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Lead-free piezoelectric crystals grown by the micro-pulling technique in the BaTiO₃-CaTiO₃-BaZrO₃ system

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ABSTRACT: BaTiO₃-based crystal fibres with mm-sized grains were grown by the micro-pulling down technique from the BaTiO₃-CaTiO₃-BaZrO₃ solid solution with pulling velocities about 6, 9 and 15 mm.h⁻¹. Natural growth direction was identified as (001)_{pc}. For pulling velocities about 15 mm.h⁻¹ and 9 mm.h⁻¹, effective partition coefficients have been calculated from Castaing micro-probe measurements, and gave respectively 1.3 and 2 for Zr, and 0.95 and 0.9 for Ca. Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy measurements reveal a strong inhomogeneity and variations of Zr contents while Ca contents show an opposite variation trend with a more steady distribution. Coexistence of two crystallized perovskite solid solutions is suggested. Most efficient polycrystals with mm-sized grain and 0.5 mol.%Zr and 11 mol.%Ca as average contents exhibit Curie temperature higher than 113°C, electromechanical coupling factor k_t up to 41% and piezoelectric charge coefficient d_{33} up to 242 pC.N⁻¹ at room temperature. These values are similar to piezoelectric coefficients

reported in literature for oriented flux-grown single crystals with close compositions. Both chemical and physical results obtained in BCTZ system make μ -PD technique a promising way to improve the piezoelectric response of lead-free solid solution-based single crystals.

1. Dedication

This paper is respectfully dedicated to the memory of Shintaro Miyazawa, a pioneer in the development of Shaped Melt Lowering (SML)¹ growth technique permitting effective partition coefficient $k_{\text{eff}}=1$.

2. Introduction

Lead-based ferroelectric materials such as lead zirconate titanate $\text{PbZr}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$ (PZT)^{2,3} are the most widely used piezoelectrics because of their excellent properties. However, environmental and health issues of lead-based materials have led to an increasing interest in the development of lead-free piezoelectric materials⁴⁻⁸ whose the expected piezoelectric response is equal or higher than that of lead-based materials. While classical lead-free piezoelectric ceramics exhibit lower performance than PZT ceramics^{2,3}, among the three main families of promising lead-free piezoelectrics^{4,7,9,10}, recent reports have shown outstanding piezoelectric constants up to $620 \text{ pC}\cdot\text{N}^{-1}$ in $(1-x)\text{BaTi}_{0.8}\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3-x\text{Ba}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{TiO}_3$ (BCTZ) solid solution^{6,7,11,12}. BCTZ solid solution properties make this system promising as alternative to lead-containing materials. Furthermore, single crystals, due to their anisotropic properties, usually display better electromechanical properties than those of ceramics. Hence, it is expected that BCTZ single crystals would exhibit piezoelectric constants of about $1500\text{-}2000 \text{ pC}\cdot\text{N}^{-1}$ as predicted by Liu *et al.*¹¹. Recently, growth attempt of BCTZ single crystals in $\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-CaTiO}_3\text{-BaZrO}_3$ pseudo-ternary solid-solution were reported¹³⁻¹⁸ with various calcium (Ca) and zirconium (Zr) contents. However, high partition coefficients have been measured in these single crystals grown by Top Seeded Solution Growth (TSSG) method¹⁵. This phenomenon induces strong elemental content variations within the crystals and is detrimental for their piezoelectric performances. As theoretically predicted by Burton *et al.*¹⁹, effective partition coefficients of elements depend on the growth rate. The growth velocities employed in the micro-pulling down (μ -PD) technique, with an order of magnitude about $\text{mm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$, are substantially larger than those used for flux growth, which usually range within a few tenth of $\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$. Hence, effective partition coefficients are expected to be different in between these two growth methods. Moreover, as experimentally referenced^{1,20,21}, effective partition coefficients tend to be 1 in solid solutions and dopant distribution in oxides or semiconductors for high pulling speeds.

In the present paper, to the best of our knowledge, we report for the first time the crystal growth by the μ -PD technique of BCTZ solid solution. Two attempts performed at different pulling rates at $v=9$ mm.h^{-1} then $v=6$ mm.h^{-1} for the first fibre and at $v=15$ mm.h^{-1} for second fibre are presented. BCTZ crystal habit and evolution of grains orientation towards single orientated crystal with (001) direction is highlighted via Laue pattern measurements along the as-grown crystal fibres. Longitudinal and transversal chemical characterizations of the fibres through Electron Probe Micro-Analysis (EPMA) were investigated. Substantial lower effective partition coefficients of Ca and Zr in μ -PD grown crystals were calculated and discussed with those calculated in already reported¹⁵ TSSG-grown crystals. Strong chemical inhomogeneity is highlighted through Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS). Dielectric and piezoelectric measurements performed on sub-centimetric polycrystals with millimetre-sized grains are presented and their electromechanical performances are compared to the those of orientated single crystals with close compositions reported in the literature^{17,18}.

3. Experimental procedure

3.1 Chemical and physical analysis

Castaing Electron Probe Microscopy Analysis (EPMA) were performed with a CAMECA SX-100 apparatus with a wavelength dispersive spectrometer working at 15 kV. Reference samples¹⁴ for quantitative analysis of elements were chosen in order to reach an experimental **relative** accuracy of $\Delta\%Zr=\Delta\%Ca=\pm 0.3\text{mol.}\%$ **per single analysis point** in the investigated concentrations range.

LIBS-based imaging setup was used to image the distribution of Ca and Zr in the different sections of as-grown fibres. LIBS is an all-optical analytical technique, allowing the mapping of metallic elements in various type of solid matrices²²⁻²⁴. During the analysis, the sample surface is scanned, through single laser pulses, in a pixel-by-pixel manner inducing the breakdown and sparks of the material. The light radiation emitted by the plasma is collected by an optical system and analysed using a spectrometer equipped with an intensified charge-coupled device (ICCD) camera. BCTZ samples were analysed using Nd:YAG laser with pulse energy of about 600 μJ operating at 100 Hz, and a lateral resolution (i.e. distance between two consecutive laser shots) of 12 μm . The spectrometer was configured in the spectral range from 310 nm to 350 nm in order to detect intense lines of both Ca (318.6 nm) and Zr (343.8 nm). The intensity calibration of the LIBS intensities was performed from the profiles obtained with EPMA.

