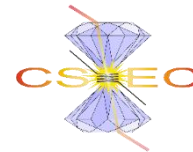


Ellipsoids as a local coordination descriptor

James Cumby



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH



European
Research
Council

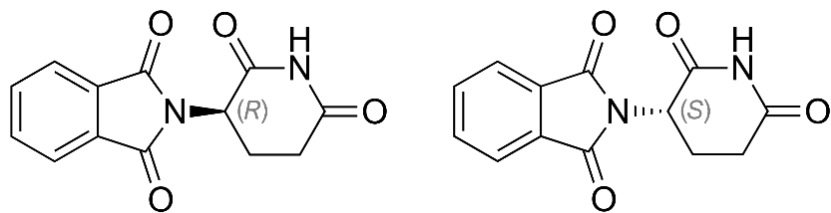
EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

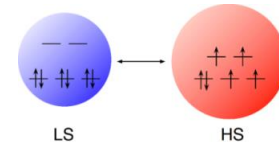
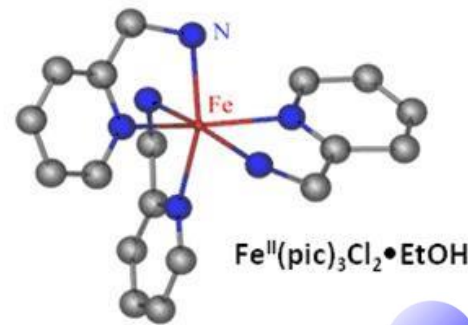


AI³ Science Discovery Network+

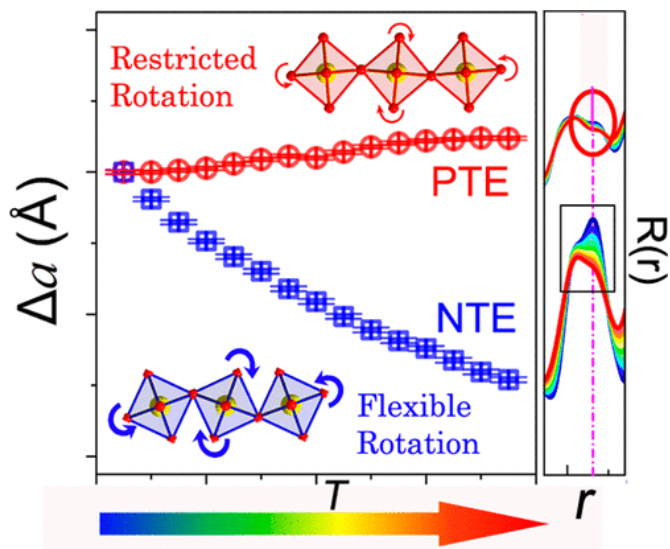
Properties often depend on *local* atomic structure



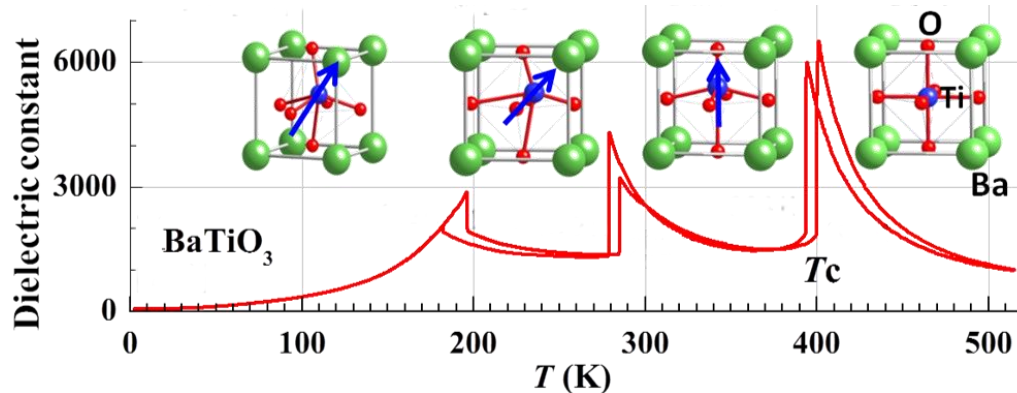
Chirality



Electronic and Magnetic behaviour

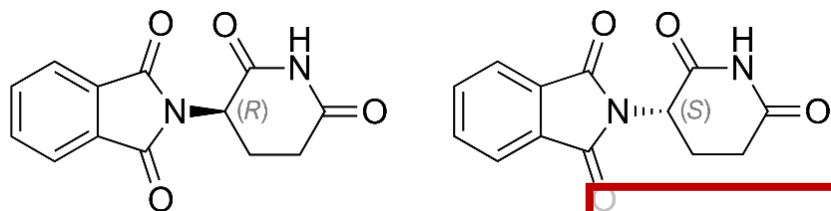


(Negative) thermal expansion

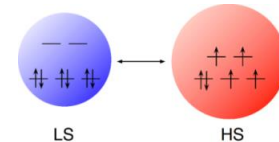
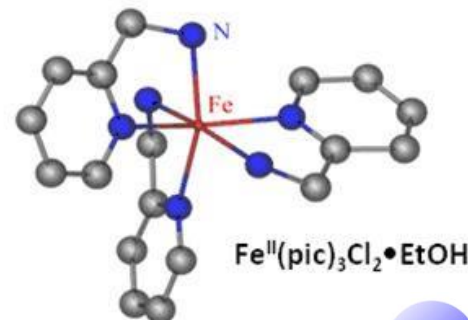


Dielectric properties

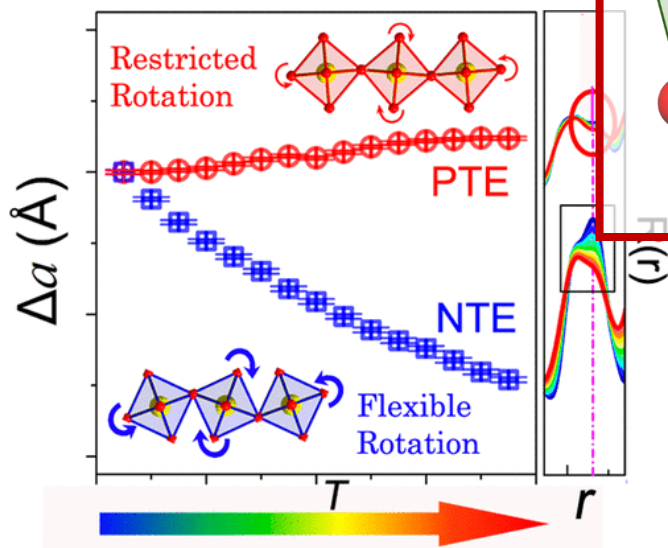
Properties often depend on *local* atomic structure



