

Co-doping of Lead-free

$\text{Bi}_{1/2}\text{Na}_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3$ (BNT) - $\text{Bi}_{1/2}\text{K}_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3$ (BKT)

-based Piezoceramics



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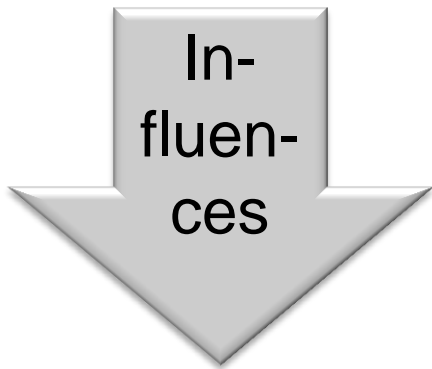
2: Institut für Physikalische Chemie I
Universität Freiburg, Germany



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Why Doping / Co-doping?



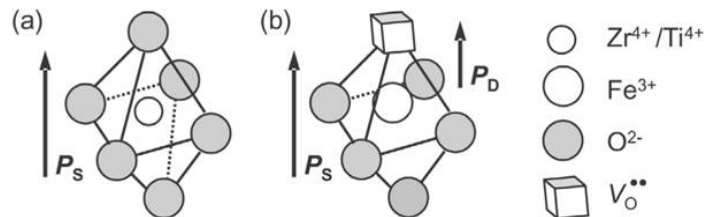
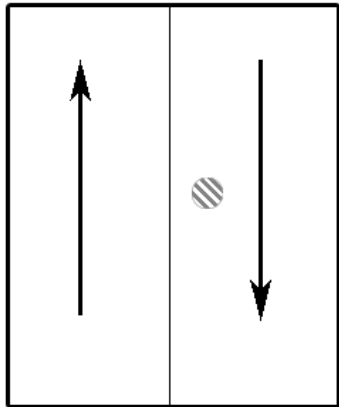
Acceptor doping, e.g.: $Mn_2O_3 \rightarrow 2Mn'_{Ti,Zr} + V_{\ddot{O}} + 3O^X_{\ddot{O}}$

Donor doping, e.g.: $Nb_2O_5 + PbO \rightarrow 2Nb\dot{b}_{Ti,Zr} + V''_{Pb}$

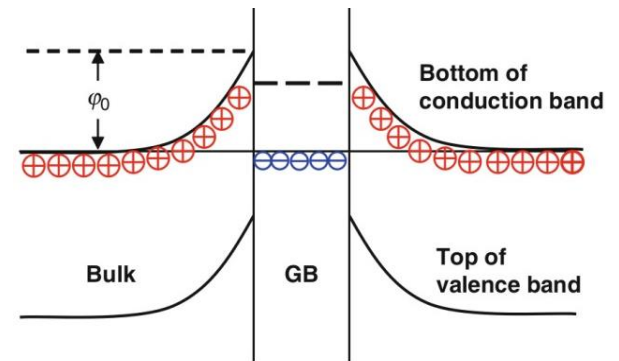
Domain walls

Defect dipoles

Schottky barriers



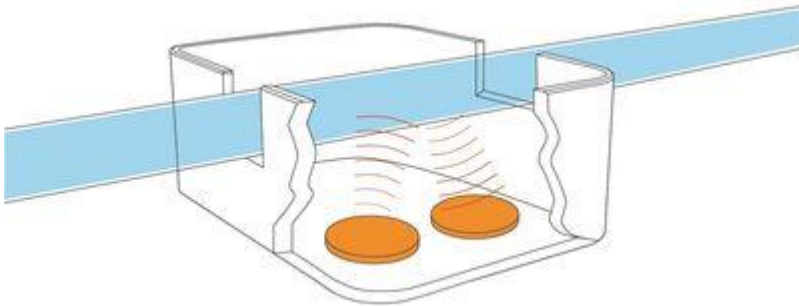
Erdem, E. et al., IEEE Trans. Ultras. Ferroel. Freq. Control 55, 1061-1068 (2008)



Cao, W., Disorder and Strain-Induced Complexity in Funct. Mater. Vol. 148, Ch. 7, 113-134 (Springer Berlin, 2012)

What are Possible Applications?

