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Summerfield scaling model and electrical conductivity study for understanding transport mechanisms of a Cr³⁺ substituted ZnAl₂O₄ ceramic

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Solid-state and sol–gel procedures were used to prepare ZnAl_{1.95}Cr_{0.05}O₄ nanocrystal spinels. From the results obtained by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), it can be concluded that the samples prepared by sol–gel synthesis are better crystallized than the ones resulting from the solid-state method. Studies by spectroscopy of impedance were done in function of frequency (40–10⁷ Hz) and temperature (540–680 K) in the sample prepared by sol–gel synthesis. The electrical conductivity spectra obey Jonscher's law and two models were observed studying the variation of the exponent 's' as a function of temperature, Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH) and Non-overlapping Small Polaron Tunnelling (NSPT). The predominant conduction mechanism is bipolaron hopping. The scaling behavior of conductivity spectra was checked by Summerfield scaling laws. The time–temperature superposition principle (TTSP) points to a common transport mechanism working for the low and middle frequency ranges. The scaling mechanism fails in the high-frequency ranges suggesting that conduction dynamics, and the usual hopping distance of mobile species, have changed. The values obtained for the activation energy from the hopping frequency, conductivity σ_{dc} , bulk resistance R_{gb} , and relaxation (f_{max}), in the temperature range of 540–680 K, are very close. A higher and negative temperature coefficient of resistivity (TCR coefficient) equal to $-2.7\% \text{ K}^{-1}$ is found at 560 K. This result shows that our compound is suitable for uncooled infrared bolometric applications and infrared detectors.

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1. Introduction

The aluminum-based spinels, such as ZnAl₂O₄, are fascinating oxide ceramics with considerable technological uses. They can be employed as transparent conductors, electric and optical materials due to their large bandgap semiconductor properties (3.8 eV).^{1,2} Zinc aluminate spinels ZnAl₂O₄, having the formula AB₂O₄ (where A is a metal cation occupying a T_d site and B is an Al occupying an O_h site), crystallize in the cubic crystal structure with the space group *Fd3m*. They have fascinating characteristics due to their wide bandgap and cationic inversions.³ The anions (oxygen) are placed in the cubic sites, while the Al and Zn cations occupy octahedral (AlO₆) and tetrahedral (ZnO₄) sites, respectively.^{4,5} The transition ions of the first series with 3dⁿ electron arrangement ($n = 1$ to 10) have been successfully incorporated into these spinels where they improve the quality of the physical properties. The rational synthesis of ZnAl₂O₄ nanocrystals doped with transition ions (Cr³⁺, Co²⁺, ...) with

sizes ranging from 1 to 100 nm has received a lot of interest in recent decades. These novel properties, as well as the applications that derive from them, are related to the geometric parameters of size and shape.⁶ Scientists have proposed numerous synthetic routes to prepare ZnAl₂O₄ spinels so far, including the following routes: solid-state,^{7–9} sol–gel,¹⁰ combustion,¹¹ ceramic,¹² and solution-phase.^{13,14} The physical properties of these substances are heavily influenced by particle size and preparation methods. It has been discovered that ZnAl₂O₄ nanoparticles have a large specific surface area, which has a substantial impact on their high performance.^{15,16} Many studies deal with the physical and structural properties of ZnAl₂O₄ spinel doped with Cr³⁺ and synthesized by different methods.^{17,18} The insertion of trivalent Cr³⁺ on Al³⁺ sites result in a large range of forbidden energy bands and dielectric parameters. In a variety of materials, the low-cost transition metal ion Cr³⁺ is commonly utilized as a luminous activator or sensitizer. On this account, it has been the subject of numerous optical spectroscopy and luminescence studies.^{19,20} Recently, several research teams have made significant efforts in the synthesis and characterization of various spinel materials incorporating Cr³⁺ activating ions.^{21–23} The insertion of small quantities of Cr³⁺ has a significant impact on the electrical properties of compounds. We have highlighted the important

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role of Cr^{3+} incorporation in decreasing activation energy, increasing charge carrier density, and decreasing cation separation distance justified by the analysis of conductivity, XRD and impedance measurements. Therefore, the incorporation of Cr^{3+} into the material leads to a reduction in the lattice parameters. As a result, the distance between the cations was reduced, causing a reduction in the barrier inhibiting the transport process, and then a decrease in the activation energy of the material.²⁴ Spinel aluminate doped with Cr^{3+} could be a potential candidate for optoelectronic devices such as spin and ultraviolet photonic devices, light-emitting diodes, photo-detectors and magneto-optical devices thanks to its transparency and electrically conductive properties. ZnAl_2O_4 can be used as a host lattice for Cr^{3+} ions due to its many benefits, including superior chemical, thermal, and quantum yields. In the literature, Lahouli *et al.*²⁵ and Devan *et al.*²⁶ have shown that the grain boundaries of nanostructured materials play an important role in their transport and their dielectric properties. The microstructure is formed of conductive grains separated by resistive grain boundaries. Undoubtedly, such behavior will affect the dielectric and conductivity properties of the system. In the present work, the solid-state preparation method, which requires higher annealing temperatures, induces changes in various parameters such as number, intra-grain distance and grain size. The increase in the annealing temperature leads to an increase in grain size and consequently a decrease in the grain boundary, which improves the electrical conductivity of the system studied. Increasing the annealing temperature reduces the phenomenon of resistivity which is due to the increase in the mobility of charge carriers or the decrease in the average energy of the barriers of potential.²⁵ The benefits of the sol-gel method do not require high temperatures, so there are many smaller grain sizes with better resistivity and higher activation energy.

The unique properties of the zinc aluminate ZnAl_2O_4 spinel makes it a microwave dielectric ceramic. Because of its low tangent loss, low dielectric permittivity, and high conductivity, zinc aluminate-based silicon nanomaterial is excellent for microwave applications.¹⁸ The undoped ZnAl_2O_4 spinel ceramics, produced by solid-state reaction, were examined in the frequency range of 1 Hz to 1 MHz and at temperatures ranging from 300 °C to 700 °C for dielectric study by spectroscopy of complex impedance.¹⁸ Aiming to better understand the role of divalent cations (Zn and Mg) affecting the structure and the electrical and optical properties of Mg-doped ZnAl_2O_4 , Y. Li *et al.* prepared those compounds by the microwave-assisted sol-gel combustion method.²⁷ These kinds of optoelectronic studies will persuade scientists and engineers in maturing the development of miniaturized devices.

The objective of this investigation is to study the effect of nanoparticles on the dielectric properties of the ZnAl_2O_4 compound doped with a small percentage of Cr^{3+} . Indeed, the effects of grain size on electrical conductivity have been experimentally evaluated by R. N. Aljawfi *et al.*²⁸

This work initially aims to study the effect of the preparation method on the structure and morphology of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$. The two methods used are the well-known sol-gel and the solid-

state methods. Secondly, the electrical properties of the nano-crystalline $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ prepared by sol-gel were studied. The analysis of the conductivity in the frequency range of 40–10⁷ Hz and the temperature range of 540–680 K, made it possible to determine the models governing the electrical behavior of our material. This study also reports the evolution of the complex impedance (Z' , Z'') and of the modulus with temperature and frequency. To our knowledge, this is the first study concerned with the determination of electrical properties of such spinel.

2. Experimental

The $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles were produced using the sol-gel and solid-state methods. First, various precursors were weighed in stoichiometric proportions to obtain the desired composition. All the chemical reactants in this work were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. For the sol-gel procedure, $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (zinc nitrate, $\geq 98\%$ pure), $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (aluminum nitrate, $\geq 98\%$ pure), $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (chromium nitrate, $\geq 99\%$ pure), ethylene glycol and citric acid formed a solution in distilled water. It was then continually agitated at 80 °C to remove surplus water and to produce a gel. The gel was heated to 300 °C. Finally, the powder samples were grounded and pressed into pellets with 1 to 2 mm of thickness and a diameter of 8 mm, and then annealed at 700 °C for 30 min (Fig. 1a).

For the solid-state preparation, zinc carbonate [ZnCO_3 , $\geq 99\%$], chromium(III) oxide [Cr_2O_3 , $\geq 98\%$] and aluminum oxide [Al_2O_3 , $\geq 98\%$] were used. The mixture was continuously grounded and annealed, first at 700 °C for 24 h, and then at 1000 °C for 24 h. The powders, pressed in the form of pellets with a thickness of the order of 1 to 2 mm and a diameter of 8 mm, were annealed for 24 hours at 1200 °C (Fig. 1b).

