

CHCRUS

This is the accepted manuscript made available via CHORUS. The article has been published as:

Compositional ordering in relaxor ferroelectric math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">mrow>mi >Pb/mi>mrow>mo>(/mo>mi>B/mi>msup>mi>B/mi>mo >'/mo>/msup>mo>)/mo>/mrow>msub>mi mathvariant="normal">O/mi>mn>3/mn>/msub>mi math>: Nearest neighbor approach J. Zhang, L. Liu, A. A. Bokov, N. Zhang, D. Wang, Z.-G. Ye, and C.-L. Jia Phys. Rev. B 103, 054201 — Published 17 February 2021 DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.103.054201

Compositional ordering in relaxor ferroelectric Pb(BB')O₃: the nearest neighbor approach

J. Zhang,¹ L. Liu,² A. A. Bokov,³ N. Zhang,⁴ D. Wang,^{1,*} Z.-G. Ye,^{3,†} and C.-L. Jia^{1,5}

¹School of Microelectronics & State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China

²College of Materials Science and Engineering, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541004, China

³Department of Chemistry and 4D LABS, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1A6, Canada

⁴Electronic Materials Research Laboratory–Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education and

International Center for Dielectric Research, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China

⁵Ernst Ruska Center for Microscopy and Spectroscopy with Electrons, Research Center Jülich, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

(Dated: February 1, 2021)

Relaxor ferroelectrics, which form a peculiar class of functional materials, are often composed of complex perovskites $Pb(BB')O_3$, as represented by $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3$ where the compositional ordering of Mg and Nb is believed to be essential to its properties. In this work, analysis using a first-principles-based model shows that, while the electrostatic interactions are important, the nearest neighbor assumption, which was used for metallic alloys, can be adopted to understand the compositional ordering in $Pb(BB')O_3$. Numerical simulations with the Kawasaki Monte-Carlo method can model the experimentally observed compositional ordering by maximizing the number of the unlike B-B' pairs (or the Bethe's parameter), which is the overriding factor that determines the ordering. Subtle points of configuration energy degeneracy are also discussed, which explains the partial disorder inherently present in such systems.

Complex perovskites of general formulae A(BB')O3 are actively sought after to achieve specific properties such as relaxor ferroelectricity with high dielectric constant and excellent electromechanical response. One of the canonical relaxor ferroelectric materials is $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3$ (PMN)¹⁻⁴. The ordering (disordering) of the cations on the B-site has crucial influence on their properties. For instance, it has been argued that fully ordered perovskites cannot be true relaxors^{5,6} and a change in the compositional order parameter can change dramatically the ferroelectric or relaxor properties^{7,8}. The ordering/disordering problem has been studied intensively in the last few decades⁹⁻¹¹, but remains a puzzling issue. Some recent studies include the use of TEM to show gradient ordering in PMN¹² and the examination of the relaxor behavior in ordered PMN thin films¹³. However, the reason why PMN possesses alternating (111) planes is obscure to many researchers, especially when the Coulomb interaction between the B and B' ions is emphasized 11,14,15 . In contrast, the nearest neighbor approach established in this work provides a clear-cut explanation to this unique phenomenon associated with relaxor physics.

The determination of complex perovskite structure is a challenging task. Experimentally, the compositional ordering can be determined with X-ray, neutron, or electron diffraction¹⁶. While it is generally realized that the more different the size and charge of B and B' are, the more likely A(BB')O₃ has an ordered structure, a quantitative understanding of the compositional ordering is not fully achieved yet. For instance, despite some degrees of disorder, it is found that a great portion of PMN (and similar systems) has the rocksalt configuration where one layer of Nb alternates with another laver of mixed Nb and Mg along the $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction and there exist the β^{I} and β^{II} sublattices^{12,13}. Interestingly, many other systems with the 1:1 cation ratio, such as $Pb(Sc_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O_3$, also have this feature¹⁷, giving rise to the universal β^{I} and β^{II} sublattices¹⁶. This unique phenomenon strongly indicates an underlying principle exitsts, which can quantitatively and simply explain the special compositional structure. Revealing

such a principle requires a computationally tractable model based on first-principle calculations.



