

1a	Ferroelectricity in $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ was discovered by Smolenskii et al. in 1958.			58Smo
b	phase	III	II	I
	state	F, $A_{\text{magn}}$	F, $P_{\text{magn}}$	P, $P_{\text{magn}}$
	crystal system	rhombohedral	rhombohedral	cubic
	space group		$R3m - C_{3v}^5$	$Pm3m - O_h^1$
	$\Theta$ [K]	143 (average) 387 (average) $\approx 393(1)$		84Abd
2a	Crystal growth: flux method with $\text{PbO}$ .			62Bok
3a	$a = 4.0127(5) \text{ \AA}$ , $\alpha = 89.91(3)^\circ$ at RT.			84Abd
b	<p>Crystal structure: disordered perovskite; X-ray studies have not shown any ionic ordering in the octahedral sites of perovskite structure.</p> <p>The magnetic peak was found in the neutron diffraction experiments at 78 K.</p> <p>The effective magnetic moment of the <math>\text{Fe}^{3+}</math> ion was found to be <math>0.80(16) \mu_B</math> at 78 K from the calculation of the intensity of the (111) reflection, which is about 90% of the magnetic moment at 0 K.</p> <p>See Fig. 1B-c11-001.</p> <p>The atomic structure of <math>\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3</math> at RT was determined by micro electron diffraction, X-ray diffraction and powder neutron profile analysis methods: Tables 1B-c11-001...1B-c11-003.</p>			64Smo
4	<p>Thermal distortion: Fig. 1B-c11-002.</p> <p>Thermal expansion: Fig. 1B-c11-003.</p>			69Kis
5a	Dielectric constants: Figs. 1B-c11-004...1B-c11-009.			
c	Spontaneous polarization and coercive field: Fig. 1B-c11-010, Fig. 1B-c11-011.			
7a	<p>Piezoelectricity: Table 1B-c11-004.</p> <p>See also Fig. 1B-c11-012.</p>			
8a	Elastic compliance: Fig. 1B-c11-013.			
9a	Optical absorption: Fig. 1B-c11-014.			
11	Electrical resistivity: Fig. 1B-c11-015.			
12	<p>Magnetic susceptibility: Fig. 1B-c11-016.</p> <p>Magnetoresistance: see</p>			74Ism
13b	ESR: Fig. 1B-c11-017.			
c	Mössbauer: Table 1B-c11-006. See also			68Bel
15a	Domain structure was observed by polarized light.			81Bru

**Table 1B-c11-001.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Displacements of ions [69Pla]. The displacements are given in fraction of the lattice parameter.

Method of investigation	Pb	Fe	Nb	O
Micro electron diffraction	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.017
X-ray diffraction	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.023

**Table 1B-c11-002.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Interatomic distances (electron diffraction data) [69Pla].

Distance	Without displacement of ions [Å]	With displaced ions [Å]
Pb–Fe	3.55	3.52
		3.58
Pb–Nb	3.55	3.52
		3.58
Pb–O	2.83	2.94
		2.73
Fe–O	2.11	2.06
		2.15
Nb–O	2.11	2.06
		2.15

**Table 1B-c11-003.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Atomic position parameters and unit cell parameters refined by powder neutron profile analysis with isotropic temperature parameters [84Abd]. The parameters  $s$  and  $t$  measure the fractional displacement of Pb and Fe/Nb, respectively, along the three fold axis, and  $d$  indicates a distortion of the oxygen octahedron. Based on the hexagonal cell ( $a_h$ ,  $c_h$ ) atomic position parameters are Pb: 0, 0,  $1/4+s$ , Fe/Nb: 0, 0,  $t$ , and O:  $1/6-2e-2d$ ,  $1/3-4d$ ,  $1/12$ . In the present case of R3m symmetry  $e$  is zero.  $\zeta$ : octahedron strain defined by  $\zeta = c_h / \sqrt{6} a_h - 1$ .  $a_{\text{pc}}$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{pc}}$  and  $a_h$ ,  $c_h$  are unit cell parameters of the pseudocubic and the hexagonal cells, respectively.

