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FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF MULTIFERROIC COMPOSITES WITH CORE-SHELL STRUCTURE

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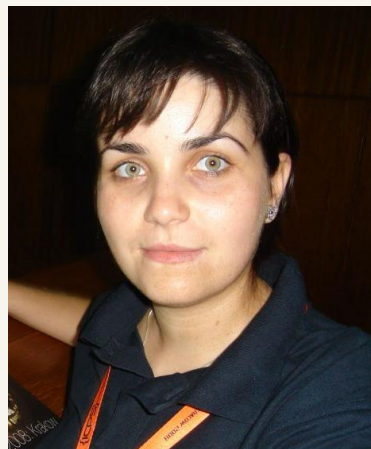
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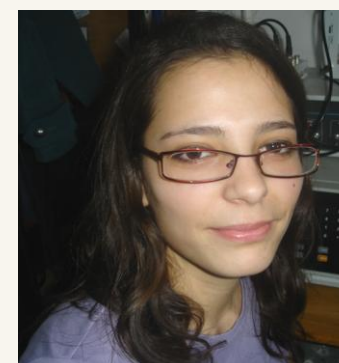
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Leontin Padurariu
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Alexadra Neagu
Student



Geanina Apachitei,
Student

RESEARCH TOPICS

Ferroelectrics

- Grain boundary and grain size effects in BaTiO_3 - based ceramics

Multiferroics

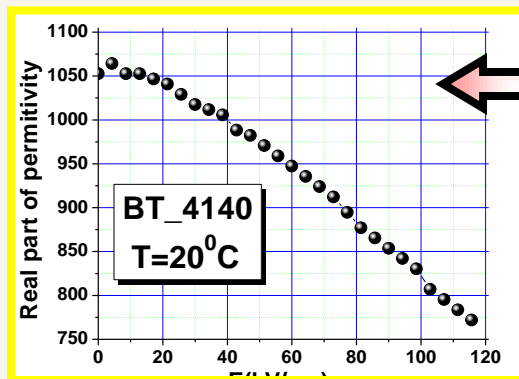
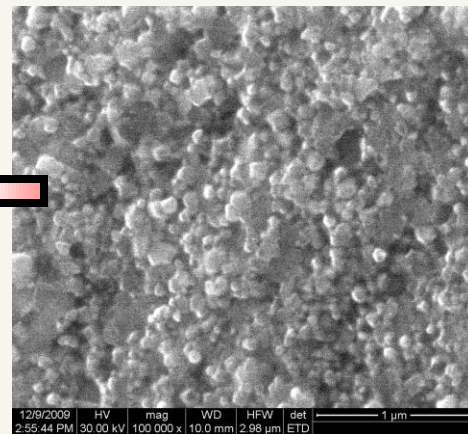
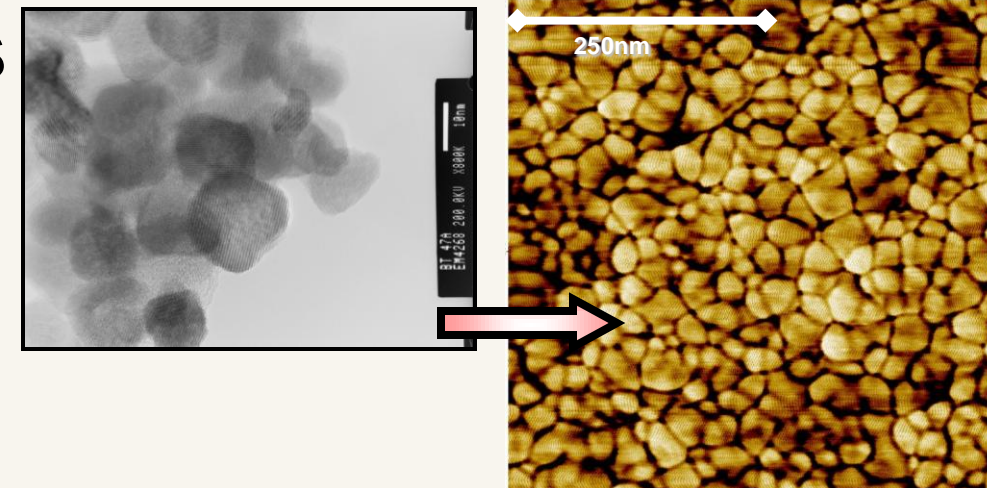
- Single-phase: BiFeO_3 - based ceramics (pure, doped and solid solutions)
- Ferroelectric-magnetic composites

MAIN RESULTS

Ferroelectrics

- **Grain boundary and grain size effects in BaTiO₃ – based ceramics**

- *grain size & grain boundary phenomena in dense nanostructured ceramics (down to ~30nm)*
- *phase transitions; ferroelectric-relaxor crossover*
- *tunability $\epsilon(E)$*



- *Collaboration with dr. Catalin Harnagea, INRS-EMT, Univ. Québec, Varennes, Canada (former group member)*

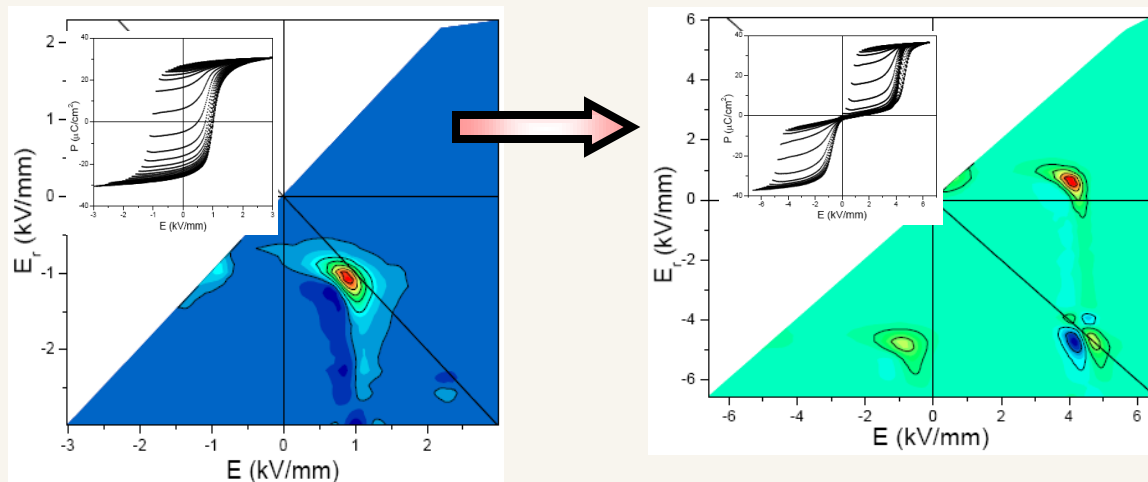
- **NATO Grant; Romanian CEEX-FEROCER grant, Bi-lateral agreement Romania-Italy (Genova), European COST 525 and 539 Actions**

MAIN RESULTS

Ferroelectrics

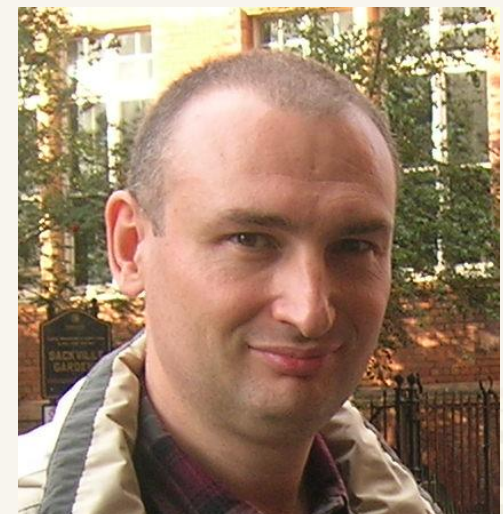
- Study of PZT (MPB) and PLZT (ferro-antiferro) by first order reversal curves (FORC) method and modeling

-Study of the switching characteristics (based on the Preisach distribution over bias and coercivity)



FE-AFE crossover

- **Bi-lateral agreement Romania-Italy (Faenza), Bi-lateral agreement Romania-Japan (Osaka)**



- **Collaboration with dr. Dan Ricinschi, Tokyo Inst. of Technol, Japan (former group member)**

MAIN RESULTS

Multiferroics

- **Single-phase: BiFeO_3 - based ceramics (pure, doped and solid solutions)**



- ❖ **$(1-x)\text{BiFeO}_3 - x\text{BaTiO}_3$ solid solutions**
- ❖ **BiFeO_3 – doped with: Mn, Cr, Sc, La, etc...**

- **Romanian CNCSIS-AC CONSMEMF grant, European COST MP0904 Action**

MAIN RESULTS

Multiferroics

In-situ prepared ferroelectric-magnetic composites

(i) using templates: $(\text{Ni,Zn})\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$, CoFe_2O_4 with BaTiO_3 and $(\text{Pb,Zr})\text{TiO}_3$



(ii) core-shell approach: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 @ \text{BaTiO}_3$



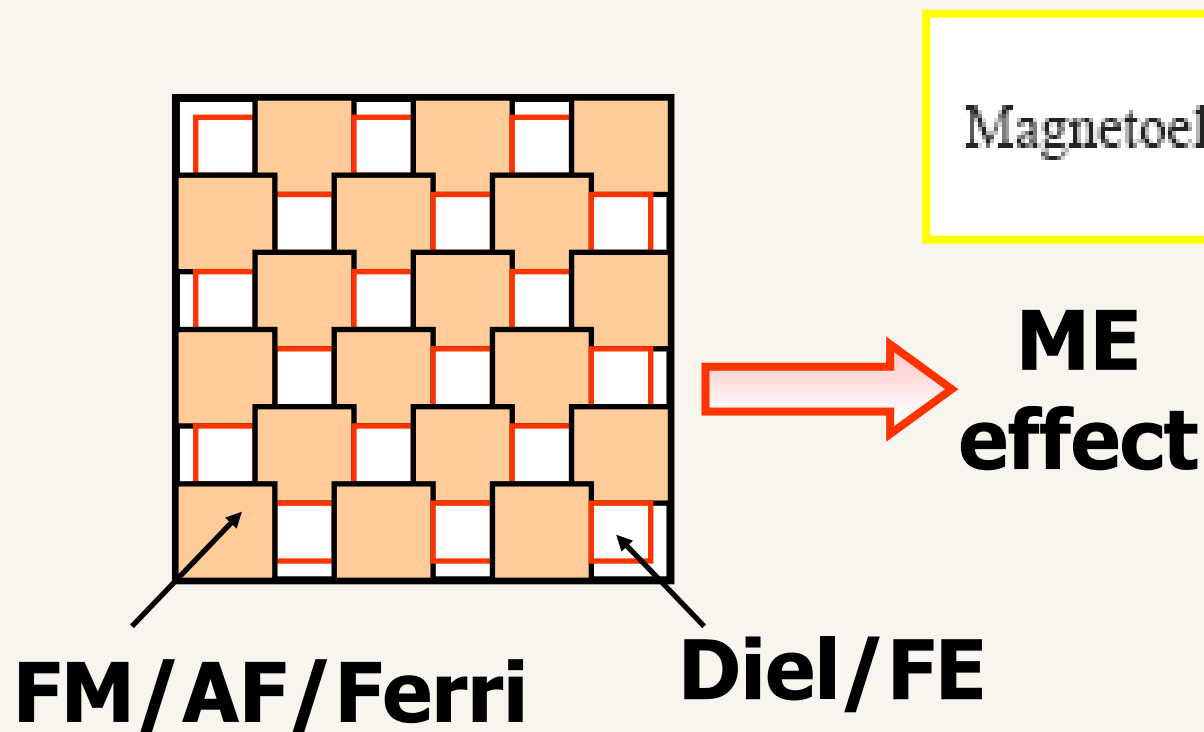
Premiul I in competitia nationala a Societatii Romane de Ceramica, reprezentant al Romaniei la *Student contest of the European Ceramic Society, Cracovia, 2009*

- **Romanian grants PN II_RU_TE_187/2010, FSE-POSDRU 89/1.5/S/49944, 89/1.5/S/63663**

I. Introduction

Composite materials: combining di-similar materials in compact structures in order to obtain new properties (*sum*, *combinatory* or *product* properties) and *multifunctionality*.

Magnetolectric (ME) composites coupling via magnetostrictive-piezoelectric effect:



$$\text{Magnetolectric} = \frac{\text{electrical}}{\text{mechanical}} \times \frac{\text{mechanical}}{\text{magnetic}}$$

• J. Van Suchetelene, *Philips Res. Rep.* 27, 28 (1972)

Methods for producing ME composites

➤ Mixing of the phases separately prepared

The large majority of publications reported the use of this method to obtain ME composites.

