

## **BiFeO<sub>3</sub>-PrFeO<sub>3</sub>-PbTiO<sub>3</sub>계의 강자성-강유전 특성**

### **Ferroelectric and ferromagnetic properties of BiFeO<sub>3</sub>-PrFeO<sub>3</sub>-PbTiO<sub>3</sub> solid solutions**

Jeong Seog Kim<sup>a)</sup>, Chae Il Cheon, Yong Nam Choi\*, Pyung Woo Jang \*\*

Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Hoseo University, Chungnam, 336-795 Korea

\*Neutron Physics Dept., Hanaro Center, KAERI, Taejon, 305-600 Korea

\*\*Dept. of Physics, Chongju University, Chongju, Chungbuk, 360-764 Korea

Synthesis of the ferroelectromagnetic material exhibiting ferromagnetism and ferroelectricity simultaneously has been an interesting subject due to not only for a possible application in electronic devices but also from the view point of solid state physics. In this study bulk ceramics and thin films of  $x\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}y\text{PrFeO}_3\text{-}z\text{PbTiO}_3$  ( $x + y + z = 1$ ) and  $(1 - w)\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}w\text{PbTiO}_3$  have been explored for finding ferroelectromagnetic material, in which ferroelectricity and ferromagnetism coexist simultaneously. Ferroelectric and/or antiferromagnetic end members have been combined for the purpose of achieving both high electrical resistivity and spontaneous magnetization. Hysteresis curves of P-E and M-H at RT have been measured using RT66A ferroelectric tester of Radiant Technologies and VSM (vibrating sample magnetometer) respectively. Magnetization behavior at low temperature (10K ~ 300K) was tested using a SQUID magnetometer. The X-ray diffraction data were obtained at room temperature using a MacScience M18XHF diffractometer. Neutron diffraction data were obtained in the temperature range of 10K ~ 300K using HRPD diffractometer at HANARO in KAERI (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute). The crystal structure was analysed by the Rietveld profile refinement method using a version 3.2 of the program Fullprof.

The coexistence has been observed only in some ternary composition samples i.e.,  $0.2\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}0.2\text{PrFeO}_3\text{-}0.6\text{PbTiO}_3$  and  $0.4\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}0.2\text{PrFeO}_3\text{-}0.4\text{PbTiO}_3$ . The ternary solid

solutions become paramagnetic with the decrease of  $\text{PrFeO}_3$  content to  $y < 0.2$  independently of  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  content. When  $\text{PrFeO}_3$  content remains constant at  $y = 0.2$ , the ternary solid solutions become paraelectric with the decrease of  $\text{PbTiO}_3$  content to  $z \leq 0.2$ . The ferroelectromagnetic solid solutions have the noncentrosymmetric and doubled perovskite unit cell with a space group  $I4cm$  ( $a = b \approx 5.4\text{\AA}$ ,  $c \approx 7.9\text{\AA}$ ). Addition of  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  dopant substantially changes the P-E and M-H curves of the  $0.2\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}0.2\text{PrFeO}_3\text{-}0.6\text{PbTiO}_3$ . The binary solid solutions of  $(1 - w)\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-}w\text{PbTiO}_3$  are paramagnetic down to 10K over the entire composition range.

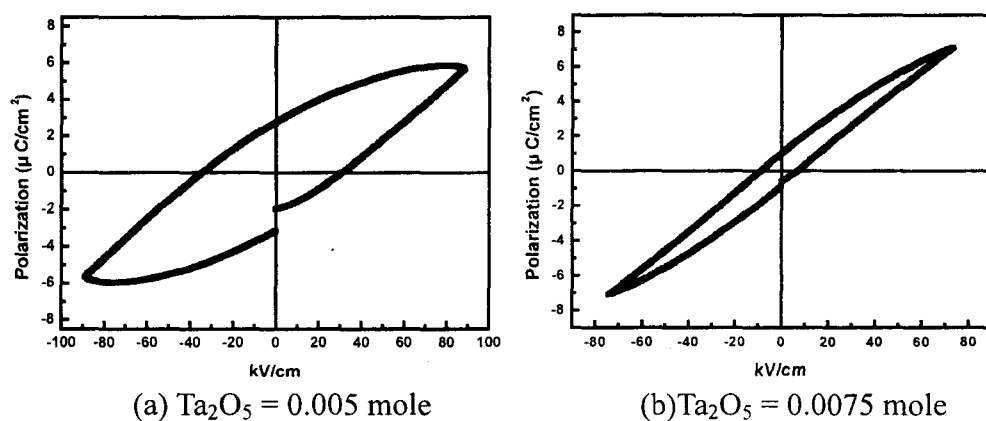


Fig. 1. Effect of  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  additions on P-E curves of the 226.

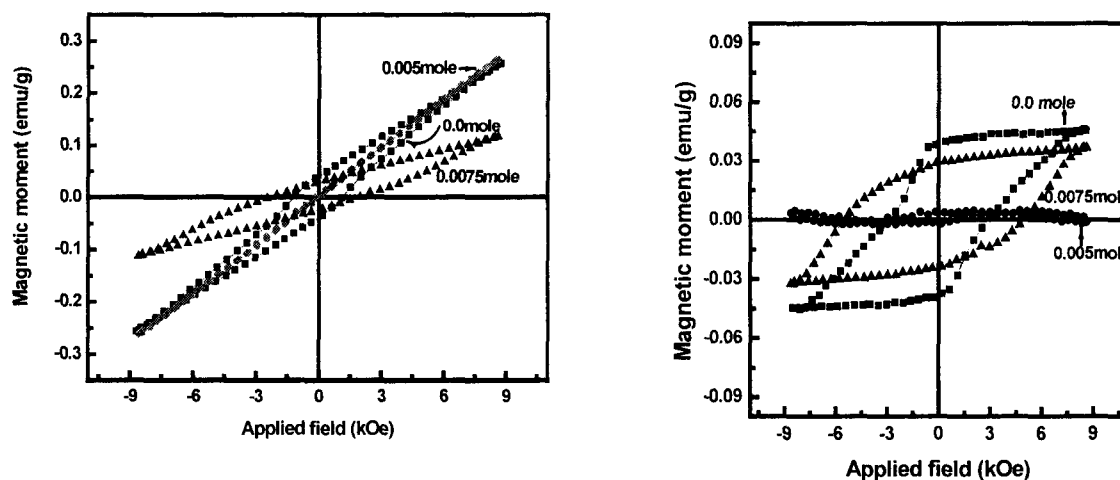


Fig. 2. . Effect of  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  addition (0, 0.005, 0.0075mole) on M-H curves of the 226 sample at RT.