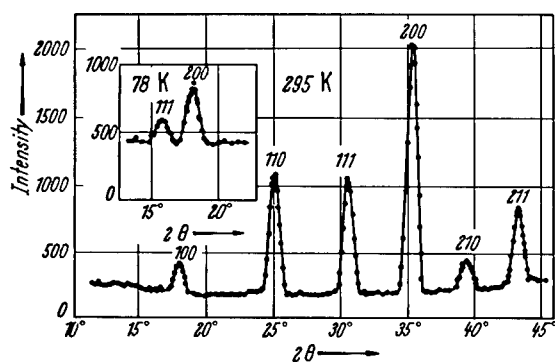
	$T = -183^\circ\text{C}$	$T = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$s$	0.0282(7)	0.0189(17)
$t$	0.0159(7)	0.0109(11)
$d$	-0.0017(11)	-0.0019(10)
$\zeta$	0.0045	0.0019
$\alpha_{\text{pc}} [^\circ]$	89.828	89.927
$a_{\text{pc}} [\text{\AA}]$	4.0112(6)	4.0101(10)
$a_h [\text{\AA}]$	5.6600(6)	5.6676(10)
$c_h [\text{\AA}]$	13.9262(25)	13.9087(51)

**Table 1B-c11-004.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Physical constants of hot-pressed ceramics at RT [93Yok].

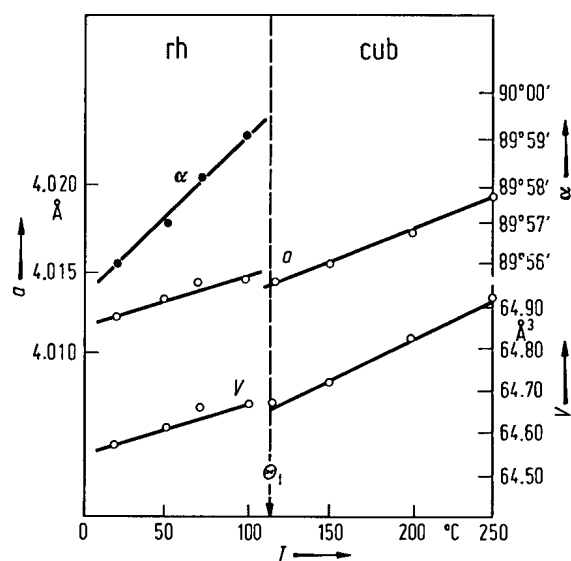
Dielectric constants		Piezoelectric constants	
$\kappa_{\text{un}}$ (unpoled)	2570	$g_{31}$ [ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{VmN}^{-1}$ ]	2.93
$\kappa_{33}^{\text{T}}$ (poled)	2640	$g_{33}$	6.31
Loss tangents		Elastic compliance constants	
$\tan \delta$ (unpoled)	0.0136	$s_{11}^E$ [ $\cdot 10^{-12} \text{m}^2\text{N}^{-1}$ ]	12.0
$\tan \delta$ (poled)	0.0157	$s_{33}^E$	12.3
Spontaneous polarization		$s_{11}^D$	11.8
$P_s$ [ $\text{Cm}^{-2}$ ]	0.113	$s_{33}^D$	11.3
Coercive field		Resistivity	
$E_c$ [ $\cdot 10^5 \text{Vm}^{-1}$ ]	4.6	$\rho$ [ $\cdot 10^9 \Omega\text{m}$ ]	1.8
Electromechanical coupling factors		Thermal expansion coefficients	
$k_{31}$	0.128	$\beta_{11}$ (unpoled) [ $\cdot 10^{-6} \text{K}^{-1}$ ]	1.06
$k_{33}$	0.266	$\beta_{11}$ (poled)	2.86
$k_p$	0.161	Mechanical quality factor	
Piezoelectric constants		$Q_M$	240
$d_{31}$ [ $\cdot 10^{-12} \text{C N}^{-1}$ ]	64.5		
$d_{33}$	145		

