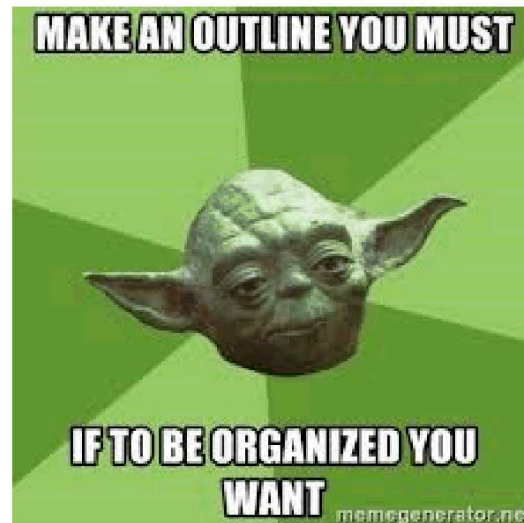


Synthesis and processing of meta-stable negative thermal expansion materials ZrW_2O_8 and $\text{Zr}_2\text{WP}_2\text{O}_{12}$ as a wasteform

Margaret E. Gordon, Charles R. Bryan, Jeffery A. Greathouse,
Philippe F. Weck, Eunja Kim, Clay Payne

Outline

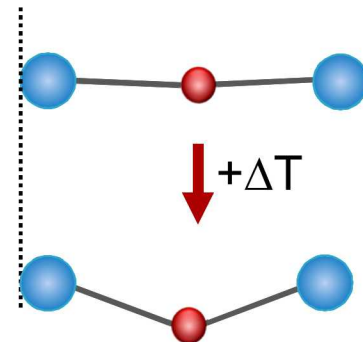
- Materials with Negative Thermal Expansion – how does that work?
- ZrW_2O_8
- Synthetic approaches, let me count the ways...
- Sintering of ZrW_2O_8 and $\text{Zr}_2\text{W}_2\text{PO}_{12}$



Structural Mechanism of NTE

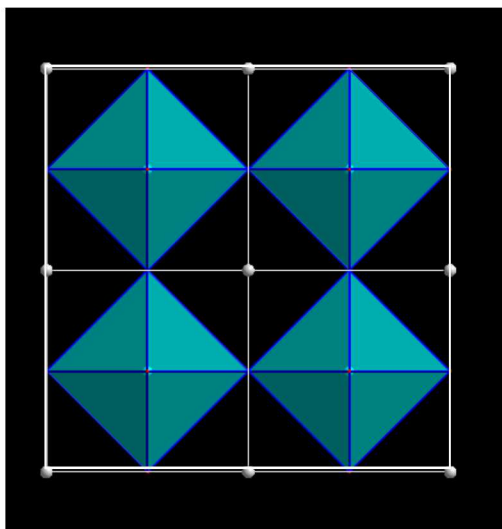
ZrW₂O₈ belongs to a class of materials including ZrV₂O₇, Sc₂W₃O₁₂ that display NTE

- Nearly linear M – O – M linkages
- Open framework
- Heat causes transverse vibrations in corner sharing polyhedra

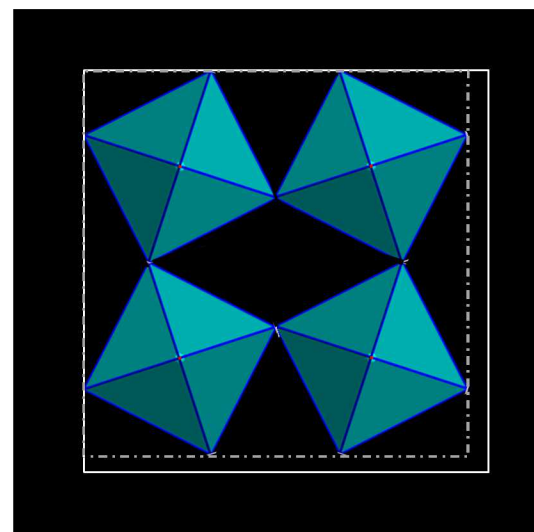


Notional Polyhedra

2D area = 4.41 in²



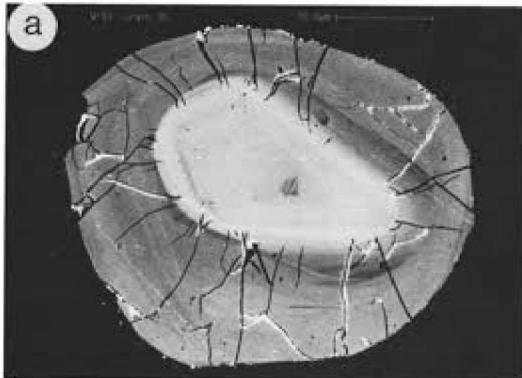
+ΔT
→



Tilted 15°

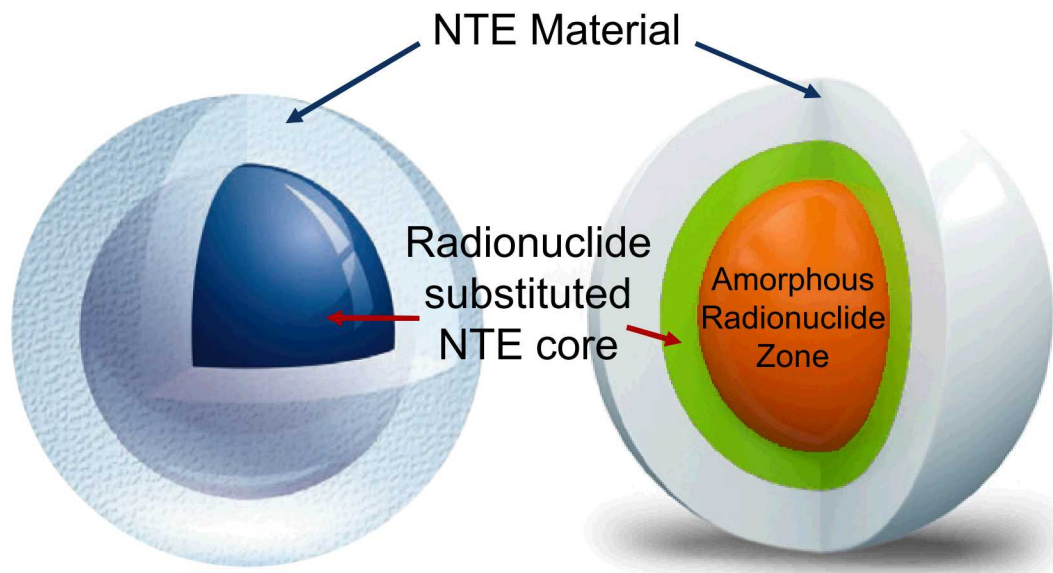
Area = 4.01 in², reduced ~9.1%

An NTE material as a wasteform?