➤ In situ preparation of the composites:

- coprecipitation, gel-combustion

- *P. Padmini et al., J. Mater. Chem. 4, 1875 - 1881 (1994)*
- *L. Mitoseriu et al., J. Eur. Ceram. Soc. 27, 4379–4382 (2007)*
- *A. Iordan et al., J. Eur. Ceram. Soc. doi:10.1016/j.jeurceramsoc.2009.03.031*

- core-shell powder composites

- *F. Caruso, Adv. Mater. 13, 11 (2001)*
- *C. Huber et al., Ceram. Inter. 30, 1241-1245 (2004)*
- *Y.S. Koo et al., Appl. Phys.Lett. 94, 032903 (2009)*
- *Y. Deng et al., Adv. Mater. 21, 1-6 (2009)*
- *M.S. Park et al., Phys. Rev.B 79, 024420 (2009)*

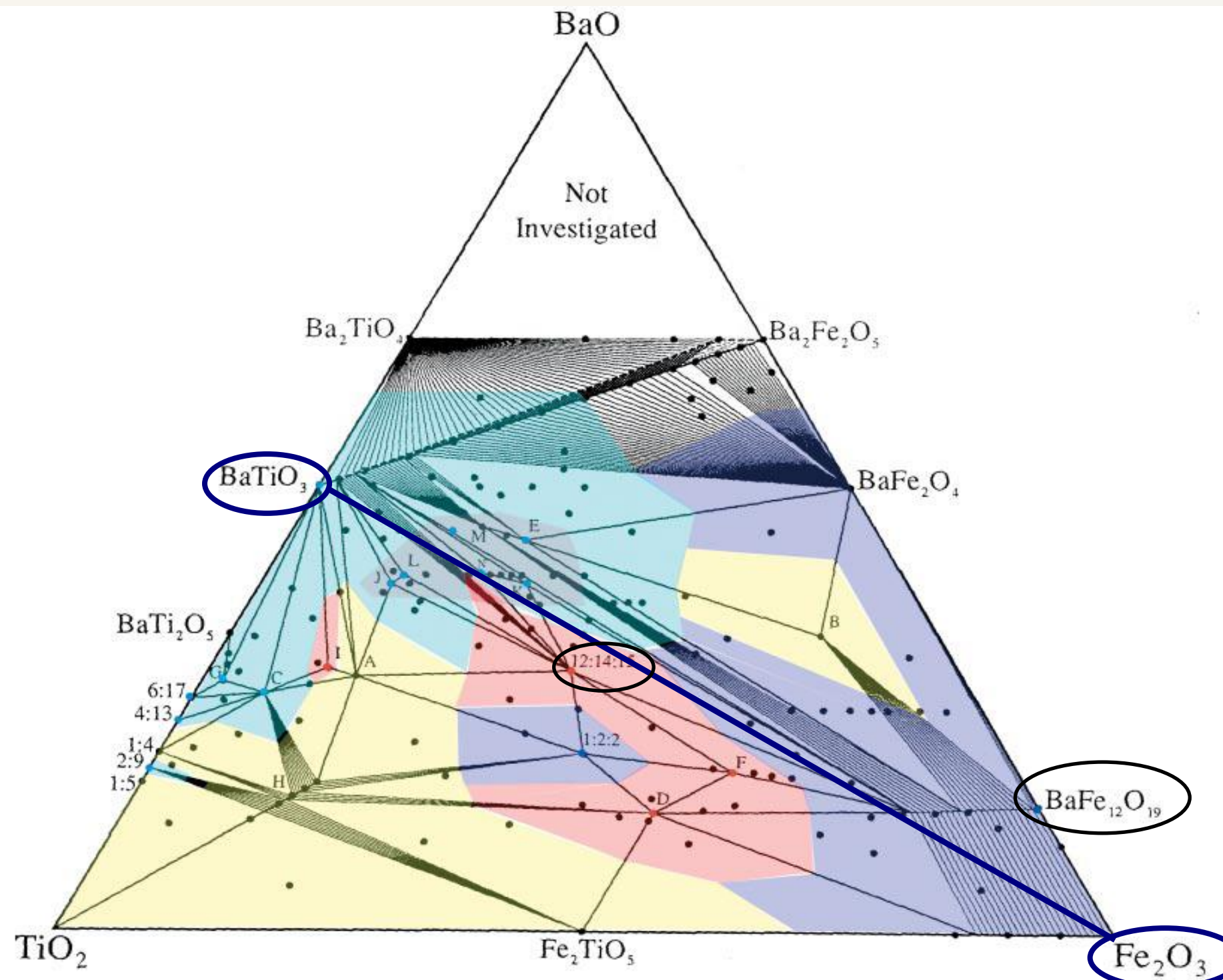


followed by appropriate sintering to obtain dense ceramics.

II. Our approach

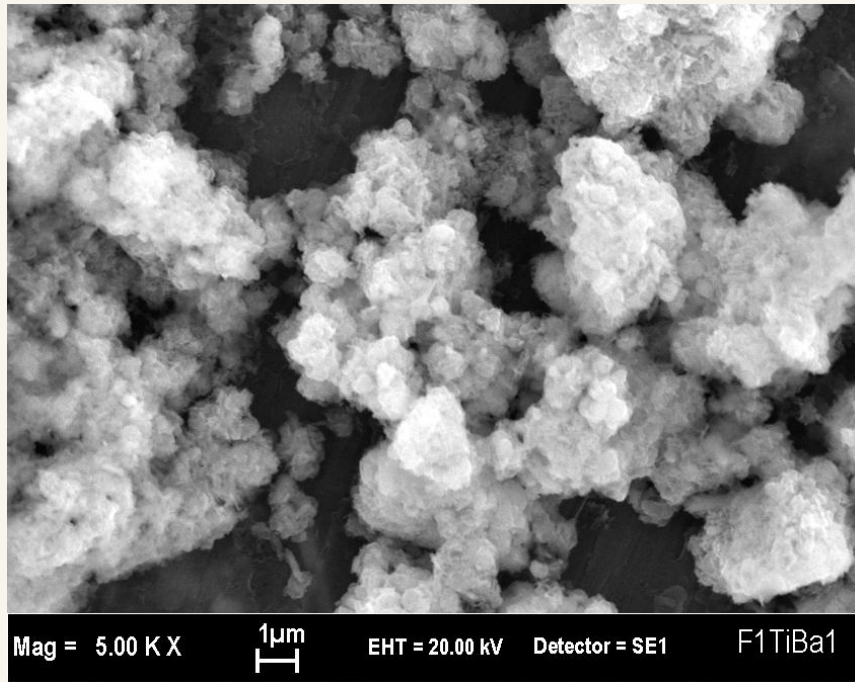
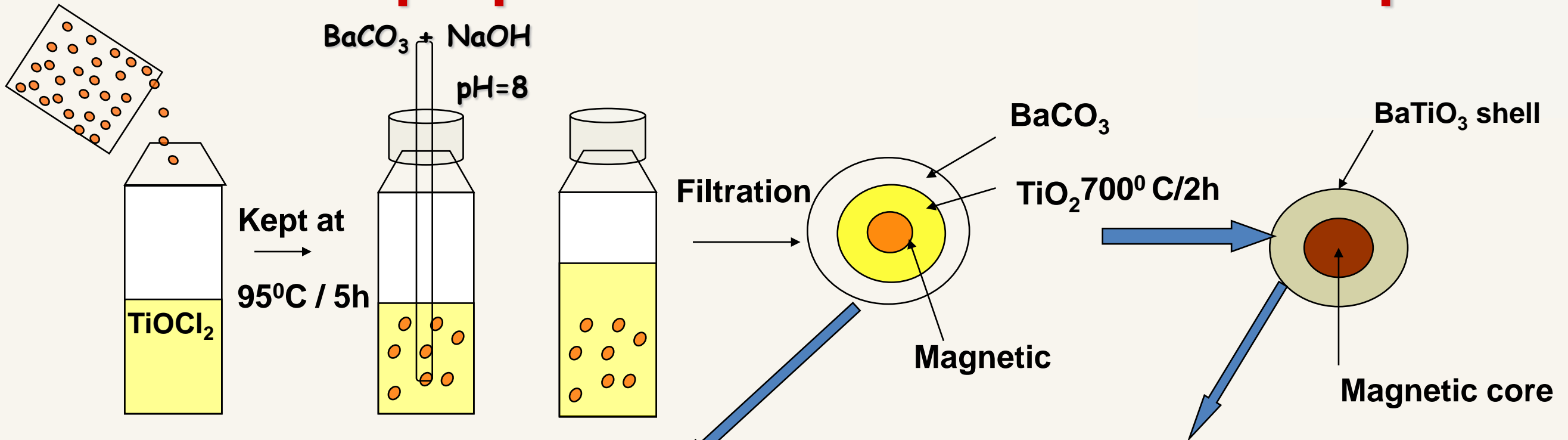
- ❖ to produce ME powder composites with core-shell structure using **innovative combined wet chemistry** and **solid-state methods**;
- ❖ appropriate **sintering strategy** to control
 - (i) phase assemblage (isolation of the magnetic phase: 0-3 connectivity)
 - (ii) controlling the chemical reactions at interfaces (nanoscale composition and coupling);
- ❖ expected to drive towards **new functional properties**.

Choosing the appropriate system

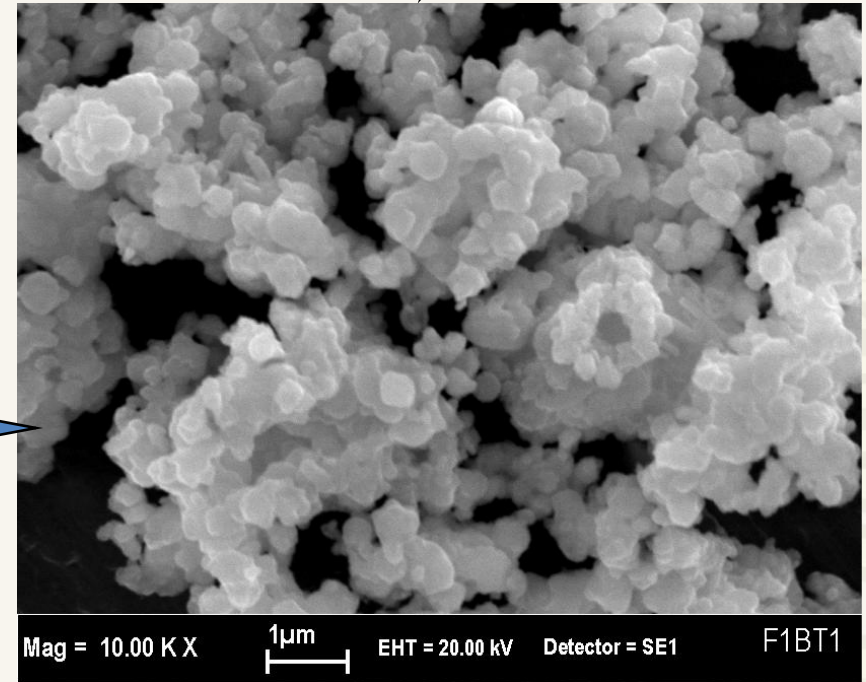


• T. Siegrist, et al., *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* 14831501 (2003)

III. In situ-preparation of the core-shell composite



$\alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3@ \text{TiO}_2@ \text{BaCO}_3$
before calcination