**Table 1B-c11-005.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics). Mössbauer parameters [94Wan].

Sample state	Ion state	Isomer shift [ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ]	Quadrupole splitting [ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ]	Linewidth [ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ]	Relative area [%]
undoped	$\text{Fe}^{3+}$	0.42	0.45	0.20	81
	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	0.48	0	0.20	19
doped	$\text{Fe}^{3+}$	0.41	0.37	0.24	100

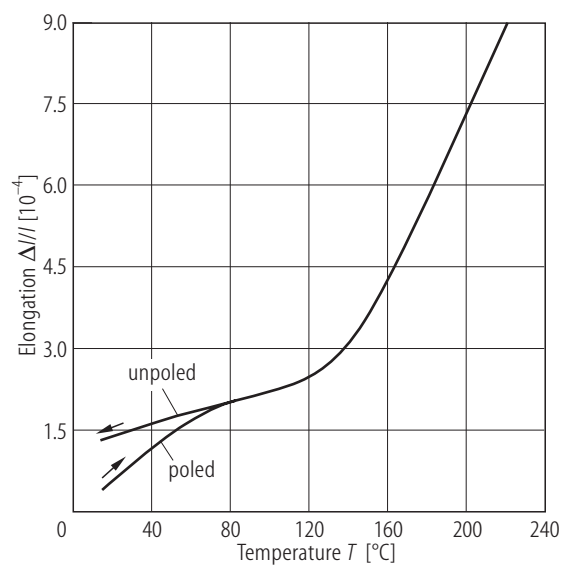


**Fig. 1B-c11-001.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Neutron diffraction patterns [65Dra].

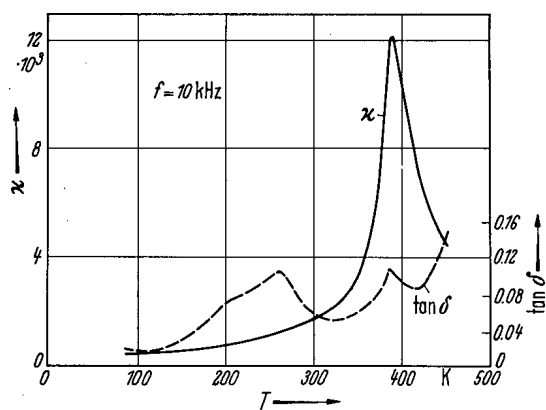


**Fig. 1B-c11-002.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $a$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $V$  vs.  $T$  [68Ism].  $\alpha$ : rhombohedral angle.