The dielectric and piezoelectric measurements were performed on samples, which were poled under DC electric field by the increasing field method (up to 1.5 or 2 kV.cm^{-1}) at room temperature. Prior poling samples were prepared by electroding the major faces of crystals using silver paste. The

piezoelectric properties were recorded with an impedance analyzer (4294A Agilent) 24 h after poling. The d_{33} values were measured by Berlincourt method with a Pennebaker Piezo d_{33} meter (Model 8000). The temperature dependence of dielectric constant and dielectric losses were characterized in order to determine temperature phase transitions. The experiment were realized using an environmental chamber (Pyrox), which allows to measure the dielectric constants every 2° between -40°C to 180°C at 1kHz.

Electromechanical parameters of the thickness mode were deduced from the measurement of the complex electrical impedance as a function of the frequency around the fundamental thickness-mode resonance. The experimental setup was composed of an HP4395 spectrum analyzer (Agilent Technologies Inc., Palo Alto, CA) with its impedance test kit and specific spring clamping. For the corresponding theoretical simulations of the electrical impedance, the Krimholtz-Leedom-Matthaei (KLM) model^{25,26} was used. This one-dimensional model is based on an equivalent electrical circuit scheme allowing a numerical calculation of a multilayer structure behavior including the piezoelectric layer and the two electrodes. Identifications of the effective thickness coupling factor (k_t) and the relative dielectric permittivity at constant stress (ϵ_{33}^T) are performed with a fitting process of the experimental complex electrical impedance. The two other electromechanical coupling coefficients for the transverse modes (k_{31} and k_{32}) were determined from the measurement of the resonant (f_r) and antiresonant (f_a) frequencies on the basis of IEEE standards²⁷.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were collected on a Bragg-Brentano θ - θ geometry diffractometer Bruker D8 Advance working with Cu anticathode (40 kV, 40 mA), 0.3° slits and Ni filter. The data were collected over an angular range of $2\theta = 5^\circ$ - 90° with a 0.006° step. XRD patterns were studied using the known space groups of BaTiO_3 ²⁸. Using a conventional notation for perovskite compounds, the pseudo-cubic Miller indices will be hereafter written using “pc” indices.

Laue back-scattering patterns were recorded using an Image Plate (Fujifilm) sensor after a 16-minute stationary crystal irradiation with a collimated (0.7mm) polychromatic X-ray beam supplied by a tungsten anticathode working at 35 kV and 40 mA (Seifert ID3003 generator). The polished samples were held on a goniometric head and set perpendicular to the X-ray beam using an autocollimator. OrientExpress software²⁹ was used for pattern indexing.

3.2 Synthesis and crystal growth

Synthesis of initial load was prepared from BaCO_3 , CaCO_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 raw powders with 99.99%-purity from Fox Chemicals GmbH. Based on previous works¹³⁻¹⁵, growth attempts were carried out with a self-flux composed of an excess of CaO and TiO_2 . As for BaTiO_3 growth^{30,31}, the thermodynamics effect due to fluxes CaO and TiO_2 aims at decreasing the crystallization temperature of BCTZ solid phase with respect to effective partition coefficients of elements. Initial load with

$(\text{Ba}_{0.883}\text{Ca}_{0.117})(\text{Ti}_{0.996}\text{Zr}_{0.004})\text{O}_3$ **exact** composition represents the global solid solution including the solvent and the solute to be grown. So that 100% of Ba and Ca cations are in A site and 100% of Ti and Zr cations are in B sites of the ABO_3 perovskite structure.

Crystal growth was performed using the micro-pulling down technique^{32–35}. BCTZ single crystal fibres were pulled from inductively heated iridium crucible which is placed on an iridium after-heater and surrounded by a zirconia and alumina ceramics assembly located in a gas proof tubular silica chamber^{32–35}. Early attempts were undertaken with a conical-shaped iridium crucible with a 600- μm capillary at its bottom. Contrary to liquid TiO_2 , which exhibits a poor wettability³⁶ and acts, here, as the main part of the self-flux, we observed that BCTZ liquid solution displays a high wettability. This leads to severe creeping of the solution along the outer surface of the crucible (Figure 1a to d) whatever the heating powers used until load solidification within the crucible. Therefore, a crucible with a 3-mm wide cylindrical die with 5 openings has been chosen with a concave shape at its bottom in order to prevent the solution creeping (Figure 1e to h). Two growth experiments were carried out in Ar-O_2 (2% vol.) atmosphere at different pulling rates $v=15 \text{ mm.h}^{-1}$ for the first fibre and $v=9 \text{ mm.h}^{-1}$ then to $v=6 \text{ mm.h}^{-1}$ for the second fibre. As no BCTZ seeds was available with sufficient length, growths were performed onto an iridium rod with a needle-shaped tip.

