



**HAL**  
open science

## Impact of growth atmosphere on langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) crystals grown by czochralski technique and its coloration

B. Boutahraoui, E.A. Ghezal, A. Nehari, K. Zaidat, M. Allani, H. Cabane, M.  
Dumortier, I. Gerasymov, O. Sidletskiy, S. Obbade, et al.

### ► To cite this version:

B. Boutahraoui, E.A. Ghezal, A. Nehari, K. Zaidat, M. Allani, et al.. Impact of growth atmosphere on langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) crystals grown by czochralski technique and its coloration. *Optical Materials*, 2022, 128, pp.112409. 10.1016/j.optmat.2022.112409 . hal-03687015

**HAL Id: hal-03687015**

**<https://hal.science/hal-03687015v1>**

Submitted on 7 Jun 2022

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Impact of growth atmosphere on Langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) crystals grown by Czochralski technique and its coloration

B. Boutahraoui<sup>1</sup>, E.A. Ghezal<sup>2</sup>, A. Nehari<sup>3</sup>, K. Zaidat<sup>4</sup>, M. Allani<sup>5</sup>, H. Cabane<sup>6</sup>,  
M.Dumortier<sup>6</sup>, I. Gerasymov<sup>7</sup>, O. Sidletskiy<sup>7</sup>, S. Obbade<sup>8</sup>, L. Jouffret<sup>9</sup> and K.Lebbou<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Université Blida 1, BP 270 route de Soumâa, Blida, Algeria

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Organic Chemistry and Natural Substance, ZIANE Achour University, Djelfa, Algeria

<sup>3</sup>Institut Lumière Matière, UMR5306 Université Lyon1-CNRS, Université de Lyon, Lyon 69622, Villeurbanne Cedex, France

<sup>4</sup>Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble INP, SIMAP-UMR CNRS, F-38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>5</sup>FEMTO-ST Institute, UFC, CNRS, ENSMM, UTBM, 25000 Besançon, France

<sup>6</sup>Cristal Innov – Université Lyon1, 73800 Sainte-Hélène du Lac, France

<sup>7</sup>Institute for Scintillation Materials, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 61072 Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>8</sup>Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, Grenoble INP, LEPMI, 38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>9</sup>Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, Sigma Clermont, Institut de Chimie de Clermont-Ferrand, Campus des Cézeaux, 24 Avenue Blaise Pascal, TSA60026-S60026, 63178 AUBIERE CEDEX France

**Corresponding authors:** kheirreddine.lebbou@univ-lyon1.fr

## ABSTRACT

Langatate (LGT) crystals of  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  composition of diameter 50 mm were grown from the melt by Czochralski technique. Using (1-2 wt %)  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  excess in the starting charge and growing crystal in mixture argon (0.1-1%  $\text{O}_2$ ) gas atmosphere are a good condition to crystallize LGT under stationary stable regime. The LGT crystals grown along Z-axis exhibit strong faceting. The grown crystals were exempt of inclusions, cracks and secondary phases. The presence of oxygen in the growth chamber is necessary to limit gallium oxide evaporation and strongly affect the crystals coloration and the transmission spectra in the range (200-500 nm). The electrical resistivity is sensitive to the oxygen content in the growth environment.

## KEYWORDS:

Langatate, Growth, Defects, Coloration, Transmission, Resistivity

## 1- Introduction

Langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) called LGT, retain piezoelectricity near its melting point around 1470 °C, has higher piezoelectric coupling than quartz, and have proven acoustic-wave (AW) temperature-compensated orientations around room temperature [1, 2-4]. The LGT material is not pyroelectric and does not present phase transition below its melting temperature [1,5,6,7]. Additionally, LGT crystal has been shown to have temperature-compensated orientations for BAW, SAW, vibrating beams [3,8, 9- 12] and low-acoustic losses, achieving higher  $Q_f$  (quality factor) than quartz [1, 13]. The LGT crystals have a trigonal structure belonging to the point group 32-space group P321. There are four kinds of cation sites presented by the  $\text{A}_3\text{BC}_3\text{D}_2\text{O}_{14}$  formula where A and B are located on a decahedral site coordinated by eight oxygen and an octahedral site coordinated by six oxygen, respectively. While C and D were located in tetrahedral sites coordinated by four oxygen, in the case of LGT crystals,  $\text{La}^{3+}$  occupies the A sites,  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  fully occupies the C and D sites, and  $\text{Ta}^{5+}$  occupy the B sites, respectively [14].

LGT crystal can be directly grown from the melt by conventional Czochralski method [10, 15-19]. Several companies and laboratories have grown large LGT crystals size, however, it did not yet meet the wide commercial production requirements. The main reason for limiting this commercialization was the inhomogeneous properties of the crystal because of the evolution of the composition during crystal growth and the poor production efficiency. This is connected to the evaporation of  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  oxide, which generate cracks propagation [10,15,16]. Some amount of oxygen in the growth chamber is necessary to prevent gallium oxide evaporation, which leads to the non-stoichiometric crystal [20].

