

No. 1A-7 CaTiO₃, Calcium titanate*(M* = 135.98)

1a	Specific heat anomaly associated with a phase transition was observed in CaTiO ₃ at about 1260°C by Naylor et al. in 1946. Granicher et al. reported that CaTiO ₃ becomes cubic above 1260 °C.		46Nay 54Gra
b	phase	II	I
	state	P	
	crystal system	orthorhombic ^{b)}	cubic ^{a)}
	space group	Pbmn – D _{2h} ¹⁶	Pm3m – O _h ¹
	Θ [°C]	≈ 1260	
	ρ = 4.10·10 ³ kg m ⁻³ at RT.		62Mer
	T _{melt} = 1960°C.		62Mer
	The ideal perovskite cubic unit cell becomes pseudo-monoclinic in phase II in the same manner as shown in Fig. 1A-4-001. β' = 90° 48' at RT.		
	Transparent, colorless.		57Kay
2	Crystal growth: flux method. (flux: CaCl ₂ , BaCl ₂ , CaCl ₂ +BaCl ₂ , NaCO ₃ +K ₂ CO ₃) ^{a)} , flame fusion method ^{b)} , firing of mixed oxide ^{c)} , hydrothermal synthesis ^{d)} .		^{a)} 57Kay ^{b)} 58Lin, 62Mer ^{c)} 88Lar ^{d)} 95Len
3a	<i>a</i> = 5.388(1) Å, <i>b</i> = 5.447(1) Å, <i>c</i> = 7.654(1) Å at RT. Unit cell parameters: Table 3.		92But 57Kay
b	<i>Z</i> = 1 in phase I and <i>Z</i> = 4 in phase II. Crystal structure: Fig. 1A-7-001, Table 1A-7-001. See also: Interatomic distances and angles: Table 1A-7-002; see also		57Kay 83Koo 92But
4	Lattice distortion: Fig. 1A-7-002. Thermal expansion: see		92Bal
5a	Dielectric constant: κ' = 186, tan δ = 3·10 ⁻⁴ at RT (<i>f</i> = 1 kHz). Fig. 1A-7-003.		58Lin
6a	Heat capacity: Fig. 1A-7-004. Transition heat: Δ <i>Q</i> _m = 2.30·10 ³ J mol ⁻¹ at Θ _{II-I} .		46Nay
9a	Refractive indices: Fig. 1A-7-005. Reflection and absorption: Fig. 1A-7-006. Optical absorption coefficient: Fig. 1A-7-007. Complex dielectric constant: Fig. 1A-7-008. Birefringence: Fig. 1A-7-009.		
10a	Raman spectra of Ca _{1-x} Gd _x TiO ₃ : Fig. 1A-7-010.		
11	Electronic structure: see Ti: L _{II-III} , O: K-level; X-ray photoemission: see		81Roz 83Shv
13b	EPR: see		89Bol
14c	EXAFS: see		88Lar

15a	Domain structure: Fig. 1A-7-011.	93Ceh
16	Hardness: Mohs 6.5...7, Knoop 986.	62Mer

Table 1A-7-001. CaTiO_3 . Structure of phase II [57K1]. Fractional coordinates of atoms in the unit cell.

4 Ti in 4(a):	$1/2, 0, 0; 0, 0, 1/2; 1/2, 1/2, 0; 0, 1/2, 1/2.$
4 Ca in 4(c):	$x, 1/4, z; \bar{x}, 3/4, \bar{z}; 1/2+x, 3/4, 1/2-z; 1/2-x, 1/4, 1/2+z;$ with $x = 0, z = 0.030.$
4 O in 4(c):	with $x = 1/2-0.037, z = -0.018.$
8 O in 8(d):	$x, y, z; 1/2-x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z;$ $\bar{x}, 1/2+y, \bar{z}; 1/2+x, \bar{y}, 1/2-z;$ $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}; 1/2+x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z;$ $x, 1/2-y, z; 1/2-x, y, 1/2+z;$ with $x = 1/4-0.018, y = -0.026, z = 1/4-0.018.$

Table 1A-7-002. $\text{Ca}_{0.925}\text{Ga}_{0.075}\text{TiO}_3$. Interatomic distances and angles [88Lar].