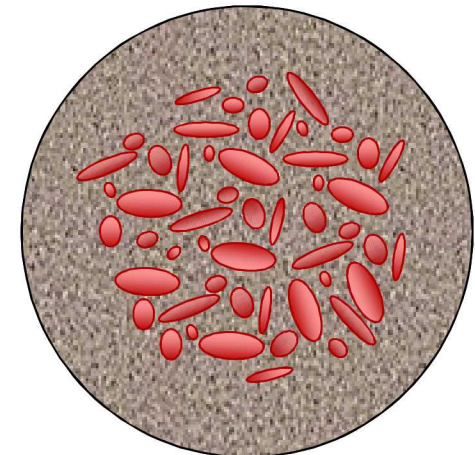


Zircon,
undergoing
metamictization

Lee, J. K. W., and Tromp, J. (1995), Self-induced fracture generation in zircon, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 100(B9), 17753– 17770, doi:[10.1029/95JB01682](https://doi.org/10.1029/95JB01682).

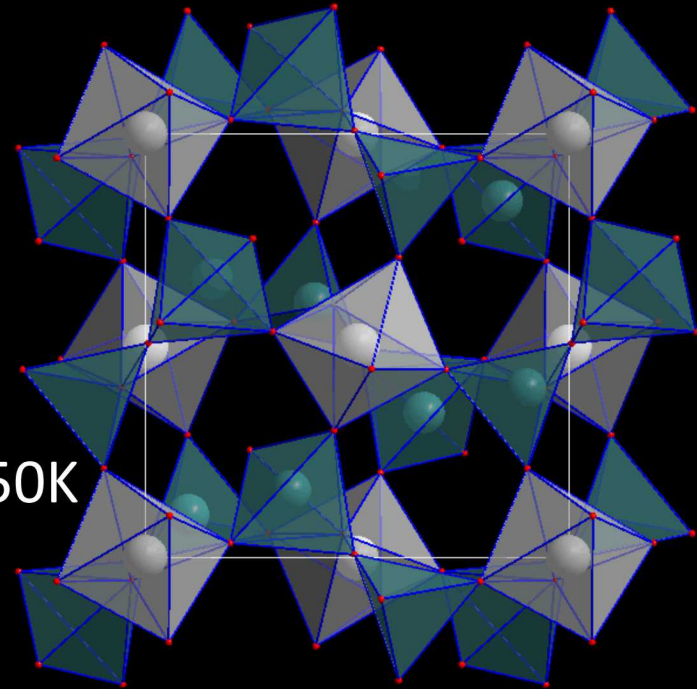


Agglomerate
Matrix = NTE material,
Inclusions = radionuclide
substituted NTE material



ZrW₂O₈ Structure & Properties

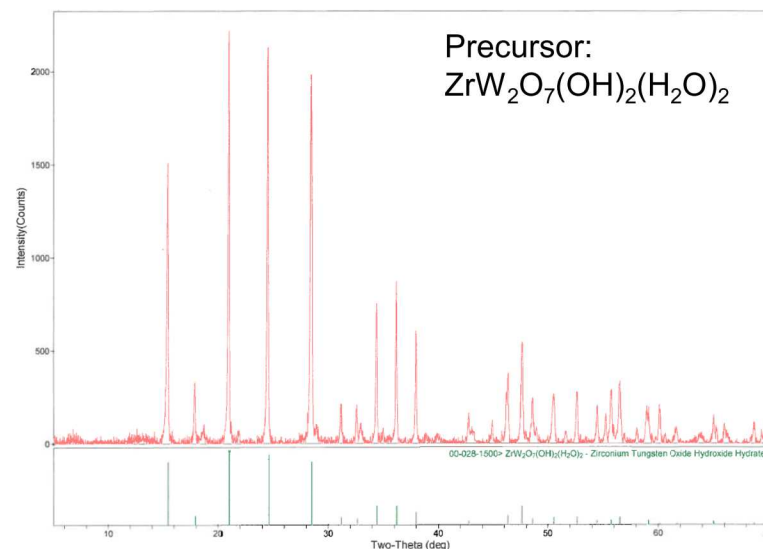
- WO₄ tetrahedra,
3 corner-shared O
- ZrO₆ octahedra,
6 corner-shared O
- Metastable cubic phase (α)
displays NTE from 0.3 K to 1050K
- Negative Coefficient of TE
(0-430K) = $-8.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$,
(430-1050K) = $-4.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- B-phase (cubic, NTE), Trigonal phase and high pressure γ -
phase display positive thermal expansion



