

**05.12.  
2013**

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## **Electric-Field-induced Strain Behavior in Bi-based Ceramic Composites**

Electromechanical strain realized by electric-field-induced phase transition is one of the important mechanisms involved in electromechanical performance of actuation materials. Several studies have revealed that high strain levels in bismuth-based ceramics occur upon application of an electric field over 60 kV/cm, suggesting the possible replacement of lead-containing materials in actuator applications. The application of such a high electric field to bismuth ceramics, however, is a drawback for use in practical applications. In this study, a potential approach is proposed in which an electric-field-induced phase transition in bismuth-based ceramics is used at a relatively lower field of 20~40 kV/cm.

This talk will discuss the electrical properties and the electric-field-induced strains of  $\text{Bi}_{1/2}(\text{Na}_{0.8}\text{K}_{0.2})_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3$  (BNKT) and  $0.99[\text{Bi}_{1/2}(\text{Na}_{0.75}\text{K}_{0.25})_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3]-0.01\text{BiAlO}_3$  (BNKTBA) single-particle-added  $\text{Bi}_{1/2}(\text{Na}_{0.75}\text{K}_{0.25})_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3\text{-BiAlO}_3$  (BNKT-BA) ceramics. The mixture of ferroelectric BNT and relaxor BNKT-BA were fabricated by a solid state reaction. High strains of 0.3 % ~ 0.4 %, as compared to  $0.94[\text{Bi}_{1/2}(\text{Na}_{0.75}\text{K}_{0.25})_{1/2}\text{TiO}_3]-0.06\text{BiAlO}_3$  (BNKT-BA) ceramic, were observed in compositions with 20% BNKT and BNKTBA, which is a diphasic composite comprising ferroelectric BNKT and/or BNKTBA grains and relaxor BNKT-BA grains. This enhanced electromechanical strain was attributed to the coupling of the transition from relaxor to ferroelectric phases in BNKT-BA small grains with a non-180 ° domain reorientation in BNKT and BNKTBA large grains during external electrical cycles. The maximum dynamic  $d_{33}^*$  values of BNKT-BA with 20% BNKT and BNKTBA single particles were 900 pm/V at 40 kV/cm and 500 pm/V at 30 kV/cm.

Die Vortrag findet um **16:15 Uhr** im Gebäude der Materialwissenschaften,  
Lichtwiese, Alarich-Weiss-Str. 2, **Raum 77** statt