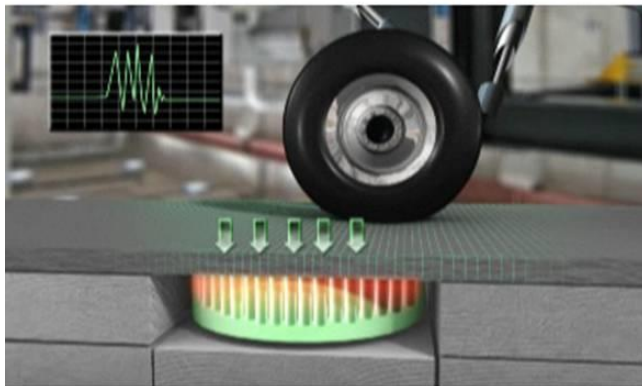
□ Piezoelectric flow meters



□ Nano-positioning



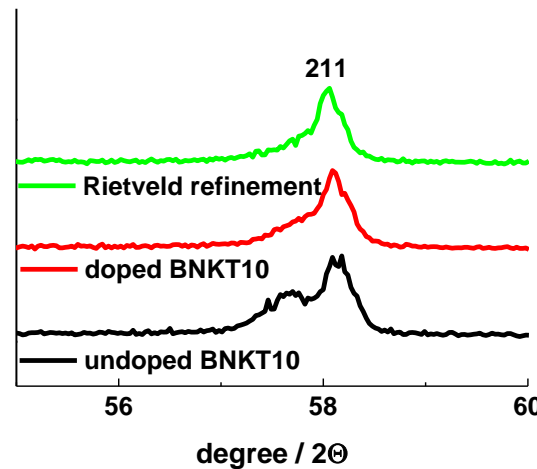
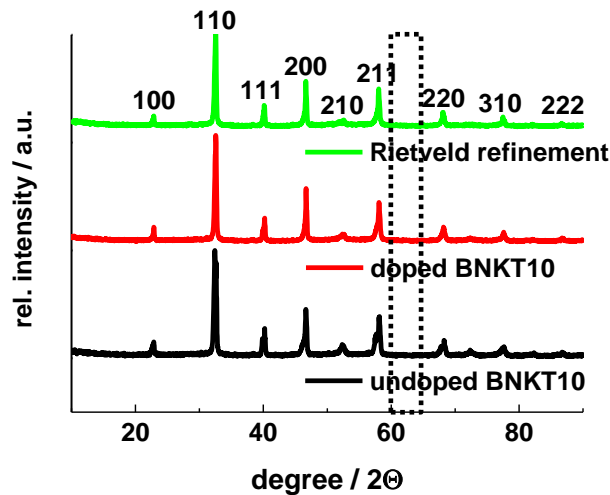
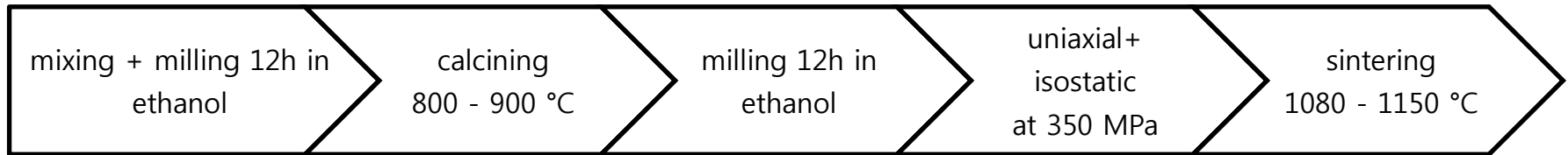
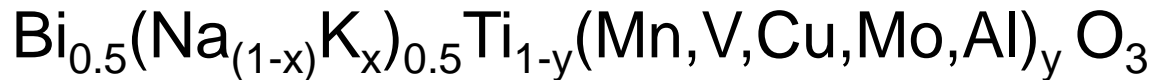
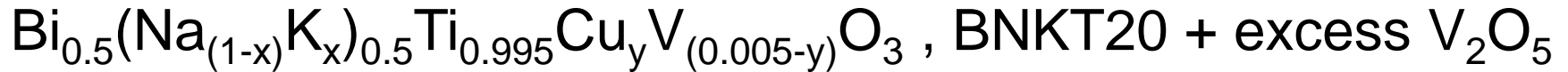
□ Energy harvesting



□ High power applications

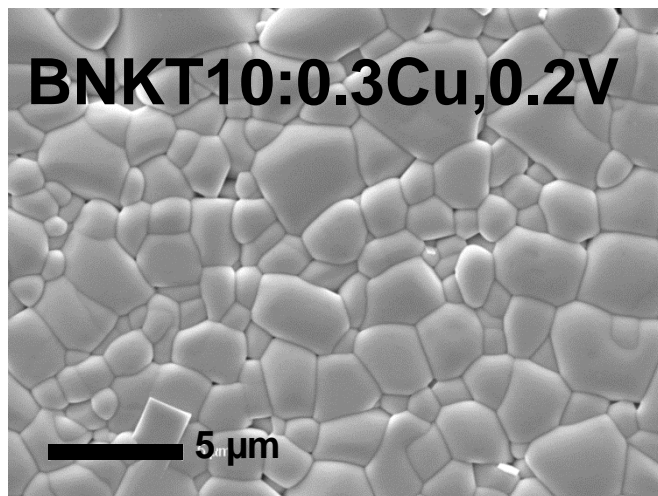
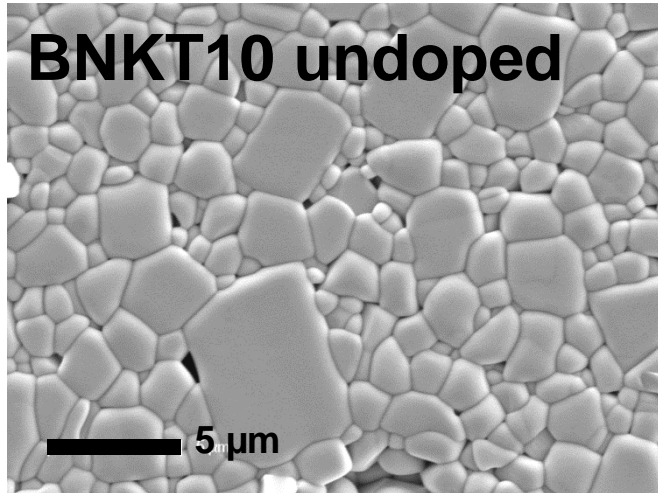