The obtained samples were studied by several techniques. The X-ray Powder Diffractometer (Bruker D8 Advance) was used to determine the crystal structure using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$) in the 2θ range of 20–80°. The XRD patterns were used to calculate the unit cell parameters through the Fullprof program and Rietveld refinement. The TEM images were taken using a high-resolution transmission electron microscope FEI Tecnai G2 with an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. To obtain ohmic contact for the electric measurements, two thin coatings of silver were applied on both sides of the developed pellets. The measurements were done using an impedance analyzer approach (determination of permittivity and capacity from 100 Hz to 1 MHz) in the frequency range 40–10⁷ Hz and in the temperature range of 540 to 680 K. The samples were placed in a cryostat (Janis VPF 800) to change the temperature. Conductance and capacitance measurements were performed using an Agilent 4294 A module.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Structural and morphological studies

The registered X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) patterns of the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ spinel are illustrated in Fig. 2a and b. The



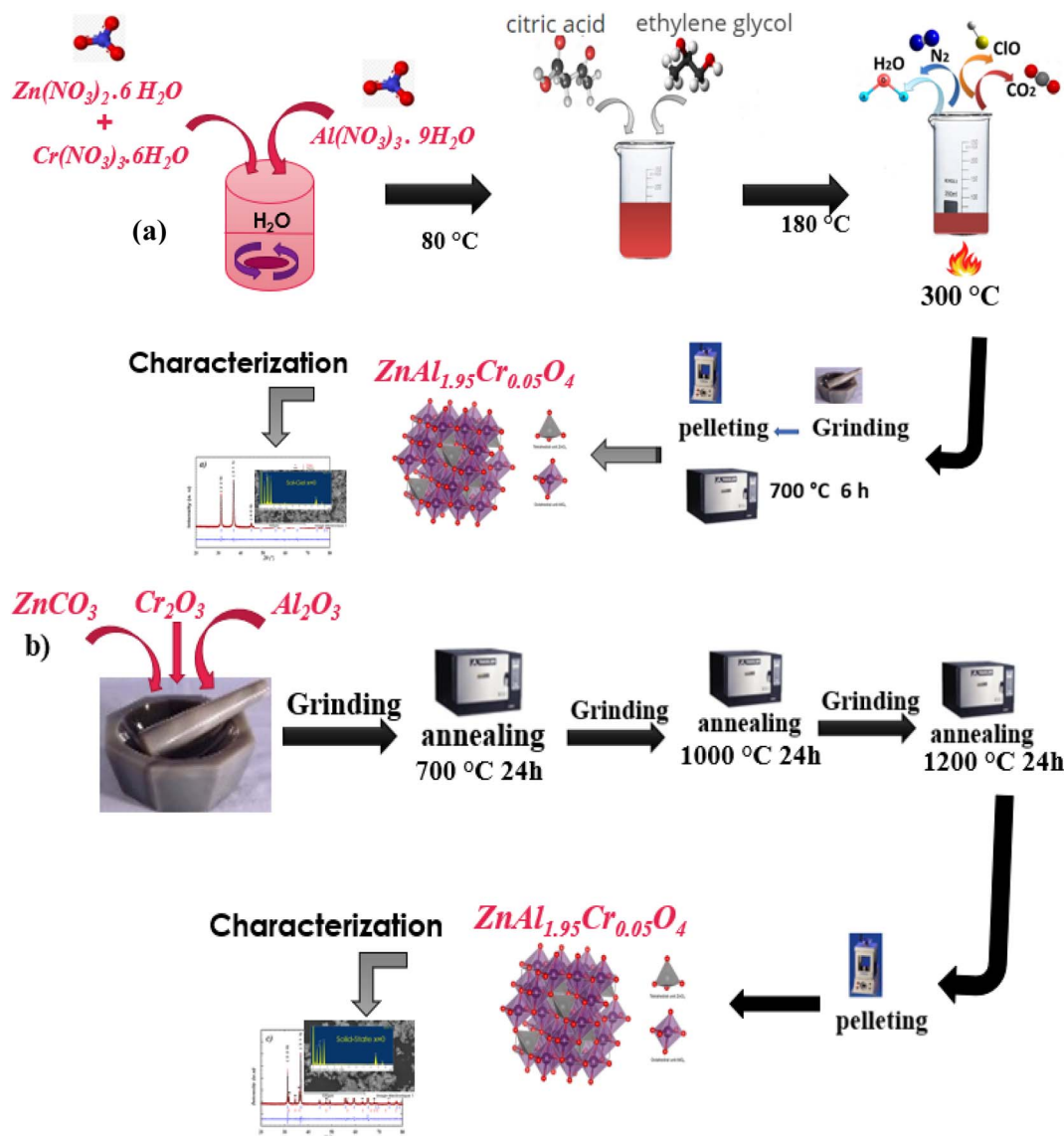
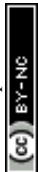


Fig. 1 (a) Sol-gel procedure schema, (b) solid-solid procedure schema.

diffraction peaks located at 2θ values, for the samples obtained by sol-gel and solid-state routes, were indexed as 31.288° (220), 36.859° (311), 44.818° (400), 49.111° (331), 55.67° (422), 59.368° (511) and 65.251° (440) diffraction lines. The XRD peaks have been indexed using the standard JCPDS data file [JCPDS file COD 96-154-2145] for the cubic $\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4 : 5\% \text{Cr}^{3+}$. The analysis of the XRD pattern of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ confirms the cubic spinel structure, with a small amount of ZnO impurity, being $<5\%$ and $>14\%$ in the case of the sol-gel and the solid-state preparation, respectively. The same impurity is also found in previous studies.^{15,29,30} The XRD data was refined with Fullprof software, revealing that the samples crystallize in a cubic structure with the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group. As illustrated in Fig. 2c, the anions (oxygen) construct the cubic framework, whereas the cations (Zn and Al) reside in octahedral (O) and tetrahedral (R) coordinated sites. Half of the octahedral sites and one-eighth of the tetrahedral sites are filled, giving a total of 8 units per cube cell [$[\text{Zn}]_8[\text{Al}]_{16}\text{O}_{32}$].

can be described in the following way using Wyckoff notation: [T at 8a], [R at 16d], and [O at 32e]. Natural spinels (called order/normal spinels) have divalent cations (Zn^{2+}) in tetrahedral sites and trivalent cations (Al^{3+}) in octahedral sites, respectively.³¹ The incorporated Cr^{3+} in the crystal structure, substitutes either Zn^{2+} or Al^{3+} sites. The transition ion Cr^{3+} is known by a high octahedral site preference energy³²⁻³⁵, indicating that the Cr^{3+} (ionic radius = 0.61 \AA) ion replaces the Al^{3+} (ionic radius = 0.53 \AA) ion occupying a site of O_h symmetry. The CrO_6 octahedra are slightly distorted and have D_{3d} trigonal symmetry. This slight distortion does not affect the physical properties and can be neglected.^{4,36,37}

The reliability factors R_{wp} , R_p and the goodness-of-fit factor χ^2 is shown in Table 1. The results found for (χ^2) shows the good quality of fit and indicates that the obtained sample is of high quality specifically in the case of the sol-gel preparation method.



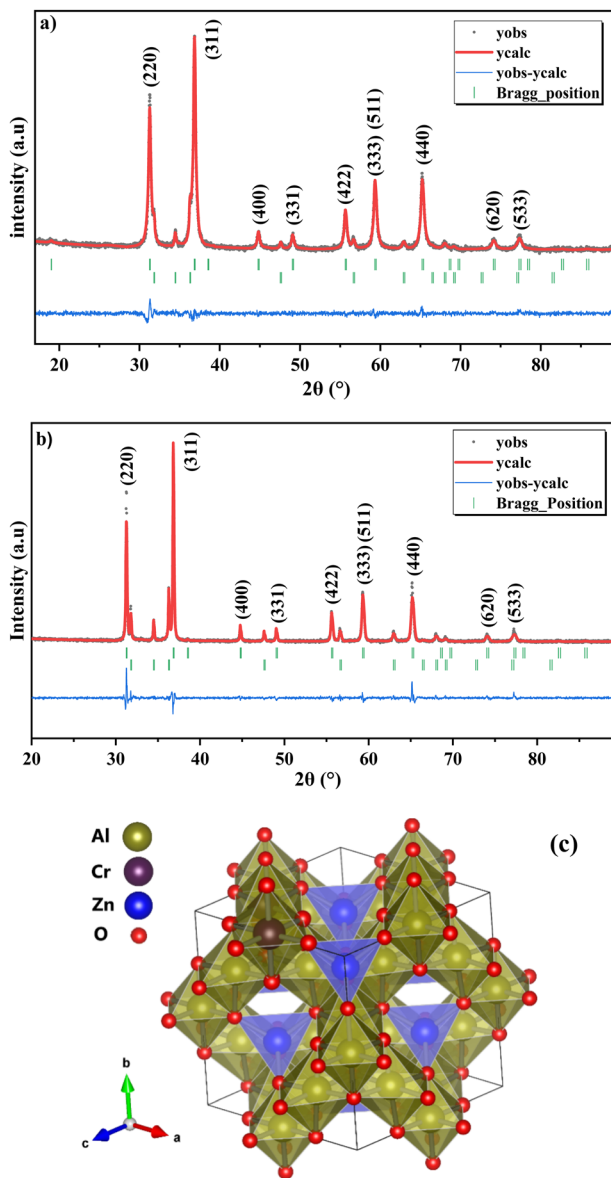


Fig. 2 Rietveld refinement for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample (a) prepared with sol-gel method (b) prepared with the solid-state method and (c) structural illustration with Vesta software, of the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ spinel composed of ZnO tetrahedra (green) and AlO_6 octahedra (blue).

We estimated several structural parameters in order to better understand the structural qualities.

The inter-reticular distance values, determined from Bragg's law, for the two preparation methods are shown in Table 1 for the most intense peak corresponding to (311). The incorporation of Cr in this spinel causes the distortion of the CrO_6 octahedron. This distortion is induced by the divergence of angles and bond lengths between atoms and causes the lattice strain.