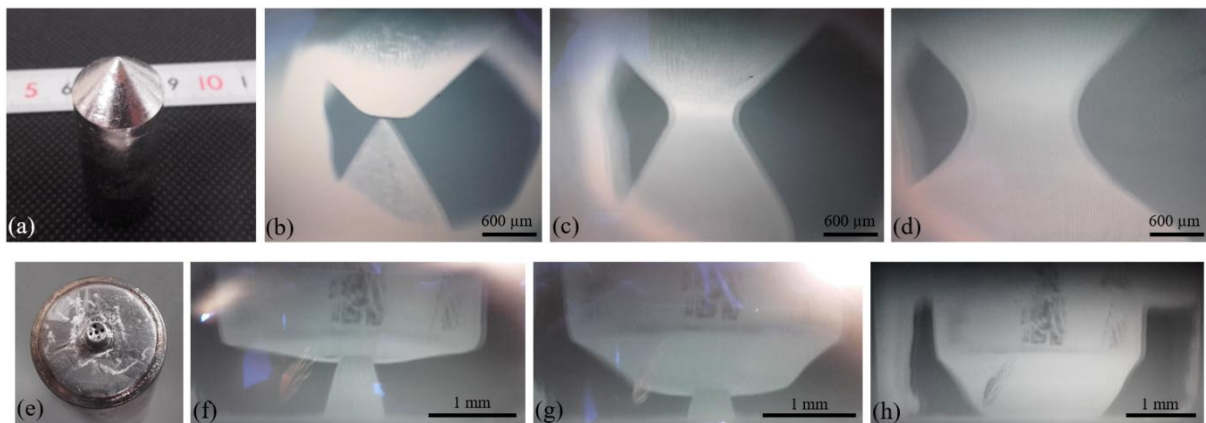


Figure 1 : (a) Conical-shaped iridium crucible with a 600- μm capillary die; (b) Ir rod with needle-shaped tip and Ir conical crucible before connexion; (c) Connexion of the Ir rod with the liquid solution and (d) creeping of the liquid solution along the outer surface of the Ir conical crucible. (e) Iridium crucible with a 3-mm wide cylindrical die, with a concave end and 5 capillary holes; (f) Connection of the Ir rod with the liquid solution; (g) and (h): beginning of pulling. No liquid solution creeping is observed.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Longitudinal chemical analysis of as-grown fibres

Centimetre-sized fibres were obtained (Figure 2). The dark colour of BCTZ fibres is assumed to be induced by the partial pressure of O_2 (2 vol.%) used in the silica growth chamber as previously observed on air-annealed BCTZ single crystals with similar compositions¹⁵. It corresponds thus to the natural colour of stoichiometric BCTZ single crystals similar to those of BaTiO_3 ^{30,31} and CaTiO_3 ³⁷ single crystals while BaZrO_3 ³⁸ crystals are colourless. Unlike $\mu\text{-PD}$ congruent melting crystals^{39–43} grown with a steady diameter at constant temperature, we noted a decreasing of the BCTZ freezing temperatures inducing the diameter shrinking at constant temperature as the first fibre pulling proceed

(Figure 2a). This is correlated to the slopes of the liquidus and solidus curves of BCTZ phase diagram, which is assumed to be similar to BaTiO₃-CaTiO₃ system⁴⁴ due to the low Zr content employed (i.e. 0.4mol.%) in the present work. Therefore, an accurate decreasing ramp of the heating power was achieved in order to maintain a constant diameter. We note that diameter variation as well as meniscus height variation, which could varies up to 2 mm, as observed for the first fibre pulled at $v=15\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ (Figure 2a), lead to a Peclet number much higher than 1, featuring thus the Marangoni convection as the dominating transport mechanism⁴⁵. A more tricky decreasing heating power process was achieved for lower pulling velocities at $v=6\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$. Except a drop-melt at the early stage of the crystal growth induced by a slight overheating of the liquid solution, a second fibre with a nearly constant 3-mm diameter has been obtained (Figure 2b).



Figure 2 : Fibres obtained at pulling rates: (a) $v=15\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$, (b) $v=9\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ in the first part from $Z=0$ to $Z=10\text{ mm}$ and $v=6\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ in the second part from $Z=10$ to $Z=30\text{ mm}$.

EPMA longitudinal chemical analysis performed at the centre along the fibre axis revealed fluctuations of chemical contents with, nonetheless, a nearly steady evolution of the average Ca and Zr contents all along the fibre grown at $v=15\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ (Figure 3a). Chemical fluctuations are attributed to thermal instabilities and the large-sized meniscus height, which have a pronounced effect on the chemical segregation in the longitudinal direction during the micro-pulling down process⁴⁵. On the contrary, the end of the second fibre grown with a lower pulling velocity $v=6\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ shows lower chemical fluctuations suggesting a steadier growth as featured by the constant 3-mm wide diameter (Figure 3b). However, Ca and Zr contents, respectively, increases and decreases more strongly with respect to the pulled length (Figure 3b). They follow the same segregation trend but in a lower extent than those measured in TSSG-grown crystals¹⁵. Indeed, effective partition coefficients have been calculated from EPMA analysis performed at the early beginning of both fibres for $v=9\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ and $v=15\text{ mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ and give respectively, 0.90 and 0.95 for Ca, 2.5 and 1.3 for Zr. We emphasize thus they depends on the growth velocity employed for BCTZ system (Figure 4).

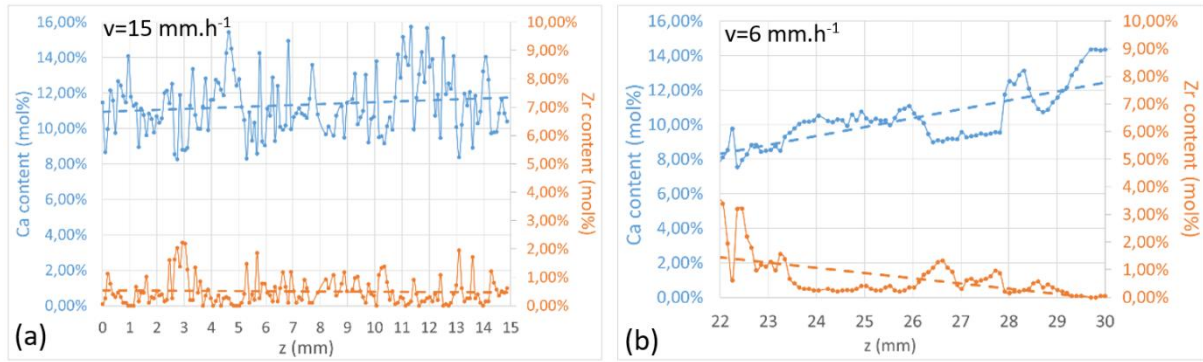


Figure 3 : Ca and Zr longitudinal content profile as a function of length of fibres pulled at (a) $v=15 \text{ mm.h}^{-1}$ (from $z=0.0$ to 15.1 mm) and (b) $v=6 \text{ mm.h}^{-1}$ (from $z=21.9$ to 30.0 mm). Dashed lines display the average Ca and Zr contents.