The coloration of LGT crystal differs from colorless to yellow-orange or pale-green depending on the growth atmosphere and thermal annealing conditions. As a function of the growth atmosphere, the crystallization of LGT crystals can be realized from  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  stoichiometric composition [21,22] or from rich gallium oxide ( $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ ) concentration [10, 16] to compensate the loss induced by the evaporation of gallium oxide.

Crystals grown under different atmospheres have significantly different colors: those grown under Ar [23, 24] and N<sub>2</sub> [25] are colorless and exhibit optimal optical properties, while those grown under Ar + O<sub>2</sub> are orange [26, 27,28] and all shades of yellow [24,29]. In references [24,30], authors have suggested that oxygen in the atmosphere was responsible of crystals coloration. According to D.A.Spassky et al [31], the color centers in LGT are due to not only oxygen vacancies, but also cation vacancies and charge transfer between cations. It has been found that the growth atmosphere influences the structure, coloring and optical properties of LGT crystals. Therefore, characterization and understanding of crystal defects are a fundamental requirement for the growth of high quality crystals suitable for reproducible acoustic wave's applications.

In this paper, as a function of the oxygen content we present the impact of growth atmosphere on the LGT stability and coloration. We have first grown different LGT crystals under stationary stable regime and discussed the defects propagation and the crystals coloration.

## **2- Experimental**

Langatate material was elaborated from a mixture of high purity (4N and 5N) La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powders, which was mixed and pressed into flat pellets, then calcined at 1200 °C for 5h. After this thermal treatment the composition of the mixture shown that the langatate being the dominant phase. The full synthesis of LGT takes place during the pre-melting in alumina crucible. The Langatate single crystals were grown by the conventional RF-heating Czochralski technique [10] in iridium crucible with internal diameter 90 mm and 90 mm height. The used atmosphere is a mixture of argon (0.1-1%O<sub>2</sub>). The seed is oriented along Z ⟨0001⟩ axis. The iridium after-heater was used to decrease the axial temperature gradient [15].

The LGT crystals grew in an automatic diameter control Czochralski furnace. The starting materials were loaded into the iridium crucible and melted completely at around 1510 °C. The basic principle of the growth technique appears to be simple, in a first approach, the procedure is quite intuitive. The required amounts of chemicals are mixed and molten in Ir crucible, placed in thermal insulation (ZrO<sub>2</sub>) in the furnace. The load kept molten for a while until chemical and thermal stability are reached. During the growth process, the melting and crucible temperature were followed by using

optical pyrometer. Before the seeding, the temperature was reduced progressively and manually near the melting temperature (1510°C) of the crystal, ideally just above its melting point 1515°C. The seed connection to the liquid was important to confirm good melting temperature. The mass capture during connection step was around 1g. Liquid temperature higher than LGT melting temperature will be accompanied by mass decreasing until seed disconnection from the melt. The Ir seed holder was employed to keep the seed on one side and the other side with the alumina rod. Once the thermal stabilization was reached, the seed was pulled up with the suitable pulling rate 1-1.5mm/hour and rotation rate 9 -15 rpm, respectively. After the growth was completed, the crystal was cooled down to room temperature at a rate of 20–25 °C/h. The optical transmission characterization of  $\approx 3$  mm thick plane-parallel Z-cut plates optically polished on both sides was measured in the range 200-800 nm on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 900 spectrophotometer. The collected spectra were analyzed using Lambda 900 software. The electrical resistivity was measured through the current intensity (I) crossing the sample at voltage (U) of 50V using a pico-ampere meter. The LGT crystals shape was a disk of 15mm diameter and 0.5 mm thickness (e) with a gold electrodes deposited (S) on the two polished faces.

### **3- Results and discussion**

#### **3-1. Starting raw materials analysis.**

The raw materials were prepared from a mixture of  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ , and  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  powder with 99.99% purity in stoichiometric proportion. In order to compensate the evaporation of  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  during the crystal growth process, 1-2 wt.% extra  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  was added to the starting charge. Although the sintering temperature (1200°C) was close to the melting point, the reaction of raw materials did not induce a complete reaction and the formation of pure LGT phase. We found three phases,  $\text{LaGaO}_3$ ,  $\text{LaTaO}_4$  and  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  that coexist with the LGT corresponding to non-equilibrium state.