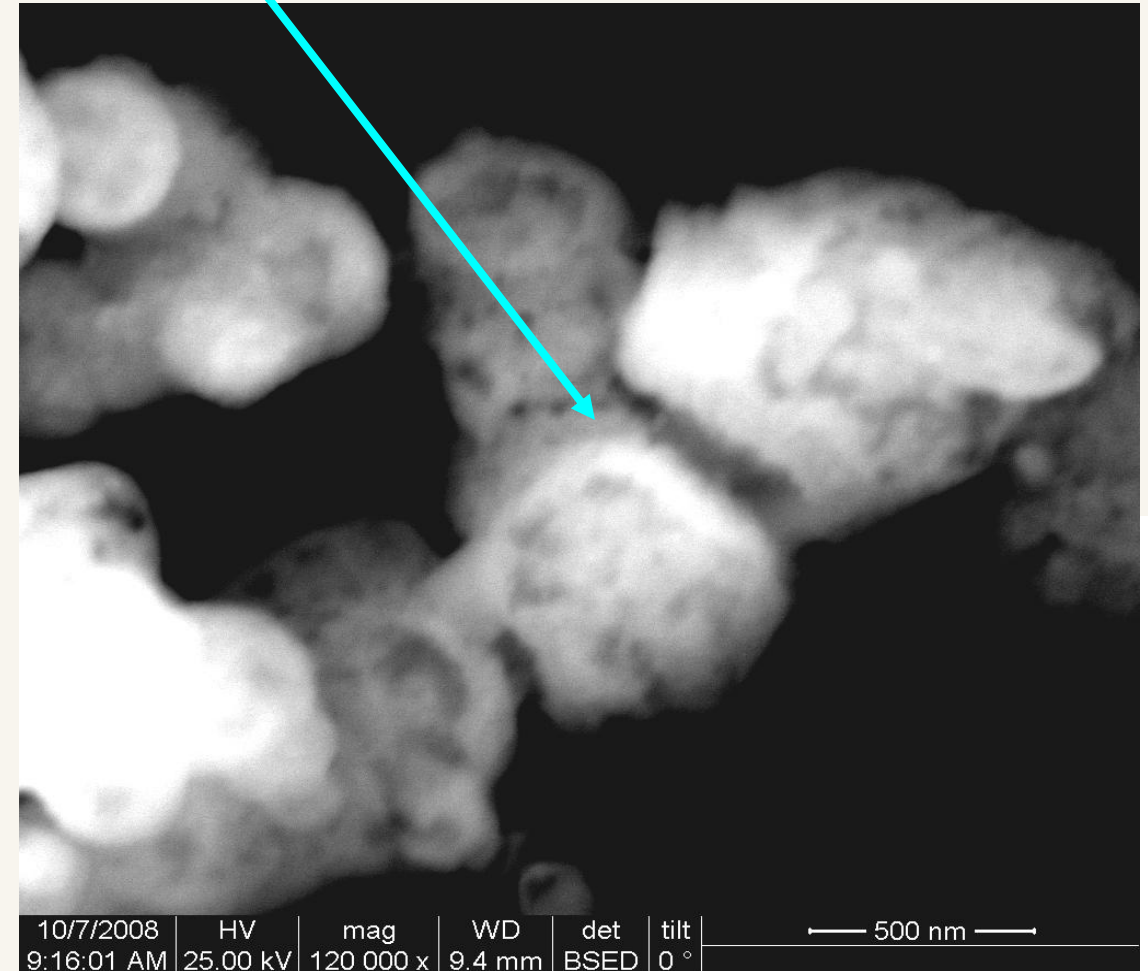
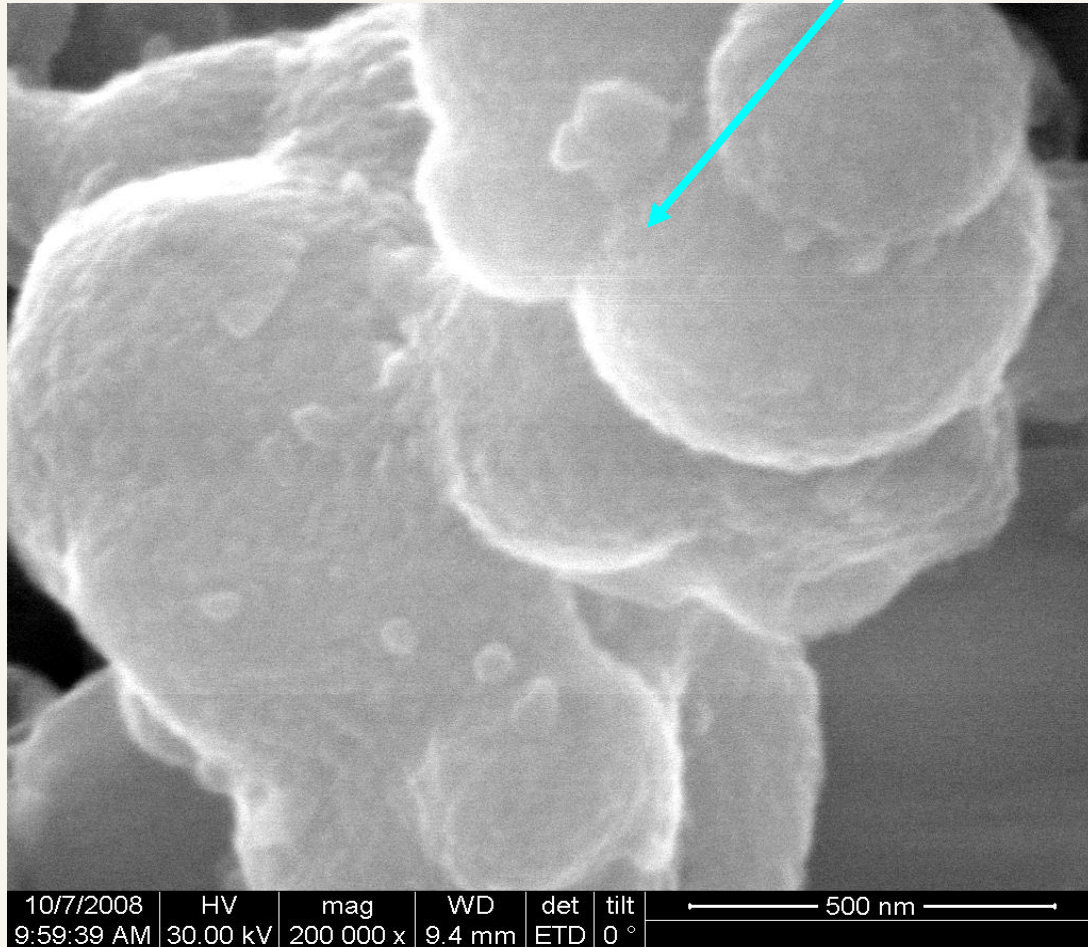


$30\% \alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3@70\% \text{BaTiO}_3$
(after calcination)

• *M.T. Buscaglia et al. Chem. Mater. 22, 4740-4748 (2010)*

IV. Microstructural characterization

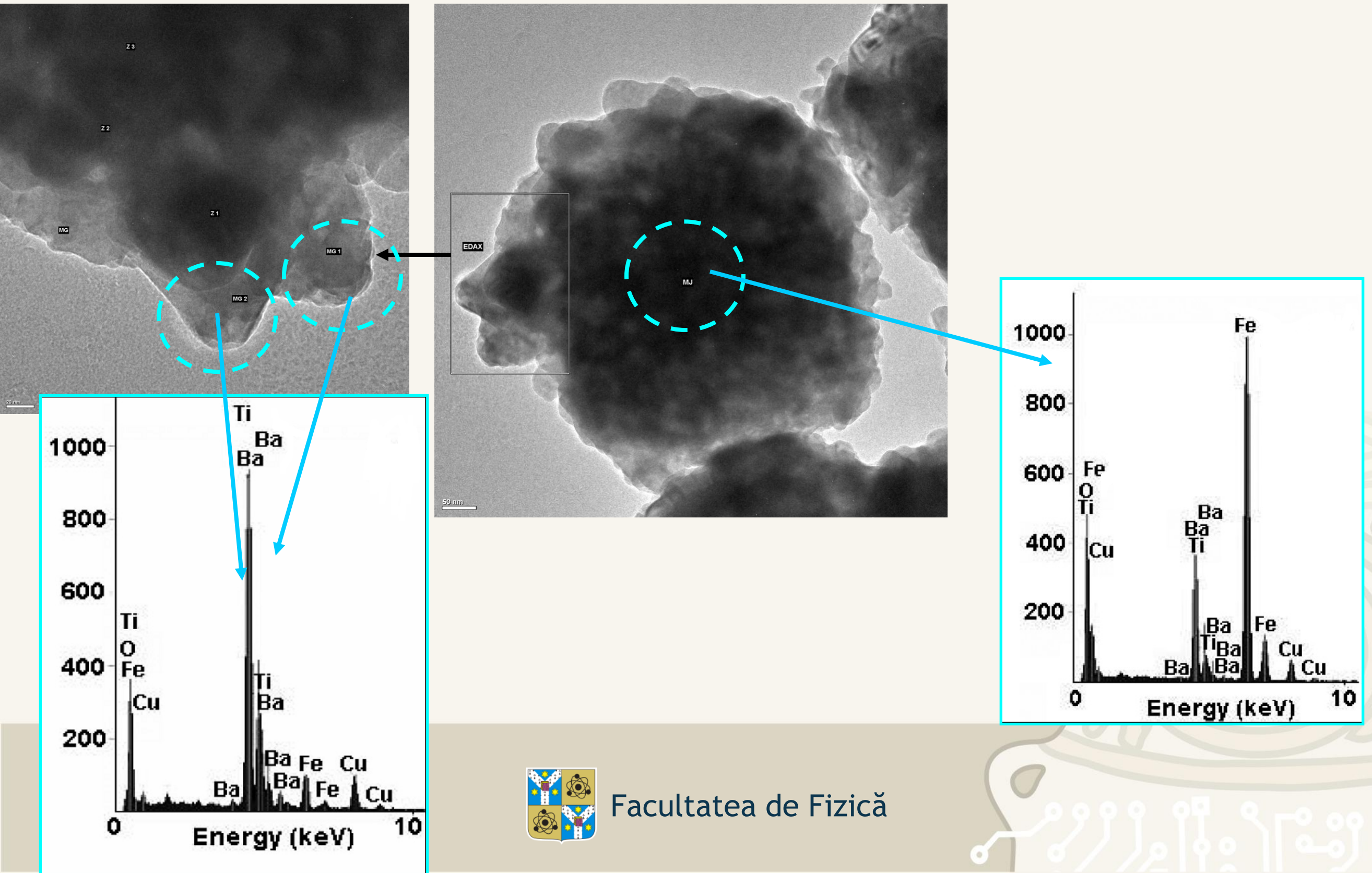
Powders - The magnetic phase perfectly covered by BaTiO_3 shell
 \Rightarrow spherical nanocomposites with **0-3 connectivity**.



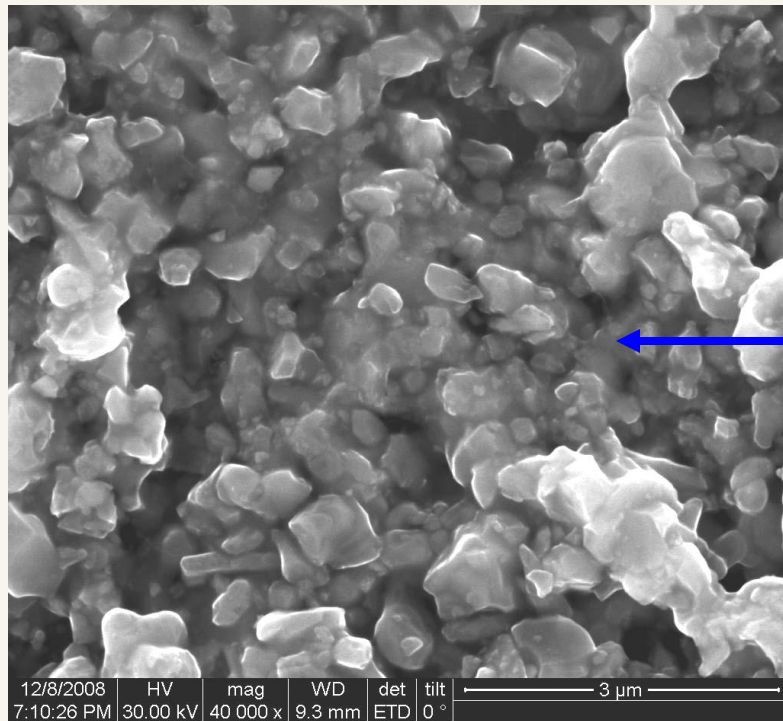
\rightarrow Nanoscale phase intermixing and core-shell structures

TEM-EDS analysis

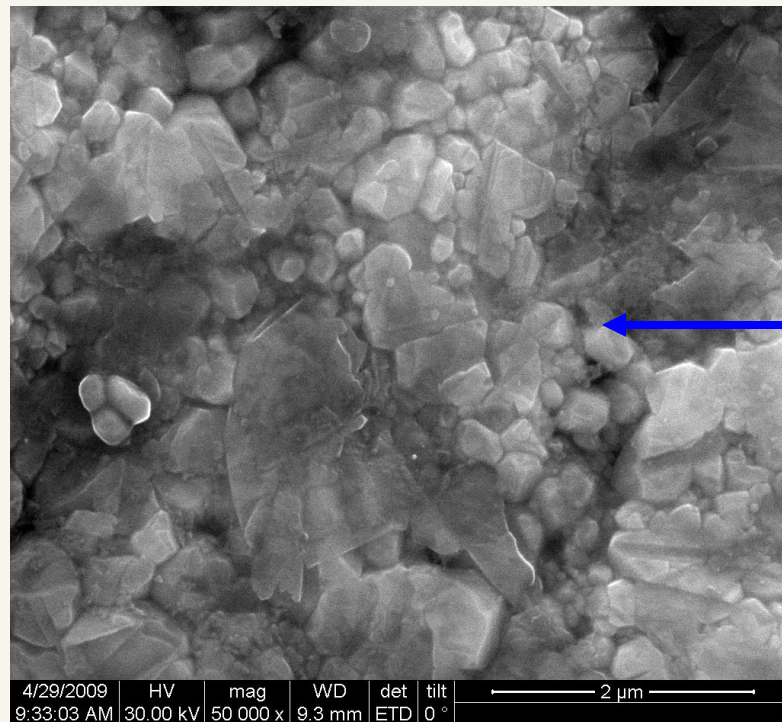
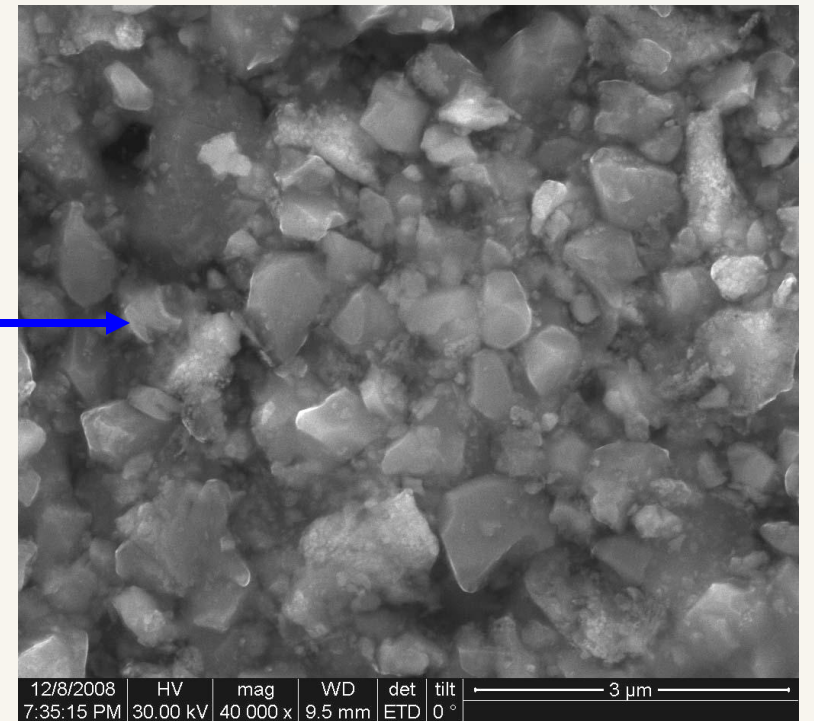
- To estimate the local chemical composition and confirm the formation of the **core-shell structure**



