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## Relaxor behaviour in the system (1-x) Ba<sub>1-x</sub>Bi<sub>2x/3</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub> + x Ba<sub>1-y</sub>Y<sub>2y/3</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub>

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Relaxor ferroelectrics are used for applications in a wide variety of devices [1]. The great interest of these materials is related to their very high dielectric permittivity observed in the large range of temperature and the strong frequency dispersion at low temperature [2]. To understand the origin of this behaviour many works based on structural and physical models are performed. The relaxor behaviour occurs generally in complex perovskite of formula (A'A')(B'B'')O<sub>3</sub> where two (or more) cations of different valences are located in the equivalent crystallographic positions. Relaxor materials actually used are lead-based ceramics which present a disadvantage due to the toxicity of PbO. The actual evolution of research is oriented to environment-friendly application. In this way, the present work concerns new lead-free compositions of non-stoichiometric perovskite derived from the well known BaTiO<sub>3</sub>.

Dense ceramics were obtained by conventional mixed oxide method. Room temperature X-ray diffraction analysis allowed us to determine the limits of solid solution. Dielectric measurements were performed on ceramic disks. For all samples, the temperature and frequency variations of the real and imaginary part of permittivity are investigated. The results are discussed and compared to previous works concerning the Ba<sub>1-x</sub>A<sub>2x/3</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub> compositions where La and Bi are in the dodecahedral sites (A) [3,4]. The performed study has shown that the relaxor behaviour is not due only to the B-site order/disorder. The role of the cation in the A-site seems to be also important [5].

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## Proper ferroelectric transition in the multiferroic YMnO<sub>3</sub>

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Compounds presenting coexistence of ferroelectricity and magnetism have interesting properties allowing the manipulation of electric and magnetic moments by magnetic and electric fields, respectively. These compounds are called multiferroics. While a lot of effort has been put into the search and design of new multiferroics, the nature of the mechanism of ferroelectricity and thus the nature of the coupling between the different degrees of freedom is still not well understood [1]. Among the multiferroics, the hexagonal (h-) RMnO<sub>3</sub> are particularly interesting due to the high polarization at room temperature (P<sub>S</sub>~5.5 C/cm<sup>2</sup>). The h-RMnO<sub>3</sub> exhibit T<sub>FE</sub>~1000 K and T<sub>N</sub>~100 K. We have studied above room temperature the parent compound YMnO<sub>3</sub> of h-RMnO<sub>3</sub> family. We observed for the first time using single-crystal high resolution synchrotron data, powder neutron diffraction, and dilatometry two phase transitions in YMnO<sub>3</sub> associated with the ferroelectric transition and a tripling of the unit cell [2,3]. Using a complete group theoretical analysis and structure calculations, we identify the transition from a centrosymmetric to a ferroelectric state for the hexagonal RMnO<sub>3</sub> as the succession of two paraelectric phases namely P<sub>6</sub><sub>3</sub>/mmc (high temperature) and P<sub>6</sub><sub>3</sub>/mcm (intermediate temperature) and one ferroelectric phase with P<sub>6</sub><sub>3</sub>cm symmetry (room temperature) [2,4]. We prove that this family of compounds is not improper ferroelectrics but proper ferroelectrics in agreement with the magnitude of the polarization. The polarization can be described by a correlated zigzag tilting of the MnO<sub>5</sub> polyhedra due to the displacements of the apical oxygens instead of the basal plane oxygens.

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