

# The effect of lanthanum substitution on the ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties of $(\text{Pb}_{0.88}\text{Sr}_{0.12})(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$ ceramics

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## Abstract

Piezoelectric ceramics based on lead zirconate titanate (PZT) with a composition of  $(\text{Pb}_{0.88-3x/2}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_x)(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  where  $x=0.0, 0.005$  and  $0.01$  were synthesized using conventional solid state sintering at  $1280^\circ\text{C}$ . The effect of lanthanum substitution on the microstructure, ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties of the samples was studied. The results showed that lanthanum substitution was beneficial for densification of the samples during sintering and the samples with 1.0 mol% lanthanum exhibited the maximum density of  $7340 \text{ Kg.m}^{-3}$  when sintered at  $1280^\circ\text{C}$ . Moreover, the piezoelectric coefficient ( $d_{33}$ ), relative dielectric constant ( $\epsilon_r$ ), dielectric loss ( $\tan\delta$ ), electromechanical coupling coefficient ( $k_p$ ) and the Curie temperature ( $T_C$ ) of the samples reached the optimal values of 635 pC/N, 3000, 0.018, 0.67 and  $195^\circ\text{C}$  respectively at 0.5 mol% lanthanum substitution. Furthermore, the bulk density ( $\rho$ ) was  $7310 \text{ Kg.m}^{-3}$  for the same sample. The results indicate that the lanthanum doped PSZTS ceramics can be hopefully used in applications such as pulsed transmitting transducers, high sensitivity receivers and actuators with large displacements.

**Keywords:** PSZTS; Lanthanum additive; ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties;

## 1. Introduction

PZT ceramics may often be modified with the introducing donor and acceptor additives to create 'soft' and 'hard' PZT materials [1–3]. PZT and modified PZT with acceptors and donors have important technological applications as transducers, detectors and for actuators [4, 5]. It has been reported that the high ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties of PZT with the Perovskite type structure (general formula  $\text{ABO}_3$ ) have been observed for compositions near the morphotropic phase boundary (MPB) where the Zr/Ti ratio is 52:48 at room temperature. Most commercial ferroelectric ceramics have thus been designed in the vicinity of the MPB with various forms of doping in order to achieve improved properties [2, 3] For example, ions of alkaline-earth metals, e.g.  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  have frequently been used to substitute for  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  [6, 7]. Zheng et al. [7] reported that Sr-modified PZT ceramics generally have higher dielectric and piezoelectric properties than pure PZT. Such Sr substitutions on the A-site in PZT ceramics tend to shift the MPB composition towards the tetragonal phase. The piezoelectric coefficient can then be optimized for the tetragonal phase field close to but not exactly at the MPB.

A great deal of effort has been made during the last decades to reduce the sintering temperature of PZT, while retaining proper ferroelectric and piezoelectric properties. Through these efforts, many dopants have been examined for enhancing densification and improving performance. In particular, donor dopants such as  $\text{Nb}^{5+}$  [8, 9],  $\text{W}^{6+}$  [10],  $\text{Sb}^{5+}$  [11], and  $\text{La}^{3+}$  [12–14] have been widely investigated due to their significant influence on defect chemistry and domain engineering. Among these, Nb-based

1 modifications have also been reported in our previous study [8], which provides a  
2 relevant comparison framework for understanding donor-doping effects in similar PZT-  
3 based systems. Up to now, however, research on the La-doped  
4  $(\text{Pb}_{0.88}\text{Sr}_{0.12})(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  (PSZTS) ceramics adapted from Zheng et al. [7] has  
5 rarely been reported.

6 In this study,  $\text{La}^{3+}$  substitution introduces two important effects: (i) a “volume effect”  
7 arising from the ionic size mismatch between  $\text{La}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , leading to slight lattice  
8 contraction and structural modification, and (ii) a “charge effect” associated with  
9 aliovalent substitution, which induces Pb vacancies for charge compensation and  
10 influences densification and electrical properties.

## 11 2. Experimental

12 The samples with the general formula  $(\text{Pb}_{0.88-3x/2}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_x)(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  where  $x$   
13 was 0, 0.5 and 1.0 mol%, respectively, were fabricated using the solid state method  
14 with the related oxide powders. The raw materials were all oxide powders of analytical  
15 grade. These powders were mixed and milled in planetary fast mill, with a zirconia jar  
16 ( $V=250\text{ cm}^3$ ) and balls ( $d=15\text{ mm}$ ). The ball-to-powder weight ratio was 15:1, powder  
17 quantity was 40 g, milling speed was 300 rpm and milling time was 20 min. Distilled  
18 water was used as the media. The suspensions were dried and calcined at  $850^\circ\text{C}$  for 2  
19 h, at a heating rate of  $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  and a cooling rate of  $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ . The calcined powders  
20 were then ball-milled again for 20 min to crush the agglomerates and achieve a  
21 submicron particle size distribution.

