We report the high pressure synthesis of a layered perovskite \( \text{Ca}_2\text{GeO}_4 \) which is found to have the Ruddlesden–Popper structure with \( \text{i}4_1/\text{acd} \) symmetry. Consonant with our recent predictions [Ablitt et al., npj Comput. Mater., 2017, 3, 44], the phase displays pronounced uniaxial negative thermal expansion over a large temperature range. Negative thermal expansion that persists over a large temperature range is very unusual in the perovskite structure, and its occurrence in this instance can be understood to arise due to both soft lattice vibrations associated with a phase competition and the unusually compliant nature of this structure, which effectively couples thermal expansion in the layer plane to lattice contractions perpendicular to the layering direction via a “corkscrew” mechanism.

Recently there has been renewed interest in layered perovskite Ruddlesden–Popper systems due to the improper ferroelectricity discovered in the \( n = 2 \) family member.\(^{1-5}\) In this structure, octahedral rotation and out-of-phase octahedral tilt modes couple to drive polar distortions leading to a ferroelectric ground state.\(^6\) A phase that competes thermodynamically with the improper ferroelectric phase is one with a single out-of-phase rotation of the \( \text{BO}_6 \) octahedra about the layering axis, \( c \). While this phase is not ferroelectric it does exhibit pronounced uniaxial negative thermal expansion (NTE)\(^7\) that may be tuned systematically through chemical control.\(^8\) We have recently shown that this thermal expansion arises precisely due to this phase competition and the high compliance of the octahedrally rotated phase. Dynamic, low frequency tilts of octahedra about in-plane axes provide the thermodynamic driving force for large in-plane thermal expansion and slight uniaxial contraction at low temperatures. However, thanks to a corkscrew mechanism strongly coupling \( ab \) plane, the frozen rotation angle, \( \phi \), and \( \phi' \) (Fig. 1 inset), these modes drive substantial NTE along \( c \) over a wide temperature range.\(^9\) By studying the nature of the compliance matrix in the Ruddlesden–Popper series \( \text{Ca}_n\text{GeO}_{3n+1} \), as a function of \( n \) we recently predicted that the magnitude of NTE should be maximised for \( n = 11 \) in which an analogous phase competition to that observed in the \( n = 2 \) structure occurs (see Fig. 1). With this in mind, we have synthesised \( \text{Ca}_2\text{GeO}_4 \) using high pressure techniques and show that it has the most pronounced NTE over the largest temperature range recorded to date in these systems.

Olivine \( \text{Ca}_2\text{GeO}_4 \) precursor was prepared with stoichiometric amounts of \( \text{CaCO}_3 \) (99.9965%, Alfa) and \( \text{GeO}_2 \) (99.999%, Alfa). The starting materials were mixed well and heated at 1200 °C for 12 hours, and after intermediate grinding, the mixture was...
then sintered at 1500 °C for a further 24 hours. The obtained precursor was sealed into a platinum capsule, and heated at 1000 °C at 15 GPa for 30 minutes in a Kawai type 2-stage high pressure apparatus. After the heating treatment the sample was quenched to room temperature over 5 minutes and the pressure slowly released. The sample was studied by temperature dependent synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction on beamline 09A of the Taiwan Photon Source, National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (TPS, NSRRC) with a 15 keV incident beam and MYTHEN detector. The obtained Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ powder sample was sealed in a 0.3 mm diameter borosilicate capillary and 0.3 mm quartz capillary for high temperature experiment which was kept spinning during data collection for better averaging. A DynaFlow cryostat (designed and manufactured by ESRF) with dynamic cooling flow of exchange gas was utilised to provide low temperature diffraction data, for which the sample was cooled first to base temperature (10 K) and collect every 2 K on warming to 150 K. A Cryostream 800 Plus (Oxford Cryosystems) was utilised for data collection from 90 K to 480 K, at intervals of every 5 K to 150 K, every 10 K to 300 K, every 20 K to 480 K. A hot air gas blower (FMB Oxford) was utilised for data collection from 400 K to 800 K, at intervals of every 20 K to 600 K and every 50 K to 850 K. A broadening of diffraction peaks was observed around 800 K and the sample was fully decomposed to the olivine ambient pressure phase by 850 K. The collected patterns were analysed with the Rietveld method using TOPAS. First-principles calculations were performed using plane-wave density functional theory (DFT) as implemented in CASTEP v.7.0.13 using the PBEsol functional to describe exchange and correlation. A 1400 eV plane wave cutoff energy was employed for representing the wavefunctions in all calculations, and a 7 × 7 × 2 grid of k-points were used for the I4/mmm unit cell. This grid was scaled appropriately for larger unit cells to approximately maintain the density of grid points in k-space. Norm conserving pseudopotentials were generated using CASTEP v16.0 and the details may be found in the supplementary output files. In all geometry optimisation calculations, forces were relaxed to below 0.1 meV Å$^{-1}$ and stresses to below 10 MPa.

