



Facultad de Ingeniería

ISSN: 0121-1129

Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia

Mera-Córdoba, Jenny Alejandra; Mera-Córdoba,
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Facultad de Ingeniería, vol. 26, no. 44, 2017, January-April, pp. 125-133
Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.19053/01211129.v26.n44.2017.5293>

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Spin Coating technique for obtaining nanometric thin films in the system $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$

Uso de la técnica Spin Coating para obtener películas delgadas nanométricas en el sistema $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$

Uso da técnica Spin Coating para obter películas finas nanométricas no sistema $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$

Fecha de recepción: 7 de junio de 2016

Fecha de aprobación: 20 de noviembre de 2016

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Abstract

Manganite in the $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ system is of great interest due to its potential application in fuel cells, information storage, magnetic field sensors, non-volatile memories, oxygen sensors, and catalysts in the oxidation of light hydrocarbons. Given the scientific relevance of this material, this study describes the procedure to synthesize and characterize thin films of $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$. Manganites were synthesized by means of the *Pechini* method, and deposited on strontium titanate substrates using spin-coating. Both the crystallinity of the films and their phases were studied with X-ray diffraction (XRD), finding that the films are polycrystalline and have a simple cubic structure with a lattice constant $a=3.8653 \pm 0.066 \text{ \AA}$. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed a uniform surface with good morphological features, and the spectrum resulted from the Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDS) analysis over the same film was consistent with the molar ratio of the perovskite. Samples of 2, 4, and 6 layers were synthesized, obtaining thicknesses of 75.10 ± 0.01 , 75.02 ± 0.01 and $74.07 \pm 0.08 \text{ nm}$ per monolayer. The results indicate that this method is useful to synthesize films of high crystalline quality and nanometric size.

Keywords: manganite; Perovskite; thin films.

Resumen

Las manganitas en el sistema $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ son de gran interés por su potencial aplicación en celdas de combustibles, almacenamiento de información, sensores de campo magnético, memorias no volátiles, sensores de oxígeno y catalizadores en la oxidación de hidrocarburos ligeros; dada la importancia científica que tiene este material, este trabajo presenta el procedimiento de síntesis y caracterización de películas delgadas de $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$. Las manganitas se sintetizaron por el método de *Pechini* y fueron depositadas por *Spin Coating* en forma de películas delgadas en sustratos de titanato de estroncio. La cristalinidad de las películas y las fases presentes se estudiaron por difracción de rayos-X (DRX), encontrándose que las películas son de naturaleza policristalina y presentan

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estructura cúbica simple con contante de red $a=3.8653 \pm 0,066 \text{ \AA}$. La microscopía electrónica de barrido (SEM) muestra una superficie uniforme con buenas características morfológicas, y el espectro EDS medido sobre la misma película mostró consistencia con la relación molar de la perovskita. Se sintetizaron muestras de 2, 4 y 6 capas, obteniendo espesores de $75,10 \pm 0,01$, $75,02 \pm 0,01$ y $74,07 \pm 0,08 \text{ nm}$ por monocapa. Los resultados indican que con este método es posible sintetizar películas de alta calidad cristalina y de tamaño manométrico.

Palabras clave: manganita; película delgada; Perovskita.

Resumo

Os manganitos no sistema $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ são de grande interesse por sua potencial aplicação em células de combustível, armazenamento de informação, sensores de campo magnético, memórias não voláteis, sensores de oxigênio e catalizadores na oxidação de hidrocarbonetos leves; dada a importância científica que tem este material, este trabalho apresenta o procedimento de síntese e caracterização de películas finas de $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$. Os manganitos foram sintetizados pelo método de Pechini e depositados por Spin Coating em forma de películas finas em substratos de titanato de estrôncio. A cristalinidade das películas e das fases presentes estudaram-se por difração de raios-X (DRX), encontrando-se que as películas são de natureza policristalina e apresentam estrutura cúbica simples com constante de rede $a=3.8653 \pm 0,066 \text{ \AA}$. A microscopia eletrônica de varredura (SEM) mostra uma superfície uniforme com boas características morfológicas, e o espectro EDS medido sobre a mesma película mostrou consistência com a relação molar da perovskita. Sintetizaram-se amostras de 2, 4 e 6 camadas, obtendo-se espessuras de $75,10 \pm 0,01$, $75,02 \pm 0,01$ e $74,07 \pm 0,08 \text{ nm}$ por monocamada. Os resultados indicam que com este método é possível sintetizar películas de alta qualidade cristalina e de tamanho nanométrico.