The experimental lattice parameter a is calculated from the following equation³⁸:

$$a = \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}{\sin \theta} \quad (1)$$

Table 1 Structural parameters obtained from the analysis of XRD data for $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ spinels prepared by both methods

Sample $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$	Sol-gel method	Solid-state method
Space group	$Fd\bar{3}m$	
Crystal system	Cubic	
a_R (Å)	8.087(5)	8.091(4)
Cell volume (Å ³)	528.981	529.757
a (Å)	8.087(6)	8.091(6)
a_0 (Å)	8.087(7)	8.091(7)
V_{exp} (Å ³)	529.010(8)	529.801(9)
d_{hkl} (Å)	2.44	2.438(4)
χ^2	1.07	2.28
R_p	2.85	4.00
R_{wp}	3.64	5.39
Fract (%) (ZnAl_2O_4)	95.01	86.61
Fract (%) (ZnO)	4.99	13.39
L_A (nm)	3.501(9)	3.503(7)
L_B (nm)	2.859(3)	2.860(7)
ρ_{th} (g cm ⁻³)	4.637(3)	4.630(5)
ρ_{exp} (g cm ⁻³)	2.739(2)	3.129(6)
P (%)	40.931(1)	32.413(3)
Crystallite size $D_{\text{W-H}}$ (nm)	21	60
S (m ² g ⁻¹)	61.612(2)	21.961(9)
δ (10 ⁻⁴ nm ⁻²)	22.675(7)	2.872(7)

with (hkl) being the Miller indices.

Using the extrapolation function $F(\theta)$, the true value of the lattice parameter (a_0) was obtained by plotting the a experimental values of each diffraction peak as a function of the Nelson–Riley function to minimize systematic and random errors:³⁹

$$F(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\theta} \right] \quad (2)$$

The real value of the lattice constant a_0 is obtained from the intercept as shown in Fig. 3a. We can see that a_0 is slightly higher than the experimental value a and the value of the Rietveld refinement a_R , for the samples obtained by the two methods.

The distance between the ions at site A (L_A) and site B (L_B) can be evaluated by:⁴⁰

$$L_A = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ and } L_B = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad (3)$$

where a is the experimental unit cell parameter.

Assuming that each cell of the cubic spinel structure contains 8 units, the theoretical density of the material was determined using:⁴¹

$$\rho_{\text{th}} = \frac{ZM}{VN_A} \quad (4)$$

being N_A : Avogadro number, M : molar mass of the compound and Z represents the number of unit in the cell of the cubic spinel structure, where $Z = 8$ for a cubic structure.

The experimental density of the material was calculated from the samples in the form of pellets.



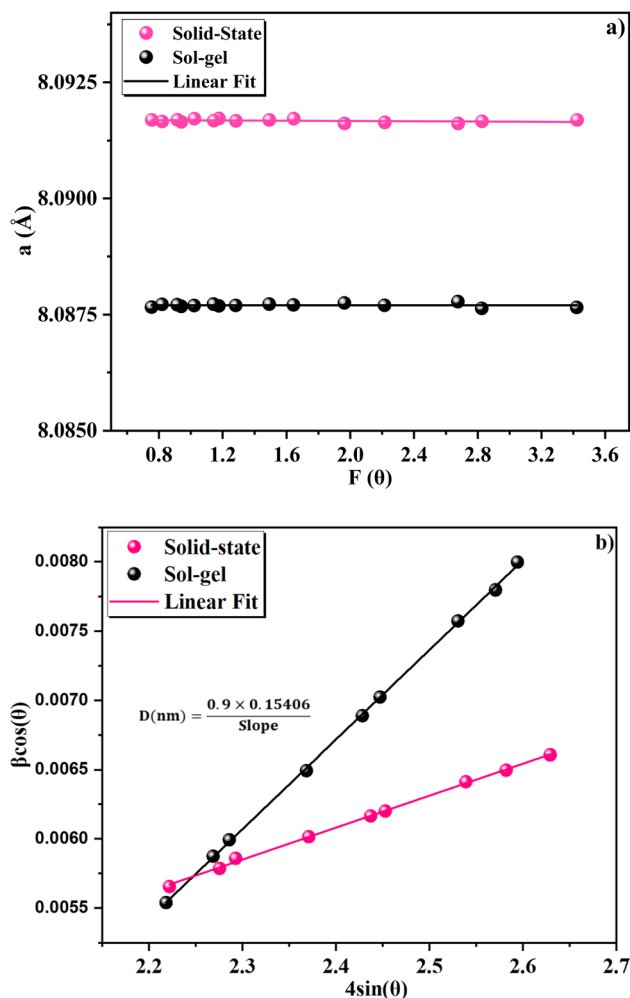


Fig. 3 (a) Variation of the experimental parameter a as a function of the Nelson–Riley function $F(\theta)$, (b) Williamson–Hall plot for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ samples prepared with the sol–gel and solid–state methods.

To assign the idea of porosity, the difference between the experimental and theoretical density was computed using the following equation:⁴²

$$P(\%) = \frac{\rho_{\text{th}} - \rho_{\text{exp}}}{\rho_{\text{th}}} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

Table 1 lists the different calculated parameters, such as the distance between the ions at A site (L_A) and B site (L_B), bulk density (ρ_{exp}), the density deduced from the X-ray data (ρ_{th}), and porosity (P) values. The porosity (P) and the X-ray density ρ_{th} increase when Cr is inserted into the sample by the two synthesis methods.

The Williamson–Hall (W–H) relation was used to calculate the average crystallite size ($D_{\text{W-H}}$):⁴³

$$\beta \cos \theta = \frac{K\lambda}{D_{\text{W-H}}} + 4\epsilon \sin(\theta) \quad (6)$$

where θ is the Bragg angle of the most intense peak, λ is the applied wavelength, and β is defined as $\beta^2 = \beta_{\text{m}}^2 - \beta_{\text{s}}^2$, where β_{s}

is the FWHM of a standard sample and β_{m} is the full width at half maximum (FWHM). The W–H plots of the two compounds are presented in Fig. 3b. They show a linear correlation between $\beta \cos(\theta)$ as a function of $4 \sin(\theta)$, and the induced strain (ϵ) is represented by the slope. From the intercept of the line with the y-axis, the size of the crystallites is calculated. We can see that the straight line intersects all the spots, implying that the crystallites have a uniform particle size distribution and small deformation. The Williamson–Hall equation accounts for all diffraction peaks and assumes widening due to crystallite size and lattice strain. The crystallite size obtained with the solid-state method is larger than that obtained by the sol–gel method.

The specific surface was determined, assuming that the particles are spherical, using the following relation:⁴⁴

$$S = \frac{6000}{\rho_{\text{th}} D_{\text{W-H}}} \quad (7)$$

where $D_{\text{W-H}}$ is the crystallite size in meters (m), computed from the Williamson–Hall model, ρ_{th} is the theoretical density in g m^{-3} and 6000 is the form factor for the assumed spherical particles.

The dislocation density, which is defined as the length of the dislocation lines per unit volume of the crystal, was used to determine the number of defaults.⁴⁵

$$\delta = \frac{1}{D_{\text{W-H}}^2} \quad (8)$$

The distribution is virtually homogenous, and the grains are agglomerated throughout the sample, as evidenced by the specific surface area and porosity of the cell units. For the use of gas sensors, the huge surface area of spinel nanoparticles may be necessary. Table 1 summarizes the values of ($D_{\text{W-H}}$), S and δ . With the sol–gel process, small spherical particles are well spread and not agglomerated, as seen in Fig. 4a, which is a transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of these samples. The histogram depicts the size distribution of the particles for $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample obtained by sol–gel, which clearly show that the distribution of particles is Lorentzian in nature and that the most likely size value is 21.31 nm, in good accordance with the mean value of crystallites size. The size of the particles is larger for the sample elaborated by the solid-state method since the annealing temperature is higher than that elaborated by sol–gel, causing the growth of crystallites Fig. 4b. Also, as observed in the figure, the particles are very agglomerated. The method of preparation influences the crystallite size. When the temperature increases, the crystal size increases with the increase in conductivity. The sol–gel method does not require high temperatures so there are many smaller grain sizes with better resistivity.

3.2. Transport properties and conduction mechanisms

Electrical conductivity in the sol–gel $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample was studied to determine the nature of carriers (holes or cations, electrons, and anions) during conduction, as a function