### 3-2. Crystal Growth.

Whatever the growth atmosphere (Ar, Ar+O<sub>2</sub> (0.5%)), growing crystal from stoichiometric LGT composition without Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> excess was unsuccessful. The grown crystals were opaque, polycrystal (**Figure 1**), contain cracks and inclusions corresponding to the strong volatility of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxide (**Figure 2**). The gallium oxide decomposition was accompanied by the LGT composition change in the La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ternary equilibrium diagram [32] causing LaTaO<sub>3</sub> secondary phase precipitation and cracks propagation. The LGT Czochralski growth requires careful selection of the melt composition, so starting from a stoichiometric melt without Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> excess results in poor crystal homogeneity and defects. On the other hand, growing LGT crystals using argon atmosphere with oxygen mixture  $\geq 1\%$  was accompanied by iridium deposit on the crystal surface (**Figure 3a**), crystal cracking and inclusions propagation along the growth direction (**Figure 3b,3c**). In addition, some voids were visible inside the grown crystal. Through a series of growth experiments, we have optimized the growth atmosphere to control the growth process (Table 1). Pulling crystals along  $Z\langle 0001 \rangle$  direction from the melt using 1-2wt% excess of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxide under Ar or Ar+O<sub>2</sub> (0.5%) allowed growing transparent crystals under stationary stable regime without defects such as cracks and inclusions (**Figure 4**). The crystals grown in argon atmosphere were transparent and colorless, but under mixed gas (Ar +O<sub>2</sub>) were orange and the coloration contrast depends on O<sub>2</sub> concentration. The first step of growth is manual. Once 2mm of crystal was pulled, the automatic program was launched in order to control the diameter. The cone growth took around 12 h to reach the cylindrical diameter that was approximately 120-degree cone angle. The cone growth was stable until the crystal diameter reached the cylindrical diameter (50 mm). At the end of the cone growth, we did not observe instability and diameter increasing. It could be due to the stable flat interface. During all the process, we have the ability to control the growth process through the weighing of the crystal and the crucible. **The figure 5** shows the evolution of the LGT crystal and crucible weight during the growth process, which is comfortable to control the LGT crystallization and reach the stable regime. During the crystallization step, no fluctuation anomalies of the diameter were observed and a linear evolution of the mass with a steady state growth. The chemical percentages used for 50 mm

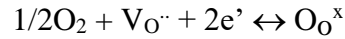
diameter crystal was about 70% of the starting melt with the approximate total weight of 1100g. The crystals were free of cracks and inclusions. The LGT crystals grown along the [0 0 0 1] direction exhibit very strong faceting, generally a nearly hexagonal shape with six well defined {1 0 0} facet planes on the side, and a (0 0 1) facet at the bottom of the boule (**Figure 6**). Quite often, in the large langatate crystals grown from the melt, temperature fluctuation near growth interface causes interface instability leading to periodic striations propagation along growth direction. Such defects were observed in LGT crystals grown by C.Klemenz et al [33]. They have a periodicity (spacing) of approximately 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . In our crystals, we did not observed striations defects. The optimizations of the gas atmosphere and  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  composition for such growth are very important for the repeatability and yield of the crystal.

### 3-3. Optical characterization

**Figure 7** shows the transmission spectra from 200 to 800 nm of LGT crystals. All the grown crystals slightly have around 80% of transmission in the wavelength range (700-800 nm) confirming that the crystals have good optical quality. The optical transmission spectra of the crystals grown in mixed gas atmosphere significantly differ from the transmission spectra of the crystals grown in pure argon. A spread of the intrinsic absorption edge was observed as well as strong absorption at wavelengths  $\lambda$  in the ranges (270–300), (330–370), and (470–0.49) nm. A pronounced absorption edge around 275nm was observed for crystal grown in mixed gas atmosphere (0.1%, 0.3% and 0.5%  $\text{O}_2$ ). In case of the colorless crystal grown in argon gas, it was observed only low intensity wide band at the region 270-300 nm. The absorption band around 330-340 nm is more pronounced for crystal grown in pure Ar atmosphere and could be attributed to oxygen vacancies ( $\text{V}_{\text{O}^{\cdot\cdot}}$ ) in good agreement with references [34,35]. The intensity of this band decrease with oxygen concentration increasing and nearly disappears for crystal grown in argon (1%  $\text{O}_2$ ) atmosphere. The causes of the oxygen vacancies presence in the LGT crystals grown by the Czochralski technique could be connected to the chemical composition of the starting charge and the variation in the composition of the melt during the growth process. The dissociation of the melt

and evaporation of gallium suboxide result in oxygen and gallium deficiency and color contrast variation depending on the growth atmosphere.

The oxygen content in the growing atmosphere would decrease oxygen vacancies and lead to colored crystals according to the chemical reaction equation:



The absorption band around 490 can be attributed to F centers ( $V_{O^{\cdot\cdot}}, 2e'$ ) and to orange coloration in good agreement with reference [36].

Decreasing the oxygen content of the growing atmosphere significantly improves the optical properties of langatate crystals. The registered transmission spectra indicate that the addition of oxygen to Ar gas atmosphere causes a marked difference in the color of the crystals and their transmission spectral dependence. The fact that the localization of the absorption bands is independent of the oxygen concentration testifies to the unchanged nature of the color centers. The intensities of the absorption bands suggest a difference in density between the point defects. Until proven otherwise, the point defects can be **trap** charge carriers and therefore affect the electrical resistivity of crystals and can induce their coloration.

