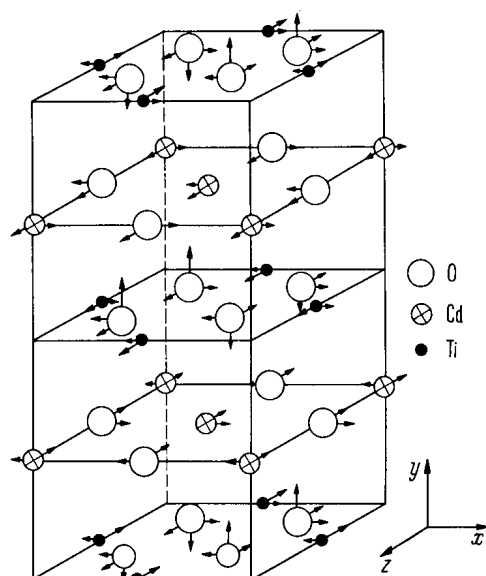


**No. 1A-9 CdTiO<sub>3</sub>, Cadmium titanate***(M* = 208.31)

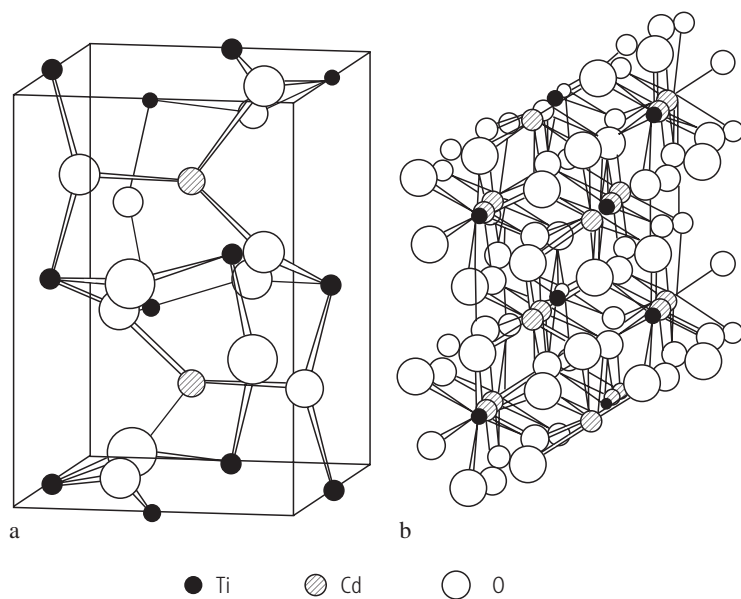
1a	CdTiO <sub>3</sub> was reported by Smolenskii in 1950 to be ferroelectric below 50...60 K. In 1950 Hulm et al. denied its ferroelectricity but Hegenbarth supported Smolenskii's findings.			50Smo 50Hul 59Heg
b	phase	II	I	
	state	(F) <sup>a)</sup>		a) 50Smo
	crystal system		orthorhombic <sup>b)</sup>	b) 57Kay
	space group		Pc2 <sub>1</sub> n – C <sub>2v</sub> <sup>9)</sup> <sup>b)</sup>	
	Θ [°C]	–223...–213		50Smo
2a	Crystal growth: flux method (1.4 CdTiO <sub>3</sub> : 6.9 KF : 2.5 KVO <sub>3</sub> ); reaction at high temperature (CdF <sub>2</sub> + TiO <sub>2</sub> + 1/2O <sub>2</sub> → CdTiO <sub>3</sub> + F <sub>2</sub> ).			85Uli 79Sug
3a	<i>a</i> = 5.348 Å, <i>b</i> = 7.615 Å, <i>c</i> = 5.417 Å at RT. The relation between the orthorhombic unit cell and the pseudocubic monoclinic cell is the same as in the case of NaTaO <sub>3</sub> ; see Fig. 1A-4-001.			57Kay
b	<i>Z</i> = 4 in phase I. Crystal structure in phase I: Fig. 1A-9-001. Crystal structure in orthorhombically distorted perovskite and ilmenite: Fig. 1A-9-002, Table 1A-9-001.			57Kay
5a	Dielectric constant: Fig. 1A-9-003, Fig. 1A-9-004, Fig. 1A-9-005.			
b	Effect of <i>E</i> <sub>bias</sub> on κ: Fig. 1A-9-006.			
d	Electrocaloric effect, see			61Heg
9a	Optical absorption coefficient: Fig. 1A-9-007.			
b	Electrooptic effect: Fig. 1A-9-008.			
13a	NMR: Perturbation function: see			90Cat
b	ESR: Spin Hamiltonian parameters for Mn <sup>2+</sup> center at 300K: <i>g</i> <sub>  </sub> = 2.008(2), <i>g</i> <sub>⊥</sub> = 2.003(2), <i>b</i> <sub>20</sub> = –120(2)·10 <sup>–2</sup> m <sup>–1</sup> , <i>b</i> <sub>22</sub> = –26(3)·10 <sup>–2</sup> m <sup>–1</sup> and <i>A</i> = –82.7(2)·10 <sup>–2</sup> m <sup>–1</sup> .			83Gei
c	Mössbauer parameters: see			81Sho
15a	Domain structure: see			85Uli

