

Novel Mechanochemical Fabrication of Electroceramics

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a novel and much simplified fabrication route for the technologically demanding electroceramic materials, such as PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics with the general formula of $\text{Pb}(\text{B}'\text{B}'')\text{O}_3$, where B' is low valence cations such as Mg^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Sc^{3+} , Al^{3+} and In^{3+} , and B'' is high valence cations such as Nb^{5+} , Ta^{5+} and W^{6+} , and piezoelectrics. The required electroceramic phases of perovskite structure are formed by mixing and reacting the constituent oxides at room temperature or temperatures above or below room temperature in a mechanochemical reaction chamber. Intermediate compounds, such as pyrochlore phases, may or may not be involved in the mechanochemical synthesis. The loss of volatile components, such as lead (PbO), is avoided as the reaction is activated by mechanical energy or a combination of mechanical and thermal energies at room temperature or a temperature considerably lower than the calcination temperature in the conventional ceramic processing routes. Sintered electroceramics are fabricated by directly shaping and sintering the resulting electroceramic powders, while all the phase-forming and powder milling steps prior to sintering are preferably omitted. The novel mechanochemical processing technique has been used to produce: (a) electroceramic powders of nanometer in sizes, without having to pre-react the starting oxides or non-oxides at an intermediate temperature which is almost always involved in synthesizing the ceramic powders via other fabrication routes (e.g. Columbite method); and (b) sintered electroceramics at much lower sintering temperatures than those required by all the currently used industrial processes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electroceramics, such as lead oxide-based relaxor ferroelectrics (e.g. PMN, PMN-PT, and PMN-PZN-PT) and piezoelectrics (e.g. PZT and PLZT) are functional materials indispensable in almost all the electronic and microelectronic devices. They exhibit a perovskite structure and demonstrate unique dielectric, piezoelectric and ferroelectric properties, depending on the type and composition of phases retained in the sintered ceramic form. For example, PMN-based relaxor ferroelectrics are characterized by a very high dielectric constant ($>15,000$) and broad maxima, together with a high electrostriction coefficient. PZT exhibits some of the most desirable piezoelectric properties required in the applications such as transducers, mechano-electrical sensors and actuators.

Each of these electroceramic materials can be fabricated via several processing routes, although the suitability of these techniques and the microstructure and properties of resulting electroceramic vary considerably from one to another. Using PMN-based relaxor ferroelectrics as example, there are at least four types of very different fabrication routes: (i) Conventional ceramic processing technique, which involves



mixing of the starting oxide constituents and reacting them together by a calcination treatment at intermediate temperatures in the range of 700 to 1000 °C, followed by milling of the pre-reacted ceramic phases prior to shape forming and sintering at a high enough temperature. See, for example, M. Lejeune and J.P. Boilot, *Ceramics International*, Vol. 8, 1982, pp.99-103; (ii) Columbite method which is a modification of the conventional mixed oxide method, whereby the constituent MgO and Nb₂O₅ are first mixed and reacted together to form the columbite phase prior to mixing and reacting with PbO. See, for example, S.L. Swartz and T.R. Shrout, *Materials Research Bulletin*, Vol. 17 (1982) pp.1245-1250. Similarly, the perovskite PMN phase may also be synthesized by pre-reacting PbO and Nb₂O₅ before MgO is mixed and reacted in. See, for example, J.P. Guha and H.U. Anderson, *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 69, 1986, pp.c-287-288. Both of the two processes inevitably involves multiple calcination and milling steps, before a PMN ceramic can be made by consolidating the resulting electroceramic powder of perovskite structure at the sintering temperature; (iii) Wet chemistry routes, where a PMN precursor is first synthesized via one of the many wet chemistry-based routes such as co-precipitation, sol-gel routes, citrate, oxalate and partial oxalate methods. Perovskite ceramic phase is then formed by calcining the resulting chemical precursor at an intermediate temperature, prior to shape forming and sintering at a high enough temperature. See, for examples, F. Chaput, J.P. Boilot, M. Lejeune, R. Papiernik and L. Hubert-Pfalzgraf, *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 72, 1989, pp.1355-1357; Y. Yoshikawa and K. Uchino, *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 79, 1996, pp.2417-2421; A. Watanabe, H. Haneda, Y. Moriyoshi, S. Shirasaki, S. Kuramoto and H. Yamamura, *Journal of Materials Science*, Vol. 27, 1992, pp.1245-1249; J.C. Ho, K.S. Liu and I.N. Lin, *Journal of Materials Science*, Vol. 30, 1995, pp.3936-3943; and (iv) molten salt method, in which the required perovskite PMN phase is synthesized by reacting the constituent oxides in a molten medium of low melting point, such as KCl, NaCl and PbO. See, for examples, K. Katayama, M. Abe and T. Akiba, *Ceramics International*, Vol. 15, 1989, pp.289-295; H.M. Jang, S.H. Oh and J.H. Moon, *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 75, 1992, pp.82-88. These four types of processing route for PMN are considerably different in many aspects, including the types of starting material required and the ability to deliver a sintering-reactive PMN powder of perovskite phase and therefore in the microstructure and electrical properties of sintered PMN. Most of the wet chemistry-based processing routes use high purity inorganic or organometallic chemicals, such as nitrates, chlorides and alkoxides, as the starting materials. They are many times more expensive than the industrial ceramic oxide powders and many of these chemicals are highly sensitive to moisture and therefore are difficult to handle in a large production scale for industrial applications. Furthermore, almost all these wet chemistry-based processing routes are very low in production yield and most of them have yet demonstrated any significant advantages than the conventional ceramic processing route.