### **3-4. Electrical resistivity characterization**

In Table 2, the electrical resistivity measurements demonstrate that the presence of oxygen in the growth atmosphere decrease the electrical resistivity of the LGT crystals. The LGT grown under Ar was practically twice as resistant as LGT crystallized under Ar + 1% O<sub>2</sub>. By comparing LGT crystals as a function of the growth atmosphere, it turns out that the addition of a small amount of oxygen (Ar + 0.1%) decrease the electrical resistivity. Quite often, at room temperature, the resistivity of piezoelectric materials is quite high and belongs to the range (10<sup>13</sup>-10<sup>15</sup> Ω/cm) [37]. It strongly depend on the structural perfection of the crystal. Therefore, it is important to control the composition during the growth process and limit the composition evolution such Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> losses and oxygen vacancies. Such structure defects deteriorate the crystals properties.



## 4- CONCLUSIONS

High quality langatate (LGT) single crystals of diameter 50 mm were grown by Czochralski technique using iridium crucible as container and argon mixture (0.1-1% O<sub>2</sub>) atmosphere. Under stationary stable growth conditions, highly transparent, orange LGT single crystals were crystallized without defects such cracks, bubbles, grains boundary and inclusions. The crystals grown in argon atmosphere were colorless and the addition of 1-2% excess Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> allowed the obtainment of optically perfect crystals. Along Z-axis, the LGT grown crystals from the melt by Czochralski technique have tendency to be faceted, which has an important effect on the external crystal appearance. The contrast coloration evolution of the grown crystals strongly depend on the oxygen content in the chamber. The transmission spectra of the grown crystals showed the relationships between LGT coloration and oxygen vacancies. The oxygen content in the gas atmosphere decrease the electrical resistivity and the LGT crystal grown in inert pure argon environment has the best electrical resistivity.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This article is in memory of our colleague Jean-Jacques Boy who passed away in 2021. The authors acknowledge the financial support of French direction Générale de l'armement under the Rapid project "Lancaster" research program.

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. A. Kosinski, "New piezoelectric substrates for SAW devices, International Journal of High Speed Electronics and Systems. V10, no. 4 (2000) 1017 – 1068.
- [2] D. C. Malocha, M. Pereira da Cunha, E. Adler, R. C. Smythe, S. Frederick, M. Chou, R. Helmbold, and Y. S. Zhou, Recent measurements of material constants versus temperature for langatate, langanite and langasite, IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium. (2000) 200–205.
- [3] J. Bohm, E. Chilla, C. Flannery, H.-J. Frohlich, T. Hauke, R. Heimann, M. Hengst, and U. Straube, Czochralski growth and characterization of piezoelectric single crystals with langasite structure: La<sub>3</sub>Ga<sub>5</sub>SiO<sub>14</sub> (LGS), La<sub>3</sub>Ga<sub>5.5</sub>Nb<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (LGN) and La<sub>3</sub>Ga<sub>5.5</sub>Ta<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (LGT). II. Piezoelectric and elastic properties, J. Cryst.Growth, vol. 216, no. 1-4 (2000) 293 – 298.
- [4] P.M. Davulis, PhD, The University of Maine (France), 2013
- [5] M. Pereira da Cunha and S. de Azevedo Fagundes, Investigation on recent quartz-like materials for SAW applications," IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control. vol. 46, no. 6, (1999) 1583–1590.
- [6] G. Gautschi, Piezoelectric Sensorics: Force, Strain, Pressure, Acceleration and Acoustic Emissions Sensors, Materials and Amplifiers. New York: Springer, 2002.