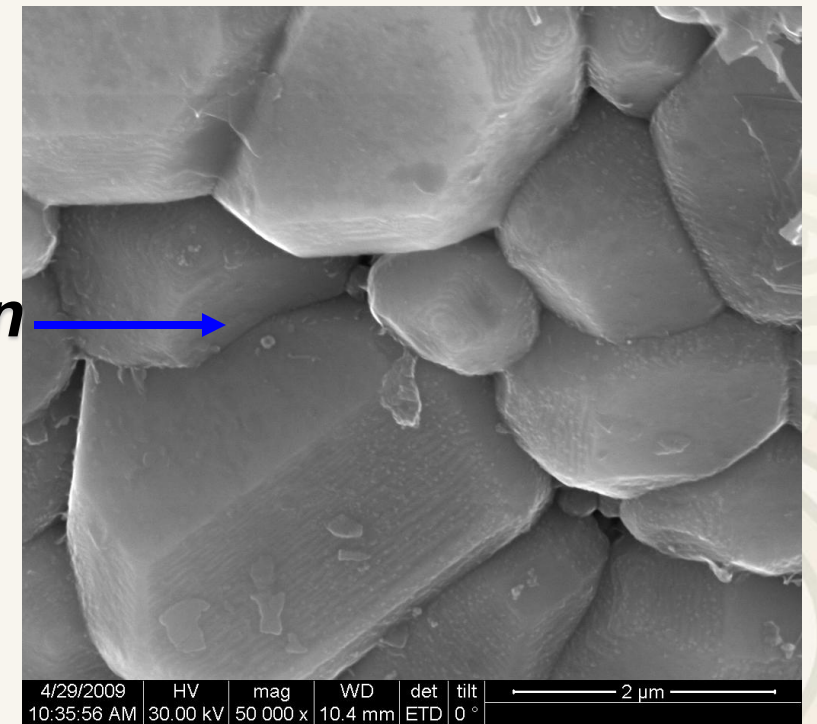
Ceramics



*Traditional sintering at
1050°C/1h and 1150°C/1h*



*Spark Plasma Sintering at
1050°C/4min and 1100°C/3min*



V. Functional properties

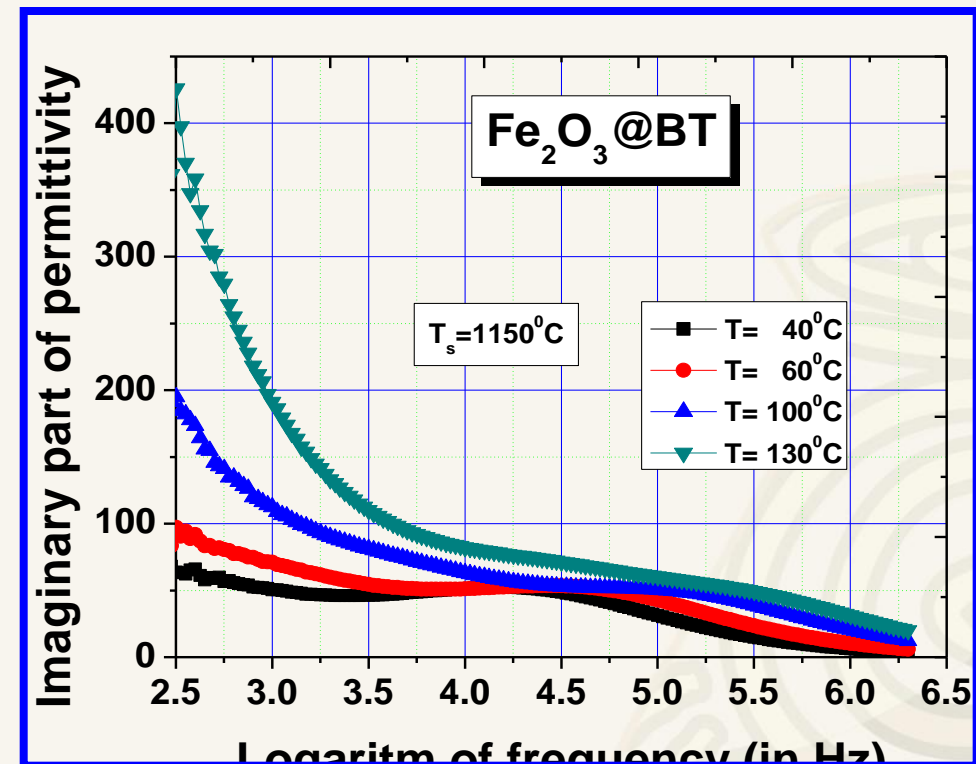
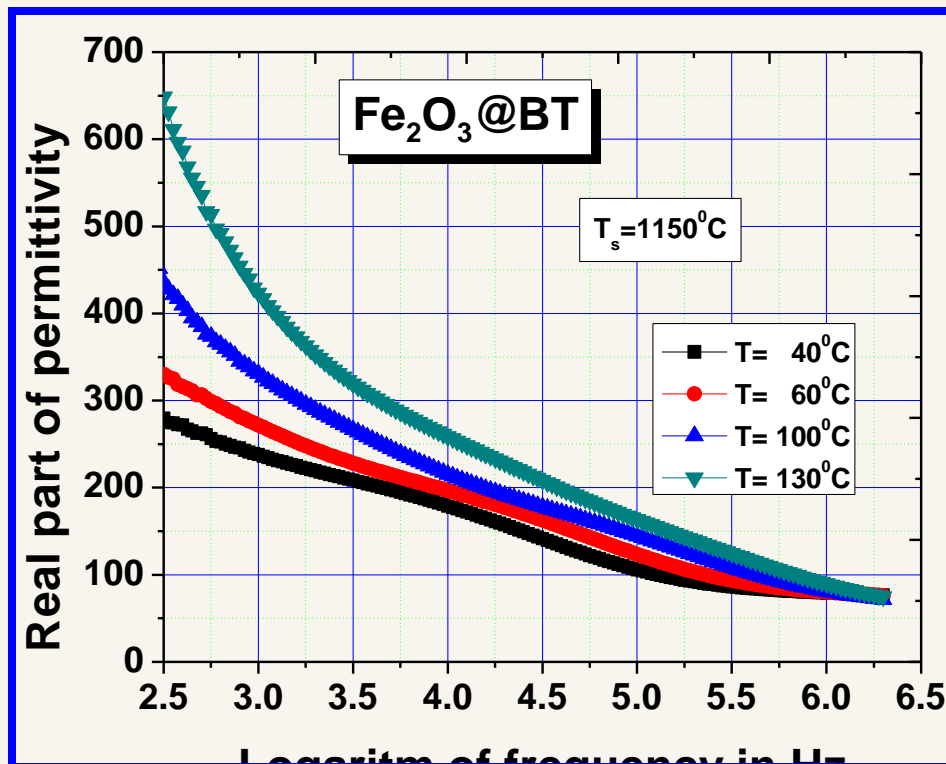
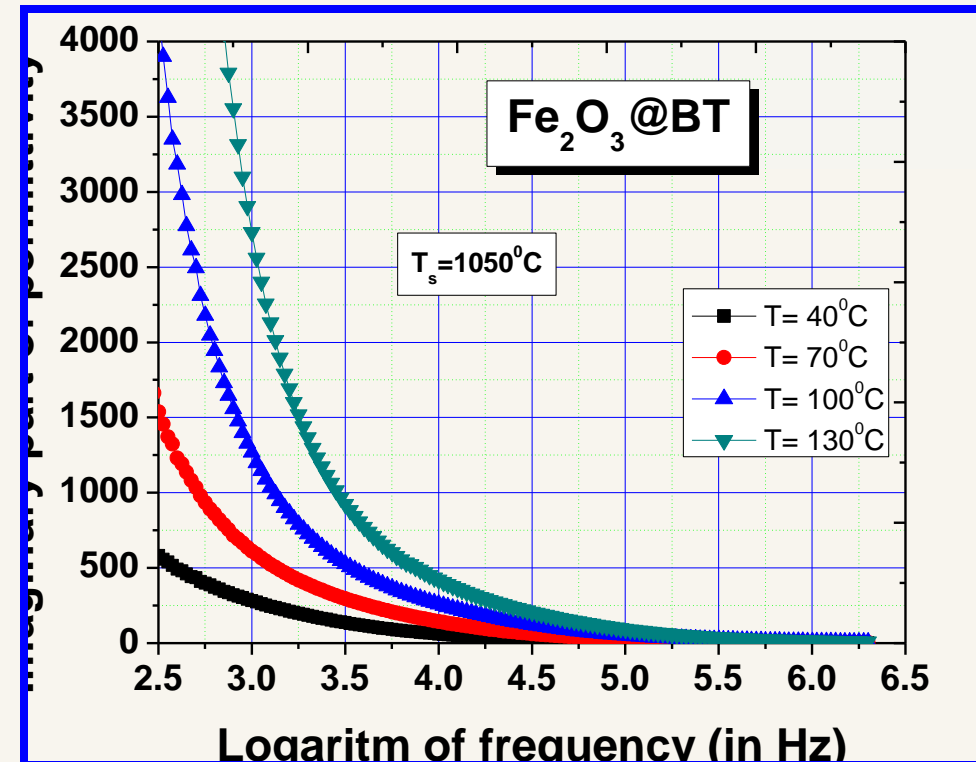
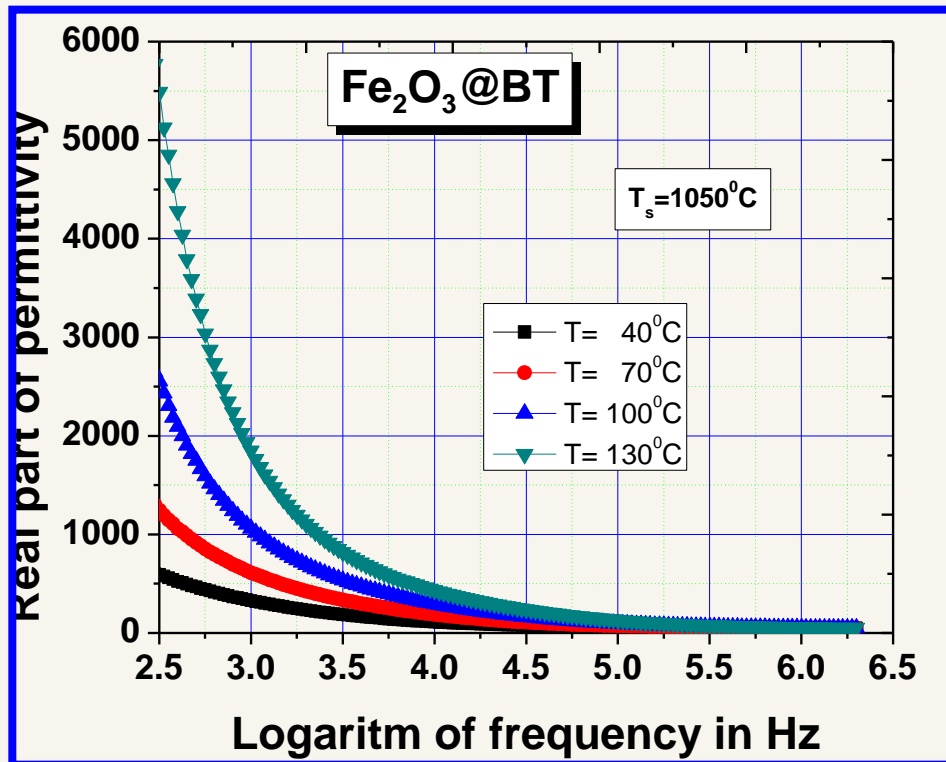
V.1 Impedance spectroscopy data