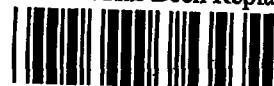
In contrast, the conventional mixed oxide route involves mixing and calcining oxide powders at an intermediate temperature and subsequently milling the pre-reacted electroceramic phase, although inexpensive oxides are used as the starting materials.



Its application is, however, limited by the inevitable occurrence of pyrochlore phases (e.g. $\text{Pb}_3\text{Nb}_4\text{O}_{13}$, $\text{Pb}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_8$, and $\text{Pb}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$) in the pre-reacted PMN powders and it is impossible to eliminate them from the sintered electroceramic. This has effectively made the conventional mixed oxide route inapplicable in fabricating PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics. The Columbite method, which has been dominating the fabrication of PMN and PMN-based relaxor ferroelectrics over the last 15 years since its discovery in 1982 by S.L. Swartz and T.R. Shrout, see *Materials Research Bulletin*, Vol. 17 (1982) pp.1245-1250, is able to deliver a PMN powder of predominant perovskite phase. However, it is associated with such fatal disadvantages as the multiple calcination and milling steps required, which cause contamination to the electroceramics and significantly degrade their electrical properties. As pointed out by A.J. Moulson and J.M. Herbert (*Electroceramics*, Chapman and Hall, London, 1990), contamination in the level of 0.1 to 2 wt% is common under normal milling conditions. This is not acceptable for most of the electroceramic materials. As a result of the poor powder characteristics, a sintering temperature in the range of 1200 to 1350 °C is needed for the Columbite-derived PMN powders. As has been demonstrated recently by D.M. Wan, J. Wang, L.M. Gan and S.C. Ng (accepted for publication in *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 1998, in press), molten salt method is not suitable for producing high-purity PMN, as a result of the contamination by either the flux or excess PbO required for forming the perovskite phase.

Two of the primary objectives in developing PMN and PMN-based electroceramic materials over the last two or three decades are: (i) lowering their sintering temperatures; and (ii) eliminating as much pyrochlore phase as possible in both pre-reacted powder state and sintered ceramic. Unfortunately, none of the two objectives has been successfully achieved, although huge efforts have been devoted in taking the following two general approaches: (a) synthesizing a fine and sintering-reactive powder of perovskite phase as the starting material for fabrication of sintered PMN at a lowered sintering temperature; and (b) incorporating an effective dopant or sintering additive to both stabilize the perovskite structure and at the same time to improve the sinterability. The first approach has been practiced by adopting various wet chemistry-based processing routes as mentioned earlier and has not led to anything practically useful for the electroceramic industry. The second approach looks attractive, and however, it has not materialized anything significant to the two primary objectives.