The preliminary X-ray powder diffraction analysis revealed that the Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ precursor has the olivine type structure in which Ge are tetrahedrally coordinated, with space group Pnma. A temperature induced phase transition of olivine phase into glaserite type structure with transition temperature 1453 °C has previously been reported as the only other ambient pressure phase of this system. The desired meta-stable high pressure phase with K$_2$MgF$_4$ (Ruddlesden–Popper n = 1) type structure has previously been reported under the conditions 900–1000 °C at 10–12 GPa for 3–5 min, and crystallising in the space group I4/mmm. Our initial high pressure synthesis attempts using the olivine Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ as precursor with 1000 °C at 6 GPa for 30 min and 1200 °C at 9.5 GPa for 30 min conditions with DIA-type cubic anvil high pressure apparatus proved unsuccessful. In the present study we found that we had to use a much higher pressure of 15 GPa, afforded to us by the Kawai type 2-stage high pressure apparatus, to achieve the desired phase transformation to the K$_2$MgF$_4$ type structure.

The synchrotron PXRD data was refined in TOPAS using the Rietveld method. The main-phase corresponds to Ruddlesden–Popper n = 1 phase of Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ with aristotypical symmetry I4/mmm. Closer inspection of the room temperature diffraction pattern reveals very weak and broad superstructure peaks (Fig. 2) with respect to the aristotype unit cell) indicating that a structure with an out-of-phase octahedral rotation about the c-axis is adopted (I4/acd, a = 5.23639(5) Å, c = 23.81675(3) Å – see Fig. 1). These peaks are significantly broadened on account of the short coherence length of the octahedral rotations along the layering axis. The presence of an impurity with 10% phase fraction by weight corresponding to the ambient pressure phase of Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ (Pnma, a = 11.404194 Å, b = 6.794365 Å, c = 5.242485 Å), significantly convolutes the region of the diffraction pattern 20–23° (see inset of Fig. 2), meaning that these peaks cannot be used to unambiguously assign the symmetry. However, a comparison of the fitting statistics for I4/mmm (R$_{wp}$ = 2.07, for two internal degrees of freedom) and I4/acd (R$_{wp}$ = 2.00, for three internal degrees of freedom), along with physically unrealistic atomic displacement parameters in the prior refinement, and DFT lattice parameters (see Table 1) and a ground state energy of I4/acd which we find to be 9.1 meV per atom more stable than the I4/mmm phase (see Fig. 1), all support this assignment.