22 After granulation using a solution of polyvinyl alcohol as a binder, the as-synthesized  
23 samples were uniaxially pressed into disks of 30 mm diameter and about 4 mm  
24 thickness at a pressure of 150 MPa. Binder was removed by soaking the disks at  $550^\circ\text{C}$   
25 for 3 h. Following binder burnout, the green compacts were sintered at  $1280^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h  
26 in sealed alumina crucibles and the heating and cooling rates were  $3^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  and  
27  $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , respectively. During the sintering process at  $1280^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{PbZrO}_3$  (PZ) powder  
28 was used as the PbO-rich atmosphere buffer to minimize lead volatilization. . The  
29 sintered samples were polished and lapped to 3 mm thickness and fired-on silver paste  
30 was applied to both surfaces of the samples as electrodes. The ceramic samples were  
31 polarized under a direct current field of 2 KV/mm at  $120^\circ\text{C}$  in a silicone oil bath for 20  
32 min.

33 The bulk density of the sintered samples was measured by the Archimedes' method  
34 using water. The crystal structure of the calcined powders was analyzed using an X-ray  
35 diffractometer (XRD, PANalytical-Model XPert PRO MPD). The microstructure was  
36 investigated with a Field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM, Model  
37 MIRA 3 LMU\TESCAN). The dielectric properties were studied by measuring the  
38 capacitance and dielectric loss at 1 kHz at the room temperature using an impedance-  
39 gain analyzer (IGA, Model HP4194A). Dielectric constant was computed using the  
40 specimen dimensions and the vacuum permittivity ( $\epsilon_0=8.854\times 10^{-12}\text{ F.m}^{-1}$ ). The  
41 piezoelectric constant ( $d_{33}$ ) was measured using a  $d_{33}$  meter (Model KCF-3500) at 110  
42 Hz. The  $k_p$  was measured using a impedance analyzer PV520A (Model PV520A-T).

## 43 3. Result and discussion

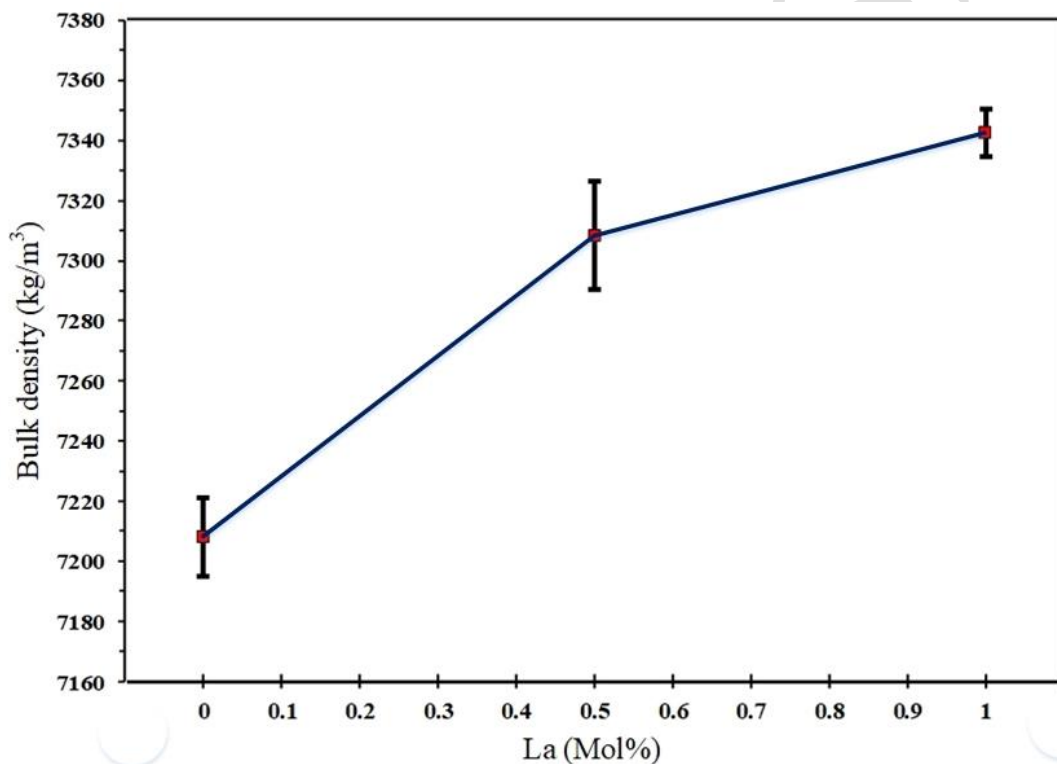
### 44 3.1. Sintering behavior

45 It is known that the addition of dopants substituting A- or B-site atoms can cause a  
46 strong reduction of the grain size. This “grain growth inhibition effect” has been  
47 attributed to the segregation of the additives in the near grain boundary region. The  
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1 main densification mechanism is volume diffusion, which is controlled by the number  
2 of vacancies [15].

3 The La ions will substitute the Pb ions on the A site of the perovskite structure. Then  
4 to conserve the electron neutrality, Pb vacancies are created, which enhance the volume  
5 diffusion and consequently the final densities.