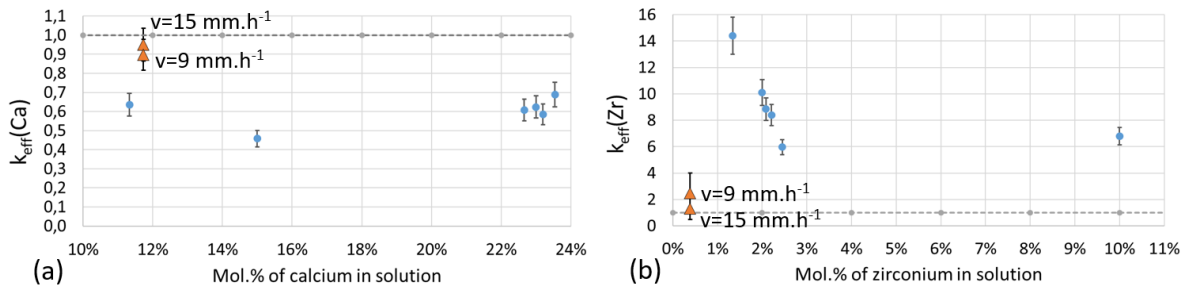


Figure 4 : Effective partition coefficients of μ -PD grown fibres (orange triangles) compared to effective partition coefficient reported for flux grown crystals¹⁵ (blue circles) for (a) Ca and (b) Zr. Dashed grey lines display targeted $k_{eff}=1$.

LIBS chemical imaging calibrated with respect to EPMA measurements overall the surface of polished samples highlighted the distribution of Ca and Zr elements in the fibres (Figure 5). While Ca distribution evolves roughly smoothly, Zr content follows either erratic distribution with sharp concentration drops at high pulling speed and it segregates along well-defined streaky stripes with several hundred micrometres size, more particularly at lower pulling velocities (Figure 5). Some stripes exhibit high and non-uniform Zr content whereas the other ones exhibit a low Zr content. Due to the very high thermal gradients⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰ (ranging in between 200 and $500^\circ\text{C.mm}^{-1}$ at the nozzle of the die) and fast pulling velocities employed with μ -PD technique, we assume a simultaneous crystallization of two demixing perovskite solid solutions from a two-phase region of the BCTZ phase diagram, as existing in $\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-CaTiO}_3$ system⁴⁴ below 1595°C . Indeed, this temperature is typically in the temperature range where the μ -PD growths occurred regarding the pyrometric measurements ($\sim 1485^\circ\text{C}$ to 1570°C) performed on saturation temperatures in this system where a spinodal decomposition at high temperature has been highlighted with BCTZ flux-grown crystals¹⁵.

On the one hand, stripes cannot be ascribed to potential eutectic lamellar microstructure which is usually observed, in the order of few micrometres, at eutectic composition in pseudo-binary, or beyond, systems⁵¹. Eutectic composition in $\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-CaTiO}_3$ system corresponds to the chemical formula $\text{Ba}_{0.77}\text{Ca}_{0.23}\text{TiO}_3$ (BCT). Considering the low Zr content in the crystals of the present work, we can reasonably assume that the eutectic composition in BCTZ system is close to this composition. The BCT eutectic composition, which melts congruently, has been grown by Czochralski⁵² and Laser Heated Pedestal Growth⁵³. In the latter, similar or higher thermal gradients can be achieved such as

those established with the in micro-pulling down technique. In both cases, as-grown single crystals are clear and transparent and do not present any streaky growth or series of stripes.

On the other hand, as well-known, Ca and Ba cations can only enter A-site of the ABO_3 perovskite matrix, Zr and Ti cations can only enter the B-site. For instance, when Zr content increases in the crystal, Ti content automatically decreases, because of same crystallographic site occupation. However, an increasing of Ca content within crystals simultaneously to the decreasing of Zr content is not self-explanatory regarding the crystallographic sites. So that, the only thermodynamic possibility is the existence of two solid solutions, which have crystallized below the spinodal surface. Hence, the crystallization path does not follow the at-equilibrium liquidus and solidus surfaces as for steady flux-growth. The crystallization path for high pulling speed ($15\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) crosses more or less vertically the phase diagram for reaching directly a two-phase region due to the high thermal gradient in the mm-sized meniscus. This led to effective partition coefficients closer to 1 than those reported for steady flux-grown crystals. Concerning the crystallization path for lower pulling speed ($6\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$), we assume that the thermodynamic path follow a steep out-of-equilibrium liquidus surface, leading to different effective partition coefficients which tend, in some extent, to get closer to those calculated with flux-grown crystals close to the equilibrium. Besides, it is worth noticing that $\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-CaTiO}_3$ phase diagram does not exactly correspond to the real phase diagram where the growth took place. Indeed, $\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-CaTiO}_3\text{-BaZrO}_3$ phase diagram must be slightly different because of the little Zr amount (i.e. 0.4mol.%) in the liquid solution. So that the spinodal surface should be slightly modified. Nevertheless, the low amount of Zr employed allows us to consider that both phase diagrams should exhibit the same main features.

We conclude that the effective segregation phenomenon in BCTZ grown by μ -PD is not completely compensated by the fast kinetics of the growth in between 6 and 15 $\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ but they are drastically reduced compared to those measured in TSSG-grown crystals. Higher pulling rate should be applied in order to reach partition coefficients equal to 1 as observed for the Edge-defined Film-fed Growth of $\text{LiNb}_x\text{Ta}_{1-x}\text{O}_3$ solid solution where a pulling speed about 42 $\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ was used and as calculated for μ PD-grown $\text{Ti}^{3+}:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ crystals⁵⁴ in order to achieve a constant Ti^{3+} -dopant distribution. Nevertheless, it appears that it would be at the expense of chemical homogeneity throughout the BCTZ samples.