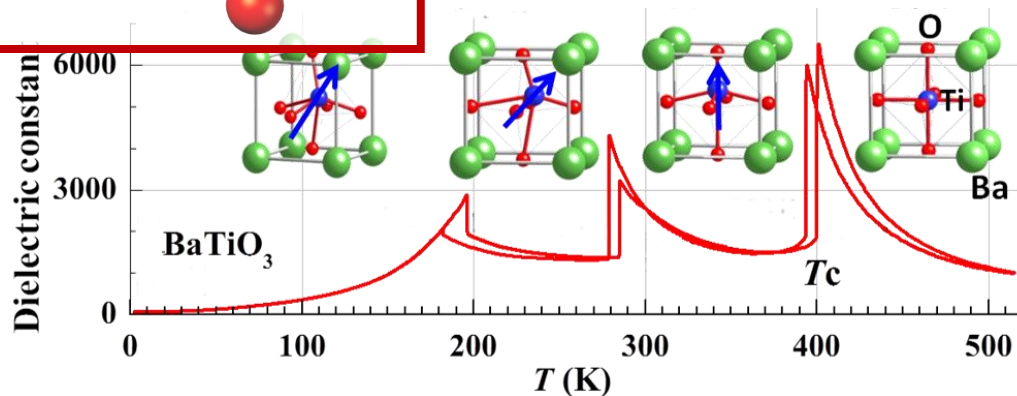
Chirality



Electronic and Magnetic behaviour



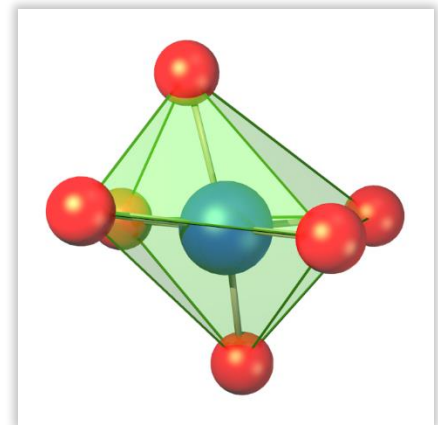
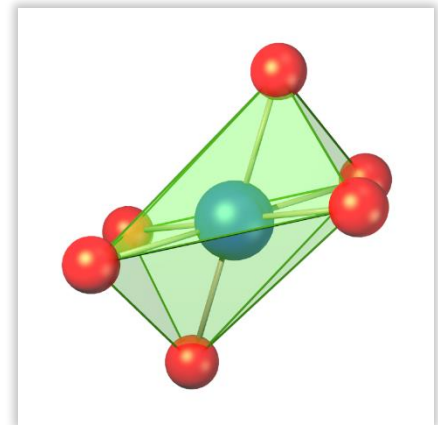
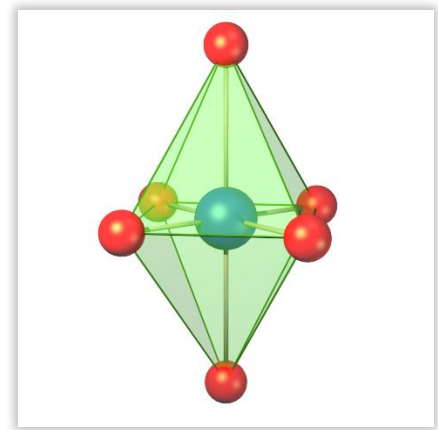
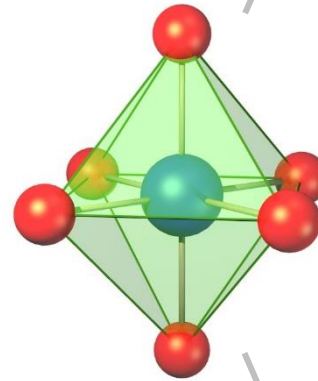
(Negative) thermal expansion



Dielectric properties

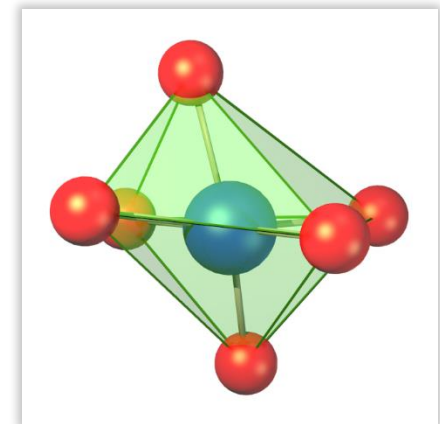
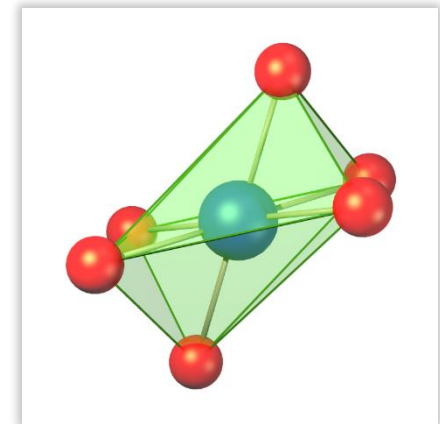
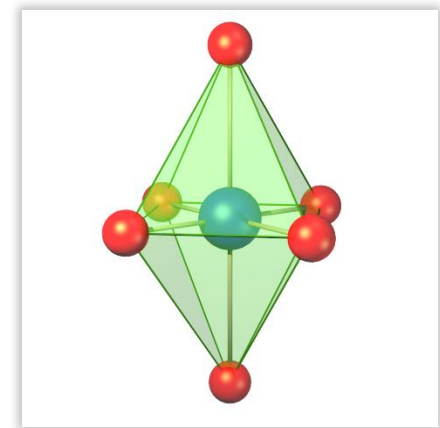
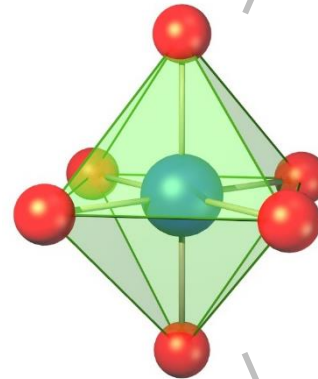
Bonding is often distorted

