



Thesis Title            Effect of Porosity on the Electrical Properties of  
 Dysprosium-Doped BaTiO<sub>3</sub> Ceramics

Author                    Mr. Rattikorn Yimnirun

M.S.                        Physics

Examining Committee :

Assist. Prof. Dr.Niyom Boonthanom	Chairman
Assoc. Prof. Dr.Tawee Tunkasiri	Member
Assist. Prof. Dr.Sripen Towta	Member

### Abstract

In this research, Dysprosium-doped Barium Titanate (Ba<sub>1-x</sub>Dy<sub>x</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub>) with various porosities were prepared to study the effects of porosity on the electrical properties of samples. By using the solid state reaction method, Ba<sub>1-x</sub>Dy<sub>x</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub> mixtures were prepared by varying the Dy quantity, from 0.0 to 1.2 mol%. The mixtures were calcined at 1200°C for 1 hour. Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) was added to control porosities of the mixtures. The samples were sintered at 1400°C for 4 hours. The results showed that porosity of the samples, with constant dopant quantify, had no direct effect to shrinkage. Analysis of X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) showed that the porosity did not change the sample structure. In dielectric property study, the porosities of the samples caused the decreasing of the dielectric properties. It was found that as the porosity of the samples increased, room temperature dielectric constant decreased whereas the rate of change of dielectric constant to frequency increased. It is an important result that the porosity affected change in the curie temperature (T<sub>c</sub>) of the samples. No significant change on the dissipation factor due to changing of porosity, was observed. Considering the electrical property, it was

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shown that the increase of porosity decreased the dielectric strength and resistivity of the samples. In the microstructure study, porosity did not effect the grain size of samples. Analysis of  $Ba_{1-x}Dy_xTiO_3$  by X-Ray Fluorescent (XRF) showed that the prepared samples were the materials in  $(Ba,Sr,Dy)(Ti,Zr)O_3$  system. The Sr and Zr were found to shift the curie temperature of samples to 50-100°C.



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