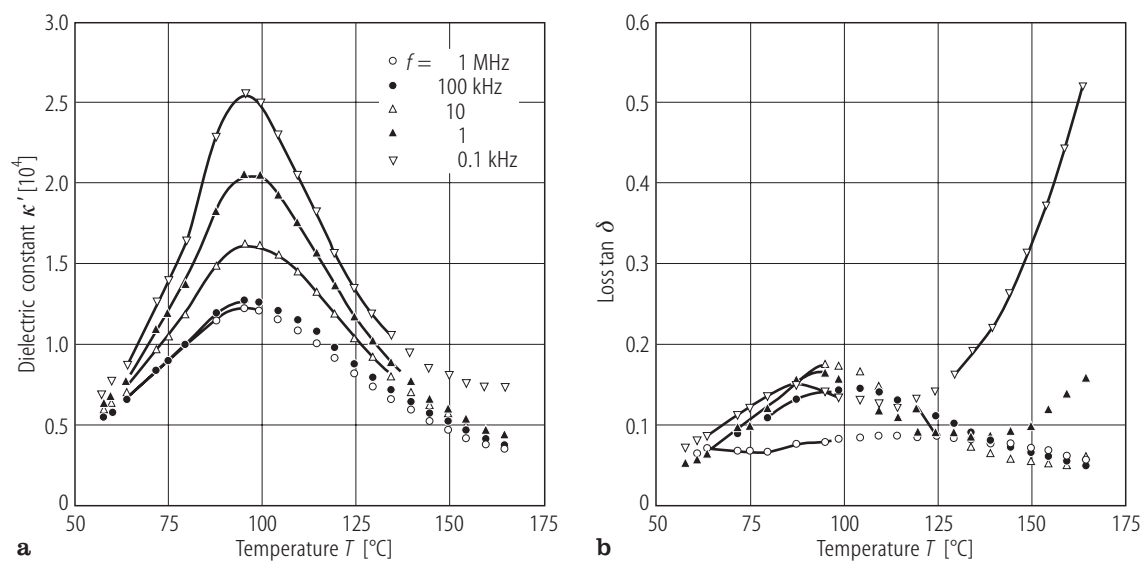




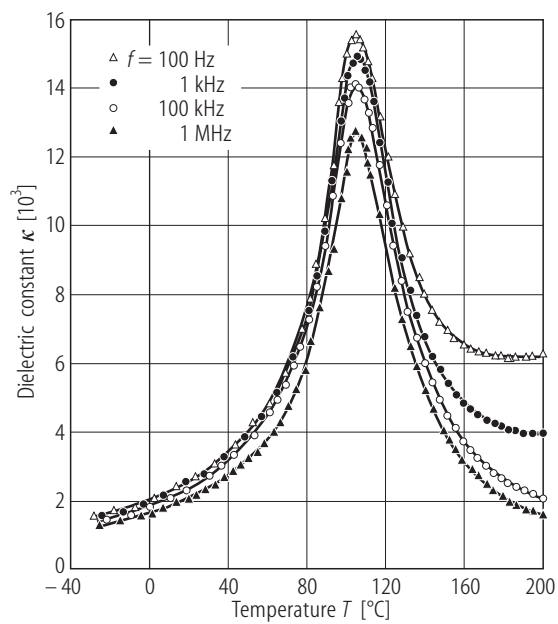
**Fig. 1B-c11-003.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\Delta l/l$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok].



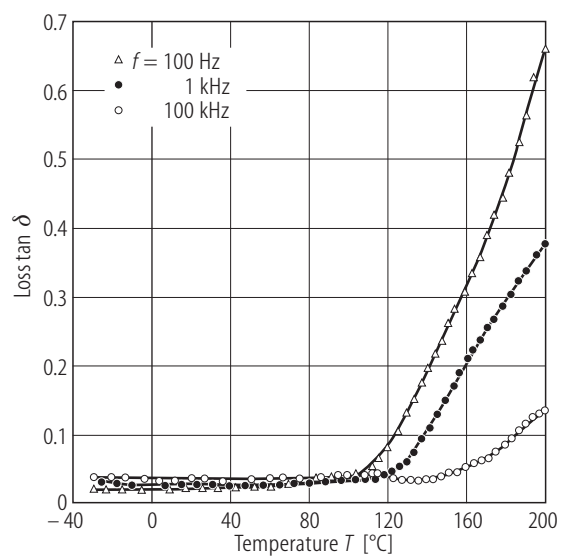
**Fig. 1B-c11-004.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $\kappa$ ,  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [62Bok].  
 $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ .



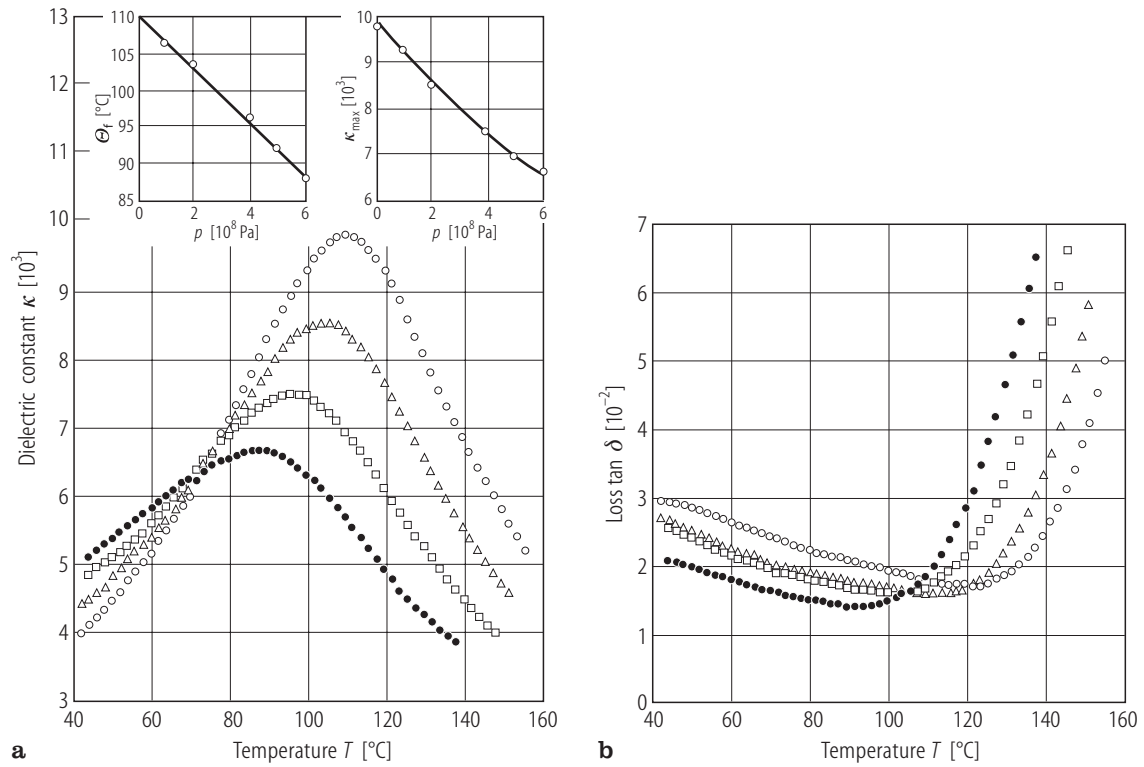
**Fig. 1B-c11-005.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $\kappa'$ ,  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [93Chi]. Parameter:  $f$ .



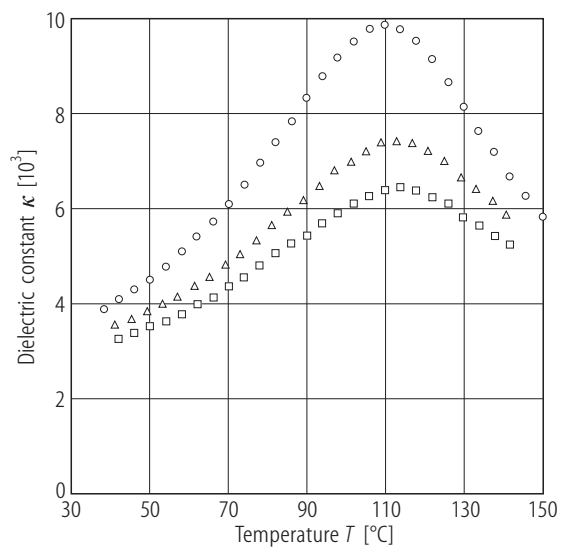
**Fig. 1B-c11-006.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\kappa$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok]. Parameter:  $f$ . Unpoled sample.



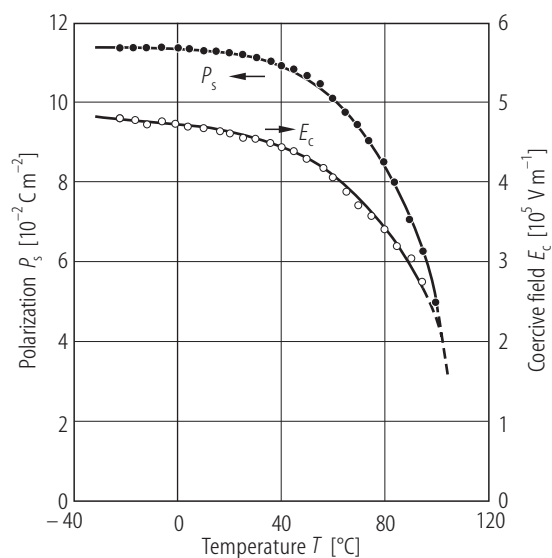
**Fig. 1B-c11-007.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok]. Parameter:  $f$ .



