

Pengaruh Perlakuan Panas terhadap Karakteristik  $\text{BaPb}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0; 0,05; 0,25$ ), serta Implementasinya sebagai Kawat Superkonduktor = The Effect of Heat Treatment on the Characteristics of  $\text{BaPb}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0; 0,05; 0,25$ ), and Its Implementation as a Superconducting Wire

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Abstrak

Bidang ilmu superkonduktivitas telah lama menarik perhatian para peneliti. Penelitian terkait pengaplikasian material superkonduktor pun telah banyak dilakukan. Melalui penelitian ini, telah dipelajari pengaruh dua perlakuan panas berbeda terhadap pembentukan pelet  $\text{BaPb}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{O}_3$  (BPBO) melalui reaksi padatan dengan komposisi  $x = 0; 0,05; \text{ dan } 0,25$ . Telah dipelajari juga potensi fabrikasi kawat superkonduktor  $\text{BaPb}_{0,75}\text{Bi}_{0,25}\text{O}_3$  menggunakan dua metode, yaitu powder-in-tube (PIT) in-situ dan ex-situ. Hasil karakterisasi X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) menunjukkan bahwa sampel yang dibentuk melalui perlakuan panas kedua memiliki ketunggalan fasa yang lebih baik dengan jumlah fasa pengotor yang lebih sedikit. Parameter kisi dan fasa yang terbentuk, serta perhitungan ukuran crystallite dengan metode Scherrer dan Williamson-Hall Plot telah berhasil dilakukan. Peningkatan unsur Bi pada BPBO terbukti menurunkan ukuran crystallite sampel. Karakterisasi Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) kemudian dilakukan untuk mempelajari struktur dan morfologi permukaan, homogenitas, ukuran grain, serta porositas yang terbentuk pada sampel pelet dan kawat BPBO. Pengujian resistivitas terhadap temperatur kemudian dilakukan menggunakan Cryogenic Magnetometer. Hasil pengujian mengklarifikasi munculnya fasa superkonduktor pada pelet  $\text{BaPb}_{0,95}\text{Bi}_{0,05}\text{O}_3$  (perlakuan panas kedua) dengan nilai  $T_c$  onset = 11,5 K dan  $T_c$  zero = 5,3 K dan  $\text{BaPb}_{0,75}\text{Bi}_{0,25}\text{O}_3$  (perlakuan panas pertama) dengan nilai  $T_c$  onset = 11,1 K dan  $T_c$  zero = 4 K.

.....The field of superconductivity has long piqued the interest of researchers. Numerous studies have been carried out to explore the application of superconducting materials. Through this research, the effect of two heat treatments in the making of  $\text{BaPb}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{O}_3$  (BPBO) pellets using solid state reaction method with a composition of  $x = 0; 0,05; 0,25$  has been studied. The fabrication potential of  $\text{BaPb}_{0,75}\text{Bi}_{0,25}\text{O}_3$ -based superconducting wire using two different methods, powder-in-tube (PIT) in-situ and ex-situ, has also been studied. The result of X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) shows pellet samples that underwent the second heat treatment have better phases with fewer impurity peaks. The lattice parameters, phases, and the calculation of crystallite size using Scherrer method and Williamson-Hall Plot method have also been calculated. The increase of Bi concentration in BPBO proved to lower the crystallite sizes. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) is used to study the structure and morphology, homogeneity, grain sizes, and porosity of the samples. The resistivity behavior has also been studied using Cryogenic Magnetometer. Superconducting states can be found in pellet samples of  $\text{BaPb}_{0,95}\text{Bi}_{0,05}\text{O}_3$  (second heat treatment) with  $T_c$  onset = 11,5 K and  $T_c$  zero = 5,3 K, and  $\text{BaPb}_{0,75}\text{Bi}_{0,25}\text{O}_3$  (first heat treatment) with  $T_c$  onset = 11,1 K and  $T_c$  zero = 4 K.