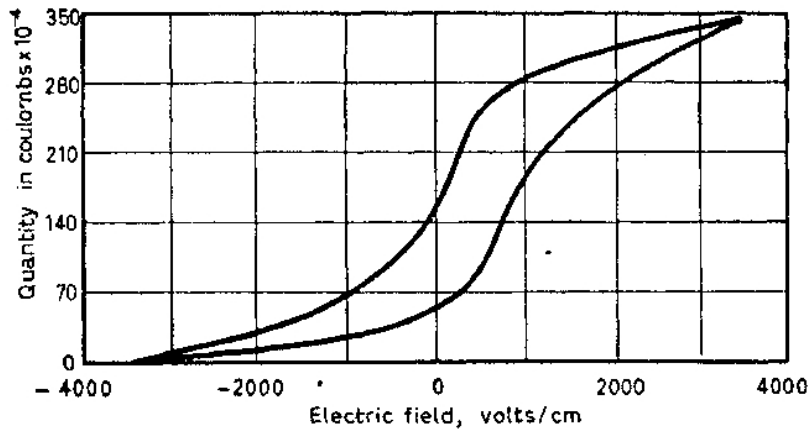
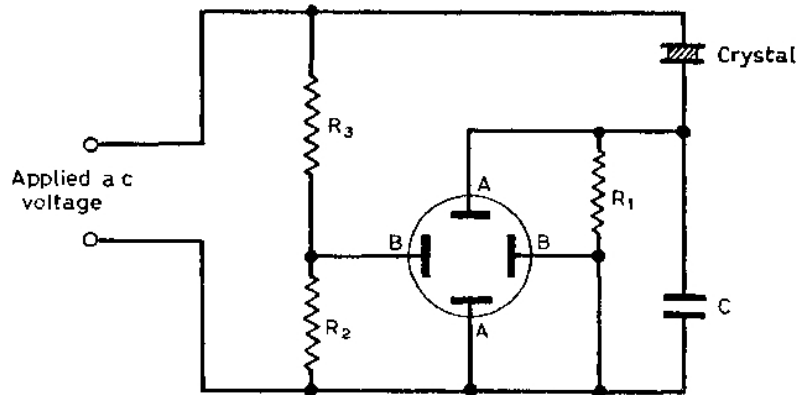


# Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics



Valasek, 1921

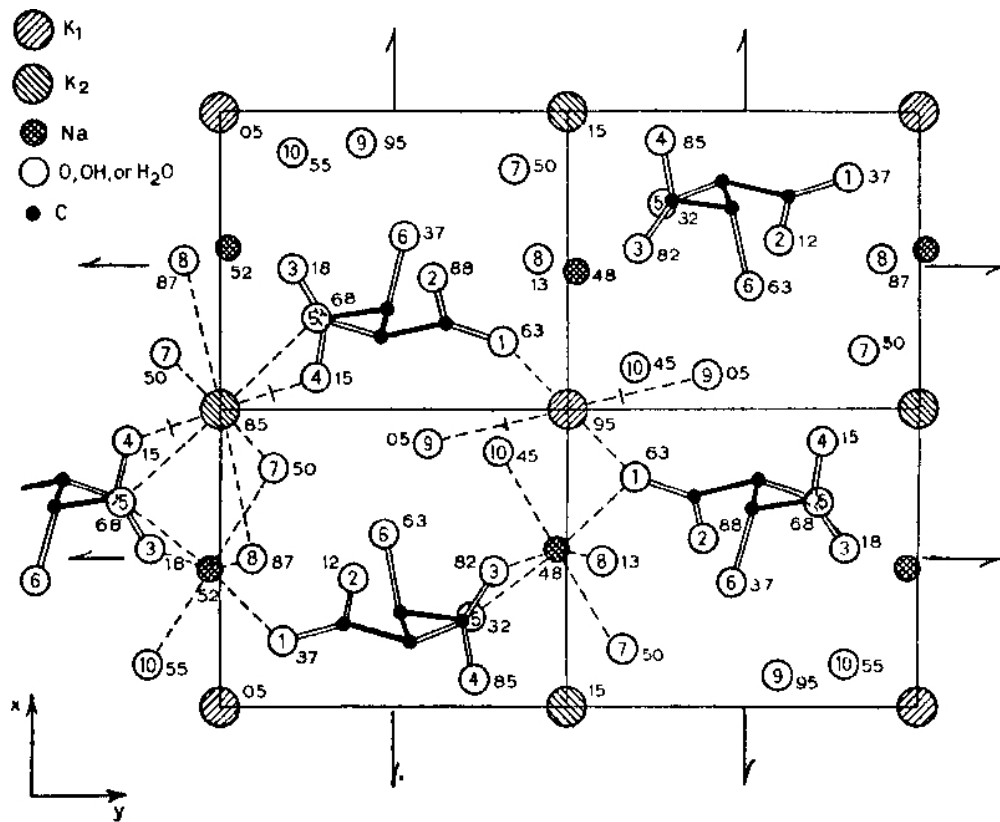
Fig. 1.1. Dielectric hysteresis loop for Rochelle salt (Valasek, 1921).



From Megaw, Ferroelectricity in Crystals.

Fig. 1.2. Circuit for investigating hysteresis loop (Sawyer and Tower, 1930).

# Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics



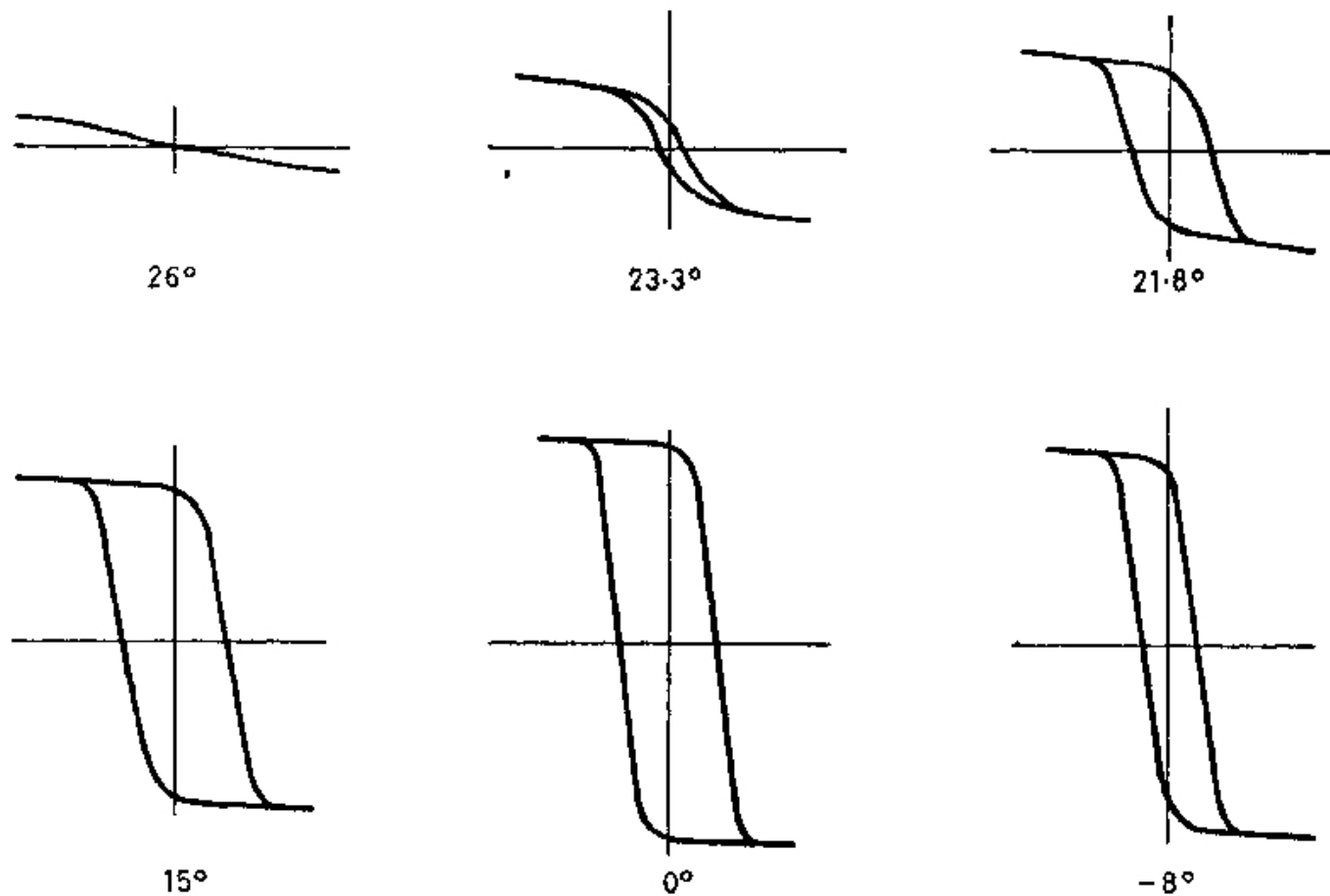
Hydrogen-bonded ferroelectricity in Rochelle's salt.

From Megaw, *Ferroelectricity in Crystals*.

Fig. 2.1. Rochelle salt: projection of structure on 001. Figures beside atom give heights above plane  $z = 0$  in hundredths of cell edge; to convert into Ångstrom units multiply by  $c/100$ . Positions of screw axes indicated by arrows. Environments of representative atoms shown by dotted lines; where these are crossed by a short line at right angles, they involve an atom in the cell vertically above or below that whose height is marked.

## Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics

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**Fig. 1.5. Dielectric hysteresis loops for Rochelle salt at different temperatures (Sawyer and Tower, 1930).**

From Megaw, *Ferroelectricity in Crystals*.

## Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics

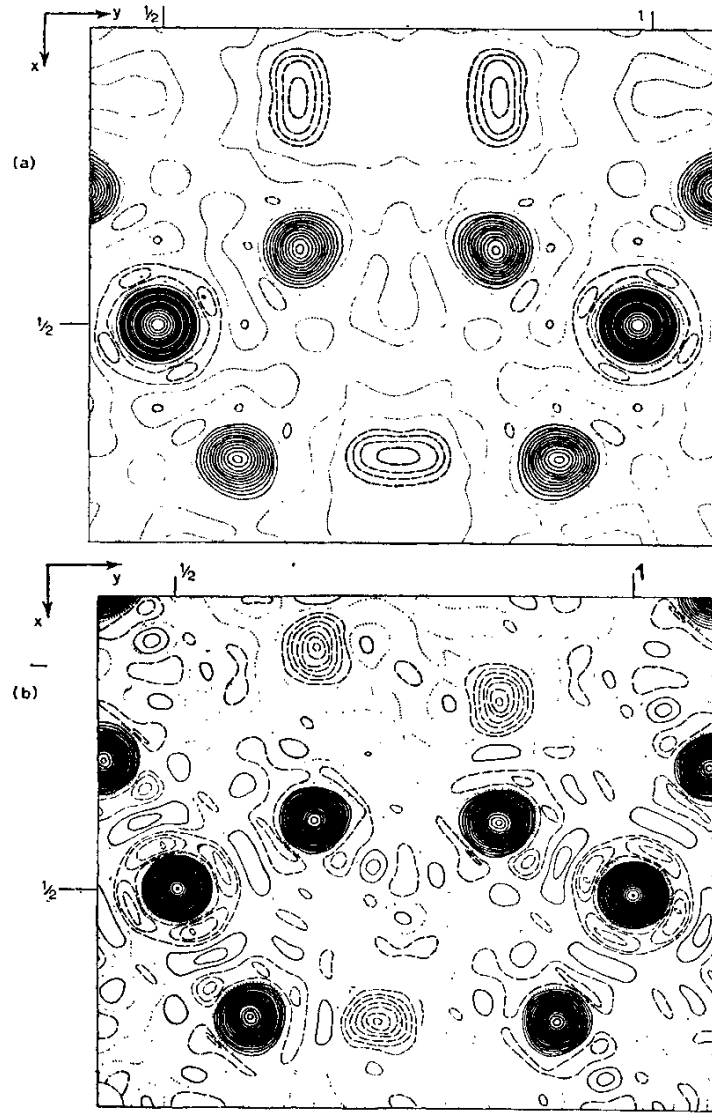
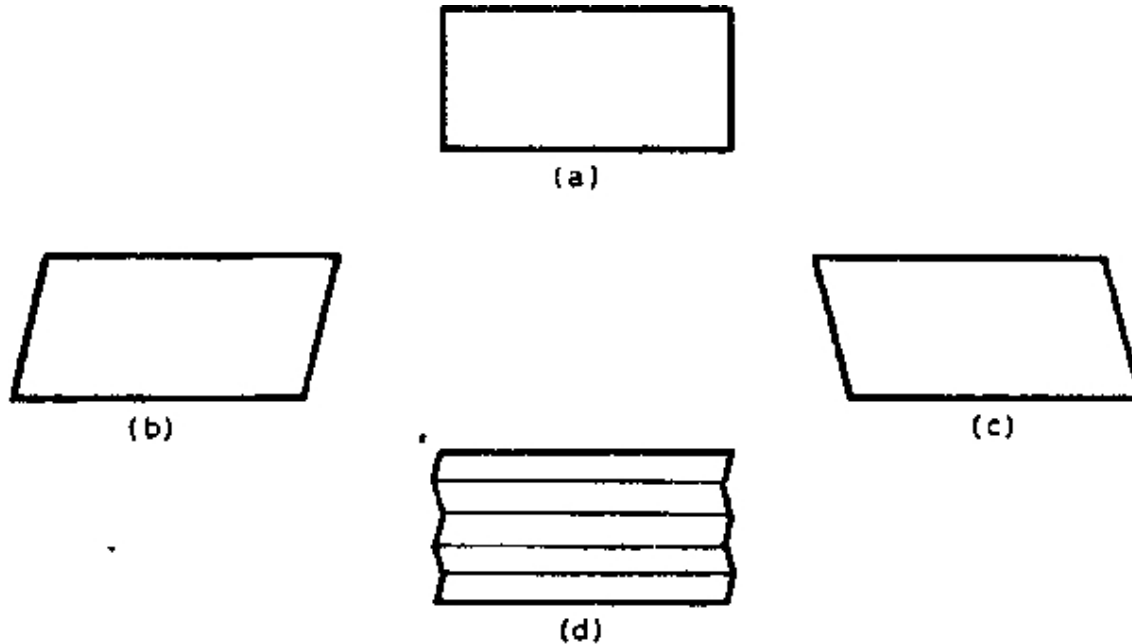


Fig. 3.3. Fourier synthesis, (001) projection, from neutron diffraction (Bacon and Pease, 1953, 1955). (a) at room temperature, (b) at 77°K.

The heaviest peaks are K + P, with O only slightly weaker; the peaks indicated by dashed contours are H. For comparison with Fig. 3.1, put the K + P peaks at  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 1$ .

Hydrogen-bonded ferroelectricity in potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP).

From Megaw, *Ferroelectricity in Crystals*.



**Fig. 1.6. Diagrammatic illustration of twinning in a pseudosymmetric structure.**

- (a)** Crystal above transition point (high-symmetry form)
- (b), (c)** Low-symmetry form: two possible orientations
- (d)** Twinned crystal, with low-symmetry form in both orientations.

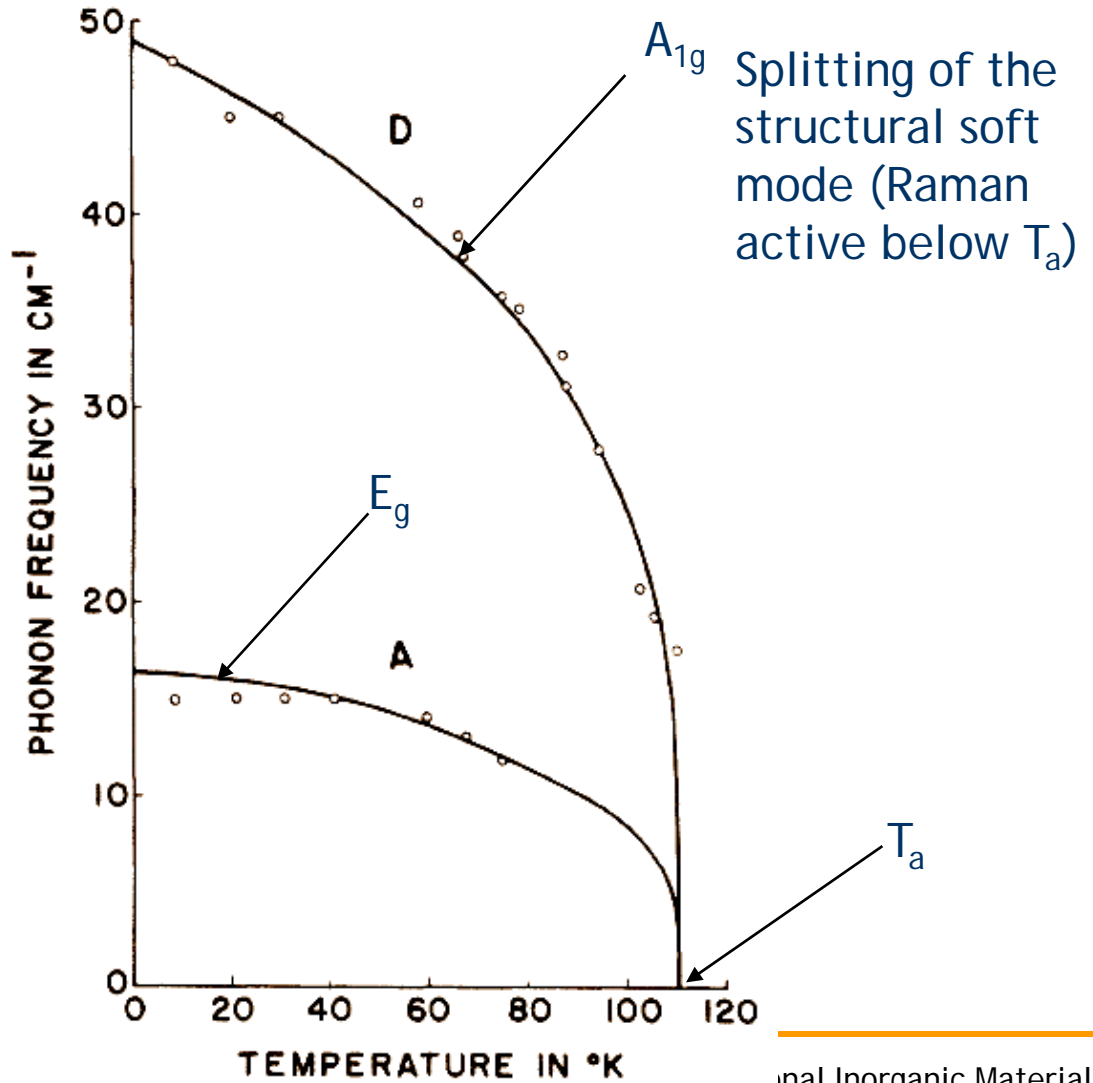
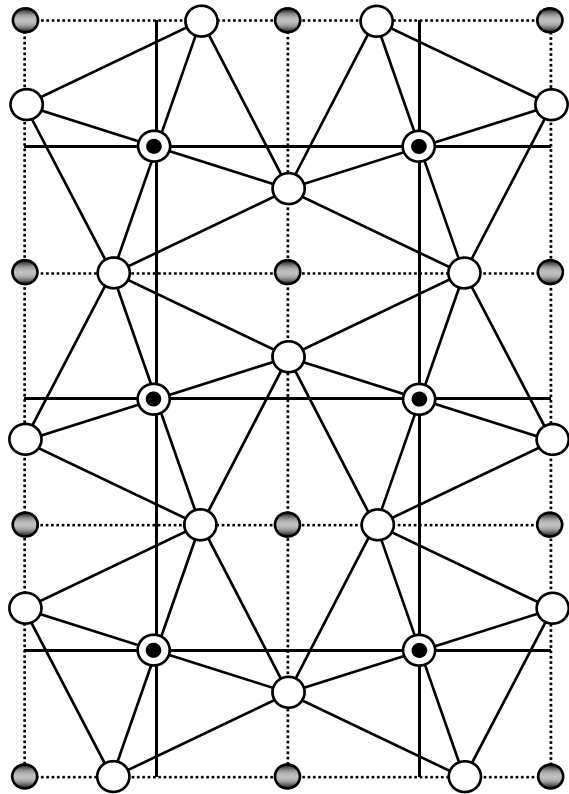
# Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics

## Classification of substances related to perovskite

<p>I. Substances occurring only in ideal cubic form</p>	<p>SrTiO<sub>3</sub>, SrZrO<sub>3</sub>, SrHfO<sub>3</sub>, SrSnO<sub>3</sub>, SrFeO<sub>3</sub>, BaZrO<sub>3</sub>, BaHfO<sub>3</sub>, BaSnO<sub>3</sub>, BaCeO<sub>3</sub>, EuTiO<sub>3</sub>, LaMnO<sub>3</sub></p>
<p>II. Substances having at least one form with a distorted small-cell structure (C = cubic, T = tetragonal, O = orthorhombic, R = rhombohedral, ? = doubtful or not fully investigated)</p>	<p>BaTiO<sub>3</sub> (C, T, O, R), KNbO<sub>3</sub> (C, T, O, R), KTaO<sub>3</sub> (C, ?), RbTaO<sub>3</sub> (C, T), PbTiO<sub>3</sub> (C, T)</p>
<p>III. Substances having distorted multiple-cell structures</p> <p>(a) cell size <math>\sqrt{2}a \times 2a \times \sqrt{2}a</math> (b) cell size <math>\sqrt{2}a \times 4a \times \sqrt{2}a</math> (c) cell size <math>\sqrt{2}a \times 2\sqrt{2}a \times 2a</math> (d) cell size <math>2a \times 2a \times a</math> (e) others</p>	<p>(a) CaTiO<sub>3</sub>, (CaZrO<sub>3</sub>), (CdTiO<sub>3</sub>), (CaSnO<sub>3</sub>) (b) NaNbO<sub>3</sub>, (NaTaO<sub>3</sub>) (c) PbZrO<sub>3</sub>, PbHfO<sub>3</sub> (d) WO<sub>3</sub> (e) PbTiO<sub>3</sub> (low-temp.), WO<sub>3</sub> (high-temp.), NaNbO<sub>3</sub> (high temp.), NaNbO<sub>3</sub> (low-temp.), LaCrO<sub>3</sub></p>
<p>IV. Substances having structures based on close-packing</p> <p>(a) Ilmenite type (b) LiNbO<sub>3</sub> type</p>	<p>(a) FeTiO<sub>3</sub>, CdTiO<sub>3</sub> (b) LiNbO<sub>3</sub>, (LiTaO<sub>3</sub>)</p>

Substances in brackets have not been investigated in detail and classification is partly by analogy.

From Megaw, *Ferroelectricity in Crystals*.



# Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics

Ferroelectric SM

Structural SM (doublet)