A similar summary as that of PMN can be made for the development of PZT-based piezoelectrics over the last twenty or thirty years. It is difficult to fabricate a PZT ceramic with density close to the theoretical value, via the conventional mixed oxide route, without use of the sintering additives such as V_2O_5 , Bi_2O_3 , and eutectic mixtures of CuO and BaO or SrO as claimed by R.C. Buchanan and D.E. Wittmer in US patent 4,283,228 (1981) and A. Srivastava, A. Bhalla and L.E. Cross in US Patent 5,433,917 (1995), respectively. The various attempts via wet chemistry-based processing routes over the last twenty years led to little improvement in the fabrication of electroceramics and in most cases have failed. This is evidenced by the fact that none of these chemistry routes have yet been adopted by the electroceramic industry for the manufacture of PMN-based based relaxors and PZT-based piezoelectrics. The



conventionally processed electroceramic powders exhibit a very high sintering temperature, which has failed the primary objective in lowering the sintering temperature for uses in multilayer devices (e.g. MLCs). In the newly invented mechanochemical fabrication technique, widely available and low cost oxide powders are employed as the starting materials. Electroceramic powders of perovskite structure, such as PMN, PMN-PZN-PT and PZT, are synthesized at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature by mechanical activation, instead of one or more calcination treatments at intermediate temperatures. Pyrochlore phases, which occur in the PMN and PMN-based relaxors synthesized via almost all other processing routes, are completely eliminated from the mechanochemically synthesized powders. The resulting electroceramic powders are nanometer in sizes and almost agglomeration-free and sintered electroceramics can be fabricated at a much lower sintering temperature than that required in currently used industry processes. This will lead to a revolutionized change in the entire electroceramic industry, while all the intermediate calcination and milling steps are omitted. Accordingly, the uses of electroceramic materials in co-firable multilayer electronic and microelectronic devices will be widened by substantially reducing the production cost when the very expensive electrodes, such as platinum and palladium, are replaced by much cheaper ones, as a result of the lowered sintering temperature.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is the XRD pattern for the PMN powder mechanochemically reacted for 15 hours, indicating that it is a high purity perovskite compound.

Figure 2 is the XRD pattern for the PMN ceramic sintered at 1050°C for 1 hour, showing that pyrochlore phase is absent from the sintered electroceramic.

Figure 3 shows the dielectric properties as a function of temperature at various frequencies for PMN sintered at 1050°C for 1 hour. The high purity is clearly shown by the excellent dielectric properties.

Figure 4 is the XRD pattern for the 0.9(0.4PMN-0.6PZN)-0.1PT powder mechanochemically reacted for 10 hours, indicating that it is a high purity perovskite PMN-PZN-PT phase.

Figure 5 is the XRD pattern for the 0.9(0.4PMN-0.6PZN)-0.1PT ceramic sintered at 1000°C for 1 hour, showing that pyrochlore phase is absent from the sintered electroceramic.

Figure 6 shows the dielectric properties as a function of temperature at various frequencies for PMN-PZN-PT sintered at 1000°C for 1 hour. The excellent dielectric properties indicate that the materials is of high purity.

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Figure 7 is the XRD pattern for the PZT powder mechanochemically reacted for 15 hours, showing that it is a high purity PZT powder.

Figure 8 is the XRD pattern for the PZT ceramic sintered at 1100°C for 1 hour, indicating that it is a high purity PZT.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A novel, yet simplified, fabrication technique has been invented for the manufacture of entire electroceramic family, including PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics (e.g. PMN, PMN-PZN-PT) and PbO-based piezoelectrics (PZT). It uses low-cost oxide powders as the starting materials, and the designed electroceramic phases of perovskite structure are synthesized by mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature in a mechanochemical reaction chamber, instead of calcination at an elevated temperature.

The present invention provides a technique for producing electroceramics, including PbO-based relaxors and piezoelectrics from widely available oxide powders, in both fine powder forms and sintered ceramics, said technique comprising some or all the following steps:

mixing the constituent oxides at an appropriate ratio as required by an electroceramic composition;

synthesizing the desired electroceramic powder of perovskite structure by mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations of the mixed oxides in a mechanochemical reaction chamber at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature;

shaping the mechanochemically synthesized electroceramic powder into a green body or a component shape using one of the commonly employed shape forming technique, such as pressing, plastic forming and casting; and

carrying out sintering of the powder green body or component shape at an appropriate temperature.