V.2 Dc-tunability

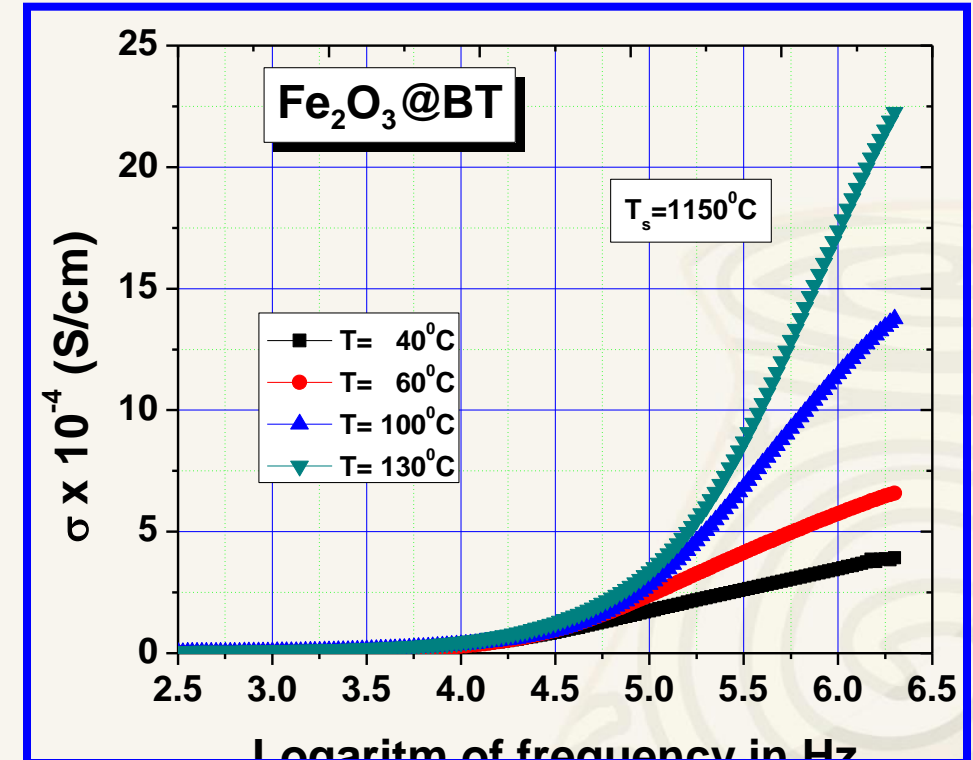
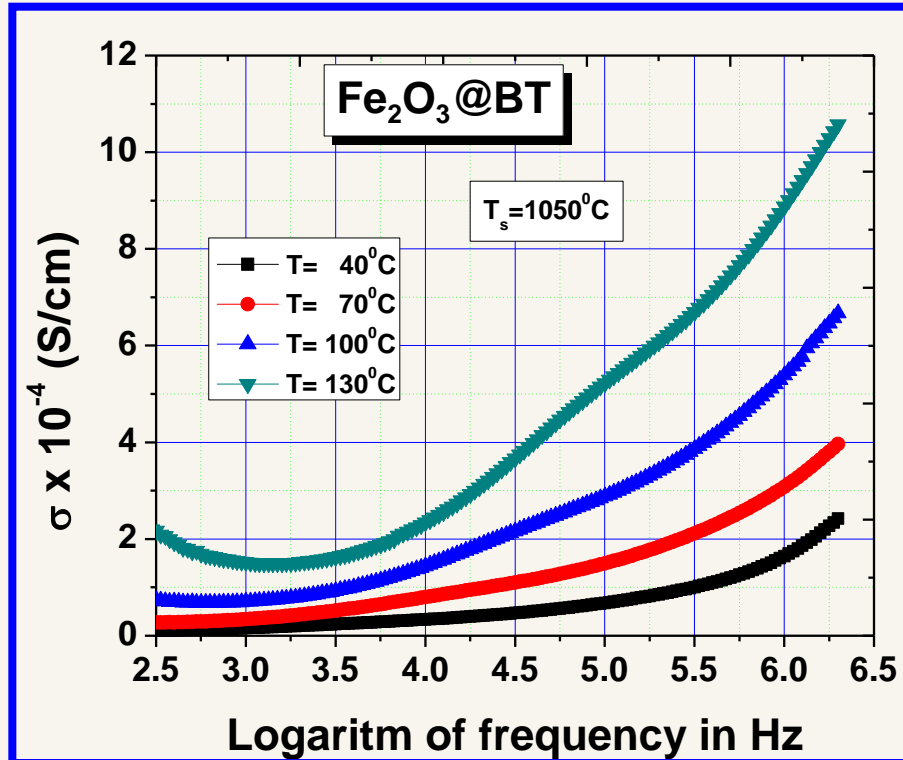
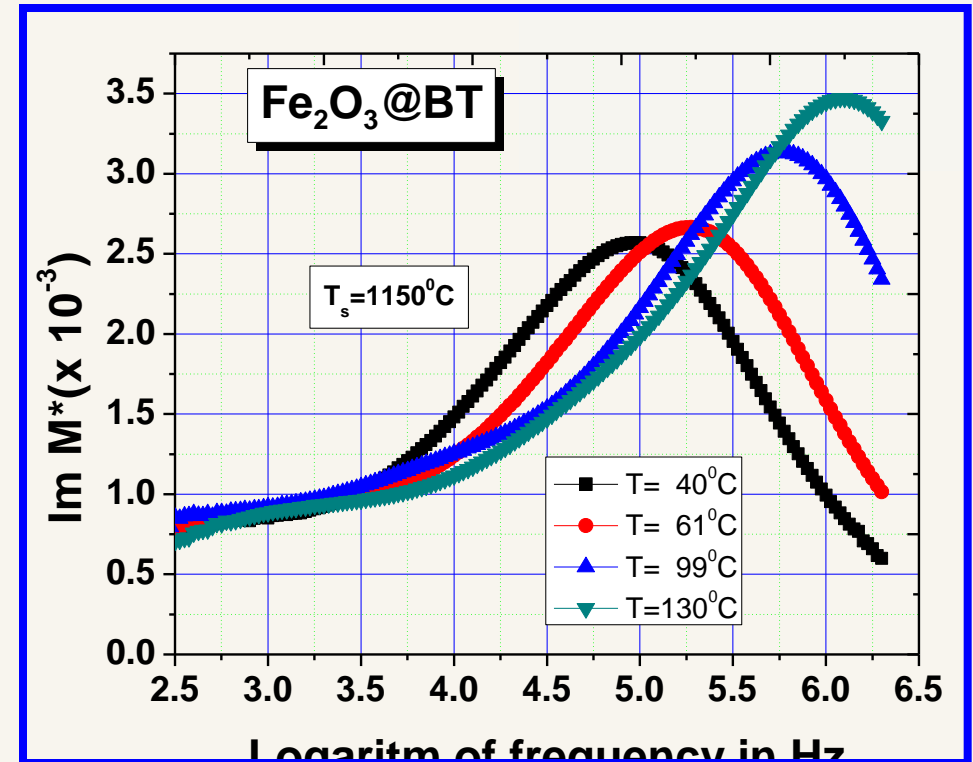
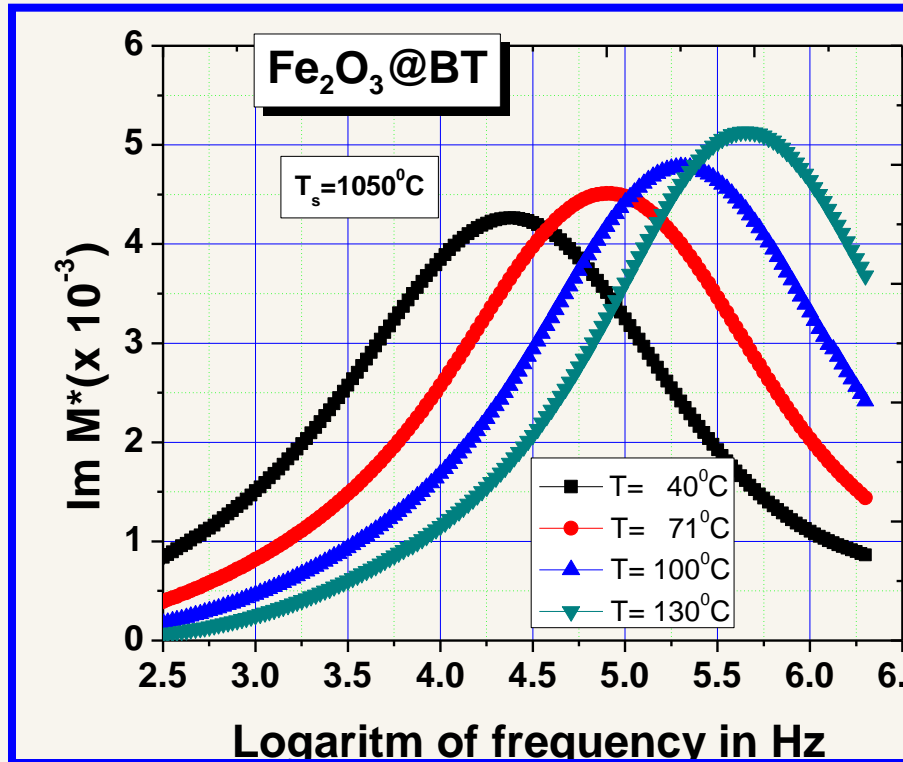
V.3 Magnetic properties



V.1 Impedance spectroscopy data



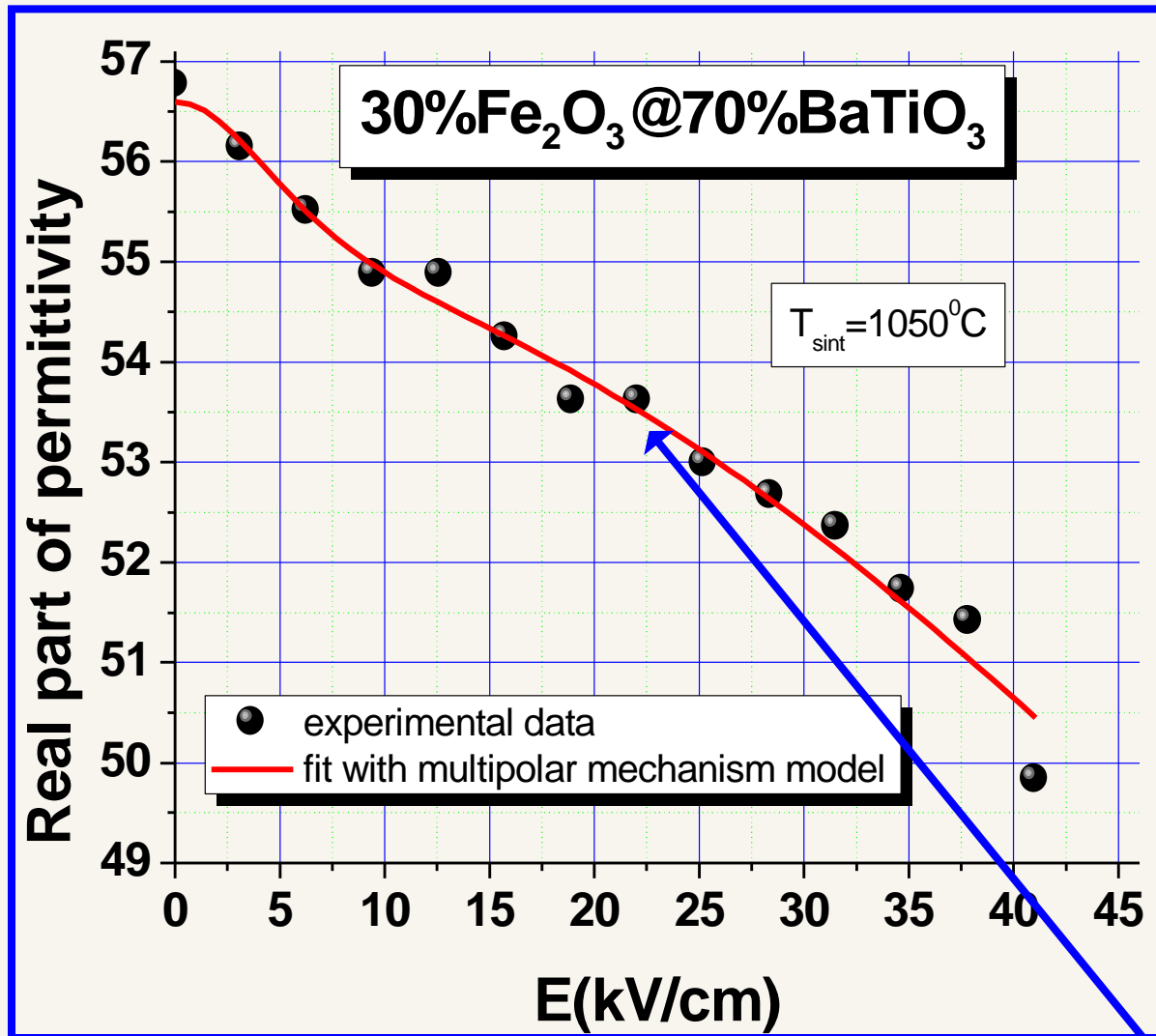
Dielectric modulus and conductivity



• L.P. Curecheriu et. al, J. Appl. Phys. 107, 104106, 2010

V.2 Dc-tunability data

➤ A high tunability (n=20%), without tendency to saturation.