Palavras chave: manganito; película fina; Perovskita.

Cómo citar este artículo:

J. A. Mera-Córdoba, M. A. Mera-Córdoba, and C. A. Córdoba-Barahona, "Spin Coating technique for obtaining nanometric thin films in the system $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$," *Rev. Fac. Ing.*, vol. 26 (44), pp. 125-133, Ene. 2017.

I. INTRODUCTION

Manganese oxides type perovskite are of scientific interest due to their potential applications in fuel cells and information storage, and to their diverse advantages, such as miniaturization, long life, and low costs [1-7]. $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ (LSMO) is a compound that, given its characteristics, is a good candidate to be used in field magnetic sensors, non-volatile memories, oxygen sensors, and catalysts in the oxidation of light hydrocarbons [7]. LSMO belongs to the family called perovskites, with formula ABO_3 , where the cation A occupies the cube's central position; the cations B, the vertices; and the oxygens, the edges' middle position. Regarding the oxygen, cation A presents dodecahedral coordination, whereas cation B presents octahedral coordination [8, 9].

Two of the most common methods for synthesizing manganese oxides type LSMO are the ceramic method, and the polymeric complex (*Pechini*) method, which was developed as a variation of the sol-gel process. The ceramic method, also known as solid state reaction, involves high temperatures, long reaction times, and the synthesis of heterogeneous products. In contrast, the *Pechini* method allows to prepare highly complex and homogeneous pure materials, and to control the stoichiometry and the possibility of obtaining fibers, powders, and thin films of nanometric size [10] that are the focus of this research.

The most used methods to obtain thin films of nanometric size are physical vapor deposition and chemical deposition. Physical vapor deposition comprises conventional evaporation, reactive evaporation, electron beam evaporation, and sputter deposition. Many of these methods required specialized equipment and high consumption of materials and energy, consequently increasing production costs. On the other hand, among the chemical methods, the spin coating technique has been widely used for manganites (e.g., LSMO) thin film deposition; this technique, in contrast to the physical deposition methods, allows to obtain films with simple and low cost equipment [11].

Spin coating deposition involves four stages: deposition, spin-up, spin-off, and evaporation. The three first stages take place sequentially, while the fourth stage occurs during the entire preparation process. Initially, during the deposition stage, liquid in excess is poured over the surface of a rotating

substrate. During the spin-up stage, the liquid flows radially driven by the centrifugal force that is caused by the acceleration and angular speeds applied to the substrate. During the spin-off stage, the liquid that reaches the substrate edge is eliminated in drops as the film thins down. The spin coating deposition ends with the solvent evaporation, that, as previously mentioned, occurs at all times during the film formation process, caused by the spin coater high spinning speeds; however, the final evaporation is carried out, usually, by means of thermic treatment [12].

