
Contents

Certificate.....	iii
Declaration by the Candidate.....	v
Certificate by the supervisor.....	v
Copyright Transfer Certificate.....	vii
Acknowledgement.....	ix
Contents.....	xv
List of Figure and Table.....	xviii
Preface.....	xxiii
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	27-61
1.1 Historical review	29
1.2 Primary Ferroics	30
1.3 Types of Magnetic Materials	32
1.3.1 Diamagnetic Materials	32
1.3.2 Ferromagnetism Materials.....	33
1.3.3 Paramagnetic Materials.....	34
1.3.4 Antiferromagnetic Materials.....	35
1.3.5 Ferroelectric Materials.....	35
1.4 Coupling of Order Parameters	37
1.4.1 Magnetoelectric Coupling	37
1.4.2 Piezoelectricity.....	37
1.4.3 Piezo-magnetism.....	38
1.4.4 Piezo-magnetism.....	38
1.4.5 Magnetoelasticity.....	38
1.5 Multiferroics Materials	38
1.6 Classification of Multiferroics Materials	40
1.6.1 Type-I Multiferroics	40
1.6.1.1 Ferroelectricity Due to Lone Pair of Electrons.....	40
1.6.1.2 Ferroelectricity Due to Charge Ordering.....	41
1.6.1.3 Multiferroic Perovskites.....	41
1.6.1.4 Geometrically Driven Ferroelectricity.....	42
1.6.2 Type-II Multiferroics.....	43
1.6.2.1 Spiral Type-II.....	43
1.6.2.2 Collinear Spin Ordering.....	44
1.7 Perovskite Structure	45
1.8 Bismuth Ferrite (BiFeO ₃).....	47
1.9 Gallium Iron Oxide (GaFeO ₃)	49
1.10 Literature Review.....	50
1.10.1 Chemical Substitution in BiFeO ₃	52

1.10.1.1 A- Site Substitution	52
1.10.1.2 B-Site Substitution.....	54
1.10.1.2 Co-Substitution at Both Sites.....	54
1.11 Different Physical Phenomena Related to Our Research.....	55
1.11.1 Magnetic Interactions.....	55
1.11.1.1 Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya (D-M) Interaction.....	55
1.11.1.2 Exchange Bias Effect.....	56
1.11.1.3 Spin-Glass/ Cluster Glass Phenomenology.....	59
1.12 Motivations of the Thesis.....	60
Chapter 2: Experimental Section.....	63-78
2.1 Material Synthesis Techniques	65
2.1.1 Solid-State Reaction Method	65
2.2 Experimental Characterization Tools	66
2.2.1 X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Technique	66
2.2.2 Neutron Diffraction (NPD) Technique.....	68
2.2.3 Magnetic Property Measurement System (MPMS)	69
2.2.3.1 DC Magnetization and AC Susceptibility.....	71
2.2.4 Dielectric Measurement.....	72
2.2.5 Raman spectroscopy.....	73
2.2.6 UV-Vis (Ultraviolet-Visible) spectroscopy.....	75
2.2.7 X-ray Photoemission spectroscopy (XRD)	77
Chapter 3: Spontaneous exchange bias and large dielectric constant in Bi_{0.8}Tb_{0.2}Fe_{0.8}Mn_{0.2}O₃ multiferroic	81-98
3.1 Introduction.....	83
3.2 Experimental Details.....	85
3.3 Results and Discussions.....	86
3.3.1 X-ray Diffraction Study.....	86
3.3.2 Neutron Diffraction Study.....	87
3.3.3 Raman Spectroscopy Study.....	89
3.3.4 Dielectric Study.....	91
3.3.5 X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy Study.....	93
3.3.6 Magnetic Study.....	96
3.4 Conclusion	101
Chapter 4: Enhancement of multiferroic and optical properties in BiFeO₃ due to different exchange interactions between transition and rare earth ions.....	103-124
4.1 Introduction.....	105