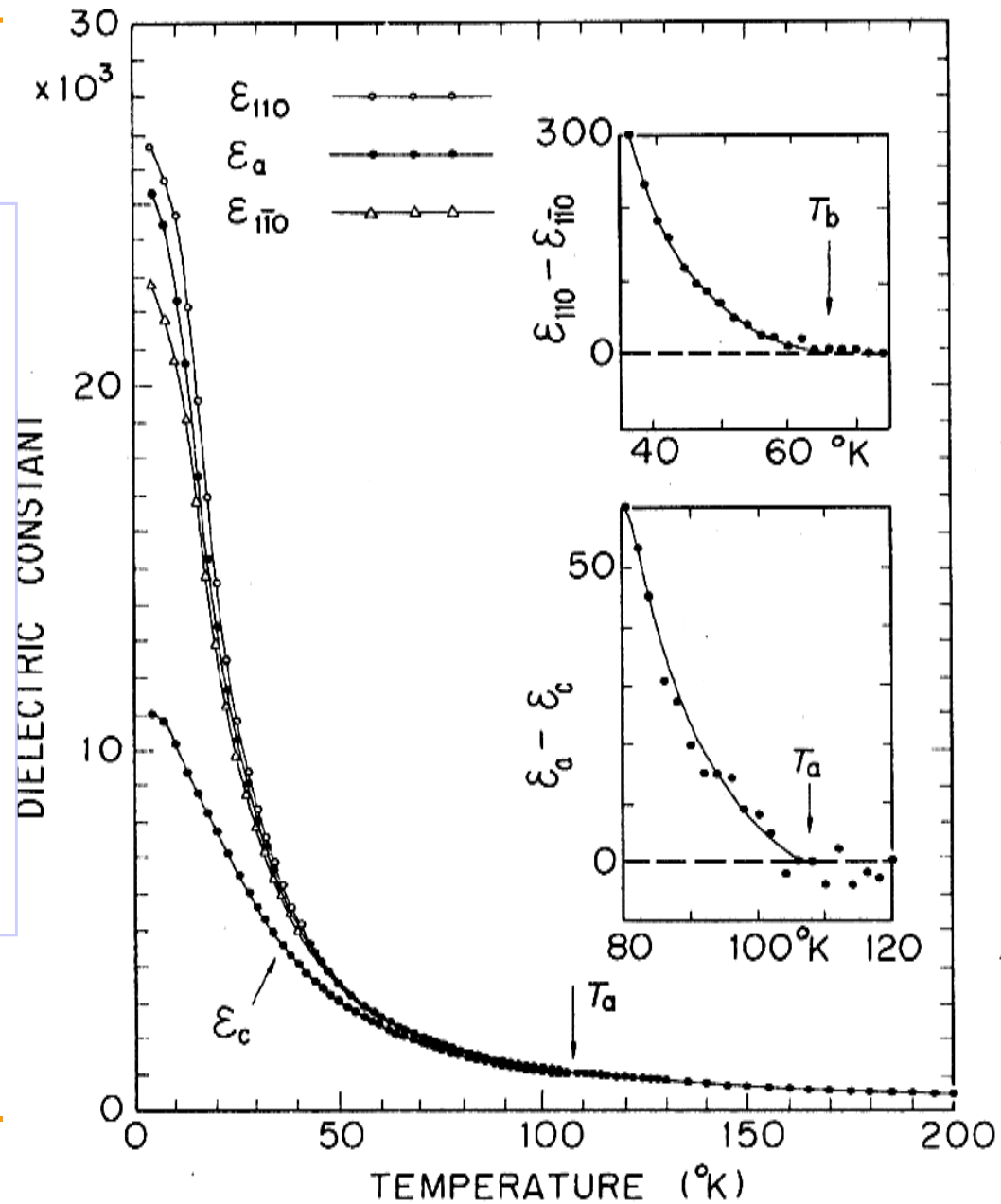
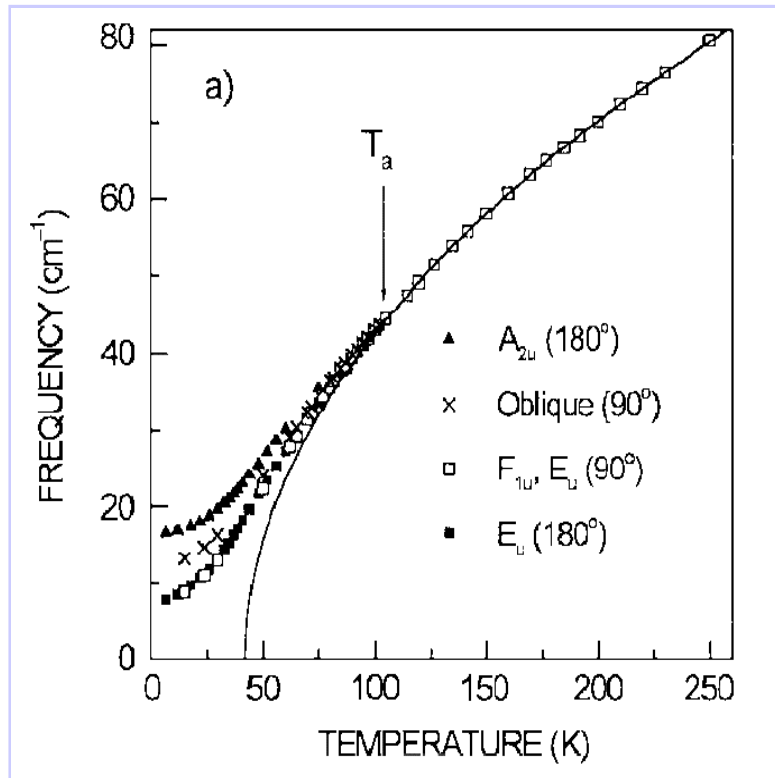
Mode frequencies on  
STO ceramics

(Petzelt et al., PRB  
64, 184111 (2001))