This paper studies the applicability of the spin coating technique in obtaining manganite $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ thin films, previously synthesized using the *Pechini* method. Multilayers of this system were deposited over strontium titanate substrates. Structural characterization was achieved by means of X-ray diffraction (XRD); and morphological characterization by means of electron microscopy (SEM). SEM allowed to confirm the formation of uniform and unbroken films, with thickness in the nanoscale. Film thickness was calculated using the envelope method from the transmission spectrum according to [13], in which the envelopes constructed around the transmission maxima (T_M) and transmission minima (T_m) are used to calculate the refractive index (n) for each layer, using equation (1):

$$n = \left[N + (N^2 - S^2)^{1/2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

With:

$$N = 2S \frac{T_M - T_m}{T_M T_m} + \frac{S^2 + 1}{2} \quad (2)$$

Where S is the substrate's refractive index (strontium titanate: 2.37) [14]. If at two adjacent interference extremes of wavelength λ_1 and λ_2 the refractive indexes are n_1 and n_2 , from the conditions of maxima and minima interference, it is possible to find that film thickness is:

$$d = M \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{2[n(\lambda_1)\lambda_2] - n(\lambda_2)\lambda_1} \quad (3)$$

With $M=1$ for two adjacent minima or maxima, and $M=1/2$ for one adjacent minimum and maximum.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Perovskite in the system $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ was synthesized by means of the *Pechini* method. Initially, citric acid (Carlo Erba, 99.5 %) and ethylene glycol (Carlo Erba, 99.5 %) were mixed, at 80 °C in reflux for 30 minutes. Subsequently, the precursors $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Alfa Aesar, 99 %), $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (Sigma Aldrich, 99 %), and $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Merck, 98.5 %) were added in stoichiometric amounts, constantly stirring, and keeping the temperature at 80 °C for 20 more minutes; after completing this time, the mixture was heated to 150 °C in a muffle furnace until a viscous gel was obtained [7].

Deposition of precursor solution was achieved by means of the spin coating technique, using the spin coater equipment [15]. Previously, the MTI strontium titanate substrates (5 x 5 x 0.5 mm), with orientation 110, and lattice constant $a = 3.905 \text{ \AA}$ [13], were cleaned following four stages: a) 5-minute immersion in NaOH (Carlo Erba, 20 %) followed by a rinsed out with water; b) 4-minute immersion in acetone (Mallinckrodt, 99 %); c) 3-minute immersion in isopropyl alcohol (Merck, 99.8 %), and d) 30-minute drying at 60 °C in a muffle furnace [16].

Over the clean substrate, which was fixed to a rotating plate, 0.2 μL of the LSMO viscous gel were added. Then, the system was rotated at 3000 rpm for 60 seconds, evaporating the excess of liquid, and thus, the film gelification was achieved. Subsequently, to partially eliminate volatile compounds (*i.e.*, solvent and organic species), the layer was dried in a muffle furnace at 80 °C for 30 hours, and then, at 350 °C for 5 minutes. A last calcination, at 650 °C for 6 hours,

assured the perovskite formation. The same procedure was followed for multilayers (2, 4, and 6 layers)

The crystal structure of the LSMO films was studied with X-ray diffraction (XRD), in a double circle diffractometer multipurpose X-Pert-Pro PANalytical, with the following characteristics: tube with copper anode (wavelength $\lambda = 1.54060 \text{ \AA}$), standard resolution goniometer that has the geometry (θ - θ) to measure symmetric and asymmetric configurations, as well as thin films with minimum step width of 0.001° and maximum of 1.27° . The $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ multilayers' surface morphology was analyzed with scanning electron microscopy (SEM), using a JEOL JSM-5910LV microscope operating a 7 kV. Chemical composition of the monolayer was determined by means of Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDS). Finally, to measure thickness with the envelop method, thin film transmission spectra for 1, 2, 4, and 6 layers in the 400 nm to 1100 nm region were recorded using a Genesys 10S UV-VIS spectrometer.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The diffraction pattern of the LSMO sample covering the strontium titanate substrate (Fig. 1) was qualitatively analyzed by comparing the observed profile with the diffraction profiles reported in the PDF2.ICDD (International Centre for Diffraction Data) database, following [17]. To treat the data, the following steps were completed: smoothing, background noise removal, $K\alpha^2$ elimination, and peak location through the POWDERX software. Indexing was carried out with the software Dicvol04.

