

THE FACTORS AFFECTING IONIC CONDUCTIVITY IN $\text{La}_2\text{Mo}_{2-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_{9-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.100$): XRD AND RAMAN STUDIES

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In this paper we report the structural and Raman spectroscopy analyses of $\text{La}_2\text{Mo}_{2-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_{9-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.100$). Rietveld refined XRD patterns show that La-O1, La-O2, La-O3 and the average La-O bond length of lanthanum-oxygen polyhedral decrease with vanadium content. A clear correlation was found between ionic conductivities and Mo-O bond length variation with dopant concentration. The composition $x = 0.050$ had the shortest O2-O3 and O3-O3 bond lengths and the highest conductivity. The La-La-La angle of [O1LaMo] anti-tetrahedral unit is maximum at $x = 0.050$, allowing increased O2 and O3 ion mobilities. The Raman spectra shows, the Mo-O bond length alterations as a function of the doping concentration and are in good agreement with the results obtained from X-Ray results.

Keywords: RT-XRD, phase transition, Raman spectra, $\text{La}_2\text{Mo}_{2-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_{9-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.100$).

1. *Introduction.* Fast oxide-ion conductors have several potential applications in electrochemical devices such Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC), oxygen separation membranes, and gas sensors [1, 2]. One of such oxygen ion conductor, $\text{La}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9$, has been discovered by Lacorre et al. [3]. The ionic conductivity of $\text{La}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9$ increases by two orders of magnitude due to a structural phase transition at 580 °C from monoclinic (α) to cubic (β). Around...

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