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# The Temperature Coefficients of Acoustic Surface Wave Velocity and Delay on Lithium Niobate, Lithium Tantalate, Quartz, and Tellurium Dioxide

ANDREW J. SLOBODNIK, Jr.

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13. ABSTRACT

A systematic search for zero temperature coefficient of acoustic surface wave delay has been made on the materials, $TeO_2$, quartz, $LiTaO_3$ and $LiNbO_3$. Such temperature compensated orientations are needed for application to wide-band multifunction modems and other signal processing devices.

Two temperature compensated cuts of $TeO_2$ have been discovered. These two orientations possess simultaneously zero temperature coefficients of delay, zero power flow angles and ultra-low surface wave velocities (1387 and 1424 m/sec). This last property allows long time delays in short spaces with consequent reductions in size and weight. The piezoelectric coupling parameters ($\Delta v/v$) for these orientations are $2 \times 10^{-6}$ and $8 \times 10^{-5}$.

The lowest temperature coefficient of delay on $LiTaO_3$ was found to be 23 ppm/°C for an orientation having 1.55° of beam steering. The sacrifice of several parts per million in temperature sensitivity (to 30 and 33 ppm/°C) yields two pure mode orientations having velocities of 3300 m/sec and moderate coupling ($\Delta v/v$ = 0.0037 and 0.0045). An orientation of $LiTaO_3$ has been discovered having substantially higher coupling ($\Delta v/v$ = 0.0084) than any previously known.

The 41.5° rotated cut, X-propagating orientation of $LiNbO_3$ has a temperature coefficient of delay of 72 ppm/°C which is the best yet found for this material.

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| Temperature coefficient of delay | | | | | | |
| Temperature coefficient of velocity | | | | | | |
| Acoustic surface wave velocities | | | | | | |
| Coupling to interdigital transducers | | | | | | |
| Surface wave pure mode axes | | | | | | |
| Tellurium dioxide | | | | | | |
| Lithium tantalate | | | | | | |
| Microwave acoustic material constants | | | | | | |
| Acoustic signal processing | | | | | | |
| Quartz | | | | | | |
| Lithium niobate | | | | | | |
| Surface wave numerical data | | | | | | |
| Wave propagation | | | | | | |
| Piezoelectric materials | | | | | | |
| Acoustic delay lines | | | | | | |
| Zero temperature coefficient cuts of $TeO_2$ | | | | | | |
| Surface wave power flow angle | | | | | | |

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MICROWAVE PHYSICS LABORATORY PROJECT 5635
AIR FORCE CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH LABORATORIES
L. G. HANSCOM FIELD, BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

# The Temperature Coefficients of Acoustic Surface Wave Velocity and Delay on Lithium Niobate, Lithium Tantalate, Quartz, and Tellurium Dioxide

ANDREW J. SLOBODNIK, Jr.

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AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
United States Air Force

## Abstract

A systematic search for zero temperature coefficient of acoustic surface wave delay has been made on the materials $TeO_2$, quartz, $LiTaO_3$ and $LiNbO_3$. Such temperature compensated orientations are needed for application to wideband multi-function modems and other signal processing devices.

Two temperature compensated cuts of $TeO_2$ have been discovered. These two orientations possess simultaneously zero temperature coefficients of delay, zero power flow angles and ultra-low surface wave velocities (1387 and 1424 m/sec). This last property allows long time delays in short spaces with consequent reductions in size and weight. The piezoelectric-coupling parameters ($\Delta v/v$) for these orientations are $2 \times 10^{-6}$ and $8 \times 10^{-5}$.

The lowest temperature coefficient of delay on $LiTaO_3$ was found to be 23 ppm/°C for an orientation having 1.55° of beam steering. The sacrifice of several parts per million in temperature sensitivity (to 30 and 33 ppm/°C) yields two pure mode orientations having velocities of 3300 m/sec and moderate coupling ($\Delta v/v$ = 0.0037 and 0.0045). An orientation of $LiTaO_3$ has been discovered having substantially higher coupling ($\Delta v/v$ = 0.0084) than any previously known.

The 41.5° rotated cut, X-propagating orientation of $LiNbO_3$ has a temperature coefficient of delay of 72 ppm/°C which is the best yet found for this material.

# Preface

This work was undertaken in response to the Rome Air Development Center (RADC) Research Need 71-21 as documented on AF Form 111 and entitled "Research on Surface Wave Phenomena for Application to Wideband Multi-Function Modems." The following statements are quoted from this document. "New materials or cut orientations are needed which can support acoustic surface waves and which possess zero or very small temperature coefficients with low insertion loss." "Currently, the most popular materials used to provide signal processing functions with acoustic surface waves are the piezoelectrics. Of those used, only the ST cut of quartz provides a zero temperature coefficient over any appreciable range."

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# The Temperature Coefficients of Acoustic Surface Wave Velocity and Delay on Lithium Niobate, Lithium Tantalate, Quartz, and Tellurium Dioxide

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Surface wave acoustic devices are currently coming into widespread systems use for the performance of a variety of delay and signal processing functions (Bush et al, 1970; Bush, 1971). However, for many applications it is highly desirable to use a temperature compensated cut to support the surface waves, that is, a crystalline orientation having zero temperature coefficient of delay. In fact, Carr et al (1971) have shown that a limitation on the application of surface wave encoders and decoders to multiple-access, secure communications systems is the degradation of the peak-to-sidelobe ratio of the autocorrelation function due to temperature differences.

In spite of several recent theoretical and experimental searches (Schulz et al, 1970; Holland and Schulz, 1970; Welsh, 1971; Lewis et al, 1971, and Schulz and Holland, 1971) the only temperature compensated cuts presently known are on $\alpha$ quartz. The most widely used is the ST-cut, X-propagating orientation discovered by Schulz et al (1970). Unfortunately, crystalline quartz possesses a very low piezoelectric coupling constant which leads to undesirably high insertion losses for any devices constructed using this material.

Two materials which have relatively high piezoelectric coupling are lithium niobate and lithium tantalate. An orientation having zero temperature coefficient

(Received for publication 17 December 1971)

Here T is temperature and $v_s$ is the surface wave velocity. A desired temperature compensated cut occurs at room temperature whenever Eq. (1) equals zero for $T_1 = 25^oC$.

For the purposes of numerical calculation, the following approximation to Eq. (1) was used to compute the temperature coefficient of velocity (for $TeO_2$, $20^oC$ was used as the center reference temperature):

$$TCV \approx \frac{1}{v_s(25^oC)} \left[ \frac{v_s(35^oC) - v_s(15^oC)}{20^oC} \right]. \tag{2}$$

The actual procedure consisted of three steps:

I Computation of material constants at $15^oC$, $25^oC$ and $35^oC$ ($10^oC$, $20^oC$ and $30^oC$ for $TeO_2$)

II Computation of surface wave velocities at each of these temperatures using the results of step I

III Use of Eq. (2) to compute TCV.

As the surface wave velocity is highly anisotropic, each of these three steps had to be repeated at one degree intervals for all orientations investigated.

Step I was accomplished using the temperature coefficients of the material constants themselves, as tabulated in Appendix A, in conjunction with Eq. (3) which is merely a truncated Taylor Series expansion.

$$X(T) \approx X(T_o) \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{X(T_o)} \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} (T-T_o) + \frac{1}{2X(T_o)} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial T^2} (T-T_o)^2 \right] \tag{3}$$

Here X is the desired material constant, $T_o$ is room temperature and $1/X(T_o)\, \partial X/\partial T$ and $1/2X(T_o)\, \partial^2 X/\partial T^2$ are the first and second-order normalized temperature coefficients respectively. Where second order coefficients of the material constants were not readily available, Eq. (3) was truncated after the first order term. Also, where direct measurements of the temperature coefficients of the density were not available, these coefficients were calculated from the coefficients of thermal expansion according to Eq. (4) which is derived in Appendix B.

$$\frac{1}{\rho(T_o)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} = -\left[ \alpha_{11} + \alpha_{22} + \alpha_{33} \right]. \tag{4}$$

Here $\rho$ is the density and $\alpha_{ii}$ are the coefficients of thermal expansion.

The results of step I, that is complete material constant matrices for lithium niobate, lithium tantalate, quartz and tellurium dioxide at $15^oC$, $25^oC$ and $35^oC$ ($10^oC$, $20^oC$ and $30^oC$ for $TeO_2$), are tabulated in Appendix C.

Step II consisted of computing the surface wave velocities at 15°C, 25°C and 35°C using the results of step I. The calculations were made using a computer program based on the work of Campbell and Jones (1968, 1970a and 1970b).

The results of step II were then directly substituted into Eq. (2) thus determining the temperature coefficient of velocity.

For most delay line, filter and other signal processing applications the actual parameter of interest is not the temperature coefficient of velocity but is in fact the change in delay time with temperature (Holland and Schulz, 1970). The first order temperature coefficient of delay is given by Eq. (5).

$$\mathrm{TCD} = \frac{1}{\tau}\frac{\partial\tau}{\partial T}\bigg|_{T_1} . \tag{5}$$

Here $\tau = \ell/v_s$ is the delay time and $\ell$ is the distance between two material points.

The temperature coefficient of delay is related to the temperature coefficient of velocity through the coefficient of thermal expansion, $\alpha$.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}\frac{\partial\tau}{\partial T} = \left(\frac{\ell}{v_s}\right)^{-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\left(\frac{\ell}{v_s}\right) = \frac{1}{\ell}\frac{\partial\ell}{\partial T} - \frac{1}{v_s}\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial T} \tag{6a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau}\frac{\partial\tau}{\partial T} = \alpha - \frac{1}{v_s}\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial T} \tag{6b}$$

Note that the appropriate value of $\alpha$ in this equation depends very much on the orientation being considered since the matrix of the coefficient of thermal expansion is anisotropic. The proper value of $\alpha$ is obtained by rotating the basic matrix through the appropriate Euler angles (Goldstein, 1970) and combining in the standard manner similar to the methods used in rotating the elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric constants for velocity calculations (Campbell and Jones, 1968).

For the purposes of this report, Eq. (6) was used directly for calculating TCD by using the previously determined approximate value of TCV along with the appropriate value of $\alpha$.

## 3. DATA

The purpose of this section is to present a tabulation (beginning on page 9) of the temperature coefficients of velocity and delay for a wide variety of cuts and orientations of $LiNbO_3$, $LiTaO_3$, quartz and tellurium dioxide. In addition, the surface wave velocity, the coupling parameter, $\Delta v/v$ (Campbell and Jones, 1968 and 1970b), and the electromechanical power flow angle, $\phi$ (the deviation of the time

average power flow from the phase velocity vector) are presented on facing pages. This information allows the device designer to choose a given material orientation with full knowledge of all applicable parameters including coupling of electromagnetic to acoustic energy, pure mode axes (directions for which $\phi = 0$) and the effect of beam steering (Slobodnik et al, 1970 and Slobodnik and Conway, 1970b). Use of electromechanical power flow rather than the incomplete mechanical power provides greater accuracy than previously available (Slobodnik and Conway, 1970a).

The orientations tabulated are quantitatively defined using the Euler angles lambda, mu and theta as explained in Figure 1. The standard cuts and orientations are shown in Figure 2a to o along with their corresponding Euler angles. Many non-standard orientations have also been investigated in the attempt to discover zero or minimum values of the temperature coefficient of delay. These orientations are identified only by their Euler angles. The use of "rotated constants" allows further flexibility in the investigation of off-axis orientations (although round-off errors are somewhat greater in computation of temperature coefficients). In these cases the propagation axes 1, 2 and 3 do not initially line up with the crystalline axes X, Y and Z but rather with those crystalline orientations resulting from a preliminary Euler angle rotation through the "rotated constant" angles. For further details of this notation the reader is referred to Appendix D.

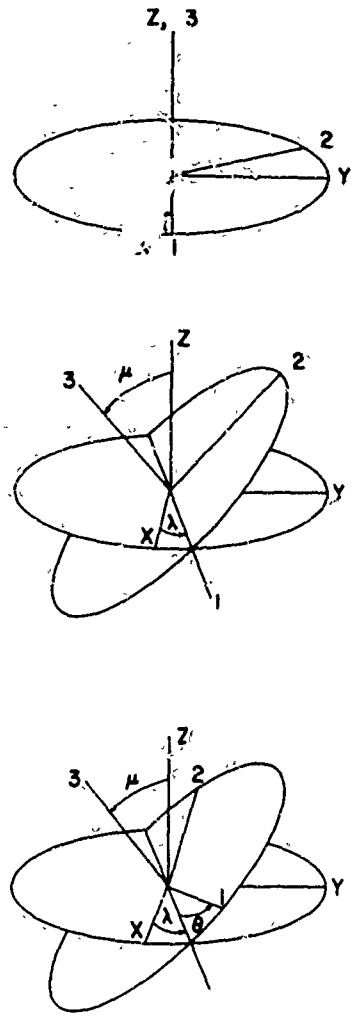



Figure 1. Coordinate System Used to Define Acoustic Surface Wave Propagation. The phase velocity vector lies along the 1 axis while the plate normal lies along the negative 3 axis. The crystalline axes are given by X, Y, and Z while the Euler angles are $\lambda$, $\mu$, and $\theta$ (after H. Goldstein in Classical Mechanics).

Finally it can be noted that, wherever possible, the data tabulated in this section was compared with previous theoretical and experimental results (Schulz et al, 1970; Holland and Schulz, 1970; Welsh, 1971; Lewis et al, 1971; and Schulz and Holland, 1971). In all cases reasonable agreement was obtained.

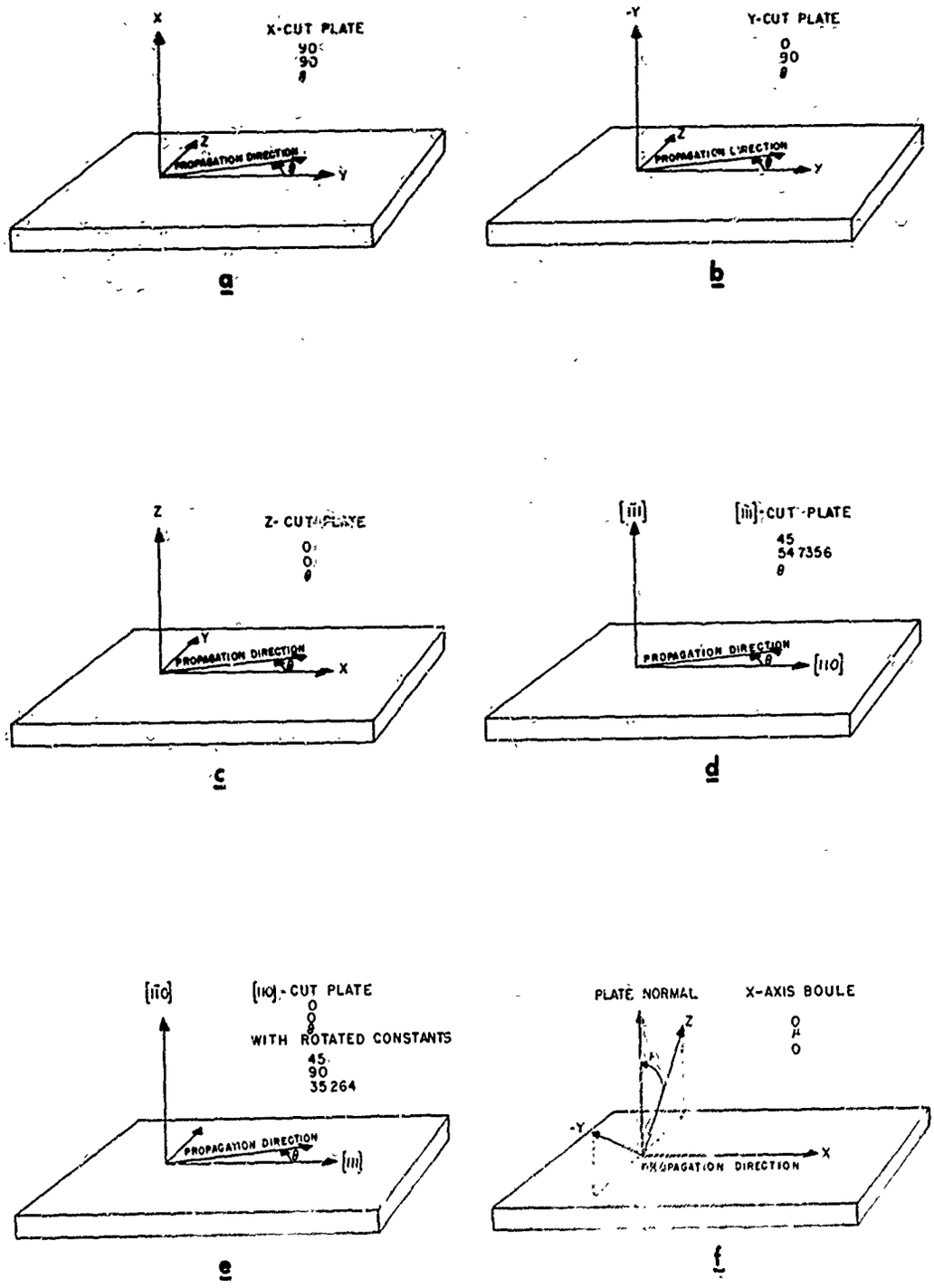



Figure 2. Fifteen Standard Crystalline Orientations Along with Corresponding Euler Angle Notation

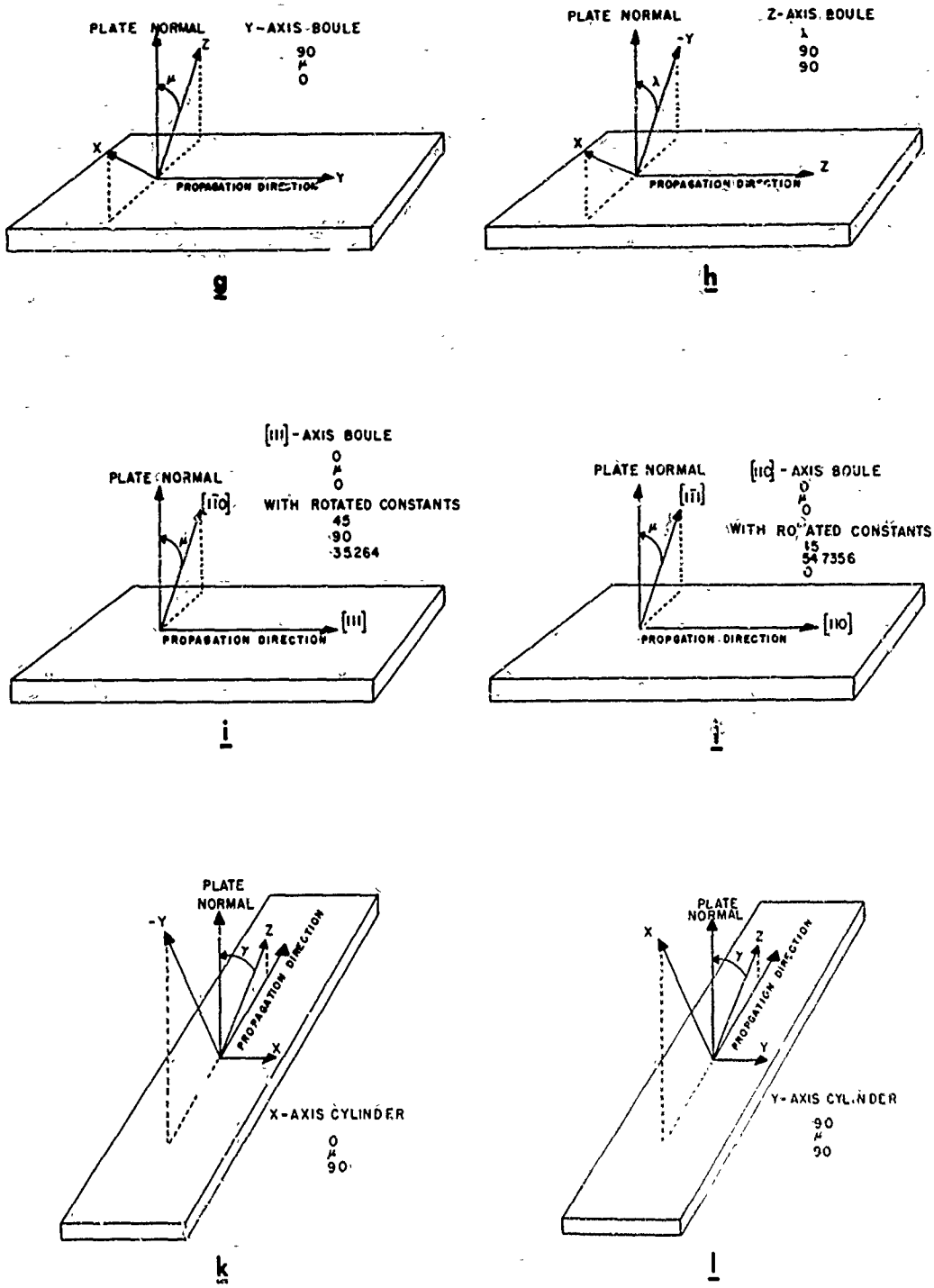



Figure 2 (Contd). Fifteen Standard Crystalline Orientations Along With Corresponding Euler Angle Notation

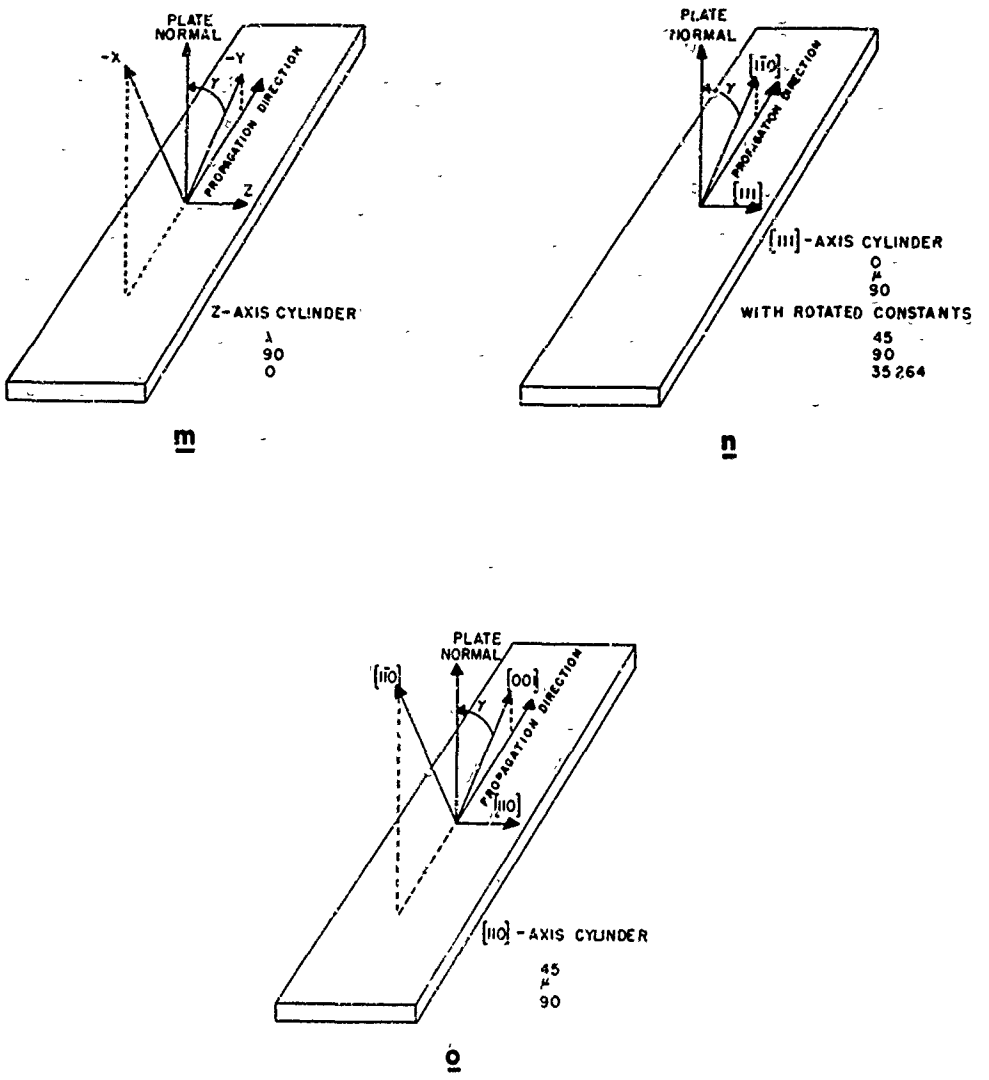
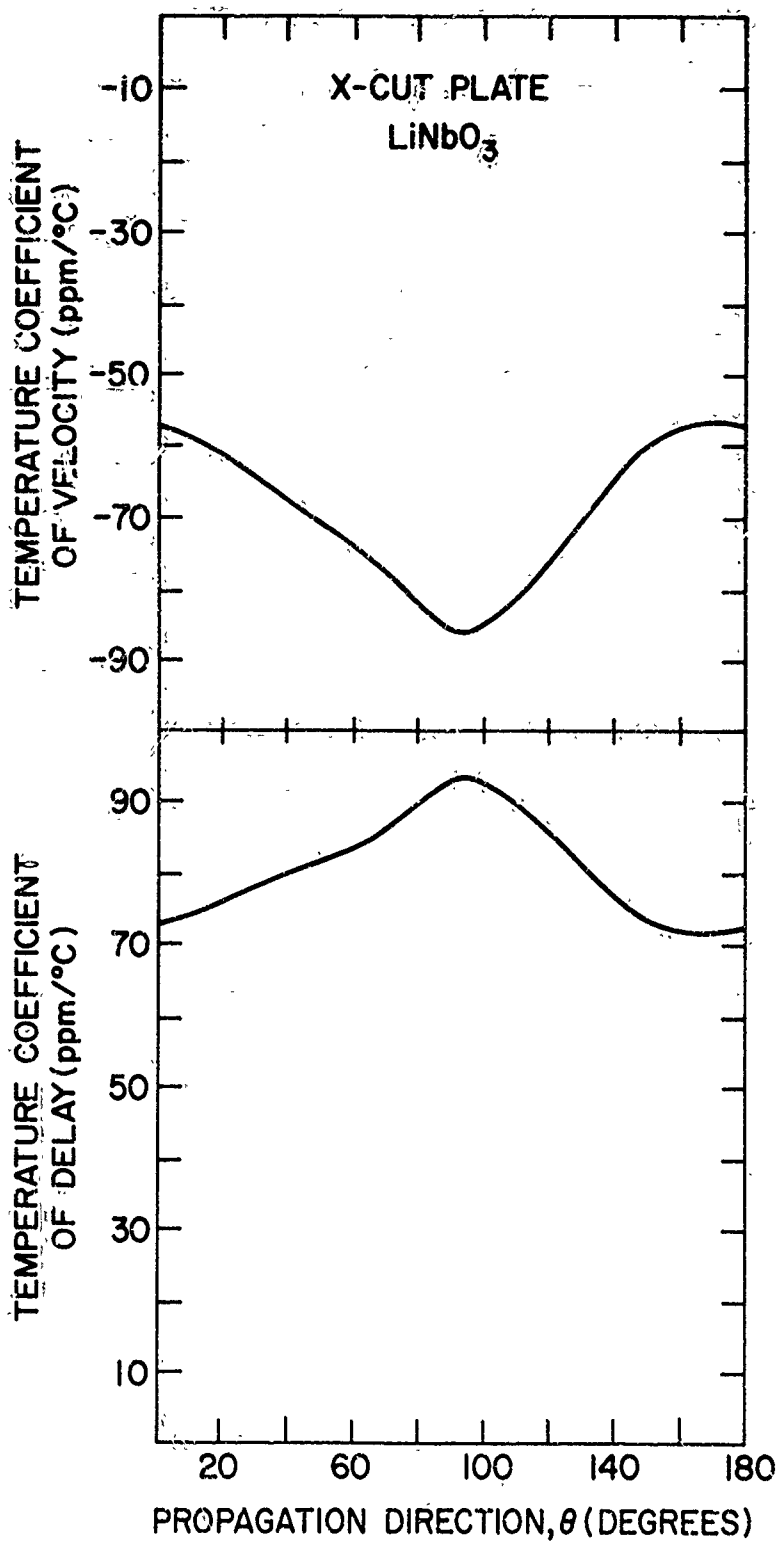
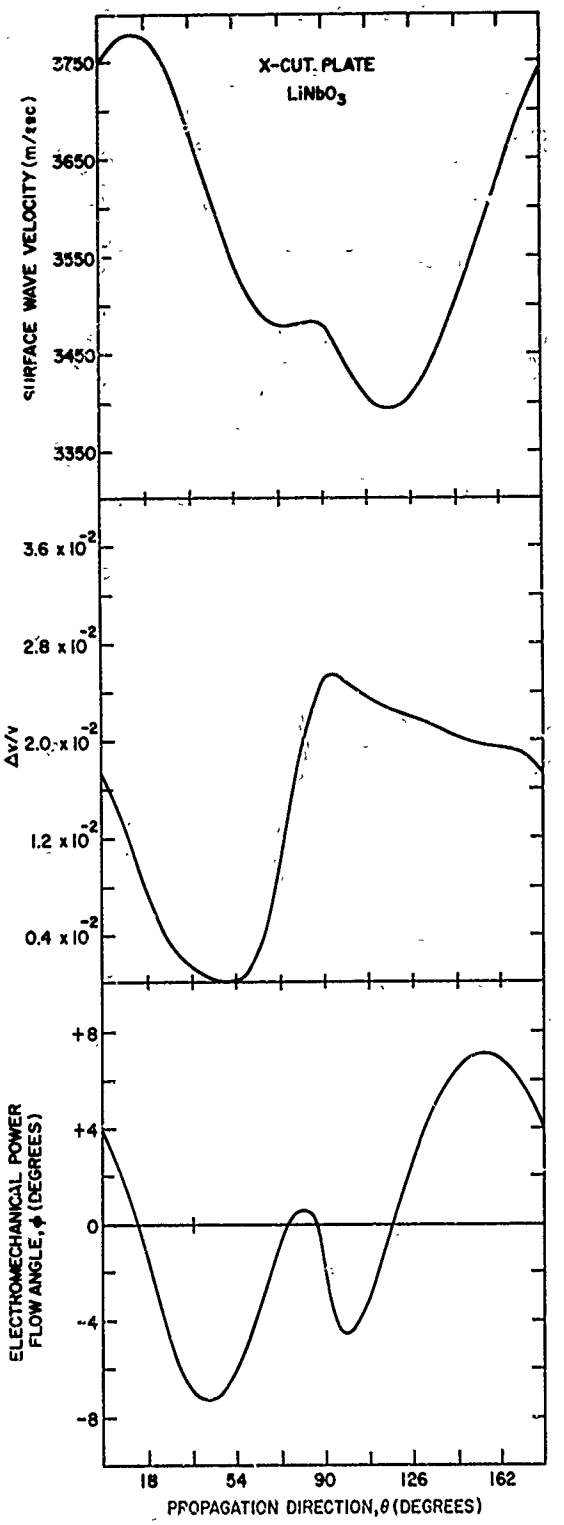
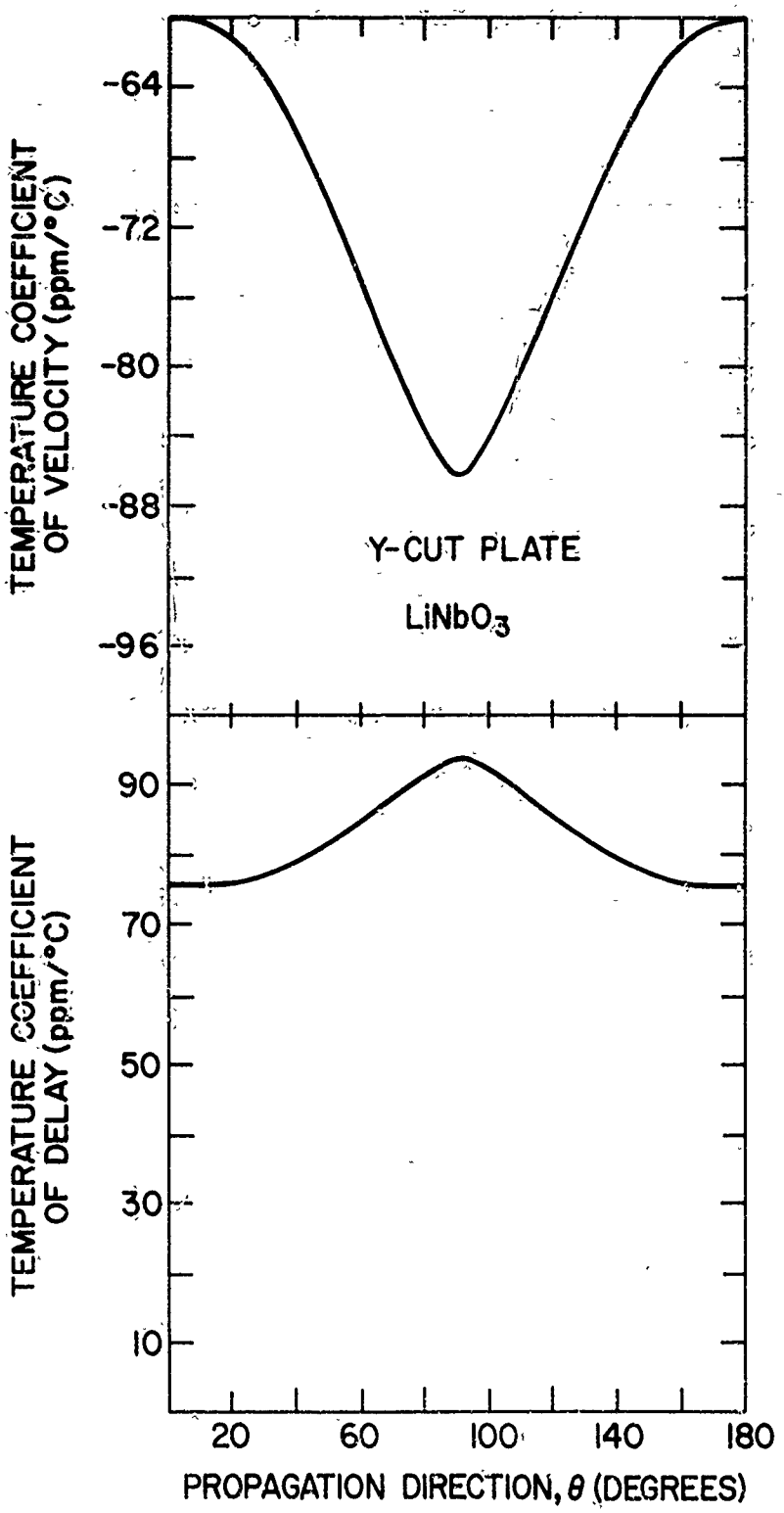


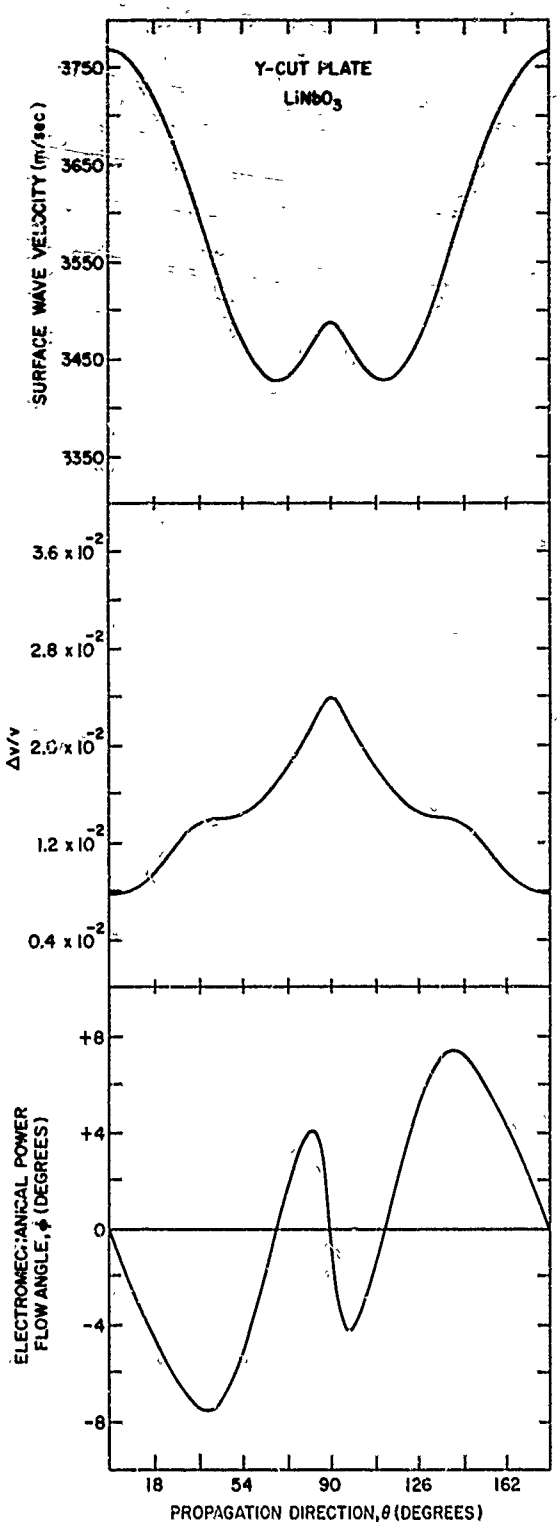

Figure 2 (Contd). Fifteen Standard Crystalline Orientations Along With Corresponding Euler Angle Notation

EIGHTY-FOUR DATA CURVES FOLLOW


X-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
90
70
50
30
10
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


X-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3750
3650
3550
3450
3350
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-2
2.8 x 10^-2
2.0 x 10^-2
1.2 x 10^-2
0.4 x 10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


-64
-72
-80
-88
-96
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
Y-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
90
70
50
30
10
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