I4/acd (with a frozen rotation about c) is one of several known phases of A$_2$BO$_4$, Ruddlesden–Popper oxides that include the aristotype I4/mmm (no rotations or tilts) and competing Pbca phase (rotation about c and in-plane tilts) shown in Fig. 1. It is an interesting question why Ca$_2$GeO$_4$ crystallises as I4/acd and not alternative phases, despite DFT showing Pbca to be lower in energy. The answer likely relates to vibrational entropy favouring I4/acd over the energetic ground state, however, this discussion is beyond the scope of the current study. It is noteworthy that there is no direct transition between I4/acd and Pbca without unravelling the anti-phase Pd rotations to transform them to in-phase X’+ rotations. It is this so-called symmetry trapping that we have previously argued prevents the transition to the energetic ground state’ thus allowing octahedral tilts that have been shown to drive NTE to remain low in frequency without condensing.
Lattice parameters were extracted from the temperature dependent powder X-ray diffraction data by performing sequential Pawley refinement and are shown in Fig. 3. No discontinuities or anomalies in the lattice parameters were observed. Data collected on warming using the cryostat in the region 10–140 K shows a slight discontinuity with the data collected on cooling (despite normalisation using the volumes at 120 K) evidencing some hysteresis in the thermal expansion behaviour of the sample. This likely arises as a result of individual domains and grains expanding and contracting at vastly different rates along different directions, resulting in substantial macroscopic strain and hysteresis in the sample. Indeed, asymmetric peak broadening and shifts are observed at lower temperature. Fitting a Scherrer particle size Gaussian peak broadening model to the \((hkl)\) \(l\) = odd reflections gives an estimate of the domain size of 16.7 \((1.4)\) nm.

Fitting the low temperature \(a\) and \(c\) lattice parameter data with a single Einstein model mode of the form

\[ x(T) = x_0 + \frac{k^2}{\exp\left(\frac{k^2}{T}\right) - 1} \]

we can obtain an estimate for the characteristic frequency of the vibrations that dominate contributions to the thermal expansion in this material. This model for \(a\) and \(c\) is plotted against the cryostat data to which it is fitted in the inset to Fig. 3.

We have previously shown that the character of the low energy vibrations giving rise to NTE along \(c\) are the same as those giving rise to PTE along \(a\). Therefore \(a\) and \(c\) were fitted in tandem using least squares optimisation where the optimisation function was the sum of the errors normalised by lattice parameter for both \(a\) and \(c\). This meant that a single characteristic frequency could be applied to both models. The characteristic phonon frequency, \(k_2\), is found to be 155 K \((13.4\) meV, \(108\) cm\(^{-1}\)).

Table 1 Structural measurements of \(I4_{1}/acd\) \(\text{Ca}_{2}\text{GeO}_{4}\) lattice parameters, unspecified Wyckoff coordinates in \(\text{Ca}(0, 1/4, z); \text{Ge}(0, 1/4, 3/8); \text{O}1(3/4 + y, y, 1/8); \text{O}2(0, 1/4, z)\) and frozen octahedral rotation angle, \(\theta\), compared to DFT simulations. For the full structures see supplementary cif files (ESI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>(T) (K)</th>
<th>(a) (Å)</th>
<th>(c) (Å)</th>
<th>(\text{Ca}(z))</th>
<th>(\text{O}1(y))</th>
<th>(\text{O}2(z))</th>
<th>(\theta) (°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-ray (Rietveld)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.217182(7)</td>
<td>23.85752(4)</td>
<td>0.050876(19)</td>
<td>0.0393(3)</td>
<td>−0.04491(7)</td>
<td>8.93(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray (Rietveld)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5.236339(4)</td>
<td>23.81675(3)</td>
<td>0.051094(14)</td>
<td>0.0270(4)</td>
<td>−0.04454(5)</td>
<td>6.16(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.234</td>
<td>23.89</td>
<td>0.0503</td>
<td>0.0466</td>
<td>−0.0446</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 3 Lattice parameters of the \(I4_{1}/acd\) phase of \(\text{Ca}_{2}\text{GeO}_{4}\) as a function of temperature. The temperature devices used for different measurements are indicated in the legend. Inset: The single Einstein mode model plotted against the low temperature data to which it was fitted. Sum of the squared error (SSE) measures of fit shown for each lattice parameter.

