

# Charge-density distribution in calcium titanate perovskite $\text{CaTiO}_3$

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## Introduction

Calcium titanate perovskite  $\text{CaTiO}_3$  is one of the most important compounds in materials science and engineering and in earth science. Here I report the charge distribution in the  $\text{CaTiO}_3$  obtained by the MEM (maximum entropy method)/Rietveld analysis using synchrotron radiation powder data.

## Experiments and data processing

To obtain higher angular resolution as possible with good counting statistics, we performed synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction experiments at 25°C for  $\text{CaTiO}_3$  at the beamline BL-4B2 at the Photon Factory, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Japan (Toraya *et al.*, *J. Synch. Rad.* **3** (1996) 75). A monochromatized 1.2 Å X-ray was used for the measurement. The electron-density distributions were determined by the MEM/Rietveld technique. Computer programs *RIETAN-2000* (Izumi and Ikeda, *Mater. Sci. Forum* **321-324** (2000) 198) and *ENIGMA* (Tanaka *et al.*, *J. Appl. Cryst.* **35** (2002) 282) were utilized for the calculation.

## Results and discussion

Figure 1 shows the fitting result of a preliminary Rietveld analyses in the MEM/Rietveld method of  $Pbnm$   $\text{CaTiO}_3$ . Sample spinner during the synchrotron radiation diffraction measurement was very effective to obtain accurate Bragg intensity data. The reliability factors were  $R_{\text{wp}} = 16.10\%$ ,  $R_1 = 8.26\%$  and  $R_F = 4.44\%$ . Goodness of fit was 1.46. Refined unit-cell parameters were  $a = 5.44322(3)$  Å,  $b = 7.64185(5)$  Å and  $c = 5.38113(3)$  Å. Refined structural parameters were  $x(\text{Ca})=0.03579(7)$ ,  $z(\text{Ca})=-0.00675(12)$ ,  $B(\text{Ca})= 0.323(6)\text{Å}^2$ ,  $B(\text{Ti})=0.059(6)\text{Å}^2$ ,  $x(\text{O1})=0.4838(3)$ ,  $z(\text{O2})=0.0721(3)$ ,  $B(\text{O1})=0.47(3)\text{Å}^2$ ,  $x(\text{O2})=0.2902(2)$ ,  $y(\text{O2})=0.0380(2)$ ,  $z(\text{O2})=0.7101(2)$ ,  $B(\text{O2})=0.40(2)\text{Å}^2$ .

Figure 2 shows the MEM charge-density distributions in  $\text{CaTiO}_3$ . Almost no overlapping electron distribution was observed between Ca-O bonding, indicating an ionic bonding nature. On the contrary, the Ti and O had overlapping electron distributions between them, indicating the covalent feature for the Ti-O bonding.

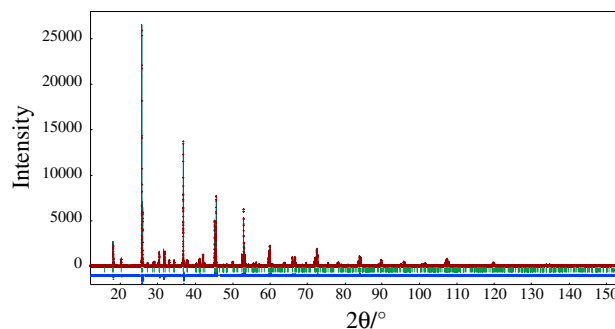


Fig.1. Rietveld pattern of  $\text{CaTiO}_3$  measured at 25°C.

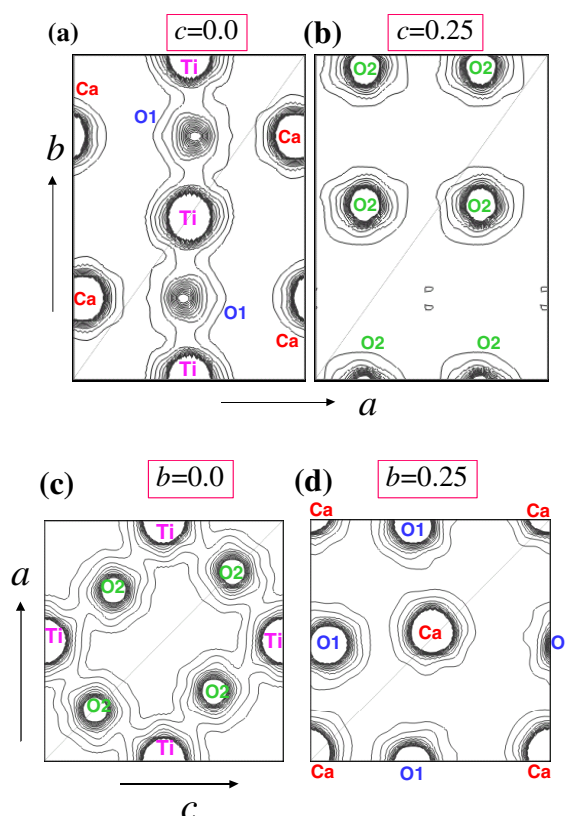


Fig.2. MEM charge-density distributions of  $\text{CaTiO}_3$ ; on (a) (001), (b) (004), (c) (010) and (d) (040) planes. The contour lines are drawn from 0.4 to 4.0  $e\text{Å}^{-3}$  with 0.2  $e\text{Å}^{-3}$  intervals.

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