Poster Presentation

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Effect of Lone Pair Cations on the Orientation of Crystallographic Shear Planes in Anion-Deficient Perovskites

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Anion deficiency in perovskite-based ferrites containing lone pair cations Pb2+ and Bi3+ can be accommodated by the formation of crystallographic shear (CS) planes. In this contribution, using (Pb1-zSrz)1-xFe1+xO3-y as a model system, we demonstrate that the lone pair cations are not only responsible for the formation of the CS planes, but also control their orientation. The isovalent substitution of Pb2+ by stereochemically inactive Sr2+ highlights the influence of the A-cation electronic structure owing to very close ionic radii of these cations. Employing a combination of transmission electron microscopy and X-ray and neutron powder diffraction, we have systematically investigated the structure evolution of the compounds with changing P/Sr ratio. Two compositional ranges with distinct orientations of the CS planes have been identified in the system: $0.05 \le z \le 0.2$, where the CS planes orientation systematically varies but stays close to (203)p, and $0.3 \le z \le 0.45$ with the (101)p CS planes. The incommensurate structure of Pb0.792Sr0.168Fe1.04002.529, a representative compound of the first range, has been refined from the neutron powder diffraction data (S.G. X2/m(α 0 γ), X = [1/2,1/2,1/2,1/2], a = 3.9512(1)Å, b = 3.9483(1)Å, c = 3.9165(1)Å, β = 93.268(2)°, q = 0.0879(1)a* + 0.1276(1)c*, RF = 0.023, RP = 0.029, T = 900K). Comparing the CS structures in both compositional ranges, we demonstrate that the orientation of the CS planes is primarily governed by a specific bonding configuration of the lone pair cations with the anions.

Keywords: perovskites, incommensurate compounds, TEM