

Pengaruh doping Fe terhadap perubahan nilai magnetisasi dan rasio magnetoresistansi pada sampel  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0 ; 0.05 ; 0.10 ; 0.15$  dan  $0.50$ ) = The effect of doping to the magnetization and ratio magnetoreistance on  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0 ; 0.05 ; 0.10 ; 0.15$  dan  $0.50$ )

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Abstrak

Sampel  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  dengan  $x = 0 ; 0.05 ; 0.10 ; 0.15$  dan  $0.50$  dari bahan dasar  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SrCO}_2$ ,  $\text{MnCO}_3$ , dan  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  disintesis dengan menggunakan metode mechanical alloying. Keempat bahan dasar tersebut dicampur dengan menggunakan Planetary Ball Milling selama 15 jam, dikompaksi, kalsinasi pada suhu  $800^\circ\text{C}$  selama 8 jam dan disintering pada suhu  $1200^\circ\text{C}$  selama 12 jam. Identifikasi fasa dilakukan dengan menggunakan difraksi sinar X dan refinement GSAS dan diperoleh sampel  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  single phase untuk semua komposisi  $x$ , yang memiliki struktur kristal Rhombohedral. Pengukuran terhadap nilai konduktivitas dan magnetoresistansi (MR) sampel diukur menggunakan Four Point Probe (FPP), sedangkan nilai magnetisasinya diukur menggunakan permagraph. Berdasarkan hasil pengukuran tersebut disimpulkan bahwa semakin besar doping Fe yang diberikan pada sampel  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  membuat nilai magnetisasi dan konduktivitas sampel semakin menurun. Nilai negatif magnetoresistansi sampel pada umumnya mengalami penurunan. Untuk  $x = 0.05$  nilai negatif magnetoresistansi sampel paling besar yaitu 3,65%, tetapi untuk  $x = 0.5$  bersifat positif magnetoresistansi. Penurunan nilai magnetisasi dan konduktivitas sampel terjadi karena adanya kompetisi interaksi Double Exchange (DE) dan superexchange yang terjadi pada sistem. Interaksi Double Exchange (DE) terjadi antara ion  $\text{Mn}^{3+}-\text{O}-\text{Mn}^{4+}$ , sedangkan interaksi superexchange muncul karena interaksi antara ion  $\text{Fe}^{3+}-\text{O}-\text{Fe}^{3+}$  akibat adanya doping Fe pada site Mn di sistem sampel  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ .

..... $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  sample with concentration  $x = 0 ; 0.05 ; 0.10 ; 0.15 ;$  and  $0,5$  of  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SrCO}_2$ ,  $\text{MnCO}_3$ , and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  are synthesized using mechanical alloying. The fourth of basic matter are mixed with using Planetary Ball Milling during 15 hours, compacted, calcinations on  $800^\circ\text{C}$  during 8 hours and sinter at  $1200^\circ\text{C}$  during 12 hours. Phase identification is carried out using X ray diffraction and GSAS refinement, getting  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$  which single phase for all  $x$  composition, that have Rhombohedral crystal structure. Conductivity and magnetoresistance (MR) are measured using Four Point Probe (FPP), while magnetization is measured using permagraph. From the measurement we get that the bigger Fe doping the more magnetization and conductivity is decreases. For negative magnetoresistance generally is decreases, the biggest negative magnetoresistance is 3,65% for  $x = 0.05$ , but for  $x = 0.5$  has positive magnetoresistance. The decreases of magnetization and conductivity due to there were competition between Double Exchange (DE) and Superexchange in the system. Double Exchange (DE) interaction happened between  $\text{Mn}^{3+}-\text{O}-\text{Mn}^{4+}$  ion, while Superexchange a rises because of interaction between  $\text{Fe}^{3+}-\text{O}-\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ion due to Fe doping on Mn site in the  $\text{La}_{0,67}\text{Sr}_{0,33}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ .