Microwave synthesis of nickel ferrite: Structure, morphology and bonding

A.M. BHAVIKATTI¹, SUBHASH KULKARNI² and ARUN KUMAR LAGASHETTY³*

¹Rural Engineering College Bhalki, Bidar (India).
²Jayaprakash Narayan College of Engineering, Mehaboobnagar (India).
³Appa Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gulbarga (India)

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ABSTRACT

Microwave synthesis of ferrite materials integrates the synthetic technology for information storage materials. Microwave route is adopted for the synthesis of nanosized NiFe₂O₄ using urea as a fuel. Nickel oxalates and iron oxalates were prepared by dissolving nickel and iron salt in oxalic acid solution. These two oxalates are irradiated with microwaves using urea as a fuel to get cubic NiFe₂O₄ particles. The structure of the prepared sample is studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) which shows crystalline cubic structure, Morphology of the sample is viewed by Scanning Electron micrograph (SEM) which shows spherical particles with compact and globular arrangement. Metal-Oxygen and metal-metal bonding is studied by infrared (IR) technique.

Key words: Microwave synthesis, Morphology, NiFe₂O₄, Oxalate, bonding.

INTRODUCTION

Modern trend in materials science and related fields is the fabrication, characterization and applications of materials at scale particles. Modern trend in materials science and related fields is the fabrication, characterization and applications of materials at scale particles. In recent years several kind of metal oxide particles finding properties and applications in several fields. Metal oxides are of interest to many scientific and technological disciplines. These materials have attracted considerable interest as they exhibit materials properties that differ strongly from those of the bulk phases. Particle size effect enable to tailoring the materials to a wide range of applications including magnetic ferrofluids, electronics, etc. Iron oxides are class of ferrite materials which shows wide applications improves the technology of ferrite materials.

Synthesis of ferrite materials creates the road map for synthetic technology. Microwave synthesis of nickel ferrite has gained great importance in the recent years because of easy scale up. Further microwave method is also very clean and non polluting. In order to use the microwave route, it is desirable that at least one of the reactant should be overcome by the use of a secondary susceptor, which is chemically inert with respect to the reactants of interest. Several microwave reactions are now known to occur at lower temperature than the in conventional methods.

Present investigation is a microwave synthesis of cubic NiFe₂O₄ using metal oxalate precursors employing microwave route. Urea is used as a fuel for complete conversion of iron and nickel oxalate in to nickel ferrite particles and possessing interesting morphology. The structure of as prepared nickel ferrite sample was undertaken by employing X-ray diffraction (XRD), Morphology by Scanning Electron Micrograph (SEM) and bonding by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) techniques.
**EXPERIMENTAL**

Materials and Methods

Nickel Chloride, ferrous ammonium sulphate, oxalic acid and urea used were AR grade. Microwave method is used for the synthesis of NiFe₂O₄ materials. Urea is used as a fuel for the combustion reaction.

**Synthesis of NiFe₂O₄**

The synthetic step for nickel ferrite initiates by preparation of nickel oxalate and iron oxalate precursors. These precursors were prepared by dissolving equimolar quantities of nickel chloride and ferrous ammonium sulphate with oxalic acid and was stirred well in separate beakers. The precipitates of nickel and iron oxalate obtained were

![Scheme 1: Synthesis of Nickel Ferrite](image)
filtered through sintered glass crucible and was washed with oxygen-free distilled water till free from chloride ions and oxalic acid, finally with dry acetone and was then dried under vacuum.