	Ti–O [Å]	Ca(Gd)–O [Å]	O–Ti–O [°]
O1	$1.949(1) \times 2$	$2.371(5)$	$89.2(1)–90.5(1)$
O1'		$2.485(5)$	
O2	$1.952(3) \times 2$	$2.614(4) \times 2$	
O2'	$1.959(3) \times 2$	$2.394(4) \times 2$	
O2''		$2.670(4) \times 2$	

Table 1A-7-003. $\text{Ca}_{0.925}\text{Gd}_{0.075}\text{TiO}_3$ and CaTiO_3 . Unit cell parameter [88Lar].

	a [Å]	b [Å]	c [Å]	V [Å ³]
CaTiO_3 ^{a)}	5.3829(3)	5.4458(3)	7.6453(3)	224.12
$(\text{Ca}_{0.92}\text{Gd}_{0.075})\text{TiO}_3$	5.381(1)	5.449(1)	7.647(1)	224.22
	x	y	z	B_{iso}
Ca(Gd)	0.0066(2)	0.0350(2)	1/4	0.97
Ti	1/2	0	0	0.46
O1	0.5689(9)	−0.0150(8)	1/4	0.46
O2	0.2870(6)	0.2870(5)	0.0350(2)	0.76

^{a)} [83Koo].

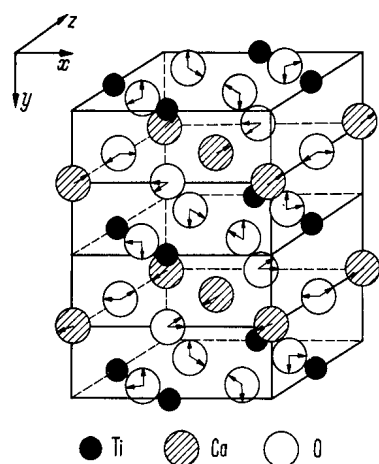


Fig. 1A-7-001. CaTiO_3 . A sketch of the structure in phase II [57Kay]. Displacements of the atoms from the positions of the ideal cubic perovskite structure are indicated by arrows. See Table 1A-7-001.

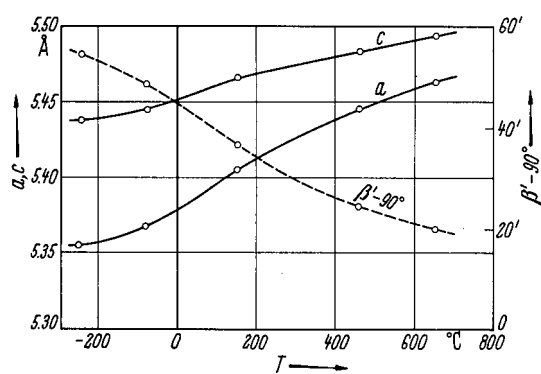


Fig. 1A-7-002. CaTiO_3 . a , c and $\beta'-90^\circ$ vs. T [57Kay].

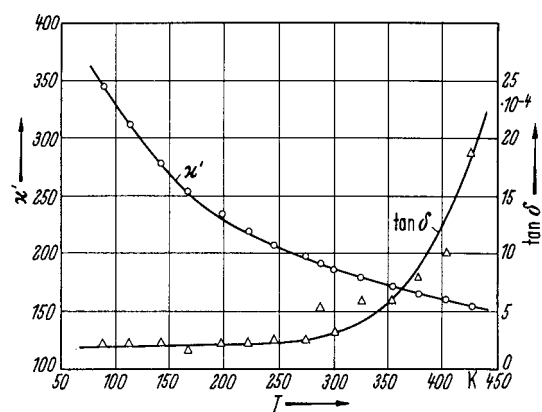


Fig. 1A-7-003. CaTiO_3 . κ' , $\tan \delta$ vs. T [58Lin]. $f = 1$ kHz.

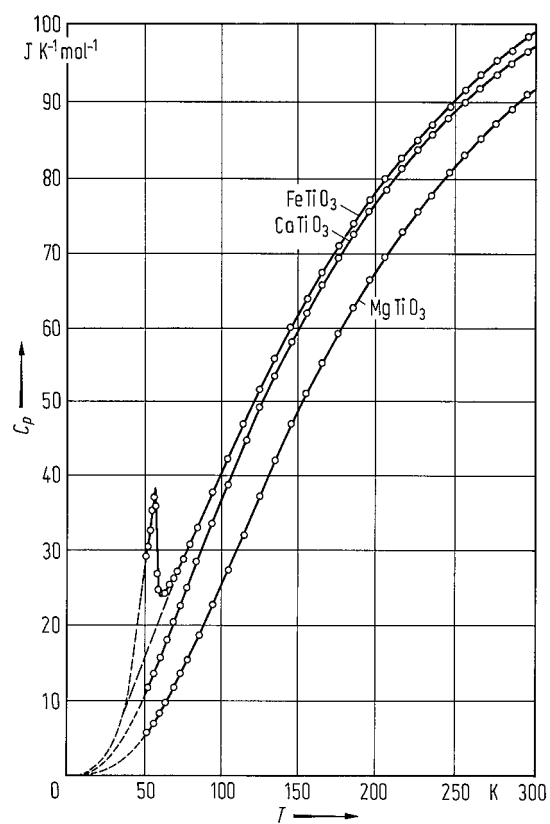


Fig. 1A-7-004. CaTiO_3 , FeTiO_3 , MgTiO_3 . C_p vs. T [46Sho].