**Table 1A-9-001.** CdTiO<sub>3</sub>. Fractional coordinates of atoms in the unit cell of phase I [57Kay].

Positions						Estimated error
Cd	x:	0+0.006	0–0.006	1/2+0.006	1/2–0.006	(2)
	y:	3/4	1/4	1/4	3/4	
	z:	0+0.016	0–0.016	1/2–0.016	1/2+0.016	(2)
Ti	x:	1/2+0.005	1/2–0.005	0+0.005	0–0.005	(5)
	y:	0	1/2	1/2	0	
	z:	0–0.065	0+0.065	1/2+0.065	1/2–0.065	(10)
O(1)	x:	0–0.030	0+0.030	1/2+0.030	1/2–0.030	(15)
	y:	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	
	z:	1/2+0.050	1/2–0.050	0+0.050	0–0.050	(15)
O(2)	x:	1/4+0.050	1/4–0.050	3/4–0.050	3/4+0.050	(5)
	y:	0–0.030	0–0.030	1/2–0.030	1/2–0.030	(15)
	z:	1/4+0.060	3/4+0.060	3/4–0.060	1/4–0.060	(15)
O(3)	x:	1/4+0.050	1/4–0.050	3/4–0.050	3/4+0.050	(5)
	y:	1/2+0.070	1/2+0.070	0+0.070	0+0.070	(15)
	z:	1/4+0.060	3/4+0.060	3/4–0.060	1/4–0.060	(15)



**Fig. 1A-9-001.**  $\text{CdTiO}_3$ . A sketch of the structure in phase I [57Kay]. The displacements of the atoms from the positions in the ideal cubic structure are indicated by arrows (exaggerated). See Table 1A-9-001.



**Fig. 1A-9-002.**  $\text{CdTiO}_3$  [90Cat]. Sketches of (a) orthorhombically distorted perovskite and (b) ilmenite structures.

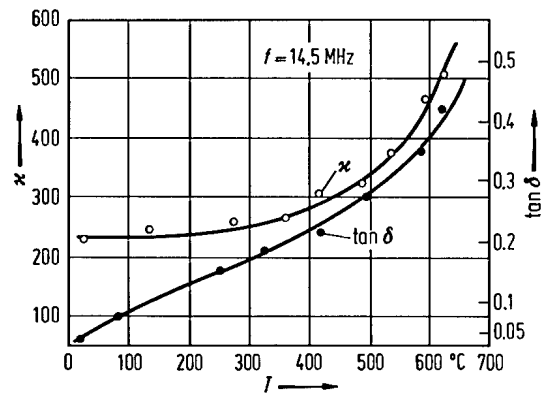
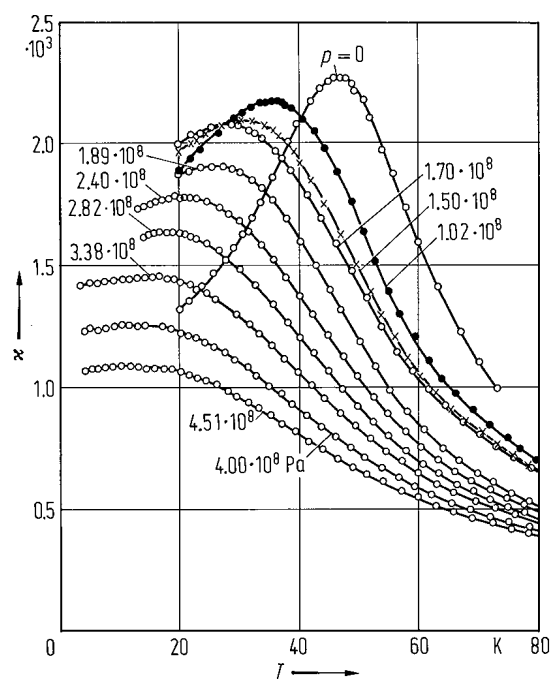
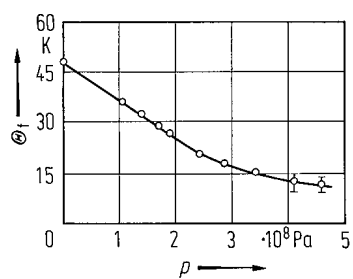


