

## Crystal structural change in $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$ solid solution through synchrotron powder diffraction data

Takahiro Wakita<sup>1</sup>, Masatomo Yashima<sup>1,\*</sup>, Takayuki Tsuji<sup>1</sup>, Toshikazu Ueda<sup>1</sup>, Yoichi Kawaike<sup>1</sup>, Takafumi Komatsu<sup>1</sup>, Yong Phat<sup>1</sup>, Roushown Ali<sup>1,2</sup>, Yoshitaka Matsushita<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagatsuta-cho 4259, Midori-ku, Yokohama, 226-8502; <sup>2</sup> National Institute for Materials Science, Sengen 1-2-1, Tsukuba, 305-0047

### Introduction

Three-way catalyst has been known to oxidize CO and HC, and to reduce  $\text{NO}_x$  at the same time.  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{ZrO}_2$  solid solutions are used as the subcatalysts for purification of automotive exhaust gases. The development of  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{ZrO}_2$  catalysts requires a better understanding of the crystal structure and structural change. The crystal structure of the  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{ZrO}_2$  solid solutions has been investigated by Yashima et al. [1-6]. They reported the existence of three metastable tetragonal forms of  $t$ ,  $t'$  and  $t''$ . The three tetragonal forms belong to the  $P4_2/nmc$  space group. However, the crystal change in  $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$  at high temperatures has not been investigated in-situ yet. The purpose of this study is to investigate the structural change in the  $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$  solid solution between 296 K and 1790 K using the synchrotron powder diffraction data.

### Experiment

Synchrotron powder diffraction experiment was conducted using a three-axis four circle diffractometer installed at the beam line BL-6C of the Photon Factory, KEK, Japan. Monochromatized  $0.89679(10)$  Å X-ray was used for the diffraction experiment. A furnace with  $\text{MoSi}_2$  heaters [7] was placed on the sample table, and used for synchrotron x-ray diffraction measurements at high temperatures. Individual profile fits were performed for the powder data using a profile-fitting program *PRO-FIT* [8].

### Results and discussion

Fig. 1 shows the synchrotron x-ray diffraction profiles of the  $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$  solid solution measured at 1609, 1745 and 1790 K. All reflections are indexed by a tetragonal cell ( $P4_2/nmc$ ) between 1609 K and 1745 K. The peak splitting between the  $004_{t'}$  and  $220_{t'}$  reflections was clearly observed between 1609 K and 1745 K (Fig. 1a and b). All reflections in the synchrotron x-ray diffraction profile measured at 1790 K are indexed by a cubic fluorite-type cell ( $Fm\bar{3}m$ ; Fig. 1c). The  $400_c$  reflection exhibits a single feature without splitting between the  $004_{t'}$  and  $220_{t'}$  reflections. The  $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$  solid solution was found to transform from the tetragonal  $t'$  to cubic phase between 1745 K and 1790 K.

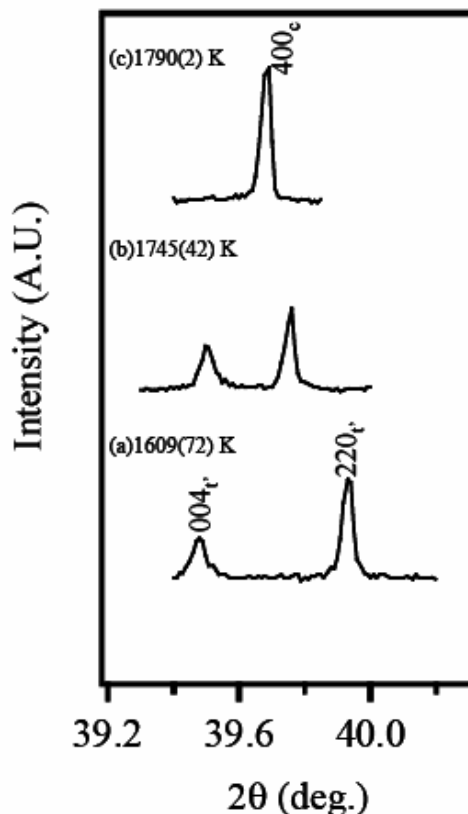


Fig.1 Synchrotron x-ray diffraction profiles for  $004_{t'}$ ,  $220_{t'}$  and  $400_c$  peaks of the  $\text{Ce}_{0.4}\text{Zr}_{0.6}\text{O}_2$ .

### References

- [1] M. Yashima et al., *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* **76** (1993) 1745.
- [2] M. Yashima et al., *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* **76** (1993) 2865.
- [3] M. Yashima et al., *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* **77** (1994) 1067.
- [4] M. Yashima et al., *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* **77** (1994) 1869.
- [5] M. Yashima et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **72** (1998) 182.
- [6] T. Wakita & M. Yashima, *Acta Cryst. B* **65** (2007) 384.
- [7] M. Yashima et al., *J. Appl. Cryst.* **37** (2004) 786.
- [8] H. Toraya, *J. Appl. Cryst.* **19** (1986) 440.