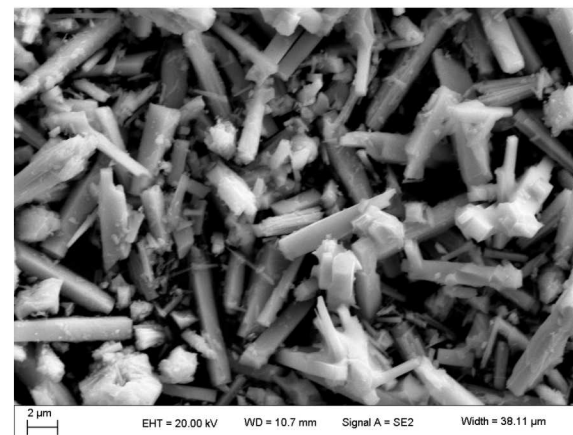
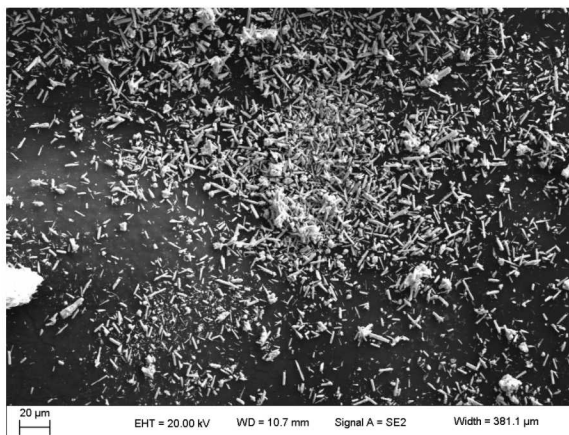
Co-precipitation Synthetic Route

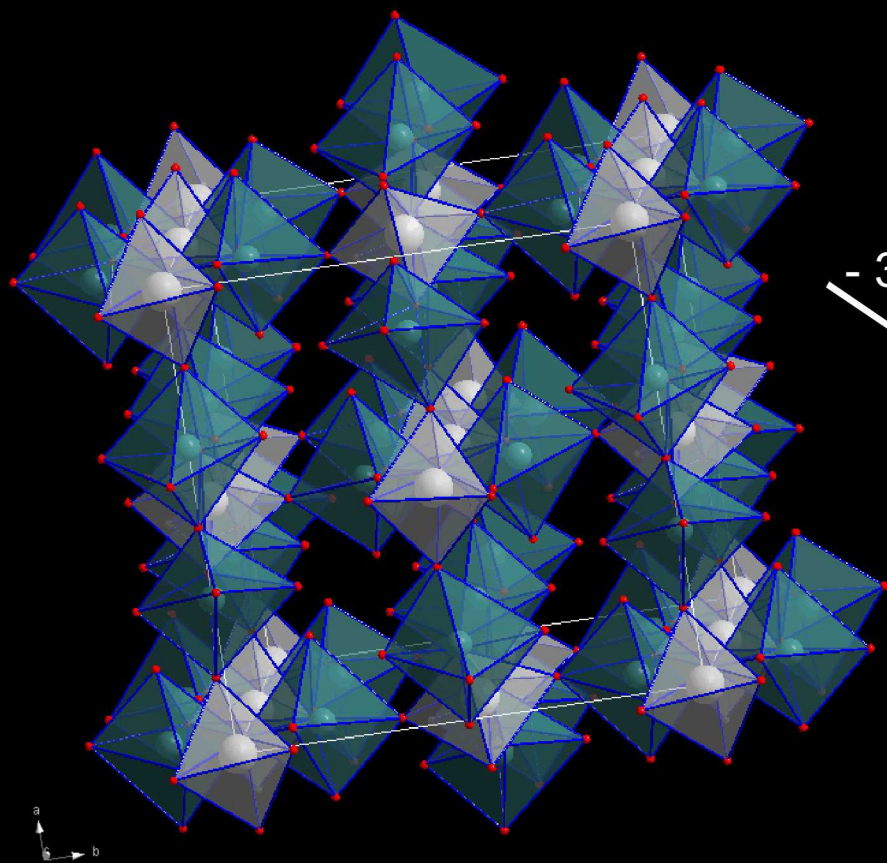
Co-precipitation method of Closmann et al. (J. S. S. Chem. Vol 139, 1998, 424-426):

- Simultaneous addition of 50mL 1M ammonium metatungstate and 50 mL 0.5 M zirconium oxychloride to a stirred flask of 25 mL DI H₂O
- Acidify, heat to 130-200 deg C in Parr bomb up to 7 days.
- Resulting precipitate is zirconium tungstate hydroxide hydrate, $\text{ZrW}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$

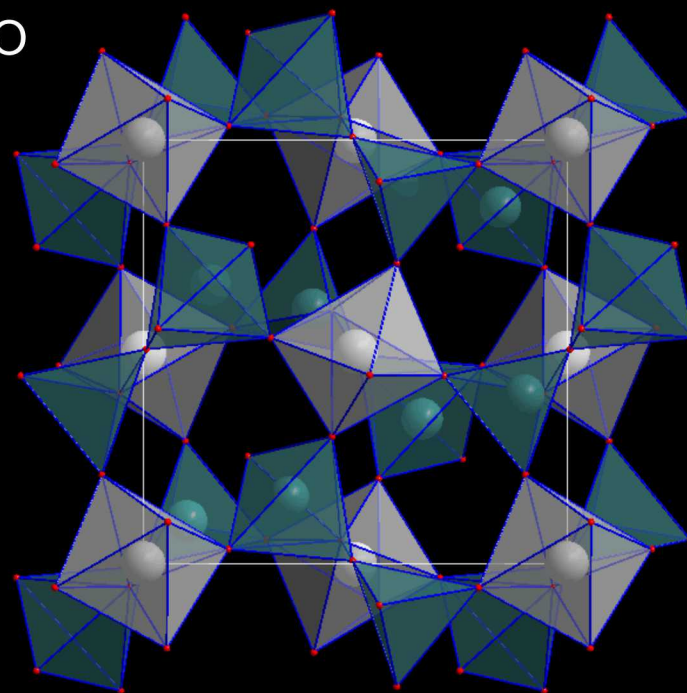
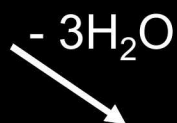