Figure 1: Two configurations with different distribution of the B or B' ions are shown in (a) and (b). The Pb ions have been omitted for clarity.

If we strip the Pb and O atoms from the system, the remaining of Pb(BB')O₃ is nothing but a binary alloy, which has been investigated using the nearest neighbor assumption (NNA) by Bragg, Williams, and Bethe^{18,19}. Given the similarity, it is sensible to consider the NNA in the modeling of Pb(BB')O₃. In fact, Welberry built models to simulate scattering data²⁰, based on the NNA without considering the longrange Coulomb interactions. Bokov et al showed that the temperature dependence of the compositional order parameter, s, of Pb(Yb_{0.5}Nb_{0.5})O₃, derived based on the NNA, can well fit the experimental data⁹. On the other hand, since B and B' (e.g. Mg^{2+} and Nb^{5+} in PMN) have different valence states, their Coulomb interactions cannot be ignored¹¹. Can such different approaches both be applied to understand the ordering in complex perovskites? Here, we show that both perspectives are needed to model Pb(BB')O₃ accurately and predict its compositional ordering. We find that, while the electrostatic energy is strong, the NNA can be adopted, which implies that maximizing the number of unlike pairs (B-B') explains the compositional ordering.

We use both the NNA and the Coulomb energy¹¹ to model the total energy:

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_0 + E_{\text{NNA}} + E_{\text{cc}} \tag{1}$$

where E_0 is the background energy independent of compositional ordering, and $E_{\text{NNA}} = \tilde{\epsilon}_{\text{BB}'} N_{\text{BB}'} + \tilde{\epsilon}_{\text{BB}} N_{\text{BB}} + \tilde{\epsilon}_{\text{B'B'}} N_{B'B'}$ is the NNA energy arising when two unit cells are put as nearest neighbors. Omitting Pb and O, there are two types of like pairs (B-B, B'-B') and one type of unlike pair (B-B') (see Fig. 1), and their numbers denoted by N_{BB} , $N_{\text{B'B'}}$, and $N_{\text{BB'}}$, respectively. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ is the "bare" short-range energy between pairs; later we will also define $\epsilon_{\text{BB'}}$, which includes the Coulomb contribution from neighboring B and B' ions. $E_{\text{cc}} = \sum_{ij} Q_{ij} \Delta q_i \Delta q_j$ is the Coulomb energy, where Q_{ij} is the Ewald Coulomb matrix element connecting the *i*th and *j*th charges²¹ and Δq_i is the effective charge of the B or B' ion on site *i*. In a Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O₃ compound, to ensure the electric neutrality, we assume that the effective charge of B is $\Delta q_B = -2q_0$ and $\Delta q_{B'} = q_0$ for B'.

The numbers of pairs are not independent since¹⁸ $N_{BB} = 3N_B - 0.5N_{BB'}$ and $N_{B'B'} = 3N_{B'} - 0.5N_{BB'}$, only one of them being the independent variable (here we choose $N_{BB'}$). Therefore, the total energy is

$$E_{\text{total}} = E'_0 + \sum_{ij} Q_{ij} \Delta q_i \Delta q_j + \varepsilon'_{\text{BB}'} N_{\text{BB}'}, \qquad (2)$$

where $\varepsilon'_{BB'}$ defines the NN interaction and the second Coulomb term has been used in the electrostatic model¹¹.

Table I: Fitting results for PCN and PMN using the $3 \times 3 \times 2$ supercell. Note that $\varepsilon_{BB'}$ is not a direct fitting parameter; it is discussed in the manuscript.