Compositions / Synthesis / XRD Characterization

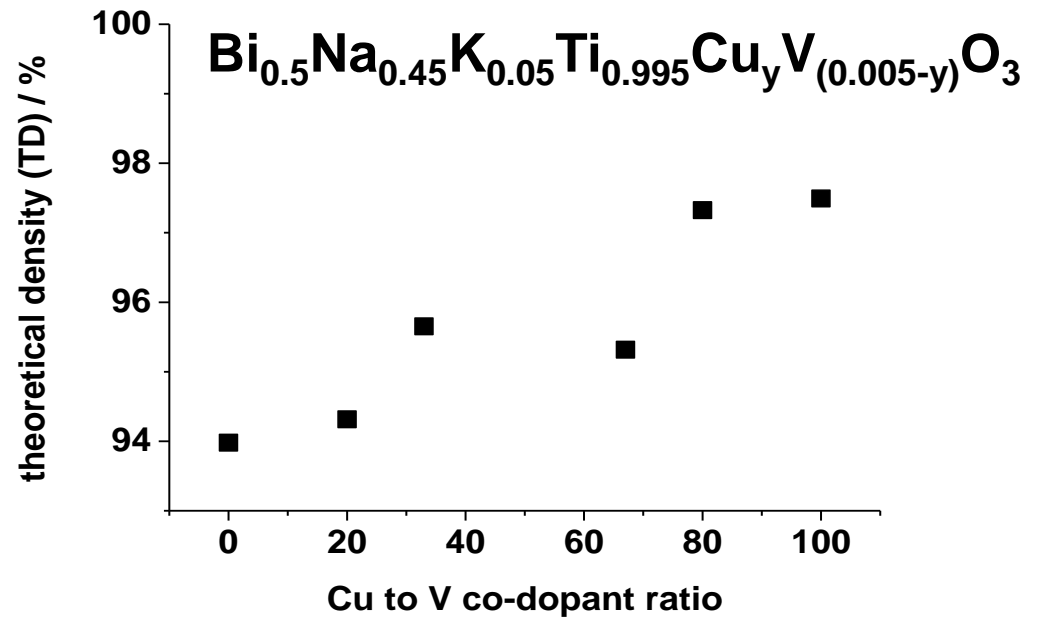


- Solid state synthesis
- Less rhombohedral character upon (co-)doping

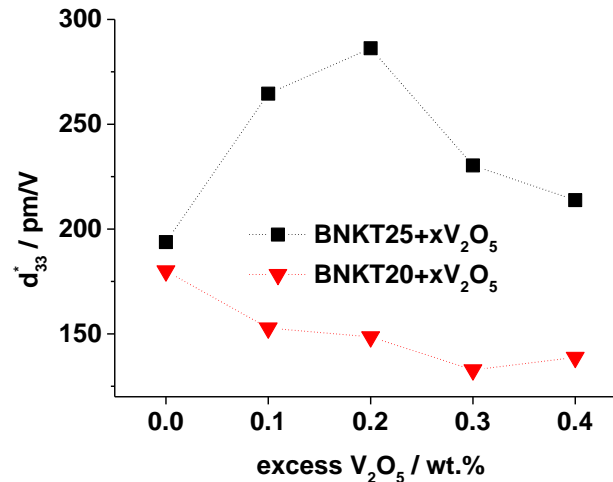
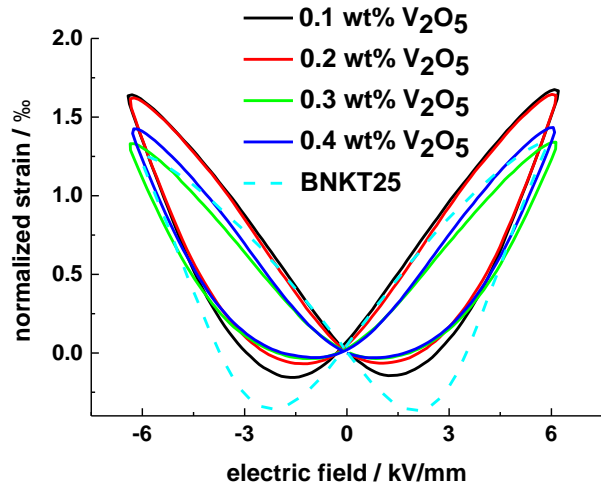
SEM Investigation / Density



- More homogeneous size distribution of doped BNKT10
- %TD increases with Cu-content