6 Fig. 1 shows the change of bulk density as a function of lanthanum content for  
7 temperature investigated. As observed, the density of the samples sintered at 1280°C  
8 increased with lanthanum content, with the maximum values obtained at 1.0 mol%  
9 lanthanum. The optimum density of about 7340 Kg.m<sup>-3</sup> was recorded for PSZTS  
10 ceramics doping with 1.0 mol% lanthanum at the sintering temperature of 1280°C. The  
11 results indicate that lanthanum addition could enhance the densification and reduce the  
12 sintering temperature of PSZTS ceramics. This phenomenon could be explained in  
13 terms of vacancy concentrations, which control the volume diffusion during  
14 densification. At the thermodynamic equilibrium, a certain number of Pb vacancies  
15 exist in pure materials. Impurities in the raw materials as well as those picked-up during  
16 powder processing will further increase the “equilibrium” vacancy concentration.  
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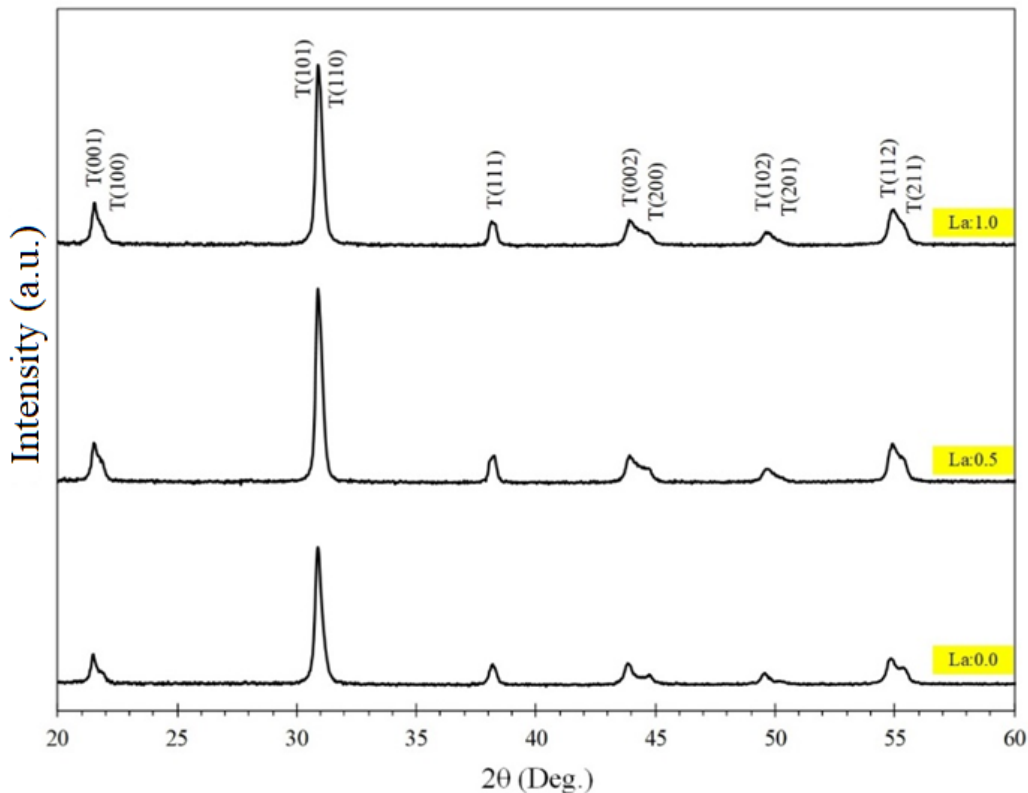
18  
19 **Fig. 1. The variation of bulk density with lanthanum content at 1280°C.**

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21 The Pb vacancy concentration in the pure PSZTS ceramics is high enough to obtain a  
22 high densification rate [16] with a resulting final bulk density of 7300 Kg.m<sup>-3</sup>. La-doped  
23 PSZTS specimens have a significant amount of Pb vacancies in order to achieve the  
24 electron neutrality condition and as a consequence enhance volume diffusion and final  
25 bulk density of 7340 Kg.m<sup>-3</sup> (Fig. 1).  
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### 27 **3.2. Phase and microstructure analysis**

28 Figure 2 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the composition (Pb<sub>0.88-</sub>  
29 <sub>3x/2</sub>Sr<sub>0.12</sub>La<sub>x</sub>)(Zr<sub>0.54</sub>Ti<sub>0.44</sub>Sb<sub>0.02</sub>)O<sub>3</sub> for different lanthanum contents. The patterns  
30 indicate the formation of the single perovskite phase. The XRD pattern of the PSZTS

1 and La-doped PSZTS samples shows the existence of the tetragonal and the  
 2 rhombohedral phase. XRD results are in agreement with the literature [17, 18].  
 3 Based on previous studies [18], the crystal structure should consist of a mixture of  
 4 tetragonal and rhombohedral phases. As the lanthanum content increases up to 1mol %,  
 5 the tetragonal phase still dominates over the rhombohedral phase.  
 6 The La sites are also considered as donors, whereas Pb vacancies behave as acceptors.  
 7 The La-Pb pairs can also be considered as dipoles giving rise to dipolar polarization.  
 8 As the La content increases, the diffraction peak positions gradually shift toward  
 9 smaller angles.



11 **Fig. 2. The XRD patterns of the specimens sintered at 1280°C of  $(\text{Pb}_{0.88-3x/2}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_x)(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  with different x values.**

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 15 The observed shift in diffraction peak position with composition can be attributed to  
 16 the substitution of  $\text{La}^{3+}$  (ionic radius = 1.36 Å) for  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  (1.49 Å) at the A-site of the  
 17 perovskite lattice [19]. The smaller ionic radius of  $\text{La}^{3+}$  leads to a slight contraction of  
 18 the lattice and a corresponding change in lattice parameters. In addition, due to the  
 19 valence difference between  $\text{La}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , charge compensation occurs via the  
 20 formation of lead vacancies, which affects the local lattice distortion and structural  
 21 stability. Consequently, the slight shift in peak positions indicates a minor modification  
 22 of the crystal lattice, consistent with compositional variation.

