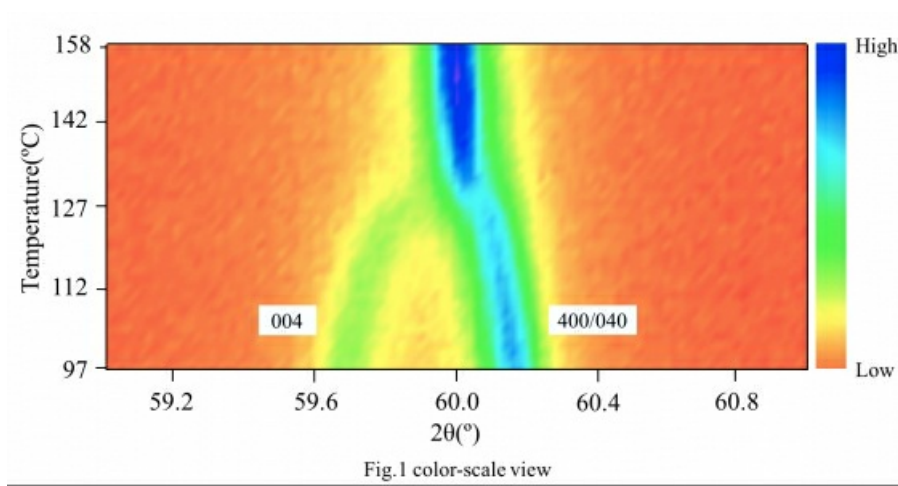


*Investigation of tetragonal-cubic transition of barium titanate*Daiki Hattan¹, Shoki Ono¹, Yoshinobu Takatsu¹, Takehiro Yoshida¹, Takashi Ida¹, Hisashi Hibino¹, Katsuhiko Nomura²¹Nagoya Institute Of Technology, Tajimi, Japan, ²Inorganic Functional Materials Research Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Nagoya, Japan
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Barium titanate BaTiO₃ is a dielectric ceramic material widely used for capacitors in electronic circuits. The BaTiO₃ has been intensively studied because of its excellent ferroelectric properties at ambient conditions. It is known that BaTiO₃ is in ferroelectric tetragonal phase at room temperature, and it undergoes a phase transition to paraelectric cubic phase at about 120-130°C. The ferroelectric transition of BaTiO₃ is considered to be of the displacement type. However, some recent studies have proposed that it may have a character of the order-disorder type [1]. We have investigated the detail of the change in the powder diffraction pattern at the tetragonal-cubic phase transition. The diffraction patterns on elevating temperature were recorded with two-dimensional X-ray detectors on the beam line BL5S2 at synchrotron facility AichiSR. We also collected the diffraction patterns on the stepwise variation of the temperature with a powder diffraction measurement system (PANalytical, X'Pert PRO MTD). Fig.1 is a color scale view of the diffraction intensity. longitudinal axis and horizontal axis respectively correspond temperature and diffraction angle. It shows the change of powder diffraction pattern of the {400}-reflection indexed by pseudo-cubic system. The diffraction pattern (periodic structure) appears to change continuously on the tetragonal-cubic phase transition. Details about the analysis will be presented at the conference.

[1] Tsuda, K. (2016) Appl. Phys. Express 9, 071501.



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