

# Properties of Beryllium-Barium Titanate Dielectrics

Elmer N. Bunting, George R. Shelton, Ansel S. Creamer, and Bernard Jaffe

Dielectrics having compositions in the system  $\text{BeO-BaTiO}_3\text{-TiO}_2$  were matured at  $1,240^\circ$  to  $1,525^\circ$  C. Data are given for the compositions, heat-treatments, absorption, and shrinkage. At  $25^\circ$  C the dielectric constant ( $K$ ) and the reciprocal of the power factor ( $Q$ ) were determined at frequencies of 50, 130, 1,000, and 20,000 kilocycles per second and at 3,000 megacycles per second when  $K$  is not greater than 50. At 1 megacycle per second  $K$  was determined at temperatures between  $-60^\circ$  and  $+85^\circ$  C and at 130 kilocycles per second,  $K$  and  $Q$  were determined at temperatures between  $25^\circ$  and  $200^\circ$  C. The linear thermal expansion was measured over the temperature range  $25^\circ$  to  $700^\circ$  C. It varied from 0.58 to 0.77 percent. The electrical resistivities of a few specimens were measured at  $200^\circ$  C, using a direct-current potential constantly applied for several days. In some cases the resistivity decreased by a factor of  $10^5$  over a few days. For specimens of some compositions,  $K$  and  $Q$  changed with time.

## I. Introduction

Previous studies, by several investigators, of titanate dielectrics have shown that these ceramics are useful in the field of electronic instrumentation [1 to 5].<sup>1</sup> Special applications, such as in some miniature electronic devices, necessitate dielectrics in capacitors that will function at elevated temperatures without excessive electrical losses. One of the best insulators at high temperatures is beryllia, and some ceramics containing beryllia are characterized by low electrical losses [6]. Despite these facts and the increased interest in titanate ceramics during the past decade, very little information on beryllia-titania dielectrics has been published.

The present paper, dealing with dielectrics composed of beryllia, baria, and titania, is the fourth in a series on ceramic dielectrics made from titania and the oxides of the alkaline earth elements. An extended range in composition for the system  $\text{BeO-BaO-TiO}_2$  was covered in this investigation in order to reveal dielectrics that may have desirable properties at various temperatures from  $-60^\circ$  to  $+200^\circ$  C.

## II. Preparation of Dielectrics and Methods of Test

Dielectrics having the compositions shown in figure 1 were prepared from reagent quality barium carbonate and beryllia with the commercial grade of titania (grade TMO) used in the preparation of alkaline-earth titanate dielectrics previously investigated [2, 4, 5].

The methods of preparing these dielectrics and of determining their properties have been previously described [2, 4]. For measurements of  $K$  and  $Q$  at  $25^\circ$  to  $200^\circ$  C, the silvered test disk rested on a thin flat silver electrode on a hot-plate, and a silver-wire electrode, in a vertical position, touched the top center of the test disk. These silver electrodes were connected to the terminals on the  $Q$ -meter by short

lengths (12 in.) of heavy copper wire. Temperatures of the disks on the hot-plate were measured with a calibrated copper-constantan thermocouple (B&S Gage No. 34) inserted into a small hole extending from the edge to the center of a similar disk placed next to the disk being measured. Due to the small thickness (0.1 in.) of the test specimen, the entire piece was maintained within a small temperature gradient. Tests made on specimens of barium titanate by this procedure gave a Curie point between  $115^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$  C, indicating an accuracy of about  $\pm 3^\circ$  C.

For electrical leakage tests on capacitors, matured specimens 0.75 in. square by 0.010 in. thick were coated over an area of  $2\text{ cm}^2$  on each face with fired-on silver electrodes, and silver lead wires were attached. The specimens were heated in an electric furnace, and the temperature was measured on a mercury-in-glass thermometer placed next to the test piece. Leakage current was measured on a microammeter.

## III. Results and Discussion

In table 1, data are given for the composition, heat-treatment, absorption, shrinkage, dielectric constant ( $K$ ), and  $Q$ -value (reciprocal of the power factor) of mature specimens. The data for a given composition are considered to be the most representative of those obtained from measurements of four to seven specimens.

The effect of composition on the maturing temperature of the specimens is shown in figure 2, in which the specimens having the same maturing temperature are connected by lines. In all cases, the range in temperature within which mature specimens could be produced was not determined, but this range usually was not more than  $25^\circ$  C. Of the 33 bodies with ternary compositions, 25 were matured at  $1,275^\circ$  C, or less, within 1 or 2 hours. Specimens designated BB63 (table 1) required several heat treatments of 4- to 6-hours duration at  $1,315^\circ$  C to reach maturity. One or more relatively low quin-

<sup>1</sup> Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper

tuple points in the phase diagram for this system are indicated by the low-maturing temperatures over a wide range in composition.

At 1 Mc/s and at 25° C, the variations in values of  $K$  and  $Q$  with composition are shown in figures 3 and 4, respectively. These diagrams were constructed from the data on  $K$  and  $Q$  given in table 1. In the binary system beryllia-titania, with the substitution of BeO for TiO<sub>2</sub> the values of  $K$  decreased from near 100 for TiO<sub>2</sub> to 17 for bodies of composition 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>. The observed value of  $K$  for BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub> was 57, compared to 71 reported by B. M. Wul [7]. The higher values sometimes found are probably due to the presence of small amounts of the lower oxide of titanium, which has a dielectric constant of several thousand.  $Q$ -values remained at several thousand until about 50 weight percent of BeO was present. Higher percentages of BeO resulted in specimens with lower  $Q$ , which decreased to 130 for 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>. The dielectric constant and  $Q$ -values for BeO (99.7% pure), matured at 1,925° C and measured at 25° C and 100 kc/s, have been reported as  $K=6.3$  and  $Q=420$  [6].