23 The X-ray diffraction (XRD) results for the samples containing 0, 0.5, and 1 mol% La  
 24 are summarized in Table 1. All diffraction peaks can be indexed to a tetragonal  
 25 perovskite structure with  $P4mm$  symmetry, corresponding to the reflections  
 26 (001)/(100), (101)/(110), (111), (002), (200), (102), and (112). No secondary phases  
 27 are detected, confirming the formation of a single-phase perovskite structure. The  
 28 strongest diffraction peak is observed for the (101)/(110) plane, which is typical for  
 29 tetragonal PZT-based ceramics. A slight shift of the diffraction peaks toward higher 2θ  
 30 values is observed with increasing La content, indicating a small change in the lattice

parameters. This shift can be attributed to the substitution of  $\text{La}^{3+}$  ions for  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions at the A-site of the perovskite lattice. The calculated lattice parameters show a slight decrease in the c parameter with La doping, while the parameter changes only marginally. Consequently, the tetragonality ratio (c/a) decreases from 1.0138 for the undoped sample to 1.0106 for the sample containing 1 mol% La, suggesting a reduction in tetragonal distortion.

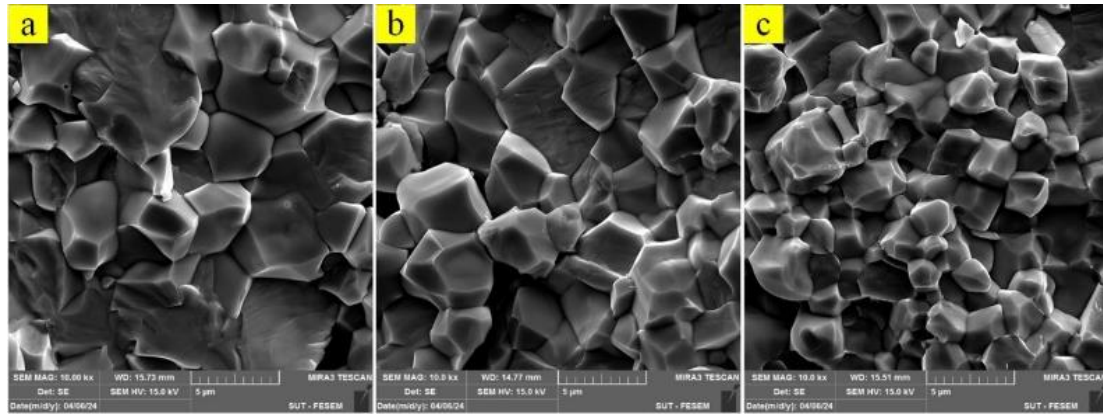
The theoretical density (Table 1) shows a slight variation with La addition, changing from  $7840 \text{ Kg/m}^3$  for  $x = 0$  to  $7790 \text{ Kg/m}^3$  for  $x = 0.5 \text{ mol\%}$  and  $7820 \text{ Kg/m}^3$  for  $x = 1 \text{ mol\%}$ . These changes are mainly related to the small variation in unit cell volume and the decrease in formula weight due to the partial substitution of Pb by La. Overall, La incorporation slightly modifies the lattice parameters while maintaining the single-phase tetragonal perovskite structure.

Table 1. X-ray diffraction (XRD) parameters, lattice constants, and theory density calculated ( $\text{Pb}_{0.87}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_x$ )( $\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02}$ ) $\text{O}_3$  ceramics.

mole%	Pos.[°2 $\theta$ .]	(hkl)	Rel. Int. [%]	a	c	c/a	$\rho^{\text{theoretical}}$ ( $\text{Kg/m}^3$ )
0.0	21.57729	T (001) (100)	12.99	4.035	4.091	1.0139	7840
	30.92431	T (101) (110)	100.00				
	37.74680	T (111)	13.75				
	43.55266	T (002)	11.09				
	44.2183	T (200)	3.77				
	49.70169	T (102)	6.36				
	54.54230	T (112)	19.68				
0.5	21.59699	T (001) (100)	15.5	4.041	4.088	1.0116	7790
	30.94329	T (101) (110)	100.00				
	37.95745	T (111)	16.95				
	43.75266	T (002)	12.54				
	44.4067	T (200)	4.56				
	49.72173	T (102)	8.65				
	54.74486	T (112)	22.29				
1.0	21.627310	T (001) (100)	13.99	4.038	4.080	1.104	7820
	30.974310	T (101) (110)	100.00				
	38.257450	T (111)	14.75				
	44.052660	T (002)	13.09				
	44.706700	T (200)	4.06				
	49.750740	T (102)	7.05				
	55.044860	T (112)	21.17				

The lanthanum substitution significantly affects the microstructure of the specimens. The FESEM micrographs of the fractured surfaces of the samples sintered at  $1280^\circ\text{C}$  are presented in Fig. 3(a–c). The samples containing 1.0 mol%  $\text{La}^{3+}$  exhibit improved densification, which is consistent with the density measurement results. This behavior can be attributed to the donor nature of  $\text{La}^{3+}$  substitution at the A-site, which induces the formation of Pb vacancies for charge compensation, as also confirmed by XPS analysis [20]. These vacancies enhance mass transport during sintering and promote densification.

