



ENGINEERING PHYSICS

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Class #56

- *Polarization mechanisms in dielectrics*
- *Non Linear dielectrics - BaTiO₃, structure and origin of non-centro symmetry of charges, phase changes*
- *Piezo electric materials - Pyro electric materials properties and applications*
- *Ferro electric hysteresis and application as memory materials*

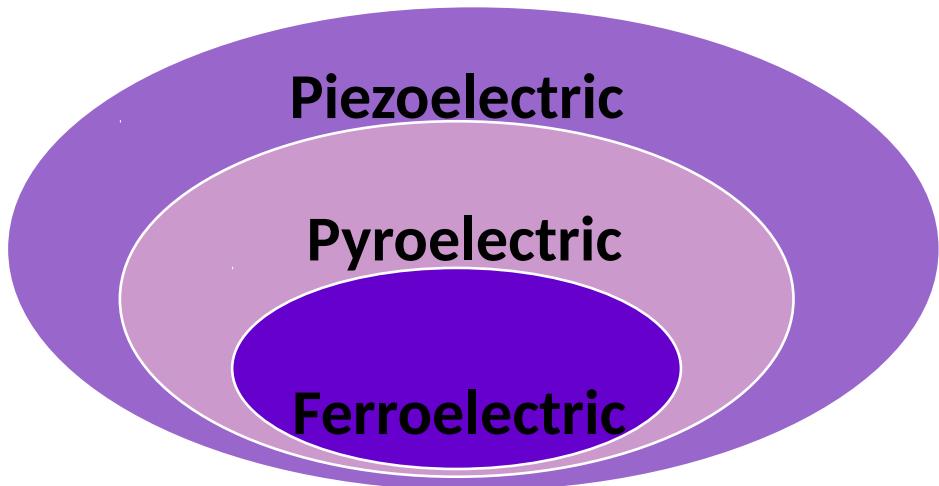
Class #56

- *Origin of ferroelectricity*
- *Curie temperature*
- *Domain walls*
- *Hysteresis*
- *Ferroelectric memory device*

- *Suggested Reading*
- *1. The Science and Engineering of Materials, Sixth Edition, Chapter 19, Donald R. Askeland, Pradeep P. Fulay and Wendelin J. Wright, 2010, Cengage Learning, Inc.*
- *2. Learning material prepared by the Department of Physics*

Ferroelectric Materials

- *Ferroelectricity discovered in 1920*
- *Joseph Valasek observed in Rochelle salt*
- *More than one spontaneous polarisation orientations in the absence of electric field (E)*
- *Occurs in 10 pyro electric point groups*
- *E → Switching of spontaneous polarization*



Ferroelectric Curie temperature

- At $T < \text{Curie temperature } (T_c)$, the material shows spontaneous polarization
- For $T > T_c$, the material becomes para-electric
- Dielectric susceptibility for all $T > T_c$ $\chi = \frac{C}{T - T_c}$
where C is a constant dependent on the material
and T_c is the curie temperature

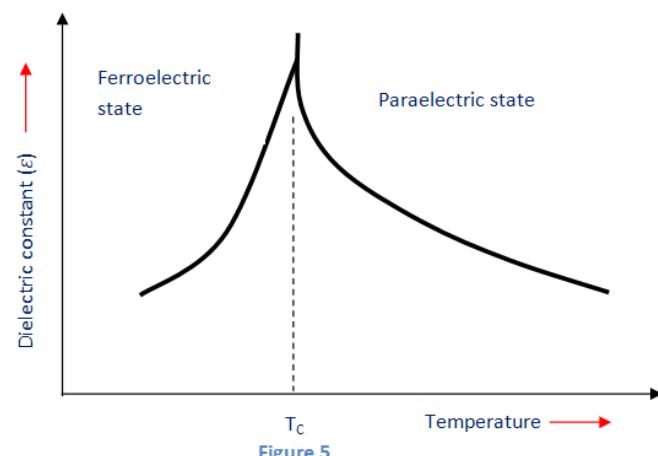


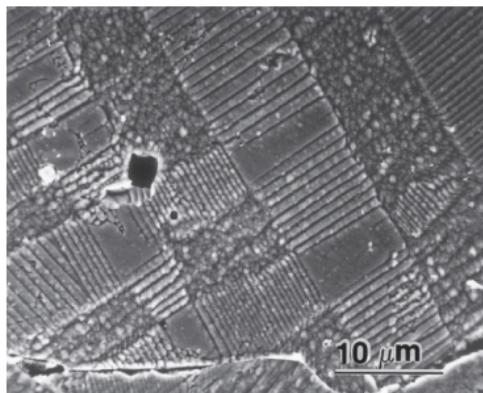
Figure 5

- *Barium titanate and barium strontium titanate are the most well known*
- *Others include tantalum oxide, lead zirconium titanate, gallium nitride, lithium tantalate, aluminium, copper oxide and lithium niobate*