- [7] I. Andreev, *Tech. Phys*, 51 (2006) 758-764.
- [8] M. Pereira da Cunha, D. C. Malocha, E. L. Adler, and K. J. Casey, Surface and pseudo surface acoustic waves in langatate: predictions and measurements, *IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control*, vol. 49, no. 9 (2002) 1291–1299,
- [9] J. J. Boy, Crystal quality of LGT samples: Influence on BAW resonators, *IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium Joint with the 22nd European Frequency and Time forum*, (2009) 166-170.
- [10] A. Nehari, G. Alombert-Goget, O. Benamara, H. Cabane, M. Dumortier, P. Jeandel, I. Lasloudji, F. Mokhtari, T. Baron, G. Wong, M. Allani, J. Boy, S. Alzuaga, L. Arapan, F. Gegot, T. Duffar and K. Lebbou, Czochralski crystal growth and characterization of large langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$ , LGT) crystals for SAW applications. *CrysEngComm* Volume: 21 Issue: 11 (2019) 1764-1771
- [11] R.C. Smythe, *IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium*, (1998) 765–791.
- [12] R.C. Smythe, R.C. Helmbold, G.E. Hague, K.A. Snow, *IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium*. (1999) 816–820.
- [13] R. C. Smythe, R. C. Helmbold, I. Hague, G. E., and K. A. Snow, Langasite, langanite, and langatate bulk-wave Y-cut resonators, *IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control*, vol. 47, no. 2 (2000) 355–360.
- [14] H. Takeda, T. Kato, V.I. Chani, H. Morikoshi, K. Shimamura, T. Fukuda, Effect of (Sr, Ba) substitution in  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5\text{SiO}_{14}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{M}_0.5\text{Ga}_5.5\text{O}_{14}$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Nb}^{5+}$ ,  $\text{Ta}^{5+}$ ) crystals on their synthesis, structure and piezoelectricity *J. Alloys Compounds.*, 290 (1999) 79-84.
- [15] I. Lasloudji, F. Mokhtari, A. Nehari, G. Alombert-Goget, Lebbou K, Experimental and numerical effects of active after heater addition on the growth of langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$ ) crystals by the Czochralski method, *CrystEngComm*. 20 (2018) 1110-1115.
- [16] B. Boutahraoui, A. Nehari., J. Boy, X. Vacheret., M. Allani, H. Cabane, M. Dumortier, M. Derbal, K. Lebbou, LGT ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$ ) langatate bulk crystal grown from the melt by Czochralski technique and characterization *Optical Materials*. 65 (2017) 103-105.
- [17] Bohm, R.B. Heimann\*, M. Hengst, R. Roewer, J. Schindler, Czochralski growth and characterization of piezoelectric single crystals with langasite structure:  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5\text{SiO}_{14}$  (LGS),  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Nb}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$  (LGN), and  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$  (LGT) Part I, *J. Cryst. Growth* 204 (1999) 128-136
- [18] J. Luo, D. Shah, C.F. Klemenz, M. Dudley, H. Chen, The Czochralski growth of large-diameter  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_0.5\text{O}_{14}$  crystals along different orientations, *J. Cryst. Growth* 287 (2006) 300–304.
- [19] C. Stelian, A. Nehari, I. Lasloudji, K. Lebbou, M. Dumortier, H. Cabane, T. Duffar, Modeling the effect of crystal and crucible rotation on the interface shape in Czochralski growth of piezoelectric langatate crystals, *J. Cryst Growth*. 475 (2017) 368-377.

- [20] Hiromitsu Kimura, Satoshi Uda , Oleg Buzanov, Xinming Huang and Shinji Koh, The effect of growth atmosphere and Ir contamination on electric properties of  $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$  single crystal grown by the floating zone and Czochralski method  
J. Electroceram .20 (2008) 73–80.
- [21] C. Klemenz, M. Berkowski, B. Deveaud-Pledran, et D. C. Malocha, Defect structure of Langasite-type crystals: a challenge for applications, Proceedings of the 2002 IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium and PDA Exhibition (Cat. No.02CH37234). (2002) 301-306.
- [22] G. M. Kuz'micheva, E. A. Tyunina, E. N. Domoroshchina, V. B. Rybakov, A. B. Dubovskii, X-ray diffraction study of  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  langasite-type single crystals , Inorg. Mater. 41. no 4. (2005) 412-419.
- [23] I. A. Kaurova, G. M. Kuz'micheva, V. B. Rybakov, A. Cousson, O. Zaharko, and E. N. Domoroshchina, Growth and Neutron Diffraction Investigation of  $\text{Ca}_3\text{NbGa}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{14}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  Crystals , J. Mater, 2013 (2013) 1-6.
- [24] O. A. Buzanov, A. V. Naumov, V. V. Nechaev, et S. N. Knyazev, A new approach to the growth of langasite crystals, Proceedings of 1996 IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium, (1996) 131-136.
- [25] H. Kawanaka, H. Takeda, K. Shimamura, et T. Fukuda, « Growth and characterization of  $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$  single crystals, J. Cryst. Growth, vol. 183, no 1, (1998) 274-277.
- [26] M.Alani, N.Batis, T.Laroche, A.Nehari, H.Cabane, K.Lebbou, J.J.Boy, Optical materials 65 (2017) 99-102.
- [27] B. Chai, J. L. Lefaucheur, Y. Y. Ji, and H. Qiu, Growth and evaluation of large size LGS ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5\text{SiO}_{14}$ ) LGN ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) and LGT ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) single crystals, Proceedings of the 1998 IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium (Cat. No.98CH36165), (1998) 748-760.
- [28] G. M. Kuzmicheva, E. N. Domoroschina, V. B. Rybakov, A. B. Dubovsky, et E. A. Tyunina, « A family of langasite: growth and structure », J. Cryst. Growth. vol. 275, no 1–2 (2005) 715-719.
- [29] H. Takeda, K. Sugiyama, K. Inaba, K. Shimamura, et T. Fukuda, Crystal Growth and Structural Characterization of New Piezoelectric Material  $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$ , Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., vol. 36, no 7B, (1997) L919.
- [30] T. Taishi, N. Bamba, K. Hoshikawa, et I. Yonenaga, « Single crystal growth of langataite ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) by vertical Bridgman (VB) method along  $[2\ 1\ \bar{1}\ 0]$  in air and in an Ar atmosphere », J. Cryst. Growth, vol. 311, no 1, (2008) 205-209.
- [31] D.A.Spasky, N.S.Kozlova, A.P.Kozlova, E.V.Zabelina, O.A.Buzanov, M.Buryi, V. Laguta, K.Lebbou, A.Nehari, H.Cabane, M.Dumortier, V.Nagirnyi  
Study of the defects in  $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$  single crystals,  
Journal of Luminescence 180 (2016) 95–102
- [32] Hiromitsu Kimura, Satoshi Uda, Xinming Huang, Relationship between incongruent-melting langatate ( $\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{Ga}_{5.5}\text{O}_{14}$ ) and associated phases in the system  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{–Ga}_2\text{O}_3\text{–Ta}_2\text{O}_5$   
Journal of Crystal Growth 295 (2006) 36–43.