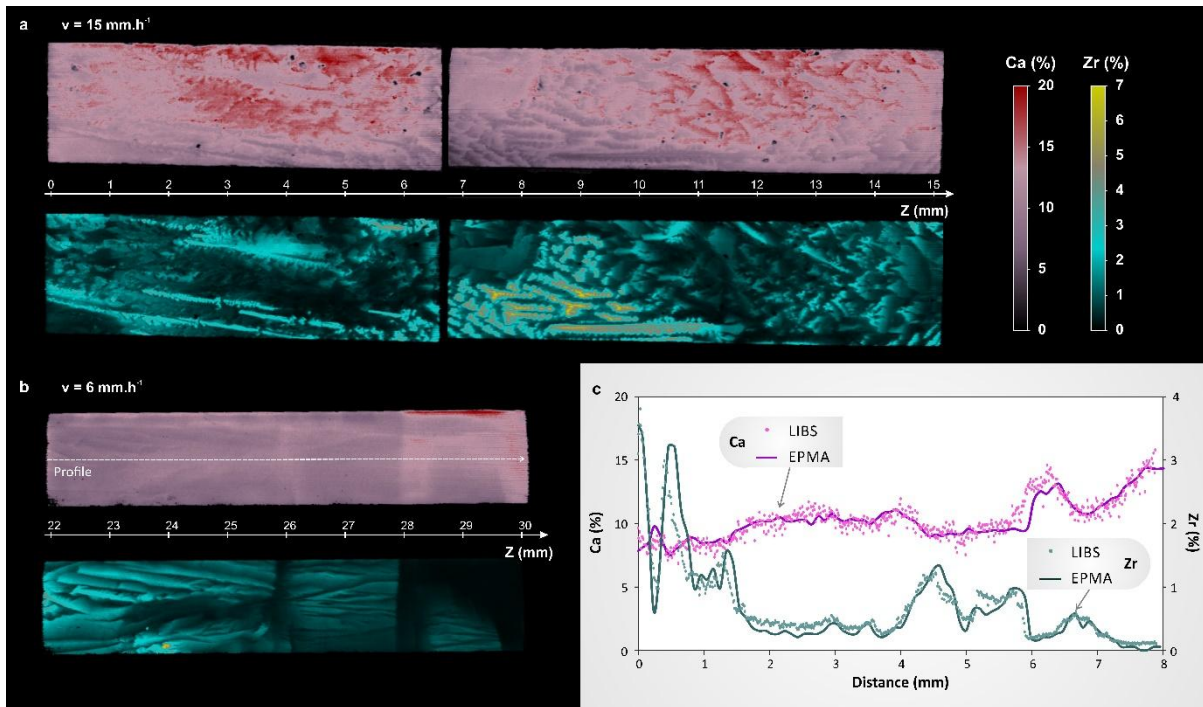


Figure 5 : LIBS chemical imaging for Ca and Zr on samples obtained from fibres pulled at (a) 15 mm.h^{-1} and (b) 6 mm.h^{-1} . (c) Molar contents have been normalized regarding EPMA profile performed along the dashed line of the fibres grown at 6 mm.h^{-1}

4.2 Transversal chemical analysis of as-grown fibres

Transversal chemical analysis on two 3-mm wide cross sections located at 19mm and 27mm of the fibre pulled at 6 mm.h^{-1} depicted on Figure 2 were performed by both EPMA (Figure 6) and LIBS (Figure 7).

Elemental segregation phenomenon is also observed where the core of the fibre is Zr-rich contrary to its periphery, which is Ca-rich. This trend is similar to that which is observed in TSSG-grown BCTZ crystals¹⁵ or in rare earth-doped garnet^{41,55-57} grown by μ -PD where strong increasing or decreasing of dopant content is observed from the rim towards the core of fibres.

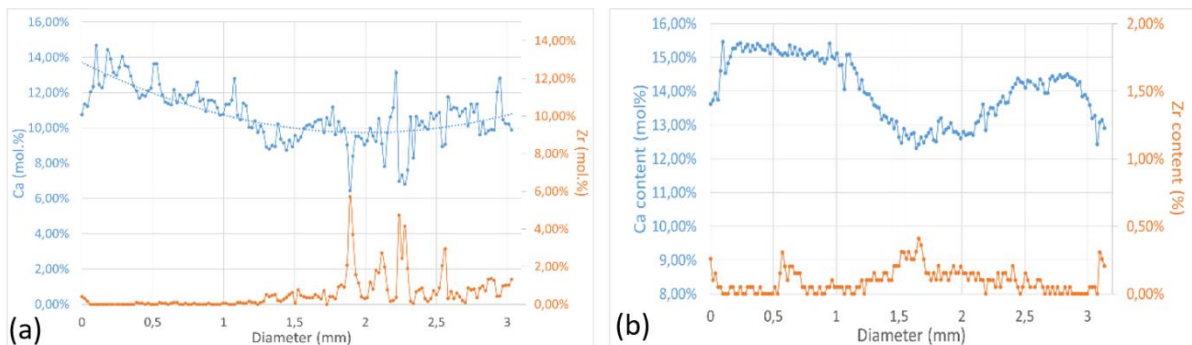


Figure 6 : EPMA transversal chemical analysis for Ca and Zr in two cross section of 3-mm wide fibres pulled at 6 mm.h^{-1} at (a) $z=19 \text{ mm}$ (Dashed lines display the average transversal Ca content) and at (b) $z=27 \text{ mm}$

LIBS confirmed this phenomenon where central zone exhibits Zr-rich and Ca-poor contents whereas the other zones, at the rim of the fibre, display the reverse tendency.

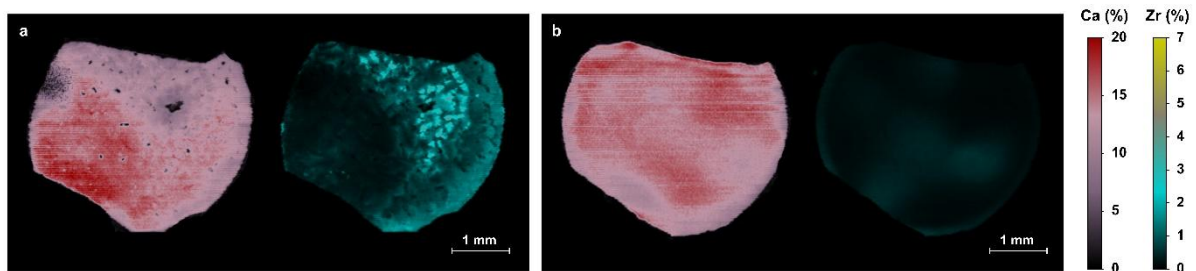


Figure 7 : LIBS transversal chemical imaging for Ca and Zr obtained on two cross sections of a 3-mm wide fibre pulled at $6\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ and located at (a) $Z=19\text{mm}$ and (b) $Z=27\text{mm}$

4.3 X-rays diffraction and Laue analysis

Several XRD patterns recorded (Figure 8) on crushed samples displayed invariably perovskite tetragonal structure with very close lattice parameters due to the close sample compositions and the slight broadening of the peaks induced by the inhomogeneity of the elemental content as revealed by LIBS measurements in the whole analysed sample volume. Note that the peak foot detected only around the strongest line (101), around $2\theta=31^\circ$, is an experimental artefact induced by the saturation of Ni filter used in the XRD apparatus (see 3.1). Moreover, difference of peak relative intensity is ascribed to preferential orientation of some grains in the slight amount of powder, which was analysed for each sample. Typically, lattice parameters about $a=3.9881\text{\AA}$ and $c=4.0174\text{\AA}$ were calculated in the middle of fibre n°1 in accordance with tetragonal phase.

