

Nuklearna magnetska rezonancija u kalijevom tantalatu

NMR u KTO

Uvod

Plan za danas

Kalijev tantalat

Deformacije u kristalima

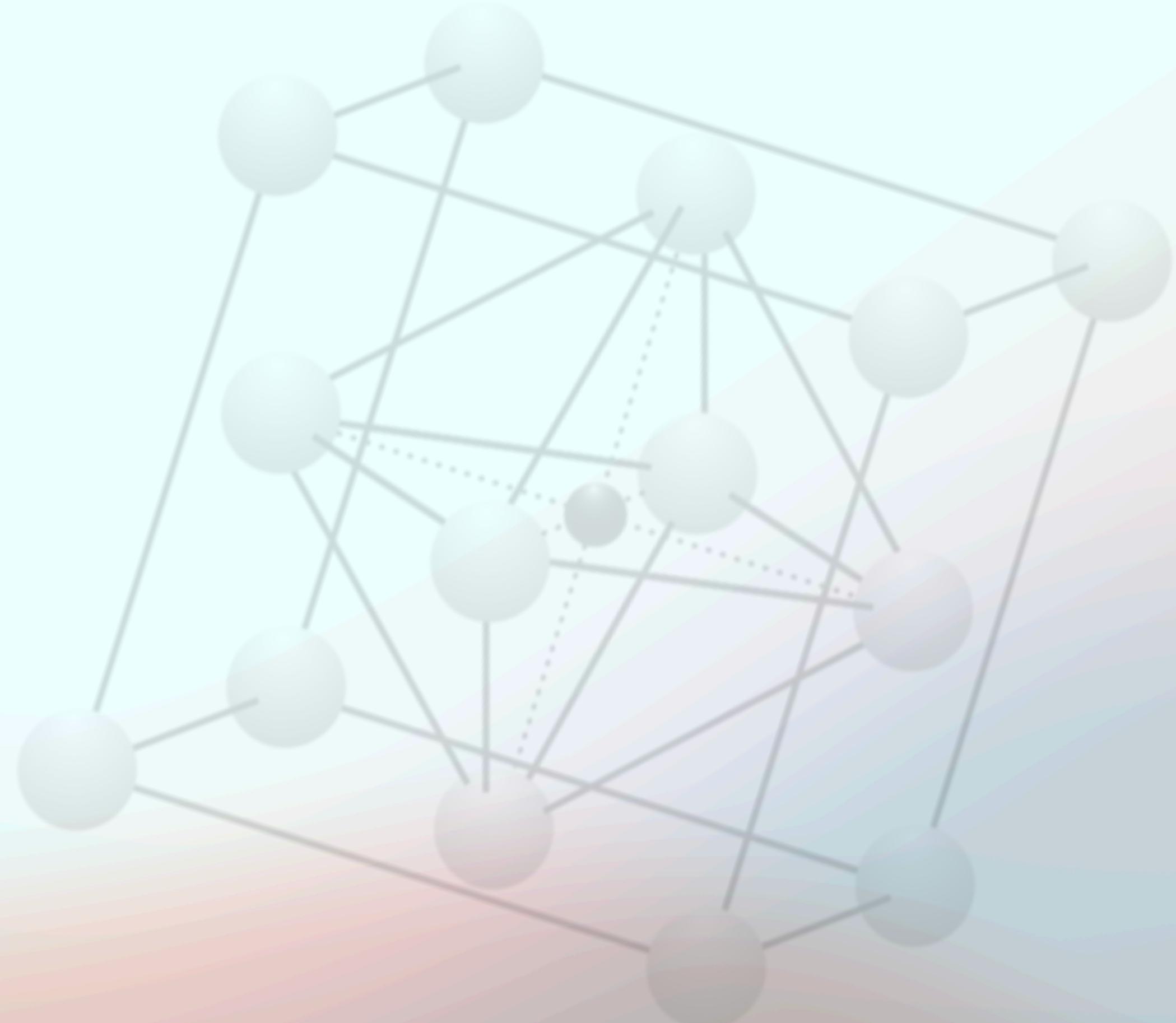
Nuklearna magnetska rezonancija

Numerika i rezultati

Zaključak

Kalijev tantalat

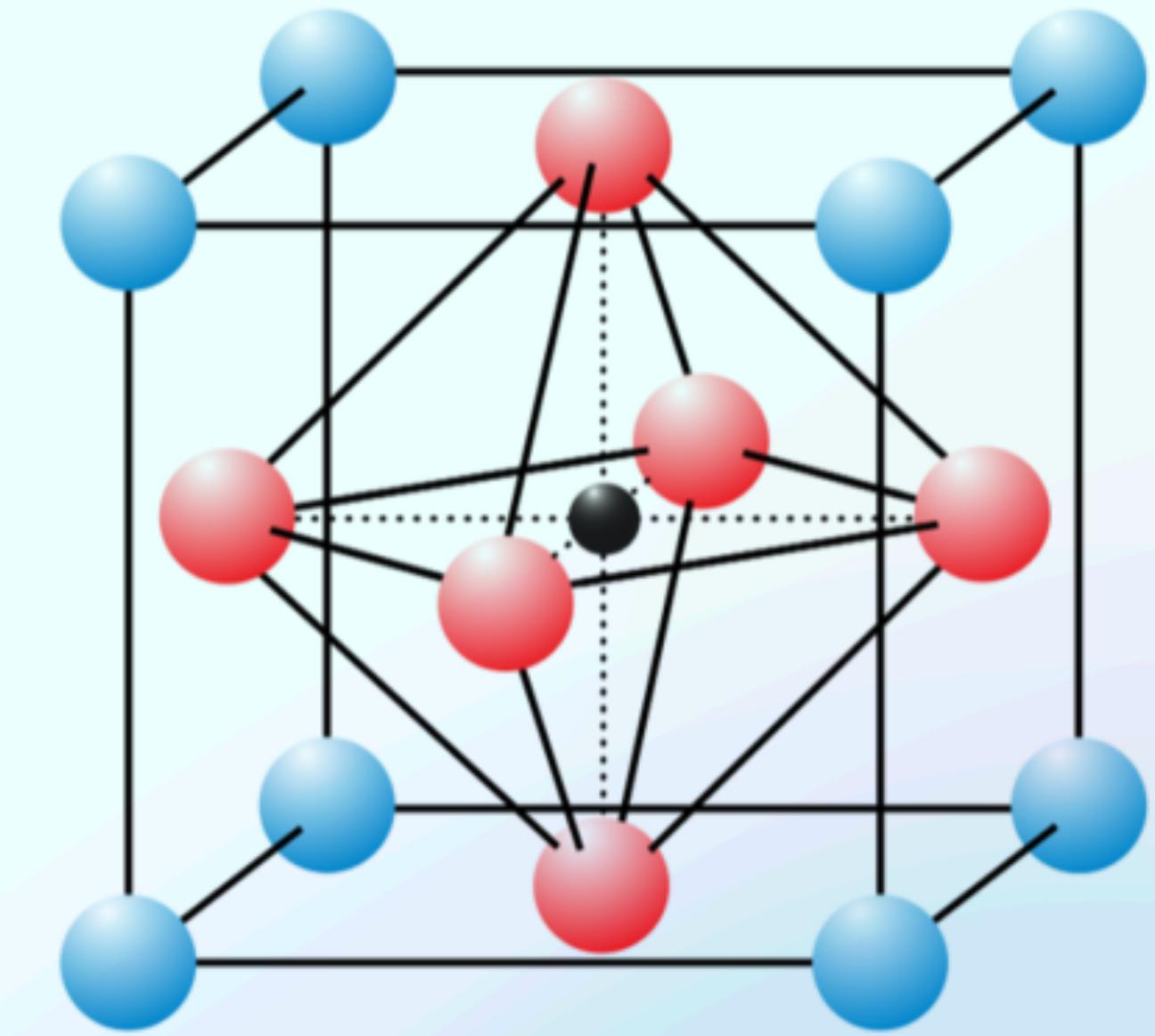
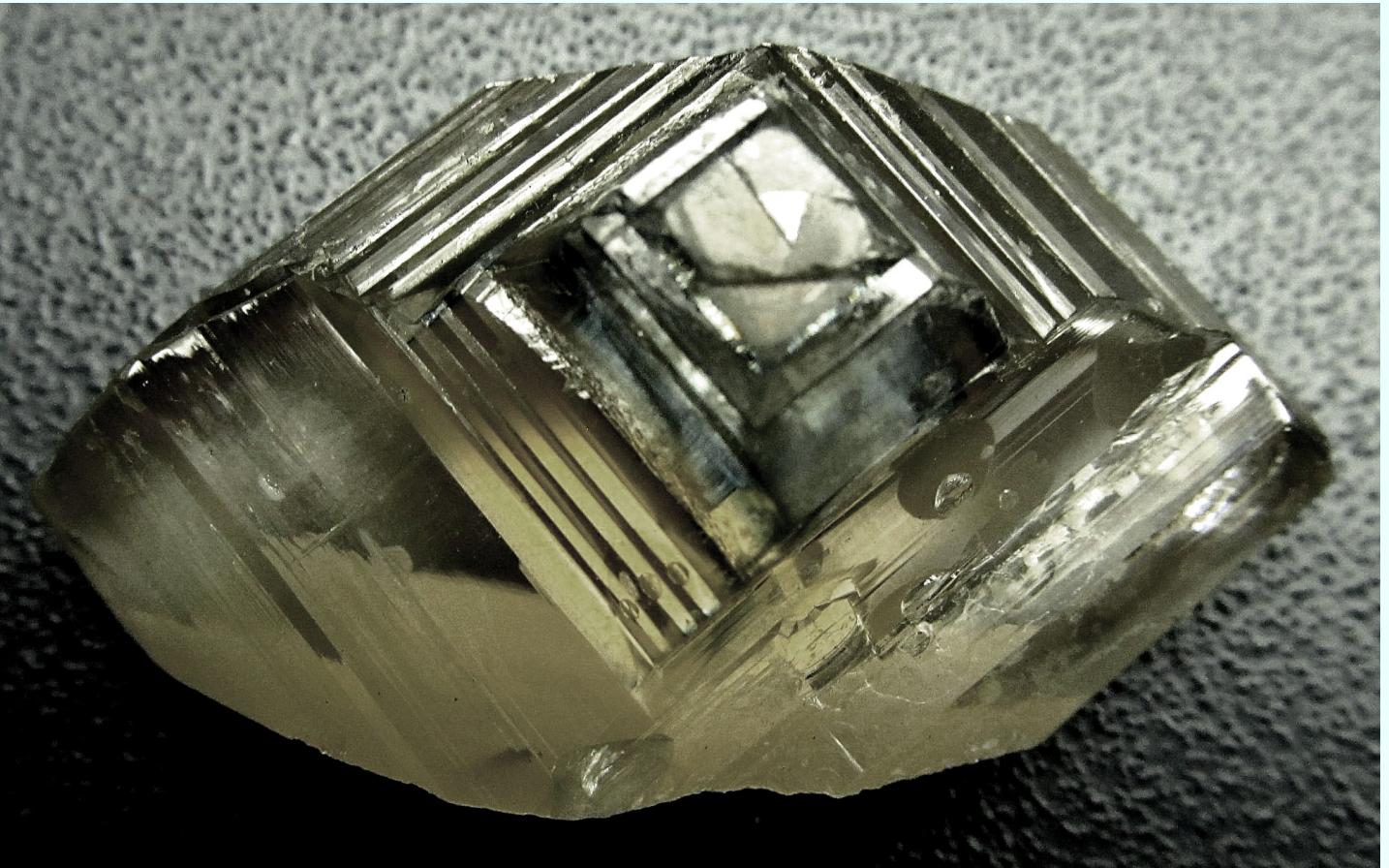
KTaO_3



Kalijev tantalat

STRUKTURA

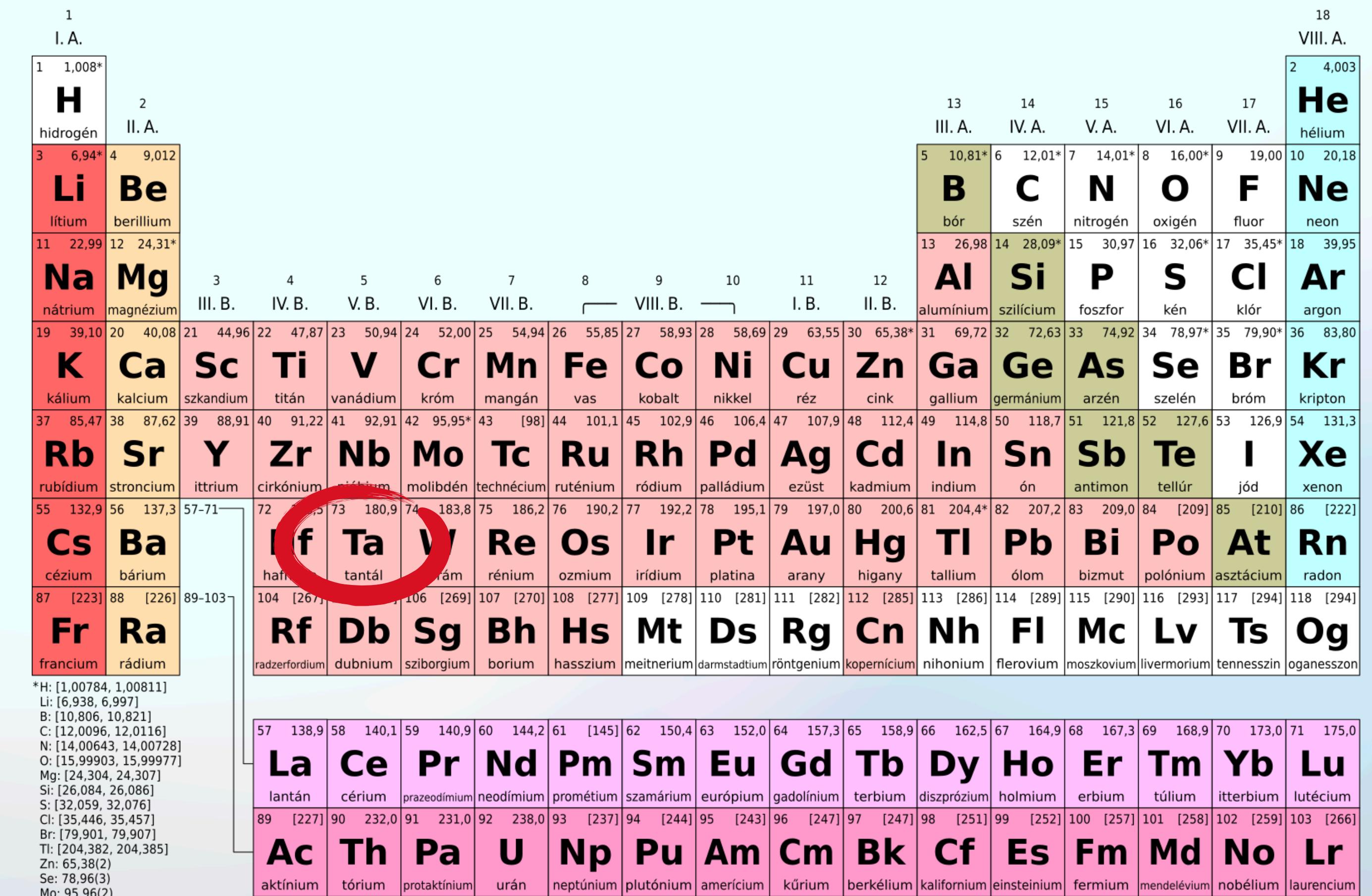
- Kristalinična keramika
- Perovskit
- Visoka čistoća



Kalijev tantalat

STRUKTURA I SVOJSTVA

- Kristalinična keramika
- Perovskit
- Visoka čistoća
- Tantal - jezgra spina 7/2
- Supravodič II. vrste



The periodic table shows the following information for each element:

- Symbol:** The element symbol.
- Name:** The element name in both English and its native language.
- Atomic Number:** The atomic number (Z).
- Atomic Mass:** The atomic mass (Mw) in parentheses.
- Electron Configuration:** The electron configuration in brackets.
- Block:** The element is grouped into blocks based on its valence shell configuration: s-block (1s), p-block (ns2np), d-block (nd10ndnp), and f-block (nd10ndnpf).
- Period:** The period number (n).
- Group:** The group number (A or B).

A red circle highlights the entry for **Ta** (tantalum), which is located in Period 5, Group 5B (V.B.).

