

Calculation of Electric Polarization with Berry Phase

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What you learn here

- **Polarization strongly depends on the detailed atomic coordinates.**
 - **Structure optimization is mandatory.**

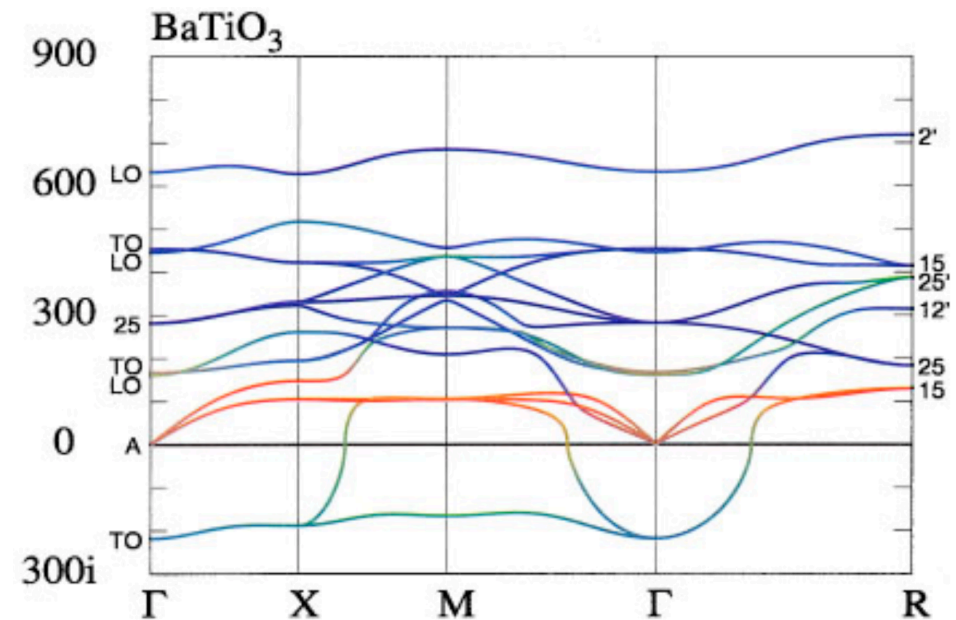
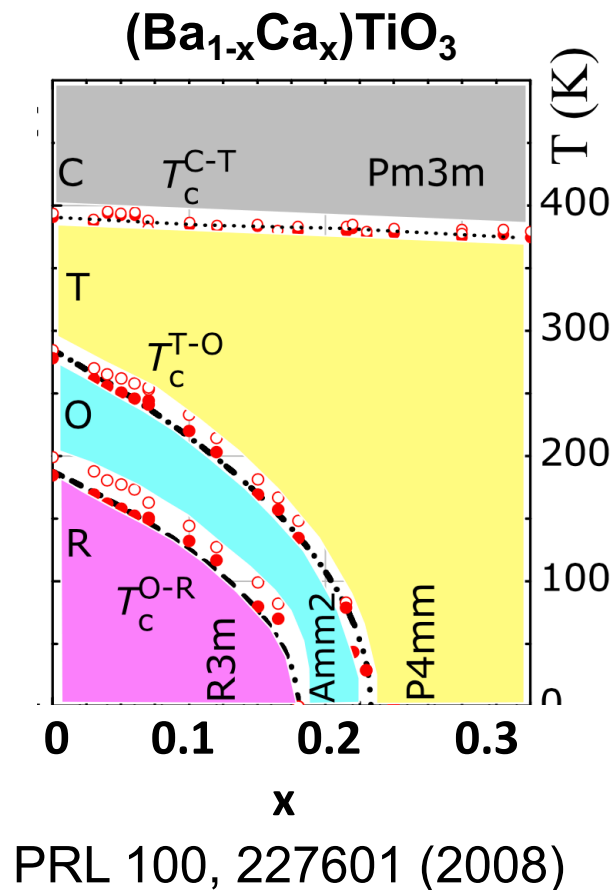
$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{e}{\Omega} \sum_n Z_n^* \mathbf{u}_n \quad \frac{ea}{\Omega} \sim 1\text{C/m}^2$$

- **Berry phase has 2π arbitrariness like ordinary phase.**
 - **Its variation along an adiabatic path possesses physical meaning.**

$$\Delta \mathbf{P} = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \lambda} \right) d\lambda = \mathbf{P}^{(1)} - \mathbf{P}^{(0)}$$

BaTiO₃

- Typical Ferroelectric Material
- Successive Phase Transitions ($R < O < T < C$)
- Competing Soft Modes



PRB 60, 836 (1999)

BaTiO₃

Crystal system	Space group	Lattice constants	Atom site fraction	Crystallography Open Database
tetragonal	P4mm (#99)	a=3.9905Å c=4.0412Å	z(Ti)=0.476 z(O1)=0.043 z(O2)=0.533	1513252
orthorhombic	Amm2 (#38)	a=3.9806Å b=5.6710Å c=5.6904Å	z(Ti)=0.5143 z(O1)=0.489 y(O2)=0.2561 z(O2)=0.24833	9014627
rhombohedral	R3m (#160)	a=4.0036Å $\alpha=89.84^\circ$	x(Ti)=0.488 x(O)=0.5116 z(O)=0.0195	9014230

<http://www.crystallography.net/cod/>

BaTiO₃

system=(BaTiO3_P4mm BaTiO3_Amm2 BaTiO3_R3m)

