy 22 Tomoyuki Kitamura, Tokimasa Kawabata, Mitsuaki Furui, Kenji Matsuda, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa Stress Corrosion Cracking Evaluation Using Slow Strain Rate Tensile Test in 60/40 Brass Worked by Torsion and Back-Torsion Process 26 Natsumi Kusa, Masahiro Shinsen, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Satoshi Sunada, Atsuahi Saiki, Kiyoshi Terayama Effect of Aluminum Content on Ag-Hardening Behavior in AZ System Magnesium Alloys Cast into Permanent Mold 32 Kazuki Minami, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa, Katsuya Sakakibara Effect of Pre-Aging on Two-Step Aging in Al-10mass%Si-0.3mass%Mg Alloy **Cast into Permanent Mold** 36 Ryuichi Morioka, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa

H ₂ O Molecules on Hematite (0001) Surface: Density Functional Theory Study	40
Norio Nunomura, Satoshi Sunada	
Facile Solid-State Synthesis of Cu-Zn-O Catalysts Used for Hydrogenation of Methyl Acetate	44
Ding Wang, Yoshiharu Yoneyama, Noritatsu Tsubaki	
Experimental Study on the Holistic Capillary Pumping Performance of Two-Layer	
Composite Wicks	49
Jiyuan Xu, Yong Zou	
Perovskite and Spinel-Based Protective Coatings for Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Interconnects	53
Tomasz Brylewski, Kazimierz Przybylski	
Properties of the Electrolyte Composites $BaCe_{0.85}Y_{0.15}O_{3-\delta} + Ce_{0.85}Y_{0.15}O_{2-\delta}$ for	
Use in a Dual PCFC-SOFC Fuel Cell	60
Richard Gawel, Kazimierz Przybylski, Ryszard Gajerski, Tomasz Brylewski	
Structure and Electrical Properties of the Manganese Cobaltite Spinel Solid	
Solution Prepared by Soft-Chemistry Route	65
Andrzej Kruk, Tomasz Brylewski, Kazimierz Przybylski	
CeO ₂ Thin Film Fabrication by Mist Deposition and Their Characterization	70
Atsushi Saiki, Takashi Hashizume, Kiyoshi Terayama	
Electrochemical Behavior of Mg-Al-Ca-Sr Alloy Immersed in Na ₂ SO ₄ Solution	74
Shunsuke Saito, Mitsuaki Furui, Satoshi Sunada, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa	
Influence of Demolding Temperature on Age-Hardening Behavior in	
Al-10%Si-Mg Casting Alloys	78
Yuji Takada, Mitsuaki Furui, Susumu Ikeno, Kiyoshi Terayama, Seiji Saikawa	
Part II Structure and Properties of Advanced Functional Materials	
Effect of Mn Contents on Microstructure in AM-Series Magnesium Alloy	85
Taiki Tsuchiya, Katsumi Watanabe, Tokimasa Kawabata, Katsuya Sakakibara, Kazuki Sasaki, Seiji Saikawa,	
Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Aging Precipitation of Cu and Ag Addition Al-Mg-Si Alloys	87
Momoko Tokuda, Takeshi Nagai, Junya Nakamura, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Effect of Zn Contents on Microstructure in Mg-Al-Zn Alloys	89
Yuichi Narukawa, Katsumi Watanabe, Tokimasa Kawabata, Seiji Saikawa, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	