Excess Doping of BNKT20 and BNKT25 with V_2O_5

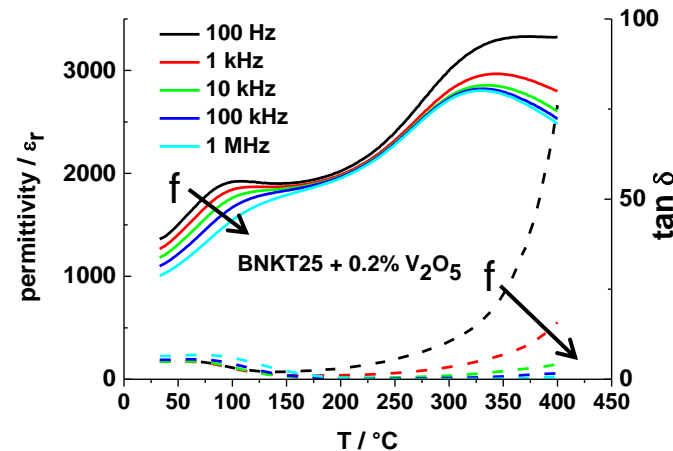
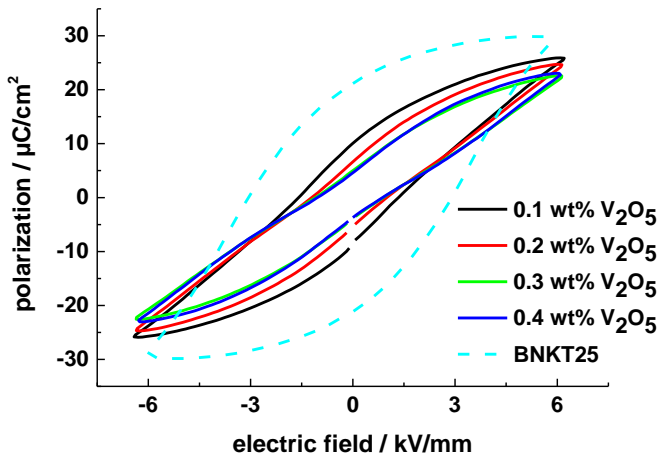


Pinching of P-E loop

Strain increase for BNKT25

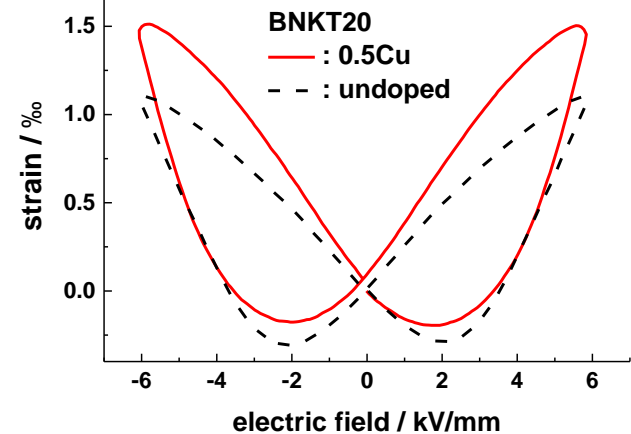
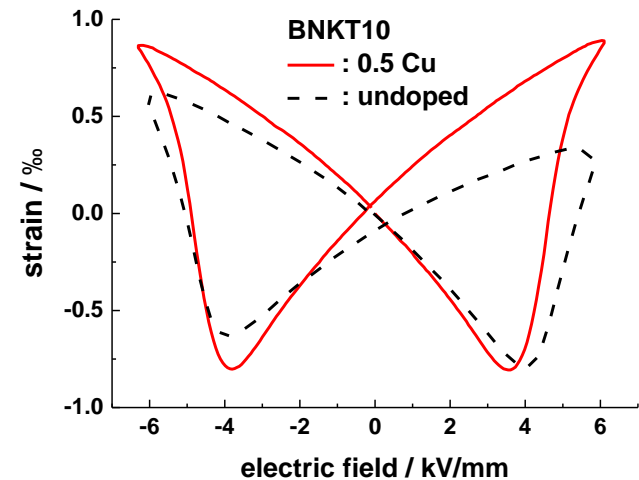
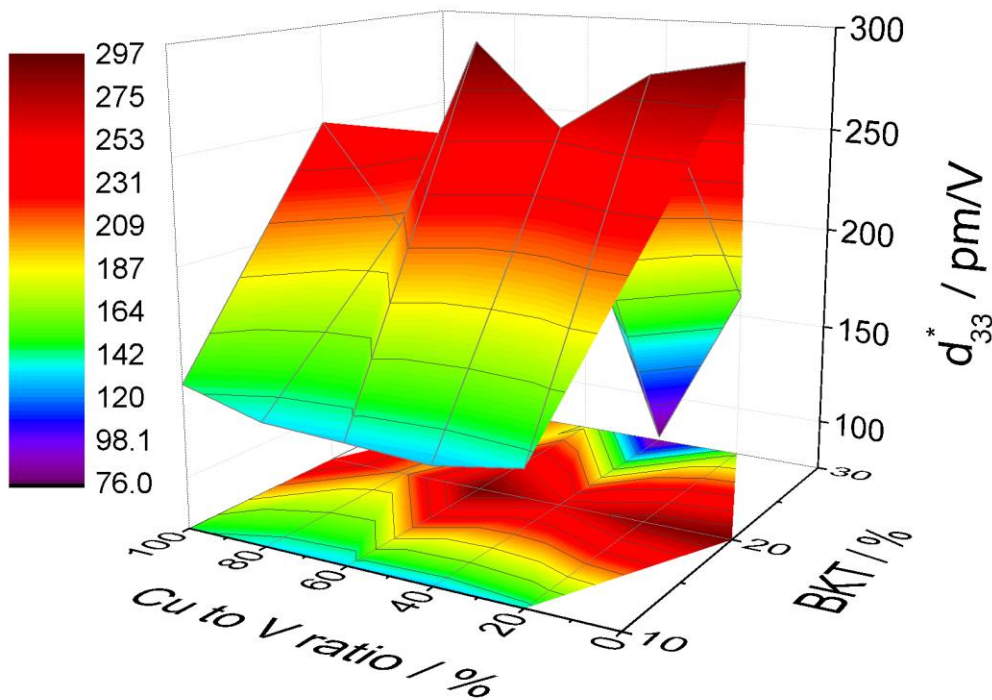
T_{f-r} lowered and broadened