**SEM images of
precursor
 $\text{ZrW}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$**





$a=b=11.4454$, $c=12.4851$
 $V=1635.51 \text{ \AA}^3$

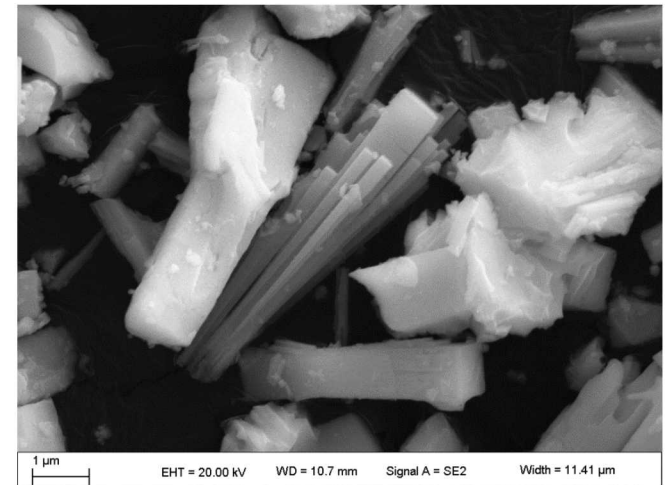
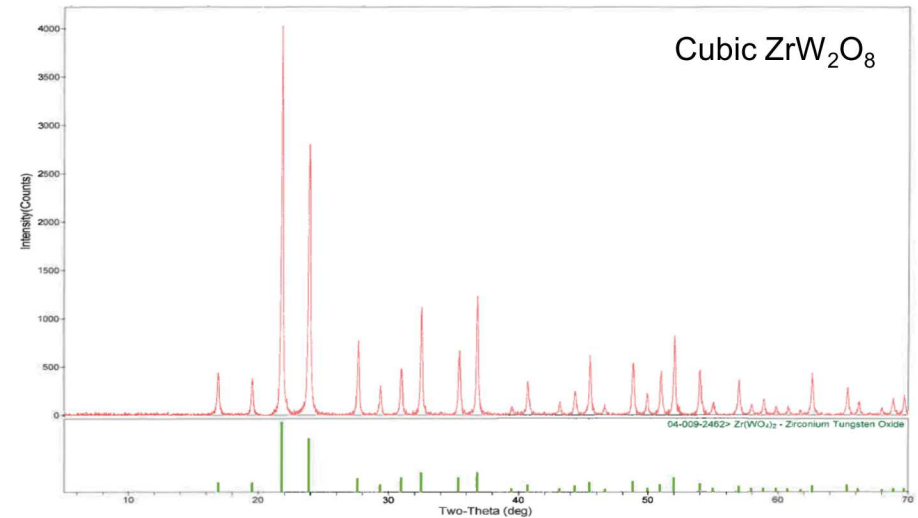
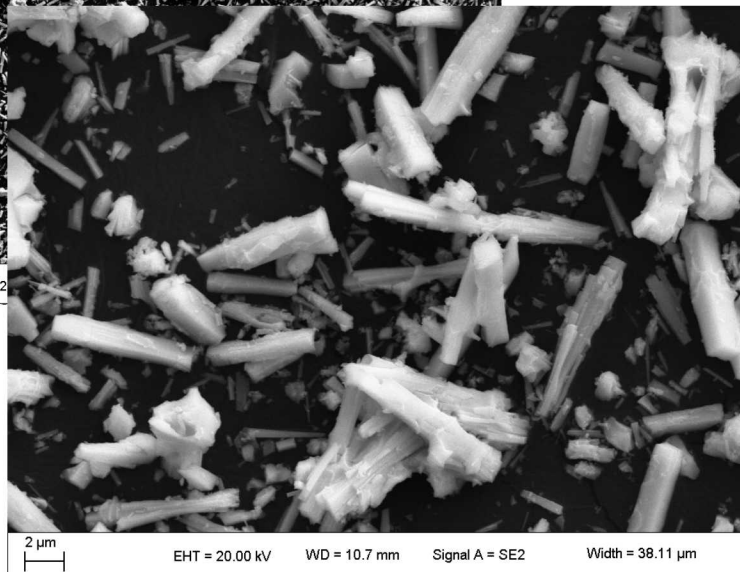
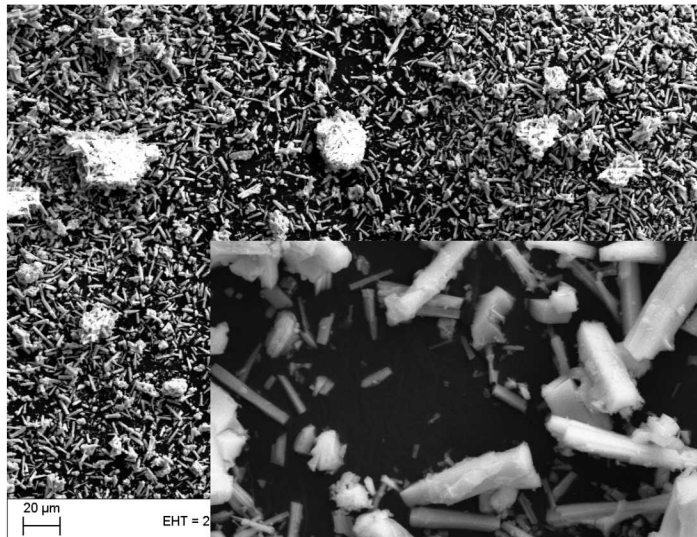


$a=b=c=9.1493$
 $V=765.89 \text{ \AA}^3$

Morphology of resulting ZrW_2O_8

- Heat precursor to 600 deg C for up to 10 hours to convert to cubic ZrW_2O_8 .
- ZrW_2O_8 maintains needle morphology of precursor, with defects

