

Low Temperature X-ray Diffraction Study on Phase Transitions

H. Suzuki^a, H. Kaneko^a, Y. Yun^a, N. Shumsun^a, A. Savinkov^a, H. Xing^b, Z.A. Xu^b, S. Zhang^c, and Y. Isikawa^c

^aDepartment of Physics, Kanazawa University, Kakuma-machi, Kanazawa 920-1192 Japan

^bDepartment of Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

^cDepartment of Physics, University of Toyama, Gofuku 3190, Toyama 930-0855 Japan

The low temperature x-ray diffraction (LTXD) is essential technique to study the crystal structure change phase transition. But when the structural phase transition occurs at very low temperatures such as below 1 K, the structure change becomes very small which makes it so hard to observe the crystal structure change by LTXD. In this case we found that the full width at half maximum of the x-ray spectrum (FWHM) increases due to the crystal structure change. This increase of FWHM gives some information about the crystal structure phase transition. In our present report we will mainly discuss the integrated intensity (I.I.) of the x-ray spectrum. The temperature dependence of I.I. can be expressed by the Debye-Waller factor. As a precursor effect of the crystal phase transition, the softening of the lattice occurs. Due to the softening of the lattice, the I.I. drastically decreases down to the crystal phase transition temperature. We observed this effect in many materials. In our present report, we will show some of them, antiferro-quadrupolar ordering compounds Ce_xLa_{1-x} ($x = 1, 0.75, 0.70$), iron pnictide superconductor $SmFe_{0.925}Co_{0.075}AsO$, and other compounds $PrCu_4Ag$ and $Nd_2Ti_2O_7$.