

MgZr₄P₆O₂₄ conducting solid state electrolyte and its application in fabricating high temperature Mg sensors

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Novel Mg²⁺ conducting MgZr₄(1-x)M₄xP₆O₂₄ (x=0) multicomponent nanostructured ceramic oxide material synthesized by the sol-gel chemical process was first investigated by Ikeda et al. as a solid electrolyte which has been successfully utilized in fabricating CO₂ and SO₂ potentiometric gas sensors. However, this study depicts ceramic MgZr₄P₆O₂₄ synthesized and characterized for the fabrication of high-temperature

electrochemical Mg-based sensors for the non-ferrous alloying, refining and process industries. Simultaneous TGA-DSC analysis provided insight into calcination temperature of the dried gel powders which was further analyzed through HTXRD measurements; where the determination of various phase changes at different measuring temperatures was achieved. Phase identification and structural analysis on the calcined nanopowders (T≤900°C) and sintered pellets (1000°C≤T≤1300°C) were analyzed by XRD, showing that both conditions depict high crystallinity and chemical stability. Using impedance spectroscopy measurement, the ionic conductivity of 7.23x10⁻³Scm⁻¹ at 725°C was achieved in 2016 as a relatively higher conductivity compared to those determined earlier. Electrical

properties on the platinumized sintered MgZr₄P₆O₂₄ solid-state pellet was measured in the frequency range 100MHz-32MHz and a temperature range 30-800°C. The ac- and dc- conductivity measurement of MgZr₄P₆O₂₄ solid-state electrolyte depicts Arrhenius behavior with activation energies in the range 0.84≤E_a (eV) ≤0.87. The characterized solid-state electrolyte, MgZr₄P₆O₂₄ sintered pellet was successfully used in fabricating a solid-state Mg-based sensor using MgCr₂O₄+Cr₂O₃ biphasic powder mixture as a reference electrode. The bulk solid-state sensor was then used in measuring Mg in Molten Al at 700±5°C. The response of the Mg-sensor to changes in the concentration of Mg in molten Al at 700±5°C relates with the Nernst equation.

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