Within the ternary system, for dielectrics containing percentages of TiO<sub>2</sub> greater than about 60, the replacement of BaO by BeO did not change the values of  $K$  very much, but usually increased the  $Q$ -values. However, on the join 3BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>-BaO:2TiO<sub>2</sub>,  $K$  decreased from 200 for BaO:2TiO<sub>2</sub> to 30 for 3BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>, with a minimum of 25 about midway along the join. The  $Q$ -values usually increased as the BeO content increased. On the 4BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>-2BaO:3TiO<sub>2</sub> join,  $K$  decreased rapidly from 900 for 2BaO:3TiO<sub>2</sub> to 23 for 4BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>. The addition of 9 weight percent of 4BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub> to 2BaO:3TiO<sub>2</sub> decreased  $Q$  from 50 for 2BaO:3TiO<sub>2</sub> to 33 for 2BBe49 (table 1), but greater percentages of 4BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub> increased the  $Q$  to a maximum of 3,000 at about 90 percent. With more than 90 percent, a decrease in  $Q$  to 300 for 4BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub> was found. On the 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>-BaTiO<sub>3</sub> join,  $K$  decreased from about 1,500 for BaTiO<sub>3</sub> to 17 for 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>.  $Q$ -values decreased from about 100 for BaTiO<sub>3</sub> to 30 when the content of 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub> was 25 percent (BBe67, table 1). Further additions of 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>, increased the  $Q$  to a maximum of 8,000 at 90 percent. However, at 100 percent of 6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>, the  $Q$  had decreased to 130.

The effect of variation in frequency on the  $Q$ -values may also be noted in table 1. In the large majority of specimens, the  $Q$ -values were lower at 50 kc/s than at the higher frequencies. At 20 Mc/s, they were usually higher than at 1 Mc/s for specimens of high titania content, but lower for those of high beryllia or barium titanate content. At 3,000 Mc/s, higher values of  $Q$  were found than at 20 Mc/s for about half of the specimens tested.

In some miniaturized electronic equipment, the parts are subjected to temperatures of about 200° C, necessitating a knowledge of the properties of the dielectrics under these conditions. Data are given, in table 2, for  $K$  and  $Q$  measured at 130 kc/s at temperatures between 25° and 200° C, and for the average temperature coefficient of  $K$ . These data, in most

instances, were obtained on one specimen only of each composition. For most of these dielectrics,  $K$  decreased with increasing temperature, and the average temperature coefficient of  $K$  ranged from -35 to -810 ppm/° C.  $Q$ -values usually were decreased greatly at higher temperatures, and at 200° C only seven specimens had  $Q$  greater than 500, with the highest (1,400) for 2BBe8. Only 10 of the 54 test pieces had a higher  $Q$  at 200° C than at 25° C, and most of the 10 were of high barium titanate content. The "Q" meter was warm and under voltage control of  $\pm\frac{1}{2}$  percent when the measurements were made on specimens having a capacitance of 100 to 200  $\mu\text{mf}$ . Values of the average temperature coefficient of  $K$  are probably within  $\pm 20$  ppm/° C. The temperature of the test pieces was raised at the rate of about 3 deg C a minute, and readings were taken at 25 deg C intervals. In order to illustrate the variations in  $Q$  resulting from changes in temperature and composition, figures 5 and 6 were constructed for temperatures of 100° and 200° C, respectively, and are based on the data in table 2.

In table 3 data are given for the values of  $K$ , at 1 Mc/s, over the temperature range of -60° to +85° C and for the average temperature coefficient of  $K$ . These values were obtained by measuring the capacitance of test disks at 10-deg intervals, with the temperature held constant at each interval for at least 15 min before measurements were made. The average values of the temperature coefficient of  $K$ , last column of table 3, are considered to be not better than  $\pm 10$  ppm/° C, and most of them are negative within the range -40 to -840 ppm/° C. In order to illustrate the variation of  $K$  resulting from changes in temperature and composition, figures 7, 8, and 9 were constructed for temperatures of -60°, +100°, and +200° C, respectively. These figures contain isodielectric-constant lines, based on the data in tables 2 and 3.

After storage for 6 months under room conditions, two or more specimens of each composition were retested for  $K$  and  $Q$  at 25° C and 1 Mc/s. The results for the dielectrics that showed a significant change are given in table 4. These changes, particularly in  $K$ , are not as large, on the average, as those found to occur in the titanate systems previously studied [2, 4, 5]. Specimens of only one composition (BBe69), of high BaTiO<sub>3</sub> content, decreased in  $K$  and at the same time increased in  $Q$  by an appreciable amount. The absence of much solid solution between BeO and BaTiO<sub>3</sub> may account for the smaller change, with time, in the electrical properties of these dielectrics compared to those containing the other alkaline-earth oxides.

Linear thermal expansions, determined by the interferometer method, were moderately high for representative specimens, as shown in table 5.

In order to determine the usefulness of these dielectrics in capacitors at 200° C and under a constant potential, tests of the change in electrical resistivity over a period of time were made on some specimens of various compositions. On the assumption that practically all of the conductivity was

through the piece, the approximate volume resistivity was calculated from the amount of current and the dimensions of the test piece between the fired-on silver electrodes. The data obtained are shown in table 6 and figures 10 and 11. Barium titanate specimens showed the fastest and largest decrease in resistivity, while the wafers of high beryllia content showed the least change in resistance. After the tests, only those specimens exhibiting a considerable decrease in resistivity were found to be colored black throughout the volume between the silver electrodes, while portions not under the electrodes remained unchanged in color. This decrease in resistivity and change in color is probably due to the reduction of the tetravalent titanium to the trivalent form. A reversal in the polarity of the applied voltage resulted in a temporary increase in resistivity, indicating a partial reoxidation. The most variable resistivity data were obtained for specimens of barium titanate. One of the factors most likely to influence the resistivity is the number of dark-colored spots in the specimen before the test. The data on barium titanate given in table 6 and figure 10 are the best values for specimens made with a commercial grade of titania. At 200° C and under 3-v direct current per mil, the resistivity for BaTiO<sub>3</sub> is 1.0×10<sup>8</sup> ohm-cm when measured immediately after applying the voltage. For the other specimens given in table 6, the resistivity just after application of the voltage is greater than 10<sup>10</sup> ohm-cm. In order to find how much voltage was needed to cause a decrease in resistivity with time at 200° C, the voltage on specimen BBe67 was increased to 100 (10 v/mil) after the specimen had been at 30 v, and 200° C, for 21 days. The resistivity remained greater than 10<sup>10</sup> ohm-cm for 4 additional days and then decreased to 2×10<sup>7</sup> ohm-cm.