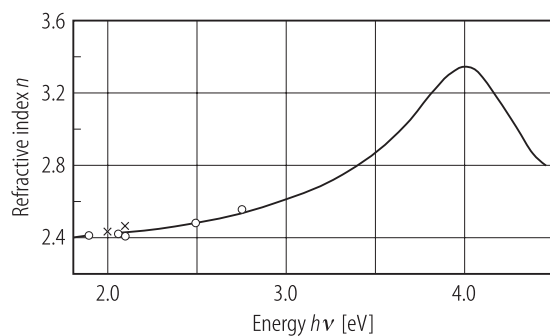


Fig. 1A-7-005. CaTiO_3 , n vs. $h\nu$ at RT [80Yak]. The solid curve: refractive index n obtained from the reflectivity data; the crosses: obtained from the interference experiment with a thin crystal; the circles: data of [58Lin].

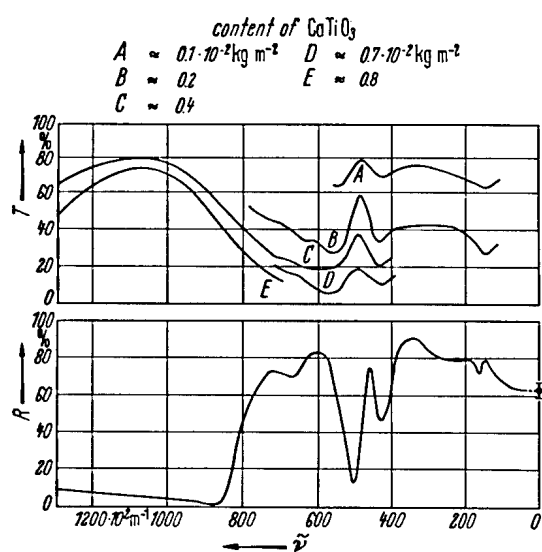


Fig. 1A-7-006. CaTiO_3 . T and R vs. $\tilde{\nu}$ [64Per]. T : transmittance, R : reflectance. Matrix: KBr and polyethylene.

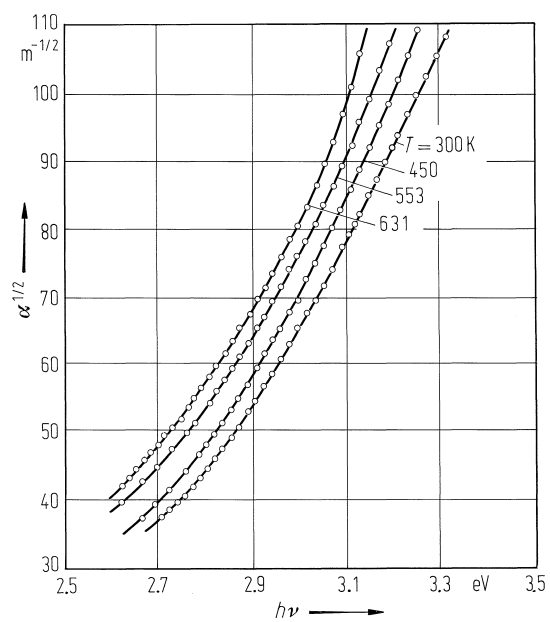


Fig. 1A-7-007. CaTiO_3 . $\alpha^{1/2}$ vs. $h\nu$ [80Yak]. Parameter: T .
 α : optical absorption coefficient, $h\nu$: photon energy.

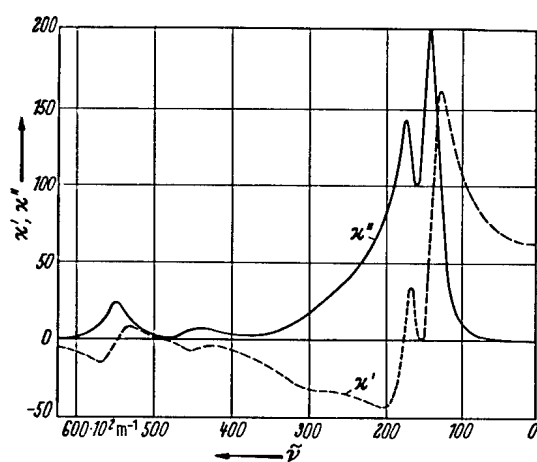


Fig. 1A-7-008. CaTiO_3 . κ' and κ'' vs. $\tilde{\nu}$. Calculated from the reflectivity data using Kramers-Kronig relation [64Per].