Y-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3750
3650
3550
3450
3350
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-2
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2.0 x 10^-2
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+4
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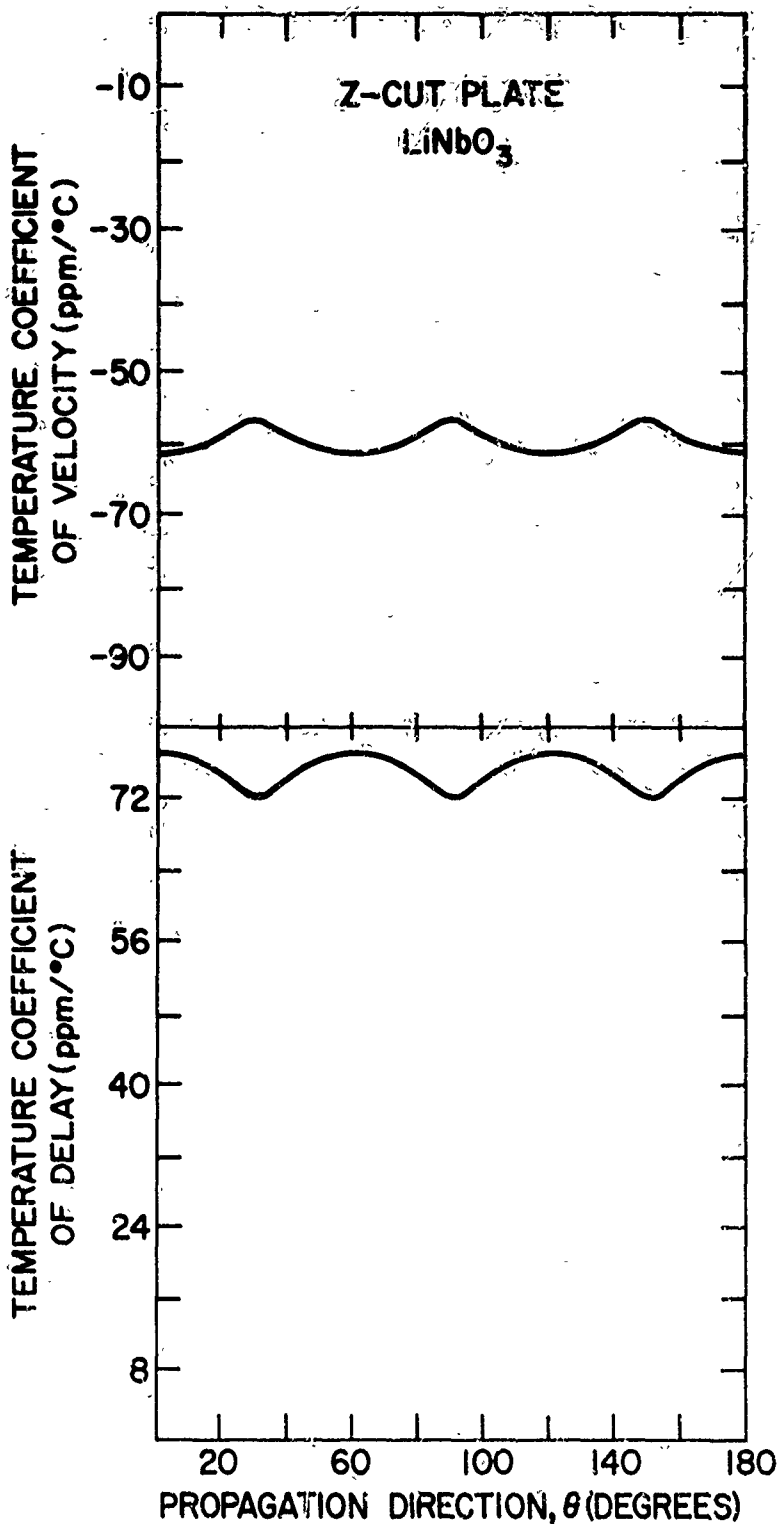
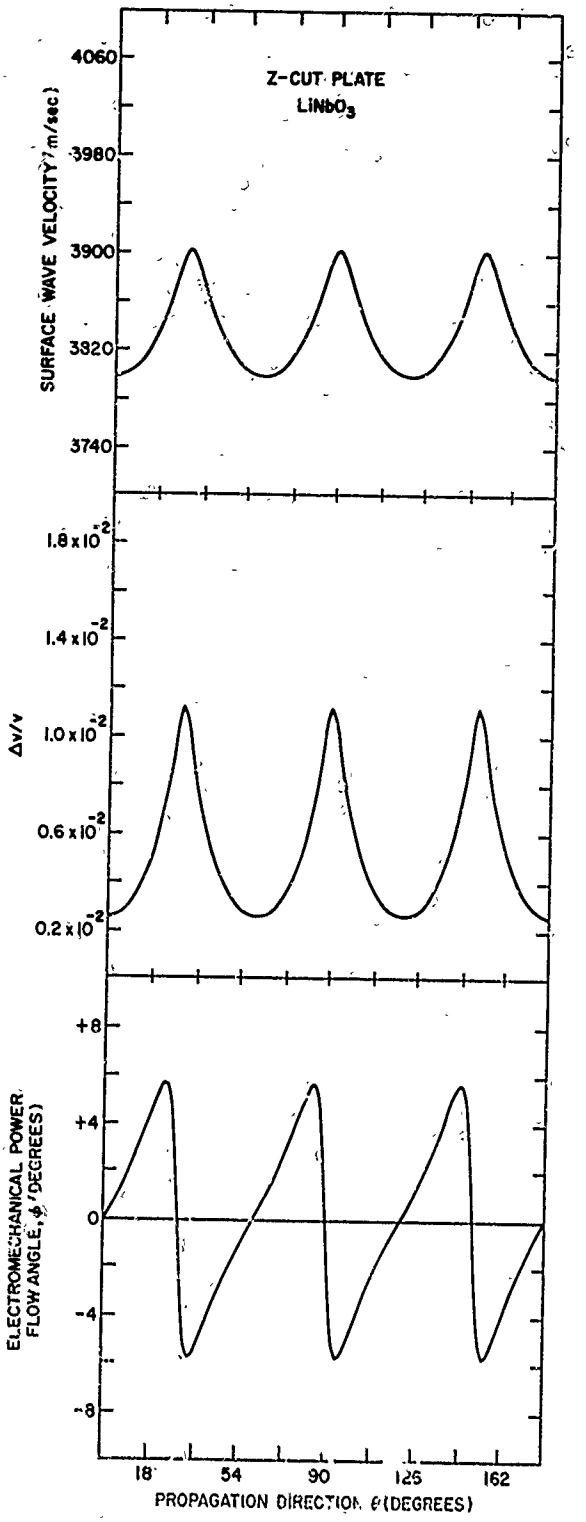
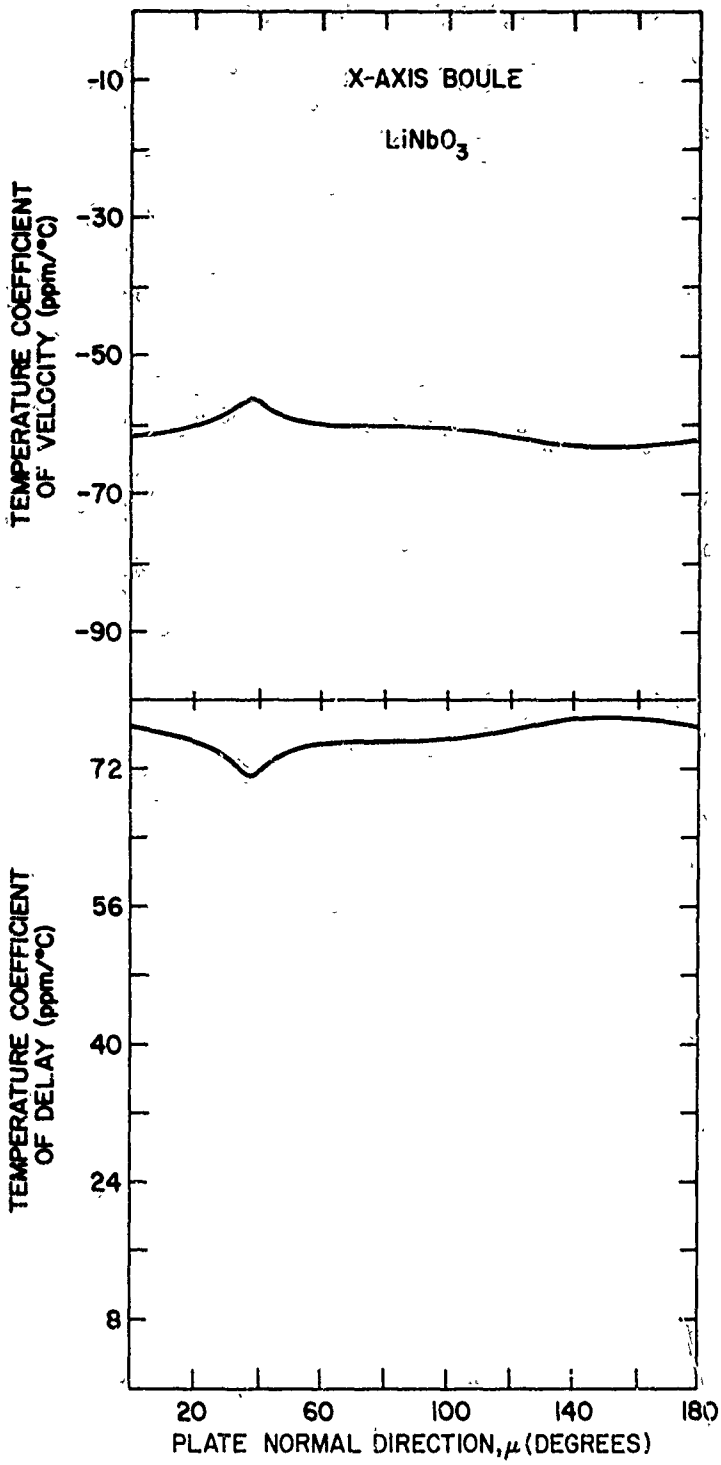
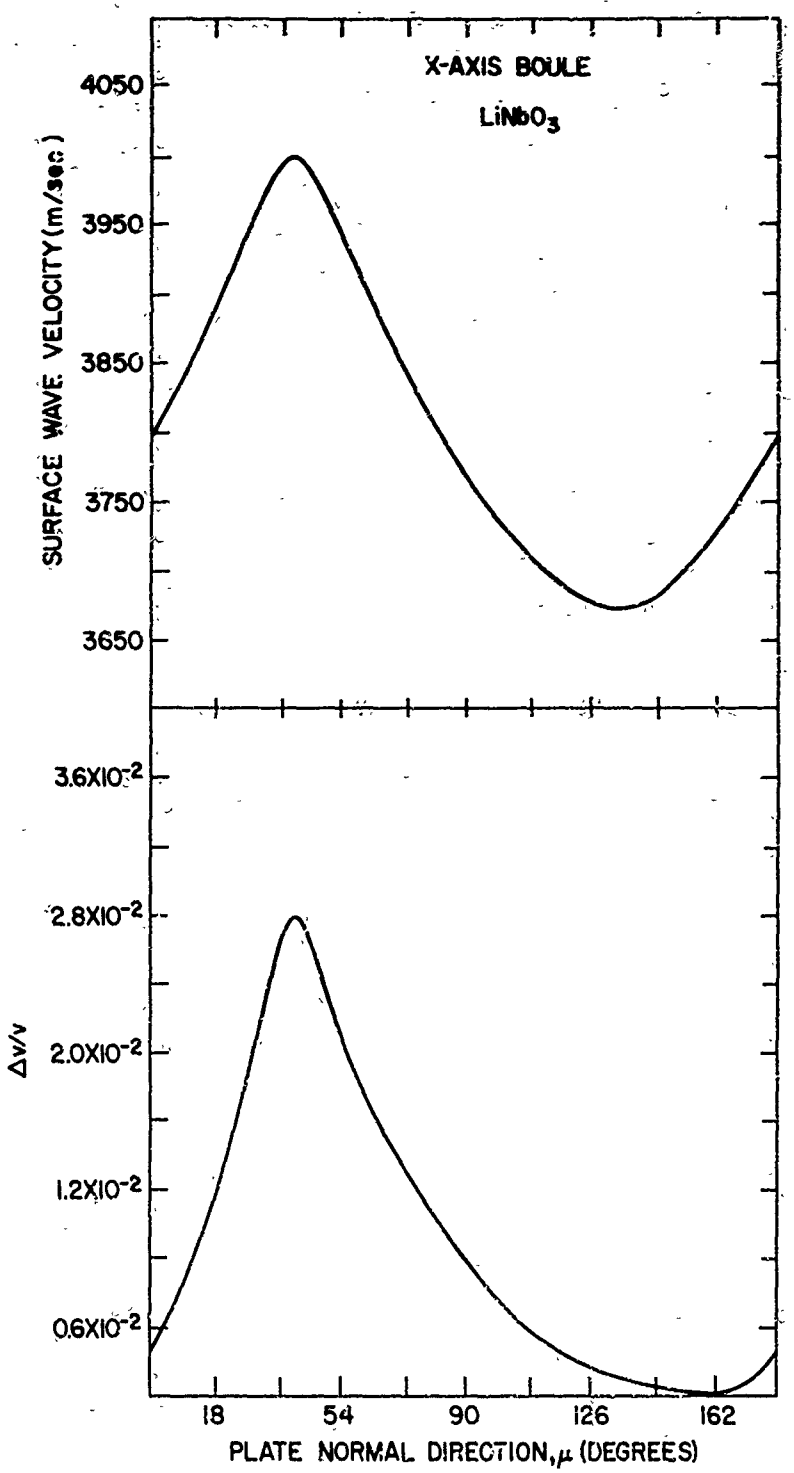
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

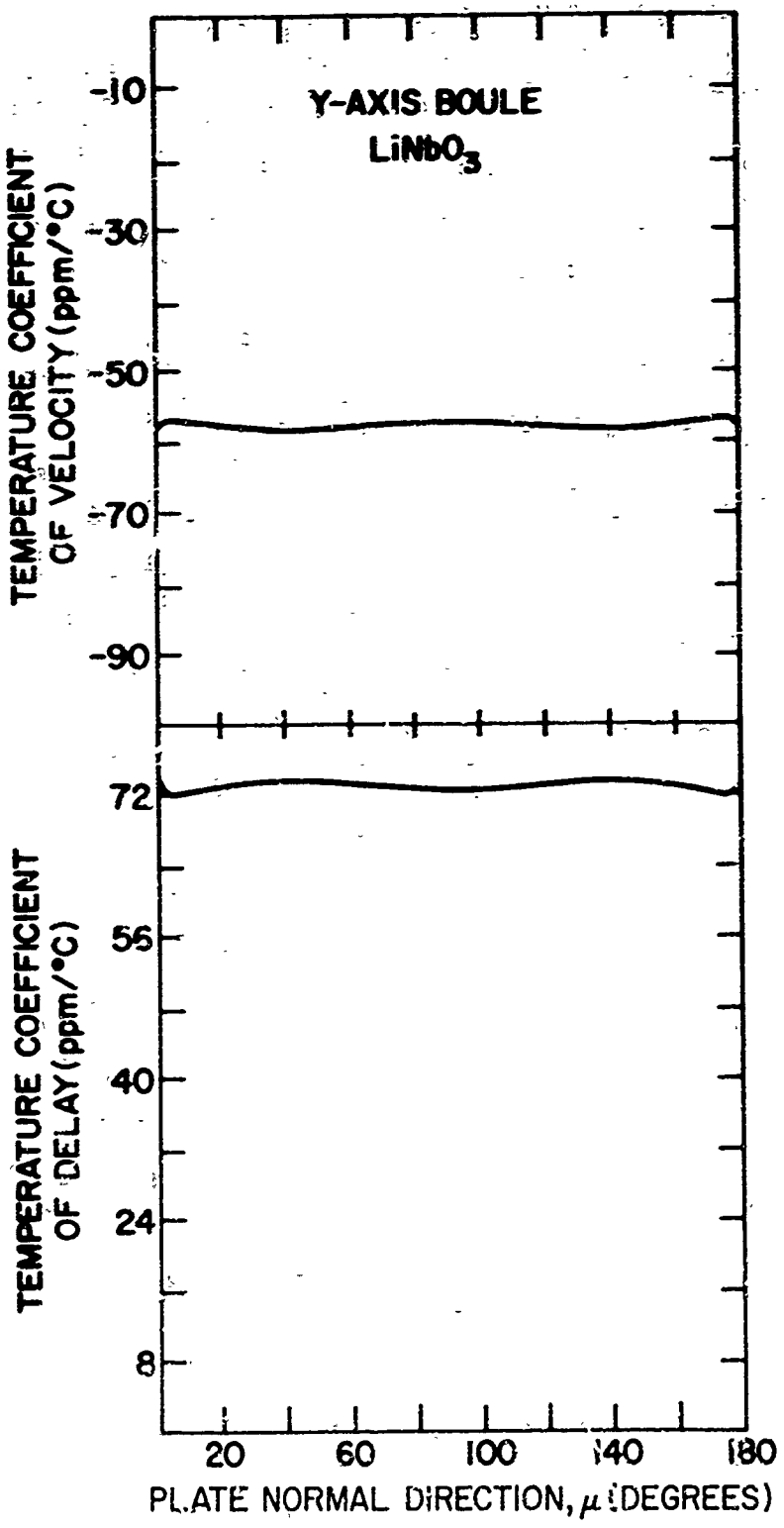

Z-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
72
56
40
24
8
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


Z-CUT PLATE
LiNbO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
4060
3980
3900
3820
3740
Δv/v
1.8 x 10^-2
1.4 x 10^-2
1.0 x 10^-2
0.6 x 10^-2
0.2 x 10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION θ (DEGREES)


X-AXIS BOULE
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
72
56
40
24
8
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)




NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.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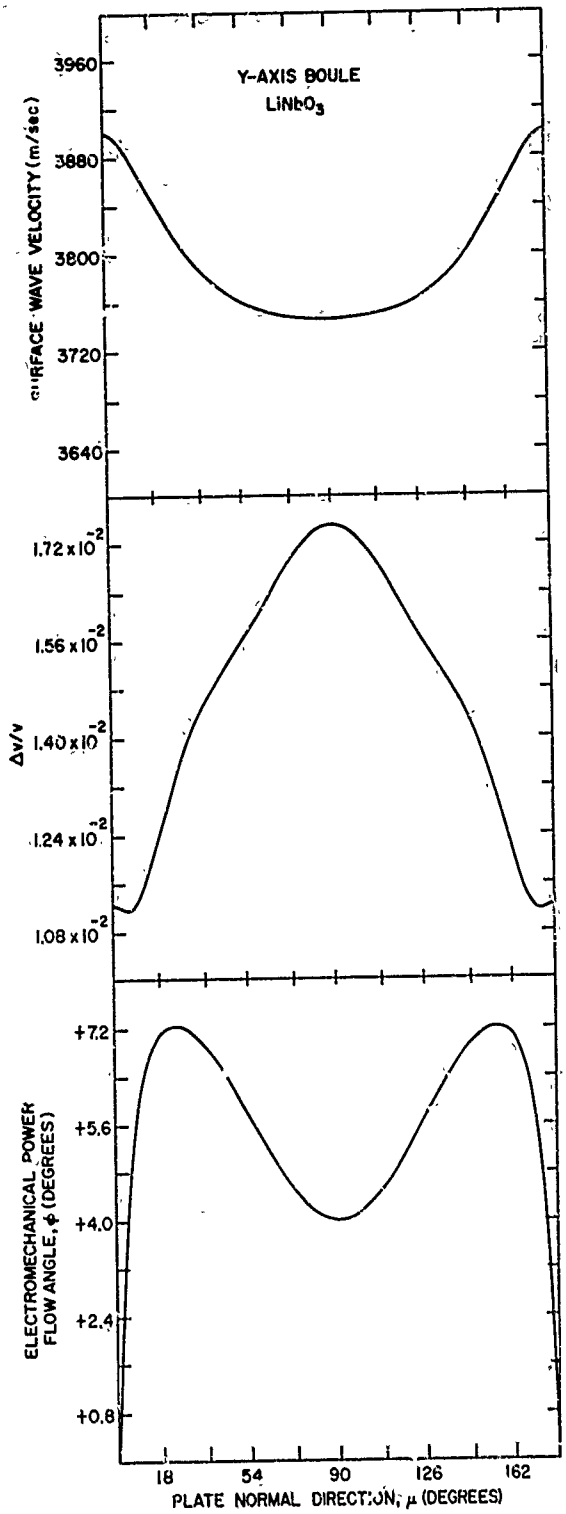
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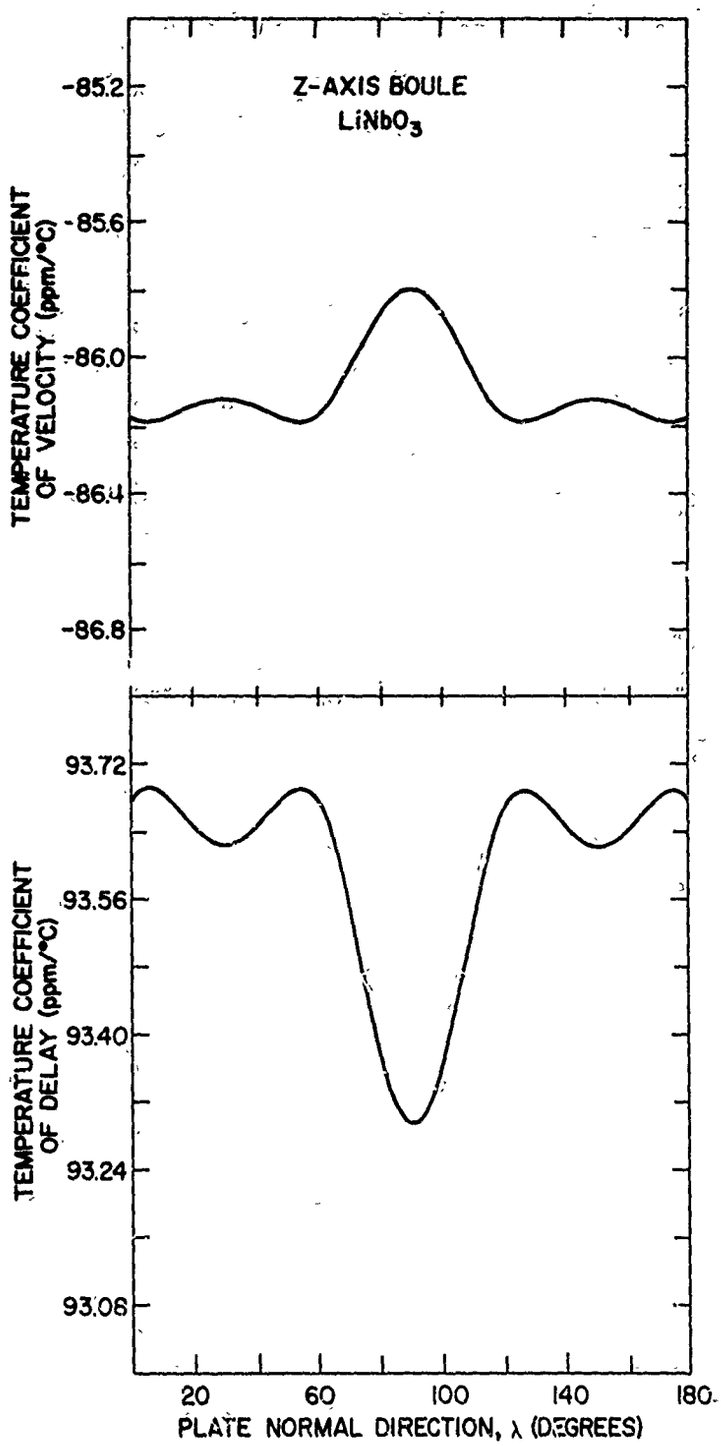
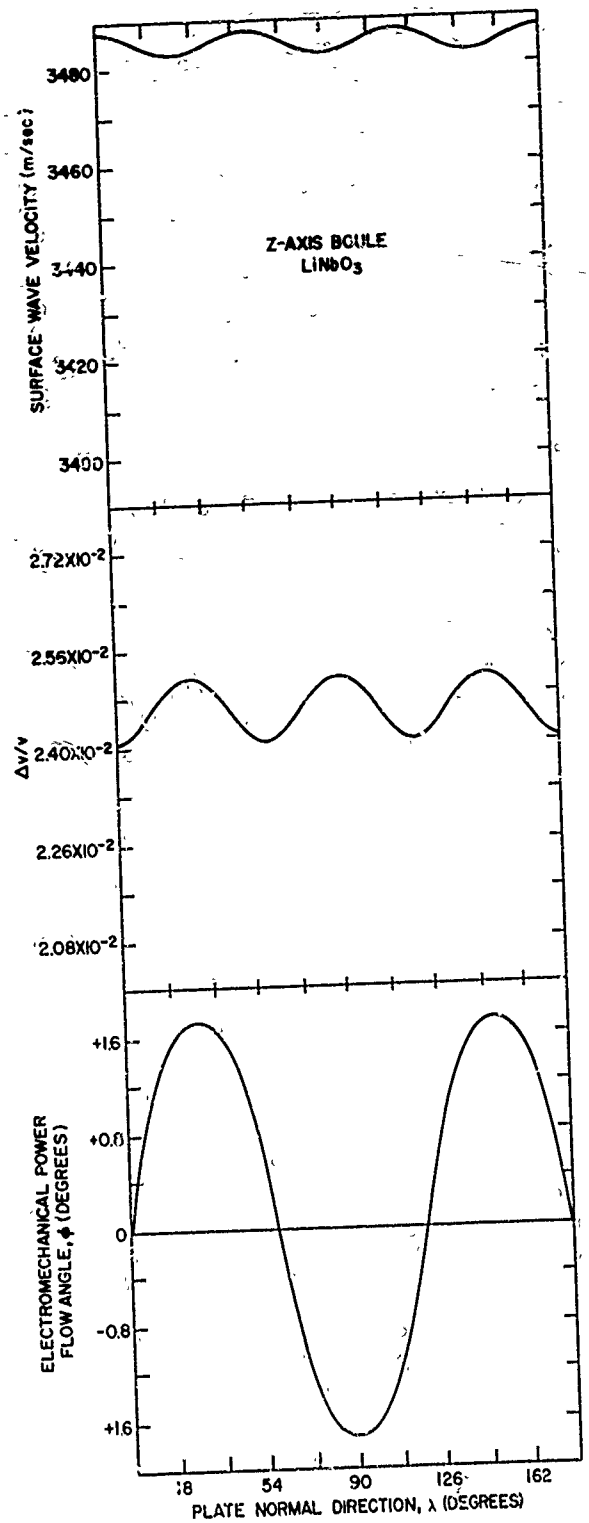
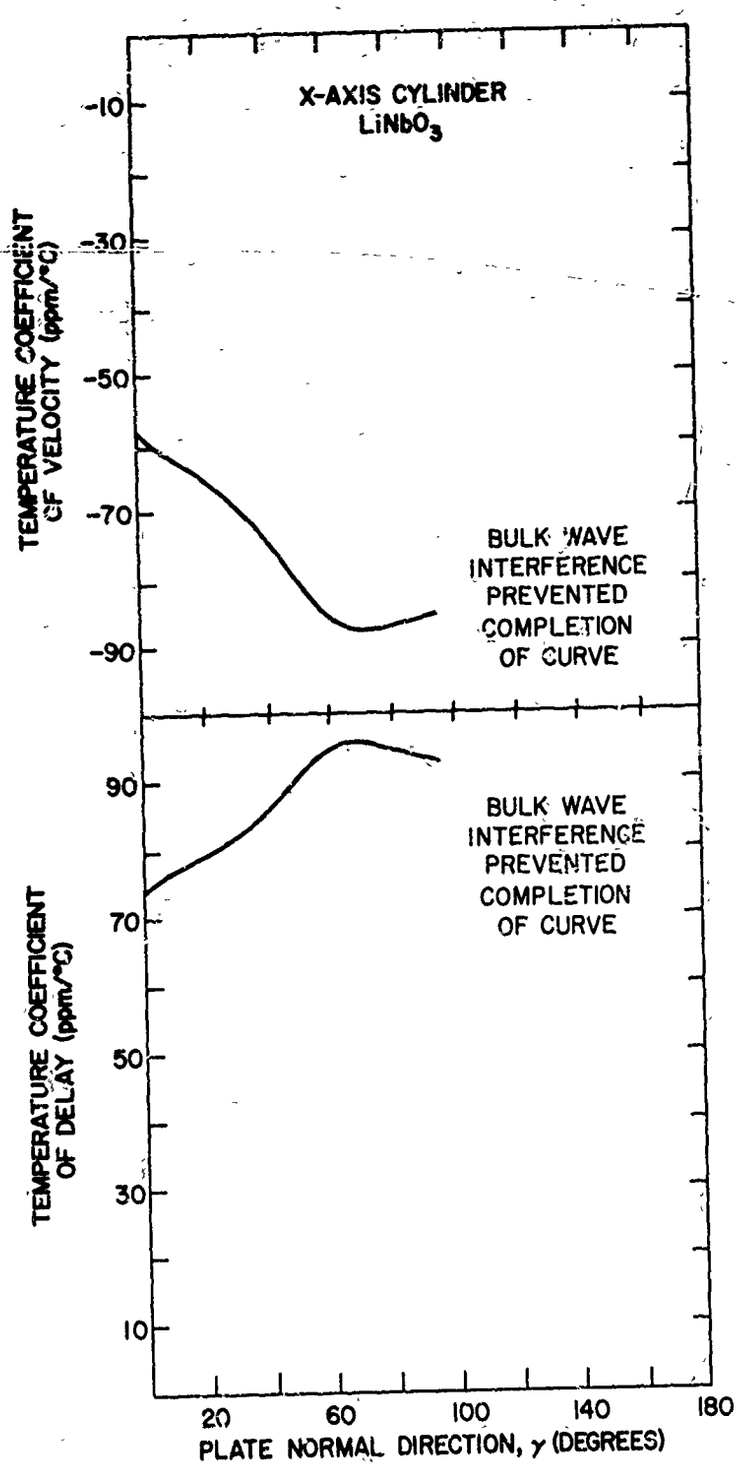
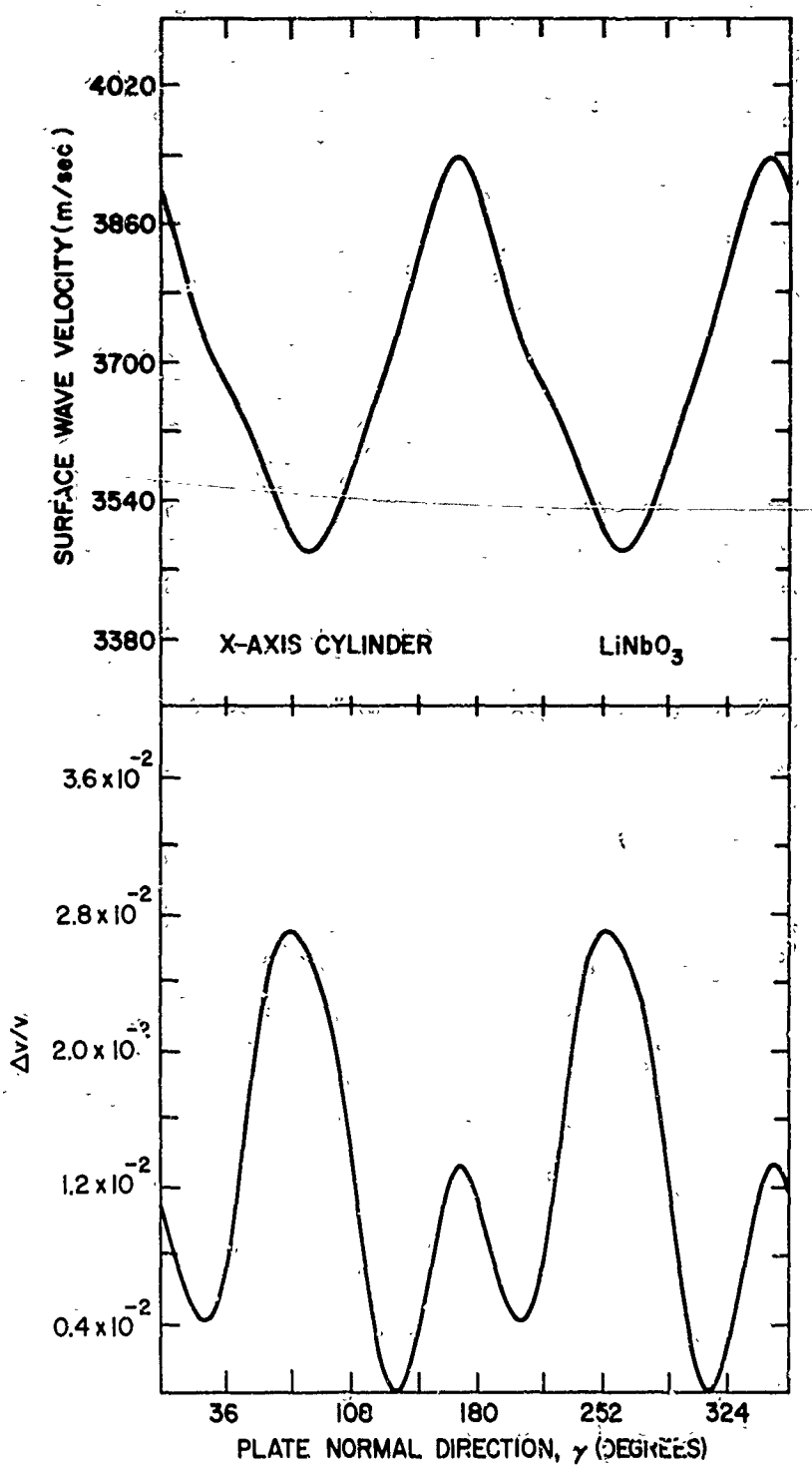
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3960
3880
3800
3720
3640
Δv/v
1.72 x 10^-2
1.56 x 10^-2
1.40 x 10^-2
1.24 x 10^-2
1.08 x 10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+7.2
+5.6
+4.0
+2.4
+0.8
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

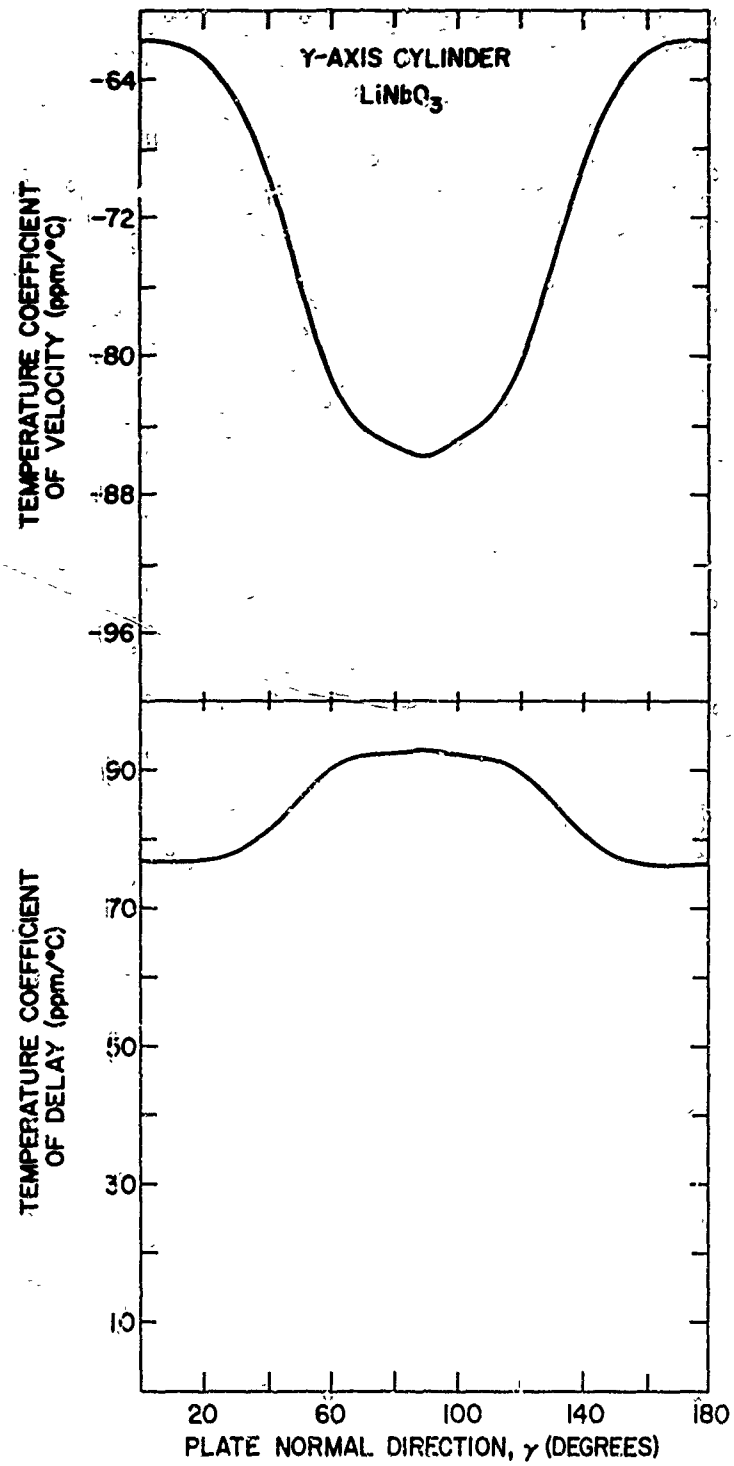

Z-AXIS BOULE
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-85.2
-85.6
-86.0
-86.4
-86.8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
93.72
93.56
93.40
93.24
93.08
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)

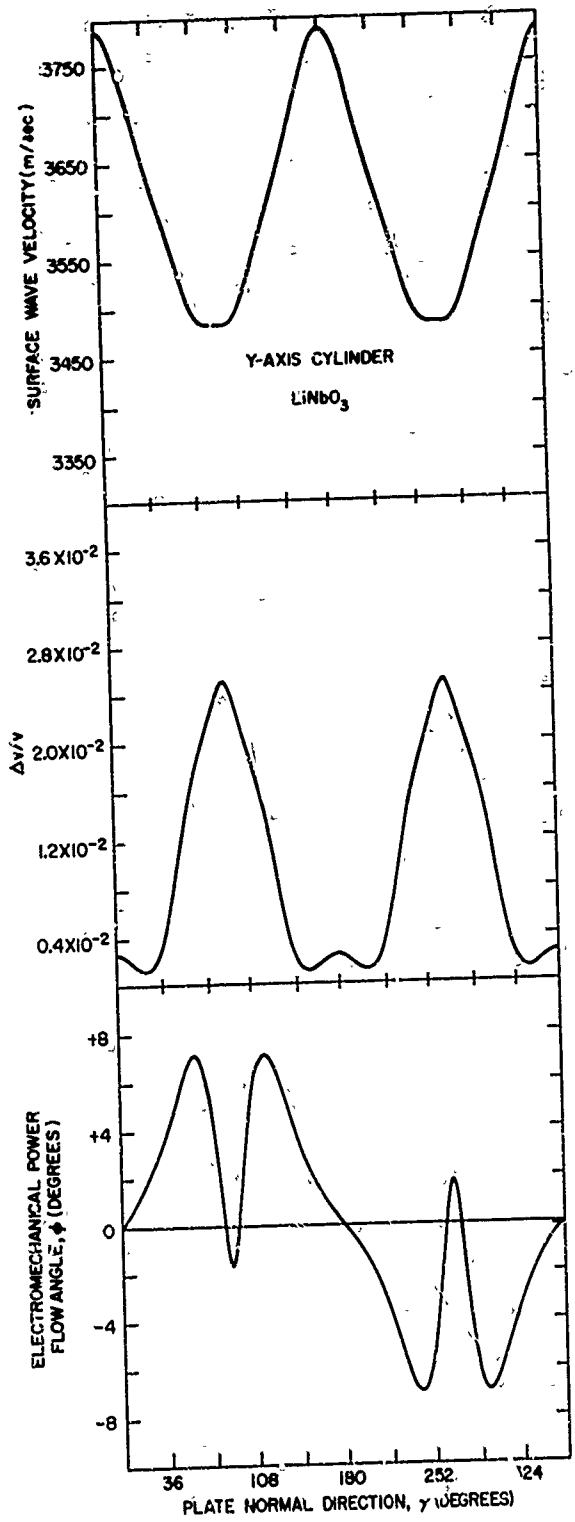

Z-AXIS BOULE
LiNbO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3480
3460
3440
3420
3400
Δv/v
2.72X10-2
2.55X10-2
2.40X10-2
2.26X10-2
2.08X10-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+1.6
+0.8
0
-0.8
+1.6
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)

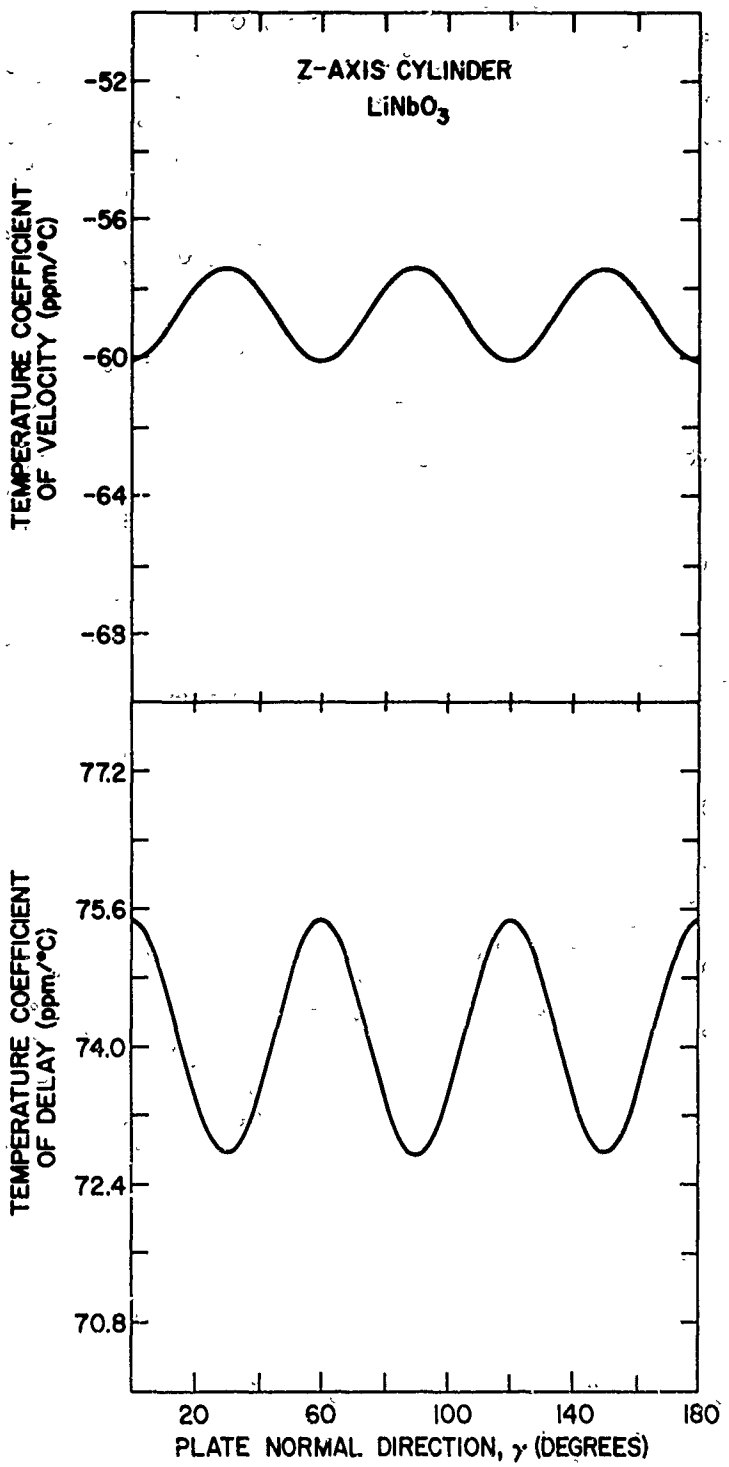

X-AXIS CYLINDER
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
BULK WAVE INTERFERENCE PREVENTED COMPLETION OF CURVE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
90
70
50
30
10
BULK WAVE INTERFERENCE PREVENTED COMPLETION OF CURVE
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

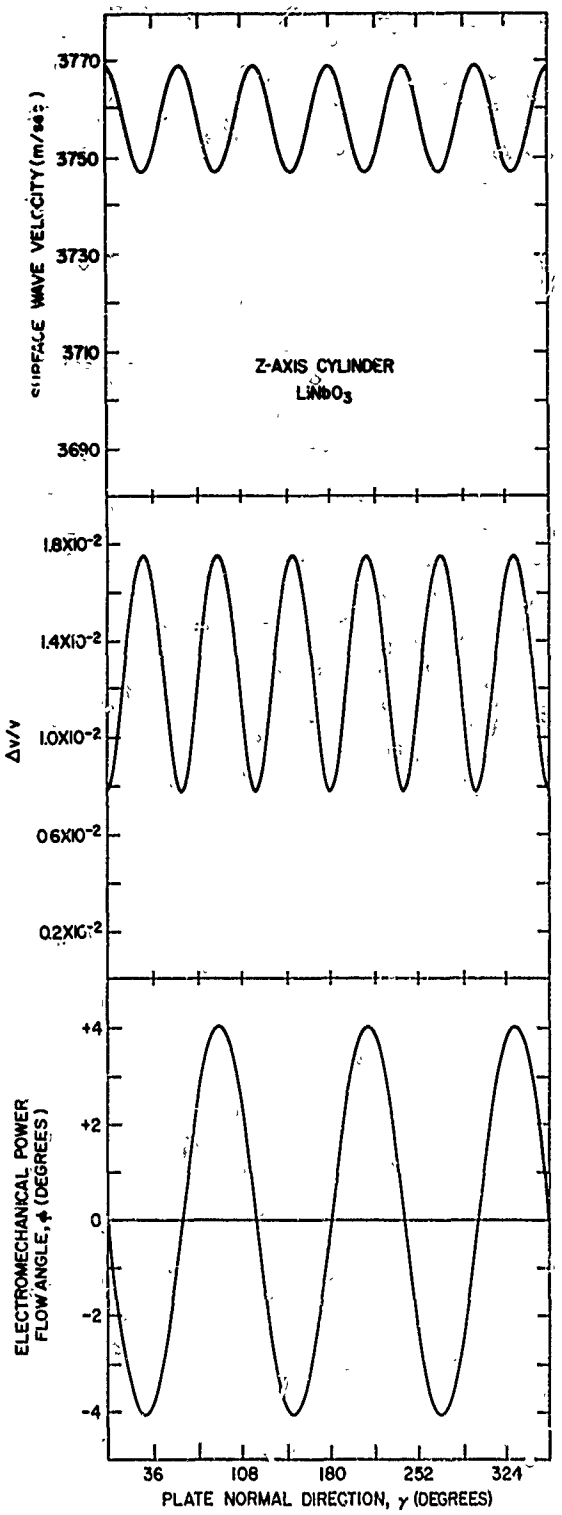


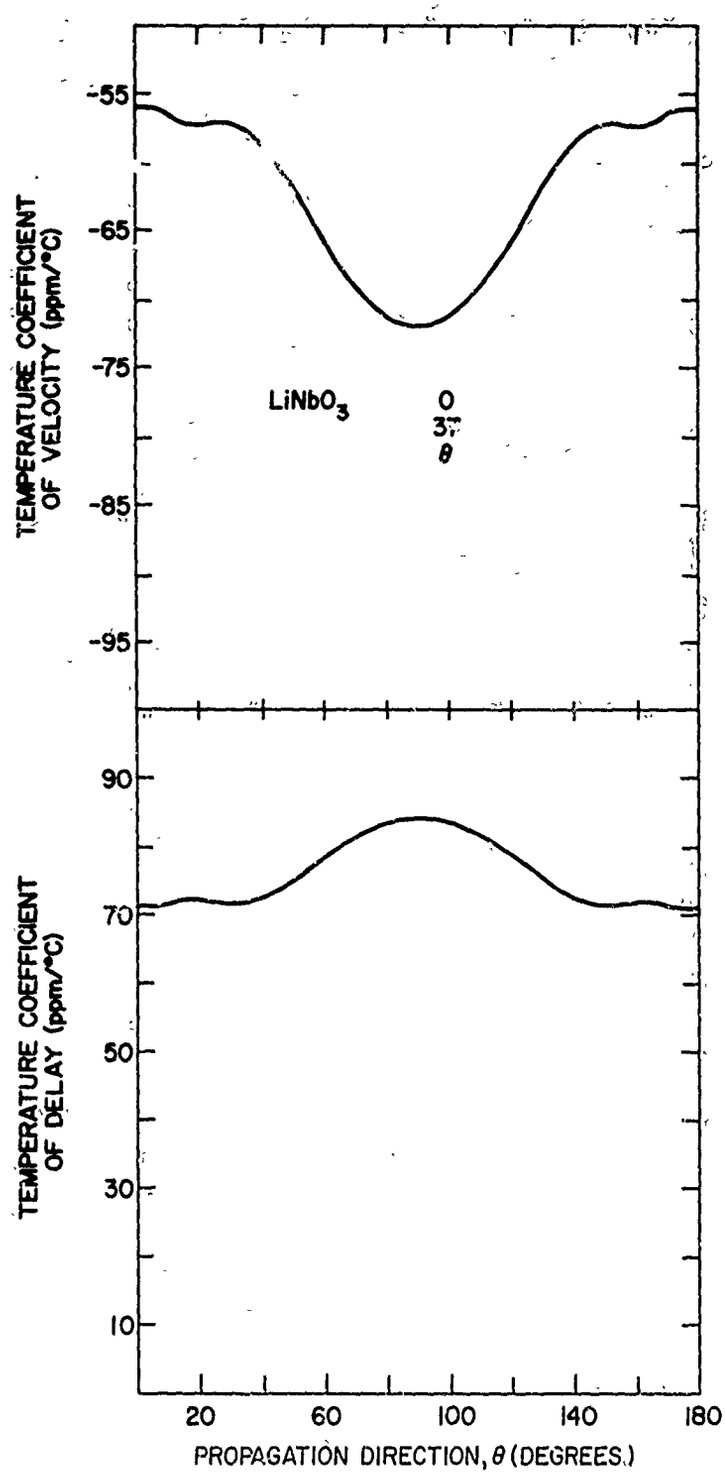

NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.