The decrease in resistivity shown by these dielectrics, when subjected to a constant voltage, greatly lowers their usefulness for high-temperature duty. Those bodies, however, which showed a small loss in resistivity at 200° C could be used for the production of capacitors for operation at this temperature if the working voltage is not too high.

#### IV. Summary

Dielectrics having compositions in the system BeO-BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> can be prepared from mixtures of titania with barium carbonate and beryllia. Mature dielectrics (less than 0.1% absorption) were made by heating specimens to various temperatures within the range 1,240° to 1,525° C.

The dielectric constant (*K*) varied from 16 for specimens with compositions near that of 6BeO:-TiO<sub>2</sub>, to several hundred for dielectrics of high baria content. Most of the temperature coefficients of *K* were negative. The *Q*-values, at 25° C, ranged from 15 to 10,000 and were low for dielectrics containing large percentages of baria and for those with high beryllia content in the binary system BeO-TiO<sub>2</sub>. At higher temperatures, most of the *Q*-values decreased greatly. *K* and *Q*-values of some of the dielectrics changed with time,

Values for the linear thermal expansion over the temperature range 25° to 700° C, varied from 0.58 to 0.77 percent and were obtained on dielectrics of widely different compositions.

When subjected to an electrical potential at 200° C for many hours, some of the dielectrics decreased greatly in electrical resistivity.

#### V. References

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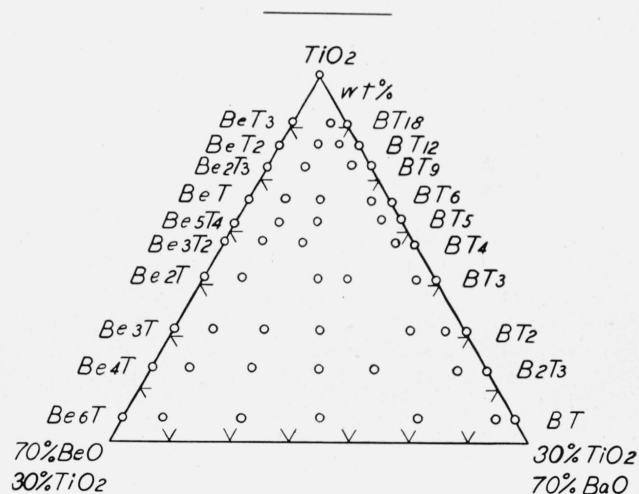


FIGURE 1. Ternary diagram for system BeO-BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> showing compositions studied.

B=BaO; Be=BeO; T=TiO<sub>2</sub>; thus Be6T=6BeO:TiO<sub>2</sub>.

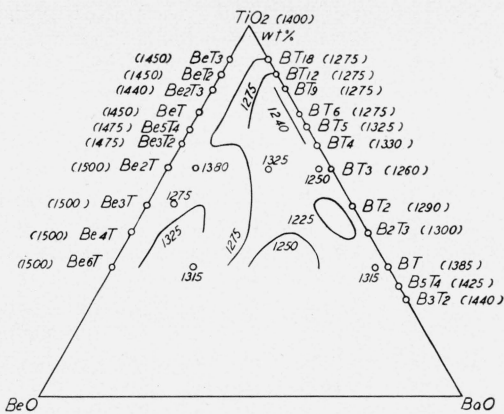


FIGURE 2. Approximate maturing temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) after calcining treatment.

B = BaO; Be = BeO; T =  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

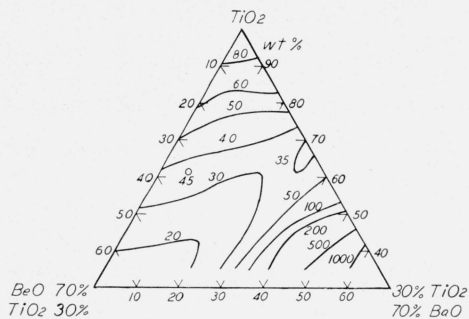


FIGURE 3. Dielectric constant, at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 1 Mc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO}-\text{BaTiO}_3-\text{TiO}_2$ .

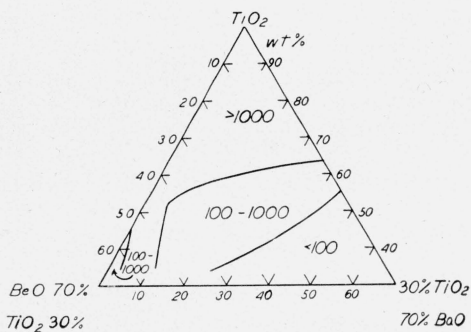


FIGURE 4. Q-values, at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 1 Mc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO}-\text{BaTiO}_3-\text{TiO}_2$ .

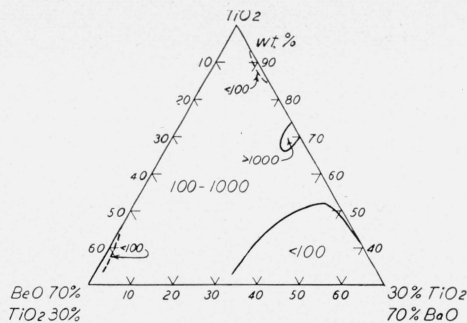


FIGURE 5. Q-values, at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 130 kc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO}-\text{BaTiO}_3-\text{TiO}_2$ .

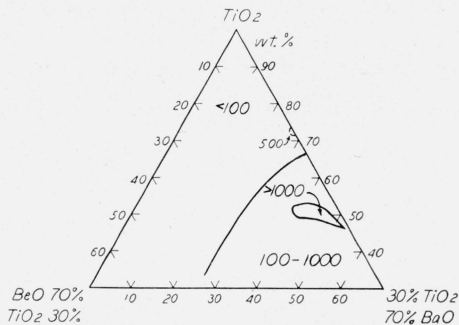


FIGURE 6. Q-values, at  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 130 kc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO}-\text{BaTiO}_3-\text{TiO}_2$ .