TEM Observation of Aging Precipitates in Mg-Zn Alloys	91
Ryosuke Nakanishi, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
HRTEM Observation of Precipitation in Mg-Gd-Y Alloy	94
Daisuke Nakagawa, Takafumi Fujii, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Effect of HPT or Rolling on Aging Behavior of Al-Mg-Si Alloys	97
Takeshi Nagai, Tokimasa Kawabata, Junya Nakamura, Susumu Ikeno, Zenji Horita, Shoichi Hirosawa, Kenji Matsuda	
Aging Behavior of Al-Mg-Ge Alloys with Different Contents of Mg ₂ Ge	100
Tomoatsu Murakami, Kenji Matsuda, Takeshi Nagai, Junya Nakamura, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno	
Microstructure of Alpha-Phase in Al Added 60/40 Cu-Zn Alloy	103
Akihiro Maeda, Tokimasa Kawabata, Junya Nakamura, Susumu Ikeno, Yasuhiro Uetani, Kenji Matsuda	
HRTEM Observation of Precipitates in Mg-Y and Mg-Gd Alloys at Early Stage of Aging	105
Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
HRTEM Observation of Precipitate Phases in Mg-Gd-Sc Alloys	108
Takafumi Fujii, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Effect of Mn or Fe on the Ageding and Precipitation in Al-Mg-Si Alloys	111
Shanshan Chen, Shumei Wang, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno,Hidetoshi Takagi, Koji Kawakita,Kenji Matsuda	
Crystallographic Orientation Relationship between Discontinuous	
Precipitates and the Matrix in AM60 Magnesium Alloy	114
Katsumi Watanabe, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Precipitation and Transformation of Metastable Phase in Al-Mg-Si-Ag Alloy	117
Kenji MATSUDA, Junya NAKAMURA, Tokimasa KAWABATA, Susumu IKENO	
Structure of Fcc-TaN Film Deposited by Medium Vacuum Sputtering System	120
Takashi Hashizum, Hiroki Nakagawa, Atsushi Saiki, Kiyoshi Terayama	
EELS and HAADF-STEM Studies of The PbTiO ₃ /SrTiO ₃ Interface in Ferroelectric Thin Films	124
Espen Eberg, A. T. J. van Helvoort, Ryota Takahashi, Mahiri Gass, Budhika Mendis, Andrew Bleloch, Thomas Tybell, Randi Holmestad	
Specific Heat in Magnetic Fields and Magnetizations of HoFe ₂ Zn ₂₀ Single Crystal	127
Yosikazu ISIKAWA, Toshio Mizushima, Souta Miyamoto, Keigou Kumagai,	

Mako Nakahara, Takashi Tayama, Tomohiko Kuwai, Pascal Lejay	
Magnetocaloric Effect of RCo ₃ B ₂ (R=Gd, Tb, Dy)	132
Hiroto Igawa, Lingwei Li, Katsuhiko Nishimura	
Physical Properties of Al-Si Alloys	134
Tatsuro Kurotani, Takahiro Namiki, Katsuhiko Nishimura	
Large Magnetic Entropy Change in Antiferromagnetic Boroncarbides Superconductors Dy(Ni _{1-x} TM _x) ₂ B ₂ C	136
Sho Matsui, Lingwei Li, Katsuhiko Nishimura	
Preparation of Ni/MoS ₂ Lubrication Film by Composite Plating	139
Weibin Gao, Yasushi Ono, Takashi Hashizume, Atsushi Saiki, Kiyoshi Terayama	
Substitution Influence on Electronic and Magnetic Properties of Fe ₁₆ N ₂	141
Norio Nunomura, Satoshi Sunada	
The Magnetocaloric Effect in Gd5In4 Alloy	144
Donghua Yu, Chao Jing, Zhe Li, Haolei Zhang, Yejun Yang, Shixun Cao, Jincang Zhang	
Degradation Study on Organic Solar Cell Based on P3HT-PCBM	148
Chuankun Wang, Guanghua Jing, ZhenXin Li, Heng Ma, Qingfeng Lu	
Aging Behavior of Al-Mg-Si Alloys with Different TM Addition	151
Shumei Wang, Tokimasa Kawabata, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Influence of Annealing on the Structure and Optical Properties of Zn ₄₀ Se ₆₀ Thin Films	154
M.A. Abdel- Rahim, M. M. Hafiza, A. Elwhab. B. Alwanyc	
Thermal Induced Effects on Structural, Optical and Electrical Properties of Se ₇₅ Te ₁₀ Pb ₁₅ Chalcogenide Glass	161
M. A. Abdel-Rahiem, A. Y. Abdel-Latief, M. A. Thabt	
Part III Physics and Chemistry of Nanostructure Materials	
Properties of CrAIN/BN Nanocomposite Coatings Prepared by RF and	4.50
DC Reactive Co-Sputtering	169
Masateru Nose, Tomohiro Watanuki,Tokimasa Kawabata, Yuji Hatano, Kenji Matsuda, Susumu Ikeno	
Corrosion Behavior of Metal Injection Molded Type 410L Stainless Steel under SSRT Test	174
Satoshi Sunada, Norio Nunomura, Kazuhiko Majima	1/4
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