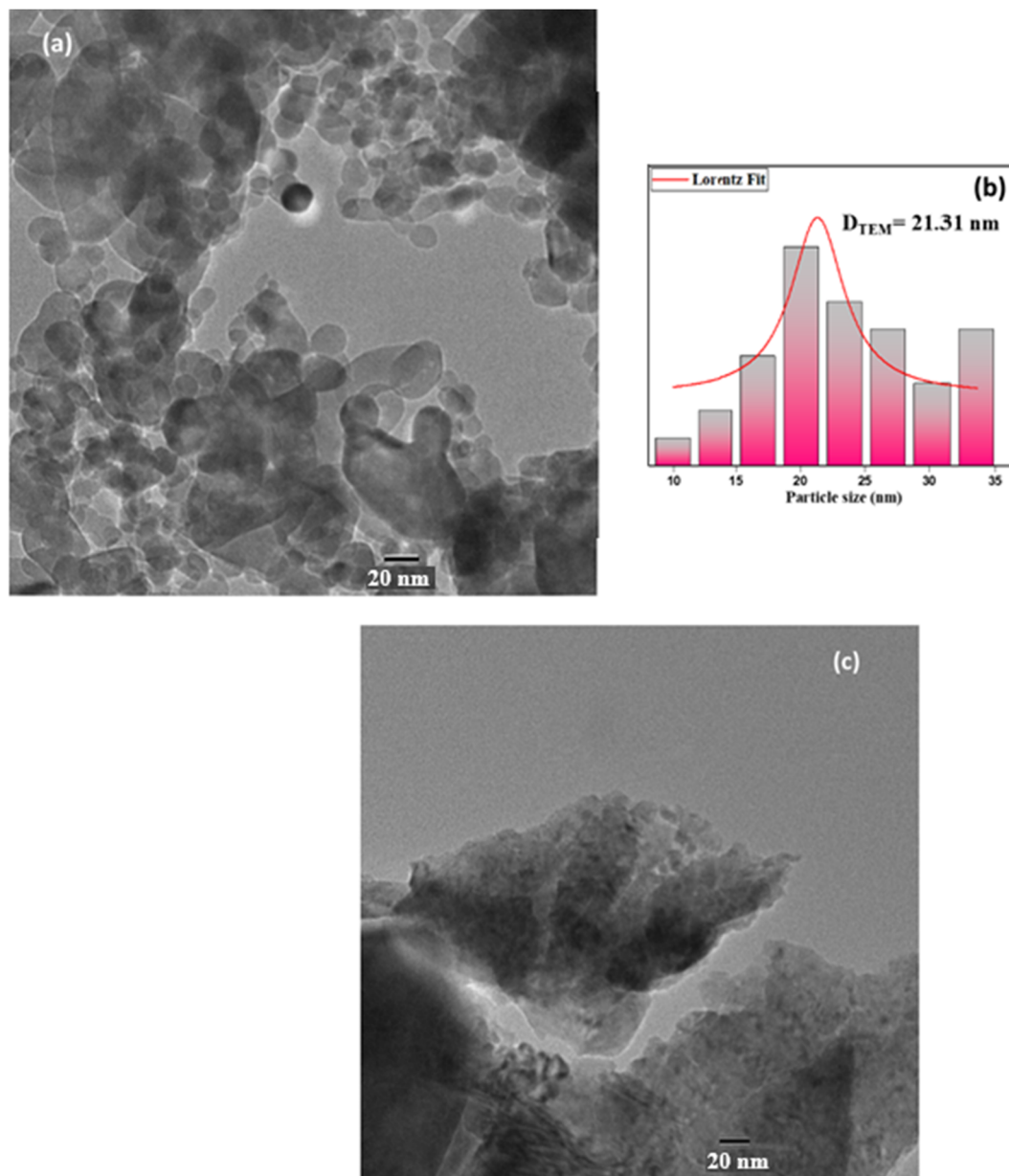


Fig. 4 TEM images for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ samples, (a) prepared with the sol–gel method (being the particles size distribution represented in (b)), (c) prepared with solid-state method.

of temperature and frequency, and how charges move under an applied electric field. For better understanding the conduction behavior, the conductivity changes as a function of frequency at operating temperatures ranging from 540 to 680 K, is shown in Fig. 5a. This figure shows that the conductivity (σ_{ac}) rises as the temperature increases, implying that the conduction process of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles is thermally activated. The study of the conductivity (σ_{ac}) as a function of frequency can be subdivided into two types. The low frequency range, which is extended to about 10^4 Hz, corresponds to a plateau region (uniform behavior). In this range, the conductivity is unaffected by frequency variations and increase with increasing temperature, describing the direct current conductivity (σ_{dc}) related to

the charge carrier's random motion. The high frequency region above 10^4 Hz presents a dispersive behavior, being the dominant conductivity, the alternative current one (σ_{ac}). The conductivity increases and becomes sensitive to the frequency. The increase in σ_{ac} shows that we have more charge carriers becoming active and more mechanisms for hopping charge carriers between subsequent sites. The electrical conductivity follows Jonscher's law:⁴⁶

$$\sigma_{ac}(\nu) = \sigma_{dc} + A\omega^s \quad (9)$$

where A is a constant depending on temperature and $\omega = 2\pi f$ is the angular frequency. s is a dimensionless parameter exponent ($0 < s < 1$) describing the interaction between charge carriers and



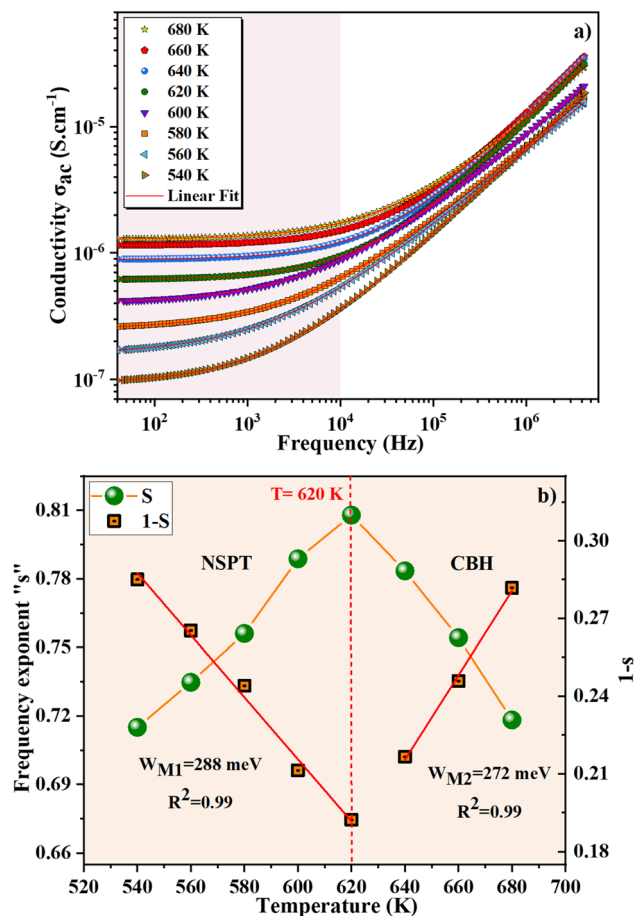


Fig. 5 (a) Frequency dependency of conductivity, (b) temperature dependence of the exponent "s" of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample prepared with the sol-gel method.

their surroundings. To determine the values of A , σ_{dc} , and s , we used eqn (9) to fit the curves displayed in Fig. 5b. The conduction mechanism in the sol-gel $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ samples was studied by analyzing the temperature dependence of the s constant. From Fig. 5b, the behavior of "s" changes as the temperature increases. Various models exist to validate the proposed models to explain the conductivity behavior of the samples such as:

* NSPT (Non-overlapping Small Polaron Tunneling) model, the parameter s increases as the temperature increases and can be expressed by:⁴⁷

$$s = 1 + \frac{4}{\frac{W_M}{K_B T} + \ln(\omega\tau_0)} \quad (10)$$

with K_B the Boltzmann constant, ω the angular frequency, W_M denoting the activation energy of the polarons, T the absolute temperature and the relaxation time related to the polaron generation process is denoted by τ_0 . The expression of "s" is simplified in the case of large values of $W_M/K_B T$:

$$s = 1 + \frac{4K_B T}{W_M} \quad (11)$$

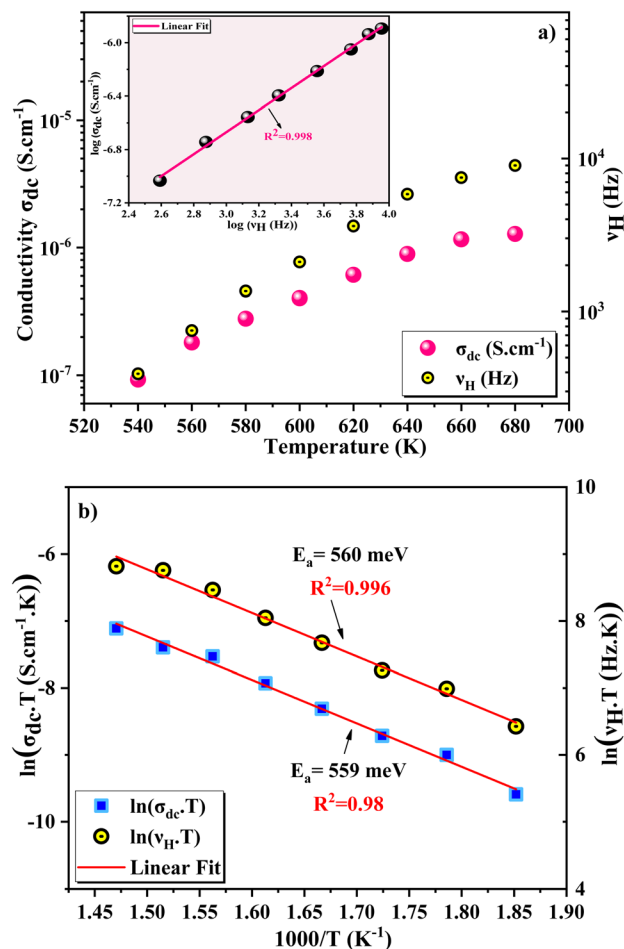


Fig. 6 (a) The dc conductance σ_{dc} and hopping frequency ν_H vs. temperature, in inset $\log(\sigma_{dc})$ versus $\log(\nu_H)$ (b) Arrhenius fits of σ_{dc} and the hopping frequency ν_H vs. reverse temperature.

According to NSPT model, the transport mechanism is realized by single or bipolaron hopping through the Coulomb barrier between two trap centers.

* CBH (Correlated Barrier Hopping) model, the parameter "s" decreases when the temperature increases, as shown in the following formula:⁴⁸

$$s = 1 - \frac{6K_B T}{W_M + K_B T \ln(\omega\tau_0)} \quad (12)$$

The characteristic relaxation time, with a value compared to that of the atomic vibrational period, is designed by τ_0 ($\tau_0 = 10^{-12}$ s).