**Fig. 1B-c11-008.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\kappa$ ,  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [89Yas1]. Parameter:  $p$ ,  $f = 100$  kHz. Open circles:  $p = 0$ . Open triangles:  $p = 2 \cdot 10^8$  Pa. Open squares:  $p = 4 \cdot 10^8$  Pa. Full circles:  $p = 6 \cdot 10^8$  Pa. Inserts show  $\Theta_f$  vs.  $p$  and  $\kappa_{\text{max}}$  vs.  $p$ .  $\kappa_{\text{max}}$ : maximum value of  $\kappa$ .

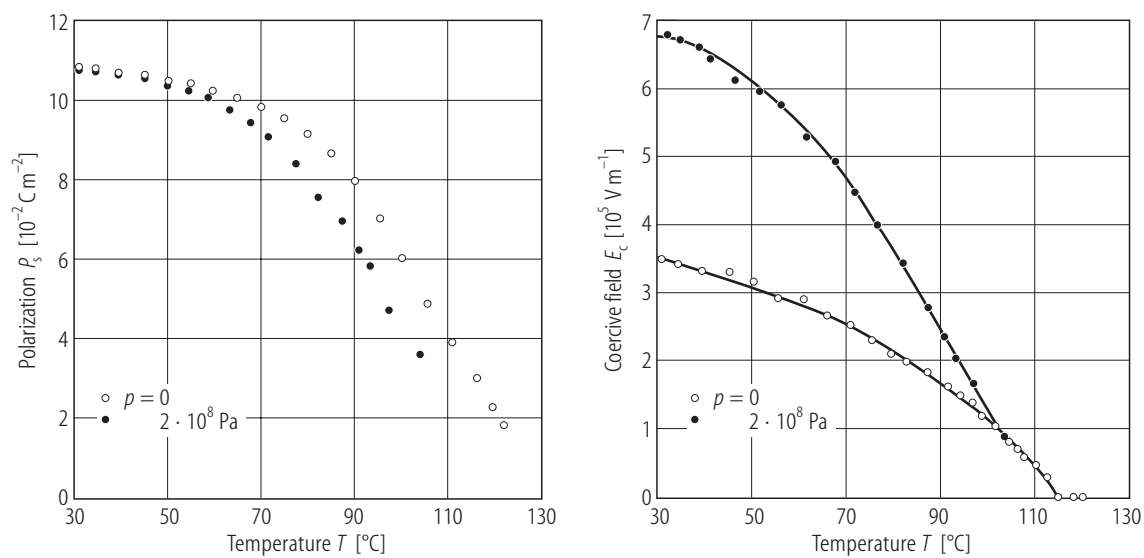


**Fig. 1B-c11-009.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $\kappa$  vs.  $T$  [89Yas1]. Parameter:  $E_{\text{bias}}$ ,  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ . Open circles:  $E_{\text{bias}} = 0$ . Open triangles:  $E_{\text{bias}} = 3.9 \cdot 10^2 \text{ kVm}^{-1}$ . Open squares:  $E_{\text{bias}} = 6.6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ kVm}^{-1}$ .

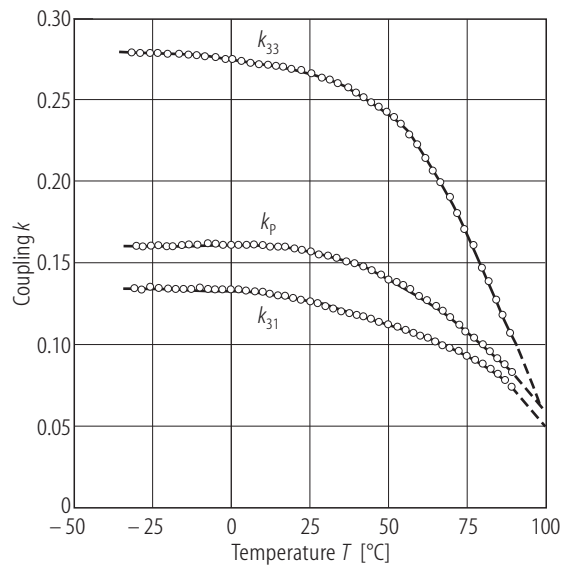


**Fig. 1B-c11-010.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $P_s$ ,  $E_c$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok].