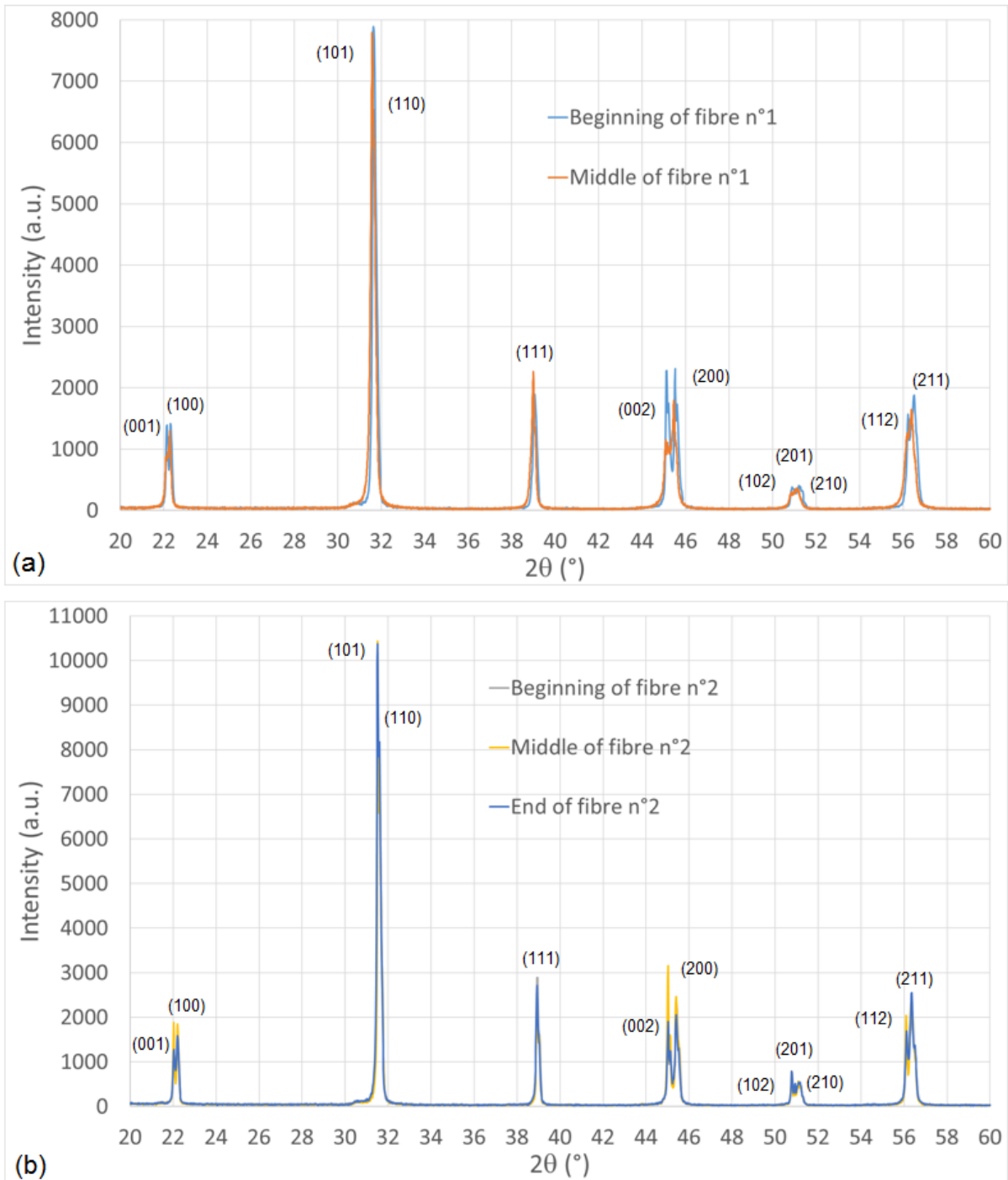


Figure 8 : XRD patterns on BCTZ crushed sample exhibiting a tetragonal structure with double peaks at 2θ -45 $^\circ$ featuring (002) and (200) crystallographic plans for (a) fibre n°1 and (b) fibre n°2.

Laue patterns were recorded on different sample locations all along the fibres. Experimental patterns were indexed with P4mm space group and lattice parameters above mentioned. As growth attempts were performed on Ir rods, the beginning of fibres exhibits invariably a highly polycrystalline structure with micrometre-sized grains. As the pulling length increases, sub mm-sized grains arises with preferential orientation along $(110)_{pc}$ and $(001)_{pc}$ directions (Figure 9a and b). Finally, the end of fibres exhibit large mm-sized single crystal grains with predominantly $(001)_{pc}$ orientation (Figure 9b and c),

which corresponds, unsurprisingly, to the more stable growth orientation usually used for the crystal growth in perovskite systems⁵⁸.