- Multiple origins:
 - Electronic effects
 - Connectivity
 - Strain / Pressure



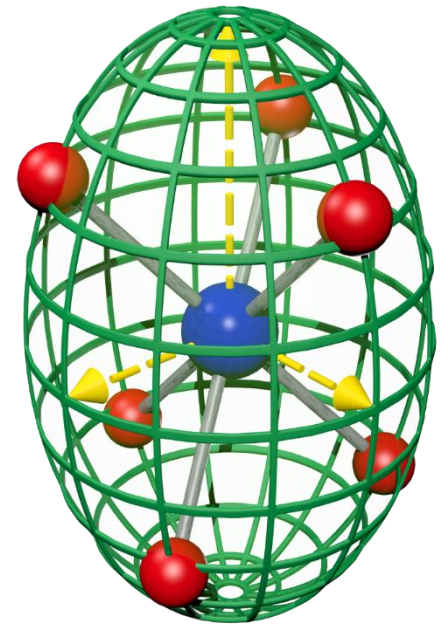
Bonding is often distorted

- Multiple origins:
 - Electronic effects
 - Connectivity
 - Strain / Pressure
- How can we describe distortion?
 - Bond lengths and angles
 - $\sigma^2(d) = \langle d^2 \rangle - \langle d \rangle^2$
 - $\sigma^2(\theta) = \langle \theta^2 \rangle - \theta_0^2$
 - Smooth Overlap of Atomic Positions (SOAP)
 - Local distortion (normal) modes
 - Continuous symmetry and shape analysis



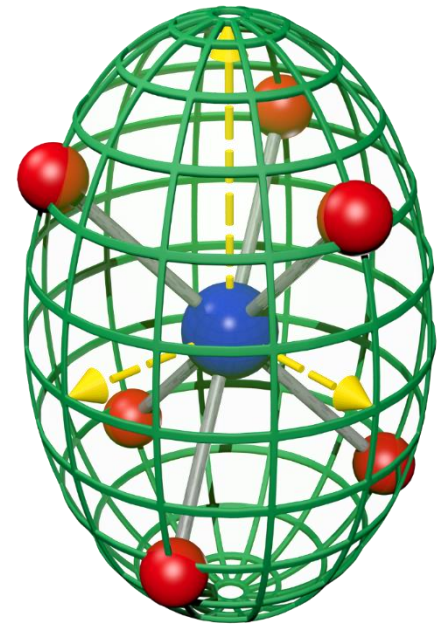
Ellipsoidal description

- Captures **angle** and **bond length** distortion
- Few parameters
 - Principal radii
 - $R_1 \geq R_2 \geq R_3$
 - Orientation
 - Central atom displacement



Ellipsoidal description

- Captures **angle** and **bond length** distortion



- Few parameters
 - Principal radii
 - $R_1 \geq R_2 \geq R_3$
 - Orientation
 - Central atom displacement

$\langle R \rangle \rightarrow$ polyhedron size

$\sigma(R) \rightarrow$ distortion

$$S = \frac{R_3}{R_2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



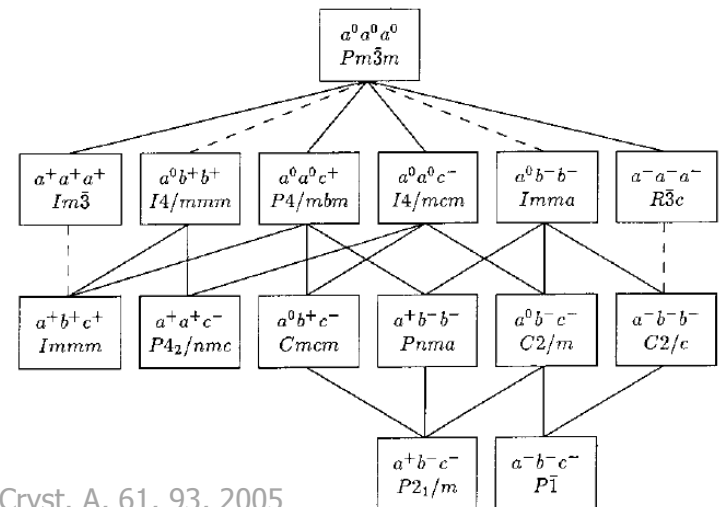
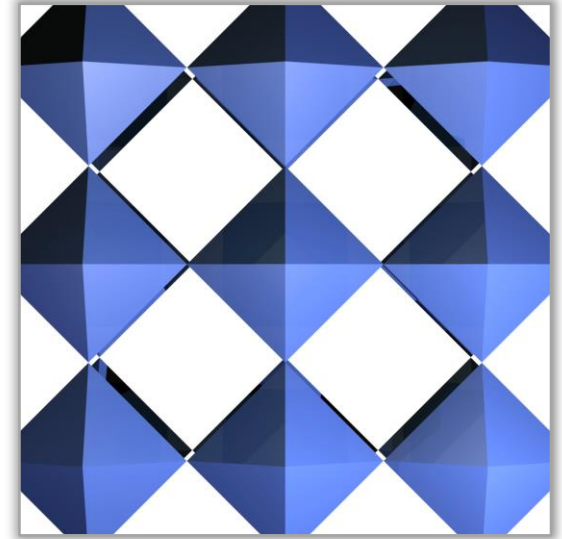
$-1 \leq S < 0$



$0 < S \leq 1$

Perovskite (ABO_3) phase transitions

- Cubic structure has spherical ellipsoids
- Many transform with T or P
- Occur as ordered tilts
 - 15 combinations
 - Octahedral 'tilt angle'