The eqn (12) can be written in the fairly high values of $W_M/K_B T$ as follows:

$$s = 1 - \frac{6K_B T}{W_M} \quad (13)$$

Eqn (13) permits to evaluate the maximum value of the potential barrier's height W_M , related to the jump distance R_{min}



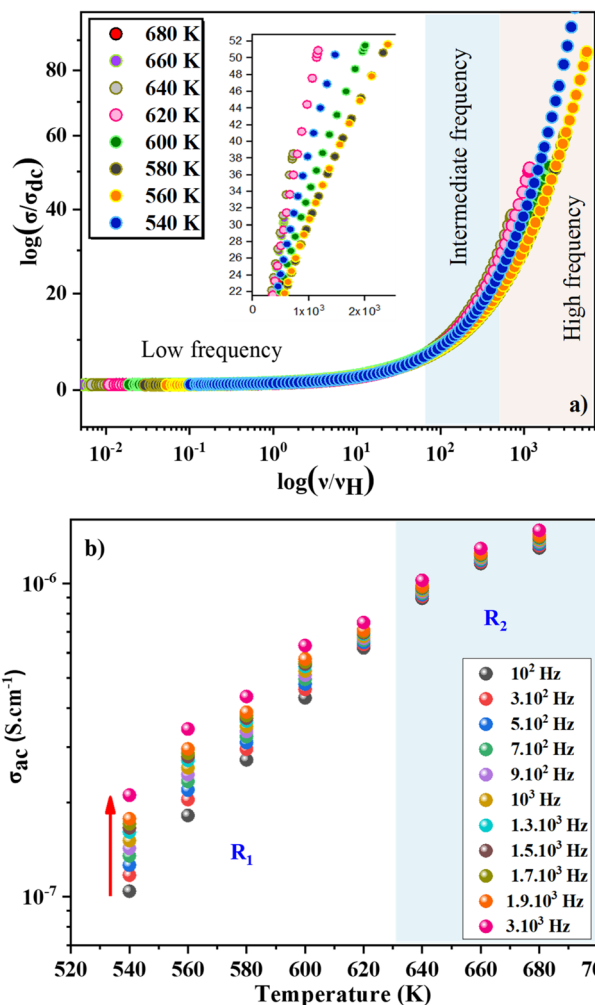


Fig. 7 (a) The ac conductivity and frequency axes are scaled by dc conductivity and hopping frequency, respectively, in the temperature range (540–680 K), (b) temperature dependence of the σ_{ac} with various frequency.

between the two neighboring wells. R_{min} is given by the equation:

$$R_{min} = \frac{e^2}{\pi \varepsilon(\omega) \varepsilon_0 W_M} \quad (14)$$

where $\varepsilon(\omega)$ and ε_0 are the dielectric permittivity of the material and of the vacuum, respectively.

* QMT (Quantum Mechanical Tunneling) model,⁴⁹ the exponent s is almost equal to 0.8 and slightly increases with or without temperature. The conductivity $\sigma_{ac}(\omega)$ is given by the following expression:

$$\sigma_{ac}(\omega) = Ce^2 a K_B T [N(E_F)]^2 \omega R_\omega^4 \quad (15)$$

where e is the electronic charge, K_B is the Boltzmann constant, T is the absolute temperature, $N(E_F)$ is the states' density at the Fermi level, C is a constant and R_ω is the jump length at the angular frequency ω (which is the tunneling distance):

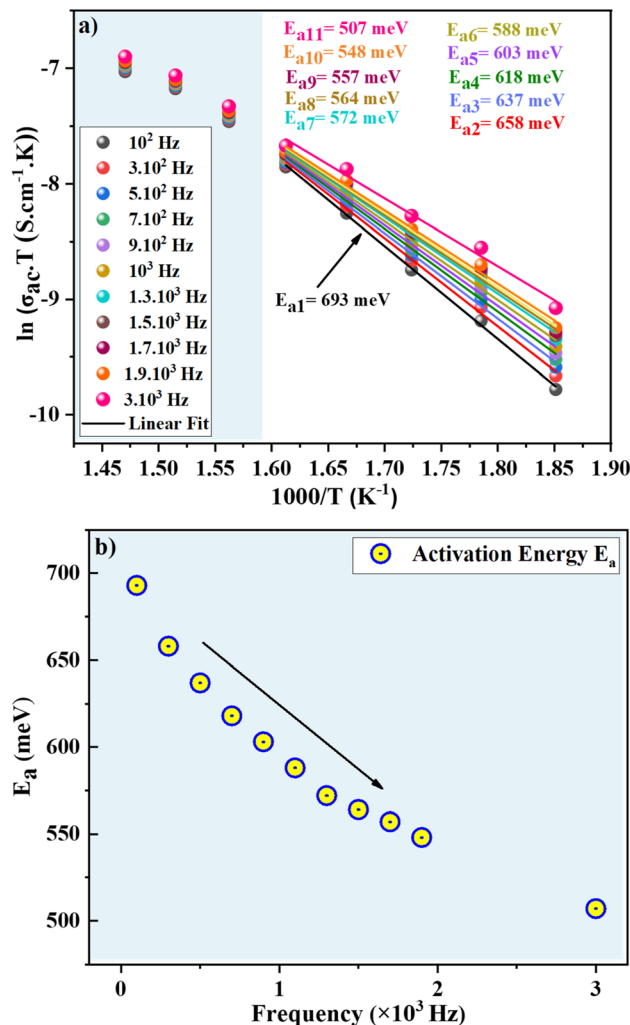


Fig. 8 (a) Evolution of $\ln(\sigma_{ac}T)$ as a function of $(1000/T)$ with deduced activation energies, (b) evolution of the activation energies with frequency.

$$R_\omega = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\omega\tau_0}\right) \quad (16)$$

where τ_0 is the characteristic relaxation time and α is the inverse localization length.

The exponent s can be calculated using the following formula:

$$s = 1 + \frac{1}{\ln(\omega\tau_0)} \quad (17)$$

* OLPT (Overlapping Large Polaron Tunneling) model,⁵⁰ the conductivity is given by the following expression:

$$\sigma_{ac}(\omega) = \frac{\pi^4}{12} e^2 (K_B T)^2 N^2(E_F) \frac{\omega R_\omega^4}{2\alpha K_B T + \frac{W_{H_0} r_p}{R_\omega^2}} \quad (18)$$

where r_p is the radius of the large polaron and W_{H_0} is the activation energy associated with the transfer load between the overlapping sites.



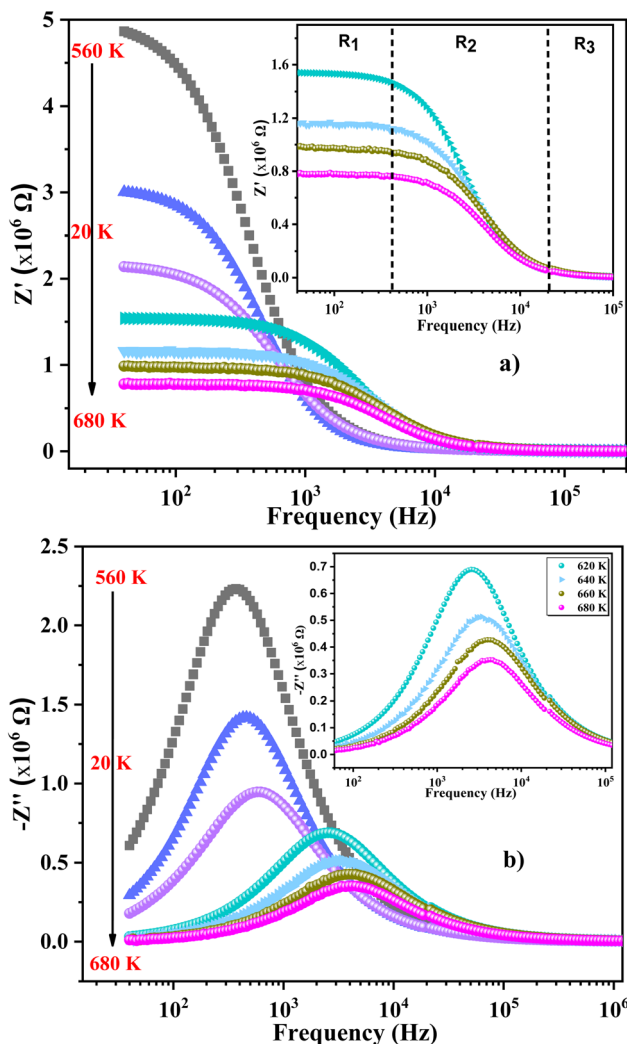


Fig. 9 (a) Real part of the complex electrical impedance vs. frequency and (b) imaginary part (Z'') of the impedance plots vs. frequency at several temperatures.