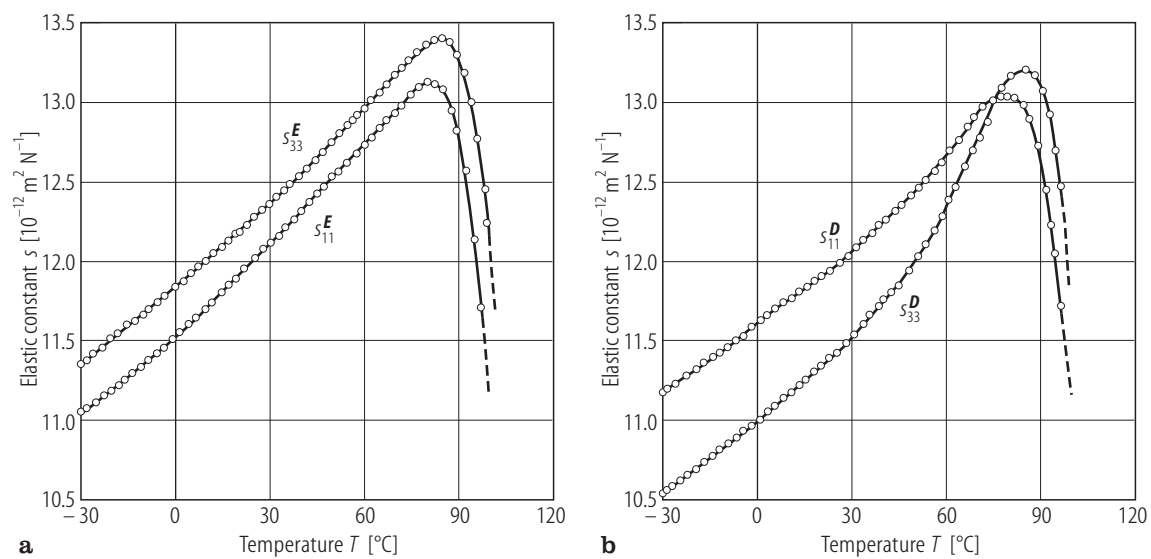




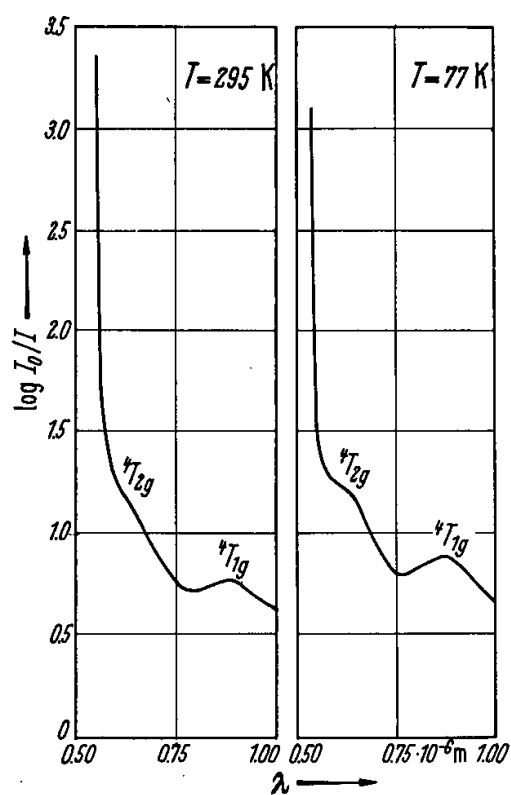
**Fig. 1B-c11-011.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $P_s$ ,  $E_c$  vs.  $T$  [89Yas2]. Parameter:  $p$ .