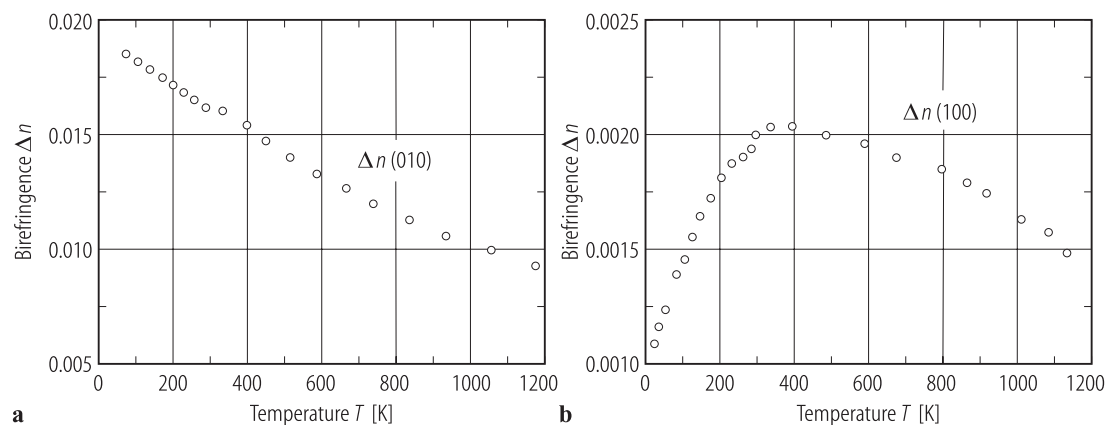


Fig. 1A-7-009. CaTiO_3 . Δn vs. T [87EIM]. Measurements were made on planes correlated to the pseudocubic axis ($\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$). (a) $\Delta n(010)$, (b) $\Delta n(100)$.

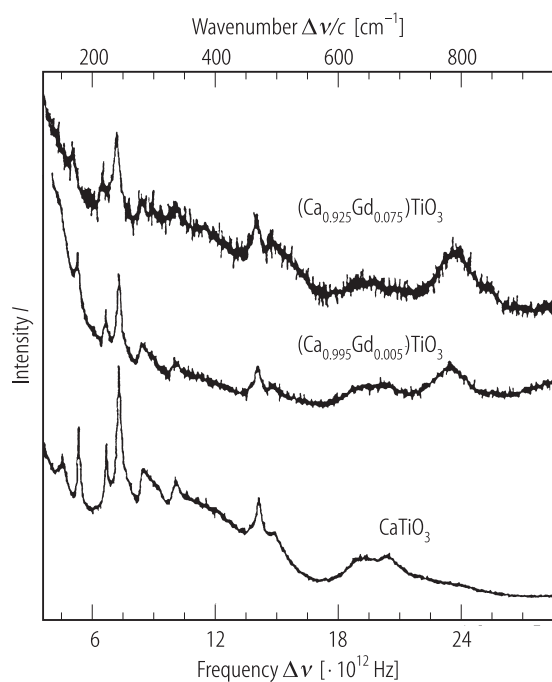


Fig. 1A-7-010. $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Gd}_x\text{TiO}_3$ and CaTiO_3 . Raman spectra [88Lar]. Parameter: x.

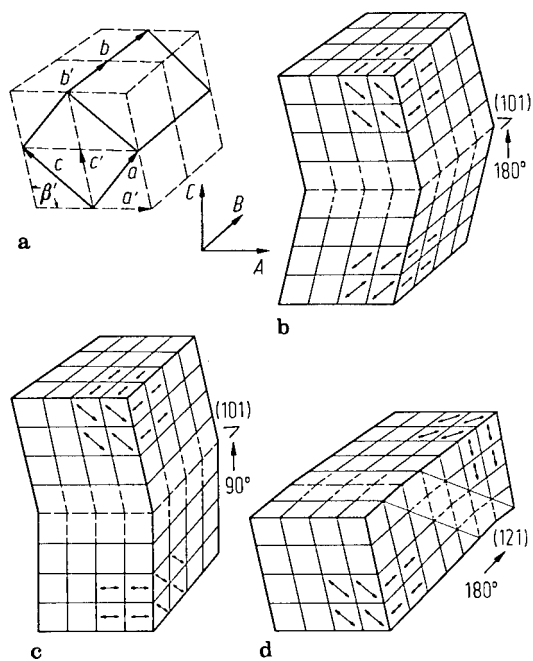


Fig. 1A-7-011. CaTiO_3 . Possible domain configuration in orthorhombic cell [57Kay]. **(a)** Orthorhombic unit cell (full line) and the cell edges a , b , c in relation to sheared pseudocubic primitive cells (broken line) with a' , b' , c' , β' . **(b)** Most common form of twinning by rotation about normal to (101) with composition plane (101) . **(c)** Twinning by rotation of 90° about normal to (101) with composition plane (101) . **(d)** Twinning by rotation of 180° about normal to (121) with composition plane (121) .

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