



Ain Shams University

***Microwave Dielectric Properties  
of Alkaline Earths Titanate–  
Lanthanides Titanate Ceramic  
Bodies***

**A Thesis Submitted  
By**

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((M. Sc. in Chemistry))**

**For Fulfillment of the Degree of Ph. D. in  
Chemistry**

**Department of Chemistry  
Faculty of Science  
Ain Shams University  
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### *Abstract*

The microwave dielectric properties, the microstructures and the physical properties of  $(1-x) A^{2+}TiO_3 - x (A^{1+}_{0.5}A^{3+}_{0.5}) TiO_3$  ( $(A^{2+} = Ca)$ ,  $(A^{1+} = Na, Li, K)$ ,  $(A^{3+} = La, Nd)$ ) ( $x = 0.08, 0.10, 0.20, 0.50$  and  $0.90$ ) but incase potassium ( $x = 0.02, 0.05, 0.08, 0.10, 0.20, 0.50, 0.90$  and  $1.0$ ) ceramics are very important candidates for millimeter-wave applications (e.g. filter and antenna). Structural X-ray diffraction analysis confirmed the perovskite structure. The microstructure of the sintered ceramic bodies was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray (EDS) microanalysis. The Vector Network Analyzer (VNA) in the frequency range from 50 MHz-13GHz was used to measure the dielectric properties at microwave (MW) frequency range. Several samples with  $La_2O_3$  or  $Nd_2O_3$  were prepared by conventional solid-state route. It was found that the increasing of lanthanides titanates in form of lanthanum or neodymium to  $CaTiO_3$  ceramic bodies in most case decreased the sintering temperature by  $50^\circ C$  at temperature in the range  $1100-1350^\circ C$ . The investigated bodies show a dense microstructure due to the liquid phase development. The results revealed that the microwave dielectric characteristics can be effectively controlled by lanthanides content, secondary phase and microstructure developed. The maximum result of potassium lanthanum content recorded with 10CT-

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KLT (x=0.90) and KLT (x=1.0) ceramics sintered at 1300 °C/2h, was  $\epsilon_r = 7.8-7.3$ , respectively, while the same values of high quality factor ( $Q_{xf}$ ) =  $43.33 \times 10^4$  at 13 GHz, and low dielectric loss =  $0.03 \times 10^{-3}$  was obtained. According to the microstructure obtained, rod like grains in the KLT body might have enhanced microwave property. Also, the higher values recorded with potassium neodymium oxide were obtained with lower KNT content for 92CT-KNT (x=0.08) ceramic body, sintered at 1300 °C/2h, where ( $\epsilon_r$ ) =40,  $Q_{xf}$  value ( $3.33 \times 10^4$  at 5 GHz) with lower dielectric loss value ( $0.13 \times 10^{-3}$ ) may be due to uniform shape which have played an important role for the enhanced microwave property.

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