4.2 Experimental Details.....	107
4.3 Results And Discussions.....	108
4.3.1 Ultraviolet-Visible (UV-Vis) Spectroscopy	108
4.3.2 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy	110
4.3.3 X-ray Diffraction Study	111
4.3.4 Neutron Diffraction Study.....	113
4.3.5 X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy Study.....	116
4.3.6 Magnetic Study.....	118
4.3.7 Dielectric Study	120
4.4 Conclusion	123
Chapter 5 Spin-phonon coupling and giant dielectric constant in $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$.....	125-141
5.1 Introduction.....	127
5.2 Experimental Details.....	128
5.3 Results and discussions.....	129
5.3.1 X-ray Diffraction Study	129
5.3.2 X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy Study.....	130
5.3.3 Magnetic study.....	132
5.3.4 Dielectric study.....	137
5.3.5 Temperature-Dependent Raman Spectroscopy: Spin-Phonon Coupling	139
5.4 Conclusion	140
Chapter 6: Electric and Magnetic Properties of $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$.....	143-145
6.1 Introduction.....	145
6.2 Experimental Details.....	146
6.3 Results And Discussions.....	146
6.3.1 X-ray Diffraction Study	146
6.3.2 Magnetic Study.....	147
6.3.3 Dielectric study.....	149
6.3.4 X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy Study.....	150
6.4 Conclusion	151
Chapter 7: Summary and Future Scope.....	153-151
7.1 Summary.....	155
7.2 Future scope.....	156
References.....	159-179

List of publications.....181

Schools/Meetings/Workshops/Conferences attended.....182

List of Figures and Table

Figure 1.1: Diagram showing the ferroic orders, conjugated fields, and associated symmetry operations.31

Figure 1.2: Several types of magnetic order: (a) Diamagnetic, (b) Paramagnetic, (c) Ferromagnetic, (d) Antiferromagnetic, and (e) Ferrimagnetic.....34

Figure 1.3: The best multiferroic magnetoelectric material depicts.....37

Figure 1.4: Different ferroic orders (a) FE breaking the symmetry of space-inversion; FM breaking the symmetry of time-reversal; FA breaking neither the symmetry of space-inversion nor the symmetry of time-reversal; and FT breaking both the symmetry of space-inversion and the symmetry of time-reversal. (b) Shown ferroic orders cross-coupling with each other...38

Figure 1.5: Demonstration of magnetoelectric multiferroics using a Venn diagram.....39

Figure 1.6: Ferroelectric behavior-promoting processes are shown schematically.....42

Figure 1.7: Different types of spin structures relevant for type-II multiferroics. (a) Sinusoidal spin wave, in which spins have to point along one direction but vary in magnitude. This structure is centrosymmetric, and consequently, the value of ferroelectricity is zero. (b) The cycloidal spiral with the wave vector $Q = Q_x$ and spins rotating in the (x,z)-plane. It is in this case where one finds non-zero polarization, $P_z \neq 0$45

Figure 1.8: ABX_3 perovskite structure.....46

Figure 1.9: BFO structures and the elements which influence it. (a) Diagram illustrating the BFO crystal structure (unit cells). (b) Schematic diagram of the spin cycloid. A net magnetic moment (purple arrows) is produced by the canted antiferromagnetic spins (blue and green arrows), and it is caused by cycloid rotation, which averages down to zero. (c) An illustration of a G-type antiferromagnet is shown. In the (111) plane, spins are ferromagnetically aligned. (d) Using a schematic to show how the canting spin cycloid structure results in weak magnetism.....48

