# B-XRD2020 - Phase ID and orientation analysis for thin film SOFC material using 2DD

# Introduction

Thin films formed on substrates show various crystal phase and orientations depending on the materials and manufacturing method. Therefore, phase identification is sometimes difficult by ordinary X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement. The diffraction image using a two-dimensional (2D) detector reveals the lattice constant and the orientation for each crystal phase readily because the diffraction intensity distribution in the 2 $\theta$  direction and the distribution of the crystal orientation in the  $\chi$  direction are observed simultaneously.

## **Measurements and results**

Figure 1 shows the out-of-plane XRD ( $\theta/2\theta$  scan) profile for a (La, Sr) (Co, Fe) O<sub>3</sub> (LSCF) film on an yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ) single crystal substrate. In the profile, all but two of the diffraction peaks ( $\downarrow$ ) can be attributed to YSZ and LSCF. From phase identification using the ICDD database, these were initially assumed to be diffraction peaks belonging to (La, Zr)O.

Figure 2 shows the diffraction image of this sample using a two-dimensional detector. YSZ produced spot-like diffraction patterns characteristic of single crystals. In contrast, LSCF produced continuous Debye rings typical of a randomly oriented material. The diffraction peaks presumed to be (La, Zr)O ( $\downarrow$  in Figure 2) were spot-like similarly to YSZ. In comparison to the YSZ peaks, they displayed more significant elongation of the spot in the  $\chi$  direction (Figure 3). Thus, the degree of orientation of (La, Zr)O was confirmed lower than that of the YSZ substrate. In summary, using a 2D detector enables to confirm the orientation of each crystal phase quickly and conveniently.



Figure 1: The out-of-plane X-ray diffraction profile for LSCF thin film using CuKa<sub>1</sub>. (—) YSZ, (—) LSCF, (—) (La, Zr)O



**Figure 2**: The 2D diffraction image for LSCF thin film using  $CuKa_1$ .  $\downarrow$  were assumed to be diffraction peaks due to (La, Zr)O.



**Figure 3**: The enlarged view of YSZ 200 reflection (left), and the comparison between  $\chi$  profile (right). Samples provided by: The National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST).

# **Related products**





### HyPix-3000

Compact photon counting x-ray detector

#### SmartLab

Advanced state-of-the-art high-resolution XRD system powe red by Guidance expert system software



### SmartLab Studio II

Windows-based software suite for Rigaku's X-ray diffractom eters