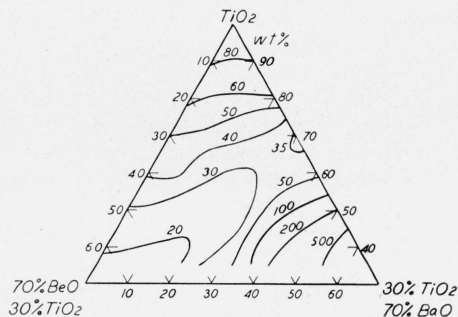


FIGURE 7. Dielectric constant, at  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 1 Mc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO}-\text{BaTiO}_3-\text{TiO}_2$ .

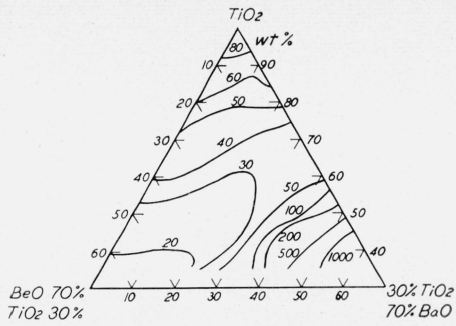


FIGURE 8. Dielectric constant, at 100° C and 130 kc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO-BaTiO}_3\text{-TiO}_2$ .

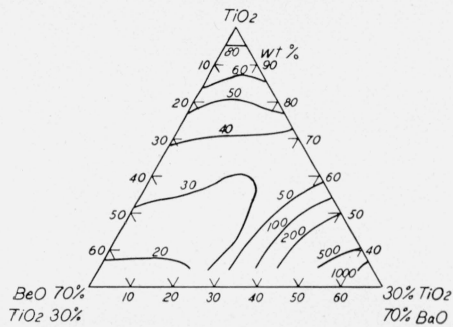


FIGURE 9. Dielectric constant, at 200° C and 130 kc/s, with varying composition within the ternary system  $\text{BeO-BaTiO}_3\text{-TiO}_2$ .

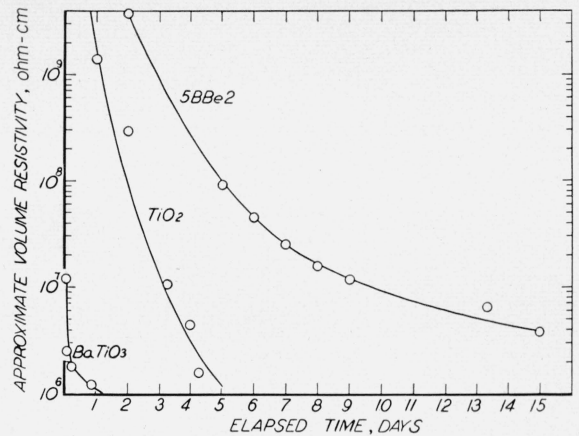


FIGURE 10. Approximate volume resistivity for specimens of  $\text{BaTiO}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and  $5\text{BBE}_2$ , at 200° C and 30 volts direct-current, after varying lengths of time.

Thickness of all specimens was approximately 0.010 in.

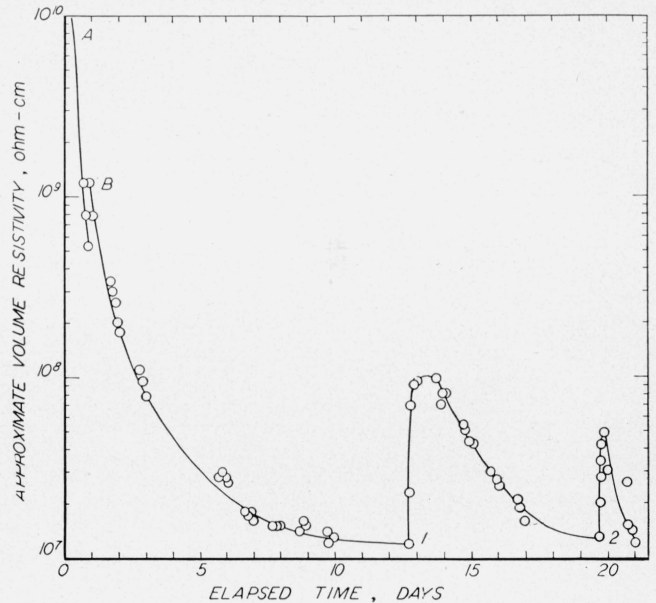


FIGURE 11. Approximate volume resistivity for specimens of  $5\text{BBE}_2$ , 0.010 in. thick, at 200° C and 110 or 30 volts direct-current, after varying lengths of time.

A, 110 v; B, 30 v; 1, polarity reversed; 2, original polarity restored.

TABLE 1. Composition, heat-treatment, absorption, shrinkage, dielectric constant  $K$ , and  $Q$  of bodies in the system  $6\text{BeO}:\text{TiO}_2\text{-BaTiO}_3\text{-TiO}_2$