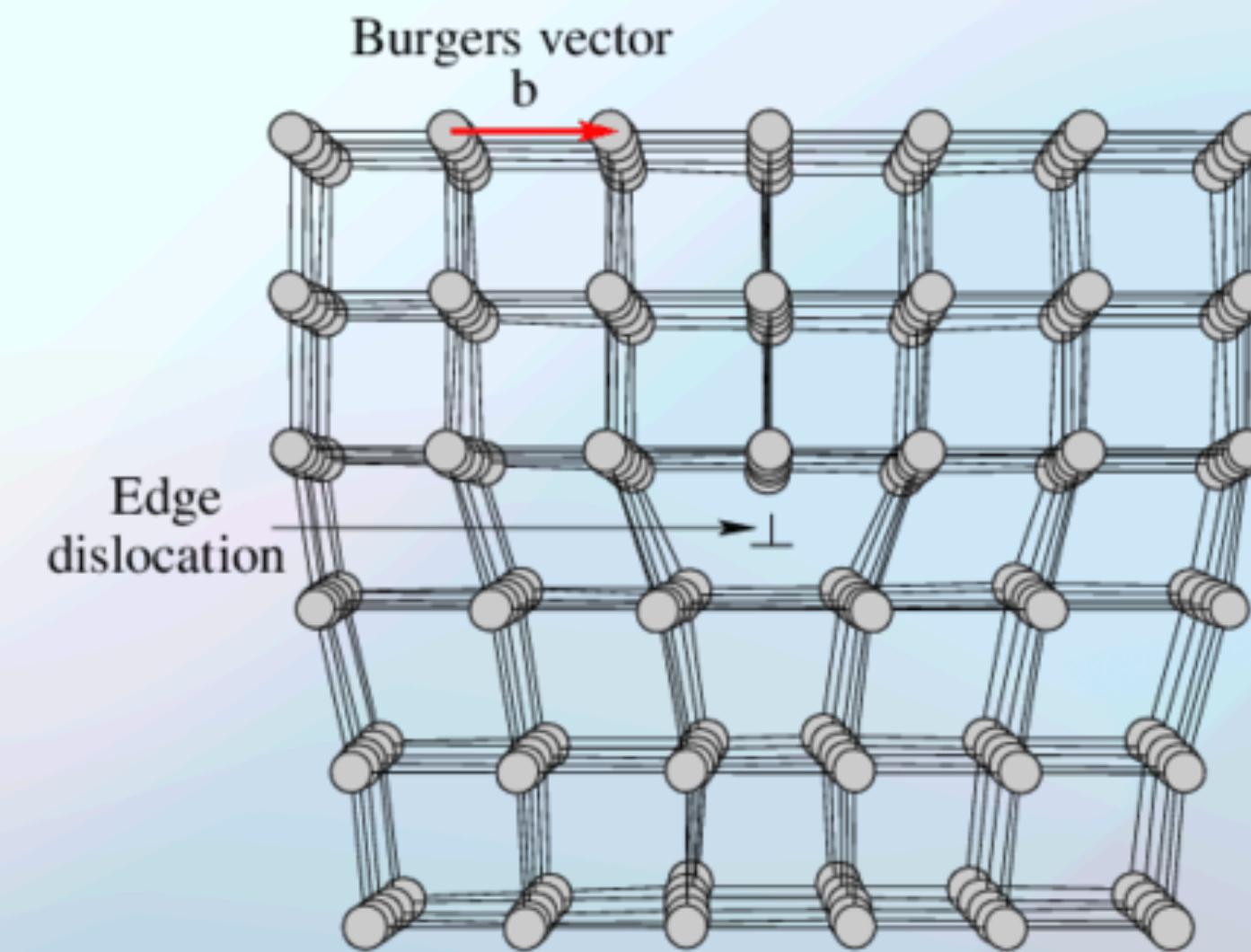
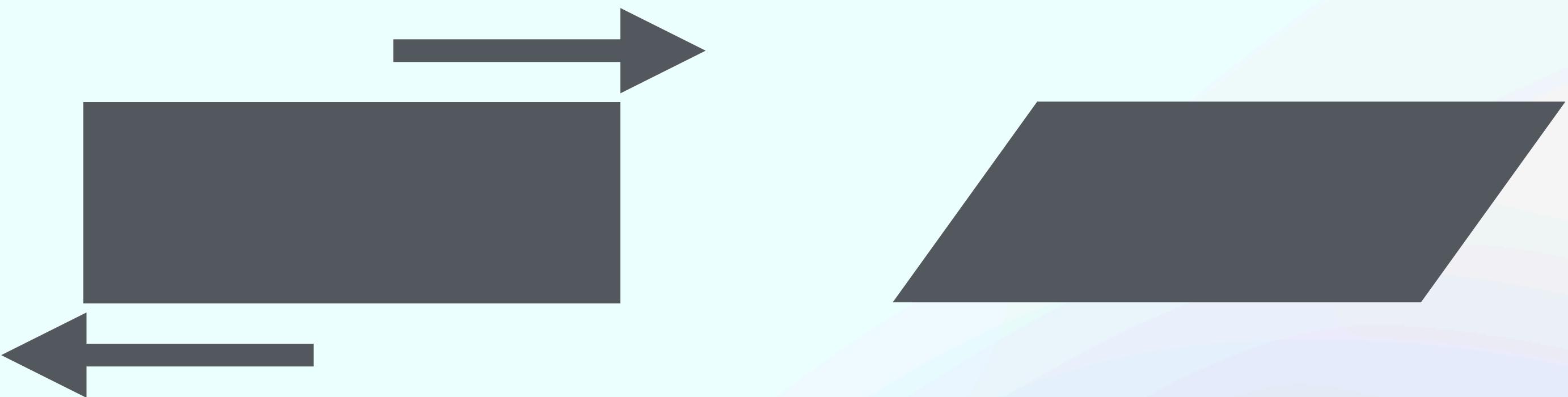
*H: [1,00784, 1,00811]
 Li: [6,938, 6,997]
 B: [10,806, 10,821]
 C: [12,0096, 12,0116]
 N: [14,00643, 14,00728]
 O: [15,99903, 15,99977]
 Mg: [24,304, 24,307]
 Si: [26,084, 26,086]
 S: [32,059, 32,076]
 Cl: [35,446, 35,457]
 Br: [79,901, 79,907]
 Ti: [204,382, 204,385]
 Zn: 65,38(2)
 Se: 78,96(3)
 Mo: 95,96(2)

Deformacije u kristalima

Deformacije u kristalima

SMICANJE

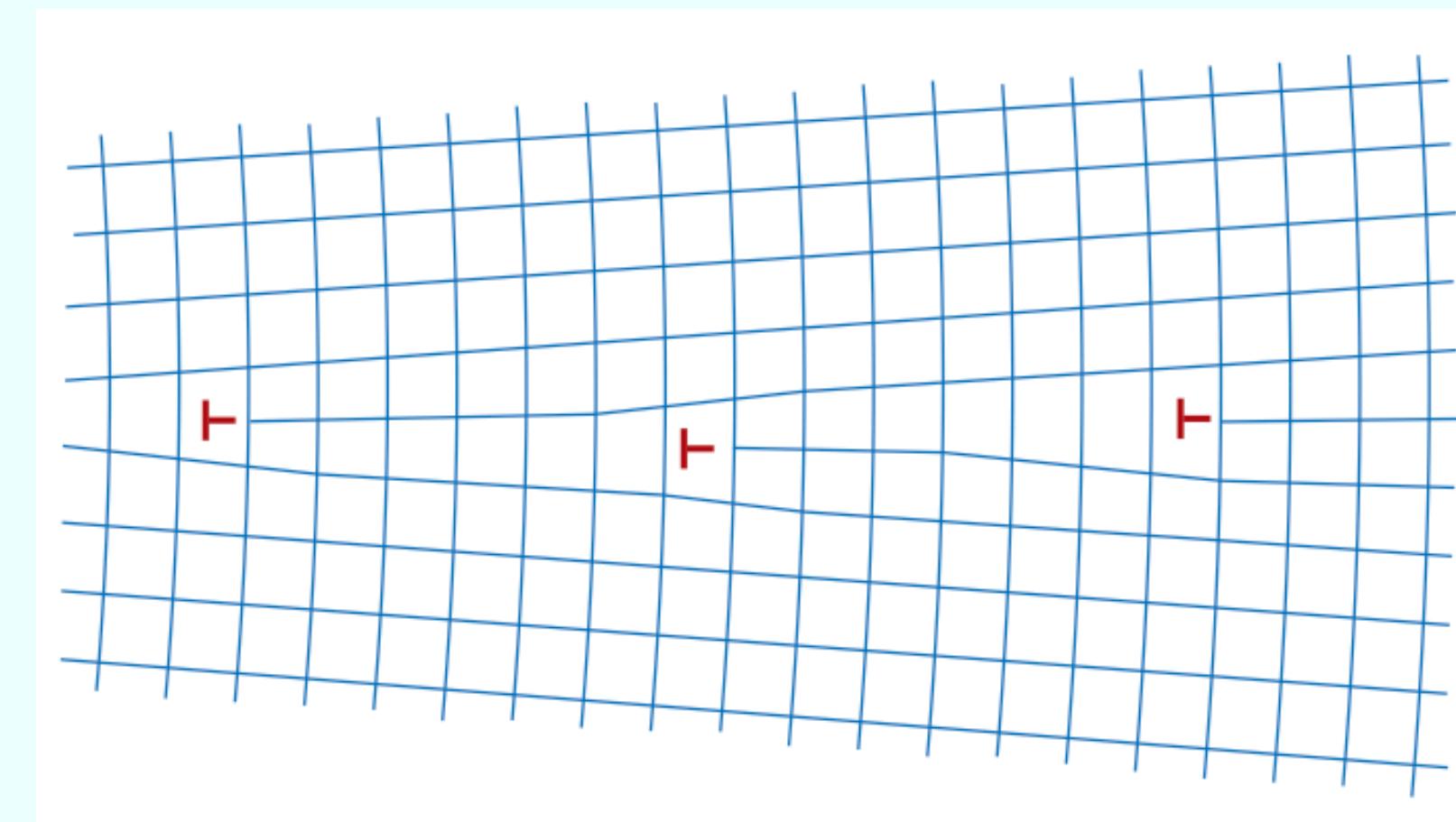
- Pomicanje slojeva
- Plastično ili elastično
- Neporavnati atomi u kristalnoj rešetki



Dislokacije

MEHANIZAM NASTAJANJA
DEFORMACIJA

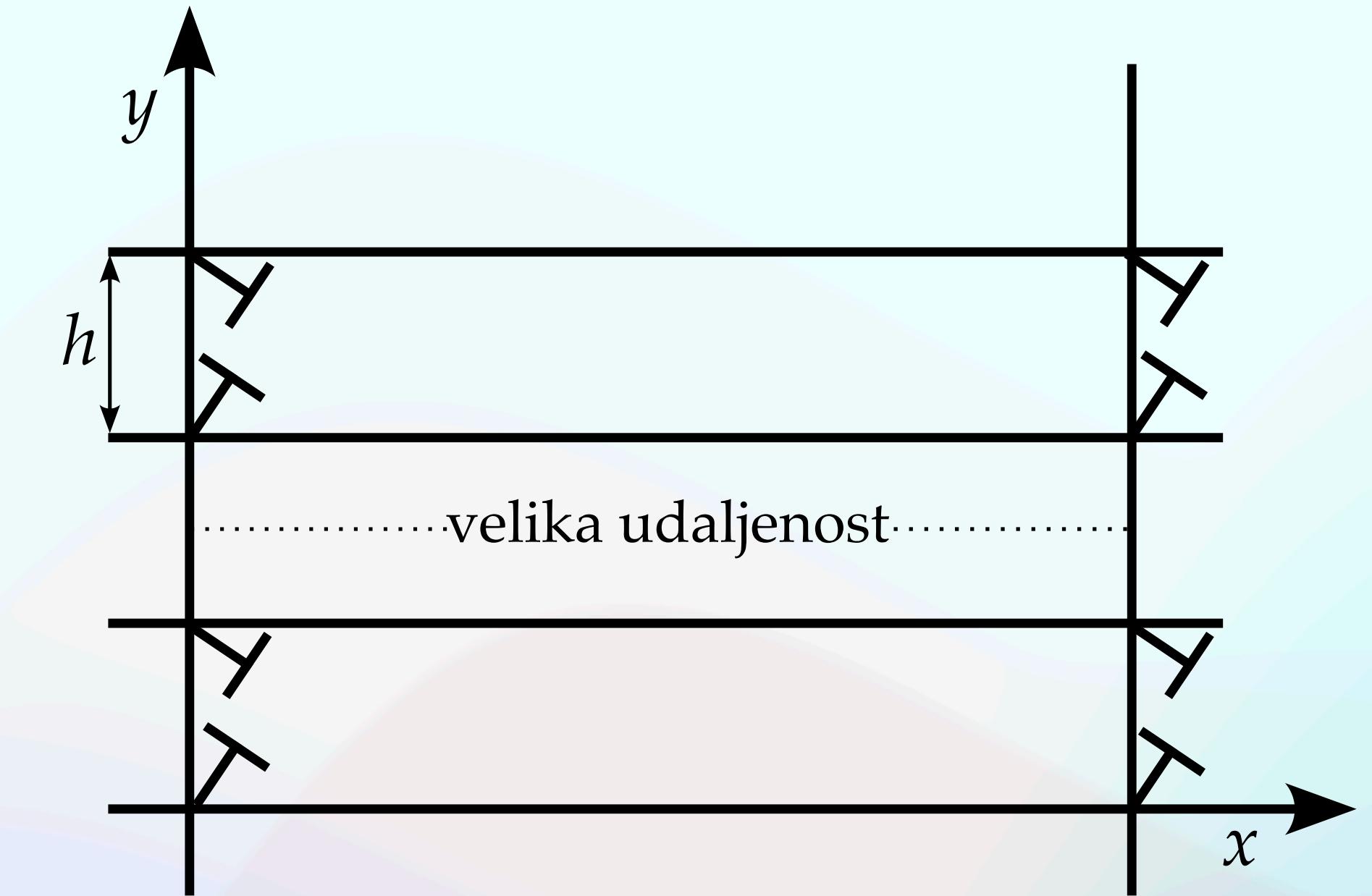
- Linearni ili jednodimenzionalni defekti
- Postoje i u nedeformiranim kristalima
- Preraspodjela dislokacija - **dislokacijski zidovi**



Polje naprezanja

KVANTITATIVNI OPIS MAKROSKOPSKIH DEFORMACIJA

- Tenzor ranga 2
- Dislokacijski zid u yz ravnini



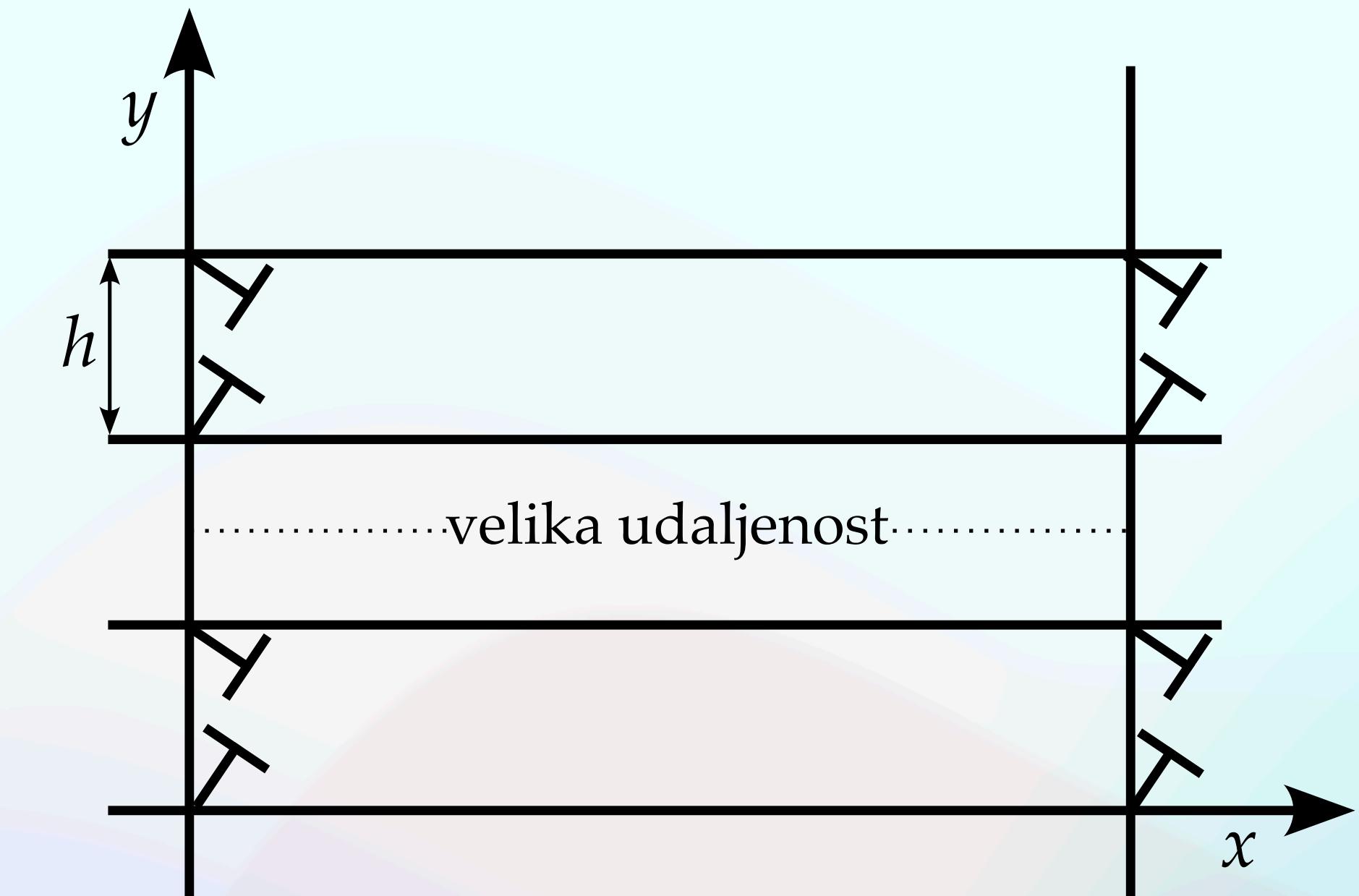
$$\varepsilon_{xx} \approx \frac{b_0}{4(1-\sigma)h} \left[2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{h}\right) \left(1 - 2\sigma + 4\pi \frac{x}{h} \right) e^{-2\pi \frac{x}{h}} + 4\pi\sigma \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{h}\right) \frac{x}{h} e^{-\pi \frac{x}{h}} \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{yy} \approx \frac{b_0}{4(1-\sigma)h} \left[2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{h}\right) \left(1 + 2\sigma - 4\pi \frac{x}{h} \right) e^{-2\pi \frac{x}{h}} + 4\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{h}\right) \frac{x}{h} e^{-\pi \frac{x}{h}} \right]$$