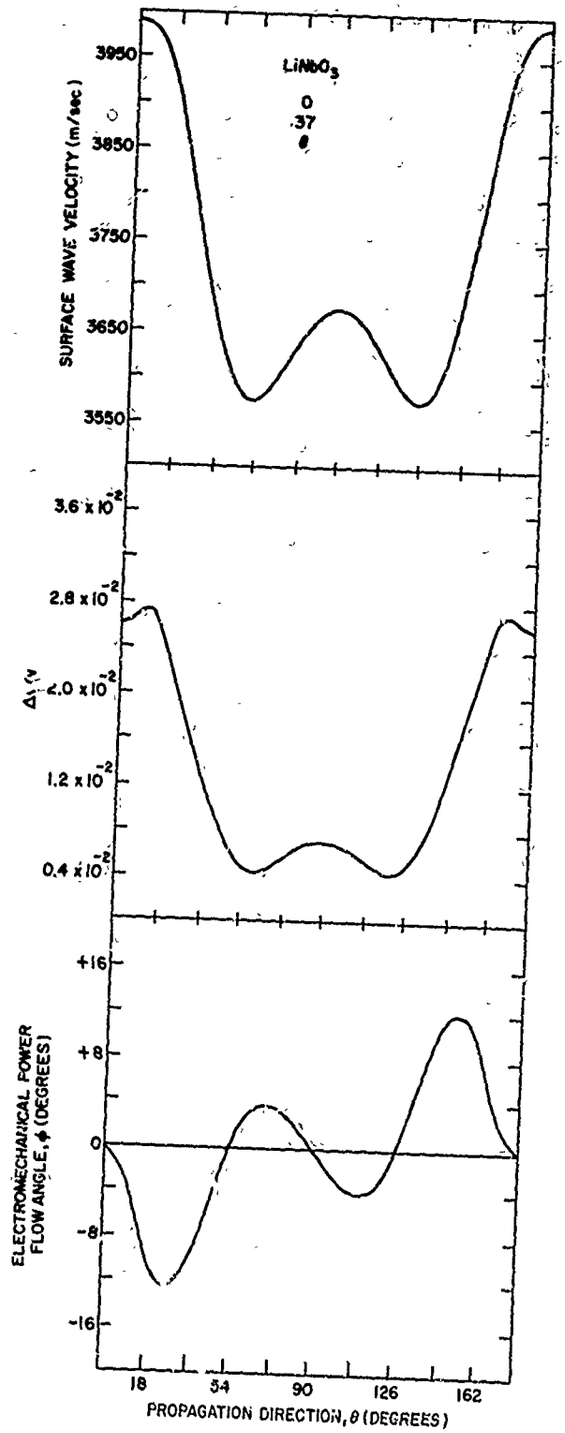

Y-AXIS CYLINDER
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-64
-72
-80
-88
-96
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
90
70
50
30
10
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

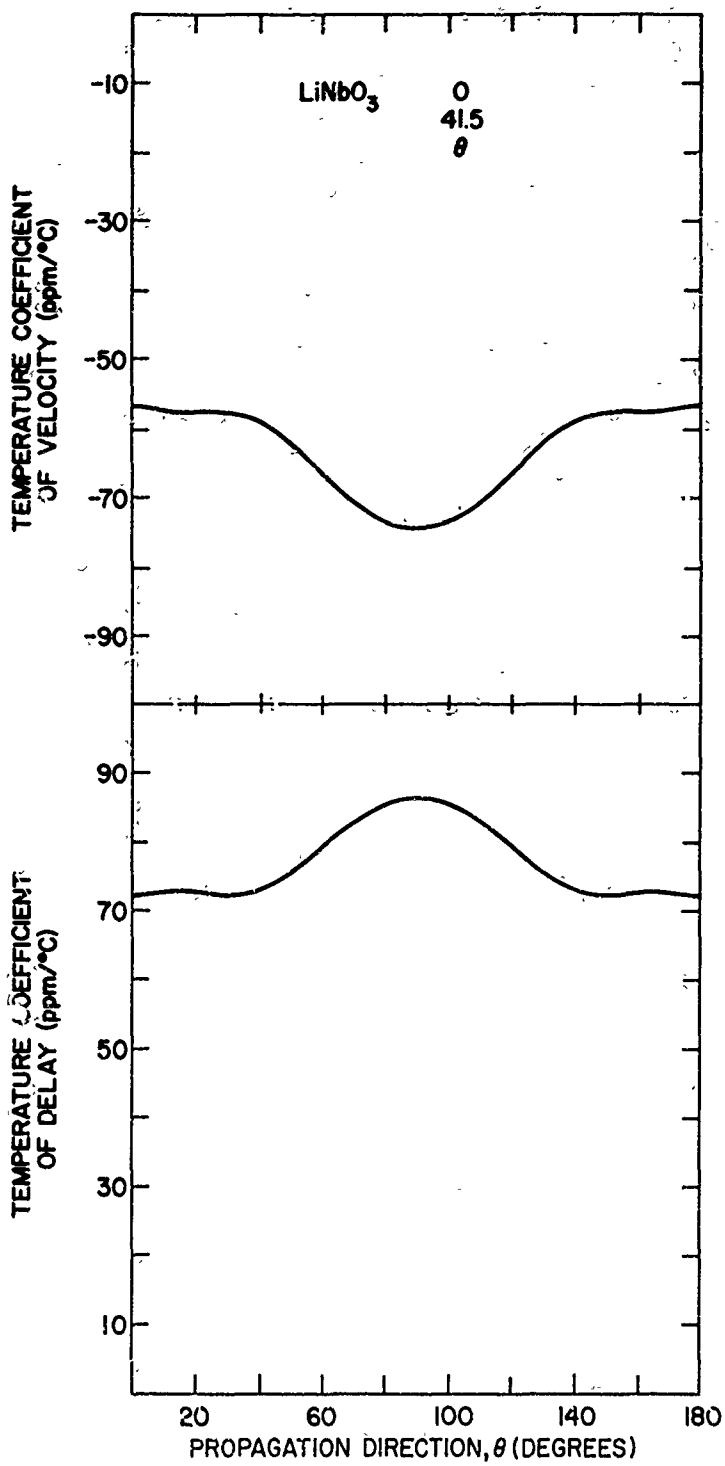

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3750
3650
3550
3450
3350
Y-AXIS CYLINDER
LiNbO3
Δv/v
3.6X10-2
2.8X10-2
2.0X10-2
1.2X10-2
0.4X10-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
36
108
180
252
124
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

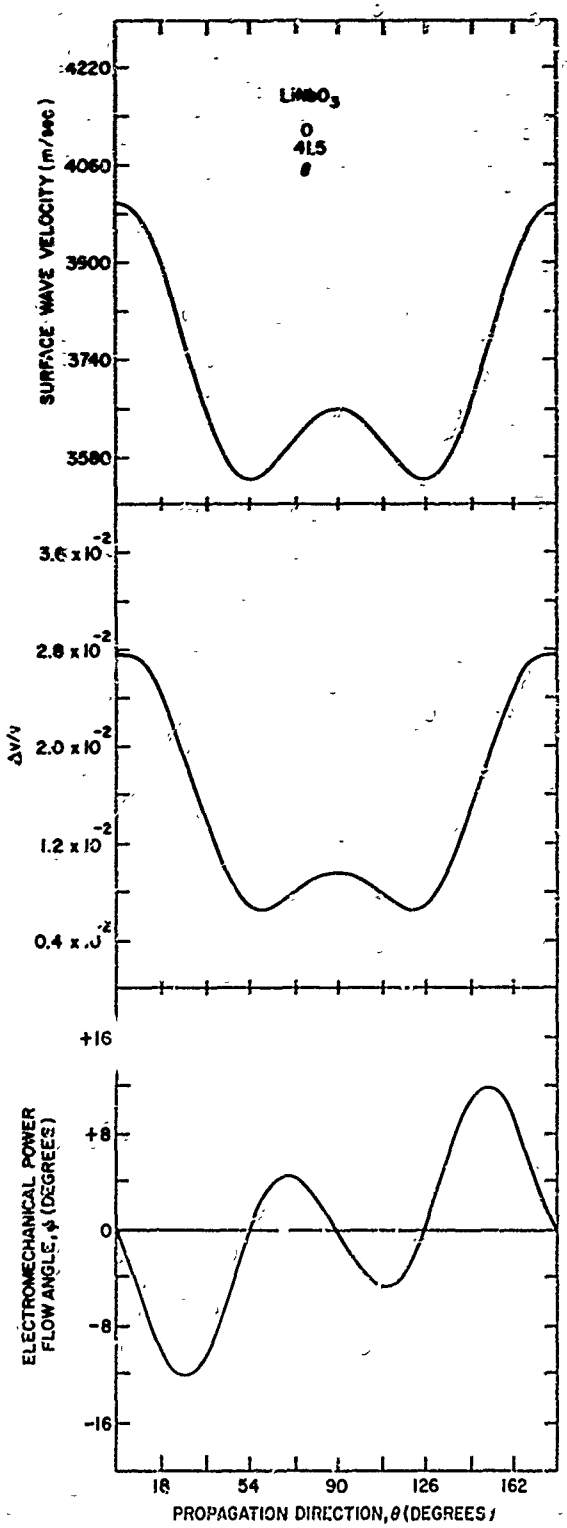

Z-AXIS CYLINDER
LiNbO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-52
-56
-60
-64
-68
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
77.2
75.6
74.0
72.4
70.8
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

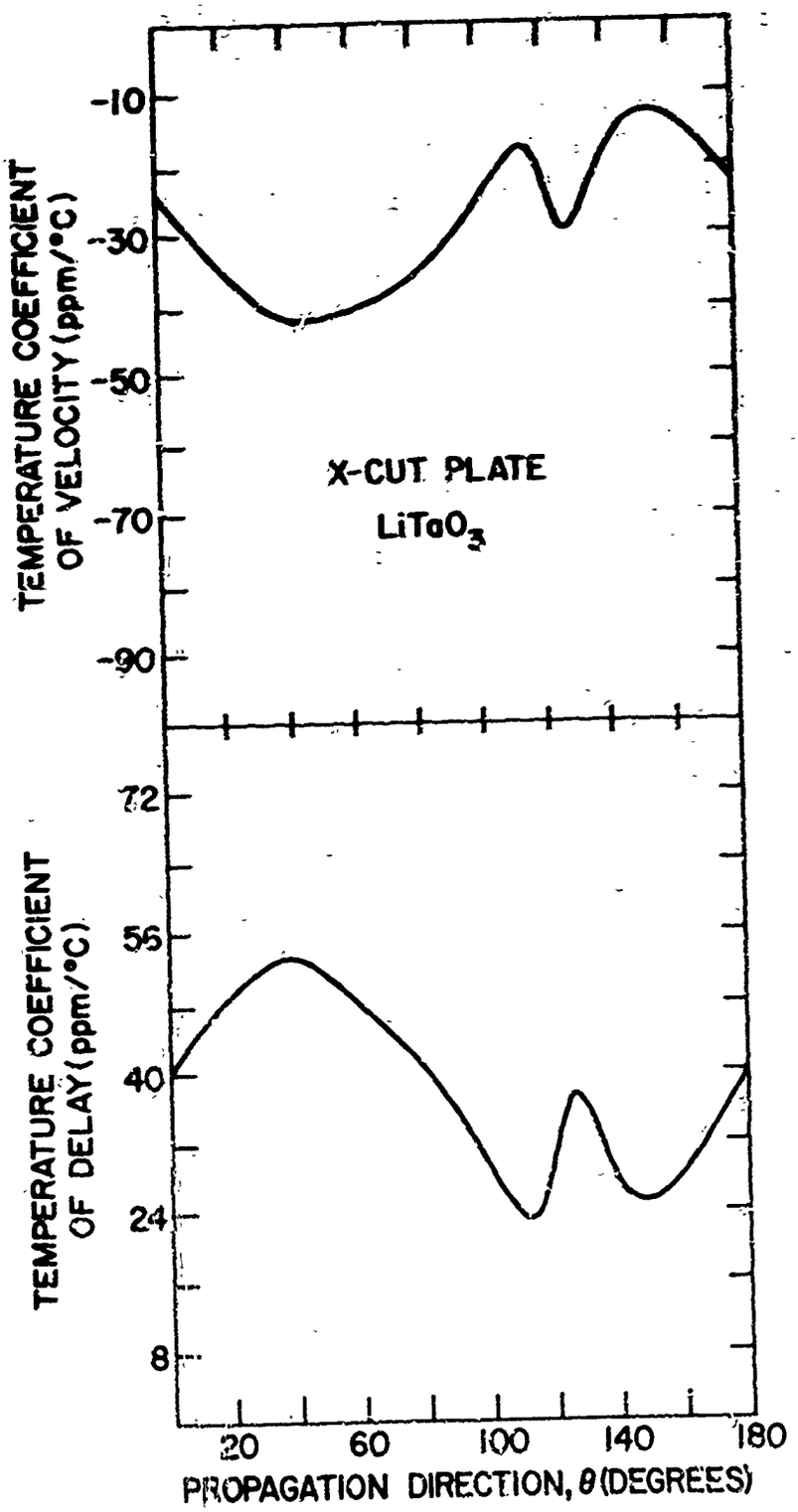

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3770
3750
3730
3710
3690
Z-AXIS CYLINDER
LiNbO3
Δv/v
1.8X10-2
1.4X10-2
1.0X10-2
0.6X10-2
0.2X10-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, ϕ (DEGREES)
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
36
108
180
252
324
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

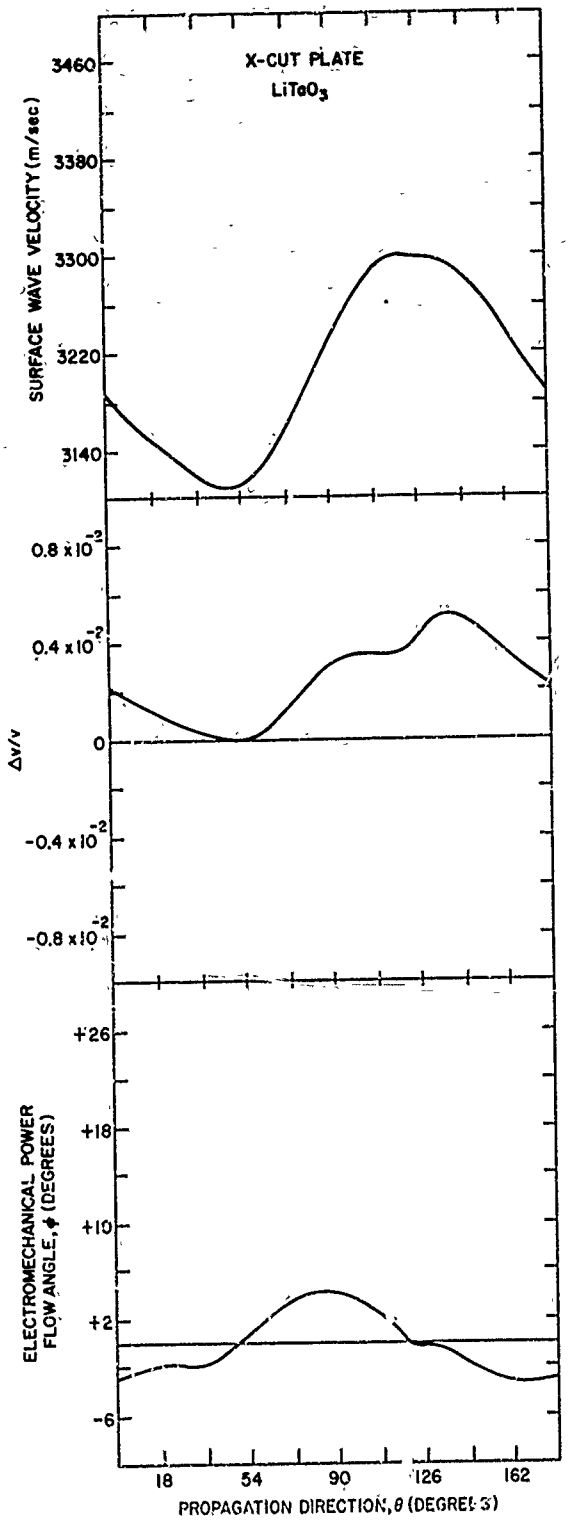

-55
-65
-75
-85
-95
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiNbO3
0
31
θ
90
70
50
30
10
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

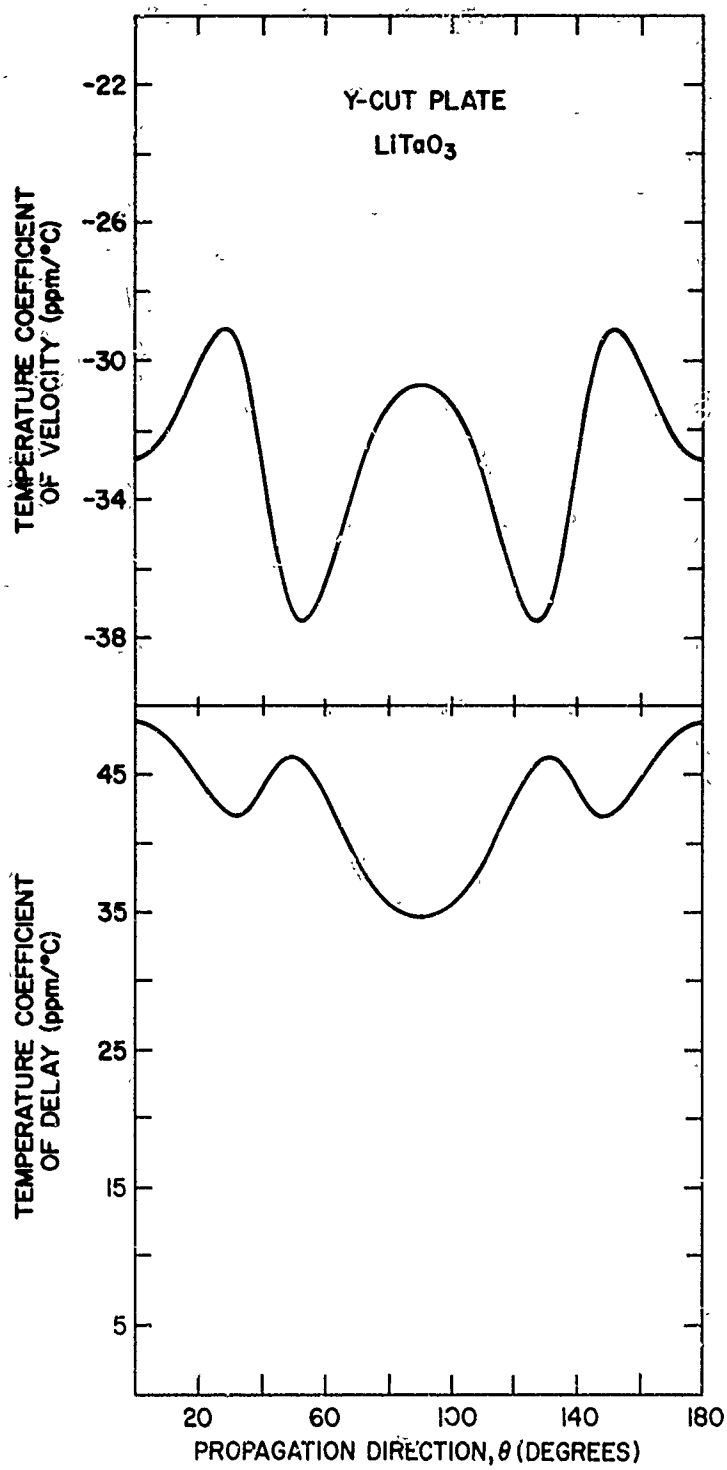

LiNbO3
0
37
θ
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3950
3850
3750
3650
3550
3.6 x 10^-2
2.8 x 10^-2
2.0 x 10^-2
1.2 x 10^-2
0.4 x 10^-2
Δv/v
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

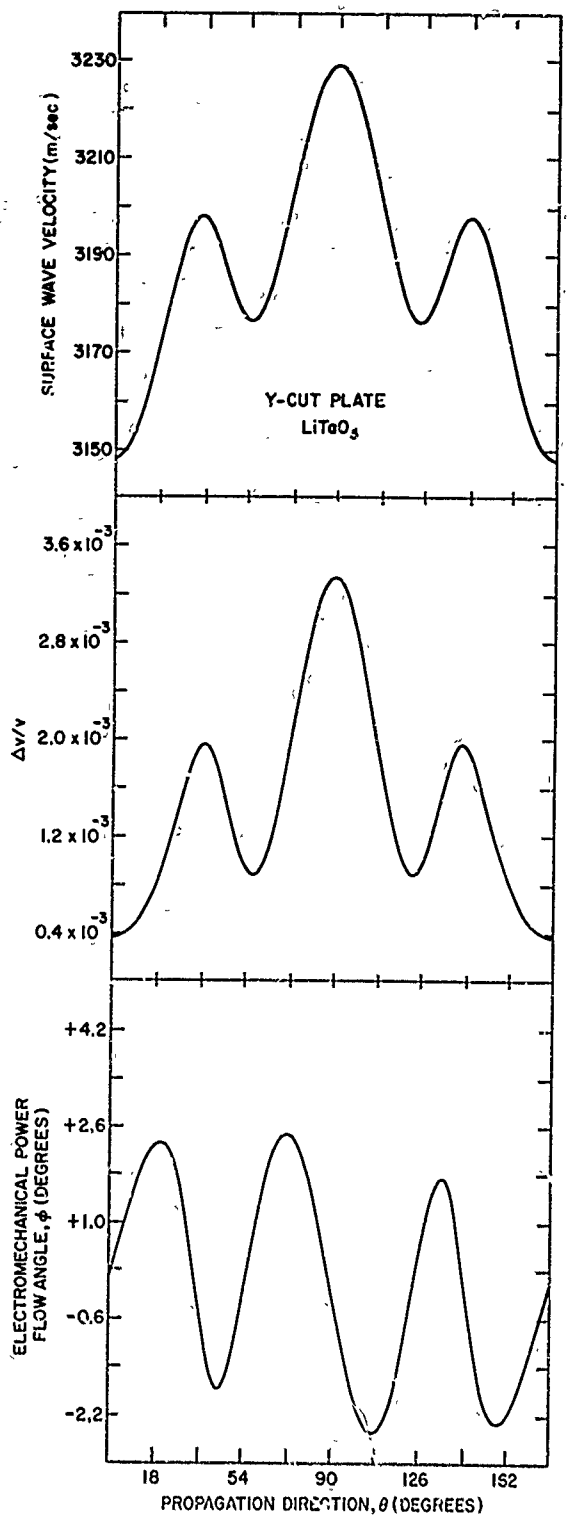

LiNbO3
0
41.5
θ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
90
70
50
30
10
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

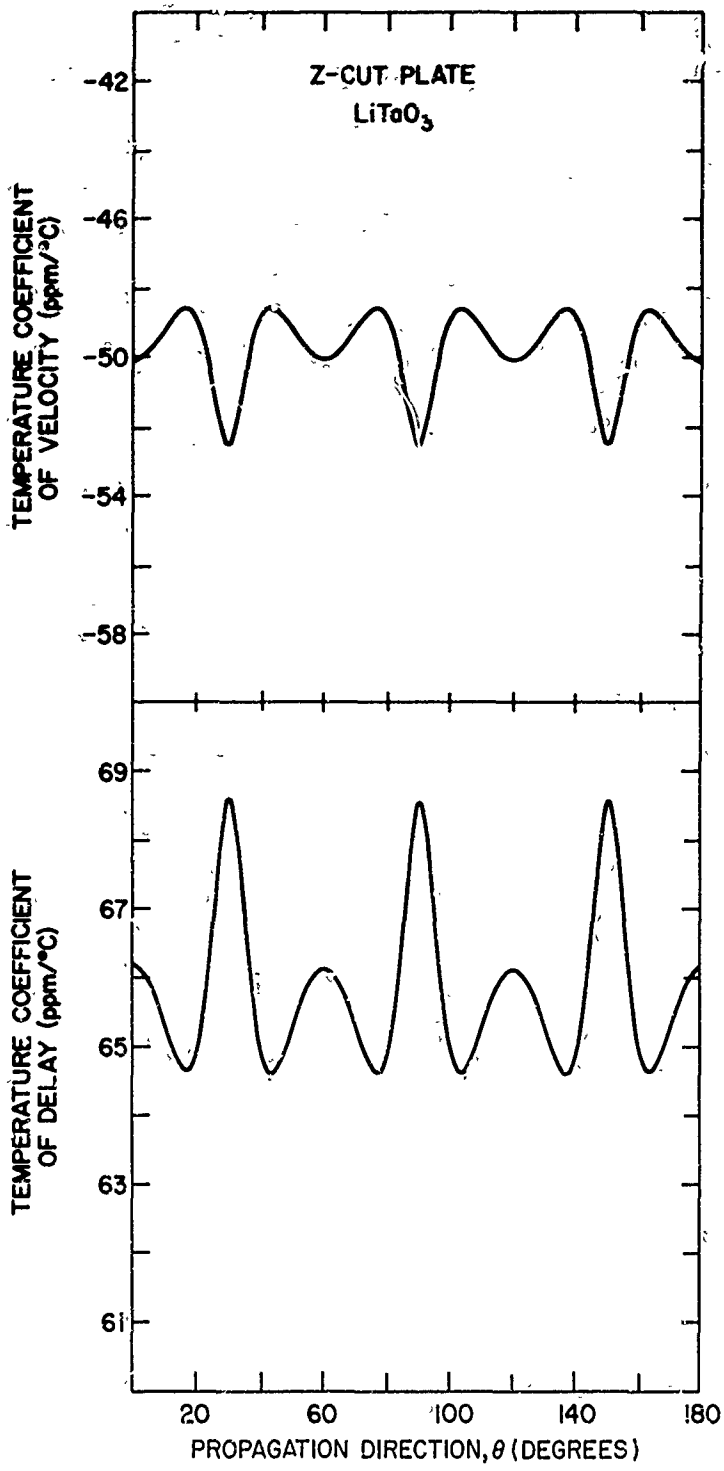

LiNbO3
0
41.5
θ
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
4220
4060
3900
3740
3580
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-2
2.8 x 10^-2
2.0 x 10^-2
1.2 x 10^-2
0.4 x 10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

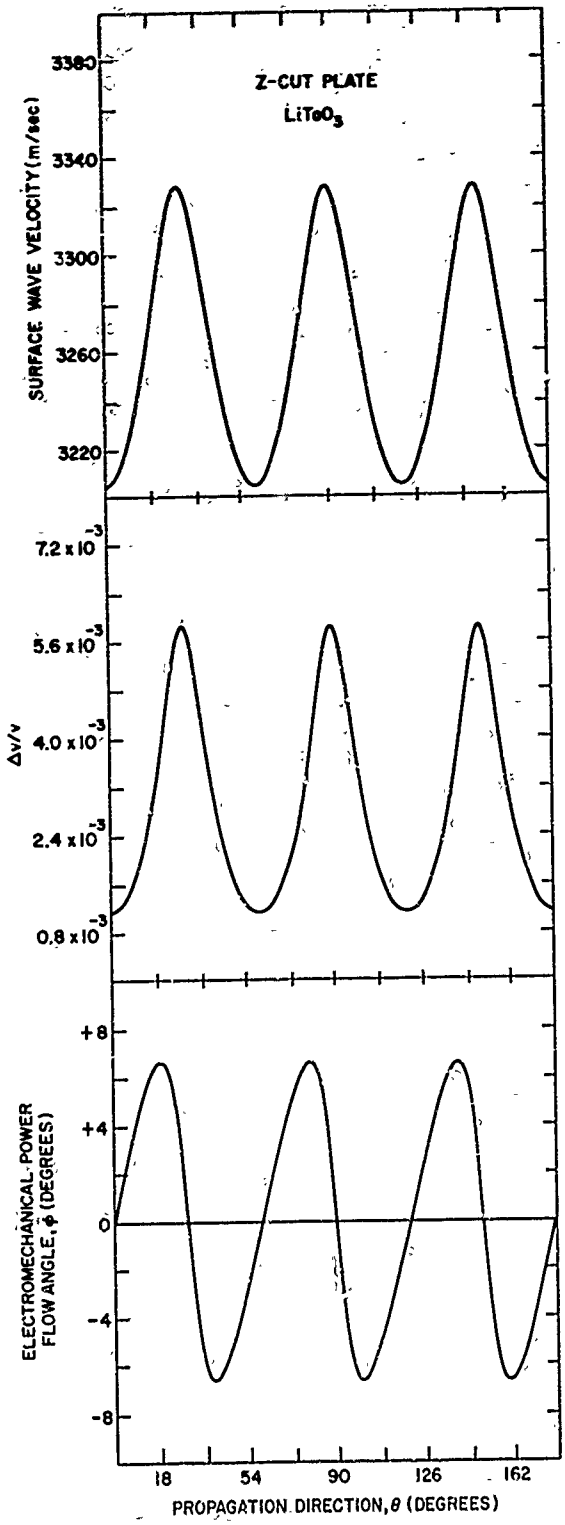

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
X-CUT PLATE
LiTaO3
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

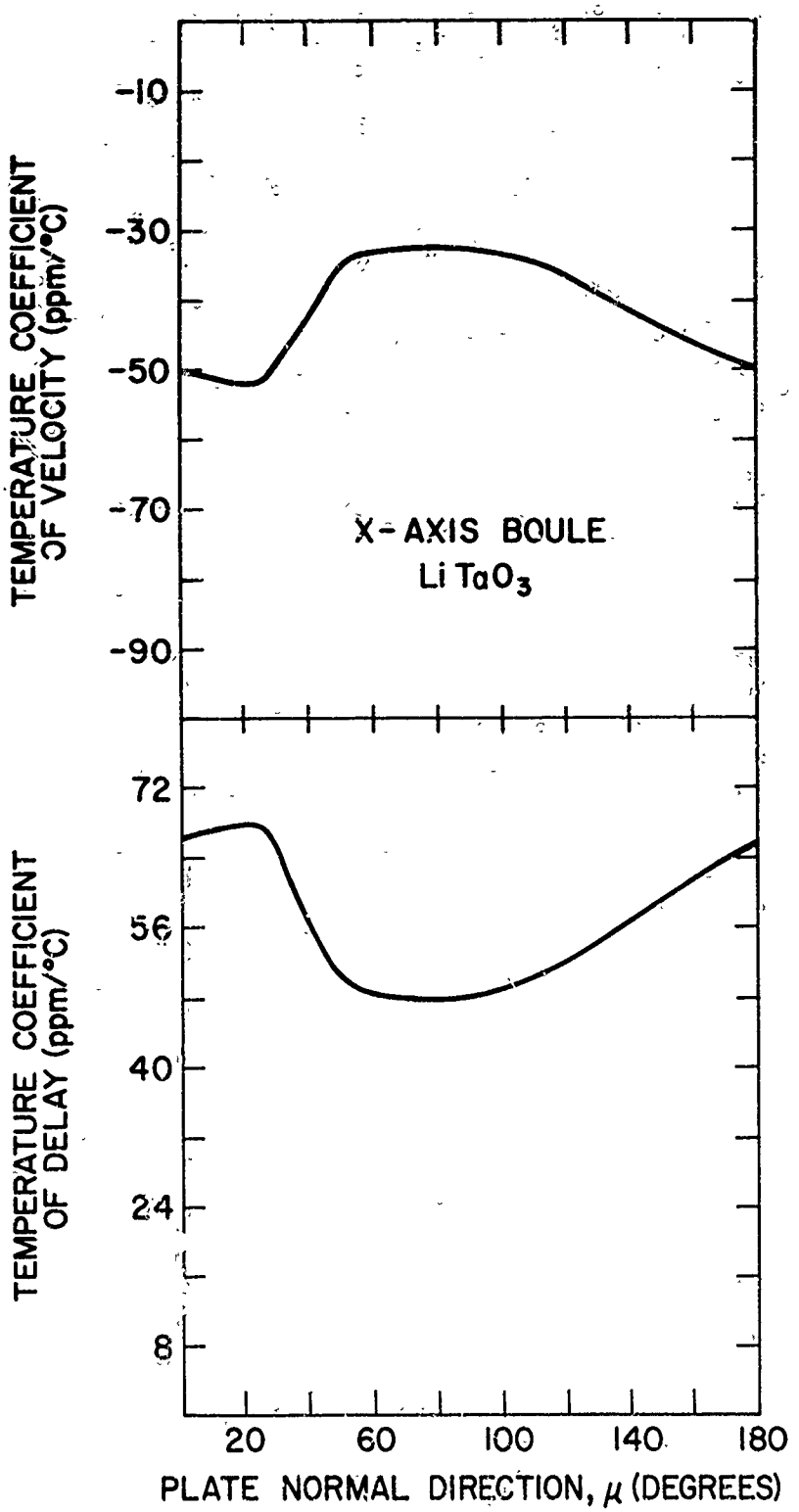

X-CUT PLATE
LiTaO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
0.8 x10^-2
0.4 x10^-2
0
-0.4 x10^-2
-0.8 x10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, ϕ (DEGREES)
+26
+18
+10
+2
-6
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

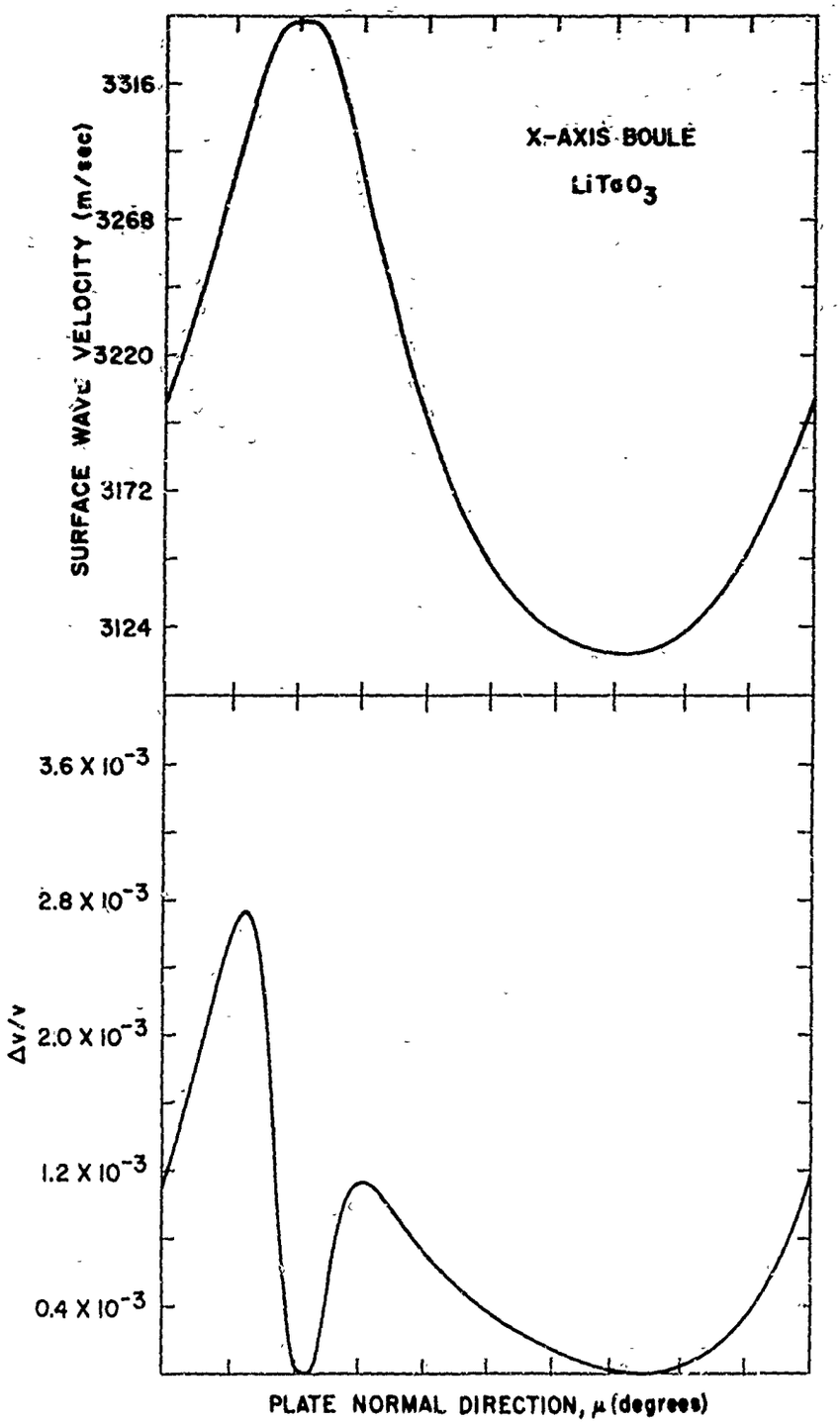

Y-CUT PLATE
LiTaO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-22
-26
-30
-34
-38
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
45
35
25
15
5
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3230
3210
3190
3170
3150
Y-CUT PLATE
LiTaO3
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-3
2.8 x 10^-3
2.0 x 10^-3
1.2 x 10^-3
0.4 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4.2
+2.6
+1.0
-0.6
-2.2
18
54
90
126
152
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