LaAlO₃

- 'Simple' transition
 - $R\bar{3}c \rightarrow Pm\bar{3}m$

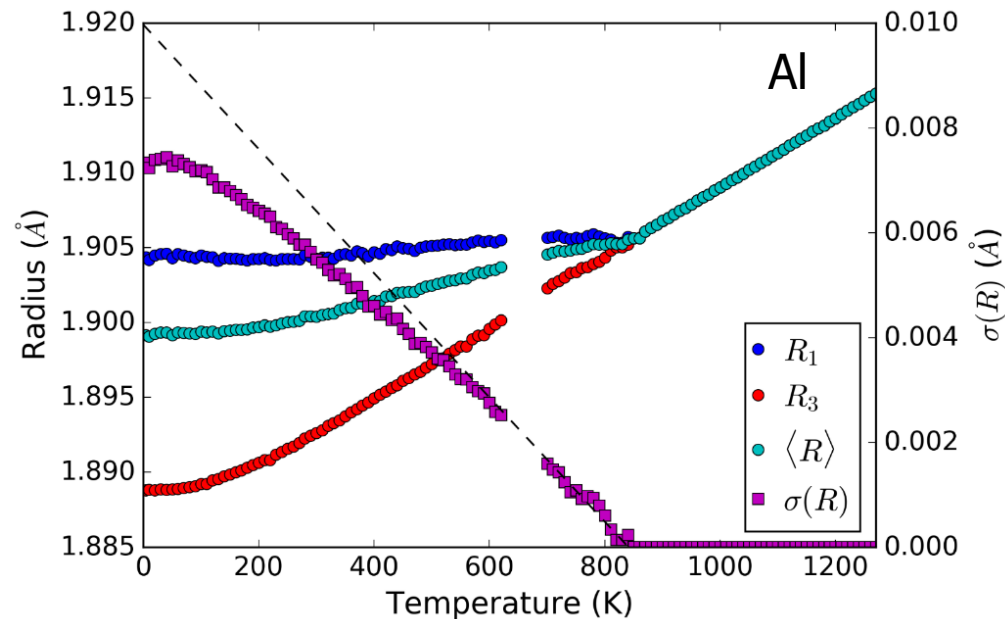
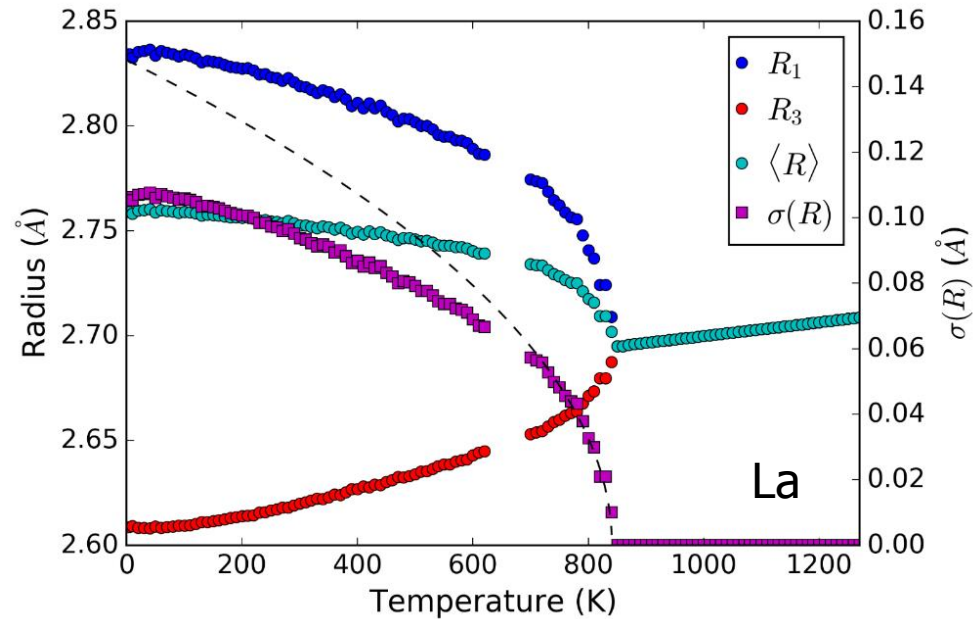
- La ellipsoid reproduces order parameter