Parameter	E_0' (eV)	$q_0\left(\left e\right \right)$	$\epsilon_{BB'}' \; (eV)$	$\epsilon_{BB^\prime}(eV)$
PCN	-616.713	0.1672	-0.19043	-0.52512
PMN	-648.309	0.2763	-0.28393	-1.22052

The parameters in Eq. (2) can be obtained by fitting *ab initio* results. We use SUPERCELL²² to generate a series of $3 \times 3 \times 2$ PMN and Pb(Cd_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃ (PCN) supercells with their lattice constants set to the experimental values ($a_{PMN} = 4.040$ Å and $a_{PCN} = 4.138$ Å), and perform *ab initio* computation to obtain their energies, which are then used to extract the parameters by fitting. The SUPERCELL automatically generates symmetry nonequivalent configurations, resulting in 178 different $3 \times 3 \times 2$ supercells with energies distributed over a wide range. All *ab initio* calculations are performed with GPAW²³ using plane-waves (PW) with a cutoff energy of 750 eV, a $3 \times 3 \times 4$ Brillouin-zone sampling grid²⁴, and the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) exchange-correlation functional²⁵. The fitting algorithm is the least square method from SciPy²⁶.

Figures 1(a) and (b) show the configurations with the lowest and highest energies, respectively. Table II shows the parameters for PMN and PCN obtained by the fitting as shown in Figs. 2(a) and (b). Figures 2(c) and (d) compare the GPAW



Figure 2: The fitting results (red dots) are compared to the GPAW calculation results (black dots) for PMN (a) and PCN (b). The accuracy of the fitting is demonstrated for PMN (c) and PCN (d) by plotting the fitting energy against the GPAW energy. In (e) and (f), order parameters of $\langle S_R \rangle$ and Bethe's parameter σ versus temperature are shown, where (g) and (h) show the results after the melting temperature is used to refine the theory.

results to its fitting, showing that the model of Eq. (2) is adequate. The parameters shown in Tab. I are not sensitive to the lattice parameter. For instance, the same calculation for PMN with lattice constant of 4.08 Å(the extrapolated hightemperature value) obtains similar values for the parameters. We note that fitting results (not shown here) with only the long-range energy or the short-range energy for PMN are reduced in accuracy, indicating the importance to include both the long-range and short-range interactions.

Having obtained the parameters, we use the Monte-Carlo (MC) Kawasaki algorithm²⁷ to numerically obtain the compositional ordering of PMN and PCN on a $12 \times 12 \times 12$ supercell



Figure 3: (a) Some $\langle 110 \rangle$ columns that contain only Nb (grey) form a series of (111) planes, which alternates with planes containing both Cd (blue) and Nb. (b) Projection along one [110] direction shows alternating columns as type I ($N_{Cd} \ge 3$) or type II ($N_{Cd} < 3$) lattices. Two low-energy configurations, which are denoted as 1:1 (c) and 1:2 (d), both having special (111) planes.

(1728 unit cells), and gradually cool down the system from 10,000 K to 100 K with a step of 100 K. At each temperature, we sweep the system 20,000 times, in each sweep, we try to exchange each B (B') with a randomly selected B' (B) ion, and decide whether or not to accept the exchange according to the energy change. In total, at each temperature, $20,000 \times 1,728$ attempted exchanges are made. A typical simulation result for PCN or PMN is shown in Fig. 3(a) where two types of atom columns can be seen along the $\langle 110 \rangle$ direction. The alternating structure becomes obvious when the columns are shown differently according to whether they contain all Nb ions or a mixture with more than two of the minority ion (Mg for PMN, or Cd for PCN) in Fig. 3(b), which constitute the β^{I} and β^{II} B-site sublattices^{12,13}.

Given the special $\langle 110 \rangle$ columns and the (111) planes, we calculate the long-range order parameter, i.e., the *R*-point averaged sum:

$$S_R = \sum_i \sigma_i (-1)^{i_x + i_y + i_z}$$

where $\sigma = 1$ for Nb and $\sigma = -1$ for Cd (or Mg), and i_x , i_y and i_z are the *x*, *y* and *z* coordinates of the *i*th site. For each temperature, we collect many snapshots of the configuration, calculate S_R for each of them, which are then averaged to obtain $\langle S_R \rangle$. Figure 2(e) shows that $\langle S_R \rangle$ has as sudden change at 6000 K and 4000 K for PMN and PCN, respectively, which signifies a compositional order-disorder phase transition.