Frequency dispersion



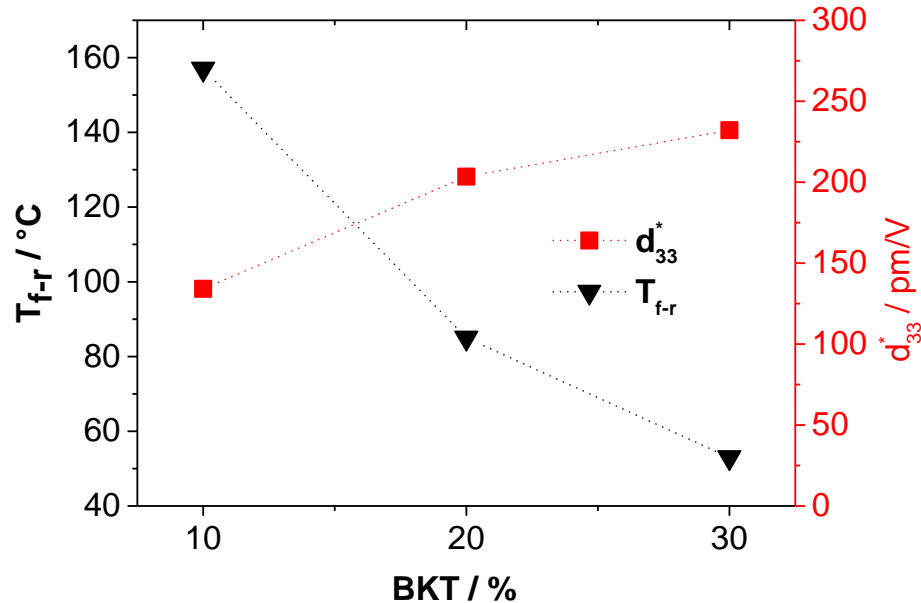
(Co)-doping V + Cu Overview

High strain at MPB + some tetragonal compositions

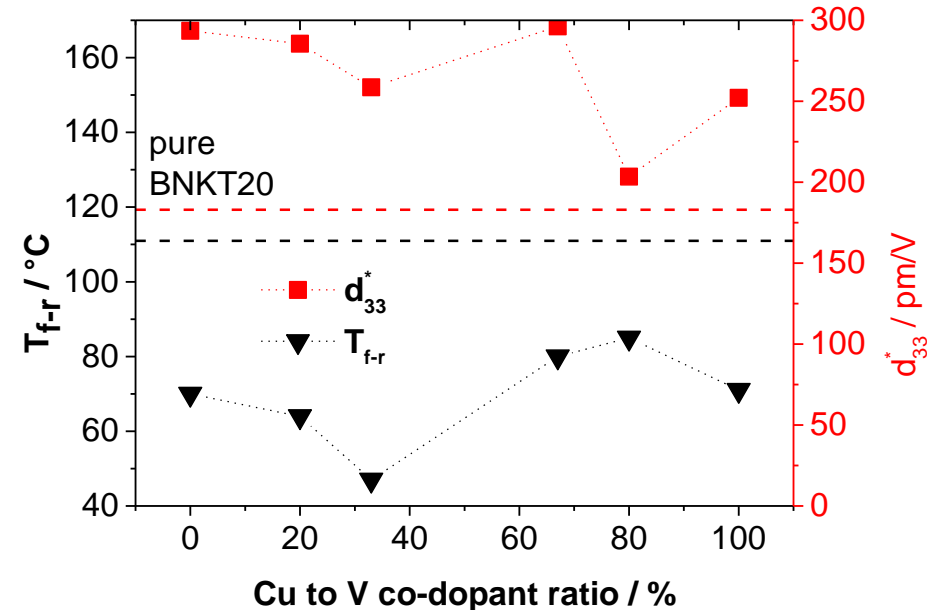


(Co)-doping V + Cu Overview

**0.4Cu,0.1V fixed,
BKT varied**



**BKT fixed to 20 %,
Cu to V ratio varied**

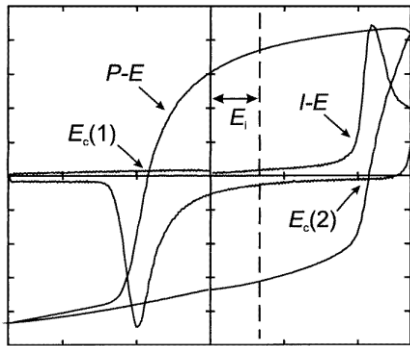


T_{f-r} lowered with BKT content; d₃₃^{*} rises

d₃₃^{*} generally higher due to co-doping