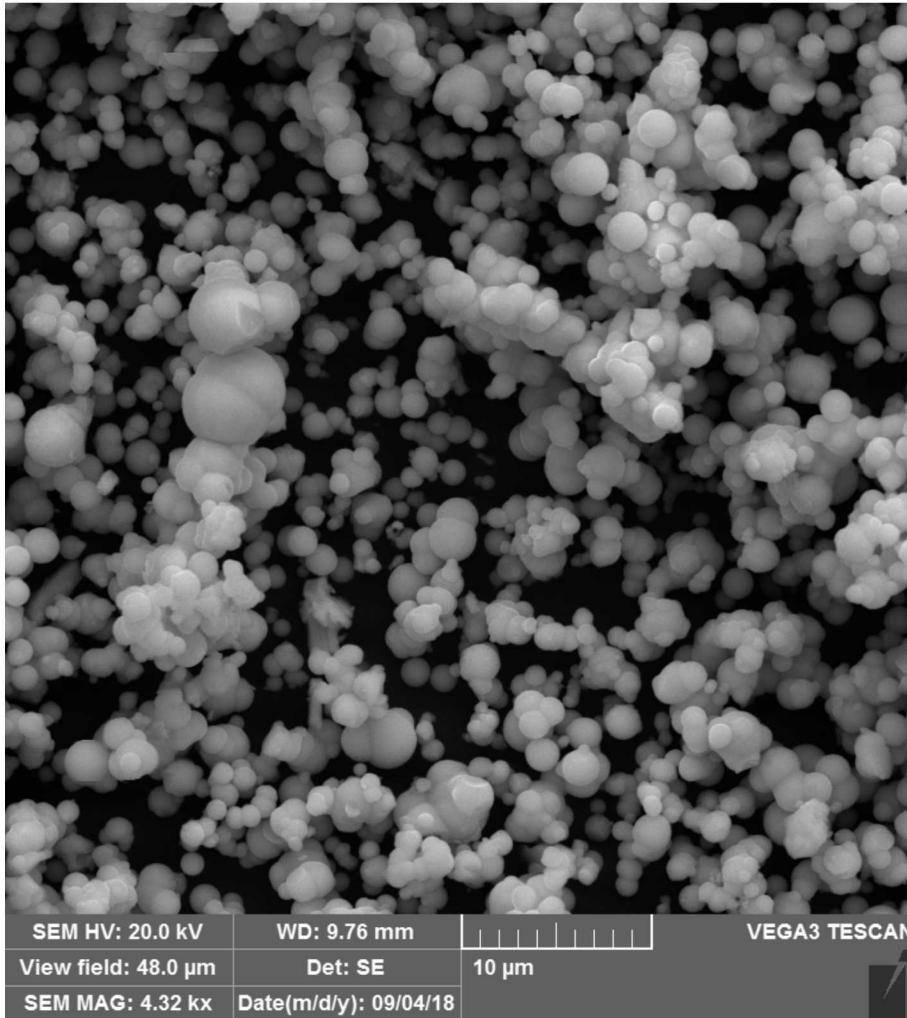
SEM images of cubic ZrW_2O_8



Seeded $\text{HfW}_2\text{O}_8/\text{ZrW}_2\text{O}_8$ Syntheses

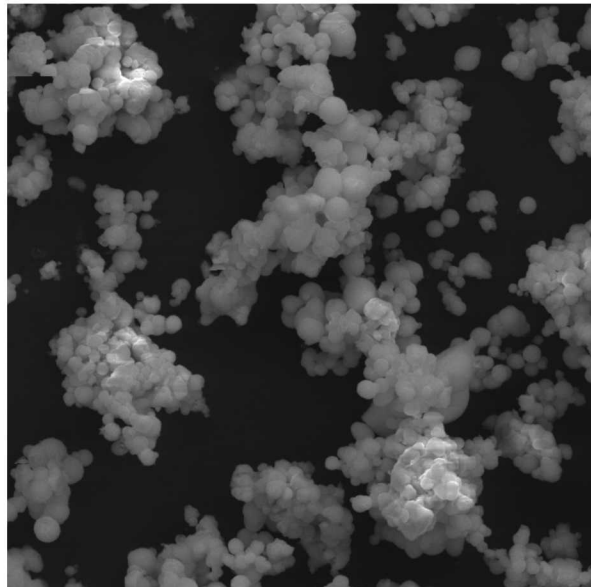
- Seeded growth studied by Lind and Wilkinson, 2002* and others to increase yield and decrease temperature of final heat treatment from >1000 deg C to 500-700 deg C.
- Acidity of co-precipitation method incompatible
 - Dissolution of seeds at low pH
 - Reduced acidity allows impurities to form
- Non-hydrolytic Sol Gel method: modified Teflon pouch approach
 - Add zirconium isopropoxide, WCl_6 , CHCl_3 , and THF to a PTFE pouch and place in a Parr vessel with alcohol or THF backfill. Heat to 100-130 deg C for up to 7 days. Filter to obtain precursor.
 - Heat to 500 deg C for 1 hr, and 740 deg C for 40 min.

Seeded Precursor

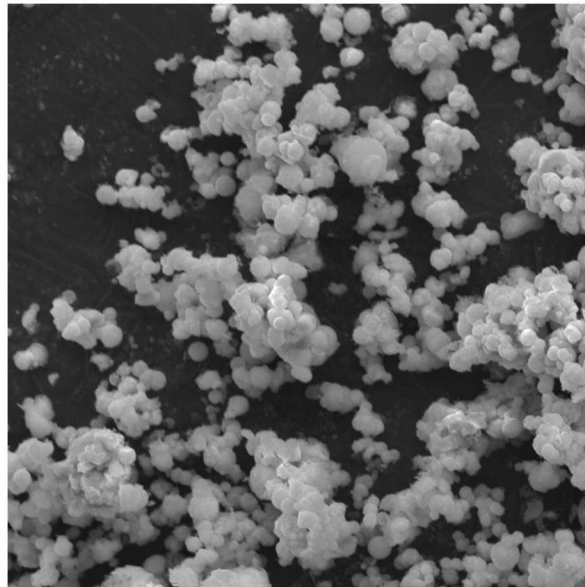


- Precursor was washed with CHCl_3 and dried at RT
- XRD confirms presence of crystalline HfW_2O_8 seeds in an amorphous matrix
- Amorphous spheroids range in size from 0.8 to 5 microns