Specimen designation	Proportion of end members of join, weight percent		Composition weight			Heat treatment				Absorption	Shrinkage	Dielectric constant, $K$ , at 25° C				Reciprocal, $Q$ , of power factor at 25° C			
			BeO	BaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	No. 1		No. 2				50 kc/s	1 Mc/s	20 Mc/s	3,000 Mc/s	50 kc/s	1 Mc/s	20 Mc/s	3,000 Mc/s
						Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time										
	BeO: 3TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 18TiO <sub>2</sub>	%	%	%	°C	hr	°C	hr	%	%								
BeT3	100.0	0.0	9.45		90.55	1,450	1			0.00	20	80	80	80		2,000	10,000	10,000	
18BBe6	31.75	68.25	3.0	6.55	90.45	1,275	1			.00	22	77	77	77		800	5,000	10,000	
BT18	0.0	100.0		9.6	90.4	1,100	1	1,275	1	.00	15	75	74	74		600	2,000	7,000	
	BeO: 2TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 12TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
BeT2	100.0	0.0	13.5		86.5	1,450	1			.00	21	71	71	71		1,700	10,000	10,000	
12BBe4	52.9	47.1	7.2	6.5	86.3	1,275	1			.02	20	65	65	65		800	4,000	5,000	
12BBe7	22.2	77.8	3.0	10.7	86.3	1,100	1	1,240	1	.07	13	64	64	64		260	1,200	2,000	
BT12	0.0	100.0		13.8	86.2	1,100	1	1,275	1	.00	15	68	68	68		460	1,800	2,000	
	2BeO: 3TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 9TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be2T3	100.0	0.0	17.3		82.7	1,450	1			.00	22	66	66	66		7,000	10,000	10,000	
9BBe3	63.0	37.0	10.9	6.6	82.5	1,275	1			.00	20	57	57	57		1,000	3,500	3,500	
9BBe8	17.4	82.6	3.0	14.5	82.5	1,240	1			.07	21	60	60	60		1,000	4,000	4,000	
BT9	0.0	100.0		17.6	82.4	1,100	1	1,275	1	.00	15	60	60	60		1,000	2,000	5,000	
	BeO: TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 6TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
BeT	100.0	0.0	23.85		76.15	1,450	1			.00	20	57	57	57		1,000	8,000	10,000	
6BBe2	73.2	26.8	17.45	6.5	76.05	1,275	1			.00	19	51	51	51		1,000	3,000	3,000	
6BBe5	50.0	50.0	11.9	12.1	76.0	1,275	1			.00	15	49	49	49		1,000	3,000	3,000	
6BBe8	12.6	87.4	3.0	21.2	75.8	1,100	1	1,240	1	.00	17	48	48	48	46	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,800
BT6	0.0	100.0		24.3	75.7	1,100	1	1,275	1	.01	14	46	45	44	44	1,100	3,000	2,200	1,200
	5BeO: 4TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 5TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be5T4	100.0	0.0	28.1		71.9	1,475	1			.00	22	52	52	52		2,000	10,000	10,000	
5BBe2	76.6	23.4	21.5	6.5	72.0	1,275	1			.00	20	48	48	48	48	1,000	4,000	4,000	360
5BBe5	50.0	50.0	14.1	13.9	72.1	1,100	1	1,275	1	.02	17	43	43	43	42	500	1,700	1,700	1,600
5BBe8	10.7	89.3	3.0	24.8	72.2	1,100	1	1,240	1	.03	17	42	42	42	41	2,000	4,000	7,000	2,600
BT5	0.0	100.0		27.7	72.3	1,100	1	1,325	1	.04	12	39	37	37	39	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,100
	3BeO: 2TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 4TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be3T2	100.0	0.0	32.0		68.0	1,475	1			.01	22	45	45	45	44	1,600	10,000	10,000	1,500
4BBe2	80.0	20.0	25.55	6.5	67.95	1,275	1			.00	21	41	41	41	44	900	2,500	5,000	1,600
4BBe4	57.8	42.2	18.7	13.7	67.6	1,275	1			.00	16	41	41	41	39	800	4,000	4,500	6,000
4BBe9	9.4	90.6	3.0	29.4	67.6	1,240	1			.00	22	36	36	36	35	2,000	1,600	1,000	6,000
BT4	0.0	100.0		32.4	67.6	1,100	1	1,330	1	.03	17	34	34	35	33	2,000	2,000	3,700	2,600
	2BeO: TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 3TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be2T	100.0	0.0	38.5		61.5	1,500	1			.00	22	40	40	40		2,000	7,000	7,000	
3BBe1	83.3	16.7	32.1	6.5	61.4	1,100	1	1,380	2	.01	16	44	44	44		1,000	4,000	6,000	
3BBe5	50.0	50.0	19.3	19.5	61.2	1,100	1	1,275	1	.03	16	31	31	31	30	220	1,600	2,000	3,000
3BBe6	39.0	61.0	15.0	23.8	61.2	1,100	1	1,325	1	.01	16	30	30	30		700	1,000	1,000	
3BBe9	7.8	92.2	3.0	35.9	61.1	1,100	1	1,250	1	.00	17	37	37	37	38	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,500
BT3	0.0	100.0		39.0	61.0	1,100	1	1,260	1	.03	17	44	44	43	42	720	650	800	460
	3BeO: TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: 2TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be3T	100.0	0.0	48.4		51.6	1,500	1			.01	20	30	30	30		700	6,000	6,000	
2BBe1	86.7	13.3	42.0	6.5	51.5	1,275	1	1,275	1	.00	19	29	29	29	29	200	800	2,000	1,700
2BBe3	70.0	30.0	33.9	14.7	51.4	1,100	1	1,325	2	.05	18	25	25	25		200	330	470	
2BBe5	50.0	50.0	24.2	24.5	51.3	1,100	1	1,275	1	.00	18	23	23	23	21	230	1,000	1,000	1,800
2BBe8	18.6	81.4	9.0	39.9	51.1	1,100	1	1,225	1	.00	16	70	70	70		200	130	80	
2BBe9	6.2	93.8	3.0	45.9	51.1	1,100	1	1,225	1	.00	16	155	155	155		200	62	35	
BT2	0.0	100.0		49.0	51.0	1,100	1	1,290	1	.02	16	204	200	197		100	70	35	

TABLE I. Composition, heat-treatment, absorption, shrinkage, dielectric constant  $K$ , and  $Q$  of bodies in the system  $6\text{BeO}:\text{TiO}_2\text{-BaTiO}_3\text{-TiO}_2$ —Continued.

