

## Development of BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-Bi(Mg<sub>1/2</sub>Ti<sub>1/2</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>-BiFeO<sub>3</sub> ceramics by various ceramic processing for enhanced piezoelectric properties

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The BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-Bi(Mg<sub>1/2</sub>Ti<sub>1/2</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>-BiFeO<sub>3</sub> ceramic is the one of the new candidates for replacing lead-based piezoelectric ceramics, because of their high Curie Temperature ( $T_C$ ) [1]. During processing, however, the presence of defects may form defect complexes which pin domain walls and thus decrease ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties [2].

In this work, Mn-added 0.3BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-0.1Bi(Mg<sub>1/2</sub>Ti<sub>1/2</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>-0.6BiFeO<sub>3</sub> (0.3BT-0.1BMT-0.6BF) ceramics were investigated by various ceramic processing such as annealing and quenching processes, and A-site non-stoichiometry compositions for enhanced ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties. A 0.3BT-0.1BMT-0.6BF powder was produced by Nippon Chemical Industrial. For the study on A-site non-stoichiometry compositions, the 0.3BT-0.1Bi<sub>x</sub>(Mg<sub>1/2</sub>Ti<sub>1/2</sub>)O<sub>3</sub> (B<sub>x</sub>MT)-0.6BF ( $x = 0.93, 1.00, 1.07, \text{ and } 1.10$ ) ceramics were prepared by the solid-state synthesis of BT, BF, Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, MgO, and TiO<sub>2</sub> powders. The ceramics were post-annealed at temperature  $T_a=600\sim 800^\circ\text{C}$  for 1~30h, and then furnace-cooled or quenched to room temperature.

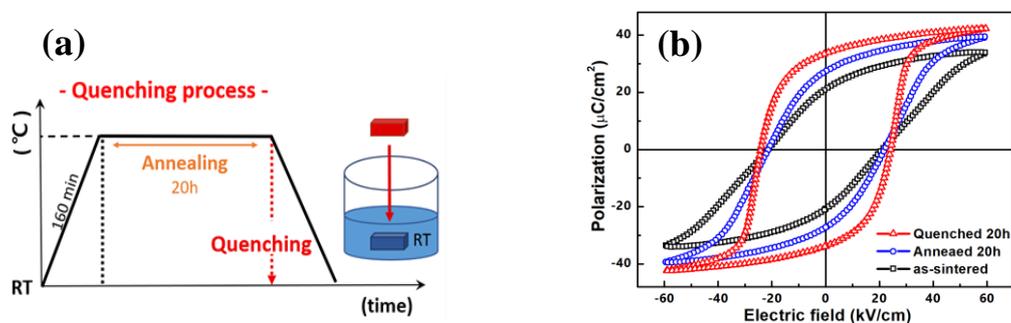


Figure 1. (a) The schematic diagram of an annealing and quenching process. (b) the  $P$ - $E$  hysteresis loops of as-sintered 0.3BT-0.1BMT-0.6BF ceramic, and 0.3BT-0.1BMT-0.6BF ceramics annealed and quenched at 800°C for 20h.

Figure 1(b) shows the  $P$ - $E$  hysteresis loops of as-sintered, annealed, and quenched 0.3BT-0.1BMT-0.6BF ceramics. The largest remanent polarization was observed for the quenched ceramics due to the effects of domain wall de-pinning and defect distributions.

The model of defect dipole behavior, piezoelectric properties, grain size, relative density and so on as a function of annealing temperature and time will be also presented.

### [References]

- [1] I. Fujii et al, Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, 50, 09ND07 (2011)
- [2] T. Rojac et al, Journal of Applied Physics, 108, 074107 (2010)