Moreover, the doped samples exhibit finer microstructures compared to the undoped composition. The reduction in grain size can be associated with the defect chemistry and vacancy concentration, which influence grain growth kinetics. The grain size distributions of the ceramics were quantitatively analyzed using Clemex Vision software, and the corresponding distribution parameters are summarized in Table 2.



**Fig. 3. The FESEM photomicrographs of the fractured surfaces of the specimens sintered at 1280°C (a) 0.0, (b) 0.5 and (c) 1.0 mole% La.**

**Table 2. Distribution parameters of the grain size for the different ceramics.**

La mol%	Minimum ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Maximum ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Average ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Standard deviation
0.0	1.26	5.20	2.73	1.02
0.5	0.49	5.48	2.10	0.77
1.0	0.66	3.38	1.61	0.49

The average grain size and the standard deviation for La-doped ceramics are less than that of La free ceramics. It is known that the addition of dopants substituting A- or B-site atoms can cause a strong reduction of the grain size. This “grain growth inhibition effect” has been attributed to the pinning effect of the segregated additives at the grain boundary, without any corroborating evidence as pointed out by Hammer and Hoffmann [15].

### 3.3. The dielectric and piezoelectric properties

Fig. 4a, b illustrates the dielectric loss and relative dielectric constant of the samples sintered at 1280°C. It is observed that increasing the lanthanum content enhanced the relative dielectric constant and the loss factor ( $\tan\delta$ ). It is known that increasing densification causes an increase in the relative dielectric constant and a decrease in the dielectric loss as a result of the reduction in pore content. Therefore, when 1.0 mole% lanthanum was doped, the maximum value of dielectric constant and the minimum dielectric loss were obtained due to the maximum density.

Of course, the higher  $\epsilon_r$  for the doped samples compared to the undoped one has also been attributed to a higher domain wall motion due to a higher Pb vacancy concentration [15]. The observed enhancement in domain wall motion is attributed to donor doping ( $\text{La}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Sb}^{5+}$ ), which induces Pb vacancies for charge compensation. Unlike oxygen vacancies in acceptor-doped (hard) systems that strongly pin domain walls, Pb vacancies in donor-doped (soft) PZT systems result in reduced pinning and enhanced domain wall mobility.