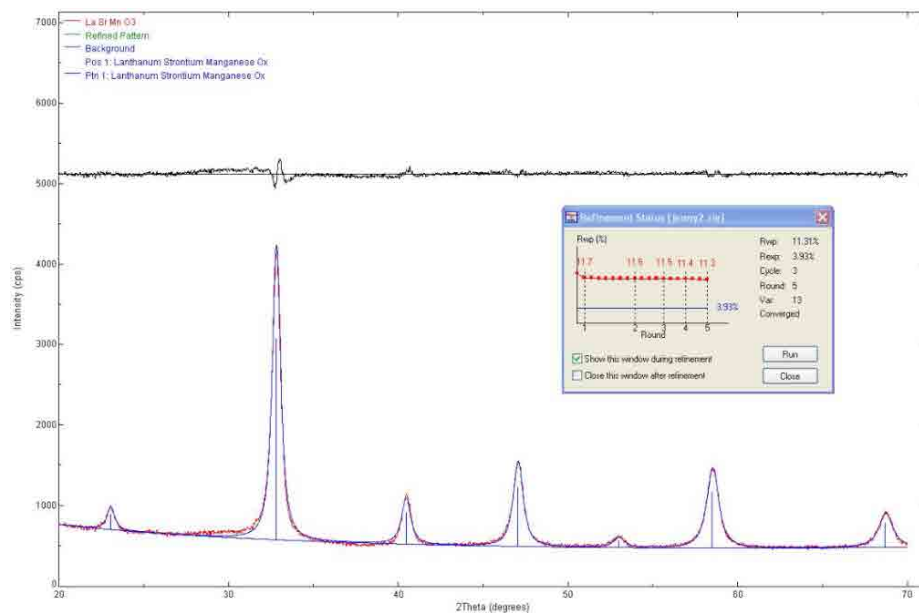


FIG. 1. Diffraction pattern of a LSMO monolayer over the strontium titanate substrate.

The Rietveld method was used to refine the data, using as models the cubic structure of $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{MnO}_{2.6}$ (structure type Ag_3SI), with card N° 419753, and the rhombohedral structure of $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$, with card N° 153631 from the ICSD (Inorganic Crystal Structure Database), with adjustments to the Gaussian and Lorentzian functions. The refining parameters were $X^2=2.14$, $R_{wp}=11.31$, and $R_{exp}=3.93$. Using the commercial software RIQAS, and the structure of $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{MnO}_{2.6}$ (structure type Ag_3SI), with card N° 419753 from the ICSD, as model, a better adjustment between observed/calculated peaks for the cubic system, was achieved.

Positions of the diffraction maxima allowed to assign the Miller's indexes, applying the dichotomy criterion in the specialized software Dicvol04. Only one solution was obtained in the cubic system, with a lattice constant $a=3.8653 \pm 0.066 \text{ \AA}$.

The diffractograms of thin films, which are shown according to the number of layers, show that there is

only one phase with cubic crystal structure, and that lines' intensity increase with the number of layers (2, 4, and 6) (Fig. 2); this is due to a larger quantity of deposited material, and therefore, larger number of planes to diffract.

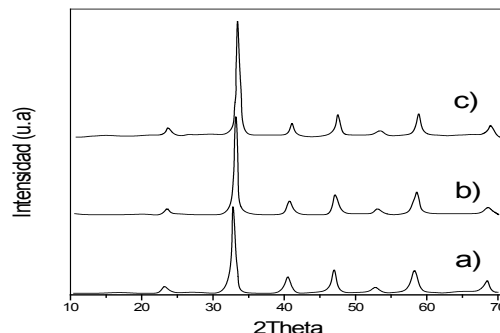


FIG. 2. Diffractograms of films with 2 (a), 4 (b) and 6 (c) layers.