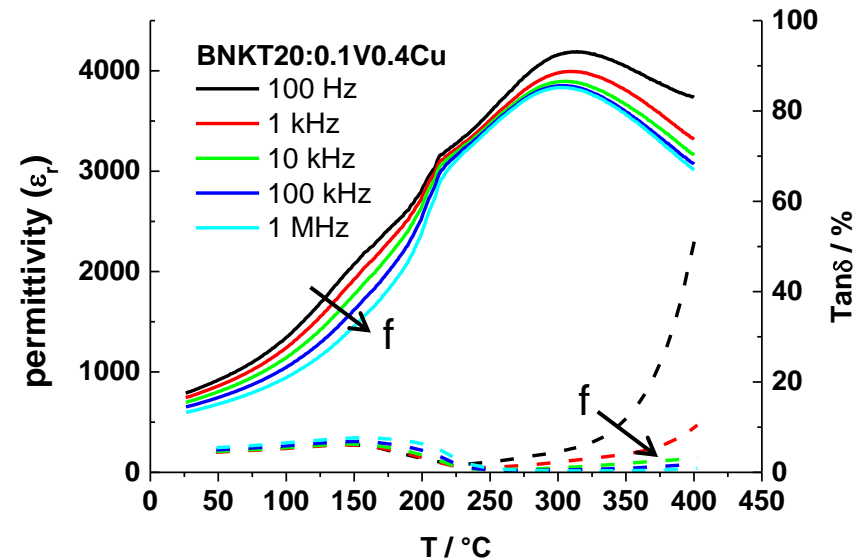
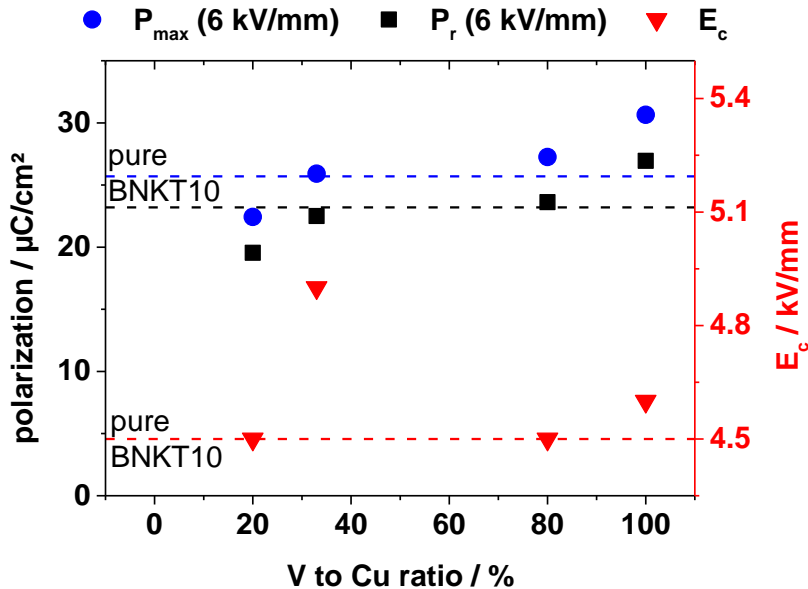
(Co)-doping BNKT10

Hall, D. A. *et al.*, Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter 10, 9129 (1998).



BNKT10 based samples → no bias field

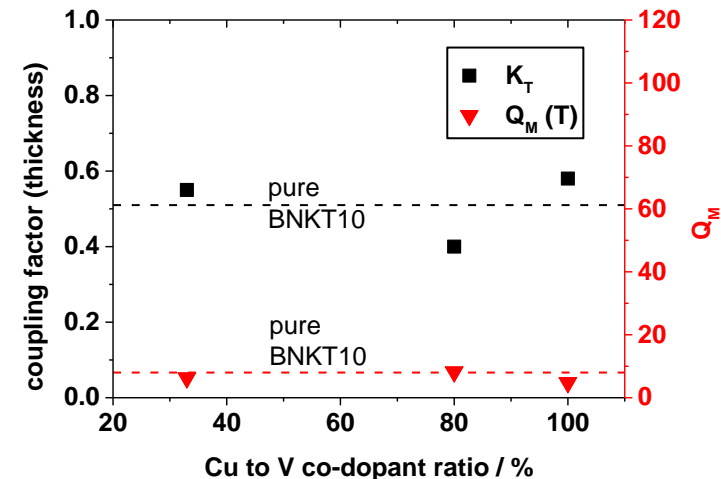
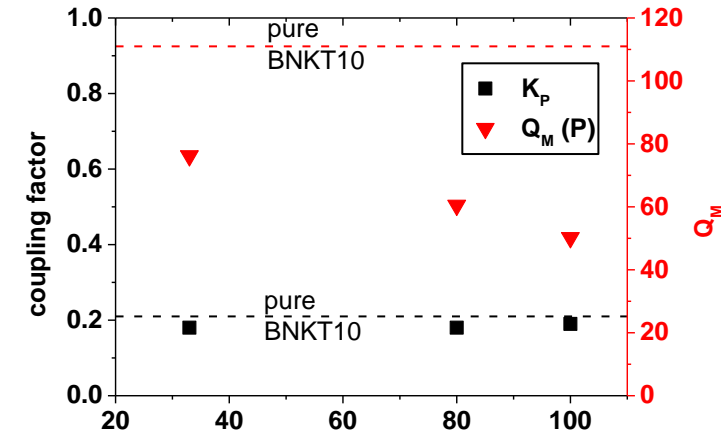
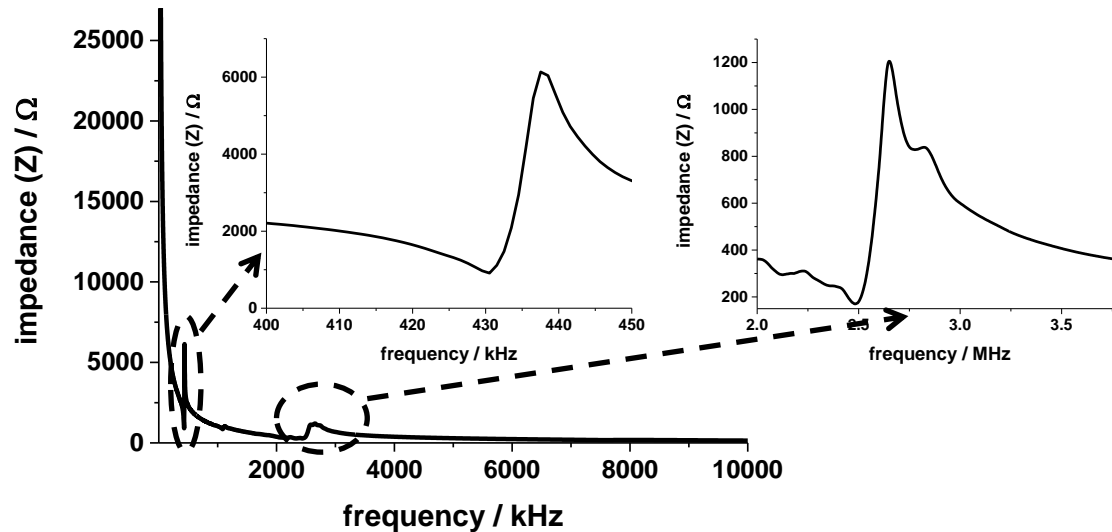
PZT or BT → bias field upon doping



