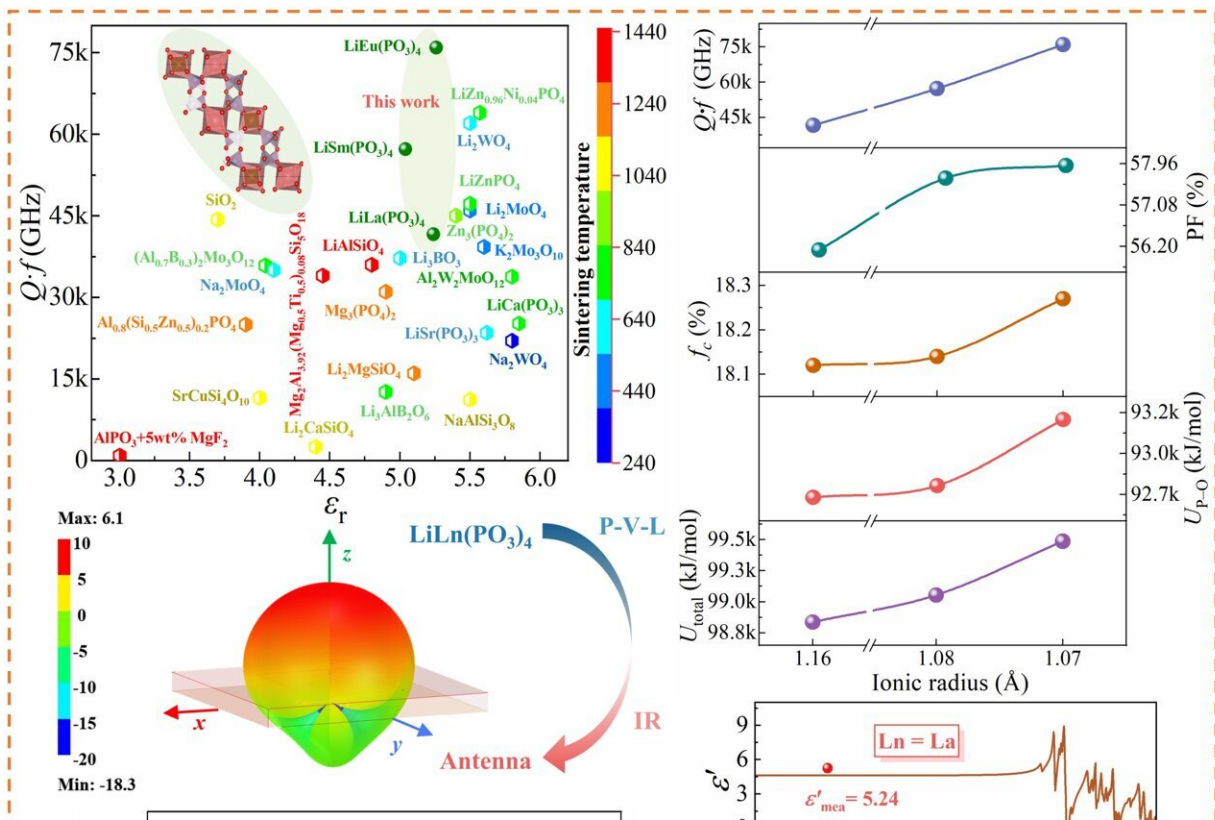


Study examines low-permittivity dielectric ceramics for microwave/millimeter-wave communication

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The structure-performance relationship of low-dielectric systems can be explored through P-V-L theory, first-principles calculations, and lattice vibration spectroscopy. The initial application of this research can be demonstrated through the design and testing of microstrip antennas. Credit: Journal of Advanced Ceramics, Tsinghua University Press

Microwave dielectric ceramics are the cornerstone of wireless communication devices, widely utilized in mobile communications, satellite radar, GPS, Bluetooth, and WLAN applications. Components made from these ceramic materials, such as filters, resonators, and dielectric antennas, are extensively used in wireless communication networks.

As wireless communication frequencies extend into higher bands, signal delay issues become increasingly prominent. Low [dielectric](#) constants (ϵ_r) can reduce electromagnetic coupling effects, effectively minimizing signal delays.

Consequently, developing new [ceramic materials](#) with low dielectric constants has become a critical issue in this field. Additionally, exploring the intrinsic dielectric response mechanisms of dielectric ceramics to provide theoretical guidance for performance enhancement is a key focus for researchers in this domain.

The research group led by Professor Zidong Zhang from Shandong University has recently reported a pioneering new system of lightweight, low-dielectric constant, and low-loss microwave dielectric ceramics. This innovative system features a strongly covalent $[\text{PO}_4]$ tetrahedral framework, incorporating low-melting-point LiO_2 , and [rare earth elements](#) are introduced to achieve high-quality factor (Q·f) values.

Based on the $\text{LiO}_2\text{-Ln}_2\text{O}_3\text{-P}_2\text{O}_5$ ternary phase diagram, the $\text{LiLn}(\text{PO}_3)_4$ (Ln = La, Sm, Eu) system was successfully synthesized at sintering temperatures below 950°C , which exhibit a low dielectric constant (5.05–5.26), a high-quality factor (41,607–75,968 GHz), and low density ($3.04\text{--}3.26\text{ g/cm}^3$), showcasing exceptional overall performance among low-dielectric materials.

The team published their review in the [Journal of Advanced Ceramics](#) on

May 14, 2024.

"In this work, our research team reported a low-dielectric system based on phosphates. Building on systematic studies of orthophosphates ($-\text{PO}_4$) and pyrophosphates ($-\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$), we identified a metaphosphate system within the stable regions of the phosphate phase diagram. By optimizing the preparation conditions, we achieved excellent dielectric properties.

"Additionally, with future device applications in mind, the research team designed a prototype microstrip patch antenna. Practical measurements closely match the simulation results, demonstrating the excellent performance of the antenna," said Professor Zhang from the School of Materials Science and Engineering at Shandong University. Professor Zhang also serves as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Metamaterials Branch of the Chinese Materials Research Society.

"Furthermore, in this study, we conducted first-principles calculations based on the evolution of the crystal structure and performed P-V-L theoretical calculations using experimental XRD data. These calculations corroborated chemical bond properties, quantifying the impact of chemical bond parameters on microwave dielectric performance, and exploring the intrinsic response mechanisms of dielectric properties.

"Additionally, by examining the intrinsic contributions to microwave dielectric response through lattice vibration spectroscopy, we extrapolated the low-loss limit at microwave frequencies. This analysis indicates the potential of this structure to achieve even lower loss," said Professor Zhang.

The research team aspires for this study to offer new material options for RF devices. Moreover, the exploration of low-loss limits and the investigation into the relationship between structure and performance can provide theoretical guidance for material modification. This will

facilitate the development of millimeter-wave communication and improve signal delay.

The first author is Huanrong Tian from the School of Materials Science and Engineering of Shandong University, Other contribution includes Professor Yao Liu from the School of Materials Science and Engineering at Shandong University, and Xiaohan Zhang, Professor Haitao Wu from the School of Environmental and Material Engineering at Yantai University.

More information: Huanrong Tian et al, Low-permittivity $\text{LiLn}(\text{PO}_3)_4$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{La}, \text{Sm}, \text{Eu}$) dielectric ceramics for microwave/millimeter-wave communication, *Journal of Advanced Ceramics* (2024). DOI: [10.26599/JAC.2024.9220882](https://doi.org/10.26599/JAC.2024.9220882)

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