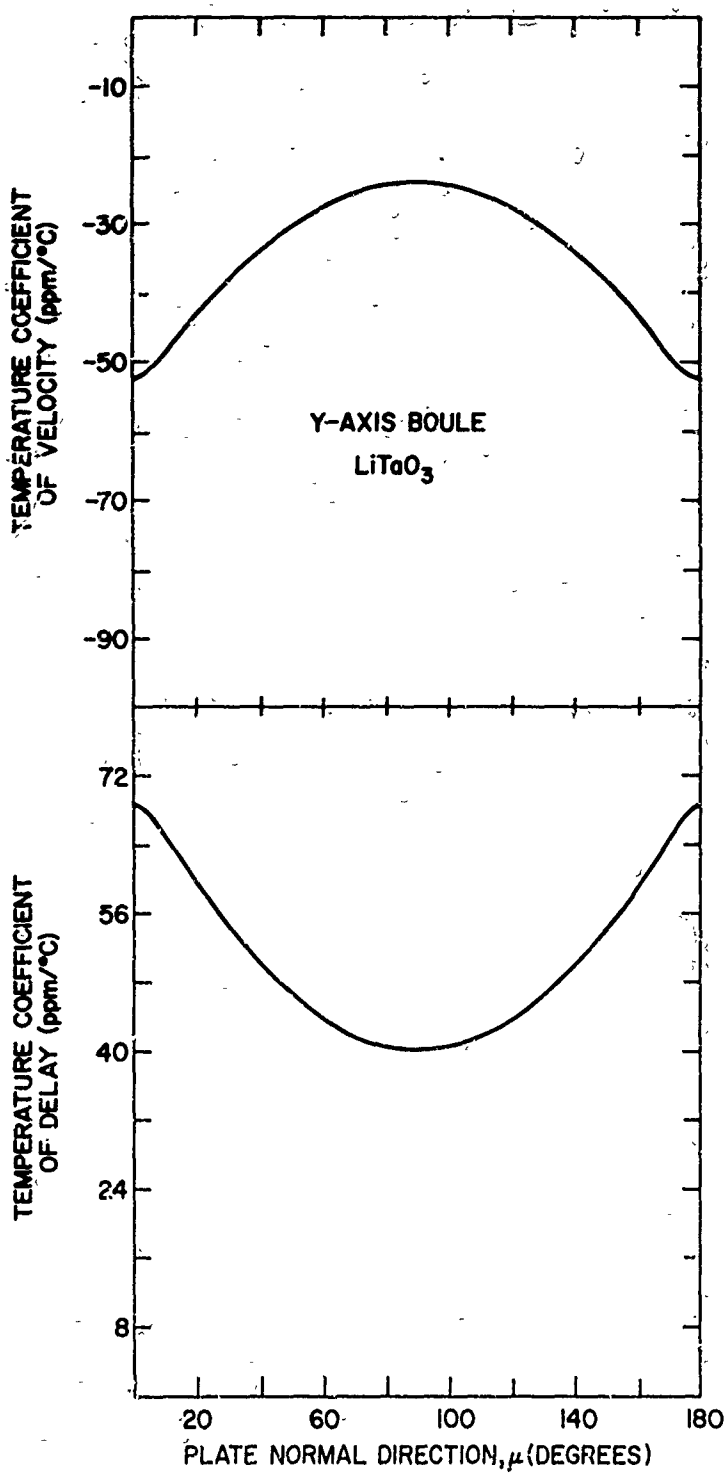

Z-CUT PLATE
LiTaO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-42
-46
-50
-54
-58
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
69
67
65
63
61
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

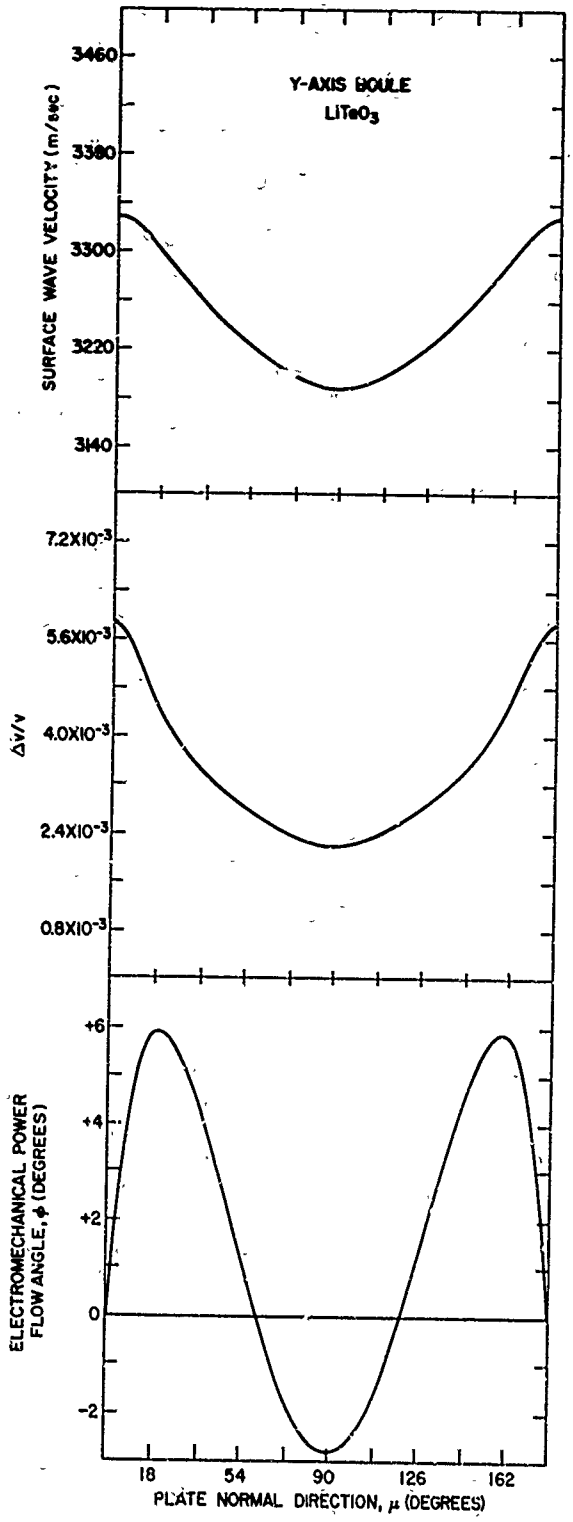

Z-CUT PLATE
LiTeO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3380
3340
3300
3260
3220
Δv/v
7.2 x 10^-3
5.6 x 10^-3
4.0 x 10^-3
2.4 x 10^-3
0.8 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

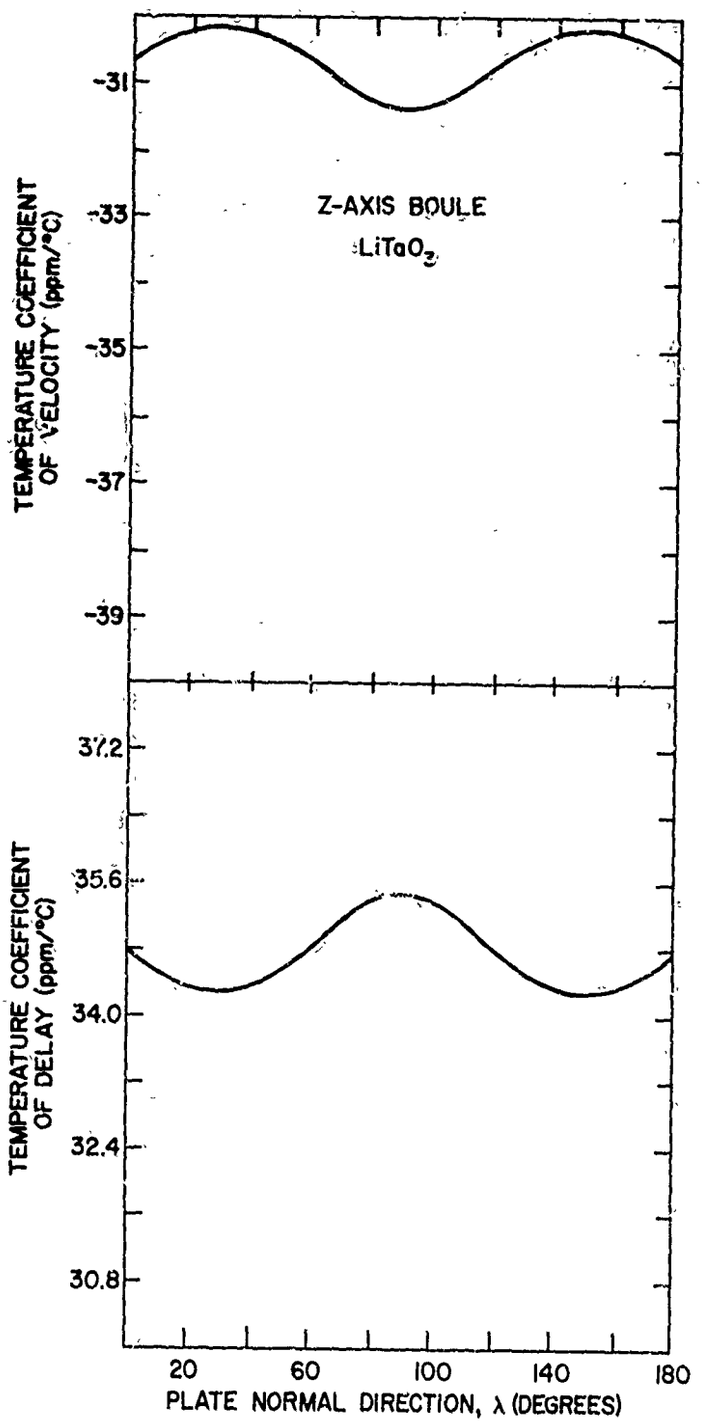

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
X-AXIS BOULE
Li TaO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
72
56
40
24
8
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

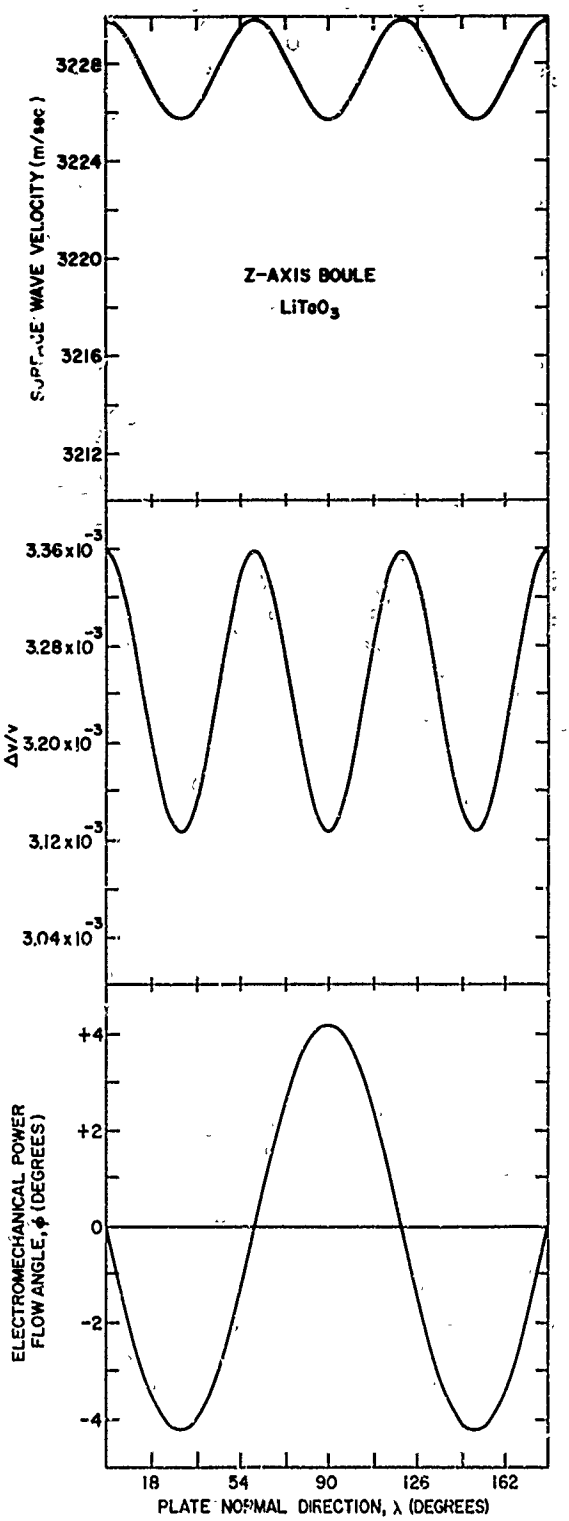


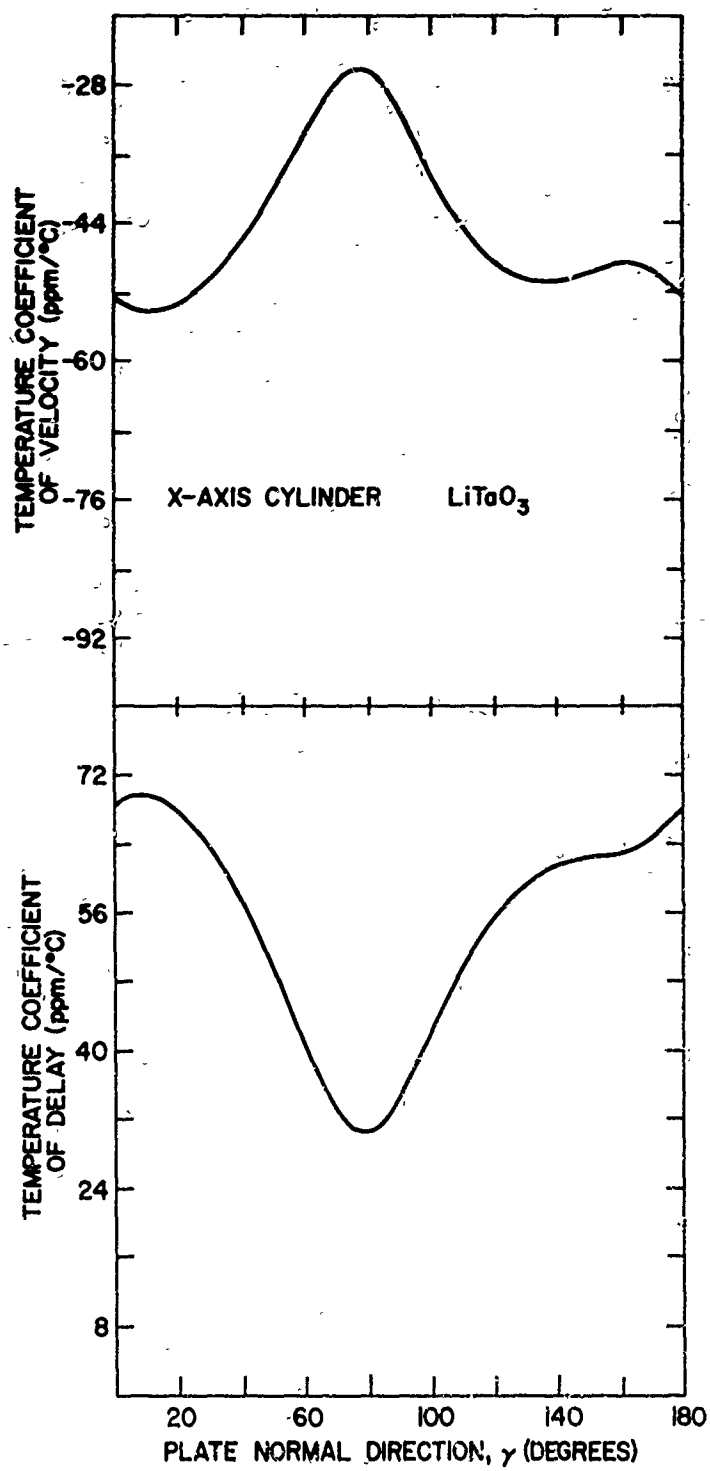

NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.

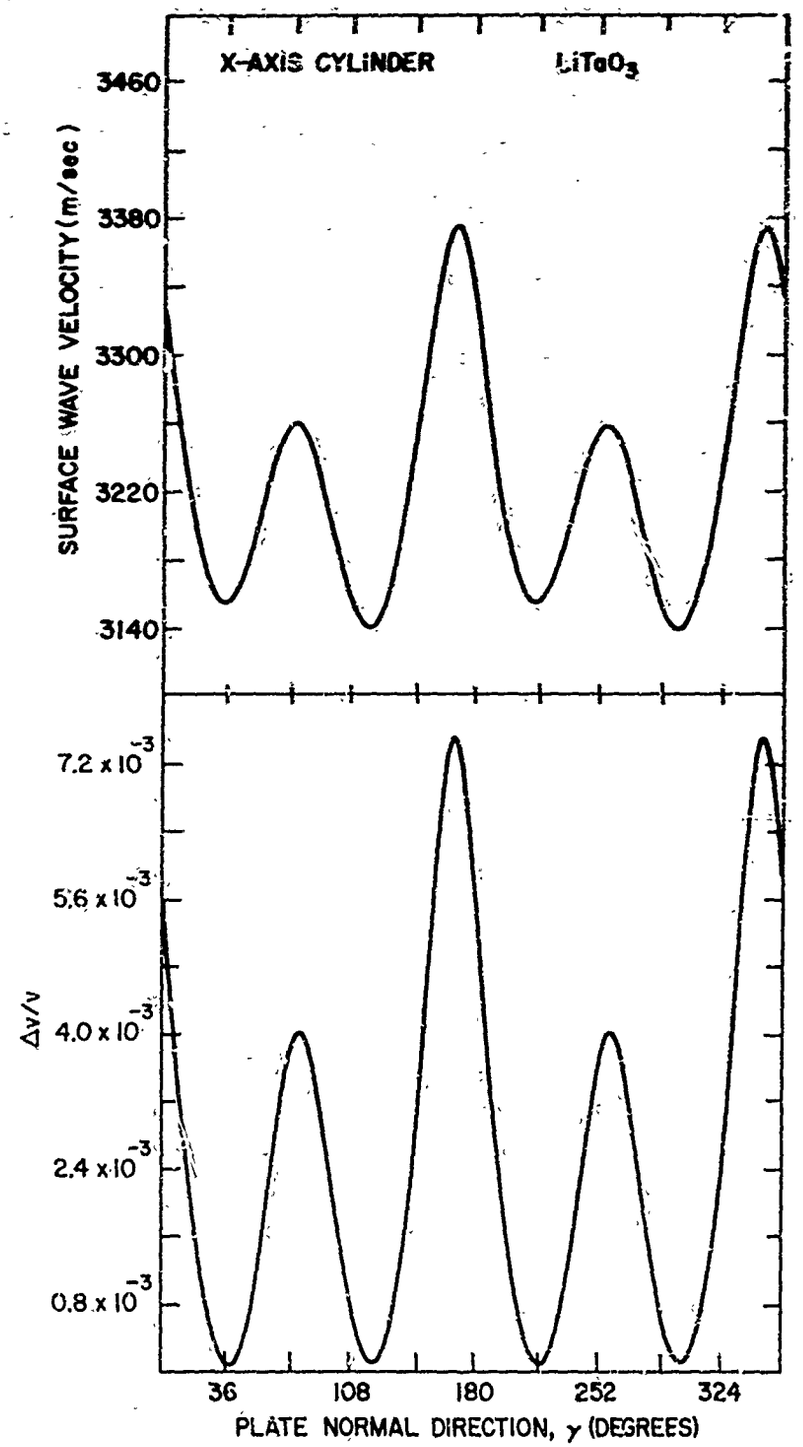

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
Y-AXIS BOULE
LiTaO3
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)


Y-AXIS BOULE
LiTeO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
7.2X10-3
5.6X10-3
4.0X10-3
2.4X10-3
0.8X10-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

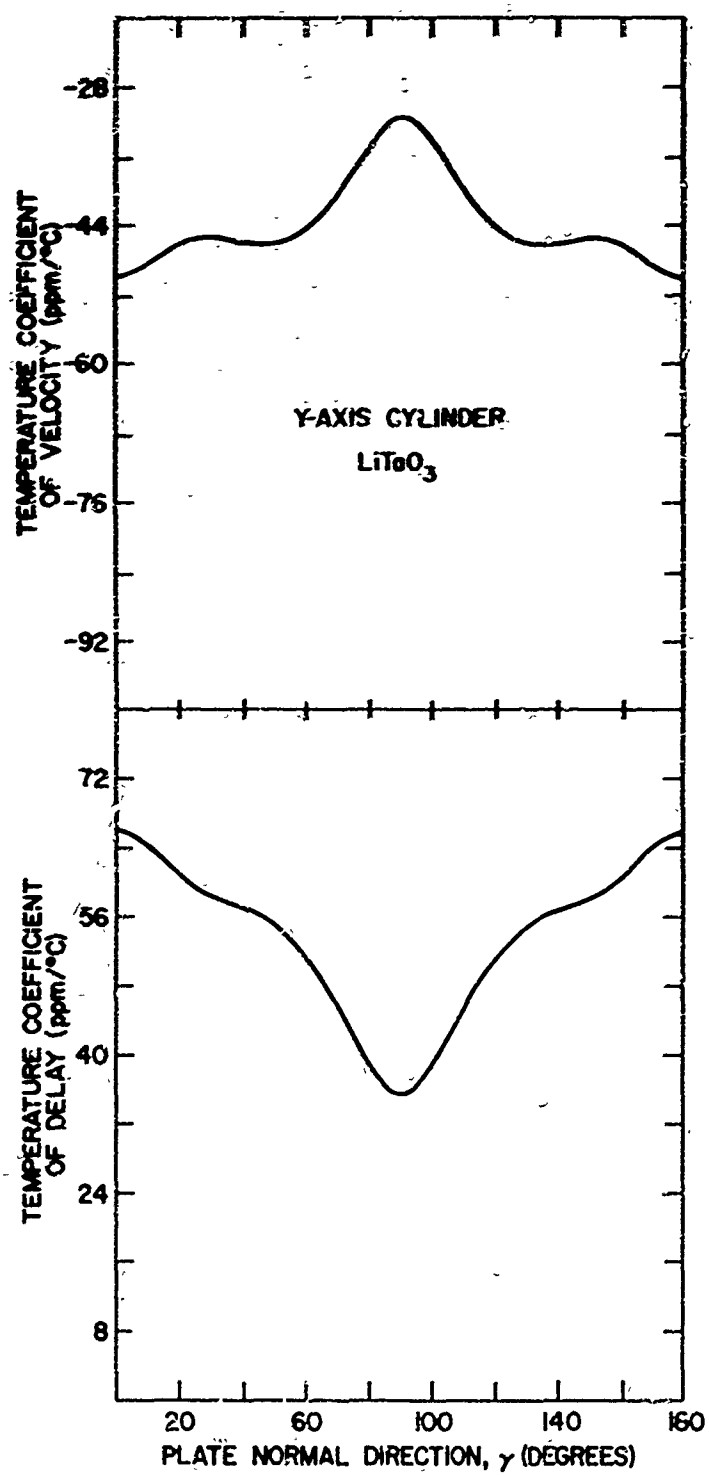

Z-AXIS BOULE
LiTaO3
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-31
-33
-35
-37
-39
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
37.2
35.6
34.0
32.4
30.8
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)

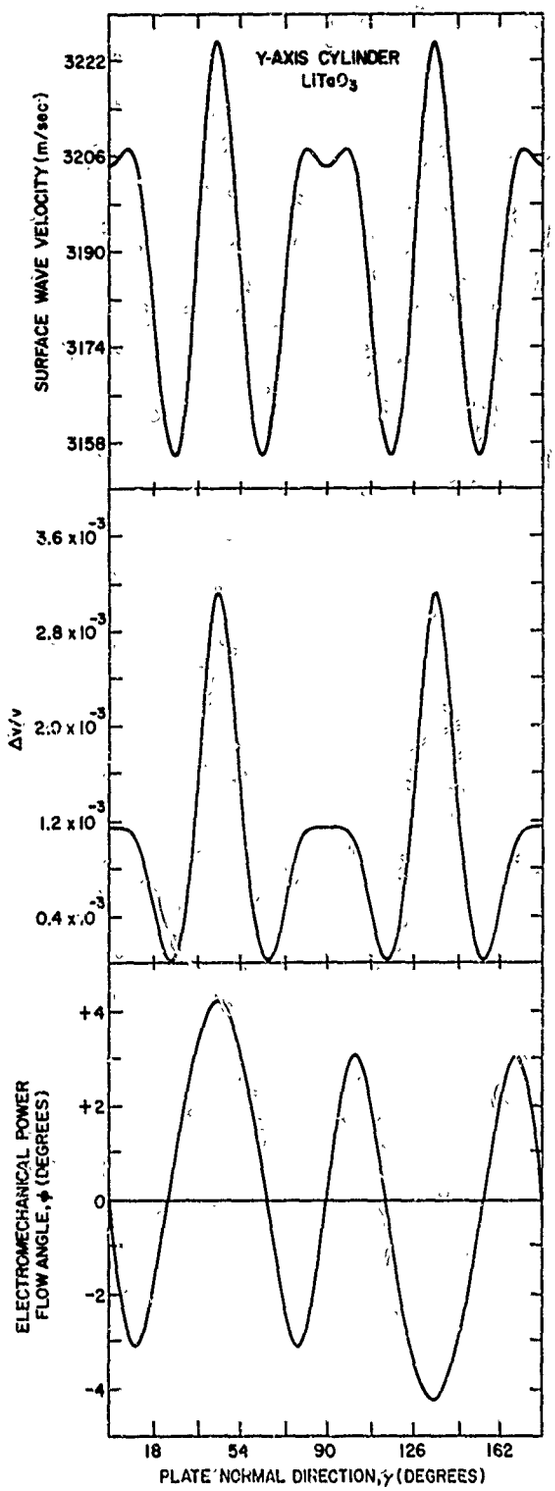

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3228
3224
3220
3216
3212
Z-AXIS BOULE
LiTaO3
Δv/v
3.36x10^-3
3.28x10^-3
3.20x10^-3
3.12x10^-3
3.04x10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)

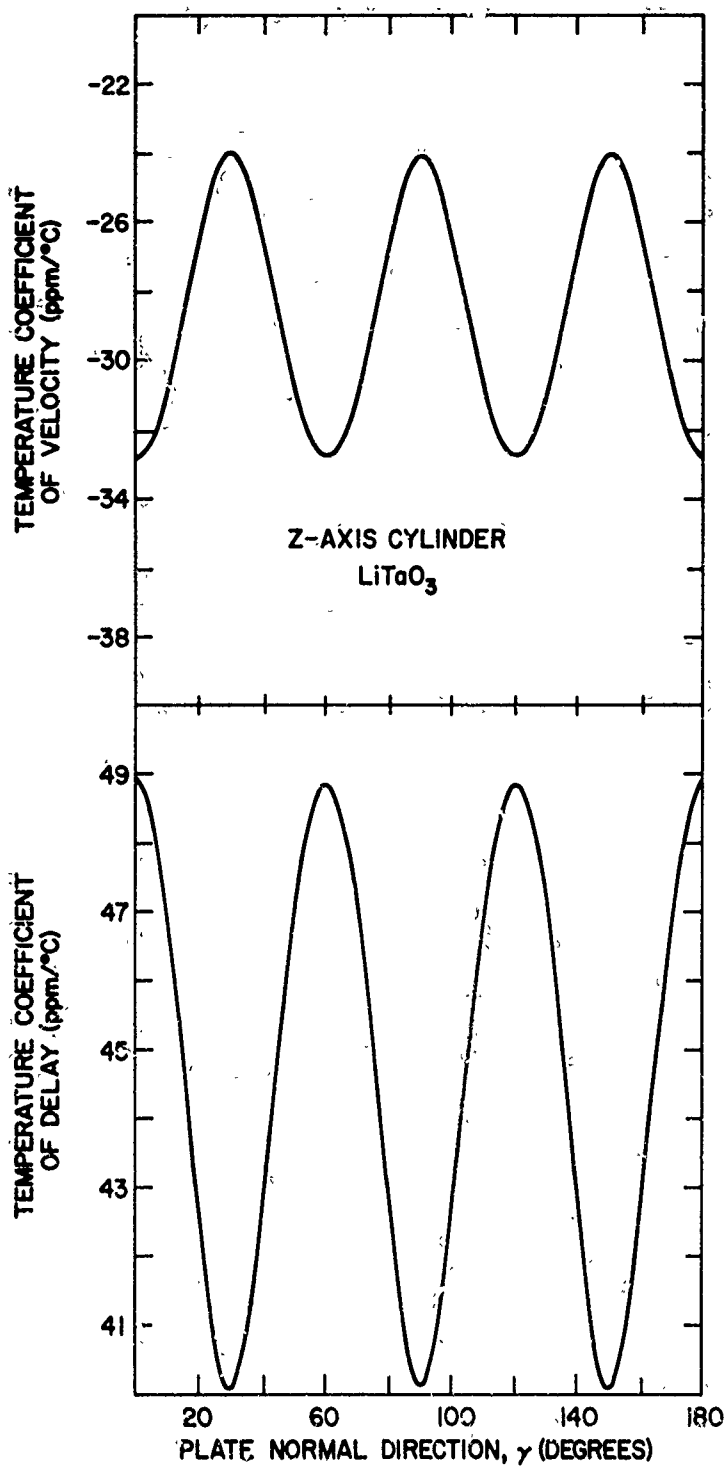

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
X-AXIS CYLINDER
LiTaO3
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

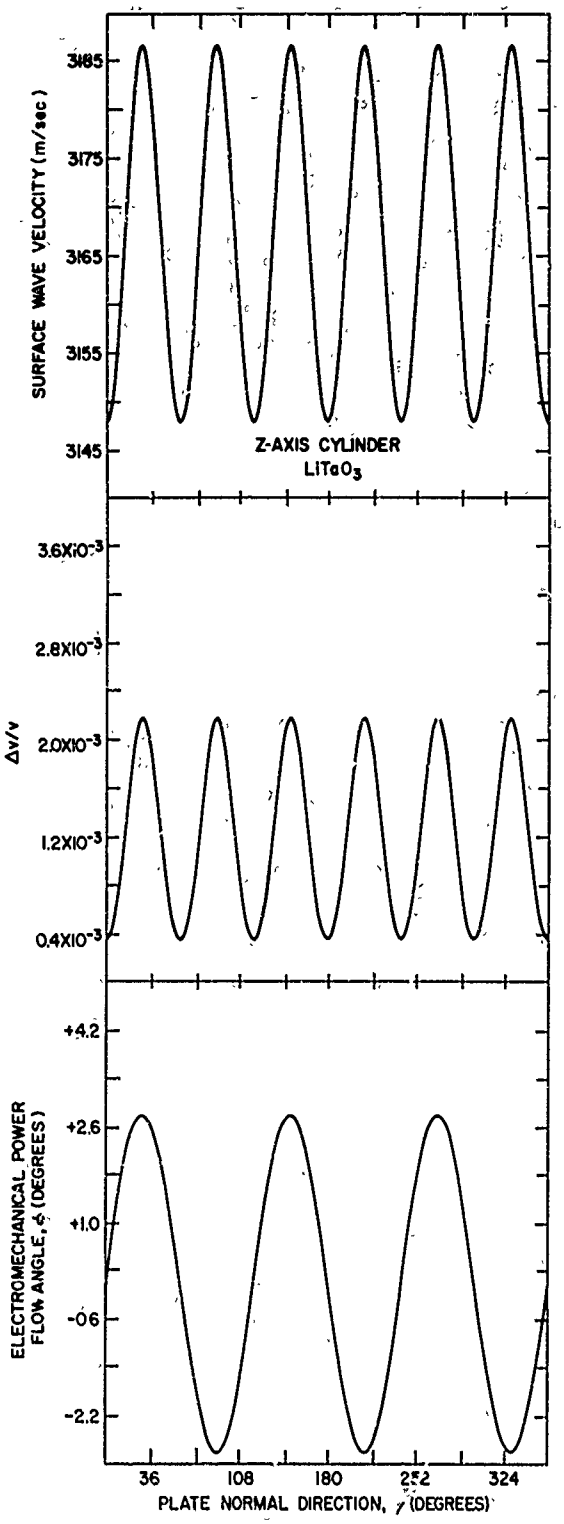


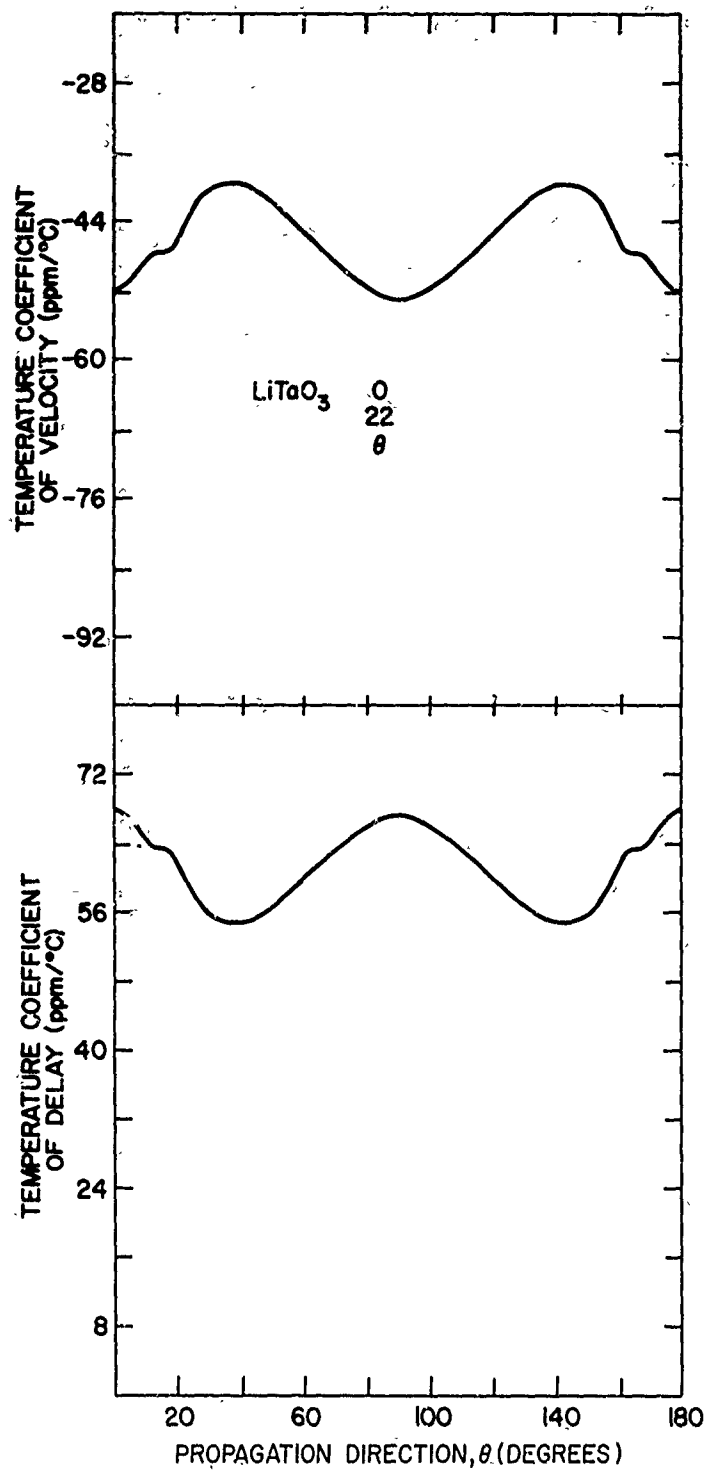

NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.