Specimen designation	Proportion of end members of join, weight percent		Composition weight			Heat treatment				Absorption	Shrinkage	Dielectric constant, $K$ , at 25° C				Reciprocal, $Q$ , of power factor at 25° C			
						No. 1		No. 2				50 kc/s	1 Mc/s	20 Mc/s	3,000 Mc/s	50 kc/s	1 Mc/s	20 Mc/s	3,000 Mc/s
			BeO	BaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time										
	4BeO: TiO <sub>2</sub>	2BaO: 3TiO <sub>2</sub>	%	%	%	°C	hr	°C	hr	%	%								
Be4T	100.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	44.4	1,500	1			.00	21	23	23	23		90	300	440	
2BBe41	88.4	11.6	49.2	6.5	44.3	1,100	1	1,325	1	.00	18	23	23	23		900	3,000	3,000	2,000
2BBe43	70.0	30.0	38.9	16.8	44.2	1,100	1	1,325	3	.01	16	21	21	21		300	600	1,000	
2BBe45	50.0	50.0	27.8	28.1	44.1	1,100	1	1,275	1	.01	16	27	27	27	24	300	270	190	73
2BBe47	25.0	75.0	13.9	42.1	44.0	1,100	1	1,250	2	.01	16	170	165	155		53	36	20	
2BBe49	9.0	91.0	5.0	51.1	43.9	1,100	1	1,225	1	.00	16	490	470	450		45	33	18	
B2T3	0.0	100.0		56.1	43.9	1,250	1	1,300	1	.01	11	910	900	890		70	50	25	
	6BeO: TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaO: TiO <sub>2</sub>																	
Be6T	100.0	0.0	65.2		34.8	1,525	1			.07	21	17	17	17		40	130	110	
BBe61	90.1	9.9	58.8	6.5	34.7	1,100	1	1,325	3	.08	18	16	16	16		800	8,000	10,000	
BBe63	70.0	30.0	45.7	19.7	34.6	1,100	1	1,315	14	.08	15	17	17	17	15	110	130	600	950
BBe65	50.0	50.0	32.6	32.9	34.5	1,100	1	1,250	1	.00	18	65	64	61		91	68	40	
BBe67	25.0	75.0	16.3	49.3	34.4	1,100	1	1,250	2	.02	14	680	660	620		49	30	15	
BBe69	4.6	95.4	3.0	62.7	34.3	1,100	1	1,325	2	.00	14	1,170	1,140	1,120		86	60	26	
BT	0.0	100.0		65.7	34.3	1,245	1	1,385	2	.05	11	1,500	1,500	1,500		80	100	50	

TABLE 2. Dielectric constant ( $K$ ),  $Q$ -values, and average temperature coefficient of  $K$  from 25° to 200°C, at 130 kc/s

Specimen designation	K at °C—						Q at °C—						Average temperature coefficient of $K$ ppm/°C
	25°	100°	125°	150°	175°	200°	25°	100°	125°	150°	175°	200°	
TiO <sub>2</sub> -----	98	92	90	89	88	86	3,000	670	230	140	112	43	-770
BeT3-----	78.2	74.8	73.4	72.4	71.1	70.2	4,000	670	420	230	91	48	-700
18BBe6-----	77.8	73.9	73.1	72.2	71.9	-----	1,200	190	100	46	20	-----	-525
BT18-----	75.2	71.7	71.0	70.6	69.2	-----	560	46	26	14	8	-----	-550
Be2T-----	68.8	64.7	63.5	62.4	61.6	60.7	4,000	630	370	160	84	38	-720
12BBe4-----	65.9	62.6	61.7	61.0	-----	-----	1,400	160	69	30	-----	-----	-620
12BBe7-----	59.1	56.7	56.0	55.6	55.3	-----	300	240	100	52	23	-----	-440
BT12-----	69.6	66.8	66.3	66.0	-----	-----	850	59	31	19	-----	-----	-420
Be2T3-----	66.4	62.5	61.3	60.4	59.8	-----	4,000	340	120	46	21	-----	-700
9BBe3-----	57.8	54.8	54.0	53.5	-----	-----	1,100	200	80	34	-----	-----	-610
9BBe8-----	61.2	58.8	58.2	57.7	-----	-----	460	140	57	25	-----	-----	-460
BT9-----	57.4	55.4	54.8	54.4	54.2	54.2	2,000	210	89	48	27	16	-340
BeT-----	54.2	51.3	50.6	49.9	49.4	-----	2,000	260	125	45	16	-----	-610
6BBe2-----	50.8	48.6	48.1	47.6	47.4	-----	1,500	180	81	40	19	-----	-470
6BBe5-----	49.5	47.7	47.2	46.9	46.5	46.4	240	290	180	100	43	21	-370
6BBe8-----	48.5	47.3	47.0	46.7	46.6	-----	1,400	270	130	55	22	-----	-260
BT6-----	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.8	47.8	-----	1,000	71	29	17	9	-----	-140
Be5T4-----	53.4	50.5	49.9	49.2	48.5	48.1	5,000	820	520	290	130	63	-590
5BBe2-----	48.3	45.8	45.1	44.7	44.2	43.9	2,600	320	160	80	40	20	-540
5BBe5-----	43.3	42.0	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.0	710	280	140	63	27	15	-310
5BBe8-----	42.1	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	430	290	170	95	46	24	-130
BT5-----	35.7	35.4	35.2	35.0	35.0	35.0	2,000	1,400	1,400	1,100	800	500	-120
Be3T2-----	43.8	41.6	41.0	40.6	40.3	-----	3,000	350	170	69	34	-----	-810
4BBe2-----	41.0	39.1	38.7	38.3	38.1	-----	900	230	93	42	18	-----	-490
4BBe4-----	41.3	40.0	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	2,000	320	130	62	28	14	-290
4BBe9-----	36.9	36.2	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.5	300	400	300	200	72	35	-----
BT4-----	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.7	3,000	720	330	155	78	35	-----
Be2T-----	44.5	41.2	40.6	40.4	39.8	39.6	10,000	280	125	64	27	13	-610
3BBe1-----	46.3	43.8	43.2	42.5	42.4	42.2	800	330	130	54	24	12	-550
3BBe5-----	30.9	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	620	520	320	180	87	45	-130
3BBe6-----	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	260	330	290	210	140	83	-35
3BBe9-----	38.1	37.1	37.4	37.0	36.8	36.6	300	280	260	250	210	160	-230
BT3-----	44.5	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.9	700	600	600	600	600	600	-210
Be3T-----	32.5	31.3	31.0	30.6	30.6	30.8	4,000	300	130	50	22	12	-----
2BBe1-----	29.1	28.0	27.6	27.4	27.3	27.2	170	410	210	91	41	20	-380
2BBe3-----	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.15	300	110	86	59	35	22	+50
2BBe5-----	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	170	350	300	210	110	59	-----
2BBe8-----	70.4	73.8	76.5	75.9	71.2	66.4	160	210	390	800	1,500	1,400	-----
2BBe9-----	163	188	212	195	160	136	62	88	170	470	1,000	1,000	-----
BT2-----	183	222	222	174	145	125	130	220	320	440	500	600	(a)
Be4T-----	22.9	24.2	24.6	24.8	24.9	24.9	51	24	29	31	27	18	+480
2BBe41-----	23.6	23.1	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.8	3,000	490	210	93	35	22	-200
2BBe43-----	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	83	91	96	93	79	60	+30
2BBe45-----	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.4	27.2	140	130	150	140	130	110	-----
2BBe47-----	161	199	264	215	163	97	44	56	110	200	190	110	-----
2BBe49-----	482	586	656	550	379	286	30	59	132	320	530	640	-----
B2T3-----	796	1,130	961	661	487	403	60	170	360	550	700	900	(a)
Be6T-----	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	68	49	49	44	40	19	+210
BBe61-----	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	150	190	160	120	68	38	-----
BBe63-----	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.3	120	110	100	99	97	81	-----
BBe65-----	64.0	71.6	76.1	72.3	62.5	56.0	78	100	160	240	210	150	-----
BBe67-----	680	906	1,190	900	580	428	33	56	150	380	680	730	-----
BBe69-----	1,190	1,320	4,140	2,100	1,250	940	75	63	67	92	67	52	-----
BT-----	1,210	1,850	2,870	1,550	1,100	820	110	47	1,000	1,000	590	190	(a)