- $\sigma(R)_{\text{La}} \propto t^{1/2}$

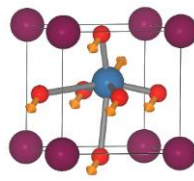
- Al octahedra not rigid

- $\sigma(R)_{\text{Al}} \propto t^1$

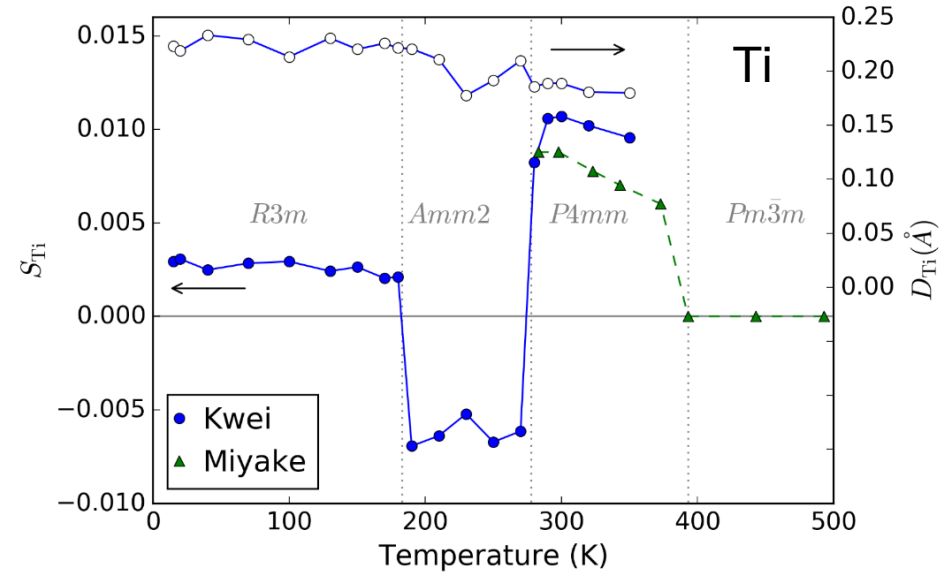
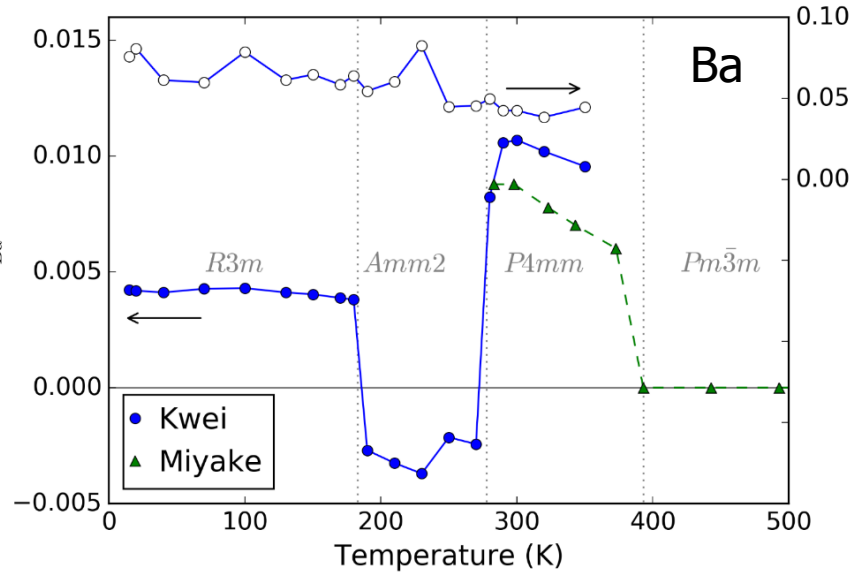
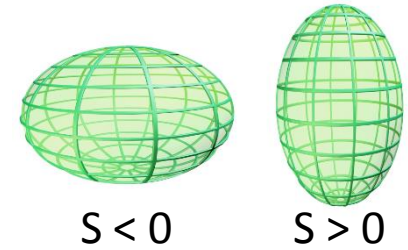
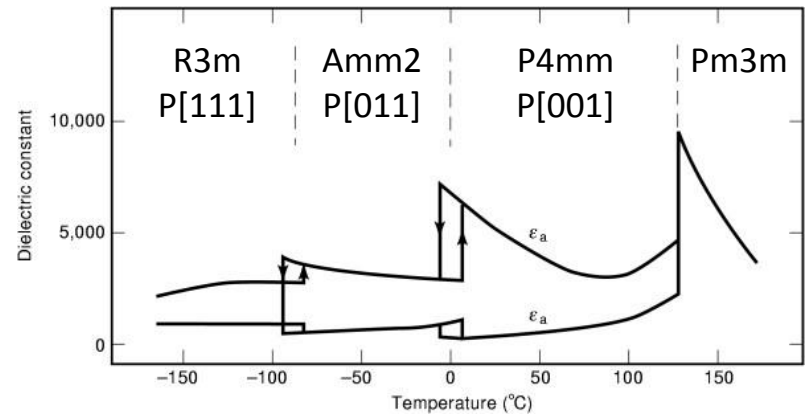
$$t = \frac{T_c - T}{T_c}$$



BaTiO₃

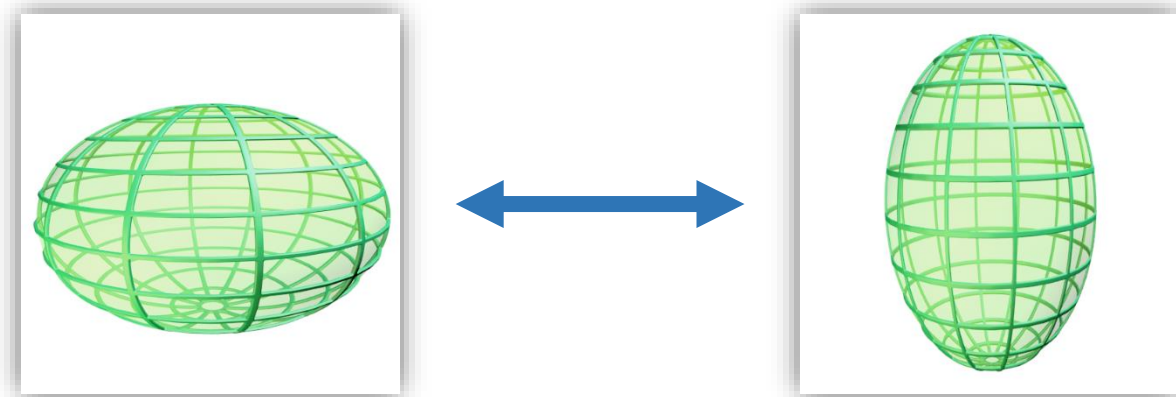


- Transitions do not follow 'simple' symmetry behaviour
 - Symmetry disallowed
- Change in sign of S
- Cation displacement is continuous