Table 2 Optimised parameters for single Einstein mode models for low temperature lattice parameters (see eqn (1)) fitted to experimental data for \(I4_{1}/acd\) \(\text{A}_{2}\text{BO}_{4}\) compounds up to 150 K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>(a_0) (Å)</th>
<th>(c_0) (Å)</th>
<th>(k_1^2) (Å(^2))</th>
<th>(k_2^2) (Å(^2))</th>
<th>(k_3) (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\text{Ca}<em>{2}\text{GeO}</em>{4})</td>
<td>5.2175</td>
<td>23.859</td>
<td>0.01119</td>
<td>−0.03101</td>
<td>154.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{Ca}<em>{2}\text{MnO}</em>{4})</td>
<td>5.1684</td>
<td>24.153</td>
<td>0.02907</td>
<td>−0.06214</td>
<td>261.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recently, it has been proposed that the quantity $\gamma_2 V$ given by the product of the average volume thermal expansion coefficient $\gamma_2$ and the temperature range over which NTE is observed, can be used as a metric for classifying different regimes of volume NTE and to help identify systems that exhibit remarkable NTE properties. Within this picture, $\gamma_2 V$ exhibits linear NTE with $\gamma_2 = 0.55\%$ measured across the full 10–800 K window of stability of the $I4_1/acd$ phase. This compares to $\gamma_2 V = 2.74\%$ ($\gamma_2 = 0.913\%$) in the prototypical NTE material $\text{ZrW}_2\text{O}_8$ (note the factor of 3 between linear $x$ and volume $x$). It is, however, yet unclear whether this metric may be used to meaningfully compare systems exhibiting volume (bulk) NTE and those exhibiting only uniaxial NTE. A recent report of pronounced uniaxial negative linear thermal expansion as large as $x = -40 \text{ ppm K}^{-1}$ for the orthorhombic ($Cm2\bar{1}$) phase in the (110)-cut perovskite $\text{LaTaO}_3$ represents possibly one of the largest linear CTEs in hard ceramic materials to date. This phase, which we have recently shown to be very compliant with respect to coupling expansion along the PTE axis to contraction along NTE axes, has a $\gamma_2 = 0.68\%$, which is larger yet comparable to $\gamma_2 V$. Here NTE persists over a much narrower temperature range ($<300 \text{ K}$). By tuning the chemistry, it should be possible to synthesise an $A\text{BO}_4$ layered perovskite with $I4_1/acd$ symmetry which is stable to higher temperatures thus extending the temperature range of NTE. Even down to cryogenic temperatures we find that $\gamma_2 V$ does not transform into the competing $Pbca$ phase. Therefore it should be possible to tune the tolerance factor to bring the system closer to this transition – thus increasing the thermodynamic driving force for NTE. If either (or both) of these enhancements could be achieved by chemical substitution, it may be possible to engineer a Ruddlesden–Popper possessing a significantly greater magnitude of NTE than $\text{LaTaO}_3$ by this $\gamma_2 V$ metric.

In summary, we have successfully synthesised the layered perovskite $\text{Ca}_2\text{GeO}_6$ showing that it crystallises in the $I4_1/acd$ rather than $I4/mmm$ space group. In accordance with our predictions this structure shows pronounced uniaxial NTE over a large temperature range. This phenomenon can be understood to be driven by low energy lattice vibrations related to a thermodynamically competing $Pbca$ phase (shown in Fig. 1) in which these octahedral tilts condense, and the unusually compliant nature of the $I4_1/acd$ structure. Single Einstein mode fits of the $a$ and $c$ lattice parameters as a function of temperature provide an upper estimate for the phonon frequency of $155 \text{ K (108 cm}^{-1})$ for the characteristic modes driving NTE. The unusually wide temperature range over which these soft phonon modes persist may make them useful in controlling properties associated with thermal expansion, dielectric response and other phonon-mediated properties such as thermal transport, and the thermoelectric effect.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts to declare.

Notes and references