a Maximum  $K$  value occurs between 100° and 125°C.



TABLE 3. Dielectric constant, at 1 Mc/s, from  $-60^{\circ}$  to  $+85^{\circ}$ C, and average temperature coefficient of dielectric constant

Specimen designation	Values of <i>K</i> at $^{\circ}$ C—															Average temperature coefficient of <i>K</i> <i>ppm</i> / $^{\circ}$ C	
	$-60^{\circ}$	$-50^{\circ}$	$-40^{\circ}$	$-30^{\circ}$	$-20^{\circ}$	$-10^{\circ}$	$0^{\circ}$	$+10^{\circ}$	$20^{\circ}$	$30^{\circ}$	$40^{\circ}$	$50^{\circ}$	$60^{\circ}$	$70^{\circ}$	$80^{\circ}$		$85^{\circ}$
BeT3.....	84.8	83.9	82.9	82.0	81.2	80.4	79.8	79.2	78.8	78.4	77.7	77.0	76.4	75.8	75.3	75.1	-840
18B Be6.....	82.4	81.6	80.8	80.1	79.4	78.8	78.2	77.6	77.1	76.6	75.9	75.4	74.8	74.2	73.7	73.4	-790
BT18.....	80.5	79.7	78.9	78.3	77.6	77.0	76.5	76.0	75.4	74.8	74.3	73.8	73.4	73.0	72.6	72.5	-720
BeT2.....	75.9	75.0	74.2	73.4	72.7	72.1	71.5	71.0	70.4	69.9	69.4	68.8	68.2	67.7	67.2	67.0	-850
12B Be4.....	70.2	69.5	68.8	68.1	67.5	67.0	66.5	66.0	65.6	65.2	64.7	64.2	63.8	63.3	62.9	62.7	-770
12B Be7.....	70.4	69.8	69.1	68.7	68.1	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.5	66.1	65.7	65.3	64.8	64.5	64.1	63.9	-670
BT12.....	73.2	72.5	71.9	71.3	70.8	70.3	69.9	69.5	69.1	68.8	68.4	68.0	67.6	67.3	67.0	66.8	-620
Be2T3.....	71.2	70.5	69.7	69.0	68.4	67.8	67.2	66.7	66.1	65.6	65.1	64.6	64.1	63.7	63.2	63.0	-830
9B Be3.....	61.2	60.6	60.1	59.6	59.0	58.6	58.1	57.7	57.3	56.9	56.4	56.0	55.6	55.2	54.8	54.6	-770
9B Be8.....	64.2	63.6	63.1	62.7	62.4	62.0	61.7	61.3	61.0	60.6	60.3	60.0	59.7	59.4	59.1	58.9	-600
BT9.....	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.7	61.3	61.0	60.7	60.4	60.0	59.8	59.5	59.2	59.0	58.7	58.6	-480
BeT.....	57.3	56.7	56.2	55.7	55.2	54.7	54.3	53.9	53.4	53.0	52.6	52.2	51.8	51.5	51.1	50.9	-800
6B Be2.....	53.7	53.3	52.9	52.5	52.1	51.7	51.4	51.0	50.6	50.3	49.9	49.6	49.3	49.0	48.7	48.6	-700
6B Be5.....	51.1	50.8	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.5	49.2	49.0	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.3	-520
6B Be8.....	49.2	49.0	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.2	48.1	47.9	47.8	47.6	47.5	47.3	47.1	47.0	46.9	46.7	-360
BT6.....	46.5	46.3	46.2	46.0	45.8	45.6	45.4	45.3	45.1	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.5	-300
Be5T4.....	56.2	55.5	54.9	54.4	53.9	53.5	53.1	52.8	52.4	52.0	51.6	51.2	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.0	-800
5B Be2.....	50.8	50.4	50.0	49.7	49.3	49.0	48.6	48.3	48.0	47.6	47.3	47.0	46.7	46.4	46.1	46.0	-680
5B Be5.....	44.6	44.3	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.6	-870
5B Be8.....	42.4	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.1	-220
BT5.....	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	0
Be3T2.....	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.6	44.2	43.9	43.7	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.6	-730
4B Be2.....	42.9	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.2	39.0	38.9	-670
4B Be4.....	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.7	-440
4B Be9.....	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	-50
BT4.....	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	+200
Be2T.....	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.1	-720
3B Be1.....	46.9	46.5	46.0	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.4	44.2	43.9	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.0	-750
3B Be5.....	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	-200
3B Be6.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.8	-40
3B Be9.....	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	-40
BT3.....	44.6	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.7	43.7	-140
Be3T.....	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.3	-510
2B Be1.....	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	27.7	-510
2B Be3.....	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	-120
2B Be5.....	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	+20
2B Be8.....	63.2	64.0	64.8	65.5	66.2	66.8	67.5	68.1	68.7	69.2	69.6	69.9	70.1	70.4	70.9	71.3	+820
2B Be9.....	126	128	134	138	142	146	150	153	157	159	161	163	165	167	171	173	+2,180
BT2.....	163	168	173	177	182	187	192	196	200	202	204	207	210	214	219	221	+2,080
Be4T.....	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4	-310
2B Be41.....	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	-310
2B Be43.....	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	+50
2B Be45.....	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	+220
2B Be47.....	120	125	132	137	143	148	154	159	164	167	170	173	177	182	187	191	+3,150
2B Be49.....	311	330	350	365	385	405	430	450	470	480	490	500	510	520	535	543	+3,750
B2T3.....	600	630	660	690	720	745	780	825	870	885	900	910	920	935	960	980	+3,300
Be6T.....	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	-120
BBe61.....	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	-160
BBe63.....	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	+40
BBe65.....	53.8	55.1	56.5	57.8	59.0	60.1	61.2	62.1	63.2	64.1	64.8	65.4	66.0	66.6	67.4	67.9	+1,600
BBe67.....	419	450	480	510	540	570	600	630	660	680	705	710	730	744	775	790	+4,260
BBe69.....	638	660	680	710	740	780	830	910	1,140	1,105	1,055	1,015	1,005	1,000	1,030	1,048	-----
BT.....	805	815	860	910	980	1,060	1,160	1,310	1,570	1,420	1,360	1,330	1,300	1,330	1,400	1,440	-----

