

Study of Electric Modulus and Scaling Behavior in YFeO_3

Bipul Deka*, S. Ravi, A. Perumal and D. Pamu

Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati-781039, INDIA
E-mail: *bipul.deka@iitg.ernet.in

Abstract— YFeO_3 is a canted antiferromagnetic compound with Néel temperature (T_N) \sim 640 K. Very recently Shang et al [1] reported type-II multiferroicity in YFeO_3 at room temperature where the ferroelectricity was found to be induced by the canting of Fe^{3+} spins. The recent and renewed interest in YFeO_3 is due to its exhibition of magnetic-induced ferroelectricity at room temperature. However, due to its weak magneto-electric coupling, dielectric relaxation is being studied to utilize as an alternate to magneto-electric effect. We report here the structural and electric modulus study along with its scaling behavior in order to make a comprehensive understanding of dielectric relaxation in YFeO_3 . The sample was prepared by solid state route. The X-ray diffraction patterns confirm the phase purity of the sample and its Rietveld refinement reveals the orthorhombic crystal structure with $Pnma$ space group. The lattice parameters are found to be $a = 5.5948(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.6066(3) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 5.2834(2) \text{ \AA}$. An asymmetric peak in the plot of imaginary part of electric modulus (M'') vs. frequency which could be fitted to Kohlraush-Williams-Watts (KWW) decay function demonstrates the non-Debye type dielectric relaxation. Two distinguished values of activation energy viz. 1.62 eV and 0.52 eV below and above T_N respectively depicts that the migration of oxygen vacancies in antiferromagnetic state and carrier hopping in Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} in paramagnetic state are responsible for dielectric relaxation. The scaling behavior of M'' also suggests two types of charge carriers responsible for relaxation. The semicircular arc in complex electric modulus (M^*) plot reveals the grains and grain boundaries contribution to the dielectric relaxation and could be fitted to two equivalent electrical circuit below T_N . The grain boundary contribution diminished above T_N producing a clear dielectric anomaly across the T_N .

References

- [1] M. Shang et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 102 (2013) 062903.