It is commonly believed that the major driving forces responsible for compositional ordering in perovskites arise from the differences in the valence and size of the mixed ions²⁸ so that the order-disorder transition temperature should be higher in those Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O₃ perovskites in which the ionic radius difference, $\Delta R = |R_B - R_{B'}|$, is larger. However, it was also suggested that, in contrast, the difference in ionic sizes is not a significant factor²⁹. Our calculations agree with this suggestion. Indeed, given $R_{\rm Nb} = 0.64$ Å, $R_{\rm Mg} = 0.72$ Åand $R_{\rm Cd} =$ 0.95 Å³⁰, $\Delta R = 0.36$ Å for PCN is significantly larger than ΔR = 0.08 Å for PMN, while the transition temperature is significantly smaller (Fig. 2(e)).

We now discuss the underlying principle that generates the typical configurations reported for PMN and other similar relaxor ferroelectrics^{31,32} from the energy point of view. The Coulomb energy in Eq. (2) can be split into two parts, the nearest neighbor (NN) part and the rest. For the NN part, there are only three types: $Q_{01}\Delta q_B\Delta q_B$, $Q_{01}\Delta q_{B'}\Delta q_{B'}$ and $Q_{01}\Delta q_B\Delta q_{B'}$, where Q_{01} is the Ewald matrix element for the NN Coulomb interaction²¹. Given the fact that only $N_{\rm BB'}$ is independent, the total energy can be converted to

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_0^{\prime\prime} + \sum_{ij}^{\prime} Q_{ij} \Delta q_i \Delta q_j + \varepsilon_{\text{BB}^{\prime}} N_{\text{BB}^{\prime}}, \qquad (3)$$

where ' in the \sum indicates a sum without NN and $\varepsilon_{BB'} = \varepsilon'_{BB'} - 9Q_{01}q_0^2$ and its value is shown in Tab. I for the $12 \times 12 \times 12$ supercell. We have verified that for PMN and PCN the Coulomb energy excluding the NN part is smaller than the others including both the NN Coulomb interaction and the E_{NNA} term (the former is about 10% of the latter for the low-in-energy configurations).

The above analysis demonstrates the significance of the NNA when the second term in Eq. (3), which is relatively small, is omitted. It reveals an interesting situation that the nearest neighbor interaction (the last term in Eq. (3)) can still dominate the energy even when the Coulomb interaction is included. In his seminal work on metallic alloys³³, Bethe introduced an order parameter $\sigma = [q - q(\text{rand})] / [q(\text{max}) - q(\text{rand})]$ where $q = N_{\text{B-B'}}/N$ is the fraction of the unlike pairs among all the NN pairs. For perfect and random order, *q* has the value q(max) and q(rand), respectively. For Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O₃, we have q(max) = 2/3 and q(rand) = 4/9, and it becomes $\sigma = 9q/2 - 2^{34}$. The virtue of using Bethe's parameter is that no prior information regarding

ordering is needed, unlike S_R , to obtain the relation between the ordering parameter and temperature (see Fig. 2(f)).

It is easy to prove that minimizing the formation energy in Eq. (3) requires maximizing σ , which is achieved by implying the NNA. Configurations with maximal σ indeed appear in our MC simulations with two examples shown in Figs. 3(c) and (d) for a $6 \times 6 \times 6$ supercell, both of which have $\sigma = 1$ (q = 2/3) with 432 B-B' pairs, although the 1:2 configuration in Fig. 3(d) is extremely rare to be seen. Locally or globally maximizing Bethe's parameter thus constitutes a principle to understand the compositional ordering in Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O₃, consistent with the experimental findings that the special (110) columns or (111) planes are often observed^{12,14}. The parallel between complex oxides (e.g., PMN and PCN) and binary metallic alloys regarding compositional ordering is remarkable.

Table II: The energies of PMN corresponding to the two configurations shown in Fig. 3(c) and (d), where $E_0 = -35.1392$ eV is the same for them.