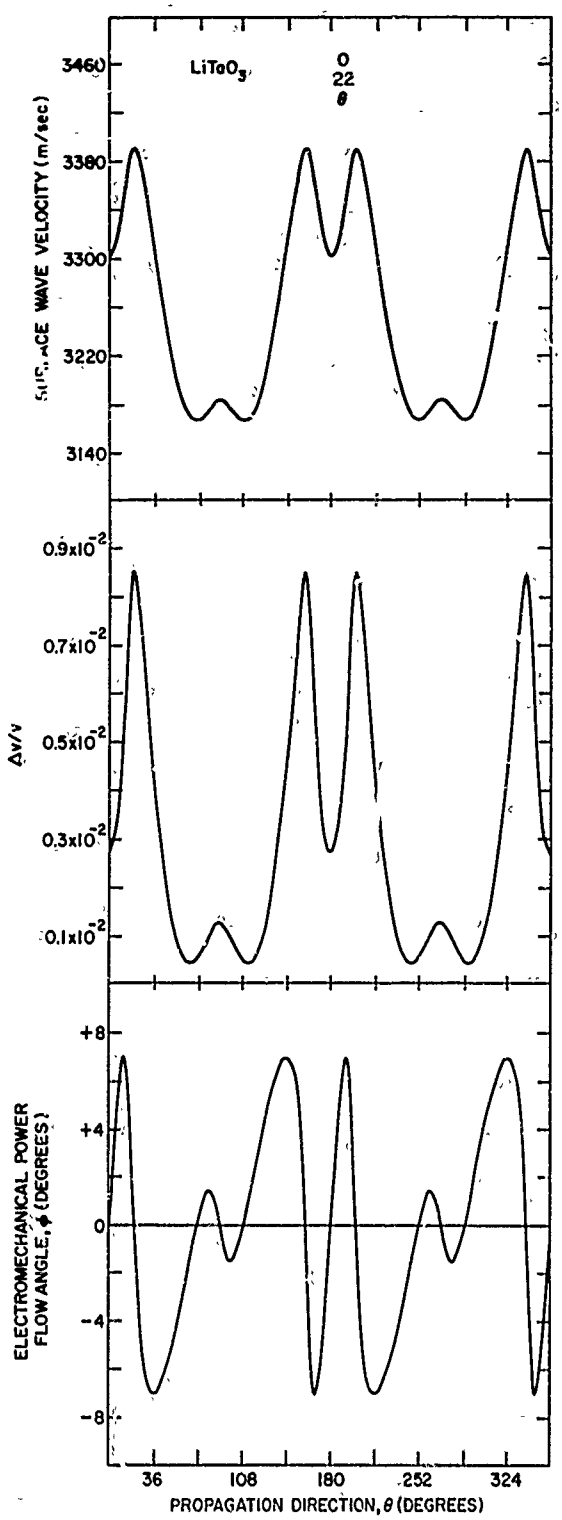

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
Y-AXIS CYLINDER
LiTaO3
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
160
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

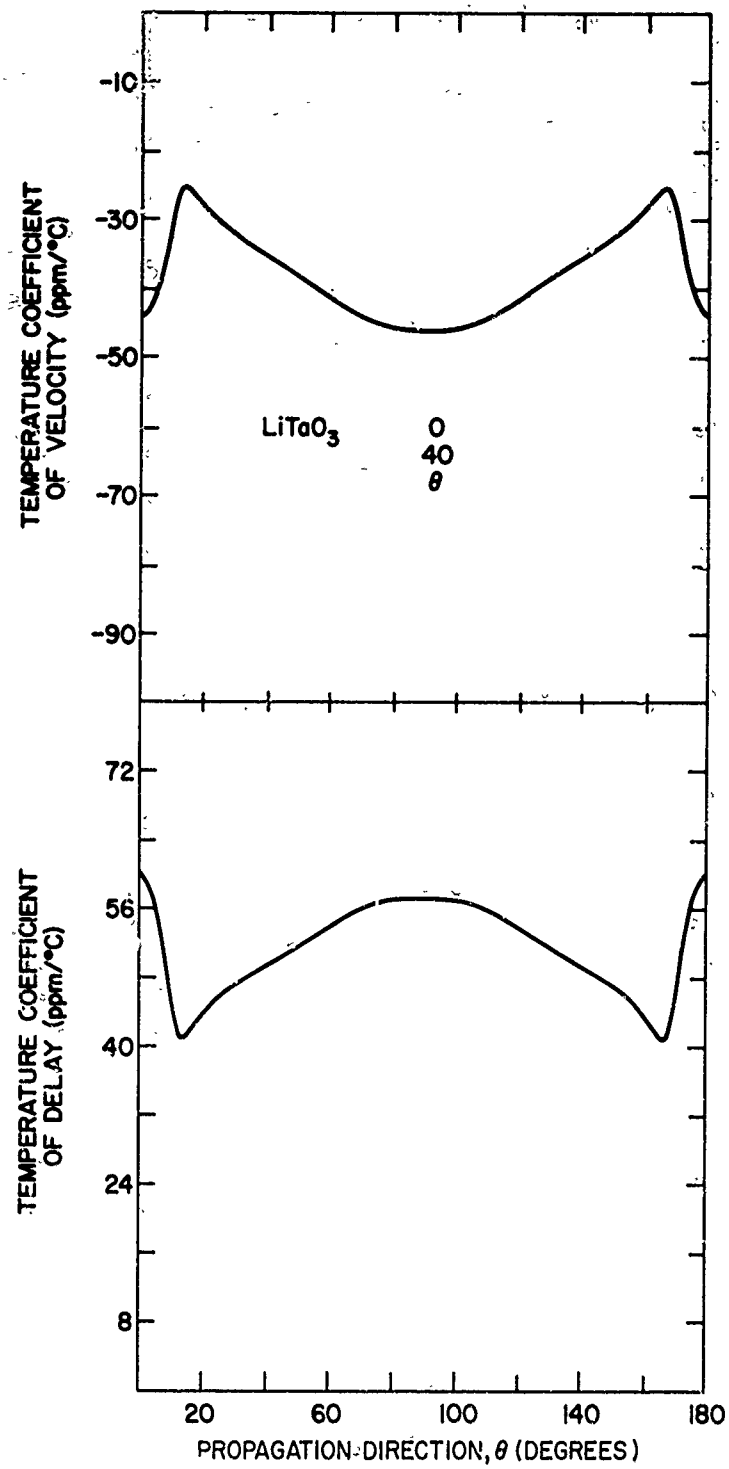

Y-AXIS CYLINDER
LiTaO3
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3222
3206
3190
3174
3158
Δv/v
3.6 x10^-3
2.8 x10^-3
2.0 x10^-3
1.2 x10^-3
0.4 x10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

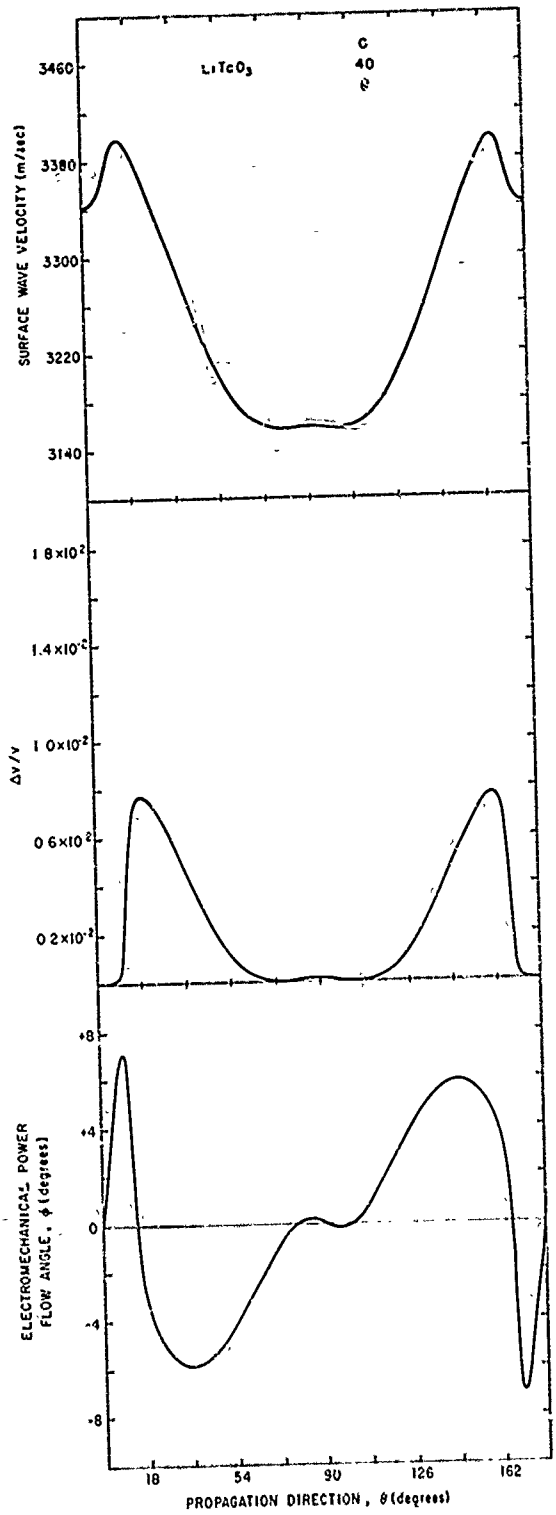

-22
-26
-30
-34
-38
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
Z-AXIS CYLINDER
LiTaO3
49
47
45
43
41
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

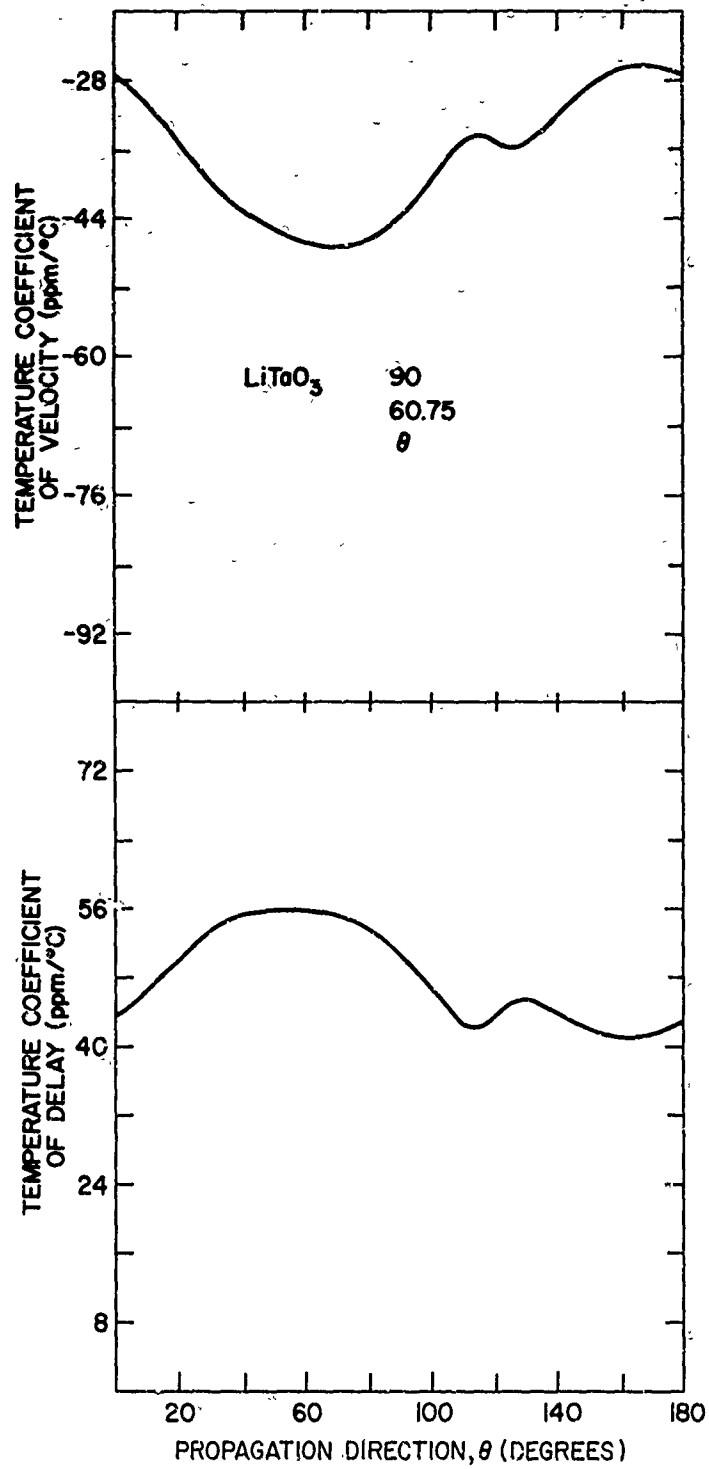

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3185
3175
3165
3155
3145
Z-AXIS CYLINDER
LiTaO3
Δv/v
3.6X10-3
2.8X10-3
2.0X10-3
1.2X10-3
0.4X10-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4.2
+2.6
+1.0
-0.6
-2.2
36
108
180
252
324
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

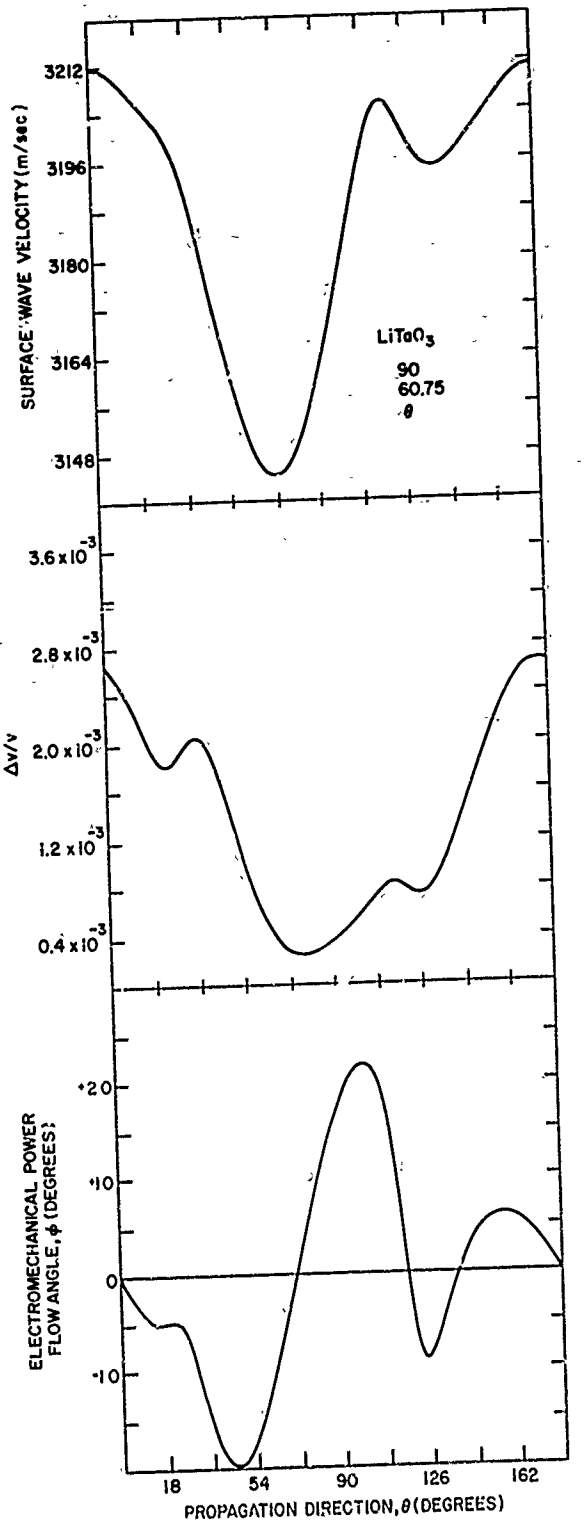

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3 0 22 θ
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

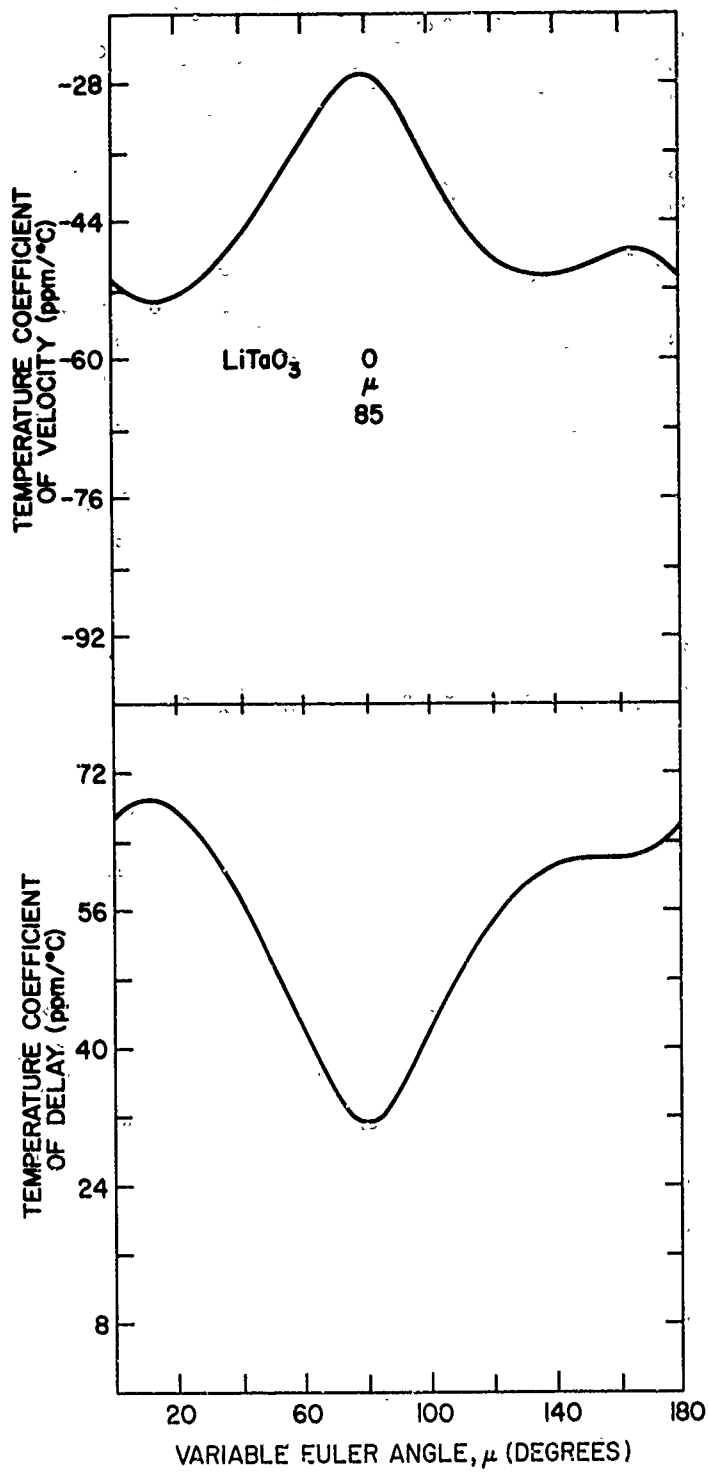

LiTaO3
0
22
θ
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
0.9x10^-2
0.7x10^-2
0.5x10^-2
0.3x10^-2
0.1x10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
36
108
180
252
324
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

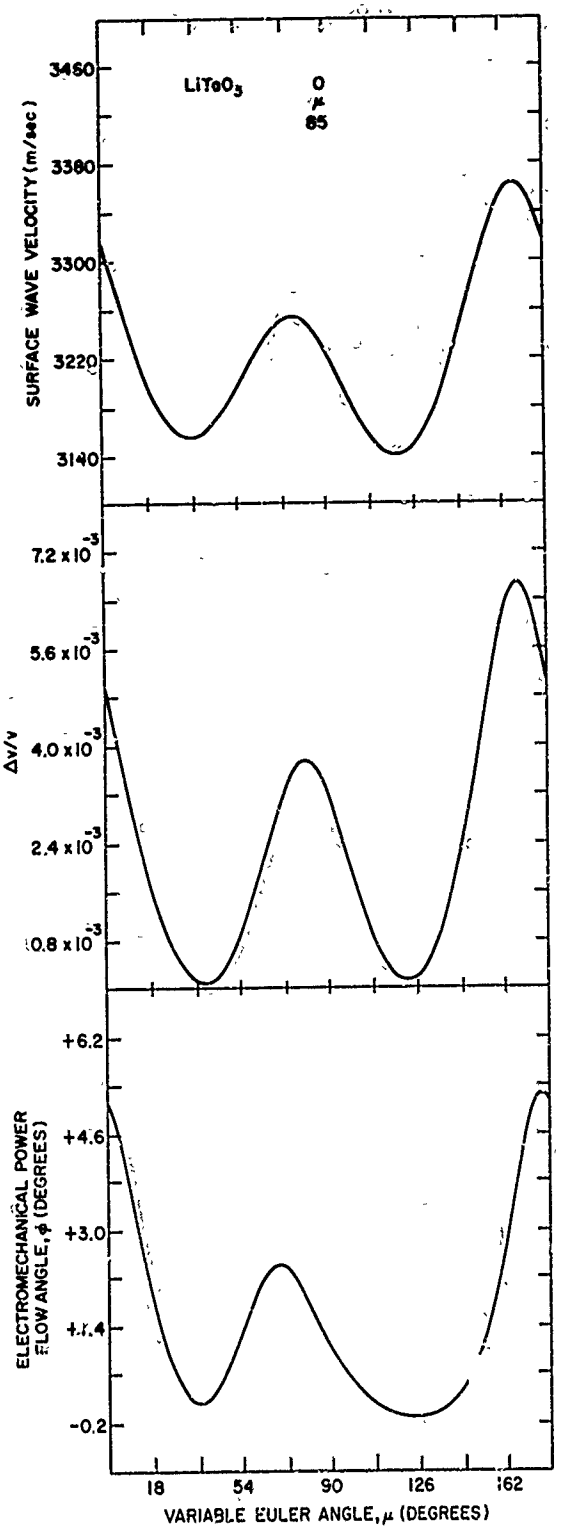

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
40
θ
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

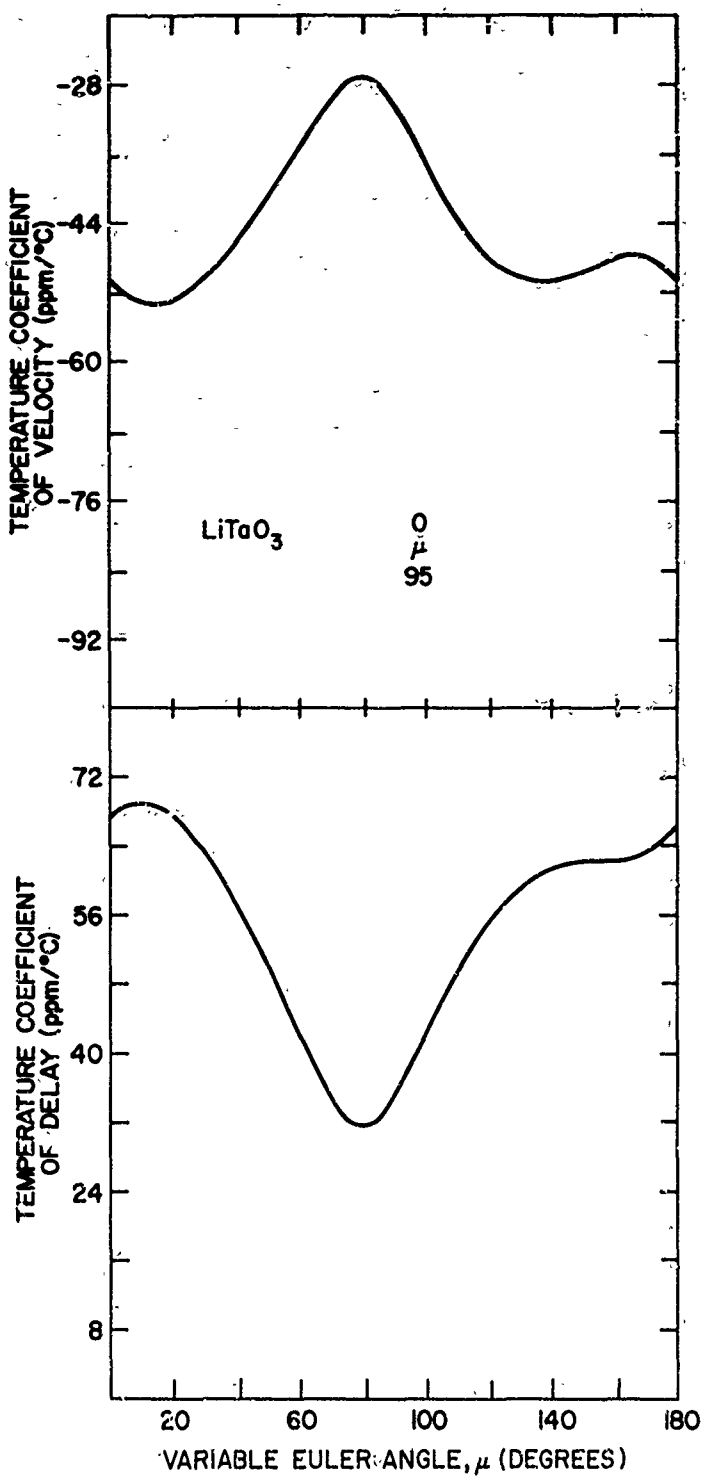

LiTaO3
C
40
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
1.8×10⁻²
1.4×10⁻²
1.0×10⁻²
0.6×10⁻²
0.2×10⁻²
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (degrees)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (degrees)

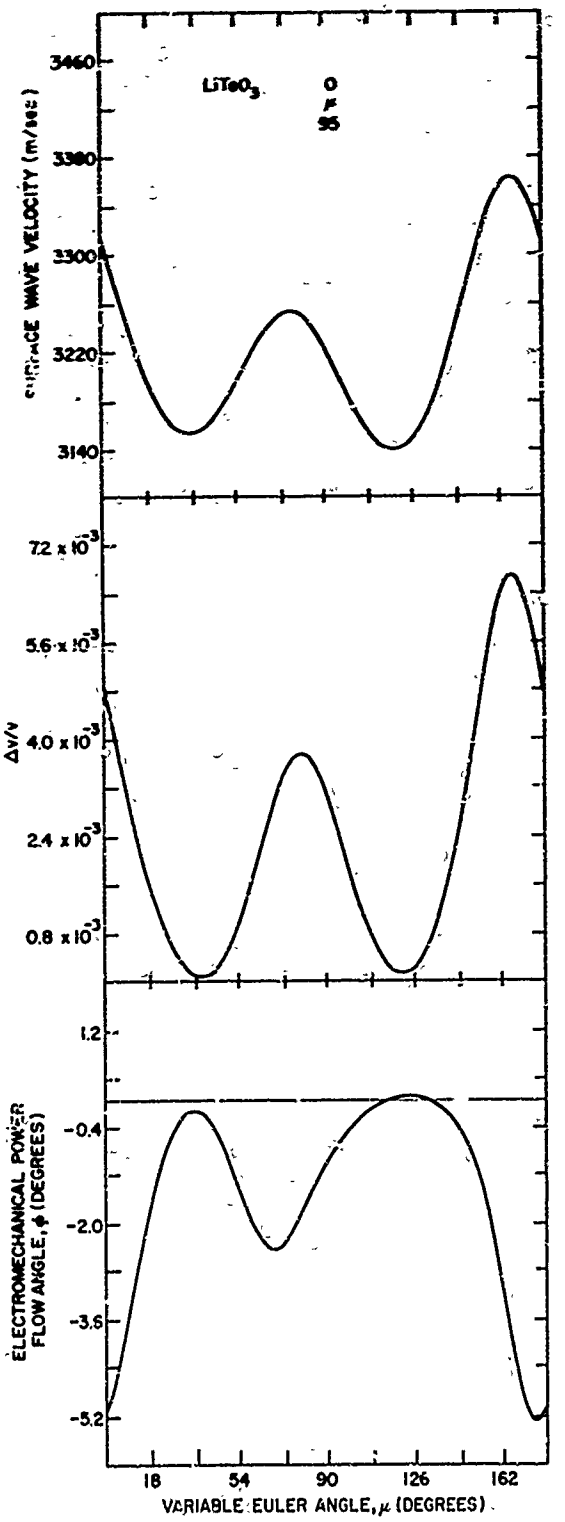

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
90
60.75
θ
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

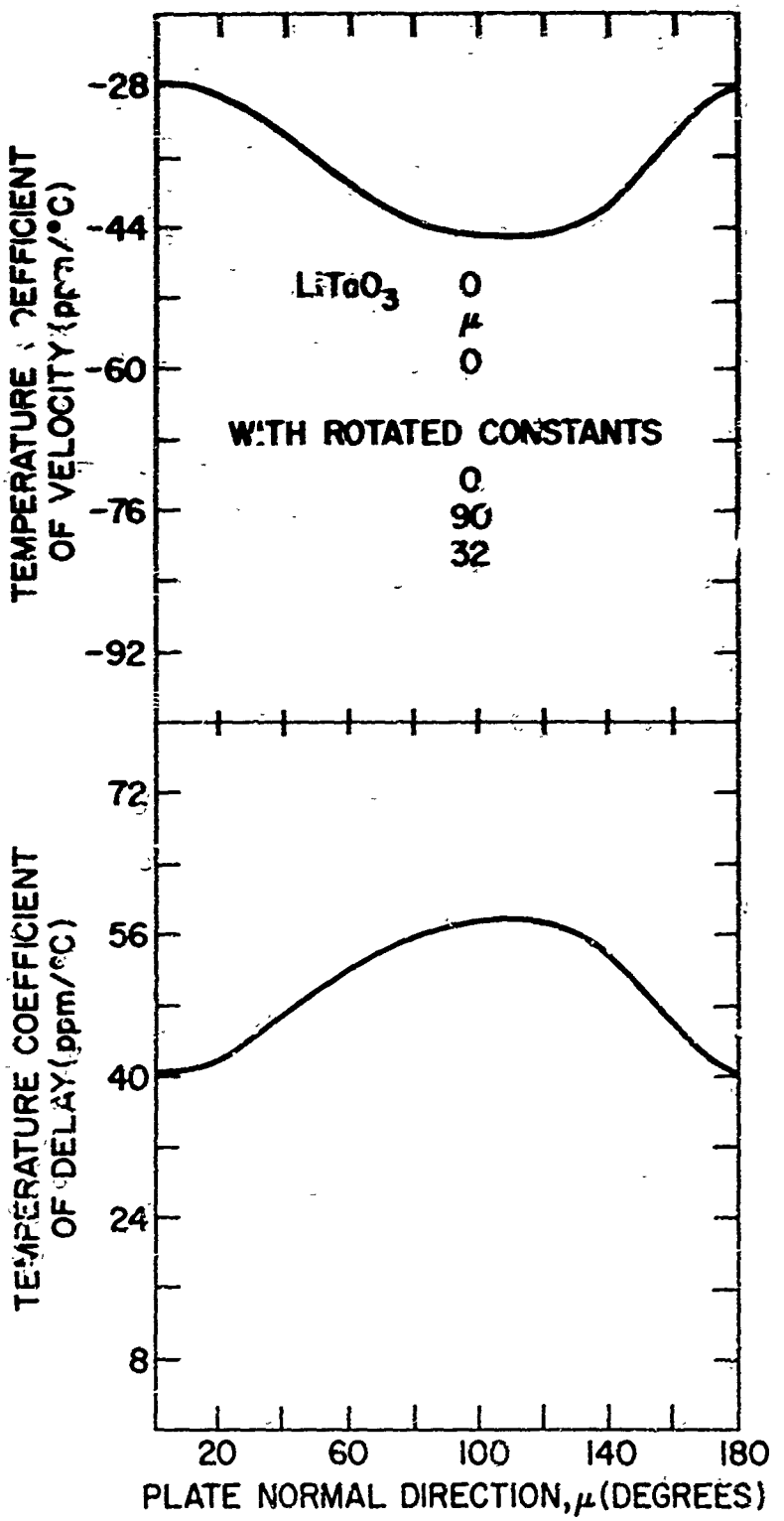

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3212
3196
3180
3164
3148
LiTaO3
90
60.75
θ
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-3
2.8 x 10^-3
2.0 x 10^-3
1.2 x 10^-3
0.4 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+20
+10
0
-10
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

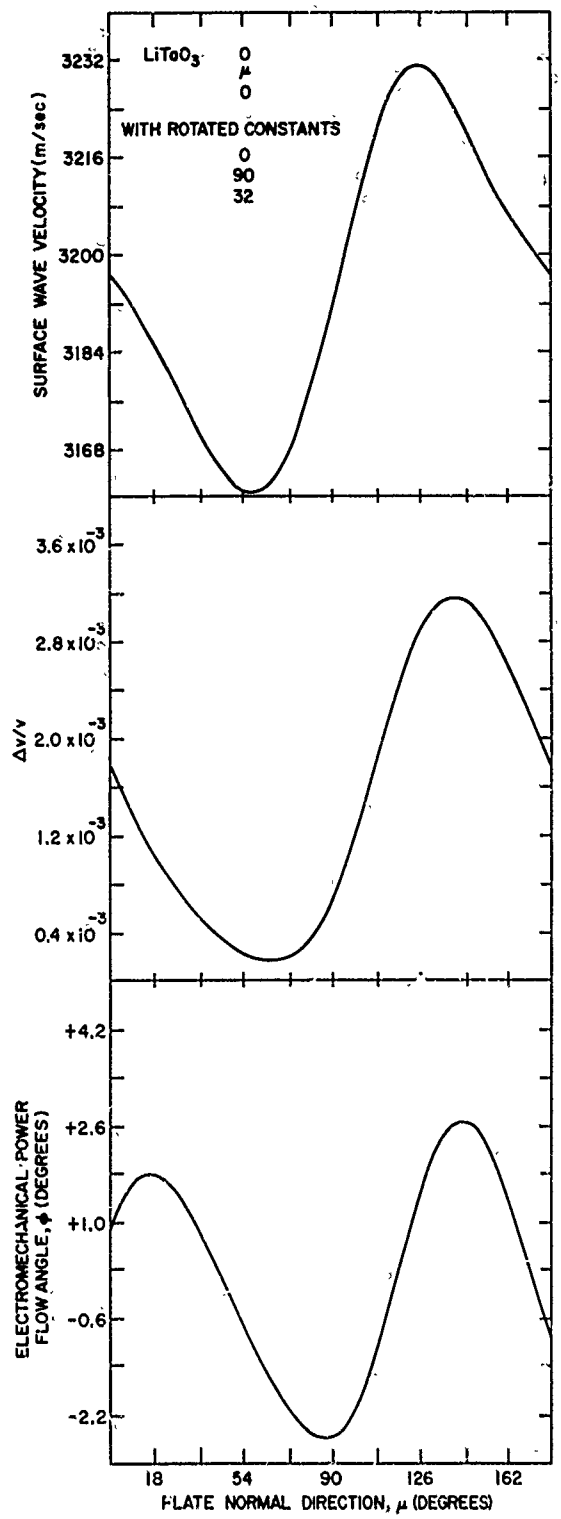

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
85
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
VARIABLE EULER ANGLE, μ (DEGREES)

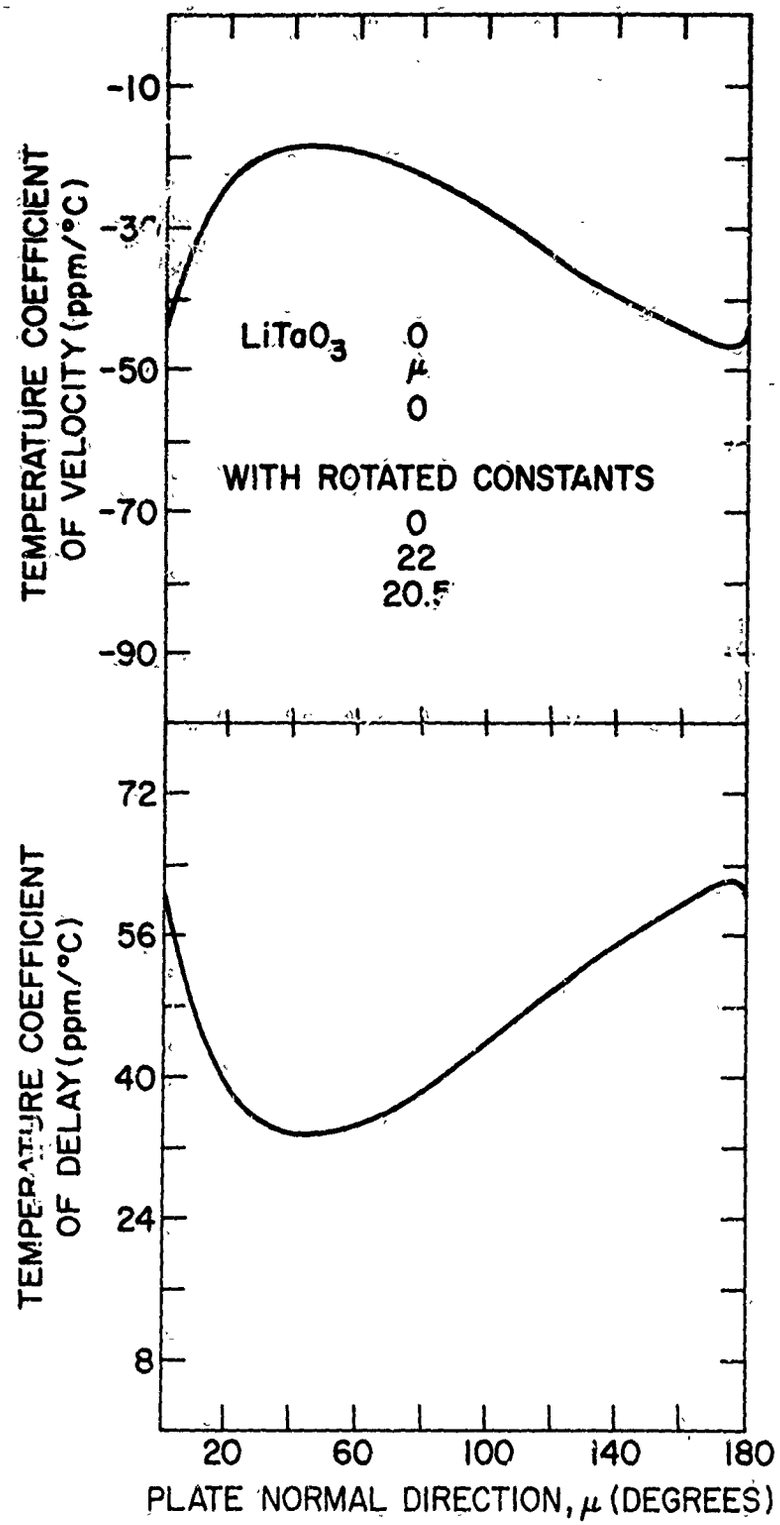

LiTaO3
0
φ
85
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
7.2 x 10^-3
5.6 x 10^-3
4.0 x 10^-3
2.4 x 10^-3
0.8 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+6.2
+4.6
+3.0
+1.4
-0.2
18
54
90
126
162
VARIABLE EULER ANGLE, μ (DEGREES)

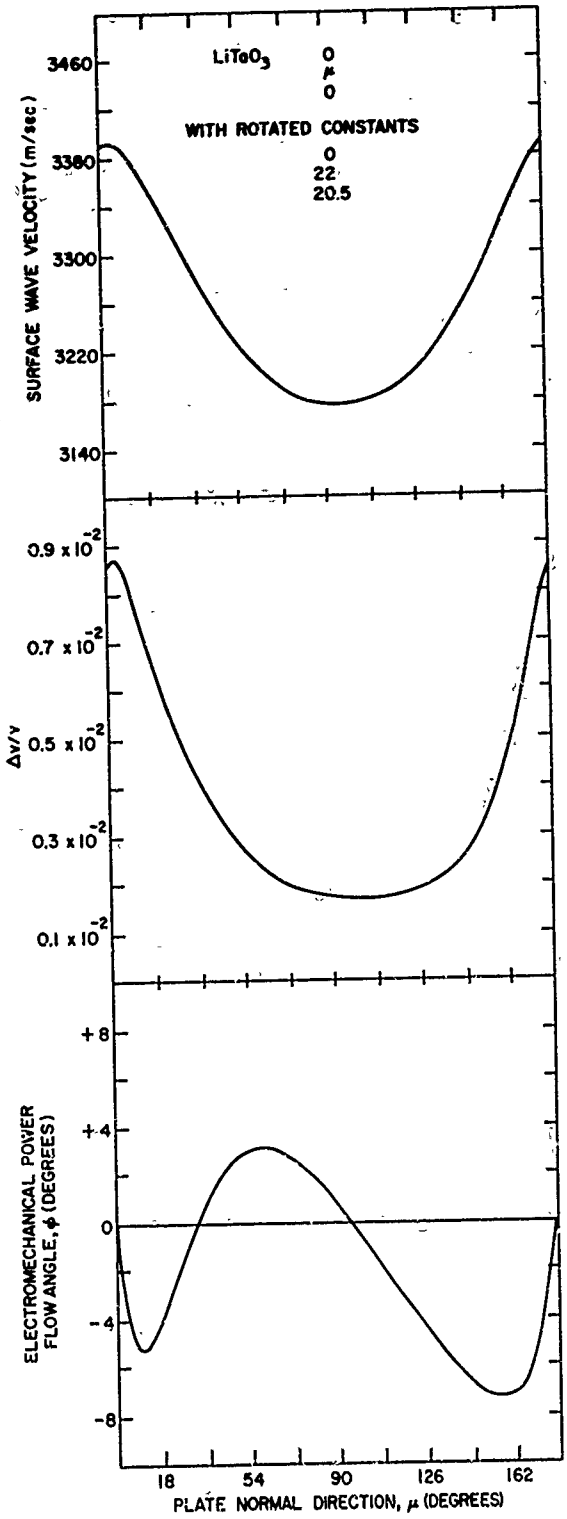

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
95
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
VARIABLE EULER ANGLE, μ (DEGREES)

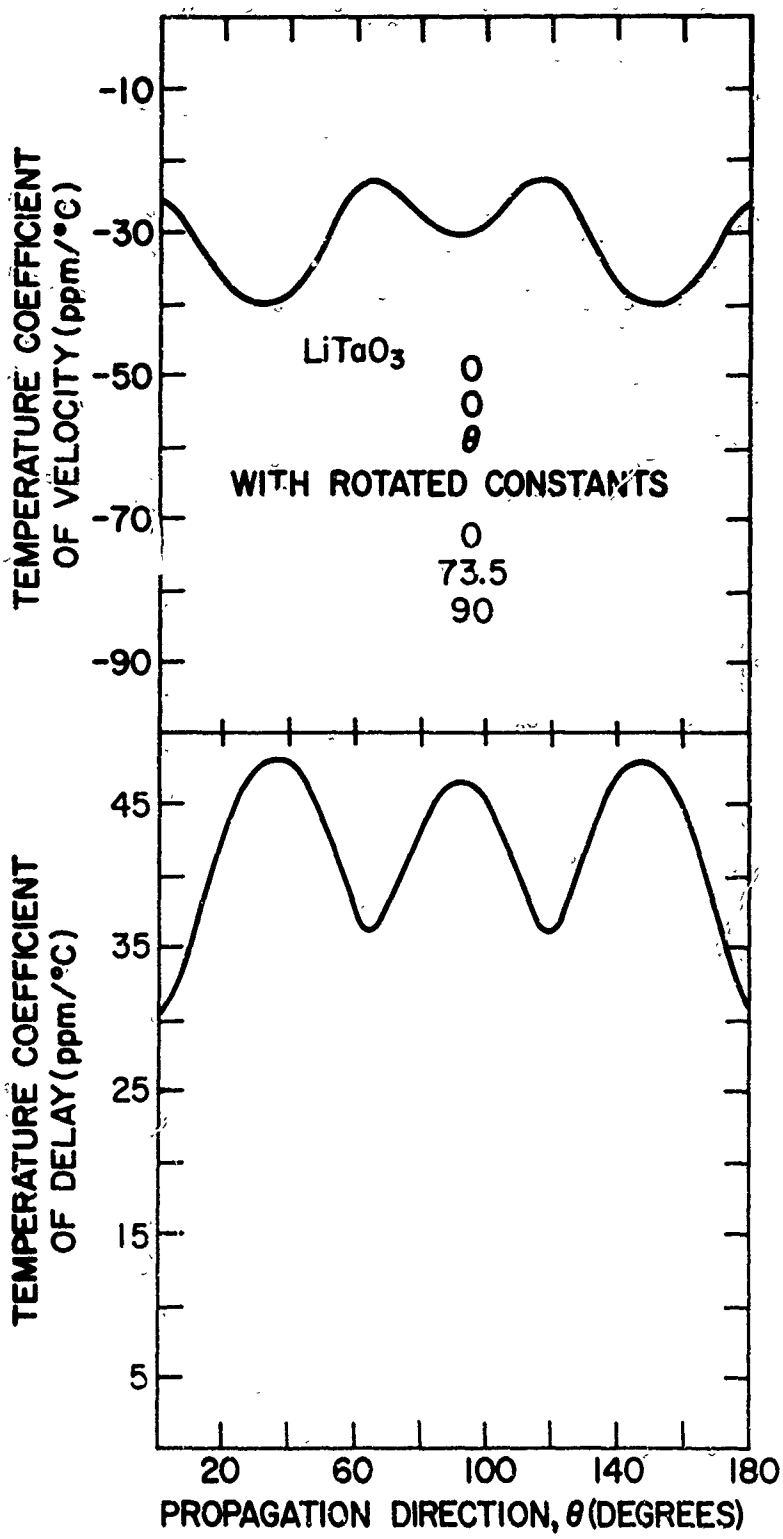

LiTaO3
0
μ
95
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
7.2 x 10^-3
5.6 x 10^-3
4.0 x 10^-3
2.4 x 10^-3
0.8 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
1.2
-0.4
-2.0
-3.6
-5.2
18
54
90
126
162
VARIABLE EULER ANGLE, μ (DEGREES)

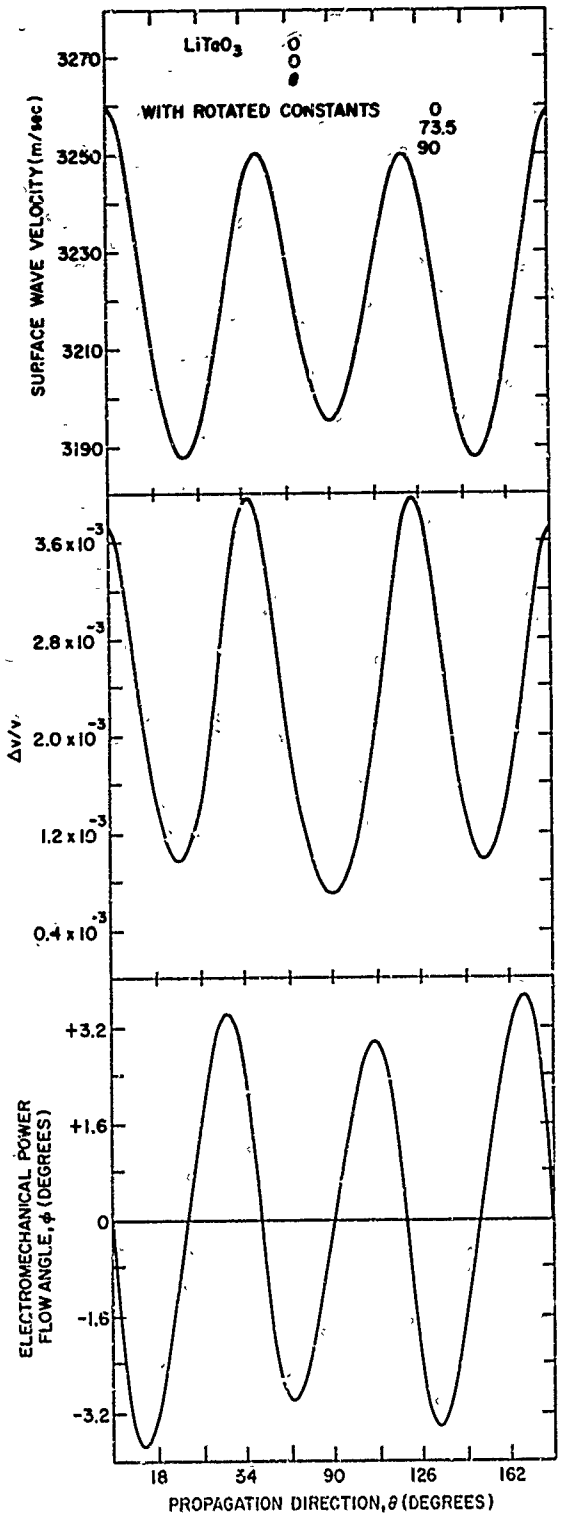

-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
90
32
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