Figure 1.10: Crystal structure of $GaFeO_3$ at room temperature.....50

Figure 1.11: Shows the DM interaction between two neighboring spins.....	56
Figure 1.12: Schematic diagram of the F and AF moments during field cooling and then at different steps of the hysteresis loop.	58
Figure 1.13: Depicts the spin arrangement in ferromagnetic, antiferromagnetic, and spin glass states.	59
Figure 2.1: The general flow chart for the solid-state reaction method.....	66
Figure 2.2: (a) Photographic demonstration of Bragg’s law (b) Actual photograph of Rigaku Mini Flex II DESKTOP X-ray diffractometer set up.....	67
Figure 2.3: Setup PD-2 (Powder Diffractometer-2) at Bhabha Atomic Research. Center, Mumbai, India.	69
Figure 2.4: (a) Schematic diagram of SQUID-VSM detection system. (b) Photograph of actual QD-MPMS measurement system.....	71
Figure 2.5: Dielectric and magneto-dielectric measurement setup.....	73
Figure 2.6: (a) Illustration of Raman effect using energy level diagram ¹ . (b) Display the picture of the Renishaw micro-Raman spectroscope used in our characterization...	75
Figure 2.7: UV-Visible spectrometer set up.	77
Figure 2.8: (a) Schematic diagram of a core-level-photoelectron emission process. (b) Hemispherical electron energy analyzer.....	79
Figure 3.1: Rietveld refinement of the X-ray diffraction data of $\text{Bi}_{0.8}\text{Tb}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Mn}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ system.....	86
Figure 3.2: (a)The Rietveld refined neutron powder diffraction pattern of $\text{Bi}_{0.8}\text{Tb}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Mn}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ at 300 K, 150 K, 50 K, 25 K, and 6 K. (b) Ferromagnetic type structure generated from Rietveld refinement of neutron powder diffraction at 6 K. (c) Variation of peak intensity with the temperature at $2\Theta = 13.74$ deg. (d) Variation of magnetic moment (μ_B) with temperature.....	88
Figure 3.3: Room-temperature micro-Raman spectra of $\text{Bi}_{0.8}\text{Tb}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Mn}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ system.	90

Figure 3.4: Variation of (a) dielectric constant, and (b) dielectric loss with frequency at different temperatures. Variation of (c) dielectric constant, and (d) dielectric loss with the temperature at different frequencies.....93

Figure 3.5: X-ray photoelectron spectra of the (a) Bi 4f, (b) Tb 3d, (c) Fe 2p, and (d) Mn 2p for $\text{Bi}_{0.8}\text{Tb}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Mn}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ system at 300 K.....95

Figure 3.6: (a) Moment vs. temperature curves measured for zero field cooling and field cooling conditions at 100 Oe in the temperature range 5 K – 300K. The inset demonstrates field warming data from 300K – 840 K temperature. (b) The hysteresis loop shift, signifying the spontaneous exchange bias at 5 K and 300 K is measured under zero-field cooling conditions. In the inset, we have shown the extended view of the spontaneous exchange bias. (c) Comparison between conventional exchange bias (field cooling at 5 T) and spontaneous exchange bias at room temperature. In the inset, we have shown the extended view. (d) Conventional exchange bias was measured at -5T and +5T. Thermoremanent magnetization vs. field variation is shown in the inset.....99

Figure 4.1: (a) The UV-Visible absorption spectrum of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$, inset of 1 (a) shows the Tauc plot. (b) Room temperature Diffuse Reflectance UV–VIS spectroscopy plots depicting the electronic transitions.....109

Figure 4.2: FTIR spectra of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ system at room temperature.111

Figure 4.3: Rietveld refinement of the X-ray diffraction data of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ system at room temperature.....112

Figure 4.4: (a)The Rietveld refined neutron powder diffraction pattern of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ at 300 K,150 K, 50 K, 25 K, and 6 K. (b) Variation of peak intensity with the temperature at $2\theta = 13.74^\circ$, inset of 4(a) shows the temperature variation of the total magnetic moment. (c) And (d) Canted ferromagnetic type spin structure observed from Rietveld refinement of neutron powder diffraction at 300 K and 6 K respectively.114