1:2	1:1
-1.8848	-1.8848
0.0369	0.0547
-1.8479	-1.8301
	1:2 -1.8848 0.0369 -1.8479

The implication of NNA also reveals the configuration degeneracy which in turn explains why perfect ordering is often hard to achieve in $Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O_3$. For instance, the two configurations shown in Fig. 3(c) and (d) have exactly the same energy (see Tab. II) if only the NN interaction in included. However, comparing to a simple 1:1 binary metallic alloy, $Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O_3$ can exhibit more variants in terms of configuration as they can (i) exchange B and B' cations in the β^{II} columns, and (ii) form domain boundaries¹², due to the anti-phase (or "out-of-step") domains¹⁸ without changing the number of unlike pairs. The degenerate configurations under NNA can only be distinguished by considering the Coulomb interaction beyond the NNs, which is smaller as demonstrated in Tab. II. Interestingly, results in Tab. II also indicate that, if only the Coulomb interaction is included, the 1:2 structure will be preferred because of its lower energy.

It is worth noting that the non-NN Coulomb energy has an opposite trend than the NN energies, implying these two types of energies compete with each other. As a matter of fact, our simulations show that if the Coulomb interactions beyond the NN are removed, the order-disorder transition temperature will increase to 24,000 K and 10,000 K for PMN and PCN, respectively, indicating that non-NN Coulomb interaction prevents the ordered configurations from forming. This can be understood by the fact that the first and second NN Coulomb interactions both favor unlike pairs, effectively working against each other and making the ordering more difficult.

We note that the lowest-in-energy configuration is not often



Figure 4: Energy configuration statistics of PMN for $3 \times 3 \times 2$ supercells. There are a total of 18,564 different configurations (including symmetrically equivalent ones), and the structures with the lowest energy only make up a small fraction.

found in experiments (or in our simulations) due to the entropy related to the number of equivalent configurations. For instance, there are only a few equivalent states for the 1:2 configuration with a perfect long-range order as shown in Fig. 3(d), while many more for the 1:1 configuration as shown in Fig. 3(c). By enumerating every possible configuration, we plot the distribution of configurations for the $3 \times 3 \times 2$ supercell (see Fig. 4). Even with such a small supercell, the number of configurations at the lowest energy can be much smaller than at a higher energy, indicating that the entropy is also a factor to determine the final configuration, which explains why partially disordered configurations are often observed in PMN.

Moreover, we have studied a few other well-known relaxor ferroelectrics, and find that their $\varepsilon_{BB'}$ are all negative. Such results are not accidental because it is a necessary condition to form the complex perovskite with mixed occupancy on the B-site. It will be interesting to find ion pairs with positive $\varepsilon_{BB'}$. Such pairs, if exist, may be used (e.g., by substitution) to tune the ionic distribution or configuration in a complex perovskite.

Figures 2(e) and (f) show that the predicted orderdisorder transition temperature is quite high, which is most likely due to the fact that *ab initio* calculations (with GPAW in our case) can only provide 0 K results, not taking into account the kinetic energy of ions. At a finite temperature, the energy spreading (see Fig. 2(a) and (b)) could be smaller, which will lead to smaller fitting parameters and lower transition temperature. We can resolve this issue phenomenologically by employing the melting temperature as a reference and predict the order-disorder transition temperature.

In order to include the influence of finite temperature, we focus on the high-temperature end and use the Dulong-Petit law³⁵ to argue that the binding energy at a finite temperature T is given by

$$E_B(T) = E_0 - Nk_B T, \tag{4}$$

where E_0 is the energy at 0 K calculated by GPAW and Nk_BT

is the kinetic energy. Since the actual degree of freedom contributing to the kinetic energy is not reliably known, the parameter *N* needs to be determined using additional information. Equation (4) shows that the binding energy decreases with temperature, at the melting temperature T_m , the material will break down where $E_B(T_m) \simeq 0$, leading to

$$E_B(T) = E_0 \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_m} \right).$$
⁽⁵⁾

Given this additional constraint set by the melting temperature, it is natural that the fitting parameters in Eq. (2) shall scale with the temperature as $q_0(T) = q_0\sqrt{1-T/T_m}$ and $\varepsilon'_{BB'}(T) = \varepsilon'_{BB'}(1-T/T_m)$. In essence, such variations of the fitting parameters are results of the energy landscape (with respect to the 178 alloy configurations) change with temperature.

