

High temperature alternating current poling for
0.24Pb(In_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O₃-0.46Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-0.30PbTiO₃ single crystals

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Recently, an increasing number of researchers have focused on Pb(In_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O₃-Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})-PbTiO₃ (PIN-PMN-PT) ternary system single crystal (SC) possessing higher phase change temperature (*T*_{pc}) > 90 °C, which can be used in wider temperature range comparing with traditional PMN-xPT binary system SC. In this work, we have investigated high temperature alternate current poling (ACP) on [001] oriented 0.24PIN-0.46PMN-0.30PT (PIMN-0.30PT) SC manufactured by continuous-feeding Bridgman (CF BM) method which can partly eliminate the compositional segregation compared with the traditional one charge Bridgman method. High dielectric permittivity ($\varepsilon_{33}^T/\varepsilon_0$) of 6730 and piezoelectric constant *d*₃₃ of 2240 pC/N, which were both 24% larger than those of direct current poling (DCP) using same poling voltage, was obtained by the ACP condition of 4 kVrms/cm, 10 Hz, and 12 cycles at 90 °C. Temperature dependence of these $\varepsilon_{33}^T/\varepsilon_0$ (Fig. 1) and phase analysis by X-ray diffraction (XRD) (Fig. 2) of these ACP and DCP SCs showed clear different properties. We concluded that the best ACP poling temperature for CF BM PIMN-0.30PT SC is 90 °C which is almost as same as its *T*_{pc}.

Table I. Electrical properties of ACP with different temperatures and DCP for PIMN-0.30PT SCs.

#	Condition	$\varepsilon_{33}^T/\varepsilon_0$	$\varepsilon_{33}^S/\varepsilon_0$	Loss (%)	kt (%)	Nt (Hz m)	<i>k</i> ₃₃ (%)	<i>d</i> ₃₃ (pC/N)
1	ACP-70 °C	6660	670	0.30	57.3	1900	94.9	2130
2	ACP-90 °C	6730	680	0.27	58.0	1898	94.8	2240
3	ACP-110 °C	5810	770	0.32	56.4	1898	93.2	1800
4	ACP-130 °C	5190	840	0.42	53.7	1896	91.6	1790
5	DCP-50 °C	5440	650	0.51	57.8	1890	93.8	1810

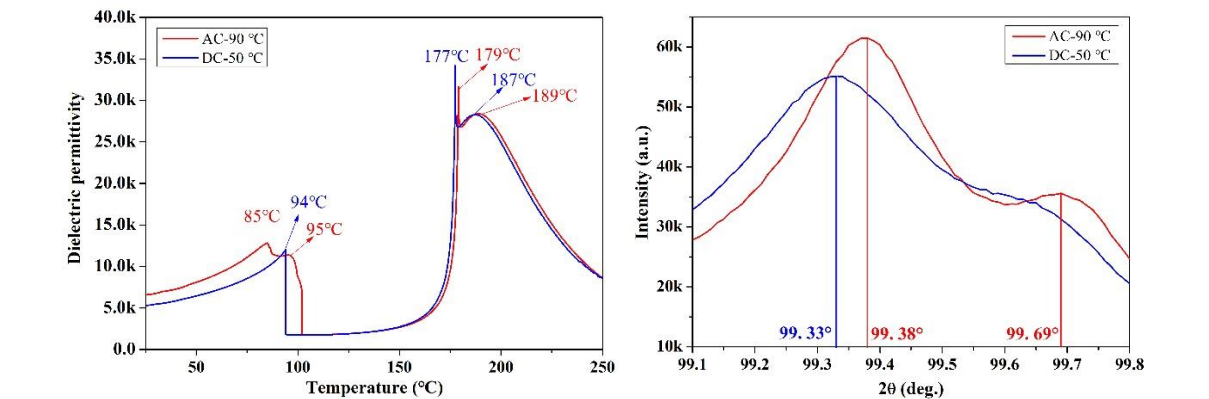


Fig. 1. Temp. dependence of $\varepsilon_{33}^T/\varepsilon_0$ of ACP (90 °C) and DCP. Fig. 2. XRD of ACP (90 °C) and DCP.