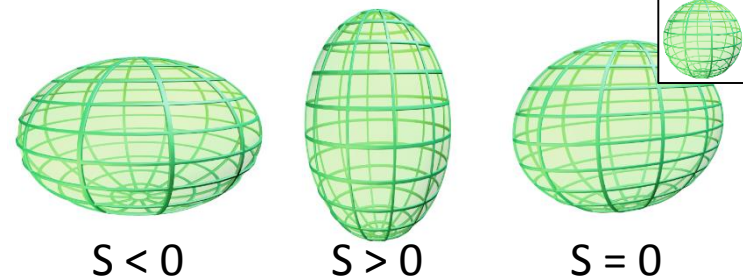


Significance of S

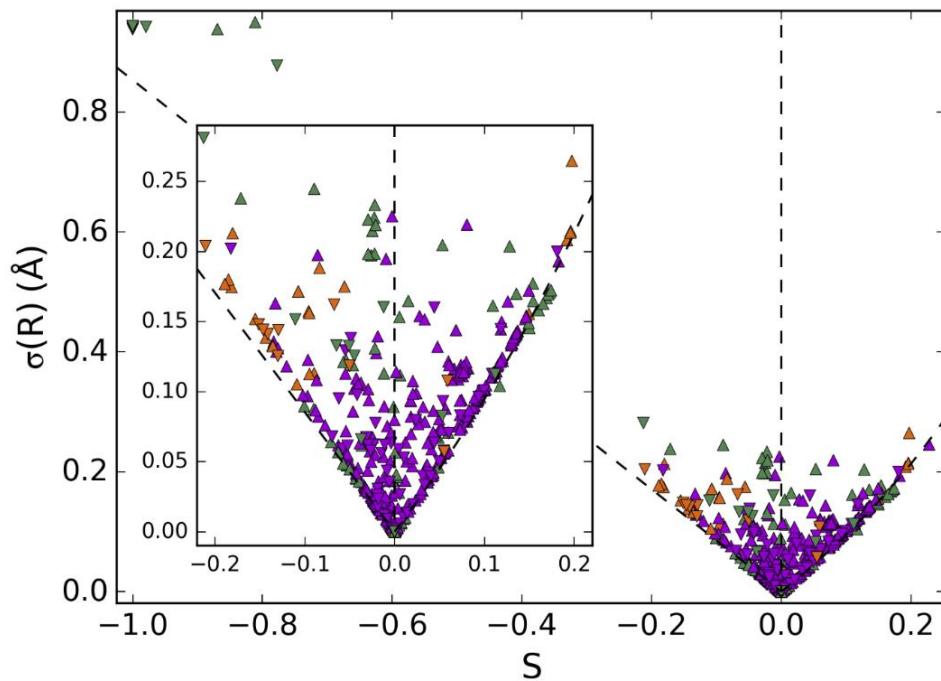
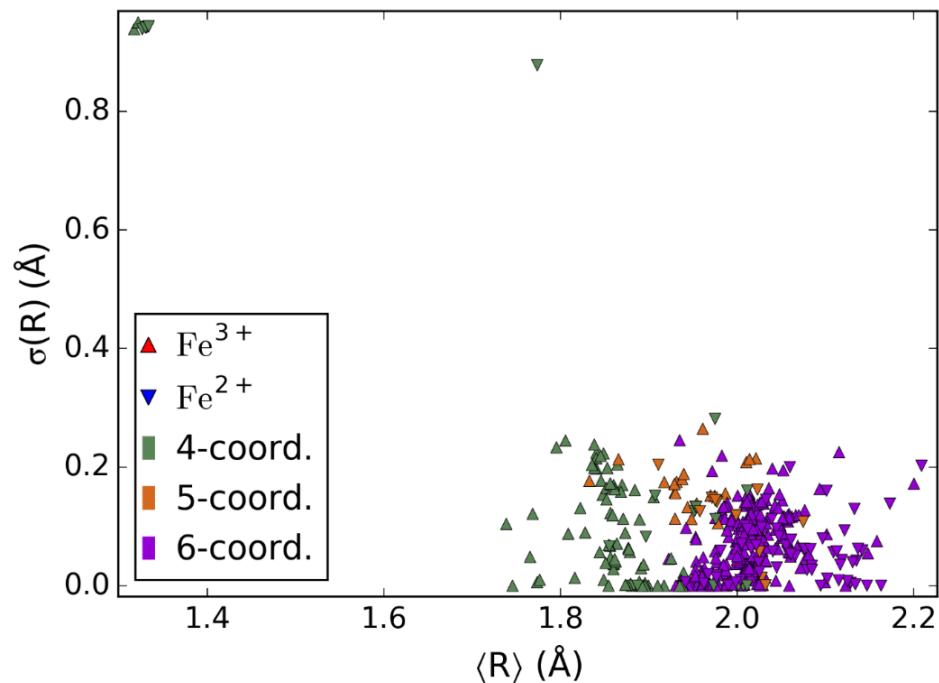
- Bistability of oblate and prolate ellipsoids
 - Competing coordinations with similar volume
- Enhanced by electronic effects
 - Second-order Jahn-Teller effect (*e.g.* BaTiO_3)
 - Crystal field effects on A cation



Iron oxides



- Data-mining of ICSD crystal structure database
 - 390 Structures
 - 499 Fe-O polyhedra; 98 Fe^{2+} , 401 Fe^{3+}