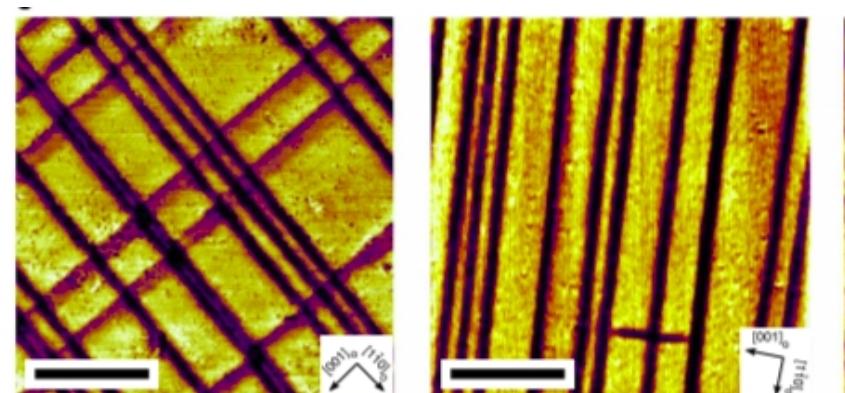
Ferroelectric	T_c (°C)
$BaTiO_3$	120
PZT	390
Lead metaniobate	570

Ferroelectric domains

- *Reduction in elastic and electrostatic energies → Domains*
- *Applied field/mechanical stress can displace domain wall*
- *180° and non 180° domain walls exists*
- *In BaTiO₃, Othorhombic → 60°, 90°, 120° & 180°*
- *Rhombohedral → 71°, 109° & 180°*
- *Tetragonal → 90° & 180°*



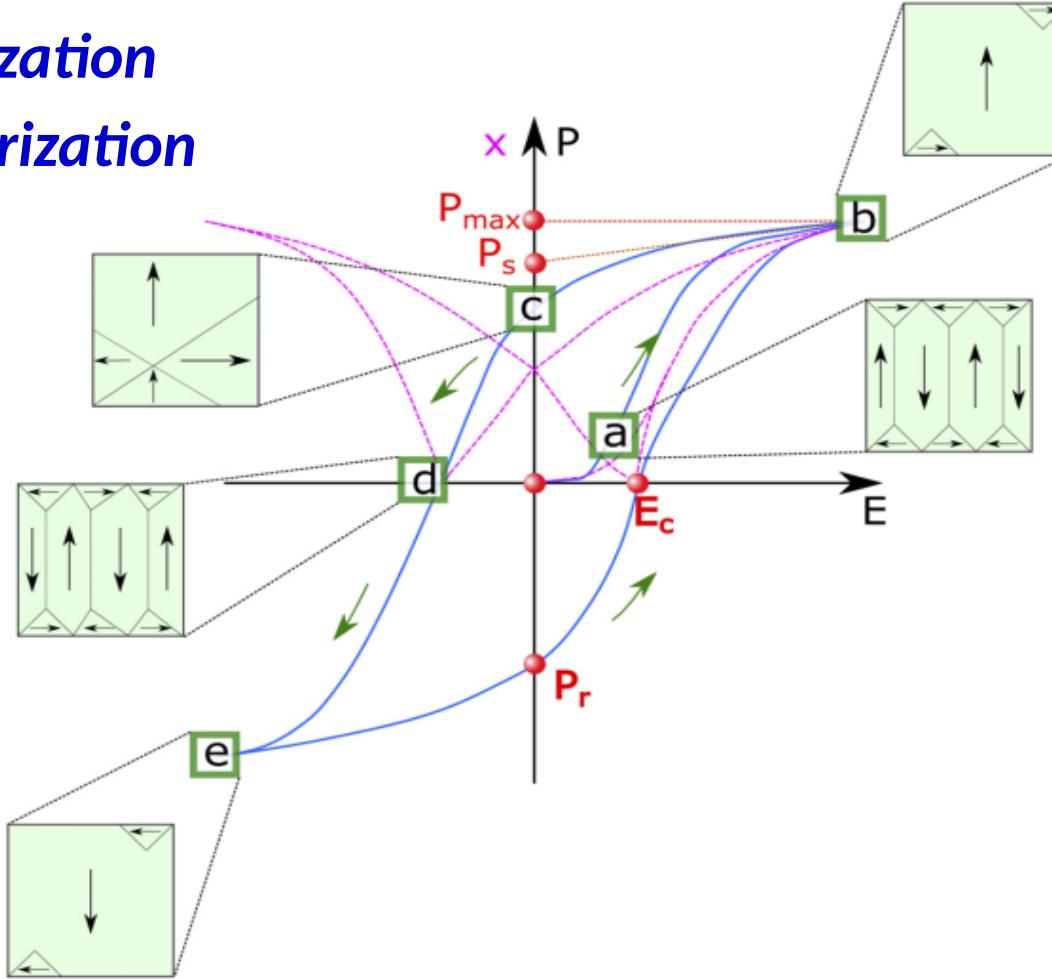
Domains in barium titanate
R Donald et al