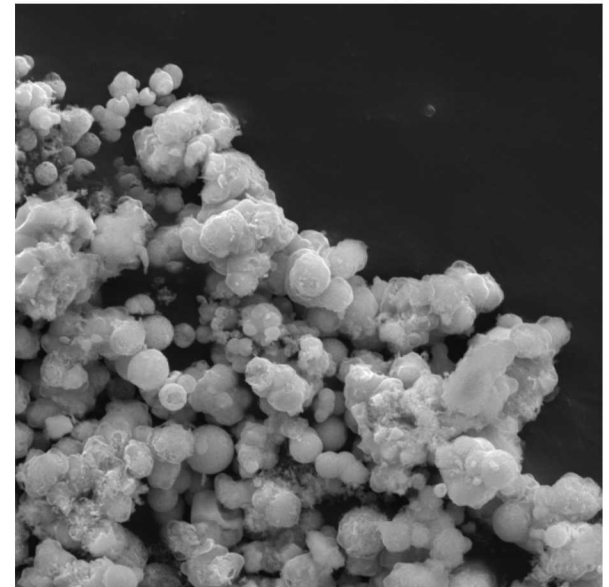
Firing of Seeded Precursor



SEM HV: 20.0 kV WD: 15.18 mm
View field: 48.1 μm Det: SE
SEM MAG: 4.32 kx Date(m/d/y): 09/05/18



SEM HV: 20.0 kV WD: 15.18 mm
View field: 52.4 μm Det: SE
SEM MAG: 3.96 kx Date(m/d/y): 09/05/18



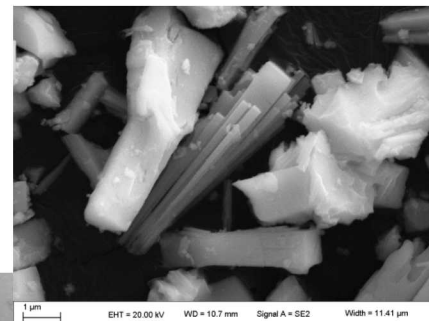
SEM HV: 20.0 kV WD: 15.21 mm
View field: 34.8 μm Det: SE
SEM MAG: 5.97 kx Date(m/d/y): 09/05/18

- 30 min
- 60 min
- 2 hr
- XRD shows increasing crystalline WO_3 forming after 60 min, and SEM shows coarsening of precursor spheroids

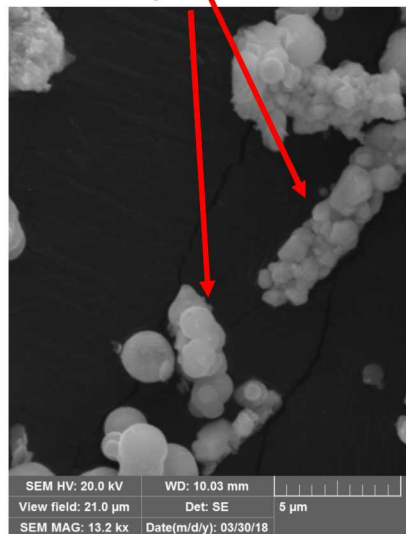
A Look inside...

- Multi-crystalline growth of ZrW_2O_8 on HfW_2O_8 seeds
- All facets of the seeds appear to generate growth
 - Seeds are not fully encased in new crystalline growth
- Decreased size of seeds (increase surface area/gram and surface energy of crystallites) improves yield of ZrW_2O_8 ,
- Sonication of seeds prior to incorporation improves separation. Likely this prolongs the suspension of seeds in the precursor solution.
- Precursor spheroids not in contact with a seed result in very porous ZrW_2O_8 .

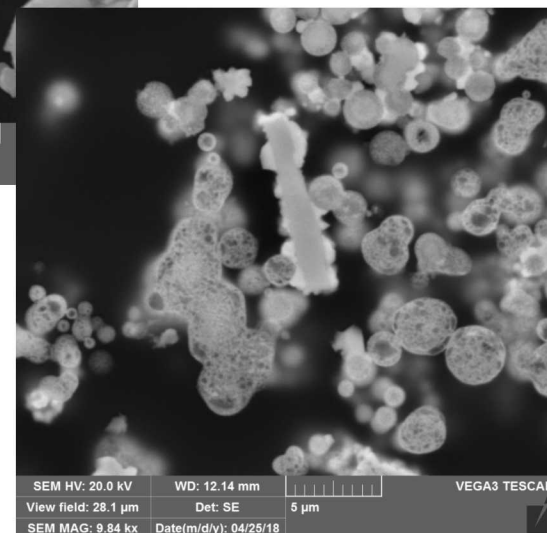
$\text{Hf/ZrW}_2\text{O}_8$
Seeds



Growth of
 ZrW_2O_8 on Seeds

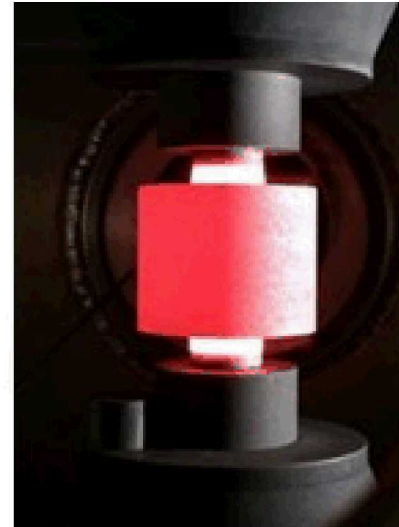


Potted and
polished sample
showing growth of
 ZrW_2O_8 on seeds



Sintering ZrW_2O_8

- Metastable nature precludes traditional sintering
- Must apply heat and pressure quickly and precisely to avoid decomposition
 - Spark Plasma sintering
 - Within a uniaxial press in a vacuum, a current is passed through the sample causing resistive heating
 - Tests carried out at Thermal Technologies, LLC in CA