Figure 4.5: The core level x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ system (a) survey scan (b) Bi 4f, (c) Fe 2p, and (d) Mn 2p respectively.....117

Figure 4.6: (a) Moment vs. temperature curves measured for zero field cooling and field cooling conditions at 100 Oe in the temperature range 5 K – 300K. The inset demonstrates field warming data from 300K – 650 K temperature. (b) M (H) curves at 5 K and 300 K, inset of 4(b) show zoomed view at both temperatures of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$119

Figure 4.7: Variation of (a) dielectric constant, and (b) dielectric loss with frequency at different temperatures. Variation of (c) dielectric constant, and (d) dielectric loss with the temperature at different frequencies of $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ 122

Figure 5.1: Rietveld refinement of the X-ray diffraction data of $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ system at room temperature with inset showing the 3D structure. 129

Figure 5.2: The core level x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ system (a) survey scan and in inset Bi 4f, (b) Fe 2p, (c) Mn 2p in inset Al 2p and (d) La 3d respectively. 131

Figure 5.3: (a) Moment vs. temperature curves measured for zero field cooling and field cooling conditions at 500 Oe and 1000 Oe in the temperature range 2K – 300K. The inset demonstrates temperature-dependent dc susceptibility $\chi(T)$ measured under different applied fields for ZFC and FC protocols (b) Showing dM/dT curve, the inset of (b) presents ‘Curie–Weiss fit of $1/\chi$ versus T’ plot of $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ 133

Figure 5.4: (a) The thermal variation of the real part of ac susceptibility at different frequencies. (b) Demonstrates the dynamic scaling fit to the ‘ $\log(f)$ versus $\log(T_p - T_G/T_G)$ ’ data in the CG region. (c) The plot of $\log(f)$ versus $1/(T_p - T_0)$ fitted with the Vogel–Fulcher law. (d) $M(H)$ curves at 5 K, 80 K, 130 K, and 300 K for $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$. 136

Figure 5.5: (a) Variation of (a) dielectric constant, and in the inset dielectric loss with the temperature at different frequencies. (b) Arrhenius fits the frequency dependence of the dielectric loss peak for $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ 138

Figure 5.6: (a) Raman spectra at room temperature and in the inset depicts Raman spectra at different temperatures. (b) Shows the anharmonic behavior to the temperature-dependent Raman shift of stretching mode and in inset presents temperature variation of the FWHM of the stretching mode with an anharmonic behavior for $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$. 140

Figure 6.1: Le Bail refinement of the X-ray diffraction data of $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ system at room temperature. 147

Figure 6.2: (a) Moment vs. temperature curves measured for zero field cooling and field cooling conditions at 100 Oe in the temperature range 2K – 300K. The inset demonstrates the dM/dT curve for the $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ system. (b) Isothermal magnetization data (M-H) for the $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ sample, measured at 300 K. The derivative of the magnetization as a function of the applied field is shown in the inset after being normalized with the saturation magnetization. 148

Figure 6.3: (a) Shown the variation in the dielectric constant, and the inset shows the dielectric

loss with frequency at different temperatures. (b) the dielectric constant and the inset show the dielectric loss with the temperature at different frequencies of $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ sample.150

Figure 6.4: The core level x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of $\text{Ga}_{0.75}\text{Er}_{0.25}\text{FeO}_3$ (a) survey scan and (b) Fe 2p respectively.....151

Table 3.1: Structural parameters and crystallographic sites determined from Rietveld profile refinement of the NPD for BTFMO82 at 6 K and 300 K. Space group: Pnma and Pn21a.88

Table 4.1: Structural parameters and crystallographic sites determined from Rietveld profile refinement of the NPD for $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ at 6 K and 300 K. Space group: R3c and Pn21a.115

Table 5.1: Shows bifurcation, spin glass temperature and spin-flip time (τ_0) and activation energy.....135