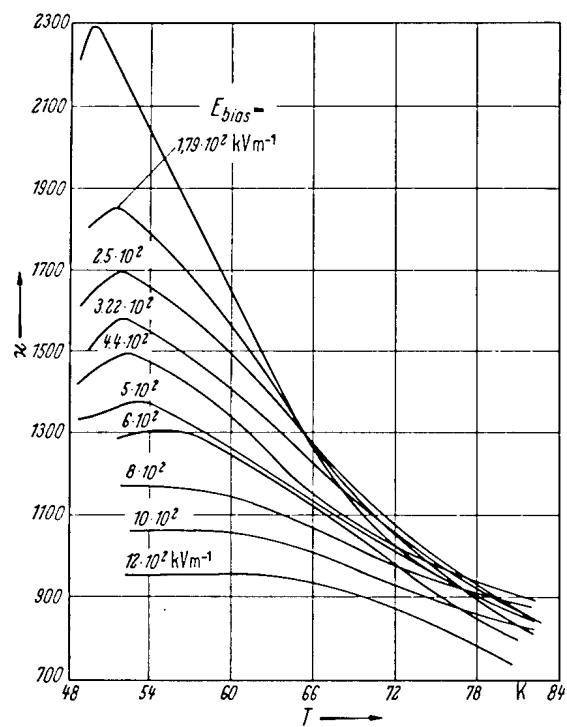
Fig. 1A-9-003.  $\text{CdTiO}_3$ .  $\kappa$ ,  $\tan \delta$  vs.  $T$  [68Sho].



**Fig. 1A-9-004.** CdTiO<sub>3</sub> (ceramics).  $\kappa$  vs.  $T$  [73Mar].  
Parameter:  $p$ .

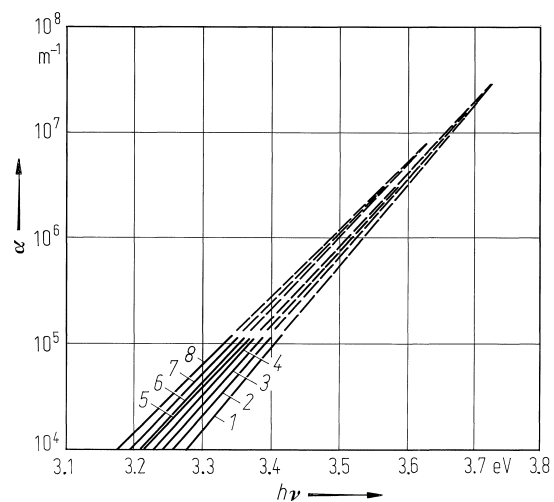


**Fig. 1A-9-005.**  $\text{CdTiO}_3$ .  $\Theta_f$  vs.  $p$  [73Mar].

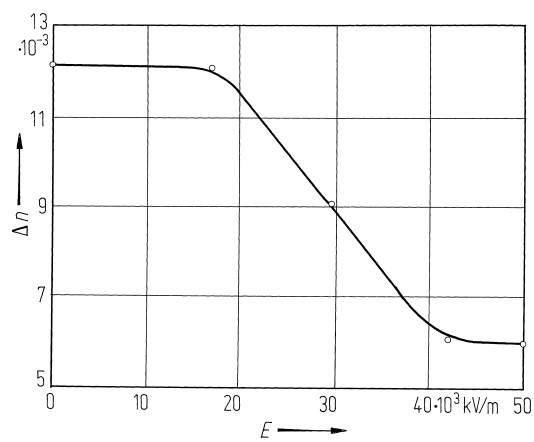


**Fig. 1A-9-006.**  $\text{CdTiO}_3$ .  $\kappa$  vs.  $T$  [59Heg]. Parameter:  $E_{bias}$ .  
 $f = 800$  Hz.





**Fig. 1A-9-007.**  $\text{CdTiO}_3$ .  $\alpha$  vs.  $h\nu$  [84Zam].  $\alpha$ : optical absorption coefficient. Parameter:  $T$ . Curve 1: 300 K; 2: 327 K; 3: 350 K; 4: 364 K; 5: 379 K; 6: 391 K; 7: 403 K; 8: 416 K.



**Fig. 1A-9-008.** CdTiO<sub>3</sub>.  $\Delta n$  vs.  $E$  [86Fes].  $E \parallel [010]$ ,  $T = 293 \text{ K}$ .

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