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Ultra-low temperature sintering and microwave dielectric properties of a novel temperature stable $\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7\text{-Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ ceramic

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Abstract

The novel ultra-low temperature sintering $(1-x)\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7\text{-}x\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ ceramics have been obtained via solid-state reaction method for passive integration use. The $\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ crystal phases are found to be compatible with each other from the results of XRD and SEM-EDS. With the x value changing from 0.36 to 1.00, the ϵ_r increases from 16.0 to 32.0 and the τ_f value varies from -58 to 47 ppm/°C. At $x = 0.75$, the $0.25\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7\text{-}0.75\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ ceramic sintered at an ultra-low sintering temperature of 580 °C can be densified (>96%) and possesses good microwave dielectric properties of an ϵ_r of 24.0, a $Q \times f$ value of 13,000 GHz (at 6.2 GHz), and a τ_f value of 3 ppm/°C. The theoretical ϵ_r and τ_f of the $(1-x)\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7\text{-}x\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ composites were calculated using the mixing law and in accordance with the measured values.

Keywords : Ceramics; Dielectrics; Microwave dielectric properties; Temperature stable material; Ultra-low temperature sintering.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the development of wearable wireless communication, it requires that microwave dielectric ceramics have a suitable permittivity, low loss, a near zero temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency (τ_f) and an ultra-low sintering temperature to co-fire with semiconductor, polymer and electrode materials, such as the Al paste (550 °C) or the nano particle silver ink [1-4]. However, most of the ultra-low firing microwave ceramics have the negative temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency. Many kinds of ultra-low temperature co-fired ceramic (ULTCC) materials (about 100) have been reported in the literature [4]. However, among the materials with sintering temperatures below 600 °C, there are only two ceramics with temperature stability, namely $\text{BaTe}_4\text{O}_9\text{-}40\text{wt}\%\text{TiTe}_3\text{O}_8$ ($\epsilon_r = 25.0$, $Q \times f = 19,300$ GHz, $\tau_f = -3$ ppm/°C) and $0.47\text{BaTe}_4\text{O}_9\text{-}0.53\text{TiTe}_3\text{O}_8$ ($\epsilon_r = 28$, $Q \times f = 12,000$ GHz, $\tau_f = 4$ ppm/°C) [5,6]. However, tellurium oxide is highly toxic. Therefore, the temperature-stable ultra-low firing ceramics especially sintered below 600 °C still need to be studied.

The previous study demonstrates that the ceramics in $\text{A}_2\text{O-MoO}_3$ ($A = \text{Na, K, Ag}$) systems have ultra-low sintering temperatures of 460-660 °C and good microwave dielectric properties ($\epsilon_r = 4.1\text{-}14.0$, $Q \times f = 8,500\text{-}62,400$ GHz and $\tau_f = -142\text{-}57$ ppm/°C) [7,8]. Among them, the $\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7$ ceramic sintered at 575 °C has the best $Q \times f$ value of 62,400 GHz, an ϵ_r of 12.9 and a τ_f of -72 ppm/°C [8]. Among the microwave dielectric materials with ultra-low sintering temperatures and positive τ_f values, the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{MoO}_4$ ceramic sintered at 690 °C has a high $Q \times f$

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