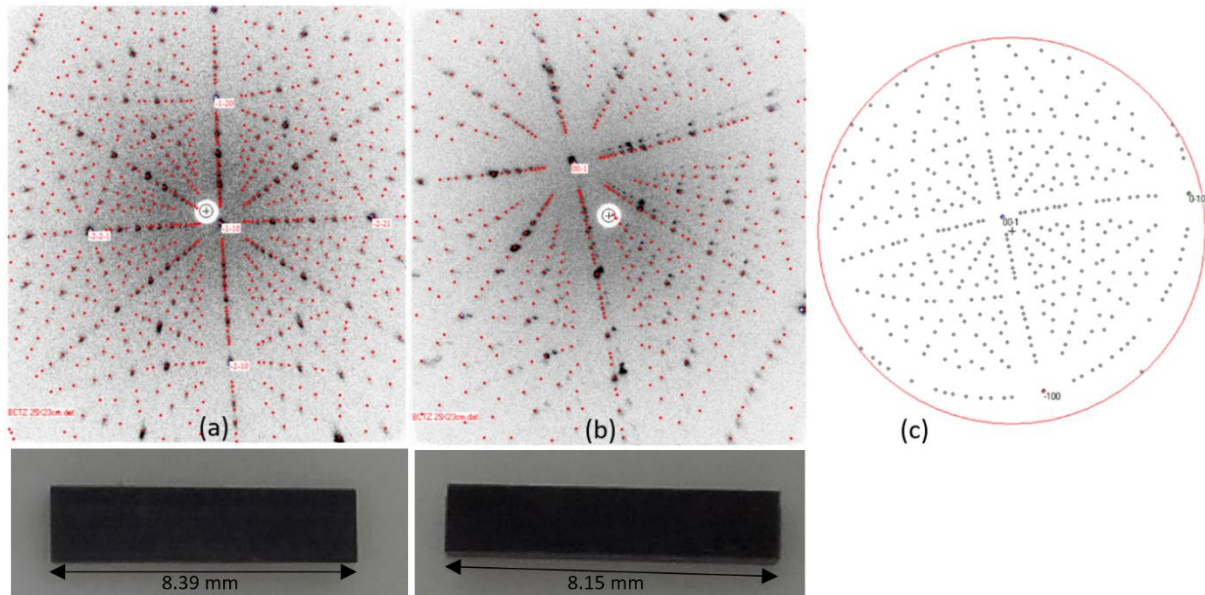


Figure 9 : Laue patterns along growth direction: (a) mm-sized grains displaying $(110)_{pc}$ orientation in the middle of fibre n°1 and (b) two grains slightly tilted with both $(001)_{pc}$ orientation at the end of fibre n°2 . (c) Stereographic projection along $(001)_{pc}$ (end of fibre n°2)

It is worth mentioning that stripes highlighted by LIBS characterization tend to be oriented along $(001)_{pc}$ direction. As Laue patterns were recorded with a circular 0.7mm-wide beam on zones containing both Zr-rich stripes and Zr-poor stripes, they displayed clearly single crystal features. These features indicate that the significant drops and variations of Ca and Zr contents from one stripe to another do not affect considerably the single crystal nature of the analysed zones. On the one hand, Laue experiments confirm the crossover of the BCTZ solid solution across a wide range of compositions as previously reported¹³. On the other hand, the presence of two solid solutions remains not excluded. Indeed, two solid solutions can grow each on the other with good lattice-matched epitaxy because of their close compositions, as already seen in lead-free systems with Morphotropic Phase Boundary^{4,7,59-61} and Phase Convergence Region^{6,11}. Nevertheless, they would be undistinguishable on Laue patterns due to their very similar lattice parameters and structures¹⁵ as well as their mixing at the nanometre scale⁶²⁻⁶⁴.

4.4 Dielectric and electromechanical characterization

Five polycrystalline sub-centimetre-sized samples with large millimetre-sized grains were analysed. The sample size is : n°1 (6,68 x 2,08 x 0,66 mm³), n°2 (8,39 x 2,06 x 0,63 mm³), n°3 (3,58 x 1,71 x 0,52 mm³), n°4 (9,81 x 1,47 x 0,47 mm³) and n°5 (8,15 x 1,61 x 0,72 mm³). As highlighted by LIBS measurements, samples are chemically inhomogeneous. So that sample compositions are given for information purposes only in Table 1. That illustrates a macroscopic trend of their average content,

which nevertheless allows it to be corroborated to their macroscopic electromechanical behaviour since their ferroelectric and piezoelectric features reflect long-range order effects. Dielectric measurements performed at various frequency confirm the pure ferroelectric behaviour and the tetragonal structure at room temperature of BCTZ samples as illustrated on Figure 10 with sample n°1 with $(\text{Ba}_{0.889}\text{Ca}_{0.111})(\text{Ti}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005})\text{O}_3$ average macroscopic composition. For this sample, the Tetragonal–Cubic transition (T-C) is observed at 113°C and the Orthorhombic–Tetragonal (O-T) transition near to -20°C.