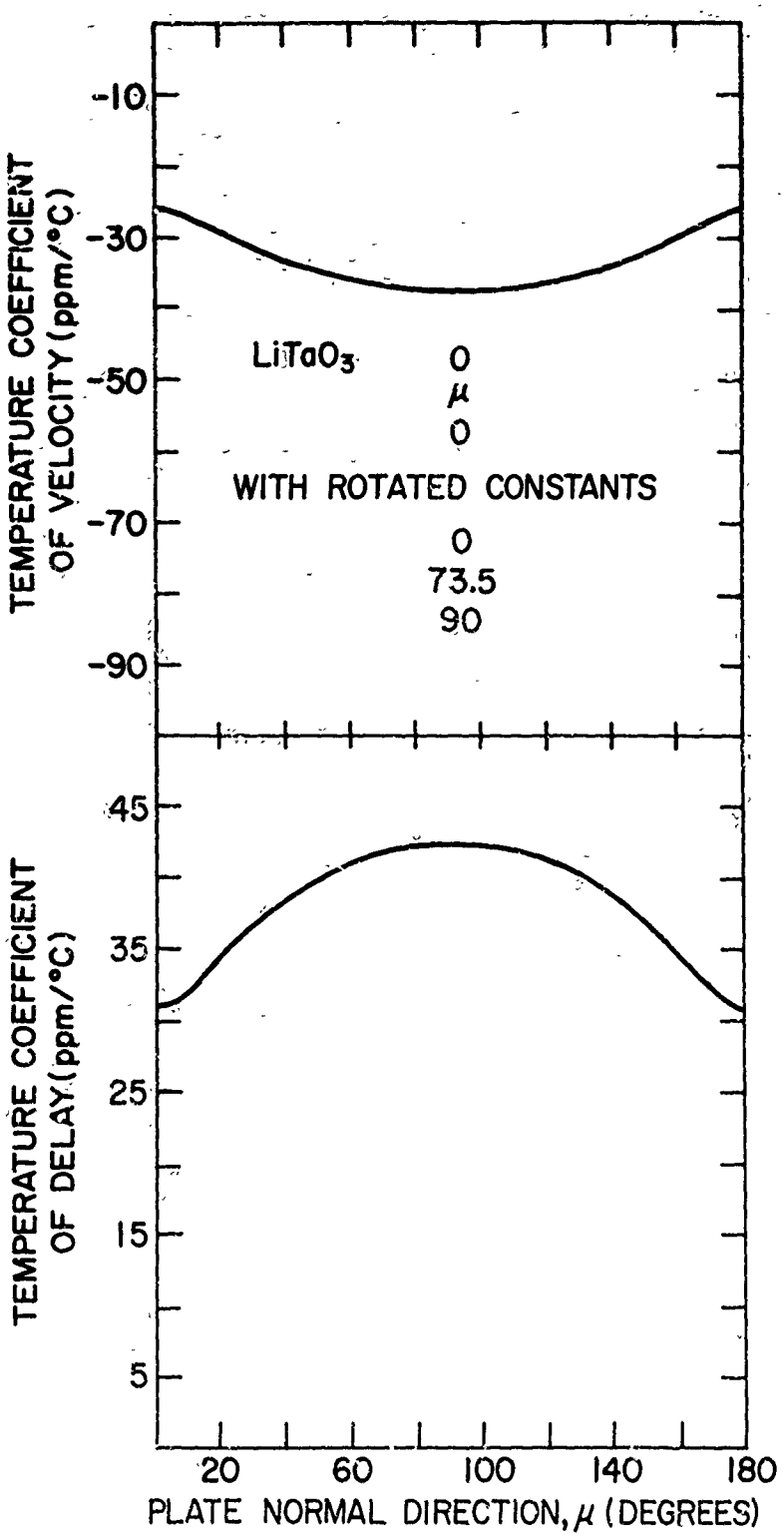

LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
90
32
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3232
3216
3200
3184
3168
Δv/v
3.6 x10^-3
2.8 x10^-3
2.0 x10^-3
1.2 x10^-3
0.4 x10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4.2
+2.6
+1.0
-0.6
-2.2
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

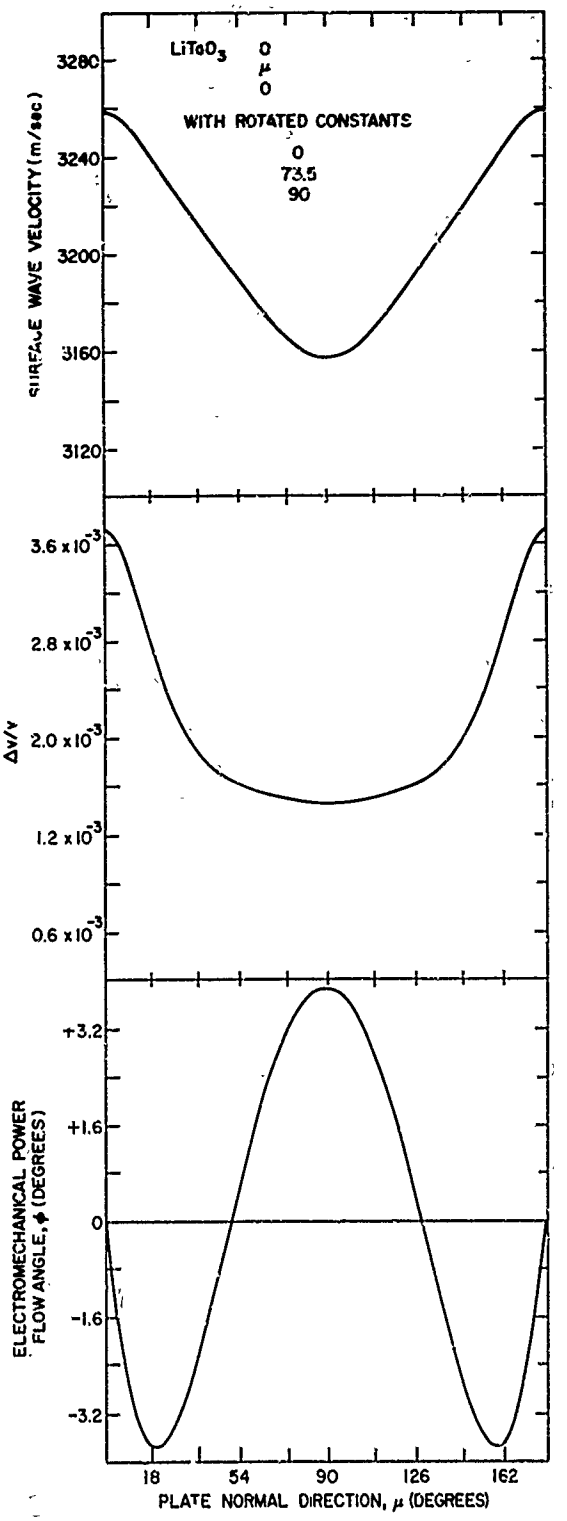

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
22
20.5
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

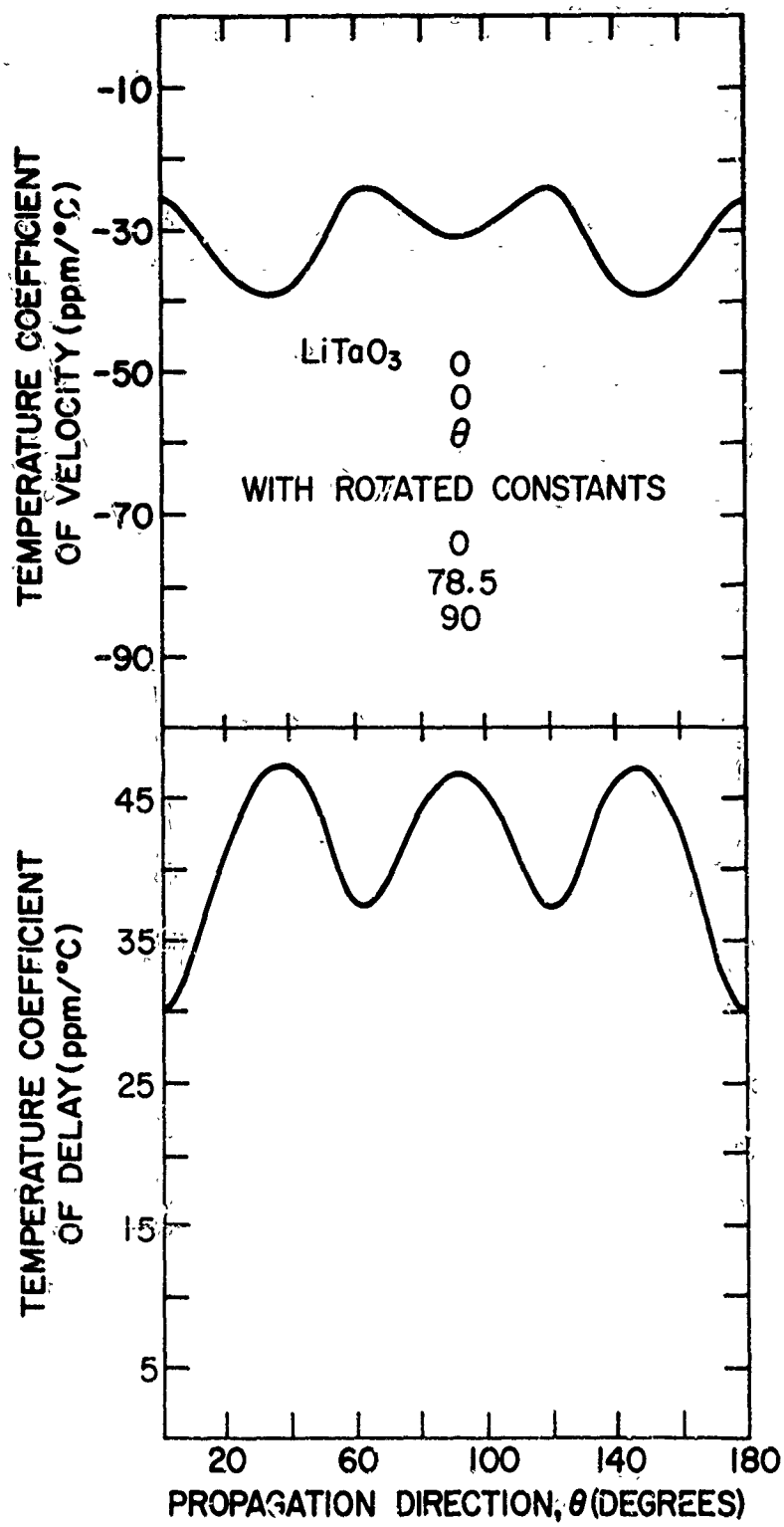

LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
22
20.5
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3460
3380
3300
3220
3140
Δv/v
0.9 x 10^-2
0.7 x 10^-2
0.5 x 10^-2
0.3 x 10^-2
0.1 x 10^-2
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

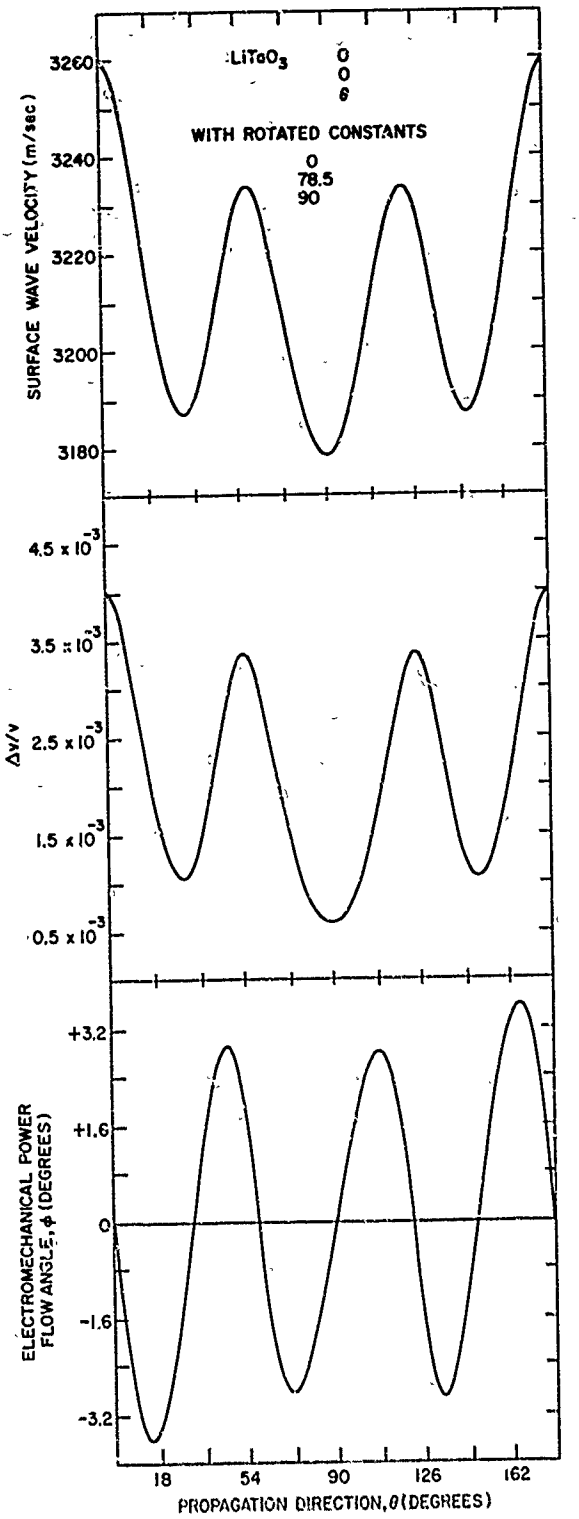

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
73.5
90
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

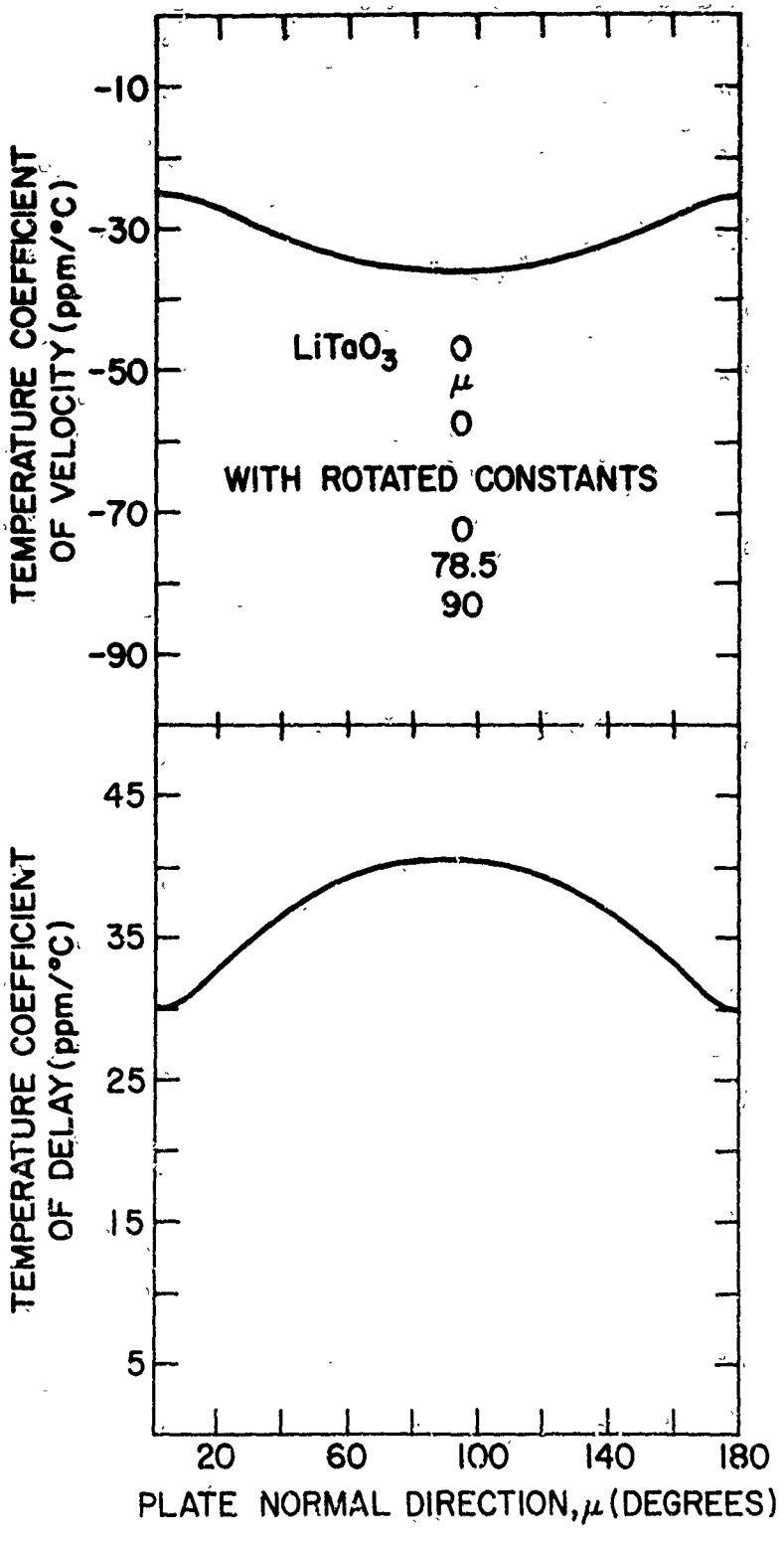

LiTaO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
73.5
90
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3270
3250
3230
3210
3190
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-3
2.8 x 10^-3
2.0 x 10^-3
1.2 x 10^-3
0.4 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+3.2
+1.6
0
-1.6
-3.2
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

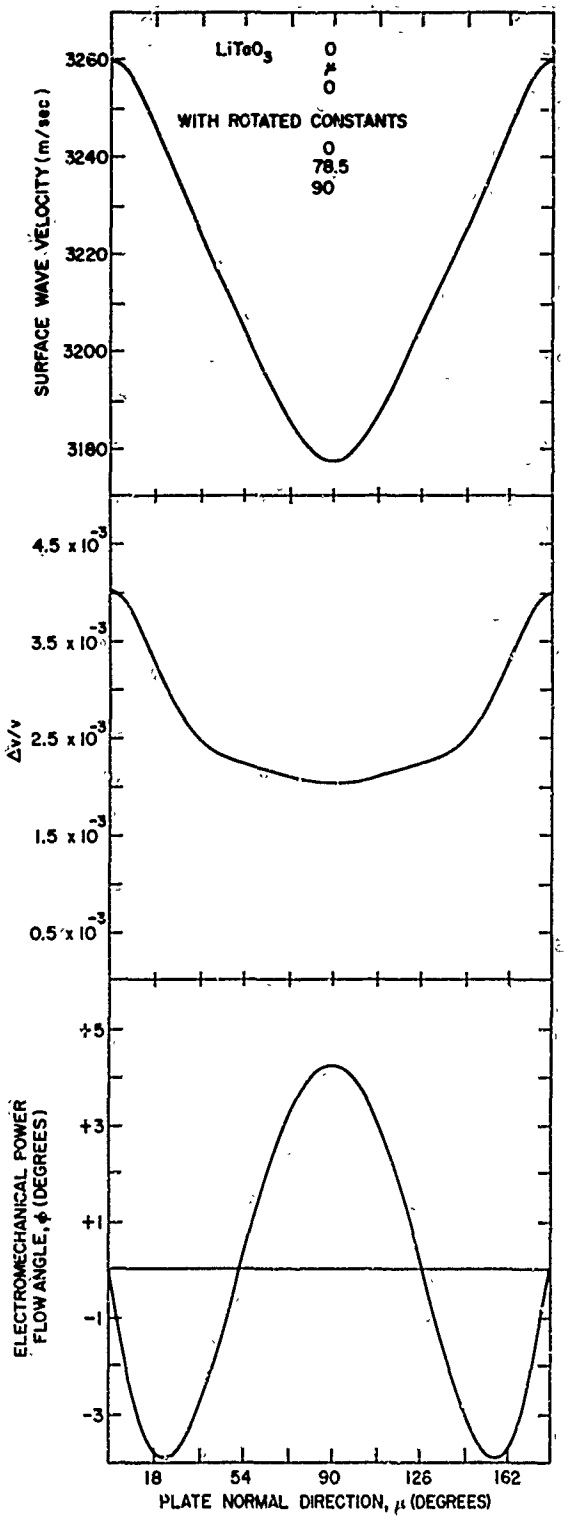

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
73.5
90
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

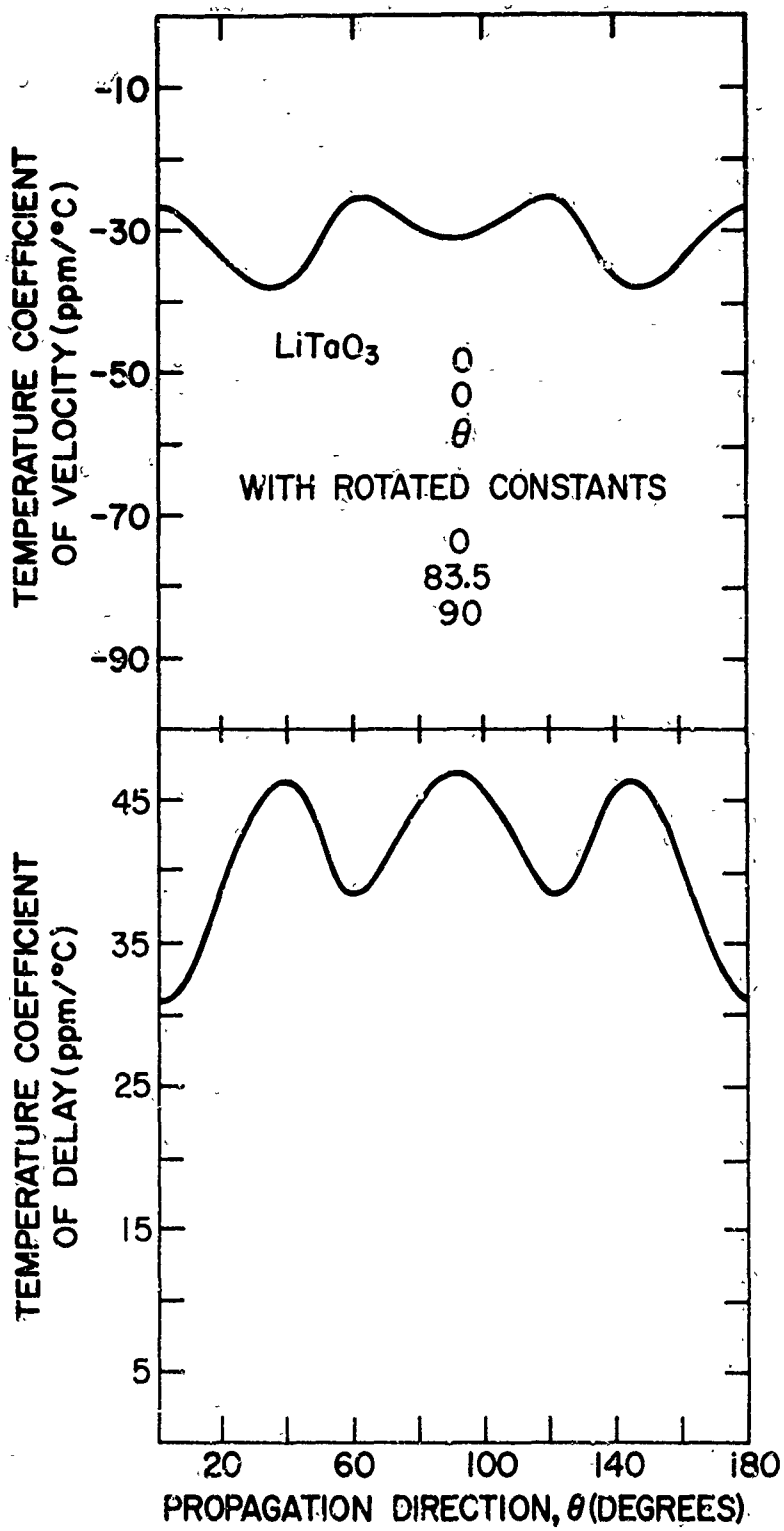

LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
73.5
90
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3280
3240
3200
3160
3120
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-3
2.8 x 10^-3
2.0 x 10^-3
1.2 x 10^-3
0.6 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+3.2
+1.6
0
-1.6
-3.2
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

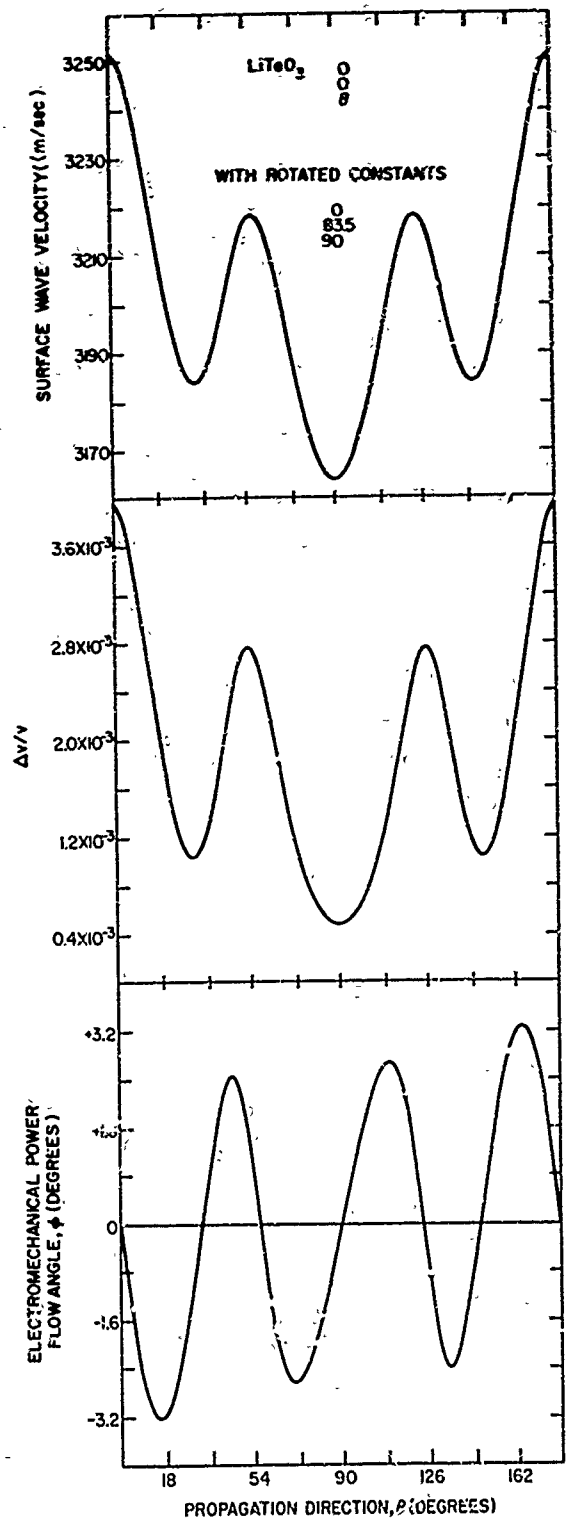

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
78.5
90
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

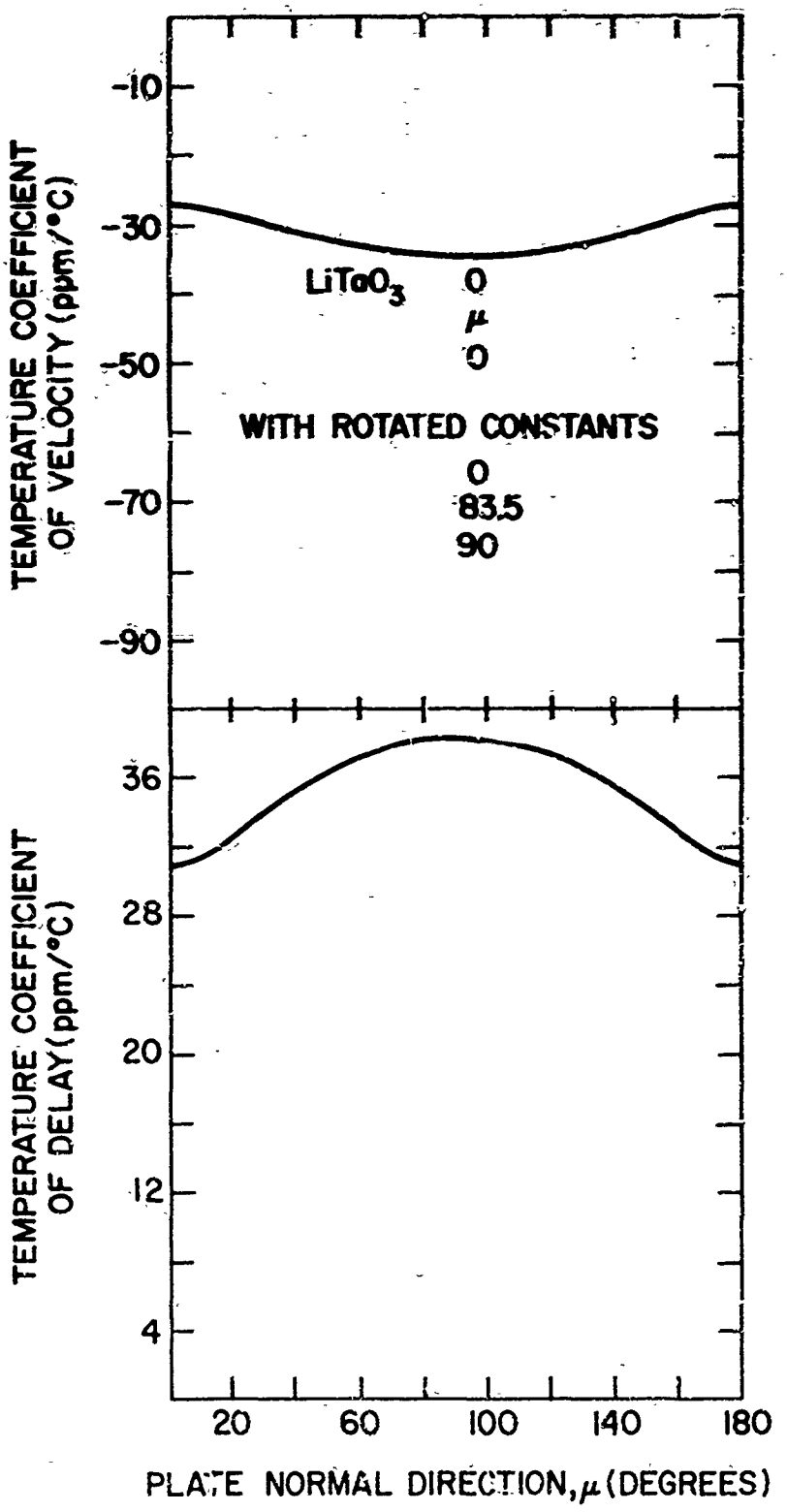

LiTaO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
78.5
90
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3260
3240
3220
3200
3180
Δv/v
4.5 x 10^-3
3.5 x 10^-3
2.5 x 10^-3
1.5 x 10^-3
0.5 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+3.2
+1.6
0
-1.6
-3.2
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

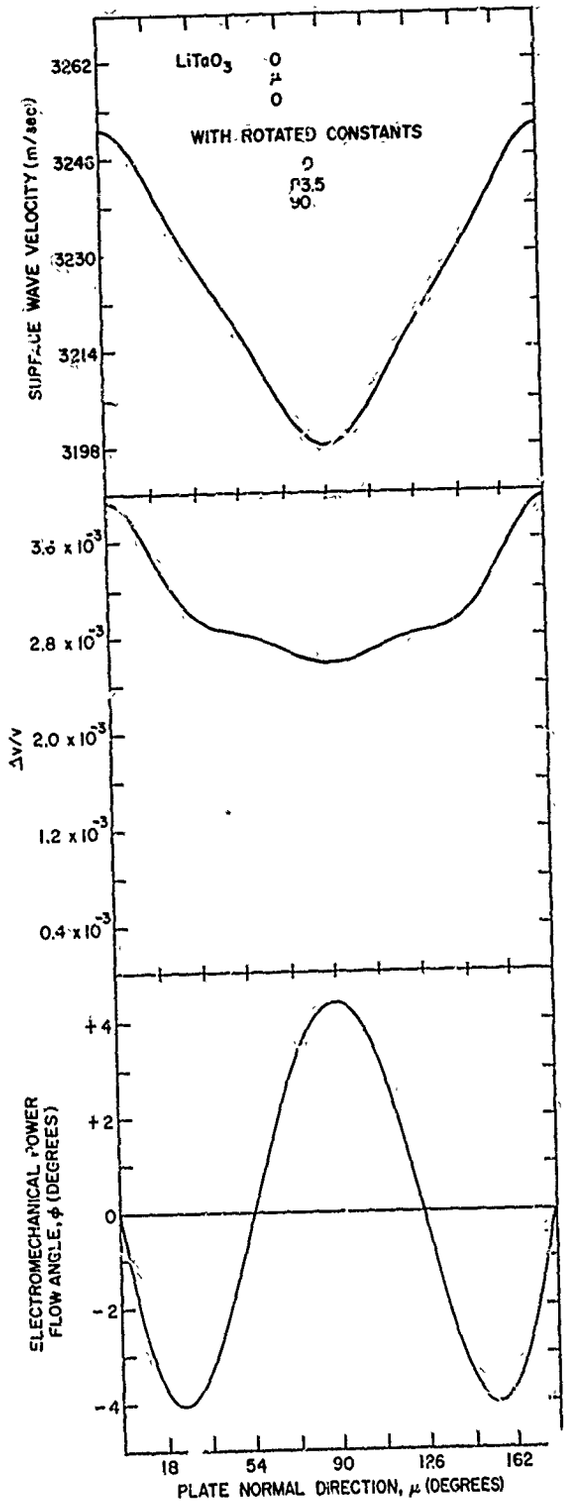

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
78.5
90
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

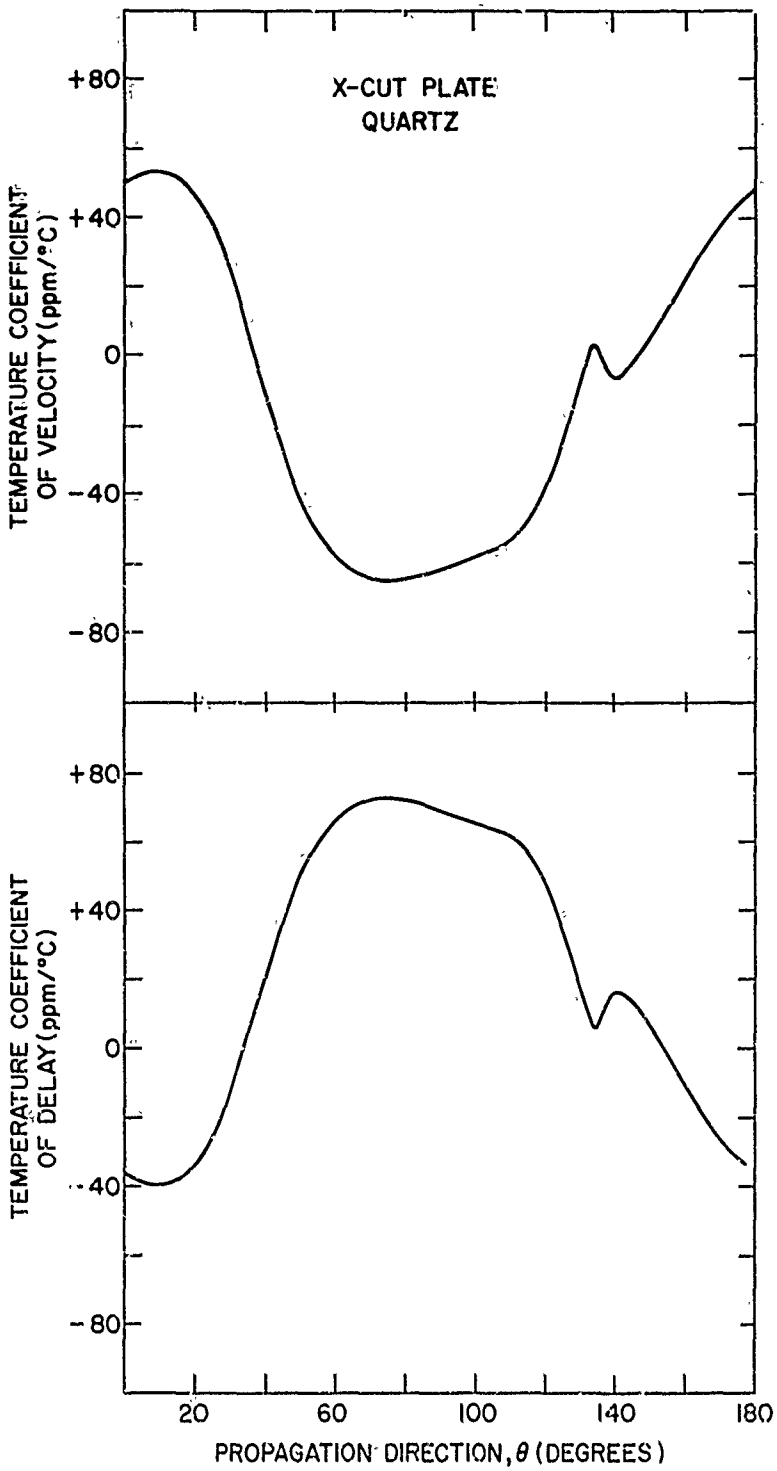

LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
78.5
90
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3260
3240
3220
3200
3180
Δv/v
4.5 x 10^-3
3.5 x 10^-3
2.5 x 10^-3
1.5 x 10^-3
0.5 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

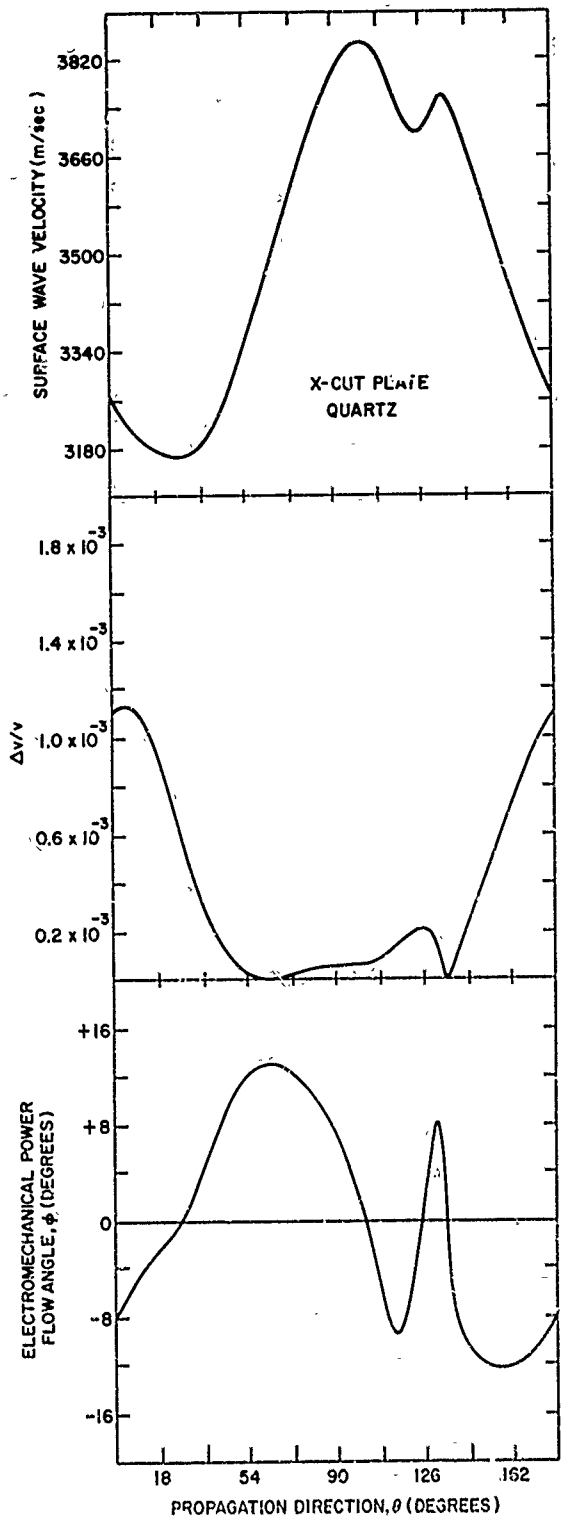

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
83.5
90
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

