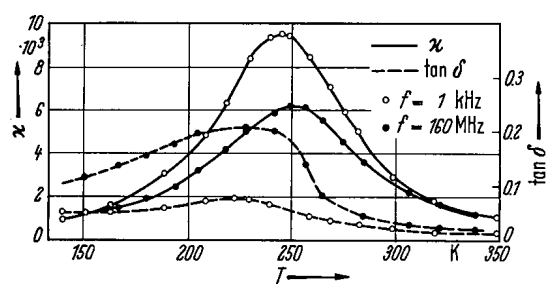
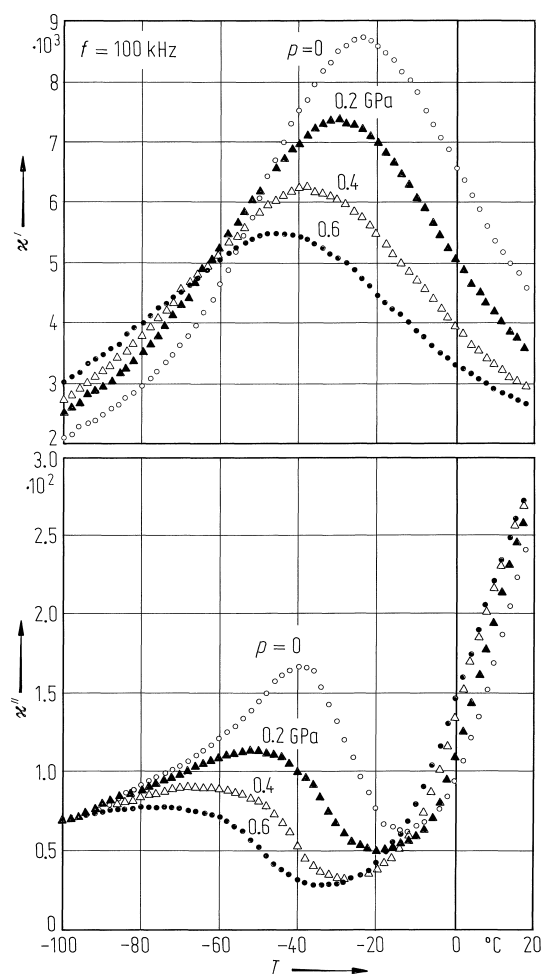


**No. 1B-c21  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$**   
( $M = 373.6$ )

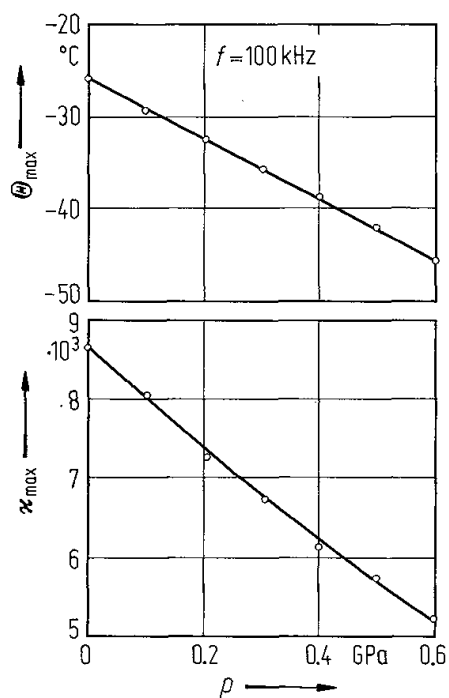
1a	Ferroelectricity in $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ was discovered by Smolenskii et al. in 1959.				59Smo	
b	phase	III	II	I	65Shv	
	state	F, $A_{\text{magn}}$	F, $P_{\text{magn}}$	P, $P_{\text{magn}}$		
	crystal system	rhombohedral	rhombohedral	cubic		
	space group			$\text{Pm}\bar{3}\text{m} - \text{O}_h^1$		
	$\Theta$ [K]	133, 143 <sup>a)</sup> (average)		233, 244 <sup>a)</sup> (average)	<sup>a)</sup> 68Nom	
The transitions are diffuse phase transitions smeared around 143 and 243 K.						
$P_s \parallel [111]$ .						
Color: Black (dark orange for thin sample).						68Nom
2a	Crystal growth: flux method with PbO. When the soak temperature is higher than 1200 °C, crystal is obtained having both pyrochloride and perovskite structure.				68Nom	
3a	Unit cell parameters: Phase I: $a = 4.007(1) \text{ \AA}$ at RT. Phase II: $a = 4.006(1) \text{ \AA}$ , $\alpha = 89.89(2)^\circ$ at 90 K.				65Sha, 68Nom, 79Nom	
4	Lattice distortion: see				79Nom	
5a	Dielectric constant: Figs. 1B-c21-001...1B-c21-003. Spontaneous polarization and coercive field: Fig. 1B-c21-004.					
9a	Optical absorption in visible region: Fig. 1B-c21-005. Birefringence: Fig. 1B-c21-006.					
12	Magnetic susceptibility: Fig. 1B-c21-007. $p_{\text{eff}} = 5.92 \mu_B$ ; $\Theta_{\text{p magn}} = 370 \text{ K}$ .				68Nom	
13c	Mössbauer effect: Fig. 1B-c21-008.					