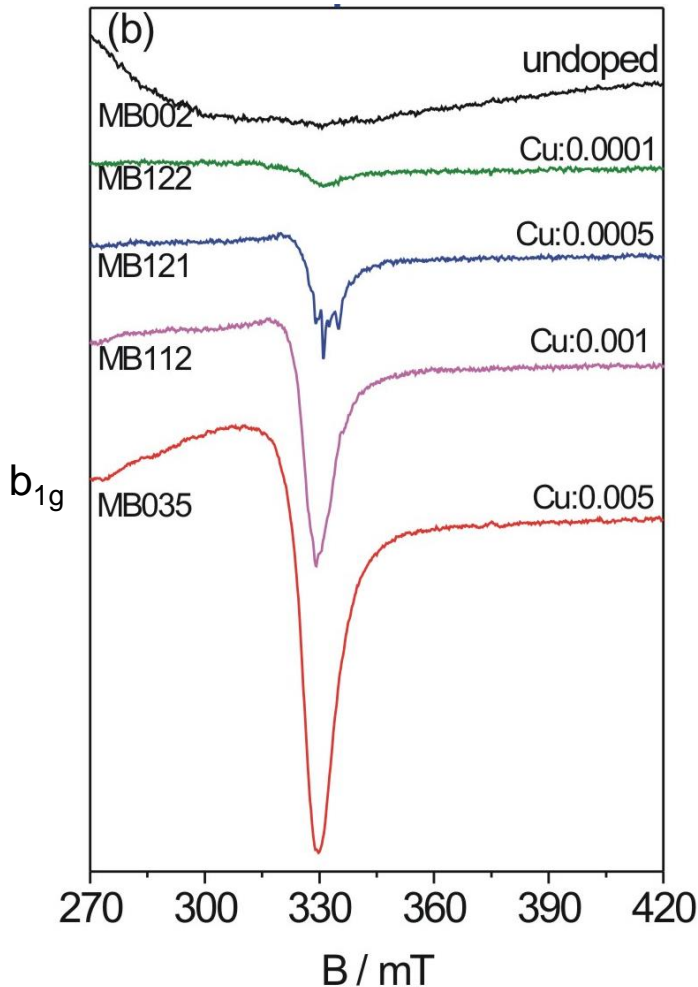
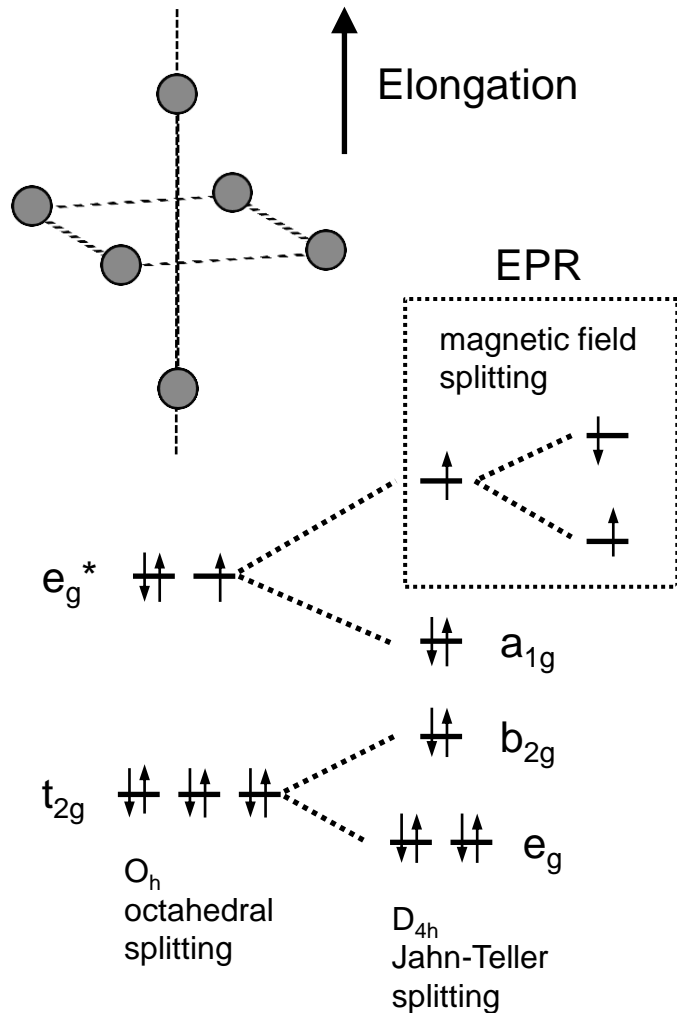
Resonance Measurements (Co-)doped BNKT10

