Landau-Khalatnikov Modified Model for Predicting ZnO Ferroelectric Properties

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Abstract. The Dynamic Landau-Khalatnikov (LK) model was modified to calculate polarization hysteresis curve for Zinc Oxide (ZnO) material. Ferroelectric polarization hysteresis of Zinc Oxide (ZnO) were measured by using Sawyer-Tower circuit. Landau Khalatnikov modified model was fitted to experimental data. R-Weighted Pattern (Rwp) factor was used to evaluate the precision of the model compare to experimental data. The results showed that the modified model is in a good precision compare to experimental data with $R_{wp}<10\%$.

Keywords : Landau-Devonshire, ZnO, Ferroelectric

INTRODUCTION

The structure of Zinc oxide (ZnO) nanostructures have great potential for applications such as, nano generator, nano sensor, nano storage, and nano memory devices [1–3], due to their unique properties such as optical, electrical, piezoelectric, and ferroelectric-like properties. Gupta and his colleagues showed the existence of enhanced ferroelectricity in V-doped ZnO nanorods at room temperature by using Sawyer–Tower hysteresis bridge, which paved the way for the application as ferroelectric random access memories (FeRAMs) [4]. Ghosh et al. also showed the ferroelectricity in undoped ZnO nano rods and proposed that zinc interstitial defects might be attributed to the existence of ferroelectricity [4]. The Ferroelectric properties of materials have been studied theoretically or experimentally. The theory of Landau-Devonshire (LD) has been used by many researcher to predict the ferroelectric properties of materials [5,6,7,9,10,11,12]. The theory of Landau-khalatnikov is dynamic theory of Landau theory.

In the present paper, polarization hysteresis (P-E) data of ZnO were obtained from Experimental. It was measured by using Sawyer –Towyer circuit. The Landau - Khalatnikov (LK) model was modified by adding some factor such as scale factor, amplitude and frequency for predicting polarization properties of ZnO [6-12]. The differential partial equation of LK model was solved using Runge Kutta Orde 4 on Delphi 6 [11,12,14]. The modified theory were compare to experimental data. By adopting Rietvield analysis on General Structure Analysis System (GSAS), R-Weighted Pattern (Rwp) was calculated to evaluate the precision of the model compare to experimental data [13].
EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE AND SIMULATION

modified theory were compared to experimental data. By adopting Rietveld analysis on General Structure Analysis System (GSAS), R-Weighted Pattern (Rwp) was calculated to evaluate the precision of the model compared to experimental data[13]. Zinc acetate dehydrates were procured from Aldrich company. Powder ZnO materials were prepared by sol-gel method. The ZnO solutions were prepared by mixing zinc acetate dehydrates in double distilled water and 2-propanol with a volume ratio 1:1. The aqueous solution was kept in a magnetic stirrer while heating at 70°C until become gel. Then the gel was heating at 600 °C for 2 hours to become powder. The powder were compacted with pressure 5 kPa and in cylinder form with diameter 1 cm and thickness 0.3 mm. Hysteresis of Polarization (P-E) was measured by using Sawyer – Tower circuit. Experimental data were compared to model by changing the parameter of the models.

SIMULATION

The investigation phenomena of Free energy of Zinc Oxide (ZnO) material could be calculated by using Landau-Devonshire Theory (LD) [6-10]:

\[
F(P, E) = F_0 + \frac{\alpha(T - T_c)}{2} P^2 - \frac{\beta}{4} P^4 + \frac{1}{6} P^6 - EP
\]

(1)

Where T is temperature of sample and in this work we assumed it was at room temperature, Tc is Currie Temperature and F0 is Free energy on paraelectric phase. E is electric field which applied on sample and P is polarization. Hence the equation 1 can be rewritten as [11]:

\[
F = \frac{\alpha}{2} P^2 - \frac{\beta}{4} P^4 + \frac{1}{6} P^6 - EP
\]

(2)

Dipole polarization on Zinc Oxide (ZnO) material can be explained by using dynamic model of Landau-Khalatnikov (LK), which is a differential partial equation shown in eq 3[11].

\[
\gamma \frac{dP}{dt} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial P}
\]

(3)

where γ is constant and F is Free energy of material. The relation between the free energy as function of its polarization can be drawn using the Eq.2 to get its behavior. This equation, therefore [11]:

\[
\gamma \frac{dP}{dt} = -\alpha P + \beta P^3 - P^5 + E
\]

(4)

where α and β is Landau coefficient which calculated with experimental data, and E is Electric field that is applied on materials, the value of α and β could be calculated from experimental data as Eq. 4 and Eq. 5. Electric field is a function of frequency and it could be rewritten as eq. 7.

\[
\alpha = \beta P_s^2
\]

(5)
\[
\beta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}E_c}{2P_s^3},
\]

\[
\gamma \frac{dP}{dt} = -\alpha P + \beta P^3 - P^5 + E_0 \sin \omega t
\]