The mechanochemically synthesized electroceramic powders of pure or predominant perovskite phase are preferably not calcined at an intermediate temperature prior to shape forming and sintering and therefore the post-calcination milling step is also preferably eliminated. The electroceramic powders prepared using the novel mechanochemical technique exhibit a high specific surface area (typically in the range of 5 to 50 m²/g) and they are nanometer in sizes and almost agglomeration-free. Therefore they can be sintered at a much lower temperature than that required by the powders prepared via either the conventional ceramic processing route or the



Columbite route. PMN, PMN-based relaxor ferroelectrics and PZT are fabricated at a sintering temperature as low as 900 °C.

The newly invented technique is applicable to the entire relaxor and piezoelectric families, as has been demonstrated by the excellent electrical properties of mechanochemically synthesized PMN, PMN-PZN-PT and PZT. Level of contamination can be minimized by a proper selection and combination of the types and dimensions of mechanochemical reaction vial and activation medium.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention details a novel mechanochemical fabrication technique for PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics (PMN, PMN-PZN-PT) and PbO-based piezoelectrics (PZT) from ceramic oxide powders. It starts with mixing of the constituent oxides at the required molar ratio for a given electroceramic composition preferably by ball milling in ethanol or any other aqueous or non-aqueous solvents using zirconia or any other balls as the milling media. To achieve an effective mixing, the weight ratio of oxide powders:solvent:balls is controlled preferably at 1:1:2 and milling time is adjusted preferably in the range of 0.5 to 50 hours. The ball milled slurry is then dried at ~80 °C for a few hours to drive off the solvent and the as-dried powder mixture is ready for mechanochemical reaction in a high energy mechanochemical reaction chamber, which consists of a wear-resistant cylindrical vial and one or more solid balls inside. The required electroceramic phase is synthesized at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature when the oxide mixture is subjected to a mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations. The mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations are generated via one or more types of impact, shear, fracture, high local pressure and temperature at or near the collision points between powder particle and powder particle and those between powder particles and solid balls or vial wall. This is performed by shaking the oxide powder mixture together with one or more solid balls in the wear-resistant vial in one or more directions at a frequency up to 50 cycles per second. The mechanochemical synthesis can be completed in a time period ranging from a few minutes to tens of hours, depending on the types of electroceramic. It can be easily scaled up to kg batch or more for industry applications by varying the type and dimensions of mechanochemical reaction chamber and solid balls.

The resulting electroceramic powders consist of nanosized particles and are rounded in particle morphology, together with a minimized degree of particle agglomeration. They are then compacted into pellets in a steel die at a pressure in the range of 20 to 200 MPa, resulting in a green density in the range of 50 to 60% theoretical. Other component shapes of electroceramic are easily fabricated by employing the commonly available ceramic forming techniques, such as uniaxial or isostatic pressing, plastic forming (extrusion and injection molding), and casting (slip casting and tape casting) or a combination of these. To further improve their green densities, the powder pellets or components can be subjected to an isostatic pressing at a pressure of up to 500



MPa, although this may not be an necessary step to use the mechanochemically synthesized powders for fabrication of electroceramics. The sintering of electroceramic materials or components may be completed at temperatures in the range of 900 to 1400 °C, depending on the type and composition of electroceramic phases involved.

The novel mechanochemical fabrication technique for electroceramics skips the phase-forming calcination at an intermediate temperature and the post-calcination milling steps, which are always required in the currently employed industrial processes. Instead, electroceramic phases, such as PMN, PMN-PZN-PT and PZT of perovskite structure, are formed by mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature directly from an oxide mixture. Property-degrading phases, such as the pyrochlores, are absent from the resulting electroceramic powders although they may or may not be involved in the mechanochemical synthesis process. As a result of the refined particle size and minimized degree of particle agglomeration, a much lower sintering temperature is needed for the mechanochemically synthesized powders than that required by the powder prepared either via the conventional ceramic processing route or by the Columbite method. Using the newly invented mechanochemical technique, sintered electroceramic materials and components can be manufactured directly from widely available oxide powders by following the much simplified "mixing/reacting-shape forming-sintering" route.

The novel mechanochemical fabrication technique for electroceramics is further demonstrated by the following examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of this invention.

EXAMPLE 1

$\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3$ POWDER AND SINTERED PMN

The starting materials were commercially available PbO , MgO and Nb_2O_5 of reagent grade or high purity. These powders exhibit an average particle size in the range of submicron to tens of microns. To make a batch of 30 grams of $\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3$ powder, 20.58 grams of PbO , 1.24 grams of MgO and 8.18 grams of Nb_2O_5 were weighed out and placed in a laboratory ball mill, together with 30 grams of ethanol and 60 grams of zirconia balls of 5.0 mm in diameter. The three oxide powders were milled together for 48 hours, followed by drying the slurry at ~80 °C using a heating lamp. The as-dried powder mixture was ground using an agate mortar and pestle in order to eliminate large powder lumps and was then passed through 40 mesh sieves. Phase analysis using X-ray diffraction indicated that no reaction among the constituent oxides had taken place in the resulting powder mixture. 6 grams of the powder mixture was then loaded a cylindrical vial of 40 mm in diameter and 40 mm in length together with a wear-resistant solid ball of 12.7 mm in diameter. Mechanochemical synthesis was carried out by shaking the cylindrical vial using a



shaker-mill operated at ~900 rpm for various time periods ranging from 0 to 25 hours. The solid state reaction among constituent oxides was activated by the mechanical interactions between powder particle and powder particle and those between powder particles and solid ball or vial wall. This involved the impact, shear, fracture, and pressure or temperature-assisted reaction processes at the collision points. Formation of the desired perovskite phase was completed via a nucleation and subsequent growth of crystallites from the highly activated powder mixture. The resulting powders were characterized for phases present using a X-ray diffractometer, particle size and specific surface area analyzers. As shown in Figure 1, the powder mechanochemically reacted for 15 hours consists of fine perovskite PMN crystallites. No any other phases are observed, indicating that the formation of perovskite phase is completed and level of impurities is minimal if any. The powders reacted for more than 15 hours, up to 25 hours, demonstrate a similar XRD trace. A specific surface area of 12.0, 18.9 and 20.1 m²/g, corresponding to an average particle size of 61, 39 and 37 nm, was measured for the powders mechanochemically reacted for 15, 20 and 25 hours, respectively. Their average agglomerate sizes are 0.19, 0.19 and 0.18 μ m, respectively, as measured using laser scattering technique. Intermediate pyrochlore phases were not observed in these powders prior to the formation of perovskite phase.

The mechanochemically synthesized PMN powder at 20 hours was uniaxially pressed into pellets in a hardened steel die of 10 mm in diameter at a pressure of 50 MPa, resulting in a green density of 58% theoretical (8.13 g/cm³ was taken as the theoretical density). They were subsequently subjected to an isostatic pressing at 350 MPa and then sintered in a covered alumina crucible at various temperatures in the range of 900 to 1100°C for 1.0 hour, with both heating and cooling rates being fixed at 5.0 °C/minute. This resulted in a one dimensional shrinkage in the range of 10 to 15%, depending on the sintering temperature. A sintered density of 7.21, 7.66, 7.98, 8.05 and 8.01 g/cm³ was obtained for the PMN sintered at 900, 950, 1000, 1050 and 1100 °C for 1.0 hour, respectively. They correspond to a relative density of 88.68, 94.22, 98.15, 99.02 and 98.52% theoretical, respectively. Microstructural characterization using scanning electron microscope supported the fact that the sintered density increases with increasing temperature from 900 to 1050. A dense and uniform fracture surface with average grain size in the range of 6 to 8 μ m was observed for PMN sintered at 1050 °C for 1.0 hour, the XRD of which is shown in Figure 2. It clearly demonstrates that the sintered ceramic is a high purity PMN and no any impurity phases are observed.

Figure 3 illustrates the dielectric constant and dielectric loss as a function of temperature over the range from -60 to 160 °C at various frequencies for the PMN sintered at 1050 °C for 1.0 hour, as measured using a HP 4284A LCR meter. As expected, the dielectric properties of mechanochemically synthesized PMN are dependent on the sintered density, which is controlled by the sintering temperature. The materials sintered at 900, 950, 1000, 1050 and 1100 °C for 1.0 hour exhibit a maximum dielectric constant (ϵ_{max}) of 3331, 13301, 14550, 18083 and 17540, respectively, at 100 Hz. The materials sintered at 950, 1000, 1050 and 1100 °C for 1.0 hour exhibit a room temperature dielectric constant (ϵ_m) of 9920, 11230, 12714 and



EXAMPLE 3
 $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3$ POWDER AND SINTERED PZT

The starting materials were commercially available PbO , ZrO_2 and TiO_2 powders of reagent grade or high purity. Mixing and subsequent mechanochemical reaction of the three powders for $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3$ were carried out by following the procedures detailed in sample 1. Figure 7 is a XRD pattern for the powder reacted for 15 hours, indicating that it consists of fine perovskite PZT crystallites. Perovskite phase is the only phase detectable by X-ray diffraction. It exhibits a specific surface area of $14.6 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, in comparison to 13.3 and $12.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ for the powders reacted for 20 and 25 hours, respectively. Their average agglomerate sizes are 0.20 , 0.24 and $0.28 \mu\text{m}$, respectively.

The PZT derived from the powder synthesized at 20 hours shows a sintered density of 7.44 , 7.58 , 7.73 , 7.92 and 7.85 g/cm^3 , corresponding to a relative density of 93.00 , 94.75 , 96.63 , 99.00 and 98.13% theoretical (8.00 g/cm^3) when sintered at 950 , 1000 , 1050 , 1100 and 1150°C , respectively. Their room temperature dielectric constant (ϵ_m) and dielectric loss ($\tan\delta\%$) are 1090 , 1129 , 1196 , 1340 and 1205 , and 3.4 , 2.1 , 1.4 , 0.6 and 0.7 , respectively, when measured at 1.0 kHz . An average grain size in the range of 7 to $8 \mu\text{m}$ was observed for the PZT sintered at 1100°C for 1.0 hour, the XRD trace of which is shown in Figure 8. It demonstrates that the sintered ceramic is a high purity PZT of perovskite structure.



12185, together with a room temperature dielectric loss ($\tan\delta\%$) of 0.8, 0.9, 1.4 and 1.1, respectively, at 100 Hz. These dielectric properties demonstrate the fact that the novel mechanochemical fabrication technique is perfectly suitable for the manufacture of PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics. Again, the high dielectric constants observed show that the mechanochemically synthesized PMNs are of high purity and the level of contamination is minimal.

EXAMPLE 2

0.9[0.4Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-0.6 Pb(Zn_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃]-0.1PbTiO₃ POWDER
AND SINTERED 0.9(0.4PMN-0.6PZN)-0.1PT

The starting materials were commercially available PbO, MgO and Nb₂O₅, ZnO and TiO₂ powders of reagent grade or high purity. Mixing of these oxide powders at an appropriate molar ratio as required for 0.9(0.4PMN-0.6PZN)-0.1PT composition in ball mill and the subsequent mechanochemical synthesis were carried out by following the procedure detailed in example 1. Figure 4 is a XRD trace for the powder mechanochemically synthesized at 10 hours, showing that it consists of fine perovskite PMN-PZN-PT crystallites. Perovskite phase is the only phase detected by X-ray diffraction, indicating that the powder is of high purity. It exhibits a specific surface area of 11.3 m²/g., corresponding to an average particle size of 65 nm, together with an average agglomerate size of 0.33 μ m as measured using laser scattering technique. The powder is compacted into pellets in a hardened steel die of 10 mm in diameter at a pressure of 50 MPa, prior to be compacted in an isostatic press at 350 MPa, resulting in a green density of ~65% theoretical. They were then sintered at various temperatures in the range of 930 to 1100 °C for 1.0 hour in a covered alumina crucible. A sintered density of 7.82, 8.01, 8.05, 8.08 and 8.01 g/cm³, corresponding to a relative density of 96.54, 98.89, 99.38, 99.75 and 98.89% theoretical, was obtained for the ceramic sintered at 930, 950, 1000, 1050 and 1100 °C for 1.0 hour, respectively. They exhibit a maximum dielectric constant ($\epsilon_{\max}$) of 8515, 11270, 16500, 17267, 18580 and a room temperature dielectric constant (ϵ_{m}) of 2305, 2507, 2535, 2692 and 2851, together with a room temperature dielectric loss ($\tan\delta\%$) of 4.3, 4.7, 5.6, 5.4 and 4.5, respectively, at 100 Hz. Their Curie temperatures decrease slightly (from 117 to 113 °C) with increasing sintering temperature from 930 to 1100 °C. An average grain size in the range of 3 to 5 μ m was observed using scanning electron microscope for the PMN-PZN-PT sintered at 1000 °C for 1.0 hour and XRD phase analysis indicates that it consists of perovskite phase of high purity, as shown in Figure 5. Its dielectric properties (dielectric constant and dielectric loss) as a function of temperature are plotted in Figure 6.

