

## Studi Pengaruh doping Ti terhadap rasio magnetoresistensi pada bahan $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$ ( $x = 0,04; 0,06; 0,08; 0,10; 0,12$ )

Dhewa Edikresnha, author

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pengaruh dopan Ti ke dalam Mn pada system LCMO, persisnya adalah  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x=0,04; 0,06; 0,08; 0,10; \text{ dan } 0,12$ ). Sintesis bahan  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  menggunakan metode pencampuran mekanik dari oksida-oksida penyusun  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ , dan  $\text{TiO}_2$ . Campuran ini digerus dengan High energy Milling selama 25 jam lalu dikalsinasi pada suhu  $400^\circ\text{C}$  selama 5 jam kemudian dilakukan proses pemanasan  $1200^\circ\text{C}$  selama 12 jam. Telah dilakukan karakterisasi XRD setelah proses milling, kalsinasi, dan pemanasan akhir. Dari grafik XRD, fasa  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  berhasil dibentuk setelah proses sintering. Selain karakterisasi XRD, dilakukan juga karakterisasi SEM untuk melihat struktur permukaan dari sampel dan ditemukan, dengan perbesaran  $2500\times$ , bahwa ukuran partikel terkecil didapatkan pada komposisi  $x=0,10$ . Karakterisasi EDAX telah dilakukan untuk mengkonfirmasi komposisi sampel. Pada penambahan konsentrasi Ti secara umum memperlihatkan kenaikan pada parameter kisi (a,b,c), dan volumenya. Rasio magnetoresistensi sampel meningkat hingga komposisi  $x=0,10$  lalu kemudian menurun. Hasil ini mendekati penelitian sebelumnya yang menyimpulkan bahwa rasio Magnetoresistensi terbesar didapat pada  $x=0,07$ .

.....This research is aiming at studying the influence of Ti doping into Mn on  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x=0,04; 0,06; 0,08; 0,10; \text{ and } 0,12$ ). The synthesis of the sample was based on  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ , and  $\text{TiO}_2$  elements. The elements were mixed with High energy milling for 25 hours and then calcined at  $400^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 hours. These materials were sintered at  $1200^\circ\text{C}$  for 12 hours. The identification phase conducted by X-ray diffraction was done after every phase of the sample preparation. From the graph, it can be concluded that  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  phase can be formed after the sintering process although there still consists double phases on almost all samples except  $x=0,10$ . Grain morphology identification with SEM characterization of  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$  has shown that  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Ca}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{0,90}\text{Ti}_{0,10}\text{O}_3$  has the smallest grain particle. EDAX characterization was done on one sample to check whether the composition really meet the criteria. The added concentration of Ti generally increased the lattice parameter as well as the volume. The magneto resistance ratio increased as the composition increased up to  $x=0,10$  and then above that the magneto resistance ratio started to decrease. This result comes near to the previous experiment that the largest magneto resistance ratio was achieved at  $x=0,07$ .