With the temperature-dependent parameters, we again performed MC simulations for PMN and PCN with the melting temperature 1600 K³⁶ and 1350 K, respectively. Figure 2(g) and (h) show how the *R*-point averaged sum and the Bethe's parameter σ change with the temperature. It can be seen that the order-disorder phase transition of PMN and PCN occurs around 1200K and 900K, consistent with known values from experiments^{14,37,38}. Interestingly, Fig. 2(g) shows a sharp phase transition [unlike Fig. 2 (e)], which is consistent with Ref. [19]; Fig. 2(h) shows that σ occupies the entire interval from zero to one, indicating that the system has continuously become more ordered (at least locally) as the temperature decreases from the melting point.

The approximation employed in Eq. (4) results from two considerations: (i) At high temperatures (\sim 1000 K) the Einstein or the Debye model³⁹ converges to the Dulong-Petit law since the Debye temperature of PMN is known to be less than

5

600 K^{40-42} , and PCN is expected to be even lower according to the Lindemann melting formula⁴³; (ii) After the orderdisorder phase transition at a rather high temperature [see Fig. 2(g)], no matter which equation is used for the kinetic energy, the system remains ordered, not affecting the predicted transition temperature. This approach indeed results in a satisfactory prediction of the order-disorder transition temperature.

In summary, using first-principles-based numerical simulations, we have shown that NNA is a key factor accounting for the compositional ordering in complex perovskite Pb(BB')O₃ even when the electrostatic energy is included. The analysis reveals that NNA is responsible for giving rise to the β^{I} and β^{II} sublattices seen in PMN and PCN. In addition, we have found that the configuration degeneracy with respect to energy contributes to the partial order/disorder observed in Pb(B_{1/3}B'_{2/3})O₃. We hope that our study helps achieve a better understanding of the ordering in relaxor ferroelectrics of complex perovskite structure.

Acknowledgments

This work is financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC, Grant No. 11974268, 11564010, 11574246, and U153721), the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC, Grant No. 203773), and the U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR, Grant No. N00014-16-1-3106). L. L. thanks support from the Natural Science Foundation of Guangxi (Grant Nos. AA138162, GA245006, FA198015 and AA294014), and High Level Innovation Team and Outstanding Scholar Program of Guangxi Institutes. D.W. also thanks the support from China Scholarship Council (201706285020).

- * Electronic address: dawei.wang@xjtu.edu.cn
- [†] Electronic address: zye@sfu.ca
- ¹ O. Svitelskiy, J. Toulouse, G. Yong, and Z.-G. Ye, *Polarized Raman study of the phonon dynamics in Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃ crystal, Phys. Rev. B 68, 104107 (2003).*
- ² K. Hirota, Z.-G. Ye, S. Wakimoto, P. M. Gehring, and G. Shirane, *Neutron diffuse scattering from polar nanoregions in the relaxor Pb(Mg*_{1/3}*Nb*_{2/3}*)O*₃, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 104105 (2002)
- ³ L. A. Bursill, H. Qian, J.-L. Peng, and X. D. Fan, Observation and analysis of nanodomain textures in the dielectric relaxor lead magnesium niobate, Phys. B 216, 1 (1995)
- ⁴ A. A. Bokov and Z.-G. Ye, *Recent progress in relaxor ferro*electrics with perovskite structure, J. Mater. Sci. **41**, 31 (2006).
- ⁵ N. Setter and L. Cross, *The role of B-site cation disorder in diffuse phase transition behavior of perovskite ferroelectrics*, J. Appl. Phys. **51**, 4356 (1980).
- ⁶ D. Wang and Z. Jiang, *Dielectric response of BaZrO₃/BaTiO₃ superlattice*, J. Adv. Dielect. **6**, 1650015 (2016).
- ⁷ A. A. Bokov, *Compositional order-disorder in mixed ferroelectrics*, Ferroelectrics **183**, 65 (1996).
- ⁸ A. Al-Barakaty, S. Prosandeev, D. Wang, B. Dkhil, and L. Bellaiche, *Finite-temperature properties of the relaxor*

 $PbMg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3}O_3$ from atomistic simulations, Phys. Rev. B **91**, 214117 (2015).