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**CLAIMS:**

1. A technique for fabrication of electroceramics including PbO-based relaxors and piezoelectrics from widely available oxide powders in both fine powder and sintered ceramic forms, said technique comprising:

mixing the constituent oxides at an appropriate ratio as required by an electroceramic composition;

synthesizing the desired electroceramic phase of perovskite structure by mechanical activation or a combination of mechanical and thermal activations of the mixed oxides in a mechanochemical reaction chamber at room temperature or a temperature above or below room temperature;

shaping the mechanochemically synthesized electroceramic powder into a green body or a component shape using one of the commonly employed shape forming technique, such as pressing, plastic forming and casting; and

carrying out sintering of the powder green body or component shape at an appropriate temperature.

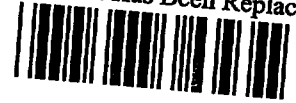
2. A technique according to claim 1, wherein, the electroceramics include both fine electroceramic powders and sintered relaxor ferroelectrics and piezoelectrics of PbO-based perovskite structure, wherein the fine electroceramic powders are produced by mixing and mechanochemically reacting the constituent oxides, and wherein the sintered electroceramics are fabricated by the subsequent shaping and sintering of mechanochemically produced electroceramic powders.

3. A technique according to claim 1, wherein the electroceramics are PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics with the general formula of $\text{Pb}(\text{B}'\text{B}'')\text{O}_3$ (e.g. PMN, PMN-PT, PMN-PZN-PT), where B' is low valence cations such as Mg^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Sc^{3+} , Al^{3+} and In^{3+} , and B'' is high valence cations such as Nb^{5+} , Ta^{5+} and W^{6+} , and piezoelectrics with the general formula of $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x)\text{O}_3$ (x varies from 0 to 1.0) with or without minor sintering additives.

4. A technique according to claim 1, wherein the mechanochemical reaction chamber consists of a wear-resistant vial with one or more solid balls inside, and the mechanochemical synthesis of electroceramic phase is activated by one or more types of mechanical and thermal interactions including impact, shear, fracture, pressure or a high local temperature at the collision points between powder particle and powder particle and those between powder particles and solid balls or vial wall.

5. A technique according to claim 1, wherein the electroceramic phase may or may not be formed when the constituent oxides are mixed together, prior to the mechanochemical reaction.





6. A technique according to claim 1, wherein the oxide powders are powdered materials with particle size in the range of nanometers to tens of micrometers.
7. A technique according to claim 2, wherein the particle size of the said electroceramic powders is in the range of nanometers to micrometers.
8. A technique according to claim 2, wherein the electroceramic powders consist of one or more perovskite phases with or without varying amount of other phases.
9. A technique according to 1, wherein the fabrication of PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics and piezoelectrics of high sintered density is carried out at a sintering temperature in the range of 800 to 1400 °C.
10. A technique according to claim 9, wherein the PbO-based relaxor ferroelectrics and piezoelectrics are of various shape and dimensions.
11. An electroceramic material or component produced by the technique of any of the preceding claims.