In ₂ O ₃ /Al ₂ O ₃ Composite: Synthesis and Gas Response to R134a Jiaqiang Xu, Junchen Chen, Zhixuan Cheng, Qingyi Pa						
Electrochemical Properties of Li ₂ Mn _{0.95} Ni _{0.05} SiO ₄ /C Cathode Material for Lithium Battery Xiaoyan Wu, Hongbin Zhao, Yong Li, Jiaqiang Xu, Qingyi Pan						
SWNTs/Polyaniline (PANI) Composites for Electromagnetic Interference Shielding Bingqing Yuan, Liming Yu, Leimei Sheng, Kang An, Xinluo Zhao						
Preparation and Characterization of γ-AlOOH with Different Shapes Liangmiao Zhang, Wencong Lu, Baohua Yue, Ling Han, Hao Zhang						
Preparation and Characterization of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes/Au Nanoparticle Composites Xing Liu, Liming Yu, Bingqing Yuan , Xinluo Zhao	196					
Characterization of Tin Dioxide (SnO ₂) Nanocrystalline Powder Fabricated via Homogenous Precipitation Method M. A. Abdel- Rahim, A. Gaber, A. Y. Abdel-Latief, M. N. Helal	200					
Part IV Spintronics, Oxide Electronics and Information Materials						
Effect of Field on Exchange Bias in Ni ₅₀ Mn ₃₆ Sn ₁₄ Heusler Alloy Zhe Li, Chao Jing, Shixun Cao, Jincang Zhang	207					
Spin-Glass Behavior in Yb _{1-x} Pr _x FeO ₃ Shujuan Yuan, Fenfen Chang, Yiming Cao, Xinyan Wang, Baojuan Kang, Shixun Cao						
NMR and Magnetic Structure of Sr Doped Eu _{1-x} Sr _x MnO ₃ System Gaibei Song, Shixun Cao, Jiajia Zhang, Shujuan Yuan, Baojuan Kang, Jincang Zhang						
Annealing Effect on the Microstructure and Magnetic Properties of ErFeO ₃ Single Crystal Fenfen Chang, Shujuan Yuan, Yabin Wang, Baojuan Kang, Anhua Wu, Shixun Cao						
Growth and Orientation Dependence of Electrical Properties of 0.92Na _{0.5} Bi _{0.5} TiO ₃ -0.08 K _{0.5} Bi _{0.5} TiO ₃ Lead-Free Piezoelectric Single Crystal Renbing Sun, Haiwu Zhang, Qinhui Zhang, Xiangyong Zhao, Haosu Luo	225					
Part V Physical Properties and Application of Superconductors						
Substitution Effect of Carbon for Silicon on T_c in ErNi ₂ B ₂ C _{1-x} Si _x Compounds Katsunori Mori, Chisato Takata, Katsuhiko Nishimura	235					

Superconductivity of MgB ₂ Composited with Mg-Based Alloys	239
Yuji Doshita, Kenji Matsuda, Yusuke Shimizu, Katsuhiko Nishimura	
Hydrothermal Synthesis of β-FeSe	243
Dexuan Huo, Jian Chen, Luobing Liao, Miao Li, Weitao Su, Lingwei Li, Ru Bai, Zhenghong Qian	
Phase Formation and Characteristics of Multi-Phase MgB ₂ Superconducting	
Materials Synthesized by B ₄ C and Mg	246
Xuejiao Shan, Yibing Zhang, Xinwu Bai, Hongmei Zhu, Ming Li, Zhiwei Lin	
Subtly Degraded Effects on the Superconducting Properties in Optimally	
Co-Doped BaFe _{1.85} Co _{0.15} As ₂ Single Crystal	250
Mingtao Li, Huiling Yu, Zhenjie Feng, Dongmei Deng, Guixin Cao, Baojuan Kang,	
Chengtian Lin, Shixun Cao, Jincang Zhang	
Microstructure and Superconductive Property of MgB ₂ Particle-Dispersed	
Aluminum Based Composite Materials	255
Daisuke Tokai, Tokimasa Kawabata, Katsuhiko Nishimura, Yoshimitsu Hishinuma,	
Shigeki AOYAMA, Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Microstructure of the New Route Wire Fabrication of V ₃ Ga Superconducting	
Wire Using High Ga Content Cu-Ga/V Precursor Composite Material	258
Satoshi Murakami, Tokimasa Kawabata, Katsuhiko Nishimura, Yoshimitsu Hishinuma,	
Susumu Ikeno, Kenji Matsuda	
Magneto-Optical Visualization of Vortices Motions in Fe-Based Superconducting Materials	261
Zhi Wei Lin, Jian Guo Zhu, You Guang Guo, Tom H. Johansen, Shujuan Yuan, Shixun Cao	
Dout VI Computer Aided Materials Science	
Part VI Computer Aided Materials Science	
Structure and Magnetic Properties of Icosahedral Hafnium-Manganese Nanoclusters	267
Tongwei Li, Zhenjie Feng, Chao Jing, Shixun Cao, Feng Hong, Jincang Zhang	
Prediction for the Formation of Inorganic Compounds of ABC ₂ (C=S, Se and Te)	271
Tianhong Gu, Xia Shao, Xu Liu, Wencong Lu	
Using Optimal Projection Recognition Method for Predicting Catalytic	
Properties of Nana Core-Shell Ni/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ Catalyst	276
Jin LU, Wencong LU, Liang LIU, Tianhong GU, Shanshan Shen, Liangmiao Zhang	
Resistivity of Liquid Pb-Sb Alloys in Contactless Method	278
Fengxiang Guo, Wei Wang, Ting Lv, Hongliang Zheng, Jingyu Qin, Xuelei Tian	