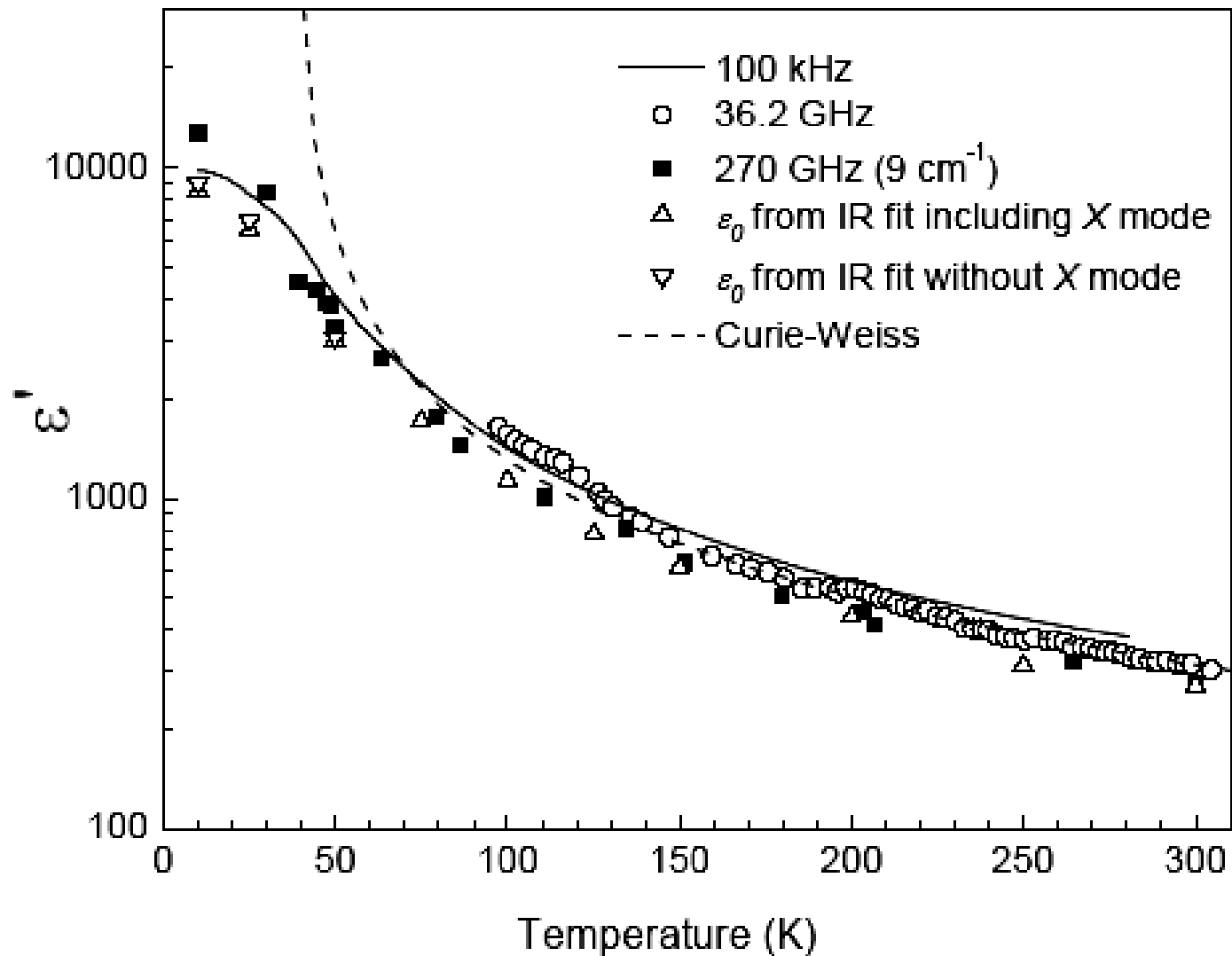
$Pm\bar{3}m (O_h^1)$ $Z = 1$ ( $P_S = 0, T = 300$ K)			$I4/mcm (D_{4h}^{18})$ $Z_{prim} = 2$ ( $P_S = 0, T = 15$ K)		
species	activity	observed	species	activity	observed
$3F_{1u}$	IR	93,176,548	$3A_{2u}$ $3E_u$	IR	15,172,548
$1F_{2u}$	HR	266	$1B_{2u}$ $1E_u$	- IR	- -
$1R'_{15}(F_{1g})$	N	$\sim 40$ (soft)	$1A_{1g}$ $1E_g$	R	52 40
$2R'_{25}(F_{2g})$	-	-	$2B_{1g}$ $2E_g$	R	144,447
$1R_{15}(F_{1u})$	-	-	$1A_{1u}$ $1E_u$	- IR	- 436
$1R_{12}(E_g)$	-	-	$1A_{2g}$ $1B_{2g}$	- R	- 229
$1R_1(A_{1g})$	-	-	$1A_{2g}$	-	-
Total ( $\Gamma$ point)		$3F_{1u} + 1F_{2u}$			$1A_{1g} + 1A_{1u} + 2A_{2g} + 3A_{2u} +$ $+ 2B_{1g} + 2B_{2g} + 2B_{2u} + 3E_g + 3E_u$
Mode activity		3 IR			8IR + 7R