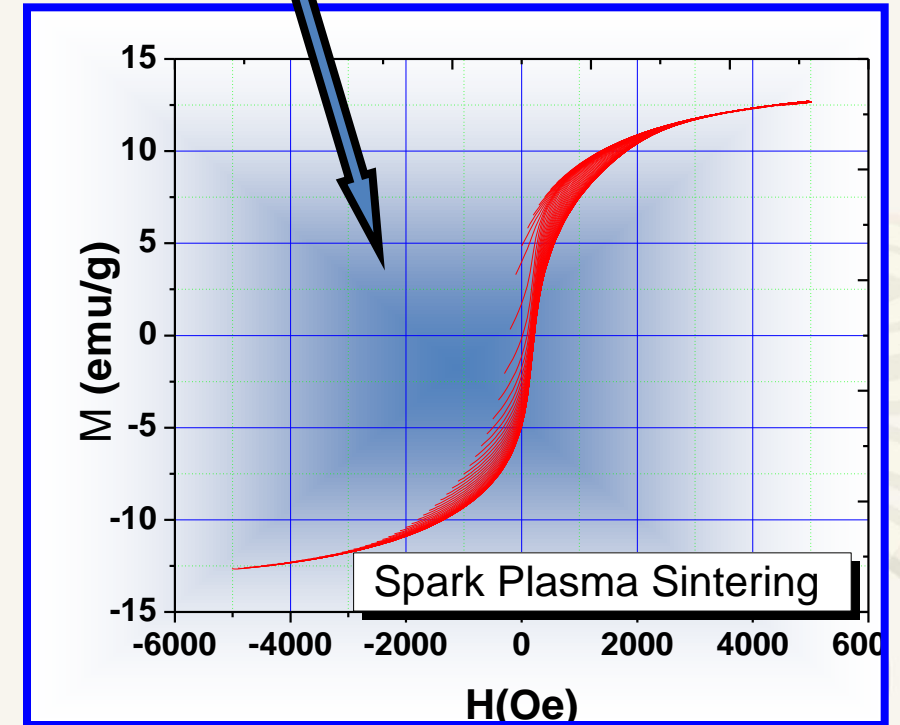
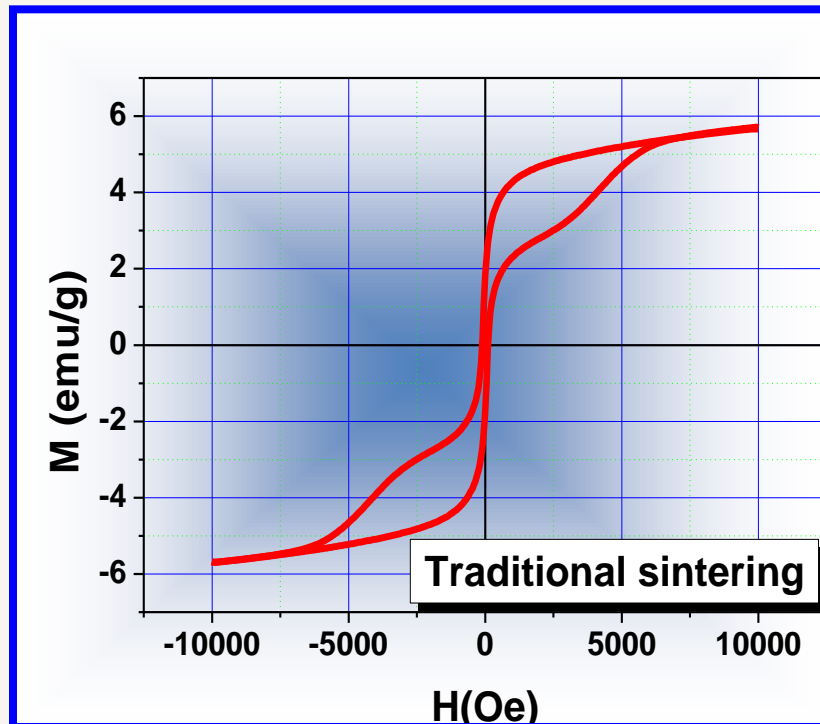
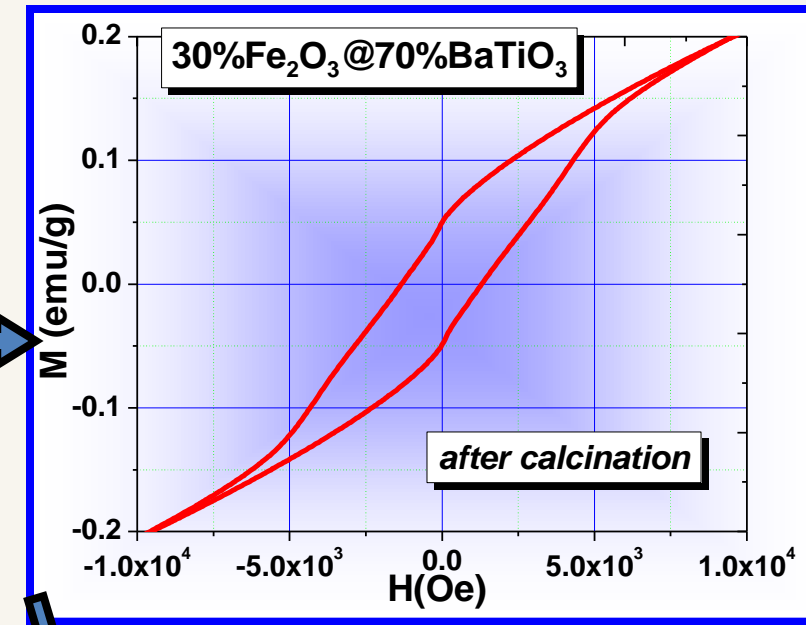
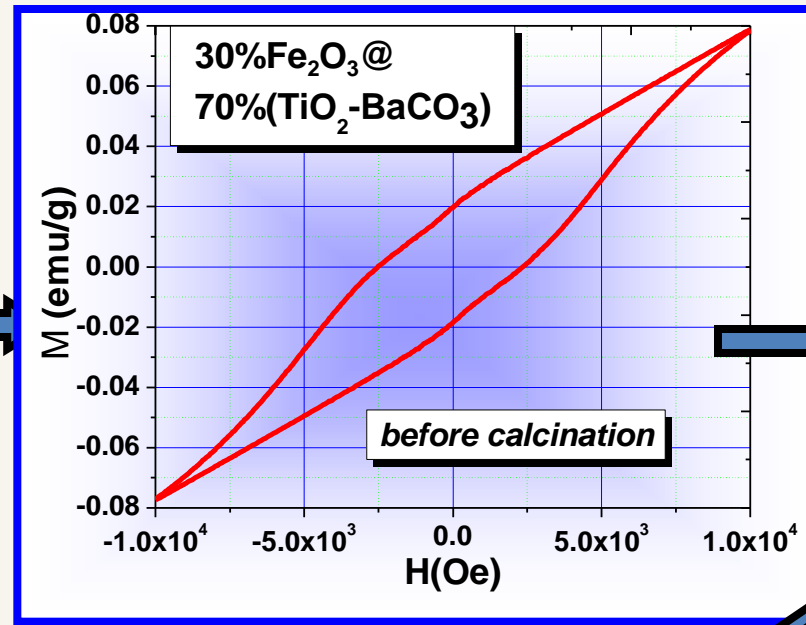
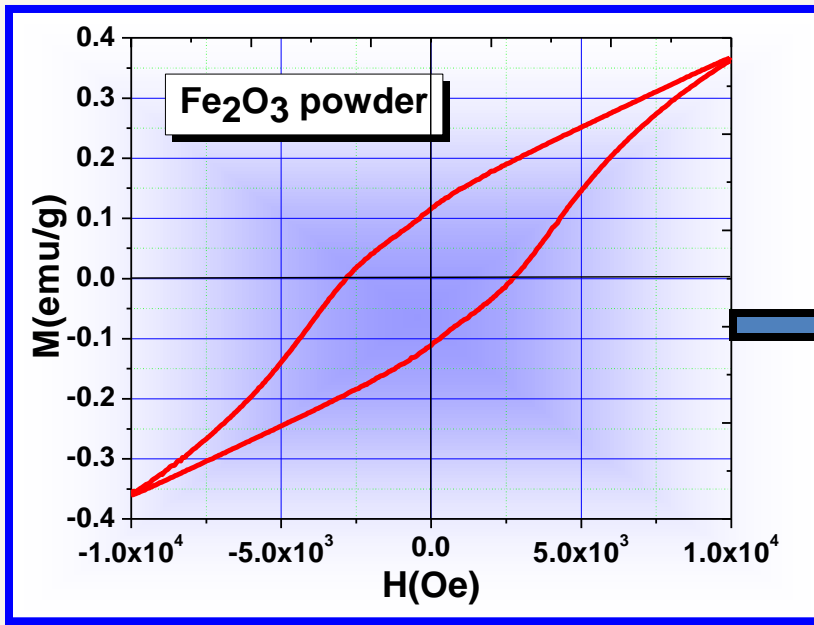
➤ A combination of more polarization mechanisms describes the exp. tunability data – to be investigated further in detail.

“Multipolar mechanism” model:

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{\epsilon_r(0)}{\{1 + \lambda[\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(0)]^3 E^2\}^{1/3}} + \sum \frac{P_0 x}{\epsilon_0} [\cosh(Ex)]^{-2}$$

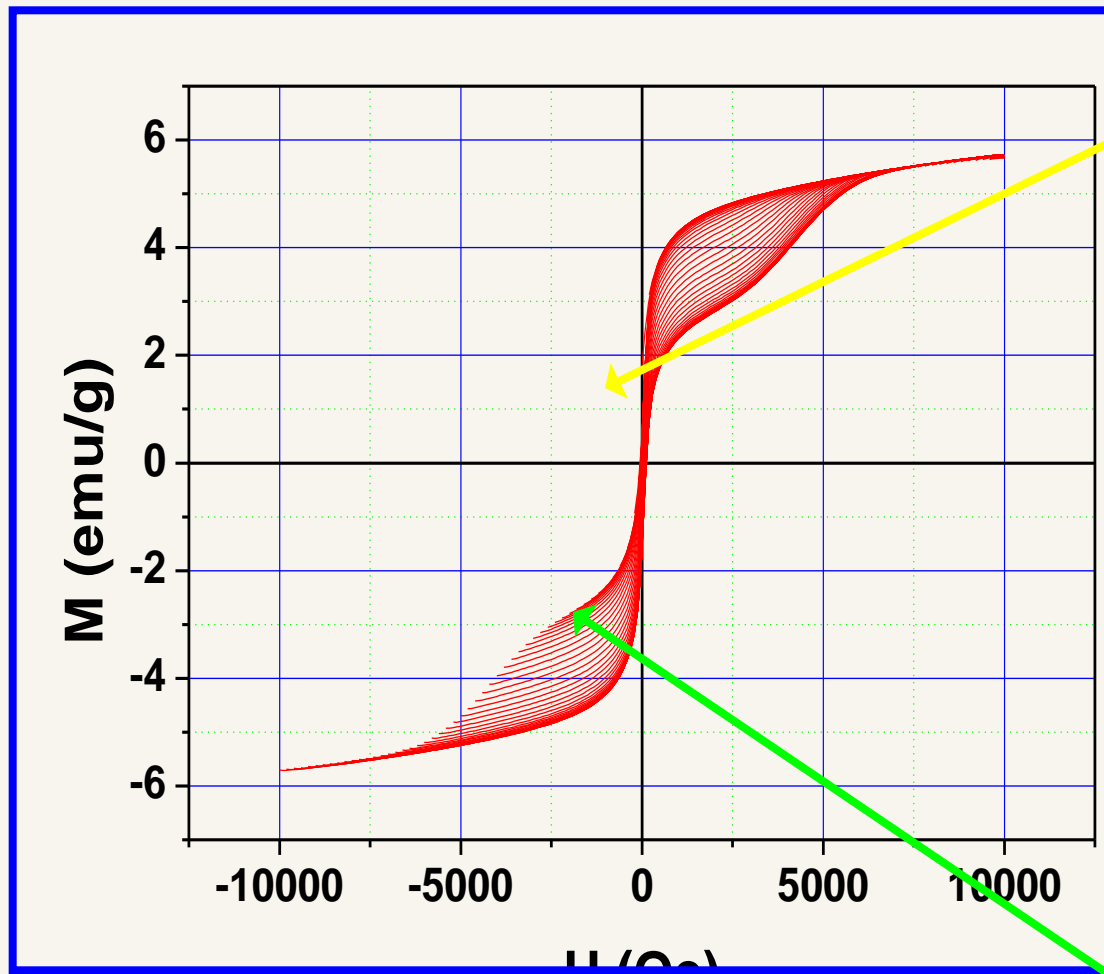
• C. Ang , Z. Yiu, *Phys. Rev. B* 69, 174109 (2004)