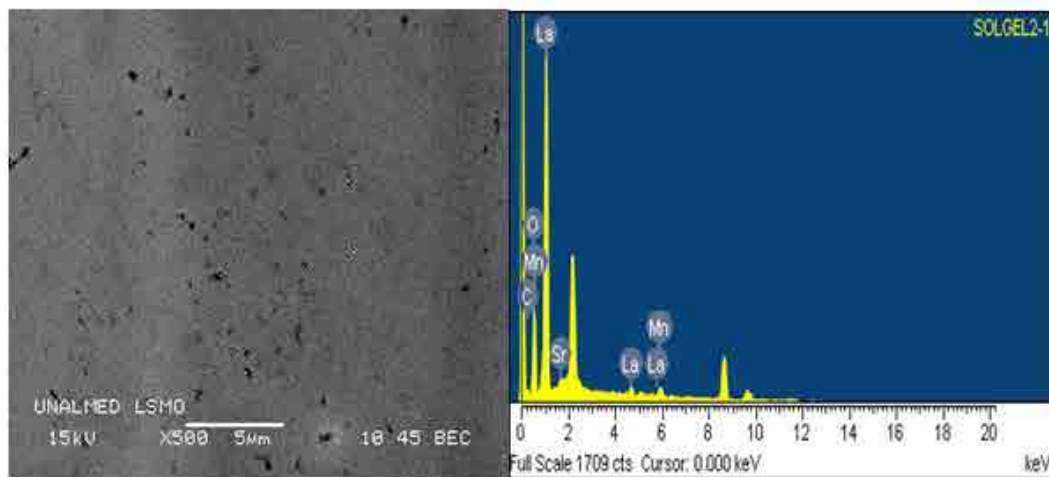


FIG. 3. a) SEM image of a LSMO bilayer over the strontium titanate substrate;
b) EDS spectrum of a LSMO bilayer over the strontium titanate substrate.

Figure 3(a) shows a SEM image of an area of a LSMO bilayer deposited over strontium titanate substrate using the spin coating technique. The LSMO bilayer shows good morphological characteristics that are comparable with those reported for films deposited using more sophisticated techniques, such as pulse laser deposition [18]. The analyzed film surface does not show a strong granular character, which indicates the formation of a dense surface. This is due to the influence of the inorganic precursors on the LSMO film structure, and to the evaporation and condensation relative speeds during deposition because they control the pore volume and size, and the final film superficial area [19]. In addition, figure 3(a) shows small nodules heterogeneously distributed, whose possible porosity resulted from the shear effect during the centrifugation process [19, 20]. Such surfaces are desired in multi-layer systems because they can be used as bases to deposit other functional materials, and thus form heterostructures that are, ultimately, the basic components of many electronic devices.

Figure 3(b) shows the EDS spectrum measured over a LSMO monolayer. Some carbon traces were detected in the spectrum, which are, probably, organic reactant residues, or residues of the tape that was used to fix the sample to the microscope stage. It is noteworthy that the carbon content, yet small, could affect some film properties, especially the resistivity [20]. Chemical composition of the studied material (regarding the elements present) obtained by EDS was 24.12 % La, 6.85 % Sr, 14.24 % Mn, and 47.32 % O; from this composition, it was possible to estimate, following the methodology used in [21], the possible composition formula for the synthesized perovskite ($\text{La}_{0.72}\text{Sr}_{0.32}\text{Mn}_{1.05}\text{O}_{3.2}$), which is consistent with the LSMO molar relation.

Figure 4 shows the transmission spectrum of LSMO multilayers, at 3000 rpm, deposited over strontium titanate substrate. Spectra of 4 and 6 layers show a well-defined maxima and minima, while the monolayer's spectrum is less defined.

