

## Poster Presentation

MS90.P10

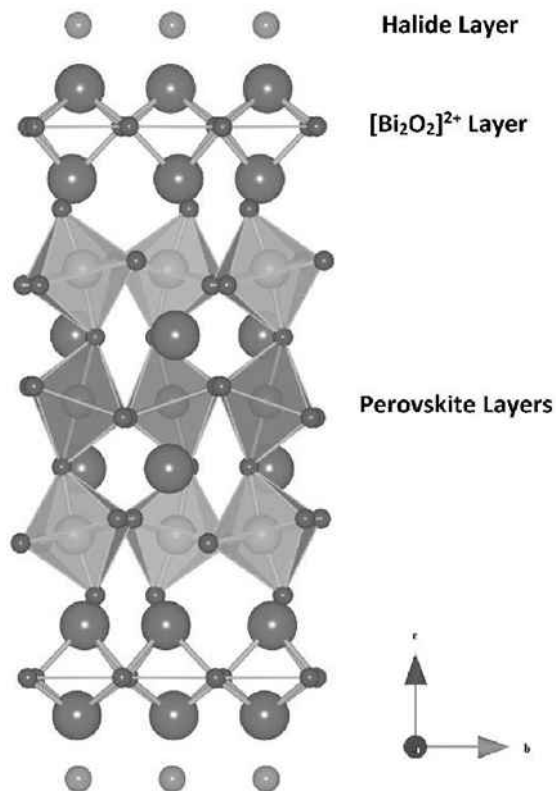
### Perovskites in low dimensional multi-layer structure types

S. Liu<sup>1</sup>, W. Miiller<sup>1,3</sup>, Y. Liu<sup>2</sup>, P. Blanchard<sup>1</sup>, M. Avdeev<sup>3</sup>, B. Kennedy<sup>1</sup>, C. Ling<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The University of Sydney, School of Chemistry, New South Wales, Australia, <sup>2</sup>Australian National University, Research School of Chemistry, Australian Capital Territory, Australia, <sup>3</sup>ANSTO, The Bragg Institute, Menai, Australia

This study introduces examples of structure property relationships within the multi-layered Sillen-Aurivillius family (shown in Figure) and aims to investigate the effect of chemical doping and lattice matching effects. The first example involves doping 1/3 of the  $n = 3$  ferroelectric perovskite layers with magnetic transition metal cations in  $\text{Bi}_5\text{PbTi}_3\text{O}_{14}\text{Cl}$  [1] with charge balancing by removing  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  for  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$ . A statistical 1:2 distribution of  $\text{M}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$  across all three perovskite layers was found in  $\text{Bi}_6\text{Ti}_2\text{MO}_{14}\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{M} = \text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , resulting in highly strained structures (enhancing the ferroelectricity compared to  $\text{Bi}_5\text{PbTi}_3\text{O}_{14}\text{Cl}$ ) and pronounced spin-glass behavior below  $T_{\text{irr}}(0) = 4.46$  K. Ferroelectric transitions were observed at high temperature for each of the new compounds. Ferroelectric properties were also measured on  $\text{Bi}_6\text{Ti}_2\text{FeO}_{14}\text{Cl}$  using piezoresponse force microscopy showing hysteretic phase behavior. A new  $n = 2$  Sillen-Aurivillius compound  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Br}$ , based on  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Pb}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Cl}$  [2], was synthesized by simultaneously replacing  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  with  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  with  $\text{Br}^-$ . Inter-layer mismatch prevented the formation of  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Pb}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Br}$ .  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  doping reduces the impact of the stereochemically active  $6s^2$  lone pair found on  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$ , resulting in a stacking contraction in the lattice parameters by 1.22 % and an expansion of the a-b plane by 0.25 %, improving inter-layer compatibility with  $\text{Br}^-$ . X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure spectra analysis shows that the ferroelectric distortion of the B-site cation is less apparent in  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Br}$  compared to  $\text{Bi}_3\text{Pb}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{11}\text{Cl}$ . Variable-temperature neutron diffraction data show no evidence for a ferroelectric distortion.

[1] A. Kusainova, S. Stefanovich, J. Irvine, et al, *Journal of Materials Chemistry*, 2002, 12, 3413–3418, [2] A. Kusainova, P. Lightfoot, W. Zhou, et al, *Chemistry of Materials*, 2001, 13, 4731-4737



**Keywords:** Perovskite, Spin Glass, Ferroelectric