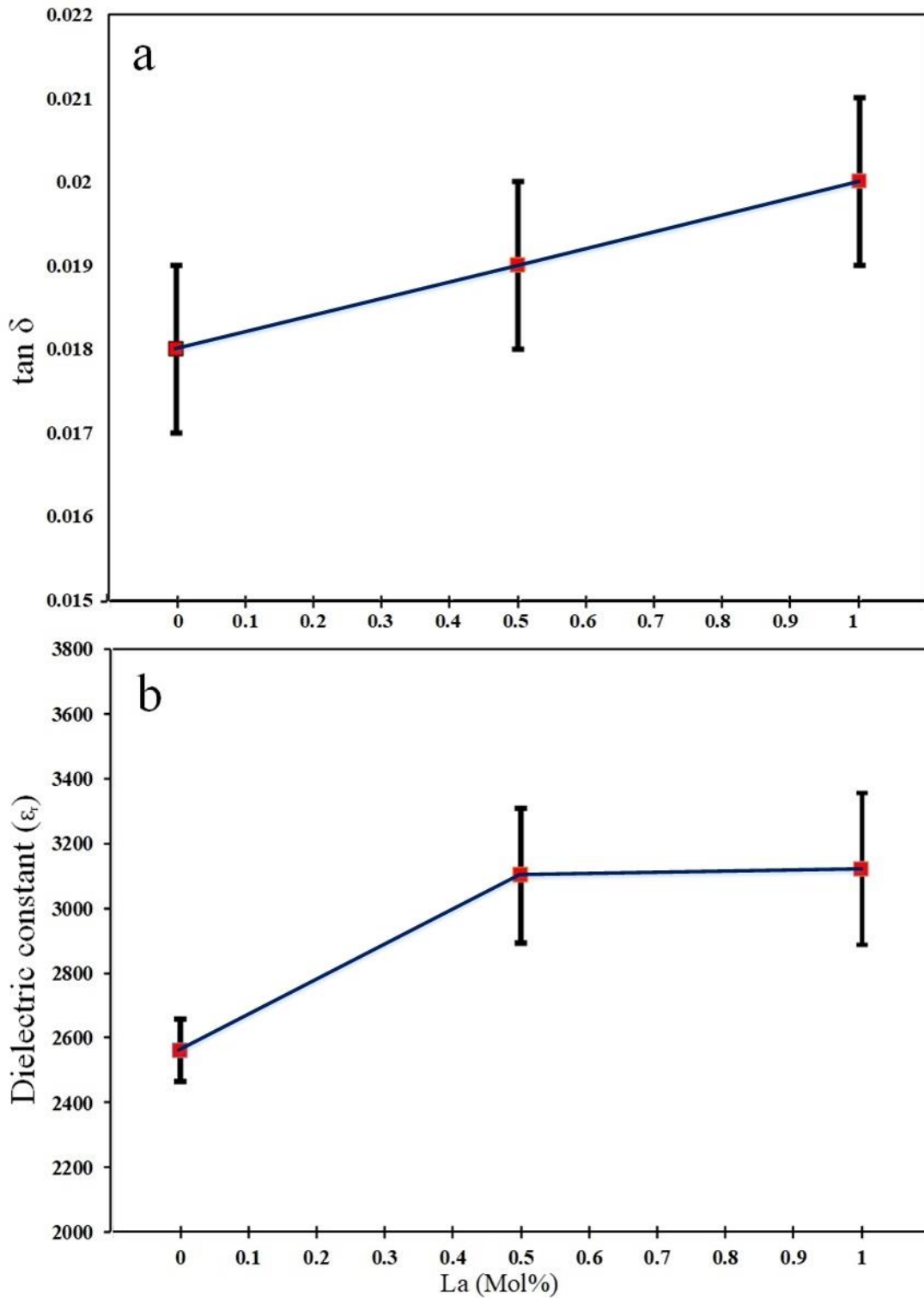


Fig. 4. The variation of (a) dielectric loss ( $\tan\delta$ ) and (b) relative dielectric constant with lanthanum content at 1280°C.

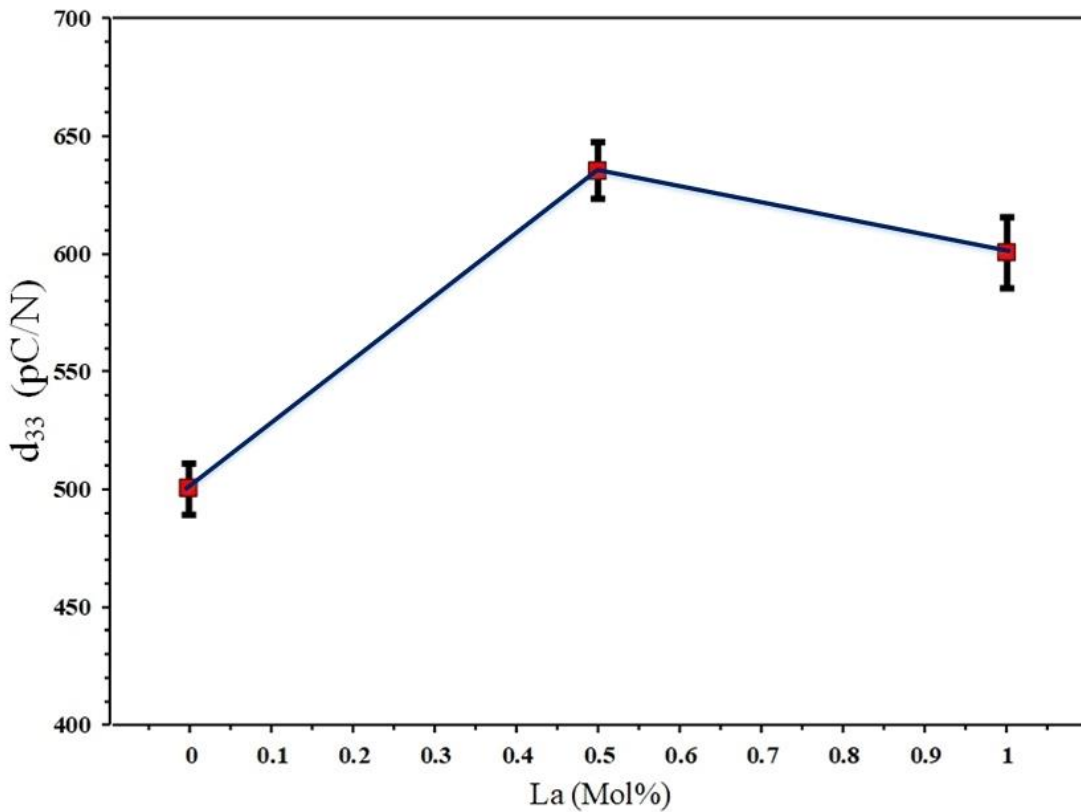
Figures 5 and 6 show the piezoelectric coefficient  $d_{33}$  and the planar electromechanical coupling coefficient  $k_p$  for the samples sintered at 1280°C.

As observed, with increasing La content, the piezoelectric coefficient  $d_{33}$  and the planar electromechanical coupling  $k_p$  of the La-doped PSZTS ceramics increased greatly, reaching the maxima at 0.5 mol% La.

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1 It is well known that La addition may control the piezoelectric, dielectric, and  
2 ferroelectric properties [1]. It was revealed that  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  as a donor type dopant, enters  
3 the A lattice site and thus causes  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  vacancies in the PZT system due to the valence  
4 discrepancy. Due to the increase of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  vacancies, the movement of the ferroelectric  
5 domain walls can be promoted, which will consequently cause the drop of lattice  
6 stresses, leading to the improvement of  $d_{33}$  and  $k_p$  [15]. However, with excessive  
7 lanthanum addition, the excess  $\text{La}^{3+}$  ions may segregate in the grain boundaries and  
8 prevent the ferroelectric domain from switching over in the process of polarization,  
9 leading to the decline of  $d_{33}$  and  $k_p$  [15].  
10 The maximum value of  $d_{33}$  (635 pC/N) and  $k_p$  (0.67) were obtained at 0.5 mol%  
11 lanthanum content.