The jump length R_ω was determined using the following equation:

$$R_\omega = \frac{1}{4\alpha} \left\{ \ln\left(\frac{1}{\omega\tau_0}\right) - \frac{W_{H_0}}{K_B T} + \left[\left(\frac{W_{H_0}}{K_B T} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\omega\tau_0}\right) \right)^2 + \frac{8\alpha r_p W_{H_0}}{K_B T} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \quad (19)$$

According to this model, the exponent s is expressed by the following relation:

$$s = 1 - \frac{\frac{8\alpha R_\omega}{R_\omega K_B T} + \frac{r_p W_{H_0}}{R_\omega K_B T}}{\left(2\alpha R_\omega + \frac{r_p W_{H_0}}{R_\omega K_B T} \right)^2} \quad (20)$$

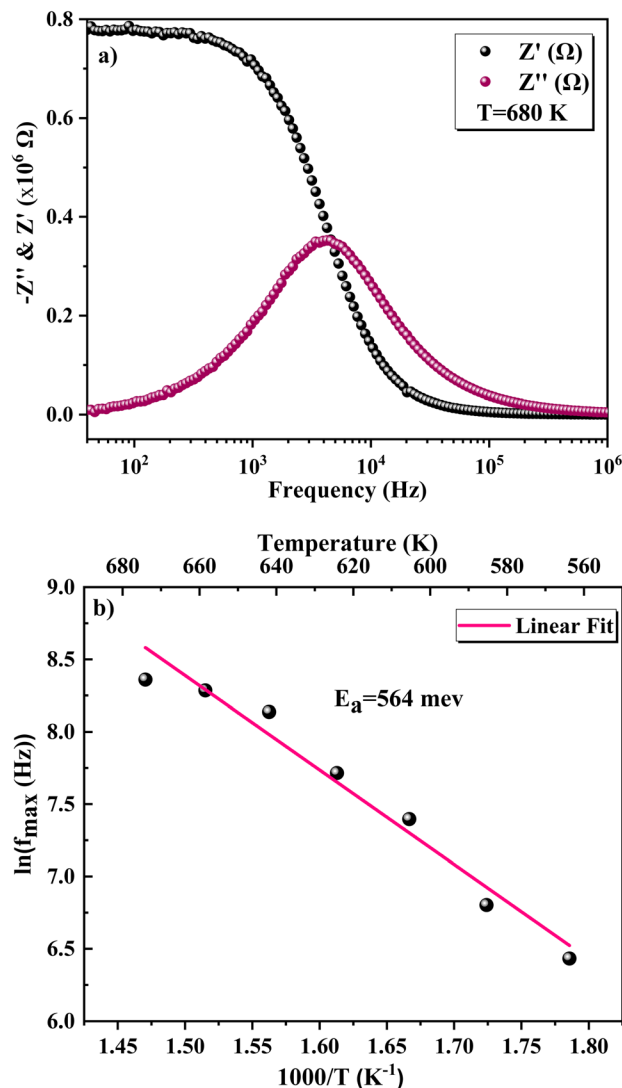


Fig. 10 (a) Variation of imaginary part and real part of the impedance as a function of frequency for 680 K, (b) variation of $\ln(f_{\max})$ as a function of $1000/T$ for $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample prepared with the sol-gel method.

In the OLPT model, the exponent s decreases with increasing temperature, until a minimum at a certain temperature and then increases again.

The parameter “ s ” initially increases proportionally to the temperature until reaching a value of 0.8 at $T = 620$ K (Fig. 5b). The activation of the NSPT conduction mechanism was attributed to this observed variance. Then “ s ” decreases rapidly beyond $T = 620$ K (Fig. 5b) so that the CBH is the best model to describe carrier's transport. From Fig. 5b, the slope “ $1 - s$ ” in function of temperature can be used, by linear fitting with eqn (10), to calculate the energy W_M for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compounds. The value of W_{M1} is found to be equal to 288 meV. Fig. 5b also illustrates the plot of “ $1 - s$ ” as a function of temperature and makes it possible, by linear fitting with eqn (13), to calculate the average binding energy value W_{M2} which turns out to be 272 meV. The bipolaron hopping takes over the



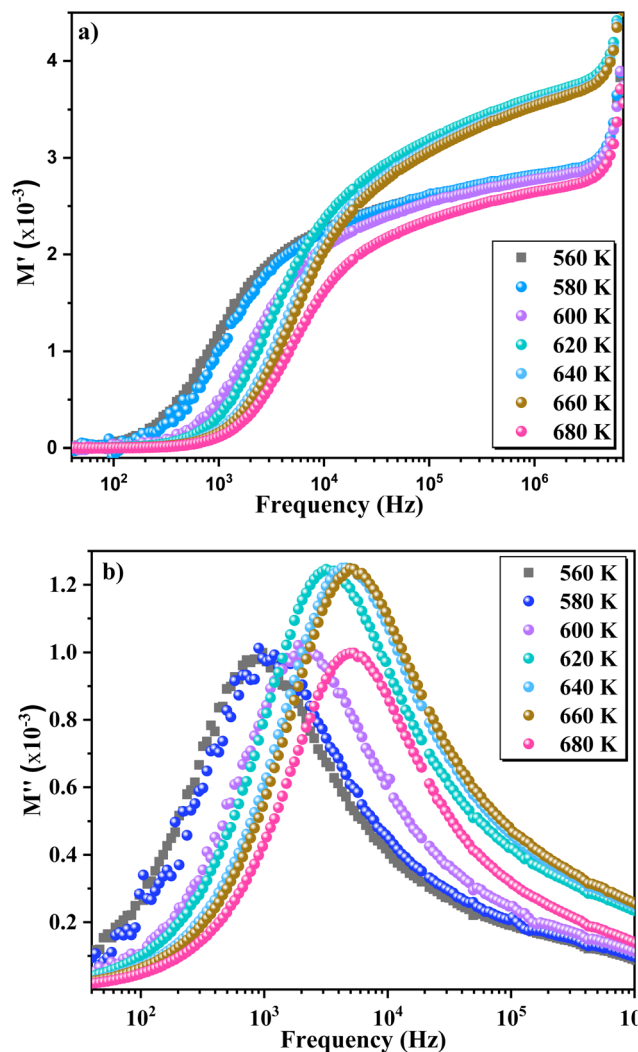


Fig. 11 (a) Real part of the electrical modulus plot (M') and (b) imaginary part of the modulus (M'') as a function of frequency at different temperatures.

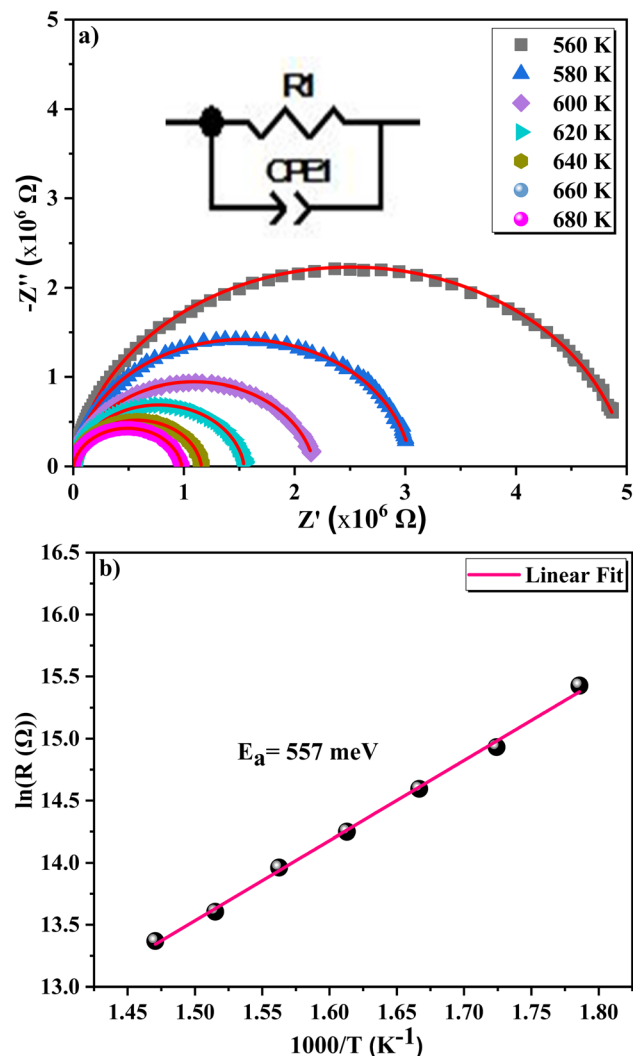


Fig. 13 (a) Cole–Cole plot with fitted line and equivalent circuit and (b) variation of grain boundary resistance $\ln(R_{gb})$ as a function of $1000/T$ for $ZnAl_{1.95}Cr_{0.05}O_4$ spinel ceramics prepared by sol-gel.

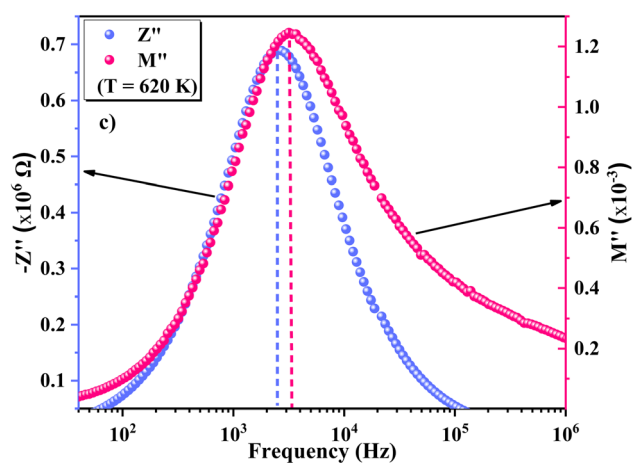


Fig. 12 Z'' & M'' variation with frequency at 620 K.