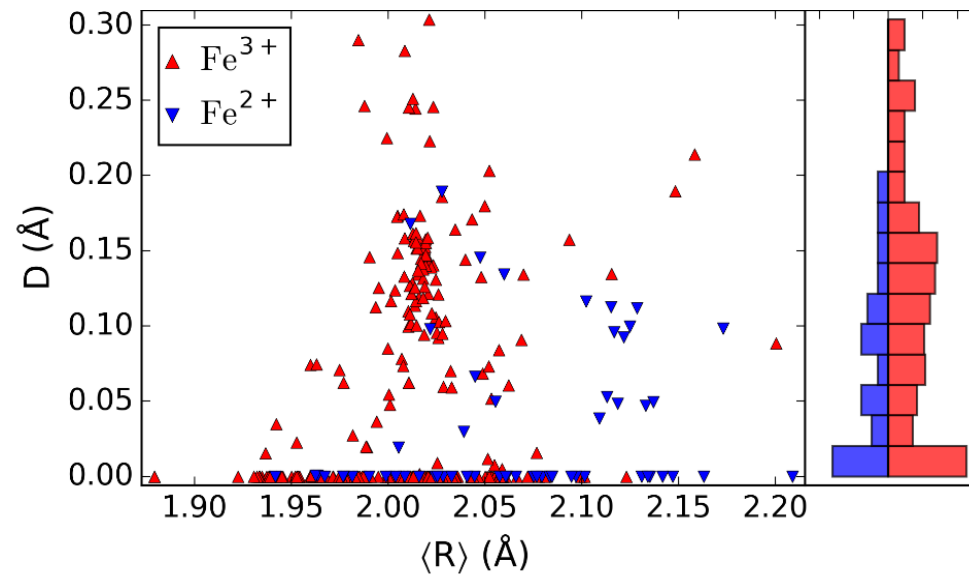
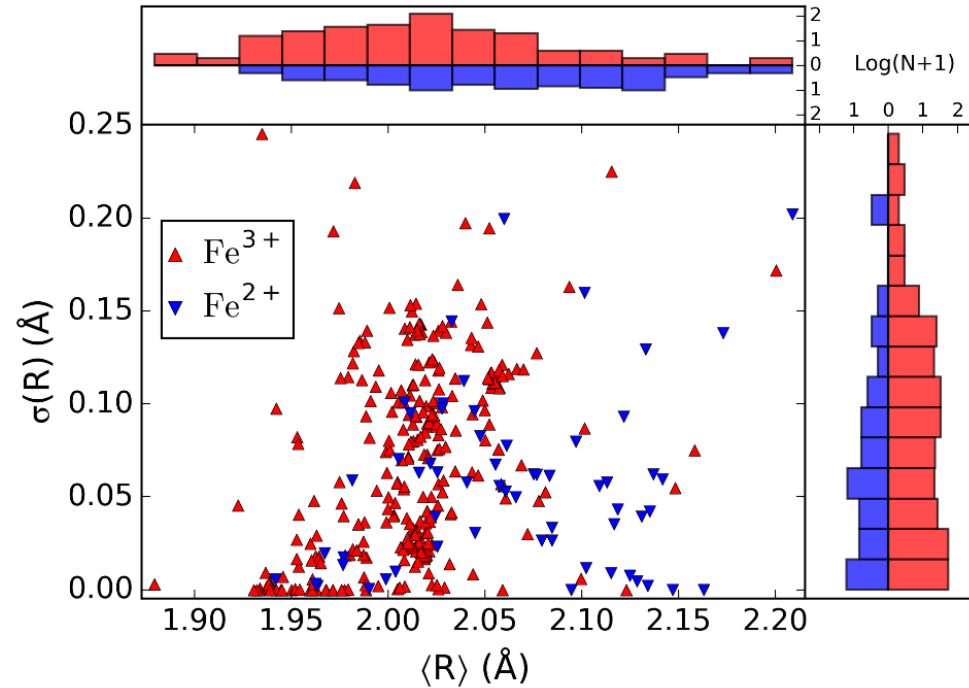


6-coordinate Fe-O

$\langle R \rangle$: Fe-O bond lengths for Fe(II) and Fe(III)

D^{3+} peak at 0.15 \AA

- "d⁵ effect"

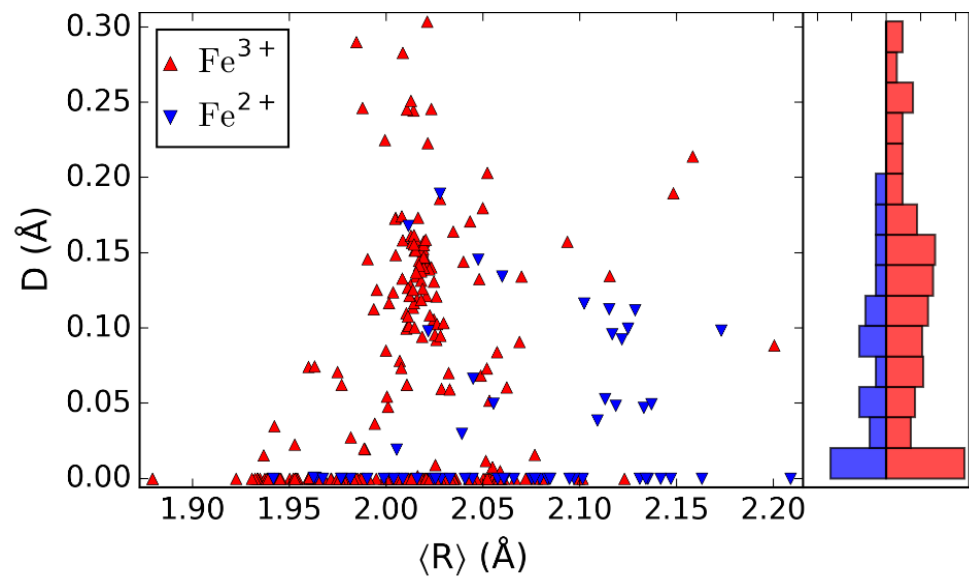
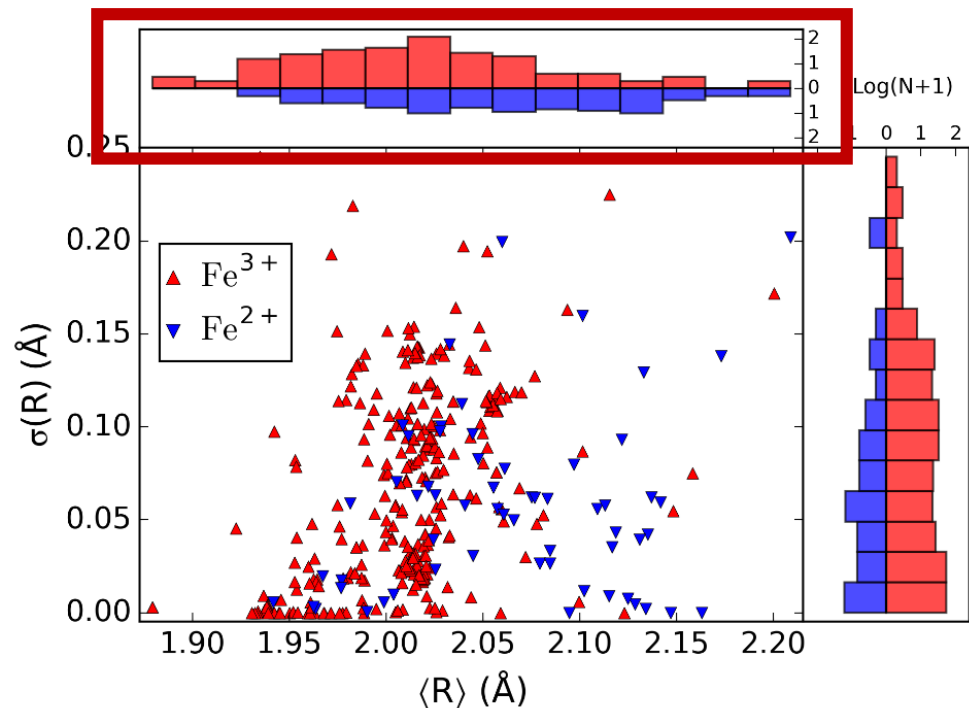