Specimen designation	Dielectric constant, <i>K</i>				Quality factor, <i>Q</i>			
	After 1 day	After 6 months	Change	Average change	After 1 day	After 6 months	Change	Average change
Specimens with significant change in <i>K</i>								
			<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2BBe9-2	161	157	-2	-----	49	51	+4	-----
-3	156	154	-1	-----	55	53	-4	-----
-4	152	150	-1	-----	62	62	0	-----
2BBe47	167	165	-1	-----	32	19	-40	-----
-1	190	186	-2	-----	28	29	+4	-----
-B	177	173	-2	-----	36	38	+6	-----
2BBe49	479	463	-3	-----	30	30	0	-----
-3	462	450	-3	-----	31	31	0	-----
-4	454	444	-2	-----	33	33	0	-----
BBe67	692	654	-4	-----	27	24	-11	-----
-2	665	645	-3	-----	29	29	0	-----
-3	671	668	-1½	-----	27	24	-11	-----
BBe69-2	1,110	1,080	-3	-----	39	40	+2	-----
-4	1,120	1,096	-2	-----	58	64	+10	-----
-5	1,097	1,060	-3	-----	60	66	+10	-----
-8	1,140	1,074	-6	-----	53	55	+4	-----
Specimens with significant change in <i>Q</i>								
3BBe5	30.5	30.6	-----	-----	830	180	-78	-----
-1	30.5	30.1	-----	-----	1,600	600	-63	-----
3BBe6-1	28.4	<sup>a</sup> 29.5	-----	-----	1,000	31	-97	-----
-2	28.9	29.2	-----	-----	430	55	-87	-----
3BBe9	37.4	<sup>a</sup> 36.8	-----	-----	1,100	470	-57	-----
-A	36.7	36.9	-----	-----	200	91	-55	-----
-B	36.9	37.2	-----	-----	140	51	-64	-----
2BBe3	24.6	<sup>a</sup> 27.0	-----	-----	330	8	-98	-----
-B	24.4	24.4	-----	-----	160	92	-43	-----
2BBe5-1	25.0	25.3	-----	-----	1,000	800	-20	-----
-A	22.0	22.0	-----	-----	400	260	-35	-----
-C	22.6	22.7	-----	-----	400	330	-18	-----
BBe43-1	18.6	<sup>a</sup> 19.3	-----	-----	600	28	-95	-----
-A	20.1	20.3	-----	-----	150	26	-83	-----
BBe45	26.0	26.0	-----	-----	270	190	-30	-----
-A	26.5	26.7	-----	-----	180	62	-66	-----
BBe65	63.0	63.2	-----	-----	68	26	-62	-----
-A	62.6	62.4	-----	-----	58	52	-10	-----
-B	62.6	62.3	-----	-----	59	55	-7	-----

<sup>a</sup> Apparent change not significant due to small capacitance of specimen.

TABLE 4.  
Changes in *K* and *Q* of  
specimens after 6 months storage  
(Measured at 1 Mc/s and 25° C)

Specimen designation	Temperature range from 25° C to—						
	100°	200°	300°	400°	500°	600°	700°
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
6BeO:TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.11	0.19	0.28	0.38	0.48	0.58
4BeO:TiO <sub>2</sub>	.04	.12	.20	.33	.46	.58	.69
2BeO:TiO <sub>2</sub>	.05	.12	.21	.30	.39	.49	.59
BeO:TiO <sub>2</sub>	.04	.11	.21	.33	.49	.68	.77
5BBe5	.05	.14	.24	.33	.43	.53	.64
BBe65	.05	.13	.22	.33	.43	.54	.65

TABLE 5.  
Linear thermal expansion

Specimen designation	Resistivity in ohm-cm after—				
	1 hr	1 day	2 days	5 days	21 days
BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	6×10 <sup>8</sup>	8×10 <sup>5</sup>	8×10 <sup>5</sup>	-----	-----
TiO <sub>2</sub>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>	2×10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>	6×10 <sup>5</sup>
5BBe2	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	4×10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	5×10 <sup>5</sup>
2BBe45	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>
BBe61	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>
BBe67	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>	>10 <sup>10</sup>

TABLE 6. Approximate volume resistivity of some specimens, 0.010 in. thick, measured at 200° C and at a potential of 30-v direct current maintained for various periods of time

<sup>a</sup> In 2 hr after 2 days, the resistivity began to decrease rapidly and, within an additional 2 hr had decreased to 1×10<sup>5</sup> ohm-cm, when test was discontinued.

<sup>b</sup> After 7 days.

<sup>c</sup> After 15 days.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1950.