Table 2 Theoretical parameters obtained from the fitted data with the equivalent circuit for $x = 0.05$

T (K)	R (M Ω) (± 0.01)	C (10^{-11} F) (± 0.01)	α (± 0.01)
560	5.01	15.25	0.93
580	3.06	16.61	0.95
600	2.18	25.59	0.91
620	1.55	8.01	0.93
640	1.16	7.99	0.93
660	0.98	9.99	0.91
680	0.78	9.94	0.94

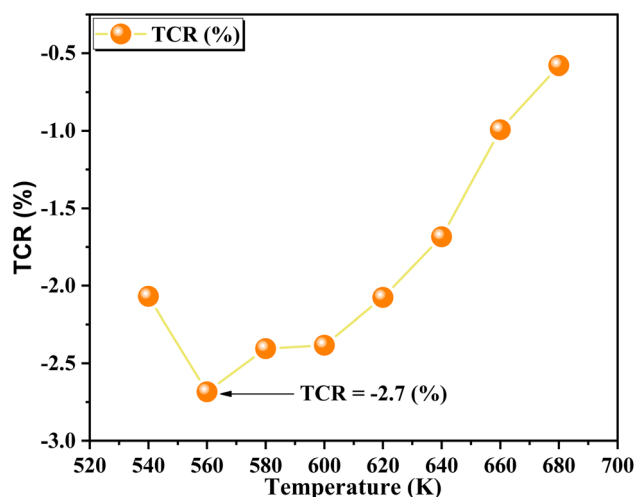
conduction mechanism when the maximum barrier height is $W_M = E_a/2$ whereas the single polaron dominates when $W_M = E_a/4$.

To better study the charge transport properties of the studied spinel, we have taken an interest in the application of



Table 3 Values of activation energy inferred from different parameters

T (K)	σ_{dc}	R_g	ν_H	f_{max}
540–680 K	$E_a = 559$ meV	$E_a = 557$ meV	$E_a = 560$ meV	$E_a = 564$ meV

Fig. 14 The variation of TCR for ZnAl_{1.95}Cr_{0.05}O₄ nanoparticles prepared by sol–gel, as a function of temperature.

Summerfield scaling model⁵⁴ in the temperature range 540–680 K, of the conductivity spectra. Fig. 6a shows the temperature evolution of the dc conductivity (σ_{dc}) and the hopping frequency (ν_H). In general, the hopping frequency can be expressed as follows:

$$2\pi\nu_H = \left(\frac{\sigma_{dc}}{A(T)} \right)^{1/s} \quad (21)$$

where ν_H is the frequency at which the conductance relaxation starts to appear, and $A(T)$ is constant conductance. To correlate the dc and ac conductance, the dependence in temperature of the hopping frequency, ν_H , and σ_{dc} are employed. In the inset of Fig. 6a, the logarithmic plot between dc conductance (σ_{dc}) and hopping frequency (ν_H) is presented to explore the correlation between these two parameters. The slope value of the relationship between $\log(\sigma_{dc})$ and $\log(\nu_H)$ is close to one, showing that the dc and ac conductivities are correlated.⁵²

Fig. 6b illustrates the evolutions of the $\ln(\sigma_{dc} \cdot T)$ and $\ln(\nu_H \cdot T)$ as a function of $1000/T$. The same temperature dependence is noted for the two curves with an increase in conductance as temperature rises. The small polaron hopping SPH model explains the temperature dependence of ν_H and σ_{dc} curves for this case using the following equations:⁵³

$$\sigma_{dc} \cdot T = \sigma_0 e^{\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T} \right)} \quad (22)$$

$$\nu_H \cdot T = \nu_0 e^{\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T} \right)} \quad (23)$$

where ν_0 and σ_0 are two pre-exponential constants. The linear fit of the $\ln(\sigma_{dc} \cdot T)$ and $\ln(\nu_H \cdot T)$ curves (Fig. 6b) with eqn (22) and (23), gives rise to the activation energy for both cases. The obtained values are 559 meV for $\ln(\sigma_{dc} \cdot T)$ and 560 meV for $\ln(\nu_H \cdot T)$. One can note that the value of the conductance activation energy (559 meV) is quite near to the value of the hopping activation energy (560 meV), proving that charge carriers, while conducting and relaxing, must overcome the same energy barriers. From literature, other oxide systems have similar characteristics.⁵⁴ Amghar *et al.* showed that the conductivity of ZnAl₂O₄ doped with 5% silver Ag is less than 10^{-7} S cm⁻¹.⁵⁵ Zheng *et al.* reported that ZnAl₂O₄ presented a high-quality factor and a low relative permittivity.⁵⁶ Wang *et al.* showed that ZnAl₂O₄ exhibits a low conductivity, a low dielectric constant and low dielectric loss.⁵⁷ Such linearity in the examined spinel confirms the substantial link between direct and alternate current conduction. According to the above given results and from Fig. 5b, the dominant conduction mechanism for this compound is bipolaron hopping, because the maximum barrier height W_M (288 meV from NSPT and 272 meV from CBH (Fig. 5b)) is almost half of the activation energy ($E_a = 560$ meV values were derived from the σ_{dc} fits using the small polaron hopping (SPH) model) (Fig. 6b). This confirms that the conduction mechanism is dominated by the jumping process and confirms the thermal activation of the compounds.

Frequency-dependent conductance scaling analysis was investigated to get an idea of the dependence of temperature on the conduction mechanism and to understand the dynamics of charge carriers in the ZnAl_{1.95}Cr_{0.05}O₄ compound. A common temperature-independent physical conduction model explains the superposition of all data points into a single curve after conductance scaling.⁵⁸ The universal curve is an important characteristic in data analysis, since it simplifies the conduction process and allows for a better comprehension. Useful information about the main factors that influence the charge carriers' dynamics in the studied material, is provided by the validity (or invalidity) of the applied scaling approach. To overlay the individual temperature conductance spectrum, various models have been presented. The use of these models implies that frequency-dependent conductance profiles are identical at different temperatures. For disordered solids, this scaling characteristic is the time–temperature superposition principle (TTSP).^{59,60} The scaling mechanism of experimental conductance isotherms is presented by a general formula:^{61,62}

$$\frac{\sigma(\nu)}{\sigma_{dc}(\nu)} = F\left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_H}\right) \quad (24)$$

where σ_{dc} is the dc conductance, ν_H is the hopping frequency and F is the temperature-independent function. The scaled conductance spectra for the synthesized compound at different



temperatures are shown in Fig. 7a.⁶⁴ From this figure, two key points may be deduced. First, we can observe that for the low and middle frequency values, the data collapse almost perfectly into a single curve (I and II regions). This reveals the TTSP character of the relaxation process, which is temperature independent. As a result, the excellent TTSP points to a similar transport mechanism working in both regions. The scaling mechanism illustrates a collapse in the high-frequency range (region III) which is another important result obtained from the Fig. 7a. This variation at high frequencies implies that $\sigma(\nu, T)$ is not totally independent of temperature and suggests that conduction dynamics, as well as the usual hopping distance of mobile carriers have changed. As previously stated, the $\sigma(\nu, T)/\sigma_{dc}$ vs. $\nu(\text{Hz})/\nu_H(\text{Hz})$ reveals a linear relationship with a slope close to one. The Summerfield scaling process points down to this.

The evolution of AC conductivity σ_{ac} as a function of temperature is observed in Fig. 7b. The conductivity at each frequency increases regularly with increasing temperature, confirming the semiconductor nature of the compound. The SPH conduction mechanism can then be assumed to be thermally activated at high temperatures. In the temperature range 540–620 K (R1 region), the conductivity increases proportionally with the frequency. Beyond 630 K, the conductivity becomes almost independent of frequency and the SPH conduction mechanism can then be assumed to be thermally activated in the R2 region. Finally, we notice that the thermally activated Arrhenius conduction mechanism is unaffected by frequencies below $\nu = 3 \times 10^4$ Hz. Nonetheless, this parameter has an effect on the static disorder energy and helps to improve conductivity. The evolution of $\ln(\sigma_{ac} \cdot T)$ as a function of the inverse of temperature is seen in Fig. 8a. These curves were used to corroborate the role of the Arrhenius conduction mechanism in the transport of polarons and to calculate the activation energy for each frequency at various temperatures. It is worth noting that the curves slope change depending on the frequency and the temperature. The fit $\ln(\sigma_{ac} \cdot T)$ vs. $1000/T$ show that the thermally activated Arrhenius process energy decreases from $E_{a1} = 693$ meV at $\nu = 10^2$ Hz to reach $E_{a11} = 507$ meV at $\nu = 3 \times 10^4$ Hz in the low temperature region. In Fig. 8b, it is represented the decrease of the activation energy (E_a) with increasing frequency.