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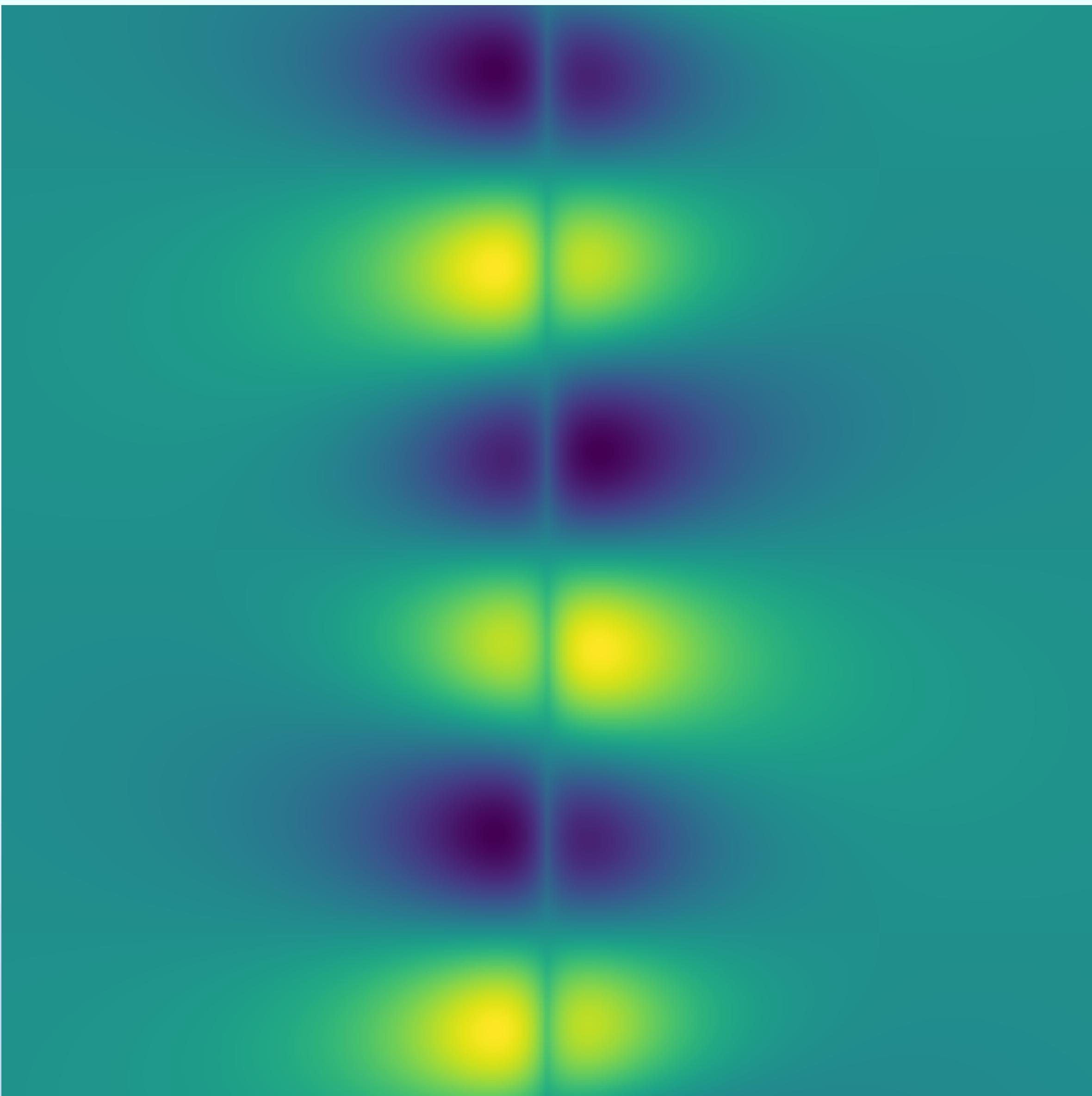


$$\varepsilon_{xx} \approx \frac{b_0}{4(1-\sigma)h} \left[2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{h}\right) \left(1 - 2\sigma + 4\pi \frac{x}{h} \right) e^{-2\pi \frac{x}{h}} + 4\pi\sigma \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{h}\right) \left[e^{-\pi \frac{x}{h}} \right] \right]$$
$$\varepsilon_{yy} \approx \frac{b_0}{4(1-\sigma)h} \left[2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{h}\right) \left(1 + 2\sigma - 4\pi \frac{x}{h} \right) e^{-2\pi \frac{x}{h}} + 4\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{h}\right) \left[e^{-\pi \frac{x}{h}} \right] \right]$$

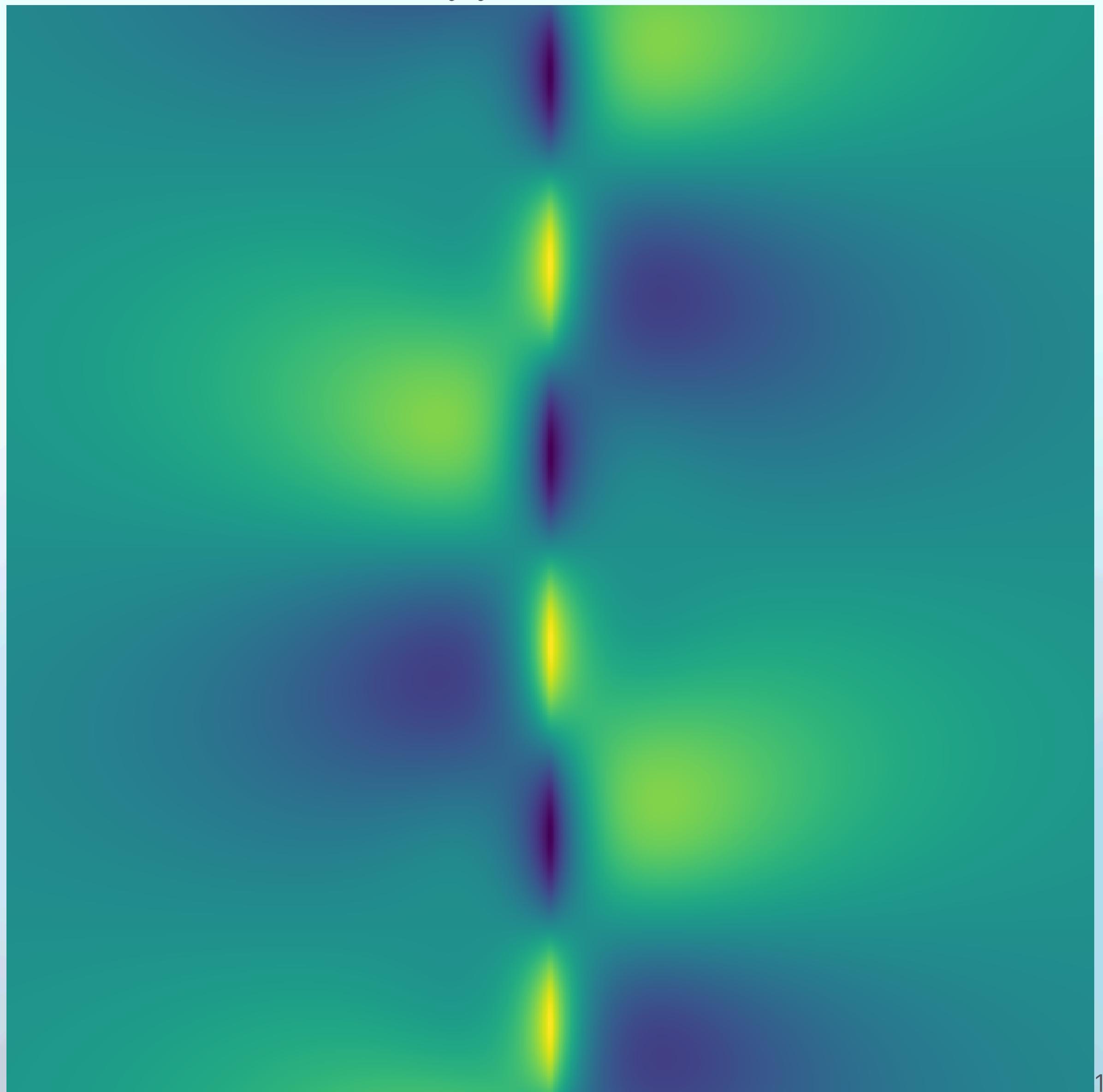
eksponencijalni pad

The equations show the stress-strain relationship for a dislocation wall. Red circles highlight the exponential terms $e^{-2\pi \frac{x}{h}}$ and $e^{-\pi \frac{x}{h}}$ in both expressions, which are labeled "eksponencijalni pad" (exponential decay) with arrows pointing towards the right side of the equations.

$$\varepsilon_{xx}(x, y)$$



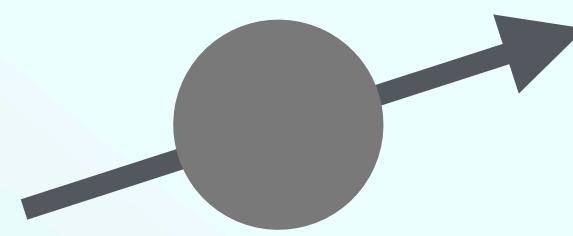
$$\varepsilon_{yy}(x, y)$$



Nuklearna magnetska rezonancija

Osnovni princip LARMOROVA FREKVENCIJA

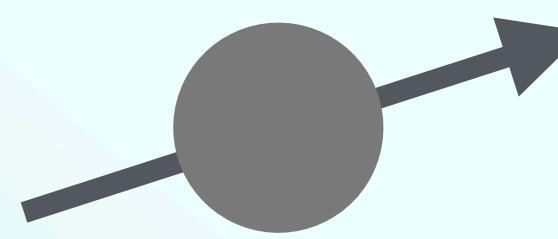
Magnetski moment
jezgre



$$\mu = \gamma \hbar I$$

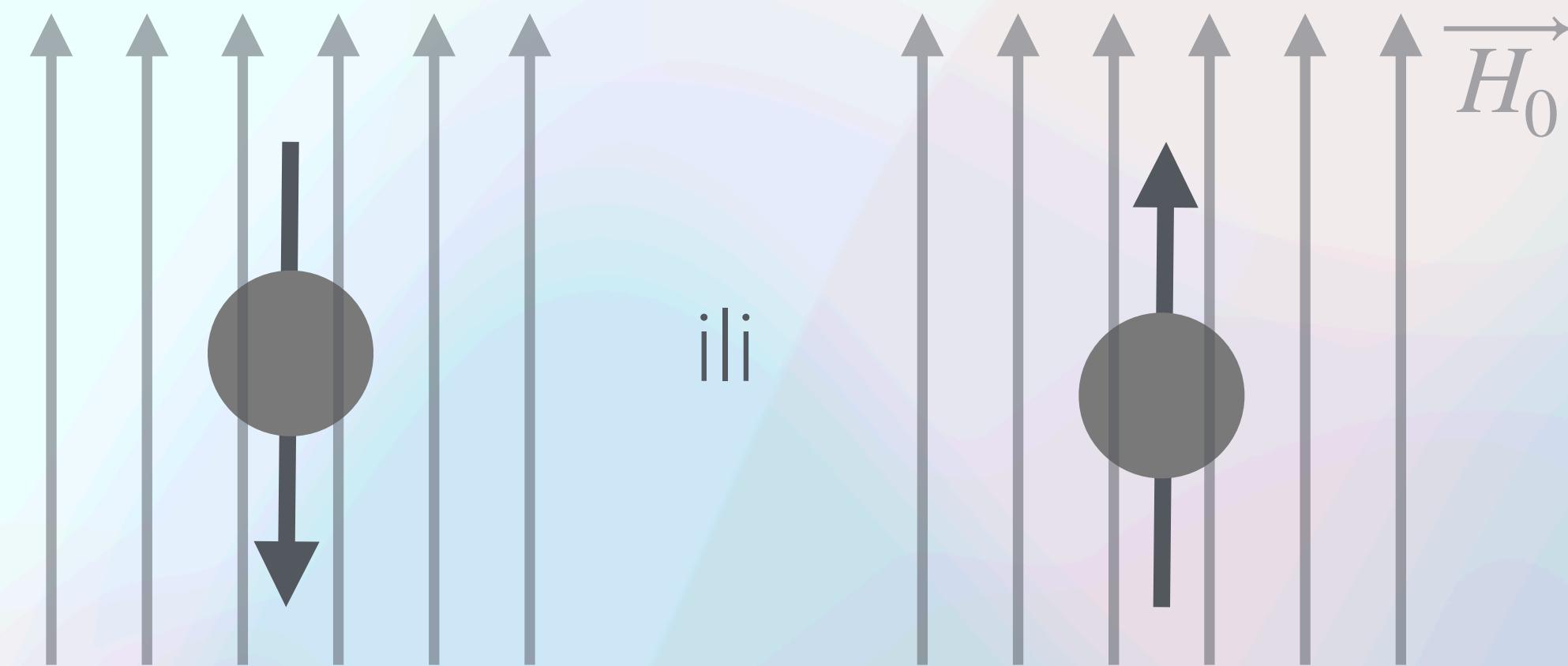
Osnovni princip LARMOROVA FREKVENCIJA

Magnetski moment
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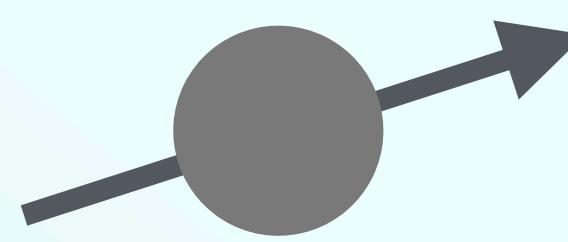
Uključivanje magnetskog
polja