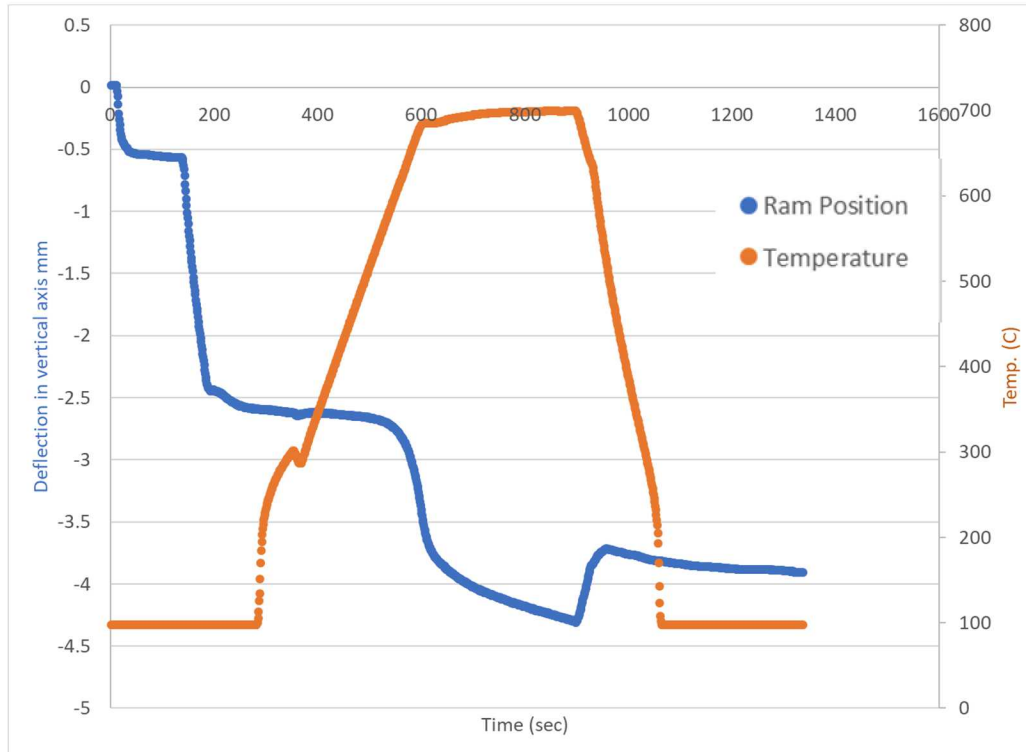


Sintering of ZrW_2O_8

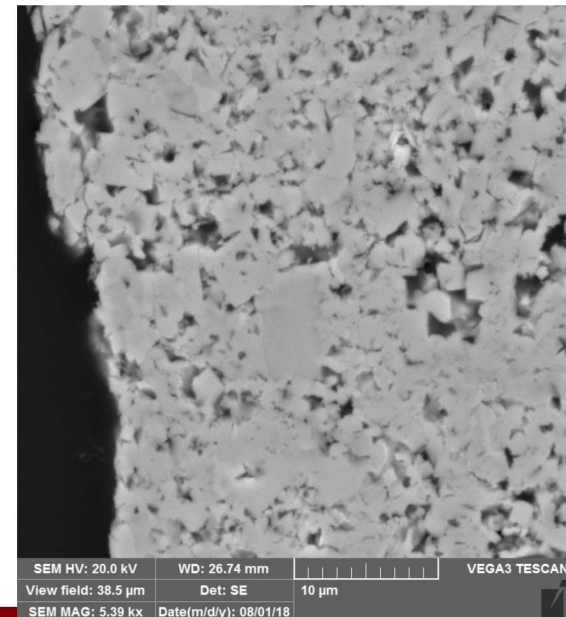
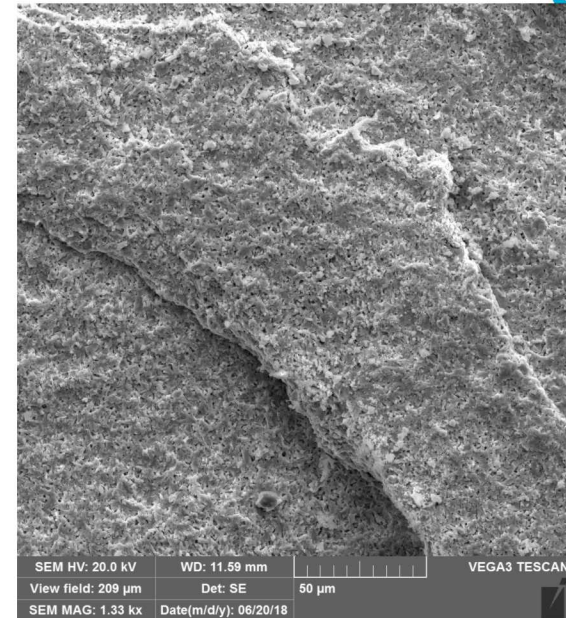
Run	Sample	Temp, C	Pressure	Time	XRD Phase
1	ZrW ₂ O ₈ (CPI-31A)	1150	30MPa	5 min	WO _x , ZrO
2	ZrW ₂ O ₈ (CPI-31A)	850	30MPa	5	WO ₃ , ZrO
3	ZrW ₂ O ₈ (CPI-31A)	700	60MPa	5	ZrW ₂ O ₈
4	Zr ₂ P ₂ WO ₁₂ (MG7-61A)	900	30MPa	5	-no xrd
5	Zr ₂ P ₂ WO ₁₂ (MG7-61A)	1100	30MPa	5	-no xrd
6	Zr ₂ P ₂ WO ₁₂ (MG7-63A)	1200	60MPa	5	Mix of oxides
7	ZrW ₂ O ₈ (CPI-31A)	600	60MPa	10	orthorhombic
8	Zr ₂ P ₂ WO ₁₂ (MG7-63A)	1400	60MPa	10	Zr ₂ P ₂ WO ₁₂
9	ZrW ₂ O ₈ (CPI-31A)	650	60MPa	15	cubic