SCF → Polarization

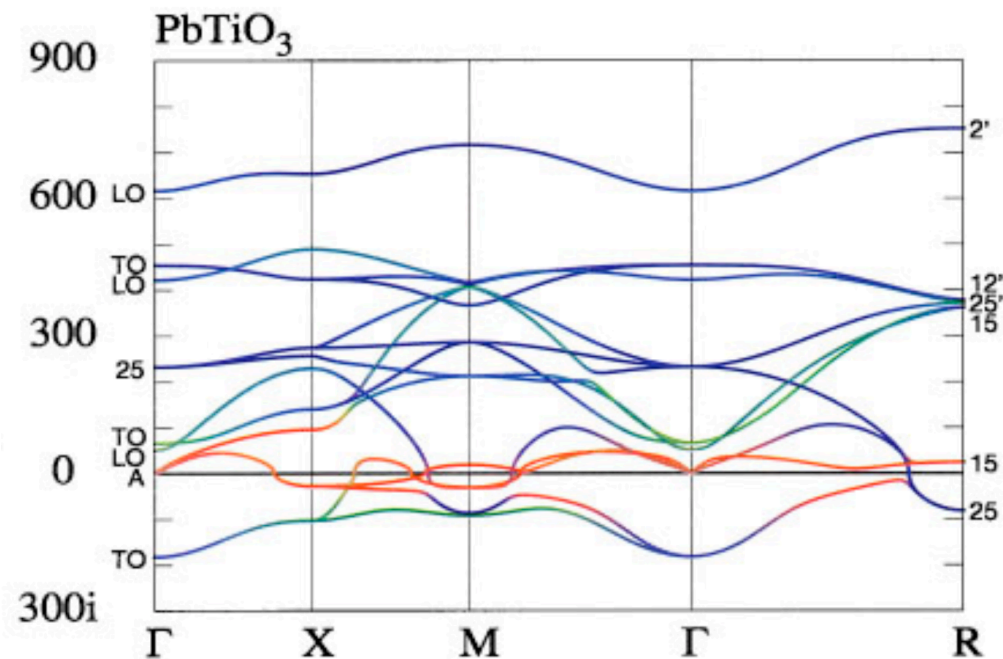
Optimization → Polarization

Crystal system	Space group	Polarization		
		unrelaxed	relaxed	Experiment*
tetragonal	P4mm (#99)	XXX C/m ²	XXX C/m ²	0.27 C/m ²
orthorhombic	Amm2 (#38)	XXX C/m ²	XXX C/m ²	0.36 C/m ²
rhombohedral	R3m (#160)	XXX C/m ²	XXX C/m ²	0.33 C/m ²

*: Landolt-Bornstein Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology (Springer-Verlag, 1981) NS, III/16.

PbTiO₃

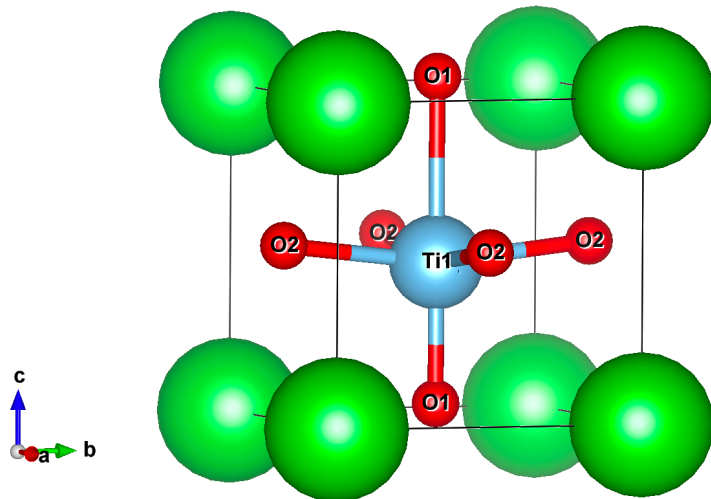
- Typical Ferroelectric Material
- Phase Transition between Tetragonal \rightleftharpoons Cubic
- Larger Displacement than BaTiO₃ \rightarrow Role of Pb



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Tetragonal PbTiO_3 and BaTiO_3

System	Lattice constants	Atom site fraction	Bond length
BaTiO_3 (COD:1513252)	$a = 3.9905\text{\AA}$ $c = 4.0412\text{\AA}$ $c/a = 1.0127$	$z(\text{Ti}) = 0.476$ $z(\text{O1}) = 0.043$ $z(\text{O2}) = 0.533$	$\text{Ti-O1} = 1.750\text{\AA}$ $\text{Ti-O2} = 2.009\text{\AA}$ $\text{Ba-O2} = 2.746\text{\AA}$ $\text{Ba-O1} = 2.827\text{\AA}$
PbTiO_3 (COD:1525905)	$a = 3.90044\text{\AA}$ $c = 4.15115\text{\AA}$ $c/a = 1.06428$	$z(\text{Ti}) = 0.4663$ $z(\text{O1}) = -0.1088$ $z(\text{O2}) = 0.3877$	$\text{Ti-O1} = 1.764\text{\AA}$ $\text{Ti-O2} = 1.977\text{\AA}$ $\text{Pb-O2} = 2.529\text{\AA}$ $\text{Pb-O1} = 2.795\text{\AA}$



Ba, Pb:	0, 0, 0
Ti:	1/2, 1/2, z
O1:	1/2, 1/2, z
O2:	0, 1/2, z

PbTiO₃

- Adiabatic Path with Gap Open

Paraelectric Phase ••••• Ferroelectric Phase