Zeemanovo cijepanje

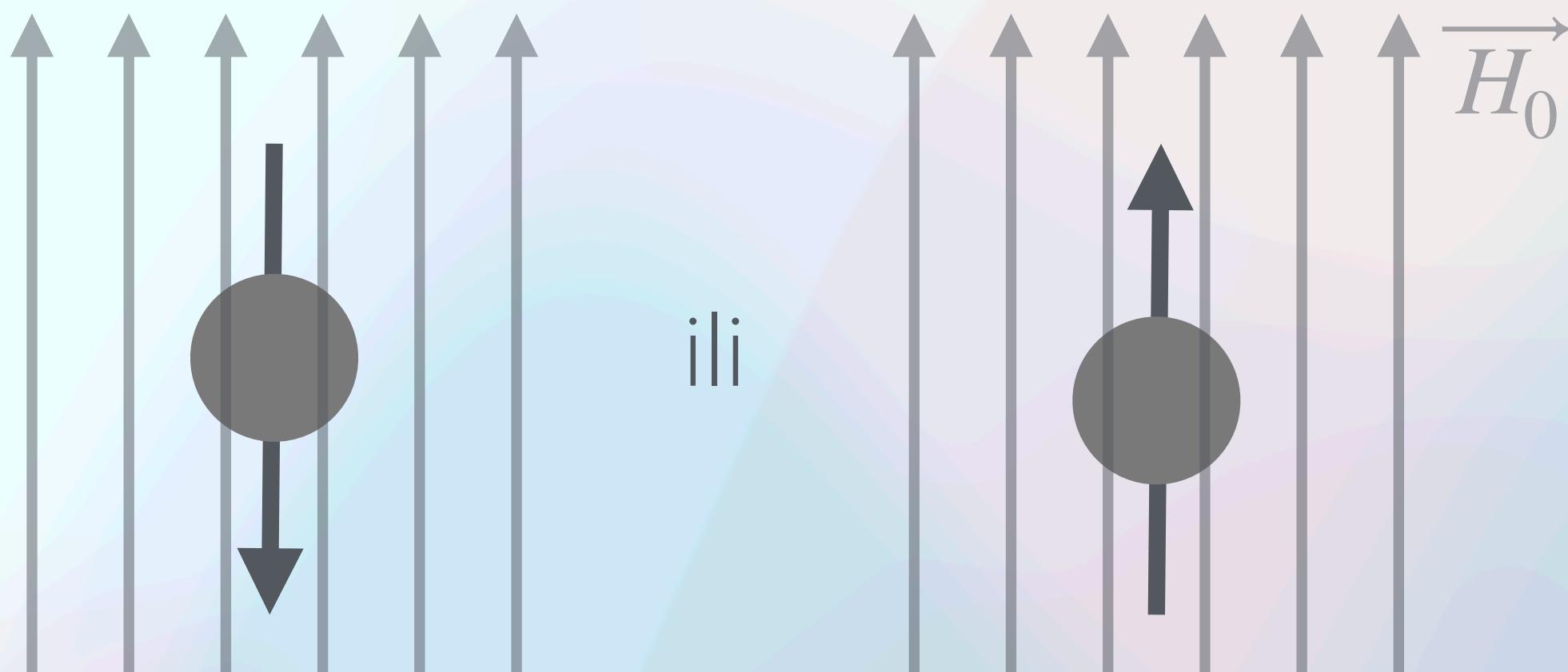
Osnovni princip LARMOROVA FREKVENCIJA

Magnetski moment
jezgre



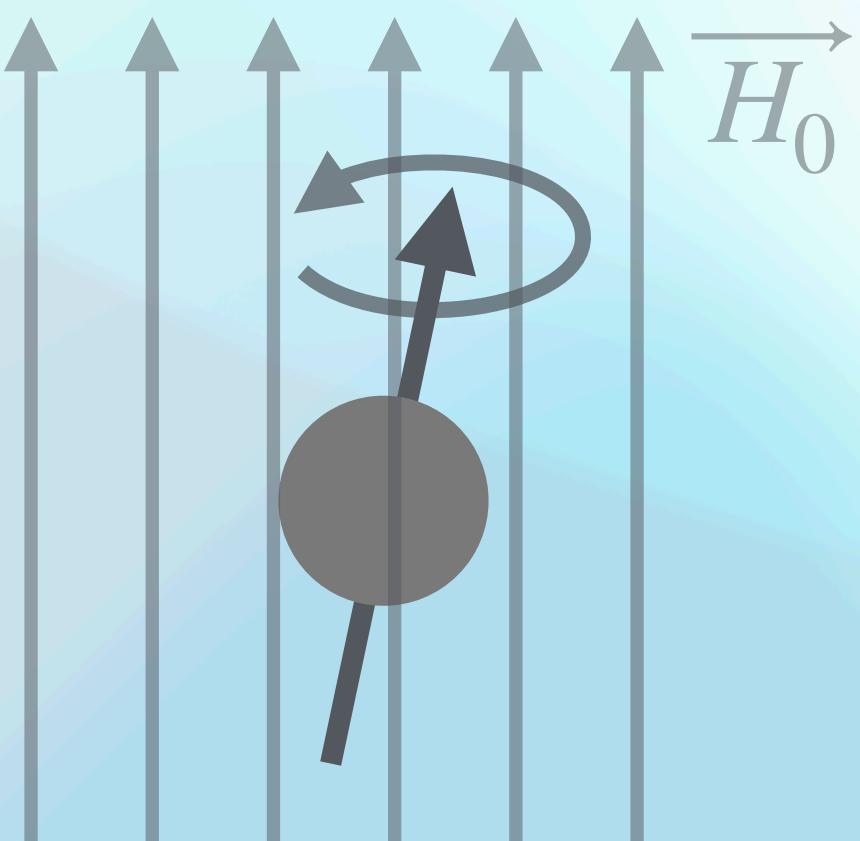
$$\mu = \gamma \hbar I$$

Uključivanje magnetskog
polja



Zeemanovo cijepanje

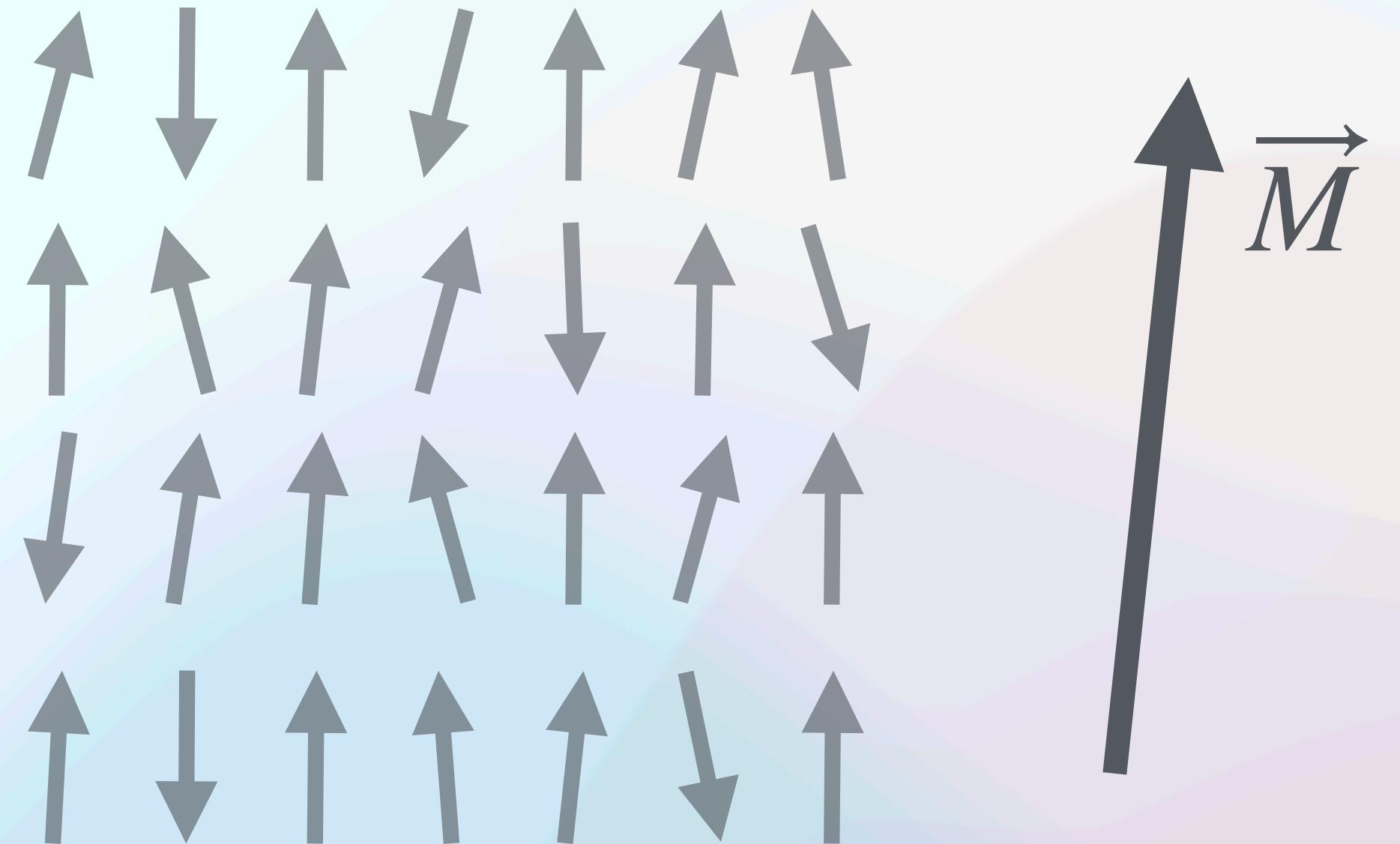
Precesija Larmorovom
frekvencijom



$$\nu_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma H_0$$

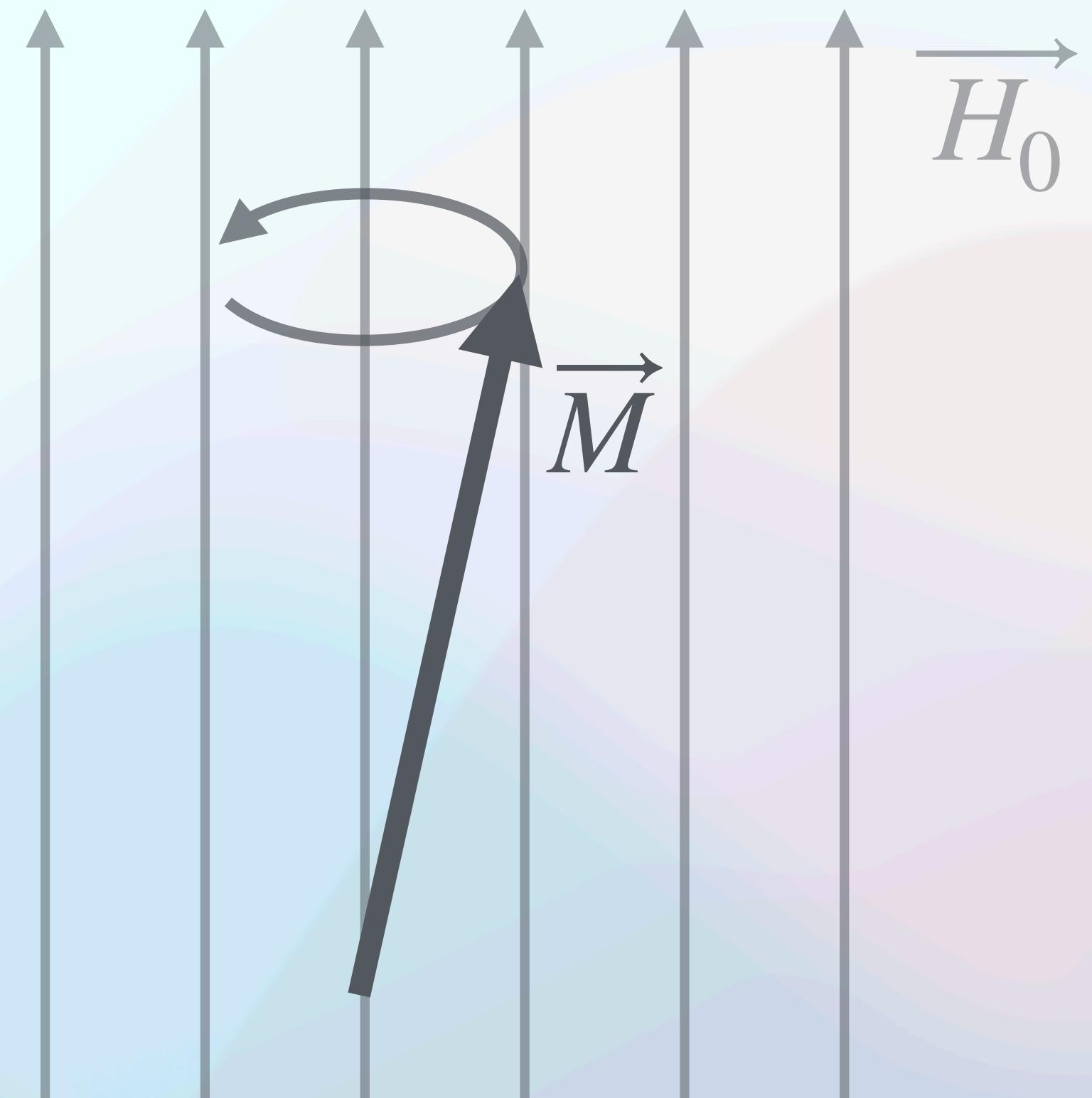
Makroskopska magnetizacija

- Reda 10^{23} nuklearnih spinova
 - moguća proizvoljna orijentacija magnetizacije
- Vanjsko magnetsko polje
 - termalna ravnoteža



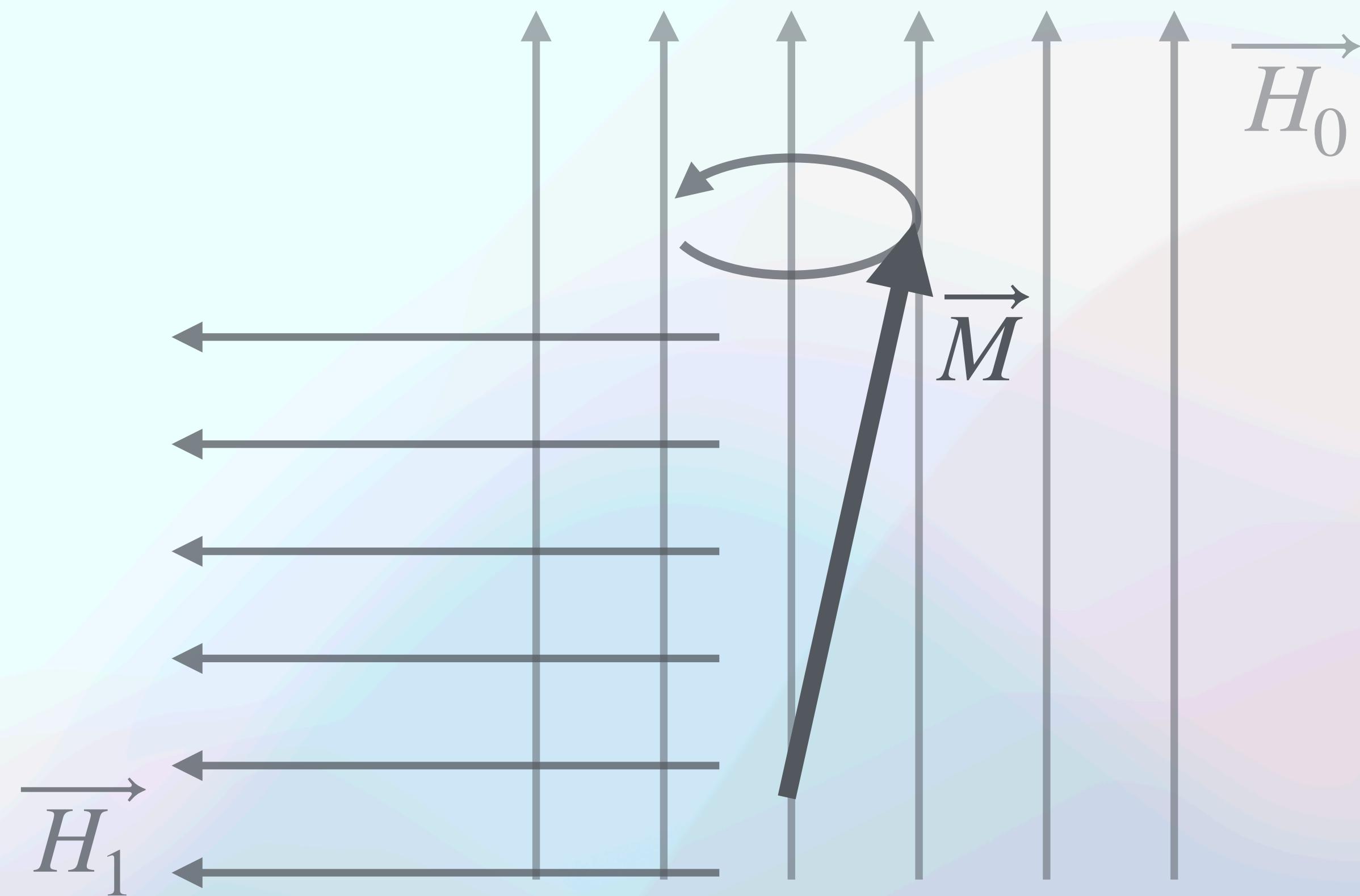
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 - termalna ravnoteža
 - precesija Larmorovom frekvencijom