- [33] J. Luo, D. Shaha, C.F. Klemenz, M. Dudley, H. Chen, The Czochralski growth of large-diameter  $\text{La}_3\text{Ga}_5.5\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{14}$  crystals along different orientations, *Journal of Crystal Growth* 287 (2006) 300–304.
- [34] G. M. Kuz'micheva, I. A. Kaurova, V. B. Rybakov, S. S. Khasanov, A. Cousson, O. Zaharko, E. N. Domoroschina, A. B. Dubovsky, The color of langatate crystals and its relationship with composition and optical properties, *Cryst. Res. Technol*, vol 47, no.2, (2012) 131-138
- [35] O.A.Buzanov, N.S.Kozlova, E.V.Zabelina, A.P.Kozlova and N.A.Siminel, *Russ.Microelectron*, vol.40,no 8 (2011) 562-566
- [36] O. A. Buzanov, E. V. Zabelina, and N. S. Kozlova, Optical Properties of Lanthanum–Gallium Tantalate at Different Growth and Post-Growth Treatment Conditions *Crystallogr. Rep.* 52 (2007) 716-721.

Table1. LGT crystals coloration as a function of the growth atmosphere

Ingot	Growth atmosphere	Color
I	Ar	Colorless
II	Ar+0.1%O <sub>2</sub>	Orange
III-1	Ar+0.3%O <sub>2</sub>	Light orange
IV	Ar+0.5%O <sub>2</sub>	Orange
V	Ar+1%O <sub>2</sub>	Bright orange

Table 2. Electrical resistivity LGT crystals as a function of the growth atmosphere.

Growth atmosphere	Ar	Ar+0.1%O <sub>2</sub>	Ar+0.3%O <sub>2</sub>	Ar+0.5%O <sub>2</sub>	Ar+1%O <sub>2</sub>
Resistivity, $\rho$ (10 <sup>14</sup> $\Omega$ .cm)	97.45	89.37	81.38	70.33	53.37

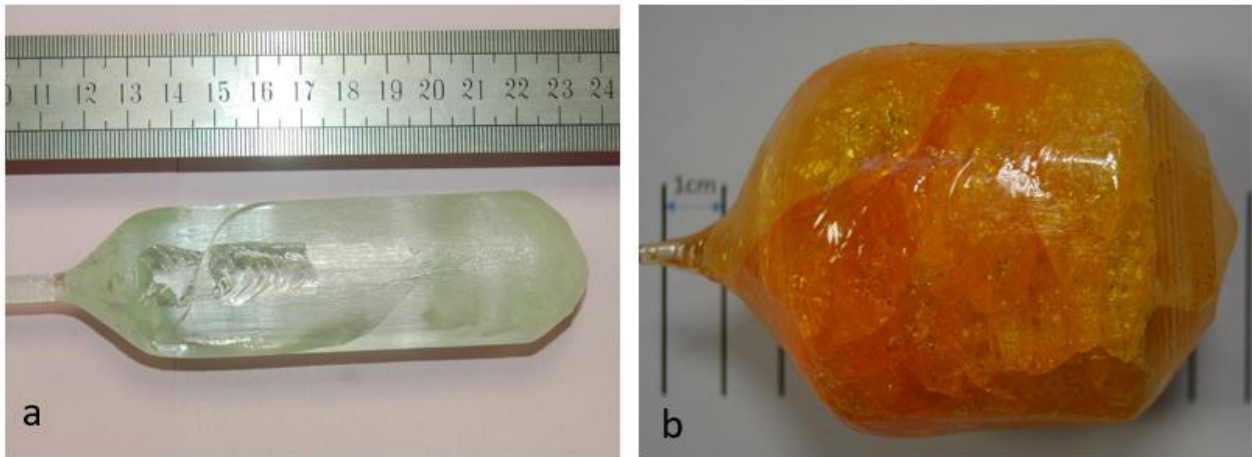


Figure 1. Stoichiometric LGT crystal starting charge (a) LGT crystal grown in argon atmosphere and (b) grown in argon mixed 0.5%O<sub>2</sub>. For both cases we didn't use Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> excess