Sintered ZrW_2O_8

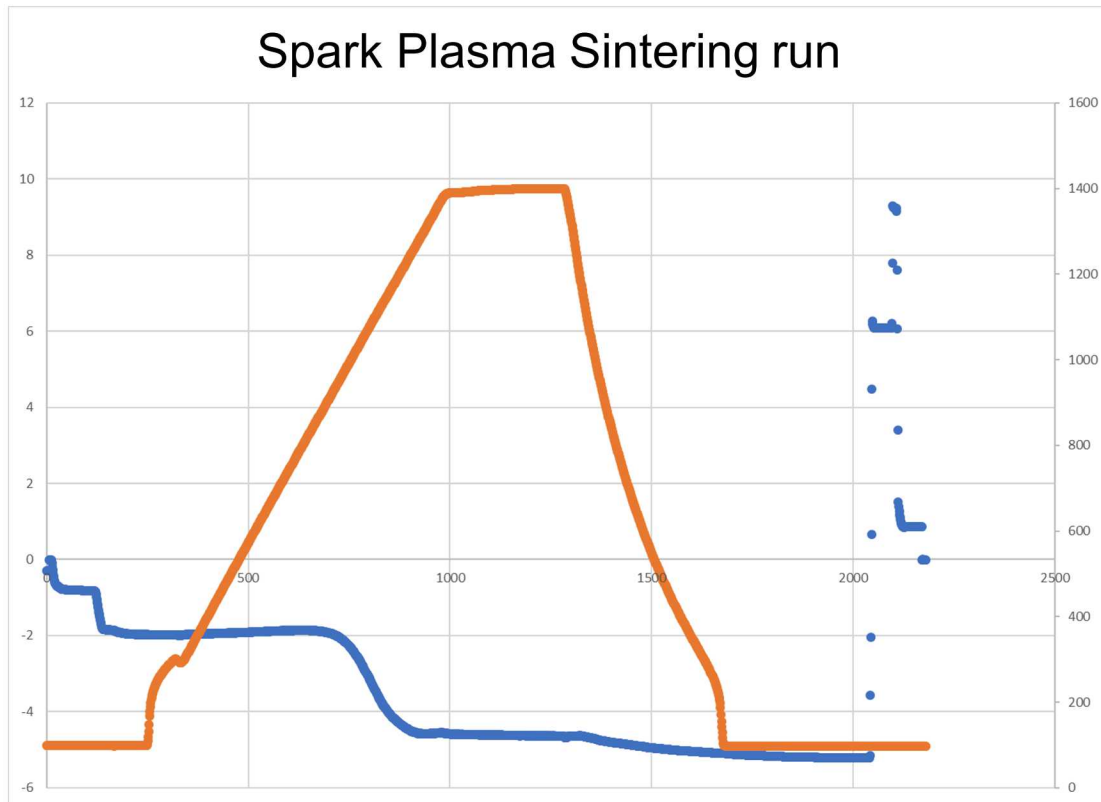
Spark Plasma Sintering run



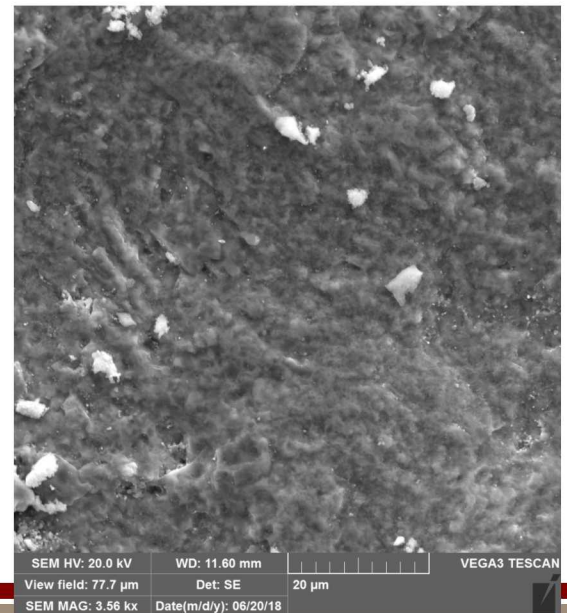
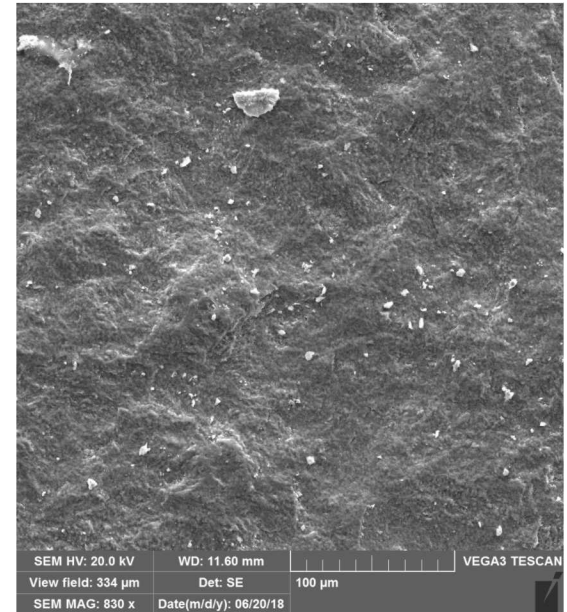
Blue line denotes ram position with time,
Orange line denotes temperature.



Sintered $\text{Zr}_2\text{W}_2\text{PO}_{12}$



Blue line denotes ram position with time,
Orange line denotes temperature.



Conclusions

- HfW_2O_8 can be used to seed growth of ZrW_2O_8 .
 - Seeding the acidic co-precipitation method did not yield phase pure product when the acidity was reduced preserve the seeds.
 - Seeding the non-hydrolytic sol method was successful, but does not yield completely encased seeds. However, crystallite growth on the seeds is dense rather than porous.
 - The final thermal treatment has a narrow window in both time and temperature to avoid impurity formations.
- Sintering of ZrW_2O_8 using the Spark Plasma method can maintain the cubic phase and create a dense piece.
 - Continued work to obtain a more fully densified piece is underway.
 - A related NTE material, $\text{Zr}_2\text{W}_2\text{PO}_{12}$ can also be sintered successfully.
- Thank you!