Rotacija magnetizacije

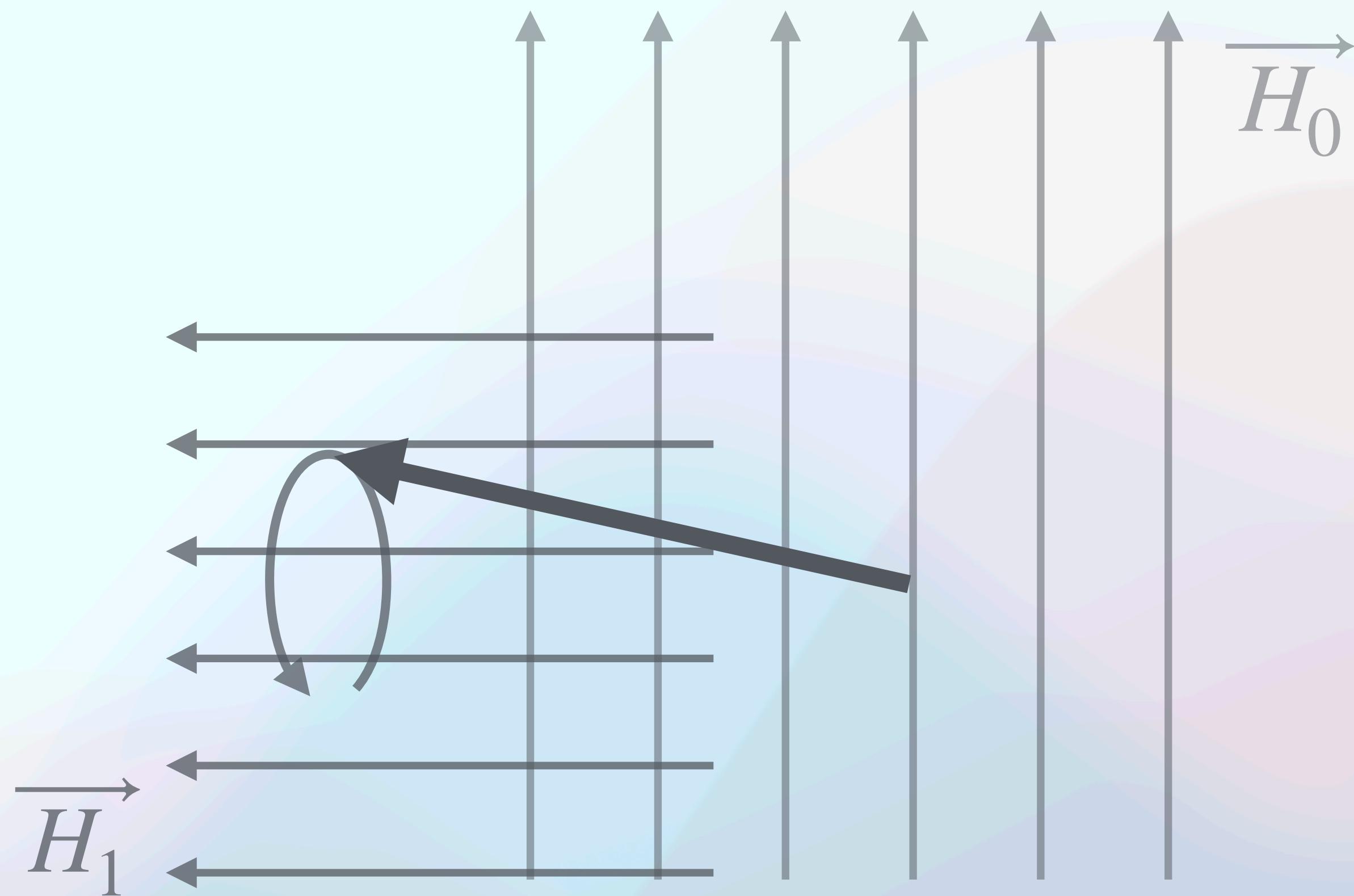
PULSEVI



Rotacija magnetizacije

PULSEVI

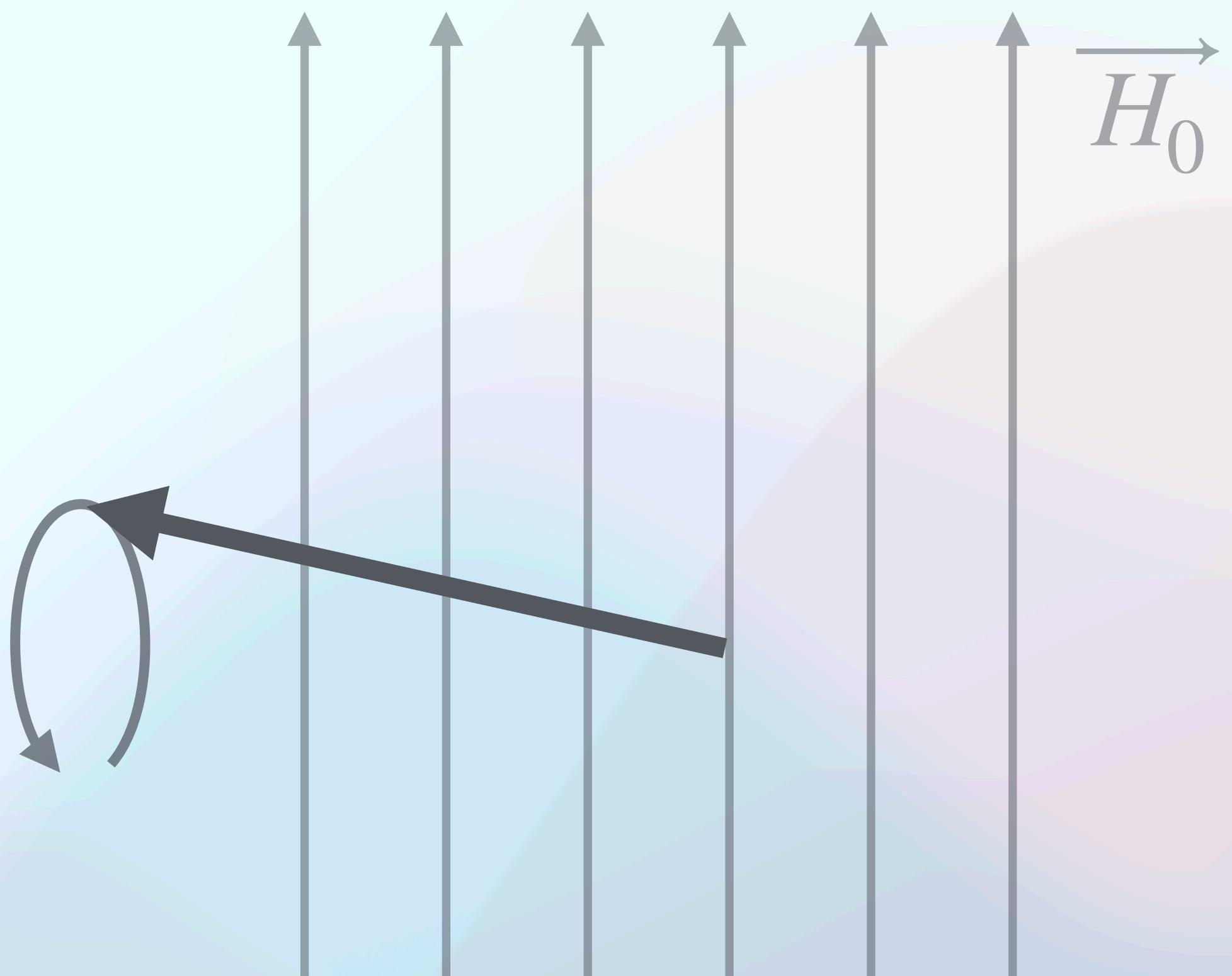
- Moguće zakretanje za bilo koji kut (npr. 90° ili 180°)



Rotacija magnetizacije

PULSEVI

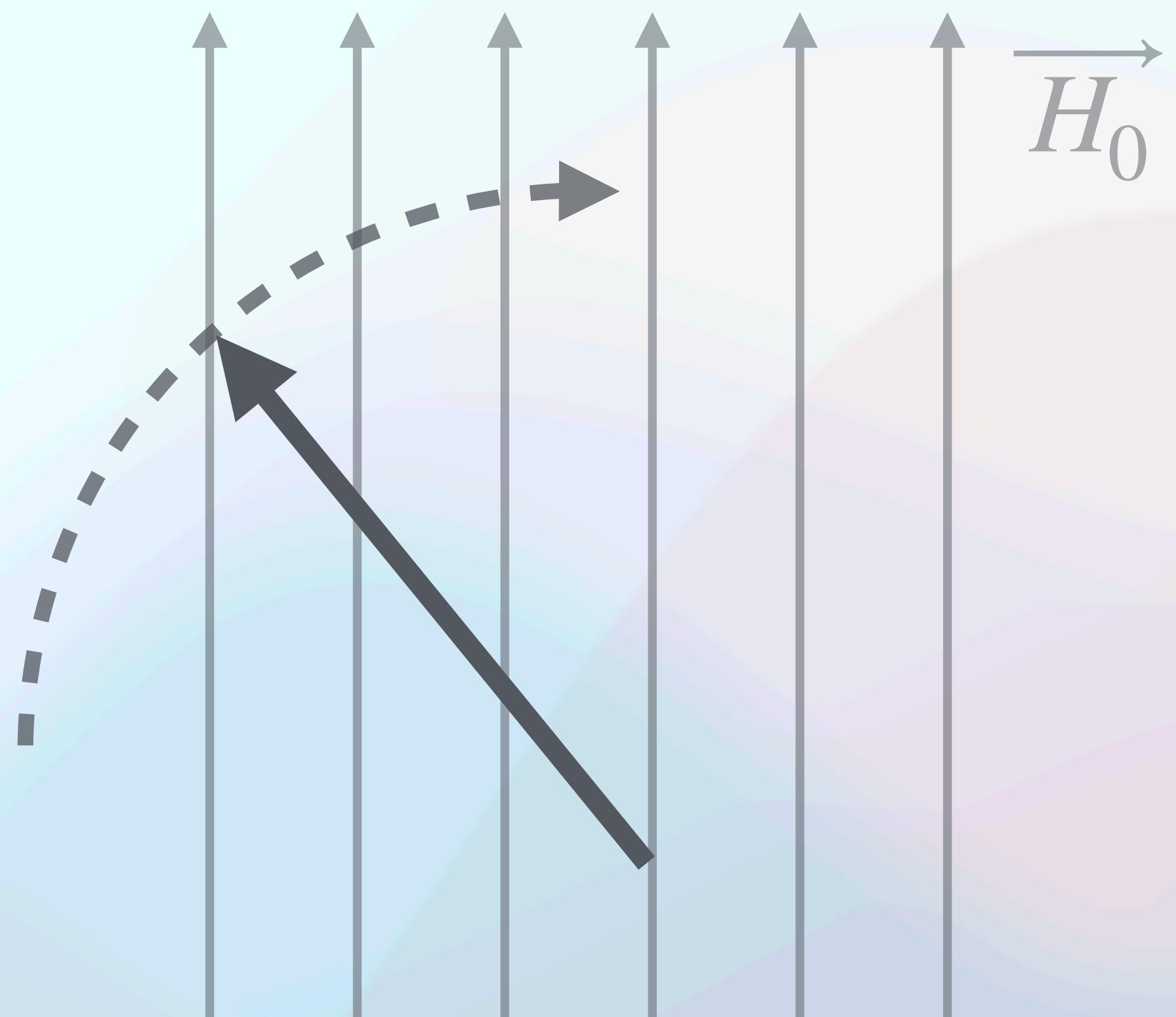
- Moguće zakretanje za bilo koji kut (npr. 90° ili 180°)
- Elektromagnetska indukcija - detekcija signala



Rotacija magnetizacije

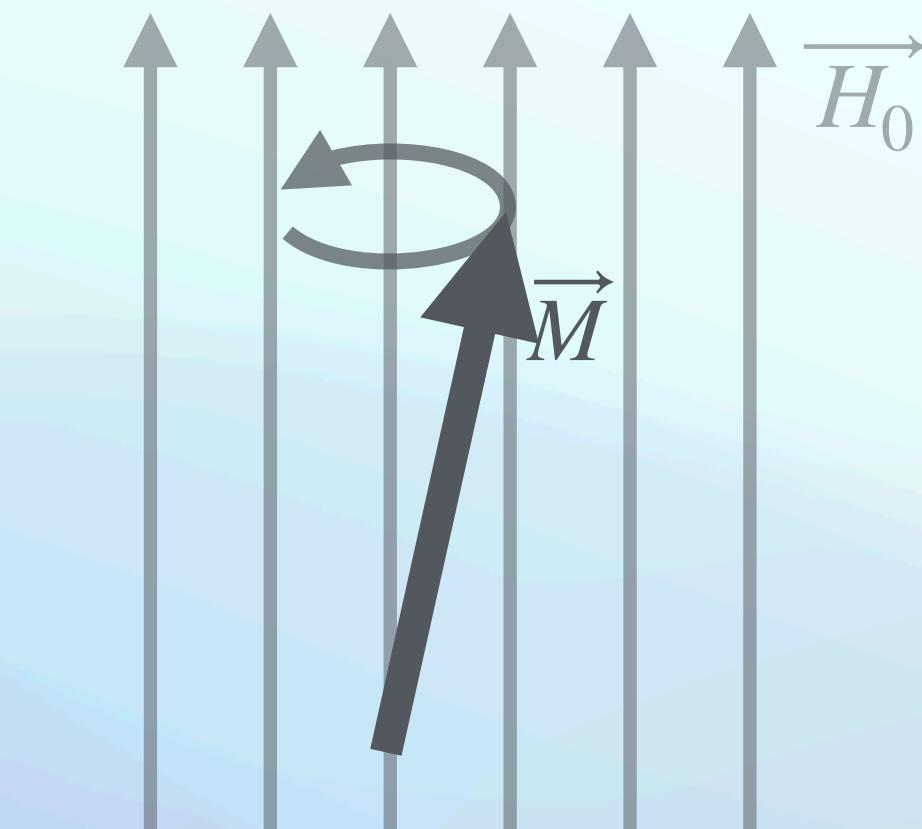
PULSEVI

- Moguće zakretanje za bilo koji kut (npr. 90° ili 180°)
- Elektromagnetska indukcija - detekcija signala
- Vrijeme relaksacije T_1