Where \(E_c\) is coercive electric field, \(P_s\) is spontaneous Polarization, \(E_0\) is amplitude of applied electric field, \(\omega\) is frequency and \(E = V/t\) where \(t\) is thickness of material. The solution of Eq. 7 can be solved using Runge-Kutta order 4. The result of the model then evaluated with experiment data. Similar to analysis method for powder diffraction on General Structure Analysis System (GSAS), R-Weighted Pattern (Rwp) was calculated to evaluate agreement between model and experiment result, R-Weighted Pattern (Rwp) the shown in eq. 8 [11].

\[
R_{wp} = \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( P_{exp} - P_{mod} \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{exp}^2} \right] \times 100\%
\]

where \(P_{exp}\) is experiment result and \(P_{model}\) is model result of Polarization. Some of the variables are frequency \((\omega)\), Electric Field Amplitude \((E_0)\) and Scale Factor \((Sf)\) then adjust to see the influence [11,12]. The calculation is performed by Delphi running program on Windows. We used Delphi program for calculation and performed graphic based routine to make easier for visual analysis. Flow chat calculation is shown in fig 1.

**FIGURE 1. Simulation Method**
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Hysteresis curve model using LK model and ZnO experiment were shown in figure 2 and figure 3. To fitting the model to the experimental results, frequency (with constant amplitude) or amplitude (with constant frequency) were varied until the curve as close as possible. R-weighted Pattern (Rwp) were used to evaluate the agreement between model and experiment. Figure 2 show the curve of the model with different frequency (with constant amplitude) and the experiment and Table 1 show polarization and coercive electric field calculation with different frequency. If Rwp is less than 10%, the models satisfy with the experiment data [6,7,11,12].

Figure 2. Hysteresis curve Model with variation of frequency and Experiment result of ZnO with constant amplitude 100 kV/m

![Hysteresis curve Model with variation of frequency and Experiment result of ZnO with constant amplitude 100 kV/m](image)

**TABLE 1.** Polarization and Coercive Electric Field Result at Various Frequencies and constant amplitude 100 kV/m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Saturated Polarization (Ps) x10^-4 (C/m²)</th>
<th>Remanent Polarization (Pr) x10^-4 (C/m²)</th>
<th>Coercive Electric Field (Ec) (kV/m)</th>
<th>Rwp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experiment</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 30 Hz</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 50 Hz</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 65 Hz</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 73 Hz</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 show that saturated polarization and remanent polarization are almost the same value [5-6]. But coercive electric field are influenced markedly by frequency. From simulation, the value of Rwp are less than 10%, it could be concluded that the model are in a good agreement with the experiment. But among the model, for frequency 50 Hz and amplitude 100 kV/m, the value of Rwp is the smallest one. Table 2 show landau coefficient for different frequency and constant amplitude 100 kV/m. From equation 5 and 6, it show that the landau coefficient depend on coercive electric field. The value of α and β are optimum at frequency 65 Hz.
Table 2. Landau Coefficient (α and β)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials and Model</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>α (V/m) x10$^7$</td>
<td>β(m/F) x 10$^{10}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZnO</td>
<td>235.69</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 30 Hz</td>
<td>230.40</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 50 Hz</td>
<td>268.73</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 65 Hz</td>
<td>296.30</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model at 73 Hz</td>
<td>264.61</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 3. (a) Hysteresis curve Model with variation of Amplitude and Experiment result of ZnO
(b) Landau-Khalatnikov (red line) Model and Experiment polarization Hysteresis curve (black dash line) of ZnO

Table 3. Polarization and Coercive Electric Field Result at Various Electric Field Amplitudes (E₀) and constant frequency 50 Hz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Saturated Polarization (Ps) x10$^{-4}$ (C/m$^2$)</th>
<th>Remanent Polarization (Pr) x10$^{-4}$ (C/m$^2$)</th>
<th>Coercive Electric Field (Ec) (kV/m)</th>
<th>Rwp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experiment</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model (E₀ = 75 kV/m)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model (E₀ = 85 kV/m)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model (E₀ = 100 kV/m)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model (E₀ = 115 kV/m)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be explained that increasing amplitude increase the energy to polarize the dipole. However, an increasing frequency do not influence the value of remanent polarization (P_r) because it’s characteristic value of each materials [6-7]. Figure 3 (b) show the hysteresis curve of the optimum model (f = 50 Hz and E₀ = 100 kV/m) and the experiment. It show that modified model propose in this paper is a one good model. In the future we will further examine the behaviour of ZnO using Landau-Khalatnikov (LK) by adding more variable such as atomic position and type of input wave signal and also use quantitative model by Miller et al and dipole polarization model by J. Yu et al as comparison to develop the new model.
CONCLUSION

From calculation using Landau - Khalatnikov (LK) dynamic model for ZnO, we obtained R-Weighted Pattern (R\textsubscript{wp}) model for ZnO is less than 10% and statistically the results have the smallest and acceptable error. Frequency and amplitude parameter involved in the model have significant influence on the model to fitting with the experiment data.

REFERENCES