Part I

Processing and Characterization for Advanced Materials

CeO₂ Thin Films Grown on Glass Substrate from Aqueous Solution and Their Optical Property

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Abstract: In this study CeO₂ precursor thin films were deposited onto insulating glass substrates at a room temperature from an aqueous solution by applying constant electrical field and their optical properties were in researched. The precursor was the aqueous solution of Ce(NO₃)₃-6H₂O, and 8mol%M(NO₃)₃-6H₂O, (M=Y,Gd,Sm) and a little NH₃ aq.. The insulating glass substrate was placed on the minus carbon electrode. By applying electrical field, M-Ce(OH)₃ thin film was effectively deposited on glass substrates under the condition of the applied voltage of 2.6V~3.6V for 20min~30min at room temperature. The crystalline phase of M-CeO₂ thin films with a transparent and smooth surface can be obtained after annealing at 823 K for 5 h in air. Spectral transmission curves changed due to the film by an additive, and 10 to 30 % absorption peaks were observed around 310 to 330 nm in the visible to ultraviolet light region with the grown M-CeO₂ films.

Key words: CeO2, thin film, electro-chemical depotision.

1. Introduction

Pure ceria (CeO₂) thin film have many attractive characteristics, such as ion conduction[1], oxygen storage[2], and high optical transparency in visible light region and interceptor property from ultraviolet region [3-5]. Therefore, CeO₂ film was applied to various fields. For example, silicon-on-insulator structures[6], electrolytes or electrodes in solid oxide fuel cells[7-10], oxygen sensor, UV light preventive glasses and smart window devices. For these applications CeO₂ film with a strong adhesion to a substrate and without structural defects are suitable[11].Many method have been prepared to prepare CeO2 thin film, such as electrochemical vapour deposition or vacuum processes including magnetron sputtering, sol-gel[12], chemical solution techniques, have been reported to prepare CeO2 thin and dense film.

The electoro-chemical deposition is much simpler and inexpensive and have several advantages, such as easily controllable deposition rate. In this method, since precipitation reaction occurred with assistance of the

electriced field, they were influenced by the applied voltage. By applying a more negative bias than the hydrogen evolution potential of H_2O , the pH near the electrode surface raises , and then Ce^{3} is precipitated as a hydroxide on the glass substrate surface. Naturally, the cathodic method is applicable to not only Ce^{3+} , but also other metal ions taking part in the precipitation at high pH and then Y^{3+} is also precipitate almost at the same time [13]. And a similar thing happens about Gd^{3+} , Sm^{3+} . The composition of the films was almost the same as with that of the aqueous solution.

In this study, metal (Y,Gd,Sm...etc.) doped CeO₂ precursor films were deposited onto insulating glass substrates at a room temperature from an aqueous solution by applying constant electrical field and their optical properties were investigated.