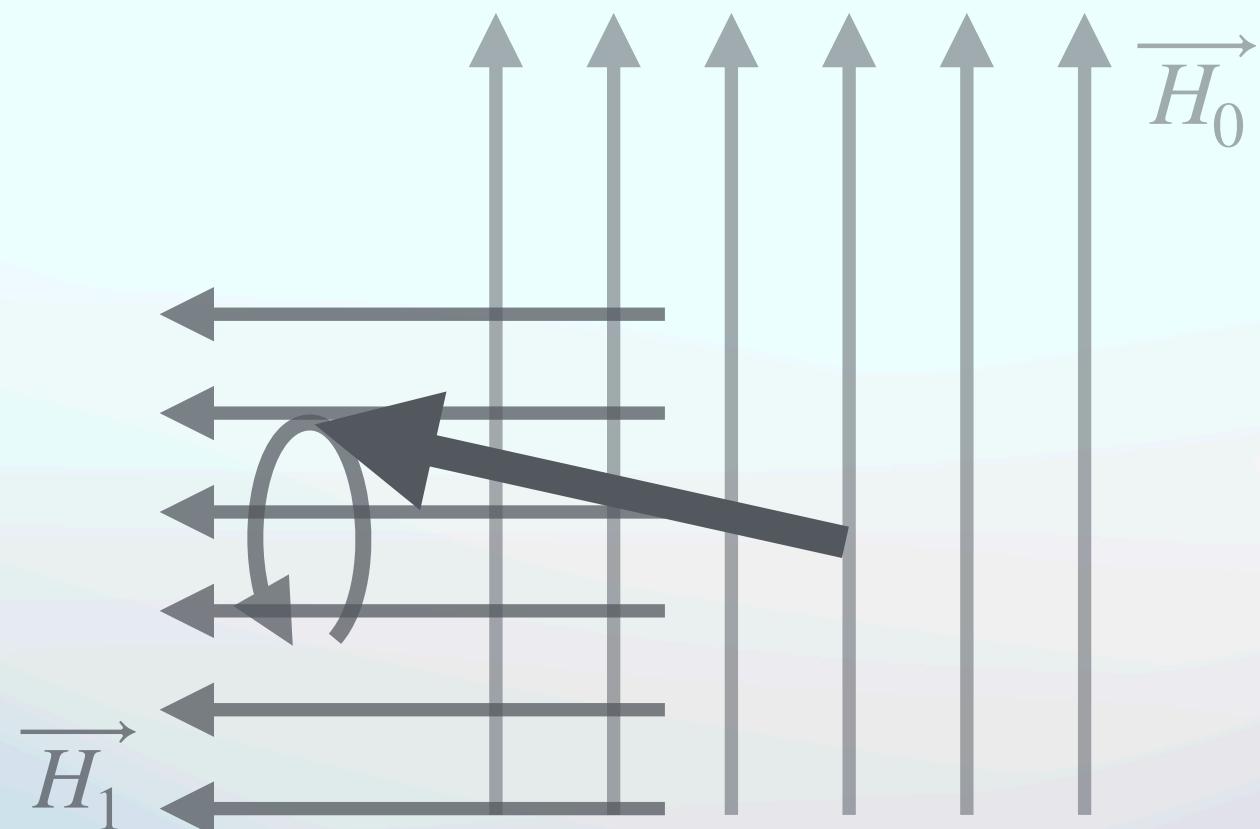


Proces mjerenja

Ravnotežno stanje



Okomito magnetsko polje: $\pi/2$ i π pulsevi



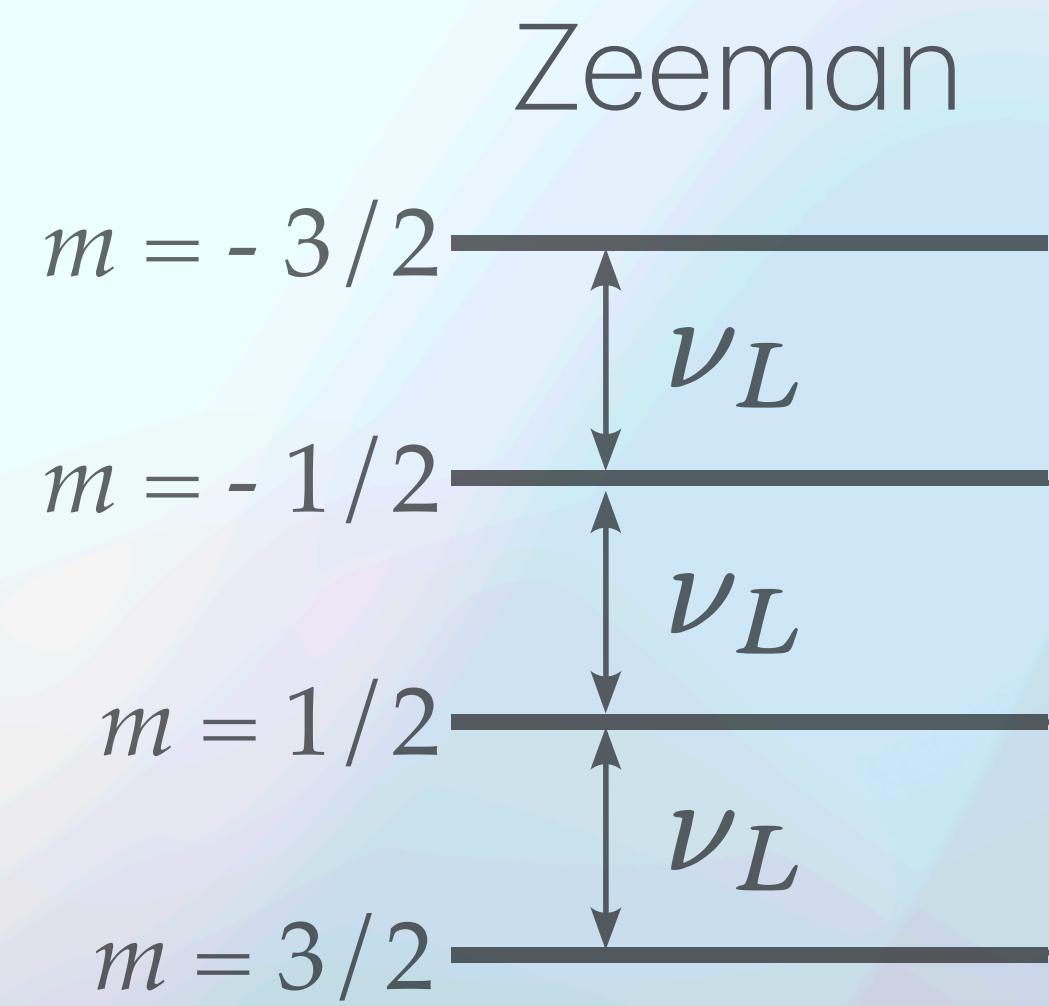
Akvizicija signala i relaksacija



Struktura NMR spektra

HAMILTONIJAN

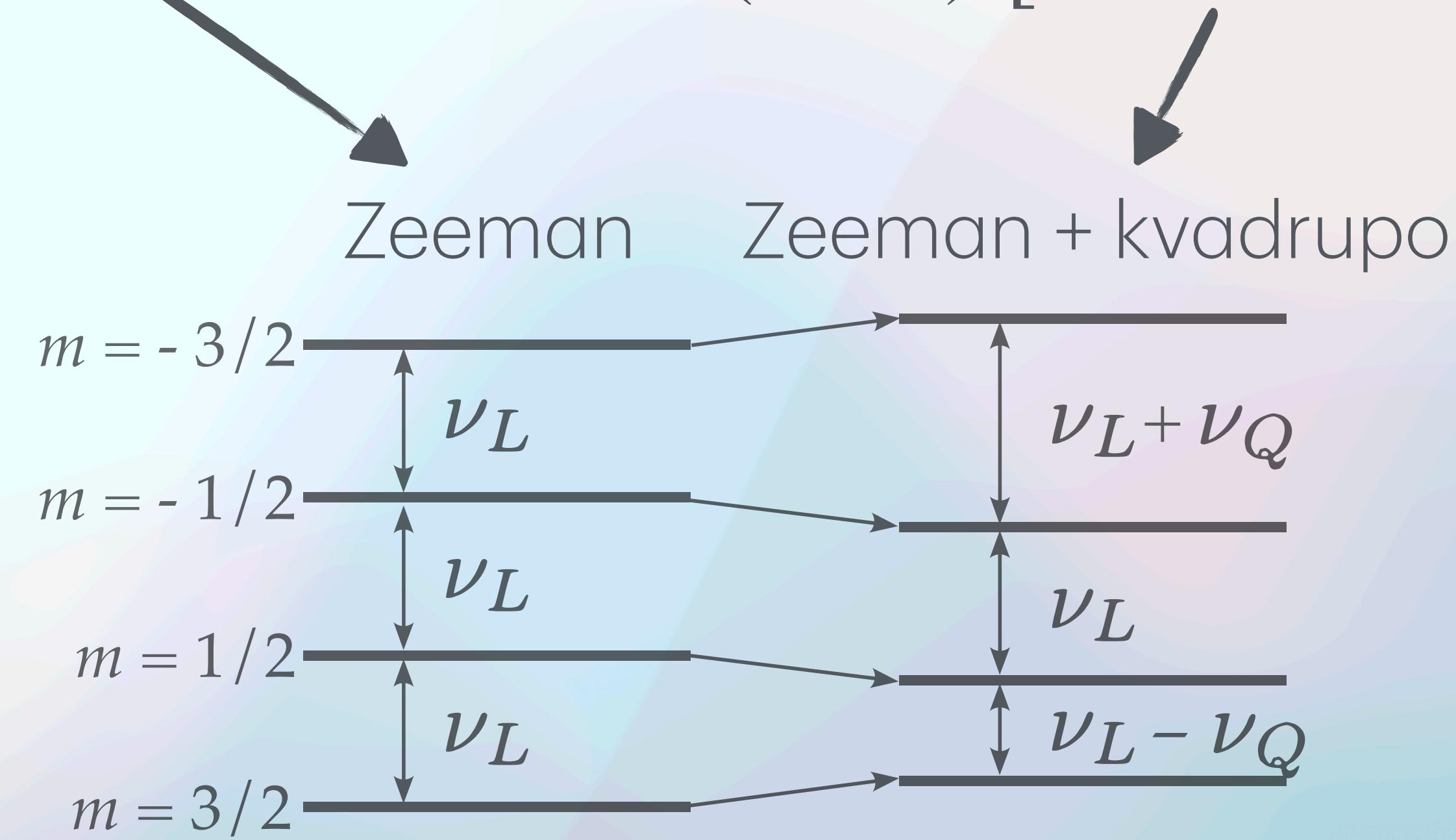
$$\mathcal{H} = -\gamma\hbar\vec{I} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{K}}) \cdot \vec{H} + \frac{e^2 q Q}{4I(2I-1)} \left[3I_z^2 - I(I+1) + \frac{\eta}{2}(I_+^2 + I_-^2) \right]$$



Struktura NMR spektra

HAMILTONIJAN

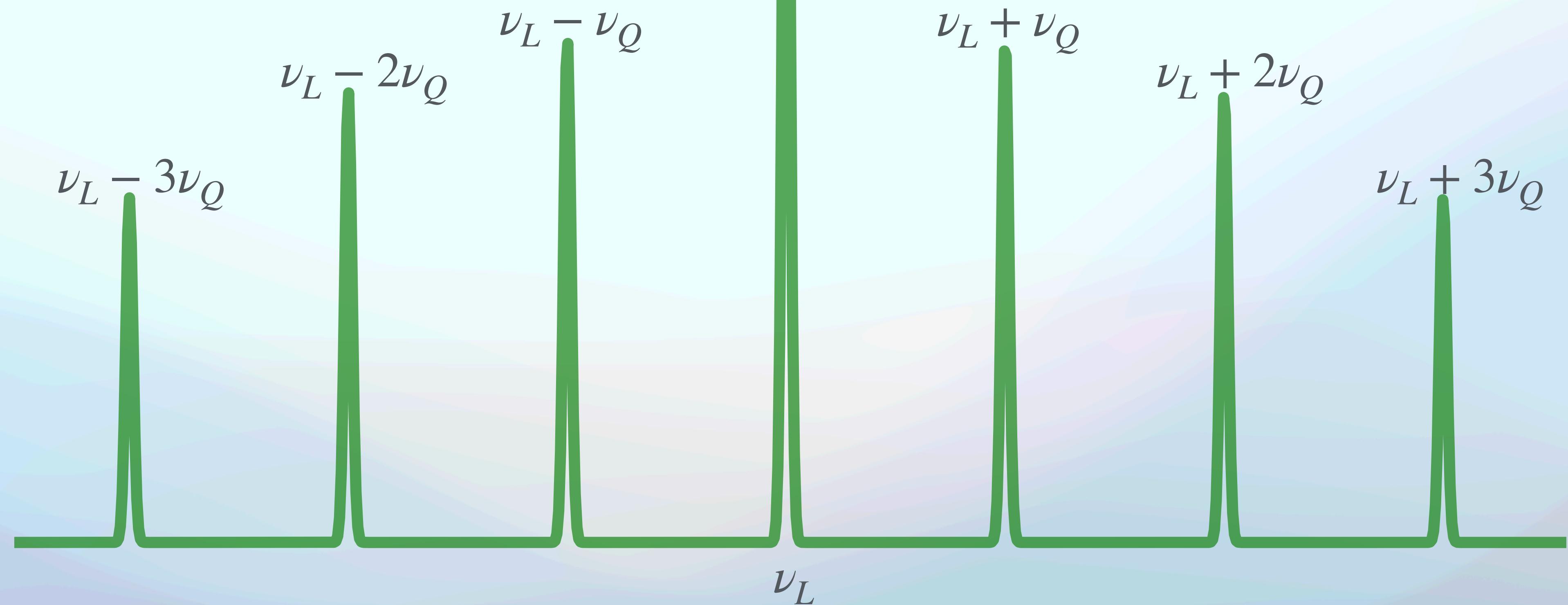
$$\mathcal{H} = -\gamma\hbar\vec{I} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{K}}) \cdot \vec{H} + \frac{e^2 q Q}{4I(2I-1)} \left[3I_z^2 - I(I+1) + \frac{\eta}{2}(I_+^2 + I_-^2) \right]$$



Struktura NMR spektra

REZONANTNE FREKVENCIJE

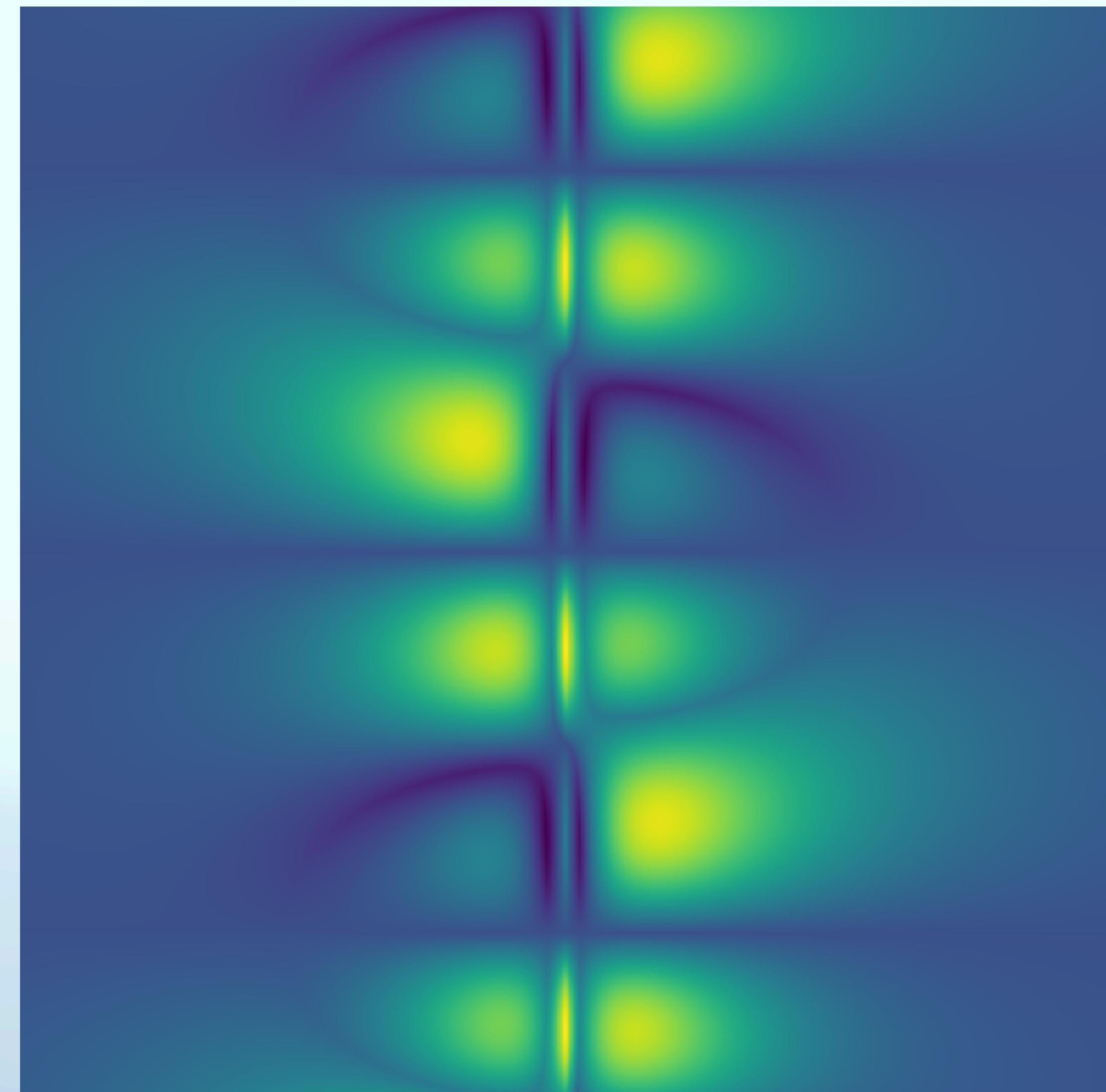
$$\nu_{NMR} = \nu_L \pm n\nu_Q(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)/2$$



Vezanje naprezanja na magnetizam

ODSTUPANJE OD KOCKE

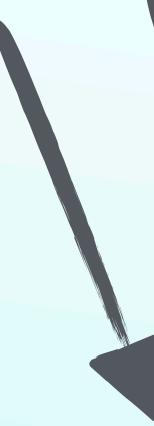
$$\nu_Q = A \cdot \left(\varepsilon_a - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_b \right)$$