Controlled ultra fine domains in PZT
<https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms5677>

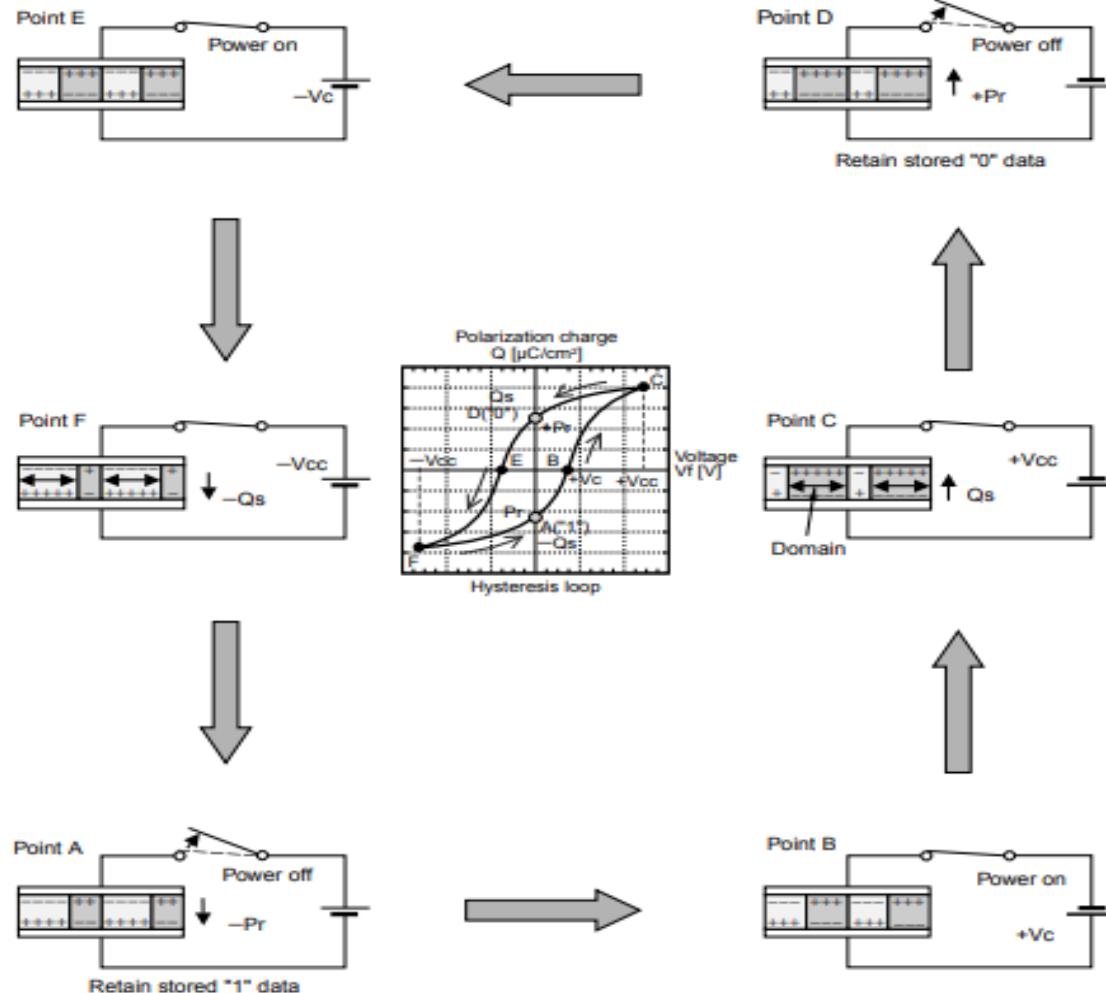
Ferroelectric - PE loop

- **Fingerprint of ferroelectric materials**
 - **Remnant polarization**
 - **Saturation polarization**
 - **Coercive Field**
 - **SE butterfly curve**
 - **curve**
 - **Relaxor**
 - **ferroelectrics:**
 - **Thin PE loop**
- Ex: Lead magnesium niobate**



ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Ferroelectric RAM



Source: <https://www.fujitsu.com/downloads/MICRO/fme/fram/fram-guide-book.pdf>

Advantages of ferro electric storage devices

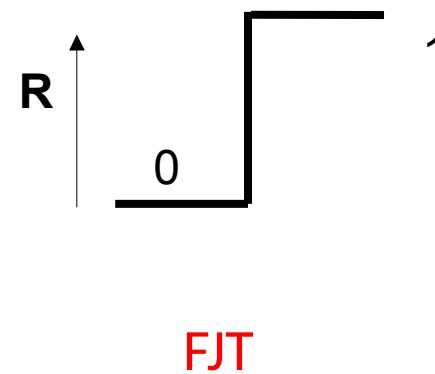
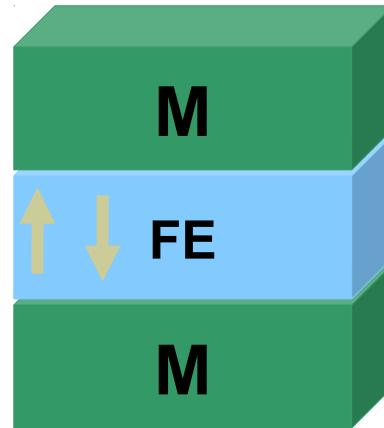
- *Remnant polarization → nonvolatile memory devices*
- *Information stored in the electric polarization is retained even after removing the power of the device*
- *Stored data can be erased by applying a field in the negative direction*

Characteristics

- *High read and write speed*
- *Ultra-low power consumption*
- *Unlimited writes*

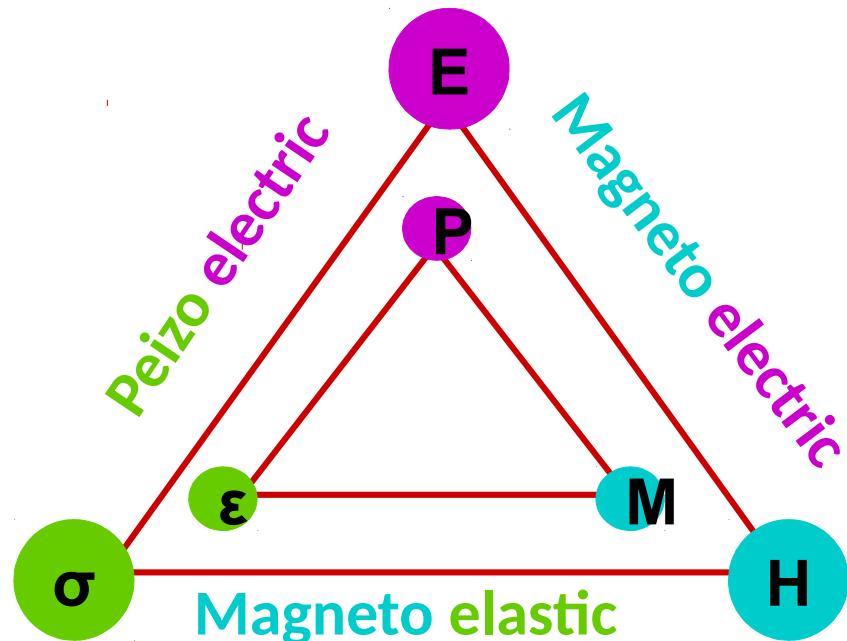
Other applications of ferroelectric materials

- *Ferroelectric tunnel junctions*
- *Non volatile memory devices*
- *Photovoltaic devices*
- *Ferroelectric capacitors*
- *Ferroelectric liquid crystal display*
- *Optical waveguide modulators*
- *Sensors and actuators*
- *Sonar*



Multiferroics

- *Exhibit more than one of the primary ferroic properties*
- *Magnetoelectric multiferroics (Bismuth ferrite)*
- *External magnetic field → electric polarization*
- *External electric field → Magnetization*



The concepts related to this class which are true are...

- 1. Spontaneous polarization exists in all dielectric materials**
- 2. In ferroelectric materials, there exists more than one spontaneous polarization directions**
- 3. At temperatures above Curie temperature, the material behaves as ferroelectric**
- 4. Domain wall orientations are dictated by crystal symmetry**
- 5. Remnant polarization in ferroelectric materials are used to store data**



THANK YOU

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