- Q_M (planar) decreased by Cu
- High (up to 0.58) thickness mode coupling (Q_M around 5)

BNKT10:0.5Cu



Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (Co-)doped BNKT10



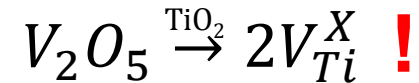
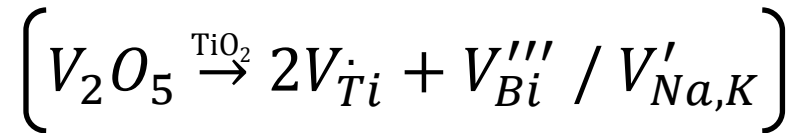
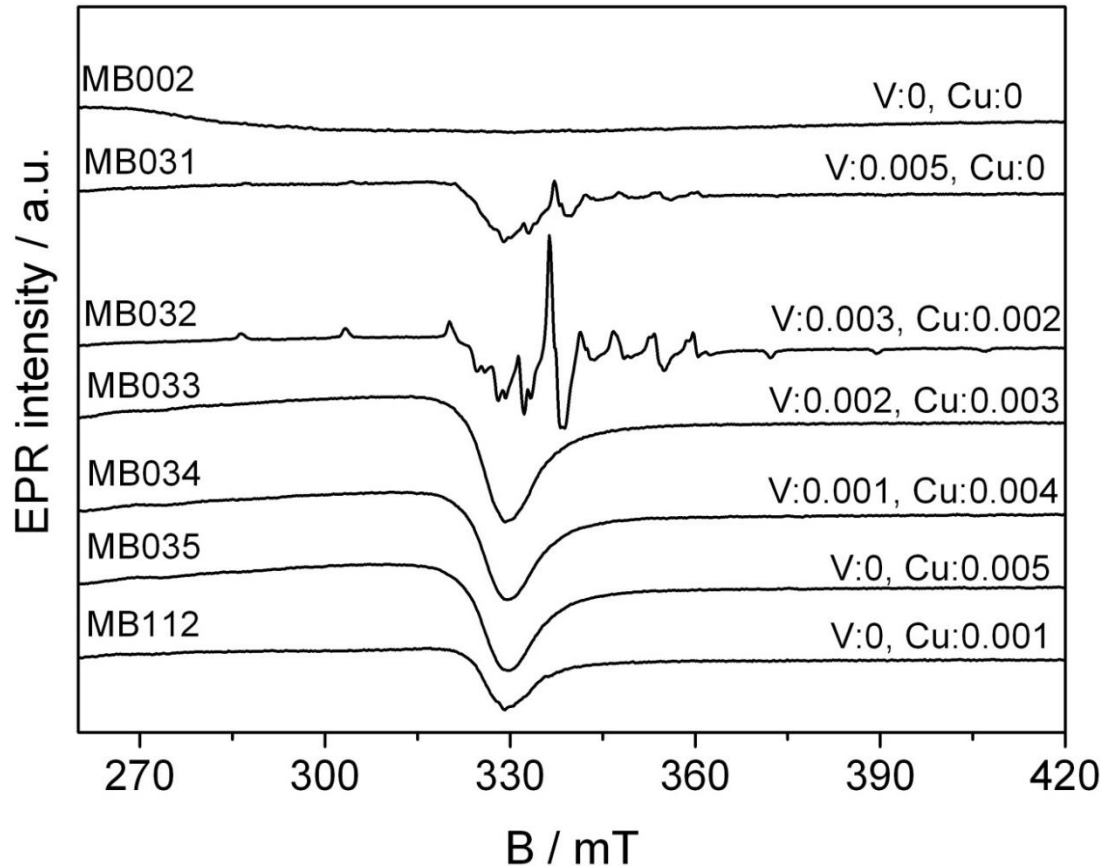
X-band EPR of Cu-doped BNKT10

□ Peak broadening

➤ Cu^{2+} at grain boundaries / above solubility limit

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (Co-)doped BNKT10

X-band EPR of sintered samples



V incorporated
as V^{4+}

Cu-V-ratio
influences V-
oxidation state

Summary / Conclusions

- **Co-doping at rhombohedral site of MPB (BNKT10)**
 - **Butterfly-type strain curve, high K_T , P_r , P_{max} , E_c and T_{f-r}**
 - **Transducers, high power applications**

- **Co-doping at MPB (BNKT20) / excess doping**
 - **Polarization loop pinching, high S_{max} , low E_c , relatively low T_{f-r}**
 - **Actuator applications**

- **Vanadium state V^{5+} ? / V^{4+} ; Cu^{2+} at grain boundaries**

Thank you for your attention!



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