order-disorder transition
A transition in which the degree of order of the system changes. Three principal types of disordering transitions may be distinguished: (i) positional disordering in a solid, (ii) orientational disordering which may be static or dynamic and (iii) disordering associated with electronic and nuclear spin states.
Examples:
(i) The transition of LiFeO$_2$, with a tetragonal unit cell, in which the Li$^+$ and Fe$^{3+}$ cations are perfectly ordered on crystallographically non-equivalent octahedral sites to cubic LiFeO$_2$ in which the Li$^+$ and Fe$^{3+}$ cations are distributed randomly over all the octahedral sites.
(ii) The transition of orthorhombic KCN to cubic KCN in which the CN$^-$ ions become oriented in any of the eight [111] directions.
(iii) A superconducting transition.

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