

Nanostructured ferroelectric ceramics ground states: Structural and physical properties

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Ferroelectric nano-objects display a rich variety of shapes, among them nanocubes (bulk or hollow), nanospheres, nanotori etc with fascinating morphogenesis mechanisms¹. Structural and physical consequences of ferroelectric downsizing to form nanopowders or nanoceramics are very important both from applicative and fundamental point of view (see ref. 2 for a good review). Indeed many interesting effects have already been reported such as diminishing of permittivity and increase of diffusivity^{2,3}, cancelation of dielectric relaxation in relaxors^{3,4}, lowering of ground states, increase and rotation of polarization in relaxors and morphotropic compounds^{3,5} etc. In order to explain these experimental results, one must take into account not only size and microstrains effects but also existence of core-shell structure^{2,5-8}. Modeling also shows that there is optimal nanostructurations to maximize energy storage⁶ and electrocaloric effect⁸. Calculations also show the possibility to form new phases in which vortices of polarization compete with homogeneous polarization⁸ or in which homogeneous hypertoroidization of nanotori coexists with axial homogeneous toroidization¹⁰. After a survey of these effects, we will give new experimental results observed in SrTiO₃ showing at small size decoupling of oxygen octahedra tiltings and distortion, strong shift of ferroelastic critical temperature^{11,12} and lowering of the tetragonal structure towards orthorhombic ground state. Possible connection with a core-shell structure will also be discussed.

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