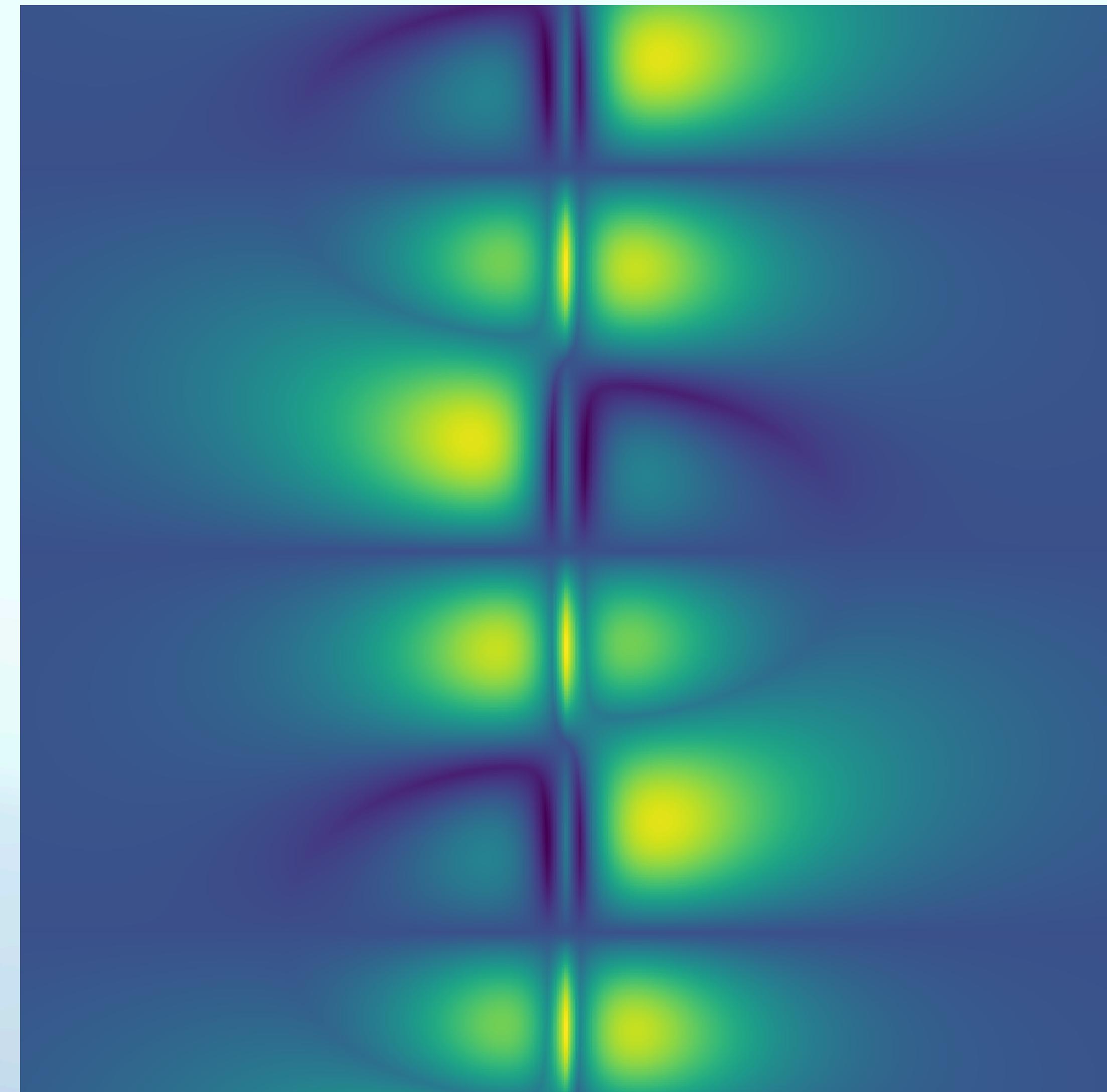
Vezanje naprezanja na magnetizam

ODSTUPANJE OD KOCKE

$$\nu_Q = A \cdot \left(\varepsilon_a - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_b \right)$$



konstanta proporcionalnosti

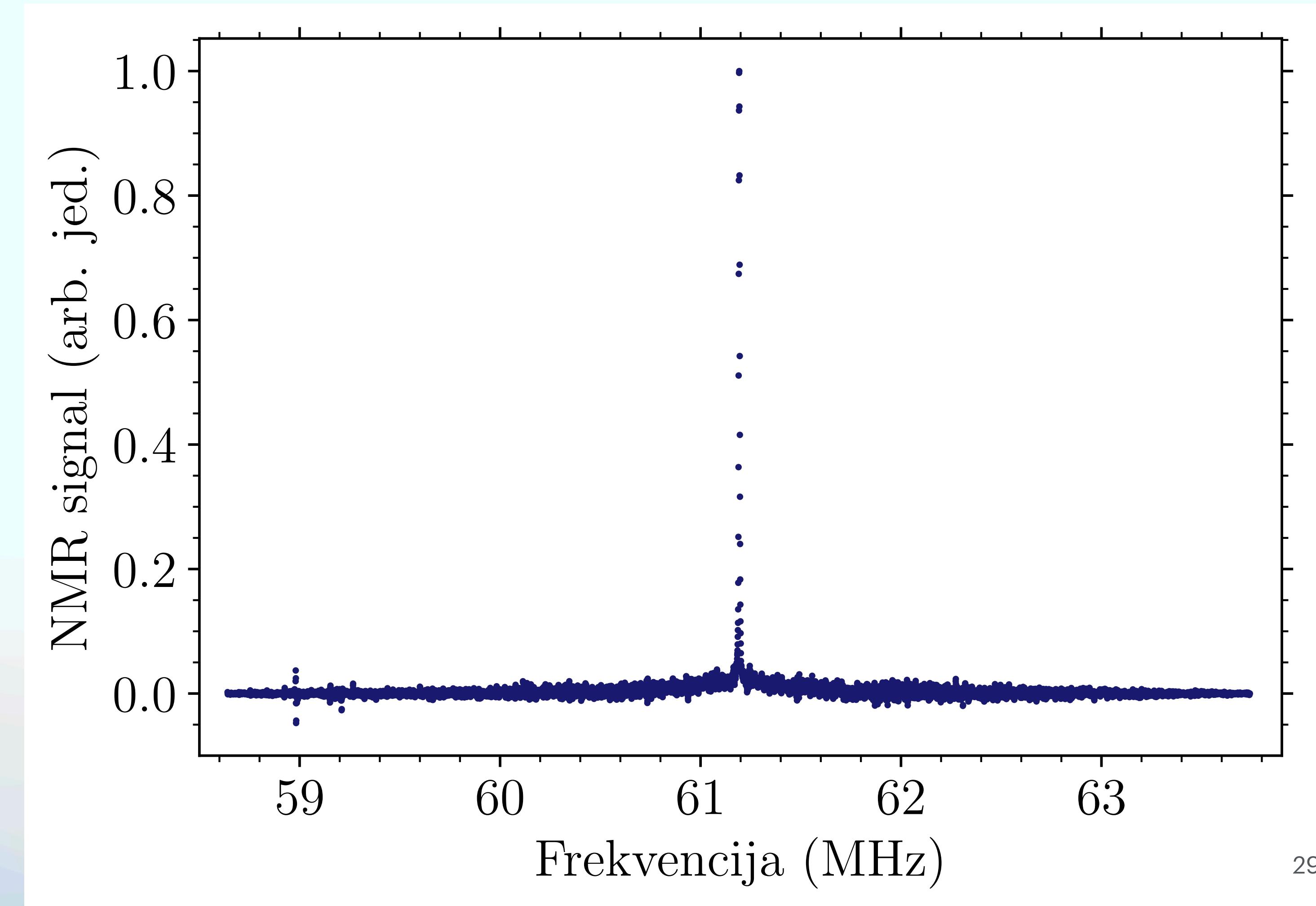


Numerički račun i rezultati

Rezultati

NEDEFORMIRANI UZORAK

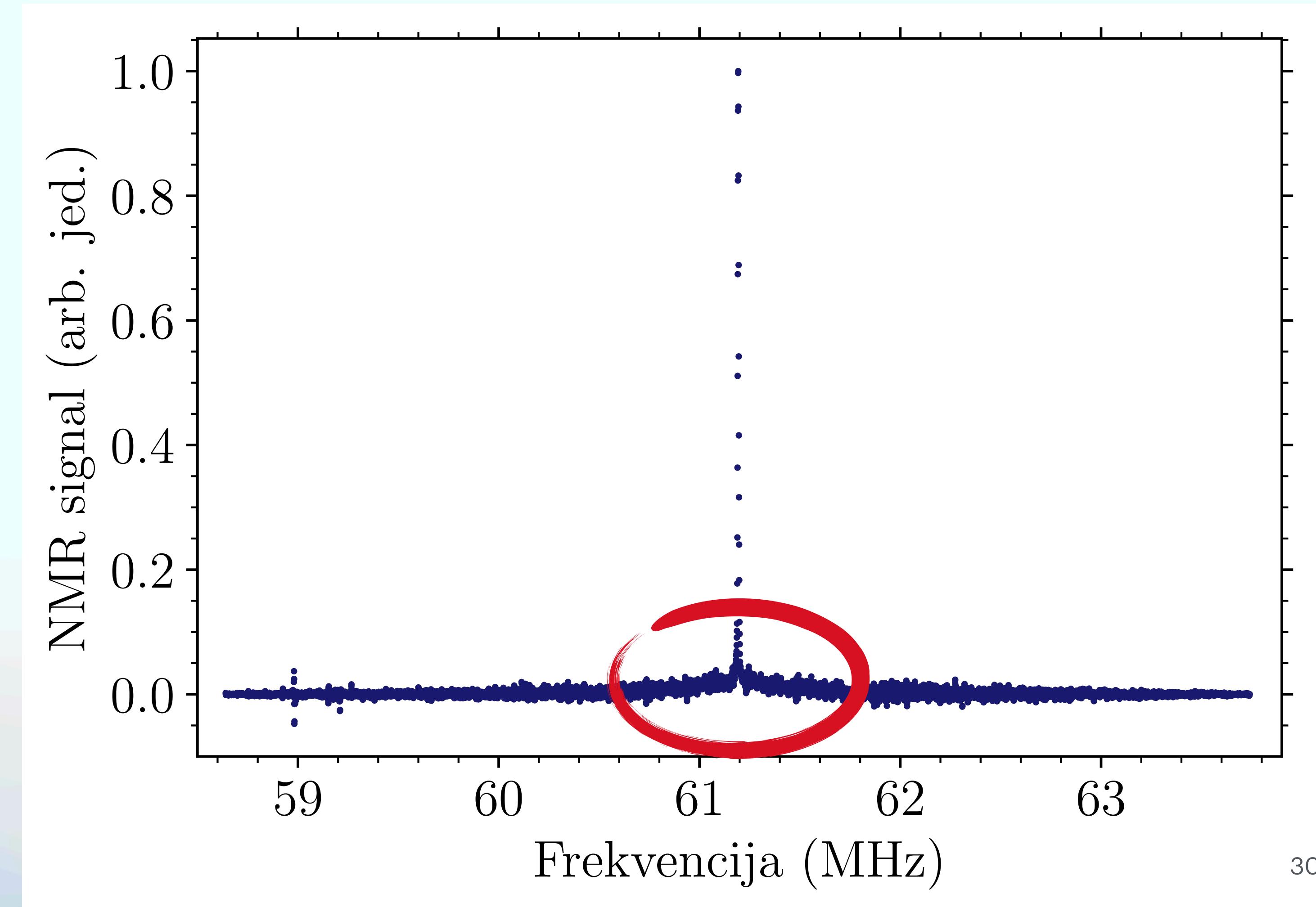
- Jasna centralna linija
- $\nu_L = 61,17 \text{ MHz}$
- Gotovo nema satelita
 - nema deformacija, pa nema kvadrupolnih momenata



Rezultati

NEDEFORMIRANI UZORAK

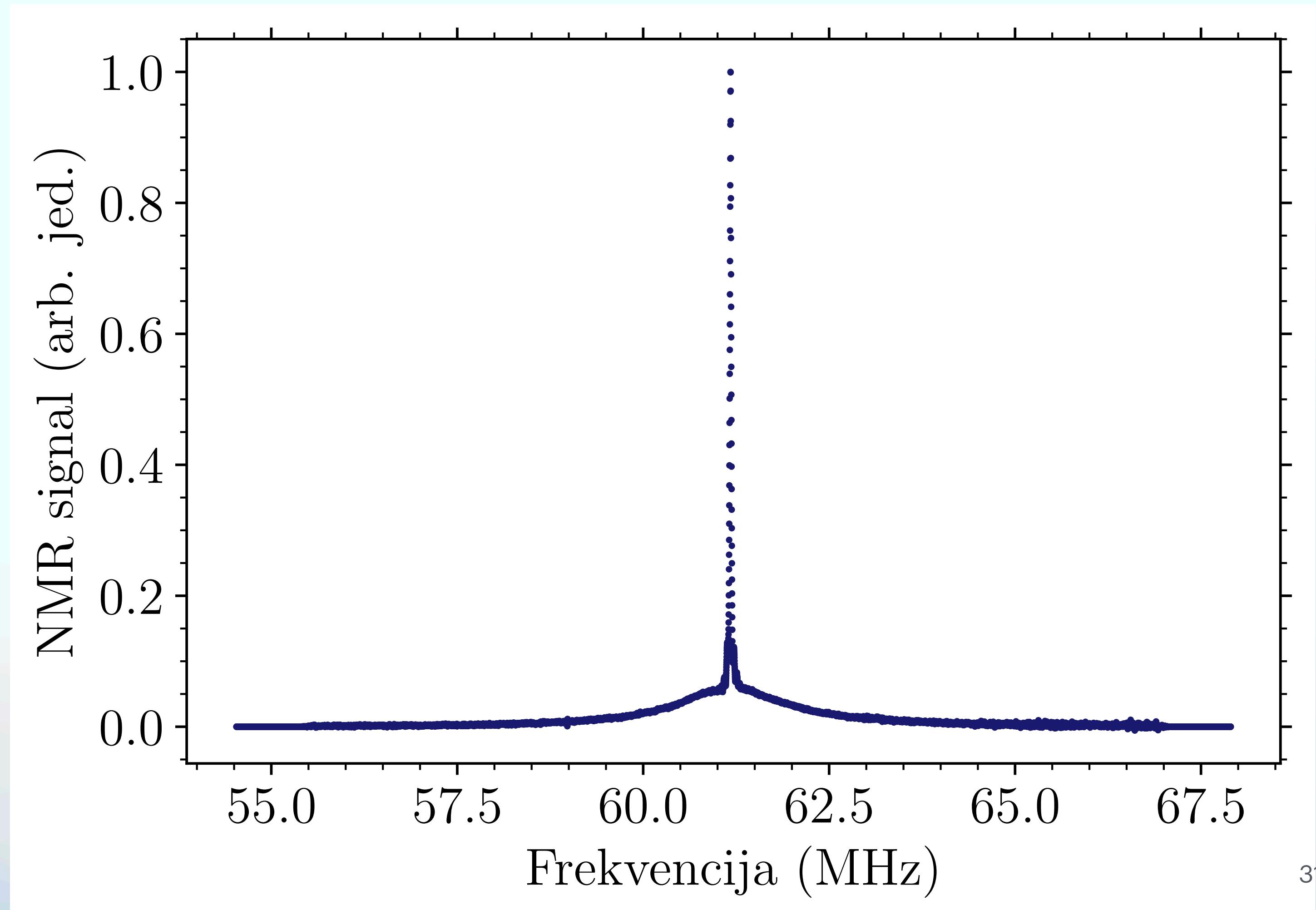
- Jasna centralna linija
- $\nu_L = 61,17 \text{ MHz}$
- Gotovo nema satelita
 - nema deformacija, pa nema kvadrupolnih momenata
 - neuređene dislokacije



