

**substance: Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**

**property: refractive index, dielectric constants**

**refractive index**

$n$	2.21	$\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$		74L
$n^2$	$A + B (v/c)^2$	visible range		79S
$A$	4.2446		evaporated film as grown	
$B$	$0.13158 \mu\text{m}^2$			
$A$	4.2454		baked evaporated film	
$B$	$0.06677 \mu\text{m}^2$			
$n$	$1.85 + 1671(\lambda - 903)^{-1}$	$\lambda = 275.0$ 1400 nm	anodic thin film	75A
	2.20(3)	$\lambda = 546.1 \text{ nm}$		73K
	2.12...2.20		for the principal optical axes of $\beta$ -Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> at 671.0 nm	56K
	2.32...2.37			
	2.22, 2.30, 2.325		for the principal optical axes of $\alpha$ -Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	56K

**dielectric function**

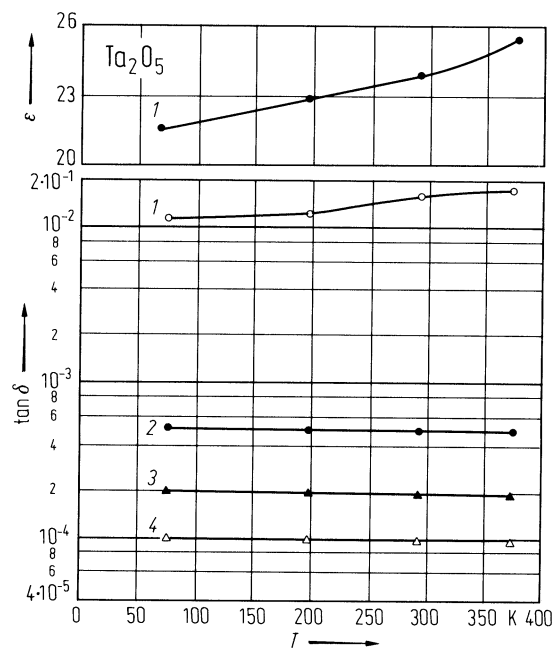
Results on  $\beta$ -form ceramic (Fig. 1) and  $\alpha$ -form single crystal (Fig. 2) quite different, with the  $\alpha$ -form showing strong anisotropy and dispersion at high temperatures. There is also a strong rise in  $\epsilon$  above 300 K for the  $\alpha$ -form, a result also reported for thin films [73K]. The observed dielectric relaxation has an activation energy of 0.64 eV, close to that observed for film growth on tantalum [58V] and for conductivity in ceramics at low temperatures and high oxygen pressures [62K]. Capacitance data on H-Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> – p-Si sandwiches also showed a dielectric relaxation process with an activation energy of 0.71 eV [74A].

## References:

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**Fig. 1.**

$\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ . Dielectric constant and dissipation factor curves of  $\beta\text{-Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  ceramics vs. temperature at frequencies of 100Hz (1), 1 kHz (2), 10 kHz (3), 100 kHz (4) [64P].



**Fig. 2.**

Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Dielectric constant and dissipation factor for  $\alpha$ -Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in two mutually perpendicular orientations. Symbols as in Fig. 1 [64P].