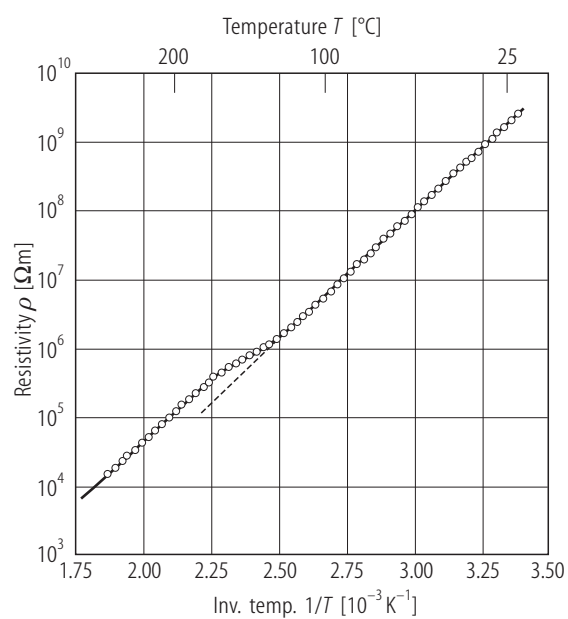
**Fig. 1B-c11-012.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $k_{31}$ ,  $k_p$ ,  $k_{33}$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok].



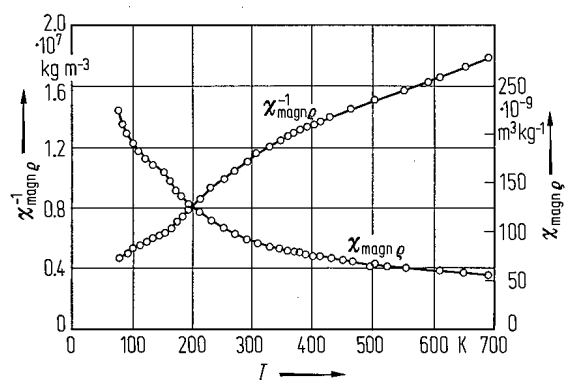
**Fig. 1B-c11-013.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$  (ceramics).  $s_{11}$ ,  $s_{33}$  vs.  $T$  [93Yok].



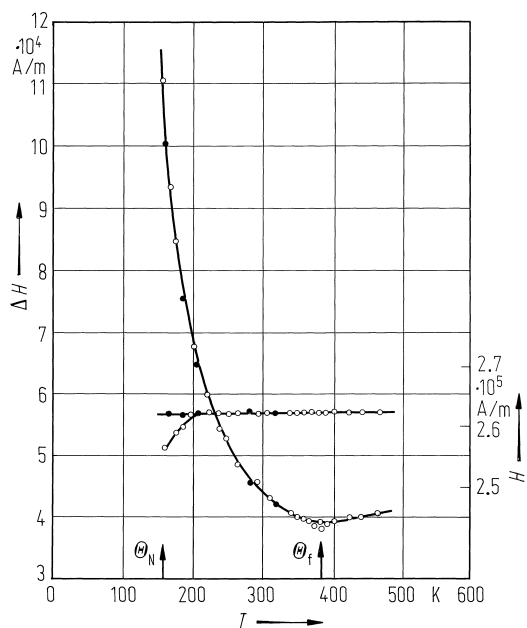
**Fig. 1B-c11-014.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ . Absorption spectrum.  $\log (I_0/I)$  vs.  $\lambda$  [65Pis].  $I_0$ : intensity of incident light,  $I$ : intensity of transmitted light.  ${}^4T_{1g}$ ,  ${}^4T_{2g}$  are excited  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  levels in a cubic field.



**Fig. 1B-c11-015.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $\rho$  vs.  $1/T$  [93Yok].



**Fig. 1B-c11-016.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ .  $\chi_{\text{magn } \rho}$  and  $\chi_{\text{magn } \rho}^{-1}$  vs.  $T$  [62Bok].



**Fig. 1B-c11-017.**  $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3$ ,  $H$ ,  $\Delta H$  vs.  $T$  [81Mar].  $H$ : ESR resonance field for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  at 9.281 GHz.  $\Delta H$ : ESR line width. Full circles: spherical shape sample. Open circles: cylindrical shape sample.

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