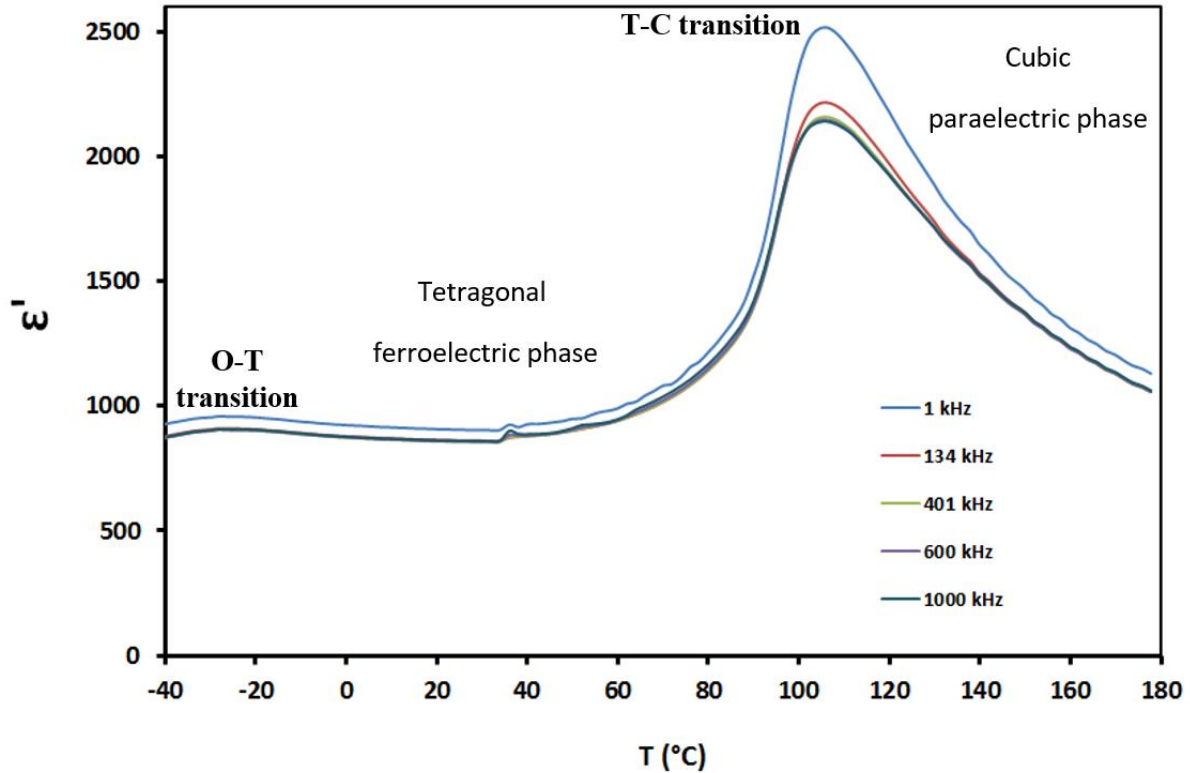


Figure 10 : Dielectric constants measurements at various frequencies of poled sample n°1 with $(\text{Ba}_{0.889}\text{Ca}_{0.111})(\text{Ti}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005})\text{O}_3$ average composition. T-C and O-T correspond to, respectively, tetragonal-cubic transition at 113°C and orthorhombic-tetragonal phase transition at -20°C.

Sample n°	Pulling speed (mm.h ⁻¹)	Average composition	$\epsilon_{33}^T/\epsilon_0$	$k_t(\%)$	$k_{31}(\%)$	$k_{32}(\%)$	d_{33} (pC.N ⁻¹)	T_c (°C)	Reference
1	15	$(\text{Ba}_{0.889}\text{Ca}_{0.111})(\text{Ti}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005})\text{O}_3$	755	41.0	15.5	22.2	172	113	This work
2	15	$(\text{Ba}_{0.885}\text{Ca}_{0.115})(\text{Ti}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005})\text{O}_3$	670	36.1	16.8	14.4	242	105	This work
3	9	$(\text{Ba}_{0.882}\text{Ca}_{0.118})(\text{Ti}_{0.996}\text{Zr}_{0.004})\text{O}_3$	1160	39.3	16.4	16.1	123	112	This work
4	6	$(\text{Ba}_{0.899}\text{Ca}_{0.101})(\text{Ti}_{0.979}\text{Zr}_{0.021})\text{O}_3$	770	36.6	16.7	16.0	152	107	This work
5	6	$(\text{Ba}_{0.896}\text{Ca}_{0.104})(\text{Ti}_{0.993}\text{Zr}_{0.007})\text{O}_3$	605	35.8	14.8	17.4	186	107	This work
(001) _{pc} -oriented	-	$(\text{Ba}_{0.798}\text{Ca}_{0.202})(\text{Ti}_{0.994}\text{Zr}_{0.006})\text{O}_3$	-	-	-	-	232	125	18

single crystal

(001) _{pc} - oriented single crystal	-	(Ba _{0.9819} Ca _{0.0181})(Ti _{0.9996} Zr _{0.0004})O ₃	-	-	-	-	200	120	17
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Table 1 : Chemical and electromechanical properties of BCTZ samples grown by μ PD compared to (001)_{pc}-oriented BCTZ single crystals with close compositions

Dielectric and piezoelectric results are in good agreement with literature regarding (001)_{pc}-oriented low-Zr content BCTZ single crystals^{17,18}. The polycrystalline samples of the present works exhibit similar or slightly higher d_{33} coefficient whatever the compositions and pulling speeds considered. However, we noted that k_{31} and k_{32} , which should be strictly equal for isotropic ceramics, display slightly different values. That emphasizes the texture of polycrystals, which display preferential grains orientation as revealed by Laue experiments. The higher dielectric constant $\epsilon_{33}^T / \epsilon_0$ was obtained for the sample n°3 corresponding to the beginning of the second fibre where drop melt occurred (see 4.1). Laue analysis have shown that this sample is strongly polycrystalline and features average isotropic value of the dielectric constant as well as very close values of k_{31} and k_{32} . Other textured samples display, with (110) and (111) rough crystallographic direction, lower dielectric constants. For the five considered samples, electromechanical thickness coupling factor (k_t) are between 36% and 41% and the variation of the dielectric constant does not impact significantly this property.

Besides, it is well known that piezoelectric response in single crystals is both compositional and domain size dependent. Considering the results of chemical and Laue crystallographic characterization above mentioned, we assumed that the high growth kinetics and thermal gradients in the micro pulling down technique induces a high rate of defects, leading to a high rate of domain walls pinning. The generation of smaller domain sizes may be enabled, as already seen by Wada *et al.* in BaTiO₃ grain oriented ceramics^{65,66} and single crystals⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹, enhancing thus the piezoelectric response of μ -PD crystals compared to that of steady TSSG-grown single crystals with same composition.

5. Conclusion

Centimetre-sized BCTZ solid solution fibres with large millimetre-sized grains were successfully grown by the micro-pulling down technique. This technique enables the achievement of enhanced control of elemental distribution all along the BCTZ fibres for pulling velocities ranging from 6 to 15 mm.h⁻¹. Ca and Zr partition coefficients close to one were obtained and have been significantly decreased compared to those obtained for classically TSSG-grown crystals. Chemical characterization performed through EPMA and LIBS measurements highlighted chemical fluctuations within single crystals. (001)-oriented stripes-like zones exhibiting high or low Zr/Ca contents alternatively suggest the coexistence of two perovskite solid solutions with close compositions without being detrimental to the single crystal nature of the characterized zones. Dielectric and electromechanical characterization displayed Curie temperatures up to 113°C, d_{33} up to 242 pC.N⁻¹ and the highest k_t around 41%, which are in good agreement with single crystals with close compositions. These results obtained by the

micro pulling down technique open the way of growing lead-free solid solutions with improved chemical and domain size control leading to optimal and competitive piezoelectric performances.

6. Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare

7. Acknowledgment

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