V.3 Magnetic properties

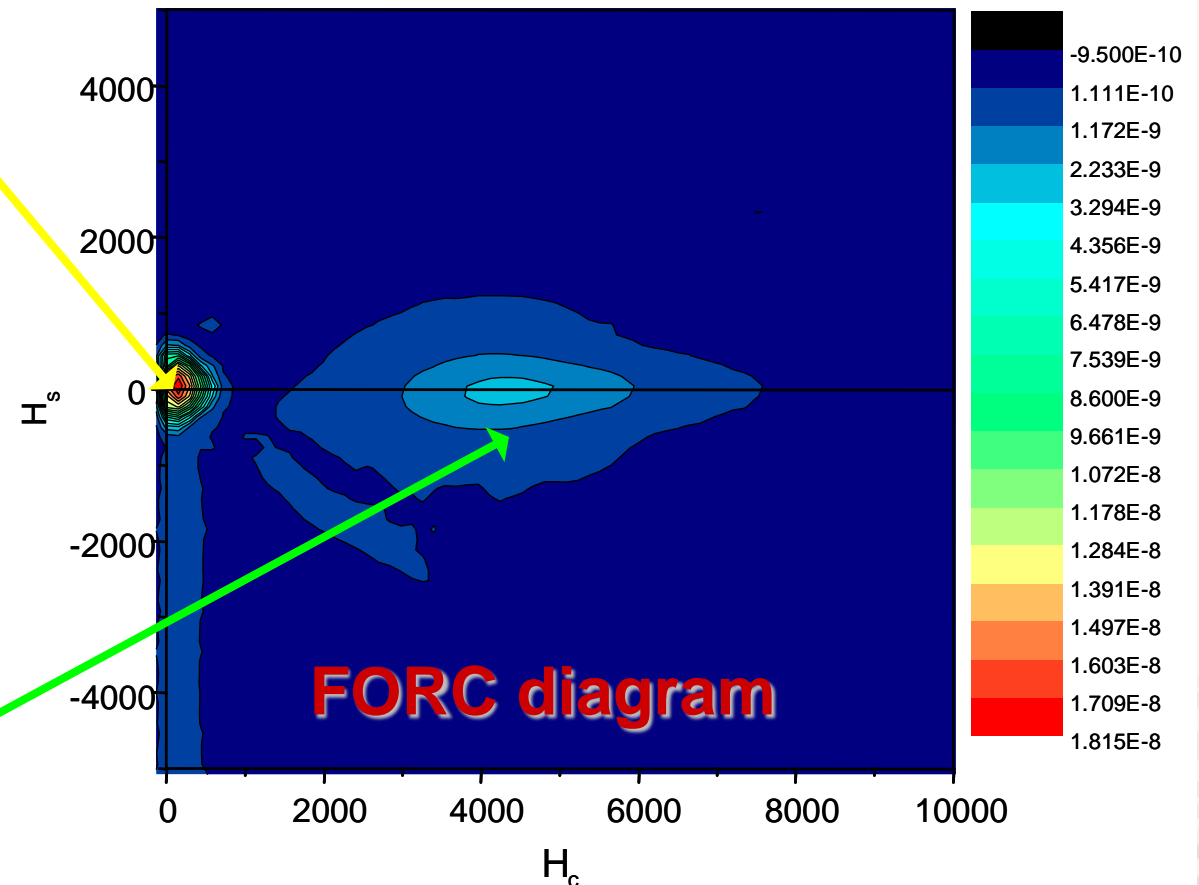


“PRODUCT PROPERTY”

Radically new magnetic properties in the nanocomposite – not present in the parent phases.



Soft phase (~ zero coercivity)

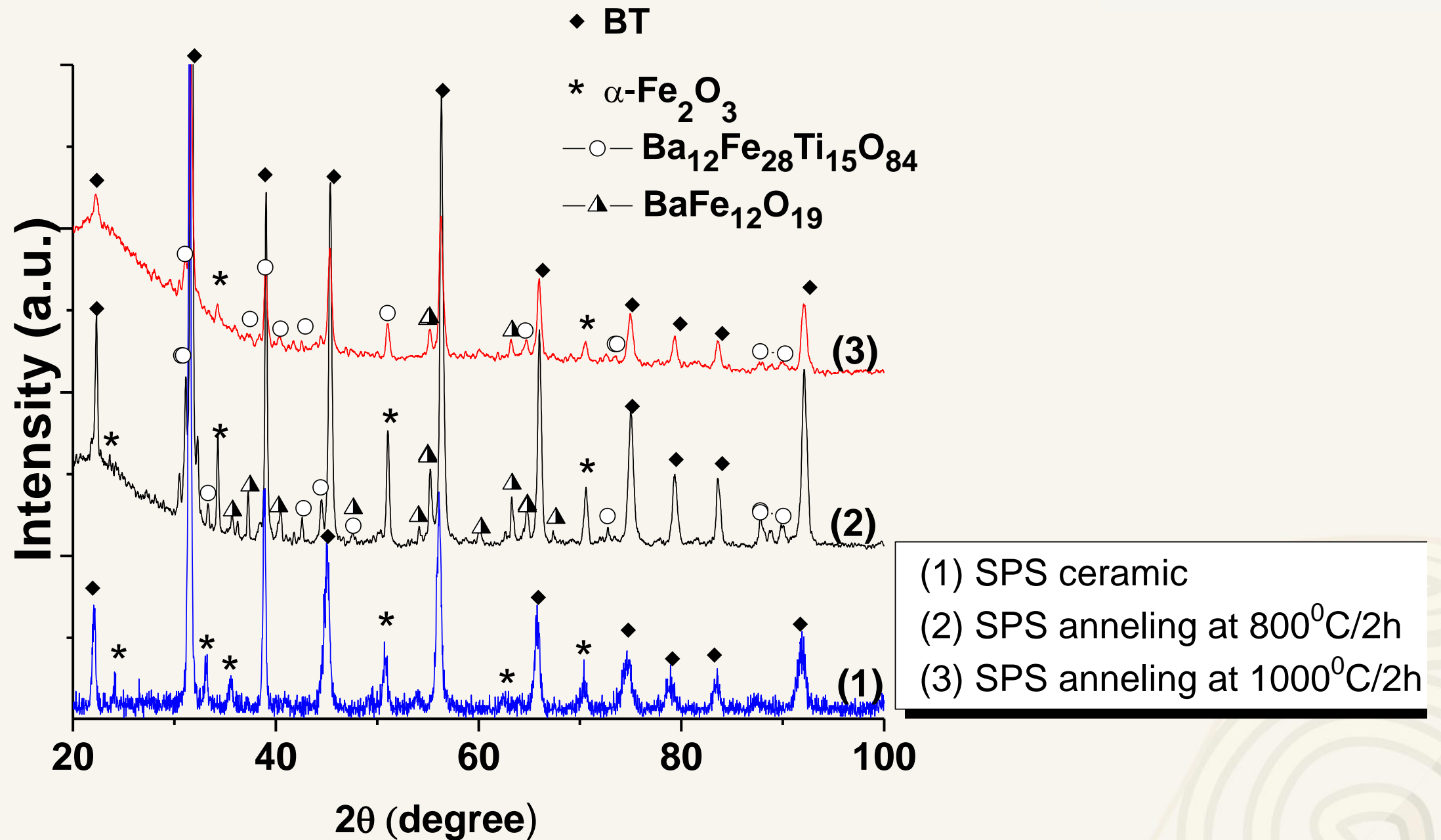


Hard magnetic phase

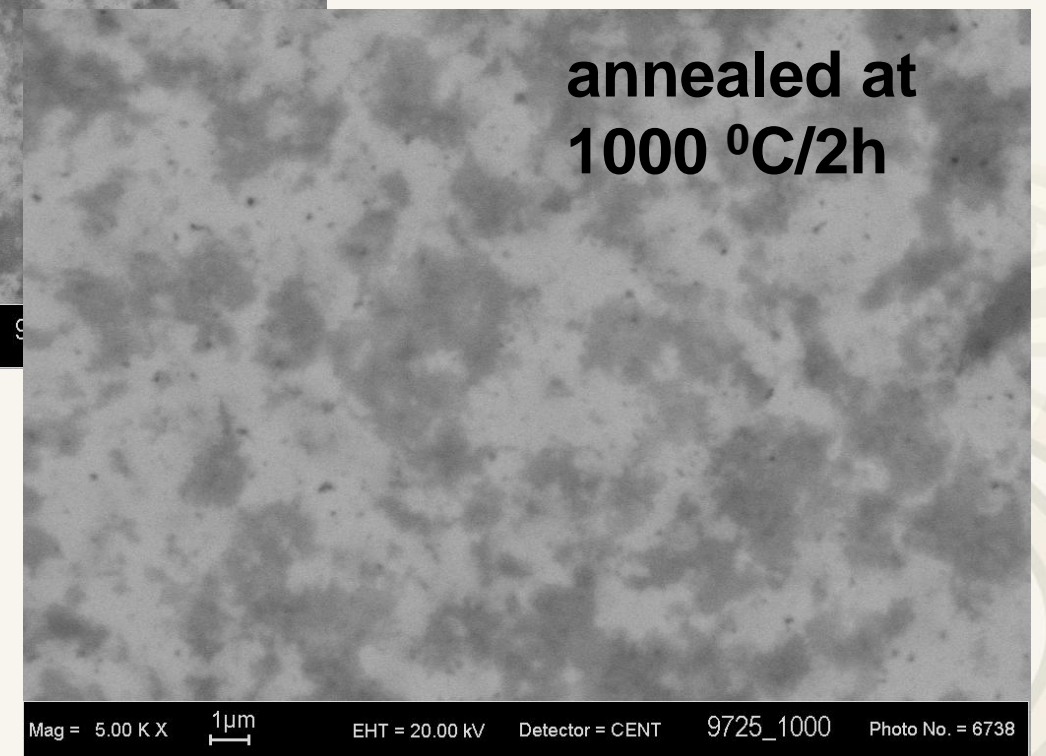
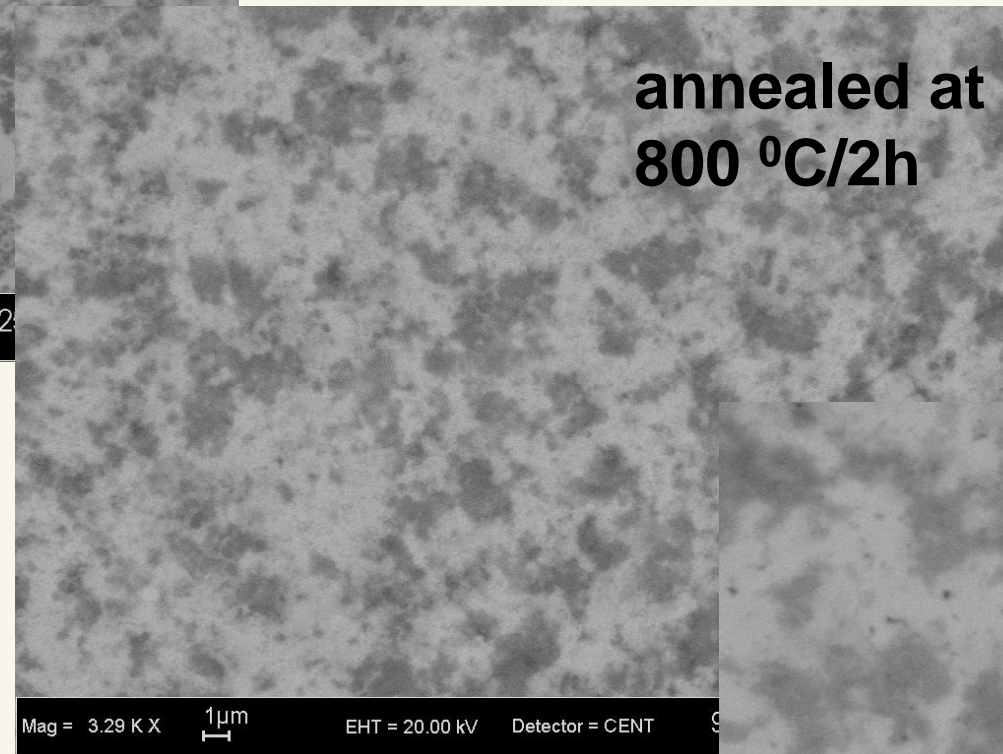
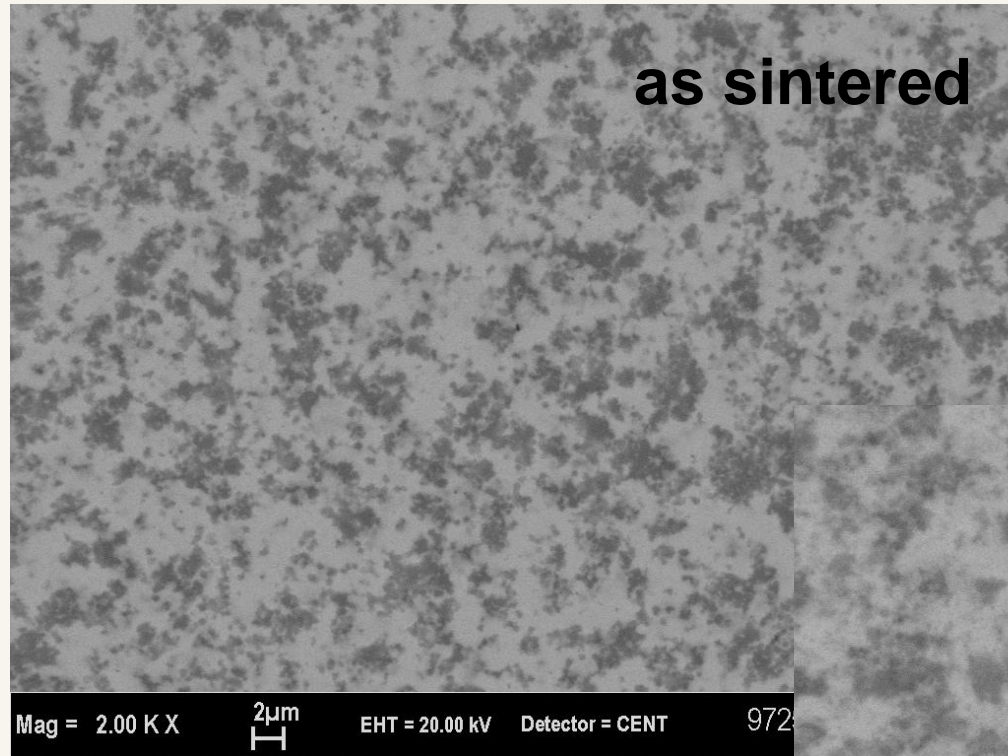
Very interesting: Two or more magnetic components due to the formation of secondary phases at interfaces.