The nickel oxalate, iron oxalate and urea were mixed in weight ratio 1:1:5 and ground well in a pestle and mortar. Resultant solid was placed in a crucible and ignited in microwave oven. The reaction was found to be completed in about ten minutes at high power level and forms a brown crystalline NiFe$_2$O$_4$ material is formed. On cooling to room temperature no trace of carbon impurities was observed in the final residue of NiFe$_2$O$_4$. Followings are the reactions taking place in the synthetic process and synthetic scheme is given in the scheme-1

1. $(COOH)_2 + 2NiCl_2 \rightarrow (COONi)_2 + 2HCl$
2. $(COOH)_2 + 2Fe(NH_4)_2SO_4 \rightarrow (COOFe)_2 + 2NH_3 + 2H_2SO_4$
3. $(COONi)_2 + (COOFe)_2 \rightarrow 2NiFe_2O_4 + 4CO_2$

**Characterization**

The powder X-ray diffraction pattern was obtained from GEOL JDX-8P or SEIMEN (Japan) X-ray diffractometer using CuK$_{\alpha}$ radiation. The morphology of the maghemite sample was obtained from Leica Cambridge-440 scanning electron microscopy. Bonding in NiFe$_2$O$_4$ was obtained from Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrophotometer (1000).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**X-ray diffraction**

Fig. 1. shows XRD pattern of as prepared nickel ferrite and the indexed XRD data of the as synthesized NiFe$_2$O$_4$ sample is given in Table-1.

**Table 1: Indexed XRD data of NiFe$_2$O$_4$ sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hkl</th>
<th>$2\theta_{\text{obs}}$</th>
<th>$2\theta_{\text{lit}}$</th>
<th>$I_{\text{obs}}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>18.421</td>
<td>18.392</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>30.280</td>
<td>30.293</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>35.670</td>
<td>35.699</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>43.330</td>
<td>43.362</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>57.355</td>
<td>57.357</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>62.986</td>
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<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>90.421</td>
<td>90.385</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$2\theta_{\text{obs}}$ = Observed $2\theta$ values, $2\theta_{\text{lit}}$ = literature $2\theta$ values $I_{\text{obs}}$ = Observed intensity
The table shows the comparison of diffraction angles of prepared sample and literature diffraction angles. 2theta of prepared nickel ferrite sample matches well with 2 theta values reported in the literature (JCPDS-10-0325). Unit cell parameters were obtained by least square refinement of the powder XRD data. The XRD study reveals that, the prepared nickel ferrite is monophasic with cubic spinel structure.

**Scanning electron micrograph**

Fig. 2(a-b) shows SEM image of as prepared NiFe$_2$O$_4$ sample at low and high resolution respectively. The particles are spherical in shape with compact arrangement. Some particles are found as agglomerates. Flakes of agglomerates of NiFe$_2$O$_4$ particles are also observed. The particles of NiFe$_2$O$_4$ form self assembled irregular shaped blocks with globular arrangement.

![SEM image](A)

![SEM image](B)

Fig. 2: (a-b): SEM image of as synthesized NiFe$_{23}$O$_4$ at (a) low resolution (b) high resolution
Infrared

The infrared study was performed aiming to ascertain the metal-oxygen and metal-metal bond in the prepared product. Table-2 gives the vibrational frequencies of as synthesized NiFe$_2$O$_4$. The NiFe$_2$O$_4$ sample shows the absorption in the region 3050, 1065, 510, 465, 420, 260 and 220 cm$^{-1}$. The peak at 3050 cm$^{-1}$ corresponds to water of adsorption and the peak at 1065 cm$^{-1}$ is due to the presence of some overtones. The peaks at 510, 465, 435 and 420 cm$^{-1}$ correspond to the metal-oxygen vibrational modes of the spinal compound. The peaks at around 260 and 220 cm$^{-1}$ is observed is due to metal-metal (Ni-Fe) vibration frequency range. This confirms the formation of nickel ferrite materials.

**CONCLUSION**

1. Microwave route for NiFe$_2$O$_4$ is very simple, energy efficient technique and easy to scale up.
2. The synthetic route may be applied for the synthesis of other layered ceramic materials.
3. Urea is used as a fuel for the reaction and this fuel can be used for synthesis of other oxide materials.

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**REFERENCES**