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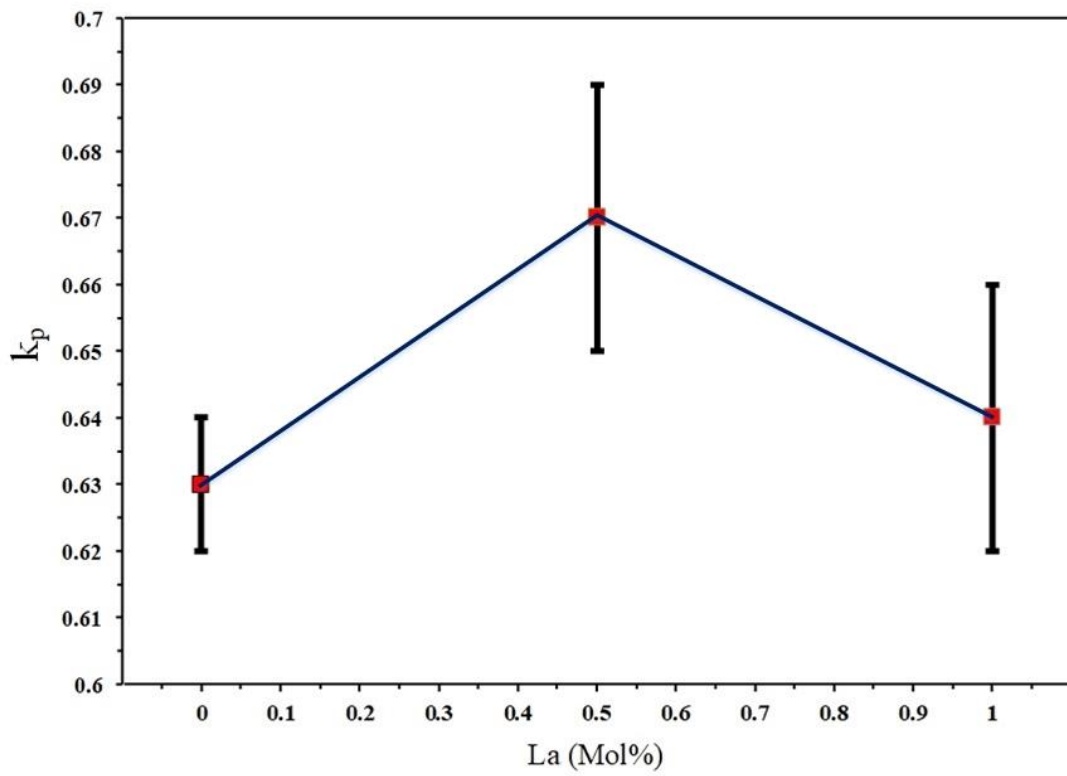


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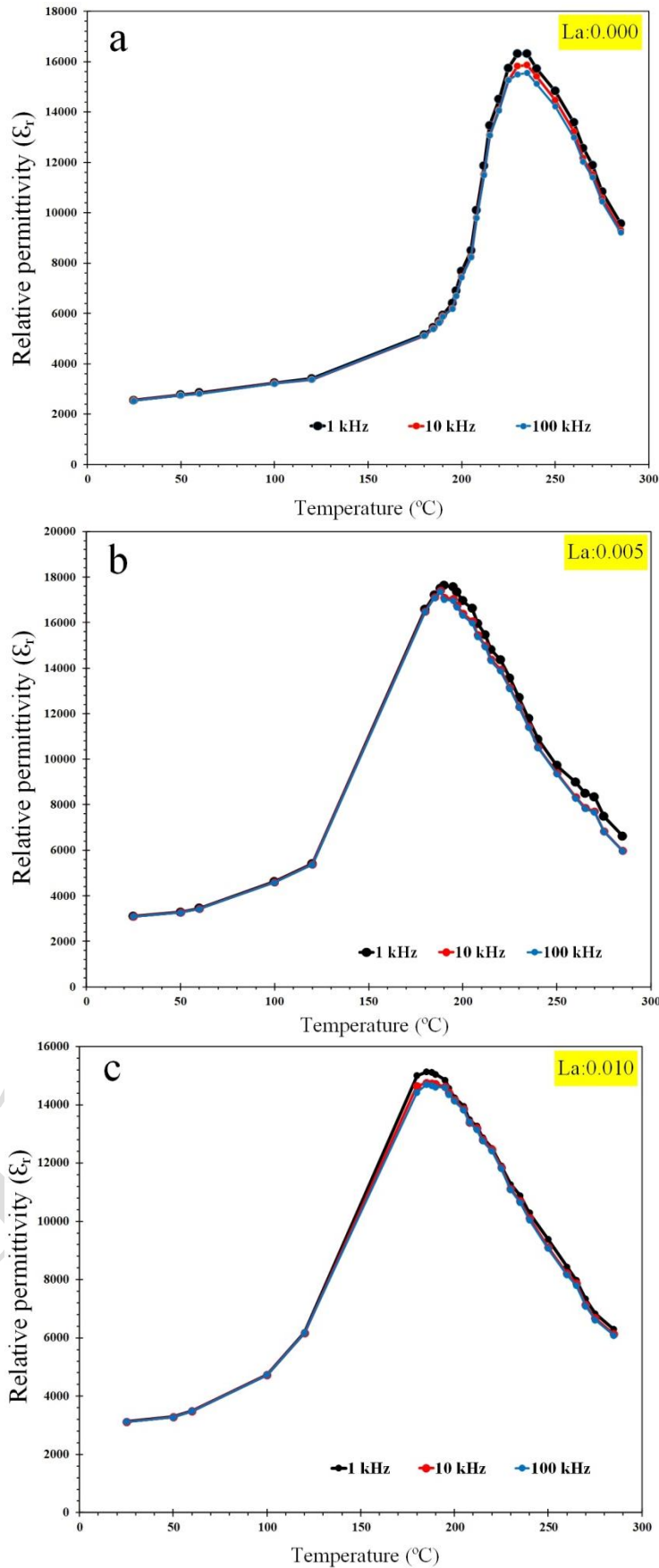
Fig. 5. The variation of the charge coefficient ( $d_{33}$ ) with lanthanum content at 1280°C.