- ⁹ A. Bokov, V. Shonov, I. Rayesvsky, E. Gagarina, and M. Kupriyanov, *Compositional ordering and phase transition in Pb(Yb*_{0.5}*Nb*_{0.5}*)O*₃, J. Phys. Condens. Matter **5**, 5491 (1993).
- ¹⁰ A. A. Bokov, I. P. Raevskii, and V. G. Smotrakov, *Influence of ion ordering at lattice sites on the properties of Pb₂B'B''O₆ ternary oxides, Sov. Phys. Solid States 25, 1168 (1983).*
- ¹¹ L. Bellaiche and D. Vanderbilt, *Electrostatic model of atomic ordering in complex perovskite alloys*, Phys. Rev. Lett **81**, 1318 (1998).
- ¹² M. J. Cabral, S. Zhang, E. C. Dickey, and J. M. LeBeau, *Gradient chemical order in the relaxor Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **112**, 082901 (2018).
- ¹³ S. Shetty, A. Damodaran, K. Wang, Y. Yuan, V. Gopalan, L. Martin, and S. Trolier-McKinstry, *Relaxor behavior in ordered lead magnesium niobate PbMg*_{1/3}*Nb*_{2/3}*O*₃ thin films, Adv. Funct. Mater **29**, 1804258 (2019).
- ¹⁴ P. K. Davies and M. A. Akbas, *Chemical order in PMN-related relaxors: structure, stability, modification, and impact on properties*, J. Phys. Chem. Solids **61**, 159 (2000).
- ¹⁵ V. Polinger and I. B. Bersuker, Origin of polar nanoregions and relaxor properties of ferroelectrics, Phys. Rev. B 98, 214102

(2018).

- ¹⁶ C. Wang, Z. Fu, N. Zhang, M. Paściak, J. Zhuang, Z. Liu, W. Ren, and Z.-G. Ye, *Determination of chemical ordering in the complex perovskite Pb(Cd*_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃, IUCrJ **5**, 808 (2018).
- ¹⁷ C. G. F. Stenger and A. J. Burggraaf, Order-Disorder Reactions in the Ferroelectric Perovskites Pb(Sc_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O3 and Pb(Sc_{1/2}Ta_{1/2})O₃: I. Knietics of the Ordering Process, Phys. Status Solidi A **61**, 275 (1980).
- ¹⁸ F. Nix and W. Shockley, Order-disorder transformations in alloys, Rev. Mod. Phys. **10**, 1 (1938).
- ¹⁹ J. W. Christian, *The theory of transformations in metals and alloys*, Pergamon (2002).
- ²⁰ T. R. Welberry, *Diffuse X-Ray Scattering and Models of Disorder*, OUP Oxford (2010).
- ²¹ D. Wang, J. Liu, J. Zhang, S. Raza, X. Chen, and C.-L. Jia, *Ewald summation for ferroelectric perovksites with charges and dipoles*, Comp. Mater. Sci. **162**, 314 (2019).
- ²² K. Okhotnikov, T. Charpentier, and S. Cadars, Supercell program: a combinatorial structure-generation approach for the local-level modeling of atomic substitutions and partial occupancies in crystals, J. Cheminformatics 8, 17 (2016).
- ²³ J. Enkovaara et al., *Electronic structure calculations with GPAW:* a real-space implementation of the projector augmented-wave method, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **22**, 253202 (2010).
- ²⁴ H. J. Monkhorst and J. D. Pack, *Special points for Brillouin-zone integrations*, Phys. Rev. B **13**, 5188 (1976).
- ²⁵ M. Ernzerhof and G. E. Scuseria, Assessment of the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof exchange-correlation functional, J. Chem. Phys. **110**, 5029 (1999).
- ²⁶ P. Virtanen, R. Gommers, T. E. Oliphant, et al. SciPy 1.0: fundamental algorithms for scientific computing in Python, Nature Methods, 17(3), 261-272 (2020).
- ²⁷ M. E. J. Newman and G. T. Barkema, *Monte Carlo Methods in Statistical Physics*, Oxford University Press (1999).
- ²⁸ V. A. Isupov, Ferroelectric and Antiferroelectric Perovskites PbB'_{0.5}B"_{0.5}O₃, Ferroelectrics, **289**, 131 (2003).
- ²⁹ A. A. Bokov, N. P. Protsenko, and Z.-G. Ye, *Relationship between ionicity, ionic radii and order/disorder in complex perovskites*, J. Phys. Chem. Solids **61**, 1519 (2000).
- ³⁰ R. D. Shannon, Revised effective ionic radii and systematic stud-