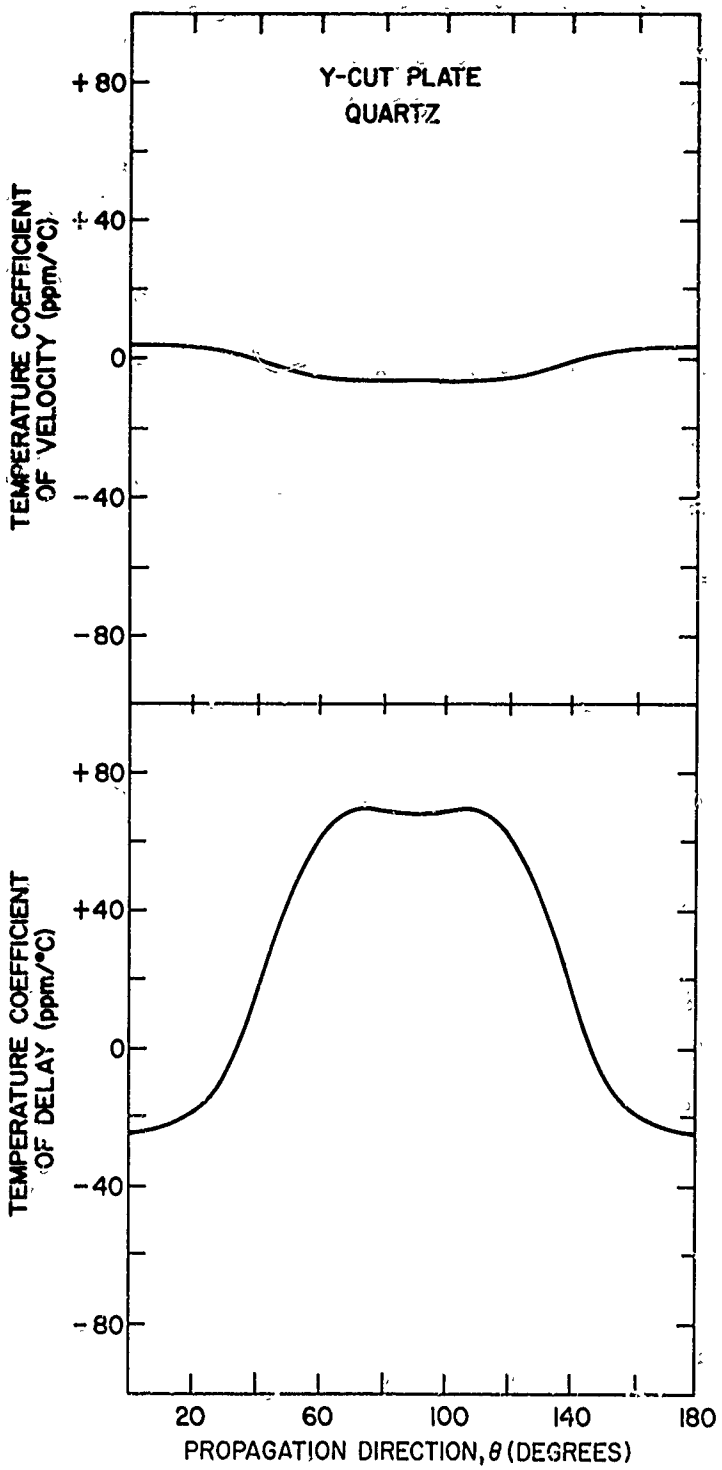

LiTeO3
0
0
θ
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
835
90
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY ((m/sec)
3250
3230
3210
3190
3170
Δv/v
3.6X10-3
2.8X10-3
2.0X10-3
1.2X10-3
0.4X10-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+3.2
+1.6
0
-1.6
-3.2
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

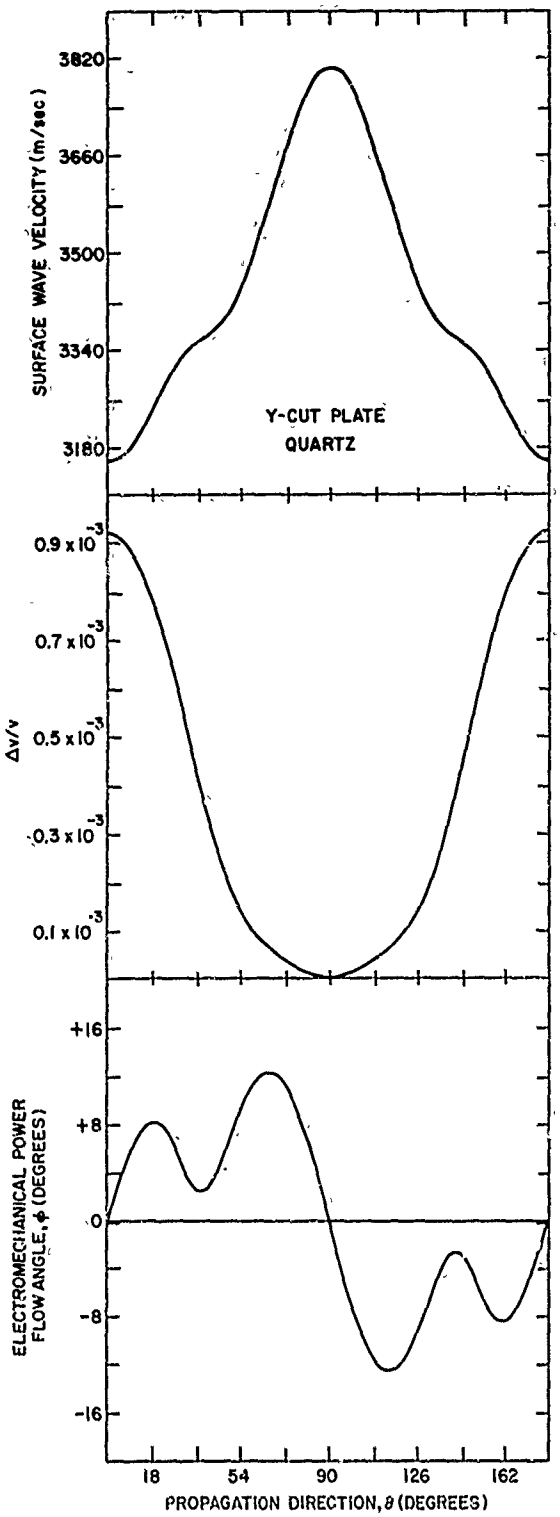

-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
83.5
90
36
28
20
12
4
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)

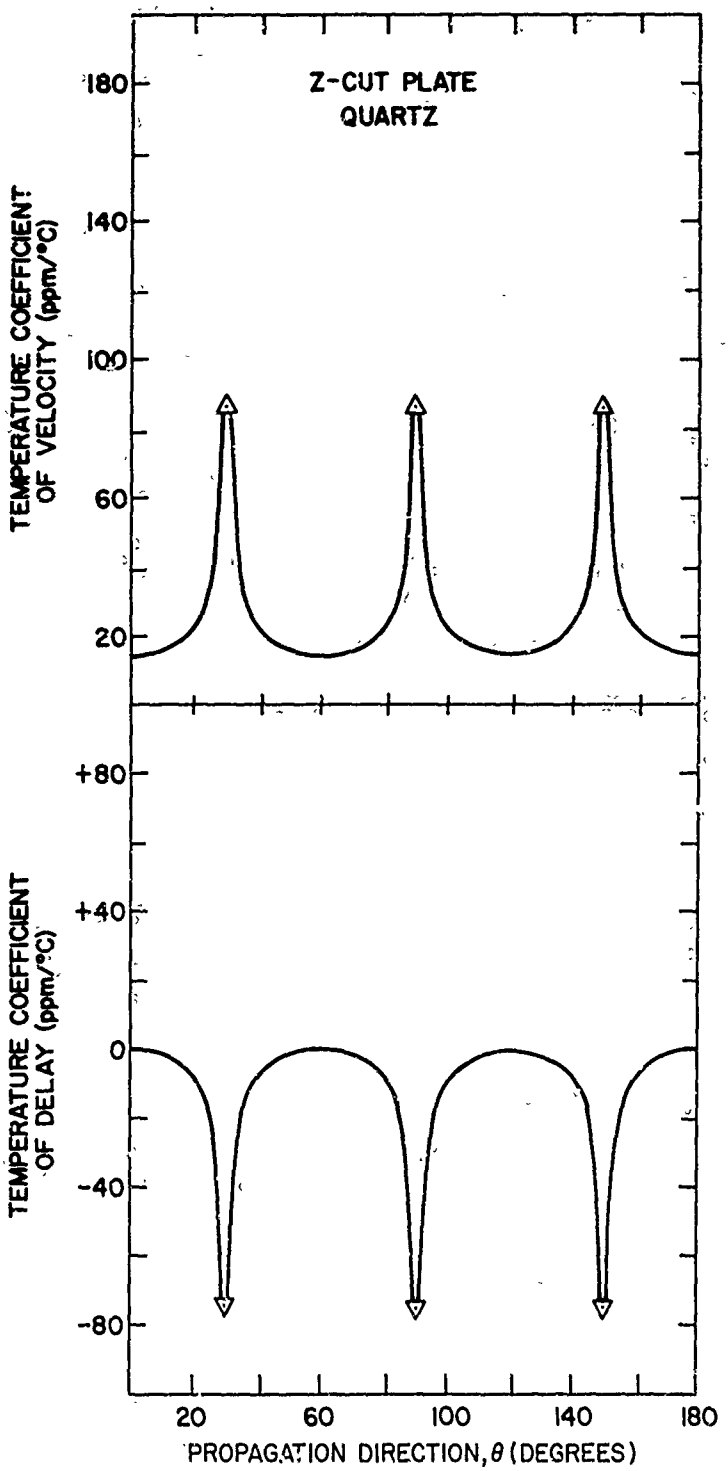

LiTaO3
0
μ
0
WITH ROTATED CONSTANTS
0
β3.5
90.
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3262
3246
3230
3214
3198
Δv/v
3.6 x 10^-3
2.8 x 10^-3
2.0 x 10^-3
1.2 x 10^-3
0.4 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)


X-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

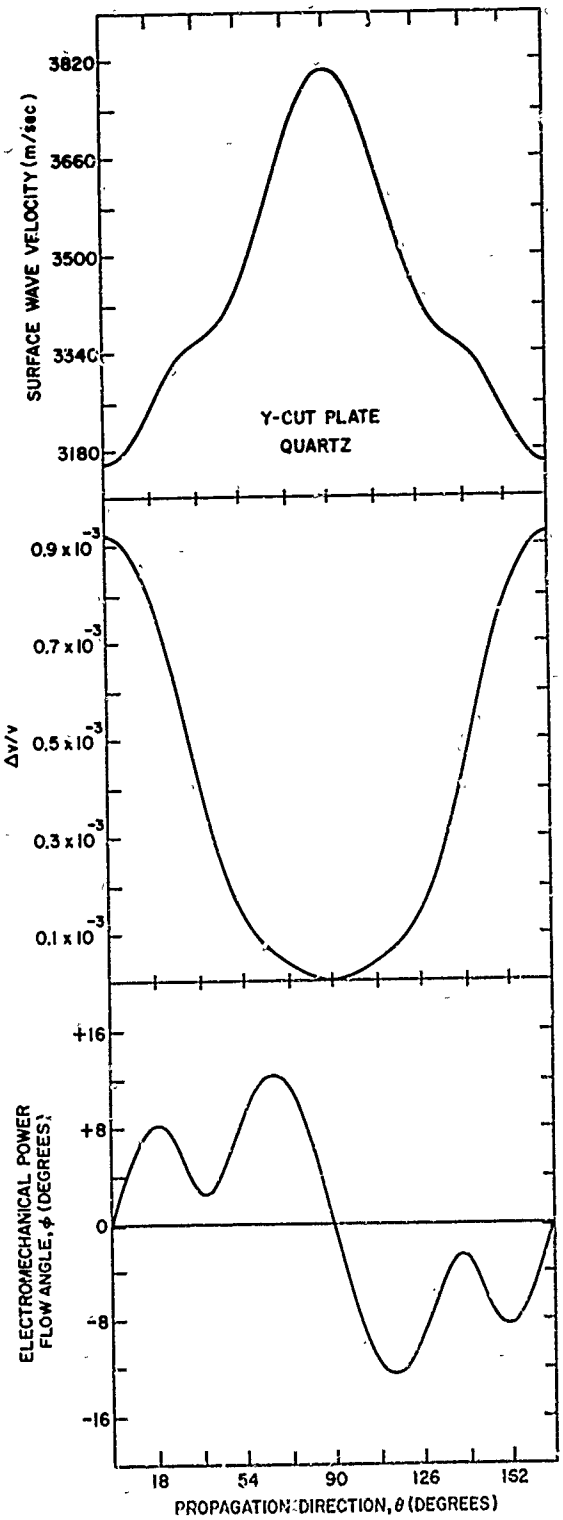

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3820
3660
3500
3340
3180
X-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
Δv/v
1.8 x 10^-3
1.4 x 10^-3
1.0 x 10^-3
0.6 x 10^-3
0.2 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

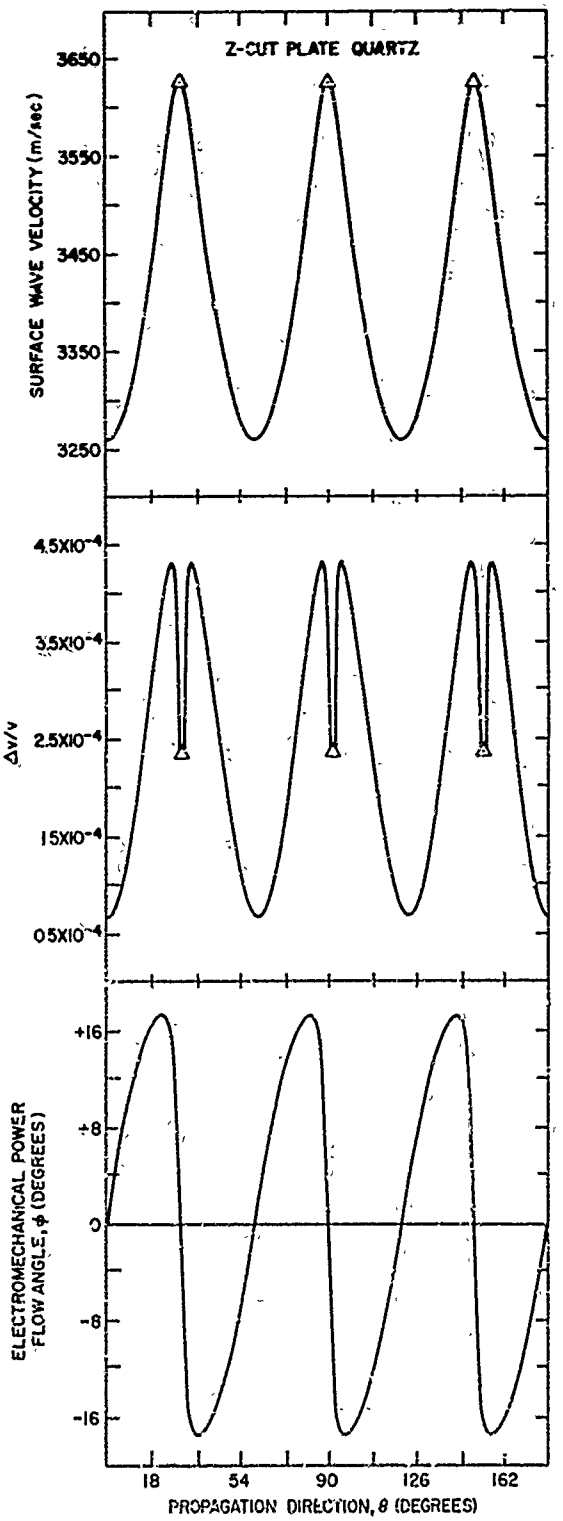

Y-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3820
3660
3500
3340
3180
Y-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
Δv/v
0.9 x 10^-3
0.7 x 10^-3
0.5 x 10^-3
0.3 x 10^-3
0.1 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

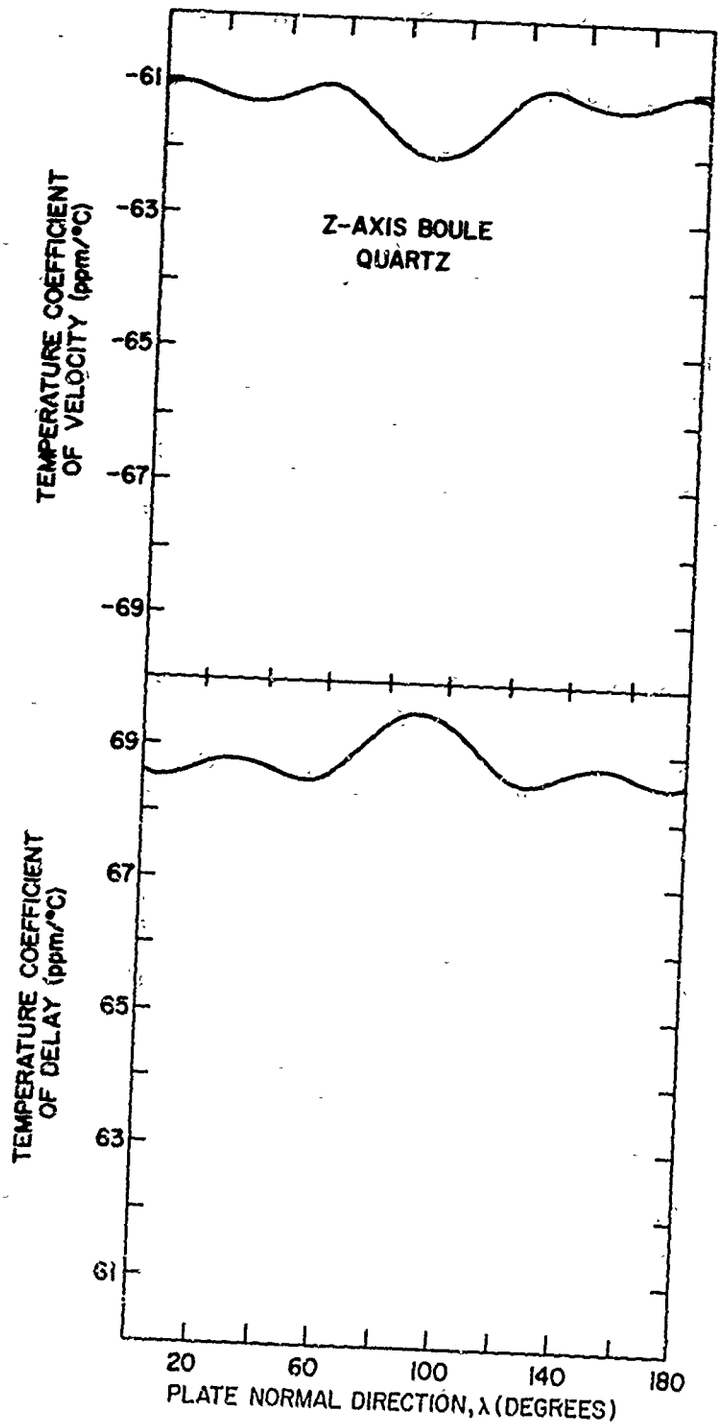


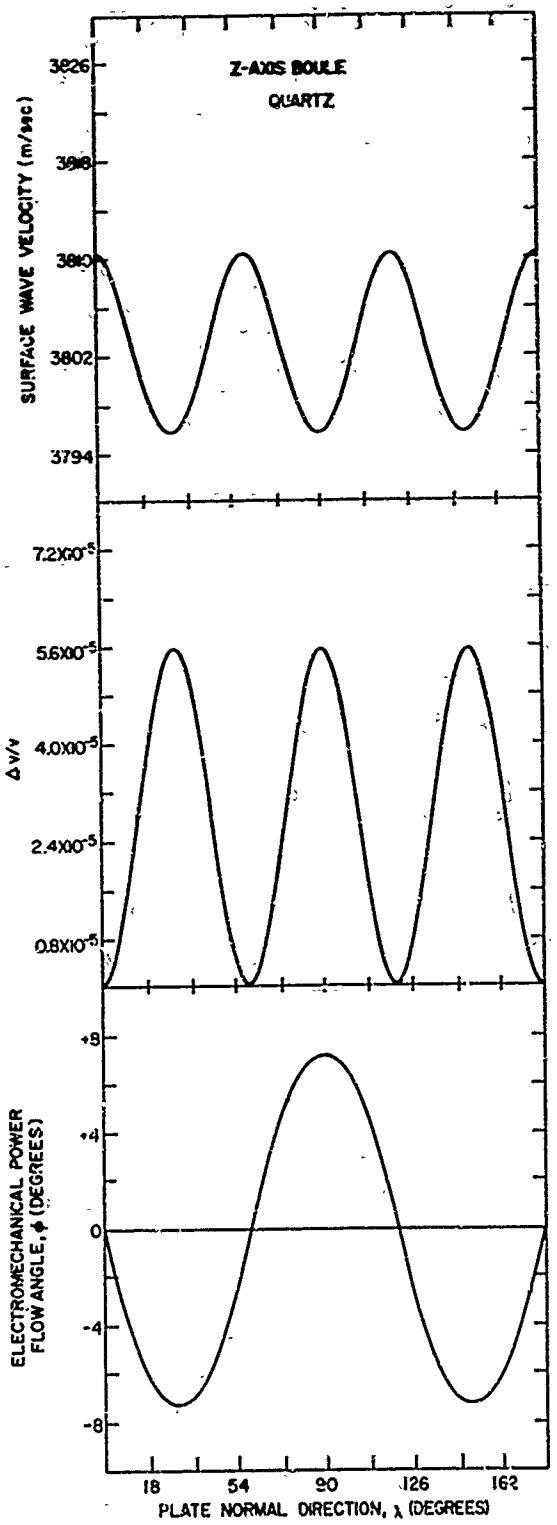

NOTE: FOR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
△ SEE FACING PAGE.

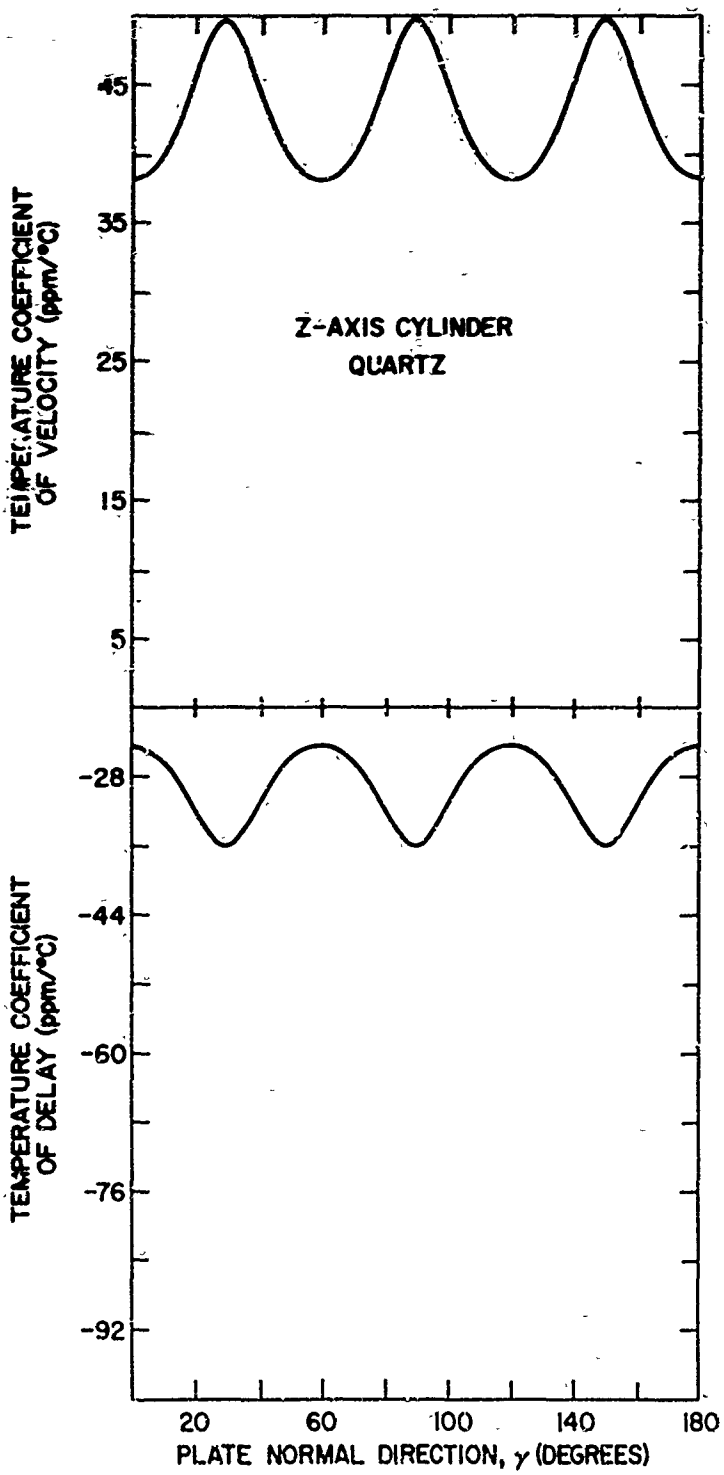

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3820
3660
3500
3340
3180
Y-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
Δv/v
0.9 x 10^-3
0.7 x 10^-3
0.5 x 10^-3
0.3 x 10^-3
0.1 x 10^-3
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
18
54
90
126
152
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

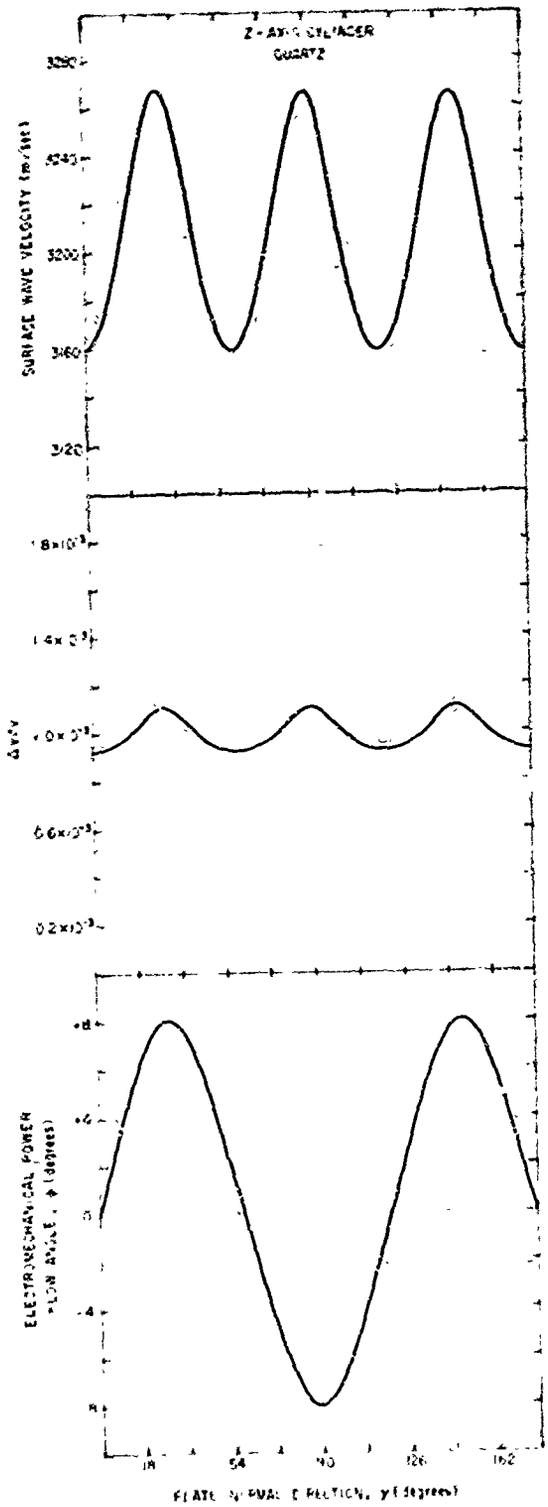


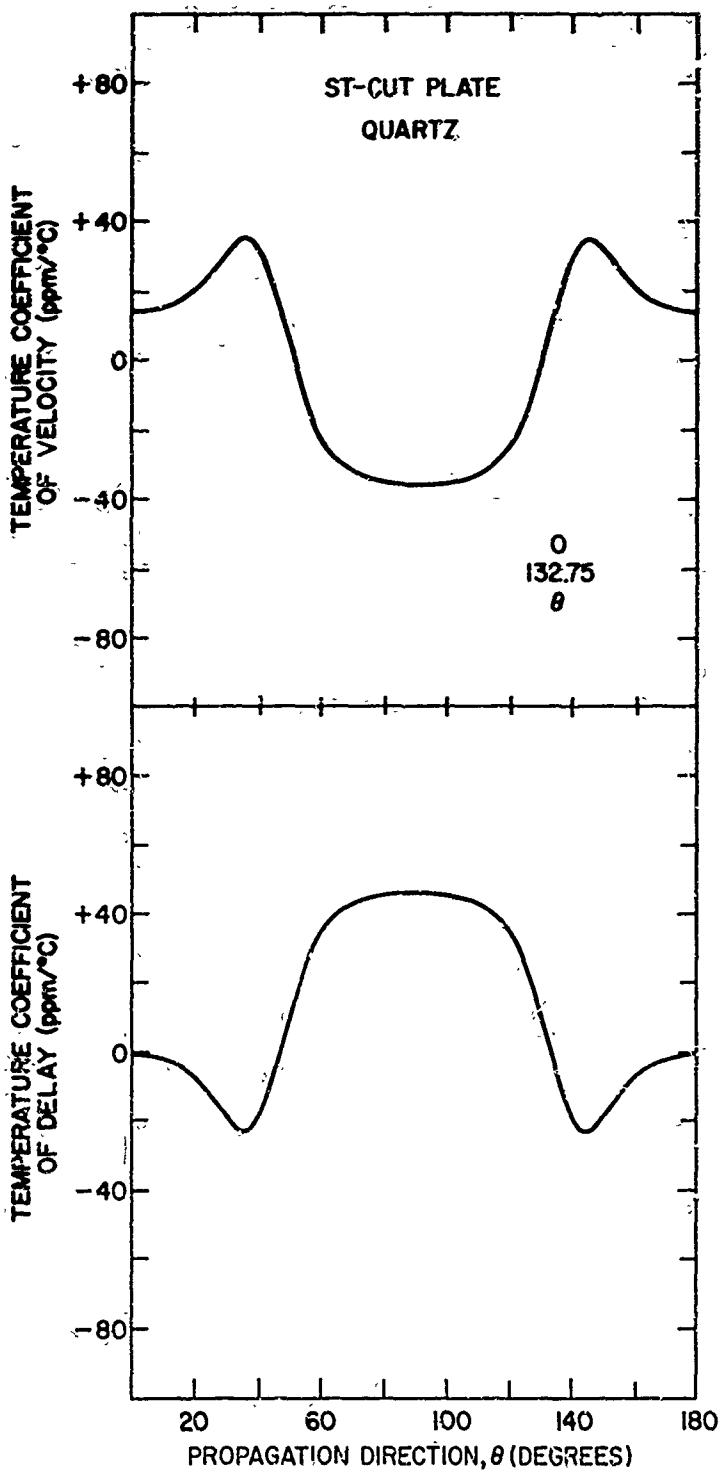

△NOTE AT θ=45°,90° AND 135° THE SURFACE WAVE DEGENERATES INTO A TILTED BULK WAVE. HOWEVER, A RAYLEIGH LIKE WAVE LIES AT 3685.07 M/SEC ON THE PSEUDO SURFACE WAVE BRANCH. (SEE FARNELL, 1970)

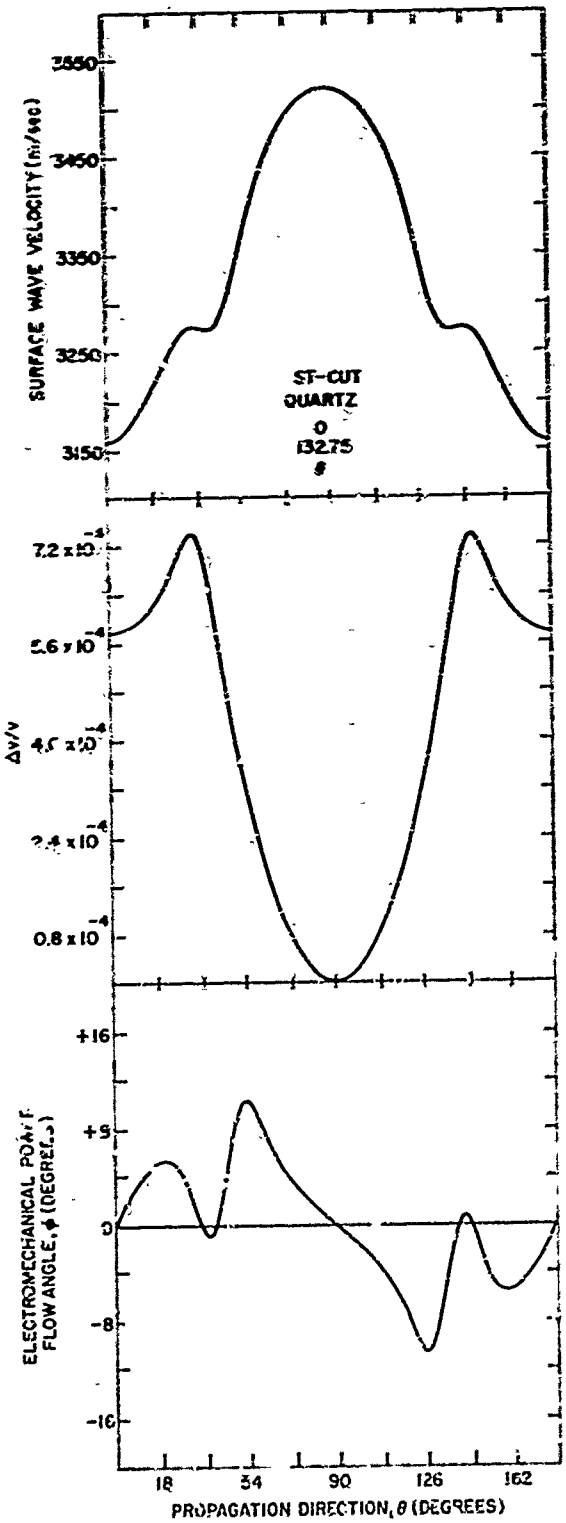

Z-AXIS BOULE
QUARTZ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
-61
-63
-65
-67
-69
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
69
67
65
63
61
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)

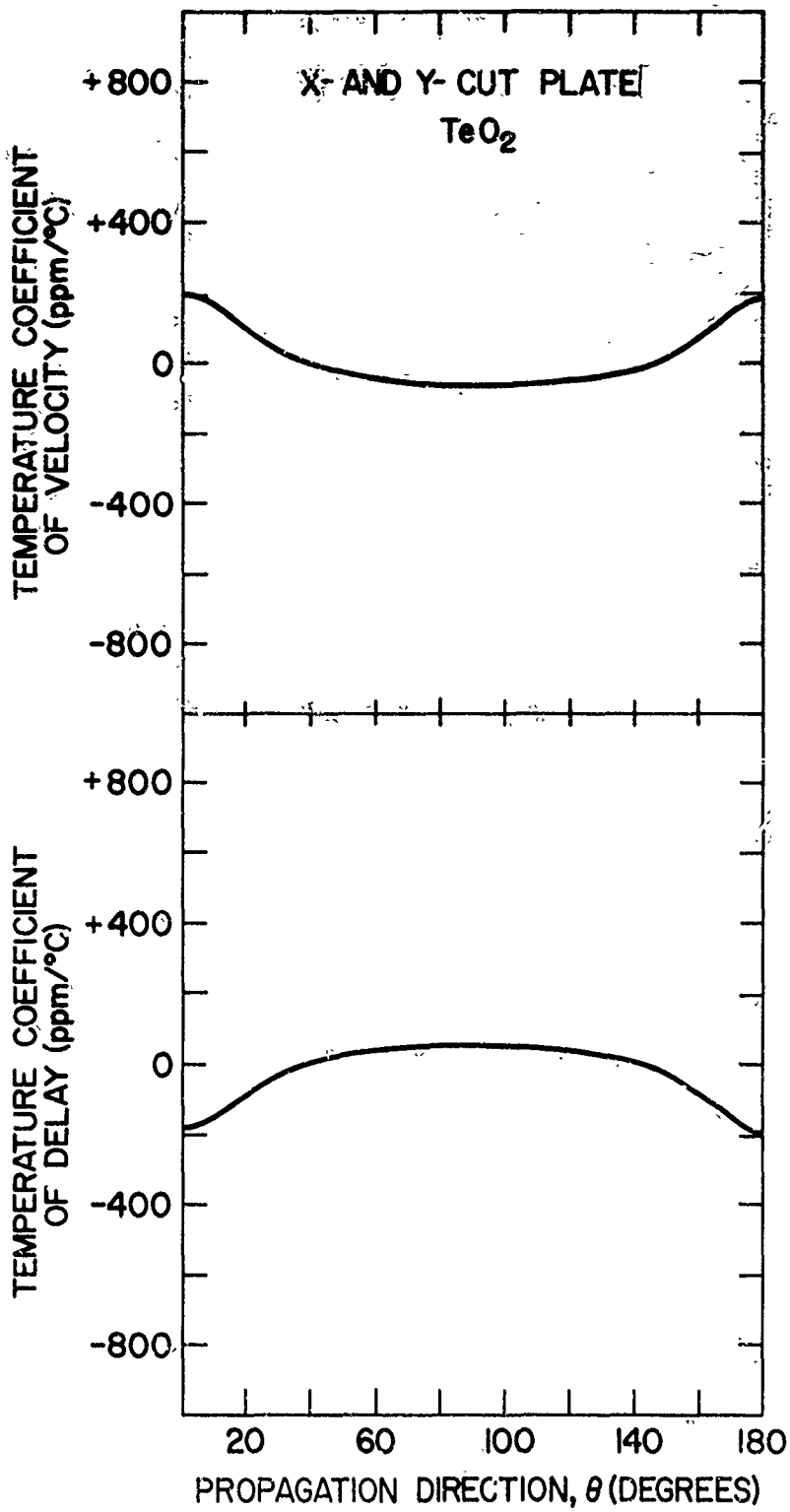

Z-AXIS BOULE
QUARTZ
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3826
3818
3810
3802
3794
Δv/v
7.2X10⁻⁵
5.6X10⁻⁵
4.0X10⁻⁵
2.4X10⁻⁵
0.8X10⁻⁵
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+8
+4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, χ (DEGREES)

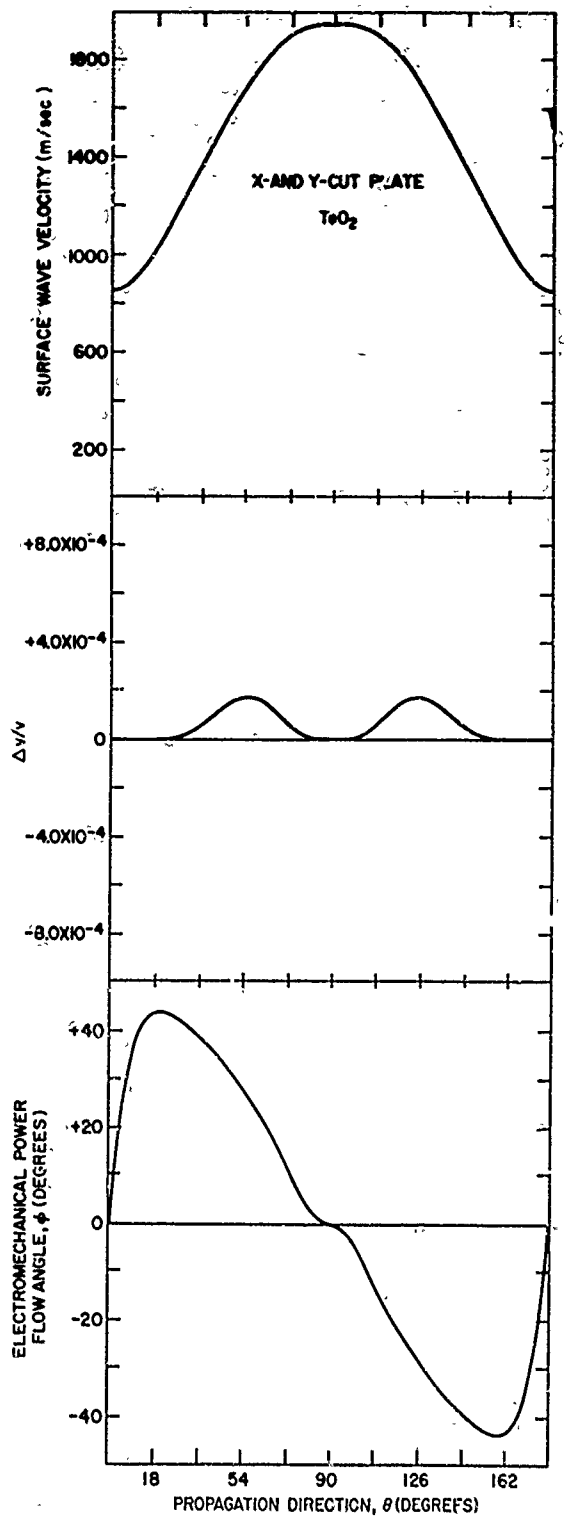

Z-AXIS CYLINDER
QUARTZ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
45
35
25
15
5
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (DEGREES)