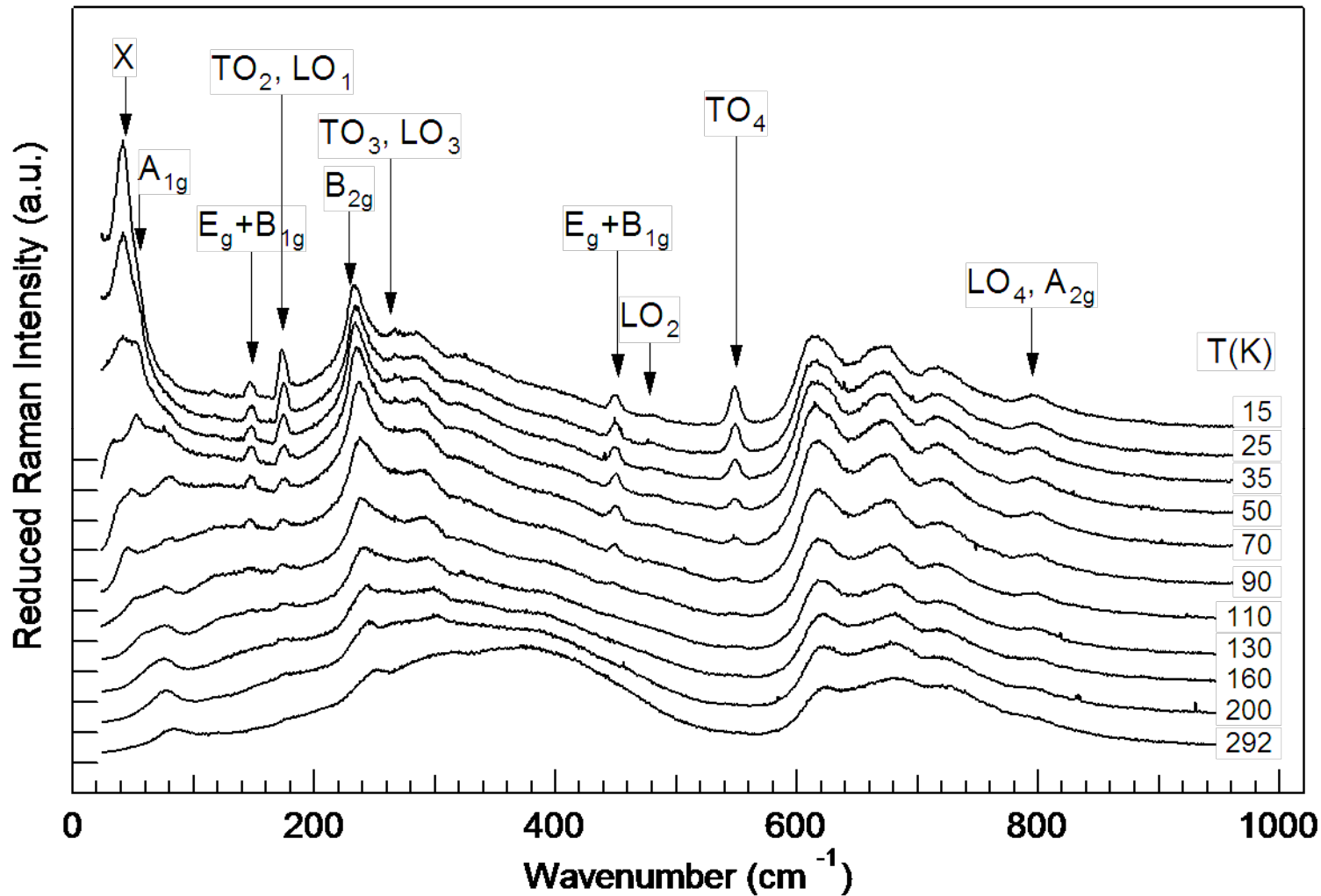


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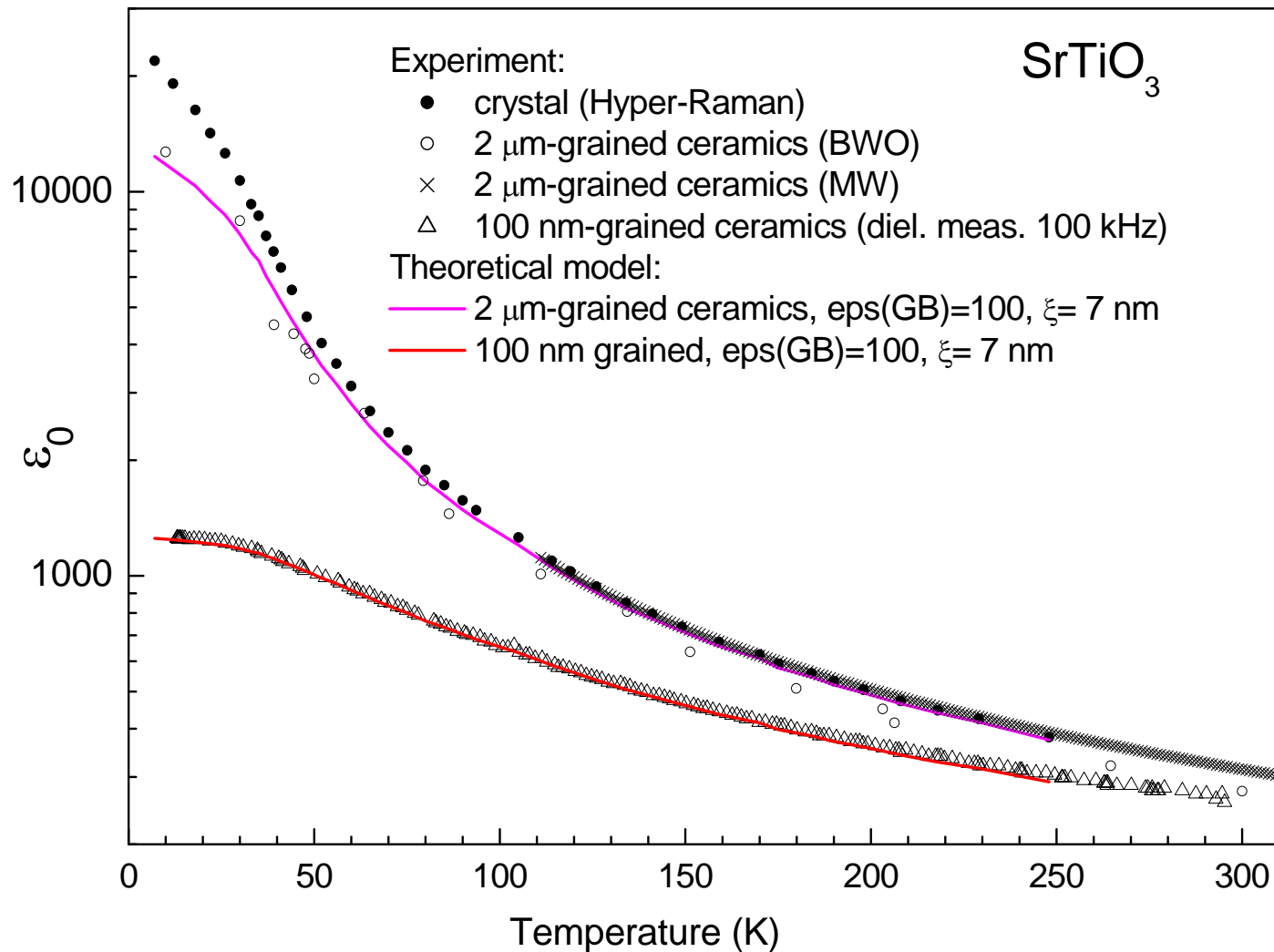


## Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics





## Class 9: Polar materials and ferroelectrics

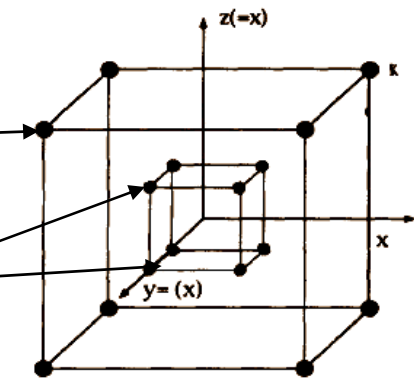


## Order-disorder model for $\text{BaTiO}_3$ phase transitions

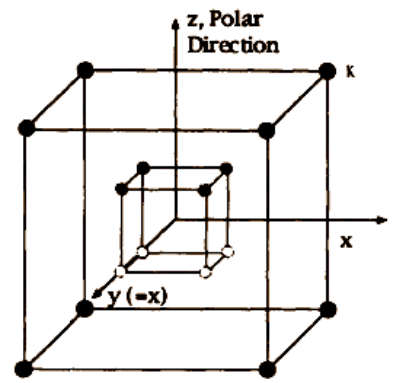
Ordered Ba

Dynamically disordered Ti

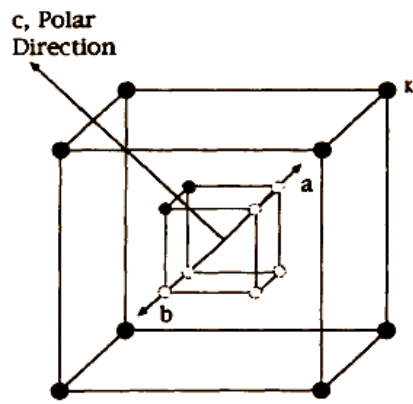
High Temperature Cubic Phase Paraelectric



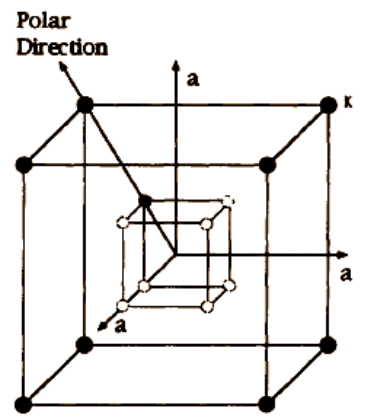
Tetragonal Phase Ferroelectric



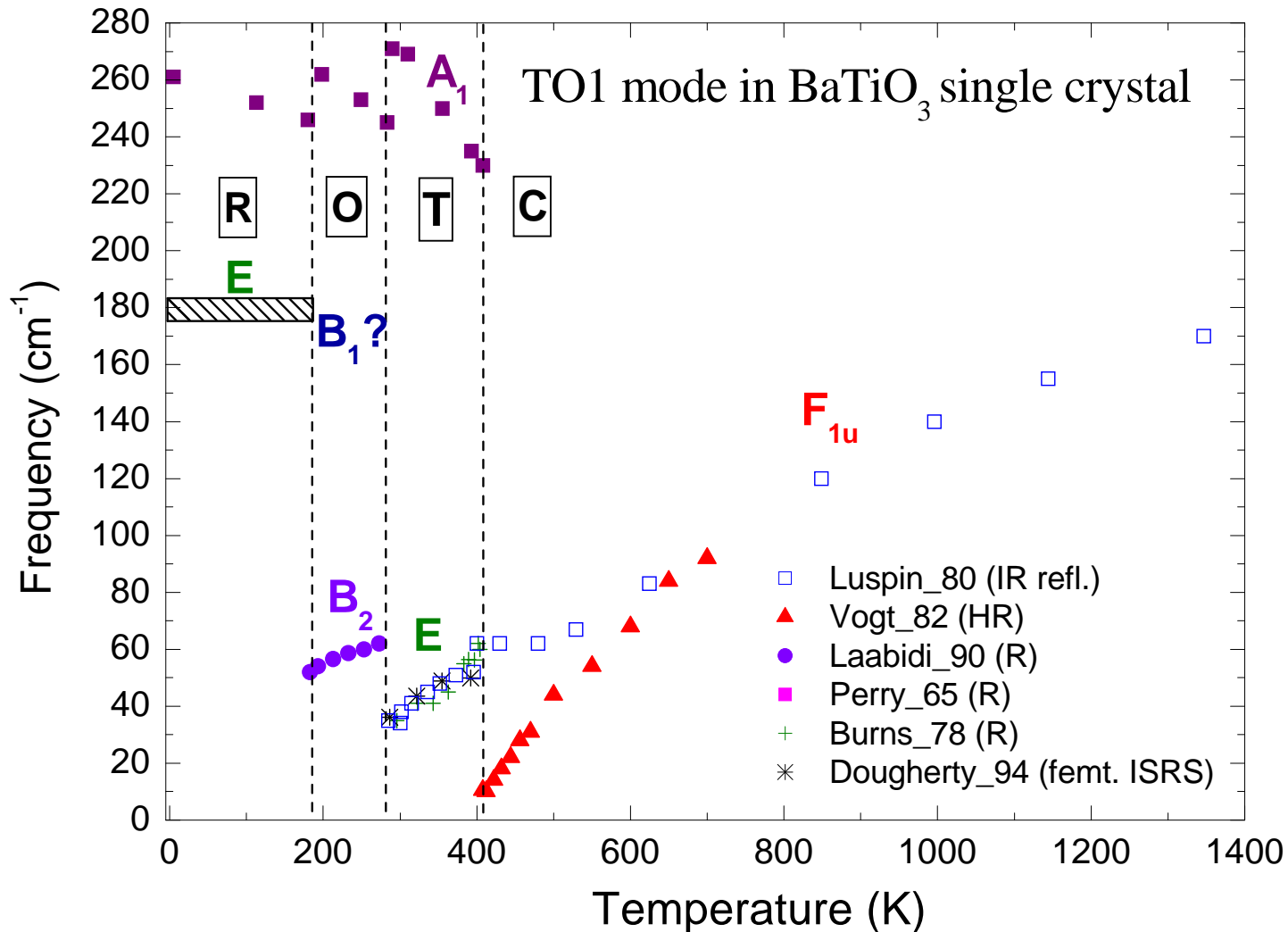
Orthorhombic Phase Ferroelectric



Rhombohedral Phase Ferroelectric



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Unpolarized Raman spectra of  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  crystals (after Perry and Hall 1965)