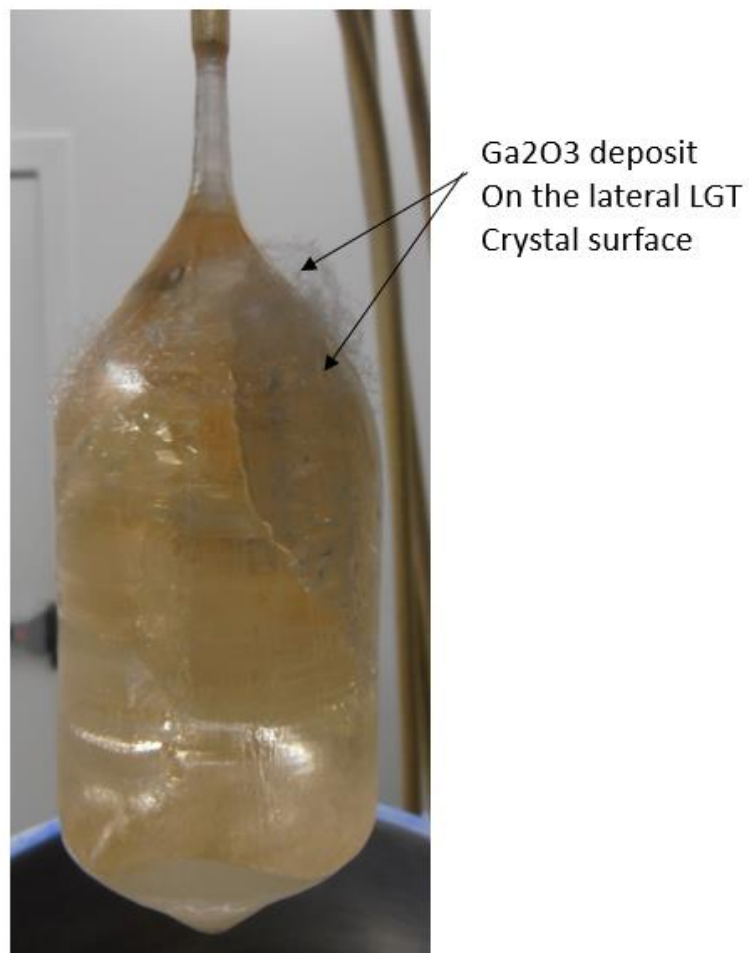


Figure 2. Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxide deposited on the LGT surface during crystal growth from stoichiometric melt.

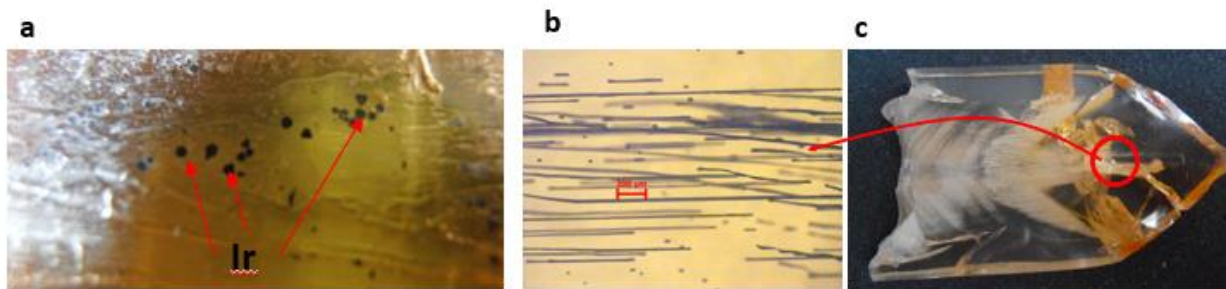


Figure 3. (a) Iridium particles in LGT crystals, (b) Inclusions in LGT crystals along the growth direction and (c) Position of inclusion analysis