2. Experimental

CeO₂ thin films on insulating glass substrate by using electro-chemical deposition method using aqueous

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solution. Insulating glass substrates (9.0 mm \times 18 mm \times 0.15 mm) were cleaned ultrasonically in a acetone and glass cleaner (Semicoclean56). After glass cleaned, UV irradiation was performed for 1h in insulating glass substrates UV irradiation was performed for 1h.

precursor was the aqueous solution 92mol%Ce(NO₃)₃ - 6H₂O, 8mol%M(NO₃)₃ - 6H₂O, (M=Y,Gd,Sm...etc.) and a little NH3 aq.. The precursor solution concentration was made 0.1mol/L. Appropriate quantities (0-5.0 vol%) of an ammonia aueous solution (NH₃(aq), 23%) were added to adjust the acidity and to promote a radical exchange reaction between the Ce(NO₃)₃ and NH₄OH to produce an intermediate product of Ce(OH)3. After the mixture was stirred for 1h, a homogeneous colorless and transparent solution was obtained. The glass substrate was placed on the minus carbon electrode. The distance between the minus carbon electrode and glass substrate was set to be 96µm. By applying electrical field, thin film was effectively deposited on glass substrates under the condition of the applied voltage of 2.6 V-3.6 V for 20-60 minutes at room temperature. The as-deposited film was amorphous, and a crystalline phase of CeO2 with a transparent and smooth surface can be obtained after annealing at 823K for 5 h in air.

The crystallization of the films was investigated using an X-ray diffractometer (XRD, 40kV, 30mA, CuKa, LabX, Shimadzu). The chemical compositions of the films were analysed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (PW2400, PANalytical). Morphology of the films was observed by scanning electron microscope (SEM, TM-1000, HITACHI), and optical microscope (BHSM-313MB,OLIMPUS). UV to visible light transmittance change were analysed by spectrophotometer (LAMBDA-950, PerkinElmer).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 CeO₂ film deposition

As-deposited films were relatively flat and transparent, when applied electrical field was between 2.6V-3.6V, but amorphous and no obvious diffraction peaks were detected. Therefore metal (Y,Gd,Sm) doped Ce(OH)₃ was changed into metal doped CeO₂ by oxidation and dehydration by the heat treatment at 823K for 5h.

Fig.1 showed the XRD patterns of the Y doped CeO₂ (Y-CeO₂) precursor solution deposited film by applying the voltage of 2.6 V - 3.6 V for 60min. The Y-CeO₂ films were obtained transparent and hardly crystallized. When the high voltage of the 3.4V-3.6V was applied, the intensity of diffraction peaks increased gradually. Fig.2 showed the optical micrographs of Y-CeO₂ film surfaces deposited by applying the voltage of 2.6 V to 3.6 V for 60minutes and heat treated. At low voltage was applied, deposition film had flat, colorless and transparent surface. When higher voltage was applied,

the thicker or rough surface films were deposited in the same deposition time.

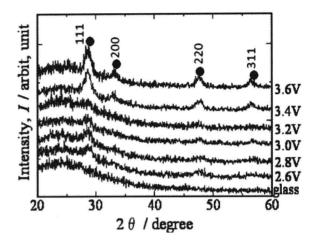


Fig.1 The XRD patterns of the Y-CeO $_2$ precursor films grown under the voltage of 2.6 V \sim 3.6 V for 60 min

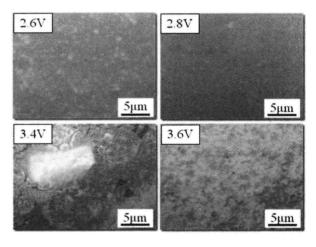


Fig.2 Optical micrographs of Y-CeO2 films deposited by applying the voltage of 2.6V to 3.6V for 60min

3.2 Film transmittance property and morphology

Fig.3 showed the spectral transmission curve of metal doped CeO₂ films. Well crystallized thin film had the transparent and smooth surface. Spectral transmission curves of Gd doped CeO₂ film, ultraviolet light was absorbed about 30 %. The absorbers of Gd doped CeO₂ was increased most. On the other hand, a peak of the absorption was different from other films in the Y-CeO₂ film, and the peak shifted to 310 nm. So, quantity of absorption may be controled and an absorption range of the Ultraviolet light of the CeO₂ film by the difference additives.