

11<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Advanced Materials

Rio de Janeiro Brazil September 20 - 25

## Computer simulations of double-doped LiNbO<sub>3</sub>

<u>R. M. Araujo</u><sup>(1)\*</sup>, M. E. G. Valerio<sup>(1)</sup>, R. A. Jackson<sup>(2)</sup> (1)Physics Departament, Federal University of Sergipe,Campus Universitário, 491000-000 São Cristovão-SE, Brazil, email: raraujo@fisica.ufs.br

(2)Lennard-Jones Laboratories, School of Physical and Geographical Sciences, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, UK.

Abstract- Lithium niobate, LiNbO<sub>3</sub>, is one of the most important synthetic crystal with good electro-optic, acousto-optic, elasto-optic, piezoelectric and nonlinear properties[1]. Computer modelling provides a useful means of determining the properties of the material, including its defect chemistry, and the effect of doping on the structure. The next step of the work is to analyse the dobly doped in LiNbO<sub>3</sub>.

Photorefractive lithium niobate (LiNbO<sub>3</sub>) crystals have been extensively investigated as attractive holographic recording materials because of their photorefractive properties and availability in large size and good quality[1]. The experimental results show that nonvolatile holographic recording has been achieved in differently doped LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystals, such as LiNbO<sub>3</sub>:Fe,Cu, LiNbO<sub>3</sub>:Fe,Ni, LiNbO<sub>3</sub>:Ce,Cu, LiNbO<sub>3</sub>:Ce,Mn and LiNbO, Fe,Rh. Computer modelling provides a useful means of determining the properties of the material. including its defect chemistry, and the effect of doping on the structure. Previous papers have presented a new potential model for the material [2] and reported the doping of structure by rare earth ions [3]. Doubledoped LiNbO<sub>3</sub> is important in many applications. Zn:Fe:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> were shown to have improved holographic properties compared with crystals of Fe/LiNbO<sub>3</sub> [4]. A comprehensive study by McMillen and co-authors showed that the ability to record a hologram, the stability of the system and the scattering of light is strongly influenced by co-doping in LiNbO<sub>3</sub> [5].

This work reports a computational study of the doping of LiNbO<sub>3</sub> by Fe andCu, Fe and Ni, Ce and Cu, Ce and Mn and Fe and Rh. Solution energies are calculated for doping with this ion, which enable predictions of mechanisms in the material. The calculations were performed using the GULP code. The LiNbO3:Fe,Rh dopant ions can potentially be incorporated at either the Li<sup>+</sup>, or the Nb<sup>5+</sup> site, and the following possible defect reactions were considered (the standard Kroger-Vink notation was used):

$$\begin{aligned} (i) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 12Li_{Li} &\to 2F e_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Rh_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet} + 8V_{Li}^{\bullet} + Li_2 O \\ (ii) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 2Li_{Li} + 2Nb_{Nb} &\to 2F e_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Rh_{Nb}^{\bullet} + 2LiNbO_3 \\ (ii1) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 2Li_{Li} + 2Nb_{Nb} &\to 2Rh_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2F e_{Nb}^{\bullet} + 2LiNbO_3 \\ (iii) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 2Li_{Li} + 4Nb_{Nb} &\to 2F e_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Rh_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Nb_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet\bullet} + 2LiNbO_3 \\ (iv) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 12Li_{Li} + 3Nb_{Nb} &\to 2F e_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Rh_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 4V_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet} + 3Nb_{Li}^{\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet} + 6Li_2 O \\ (v) F e_2 O_3 + Rh_2 O_3 + 4Nb_{Nb} + 4O_0 &\to 2F e_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Rh_{Nb}^{\bullet\bullet} + 4V_0^{\bullet\bullet} + 2Nb_2 O_5 \end{aligned}$$

The first equation represents a possible mechanism of incorporation of the Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Rh<sup>3+</sup> ions at the Li<sup>+</sup> site with charge compensation by Li vacancies. The second reaction represents the incorporation of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Rh<sup>3+</sup> at both Li and Nb sites. Reaction iii and iv represents two possible schemes for incorporation of the dopants at the Nb site with charge compensation by Nb in the Li site (reaction iii) or Li vacancies (reaction iv). Reaction v represents the incorporation of the dopants at the Nb site with charge compensation by an oxygen vacancy. All solution energies are shown in table 1. The results in table 1 are consistent with the previous work on rare earth doping [1] and the  $Fe^{3+}$  and  $Rh^{3+}$  are likely to simultaneously occupy both the Li and Nb sites, thus generating  $Fe^{3+}$  and  $Rh^{3+}$  ions in two different site symmetries.

Defect	(i)		(ii)		(ii1)		(iii)		(iv)		(V)	
T(K)	0	293	0	293	0	293	0	293	0	293	0	293
Fe,Rh	4.51	4.76	1.11	1.07	1.20	1.22	2.80	2.68	8.20	9.12	3.33	3.48

Table 1.	Solution	energies	(per dop	ant ion)(eV)
	Solution	chergies	(per uop	anii 1011)(ev)

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