ies of interatomic distances in halides and chaleogenides, Acta Cryst. **32**, 751 (1976).

- ³¹ B. P. Burton, Why PbB_{1/3}B'_{2/3}O₃ perovskites disorder more easily than BaB_{1/3}B'_{2/3}O₃ perovskites and the thermodynamics of 1:1-type short-range order in PMN, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 61, 327 (2000).
- ³² L. Farber, M. Valant, M. A. Akbas, and P. K. Davies, *Cation Ordering in Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O3-Pb(Sc_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O₃ (PMN-PSN) Solid Solutions*, J. Am. Ceram. Soc. **85**, 2319 (2002).
- ³³ H. Bethe, Order and disorder in alloys, J. Appl. Phys. 9, 244 (1938).
- ³⁴ For Pb(B_{1/2}B'_{1/2})O₃, $\sigma = 2q 1^9$.
- ³⁵ L. D. Landau, E. M. Lifshitz, Statistical Physics Pt. 1. Course in Theoretical Physics. 5 (3rd ed.). Oxford: Pergamon Press (1980).
- ³⁶ Z. Li, Z. Xi, Z. Xu, H. Wang, and X. Yao, *High temperature phase diagram of PMN-PT binary system*, Ferroelectrics, **326**, 1 (2005).
- ³⁷ L. Farber and P. Davies, *Influence of Cation Order on the Dielectric Properties of Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-Pb(Sc_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O₃(PMN-PSN) Relaxor Ferroelectrics, J. Am. Ceram. Soc. 86, 1861–66 (2003).*
- ³⁸ L. Farber, M. Valant, M. A. Akbas, and P. K. Davies, *Cation Ordering in Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-Pb(Sc_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O₃(PMN-PSN) Solid Solutions*, J. Am. Ceram. Soc. **85**, 2319–24 (2002).
- ³⁹ C. Kittel, Introduction to Solid State Physics (8th ed.), John Wiley & Sons (2004).
- ⁴⁰ M. V. Gorev, I. N. Flerov, V. S. Bondarev, and Ph. Sciau, *Heat capacity study of relaxor Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃ in a wide temperature range, J. Exp. Theor. Phys.* **96**, 531-537 (2003).
- ⁴¹ Y. Moriya, H. Kawaji, T. Tojo, and T. Atake, Specificheat anomaly caused by ferroelectric nanoregions in Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃ and Pb(Mg_{1/3}Ta_{2/3})O₃ relaxors, Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 205901 (2003).
- ⁴² S. N. Gvasaliya, S. G. Lushnikov, Y. Moriya, H. Kawaji, T. Atake, M. B. Smirnov, and V. Y. Kazimirov, Specific heat of cubic relaxor ferroelectrics, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 16, 8981–8990 (2004).
- ⁴³ J. M. Ziman, Principles of the theory of solids (2nd ed.), Cambridge University Press (1972).