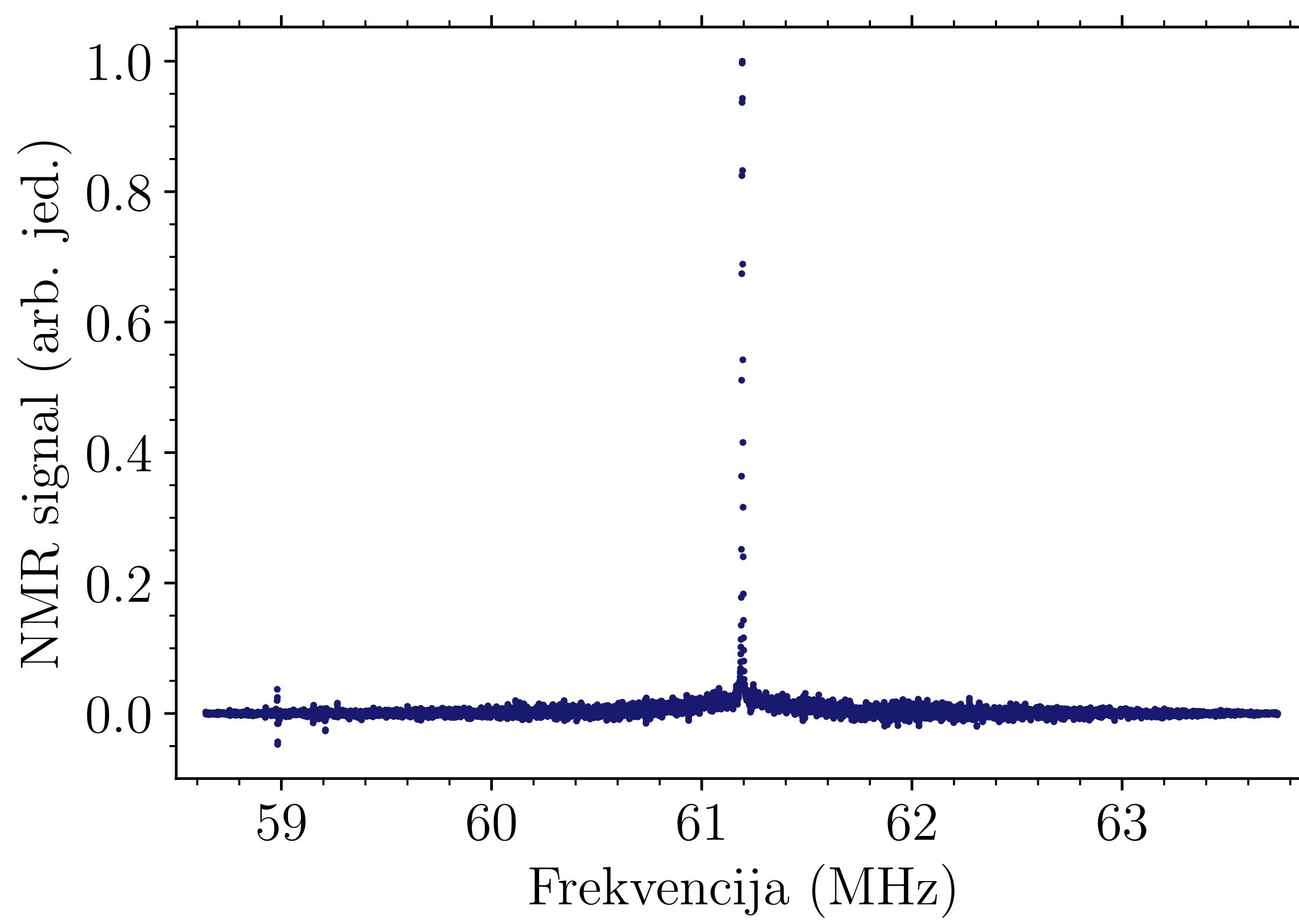
Rezultati

DEFORMIRANI UZORAK

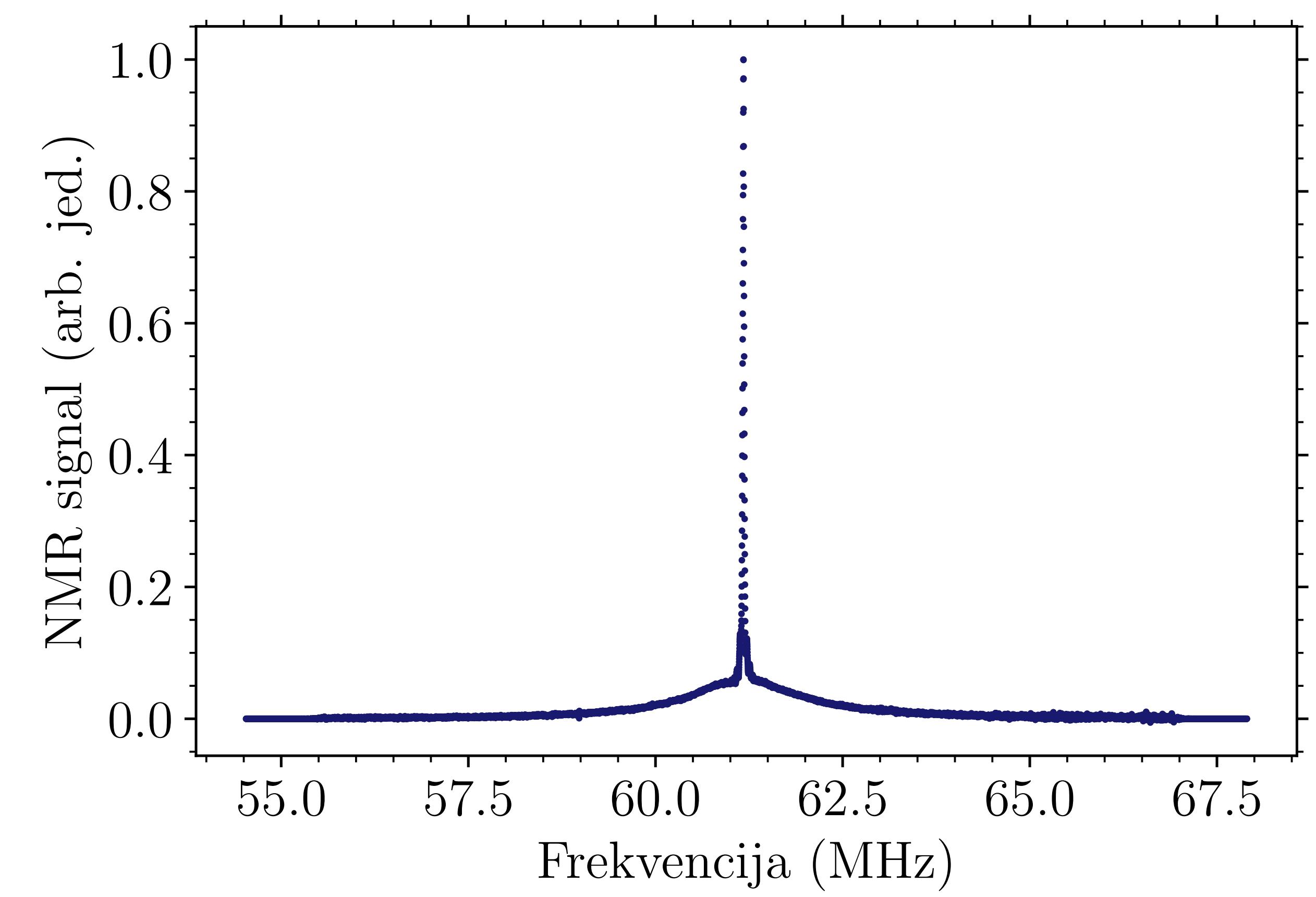
- Sateliti su razmazani i stopljeni
 - kontinuirana ovisnost kvadrupolne frekvencije o naprezanju



Nedeformirani uzorak



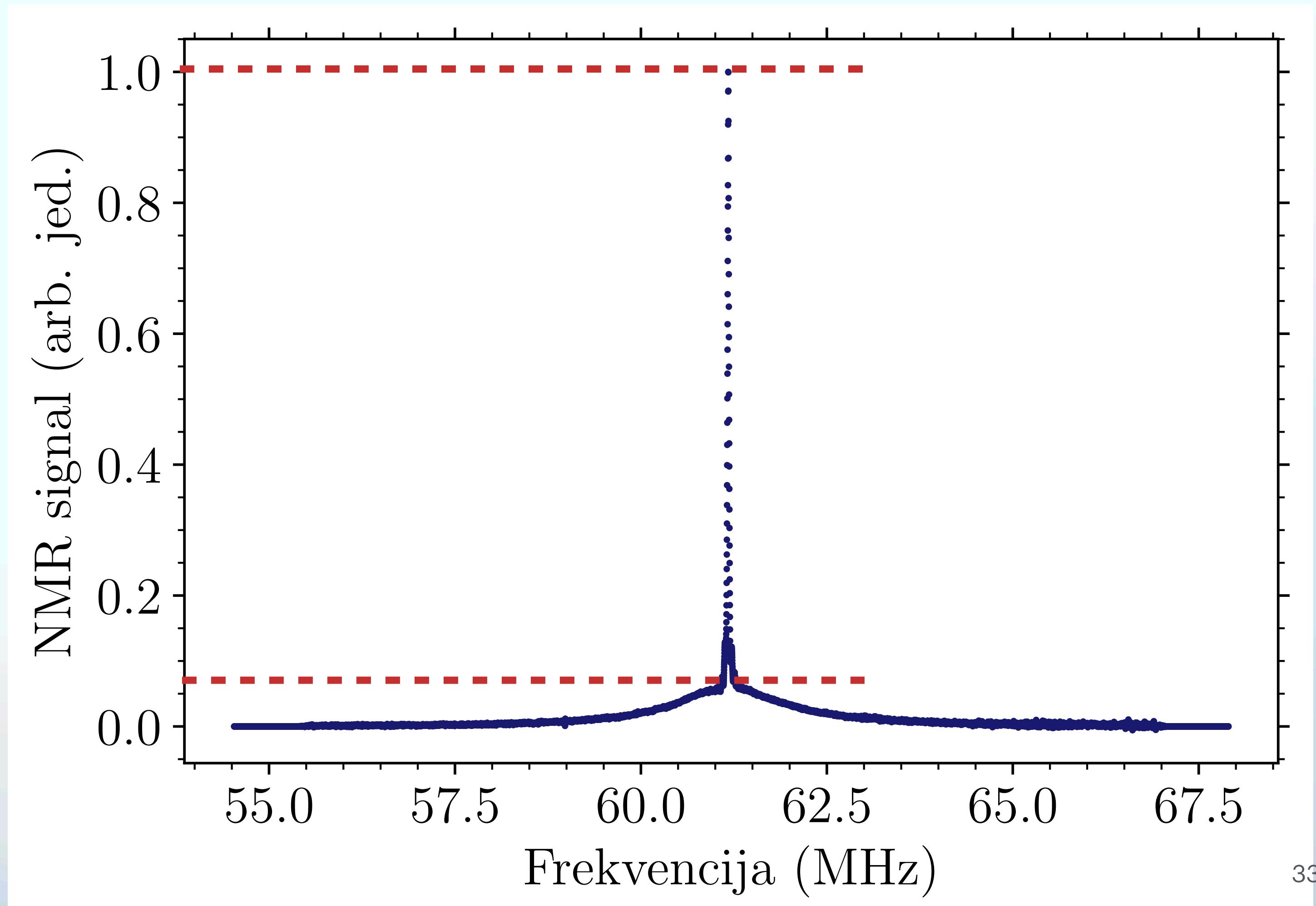
Deformirani uzorak



Rezultati

UDIO DEFORMIRANIH ĆELIJA

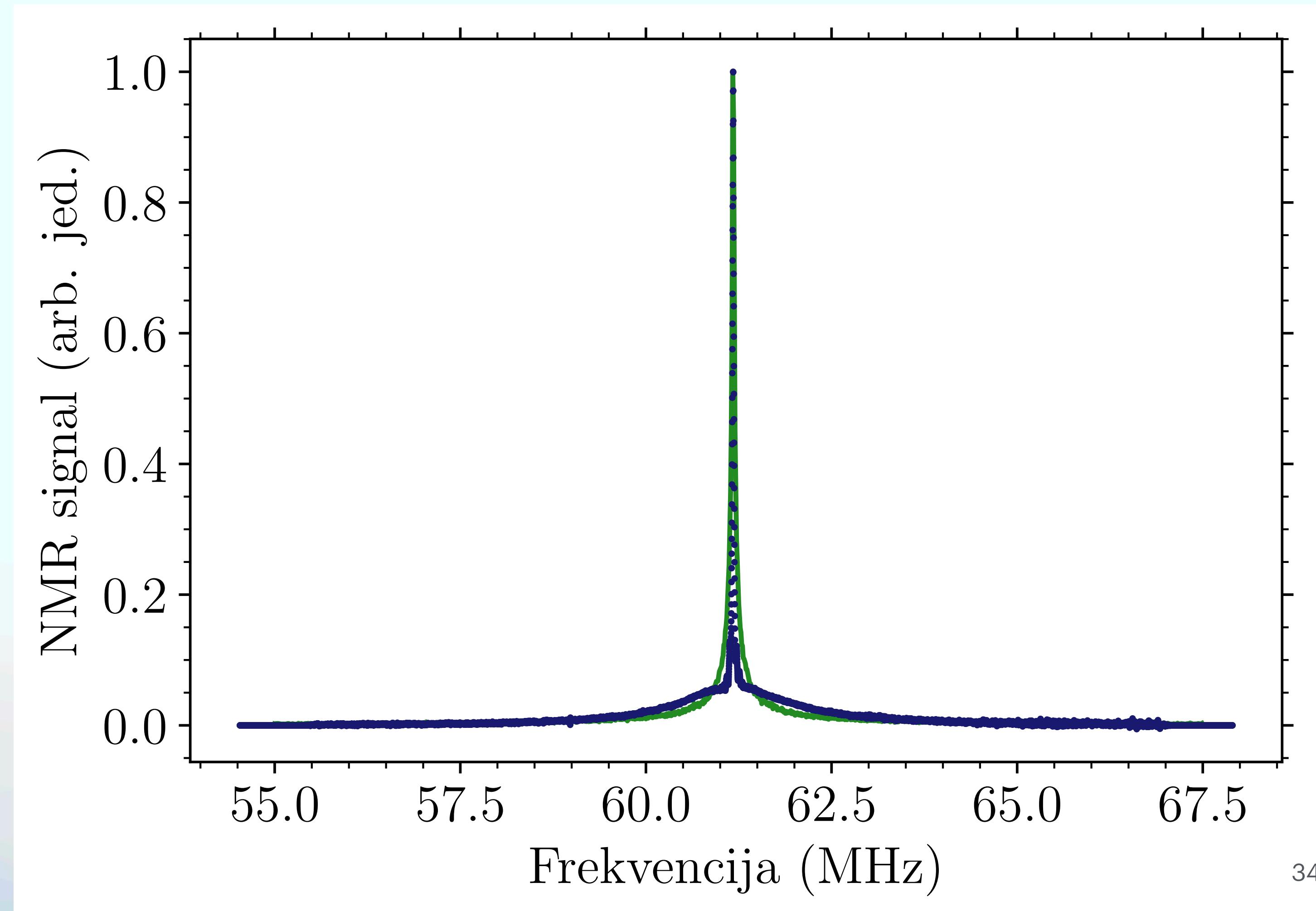
- Težinski omjer intenziteta
- $W \approx 4,99 \frac{I_{satellite}}{I_{central}}$
- Rezultat: $W = 1,6\%$
- Važno za buduća istraživanja
 - druge tehnike



Rezultati

PRILAGODBA KRIVULJE

- Numerički račun krivulje
 - *Binning* metoda
 - Vizualni fit
- Rezultat
 - prosječna udaljenost između zidova dislokacija **oko 80
ćelija**





Zaključak

Zaključak

MJERENJA

- Vezanje naprezanja na magnetizam
- Pojava dislokacijskih zidova prilikom deformacije smicanjem
- Udio jediničnih ćelija pod utjecajem dislokacijskog zida
 - koristan rezultat
 - teško mjerljiv drugim tehnikama

Zaključak

NUMERIČKI RAČUN

- Numerički račun NMR signala
 - prosječna udaljenost između dislokacijskih zidova
- problematika prilagodbe krivulje
 - potencijalno rješenje Monte Carlo metodama



Hvala na pažnji!

Literatura

1. E. Fukushima and S. B. W. Roeder, in **Experimental Pulse NMR: A Nuts and Bolts Approach** (CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2018) Chap. 1–2.
2. R. E. Walstedt, in **The NMR Probe of High-T Materials and Correlated Electron Systems**, Vol. 276, edited by Y. Chen, A. Fujimori, T. Muller, and W. C. Stwalley (Springer Nature, Berlin, 2018) Chap. 2, pp. 22–26, 2nd ed.
3. P. P. Man and P. Touge, **Exact expression for the spin 7/2 line intensities: application to solid state ^{59}Co NMR**, Molecular Physics 83, 997 (1994).
4. E. A. Chekhovich, I. M. Griffiths, M. S. Skolnick, H. Huang, S. F. C. da Silva, X. Yuan, and A. Rastelli, **Cross calibration of deformation potentials and gradient-elastic tensors of GaAs using photoluminescence and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in GaAs/AlGaAs quantum dot structures**, Phys. Rev. B 97, 235311 (2018).
5. W. D. Callister Jr. and D. G. Rethwisch, in **Fundamentals of Materials Science and Engineering: an integrated approach** (John Wiley and Sons, Hoboken, 2012) Chap. 5 and 8, pp. 137–150 and 261–286, 4th ed.
6. **Theory of strain-induced magnetism in bulk STO** (2023).