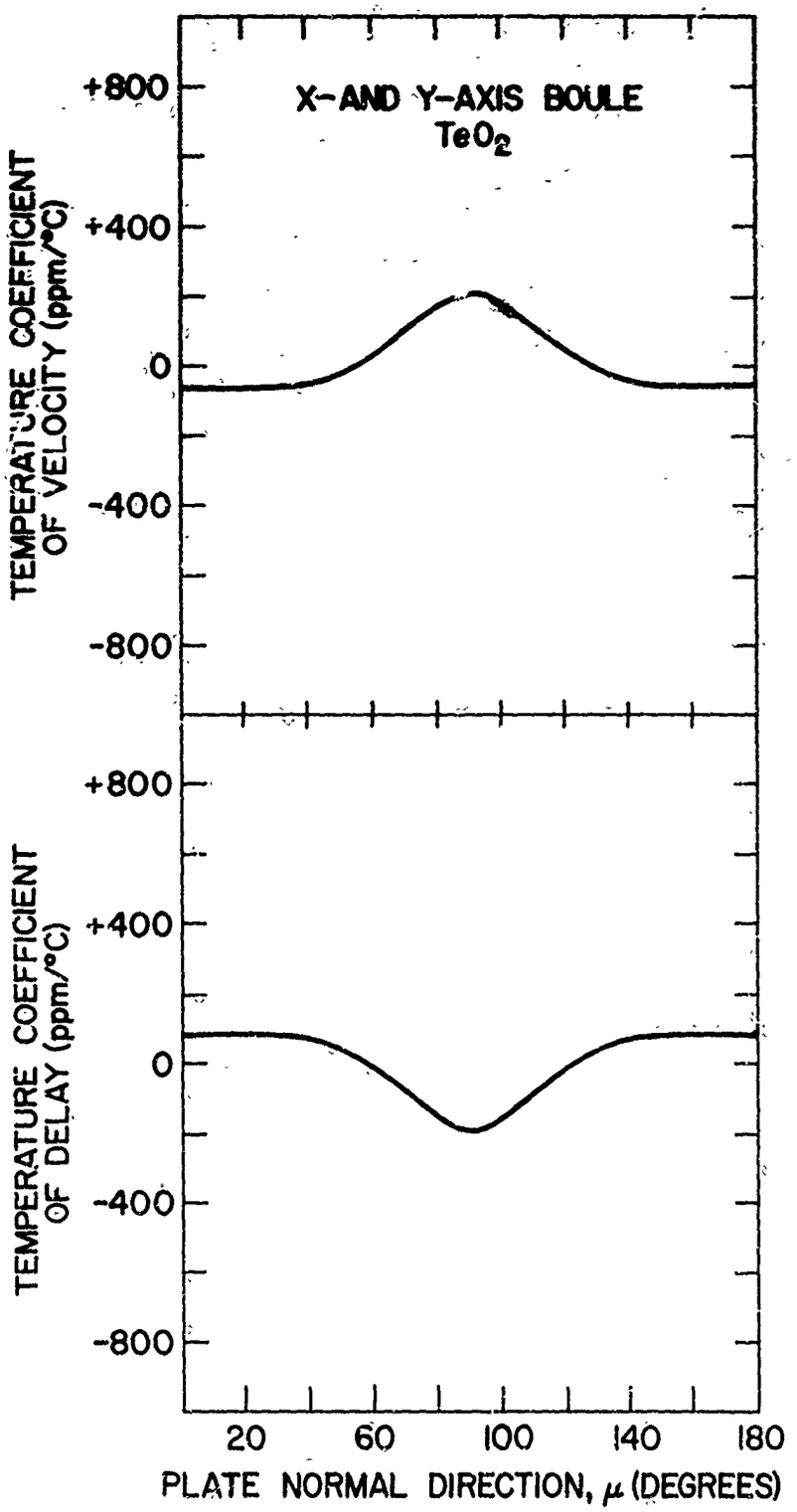

Z-AXIS SPACER
QUARTZ
SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3200
3160
3120
ΔV/V
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER
FLOW ANGLE, φ (degrees)
8
4
0
-4
-8
18
54
90
126
162
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, γ (degrees)

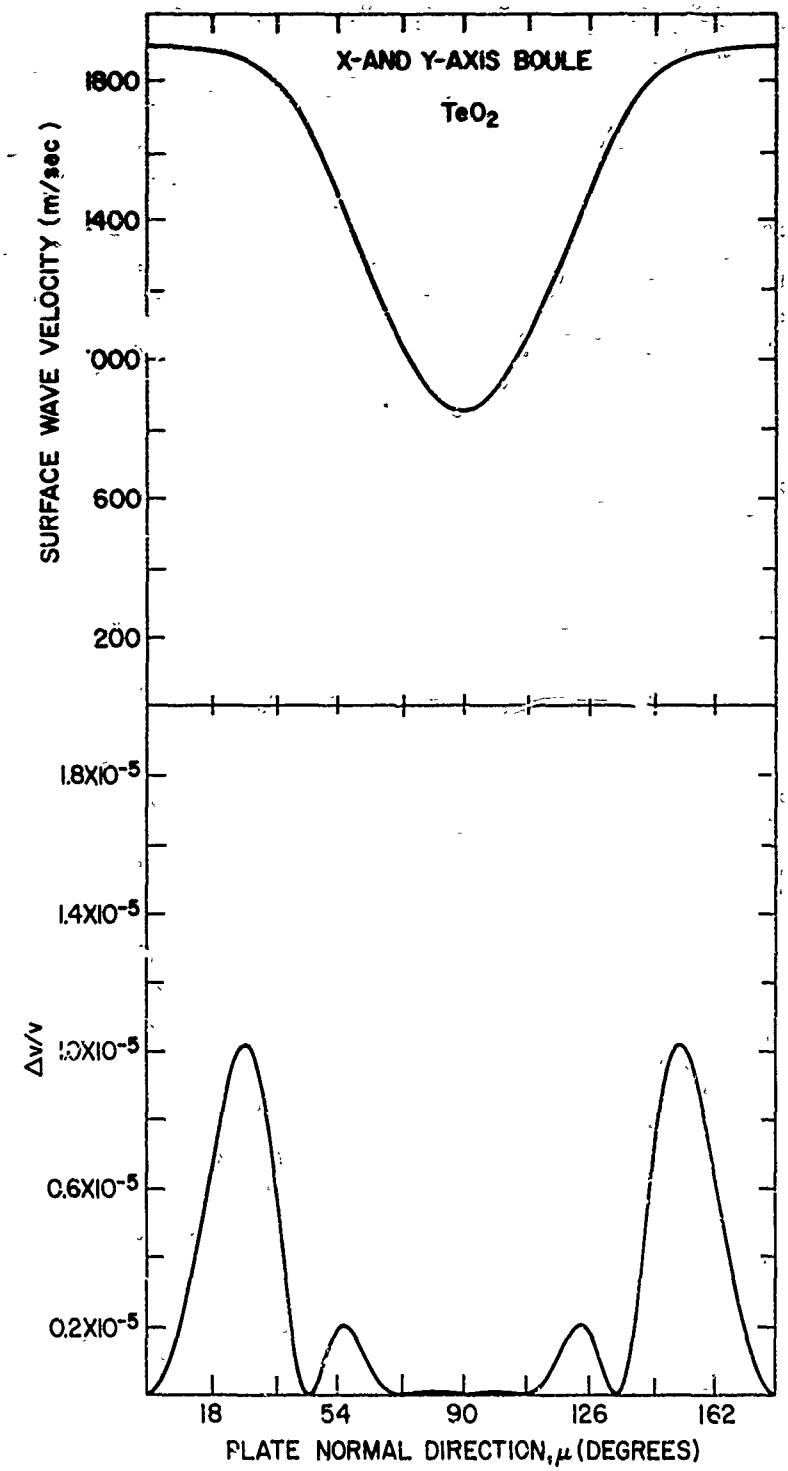

ST-CUT PLATE
QUARTZ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
0
132.75
θ
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
+80
+40
0
-40
-80
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
3550
3450
3350
3250
3150
ST-CUT
QUARTZ
0
132.75
f
Δv/v
7.2 x10⁻⁴
5.6 x10⁻⁴
4.0 x10⁻⁴
2.4 x10⁻⁴
0.8 x10⁻⁴
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+16
+8
0
-8
-16
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

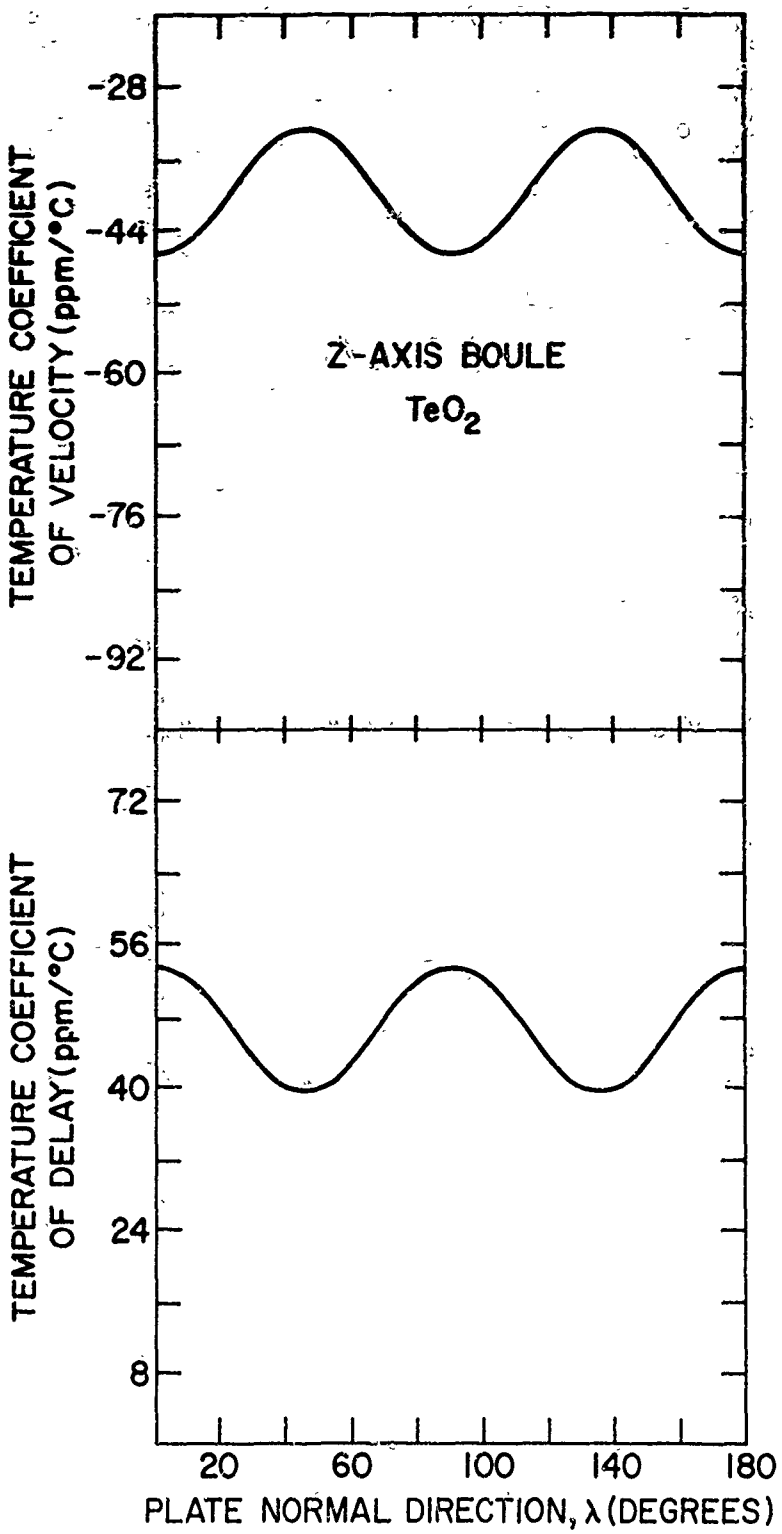

X- AND Y- CUT PLATE
TeO2
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
+800
+400
0
-400
-800
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
+800
+400
0
-400
-800
20
60
100
140
180
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)

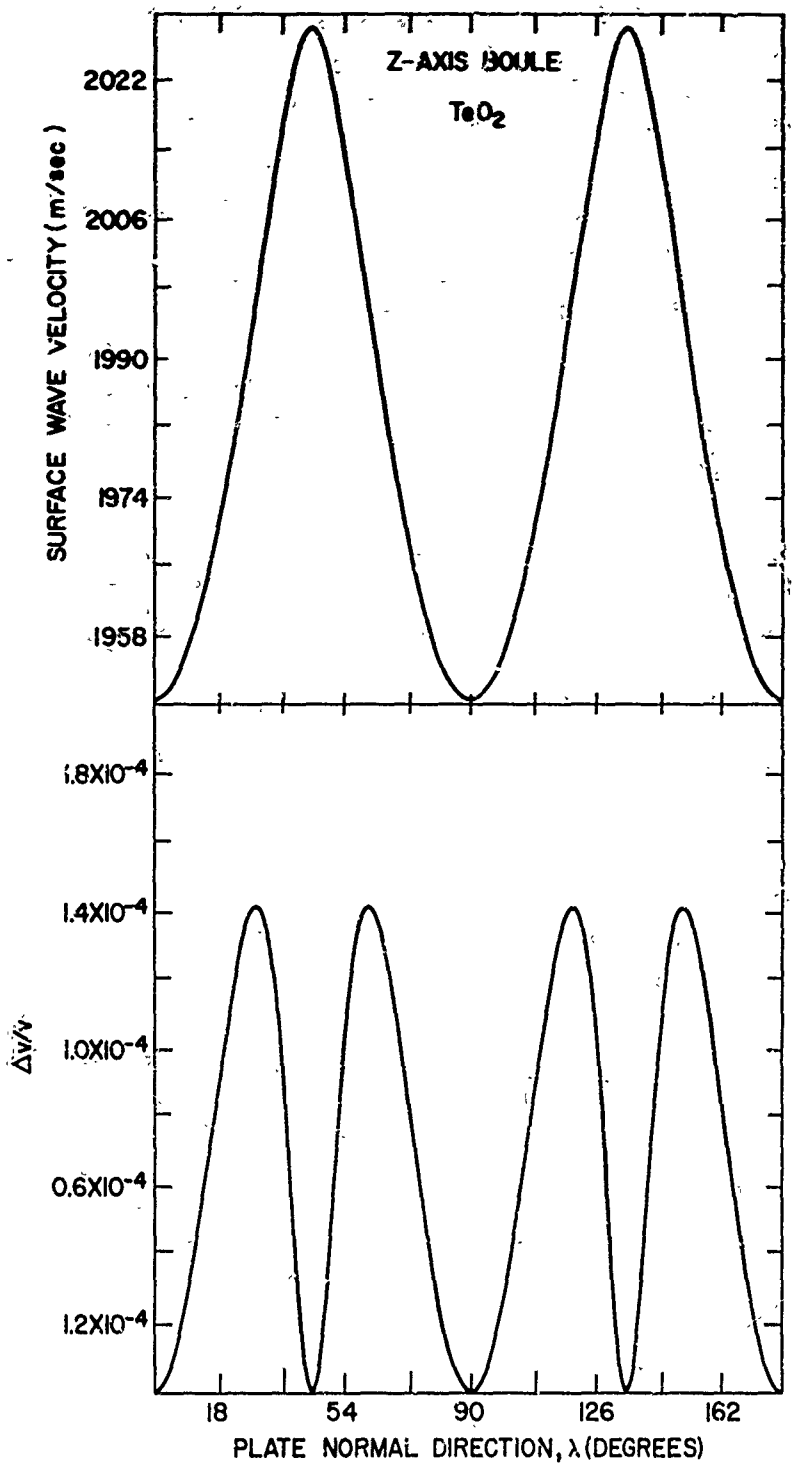

SURFACE WAVE VELOCITY (m/sec)
1800
1400
1000
600
200
X-AND Y-CUT PLATE
TeO2
+8.0X10-4
+4.0X10-4
0
-4.0X10-4
-8.0X10-4
Δv/v
ELECTROMECHANICAL POWER FLOW ANGLE, φ (DEGREES)
+40
+20
0
-20
-40
18
54
90
126
162
PROPAGATION DIRECTION, θ (DEGREES)


X-AND Y-AXIS BOULE
TeO2
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
+800
+400
0
-400
-800
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
+800
+400
0
-400
-800
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, μ (DEGREES)




NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.


-28
-44
-60
-76
-92
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF VELOCITY (ppm/°C)
Z-AXIS BOULE
$TeO_2$
72
56
40
24
8
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF DELAY (ppm/°C)
20
60
100
140
180
PLATE NORMAL DIRECTION, λ (DEGREES)




NOTE: TIME AVERAGE POWER FLOW ANGLE IDENTICALLY ZERO.

## 4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of the data presented in section 3 yields several interesting surface wave orientations, the more significant of which are listed in Table 1. As expected no zero temperature coefficient of delay cut was found for $LiNbO_3$. However, very fortuitously, the 41-1/2° rotated cut, X propagating orientation (Slobodnik and Conway, 1970b) previously determined to yield excellent, low loss, wide bandwidth devices also possesses the lowest temperature coefficient of delay yet found on this material.

The biggest disappointment was $LiTaO_3$ since, contrary to expectations no zero temperature orientation was found here either. The absolute lowest value of 23 ppm was unfortunately associated with an orientation having some 1.55° of beam steering (Schulz and Holland, 1971). As can also be seen from Table 1, the sacrifice of several parts per million in temperature dependence yields two pure mode axes orientations having velocities of 3300 m/sec. Both of these cuts also have moderately high coupling ($\Delta v/v$). The next to last orientation given in the $LiTaO_3$ column is listed not for its low temperature coefficient but for its very high coupling which is substantially higher than any previously known.

For an exhaustive list of the zero temperature cuts of quartz, the reader is referred to Schulz, Matsinger and Holland (1970). Table 1 merely gives the popular ST cut along with ZX orientation not mentioned by Schulz et al (1970).

It is the two $TeO_2$ orientations given in Table 1 which show the most unusual and perhaps the most potentially useful properties. Shown here for the first time is a simultaneous combination of zero temperature coefficient of delay, zero power flow angle, $\phi$ and ultra-low surface wave velocity. This last property allows, of course, long time delays in short spaces and the consequent reduction in size and weight. The low coupling associated with these orientations will probably require enhancement through thin films (Solie, 1971; Reeder et al, 1971; and Smith, 1971) or surface wave generation schemes other than interdigital transducers (Bertoni, 1969; Li and Yen, 1971; and Bertoni and Tamir, 1971). In addition, the high acoustic propagation loss (Ohmachi and Uchida, 1970) of $TeO_2$ will probably limit its use to the VHF frequency range.

Table 1. Summary of Data of Temperature Coefficients of Velocity and Delay for Newly Discovered Orientations of Interest as Well as Many Popular Surface Wave Cuts

| Material | Orientation | Euler Angles | Rotated Constants | Velocity (m/sec) | $\Delta v/v_\infty$ | $\frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$ (ppm/°C) | $\frac{1}{\tau}\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial T}$ (ppm/°C) | $\phi$ (Degrees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $LiNbO_3$ | 41-1/2,X | 0,41-1/2,0 | - | 4000 | 0.0277 | -57 | 72 | 0 |
| | Y,Z | 0,90,90 | - | 3488 | 0.0241 | -87 | 94 | 0 |
| | 16-1/2 Double Rotated | 0,73-1/2,90 | - | 3503 | 0.0268 | -88 | 96 | 0 |
| $LiTaO_3$ | - | 90,90,112 | - | 3295 | 0.0035 | -17 | 23 | 1.55 |
| | - | 90,90,119.5 | - | 3300 | 0.0037 | -24 | 30 | 0 |
| | - | 0,33,0 | 0,22,20.5 | 3300 | 0.0045 | -17 | 33 | 0 |
| | Y,Z | 0,90,90 | - | 3230 | 0.0033 | -31 | 35 | 0 |
| | - | 0,78.5,90 | - | 3260 | 0.0040 | -25 | 41 | 0 |
| | - | 0,179.5,0 | 0,22,20.5 | 3391 | 0.0084 | -42 | 58 | 0 |
| | Z,Y | 0,0,90 | - | 3329 | 0.0059 | -52 | 69 | 0 |
| Quartz | Z,X | 0,0,0 | - | 3260 | 0.00006 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | ST,X | 0,132-3/4,0 | - | 3158 | 0.00058 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| TeO | - | 90,90,39 | - | 1424 | 0.00008 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | - | 0,58.2,0 | - | 1387 | 0.00002 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

## Acknowledgments

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# Appendix A

## Material Constants and Their Temperature Coefficients

This appendix presents the material constants, the normalized temperature coefficients of the material constants, and the temperature coefficients of thermal expansion for $LiNbO_3$, $LiTaO_3$, quartz and $TeO_2$. All of the values for $LiNbO_3$ and $LiTaO_3$ were taken directly from Smith and Welsh (1971) except the temperature coefficient of density which was calculated from the coefficients of thermal expansion using the technique outlined in Appendix B. The values for quartz were taken directly from either Beckmann et al (1962) or from Zelenka and Lee (1971). The values for $TeO_2$ were taken from Ohmachi and Uchida (1970).

It should be noted that the velocity, $\Delta v/v$, and power flow angle calculations of Section 3 for $LiNbO_3$ and $LiTaO_3$ were taken from the Microwave Acoustics Handbook (Slobodnik, 1972) and therefore were made using the material constants given by Warner et al (1967).

Table A1. Temperature Coefficients of Material Constants. Material: $LiNbO_3$; Crystal Group: 3m; References: Smith and Welsh (1971).

| | | Room Temperature (25°C) Value of Constant, X | Normalized Temperature Coefficients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | First Order, $\frac{1}{X}\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = a_1$ | Second Order $\frac{1}{2X}\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial T^2} = a_2$ |
| Elastic Constants | $c_{11}^E$ | $2.000 \times 10^{11}$ N/m$^2$ | $-1.74 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | - |
| | $c_{12}^E$ | 0.573 | -2.52 | - |
| | $c_{13}^E$ | 0.752 | -1.59 | - |
| | $c_{14}^E$ | 0.085 | -2.14 | - |
| | $c_{33}^E$ | 2.424 | -1.53 | - |
| | $c_{44}^E$ | 0.595 | -2.04 | - |
| | $c_{66}^E$ | 0.7285 | -1.43 | - |
| Piezo-electric Constants | $e_{15}$ | 3.76 C/m$^2$ | 1.47 | - |
| | $e_{22}$ | 2.43 | 0.79 | - |
| | $e_{31}$ | 0.23 | 2.21 | - |
| | $e_{33}$ | 1.33 | 8.87 | - |
| Dielectric Constants | $\epsilon_{11}^S$ | $39.2 \times 10^{-11}$ F/m | 3.23 | - |
| | $\epsilon_{33}^S$ | 24.7 | 6.27 | - |
| Density | $\rho$ | $4.64 \times 10^3$ kg/m$^3$ | -0.383 | - |

Table A2. Temperature Coefficients of Thermal Expansion. Material: $LiNbO_3$; Crystal Group: 3m; References: Smith and Welsh (1971)

| | | Temperature Coefficients (25°C) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Order | Second Order |
| Thermal Expansion | $\alpha_{11}$ | $0.154 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | $0.053 \times 10^{-7}$/(°C)$^2$ |
| | $\alpha_{33}$ | 0.075 | -0.077 |

Table A3. Temperature Coefficients of Material Constants. Material: $LiTaO_3$; Crystal Group: 3m; References: Smith and Welsh (1971)

| | | Room Temperature (25°C) Value of Constant, X | Normalized Temperature Coefficients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | First Order, $\frac{1}{X}\frac{\partial X}{2T} = a_1$ | Second Order $\frac{1}{2X}\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial T^2} = a_2$ |
| Elastic Constants | $c_{11}^E$ | $2.298 \times 10^{11}$ N/m$^2$ | $-1.03 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | $0.77 \times 10^{-7}$/(°C)$^2$ |
| | $c_{12}^E$ | 0.440 | -3.41 | -1.18 |
| | $c_{13}^E$ | 0.812 | -0.50 | 6.00 |
| | $c_{14}^E$ | -0.104 | 6.67 | 16.7 |
| | $c_{33}^E$ | 2.798 | -0.96 | -3.21 |
| | $c_{44}^E$ | 0.968 | -0.43 | 1.67 |
| | $c_{66}^E$ | 0.929 | -0.47 | 1.24 |
| Piezo-electric Constants | $e_{15}$ | 2.72 C/m$^2$ | -1.32 | -7.17 |
| | $e_{22}$ | 1.67 | -0.60 | -6.28 |
| | $e_{31}$ | -0.38 | 0.87 | 51.8 |
| | $e_{33}$ | 1.09 | 1.54 | 1.41 |
| Dielectric Constants | $\epsilon_{11}^S$ | $37.7 \times 10^{-11}$ F/m | 3.29 | 4.28 |
| | $\epsilon_{33}^S$ | 37.9 | 11.6 | 78.0 |
| Density | $\rho$ | $7.454 \times 10^3$ kg/m$^3$ | -0.363 | - |

Table A4. Temperature Coefficients of Thermal Expansion. Material: $LiTaO_3$; Crystal Group: 3m; References: Smith and Welsh (1971).

| | | Temperature Coefficients (25°C) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Order | Second Order |
| Thermal Expansion | $\alpha_{11}$ | $0.161 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | $0.070 \times 10^{-7}$/(°C)$^2$ |
| | $\alpha_{33}$ | 0.041 | -0.100 |

Table A5. Temperature Coefficients of Material Constants. Material: Quartz; Crystal Group: 32; References: Bechmann et al (1962) and Zelenka and Lee (1971).

| | | Room Temperature (25°C) Value of Constants, X | Normalized Temperature Coefficients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | First Order, $\frac{1}{X}\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = a_1$ | Second Order $\frac{1}{2X}\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial T^2} = a_2$ |
| Elastic Constants | $c_{11}^E$ | $8.674 \times 10^{10}$ N/m$^2$ | $-0.443 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | - |
| | $c_{12}^E$ | 0.699 | -26.90 | - |
| | $c_{13}^E$ | 1.191 | -5.50 | - |
| | $c_{14}^E$ | -1.791 | 1.17 | - |
| | $c_{33}^E$ | 10.72 | -1.60 | - |
| | $c_{44}^E$ | 5.794 | -1.754 | - |
| | $c_{66}^E$ | 3.9875 | 1.876 | - |
| Density | $\rho$ | $2.65 \times 10^3$ kg/m$^3$ | $-34.92 \times 10^{-6}$/°C | $-15.9 \times 10^{-9}$/(°C)$^2$ |

Table A6. Temperature Coefficients of Thermal Expansion. Material: Quartz; Crystal Group: 32; References: Bechmann et al (1962).

| | | Temperature Coefficients (25°C) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Order | Second Order |
| Thermal Expansion | $\alpha_{11}$ | $13.71 \times 10^{-6}$/°C | $6.5 \times 10^{-9}$/(°C)$^2$ |
| | $\alpha_{33}$ | 7.48 | 2.9 |

Table A7. Temperature Coefficients of Material Constants. Material: $TeO_2$; Crystal Group: 422; References: Ohmachi and Uchida (1970).

| | | Room Temperature (20°C) Value of Constant, X | Normalized Temperature Coefficients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | First Order, $\frac{1}{X}\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = a_1$ | Second Order $\frac{1}{2X}\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial T^2} = a_2$ |
| Elastic Constants | $c_{11}^E$ | $5.57 \times 10^{10}$ N/m$^2$ | $-2.70 \times 10^{-4}$/°C | - |
| | $c_{12}^E$ | 5.12 | -3.28 | - |
| | $c_{13}^E$ | 2.18 | -0.54 | - |
| | $c_{14}^E$ | 0 | - | - |
| | $c_{33}^E$ | 10.58 | -2.81 | - |
| | $c_{44}^E$ | 2.65 | -0.73 | 1 |
| | $c_{66}^E$ | 6.59 | -4.38 | - |
| Density | $\rho$ | $5.99 \times 10^3$ kg/m$^3$ | $-46.6 \times 10^{-6}$/°C | - |

Table A8. Temperature Coefficients of Thermal Expansion: Material: $TeO_2$; Crystal Group: 422; References: Ohmachi and Uchida (1970).

| | | Temperature Coefficients (20°C) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Order | Second Order |
| Thermal Expansion | $\alpha_{11}$ | $20.0 \times 10^{-6}$/°C | - |
| | $\alpha_{33}$ | 6.6 | - |

# Appendix B

## The Temperature Coefficient of Density

The temperature coefficient of density can be obtained from the coefficients of thermal expansion as shown below.

By definition the density is the mass per unit volume

$$\rho(T) \equiv \frac{M}{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3} = M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1} \tag{B1}$$

where $\ell_1$, $\ell_2$, and $\ell_3$ are unit lengths along the X, Y and Z crystalline axes, respectively. M is, of course, the mass. Taking the derivative of Eq. (B1) yields

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial T} = M\ell_1^{-1}\frac{\partial \ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}}{\partial T} + M\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\frac{\partial \ell_1^{-1}}{\partial T} \tag{B2}$$

or

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial T} = M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_2^{-1}\frac{\partial \ell_3^{-1}}{\partial T} + M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\frac{\partial \ell_2^{-1}}{\partial T} + M\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\frac{\partial \ell_1^{-1}}{\partial T}. \tag{B3}$$

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This is also equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} = -M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-2}\frac{\partial \ell_3}{\partial T} - M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\ell_2^{-2}\frac{\partial \ell_2}{\partial T} - M\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\ell_1^{-2}\frac{\partial \ell_1}{\partial T}. \tag{B4}$$

Grouping terms yields

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} = -M\ell_1^{-1}\ell_2^{-1}\ell_3^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\ell_3}\frac{\partial \ell_3}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{\ell_2}\frac{\partial \ell_2}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{\ell_1}\frac{\partial \ell_1}{\partial T}\right]. \tag{B5}$$

Thus

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} = -\left[\frac{1}{\ell_1}\frac{\partial \ell_1}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{\ell_2}\frac{\partial \ell_2}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{\ell_3}\frac{\partial \ell_3}{\partial T}\right]. \tag{B6}$$

Or by definition of the thermal expansion coefficients

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} = -\left[\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{22} + \alpha_{33}\right]. \tag{B7}$$

Q. E. D.

# Appendix C

Material Constants at 15°C, 25°C and 35°C

This appendix presents, in tabular form, the independent material constants of $LiNbO_3$, $LiTaO_3$, quartz and $TeO_2$ at 15°C, 25°C and 30°C (10°C, 20°C and 30°C for $TeO_2$). These quantities were computed using Eq. (3) along with the temperature coefficients listed in Appendix A.

Table C1. Independent Elastic (in $10^{11}$ N/m$^2$), Dielectric (in $10^{-11}$ F/m), and Piezoelectric (in C/m$^2$) Constants of $LiNbO_3$ at Various Temperatures. Density (in $10^3$ kg/m$^3$) is also included. Complete matrices can be obtained using the symmetry of crystal group 3m (see for example Berlincourt et al, 1964).

| | Constant | Temperature | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15°C | 25°C | 35°C |
| $LiNbO_3$ | $c^E_{11}$ | 2.03353 | 2.030 | 2.02647 |
| | $c^E_{12}$ | 0.574444 | 0.573 | 0.571556 |
| | $c^E_{13}$ | 0.753196 | 0.752 | 0.750804 |
| | $c^E_{14}$ | 0.085182 | 0.085 | 0.084818 |
| | $c^E_{33}$ | 2.42771 | 2.424 | 2.42029 |
| | $c^E_{44}$ | 0.596214 | 0.595 | 0.593786 |
| | $c^E_{66}$ | 0.729542 | 0.7285 | 0.727458 |
| | $e_{15}$ | 3.75447 | 3.76 | 3.76553 |
| | $e_{22}$ | 2.42808 | 2.43 | 2.43192 |
| | $e_{31}$ | 0.229492 | 0.23 | 0.230508 |
| | $e_{33}$ | 1.31820 | 1.33 | 1.34180 |
| | $\epsilon^S_{11}$ | 37.0734 | 39.2 | 39.3266 |
| | $\epsilon^S_{33}$ | 24.5451 | 24.7 | 24.8549 |
| | $\rho$ | 4.64178 | 4.64 | 4.63822 |

Table C2. Independent Elastic (in $10^{11}$ N/m$^2$), Dielectric (in $10^{-11}$ F/m), and Piezoelectric (in C/m$^2$) Constants of $LiTaO_3$ at Various Temperatures. Density (in $10^3$ kg/m$^3$) is also included. Complete matrices can be obtained using the symmetry of crystal group 3m (see for example Berlincourt et al, 1964).

| | Constant | Temperature | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15°C | 25°C | 35°C |
| $LiTaO_3$ | $c^E_{11}$ | 2.30038 | 2.298 | 2.29565 |
| | $c^E_{12}$ | 0.441495 | 0.440 | 0.438494 |
| | $c^E_{13}$ | 0.812455 | 0.812 | 0.811643 |
| | $c^E_{14}$ | -0.103324 | -0.104 | -0.1047110 |
| | $c^E_{33}$ | 2.80060 | 2.798 | 2.79522 |
| | $c^E_{44}$ | 0.968432 | 0.968 | 0.967600 |
| | $c^E_{66}$ | 0.929448 | 0.929 | 0.928575 |
| | $e_{15}$ | 2.72340 | 2.72 | 2.71621 |
| | $e_{22}$ | 1.67090 | 1.67 | 1.66889 |
| | $e_{31}$ | -0.379866 | -0.38 | -0.380527 |
| | $e_{33}$ | 1.08834 | 1.09 | 1.09169 |
| | $\epsilon^S_{11}$ | 37.5776 | 37.7 | 37.8256 |
| | $\epsilon^S_{33}$ | 37.4899 | 37.9 | 38.3692 |
| | $\rho$ | 7.45671 | 7.454 | 7.45129 |

Table C3. Independent Elastic (in $10^{11}$ N/m$^2$), Dielectric (in $10^{-11}$ F/m), and Piezoelectric (in C/m$^2$) Constants of Quartz at Various Temperatures. Density (in $10^3$ kg/m$^3$) is also included. Complete matrices can be obtained using the symmetry of crystal groups 32 (see for example Berlincourt et al, 1964).

| | Constant | Temperature | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15°C | 25°C | 35°C |
| Quartz | $c_{11}^E$ | 0.867784 | 0.8674 | 0.867016 |
| | $c_{12}^E$ | 0.071780 | 0.0699 | 0.06802 |
| | $c_{13}^E$ | 0.119755 | 0.1191 | 0.118445 |
| | $c_{14}^E$ | -0.178890 | -0.1791 | -0.179310 |
| | $c_{33}^E$ | 1.073715 | 1.072 | 1.070285 |
| | $c_{44}^E$ | 0.580416 | 0.5794 | 0.578384 |
| | $c_{66}^E$ | 0.398002 | 0.39875 | 0.399498 |
| | $e_{11}$ | - | 0.171 | - |
| | $e_{14}$ | - | -0.0406 | - |
| | $\epsilon_{11}^S$ | - | 3.92 | - |
| | $\epsilon_{33}^S$ | - | 4.1 | - |
| | $\rho$ | 2.65092 | 2.65 | 2.64907 |

Table C4. Independent Elastic (in $10^{11}$ N/m$^2$), Dielectric (in $10^{-11}$ F/m), and Piezoelectric (in C/m$^2$) Constants of $TeO_2$ at Various Temperatures. Density (in $10^3$ kg/m$^3$) is also included. Complete matrices can be obtained using the symmetry of crystal group 422 (see for example Berlincourt et al, 1964).

| | Constant | Temperature | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10°C | 20°C | 30°C |
| $TeO_2$ | $c^E_{11}$ | 0.5585 | 0.557 | 0.5555 |
| | $c^E_{12}$ | 0.51368 | 0.512 | 0.51032 |
| | $c^E_{13}$ | 0.218118 | 0.218 | 0.21788 |
| | $c^E_{33}$ | 1.0610 | 1.058 | 1.0550 |
| | $c^E_{44}$ | 0.26519 | 0.265 | 0.26481 |
| | $c^E_{66}$ | 0.66189 | 0.659 | 0.65611 |
| | $e_{14}$ | - | 0.216 | - |
| | $\epsilon^S_{11}$ | - | 20.1 | - |
| | $\epsilon^S_{33}$ | - | 21.9 | - |
| | $\rho$ | 5.9928 | 5.99 | 5.9872 |

# Appendix D

"Rotated Constants" and Euler Angle Notation

The meaning of the "rotated constant" Euler angle notation can best be explained with reference to several examples.

Figure D1 illustrates the standard starting coordinate system in which the propagation axes line up with the crystalline axes X, Y and Z. Thus, one can follow how the standard Euler angle notation 0, 90, $\theta$ refers to rotation in the XZ plane, starting with a propagation direction along the X axis and a plate normal along the -Y axis. This is the Y-cut plate illustrated in Figure D2.

If, however, we first rotate through the Euler angles 45, 90, 35.264 then the 1 axis, or propagation direction, is initially aligned with the [111] crystalline axis and the 3 axis or plate normal would lie along the $[1\bar{1}0]$ crystalline axis. This is illustrated in Figure D3 which also indicates how further rotations can then be accomplished from this starting point. The notation used in the text to describe this situation is illustrated in Figure D4.

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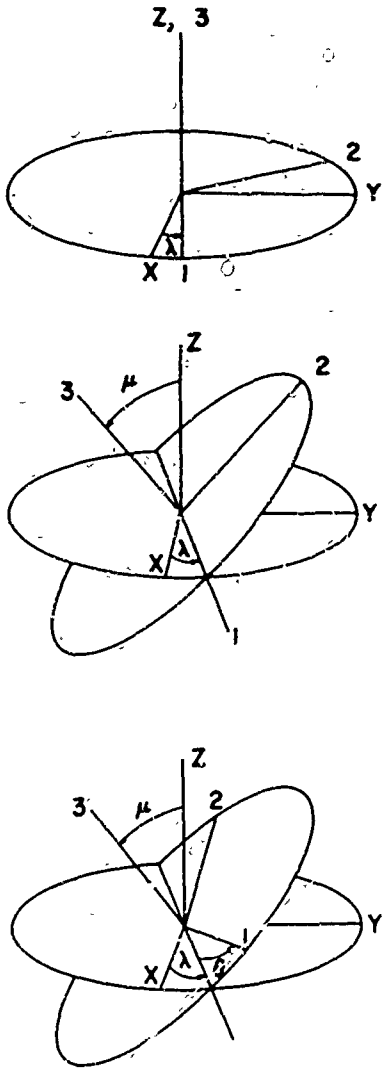


Figure D1. Coordinate System Used to Define Acoustic Surface Wave Propagation. The phase velocity vector lies along the 1 axis while the plate normal lies along the negative 3 axis. The crystalline axes are given by X, Y, and Z while the Euler angles are λ, μ, and θ (after H. Goldstein in Classical Mechanics).

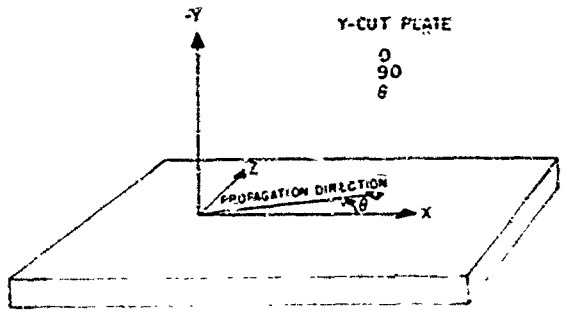


Figure D2. Standard Notation for a Y-cut Plate. Rotation of μ through the angle of 90° aligns the plate normal with the (-Y) crystalline axis while the propagation direction remains along the X axis. Further rotations in the plane of the plate are then accomplished through the angle θ

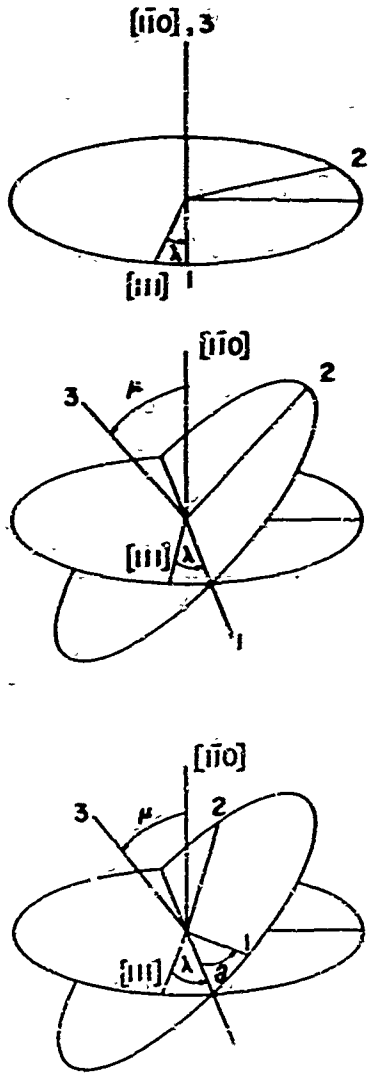


Figure D3. Coordinate System After Initial Rotation Through the Euler Angles 45, 90, 35.264. The phase velocity vector lies along the 1 axis while the plate line axis are given by [111] and [1$\bar{1}$0] while the Euler angles for further rotations from this starting point are λ, μ, and θ (after H. Goldstein in Classical Mechanics)

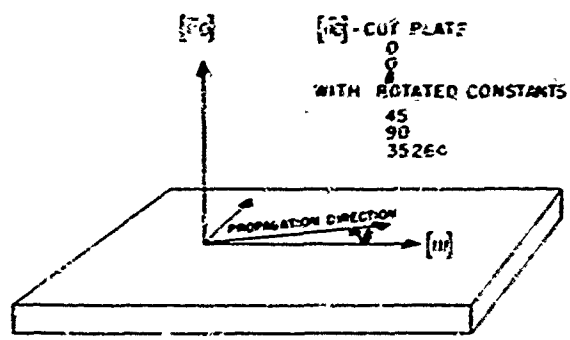


Figure D4. Standard Notation for a [1$\bar{1}$0]-cut Plate. Initial rotation through the Euler angles 45, 90, 35.264 aligns the propagation direction with the [111] crystalline axis and the plate normal with the [1$\bar{1}$0] crystalline axis. Further rotations in the plane of the plate are then accomplished through the angle θ