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Fig. 6. The variation of the planar electromechanical coupling coefficient ( $k_p$ ) with lanthanum content at 1280°C.

LBPI



**Fig. 7.** Temperature dependence of the relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) for (a)  $(\text{Pb}_{0.88}\text{Sr}_{0.12})(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  and (b)  $(\text{Pb}_{0.875}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_{0.005})(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  (c)  $(\text{Pb}_{0.87}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{La}_{0.01})(\text{Zr}_{0.54}\text{Ti}_{0.44}\text{Sb}_{0.02})\text{O}_3$  ceramics, various frequencies, showing the Curie temperature.

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Figure 7a (0 mol% La), b (0.5 mol% La), and c (1.0 mol% La) show the variation of relative permittivity with temperature for samples sintered at 1280 °C, measured at three frequencies: 1 kHz, 10 kHz, and 100 kHz. The Curie temperature ( $T_c$ ) decreases from approximately 230 °C for the undoped sample (0 mol%  $La^{3+}$ ) to about 185 °C for the sample containing 1.0 mol%  $La^{3+}$ . In addition to lowering  $T_c$ , the substitution of  $La^{3+}$  broadens the phase transition peak. Furthermore, the  $\epsilon_r$ - $T$  curves exhibit no significant shift with increasing frequency.

Table 3 compares the dielectric and piezoelectric properties of PSZTS ceramics with different dopants. In the present work, lanthanum substitution leads to improved electromechanical performance, with the optimum values obtained at 0.5 mol% La. Further increase in La content results in a decrease in  $d_{33}$ ,  $k_p$  and  $T_C$ , indicating that excessive La substitution is detrimental to the overall performance.

**Table 3. Comparison of the dielectric and piezoelectric properties of PSZTS ceramics doped with various elements and different La concentrations.**

Dopant in PSZTS	Sintering Temperature (°C)	$\epsilon_r$ (at 1 kHz)	$d_{33}$ pC/N	$k_p$	Ref.
$Pb_{0.875}Sr_{0.125}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.46})O_3$	1280	1237	~240	47	[6]
$Pb_{0.875}Sr_{0.125}(Zr_{0.53}Ti_{0.47})O_3$	1280	1325	~285	51	[6]
$Pb_{0.88}Sr_{0.12}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1250	2400	527	-	[21]
$Pb_{0.88}Sr_{0.12}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1170	~2000	~600	-	[22]
$Pb_{0.88}Sr_{0.12}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1250	1479	339	66	[23]
$Pb_{0.88}Sr_{0.12}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1280	2560±96	500±11	63±1	Present paper
$Pb_{0.875}Sr_{0.12}La_{0.005}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1280	3000±209	635±12	67±2	Present paper
$Pb_{0.875}Sr_{0.12}La_{0.010}(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$	1280	3120±236	600±15	64±2	Present paper

The results show that the incorporation of the lanthanum to the perovskite structure promotes the Pb vacancies (A site) and may likely have an intense effect on the domain motions, because of the expansion in the unit cell in the direction of the polarization [19]. The increase of the lanthanum concentration increases the A-site vacancies concentration and a higher ferroelectric domain motion [1, 16].

La substitution (>0.5 mol %) was decrease in the piezoelectric charge coefficients ( $d_{33}$ ) (Fig. 5), the planar electromechanical coupling coefficient ( $k_p$ ) (Fig. 6),

#### 4. Conclusions

A significant improvement in the piezoelectric properties of  $(Pb_{0.88}Sr_{0.12})(Zr_{0.54}Ti_{0.44}Sb_{0.02})O_3$  samples doped with  $La^{3+}$  was achieved. Grain size decreased with the increase of La substitution, where the highest grain size was observed in the La free composition.

The lanthanum substitution evidently promoted the density and reduced the sintering temperature of the PSZTS samples. The samples with 1.0 mol%  $La^{3+}$  addition exhibited the highest density and minimum dielectric loss at 1280°C. The samples sintered with 0.5 mol%  $La^{3+}$  additions had the optimum dielectric and piezoelectric properties. The best values of  $d_{33}$ ,  $\epsilon_r$ ,  $\tan \delta$ ,  $k_p$ ,  $\rho$  and  $T_C$  of the samples reached the optimal values of 635 pC/N, 3000, 0.018, 0.67 and 195°C, respectively at 0.5 mol% lanthanum substitution, which are promising for pulsed transmitting transducers, high sensitivity receivers and actuators with large displacements.

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