

# Sample Ferroelectric Document

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## 1 Free Energy Analysis

The phase transistions of a bulk crystal of BaTiO<sub>3</sub> can be analyzed by studying the free energy and its successive derivatives. The equilibrium conditions can be determined by setting the first derivative equal to zero for each order parameter.

## 2 Equations Studied

### 2.1 Orthorhombic BaTiO<sub>3</sub>

The Free Energy can be broken down into various subsections:

$$F_{Polar} = a_1 \sum_i P_i^2 + a_{11} \sum_i P_i^4 + a_{12} \sum_{i<j} P_i^2 P_j^2 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{Elastic} = \frac{1}{2} c_{11} \sum_i u_{ii} + c_{12} \sum_{i<j} u_{ii} u_{jj} + \frac{1}{2} c_{44} \sum_{ij} u_{ij} \quad (2)$$

$$F_{Electrostriction} = -q_{11} \sum_i P_i^2 u_{ii} - q_{12} \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} u_{ii} (P_j^2 + P_k^2) - q_{44} \sum_{i<j} P_i u_{ij} P_j \quad (3)$$

$$F_{Gradient} = \frac{1}{2} g_{11} \sum_i P_{i,i}^2 + g_{12} \sum_{i<j} P_{i,i} P_{j,j} + \frac{1}{2} g_{44} \sum_{i<j} (P_{i,j} + P_{j,i})^2 \quad (4)$$

The solutions for the orthorhombic phase of barium titanate have the following equilibrium solutions for the strain order parameter.

$$2 + 2 = 4 \quad (5)$$

Lets reference our first equation denoted by (5)

### 3 Conclusion