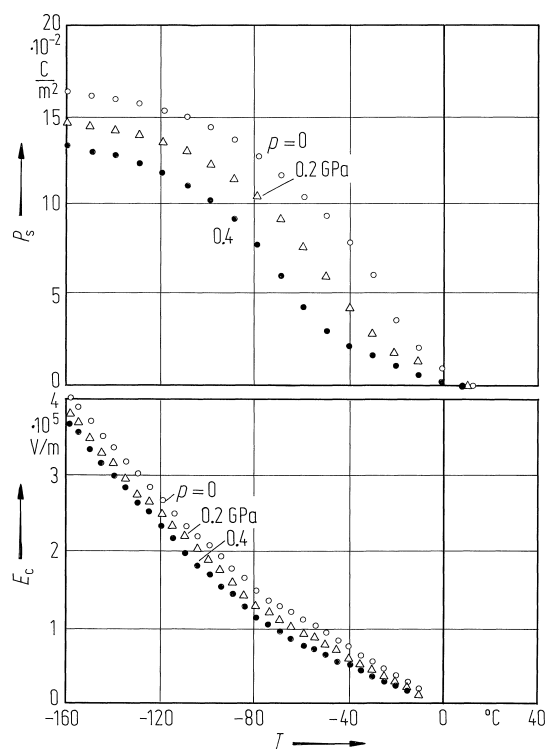
**Fig. 1B-c21-001.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\kappa$ ,  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [68Nom]. Parameter:  $f$ .



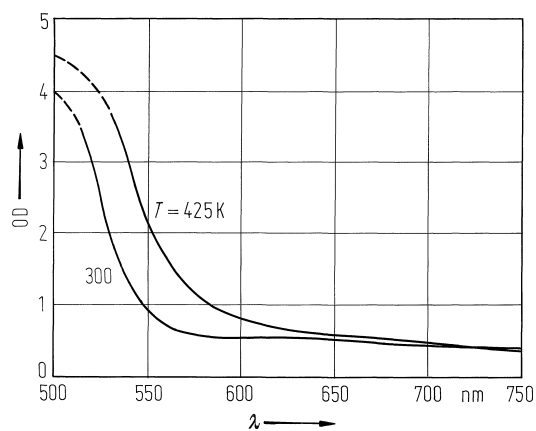
**Fig. 1B-c21-002.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\kappa'$ ,  $\kappa''$  vs.  $T$  [86Fuj]. Parameter:  $p$ .



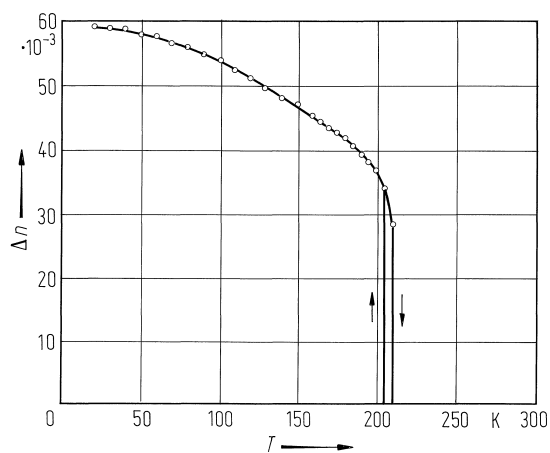
**Fig. 1B-c21-003.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\Theta_{\max}$ ,  $\kappa_{\max}$  vs.  $p$  [86Fuj].  $\kappa_{\max}$ : maximum dielectric constant.  $\Theta_{\max}$ : temperature of  $\kappa_{\max}$ .



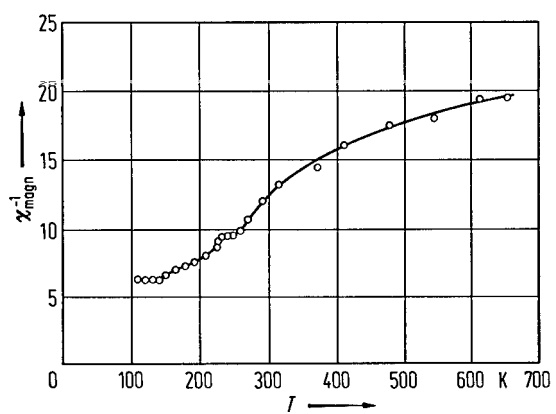
**Fig. 1B-c21-004.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $P_s$ ,  $E_c$  vs.  $T$  [86Fuj]. Parameter:  $p$ .



**Fig. 1B-c21-005.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . OD vs.  $\lambda$  [84Bri]. OD: optical density ( $= \log I_0/I$ ). Sample: (110) cut, 42  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

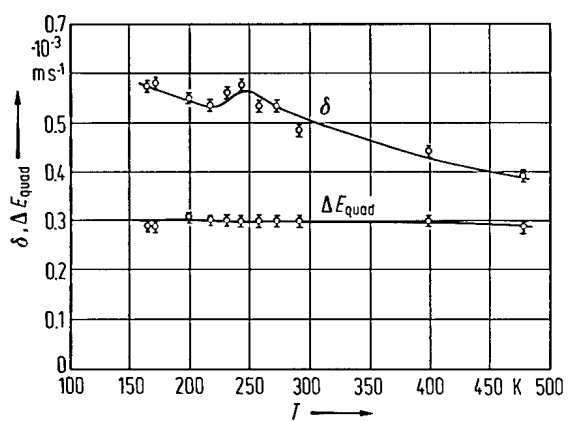


**Fig. 1B-c21-006.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $\Delta n$  vs.  $T$  [84Bri].  
 $\Delta n = n_\gamma - n_\alpha$ .  $\lambda = 543 \text{ nm}$ .



**Fig. 1B-c21-007.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\chi_{\text{magn}}^{-1}$  vs.  $T$  [65Shv].





**Fig. 1B-c21-008.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Ta}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\delta$ ,  $\Delta E_{\text{quad}}$  vs.  $T$  [79Nom].

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