3.3 Complex impedance analysis

We used impedance spectroscopy to evaluate the influence of Cr doping on the electrical characteristics of the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ material. Fig. 9a shows the evolution of the real impedance (Z') in function of frequency. Three distinct behaviors can be seen in the fluctuation of Z' of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ versus temperature and frequency. At low frequencies in the first region (R1), the values of Z' decrease with increasing temperature independently of the frequency. This behavior can be due to an accumulation of charge carriers at the grain boundaries.⁶³ As the temperature and frequency rise in the second region (R_2) (10^3 – 10^4 Hz), the high mobility of charge carriers causes a steady drop in the amplitude of Z' , resulting in an increase in AC

conductivity. In this region, we find that the impedance Z' for the temperature range 620–680 K, becomes higher than that for the temperature range 560–620 K (which was lower in the low frequency region and at temperature below 620 K). This can only be explained by the transition of the conduction mechanism from the NSPT model to the CBH model at the temperature 620 K (Fig. 5b). The activation energy W_{M2} (272 meV; 620–680 K) for the CBH mechanism is lower than W_{M1} (288 meV; 560–620 K) for the NSPT mechanism (Fig. 5b), which proves that the bipolaron hopping is weaker for the CBH mechanism, and subsequently one gets a larger value for Z' compared to the NSPT mechanism. At high frequencies ($>10^4$ Hz) (R_3 region), the values of Z' merge regardless of temperature. This phenomenon can be linked to the release of space charges. However, under the influence of temperature, the conduction barrier may gradually decrease,^{64,65} resulting in a significant reduction in AC current resistance and, as a result, an improvement in conduction. In Fig. 9b, the imaginary component of the impedance (Z'') as a function of frequency is displayed, for several temperatures. It is worth noting that the curves have a maximum value, Z''_{max} , that lowers as temperature rises, indicating a single relaxation peak at a certain frequency (f_{max}). The decrease in the peak of the relaxation frequency leads to a decrease in relaxation time,⁶⁶ implying that the charge species are thermally activated and accumulate at the grain boundaries. The values of f_{max} are almost equal to the frequency values of inflexion points in Z' curves (Fig. 10a). As a result, the Arrhenius behavior in the investigated compound is confirmed.⁶⁷ Furthermore, we see that Z'' plots merge at higher frequencies, which can be related to a space charge accumulation in the material, as the space charge polarization decreases with frequency.⁶⁸ The activation energy was determined from the logarithmic variation of f_{max} as a function of $1000/T$ (shown in Fig. 10b), corresponding to the following Arrhenius law:⁶⁹

$$f_{max} = f_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T}\right) \quad (25)$$

where f_0 is a pre-exponential factor, E_a represents the activation energy, and k_B represents the Boltzmann constant.

The complex electric modulus M^* can be used to characterize the electrical properties of our compound:

$$M^* = M' + iM'' = iw_0 C_0 Z^* \quad (26)$$

where M' and M'' are respectively the real and the imaginary part of the complex electrical modulus and C_0 is the vacuum capacitance of the studied cell. Fig. 11a and b illustrate the frequency dependence of M' and M'' of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ in the temperature range 560–680 K. Electric modulus formulation was used to investigate the relaxing process in more detail. By determining the relaxation time of the conduction process, the modulus representation provides information on the material's "electric stiffness", making it more significant in electrical characterization. According to Fig. 11a, we notice that at low frequencies ($<10^2$ Hz) and for all temperatures, the values of the real part of the modulus M' are close to zero indicating that electronic polarization in these compounds is negligible.⁷⁰



When the frequency increase, the modulus M' increases rapidly with the increase in temperature until it reaches a maximum value which shifts towards high frequencies. Such behavior is a characteristic of the short-range conduction phenomena.⁷¹ This confirms that the phenomenon of electrode polarization does not contribute to the relaxation process and can be ignored when the electric field is evaluated in this form.⁷² For all temperatures, the modulus spectra M'' have a single electrical relaxation peak centered at the dispersion region of M' , which is attributed to the grain boundary effect (Fig. 11b). This relaxation peak shifts to higher frequencies with increasing temperature.⁷³ One can see that the relaxation mechanism depends on the temperature.⁷⁴ A pure conduction process, whose charge carriers drift over long distances, is associated with the region of low frequencies and below the maximum peak M''_{\max} .⁷⁵ In contrast, carriers move freely within their potential wells in short distances⁷⁶ in the high frequency region, above the maximum peak M''_{\max} . Combining the plots of the imaginary part of impedance (Z'') and modulus (M'') vs. frequency, it is observed at 620 K the presence of low frequency relaxation (Fig. 12). In the process of conduction, the impacts of high resistance grain boundaries are illustrated by the variation of the imaginary electrical impedance (Z''), while the impacts of low capacitance grains can be evaluated by plotting the imaginary modulus (M'') in function of frequency. The curves of M'' (Fig. 11b) show high frequency relaxation peaks, which correspond to the higher frequency peaks of the variation of Z'' related to the relaxation frequency of mobile charge species. A peak relaxation at about 2500 Hz (Fig. 12) corresponds to the low frequency peak of Z'' related to grain boundaries.

Generally, the long-range motion of charge carriers in the relaxation mechanism is dominant when the peaks of the Z'' and M'' curves coincide at the same frequency. So, we can determine, from the plots in Fig. 12, which one of the short- or long-range charge motion would be dominant in the relaxation mechanism. The slight match of the peaks of Z'' and M'' for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compound supports the dominance of the long-range motion of charge species with higher mobility and confirms the results already obtained by alternative conductivity σ_{ac} studies.^{77–80}

The study of Nyquist impedance plots proves the contribution of multiple relaxation processes such as grains, grain boundaries and electrode conduction. Nyquist plots of the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compound are shown in Fig. 13a. As can be seen, all curves take the shape of semicircles, with diameters decreasing as temperature rises, showing that the conduction mechanism is thermally activated⁸¹ being the sample a semiconductor. The presence of a single semicircle means a single relaxation phenomenon. A non-Debye-type relaxing process is indicated by the observed semicircle decentralization.⁸² Z-view software was used to adjust Cole-Cole plots. The best fit was achieved by using an equivalent circuit, consisting in a resistor R in parallel with a constant phase element CPE. A Debye peak is linked with each RC component whose frequency f_{\max} and amplitude Z''_{\max} are indicated by $2\pi f_{\max}$ in the imaginary impedance (Z'') plots. $Z''_{\max} = R/2$ and $RC = 1$, respectively. Using these equations, the values of R and C for the analogous

electrical circuit may be calculated from Z''_{\max} . The single semicircle appearance is attributed to a grain boundary effect.⁸³ The CPE impedance is provided by the equation:⁸⁴

$$Z_{\text{CPE}} = \frac{1}{Q(j\omega)^\alpha} \quad (27)$$

where Q is the capacitance of the CPE element, and α denotes the deviation degree from the value of the pure capacitor. Table 2 summarizes the theoretical parameters collected from the equivalent circuit fit at various temperatures, for the $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compound. The bulk resistance R_{gb} follows the Arrhenius relation⁶³ formulated as:

$$R_{\text{gb}} = R_0 e^{E_a/K_B T} \quad (28)$$

where E_a is the activation energy and the parameter R_0 is the pre-exponential term. The linear fitting, which was done using eqn (28), is depicted as a straight line in Fig. 13b. The values of activation energy observed from the Arrhenius plot of resistance R_{gb} (grain boundary resistivity), dc conductance σ_{dc} , relaxation (f_{\max}) and hopping frequency ν_{H} , are very close, as shown in Table 3. It's important to note that the activation energy values obtained from the hopping frequency, conductivity σ_{dc} , bulk resistance R_{gb} , and relaxation (f_{\max}), in the same temperature range (540–680 K), are very close. As a result, we can attest to the goodness of the adjustment of the relaxation and the Nyquist plots, so that charge carriers of the same sort may be responsible for the conduction mechanism.

The temperature coefficient of resistivity (TCR) is defined by:

$$\text{TCR}(\%) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{\rho} \times \left(\frac{d\rho}{dT} \right) \right) \right] \times 100 \quad (29)$$

The resistivity is given by $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{dc}}}$. The temperature-dependent resistivity coefficient for $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compound plotted in Fig. 14 is used to determine the TCR factor. A negative TCR value $-2.7\% \text{ K}^{-1}$ is found at 560 K. $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ compound has a higher TCR value compared to other values published in other works.⁸⁵ This result shows that our compound is a good candidate for uncooled infrared bolometric applications and infrared detectors.

4. Conclusion

The XRD examination of the prepared samples $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ with solid-state and sol-gel methods, proved a $Fd\bar{3}m$ cubic structure. The crystallite size, determined from the Williamson–Hall (W–H) relation, is about 21 nm for the samples prepared by the sol-gel method, whereas is 60 nm for the samples synthesized by the solid-state route. TEM revealed almost spherical particles, with diameters of 21 nm in average, for the sol-gel samples, while the particles by the solid-state method are agglomerated. The σ_{ac} conductivity of $\text{ZnAl}_{1.95}\text{Cr}_{0.05}\text{O}_4$ sample prepared by sol-gel method, is studied in the frequency range of 40–10⁷ Hz and temperature region of 540–680 K. At low frequencies, the DC conductivity exhibits a semiconductor behavior, whereas, at high frequencies, the conductivity spectra



show a dispersive area. NSPT and CBH models were used to explain the origin of the high-frequency dispersion zone. The maximum barrier height W_M (288 meV from NSPT and 272 meV from CBH) is nearly half the activation energy ($E_a = 560$ meV); for this reason, bipolaron hopping is the predominant conduction process for this compound. The study of the electrical properties exhibits an Arrhenius behavior confirmed, as the temperature rises. The contribution of grain boundaries to the relaxation process has been established by electric modulus and impedance measurements. When the temperature increases, the relaxation shifts to higher frequencies. Activation energy values were obtained from AC conduction, imaginary part of impedance (Z''), Resistance R_{gb} (grain boundary) and hopping frequency. The results suggest that during electrical conductivity and relaxation mechanisms, the charge carriers must overcome the same energy barrier. The $ZnAl_{1.95}Cr_{0.05}O_4$ compound prepared by sol-gel, is a good candidate for uncooled infrared bolometric applications and infrared detectors.

Data availability

All data obtained or analyzed in this study is included in this paper. Furthermore, the data analyzed during the study is available on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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