- A. Stancu, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 93, 6620 (2003)

Inducing new magnetic phases by annealing



Confirmation of new magnetic phase from SEM

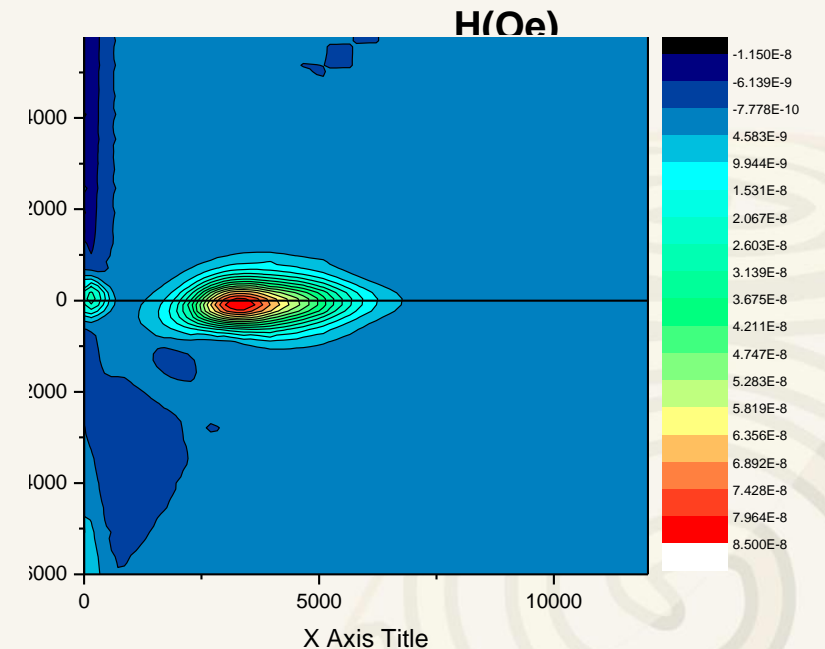
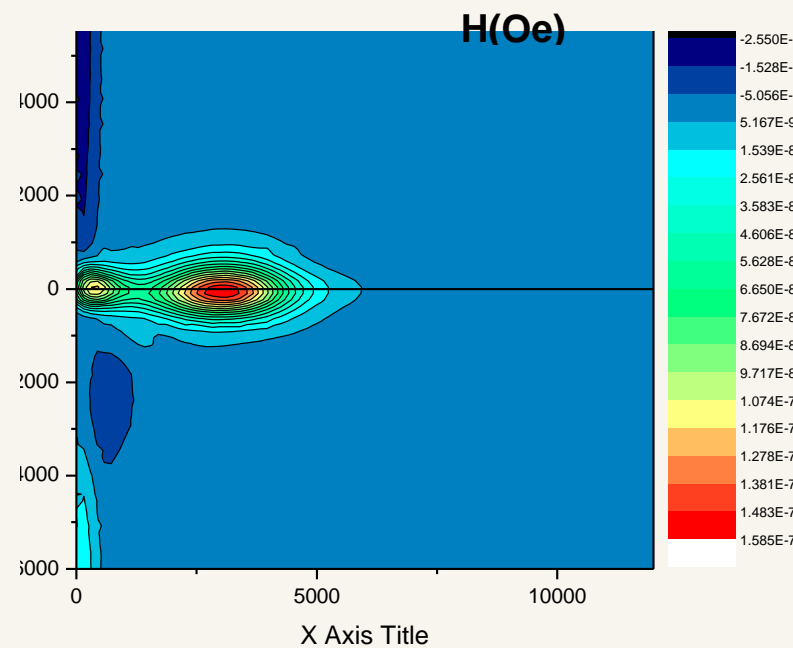
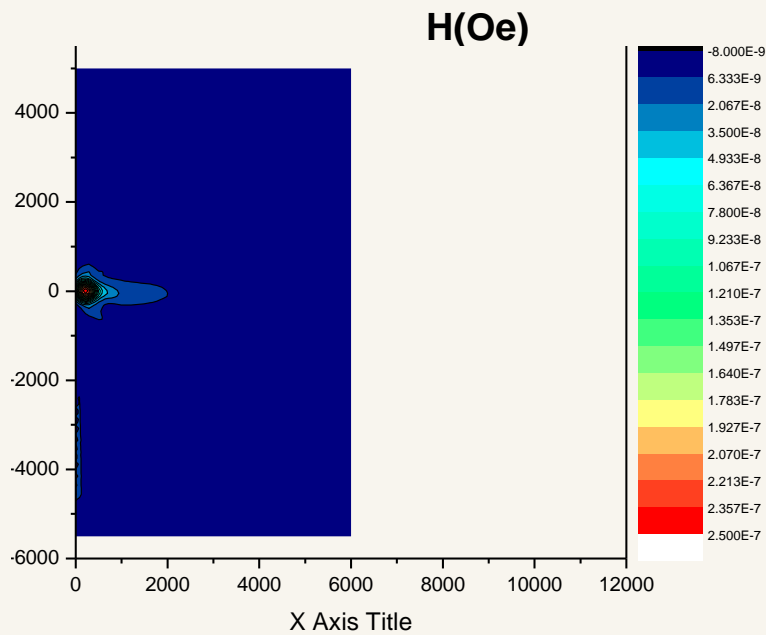
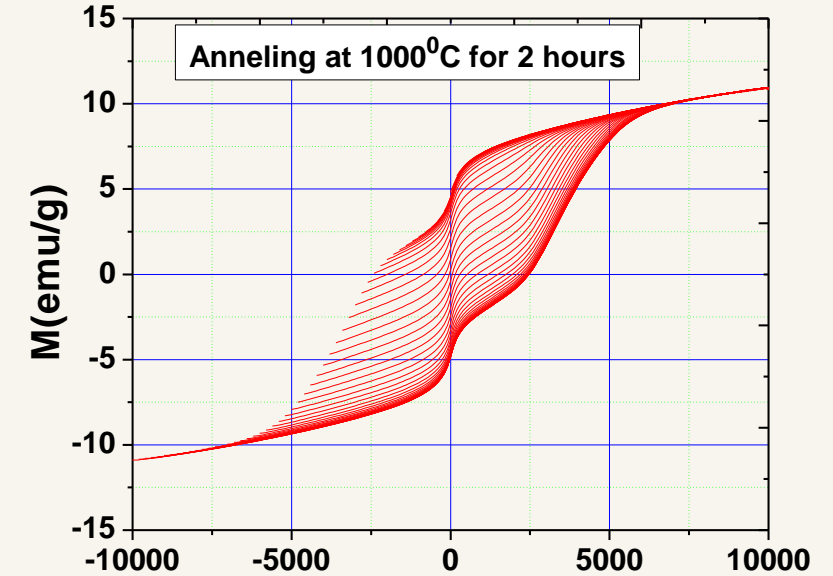
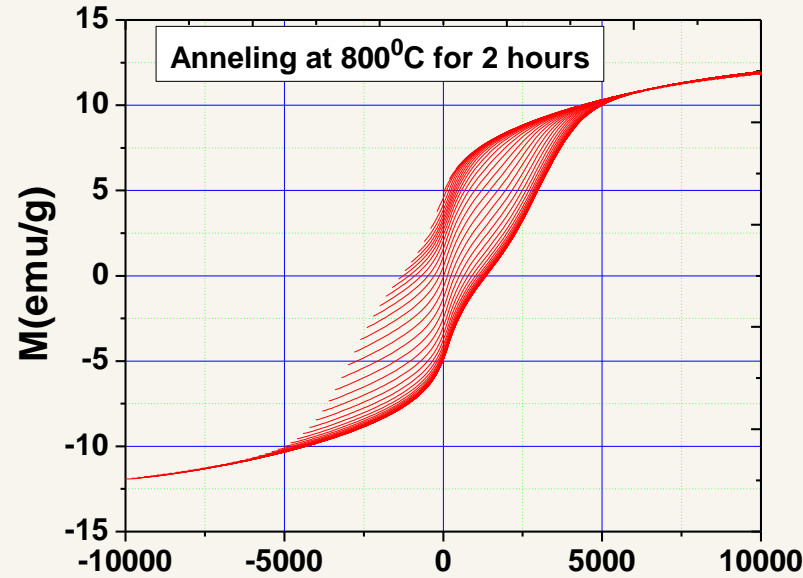
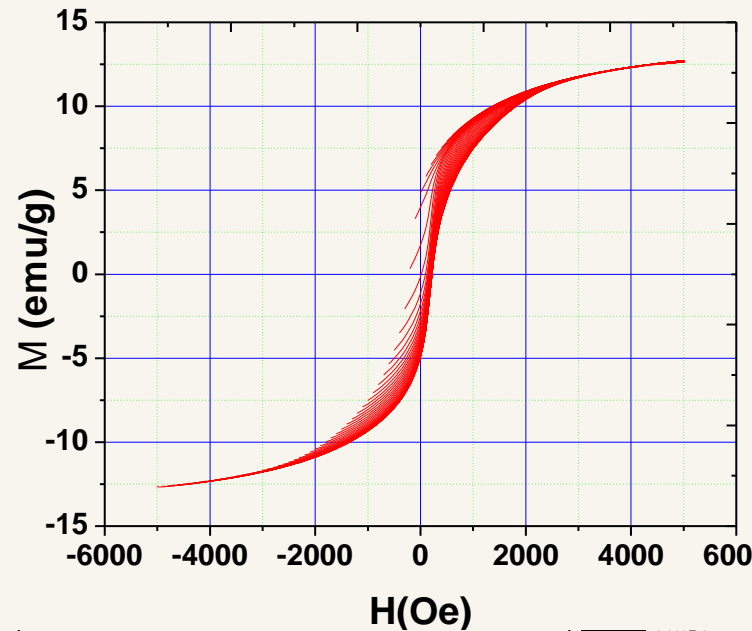


Confirmation of the presence of new phases by the magnetic measurements

SPS - as sintered

SPS- annealing 800°C/2h

SPS- annealing 1000°C/2h





VI. Conclusions

- ☺ A ceramic material with **completely new magnetic** characteristics was designed and produced by the appropriate choice of the components, synthesis and sintering method:
- ☺ **Core-shell composite powders** with hematite core and barium titanate shell were prepared *in situ* by combined wet chemistry and solid state method;
- ☺ The sintered ceramics show multifunctional characteristics: **good dielectric properties and complex magnetic order**;
- ☺ Magnetic investigations demonstrated **coupled soft/hard magnetic components** at room temperature, as result of the nanoscale coupling and of interface secondary phases;
- ☺ The amount and coupling of the magnetic components are promoted by **controlling the chemical reactions at interfaces**.

Acknowledgements



- ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP
- CNCISIS PN II-RU TE code 187/2010
- POSDRU FSE-POSDRU 89/1.5/S/49944

Thank you for attention!