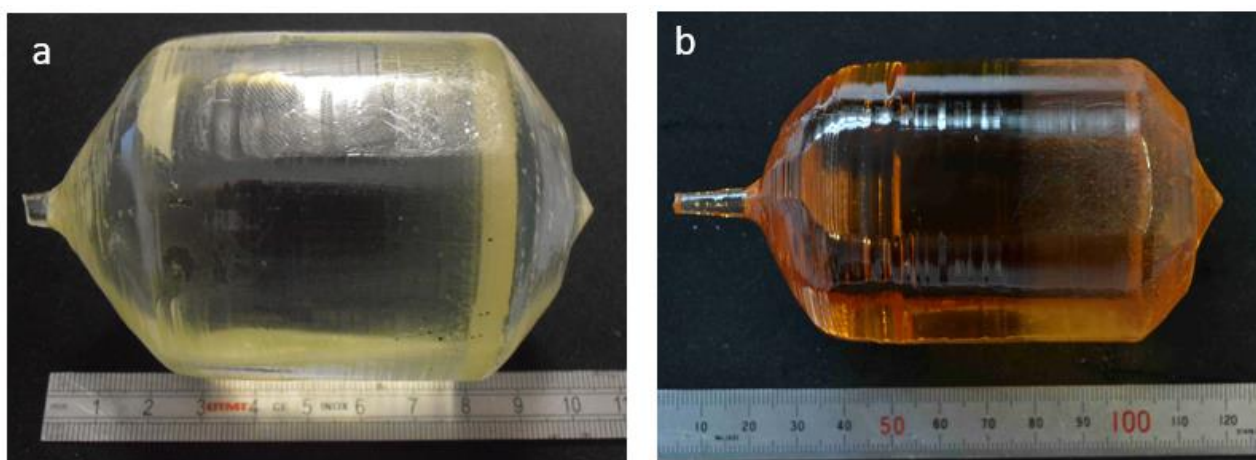


Figure 4. LGT bulk single crystals grown by using 1% Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> excess: (A) Argon growth atmosphere, (B) Argon +0.5% O<sub>2</sub>

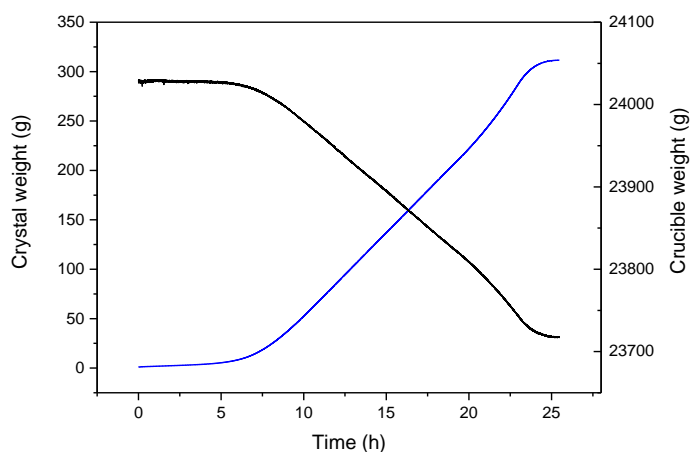


Figure 5. Evolution of the LGT mass and the crucible weight during LGT automatic growth using 1% Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> excess



Figure 6. Facets of LGT crystal ( $\phi \approx 50$  mm) grown under stationary stable regime along Z-axis

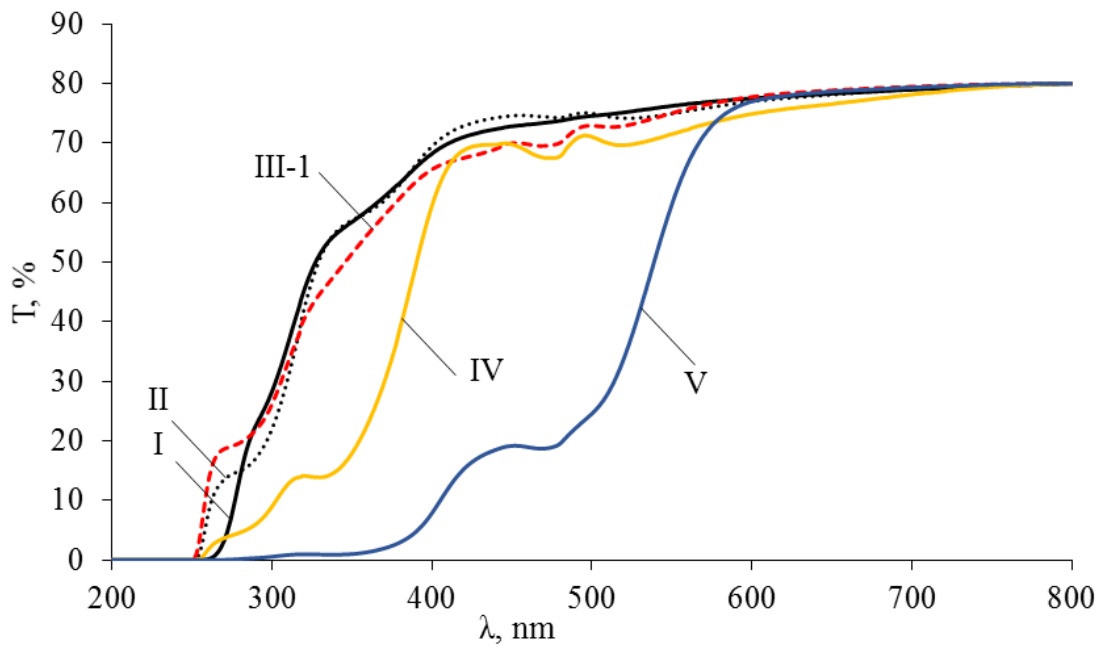


Figure 7. UV-visible transmission spectra of LGT crystal as a function of growth atmosphere

(References see table 1)