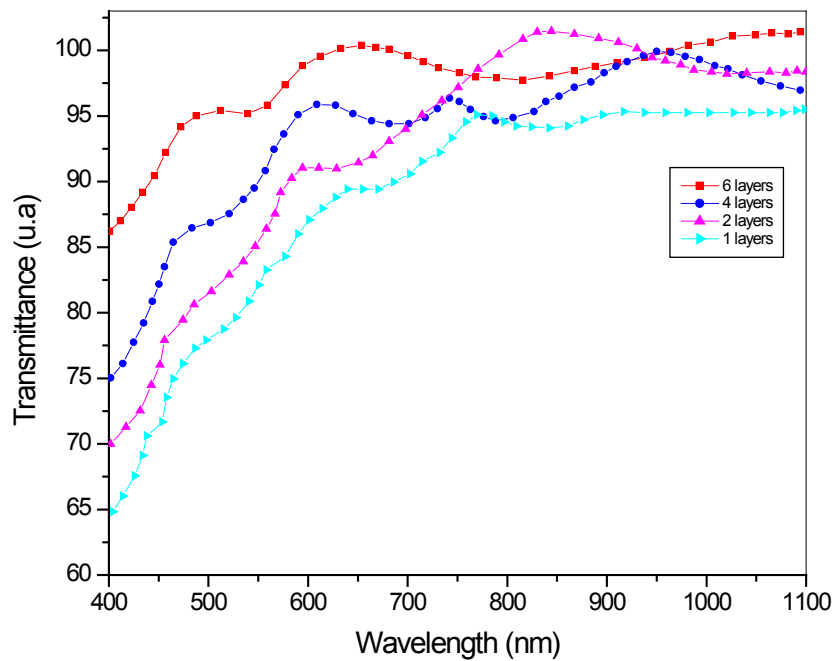


FIG. 4. Optical transmission spectrum of $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ multilayers over strontium titanate substrate.

With the T_M and T_m envelopes resulted from the LSMO transmission spectrum, refraction indexes for each multilayer were calculated, using equation (1) in four distinct points of the transmission spectrum (Ta-

ble 1). Subsequently, the average value was calculated, estimating an error percentage lower than 1 %, and the thickness was estimated by the envelop method, using equation (3) (Table 1).

TABLE 1
THICKNESS BY THE ENVELOP METHOD FOR 1, 2, 4, AND 6 LAYERS OF LSMO OVER STRONTIUM TITANATE SUBSTRATE

rpm	3000			
Number of layers	1	2	4	6
Refraction Index n	2.55	2.57	2.71	2.67
Multilayer thickness (nm)	74.69 ± 0.63	150.20 ± 0.01	300.07 ± 0.03	444.39 ± 0.49
Monolayer thickness (nm) (Multilayer thickness/Number of layer)	74.69 ± 0.63	75.10 ± 0.01	75.02 ± 0.01	74.07 ± 0.08

Variations in LSMO monolayer thickness are due to factors such as solution concentration, temperature, and substrate spinning speed (rpm) that varies according to the resin own nature (volatility of the used solvents) and the air surrounding the substrate during the spinning process [11, 22, 23].

Table 1 also shows that the refraction index (n) for the LSMO 6-layer thin film decreases to 2.67 due to the

possible humidity absorption during the spinning and film drying processes.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Using the *Pechini* polymeric precursor method, and the spin coating technique, it was possible to obtain multilayers in the $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ system with good adherence and homogeneity, and with no

fractures. From the obtained Miller's indexes in the DRX analysis, it was estimated that the perovskite $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ presents a simple cubic structure with a lattice constant $a = 3.8653 \pm 0.066 \text{ \AA}$. The SEM images of a LSMO bilayer indicates that its surface is not granular, favoring deposition of other materials. Finally, through the envelop method, the thickness for 2, 4, and 6 LSMO layers was calculated, obtaining thickness lower than 100 nm; this indicates that the Pechini method and the spin coating technique, like other more sophisticated and expensive methods, are useful to obtain films of nanometric size.

Authors' contributions: Every author contributed in equal manner to this research.

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