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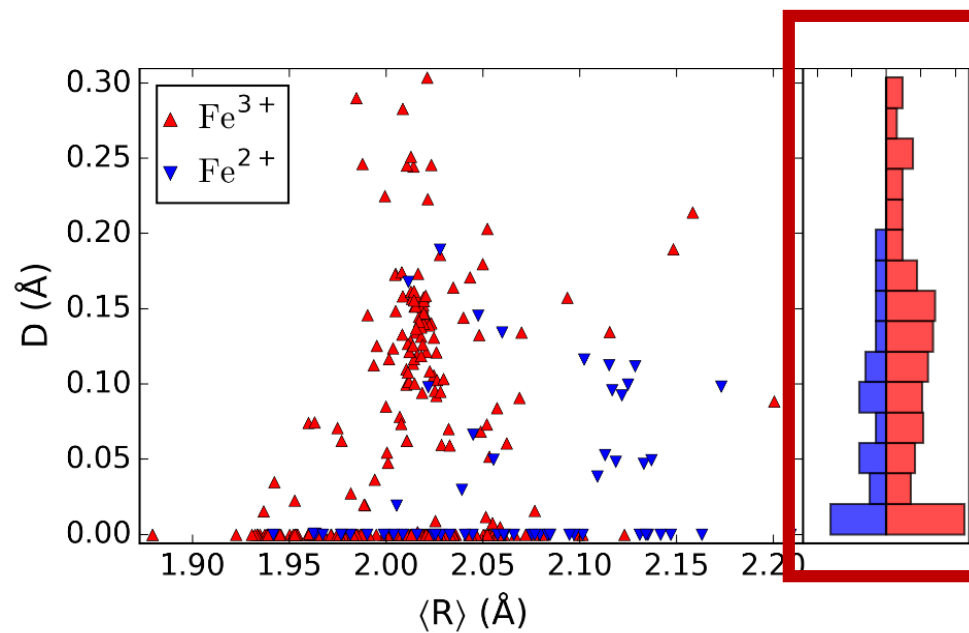
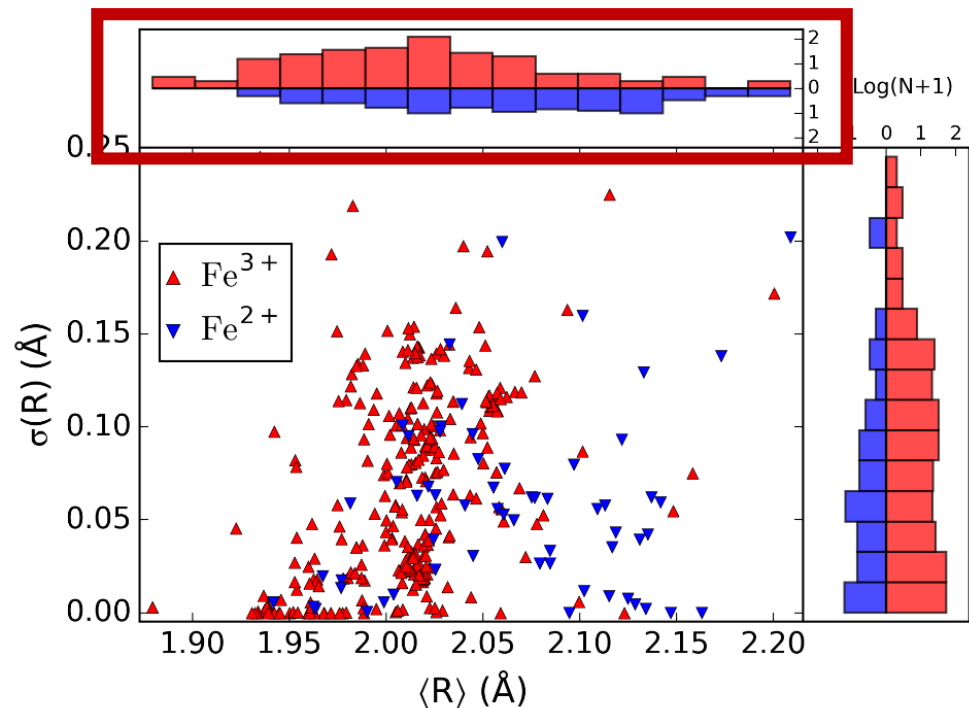


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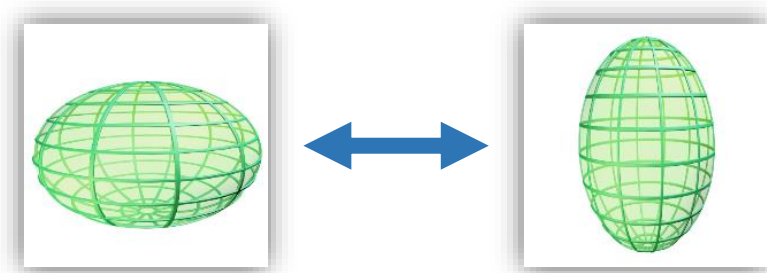
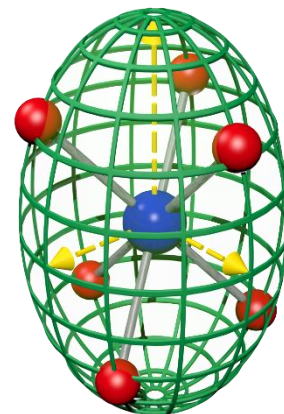
D^{3+} peak at 0.15 \AA

- "d⁵ effect"



Conclusions

- Ellipsoids simplify polyhedral distortions
- Parameterise perovskite tilts
 - 'Switching' bistability
- 'd⁵' effect for Fe³⁺
 - Similar d⁰ effect in *e.g.* BaTiO₃
- Future aim to apply ellipsoids as a machine learning descriptor



PIEFACE

Polyhedra-Inscribing Ellipsoids For Analysing Coordination Environments



- Python
- Reads CIF files
- Available from GitHub and PyPI

<https://github.com/jcumby/PIEFACE>

